THE NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES

A VERY LARGE DAILY NEWSPAPER,—each number comprising Eight Pages, or Forty-Eight columns, and giving more reading matter than any other Daily Newspaper in the United States,—is published EVERY MORNING, (Sundays excepted,) at No. 113 NASSAU-STREET, and is delivered to subscribers in New-York, Brooklyn, Williamsburg and Jersey City, for TWELVE AND A HALF CENTS a week, payable to the carrier. Single Copies, Two CENTS. Mail Subscribers, STOUR DOLLARS a year: six months, Two Dollars and a half: three months, One Dollar and half. Three Dollars in advance required in all exchanges with Country Newspapers.

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THE NEW-YORK EVENING TIMES,

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THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES,

A VERY LARGE NEWSPAPER FOR THE COUNTRY, is published every SATURDAY MORNING, at the low price of TWO DOLLARS per annum. Ten copies for FIFTEEN DOLLARS, Twenty copies for TWENTY DOLLARS, will be sent to one address; and the paper in no case continued beyond the time for which payment is made. Postage on the WEEKLY TIMES, sent by mail for one year, is as follows:

Within the County	Free.
Within the State	12 cents.
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SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ National Building AND MUTUAL LOAN ASSOCIATION—Office, No. 173 Canal-st. Present entrance fee, $1; dues, $3 per month; shares, $200. The next regular monthly meeting for the redemption or sale of shares will be held at the Office of the Association, No. 173 Canal st., on MONDAY, Nov. 1, at 8½ o'clock, P. M. Members are requested to pay their dues previous to the hour of meeting. The office will be open every TUESDAY EVENING, from 7 to 10 o'clock. JOHN VANDEWATER, Secretary, No. 275 Hudson-st.

☞ Masonic Notice.—The Centennial commemoration of the initiation of the illustrious WASHINGTON, will be held at Metropolitan Hall, on THURSDAY EVENING, Nov. 4th, at half past seven o'clock. The address will be delivered by the Rev. Dr. TYNG. The programme will be published on Tuesday. Masters of Subscribing Lodges are requested to call at the office of the R. W. Grand Secretary, and receive their tickets. Members will apply for tickets (which are free of charge) to the Masters of their respective Lodges. By order of the Committee of Arrangements. F. FAWCETT, Chairman.

☞ Empire Building Association.—The next monthly meeting will be held at Merritt's Hall, No 185 Spring st., on TUESDAY EVENING, Nov 2, at 7½ o'clock. Members are requested to pay their dues at the office No 173 Spring st., before the night of meeting. By order, J. H. TAYLOR, President.

J. W. ALLEN, Vice President.
J. W. FELL, Secretary.

☞ The Regular Meeting of the NEW-YORK HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY, will take place at the rooms in the Stuyvesant Institute, on MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 1, at 7½ o'clock. A general attendance is requested. SHEPHERD KNAPP, President.

GEORGE WM. CURTIS, Rec Secretary.

FRENCH WINDOW GLASS.

☞ 25,000 Boxes Single and Double Thickness, from 6x8 to 36x50 for sale by F. HOPKINS & BROS., No. 4 Barclay-st., next door to Astor House.

PROFESSOR AGASSIZ—LECTURE ON THE GRADATION OF THE ANIMAL KINGDOM.—The second of the Course of Popular Lectures was delivered by Professor AGASSIZ, of Harvard University, to a large and attentive audience, in the Tabernacle, last evening. Subject, "The Gradation of the Animal Kingdom."

As soon, said the Lecturer, as the study of the Animal Kingdom attracted extensively the attention of investigators, the chief object such men had in view was to ascertain the extent of the diversities and their different races. It was soon shown that unless the most extreme attention was bestowed upon this study, it would be impossible for any man to become acquainted with the diversities which exist at present, not by hundreds and thousands, but by hundreds of thousands; and it would require the greatest study to classify these diversities. But this was one object which had to be attended to, and one to which the votaries of science applied themselves most ardently. They classified, they attempted to count these races, and compare them with one another, and recognize the most prominent characteristics, and arrange them with a natural system. But the more they advanced in this study, the more they found it necessary to take into consideration not only the external appearance of the different races, but also their internal structure, their organization and growth. From all these studies it became obvious that there was in the Animal Kingdom an idea which might be studied with advantage. But before an insight into all these diversities had been obtained, a very severe ordeal to obtain more general results had to be passed by those who devoted themselves professionally to the investigation of natural history.

I propose at once to give you some idea of the diversities existing upon the earth, and of the gradation existing among them all. If the mere external form of the animal as we were to be considered, it would be very natural to take the prominent features as an expression of their natural affinities. For instance, all animals having four legs would be taken as quadrupeds, and established as that class, without regard to other diversities; and then all winged things would be placed together as birds, to which only a few groups, such as bats, would be added, without any affinity.

But it was chiefly among the lower and inferior races of animals that it became difficult to find the living feature, by which to combine the many forms which existed all over the earth. It was not until comparative anatomy, or the study of the internal organization of animals, had advanced very far, that there was any classification of these animals attained. It was not before CUVIER had asserted that all animals are constructed upon four different plans that the natural history of the animal kingdom began to have a solid foundation, and to be rationally studied as a positive science. That hero of animal science discovered that animals not only differed by internal appearance and internal modes of structure, but that the *plan* on which they are formed is not *one*; that there are four distinct plans of organization, to which all diversities of animals have been referred. And these four plans may be easily studied, and as soon as their peculiarities are known, nothing is easier than to refer any of the innumerable forms which exist to their proper place, and, following out in detail the principles of that classification, to refer to which gives their natural position. The four groups which CUVIER established, he named *Radiata*, *Mollusca*, *Articulata* and *Vertebrata*.

The lecturer then proceeded very ably to classify the varieties of the animal kingdom under these four heads, illustrating his remarks by the use of diagrams, as he proceeded. From the polypi, the lowest class of Radiata, he pursued his gradations to the mammalia, the highest organization of the vertebrata. The vertebra, or back-bone, was the great leading feature which characterized this class, which comprised fish, reptiles, birds, and mammalia. So of the other classes. The Lecturer gave an interesting description of their leading characteristics, and the particular organization which marked the difference between animals, and made one so superior to another in the same class. He showed that the theory entertained by many, of a regular gradation from the lowest to the highest state of organic development, was fallacious, and inconsistent with the revelations of modern geology, which showed in the lowest strata fossils of all animals in the various gradations, fully bearing out CUVIER'S system of four classes. It would be vain to try to pursue a regular series of gradation from the polypi to mammalia, as the highest organic development in the class. Radiata was infinitely above the lowest in the class Mollusk, and so of the other classes.

Thus concluded the Lecture: We find that the same Divine Thought which contrived these diversities, and assigned to different races their respective standing—pervades all creation;—we see one Mind, active in nature from the beginning—seen through all time and all being,—we have evidence of the Creator in space, in time, in every individual, as well as in the whole animal creation.

Amusements.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—Madame ANNA BISHOP and her Opera Company, appear at NIBLO'S to-night, in the new Opera of "Martha" or "The Richmond Market." Those who delight in English Operas, will no doubt be delighted by listening to the performances at NIBLO'S this evening.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—"Ingomar the Barbarian," and "The Double Bedded Room," will be presented at the Broadway Theatre this evening.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—The Comedy of "Much Ado About Nothing," will be repeated at WALLACK'S Theatre to-night, Mr. WALLACK playing the part of *Benedick*. The after-piece will be "The Irish Tiger."

BURTON'S THEATRE.—"Old York and New-York," and "Begone Dull Care," are the plays posted for performance at BURTON'S this evening.

WOOD'S MINSTREL'S are as popular as ever. The public appreciate their performances and fill the hall every evening.

MR. CORWIN AND THE GARDINER CLAIM.—Mr. CORWIN has gone to Ohio, it is said by a correspondent of the Baltimore *Sun*, to cast his vote for the Whig candidates for the Presidency. It is Mr. C.'s purpose, if a suitable opportunity presents itself, to vindicate himself before his former constituents from the charges of Dr. OLIN on in the GARDINER claim. But he will not seek an occasion for the exposition he is prepared to make; as he can only rely upon the acquittal of the late committee of investigation, a majority of which was composed of his political enemies. He has not the slightest intention of refunding any part of the money received on account of his connection with that case, as he informed the committee in answer to a question upon that point. The sum of $81,000 paid him by M. O. ROBERTS, of New-York, was in full for his interest and was in thirty-seven cases before the Mexican commission, and that part of it received on account of the GARDINER claim was much less, as the committee found those the counsel fees of another party in that case, who belongs to the opposite party in politics.

James Clough, under indictment for the murder of Officer MANCHESTER, of Fall River, was on Friday arraigned before the Supreme Judicial Court, and plead not guilty; whereupon his trial was assigned for the fourth Tuesday of December, in Taunton.

New-York Daily Times.

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New-York Daily Times.

CUBAN AFFAIRS.

Appearance of the Island—The Affair of the Crescent City—Sense of Public Feeling—Power of the Spanish Authorities—Neglect of American Citizens by our Government—The Weather, &c.

Special Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

HAVANA, Friday, Oct. 15, 1852.

My first view of the "Queen of the Antilles" was on the morning of the 13th inst., when, from daylight to 10 o'clock, the *Philadelphia* held her course along the Northern shore, at the distance of about two miles from near Matanzas to this city. For about twenty miles the appearance of the Island reminded me strongly of the view of Vermont from Lake Champlain, for the same distance southward from Burlington, on a bright June morning, presenting the same beautiful alternation of smiling fields and verdant forests. The differences, whatever they may be, which a nearer view will disclose, were not obvious in the distance. I should judge that the mountain range of the Island exceeded the Green Mountains in height, or the Catskills, or the range west of Lake Champlain; but in this, as I do not know the distance, I may very easily have been mistaken. Nearer Havana, the mountains in the interior disappear, and the shore resembles in its outline that on the south of Lake Erie. This city exceeded my expectations in the apparent evidences of its wealth, although there is much appearance of decay in the buildings, owing very much, I think, to its hot and moist climate, and not seriously affecting the durable solidity of the structures. The houses seem strange enough to a Northern man—built in the Spanish fashion, with an open court in the interior, in which stand the carriages, surrounded by stables, shops, stores, kitchens, and all that we class under the general name of outhouses on the first floor, while above are piezzas around the courts, balconies on the streets, and between these, splendid suites of parlors, dining and sleeping rooms, all large, high and airy. The houses of one story resemble the second floor, as above described. All are built with great strength and thickness of walls, the windows generally secured with iron bars, the roofs uniformly covered with tiles. The exterior is plastered or stuccoed, and white is the prevailing color, though yellow is in nearly as great favor, and blue is very often seen. The large warehouses of the merchants differ but little, if at all, from the dwellings—the ground rooms serving for storage, and those above for offices and business rooms, which are spacious and luxurious, for the rooms of the bachelors of the establishments, and sometimes for the residence of families. I have not made myself familiar, as yet, with the public buildings. Leaving the aspect of the town and its buildings, and observing the inhabitants and their movements, the most striking evidence to an American that he is in a foreign land, is in the vehicles and the manner of locomotion. The *volante* is the universal means of conveyance. It is a two-wheeled carriage—wheels six feet high—seats for two hung low, four feet forward of the axle, drawn by a horse, harnessed in shafts fourteen feet forward of the seat, astride of which sits a negro, booted high above his knees, and dressed in a gay livery. Sometimes a negro rides a second horse, by the side of the one in harness. These vehicles often exhibit very skilful and costly workmanship, and their trimmings are richly plated and very expensive. Ladies appear in the streets only in these conveyances, never walking, riding lightly and gaily dressed, with no covering for the head except a veil worn back of the face, and seeming to enjoy themselves amazingly. I have seen no other kind of carriage for private use, and only two or three omnibuses, though I am informed there are many four-wheeled carriages for family use, such as are common in New-York.

The number of *volantes* seems to be incredibly great. Last evening as many as could pass at a fair trot in three quarters of an hour, followed in one funeral train through a street where I was walking. There must have been several hundreds of them.

It is surprising how few subjects arise in conversation here, which seems to have the least interest for any person of the class I have met, namely the commercial. The engrossing theme at present is the embarrassment between the Government and the U. S. M. steamship Company, in relation to the *Crescent City* and her Purser, Mr. SMITH. The return of the *tabooed* steamer to New-York will have put you in possession of the history of her last trip, long before this can reach you. On her outward voyage she was not permitted to land her passengers or mail here, nor to communicate with the town at all, except with the agents of the Government. After she went to New-Orleans some of her passengers came here by the *Black Warrior*, from Mobile, and on my arrival I was informed that the *Crescent City* had been ordered from New-Orleans to New-York, direct, by telegraph from the latter City. But the whole town was taken by surprise by her entrance into the harbor the next (yesterday) morning, at 5 o'clock, in violation of the regulations of the Port, which do not permit the entrance of any vessel until 6 o'clock, whereby it is said she incurred a heavy fine—I have heard it stated at $5,000. Others say the fine has been imposed by reason of Lieut. PORTER'S disregard of the prohibition to bring Purser SMITH into the Island. As you have the facts from Lieut. PORTER himself long in advance of this, I only mention these matters to show how meagre and uncertain intelligence is here even in well-informed circles, as those undoubtedly are where I picked up these rumors. This results in a great degree from indifference, for it is quite evident to me that hardly any sympathy exists here with the eager and craving spirit with which many in our country regard this noble Island. I do not think the United States are in anything like average favor in the public mind here as compared with other nations. Our Government is derided as weak and pusillanimous, and our people are despised and hated as cut-throats and rowdies—a nation of buccaneers, distinguished only for rapacity and insubordination. How much justice there is in this harsh judgment of us, every one must decide for himself. The consequence of this state of feeling is that everything connected with our country, except so far as the interests of production and commerce are concerned, is looked upon merely as a subject of gossip and idle excitement, and no pains are taken to investigate the sources of any reports, or to acquire accurate information. It is generally understood that the Creoles are anxious for a change from their colonial condition to independence, and that they have a vague notion that help to this end is to come from the United States, but the power of Spain is too firmly maintained to be shaken by anything in the nature of filibustering movements, or without a war which shall call forth all the power of the Union. Grant that the recent conduct of the Island Government has involved such a breach of the treaty with Spain as to absolve our Government from its obligation to enforce the neutrality laws, what reason there arises for the renewal of private expeditions to disturb the condition of thing here? Peace and quiet are maintained throughout the Island, and I doubt not will continue to be. Private expeditions would therefore, prove as fatal as they would powerless. And before the Government undertakes a war of conquest in this direction, it would be well that it should take some steps to protect its citizens and command respect for itself in time of peace.

The Consul at this port has been long absent, the duties being left in charge of a superannuated old gentleman of more than eighty years. No ship of war under our flag has visited the place for several months, and our citizens here have only to rely on their own discretion and the courtesy of the British Consul. Is it not time that an American citizen should feel an assurance, when leaving the shores of his country, that he is not leaving the protection of its power and its laws?

The Captain General of the island is a military man, and does not feel entirely confident that the course he has entered upon with the *Crescent City* can be legally sustained. Last week his political secretary, whose advice has governed in the matter, tendered his resignation, but his chief replied that if he resigned his office he did it for a cell in the Moro, for that having by his counsel involved the Government in a serious embarrassment, he must remain at his post till the trouble was past, or submit to the punishment of an unfaithful officer. The Secretary was obliged to obey, and retain his position with the responsibility he had assumed, although he felt it was an exceeding hardship, as he wished to exchange the cares of office for the delights of a matrimonial alliance with a beautiful and wealthy Creole lady. Havana has suffered terribly by sickness this season—more than in any before in fifteen years. Yellow fever, cholera, and small pox have been very fatal. The mortality is said to have greatly diminished, and cool dry weather is now daily expected. It is yet very wet, with the thermometer at 84.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times

Courtesies to the Press.

MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH COMPANY'S OFFICE, PHILADELPHIA, Sunday, Oct. 21.

To the Agent of the Associated Press:

The principal offices of the Magnetic Telegraph Company—namely, those at New-York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington—will remain open, with two operators and a clerk at each station, the whole of Tuesday night, at the expense of the Company. The other offices, at the way stations of Jersey City, Newark, New-Brunswick, Trenton, New-Hope, Wilmington, Havre de Grace and Deposit, will remain open until 2 o'clock in the morning of Wednesday—also at the Company's expense, and for the benefit of the Press.

WILLIAM M. SWAIN,
President Magnetic Telegraph Company.

[MR. SWAIN is entitled to the thanks of the Press and of the public for his liberality in this matter, and we hope his example will be followed by the other Telegraph lines.]

Fearful Railroad Accident—Two Lives Lost and several Persons Injured.

SPRINGFIELD, Saturday, Oct. 30.

We have just learned from a passenger by the express train from New-York, that on passing over the Canal bridge at Windsor Locks, one of the rails broke and precipitated the last car, containing about eighteen passengers, into the canal. The three hindmost cars ran off the track when the rail gave way, breaking up their trucks and tearing up the track in great style. The last car ran into the canal, in about twelve feet of water, and was broken all to pieces.

Two persons only, Messrs. BILLINGTON, are known to have been drowned. They were brothers, who had unexpectedly returned from California, and were going to surprise their wives. Their bodies have been recovered.

A number of the passengers were more or less injured, but none, it is believed, fatally. One lady had her arm broke.

The Rev. Mr. CLARK, of Uxbridge, was severely hurt, and is now at the Massasoit House here. There was a rumor of a lady being lost, but it proved to be incorrect. The track is so broken up that the cars cannot pass either way, and passengers are transferred from one set of cars to another.

At last accounts this evening they were drawing the water from the canal, to see if any more persons are lost. One hundred laborers are on the ground repairing the damage.

SECOND DISPATCH.

SPRINGFIELD, Sunday, Oct. 31.

The train left New-Haven with four passenger cars, and had just passed the village of Windsor Locks, approaching the bridge over the Canal. The track, it is known, is laid on the bank of the Canal. When the fourth or last car was thrown up, it disconnected with the third car, and rolled over into the Canal, landing right side up some fifteen feet from the bank. The third car was thrown from the track by the sudden jerk. Its forward track turned round under the car, and the last track of the second car was also torn off and brought back under the third.

The train thus progressed and passed the bridge, leaving not a sleeper on the bridge, nor a rail not thrown out or broken. It thus went some fifty feet and when it stopped the third car was tipped toward the canal, as that another revolution of the engine must have thrown it into the canal with its whole load of passengers. Mrs. Jos. WHITNEY, of Boston, had an arm broken, and was otherwise injured. On Sunday, Mr. WHITNEY came up from Boston with a special train and removed her to that city.

The two men reported killed were probably all who lost their lives. Their names are believed to be JAMES and DANIEL BILLINGTON, of South Kingston, R. I., and they came home in the *Georgia*.

One of them was dead when taken out, but the other lingered for a few moments. A special messenger has been despatched to the families of these men to inform them of the sad event.

Mr. MACON, of New York, was considerably injured in the head; how badly is not known.

Gen. JAMES PALMER, of New Haven, Chief Engineer of the "Air Line Railroad," was injured toterably, and, from what we can ascertain, the most seriously of those who survive.

Rev. Mr. CLARK, of Uxbridge, was severely bruised in the hip and face, and thoroughly drenched. He, however, came immediately on, and spent Sabbath at the Massasoit House, in this city. His appearance as he alighted from the cars was that of a man nearer dead than alive, the nervous shock having spread a terribly cadaverous hue over his countenance. We learn that he is comfortable.

Mrs. PATRICK, belonging to the family of Geo. MERRIAM, of this city, was one of those saved from the car, nearly uninjured. She was taken out of the roof.

Mr. and Mrs. R. S. MUNN, of Monson, were among those somewhat seriously injured.

The great wonder is that no more lives were lost. The track was repaired so as to be passed by a train in the evening. The cause of the accident was a defective rail, which broke. The train, too, was under high speed.

Mr. Webster's Death in the Boston Churches—Hon. Abbot Lawrence.

BOSTON, Sunday, Oct. 31.

Most of our Clergymen preached on the death of Mr. WEBSTER to-day. At Brattle-street Church, (Rev. Mr. LOTHROP'S,) ABBOT LAWRENCE and family attended, and thanks were offered up for their safe arrival. Mr. LOTHROP'S discourse in allusion to Mr. WEBSTER, was eloquent and deeply affecting. Mr. WEBSTER had formerly been a regular attendant at Brattle-street Church for sixteen years.

Bishop EASTBURN issued a form of prayer relative to the death of Mr. WEBSTER, to be used in the Episcopal Churches.

The weather is thick and rainy, and there is no ship news worth sending.

Democratic Meeting at Cold Spring.

COLD SPRING, Saturday, Oct. 30.

Last evening witnessed a large and enthusiastic mass meeting of the Democracy, and torch light procession; in old Putnam. The procession was nearly three miles long, and numbered from 8,000 to 10,000; apparently half the inhabitants of Newburg were pres. ent. There were half-a-dozen bands, and most of the dwellings were illuminated. Cannon and rockets were also discharged. Speeches were also delivered by Messrs. B. F. COSAD, BENJAMIN SOUTHARD, CHARLES FOWLER, and others.

Political Meetings in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, Oct. 30.

The Democrats assembled this evening in their different Districts and Wards, and marched in procession to Independence Square, with transparencies, banners, and small cannon mounted on furniture wagons, with which salutes were occasionally fired. Fireworks were also let off during the march through the rain. The proceedings of the meeting were commenced in the Square—(umbrellas being the only protection from the weather)—several speeches were delivered, when an adjournment to the Court room prevailed, and the meeting was continued there by a portion of the assemblage, the rest taking shelter in groups under awnings, the halls, porches of the State House, &c. There were not less than three or four thousand present.

A call for an indignation meeting, largely signed, regarding the New-York Belmont affair, is published here, and the meeting takes place to-night, in Penn square.

Riot at Philadelphia—The Brazilian Treaty.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, Oct. 30.

A disturbance occurred this morning in the western part of the city, between a party of rowdies who were leaving a ball at the Western House and the watchmen. The rowdies fired upon the officers and JOHN BRADLEY was shot in the head. Mr. MCKERNAN'S upper lip and teeth were shot away, and THOMAS JOHNSON was severely hit with a slung shot. The rowdies all made their escape and afterwards attacked the house of a baker, near Schuylkill, broke in and stole a quantity of bread.

Captain WHIPPLE, of the ship *Grey Eagle*, arrived last night from Rio Janeiro, has gone to Washington with dispatches for the Government, enclosing a ratified Treaty between Brazil and the United States.

The Franklin Institute Exhibition closed this evening. The prizes were awarded during the afternoon.

Maryland and the Presidency—New Candidates in Georgia, etc.

BALTIMORE, Saturday, Oct. 30.

The Democrats are freely betting on Maryland going for PIERCE, and large sums have been bet to-day, both parties being confident of success.

The Augusta (Ga.) *Sentinel* places the names of MILLARD FILLMORE, and J. J. CRITTENDEN at its head, for President and Vice President.

No mail south of Richmond has been received to-night.

Democratic and Whig Meetings at Syracuse.

SYRACUSE, Saturday, Oct. 30.

The Democrats had a large meeting to-night at the Arcade, with a torchlight procession, &c. Judge NYE, addressed the meeting, and the proceedings were enthusiastic.

The Whigs also held a full meeting at the Empire Hall, and were addressed by Hon. Mr. NOBLE, of Chautauque. The whole city is illuminated.

Rioting in Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, Sunday, Oct. 31.

Immense sums are being bet here, principally on Maryland, and the extent of PIERCE'S majority in Baltimore. Several New-York Whigs are offering large bets on their State going for SCOTT, but no one will take them. Both parties are equally sanguine as to the general result, with but little betting.

There is no mail south of Richmond.

Hon. Rufus Choate for Scott and Graham.

BOSTON, Sunday, Oct. 31.

A letter from Hon. RUFUS CHOATE will appear in the *Atlas* of to-morrow, in which he urges the importance of all Whigs voting for SCOTT and GRAHAM. He says he shall cast his vote for the SCOTT and GRAHAM Electoral ticket, as he always intended to.

Hon. Edward Everett for Scott.

BOSTON, Saturday, Oct. 30.

A letter from Hon. EDWARD EVERETT in favor of the election of Gen. SCOTT, and urging all Whigs to vote for him, is published to-day.

The Government and the Cuban Difficulty.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Oct. 30.

The *Republic* of this morning says that when the full scope of the Havana difficulty is ascertained, the Administration will be found ready and able to maintain unsullied and uninjured the honor and interests of the United States.

From St. Johns, N. B.

BOSTON, Saturday, Oct. 30.

St. Johns, N. B. papers of yesterday are to hand. They are filled with the accounts of the last illness and death of DANIEL WEBSTER.

The *New Brunswicker*, has a telegraphic dispatch, that President FILLMORE has taken the fishery and reciprocity matters into his own hands, and aided by the Secretary of the Treasury, will prepare and present the matter to Congress.

From Buenos Ayres.

SALEM, Saturday, Oct. 30.

The brig *Russell* arrived here this morning from Buenos Ayres. She brings the same dates as those received in New-York to-day, by the *E. Wright, Jr.*; but, in addition, reports that the damaged part of the cargo of the ship *Southern Cross* would be sold. The vessel was not much injured.

The Steamer Queen City.

DUNKIRK, Saturday, Oct. 30.

The steamer *Queen City*, which got ashore on Thursday night, eight miles below Erie, has been got off, after throwing her cargo overboard. She now lies at this port, with five feet of water in her hold.

The Jerry Assaulters Acquitted.

SYRACUSE, Sunday, Oct. 31.

Deputy Sheriff LOWELL, and several other parties, who were charged with an assault committed on the fugitive "JERRY," at the time of his arrest, were tried in the Circuit Court, yesterday, and acquitted. Judge PRATT presided.

The Cholera at Quebec.

QUEBEC, Saturday, Oct. 30,

The House to-day rejected a motion for an adjournment on account of the cholera. The report of the health officer shows nothing alarming. The deaths since the 26th September have been 128. On Thursday there were two deaths. On Friday six, and to-day only one.

Interruption on the Erie Canal.

ALBANY, Saturday, Oct. 30.

It is feared that the lock near Montezuma, on the Erie canal, will have to be pumped out to make repairs; if so navigation will be delayed eight or ten days.

City Politics.

THE DEMOCRATIC MASS MEETING AT TAMMANY HALL.—The meeting held at Tammany Hall on Saturday night was a large one, but not by any means so large as had been expected. Preparations had been made for outside meetings in the Park; a stand was erected, but when the evening came the rain prevented any assemblage outside, and the Hall of Tammany was found quite roomy enough for those who were in attendance. There was a considerable display of transparencies, balloon lights, banners, flags, and all the other concomitants of a Democratic political gathering; but there was an absence of the great orators who had been promised as speakers for the evening. Mr. BUCHANAN could not come—neither could HORATIO SEYMOUR, G. M. DALLAS, R. J. WALKER, nor EDWIN FORREST—all of whom had been invited by the Young Man's Democratic Union Club to be present, but all of whom had other engagements that prevented them from attending.

The meeting in the Hall was organized—Mr. DANIEL B. TAYLOR, the President of the Young Men's Democratic Club, presiding. The assemblage consisted principally of members of the following named Clubs: The Young Man's Democratic Union Club, the New-York Democratic Concord Club, the Eleventh Ward Pierce and King Association, the Eighteenth Ward Granite Column, the Fourteenth Ward Pierce and King Association, the City Club of Williamsburg, the Pierce and King Club of Williamsburg, the Pierce and King Association of Brooklyn, King's County Pierce and King Club, Eighth Ward Pierce and King Association, Thirteenth Ward Plants and King Club, the Northern Eagle Club, Eleventh Ward.

The first business of the evening was the reading of letters from Mr. BUCHANAN and others, excusing themselves for not attending this meeting. After which, addresses were made by Mr. JOHN S. WELLS, of New-Hampshire, Hon. S. A. SMALLEY, of Vermont, JAMES T. BRADY and Gen. WALBRIDGE, of this City.

The meeting adjourned at an early hour.

SIXTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.—A meeting to ratify the nomination of Col. SHAW for the Assembly from the Sixteenth District (Eighteenth Ward) was held on Saturday evening last in the Harlem Railroad Depot, corner of Fourth-avenue and 27th st. It was largely attended and spirited. WM. E. DODGE, Esq., (of the firm of PHELPS, DODGE & Co.) presided, assisted by several Vice Presidents. The meeting was kept in a state of uproar during the first half hour of its proceedings, by a party of rowdies sent for the purpose. The police came, order was restored, and Col. SHAW proceeded to state the action of the Nominating Convention, and explain by what right and authority he now claimed to be the regular Whig candidate for Assembly from that District. Resolutions were adopted approving of his position, and speeches were made by the Chairman, Mr. C. J. WARREN, Mr. PARMER, and others.

BROOKLYN CITY.

SIXTH WARD WHIG MEETING.—The Whigs of the Sixth Ward held a large and enthusiastic meeting Friday evening in the public square bounded by Columbia-Sackett and Union-streets. There was a display of fireworks, transparencies, and the usual paraphernalia on such occasions. The meeting was organized by appointing E. J. FOWLE, Esq., as President; and for Vice-Presidents, L. W. BRAINARD and HENRY ALEXANDER; Secretary, JACOB DURYEA. After which T. B. MULLIGAN, Esq., made an effective speech, and was followed by DANIEL B. BISSELL and J. W. HEIGHWAY, Esqrs., and others, whose remarks were well received by one of the largest assemblages ever called together in the old Sixth. After the meeting, a procession was formed, which marched through the principal streets of the Ward, accompanied by music, fireworks, &c. The Whigs in the Sixth Ward are hard at work.

DEMOCRATIC MASS MEETING.—The Democrats of Brooklyn made their final turn-out Friday evening, and held a Mass Meeting at the Bee Hive, in Montague-street, at which there was an unusually large attendance and considerable enthusiasm. The Meeting was organized by calling SAMUEL SLOAN, Esq., to the Chair, and by the appointing of the usual number of Vice Presidents and Secretaries. Addresses were made by Messrs. CORE, MCPHAIL, DAVIS and others.

DEATH OF MR. WEBSTER.—In nearly every Church in this City yesterday, the death of Mr. WEBSTER was alluded to in connection with the sermons, and at several places it was the subject of the morning discourse. The people generally, supposing that such would be the case, attended in large numbers. In fact, there was a larger attendance yesterday than on any remembered previous occasion. The flags throughout the City, and some of the public buildings, are yet draped in mourning, out of respect to the lamented and distinguished deceased.

WARREN GUARDS.—This Company, under the command of Capt. H. C. MESSENGER, proceeded on Thursday to East New-York for target practice. On Friday the following prizes were awarded to the best shooters: 1st prize, a silver cup, won by T. SKELTON, presented by Mr. WARNER; 2d prize, large gold pencil, won by J. MASON, and presented by Mr. WYCKOFF; 3d prize, gold ring, won by J. CAMPBELL, presented by Mr. ROYAL; 4th prize, portrait of WASHINGTON, won by A. JAMISON, and presented by Mr. DEVERSE; 5th prize, three gold studs, won by WILLIAM DENNON, and presented by Mr. TREADWELL; 6th prize, silver shield, won by H. C. MESSENGER, and presented by Mr. WHITE; 7th prize, three portraits, won by WILLIAM AMMERMAN, and presented by Mr. DICK; 8th prize, gold pencil-case, won by J. KENT, and presented by Mr. BENNETT; 9th prize, fire-cap, won by C. THOMBRIDGE, and presented by Mr AVILLA; 10th prize, gold breast-pin, won by S. BLIGHT, presented by Mr. TREADWELL; 11th prize, gold breast-pin, won by J. LEVERICH, and presented by Mr. WOOD.

IRVING GUARDS.—This new company elected on Friday evening the following officers: For Captain, JAMES SIMPSON; First Lieutenant, THOMAS BOWERS; Second Lieutenant, HENRY STUMPF; Third Lieutenant, GEORGE DAY; Orderly Sergeant FRANCIS MCGIVENY. On Thanksgiving Day, this company will parade for the first time, and proceed to East New-York, for target practice. They will undoubtedly make a fine appearance, judging from the material.

NEW EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—The Episcopal Church of the Ascension, the congregation now worshipping in the hall at the corner of Sackett and Court-streets, have recently bought several lots of land on the corner of Smith street and Third-place, for the purpose of erecting thereon a new church edifice. The building is to be 75 by 123 feet, and will be commenced at an early day.

A CALL.—Rev. SAMSON WHITE, of this city, has been invited to preside as Pastor over the Second Baptist Church at New-Bedford, Mass. Also the Zion Baptist Church, New-York City.

CONVALESCENT.—Ex-Alderman LAMBERT, the Democratic candidate for Mayor, has for some time been confined to his bed with a severe attack of erysipelas, but we learn he is now convalescent, and will probably be about in a few days.

TENTH WARD.—The Whigs of the Tenth Ward held a very large meeting on Saturday evening, at which any quantity of enthusiasm was manifested, and several able addresses were made. The meeting adjourned to meet at the polls on Tuesday morning.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—An Irishman named PATRICK GLEASON—a hard-working, sober, and industrious man—was instantly killed at the Atlantic Docks, about 4 o'clock Friday evening, by a bale of hay falling upon him. It appears that the fall at which the deceased, with others, was raising the bale to an upper story gave way, and in falling crushed GLEASON between the bundle and the building, breaking his neck instantly. Deceased was a single man, about 25 years of age, and resided with JAS. HOPKINS at No. 24 Columbia-street. The Police of the Third District conveyed the body to the Third District Station House, to await the action of the Coroner.

A SMASH.—On Thursday afternoon, as Mr. VAN RENSSELAER, of Albany, was driving a valuable span of matched horses, attached to a pleasure carriage, down Atlantic-street, the horses took fright, and started off at full speed, and soon became unmanageable. Mr. VAN RENSSELAER succeeded in turning them into Boerum-street, where they brought up between a tree and lamp-post, the shock throwing Mr. VAN RENSSELAER out, without any serious injury; but the horses, which were very valuable, were not so fortunate. One of them, it is thought, is ruined by the collision. Officer BRAY, of the Third District Police was on the spot and assisted in securing the horses. These horses were to trot next week on the Union Course for a purse of $3,000.

BURGLARY.—The house occupied by Daniel S. Haviland, No. 68 Columbia-street, was entered by a burglar, or burglars on Saturday morning about 5 o'clock, and robbed of four silver Napkin Rings, one marked "D. G. H." and one "H. H." 15 ivory handle table knives, and 24 breakfast knives with ivory handles—all of Russell & Co.'s make. The entrance to the house was effected through a door in the rear; the burglars left upon the premises a screw driver and Jack plane—probably stolen. Previous to entering No. 68, the same parties, or others of the same profession gained admission to four or five other houses in the vicinity, but for some reason or other did not carry anything away.

ROBBERY OF A CHURCH.—The First Congregational Church, on President-street, South Brooklyn, was entered late Thursday night, by some villains, and robbed of all the carpeting in the aisles, the large Bible from the pulpit, two large mahogany chairs, and one table cover. The robbers broke open the closet and drank a quantity of wine. Officer KANE, of the Third District Police, discovered the robbery about 2 o'clock Friday morning, and from appearances it is supposed that the burglars had barely time to get away with their booty. The entrance was effected through a side door, by means of false keys.

FORGERY.—A man named Charles Butner was arrested on Saturday by Deputy Sheriff John Friend, on a charge of forging the name of Wm. Augustus White,

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HENRY COUNTY COURTS.—Supreme.—On Saturday morning the judgment of the Court upon the motion for a new trial in the case of the People vs. Mr. Abner Ashley, charged with the murder of Mr. Sherrill, and other matters of public interest, was announced. At the appointed hour the Court was opened by the Crier, and the Hon. Attorney-Gen. E. F. S. Wright, accompanied by the prisoner, his counsel, Messrs. Ashley and Sherrill, and other officers of the County, appeared.

Judge CADY then addressed the Court. In the course of his remarks, referring to the professional ill-will which had developed itself in the Court, and which had been displayed in attending a session where no newly-discovered evidence was offered, and which, if carried to its legitimate result, would have prevented the trial, he said he could not but express his regret that counsel should have so far forgotten their fellow-beings, themselves, and their profession, as to have permitted such a state of things to happen, as he never had witnessed in the County.

Gen. E. FRANKLIN, convicted of manslaughter, in shooting a gentleman with a pistol, was sentenced to solitary labor in the State Prison for two years, and to confinement until the costs of the prosecution are paid.

CLARK JOHNSON, convicted of assault and battery, with a German girl, under circumstances of peculiar atrocity (attempt to commit a rape,) was sentenced to the State Prison for two years, and to pay a fine of $500.

JAMES WENTWORTH, for participation in the escape of Johnson, State Prison two years.

WILLIAM WILLIS, convicted of polygamy in having three wives, was sentenced to the State Prison for three years, and thereafter until the costs of the prosecution are paid. In rendering the sentence, the Judge remarked severely upon the conduct of the prisoner who to gratify his lust and depravity, had disregarded the rights and happiness of others, and who to satisfy his passions had violated the law, and was an unsafe person to be at liberty. As the prisoners were leaving the Court, Willis and Johnson desired to address the Court, but the Judge considered the request improper.

The condemned men were then conducted to

MEMORIALS OF MR. WEBSTER.

NUMBER FOUR.

An Oration by Mr. Webster at College.

HANOVER, N. H., Sept., 1849.

The sun rose clear to my sight this morning. But the wind has changed and now the rain is again falling in torrents. I will therefore go on with my narration.

While Mr. WEBSTER was at College, and, as yet, a boy seventeen years old, the patriotic citizens of Hanover, old and young, in College and out of it, united in an invitation to him, to deliver an oration on the 4th of July. This he accepted, although the time for preparation was short. The ringing of bells, and the thundering cannon ushered in the day. The ceremonies were conducted with great pomp and solemnity. The concourse of people was large. Anthems were sung. The glorious declaration itself, was read; and then, the young orator came forward, and with all the graces of oratory, delivered the following

ORATION.

COUNTRYMEN, BRETHREN, AND FATHERS: We are now assembled to celebrate an anniversary, ever to be held in dear remembrance by the sons of freedom. Nothing less than the birth of a nation—nothing less than the emancipation of three millions of people from the degrading chains of foreign dominion, is the event we commemorate.

Twenty-four years have this day elapsed since these United States first raised the standard of Liberty, and echoed the shouts of Independence!

Those of you, who were then reaping the iron harvest of the martial field, whose bosoms then palpitated for the honor of America, will, at this time, experience a renewal of all that fervent patriotism, of all those indescribable emotions which then agitated your breasts. As for us, who were either then unborn, or not far enough advanced beyond the threshold of existence, to engage in the grand conflict for Liberty, we now most cordially unite with you, to greet the return of this joyous anniversary, to welcome the return of the day that gave us Freedom, and to hail the rising glories of our country.

On occasions like this, you have hitherto been addressed, from this stage, on the nature, the origin, the expediency of civil government.

The field of political speculation has been explored by persons possessing talents to which the speaker of the day can have no pretensions. Declining, therefore, a dissertation on the principles of civil polity, you will indulge me in slightly sketching those events which have orginated, nurtured and raised to its present grandeur this new empire.

As no nation on the globe can rival us in the rapidity of our growth since the conclusion of the Revolutionary War, so none, perhaps, ever endured greater hardships and distresses than the people of this country previous to that period.

We behold a feeble band of colonists engaged in the arduous undertaking of a new settlement in the wilds of North America. Their civil liberty being mutilated, and the enjoyment of their religious sentiments denied them in the land that gave them birth, they fled their country, they braved the dangers of the then almost unnavigated ocean, and sought, on the other side of the globe, an asylum from the iron grasp of tyranny and the more intolerable scourge of ecclesiastical persecution.

But gloomy, indeed, was the prospect when arrived on this side the Atlantic.

Scattered in detachments along a coast immensely extensive, at a distance of more than three thousand miles from their friends on the eastern continent, they were exposed to all those evils, and encountered or experienced all those difficulties to which human nature seemed liable. Destitute of convenient habitations, the inclemencies of the seasons harassed them, the midnight beasts of prey prowled terribly around them, and the more portentous yell of savage fury incessantly assailed them. But the same undiminished confidence in Almighty God which prompted the first settlers of this country to forsake the unfriendly climes of Europe, still supported them under all their calamities, and inspired them with fortitude almost divine. Having a glorious issue to their labors now in prospect, they cheerfully endured the rigors of the climate, pursued the savage beast to his remotest haunt, and stood, undismayed, in the dismal hour of Indian battle.

Scarcely were the infant settlements freed from those dangers which at first environed them, ere the clashing interests of France and Britain involved them anew in war. The Colonists were now destined to combat with well appointed, well disciplined troops from Europe; and the horrors of the tomahawk and the scalping knife were again renewed. But these frowns of fortune, distressing as they were, had been met without a sigh, and endured without a groan, had not Great Britain presumptuously arrogated to herself the glory of victories achieved by the bravery of American militia. Louisburg must be taken, Canada attacked, and a frontier of more than one thousand miles defended by untutored yeomanry, while the honor of every conquest must be ascribed to an English army.

But while Great Britain was thus tyrannically stripping her Colonies of their well earned laurels, and triumphantly weaving them into the stupendous wreath of her own martial glories, she was unwittingly teaching them to value themselves, and effectually to resist, on a future day, her unjust encroachments.

The pitiful tale of *taxation* now commences,—the unhappy quarrel, which resulted in the dismemberment of the British Empire, has here its origin.

England, now triumphant over the united powers of France and Spain, is determined to reduce to the condition of slaves, her American subjects.

We might now display the Legislatures of the several States, together with the General Congress, petitioning, praying, remonstrating; and, like dutiful subjects, humbly laying their grievances before the throne. On the other hand, we could exhibit a British Parliament, assiduously devising means to subjugate America, disdaining our petitions; trampling on our rights; and menacingly telling us, in language not to be misunderstood, "*Ye shall be Slaves!*" We could mention the haughty, tyrannical, perfidious, GAGE, at the head of a standing army; we could show our brethren, attacked and slaughtered at Lexington! our property plundered and destroyed at Concord! Recollections can still pain us, with the spiral flames of burning Charlestown, the agonizing groans of aged parents, the shrieks of widows, orphans, and infants!

Indelibly impressed on our memories, still live the dismal scenes of Bunker's awful mount, the grand theatre of New-England bravery; where *slaughter* stalked, grimly triumphant; where relentless Britain saw her soldiers, the unhappy instruments of despotism, fallen in heaps, beneath the nervous arm of injured freemen!

There the great WARREN fought, and there, alas! he fell! Valuing life only as it enabled him to serve his country, he freely resigned himself, a willing martyr in the cause of Liberty, and now lies encircled in the arms of glory.

> Peace to the Patriot's shade—let no rude blast
> Disturb the willow that nods o'er his tomb;
> But orphan tears bedew his sacred urn,
> And Fame's loud trump proclaim the hero's name,
> Far as the circuit of the spheres extends.

But, haughty Albion, thy reign shall soon be over. Thou shalt triumph no longer; thine empire already reels and totters; thy laurels even now begin to wither, and thy fame decay. Thou hast, at length, roused the indignation of an insulted people; thine oppressions they deem no longer tolerable.

The 4th day of July, 1776, has now arrived, and America, manfully springing from the torturing fangs of the British Lion, now rises majestic in the pride of her sovereignty, and bids her Eagle elevate his wings!

The solemn Declaration of Independence is now pronounced, amidst crowds of admiring citizens, by the supreme council of our nation; and received with the unbounded plaudits of a grateful people!

That was the hour when heroism was proved—when the souls of men tried.

It was then, ye venerable patriots, (speaking to the Revolutionary soldiers present,) it was then you lifted the indignant arm, and unitedly swore to be free! Despising such toys as subjugated empires, you then knew no middle fortune between liberty and death.

Firmly relying on the protection of heaven, unwarped in the resolution you had taken, you then, undaunted, met—engaged—defeated the gigantic power of Britain, and rose triumphant over the aggressions of your enemies.

Trenton, Princeton, Bennington, and Saratoga were the successive theatres of your victories, and the utmost bounds of creation are the limits to your fame! The sacred fire of freedom, then enkindled in your breasts, shall be perpetuated through the long descent of future ages, and burn, with unextinguished fervor, in the bosoms of millions yet unborn.

Finally, to close the sanguinary conflict, to grant America the blessings of an honorable peace, and clothe her heroes with laurels, CORNWALLIS, at whose feet the kings and princes of Asia have since *thrown* their diadems, was compelled to submit to the sword of WASHINGTON.

The great drama is now completed: our Independence is now acknowledged; and the hopes of our enemies are blasted forever; Columbia is now seated in the forum of Nations, and the Empires of the world are amazed at the bright effulgence of her glory.

Thus, friends and citizens, did the kind hand of over-ruling Providence conduct us, through toils, fatigues and dangers, to Independence and Peace. If piety be the rational exercise of the human soul, if religion be not a chimera, and if the vestiges of heavenly assistance are clearly traced in those events, which mark the annals of our Nation, it becomes us, on this day, in consideration of the great things which have been done for us, to render the tribute of unfeigned thanks, to that God, who superintends the universe, and holds aloft the scale, that weighs the destinies of Nations.

The conclusion of the Revolutionary War did not accomplish the entire achievements of our countrymen. Their military character was then, indeed, sufficiantly established; but the time was coming which should prove their political sagacity—their ability to govern themselves.

No sooner was peace restored with England, (the first grand article of which was the acknowledgment of our Independence,) than the old system of Confederation, dictated, at first, by necessity, and adopted for the purposes of the moment, was found inadequate to the government of an extensive Empire. Under a full conviction of this, we then saw the people of these States engaged in a transaction which is undoubtedly the greatest approximation towards human perfection the political world ever yet witnessed, and which, perhaps, will forever stand in the history of mankind without a parallel. A great Republic, composed of different States, whose interest in all respects could not be perfectly compatible, then came deliberately forward, discarded one system of government and adopted another, without the loss of one man's blood.

There is not a single Government now existing in Europe, which is not based in usurpation, and established, if established at all, by the sacrifice of thousands. But, in the adoption of our present system of jurisprudence, we see the powers necessary for Government voluntarily flowing from the people, their only proper origin, and directed to the public good, their only proper object.

With peculiar propriaty, we may now felicitate ourselves on that happy form of mixed government under which we live. The advantages resulting to the citizens of the Union are utterly incalculable, and the day when it was received by a majority of the States shall stand on the catalogue of American anniversaries, second to none but the birthday of independence.

In consequence of the adoption of our present system of Government, and the virtuous manner in which it has been administered by a WASHINGTON and an ADAMS, we are this day in the enjoyment of peace, while war devastates Europe! We can now sit down beneath the shadow of the olive, while her cities blaze, her streams run purple with blood, and her fields glitter with a forest of bayonets! The citizens of America can this day throng the temples of freedom, and renew their oaths of fealty to independence; while Holland, our once sister Republic, is erased from the catalogue of nations; while Venice is destroyed, Italy ravaged, and Switzerland—the once happy, the once united, the once flourishing Switzerland—lies bleeding at every pore!

No ambitious foe dares now invade our country. No standing army now endangers our liberty. Our Commerce, though subject in some degree to the depredations of the belligerant powers, is extended from pole to pole; our Navy, though just emerging from non-existence, shall soon vouch for the safety of our merchantmen, and hear the thunder of freedom around the ball. Fair science, too, holds her gentle empire amongst us, and almost innumerable altars are raised to her divinity, from Brunswick to Florida. Yale, Providence, and Harvard, now grace our land; and Dartmouth, towering majestic above the groves which encircle her, now inscribes her glory on the registers of fame! Oxford and Cambridge, those oriental stars of literature, shall now be out-shone by the bright sun of American science, which displays his broad circumference in uneclipsed radiance.

Pleasing, indeed, were it here to dilate on the future grandeur of America; but we forbear and pause for a moment to drop the tear of affection over the graves of our departed warriors. Their names should be mentioned on every anniversary of Independence, that the youth, of each successive generation, may learn not to value life, when held in competition with their country's safety.

WOOSTER, MONTGOMERY, and MERCER, fell bravely in battle, and their ashes are now entombed on the fields that witnessed their valor. Let their exertions in our country's cause be remembered, while liberty has an advocate and gratitude has place in the human heart.

GREENE, the immortal hero of the Carolinas, has since gone down to the grave, loaded with honors, and high in the estimation of his countrymen. The courageous PUTNAM has long slept with his fathers; and SULLIVAN and CILLEY, New-Hampshire's veteran sons, are no more remembered with the living.

With hearts penetrated by unutterable grief, we are at length constrained to ask, where is our WASHINGTON? where the hero who led us to victory? where the man who gave us freedom? where is he, who headed our feeble army, when destruction threatened us, who came upon our enemies like the storms of Winter, and scattered them like leaves before the Borean blast? Where, O! my Country! is thy political saviour? Where, O! humanity! thy favorite son?

The solemnity of this assembly, the lamentations of the American people will answer, "Alas! he is now no more—the mighty is fallen!"

Yes, Americans, WASHINGTON is gone! he is now consigned to dust and sleeps in "dull, cold marble!"

The man who never felt a wound but when it pierced his Country—who never groaned but when fair Freedom bled—is now forever silent!

Wrapped in the shroud of death, the dark dominions of the grave long since received him, and he rests in undisturbed repose! Vain were the attempt to express our loss—vain the attempt to describe the feelings of our souls! Though months have rolled away since his spirit left this terrestrial orb, and sought the shining worlds on high, yet the sad event is still remembered with increased sorrow. The hoary-headed patriot of '76 still tells the mournful story to the listening infant, till the loss of his country touches his heart, and patriotism fires his breast. The aged matron still laments the loss of the man, beneath whose banners her husband has fought, or her son has fallen. At the name of WASHINGTON, the sympathetic tear still glistens in the eye of every youthful hero. Nor does the tender sigh yet cease to heave in the fair bosom of Columbia's daughters.

> Farewell, O! WASHINGTON, a long farewell!
> Thy Country's tears embalm thy memory;
> Thy virtues challenge immortality;
> Impressed on grateful hearts, thy name shall live,
> Till dissolution's deluge drown the world!

Although we must feel the keenest sorrow at the demise of our WASHINGTON, yet we console ourselves with the reflection that his virtuous compatriot, his worthy successor, the firm, the wise, the inflexible ADAMS, still survives. Elevated by the voice of his country, to the supreme executive magistracy, he constantly adheres to her essential interests, and with steady hand draws the disguising veil from the intrigues of foreign enemies and the plots of domestic foes.

Having the honor of America always in view, never fearing, when wisdom dictates, to stem the impetuous torrent of popular resentment, he stands amid the fluctuations of party and the explosions of faction, unmoved as Atlas,

> "While storms and tempest thunder on its brow,
> And oceans break their billows at its feet."

Yet all the vigilance of our Executive, and all the wisdom of our Congress, have not been sufficient to prevent the country from being in some degree agitated by the convulsions of Europe. But why shall every quarrel on the other side of the Atlantic interest us in its issue? Why shall the rise or depression of every party there, produce here a corresponding vibration? Was this continent designed as a mere satellite to the other? Has not nature here wrought all operations on her broadest scale? Where are the Mississippis and the Amazons, the Alleghanies and the Andes of Europe, Asia or Africa? The natural superiority of America clearly indicates that it was designed to be inhabited by a nobler race of men, possessing a superior form of Government, superior patriotism, superior talents, and superior virtues.

Let then the nations of the East vainly waste their strength in destroying each other.

Let them aspire at conquest, and contend for dominion, till their continent is deluged in blood. But let none, however elated by victory, however proud of triumph, ever presume to intrude on the neutral position assumed by our country.

Britain, twice humbled for her aggressions, has at length been taught to respect us. But France once our ally, has dared to insult us! She has violated her treaty obligations—she has depredated our commerce—she has abused our Government, and riveted the chains of bondage on our unhappy fellow-citizens! Not content with ravaging and depopulating the fairest countries of Europe; not yet satiated with the contortions of expiring republics, the convulsive agonies of subjugated nations, and the groans of her own slaughtered citizens—she has spouted her fury across the Atlantic; and the stars and stripes of the United States have almost been attacked in our harbors! When we have demanded reparation, she has told us, "Give us your money and we will give you peace." Mighty nation! Magnanimous Republic! Let her fill her coffers from those towns and cities which she has plundered, and grant peace, if she can, to the shades of those millions whose death she has caused.

But Columbia stoops not to tyrants; her spirit will never cringe to France; neither a supercilious, five-headed Directory, nor the gasconading pilgrim of Egypt, will ever dictate terms to sovereign America. The thunder of our cannon shall insure the performance of our treaties, and fulminate destruction on Frenchmen, till the ocean is crimsoned with blood, and gorged with pirates!

It becomes us, on whom the defence of our country will ere long devolve, this day most seriously to reflect on the duties incumbent upon us.

Our ancestors bravely snatched expiring liberty from the grasp of Britain, whose touch is poison; shall we now consign it to France, whose embrace is death? We have seen our fathers, in the days of our country's trouble, assume the rough habiliments of war, and seek the hostile field. Too fill of sorrow to speak, we have seen them wave a last farewell to a disconsolate, a woe-stung family. We have seen them return, worn down with fatigue, and scarred with wounds; or we have seen them, perhaps, no more. For us they fought—for us they bled—for us they conquered. Shall we, their descendants, now basely disgrace our lineage and pusilanimously disclaim the legacy bequeathed to us? Shall we pronounce the sad valediction to freedom and immortal liberty on the altars our fathers have raised to her? No! The response of the nation is, "No!" Let it be registered in the archives of Heaven. Ere the religion we profess, and the privileges we enjoy are sacrificed at the shrine of despots and demagogues—let the sons of Europe be vassals; let her hosts of nations be a vast congregation of slaves; but let us, who are this day free, whose hearts are yet unappalled, and whose right arms are yet nerved for war, assemble before the hallowed temple of American freedom, and swear, to the God of our fathers, to preserve it secure, or die at its portals.

I think you will agree with me in saying that the boy who delivered that Oration was, to say the least, a clever boy. My informant says, his friends were so much pleased with it, that they obtained a copy for publication. By this time, you may say, it is pretty much "out of print," but worthy of being reprinted. I dare say, Mr. WEBSTER himself has entirely forgotten it. It shows his bosom was full of patriotism, and that in his youth the seeds of the noblest sentiments had taken deep root. The following is the inscription on the title page of the quaint looking old pamplet, a copy of which has been preserved by one of his classmates:

> **AN ORATION.**
> Pronounced at Hanover, New-Hampshire, the 4th of July, 1800, being the Twenty-Fourth Anniversary of American Independence.
> BY DANIEL WEBSTER,
> Member of the Junior Class, Dart. University.
>
> "Do thou, great Liberty, inspire our souls,
> And make our lives in thy possession happy,
> Or our deaths glorious in thy just defence."—*Addison.*
>
> Published by request of the Subscribers.
>
> Printed at Hanover,
> BY MOSES DAVIS.
>
> 1800.

I am, my dear Sir,
With great respect,
YOURS, &c., &c.

WASHINGTON.

The Secretary of the Treasury—Mr. Conrad's Letter on the Crescent City Affair—Funeral of Mr. Webster.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Oct. 29, 1852.

Mr. CORWIN set out last evening for Ohio. He designs to be absent some two or three weeks. He will go directly home intending to vote at the election. Mr. CORWIN has been the target of more than commonly virulent assaults from his political enemies. The New York *Evening Post* is lustily calling upon him for his defence against the imputations levelled at him by that print and its associates. The *Post* is oblivious. The charges were referred to a Democratic Committee of Congress, who have spared Mr. CORWIN the trouble of a defence, by vindicating him in the completest manner on every point. Cannot the Democrats believe their own friends? If PRESTON KING, V. E. HOWARD, and ANDREW JOHNSON cannot be trusted by their fellow partizans, why should the Secretary of the Treasury raise his voice to their followers in his own behalf? Take or reject the testimony of your own witnesses, gentlemen, as you see fit. The Whigs are quite satisfied with their verdict upon Mr. CORWIN's conduct.

The bells are tolling for DANIEL WEBSTER, many places of business as well as the public departments are closed in respect to his memory. To-day the entombment takes place, and the grave closes over the mortal part of him.

> "Yet not to thine eternal resting place
> Shalt thou retire alone—nor couldst thou wish
> Couch more magnificent."

His compeers rest with him—CLAY, CALHOUN, WRIGHT, WOODBURY, STORY, MARSHALL, ADAMS, all repose in graves newly sodden. How glorious the reunion of such spirits! The thought recalls the noble lines from the same bard:

> "How shall I know thee in the sphere which keeps
> The disembodied spirits of the dead,
> When all of thee that time could wither sleeps
> And perishes among the dust we tread?"

How will they know one another? Alas, that is one of the mysteries of the "undiscovered country."

I perceive no reason to doubt that Mr. CONRAD will continue to act as Secretary of State until March 4. Just before the meeting of the Whig Convention in June, it was announced upon authority, that whatever might be the result of its action the present Cabinet would not continue longer, so far as depended upon the will of Mr. FILLMORE, than the end of his present official term. This pledge will, no doubt, be redeemed by Gen. SCOTT, and, to tell the truth, if we are to have many more such proceedings as the transfer of Captain PORTER from his ship, and submission to the exclusion of the *Crescent City*, for the reason assigned, from Cuban ports, we shall sustain no irreparable loss in a change in the management of the Foreign Affairs. For one, I confess the letter of Mr. CONRAD to the Steamship Company, is not creditable to the administration. If that letter does not prove a "backing out," it is because no position worth maintaining has been assumed. "If the Individual named WILLIAM SMITH" continues on board the ship, the acting Secretary of State supposes the steamer will be excluded. Then what, in the name of Heaven, were a sloop and steamer of war sent to HAVANA for? This very small result of very considerable promise of action is really discouraging. The whole affair reminds me of the termination of a dispute between two naval officers on shipboard. One suffered at the tongue of the other grievous insults. The insulted repaired to the quarter-deck, stated his case to the commander, and asked his advice. MY dear fellow, replied the peace-maker, under these circumstances there is but one thing you *can* do. You must go back to Mr. H. and ask him to complete his work by kicking you *a posteriori*; you will then be in a condition to decide upon your future course. As things are going on, Spain is likely to do us that favor without any urgent solicitation on our part.

I have heard it stated that some difficulty exists about the *Georgia* also. It is said that, previous to Captain PORTER leaving her, some question arose as to the principles of the seal-bearers, which were suggested on good grounds to be anti-monarchical. If these individuals should return to the shores of the Most Faithful, we may look for her exclusion on the same platform of reasons.

Perhaps one of the strongest points in the Secretary's letter is the gratuitous detraction from Mr. SMITH's immortality. "The *individual* named SMITH!" It was too bad. Why, in SMITH, the purser, was embodied, *pro hac vice*, the sum of American nationality, and like the aspiring "youth who fired the Ephesian dome," he might have been the hero of a conflagration, that would have surrounded his name with an unfading halo.

I. Y.

SOUTH AMERICA.

Affairs at Rio Janeiro—Emperor's Ball, &c., &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

RIO DE JANEIRO, Sunday, Sept. 19, 1852.

On the 17th of August, His Imperial Majesty, DON PEDRO II., Emperor of Brazil, issued cards of invitation to a grand Ball, to be given at his City Palace on the evening of the 31st ult. Expectation was on the *qui vive*, and great preparations were made for the magnificent entertainment.

The evening proved most charming. The full moon shone in cloudless splendor upon the brilliantly illuminated Palace, where three thousand of the *elite* of Brazil had met together to enjoy the hospitalities of their august Sovereign.

The Senators of the Empire, Members of the Chamber of Deputies, Officers of the Army and Navy, and Ministers of the Empire, Corps Diplomatique, and distinguished foreigners, were present.

The Emperor, Empress, and suite, made their grand entree from the Throne-Room, about 9 o'clock. Passing through the company assembled, from one room to another, greeting with the most graceful bows and smiles their numerous guests of the evening, they took up their position in one of the most spacious rooms, when the bands throughout the Palace rung out their soft peals of music, and the Ball was opened by the Emperor dancing with the elegant and accomplished Viscountess DE ARRANTES, and the Empress with his Excellency ILDEFONSO DE LONZA RAMOS, Minister of Justice.

The Empress was dressed in a magnificent brocade silk, trimmed with lace, and wore a tiara of diamonds. All the ladies appeared in dresses of the most costly and elegant descriptions—many wearing diamonds worth over one hundred thousand dollars.

The Marquis DE CAXIAS, Commander-in-Chief of the Brazilian Forces, appeared in full uniform, of the most gorgeous description. The scabbard of his sword was solid gold, inlaid with precious stones and diamonds. The other officers of the Army also wore very rich uniforms. This, with the Court dress, and elegant toilets of the ladies, gave a very brilliant appearance to the multitude assembled.

The Palace was beautifully decorated with flowers from the Imperial Gardens. Everything was admirably arranged, and conducted in the most perfect order, far surpassing in magnificence and brilliancy anything before witnessed in this country. Everything was provided in the way of refreshments, in the most profuse manner. The Emperor seemed bent on making everything enchanting connected with his ball, and mingled freely with the company throughout the evening,—as did also the Empress, who ever wears upon her countenance the most pleasing of expressions and the most fascinating of smiles. The gay festivities were kept up until 4½ o'clock in the morning, when the Emperor and Empress retired, and the company took their departure.

On the 4th inst., the Emperor dissolved the Senate and Chamber of Deputies. On the 7th inst., the new election was held for City officers.

Very respectfully yours, H. M. F.

Arrival of the American Minister.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

RIO DE JANEIRO, Sunday, Sept. 19, 1852.

The U. S. flag-ship *Congress* arrived here on the evening of the 13th inst., from Montevideo, bringing His Excellency ROBT. C. SCHENCK, who has been absent three months, engaged in forming commercial treaties with the Buenos Ayrean and Montevidean Governments, where he was received with great honors. URQUIZA ordered out his troops to receive him, while salutes were fired from all the forts.

Congress is now in session at Buenos Ayres, to whom the new Constitution, modeled very much after that of the United States, was about to be submitted when Mr. SCHENCK left, and on the new Government being formed, the treaty with the United States will be completed. URQUIZA continues to wield the supreme power placed in his hands by the Confederation until a new Government could be formed, without farther opposition from the Buenos Ayrean factions.

After remaining in Buenos Ayres about a month, Mr. SCHENCK went to Montevideo, and there formed a treaty, the particulars of which will transpire in due time, which is highly advantageous to our commerce with that country. England and France have also sent special envoys to make treaties, who are now there. The United States pursued the right course in acting thus promptly in sending a special envoy immediately on the receipt of the news of the revolution and downfall of the tyrant ROSAS. URQUIZA felt it a compliment, and did all in his power to pay all honor to the representative of the United States. His son, who is now Minister to Montevideo, is to be appointed Minister to the United States very soon.

The officers and crew of the *Congress* are all well. Very respectfully yours, A. V. W.

THE PACIFIC COAST.

Further Items from California.

The American schooner *Penelope*, Capt. AUSTIN K. DODGE, cleared from San Francisco on the 14th of Oct., 1851, for San Juan del Sud, with 40 passengers. Capt. MANN, of the brig *Lowell*, which sailed from the same port on the same day, reports having seen the *Penelope* about the 5th Nov., off Cape St. Lucas, just previous to a terrific hurricane, which lasted but a quarter of an hour. After the driving mist which accompanied the gale had lighted up, the *Penelope* was not visible. Capt. MANN felt confident at the time that the vessel had foundered. After arriving at San Juan, he remained there some weeks, but received no tidings as to her fate. As nothing has yet been heard of her, there is every reason to apprehend that she was lost at that time, and every soul on board perished. Capt. MANN states that the sea ran so high at the time to which he alludes, that a boat carried at the stern of his brig was, by the conjoined action of a wave and the gale, forced from its lashings, and dashed with violence against the mainmast, nearly as high as the top. Both the *Penelope* and *Lowell* were fitted out and sailed from Pacific Wharf. Captain, A. K. DODGE, of Beverly; first mate, F. H. CHOATE; second mate, Thomas J. Fisher; the first mate from Salem, and the second from Boston; W. H. Nicolson, cook, from New-York, and James Brickley, John Smith, Manuel Silva, Joseph Frank and George Cowell, seamen. It is possible that a complete list of her passengers may be obtained. Letters had been received in California from Missouri, dated last July, asking information of a person who it was known was a passenger on the *Penelope*, and who had not yet reached home.

The Sacramento *Union* contains an account of the sudden disappearance of Mr. PATRICK VENABLE, at Rhingle Springs. He had recently arrived from across the Plains, and had sold his team for $380. He stopped at a blacksmith's shop to see if he could obtain work, from which time he disappeared. It is supposed that he may have been murdered for his money. His wife was at the Missouri Hotel, in Sacramento City, awaiting some information concerning him.

Mr. JOHN SHONTNESS, at Sandy Bar, on the American River, was buried alive by the earth falling upon him. He was twenty-five years of age, and formerly of Ohio.

The *Union* contains an account of the accidental death of GEORGE CURTIS, at Pilot Hill. The deceased had gone to purchase provisions, and being belated, became bewildered, and lost his way. He was found afterwards dead and horribly mangled, having fallen a distance of fifty feet down a rocky precipice. He was twenty-two years of age, and from Essex County, New-York.

The amount of taxes paid into the Treasury of Solano County, Cal., by the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, is sufficient to pay all the expenses of said County. The assessed value of their property in Benicia, (including the vessels in part, amounts to $1,500,000.

The sub-contract sweeping on the Middle Fork, consisted of 12 men, were averaging $3,000 per day.

Mr. URIAH LOOMER was killed at Yreka on the 6th ult., by being rolling over him. He had recently arrived from across the plains.

EDWARD.—On board the *North Carolina*, just in at San Francisco from China, was a curious specimen of humanity in the shape of a Chinese dwarf. He is quite deformed, his legs being very crooked. His height is 33 inches, being only six inches taller than the celebrated Tom Thumb. He was born near Shaghai, speaks English quite well, and has a very intelligent face for a Chinaman.

The granite walls of PARROTT's magnificent building on the corner of California and Montgomery-streets have been completed, and a number of Chinese workmen are now engaged in dressing the stone. They cleanse it and with chisels cut it until it looks as white and smooth as marble. They appear to be very industrious and cheerful—rather slow and calculating—but sure. An Anglo-Saxon could with perfect ease perform twice the amount of any species of hard labor. Something could be learned from them in the way of making scaffolds for buildings, the one now used by them being simple and substantial, and with little danger of giving way.—*Alta California.*

OREGON.

The trial of ADAM E. WHIPPLE, indicted for the murder of his wife, MARY E. WHIPPLE, has been concluded. The prisoner was found guilty and sentenced to be hung on the 8th of Oct. He is a man about 40 years of age, medium size, and of a harmless, inoffensive disposition. He was formerly from New-York, and has been in Oregon since 1845, and at one time possessed considerable wealth, the most of which he acquired in the California mines. He killed his wife by striking her with a pistol, and then set fire to his house to obliterate all traces of the deed. After he was arrested, he made his escape, but subsequently gave himself up again. His wife was but 13 years old at the time of their marriage.

JAMES CLEWAS, aged 54, and an Englishman by birth, committed suicide near Oregon City, on the 8th ult. He had always complained that his peace of mind was destroyed, having killed a comrade some thirty years since in a personal difficulty.

The brig *Eagle* was wrecked on the coast of Vancouver's Island, on the night of Aug. 9. Mr. EDWARD THARP, one of the crew, states that the *Eagle* (having a cargo of goods for Indian trade) endeavored to get into the harbor on the Island, with which no one on board was acquainted; and there suddenly coming up a strong south-east gale, she went ashore and struck. The crew went ashore as best they could; but no sooner had they landed than the Indians stripped them of everything they had—provisions, blankets, &c.; and their lives being threatened by the natives, they made their escape in a whale-boat the second day after the wreck. For five days they coasted along the Island, suffering every species of indignity wherever they undertook to land, and subsisting on muscles and other shell-fish, until, in passing through Nootka Sound, they were attacked, and the mate (Mr. POWELL) and a man by the name of HANCOCA were taken prisoners. Fortunately, however, the ill-fated crew soon after this fell in with another trading vessel, on which they were afforded shelter and protection. Some friendly Blackwood Indians being on board, learning their late disaster, armed themselves, and going ashore, effected the release of the prisoners by the exchange of a few blankets. All the crew reached the Sound in safety.

We have seen several large lumps of Puget's Sound coal, which seems to be far superior to any that has yet been discovered on the Pacific coast. Several gentlemen, well skilled in geology, pronounced it pure anthracite. It is said to abound in inexhaustible quantities within about thirteen miles of the Sound, from which a road can be made, with a small outlay, over a perfectly level country to ship navigat on.

Arrangements are in progress to ascertain everything in connection with this new discovery—extent, quality, &c., and to bring it into market immediately. A limited capital, with proper enterprise, will turn an immense trade this way, which now goes to foreign countries.—*Columbian.*

The tide of overland immigration continues to roll into our valleys with increasing rapidity and numbers. This year's immigration is unprecedented in the history of Oregon, both in regard to quantity and quality. In so large an immigration, (not less than 10,000, and many say much larger,) it is not at all surprising that much suffering is experienced among a portion of them, from the shortness of feed for stock, and scarcity of provisions; and we learn with much regret that some have died, and many others suffered from cholera, and other disorders consequent upon the sudden change of diet and the fatigues of so long a journey. Those making the overland journey, however, should not expect it without some hardships, compared with what they have been used to experiencing when at home.

Hearing of the destitution of many who are on the way, the citizens of Portland held a meeting on Wednesday evening last, appointed a committe to collected subscriptions to purchase provisions, and distribute them among the destitute on the road. There was some $400 raised on the spot, and considerable has been raised since. The steamer *Flint* took up a portion of the supplies on Thursday morning, to the Cascades.—*Times.*

SOUTH PACIFIC COAST.

By the arrival at Panama on the 3d inst., of the British mail steamer *Quito*, we have dates from Valparaiso to Sept. 14.

The papers contain little or nothing of interest. The works on the Santiago and Valparaiso Railroad were to commence on the 1st Oct. A newspaper called the *Telegraph* has made its appearance in Santiago. The American ship *Fama* was sold in Valparaiso for $6,300 at auction. The Copiapo Mines were increasing in richness. No American vessels had arrived at or sailed from Valparaiso since last report.

From Lima we glean nothing of note. Our files are to the 23d Sept.

The Lobos Islands had remained quiet. No American vessels had reached there there since the *Meadows*. The whole Peruvian fleet was stationed at the Islands.

The United States frigate *Raritan* has not gone over there, and the instructions sent out by the Department at Washington had been sent to the Islands to await the arrival of the *Raritan*.

We are favored with Guayaquil papers to the 21st Sept. The United States propeller *Massachusetts* arrived on the 20th Sept., in 37 days from San Francisco. She was to be laid up at Guayaquil for repairs.

The insults offered to the French Chargé d'Affairs, at Guayaquil, Count MONTHOLON, remained unsettled. The Count came up a passenger to Panama on the British steamer, and would start for Europe immediately, to seek redress for the insult received by him from the Ecuadorian Government. The following appear to be the facts in this controversy: It appears that at the commencement of FLORES' expedition, several persons who were persecuted by URBINA, took refuge in the house of the French Chargé, and these he refused to deliver up to URBINA's Government for punishment. In the papers of Guayaquil, were published several articles accusing the said Chargé of being a friend of FLORES, and of receiving and forwarding correspondence between this General and his friends, against which publications the Count DE MONTHOLON protested and required an explanation and satisfaction, which were not forthcoming. On the 3d August there was a Democratic banquet held at Guayaquil, and in the evening the guests (among whom were seen several members of the Government) formed a procession and marched through the streets, headed by a band of music. On arrival in front of the French Legation, the music ceased, and an uproarious cry of "*Muera Montholon!*" "*Mueran los Franceses!*" and many other insulting things; for this the Count MONTHOLON required satisfaction, and its being refused, he applied for his passport, and went on board the French man-of-war *Penelope*, the commander of which also demanded satisfaction, but without success; and we understand an account of the whole affair has gone to the French Government, for them to decide what steps are to be taken to bring to their senses this insolent people.

HAVANA.

State of Affairs—The System of Espionage—The Crescent City.

Correspondence of the New-Orleans Picayune.

HAVANA, Monday, Oct. 18, 1852.

In acceding to your urgent request to afford you such information as is in my power with regard to the state of affairs here, it is with extreme regret that I have to acquaint you that matters have in no way improved since I last addressed you.

The same system of espionage, domiciliary visits and arrests of individuals upon the slightest pretext, is kept up with unabated activity. That these measures should be considered necessary by the Government, is only another proof that the disaffection which, during a long period, has existed amongst the native inhabitants of Cuba against their Spanish rulers, has latterly very much increased; and whilst the widely-spread conspiracy which is now acknowledged by the authorities to exist among the Creole population of this Island for the overthrow of Spanish dominion, requiring their greatest vigilance, at the same time cannot fail to cause them the most serious apprehensions for the future safety of this dependency of the crown of Spain.

The extraordinary manifesto addressed by Mr. Secretary GALIANO, on the 3d ult., to the agents here of the U. S. mail steamers, in which he attempted to interfere in the management of those vessels by prohibiting the return to this port of a responsible officer appertaining to the *Crescent City*, and the result consequent on his said manifesto having been utterly disregarded, (as we never for a moment doubted but that it would be,) has not failed to create an immense sensation here, and has proportionately raised the hopes of that party, who seeing difficulties arising in the political horizon between the United States and Spain, place all their reliance in that it may result in their obtaining their liberation from the Spanish yoke.

You must not suppose that the arrival and haughty dismissal from this port by the Spanish authorities of the U. S. Mail steamer *Crescent City*, on the 3d inst., has been looked upon by the more intelligent portion of the Spanish community of this city as a matter of little or no importance. I assure you that this measure adopted by the authorities has been generally disapproved. The dismissal of the *Crescent City* occurred on Sunday, the 3d, and on Thursday, the 7th inst., we were favored in the columns of the *Diario de la Marina* (the Government organ) with the result of their Excellencies meditations on what they had done. I send it to you herewith, and you will observe that it is a mere statement of what they did upon the occasion, and after descending to personalities, with the endeavor of throwing discredit upon the character of Capt. PORTER, they conclude by hinting that had they chosen to do so, they would have prevented the *Crescent City* proceeding up the harbor, in a manner somewhat unpleasant to those on board. On the 8th, the leader in the *Diario* consisted of a rhodomontade upon "the Republic" having received recently a severe shock upon the Tehuantepec question, in consequence of an article published in the London *Times*, in which threats of European intervention were held out to prevent American aggression, and which threat, held in terrorem over their heads, had filled the U. S. Government with fear! On the 12th, Don MARTIN GALIANO, not finding other people as satisfied as himself or to his measures with regard to the affair of the *Crescent City*, commenced the 12 columns of leaders for the month in use in could find to ventilate from the grievances which he had taken up, in turning out of a friendly port, in a gale of wind, a U. S. Mail steamer with the Government mails, passengers and all on board.

After quoting VATTEL and others to little or no purpose, the article concludes with the information, and no doubt for the due edification of those in this country, that five editors had just been imprisoned at Madrid for publishing some intelligence upon the State of the Treasury.

Capt. PORTER is accused of telling untruths upon his arrival at New-Orleans, and speaking of him generally in a disrespectful and improper manner. The truth is well known that both Capt. PORTER and Mr. SMITH

A DISCOURSE
ON THE DEATH OF DANIEL WEBSTER.

BY REV. HENRY W. BELLOWS.

Yesterday, Rev. H. W. BELLOWS delivered the following eloquent address on the death of Hon. DANIEL WEBSTER, to a crowded audience in the Church of Divine Unity, Broadway:

—"At rest with kings and counsellors of the earth. —Job iii: 13 14.

There has been but one thought in the hearts and the tongues of men since we last met in this house of prayer—the passing away of that majestic spirit that lately inhabited the stately form of America's greatest boast and her most honored statesman. No funeral pageant, however splendid, could equal in dignity, the burial service which the whole country has been performing from the moment it learned its mighty bereavement. One long procession of mourners, gathered from the furthest South and the remotest West, has wended in spirit to the hearse of WEBSTER. A nation has stood about his bier. The Press has been a universal pall. Contending parties have joined hands to bear his remains to the tomb. Courts, Colleges, and Chamber of Commerce, mourn. States, cities, and embassies, have forgotten other duties to honor his ashes. Whatever public ceremonies may hereafter commemorate this solemn event, nothing can equal in significance or grandeur, the spontaneous unpremeditated gush of grief which, springing from millions of hearts scattered over millions of acres, has poured a mighty river of sorrow through the life of the nation.

My brethren, the man whose decease at the appointed term of natural life, can thus break up the deeps of national sensibility—whose grave swallows the animosities of party—whose defenceless corpse silences the rudeness of assailing presses, and awes even the levity of youth to reverant attention—has something more to make him wept and honored, than a successful career, a brilliant reputation, high office in the State, great talents, or good fortune. There must be intrinsic qualities of the rarest and most precious order, lost in his decease, to cause and to justify such a sense of bereavement! Nothing short of true greatness, such as asks neither success nor voluntary recognition to attest its reality, could produce this universal and unqualified respect. A great man—such as the Almighty rarely creates—such an one as perhaps our age has not known in all the world; such as our country, after his kind, never knew before, nor may hope to know again—has fallen among us. We had measured his height with admiration and gratitude these many years, but it was only when he fell, that we fully knew how high he had towered, and by what an interval he left others below him.

It is not chiefly for what he has done of describable service to his country—for the treaties he framed, the measures he carried, the policies he established, or the principles he upheld—that the nation is now pouring its sincerest homage upon his grave! It is for what he was—and what he would have been anywhere, in any party, connected with any policy, or living in any country—for his splendid powers, his weighty nature, his commanding character, his grand and over-awing person. DANIEL WEBSTER!—that is a title which no circumstantial or descriptive epithets can dignify or enhance. He was more and greater, in himself, as God made him; he had more claims on the admiration and respect of the world as a man—as a specimen of humanity—than as a statesman, an orator, or a patriot. The honor, and hope, and inspiration with which such a noble intellect, and such a glorious presence, endow our common nature, is a greater gift than any special services can bestow. It is to God, as the sovereign reason; it is to God, as the archetype of Humanity, that we bow in gratitude and reverence, when he condescends to come nearer to us, in those rare and priceless images of Himself which shine in the capacious, commanding and imposing souls of the truly great! DANIEL WEBSTER, despite his faults, adorned our nature. Every man is prouder and more self-respectful, because he lived; and o whom such praise can be sincerely affirmed, there remains little more to be said, that does not fall below the subject.

All, my brethren, that national grief and professional sorrow—all that the forum, the Bar, the Press—could speak of eulogy, has been already tenderly and grandly said; for the mingled gratitude and regret caused by a loss so great, excites an eloquence kindred to that it deplores, and in the voice of his eulogists, we seem almost again to hear his own! And now religion must take up the theme, and draw her lessons from an event—too large and expansive not to invade and occupy the Pulpit as well as the Court and the Senate Chamber.

Our first lessons, as Christian citizens, in view of this national bereavement, is one of gratitude to God, whose benefits never disclose their true proportions till they spread themselves for their flight, that as a young nation he has blessed us with leaders and educators, so wise, and great, and good—displaying the grandeur of his designs towards our country by the magnitude and the endowments of our national shapers and champions!

My brethren, the providential destiny of this land was prepared in the minds and hearts of that race of giant statesmen and patriots whom the passing year has finally taken from the stage of life, leaving WEBSTER, the most illustrious among the rest, to close a procession which WASHINGTON, the undeniable superior of all, began. What may not be hoped of a land which in three years could lose such a trimvirate of patriots and statesmen as CALHOUN, and CLAY, and WEBSTER!—which buried in one day JEFFERSON and ADAMS! and which retains in its institutions and annals, its laws and national sentiments, the memories and the services, the wisdom, and the devotion, the very lives and souls of HAMILTON and JAY, of MADISON and MARSHALL! Nothing but a grand crisis in the fortunes of humanity; the imagination of Liberty in a hemisphere; the opening of a new and better volume in the history of the world—could account for the upspringing within our borders of a band of men, whose genius, patriotism and eloquence have turned a wilderness into a garden; a feeble colony, not older than some living men, into one of the great powers of the world, and a people without a name, into the hope and inspiration of nations all over the globe! In the magnificence of their natural gifts, in the prophetic vision of their hearts—in the generous compass of their ample souls—in the shaping faculty of their legislative abilities, were hid the seeds of our greatness; and our gratitude towards them is only another form of glory to God for the blessings he has heaped upon our country. Through their inspiration and guidance, we are enjoying, in our early youth, benefits which ordinarily reward only the venerable maturity of nations—and that, without the fears of early decay or the signs of perilous prematurity which usually accompany a forced ripeness. Our prosperity seems as solid as it is large; our freedom as perfect as it is wide; our happiness as complete as it is sudden. The dying eyes of the last of our National Fathers swept a land which, almost in his own lifetime, had spread from thirteen colonies of two and a half millions of people, sparsely scattered along the borders of the Atlantic, to thirty-one States of nearly thirty millions, covering the great basin of the then unexplored Mississippi, and occupying the shores of the Pacific—a land where the log-hut in which his brothers were born, bore no greater contrast to the Capitol in which his own honors were won, and his labors wrought—than the national poverty, obscurity and difficulties on which his eyes opened, bear to the universal wealth, distinction and prosperity on which they have just closed. The Constitution itself, so venerable for its character and the labors of the patriots who framed and put it in operation, is not so old as that just departed progenitor of our glories, who spent the best part of his life in its elucidation and defence. Was ever an individual life more identical with a nation's! Did it ever fall to any other band of statesmen, as to our recently departed ones, to see the foundations and the top-stone of their country's prosperity both laid in their own lifetime, and to know that their genius was sculptured alike on corner-stone and cornice! It was peculiarly true of the last spared, the latest wept, WEBSTER, that he lent and borrowed his country's greatness—made and shared its progress—shaped and was shaped by its destiny. While he inspired the nation with a profound sense of its privileges and responsibilities—and impressed upon it with unequalled eloquence and force, the nature and dignity of its national principles. He, himself, seemed inspired by the genius of our future; gathered comprehensiveness from the breadth of our longitude and latitude; rose to a height adequate to command America's coming ages, and embodied in his speech, and port, and policy, the grandeur and the poetry of an unprecedented empire to come. In this respect he was distinguished from all our statesmen. Justice, liberty, national prosperity, peculiar and important lines of policy, may have animated others as much or more. The right of free speech may owe more to ADAMS; democratic freedom be more indebted to JEFFERSON; financial and federal principles to HAMILTON; a correct policy in trade or even in foreign relations to CLAY; and all and every interest in turn, more to WASHINGTON than all; but above all men, above all statesmen, WEBSTER was inspired with the idea of America! God gave him the imagination and the sensibility of a poet, that his responsive soul might anticipate the quickening, greatening pulse of his country's swelling heart, and conceive the grandeur of its throbs, should none of its growing arteries be severed, none of its filling veins be opened! How sincerely, how passionately, how characteristically, was he devoted to the preservation of the Union! How largely it moved, how extensively it describes the substance of his highest eloquence! Nothing but the majestic image of his whole, undivided country, could satisfy the poetic and patriotic necessities of his capacious imagination. One by one he would have surrendered his limbs to amputation, to save the secession of any member from the confederacy; and it would not have given so much agony to his death-bed, to know that he must be buried like a felon at the crossing of the roads, with a stake through his body—or like a traitor, quartered and hung over the gates of four cities—as to have feared the disruption of the land he girt about with his last embrace, or the loss of the Union, whose preservation carried in his vision the mightiest future ever vouchsafed to a nation! Far better had it been to burn his body, and scatter his ashes to the winds, than bury him in a grave ever destined to be disturbed by that plowshare of ruin.

I suppose, my brethren, that his political successes and his political mistakes both sprung from this same root—unqualified devotion to the Union. Grand and glorious as this consecration is, when considered with reference to the future—yet perhaps it can hardly be said to be a principle fitted to quicken the moral sense, or, to guide the heart to a righteous policy in regard to questions of pure duty in national concerns. I certainly feel that the commanding genius of this great patriot and statesman did in certain cases lead the nation to place the integrity of the Union above the integrity of the national conscience, and that in so far he helped to sacrifice the greater to the less. But now that passionate disappointment is cooled with tears and the damp of death, I will not be so presumptuous as to say that in his own sober and sincere judgment, the preservation of the Union did not include every other duty, and was not urged by him in a spirit of pure patriotism. If he erred—and greatly he seems to me to have erred—it was, I will believe, only because the whole tenor of his life—the whole force of his vision—the whole splendor of his faculties—had concentrated themselves upon one great object, until others of even larger magnitude had no room within the field of his fascinated, intense, and single eye. Oh! that God had granted him and us the blessing of an advocacy from that victorious tongue of an uncompromising devotion to the principles of freedom and humanity, in that awful crisis when the unprofaned lips of WEBSTER were left to retract the lessons and vows of his previous life! Why did not those mighty arms—strong enough for both offices, to uphold the Union and dethrone the slave power—why did they not then illustrate the meaning and oath contained in the words with which he closed the greatest forensic effort of modern times—"Liberty and Union, one and inseparable, now and forever!" Perhaps, to spare us the sin of idolatry, God has fixed this mark of imperfection upon him, whom we were about to worship!

But let us now turn from what he did, to what he was; from his services, and his political and national principles, to his nature and his character. If, in the first place, we have cause, in view of the patriot's death, to bless God, as citizens, for the transcendent gift of his services to our youthful nation, in the second place, as we lay all that is mortal of DANIEL WEBSTER in the dust, we have cause to bless God as men, for the inspiring example of his nature and genius, for what he was, and the lustre he shed on our common humanity. And here, in a peculiar sense, it seems to me, our admiration of the man partakes of piety; for his gifts were rather the direct endowments of his Maker, than the fruits of culture or experience, largely as he was stored with these. His greatness inhered in his nature even more than in his character. God made him a great man. He was at once superior to any obstacle he encountered, to any place or office to which he was called, to any adversary who came out against him. Almost without effort, by the specific gravity of his being, he overcame men and circumstances, and settled into his central and commanding place. As a lawyer, an orator, a senator, a Cabinet officer, a companion, his personality seemed to give such a preponderance to his words, that their most ordinary utterance outweighed the eloquence, learning and wit of other men. He, *himself*, was the great adjective which backed the naked substantives to which he so often committed his statements. "I thank you," from him, meant more than the most elaborate compliments from another. Such a sense did his majestic presence convey of the comprehensive intelligence, the matured wisdom, the subtle insight, the exact appreciation of the mightiest and the most delicate relations of every subject to which he directed his mind, that the world waited not for his arguments, but only for his statement. It was enough to know what he thought; that was reason, eloquence, and conviction, in itself.

And in still another sense was Mr. WEBSTER's mind a direct gift of God, rather than the formation of secondary influences. He dwelt characteristically near the great transparent fountains of principles, and never moved far from them. First truths were his habitual food. Insight, far more than learning, characterized his legal efforts. What he himself forcibly said of DEXTER may more truly be said of himself: "he went behind precedents to principles," and sought the springs from which the Law has flowed. This it is which makes his pleas, even in the most technical cases, as interesting and as intelligible as a tale. The ponderousness of his intellect seldom suffered him to leave the great high roads of thought; and when passion drove his weighty being into unexplored regions, he left a permanent and open road behind him, with all the marks of newness effaced by the consolidating pressure of his huge understanding. A man of such native wisdom needs not intellectual originality. What lower understandings approach by ingenuity, or supply the want of by invention, or reason towards by elaborate argument, lighting themselves on their dark search by brilliant fancy and dazzling rhetoric, minds of the order of WEBSTER, knowing by intuition, and holding in the form of serene wisdom, have only to state in lucid simplicity, without effort or decoration, without even the show of newness or the pretence of variety, to produce all the effects of the highest eloquence, and to reach at one blow, and with equal force, the sympathies, and the admiration and the convictions, of wise and simple, learned and ignorant. Mr. WEBSTER seemed always to be telling people what they knew before, but what from him was more intensely interesting in its familiarity than any novelty or surprises from another. He produced his grandest effects by the simplest machinery, and the most eloquent, original, or profound sentence he ever uttered could not puzzle an intelligent child.

But it was not native wisdom alone that made him what he was. His sagacity would have made him great, but not an orator or a statesman. To this was wanting what he had in splendor—a sublime imagination, which lacked only a versatility incompatible with his intellectual weight, to have made him a peer of the great poets, whose jewelled verses so often found the fittest setting in his solid prose. MILTON and SHAKSPEAR, and the bards of the Bible, never illumined an orb more kindred with their own, than when shedding some borrowed beams upon his weighty and majestic sentences. How grand! how useful! was this imagination! It showed itself in the cast of his plainest arguments, in the appreciation of every occasion, in the choice of his opportunities, the line of his policy, the nature of his views and opinions, nay, in the whole bearing, costume and look of the man—as much as in the poetic fires or flashes of light, with which he occasionally kindled his subject and his hearers. It was a Poet who conceived and pronounced the orations at Plymouth Rock and at Bunker Hill, the answers to HAYNE and CALHOUN, and the speech on the Greek resolutions. It was the Poet as much as the Statesman and Patriot, who made the Constitution, almost a personal presence to his countrymen, and lifted the Union from a dead abstraction into a living creature—the subject of warm affections and intense hopes and fears. And how sublime and affecting, because of almost scriptural simplicity and familiarity were the images with which this poetic intellect illustrated his themes! Rarely did he bring anything smaller or less known that the sun, the stars, the ocean, the river, the oak or the grass, to adorn or elucidate his wisdom and eloquence. Yet such was the truth of his analogies, such the appositeness of his images, that the sun and the ocean were both new when they gleamed in his sentences, and the moral or political truths with which he blended their beams and waves, seemed to have been waiting from creation for the union which he consummated. This high imagination appeared in his daily character and conduct, as much as in his policy or his rhetoric. It gave dignity and simplicity, to his manners; it presided over his chosen estates; it decided his dress; it lent its charm to his associates and clothed with their peculiar interest the commonest persons and places about him. "Things were not what they seemed" to his poetic eye. He had "the vision and the faculty divine," and WORDSWORTH himself did not more than WEBSTER, find in

> "——the meanest flower that blows,
> Thoughts that do often lie too deep for tears."

But it was not an intellect of the greatest natural sagacity and weight, nor an imagination of the most shaping and plastic power—alone or united—that lifted our deceased monarch to the throne of a nation's homage; another native quality was required, and that he possessed in the fullest degree—a great and tender heart. No man yet ever formed the hearts of others, without the aid of his own, or out of proportion to his own. Like every mind of the highest class, DANIEL WEBSTER was a man of sentiment, of fluent affections, of genuine pathos, of tender sensibility. In his genuine character, he fully obeyed the injunction, "As thou art strong, be merciful." He was as gentle as gigantic—with the docility as well as the force of the elephant. Who ever thought of comparing him to any beast of prey? A knightly courtesy kept his lance lowered, even in the presence of the most irritating challengers, until the trumpet sounded the call of national honor; and then, his charge, if irresistable, carried no contempt, no malice, and no mortification in its victory. He provoked and fought no duels; occasioned and engaged in no frays; offered or challenged no insult in debates. A model of dignity and stately courtesy, he exhibited the kindness of his heart even beneath the phlegm and oppressive weight of his presence—as soft and melting as the snow, even when as cold and as massive. It was this warm and tender heart which made his eloquence so touching. No man understood the soft spots in the bosoms of a jury, or a popular assembly better than he. He allotted to the affections their own large place among the interests of human life; and no orator ever dwelt more, or more movingly, upon the sacredness and charm of the domestic relations, or drew his rhetoric from a more genuine source. His heart too was as true in its instincts as it was powerful in its action. He could not argue the wrong side of a question. He was himself only, when engaged in the utterance of truth, humanity and righteousness, and his eloquence rose in strict proportion to the moral greatness, or moral truth of his theme. Compromises and expedients, if he resorted to them, hampered his genius and tied his tongue. It was the noble HULSEMANN letter which last carried all of that generous heart in its majestic tide—as if his nature found a grateful vent in our foreign relations, more recently denied him by our domestic affairs. Above all, his heart was reverential in its aspirations as it was true in its instincts. God was the next and only thing above that towering soul, and as WEBSTER was greater and more tender than others, so was he more adequate in his conceptions and more sensitive in his recognition of the divine character and presence. Like all high and rich natures, Religion was a necessity and an instinct of his being. No levity, indifference or formality, stained his outward piety; neither his philosophy, his observation, nor his ambition, disposed him to forget or banish Christianity from his tongue or his fire-side. He was unfeignedly devout, and gave his tears and his sympathies to every moving expression of piety from the lips of others. I have heard that he valued himself upon his speech in the case of Mr. GIRARD's will; so much of which is devoted to the magnifying of the Scriptures, and the exaltation of religion, more than upon any of his more splendid addresses. He never failed to welcome religious conversation, nor wearied of speaking the praises of the Old Testament literature, or the New Testament precepts. In his moral and poetic appreciation of the grandeur, beauty and value of the religious sentiment, and that which is its principal support, the Gospel of Christ, what a lesson does he offer to that meagre and frozen utilitarianism so common in our country, especially among the busier and more influential classes of society, which values Christian Institutions mainly as a regulation of police—an auxiliary to public order—at best, an appendix to schools—which feels not their relation to the profoundest and most dignified wants of the soul, nor the glory and beauty they shed over the personal character, when wholly penetrated with their sanctity and sentiment. From the same root with his veneration, sprung his singular elegance and classic tastes. The most practical of men, he was the daintiest of critics on himself, the nicest practicer of decorum and dignity, and exhibited a taste, too rarely copied or even sought, in his manners, dress, and style. No slovenliness, self-depreciation, hurry, affectation of contempt for trifles or superiority to common feelings, deformed his gracious and elegant character. He stooped to no *ad captandum* ways, hurried to no undignified explanations, sought popularity by no unworthy acts or hypocritical condescensions. He knew his place, and he claimed and filled it. Death itself could not weaken his noble self-possession, nor diminish his lofty dignity. He evidently sympathised, at his last hour, with that other self—the nation, in his own bereavement, and seemed bending with his country over his own ashes, when he said, "On the 24th of October all that is mortal of DANIEL WEBSTER shall be no more!"

In claiming in this sacred place, a large, true, and devout heart for DANIEL WEBSTER, it would ill become me to conceal the moral errors of that great and tempted nature. He had, if public rumor be not the blackest of liars, his vices and his weaknesses; he was reputed self-indulgent in his appetites, and careless in his pecuniary obligations. All the apology to be afforded by the exigencies o his tremendous physical frame, and the herculean labors of the brain; by his absorption in public duties to the inevitable neglect of his own affairs, both gratitude and charity will be quick to allow. And there is still more to be said. His vices were infirmities, not malignant dispositions or brazen violations of right and duty. They did not sensibly corrupt his public principles, nor creep into his works, nor invite companions and successors. Virtue and piety have all the support of his great judgment and his dignified remains. He never paraded, never defended, never acknowledged as his own, any laxity of morals. He wished to be, and to pass for a man of strict integrity and devoutness. Moreover, his faults were probably exaggerated, and those who suffered most by them, were ossally the last to complain. And yet the unhappy influence which these errors and mistakes; these vices or infirmities had upon his influence and reputation, great as both were, exhibits in the most melancholy and afflictive way, the malignity of vice; the dreadful retribution that follows ungoverned appetites or scrupulous dealings! The last thing which that wise and noble man would bequeath to his country, would be the admiration or defence of his errors. But let me be silent, for in the language of the poet and the poem, which consoled his last struggle, do we not seem to hear his dying deprecation and request in the closing verse of the elegy he called for:

> "Nor further seek his merits to disclose,
> Nor draw his frailties from their dread abode,
> (There they alike in trembling hope repose,)
> The bosom of his Father and his God."

My brethren, I may weary your patience before I have gratified half my longing to speak on this interesting theme. If I must leave without finishing my sketch, it is a relief to know that the most skilful pens and voices in the country, will not fail to do deliberate justice to the subject of our meditations.

Meanwhile it is enough for one occasion to acknowledge and to feel our loss, without exactly measuring its extent. The last of our great men has left us! Our country has buried with him the whole generation of its founders! The nation is committed to its own hands. Its parents and sponsors are dead! Its guardians have closed their trust! Our immense fortune has fallen to our uncontrolled possession! The deference, the dependence, the obedience, which age and dignity, and long services, and vast experience exacted, the tomb now relinquishes. No majestic forms stand longer upon our shores, intercepting the reverence and confidence of foreign nations and representing and assuming the stability, the wisdom and the temperance of our country and our Government. In their stead the world now sees only the American people—an army without officers, commissioned by God; a nation stript of the seers and guides that hitherto attended and directed its march. The Malachi of our First Dispensation has concluded his prophecy, and the Old Testament of our history is closed! It is a solemn and a critical period in our affairs; and the universal and unusual sensibility which marks our people show that, temporarily at least, the nation tremblingly feels the responsibility of the independence, the solemnity of the destitution, now for the first time experienced. Oh, fellow-citizens! tremendous are the issues hanging over this country—feeble, alas! I fear, the customary sense of the difficulties attending the formation and defence of a great national character! Amid the passionate haste of our prosperity, the headlong recklessness of our popular feeling, what a fearful thing it is to remember that the powerful brake which the wisdom, moderation and weight of that great Statesman afforded, is suddenly wrenched from the train! Amid partizan contentions and the subserviencies of personal ambition, the elevation of available candidates to high offices, the growing predominancy of military merits, or party serviceableness—with an increasing recklessness in our municipal functionaries—nowhere so shameful as in our metropolis—a growing disregard for decorum and dignity in the great chambers of the nation; in a day when no high officer of State is secure against charges of peculation and bribery:—what can measure the loss of a tried and trusted national Statesman, above all parties as above all private passions in his devotion to national order, the honor of the country, and the dignity and purity of public office! My countrymen, we must arouse ourselves from this stupor of private prosperity;—this delirium of social ambition; this blind confidence in the blessedness of our national destiny; this faith in a Providence we do nothing to propitiate, and a future we fail to prepare. One after another, the Pilots have dropped from the Helm. Not accident, nor good fortune, nor smooth seas, but their skill and faithfulness, brought our Ship of State to this prosperous latitude! But the last and greatest of the Helmsmen is beneath the waves he rode so well, and we are heaving at the mercy of the winds, protected only by our recollection and use of the lessons and ways he, and such as he, have left us. Shall we not henceforth become more watchful and zealous in the duties and the example we owe our country? Shall we not more deeply feel our responsibility to elect good men to office, now that no permanent check upon their conduct is left at the centre of power? Will not this very election, on the eve of which the death of WEBSTER has occurred, make us less selfish and sinful in the discharge of our sacred duty as citizens, to *vote*, and to vote conscientiously? Only so, can we prove ourselves worthy to escape the perils and evils which must otherwise follow our bereavement as a nation, or fit to perform the new duties which fall upon a people, for the first time thrown wholly upon their own intelligence and virtue!

But our last words shall not be of ourselves, but of Him! "At rest with kings and counsellors of the earth," "the honorable man and the counsellor and the cunning artificer and the eloquent orator," lies in his recent grave! That weighty brain, whose gravity balanced the destinies of our country, has rolled from the scale! That majestic front, which we were proud to advance as the impersonation of our natural dignity, is level with the dust; that tongue, so wise, so sweet, so calm, so convincing—which dropped the mingled music of ancient and modern eloquence, is cleaving forever to the roof of its mouth—"All that was mortal of DANIEL WEBSTER," is lost to New England, to America. Weep, ye young children, who never saw and shall never hear nor behold that rarest product of our hemisphere! Weep, oh my native State and natal City, that your crown, your glory, is departed! Come, clouds and vapors, and cover the granite hills of New Hampshire! and rise, ye fogs and mists, from marsh and ocean to shroud New England—for the day of her mourning has come! Her Father and her Son in one hearse—her pride and her power are in *his* grave, and mountain and ocean cannot adorn her, as his presence gilded her soil and her name!

And yet rejoice, my country! that an imperishable fame belongs to your records! That God has blessed you with the gift of a transcendent ornament and benefactor;—and that the grave which hides so much in the very body of our lost statesman and first citizen, cannot swallow, nor tarnish, nor stop the growth of his glory and his influence! Rejoice, Humanity, that you may enlarge the boundaries of your conceptions and hopes, as you measure his completed genius and life. Rejoice, Freedom, that thy noblest intellect of the age was born and died within your territories. Rejoice, Religion, that the weightiest judgment and the maturest wisdom, in him bewail most reverently at your altars. Rejoice, all ye personal lovers and friends of that careworn pilot of the State, that living in honor and dying in faith and patience at a good old age, the burdened shoulder and the aching brow are released from care and pain, and DANIEL WEBSTER, for the third of a century never freed from the weight of our interests, and sorrows, and destinies, is now in his home-made grave—"at rest with kings and counsellors of the Earth."

> "Nor further seek his merits to disclose,
> Nor draw his frailties from their dread abode;
> (There they alike in trembling hope repose,)
> The bosom of his Father and his God."

THE CRYSTAL PALACE.

Raising the First Columns of the Edifice for the Industrial Exhibition.

The interesting ceremony of erecting the first pillar of the New-York Crystal Palace took place on Saturday, His Excellency Gov. HUNT presiding on the occasion. On a large platform, erected by the side of the pillar, were Gov. HUNT, Mayor KINGSLAND, Archbishop HUGHES, LAMBERT SUYDAM, Senator MCMURRAY, Senator BRECKMAN, Judge BETTS, Rev. Mr. PERT, from Institute of the Deaf and Dumb; Gen. TALLMADGE, HENRY MEIGS, Ex-Senator CLARKSON CROLIUS, and J. A. BUNTING, Committee from the American Institute; THEODORE SEDGWICK, and other gentlemen. A large number of persons were assembled, and the parapet wall of the Reservoir was crowded with spectators. DODWORTH's excellent Band enlivened the proceedings.

At 12½ o'clock, the pillar was raised into its place by a derrick, amid the enthusiastic shouts of the spectators, and firing of cannon, when THEODORE SEDGWICK, the President, said:

GOVERNOR HUNT—In the name of the Directors of the Association, I thank you cordially and respectfully for the trouble which you have taken to honor this occasion with your presence. Our thanks are also eminently due to the City Government, not only for their attendance here to-day, but more for the sagacious foresight with which they have extended their liberal aid to this enterprise in its infancy. We are also proud to see among our friends the officers of two societies—one from our own, and one from a sister State—which have done so much to raise the aims and promote the interests of American industry, to open the path in which we are now treading. The general objects to which this building will be destined are so familiar to us all, that I need not dwell upon them. Our arrangements are so far advanced that we can speak with confidence as to our ultimate success. It is sure to strike the mind of the European producer, that he has substantial objects to attain by sending specimens of his skill here, which no European country can afford. On the other hand, the American manufacturer, who has comparatively little but honor to gain by sending the products of his skill to Europe, has a clear and distinct inducement to exhibit his goods here. If no unforeseen event occurs, we shall have it in our power to make such an exhibition of the costly, artistic and luxurious products of the Old World as has never yet been seen among us. These considerations will produce their results; and we are equally confident that the industry of our country, with that fearless energy, which, perhaps, more than any other one thing is a distinguishing trait in our national character, will eagerly enter into a contest from which, in every respect, nothing but good can flow. I shall say on this head no more. Those whose eyes, like mine, were delighted by the surpassing glories of the London Exhibition—who know the power, opulence and varied resources of the Old World—who know what those creatures of genius, the French, are trying to effect, may well pause before they make vaunts for the future. Suffice it, we shall do everything that industry and fidelity can accomplish. Nor shall I enlarge on the benefits of an Exhibition of this kind. There is no doubt whatever that there yet exists no similar means for extending the circle of knowledge and taste—above all, for enlarging and increasing that mutual good-will and confidence which is the surest bulwark of national independence, and the only guarantee of international peace. [Cheers.]

Sir—At this moment, every thing from the pen of that great Statesman, whose loss we lament, will be received with interest. I shall, therefore, trespass on you by reading the following letter which I received from him:

> DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
> WASHINGTON Oct. 12, 1852.
>
> Sir—I have received your favor of October 7, and I have examined with care the papers accompanying it, as well as the sketch of the building which you have been good enough to send; the latter appears to me very beautiful. Your name, and that of the gentlemen associated with you, are sufficient guarantees that the enterprise will be conducted with energy, fidelity and capacity: and there can be no doubt that an exhibition of the kind you contemplate, if properly carried out, will be of very general interest and utility. You do not overrate my desire to promote your views. Of course, I cannot, as a member of the Government of the United States, give you any other aid than you have already received from the Customs Department, by making your building a bonded warehouse, but I will write to the representatives of the United States, at the principal courts of Europe, stating to them strongly my sense of the importance of your enterprise; and the numerous reasons in my mind why they should give your agent, Mr. BUSCHECK, all the aid and support that they properly can.
>
> I am, sir, with great respect,
> Your obedient servant,
> DANIEL WEBSTER.
>
> THEODORE SEDGWICK, Esq., New-York.

Permit me, Sir, to say a word respecting the building itself. We intend—and I believe it is not too much to claim—that the palace itself shall make an epoch in the architecture of our city. We believe that it will give an impulse to construction in the material of iron that will be of the greatest service to that interest. Iron constructions have already been carried far forward by a most intelligent and accomplished mechanic—Mr. JAMES BOGARDUS—and I believe that the experience of this building will give it a great additional impulse. Its superior lightness, durability, cheapness and facility of construction give it immense advantages over any other material. We are erecting an edifice that will cover, on the ground floor, two-and-a-half acres, and it will be done in the winter, in about six months, for a sum not much varying from $200,000. If any one compares this time and the time with what would be required for a building of any other material, except wood, the immense superiority of iron is most perceptible. [Applause.] But there are, Sir, other considerations which I wish clearly to state. The large cities of the elder world, especially on the Continent, possess great galleries for popular instruction and entertainment. It is, at first sight, remarkable though, in fact, easily intelligible, that in a country reposing entirely on popular power, comparatively nothing is done on a great public scale for the pleasure and instruction of our adult people. We have no galleries, no parks. This is not the place to say anything in favor of a park, though an object which should be dear to the heart of every New-Yorker. But I desire, in regard to the other objects, to point out how easy it will be hereafter to convert this building into a great People's Gallery of Art. Its structure is eminently adapted for the purpose. We stand here on the city's ground, and it will be completely in the power of the City hereafter to accomplish this result. Long after our association shall have disappeared, I hope this building may stand—as long as yonder massive and majestic creation; and like that, in the hands of the public authorities, be one of those monuments which makes the Government dear to the people. [Cheers.] Allow me to say a few words of our purposes. The undertaking is a private one—fostered by no governmental aid; but the interests are so numerous and divided, that not the slightest color is afforded for the charge of speculation. There are, I venture to say, very few undertakings of equal magnitude which are represented by so large a number of parties, and it thus becomes practicable to impress upon the direction and management of the enterprise, that broad, liberal, imperial, and, as it were, national character, which is essential to its proper development. If our reasoning is what we expect and intend it shall be, we shall attain the honor of it for our institution—those institutions which enable private individuals to accomplish what in other countries vast governmental efforts are required to effect. We shall claim the honor for the country and for the people; for those manners of individual energy and freedom, combined with that public virtue which gives unity and consistency to the American character; for that public virtue and private good feeling of which we have been receiving evidence here to-day—bringing together, as their members, men of all parties, to work together for its success, from a common general interest. [Cheers.] Other [illegible] yet remain, which, at some other time, I shall not trouble and bother personages to develop, but which I cannot now altogether overlook. When this structure shall be raised—when its lofty dome shall have reached upward to the point where that flag now floats—when its crystal surface shall reflect in streams of radiance our glorious American sun—when its graceful and majestic interior shall be filled with the choicest productions of your country—our minds will soar upward beyond and above all the material considerations to which I have alluded, and will recognize our own nothingness, and the infinite superiority of the Power by whose favor we are permitted to do what little we effect. And we shall then unite to pour forth our thanks for His mercies, and our supplications for His forgiveness and protection. (Loud cheers.)

Governor HUNT then came forward and said: Mr. President—Availing myself of the invitation so kindly extended to me by the association over which you preside, I have come to participate in the appropriate ceremonies of this occasion, and to manifest the sincere interest and approval with which I regard your noble undertaking. You have now reared the first column of an edifice intended to attract the productions of genius, industry, and art, from all the civilized nations of the world. This liberal design is in harmony with the prevailing spirit and tendency of the age in which we live, and its successful completion will form a conspicuous landmark in the history of America's progress. It is a generous conception, alike honorable to the public spirit and patriotism of the citizens forming the association, and important in its influences upon the advancement and happiness of society. The conquests already made, and the increasing interest evinced by our countrymen in the culture of those useful arts which promote the physical prosperity and moral elevation of a people, are a source of just pride and encouragement to the American statesman. By the blessing of Providence, we are permitted to work out our destiny in a period of profound peace. For more than a third of a century the civilized world has been exempt from those destructive wars and convulsions which had so long wasted the best energies of the human race. Nobler purposes engage the thoughts of men and the councils of nations. Instead of marching in battle array, and spreading havoc and desolation over the face of the earth, a kindlier rivalry prevails, and governments cope with each other in a more generous spirit of emulation—in works of beneficence and improvement—in the expansion of commerce—the encouragement of industry, and the triumphs of peaceful invention. People widely separated from each other by intervening seas and diversities of language and institutions, are now drawn nearer together by rapid and constant commercial intercourse. Remote countries are enabled to confer incalculable benefits upon each other by a free interchange of useful discoveries and improvements, thus stimulating industry and skill throughout the world—each imparting to all the fruits of its own strivings, and above all, diffusing over the globe the spirit of universal brotherhood, which, in God's good time, shall unite the human family by the cordial ties of sympathy and concord. When considered in a mere political aspect, the wonderful display of the industry of all nations, exhibited in England last year, must be regarded as one of the most important events in modern history. I rejoice to witness the enlightened efforts of my own countrymen to emulate so noble an example. The prosecution and success of the enterprise now so auspiciously begun, cannot fail to exert a salutary influence, and to produce the most valuable results. It will elevate the national character abroad, and advance our best interests at home. (Cheers.) It will stimulate our people in new and higher efforts, until we shall finally attain to an equality with the older nations in every useful and ornamental art. It will promote the development and improvement of those natural advantages, so varied and remarkable, with which our country is favored, and furnish another proof of the elevating influence of free institutions. (Cheers.) In conclusion, Mr. President, and gentlemen of the Association, permit me to congratulate you upon this auspicious commencement. The whole country will rejoice in the consummation of your great purpose. Accept my sincerest wishes that your labors in the work of civilization and beneficent progress may be crowned with the success which is due to so bright an example of disinterested public spirit. (Loud cheers.)

His Honor Mayor KINGSLAND was then called on and spoke as follows:

We have assembled gentlemen, upon an occasion of deep and abiding interest to our city, and I am proud that I am enabled to participate officially in these ceremonies, and to testify, in my public capacity, that interest in the success of this work which I have ever manifested as a private citizen. The public spirited citizens who organized, and who have carried to successful consummation thus far, this great, I might say almost national undertaking, deserve as I am sure they receive, the heartfelt thanks of our community. This is essentially a commercial city, and everything which can tend to foster and promote increased commercial intercourse with foreign countries, cannot fail of awakening deep interest among all classes of our citizens. The noble structure, the corner stone of which has now been laid with such inspiring ceremony, in the presence of the highest Magistrate in our State, is destined to effect all which its founders claim for it. It will bring to our shores the products and fabrics of every clime. It will enable the citizens of this country to compare their handiwork with that of other nations. It will stimulate to renewed ardor, to redoubled zeal in every branch of the fine arts and manufactures. It will bring to our shores the citizens of every nation and every clime, and the city of New-York will have the honor of affording to the New World, an illustration of what can be accomplished by the zeal, energy, and perseverance of her citizens. I need not, gentlemen, wish success to this undertaking. The circumstances, the occasion, the presence of an assemblage of such a character as that which surrounds me, assures it. Go on, then, gentlemen, in the noble career you have commenced, open wider the gates of commerce to our shores. Encourage our manufactures, stimulate our artizans, and prove to the world, that this country, an infant in years, is a giant in genius, enterprise science, and skill, and that American mechanics, and American citizens are not afraid to meet in friendly contest those of any nation upon the earth. [Loud cheers.]

Gen. TALLMADGE rose amid continued cheers, and said that he felt great pleasure in taking this opportunity of offering his best wishes, and the best wishes of the American Institute, for the success of all their undertakings. Experience showed that our country was undergoing a course of unparalleled prosperity, and this was a cause of encouragement to apply themselves. The progress made for the last fifty years exceeded that for centuries previous; and this undertaking was conceived and executed in a spirit creditable to its originators and to this age.

At the conclusion of Gen. TALLMADGE's remarks, Mr. HENRY MEIGS called for "Three cheers for the Crystal Palace," which was loudly responded to, and the large assemblage separated.

The Engineer, Mr. C. E. DETMOLD, presented us with a beautifully executed lithograph representation of the building as it will appear when finished.

UNCLE TOM'S CABIN.—Mr. BEEKMAN, the London publisher of this famous work, is now in Boston, and says that the number of copies already issued in England is 400,000. The American publishers confess to have published some 300,000. One edition has been published by the celebrated TAUCHNITZ, of Leipzig, for which Mrs. STOWE has written a preface. Messrs. JEWETT are preparing an elaborately illustrated edition for the holidays. It is said that autograph letters, highly complimentary, has been received by the author from Prince ALBERT and the late Duke of WELLINGTON. Probably no literary work ever published has had such remarkable success as this.

TONAWANDA INDIANS.—A communication from ELY S. PARKER, head Chief of the Tonawanda's, states that the celebrated blacksmith suit, which

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, NOV. 1, 1852.

☞ Persons wishing the *Daily Times* in Philadelphia, can have it served at their houses by application to T. R. CALLENDER, No. 88 South-Third st.

☞ Persons wishing the *Daily Times*, morning or evening, served at their residences or places of business, can receive it regularly by sending a note to that effect, through the penny post, to this office.

☞ Agents or others who have any numbers of the *Daily Times* for any day last week, for which they have no use, will oblige the Proprietors, by sending them back to this office; the regular price originally paid for them will be allowed in return.

☞ The WEEKLY TIMES, of this week, contains the sketch of the Life and Public Career of DANIEL WEBSTER, with the notice of his Death, which appeared in the DAILY TIMES of Monday morning last. Copies can still be had at the desk.

News of the Morning.

The National bereavement is still the burden of the press and the public voice. We again devote a large portion of our space this morning, to details of the funeral ceremonies, an interesting letter from Marshfield, Number four of Memorials of Mr. WEBSTER, the eloquent addresses made before the Historical Society on Saturday evening, with reference to the decease of the distinguished statesman, and the funeral sermon preached yesterday by Rev. Dr. BELLOWS.

The Washington *Republic* defends the administration from supineness with reference to the late Cuban outrages, and says that as soon as the full scope of the difficulty is understood, the Executive will be found ally equal to the emergency.

Hon. RUFUS CHOATE is to come out in the Boston *Atlas*, this morning, with a letter, in which he urges the importance of all Whigs voting for SCOTT and GRAHAM. He says it has always been his intention to vote for them....Hon. EDWARD EVERETT has also published a letter in favor of the election of the Whig candidates....Large political meetings of both parties were held at Syracuse, Philadelphia, and other places, on Friday evening....A dispatch from Baltimore states that immense bets are being made there, principally on the result of the election to-morrow in Maryland. Whigs were offering large bets on New-York, which were not taken up. Parties are equally sanguine as to the general result.

A fearful railroad accident occurred on the Rail road between New-Haven and Springfield, on Saturday last. On passing over the Canal bridge at Windsor Locks, one of the rails broke, and the last car of the train was precipitated into the canal. The car contained eighteen passengers, two of whom—brothers, named BILLINGTON, who had just returned from California, and were on their way home—were drowned. Some others were seriously though not fatally injured——The steamer *Queen City*, which got ashore below Erie, on the Lake, has been got off and towed into port, after throwing her cargo overboard....AUGUSTUS G. M. BOWEN, the Clerk of Messrs. BROWN, BROS. & Co., who was arrested on a charge of embezzling the funds of that concern, was on Saturday discharged from custody. The magistrate decided that no embezzlement had been committed within the meaning of the law. This decision applies also to the case of the broker COMSTOCK, against whom the proceedings have been abandoned.

The Election.

The great contest is close at hand. To-morrow will determine who is to be President for the next four years,—what principles are to govern the administration of our public affairs,—what spirit shall predominate in our public councils,—what men shall fill our public offices and what direction and impetus shall be given to the vast concerns of our great Republic for all time to come. Momentous issues are at stake; and no one who has made himself at all familiar with the principles involved, or with their bearing upon the welfare of the country, can deem it a matter of trifling consequence what the result shall be. We are not among those who incline to despair of the Republic, whatever the issue may be. Our institutions have too much of vigor and vitality in them,—the resources of our country are too abundant, its prosperity is too well ensured by other than political causes, and another Presidential contest is too near at hand, to permit us to apprehend any fatal and final calamities from the election of General PIERCE.

And yet no one has any right to think lightly of the contest on this account. Our country will not be ruined, but it will be greatly injured, by such an issue. Its best interests will suffer serious hurt and its growth will be retarded, by the committal of its affairs to the hands of the so-called Democratic party. It may take years to redeem the errors of a single day: for the principles and measures to be now determined will bear fruit, for good or evil, for all time to come.

It would be utterly useless, at this late hour, to speculate upon the result of to-morrow's Election. Our own conviction, reached after as close and dispassionate inquiry as we have the means of instituting, is, that General SCOTT's chances of success are decidedly the best. The clamorous boasting in which the other party has indulged so extensively for the last few weeks, looks amazingly like shouting to keep its courage up. It is so different from the ordinary tactics of that party, upon the eve of an election, as to indicate conscious weakness. If it has succeeded in inducing the belief among the members of that party at large, that success is as sure as they pretend, it will tend to defeat itself by the overweening confidence it creates. When men are so perfectly *certain* of victory as these boasts imply, they cannot deem it necessary to work very hard for what they cannot fail of achieving at any rate. And we have good reason for believing that the Democratic party in this State, at least, is much less efficiently organized than usual, and that far more reliance has been placed upon this outside clamor than ever heretofore.

On the other hand, the Whigs of this State have never been (at all events, since 1840,) so thoroughly organized as they are at present. Every school district in the State has been thoroughly canvassed, and that too in the most direct, systematic and effectual manner. With the single exception of *Anti-Rentism*, all the local issues of the State will add to the Whig strength; and not less than six thousand votes may reasonably be counted upon, as a direct accession to the Whig vote, from the Canal question alone. In every part of the State the Whigs are animated by the utmost zeal and energy, and will do whatever can be done towards securing the ascendancy of their principles, by the election of their candidates. We believe that it is generally conceded by the leading Democrats, that unless *this City* gives at least 8,000 Democratic majority, the vote of the State will be cast for SCOTT; and we do not know any man here, whose judgment is worth anything, who believes that this City can be relied on for anything like such a majority as that.

But these speculations are idle. A few hours will now determine the grand result. All that any individual has to answer for, to his conscience and his country, is the performance of *his* duty in so voting as *to do the most in his power* for the advancement of the principles he may deem essential to the public good. No candidate, and no party, may be exactly to his liking; but if he has any principles at all, they are more nearly represented by one of the two parties between whom alone lies the practical choice, than by the other; and it is his duty to vote accordingly. He holds in trust, for the good of his country, a certain amount of power; he has no right to waive its exercise—to throw it away by nullifying its effect, or to exercise it except as his conscience may dictate.

Men who don't Meddle with Politics.

In the City of New-York, as out of it, there are scores of excellent men who habitually neglect to vote at elections. Seeing the City almost given over to rowdyism, they take the only step which can quite surrender it. Seeing the great political parties of the country influenced and controlled, to a large extent, by irresponsible, selfish and unworthy men, they desert the honest men in the ranks who would make it otherwise, and give over the helm to unprincipled demagogues. Is this right? Is it worthy the descendants of men who went up to vote with British halters on their necks and would not submit to what was wrong, though the rebellion cost them everything!

Our worthy friends decline to vote, because against such a tide of corruption they can make no headway. And yet they have opinions, which they think it worth while to promulgate privately and publicly, at the fireside and from the pulpit. But what is a vote more or less than an opinion, expressed in the most practical of all ways! And if a man does not think it worth while to deposite his vote, how much deference ought we to pay to his opinions, which, in his own judgment, are not worth expressing.

It is a wonderfully easy thing not to vote—to "leave such matters to those who are interested in them"—to "let politics alone," and "not to meddle with them in any way." It requires no strong resolution. It is only necessary to put it off a little, or to be unusually occupied. But let such consider what a single vote *may* be worth. Let them consider that, even if there were no close contest, a vote is an opinion—their own opinion,—recorded in a volume, of which every line is read and inwardly digested. A vote on Tuesday for WINFIELD SCOTT is an appeal for the protection of American commerce and industry,—a demand at the Nation's treasury for harbors for distressed seaman, and the keeping in order of our national highways,—a ballot for a Government that will do no injustice to the weakest, and tolerate none from the strongest; that will give all nations their rights, and surrender none of our own, and a token of approbation of the life-long services of our most deserving citizen.

A vote for WASHINGTON HUNT is a vote for law and order,—for the administration of justice, justly,—for free schools,—for the timely and constitutional enlargement of our canals,—for all needed internal improvements and the continued prosecution of the policy which has given its rank and importance to the Empire State. If the honest men of New-York on questions of such consequence as these, have opinions that are worth holding or heeding, the country has need of them at the polls. And if they care at all whether this City is ruled righteously or misruled, whether its resources are squandered or economically expended so as to maintain the *general* health and improve its wealth, to their honest opinions the public has a right. If they do not esteem them worth depositing, the world must be pardoned for the thought that they are not worth minding.

Shrewdness and Wisdom.

There are many to commend the shrewdness of LOUIS NAPOLEON, and shrewd he is in a measure, undoubtedly; but a modicum of wisdom would help him much. His estimate of the French character, and of the means of using it, has confounded the most sagacious oppugners. Who, but he, would have chosen reliantly the path he has chosen, over broken vows, and through blood, and dangers, parade, splendor and folly to empire! Who would have ventured, where he has tred, with no better talisman of safety than a memory, fast expiring, and an audacity, that actually paralyzed resistance! even NAPOLEON BONAPARTE required all the prestige of victories freshly earned to hearten him to each upward step. The nephew uses the Emperor's relics, as the Scot used the heart of BRUCE; he flings it among his adversaries, and follows after. His courage is either that of fanaticism, desperation or folly; most probably the former; that alone having the faculty of working miracles.

Will it ever occur to his Imperial Highness, that the glory of a ruler is reflected! That the greatness of NAPOLEON preceded his coronation; and that the crown lent him no additional lustre; nay, that it deducted from the respect with which the world treasured his fame! That it is a minus quantity in the equation of his merits! In the genuine philosophy of common sense, the throne borrows all its light from the nation. If this be great, that will be reeplendent. If this be depresaed and despicable, that will be dim and degraded. All the court pageantry, and show, and glitter, will fail to make up the deficiency. There is one fame for the successors of CYRUS, the Greek Emperors of the Lower Empire, CHARLES II, of Spain, or LOUIS XI, or LOUIS XV, of France; and another for those who called out the exhibition of new faculties in a people, enervating, ennobling, aggrandizing them. The sceptre of the latter is but a receipt for benefits conferred and acknowledged.

☞ The throne of LOUIS NAPOLEON is founded on the foibles, the follies, the abjection of the people. The only warfare wherein he has triumphed has been against the unguarded liberties of his country. His victims have been those men whose genius, labors, writings, had crowned France with enduring honor, and assisted in the civilization of the masses. To attain the object of his incompetent ambition, he has sacrificed its real value. To secure his game, he has destroyed it. The bare fact that he is deemed worthy to rule the French people, proves how little they deserve a better ruler; and at the same time leaves him very little more dignity, with all his imperial magnificence, than an Arab Sheik, or an Indian Cacique. It is a great people alone that can have a great Emperor. All the fine promises of civic splendor; new cities, stately palaces, stupendous public works, cannot redeem the character lost to France, or remove from the parvenu Emperor the sense of something wanting that must always attend him. They are expedients of the antique Assyrian pattern; as fruitless now as then. The Frenchman may be shrewd, but surely not wise.

☞ The attempts of the two factions of the Democratic party in this City to thwart each other, by providing for the *defeat* of a ticket on which both have ostensibly united, led to rather a high-handed outrage on Saturday night. Some of the Barnburners, it seems, who were especially anxious to elect SEYMOUR and CHURCH, and were quite willing to make very considerable sacrifices of other candidates, for the purpose of accomplishing that object, had adapted about 80,000 tickets to that object, and deposited them in the Broadway Post-Office,—addressed in packages to various persons, postage paid. On Saturday evening a very prominent member of the other wing of the party, getting wind of the premeditated treachery and the plans laid for carrying it out, visited the Broadway Post-Office, with a strong force of followers, and demanded the surrender of the tickets in question. This being refused, he seized the keeper of the office and his clerks, while his friends rifled the bags and carried off the tickets in triumph.

We understand; however, that only about *half* of the whole number were thus seized; so that about 40,000 are still afloat for the advancement of the object in view.

THIRD CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.—It will be seen by a notice in our advertising columns, that the correspondence between Hon. J. PHILLIPS PHOENIX and JAMES BOWEN, Esq., which resulted in a withdrawal by the former of his name as a candidate for Congress, will be published in the evening papers of to-day.

MARSHFIELD.

The Funeral of Daniel Webster.

Special Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

MARSHFIELD, Friday Evening, Oct. 29, 1852.

The last act of the drama of a great life has just fitly closed—and Earth has received again what belonged to Earth, and the spirit has returned to God. And the close of that drama was in keeping with its whole career—simple, natural, sublime. Under a bright October sun, which he so much loved, and the beauties and the lessons of which—the touching lessons—he so truly appreciated, the Statesman was borne to his grave,—with no vain pomp or circumstance—with no commanded homage—with no mercenary service. He was borne to his grave by the neighbors among whom he had lived, and moved, and had his being,—men, like himself, of the people,—cultivators of the soil,—the yeomanry of the land. But I am anticipating. At an early hour this morning, every road leading to Marshfield—which is off the ordinary track of travel, and some eight or ten miles distant from the nearest railroad station—were thronged with vehicles of all sorts, from the six-horse omnibus to the one-horse shay. On the whole route from Boston,—a distance of thirty-five miles,—at every town, village, and hamlet, the national flag was displayed, half-staff, bordered with crape, and, in many instances, Union down, as if to mark yet more strongly the loss to the Union of such a defender. Many houses and public buildings had special tokens of mourning; and the current of people met on the road was all in one direction.

The Old Colony Railroad had made large provision to transport passengers to Cohasset and Kingston—the first fifteen, the last about eight miles from Marshfield; and at each of these stations there were in attendance, from Boston, numerous omnibuses and hacks. Two steamboats, with together some two or three thousand passengers, left Boston early in the morning, one of which being of light draft of water, landed its passengers on the Marshfield farm, about a mile from the house; the other at Duxbury, some five miles off. Over and above these means of transportation, there were uncounted private carriages and wagons; so that it is not exaggeration to estimate them by thousands. With that instinctive sense of propriety which characterized everything done to-day, not one of all these thousand carriages drove within the gates of Marshfield, except those conveying special delegations to the house; the others, without any marshals or officers to suggest or direct, turned off into the woods and fields in the neighborhood, where the horses being secured, the passengers walked slowly and sadly to the common centre—the lawn in front of the Marshfield house. The house stands upon a broad knoll, which falls away by a gradual slope in front, so as to present a spacious lawn dotted with trees. West of the house about half a mile, the ground rises, and on its highest level is the old Winslow burying-ground; and there, facing his house, and in sight from his windows, Mr. WEBSTER had caused to be constructed the vault which was to receive him and all his "kith and kin." He had taught himself in life to contemplate death, and his end shows how well he had disciplined his spirit. How unlike in this, and, indeed, in every other respect almost, to one called great, in his day, and handed down by history as great—LOUIS XIV.—whose leading motive for the construction of the costly palace of Versailles was that he might escape from the palace of St. Germains, because in sight of it was St. Denis, the final resting place on earth of the dead Royalty of France. Louis the Great could not bear to think of Death. Our GREAT man—with that antique sentiment which placed a death's head, as a memento, in the constant presence of earnest life, and reverently impressed with the spirit with which the man of Uz exclaimed: "Is there not an appointed time to man upon earth?"—deliberately set before his daily sight that "bourne from which there is no return." From this spot the whole domain of Marshfield is visible; and standing there, I saw the crowd gathering and closing up on the lawn in front of the house—a crowd that numbered, I suppose, at least *eight thousand*. I want thither also, and soon ascertained that the dead body had been brought forth from the house and was placed beneath one of the trees, which had often, with its grateful shade, screened and refreshed the living man. At first the coffin, closed up with a glass over the face, had been placed in the library, and, therefore, few, comparatively, could behold once more the features they all had known so well; for nothing was more remarkable in that vast gathering than the gravity and decorum which prevailed. All stepped as though stepping on holy ground—all drew their breath softly, as though fearing to disturb the repose of the solemn sleeper. Hence few, very few, comparatively, entered the house; consequently, as was said, MRS. WEBSTER, with a true instinct, directed that the coffin should be carried out and placed in the midst of the friends, neighbors, and fellow-countrymen who had gathered from many far-off places to pay the last tribute at his grave. This was done, the lid was removed—and there he lay—attired, not with the unsightly shroud, but, as so often all had seen him, in his blue coat, and white waistcoat, and white cravat—that black hair, thinned, indeed, by years and care and toil and sorrow, still with raven hue predominating over the silvery threads which time was spreading there—that noble forehead, the palace of thought, white and clear—the eyes, luminous, indeed, no longer, and to flash no more on earth forever, yet only seeming to sleep—that marvellous mouth, mute, yet with upper lip slightly retracted, and just showing the teeth—that lip, of which the writhings could move to tears or to terror—all speechless, yet seeming as about to speak; there he lay, and it was hard to believe,—

"Ere yet Decay's effacing fingers,
Had swept the lines where genius lingers."

that he was gone forever. Thousands after thousands passed in silence and in sadness by that coffin, looking their last upon that noble form and face, until the minister of God—the young clergyman of the village church—standing in the porch of the house, raised his tremulous voice and uttered his fervent prayer—unheard indeed by the listening thousands on the lawn, but yet joined in instinctively from the throbbing hearts of all. This ended, a plain wagon body, covered with black cloth, and drawn by two black horses, each led by a laboring man, was drawn up in front of the house, and the coffin was placed upon it by the hands of six neighbors—farmers; aged men, with uncovered heads, silvered by age, with forms erect and vigorous; of grave aspect and slow but firm-set tread. The mournful procession then set forth from the abode of the living to the narrow house of the dead. There was no pomp, no plumes, no "storied urn," no scarfs—nothing but the solemn Dead, and the sorrowing thousands who mourned him in their hearts. The son of Mr. WEBSTER, his only surviving child, accompanied by his three sons, followed the coffin; then other male relatives and members of the family, and then the colored servants, men and women, six in number—all dressed in mourning, and all unmistakably knowing that their mourning was not in their "inky weeds" but in their inmost souls. This constituted the household of woe.

After them followed the great of the earth, who had come there to render in person, and as representing others—States—cities—professions—the last homage to his surpassing talent and surpassing patriotism. As the long line wound round the hillock and through the valley, and again up the acclivity where the tomb was placed, the whole air a "solemn stillness held," and except in the measured tread of the procession, scarce a sound was audible. On reaching the appointed place, a short prayer was said, and the immediate relatives retired, leaving the mighty dead in the care of the assembled people, and of the personal friends immediately charged with the details of the funeral. And now it was found that a new accession of some two thousand persons, perhaps, arrived by steamboat, were on the ground, and anxious once again to look upon the face of the great man. Again the coffin lid was removed, and before the portals of that tomb, which opened to receive its prey, the new-comers passed in procession, two and two, dividing at the coffin and proceeding on each side of it, till all had looked upon him. And honorable was it to our common nature—this strange and unwonted spectacle—for it presented no single instance of levity, or even of mere unseemly curiosity. It was the gratification of a strong and earnest feeling, and the countenances of the passers-by were grave and sad, as though each had lost a near and dear companion, counsellor and friend. No form of words, indeed, can express more strikingly—I had almost said more poetically—the sense of the chasm made in the ranks of our common humanity by such a loss, than was done by a single word, uttered unconsciously of its full import and beautiful expressiveness, by a man of the people—who, pausing sadly at the coffin, with a desponding expression of voice and head, said: "The world will feel *lonesome* without thee!"

At last came the hour, the parting hour, when the body of DANIEL WEBSTER was to be shut out til the final doom from the light of day—the jaws of the inexorable tomb were closed, and noiselessly, gravely, melted away that aggregate of thousands—and he was left alone—alone on the sterile New-England hill—in sight of the old grey Ocean which he so much loved, and whose hoarse voice sounding, as it was in the beginning, is now, and ever will be—will unceasingly chaunt his requiem.

It has been my fortune to see many imposing celebrations—many grand spectacles of public joy and public sorrow—of triumphs and of mourning, but never did I see before, and never do I expect to see again, a people mourning, each with the sense of a personal bereavement, as Massachusetts mourned her greatest son. I say Massachusetts, for although Pennsylvania, New-York, Connecticut, and New-Hampshire, were there too, by large and honorable delegations, the great mass were Massachusetts men—men of the soil—emphatically the yeomanry—men born free, and knowing how to enjoy and how to maintain freedom. It is not exaggeration to say that I did not hear a loud word, nor a laugh. I scarcely saw a smile among the whole assembly—the absence of anything like a holiday feeling or deportment—the ever-present consciousness that a great calamity had fallen upon all—distinguished this vast assemblage from anything of the sort I have ever seen elsewhere; and the spell of this feeling was not broken even after leaving the ground, for in driving homeward all the carriages were in long, long files—there was still much gravity and silence.

I do not attempt any enumeration of the distinguished persons present to do honor to the memory, name and services of DANIEL WEBSTER, for I am too intent upon the sad, sad object of our visit to concern myself to know what others were present; but I may say that I recognized, with satisfaction, among New-Yorkers on the ground, as the representative of the mercantile community, our oldest merchant, Mr. GEORGE GRISWOLD; and as representing the bar, our oldest lawyer, Ex-Chancellor JONES.

I may add, in conclusion—as some consolation for a death which, notwithstanding that its closing scene is so ineffaceably beautiful, is yet most mournful—that, upon a *post mortem* examination of the brain, it was discovered that disease had commenced its ravages there; and possibly longer life might have witnessed the eclipse of those glorious faculties of mind, which never shone more brightly or more beneficently in the example thereby left, than in their expiring manifestations. That prodigious brain, too, was found in volume and in weight to exceed, by nearly *one-third*, that of any other known man, with the exception of CUVIER and DUPUYTREN, two most eminent Frenchmen—the one as a naturalist, the other as a physician—so well does it seem to be established that the greatest intellectual powers co-exist only with great development of the brain. But I have more than exhausted your patience and your space already, and I finish.

☞ The Whigs of Jersey City had a spirited meeting on Saturday evening, at Washington Hall. This evening they will have another.

☞ The *New-Haven Palladium*, among other of our exchanges, credits to the *Evening Mirror*, a description of the WEBSTER burial place, which appeared on Friday last, in a letter from the special correspondent of *The Daily Times*, who was sent to Marshfield expressly to procure for our columns such interesting incidents in connection with the national bereavement, as might be there obtained. The *Palladium* is not culpable in this matter, however, having found our letter in the editorial columns of the *Mirror*, adopted as original.

NON-ARRIVAL OF THE PACIFIC.—A dense fog prevailed outside the Hook last evening, which probably is the cause of the non-arrival of the steamer *Pacific*, now over twelve days from Liverpool.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

From the London Observer.

THE FAME OF HASTINGS' NAPHTHA SYRUP IS, if possible, on the increase. If we may credit the general report, it is a positive cure for that hitherto incurable disease, Consumption; and we are able to state from personal knowledge, that a gentleman in our employ, who was in an apparently confirmed decline, has been restored to robust health by its use.

From the London Times.

As a general rule, we have a profound contempt for patent medicines and infallible nostrums; but *Hastings' Compound Syrup of Naphtha* is working much well authenticated cures in Asthmas, Consumptions, &c., all around us, that we hail it as a most important discovery, and recommend it to the notice of those whom it may concern. Many of our medical friends have tried experiments with it, which have been astonishingly successful.

C. V. CLICKENER & CO., No. 81 Barclay-street, New-York, are the general agents for Dr. Hastings in America, to whom all orders should be addressed. Sold in Brooklyn by Mrs. HAYES, No 175 Fulton-street.

WOLFE'S
AROMATIC SCHIEDAM SCHNAPPS.
A Superlative Tonic, Diuretic, Antidyspeptic and Inviporating Cordial.
And Especially Recommended to all Persons Residing or Traveling in the Southern and Western States, as a
"Demonstrated Preventive of those Derangements of the Stomach and Bowels Produced by the Water of those Regions.

The vigorous and invariable superiority of WOLFE'S AROMATIC SCHIEDAM SCHNAPPS, in all those cases of INCIPIENT DROPSY, KIDNEY complaints, GRAVEL and STONE, producing CHRONIC INFLAMMATION, GOUT, RHEUMATISM, GENERAL DEBILITY, DYSPEPSIA, and EMACIATION, for which PURE HOLLAND GIN has been prescribed by the regular Medical Faculty, universally, whenever they could obtain it, is now admitted by the most distinguished members of the profession, and the most eminently successful practitioners in every part of the United States.

The incomparably superior efficacy of the *AROMATIC SCHIEDAM SCHNAPPS*, as thus professionally proved and certified, arises entirely from its infinitely superior QUALITY and distinctive properties. No other Holland Gin of equal purity of rectification, can be obtained, either in the Americas or the Foreign market, at any price. It is manufactured by the proprietor exclusively, at Schiedam, in Holland, by a process peculiar to his own factory. It is flavored and medicated, not by the common harsh, berry, but, by the choice botanical variety of the aromatic Italian Juniper berry, whose more vinous extract is distilled and rectified with its spirituous solvent, and thus becomes a concentrated tincture of exquisite flavor and aroma, altogether transcendant in its cordial and medicinal properties, to any Holland Gin heretofore known.

The AROMATIC SCHIEDAM SCHNAPPS can be obtained in cases containing each two dozen bottles, either quarts or pints, according to order. The bottles are neatly labelled and wrapped, and each bears the *fac simile* of the proprietor's signature, without which the article is unquestionably spurious.

For sale by the principal Druggists in the City and United States. UDOLPHO WOLFE, Importer,
No. 32 BEAVER-st.

LIGHT ON THE SUBJECT.—THE HANDSOMEST specimens of Gas Chandeliers, Pendants, and other apparatus for lighting private residences, or public buildings, to be had in the City, may be found at the establishment of Mr. JAMES G. MOFFAT, Nos. 119 and 121 Prince-st., 3d block west of Broadway. Persons wishing for articles in this line, would do well to give him a call.

A COMFORTABLY-CLAD MAN WEARS, AT THIS season, the celebrated Stocking-knit Undergarments sold by RAY & ADAMS, No. 591 Broadway. These excellent garments shield the system, without encumbering the wearer. RAY & ADAMS, Importers and Manufacturers of Hosiery and Undergarments, No. 591 Broadway, opposite the Metropolitan Hotel.

COMFORT CHEAPLY SECURED, AND A FASHIONable reputation insured. SMITH & RICE, the Clothiers of No. 102 Fulton street, have a superb stock of Fall and Winter Clothing, and all who deal with them can dress elegantly, fashionably, and comfortably, at very low prices. Make a purchase.

STORM-PROOF.—THE CLOTHING TO BE OBTAINed at SMITH & RICE'S, No. 102 Fulton-st.—excellent in quality, admirably made and remarkably cheap. The garments "turned out" by these gentlemen are acknowledged to be "better than the best, and cheaper than the cheapest."

TO THE LADIES OF NEW-YORK AND VICINITY:
Ladies' attention to this call,
You are invited, one and all,
To see the grand display
At G. M. BODINE'S, to-day.
Silks and Shawls, all patterns and colors,
To suit young Ladies, Misses, and Mothers;
Cashmeres and De Laines, of all kinds,
Calculated to suit the most fastidious minds.
Wool raw Silk, and every other kind of Plaid,
That is possible in this market to be had.
All kinds of goods for Men's and Boy's wear,
Plain fancy, rich, and rare.
In fact, everything belonging to our line
May be found here, both good and fine.
These goods are sold cheaper than elsewhere,
And Ladies are dealt with entirely fair.
At G. M. BODINE'S old established stand,
Corner of Orchard, No. 323 Grand.

PRIZE GOODS FROM THE FAIR AT GENIN'S BAZAAR.—The magnificent assortment of articles deposited by GENIN in the Fair of the American Institute, for competition, has been examined by the appropriate Committee and returned to the Bazaar, together with one Gold Medal and five Silver Medals, awarded by the Institute to the exhibitor. The articles will be displayed in the Bazaar THIS DAY. They consist of full sets of Russian Sable, Royal Ermine, Hudson's Bay Sable, Stone Marten, Mink, Chinchilla, and other Furs. In the Infants' Department are infants' embroidered Cloaks, Blankets and Dresses of exquisite beauty. The Childreas' Clothing Department comprises two superb full suits for boys, and two full dresses for girls; one boy's overcoat, fur trimmed; two braided, and two plain. In Childrens' Head Dresses, the show is splendid, and the display of Ladies' Childrens' and Infants' Shoes elicited the admiration of all who saw them at the Fair. The public are respectfully invited to inspect these prize goods, hitherto unequaled in this country, at GENIN'S BAZAAR, No. 513 Broadway, St. Nicholas Hotel.

DUBEE'S BAKING POWDER.—WE HAVE MUCH pleasure in calling the attention of our fair house-wife readers to the above article of domestic economy, the admirable properties of which have been tested by the best cooks and bakers of the present age. Good bread is so valuable in itself, and conduces so much to the comfort and pleasures of the table, that any preparation which obviates dyspeptic teadencies, usually resulting from the eating of home-made bread, becomes a matter of the utmost consequence. When it is considered that bread is, more or less, the food of every human being, and particularly of the young, it becomes of the utmost consequence that the natural tendency to sourness, which is inherent in flour when kneaded, should be counteracted—power which this POWDER possesses in an eminent degree. Principal office, No. 139 Water street, New-York.—*Montreal Com. Advertiser, Oct. 26, 1852.*

RICH CARPETINGS.—SMITH & LOUNSBERY, No. 448 Pearl-st., have new in store a complete and desirable assortment of Fall Styles, which they are offering at the following very low prices:

	Per yard.		Per yard.
Velvet Carpets	10s. to 16s.	Tapestry Ingrains	6s. to 7s.
Tapestry do.	7s. to 10s.	Superfine do.	5s. to 6s.
Brussels do.	7s. to 10s.	Extra fine do.	4s. to 5s.
3-ply do.	7s. to 9s.	Common do.	3s. 6d. to 4s.

Also, Floor Oil Cloths 3 to 24 feet wide; Druggets 1 to 4 yards wide, and all other goods connected with the trade, at equally low rates.

BEAUTY.—NO YOUNG LADY NEED BE WITHOUT a husband, for it is a pretty face that helps a woman to that necessary comfort. Beauty is the main thing in love affairs. If any lady is disfigured with superfluous hair, Dr. GOURAUD'S Poudre Subtile will eradicate it, if her face is covered with freckles, tan, pimples, &c., his Italian Medicated Soap will remove them, or if her complexion is sallow and bad, his Liquid Rouge and Lily White will beautify it, and it will not be long before some young man is "proposing." His "Hair Glose" and "Instantaneous Hair Dye," is sold exclusively by him. Remember the number, 67 Walker-st., one door from Broadway.

WELLS, FARGO & CO.'S CALIFORNIA EXPRESS.—We send our next regular Express by U. S. Mail Steamer GEORGIA, on FRIDAY, Nov. 5, at 2 P. M., in charge of Mr. CHARLES K. GRAHAM, our own special messenger.—Freight should be sent in to our office by Thursday night, in water proof order. No package should measure more than 3½ cubic feet or weigh more than 125 lbs. Small parcels received until 1 o'clock, the day the steamer sails.
WELLS, FARGO & CO., No. 16 Wall st.

LACES, EMBROIDERIES, &C.—JUST RECEIVED, several large invoices of real Valenciennes Laces, Bobbin Edgings, Flouncings, needle-worked Edgings, and Insertings, all of which will be sold at 15 per cent. below the ordinary prices. D. EDWARDS, No. 625 Broadway.

MADAME AUGUSTA RESPECTFULLY INFORMS her patrons and friends that she is now fixing the house, No. 713 Broadway, opposite Washington-place, for the re-opening of her dancing classes. For terms &c., apply between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock, at the above number.

PIANO! RARE CHANCE!—A CAPITAL 6½ Octave Rosewood Piano Forte, entirely new, of very fine musical tone, and fully warranted, will be sold at a mere trifle above cost of manufacture, if purchased this day.
J. F. WARNER & CO., No. 411 Broadway.

HOUSEKEEPERS AND ALL OTHERS IN WANT OF Bedding, Bedsteads, &c., would do well to call at M. WILLARD'S old established Warerooms, No. 120 Chatham-st., corner of Mulberry-st., where may be found the largest assortment of articles in his line ever offered to the public.

TO THE WHIG VOTERS OF THE SEVENTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT—WARDS, SEVENTH AND TWENTIETH WARDS.—Having been regularly nominated for Congress by a Convention of your District, composed of Whig gentlemen of undoubted integrity and character—against a competitor whom I feel honored in having met—and having acceded to the wishes of my friends in accepting the nomination, I should disgrace my independent character as a man, and insult my standing as a citizen of this commercial metropolis, if I faltered towards my friends and the Whig cause, through any insult from intriguing politicians.

My acceptance of the nomination has covered me with the concentrated venom of a political clique long nurtured in the XVIth Ward, but of whose existence I was not, until recently, aware. I owe my nomination to the zealous friendship of an honorable gentleman who is as little of a modern politician as myself, and who, however impetuous may be his interest in behalf of his friends, is as honest and high-minded a gentleman as ever adorned the walks of private life, or imparted grace and dignity to official station. I care less for the opprobrium I have received, than for the unfounded attacks that my opponents have made upon my long-tried friend.

Some years ago, while resident in the IIId and Vth Wards, as a member of the Whig General Committee, I worked and counselled diligently for the party. My manhood has been ever devoted to the promotion of Whig triumphs; and my sympathies have ever been warmly enlisted in behalf of the great national principles by which those triumphs have been repeatedly crowned. I cannot boast of official honors. I have never, even at this time, sought them. But there lives no man in this city who can say that, as a private citizen, he has labored more zealously for his party than I have.

I was once honored with the posts of Vice-President of the "Clay Central Committee" of this city, and President of the Clay Club in the IXth Ward, where I resided. My attachment for the great American Commoner was ever ardent, as my deeds and words would abundantly attest, if I was the vain parader of my sensations and sentiments. He who boasts of friendships, attachments, or services, incurs from every intelligent mind suspicion for insincerity.

It is false that I was a supporter of John Tyler after his treachery. I was a contractor under his Administration for a time, but I never used my slender advantages under it for any other purpose than in every respect to sustain and assist the great principles of the Whig party. I was the warm friend and supporter of Mr. Clay in 1844, and I never, in any manner, "enjoyed" (as Mr. SMITH'S address expresses it) the patronage of Mr. Polk.

For the past two or three years, I have mingled little in political association, but I have been among the less zealous or sympathetic a partizan in my retirement. There are men among you who could vouch for more genuine services than I will ever hint of. Strictly attending to a large business, which is, unfortunately, of a character to invite unfounded aspersion and jealous attack, and to preserve for its supporters many enemies, I have been unable to personally assist or advise in any canvass had I possessed a selfish wish concerning one. Judge, then, my fellow-citizens, how unjust and unfounded becomes the allusion of the address of Mr. ROBERT SMITH, to "ruffianism, money and corruption."

I shall make no public parade of motives, thoughts or actions, connected with my present position. A regard for my honor as a gentleman, forbids that I should even tolerate in discussion the idea of intrigue or unfair conduct, as connected with those motives, thoughts and actions.

Beyond the knowledge that my personal friend, after Mr. Campbell had declined, would present my name to the nominating Convention, I had no part in the matter. The nomination was made during my absence at the Seat of Government, whither I had gone as the Agent of the General City, in the endeavor to sustain to the utmost the position which, as such agent, I had assumed in resisting the insulting demands of the Spanish authorities at Cuba. A reference to the proceedings of the Convention will best refute the idea of arrangement regarding a nomination.

Upon the first ballot, Mr. Smith received three votes; Mr. Briggs five; Mr. Cashman three, and myself four. Upon the second ballot, Mr. Smith lost a vote, and received two; Mr. Briggs gained one, and received six, Mr. Cashman being dropped, and myself receiving seven. Upon the third ballot Mr. Smith was also dropped, and his strength divided—one vote apparently going to Mr. Briggs and one to myself, giving me the nomination.

After ten days' silence, (during which time many of my opponents, dismissing the prejudices raised by disappointed efforts, personally inquired into the truth of the false accusations against my character and conduct, and in every instance, after such inquiry, became my active supporters,) Mr. ROBERT SMITH was nominated by a Convention, concerning which the public at large knew nothing, excepting that it possessed a Chairman and Secretary of well known standing in the District, in the frank spirit of honorable advance.

Upon the evening of the 29th of Oct., I had a conference with Mr. SMITH. I attended with one of my friends at his hospitable mansion, where, shortly afterwards, the leading supporters of Mr. SMITH, unexpectedly to me, appeared. The interview was a pleasant one, but resulted in no arrangement. I am totally ignorant of the dissensions of the XVIth Ward, but the impression which the meeting left upon my mind was, that the objection related not at all to myself or to my personal connection with the doings of the Convention of which I was honored as primary chairman, existing long before I dreamed of nomination. If the Whigs of the District at large are content to sacrifice their principles, and throw away a triumph already within the grasp of unanimity, it is due to those who, like myself, are unfamiliated, that the reasons should be candidly known.

I was surprised the next morning to read the addresses of Mr. SMITH, reflecting so ungenerously upon the gentleman and guest who had so confidingly met him, and which, during the time I was with him, must have been in course of publication. Deeply and truly do I sympathize with him in his position, which shows how mean the most honorable can be allured into a course which could due opportunity for reflection be afforded them, they might not only condemn but reject with scorn.

The same morning I learned from the most authentic source, (or I should not have repeat it,) that the Hall where Hon. Joseph L. White addressed the friends of ROBERT SMITH, was filled from the Democratic and by them gladly surrendered to a movement which excited their universal exultation. Of the influences which are summoned into existence against me, my fellow-citizens may in some manner conjecture, when they behold a gentleman of distinguished historical fame, (whose voice, for the first time during the present campaign, is politically heard,) arrayed to support the opposition to myself. That gentleman is no new worshipper of strange party gods, and his appearance in opposition to myself, when his business connections are considered, but strengthens the personal character of this disorganizing canvass against regular nominations—a personal character best evidenced by the ungentlemanly conclusion of Mr. SMITH'S address.

As yet the first argument has not and cannot be made to impeach the openness or fairness of my nomination. I know that I represent, in every sense, the Whig sentiments of our District. Endorsed by such men as Nicholas Dean, Welcome R. Ishee, Henry J. Raymond, Daniel Ullmaan, Samuel Frost, Charles Crane, James R. Ball, Samuel Delamater, Joseph Rogers, Alexander W. Bradford, Thomas G. Lucas, Isaac Dayton,

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION. TUESDAY, NOV. 2.

Whig Candidates.	Democratic Candidates.
For President, WINFIELD SCOTT, OF NEW-JERSEY.	*For President,* FRANKLIN PIERCE, OF NEW-HAMPSHIRE.
For Vice-President, WM. A. GRAHAM, OF NORTH CAROLINA.	*For Vice-President,* WILLIAM R. KING, OF ALABAMA.
For Electors at Large, SIMEON DRAPER, GEORGE R. BABCOCK.	*For Electors at Large,* SHERBURNE S PIPER, CHARLES O'CONOR.
Dist. District Electors.	*Dist. District Electors.*
1..WILLIAM BOCKWELL.	1..PHILIP S CROOKE.
2..FRANCIS B. STRYKER.	2..ELECTUS B. LITCHFIELD.
3..SAMUEL S. WYKOFF.	3..RICHARD T. COMPTON.
4..RICHARD S. WILLIAMS.	4..JOSEPH M. HARPER.
5..JAMES F. PIERREPONT.	5..JAMES MURPHY.
6..GERARD STUYVESANT.	6..WM. H. CORNELL.
7..ALEX'R W BRADFORD.	7..GUSTAVUS A. CONOVER.
8..THOMAS CARNLEY.	8..ALEXANDER F. VACHE.
9..EDWARD F. GRONNARD.	9..EDWARD SUFFERN
10..EDWARD FALES.	10..ALEXANDER THOMPSON.
11..GEORGE ROBERTSON.	11..ZADOK PRATT.
12..MATTHEW VASSAR.	12..LAWRENCE VAN BUREN.
13..GEORGE R. WARREN.	13..JON PIERSON.
14..FRIEND HUMPHREY.	14..CORNELIUS VOORHIS.
15..JOHN STEWART.	15..ISAAC W BISHOP.
16..ASHBEL B. PARMALEE.	16..THOMAS CROOK.
17..HENRY F. ALEXANDER.	17..WM. C. CRAIN.
18..PETER G. WEBSTER.	18..CLARK S. GRINNELL.
19..ALMERON FITCH.	19..LAWSON WALWORTH.
20..DAVID BABCOCK.	20..THOMAS H. HUBBARD.
21..IRA BOWEN.	21..SAMUEL G. HATHAWAY.
22..SETH SEVERANCE.	22..DELOS DE WOLF.
23..WILLIAM L. EASTON.	23..JONATHAN C. COLLINS.
24..JAMES L. VOORHEES.	24..WILLIAM TAYLOR
25..THEODORE G. YEOMANS.	25..WILLIAM C. BEARDSLY.
26..JAMES L. SEELY.	26..JOSHUA A. ODDEN.
27..JAMES ELY.	27..JOHN G. McDOWELL.
28..SAMUEL W. SMITH.	28..FERRAL C. DININNY.
29..OLIVER CULVER.	29..DANIEL WARNER.
30..CLARK SANFORD.	30..JOHN B. SKINNER.
31..GIDEON HARD.	31..WILLIAM VANDERVOORT.
32..E. SELDEN ELY.	32..WILLIAM L. G. SMITH
33..ALVAH H. WALKER.	33..BENJAMIN CHAMBERLIN.

NEW-YORK NOMINATIONS.

STATE.

	Whigs.	*Democrats.*
Governor	WASH'TON HUNT	HORATIO SEYMOUR.
Lieut.-Governor	WILLIAM KENT	SANF'D E. CHURCH.
Canal Commissioner	THOS KENTNALL.	PERR'K POLLETT.
State Prison Insp'r.	EPENETUS CROBY.	DARIUS CLARK.

CONGRESSIONAL.

District.	*Whigs*	*Democrats*
I. Stat & L. I'ds (except Br'k'n & W'msb'g..)	John A. King	James Maurice.
II. Brooklyn	Rollin Sandford	Ths. W. Cumming
III. 1st, 2d, 5th & 6th Wards, N.Y.	Jas. Bowen	Hiram Walbridge
IV. 4, 6, 10 & 14th	J. H. H. Hawes	Mike Walsh.
		Patr'k Kelly, Ind.
V. 7, 13 & Wms'bg.	Joseph Hoxie	Wm. M. Tweed.
	J. C. Morton, Ind.	
VI. 11, 15th & 17th	Jos B Varnum, jr	John Wheeler.
VII. 9th and 19th	Marvin Roberts.	Wm. A. Walker.
VIII. 12, 18 & 20.	James Brooks	F. B. Cutting.
IX. Westchest'r, Rock & Put.	Bayard Clark	Jared O. Peck.
X. Orge & Sull.	Samuel Faruum	Wm. Murray.
XI. Ulst & Greene	Joseph S Smith	T. R. Westbrook.
XII. Dutch & Col.	John C. Creger.	Gilbert Dean.
XIII. Rensselaer	Russell Sage.	David L. Seymour.
XIV. Albany.	Egbert Egberts.	Buf. W. Peckham.
XV. Wash'n, &c.	H. B. Northrup.	Chas Hughes.
XVI. Essex, &c.	Geo. A. Simmons.	And. L. Ireland.
XVII. St. L. & Her.	H. Van Rensselaer	Bishop Perkins.
		J. Reddington, F. S
XVIII. Schohar, &c.	Jedediah Miller	Peter Rowe
XIX. Otsego & Del.	Geo W. Chase	Samuel Gordon.
XX. Oneida	O. B. Matteson.	David Moulton.
		J. A. Spencer, Ind.
XXI. Chenan, &c.	Henry Bennett	
XXII. Mad. & Os.	Henry Ten Eyck	Wm. J Hough.
		Pearson Moody
XXIII. Jefferson, &c.		Caleb Lyon, Ind.
		Daniel T. Jones.
XXIV. Onondaga	Daniel Gott	Daniel T. Jones.
XXV. Cay & Wayne	Eswin B. Morgan	T. Y. Howe, Jr.
XXVI. Ontario, &c.	Jas H. Wood	Andrew Oliver.
XXVII. Chem'g, &c.	Charles Cook	John J. Taylor.
XXVIII. Liv & Steuben.	Wm. Irvine	George Hastings.
XXIX. Monroe	Azariah Boody	Joseph Field
		Jas. P. Fogg, F. S.
XXX. Allegh, &c.	Jud. W. Sherman.	Geo. B. Case.
XXXI. Niagara, &c.	Thos. T. Flagler.	
XXXII. Erie	Sol G. Haven	Is. A. Verplanck.
XXXIII. Cattaran., &c.	A. A. S. Crooker	

CITY NOMINATIONS.

Offices.	*Whigs.*	*Democrats.*
Mayor	Morgan Morgans.	J. A. Westervelt.
Sheriff	James Kelley.	John Orser.
County Clerk	Geo W. Ribles.	Rich E. Connolly.
Controller	Jos R. Taylor.	Asariah C. Flagg.
City Inspector	Charles Riddle.	Thos E. Downing.
	John H Griscom, (Independent.)	
Street Commissioner	John J Doane.	James Farley.
Com. Repairs & Sup.	Wm. Adams.	Bart. B. Purdy.
Corporation Counsel	Orden Hoffman.	Robert J Dillon.
Gov of Alms-House	Washington Smith.	Anthony Dugro.
		John Wellington.
		Isaac B. Smith.
Coroners	C. Brueshausen.	Wm. O'Donnel.
	Bern L. Budd.	H. N. Wilhelm.
	Charles Missing.	Robert Gamble.
	John Simmons	Joseph Hilton.
Judge Sup'me Court	Chas. P. Kirkland	Robert H. Morris.
Judge Sup'r Court	John L. Mascu.	Robert Emmet.
Justices Mar'et Court	John H. White	Florence McCarthy
	Wm. H Stoodill.	Alb't A. Thompson.
	James Lynch	Alfred A. Phillips.
Justices 8th, 9th W'ds.	Wm. B. Meech.	Wm. B. Aitken.

New-York City Assembly Candidates.

Dist.	*Whigs.*	*Democrats.*
1..	THOMAS B. WHITNEY	F. W. C. WEDEKIND.
2..	DANIEL BOWLY	HENRY H. HOWARD
3..	AGE P. GREENE	*JOS. ROSE JR.
4.	*THOS. A. WARD	ROS. D LIVINGSTON.
5..	JAMES P. BARKER	DOC. P. KINGSLEY.
6..	JOS. R. FAGOT	BARTHO. T. GILMORE.
7..	EDW. S. JONES	JAS. CROMERIGHT.
8..	DAVID H. STURTEVANT.	*MOSES D. GALE.
9..	DANIAL WILLIS	ERASTUS W. GLOVER.
10..	NATHANIEL S. WING	HIRAM SHAW.
11..	ROBT RICHARDSON	DAVID O'KEEFE, Jr.
12..	JAMES ALLEN	DANL. B. TAYLOR.
13.	*WM TAYLOR	MAUNSELL B. FIELD.
14..	HENRY HOUSTON	SOL B NOBLE.
		GEORGE G. MITCHELL.
15..	FREDERICK FRYE	*THOMAS P. ST. JOHN.
16.	*E. L. SNOW	RUSSELL SMITH.
	N. B. MOUNTFORD	

KINGS.—Assembly

1..	C. M. BRIGGS	NICHOLAS P. O'BRIAN.
2.	*WALDO B HUTCHINS	WM. A. SEARING.
3..	WM A. COBB	

*Members of the present House.

POLITICAL NOTICES.

☞ **First Ward Whig Nominations:**
For Congress—JAMES BOWEN.
For Member of Assembly—THOS R. WHITNEY.
For Assistant Alderman—JOSEPH JAMISON.
For Assessor—JOHN THOMPSON, Jr.

☞ **Second Ward** DEMOCRATIC WHIG REGULAR NOMINATIONS:
For Congress—JAMES BOWEN.
For Member of Assembly—THOMAS R. WHITNEY.
For Assistant Alderman—AMOR J WILLIAMSON.
For Assessor—JOSEPH MANNING.
For Constables—EDWARD McGINNIS, ANDREW HARDING.

☞ **Whig Nomination for Congress**—Seventh Congressional District, IXth, XVIth and XXth Wards:
ROBERT SMITH.
By order of the Convention.
JOHN McINTYRE, Chairman.
H. HILL WHEELER, Secretary.

☞ **Sixth Congressional District.**—The XIth Ward must be represented, her Mechanical Interests require it! Independent Whig Nomination for Congress, LEWIS B. DOD.

☞ **Regular Whig Nomination**—SIXTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT—XIth, XVth and XVIIth Wards
For Congress—LEWIS B. DOD.

☞ **Regular Whig Nomination**—For Justice of IIId District (VIIIth and IXth Wards) Court, WILLIAM B. MEECH.

☞ **Third Congressional District**—INDEPENDENT WHIG NOMINATION—*For Congress*—J. PHILLIPS PHŒNIX.—A large number of Citizens, Electors of the Third Congressional District, having expressed their desire to have the Hon. J. PHILLIPS PHŒNIX nominated for Congress, and having addressed him a letter asking the use of his name for such purpose.
At a Meeting of his friends and fellow-citizens, held on the 27th instant, it was
Resolved, That Hon. J. PHILLIPS PHŒNIX be, and hereby is, nominated to represent the Third Congressional District of this State in the Congress of the United States—and that the Electors of the District be urged to give him their earnest and hearty support. By Order.
JOHN COMPTON, Chairman.
JESSE C. CONNER, Sec'y.

☞ **Third Ward Regular Whig Nominations.**—
For Congress—JAMES BOWEN.
For Assembly—DANIEL BOWLY.
For Assistant Aldermen—SAMUEL B. MABBATT.
For Assessor—ARCHIBALD COCHRANE.
For Constables—ANDREW NISBET, BENJAMIN C. BENHAM.
For Inspectors of Election.
First District—George W. Thacher, Friend P Fitts.
Second District—George W. Palmer, John W. Downing.
Third District—William B. Shardlow, Royal G. Millard.
Fourth District—Simeon Outwater, Asher D. Atkinson.
OSCAR W. STURTEVANT, Chairman
THOMAS OUTWATER, Secretary.

☞ **Fourth Ward Regular Whig Nominations:**
For Congress.....J. H. HOBART HAWS.
For Assembly.....AUGUST P. GREEN.
For Assistant Aldermen...JOSEPH CONTRELL.
For Assessor.....JOSHUA THURSTON.
For Constables,
PHILIP J. DOWNEY, GEORGE W. BENNETT.
For Inspectors of Election.
District I—Jireh Bull, James Kirk.
" II—Emanuel Lister, John Niles.
" III—James H. Moreman, Alex Fisher.
" IV—John Edwards, Benjamin F. Buck.
" V—Daniel Murphy, Edward Barber.
ARCHIBALD HALL, } Secretaries. JIREH BULL, Chairman.
JAMES R. MOREMAN, }

☞ **Fifth Ward Whig Nominations**—The following are the regular Whig Nominations in this Ward:
For Congress.....JAMES BOWEN.
For Assembly.....THEODORE A. WARD.
For Assistant Aldermen...JOHN F. RODMAN.
For Assessor.....JOHN M'KIMMIN.
For Constables.....JOSEPH JENKINS, CHARLES F. WATTS.
By order of Ward Committee.
THOMAS E. SMITH, Chairman.
WM. H CANNIFF, } Secretaries.
JOHN C. OLIVER, }

☞ **Seventeenth Ward** DEMOCRATIC WHIG NOMINATIONS:
For Member of Assembly—FREDERICK FRYE.
For Assistant Aldermen—JACOB M. PATTERSON.
For Assessor—WILLIAM B. LOUDON.
For Constables—VARNUM S. MILLS, JOHN P. TERHUNAN.

☞ **Eighth Ward Regular Whig Nominations.**
For Congress—Hon. JACOB BOWEN.
For Assembly—JOSEPH E. PAAET.
For Justice of District Court—(VIIIth and IXth Wards.)
WM. B. MEECH.
For Assistant Alderman—JESSE D. PRICE.
For Assessor—JOHN FORSHAY.
For Constables—WM. B. JONES, JOS. C. DEVINE.
By order of the Ward Committee.
JAMES ORIDLEY, Chairman.
L. F. WADSWORTH, } Secretaries.
OBED. ORIDLEY, }

☞ **Ninth Ward—Regular Whig Ticket:**
For Assembly.....EDWARD SLOSSON.
For Assistant Aldermen.SAMUEL BREVOORT.
For Assessor.....OLIVER T. WARDELL.
For Justice Dist. Court...WM. B. MEECH.
For Constables,
BENJAMIN D. WISNER, and WILLIAM KUGLER.
For Inspectors of Election.
District I—Aaron C. Jewell, John A. Crerier.
" II—Jackson Lawrence, Herbert Mills.
" III—Hiram Burdett, Jacob Ackerson.
" IV—Henry Jay, Asa Bulman.
" V—Henry W. Hunt, Samuel A. Cunningham.
" VI—William E. Noble, George B Springsteen.
" VII—David N. Dick, James S. Anderson.
" VIII—George B. Deane, Cornelius H. Delawater.
" IX—George Young, Samual Frost.

☞ **Ninth Ward Temperance and City Reform NOMINATIONS.**
For Member of Assembly....JACOB S. MILLER.
For Assistant Alderman....HENRY DUBOIS.
For Civil Justice.....WILLIAM S MEECH.
For Assessor.....HENRY VOLK
For Constables.....PHILANDER BRUSH, BENJAMIN D. WISNER.
The NINTH WARD TEMPERANCE ALLIANCE, will hold mass meetings in the large Tent, during the present week, corner of 8th-av. and 13th-st., commencing THIS EVENING, Oct. 26. The Rev. Mr. CHAPIN, REES, CULVER, JOHN HAWKINS, BARNUM, and other distinguished speakers will address the meetings.
Come one, come all. Let all the friends of the cause by their presence, aid a movement which, eventually, must sweep the curse of intemperance from our Ward and City. Now is the time for action.
JEREMIAH TERBELL, Chairman.
EDWARD WILKES, Secretary.

☞ **Fifteenth Ward Regular Democratic WHIG NOMINATIONS:**
For Congress.....JOSEPH B. VARNUM, Jr.
For Assembly.....WILLIAM TAYLOR.
For Assistant Alderman...ISAAC O. BARKER.
For Assessor.....ISAAC M. PRYER.
For Constables.....JAMES KING and GEORGE W. BOGERT.
JAMES W. UNDERHILL.
Chairman of Ward Committee
GEORGE W. DILKS, Secretary.

☞ **Sixteenth Ward.**—TEMPERANCE AND REFORM.—The Executive Committee of the Sixteenth Ward Temperance Alliance, respectfully present the following ticket for the support of their fellow citizens:
For Congress.....ANDREW LESTER.
For Assembly.....GEORGE T. LEACH.
For Assistant Aldermen.HENRY B. DAWSON.
For Assessor.....WHITMAN PHILLIPS.
For Constables.....HUGH S DUNN.
CORNELIUS R. CHICHESTER.

☞ **Third Congressional District.**—Hon JAMES BOWEN—DEAR SIR: Having become a candidate for election to Congress, from the IIId Congressional District of this City, we do me the favor to state to me your views on the subject of the Compromise law, and the Fugitive law, passed by the Thirty-First Congress, and whether you are opposed to the further agitation of the question of Slavery?
Respectfully yours,
J. PHILLIPS PHOENIX.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 29, 1852.
Mr. BOWEN's reply to the above, (which has been accidentally mislaid,) was read by Hon J P PHOENIX, in the 1st Ward Committee. It met with his approbation and the unanimous approval of the Committee, and will prove satisfactory to every Union Whig in the District. The correspondence will appear in full in the Evening Papers of this day.

R S COLLINS, WM THOMPSON.
BENJ D QUIGG, JAMES M. CROFFT,
J. CLITZ MORRISON,
Delegates to the Congressional Convention.
JAMES M. CROFFT, Chairman.
JOHN THOMPSON, Secretary.

☞ **To the Electors of the SIXTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT, (XVIIth Ward.)**—The misrepresentations of the "New-York *Tribune*," of the 12th inst., with reference to our action as Members of the Whig Assembly Convention of the XVIth Assembly District, demand that as we value the integrity of our own position, and that of the Regular Whig Nominee, that we should call your attention to the facts in the premises.
On the 6th day of the present month, this Convention assembled to perform its duty as the organ of the Whig Party, and place a regular candidate in nomination. It out in nomination Mr. E. L. SNOW. After various adjournments at the request of Mr. SNOW, he finally handed to the Committee of the Convention, the letter—copy of which was published by him in the *Tribune*, and dated the 8th inst.—which the Committee refused to receive, as disrespectful and insulting in its tone and character. Mr. SNOW withdrew this letter, and the same evening, in the Convention, asked an adjournment, that he might prepare a *letter of declination* than the one offered to the Committee. He said he did not intend to accept the nomination, and the *tender* of the Convention has never received the confirmation of his acceptance.
From the 6th to the 11th of October inst., the members of the Convention were called together at four several times to learn whether Mr. SNOW had accepted the nomination, which he had so earnestly sought, and which had been so courteously tendered. But Mr. SNOW is mute and wants time—but time is unable to unlock the lips of the candidate. He asks further time, repeats his request, and each time gets it—time for what!—that he may act the part of a demagogue, arrange his course with regard to a third party nomination, and trifle with the Convention. The day of election is at hand and as yet the Whig party are without a candidate in nomination for the Assembly from the XVIth. The Committee of the Convention now call upon Mr. SNOW and entreat for his decision, but Mr. SNOW has not yet quite arranged with his reward to the Temperance alliance, the Sterlingites, the Assembly, the Whig party and the Convention—has not yet determined whether he is a Whig, a Temperance man, Independent, striped or honest. Thereupon the Convention appointed a Committee and took measures to inform Mr. SNOW that his position was no longer equivocal, but that his failure to act in the premises must be regarded as virtual as a letter of declension. It was so regarded and the Convention proceeded to new nominations, and N. B MOUNTFORD received the unanimous vote of the Convention. Mr. SNOW opposed the nomination, and Judge MOUNTFORT, with that courtesy and conscientious rectitude that distinguishes him, agreed that both candidates should decline. This was done, and both went again before the Convention pledged to support the nomination that then should be made. Mr. SNOW was not present at the nomination, and Mr. SNOW, regardless of his pledge, regardless of the union and the unity of the Whig Party that has honored him, opposes the nomination. To suppose that Mr SNOW did not understand that the Convention were at liberty to renominate Judge MOUNTFORT, is to charge him with a want of intelligence, and that he has his object was not harmony of party but private opposition.
In view of the premises the members of the Convention hereby declare Judge MOUNTFORT, the regular nominee of the Whig party for Assembly from the XVIth Assembly District, and leave the public to judge of the conduct of Mr SNOW, whether it be honest as a man and orthodox as a Whig.
It is due to Judge MOUNTFORT to say, that he did not seek the nomination, but was persuaded to accept it on representations being made to him that his nomination would be gratifying to the people, and his acceptance thereof would tend to union and harmony; and his first nomination, which he declined, was not made until five days after the date of Mr. SNOW's letter of declination.
ANDREW A. BREMORER, Chairman.
WILLIAM C. BURKE, Secretary.

JOHN HILLEY, NOAH C. MORTON,
MATTHEW ROTHERY, THOMAS C. ANSON,
JOHN W. LAWS, THOMAS ASTEN.
NEW-YORK, Oct. 30.

☞ **City Reform League**—FELLOW CITIZENS: Our League has been formed with the object of correcting some of the abuses of our City Government. The facilities with which candidates for office are raised to power by means of the corrupt machinery of primary elections, lies near the root of the evil. Against that system, therefore, we strike the first blow, by agreeing to the principle that a good candidate ought to be supported, irrespective of the party by which he is nominated.
Upon this principle, a selection has been made which we now respectfully offer to you, and the reason for which, to some extent, it is our duty to explain.
Mr. WESTERVELT has been preferred for the office of Mayor, for the reason, among others, that besides possessing a high personal character, nothing in his past history has thrown upon him any share of responsibility for the misconduct of the Common Council.
The *Controller* ought to be a man of unflinching firmness in the defence of the Treasury against the depredations so often attempted upon it. We believe such a man in that station, can save this city hundreds of thousands every year, and we think the past history of Mr FLAGG has fully proved him to be the man we want. As Controller of the State of New-York through a period of years, his course was marked by a fidelity and vigor that commend him to the respect and confidence of the people.
The testimony has been that Mr ADAMS, the present *Superintendent of Repairs and Supplies*, has generally administered his office well, and we have therefore adopted his name for that office now.
The faculty of medicine have with great unanimity, agreed that the City Inspector ought to be a Physician, and with several large bodies of citizens we name for that office Doctor JOHN H. GRISCOM.
For *Alms House Commissioner*, we have preferred WASHINGTON SMITH.
For various reasons, our selections have gone no farther. We publish them abroad that Reformers may have some knowledge of each other's intentions, and so make their vote effectual.
Our action has been confined to City officers. The selection of Ward Officers, important as they are, did not lie within our province. We are happy to know, that in several Wards the people are taking care of their own interests in this particular.
Those who favor our reform can alter their ticket with the names we suggest, with confidence that their vote will be imitated by very many of our citizens, and with a good prospect of success. Our nominations are:
For Mayor.....JACOB A. WESTERVELT.
For Controller.....AZARIAH C. FLAGG.
For City Inspector.....JOHN H. GRISCOM.
For Com. of Repairs, &c....WILLIAM ADAMS.
For Governor of Alms House.WASHINGTON SMITH.
Our officers are as follows:
President, JOHN HARPER.
Vice Presidents.

M. Van Schaick,	Wm E. Dodge,
Stephen Whitney,	Wm W Osborne,
Joseph Kerr,	Thomas R. Whitney,
A. R. Wetmore,	Henry V. Butler,
Jonathan I. Coddington,	Thomas T. Woodruff,
Abel T. Edgerton,	E. K. Collins,
Wm. F. Mott,	Wm. Kemble,
Daniel Drew,	Daniel D Smith,
Charles M. Leupp,	David Hoadley,

James Reeves.
Executive Committee.

Richard A Reading,	James B. Murray,
E. Ketchum,	Walter Kesler,
Schuyler Livingston,	Wm. Chauncey,
Thomas B. Stillman,	Simeon Baldwin,
	Theodore Banks.

M. ALLISON, Jr., Secretary.
JAY JARVIS, Treasurer.

☞ **Fifth Ward INDEPENDENT TEMPERANCE NOMINATIONS:**
For Assembly—THADDEUS HYATT.
For Assistant Alderman—JACOB LASAGH.
For Assessor—JAMES H MATHEWS.
For Constables—CHARLES F. WATTS, DAVID WYATT.
For Inspectors of Election.
District I—Samuel A. Smith, Wm. J. Schoonmaker.
" II—James Kennedy, Peter Mead.
" III—Caleb B. Le Baron, Joel B. Purdy.
" IV—John Morrison, Jacob La Wall.
" V—John Young, Josiah C Mott.
JACOB LA WALL, Chairman Nom. Com.
JAMES H. MATHEWS, Secretary.

☞ **To the Whig and Independent Voters OF THE SEVENTH, CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT—NINTH, SIXTEENTH, AND TWENTIETH WARDS—Fellow Citizens**—I have been tendered the nomination for Congress in this District, by those who believed that their political principles had been overwhelmed, their wishes disregarded, and their rights, as freemen, violated by a mere majority of ONE in the Whig nominating Convention of the VIIth District. After due deliberation, not unmixed with pain, caused by the imperative necessity which compels such a course on your part and my own, I have accepted, in the generous spirit of the offer, your nomination.
It is due to you, fellow citizens, that the character, principles and life-long course of the undersigned, should be unreservedly given to those whose suffrages are invoked in his behalf.
I have been a resident of this city for more than forty years. Political offices or distinctions have never been sought for by myself.—When the Whig party had no claims in its ranks, I had the honor to represent my Ward in either branch of the City Councils in 1834, 1837, 1838 and 1839. The latter year I was at Harrisburg as one of the Delegates to the National Convention from this City. I achered there to the wishes of my constituents, as well as to the dictates of my own heart and conscience, in sustaining HENRY CLAY from first to last. In 1843 I was elected to the Assembly, and while there was nominated by the Whig party as their candidate for Mayor.
For upwards of thirty years I have been a voter in this city. Consistently—to the extent of my ability—with all my energy, and to the utmost of my influence, have earnestly and honestly supported Whig principles, Whig measures, Whig men, and Whig nominations. In this connection, every Whig nominee for Governor and for President has received my vote, notwithstanding that I never failed, even for a single hour, to sustain that beloved patriot and fearless statesman, HENRY CLAY, as long as he was before the people. We cherish now his principles, and the sublime teaching of his life and public services, as of incalculable value to the Republic.
Fellow-Citizens: Scarcely four months have elapsed since HENRY CLAY—full of years and of honors, having served his country faithfully and unalterably for more than half a century—passed through your midst to the grave, and you, in common with twenty-five millions of people, mourned the irreparable loss to them of their greatest benefactor. Are we sticks and stones—men, destitute alike of heart, honor, truth, principle, and courage—that before he has mouldered in his glorious tomb, while the waste world resolves in him the very incarnation of an universal soul, that grasped in the vastness of its benevolence and conception the interests of oppressed liberty and suffering humanity everywhere—that we will exhume to the abasement in our votes of a repudiation of all his principles, and setting at nought his example, and the experience it inculcates, by any means of ours, support those who grew upon their treason to him while he lived, "and smiled and smiled while they stabbed!" Yes, fellow-citizens, who now ridicule you and me, because we refuse to forget his memory, and remain evidently attached to the immutable principles he so signally illustrated and vindicated?
An order of things—happily as yet but a moral and political plot—is likely to prevail, without the independent men, whose action has always been guided by principle, rise up and declare for themselves that they will no longer submit to present political management. It pervades every movement, from President-making down to the lowest office in the gift of the people. Again and again have our dearest rights, and our dearest principles of our hearts, been violated by this false expression. Ruffianism, money and corruption are the unholy adjuncts now relied on to procure nearly every nomination.
The present matter presents a spectacle which we are bound to view according to the facts, and then apply the home question whether we will submit to a decree, evidently corrupt, or of common assent to the grossest of all privileges—resistance to threatened fraud and violence.
In your Congressional Convention, conclusions are to be derived from facts. The candidates spoken of in the District, were Hon. GEORGE BRIGGS, member of the present Congress, and Hon. H. J. RAYMOND, in the IXth Ward. In the XIth, XVIth, and XXth Wards, I had been earnestly solicited by many persons to be a candidate. No man living can say I sought or solicited the distinction. Repeatedly I had declared that I would in no case accept the nomination, except as the free exp ession of an unbought Convention; that I would not myself, nor suffer any friend for me, to pay a single dollar to secure what would then be in truth an empty honor.
The IXth Ward delegation were unanimously chosen, and were clearly understood to be in favor of Mr. RAYMOND. Mr. BRIGGS having been confined assiduously to his duties in Congress, had, upon his return, gone immediately to Vermont to join there his invalid family. He had consequently been from home. In this emergency his friends were joined to mine, and united in my favor. At the primary election, in the XVIth and XXth Wards, various tickets were offered at the polls, at least two of which in each Ward were supposed to be composed of gentlemen favorable to my nomination; and my friends supported the tickets in the belief that they were voting to support their free choice.
After the election, a new candidate appeared in the field, and it was then for the first time, stated that the XVIth and XXth Wards were, except two, for ROBERT G. CAMPBELL. Upon the assembling of the Convention, the two Wards—XVIth and XXth—organized before the IXth Ward Delegates were admitted into the room, and they were informed in so many words, in effect, except to ballot—their intention, at the time, of honorably withdrawing their own candidate, being thus thwarted, they expressed their willingness to support any candidate who, from his personal character, political principles and general integrity, could be relied on to harmonize the District, and, if elected faithfully to represent the Whig principles, and truly represent the great interests of this immense and rapidly growing City. It was understood at the time that this was a complimentary nomination, and to be *immediately* declined; and some voted in accordance with that idea.
The subscriber had even reason to believe Mr. CAMPBELL favorable to the acceptance of the nomination of Mr. CAMPBELL was held for two weeks and upwards to the manifest injury of the district. In the meantime Judge WOODRUFF, who is understood to have been all the time in favor of his nomination, it is believed, heaped the delay along until full arrangements could be made to defraud the district. The time was ripe. The Convention was called together, the remains of Justice stripped to the ensanguined heading. Upon the introduction of Messrs. O Roberts' name the entire IXth Ward delegations protested against his nomination under any circumstance.
They stated that the IXth Ward did not claim the nomination. They were willing and ready to give it to the XVIth Ward; but the Chairman of the Convention, Mr. ——, individual, and claimed a voice, if he was to be present, for their own Ward. The fiat had gone forth. The original members of the Convention, as chosen, would never have accomplished this design. So others were substituted—enough just to do the deed, and thus the partner and associate of GEORGE LAW and EDWIN CROSWELL was selected, and his name was MAUNSELL B. FIELDS.
I claim to be a Whig—by nature, by my experience, by my principles—in my heart and soul attached to that party, as it was created for the public good and pledged lavishly to sustain only measures and principles which would advance the nation in its onward career of glory and renown; while they mingled noble ends to advance the general interests and property of the country, and the happiness. Our people are a quiet, law-loving, order-abiding people. They have never needed "MARSHALL LAW" to be declared in their district.
In my whole experience with public matters, I have never before known a Judge of one of our higher Courts to descend from the bench to mix in and be a prominent actor in party movements, which was security of our institutions, and Mr. SNOW regardless of his pledges, regardless of the union and the unity of the Whig Party that has honored him, opposes the nomination. To suppose that Mr SNOW did not understand that the Convention were at liberty to renominate Judge MOUNTFORT, is to charge him with a want of intelligence, and that he has his object was not harmony of party but private opposition.
In view of the premises the members of the Convention hereby declare Judge MOUNTFORT, the regular nominee of the Whig party for Assembly from the XVIth Assembly District, and leave the public to judge of the conduct of Mr SNOW, whether it be honest as a man and orthodox as a Whig.
It is due to Judge MOUNTFORT to say, that he did not seek the nomination, but was persuaded to accept it on representations being made to him that his nomination would be gratifying to the people, and his acceptance thereof would tend to union and harmony; and his first nomination, which he declined, was not made until five days after the date of Mr. SNOW's letter of declination.
ANDREW A. BREMORER, Chairman.
WILLIAM C. BURKE, Secretary.

JOHN HILLEY, NOAH C. MORTON,
MATTHEW ROTHERY, THOMAS C. ANSON,
JOHN W. LAWS, THOMAS ASTEN.
NEW-YORK, Oct. 30.

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Mr. WESTERVELT has been preferred for the office of Mayor, for the reason, among others, that besides possessing a high personal character, nothing in his past history has thrown upon him any share of responsibility for the misconduct of the Common Council.
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The faculty of medicine have with great unanimity, agreed that the City Inspector ought to be a Physician, and with several large bodies of citizens we name for that office Doctor JOHN H. GRISCOM.
For *Alms House Commissioner*, we have preferred WASHINGTON SMITH.
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For Controller.....AZARIAH C. FLAGG.
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For Com. of Repairs, &c....WILLIAM ADAMS.
For Governor of Alms House.WASHINGTON SMITH.
Our officers are as follows:
President, JOHN HARPER.
Vice Presidents.

M. Van Schaick,	Wm E. Dodge,
Stephen Whitney,	Wm W Osborne,
Joseph Kerr,	Thomas R. Whitney,
A. R. Wetmore,	Henry V. Butler,
Jonathan I. Coddington,	Thomas T. Woodruff,
Abel T. Edgerton,	E. K. Collins,
Wm. F. Mott,	Wm. Kemble,
Daniel Drew,	Daniel D Smith,
Charles M. Leupp,	David Hoadley,

James Reeves.
Executive Committee.

Richard A Reading,	James B. Murray,
E. Ketchum,	Walter Kesler,
Schuyler Livingston,	Wm. Chauncey,
Thomas B. Stillman,	Simeon Baldwin,
	Theodore Banks.

M. ALLISON, Jr., Secretary.
JAY JARVIS, Treasurer.

☞ **Fifth Ward INDEPENDENT TEMPERANCE NOMINATIONS:**
For Assembly—THADDEUS HYATT.
For Assistant Alderman—JACOB LASAGH.
For Assessor—JAMES H MATHEWS.
For Constables—CHARLES F. WATTS, DAVID WYATT.
For Inspectors of Election.
District I—Samuel A. Smith, Wm. J. Schoonmaker.
" II—James Kennedy, Peter Mead.
" III—Caleb B. Le Baron, Joel B. Purdy.
" IV—John Morrison, Jacob La Wall.
" V—John Young, Josiah C Mott.
JACOB LA WALL, Chairman Nom. Com.
JAMES H. MATHEWS, Secretary.

☞ **Eighth Ward TEMPERANCE ALLIANCE NOMINATIONS:**
For Assembly—EPHRAIM L. SNOW.
For Assistant Aldermen—ABRAM FINK.
For Assessor—ROBERT ELLOYD.
HENRY BISHOP.
For Constables } JOHN WATSON.
Inspectors of Election.
District I—William Day, Noyal Phelps.
" II—Sargent V. Bayley, Harris Wines.
" III—George W. Briggs,

FUNERAL OF DANIEL WEBSTER.

Impressive Ceremonies at Marshfield.

The particulars attending the Funeral of Mr. WEBSTER occupy a very large space in the Boston journals of Saturday. The following narrative is gathered chiefly from the report of the *Courier*:

This solemn chapter in the history of the Republic was recorded yesterday. The occasion drew together an immense collection of people from all parts of the country, and nearly every town in Massachusetts had her representatives at the grave of the illustrious dead. There could not have been less than ten thousand persons present. Grief sat heavy upon every countenance, and a silent melancholy absorbed every soul.

> It was not harsh sorrow—but a tender woe,
> Nameless, but dear to gentle hearts below;
> Felt without bitterness—but full and clear,
> A sweet dejection—a transparent tear,
> Unmixed with worldly grief or selfish stain,
> Shed without shame—and secret without pain.

Of all we saw at Marshfield, the sun alone looked cheerful. Every man, every woman, every child, indicated in their countenances the severity of their sorrow, and all seemed sensible of a common loss, and among many of all that mighty concourse, was the grief so apparent as of the man and woman of Marshfield.

We have time only to make a brief record of the proceedings, and therefore must enter at once upon the same. There is another circumstance connected with the burial of Mr. WEBSTER—the transportation of the bodies of those members of his family who went before him—from Boston to Marshfield—which we will record here.

On Thursday, Mr. FRANKLIN SMITH, Undertaker, at the request of Mr. JAMES W. PAIGE, removed from tomb No. 6 St. Paul's Cemetery, in this city, to Marshfield, for re-interment, the remains of

Mrs. Grace Fletcher Webster, first wife of Daniel Webster, who died at New-York, Jan. 21, 1828, aged 47 years.

Mrs. Julia Webster Appleton, wife of Samuel Appleton Appleton, who died at Boston, April 28, 1848, aged 30.

Edward Webster, son of Daniel Webster, late Major in the First Massachusetts Infantry, who died at San Angel, near the City of Mexico, Jan. 23, 1848, aged 28.

Charles Webster, son of Daniel Webster, who died at Boston, Dec. 19, 1824, aged 3.

Grace Fletcher Webster, daughter of Daniel Webster, who died at Boston, Jan. 24, 1817, aged 7 years.

Grace Fletcher Webster, daughter of Fletcher Webster and Caroline White Webster, who died at Boston, Feb. 7, 1844, aged 4 years 4 months.

Harriet Paige Webster, daughter of Fletcher Webster, who died at Boston, March 3, 1845, aged 1 year, 8 months, 24 days.

Caroline Nancy Appleton, who died at Boston, March, 16, 1849, aged 1 year 10 months.

These bodies were deposited in Mr. WEBSTER'S tomb, which has recently been erected in the ancient burial-ground at Marshfield. The sad ceremony was witnessed by the relatives only. When the body of Major WEBSTER was interred, his favorite horse "Duke," now owned by young DANIEL WEBSTER—son of FLETCHER—was led up to the tomb. These ended the sad offices of Thursday.

Early yesterday morning the people began to approach, in long processions, the mansion of the dead Secretary. Innumerable carriages, heavily freighted, which had tarried for the night in the neighboring villages, came up, one after another, to the avenue leading to Mr. WEBSTER'S house. By an admirable arrangement of the policemen—sent from Boston—the vehicles, as fast as they arrived, were stopped, unladen, and then conducted to the pastures in the rear of the house. Those persons who arrived before 9 o'clock, were permitted to view the body in the library where it had lain in state for several days before. But the crowd became so great after that hour, and the desire to see the body so general, that it was brought out into the lawn in front of the house. Here, beneath the shade of a silver-leafed poplar of his own planting, were exposed for general gaze the dead majesty of the country. The corpse was attired in a blue coat, white vest, white pantaloons, gaiters, and white cravat. It was Mr. WEBSTER in "his habit as he lived." The countenance of the great statesman was but little altered, and those who had seen him within the past two years, easily recognized his features. In order to accommodate all who wished to take a farewell look, the police arranged it so that the people marched in procession by the body. For three hours a constant train was in motion—and many a sad tear upon that bier was shed.

Among the distinguished persons present, were Hon. Franklin Pierce, Hon. Rufus Choate, Hon. Edward Everett, Hon. Abbot Lawrence, Hon. George Ashmun, Hon. Wm. Appleton, Hon. Robert C. Winthrop, Hon. Otis P. Lord, Hon. Geo. S. Hillard, Hon. C. H. Warren, Governor Boutwell, Lieut. Gov. Cushman, the Secretary of the Commonwealth, the Land Agent, the Adjutant-General, Hon. Henry Wilson, Hon. N. P. Banks, Judge Sprague, Hon. Homer Foot, S. D Bradford, Esq., George T. Curtis, Esq., the Mayor and Aldermen, and twelve Members of the Common Council of Boston, Prof C. C. Felton, of Cambridge, and many others from different parts of Massachusetts. It would be safe to say that nearly one-half of the Suffolk Bar were present.

The government of the New-England Society of New-York, was represented by Charles A. Peabody, W. C. Myers, George Warner, Paul Babcock, L. B. Wyman, Charles A. Stetson, Esqs., and the Society itself by H. P. Tallmadge, W. M Evarts, R. M. Blatchford, J. P. Hall, and John Thomas, Esqs.

The New-York Historical Society was represented by Edward Curtis, Hiram Ketchum, Geo. H. Moore, John C. Green, Hiram Fuller, Samuel Jones, R. M. Blatchford, C. A. Stetson, W. M. Evarts, Augustus Schell, Charles King (President of Columbia College), David E. Wheeler, and Samuel Ruggles.

The Bar of New-York was represented by the venerable Ex-Chancellor Samuel Jones, Seth P. Staples, Hiram Ketchum, C. P. Kirkland, E S. Van Winkle, Wm. M. Evarts, John Slosson, J. M. Van Cott, D. E Wheeler, John Sherwood, C. A. Peabody, C. Vansantvord, Chas. D. Head, and H. A. Weed, Esqs.

The Whig General Committee of New-York was represented by a delegation headed by George J. Cornell; and the Democratic Republican General Committee, of the same City, by a delegation headed by Augustus Schell.

The Albany Bar was represented by Judge Parker, Gov. Marcy, Judge Harris, Gen. Samuel Stevens, and Mr. Pruyn. There were many other delegations from the State of New-York, but we have not time to enumerate them.

The bar of Philadelphia was represented by C. W. Churchman and others.

From Dartmouth College, there was a delegation of two from each class, consisting of Messrs. A. Crosby and M. F. Bartlett, H. Hazen and J. H. Reed, W. A. Fields, and Harris, Blodgett and Thompson, who attended the ceremonies to testify their respect and regard for Dartmouth's greatest son.

There was a large attendance of the reverend Clergy of Massachusetts. We recognized Rev. Dr. Putnam of Roxbury, Rev. Dr. Neale, Rev. Dr. Edward Beecher, Rev. Geo. Richards, Rev. Hubbard Winslow, Rev. B. Stowe, Rev. Mr. Lambert; and the Catholic Church in Franklin-street was represented by Rev. N. J. O'Brien, Rev. J. Finotti, and Rev. Mr. Williams. There were many other clergymen from this city present, whose names we did not learn.

At 12 o'clock precisely, the religious services were commenced. The guests of the family occupied the right and left parlors, and the people stood uncovered in the sun. Rev. EZEKIEL ALDEN, the pastor of the Orthodox Church in South Marshfield, conducted the religious exercises. He stood in the hall, and in an impressive voice addressed the multitude.

[The address of Mr. ALDEN was given on Saturday by telegraph from Boston.—*Ed. Times.*]

PRAYER.

Lord, thou hast been our dwelling-place in all generations. Before the mountains were brought forth, or ever thou hadst formed the earth and the world, even from everlasting to everlasting, thou art God. Thou turnest man to destruction; and sayest, return ye children of men. In that solemn event which has changed this happy abode into a house of mourning, we acknowledge thy sovereign hand and bow before thine infinite majesty and thine adorable power. "Clouds and darkness are round about thee; yet justice and judgment are the habitation of thy throne; mercy and truth shall go before thy face."

Grant us, then, we beseech thee, Heavenly Father, the influence of Thy divine Spirit, that we may be enabled in this the day of our calamity, both to see the visitation of thine hand and submit ourselves to thy most righteous will. We bless Thee for Thine Holy Word, which irradiates the darkness of the tomb, revealing him who is "the resurrection and the life," and cheering us with the promise of the holy and ever present Comforter. While we mourn we would not forget to gratefully acknowledge thy mercies.

We bless thee, that thy distinguished servant, to whose mortal remains we are now about to pay our last tributes of respect, was permitted to live out the allotted period of human existence, and attain his "three score years and ten." We bless thee, that for so long a time we were allowed to rejoice in his counsels, his affection and care. We thank thee, that during the last hours of his life, the privilege was granted to his friends, in this quiet retreat of home, to minister to his wants and smooth his dying pillow. We rejoice that in his illustrious life, we have seen verified thy promise, "Them that honor me, I will honor." We render thee thanks that, above all our precious memories, we can reflect that in early life he devoted himself to thy service; that he ever profoundly venerated thy character, and revered thy word; that he loved the ordinances and institutions of thine house, and that in his transit from earth he was enabled, as we humbly trust, to say—"Though I walk through the valley of the shadow of death, I will fear no evil; for thou art with me; thy rod and thy staff, they comfort me."

May the rich inheritance of his life, and the sad remembrance of his death be sanctified to our eternal good.

Especially do we implore the divine blessing on those who sustained to the departed the tenderest and most endearing of all human relations, and whose hearts are to-day impressed with the deepest affliction and sorrow. To thy gracious care and keeping we would fervently commend her from whom thou hast removed a beloved husband. Thou hast laid thine hand heavily upon her. Yet may her language be, "The Lord gave and the Lord hath taken away; blessed be the name of the Lord." May she be supported and sustained in this trying hour by the consolations of the religion of Jesus, and hear the kind voice, "In a little wrath I hid my face from thee for a moment, but with everlasting kindness will I have mercy upon thee, saith the Lord thy Redeemer."

Remember also, in tender compassion, we beseech thee, the children who mourn the loss of an affectionate parent. Bless them and their children, and establish with them thine everlasting covenant. May grace within triumph over the reproving of nature, so that each one can from the heart, exclaim, "Though he slay me, yet will I trust in him."

Impart the consolation of thy word and spirit to all who to-day mourn because they shall no more see the face of one who was bound to them by the ties of kindred and affection. Enable them to acquiesce in thy sovereign will—to confide in thy compassionate love. "For the Lord will not cast off forever." But though he cause grief, yet will he have compassion according to the multitude of his mercies. For he doth not afflict willingly, nor grieve the children of men."

The bereaved household, this large circle of devoted and long-tried friends, those with whom Thy departed servant was accustomed to associate in the familiar intercourse of domestic or social life, we commit unto Thee, thou Great Disposer of all events, humbly entreating that the impressive lesson of thy Providence, which we are now called upon to learn, may result in the best good to our undying souls, through the sanctifying influences of the Holy Spirit.

And now, Lord, we would implore thy blessing upon our stricken land. Enable Thy servant, the President of the United States, and all those immediately associated with him in the administration of our national affairs, suitably to improve this solemn dispensation of thy Providence, which has removed from their midst a counsellor and guide. Direct the minds of all who occupy stations of authority and influence, to recognize their dependence on the Great Arbiter of human destiny and the Sovereign of Nations. Bless the people throughout the length and breadth of our national domain. May they feel that, though the right arm of our strength is broken, and perils to our peace and prosperity impend, "it is better to trust in the Lord than to put confidence in princes." "The Lord God be with us as he was with our fathers; let him not leave us nor forsake us: that he may incline our hearts unto Him, to walk in all his ways, and to keep his commandments, and his statutes and his judgments which he commanded our fathers."

And now Lord, go with us as we follow to their last earthly resting place, the mortal remains of human greatness. We go to deposit these sacred relics in the "house appointed for all living," there to slumber amid the ashes of the near and dear, and to mingle with the sleeping dust of those who upon these shores planted the germ of the institutions under which we dwell. Almighty God, we beseech thee, go with us. Let thy sensible presence cheer the heart of every mourner. As we consign this body to the tomb, there to rest till summoned by the last trump to rise, glorified and fitted for the renewed and final abode of its exalted and immortal spirit, may we be cheered and sustained by the power of a living faith, and by the hope of a glorious reunion in the world of light and love.

These favors we ask through the prevailing merits and sacrifices of our Lord Jesus Christ, to whom, with the Father and the Holy Ghost, one God, be the praise of our salvation ascribed now and forever. Amen.

Selections from the Scripture were then read, and thus closed the religious services.

At the close of these exercises, the body was covered and the lid of the metalic burial case screwed down, and the coffin, which has already been described, was laid upon the hearse. A procession was then formed, under the direction of William Dehon, Esq. The immediate relations of Mr. Webster—Mrs. Webster, Fletcher Webster and his family, James W. Paige and family, Herman Le Roy, Jacob Le Roy, William H. Le Roy, Daniel Le Roy, Edward Le Roy, (Mrs. Webster's five brothers) Mrs. William Edgar, (Mrs. Webster's only sister) Master William Edgar, Lieut. Wm. Le Roy—led the funeral train. Then came the attending physician and the officiating clergymen, the domestics of Mr. Webster's family, including John Taylor and his wife, of Franklin, N. H; the Governor and Council; the Mayor and other members of the Corporation of Boston; the Hon. Abbott Lawrence, attended by his son; General Pierce, attended by John E Thayer, Esq; members of the Corporations of Salem, Roxbury, Charlestown, Cambridge, Winchester and other towns. The citizens from far and near made up the close of the procession.

The pall-bearers were Joseph Hewitt, Seth Weston, J. P. Cushman, Tilden Amee, David Phillips, and Ebenezer Harlow. They were all of Marshfield, and among the oldest residents of the town.

The solemn train was at once put in motion, and proceeded slowly towards the sepulchre—without music, and here again the face of the distinguished dead was exposed to view. This was the most touching scene of the day. Mr. FLETCHER WEBSTER and his sons DANIEL and ASHBURTON, took their final leave. Then each member of the procession filled their eyes with the last fond look of the dead patriot.

The people having taken their leave, the body was conveyed to the enclosure which embraces the family tomb, whereupon, Rev. Mr. ALDEN delivered the following prayer:

We now commit this "body to the ground, earth to earth, ashes to ashes, dust to dust, looking for the general resurrection in the last day, and the life in the world to come."

May these mourning relatives of the illustrious dead, and this vast concourse assembled to honor his memory, profit by the testimony of his life and death to the reality of Christian faith and thus become better fitted to pass the solemn test when the Son of Man shall sit upon the throne of his glory and before Him shall be gathered all nations.

These blessings we implore through Jesus Christ our Redeemer.

The grace of our Lord Jesus Christ, and the love of God, and the communion of the Holy Ghost, be with you all. Amen.

The body was then deposited in the tomb—a simple structure—over the door of which were the words "DANIEL WEBSTER," engraved upon a marble slab.

The people having inspected the burial ground minutely—and such as could, having plucked a flower, a leaf, a blade of grass even, from the green surface that surrounds the grave of the immortal Statesman, departed—many forever, and others with a pious pledge to again make a pilgrimage to the home of the second Washington.

We have refrained from any attempt to describe the desolation of the immediate family of the peerless Statesman. Mrs. WEBSTER, who, after the expiration of the present administration, had contemplated many years of joy and peace with her distinguished partner, at their home in Marshfield, is now the sudden victim of extreme woe,—her fond anticipations blasted. The buoyant spirit of that manly son, which was never before bent, is now broken, and for the first time in his happy life is he made to drink deep, indeed, of the cup of sorrow. Well may they exclaim, "What is life? An hour glass on the run—a mist retreating from the morning sun." They have lost a husband and a father who was to them an object of affectionate regard beyond the common estimation. But they have the sympathies of a mourning nation in this hour of their deep affliction. There are others of that stricken household, that might be named, who, too, are bowed down by this sad event, but we will not invade the sanctuary of their private grief.

We have here given, in a hasty sketch, a few of the incidents attending the funeral of the Secretary of State. Had we more time, there are many things that we might record which would, no doubt, be received with interest. We will only say, in conclusion, that nothing was more gratifying than to witness the leading men of all political parties uniting in this final tribute of respect to the great departed statesman.

So far as we could learn, no accident occurred during the day. During the religious services in Mr. WEBSTER'S house, one of the parlor floors settled about four inches, and occasioned a momentary alarm; but it having been privately intimated that there was no basement beneath, confidence was at once restored.

OBSERVANCE OF THE DAY IN BOSTON.

The *Courier* says:

"Boston never before presented—probably never will present—such a funeral aspect as was worn in her streets yesterday. Most of the stores and shops were closed, as well as the institutions, offices and markets, and a large proportion of the city was dressed in the habiliments of wo. Though the work was only voluntarily the act of individuals, it was very general—Washington, Hanover, and many other streets being covered with black, interspersed with mottoes, flags, portraits, and other mementoes, as the taste of each led him to adopt and carry out. It was one of the last acts which Boston can perform to express her sorrow for the loss of the great statesman, and it is praise enough to say that it was well and appropriately done. The streets were thronged nearly all the day, crowds of people being present from other places,—and our young men wore the insignia of mourning which had been adopted, and grieved countenances were visible at every turn of the street, the facial expression of each one, in the remembrance of the great loss, bringing to mind the beautiful lines of the poet:

> "The bridegroom may forget the bride
> Was made his wedded wife yesterday;
> The monarch may forget the crown
> That on his head an hour has been;
> The mother may forget the child,
> That smiles so sweetly on her knee;
> *But I'll remember thee, BUR FRIEND,*
> *And all that thou hast done for me.*

Chickering's piano forte store was superbly decorated, being hung from top to bottom with heavy mourning drapery. Over the door was the following:

> "We've scanned the actions of his daily life,
> And nothing meets our eyes but deeds of honor."

Over this was a canopy, in which reposed a bust of WEBSTER draped in mourning. Upon a flag which ran from the building across, were these words:

> "E'en as the tenderness that hour distils,
> When summer's day declines along the hills,
> So feels that fulness of the heart and eyes,
> When all of genius that can perish—dies."

On the other side was:

> "Come, when they die, die all; their mouldering clay
> Is but an emblem of their memories.
> That he has lived, he leaves a work behind
> Shall pluck the shining age from vulgar time,
> And give it all to late posterity."

The Boston *Courier* office, and Messrs. CHASE, BROTHERS & Co., in connection, put up a new placard, bearing the following extract from Mr. HILLARD'S late speech at Faneuil Hall: "The shadow of him we have lost, is more than the living forms of all who are left."

The Tremont House, also, appeared to good advantage, and the pillars that support the awning were decorated in a proper manner. On the balcony was an elegant bust of Mr. WEBSTER, with a poplar tree of good size overhanging it.

The Winthrop House, beyond any of the chief hotels, earned credit by the taste, simplicity, and yet propriety and completeness of its decorations—and the whole arrangement received the approbation of all who witnessed it.

Tremont Row was fixed in most appropriate style, and the stores in the vicinity presented a truly mournful appearance.

The Club Room of the Boston City Guard, on the corner of Court and Hanover-sts., and that of the Boston Light Guard, were tastily arranged. The former had a large flag displayed, with the following inscriptions affixed: "The nation mourns"—"Now to his rest, adieu brother"—"Peace be with him, and choirs of angels sing him to his rest." On the right was a small flag, with the inscription, "I still live," and on the left-hand another with these words, "He was not for an age, but for all time." Following up Court-st., we came to No. 110, and were forcibly struck with the interest here presented. On the outside of the building was written in glowing letters, "America's unhappy hour." Accompanying this was a hand pointing to the time beneath—22 m. of 2—the hour at which Mr. WEBSTER expired.

NEW-YORK HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

TRIBUTE TO MR. WEBSTER.

Speeches by Hon. Luther Bradish, Rev. Dr. Hawks, Luther R. Marsh, Esq., Rev. Mr. Osgood, and Dr. Francis.

A special meeting of the New-York Historical Society was held last evening in the small Chapel of the University, to take action with reference to the death of Hon. DANIEL WEBSTER.

Hon. LUTHER BRADISH presided; and among the distinguished persons present, on the occasion, we noticed Chief Justice JONES, Judge NELSON, Hon. WM. W. CAMPBELL, Hon. CHAS. KING, Rev. Drs. HAWKS, ADAMS and DEWITT, Drs. FRANCIS and ROBERTSON, J. PRESCOTT HALL, HIRAM KETCHUM and others.

The meeting having been called to order,

The President introduced the business for which the meeting had been called, in the following remarks:

FELLOW MEMBERS OF THE SOCIETY: It is the peculiar duty, as it is the appropriate function of an Historical Society, to note, as they pass, the current events of the times; to gather them up and preserve them as elements of future History. There have been few events, in the history of our country, so pregnant of interest and of consequences; and none that have so touched, in its lowest depths of feeling, the heart of the Nation, as that which calls us together this evening. On lightning wings there come up to us, from every part of our widely extended country, the sad echoes of this overwhelming event. The deep sympathies of a Nation, in every form of manifestation, proclaim a Nation's bereavement, and a Nation's grief. An oppressive gloom overshadows the land; throbbing pulsations of grief pervade all hearts; and a foreboding anxiety saddens every mind at the announcement of this event. The action of the Nation seems to be suddenly arrested. In the consternation of the moment, each one, with bated breath, looks in the face of his fellow for that confidence and hope which he finds not in himself. The national Cabinet, at a critical moment, misses its master mind and its dependence; the foreign relations of the country their guardian and defender; commerce feels less confident in its enterprises; and labor less sure of its rewards. A guiding light and voice of wisdom are extinguished in the Republic. Jurisprudence has lost its most brilliant ornament; eloquence its embodied spirit; and the social circle its most attractive centre. Humanity mourns the loss of one of her most gifted sons; the Constitution and the Union one of their ablest defenders, and the country one of its most self-sacrificing patriots.

It is at long intervals that Heaven, in its munificence, vouchsafes to the world such men with such minds as DANIEL WEBSTER. They come not often in any age. They are rather beacon lights, sparsely scattered along the track of ages, to guide and shape the destiny of nations. It is such a Light that has now, "in a blaze of glory, sunk below the horizon of time, and become immortal in the two worlds at the same moment."

It is to testify the Society's sense of such a loss, and to do honor to the memory of such a man, that we are now assembled.

Rev. Dr. HAWKS then rose and said:

MR. PRESIDENT: A sad duty has been confided to me, and I, in common with my countrymen, mourn over the occasion which calls for its performance. When I recall the saddened expression which, for the last week, I have seen on the countenances of my fellow-citizens; when I observe the deep stillness which pervades this hall, I feel that *words* are scarce necessary to render the tribute that we fain would yield to the memory of the illustrious man to whom you have alluded. Our hearts are already rendering that tribute by expressive silence.

And yet, when such a man as DANIEL WEBSTER dies, we owe it alike to him and to ourselves to *speak*: it is meet that American hearts should render, in the face of the world, their outspoken attestation to the worth of one to whom, if to any man, justly belonged the epithet, "*The* Great American."

I am unmeet to speak his eulogy; I came not here for that purpose. Let that task be committed to a more skillful tongue than mine. Should I make the effort, the feelings under which I labor would disqualify me for the performance. But thus much will I venture to say. The head and the heart constitute all that really make the man. Of his high intellectual powers, so happily blended, the story has at once been told with equal brevity and beauty by one of the worthiest of his countrymen, in a single sentence. In his illustrations of mind, "the lightning of passion flashed along the links of the iron chain of argument." And, Sir, of his heart, and that deep sea of human affection in which it floated, the story is one just as long as his life, and of touching beauty. You may read its beginning in the picture of the New-Hampshire farmer's boy, whose deep and generous fraternal love consecrated his earliest earnings to a beloved brother's education: you may read its close in the honest tears shed over his remains by the faithful, though humble dependents, who, for ten, twenty, aye, even thirty years, had loved his service because they knew his kindness.

But, Sir, he has only gone before us; he is not lost to us. He yet lives. True, we have said "earth to earth" over that which was mortal, but he has left behind him that which I would fain believe his countrymen "will not willingly let die."

It only remains to discharge the duty attached to me by submitting the following preamble and resolutions:

Whereas, The dispensation of an all-wise Providence has removed from the earth Hon. DANIEL WEBSTER, late Secretary of State of the United States, and for nearly half a century associated in the councils and identified with the history of the nation; and whereas, (to use his own most appropriate and expressive language,) "it is fit that we commemorate the services of national benefactors, extol their virtues, and render thanks to God for eminent blessings, early given, and long continued to our favored country;" therefore, we, the New-York Historical Society, as a body, would add our mournful tribute to the sounds of sorrow, which now come up from a nation's heart, at the bereavement which but too forcibly reminds us of one who, springing from the ranks of the people, evinced, with the generosity natural to youth, the resolute determination that belongs to the maturity to manhood, and with indefatigable industry, surmounting obstacles amidst the vast labors of an arduous profession and continuous devotion to legislative duties, prosecuted his extended researches into the domains of general learning, having acquired in early life those solid attainments which formed the strong foundation on which he reared in after times an intellectual structure, on which men looked with undiminished admiration to the last, brought to the service of his country the best labors of his head, and the best affections of his heart; maintained his principles with an energy, manliness, and eloquence, worthy of an American statesman; with an indomitable moral courage, stood ever fearlessly in the front rank in defence of the Constitution, regardless of personal consequences; with an intensity of patriotism worthy of the purest days of the Republic, acknowledged no earthly allegiance, and rendered no loyalty, save to his country and his whole country; and, finally, with calm dignity, in beautiful harmony with his long and illustrious career, met death with a "reasonable, religious and holy hope," thus, after "sounding all the depths and shoals of honor," adding the weight of his testimony to the truth of God, and relinquishing the glories of the statesman to repose his soul in the humblest hope of the Christian.

Resolved, That, while we thus feebly express our sympathies in a nation's loss, we feel the true and appropriate tribute which becomes American citizens is, in youth, to imitate his indefatigable industry; in manhood, his honorable and disinterested patriotism; and so to live, that, in old age, theirs may be, as was his, the tranquil composure which, resting on a Christian's hope, disarmed death of his terrors.

Resolved, That these resolutions be entered on the Journal of the Society, and a copy thereof, duly authenticated by the officers of the New-York Historical Society, be forwarded to the immediate relatives of Mr. WEBSTER.

[The foregoing resolutions were reported by a Committee composed of the following named gentlemen]

J. PRESCOTT HALL, Rev WILLIAM ADAMS, D.D., MARSHALL S. BIDWELL, EDWARD CURTIS, FREDERICK DE PEYSTER, Rev THOMAS DE WITT, D.D. Rev. FRS. L. HAWKS, D.D. HIRAM KETCHUM, LUTHER R. MARSH, GEORGE H. MOORE, AUGUSTUS SCHELL, CHARLES A. STETSON, JULIAN C. VERPLANCK.

LUTHER R. MARSH, Esq., seconded the resolutions, and said:

This Society, Mr. President, whose purpose it is to hold the past and give it perpetuity, must pause at this most melancholy event of present history. The fabric of American History is interwrought with the golden threads of WEBSTER'S life and name. He was a part of all its great events. Those whose enactment was too early for his participation, he has touched with the immortality of his eloquence. His great thoughts enrich our Legislative libraries, illume the leaves on which the jurist searches for his light, adorn the volumes of our National literature, and are ineffaceably imprinted on the hearts of the American people. His splendid sentences—informed with noble sentiment—will always, as now, echo in our schools, gladden and teach the memories of our students and statesmen, and enter, as they always have entered, into the very constitution of American mind.

The priceless Charter of our Union—that political law of gravitation—binding these planetary States within their orbits—has received additional assurance of its power, necessity and permanence, by the life and by the words of its great defender.

He has added durability to granite,—that sacred rock, against whose defiant breast the surges of the sea had broken from the world's earliest youth, and which opened its flinty portals to receive the rich freight that leapt from the *Mayflower's* deck,—he smote with his magic wand, and abundant streams of grand suggestion will flow thence forever.

The immortal mound, from whence triumphal notes of freedom flow through every State and to every heart, sustains a commemorative shaft, which, speaking to the long line of generations yet to come, will ever flame with WEBSTER'S words of fire.

The names and deeds of our heroes shine yet more luminously, through the atmosphere in which he has surrounded them, and his glowing words leap like starry corposants over that consecrated mound, that holds the ashes of the Father of our Country.

At rare intervals, it has pleased Almighty God to give the world great types of the race—extraordinary endowments—as if to show us glimpses of the grandeur and the possibilities of our nature. As we look down the long track of Time, we discover, at distant periods, rising high above the level of mankind, a few of these conspicuous landmarks of humanity. The lives of such men are eras. Though they bow to the common lot of mortality, and pass to higher spheres, they yet live in the world they first inhabited, by the influences of their example and the record of their thoughts, they still lift their heads—some through the mists of centuries—and retreating Time but enlarges their proportions.

Of these transcendant natures, none stands forth in greater intellectual majesty and supremacy than he, who was but yesterday committed to the tomb. The attributes and the insignia of greatness clustered about him, were stamped on his expansive brow, flashed from his unfathomable eye; spoke in his trumpet-tones, and throbbed in his mighty heart. His mind, cast in the finest and most colossal mould, freighted with argosies of knowledge, and singularly harmonizing with a nature broad, vast and genial, seemed never to have been stirred to its utmost depths—but, however impassioned or aroused, to hold back reserves of power—which no occasion had ever called upon him to exhaust. His presence, grand, impressive, God-like, embellished and uplifted our common humanity.

His years, Sir, were not spent in the exclusive realm of poetry, nor in the dominion of philosophy, nor yet, alone, in historical research, or scholarly acquirement; but, embracing all these, and tempering them in the alembic of his own genius, he applied them, to invest with light and beauty the earnest, sturdy, and practical uses of his life.

That life will ever stand, a beacon of instruction, representing the growth and the capacities of man, under American institutions. Emerging to the light of day, on the outer rim of civilization—cagirt by a Northern wilderness—with primal nature all around him—on a sterile and reluctant soil—and far removed from the appliances of an advanced society—he had little else to rely upon than the inflexible principles of a New-England farmer, and the great resources which God had planted in his soul. But on the rugged hills, and under the arms of that original forest which sheltered his birth,—with patriot blood coursing his veins—thought and grew this stately child of genius. Trampling the snows, and conquering the early blasts, he made his way to the country school—while yet a boy a matchless Olympian—thence rising, by the intensity of his energy, the firmness of his character, and the stupendous qualities of his intellect, step by step, from school to college, from college to the courts,—to the halls of State legislation—to the councils of the Union—to the helm of State—to the undying affections of America—and to the admiration of the world. Self reliant, and self-cultured, he hewed, with sinewy strokes, his own eternal niche in the Temple of Fame.

To whomever it shall be given to trace the records of his life—if he be adepted to and worthy of the theme—if he be a CHOATE, a BANCROFT, or an EVERETT—there will be spread a grateful task; for, to the gifted, it must be delightful and refreshing to devote his energies to a subject upon which, without incurring the charge of exaggeration, he may pour out, in unrestricted utterance, the fulness of his inspiration.

No man, surely, sir, has left this life amidst a profounder or more extended grief. A universal sentiment affects the nation. Our public columns are wreathed in black. Our Courts adjourn—our public offices are closed—the wheels of business stopped—all classes, callings, and professions, societies and institutions, cities and States, send their incense of sorrow to the skies. The Press discards the common topics of the day, and drapes its million issues in the badge of woe. Hostile parties pause, on the very verge of conflict, and swell the mourning dirge. The flags of other nations stop, mid-mast, to pay their tribute of sorrow and respect. In whatever waters our navy rocks, the national banner droops in gloom. Wherever the sons of America are found, whether on the Atlantic or Pacific border—whether under the rising, the zenith, or the setting sun, there are bosoms struggling with emotion; and through tongues of bells the funeral anthem rings upon the air.

He, whom we mourn, approached the end of one world, and the beginning of another, with consciousness unclouded—with a sublime serenity, patience and submission—by the calmness of his death attesting his faith in the future—and as the glimmering landscape of this earth faded to his sight, and the divine strains of Job lingered in his memory, the soothing images of his favorite poem floated before his mind, and his ear caught the solemn curfew tolling the knell of his descending day. Ere yet the morning stars had closed their songs, at that beautiful hour, so loved by him, so sought and so appreciated, his eyes opened upon the mysteries of the Spirit World.

And while his iron frame,—the temporary tabernacle of the real man—reels from gigantic labors that would have crushed a common form—amid the quiet of his favored fields, and under the protecting branches of his own loved trees—a sacred spot of pilgrimage hereafter,—afar from party strife, from political turmoil, from the clang of commerce, from legal contests and legislative debate,—with his own kindred sleeping around him—in Pilgrim soil—fast by the rock that greeted the Pilgrim's feet—with the resounding voices of the waves, in varied chorus chanting his ocean-requiem to the end of Time—his own great Spirit, joining the illustrious and the good that have preceded him from all the rolling years, will advance to new and brighter attainments, in the unfolding, but exhaustless, knowledge of eternity.

REV. SAMUEL OSGOOD said:

MR. PRESIDENT: Most of us came here this evening, attracted by the list of speakers announced in the newspapers, and expecting to be charmed by their eloquence, and melted by their pathos; with no other office devolving upon ourselves than the privilege of being listeners. We have not been disappointed, except in the pause that has now come over the meeting, and I am tempted to say, even if very roughly, a simpler word than has been spoken.

Is there not something in the departure of our great statesman that brings him near our common sympathies, and makes think of the man even more than the orator and jurist? His last hours, so full of tender humanity, taken as to his very bedside, and his funeral rites so simple and affecting lead me to that village home, and make us all one with that train of mourners. The country seems honestly to cherish this feeling, and to speak as if a friend of their household had passed away. Yesterday I came from Baltimore to this city, and on the way the roll of our locomotive was accompanied by the deep sound of minute guns: and in every intervening city, and village, the drooping flags spoke the general sympathy of the people with the bereavement of the nation. The thought of that simple burial service yesterday in Marshfield with the voice of the village minister asking God's blessing upon the mourners in the time-hallowed, plain manner of that pilgrim race, connects that scene with our common lot, and binds the name of the illustrious statesman to the home-feelings of our people. How can we help thinking of him as one of ourselves, sharing our own early struggles with fortune, and keeping himself within our republican sympathies, even to death and after death! Fitly crowns of oak upon his coffin indicated the strength of his intellect, and wreaths of flowers from the garden breathed the tenderness of his affections.

I would say, or try to say, one thing which concerns us closely, as a Historical Society, in connection with DANIEL WEBSTER'S name. What, Sir, is the greatest and most enduring of historical monuments? Is it edifices of stone? Is it cities, empires, or even races of men? Palaces and temples may go back to dust, cities disappear, empires vanish and races die out. But speech remains and bears throughout changing ages the great thoughts of able minds. Speech is the most subtile and indestructible power of man; and the Creator himself, when borrowing from earthly language a name for his own ravealing power, called it the Word. The preeminent historical men are those who have moulded the speech of nations.

Is not this one of our departed orator's honors, that he not only made *speeches*, but helped make the *speech* of our country, so that the current language has more purity and strength because of him? In boyhood how many of us have been schooled by his eloquence, and been saved by its massive simplicity from the feeble verbiage and the vulgar coarseness too ready to corrupt our tongue? Last Winter, after the great meeting at Metropolitan Hall, in honor of COOPER'S memory, I chanced upon an interview with Mr. WEBSTER'S, who had presided over that assembly, and took occasion to thank him for the influence of his eloquence upon the schools of the nation. I told him that if they who had spoken his speeches in their boyhood, had been asked to rise and stand before him at that meeting, the evening before, I believed that a thousand stout men would have stood up to thank him with their cheers. He seemed touched by the remark and said very feelingly that it was a great thing for any man to hear such an assurance of his own influence. True, surely, it is that the youth of our nation have purified and strengthened their speech in the severe, but generous school of our orator's eloquence.

To frame such speech as his, implies no ordinary power—indicates no common experience. No classical learning, no rhetorical training, give it of themselves. It must grow out of a life deeply rooted in reality, and in close sympathy with the common mind. DANIEL WEBSTER learned to speak in the school of Nature and Providence, and his whole career from boyhood to old age—his life on the farm, at college, in law, in politics, in society, under the open heavens, and in presence of God and the Gospel—passed into his mind, and uttered itself in his word. The great word-masters of our race have not been word-mongers, dealing in empty sound; they have taken the strongest hold of the realities of existence, and their word has been the voice of their inmost life. WEBSTER has embodied the practical mind of our nation in his word, and our nationality, so indissolubly connected with his eloquence, has been made by him a winged and imperishable essence, floating in the very atmosphere of the ages. Poorly, indeed, I am illustrating the thoughts in my mind. I leave it with you in a single sentence, and say as I close:

The historical mission of DANIEL WEBSTER; the language of our country is his monument—the household words of our patriotism are stamped with his name.

Dr. J. W. FRANCIS followed and said:

MR. PRESIDENT:—It is quite impossible for me to refrain from some expression of the deep sympathy I feel on the occasion which has brought us together; and I hope many years of association with the illustrious departed, will justify me in paying a slight tribute to his memory. The universality of the sorrow, and the praise elicited by the death of Mr. WEBSTER, is his most significant eulogy. It is remembered now with tears and benedictions that he invariably sacrificed party considerations and personal interest to the good of his country; that he always marched bravely into the breach which sectional animosity made in the holy wall of our Union; that the details of political aims were instantly forgotten (when any great question was at issue; in a word, that the prominent qualities of

Western were those of the great statesman and the true genuine patriot. Such is the final estimate even of the bitterest speculative opponent of the deceased, and in this glorious recognition of a truly noble character, we find ample reason for the deep and unprecedented feeling which pervades the land. But here we are permitted to indulge in less general emotions: it may be permitted to indulge in less general emotions: it is given us to mourn not only the great Senator and the illustrious Secretary of State, but the scholar, the companion, the historical man of our country, whose writings identify his name forever with our institutions, and whose friendship to the memorable history of our Society. He was one of us by virtue of the ardent love he bore the records of the past, and the high appreciation he entertained of the dignity of historical learning. It is a sad, yet delightful coincidence, that his last great effort was made at the invitation and for the benefit of the New-York Historical Society. DANIEL WEBSTER was the ideal of an American citizen. The simple grandeur of his style and composition, the strong basis of good sense, the firmness of purpose, the directness of expression, the unanswerable logic, and above all, the clear, emphatic statement of his thoughts, are all characteristic of the American mind in its highest development. The charm of his intellectual

MEDICAL.

AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL—FOR THE SURE CURE OF COUGHS, COLDS, HOARSENESS, BRONCHITIS, WHOOPING-COUGH, CROUP, ASTHMA and CONSUMPTION.—Of all the numerous medicines extant (and many of them valuable) for the cure of pulmonary complaints, nothing has ever been found which could compare in its effects with this Preparation. Others cure sometimes, but at all times and in all diseases of the lungs and throat where medicine can give relief, this will do it. It is pleasant to take, and perfectly safe in accordance with the directions. We do not advertise for the information of those who have tried it, but those who have not. Families that have known its value will not be without it, and by its timely use, they are secure from the dangerous consequences of Coughs and Colds, which neglected, ripen into fatal consumption. The Diploma of the Massachusetts Institute was awarded to this preparation by the Board of Judges in September 1847; also, the Medals of the three great Institutes of Art, in this country; also the Diploma of the Ohio Institute at Cincinnati, has been given to the CHERRY PECTORAL, by their Government, in consideration of its extraordinary excellence and usefulness in curing affections of the Lungs and Throat.

Read the following opinion founded on the long experience of the eminent Physician of the Port and City of

ST. JOHNS May 8, 1851.

DR. J. C. AYER: Five years trial of your CHERRY PECTORAL, in my practice has proven what I foresaw from its composition, must be true, that it eradicates and cures the colds and coughs to which we, in this section, are peculiarly liable. I think its equal has not yet been discovered, nor do I know how a better remedy can be made for the distempers of the Throat and Lungs.

J. J. BURTON, M. D., F. R. S.

See what it has done on a wasted constitution, not only in the following cases, but a thousand more:

SACRAMENTO CITY, CAL. JAN. 24, 1851.

DR. AYER: In the month of July last I was attacked by a violent diarrhœa in the mines of California. I returned to San Francisco in hope of receiving benefit from a change of climate and diet. My diarrhœa ceased, but was followed by a severe cough—and much soreness. I finally started for home, not received no benefit from the voyage. My cough continued to grow worse, and when I arrived in New York, I was at once marked by my acquaintances as a victim of consumption. I must confess that I saw no sufficient reason to doubt what my friends all believed. At this time I commenced taking your truly invaluable medicine with little expectation of deriving any benefit from its use. You would not receive these lines did I not regard it my duty to state to the afflicted, through you, that my health, in the space of eight months, is fully restored. I attribute it to the use of your CHERRY PECTORAL.

Yours truly, WILLIAM W. SMITH.

WASHINGTON, Pa., April 13, 1848.

DEAR SIR: Feeling that I have been spared from a premature grave, through your instrumentality by the providence of God, I will take the liberty to express to you my gratitude. A Cough and the alarming symptoms of Consumption had reduced me too low to leave me anything like hope, when my physician brought me a bottle of your "PECTORAL." It seemed to afford immediate relief, and now, in a few weeks time has restored me to sound health. If it will do for others what it has done for me, you are certainly one of the benefactors of mankind. Sincerely wishing you every blessing, I am, very respectfully, yours,

JOHN J. CLARKE, Rector of St. Peter's Church.

With such assurance and from such men, no stronger proof can be addduced, unless it be from its effects upon trial. Prepared and sold by JAMES C. AYER,

Practical Chemist, Lowell, Mass.

Sold by A. B. & D. SANDS, corner Fulton and William-streets, C. C. RUSHTON, CLARK & KING, T. GREEN, and all the Druggists in New-York; Mrs. HAYES, No. 175 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, and by all dealers in medicine everywhere.

A CERTAIN CURE FOR THE PILES.

OFFICE, NO. 196 BOWERY, (4 doors above Spring-st.)—DR. UPHAM'S VEGETABLE SANATIVE, an internal remedy, is a certain cure for Piles, in every form; also, for all those affections of the stomach, liver and bowels, which are the cause of this afflicting complaint. For some of the most remarkable cures on record, see Pamphlets, which can be obtained, gratis, at the Proprietor's office. Price of the Electuary, $1 per box. Sold by No. 196 Bowery; by Mrs. HAYES, No. 175 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, and by Druggists generally.

TWENTY ULCERS ON THE LEGS CURED BY HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.—Extract of a letter from Mr. O. E. KNOCKER, dated MOUNT GAMBIA, South Australia, 1st May, 1850. To Professor HOLLOWAY: Sir:—A cure has just come under my observation, in which the efficacy of your Ointment and Pills has been fully proved. A man of the name of JOSHUA SMITH had upwards of twenty ulcers on his shins, which were so difficult to cure that almost every remedy had been applied without any good effect. Your Pills and Ointment were then resorted to, and in about six weeks he was completely cured, and scarcely a mark is to be seen." Sold by all venders of medicines in the British Empire, and by those in the United States, in pots and boxes, at 37½ cents, 87 cents, and $1 50 each. Wholesale by the principal Drug houses in the United States, and by Messrs. A. B. & D. SANDS, New-York, and by the Proprietor, No. 244 Strand, London.

THE MOST CONFIRMED CASES OF THE MOST DISTRESSING DISEASES, oftimes arise from indigestion. All of us, more or less, are troubled with this annoying symptom, still as it is a general thing, we do not attempt to medicate until something serious intervenes. We would, as a public monitor, warn the readers against the sin of neglect, and at the same time recommend to their notice Dr. HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS, the original preparation as prepared by Dr C. M. JACKSON, No. 120 Arch-st. Philadelphia. We have seen cures effected through its influence. For sale in New-York by the Messrs. SANDS, corner of Fulton and William-sts. and C. H. RING, corner of John-st. and Broadway; and by Mrs. HAYES, Brooklyn.

GREAT CURE FOR DYSPEPSIA.—Dr. HOUGHTON'S Pepsin or Gastric Juice, prepared from Rennet. Agents—J. BALL & CO., No. 100 Nassau-st.

EXPRESSES.

ADAMS & CO.'S UNITED STATES MAIL Express for California, Oregon, and the Sandwich Islands. Office, No 59 Broadway. By the U. S. Mail steamer GEORGIA, on FRIDAY, Nov. 5, 1852, connecting at Panama with the Pacific mail steamer, PANAMA, for San Francisco.

Our next regular Express for California, Oregon, and the Sandwich Islands, will be dispatched, as above, by the U. S. Mail steamer, GEORGIA, for Aspinwall, Navy Bay, direct, on FRIDAY, Nov. 5, at 2 o'clock, P. M., through as usual in charge of one of our own freight agents and a special messenger to destination.

All Goods for this Express, must be put up in water proof condition, and delivered to us with invoice before the day of sailing, to enable us to comply with the Government order for cording and sealing. Shippers will please bear this in mind and send in their orders early.

Small parcels will be received until 1 o'clock, on day of steamer's departure.

No charges by this line for Custom House Fees, or Consular Certificates.

No package should exceed 195 lbs weight, or 5½ feet cubic measurement. ADAMS & CO. No. 59 Broadway.

KINSLEY & CO.'S EXPRESS FOR BOSTON AND THE EAST, via NEWPORT AND FALL RIVER, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Louisville, and the South, will leave Office No. 1 Wall-st., on and after MONDAY, Nov. 1, at 2½ P. M. Notes, Drafts, and Bills collected. Custom-House business attended to in New-York, Boston, and Philadelphia.

HOUSE FURNISHING HARDWARE.

PICOT & GINTER, No. 192 Pearl-st., up stairs.

PICOT & GINTER, take great pleasure in informing their patrons and the public, they are now receiving their Fall supply of Goods, in the House Furnishing Department, in all its branches.

Plated Goods—Spoons, Forks, Tea Sets, Cake Baskets, Castors, Toast Racks, Candlesticks, Coffee and Tea Urns, &c.

Block and Planished Tin Goods—Dish Covers, Tea and Coffee Urns, Chafing Dishes, Coffee and Tea Pots, &c.

A large assortment of French Fire Screens, Brass Bronzed and Wire Fenders, Steel Fire Irons—an assortment of new and elegant Tea Trays.

Japanned Toilet Setts, Ship Baths, Sponge Baths, &c. A desirable assortment of Beart's Patent Coffee Pots, which give such universal satisfaction.

A beautiful assortment of English Rugs, Mats, &c. A large and elegant assortment of Trays and Waiters.

A. & G. BRANDON,
BLOCK LETTER SIGNS,
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No. 4 Tryon Row,
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ENGLISH PATENTS UNDER THE NEW LAW. THE SUBSCRIBER is now prepared to procure "Provisional Protection" and to secure Letters Patent under the new laws of Great Britain. The fees having been greatly reduced, protection is now brought within the reach of all American inventors. Parties can obtain full information as to costs, &c., by addressing

J. P. PIRSSON, No. 5 Wall-st.

PRINTING INK—JOHN G. LIGHTBODY is constantly manufacturing, and has always on hand, every description of Printing Ink, from the finest black and colored to news Ink, and warrants equal to any ever manufactured, and at as low prices as can be sold by any regular manufacturer. Orders forwarded by steamboat or railroad to any part of the country, by addressing a note to me at No. 38 Rose-st., New-York.

The paper on which is printed with my news Ink; also a great many other papers in the City, Philadelphia, Boston, Baltimore, New-Orleans, and other cities and towns in the United States.

SALAMANDER SAFES.

WILDER'S PATENT, WITH RICH'S IMPROVEMENT.—STEARNS & MARVIN, successors to Rich & Co., are the only manufacturers of SALAMANDER SAFES combining both patents. Depôt, No. 146 Water-st., New-York.

GEORGE W. TUTTLE,

IMPORTER of English, French and German Fancy Goods. Novelties and Toys, both useful and ornamental, suitable for presents. Emporium No 345 Broadway.

FRENCH WINDOW AND PICTURE GLASS. We would invite the special attention of Sash makers and dealers to the above articles. A full assortment of sizes, from 6, 8 to 36, 50. Our thick glass for show windows, show cases, &c., and the extremely low prices which we are selling at, offer peculiar inducements for patronizing our establishment. J. H. POILLON & CO.

No 34 Barclay-st., a few doors below Church-st.

THE STEREOSCOPE.—The only true likenesses obtained to this instrument are taken at PETERS' original Daguerreian Studio, No. 394 Broadway, where a twenty times greater number have been taken than by all New-York besides. The prices are therefore lower, and style more perfect than elsewhere. Stereoscopes for sale, and every other style of Daguerreotypes taken. Also, a sky light gallery on Broadway for sale.

1,000,000 OF CONNECTICUT PIES.—MUNSON'S CONNECTICUT PIES, are still manufactured by the original proprietors, and delivered to customers daily in any part of the City. Orders left at the Depot, No. 19 Beekman-st., or at No. 126, east 31st-st., will meet attention.

TRUSSES, Shoulder Braces, Female Supporters, Lace Bandages, Knee-Cap and other Bandages, Spinal Supports, Instruments for Knock-Knees and weakness of the Joints, and all kinds of Bolts and Bandages; also Children's Trusses on hand and made to order, at Dr. GLOVER'S, No. 13 Ann-st., near the Museum.

SHOW CASES—SHOW CASES.—A large assortment of Cases of every description, constantly on hand, or made to order, of Silver, Rosewood, Mahogany, Black Walnut &c., and warranted equal to any in the Union. B. K. PERKINS, No. 124 Grand-st., 2 doors east of Broadway.

LOOKING GLASS PLATES, AND PLATE GLASS for Windows. Goods sent to any part of the City or Brooklyn free from risk or charge to the purchaser. Old Looking Glasses resilvered and silvered.

JOSEPH RIKER, No. 97 Anthony-st, near Broadway.

COL. R. DISOSWAY, ATTORNEY and COUNSELLOR-AT-LAW, and COMMISSIONER OF DEEDS for New-York and Illinois, No. 76 Nassau-st., between John and Fulton-sts., N. Y.

SCHOOLS.

SEWARD INSTITUTE, FLORIDA, Orange Co., N. Y.—The Winter Session of this well known institution commences Nov. 1, and continues twenty-two weeks. It embraces Male and Female Departments, each entirely separate and distinct from the other, both in location and management. The former is continued, as heretofore, under the care of JOHN W. ROUND, A. M.; the latter under that of Miss ELIZABETH PARSONS. Pupils will be received into the families of the Principals. Circulars may be obtained at Newman & Ivison's Book Store, No 199 Broadway, or by application at the Institute. Reference may also be made to Hon. W. H. Seward.

N. B.—Mr. ROUND can be seen in the city, at the Collamore House, on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday of this week, between the hours of 10 and 2.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 218 4th-st, corner of Macdougal-st, on Washington-square, (GEO. W. CLARKE, A. M. and JAMES M. FANNING, A. M., Principals,) commences its tenth school year on MONDAY the 13th of Sept., 1852. The Principals having refitted the furniture and rooms for recitation and lecture, throughout the Institution, it will be in complete order for the reception of its Professors, Teachers and Pupils on the 13th of Sept. Personal interviews with the Principals, and Catalogues containing names of patrons and pupils of last year, together with plans of instruction, regulations, terms, &c., may be had at the Rooms of the Institute Pupils received from 7 to 20 years of age.

CLASSICAL AND COMMERCIAL SCHOOL.—No 65 Henry-st., Brooklyn, J. R. POMEROY, A. M. Principal. Instruction is given in the common and higher branches of English Education, in Latin and Greek, and in the Modern Languages. With the exception of the French language, the Pupil in his studies, is under the supervision of the Principal alone. The number of Pupils is limited to 25, and the tuition fee is $20 per quarter, in advance. Most satisfactory References and Testimonials will be given, upon application to the Principal.

OTTIGNON'S GYMNASIUM, Nos. 159 and 161 Crosby-st.—Mr. C. F. OTTIGNON begs leave to remind the public that his Gymnasium is open daily, from sunrise until 10 P. M., for general exercise. Gentlemen's Class meets every evening at 8 o'clock, for class exercise and instruction. Boys' Classes meet on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS, at 3½ o'clock in the afternoon.

IRVING INSTITUTE BOARDING SCHOOL, TARRYTOWN, New-York.—This Institution has been in successful operation for fourteen years, and it is well and favorably known. Circulars can be obtained at Clark & Austin's, No. 3 Park Row; at Lockwood's Broadway; at Raynor's No. 76 Bowery, and at the Institute.

WILLIAM P. LYON, A. M., Principal.

MOUNT PROSPECT INSTITUTE—BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS.—Lads are here prepared for College or business. The number limited to thirty. All must be furnished with the uniform of the School.

WARREN HOLT, Principal.

WEST BLOOMFIELD, New-Jersey.

NYACK INSTITUTE.—NYACK, ROCKLAND CO. N. Y.—The Winter Session will commence Nov. 1, and continue twenty-two weeks. It embraces Male and Female Department, each entirely separate and distinct from the other, both in location and management. The former is continued, as heretofore, under the care of JOHN W. ROUND, A. M.; the latter under that of Miss ELIZABETH PARSONS. Pupils will be received into the families of the Principals. Circulars may be obtained at Newman & Ivison's Book Store, No 199 Broadway, or by application at the Institute. Reference may also be made to Hon. W. H. Seward.

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MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 218 4th-st, corner of Macdougal-st, on Washington-square, (GEO. W. CLARKE, A. M. and JAMES M. FANNING, A. M., Principals,) commences its tenth school year on MONDAY the 13th of Sept., 1852. The Principals having refitted the furniture and rooms for recitation and lecture, throughout the Institution, it will be in complete order for the reception of its Professors, Teachers and Pupils on the 13th of Sept. Personal interviews with the Principals, and Catalogues containing names of patrons and pupils of last year, together with plans of instruction, regulations, terms, &c., may be had at the Rooms of the Institute Pupils received from 7 to 20 years of age.

CLASSICAL AND COMMERCIAL SCHOOL.—No 65 Henry-st., Brooklyn, J. R. POMEROY, A. M. Principal. Instruction is given in the common and higher branches of English Education, in Latin and Greek, and in the Modern Languages. With the exception of the French language, the Pupil in his studies, is under the supervision of the Principal alone. The number of Pupils is limited to 25, and the tuition fee is $20 per quarter, in advance. Most satisfactory References and Testimonials will be given, upon application to the Principal.

OTTIGNON'S GYMNASIUM, Nos. 159 and 161 Crosby-st.—Mr. C. F. OTTIGNON begs leave to remind the public that his Gymnasium is open daily, from sunrise until 10 P. M., for general exercise. Gentlemen's Class meets every evening at 8 o'clock, for class exercise and instruction. Boys' Classes meet on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS, at 3½ o'clock in the afternoon.

IRVING INSTITUTE BOARDING SCHOOL, TARRYTOWN, New-York.—This Institution has been in successful operation for fourteen years, and it is well and favorably known. Circulars can be obtained at Clark & Austin's, No. 3 Park Row; at Lockwood's Broadway; at Raynor's No. 76 Bowery, and at the Institute.

WILLIAM P. LYON, A. M., Principal.

MOUNT PROSPECT INSTITUTE—BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS.—Lads are here prepared for College or business. The number limited to thirty. All must be furnished with the uniform of the School.

WARREN HOLT, Principal.

WEST BLOOMFIELD, New-Jersey.

NYACK INSTITUTE.—NYACK, ROCKLAND CO. N. Y.—The Winter Session to commence Nov. 1, 1852. Circulars at NEWMAN & INISON'S No. 199 Broadway.

RESIDENT TEACHER OF MUSIC.—Also a competent teacher of French wanted, in a ladies select school, three miles from the city. Cards of address may be had at HALL'S Music Store, No. 239 Broadway.

FINANCIAL.

$250,000 SAN FRANCISCO WATER LOAN. Ten per cent Bonds, of $1000 each, with Coupons, payable semi-annually, in the city of New-York, redeemable on 1st November, 1862. The undersigned President of the Mountain Lake Water Company, of the City of San Francisco, in the State of California, will receive sealed proposals at the office of Messrs. DIAS & THOMAS, No. 52 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, until THURSDAY, the 4th day of November, 1852, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the whole or any part of the above mentioned Loan, which will bear as interest at the rate of ten per cent per annum, payable semi-annually, in the City of New-York and be redeemable on the 1st day of November, 1862, in the City of New-York. The undersigned will avail himself of the usual privilege of rejecting conditional bids, and of declining a bid, as he may deem not advantageous. Bids should be directed "Proposals for San Francisco Water Bonds," and sent to the subscriber.

Twenty per cent and the premium will be payable on the day after opening the bids, and the balance with accrued interest may be paid at the option of the bidder any time before the 1st day of January next, thus affording capitalists an opportunity to secure a most reliable and permanent investment, without precipitately disturbing their financial arrangements.

The debt created by the issue of these Bonds, is for the purpose of paying for the necessary pipes and fixtures, more than one million of which already purchased for the purpose of building the dams, reservoirs, laying the pipes, and completing the works; the entire capital of the Company ($500,000,) having been subscribed by the citizens of San Francisco; the subscribers embracing many of its most wealthy and respectable merchants and bankers. This is the first and only debt of the Company, and the repayment of the same is secured, by the Transfer in Trust, to James B. Bond and William M. Burgoyne, of all the property and franchises of the Company, valued at upwards of One Million of Dollars.

The Company have by law the exclusive right of laying pipes within the city limits, and own, by purchase, the only sources from which water can be introduced into the city. The Stock of this Company will probably be the safest stock in the Union. Copies of the Laws, Reports of Engineer, with Maps, &c., can be had by calling at the office of Messrs. DIAS & THOMAS, No. 52 Wall-street, second story.

SAMUEL PURDY, President.

NEW YORK, October 2d, 1852.

OFFICE OF THE ROCHESTER AND SYRACUSE RAILROAD CO.—CANANDAIGUA, Oct. 6, 1852.—NOTICE.—An installment of twenty dollars per share on the scrip stock of this Company is required to be paid on the 30th day of October instant, and the balance due on said scrip stock (being ten dollars per share,) is required to be paid on the 1st day of February next.

By paying the last installment on the 10th day of January next instead of 1st February, with interest on both of said installments from the 1st day of August last to the times of payment, and on the surrender of the scrip certificates the scripholders will be entitled to full stock with the future dividends.

Payments of the said installments may be made at the offices of Messrs. Duncan, Sherman & Co., New-York; J. E. Thayer & Brother, Boston, at the Bank of Syracuse, Bank of Auburn, Rochester City Bank, and at this office.

By order of the Board of Directors.

CHAS. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

NASSAU BANK.—The NASSAU BANK will commence business on Monday, Nov. 1, at 10 A. M., at their Banking Rooms, corner Beekman and Nassau-sts., (City Hall Building.)

Depositors are informed that uncurrent money will be received by this Bank on the same terms as by the Metropolitan Bank. THOMAS McELRATH, President.

B. A. TOOKER, Cashier.

DIRECTORS.

Thomas McElrath,	Wm D. Cromwell,
Lemuel Bangs,	Wm E. Dean,
Horace Brooks,	Augustin Smith,
Ch. T. Cromwell,	Justus S. Redfield,
Wm. Miles,	James S. Libbey,
Addington Reed,	George M. Snow,
David Jones.	

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK—ALBANY, July 7, 1852.—Notice is hereby given, in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, that all circulating notes issued by the 'OSWEGO COUNTY BANK, Meridian, an individual bank, must be presented to the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York, for payment, within two years from the date of this notice, or the funds deposited with said Superintendent for the redemption of the notes issued by the above bank will be given up to said bank

jy12-1awM2y D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

BANK DEPARTMENT—ALBANY, Sept. 17, 1851.—Notice is hereby given, in pursuance of the statute in such cases made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued by the HENRY KEEP'S BANK, of Watertown, Jefferson County, (an Individual Bank,) must be presented at the office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York, for payment, within two years from the date of this notice, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the same will be returned to the owner of said bank. D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

o13-104t1awM

BANK DEPARTMENT—ALBANY, Feb. 12, 1852.—Notice is hereby given, in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued by the MERCHANTS' BANK, late of Canandaigua, now of Naples, Ontario County, (an Individual Bank,) must be presented at the office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York, for payment, within two years from the date of this notice, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the same will be returned to the owner of said Bank.

16f-1awM2y D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

ASSOCIATION FOR THE EXHIBITION OF THE INDUSTRY OF ALL NATIONS.—Office, No. 53 Broadway, NEW-YORK, 20th Oct., 1852.—The Stockholders of this Association are hereby notified that a call of Ten per cent. on the capital stock, being the third installment thereof, has been ordered by the Board of Directors, and they are hereby requested to pay the same, at this office, on or before the 5th day of November. By order,

WM. WHETTEN, Secretary.

CREDITS ON CHINA, INDIA, &c.—Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, New-York, are prepared to issue Mercantile Credits, Circular Notes, and Letters of Credit on the Oriental Bank of London, available at all the branches and agencies of that establishment, as follows:

Canton, Hong-Kong, Shangeai,	China.	Madras, Bombay, Calcutta,	Columbo, Kandy, Singapore, Ceylon.

CREDITS, &c., FOR THE PACIFIC.—Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, New-York, issue Credits and Bills of Exchange, available at sight, on the following places on the West Coast: LIMA, VALPARAISO, PANAMA, SAN FRANCISCO.

SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS OF THE NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY, reimbursable in 1867, with semi-annual interest coupons attached; for sale by BLATCHFORD & RAINSFORD, No. 12 William-st.

COCHRAN'S QUARTZ CRUSHING AND PULVERIZING MACHINES—Recently patented in this Country and Europe—These machines, by their simplicity of construction, their durability, the undoubted principles upon which they operate, their effective operation and result, are justly entitled to the consideration of all persons engaged in the business of crushing and pulverizing Quartz Rock, Iron Ore, Zinc, Copper, and Lead Ores, Plaster, Cement, Bones, &c.

They are from two to eight feet in diameter, with balls or spheres from six inches to two feet in diameter, weighing from 1,000 pounds to ten tons each, and are sold, with the right to use them, at from $500 to $5,000 each.

These machines work and deliver wet or dry, and can be worked by steam, water, or horse-power, according to their size. E. & J. BUSSING & CO.,

No 32 Cliff-st.

The following letter from Hon. R. F. STOCKTON, U. S. Senator, shows their capacity to pulverize. The one referred to was drawn by a belt seven inches wide, running at the rate of 600 feet per minute:

"TELLURIUM, Fluvana Co., Va., Oct. 9, 1852.

Messrs. E. & J. BUSSING & Co., New-York: It gives me pleasure to inform you that COCHRAN'S CRUSHING MACHINE has been put up, and is now in operation at this mine. It has performed more than you promised for it, and is the best rock crusher that I have ever used or seen.

I was present this morning when seven tons of quartz and sand-stone rock were pulverized by it in two hours. It is simple and effective, and not liable, as far as I can see, to get out of order.

With great respect, I am your obedient servant,

R. F. STOCKTON."

DOORS, SASHES AND BLINDS.

THE DERBY BUILDING AND LUMBER COMPANY have on hand, and are receiving the above articles, made in the most approved style, and from the best kiln-dried lumber, which they will furnish on reasonable terms to all who may favor them with their patronage. Depôt, No. 4 Railroad Building, corner of Canal and Centre-st.

INSURANCE.

THE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, Office No. 54 Wall-street.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL, £2,000,000 Stg. or $10,000,000. Paid up Capital, £500,000 Stg. or Two and a Surplus and Reserved Fund, £368,900 Quarter Million of Dollars.

THIS COMPANY has formed a Local Board of Directors in this City, (duly qualified by holding the required number of shares,) with full power to issue policies for Fire Risks, settle all losses, and to invest in New-York all funds derived from premiums and the sale of shares.

DIRECTORS IN NEW-YORK:

JAMES BROWN, Esq., Chairman.

FRANCIS COTTENET, Esq., Deputy Chairman.
George Barclay, Esq., Mortimer Livingston, Esq.
C. W. Faber, Esq., R. B. Henderson, Esq.,
Joseph Gaillard, jr., Esq., Alex. Hamilton, Jr., Esq.,
William S. Wetmore Esq.

ALEX. HAMILTON, Jr., Council of the Company.
ALFRED PELL, Resident Secretary.

TRUSTEES IN LIVERPOOL:

ADAM HODGSON, Esq., SAMUEL HY. THOMPSON, Esq.
SIR THOMAS BERNARD BURCH, Bart., M. P.

DIRECTORS IN LIVERPOOL:

JOSEPH HORNBY, Esq., Chairman.
THOMAS, BROKELBANK, Esq.
JOSEPH CHRIS. EWART, Esq., Deputy Chairman.

DIRECTORS IN LONDON:

WILLIAM EWART, Esq., M. P., Chairman.
GEORGE E. FREDERICK YOUNG, Esq., M. P., Dep'y Ch'm.

PERMANENT INSURANCE.

In addition to the ordinary modes of Insurance, parties may, by depositing with the Company 2½ per cent. on the amount at risk, have their dwelling houses insured against loss by fire, as long as the deposit remains with the Company.

FOR EXAMPLE: A deposit of $125 (which is 2½ per cent. on the sum insured,) insures $5,000 in a first class house, the interest on which, $7 50, is the cost, instead of $12 50 per annum; the difference of expense will, in a few years, save the whole sum deposited, and the risk, trouble and expense of renewing entirely obviated. This mode of insurance is neither new or untried; it prevails almost universally in Philadelphia, where the "Contributionship" was established under the auspices of Dr. Franklin, just a cent'ury ago, viz: in 1752, and still exists one of the richest and most prosperous Insurance Companies on the Continent.

REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—No. 139 Fulton-st., cor. Wall and William sts., offices Nos. 10 and 11, ground floor.

This Company having their capital of $150,000 paid in, in cash, and securely invested, are prepared to insure against loss and damage by fire, on favorable terms.

The charter of this Company provides, that after paying interest to the stockholders, at the rate of ten per cent. per annum, four-fifths of the remaining profits are to be divided among the assured in scrip bearing interest, which scrip is to be redeemable in cash whenever the accumulated profits and capital shall amount to $1,000,000.

TRUSTEES.

Samuel S. Howland,	John A. Stephens,	Jos. Gaillard, Jr.,
Stephen Whitney,	James Warren,	Jas. M. Waterbury,
Daniel Ewing,	Arthur Leary,	George Curtis,
Wm. H. Russell,	M. W. Hamilton,	George T. Adee,
A. C. Downing,	Denning Duer,	D. S. Kennedy,
Gazaway B. Lamar,	John Stewart, Jr.,	John J. Astor, Jr.
Wm. H. Aspinwall,	Robert B. Minturn,	Fred'k A. Delano,
Wm. B. Duncan,	Reuben Withers,	James C. Bell,
Chas. H. Russell,	Ed. C. Center,	Daniel D. Smith,
Isaac Townsend,	Josiah Oakes,	Fred'k G. Foster,
Peleg Hall,	Robert S. Hone,	

ROBERT S. HONE, President.

DUNCAN F. CURRY, Secretary.

ST. NICHOLAS FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—CASH CAPITAL, $150,000.—Insurers participate in the profits.—Corner of 8th-av. and 23d-st.—Policies issued on all descriptions of Merchandise, Stores, Dwellings, Furniture, Ships in Port, &c., on as favorable terms as other City Offices, with the advantage to Insurers of a share in the profits of the Company.

DIRECTORS.

M. Hopper Mott,	Garrit S. Mott,	Henry B. Bolster,
Jas. B. Del Vecchio,	Joseph Boughton,	Elijah Ward,
Wm. A. Wheeler,	James W. Ogden,	John A. Gunn,
Wm. W. Campbell,	Samuel Lyman,	Garrit Striker, jr.
Joseph W. Savage,	Arabus Denman,	Stephen W. Jones,
John S. Meyer,	Henry D. Crane,	William J. Brisley,
Erastus Lyman,	Mark Cornell,	John Waite,
John Denham,	Wm. R. Stewart,	William Winslow,
Ernst. C. Sanderson,	Henry Dubois,	Andrew Ward,
Geo. W. Van Nort,	Wm. W. Cornell,	David L. Sayre,
John W. Howe,	Cummings Tuckerman,	

M. HOPPER MOTT, President.

CHAS. O. RICHARDSON, Secretary.

THE BROOKLYN FIRE INSURANCE CO.—CHARTERED IN 1824.—Office, No. 43 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, No. 6 Merchants' Exchange, Wall-st., New-York. Have their Capital (as also a handsome surplus) invested in the most undoubted securities, and continue to insure Buildings, Merchandise, Furniture, and other personal property, Vessels in port, and their Cargoes, upon as favorable terms as any other similar institution.

DIRECTORS.

William Ellsworth,	William Miles,	Hon. Quackenbos,
Phineas T. Barnum,	George Gillman,	Jesus S. Redfield,
Daniel D. Howard,	S. P. Townsend,	J. W. Ammerman,
Caleb S. Woodhull,	John Eadie, Jr.,	Fordyce Hitchcock,
Chas T. Cromwell,	Joel S. Ostman,	John C. Smith,
Anstis's Nicholas,	Robert C. Bell,	Jos. M. Greenwood,
Richard L. Allen,	John N. Genin,	Simson Leland,

WILLIAM ELLSWORTH, President.

ALFRED G STEVENS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 61 Wall-st., 4th Month, 5th, 1852.—This Company, with a CASH CAPITAL OF $210,000 with a surplus of over $100,000, insures against loss or damage by fire on favorable terms

DIRECTORS.

George S. Fox,	C. W. Lawrence,	Richard F. Carman,
Rich'd A. Reading,	Peter S. Titus,	Henry H. Barrow,
Josiah Macy,	T. C. Cardavoyne,	Hull Clark,
Wm. H. Fall,	Ralph Peters,	Wm. C. White,
Joseph V. Corlies,	Richard Field,	John J. Walker,
John D. Wright,	Elias Hicks,	Chas. H. Marshall,
Abraham Bell,	Irad Hawley,	Elisha Riggs.

GEO. S. FOX, President.

SAMUEL TOWNSEND, Secretary.

TRAVELING.

AUSTRALIA.—The splendid ship MEDORA lays now in the stream, ready to go to sea immediately. A few forfeited berths are still to be sold for the balance due on them, and can be had by immediate application at No. 70 Nassau-street, under the Astor Bank.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—Trains leave Pier foot of Duane-st., as follows:

EXPRESS TRAIN at 6 A. M., for Dunkirk, connecting with first-class steamboats for Cleveland, Sandusky Toledo and Monroe, and railroads to Cincinnati and Chicago.

MAIL TRAIN at 8 A. M., for all stations.

WAY TRAIN at 3 P. M., via Piermont, for Delaware.

WAY TRAIN at 5 P. M., via Jersey City, for Delaware.

NIGHT EXPRESS TRAIN at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk, connecting with first-class steamboats for Detroit direct, connecting with Express Train for Chicago.

EMIGRANT TRAIN at 6 P. M., via Piermont.

CHAS. MINOT, Superintendent.

NEW AND DIRECT ROUTE TO NIAGARA FALLS—ROCHESTER, LOCKPORT AND NIAGARA FALLS RAILROAD—CHANGE OF TIME.—On and after Monday, Sept. 27, 1852, Passenger Trains will run as follows:

GOING WEST.

1st Train—Way Express, leaves Rochester at	7.00 A. M.
2d Train—Mail Express, leaves Rochester at	2.00 P. M.
3d Train—Way Express, leaves Rochester at	6.30 P. M.

RETURNING.

1st Train—Way Exp. Mail, leaves Niag. Falls at	6.10 A. M.
2d Train—Mail, leaves Niagara Falls at	10 30 A. M.
3d Train—Way Express, leaves Niagara Falls at	7.50 P. M.

Arriving at Rochester at 10.25 A. M., 2 P. M., and 5.50 P. M., connecting both ways at Rochester with the regular trains on the Albany and Rochester Railroads. Sunday train each way—

Leaves Rochester at	7.00 A. M.
Leaves Niagara Falls at	4.30 P. M.

Fare from Rochester to Niagara Falls, $1 50.

Passengers to Niagara Falls will take the Cars on the Right at the Rochester Depot.

Tickets are sold in Rochester at the Ticket Office in the Depot.

WARREN COLBURN, Superintendent.

ROCHESTER, Sept. 24, 1852.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD—FALL ARRANGEMENT—SEPT. 20, 1852.

TRAINS OUT OF NEW-YORK.

Leave near the corner of Canal-st. and Broadway.

Accommodation and Special Trains leave at 7 and 11:30 A. M.; 4 and 5:30 P. M., through to New-Haven.

At 8 A. M. and 5:30 P. M., for Port Chester.

The 11:30 A. M. train runs in connection with train from New-Haven to Hartford and Springfield, and with train over the Canal road.

Express Trains for New-Haven, Hartford, Springfield, Boston, Connecticut River and Vermont Railroads to Ogdensburg, and Montreal, at 9 A. M., stopping at Stamford and Bridgeport, connecting with Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroads at Bridgeport, and Canal Railroad at New-Haven; and at 3:30 P. M., stopping at Stamford, Norwalk and Bridgeport, connecting with Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroads at Bridgeport

TRAINS INTO NEW-YORK.

Accommodation and Special Trains at 5:30, 7, and 9:35 A. M., and 4:20 P. M. from New-Haven.

At 5:30 A. M., and 3:45 P. M., from Port Chester.

The 9:35 A. M. Train receives passengers from Springfield and Hartford and Canal Railroads at New-Haven. The 4:20 P. M. Train receives passengers from Hartford and Springfield, and Northern Railroads.

Express Trains from New-Haven, on arrival of trains from Boston, at 1:15, and 8:50 P. M., (stopping at Bridgeport, Norwalk, and Stamford,) leaving Boston at 8 A. M., and 3:45 P. M.

See large bill of advertisement at the Station-Houses and principal Hotels.

GEO. W. WHISTLER, Jr., Superintendent.

NEW-HAVEN Sept. 1852.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.—ON AND AFTER Monday, Nov. 1st, 1852, and until further notice, trains will run as follows:

TRAINS MOVING EAST.

LEAVE.		ARRIVE AT.	
Brooklyn at	10 00, A. M.	Farmingdale at	11 45, A. M

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK CITY.

IMMIGRATION FOR OCTOBER.—During the month of October, 20,116 passengers were landed at this port, of whom 11,439 came from England, 636 from Ireland, 1,045 from Scotland, 2,265 from Havre, 1,625 from Bremen, and the remainder from European ports, and Chagres. The number of vessels arrived during the same time was 231, comprising a tonnage 106,905 tons. Of these vessels, there were:

	Tons.		Tons.
17 Steamers	29,940	50 Brigs	11,890
98 Ships	41,727	36 Schooners	4,672
35 Barks	18,556		
Total	231		106,905

No.	Flag.	Tons.	No.	Flag.	Tons.
156	United States	84,060	1	French	306
37	British	21,369	1	Norway	190
6	Bremen	1,699	1	Sweden	265
3	Hamburg	1,041	1	Danish	134
5	Oldenburg	1,481	1	Dutch	214
2	Hanover	636	1	Portugal	140
1	Prussian	294	1	Sicily	280
Total		231			106,905

THE NOVEMBER TERM OF THE COURTS commences this morning, and the Calendars, both civil and criminal, are unusually heavy. In the U. S. Circuit Court, the sittings this month will be devoted to the civil causes, including a large number of patent cases, which, although of great importance to the parties interested, seldom involve facts or principles of much interest to the public. The Superior Court has added about six hundred cases to its Trial Calendar during the last month, making about one thousand cases to be disposed of, some day or other. The Oyer and Terminer will open with a very heavy Calendar of capital cases, including two prisoners to be tried for arson, and seven for murder. The particulars and the names of the accused were given in the *Times* of Thursday last. The sentences of CLARK and SULLIVAN were postponed until the end of the month, in order to give these unhappy men an opportunity of appealing to the next Governor of the State for the clemency of the Executive. The trials of the officers of the steamers *Henry Clay* and the *Reindeer*, as we have before stated, will not be taken up before January next.

IMPORTANT ARREST OF COUNTERFEITERS.—At an early hour yesterday morning Officer MCNULTY, of the Sixth Ward Police, brought two young men, by the names of FRANCIS COLTON and MATTHEW STEWART, before Justice BOGART, at the Lower Police Office, charged with passing counterfeit notes on the Merchants Bank of Boston, Mass. It appears the former individual entered the store of PATRICK PATON, in Chatham-street, and passed one of the forged bills, in payment for some trifling article of clothing, and the forgery was not detected. Shortly after, the confederate of COLTON entered the same store and attempted to pass another of the spurious bills, but it was fortunately detected, and both of the rogues were immediately taken into custody and lodged in the Station-House. The accused parties are young men of genteel appearance, with intelligent and shrewd looking countenances, and from the character of some documents found in their possession, it is supposed they are connected with a notorious band of forgers in the City and elsewhere. The forged notes are handsomely executed, and present a bright, clear appearance. The denominations are $10's, and to give the public an idea of the face of the notes, we annex the following description:

STATE OF MASSACHUSETTS.
X No. 668. Letter B. X
VIGNETTE,
Sailor with Stars and Stripes, in a sitting position, ships under full sail.
The President, Directors & Co., of the
MERCHANTS' BANK,
will pay TEN DOLLARS on demand to S. Stone or bearer.
BOSTON, August 1st, 1852.
JOHN J. MAY, Cashier. F. HAVEN, Prest.

The ink, with which the dates, numbers and signatures of these bills are written, is of a very pale shade, and by close examination they can easily be detected. The prisoners were committed to the City prison to await a further investigation, which will take place this forenoon at the Tombs; any person having taken notes of the above description, will further the ends of justice by calling on the authorities to-day.

FIRE.—Yesterday morning about 8 o'clock, a fire broke out in the large frame building at No. 33 Gansevoort-street, owned by ROBERT P. GETTY, and occupied by Mr. T. C. NEWTON, as a manufactory of hats and caps. The flames made great headway, and continued to spread with such rapidity that the premises were laid in ruins. The stock and tools of the factory valued at $1,000 were also destroyed. The building was fully insured, some small stables in the rear were destroyed, but were of not much value.... About 3 o'clock yesterday morning, a fire broke out in the upholsterer's establishment of WM. S. FOGO at No. 24 Fulton-street, but fortunately the flames were discovered in due time, to prevent any serious damage to the building or stock....At 10½ o'clock a fire broke out in the rear of ADAMS & CO.'s silver plating establishment at No. 36 White-street, which was extinguished with trifling damage.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.—Friday evening, about 7 o'clock, a fire broke out in a row of wooden dwelling houses, situated in Thirty-second-street, between Ninth and Tenth-avenues, belonging to THOMAS ALL and ROBERT CARPENTER, and occupied by a number of poor families. The firemen were soon on the ground, but owing to the dryness of the buildings, the flames swept through the floors, and baffled all exertions of the engine and hose companies to check their progress, and four of the buildings were totally destroyed. While Hose Company No. 12 were taking up their hose to return home, an attack was made upon them with stones and brickbats by a gang of rowdies, and one of the men, named JOHN HUNT, was dangerously injured in the back of his head by a paving stone that was hurled at him by the assailants.

SUDDEN DEATH.—Considerable excitement was occasioned in the western portion of Fordham, on Friday and Saturday, in consequence of the sudden death of Mrs. LAURINDA D. BRONSON, wife of LEMUEL H. BRONSON, on board of an oyster scow moored in Harlem River, between High Bridge and Kingsbridge. Coroner LAURENCE, of Yonkers, yesterday proceeded to hold an inquest upon the body of the deceased. According to the evidence adduced, it appeared that the deceased had been in feeble health for some time past; that on the evening of her death, there was some company at her abode, on which occasion she partook of a more hearty supper than usual, and shortly after retiring to rest, she was seized with convulsions, and died immediately, without uttering a word. Dr. HUGH WALSH, of Fordham, made a *post-mortem* examination of the body of the deceased, (at the request of her husband, with a view of relieving him from all suspicion of foul play,) and came to the conclusion that the deceased came to her death by an epileptic fit; and the jury rendered a verdict accordingly.

NINTH WARD.—SAMUEL BERTOODT, the Whig candidate for Assistant Alderman of the Ninth Ward, is one of the very best men for whom any vote can be cast at this election. He is a young man of energy, integrity and great business activity—of ample fortune, and just such a man as is needed in the present condition of our City affairs. We trust he will receive a full Whig vote, and be elected.

☞ Among our political notices this morning is a statement from the Convention which nominated N. B. MOUNTFORT, Esq., for the Assembly, in the Sixteenth District, of the facts in regard to the case,—which deserves attention from all concerned.

THE ROBBERY AT THE BROADWAY JEWELRY STORE.—A few days ago, we noticed the particulars of an adroit robbery at the extensive jewelry store of Messrs. TIFFANY, YOUNG & ELLIS, in Broadway, and the escape of the thieves with half a dozen costly gold chains and other property of value. Yesterday one of the rogues, by the name of EUGENE RILEY, was arrested in the Fifth Ward by Officers MCCOAN and BIGLEY, charged with being one of the parties concerned in the above robbery. A heavy double-cased watch, with a massive chain attached, supposed to have been stolen, was found in RILEY's possession, and can be seen by applying at the Lower Police Office. The accused was fully identified by Mr. YOUNG, one of the firm, and Justice BOGART committed him for a further hearing in the matter.

THE ALLEGED EMBEZZLEMENT IN THE BANKING HOUSE OF BROWN, BROTHERS & CO.—DECISION OF JUSTICE OSBORN AND THE ACCUSED PARTIES DISCHARGED.—The long-pending case of alleged embezzlement, of $230,000 from the Banking-house of Messrs. BROWN, BROTHERS & CO., in Wall-street, against AUGUSTUS G. M. BOWEN and DAVID M. COMSTOCK, at the Lower Police Office, was brought to a close. The cross examination was waived by counsel for defendants and, as to the matter of BOWEN, the magistrate forwarded a letter to counsel, of which the following is a copy:

New-York, Saturday, Oct. 30, 1852.

EDWARD H. OWEN, Esq.:

SIR: After a most careful consideration of the charges preferred by the house of BROWN, BROTHERS & Co., against AUGUSTUS G. M. BOWEN, their clerk, I have come to the conclusion that he cannot be held to answer for either of the offences, which it was argued he had been guilty of. In this view of the matter I am sustained by the opinion of the City Judge, and O. A. HALL, Esq., Deputy District Attorney. I shall, therefore, order his discharge.

Yours, truly,
B. W. OSBORN, Police Justice.

The above decision, relating to BOWEN having committed no criminal offence, also refers to COMSTOCK, and the proceedings, as to the charge preferred against him, have been abandoned.

COMMON COUNCIL.—The November session of the civic collective wisdom will commence this evening, but it is not likely that much of importance will be entered upon this week, as the election will absorb all the mental faculties of the members for some days to come.

☞ THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS have been convened for this afternoon at 4 o'clock.

☞ The Centennial Commemoration of the initiation of Gen. WASHINGTON into the Masonic Order, will be celebrated at Metropolitan Hall on Thursday evening next.

[Advertisement.]

A CLERGYMAN.—An old and valuable subscriber has sent us a certificate from one of his Parishioners, which he wishes published for the benefit of his neighbors, and the community at large. It states on authority that needs no confirmation, the particulars of a remarkable cure from AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL, an article we have already taken occasion to notice, and which we have reason to believe is worth notice. This sufferer had been reduced very low from the effects of a Cold and Cough, caused by over exertion at a fire, nearly three years since, and from which it was evident to his friends that he was fast hastening to a premature grave. Many of the remedies of the day and the advice of eminent Physicians, had all failed to afford him any relief, when he was induced to try the CHERRY PECTORAL, which soon cured him. The crowded state of our columns will not admit the full particulars, but we earnestly invite the attention of our readers to the advertisement in another part of our paper.—*Christian Chronicle.*

[Advertisement.]

THE GOLD MEDAL.—We perceive that GURNEY, of Nos. 189 and 349 Broadway, has received the highest prize, a Gold Medal, for his Daguerreotypes exhibited at Castle Garden Fair. The Committee state in their report that GURNEY's Daguerreotypes *were not only the best exhibited this season, but the best ever exhibited at any Fair of the Institute, since its commencement.* Quite an inferior medal was awarded, on this occasion, to a competitor, whose pictures, exhibited a year ago, were, as he now states' "not entered for competition." Though not eligible for the Gold Medal, he was for the Written Testimonial of Highest Merit, which, however, he failed to get. As he has not improved during the past year, (as is manifest from his exhibiting his last year's pictures,) he did well not to enter into competition with GURNEY.

[Communicated.]

A PRIZE MEDAL AFTER ALL.—Notwithstanding the pictures taken by Mr. ROOT, and showed at the Fair, were not entered for competition, the Judges have awarded to him a silver medal, which, under the rules that no man can have the gold medal twice in succession, is equivalent to the highest prize. This medal was awarded for those magnificent crayons, which were the centre of attraction at the Fair. Mr. ROOT has now received twelve gold and silver medals for his work, a number exceeding that ever awarded to any other artist in this country. His rooms are at No. 363 Broadway, first floor, up stairs.

INQUISITIONS.—On Saturday morning the Coroner held an inquest on the body of — STEWARD, lying dead at the house No. 18 Thames street. From the evidence, the deceased worked about the markets, but had no regular employment: he came in at nine o'clock on Friday night, complaing of pains in his bowels and with vomiting. Deceased said he had sickened at two o'clock in the afternoon, after eating some fresh pork for dinner. He continued ill up to five o'clock, when he died. Verdict—Death from cholera morbus. Deceased was sixty years of age, and a native of New Hampshire. He was represented as a sober man.

An inquest was held, at No. 163 Broadway, upon the body of MARY BUTLER, (colored,) who had been maintained for five or six months past, by Mr. THOMAS DOWNING, through charity, as she had an aversion to go to the Colored Home. On Friday she threw up some blood and afterwards sat down in a chair and appeared to sleep. Upon approaching her, the people found she was dead. Verdict—Death from debility.' She was a native of the District of Columbia, and seventy years of age.

COURT CALENDAR—*Monday*—SUPERIOR COURT.—Nos. 479, 62, 302, 521, 524, 525, 527 to 532, 535, 537, 539, 540, 548, 549, 550, 267, 178, 103½, 358, 422, 410, 259, 410, 245, 473, 379, 475, 476, 49, 271, 538, 206, 288, 255, 533, 458, 250.

SUPREME COUT—*Special Term.*—Nos. 26, 27, 28, 33, 33, 36, 39, 48, 49, 50, 53, 56, 58, 59, 60.

DEMURRERS PREPERRED.—It will be necessary for those desiring a preference on the calendar, on account of their cases being issues of law, to mark the fact on the calendar.

CIRCUIT COURT.—Nos. 107, 566, 641, 371, 603½, 527, 539, 546, 549 to 552, 576, 253, 473, 48, 599.

COMMON PLEAS.—Argument calendar No. 1 to 33.

☞ No Jury trial during the November Term.

COMMON PLEAS.—Before Judges INGRAHAM and WOODRUFF.—Decisions.—*Joseph Kreiser* vs. *John A. Davie.*—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

Randall M. Conden vs. *Fitzgerald Tisdale.*—Judgment reversed, with costs.

Angevine A. Angevine vs. *The Protective Union.*—Order at Special Term affirmed, with costs.

James Cushingham vs. *Lewis Phillips.*—Judgment reversed, and judgment ordered for the defendant, with costs.

James Graley and Nicholas Mooney vs. *Samuel B. Warner.*—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

James Pugh vs. *Ann Pugh.*—Order at Special Term affirmed, with costs.

Nicholas R. Oatley vs. *Thomas Carnley, Sheriff.*—Order of Special Term affirmed, with costs.

SUPREME COURT—*Special Term*—Before Judge ROOSEVELT.—*Decisions—Almiro Heath* vs. *George E. Heath.*—Order confirming report of referee and for a decree of divorce.

Josiah P. Fuller vs. *Mary Jane Fuller.*—Order confirming the report of referee and for decree of divorce.

Adeline J. McCummisky vs. *John McCummisky.*—Order confirming report of referee and for decree of divorce.

Emma S. Fropt, &c. vs. *James W. Disbrow, &c.*—Decree directing a distribution of the fund.

SUPREME COURT—*Special Term*—Before Judge MITCHELL.—*Decision—John Geen* vs. *L. C. Ryder and J. S. Ryder.*—This case came up on motion to set aside the report of a referee in an action on a note ordered that the report of the referee be confirmed, but without any costs on this motion.

SUPERIOR COURT.—*General Term.*—Before Chief Justice OAKLEY, Judges DUER, CAMPBELL and BOSWORTH.—*Thomas C. Durant et als* vs. *Jacob R. Le Roy.*—Motion for a new trial granted, on payment of costs, and time and trial and $10 costs of opposition to this application.

William W. Holcomb vs. *Enos Alvord.*—Order appealed from modified, so that plaintiff pay the $12 costs to the defendant, on discontinuing the suit, without costs to either party on the appeal.

Charles H Beresford vs. *Henry C Arnold*—Order appealed from, affirmed with costs.

William Caldwell vs. *Thomas Murphy.*—New trial denied—judgment affirmed.

Isaac Morse, adm'r, vs the Sun Mutual Insurance Company.—New trial denied; judgment affirmed, with costs.

Johnson W Hydenburg vs. *Daniel Votheel et als.*—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

Benjamin Flanders vs. *William A. Crehius.*—New trial denied, and judgment affirmed, with costs.

William F Brown vs. *George Bradshaw.*—New trial granted on payment of costs of trial and subsequent proceedings.

William Watson vs. *Joseph Harvin, and others.*—Judgment appealed from, affirmed with leave to reply, &c.

Gardner J. Hubbard vs. *Charles M. Gould.*—Order appointing a receiver modified.

SUPERIOR COURT.—Before Chief Justice OAKLEY.—*Lucius E. Bulkley* vs. *Eugene Ketellas, C. Brandbride, Sam'l and J. H Brush.*—This action went to the Jury under the charge of the Court, and after a consultation of three hours, the Jury found for the plaintiff, as against C. Brandbridge Smith—damage, $2,500; and as against J. H. Brush $500.

WILLIAMSBURG CITY.

CLOSING OF STORES AT 7 O'CLOCK.—The principal merchants of Williamsburg have consented to close their stores at 7 o'clock in the evening, commencing this (Monday) evening, until the 1st of April next.

ILLEGAL VOTERS.—At a meeting of the Board of Aldermen of the City of Williamsburg, on Friday evening last, the following resolution was offered by Ald. WHITE, and adopted:

Resolved, That a reward of $100, for the detection and conviction of persons voting illegally at the ensuing election, be offered.

ELECTION DISTRICTS.—The following are the boundaries of the Election Districts, and the places of holding the polls since the division of the Wards:

FIRST WARD.—*First District*—Is bounded by the East River, the Brooklyn line, Fourth and South Fifth-streets. The poll will be held at No. 64 South Seventh-street, near the corner of Third-street.

Second District—Is bounded by the East River, Grand, Fourth and South Fifth-streets. Poll held at the Hall Tower, adjoining the City Hall, on South Second-street.

Third District—Is bounded by Fourth, South Fourth, Grand-street and Union-avenue. Poll held at the Odeon, Fifth-street, corner of South Fourth.

Fourth District—Is bounded by Brooklyn line, Union-avenue, Fourth and South Fourth-streets. Poll held at No. 122 South Seventh-street, near the corner of Fifth.

SECOND WARD.—*First District*—Is bounded by the East River, Grand, Fifth, and North Fourth-streets. Poll held in North Fourth-street, next to the corner of Fifth-street.

Second District—Is bounded by the East River, the Bushwick line, Fifth, and North Fourth-streets. Poll held at the corner of Third and North Seventh.

Third District—Is bounded by Fifth and Grand-streets, Union avenue, and the Bushwick line. Poll at North Second-street, next to corner of Sixth-street.

THIRD WARD.—*First District*—Is bounded by Union-avenue, Division-avenue, the Newtown-road, Bushwick-avenue, and Wyckoff-street. Poll held at the corner of North Second and Ewen-streets.

The Second District is bounded by Wyckoff-street, Bushwick-avenue, the Bushwick line; and Union-avenue. Poll held at No. 114 Boerum-street, between Ewen-street and Graham-avenue.

WILLIAMSBURG WHIG CITY NOMINATIONS.—*For Collector of Taxes and Assessments.*—Timothy Coffin.

Justice of the Peace—Jacob L. Fenn.

FIRST WARD.—*For Aldermen*—Abel C. Wilmarth, Jared Sparks.

Board of Finances—John J. Hicks, Jonathan S. Burr, William Wallace, Horace Thayer.

School Trustee—Charles F. Tuttle.

Assessor—John H. Willson.

Constable—Gideon C. Austin.

Inspectors of Election—District 1, George Lawe, Samuel Godwin; 2d, Thomas J. Morrell, Levi W. Ufford; 3d, John W. F. Smith, Edwin Farry; 4th, James T. Griswold, Hiram Eaton.

SECOND WARD.—*For Alderman*—Absalom Roper, Benjamin Dubois.

Board of Finance—John BROWN, John K. GITTINS, Joseph Tower, Henry Hobley.

Constable—George Snyder.

School Trustee—Grahame Polley.

Inspectors of Election—District 1, Giles Smith, Alexander McKellop; 2d, Abraham K. Coles, Gilbert F. Parker; 3d, J. Edmond Burke, David B. Betts.

THIRD WARD.—*For Aldermen*—Henry Oltmans, Jas. Elkins.

Board of Finance—Daniel D. Townsend, H. P. Freeman, Wm. Tucker, George Stutts.

Constable—Jacob Schener.

School Trustees—Lewis L. Bartlett, Peter Rosenquest.

Commissioner of Excise—Thomas Minshull.

Inspectors of Election—District 1, Alfred Carter, Abel Smith; 2d, John Willis, Wm. E. Raynor.

☞ The Whigs of the Third Ward held a meeting at Union Hall, on Saturday evening, for the purpose of ratifying the Ward nominations.

BURGLARIES.—On Wednesday night last the house of Mr. John A. Bontelle, in Green Point, was broken open and robbed of various articles to the amount of $300. Also, the house of Mr. DuBois was broken open and articles taken; and a Fancy store was robbed of over $1,000 worth of goods and money. On Friday night, a butcher's shop in Bushwick, was entered and the money taken away.

The beautiful residence of the late A. J. Downing, at Newburg, has been purchased as a family residence by Chas. C. Alger, Esq., of Hudson, a well-known iron manufacturer.

MARRIED.

At Boston, Oct. 28, by Rev. E. N. Kirk, CHARLES A. HAPALL, Esq., of this City, to Miss HELEN SUMNER, daughter of Bradford Sumner, of Boston.

DIED.

On Sunday, Oct. 31, GEORGE W. PHYFE, after a protracted illness in the 65th year of his age.

The friends of the deceased, and those of his brothers, Isaac M., John, James and Robert, are requested to attend the funeral from the house of James Phyfe, No. 82 3d-ave., on Tuesday afternoon, 2d inst., at 3 o'clock, without further invitation.

In Bridgeport, Conn., on Sunday morning, Oct. 31, after a lingering illness, IRA B. WHEELER, formerly of New-York, in the 61st year of his age.

His funeral will be attended from his late residence at Bridgeport, at 2 o'clock, this (Monday) afternoon. Trains to Bridgeport, leave New-Haven Depôt at 7, 8 and 11½ A. M., returning at 3 and 9½ P. M.

COMMERCIAL AND MONEY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....OCT. 30.

$1,000 U. S. 6's '56	103½	100 Dauphin Coal Co	85
25,000 Indiana 5's	80	150 Cumberland Coal Co	66
5,000 Ind. Canal Pref. 5's	37 50	do	65½
2,000 Erie 2d Mtg. Bonds	104½	150 do	b30 66
3,000 Erie Conv. Bds '71	98 50	do	b30 65¾
4,000 Erie Convt. Bds '62	99¾	200 do	65¾
1,000 Hud. 1st Mtg. Bds	102 150	do	65¾
5,000 Long Island Bonds	75	450 Erie Railroad	a30 86
60 Bank of America	106	175 do	86
7 Bank of Commerce	199	100 do	a30 86½
110 North Amer. Trust	22½	250 do	a30 86½
16 Irving Bank	103	200 do	b60 87
100 Morris Canal	15½	150 do	b10 86½
650 Canton Company	35	25 do	a10 86½
200 do	b60 35½	175 do	86½
50 do	b60 35¾	25 do	a30 86½
25 do	b30 35½	650 Long Island R. R.	22½
50 Edgeworth Land Co.	6¼	40 do	a30 22½
100 New Jersey Zinc	11½	250 do	b60 30
150 do	11½	250 do	29½
50 Portsmouth Dry Dock	43	200 do	a30 29
50 Florence & Keyport	36	100 do	29½
50 do	36	200 do	b60 30
370 Nicaragua Transit Co.	75	600 do	30
50 do	b30 28½	1,680 do	b4m 31
150 do	b30 28½	170 Stonington Railroad	55½
13 do	27	100 do	b30 56
240 do	b60 28½	100 do	a30 55½
50 do	b60 28½	100 do	a60 56
100 Pennsylvania Coal Co.	115	100 Nor. & Wor. R. R.	50½
100 do	114½	50 do	a60 50½
135 Alb. & Schenectady	106½	25 N. Hav. & Hart. R. R.	130
100 do	107	13 Hudson River R. R.	75½
111 Harlem Railroad	70½	40 Mich. Central R. R.	110½
200 do	b60 70½	12 N. Y. & N. Hav. R. R.	114
200 do	70½		

SECOND BOARD.

$1,000 Kentucky 6s	110	50 Canton Company	34½
1,000 Erie Convt. Bds '62	99¾	100 do	35
1 Atl. & Pac. Canal Rt	600	150 Nicaragua Transit	b3 28
1 do	700	200 do	b30 28½
5 American Ex. Bank	125	700 Reading Railroad	b90 57
100 North Am. Trust	a60 22½	50 do	57
100 do	a3 22½	50 Erie Railroad	a90 86
50 New Jersey Zinc	11½	100 do	86
180 Montgomery Zinc	a30 4½	100 do	a4 86½
100 do	5	50 do	b90 87
100 do	4½	500 Harlem Railroad	71
100 Cumberland Coal Co.	65½	250 do	a10 71
100 Dauphin Coal Co.	a90 65	200 Mich. Central R. R.	110½
50 Stonington R. R	a60 55½	100 do	b60 111

Auction Sales by Simeon Draper

500 shares Paterson and Hudson Railroad	111
25 shares Paterson and Ramapo Railroad	93
140 shares do do do	94½
169 shares do do do	94
50 shares Cleaveland, Columbus and Cincinnati R. R.	127
30 shares do. do. do.	126½
20 shares do. do. do.	126½
130 shares do do do	126

SATURDAY, Oct. 30—6 P. M.

The arrival of the shipment of gold from California confirms the previous estimate by private letters of a full packet, and corrects the telegraphic error from New-Orleans, which report only one instead of two millions for New-York. The amount that left San Francisco on freight was $3,272,000, of which $230,000 went to England from the Isthmus. The Mint receipts at Philadelphia, exclusive of this arrival, are $4,140,000 for the month of October, making for the ten months of 1852, $40,439,155 against the same period last year, $30,-612,213. This increase, however, is nearly or quite neutralized by the falling off at New-Orleans. The net export from this port, for the same ten months, is $22,-000,508, against $31,235,263. We add our usual monthly summary, and the list of coinage for October at Philadelphia:

	1852		vs 1851.	
	Mint Depos.	*Exports.*	*Mint Depos.*	*Exports.*
January	$4,161,600	$2,668,958	$3,071,647	$1,386,901
February	3,010,222	3,551,543	3,004,870	1,907,689
March	3,892,134	661,994	2,886,271	2,360,861
April	3,691,837	200,268	2,672,353	3,482,182
May	4,333,578	1,834,693	3,269,491	4,506,135
June	6,689,474	3,556,355	3,837,560	3,468,367
July	4,100,000	3,971,499	3,187,517	6,004,170
August	2,675,000	2,633,900	4,048,808	3,673,444
September	4,254,000	2,137,000	2,930,500	3,490,142
October	4,140,000	2,482,000	4,743,584	1,779,707
	$40,439,155	$24,144,508	$36,612,313	$33,440,978
Less for go'd rec'd		$2,144,000		$1,805,713
		$22,000,508		$31,335,263
Excess Mint depos		18,438,647		5,367,950
		$40,439,155		$36,613,213

Coinage for October, 1852.

GOLD.		SILVER.	
143,067 double-eagles	$2,841,340	14,000 half-dollars	$7,000
18,600 eagles	186,000	30,600 qu'r dollars	7,650
122,110 half-eagles	110,950	200,000 dimes	20,000
143,036 q'r-eagles	355,090	100,000 half-dimes	5,200
173,046 dollars	173,046	2,666,800 3 cent pieces	80 000
498,954 pieces	$3,646,026	3,516,354 pieces	$3,785,960
		COPPER.	
121,260 cents			$1,212 60
3,637,614 pieces			$3,707,172 60
Gold Bullion deposited—From California			$4,865,000
From other sources			75,000
Total			$4 140 000
Silver Bullion deposited			$34,500

The import of general foreign merchandise this week amounts to $1,118,948, the largest items being in Coffee, Metals, and Fruits. Added to the Dry-Goods table in our last, the whole import for the week is $1,702,571.

The Collins' steamer took only $54,000 in Specie. The fall of Exchange to 10 per cent for Bankers' signatures induced very large remittances in bills, and the demand was active to the latest hour of closing the mail. Transient commercial bills, from the South, were sold at 10¾@10¾, without New York endorsement. Remittances are now going forward to cover the recent and current heavy receipts of Iron Rails.

Money is in fair request at 5 per cent on call, and the same rate obtained on 60 day's acceptances for Southern account and other prime paper.

The transactions in State Loans to-day were chiefly in the 2½ P. cents, of Indiana, which sold to the extent of $25,000, at 80 P cent. Erie Railroad Bonds were quite stiff, the 'ide selling at 99¾ cash. The London and Hamburg letters and circulars are encouraging for American Stocks. The business in both markets, however, is of a retail character, and we do not hear of any large orders to this side. The United States and several of the best State loans, particularly New-York, bring better rates at home for Banking purposes, than Foreign buyers are disposed to pay. The San Francisco papers quote California State Sevens at 85@86 P cent. There is now less than a million of dollars out. The City has reduced its debt by the sale of $200,000 worth of property, by order of the Commissioners of the Funded Debt. The new Water Loan, 10 P cents, it will be borne in mind, is to be awarded in New-York on Thursday, 4th Nov.

The speculative dealings to-day ran chiefly on Long Island, Canton and Erie. Long Island suddenly advanced to 30 cash and 31 on buyers option. The movement in Philadelphia continues spirited. Over 14,000 shares sold there yesterday and to-day, at prices ranging from 28½ to 30½ for the cash stock. The party who have taken the stock in charge, and a delegation of whom went over the road a week or two since, have secured the influence and services of Mr. WILLIAM MORRIS, the well known President of the Philadelphia and Norristown Road, but in what capacity, is not yet stated. Canton, under the influence of favorable reports and orders from Baltimore, has gone up within the week from 31 to 35 P cent. The rise brought out free sellers at 35, and the stock closed dull at 34½@¾. Erie continues the subject of a spirited contest between Bull and Bear. The last had the advantage, to-day, of a rumor that further new stock is to come on the market for contractor's account, but the buyers are confident, and prices fell off steady. There was a fair business done in Cumberland Nicaragua and Harlem, at about yesterday's figures. Stonington and Norwich were both weak and lower.

The premium Railroads continue to look up. Mohawk sold at 107. The receipts for October are understood to be very large, besides which the talk of consolidation between Albany and Buffalo strengthens the Stock. Michigan Central brought 110½. Hartford 130. New Haven 114. Mr. DRAPER sold Patterson Stock at 111, and a lot, 220 shares of Cleveland and Columbus at 126, 126½@127. The bidding was spirited on the last Stock, and most of it bought for a further rise, as the large earnings of the season became more generally known. The Coal Stocks are also firm. Pennsylvania sold at 115; Delaware held at 131. The Season's nett earnings of the last, will be from 13 to 15 per cent., of which from 5 to 6 will be divided in cash in December, leaving a large margin for the June dividend. Reading sold at 57½ on buyer's option.

The new Branch Mint to be established at San Francisco, it is expected, will be in operation in six months. The *Price Current* of that city says,

We think the miners will avail themselves of the Mint privileges to a great extent, and that a considerable part of the remittances from California will be made in coin. Many reasons will induce the miner to have his dust coined here, and the exchange broker had much rather ship American currency, to be used in meeting his bills, than send bars or dust which must be transported from New York to Philadelphia, and there coined.

Gold dust is quoted at 17,35@17,40. Exchange on New York 3 per cent. Sovereigns 5,25@5,30. The remittances in Bills and Gold Dust to cover, by the next packet, will be heavy. The present shipment would have been larger but for the non-arrival of many of the clipper ships, the freight money of which constitutes a large item in the remittances.

The sales of COTTON to-day were large, at steady prices. Mr. STEWART in his circular for the *Baltic* to-day, thus speculates on the crop prospects:

We have passed over another fortnight of very favorable weather for the crop, and find by telegraph advices from New Orleans dated two days later than the first of last year, that the weather was still unpleasantly warm. The character of weather the month ensuing a killing frost, requires particular attention, as 300,000 or 400,000 bales can be made or lost entirely by that;—it must be borne in mind that the frost last year was an early one, but the plant being forward, and the weather after it very warm and continuously dry, the bolls opened earlier, and throughout the winter, Planters were monthly gathering beyond their estimates, revised and re-revised. At present we are considered a fortnight behind that crop. The heavy lends have had too much moisture; the rot therefrom, and the boll worm in a few localities have been an additional injury. The country probably never was so bare of old stock which might come out, and which may be assumed as equal to a loss of 200,000 bales on this growth; against which, we have an increased planting, the light soil alone yielding a heavier weight than then, and the bottoms may yet be, also in excess. The favorite estimates are between 2,-600,000 and 3,000,000 bales.

The Sub Treasury received to day, $78,844, paid $65,-827, and had a balance at close of $5,985,652.

The Pennsylvania Railroad will connect complete from Philadelphia to Pittsburg after 15th November. The staking near Greensburg will then be done away with. The difficulties between the Road and Canal Commissioners are in the way of adjustment. The Baltimore, Wilmington and Philadelphia Road has been relaid with heavy iron, and the distance between the cities is soon to be run in 3½ hours.

The Coal Trade of the week and season from the Schuylkill and Lehigh regions is as follows:

	Week.	*Season.*	*Last Year.*
Reading Road	38,840	1,501,145	1,474,363
Navigation C.	21 579	675 755	497,778
Lehigh C.	45,193	015 671	877,852
Tonnage	105 612	3 923,371	2,849.915

Imports (other than Dry Goods) at the Port of New-York, for the week ending and including Friday, Oct. 29, 1852:

	Pkgs.	*Value.*		*Pkgs.*	*Value.*
Artists' Mat'l's	2	$641	India Rubber	—	13,053
Bonds	1	151	INSTRUMENTS—		
Books	45	7,464	Musical	2	417
Bottles	2	2,264	Optical	1	677
Birds	560	93	Jewelry	16	8,117
Brandies	7	1,271	Leather	1	143
Bronzes	5	1 671	Boots & shoes	3	423
Brushes	10	2,205	Dressed Skins	15	7,718
Bunting	1	303	Undressed do	—	67,494
Buttons	49	9,637	Patent	3	9,857
Chinaware	33	1,822	Liquors—		
Chronometers	1	135	Ale, &c	117	942
Cigars	219	64,964	Brandy	492	22,612
Clocks	11	662	Rum	54	1,818
Coal	tons. 797	1,096	Whiskey	5	345
Coffee	7,735	96,849	Marble	56	908
Coit Matting	3	224	Mats	103	212
Corks	146	2,083	METALS—		
Cotton	35	370	Brass Goods	15	2 508
Dag'rtype plates	2	323	Brit. Ware	6	930
DRUGS—			Copper	6	866
Annatto	5	64	Per. Caps	1	325
Argols	4	327	Cop. sheating	88	13,662
Arrow Root	29	206	Iron	tons 1,170	40,031
Assafœtida	9	520	Hoop	1,530	3,121
Balsam Capivi	67	793	Pig, tons	163	4,631
Tolu	97	877	Rail'd Bars	870	102,851
Bicarb. Soda	320	1,401	Sheet, pkgs	2,353	6,109
Borax	150	4,350	Tubes	49	299
Bronze Powder	2	372	Chains	21	1,833
Calomel	1	70	Cutlery	37	15,769
Carb. Ammonia	27	1,313	Guns	17	2,133
Cardamoms	25	1,231	Hardware	169	13,193
Cashia Oil	52	585	Needles	6	1,496
Chlor. Potash	6	300	Saddlery	6	814
Cocoa's Indic's	50	60	Wire	215	2,662
Cochineal	33	11,432	Lead	1,426	4,390
Epsom Salts	185	998	Plated Ware	8	524
Essential Oils	61	4,161	Platina	3

THE NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES

A VERY LARGE DAILY NEWSPAPER,—each number comprising Eight Pages, or Forty-Eight columns, and giving more reading matter than any other Daily Newspaper in the United States,—is published EVERY MORNING, (*Sundays excepted,*) at No. 113 NASSAU-STREET, and is delivered to subscribers in New-York, Brooklyn, Williamsburg and Jersey City, for TWELVE AND A HALF CENTS a week, payable to the carrier. Single Copies, TWO CENTS. Mail Subscribers, FIVE DOLLARS a year: six months, Two Dollars and a half; three months, One Dollar and half. Three Dollars in advance required in all exchanges with Country Newspapers.

POSTAGE on the DAILY TIMES, sent to any part of the United States, paid in advance at the office where delivered, is as follows:

	Per Quarter	*Per Year.*
Within the State	19½ cents or	78 cents.
Beyond the State	39 cents or	$1 56 cents.

THE NEW-YORK EVENING TIMES,

Is PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING, (*Sunday excepted.*) One edition will be issued at 1, and the other at 3 o'clock, P.M. It will be sent by mail, or sold, at the same rates as the *Daily Times*.

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES,

A VERY LARGE NEWSPAPER FOR THE COUNTRY, is published every SATURDAY MORNING, at the low price of Two Dollars per annum. Ten copies for FIFTEEN DOLLARS, Twenty copies for TWENTY DOLLARS, will be sent to one address; and the paper in no case continued beyond the time for which payment is made. Postage on the WEEKLY TIMES, sent by mail for one year, is as follows:

Within the County	Free.
Within the State	13 cents.
Within the United States	26 cents.

THE TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA.

A LARGE NEWSPAPER OF EIGHT PAGES, or Forty-Eight columns, made up expressly for circulation in *California, Oregon and the Sandwich Islands*, and containing only news of interest to readers in those sections of the country, is published on the departure of every Mail steamer. Price 6¼ cents a copy.

Payments in all cases must be made in advance.

RAYMOND, JONES & CO., Publishers.

New-York Daily Times.

VOL. II.....NO. 351. NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 1852. PRICE TWO CENTS.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ **Life Insurance.**—The MANHATTAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY—Cash Capital, $100 000, independently of the premium fund. Office, No. 146 Broadway, corner of Liberty-st. This Company continues to insure against all manner of life risks on most favorable terms. Persons may insure in this Company either with or without participating in the profits.

ABRAM D. BOIS, M. D., at the office daily from 2 to 3 o'clock, P. M.

California permits granted at greatly reduced rates,

A. A. ALVORD, President.

C. Y. WEMPLE, Secretary.
N. D. MORGAN, Actuary.

☞ **Masonic Notice.**—The Centennial commemoration of the initiation of the illustrious WASHINGTON, will be held at Metropolitan Hall, on THURSDAY EVENING, Nov. 4th, at half past seven o'clock. The oration will be delivered by the Rev. Dr TYNG. The programme will be published on Tuesday. Masters of Subscribing Lodges are requested to call at the office of the R. W. Grand Secretary, and receive their tickets. Members will apply for tickets (which are free of charge,) to the Masters of their respective Lodges. By order of the Committee of Arrangements. F. FAWCETT, Chairman.

☞ **Empire Building Association.**—The next monthly meeting will be held at Merritt's Hall, No 185 Spring st., on TUESDAY EVENING, Nov 2, at 7½ o'clock Members are requested to pay their dues at the office No. 173 Spring st, before the night of meeting. By order, J. R. TAYLOR, President.

J. W. ALLEN, Vice President.
J. W. FELL, Secretary

☞ **A Special Meeting of the MEMBERS OF THE MERCANTILE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION** will be held on THURSDAY EVENING, Nov 4, 1852, at 7½ o'clock, to take into consideration the subject of Enlarging the Library Rooms, and of providing for a new location, called at the written request of the requisite number of members. By order of the President.

JOSEPH BLACK, Recording Secretary.

☞ **New-York Historical Society.**—The regular monthly meeting of this Society will be held at their Rooms in the University, on TUESDAY EVENING, Nov 2, at 7½ o'clock Mr BRODHEAD will read a paper relating to the *Early History of New-York.*

MAUNSELL B. FIELD, Recording Secretary.

☞ **Excelsior Building and MUTUAL LOAN ASSOCIATION**, will hold its regular monthly meeting on TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 2, at 7½ o'clock, at Union Buildings, No. 163 Bowery, 3d floor. Shares will be offered for redemption. ROBERT T. HAWS, President.

N. P. LABARTE, Secretary.

☞ **The Regular Convention of the DELTA PHI FRATERNITY** will take place on MONDAY, Nov 15, at 6½ P M., at the American Hotel The graduate and regular members of all the Chapters, are requested to be punctual in their attendance.

FRENCH WINDOW GLASS.

☞ **25,000 Boxes Single and Double Thickness,** from 6x8 to 36x50 for sale by

F. HOPKINS & BROS., No. 5 Barclay-st., next door to Astor House

☞ **Post-Office, New-York**—NOTICE—The mails for Long Island Railroad, will from THIS DAY close at this office, at 12 M. WM. V. BRADY, P. M.

Nov. 1, 1852.

☞ **Post-Office, New-York**—NOTICE—The Eastern mails, *via* Sound route, will from this date, close at this office at 3 P. M. Nov. 1, 1852. WM. V. BRADY, P. M.

Amusements.

BROADWAY.—Miss JULIA DEAN commenced an engagement at this house last evening, choosing for her first appearance, the character of *Parthenia*, in the drama of "Ingomar." It being the eve of the election, and a stormy night, there was not a large audience to welcome the fair artiste. Those, however, who did brave the storm, and cast aside their anxiety as to the result of to-day's canvass, were well repaid. Faults there were in the acting of Miss DEAN, which we might point out, but they were lost sight of in the general excellence of her personation of an unnatural and difficult character. She has evidently studied long and closely, for her acting is original and truthful. In the scene where she first meets *Ingomar*, her rapid changes from the strong, self-sacrificing daughter, giving up home, friends, and all, to become a hostage for her father, to the light-hearted girl, seeking to beguile the hours of captivity, and to turn the wild passions of her captor from the lawlessness of a freebooter's life, were excellent. Mr CONWAY made the most of the character of *Ingomar*, and BARRY made *Polydor* quite as contemptible as the author designed he should be. The Drama was well put upon the stage, and the minor characters were fairly performed. At the close of the performance, Miss DEAN was "called out." Appearing before the curtain, she was warmly applauded, and fairly burdened with the bouquets showered upon her. She appears again this evening as *Julia*, in "The Hunchback." We hope she will be met by a full house, for she is not only one of the best actresses on the stage, but a pure, high-souled, warm-hearted girl, that merits and should receive, the patronage and kind wishes of the public.

BURTON'S.—The drama of "Love's Frailties," with THOMPSON, *Lubric*, is to be played this evening; also the comedy of "Begone, Dull Care," BURTON playing *Old Rivel*, and THOMPSON, *Bobby Buttercup.*

NIBLO'S.—The opera of "Martha" was performed last evening, introducing the new opera troupe, under the leadership of ANNA BISHOP. A notice of the opera is deferred until we have witnessed its second representation on Wednesday evening. To-night, that universal favorite, Senorita SOTO, has a benefit. For this occasion she has secured the services of Miss FITZPATRICK, Mlle. MELISSE, Mlle. POUGAUD, BROWNE and MORA. COBBY. The comedy of "Simpson and Co.," and the new ballet of "La Maja de Sevilla," will be performed, and Senorita SOTO appears in three or four Spanish dances.

WALLACK'S.—The Manager appears in "Spring and Autumn," and BROUGHAM in the farce of the "Lottery Ticket."

THE MUSEUM.—The drama of the "Orphan's Dream" is to be repeated this evening, and two farces will be played this afternoon.

WOOD'S MINSTRELS will be as entertaining this evening as usual. Those who are to be beat to-day would do well to call in before they voyage up Salt River.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.—The following *Notice to Mariners* has recently been officially communicated to the Department of State by the Charge d'Affaires *ad interim* of Denmark:

TRANSLATION.—Notice is hereby given to mariners that, should they have the misfortune to be wrecked on the west coast of Jutland, or on the coasts of the Island of Bornholm, and there should be no other means of giving them assistance, there will be thrown to them, from the shore, with the aid of an apparatus of rockets, a line of 9 threads. In hauling this line on board their vessel, the shipwrecked mariners will find attached to it a very strong cable, (3½ inches in size,) at the end of which is a block strapped with a slender running line. The two tackles of this line are fastened to a safety buoy, enabling one, by the means of a *traveler*, to walk over the large rope. The shipwrecked mariners will be careful to fasten these ropes as high as possible on the vessel, in order that the breakers may not come in contact with the safety buoy. By acting in concert with the rescuers the crew will thus be able to establish a communication with the land by causing the safety buoy to go backwards and forwards.

The Cumberland (Md.) *Telegraph* states that extensive preparations are in progress in connection with the development of the Coal interests in that quarter. A number of new companies have been formed. A tract of coal land, bought last Spring by Mr. M. Miller for $700, was sold a short time since for $16,000. Another coal tract, bought by Messrs. Percy for $3,000, was sold by them recently for $93,000.

A census of Cleveland, which has just been completed, shows a population of 25,670, being an increase of 4,530 since the Fall of the year 1851, when it was 21,140. Ohio City, one of its suburbs, has 7,464, thus giving a total population in the two cities of 33,134 inhabitants.

John McNally was murdered in Fairfax, Va., last week. Suspicion having fallen on his wife, daughter, and son-in-law; they have been arrested.

New-York Daily Times.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

LATER FROM HAVANA.

Arrival out of the U. S. Steamer Powhattan—Judge Conklin Insulted by the Rabble, &c.

MOBILE, Saturday, Oct. 30.

The steamship *Black Warrior*, Captain SHUFELDT, from New-York 23d instant, *via* Havana, crossed the bar here at 2½ o'clock this P. M. Her time to Havana was four days sixteen hours, and to this port six days.

The U. S. steamship *Powhattan*, with Judge CONKLIN, the Mexican Minister, on board, arrived at Havana on the 23d inst.

The Judge, on proceeding to the American Consul's house, was followed by the rabble, who loaded him with all kinds of abusive and insulting language. Judge CONKLIN afterwards proceeded to the house of the Governor General, but the result of the interview is unknown.

The Government of Cuba have adopted a new scale of import duties.

SECOND DISPATCH.

The Difficulty Settled—Apology by the Captain-General.

MOBILE, Saturday, Oct. 30.

We learn that in the interview with Judge CONKLIN, the Captain General expressed his willingness to allow the *Crescent City* to land her mails and passengers in future, but will not suffer Purser SMITH to go ashore. He also apologized for past conduct, which he admitted was too hasty. The whole difficulty is likely, therefore, to be soon amicably settled.

The *Powhattan* sailed, with Judge CONKLIN, for Vera Cruz on the 28th October.

Political Prospects in Maryland.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

BALTIMORE, Monday, Nov. 1, 1852.

The Whigs of Baltimore are fully organized and prepared for contest to-morrow, and are satisfied that PIERCE'S majority in this city cannot exceed seven hundred. The Democracy are frightened and endeavoring to hedge their bets on Maryland.

The dissatisfied Whigs are all rallying for SCOTT, and hundreds of German and Irish Democrats have rallied under the same banner, on account of the BELMONT, ROTHSCHILDS, and Austrian interference.

All signs of Whig despondency have vanished.

Dispatches from Frederick, Alleghany, Cecil, Washington, and Harford Counties, promises a Whig gain on TAYLOR'S vote, and St. Mary's promises one hundred gain. Therefore, set down old Maryland as sure for SCOTT by at least two thousand majority.

Hon. Edward Everett appointed Secretary of State.

BOSTON, Monday, Nov. 1.

The *Advertiser* of this morning states that on the decease of Mr. WEBSTER, President FILLMORE wrote to Hon. EDWARD EVERETT, inviting him to fill the office of Secretary of State. Mr. EVERETT, having held the subject two or three days under consideration, on Saturday, gave an answer of acceptance.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Nov. 1.

The *Republic* in announcing the acceptance of Mr. EVERETT, says: "It is an appointment which will meet the approbation of the whole country. He has had the enviable honor of being recommended by Mr. WEBSTER for the position next in rank and assimilation of duty to that which he is now called to fill, and of having been endorsed for that position by Mr. CLAY.

Mr. Webster's Death—Great Meeting at Charleston—Decline of the Yellow Fever.

CHARLESTON, Saturday, Oct. 30.

A large meeting to express respect for the memory of Mr. WEBSTER was held here to-day. The Mayor presided. Appropriate resolutions were eloquently proposed by JAMES L. PETIGRU, seconded by W. D. PORTER, advocated by Senator RHETT, and unanimously passed.

The Board of Health held a meeting this afternoon, and passed resolutions superseding their daily reports, in consequence of the diminution of yellow fever. Only 15 deaths have occurred during the week ending at 4 P. M. on Saturday, and there have been no admissions into Roper Hospital during the last four days.

Political Meetings, &c., in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Nov. 1.

Meetings are in progress in every section of the country. The Democrats are marching to a meeting at Southwark, where three stands have been erected. Salutes are being fired, and fireworks will wind up the meeting. Whig meetings are going on in Southwark, Spring Garden, and the City.

The Democrats are confident of success. The Whigs are working hard for the victory, and are also confident.

Much feeling has been excited by a production in the *Pennsylvanian*, purporting to be a dying message from Mr. WEBSTER to RUFUS CHOATE, not to mar his prospects by voting for SCOTT. JOHN BROOKHEAD vouches for its truth. The Whigs denounce it as a vile slander upon the deceased.

Political Movements, &c., in Washington.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Nov. 1.

EZRA C. SEAMAN, Chief Clerk in the First Controller's office, it is said will be Second Controller of the Treasury, in place of Mr. PHILIPS, appointed Solicitor.

Large numbers of officials and temporary residents have gone home to vote, and Washington is now very quiet.

General SCOTT has within a few days expressed himself very confident of his election by a large majority, and his friends are becoming more sanguine. The PIERCE men consider the question settled, and bet freely. Gen. SCOTT will leave the city to-morrow for a few days.

Later from Texas—Marine Disasters.

BALTIMORE, Monday, Nov. 1.

The mail is brought from New-Orleans. Galveston dates to the 21st are received.

General PERSIFER SMITH had left Galveston to establish his headquarters at Corpus Christi, in order to control the Indians who have been the cause of difficulty.

Twenty-three thousand bales of cotton were received at New-Orleans on Monday last.

The ship *Pyramira*, at New-Orleans, from Havre, on the 25th Sept on Western Islands, spoke the Ship *James Fagon*, from Cadiz, bound to London, in a sinking condition, and took from her her passengers and crew.

The ship *Miscongus*, from New-York, lost overboard on the 17th, HENRY MCQUADE, a passenger.

The Gardiner Claim—The Wreck of the Bark Susan Brewer.

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, Oct. 28.

The U. S. steamship *Fulton* sailed for Vera Cruz yesterday, with the Commissioner appointed to investigate the GARDINER Claim.

The ship *Westminster*, arrived here, brings three passengers and two seamen of the bark *Susan Brewer*, of Boston, wrecked near Abaco about a month since.

Fatal Railroad Accident.

BUFFALO, Monday, Nov. 1.

Leroy Barney, aged 21, a respected citizen of this place, was killed last evening at the Falls. The evening train had started for Buffalo, and he endeavored to catch it by running. He reached the front of the last car, and attempted to catch hold of the rails on each side of the steps, but caught only that nearest the carriage with his right hand, when he was swung violently round, and the next second was hurled under the wheels, which passed over his head, crushing out his brains in the most frightful manner.

Hon. T. Butler King and the San Francisco Collectorship.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Nov. 1.

The *Republic* denies that T. BUTLER KING was removed from the Custom House at San Francisco, or that he has yet left his post; that his resignation is voluntary, and that he has requested to be recalled for a year past.

Politics in Buffalo.

BUFFALO, Monday, Nov. 1.

The City is alive with Election excitement, created principally by a hard struggle for Assembly in the First District, in which A. M. CLAPP, Proprietor of the Buffalo *Express*, opposes ISRAEL T. HATCH, member of the last Legislature. There will be a close fight.

Democratic Meeting at Carbondale.

CARBONDALE, Pa., Sunday, Oct. 31.

An enthusiastic mass meeting of the Democracy, was held in Carbondale City Hall last evening. From 10,000 to 15,000 persons were in attendance. Hon. G. A. GROW, S. E. DIMMICK and DANIEL DOCHERTY addressed the assemblage.

The Steamer Southerner at Charleston.

CHARLESTON, Saturday, Oct. 30.

The U. S. Mail steamship *Southerner*, Capt. FOSTER, arrived here at 9 o'clock this (Saturday) morning.

Violent Storm at New-Orleans.

NEW-ORLEANS, Friday, Oct. 29.

A violent storm of wind and rain raged here during last night, doing considerable injury to steamboats and buildings.

Madame Sontag in Boston.

BOSTON, Monday, Nov. 1.

Madame SONTAG gives her first concert here on Tuesday, the 9th inst., at the Melodeon The musical societies are making great preparations to give her a grand reception on Friday evening.

The Latest from Liverpool.

LIVERPOOL, Wednesday, Oct. 20.

The market has been active this morning, consequent on good advices from Manchester; and the day's sales will probably reach 10,000 to 12,000 bales. Speculators are operating largely.

Outrages in Pittsburg.

PITTSBURG, Monday, Nov. 1.

There were two stabbing cases in this city, at drinking houses, on Saturday night. In the first, WILLIAM GILMORE severely cut ABRAHAM THAYER in the abdomen; and in the second, JOHN BIZAD fatally stabbed JOHN DIEKKER.

There have been four trials for murder during the present term of the Criminal Court.

The Apprehended Interruption on the Erie Canal.

ALBANY, Monday, Nov. 1.

No immediate danger is apprehended to the dock near Montezuma. The superintendent is doing all he can to strengthen it, and it may hold out the balance of the season. Boats were passing yesterday.

The Rappers.

The close observer of the spiritual developments of these last days must have noticed with gratification the *improved* manners of the spirits, and their increasing facilities for *rational conversation.* When the new era first opened, it will be remembered that the weakest spiritual vessels generally communicated with the "feeblest means" among all those in the flesh; and they did it not by articulate sounds, or by writing, or by subtler inspiration, but by "cutting up" in the cellars of haunted houses, and under the tables of their hosts. Then, as often as otherwise, they came unbidden, disturbing the rest of families, troubling the dreams of innocent children, and destroying the peace of simple people for no crime that they had committed. They behaved exactly as in our childhood ghosts used to behave, and as, a little earlier, witches did before the virtue of the horse-shoe was understood. But we have heard witches *shriek*, and ghosts would tell with the *uplifted finger alone* a tale of horror that none need guess twice to interpret. *These* spirits who came first at Rochester, Stamford, &c., seemed to be related to those that came out of the dumb man in Matthew's Day, capable only of such speech as a drunken rowdy employs when he makes his knuckles and his fists interpret all his wants. They evidently had never enjoyed society; they acted as no gentleman would ever act; they treated their enemies with uniform kindness—that was perhaps more than human; but they broke their friends' dishes, played their fantastic tricks with the furniture, befooled many of their kindest entertainers, and fitted others, their confidential acquaintances, for the Insane Asylum. Now we say this is no captious spirit,—we doubt whether they did not do quite as well as they knew how to do. But note how their manners have improved. They have, doubtless, formed societies for the improvement of their minds, and sewing circles for the orderly development of the social principle. For, now, they more frequently visit "the mediums," while the latter sit in a circle of the faithful, with hands joined and faces turned to each other, and all hindrances carefully excluded. There is still room for improvement. We do not think it proper for any spirit, unless it is of an order superior to ours, and so, subject to none of our laws of propriety, to make either man or woman act like a fool or a half-wit. We have known a very good-looking young lady, when the spirit moved her, to commence the most extravagant antics possible, putting on the most ridiculous faces, and rivaling any harlequin in the absurdity of her gestures and contortions. She exposes herself to the charge of being hysterical; and we have not a doubt that any physician, who should happen to find her in one of the paroxysms, would prescribe assafœtida, musk or valerian at once. We call upon the spirits to be done with such vulgarities, such low behavior,—fitter for a punchinello, or a Merry Andrew, than a representative of the nether regions.

We should like to know whether they have free schools at their homes, though we doubt it. For some of them only talk through their knuckles, even now, though the most intelligent inspire their mediums to write their communications, which is certainly a great improvement, however lame the verse may be, or stilty the prose. We have been much edified by perusing at various times sundry newspapers which are devoted to the spread of spiritual intelligence. There is a freedom from the common restraints of vulgar sense in their reasoning which is very refreshing; there is evident a sort of *fast* traveling, a rushing, unimpeded energy and velocity in their thoughts and language, that reminds one of the whizzing of the wheels of a watch when the main-spring suddenly breaks.

How to Read.

Half the reading world reads its eyes half out without knowing much more about what it has read than if it had never looked at it. The trouble is they read *in course* and forget *of course.* Allusion to a topic on which they have read, column after column, reminds them that somewhere they have seen something of the thing, but where, or what, or when, they know no more than the man in the moon. The only way to read anything, except the newspaper, and to remember it, is, to read by subjects. Let the young get into the habit of following up a subject that interests them and they will by surprised to see how suddenly looms up and grows luminous the dullest book to which they have access. We don't wonder young ladies shiver at the thought of reading through a course of history. But we should wonder at one who had become by any means interested in any illustrious female in history, that would not read with avidity whatever she should find recorded of the same personage in the dryest history. After reading the historical plays of SHAKSPERE, how readable seem the chapters of HUME that treat of crooked RICHARD, of HOTSPUR, or JACK CADE! And after HUME, the names of any of them seen in a poem, a play, or essay, or an oration shed an interest over all the surrounding sentences. But everybody has not a library to which he can resort to read up the subjects on which his attention is aroused. We are not all clerks, and so cannot afford to enjoy the Mercantile Library. Our subjects do not always determine us to the Historical Library. We are not all able to pay the fees of the Society Library. And the Astor Library does not yet beam its millenial privileges on the literary of both sexes. Moreover, we have few books of our own. Father never suffered the book-buying fever. Brother sold all his to raise the wind, and husband has not yet been booked.

But you take the *Daily Times*, and perhaps you have noticed that in that tiny sheet there is an article occasionally, which you have not time to read. Now, if you will be at charges for a filing-stick, and will give Boz the *Sun* to wrap his dinner in, and make the girl take the abundance of papers that come from the groceries to kindle fire with, and coax LYDIA to cut the patterns out of the great sixpenny sheets of advertisements, and so *save* your favorite daily, why in less than a month you have got a rousing library out of which you can read by subjects on almost all matters under the sun. It would not furnish a very fair supply of verses for transcription into the albums of your dear five hundred friends, though even for that purpose you will occasionally find on the second page some very striking extracts from the Poets. On all other topics, we can warrant your library full and fresh. Ah! what streams of ink pour daily into our eyes, and how little of it is picked up by the absorbents and transformed into intellectual chyle. If really you are poor, make more of what you have. A man who has files of good newspapers in his house, need not grow thin for lack of literary aliment, however desirable a dash of poetry, or a readable novel might seem. One may very properly thank his stars for a plenty of roast beef, bread and potatoes, although tomatoes are scarce and carrots may be out of the market.

A Flattering Epistle on our Personal Appearance.

An impersonal newspaper is supposed to have neither conscience nor modesty. Our readers, therefore, need not look for any blushes upon our face while inviting them to peruse the following epistle from some admirer, who has evidently been smitten, at first sight, by our good looks. If he made less fuss about it, and came to the point with less circumlocution, we might think better of his offer. In fact he may consider himself accepted to a certain extent. We are quite willing to lend him the light of our countenance during *one* of his daily meals. He can take his choice between breakfast and tea; but, as we are given to early rising, the first would suit us best. But here is his epistle:

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

I hope you will excuse my boldness. Although we daily breakfast together, I could not, from that circumstance, presume to address you in this manner. And I am enough of a physiognomist to know that you are a person with whom one may not take liberties. But something is on my mind; affecting me mentally and morally, somewhat as a large piece of green cheese on the stomach of a dyspeptic would affect him physically and mentally.

This morning, as we were taking our coffee, I was watching very attentively the features of your face. You must have observed my impertinence. But it is a rudeness with me past remedy. When anything pleases me greatly—even if it be the face of a lady—I am given to staring at it like a boor. My manners, in this respect, bearing a remarkable likeness to the rest of my manners. When I come to confess to the loss of that which, perhaps, I never possessed, and to tell you that my habit is to stare most at those I like best, and to whom it would become me to be the most respectful, I trust your benevolence will overlook my lack of delicacy. You might, also, if it would be any satisfaction, pass it off with a significant smile and nod, as my other friends do, on similar occasions, who understand my foible. The same course, also, I might take with *them*, if it suited my fancy, when I should choose to notice *their* peculiarities. It would, however, be an inconvenience to practice this generally, or my head would be bobbing up and down too frequently for comfort, and my actions would remind one of a duck, as their's do of a goose.

These friends may be assured that it is not my nature to gaze at their faults or blemishes, or to appear to notice them at all. On the contrary, it is my way to make the best of their weaknesses and woes. In fact, I have always prided myself in seeming not to perceive their weak points, and do not often, although it occasionally involves some self-denial. It is not perfectly easy for the man who has a liking for wheels and pistons, to overcome his curiosity when he sees them in operation under new circumstances. So, when I look through the gauze drawn over a human heart, and in spite of the "no admittance" warning me off, can see the mental and moral machinery in play which govern his outward looks, words and acts, it requires an effort not to accept the advantage.

My respected friend, if I have inadvertently stared into your face with too much intentness for civility, it was not at blemishes, but at virtues; which is a contrary proceeding to that of some with whom I have to deal. For they not only boldly gaze at what a sensitive spirit would rather conceal, but they wink and jog each other; so, at last, they fairly titter among themselves at my expense—and expense is what I am least able to bear. And a curious fact to be noted is, that this matter of *expense*, it may be, is the very thing which has excited their attention and mirth. By this procedure, if sifted, it will be ascertained, that they force upon me a sort of compound interest, for their benefit entirely, although it is true that I "pocket the expense." A man generally wants the credit which he is entitled to—especially when he is short of cash—but instead of gaining any by my excellent trait of not seeing their shortcomings, I am only laughed at for what is considered by them my want of observation. However, I sometimes enjoy my sly morsel of fun, which they pay for, and "pocket;" which if it be not large is very choice; a refined, concentrated, aristocratic tit-bit, very hearty and very nourishing. Mr. TIMES, I would cheerfully offer you a portion of this delectable fun, to be enjoyed over our coffee to-morrow morning, only I know that your larger nature would not suffer you to touch a crumb of it to the injury of others' feelings.

The time alluded to, my dear Sir, was not the first that I had looked into your face with earnestness and interest; but on this occasion, it will be as well to say, I was comparing its features and expression with those of other gentlemen of your profession, with whom I sometimes took my toast in former days. I am referring now to the physiognomy, the cast of countenance, the appearance, which belies not the spirit and temper of the inner man. I will name the Messrs. TRIBUNE, POST, JOURNAL, EXPRESS, COMMERCIAL, COURIER, and MIRROR. Allow me to add, my friend, that you "compare favorably" with *these* prints, and as for the other dailies, there is no comparison in the case. There is a genial, honest, fresh, wholesome, taking, intellectual look in your bright, editorial face, and no mistake; just such a look as no other paper has, here or hereafter—I mean, here or elsewhere. A feast for the eye and the mind, both at once.

There, I have spoken my mind at last. You have my "honest convictions."

But the purpose of this letter was to beg your indulgence for my seeming, and real, yet not intentional impoliteness. It is true this explanation could have been made in person at our next interview, but it is a relief to my feelings to address you at once. Nor could the "green cheese," which had stuck in my conscience, digest, until I had done so. There was no fear of any unpleasant misunderstanding. And if there were, no place could be more favorable for gentlemen to get into a broil than at their breakfast, for a cup of coffee is always sure to settle the hash in the most summary manner.

You need not say that my words have inclined to flattery. To speak plainly, you are very young yet, and to your parents is due the credit of your management and present character. They doubtless are aware that you are out, and are proud of your appearance. But as I know more of ADAM and EVE than I do of them, it is idle to accuse me of prejudice. I beg you will be with me early to-morrow morning, and on every morning, as usual. The coffee and the cakes will be ready and hot on the little round table where the "Two Swords" lay in the days of old. CATO.

Efforts for the New-York Poor.

The proceedings of the "Meeting of Episcopal Clergy," reported in the *Times* of Saturday, is the first step, we believe, in a new era of religious enterprises.

The old routine is to be changed. It is seen that tracts, and Bible-classes, and mission-schools are good, but that they do not reach all the evil. It is recognized, that there are classes so weighed down by circumstances, so sunken and so exposed to all bad influences, that the usual means will not affect them. A church in Mott-street or the "Five Points," will do much—very much; but when every boy in its parish is forced to choose between begging and thieving for a livelihood; when the women who attend it Sundays, are living during the week in vile lodging-houses, where alone with their meagre wages, they can afford to live; when friendless poverty or bitter disgrace is pressing down those who most need its influence, we may well doubt whether even the merciful words of the Gospel shall have much effect.

These gentlemen have seen this, and, for the first time in the history of religious efforts, they have resolved to connect *material* influences with spiritual. There shall be a cheap lodging-house for the poor seamstresses connected with the Mission Church; and, if we understand right, a Vagrant School, where bread, as well as religious teaching, is to be furnished the boys. For admission into this lodging-house, they propose, in a generous spirit, that no testimonial of past character be demanded. The poor sewing woman, whatever she may have been or done—even if, under pressure of bitter want, she have once made a misstep—provided she be needy, suffering, in want of a quiet and religious home, shall be freely admitted. In the discussions on the occasion, Rev. Dr. HAWES made reference to the singularly successful efforts of Rev. Mr. PEASE in the Five Points, and to the boarding-house for seamstresses under his charge in Broome-street. A few words with reference to this last may not be out of place to some of our readers.

The house, (worth $1,000 per annum,) was given by a liberal gentleman of Brooklyn. The plan was, then, to form a cheap boarding-house for needle-women, which would remove the temptations to which they are exposed from the bad boarding-houses, and which would bring them under pure and religious influences. The house was to be also a link of communication between that class and those who wanted work done; so that the sewing-women need not fall so utterly out of employment as they often do now. A shop, too, was to be opened in it, in which articles always needed by the women were to be sold at cost price. Mr. PEASE furnished it in part at his own risk, thinking he could best commend the plan to the public by its success. Advertisements were issued, and there were immediately some two hundred applications. Of these only fifty could be accepted—some from women, respectable, virtuous, who were almost thrown on the streets by poverty.

No testimonials of character were demanded—care only being taken to secure a few of known virtuous habits or religious principle. Board is given at from $1 25 to $1 50 the week. It is not a charity, or a place of reform—simply a boarding-house, under certain regulations of its own, where the women pay for what they get. An Intelligence Office for seamstresses is connected with it, and a shop will soon be opened. The difficulty thus far has been in raising money for the furniture. Some $500 are needed; and though all give liberally, who are personally applied to, the money comes in slowly. We ask the public to consider this. It is proper, also, to state, that two generous merchants have come forward and offered another large house—if it can be found—whose rent shall not exceed $2,000, capable of holding from 100 to 200 boarders.

To show something of the wants of the district, where the Episcopal clergy purpose to erect a Mission church and lodging-house, we ask attention to a few facts which have come under the observation of the writer.

One evening during last week, in company with a friend, I was attempting to find the address of a needle-woman, in Mott-street. It had been given to us incorrectly, and we stumbled into several strange holes and crannies in the search. At length, we were directed to a large wooden house. I knocked at one of the lower doors, and found myself in a dirty, ill-kept room, where two or three brilliantly-dressed young ladies were sitting, just on the point of taking their evening walk. They were polite, but said they knew nothing of the person we were in quest of, and gave us to understand that no one ever knew anything of anybody else in these houses. I then climbed the dark stairs, groping a long, until feeling against a door, it opened, and I stumbled into a room. We rapped, but no one answered—when seeing a chink of light the other side, I passed through, descended two or three steps in a closet, and then came out in a low narrow room, shaped like a hall—perhaps fifteen feet long by four broad, with a window at the end. Near the window, at a table, with a dim tallow candle, sat a woman, sewing shirts. We told her our errand, and though she was not the person we wanted, asked to see her work. She showed it to us. It was fine cotton shirts—not the finest, but not by any means the coarsest work. Her eyes were red, and she looked worn and exhausted, so that I asked her whether she worked long in a day?

"Yes, sir, I must. I work from six till nine in the morning, and then have to see a little to the childer; and then, again, through the day—except the meals—and in the evening till 11 o'clock."

"Well, what do you get for this work?"

"I gets ninety-six cents a dozen, Sir, for them shirts!"

We could not believe it, *eight cents a-piece for a shirt!* and asked her again. She repeated it, and said, "she did everything except the bosoms; Mrs. RIARS had them."

"But how many can you make in a day?"

"*One*, Sir; never any more!"

We looked around the room; everything was neat and proper. The women seemed overworked and had an honest expression. She spoke of children, too. How in the world was she to live on that?

I asked her about her children.

"I have two, Sir; one six years old, and one a babe."

"But your husband?"

"He is at the West, and I have not heard for a long time from him." We asked her then, how she managed to live on such wages? She answered, that she could not; she had another room, the one through which we came; and she paid five dollars a month for rent, and she made out to live by other ways.

"But how," said my friend.

"Honestly, Sir; you may be shure of that." We told her we never doubted that; but what could she do?

She took in washing, she said, and sich like jobs, but it *was* hard, and she was often feared for the childer. Then sometimes, she had pants sent in from the shops; and for them she got $1 25 a dozen, which was rather better.

Ten cents and a half for making a pair of pants! "But why," we asked, "do you not go to other slop-shops, where you can get better wages?" She answered, that she did not know of any. She thought this was the wages everywhere; and beside, it would not do to leave her old place; she might not get any work at all.

We promised to find her work, if possible; and telling her we would not take up her time for nothing, and left her a shilling; a *day and a half's wages* at sewing! She lighted us through the larger room; very neat again, with the two children asleep in the bed, and we wished her good night; thinking, at least one of us, of our old book, that hath said, "*Woe unto him that buildeth his house by unrighteousness; that useth his neighbors services without wages, and giveth him not for his work!*"

In an adjoining street, we visited a woman who is considered one of the best seamstresses of the city. She can get what kind of work she chooses, from the shops, and is paid the best wages. There were four or five young girls learning tailoring-work from her. She herself was at work on fine pantaloons. We found her very ready to answer questions, especially about the poor sewing-girls in her neighborhood. She had known some there, and they were in great straits, but the trouble with them was, they never staid over a month in the same place. The rent was raised, or perhaps they were without work and couldn't pay—but somehow you lost sight of 'em always! She got from four to six shillings a pair for the pants, could earn often $4 50 a week, but out of this, she said she had to pay $7 a month for rent, and half support her mother and two children. There was one time in the year—I think she said in the Summer—when she could not make both ends meet, without working three nights in the week. She never laid up anything. In other words, good tailoress as she was, she must work *twenty-four hours together*, for three days in the week in Summer, to keep herself from falling in debt.

Almost any other work seems to be better paid. We found in Mott street, in one of the low houses, two stout, cheery Irish women, busy at *gaiter binding.* They earned from three to four shillings a pair, and could easily make two pairs per day. The work was steady, too, through the year, they said,—averaging from $3 50 to $4 a week.

Nothing can show better than such facts, we think, the pressing need of a generous and Christian enterprise such as these gentlemen propose in Mott-street. Women, forced to work on such wages, living in that sink of vile influences, are under a pressure of temptation, of which we who are safe and happy, can form no idea. This practical kindness—this giving a home to the poor and unbefriended, shall open to the long-saddened and embittered heart a gentle, religious influence. The gift shall be as truly *religious* in its workings as sermons or churches. And it is full time that the churches had left their old routine, and were feeling the wants of the age. Poverty, beggary, vice, crime, have concentrated fearfully in New York, and demand new modes of relief. It must and it will be seen soon, that all which helps remove this fearful weight of circumstances, all that takes away temptation, all that elevates and improves the *bodily* condition of the sunken classes, and gives men better opportunities here, is as truly church work, as teaching and preaching.

This movement also is the first practical step taken by the churches to meet a gigantic evil in this City—and in the best mode, by prevention rather than reform.

Not much can be said of this. But in all the wide spread misery and crime of New-York, the light of day looks on nothing so pitiable, so wretched, so God-deserted, as the lives of some of these prostitute women. There are those, bearing up long, at length so carried down by circumstances, so cut off from all kind and good influences, so stung by everything which can madden the heart and drive it to despair—that one is tempted to believe, sometimes, the FATHER of us all has abandoned them.

There are those of happier days and better circumstances who are disgusted, heart-sick—who would gladly go right again—but there is no hand to help. They dread the brand of public shame, if they apply to our institutions. They have no friends. And those who ought to have longest loved and borne with them, have coldly or harshly cast them out.

The sentence of mankind—that they are hopelessly, irretrievably lost—is upon them; and under that, who can rise?

Is it not beyond all others a truly CHRISTIAN effort to reach out the hand of unobtrusive kindness to this class—to raise them, by taking away temptation—to give them what, first of all, they want—honest work, hope, and a chance of gaining, in a quiet way, a fair name again? C. L. B.

CORRESPONDENCE.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Premier—The Arctic Expedition—Literary Intelligence—The Secret Ballot—Theatricals—General News, &c., &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

LONDON, Friday Evening, Oct. 15, 1852.

Lord DERBY has added the Chancellorship of the University of Oxford to his official honors. The election took place on Tuesday, and turned out to be something like a solemn farce, there being no opponent in the field, and not even a symptom of opposition, unless the short Latin speech delivered by the Senior Proctor, slightly protesting against the precipitate haste with which the election was urged on, is to be viewed in that light. The truth is, the election of the Premier was a pre-destined affair. Had his Lordship not been in office he might have whistled for the support of the dons and dignitaries to whom he owes his appointment. Holding an exalted political position, and being consequently able to dispense mitres and similar good things, the heads of Colleges and other high Church expectants most disinterestedly resolved to uphold him. Episcopacy, too, declared in his favor, and several Bishops were active in his behalf. Hence it was that though the Duke of NEWCASTLE, and the Earl of ELLESMERE were at first talked of as candidates, and though either is personally better fitted for the post than the Premier, no serious effort at opposition was made. Oxford was nearly empty; Lord DERBY's adherents were active, and his election was the natural result.

LORD DERBY'S SPEECH.

Lord DERBY has done something more than obtain his new University honor. He has made a speech at a Mayoralty dinner at Liverpool, which is described as being excruciatingly brilliant and good, but which unfortunately has been lost to the world. By some stupid etiquette a Mayor's feast at Liverpool is deemed private, and reporters are carefully excluded. So that though the company, it is said, were delighted with the Noble Lord's eloquence, the public is not a bit the wiser for it. This is the more vexatious, as a Speech from a Premier just now would be worth its weight in gold, however leaden it might intrinsically be, if only for supplying an additional topic or two to the newspapers. The dissection of a Derby Oration would be truly a labor of love just now, in the alarming dearth of domestic subjects. The "Duke," for a time at least, is "used up;" the funeral is still many weeks distant, and the Ministers, much to the grief of Whigs and Radicals, are in full enjoyment of the sweets of office. The death of the Hero of Waterloo, has proved a god send in more ways than one. It has afforded the Premier the opportunity of obliging some very powerful personages, who in common gratitude cannot do less than give their support to the Government in return for the honors and offices they have received. We have yet to see to what further account it may be turned when Parliament meets. To postpone the funeral arrangements for the old Duke, in order that they might have the sanction of Parliament, was a really bright idea, and every body is beginning to see what use may be made of it. Leaving everything to be done at the last moment, is a certain mode of getting over the greater part of the brief session before Christmas; and this is exactly what is being done. To all appearance a great "show" will be the only compensation for the great "sham" which awaits us on the reassembling of the legislature.

THE GUILDHALL BANQUET.

Apropos of the Wellington Funeral, the Court of Aldermen in the city, talk of postponing its Guildhall Banquet on the 9th proximo, on account of the coming solemnity. The matter was broached at the meeting of the Court on Tuesday, but several Aldermen protested stoutly against putting off their great annual feed on Lord Mayor's day. Whether Dukes die or not, Aldermen must dine, nor can I discover any good reason why they should not, and at their customary period too. No real admirer of the departed Duke can wish to see homage degenerate into humbug.

SECRET BALLOT.

The ballot seems likely to be the *cheval d bataille* of the liberals in the ensuing parliamentary campaign. Reformers of every shade of opinion are called upon by Mr. HUME and others, to form a "ballot league," as being the question on which, it is supposed, a combination can be most easily effected. In order to achieve their object, they are politely requested to sink all their little differences, and join in one strong and common pull next session. This exhortation is no doubt extremely good, too good, indeed, to afford the hope that it will be acted upon half so strenuously as it ought. At the same time there is good reason to believe that a vigorous effort will be made, and that the counsel of Mr. HUME, referred to by me last week, has not altogether fallen upon barren or stony ground. With a view to promote the end contemplated, a full and carefully prepared record of the corruption practised at the last general election is about to be published, which will, it is expected, be most eloquent in proving the necessity of a change. Even the most hardened opponents of the ballot, it is said, will not be able to resist the evidence which is promised us of the prevalence of bribery when the electors were last appealed to. And truly no better time could be adduced for bringing it forward. A few isolated cases, like that of St. Alban's last session, produce little effect, whereas, the entire bribery enormities of more than six hundred elections, if presented to the notice of Parliament, in one fragrant bouquet, may be expected to sink deep into the Legislative mind. Lord JOHN RUSSELL and the Whigs have hitherto been obdurate enough to oppose secret voting, which, but for their stubborn hostility would long ere now have been the law of the land. But great hopes are entertained that Lord JOHNNY and his friends will find it their interest to be converted when the question is next discussed in Parliament; and this hope is greatly strengthened by the fact, that his lordship's popularity would be thereby largely increased. Altogether there are better hopes of the ballot being adopted than any previous period.

REVENUE RETURNS.

The revenue returns for the past quarter, though hardly supporting the boasts of extraordinary national prosperity, which have been lately promulgated, are flourishing enough to justify the soundness of the changes which late years have seen introduced into our commercial system. The national income has borne bravely the inroads made upon it by the successive reductions in taxation which have been sanctioned by the legislature. Some of these, as for example, the window tax, have involved the loss of immense sums to the revenue, and each succeeding Chancellor of the Exchequer is still put on the rack of invention, to devise means for further reduction or adjustment. The elasticity of the national resources has supported all these experiments, and now, after taking off taxes producing many millions, we still raise as much as is required. The excise shows an increase on the quarter, the customs a trifling decrease, and the whole year a falling off of about three-quarters of a million. This decrease, such as it is, the Protectionists try hard to make the most of, but the indications of commercial stability and social comfort are too palpable to be denied, and there is no getting up a "case" against free trade as far as the revenue returns are concerned. This, in the estimation of the Government organs among the press, is the more grievous, inasmuch as there will be no excuse for any tamperings with the political policy which has produced such fruitful results.

BURGLARY.

Burglary is not yet one of the extinct science Quite an artistic coup was effected in this line, a few evenings ago, at the shop of a watchmaker named JONES, in the Strand, fronting Somerset House. With the friendly aid of a crowbar, and a few cutting instruments, the thieves managed to effect an entrance at the back of the premises, and afterwards carried off about a thousand pounds' worth of watches and jewelry. It seems the rascals selected the most costly and valuable articles from the rest, and not being able to carry away the whole, generously left the interior portion behind them. Poor Mr. JONES was wakened from a tranquil sleep, an hour or two after midnight, to be told by the police that his shop had been robbed, and the best of his stock gone. The details of the plunder are perused with great avidity, and the general body of metropolitan "cracksmen," you may be sure, are quite envious of the cleverness of the lucky fellows by whom the "break in" was accomplished. The police are busy in trying to discover the plunderers, but if the latter evince common prudence they are safe enough, and will very likely soon be in a condition to negotiate a return of the watches, &c., on receipt of a handsome sum from the unfortunate jeweler.

ARCTIC EXPEDITION.

Some disappointment has been felt at the return of the *Prince Albert*, the vessel fitted out by Lady FRANKLIN, for further Arctic explorations, without bringing news of the slightest traces of the lost navigators. The results of the expeditinn are wholly negative, and we have only learned where Sir JOHN FRANKLIN is *not*, not where he is. This may be reserved for the searching squadron under Sir EDWARD BELCHER, still in the Polar Seas, and by this time, it may be hoped, far up Victoria Channel. One hopeful sign is indicated in Wellington Channel being free from ice, a piece of good luck, which may, however, have its attendant drawback. It is just possible that Sir EDWARD BELCHER and his brave companions may find their way easily enough through the channels in question, without finding it so easy to get back again. The blocks of ice which have so considerately allowed them a free passage into the very heart of the Polar Ocean, may close remorselessly up when they desire to return, in which case Sir EDWARD would find himself caught in a trap without reasonable hope of speedy extrication. This hypothesis is the more formidable when we reflect that there is too much reason to fear that it was very much by that process that Sir JOHN FRANKLIN got himself into his present unfortunate predicament; that is to say, the ice let him in, but would not let him out again. It will be but a bitter consummation to the praiseworthy exertions now being made, to hear that Sir EDWARD BELCHER and his crews are "frozen up" likewise, and that more searching expeditions must be sent out if we would discover the locality of the latest-lost navigators. At this rate we may go on laboring for ever in an Arctic Circle, without the faintest prospect of benefit, but at a large yearly outlay. The general opinion, nevertheless, is that we have a better chance, all things considered, of learning the fate of the gallant FRANKLIN by means of the expedition under Sir. E. BELCHER than any other, and this partly because he is fully in a position, and I believe, able also, to profit by the experience and blunders of those who have gone before him.

THE BRITISH MUSEUM.

The agitation relative to the British Museum is attaining consistence and power. That vast collection of curiosities, to be rendered useful, must, it is felt, be dismembered. More space must be had, and the trustees have a pet project for providing it on the present site, or by taking adjoining houses, for the purpose of adding a new wing to the building. To enable them to do this, they modestly ask *only* a quarter of a million, which it is generally believed they will not get. No Chancellor of the Exchequer will be easily induced to disburse so large a sum, and no House of Commons to sanction its expenditure, especially as there are buildings about town ready and fit to receive the surplus of the present collection. Another great reform is needed, and must be made as egards the readers. The *Athenæum* recommends their classification into students and ordinary readers, the former to be provided with a quiet room for the prosecution of their researches, while the latter are left to saunter and sneeze, and carry on their miscellaneous readings as usual. Borrowing a hint from the Crystal Palace, it is proposed to roof in the great quadrangle with glass, and make of it a splendid reading-room by day, with a subsidiary reading-room, near the Museum, for evening readers. Something must, but what will be done, nobody knows; but meanwhile the keepers of the various departments groan over their present disabilities as to space, while Mr. PANIZZI sheds pints of tears daily at the impossibility of finding more room for book-shelves, and despairs more than ever of completing a catalogue.

BANKRUPTCY COMMISSIONERS.

The Lord Chancellor has taken in hand our Bankruptcy Commissioners, a class standing as much in need of amendment as did the law of bankruptcy itself a few years back. His lordship has issued an order to regulate their sittings in future, a matter hitherto left to themselves, with this result, that half the courts are usually empty, and the Commissioners rarely sit all at one time. Everybody is glad that the Lord Chancellor has asserted his right to set them in order, since, as lately managed, the courts have been kept up more for the benefit of the Commissioners than the commercial community. Creditors at least have no cause to eulogise its operation, which is costly enough to swallow up a large portion of the property it is intended to distribute.

LITERARY NOVELTIES.

The later literary announcements are of growing interest. In addition to THACKERAY's new work, which the world of novel readers is eagerly looking for, we are about to have a three-volumed tale by Hon. Mrs. C. NORTON, who has of late figured too rarely in the realms of fiction. CARLETON, too, has come out with a new story, also of the orthodox length, called "Red Hall," and, no doubt, Irish to the backbone. CARLETON cannot write effectively about anything else but Ireland, and only of its "fine peasantry," for, in proportion as he ascends in his descriptions, he fails. He is, I perceive, made the subject of an article in the *Edinburgh Review*, a homage to his talent which will greatly raise his value in the literary market. Mrs. NORTON's forthcoming tale is to be entitled "The Gossip," a strange name for a work by so sentimentally reflective a writer. But Mrs. NORTON cannot but gossip very charmingly on anything she chooses, and if she will only tell us what she has seen and heard in the world of fashion and literature, in which she has mingled very largely, the public will be sure to be delighted. By the way, DICKENS has hardly done much good to his reputation by his "Bleak House." As far as it has yet gone, it exhibits more of his faults, and less of his peculiar merits, than any previous work. There is scarcely a character introduced that is not caricatured, or an incident not overdrawn. I fear a morbid passion for eccentricity is gaining upon this popular writer, or how else to account for the extravagant coloring which marks this last story? He has already got more characters than he can well manage, and the endless threads of the story will need some ingenuity to weave into a consistent whole. Let nobody, however, despair of a brilliant piece of fiction yet in "Bleak House." No writer possesses so much power of concentrating the interest when he pleases, and though so discursive at present, two or three numbers may suffice to develope a well wrought story, such as the reader does not dream of, despite the chaos of character and incident it now presents.

THE QUARTERLIES.

The two leading "Quarterlies" are just out, but the titles of the various articles do not promise much. There is one article in the *Edinburgh*, however, which will excite some sensation. I refer to the paper on "Representative Reform," which may be regarded as the Whig manifesto on the subject. It embodies a scheme of reform, which seems devised to strengthen the influence of the middle classes. Democracy would not gain by its adoption, and the "masses" assuredly owe no debt of gratitude to its author. The plan includes some valuable suggestions for a rearrangement of the representative system, but as a whole is too fanciful in many of its details to have a chance of being carried, supposing any honorable member is willing to bring it in. The best that can be said of it is, that it would be an improvement on the present anomalous system, under which, nevertheless, we contrive to enjoy a tolerable share of social comfort and national stability. The reviewer, by the bye, has not much faith in the ballot as a specific for political maladies, but is willing to leave it, what it has been lately, an open question. It need hardly be said that this will never do for the more advanced liberals, who are bent on carrying the ballot by a *coup de main* in course of next session—if they can.

IRISH AFFAIRS.

Irish news for the week is scanty and commonplace—merely including one or two agrarian murders, and a few direful intimations of what is to be done shortly by priests and agitators to overthrow the church establishment—things perfectly estimated at their true value, and therefore treated by the Government with contempt. A Galway journalist breathes fire and fury against the English, and maintains that Ireland is quite able to resist her "Saxon oppressors." By what means, think ye? By pressing into the service of rebellion all the railway engines and locomotives' the former to be employed scientifically in hurling great stones on her Majesty's troops, and crushing all who are opposed to them. This brilliant conception is dwelt upon with great gusto by the Galway Editor, who in all simplicity seems to think it possible that a regular army could be effectually opposed, and even destroyed, by the agencies referred to. Poor JOHN MITCHELL, now unluckily transported, used to recommend vitriol and bottles filled with explosive combustibles for the benefit of the Queen's troops; but his compatriots failed to take the hint, and there is no ground to imagine that they will "better the instructions" of the Galway scribe. Stopping the march of an army by stone-throwing is almost as clever as stemming a torrent by a bulrush. Verily, "Young Ireland" has not yet emerged from the childish stage of his feverish existence.

THE QUEEN.

Yesterday saw her Majesty and the Prince consort, and royal children, safe back to Windsor Castle. The royal party stayed one night at Bangor, and the next morning inspected the stupendous tubular bridge, covering an arm of the sea, connecting two countries, and attesting the engineering genius of STEPHENSON. To-morrow, a Privy Council will be held, at which the chief ministers of State will be present, and the period of the meeting of Parliament finally fixed. The impending obsequies of the Duke will also doubtless receive due deliberation, and the arrangements settled, as far as the preliminaries are concerned. Meanwhile, the shopkeepers along the line of procession have obviously no objection to turn an honest penny by the solemnity, and are already letting their windows and floors on speculation to parties desirous of viewing the spectacle. One house near St. Paul's has disposed of all its windows for £300, to some enterprising gentleman who means to sub-let; and, there is no doubt, large prices will be generally commanded.

AMUSEMENTS.

The approach of winter has had a beneficial effect upon the theatres, which are generally well filled. BAYLE BERNARD's new melo-drama of "Mount St. Michel," produced at the Princess's, has been a failure—it is gradually disappearing from the bills, and "The Corsican Brothers" has again been brought forward. VESTRIS's Lyceum opens on Monday with a new petite comedy and a new farce, with the revived burlesque of "The Golden Fleece," in which Madame VESTRIS and CHARLES MATHEWS will sustain their original characters. Mr. BUCHANAN, the American tragedian, is still playing at the Marylebone Theatre, where he has been more successful than at Drury Lane; the Marylebone is, however, the *ultima Thule* of the metropolitan drama; a vague idea prevails that some theatre so called exists upon the verge of civilization in the remote district of Paddington, but the fact is not sufficiently established with the great majority of the Londoners. A "screamy" farce was produced last night at the Haymarket, written by Mr. STERLING COYNE; it is called "Box and Cox Married and Settled," and is a kind of sequel to the popular farce of "Box and Cox." BUCKSTONE and KEELEY played in it, and convulsed a crowded house with laughter. Mr. DUMBOLTON's African Troupe are drawing great audiences at the Strand Theatre; a new *apropos* sketch called "Uncle Tom's Crib," written by one of the Brothers BROUGH, will be performed by the Troupe for the first time on Monday next.

FRANCE.

Political Movements in France—Progress of the Empire—The Opera—Literary News, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

PARIS, Thursday, Oct. 14, 1852.

"*L'Empire est fait!*" M. THIERS' prophetic exclamation at the tribune of the National Assembly has become the historical record of the present. LOUIS NAPOLEON has not only signified his acceptance in words, but has given us the programme of the Empire. His discourse delivered on the 9th of October, at a dinner given him by the Chamber of Commerce, at Bordeaux, is marked with all the best characteristics of his political oratory—admirable tact, an appearance of frankness, large promises too indefinite to be binding, brevity. This well-considered document, addressed, not so much to the Chamber of Commerce at Bordeaux, but to all parties and interests in this country, and to foreign powers, among which even America is not wholly left out of sight, is well fitted to content France and quiet the anxieties of European States—if in it they can persuade themselves to forget certain antecedents of its author. If he be an honest man France and Europe may look for a growth of material prosperity and a continuance of peace.

This discourse was posted all over Paris early on Monday, and by noon had been read by half the reading population of the city, so that people were not startled at seeing, toward nightfall, a flaming yellow poster, on which was inscribed, in the largest kind of menagerie type, "*Vive l'Empire*," though many of them took it for a formal announcement of the change in the Government name. It was, in fact, only the advertisement of a little pamphlet with that title, and with "*Ave Cæsar Imperator!*" for its epigram.

The great event and spectacle now looked forward to, is the President's arrival next Saturday afternoon, and his progress through Paris to the Tuileries. The programme of the reception is now published. It promises all that I indicated when speaking of this parade in my letter of last Thursday. But there will be more than is laid down in the bills; all the church bells are to set a-ringing; the bakers and some other trades are to join in the procession; quite a crop of triumphal arches are springing up on the Boulevards, from the centre of one of which two of the prettiest girls of the Hippodrome, representing *Victoire*, are to dangle in suspense over the Emperor's head as he passes; all the clerks of the Government bureaux, and all the little boys of the public lyceums are to have holiday on the occasion. Enthusiasm, from causes which I indicated some weeks ago, may at last express itself even in Paris. Of one thing you may be sure, that it will be "impossible to describe;" if the other movements of the day are not, I will send some note of them by the mail of Monday.

It is generally thought that the Senate will come together towards the end of this month, so that everything may be ready for the coronation by the second of December. The rumor that the Pope will come to take part in the first-named ceremony, rather gains ground. It is said that the Senate will receive an accession of forty members, many of whom are to be taken from the ranks of the Legitimists. The Emperor will be hereditary, and will legitimate the Napoleon dynasty, by assuming the title of NAPOLEON III.; this, at least, seems to be the present prevailing opinion, in spite of the evident impolicy of thus stamping the mark of usurpation on all the Governments which presided over France during the *reign of the Duke of Reichstadt*, (NAPOLEON II.) As a title which has two strong French recommendations—a fine show and novelty—this is spoken of: *Emperor of the French and King of Algeria*. The political journals are to be brought under a still stricter regime; perhaps all to be suppressed except the *Pays*, which is to be the *Journal de l'Empire*, and to be, as it probably now is, *subventionned* by Government, and the prudent *Debats*. If, as is also said, the proprietors are to be indemnified they will be content, for they are all losing money. Even *Charivari* begins to suffer from the common dullness, and has ceased to be profitable to its owners. Journalists thrown out of employment will start purely literary periodicals. Several new ones have lately appeared. They are generally unreadable. A light, lively, *spirituelle*, daily journal, entitled *Paris*, edited by MERZ, GOSLAN, and THEOPHILE GAUTIER, promises to supply the cafés with agreeable reading between the cups. NAPOLEON's reign thus far, like that of his uncle, has been anything but favorable to literature of any kind. In this department of news there is little to record. The last number of LAMARTINE's *Civilizateur* contains the Biography of CICERO. The great modern orator writes *con amore* on such a theme, and his pages are full of interest. The publication of his New Journey in the East is commenced in the feuilleton of the *Pays*, for which he receives two francs and a half per line of thirty-five letters. A new romance by GEORGE SAND is just begun in the same feuilleton. Uncle Tom's Log Cabin, which has been for sale here in the English edition, and was reviewed in the last number of the *Revue des Deux Mondes* at length and with fair allowance, is now in process of translation into French, and will be issued from the Paris press in a few weeks.

The term of Mr. LUMLEY's privilege at the Italian Opera having expired, its management has been conceded to M. CORTI, formerly director of the opera at Milan. The Parisians are wondering how he will manage to assemble a good company between now and the approaching opening of the season. London and Madrid, St. Petersburgh and New-York are in possession of the great artists. Madame BOZIO is spoken of as the only unengaged soprano of great merit. But a greater difficulty than assembling an efficient company for the stage of the Italian opera house at Paris, is to assemble a paying company in the parterre and boxes. The Parisians find themselves more at home in their three French opera houses. As an Italian opera is, however, a pretty complement to an Imperial Court, it is said that the Emperor will efficiently patronize it, and will *recommend* attendance and season tickets to well-paid Government officers. MEYERBEER's *Africaine* is looked for in some distant future of those very uncertain futures of the Grand French Opera. It is known that this composer never gives forth a work until he has found some new subject to fill one of its parts. For the coming occasion, a *basso*, of the name of FORMES is mentioned, who is now preparing for his debut by a study of the French language. Meanwhile, which will probably be a very long while, we have the everlasting Jew in presence, and the resumption of ROSSINI's Moise in immediate preparation. A new ballet is also in preparation at the same house for the reappearance of FANNY CERITO. This celebrated danseuse made a vow, on leaving Paris almost broken-hearted, that if ever she should be reengaged at the Opera, the last scene of her triumphs, she would make her humble offering of gratitude to the shrine of the Virgin. And so the other day M. ROMIEN, the Director of the Fine Arts, brought, in her name, a magnificent silver chalice, to the Curé of Notre Dame de Lorette. To IX MARVEL's Englishman all this would doubtless seems devilish odd. But FANNY is an Italian. M. ROMIEN and the Archbishop of Paris, "who appeared touched with the good sentiments of the artist," are French. FANNY ELSLER was a German, and the Committee of the Bunker Hill Monument were New-Englanders. *Chaque pays a ses habitudes.*

BUNCLE.

Postscript.

The President's Entry into Paris.

PARIS, Monday, Oct. 18, 1852.

Before saying a word of the event of the day, NAPOLEON's entrance into Paris, I must tell, with circumstances, the best joke of the day. On his way towards Paris, the Prince called upon ABD-EL-KADER, the victim of LOUIS PHILIPPE's perfidy, and announced to him his approaching liberation. "You know," said the Prince, "that your captivity has long caused me real pain, for it constantly reminded that the Government which preceded me had not kept its engagements towards an unfortunate enemy, and I find nothing more humiliating for the Government of a great nation, than to so far underrate its strength as to break its promises. Generosity is always the best councillor, and I am sure that your residence in Turkey will not injure the tranquillity of our possessions in Africa. * * * You have been the enemy of France, but I am none the less ready to do justice to your courage, to your character, and your resignation in misfortune; it is on this account that I feel bound to put an end to your captivity, having foll faith in your word." Although NAPOLEON can hardly be thought to have a call to preach against the breaking of promises, his slur at LOUIS PHILIPPE is justified; ABD-EL-KADER (we are on the brink of the joke) was probably only desirous of strengthening the confidence just expressed, when, in reply, he took solemn oath on the Koran that he would never try to disturb French rule in Algeria; but, by way of strengthening *that*, he pointed out to the very Prince himself a verse of the Koran, "which damns, without reserve or exception, any one who violates sworn faith!"

The Prince-President arrived in Paris at 2 o'clock on Saturday afternoon. He was first met at the railroad dépôt by old Generals, the Senators, and a portion of the legislative corps, his ministers, and some others, who were assembled in a temporary hall prepared for his reception. After a few moments passed in congratulations, he mounted his horse and began his triumphal progress towards the Tuileries. First he met a hundred young girls from the Twelfth Arrondissement (the poorest) of Paris, who offered him bouquets of flowers; then came deputations of workmen from the same quarter; next were the municipal Council of the Department, with the Prefect of the Seine at their head, who made an address, of which it is sufficient to quote a single sentence: "It is only with the title of Emperor that you will be able to accomplish the promises of this magnificent programme which at Bordeaux you have addressed to listening Europe." I give the reply in *extenso*:

"I am all the more pleased with the wishes you address me in the name of Paris, as the acclamations that greet me here are the continuation of those of which I have been the object during my tour. If France wishes the Empire, it is because she thinks that form of government best guarantees her grandeur and her future. As for me, under whatever title it is given me to serve her, I will consecrate to her all that I have of strength—all that I have of devotedness."

After this came the triumphal arches, seven or eight in all, and about as many other addresses—handed in, not spoken. There were floating flags and streamers, and pendant wreaths of artificial flowers, and draperies hanging from house fronts; great store of clap board eagles and symbolic females of like or lighter material; numberless inscriptions in verse and prose—many of the latter taken from the peaceful promises of the Bordeaux speech—but *vive Napoleon, á Napoleon III*, and *vive l'Empereur*, everywhere predominant in gilt letters. The turn-out on the sidewalks and the look-out from the windows, balconies, and roofs commanding the Boulevards, were immense; choice seats, assuring a good view of the procession, were sold as high as thirty and forty francs. The procession was worth seeing. The peaceful portion of it, composed of deputations from the rural districts, and from some of the trades of Paris—was ill-appointed and made no great show. The magnificence of the spectacle began, when the mounted National Guards, who generally rode very finely, left off with the defile of sixty-two squadrons of horse, all in their best array. These troops, as well as the troops of the line and the National Guards, who lined either side of the lower Boulevards in their whole extent from the railroad dépôt to the Tuileries, are doubtless to be looked at as swift witnesses to the truth of the Bordeaux programme of a peaceful Empire. NAPOLEON rode singly quite in advance of a brilliant staff of officers. He had a travel-worn look, but not the of anxiety, much less of fear. He returned such greeting as he got with becoming dignity, bowing occasionally to this side and that. The crowd behaved with exemplary propriety. There was a shout, a sort of single-file shout, that accompanied the progress, but it was not caught up in advance, nor prolonged in the rear, by the multitude without number who thronged to repletion the broad *trottoirs* of the Boulevard and the open squares of the Bastile, and the Place de la Concorde. It appeared to come, for the most part, from the provincial visitors. I am sure that the very great majority—to me the surprisingly great majority of the Parisians have not yet cried *Vive l'Empereur*. But as there were some fifty thousand Provincials came to Paris for the occasion, the shout was respectable. If, however, the heart of this population blasé with fêtes and political excitement, did not reveal extraordinary emotions of delight in presence of its master, NAPOLEON can complain of no display of discontent. The display made very openly is indeed impossible, in these times, when a man is seized by the police for "daring to wear a silver *fleur de lis* for a shirt stud; but I could not discover to any extent, that irrepressible French sign of disapproval, a shrug of the shoulders. The people had come out to enjoy a fine spectacle in fine sunshine, and seemed to enjoy it as a spectacle. For NAPOLEON's imperial purposes, this is just as well as though the popular demonstration in his favor had been more ardent. For the rest, whatever was wanting in the realities of Saturday, is more than made up in the tyyes of the Government prints of Sunday. The *Moniteur*, *Patrie*, *Pays*, and *Constitutionnel* are at pen's points in emulous exaggerations. The *Moniteur* says, "the reception cannot be described," that nothing is comparable to Paris on its days of solemn festivity, but this day it has "surpassed itself;" that no one but an eye-witness can have an idea of the tête in which the enthusiasm of the people *surpassed* the magnificence of the spectacle itself, etc., etc. This inflated style reminds me to mention a characteristic French feature of the day's closing—the letting off of two balloons, from beneath which hung fictitious eagles and immense coronal wreaths. There is no other news that cannot wait till my Thursday regular letter.

BUNCLE.

FROM THE LEVANT.

Attempt to Kill the Shah of Persia—Cholera in Ooromiah—American Trade with Smyrna—Turkish Slave in Austria—Railroads to Euphrates.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Saturday, Sept. 25, 1852.

Letters from Persia dated Aug. 28, speak of a miraculous escape of the Shah from an attempt against his life, by four persons belonging to the fanatical religious sect of Babis. He was out hunting, and according to etiquette, his attendants remained at a respectful distance; suddenly four men held up petitions for him to receive, and when the Shah stopped his horse to read them, two of them seized his horse's bridle, and the other two fired their pistols at him. The Shah was wounded, but not mortally. Two of the men were cut to pieces on the spot by the enraged attendants. The other two, who only lost their hands, confessed that they wished to avenge the death of their chief, who had been executed by order of the sovereign.

About the same time, the Turkish Ambassador to Persia, on his way to Teheran, was attacked by brigands, who robbed him and his suite of everything they possessed. To obtain the robbers and their plunder, the Shah sent out a whole regiment from Teheran, and no wonder that they were successful in their enterprise. This Ambassador, Ahmed Effendi, is a veritable polyglott, equally fluent in speaking the European as the Oriental languages.

The cholera is occasioning the greatest alarm in Persia. The ravages at the last dates were chiefly in the district of Ooromiah, where several American families reside.

According to the returns from the Turkish Custom House in Smyrna, the imports there for 1851 amounted to $5,200,000, and the exports for the same period amounted to $6,700,000. The imports from America amounted to about $500,000, of which about one-half was rum, coffee and cotton manufactures. The exports to America amounted to about $700,000, and were chiefly dried fruits, opium and wool. Among the exported articles, of which little or none went to America, were *madder*, (of which England took near $1,500,000 worth,) *emery*, a mine of which has been opened within five years; *acorns*, a species called valony, for tanning, and silk in *cocoons*.

The name of the Black Sea is associated in all minds in the East with the dangerous character of its navigation in the Winter. During the last Winter, I am informed by the Secretary of an Insurance Company of this city, five hundred persons lost their lives there by marine accidents, and four ships with their crews disappeared, and were never heard of. The premium for insurance is as high or higher for English vessels bound to the Black Sea, than for Greek or Turkish vessels. The Englishman trusts too much to his skill on the ocean, and ventures too much; and he is too often under the influence of brandy to approach the harborless coasts with the prudence and judgment that the more timorous Greek shows. Besides, he does not invoke the tutelary saints invoked by both Mussulmans and Greek Christians, nor does he ornament the top of the beak of the prow of the ship with a fleece, as the native ships do. This custom of nailing a fleece on this upright timber in the bows, I imagine must be a relic of superstition from the days of the fable of the expedition of the Argonauts under Jason, to obtain the golden fleece. The sight gives a sort of substantiality to the story, like any monument of antiquity to an event of history.

The Government has just published the statutes of the Order of Glory, established in imitation of the European orders. There are five classes, of which the first class can contain fifty members, and the lowest class six thousand. The members may be chosen from persons in civil, military, or clerical occupations, and from foreigners. The Order, with its decoration, is intended as an honorary recompense for services rendered the Imperial Government.

Ever since the coldness produced between the Austrians and Turks on account of the Hungarian chiefs, the former cordial relations have not been resumed. No full Minister has been accredited by Austria at the Porte, and something is continually occurring to keep up the irritation. The standing difficulties are on the borders, and are connected with the Sclavonian races there. Austria pretends that the Christians are greatly oppressed by the landed aristocracy, composed of Mussulmans, and the Turks that the Austrians foment a rebellious spirit, and induce their Christian subjects to emigrate to Austria. The last cause of irritation is the following incident: FAZLI PASHA was coming from Belgrade in Turkey to Constantinople. He went over to Semlin, which is an Austrian territory, to take passage in an Austrian steamboat of the Danube. He was followed by a blacksmith soon after, who claimed of the Austrian authorities that they should obtain for him his sister, ten years old, who he declared was kept as a slave, and forced to be a Musselman, by this PASHA. The father and mother, Catholic Sclavonians and subjects of the Porte, had died not long before, and the brother had become her legal guardian. The authorities yielded to his demand. The General in command told the PASHA of the facts, and asked him if he would give up the girl. The Pasha asked, "And if I should refuse, what would you do then?" "Then we should take her from you by force," was the uncompromising answer. He of course immediately gave her up, and now the Porte complains that the Austrians should make use of force against a respectable guest, who had trusted himself within her limits, and in reference to Turkish subjects, instead of making their complaints to the Porte! The Austrians in justification, plead that they are the protectors, in virtue of capitulations with the Porte, of the Catholic subjects of the Porte, and that if they should not avail themselves of such an occasion to protect a Catholic, they could never expect a better chance; and further, that slavery being forbidden on Austrian soil, the girl was free from the moment she entered Semlin.

The English agents for the two railroads to be constructed, are very sanguine in their belief that the Government is just on the point of giving each of them charters, one from Constantinople to Belgrade opposite Semlin, and the other from Luadeia, the continent of Seleucia, on the Mediterranean, to Belus on the Euphrates. When the road is finished, Northern India will be 1,500 miles nearer to England than it now is by the Isthmus of Suez, supposing that the travel should follow down the Euphrates to the Persian Gulf. The old harbor of Seleucia can be made a harbor of forty-seven acres in extent, by only emptying out the sands that have filled in within the breakwater, which is twelve hundred feet long, and in perfect preservation. The firman which the English obtained in 1836 for steam navigation on the Euphrates, will serve them still. The Company offers the Government a large number of free shares, in exchange for the privilege of working the railroad.

The projected turnpike roads have failed hitherto to be made; the one from Trebizond to Persia stopped because, at the rate of cost for the first mile, it was likely to cost more than a railroad. The one from Broosa, only twenty miles long, has been stopped halfway, because that the agents of the Government, who received the funds from the Royal Treasury, employed them temporarily to buy silk as a speculation, and cannot pay the workmen.

The Governor-General of Smyrna and district, after having been in office there but a year, was made Governor-General of the Turkish islands of the Mediterranean, and now, within the same year, he is made Governor of the district of Broosa. Such frequent changes may be profitable to TEKALI PASHA, but it is difficult to see how it can be for the interest of either the Sultan or his subjects.

Aid to the Poor.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

A "Constant Reader," having noticed the interest you manifest in plans for the relief of the poor, is desirous of calling the attention of the benevolent to one which in a neighboring city has proved effectual, and at the same time was attended with moderate expense. It is this: the congregation of any religious denomination and their friends unite in raising funds for the purpose of renting a suitable building for the accommodation of one hundred men and children during the day only, and providing them with wholesome food and fire during the Winter, say from the middle of November to the end of March.

The women are employed in making the common descriptions of shirts, under-garments, &c., both of muslin and flannel, and other clothing according to their ability, the materials being cut out for them by ladies interested in the good work, or by persons hired for the purpose. While so employed, their children are taken care of by others, and instructed in the rudiments of an education calculated to qualify them for admission into the public schools.

The object is to afford comfortable meals and shelter, during the inclement season, to the families of industrious laboring men, relieving them of their charge at a time when they are generally out of employment, and when, also, their wives are cut off from their resources in some instances, and wholly in others.

A small compensation in money is given daily to the women, in addition to the care and maintenance of their children and themselves, and such plain articles of clothing are made up and given them as they absolutely need, and contributions of second-hand articles are likewise received and altered for that purpose.

The only charge devolving upon the husband and father is that of providing or retaining such rooms for the accommodation of his family at night, as he has always been in the habit of securing for them.

By means of furnaces for heating the building, the expense is comparatively small, and much aid is derived from contributions of fuel and provisions.

The writer is not informed whether it is the practice to purchase materials and dispose of the articles made up, or to take in work for dealers; either might probably be done with advantage.

An undertaking of such evident practical utility would doubtless meet with encouragement from those who in general are incredulous relative to the desired appropriation of their contributions, as well as from those whose charitable feelings would prompt them to active exertion in promoting its success.

Charitable associations of the nature described may already exist in New-York. Your correspondent, however, can refer only to that of the congregation of the Church of the Epiphany in Philadelphia, which, he believes, has been satisfactorily carried out.

Yours, &c.

A very handsome entertainment was given by Capt. STONE, on board the *Niagara*, the day before the arrival of that steamer at Boston, last week. Hon. Abbott Lawrence presided, and acquitted himself in a manner which elicited the warmest approbation. A passenger says his speech on the occasion was greatly admired. His allusions to the universal feeling of amity and concord which exist between Great Britain and the United States, were most eloquent, and enthusiastically received, while his noble tribute to the memory of Mr. Webster was both touching and impressive.

CORRESPONDENCE.

FROM MARSHFIELD.

Mr. Webster's Farm and Mansion.

Special Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

MARSHFIELD, Saturday, Oct. 30, 1852.

Mr. WEBSTER'S estate at Marshfield, is probably one of the finest farms in America. Here Nature, taste, education, refinement, enterprise, and skill seem to have united in effort to produce a spot worthy the genius and the presence of him who lately presided over it. In approaching Marshfield from Boston, traversing almost barren tracts of land, by a road winding for a part of the distance through pine forests, one is impressed with a conviction of the sterility of the soil. There seems nothing inviting in this direction; and he who travels the road for the first time, is quite certain to wonder what ever induced Mr. WEBSTER to choose so desolate a spot for his rural home? The distinguished man was often questioned thus by friends who were journeying hither in his company; and always enjoyed with exceeding zest, the surprise of his visitors, after they had reached their destination. On one occasion when the query was propounded, he replied thus, "What brought me here? Well, it was partly good sense, but much more good fortune!" The aptness of the reply can readily be appreciated by those who visit Marshfield, or who read even an inadequate description of its beauties.

Mr. WEBSTER'S first purchase here, was the portion of his farm on which the mansion is located. This tract, embracing about three hundred acres, originally belonged to the noted loyalist, NATHANIEL RAY THOMAS, and was bought by Mr. W. of Captain JOHN THOMAS, a lineal descendent of the Colonial family of the same name. Mr. W. was in the habit in former years, of visiting Marshfield for the sea air, and summer recreation-boarding at such times with the family who then occupied the site of his mansion. By this means he became familiar with the place, and, some twenty-seven years ago,—the then proprietor being involved, and desiring to dispose of his property,—embraced the opportunity of securing a home, as he said, where he might enjoy the fresh air, and the rolling sea, amid the associations of Plymouth Rock, the scenes of the Pilgrims' memorable struggles, and near the Pilgrims' graves. Throughout his life, this ardent reverence for all that was associated with the Pilgrims of Plymouth, was characteristic of him who was so recently laid among their honored dust. It was they, who here within our view,—in what was then a wide wilderness; in an age of deapotism and superstition; when no tongue dared to assert and no pen to indite the bold doctrine that the rights of man are inalienable; when universal public opinion acknowledged the Crown to be the sole fountain of power, and the sole dispenser of popular rights,—it was the Pilgrims of Plymouth, who, almost within a clear-day's sight of this point, on board the *Mayflower*, in an agreement for their own government, first discovered and established the principle that "the will of the majority of the people shall govern," and thus laid broad and deep the foundations of American Liberty. Here too, it was, that those indomitable men, in founding a little Colony where they might enjoy the blessings of civil and religious liberty, laid also the foundation of a mighty Nation. Mr. WEBSTER loved to roam amid scenes so well calculated to swell his patriotic heart with joy and pride; and thus he became the proprietor of the estate to which his name and fame have added another and a bright page of historical renown. This place was known as the "Green Harbor" farm, the name being taken from a little stream called Green River, which winds through the place, emptying into the sea.

Subsequently Mr. WEBSTER purchased the estate of the famous WINSLOW family, which gave to Massachusetts several of her early Colonial and State Governors. This property adjoined the THOMAS estate, and the two were consolidated. Of the old Governor WINSLOW mansion I shall have something to say on another occasion. To these purchases have been added others, from time to time, until now the estate comprises over 2,100 acres, extending from a beach at the north, nearly two miles in length, on which the ocean dashes its ever-rolling waves, to a low range of picturesque hills on the south and southwest. The upland is just undulating enough to give pleasing variety to the view, without making any part of it difficult of access. Several hundred acres cover a fresh water marsh, extending a short distance from the house to the beach. This has been drained to very considerable extent, and furnishes abundant Winter food for stock, when a Summer drouth cuts off the upland meadows. The upland is divided into fields, forests, orchards and meadow, everywhere bearing evidence of the scientific knowledge and skill which have directed their improvement. Nature has done much for this beautiful domain; but art, so skillfully directed that one can hardly trace its footsteps, has greatly enhanced the natural advantages.

Near the centre of an amphitheatre formed by three prominent and distinct hills, rises a little knoll on which stands the mansion. The latter is quite different in its style from anything I have ever seen elsewhere, and is a model of simplicity, elegance, taste and convenience. The main part of the structure was erected in 1774, since when, however, it has undergone repairs and improvements which quite conceal any marks of its venerable years. It is a large, square, two-story building. To this several additions have been made. On the north side of the east end a wing has been erected, containing an office and several other commodious rooms. Another addition carries the front out towards the west a distance of twenty feet or more, furnishing space for a beautiful Gothic Library. This addition was designed by Mr. WEBSTER'S only daughter—the late Mrs. APPLETON—and is as perfect in all its details as it is original and tasteful in its plan. A fine piazza extends entirely around the house, except at the back, or north side. I really know not how to convey an adequate idea of the general external architecture of the mansion, so different is it from anything I have seen to which it may be compared. It is entirely free from tinsel or labored ornament of any kind; but conveys to the beholder an impression of blended simplicity, ease, grace, richness, and comfort, rarely equalled, and to my eye, never excelled. The ground floor alone contains nine handsomely furnished rooms, all opening into each other, while the upper floor is sufficient to accommodate an extensive company. The lower rooms are generally adorned with numerous interesting tokens of friendship which from time to time have been bestowed upon the late proprietor and his wife. These have all been removed since the death of the master of the mansion. In the Library hang HEALEY'S admirable portraits of Mr. WEBSTER, and Lord ASHBURTON, and a portrait of the late Major EDWARD WEBSTER. Portraits of FLETCHER WEBSTER and wife, one of Judge STORY, marble busts of WEBSTER and PRESCOTT, a bust and a crayon portrait of the late Mrs. APPLETON, and several other superior specimens of the fine arts, usually grace these rooms so lately tenanted by the lifeless clay of him who found here the intellectual repast that such a mind seeks daily, as its vital air.

Here too, may be seen the collection of silver medals voted to General WASHINGTON by the old Congress, and which, years after his death, were purchased by Mr. WEBSTER. It will probably be remembered that these relics were offered to Congress, with a view of having them deposited in the Congressional Library, and that after the House had for a week debated the proposition to purchase, and had finally concluded to render this trifling tribute to the memory of WASHINGTON, the savans, much to their astonishment, found the medals entirely beyond their reach. Mr. WEBSTER had carried off the priceless prize, and it was in the treasured possession of his wife. The reverse side of the principal of these medals, was partially designed by WASHINGTON himself. The occasion it commemorates was the Evacuation of Boston by the British troops. The device is, the head of Gen. WASHINGTON in profile. Legend: *Georgio Washington, supremo duci exercitum adsertori libertatis comitia Americana.* The reverse has the following design: Troops advancing towards a town which is seen at a distance; troops marching to the river; ships in view; General WASHINGTON in front, and mounted, with his staff, whose attention he is directing to the embarking enemy. Legend: *Hostibus primo fugatis. Exerque. Bostonium recuperatum* 17 *Martii* 1776.

The chamber in which Mr. WEBSTER died is on the second floor, northwest corner, of the main building. The windows look out upon the north, commanding a fine view of the ocean and of the graveyard where he had caused his own tomb to be erected. It looks out also upon the principal one of three little lakes—fed by springs of purest water—which beautifully stud the grounds in the immediate vicinity of the mansion. The one now especially referred to lies northwest of the house, its margin being within a stone's-throw of the Library. Around this lake the proprietor, more than twenty years ago, planted the seeds from which have sprang a charming border of forest trees, whose branches overshadow the crystal water, and furnish groves for the concert-halls of a thousand birds in their season. This lake is the especial domain of a flock of wild geese, whom Mr. WEBSTER succeeded in domesticating, by furnishing them with little sedgy islands similar to those they occupy for their breeding places in the North, where they can make their nests, and raise their young undisturbed by the fox or other enemies to their race. These little islands—wild in appearance, though the work of art—not only make the birds contented with their lot, but add much to the picturesque beauty of the lake itself. Upon this charming sheet of water, Mr. WEBSTER always kept a small boat, tied to a snow white buoy, and denominated by him "the Home Squadron." A slender mast usually carried a small flag at its head during the day time, and at night a signal lantern. The absence of the mast, the flag and signal, now, speaks silently, yet pointedly, of the sad event which burdens the very air of Marshfield. His beautiful yacht, the *Lapwing*, floats gracefully on the river, about half a mile distant. I see it now—its colors arrested midmast, in mourning for the dead.

Returning again to the grounds about the Mansion, we see a fine lawn, gently sloping to the road, partially screened by intervening foliage—the avenue to which is shaded by choice forest trees, and inclosed by a neatly trimmed hedge of thorn. At the east of the Mansion, stands the noble old elm—a very king among his race—of which we have heard from many a visitor at Marshfield. "Its fifty arms so strong," many of them, reach almost to the earth, casting a delightful shade during the heat of Summer. Beneath its overshadowing branches are placed a number of rustic seats. This was a favorite resort with Mr. WEBSTER in his hours of leisure; and here, during the Summer lately past, he sat for hours with Mr. CRAMPTON, the British Minister, who was his guest for several weeks. Here too, it was that on the occasion of his last living appearance beneath the heaven's blue dome, he met a happy bridal company, upon whom he bestowed his benediction. This ancient elm is full of years and honors. A century ago its stalwart form was reared where now it stands. The days of the Revolution saw it a thrifty, stately tree; and its association with the name of the Defender of the Constitution, will render it almost as sacred to the American people as the Charter Oak or the Rock of Plymouth.

"Long may'st thou flourish, venerated tree." S.

BOSTON.

Solemnities of Mr. Webster's Funeral—Obsequies of Wellington and Webster—General Intelligence.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

BOSTON, Friday, Oct. 29, 1852.

It is a beautiful, calm, Indian Summer day; the cold of the past week is gone, and the weather is very genial. I stood to-day on a height whence I enjoyed a pretty wide horizon, enclosing the brick built peninsula, the neighboring towns, the sea and the headlands, the shipping and its multitude of flags, all at half-mast. There seemed to be a sense of the day's business in the air. On all sides there was a sound of bells—the distinct knell of those in my vicinity, and the mingling vibrations of remoter belfreys, belonging to remoter cities and towns. Then, along with these, could be heard the minute guns, discharged in a wide circle, and coming through the soft, cloudy air like pulsations of the atmosphere. It was a moment in which one's fancy might be pardoned for a crowd of emotions. But there was something more than fancy, I thought, in the scene or subject. At that moment the firmament, bending over our seaboard and central States, was witnessing sights of mourning such as I was looking on, and vibrating to similar sounds of cannons and belfreys. Such a great simultaneous fact did not want any aid from fancy to make it impressive. Everywhere, from Maine to Louisiana, the people of America were then variously assisting at the funeral of DANIEL WEBSTER, and involuntarily, but surely and beautifully, binding closer, by that sentiment of common sorrow, the tie of brotherhood which keeps the States together, and which the heart, with a glow of pride and admiration, prays may be perpetual.

As I loitered and listened, and thought of the rare magnificence of such obsequies, I could not help feeling how mistaken the New-York newspaper was from which I had seen a quoted extract comparing the funeral of WEBSTER with that of WELLINGTON, and giving the palm of splendor and dignity to that awaiting the Duke. In everything that constitutes pomp and imposing grandeur, on the contrary, WEBSTER'S funeral is a thousand times more impressive than the other will be.—What do the heraldries and hatchments, the crested coaches and the coronets signify? and those stately cathedral ceremonies,

"Where, through the long drawn aisle and fretted vault,
The pealing anthem swells the note of praise!"

These are and will be a pageant merely. They belong to a locality—to a class—to a day. Out of London, nay, out of the line of the procession, the people will scarcely think of the show. The dead man did not concern them. That high and haughty face of his never looked on them in sympathy or kindness. He was not altogether of such clay as theirs. His funeral, therefore, will be the solemnity and the concern of the undertakers and the officials. The reading portion of the nation will make it the perusal of an hour, and there an end of it. How different this burial of DANIEL WEBSTER—shoulder-borne by those who loved him—and the coronach of a mighty people over one of themselves! A few newspapers put themselves in mourning for the Field Marshal, and the army wear crape. But here all classes vie with each other in observing the impressive ceremonials of regret; the streets, halls and dwellings of our cities are expensively hung with the drapery of mourning, while, in solemn accord, the minds of the whole nation seem brought together above the grave of this illustrious American. What choral chantings within the precincts of St. Pauls, or cold solemnities of the priests, can equal the murmurings and pulsations filling all this autumnal air—the universal threnody of our people rolling magnificently from one end of the country to the other?

Boston had quite a funeral appearance to-day, especially in the centre of the city and the large thoroughfares. The stores were closed and the people in the streets. The crowds on the sidewalks of Washington-street looked as if they were moving in some procession. The Custom House, the Post Office, the Courts, the Banks, &c., were closed, and it was said that nothing like this solemnity was known here since the death of GEORGE WASHINGTON. Thousands have left the city for Marshfield, by the cars and in the three steamers that proceeded there this morning. Minute guns were fired for two hours. The Common looked beautiful to day, with the variegated foliage, and in the soft haze of the season. A sunset national salute is about to be fired on it, and thus will close the ceremonial of DANIEL WEBSTER'S funeral.

The Bunker Hill Monument wears its mourning tokens in remembrance of its great Sponsor and Inaugurator, who in 1825 laid the first stone of it, and, in 1834, hailed the copestone. Four craped flags wave—and are to wave for a month—from its summit, and a craped tablet lies on its Boston side, half way down, with the words: "The Bunker Hill Monument mourns the departed Patriot."

Last evening, Hon. ABBOTT LAWRENCE and his family reached Boston in the *Niagara*, and proceeded quietly to their house in Park-street.

Yesterday, in the United States Circuit Court, at a meeting of the Suffolk Bar, speeches were delivered by Hon. M. LORING, Hon. R. CHOATE, Hon. G. T. CURTIS and Judge SPRAGUE, in eulogy of the late Secretary of State. As it was known Mr. CHOATE was to speak, a great crowd was present—the ladies forming a large portion of it. That gentleman made a powerful oration—worthy of the theme—masculine, dignified and scholarly. He possesses the grand art of moving others—he is moved himself on such occasions; reminding the listener of HORACE'S *si vis me flere dolendum est primum ipsi tibi.* His speech is spoken of with admiration; as wonderfully felicitous and touching.

ELIZUR WRIGHT is acquitted, and people hope that black botheration of a case will never come trombling our harassed comprehensions again. The ex-editor should take his old place at the *Commonwealth*. The people of that ilk don't seem to get along with any great unanimity. Mr. CARTER, the editor, came out in a Card, the other day, to say that the publisher, or second in command, had, without his approbation, written and put into the paper a laudation of the Philosophical Dictionary! That's very bad management. Literature, they say, is a republic. But editorship—like omnibus driving—should be a Monarchy. It never answers where the *redacteur en chef* has not the power of a Dictator—a sort of LOUIS NAPOLEON of the sanctum—putting down the CABETS, BLANCS, ROLLINS and so forth, of the scizzors and composing stick.

ALBONI has gone to your city; but will come again when we have got a place to sing in—one more favorable for the donative of *bouquets* than the Meludeon. The place is bare looking; and the shallow galleries cling narrowly along the walls on each side. There are no private side boxes nor anything of that sort, beetling over the stage, whence wreaths may be comfortably flung at the feet of "the Cynthia of the minute." People are rather shy of being seen, by the broad audience, pitching it into a fair performer in that way, having something like the scruple of the Duke of WELLINGTON when he bought the picture. Let me tell you about that. He purchased this painting—I forget the subject—from Sir WILLIAM ALLEN, the artist, for a thousand guineas. Sir WILLIAM was ordered to come to the Horse Guards for his money; and he went. There he saw the Duke, who immediately began counting out the price, like a regular old campaigner as he was. The gentlemanly artist felt as if the thing was not exactly *commy fo*; and so, while the Duke was reckoning the notes, interrupted him, with an air of suavity, to say that a check on COUTTS would save his grace the trouble—would answer as well, &c. The Duke stopped—probably about 550—and looking sideways at Sir WILLIAM, said in his soldierly, snarling way: "Do you think I'd let the COUTTSES see what an old fool I am?" In the same way, amateurs or others may not like to let the polyheaded see them throwing their *enthusymusics* at a *cantatrice*. Perhaps, therefore, the reason ALBONI got nothing of the kind here, was, there were no side-boxes—nothing but those salient, shadowless galleries, ending like the tips of horns against the walls of the Meledeon. I like to give philosophic solution of things which seem puzzling. But this is all nonsense; and I make an end. ION.

NEW-HAVEN.

Professor Thacher's Discourse on the late Professor Kingsley.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

NEW-HAVEN, Saturday, Oct. 30, 1852.

An address in commemoration of the late Professor KINGSLEY, of Yale College, was delivered in this place yesterday by Professor THACHER, his successor in office. Some account of this discourse, as relating to a man who, for half a century, has been an instructor in this institution, and who has long been acknowledged as the most accomplished classical scholar of our country, may not be devoid of interest.

JAMES LUCE KINGSLEY was born at Scotland, Windham County, Conn., on the 28th of Aug., 1778. In his childhood, Professor KINGSLEY manifested the same qualities of gentleness, intelligence and love of knowledge as were displayed more fully in riper years. Even when a boy he devoted all his available time to books, and was once sent home, by a laborer upon his father's farm, who said that he did not want a boy to drive who held the whip in one hand and a book in the other. In the year 1795, Mr. KINGSLEY entered Williams College, where he remained one year, and then, having spent one year at home, entered Yale College, where he graduated in due course in the same class with MOSES STUART. In college, he showed himself an intelligent and thorough student, but one who, as far as possible, avoided observation. Mr. KINGSLEY was, in the year 1801, appointed a Tutor in Yale College, and for four years discharged the duties of that office with singular fidelity and ability. In 1805 he was made Professor of the Greek, Latin, and Hebrew languages, and of Ecclesiastical History. Previous to this time there had never been a Professor of Languages in the College. To the office of instructor Professor KINGSLEY brought uncommon qualifications. He had long been familiar with the system pursued in the institution, and had made its interests identical with his own. He brought also a mind of refined literary taste, well stored with knowledge, and accurate in its investigations.

Nor was this all. He possessed also a soul quick in its sensibilities, which took a deep hold upon the interests of those with whom he was connected.

The influence of Professor KINGSLEY in improving the internal condition of the College, has been very marked—greater, in fact, than that of any other person.

He was always quick to perceive the defects in the course of study, and at once sought to apply a remedy. A comparison of the requirements for a degree in 1801, with those of 1852, will show how much Professor KINGSLEY accomplished for the Institution, since to him more than any other individual are these improvements due.

In his habits as a student, Professor KINGSLEY was distinguished for his love of *truth*. In seeking for it he deemed no degree of care, no extent of thoroughness superfluous. To him one well ascertained fact, one thought pursued to its utmost limits, was worth more than ten thousand half-formed and vague ideas. This appetency for truth was the secret of his power as a critic. He loved to show the world what truth was and to sit it side by side with error. His shafts were effective, not because they were poisoned, but because they hit the mark. The influence of this characteristic upon the students of the College was strong and beneficial.

The conversation of Prof. KINGSLEY was always interesting and attractive. He had stored in his memory a fund of anecdotes connected with persons and things which, however, he took care never to introduce except as immediately connected with the topic of remark. He did not like many hearers, and the circle might easily grow so large as to render him uneasy. He had the interest of a naturalist in the human race, but it was an interest higher and nobler than that of the mere naturalist is, as man is higher and nobler than the brute. But Prof. K. was not merely a man of facts—he had a soul as well as a mind, which took a delight in the ornamental and beautiful. He was well versed in the literature not only of the Latin language which was his peculiar department, but also of the English language. Latin he wrote with an accuracy and elegance, the more remarkable because he had been for the most part his own teacher. As an English writer also, he enjoyed a high reputation.

His style was remarkably conspicuous and clear, for he sought only to use language in the manner best adapted to the conveyance of thought. In all his writings, which, if collected, would amount to several volumes, he employed great care and labor.

Upon several occasions, he was called upon to defend before the public the Institution to which he belonged—a service which he performed with ability and effect. As a member of the College of Government, Prof. KINGSLEY displayed great skill and tact in controlling the students, always manifesting a lenient disposition towards offenders where it could safely be indulged. As a friend, he was warm-hearted and sincere, but was disposed to manifest his friendship rather by acts than words. There was in his disposition a sensitiveness which lead to reserve, and a caution which may sometimes have stood in the way of his usefulness and fame. Professor KINGSLEY was a member of a Christian Church for fifty years, during all of which time he sustained a consistent character.

His death, though sudden, was met with resignation and a firm reliance upon his Saviour. The contemplation of his life, in its completeness and usefulness, is well calculated to abate sorrow for his departure. He has gone from all earthly scenes; but his memory, like the soft twilight lingering at the close of day, still abides.

C. O. M.

FROM THE SOUTH.

The Gardiner Commission—Mr. Soule—Consul Sharkey—Hurricanes—Mississippi Legislature.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, Oct. 23, 1852.

The Commissioners appointed by the Government to go to Mexico in search of Dr. GARDINER'S silver mines, have arrived here, and are composed of the following gentlemen: Captain HUNTER, U. S. N.; Captain DOUBLEDAY, First U. S. Artillery; and Messrs. MAY and PATRIDGE. Hon. PIERRE SOULE, Chairman of the Committee on Mexican Claims, (who arrived here on Thursday last) is preparing instructions for the Commissioners, who will sail on Tuesday next, in the United States steamer *Fulton*, for Vera Cruz. They will at once proceed to San Luis Potosi, and if not successful there, will make further researches in accordance with their instructions. Whether the Commissioners succeed or not, they will have a very pleasant journey, which will be full of incident and excitement.

Mr. SOULE leaves here on Monday next, on a political tour through Attakapas and Opelousas. He expresses himself perfectly delighted with the New-England people, and seemed surprised to find the masses so intelligent and intellectual. As it was the first time that Mr SOULE ever saw Yankeedom, it is no wonder that their "cute" understandings and "proper nice notions," took him aback.

Hon. WM. L. SHARKEY, U. S. Consul at Havana, arrived here yesterday, with his lady, from Mississippi, and leaves in the steamer *Empire City* on Tuesday next for his post. The Judge is in fine health, and looks remarkably well. He regrets extremely that he was not present during the difficulty of the *Crescent City*. In speaking of the affair with some gentlemen, he remarked, that had he been present at the last time the *Crescent* entered Havana, he would never have submitted to the indignity of conferring with Capt. PORTER at a distance, under the *surveillance* of Spanish soldiers. "Why, what would you have done?" inquired a gentleman. "Why, Sir, I would have gone on board the ship at all hazards, or else remained on shore." "But, had you attempted that, they would have garroted you, Sir," said the gentleman. "Garroted me!" exclaimed the venerable and spirited Judge, (who stands some six feet three inches high,) drawing himself up, and feeling his throat with his hand, "that would have cost them the island, and they hardly think I am worth that!"

It seems that the "hurricane month" (September) poked its nose into October. The Florida papers are full of the disastrous accounts and loss of life which was occasioned by the great gale of the 9th inst., and which wrecked and dismasted so many vessels in the Gulf.

The Mississippi Legislature is working along as smooth as can be, and have cooled down very much from the boisterous stubborness of last session. The resolutions passed by the Legislature of 1850, censuring Gov. FOOTE for his course on the Union question, while in the Senate of the United States, has been expunged and rescinded by a vote of 52 to 26.

A bill has passed relinquishing jurisdiction to the United States over a site for a Marine Hospital at Vicksburg.

Also a bill authorizing the Canton and Jackson Railroad to be consolidated with the New-Orleans Railroad. ADELUS.

WASHINGTON.

Appointments to Office, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Oct. 30, 1852.

Mr. EDWARD G. PHELPS, second Controller, is appointed to the vacancy caused by the death of Hon. J. C. CLARKE, late Solicitor of the Treasory. Mr. PHELPS is one of the youngest men at the head of a bureau, as these divisions of the Executive departments begin to be called.

It was stated in your journal some six weeks since, that the President, with the advice of the Secretary of the Interior, had invited JOHN A. ROCKWELL of Conn., to take charge of the Patent office. I understand that report was well founded, Mr. R. declined. The same office is said then to have been made to Dr. ALEXANDER, of Maryland, a gentleman of eminence in several branches of scientific knowledge. He does not accept. It has also been proposed, I hear, to commit the office to the care of the Chief Clerk, until a suitable man could be found to discharge the duties of the Chief. These are rumors which derive probability from the universal unpopularity of the person now at the head of that important office. X. Y.

Political Procession in Washington.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times:

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Oct. 31, 1852.

One of the largest political processions I have ever seen in Washington, left COPP'S Pavilion, Saturday morning, to meet their brother Whigs, at the village of Montgomery, in Maryland. At an early hour the grand saloon of the Pavilion was decorated with flags and banners, and extensive as the room is, it was crowded with visitors. By 8 o'clock all were ready, and a grand band, seated in an elegant open vehicle prepared for the express occasion, led the way, followed by another containing a beautiful brass piece that had before done effectual service in our late glorious war. Then came long lines of omnibuses, hackney coaches, private carriages, with banners flying, attended by numerous horsemen, marching altogether, a really grand and imposing spectacle. Broad as Louisiana is, there was scarce room left to pass between the mansion of the late Mr. WEBSTER and the Pavilion, so densely were the carriages packed together. Before the procession moved, the band played a mournful dirge as a token of respect to the memory of the illustrious dead, and then sped on its way to cheer to victory the Whigs of Maryland. The procession, returned to the Pavilion between 9 and 10, and called for the proprietor, who, unfortunately, was too much indisposed to make his appearance. The meeting at Montgomery was the most enthusiastic ever held there, and on parting with their District friends, they gave them three cheers, and a pledge to carry the old State for SCOTT. W. G.

Congregationalists vs. Slaveholding—Correction.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

Being on a journey, and at a distance from the city, your Daily and Weekly, containing the proceedings of the late Congregational Convention at Albany, did not reach me in due season. As there is a material error on one point, allow me to correct it. You say, "in regard to the extension of the Society's (American Home Missionary Society) aid to churches recognizing slaveholders, a division occurred. The majority of the Committee appointed to consider the subject were adverse to Slavery, and would withhold the aid of the Society: the minority, including the Chairman, Rev. Dr. PETERS reported the following resolution, which was adopted:"

Resolved, That in the opinion of this Convention, it is the tendency of the Gospel, wherever it is preached in its purity, to correct all social evils, and destroy sin in all its forms; and that it is the duty of Missionary Societies to grant aid to churches in slave holding States, in the support of such ministers only as shall endeavor, with simplicity of purpose and by a wise discretion in their ministry, so to preach the Gospel, and commend it to the hearts and consciences of men, that with the blessing of God it shall have its full effect in mitigating the oppressions of slavery and leading to its ultimate abolition.

The above resolution *being* part of the minority report, was *not* adopted. The Committee were divided, *nine* against *six*. Both reports were, after an animated debate, recommitted, and the Committee afterwards unanimously reported a resolution that was adopted, almost by acclamation, as follows:

Resolved, That in the opinion of this Convention, it is the tendency of the Gospel wherever it is preached in its purity, to correct all social evils and to destroy sin in all its forms; and that it is the duty of missionary Societies to grant aid to churches in slave holding States, in the support of such ministers only as shall so preach the Gospel and inculcate the principles and appreciation of Gospel discipline, that with the blessing of God, it shall have its full effect in awakening and enlightening the moral sense in regard to slavery, and in bringing to pass the speedy abolition of that stupendous wrong; and that wherever a minister is not permitted so to preach, he should, in accordance with the directions of Christ, in such case, "depart out of that city."

An attentive reader will perceive a wide difference between these resolutions, and the friends of Freedom will rejoice that, by the adoption of the last the Convention has taken stronger ground than Ecclesiastical bodies have of late been accustomed to do. A DELEGATE.

Letter from Hon. Rufus Choate.

BOSTON, Saturday, Oct. 30, 1852.

HARVEY JEWELL, Esq., President of the Young Men's Whig Club:

DEAR SIR:—I certainly can have no unwillingness to repeat quite formally, what I have informally said so many times to so many of our friends.

That I regretted very keenly our failure to place Mr. WEBSTER in nomination, I, of course, have never disguised. So much, too, did I love him, and so much, so filially—perhaps for him so unnecessarily—desire, that in all things his feelings might be respected; his claims acknowledged; and the effect of the proceedings of the Convention on him mitigated, that although I have ever deemed those proceedings as obliging me to vote as a Whig, yet I had decided that it would not be decorous, or right, having respect to those relations with him, which have been and are in their memory so dear to me, to take any active part in setting on the head of any other the honors which he had earned.

But that the true interests of the country, as our party has ever apprehended those interests, require, in the actual circumstances, the election of the eminent person, who is our regular candidate, I cannot doubt. As a Whig, still a Webster Whig—standing at his grave and revering his memory, I think that more of his spirit; more of his maxims of Government; more of his liberal conservatism; more peace, a more assiduous culture of that which we have, with no reckless grasping for that which we have not, would preside in the administration of Gen. SCOTT than in that of his Democratic competitor for the Presidency.

There are good men who esteem Mr. WEBSTER and Mr CLAY so highly and justly, as to hope that while they lived, although out of office, their counsels would still be of power to repress the tendencies to evil, which they fear from the ascendency of our political opponents. But now that those lights are passed and set, must we not all, and those of us with a special solicitude, who followed them with most confidence, turn to others, whose association and ties of party; whose declared opinions; whose conduct of affairs; and whose antecedents afford the surest trust, that their practical politics will be those, which we have so advisedly adopted, and so long professed? With these politics, and the great party representing them, Gen. SCOTT is identified. His election would pledge his character and honor to seek through them and by them the common good and general welfare, and there is no reason to doubt that the convictions of his judgment would guide him by the same path. Certainly he is a Whig; and he has rendered the country great services, in important conjunctures, in war and peace.

It is quite needless to say, then, that I shall vote for the regularly nominated Whig ticket of electors. He, the best beloved, the most worthy, is in his grave. Duty subsists, still and ever, and I am entirely persuaded that duty requires of me this vote. I am, respectfully,

Your obt. servt., RUFUS CHOATE.

Unpublished Letters of Mr. Webster.

"WASHINGTON, March 13, 1852.

"JOHN TAYLOR: I am glad to hear from you again, and to learn that you are well, and that your teems and tools are ready for Spring's work, whenever the weather will allow you to begin. I sometimes read books on farming; and I remember that a very sensible old author advises farmers 'to plow naked and sow naked.' By this he means that there is no use in beginning Spring's work till the weather is warm, that a farmer may throw aside his Winter clothes and roll up his sleeves. Yet he says we ought to begin as early in the year as possible. He wrote some very pretty verses on this subject, which as far as I remember, run thus:

"'While yet the Spring is young, while earth unbinds
The frozen bosom to the western winds;
While mountain snows dissolve against the sun,
And streams, yet new, from precipices run—
E'en to this early dawning of the year,
Produce the plow, and yoke the sturdy steer;
And goad him till he smoke beneath his toil,
And the bright share is buried in the soil.'

"JOHN TAYLOR, when you read these lines, do you not see the snow melting, and the little streams beginning to run down the slopes of your Punch-brook pasture, and the new grass starting and growing in the trickling water, all green, bright and beautiful? And do you not see your Durham oxen smoking from heat and perspiration as they draw along your great breaking-up plough, cutting and turning over the tough sward in your meadow in the great field? The name of this sensible author is VIRGIL; and he gives farmers much other advice, some of which you have been following all the Winter without even knowing that he had given it.

"'But when cold weather, heavy snow and rain,
The laboring farmer in his house restrain,
Let him forecast his work, with timely care,
Which else is huddled when the skies are fair;
Then let him mark the sheep, and what the shining share,
Or hollow trees for husts; or a number o'er
His sacks; or measure his increasing store;
Or sharpen stakes, and mend each rake and fork,
Or to be ready, in good time, to work—
Visit his crowded barns at early morn,
Look to his granary, and shell his corn;
Give a good breakfast to his numerous kine,
His shivering poultry and his fattening swine."

And Mr. VIRGIL says some other things, which you understand up at Franklin as well as ever he did:

"'In chilling Winter, swains enjoy their store,
Forget their hardships, and recruit for more;
The farmer to full feasts invites his friends,
And what he got with pains, with pleasure spends;
Draws chairs around the fire, and tells once more
Stories which often have been told before,
Spreads a clean table, with things good to eat;
And adds some moistening to his fruit and meat;
They praise his hospitality and feel
They shall sleep better after such a meal!'

"JOHN TAYLOR, by the time you have got through this, you will have read enough. The sum of all is be ready for your Spring's work as soon as the weather becomes warm enough, and then put your hand to the plow, and look not back. "DANIEL WEBSTER."

WASHINGTON, March 17, 1852.

"JOHN TAYLOR: Go ahead. The heart of this Winter is broken, and before the 1st day of April, all your land may be plowed. Buy the oxen of Captain MARTSON, if you think the price fair. Pay for the hay. I send you a check for $160, for these two objects. Put the great oxen in a condition to be turned out and fattened. You have a good horse-team, and I think in addition to this, four oxen and a pair of four-year-old steers will do your work. If you think so, then dispose of the Stevens oxen, or yoke them, and send them to the pasture for beef. I know not when I shall see you, but I hope before planting. If you need any thing, such as guano, for instance, write to JOSEPH BUCK, Esq., Boston, and he will send it to you.

"Whatever ground you sow or plant, see that it is in good condition. We want no *pennyroyal crops*. 'A little farm well tilled,' is to a farmer the next best thing to a 'little wife well willed.' Cultivate your garden. Be sure to produce sufficient quantities of useful vegetables. A man may half support his family from a good garden. Take care to keep my children's garden in good order, even if it cost you the expense of a man to take care of it. I have most you many garden seeds. Distribute them among your neighbors. Send them to the stores in the village, that everybody may have a part of them without cost. I am glad that you have chosen Mr. PIKE Representative. He is a true man; but there are in New-Hampshire many persons who call themselves Whigs, who are no Whigs at all, and no better than disunionists. Any man who hesitates in resenting with energy to every part of the country its just and his constitutional rights, is an enemy to the whole country.

"JOHN TAYLOR: If one of your boys should say that he honors his father and mother, and loves his brothers and sisters, but still insists that one of them shall be driven out of the family, what can you say of him but this, that there is no real family love in him? You and I are farmers; we never talk politics; our talk is of exen; but remember this—that any man who attempts to excite one part of the country against another, is just as wicked as he would be who should attempt to get up a quarrel between JOHN TAYLOR and his neighbor, old Mr. JOHN SANBORN, or his other neighbor, Captain EVELEIGH. There are some animals that live best in the fire, and there are some men who delight in hate, enmities, combustion, and even general conflagration. They do not follow the things which make for peace. They enjoy only controversy, contention and strife. Have no communion with such persons, either as neighbors or politicians. You have no more right to say that Slavery ought not to exist in Virginia, than a Virginian has to say that Slavery ought to exist in New-Hampshire. This is a question left to every State to decide *for itself*; and if we mean to keep the States together, we must leave to every State this power of deciding for itself.

"I think I never wrote you a word before upon politics. I shall not do it again. I only say love your country, and your whole country; and when men attempt to persuade you to get into a quarrel with the laws of other States, tell them that 'you mean to mind your own business,' and advise them to mind theirs. JOHN TAYLOR, you are a free man; you possess good principles; you have a large family to rear and provide for by your labor. Be thankful to the Government which does not oppress you, which does not bear you down by excessive taxation, but which holds out to you and to yours the hope of all the blessings which liberty, industry and security may give. JOHN TAYLOR, thank God, morning and evening, that you were born in such a country. JOHN TAYLOR, never write me another word upon politics. Give my kindest remembrances to your wife and children; and when you look from your eastern windows upon the graves of my family, remember that he who is the author of this letter must soon follow them to another world. DANIEL WEBSTER."

Daniel Webster.

From the New-York Independent.

"DANIEL WEBSTER IS DEAD!" The tidings have thrilled across the Continent. It is known to-day from the St. Croix to the Del Norte, that the greatest modern American intellect has left the scenes of its earthly career. Upon how many hearts has the announcement fallen, with a heavy and staggering shock, before which they have throbbed and painfully labored! How many have felt, as they could have felt in no other case, a fearful and mysterious awe, in the thought of that vast and solitary mind going forth into Eternity, and standing before God! For ourselves, we confess that the death of no other man, of all the eminent statesmen and soldiers who have recently fallen, has moved us with a power comparable to this. No other has carried us so irresistibly to the Future. No other has left such impressions of sadness.

DANIEL WEBSTER was for years the very idol of our imagination. The majestic periods of his eloquence were the first to awaken and define our conceptions of the grandeur and scope of human speech. His resolute and mighty opposition to measures which we had been taught from childhood to deprecate, his unyielding and unequalled support of interests which we supposed vital and immeasurably important—led us long ago to feel that to no other man could the interests of this nation be confided as to him; that the Presidency of the Republic was the station for which God had preeminently endowed him, and from which, as from a prouder than any imperial throne, his great and unique qualities should be revealed to the world. For years, therefore, we felt that there was no sacrifice of interest we would not instantly make, no personal humiliation or labor we would not undertake, to place DANIEL WEBSTER at the head of the Nation. If the utmost exertion of all our powers for years could have accomplished it, they would certainly have been given. We well remember the delight and the awe with which, not more than twelve years since, we met him at his own country-house at Marshfield, and now his every attribute and movement seemed to justify the feeling we had brought into his presence; his grand yet graceful and vigorous frame, worthily enshrining the splendid and imperial intellect that wrought within; his incomparable legal and senatorial successes but crowning with fitting and glorious associations his majestic aspect. The voice that had fulmined against an impetuous opposition, and held all antagonists baffled and at bay; that had smitten Col. HAYNE, as with the blast of a hurricane; that had calmly launched its defiant and appalling protest against the very front of executive usurpation; and that so often, in the highest courts of judicature, had pursued with mellow and powerful utterance the harmonious course of some great argument—had a power upon its tones, to our young ear, that we never expect to meet again on any voice of mortal man. There rolled in it the echo of great conflicts and

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, NOV. 2, 1852.

☞ Persons wishing the *Daily Times* in Philadelphia, can have it served at their houses by application to T. R. CALLENDER, No. 88 South-Third st.

☞ Persons wishing the *Daily Times*, morning or evening, served at their residences or places of business, can receive it regularly by sending a note to that effect, through the penny post, to this office.

☞ The Inspectors of Election will confer a special favor on the City press, and through that to the public at large, by canvassing the votes in the following order: 1st, Presidential; 2d, State, City and County; 3d, Congress; 4th, Assembly; 5th, Charter.

News of the Morning.

The public will learn with pleasure that Hon EDWARD EVERETT, of Mass., has accepted the Chair of State made vacant by the death of DANIEL WEBSTER....Mr. EVERETT having declined the invitation to deliver the Eulogy, at Boston, upon Mr. WEBSTER, Hon. RUFUS CHOATE has been selected in his stead.

The arrival of the steamer *Black Warrior* at Mobile, brings later intelligence from Havana. The U. S. steamer *Powhattan* arrived at that port on the 23d ult., with Judge CONKLIN, the new Minister to Mexico, who was directed to touch at Havana and make inquiry into the facts touching the recent outrages on American vessels at that port. It is stated that the Judge, while on his way to the American Consul's, was followed by a rabble who loaded him with abusive and insulting language. At an interview, subsequently held with the Captain-General, that officer expressed his willingness to allow the *Crescent City* to land her mails and passengers in future, but repeated his determination not to permit Purser SMITH to come on shore. The *Powhattan* sailed with Judge CONKLIN, for Vera Cruz, on the 28th of October.

Three days' later intelligence from all parts of Europe, is received by the Collins steamer *Pacific*, which arrived early yesterday afternoon. There is nothing of striking importance in the news. The British Parliament is to be prorogued from the 21st inst., to Nov. 4, then to assemble for dispatch of business. It is stated that the Opposition intend to test the Government on the subject of Free Trade, by a direct vote, before Christmas. The funeral of the Duke of WELLINGTON will take place about the 14th inst. Hon. JOSEPH R. INGERSOLL presented his credentials to the Queen on the 16th ult. A bottle had been found on the beach at Harlingen, with a paper inside containing a statement that Sir JOHN FRANKLIN had been found, with fifteen of his crew. It was believed to be a cruel and senseless hoax. The health of the historian MCCAULEY, has so much improved, that he is expected to take his seat on the meeting of Parliament....The principal item from France relates to the return of the Prince President of Paris, after his virtual acceptance of the Empire, by his speech at Bordeaux. His entry into Paris, on the 16th ult., passed off with great *eclat*. Triumphal arches, gilded eagles, processions, banners, and sentiments of fulsome adulation of LOUIS NAPOLEON, proclaiming him Emperor, Imperial Highness, &c., were the order of the day. He entered by the Bridge of Austerlitz, and proceeded to the Tuileries, the troops, and an immense crowd following, with cries of "vive NAPOLEON III." None of the Foreign Ministers took part in the display. The *Moniteur* announces the liberation of ABD-EL-KADER. The correspondent of the *Globe* says that LOUIS NAPOLEON'S marriage with the Princess VASA will certainly be solemnized before the Coronation. It is reported that the army will be reduced to 75,000 men, and that a general amnesty will signalize the new Emperor's accession. There seems to be nothing of importance from other points in Europe. The Market intelligence, generally, is favorable.

A large meeting, to express respect for the memory of Mr. WEBSTER, was held at Charleston S. C., on Saturday. The Mayor presided; appropriate resolutions were eloquently moved by JAMES L. PETTIGRU, and advocated by Senator RHETT, among others..... The Commissioners appointed to search for the Gardiner Mines, have sailed from New-Orleans for Vera Cruz... The ship *Westminster* has arrived at New Orleans with three passengers and two seamen of the bark *Susan Brewer*, of Boston, recently wrecked near Abaco....A violent storm raged at New Orleans on Saturday, doing considerable damage to steamboats and buildings....Only fifteen deaths by yellow fever occurred at Charleston, S. C., during last week, and no new cases were admitted into the Roper Hospital during the last four days. The Board of Health has discontinued its daily reports.....From Texas, we learn that General PERSIFER F SMITH has left Galveston, to establish his headquarters at Corpus Christi, in order to control the Indians, who have been the cause of difficulty in that section.....LEROY BARNEY, a respected citizen of Buffalo, was instantly killed at Niagara Falls yesterday, in attempting to get on a railroad car while in motion, and was buried under the wheels which passed over his head, crushing out his brains.....A man named JOHN MCNALLY, was murdered in Fairfax, Va., last week, and his wife, daughter and son-in-law have been arrested on suspicion....A passenger on board the ship *Muscogee*, from New-York, was lost overboard at sea, on the 17th ult. His name was HENRY MCQUADE.... From Buffalo, Carbondale, Pa., and Philadelphia, we have accounts of spirited political meetings. Both parties seem confident of success. Much feeling has been excited by a publication of the pretended dying message from Mr. WEBSTER to Mr. CHOATE, advising him not to mar his political prospects by supporting General SCOTT. As might be expected, the voucher for the ridiculous story is Mr. BRODHEAD, a violent opposition partizan. From both Pennsylvania and Maryland, we have encouraging assurances that their electoral votes will be given for SCOTT and GRAHAM.

Seventh District.

It will be seen by the following Card, that Mr. SMITH has withdrawn, and that the only Whig Candidate in the Seventh Congressional District is MARSHALL O. ROBERTS, whose election is thus placed beyond contingency:

"At the request of the friends who placed me in nomination, I have withdrawn from the contest in favor of MARSHALL O. ROBERTS, and hope that every Whig in the District will be found at the polls working shoulder to shoulder.

"ROBERT SMITH.

"NOVEMBER 1, 1852."

☞ We have omitted the continuation of the "MEMORIALS OF MR. WEBSTER" this morning, in order to make room for a portion of our correspondence, foreign and domestic, which has reached us within a day or two. We shall probably give another chapter of these very interesting personal reminiscences to-morrow, and complete the publication of the series as rapidly as possible. As they advance in time, and embrace the more recent periods of Mr. WEBSTER'S life, they become, of course, much more intereating and valuable.

HOLDING OPEN TELEGRAPH LINES.—We are gratified to learn that all the Telegraph lines leading from this City will be held open all of to-night, for the accommodation of the press and the public. In publishing Mr. SWAIN'S note upon this subject yesterday, we inadvertently omitted a part of the concluding sentence, which should have included "the public," as well as the press.

The Congressional Election.

Next in importance to the Presidential and State Elections, stands that for Members of Congress. Indeed the national principles for which the Whigs contend, can only be carried into practical effect by Congressional legislation; and to secure this, it is indispensable that Whigs should be returned wherever it is possible. It is true that an absolute Whig majority in the House of Representatives can scarcely be looked for, but this fact does not in the least diminish the practical importance of electing a Whig member, wherever it can be done; for upon some of the leading questions of public policy, the Whig principles are stronger than the Whig party and will receive Democratic votes in their support. There are many Democrats from Western States who dare not vote against the Improvement of rivers and harbors; and there are others from Pennsylvania who will vote for a Protective Tariff, when the issue can no longer be evaded. By the aid of such votes a strong Whig *minority* may succeed in carrying Whig measures, as the River and Harbor bill was carried at the last session. It is, therefore, exceedingly important that the Whig candidates should be elected, wherever the Whigs have a majority; and this can only be done by a cordial support of the *regular nominee* in every case.

We regret that, in two or three of our City Districts, Whigs are not acting so much for the good of the party, and the success of its principles, as from private griefs and personal resentments. Nothing can justify the attempt to defeat JOSEPH B. VARNUM in the Sixth District. A more upright, straightforward, honorable man has never gone from this City into any position of trust and influence than Mr. VARNUM. Of good talents, fine scholarship and large experience in public life, and as a gentleman most courteous and amiable, is it not easy to conjecture upon what pretexts his election is opposed. We are quite sure that he enjoys, as he certainly deserves, to the fullest extent, the confidence of the Whigs of his District.

JOSEPH HOXIE, in the Fifth District, has been too long and too well known in this City, as a citizen and a Whig, to need any words of commendation at our hands. We know nothing of the influences which have induced another Whig to permit his name to be used against him; but they cannot be such as should meet the respect of Whigs.

In all the other Districts, we believe, no shadow of disaffection clouds the prospect. In the seventh District Mr. ROBERT SMITH has withdrawn his name, leaving MARSHALL O. ROBERTS the only Whig candidate. He is one of the most energetic and enterprising business men, and one of the most effective working Whigs, in the city, and deserves a cordial support. Mr. BROOKS, in the Eighth District, has proved his title to confidence by two terms of service, and will undoubtedly receive the whole Whig vote, with accessions from the other party. Mr. BOWEN, in the Third, has made explanations which have satisfied even Mr PHOENIX, and he is now the only candidate, and as such is sure of success. And in the Fourth District a feud exists in the Democratic ranks, which bids fair to return Mr. HAWS.

We trust that the Whigs of the City will take special care to do all in their power to secure the success of all the Whig candidates for Congress.

The Cuban Official Organ.

Our Havana files present no more interesting feature, than the discussion of the law and the facts evoked by the treatment of the *Crescent City*. The *Diario de la Marina* is especially tedious and stupid upon this subject, expending a vast deal of tortuous ingenuity upon the hermeneutics of treaties, and hauling in GROTIUS, PUFFENDORF, VATTEL, CANEDO, and the lamented WEBSTER, to bear out its shallow sophistry. The elaborateness of the essay at least displays the anxiety of the Government to justify its foolish conduct, the unanimity of the American sentiment in respect to it, possibly threatening more imposing consequence than it had been willing to anticipate. The Spaniards have never been notable lawyers. Upon the grand subject of national rights and duties, their logic and practice are equally at fault. The *Diario* accordingly flounders through its argument as best it may, with the reluctant help of inapposite authorities, and where sophistry fails it, fills the interstice with bluster; the bluster, of course, of cowardice, whereof railing and fear share in equal equivalents. It is hard to say whether the nerve or the reasoning of the official journal of the *Apostadero* is the feebler.

The Treaty of San Ildefonso, in its VIIth and XVth Articles, regulates the reciprocal rights of Spanish and American citizens. The VIIth article stipulates that the subjects and citizens of either of the contracting parties, their vessels and property, shall be subjected to no embargo or detention on the part of the other, by reason of any military expedition, or other public or private cause. And in cases of detention or arrest for debts contracted or offences committed by the citizen or subject of one party within the jurisdiction of the other, they shall be proceeded upon by order and authority of justice, and agreeably to the forms ordinarily observed in such cases. It needs no casuist to apply this law to the verified facts. The Government of Cuba has levied an embargo upon an American vessel. American citizens have suffered precisely those wrongs which the Treaty proposed to prohibit. This not in consequence of a military expedition, but through a weak and cowardly apprehension of one; not for a crime committed on Spanish soil, or, indeed, for any act capable of a criminal construction by any civilized community in the world; not after recourse to the forms of judicial determination in order to verify the charges; but in disregard of all forms, reason or right, of every sort. The exclusion rests on no better evidence than a mendacious rumor, which the Cuban authorities do not pretend to substantiate. The Treaty is violated upon the solitary faith of Mr. PETER HICKS.

And we know of no reason why the Spanish Government may claim greater forbearance than another for such misconduct. The letter writers of these very Cuban journals are in the constant practice of villifying our institutions, our national character, our most respectable public men. A letter before us in the *Diario*, of the 16th ult., from the aforesaid HICKS, is as scandalous and as worthy of castigation as anything for which Purser SMITH has been gratuitously held responsible. The New-Orleans correspondent of the same paper constantly outrages propriety in the exceeding venom of his onslaughts. The *Cronica*, a Spanish organ in this City, for years exposed itself justly to that treatment which the *Fare Industrial* most unjustly received. But there was no thought of inflicting upon these offenders the penalty due to their malignant hostility. There was no embargo, no detention, no viola- of treaty. And it would be difficult to point out one equitable ground for releasing Cuba from the same obligation of courtesy and tolerance, or of dispensing with the full measure of compliance with the terms of the Convention. The fears of encroachment cannot with any propriety be pleaded; for the American Government stands pledged to prevent such acts; and to question its will or ability in the teeth of those pledges, is of itself an insult. Weakness cannot be alleged, for the military force on foot in the Island is thrice greater than the whole standing army of the United States; and the actual and prospective navy drawn about its shores, will exceed the whole concentrated force of ours. There is no earthly reason why there should be any discrimination whatever to our prejudice or in their favor. The slightest departure from the terms of the treaty, is not to be extenuated upon any such grounds.

The *Diario* attempts to evade the treaty obligations by urging that the action of the Viceroy was a Governmental act (*un acto puramente gubernativo*,) inherent in every State, as a portion of a necessary police system; and beyond the limitations of any treaty. But it is precisely such acts, springing from the capricious fears or interests of the contracting States, that treaties are made to guard against. Whatever natural or necessary rights belong to a Government anterior to international concessions, vanish when those concessions are once made. We cannot reclaim property or rights we have surrendered upon consideration, by insisting on a primitive title by occupancy. Natural and inherent attributes, once subjected to conventional arrangements, are not to be resumed and exercised at pleasure. The eminent authorities, cited by the *Diario*, might do good service if there were no written and unmistakable pact between the two States; but that document supersedes all extrinsic evidence; requires no helps to interpret it, and yields to no arbitrary reservations on either side.

Were other arguments lacking, that *ex absurdo* might alone serve to place the action of the vice-royalty in its true light. The rule is, that any rumors, circulated in foreign countries to the prejudice of the insular Government, are, if traceable to a visitor upon the island, to serve as a ground of perpetual exclusion, not only against the offender himself, but against every vessel that bears him. It binds all persons over to entire silence respecting the political affairs of the island. It reaches not merely to the limits of Spanish jurisdiction, but extends over the world; claiming to restrain the liberty of speech where it is by constitution and law perfectly free; and to relieve an oppressive Administration of that odium and censure which the impartial opinion of mankind must surely inflict. The commerce of Cuba is, in fact, regardless of sense, justice and contract, made conditional upon silence as to the gross misrule prevailing everywhere before the trader's eyes.

It is sincerely to be hoped that the Spanish Ministry may perceive the necessity of introducing such changes into the Government of the island as may relieve it from the risk of thus blundering into danger in striving to escape it. The patience of our people has hitherto sprung from a magnanimous self-control. How long it will stand the frequent trials to which it is exposed, by the spectacle of an uncivilized barbarity in the conduct of internal affairs, and of uncivil rudeness and recklessness in the conduct of foreign relations, we do not know. Briefly, we suspect; and the only mode of preventing this remnant of her American possessions from precipitating its ultimate destiny, is to rule it in accordance with American ideas. In that era of reform, if it ever come, the devious politics of the *Diario* may be dispensed with.

The Smithson Institute.

In another column we publish an interesting letter, not intended for publication, relative to the design and conduct of the Smithsonian Institute. The writer is anxious to correct what he regards as the misapprehensions of the *Daily Times*, by stating as clearly as he may, the real character of the Institution, and vindicating the general scheme of management. We gather the following theory of the endowment from this and other sources.

The intentions of the benefactor were, it is well known, expressed in terms admitting of various interpretations. "To promote the increase and diffusion of knowledge among men" is the phrase employed; not one word of which is free from most perplexing ambiguity. "Increase and diffusion" are general terms, that may mean a dozen different things, and indicate multitudinous modes of carrying out the donor's purpose. The knowledge, what is to be its nature? The men, who are to enjoy the benefit of the increase and diffusion? It will be remembered that the solution of these doubts excited lively controversy before the present plan was adopted. Prof. JOSEPH HENRY, who was very properly called to the Secretaryship, gave his opinion respecting the most effectual manner of putting in practice what he recognized as the testator's views, and that opinion has, with a few exceptions, been adopted. The exceptions, as we shall presently show, are the only really objectionable part of the existing system. That the benefits of the will were not to be confined to our own people; that purposes of education were not to be immediately subserved by it, but left to present means of instruction; that the publication of valuable and original works, calculated to furnish materials for the preparation of more popular treatises, and to advance, indirectly but surely, the interests of knowledge; that especial regard should be paid to such works as the capital of individual booksellers, is unequal to handle; such were the general ideas, which regulated the organization of the Institute. Other helps, as our correspondent intimates have since been adopted. We might instance the encouragement lent to meteorological experiments; in order to test the several theories of that hypothetical science, now dividing the scientific world. When the reports of the three hundred observers, scattered all over the country, shall have been received, it will be quite easy to reduce them to such a form as to afford much light to the question. On the 30th of October, for example, at 12 M., the state of the sky all over the continent has been noted, and on a broad sheet of paper a complete map of the weather may be readily made. Here, with the proper color, is traced the clear blue; yonder, in another tint, is the cloud of greater or less density, indicated by the shades employed; and in a third quarter, we have the falling rain or sweeping tempest suitably marked down. Such charts, with the accompanying exhibit of the direction and force of the atmospheric currents, the state of the barometer, thermometer, and magnetic needle, will go far to clear up the obscurity of the subject, and prove that the weather is or is not governed by laws, of which science can with certainty predict the effects. These practical experiments deserve more consideration than they receive in our estimates of the value of the institution.

With regard to the publications, their very ponderousness and expense excludes them from extensive private circulation. They are printed for deposit in all established libraries all over the world, where the student may consult and use them in his researches. In return, the publications of other institutions and societies are received in exchange, and preserved for the convenience of our own savans. As a means of reimbursing the authors of these heavy productions, they have been allowed to print editions for their own profit, and these alone are offered in the market at the prices with which we have found fault.

The objectionable features of the system are due to the stupid policy of Congress. Nothing has excited more keen opposition than the costly palace decreed for the accommodation of the Institute. It was unquestionably a gross piece of folly, unwarranted either by the terms of the donation or by prudence, and consuming a large share of the accumulations of the fund. The lectures are in the same catagory of nonsense, although they may possibly do some good to the winter-throng of quid-nunes haunting Washington, and lacking better employment for vacant hours. But the scientific and literary gentlemen connected with the Institute, have protested against these and other measures by which a host of unnecessary persons have been pensioned on the fund, and they should be acquitted of the consequences. If the revenues of the bequest are wasted on indirect and unproductive objects, they are so in spite of every remonstrance to the contrary.

We would only add that the remarks we have hitherto had occasion to make in relation to this subject, have been much misconceived, if they are understood to convey the least censure upon Prof. JOSEPH HENRY and his highly competent associates. Whatever useful results have been obtained from what we must consider as a system pregnant with original sins, have been arrived at by their eminently judicious and incessant efforts, and in spite of a host of antagonistic influences. They should be relieved from all the odium of the ill features; and rewarded for the good with hearty encouragement and applause.

About Dreams.

The habitual dreamer is as loth to lose his pleasant dreams as his favorite meals. At times, he thinks he would, as willingly, be an exile from his waking home, as from the dream-land where he spends so great a portion of his time and where, be it added, time is so wondrously amplified.

Of that land, the climate is delightful. The clouds which hover over it have the hues of sunset, its enjoyments seem a little purer and its afflictions are deprived of their sting. It is a beautiful land! Bachelors and spinsters there find their long sought partners; there unhappy couples find their bill of divorcement. There lovers meet beyond the ken of lynx-eyed friends. There death yields up its victims, and the long lost are restored.

But alas, such is dream-land only through a part of the year. At times the habitual dreamer finds threatening clouds hanging over his favorite island and a tempestuous sea surrounds it. Birds of night haunt its coasts, and croak dismally from the stripped branches of its trees. Ghouls and vampires, sprites and afrites walk up and down the gloomy valleys. Frightful precipices yawn across every path, and rocks, torn from their connections, thunder down fearful abysses. Dark night and the shadow of death are over it, and the moaning of the lost make hideous all its ways.

In other words, dreams are not to be trusted; they may be sweeter than honey to-night, perfectly insipid to-morrow, and the next night their taste is of aloes and everything bitter. Somnus touches gently with his rod to-night, but before the week is out, he brings to his best friend, goblets sparkling with the juice of the mandragora and the waters of the infernal rivers. Dreams are so apt to prove trickish, that probably the health of the public would be better maintained if they were thrust out entirely from the brains of the people. It would go hard with us to banish them entirely—it would be a self-denial to give up our occasional nightmare. For to courageous persons of a cultivated imagination, there is a pleasure in falling "full five fathoms" from the cragged rock—in being borne up on the wings of the tempest, and dropped into seas of glass—in falling forever and forever more, finding no stop. It is a very costly entertainment, however, and by business-men, whose time is precious, cannot be indulged. Happily it is not now as when men had their gains by the interpretation of dreams. No large or respectable portion of the community is interested to improve the art of dreaming and protect the habit. No Asclepiades now sleep on the skins of consecrated rams to secure golden visions; no Lacedemonians seek slumber in the Temple of Pasiphea, hoping for heavenly admonitions; none now worship Brizio, sleeping before her altar with their hands bound with laurel that they may be blessed with prophetic dreams; none now make their beds on the leafy boughs of trees, nor place the caduceus of Mercury at the foot of their beds, to insure a supply of divination for the morning's retail. We are not aware that any noticeable portion of society turn their honest pennies by dreaming, and hence, we trust, our purpose will not be deemed malicious.

Meanwhile it is not an easy matter to be quit of them, if they have had the freedom of the citadel, and heretofore walked in and out at their pleasure. We can do something toward it, however, though it will be at first at the expense of sleep itself. We may make but one nap of the night's sleep,—resolutely rising from our beds, when the first one is over. Thus, if we adhere to our usual hour for retiring, sleep will be made to shut the door on its old companions.

Our bodies should be somewhat weary when we retire, for

"Weariness
Can snore upon the flint when restive sloth
Finds the down pillow hard."

We should take the butt-end of our labors before noon. We should refrain from exciting studies in the evening, especially if they have occupied us through the day.

We should take our last meal several hours before retiring.

City Railroads.

Proposals have been made to the Councils by a party of shrewd capitalists, for a City Railroad on Second-Avenue, extending from Hanover Square to Harlem. There are of course multitudinous propositions of the same generic description. This one has an ingenious peculiarity, however, deserving especial consideration, as it partakes of the nature of a charitable institution. During certain hours of the day, fixed by the Directors, three cents is to be the fare for the working world, instead of five, the ordinary peculum. This feature, we are told, is introduced in deference to the laboring classes, who cannot well afford the larger demand. Thus, when the cooper, or carpenter, or book-folder, takes his or her seat in the car at night, the invidious question as to occupation will be put, and must be answered before the discount is made. Or else a second class car will be put on the road at the designated hours, in which rude benches shall replace plush cushions; and respectability shall never intrude. Whatever the mode of drawing the line between the half-dime and the three cent piece customers, the effect must be the same. The line will be a class distinction. There will be five-penny patricians, and three-penny plebeians. Very shortly, the first experiment, in fact, once over, the mechanic, as proud-spirited and independent as the rest, will pay the larger fare, merely to assert the principle of equality; and so the plan of the projectors will prove to be what we now consider it, a specious humbug. We don't care to have joint-stock companies contracting to breed social ill-will, by the creation of popular orders in a small way.

If these gentlemen can afford to transport any passengers for three cents, they can afford to transport all at that same figure. They cannot escape this obvious fact. It evinces beyond contradiction that the smaller sum is sufficient to yield a handsome revenue. There is nothing more distinctly shown by all the propositions we have yet seen than that the larger sum will return a dividend beyond all reason. The bonuses offered are of themselves conclusive; without the aid of the tables which Mr. DAVIES has drawn up to show that even at one cent for each passenger, there must be money coined at the business. We trust, therefore, no proposition will be entertained, and especially not this plausible one, that pretends falsely to the character of a beneficial institution. Such pretensions on the part of soulless corporations are always ridiculous. We never relished anything more keenly than the reply of the managing officer of a railroad not far from New-York, when requested to have a "smoking-car" attached to one of the commutation trains. "No, Sir," was the dictum; "we would have you know the —— Railroad Company is a *moral as well as pecuniary institution*; and will do nothing to sanction a vice." If the City authorities treat this business properly, they will decline any bonus whatever. They will dictate a minimum rate of fare to the bidders; and that Company will have the preference, which will transport the individual passenger for the smallest remunerative sum. With this principle inflexibly adhered to, there will be no popular complaint about the multiplication of railroads. There can hardly be too many.

Squalls Ahead.

Some of the wise ones are confidently assuring us that a season of revulsion is coming. They say that the extravagant importations and heavy sales on time of many firms, must bring them into the breakers before another year is up.

"Blessed be nothing, then," exclaims one whose gross receipts are exactly equal to the amount of his expenditures. "I owe no man and no man owes me." But every failure diminishes the blessings that cluster about "nothing," and any general revulsion makes the condition of the poor man who thinks he has nothing to lose, as pitiable as of the rich one who is suddenly thrust down from the possession of plenty.

"What, then, Is the *Daily Times*, too, among the croakers?" Not a bit of it. But seeing that others croak, the *Times* would have every man who is rich enough to fail, or well enough off to be worse, to keep his eyes open, and know how firm his foundation is. When an old tar asserts that a squall is coming, the prudent skipper does not necessarily call all hands aft, and preach a sermon on the value of self-possession and their responsibilities. He does not even have a dismal song or indicate to the tar that he puts any confidence in the prediction. But when he has occasion to go into the cabin, which happens pretty early, he looks at the barometer, and if that makes no sign, he returns again to the deck, gives no orders to shorten sail, but keeps a little brighter look-out than before. But if the mercury was restless in the tube, and gave any hint of a change of weather, he takes care at least that no more sail is set, and if he does not take in the topsails at once, he sees that every man is at his post, and everything in order to reef at a moment's warning.

Now, in commercial matters, we certainly have had a long spell of beautiful weather; and, as we are not in the latitude of the Trade-winds, we can't expect fair breezes to continue always. The old tars have shaken their heads, and uttered their warnings, and now they shove the quids in oftener, and chew them harder than ever. And, looking at the storm-glass, isn't the quicksilver a little more lively than usual? Some of our fleet have every sail rigged out that can catch a capful of wind,—studding-sails, sky-sails, and all. Others have not out so much canvas, but they have no ballast in the hold. It is not worth while to make a fuss, but it is well enough to be ready for squalls.

☞ Hon. EDWARD EVERETT having declined to deliver the eulogy on Mr. WEBSTER, RUFUS CHOATE has been selected in his stead.

☞ We learn from Nassau, N. P., that the Cholera still continued its ravages at that place, up to the 13th ult. The schr. *Martha Jane*, Capt. BOYNGTON, bound from Nassau to Boston, had been seized for an infringement of the Revenue laws, but would probably be released by payment of $100 fine.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

CONSUMPTION REALLY CURED.—THE LADY OF J—— C——, Esq., Joralemon-st., Brooklyn, had been for some months so low with Consumption that her physician and all her friends despaired of her recovery. A kind neighbor, who had seen its effects, advised the use of Dr. ROGERS' LIVERWORT, TAR AND CANCHALAGUA, which was adopted. In six weeks she was able to ride out, and is now entirely well. For sale by A. L. SCOVILL & CO., at the depot, No. 346 Broadway, and by all the retail druggists. Price, in large bottles, $1; three bottles for $2 50.

ITALIAN WAREHOUSE, No. 693 BROADWAY, N. Y.
CHOICE FRUITS,
WINES, SEGARS, &c.
WOLFE'S GENUINE SCHIEDAM GIN
always on hand. Orders punctually attended to.
JOHN S. PIERCE, Proprietor.

A COMFORTABLY-CLAD MAN WEARS, AT THIS season, the celebrated Stocking-knit Undergarments sold by RAY & ADAMS, No. 591 Broadway. These excellent garments shield the system, without encumbering the wearer. RAY & ADAMS, Importers and Manufacturers of Hosiery and Undergarments, No. 591 Broadway, opposite the Metropolitan Hotel.

POLITICAL ASPIRANTS WILL PLEASE BEAR IN mind that no man was ever elected whose shirt-bosom, cravat and collar were not A No. 1. The place to get a complete fit-out is No. 82 Nassau-st., Mrs. VAN HOUTON'S Gentlemen's Furnishing Store.

A GOLD MEDAL AWARDED.—SOMEBODY HAS got a gold medal at last! There will be no more "chalienge" annually published in the newspapers, impugning the judgment and latearity of the Committee of the American Institute. Somebody else, with *twelve medals*, having magnanimously withdrawn, on this learns to give somebody a chance, somebody has finally obtained from the Committee he has so long abused, the prize he has so long coveted. Somebody having an abundance of leisure, lately for fanciful experiments, boasts that he has actually won a medal over one whose vast business afforded him no time for idle pictures, and who, in pity for somebody, placed no specimens whatever, this season, of the ordinary Daguerreotype in the Fair for "competition!"

No wonder somebody is so extacies. A medal, to him, is a most intoxicating novelty. He may well exult over those to whose good nature in keeping out of the field, he is entirely indebted for his solitary victory! And yet it is scarcely justifiable, for sane observers disguised, never looks well upon paper, and deliberate misrepresentation in a gentleman always looks somethine worse.

TO THE LADIES OF NEW-YORK AND VICINITY:
Ladies' attention to the call,
You are invited, one and all,
To see the grand display
At G. M. BODINE'S, to-day.
Silks and Shawls of patterns and colors,
To suit young Ladies, Misses, and Mothers:
Cashmeres and De Laines, of all kinds,
Calculated to suit the most fastidious minds.
Wool raw Silk, and every other kind of Plaid,
That is possible to this market to be had.
All kinds of goods for Men's and Boy's wear,
Plain fancy, rich, and rare.
In fact, everything belonging to our line
May be found here, both good and fine.
These goods are sold cheaper than elsewhere,
And Ladies are dealt with entirely fair.
At G. M. BODINE'S old established stand,
Corner of Orchard, No. 323 Grand.

PRIZE GOODS FROM THE FAIR AT GENIN'S BAZAR.—The magnificent assortment of articles deposited by GENIN in the Fair of the American Institute, for competition, has been examined by the appropriate Committee and returned to the Bazaar, together with one Gold Medal and five Silver Medals awarded by the Institute to the exhibitor. The articles will be displayed in the BAZAAR THIS DAY. They consist of full sets of Russian Sable, Royal Ermine, Hudson's Bay Sable, Stone Marten, Mink, Chinchilla, and other Furs. In the Infants' Department are infants' embroidered Cloaks, Blankets and Dresses of exquisite beauty. The Childrens' Clothing Department comprises two superb full suits for boys, and two full dresses for girls; one boy's overcoat, fur trimmed; two braided, and two plain for Childrens' Head Dresses; the show is splendid, and the display of Ladies' Childrens' and Infants' Shoes elicited the admiration of all who saw them at the Fair. The public are respectfully invited to inspect these prize goods, hitherto unequaled in this country, at GENIN'S BAZAAR, No. 513 Broadway, St. Nicholas Hotel.

RICH CARPETINGS.—SMITH & LOUNSBERY, No. 415 Pearl-st., have now in store a complete and desirable assortment of Full Styles, which they are offering at the following very low prices:

	Per yard.		Per yard.
Velvet Carpets	16s. to 15s.	Tapestry Ingrains	6s. to 7s.
Tapestry do.	7s. to 10s.	Superfine do.	5s. to 6s.
Brussels do.	7s. to 10s.	Extra fine do.	4s to 5s.
3-ply do.	7s to 9s.	Common do.	3s. 6d to 3s.

Also, Floor Oil Cloths 3 to 24 feet wide; Druggets 1 to 6 yards wide, and all other goods connected with the trade, at equally low rates.

WELLS, FARGO & CO.'S CALIFORNIA EXPRESS.—We send our next regular Express by U. S. Mail Steamer GEORGIA, on FRIDAY, Nov 5, at 3 P. M., in charge of Mr. CHARLES K. GRAHAM, our own special messenger.—Fire pkt should be sent in to our office by Thursday night, in water proof order. No package should measure more than 5½ cubic feet or weigh more than 125 lbs. Small parcels received until 1 o'clock, the day the steamer sails.
WELLS, FARGO & CO., No. 16 Wall st.

WINDOW DRAPERIES, &c.—KELTY & FERGUSON, No. 289½ Broadway and No. 54 Reade-st., have on hand an extensive stock of French Brocatelles, Satin De Laines, Worsted Damask, Lace and Muslin Curtains, Gilt Cornices, and no immense assortment of Window Shades, &c., all of which we are selling full twenty per cent less than any other establishment. Examine the inducements we offer before you purchase.

POLITICIANS ARE OFTEN CALLED UPON TO DEfine their position, which is not always done; but any man who has any regard for his position in society, will appear well dressed; and every gentleman who wishes to adorn himself with fashionable clothing, is invited to call at H. L. FOSTER'S Clothing Establishment, No. 27 Courtland-st. where can be procured every article required in a gentleman's wardrobe.

ALPINE GAITERS.—LADIES, YOUR ATTENTION is invited to the shoes, gaiters, buskins, ties, slippers, &c., on sale at CANTRELL'S, No. 336 Bowery. His Alpine Gaiters are exquisite, in fact beautiful, and become the feet of the delicate as well as the robust. Ladies, call on CANTRELL, No. 336 Bowery; you are sure to be satisfactorily suited in boots as purse.

DRY GOODS AT IMMENSE BARGAINS, AS A RICH and elegant Stripe and Check Silk, worth a dollar and ten shillings, for 75 cents; a beautiful All Wool Square Shawl for $1 50, and Long Shawl for $3, and in fact everything in Dry Goods, as French Merines, Cashmeres, De Laines, all kinds of Mourning Goods, Gentlemens' Furnishings, &c., at the same reduced rates.

SOFT, WHITE HANDS ARE DESIRABLE.—Ladies using India rubber gloves for coal fires and all housekeeping work, are sure of white hands. Chapped hands or salt rheum, immediately cured by their use. Sold at BERRIAN'S, No. 601 Broadway; RICE & SMITH, No. 727 Broadway; HITCHCOCK & LEADBEATER, No. 347 Broadway; and by all rubber dealers.

ASTOUNDING REDUCTION IN PRICES.—ENGLISH Brussells Carpets, at 7s., 8s. to 9s. per yard. Three Ply Carpets, 6s., 7s. and 8s per yard. Ingrain Carpets, 3s., 4s., 4s 6d. and 5s per yard. Oil Cloths, 2s. 6d to 4s.; also 500 Remnants of heavy cloths suitable for Stores at half price. Do not fail to look at those all Wool Carpets, at 4s per yard, at HIRAM ANDERSON'S, No 97 Bowery.

SILKS.—RICH SILKS.—LADIES WISHING TO PURchase a rich silk dress should take a look at G. M. BODINE'S splendid stock of Silks before purchasing, for Mr. BODINE certainly has some of the richest Brocade and plain black and colored Silks that are to be found in this City. No. 323 Grand-st., corner of Orchard.

SUPERIOR FURS.—LADIES, IF YOU WANT TO select from a large assortment of Furs, got up in a superior style, and comprising every modern shape, go to YOUNGS Premium Fur establishment, No. 92 Bowery. His Stone Martins, Minks, Fitches, &c. &c., are really handsome. His Scotag, or Bertha Boas, are really beautiful.

PETERSON & HUMPHREYS, No. 379 BROADWAY, corner White-st., are daily making additions to their already large stock, and are now prepared to exhibit to their friends and the public generally, the most complete and extensive stock of rich and elegant Carpets ever offered in this City. Also, Oil Cloths, of every pattern and color, with the satin finish, for sale on the most reasonable terms.

BACK IN THE OLD QUARTERS.—W. H. MCDONALD'S Advertising House has been removed to the New Building, No. 102 Nassau-st. corner of Ann, where he will be pleased to see his old friends, his new friends, and others who wish to do advertising or make inquiry in regard to it.

STEREOSCOPIC DAGUERREOTYPES AT BRADY'S.—This new and wonderful discovery, the most valuable improvement yet made in the Photographic Art, may be seen at BRADY'S Gallery, No. 205 Broadway, corner of Fulton-st. Pictures taken in this style, and the likeness warranted.

ALFRED MUNROE & CO., No. 441 BROADWAY, have constantly on hand an extensive assortment of fine Ready-made Clothing, made from the best materials, and in the best manner. Also, Boys' and Children's Clothing in great variety. One price—no deviation.

LACES, EMBROIDERIES, &c.—JUST RECEIVED, several large invoices of real Valenciennes Laces, Bobbin Edgings, Flouncings, needle-worked Edgings, and Insertions, all of which will be sold at 15 per cent below the ordinary prices. D. EDWARDS, No. 625 Broadway.

MADAME AUGUSTA RESPECTFULLY INFORMS her patrons and friends that she is now fixing the rooms, No. 713 Broadway, opposite Washington-place, for the re-opening of her dancing classes. For terms &c., apply between the hours of 12 and 3 o'clock, at the above number.

PIANO! RARE CHANCE!—A CAPITAL 6½ Octave Rosewood Piano Forte, entirely new, of very fine musical tone, and fully warranted, will be sold at a mere trifle above cost of manufacture, if purchased this day.
J. F. WARNER & CO., No. 411 Broadway.

American Territorial Extension.

From the London Times, Oct. 15.

The public writers of England and of the United States have dow duties to perform, beyond the [illegible] circle of their domestic interests, which are [illegible] importance [illegible] those they owe to each other in the present time, especially, when the peace of both the nations enjoys all but a complete monopoly in the free discussion of public affairs throughout the world, they are bound by the highest motives to keep in view the common welfare of the race to which they belong, and to defend the common interests of the liberty they enjoy. For ourselves, we hold it to be [illegible] part of the privileges of our position that we may sometimes address, in their own language and with congenial principles, those worthy [illegible] of free and intelligent men which appeal [illegible] already joined the Atlantic to the [illegible]; and that the opinions and convictions of England, multiplied ten-thousand fold by the innumerable journals of the Union, and spread over an interminable extent of territory and population, may sometimes weigh with the influence of a kinsman's voice upon the mind and conduct of the American people. To promote those sentiments of esteem and good will which every tie of nature and of policy prescribe to us and to the people of the United States, has constantly been our desire; and though we have never forborne to express with great frankness and severity our regret and indignation at occurrences indicating a departure from the usual path of national morality on the part of the United States, we are confident that the views we have expressed on such questions as repudiation, annexation, and piratical warfare, are those of the best and most esteemed citizens of the Union, and we may hope that their influence acquired some additional force when it was found that they were echoed and supported by the independent judgment of this country. We take small account of a class of turbulent and noxious writers in the United States who follow the opposite course, and who endeavor to inflame the suspicions and animosities of the populace against Great Britain. Those mischievous productions originate, as we have reason to believe, with Irish renegades and English outcasts far more than with the educated classes or even the genuine population of the American cities; and their authors are animated by a morbid hostility to the country they have abandoned rather than by an enlightened regard for that which they have adopted. Whenever, on the contrary, the discussions of the two countries are carried on in the temperate and friendly spirit which is alone consonant to their close relationship and their enormous common interests, they ought to strengthen those ties which can never be weakened or broken without inflicting a most serious calamity upon the world.

Such were the intentions with which we commented, not long ago, on the two great systems of policy—the policy of commerce and the policy of conquest—which lay open to the inexhaustible energies of the American people; and we learn with pleasure that our observations have been read beyond the ordinary limits of our own circulation. But, if there be any value in the criticisms suggested to Europeans and to Englishmen by the course of events in the United States, it consists mainly in the more strict and binding conception of legal rights which we are wont to apply to public affairs. The great peril of popular Governments and democratic society in general, is that the majority, conscious of its own assistance and irresistible power, is sometimes as little inclined as any Oriental despot to surrender its passions and its desires to mere objections of law. Intoxicated with political power, these self-governing or self-impelling masses confound that power with moral omnipotence; and they forget that all the might of a thousand empires cannot alter the inviolable conditions of public rectitude, or efface the stain of one act of injustice. Political interests, national predilections, incited by commercial enterprise or military ambition, are continually suggesting undertakings which might contribute to the wealth and greatness of the country; but the question for a nation of honest men is simply whether they can be lawfully pursued, and whether even success in such enterprises is not rather a disgrace than a triumph. To swindle the public creditor, to attack a defenceless neighbor, to connive at the designs of a band of pirates on a foreign island, to dispute the most obvious rights of other States, simply because they interfere with a national interest, are things which no amount of successful gain can palliate; but the only security against these intolerable abuses of superior force is the moral feeling of the nation. It is on that ground alone that we can ever presume to condemn some of the acts of the American people. No doubt a large party in the United States regret as much as we can do that Mississippi and Pennsylvania repudiated their debts; that Mexico was invaded without a shadow of lawful provocation; that Cuba was attacked by Lopez and his gang; and that Mr. Webster encouraged American traders to appropriate the produce of the Lobos Islands, when they might, as well have appropriated that of the Isle of Wight. But, in discussing these topics, our cosmporaries on the other side the Atlantic scarcely appear sensible of the distinction we naturally draw between legal acts of public advantage to the Union and such acts when they are legally reprehensible. It is not the extension of territory of the United States that we deprecate or condemn, but the means by which that extension has been sometimes carried on. When Louisiana was purchased from France, and Florida from Spain, a fair bargain was made and a fair price paid for those provinces. No one ever dreamt of disputing the legality and good policy of such acquisitions. Nay, even when hostilities had broken out between the United States and Mexico, though we saw great reason to condem the series of clandestine aggressions which preceded and led to the war, nobody questioned that the conquest of certain extensive territories was the natural result of such a struggle. If the Crown of Spain were disposed to divest itself of the sovereignty of Cuba by recognizing its independence, or by transferring the dominion of the island to another Power, we should have no more right to oppose such a transfer than we had to oppose the sale of Florida. As long as the progress of the Union is carried on by legal, pacific, and avowable means, not only we are not adverse to it, but we have little doubt that it promotes our own interests, by extending the range of trade, and by placing some of the most fertile parts of the globe in the hands of a more energetic and industrious people than the descendants of the Spanish race. But it is the attempt to carry on the work of civilization by violence and fraud which calls forth our strongest opposition, and which we hold to be utterly unworthy of a people already in possession of an unlimited territory and unlimited freedom. The American notion of propagating Democracy and democratic government in the world by such means, is an absurd delusion, unless they are prepared to propagate and form the states and nations to which their own institutions are applicable. It would be as practicable to apply constitutional monarchy and representative government to the Hindoos or the Sikhs, as to extend pure American Democracy over the former colonies of Spain. The Anglo-Americans may take their institutions along with them, but beyond the territories inhabited by their own race they will find subjects and slaves, not fellow-citizens.

Neither is there any sound foundation for the parallel which has sometimes been attempted between the wars in which the British empire has of late years been engaged, and those wars of conquest to which the Americans seem more and more prone. Our war with the Kaffirs may be the result of imprudence, but it is a war of necessity, and can no more be avoided or terminated than the protracted contest of the United States with the Seminoles on their Indian frontier. The war in China was forced upon this country by the aggravated insults offered to the accredited agent of the Crown, and it was gloriously terminated by no exclusive or territorial advantages, but by opening the chief ports of China to the trade, not of England, but of the world. The extension of our Indian territory has advanced, and probably is still advancing, in defiance of the efforts made to arrest its progress, by causes which appear to be beyond our control. There are public acts, perfectly consistent with our duty to foreign Powers as well as to ourselves, which we find it easy to justify and avow; for though in the affairs of a great Empire occurrences may sometimes arise which the severer laws of morality condemn, yet the feelings and convictions of the people of England scorn and repudiate political advantages purchased at such a price, and in these times no English Statesman would dare to serve his country at the expense of a public wrong. *To maintain these principles of honor, forbearance and legality, is a higher duty and a more lasting advantage than to indulge the rapacity of conquest or to extend the foundations of an empire*; and we are persuaded that the Commonwealth of the United States will insure its prosperity and perpetuate its institutions by repressing whatever is irregular in its ambition, far more than by the most ample and unscrupulous indulgence of its passions at the expense of the rights of others.

HOUSE FURNISHING HARDWARE.

PICOT & GINTER,
No. 192 Pearl-st., up stairs.

PICOT & GINTER take great pleasure in informing their patrons and the public, they are now receiving their Fall supply of Goods, in the House Furnishing Department, in all its branches.

Plated Goods—Spoons, Forks, Tea Sets, Cake Baskets, Castors, Toast Racks, Candlesticks, Coffee and Tea Urns, &c.

Block and Planished Tin Goods—Dish Covers, Tea and Coffee Urns, Chafing Dishes, Coffee and Tea Pots, &c.

A large assortment of French Fire Screens, Brass Bronzed and Wire Fenders, Steel Fire Irons—an assortment of new and elegant designs.

Japanned Toilet Setts, Ship Baths, Sponge Baths, &c. A desirable assortment of Scart's Patent Coffee Pots, which give such universal satisfaction.

A beautiful assortment of English Rugs, Mats, &c. A large and elegant assortment of Trays and Waiters.

A. & G. BRANDON,
BLOCK LETTER SIGNS,
AND
SIGN PAINTING,
GOLD-LETTERING ON GLASS, ETC.
No. 4 Tryon Row,
Harlem Railroad Buildings at the Park.

DOORS, SASHES AND BLINDS.

THE DERBY BUILDING AND LUMBER COMPANY have on hand, and are receiving the above articles, made in the most approved style, and from the best kiln-dried lumber, which they will furnish on reasonable terms to all who may favor them with their patronage. Depot, No. 4 Railroad Building, corner of Canal and Centre-st.

COOKING AND PARLOR STOVES.

OF THE MOST APPROVED PATTERNS, for sale low by the subscriber.
No. 8 Carmine-st., (four doors above Bleecker.)
No. 362 Bowery-st., (two doors above Vandam.)
No. 123 6th-av., (three doors above 13th-st.)
No. 200 8th-av., (three doors above 20th-st.)
N. B.—Stoves repaired and put up.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.
TUESDAY, NOV. 2.

Whig Candidates.	Democratic Candidates.
For President, WINFIELD SCOTT, OF NEW-JERSEY.	*For President,* FRANKLIN PIERCE, OF NEW-HAMPSHIRE.
For Vice-President, WM. A. GRAHAM, OF NORTH CAROLINA.	*For Vice-President,* WILLIAM R. KING, OF ALABAMA.
For Electors at Large, SIMEON DRAPER. GEORGE R. BABCOCK.	*For Electors at Large,* SHERBURNE B PIPER, CHARLES O'CONOR.
Dist. District Electors.	*Dist. District Electors.*
1..WILLIAM ROCKWELL,	1..PHILIP S CROOKE.
2..FRANCIS B STEVENS.	3..ELECTUS B. LITCHFIELD.
3..SAMUEL S. WYCKOFF.	3..RICHARD T. COMPTON,
4..RICHARD S. WILLIAMS.	4..JOSEPH M. MARSH.
5..JAMES F. FREEDORN.	5..JAMES MURPHY.
6..GERARD STUYVESANT.	6..WM. H CORNELL.
7..ALEX'R W BRADFORD.	7..GUSTAVUS A CONOVER.
8..THOMAS CARNLEY.	8..ALEXANDER F VACHE.
9..EDWARD F. SHONNARD.	9..EDWARD SUFFERN
10..EDWARD PALEN.	10..ALEXANDER THOMPSON.
11..GEORGE ROBERTSON.	11..ZADOK PRATT.
12..MATTHEW VASSAR.	12..LAWRENCE VAN BUREN.
13..GEORGE B. WARREN.	13..JOB PIERSON.
14..FRIEND HUMPHREY.	14..CORNELIUS VOORHIS.
15..JOHN STEWART.	15..ISAAC W. BISHOP.
16..ASHBEL B. PARMALEE.	16..THOMAS CROOK.
17..HENRY P. ALEXANDER.	17..WM. C. CAIN.
18..PETER G. WEBSTER.	18..CLARK DANIELL.
19..ALMIRON FITCH.	19..LYMAN J. WALWORTH.
20..DAVID BABCOCK.	20..THOMAS H. HUBBARD.
21..ISA BOWEN	21..SAMUEL G HATHAWAY.
22..SETH SEVERANCE.	22..DELOS DE WOLF
23..WILLIAM L. FENTON.	23..JONATHAN C. COLLINS.
24..JAMES L. VOORHEES.	24..WILLIAM TAYLOR
25..THERON G. YEOMANS.	25..WILLIAM C. BEARDSLY.
26..JAMES L. SHELY.	26..DARIUS A. ODGEN.
27..JAMES ELY	27..JOHN G McDOWELL.
28..SAMUEL W. SMITH.	28..FERRAL C. DININST.
29..OLIVER CULVER.	29..DANIEL WARNER.
30..CLARK FANFORD.	30..JOHN S. SKINNER.
31..GIDEON HARD.	31..WILLIAM VANDERVOORT.
32..E. SELDEN ELY.	32..WILLIAM L. G SMITH
33..ALVAH H. WALKER.	33..BENJAMIN CHAMBERLIN.

NEW-YORK NOMINATIONS.

STATE.

	Whigs.	*Democrats.*
Governor	WASHINGTON HUNT	HORATIO SEYMOUR.
Lieut.-Governor	WILLIAM KENT	SANF'D E. CHURCH.
Canal Commissioner	THOS KEMPSHALL	FRED'K FOLLETT.
State Prison Insp'r.	EPENETUS CROSBY.	DARIUS CLARK.

CONGRESSIONAL.

District.	*Whigs*	*Democrats*
I. Stat. & L'Ile except Ir'k'n & Wmsb'g.	John A. King	James Maurice.
II. Brooklyn	Rollin Sandford	Ths. W. Cumming
III. 1st, 2d 3d, 23d Wards, N.Y.	Jas. Bowne	Hiram Walbridge
IV. 4, 6, 19 & 20th	J. H. H. Hawes	Mike Walsh, Patr'k Kelly, Ind
V. 7, 11 & Wms'bg.	Joseph Horie	Wm. M. Tweed
VI. 11, 13th & 17th	Jos B Yaraum	John Wheeler.
VII 9th and 16th	Mar'llO Roberts.	Wm. A. Walker.
VIII 12, 18 19 & 20.	James Brooks	F. B. Cutting.
IX. Westch'r, Rock & Put.	Bayard Clark	Jared V. Peck.
X. Or'ge & Sull	Samuel Farnum	Wm Murray.
XI Ulst & Greene	Joseph S Smith	T. R. Westbrook
XII. Dutch & Col.	John C. Creger	Gilbert Dean
XIII Kensselaer	Russell Sage	David L. Seymour
XIV. Albany	Egbert Egberts	Raf. W Peckham
XV. Washn. &c.	H. B. Northrup	Chas. Hughes.
XVI. Essex, &c.	Geo. A Simmons.	Aud. L. Ireland.
XVII St. L. & Her.	H. Van Rensselr	Bishop Perkins J. Reddington, F.S
XVIII. Schoher. &c.	Jedediah Miller.	Peter Rowe
XIX Otsego & Del.	Geo W. Chase.	Samuel Gordon.
XX Oneida	O. B. Matteson.	David Moulton. J. A Spencer, Ind.
XXI Chenan, &c.	Henry Bennett.	
XXII Mad'n Os	Henry Tea Eyck	Wm. J. Heush. Pearson Muedy Caleb Lyon, Ind.
XXIII. Jefferson, &c.		Daniel Lynn.
XXIV Onondaga	Daniel Gott	Daniel P. Jones.
XXV Cay & Wyoming	Erwin S Morrell	H. W. How, Jr.
XXVI. Ontario, &c.	Jas H. Wood	Andrew Oliver.
XXVII Chem'g, &c.	Charles Cook	John J. Taylor.
XXVIII. Liv & Steuben	Wm. Irvine	George Hastings
XXIX Monroe	Azariah Boody	Joseph Field. Jas P. Fogg, F.S.
XXX. Allegh, &c.	Jud. W Sherman	Geo. B. Case.
XXXI Niagara, &c.	Thos. T. Flagler.	
XXXII Erie	Sol G. Haven	Js. A. Verplanck.
XXXIII. Cattarau, &c.	A. A. S. Crooker	

CITY NOMINATIONS.

Offices.	*Whigs.*	*Democrats.*
Mayor	Morgan Morgans.	J. A. Westervelt
Sheriff	James Kelley.	John Orser
County Clerk	Geo. W. Rubes.	Hugh N. Connolly.
Controller	Jos R. Taylor	Azariah C. Flagg.
City Inspector	Charles Riddle.	Thos E. Downing.
Street Commissioner	John J. Doane.	James Furey
Com. Repairs & Sup.	Wm. Adams.	Bart'w Pardy.
Corporation Counsel	Selden Huffman	Robert J. Dillon.
Gov. of Alms-House	Washington Smith.	Anthony Ongre. John Wellslager.
Coroners	C. Bruenhausen	Isaac B. Smith
	Bern L. Budd.	Wm. O'Donnel.
	Charles Missing.	H N Wilhelm.
	John Simmons	Robert Gamble.
Judge Sup'me Court	Chas. P. Kirkland	Joseph Hilton.
Judge Sup'r Court	John L. Mason.	Robert Kennet.
Justices Mar'r Court	John H. White	Robert M. Morris.
	Wm. H Stoothill.	Florence McCarthy
	James Lynch	Alb't A. Thompson.
Justices 8th, 9th W'ds.	Wm. B. Meech.	Alfred A. Phillips. Wm. S. Aitken.

New-York City Assembly Candidates.

Dist.	*Whigs.*	*Democrats.*
1.	THOMAS R. WHITNEY	F. W. U. WERKHND.
2.	DANIEL BOWLY	HENRY H. HOWARD.
3.	AUG P GERKNE	*JOS. ROSE JR.
4.	*THOS. A WARD	ROB. D LIVINGSTON.
5.	JAMES P SHEMES	GEO. F. ALDEN.
6.	JOS. R. FAGOTT	BARTHO T GILMORE.
7.	EDW. B. SHOT	JAS. CONSERIDNY.
8.	DAVID H. STURTEVANT.	*MOSES D. GALE.
9.	DANIEL WILLIS	ERASTUS W. GLOVER.
10.	NATHANIEL S. WING	HIRAM SHAW.
11.	ROBT. RICHARDSON	*DAVID O'KEEFE, JR.
12.	JAMES ALLEN	DANL. B. TAYLOR
13.	*WM TAYLOR	MAURICE B. FIELD.
14.	HENRY HOUSTON	SOL. B NOBLE. GEORGE G. MITCHELL.
15.	FREDERICK FRYE	*THOMAS P. ST JOHN.
16.	*E. L SNOW	RUSSELL SMITH.
	N. B. MOUNTFORD	

KINGS.—Assembly

1.	C. M. BRIGGS	NICHOLAS F. O'BRIAN.
2.	*WALDO B. HUTCHINS	WM. A. SHAKING.
3.	WM. A. CONE	

*Members of the present House.

PLACES FOR HOLDING THE POLLS.—Many persons will be anxiously inquiring, this morning, where they shall go to deposit their votes. The following table designates the places for holding polls in every District throughout the City:

Ward. District. Place.	*Ward. District. Place.*
1. First....28 Beaver-st.	11 Third....7 Avenue C.
Second. 67 Greenwich.	Fourth..707 Fourth.
Third...127 Greenwich.	Fifth....99 Eleventh.
2. First...61 Ann	Sixth....89 Avenue D.
Second. 65 Gold.	Seventh.113 Avenue C.
3. First...47 Cortlandt.	Eighth..180 Avenue C. [st.
Second 3 Barclay.	12. First ...Bloom. r'd n 99th
Third...35 Warren.	Second...28th-st. & 4th-av
Fourth 346 Greenwich.	Third...2d-av. 125th-st.
4. First...302 William.	Fourth...129th-st. 4th-av.
Second 18 Oliver.	Fifth .. 158th-st. 4th-av
Third..345 Water.	12 First .. CorClin & Grand.
Fourth 226 Pearl.	Second...168 Delancy.
Fifth....1 Oak.	Third...33 Willet.
5. First...91 Leonard.	Fourth..510 Grand.
Second 152 Pearl.	Fifth ...33 Ludlow.
Third 147 W. Broadway	13 First...76 Prince.
Fourth 107 Hudson.	Second. 42 Prince.
Fifth...32 Vestry.	Third ..224 Grand
6. First...Sixth Ward Hotel.	Fourth..Broadway House.
Second 132 Leonard.	Fifth....170 Hester.
Third..102 Centre.	15 First....167 Bleecker.
Fourth North Am Hotel.	Second..650 Bdway [pl.
Fifth....471 Pearl.	Third....St. Bd'y & Astor-pl.
Sixth....139 Walker.	Fourth..232 Fourth.
7. First...120 E. Broadway.	Fifth ...42 Fifth-av.
Second 38 Pike.	Sixth ...814 Broadway.
Third..174 Cherry.	16. First....71 Ninth-av.
Fourth 19 Jefferson.	Second...123 Ninth-av.
Fifth....328 Cherry [cor'r Sixth...Cor E B'dGouv-	Third....290 Ninth-av.
Seventh 682 Water.	Fourth..131 West 16-st.
8. First ..111 Mercer. [ter.	Fifth ...178 Seventh-av.
Second Cor Prince & Wooe	Sixth ...264 Seventh-av.
Third...31 Prince.	17. First ...2 Rivington.
Fourth 20 Dominick.	Second .384 Houston.
Fifth....160 Varick.	Third ...136 Stanton.
Sixth...52 Dominick.	Fourth..73 Third.
Seventh 323 Hudson.	Fifth ...137 Third.
Eighth 339 Spring.	Sixth ...131 Avenue A.
9. First...625 Greenwich.	Seventh.208 First-av.
Second 18 Morton.	Eighth...94 Eleventh
Third 393 West	18. First....17th st & 4th-av
Fourth Grove & Bleecker.	Second...Cor. 17th & 3d av.
Fifth....769 Washington	Third....24th-st. & 3d-av.
Sixth...89 Perry. [av.	Fourth...27th-st. & 4th-av.
Seventh Cor 12th-st & 7th-	Fifth....34th-st 3d-av.
Eighth 29 Gansevoort.	19. First ....46th near 10th-av.
Ninth...Cor Horatio & 4th	Second...42d-st near 3d-av.
10. First....Cor Do'on & Eld'e	Third....49th near 8th-av.
Second 671 Forsyth.	Fourth...George Faddon's.
Third..195 Walker.	Fifth....85th near 4th-av.
Fourth 2 Ludlow.	20 First....348 Seventh-av.
Fifth...74 Ludlow.	Second...424 Seventh av.
11. First...145 Attorney.	Third ...36 h near 9th-av.
Second..99 Columbia	Fourth..325 Ninth-av.
	Fifth ...397 Tenth-av.

POLITICAL NOTICES.

☞ **First Ward Whig Nominations:**
For Congress—JAMES BOWEN
For Member of Assembly—THOS. R. WHITNEY.
For Assistant Alderman—JOSEPH JAMISON.
For Assessor—JOHN THOMPSON, JR.

☞ **Whig Nomination for Congress**—Seventh Congressional District, IXth, XVIth and XXth Wards:
ROBERT SMITH.
By order of the Convention.
JOHN McINTYRE, Chairman.
H. HILL WHEELER, Secretary

☞ **Sixth Congressional District.**—The XIth Ward must be represented, her Mechanical Interests require it. Independent Whig Nomination for Congress, LEWIS S. DODD.

☞ **Fourth Ward Regular Whig Nominations:**
For Congress.....I. H. HOBART HAWS.
For Assembly.....AUGUST P. GREEN.
For Assistant Alderman...JOSEPH CONTRELL.
For Assessor.....JOSHUA THURSTON.
For Constables.
PHILIP J. DOWNEY, GEORGE W. BENNETT.
For Inspectors of Election.
District I—Jireh Bull, James Kirk.
" II—Emanuel Listor, John Niles.
" III—James H Moveman, Alex Fisher.
" IV—John Edwards, Benjamin F. Buck.
" V—Daniel Murphy, Edward Barber.
ARCHIBALD HULL, JAMES H. MOREMAN, } Secretaries.

☞ **For County Clerk—GEORGE W. ROSE.**—The above named Candidate has a claim upon Whigs, Democrats, Temperance Men, Friends of Moral Reform, and Christians. Mr. ROSE has always advocated moral, religious, and republican principles, and possesses every qualification for the above important office.
ONE WHO KNOWS.

☞ **Regular Whig Nominations**—SIXTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT—XIth, XVth and XVIIth Wards
For Congress—LEWIS B. DOD.

☞ **Regular Whig Nomination**—For Justice of IIId District (VIIIth and IXth Wards) Court, WILLIAM B. MEECH.

☞ **Third Congressional District.**—Hon. JAMES BOWEN—DEAR SIR: Having become a candidate for election to Congress, from the IIId Congressional District of this City, will you do me the favor to state to me your views on the subject of the Compromise law, and the Fugitive law, passed by the Thirty-First Congress, and whether you are opposed to the forthe agitation of the question of Slavery? Respectfully yours, J. PHILLIPS PHOENIX.

NEW-YORK Oct. 29, 1852.
MR. BOWEN'S reply to the above, (which has been accidentally mislaid,) was read by Hon J P PHOENIX, to the 1st Ward Committee. It met with his approbation, and the unanimous approval of the Committee, and will prove satisfactory to every Union Whig in the District. The correspondence will appear in full in the Evening Papers of to day.
R. S COLLINS, WM THOMPSON,
BENJ. D. QUIGG, JAMES M. CROFFT,
J. CLITZ MORRISON,
Delegates to the Congressional Convention.
JAMES M. CROFFT, Chairman.
JOHN THOMPSON, secretary

☞ **Third Congressional District**—Christians and friends of Freedom—JAMES BOWEN has fallen a victim to the Slave Power. Vote for WILLIAM T. DAWLEY and remember the poor.

☞ **Second Ward** DEMOCRATIC WHIG REGULAR NOMINATIONS:
For Congress—JAMES BOWEN.
For Member of Assembly—THOMAS R. WHITNEY.
For Assistant Alderman—AMOR J. WILLIAMSON.
For Assessor—JOSEPH MANNING.
For Constables—EDWARD McGINNIS, ANDREW MARDING.

☞ **Third Ward Regular Whig Nominations.**—
For Congress—JAMES BOWEN.
For Assembly—DANIEL BOWLY.
For Assistant Alderman—SAMUEL B. MABBATT.
For Assessor—AR. HIBALD COCHRANE
For Constables—ANDREW NISBET, BENJAMIN C. BENHAM.
For Inspectors of Election.
First District—George W. Thacher, Friend P Fitts.
Second District—George W. Palmer, John W. Downing.
Third District—William B. Shardlow, Royal G. Millard.
Fourth District—Simeon Outwater, Asher D. Atkinson.
OSCAR F. STURTEVANT, Chairman.
THOMAS OUTWATER, Secretary

☞ **Fifth Ward Whig Nominations.**—The following are the regular Whig Nominations in this Ward:
For Congress.....JAMES BOWEN.
For Assembly.....THEODORE A. WARD.
For Assistant Alderman.JOHN F. RODMAN.
For Assessor.....JOHN MCMINMIN.
For Constables.....{JOSEPH JENKINS. CHARLES F. WATTS.
By order of Ward Committee,
THOMAS E. SMITH, Chairman.
WM H. CANNIFF, JOHN C. OLIVER, } Secretaries.

☞ **Fifth Ward INDEPENDENT TEMPERANCE NOMINATIONS**
For Assembly—THADDEUS HYATT.
For Assistant Alderman—JACOB LASAGH.
For Assessor—JAMES H MATHEWS.
For Constables—CHARLES F. WATTS, DAVID WYATT.
For Inspectors of Election.
District I—Samuel A Smith, Wm. J Schoonmaker.
" II—Jamis Kennedy, Peter Mead.
" III—Caleb B Le Baron, Joel B. Pardy.
" IV—John Morrison, Jacob La Wall.
" V—John Vuoor, Josiah C Mott.
JACOB LA WALL, Chairman Nom. Com.
JAMES H. MATHEWS, Secretary.

☞ **Eighth Ward Regular Whig Nominations.**
—*For Congress*—Hon. JAMES BOWEN.
For Assembly—JOSEPH R. FAAET.
For Justice of District Court—(VIIIth and IXth Wards.) WM B. MEECH.
For Assistant Alderman—JESSE D. PRICE.
For Assessor—JOHN FORSHAY.
For Constables—WM B JONES, JOS. C. DEVINE.
By order of the Ward Committee.
JAMES GRIDLEY, Chairman.
L F WADSWORTH, OSBN. GRIDLEY, } Secretaries.

☞ **Ninth Ward—Regular Whig Ticket:**
For Assembly.....EDWARD SLOSSON
For Assistant Alderman.SAMUEL BREVOORT.
For Assessor.....OLIVER T. WARDELL.
For Justice Dist Court...WM. B. MEECH.
For Constables
BENJAMIN D. WINSER, and WILLIAM KUGLER.
For Inspectors of Election.
District I—Aaron C. Jewell, John A Cregier.
" II—Jackson Lawrence, Egbert Mills.
" III—Hiram Burdsall, Jacob Ackerson.
" IV—Henry Jay, Asa Bultman.
" V—Henry W Hunt, Samuel A. Cunningham.
" VI—William K. Strong, George B Sprmsteen.
" VII—David N. Dick, James S. Anderson.
" VIII—George R. Deane, Cornelius H Delawater.
" IX—George Young, Samuel Frost.

☞ **Ninth Ward Temperance and City Reform NOMINATIONS**
For Member of Assembly...JACOBS MILLER.
For Assistant Aldermen....HENRY DUBOIS.
For Coal Inspector.....WILLIAM B MEECH.
For Assessor.....HENRY VOLK
For Constables.....PHILANDER BRUSH, SENJAMIN D. WISNER

The NINTH WARD TEMPERANCE ALLIANCE, will hold mass meetings in the large Tent, during the present week, corner of Ninth-av and 13th-st., commencing THIS EVENING, Oct. 26. The Rev. Mr. CHAPIN, REES, CULVER, JOHN HAWKINS, BARNUM, and other distinguished speakers will address the meetings

Come one, come all Let all the friends of the cause by their presence, aid a movement which, eventually, must sweep the curse of intemperance from our Ward and City. Now is the time for action.
JEREMIAH TERSELL, Chairman.
EDWARD WILKES, Secretary.

☞ **Tenth Ward Whig Nominations:**
For Assembly—DAVID H STURTEVANT.
For Assistant Alderman—DAVID MILLER.
For Assessor—JOHN CARR.
For Constables—FREDERICK FRIEND, Jr, FRANCIS BYXBEE.

☞ **Tenth Ward.**—Honest, intelligent and industrious citizens of the Tenth Ward, Whigs and Democrats, this day boldly strike for equal rights, and moral and political reform,—choose at the strong hold of your liberties, the ballot box.
For Member of Assembly—EDWARD A. FRASER.
For Assistant Alderman—EDMUND ANDERSON.

☞ **Twelfth Ward Independent Temperance AND CITY REFORM NOMINATIONS.**
For Assistant Alderman—RODERICK C. ANDRUS,
For Assessor—JOHN M. LITTELL.

☞ **Thirteenth Ward.**—DEMOCRATIC WHIG NOMINATIONS
For Assembly.....ROBERT H RICHARDSON.
For Assistant Alderman....WILLIAM H WRIGHT.
For Assessor.....SAMUEL ATKINSON.
For Constables.....{DAVID SAFFEN JOHN ANGUIS.
For Inspectors of Election.
District I—Gilbert Dayton, Chas. W. Churchill.
" II—Andrew Croft, William Swenarton.
" III—David Teppen, Elipha'et W Lyon.
" IV—Ferris Finch, James M Boyd.
" V—Thomas C. Gould, David A. Forbes.

☞ **Fifteenth Ward Regular Democratic WHIG NOMINATIONS.**
For Congress.....JOSEPH B. VARNUM, Jr.
For Assembly.....WILLIAM TAYLOR.
For Assistant Alderman..ISAAC O. BARKER.
For Assessor.....ISAAC M. PHYFE.
For Constables.....{JAMES W. NEAL GEORGE W. HOGERT.
JAMES W. UNDERHILL, Chairman of Ward Committee
GEORGE W. DILKS, Secretary.

☞ **Eighteenth Ward TEMPERANCE ALLIANCE NOMINATIONS**
For Assembly—EPHRAIM L. SNOW.
For Assistant Alderman—ARNEST FINK.
For Assessor—ROBERT B LLOYD.
For Constables.....{HENRY BISHOP, JOHN WATSON.
Inspectors of Election.
District I—William Dayton, Royal Phelps.
" II—Sargent V Bayley, Harris Wines.
" III—George W. Briggs, Charles Mason.
" IV—Charles Irving, Edmund Stephenson.
" V—Abel Wheaton, Jr, William H. Rodd.

☞ **Sixteenth Ward.**—TEMPERANCE AND REFORM.—The Executive Committee of the Sixteenth Ward Temperance Alliance, respectfully present the following ticket for the support of their fellow citizens:
For Congress.....ANDREW LESTER.
For Assembly.....GEORGE T. LEACH.
For Assistant Alderman.HENRY B. DAWSON.
For Assessor.....WYMAN PHILLIPS.
For Constables.....{HUGH S. DUNN. CORNELIUS R. CHICHESTER.

☞ **Twentieth Ward.**—At a large and enthusiastic meeting of the Democratic Whigs of the XXth Ward, held at Lamartine Hall, on Wednesday evening, Oct. 27, to respond to the nomination of their Charter Ticket, Mr. ALPERT A. ROGERS was chosen Chairman, and Mr. OSCAR TAYLOR and E. HARRISON REED, were appointed Secretaries. The Nominating Committee reported the following Ticket for Charter Officers:
For Assembly—HENRY HOUSTON.
For Assistant Alderman—JAMES ANDREWS, Jr.
For Assessor—CHRISTOPHER C. ELLIS
For Constables—JOHN B. GEILER, and JESSE F. SEAMAN.
For Inspectors of Election.
District I.—Chas Rose, Morris Burnett.
" II.—Daniel D. Conover, Andrew S. Bender.
" III.—Edwin J. Mcintyre.
" IV.—Hugh Turner, George Reid.
" V.—Oscar Taylor, James Britt.
Which Ticket was unanimously adopted
The meeting was addressed by Messrs. TOMLINSON A O. HALL, THOS. CHILDS, Jr., GEO. G. BELLOWS, ALLEN, and CHAS RIDDLE. The meeting was enlivened by several songs from Messrs. FRASER and MILNING.
The following resolutions were unanimously adopted:
Resolved That in JAMES ANDREWS, JR., our candidate for Assistant Alderman, we recognize an ardent and faithful Whig—one whose talents and fitness for the office will prove of great service to the citizens of this Ward, and whose election will contribute to the reform so much needed in City Councils. We pledge him an united and cordial support, and will spare no honorable exertions to place him in that position for which he has been selected.
Resolved That in the nomination of CHRISTOPHER C. ELLIS for Assessor, the Committee have selected a capable, competent man, a sterling Whig, and one whom we are willing to trust to perform the office of placing a proper valuation upon our property, thereby doing justice, and giving satisfaction to all.

☞ **Twentieth Ward Democratic Whig REGULAR NOMINATIONS:**
For Congress—MARSHALL O. ROBERTS.
For Assembly—HENRY HOUSTON.
For Assistant Alderman—JAMES ANDREWS, Jr.
For Assessor—CHRISTOPHER C ELLIS.
For Constables—JOHN B. GEILER and JESSE F. SEAMAN.
Inspectors of Election.
District I—Charles Rose, Morris Bennett.
" II—Daniel Conover, A. J. Bender.
" III—Edwin S. Weed, Francis McIntyre.
" IV—Hugh Turner, George W. Reid.
" V—James Britt, Oscar Taylor.
OSCAR TAYLOR, Chairman.
FRANCIS MCINTYRE, FRANCIS M. CURRY, } Secretaries.

☞ **City Reform Leagues**—*Fellow Citizens*: Our Leagues have been formed with the object of correcting some of the abuses of our City Government. The facilities with which candidates for office are raised to power by means of the corrupt machinery of primary elections, lies near the root of the evil. Against that system, therefore, we strike the first blow, by agreeing to the principle that a good candidate ought to be supported, irrespective of the party by which he is nominated.

Upon this principle, a selection has been made which we now recommend to you, and the reason for which, to some extent, it is our duty to explain.

MR. WESTERVELT has been preferred for the office of Mayor for the reason, among others, that besides possessing a high personal character, nothing in his past history has thrown upon him any share of responsibility for the misconduct of the Common Council.

The *Controller* ought to be a man of unflinching firmness in the defence of the Treasury against the depredations so often attempted upon it. We believe such a man in that station, can save this city hundreds of thousands every year, and we think the past history of Mr FLAGG has fully proved him to be the man we want. As Controller of the State of New-York through a period of years, his courage was marked by a fidelity and vigor that commend him to the respect and confidence of the people.

The testimony has been that Mr ADAMS, the present *Superintendent of Repairs and Supplies*, has generally administered his office well, and we have therefore adopted his name for that office now.

The faculty of medicine have with great unanimity, agreed that the City *Inspector* ought to be a Physician, and with several large bodies of citizens we name for that office Doctor JOHN H GRISCOM.

For *Alms House Commissioner*, we have preferred WASHINGTON SMITH.

For various reasons, our selections have gone no farther. We publish them abroad that Reformers may have some knowledge of each other's intentions, and so make their vote effectual.

Our action has been confined to City officers. The selection of Ward Officers, important as they are, did not lie within our province. We are happy to know, that in several Wards the people are taking care of their own interests in this particular.

Those who favor our reform can alter their ticket with the names we suggest, with confidence that their vote will be imitated by very many of our citizens, and with a good prospect of success. Our nominations are:

For Mayor

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE PACIFIC.

MARKETS WITHOUT ALTERATION.

Return of the President to Paris.

PROGRAMME OF THE EMPIRE.

Liberation of Abd-el-Kader.

The U. S. Mail steamship *Pacific*, Capt. NYE, arrived yesterday morning from Liverpool, whence she sailed at 1½ o'clock, P. M., on the 20th ultimo. She encountered heavy westerly gales from Cape Clear to Cape Race.

Col. J. B. MURRAY, bearer of dispatches from Paris, is among the passengers. The following is the list:

Mr. E. Stevenson and lady, and 3 children and 3 servants, J. C. Candels and lady, S. W. Smith and lady, Miss Smith, Master Smith, G. Hoyt and lady, A. G. Mercer, J. Allan, J. W. Hewitt and lady, Mr. Atterbury and lady, 3 children and servant; Mrs. Lindsay, Mrs. Stimson, J. W. Havens and lady, W. G. Harrison, Mr. Thomas, L. C. Duncan, N. O.; Mr. Havens, Jr., Mr. Lowl and lady, Mrs. Harrison, Miss Olivez, Mrs Wilkes, Mrs. Linton, Mr. J. Linton, W. Robert and servant, F. Harper and lady and servant, Mr. Schuchardt and lady and child, Miss Schuchardt, Mr. Teaffe, E. Boisseau, J. A. Griswold, B. O. Wilkins and lady, J. R. Morris, Miss Morris and sister, J. S. Murray, (Bearer Dispatches from Paris,) and lady; J. G Bathurst and lady, Mr. Konge, C. C. Taylor and lady, C. R. Taylor, Mr. Luquere, Mrs. Davenport, child, and servant; M. Mar, A. M. Agnew, Edw. Valle, D. Perkins, Mr. Maynard, C. Warley, C. C. Warrin, Mrs. E. Morse, Miss A. A. Morse, Mr. Brinton, Jr., J. P. Adriance, E. Burr, H. L. Norris, J. R. Adams, P. J. Beckmans, E. Coffin, G. H. Moore, Miss Coffin, Mrs. M. Caffray, Messrs R. Redmond, Thos. Peaks, T. R. Bicknell, S. M. Woodruff, N. F. Nailson, Thoms. Frewholm, Caldwell, C. F. Willesden, J. Thompson, W. Boucher, and lady, H. Williams, A. Morgan and lady, Gladman and lady, C. S. Spence, Mrs J. Faron and two children, Mr. T. F. Root, Mr. J. Behin and lady and four children; Messrs. Woodruff, R. Hinds and lady, H. Davies, Miss Griswold, Mr. T. Wallwork. J. Wallwork. Total, 121.

Steamship *City of Glasgow*, from Philadelphia, arrived at Liverpool, Tuesday, 19th. She encountered easterly winds nearly the whole passage.

The Br. Mail steamer *Africa* arrived at Liverpool, Sunday, 17th, at 3.30 P. M., having made the run in 10 days, 22 hours, and 45 minutes, mean time.

Saturday evening, 16th, the Br. West India Mail steamer *Orinoco*, arrived at Southampton, with dates from Valparaiso to Sept. 1, Chagres Sept. 24, and Jamaica 27th, and on freight $410,320 silver, and $522,029 gold, besides a valuable cargo.

The Brazilian Mail steamer *Tay* is also to hand with dates from Rio Janeiro to 14th ult.

The news per *Pacific* is rather interesting, chiefly as regards the movements of LOUIS NAPOLEON.

Details of the Indian Mail are to hand—a summary was sent per *Niagara*.

ENGLAND.

The Queen held a Court and Privy Council at Windsor, Saturday, at which Parliament was ordered to be prorogued from 31st inst. to Nov. 4, then to assemble for dispatch of business.

It is stated to be the intention of the Opposition to test the Government on the subject of Free Trade by a direct vote before Christmas. This is a subject upon which all the Liberals agree, and they will have the support of Sir JAMES GRAHAM, and the other members of the PEEL party.

The funeral of the Duke of WELLINGTON will take place about Nov. 17.

Hon. J. R. INGERSOLL had an audience with the Queen on Saturday, 16th, and presented his credentials as Minister of the United States. He was introduced by the Earl of MALMESBURY.

JOSEPH HUME addresses to the *Daily News* a letter, with accompanying documents, to show the oppression exercised by the English Commissioner, WARD, in the Ionian Islands. Mr. HUME says: "It is important that the people of England, which have loudly censured the conduct of Austria towards Hungary, should know that proceedings equally atrocious have been inflicted on the Ionian people by the British Government."

In addition to the parties already mentioned, Lord LONSDEBOROUGH accepts Lord DE BLAQUIERE'S yachting challenge, and offers to race against the *America* yacht, for £1,000 in September next, a schooner of 180 tons C. M., he is having built at Poole by Messrs. LYMINGTON, the celebrated builders.

It has transpired that another unsuccessful attempt was made, Saturday week, to lay a submarine cable from Portpatrick, Scotland, to Donaghadee, Ireland. This is the third attempt that has failed to cross the Irish Channel.

The *Globe* contains the following details of the gold shipments:—Total amount of gold produced in California to September last, £43,000,000 Sterling. Total produced in Australia to April last, £4,600,000. Total import into England from California, £3,505,000; from Australia, $3,748,000. Gold coin withdrawn from the Bank during first nine months of the present year, £6,145,000, or to within £1,070,000 of the total aggregate importations from California and Australia.

The subject of reviving the Convocation of the Church of England, is exciting the religious world. Petitions for and against its revival, are in circulation among the Clergy.

Mr. JOHN BROADFOOT has been approved as Consul of the United States, at Leith, Scotland.

A rumor *viâ* Paris, says that the Pope has just appointed Dr. DIXON, Roman Catholic Primate of Ireland, in place of Dr. CULLEN.

The parties apprehended on a charge of murdering a soldier of the 31st Regiment, have been liberated on their own recognizances, the affair having dwindled down to a simple brawl.

FRANCE.

After virtually accepting the Empire, by his speech at Bordeaux, LOUIS NAPOLEON has returned to Paris, there to await the more formal declaration of his new position. His entry into Paris, Saturday, 16th, passed off with the greatest *eclat*. Even making abatement from the very florid descriptions in the French papers, the display would seem to have been specially imposing. The usual elements of such spectacles were more profuse than usual,—triumphal arches, banners, transparencies, gilded eagles, deputations, processions, the army, and the citizens in their holiday suits all exhibited their splendors to the best advantage under the favoring circumstances of a cloudless sky and weather as fine as could be wished. The inscriptions and devices exhibited a remarkable uniformity of sentiment, as well they might, considering they were mostly got up by the Government. The *Monitour*, however, denies this, and states that the reception in all its parts was the spontaneous tribute of the people of Paris.

The grandest of the Arches was one spanning the Pont d'Austerlitz, and dedicated by "*the City of Paris to Louis Napoleon, Emperor.*" The Portes St. Denis and St. Martin were embellished in a like manner, with crowns and laurels. At the Cercle, corner of the Rue Sepelleties; at the Maison Doré corner Rue Ladite, the decorations were gorgeous, and at corner Rue de la Paix was suspended a chain of laurel leaves bearing Medallions of LOUIS, with the inscription, "*The First Battalion of the National Guard to Napoleon III.*" We have room for only a few more of these inscriptions. On the Boulevard St. Martin, an eagle surmounting an arch, with the inscription "*God Protect the Emperor;*" another arch on the same Boulevard, "*Aux Caesar Imperator;*" on the wall of the Ambigu Comique, a crowned eagle, with the motto, "*Vox Populi*, 7,500,000, *Vox Dei*;" on an arch at the great gate of the Tuileries or the Place de la Concorde, "*Grateful workmen to NAPOLEON III, Emperor,—the savior of modern civilization, the protector of the sciences, arts, agriculture, industry, and commerce;*" and finally, at the corner of the Chansée d'Antin, the rather absurd one of "*To His Imperial Highness,* Prince LOUIS NAPOLEON III, *from the Directors of the Fêtes Dansantes of St. Cecile, Vive l'Empereur!*"

The Prince entered the city on horseback, by the Bridge of Austerlitz, and proceeded to the Tuilerics, the troops and an immense crowd following, with cries of "Vive NAPOLEON III." He was surrounded by a numerous staff, among whom were several foreign officers, but it was remarked that none of the foreign Ministers took part in the display. In the evening the city was illuminated.

The *Moniteur* announces the liberation of ABD-EL-KADER, who is to be conveyed to Brousa, in Turkey, with the honors due to his rank. He has sworn on the Koran never to disturb Algeria.

The Paris correspondent of the *Globe* says that LOUIS NAPOLEON'S marriage with the Princess VASA is a settled fact, and will be solemnized prior to his coronation. We have had so much gossip respecting this young lady lately, that it is hard to say for whom she is destined.

An advertisement in the London *Times*, Tuesday, Oct. 19, calls for tenders to supply 1,200,000 kilogrammes Virginia leaf tobacco, 1,800,000 Kentucky, 1,350,000 Maryland, &c., crops of 1851 and '52, for the use of the French Government. Tenders to be decided, 10th Jan. next, at Ministry of Finance, Paris.

The *Univers* has sent £1,000, the amount of subscription it has collected towards repaying Dr. NEWMAN his expenses in the suit versus ACHILLI.

It is reported that the army will be reduced 75,000 men, and that a general amnesty, including the banished "African" generals, will signalize the new Emperor's accession. Speculations are rife as to whether the Pope will or will not come to Paris to crown LOUIS. It is also a source of wonderment to the Parisians who will be sent to represent England at the coronation.

SPAIN.

A stoppage has been put to railway extension in Spain, by the revocation or suspension of all the concessions, excepting the line from Madrid to Almanes, and that from Alar to Santander. The construction of the other lines are to be authorized by degrees.

Government had received dispatches from the Captain General of Cuba, dated Sept. 14, announcing that all was then quiet. Orders had been forwarded to the Governor of Ferrol, to dispatch in all haste to Cuba the steamer *Antonio d'Ulloa*, in room of the *Pizarro*.

Another steamship, named the *Seconde*, mate of the *Primero*, launched recently, was launched on 16th, on the Thames. Both ships are intended for service on the coast of Cuba.

AUSTRIA.

The *Universal German Gazette* states that a banking house in London had offered to raise a loan for Austria of ten millions sterling on favorable terms, but the offer had not been accepted.

There is a rumor of closer ties to be drawn between Austria and France to the detriment of Prussia. The statement is important if true, but seems at present on the authority of the *Frankfort Post Zeitung*.

ITALY.

By a decree, dated 6th inst., vessels from United States ports are, for the present, subject to a quarantine of observation at Leghorn, for six days.

It is stated that the late political executions at Sinigaglia will be followed up by similar butcheries at Urbano and Ancona.

PRUSSIA.

The latest official document that has appeared relating to the negotiations of the Zollverein, is a second dispatch from the President of the Prussian Cabinet, M. VON MANTEUFFEL, to the Ministers of Prussia at the several Courts of Germany, containing a justification of his policy in breaking off the negotiations of the Congress, and showing that to have continued them would have produced no result.

Two arrests have recently been made, on information forwarded to the police from New-York, of individuals sent to Europe to pass forged Prussian notes, fabricated in America. One of them was arrested, before he landed from the ship at Bremen, with a large amount of the forged paper in his possession; the other has just been taken at Dusseldorff, having arrived by another route. Every step of the forgers was regularly reported to the Berlin Government by a member of the band, and they were allowed to make their attempts only to fall in the hands of the authorities when the proof was ripe.

DENMARK.

The budget for the ensuing year has been submitted to the Chambers. It shows an income for the whole monarchy of 13,831,736 rix thalers, or a surplus of 861,336 rix thalers. Under these favorable circumstances the Minister of Finance intends to defer the introduction of an income tax.

TURKEY.

MUKTAR BEY, General of Artillery, is appointed Minister of Finance, and the Portfolio of Commerce is given to KRAMIL PASHA.

Private letters, exhibited on the London Stock Exchange on Monday, state that the new Ministry have refused to sanction the Turkish loan now on offer in the London market.

SYRIA.

Letters from Beyrout, Sept. 28, state that hostilities on a small scale had commenced between the Syrian army and the Druses. The majority of the tribes, however, manifest an inclination to settle matters amicably.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

The mail steamer *Bosphorus*, from Cape of Good Hope, Sept. 6, arrived at Plymouth on Saturday, 16th inst. The news is rather more favorable. Gen. CATHCART had returned from the expedition across the River Kei, having burned the camp of the Caffre Chief, KREILI, and taken 10,000 head of cattle, horses, &c. The General says that his object has been fully attained.

The Waterkloof, as well as many of the frontier districts, continue to be infested by predatory bands and rebel Hottentots. It is said, however, that UITHALDER, their Chief, and the celebrated MOCOMO, have made overtures of peace. It is doubtful whether the war be much nearer its termination.

It is not true that gold deposits had been found at the Waterkloof, but some auriferous indications were reported near that locality.

Miscellaneous.

The *Athenæum* mentions that a letter has been received from Mr. BOYD HOUSEBO, who is in joint command of the expedition sent by the Colonial Government of New South Wales, in search of Dr. LEICHARDT, the Australian traveler. There is reason to believe that LEICHARDT and his party were murdered at a spot 300 miles further inland than the searching expedition had reached. In ten weeks from the 22d of April it was expected the expedition would return, with definite news either good or bad.

An extensive bed of sulphur has been found between the village of Kench and the Red Sea, at the Strait called Babar et Sefingue, Upper Egypt. It is about to be opened for commerce.

A man named LANG, recently arrived from America, on his way to Australia, fell among well-dressed thieves last week, in London, and was robbed of all he had, $500.

Last week a bottle was found on the beach at Harlingen, with a paper inside, on which was written: "Sir JOHN FRANKLIN found, Arctic Regions, with 15 of his crew * * which has been shipwrecked * Mr. * * has seen him.—J. G." It is believed to be a hoax.

A free Public Library and Museum were opened at Liverpool, 18th ult.

The Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, Lord EGLINTOWN, has sent £50 to the persons who were instrumental in rescuing the passengers and crew of the ship *Bhurtpore*, wrecked recently on the coast of Ireland.

At a trial of the strength of anchors, just concluded at the Woolwich Dockyard, we notice that ISAAC'S American" stood third in order of merit. It bore a strain of 61 tons without fracture, none of the others bearing above 54 tons. It broke across, however, at 63 tons; two of its competitors requiring 73½ and 75½ tons, respectively, to break them. Others snapped at 47½ tons.

HEADLEY'S "Old Guard of Napoleon" meets with great favor in England.

GEORGE CRUIKSHANK is preparing twenty-seven designs for an edition of "Uncle Tom's Cabin."

From a statistical return just published by the Prussian Government, it appears that there now exist in that country 2,207 spinning mills; 5,188 manufactories, dye works, and cotton printing establishments; 39,253 mills of different kinds; 12,960 large metal works; 17,165 breweries and distilleries; and 4,535 other manufactories of different kinds, making a total of 81,308 establishments, occupying 515,551 workmen.

A Sydney letter-writer says that immediately an emigrant ship comes in sight, proposals are made to every young lady on board with a speaking-trumpet! There's a "settler" for her!

In Pekin, a newspaper of extraordinary size is published weekly on silk. It is said to have been started more than a thousand years ago—somewhat earlier than the one under the patronage of the "Good Queen Bess"! An anecdote is related to the effect that, in 1837, a public officer caused some false intelligence to be inserted in this newspaper, for which he was put to death. Several numbers of the paper are preserved in the Royal Library at Paris. They are each ten and a quarter yards long.

Mr. BABINGTON MACAULAY, M. P., who has been staying at Brighton, has improved in health, and will take his seat on the meeting of Parliament.

The Prince Governor of Warsaw has given notice that the property of the refugee Poles abroad, who have not accepted the amnesty, will be confiscated.

The venerable WILLIAM JAY, the distinguished devotional writer, has just resigned the pastorate of the Independent congregation at Bath, over which he has presided for sixty-three years.

THE MEXICAN PRESENTS TO ROYALTY.—The harness and horse trappings sent by the Mexican President ARISTA, as a present to the Prince of Wales, consist of three sets. One set is profusely ornamented with gold, another with silver, and the other with both gold and silver. A pony whip is also with it, which is partly made of gold and adorned with precious stones. The The ponies were merely sent to set off the trappings. The President of Mexico also sent boxes of sweetmeats for the Royal children. These sweetmeats are of the most varied and delicious nature. They are in small compartments about an inch square, the covers of which are ornamented with silver, and on the top of the covers are figures representing the various classes and picturesque costumes of Mexico. The figures are similar in appearance to those which excited so much admiration in the Great Exhibition. When the outer cover of the sweetmeat boxes is removed, the sight is exceedingly pretty to see figures, not an inch long, perfectly representing the countenances and costumes of every class of Mexican society. The ingenuity of their workmanship is truly marvelious.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

Liverpool Market.—Mr. McHenry's Circular.

LIVERPOOL, Monday, Oct. 19, 1852.

There is no new feature in PROVISIONS of any kind. TALLOW supports the recent advance. QUERCITRON BARK is salable at full prices. OILS scarce and wanted. RICE continues very steady. BREADSTUFFS are less buoyant than at sailing of last steamer. Its extreme advance on WHEAT and FLOUR has not been maintained, though the quotations are nominally unaltered, the Irish demand is large and increasing. COTTON—The sales yesterday reached 10,000 bags, and to-day the same amount, one-third being on speculation. The accounts per *Africa* at first made the market rather fist, but the great business doing in Manchester very soon steadied prices, which close at full rates of last week.

I am, very respectfully, JAMES McHENRY.

Wright, Gandy & Co.'s Circular.

LIVERPOOL, Sunday, Oct. 16, 1852.

COTTON—In anticipation of later advices from America being favorable to holders, and under the influence of very encouraging accounts from the East, the market for this staple wore the same animated appearance on Saturday which characterized the transactions of last week, and very extreme prices were currently paid for American descriptions. Yesterday the ardor of buyers was somewhat damped by the (generally construed) more propitious accounts respecting the growing crop brought by the *Africa*, but beyond inducing holders to offer their stock a little more freely, no change was apparent and the business resulted in sales to a liberal extent.

To-day the market opened without animation, and was freely supplied by holders, which gave the turn in prices in favor of the buyers; but with a cheering account from Manchester, more spirit was manifested later on, and we close firmy at last Friday's quotations, which are continued. The business for the past three days is estimated at

	Amount.	Spec. & Export.	American.	Sarata.	Buyers & Brit.
Saturday	15,000	7,000	18,000	2,000	2,100
Monday	10,000	3,000	6,800	1,500	1,700
Tuesday	9,000	2,000	5,800	1,500	700

Import for same time is about 10,000 bales.

PRICES TO-DAY.

	Fair.	Middling.	Ordinary.
New-Orleans	6¼	5	4¼@5
Mobile	6¼	5¼	4¼@5
Atlantic	6¼	5¼	4¼@5

The report of the state of trade in Manchester is very satisfactory. At to-day's market there was a large business doing at extreme prices for both yarns and goods, and for qualities suitable for India, an advance was in many instances obtained.

Our GRAIN market maintains its firmness, although less activity has prevailed. The report of WHEAT has been to a fair extent and in excess of demand, which gives buyers a slight advantage in prices where sellers are desirous of realizing. FLOUR continues to support last weeks currency in the absence of supplies to any extent, but there is more disposition to meet the inquiry at such. The high rates demanded for floating cargoes of INDIAN CORN, has checked operations, and stock on hand is so small as scarcely to govern quotations, which may be considered the extreme of last Friday's rates.

Yours respectfully, WRIGHT, GANDY CO.

London Markets.

Closing Report by Telegraph.

LONDON, Tuesday Evening, Oct. 19.

SUGAR—An extensive bea nass done in West India, at an advance of 6d. @ cwt.; sales 1,100 hhds. and tcs. The demand was brisk for refined, with prices advancing; grocery lumps, 42s @43s; for foreign there were buyers at very full prices, and but few parcels to be obtained; refined Havana, in bond, 31s @32s. TEA—Large business at full prices; common Congou, 9½d @10d. COFFEE—Plantation Ceylon, 1s. @2s. above last week's prices; Native in demand. RICE—Bilk; white Bengal, 11s. @12s. 6d. TALLOW—Very steady, P. T. C. 42s. on the spot.

Havre Market.

Friday Morning, Oct. 15.—COTTON—An advance was recorded of 1f. for *tres-bas*, all kinds, and *bas* New-Orleans; also, 2f. *bas* Mobile and Georgia. Prices then stood at, per 50 kilogrammes:

	Tres-bas.	Bas. T. Ord.	Ord.	B. O.	F. C.	C.
New-Orleans	76	83	91	99	113	125	139
Mobile	75	82	88	94	97	—	—
Georgia	76	83	87	91	94	—	—

Stock on hand 15th, 25,100 bales, of which 22,400 were United States.

Saturday, Oct. 16.—Pacific's mail arrived. Market remained firm with a regular demand at the prices of yesterday. Sales 1,500 bales. Market closed a shade firmer.

Monday, Oct. 18.—1,400 bales changed hands as above, previous to receipt of telegraph dispatches from Liverpool.

State of Trade.

Accounts from Manchester report business as still extremely active, with, in some instances, a slight advance in prices.

Money Market.

The English Funds were again firm on Tuesday, CONSOLS closing, for account, at 100¾@¾, and 100¾@¾ for MONEY. Three and Quarter per Cents, 103¼@¾. Bank Stock, 2.20@1. Exchequer Bills, £ and a, 75@3

Rates on Exchange, upon Continent, are a little lower. Paris, 25.17½@25 50; do., Sight, 25 22½@25.25

Paris Bourse, Tuesday, A. M.—Four and Half, 106.90; Threes, 83 15.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

BY TELEGRAPH FROM LONDON TO LIVERPOOL.

LIVERPOOL, Wednesday, Oct. 20—Noon.

The French Senate will meet 4th November. It is announced that if, from their deliberations, no alteration should result in the form of Government, the senatus consulte will be submitted to the ratification of the French people. The legislative body will be appointed to ascertain the regularity of the votes and to declare the result.

LOUIS NAPOLEON himself communicated to ABD-EL-KADER the news of his liberation. EL-KADER will be pensioned by France.

The refusal of the new Turkish Ministry to sanction the Turkish loan is confirmed.

A skirmish had taken place in Algiers between the Ouled Mehbout Arabs and the French troops, respecting nonpayment of tribute. Fifty Arabs killed.

M. BROUCKERE being unable to form a harmonious Belgian Ministry, has returned his commission to the King.

The trials of the persons implicated in the revolution in Naples in 1848, have just been concluded. Seven are condemned to death, and many to long periods of imprisonment.

A treaty relative to a Customs Union between Austria and the States of the Coalition of Darmstadt, is to be concluded immediately, and to come into force on 1st January next. A general civic code is to come into operation on same date in those crown lands where it has not yet been introduced. Marshal RADETSKY ordered a funeral service to be celebrated at Verona on the 13th, in memory of WELLINGTON.

The retirement of M. DE PERSIGNY is again spoken of. He is to have a high appointment in the new imperial household.

There is no later news from England.

Our Relations with Spain.

Our readers are already familiar with a correspondence which has recently taken place between Secretary CONRAD and Messrs. LAW & ROBERTS, the owners of the *Crescent City*. As an appendix to that correspondence, we are now enabled to present the following copy of a letter which the acting Secretary addressed to GEO. LAW, Esq., on Friday last:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
WASHINGTON, Friday, 30th Oct., 1852.

To GEORGE LAW, Esq., New-York.

SIR: Your letter of the 27th instant, has been received. That of the 6th instant, to which it refers, was addressed to this Department by Mr. M. O. ROBERTS.

In consequence of the information it contained, that gentleman was requested to repair to Washington. He did so, and had a long conversation with me relative to the occurrences at Havana. He is, therefore, fully apprised that the subject has engaged the earnest attention of the Department.

I have only to add, in reply to your own letter, that as soon as the Department could obtain authentic information of the occurrences referred to, they were made the subject of a communication to the Government of Spain. When an answer to that communication is received, it will probably be made public. In the meantime, I must be excused from giving you any information or advice on the subject.

You may rest assured, however, that neither the honor nor the interests of the country will be neglected.

I am, Sir, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
C. M. CONRAD, Acting Secretary.

In this connection the fact may be mentioned that a story is in circulation to the effect that the American Ambassador at Madrid has lately renewed the offer of $150,000,000 made under Mr. POLK'S Administration, for the Island of Cuba. The policy of this Administration has been, and now is, that of Mr. ADAMS and Mr. CLAY, when the former was President, and the latter Secretary of State, viz: that Cuba should not be annexed to any European Powers. It has not, we think, contemplated a purchase of Cuba for the United States, at the expense of *one hundred and eighty millions of dollars*, and of course has no power of itself to make such a purchase. Congress could alone do this in conjunction with the Executive.—*Express.*

BILLY BOWLEGS IN FLORIDA.—The Newark *Mercury* of Saturday states that a gentleman in that city who has a son in Florida, has received a letter from him dated Fort Meade, Florida, from which we make the following extract. It would seem that BILLY has very little disposition to leave Florida:

BILLY BOWLEGS, *Grand Sachem* of the Seminoles in Florida, has returned to Tampa and taken passage for Fort Myers. His joy on embarking for Fort Myers knew no bounds. He leaped and yelled, cursed and swore, like a crazy man, and during his caperings he tore a new suit of citizens clothes into a thousand ribbons. About this time, a soldier at Tampa said, "Now, BILLY, give us the war whoop." BILLY stood as if riveted to the spot, his eyes seemed to send forth sparks of fire, and drawing himself up to his full height, he exclaimed, in a low, yet passionate voice, "By blood! *when you do hear the war whoop, your blood will curdle in your veins!*" In reply to a question put to him by an officer at Tampa, "So you are going to leave Florida, are you!" he answered, with a very knowing laugh, "Oh, yes, I told them so in Washington; but d——d if I do it, though." If he don't go, and that very soon, too, Uncle SAM will find a way to make them leave—either by steamboat or "by blood!" They can take their choice.

☞ The following table shows the population of Cleveland in 1851 and 1852. The latter showing an increase of twenty per cent:

	1852.	1851.
First Ward	6,706	5,263
Second Ward	7,704	6,398
Third Ward	4,136	4,344
Fourth Ward	7,124	5,135
Total	25,670	21,140

NAVAL.—Commander WILLIAM L. HUDSON has been ordered to relieve Commander SAMUEL MERCER, at the Navy Yard, New-York, on the 1st of November.

Capt. JAMES MCINTOSH has been assigned to the command of the Naval Station at Sackett's Harbor, vice Commander HORACE B. SAWYER detached.

The frigate *Constitution*, which is to be the flag ship of Commodore MAYO, (who is to command the squadron on the coast of Africa,) is now ready to receive her officers, and gunner A. LEWIS, and sail-maker JAMES R. CHILDS, have already been ordered to report for duty on board.

Gunner ANA CURTIS has been ordered to the Magazine at Chelsea (Mass.,) vice S. BECKWITH, (detached.)

The ship *Talbot*, which has been chartered by the Government, was expected to sail on Saturday for the East Indies. She is to take out a large quantity of stores for the squadron of that station, and a supply of shot, shell, and other amunition for the Japan expedition. She also carries out a *spare* shaft and propeller for the new steamer *Princeton*, which is to accompany Commodore PERRY.

Preparations have been made for building a granite quay wall along the entire water front of the Navy Yard at this port, and workmen are now employed in digging for the foundation. A Pier eighty feet long is to be constructed on the eastern side of the entrance to Dry Dock, to prevent the accumulation of mud at that point.

☞ Everybody eats walnuts, everybody knows how to make a pickle of walnuts; few, however, know the medical virtue of walnuts. Now, the fact is, walnuts, when properly prepared, are an excellent medicine and alterative, and this is the way to prepare them: Get the green walnuts fit for pickling; put them in a stone jar filled up with sugar, in the proportion of half a pound to a score of walnuts; place the jar in a saucepan of boiling water, for about three hours, taking care that the water does not get in, and keep it simmering during the operation. The sugar, when dissolved, should cover the walnuts; and if it does not, add more, cover it close, and, in six months, it will be fit for use; the older it gets, the better it is. One walnut is a dose for a child six years of age, as a purgative; and it has this great advantage over drugs, that while it is an excellent medicine, it is, at the same time, very pleasant to the palate, and will be esteemed by the young folks as a treat.

There is a Company of sixteen men, the Bay State Company, in Oregon Canon, El Dorado County, California, who have already tunneled some 460 feet through a solid ledge of rock, and expect to penetrate a hundred feet further before they get through. They have kept constantly at work since last March, and have not as yet taken out one cent! At the same time, from the very first week, their weekly assessments have been ten dollars each. And yet they are in fine spirits! What a queer animal a Yankee is.

The New-Bedford *Mercury* announces the death at Taunton, on Thursday, of Hon. Francis Baylies at an advanced age. He was a member of the 17th, 18th and 19th Congresses from the old Bristol District. In the Presidential contest which finally ended in the choice of John Q. Adams, he threw for Andrew Jackson the only electoral vote he received in New-England. He was appointed Minister to Brazil soon afterwards, but almost immediately recalled.

Foreign Missions.

The "American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions" held the regular monthly meeting in their rooms, Nassau-street, at 3 P. M., yesterday.

The proceedings were opened with prayer by Mr. MUNGER, of Brooklyn.

Rev. Mr. WOOD, Secretary of the Board, read the monthly report, from which we take the following interesting particulars:

INTELLIGENCE FROM THE MISSIONS.

During the last month, the mournful intelligence of the death of two missionary ladies has been received—Mrs. PIERSON, of the Choctaw Mission, and Mrs. MORGAN, of the Mission to the Jews in Turkey.

The Armenians.—The accounts from Aintab are encouraging. There are hopes of an opportunity for gaining access to the Armenian population of Adana.

Greeks.—The movement among the Greeks of Constantinople is going forward with much interest. Mr. EVERETT has visited Rodosta, a town on the Marmora, to organize a church gathered there by the labors of a native missionary. The population of this place have been noted for their bigotry, and some persons inclined to Protestantism were in frequent peril of their lives.

Erzrûm.—Mr. PEABODY sends a narrative of trial and sufferings endured at Khanûs. Fifty years ago, an Armenian priest who had been converted to the Protestant faith, preached there. Fifteen families were led to embrace the doctrines of Protestantism. The missionary underwent the cruel punishment of having his nose cut off, and was obliged to fly to Erzrûm to save his life. The fifteen families fled to Russia, where they suffered many indignities. Two of these families returned to Khanûs, where they succeeded in converting 60 souls. These suffered great persecution.

Assyria.—The missionary from Assyria gives information that he has had put into his hands, from the Pasha of Mosul, the sum of 4,500 piastres for Rev. Dr. BACON, of New-Haven, and the party with him, that being the loss sustained by them from the robbers in the mountains of Kurdistan. The offenders have been secured, and will be punished. The Sultan, the Pasha, and Mr. RASSAM, the English Consul, all deserve much credit for the part they have taken in the affair.

Nestorians.—A remarkable interposition of Providence was related in reference to some missionaries who had been loaded with chains and brought to Brashkallah. Through the timely interference of Col. WILLIAMS, English Commissioner for settling the boundary between Turkey and Persia, they were released. Previous to this the whole Boundary Commission had visited Oroomiah. Col. WILLIAMS had expressed himself especially interested in the labors of the mission, and he gave $60 to be expended among the poor who were suffering under the distressing ravages of the cholera.

Ceylon.—Mr MORDON describes interesting movements in Jaffna, for the promotion of temperance. He also reports a season of religious interest at Tillipally. Several of the Churches are much revived, and a large addition has been given to their Sabbath congregations.

The Madura Mission.—The ignorance of the people in Sivagunger is to be deplored; still the work there is not without encouragement. The people of a Roman Catholic village brought to the Missionary a wooden cross, which had been their only object of worship for many years. Dr. SHELTON writes from Madura, expressing joy at the appointment of another Missionary there, but represents, in urgent terms, the necessity for several others.

The Sandwich Islands.—Mr. COAN reports a very interesting state of things at Hilo and Puna. The Church of Hilo was much revived. Fifty-four new members had been admitted to the last communion. Mr. SMITH describes in strong terms the happy influence on the piety and spiritual strength of the Churches of the new mission to Micronesia. The children of the Missionaries have formed themselves into a Missionary Society.

After reading the reports,

Rev. Mr. TRACY, of the Madura Mission, in India, spoke on the difficulties sustained by Missions in India. He was struck by the difference, in this respect, between the Chinese and Hindoos. The influence of the Brahmins, and superstitious observances, raised great difficulty in spreading Christianity. The 160,000,000 of Hindoos were under the government of the East India Company, which were at first unfavorable to Missions. But a change had taken place in this respect. They now found that to make their government more permanent, they should govern on Christian principles. They have passed laws abrogating some of the Hindoo laws. In all civil cases, the English judge was formerly bound to decide according to Hindoo law. By that law, a man who had lost cast, forfeited all property, even his wife and children. About two years since, that law was abrogated, and now it was possible to become a Christian, without sacrificing his property, and everything that was dear to human nature. The Bible has been translated into nearly all the languages of India, and disseminated into all parts of the country; even where Missionaries could not go, the Word has found its way. Mr. TRACY related an instance of a native, who having got some of the books distributed in the country, was thereby converted, and was afterwards found by a Missionary, teaching his countrymen. In regard to the schools, Mr T. related some interesting particulars relative to his school at Madura. They experienced great difficulty, owing to the superstitions of the parents, and their fear that the Missionaries were training the children to become Sepoys, (or native soldiers,) or were endeavoring to decoy them away to sell them for slaves. Large additions were now coming in to the different schools and churches. They needed more help, for they were not able to meet the great increase in their congregations. If they had laborers in the field, there was no reason to doubt that the harvest of the Lord would be great.

After prayer, and singing the Doxology, the meeting adjourned.

Third Congressional District.

HON. JAMES BOWEN: Having become a candidate for election to Congress from the Third Congressional District of this City, will you do me the favor to state to me your views on the subject of the Compromise Law and the Fugitive Slave Law, passed by the Thirty-first Congress?

Will you, if elected, maintain inviolate these laws, and oppose the further agitation of the question of Slavery? Respectfully, yours,

J. PHILLIPS PHOENIX.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 29, 1852.

MY DEAR SIR: I very gladly avail myself of the opportunity your note affords me to state my views, respecting the Compromise laws and the Fugitive Slave law.

The laws so termed received the assent of a majority of both Houses of Congress and were approved by the President; they are, therefore, part of the law and are as binding on every citizen as any other laws on the statute book. In regard to the Fugitive Slave law I was and still am of opinion that it might in some respects be improved, nevertheless I should resist any attempt to amend it, because it would disturb the peaceful relations between the Free and the Slave States and revive a controversy now happily, and, I trust, for ever allayed.

But if the question were still open, while I would prefer a bill different from the present law, there would be no member from the South or North, East or West, who would more earnestly than myself be in favor of the fulfilment of every requisition of the Federal Constitution. The return of fugitive slaves is one of the requirements of the Constitution, and I hold that the obligations of good faith, the dictates of sound policy, and fidelity to the Constitution, demand that it should be fully and fairly carried into effect.

In conclusion, then, I beg leave to state that I am, and shall be, opposed to the further agitation of the subject of Slavery; that I am in favor of maintaining inviolate the Compromise laws, and that I will oppose, for the reasons above stated, the disturbance of the Fugitive Slave Law.

Very respectfully,
JAMES BOWEN.

To Hon. J. PHILLIPS PHOENIX.
NEW-YORK, Oct. 29, 1852.

The St. Louis *Republican* says: The improvement of the harbor has been so far completed that the dike from Bloody Island to the Illinois shore has been extended from shore to shore. On Friday and Saturday, men on horse, and carts and wagons crossed over on it. It is not yet carried up to the height that is contemplated; but if the Fall proves as favourable for a few weeks longer as it has been, the experiment will be fairly tested. At the present time, the Ferry runs from the city levee directly to the island, and all the crossing is on this short passage. Duncan's Island is rapidly disappearing; and we trust that ere long the channel will sweep the city shore its entire length.

The Boston *Atlas* says: Our correspondent at Belfast, Me., writes that "Capt. Michaels, of schooner *Mazurka*, from St. Lawrence, reports that the officers of the cutters and steamers are very overbearing and insolent to the fishermen, detaining them in the harbors, and abusing the skippers under the most trivial pretext. He reports that the schooners *Olive, Avery, Camden*, and two other vessels have left the bay without their papers, having been taken from them by the officers of the cutters, and sent to Halifax. He represents Captain or Commodore Campbell, of the *Devastation*, as being drunk every day from 10 o'clock, and a perfect tiger, and that the under officers try to imitate their commander."

Blaise Skupinski is to be hung at Philadelphia on Friday next, for the murder of the Jew boy Lesman a crime for which his brother MATHIAS also suffered some time ago. The death warrant was read to him last Thursday, when he strongly re-asseverated his entire innocence, saying that if the boy was murdered, his brother had expiated the crime by his death, and it was unjust to extend the punishment to him, when his only fault was having such a brother; and at the same time permit Rutwoski, the most guilty one, to escape. He said the public was prejudiced against him, and he must die, but the public would have to account to God for his innocent blood.

From the records of the late Convention of the Episcopal Church at Chillicothe, we learn that there are now in Ohio, 82 organized parishes, 70 resident clergymen, 14 candidates for the ministry, and 4,525 communicants (besides many scattered ones not in those parishes,) and that 70 parishes report contributions for religious objects, in addition to minister's salaries, amounting to $17,790 38.

At a shooting match in Fitchburg, Mass., on Wednesday last, Melvin, fourteen years old, son of Abner Brooks, carelessly ran before the gun of

MEDICAL.

SANDS' SARSAPARILLA,
IN QUART BOTTLES.

FOR PURIFYING THE BLOOD, AND FOR THE CURE OF SCROFULA, MERCURIAL DISEASES, RHEUMATISM, CUTANEOUS ERUPTIONS, STUBBORN ULCERS, LIVER COMPLAINT, DYSPEPSIA, BRONCHITIS, SALT RHEUM, CONSUMPTION, FEVER SORES, FEMALE COMPLAINTS, ERYSIPELAS, LOSS OF APPETITE, PIMPLES, BILES, GENERAL DEBILITY, &c., &c.

THIS PREPARATION has now borne the test of over fourteen years' experience, since its first introduction to public favor, during which time numerous imitations have sprung into existence, founding their claims to the confidence of the community on the curative powers contained in Sarsaparilla Root—the great reputation and extended use of which has been mainly attributable to the many wonderful cures effected by the use of this preparation. While Sarsaparilla Root forms an important part of its combination, it is, at the same time, compounded with other vegetable remedies of great power; and it is in the peculiar combination and scientific manner of its preparation that its remarkable success in the cure of disease depends. Other preparations imitate it in the style of putting up, and in bearing the name of one of its ingredients—and here ends their resemblance to it. Those needing a remedy and purifier like this, are requested to note where this difference exists, and in making choice of what they will use, not to take any other, but that one entitled to their confidence, from the long list of cures it has effected on living witnesses, whose testimonials and residences have been published, and who are still bearing daily testimony to its worth.

ASTONISHING CURE.

PATTERSON, N. J., Tuesday, May 19, 1851.

MESSRS. A. B. & D. SANDS: Gentlemen—Having witnessed the most beneficial effects from the use of your Sarsaparilla, it gives me pleasure to send you the following statement in regard to my son: In the Spring of 1848 he took a severe cold, and after eight weeks of severe suffering the disease settled in his left leg and foot, which soon swelled to the utmost. The swelling was lanced by his physician, and discharged most profusely; after that no less than eleven ulcers formed on the leg and foot at one time. We had five different physicians, but none relieved him much; and the last Winter found him so emaciated and low that he was enabled to leave his bed, suffering the most excruciating pain. During this time the bone had become so much affected that piece after piece came out, of which he has now more than twenty-five preserved in a bottle, varying from one-half to one and a-half inches in length. We had given up all hopes of his recovery, but at this time we were induced to try your Sarsaparilla, and with its use his health and appetite began immediately to improve and so rapid was the change that less than a dozen bottles effected a speedy cure. With gratitude, I remain truly yours, DARIUS BALLARD

We, the undersigned, neighbors of Mr. BALLARD, cheerfully subscribe to the facts of the above statement.

H. & B. S. HAYT, A. M. TROWBRIDGE,
GEO. T. DEAN, C. EASTWOOD.

PATTERSON, Wednesday, May 21, 1851.

Prepared and sold, wholesale and retail, by A. B. & D. SANDS, Druggists and Chemists, No. 100 Fulton, corner of William-st., New-York. Sold also by Druggists generally throughout the United States and Canadas. Price $1 per bottle; six bottles for $5.

A CERTAIN CURE FOR THE PILES.

OFFICE, No. 198 BOWERY (4 doors above Spring-st.).—DR. UPHAM'S VEGETABLE BALSAMIC SALVE, (an internal remedy,) is a certain cure for Piles, in every form; also, for all those affections of the stomach, liver and bowels, which are the cause of this afflicting complaint. For some of the most remarkable cures on record, see Pamphlets, which can be obtained, gratis, at the Proprietor's office. Price of the Salve, $1 per box. Sold at No. 198 Bowery; by Mrs. HAYS, No. 173 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, and by Druggists generally.

AMONG THE MANY BLESSINGS attendant upon improvements in the social condition, and the advances of our race in intelligence, is the prolongation of human life. With the increase of intelligence, has grown up a knowledge for the means of health and the regard for them, and commensurately with the strides of science, have we acquired the means of arresting disease, and averting its ravages. Notwithstanding the progress we have made, statistics show that even now, one-sixth of the whole population die annually of Consumption.

One of the most important discoveries of the age, in ameliorating the condition of the human class of suffering humanity, is DR. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY.

NUNDA, Livingston Co., N. Y., June 20, 1848.

MR. S. W. FOWLE—*Dear Sir:* Prompted by a sense of gratitude for benefits received from the use of WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY, I submit the following statement, for the benefit of others. Being the Spring I had been obliged to give up my business in consequence of a severe affection of the lungs. In this distressed state, I was ordered to try your remedy for CONSUMPTION; I did so, and in the course of a few weeks, I was restored to comparative good health, so that I have since been able to attend to ordinary business. Indeed, my present state of health far exceeds my most sanguine expectations. Yours truly,
(Signed,) JOHN BURNS.

Buy none without the written signature of I. BUTTS on the wrapper, if you would avoid imposition. For sale at wholesale or retail by A. B. & D. SANDS, General Agents, No. 100 Fulton-st.; THOMAS & MAXWELL, No. 56 William-st.; JOHN MILHAU, No. 183 Broadway; Astor and Irving House Drug Stores, and No. 110 Broadway.

TWENTY ULCERS ON THE LEGS CURED BY HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS—Extract of a letter from Mr. O. B. KNOCKEN, dated MOUNT GAMBIA, South Australia, July 7, 1850.—To Professor HOLLOWAY: Sir: A cure has just come under my observation, in which the efficacy of your Ointment and Pills has been fully proved. A man of the name of JOSHUA SMITH had upwards of twenty ulcers on his shins, which were so difficult to cure that almost every remedy had been applied without any good effect. Your Pills and Ointment were then resorted to, and in about six weeks he was completely cured, and scarcely a mark is to be seen.—Sold by all venders of medicines in the British Empire, and by those in the United States, in pots and boxes, at 7½ cents, 87 cents, and $1 50 each. Wholesale by the principal drug houses in the Union and by Messrs. A. B. & D. SANDS, New-York, and by the Proprietor, No. 244 Strand, London.

THE MOST CONFIRMED CASES OF THE MOST DISTRESSING DISEASES, oftimes arise from indigestion. All of us, more or less, are troubled with this annoying symptom, still as it is generally slight, we do not attempt to medicate until something serious intervenes. We would, as a public monitor, warn our readers against the sin of neglect, and at the same time recommend to their notice Dr. HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS, the original preparation as prepared by Dr. C. M. JACKSON, No. 120 Arch-st. Philadelphia. We have seen cures effected through their influence. For sale in New-York by the Messrs. SANDS, corner of Fulton and William-sts., and C. H. RING, corner of John-st. and Broadway; and by Mrs. HAYES, Brooklyn.

DRUGS, DYES, PAINTS OILS, GLASS, &c., —City and country trade dealt with on liberal terms for cash, at No. 62 Vesey-st., N. Y.
GREENLEAF & KINSLEY.
SAMUEL F. GREENLEAF. WILLIAM H. KINSLEY.

GREAT CURE FOR DYSPEPSIA.—Dr. HOUGHTON'S Pepsin or Gastric Juice prepared from Rennet. Agents—J. BALL & CO., No. 100 Nassau-st.

ENGLISH PATENTS UNDER THE NEW LAW. THE SUBSCRIBER is now prepared to procure "Provisional Protection" and to secure Letters Patent under the new laws of Great Britain. The fees having been greatly reduced, protection is now brought within the reach of all American inventors. Parties can obtain full information as to costs, &c., by addressing
J. P. PIRSSON, No. 5 Wall-st.

SALAMANDER SAFES.

WILDER'S PATENT, WITH RICH'S IMPROVEMENT.—STEARNS & MARVIN, successors to Rich & Co., are the only manufacturers of SALAMANDER SAFES combining both patents. Depot, No. 146 Water-st., New-York.

GEORGE W. TUTTLE,
IMPORTER of English, French and German Fancy Goods Novalties and Toys, both useful and ornamental, suitable for presents. Emporium No 345 Broadway.

LAMPS, GIRANDOLES, AND CHANDELIERS.—The subscriber wishes to direct public attention to his large and extensive assortment of Lamps of all descriptions, Chandeliers and Girandoles Solar, Camphene, Burning Fluid, and Phospene Lamps, of the latest improvements and select patterns; also, a large assortment of Hall, Suspending, and Bracket Lamps, for churches, hotels, steamboats, public buildings, &c; pure Sperm, Solar and Lard Oils; also, a new article of Camphene and Burning Fluid, and every article connected with the trade which will be supplied on the most reasonable terms. Country merchants and others will do well to call before purchasing elsewhere. SOLOMON S. REILLY, No. 135 Canal-st., corner of Laight; No. 51 Carmine st., corner of Bedford; No. 167 Greenwich-st., corner of Cortlandt; No. 218 Canal-st., near Hudson; Camphene Distillery, corner of 9th-av. and Gansevoort-st.

IMPORTANT TO THE COMMUNITY.—A discovery has recently been made by Dr WHEELER, of No. 23 Barclay-st., (who has been many years in extensive practice as an Oculist in New-York,) by which Piles can be effectually and almost instantly eradicated, without pain or inconvenient restraint from business. He is enabled, in proof of remarkable cures effected, to give reference to gentlemen holding exalted positions in society.

Persons residing in the country, on describing to Dr. WHEELER (by letters, postpaid), the length of time they have suffered from Piles, and the manner in which they are afflicted by the disease, can be successfully treated by him, on his usual terms being complied with.

Office hours from 8 o'clock A. M. until 2 P. M.

TO OWNERS AND ENGINEERS OF STEAMBOATS.—Are you aware that there is a purely VEGETABLE OIL, manufactured and offered for sale, which, for its durability and peculiar qualities as a lubricator, is equal to Sperm Oil; and as it does not chill in the coldest weather, and is fifty per cent. cheaper than any other Machinery Oil in use, we think it ought to command the attention of all practical men and particularly Engineers and Owners of Steamboats, as a matter of vital importance.

Certificates and letters from the first Engineers, and the oldest and most experienced Captains in the United States, can be produced in corroboration of these facts, with samples of the Oil, by calling at the office of the New York Oil Manufacturing Company, No. 164 Front-st.

PRINTING INK—JOHN G. LIGHTBODY is constantly manufacturing, and has always on hand, every description of Printing Ink, from the finest black and colored to news Ink, which he warrants equal to any ever manufactured, and at as low prices as can be sold by any regular manufacturer. Orders forwarded by steamboat or railroad to any part of the country, by addressing a note to me at No. 29 Roose-st., New-York.

P. S.—This paper is printed with my news Ink; also a great many other papers in this City, Philadelphia, Boston, Baltimore, New-Orleans, and other cities and towns in the United States.

FRENCH WINDOW AND PICTURE GLASS. We would invite the special attention of Sash makers and dealers to the above articles. We have a full assortment of sizes, from 6, 8 to 36, 50. Our thick glass for show windows, show cases, &c., and the extremely low prices which we are selling at, offer peculiar inducements for purchasing our establishment. J. E. POILLON & CO.
No 94 Barclay-st., a few doors below Church-st.

TRUSSES.—The best in use, is the one which meets the indications of the disease. The best SUPPORTER is the one which checks the descending viscera, and does not interfere with the organs of the pelvis; and the best ARTIFICIAL LEG, is the one the least distinguishable from the natural limb—all of which, Sanderson's Truss, Hood's Supporter, and Palmer's Leg, can be had at the HOOD TRUSS OFFICE, No. 3 Barclay-st.

THE STEREOSCOPE.—The only true likenesses obtained to this instrument are taken at PETERS' original Daguerrean Studio, No. 394 Broadway, where a twenty times greater number have been taken than by all New-York besides. The prices are therefore lower, and style more perfect than elsewhere. Stereoscopes for sale, and every other style of Daguerreotypes taken. Also, a sky light gallery on Broadway for sale.

1,000,000 OF CONNECTICUT PIES.—MUNSON'S CONNECTICUT PIES, are still manufactured by the original proprietors, and delivered to customers daily, in any part of the City. Orders left at the Depot, No. 16 Bookman-st., or at No. 136, east 21st-st. will meet attention.

SCHOOLS.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMY, No. 806 Broadway, will re-open for the season on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 6, at 3½ P.M., for Ladies, at 3½ for Children, and at 7 for Gentlemen.

For Terms, &c., see Card of Terms.

It is with feelings of more than usual pride and satisfaction that I announce the commencement of the Classes for this season. Having removed to the new building just erected expressly for this purpose, I can now offer for the use of my pupils the most elegant, convenient and complete establishment ever erected in this City; the experience of many years enabling me to know and provide for every want in the fullest manner. It is my intention to make this what such an establishment should be—a place for mental and physical improvement, connected with innocent and beneficial recreation; and it will be my particular care to make everything conduce to the good deportment and general improvement of all who may be placed under my charge.

The Classes for Gentlemen will be arranged on an entirely new system, which will greatly facilitate the progress and add very much to the convenience of the pupils. But as too much space would be taken by describing the system here, the published Circular is referred to for furnishing a description of the new method and its advantages.

All the new dances of the present and former seasons will be introduced.

Private Soirées, for pupils only, semi-monthly.

The Academy is remarkably fortunate in being accessible from nearly all parts of the City by stages or railroad, as there are no less than thirteen lines which pass directly in front of the door, or within one, two, or three squares of it; and arrangements have also been made to run stages from East Broadway, Madison-st., and that neighborhood, directly to the Academy, thus affording the patrons in that part equal facilities with the other portions.

PROF. WILLIAM DOD has opened a School for Boys, at No. 1,004 Broadway, third door north of 26th-st. Course of Instruction—Ancient and Modern Languages, Mathematics, and the various branches of an English education. Pupils will be carried through the Mathematical Course of the best Military Schools of France, if their parents desire it. Circulars, containing testimonials from some of the most eminent scholars and statesmen who have had sons under his instruction, may be obtained at CARTER'S and M. M. DODD'S Bookstores. References—Rev. Drs. W. W. PHILLIPS, JAMES W. ALEXANDER, and S. H. BURCHARD.

ASTORIA FEMALE INSTITUTE.

THE ASTORIA FEMALE INSTITUTE, Mrs. HOWARD and Miss FREEMAN Principals, will reopen for the reception of Pupils on WEDNESDAY, the 15th of September.

For Circulars, apply at the Institute, or of Messrs. NEWMAN & IVISON, No. 199 Broadway. Pupils received at any time.

SEWARD INSTITUTE.—FLORIDA, Orange Co., N. Y.—The Winter Session of this institution will commence Nov. 1, and continue twenty-two weeks. It embraces a Male and Female Department, each entirely separate and distinct from the other, both in location and management. The former is continued, as heretofore, under the care of JOHN W. ROUND, A. M.; the latter under that of Miss ELIZABETH PARSONS. Pupils will be received into the families of the Principals. Circulars may be obtained at Newman & Ivison's Book Store, No. 199 Broadway, or by application at the Institute. Reference may also be made to Hon. W. H. Seward.

N. B.—Mr. ROUND can be seen in the city, at the Collamore House, on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday of this week, between the hours of 10 and 2.

CLASSICAL AND COMMERCIAL SCHOOL.—No 65 Henry-st., Brooklyn, J. R. POMEROY, A. M. Principal. Instruction is given in the common and higher branches of English Education, in Latin and Greek, and in the Modern Languages. With the exception of the French language, the Pupil in his studies, is under the supervision of the Principal alone. The number of Pupils is limited to 25, and the tuition fee is $20 per quarter, in advance. Most satisfactory References and Testimonials will be given, upon application to the Principal.

OTTIGNON'S GYMNASIUM, Nos. 159 and 161 Crosby-st.—MR. C. F. OTTIGNON begs leave to remind the public that his Gymnasium is open daily, from sunrise until 10 P. M., for general exercise. Gentlemen's Class meets every evening at 8 o'clock, for class exercise and instruction. Boys' Classes meet on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS, at 3½ o'clock in the afternoon.

IRVING INSTITUTE BOARDING SCHOOL, TARRYTOWN, New-York.—This Institution has been in successful operation for fourteen years, and it is well and favorably known. Circulars can be obtained at Clark & Austin's, No. 3 Park Row; at Lockwood's Broadway; at Raynor's No. 76 Bowery, and at the Institute.
WILLIAM P. LYON, A. M., Principal.

MOUNT PROSPECT INSTITUTE—BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS.—Lads are here prepared for College or business. The number limited to thirty. All must be furnished with the uniform of the School.
WARREN HOLT, Principal.
WEST BLOOMFIELD, New-Jersey.

NYACK INSTITUTE.—NYACK, ROCKLAND CO.—LEWIS B. HARDCASTLE, Principal. Winter Session to commence Nov. 1, 1852. Circulars at NEWMAN & INISON'S No. 199 Broadway.

MUSIC ON THE PIANO-FORTE—Thoroughly taught by a young lady of several years' experience, at No. 262 7th-st., between Avenues C and D, or at the residence of the pupils. Terms moderate.

TEACHER WANTED.—A young lady is wanted to take charge, permanently, of a small class of boys. Address L. M. O., at this office.

RESIDENT TEACHER OF MUSIC—Also a competent teacher of French wanted, in a ladies select school, three miles from the city. Cards of address may be had at HALL'S Music Store, No. 239 Broadway.

FINANCIAL.

$250,000 SAN FRANCISCO WATER LOAN. Ten per cent Bonds, of $1000 each with Coupons, payable semi-annually, in the city of New-York, redeemable on 1st November, 1862. The undersigned President of the Mountain Lake Water Company, of the City of San Francisco, in the State of California, will receive sealed proposals at the office of Messrs DIAS & THOMAS, No. 52 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, until THURSDAY, the 4th day of November, 1852, at 2 o'clock P. M., for the whole or any part of the above mentioned Loan, which will bear an interest at the rate of ten per cent per annum, payable semi-annually, in the City of New-York and be redeemable on the 1st day of November, 1862, in the City of New-York. The undersigned will avail himself of the usual privileges of refusing conditional bids, and declining such as he may deem not advantageous. Bids should be directed "Proposals for San Francisco Water Bonds," and sent to the subscriber.

Twenty per cent and the premium will be payable on the day after opening the bids, and the balance with accrued interest may be paid at the option of the bidder at any time before the 1st day of February next, thus giving Capitalists an opportunity to secure a most reliable and permanent investment, without precipitately disturbing their financial arrangements.

The debt created by the issue of these Bonds, is for the purpose of paying for the necessary pipes and fixtures, more than sufficient means being already provided for the purpose of building the Dams, reservoirs, laying the pipes, and completing the works; the entire capital of the Company ($500,000,) having been subscribed by the citizens of San Francisco; the subscribers embracing many of its most wealthy and respectable merchants and bankers. This is the first and only debt of the Company, and the repayment of the same is secured, by the Transfer in Trust, to James B. Bond and William M. Burgoyne, of all the property and franchises of the Company, valued at upwards of One Million of Dollars.

The Company have by law the exclusive right of laying pipes within the city limits, and own, by purchase, the only source from which water can be introduced into the city. The Stock of this Company will probably be the best paying stock in the Union. Copies of the Laws, Report of Engineer, with Maps, &c., can be had by calling at the office of Messrs. DIAS & THOMAS, No. 52 Wall-street, second story.
SAMUEL PURDY, President.
NEW YORK, October 2d, 1852.

OFFICE OF THE ROCHESTER AND SYRACUSE RAILROAD CO.—CANANDAIGUA, Oct. 8, 1852.—NOTICE—An installment of twenty dollars per share on the scrip stock of this Company is required to be paid on the 20th day of October instant, and the balance due on said scrip (being forty dollars per share,) is required to be paid on the 1st day of February next.

By paying the last installment on the 10th day of January next instead of 1st February, with interest on both of said installments from the 1st day of August last to the times of payment, and on the surrender of the scrip certificates the scripholders will be entitled to full stock with the future dividends.

Payments of the said installments may be made at the offices of Messrs. Duncan, Sherman & Co., New-York; J. E. Thayer & Brother, Boston, at the Bank of Syracuse, Bank of Auburn, Rochester City Bank, and at this office.

By order of the Board of Directors.
CHAS. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

MESSRS. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., BANKERS, New-York, issue Foreign Circular Letters of Credit on the following CITIES:

Alexandria,	Carlshrue,	Malta,	Rotterdam,
Antwerp,	Dresden,	Marseilles,	Rio de Janeiro,
Athens	Dusseldorf,	Milan,	St Petersburg,
Berlin,	Florence,	Moscow,	Strasburg,
Baden-Baden,	Frankfort,	Munich,	Siena,
Berne,	Genoa,	Messina,	Smyrna,
Bordeaux,	Geneva,	Mulhouse,	Seville,
Bologna,	Gibraltar,	Naples,	Turin,
Bremen,	Hamburg,	Nice,	Toulon,
Brussels,	Hague,	Oporto,	Trieste,
Bagni de Lucca	Havre,	Oleron,	Venice,
Basle,	London,	Paris,	Vevey,
Cairo,	Leghora,	Pau,	Vienna,
Coblentz,	Leipsic,	Pisa,	Wiesbaden,
Cologne,	Lyons,	Rome,	Warsaw.
Cadiz,	Madrid,		

Canton, Hong-Kong, Shangesi, } China. Madras, Bombay, Calcutta, } Columbo, Kandy, Singapore, } Ceylon.

Also, Letters of Credit, payable in all the principal cities of the United States, Canada, West Indies, &c.

BANK DEPARTMENT—ALBANY, Oct. 30, 1852.—Notice is hereby given, in pursuance of the Statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating Notes issued by the NORTHERN BANK OF NEW-YORK, at Madrid, (an individual bank) must be presented at the office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York for payment within two years from the date of this notice, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the notes issued by the above Bank will be given up to said Bank.
D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendant.
n2-law-2y

EXCHANGE AND COLLECTION OFFICE.—The undersigned have taken the office, No. 173 Canal-st., under the People's Bank, where they will transact the EXCHANGE AND COLLECTION BUSINESS, in all its branches, upon the most reasonable terms, and feel confident of giving satisfaction to those who will favor them with a call.
WM. E. HAWS.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 1, 1852. FRED. A. DUBOIS.

ASSOCIATION FOR THE EXHIBITION OF THE INDUSTRY OF ALL NATIONS.—Office, No. 53 Broadway, New-York, 20th Oct., 1852.—The Stockholders of this Association are hereby notified that a call of Ten per cent. on the capital stock, being the third installment thereof, has been ordered by the Board of Directors, and they are hereby requested to pay the same, at this office, on or before the 6th day of November. By order,
WM. WHETTEN, Secretary.

CREDITS ON CHINA, INDIA, &c.—Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, New-York, are prepared to issue Mercantile Credits, Circular Notes, and Letters of Credit on the Oriental Bank of London, available at all the branches and agencies of that establishment, as follows:

Canton, Hong-Kong, Shangesi, } China. Madras, Bombay, Calcutta, } Columbo, Kandy, Singapore, } Ceylon.

CREDITS, &c., FOR THE PACIFIC.—Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, New-York, issue Credits and Bills of Exchange, available at sight, on the following places on the West Coast: LIMA, VALPARAISO, PANAMA, SAN FRANCISCO.

SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS OF THE NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY, reimbursable in 1867, with semi-annual interest coupons attached; for sale by BLATCHFORD & RAINSFORD, No. 12 William-st.

INSURANCE.

REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—Insurances effected over the counter, corner of Wall and William-sts., offices Nos. 18 and 11, ground floor.

This Company having their capital of $150,000 paid in, in cash, and securely invested, are prepared to insure against loss and damage by fire, on favorable terms.

The charter of this Company provides, that after paying interest to the stockholders, at the rate of 7 per cent. per an num, four-fifths of the remaining profits are to be divided among the assured in scrip bearing interest, which scrip is to be redeemable in cash whenever the accumulated profits and capital shall amount to $1,000,000.

TRUSTEES.

Samuel S Howland,	John A Stephens,	Jos. Gaillard, Jr.,
Stephen Whitney,	James Warren,	Jas. M. Waterbury,
Daniel B Fearing,	Arthur Leary,	George Curtis,
Wm H Russell,	M. W Hamilton,	George T. Adee,
A C Downing,	Denning Duer,	D. S Kennedy,
Gazaway B Lamar,	John Stewart, Jr.,	John J. Astor, Jr.
Wm. H Aspinwall,	Robert B. Mintura,	Fred'c A. Delano,
Wm. B. Duncan,	Reuben Withers,	James C. Bell,
Chas. H. Russell,	Ed. C. Center,	Daniel D Smith,
Isaac Townsend,	Josiah Oakes,	Fred'k G. Foster,
Peleg Hall,	Robert S Hone,	

ROBERT S. HONE, President.
DUNCAN F. CURRY, Secretary.

THE BROOKLYN FIRE INSURANCE CO.—CHARTERED IN 1824.—Offices, No. 43 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, No. 6 Merchants' Exchange, Wall-st., New-York. Have their Capital (as also a handsome surplus) invested in the most undoubted securities, and continue to insure Buildings, Merchandize, Furniture, and other personal property, Vessels in port, and their Cargoes, upon as favorable terms as any other similar institution.

DIRECTORS.

William Ellsworth,	William Mitchell,	Hon. Quackenbos,
Phineas T. Barnum,	George Gilfillan,	Justus S Redfield,
Daniel D. Howard,	S. P. Townsend,	J. W. Amerman,
Caleb S. Woodhull,	John Eadie, Jr.,	Fordyce Hitchcock,
Chas. T. Cromwell,	Joel S Watman,	John C. Smith,
Anasta's Nicholas,	Robert C. Ball,	Jos M. Greenwood,
Richard L. Allen,	John W. Genin,	Simpson Leland,

WILLIAM ELLSWORTH, President.
ALFRED G. STEVENS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 61 Wall-st. 4th Month 5th, 1852.—This Company, with a CASH CAPITAL OF $210,000 with a surplus of over $100,000, insures against loss or damage by fire on favorable terms.

DIRECTORS.

George S. Fox,	C. W. Lawrence,	Richard F. Carman,
Rich'd A. Reading,	Peter S. Titus,	Henry H. Barrow,
Josiah Macy,	T. C. Cardozo,	Hull Clark,
Wm. H. Falls,	Ralph Mead,	Wm C. White,
Joseph W. Corlies,	Richard Field,	John J. Walker,
John D. Wright,	Elias Hicks,	Chas. H. Marshall,
Abraham Bell,	Irad Hawley,	Elisha Riggs.

GEO. S. FOX, President.
SAMUEL TOWNSEND, Secretary.

THE PEOPLE'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, established 1851, at No 173 Canal-st.; Branch Office, No 96 Broadway, next corner of Wall-st., opposite Trinity Church—Insure Buildings, Merchandize, Household Furniture, Vessels in port, and their Cargoes, &c., against loss or damage by fire.
JEREMIAH TERRELL, President.
MOSES G. LEONARD, Secretary.
GEORGE PAULDING, Surveyor.

BUILDING ASSOCIATION AND GENERAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, corner of Fryonrow and Chatham-st., in the Harlem Railroad Buildings, are taking risks on rents, buildings, &c., on the most favorable terms.
JOHN BRUCE, President.
DANIEL BARNES, Secretary.

COAL.

PITTSTON COAL.—The PENNSYLVANIA COAL CO., is prepared to furnish superior White Ash Pittston Coal of all sizes, clean and in good order, suitable for steam, shipping, and domestic purposes, from its boats, or yards in the city, Williamsburg and Brooklyn. The Company's facilities are such as to enable it to give good dispatch to vessels loading at New-York, or at Port Ewen.

Particular attention given to the delivery of Coal for domestic purposes.

Apply at the office, corner of Broadway and Wall-st.; or yards, West near Morton-st., corner of Fourteenth-st and 9th-av., and foot of Gouverneur-st, city; foot of North Tenth-st., Williamsburg, and foot of Gold-st., Brooklyn.

COAL.—The subscriber has in yard, and is constantly discharging, all the various kinds of Anthracite and Bituminous Coals, viz: Peach Orchard, Broad Mountain, Liverpool, Cannel, Cumberland, &c., &c., of the best quality, screened and delivered from the yard, No 9 Christopher st, near 6th-av, at the present market prices. Orders by mail promptly attended to.
BI ALLISON, Jr., & CO., No. 9 Christopher-st.

EXPRESSES.

ADAMS & CO.'S UNITED STATES MAIL Express for California, Oregon, and the Sandwich Islands, Office, No 59 Broadway. By the U. S. Mail steamer GEORGIA, on FRIDAY, Nov. 5, 1852, connecting at Panama with the Pacific mail steamer, PANAMA, for San Francisco.

Our next regular Express for California, Oregon, and the Sandwich Islands, will be dispatched, as above, by the U. S. Mail steamer, GEORGIA, for Aspinwall, Navy Bay, direct on FRIDAY, Nov. 5, at 2 o'clock, P. M., through as usual in charge of one of our own freight agents and a special messenger to California.

All Goods for this Express, must be put up in water proof condition, and delivered to us with invoice before the day of sailing, to enable us to comply with the Government order for carding and sealing. Shippers will please bear in mind the send in their orders early.

Small parcels will be received until 1 o'clock, on day of steamer's departure.

No charges by this line for Custom House Fees, or Consular Certificates.

No package should exceed 125 lbs weight, or 5½ feet cubic measurement.
ADAMS & CO. No. 59 Broadway.

KINSLEY & CO.'S EXPRESS FOR BOSTON AND THE EAST, via NEWPORT AND FALL RIVER, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Louisville, and the South, will leave Office No. 1 Wall-st., on and after MONDAY, Nov. 1, at 3 P. M. Notes, Drafts, and Bills collected. Custom-House business attended to in New-York, Boston, and Philadelphia.

TRAVELING.

AUSTRALIA.—The A 1 Baltimore Clipper Ship ALBUS, is now at her dock, pier No. 16, E. R., ready to receive passengers. This splendid ship is admitted, by all who have seen her, to have the most roomy and best ventilated between decks, of any ship that has been put up for Australia. Her freight is now going on board, and she will be dispatched without fail, on the 10th inst. Apply on board, foot of Wall-st., or to J. BARDY, No. 58 South-st., or HUGHES & RAWLING, No 39 West-st.

AUSTRALIA.—The splendid ship MEDORA lays now in the stream, ready to go to sea immediately. A few forfeited Berths are still to be sold for the balance due on them, and can be had by immediate application at No. 70 Nassau-street, under the Astor Bank.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—Trains leave Pier foot of Duane-st., as follows:

EXPRESS TRAIN at 6 P. M., for Dunkirk, connecting with first-class steamboats for Cleveland, Sandusky, Toledo and Monroe, and railroads to Cincinnati and Chicago.
MAIL TRAIN at 8 A. M., for all stations.
WAY TRAIN at 3 P. M., via Piermont, for Delaware.
WAY TRAIN at 5 P. M., for Jersey City, for Delaware.
NIGHT EXPRESS TRAIN at 6 P. M., for Dunkirk, connecting with first-class steamboats for Detroit direct, connecting with Express Train for Chicago.
EMIGRANT TRAIN at 6 P. M., via Piermont.
CHAS. MINOT, Superintendent.

NEW AND DIRECT ROUTE TO NIAGARA FALLS.—ROCHESTER, LOCKPORT AND NIAGARA FALLS RAILROAD—CHANGE OF TIME.—On and after Monday, Sept. 27, 1852, Passenger Trains will run as follows:

GOING WEST.

1st Train—Way Express, leaves Rochester at.....7.00 A. M
2d Train—Mail Express, leaves Rochester at.....3.00 P. M.
3d Train—Way Express, leaves Rochester at.....6.30 P. M.

RETURNING.

1st Train—Way Exp. Mail, leaves Niag. Falls at 7.10 A. M
2d Train—Mail, leaves Niagara Falls at.....10.30 A. M
3d Train—Way Express, leaves Niagara Falls at 7.30 P. M.

Arriving at Rochester, 1st 12 A. M., 2 P. M. and 7.50 P. M., connecting both ways at Rochester with the regular trains on the Albany and Rochester Railroads. Sunday train each way—

Leaves Rochester at.....7.00 A. M.
Leaves Niagara Falls at.....4.30 P. M.

Fare from Rochester to Niagara Falls, $1 50.

Passengers to Niagara Falls will take the Cars on the Right at the Rochester Depot.

Tickets are sold in Rochester at the Ticket Office in the Depot.
WARREN COLBURN, Superintendent.
ROCHESTER, Sept. 24, 1852.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD —FALL ARRANGEMENT—SEPT. 20, 1852.

TRAINS OUT OF NEW-YORK

Leave near the corner of Canal-st. and Broadway,
Accommodation and Special Trains leave at 7 and 11:30 A. M.; 4 and 5:30 P. M., through to New Haven.
At 8:50 A. M., and 6:30 P. M., for Port Chester.
The 11:30 A. M. train runs in connection with trains from New-Haven to Hartford and Springfield, and with trais over the Canal road

Express Trains for New-Haven, Hartford, Springfield, Boston, Connecticut River and Vermont Railroads to Ogdensburg, and Montreal, at 8 A. M., stopping at Stamford and Bridgeport, connecting with Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroads at Bridgeport, and Canal Railroad at New-Haven; and at 3:30 P. M., stopping at Stamford, Norwalk and Bridgeport, connecting with Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroads at Bridgeport

TRAINS INTO NEW-YORK.

Accommodation and Special Trains at 5:30, 7, and 9:35 A M., and 4:20 P. M., through from New-Haven.
At 5:30 A. M., and 3:45 P. M., from Port Chester.
The 9:35 A. M. Train receives passengers from Springfield and Hartford and Canal Railroads at New-Haven. The 4:20 P. M. Train receives passengers from Hartford and Springfield, and Northern Railroads.

Express Trains leave New-Haven, on arrival of trains from Boston, at 1:15, and 8:50 P. M., (stopping at Bridgeport, Norwalk, and Stamford,) leaving Boston at 8 A. M., and 3:45 P. M.

See large bill of advertisement at the Station-Houses and principal Hotels.
GEO. W. WHISTLER, Jr., Superintendent.
NEW-HAVEN Sept. 1852.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.—ON AND AFTER Monday, Nov. 1st, 1852, and until further notice, trains will run as follows:

TRAINS MOVING EAST.

LEAVE.		ARRIVE AT.	
Brooklyn at	10 00, A. M.	Farmingdale at	11 45, A. M.
"	2 00, P. M.	Greenport	6 30, P. M.
"	3 45, P. M.	Farmingdale	5 30, P. M.
"	5 00, P. M.	Jamaica	5 35, P. M.

TRAINS MOVING WEST.

LEAVE.		ARRIVE AT.	
Jamaica at	6 30, A. M.	Brooklyn at	7 55, A. M.
Farmingdale	7 00, A. M.	"	8 45, A. M.
Greenport	8 00, A. M.	"	12 30, P. M.
Farmingdale	1 00, P. M.	"	2 45, P. M.

The 3 45, P M. Train will run through to Greenport on Saturdays, and leave Greenport at 4, A. M. for Brooklyn on Mondays.
J. E. HAVILAND, President.
Brooklyn, Oct. 19, 1852.

CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY OF NEW-JERSEY.—Through from New-York to Easton, Pa., in four hours, commencing Aug. 2. Leave Pier No. 1, North river, foot of Cortlandt-st., for Easton, and intermediate places, at 8 A.M., 12 M., and 3:45 P.M.; and for Somerville at 5 P.M.

RETURNING.—Leave Phillipsburg (opposite Boston) at 6 and 10:30 A.M., and 3:15 P.M.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

ÆOLIAN PIANO FORTES.—T. GILBERT & CO.'S CELEBRATED ÆOLIAN PIANO FORTES, with and without the Æolian. The subscriber, who is the sole agent in this city for the sale of these instruments, (the reputation of which has become world-wide,) is now prepared to offer them at prices which, to those wishing to purchase, cannot fail to be satisfactory. Possessing facilities for obtaining Pianos unsurpassed, if equaled, by those of any other house in the city, he does not hesitate to say that he can present inducements to buyers not to be found elsewhere. He has constantly on hand an extensive assortment of second hand Pianos, at bargains, which, he fearlessly asserts, will defy competition. Gilbert's elegant boudoir or cottage Pianos, suitable for small rooms. Also Melodeons of Prince's and Carhart's make. Grand, Æolian and other Pianos to let.
HORACE WAT

New-York Daily Times.

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION.

Aims and Difficulties—Forthcoming Publications.

The following extracts from a private letter in relation to the affairs of the Smithsonian Institution, will serve to give a pretty clear idea of the present state of that body, and of the difficulties under which it labors. The statements are from an authentic source, and cast some light upon certain events intimately affecting the prosperity of the Institution.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 6, 1852.

* * * It is a little singular that the very points in which the Smithsonian Institution is supposed to fall behind its duties, are the very ones to which it is devoting most attention. In fact, the imputation has been made of partiality to subjects of natural and physical science, and of neglect of ethical and metaphysical. All sides assail the Institution for not doing more, forgetting that while many interests have equal claim, a small amount of money, partitioned among many, goes but a little way. It is hampered by the construction of an expensive building ordered by Congress, and protested against by Prof. HENRY; and a large portion of its funds are absorbed in this. Indeed, scarcely more than one-half of the entire income is available for actual operations. With some $25,000, it is obliged to maintain the corps of officers and employees, keep going all operations, buy books, and attend to every thing else.

The Smithsonian Institution has always been ready and active in aiding the general interests of Science. The single subject of Meteorology will stand as an example. The Institution has a corps of trained, intelligent men, between two and three hundred in number, extended over the entire continent and making frequent observations; many with standard instruments. All the observations at the Military posts and Naval stations, as well as in the vessels of the Mercantile and Government Marine, (through the Observatory,) are freely at its command, and are used. The States of Massachusetts and New-York pay men to observe, and furnish instruments for observation, and the results are transmitted here. The returns for each month fill a large folio volume. Nor does this matter accumulate unused. A competent gentleman has been long engaged in jotting down the observations, for particular days of interest, upon a large physical map of North America and the Atlantic Oceans, developing laws of great importance, which would have been presented at this year's meeting of the American Association, had it taken place. No Institution nor Government in the world is now doing anything like as much for Meteorology as the Smithsonian. It has planned and executed the great System of Observations, has imported standard instruments, and rated and constructed hundreds of barometers and thermometers, used all over the continent. It has published full directions for observing, has now in press a series of hygrometrical, barometrical, hypsometrical and many other tables of prime importance, amounting to upward of three hundred pages. This, and much more, for Meteorology alone.

The Astronomer has his annual occultations of fixed Stars for determining the longitude, published by the Institution and used throughout North America for the advancement of geographical knowledge—these the first of their kind. He has the memoir, ephemeris, and history of Neptune, three works known the world over. The Geologist has his extraordinary fossil mammalia and reptiles from the Upper Missouri, first developed and now being published here. The explorer has the report of Mr. CULBERTSON to the Institution on the little known regions of the Upper Missouri, the results of the investigations of WRIGHT, ZENDLER and LINDHEIMER, in Texas and New-Mexico, and of ADAMS in Jamaica, Cuba and Panama, all fostered by the Institution. Also the aid lent to the Astronomical Expedition to Chili in supplying expensive instruments indispensable to success, and yet unattainable owing to want of funds. Nor can I omit the explorations of the remarkable antiquities of the West, for the first time presented in a proper form, and in authentic history by the Smithsonian. In fact, there is no interest of Science in its broadest sense which is not protected by the Institution. Look, for instance, at what the Librarian is doing in the way of spreading information, and of simplifying the great labor of Cataloguing, as shown in the Reports on Cataloguing and on Libraries. Take, too, the matter of foreign exchange, as well as domestic. This Summer the Institution sent to Europe, Asia and Africa, the following amount of books: 9,885 lbs., contained in 572 parcels and 46 boxes, addressed to 362 institutions and individuals. These contained the publications of the Institution, public documents of interest, (among them 150 copies of SCHOOLCRAFT's Indian work,) and all the transactions of the various literary and scientific bodies of the United States, transmitted free of cost to them, or to the recipients of the parcels. The returns from abroad are also received for such Institutions. This feature obviates all the practical difficulties in the way of scientific intercourse between the New World and the Old. As to the foreign appreciation of doings in this department and others, you should read the letters the Institution has on file, from HUMBOLDT, VON RITTER, LIEBIG, BREWSTER, BABBAGE, SABINE, FARADAY, and a host of others, of which there are whole volumes.

As for publications of a practical character, the work of BOOTH and MORFIT will furnish an illustration. Others are under way to be published as rapidly as possible. Among them is one on the Forest Trees of America, in an economical as well as scientific view, by Dr. GRAY; one on the recent Progress in Electricity and Magnetism; one on the Progress and Present State of American Geography; one on Making Collections and Observations in Science—somewhat resembling the Admiralty Manual, but prepared expressly for America; and a host of others too numerous to mention; all derived from original sources, prepared by the most competent men, and posting up our knowledge to the latest dates, furnished by the journals and transactions daily received at the Institution.

The Lectures constitute a very small portion of the operations of the Institution. And yet they may and do accomplish much good. The room is filled to overflowing, by a varying crowd gathered from all parts of the Union, and each carrying away with him a modicum, at least, of information. Reports of these Lectures will be published in the Monthly or Weekly Bulletin of the Institution, shortly to appear, and intended to contain lists of articles in scientific and literary journals and transactions, records of new facts, derived from such sources, books, proceedings of the Institution, and other items.

As to sending the Smithsonian publications into every house in the land, the fond of the Institution would go but a little way in this—not $5,000 per annum. Say there are 200,000 houses to be supplied. This number of copies of a single octavo sheet would cost at least $1,500. Five thousand dollars would then publish 3⅓ such sheets. The Patent-Office Report this year will probably cost $150,000, nearly one-third of the original bequest of SMITHSON. This for a single book, which two years after publication is out of print, and cannot be procured. How many complete sets of the Patent-Office Reports has any one man ever seen? I doubt if the Patent-Office itself possesses one. The Smithsonian pursues a wiser course. Copies are presented to all permanent libraries and institutions throughout the world, and to individuals specially interested in the subjects treated of. Some are kept for future demand, and sold at cost. The Institution makes no profits—the few copies sold, compared with the many given away, return but a small amount of the expenses—and this is immediately turned anew into the publishing fund. The Institution would gladly publish more matter practical as well as abstract, and in larger quantity, but we have no option as to expenditures. Congress has *ordered* the erection of an expensive building, and the accumulation of a library, museum and gallery of art. It has ordered the lectures. The Institution of course must obey, though it would cheerfully have put up with a cheaper building, so as to have more money for active operations.

It does not always follow that what a bookseller will not publish had better remain in curious manuscript, even in a practical point of view. Few publishers would undertake a work on the occultation of the stars, so indispensable in determining accurate geographical positions. The number of persons engaged in making the Geography projected by the Smithsonian, is, say 100—a small but very important corps. The work, consisting of some forty pages quarto, costs, say $600, including expense of computing, which was formerly borne by the Institution. To make any profit the charge must be at least $10 per copy of forty pages. So with many others. The great question as to whether the few have not a right to consideration, as good as that of the many, I will not here discuss.

An Antidote for Melancholy.

"Ah, friend K——, good morning to you; I'm really happy to see you looking so cheerful. Pray, to what unusual circumstance may we be indebted for this happy, smiling face of yours, this morning?" (Our friend K—— had been, unfortunately, of a very desponding and somewhat of a choleric turn of mind, previously.)

"Really, is the change so perceptible, then? Well, my dear Sir, you shall have the secret; for, happy as I appear—and be assured, my appearances are by no means deceptive, for I never felt more happy in my life—it will still give me pleasure to inform you, and won't take long, either. It is simply this: I have made a whole family happy!"

"Indeed! Why, you have discovered a truly valuable recipe for blues, then, which may be used *ad libitum*, and not had to take, eh, K——!"

"You may well say that. But, really, my friend, I feel no little mortification at not making so simple and valuable a discovery at an earlier period of my life. Heaven knows," continued K——, "I have looked for contentment everywhere else. First, I sought for *wealth* in the gold mines of California, thinking that was the true source of all earthly joys; but after obtaining it, I found myself with such a multiplicity of cares and anxieties, that I was really more unhappy than ever. I then sought for pleasure in traveling. This answered somewhat the purpose of dissipating cares, etc., so long as it lasted; but, dear me, it gave no permanent satisfaction. After seeing the whole world, I was as badly off as ALEXANDER the Great. He cried for another world to *conquer*, and I cried for another world to *see*."

The case of our friend, I imagine, differs not materially from that of a host of other seekers of contentment in this productive world. Like "blind leaders of the blind," our invariable fate is to go astray in the universal race for happiness. How common is it, after seeking for it in every place but the right one, for the selfish man to lay the whole blame upon this fine world—as if any body was to blame but himself. Even some professors of religion are too apt to libel the world. "Well, this is a troublesome world, to make the best of it," is not an uncommon expression; neither is it a truthful one. "Troubles, disappointments, losses, crosses, sickness, and death, make up the sum and substance of our existence here," add they, with tremendous emphasis, as if they had no hand in producing the sad catalogue. The trouble is, we set too high a value on our own merits; we imagine ourselves deserving of great favors and privileges, while we are doing nothing to merit them. In this respect, we are not altogether unlike the young man in the parable, who, by-the-bye, was also a professor—he professed very loudly of having done all those good things "from his youth up." But when the command came, "go sell all thou hast, and give to the poor," &c., it soon took the conceit out of him. How much this command has to do with modern professors, each will determine, of course, for himself. It, no doubt, however, contains an important lesson, which they will study at their leisure.

In this connection, there are two or three seemingly important considerations, which I feel some delicacy in touching upon here. However, in the kindest possible spirit I would merely remark that there is a very large amount of wealth in the Church—by this I include its wealthy members, of course; and refer to no particular denomination; by Church, I mean all Christian denominations. Now, in connection with this fact, such a question as this arises in my mind,—and I put it, not for the purpose of fault-finding, for I don't know that I have a right view of the matter, but merely for the consideration of those who are fond of hoarding up their earthly gains, viz.: Suppose the modern Church was composed of such professors as the self-denying disciples of our Savior, —with their piety, simplicity, and this wealth; what think you, would be the consequence? Now I do not intend to throw out any such flings, as "Comparisons are odious"—"This is the modern Christian age"—"The age of Christian privileges," and all that sort of nonsense. Still, I am rather inclined to the opinion that if we were all—in and out of the Church—disposed to live up to, or carry out what we professedly know to be right, it would be almost as difficult to find real trouble, as it is now to find real happiness.

The sources of contentment, and discontentment, are discoverable, therefore, without going into a metaphysical examination of the subject. Just in proportion as we happen to discharge, or neglect known duties, are we, according to my view, happy or miserable on earth.

Philosophy tells us that our happiness and well being depends upon a conformity to certain unalterable laws—moral, physical, and organic—which act upon the intellectual, moral, and material universe, of which man is a part, and which determine, or regulate the growth, happiness, and well being of all organic beings. These views, when reduced to their simple meaning, amount to the same thing, call it by what name we will. Duties of course, imply legal or moral obligation, which we are, certainly, legally or morally bound to pay, perform, or discharge. And certain it is, there is no getting over them—they are as irresistible as Divine power, as universal as Divine presence, as permanent as Divine existence, and no art, nor cunning of man can disconnect unhappiness from transgressing them. How necessary to our happiness, then, is it, not only to know, but to perform our whole duty?

One of the great duties of man in this life, and, perhaps, the most neglected, is that of doing good, or benefitting one another. That doing good is clearly a duty devolving upon man, there can be no question. The benevolent Creator in placing man in the world, endowed him with mental and physical energies, which clearly denote that he is to be active in his day and generation. Active in what? Certainly not in mischief, for that would not be consistent with Divine Goodness. Neither should we suppose that we are here for our own sakes simply. Such an idea would be presumptuous. For what purpose, then, was man endowed with all these faculties of mind and body, but to do good and glorify his maker? True philosophy teaches that benevolence was not only the design of the Creator in all his works, but the fruits to be expected from them. The whole infinite contrivances of everything above, around and within us, are directed to certain benevolent issues, and all the laws of nature are in perfect harmony with this idea. That such is the design of man may also be inferred from the happiness which attends every good action, and the misery or discontentment which attends those who, not only do wrong, but are useless to themselves and to society. Friend K——'s case, above quoted, is a fair illustration of this truth.

Now then, if it is our duty to do all the good we can, and I think this will be admitted, particularly by the Christian, and this be measured by our means, and opportunity, then there are many whom Providence has blessed with the means, and opportunity, of doing a very great amount of good. And if it be true, as it manifestly is, that "it is more blessed to give than receive," then has Providence also blessed them with very great privileges. The privilege of giving liberally, and thus obtaining for themselves the greater blessing, which is the result of every benevolent action, the simple satisfaction with ourselves which follows a good act, or consciousness of having done our duty in relieving a fellow-creature, are blessings indeed, which none but the good or benevolent can realize. Such kind spirits are never cast down. Their hearts always light and cheerful—rendered so by their many kind offices,—they can always enjoy their neighbors, rich or poor, high or low, and love them too; and with a flow of spirits which bespeak a heart all right within, they make all glad and happy around them.

Doing good is an infallible antidote for melancholy. When the heart seems heavy, and our minds can light upon nothing but little naughty perplexities, everything going wrong, no bright spot or relief anywhere for our crazy thoughts, and we are finally wound up in a web of melancholy, depend upon it there is nothing, nothing which can dispel this angry, ponderous and unnatural cloud from our *rheumatic minds* and *consciences* like a charity visit—to give liberally to those in need of succor; the poor widow, the suffering, sick, and poor, the aged invalid, the lame, the blind, &c., &c., all have a claim upon your bounty, and how they will bless you and love you for it—anyhow, they will thank kind Providence for your mission of love. He that makes one such visit will make another and another, he can't very well get weary in such well doing, for his is the greater blessing. It is a blessing indeed: how the heart is lightened, the soul enlarged, the mind improved, and even health; for the mind being like rated from perplexities, the body is at rest, the nerves in repose, and the blood, equalized, courses freely through the system, giving strength, vigor, and equilibrium to the whole complicated machinery. Thus we can think clearer, love better, enjoy life, and be thankful for it.

What a beautiful arrangement it is that we can, by doing good to others, do so much good to ourselves!—The wealthy classes, who "rise above society like clouds above the earth, to diffuse an abundant dew," should not forget this fact. The season has now about arrived, when the good people of all classes will be most busily engaged in these delightful duties. The experiment is certainly worth trying by all. If all those desponding individuals, whose chief comfort is to growl at this "troublesome world," will but take the hint, look trouble full in the face and relieve it, they will, like friend K——, feel much better.

It may be set down as a generally correct axiom, (with some few exceptions, perhaps, such as accidents, and the deceptions and cruelties of those whom we injudiciously select for friends and confidants, from our want of discernment,) that life is much what we make it, and so is the world. J. S. S.

Anecdote of Mr. Webster.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

I have frequently had the pleasure of meeting at Judge FAY's, with Judge STORY, Mr. QUINCY, and Mr. EVERETT.

Mr. WEBSTER was exceedingly fond of a game of whist; and played excellent, and seldom forgot a card which was on the table. At one of those social gatherings, I recollect his relating the anecdote, of which he was very fond, of President WHEATOCK. When he was engaged in the Dartmouth College case, he told the President that, as the original charter was granted, and the endowment made by Lord DARTMOUTH, expressly for the purpose of civilizing and instructing the Indians, a question might arise on this point; as no Indian had been attached to the school for a long period, it would be well for the President to go into Canada, and fetch some of the aborigines within the walls of the College, so that a jury could not find that the charter had been abrogated on that score; accordingly, the President went, and found three choice specimens, and brought them to the brink of the river—after some delay procured a boat to ferry them across—the young Indians, not precisely understanding the object of so much kindness on the part of the President, and espying the walls of the College on the bank, which excited their suspicion and their wonder, how, if once inside those walls, how difficult it might be to make their exit. The young Indian at the bow of the boat cast a significant glance on his associates, gave the war-whoop, and quick as thought, they plunged into the middle of the river, and swam for the shore. Said Mr. WEBSTER, the falling of the wall of Jericho on the sounding of the ram's horn, could not have astonished the people more than the President. He hallooed, entreated, and tried to explain all, but the Indians kept straight on their course to the shore, and made with all speed for the woods, the last President WHEELOCK ever saw or heard of them—so Mr. WEBSTER had to go on with the case minus the Indians. This anecdote used to amuse him exceedingly, and Judge STORY would join in with his happy, light-hearted laugh, that only those who knew him can appreciate. G.

NEW-YORK CITY.

THE BROADWAY POST-OFFICE ROBBERY.—Yesterday afternoon, DANIEL E. SICKLES, accompanied by Hon. EMANUEL B. HART and AUGUSTUS SCHELL, came to the Third District Police Court and made inquiry of Justice WOOD, whether any warrant had been issued for the arrest of Mr. SICKLES, concerning the robbery of circulars at the Broadway Post-Office, on Saturday night. The magistrate replied in the negative, and the gentlemen left, apparently quite elated that no proceedings had been instituted. It appears, however, that Mr. JAMES C. HARRIOTT, proprietor of the Sub-Post-Office in Broadway, had previously visited the above named police office, and expressed a desire to prefer a charge of robbery against the parties who entered his office, and by force and violence stole and carried away a large quantity of circulars that were addressed to various citizens, and ready to be delivered by the carriers. After consulting with the police authorities, Mr. HARRIOTT concluded to defer making the necessary affidavit against the accused parties, until such time as he could procure the full names of the rowdy gang who perpetrated the felonious act. Mr. HARRIOTT says he is determined to push the matter, and, if possible, cause the offenders to be punished to the full extent of the law, and with this view he was busily engaged yesterday in finding out the names of all concerned in the robbery. The complaint will probably be made to-morrow, and warrants issued for the arrest of the accused parties. The entire number of circulars deposited at the above office for distribution were 60,000, and from the statement given below it appears only about half of the number were taken, and the balance (44,000) were delivered during the following day and evening.

We received a card last evening from the proprietor of the Broadway Post Office, which we subjoin:

BROADWAY POST OFFICE,
NEW-YORK, Monday, Nov. 1, 1852.

Mr. EDITOR—*Dear Sir:* I have been asked the question, several times to-day, if any mail matter was taken from my Office on Saturday night, by the rowdies who perpetrated such an outrageous offense against the rights of private citizens, in entering this Office between the hours of 9 and 10 o'clock on the night above mentioned, and forcibly carried off about 36,000 sealed circulars, addressed to the residence of as many supposed voters of this City and County, which had been left with me for distribution; and to allay any undue anxiety in relation to said mail letters, I can assure the public that no other matter was taken except as above stated: for nothing of that nature is allowed to remain in the Office over night; all such being sent from here to the General Post-Office, six times every day, and at 6 o'clock every night. Very respectfully, yours, &c.,
JAMES C. HARRIOTT, Proprietor.

NEW STEAMER.—On Wednesday next there will be launched, from the yard of WM. H. BROWN, foot of Twelfth-street, East River, a steamship to be called the *San Francisco*. Her dimensions and structure are thus described: Length, 280 feet; breadth of beam, 45½ feet; depth of hold, 32 feet—making about 2,000 tons. The *San Francisco* is one of the most beautifully modeled steamers ever built in this country or any other, and is expected to surpass, in speed, any steamer now afloat. She is built of live oak, locust and cedar, and in the most substantial manner, and iron-kneed, diagonally, throughout with braces five inches wide by three-quarters of an inch thick. Engine built at the Morgan Works: 84-inch cylinder and 12 feet stroke piston, and the largest beam engine ever built in this country or any other. She is intended to run on the Pacific, in connection with the Empire City Line, between Panama and San Francisco. She is built for Messrs. HOWLAND & SON, under the superintendence of Capt. BENJAMIN THOMPKINS.

ATTEMPT TO MURDER A POLICE OFFICER.—Officer GILLEN, connected with the Police Department of the Twentieth Ward, was near being murdered on Sunday night by a gang of ruffians. It appears the officer was on post duty, and had occasion to arrest a man named JAMES REYNOLDS, for disorderly conduct in the public streets. While conveying the prisoner to the Station-House, he was attacked in the most savage manner by TIMOTHY REYNOLDS, THOMAS RILEY, and EDWARD KENOR, one of whom came up behind GILLEN, and struck him a powerful blow on the head with the butt-end of a whip-handle, which was loaded with lead, inflicting a dangerous wound of some two inches in depth.

The officer fell for dead, and finally crawled to the Police Station, and was placed under the medical treatment of Dr. KIERSTED, who dressed the wound, when the officer sufficiently revived, to relate the particulars of the murderous attack. By the description given of the villains, Assistant Captain DUNN, Officer TORSDEN, and others, traced them to a house in Twenty-eighth-street, and effected their arrest. Yesterday the accused parties were identified by the wounded policeman, and Justice MCGRATH committed them for a further hearing.

MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT WITH FIRE-ARMS.—About 3 o'clock, Sunday afternoon, while Mons. LE ROY was in the act of cleaning his musket, which was loaded, it accidentally went off, and the contents lodged in the thigh of a lad named CHARLES DOUGHERTY, causing dangerous injury. The little sufferer was conveyed to the City Hospital, where he lingered but a few hours and expired. The Coroner held an inquest yesterday, and the jury rendered a verdict as follows: "We find that the deceased came to his death by being accidentally shot with a musket ball from a gun that was in the hands of MONS. LE ROY."

PRESENTATION OF PLATE TO MR. F. GLEASON.—A richly wrought service of Plate, value $1,000, intended for presentation to Mr. F. GLEASON, Proprietor of *Gleason's Pictorial*, by the Artists of the United States, to mark the appreciation of his endeavors for the improvement of Art in this country, is now on exhibition in the window of BALL, BLACK & Co., Broadway. A Committee delegated from the Artists of New-York, Philadelphia, and Boston, will be appointed for the purpose.

THE OPENING LECTURES AT THE THIRTEENTH-STREET MEDICAL COLLEGE.—The Introductory Lectures before the College of Pharmacy in East Thirteenth-street, between Third and Fourth-avenues, will be delivered by Professors MCCREADY and DOREMUS, on Thursday evening next,—at which time Dr. DOREMUS will exhibit, among other experiments, the solidification of carbonic acid gas.

☞ The block of marble presented by the Fire Department of this City, to the National Washington Monument, will remain at Castle Garden for the examination of the public, free of charge, until Friday, 5th inst., when it will be shipped. It is a beautiful piece of sculpture, and well worth seeing.

NEW-YORK HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—This Society will hold its regular monthly meeting at 8 o'clock this evening at their rooms in the University. A paper relating to the "Early History of New-York," will be read by Mr. BRODHEAD.

DEATH BY STRANGULATION.—A young woman by the name of MARY GALLAGHER, residing in Leonard, near Center-street, was strangled to death yesterday while taking breakfast. It appears a bit of meat lodged in her throat, and before medical assistance could reach her she was a corpse. Coroner IVES was notified, and will hold an inquest on the body of deceased this morning.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—The Coroner held an inquest, yesterday, at the City Hospital, on the body of a man by the name of JOSEPH BELL, who died from injuries received in falling down the well hole of a new building at No. 96 Chambers-street. It appears the unfortunate man was engaged in laying brick on the third story, and missing his footing, was precipitated to the basement beneath. Deceased was born in New-York, and aged only 19 years.

A MYSTERY.—At an early hour yesterday morning, a full suit of clothing was found lying on the floor of an out-building, in the rear of No. 107 Thompson-st. The clothing, consists of a blue frock coat, velvet collar, blue silk vest, brown plaid pantaloons, drawers, boots, socks, and black hat. No owner for them could be found, and they were handed over to Captain TURNBULL, of the Eighth Ward police, and can be seen by applying at the Station House.

SAVED FROM RUIN.—Yesterday morning an aged lady named HARRIET LAMBERT, residing in Boston, came to the Eighth Ward Police Station and related a heart-rending story of the flight of her daughter, aged 19 years, who came to this City and placed herself under the care of the keeper of a house of ill-fame in Mercer-street. The case was placed in charge of officer PAYNE, who traced the erring child to the house of IDA LANDON. The girl was at once brought out and handed over to her mother, who took her in charge and left for home last evening.

THE SESSIONS.—The Court of General Sessions convened yesterday at the Halls of Justice, but transacted no business and adjourned over until Thursday morning.

[Advertisement.]

☞ R. W. PARKER's method of banding Pulleys, which has been on exhibition, at the American Institute, as applied to Circular and Scroll Saws may be seen, and the Patentee consulted day and evening, at No. 58 Dey-street, near Greenwich, for a short time.

[Advertisement.]

GAS.—Gold Medals are universally awarded by those who obtain their Gas Fixtures at the great manufacturing Dépôt of ARCHER, WARNER & Co., No. 376 Broadway. Pipe introduced into new or old houses.

COMMITTAL OF THE JEWELRY ROBBER.—Yesterday afternoon John Chase, the expert robber of wholesale jewelry stores in the lower part of the City, was arraigned before Justice Osborn, at the Lower Police Office, for a final examination. Upon the usual questions being asked by the Clerk, the prisoner replied he was born in the State of Vermont, aged 47 years, resided in Brooklyn, and, by advise of Counsel, had "nothing to say" relative to the numerous charges preferred against him. He was then fully committed to the City Prison, to await his trial on three separate charges of grand larceny.

WILLIAMSBURG CITY.

JOSEPH C. MORTON REJECTED BY THE TEMPERANCE ALLIANCE.—At a meeting of the Williamsburg City Temperance Alliance, held on Saturday evening, at the Hall in South sixth st., the nominating Committee appointed to nominate officers for State and City Government, reported "that it was deemed unadvisable to run a third ticket in view of existing circumstances. The endorsement of JOSEPH C. MORTON, as candidate of the fifth Congressional District, was reconsidered, and unanimously rejected. A resolution dissolving the Alliance, passed without dissent." This movement, it is said, was brought about by an attempt of the Democrats to use the Temperance Alliance for the purpose of securing the election of Mr. TWEED, by inducing the Whig members of the Alliance to support Mr. MORTON.

STABBING.—A man named Conrad Frank, was arrested by Officer Thompson, on Sunday night on a charge of having stabbed a man named John Schneider, in a drunken fracas in Marshall street. Schneider is severely wounded, but will probably recover.

JERSEY CITY.

CASE OF STABBING.—EDWARD F. WHITEHEAD, employed by a butcher in Jersey City, was brought before the Recorder yesterday, accused of having stabbed EDWARD BEARDON, late on Sunday evening, inflicting eight wounds upon him, some of which are believed to be dangerous. BEARDON and his brother, with their wives, were passing up Newark-avenue, when the accused and Geo. MELLER came out of a public house and brushed against one of the females. MELLER apologized, but WHITEHEAD, it is alleged, got into a fracas, during which the wounded man received the injuries mentioned. WHITEHEAD was committed for trial, and MELLER was held to bail in the sum of $200.

Mr. Charles G. Wilcox, graduate of West Point, and clerk in the Bureau of Subsistence in the War Department, was instantly killed on Friday last, in consequence of the accidental discharge of his fowling-piece, while returning from a gunning excursion. The charge took effect in his head, blowing off a portion of the cranium. Deceased leaves a widow and young family to mourn his loss.

The contributions during the month of October in aid of the Washington National Monument, amount to $3,139 59.

DIED.

In Brooklyn, Oct. 30, ELIZABETH W., wife of George Kissam, and daughter of the late E. P. Rose, of Trenton, N. J.

In Stonington, Conn., at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. Francis Pendleton, Mrs. LUCINDA TRUMBULL, in the 76th year of her age, after a long and protracted illness, which she bore with Christian resignation.

But she has passed through the valley and shadow of death,
With her Savior in heaven to dwell;
But mourn not for one who with life's latest breath,
Said my friends, all is well.

On Sunday, Oct. 31, GEORGE W. PHYFE, after a protracted illness in the 46th year of his age.

The friends of the deceased, and those of his brothers, Isaac M., John, James and Robert, are requested to attend the funeral from the house of James Phyfe, No 82 2d-av, on Tuesday afternoon, 2d inst., at 3½ o'clock, without further invitation. n1 2t*

COMMERCIAL AND MONEY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....Nov. 1.

$18,000 U. S. 6s '56	b3. 110	150	Erie Railroad		b90 87
3,000 Kentucky 6s	110	50	do		b60 87½
1,000 City 5s '78	102	320	do		86¼
9,000 Erie 2d Mort. Bds.	104½	50	Harlem Railroad		s3 71
3,000 do	105	600	do		b30 71½
5,000 Erie inc. Bds	s3 99	200	do		b60 71½
10,000 Erie conv. Bds	71 98½	150	Long Island R.R.		s60 30
9,000 Indiana R. R. Bds	96½	150	do		s3 30½
3,000 Panama R.R. Bds	s3. 105½	50	do		b90 31
500 Hudson 1st Mtg. Bds.	108	100	do		s15 32½
100 Reading Railroad	118	100	do		s60 32½
17 Bank of America	120	100	do		s75 30
60 Bank of Republic	167	300	Stonington Railroad		55½
80 Del. & Hudson Canal	130½	50	do		55½
10 Grocers' Ins. Co	100	150	do		55
150 Canton Co	84	200	do		b60 55
50 do	b60 84½	100	Hudson River R.R.		75½
75 do	s3 84½	100	do		b60 78
400 Montgomery Zinc	4	675	do		78
400 New-Jersey Zinc Co.	11½	100	do		b60 76½
50 do	b30 11½	200	do		b60 76½
50 do	s60 11½	50	do		s3 76½
100 do	b30 11½	50	N. Y. & N. H. R. R.		114½
150 Cumb'd Coal Co.	b30 65½	50	do		114½
150 do.	s3 65½	50	do		112
50 do	s20 65½	50	Alb. & Schenec. RR.		108
50 do	s60 65½	100	Mich. Central R. R.		110½
200 Portsmouth D. Dock.	4	100	Nor. & Wor. R.R.		56½
300 Nicaragua Transit Co	27½	50	do		56½
20 Pennsylvania Coal Co.	115	100	do		b60 56½

SECOND BOARD.

$2,000 Erie Convt. Bds. '62	99½	50	Harlem Railroad	71½
2,000 do	100	400	Erie Railroad	b60 86½
1,000 Lafay. & Indpls Bds	93	300	do	86½
50 St. Lawrence Co.	8	200	do	s15 86½
50 Nicaragua Transit Co	27½	50	do	b3 86½
100 Montgomery Zinc	4½	100	do	b10 96½
100 do	4¾	100	do	b15 96½
600 New-Jersey Zinc	11½	75	Hudson River R. R.	76
100 do	s30 11½	100	do	b60 76
200 do	b'wk 11½	150	do	s15 75½
100 do	s'wk 11½	100	Long Island R. R.	s3 31½
50 Canton Company	s60 84½	100	do	b30 31½
100 Florence & Keport	b30 27½	200	do	b30 31½

MONDAY, NOV. 1.—6 P. M.

This has been a dull day in Wall-street. The talk of the Presidential Election interferes with Stock speculations. The early Board showed a small trade in the Fancies. Hudson River shares improved in price and demand, and further orders were executed in Long Island, at Saturday's rates. Canton, Erie, Harlem, Nicaragua, and Cumberland, were steady in prices, but without spirit. Stonington and Norwich were again weak. In the premium Roads, sales of Mohawk were made at 108, an advance of 1 ℙ cent. At the second meeting of the Brokers, there was more appearance of business. Erie closed at 86½@1. Long Island advanced 1½ ℙ cent., with every indication of fresh orders from the Philadelphia buyers. The Stock, considered extravagant yesterday at 31 ℙ cent. on four months' option to the purchaser, closed at 31½, cash.

Erie Railway bonds were held at higher rates. The Convertibles of '71, sold at 96½, and for the '62s 99½, cash, was refused for a round lot, between boards, and sold at 99½ @ par for retail lots in the afternoon. The short sixes of United States, brought 110; Kentucky 6s, also sold at 110, and the Erie second Mortgage at 105.

Exchange rules steady, at 110 for Banker's bills; not much done yet for the British Steamer on Wednesday. Money was not so active. The Stock Brokers who wanted demand loans were supplied at 5 ℙ cent.

The Collins packet *Pacific*, arrived early this forenoon. Her market accounts exhibit firmness in Cotton and Breadstuffs, and a most animated state of things in Manchester and other manufacturing districts. The letters from the East Indies by the overland mail, give favorable news for Cotton Goods, and later accounts from Australia, to 29th July from Sydney, and to 17th July from Port Philip, speak of the continued and enormously increased product of Gold. A single escort from the Mt. Alexander mines is rated at 100,000 ounces, or two million dollars; leaving 40,000 ounces in the Commissioner's tent for the succeeding escort. It was estimated that the laborers had five millions dollars unemployed money. In London, money keeps easy. Consols 100¼; nothing said of American Stocks. Bar Silver was in better request for export, and had sold at 5s. 1d. the oz. Shipments were being made to France and Calcutta. The Bank of France exhibits decreased Specie means, increased circulation and ordinary discounts, and increased loans on Railway obligations, in which speculation is much stimulated. The Bank holds in specie $114,000,000. The decrease since last report $4,000,000.

The Custom-House report of the official entries of Foreign Goods, exclusive of specie, for the month of October, are as follows:

Dutiable Goods, direct consumption	$7,775,014
Free Goods	215,143
Dutiable Goods, entered Warehouse	594,426
Total	$8,585,183

Divided between the Dry Goods and general Merchandise import, the movement of the month and year rank thus:

October	$4,627,272	$3,957,891	$8,585,183
Jan'y to October	46,518,314	51,497,177	100,015,391
Total 10 months	$53,145,506	$55,455,068	$108,600,574
In 1851	$57,233,400	$59,230,317	$116,463,717
Decrease in '52	$4,087,894	$3,775,249	$7,863,143

The exports from this port for the month of Oct., exclusive of Specie, were:

In Domestic Produce	$3,497,874
In Foreign Free Goods	82,886
Reexport Foreign Dutiable Goods	484,801
Total for month	$4,065,561

The following is the official report of the Sub-Treasury for the month of October.

Oct. 1, 1852.—Balance $7,279,785 22

RECEIPTS.

On account of Customs	$2,402,229 83
On account of Patent Fees	3,712 89
On account of Post-Office Dept.	45,968 52
On account of Miscellaneous	165,085 46—$2,594,996 69
Total	$9,874,781 91

PAYMENTS.

Treasury Drafts	$3,361,303 68
Post-Office Drafts	214,824 69
Transfer Drafts	310,000 00—$3,889,129 77
Oct. 30, 1852.—Balance	$5,985,652 14
Receipts for Customs in Oct., 1851	$1,961,200 31
Receipts for Customs in Oct., 1852	2,402,229 81
EXCESS in Oct., 1852	$438 029 49

The very latest report from the Liverpool Cotton market, to the hour of sailing of the *Pacific*, is, that 12,000 bales had been sold on Wednesday, and there was an excited and speculative feeling growing out of the accounts from Manchester, of increased orders for goods. Our telegraphic advices from New-Orleans report active dealings in Cotton, and a lower rate for Sterling bills.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, Oct. 28.

COTTON sales to-day, 6,000 bales, at firm but unchanged prices, since the receipt of the *Niagara's* news. Good Middling is at 9¼c.

NEW ORLEANS, Friday, Oct. 29.

The sales of COTTON to-day were 10,000 bales, at irregular prices, but without any quotable change. The sales of the week have been 43,000 bales. BACON Sides have declined to 7½c. STERLING EXCHANGE is at 8c @8½c. premium.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, Oct. 30.

COTTON has been very active to-day, the business reaching 11,000 bales, at steady prices Middling, 9½c. The stock on hand is 166,000 bales. The receipts at this port are now 73,000 bales ahead of same date last year. CORN is at 57c.@58c. MESS PORK is at $16@$16 50. Prime MOLASSES sells at 26c.

ALBANY, Monday, Nov. 1.

No returns of the receipts have been sent in. FLOUR—2,700 bbls sold at steady prices. 5,400 bushels prime Genesee WHEAT sold at 114c. OATS—12,000 bushels sold at 46c. CORN—There is none here; small lots are selling at 78c. BARLEY—There are large receipts, and 66,000 bushels changed hands to-day, at 68c. for Cayuga and Wisconsin; 70c.@73c. for two-rowed—the higher figure for Madison County; and 74c.@76½c. for ordinary to prime four-rowed.

Markets....*Carefully Reported for the N. Y. Daily Times.*

MONDAY, November 1—6 P. M.

ASHES—Are not very active. The export demand is checked by the rise in freights. Consumers are not willing to buy much at current rates. This day's sales include but 50 bbls. Pots, at $4 62½@$4 68¾; and Pearls at $5 56¼ ℙ 100 lb.

COTTON—Despite the interruption caused by the early announcement of the *Pacific's* news and the unpropitious weather, a good business has been transacted in the staple to-day, amounting in the aggregate to 2,500 bales, and embracing some Upland middling, at 10½c.@10½c.; and Orleans do. at 10½

THE NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES

A VERY LARGE DAILY NEWSPAPER,—each number comprising Eight Pages, or Forty Eight columns, and giving more reading matter than any other Daily Newspaper in the United States,—is published EVERY MORNING, (*Sundays excepted.*) at No. 113 NASSAU-STREET, and is delivered to subscribers in New-York, Brooklyn, Williamsburg and Jersey City, for TWELVE AND A HALF CENTS a week, payable to the carrier. Single Copies, Two CENTS. Mail Subscribers FIVE DOLLARS a year: six months, Two Dollars and a half; three months, One Dollar and half. Three Dollars in advance required in all exchanges with Country Newspapers.

POSTAGE on the DAILY TIMES, sent to any part of the United States, paid in advance at the office where delivered, is as follows:

	Per Quarter	Per Year.
Within the State	19½ cents or	78 cents.
Beyond the State	39 cents or	$1 56 cents.

THE NEW-YORK EVENING TIMES,

IS PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING. (*Sunday excepted.*) One edition will be issued at 1, and the other at 3 o'clock, P.M. It will be sent by mail, or sold, at the same rates as the *Daily Times*.

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES,

A VERY LARGE NEWSPAPER FOR THE COUNTRY is published every SATURDAY MORNING, at the low price of Two DOLLARS per annum. Ten copies for FIFTEEN DOLLARS, Twenty copies for TWENTY DOLLARS, will be sent to one address; and the paper in no case continued beyond the time for which payment is made. Postage on the WEEKLY TIMES, sent by mail for one year, is as follows:

Within the County	Free.
Within the State	13 cents.
Within the United States	26 cents.

THE TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA,

A LARGE NEWSPAPER OF EIGHT PAGES, or Forty-Eight columns, made up expressly for circulation in *California, Oregon and the Sandwich Islands*, and containing only news of interest to readers in those sections of the country, is published on the departure of every Mail steamer. Price 6¼ cents a copy.

Payments in all cases must be made in advance

RAYMOND, JONES & CO., Publishers.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ **At a late Meeting** of the Delta Chapter of the Psi Upsilon Fraternity, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, We have learned, with feelings of the deepest regret, the untimely death of our esteemed friend and brother MELANCTHON W. STARR, in a distant land, far from his kindred and friends, therefore,

Resolved, That we deeply lament at this melancholy news of the loss of one so gifted and qualified by his talents, many virtues and social qualities, to adorn society.

Resolved, That it is with no ordinary emotions of sadness we tender to the family of the deceased our heartfelt sympathy for the irreparable loss they have sustained.

Resolved, That as a tribute of respect to his memory, the Delta Chapter shroud their badges in mourning for the usual space of thirty days.

Resolved, That these resolutions be published in the New-York *Daily Times* and *Journal of Commerce*, and that a copy be presented to the nearest of the deceased.

W. W. STEPHENSON, } Committee.
H. N. FISHER }

NEW-YORK UNIVERSITY, October, 1852

☞ **Masonic Notice**—GRAND LODGE STATE OF NEW YORK OF FREE AND ACCEPTED MASONS.—Centennial Commemoration of the Initiation of George Washington, at Metropolitan Hall THURSDAY EVENING, 4th inst. Oration by Rev. STEPHEN H. TYNG, D.D. The doors will be opened at 6½ o'clock. Grand Officers and Past Grand Officers are requested to assemble in the anteroom of the Hall, at Mercer, at 6½ o'clock. The Special Committee of St. John's Lodge, within the Edifice in which Washington was inaugurated first President of the United States, accompanied by a Guard of Honor of the Washington Continentals, are requested to assemble at the same time and place

Members of the Order will a pear in full Regalia. Tickets can be obtained from the Masters of Lodges. Masters of subordinate Lodges are requested to call at the Grand Secretary's office, corner Broome and Crosby-sts., and receive their tickets. F. FAWCETT, Chairman.

J. W. SIMONS, Secretary

☞ **Spiritual Manifestations.**—WILLIAM FINNEY, from the cities of Ohio, Mission, at Home Council, Tuesday EVENING, Nov. 2. There will be a lecture, the first of a course, upon the subject of the Harmonial or Spiritual Philosophy and Manifestations, in contrast with other popular theories. The peculiar doctrines of each of these systems will be contrasted, both in their nature and effects upon the interests of mankind. The well known facts are declared to be a Medium, without any preparation on the part of the Medium, but claim to speak as the organ of any one to record but simply the sentiments of spirits who control him. He only asks the public to judge of these elements by the only true and infallible standard—that of reason. All who are interested in the investigation of matters now dark and difficult to comprehend, are cordially invited to call freely and speak freely—are respectfully invited to attend.

To pay expenses, the small sum of 12½ cents will be charged for admittance

☞ **Rev. E. H. Chapin's** society will hold their regular services hereafter in the Church of the Divine Unity, in Broadway, between Spring and Prince-sts., commencing on SUNDAY Nov. 7. Services for the present will be held in the afternoon at 3 o'clock, and in the evening at 7½.

Members of the Society and others, wishing to hire pews, are informed the Trustees will be in attendance at the Church on FRIDAY EVENING, 5th inst., to make the necessary arrangements.

☞ **A Special Meeting of the MEMBERS OF THE MERCANTILE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION** will be held on THURSDAY EVENING, Nov. 4, 1852, at 7½ o'clock, to take into consideration the subject of Enlarging the Library Rooms, and of providing for a new location, called at the written request of the requisite number of members. By order of the President,

JOSEPH BLACK, Recording Secretary.

☞ **Bloomingdale Building Association.**—Notice is hereby given to RICHARD SCHMIDT, FREDERICK ENDERS, LEWIS L. WAY, JOHN SNYDER, JOHN S. SMITH, PETER S. WILBUR, WILLIAM ADLER and SAMUEL IRWIN, Shareholders in the above Association, that the dues upon their Shares have been in arrears for four months, and that unless payment of the same be made within sixty days, the said Shares will be forfeited

FRENCH WINDOW GLASS.

☞ **25,000 Boxes Single and Double Thickness,** from 6x8 to 16x50 for sale by

F. HOPKINS & BROS., No. 8 Barclay-st., next door to Astor House.

Arrival of the Prometheus.

The steamship *Prometheus*, Capt. CHURCHILL, arrived yesterday morning from San Juan, with dates to the 23d ult. She arrived at Havana on the 27th and left the same evening at 7 o'clock for this port, reaching Sandy Hook at 6 P. M. on Monday. She brings neither news nor money. For memoranda of the voyage, we are indebted to Purser Load.

The steamer *Independence* left San Francisco on the 1st of Oct., and arrived at San Juan del Sud on the morning of the 16th, with 200 passengers.

Left in the harbor of Havana the United States frigate *Powhatan*, Captain MARVINE, bearing the broad pennant of Commodore JOHN THOMAS NEWTON. She arrived on Saturday, the 23d ult.—all well.

The following is a list of passengers per *Prometheus*:

G. F. Daniels, M. Brown, Z. Benson, J. Lakin, James McClain, Charles Delamesure, Le Roy, J. H. Goff, J. W. Wasson, H. Bruning, James Rourke, J. Goodrich, B. Cooper, G. McPherson, Mrs. Evans, Mrs. Fisher, H. Nat. P. Van Buren, E. M. Allen, H. A. Fox, A. Starkweather, C. A. Starkweather, P. Kellinger, Ira Shepherd, Charles Hansen, Rico de Masters, B. Cassick, G. Rider; C. Wooley, Captain Lambs, H. Howard, L. A. Chica, A. Rexio, Wm. J. M. Merrick, S. M. Bloomer, N. A. Bray, S. E. Crane, Saturn de Reges, Thomas Lacayo, John Watkins, Wm. Waldron, James Newbold, A. A. Clements, W. H. Glasscock, W. W. Ilper, A. S. Shepherd, Lt. A. Harrison, L. Wheeler, E. A. Wemyss, C. A. Beer, I. N. Schrack, H. Drew, James Cobeo, John Bigley, D. Lurrah, W. Sullivan, Dr. Ward, R. C. Stewart, J. J. McNeilly, John Esson, S. B. Watson, Charles Pierce, H. J. Hill, J. G. Bonley, J. Van Wagner, J. W. Wood, J. B. Crawford, G. W. Keller, Geo. Williams, Miss M. Merrick, N. J. Horton, Mr. McKenger, Mr. Pennington, T. J. Graham, Mrs. Graham, Mrs. S. J. Burlew, John Smith, Stephen Booth, Mr. Thomas, M. Le Gregive, Mr. Chapman, W. K. Leverett, A. F. and D. Sanders, S. E. Alsop, A. L. Getchell, E. Marshall, D. C. Hoag, S. F. Leverett, John K. Marshall, Charles Devere, Thomas Alsop, Dr. Donaldson, S. N. Cooke, Mr. Sharp, Nathan Wood, Jr., Joseph Morris, T. W. Gardner, Jas. Hunt, D. V. Christie, E. Beason, W. Worthington, S. Worthington, G. Hotchkiss, H. Gray, J. Hubbard, J. H. Black, A. Nicholls, T. A. Gutchell, L. Mosier, H. Ashton, O. Rowland, H. Reumick, W. Sinfers, Nelson Peck, P. Heaton, J. Pollard, P. Van Amburgh, F. Ulrick, R. W. Conner, W. King, Griffith Carr, G. Robbins, C. G. Smith, J. Hamilton wife and four children; B. Whittaker, O. R. White, Jas. Patterson, J. Timpson, J. Campbell, J. Bell, Fr. th. Geo. Harris, M. L. Cotts, H. F. Dutin, J. H. Koff, C. Demarnev, J. Hooley, P. McGregor, J. Hinds, J. W. Reid, P. H. Rogers, J. Bins, Jno. Elliott, J. P. Smith, Geo. Brown, John Watkins, H. W. Jacques, S. Starr, J. Gard, A. Hayes, J. W. Arnold, Jno. Harris, J. B. Brown, Hiram Merry, E. Mather, Lieut. Weatherby, James Crank, S. Ryne, N. L. Smith, H. Jasper, M. Mulgate, J. Hoff, Jno. Strotman, W. Stemp, Lizer, wife and child, C. Miller, E. F. Goer, D. Lyndebrch, W. A. Achtdell, G. Hooper, Jno. Smith, T. Bethler, W. Morris, Mr. Thompson, Jno. Wales, L. Williamson, C. P. Moreno, Jno. Simpson, Jas. Clarae.

Amusements.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—To night Mr. WALLACK plays *Benedick* in the Comedy of "Much Ado About Nothing." The afterpiece is "The Irish Tiger," in which Mr. BROUGHAM plays *Paddy Ryan*.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—The play of "Love," or The Countess and the Serf" will be produced at the Broadway this evening. Miss JULIA DEAN personating the *Countess*. The Farce of the "Rendezvous" will serve as the concluding performance.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—Madame ANNA BISHOP will appear again this evening in the Opera of "Martha, or "The Richmond Market." The first performance of Madame BISHOP'S newly organized Operatic Company, gave general satisfaction on Monday evening last.

BURTON'S.—The performances at BURTON'S this evening, will consist of the Drama of "The Miller's Maid," and the Comedy of "Be Gone Dull Care," with several agreeable interludes.

WOOD'S MINSTRELS—Are playing with their usual excellent success.

A British correspondent speaking of a hop pick ing says: "The picking usually begins about the second week in September. For some days previous the roads swarm with bands of bare-footed Irish families, who, till they obtain work at picking, endeavor to maintain themselves by begging. Where they all get work is a mystery. In my neighborhood few strangers are employed, there being enough of our own people for the work. I know aged people, who from infancy have regularly picked in the same gardens, and who look to *that one month* the whole year round, as a certain provision for firing and other necessaries to carry them through the winter. From six to ten bushels are picked for one shilling, according as the hops are more or less plentiful."

New-York Daily Times.

New-York Daily Times.

VOL. II.....NO. 352. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 3. 1852. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE ELECTIONS.

THE CITY.
PRESIDENTIAL.

Wards.	Scott.	Pierce.	Scott maj.	Pierce maj.
I	550	1,140		600
II	348	504		156
III	1,068	859	209	
IV	443	1,678		1,235
V	1,183	1,390		207
VI	405	1,491		1,086
VII	1,605	2,024		419
VIII	1,634	2,146		512
IX	2,218	2,791		573
X	1,195	1,682		487
XI	1,357	2,908		1,551
XII	455	692		237
XIII	1,028	1,792		764
XIV	639	1,776		1,137
XV	1,607	1,168	439	
XVI	1,595	1,848		253
XVII	1,911	2,759		848
XVIII	1,839	2,367		448
XIX				
XX	979	1,805		526

City and County.
THIRD WARD—COMPLETE.

	Whig.	Democrats.
Governor	Hunt 1198	Seymour 797
Lieut. and Governor	William Kent.. 1184	S. E. Church.. 800
Canal commissioner	T. Kempshall. 1172	F. Follett 846
Insp. State Prison.	E. Crosbe 1172	Darius Clark. 811
Mayor	M. Morgans ... 1142	Westervelt.... 813
Sheriff	James Kelly... 1196	J. Orser 766
County Clerk	Geo. W. Bixlet 1181	R. R. Connolly. 788
Controller	Jos. R. Taylor. 1194	A. C. Flagg... 722
City Inspector	Chas. Riddle... 1110	T. K. Downing. 769
Com. Rep. and Sup	W. Adams 1158	R. B. Purdy... 786
Street Commissioner	J. J. Doane.... 1167	Jas. Farey.... 777
Counsel to Corp'n.	Ogden H. Fitzhugh. 1314	R. J. Dillon.. 731
Coroner	Cunningham. 1134	Dr. O'Donnell. 794
"	Chas. Missing. 1137	K. Gamble 771
"	Bern'd. Budd 1443	Dr. Wilhelm. 772
"	John Simmons. 1142	Dr. J. Hilton. 770
Jus. Marine Court	John H. White 1148	A. Thompson. 796
"	W. H. Stegdell. 1151	A. A. Philips. 771
"	Jas. Lynch.... 1179	F. McCarthy. 729
Gov. Alms House	W. Smith 1149	A. Ducro 753
Jus. Supreme Court	C. P. Kirkland 1132	R. H. Morris 798
Jus. Superior Court	John L. Mason. 1179	Robt. Emmet. 791
Independent Candidate for City Inspector..Griscom....93		

SIXTH WARD—COMPLETE.

	Whigs.	Democrats.
Governor	Hunt..... 456	Seymour..... 1481
Lieut. Governor	Wm. Kent..... 437	Church 1487
Canal commissioner	Kempshall 437	Fred. Follett. 1487
Insp. State Prison....	E. Crosby..... 438	Darius Lark 1486
Mayor.....	M. Morgans..... 453	Westervelt.... 1465
Sheriff.....	Jas. Kelly 557	J. Orser 1380
County Clerk.....	Geo. W. Bixlet 467	Connolly 1447
Controller.....	Jos. R. Taylor. 452	A. C. Flagg.. 1457
City Inspector.....	Chas. Riddle... 423	T. K. Downing. 1450
Com. Rep and Sup	W. Adams 484	R. R. Purdy.. 1107
Street Commissioner.	John J. Doane. 438	Jas. Farey.... 1452
Counsel to Corp'n.	O. Hoffman 540	R. J. Dillon.. 1268
Coroner.....	Brue nghausen 433	O'Donnell 1441
"	Chas. Missing. 435	Robt. Gamble. 1445
"	Bern'd. Budd 442	Dr. Wilhelm. 1421
"	John Simmons 471	Dr. Hilton.. 1393
Justice Marine Court	J. H. White 424	Thompson.... 1470
"	W. H. Stedell 438	A. A. Philips. 1458
"	James Lynch ... 428	F. McCarthy. 1444
Gov. Alms-House ..	W. Smith 477	A. Ducro 1424
Jus. Supreme Court.	C. P. Kirkland 446	H. Morris ... 1481
Jus. Superior Court	John L. Mason 447	R. Emmet 1469
Independent Candidate for City Inspector...Griscom....36		

NEW-YORK.

Seneca County—Seneca Falls gives Pierce 90 majority.

Chautauque County—Pomfret, including the villages of Dunkirk and Fredonia, gives Pierce 500 majority.

Town of Bath complete gives Pierce 155 majority.

Seymour, 169 majority, Hastings, 213.

Dutchess County—Town of Fishkill, First and Second Districts, shows a Democratic gain of about 100.

Albion gives Scott 316 majority. Hunt, 624 majority. Kent, 632 majority; Kempshall, 640; Crosby, 300. This result will not vary much, if any.

Town of Cornwall—76 majority for Pierce.

New-Windsor—61 majority for Pierce.

Newburgh—2 for Pierce

Chautauque County—Eleven Towns give Scott 850 majority.

Albany City—About 700 for Pierce.

Rochester—155 majority for Scott.

Buffalo City—248 for Pierce and King. A. M. Clapp, Whig, is elected in the First District to Assembly, by about 100 majority.

Town of Hempsurgh—Pierce, 43 majority.

Amsterdam—96 majority for Scott.

District No 1, State Ticket—Amsterdam—Hunt's majority, 97; Kemp's majority, 95.

Auburn—326 majority for Scott.

Niagara Falls—72 majority for Scott.

Town of Ellicott, Chautauque County—164 for Scott.

Dunkirk—121 for Scott.

Philipstown—Entire vote, 750; majority for Pierce and King, 404

Fredonia, Chautauque Co.—300 majority for Scott.

Town of Portlandt—Pierce and King, 144 majority.

Utica—Seymour has 451 majority in the city. Matteson, regular Whig for Congress, has 502 majority in the city, and is elected by 1,000 in the County.

Catskill—Two Districts give Scott 60 majority.

Returns from Ogdensburg, Potsdam, Malone, Chautauque and Champlain give 197 Democratic majority, which is a slight Whig gain.

Returns from four or five towns in Washington County show a Whig falling off.

Troy—Sage, Whig, believed to be elected by Congress by from 50 to 100 majority. A Democratic Sheriff is elected.

CONNECTICUT.

Whig Pluralities.—New-Haven, 221; Derby, 229; East Hayden, 13; Madison, 57; Middlebury, 21; Milford, 189; Orange, 35; Waterbury, 64; Woodbridge, 8; Clinton, 49, Westbrook, 21, Hartford, 67; Manchester, 4, New-Britain, 20; Wethersfield, 13, Farmington, 61; Darien, 66; Norfolk, 146; Stamford, 148; Stratford, 44.

Democratic Pluralities — Branford, 90; Cheshire, 35; Guilford, 55; Hampden, 97; Meriden, 62; Naugatuck, 28; North Haven, 45; Willingford, 103; Seymour, 150; Berlin, 39; Bloomfield, 44; East Hartford, 46; Farmington, 115; Simsbury, 1; Southington, 39; Bridgeport, 207, Greenwich, 61, New-Canaan, 40; Westport, 63.

Hartford County—All but two towns give Scott 5,632; Pierce, 5,986; Hale, 369. Pierce's plurality in the County will be about 400. A Whig gain since last Spring of about 1,300.

The storm will prevent full returns from this State, but it has gone for Pierce by a very decisive plurality.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Boston—the vote stands, Scott, 4,472; Pierce, 4,966; Hale, 1,411; Webster, 1,017; scattering, 38.

Lowell—Scott, 2,031; Pierce, 1,576; Hale, 685; scattering, 2.

Springfield—Scott, 906; Pierce, 854; Hale, 339; Webster, 7.

Returns from 75 towns in this State show a gain for Pierce of nearly 11,000 over Taylor's plurality of 25,000 in 1848. The city of Charlestown gives Pierce 500 plurality; in 1848 it gave Taylor nearly 500. The city of Roxbury has gone for Pierce by 65 plurality; in 1848 it gave Taylor 700. Returns from the western parts of the State are not so decisive, and it is thought that Scott may have in the State 5,000 plurality.

Democrats are displaying fireworks, and marching with music about the city of Boston.

General PIERCE is in Concord, at the residence of JOHN E. THAYER.

Hampden County complete—Scott 3,545, Pierce 3,458, Hale 757, Scattering 10.

OHIO.

Toledo—Pierce's majority, 107; Sandusky, 63 for Pierce; Detroit, 500 for Pierce; Warren, 68 majority for Scott; Cooneaut, 250 majority for Scott.

Cleveland gives Pierce 300 majority.

Scattering returns from Lake Medina Portage show gains, mostly on the Democratic side.

Columbus—Majority for Scott, about 25—a small Whig loss.

Ohio City has gone Democratic by a small majority.

Sandusky City—Majority for Pierce and King, 63.

Painesville—Hale, 46 majority.

Lucas County—Small majority for Scott.

Cleveland runs up to 500 majority for Pierce.

Cuyahoga Falls—Scott, 94 majority; Richfield, 89. Hudson—Scott, 96 majority. Boston—Scott, 16. Middlebury—Scott, 31 majority. Chautauque County—Three towns give Scott, 680 majority. One to be heard from, will probably make it 250 more. Tompkins County—Ithaca, 150 majority for Scott

PENNSYLVANIA.

Philadelphia—Dock Ward, 176 majority for Scott; High Ward, 68 for Scott; Newmarket, 71 for Scott; Southwark District, 978 majority for Pierce; Spring Garden, 660 for Pierce; Penn District, 496 for Pierce. It is estimated that Pierce's majority in the City and County is about 2,000.

Lancaster County, reported to have given 5,300 majority for Scott.

Moyamensing District—Pierce 920 majority.

In the City proper Scott has 3,539 majority.

Lehigh county—Eight townships give Pierce 328 majority.

Returns from Luzerne county indicate that Pierce has 1,600 majority.

Kensington District—Gives Pierce 280 majority.

Erie county gives Scott 30 majority.

Luzerne county—Carbondale city and township give Pierce 243 majority.

Wayne county—Honesdale and 13 townships give Pierce 312 majority.

Bucks county—Fall township gives 135 majority for Scott. Lower Wakefield gives 66 Whig majority.

Alleghany—30 districts indicate a Whig majority of 2,500.

Philadelphia—New Market Ward, Scott majority, 81. Third Ward, Southwark—Pierce majority, 262.

Northern Liberties—Pierce majority, 1,032.

Morrisville, Bucks Co.—Pierce majority, 16.

Philadelphia County—Passyunk gives Pierce 58 majority.

Bucks County gives about 600 majority for Pierce.

York County—Pierce's majority is upwards of 1,100.

Girard, Erie County—140 majority for Scott.

Erie City—31 majority for Scott.

Carbon County reported, gives Pierce 656 majority.

Delaware County reported 500 majority for Scott.

Allegheny—Scott's majority in Pittsburg is 809; in Allegheny City, 489. In 37 Districts, including Pittsburg, Pierce gains on Johnson's majority 260 votes. Scott's majority will not exceed 2,400 in the entire County.

MISSOURI.

St. Louis—Judge Ferguson, Whig, elected by an overwhelming majority Judge of the Probate Court.

Kansas—But little interest manifested here in the election. Scott has 57, Pierce 72—the whole number of votes cast in the precinct.

Jefferson City gives 77 majority for Pierce.

Weston gives Scott 37 majority.

St. Josephs—Pierce, 77 majority.

Parksville—61 majority for Pierce.

Liberty—Scott, 178 majority.

Arrow Rock—Scott, 57 majority.

Independence—Pierce, 208 majority.

Cape Girardeau—25 majority for Pierce.

St. Louis City—Pierce, 1,000 majority.

NEW-JERSEY.

Essex Co., Harrison Township—34 majority for Pierce.

Newark, Sixth Ward—102 Democratic Majority.

Caldwell—46 Democratic majority; a Democratic gain in each case.

Trenton, Second Ward—22 Scott majority.

Nottingham, Mercer Co.—77 Pierce majority.

Essex County—600 majority for Scott.

Hudson County—41 majority for Pierce. Pennington, Whig, elected to Congress.

The City of Newark gives 200 majority for Scott.

NEW-HAMPSHIRE.

Returns received from about one fourth of the State show a Democratic net gain of 2 200 on the vote of last March, when the Democratic majority was 1,300.

General Pierce will have a plurality of 13,000 or 15,000 over Scott, and 8,000 or 10,000 over all. The majority for Pierce in this State is large.

Manchester—Scott, 824. Pierce, 706; Hale, 113.

Concord—Pierce, 602; Scott, 511, Hale, 169.

VIRGINIA.

Alexandria—Scott, 64 majority—a Whig loss of 120.

Fredericksburg—Pierce's majority, 42—a Whig loss of 83.

Richmond City—Scott 850 majority—a Whig gain of 131.

Petersburg—Pierce, 245 majority—Whig loss of 304.

Wheeling—Scott, 253 majority—a large Whig loss.

Harper's Ferry—Pierce, 25 majority—a gain of 6.

MICHIGAN.

In Calhoun Co.—Battle Creek, Emmet, Marshall and Albion give Scott 33 majority.

Ann Arbor—82 for Pierce.

Ypsilanti—38 for Scott.

Kalamazoo—Gives Scott 40 majority.

Marshall—Gives Pierce 83.

Albion—Gives Pierce 3.

Detroit—500 for Pierce and King.

DELAWARE.

Wilmington—Pierce majority, 211.

Brandywine, Hundred—Scott majority, 115.

Christiana—Pierce majority, 200.

Newcastle—Scott majority, 6.

Kent Co, Dover—Pierce majority, 50.

Milford—Scott majority, 150.

MAINE.

Portland—Scott, 1,579, Pierce, 1,746; Hale, 181.

Returns leave no doubt that the State has gone for Pierce by a very large majority. Bangor voted Scott 1,027, Pierce 661 Bath—Scott 713, Pierce 447. Belfast—Scott 314, Pierce 437. Gardiner gives 224 majority for Scott.

MARYLAND.

Baltimore—Pierce's majority is about 4,000. Processions are marching, bonfires blazing, &c.

Baltimore City complete—Pierce 14,055, Scott 9,558, Hale 21. Pierce's majority, 4,477.

KENTUCKY.

Louisville City—Pierce, 2,795; Scott, 2,723.

Franklin County—Scott, 78 majority.

Fayette—Scott, 500 majority.

Nelson—Scott upwards of 500. Returns show a steady Whig gain over the last Governor's election.

LOUISIANA.

Pierce has carried the City of New-Orleans by from 100 to 200 majority. This is an unexpected Democratic triumph.

Baton Rouge—Scott, in the city, has 81 majority. The reported majority in the Parish is 13.

TENNESSEE.

Nashville—Reported majority in the City for Scott is about 500.

Memphis—Scott gains 354 over Taylor's vote.

Two precincts in the County—Scott gains 43.

Waynesboro' District—Scott gains 171.

RHODE ISLAND.

The returns leave no doubt that Rhode Island has gone for Pierce.

VERMONT.

The returns are favorable to a considerable plurality for Scott.

WISCONSIN.

Milwaukie City—65b majority for Pierce.

Kenosha—9 for Pierce.

ILLINOIS.

Peru gives 17 majority for Pierce.

☞ Rev. Dr. LOTHROP, in a sermon at Boston on Mr. WEBSTER'S death, on Sunday last, said:

"I have from this desk witnessed his emotions as he has listened to discourses. I remember one incident which clearly and beautifully illustrates his religious faith. It was in the interval between the death of his daughter, Mrs. JULIA APPLETON, and his son, Maj. EDWARD WEBSTER. I called on him, to extend my sympathy for him in his deep affliction. As we met, there was a clasping of hands, in silence; neither spoke for a few moments, when he was the first to speak. He said, 'I feel at this hour that all that constitutes the glory of man is the religion of Jesus; there is nothing but this worthy to live for. I should wish this to be placed on her tombstone at Marshfield: "She was a believer in JESUS." That sentence, uttered in that deep tone of voice, his whole frame quivering with emotion, made an impression on my mind that I can never forget."

Rev. Dr. PUTNAM, in a sermon on the same occasion, mentioned, as a fact not generally known, that the colored servants of Mr. WEBSTER, who followed his remains to the grave, were originally slaves at the South, and had been purchased and emancipated by Mr. WEBSTER, and had ever since remained voluntarily in his service, attached and faithful domestics.

A stock broker in Boston, occupying a room formerly occupied by the Eagle Bank, found a bag of doubloons, on Saturday last, in an out of the-way place in the safe, and on making the inquiry, it was found to have been lost seven years ago, being a special deposit of Daniel Draper. His remarkable disappearance is well remembered. It had fallen into a seam or crack, and had remained there thus long undiscovered.

POSTSCRIPT.

NEW-YORK.

Albany—Pierce, 4,343; Scott, 3,524; Seymour, 4,374; Hunt, 3,633; Peckham, 4,289; Egberts, 3,573—estimating the vote for Seymour, Hunt, Peckham and Egberts, in the First Ward, to be the same as the Electoral vote. We have nothing of moment from the County towns. They will increase the Democratic majorities on Electors and State ticket.

Melburn, Democrat, is elected to the Assembly in the First District; Reed, Whig, in the Second, and Kearney, Democrat, in the Fourth. The Third is doubtful—probably Forsyth, Democrat, is elected by 20 to 30 majority. Democratic candidates for Justice, Assessor, and Justice of Sessions elected. The Democrats elect their Aldermen in the First, Second, Fourth, Seventh, Eighth and Ninth Wards; the Whigs in the other four Wards.

Tompkins County—Seven towns heard from give Scott 49 majority; Hunt about the same; Cook, Whig, Congress, 60 majority; Democratic County Clerk elected by over 300 majority; one Whig and one Democratic Assemblyman probably elected. County very close. Hector, Lansing and Groton to hear from.

Broome County—Chemung, majority for Pierce, 60; Conklin, 25 for Pierce; Union, 100 for Pierce; Vestal, 109 for Pierce; Sandford, 192 for Pierce. Pierce's majority in the County will be about 250, and Smith, the Democratic Congressman, has about the same.

Richmond County—Pierce, 163 majority; Seymour, 161 majority; Church, 162 majority; Denyse, 282 majority.

Little Falls, 205 majority for Pierce; Herkimer, 180 do.; German Flats, 162.

Ulster—117 majority for Scott.

Hurley—12 majority for Scott.

Kingston—80 majority for Pierce.

Saugerties—196 majority for Pierce.

Lloyd—16 majority for Pierce.

Rosendale—21 majority for Pierce.

Woodstock—40 majority for Scott.

Brooklyn City.
PRESIDENTIAL.

First Ward—Scott, 370; Pierce, 257; Union, 5. Second Ward—Scott, 375; Pierce, 674; Hale, 2; Goodell, 1; Union, 2. Third Ward—Scott, 822; Pierce, 400; Hale, 7; Union, 20. Fourth Ward—Scott, 648; Pierce, 610. Fifth Ward—Scott, 575; Pierce, 1,172. Sixth Ward—Scott, 630; Pierce, 670; Hale, 1; Union, 2. Seventh Ward—Scott, 410; Pierce, 598; Hale, 1; Union, 4. Eighth Ward—Scott, 169; Pierce, 276; Hale, 1; Goodell, 2. Ninth Ward—Scott, 262; Pierce, 286; Union, 1. Tenth Ward—Scott, 803; Pierce, 1,076; Hale, 4; Goodell, 2. Eleventh Ward—Scott, 927; Pierce, 1,141; Union, 12.

STATE AND COUNTY TICKET.

EIGHTH WARD—*State*—Governor, Seymour 266; Hunt, 183. Lieutenant Governor, Church, 263; Kent, 186; Canal Commissioner, Follett, 265; Kempshall, 183; State Prison Inspector, Clark, 264; Crosby, 184; Congress, Cummings, (Dem.,) 268; Sandford, (Whig,) 182; Register, Marshall, (Dem.,) 270; Barre, (Whig,) 180; County Clerk, Denike, (Dem.) 267; Coles, (Whig,) 181 Sheriff, Lott, (Dem.) 256; Stewart, (Whig,) 190.

City.—Mayor—Lambert (dem) 261, Taylor (whig) 171; Comptroller—Estabrook (dem) 263, Noxon (whig) 153; Chief of Police—Pell (dem) 260, Folk (whig) 187; Police Justice—Pierce (dem.) 256; Smith (whig) 185; Justice of Peace—Curtis (dem) 252, Black (dem) 248, King (whig) 174, Dikeman (whig) 163, Aldermen—Wyckoff (dem) 255, Alger (whig) 197.

Temperance Ticket—Controller—Flanders 10; Justice of Peace—Jamison, 21, Smith 21.

MASSACHUSETTS.

We have sufficient returns of this State to indicate clearly that it has gone for Scott by a plurality of from 6,000 to 8 000.

Worcester to complete—Scott, 7,395; Price, 6,000; Hale, 7 397.

Suffolk County—all but one town—Pierce, 532 plurality.

The Democrats concede that Massachusetts has given Scott 5,000 plurality at least.

RHODE ISLAND.

Providence County gives Scott 3,893; Pierce 5,528. Hale, 431.

Newport County—Scott 1,132; Pierce, 857; Hale, 44.

Bristol County—Scott, 629; Pierce, 367; Hale, 2.

Kent County—Scott, 639; Pierce 748; Hale, 83.

Washington County—Scott, 1,122, Pierce, 10,66.

New Shoreham to hear from.

MAINE.

PORTLAND, Nov. 3—2 A. M.

Pierce's majority in Maine will probably be 12,000.

Returns from 65 Towns give Scott 12,854, Pierce, 13,589. Showing a gain for the latter of 1,486 over the vote for Governor of 1850, when the Democrats carried the State by 9,000.

CONNECTICUT.

NEW-HAVEN, Nov. 3—3 A. M.

The returns thus far in this State indicate a gain for the Democrats on the last Spring vote, and Pierce has probably carried the State by 2,006 plurality.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Reported majorities—Montour Co., 400 majority; Columbia Co., Pierce, 900.

Lycoming Co.—Reported 800 majority for Scott.

Philadelphia City and County gave Pierce 1,489 majority.

NEW JERSEY.

The result in Mercer County is doubtful,—it is known that the Democratic Candidates for Congress and County Clerk have majorities. The Whig Candidates for Surrogate and Sheriff are elected,

[illegible]

Fifty towns in Rutland, Addison, Chittenden, Franklin, Washington Orange, Windsor and Windham Counties, show a plurality of about 5,000 for Scott. The Whig pluralities will reach 10,000.

OHIO.

The Towns of Painesville, Mentor, and Le Roy, Lake County, give Hale 112 majority.

☞ The following announcement from the Cincinnati *Gazette* will be received, by the scientific world and Mr. WALKER'S many friends, with unalloyed satisfaction:

We were much pleased yesterday to meet our old friend SEARS C. WALKER, of the U. S Coast Survey. He is on a visit to his brother, Judge WALKER, and has been with him a week or two, in robust health—perfectly restored. In August last he was allowed to engage in office computations for the Coast Survey, and has ever since continued them, daily gaining strength. In a short time he will resume his more active duties. The restoration of this worthy and eminent gentleman to health and usefulness is good news, and will be highly gratifying to a widely-extended circle of friends and acquaintances, and to the whole country.

☞ An adjourned meeting of the Clergy and Laity of the Protestant Episcopal Church in this City, and others interested, to devise means for the purchase of Zion Church, Mott-street, as a centre of Missionary operations in that section of the City, will be held in the Sunday School Room of St. John's Chapel, on Friday, Nov. 5, at 12 M.

The Dalton, (Geo.) *Times*, of the 28th inst., says: "On Tuesday last, as the train from Chattanooga was coming down, the engine (the Vonah) and the baggage car were thrown off the track, and the passenger cars had to be brought down by the freight train. One account says the accident occurred from contact with a snakehead, which penetrated the floor of the baggage car. Another statement is, that the track gave way, by the spreading apart of the string-timbers on an embankment. The run-off took place some three or four miles above Ringgold. Fortunately, no one was seriously injured, though one man had his leg somewhat bruised."

The New-Orleans *Picayune* says of the projected telegraph to Texas: The telegraph wires naturally go wherever railroad runs; they are concomitants of the same spirit of improvement and enterprise. In this case, the wires will accompany the Opelousas Railroad into the rich and broad domains of our sister State—the Empire State, truly, of the South. And once at Houston, they will be extended speedily to San Antonio, and other important business localities in the western part of Texas, when, no doubt, Government will see the necessity of assisting the projectors to carry the wires to such points as will command the military and trading operations of those wide frontiers.

Over thirty tons of Eggs were brought into Sandusky on Thursday last, on the Sandusky, Mansfield and Newark Railroad. The *Register* learns that they are all from one point, viz: Mansfield. The Richland hens must have had a lively time of it.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE
By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

Mr. Webster—Meeting of the New-Orleans Bar, &c., &c.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, Nov. 1.

The members of the Bar held a meeting yesterday, for the purpose of paying a tribute of respect to the memory of DANIE

MEMORIALS OF MR. WEBSTER.

NUMBER FIVE.

Mr. Webster is the Principal of the Fryeburg Academy—He studies Law with Thomas W. Thompson.

ELMS FARM, N. H., Sept., 1849.

In January, after Mr. WEBSTER left college, he went to Fryeburg, in the State of Maine, to take charge of an academy, for which I believe he was proposed or recommended by Rev. Dr. JOHN SMITH, Professor of Greek, Hebrew and the Oriental languages. Whatever he said was high authority. This Dr. SMITH (who was Mr. WEBSTER's ardent friend, published the New-Hampshire Latin Grammar, "An Edition of Cicero's Orations in Latin with Notes," and a "Hebrew Grammar, designed to facilitate the study of the Scriptures." He was an eminent scholar. He, too, was one of those "*who taught that boy.*" As we all feel an interest in knowing something about those who participated in shaping the mind of Mr. WEBSTER, I shall therefore continue saying something of each of them as I proceed. His taking charge of this Academy was an important step in climbing the hill of Fame. At Dartmouth College, it was a principle instilled into the mind of every student—and the same idea existed throughout the State—that there was no occupation, no profession, more honorable than that of instructing the youth of the country. All classes combined to weave chaplets for, and to award due honors to, the meritorious teacher of an academy or a school. None were permitted to attempt that business unless men of learning; so that, under such circumstances, it was a high calling. The graduates at Dartmouth were early distinguished in this respect for the good they did, not only to the rising generation, but to themselves. I have just read a discourse on this subject, delivered by NATHANIEL BOUTON in 1833. Among other things he says:

"On the triple foundation of the learned languages, mathematics, and moral and intellectual philosophy, the sons of Dartmouth build high and enduring superstructions of personal fame and public usefulness. As citizens of New-Hampshire, we owe much to the influence of this College, in elevating the character of our primary schools and academies, and in promoting education through our country. From its first establishment, about three-fourths of all the students have taught schools during some portion of each year. For five years past the average number of students has been one hundred and fifty-five, of whom one hundred and five have been teachers, ordinarily for a term of three months. Within the last two years the number of students has been one hundred and seventy; of whom *three-fourths* have been teachers. More graduates from this College are now teaching," said he, "in New-England, in the Southern States, and particularly in the valley of the Mississippi, than from any other College that is known."

An idea prevailed, that teaching was most salutary in its influence on the mind of the teacher. It aroused the recollections, and fixed on the memory more firmly, what the teacher had striven to learn. It enabled the graduate to see, by a little practice, where the web of his learning was most weak; and in the out-set to remedy the defect. The most eminent men in New-England, forty years ago, acted on this idea; and the result is, that this section of the United States is in advance of all others in solid education. New Hampshire is excelled only by Massachusetts and Connecticut; and these States, are perhaps, in advance of the rest of the world; that is, there are more educated men in proportion to the whole number of the people. Hearing of young Mr. WEBSTER at Dartmouth, through Mr. SMITH and others, the Trustees of the Fryeburg Academy, then recently founded, appointed him the Principal of their Seminary, and he accepted the place. He never had occasion to regret it.

Fryeburg is a beautiful town in Oxford County, in the State of Maine. It consists of barren hills and fertile valleys. The intervening lands are of the richest kind. The hills are lofty and romantic. The principal village is situated on a plain, surrounded by those hills; and is watered by the river Saco. Although the township is but six miles square, yet, that beautiful river in its fantastic meanderings, runs a distance of more than thirty miles, in passing from one boundary to the other. More bewitching scenery is seldom found in this land of beautiful scenes. For ages past, that town, the olden name of which was *Pequawket*, had been occupied by the Indians, and improved by their successors; the earliest inhabitants of New England. At a short distance from the village, is "Lovewell's Pond," a beautiful sheet of water, to which Mr. WEBSTER often resorted with his fishing tackle for amusement and healthful recreation. He was then nineteen years old. On the afternoons of Wednesdays and Saturdays, he was often seen alone in his boat, floating on the surface of that water, which was so transparent, that he *appeared* to be suspended between earth and sky—angling among the smaller finny tribe, as the sage of Marshfield is now often seen in his yacht on the more turbulent waters of the ocean, angling for codfish and halibut. This amusement was then, as it now is—his repose from study and deep thought. "Lovewell's Pond" was made famous by "Lovewell's fight." Capt. JOHN LOVEWELL, as long ago as 1725, with thirty-four men, fought a famous Indian named PAUGUS, at the head of eighty savages, on the shores of this beautiful pond. Both parties entered the combat determined to conquer or die. They fought till both LOVEWELL and PAUGUS were slain. Sixty of the Indians, and all but nine of the whites, "bit the dust." Finally, the remaining twenty savages fled, leaving nine of LOVEWELL's men victors of the field. This scene is visited with interest by all, whether travelers or sojourners, who have ever heard the story. It is, indeed, an interesting spot. Mr. WEBSTER occupied his place at that academy until the following Sept.—nine months. During this period, in the faithful discharge of his duties, he passed in review his studies at College, clinched every nail, and supplied every defect. While there, he also enjoyed the pleasures of an agreeable and intelligent society. Among his associates, he included several well-bred ladies and gentlemen. There was one, Rev. WM. FESSENDEN, a man of great learning and distinguished piety, for whom Mr. WEBSTER had a particular regard. His house was open to him at all times. He had a fine library, to the use of which the youthful philosopher was invited; and that great and good man was never so happy as when he had Mr. WEBSTER with him. He took infinite pleasure in conversing with a youthful and vigorous mind, fresh from College, and he imparted to him all that could be given from his best experience, and the fruit of his observations during scores of years. The great truths of philosophy and religion were themes on which they dwelt with mutual satisfaction. When we remember the strong adherence of Mr. WEBSTER's father to religious principles and practices, the influence of Rev. Mr. WOOD, and Rev. Dr. SMITH, of Dartmouth College, his early and devoted friends, and afterwards the friendship of Mr. FESSENDEN, we can readily account for the confident opinions which are entertained by Mr. WEBSTER on religious subjects, and which have always been visible in every thing he has said and done. The time had now come when Mr. WEBSTER was to prepare himself more thoroughly and particularly, (though he little thought then of the extent,) to be the teacher of nations. His plans for self-improvement would not permit him to spend any more time in teaching others the simple rudiments of learning. He therefore resigned his place at Fryeburg, grateful for the benefits it had conferred on him personally, and returned to Elms Farm. He entered the office of his friend and neighbor, THOS. W. THOMPSON, as a student at law, in which office he had formerly sat a little bare-footed boy, to tell the clients who called, where Mr. THOMPSON had gone, and when he would return.

At this time, there were only eighty lawyers practicing at the Superior and Inferior Courts, in the whole State. Mr. THOMPSON was one in good standing among them. I will here speak briefly of him. He was born in Boston, and was the son of Deacon THOMPSON, an Englishman. His mother was a Scotch woman. While he was young, his father removed (taking his son with him) to Newburyport. He was fitted for College by SAMUEL MOODY, and graduated at Cambridge in 1786. At the time of the "Shays Rebellion," he entered the army as an aid to Gen. LINCOLN, and served throughout the campaign during a severe Winter, and until the insurrection was quelled. He first studied Theology to qualify himself for the pulpit. He was, however, appointed a Tutor in College, at Cambridge, and was a favorite among the students, owing to the suavity of his manners, and his natural, easy, and unaffected politeness. After this, he studied law at Newburyport with THEOPHILUS PARSONS, named "the Giant of the Law." He was admitted to the Bar and opened an office near the South Meeting-House, in Salisbury; and in about a year afterwards, he removed to this place, and boarded with Mr. WEBSTER's father. In due time, he bought a house for himself. He had an extensive and lucrative practice. He made himself rich by his profession. He was one of the Trustees of Dartmouth College at the time Mr. WEBSTER graduated, and continued to be an active and efficient member of the Board till his death. From 1805 to 1807, he was a Representative in Congress. He was several times a member of the Legislature of his State, and was Speaker of the House of Representatives when the excitement of party politics were high; but his opponents and every member willingly bore testimony to his candor, his ability and his impartiality in the discharge of his duties. He was also a Senator in Congress from this State, and acquitted himself with honor. In 1809, he removed from this place to Concord, the seat of Government.

In August, 1819, he set out for Quebec, and was on board the steamboat *Phœnix*, from Burlington on the route to Canada, when, at midnight, it took fire. The vessel was all in flames, the passengers were all escaping in small boats, and he was still asleep,—waking, he saw his situation, he jumped into the last boat, already filled to sinking, and was the last person who escaped. The terrors and fatigues of that dreadful night made him sick, and, finally, put an end to his life. He was a fine scholar and accomplished gentleman, and highly respected in this State. Such is the man with whom Mr. WEBSTER commenced the study of the law.

MR. WEBSTER AT COLLEGE—HIS PERSONAL APPEARANCE — HIS EULOGY ON THE DEATH OF A CLASSMATE—COMMENCEMENT — HIS CLASSMATES—PERFORMANCE—HIS ORATION — HE IS MADE A BACHELOR OF ARTS — TAKES LEAVE.

* * * Yesterday, I had a pleasant interview with a lady, who was, as she says, "just entering her teens," and residing in Hanover when Mr. WEBSTER was at Dartmouth. She remembers him well, although many years have passed. She "can tell exactly how he looked." She informs me that Mr. WEBSTER was slender, and evidently had a feeble constitution. That he was a brunette in complexion; that his hair was as black as jet, and when turned back, there was displayed a forehead, the sight of which always excited great admiration. His dark eyes shone with extraordinary brilliancy, and when engaged in agreeable or amusing conversation, he wore a smile that was bewitching, and showed teeth as white as pearls. He was a great favorite in the society at Hanover, which, though not gay, was refined and distinguished for its hospitality. She said that no young man in College was more highly esteemed by all classes, old and young, than DANIEL WEBSTER. She often heard him speak on public occasions; and remembers his "Fourth of July Oration," before the people of Hanover, and that it made a great sensation.

While Mr. WEBSTER was there, one of the students, who was also a great favorite, died. Mr. WEBSTER was chosen by his classmates to pronounce an eulogy on the occasion. The house was crowded to its utmost capacity, and she says: "The scene was solemn and quite affecting, for there was not a dry eye present." After Mr. WEBSTER left College, she says, other students, for their occasional declamations, spoke parts of that Eulogy, and even then, the hearers were often affected to tears. A schoolmate of Mr. WEBSTER confirmed all this. I have heard the Eulogy much praised. Its composition proved that Mr. WEBSTER had an imagination and strength of fancy of the highest order. It was full of pathos; and was considered by the students, and the faculty too, as an extraordinary production,—indeed, the most splendid that ever was heard within the College walls. Those who have read his Eulogy on the death of the ex-Presidents ADAMS and JEFFERSON, will not be surprised to learn that he early manifested his wonderful capacity in this respect. This excellent lady, to whom I am much indebted, was kind enough to grant me the perusal of several old papers and memorandums touching Dartmouth College, which were preserved by her departed brother, a classmate, and from which I learn that Mr. WEBSTER graduated during the last week in August, 1801. This was an important event in his career, and the incidents of that period interested me much, and I dare say they will interest you. Hanover, on this occasion, was full full of people; the friends of the students in College, some from a great distance, and the lovers of learning from the neighboring countries, were there, to derive pleasure from the public exercises and social festivities which the Annual Commencement of Dartmouth College always called forth.

The venerable and highly distinguished Professor ALEXANDER, of Princeton, formerly of Virginia, in some notes he made of a journey through New-England, where he passed the Summer of 1801, says: "In passing from Massachusetts over the mountains of New-Hampshire, I lodged within a few rods of the house of a farmer, the father of Hon. DANIEL WEBSTER. The old gentleman came over to the tavern in the morning, and chatted for half an hour. Among other things, he said that he had a son at Dartmouth, who was about to take his bachelor's degree. The father was large in frame, high-breasted and broad-shouldered, and, like his son, had heavy eyebrows. He was an affable man, of sound sense and considerable information, and expressed a wish that I might be acquainted with his son, of whom, it was easy to see that he was proud."

Dr. ALEXANDER tells the following anecdote of Mr. WHEELOCK, the President of whom I have before spoken:

"Arriving at Hanover, the seat of the college, a day or two before the commencement, I put up my horse, and secured a room at one of the two public houses. On the morning of the commencement I presented my letters to President WHEELOCK, and was received with a profusion of ceremonious inclinations; for it was pleasantly said that the President suffered no man to have the last bow. This, it was reported, was put to the test by a person of some assurance, who undertook to compete with him in the contest of politeness. He accordingly took his leave, bowed himself out of the mansion, and continued to bow as long as he was on the premises; but the President followed him to the gate, and remained in possession of the field. Dr. WHEELOCK was a man of learning, especially in the department of history. Such were the manners of the men at the head of the Institution where Mr. WEBSTER was educated.

The young gentleman who graduated with Mr. WEBSTER, and received the Degree of Bachelor of Arts, were the following. I have often heard persons say they should like to know who his classmates were. I give their names:

Alpheus Baker,	Aaron Loveland,
James Henry Bingham,	Simeon Lyman,
Lemuel Bliss,	Thomas Abbott Merril,
Daniel Campbell,	Josiah Noyes,
John Dutton,	John Nye,
William Farrar,	Daniel Parker,
Habyah Weld Fuller,	Nathaniel Shattuck,
Charles Gilbert,	Elisha Smith,
Elisha Hotchkiss,	William Coit Smith,
Abner Howe,	Asahel Stone,
Ebenezer Jones,	Matthew Taylor,
David Jewett,	Caleb Jewett Tenney,
Joseph Kimball,	Samuel Upham,
Sanford Kingsbury,	Jabez B. Whitaker.

The degree of Bachelor of Arts was conferred at the same time on a young clergyman by the name of Rev. THOMAS WORCESTER.

The degree of Bachelor of Medicine was conferred at the same time on SYLVESTER DAY, JOHN MARCH and AUGUSTUS CORRET.

The degree of Master of Arts was then conferred on Messrs.

Ezekiel L. Bascom,	William Lambert,
Stephen Bemis,	David Long,
James Davis,	Levi Pilsbery,
Phiny Dickinson,	David Starrett,
Abel Farley,	Solon Stevens,
Ebenezer Flint,	Jeremiah Stinson,
Alvan Foot,	Josiah Webster,
Horace Hall,	Jas. W. Woodward,

Phinelas Howe.

The following gentlemen, on the same occasion, received the degree of Master of Arts, out of the regular course, viz: Messrs.

Kish Bayley,	Joseph Powel,
Silas Dinsmore,	Theophilus Packard,
Samuel Alden,	Hiram Storrs,
Jabez Munsill,	Daniel Gilbert.

The same degree was conferred on Rev. SYLVESTER DANA and JONATHAN BELDEN, from Yale College; IGNATIUS THOMPSON, from Rhode Island College; also, on Rev. DANIEL BARBER and WILLIAM MORRISON. The degree of Doctor of Medicine was then conferred on NATHAN SMITH.

Speaking of the Commencement and of the exercises at the Church on that day, Dr. ALEXANDER says: "At the Dartmouth Commencement, Gen. EATON, of eccentric memory, was marshal of the day, and was unceasing in busying himself about the order of the procession to the church; giving to each graduate, of every College, the place due to his seniority. Among the speakers was young DANIEL WEBSTER. Little dreaming of his future career in law, eloquence, and statesmanship, he pronounced a discourse on the recent discoveries in Chemistry, especially those of LAVOISIER, then newly made public."

Among the number of young gentlemen above named, are several eminent men. Since that day they have made their mark on the time, many have departed, but some are living in the full enjoyment of their accumulating honors.

There were at that time, as there are now, several societies composed of the students, and other members of the College. The anniversaries of those societies, were held on the occasion of the commencement; and before each society, some member was chosen to make an address, preach a sermon, or deliver an oration. My informant tells me that to be selected for either of these duties was a mark of distinction higher and more appreciated than any other. None but those of acknowledged abilities and great attainments were even thought of, as candidates for such honors. The Faculty of the College awarded honors according to certain rules, which they had previously prescribed, and which were according to the usage of other Institutions; having regard to punctuality at prayers, and at recitations, and regarding the manner in which the student had observed all the little orders and regulations made for the government of the College, as well as to the improvement each one had made in all the studies pursued from the beginning to the end of the course. The exercises of the students began on Monday and ended on Wednesday. Monday and Tuesday were devoted to the proceedings of the societies. Mr. BINGHAM was chosen to speak before the "Musical Society," and his oration was on the "Harmony of Sounds."

Mr. MERRIL was selected by the society of "Social Friends," and his oration was on the subject of "Fire."

A young clergyman, by the name of Rev. ELIJAH PARISH, was chosen to preach a discourse before the "Literary Adelphi," and his text was, "He shall be called Wonderful."

The Rev. ELIPHALET GILLET, preached a discourse before the "*Phi Beta Kappa*," from these words, "Take fast hold of instruction; let her not go; keep her, for she is thy life."

A Latin oration on "The Prosperity of America," with the salutatory addresses, were delivered by Mr. THOMAS A. MERRIL.

There was a forensic dispute on this subject: "Is the earth an oblate spheroid?" by Mr. ASHER HOWE and Mr. DANIEL PARKER.

A philosophical oration on the "Intellectual System," was delivered by Mr. SIMEON LYMAN.

A dialogue on "Algerine Piracy," by Mr. DAVID JEWETT and Mr. ASAHEL STONE, was among the exercises.

A Hebrew oration, or an address on the "Fear of the Lord," was delivered by Mr. NATHANIEL SHATTUCK. And there was an English oration on "Education," with the valedictory addresses, by Mr. CALEB J. TANNEY, a young gentleman of fine talents, and the most punctual and ardent student in College.

But the most numerous and at that time the most important society, was the one known as "The United Fraternity." This society unanimously designated Mr. WEBSTER to deliver an oration before its members and all classes who were of course invited. The audience was large. The few occasions on which he had appeared before the public had already made him famous. His oration was on "The Influence of Opinion." I need not add that he acquitted himself well, for I have already told you enough to enable you to anticipate that fact. The fame of that oration was widely spread and is not forgotten to this day by his schoolmates with whom I have had the pleasure of conversing. One of the old papers I have read, modestly says, "A numerous audience manifested a high degree of satisfaction at the genius displayed," and that, "elegance of composition and propriety of delivery distinguished the performance."

On the 26th day of August, 1801, at 11½ o'clock A. M., the Board of Trustees and Executive Authority, gentlemen of literary character, candidates for the Degree of Bachelor of Arts, and members of the Institution, walked in procession from the President's to the Meeting House.—There the honors were conferred, and Mr. WEBSTER and his classmates took leave of each other and of the President, the professors and tutors of the College then separated, each one to pursue his own path for "weal or woe." No student ever left College with more blessings on his head. His future eminence was distinctly foretold by all the careful observers of men; and the result has excelled the most sanguine of his most partial friends.

OFFICE IN WHICH MR. WEBSTER STUDIED LAW—WHAT BOOKS HE READ—ACQUIRES A KNOWLEDGE OF THE PRACTICE—ANECDOTE OF HIS FIRMNESS AND TACT.

* * * The office in which Mr. WEBSTER studied law, is still standing on the easterly side of the old turnpike road through this valley, about thirty rods from his old homestead. It was built by Mr. THOMPSON, considerably more than half a century ago. It is a small wood building, one story high, having a very ancient appearance. It is divided into two rooms, and a narrow hall. The chimney is in the centre of the building, with a wide, old-fashioned fire-place in the front room. The front door or main entrance, is in the centre of the front side, and there is a window on each side of the front door, two windows on each side of the office, affording a good light to each of the rooms, with one in the hall. The front room was the place for the general business of the office; the back room for study and consultations with clients. On the right hand side of the front entrance, Mr. THOMPSON caused to be made a sort of fence, or small balustrade; inclosing a space about seven by nine feet, resembling the inclosures, in many of the counting rooms in your city. In that, he sat by an old table, and book case, in an old arm chair, and sometimes stood at a desk, also inclosed within the railing. On the left hand side, stood a large book case containing the law library. The council room was furnished with a plain table, covered with green cloth, standing under the window, and with several substantial chairs. This room was warmed in Winter by an old-fashioned box stove. There is a side door opening into the pathway, leading to the house near by, in which Mr. THOMPSON dwelt. The office is shaded by two magnificent elms standing in front of, and extending their long branches over it. Those trees were planted many years before the period of which I am speaking. The premises are now owned and occupied by PARKER NOYES, Esq., a venerable counsellor-at-law, who was a student in the office of Mr THOMPSON, and had been, two years before Mr. WEBSTER began to study. Mr. NOYES, in due time, being admitted to practice at the bar, and becoming an eminent man in his profession, finally took the business of Mr. THOMPSON; and some time about the year 1809, became the proprietor of the office, house and the lands, together with a portion of his law library. I have had several conversations with this distinguished old gentleman during my sojourn here; and I am indebted to him for many of these reminiscences. I called on his excellent and polite lady to-day, who, with a rusty and ancient looking key, kindly unlocked the door and admitted me to view the office. There stand the identical tables, book-cases, desks and chairs, which stood there in Mr. WEBSTER's time. It is still a law office; but years and years have gone by since the venerable proprietor (who is rich enough to forego the practice of the law) gave audience to his clients in those rooms. There are the old Registers of law suits, with entries made in the handwriting of Mr. WEBSTER; and there are the old books, on whose pages his mind dwelt so intently, and from which he drew some of the knowledge to which the most eminent judges have so often listened, and thereby have been instructed and convinced. I have seldom visited a place fraught with more interest to me than the interior of that old law office. I looked upon it as a valuable memento of the days of his youth. If I owned it, I would have it inclosed in a larger building, which would preserve it for future generations to look at.

The first book that Mr. THOMPSON put into Mr. WEBSTER's hands was COKE upon LITTLETON. This he read regularly six hours in the morning, while in the afternoon he read HUME's History of England, and SHAKSPEER's Plays. Day after day, he sat in the back room of that little office and poured over the productions of those master minds. He made himself familiar with those books, but so far as *Coke* upon *Littleton* was concerned, Mr. THOMPSON made a sad mistake. It was not the law book on which he should have made a beginning. I remember, years ago, that I heard Mr. WEBSTER comment on this mistake. He said he was a long time groping about in the dark, believing, of course, that he should come to light, but he could not foresee when or whereabouts. It was not until he took up *Espinasse Nisi Prius* and BLACKSTONE's Commentaries that he discovered the mistake, and he thenceforth insisted that he lost much time in unravelling black letter webs and deducing premises, which he found had been clearly unravelled and deduced by others. There were then no books of practice and forms in the office, like TIDD's, and GRAHAM's, and a host of others, written since then. This was long before KENT had written his Commentaries. There was nothing visible to him. He has told me if Mr. THOMPSON had shown him at the outset, or had placed in his hands one of each kind of the writs issued in a suit, together with one of each kind of the papers, from the beginning to the end—for instance, a Declaration, a Demurrer, a Plea, a Record, and a Judgment Roll—so that he could have had ocular demonstration of what each contained, and could have read it, and could have turned it over, and looked at it inside and out, he would have saved himself much labor, and his path would have been illuminated beyond what many persons would, perhaps, readily admit. He said he would earnestly recommend that every teacher of law students should do what Mr. THOMPSON omitted to do, when he began to study law; that is, first to show them the documents about which they are to read.

The second book Mr. THOMPSON gave him was "Espinesse Nisi Prius." This, too, he continued to read for six hours in the morning, while he continued to read HUME and SHAKESPEER in the afternoon. Reading ESPINASSE, he saw the frame-work of the law, and how extensive was the science he had undertaken to master. He no longer pursued his way in the dark; every new book he encountered was a feast of reason, for which he was prepared. To-day, I saw the two musty volumes of ESPINASSE which he read. They are of an old English edition, and, at a little distance, look like a couple of Psalm books. Mr. NOYES has intimated that he will let me have them. I will preserve them carefully if he will.

In the course of a year from the time he entered the office, he acquired,—says Mr. NOYES,—considerable knowledge of business, and gave great satisfaction and assistance to Mr. THOMPSON. During the second year, he showed himself a sound lawyer. When clients came for advice, he heard with Mr. THOMPSON a full statement of the facts, and thereupon he, again and again, wrote out opinions, which Mr. THOMPSON, on perusal, adopted, signed, and delivered as his own. He also displayed great tact in conducting the lawsuits pending, in marshaling the testimony, and in eliciting from witnesses the facts to be proved on the trials. Many men, not profound lawyers, have become eminent in their profession, and have paved their way to wealth, by their skill in conducting a cause before it was brought to the bar for trial. I will relate an anecdote, told to me to-day, by the son of one of the parties, as a sample of the tact of Mr. WEBSTER, at that early day, in bringing delinquents to the mark.

This turnpike was built by Captain KIMBALL, an energetic man, whose contract was founded on subscriptions for the money, by men of property along the line; and especially at Portsmouth. In the midst of his work, many of the subscribers, for some peculiar reason, refused to pay the amount they had subscribed.

Captain KIMBALL applied to Mr. THONPSON for advice, and legal aid to obtain the money. The contractor could not very well wait on the law's delay. Mr. THOMPSON wrote to the subscribers urgent letters. This did not answer the purpose, or obtain the money. Becoming more in earnest, he sent Mr. NOYES, his eldest student to them personally, but Mr. NOYES returned without the required funds. Mr. WEBSTER sat at his table diving into books, but on hearing the ill-success with which the parties had met, he said, "Let me go to Portsmouth, I will bring you the money." A horse was speedily brought to the door, and as speedily he set out on his expedition. With his horse foaming he entered the town, saw some of the subscribers, and sent word to others, informing them that the object of his visit was *to get the money!* At the same time he sent a messenger to request the presence of the Sheriff of the County. He next went to the office of Mr. JEREMIAH MASON, and asked the privilege of writing awhile at his table. There was something in the manner of this young stranger among them, that arrested their attention. They watched every step he took, every movement he made. Sitting down at the table, Mr. WEBSTER made out a writ for every subscriber, as he was authorized to do for Mr. THOMPSON. Seeing these formidable weapons, they proposed a *parley*. He met them, not to hear *them*, but that they could hear *him*. He stated the object of his mission, and the grounds on which he stood so imposingly, and fixed so peremptorily the hour which the money must be paid. He spoke so courteously, and yet so sternly, as to fill them with alarm. Writs, arrests, and bail bounds, were all unpleasant objects. That was before imprisonment for debt was abolished. The parley ended, he ordered his horse to be at the door at the time named, and directed the Sheriff to be ready to receive the writs for arresting the parties, if the money was not forthcoming. At the hour appointed, his horse was brought to the door for his return home; but by this time they saw that he was not a young gentlemen to be put off or trifled with, and they hastened to pay over the cash as fast he could receive it. He then hurried back to the office with the money, much to the amazement of Mr. THOMPSON, and satisfaction of Capt. KIMBALL.

This anecdote shows, that in his boyhood, his purposes were not easily shaken, and that he had the capacity to satisfy others, he was not to be resisted, whenever he was right.

Mr. WEBSTER was in the office of Mr. THOMPSON, with Mr. NOYES, two years. Within that time he acquired what knowledge he could acquire from his instructor, or from participating in his practice. He desired to be in a larger field; he wished to be a lawyer on a broader scale. He therefore set out for Boston to finish his studies.

MR. WEBSTER STUDIES LAW IN BOSTON—CHRISTOPHER GORE—HE IS ADMITTED TO PRACTICE—HIS FIRST CAUSE.

* * * After Mr. WEBSTER had pursued his studies two years with Mr. THOMPSON, and had acquired some knowledge of the law, as related in my last letter, he went to Boston to finish his legal education.

That city was then, as it is now, denominated the "Athens of America." It embraced within its circle many eminent members of the bar, some of whom were also distinguished for their general learning. Many of them had traveled in foreign countries. He could not have directed his steps to any place where the object he had in view could have been more certainly accomplished.

Colonel WEBSTER, and Mr. WEBSTER's devoted mother, had now beheld the rising fame of their son. That just pride, which fires the bosoms of parents who see chaplets weaving for their children, animated the heart of his father, who was then a judge on the bench; he took counsel from his friends, able to advise, what was best to be done, and determined to do his utmost to give him all the opportunities he required.

In looking over the list of the eminent lawyers, and on making himself acquainted with the relative standing, and the qualifications of each, Mr. WEBSTER selected CHRISTOPHER GORE, and made a successful application to him, for a seat in his office. At that time, Mr. GORE was not at all engaged in the common business of his profession; he did not, in fact, pretend to do anything as an attorney or solicitor, but being distinguished as a counsellor, he was much consulted in matters of great doubt and difficulty, and often appeared at the bar to argue those cases which required great legal learning, and were of great moment to the State or individuals. Judges listened to him with respect, and his talents and influence commanded large fees.

I had often heard the name of CHRISTOPHER GORE mentioned with respect, but I knew nothing of him, besides his name. Finding that he, too, had something to do with *the teaching of that boy*, and that he gave him the finishing touch, I have taken pains to learn more of him. But in speaking of his biography, I will be brief. Mr. GORE was a native of Boston; the son of a respectable mechanic, and was educated at Harvard College. He was a classmate of RUFUS KING, of New-York, and OLIVER PEABODY, of Exeter, and I think of JOSEPH HALL, of Boston. He studied law, I am told, with Mr. TUDOR, but of this there is some doubt, and he went into practice soon after the opening of the Courts, on the peace of 1783. He soon became distinguished, and success crowned his efforts. He was much, indeed for a long time almost constantly employed in the collection of British debts.

He was an ardent friend of the project for a new and National Government, and is understood to have drawn the resolutions adopted by the mechanics of Boston at the Green Dragon in 1788, and which were presented by PAUL REVERE to the Boston Delegates in the Convention. Mr. GORE was himself one of that delegation, and stood by—a fine looking, spirited young man,—when Col. REVERE presented the paper to SAMUEL ADAMS, and heard the dialogue which ensued. These proceedings produced a great sensation at the time, as a reference to the history of that Convention will show you.

Mr. GORE was appointed by President WASHINGTON, the first District Attorney of the United States for the District of Massachusetts. He discharged the duties of the office with great credit to himself, and benefit to the country. After the ratification of Mr. JAY's treaty, he was appointed a Commissioner under its 7th article, with WM. PINKNEY, and passed five or six years, perhaps seven, in London, engaged in the duties of that appointment. On his return, he resumed the practice of his profession in Boston, where Mr. WEBSTER found him in 1804.

In 1809 he was elected Governor of Massachusetts, and in 1813 was chosen a Senator of the Congress of the United States. Infirm health rendered the latter part of his life in a great measure inactive. At his death he left his very valuable library to Harvard College.

Mr. GORE was thoroughly educated, had a classical taste, and had made himself a learned lawyer, especially in what regarded commercial transactions. He was acquainted with most of the great men of his time, at home and abroad; and it is said of him that he communicated his information with so much exactness, discrimination, and taste, that his listeners became familiar with the principles of the law without much labor, and no one could profit more by these communications than Mr. WEBSTER. It may be doubted whether Massachusetts has ever produced a man of more accomplished manners and demeanor than CHRISTOPHER GORE, or one from whom Mr. WEBSTER could have derived greater advantages. In the midst of the books which Mr. GORE's extensive library embraced, and with the advantages of Mr. GORE's conversation, Mr. WEBSTER sat down to make himself a lawyer on a broad scale, and thenceforth no student ever moved forward with more method in the pursuit of his object. The first effort he made was to render himself master of special pleading, and the first book he read on this subject was the old folio edition of SAUNDERS—WILLIAMS' edition of that work had not then appeared. Mr. WEBSTER translated the Latin and Norman French into English, and made an abstract of every case in the book. This made him familiar with the forms of special pleading, which is necessary to every lawyer, and with the clear teaching and profound suggestions of Mr. GORE, he was soon regarded as a great special pleader.

At this time, he discovered that a profound knowledge of English History was necessary to make a lawyer, and in fact that law was an historical science. He devoted much time to DAVID HUME's History. LINGARD, TURNER, HALLAM, and a host of other historians, who have gone more into details than HUME, and have consequently saved the student much labor, had not then appeared. Mr. WEBSTER had, therefore, to make painful researches in obtaining, as he did, a correct knowledge of the origin and progress of the English law.

Mr. KNAPP, who has written something about this period of Mr. WEBSTER's life, says that Mr. GORE soon became acquainted with the capacity and acquirements of his student, and forgot or laid aside the office relation, and they stood to each other as mutual and intellectual friends, without regard to the difference in their respective ages. Mr. GORE had been several years familiar with the best English lawyers, the forms of proceedings in the Courts, and the customs of counsellors and advocates, and imparted to Mr. WEBSTER a knowledge which books could not or did not impart. There is a living law which governs Courts which can only be obtained by practice and observation. One year spent with Mr. GORE, in addition to what he had previously acquired, rendered Mr. WEBSTER a pretty good lawyer, qualified for admission to the bar. Mr. GORE introduced him to the Court in a speech highly complimentary, and while stating his character and qualifications, predicted his subsequent distinction and eminence. He was admitted in 1805.

While Mr. WEBSTER was pursuing his studies in Boston, he boarded with a Mrs. WHITWELL, where he become acquainted with a Mr. TAYLOR BALDWIN, an eccentric, but an intelligent gentleman, with whom he used to have much table talk, and from whom he derived much information about the world at large and matters and things in general; Mr. TAYLOR BALDWIN thereby became his friend. He also became acquainted, under the same circumstances, with Mr. RUFUS GREEN EMERY, who, as I will soon tell you, was a friend in need. In October, 1804, at the solicitation of Mr. EMERY, who wished to promote the happiness of his friend Mr. WEBSTER, was induced to set out on what was at that time regarded a long journey, in an open carriage with Mr. TAYLOR BALDWIN, who traveled for the benefit of his health. He went to Springfield, on the Connecticut River, thence to Hartford, thence to Salisbury, thence to Albany. On arriving at that city he took lodgings at a tavern in State-street, near the foot of the hill, and remained there a fortnight. He became acquainted with ABRAHAM VAN VEETEN, then young, but afterwards an eminent lawyer.

He visited the SCHUYLERS, and was most courteously entertained at Schuyler place. He also made the acquaintance of Mr. STEPHEN VAN RENSSELAER, the patroon, and indeed of most of the prominent citizens. After seeing all that there was to be seen at Albany, and learning much about the men, and the politics of the State of New-York, he and his friend, Mr. TAYLOR BALDWIN, returned to Boston, where Mr. WEBSTER completed his studies. About this time his father, being one of the Judges of the County Court in New-Hampshire, procured for Mr. WEBSTER the appointment of Clerk of the Court, with emoluments equal to about $1,500 a year. His father thought the appointment would gratify his son personally, and more especially, as it would afford him money; which at that time, was wanted. He lost no time in communicating the news of this good fortune, to his son at Boston, and in requesting him to hasten home, to enter on the duties and the emoluments of the office. He thought on the happening of this event, that no young man in all New-England was more fortunate than his son. Mr. WEBSTER told what had occurred to his friend Mr. GORE, who, foreseeing the destiny of his student, unhesitatingly advised him not to accept the appointment. He admitted that it was a high compliment to so young a man, but he advised him to pursue his profession, and he gave such cogent reasons for what he urged him to do, that Mr. WEBSTER concluded to decline it. The difficulty of satisfying his father that the course he had resolved to pursue, was the best, now arose in his mind. To aid Mr. WEBSTER and his brother EZEKIEL in obtaining an education, their father had resorted to borrowing money, and there was a mortgage for it to be paid. A debt was a sore incumbrance, more so in those days than at the present time. EZEKIEL WEBSTER was doing his best, and was then in Boston teaching a select school to earn money towards discharging that mortgage. EDWARD EVERETT, since so highly distinguished, was, by-the-bye, one of his pupils. The desire to relieve his excellent father from all pecuniary responsibility on his account, now that he had the power to do it, was, of course, very great, but the sacrifice of his future prospects was in the scale, weighing against the Clerkship, and its emoluments. In this dilemma, his friend Mr. RUFUS GREEN EMERY, be it mentioned to the credit of his fame, on hearing what the difficulty was, put six hundred dollars in gold into Mr. WEBSTER's pocket, and sent him home to see his father personally on the subject. I have heard Mr. WEBSTER tell the story, and it is a pity that I should mar it. On arriving at home he found his father sitting in his easy chair, not knowing one word of what had passed in Boston, or of his intentions as to the Clerkship. He received his son affectionately, and with a manner that seemed to say, our anxieties are now ended. His father lost no time in telling him how "readily and how handsomely his request had been complied with. I had not," said he to his son, "more than mentioned it, before it was done." "His eyes," said Mr. WEBSTER, "were brimfull of the tears of gratitude, as he told it to me."

Judge, said he, of my father's disappointment and manifest vexation, when I told him I must resign the office. He could not at first believe his own ears. He, of course, wanted to know the reason. I told him I could do better! I laid down the gold to pay the mortgage, and all the debts on my own and my brother's account. I wrote a letter thanking the Judges for the honor they had done me, and most respectively resigned the office to which they had appointed me. Thereupon I hastened back to Boston, where the Court was sitting at which I was licensed to practice. I then for the first time held up my hand and took the oaths of office. At that period there were many mercantile failures among men living in New-Hampshire, but trading in Boston. On its being known that Mr. WEBSTER intended to establish himself in his native State, his friends in Boston, promised him their patronage, which they most liberally fulfilled. One firm alone gave him for collection $30,000 of debts, which were divided into an almost incredible number of individual claims. But I will go on with my narrative.

On the first Tuesday of September, 1805, Mr. WEBSTER attended Court for the first time to try a cause. It was the Court of Common Pleas for the County of Grafton, then held at Plymouth, about thirty miles north of where I am. His father was one of the Judges on the bench. The court-house was a very small building; still standing, but not now used for the same purpose. There he first addressed a court or jury. On my way from the White Hills, I went to see that old court-house. There are some persons residing in the village, but not many, who heard that first cause tried. Among them, is Hon. MOORE RUSSEL, a man of most es-

timable character, now of very advanced age, who knew old Col. WEBSTER well, and who has always been an ardent friend to Mr. WEBSTER himself. I went to see him. He remembers well Mr. WEBSTER's first effort, and described it as minutely as if he had heard it but yesterday.

A mile or two from Plymouth, on Baher's River, lives another of the early friends of Mr. WEBSTER, Hon. ARTHUR LIVERMORE, who also heard his maiden speech in court. Mr. WEBSTER met at the bar, on this occasion, his friends Mr. THOMAS W. THOMPSON, Mr. MOSES P. PAYSON, Mr. ALDEN SPRAGUE, Mr. JAMES T. SWANN, and Mr. WILLIAM W. WOODWARD, now all dead; and Mr. BENJAMIN G. GILBERT, and Mr. ASIATHAN G. BRITTON, still living; the first residing in Boston, the last in Oxford, in this State. My informant did not, however, remember the name or title of the first cause Mr. WEBSTER tried, but it was a civil suit of considerable importance to the parties, and which had excited some interest and feeling in the neighborhood in which they resided. The Sheriff of the county then was Col. WILLIAM WEBSTER, a distant relative of Mr. WEBSTER, but whom he had never known till then. After Mr. WEBSTER had finished his argument to the court and jury, the Sheriff stated to my informant, that he thought when Mr. WEBSTER rose, he would not stand up long; he said he was ashamed to see so lean and feeble a young man come into court, bearing the name of WEBSTER. But he astonished everybody with his eloquence, learning, and his powers for reasoning. To use the quaint expression of Mr. RUSSET, they found "an old head on young shoulders." Thenceforth, he never wanted clients—they came like the leaves of the forest. Mr. WEBSTER, in a letter to a friend, speaking of his father, says: "My first speech at the bar was made when he was on the bench—he never heard me a second time."

The night is clear; the rays of the silver moon fall on this paper, giving almost as much light as the lamp before me, and I could run on in this manner till the morning dawns, but that whip-poor-will, with her "all night discant," invites me to sleep, as she has done before, while she continues her sweet serenade.

Yours, with regards.

LITERARY.

ARSENE HOUSSAYE.

PHILOSOPHERS AND ACTRESSES—BY ARSENE HOUSSAYE.

This ARSENE is a lascivious old Gallic monkey! And his book is a nonsensical rigmarole, full of jaunty flightinesses and affectations—very fantastic and very French—quite in the detestable mode of the DUMAS's, SUE's, and the rest of the *feuilletonistes*. Oh! this jerky fervor and flippancy of France! It belongs to the whole nation. LAMARTINE, HUGO—all their writers—have it, from the highest to the lowest. But in such men as this HOUSSAYE, it is enough to drive a mere English thinker mad. HOUSSAYE has no more conceit in him than a mallet; his wit is as thick as Tewkesbury mustard. We use the word *conceit* as FALSTAFF does; for HOUSSAYE seems to have enough of it, in the more modern acceptation of the term. His efforts at a charming levity, remind one of the big German who took to jumping over tables and chairs and said: *J'apprend d'etre vif*—"I'm learning to be lively!" This book is all about literary men and artists, and gay women, sprinkled with the inflated jargon of what is called philosophy in France, and spiced with those animal vivacities of the Celt which have their *habitat* on the Boulevards and in the Bois de Boulogne; PLATO, in fact, smirking and grimacing like a *petit maitre*. We have that sort of intermixture and juxtaposition of ideas which indicate significantly enough the rise and origin of such peculiar French phrases as "JUPITER SCAPIN," "MIRABEAU MOUCHE," "CROMWELL GRANDISON LAFAYETTE," and so forth. The French *thing* was well understood long before the French *phrase* was made for it.

HOUSSAYE has all the gallic affectation of saying paragraphs in a short sentence—of making up his delineations by jots and dashes for regular strokes. "Philosophers and Actresses!" he says, with an easy, disengaged syntax—"all men are philosophers—all women are Actresses. SOCRATES who studies with ASPASIA. ASPASIA who rules the world under the name of PERICLES. ABELARD who gives lessons to HELOISE. HELOISE who says to him, in a low tone, *Ignoramus*. Every man not coupled with a woman is no man. God commences the artist; woman perfects him." Short sentences—abrupt dashes—smiles and shrugs—and the critic carries you away with him, in a cornivalesque and easy manner!

For HOUSSAYE says this book is the carnival of his soul. "The air of this melancholy *rondeau*, which throws GAUSSIN into the arms of PLATO, is as whimsical as the song. The lyre alternates with the tambourine—the mournful music with the gay roulade—the laugh with the sob." This is part of the silly preface, which is consistently kept in countenance by the contents of the book. As we read, we are struck by the resemblance they bear to those police cases (amusing enough at times,) which one reads in the *Gazette des Tribunaux*. These last profess to be facts as they occur; but they are so polished, and pieced, and pointed, that all verisimilitude is lost, and by the time you come to the end, you feel it is no such thing as a report—it is all a bit of melo-drama, manufactured *à la Francaise*. It is the same with these "Philosophers and Actresses." Here we have real names and a certain air of authenticity; we have SCARRON, VOLTAIRE, Madame DEMAINTENON, BLANGINI, COLLE, ANDRE CHENIER, Madame DEPARABERE, &c. But they are presented in such a touch-and-go, spasmodic mode, and show so vaguely, that you bring nothing away but a sense of fatigue or irritation. A dash here, a dash there—biography knocked into a cocked hat, and the thing is said and shown—HOUSSAYE goes on to the next! Summing up our thoughts of what we have been reading, we admire the perverse felicity which, from such a splendid picture gallery of historic portraits and associations, could furnish us with such a meagre display as we have here—a collection of egotistical fragments faggoted slightly together, and not worth putting into type. We have nothing new or well-said of the great men or gay women of France; nay, everything worth saying about them is left out, and we have the man's own mincing manner instead, as he sums up and epitomises his characters. We look in vain for some of the most striking traits of VOLTAIRE, or MAINTENON, or CHENIER. They are not here; but, in compensation, we have a good deal of sexual and gossipping associations of a vicious era, which none but the tastes of Parisians would dwell on with any pleasure. We turn to VOLTAIRE's chapter, to know something more of that splendid, *arrowy* wit. But it is all about PIMPETTE—Mademoiselle PIMPETTE. HOUSSAYE revels in the loves of PIMPETTE DU NOYER and young AROUET, at the age of twenty. He tries to frisk over this love affair; but we find it very curt and dull. We are then carried at railway speed over VOLTAIRE's succeeding career as an author and lover; but it is like going along a jerking corduroy road, and nothing is seen distinctly on any side No one can recognise the portrait of that famous man, dashed, and touched, and scratched, and dabbed as it is, with a most unhappy frivolity of manipulation. Then we have a love story of Mademoiselle DE LIVRY, who was to VOLTAIRE what LIZETTE was to the gay *chansonnier*, PIERRE JEAN DE BENANGER, in his youth:

Dans un grenier qu'on est bien à vingt ans!

VOLTAIRE is made to tell this story himself to the Marchioness DE BOUFFLERS—his very dear and tender friend, whom he surprises in tears, one day, under the elms, at her Chateau. The whole style and sentiment exhibit the coarseness and absurdity of HOUSSAYE's mind:

"Ah! the tears of a Magdalen!" said VOLTAIRE, with his usual *impertinence*.

"I will not answer you," the Marchioness replied, *without getting angry*. VOLTAIRE was allowed to say what he pleased. "You have never been in love," continued she.

VOLTAIRE *made a pirouette*, and exclaimed, "What! never loved? * * * It is only the Devil of whom St. THERESA could say that the miserable wretch never felt his heart beat."

"I know that," returned Madame DU BOUFFLERS, wiping her beautiful eyes, *with a rose freshly plucked*; "but shall I entrust you with a secret?"

VOLTAIRE approached her, with a smiling manner, when the Marchioness said: "The secret is, you are the devil!" The lady goes on to say that, though he loved, he had no real passion—not even for Madame DU CHATELET. "No passion," cries out the *simulacrum*, set up by HOUSSAYE, and then goes on to assert that he has quarrelled so with that lady, that they would have *scratched out each others eyes*, but for the interference of the husband, DU CHATELET. This, the reader perceives with a smile, is HOUSSAYE's idea of passion—a Frenchman's idea of passion. VOLTAIRE then proceeds with all the delicacy of Gallic sentiment, to tell the story of his amour with M'lle DE LIVRY—"the most terrible, the most charming." A very vulgar, unnatural narrative succeeds. One day, a beautiful young girl presents herself before him, at his lodgings—so beautiful that he stands up before her *like a note of admiration!* A pale face, a faded dress, a virtuous mind. He took her to his arms and pressed her *to his heart*. She disengaged herself *without getting angry*. She then informed him she was all for the stage—for dramatic career—and asked him for an introduction to M'lle LACOUVREUR. "What will she teach you?" he replies. "She will teach you to speak, not with your own feelings, but with hers. Have you ever loved?" The young girl blushes. He puts on his sweetest smile, approaches her, and kisses her hand with a fervent air. He then withdraws a few steps, bids her observe him, and recites some tragic verses in an impassioned manner. She enjoys the play. He then invites her to stay and go with him, in the evening, to the theatre, and afterwards sup with him—promising her that, next morning, he would write several lines of his tragedy in her lap. Well the young lady consents—after a charming struggle—the virtuous creature! She had loved him, in fact, before she saw him, VOLTAIRE tells the Marchioness: like CÆSAR he had only to show himself to conquer! All this, the reader will see, is an atrocious burlesque on VOLTAIRE and human feeling—though set forth with a grand air of sprightliness and truth. Licentiousness loses half its repulsiveness when well and elegantly expressed: and a good deal will be tolerated for the wit of the thing. But ARSENE HOUSSAYE is as coarse and clumsy as he is silly and sensual. He takes other historic characters and makes stories, dialogues and scenes for them, in a dreary fantastic style—philosophic smartness and sexuality being the staple of these carnival sketches.

He has a lofty appreciation of the sublime. He italicises the following Demosthenic outburst of CHAMFORT, who mounted the tribune one day, in the National Assembly, at the time of the first French Revolution. The orator wished to speak one word. He hated speeches. "Here is his speech, at full length," cries HOUSSAYE, with a noble enthusiasm. "I, everything; the rest nothing: that is Despotism! I, another; another, I: that is Democracy!" The French force and happiness of this is unsurpassable. The reader is, doubtless, overpowered or hurrying. Another fine criticism of our carnivalesque author may be quoted. The old Marquis de ST. AULAIRE is asked by the Duchess of MAINE, his old lover, if he was thinking of some rebellious Daphne, and bid him tell the secret. Whereupon the old gentleman came out with an impromptu—next morning:

Lo! a divinity would see
The hidden secret of a lover;
If I were Phœbus, she should be
My Thetis, and the daylight over.

HOUSSAYE is now quite enraptured, and expresses himself in very short sentences. "After all, BOILEAU was in the wrong. These lines are charming ANACREON could not have done so well—nor BOILEAU neither. For my part I would give the whole of the Treatise of the Sublime, without counting the Ode on the Taking of Namur, for these four lines. They are immortal!" But we have not space for any more of HOUSSAYE's beauties of literature.

We repeat, whatever he touches he spoils. Under his ridiculous style, historic names and things assume the look of fiction, and you cannot trust him even when he gives the date of a year. He makes his own of whatever he has a hand in; (as Dr. JOHNSON made the contents of six small tea cups his own by stirring them with his forefinger one night at Mrs. THRALE's,) and you look on the thing as a fact no longer. He produces the effect of JAMES's historical sketches, which have always the vague air of romance or melodrama. HOUSSAYE's book is, in fact, made expressly for the *badauds* and cosy *bourgeoisie* of Paris. No where else could history, biography, philosophy, and criticism be jumbled together in such a grotesque style. But, as we have said, such is the French mind; and, contemplating these affectations, fervors, intensities, that belong to the highest writers as well as to the mass of the people, we are apt to revert to questions of State and politics, and ask is it possible such fantastic thinkers can succeed in establishing a social polity which shall be steady and enduring. The Scandinavian and Teutonic stamp of thought seems sadly wanting to the French, whose history declares them mentally and morally inferior to their neighbors in the power of self-government. There is a sententious old French writer, with a long beard and a long memory, who can find nothing wherewith to treat his countrymen, at this time of day, but a farrago of stale nonsense about women—PIMPETTES and PARABERES, and their ways, and what they could do, and what they did with several great men a little while or a good while ago. HOUSSAYE is a tedious old talker, and yet he has his ten thousand readers and admirers; and these are they who will cry *Vive l'Empereur!* and throw up their caps at sight of the fire-works. KOSSUTH, after all, is not so far wrong in looking chiefly to Germany and Pannonia, for the *good estate* which must come. The French are not the people to take the lead in establishing a renovated condition of European society. MONTESQUIEU says of them, in allusion to the project of a European monarchy attributed to LOUIS XIV.—that they would never be able to sustain such a policy, a people of such levity—supremely fond of gaiety, and comforting themselves for the loss of a battle by a pasquinade or song, made on the unfortunate General.

FIRE IN WATERBURY, CONN.—A letter from Waterbury, Conn., dated Nov. 1, says: "The large building near the Railroad Depôt, owned by the Waterbury Lumber and Coal Company, and occupied by them as a planing mill and sash and blind factory, took fire this morning about 6 o'clock, and was totally consumed. From thence the fire spread among the large piles of lumber adjoining, and was not subdued until about $5,000 worth of lumber was destroyed, on which there was no insurance. The building was insured for $4,000, which will nearly cover the loss. The insurance on the lumber had expired only a week since, and negotiations were pending for a renewal. The two engine companies were early on the ground, and, aided by the citizens, did excellent service, preserving a large amount of property. Had it not been for the wet state of the lumber, several adjoining buildings, as well as a large amount of other property, must have been destroyed. It is supposed the fire originated by accident. The loss will be the more seriously felt, as there is a large amount of building going on here this Fall.

LETTER FROM THE SWITCHMAN.

NUMBER THREE.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

I cannot sufficiently thank you for complying with my request. I am aware that I should, according to my own proposition, have sent you today an account of an accident; but I am constrained to offer an excuse for failing to do so; though perhaps, after all, the excuse had better not be made. You know the French proverb: "*Qui s'excuse, s'accuse;*" an idea which I have heard quite as tersely exptessed in English: "Anything that needs an excuse is inexcusable."

Besides, a person who offers an excuse sometimes lays himself open to a severe thrust. I remember such a case: JOHNSON had borrowed JACKSON's wheelbarrow for a couple of hours; but instead of returning it at the appointed time, he kept it a week. When he brought it back he commenced excusing himself: "Really, Mr. JACKSON, you must think I am a rascal for not returning your wheelbarrow, as I promised." JACKSON turned his head over his shoulder, with the gruff reply: "Well, Mr. JOHNSON, I don't see any flaw in the reasoning." There was no parrying a thrust so clearly inside the guard.

This JACKSON was the driest joker I ever knew. He had once been listening to a long and incoherent harangue, and was asked what he thought of the speaker. He answered that "the jaw-bone of an ass had never been so vigorously wielded since SAMSON's time." Speaking of asses, puts me in mind of an odd decision he gave while in College A discussion sprung up between a Freshman and a Sophomore as to the merits of their respective classes. The Freshmen had the best Latinist; but the best Mathematician was a Sophomore; there was no Soph who could compare as a poet with JONES of the Freshmen; but then BROWN of the other class was the "cock" of the Debating Society; and so on. At last the question was narrowed to the point, which class numbered among its members the most consummate ass; and this was submitted to JACKSON for decision. He took testimony as to the stupidities of THOMPSON of the Freshmen, and PETERSON of the Sophs, and decided that the two were a perfect match, one as great an ass as the other; but the case must be given to the Freshmen on the ground that their animal had had but one year's feeding, while the other had enjoyed two.

But to come back to my apology for not furnishing you with an accident. The most laughable apology, by the way, I ever heard was made by Deacon J——. He was one of those thick-headed men whose thoughts move very slowly. I have seen him sit perfectly unmoved while the whole company were convulsed with laughter at some joke; but, in the course of fifteen or twenty minutes, when everybody else had forgotten all about it, the color would begin to mount up to the good Deacon's bald forehead, and he would burst into a guffaw which put to shame the cacchinnations that had proceeded from the others. It had taken all that time for the point of the joke to penetrate his thick skull. We were all great philanthropists, and were very anxious that evils should be put down, and right and justice prevail; that everything and everybody should be judged by their own merits; or, as we used to phrase it, "that every tub might stand on its own bottom." At meeting, one Sunday evening, Deacon J—— was "leading" in prayer. He had got past the "Jews," and was bearing down upon "Slavery," which delicate subject he approached thus: "And furthermore, we pray thee, oh! Lord, that right and justice may speedily prevail upon earth; that wrong may be done away, and every tub be made to stand upon its own bottom—*to use a common, though vulgar expression*," added the Deacon, after a pause, by way of apology for the use of his very colloquial phrase.

As for accidents, I began to fear the other Sunday that I should furnish the subject for an account of one in the papers. It happened to be my turn "off duty," and I was wandering along the Bowery, when I observed a sign which intimated that the "Prophet ELIJAH" was about to hold forth. I remembered having seen his placards about the streets in former times, and concluded to make one of his auditors. The meeting was held in a small room up two pair of stairs, capable of holding a couple of hundred persons, though there were not more than two score in attendance, of whom about two-thirds were males. On a table in front of the desk lay the prophet's hat, a new and especially glossy "moleskin." Over the desk was one of those "prophetical charts" that did such good service in the cause of Millerism some years ago. There was the same truculent image of gold, and iron, and brass and miry clay, the old array of monsters and beasts and dragons; long columns of figures, all summing up so as to indicate some particular year of the last decade when the world was to come to an end.

The women of the congregation wore that look of chronic middle-agedness which so often accompanies small means and large families. They did not look as though they had ever been young, or would ever be older.

About half of the men were a little beyond what DANTE calls the "*mezzo del camin di vita*," the mid-journey of life. These all had a peculiar physiognomy which painters have instinctively seized upon as the type of the enthusiast, and if occasion serves, the persecutor. They had the receding forehead, prominent mouth, and tremulous lips with which imagination always clothes the lower order of inquisitors. Nearly all were partially bald on the crown—indicating a feverish action of the brain beneath. There were a few younger men, who would probably in due time develop into similar characters. All were rather well-dressed than otherwise, and presented a cleanly appearance, though a certain redness and shinyness about the neck and ears, and under the hair, indicated that a thorough washing was of weekly rather than daily occurrence, and that caustic detergents supplied the want of frequent ablutions. A few had extremely well-proportioned heads, but a certain undecidedness in the posture, and want of development of the lower limbs, gave the impression that they followed some trade which involved a sedentary position and long days' works, and kept the hands busy, while it left the brain free to follow its own vagaries. You would set them down as tailors and shoemakers.

"ELIJAH" is none of your hairy and bearded prophets. When he rose to speak he presented the aspect of a smoothly shorn man of middle age, neatly dressed in black. His subject was the explication of some prophecy or other in which he was pointed out. As he warmed with his subject—and he has a wonderful fluency—the way the churches and ministers of the time, and the world in general, "caught it," was anything but gentle. All the stern denunciations of the Psalms and Prophets, with not a few of his own special coining, came thundering out, now by way of threat, now by way of prayer for vengeance. "O Lord, destroy them, consume them, give them blood to drink! Make them as dung beneath our feet" he exclaimed. "Oh, but those wolves, the smooth, lying Doctors of Divinity, tell you that you must pray for the conversion of the world. But what says the Bible? The righteous shall rejoice in the destruction of sinners; they shall wash their feet in the blood of the wicked!" And so on for ten minutes at a stretch. As the Prophet shrieked out the Scriptural denunciation, two or three of the oldest of his followers were busy turning over their Bibles to the passages quoted, and uttering "Amen" with such unction that I could not help fearing that they would like nothing better than to commence practice on a "sinner" like myself. However, nothing of the kind was attempted, and perhaps they understood the whole thing in a Pickwickian sense; but it looked horribly like earnest.

"All this," you will tell me, Mr. Editor, "is no excuse for not furnishing the account of an accident, as you pledged yourself to do. If the Prophet's followers had set upon you, it might have been available." This is true, Sir. I do not offer it as an excuse, the more especially as it took place more than a week before I made the promise. My excuse is more like that made by the Governor of a Spanish town for neglecting to fire a salute in honor of the King, who had graced it with an unexpected visit.

"May it please your Highness," said the Hidalgo, "I have thirty-nine good reasons to offer for this seeming neglect. In the first place, we had no cannon."

"Why did you not put your powder into an anvil, or anything where it would make a noise?" demanded the royal interlocutor.

"May it please your Highness," answered the Governor, "we had no powder."

In a word, I have not furnished you with the accident, because none has occurred under my observation. You surely would not have me switch two trains upon the same track, in order to cause an accident. Nor do I think you will blame me for preventing a very serious one, as I did but the other day. A herd of oxen were driven past my corner: one of the enraged beasts made after a bright little school girl, probably infuriated by the sight of her red shawl. He was on the point of tossing the child when I sent him to the right-about with a blow of my stout pole. I am sure you do not think, under the circumstances, that I should have done otherwise, for the sake of having an accident to furnish you with. Only imagine the child to have been your own.

But I am ready to promise that, whenever a mad ox makes after an alderman—and one passes my corner every day whose red nose will be sure to provoke an attack—I will not interfere to prevent it.

In the meanwhile, Sir, do not stop my paper. If I should not be able to pay you as I promised, I hold myself bound to pay you the money, which I shall be able to do by extra economy. Why, Sir, I find that the butter I use at breakfast amounts to more than the price of the *Times*; and rather than do without the paper, I will give up the use of butter. I am most gratefully yours,

THE CANAL STREET SWITCHMAN.

FRANCE.

Movements towards the Empire—Ridiculous Effusions of the President.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

PARIS, Thursday, Oct. 14, 1852.

I string together a few of the inscriptions done in evergreen, upon arches of Triumph and Railroad stations, along the Prince's route. Generally they bear ample testimony to the zeal of the mayor that composed them, though some few are decidedly too prosy, and matter of fact for this delirious period of French history.

"What a happy day for France the 2d of December was!"

Vive le coup d'etat.
Hurrah for NAPOLEON!
Hurrah for NAPOLEON II!
Hurrah for NAPOLEON III!
The City of Langon desires the restoration of the Empire.
May Heaven watch over you!
God bless you!
The City of St. Nicaire prays for you.
Vox Populi, Vox Dei, 7,500,000.
Domine, Salvum fac LUDOVICUM NAPOLEONEM.
The children of the old soldiers salute the nephew of the Emperor.
Aquilas turribus insidere juvat.
Render under CÆSAR the things that are CÆSAR's.
(An invitation, probably to the Prince to pay his debts.)
To the friend of the workman, the Savior of France!
Vive la joie!
A tous les Bonapartes!
To LOUIS NAPOLEON, his faithful Angouleme!
Hurrah for our side!
To the Uncle that was, and the Nephew that is!
Cultivation of tobacco! &c &c. &c.

A pretty severe *lapsus penna* of one of the official reporters attached to the Imperial cortege, has furnished damning proof that these stilted accounts of the extravagant joy of the Snutherners are done to order, and what is worse, done beforehand. The programme of the reception at Toulouse included a sham fight. On the appointed day, the journals received a spirited narrative of the combat, interlarded with constant references to the acclamations of the multitude, and the shouts of *Vive L'Empereur*, as the President went to and returned from the scene of action. Now, this sham fight never took place, and consequently no shouts were uttered as the President went and returned. The antagonistic journals, have made what capital they dare out of this catastrophe, and Paris has been mightily amused. But this terrible correspondent, who does not seem to have learned circumspection from his blunder, continues to perpetrate others of the same sort from day to day. The programme of the rejoicing at Bordeaux, fixed the launch of the *Louis Napoleon* upon the 8th, at 9 in the morning. A heavy storm necessitated the postponement of the ceremony till the 9th, at 4 in the afternoon. Nevertheless, the narrative arrived, and was published before the event described had actually taken place. The *Constitutionnel* has found it necessary to come to the rescue of this veracious and reliable correspondent. It chides his want of discretion blandly, and with parental authority blames his "excess of zeal." Excess of zeal means, then, to lie by the column, but to neglect the necessary precautions for concealing the falsehood; while a discreet zeal is that which lies so warily, and tells untruth so glibly that the fibs pass undetected. The *Constitutionnel's* expression, "excess of zeal," applied to this official correspondent, who has so outrageously distorted facts, means simply to say that he meant well, but that he acted clumsily.

I suppose that it will be acknowledged that this correspondent, who forms part of the President's suite, and whose duty consists in urging on the movement to a successful issue, is in the secret, goes behind the scenes, sees the wires pulled, and understands as well as any one, the character of the movement and of the men who are interested in pushing it. What opinion, therefore must he have formed of it and them, if he deliberately seeks to advance their interests by wilful falsehood? Must he not know that deceit and lying will not be rebuked by the President? If he were in the service of honorable men and of a decent cause, would he resort to trickery and sham to serve them? It seems to me that no other evidence can be wanted to prove the thing a swindle. Beware of muck auctions and pinchbeck Presidents.

The Mayor of Blois has made a vain application to the President, to pass a night with him, on his way from Tours to Paris. Not discouraged by this polite refusal, the Mayor of Sevres has started a petition, the object of which is to beg LOUIS NAPOLEON to return to St. Cloud by the Gate of Honor possessed by the town of Sevres. But I may as well give you the translation in full of his bulletin, to the inhabitants, which is a gem in its way. Turgidity never went such lengths before. Give the Mayor big type, if you please.

"City of Sevres, (3,000 inhabitants.) Proclamation of the Empire:

"INHABITANTS: Paris, the heart of France, acclaimed on the 10th of May last, for its Emperor, him whose divine mission is every day more and more revealed in such a brilliant and resplendent manner." (The dence it did.)

"Look at this France electrified, which salutes its savior, the envoy of God, by the new title which clothes him with the sovereign power.

"Look at this marriage contracted between the envoy of God and this our France, in the face of the universe, under the auspices of all the constituted bodies, and of the entire population.

"This union is sanctified by all the ministers of religion, by all the princes of the Church.

"Inhabitants of Sevres, I, the interpreter of your sentiments, have prepared the following decree, which gives you your share in this grand national movement. Let every body, without exception, come and sign this petition; it declares what is your pleasure and heartfelt desire.

"Here is this decree or petition:

"PROCLAMATION OF THE EMPIRE.

"The city of Sevres, (3,000 inhabitants, as before,) obeying the irresistibility of its sentiments of affection and of gratitude for the Prince LOUIS NAPOLEON BONAPARTE, the envoy of God, the elect of France, its savior and its glory:

"Proclaims him Emperor of the French, with the title of NAPOLEON III, and confers upon him and upon his descendants, hereditary transmission.

"Done at Sevres, in the year of grace and of resurrection, 1852, 7th of Oct. The Mayor

MENAGER."

This delirious functionary evidently started with the intention of outdoing the paraphrase of the Lord's prayer, presented to LOUIS NAPOLEON by a Mayor further south. You have doubtless seen this burst of inspiration, but if you have not, let me call your attention to it. There is nothing in the rather extended field of French toadying literature, so delicious as the following: "Give us each day our daily bread, by a judicious arrangement of the tariff of exports and imports." You can judge for yourself whether there is anything in Mr. MENAGER's proclamation of equal merit. I understand that the mayor of Sceaux, stimulated by the Biblical parody, was getting up one for himself, upon the Sermon on the Mount. Dr. VERON dissuaded him, however, by telling him he was making a fool of himself.

French official documents, and public notices, have always been famous for perspicuity and terse brevity. But here come the questor of the legislative body, with an announcement to their colleagues, that places will be reserved for them on the occasion of the Welcome Home, in which LOUIS NAPOLEON is spoken of as His Imperial highness, the President of the Republic. The incongruity is too absurd to be admitted into an official bulletin. Such things are excusable in country towns, but are vulgar in Paris. I have seen the following in a Mediterranean journal. S. A. I., L. N. B., P—P de la Republique, est arrivé.

The following is the conclusion of an article in the *Presse*:

"In fact, in all countries and in all times, there has been one man maintaining the right against all, upon a point contested by all. Thus:

In Geography	Christopher Columbus.
In Astronomy	Copernicus and Galileo.
In Physics	Pascal.
In Mechanics	Fulton.
In Zoology	Harvey.

EMILE DE GIRARDIN."

This last name is the signature of the article. But a laughing population asks the question whether the writer did not mean that the blank opposite should be filled in by the reader with some such phrase as "Political Economy," or "Art of Government." I do not suppose that the coincidence was intentional, but it strikes every one who reads the article.

The *Gazette de France* enumerates several things that God cannot do. He cannot prevent a straight line from being the shortest distance between two points. He cannot make a stick with one end. He cannot make 5 out of 2 and 2. All this has been said before. But the conclusion is new, and belongs to the *Gazette de France*:

"He cannot prevent, in politics, the hereditary transmission of power from being a source of stability, and consequently of prosperity"!

The *Union* requests everybody who wishes to speak English purely, to apply at the desk for the address of an Irishman of its acquaintance, of Killarney, in the County of Cork!

The *Presse* calls upon the sympathetic to employ, in *no matter what capacity*, a man of letters, formerly editor-in-chief of an important Republican paper in the Provincee. His paper was stopped, and his credit ruined, by the bland millionaire, whose absence from the capital all Paris mourns. The fallen publicist would be glad of occupation as an upper servant, or as a peddler of wooden clocks.

The sweet-tempered creature who is starring it in the South, is said to be contemplating further exploits of the same sort, worthily to inaugurate the *régime* of peace, about which he said so much at Bordeaux.

Another of the desolating effects of LOUIS NAPOLEON's system is strikingly told in the following lines, written by a Gascon poet named JASMIN. They were presented to the President at Agen, and their subject is M. BAZE, a distinguished lawyer of that town, and ex questor of the National Assembly:

"PRINCE: I ask you to render a service to a man who was your personal enemy. But he is now vanquished, powerless, in exile. His mother is very old, and is dying of hunger. His wife and children are in a state of misery. His house is falling down from neglect. Restore him to his home. He has not the power of doing you any injury. He can live here: he dies abroad."

Poor JASMIN! If he imagines that the President can be made to waste any sympathy on M. BAZE's mother, wife and children, he is destined to disappointment. He is too busy just now in schemes of self-aggrandizement, to have any ear for tales of starvation, misery, and ruin.

The Secretary of the Senate has addressed a circular to the Prefects, warning them that some of the signatures to the petitions for the Empire are without the necessary legalization: without which the Senate is not sure of their authenticity, and cannot properly judge of the veritable sentiment of the country. You will not fail to be touched at this affectation of conscientiousness. This virtuous government, before taking any important step, wishes to be convinced of its perfect legality. Our scrupulous Senators have made rectitude their rule of conduct, and would not, for the whole of their annual dotation, lend a hand to the commission of wrong. They first assure themselves that a thing is right, and then they go ahead. They have been brought up in the spirit of WATTS and DODDRIDGE; or, perhaps, this is merely an outward show, and while they call upon the Prefects to legalize the signatures, they mean to count them, whether they are legalized or not. Then they have not been brought up in the spirit of WATTS and DODDRIDGE. The Choir will sing the 17th Psalm of the collection, omitting the third verse.

I understand that the signatures are to be counted in the following manner, which was tried with success upon the votes given for the plebiscite, in December last. They will first be counted by a gentleman in a state of intoxication, who sees double. They will thus be multiplied by two. A man who has never studied arithmetic will then add up the columns. This individual, who is convinced there is no material difference between thousands and tens of thousands, contrives to get in an additional cipher, which multiplies them again by ten. Then comes a man whose conscience has been seared by long and active service in the cause of LOUIS NAPOLEON, who boldly tosses in a hundred thousand or so extra, with no more compunction than if he was spicing a potted partridge. Then the grand total will be pompously announced by M. BERGER, in the grand hall of the Hotel de Ville; and this is the way that the result of the combined efforts of the intoxicated man, the uneducated man, and the man with the blunted perceptions, will figure upon gala-day streamers: 7,500,000 VOX POPULI: VOX DEI, 7,500,000. DICK TINTO.

The Western College of Homœpathic Medicine, to be located at Cleveland, O., will be situated upon the property known as the "Bellevue," commanding a fine view of the Lake and harbor.

INDIANA.

State Agricultural Fair—Cattle Show—Grand Ball, &c., &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

INDIANAPOLIS, Thursday, Oct. 28, 1852.

INDIANA STATE FAIR.

The first Annual Agricultural Fair of the State of Indiana commenced on Wednesday, the 20th inst., and continued three days. Very respectable preparations had been made in advance for the accommodation of visitors and stock, and they were all needed. Though not nearly all the Counties in the State were represented, yet the number of persons in attendance was estimated by Gov. WRIGHT (who should be a competent judge) at fifty thousand. Still, as the Governor was one of the chief getters-up of the enterprise, it is natural that his anxiety for its success should induce him to observe the crowd with large vision. But be the actual figure what it may, the crowd was great; and everything resembling quiet or comfort, fled from the city during those tremendous days. The hotels were crowded to their utmost capacity; the sanctity of no man's private room was respected. Even the nights of matrimony were invaded; lady-boarders, in some instances being crowded into large rooms together, while their forsaken lords, in like manner, herded in others. In other cases, several married couples were obliged to occupy the *same* room. "Misery makes strange bedfellows," saith the proverb. State Fairs, judging by this instance, are no-wise behind in this ability. But general good humor, and the most delightful of weather, aided by the numerous appliances for making amusement and catching pence, enabled all to survive. And here I must not omit an incidental tribute to mine host, SLOAN, of the *Capital House*, for the efforts he so successfully made for the comfort of his guests. With the largest crowd in his house, he still managed to dispense to all the necessary amount of "creature comforts." All who sat down at his spacious tables, received an prompt attendance and as good and bountiful repasts, as at any period of the season.

The Fair may safely be called successful. The show of Stock was good, and some of the horses and grade cattle were really fine. It is to be hoped that their exhibition may tend to enlighten and stimulate the mass of farmers to bestow more care on this branch of their business. The same may be said of Implements, which embraced a most respectable range of articles, both from this and other States. Manufacturers' Hall and Mechanics' Hall,—both ample in size,—were completely filled. The predominating forte were those designed for *utility*, though elegance was by no means unattempted. Some richly wrought carriages and harness, made in this State, attracted great admiration, as did several specimens of Furniture. But, to the critical eye, all these lacked the perfection of finish attained in our Eastern Manufactories. The large, rough, strong, Hoosier, was more generally typified by the articles displayed. Some of the coverlets, however, and other articles of female industry, fairly eclipsed, in appearance, the healthy, good humored ladies, with their large forms and embrowned and *not* handsome faces, by whom they were exhibited; thus illustrating the superior quickness of the feminine character to discover and cultivate the elegancies of life.

On Thursday evening, there was a grand Ball, which had been arranged by several enterprising citizens, and which passed off to the credit of all but the cook. On Friday, an Address, a Plowing-match, and the reading of the list of Premiums. On Saturday, "last but not least" in the estimation of the thousands who crowded to see it, came BARNUM's Great Menagerie and Museum. And so, amid "noise and confusion" unutterable—the bellowing of astonished cattle, the neighing of excited steeds, the bleating of regretful sheep, the grunting of malicious swine, the organ-grinder's ceaseless monotony, the squeak of the Showman's fiddle, and his wild abjurations to the excited crowd not to be humbugged by his rival, the auctioneer's hoarse shout, and the more melodious "negro melodies" of sundry bands of "minstrels congregated for the occasion,—amid all these sounds, and clouds of dust indescribable, came and continued, and passed away, this great *gala day* for the enterprise and industry of Hoosierdom; and again Society, relieved from its pressure, enjoys the quiet of its own domestic circle, and the luxury of its own uninvaded bed. W.

GEORGIA.

State Agricultural Fair.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

MACON, Ga., Friday, Oct. 22, 1852.

This thriving, though usually quiet town, has been, for the last three or four days, literally crowded with strangers from all parts of the State assembled to view the Fifth Annual Exhibition of the Southern Central Agricultural Society. All the hotels in the place have been filled to overflowing, and the man was considered fortunate that could procure even a mattrass and blanket laid on the floor, and that too in a room with from fifteen to twenty-five fellow lodgers. Hotel-keepers, omnibus proprietors, and others, have reaped a rich harvest, and are now beginning to count up their gains. The exhibition has been in the highest degree creditable to the State, and compares favorably with that of former years. The mechanical department is considered as being decidedly superior to that of any previous exhibition. Cotton gins, winnowing machines, corn grinding and crushing machines, &c., &c., are represented in great profusion, and exhibit great ingenuity and excellence of workmanship. The vegetable department has been one of the features of the exhibition, and monstrous ears of corn, fine wheat, large beets, &c., attracted much attention among the rival farmers in the different sections of the State. There were also some very fine horses, mules, sheep, and some extraordinary large hogs' one of which, from the western part of the State, weighed upwards of seven hundred and fifty pounds.

The ladies department of the exhibition was not so well filled as it was last year, but the articles exhibited were of superior excellence, and received considerable attention; and the fair exhibitors bore off a goodly number of prizes. Taken altogether the exhibition has been eminently successful, and it is estimated that not less than twenty-five thousand persons have been present during the last three days. On Wednesday there was about fifteen thousand persons admitted to the grounds, which was the largest number on any one day. As usual, the "light-fingered gentry" relieved a good many farmers of their pocket-books; several were caught in the act of abstracting the valuables from their neighbors, and transferring them to their own pockets, for which they were rewarded with seventy-five lashes, well put on. We heard of no accidents occurring, and the exhibition has past off to the satisfaction of all present.

There is considerable discussion made as to where the Fair shall be held next year. Several places are spoken of, but it is probable that Augusta will be the place decided upon.

The weather here is delightful—the trees look fresh and green, and flowers are blooming in the open air in great profusion. The crops have been very good, the principal one, that of cotton, is now being gathered, and will be very large. The corn crop has been larger than for several years, and is already housed. Yours, truly, W. W. F.

The Jackson (La.) *Mirror*, of 21st says: The continued dry weather opens the cotton in this vicinity with a wonderful rapidity. The crop will soon all be gathered. The sugar planters among our hills were much injured by freezing last winter, most of their stubble cane having been killed by it. Many of them will not grind at all this year, but save all of their crop for seed. This misfortune has raised the sugar mania in this v

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, NOV. 3, 1852.

☞ Those wishing the *Daily Times* in Philadelphia, can have it served at their houses by application to T. R. CALLENDER, No. 88 South-Third st.

☞ Persons wishing the *Daily Times*, morning or evening, served at their residences or places of business, can receive it regularly by sending a note to that effect, through the penny post, to this office.

News of the Morning.

The Election returns furnish the staple of news, to the almost perfect exclusion of everything else. This is the less to be regretted, as our readers will hardly care to read anything else this morning, than that which relates to this subject of paramount interest. At the hour at which we write, but a small portion of the returns, comparatively, have been received. The indications are, however, that the Democrats have swept the board, electing the Presidential ticket, and most if not all their State officers.

We publish this morning, some highly interesting letters from our special correspondent at Havana. They confirm the report that the Captain General is anxious to settle amicably, the pending difficulty with the United States; also, the account of insults to which Judge CONKLIN was subjected at the hands of a rabble, when he landed from the *Powhatan*. We give also some pointed extracts from the official journal of Havana, upon the *Crescent City* and *Cornelia* affairs. It will be seen that while the Captain General acknowledges his action in these cases to have been hasty, and apologizes therefor, the *Diario*—his most servile organ—continues to defend his action, and argue the question with the New-York Press.

We continue our publication of "Memorials of Mr. WEBSTER," giving a chapter or two of his early life, including his experience as a school teacher; his career at College; his study of law, and his commencement of its practice. We also give spirited sketches of three popular lectures delivered by Mr. THACKERAY, in England, not long since.

The Election.

The election is over; and in *that* result, at all events, all parties will rejoice. The canvass has been heavy and tiresome; and even those who have most deeply felt its importance have found it spiritless and uninteresting. The general belief has been that the result was of very little consequence;—that none of the substantial interests of the country were to be affected by it; and that it would really make but little difference which of two men,—both of whom were respectable, and qualified for the office,—should fill the Presidential chair for the next four years. Unfounded and unfortunate as we consider this belief to have been, there was much in the condition of the country, and in the political tendencies of the time, to give it plausibility. The business interests of the country are prosperous beyond precedent. There is no distress in any section, or in any leading interest. Labor is very generally employed and rewarded. The credit of the country is good. Money in abundance is obtainable at home and abroad for all the great enterprises of the day, and commerce has been in the highest degree flourishing and profitable. Under such a state of things, it was obviously impossible to fasten public attention upon theories of political economy, or to create any apprehension of impending evils. So far as existing, palpable facts go, the business interests of the country seem to be well enough off as they stood; and no great degree of public interest could be awakened in the clouds which a clearer foresight might discern in the rising future. It is only in the midst of pressing distress, such as involved the country in 1840, that public attention can be thoroughly aroused and fastened upon financial and economical issues. The question of internal improvements is at best one of local concern, and never takes very strong hold upon the general feeling of the country, or upon the contests of political parties.

The issues of 1848, moreover, have all been removed from the field of strife, by the legislation which admitted California, and gave territorial governments to New Mexico and Utah, and the Platforms of the two National Conventions swept away, especially in the Northern States, whatever points of political difference connected with Slavery, that legislation might have left behind it.

Everything thus tended to divest the Presidential contest of all special interest and importance. It became in the general apprehension merely a struggle between men; and as such it lacked the essential elements of enthusiasm and energy, to the struggles of 1844 and 1848. General SCOTT and General PIERCE were both nominated, by their respective parties, almost wholly on the ground of availability. The Democrats selected General PIERCE as their candidate, because they believed he would heal the dissentions in their own ranks, better than any other man; and the Whigs chose General SCOTT, because they thought he would have a stronger hold upon the masses of the people, and would receive more votes outside of the party lines, than any other candidate. But in all this there was nothing to arouse a very high degreee of enthusiasm, or create any special interest in the canvass. The struggle was to be gone through with, but it was entered upon as a task, rather than a delight. And, therefore, we think all parties are glad that it is over, and that they may again give their attention to the ordinary interests and affairs of society and of life.

As to the result, it is too early to speculate, or even to pronounce upon it. The indications are that the Democratic party has succeeded, and that General PIERCE is to be our next President. What he will do, or what direction will be given to public affairs under his administration, must, of course, be mainly matter of conjecture. Probably we are not to expect any modification of the Tariff, favorable to American industry, nor any appropriations by the General Government for the improvement of rivers and harbors. The policy of the Democratic party is to strengthen our commercial alliance with England, by making each country more dependent upon the other for needed supplies, even to the neglect of our domestic interests and resources. Free Trade is of very little consequence to any other nations except England and the United States. The commercial interests of those two great nations are daily acquiring greater influence on the politics of both continents, and their consolidation, by means of Free Trade, is likely to lead to results of which the advocates of that policy are not fully aware. England has no single political or social necessity more imperative than that of close commercial relations with the United States, and of free access to American markets, and to that necessity everything else will be made to bend.

Nothing has contributed more to the strength of the Democratic party in this canvass than a feeling that in its *foreign relations* our Government has not taken the stand required by its position as the great Republic among the nations of the earth; and we anticipate in this direction, therefore, some decisive advantages from its ascendancy. We shall certainly be glad to welcome, at the hands of any Administration, Democratic or Whig, a more energetic vindication of American rights, a more cordial recognition of American principles, and a warmer regard for Republicanism abroad, than have been witnessed for a few years past. And unless it should prove utterly blind to the indications of public sentiment, a Democratic Administration, coming into power at the present crisis, could not fail to make some advance upon existing practices in this respect.

We are not among those who consider the welfare of the country, for all coming time, as irretrievably bound up in the result of any one election. While we think its best interests would have been promoted by the election of Gen. SCOTT, we readily concede that all the advantages are not upon one side, and that the country, ten years hence, may possibly be better off for the election of Gen. PIERCE. In the long run, we believe the substantial interests of the country will vindicate themselves;—that if protection to our industry be indispensable to our prosperity, it will force itself in due time upon the Government; and that it is not in the power of any administration greatly to check our advancement in that high career of social prosperity and of national greatness upon which we have entered. And in all our judgments of parties and of men,—of administrations and of officers,—we shall look to the permanent good of the country, rather than to the considerations of temporary and party advantage.

The Result.

Sufficient returns of the Elections held yesterday are received, to show that FRANKLIN PIERCE and WM. R. KING are to be the next President and Vice President of the United States. True, our returns are far from complete, at the present writing, even from our own State; but the decided Democratic majorities already marked up sufficiently indicate the complexion of the State. In this City, the Democratic Electoral Ticket has from ten to eleven thousand majority. Connecticut, Delaware, Maryland, and Rhode Island are known to have given a Democratic triumph. Louisiana, Pennsylvania and Ohio look in the same direction, although in both the latter States the Whigs seem to have made large gains. Conceding New-York, Ohio and Pennsylvania, and adding the electoral vote of other States known to have chosen Democratic electors, or reliable for the "Democracy," we count up a vote for PIERCE and KING, in the Electoral College, of 214—149 of which is necessary to a choice. From this calculation we exclude New-Jersey, North Carolina, Georgia, Louisiana, Florida and California, all of which have been claimed by the opposition. Our accounts from Tennessee are encouraging. From Louisiana we hear of defeat in New-Orleans, by a majority that, to say the least, looks rather squally. The only returns received from Kentucky are favorable, and from North Carolina, we have as yet not a word.

Our State, City and County tickets have done better. In every part of the State, Governor HUNT and those associated with him on the State ticket, have polled an even vote much in advance of the Presidential. Still the defection has extended itself, so far as heard from, to the State ticket, and we have probably lost it. In the City, the State and County ticket run close together, much ahead of the Presidential, but not enough to save it. OGDEN HOFFMAN, (Whig,) for corporation Counsel, runs considerably ahead of his ticket, and ROBERT J. DILLON, his competitor, falls off correspondingly. JAMES KELLY, for Sheriff, also runs ahead of his ticket. We cannot venture any detailed positive estimate of the result on the county ticket from the returns now in; but the indications are all against us.

At 2½ o'clock this morning, we have not received returns from a single Congressional District. We understand, however, that there is reason to believe Marshall O. ROBERTS (Whig,) is elected in the 3d, and JAMES BOWEN in the 7th Districts. We have no means at hand of proving the accuracy of these statements, or estimate the result in other Districts. MATTESON (Whig.) is elected to Congress from the Utica District, by over 1,000 majority. Troy has also elected a Whig Congressman. An analysis of the returns we publish this morning, will show that an unusual amount of scratching and split-voting has been practiced in many quarters. It is quite evident that the Whig party, especially in this State, has been quite uncontrolled by party discipline, or influences. In the course of to-day we shall receive additional returns enough to speak more intelligibly of the general results. Our evening editions will contain the complete returns as far as received up to 3 o'clock this afternoon.

To-Morrow.

To-morrow, the monotony of foreign politics is to be relieved by two important events: the meeting of the British Parliament, and the meeting of the French Senate.

Nothing of greater interest occurs to the Englishman than the meeting of a new Parliament. The interest is not merely that of novelty. The general drift of its politics are always, in spite of preestimates, the subject of delightful, stimulating conjecture. How the leading questions of the day will clothe themselves in the presence of new men, with new ideas, "fresh from the people;" how the Ministry will appear in view of its strength or weakness, whichever it shall prove to be; how the Government shall shape its measures, so as to individualize itself: these are points of vast ambiguity, and therefore sufficiently piquant. And so many special doubts attach to the present occasion, that the attention of quid-nuncs is unusually piqued. Will Lord DERBY's opinions disclose themselves, or remain incognito? Will that Minister broach his test measures, if they are to be broached at all, early in the session, or avail himself of the Duke's death, and its corollaries, to postpone the fateful day? The meeting of Parliament, in short, in this November of 1852, will be profoundly interesting, and occupy the world's eye remarkably.

The Fourth of November is likewise the day when the Senate, which LOUIS NAPOLEON keeps at his heels, is to meet in order to decree the death of the French Republic. To-morrow, that patient body playing accoucheur to the public opinion of France is to bring the Empire into being. There will be a *Senatus Consulte*, the old Imperial type, to which all of MONSEIGNEUR'S actions are squared; a burlesque of legislative proceedings; a burlesque of a popular vote; and then a decretal of the great fact. Alas, for the sceptre they tore out of the dying hands of LOUIS PHILIPPE, only a lustrum ago. The republic is *une affaire finie*. Its history will be comprized in the smuggest of duodecimos. Who shall write it? The legitimist MONTALEMBERT? the doctrinal GUIZOT? the Napoleonist CASSAGNAC? the rouge LOUIS BLANC? The record made up for our children will be a sad affair, so contradictory, so ultra in the direction of all manner of ultraisms; so manifold in its statements of facts. Its brevity will be its leading feature, for when we have said the French Republic, born February 24, 1848, died November 4, 1852, of an access of Corsican fever with which it had suffered for eleven months, we have told the whole story.

Crowded Walks.

What shall a man do with his sons! We congratulated a poor wood-sawyer yesterday on the fine look for business this season. "Ah, no!" said he, "business is so cut up now, it ain't much use for a poor man to try. Everybody has gone to sawing wood. There's a great competition, and some have come down to ninepence a cut for pine. A man has got to work very hard to get a living at such prices, and the little ones have to live on 'tater rinds."

We suggested to our medical attendant that *his* must be a lucrative profession. Yes, he said, some of his older acquaintance had found it to pay pretty good interest on their tickets for lectures, but he would be obliged if we would give him the names of those who by their profession alone were getting rich. "The truth is," said he, "the world is full—running over with doctors. Why, look over the City! What scores of candidates there were for the coroners' berths—the great majority of them doctors! Go to the central door of Metropolitan Hall some night when it is full, and announce distinctly that a man has fallen in a fit, and that you wish any physician present would step outside; and see if one-half the males (and a goodly number of females, too,) do not rush to the doors, like panic-stricken children. For a dollar a day you can hire any quantity of regularly graduated doctors to write paragraphs for the newspapers, fill any political offices in the City, do any sort of head-work or hand-work either, for that matter, since the call for their professional services has not been heard since paying the last thirty dollars for a diploma."

We asked a lawyer if the ranks of the legal profession were really as full as they seemed! He offered, by way of reply, to find five lawyers to prosecute and five to defend in every suit we would name to him for the current year, not one of whom had ever written a brief or been engaged in a suit before.

We inquired at the Editor's rooms what were the prospects of a young man, who should enter his profession. He said that to learn the number of persons who took their nourishment through the quill we must add to the list of those whom the Directory entered as Editors and writers, one-half the gross number of physicians, lawyers, agents, travelers and literary loafers within a circle of thirty miles about the City Hall as a centre.

The white-washers and the boot-blacks complain that their professions are overrun, and that they have to give our walls a dirtier white, and our boots a greyer black to make a living. The painters say the foreigners crowd so fast into their line of business that they have to invent all sorts of "patent dryers" to help them to hurry up their jobs, and that the use of old-fashioned boiled linseed oil, and honest white lead would eat up all their profits. They talk of going into the house agency line to save themselves.

To hear all hands talk, we should suppose boys were below par and that philosophers would have to devise new trades and unheard of professions to keep them out of mischief and give them an opportunity to feed themselves.

It is a kind of comfort to hear any class unselfishly calling for new recruits. The Clergy say that there is room for many more among them. To have seen the procession of clergymen that visited KOSSUTH at the Irving House, one would have thought there was no lack, but possibly some put on the white cravat on that occasion for the sake of a glimpse at the great Magyar, who never had been licensed. A good deal of the complaint too, may be like the "all full" of fat men in omnibuses, who, to make out "twelve inside," manage to count some of the babies twice—meaning that their business is quite as full as suits them, though the public through the hole in the roof may see room enough for several more. If we take a walk along the line of our radiating railroads, and note the acres of vacant lots, all which are yet to be covered with tenements to shelter the rent-ridden population down town, and reflect how—if the Crystal Palace should prove successful,—how very likely it is that acres of brick and mortar will have to be removed, and room made for palaces of glass and iron—or if we go out from Gotham into the boundless fields on the North, the West, and the South, which need only to be smitten with the rod of patient labor to give out gushing streams of plenty for all that can possibly populate our shores for centuries to come, we shall pluck up courage again, and rest assured that there is room enough and work enough for all the boys without setting them to discovering planets, or to killing each other, for a living.

ACCIDENT.—The propeller *Shetucket*, Capt. GAGE, from Norwich for New-York, when abreast of Sand's Point, on Monday morning, broke the wheel which connects the propeller to the machinery, thereby disabling her. After proceeding as far as Throgg's Neck under canvas, she was brought to anchor. She was taken in tow yesterday by the propeller *Pelican*, Capt. KINERY, from Providence, and brought to her wharf in this City. She will be speedily repaired, and placed on the line again.

Webster's Biography.

Now that the great man has been laid to his rest, and the sad ceremonies are finished, the next thought with friends and the public will be, the narrative of his life. To whom this is to be intrusted, we do not know. But a biography of DANIEL WEBSTER concerns us all: and it is proper that its compilers hear a few suggestions from the public.

We say, then, in the first place, in all frankness, give us a Life of WEBSTER, and not of his biographers. There are men who write a great man's biography as if the sole grand absorbing interest of the public was in their individual feelings and relations to their subject. Let the biographers sink themselves. They may be good men, and great men; but, just now, the people want WEBSTER and no one else. Your likes, your dislikes, your moods, and feelings, and hopes, are nothing. We do not care for them. They should never appear, except as a back-ground to bring out the one great figure.

We ask, in the second place, for WEBSTER, and not WEBSTER beatified. The disgrace of American Biography has been these fulsome, exaggerated portraits. Give us the man as Nature made him. Draw those grand, strong, human features as they were, and not as they ought to have been. Let us have no heavenly halo about them. If they had a frown, draw it dark, heavy, stern—but with an artist's skill. Let the very shadow throw out his noble and massive traits. If he had blemishes, let us see them—yet always bearing in mind that each fault has its balancing virtue, and that the object of Art is to *adapt* the defect, not to conceal it. Let us be able to look on the great man, as he really was—weaknesses, inconsistencies, strivings—all. We shall love him—love him the better, because we know him. We shall doubt his glorious virtues, unless we see also his follies; we will not believe in his strength, unless we sometime know his weakness. We want the man, as he walked and talked and dealt among us—Godlike it may be, but also childlike.

Especially in WEBSTER'S biography, let letters and his own personal remarks, take the prominent part. Of all biographies, to ourselves, the best—poor as it is—which can be written, is a man's own letters and words. Let not these be collected separately, but as CARLYLE has so skillfully done in his "CROMWELL," and "STERLING," let them form a part of the narrative. Connect them with a simple story of facts, and let us from his deeds and his words, draw our own conclusions. From the few specimens which have within these last days appeared, we should judge that nothing in all WEBSTER'S writings will be found so lively, touching, characteristic, as these simple letters. For ourselves, nothing has ever so drawn the heart towards the strong, solitary man, as these expressions of home affection; of love still fresh in mature manhood, for the father and mother of his youth; of sorrow, which years of honors, and power, and intense activity, had not worn away. There is the heart of a true man in it.

And with utmost earnestness and solemnity, we appeal against every and all amiable SPARKS-like erasions, or refined translations or friendly puttings in of desirable words in Mr. WEBSTER'S Letters. We do not want what he ought to have written, or what his biographer wrote, but what *he wrote himself*. If WEBSTER swears in his correspondence, let us have it; if he is familiar, till he is almost vulgar, give it to us; if he is jocose to the verge of platitude, do not disguise. All this shows the man, more than a hundred portraits. We confess that nothing in all WASHINGTON'S life, has made him so *real* to us; nothing has so taken away that unnatural air, which stiff artists, or stiffer historians had thrown around him, as the very things which his amiable biographer omits. Your "*old Puts*" and "those infernal tyrants the British," are worth all the "General PUTNAM'S" or "those unjustly oppressive English" in the world.

DANIEL WEBSTER has reached the very highest rank among human intellects, and the world demands to know him, and will never be satisfied, if they do not know him, *as he really was*. Exaggerated, flattering, foolishly friendly portraits will not serve. He has shown the possibilities of human nature, and we want to know what traits, even to the smallest peculiarities, are bound up with such. His weaknesses will console us; his faults warn; his greatness, elevate. And even more than we admire his power, shall we love him, if we can know him, in every struggling fault, error, weakness.

☞ By hook or by crook, judging geographically, Cuba ought to be in possession of England. Lay out the map on the table, put on your spectacles, and see for yourself how admirably it would fit, like a keystone, into the arch of her western island bulwarks. Belize is hers on the west, and Jamaica on the east. On the south she controls the Mosquito coast, and far out to sea stand, like sentinels, her Leeward and Windward Islands, to warn off intruders. Give her Cuba, and she shuts up the sixteen hundred miles in length of the Carribean Sea as effectually as the mountains of Scotland shut in their romantic lakes.

How convenient, indeed, how necessary, to complete the line of outposts that stretch along our Atlantic boundary, and with which she must operate to keep her rival under proper subjection! Canada, the Bermudas, the West Indies and Honduras, linked by her war steamers, need only the Queen of the Indies to complete the chain. Cuba stands in between Florida and Yucatan so closely that, with this in her possession, she could command the whole commerce of the Gulf of Mexico, and stop mid-voyage the produce of the Mississippi valley. From Cape St. Antonio, the extreme western point of Cuba, to Cape Catoche, the northeastern point of Yucatan, there intervenes not a hundred miles. From Cape Sable, in Florida, to Hicacos, on the north of Cuba, there are only another hundred miles; and how many steamers would she need to dispatch from these northern and western points to throw up a wall impenetrable to our merchantmen, and proof against anything but the well-armed steamers of our own service! Without Cuba for a naval station, the line is broken, and her stations are left comparatively useless. If we lived in England, and could shout devoutly "Long live the Queen," we are quite sure that we should feel it to be the manifest destiny of England, openly or slily, by purchase or by war, by accident or design, by diplomacy or by loaning money, by hook or by crook, somehow, to add Cuba to the list of her possessions.

The Amende Honorable.

If we may trust the telegraphic word from Mobile, and the mail-bag of the *Black Warrior*, the affair with Cuba is over. The Captain General has come down before a shot was fired. Judge CONKLIN, as we understand him, was not commissioned to make any other call upon that official than for information; and it was only when that information had been placed side by side, with that volunteered by "the individual," (as Mr. Secretary CONRAD describes him) "named Mr. WILLIAM SMITH," that the balance was to be struck and a demand made for settlement. But Signor CANEDO saves all trouble by going right to the end. He was obviously hungering and thirsting for a man to make an apology to. The idea of a correspondence, over his head, between the United States Government, and that of Spain, terminating as it should and doubtless would in his sudden recall, was too much for him. He made a clean breast of it at the earliest opportunity. Mr. CONKLIN was his father confessor; the absolution is doubtless plenary and final. Mr. SMITH may enter the harbor of Havana, always under the interdict of landing or communicating, and Captain PORTER, may go where he lists, protesting *ad libitum*, without provoking further slanders from the *Diario* and *Gaceta*.

It is earnestly to be hoped that PORTER, SMITH & Co., are not to be the only beneficiaries of the act. Our own commerce and intercourse must not monopolize its advantages. National dignity and flag and credit, and all that, are very well in their way; but they are now satisfied, and have nothing further to ask. Spain ought to engross the moral, applying it thoughtfully to the salvation of the island. It teaches in emphatic terms the absolute necessity of moderation and wisdom in the conduct of its affairs. It displays the tinder-like inflammability of American sentiment with respect to the island; and the danger of instant combustion, at the touch of the lightest provocation. We only fear the lesson may not profit the Creole population, as much as might be wished. It will neither lighten their yoke, nor solve the iniquitous system of colonial misrule, which has excited the indignation of mankind. The benefit will enure directly to the external relations of the government, securing it from further disturbance in its measures of domestic tyranny. And now, Cuba is momentarily released from the most serious peril to which it has ever been exposed. The great event, locked up in the breast of destiny, is postponed. Old Castille and Arragon have renewed their gripe on the last strip of the New World, which COLUMBUS gave to them three hundred and sixty years ago. On the 28th of Oct., 1492, the island was discovered; and it is substantially recovered on the same day, 1852.

Judge CONKLIN has prospered in this first diplomatic experience. May his success remain at par. Mexico may catch an idea, worth imitation, from the conduct of the Cuban Chief. The attitude of our Government upon the Tehuantepec business is anything but friendly; and that of Mexico is anything but propitiatory. Perhaps Mr. CONKLIN may find General ARISTA in the same submissive humor as General CANEDO. If so, our Spanish-American difficulties will be at an end.

NOTICES OF NEW PUBLICATIONS.

The third number of "THE NEW-YORK QUARTERLY" is before us, abounding in various literary matter. There is a marked improvement in the character of its contents. The contributors are of a better order of talent; many of them classing with the best minds of America. We may particularly indicate the papers on "The Recent Progress of Physics," by Professor NORTON; on the "Study of Words," by Rev. C. T. BROOKS; on "The Associations for the Advancement of Science," by Mr. AUGUSTUS MAVERICK, as exhibiting more than ordinary industry, ability and care. Mr. REMINGTON, the editor, is obviously ambitious to make his periodical fill a *hiatus valdè deflendus* in American literature.

The "ECLECTIC MAGAZINE," of which Mr. W. H. BIDWELL is Editor and Proprietor, is an admirable reflex of Foreign Literature. The articles are selected with much critical solicitude, from the whole field of European periodical publications, embracing contributions from the most distinguished cotemporary writers. One peculiar recommendation of the "ECLECTIC" is the engraving facing each number. In this issue for November, for instance, we have a most accurate engraving by SARTAIN of CLAUDET'S charcteristic portrait of the Duke of WELLINGTON. The portrait was taken in 1841, and consequently represents the old soldier as he has been seen by American voyagers of the present generation in search of English lions. The picture we regard as the best we have on this side the water. It speaks strongly for the enterprise of the publisher.

The "NATIONAL PORTRAIT GALLERY" has in its Ninth number, portraits and biographies of JOHN JAY, JOHN EAGER HOWARD, and GILBERT STUART.—WILLIAM TERRY, No. 113 Nassau-street.

Among the Autumn publications of the Messrs. HARPER, is "THE CLIFFORD FAMILY," a genial, glowing story of the Old Dominion. It belongs to the AUSTEN style of romance writing—abounding in vivid outlines of character, fine natural descriptions, and the graphic faculty largely developed in all its applications. A most agreable book.

The House of Representatives of Rhode Island have rejected, by a vote of 49 to 14, a bill to repeal the Maine Liquor law, passed at the last session.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

NOW THAT THE QUESTION IS SETTLED BETWEEN the two great contending parties in reference to the Presidential Election, we had hoped that all excitement would be soothed, and quiet would be restored. But we are inclined to think there is another excitement, but of a more peaceable nature, arising among the Ladies in regard to those rich Shawls, Silks, Merinos, Paramattas, Cashmeres, Muslin de Laines, and other Dress Goods now offered at COLUMBIAN HALL, No. 261 Grand-st., embracing every variety of newest styles and the richest patterns. As the general opinion prevails that COLUMBIAN HALL offers inducement in purchasing greater than any other house in the city, there is no prospect of allaying the excitement during the coming season.

A GOLD MEDAL AWARDED.—SOMEBODY HAS got a gold medal at last! There will be no more "challenges" annually published in the newspapers, impugning the judgment and integrity of the Committee of the American Institute. Somebody else, with fearless modesty, having magnanimously withdrawn on his laurels to give somebody a chance, somebody has finally obtained from the Committee he has so long abused, the prize he has so long coveted.

Somebody having an abundance of leisure, lately for fanciful experiments, boasts that he has actually won a medal over one whose great business afforded him no time for idle picturings, and who, in pity for somebody, placed an specimens whatever, this season, of the ordinary Daguerreotype in the Fair for "competition!"

No wonder somebody is in ecstacies. A medal, to him, is a most intoxicating novelty. He may well exult over those whose good nature in keeping out of the field, he is entirely indebted for his victory! And yet it is scarcely politic, for never however disguised, never looks well upon paper, and deliberate misrepresentation in a gentleman always looks something worse.

[From the London Observer.]

IMPORTANT AND TRUE.—THE FAME OF HASTINGS'S NAPIITHA SYRUP is, if possible, on the increase. If we may credit the general report, it is a positive cure for that hitherto incurable disease, Consumption; and we are able to state from personal knowledge, that a gentleman in our employ, who was in an apparently confirmed decline, has been restored to robust health by its use.

From the London Medical Journal for January, 1852.

We have heretofore believed that Consumption was incurable, but our opinions have been changed by a remarkable circumstance. Three months since we saw a person whose right lung showed indubitable evidence of tubercles. Last week we saw him again, and his right lung was to all intents and purposes in a perfectly healthy state. He told us that this result had been produced by six bottles of HASTINGS' NAPIITHA SYRUP. A statement of this case will be found in the ensuing number of our journal.

C. V. CLICKENER & CO., No. 81 Barclay-st., are the general agents for Dr. HASTINGS in America, to whom all orders should be addressed. Sold in Brooklyn by Mrs. HAYES, No. 175 Fulton-st.

WILLIAM IRVING, Auctioneer.

SUPERB SALE OF FANCY GOODS, STATUARY GROUPS, VASES, TAZZAS, &c., BRONZES, PAPIER MACHE GOODS, DRESDEN CHINA, BOHEMIAN GLASS-WARE, PLATED GOODS, &c.—WILLIAM IRVING & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, Nov. 4, and FRIDAY, Nov. 5, at 10½ o'clock each day, at the sales-rooms No. 10 Pine-st., a splendid assortment of Fancy Goods, imported by Sir G. B. Pandolfini and others, consisting of EXQUISITELY CARVED GROUPS in Statuary Marble and Alabaster, Hebe Medici, Etruscan Greek, Roman and other Vases, Tazzas, &c.

PLATED WARE.—Tea and Coffee Sets, Castors, Cake-Baskets and Waiters.

PARIAN GOODS.—A great variety of superb Groups, Pitchers, Vases, &c.

BRONZES.—An invoice of fine Bronze Figures, Clocks, Candelabras, &c.

PAPIER MACHE GOODS.—An entire invoice, beautifully inlaid.

French Porcelain, Bohemian Glass-Ware.

MIRRORS.—Elegant Pier, Mantel and Oval Mirrors.

The goods are now on exhibition. Ladies are particularly requested to call and examine them.

DELAY IS DANGEROUS.—TO BE FREE FROM annoying, not to say dangerous Coughs and Colds, it is necessary to wear

WARM AND ELASTIC UNDERGARMENTS, which are really protectors. They may be found at No. 161 Bowery. They are at once remarkable for their excellence and cheapness. Give them a trial. A. RANKIN & CO., Hosiery and undergarments, No. 161 Bowery.

"THE UNKINDEST CUT OF ALL."—In a late number of the Boston *Post* appeared the following ill-natured and most unGallant *jeu d'esprit*:

"Nature, adantic all things in their place,
Planted no beard upon a woman's face;
Not Rogers' razors, though the very best,
Could shave a chin that never is at rest!"

DR GOURAUD is the champion of the ladies, and he cannot allow his fair friends to be thus villified without giving this poetaster his *quietus*. In the first place, the witticism is borrowed at the expense of truth—for it is a melancholy fact, that very many ladies have had their "plaits plaited," not only on their chins, but on their upper lips also—and it is homeful that their misfortune should be made the theme of a silly jest. Secondly, the aid of "Rogers' razors" is not required to rid them of the nuisance, inasmuch as Dr. GOURAUD'S wonderful Poudres Subtiles are as certain to eradicate superfluous hair, as his incomparable Italian Medicated Soap is to remove from the skin every vestige of Pimples, Tan, Freckles, Sunburn, Saltness, Roughness, Chaps, Chafes, &c. The rhymester's wit is consequently thrown away. Another magnificent preparation of Dr. GOURAUD'S is his Liquid Vegetable Rouge, for giving pale cheeks a splendid and permanent color. His Lily White is certainly entitled to be, *par excellence*, the only article of the kind capable of softening the skin, and making it as white as new fallen snow. For coloring hair brown or black, the ladies use GOURAUD'S Hair Dye—and both are *unlike* all others. These valuable articles, and a large quantity of choice perfumery and other *addenda* of the toilet, can only be purchased at Dr. FELIX GOURAUD'S depot, No. 67 Walker-st., first store from Broadway.

PRIZE GOODS FROM THE FAIR AT GENIN'S BAZAAR.—The magnificent assortment of articles deposited by GENIN in the Fair of the American Institute, for competition, has been examined by the appropriate Committee and returned to the Bazaar, together with one Gold Medal and five Silver Medals, awarded by the Institute to the exhibitor. The articles will be displayed in the Bazaar THIS DAY. They consist of full sets of Russian Sable, Royal Ermine, Mink, Baby Sable, Stone Marten, Mink, Chinchilla, and other Furs. In the Infants' Department the Infants' embroidered Cloaks, Blankets and Dresses of exquisite beauty. The Childrens' Clothing Department comprises two superb full suits for boys, and two full dresses for girls; one boy's overcoat, fur trimmed; two braided, and two plain. In Childrens' Head Dresses, the show is splendid, and the display of Ladies' Childrens' and Infants' Shoes and the admission of all who saw them at the Fair. The public are respectfully invited to inspect these prize goods, hitherto unequaled in this country, at GENIN'S BAZAAR, No. 513 Broadway, St. Nicholas Hotel.

SCIENCE HATH DEVELOPED THAT ELECTRO-Magnetism, rationally applied, will cure 99 diseases out of 100. It can now be sent by mail in dry form. 12 doses for $1—enough to test it upon the most obstinate cases.

We, the undersigned, cheerfully undertake to return all moneys deposited with us for DR WATTS'S NERVOUS ANTIDOTE, if it does not prove beneficial in the case for which it has been tried. We will give a receipt for the money thus deposited, and return the same upon the simple affirmation that the remedy has not been beneficial.

H. N. Wild, 451 Broadway. Vincent Dill, 29 Beekman-st.
W. S. Grant, 28 Dey-st. C. F. Hinricks, 150 Broadway.
C. Vinton, 100 Nassau-st. J. G. Cameron, 71 Ann-st.
J. D. Torrey, 13 Spruce-st. Lewis Meaik, 416 Broadway.
J. C. Stone, 131 Fulton-st.

And the proprietors of the *Sunday Dispatch*, *Atlas*, *Mercury* and *Courier*. Wholesale depot, No. 102 Nassau-st. Office, No. 424 Greenwich-st.

RICH CARPETINGS.—SMITH & LOUNSBERY, No. 448 Pearl-st., have now in store a complete and desirable assortment of Fall Styles, which they are offering at the following very low prices:

	For yard.		For yard.
Velvet Carpets...	10s. to 16s.	Tapestry Ingrains...	4s to 7s.
Tapestry do.	7s. to 10s.	Superfine do.	5s. to 6s.
Brussels do.	7s. to 10s.	Extra fine do.	4s to 5s.
3-ply do.	7s. to 9s.	Common do.	3s 6d to 3s.

Also, Floor Oil Cloths 3 to 24 feet wide; Druggets 1 to 6 yards wide, and all other goods connected with the trade, at equally low rates.

"READ AND BE CONVINCED."—THE GREAT Secret at last Discovered, viz: That VAN DEUSEN'S IMPROVED WAHPENE is no imposture, no humbug, and no fraud. No circulation of pamphlets, no willful misrepresentation even fortified by the strength of "five oak" can prevent it from changing gray hair to its original color, and reproducing a new growth to the stem of that which is sickly and decayed. Call at the general depot rooms, No. 123 Chambers-st., and procure the "Original Improved."

IMPORTANT TO POSTMASTERS.—EVERY POST-master in the United States is hereby fully authorized to act between me and persons wishing to test the power of Electro Magnetism over diseases, without fear of imposition. Let any one deposite $1 with you, which you will keep until the patient is satisfied; if the remedy gives satisfaction, send me the dollar, if not, give it to him back. Write to me how many to send out, and keep one out of every three for your pains. TALBOT WATTS, Magnetic Nervist, 424 Greenwich street. Depot for the Nervous Antidote 182 Nassau-st. N. B. It will be sent by mail *prepaid*.

WELLS, FARGO & CO.'S CALIFORNIA EXPRESS.—We send our next regular Express by U. S. Mail Steamer GEORGIA, on FRIDAY, Nov. 5, at 2 P. M., in charge of Mr. CHARLES K. GRAHAM, our own special messenger.—Freight should be sent in to our office by Thursday night, in water proof order. No package should measure more than 5½ cubic feet or weigh more than 125 lbs. Small parcels received until 1 o'clock, the day the steamer sails.

WELLS, FARGO & CO., No. 16 Wall st.

POLITICIANS ARE OFTEN CALLED UPON TO DE-fine their position, which is not always done; but any man who has any regard for his position in society, will appear well dressed; and every gentleman who wishes to adorn himself with the fashionable cloths, can be suited to a nail at H. L. FOSTER'S Clothing Establishment, No. 27 Courtlandt-st., where can be procured every article required in a gentleman's wardrobe.

HIRAM ANDERSON, THE MOST EXTENSIVE CARpet dealer in the city, is selling Tapestry, Brussels and Imperial Three-ply Carpets of the latest patterns, and at prices that would astonish one. Only think! Ingrain Carpets at 3s, 3s 6d, 4s to 5s; Oil Cloths, 2-4, 3-4, 3s 6d and 4s, &c; Shades for Windows, 6s to 24s per pair. Go at once to No. 99 Bowery, and save your money.

SOFT, WHITE HANDS ARE DESIRABLE.—Ladies using India rubber gloves for coal fires and all household work, are sure of white hands. Chapped hands, or salt rheum, immediately cured by their use. Sold at SERRIANS, No. 501 Broadway; RICE & SMITH, No. 727 Broadway; HITCHCOCK & LEADBEATER, No. 347 Broadway; and by all rubber dealers.

SILKS—RICH SILKS.—LADIES WISHING TO PURchase a rich silk dress, should take a look at G. M. BOPINE'S splendid stock of Silks before purchasing, for Mr. BODINE certainly has some of the richest Brocade and plain black and colored Silks that are to be found in this City. No. 323 Grand-st., corner of Orchard.

PETERSON & HUMPHREYS, No. 379 BROADWAY, corner White-st., are daily making additions to their already large stock, and are now prepared to exhibit to their friends and the public generally, the most complete and extensive stock of rich and elegant Carpets ever offered in this City. Also, Oil Cloths, of every pattern and color, with the satin finish, for sale on the most reasonable terms.

CITY TRADE.—A LARGE ASSORTMENT RICH Brocade Silks, Bayadere Robes, plain Poult de Soie, is all the choice and fashionable colors, rich Embroideries, Laces, plain and printed DeLaines, Merinos, Woolen and Silk Plaids, Hosiery, Linens, and Mourning Goods, which we are selling at low prices.

TIFFANY & CUTTING, No. 321 Broadway.

LOVET'S OFFICE, No. 114 CHAMBERS-ST., FOR the sale of his celebrated "WAHPENE," for changing gray hair to its original color, and curing baldness; and all that H. Z. LOVET says in his pamphlet, commencing on the 3d page, headed "Read and be Convinced," is true. He is ready to prove it when called upon.

STEREOSCOPIC DAGUERREOTYPES AT BRADY'S.—This new and wonderful discovery, the most valuable improvement yet made in the Photographic Art, may be seen at BRADY'S Gallery, No. 205 Broadway, corner of Fulton-st. Pictures taken in this style, and the likeness warranted.

LACES, EMBROIDERIES, &c.—JUST RECEIVED, several large invoices of real Valenciennes Laces, Bobbin Edgings, Flouncings, needle-worked Edgings, and Insertings, all of which will be sold at 15 per cent below the ordinary prices. D. EDWARDS, No. 625 Broadway.

HOUSEKEEPERS AND ALL OTHERS IN WANT OF Bedding, Bedsteads, &c., would do well to call at M. WILLARD'S old established Warerooms, No. 150 Chatham-st., corner of Mulberry-st., where may be found the largest assortment of articles in his line ever offered to the public.

Personal Sketches of Distinguished Men.

Mr. W. B. Brown, a fugitive Slave, has just published a book of personal narrative in England, from which we find the following readable extracts in the London *Critic*:

MR. BROWN DINING AT THE WESTTINGTON CLUB WITH M. LOUIS BLANC.

We had been in the room but a short time, when a small man, dressed in black, with his coat buttoned up to the chin, entered the saloon, and took a seat at the table next by. My friend in a low whisper informed me that this person was one of the French refugees. He was apparently not more than thirty years of age, and exceedingly good looking—his person being slight, his feet and hands very small and well-shaped, especially his hands, which were covered with kid gloves, so tightly drawn on, that the points of the finger nails were visible through them. His face was mild and almost womanly in its beauty, his eyes soft and full, his brow open and ample, his features well defined, and approaching to the ideal Greek in contour; the lines about his mouth were exquisitely sweet, and yet resolute in expression; his hair was short—his having no mustaches gave him nothing of the look of a Frenchman; and I was not a little surprised when informed that the person before me was Louis Blanc. I could scarcely be persuaded to believe that one so small, so child like in stature, had taken a prominent part in the Revolution of 1848. He held in his hand a copy of *La Presse*, and as soon as he was seated, opened it and began to devour its contents. The gentleman with whom I was dining was not acquainted with him, but at the close of our dinner procured me an introduction through another gentleman.

MR. BROWN DESCRIBES MISS MARTINEAU'S WESTMORELAND RESIDENCE.

The dwelling is a cottage of moderate size, built after Miss M.'s own plan, upon a rise of land from which it derives the name of "The Knoll." The library is the largest room in the building, and upon the walls of it were hung some beautiful engravings and a continental map. On a large table which occupied the centre of the room, were the busts of Shakspere, Newton, Milton, and a few other literary characters of the past. One side of the room was taken up with a large case, filled with a choice collection of books, and every thing indicated that it was the home of genius and of taste.

The room is usually occupied by Miss M., and where we found her on the evening of our arrival is rather small and lighted by two large windows. The walls of this room were also decorated with prints and pictures, and on the mantel-shelf were some models in *terra cotta* of Italian groups. On a circular table lay casts, medallions and some very choice water-color drawings. Under the south window stood a small table covered with newly opened letters, a portfolio and several new books, and here and there a page turned down, and one with a paper knife between its leaves as if it had only been half read. I took up the last-mentioned, and it proved to be the "Life and Poetry of Hartley Coleridge, son of S. T. Coleridge." It was just from the press, and had, a day or two before, been forwarded to her by her publisher. Miss M. is very deaf and always carries in her left-hand a trumpet; and I was not a little surprised on learning from her that she had never enjoyed the sense of smell, and only on one occasion the sense of taste, and that for a single moment. Miss M. is loved with a sort of idolatry by the people of Ambleside, and especially the poor, to whome she gives a course of lectures every Winter gratuitously. She finished her last course the day before our arrival. She was much pleased with Ellen Craft, and appears delighted with the story of herself and husband's escape from slavery, as related by the latter—during the recital of which I several times saw the silent tear stealing down her cheek, and which she tried in vain to hide from me.

MR. BROWN RIDING IN AN OMNIBUS, CONTEMPLATES MR. THOMAS CARLYLE

I had scarcely taken my seat, when my friend, who was seated opposite me, with looks and gesture informed me that we were in the presence of some distinguished person. I eyed the countenances of the different persons, but in vain, to see if I could find any one who by his appearance showed signs of superiority over his fellow-passengers. I had given up the hope of selecting the person of note, when another look from my friend directed my attention to a gentleman seated in the corner of the omnibus. He was a tall man, with strongly marked features, hair dark and coarse. There was a slight stoop of the shoulder—that bend which is almost always a characteristic of studious men. But he wore upon his countenance a forbidding and disdainful frown, that seemed to tell one that he thought himself better than those about him. His dress did not indicate a man of high rank; and had we been in America, I would have taken him for an Ohio farmer.

While I was scanning the features and general appearance of the gentleman, the omnibus stopped and put down three or four of the passengers, which gave me an opportunity of getting a seat by the side of my friend, who, in a low whisper, informed me that the gentleman whom I had been eyeing so closely was no less a person than Thomas Carlyle. I had read his "Hero-Worship," and "Past and Present," and had formed a high opinion of his literary abilities. But his recent attack upon the emancipated people of the West Indies, and his laborious article in favor of the reestablishment of the lash and slavery had created in my mind a dislike for the man, and I almost regretted that we were in the same omnibus.

MR. BROWN BEING AT OXFORD CONTEMPLATES A VERY DIFFERENT PERSONAGE.

Few places in any country so noted as Oxford is, but what has some distinguished person residing within its precincts. And knowing that the City of Palaces was not an exception to this rule, I resolved to see some of its lions. Here, of course, is the head quarters of the Bishop of Oxford, a son of the late William Wilberforce, Africa's noble champion. I should have been glad to have seen this distinguished pillar of the church, but I soon learned that the bishop's residence was out of town, and that he seldom visited the city except on business. I then determined to see one who, although a lesser dignitary in the church, is nevertheless, scarcely less known than the Bishop of Oxford. This was the Rev. Dr. Pusey, whose name is known wherever the religion of Jesus is known and taught, and the acknowledged head of the Puseyites. On the second morning of my visit, I proceeded to Christ Church Chapel, where the reverend gentleman officiates. Fortunately I had an opportunity of seeing the Dr., and following close in his footsteps to the church. His personal appearance is anything but that of one who is the leader of a growing and powerful party in the church. He is rather under the middle size, and is round shouldered, or rather stoops. His profile is more striking than his front face, the nose being very large and prominent. As a matter of course, I expected to see a large nose, for all great men have them. He has a thoughtful, and somewhat sullen brow, a firm, and somewhat pensive mouth, a cheek pale, thin, and deeply furrowed. A monk fresh from the cloisters of Tinterian Abbey, in its proudest days, could scarcely have made a more ascetic and solemn appearance that did Dr. Pusey on this occasion. He is not apparently above forty-five, or at most fifty years of age, and his whole aspect renders him an admirable study for an artist. Dr. Pusey's style of preaching is cold and tame, and one looking at him would scarcely believe that such an apparently uninteresting man could cause such an eruption in the church as he has. I was glad to find that a colored young man was among the students of Oxford.

Issue of the Questions with America.

From the London Spectator.

New Orleans is the scene of a procession, composed of the usual elements of popular processions in the great cities of the United States—citizens, associations, firemen, and military volunteers: but there are three incidents to the procession not usual in themselves, which lend even to the commoner elements an air of the extraordinary: those three incidents are, the torchlight, the hearse and trappings, and the body of men once prisoners and now parading in an organized threat against those who had imprisoned them. It is the anniversary of the capture of Lopez in Cuba: the ceremony is intended to commemorate the death of that leader and of his American companions; the returned prisoners are the Americans who succeeded in escaping from Cuba. The fire companies, it will be remembered, are the flower of American youth; and the presence of the "well-known" citizens and of the volunteers, who form the major part of the United States army, lends to so irregular an exhibition a remarkable sanction, social if not almost official. In the ordinary view, this public ceremonial to commemorate the defeat of a piratical attack is a great public scandal; but it is evident that the commonity of New Orleans does not account it as such. Old England and Young America see the question of public morals from different points of view, and it hardly belongs to either side dogmatically to assume for itself that it is in the "right" or the other in the "wrong." English morals would not justify the seizure of Cuba, and yet American morals mourn the failure of the last expedition, and are preparing a second, actively making ready in Charleston and elsewhere.

It would not be easier to come to any common agreement on the right or wrong even of those other questions between England and America which have a more distinct issue and an official recognition. Even when the right can be laid down in the abstract, it is not always open for practical ascertainment. Separate and partial grounds are taken up by the two sides in the still unsettled Fishery question. The Yankees are obstinate; the colonists complain, with the Quebec *Mercury*, of the "shameful" dereliction of national duty in the Government of Great Britain; and in the meantime there are already signs that the fishers of the two countries will go on as before, encroaching and resisting, until some tangible quarrel he established. The technical right of the treaty has been abated by the practical concession made in the nonconclusive settlement; but it is perfectly evident that neither of the parties which moots the question in its practical form would wait for technical niceties, and equally evident that neither side can be *satisfied* save at the expense of wrong.

The right in the case of the Lobos Islands is much more clear, and at the beginning of this week to us in England the wrong seemed much more imminent. Adventurers are fitting out a privateer expedition, and are duly notifying it to the Government at Washington; enclosing documents on the subject, the list headed by the letter from Mr. Jewatt which drew forth Mr. Webster's first reply, sanctioning the American claim of access to the guano; a sanction which is also cited in a very marked manner, as official. Mr. Abbot Lawrence's letter to the *National Intelligencer*, denying that he had consented on the part of the United States to "the monopoly of the Lobos Islands between Peru and Great Britain," is so worded as to imply that he regards the tenure upheld by Peru as such a joint "monopoly." Mr. Webster, indeed, has virtually revoked his license, and has notified that the "private war" will not be supported by the Government or Navy of the United States; but we have not yet heard the last of this Lobos expedition.

The question at issue on the Mexican border is more impossible of solution. The Mexican Government ceded the right to form a railway to a Mexican subject, who suffered it to lapse. It was revived and confirmed by a brief revolutionary Government in Mexico, and the patentee made over his right to a citizen of the United States. In the mean time, however, a new Government in Mexico had made a similar cession to English speculators; and the result is, that English and American interests are in litigation. The quarrel has for the Americans a strong complication with the political question; and it is in its nature likely to be interminable, because the very source of the "right" claimed on either side, the technical authority of the irregular Government or the competency of the regular Government to reopen the matter, is in dispute. But here again the Americans are committed, personally and politically, too far for their own Government to control them or to determine the result. If it could be discovered—which is barely imaginable—there is no prospect that the "right" could be secured.

These sectional questions *cannot* be brought to a practical conclusion on the direct issue of right; but as they are merged in questions infinitely larger although infinitely more vague, in which still higher issues of right are involved, they might be, not concluded, but overridden. Although the Americans are daily submitting themselves more and more and more to the influence of that "Aggressive policy" which is the real key to the unity of these sectional movements, they are more than ever amenable to the dictates of public candor and public conscience. Much of the American writing and speaking on the subject of the Fishery dispute indicated that disposition. Webster even is compelled to draw in its horns. *Could English statesmen be brought to see in its integrity, and to acknowledge, the interest which both countries have in a thorough understanding*, and could Americans be made to know the existence of that feeling *in official quarters as well as it is known to exist here and there amongst the English people, no difficulty would remain in breaking away from these vexatious wranglings, and striking out a common path.* We could never arrive at a settlement of the fishery dispute, nor to the Tehuantepec litigation, on the merits of the case; but it would be far from impossible to put the relations of the two countries on such a footing, that the great bulk of the people in each would be content with a rough settlement of any small question, without any detriment to the feeling as well as the form of a cordial alliance.

China Mobilized.

From the London Spectator.

Among us there are strange events; Continental revolutions, the ups and downs of empire, the flight of vast numbers across the Atlantic and Pacific in search of gold; but an event stranger than these is passing nearly unnoticed in the eastern hemisphere. We are amazed at the exodus from Ireland—the going out of the Celtic population; *but what is that to the going out of the Chinese people?* The stationary empire in motion at last; the populace of the Celestials moved by a common impulse swarming into the gold-bearing regions of the *outsidest* barbarians? Nearly a hundred years ago, Goldsmith treated the Town to the imaginary experiences of a Chinaman in England: had he lived in our day, he might have learned the actual impressions of a son of the Flowery Land; and Montesquieu might have personally tested the truth of his own remark, that the Chinese are "*le peuple le plus fourbe de la terre.*" It is no longer a miracle to see a Chinaman of "breezy breeches" in any latitude. They have broken the bonds of habit and gone forth, and are now in every land. They swarm in the islands of the Pacific; they serve in Australia; they sit down in the cities on the Western coasts of South America; they colonize portions of California; a junk has even anchored in the Thames, and a live Mandarin figured at the Great Exhibition.

A few facts will illustrate this notable migration of a people who have been singularly home-keeping.

Hitherto, according to Mr. M'Culloch, Chinese emigration has been mainly from the province of Fo kien, opposite Formosa; and has consisted more of exploring and trading parties than permanent absentees. Thus the Chinese for several centuries worked the silver and diamond mines of Borneo and visited Celebes. But now the sources of the emigration have extended, and embrace the neighboring province. It was remarked by Mr Asa Whitney, in explaining his projected railway from the Atlantic to the Pacific, that the islands in the latter ocean afforded a vast outlet for the surplus population of China; and he expressed his belief that the Chinese would swarm out and occupy these islands. They have outstripped the expectations of Mr. Whitney; they have occupied California with detachments of their myriads. Four years have sufficed to bring nearly thirty thousand Chinamen to San Francisco; to find them writing letters to the newspapers, and raising villages named after the chief towns of their native land. In 1848, there were in San Francisco only two men and one woman from China; by the end of 1849, these had increased to nearly 600 men and two women; in 1850, they numbered upwards of 4,000 men and seven women; in 1851, this number had increased to 7,500; and by August 1852 there had arrived altogether in that year 20,000 Chinamen, making a grand total in California of 27,500; but allowances for deaths and further migrations, reduced these to 27,058 men and twenty women. These emigrants come from the Canton River, and the rising port of Shanghai. They live and work together, chiefly in the mines; showing that their old habits of acting as commercial middlemen, have been broken through.

The enormous Chinese migration is a portentous sign of the great activity of the world. Here is the reign of Confucius coming to an end; here is a Mongol element to mingle in the composite Yankee character; here is an active, enterprising, astute population for Polynesia, opening up endless vistas for future commerce. The Western Pacific will yet see a great historical people on its shores.

The share of England in this striking change—in this mobilization of China—is obvious. We have not only opened the Canton rivers for ourselves, but for the Chinese. Macartney, Amherst, Pottinger, have delivered the people from bondage of the ages; and, like all other nations, the Chinese are consciously mingling in the march of the world towards unknown and unlooked-for destinies. The Americans have continued what we began; they too, are visiting China, but as friends, not coercers; and, however any Chinese philosopher might mistrust the race which entered Texas in such friendly guise, he would find some difficulty in persuading his countrymen to give up the golden intercourse, on the ground that at no distant date China *might* prove to be to America what *India* is to England.

Sheridaniana.

Many such anecdotes occur of Sheridan as this which drops from Lord Holland, in an allusion to the Addington peace.

It was, in truth, made by the pressure of the Ministry, and by nothing else. "It is a peace," said Mr. Francis, "of which everybody is glad, and nobody proud." Mr Sheridan, to whom I repeated these words two hours after they were spoken, and who affected not to hear them, in the course of less than two hours, delivered them as his own in the House of Commons, on a conversation for fixing the day for taking the peace into consideration.

Lord Holland having resolved to move an inquiry about a sum of £40,000 granted to the Duke of York, in connexion with the Expedition to the Low Countries, he thus describes what occurred:

"I had hardly given notice, when Mr. Sheridan gave notice of a similar motion in the Commons, and fixed a day preceding that which I had named. He came over to Holland House, and procured from me all the materials which I had collected, and which he used without scruple. He even repeated, word for word, and like a lesson, a long paper which had been confidently communicated to me, and which I, upon by his protestations of not divulging it, had imprudently intrusted. Such petty tricks, as traits of a singular character, may be worth preserving; but it is right to add, that the conclusion of his conversation, and the mixture of archness and good humor with which he defended himself when detected or attacked for such artifices, made all who knew him, and many whom he injured in more important matters than such trifles as these, in some measure his accomplices, by forging, winking at, and encouraging his great and his little delinquencies."

And again, on the Union debate, in 1800:

"Mr. Sheridan attended on the Union, and spoke against it with his usual wit, eloquence, and effect. He was vain enough, however, to boast of his imaginary descent from Irish kings, and even to allege that circumstance as a personal motive with him for opposing the surrender of the independence of Ireland. He was, he said, a 'true old *Milesian*,' which Mr. Hare explained to be a member of 'Mile's,' the gaming club in St James-st."

The Pitt and Tierney Duel.—It was fought on a Sunday, a circumstance which gave a handle to much abuse against Mr. Pitt. He did, indeed, urge the necessity of not fighting immediately, if at all, because it was not proper for one in his situation to maintain any protracted correspondence on such a subject. Never did two men meet more ignorant of the use of their weapons. Mr. Pitt, on being cautioned by his second to take care of his pistols, as they were "hair triggers," is said to have held them up and remarked that "he saw no heir." Mr Tierney's second, Gen Walpole, leaped over the furze bushes for joy when Mr. Pitt fired in the air. Some time, however, elapsed, and some discussion between the seconds took place before the affair was finally and amicably adjusted. Mr. Pitt very consistently insisted on one condition, which was in itself reasonable, that he was not to quit the ground without the whole matter being completely terminated. On Mr. Tierney's return home, he related the event to his wife. The lady, who was much attached to her husband, although she saw him safe before her, fainted away at the relation; a strange but not uncommon effect produced by the discovery of events which, known at the time, would have excited strong emotion. The danger to Mr. Tierney had indeed been great. Had Mr. Pitt fallen, the fury of the times would probably have condemned him to exile or death, without reference to the provocation which he had received, and to the sanction which custom had given to the redress he sought.—*London Examiner.*

The Hydraulic Ram.—The hydraulic ram is a simple mechanical apparatus, constructed upon philosophical principles, and is used very effectively in raising a portion of the water from a spring or running brook above the level of its fountain head. The following description, it is believed, will be easily understood. Suppose a water pipe is laid along down the course of the stream through which the water is required to pass. The lower end of the pipe is closed, and near that extremity is an orifice on the upper side which is opened and closed on the inside by a puppet valve shaped something like an inverted barrel bung. There is also another similar orifice and valve opening outward from the main pipe, and into an air vessel. Now let both valves be closed. As there is then no means of escape for the water in the pipe leaving from the spring, it is brought to a state of rest. The valve opening inward is loaded on that its gravity is greater than the pressure of the water at rest in the pipe; it consequently falls into the pipe, leaving the orifice open, through which the water immediately begins to rush with increasing velocity, until its momentum becomes such as to push up the valve to its place in the orifice. The momentum of the water suddenly stopped in its course is such as to lift up the other valve opening outward into the air vessel, through which the water rushes, compressing the air into a smaller compass, until the reaction of the air is in equilibrium with the action of the water, when the valve No. 2 falls back to its place and prevents the water in the air vessel going back again into the main pipe. The water in the main pipe then having no escape, is again brought to rest, whereupon valve No 1 falls down again by its own weight, and the process is again repeated. From the air vessel a discharging pipe leads off to the upper story of a house, or any other place where the water is wanted, to which point it is driven by the elasticity of the compressed air in the vessel. Of course, the amount of water raised, compared to the whole, will be in inverse ratio to the elevation of the discharging point above the fountain head. The momentum of the blow forcing the water into the air vessel when the valve closes, was well illustrated at the time the fountain was first put in action on Boston Common, where, it will be recollected, the momentum of the water was so great, at the sudden stoppage of the jet, as to burst the pipes and deluge the Common.—*Boston Journal.*

Iron Ships.—As a good deal of attention has lately been given to iron ships, it may be interesting to ship-owners to know that the iron bark *Richard Cobden*, now being overhauled in No. 1, Canning Graving Dock, was, on Wednesday last, bored through one of apparently the worst and most corroded plates in her. Mr. W. F. Sim, the managing owner, being anxious to ascertain what the actual diminution in thickness would prove, after eight years' thrashing about between this and the East. The result was that the plate operated upon turned out to be precisely the same thickness that it was when the ship was launched in 1854—namely, 9-16ths of an inch on the sixth tier from the keel. The only part of the vessel which, on examination, exhibited any corrosion, and that only slightly, was the bow, where the anchor and chain had chafed the paint or coating with which the vessel is covered as a preservative, and which appears to perform its office effectually.—*Liverpool Albion.*

GREAT FIRE AT OGDENSBURG.—HERRING'S SAFES.—We, the undersigned, having been present at the opening of one of SILAS C. HERRING'S Safes, in the store of Messrs. WATSONS & LAWRENCE, after the Great Fire, on the 6th of October, are glad to acknowledge this as the greatest triumph we have ever yet witnessed of a Salamander Safe. The fire in the stores of Messrs WATSONS & LAWRENCE and H. S HOVEHURST & Co., was much hotter than in any other part of the burnt district—its intensity being increased by the large quantity of oil, camphene, alcohol, and other combustible matter in the store. On all of the latter articles it acted so completely burnt off, and a quantity of iron and nails was melted together in one solid mass, as great was the heat. Yet notwithstanding all this, every paper was preserved entire, and the printing perfectly legible, the varnish inside never has been scorched.

S. C. Baxter, Collector Port of Ogdensburg; George Robinson, Post Master do; L. Hasbrouck Agent Etna Insurance Co., of Hartford; Edwin M. Holbrook; S H Very, Agent for American Insurance Co.; W J Pardee, General Agent Etna, Hartford, Insurance Co; Saml H Price, General Agent North Western Insurance Co; D. M Chapin, Agent Springfield and Marine and Protection, of Hartford, Insurance Co.

The above certificate was received from Ogdensburg by this day's mail, unsolicited on my part. The persons whose names are attached are mostly unknown to the subscriber.

It is but another testimonial (among many others) of the superiority of "HERRING'S Safes" over all others.

The subscriber is the only person in the United States authorized to make or sell HERRING'S Patent Salamander Safe, that was awarded the medal at the World's Fair, in London, in 1851. SILAS C. HERRING.

Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-st., N. Y.

S. M. PETTINGILL & CO., NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING AGENTS, No. 122 Nassau-st., are the regularly appointed Agents for the best and most widely circulated Journals in the Union, and are daily receiving advertising and subscriptions for them. Regular and complete files may be seen and examined. Advertisers are invited to call and examine papers, terms, and our system of doing business.

BUSINESS FOR SALE.—The stock and fixtures of an old established retail Boot and Shoe Store in one of the best business stands of the City, has a steady and reliable cash trade, which may be largely increased by a practical man. The amount of stock made to suit the purchaser. For details apply to H. F JOHNSON, No 538 Greenwich-st., between 12 and 1, or after 6 o'clock P. M.

FINE FURS.—MONARQUE, OF NO. 228 BOWERY, solicits the patronage of the Ladies to his rich and elegant styles of furs, comprising in part Mantle Mink, Fitch, Lynx and Swedish Martin Victorines, Muffs and Cuffs. Save your time and money and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere, at the old establishment, No. 228 Bowery.

THE EYES.—Dr. WHEELER'S Office, No. 28 Barclay-st., for the successful treatment of diseases of the Eye, and the insertion of Artificial Eyes, imported from Paris. Near-sightedness restored, and chronic inflammation of the Eyelids, however long standing, can be completely cured. Office hours, 8 A. M. till 2 P. M.

RICH PARIS FEATHERS.—Just received a large and desirable assortment of Paris Feathers, for bonnets and head-dresses, some of them of very superior quality. Also, a lot from auction, which will be sold low by J. H. HOMEB, No. 84 John-st.

1,000,000 OF CONNECTICUT PIES.—MUNSON'S CONNECTICUT PIES, are still manufactured by the original proprietors, and delivered to customers daily in any part of the City. Orders left at the Depot, No. 16 Beekman-st., or at No. 126, east 21st-st, will meet attention.

YEAST POWDER.—B. T BABBITT is the original inventor of the Chemical Yeast Powder, which is prepared and sold by him at Nos. 82 and 79 Wash ington-st., New-York, in tin cans. Those who purchase a brand so that they get that with the above name on.

BONES! BONES.—Fifty tons refuse Bones, suitable for Grinding for manure purposes. 200 bbls. fine black for sale, low. Direct to C. L. THOMAS, Box No. 346 Albany Post-Office

C. S. VANDERHOOF COMMISSIONER OF DEEDS, No. 461 Broadway, Pacific Bank.

WANTED.

SITUATION WANTED.—A young married man in expectance of obtaining a situation in some wholesale Mercantile Concern, either in the counting room or in the Store. Has been engaged in the Counting room for ten years past. Can produce good references. Address, ENQUIRER, at this Office.

SITUATION WANTED—As cook, and to wash and iron or do the housework of a private family, by a very experienced girl with excellent City reference. Call at No. 74 6th-av., in the bookstore.

YOUNG MAN WANTED.—Wanted in a Grocery Store, a Young Man of strictly industrious and business habits, and well acquainted with city trade. He must be a good salesman, quick and accurate with accounts. The best of references will be required. A line addressed to GROCER, at this office, stating age, reference &c., will meet with attention.

NURSE-WOMAN AND HOUSEKEEPER Wanted, immediately, to take care of an invalid Lady, the wife of a Clergyman. An experienced, pious woman is desired. Address N. Y. E., at this office.

GIRL WANTED.—An orphan girl not less than 13 years old, who is healthy and active. The friends of such a one may find her a good home, by calling at Hoboken, west side Bloomfield-st., third door above 2d-st

WANTED—A Post-Office Letter Box, (for which a premium will be paid. Address, (with stremium mentd.) J. S. HOMANS Lower Post Office.

FOR RENT—Part of an agreeable Office, second floor, back room, Broadway, near Maiden-lane, well adapted for a Lawyer's Office. Address as above.

WANTED—Four or five Rooms on 3rd floor, or three Rooms, with the use of Basement within ten or fifteen minutes' walk of Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn. Address No. 17, at this office, stating terms.

HOUSEKEEPER.—A young woman from Massachusetts, thoroughly qualified to act as housekeeper, is wanting a situation. References will be given. Inquire at No. 550 Broadway.

WANTED—In a Lawyer's Office, an efficient Clerk, or an attentive reliable Copyist. Address Box No. 1,716 Post Office, giving references, &c.

TIN WORKERS WANTED at JOHN MASON'S Stove Depot, No. 83 8th-av., one door above 14th-st. Steady work given.

BOY WANTED—An intelligent active boy, about 15 years of age. One residing with his parents in this city or Brooklyn preferred. E & J BUSDING, No 32 Cliff st.

BOY WANTED—In a lawyer's office, No 16 Wall-st., room No. 10.

TO ENTERPRISING MEN.—A rare chance is offered to take the agency for the sale of a new article that sells quick and pays large profits. Agents are making $15 a day. Apply to or address J. T. JOHNSON & CO, No. 43 Cortlandt-st

TO SALESMEN.—Wanted two or three first rate Salesmen, who have had experience in the Silk or Staple Dry Goods Jobbing business in this city or Philadelphia. None need apply except those who have a good acquaintance, and can furnish satisfactory testimonials as to moral character and first-rate business capacity. A liberal salary will be paid. Engagements to commence now or on the 1st January next. BOWEN & McNAMEE, Nos. 112 and 114 Broadway.

BOARDING.

BOARDING.—A large unfurnished room and pantry, suitable for a gentleman and wife, with Board, can be obtained at No 83 Murray-st, also, rooms for single gentlemen.

BOARDING.—One or two gentlemen may obtain a good room, with partial board, in a private family, a few minutes' walk from the Fulton Ferry. Apply at No. 16 Clinton-st., Brooklyn

BOARDING.—Two very handsome furnished Rooms, with or without breakfast and tea, where the comforts of a home can be enjoyed. Apply at No 123 Chambers-st, a few doors from the Girard House.

BOARD at No. 154 CHAMBERS-ST.—A pleasant front room, neatly furnished, on 2d door, suitable for a gentleman and wife. Also, single or double rooms for gentlemen—Baths, &c. to the house

BOARD IN SOUTH BROOKLYN.—Two or three gentlemen can be accommodated with furnished rooms and partial board at No. 1 Willow-place, within two minutes walk of Atlantic-st. Ferry.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—Two Gentlemen, or a Gentleman and his Wife, can be accommodated with Board and a pleasant front Room on Pierrepont Heights, by applying at No. 2 Clark-st., corner of Columbia.

BOARDING.—To let, with Board, a Room, with or without Bed-Room, on the second floor. Also, Board for a few single gentlemen, at No. 4 Fourth-st., near the 8th Avenue railroad.

BOARDING WANTED—By a gentleman and his wife—no children—a parlor and bedroom, with board, in a genteel house, somewhere in the neighborhood of Union Square. Address "PUBLISHER," at this office.

BOARDING—In a small private family, near Fulton Ferry, on Brooklyn Heights—a large front room with grate and closets, on the first floor, for two single gentlemen. Inquire at No. 46 Willow-st.

BOARD.—A gentleman and his wife, or a few single gentlemen, can have full or partial Board, at reasonable terms. Rooms furnished or unfurnished. Warm and cold baths. Basement to let at No. 46 Franklin-st.

BOARDING.—Two or three single gentlemen can be accommodated with good board and pleasant rooms, No. 77 East Broadway, corner of Market-st.

BOARD—WITH HANDSOME SUITS OF ROOMS may be had at Nos. 31 and 34 East 23d-st, near 4th-av. The houses have the modern improvements.

ONE OR TWO GENTLEMEN can be accommodated with rooms and partial board in a house occupied by a private family in Irving-place, near Union Park. Gas and baths in the house. Address A. B. C., box No. 1,768 City P O.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—To single gentlemen, with or without partial board, at No. 278 East 9th-st. near Tompkins Square.

TO LET.

SAFE AND DESK FOR SALE—And Office with fixtures to let, at No. 109 Nassau-st. Inquire at my new Office, in Fowler's new building, No 112 Nassau st., corner of Ann. W. H McDONALD.

LOFTS TO LET—At 117 Liberty-st—The 2d, 3d, 4th and 5th lofts to let till the 1st of May next. They are very desirable for many purposes, and may be had for any reasonable business. The subscriber wants to get rid of them awful bad. That part of Liberty st. between this store and Greenwich-st. will soon be free from rubbish, and as accessible as any location in the city. F. HART, No. 63 Cortlandt-st.

DOCK TO LET—The north side of a Wharf at the foot of Albany-st., 150 feet long. Good depth of water, suitable for a line of packets, propellers, or steamboats, at the foot of Albany-st, by WM. B. TOWNSEND, No. 118 Broadway.

TO LET—Apply to SMITH, No. 59 Rose st.—Pleasant Apartments in Varick-st., Dunscomb, Rutgers-st., Elm-st., Vandewater-st., Centre-st., Mercer-st., Cliff-st. and James-st. Rents from $5 to $15 per month. Office at No. 44 Nassau-st. Possession immediately.

THREE-STORY HOUSE TO LET—No. 71 East 16th-st. Apply to T. J HALL, No. 172 3d-av., corner store. Possession given immediately.

TO LET—Unfurnished part of a desirable house in Brooklyn. Apply at No. 162 Court-st., or to Mr THOMPSON, Box No. 2 186 Post-Office, New-York.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—HOUSE, LOT AND STABLE, No. 70 Hemlock-st., Brooklyn—Lot is 25 by 165 feet, house two stories and attic with brick basement and soft cellar, built in the best manner; is 25 by 65 feet basement, main and 2d stories are 25 feet deep, and 3d 45 feet. Gas and fixtures, bath room, plumb water and other conveniences; dining room 18 by 20 feet. Stable of brick, erected within two years, stalls for three horses—and all very complete, with the privilege of the alley in the rear, communicating with Hicks-st.—all in perfect order. Situation equal to any in Brooklyn. Price $14 500. Two-thirds of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage for five years, at 6½ per cent per annum. Possession given in April next—rent allowed to the purchaser at the rate of $1 200 per annum until then. For further particulars, and permission to view the premises, apply at No. 56 Wall-st., New-York

MELVINA BUILDING LOTS FOR SALE.—Payable in five per cent. monthly instalments. For maps, pamphlets, &c., see T. J. Fonda, No. 27 Nassau st., 3d floor, New-York; or John H. Smith, at the Maspeth Hotel, near the premises. This beautiful village property now selling so rapidly, is situated two and a half miles from the Williamsburg Ferries, and fronting on the Newtown Plank Road, about 300 yards east of the Maspeth Hotel Newtown and Maspeth Omnibuses constantly passing—fare 6¼ cents.

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The fullest authority and recommendation, over the written signatures of the publishers of the leading daily and weekly papers, will be shown to those who require it.

Merchants who may have heretofore given their advertising to irresponsible persons, and have been disappointed in its results, are informed, that in dealing with me no payment is required till the advertiser is satisfied that his orders have been properly attended to.

My books, the columns of the papers, &c., will show that I am doing nearly all the New-York advertising that is being done in the leading papers from Canada to California.

W. H. McDONALD.

MASONIC NOTICE—WASHINGTON'S INITIATION, Nov. 4, 1753.—A Masonic Centennial Festival will take place at Freemason's Hall, No. 500 Broadway, on THURSDAY EVENING, Nov 4, for the purpose of celebrating this important event. A Discourse will be delivered by the Grand Chaplain, Rev. Evan M. Johnson, D. D., and an Ode will be sung by the Choir. Brethren in good standing, sojourning in the City, and wishing to participate on this occasion, are respectfully invited

The ceremonies will commence at 8 o'clock, P. M. after which the brethren will partake of a Dinner. Tickets at $1 each; may be had from the undersigned Committee, appointed by the Grand Lodge of the State of New York, and of the Grand Secretary, Office, Freemasson's Hall, No. 500 Broadway.

R. M. CONDON, of St. John's Lodge, No. 1.
Chairman, No. 575 Broadway.
L. FEUCHTWANGER, Strict Observance, No 94.

James Elsey, Abram's, No. 20. No. 367 Bowery; Robert Harron, Washington, No. 21. No 197 Bleeker st.; A. S Van Progg, Adelph, No. 23, No. 444 Broom st.; F. W. Martins, Albion, No. 26, No. 92 Wall st.; D. G Stern, Mt. Moriah, No 27. Bowery, corner of Prince st.; W. H. Norris, Benevolent, No 28, No. 83 Pine st.; Wm Wagner, German Union, No. 54, No. 46 Maiden-lane; C. L. Thatcher, Hohenlinden, No. 56, Brooklyn; Henry Hernstein, La Fayette, No 64, No. 63 Duane st; George T Swaine, Richmond, No. 66, Port Richmond; Wm. H. Youngs, Naval, No. 69, No. 75 Jackson st.; W. B Mountfort, Manitou, No. 180, No. 94 27th st.; Henry Oltmans, Oltmans, No. 141, Williamsburg; Fred'k. A. Lewis, Rising Sun, No. 142, Yonkers; J. D. Williamson, Mt. Moriah, U. D., Albany.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

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PUBLISHED BY A. S. BARNES & CO., No. 51 John-st., New-York.

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FRENCH AND ENGLISH PRIMER. Illustrated.
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HIGH SCHOOL LITERATURE, containing selections of reading for the highest classes in Schools and Academies, by McJilton and Monsonier. Price, 75 cents.

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EUROPEAN AND AMERICAN LITERATURE.
INTERNATIONAL ARRANGEMENT.—SAMPSON, LOW, SON & CO., Import and Export Booksellers between England and America, beg to announce that their extensive premises on Ludgate-hill London, are now open for the reception and sale of American Books, and that they undertake for the benefit of American authors, the publication of New Books in England, simultaneously with their appearance in this country.

S. L & CO have like wise secured facilities for supplying copies of English and foreign works to any extent, and upon moderate terms which will be forwarded by their agent in New-York to any part of the States, with promptitude and dispatch

REFERENCES—Messrs. Harper & Brothers, and Bangs & Co, New-York.

One of the firm is now on a visit to this country, therefore upon matters requiring immediate personal attention, correspondents are requested to address Mr. SAMPSON LOW, Jr., to the care of Messrs. Harper & Bro's, Pearl-st., New York.

HARPER'S MAGAZINE FOR 53.—We offer this popular Magazine for the above low price to yearly subscribers, who can in this way be served at their homes punctually at a saving of 50 per cent. Orders promptly attended to. EVANS & BRITAN,
No 627 Broadway, next to the corner of 4th-st.

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LADIES' BONNETS.
FALL AND WINTER STYLES.
R. T. WILDE,
No. 40 John-st., New-York.

THE Undersigned is now receiving, by every Steamer, the latest
PARIS FASHIONS,
And is now preparing to exhibit to Milliners, and others, the many different styles of Hats for the
FALL TRADE.

LADIES' SATIN BONNETS,
LADIES' SILK BONNETS,
LADIES' SATIN AND LACE BONNETS,
LADIES' VELVET AND LACE BONNETS,

And in fact every imaginary style and make, which he will offer at a reduction of at least 33 per cent. below the usual prices.

He would invite the attention of those wishing to purchase by the dozen or case, to his great variety of styles and also to the superior manner and getting up of every style of Ladies' Bonnets.

PATTERN HATS FOR MILLINERS.
R. T. WILDE,
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FALL AND WINTER CLOAKS AND MANTLES, MOLYNEUX BELL.

HAVING MADE EXTENSIVE ALTERATIONS and improvements in his store and workrooms, is now prepared to display, to the ladies of New-York and vicinity, a stock of CLOAKS AND MANTILLAS,
which, for variety and beauty of design, cannot be surpassed by any other establishment in the United

MR. THACKERAY'S LECTURES.

The public interest in the anticipated lectures of Mr. THACKERAY, who will probably arrive in the next steamer, is very general and decided. His high reputation, the marked excellences of his writings, which have been republished here, and the sketches of some of his lectures, which we have already copied from the English press, have sharpened the public eagerness to hear him. This interest in his lectures will be made at once more definite and intelligent by the following sketch of three of the lectures, which we find in the Liverpool journals:

FOURTH LECTURE—PRIOR, GAY AND POPE.

Mr. THACKERAY delivered the fourth of his course, "On the humorous writers of the last Century," before a much larger audience, we are glad to say, than on previous occasions. Humorous and terse, with a keen perception of the frailties of his brethren of the pen, Mr. THACKERAY treats them in no mean or peddling spirit, but rather with breadth, boldness, and a loving-kindness extending even to their errors. PRIOR, GAY, and POPE, were this evening passed under review.

The lecturer described MAT PRIOR as a wild philosopher, of no small genius, good nature, and acumen, who had a love for drinking and sinking. He aided MONTAIGUE in his attack upon DRYDEN, and brought out "The City and Country Mouse," the natural consequence of which was—he being one of the famous and lucky wits of the auspicious reign of Queen ANNE—that he was appointed Secretary to the Embassy at the Hague. He rose in the diplomatic service, was appointed Ambassador at Paris, and recalled; he lived in a cloud afterwards, and disappeared in Essex. JOHNSON spoke slightly of PRIOR's lyrics; but to the lecturer they seemed the easiest, richest, and most charmingly humorous of English compositions. HORACE was always in his mind, in his song, his philosophy, good sense, happy and easy turn of melody, and his love of epicureanism, he bore a great resemblance to that delightful master. We could not fail also to be struck with the modern air of all PRIOR's lyrics; and if PRIOR read HORACE, did not THOMAS MOORE admire and study PRIOR? JOHNSON, no doubt, enjoyed PRIOR's verses more than he liked to admit; for he defended and showed that he remembered them on an occasion when their morality was called into question by that noted moralist, JAMES BOSWELL, Esq., of Auchinleck.

JOHN GAY was one of those fortunate ones whose success offended none of his cotemporaries. He was talked of for court favor, but court favor jilted him; and he very narrowly missed making a fortune through some South Sea stock which was given to him. He was so kind, so gentle, and so jocular—so delightfully brisk at times, and so dismally woe-begone at others, that all the great giants of his time loved him. He became very melancholy, very lazy, sadly plethoric, and only occasionally diverting, in his latter days; but everybody loved him; and even the great SWIFT was afraid to open the letter announcing his death. He was rather slovenly in his habits; but he was continually eating and saying good things. His pastorals were to poetry what charming little Dresden china figures were to statuary; and about many of his works there was an indefinable pathetic sweetness of melody which charmed and melted one, and which was the property of JOHN GAY's and OLIVER GOLDSMITH's best verses, just as fragrance was of the violet, or perfume of the rose.

The lecturer next proceeded to speak of POPE—the greatest name on his list; the highest among poets and English wits and humorists. If the author of the "Dunciad" were not humorous, if the poet of the "Rape of the Lock" were not witty, who deserved to be called so? Putting aside his brilliant genius and immense fame, men of letters should admire POPE as the greatest literary artist England had ever seen. In course of a sketch of POPE's life, the lecturer described him as often, in his younger days, pert, odious, and affected; his love letters showed him to be a pert little prurient hard;—and all his letters to women might well be passed over unread. Omitting these, the lecturer said he did not know any volumes in the range of our literature more delightful than those containing POPE's correspondence. In reading them, you lived in the finest company in the world—a little stately, perhaps; but in the tone of their voices, in the expression of their thoughts, and in their various views and natures, there was something most generous and ennobling. He would, if he might advise young men, say, "Try to frequent the company of your betters in books and in life—that is the most wholesome society; learn to admire rightly—that is the great pleasure of life. Note what the great men admire—they admire great things; narrow spirits admire basely and worship meanly." On the subject of the rivalry between ADDISON and POPE, the lecturer said they did not do wrong to dislike each other; it was a natural effect of their dispositions and positions. ADDISON was silenced by POPE's letter to him more by shame than by fear. "I sent the lines to ADDISON," said POPE, "and he used me very civilly ever afterwards." And well he might. As to the mode of life of the literary men of the time, the lecturer's opinion was that their "pace" was dreadful. POPE admitted that he had sat among ADDISON's coterie, almost lost in the fumes of tobacco, until 2 o'clock in the morning. But this sort of thing was too rude and coarse for the sensitive and sickly POPE, who was the only wit of the time who was not fat. Fuddling and smoking, club and coffee-house drinking, shortened the lives and enlarged the waistcoats of men of that age. POPE was obliged to withdraw from it, for his manners were singularly refined and polished, and he could not be otherwise than a highly-bred person; his closest friends were among the most accomplished men of the age. It was affecting to mark through the POPE correspondence that that great man always had a word and a kind thought for his old mother, whom he loved most dearly: he never spoke of her without a childish tenderness and almost sacred simplicity; his constant tenderness and fidelity of affection towards her pervaded and sanctified his life; he seemed never to forget the beautiful maternal benediction contained in one of his mother's simple letters, and which accompanied him through life. The lecturer thought POPE must have been stung by the extent to which he was lampooned about his personal deformity; his tastes and sensibilities led him to shrink from the shabby and boisterous crew which formed the rank and file of literature in his time; but he was perhaps as unjust to them as they were to him, for he sickened at habits which were quite enjoyable to others. POPE was more savage to Grub street than Grub-street was to POPE; and in reading the "Dunciad," and one felt disposed to side against the merciless little tyrant, or at least to pity those whom he was attacking. POPE, by his "Dunciad," contributed more than other man to depreciate the literary calling; he made men believe that author and rage, author and dirt, drinking gin, poverty, bailiffs, equalling children, and clamorous lead ladies, always went together; and he (the lecturer) believed in his heart that much of the obloquy which had since pursued the literary calling, had been caused by POPE's libels and wicked wit. After reading the conclusion of the "Dunciad," the lecturer said that in those lines POPE reached the very greatest height which his sublime art had ever attained; they showed him to be equal to all poets of all times. It was the loftiest and most ardent assertion of truth—the most generous wisdom, illustrated by the noblest poetic figure, and spoken in words of greatness the most harmonious and heroic. It was a challenge to falsity, tyranny, and dullness—a wonderfully victorious combat in that great battle which had been waging ever since society began. Remarking that he had, in the course of his observations on POPE's career, been forced into similitudes with those who had achieved triumphs in actual war, the lecturer said, in conclusion—"I think of the works of young POPE as I do of the actions of young BONAPARTE or young NELSON. In their common life, you find frailties and meanness, as great as the vices and follies of the meanest of men; but in the presence of a great occasion, the great soul flashes out, and conquers transcendant. In thinking of the splendor of POPE's young victory, and all his merit, unequalled as his renown was, I hail and salute an achieving genius, and do homage to the pen of a hero."

FIFTH LECTURE—HOGARTH, SMOLLETT AND FIELDING.

The subjects of Mr. THACKERAY's fifth lecture on Wednesday evening were HOGARTH, SMOLLETT, and FIELDING. The art of HOGARTH, he said, was quite simple; he spoke popular parables to interest simple hearts, to inspire them with pleasure or pity, or warning and terror. Describing the series of pictures, "Marriage à la mode," the most important and highly-wrought of the HOGARTH comedies, the lecturer said that the care and method with which their moral ground was laid was as remarkable as the wit and skill of the observant and dexterous painter; and, after dwelling upon "The London Apprentices," he gave a graphic sketch of the changes which had taken place in many of the parts of London which HOGARTH had introduced into his pictures. Those pictures must be invaluable to the student of history; for they gave us a most complete and truthful view of the manners and fashions of the last century. HOGARTH had left us a portrait of his own honest face, in which the bright blue eyes shine out and give an idea of the keen, brave look with which he regarded the world. No man was ever less of a hero. He was a jovial, honest London citizen, stout and sturdy, ready, and plain spoken—loving his laugh, his glass, his friend, his roast beef of Old England—and having a proper contempt for French frogs and "mounseers," and wooden shoes in general, for foreign fiddlers and singers, and, above all, for foreign painters, whom he looked upon with the most thorough contempt. Posterity had not confirmed honest HOGARTH's opinions about his talent for the sublime; they had given him a worthy place, but not as a painter of Scriptural subjects, or a rival of CORREGIO. Of SMOLLET's associates, manners, and life, the author of the admirable "Humphrey Clinker" had given an account in that most amusing of novels. He described himself as in his house at Chelsea, surrounded by a number of half-fed and very disreputable persons, whom his bounty fed on a Sunday; and showed in the most curious manner his own strange willfulness and benevolence, kindness and imperiousness, ill and good humor, as connected with all these people. There was scarcely one of them that he did not benefit; and scarcely one that he did not knock down in the course of his quarrels with them. SMOLLET's brain was busy with a hundred schemes: reviewer, historian, critic, medical writer, poet, pamphleteer; he fought endless literary battles, and wielded for years the cudgels of controversy. It was a hard and savage fight in those days, and niggard pay. His novels were recollections of his own adventures, his characters drawn from personages he met with: strange companions and queer acquaintances he must have had in the course of his career. He did not invent much, but what he saw he noted with wonderful accuracy, and described with clearness. FIELDING, also, had described, although with a greater hand, the characters and scenes which he knew and saw. He had more than ordinary opportunities for becoming acquainted with life; his family and education brat, his fortunes and misfortunes afterwards, brought him into contact with every rank and condition of men. He was himself the hero of his books; he was the wild Tom Jones and the wild Captain Booth—less wild than his predecessor, or at least heartily conscious of demerit, and anxious to amend. His wit and manners made him friends everywhere; he lived in the society of the great men of his day, and was courted by peers and men of fashion; he got into debt extensively, and often bore down upon his friends for a dinner or a guinea. Then he began to write theatrical pieces, which he was often too lazy to correct, and of which he never himself thought anything. It was not so that he prepared his novels, and laid the foundations of his future fame and fortune. They were buildings strong and lofty, of admirable proportions, masterpieces of genius, and monuments of workmanlike skill. His wit was wonderfully wide and detective; it flashed on a rogue, and lightened up a thief, like a policeman's lantern. He was one of the manliest and kindliest of human beings. He admired a good and virtuous man, stooped to no flattery, bore no rancor, disdained all disloyal acts, did his public duty uprightly, was fondly loved by his family, and died at his work. As a picture of manners, Tom Jones was exquisite; as a work of construction, quite a wonder. CHARLES LAMB said that a hearty laugh from Tom cleared the air: it might be so, but it must be in a very peculiar state of the atmosphere. He (the lecturer) could not say that he thought Tom JONES a virtuous character; and FIELDING's evident liking and admiration for him showed that the great humorist's moral sense was blunted by his life, and that here, in heart and ethics, there was a great error. AMELIA, the lecturer said, he considered to be the most beautiful character ever presented in fiction; not even excepting DESDEMONA, or anything in SHAKSPEARE. After dwelling at some length upon the beauties of FIELDING's novels, the lecturer concluded: "With his noble spirit and unconquerable generosity, FIELDING reminds one of those brave men of whom one reads in stories of English shipwreck and disaster; of the officer on the African shore, who, after disease had destroyed the crew, and himself is seized with fever, seizes the lead with death-stricken hand, takes a sounding, carries the ship out of the river, gets her off the dangerous coast, and dies in the manly endeavor; of the wounded Captain, who, when the vessel foundere, never loses heart, who eyes the danger steadily, and has a cheering word for all, till inevitable fate overwhelms him, and the gallant ship goes down. Such a brave and gentle heart, such an intrepid and courageous spirit, I love to recognize in the manly English hero, FIELDING." (Applause.)

SIXTH LECTURE—STOWE AND GOLDSMITH.

Mr. THACKERAY delivered his concluding lecture on Friday night, to an audience larger than on any previous evening. He discoursed on LAWRENCE STERNE and OLIVER GOLDSMITH. In tracing the early life of STERNE's parents, he attributed the interest which attached to most of his descriptions in the wandering military life he led with his father, who was a soldier, and fought in Queen ANNE's wars. His estimate of STERNE as a man was exceedingly low, and he dwelt most roughly with him, from the picture he had left us of himself in his letters to Eliza, and the manner in which he treated his wife. He died at last, a wretched, worn out old scamp; and this bale of cadaverous goods, to use his own expression, descended to Pluto. Of his works, also, Mr. THACKERAY entertained a poor opinion. He had a power of weeping on any and every occasion—he blubbered in his study; and, as he found that it brought him popularity, he put it into action whenever an opportunity presented itself, and the reader always felt that it was so—that he was always expert mentally upon the depth of his sentimentality, uncertain whether he was regarded as an impostor or not. The humor of SWIFT and RABELAIS, whom he pretended to succeed, poured heartily from them, and they lost no dignity by it; but STERNE, while he moved to laughter or to tears—for he could do both—never let his readers alone; and when they were quiet, he thought it necessary to turn head over heels. He was a great jester and mountebank, as well as a wit, and he went to work to produce his effects with the utmost coolness. His sentimental journey was a deliberate attempt, as a whole, to make points and to seek applause. Having treated of the Lyons donkey from Tristram Shandy, and his fellow animal in the Sentimental Journey, in a somewhat contemptuous style, Mr. THACKERAY concluded his notice of "the Rev." LAWRENCE STERNE, by expressing his thankfulness that instead of his pages, not one of which but had something in that would be better out, a sort of latent prurience, his children had the sweet unsullied pages which the author of David Copperfield had given them. In OLIVER GOLDSMITH, Mr. THACKERAY found a more congenial spirit, and as he traced his chequered life, he excused his faults and dwelt upon his virtues. If in early life he was reckless and wayward he was full of affection, and he quitted the village in which his youth had been spent with keenest regrets, which his verses had made every one feel. If he was prodigal in his expenditure, he was kind in his actions; and when he died, upon the steps of that staircase in the Temple which led to his chambers, sat the widows weeping, whose necessities he had relieved. A kindlier heart never beat than that within the breast of OLIVER GOLDSMITH. Mr. THACKERAY dwelt long and lovingly upon the productions in prose and poetry of "poor Noll," and described in feeling terms the difficulties to which he was exposed for years, through his habits of dissipation and love of fine clothing—habits which clung to him through life with such tenacity, that though he lived in comparatively good means for some time before his death, he left behind him debts to the amount of £2,000. Mr. THACKERAY concluded by deprecating the tone of complaint, assumed by some authors, that the world did not reward the literary profession. Not one of those whose names he had mentioned but had received his due and proper share of reward; and as it had been so it would be now—all would receive what was their due.

A Musical Convention was held at South Hadley, (Mass.) on the 21st and 22d of Oct., composed of singers and musicians from the several towns in the vicinity. Dr William Fearson, of South Hadley, was chosen President, and Joseph Dickinson, Secretary. A series of resolutions, favoring conventions of the kind for the promotion of the science of music, was passed.

The day before the steamer *Niagara* reached Boston, on her last inward trip, an entertainment was given by Capt Stone, at which Hon Abbott Lawrence presided. After sentiments in honor of the "Queen," the "President," &c, Mr. Lawrence announced the death of Mr. Webster, of which he received the news at Halifax, and paid an appropriate tribute to his memory.

Theodore Parker on Mr. Webster.

THEODORE PARKER preached a Discourse on Sunday last, on the death of DANIEL WEBSTER, which is reported at length in the *Commonwealth*. Like everything that Mr. PARKER says or writes, every line in it carries its own mark of originality and power. Mr. PARKER copies nobody; his faults, errors and merits are all his own. A good deal of this discourse is devoted to a strong denunciation of Mr. WEBSTER's course on Slavery. We have room only for a few paragraphs, and those which we shall select relate to the general topics of the discourse and the general features of Mr. WEBSTER's character:

The Introduction.

When BOSSUET, who was himself the eagle of eloquence, preached the funeral discourse on HENRIETTA MARIA, daughter of HENRY the Fourth of France, and wife of CHARLES the First of England, he had a task far easier than mine to-day. She was, indeed, the daughter of a king, assassinated in his own capital, and the widow of a king, judicially put to death in front of his own palace. Her married life was bounded by the murder of her royal sire, and the execution of her kingly spouse, and she died neglected, far from kith and kin. But for that great man, who in his youth was called, prophetically, the Father of the Church, the sorrows of her birth and her estate made it easy for him to gather up the audience in his arms, to moisten their faces with their own tears, to show them the nothingness of mortal glory, and the beauty of eternal life. He led his hearers to his conclusion, that day, as the mother lays the sobbing child to her bosom, to still its grief. To day it is not so with me. Of all my public trials, this is my most trying day. Give me your sympathies, my friends; remember the difficulty of my position; its delicacy, too.

I am to speak of one of the most conspicuous men that New England ever bore—conspicuous not by accident, but by the nature of his mind—one of her ablest intellects. I am to speak of a great man, in a great office, of a great power, one of the landmarks of politics, now laid low! He seems so great that some men thought that he was himself one of the institutions of America. I am to speak while his departure is yet hot of yesterday—while the sombre flags still float in our streets. I am no party man—you know I am not. No party is responsible for me, nor I to it. You will not ask me to say what only suits the public ear. There are a hundred to do that. I do not follow opinion because popular; I cannot praise a man because he had great gifts, great station and opportunities. I cannot censure a man for trivial wrongs. You will not ask me to flatter because others flatter, to condemn because the rule of condemnation are so deep and so easy to travel in. It is unjust to be unsparing either in praise or blame. Only the truth is beautiful in speech, and it is not reverential to treat a great man like a spoiled child.

Give me your sympathies. This I am sure of—I shall be as tender in my judgment as a woman's love; I will try to be as fair as the smiles of a man. I shall tax your time beyond even my usual wont, for I cannot crush Olympus into a nut. Be not alarmed. If I tax your time the more, I will tire your patience the less. Such a day as this will never come again to you or me. There is no DANIEL WEBSTER left to die, and nature will not soon give us another such as he. I will take care by my speech that you sit easy on your bench. The theme will take care that you remember what I say.

GREAT MEN AND OUR REVERENCE FOR THEM.

A great man is the blossom of the world—the individual and prophetic flower, parent of seeds that will be men. This is the greatest work of God; far transcending earth and moon, and sun, and all the material magnificence of the universe. It is a little lower than the angels, and like the aloe-tree, it blooms but once an age. So we should value, love and cherish it the more. America has not many great men living now—scarce one. There have been few in her history. Fertile in multitudes, she is stingy in great men,—her works mainly achieved by large bodies of but common men. At this day the world has not many natural masters. There is a dearth of great men. England is no better off than we her child. Sir ROBERT PEEL has for years been dead. WELLINGTON's soul has gone home, and left his body awaiting burial. In France, Germany, Italy, and Russia, few great men appear. The Revolution of 1848, which found everything else, failed because it found not them. A sad Hungarian weeps over the hidden crown of MARIA THERESA, and a sadder countenance drops a tear for the nation of DANTE, and the soil of VIRGIL and CÆSAR, LUCRETIUS and CICERO. These two are the greatest men of Europe now. There are great chemists, great geologists, great philologians,—but of great men Christendom has not many. From politics great men recede; and in all Europe, no kingly intellect throbs now beneath a royal crown. Even NICHOLAS of Russia is only tall, no great.

Yet how we love to honor great men. Indeed, we must do so. Soon as we really see a real great man, his magnetism draws us, will we or no. Do any of you remember when for the first time in adult years you stood beside the ocean, or some great mountain of New Hampshire, or Virginia, or Pennsylvania, or the mighty mounts that rise in Switzerland,? Do you remember what emotions came upon you at the awful presence? But if you were confronted ov a great man of vast genius, of colossal history and achievements, immense personal power of thought, justice, philanthropy of religion, of mighty power or will and mighty act; if you feel him as you feel the mountain and the sea, what grander emotions spring up? It is like making the acquaintance of one of the elementary forces of the earth,—like associating with gravitation itself! The stiffest neck bends over, down go the democratic knees; human nature is loyal then! A New England ship-master wrecked on an island in the Indian sea, was seized by his conquerors, and made their chief, their captive became king; and other years of rule, he managed to escape. Then he once more visited his former realm. He found that the savages had carried him to heaven, and worshipped him as a god, greater than their fancied deities. He had revolutionized divinity, and was himself enthroned as a god. So loyal is human nature to its great men.

Talk of Democracy!—we are all looking for a master: a man smaller than we. We are always looking for a great man to solve the difficulty too hard for us—to break the rock that lies in our way—to represent the possibility of human nature as an ideal, and then to realize that ideal in his life. Little boys in the country working against time with sticks to do, long for the passing-by of some great brother, who in a few minutes shall achieve what the smaller boy took hours to do. And we are all of us but little boys, looking for some great brother to come and help us find our tasks.

But it is not quite so easy to recognize the greatest kind of greatness. A Nootka Sound Indian would not see much in LEIBNITZ, NEWTON, SOCRATES, or in DANTE; and if a great man were to come, as much before us as we are before the Nootka Soundere, what should we say to him? It is the man who are up to that see the rising sun, not the sluggards. It takes greatness to see greatness, and know it at the first—greatness of the highest kind. Bulk, anybody can see, bulk of body or mind. The loftiest form of greatness is never popular in its time. Men cannot understand or receive it. Guinea negroes would think a juggler more than Franklin. Herod and Pilate were popular in their day—men of property and standing. They got nomination and honor enough. Jesus of Nazareth got no nomination—got a cross between two thieves—was crowned with thorns, and when he died, eleven Galileans gathered together to lament their Lord. Any man can measure a walking-stick—so many hands wide, and so many nails beside; but it takes a mountain intellect to measure the Andes and Alps.

But now and then, God creates a great, mighty man, who greatly influences mankind. Sometimes he reaches far on into other ages. Such a man, if he is of the greatest, will by and by unite in himself the four great forces of society—business, politics, literature, and the church, himself a greater force than all of these, will sway them every one; but just as he is greater than other men in the highest mood of greatness, will he be uppoised and hated, too. The tall house to the street darkens the grocer's window opposite, and he must strike his lights sooner than before.

Human nature loves to honor great men, and often honors many a little one under the mistake that he is great. See how nations honor the really great men—MOSES, ZOROASTER, SOCRATES, Jesus, the loftiest of men! But by how many false men have we been deceived—men whose life leads to bewilder, and dazzles to blind. If a preacher is a thousand years before you and me, we cannot understand him. If only a hundred years of thought shall separate us, there is a great gulf between the two, wherever neither DIVES nor ABRAHAM, nor yet MOSES himself, can pass. It is a false great men often win who gets possession of the pulpit, with his lesson for to-day, which is no lesson; and a false great man who gets a throne with his lesson for to-day, which is also no lesson.

POWER OF GREAT MEN.

What a great power is a great man! ARISTOTLE rode on the top of science for two thousand years. LORD BACON, charging down from the vantage ground of twenty centuries, with giant spear unhorsed the Stagyrite, and mounted there himself, himself in turn to be unhorsed. What an influence Sir ROBERT PEEL and WELLINGTON have had in England for the last twenty or thirty years! What a profound influence had FREDERICK in Germany for half a century! NAPOLEON in Europe for the last half century! In America, it is above all things necessary to study the great men. Their power is greater here than elsewhere in Christendom. Money is our only material, greatness our only personal nobility. In England, the power of great men is checked by the great families, the great classes, and the hereditary crown. Here we have no great families, historical men are not from or for such, had not historic fathers, leave not historic sons. *Tempus ferax hominum, egox hominum.* Fruitful of men is time; voracious also of men.

It is a wonder how many famous Americans have no children at all. HANCOCK, ADAMS, WASHINGTON, MADISON, JACKSON—each broke off the top of the family tree, which after them dwindled down, and at length died out. And of the great men that leave sons, the wonder is what becomes of them, so little they are lost,—a single needle from the American pine to strew the forest floor amid the other litter of the woods. No great families here hold great men in check. There is no great class. The mechanic is father of the merchant, who will again be the grandsire of mechanics. In thirty years half the wealth of Boston will be in the hands of men now poor; and where power of money is of yesterday, it is no great check to any great man. Here is no hereditary power. So the personal greatness of a great mind, for good or evil, is free from that three-fold check, and becomes of immense importance.

Our nation is a great committee of the whole, our State is a provisional government, riches our only heritable good, greatness our only personal nobility; office is elective. To the ambition of a great bad man, or the philanthropy of a great good man, there is no check but the power of money or numbers; no check from great families, great classes, or hereditary privileges. If our great intellect runs up hill, there is nothing to check him but the inertia of mankind; if he runs down hill, that also is on his side. The great mass is amenable with us to no convential standard measure, as in England or Europe—only to public opinion, and that public opinion is controlled by money and numbers; these are the two factors of the American product; the multiplier and the multiplicand; millions of money, millions of men.

Hence, it is more important to study each great man before they take our heart, to know their quality and quantity; for this is to measure one of the greatest popular forces for guiding the present, and shaping the future. It is needful also to separate the real great from the great seeming; and of the real great, the great good from the great evil. WASHINGTON changed men's ideas of political greatness. If NAPOLEON the Present goes unwhipped of justice, he will change those ideas again, not for the world, but for the saloons of Paris, for its journals and its mob.

A great mind is like an elephant in the line of ancient battle, the best ally if you can keep him in the ranks fronting the right way; but if he turns about, he is the fatalest foe, and treads his masters underneath his feet. Great minds have a trick of turning round.

MR. WEBSTER'S YOUTH.

DANIEL WEBSTER was fortunate in the circumstances of his birth and breeding. He came from that class in society whence almost all the great men of America have come—the two ADAMS, WASHINGTON, HANCOCK, JEFFERSON, JACKSON, CLAY, and almost every living notable of our time. Our Hercules was also cradled on the ground. When he visited the West, a few years ago, an emigrant from New-Hampshire met him, recognized him, and asked, "Is this the son of Capt. WEBSTER?" "It is, indeed," said the great man. "What," said he, "is this the little black DAN that used to water the horses?" And the great DANIEL WEBSTER said, "It is the little black DAN that used to water the horses." He was proud of his history. If a man finds the way alone, should he not be proud of having found the way?

MR. WEBSTER'S STYLE.

His style, was simple, the business style of a strong man. Now and then it swelled into beauty. In later years he seldom touched the conscience, the affections, or the soul, except, alas, to smite our sense of justice, our philanthropy, and trust in God. He always addressed the understanding, not the reason—CALHOUN did that the more; not the imagination—in his speech there was little wit, little beauty, poetry. He laid siege to the understanding. Here lay his strength—he could make a statement better than any man in America; he had immense power of argumentation, of logic, making a causeway from his will to the hearer's mind. He gathered a great mass of material, bound it together, swung it about his head, fixed his eye on the mark, then let the ruin fly. If you want a word suddenly shot from Dover to Calais, you send it by lightning; if a ball of a ton weight, you get a steam cannon to pitch it across. WEBSTER was the steam gun of eloquence. He hit the mark less by gunnery than strength. His shot seemed big as his target.

This orator brings down his quarry with a single subtle shot, of sixty to the pound. He carries death without weight in his gun, *so sure* as fate. Here is another, the tin-pedlar of American speech. He is a master in sun grass, slippery, shining, with a baneful gleam on his head, cunning in his array, and the poison of the old serpent in his heart, and on his slimy jaw, and about the fang at the bottom of his smooth and forked and timble tongue. He conquers by bewitching; he fascinates his game to death.

Commonly WEBSTER was honest in his oratory; open, English, and not Yankee. He had no masked batteries, no Quaker guns. He wheeled his forces into line, column after column, with the quickness of HANNIBAL and the masterly management of CÆSAR; and like NAPOLEON, broke the centre of his opponent's line by the superior weight of his own column, and the sudden keenness of his fire. Thus he laid siege to the understanding, and carried it by dint of cannonade. This was his strategy, in the Court House, in the Senate, and the public hall.

WEBSTER'S HEAD.

He was a great man, a man of the largest mould, a great body and a great brain: he seemed made to last a hundred years. Since SOCRATES, there has seldom been a head so massive huge. Since the stormy features of MICHAEL ANGELO.

"The hand that rounded Peter's dome,
And grained the air of Christian Rome."

He who sculptured DAY and NIGHT into each beautiful forms—he looked them in the face before he chiseled them in stone. DUPUYTREN and CUVIER are said to be the only men in our day that have had a brain so vast. Since CHARLEMAGNE, I think there has not been such a grand figure in all Christendom. A large man, decorous in dress, dignified in department, he walked as if he felt himself a King. Men from the country, who knew him not, stared at him as he passed through our streets. The coal-heavers and porters of London looked on him as one of the great forces of the globe; they recognized a native king. In the Senate of the United States, he looked as Emperor in the council. Even the majestic CALHOUN seemed common compared with him. CLAY looked vulgar, and VAN BUREN but a fox. What a mouth he had! It was a lion's mouth. Yet there was a sweet grandeur in his smile, and a woman's sweetness when he would. What a brow it was! what eyes; like charcoal fire in the bottom of a deep, dark well. His face was rugged with volcanic fires, great passions and great thoughts.

"The front of Jove himse f,
An eye like Mars, to threaten and command."

Mr. Webster's Religious Character.

At Manchester, N. H., on the 28th ult., there was a public meeting of citizens called to pay respect the memory of Mr. WEBSTER. Among those who addressed the meeting, was the Rev. Mr. DAVIS, from whose remarks, as reported in the *American*, we make following interesting extract:

But I came not here to make a speech; I am wearied with travel. I went to Marshfield to collect some facts for a sermon, for my people. You all know that I differed from Mr. WEBSTER in politics; I have had some prejudices against him. I went to satisfy myself, and I feel all my prejudices have died and been buried with the mighty man. I went, Mr. Chairman, to inquire of those who knew him best about his *religious character*. I know sir, when we speak about the religion of a lawyer or statesman, it is with much doubt and many misgivings. But, sir, in this case my doubts have been swept away. On Thursday evening, before Mr. WEBSTER was buried, I rode down to Marshfield, and as I approached the great man's stately mansion, my heart beat with solemn tenderness. The day had been fine, the hours had been spent by myself on Plymouth rock, among the relics—sacred relics, of the Pilgrim fathers. Now I was nearing the corpse of one of their noblest sons. Nature seemed to sympathize with the occasion, the winds were hushed, all but a breeze to fan the throbbing brow; the golden sun had just sunk to the western sky, and left its glittering beams on the heavens; the full silver moon was just pushing her modest face up in the east;—"the gold of day was sinking into the silver of night." Even the great ocean that lay before me seemed to have a deeper sigh. all was still as the house of death; as my panting steed approached, the gate was flung open by the porter, and in a few moments I stood with the private secretary, Mr. ABBOTT, by the coffin of the great man—the connecting link between the strength of the Puritans and the refinement of their children. I inquired of Mr. ABBOTT in relation to Mr. WEBSTER's religious character. He gave me near as I can remember the following facts:

1st. Mr. WEBSTER joined the Church, at Franklin, when a young man, and had always remained a member. He had never altered his relations, or changed his views. He had attended Church with different denominations, and always communed with all when an opportunity had been offered. He wished to be claimed by none, but as a Christian, he joined and worshipped with them all.

2d. He was in the constant habit of reading the scriptures and attending to private devotion, and on every Sabbath morning he called all his family domestics around him. He read and explained to them the scriptures and led in prayer. Some four Sabbaths ago was the last time he attended to this duty, "and all felt deeply" said Mr. ABBOTT, "as he read the 5th chapter of Matthew, and especially the emphasis he placed on the 43d, 44th, and 45th verses. "Ye have heard it hath been said, Thou shalt love thy neighbor and hate thine enemy. But I say unto you, love your enemies, bless them that curse you, do good to them that hate you, and pray for them that despitefully use you and persecute you" &c., &c.; and sir, I am informed this was his practice when living in Franklin. Here is a gentleman in this hall who testifies to this fact. Some may ask why he has not said more on this subject. All has not been true, that has been said of him. See his complete works by EVERETT, vol 6, from page 133, to 161 a plea in the GIRARD case. But sir, I cannot say more. A word about his debts. I had heard again and again that he did not pay. I inquired of Mr ABBOTT. Said he "Mr. DAVIS, from my personal knowledge derived from keeping the private accounts of Mr WEBSTER, I have some opportunity of knowing. Not a bill which has been presented for two or more years during which I have been with him, but it has been promptly paid, and a few days before he died, he called the overseer of his farm, gave him five hundred dollars to pay every man, sent for the minister and paid all was due him, so it shall not be said DANIEL WEBSTER died to dent to any man." These were the words of his private Secretary and I began to think those who knew WEBSTER best, loved him most, and sir, I was convinced of it more and more as I approached Boston to-day.

Webster's Recreations.

From the Spirit of the Times.

This taste (for field sports) Mr. WEBSTER indulged to an extent that may be called passionate. With his private Secretary, Mr LANMAN, and his old friend SEATON, it was his wont to spend many hours almost every day in the season, in the enjoyment of field sports. He was in the habit of getting up at 4 o'clock in the Summer morning, driving out to Georgetown, then taking in his Secretary and fellow sportsman, and, after passing a few hours angling in the Potomac, near the upper bridge, returning to the Capitol, and presenting himself at the Department, ready for business, at 10 o'clock.

Hon. J. PRESCOTT HALL, U. S Attorney for this District, (himself a good Waltonian,) to announcing the death of Mr. WEBSTER to the Bar of New-York, remarked: "I have partaken of his innocent and manly amusements; I have walked with him alone, at twilight, upon the shore of the far resounding sea." His success at sea fishing is proverbial, and there is scarcely a bay or an inlet within a day's sail or ride of Boston or Marshfield, that has not felt his line. Many members of the venerable "S C A." can bear testimony to his success in this, his private amusements.

Mr. WEBSTER was a good trout killer, and delighted in this most refined of all the modes, "*solitaria cælamo*

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ducere pisces." Apropos of this fact we may quote a playful allusion of his in a dinner speech given to him in 1851, at Syracuse, in this State:

"It so happened," said he, "that all the public services which I have rendered, in my day and generation, have been connected with the General Government. I think I ought to make an exception. I was ten days a member of the Massachusetts Legislature, and I turned my thoughts to the search for some good object, in which I could be useful, in that position, and after much reflection, I introduced a bill which, with the general consent of both houses, passed into a law, and is now a law of the State, which enacts that *a man in the State shall catch trout, in any other manner than the old way*, with an ordinary hook and line."

A Successful Atmospheric Railway.

Foreign Correspondence of the Ohio State Journal.

PARIS, Oct. 7, 1852.

One of the greatest curiosities in a mechanical way, which I have met in my travels, is that of the Atmospheric Railway at St. Germain, about fifteen miles from Paris. Atmospheric pressure has here been adopted to propel trains of cars for a distance of five miles and nearly a half—the last half of which has an ascent of 35 per cent. The object in adopting this system was to bring the terminus of the road up into the city of St. Germain, which is located on a hill forming the south bank of the Seine. The ascent was too great to be overcome in all weathers by a locomotive, and indeed only one locomotive has been found sufficiently powerful to draw a train up at any time. The system in use in the United States on inclined planes, of drawing trains up and letting them down by means of a rope, has been found here, as elsewhere, too troublesome, too slow, and attended with too many accidents to be found available on suburban roads where the travel is so great. It is so rare to meet with anything in these old countries in advance of America in real, practical utility—in the inventive genius which has an utilitarian end—that we have deemed a short description of this most admirable and really interesting invention might prove acceptable to your readers; most of whom are by this time no doubt either directors, stockholders or employées of railroads.

Being fortunate enough to have for a cicerone on this occasion an American lady, long resident in France, we were enabled to obtain from the gentlemanly Superintendent, through the medium of our interpreter, a full knowledge of the mechanism and the operation of this admirable machine. An iron tube is laid down in the centre of the track, which is sunk about one-third of its diameter in the bed of the road. For a distance of about 5,500 yards the tube has a diameter of only 14 feet, the ascent here being so slight as not to require the same amount of force as is required on the steep grade ascending to St. Germain, where the pipe, for a distance of 3,600 yards, is 2 feet 1 inch in diameter. The manner of applying the atmospheric pressure to the propulsion of the train is exceedingly simple. The air is exhausted from the entire length of the tube, so as to produce a perfect vacuum, just before the arrival of each train, which is every half hour, by means of powerful and beautiful engines, somewhat resembling those at Fairmount. These engines are placed, two of 200 horse power at St. Germain, and one each at the towns of Nanterre and Conflans, in the valley towards Paris.

To each engine is adapted two large cylinders, which exhaust fourteen cubic feet of air per second. The pressure in the large air cauldrons (chaudières) attached to the exhausting machines, is equal to six absolute atmospheres. It will be readily understood that when this long tube is completely exhausted of air, if a piston so nicely adjusted to the size of the tube as to render it air-tight, is allowed to go loose at one end, it will rush through with great velocity to the other end to fill up the vacuum. To apply the motive power, therefore, to the propulsion of the train, it is only necessary that this piston be attached to the train of cars in such a way as to drag them along after it.

This was the great difficulty to encounter; but so admirably and so simply was this overcome, that the engineer assured us that an accident of any kind seldom ever occurred. Throughout the entire length of the tube, a section is made in the top, leaving an open space of about five inches. To each cut edge of the section there is an offset, to catch the edges of a valve which fits down upon it.

This valve is made of a piece of sole leather half an inch thick, having plates of iron attached to it on both the upper and corresponding under side, to give it strength to resist the suction of the vacuum, which are perhaps one-fourth of an inch in thickness. They are not quite as wide as the leather, but wide enough to touch the offset in the section.

The plates are about nine inches long, and their ends, above and below, are placed three-quarters of an inch apart, forming joints, so as to give the leather valve pliability, and at the same time firmness, to resist the powerful atmospheric pressure which is brought to bear on it when the air is exhausted. The entire length of the valve, from one end of the tube to the other, is attached to one side, like a cellar door, for example. From the back side of the piston, a strong iron rod passes up through the aperture, which is made by raising up the edge of the valve, and is attached to the bottom of the first most car. As fast as the piston passes along, the valve is released from pressure behind it, the loose edge is liberated, and the bar of iron which is attached to the car a foot or more behind the piston, meets with no obstruction to its passage.

The pressure of the atmosphere on the valve in front of the piston, where the vacuum still exists, is so great, that there is no danger of the bar of iron exerting pressure so far forward as to loosen the pliable valve; but to render the matter more certain, and to obviate all doubt, a slide on the bottom of the car slips along on the iron plate of the valve over and in advance of the piston, and presses firmly down. Every part of the tube is kept well oiled. The rate at which trains ascend, varies from fifte

SCHOOLS.

CLASSICAL AND COMMERCIAL SCHOOL.—No 65 Henry-st., Brooklyn. J. R. POMEROY, A. M. Principal. Instruction is given in the common and higher branches of English Education, in Latin and Greek, and in the Modern Languages. With the exception of the French language, the Pupils in his studies, is under the supervision of the Principal alone. The number of Pupils is limited to 25, and the tuition fee is $20 per quarter, in advance. Most satisfactory References and Testimonials will be given, upon application to the Principal.

OTTIGNON'S GYMNASIUM, Nos. 159 and 161 Crosby-st.—Mr. C. F. OTTIGNON begs leave to remind the public that his Gymnasium is open daily, from sunrise until 10 P. M., for general exercise. Gentlemen's Class meets every evening at 8 o'clock, for class exercise and instruction. Boys' Classes meet on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS, at 3½ o'clock in the afternoon.

IRVING INSTITUTE BOARDING SCHOOL, TARRYTOWN, New-York.—This Institution has been in successful operation for fourteen years, and is well and favorably known. Circulars to be obtained at Clark & Austin's, No. 3 Park Row; at Lockwood's Broadway; at Raynor's No. 76 Bowery, and at the Institute.
WILLIAM P. LYON, A. M., Principal.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS, DANBURY, Conn.—The Winter term in Rev. E. S. HUNTINGTON'S School will commence November 1. Danbury is sixty miles from New-York, with which it has communication twice a day, by railroad. Circulars, with references, can be had of Messrs. Leary & Co., No. 1 Astor House, and of Messrs. Granniss & Stewart, No. 96 Maiden Lane.

MOUNT PROSPECT INSTITUTE—BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS.—Lads are here prepared for College or business. The number limited to thirty. All must be furnished with the uniform of the School.
WEST BLOOMFIELD, New-Jersey.

NYACK INSTITUTE.—NYACK, ROCKLAND CO. N. Y.—LEWIS B. HARDCASTLE, Principal. Winter-Session to commence Nov. 1, 1852. Circulars at NEWMAN & INMAN'S No. 199 Broadway.

FINANCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE ROCHESTER AND SYRACUSE RAILROAD CO.—CANANDAIGUA, Oct. 5, 1852.—NOTICE.—An instalment of twenty dollars per share on the scrip stock of this Company is required to be paid on the 20th day of October instant, and the balance due on said scrip stock (being ten dollars per share,) is required to be paid on the 1st day of February next.

By paying the last installment on the 16th day of January next instead of 1st February, with interest on both of said installments from the 1st day of August last to the times of payment, and on the surrender of said scrip certificates the scripholders will be entitled to full stock with the future dividends.

Payments of the said installments may be made at the offices of Messrs. Duncan, Sherman & Co., New-York; J. E. Thayer & Brother, Boston, at the Bank of Syracuse, Bank of Auburn, Rochester City Bank, and at this office.

By order of the Board of Directors.
CHAS. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

IRVING BANK.—This Bank will receive from its dealers all uncurrent money which is or may be received by the Metropolitan or other Banks of this City, at the same rates of discount and on the same terms. Circulars with full particulars can be had at the Bank.
DAN'L V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 3 1852.

CREDITS ON CHINA, INDIA, &c.—Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, New York, are prepared to issue Mercantile Credits, Circular Notes, and Letters of Credit on the Oriental Bank of London, available at all the branches and agencies of that establishment, as follows:

Canton, Hong-Kong, Shanghai,	China.	Madras, Bombay, Calcutta,	Columbo, Kandy, Singapore, Ceylon.

TRUSTEE'S SALE OF STOCKS.—SIMEON DRAPER will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, the 10th inst., at the Merchants' Exchange, at 12½ o'clock, 184 shares in the Capital Stock of the UNION BANK of New-York.

UNION BANK of London.....England.
Belfast Banking Company.....Ireland.
National Bank Edinburgh.....Scotland.
We draw by special authority on the above Banks, payable at sight, and the bearer on £1 upwards.
TAYLOR BROTHERS, No 76 Wall-st., corner Pearl

CREDITS, &C. FOR THE PACIFIC.—Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, New-York, issue Credits and Bills of Exchange, available at sight, on all the leading places on the West Coast: LIMA, VALPARAISO, PANAMA, SAN FRANCISCO.

SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS OF THE NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY, reimbursable in 1900, with semi annual interest coupons attached; for sale by BLATCHFORD & RAINSFORD, No. 13 William-st.

$100,000 ILLINOIS CANAL BONDS wanted by CHARLES GOULD, No. 2 Hanover-street.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

GILBERT'S BOUDOIR PIANO-FORTES.—The attention of the public is particularly requested to this comparatively new style of PIANO-FORTE, which, as a neat and elegant piece of parlor or bed-room furniture, is unsurpassed. Occupying but a small space, it possesses a power and sweetness of tone, and delicacy of touch, not exceeded by any. There can be but little doubt, that this instrument, presenting the many advantages it does over the common Piano, is destined, eventually, to be brought into common use. Any prejudice against them cannot fail to be removed by a visit to the rooms where they are exhibited for sale. Every instrument warranted to give entire satisfaction.
HORACE WATERS, Sole Agent.
No 333 Broadway, cor. Anthony-st., 2d floor.

ÆOLIAN PIANOS, and others, by HALLETT, DAVIS & CO., Boston, always to be found in extensive assortment at the spacious Music store and warerooms of the subscribers. Also, New-York and other Pianos, ranging in price from $150 to $400. Carhart's and Prince's Melodeons, Musical merchandize, of every kind wholesale and retail. Also, second-hand Pianos at $25, $35, $40, $50, $60, $75, $90, $120, $125, to $225.
GOULD & BERRY
No. 297 Broadway, Music Publishers.

PIANO FORTES.—The best assortment of Pianos in this city can be seen at the Warerooms of LINCOLN & THOMPSON, No. 441 Broadway, including Hall & Davis & Co's celebrated Æolian Pianos, of new and much approved scales, acknowledged superior to any other in the market. Also, a large variety from other distinguished New-York and Boston makers. Gilbert's and other second-hand with and without the Æolian, at various prices.
LINCOLN & THOMPSON, No. 441 Broadway.

MESSRS. LIGHTE & NEWTON, No. 22 Canal-st., in consequence of the increased demand and unrivaled popularity of their PIANO-FORTES, have extended their business, and are now prepared to offer to their friends, and those wishing a superior instrument, an extensive assortment, in plain and ornamental cases, of modern style, from 6½ to 7½ octave. Second-hand Pianos taken in exchange.

PIANO-FORTES.—The finest assortment of Piano-Fortes in the city may be found at the spacious warerooms of N. P. B. CURTIS & CO., No. 447 Broadway, consisting of George Hew's celebrated American Patent Action Pianos, T. Gilbert and Co.'s popular Æolian Pianos, Gilbert's and others' Boudoir. Also, a variety of new and second-hand Pianos for sale and to let. No. 447 Broadway.

PIANOS FOR SALE—At No. 8 Barclay-st., next door to the Astor-House—a variety of 6½ and 7-octave rosewood Piano-Fortes, warranted to give satisfaction in every respect, or no sale, for cash or approved paper. Pianos on hire.
JAMES THOMPSON.

J. & C. FISCHER, (late NUNNS & FISCHER,) Manufactory and Warerooms, No. 170 Greenwich st. corner of Dey-st. PIANO-FORTES, warranted, with reverse bridge and patent tube, well calculated for keeping in tune. Piano-Fortes tuned, repaired and exchanged.
N B.—Also, Æolian Piano-Fortes for sale.

TEN PIANO-FORTES FOR SALE LOW—And all in excellent order, and warranted to stand in tune, as no bad instrument will be sold from this place. Prices from $35 to $200. No. 54 Great Jones-st.
CHARLES F. HILL.

PRINCE & CO.'S MELODEONS.—The original PRINCE MELODEON, which has stood the test of years, and proved itself a superior instrument to those of any other make, and which still maintains its ascendency. WM. HALL & SON, No. 239 Broadway, (opposite the Park.)

PIANO-FORTES.—HAZELTON & BROTHER, Manufactory and Ware-rooms, No 319 Centre st., near Grand, where may be found a fine assortment of Rosewood Pianos, made in the most substantial manner and latest style.

OLDEST ESTABLISHMENT.—T. H. CHAMBERS, PIANO FORTE WAREROOMS, No. 385 Broadway.

HOUSE FURNISHING HARDWARE.

PICOT & GINTER,
No. 192 Pearl-st., up stairs.

PICOT & GINTER, take great pleasure in informing their patrons and the public, they are now receiving their Fall supply of Goods, in the House Furnishing Department, in all its branches.

Plated Goods—Spoons, Forks, Tea Sets, Cake Baskets, Castors, Toast Racks, Candlesticks, Coffee and Tea Urns, &c.

Block and Platished Tin Goods—Dish Covers, Tea and Coffee Urns, Chafing Dishes, Coffee and Tea Pots, &c.

A large assortment of French Fire Screens Brass Bronzed and Wire Fenders, Steel Fire Irons—an assortment of new and elegant designs.

Japanned Toilet Setts, Ship Baths, Sponge Baths, &c. A desirable assortment of Beart's Patent Coffee Pots, which give such universal satisfaction.

A beautiful assortment of English Rugs Mats, &c. A large and elegant assortment of Trays and Waiters.

A. & G. BRANDON,
BLOCK LETTER SIGNS,
AND
SIGN PAINTING,
GOLD-LETTERING ON GLASS, ETC.
No. 4 Tryon Row.
Harlem Railroad Buildings at the Park.

ENGLISH PATENTS UNDER THE NEW LAW.—THE SUBSCRIBER is now prepared to procure "Provisional Protection" and to secure Letters Patent under the new laws of Great Britain. The fees having been greatly reduced, protection is now brought within the reach of all American inventors. Parties can obtain full information as to costs, &c., by addressing
J. F. PIRSSON, No. 5 Wall-st.

SALAMANDER SAFES.
WILDER'S PATENT, WITH RICH'S IMPROVEMENT.—STEARNS & MARVIN, successors to Rich & Co., are the only manufacturers of SALAMANDER SAFES combining both patents. Depôt. No. 146 Water-st., New-York.

GEORGE W. TUTTLE,
IMPORTER of English, French and German Fancy Goods Novelties and Toys, both useful and ornamental, suitable for presents. Emporium No 345 Broadway.

PRINTING INK—JOHN G. LIGHTBODY is constantly manufacturing, and has always on hand, every description of Printing Ink, from the finest black and colored to news Ink, which he warrants equal to any ever manufactured, and at as low prices as can be sold by any regular manufacturer. Orders forwarded by steamboat or railroad to any part of the country, by addressing a note to me at No. 28 Rose-st., New-York.
P. S.—This paper is printed with my news Ink; also a great many other papers in this City, Philadelphia, Boston, Baltimore, New-Orleans, and other cities and towns in the United States.

SHOW CASES—SHOW CASES.—A large assortment of Cases of every description, constantly on hand, or made to order, of Silver, Rosewood, Mahogany, Black Walnut &c. and warranted equal to any in the Union. B. K. PEEBLES, No. 124 Grand-st., 2 doors east of Broadway.

INSURANCE.

1852.
OFFICE OF THE ASTOR MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 26, 1852.

THE FOLLOWING STATEMENT of the affairs of this Company is published in conformity with the requirements of its Charter:

Amount of premiums not marked off Dec. 31, 1850.	$231,866 26
Amount of Premiums on Marine and Inland Navigation and Transportation Risks for the year ending Dec. 31, 1851.	681,809 01
Total amount of Premiums.	$913,675 40
Amount of Earned Premiums during the year as above.	$692,995 20
Less Return Premiums.	89,661 14
Net Earned Premiums, 1851.	$603,294 0
Losses paid during same period.	$339,997 14
Re-Insurance Commissions, Expenses and Bad Debts.	58,643 14
	443,639 28
Net Earned Profits.	$154,654 72

The profits of the Company from April 8, 1849, to Dec. 31, 1850, for which certificates were issued, amount to. $177,550 00
Additional Profits as above. 154,654 72
Net Earnings to Dec. 31, 1851. $332,204 72

The Assets of the Company on Dec. 31, 1851, were as follows:

Bills Receivable.	$434,137 73
Cash.	34,284 15
Loans on Stocks.	88,836 00
Premium Accounts to be closed by Notes or Cash,	
Scrip of sundry Mutual Insurance Companies and Salvages.	62,973 28
Total.	$618,825 36

This Company take no Fire Risks disconnected with Marine Risks.

The Board of Trustees have this day declared a Dividend of Twenty-nine per cent. on the Earned Premiums of the year ending Dec. 31, 1851, for which Certificates will be issued on and after the 7th of April next. Also, an interest of six per cent. on the Scrip heretofore issued, payable in cash on and after Feb. 3. By order of the Board,
EDWARD A. STRONG, Secretary.

TRUSTEES.

Zebedee Cook,	Francis Skiddy,	P. A. H. Renauld,
Thomas Tileston,	Samuel E. Sproulls,	Chas. M. Connolly,
N. L. McCready,	Eben. B. Crocker,	Elisha Robbins,
Sidney Brooks,	L. S. Pond,	Paul Alden,
G. Griswold, Jr.,	Wm. F. Bulkley,	Thomas Dunham,
Elias Hoover,	Arthur Pinegar,	W. Kent, 85 Cedar-st.
E. J. Brown,	James S. Hyde,	John Harper,
Fred. A. Lee,	William Bryce,	James Myers,
George Bird,	J. W. Culbert,	James Stuart,
John B. Kitching,	R. T. Woodward,	Samuel L. Bush,
Alfred Barratt,	Theodore Crane,	Francis L. Cook,
Chauncey D. Hurd,	Robert L. Taylor,	Benj. Mumford,
Edward Anthony,	B. B. Chittenden,	L. B. Wyman,
Wm. R. Lothrop,	Josiah O. Low,	Ulysses B Brewster.

ZEBEDEE COOK, President.
EDWARD ANTHONY, Vice-President.
EDWARD A. STRONG, Secretary.

THE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
Office No. 56 Wall street.
AUTHORIZED CAPITAL, £2,000,000, or $10,000,000.
Paid up Capital, £400,000 } £200,000 Or, Two and a
Surplus and Reserved Fund, £258,000 } Quarter Million of Dollars.

THIS COMPANY has formed a Local Board of Directors in this City, (duly qualified by holding the required number of shares,) with full power to issue policies for Fire Risks, settle all losses, and to invest in New-York all funds derived from premiums and the sale of Scrip.

DIRECTORS IN NEW-YORK:
JAMES BROWN, Esq., Chairman.
FRANCIS COTTENET, Esq., Deputy Chairman.
George Barclay, Esq.. Mortimer Livingston, Esq.
C. W. Faber, Esq., E. F. Sanderson, Esq.,
Joseph Gallatin, Jr., Esq., Alex. Hamilton, Jr., Esq.,
William S. Wetmore Esq.
ALEX. HAMILTON, Jr., Council of the Company.
ALFRED PELL, Resident Secretary.

TRUSTEES IN LIVERPOOL:
ADAM HODGSON, Esq. SAM'L HY. THOMPSON, Esq.
SIR THOS. EDWARD BUNBURY, Bart., M.P.
DIRECTORS IN LIVERPOOL.
JOSEPH HORNBY, Esq., Chairman.
THOMAS. BROKELBANK, Esq.
JOSEPH CHRIS. EWART, Esq., Deputy Chairman.
DIRECTORS IN LONDON
WILLIAM DAVIS, Esq., M. P., Chairman.
GEORGE E. FREDERICK YOUNG, Esq., M. P., Dep'y Ch'm
PERMANENT INSURANCE.

In addition to the ordinary modes of Insurance, parties may, by depositing with the Company ½ per cent. on the amount at risk, have their dwelling houses insured against loss by fire, as long as the deposit remains with the Company.

FOR EXAMPLE: A deposit of $125 (which is ½ per cent. on the sum insured,) insures $5,000 in a first class house, the interest on which, $7 50, is the cost, instead of $12 50 per annum; the difference of expense will, in a few years, save the whole sum deposited, and the risk, trouble and expense of renewing entirely obviated. This mode of insurance is gaining favor, and is prevails almost universally in Philadelphia, where the "Contributionship" was established under the auspices of Dr. Franklin, just a century ago, viz: in 1752, and still exists one of the richest and most prosperous Insurance Companies on the Continent.

REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—Insurance Buildings, cor. Wall and William sts., offices Nos. 18 and 11, ground floor.

This Company having their capital of $150,000 paid in, in cash, and securely invested, are prepared to insure against loss and damage by fire, on favorable terms.

The charter of this Company provides that after paying interest to the stockholders, at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, four-fifths of the remaining profits are to be divided among the assured in scrip bearing interest, which scrip is to be redeemable in cash whenever the accumulated profits and capital shall amount to $1,000,000.

TRUSTEES.

Samuel S Howland,	John A. Stephens,	Jos. Gaillard, Jr.,
Stephen Whitney,	James Warren,	Jas. M. Waterbury,
Daniel B. Fearing,	Arthur Leary,	George Curtis,
Wm H Russell,	M. W Hamilton,	George T. Adee,
A. C Downing,	Denning Duer,	D. S Kennedy,
Gazaway B. Lamar,	John Stewart, Jr.,	John J. Astor, Jr.
Wm. H Aspinwall,	Robert B Minturn,	Fred'k A. Delano,
Wm. B. Duncan,	Reuben Withers,	James C. Bell,
Chas H. Russell,	Ed. C. Center,	Daniel Smith,
Isaac Townsend,	Nicholas Dean,	Fred'k G. Foster,
Peleg Hall,	Robert G Hoe,	

ROBERT S. HONE, President.
DUNCAN F. CURRY, Secretary.

ST. NICHOLAS FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—CASH CAPITAL, $150,000.—Insurers participate in the profits.—Corner of 8th-av. and 23d-st.—Policies issued on all descriptions of Merchandize, Stores, Dwellings, Furniture, Ships in Port, &c., on as favorable terms as other City Offices, with the advantage to Insurers of a share in the profits of the Company.

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Wm. W. Campbell,	Samuel Lyman,	Garrit H. Striker, Jr.
Joseph W. Savage,	Isabel A. Denman,	Stephen W. Jones,
John S. Meyer,	Henry D Cruse,	William J. Brisley,
Erasmus Lyman,	Mark Cornell,	John Waite,
John Degham,	Wm R. Stewart,	William Winslow,
Ernst. C. Sanderson,	Henry Dubois,	Andrew Ward,
Geo W. Van Nort,	Wm. W. Cornell,	David L. Sayre.
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M. HOPPER MOTT, President.
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THE BROOKLYN FIRE INSURANCE CO.—CHARTERED IN 1824.—Offices, No. 43 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, opposite the Merchants' Exchange, Wall-st., New-York. Have their Capital (as also a handsome surplus) invested in the most undoubted securities, and continue to insure Buildings, Merchandize, Furniture, and other personal property, Vessels in port, and their Cargoes, upon as favorable terms as any other similar institution.

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OFFICE OF THE CITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 61 Wall-st., 4th Month, 5th, 1852.—This Company, with a CASH CAPITAL OF $210,000 with a surplus of over $100,000, insures against loss or damage by fire on favorable terms.

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George S. Fox,	C. W. Lawrence,	Richard F. Carman,
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GEO. S. FOX, President.
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LIFE INSURANCE.—THE MANHATTAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY—Cash Capital, $100,000, independently of the premium fund. Office, No. 146 Broadway, corner of Liberty-st. This Company continue to insure against all manner of life risks on most favorable terms. Persons may insure in this Company either with or without participating in the profits.
ABRAM DuBois, M. D., at the office daily from 2 to 3 o'clock, P. M.
California permits granted at greatly reduced rates.
A. A. ALVORD, President.
C. Y. WEMPLE, Secretary.
N. D. MORGAN, Actuary.

EXPRESSES.

ADAMS & CO.'S UNITED STATES MAIL Express for California, Oregon, and the Sandwich Islands. Office, No. 59 Broadway. By the U. S. Mail steamer GEORGIA, on FRIDAY, Nov. 5, 1852, connecting at Panama with the Pacific mail steamer, PANAMA, for San Francisco.

Our next regular Express for California, Oregon, and the Sandwich Islands, will be dispatched, as above, by the U. S. Mail steamer, GEORGIA, for ASPINWALL, on Navy Bay, direct, on FRIDAY, Nov. 5, at 2 o'clock, P. M., through as usual in charge of one of our own freight agents and a special messenger to destination.

All Goods for this Express, must be put up in water proof condition, and delivered to us with invoice before the day of sailing, to enable us to comply with the Government order for cording and sealing. Shippers will please bear this in mind and send in their orders early.

Small parcels will be received until 1 o'clock, on day of steamer's departure.

No charges by this line for Custom House Fees, or Consular Certificates.

No package should exceed 175 lbs weight, or 5½ feet cubic measurement.
ADAMS & CO. No. 59 Broadway.

KINSLEY & CO.'S EXPRESS FOR BOSTON AND THE EAST, via NEWPORT AND FALL RIVER. Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Louisville, and the South, will leave Office No. 1 Wall-st., on and after MONDAY, Nov. 1, at 2½ P. M. Notes, Drafts, and Bills collected. Custom-House business attended to in New-York, Boston, and Philadelphia.

PAPER WAREHOUSE!
WRITING PAPER BY THE CASE ONLY!
CYRUS W. FIELD & CO.,
No. 11 Cliff-st.,
SOLE AGENTS FOR THE
VICTORIA MILLS.

AND AGENTS for almost all the principal Paper Manufacturers in this country, now offer for sale, on very favorable terms, (much less than mill prices,) one of the most extensive and desirable stocks of American, French and English Writing Paper ever shown in the United States.

LOOKING GLASS PLATES, AND PLATE GLASS for Windows. Goods cost to any part of the City or Brooklyn free from risk or charge to the purchaser. Old Looking Glasses repolished and silvered.
JOSEPH HINDS, No. 97 Anthony-st. near Broadway.

COR. R. DISOSWAY, ATTORNEY and COUNSELLOR-AT-LAW, and COMMISSIONER OF DEEDS for New-York and Illinois, No. 76 Nassau-st., between John and Fulton-sts., N. Y.

MEDICAL.

AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL—FOR THE CURE OF COUGHS, COLDS, HOARSENESS, BRONCHITIS, WHOOPING-COUGH, CROUP, ASTHMA and CONSUMPTION.—Of all the numerous medicines extant, (and some of them valuable) for the cure of pulmonary complaints, nothing has ever been found which could compare in its effects with this Preparation. Others cure sometimes, but at all times and in all diseases of the lungs and throat where medicine can give relief, this will do it. It is pleasant to take, and perfectly safe in accordance with the directions. We do not advertise for the information of those who have tried it, but those who have not. Families that have known its value will not be without it, and by its timely use, they are secure from the dangerous consequences of Coughs and Colds, which neglected, ripen into fatal consumption. The Diploma of the Massachusetts Institute was awarded to this preparation by the Board of Judges, in September 1847; also, the Medals of the three great Institutes of Art, in this country; also the Diploma of the Ohio Institute at Cincinnati, has been given to the CHERRY PECTORAL, by their Government, in consideration of its extraordinary excellence and usefulness in curing affections of the Lungs and Throat.

Read the following opinion founded on the long experience of the eminent Physician of the Port and City of

BY JOHNS MAY 8, 1851.

DR. J. C. AYER: Five years trial of your CHERRY PECTORAL in my practice has proven what I foresaw from its composition, must be true, that it eradicates and cures the colds and coughs to which we, in this section, are peculiarly liable. I think its equal has not yet been discovered, and do I know how a better remedy can be made for the distempers of the Throat and Lungs.

J. J. BURTON, M. D., F. R. S.

See what it has done on a wasted constitution, not only in the following cases, but a thousand more:

SUDBURY, Jan. 24, 1851.

DR. AYER: In the month of July last I was attacked by a violent diarrhœa in the mines of California. I returned to San Francisco, in hopes of receiving benefit from a change of climate and diet. My diarrhœa ceased, but was followed by a severe cough—and much soreness. I finally started for home, on received no benefit from the voyage. My cough continued to grow worse, and when I arrived in New York, I was at once marked by my acquaintances as a victim of consumption. I must confess that I saw no sufficient reason to doubt what my friends all believed. At this time I commenced taking your truly invaluable medicine with little expectation of deriving any benefit from its use. You would not receive these lines did I not regard it my duty to state to the afflicted, through you, that my health, in the space of eight months, is fully restored. I attribute it to the use of your CHERRY PECTORAL.

Yours truly, WILLIAM W. SMITH.

WASHINGTON, Pa., April 12, 1848.

DEAR SIR: Feeling that I have been spared from a premature grave, through your instrumentality by the providence of God, I will take the liberty to express to you my gratitude. A Cough and the alarming symptoms of Consumption had reduced me too low to leave me anything like hope, when my physician brought me a bottle of your "PECTORAL." It seemed to afford immediate relief, and now, in a few weeks time has restored me to sound health. If it will do for others what it has done for me, you are certainly one of the benefactors of mankind. Sincerely wishing you every blessing, I am, very respectfully, yours,

JOHN J. CLARKE, Rector of St. Peter's Church.

With such assurance and from such men, no stronger proof can be adduced, unless it be from its effects upon trial. Prepared and sold by

J. C. AYER,
Practical Chemist, Lowell, Mass.

Sold by A. B. & D. SANDS, corner Fulton and William-streets, RUSHTON, CLARK & CO., C. H. RING, T. T. GREEN, and all the Druggists in New-York; Mrs. HAYES, No. 175 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, and by all dealers in medicine everywhere.

A CERTAIN CURE FOR THE PILES.

OFFICE, NO. 196 BOWERY, (4 doors above Spring-st.,)—DR. UPHAM'S VEGETABLE ELECTUARY, (an internal remedy,) is a certain cure for Piles, in every form; also, for all those affections of the stomach, liver and bowels, which are the cause of this afflicting complaint. For some of the most remarkable cures on record, see Pamphlets, which can be obtained, gratis, at the Proprietor's office. Price of the Electuary, $1 per box. Sold at No. 196 Bowery; by Mrs. HAYS, No. 175 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, and by Druggists generally.

TWENTY ULCERS ON THE LEGS CURED BY HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.—Extract of a letter from Mr. O. B. KNOCKER, dated Mount Gambia, South Australia, July 7, 1850.—To Prof-sor HOLLOWAY: Sir,—A cure has just come under my observation, in which the efficacy of your Ointment and Pills has been fully proved. A man of the name of JOSHUA SMITH had upwards of twenty ulcers on his shins, which were so difficult to cure that almost every remedy had been applied without any good effect. Your Pills and Ointment were then resorted to, and in about six weeks he was completely cured, and scarcely a mark is to be seen." Sold by all venders of medicines in the British Empire, and by those in the United States, in pots and boxes, at 37½ cents, 87 cents, and $1 50 each. Wholesale by the principal drug houses in the Union and by Messrs. A. S & D SANDS, New-York, and by the Proprietor, No 244 Strand, London.

STOP, READ AND REFLECT.—THE THROAT, LUNG, LIVER AND KIDNEY MEDICINE.—It is now universally known and admitted that nothing has yet been discovered that has given an immediate and such permanent relief in all complaints of the Throat, Lungs, and Kidneys, as KIP'S AMERICAN INDIAN BALM and LUNG PANACEA. In newly contracted Colds and Coughs, it acts like magic. Physicians have recommended it when their own prescriptions have failed, in cases of Consumption; and when Pulse accompany this disease, no medicine can be as safely used. It is not set forth as a cure-all, but the Agent pledges himself that it will cure the above mentioned diseases, provided it is strictly used as directed to. Sold by JOHN J. KIP, General Agent, at No. 118 Warren-st., at 75 cents per pint bottle. All communications from abroad (post paid), will receive immediate attention. A few agents, who have good locations, are wanted to sell this remedy in New York.

GREAT CURE FOR DYSPEPSIA.—DR. HOUGHTON'S Pepsin or Gastric Juice, prepared from Rennet. Agents—J. BALL & CO., No. 100 Nassau-st.

COAL.

PITTSTON COAL.—The PENNSYLVANIA COAL CO., is prepared to furnish superior White Ash Pittston Coal of all sizes, clean and in good order, suitable for steam, shipping, and domestic purposes, from its boats, or yards in the city, Williamsburg and Brooklyn. The Company's facilities are such as to enable it to give good dispatch to vessels loading at New-York, or at Port Ewen.

Particular attention given to the delivery of Coal for domestic purposes.

Apply at the office, corner of Broadway and Wall-st.; or yards, West near Morton-st., corner of Fourteenth-st and 9th-av., and foot of Gouverneur-st, city; foot of North Tenth-st., Williamsburg, and foot of Gold-st., Brooklyn.

COAL.—The subscriber has in yard, and is constantly discharging, all the various kinds of Anthracite and Bituminous Coals, viz: Peach Orchard, Black Heath, Lehigh, Liverpool Orrel, Canal, Sidney, &c. &c., of the primary first quality, delivered in handsome order from vessels or yard, and for sale low. JAMES L. WORTH,
Fourth-st. cor. Thompson, and 8th-av. cor. Amos-st.; down town office, No. 52 Wall-st.

COAL, COAL, COAL.—Buy your Coal before the advance of Winter prices. Peach Orchard, broad Mountain, Liverpool, Cannel, Cumberland, &c., &c., of the best quality, screened and delivered from the yard. No. 9 Christopher-st., near 6th-av.; at the present market prices. Orders by mail promptly attended to
M. ALLISON, Jr., & CO., No. 9 Christopher-st.

COAL.—The best quality of Coal, at $5 per ton for White Ash, and $5 25 per ton Red Ash, at the corner of York and Adams-sts., Brooklyn.
J. ANNETT.

TRAVELING.

U. S. MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.—FOR NEW-ORLEANS, via HAVANA.—The splendid steamship EMPIRE CITY, HENRY WINDLE, Commander, will sail from the Pier at foot of Warren-st., N. R., on FRIDAY, Nov. 12, at 2 o'clock P. M., precisely.

RATES OF PASSAGE TO HAVANA AND NEW-ORLEANS.
New Arrangement.

Ladies' and After Saloon Berths.....$60
Forward Saloon Berths (in Steerage.).....$25
Specie only taken on freight to Havana. Freight taken to New-Orleans at 30 cents per cubic foot. Shippers of freight are requested to supply themselves with the Company's bills of lading, which may be had on application at the office. No other form will be signed. No bills of lading signed after 12 o'clock ON THE DAY OF SAILING.
For freight or passage apply to M. O. ROBERTS,
No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren-st.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—Trains leave Pier foot of Duane-st., as follows:

EXPRESS TRAIN at 5 A. M., for Goshen, connecting with first-class steamboats for Newburgh, Shrubsky, Toledo and Monroe, and through to Cincinnati and Chicago.

MAIL TRAIN at 8 A. M., for all stations.

WAY TRAIN at 3 P. M., via Piermont, for Delaware.

WAY TRAIN at 5 P. M., via Jersey City, for Delaware.

NIGHT EXPRESS TRAIN at 6 P. M., for Dunkirk, connecting with first-class steamboats for Detroit direct, connecting with Express Train for Chicago.

EMIGRANT TRAIN at 6 P. M., via Piermont.
CHAS. MINOT, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD—FALL ARRANGEMENT—SEPT. 20, 1852.

TRAINS OUT OF NEW-YORK

Leave near the corner of Canal-st. and Broadway.

Accommodation and Special Trains leave at 7 and 11:30 A. M.; 4 and 5:30 P. M., through to New-Haven.

At 8:30 A. M., and 5:30 P. M., for Port Chester.

The 11:30 A. M. train runs in connection with train from New-Haven to Hartford and Springfield, and with train over the Canal road.

Express Trains for New-Haven, Hartford, Springfield Boston, Connecticut River and Vermont Railroads to Ogdensburg, and Montreal, at 8 A. M., stopping at Stamford and Bridgeport, connecting with Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroads at Bridgeport, and Canal Railroad at New-Haven; and at 3:30 P. M., stopping at Stamford, Norwalk and Bridgeport, connecting with Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroads at Bridgeport.

TRAINS INTO NEW-YORK.

Accommodation and Special Trains at 5:30, 7, and 9:35 A. M., and 4:20 P. M., through from New-Haven.

At 5:30 A. M., and 3:45 P. M., from Port Chester.

The 9:35 A. M. Train receives passengers from Springfield and Hartford and Canal Railroads at New-Haven. The 4:20 P. M. Train receives passengers from Hartford and Springfield, and Northern Railroads.

Express Trains leave New-Haven, on arrival of trains from Boston, at 1:15, and 8:50 P. M., (stopping at Bridgeport, Norwalk, and Stamford,) leaving Boston at 8 A. M., and 3:45 P. M.

See large bill of advertisement at the Station-Houses and principal Hotels.

GEO. W. WHISTLER, Jr., Superintendent.
NEW-HAVEN Sept. 1852.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.—ON AND AFTER Monday, Nov. 1st, 1852, and until further notice, trains will run as follows:

TRAINS MOVING EAST.

LEAVE.		ARRIVE AT.	
Brooklyn at	10 00, A. M.	Farmingdale at	11 45, A. M.
"	2 00, P. M.	Greenport	6 30, P. M.
"	3 45, P. M.	Farmingdale	5 30, P. M.
"	5 00, P. M.	Jamaica	5 55, P. M.

TRAINS MOVING WEST.

LEAVE.		ARRIVE AT.	
Jamaica at	6 38, A. M.	Brooklyn at	7 55, A. M.
Farmingdale	7 00, A. M.	"	8 45, A. M.
Greenport	3 00, A. M.	"	12 30, P. M.
Farmingdale	1 00, P. M.	"	8 45, P. M.

The 3 45, P. M. Train will run through to Greenport on Saturdays, and leave Greenport at 4, A. M. for Brooklyn on Mondays.
J. E. HAVILAND, President.
Brooklyn, Oct. 19, 1852.

FOR BRIDGEPORT, CONNECTING WITH THE Housatonic, Naugatuck and New-Haven Railroads. The Steamer CATALINE, Capt. CHARLES WEEKS, will leave from East River Steamboat place, Peck-slip, every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY MORNING, at 10 o'clock. Fare to Bridgeport 50 cents. Freight taken at low rates. Returning, leave BRIDGEPORT every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY MORNING, at 3 o'clock, on the arrival of the Cars. For further information inquire of GEO. W. CORLISS, No. 282 Pearl-st. N. B.—All persons are forbid trusting any one on account of the boat or owner.

TRAVELING.

EMPIRE CITY LINE—FOR SAN FRANCISCO viâ ASPINWALL, (Navy Bay.) Through tickets at reduced rates. The new and splendid steamship SIERRA NEVADA, 1,800 tons, J. DAYTON WILSON commander, will leave for Aspinwall, direct, on THURSDAY, Nov. 4, at 3 o'clock, from Pier No. 3 North River, connecting at Panama with the new and splendid double engine steamship CITY OF PITTSBURG, 2,500

New-York Daily Times.

CUBAN AFFAIRS.

Interesting and Reliable from Havana.

State of Public Sentiment—Apprehension of War—Interviews between Judge Conkling and the Captain-General.

[By the Prometheus Steamer.]

Special Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

HAVANA, Wednesday, Oct. 27, 1852.

The unexpected arrival of the *Prometheus* from Nicaragua for New-York, affords me an opportunity to send you a report of the condition of the public pulse here during this period of suspense.

A deep and growing apprehension exists here of war with the United States. I believe it is the common judgment of all enlightened foreigners in Havana, that the United States Government would be fully justified in resorting to hostilities unless immediate and ample apology and reparation should be made for the recent outrages of the Captain-General in the cases of the *Cornelia* and *Crescent City*. The Spanish residents also view, with extreme disapprobation, the course of their Government, but all classes are very cautious in expressing their sentiments. War and its consequences, however, being the theme occupying all minds, their discussion, more or less free, forms an element in almost every conversation. Commercial transactions here, although there are no banks nor paper currency, rest upon credit, quite as much as in any other country. The present feverish state of the public mind is therefore, in its effects, to a great extent, paralyzing to active trade, and the mercantile class is devotedly loyal and rigorously conservative. The merchants have a clear apprehension of the evils of the present Government, and the benefits that a wise change would introduce, but they dread the transition. They see, in the very process of change, however accomplished, a destruction of credit and of all outstanding securities, carrying down, in a common ruin, every commercial fortune in the Island. This conviction or apprehension forms one of the strongest securities of the present order of things. The arrival of the U. S. steamship *Powhatan*, which came into port on Saturday morning, and the intercourse which has been going on between Judge CONKLING and the Captain-General have given a decided impetus to speculation and discussion, under the excitement of which many have expressed a condemnation of the Captain-General's conduct, which previously they would have preferred to retain in the security of silence. All classes now freely say that the Captain-General has erred, but the Spaniards think the error cannot be remedied, and a very large portion of the Creoles and foreigners hope it cannot be. Judge CONKLING has been twice, for long periods, in consultation with the Captain General, but nothing has become public of the nature or results of their interviews. Judge CONKLING is acting unofficially, having no instructions or authority from the American Government, but acting in compliance with verbal suggestions of the President. If nothing satisfactory results from his consultations, Com. NEWTON has definite instructions of such a nature as will secure the honor of our Government, and protect the interests of our citizens. But if these difficulties should lead to a blockade of this port, or other warlike measures, *you need not be surprised to hear of a massacre of American residents, or any other barbarous outrage upon our rights and security, such is the feeling of hostility toward our countrymen entertained by the Peninsular Spaniards here.* An evidence of this feeling was exhibited on Saturday, when Com. NEWTON, Judge CONKLING, and a number of the officers of the *Powhatan*, landed on the wharf in front of the Custom House. A crowd of low persons and negroes, of those who had been attracted to the water side by the firing of salutes, instigated by white men in the garb of decency, received them with jeers, and hisses, and with such insulting manifestations followed them to the Consul's office. But we have no Consul here Judge SHARKEY is absent, and has been for months. It seems the fate of American interests and honor always to be left to the freaks of chance in every crisis when the safeguards which the experience of civilization has devised ought to be carefully secured around them. The face of friendship was never greeted with more satisfaction than was our national ensign waving over the staunch and beautiful *Powhatan* by every American in Havana. So long a time had elapsed without a visit from a national ship, that anxiety was on all hands loudly expressed to have once again such an evidence of the remembrance of the Government. Com. NEWTON has comforted us with the assurance that hereafter more frequent visits from the vessels of his squadron may be confidently expected. The anxiety here to know the results of the interviews between Judge CONKLING and the Captain General, engrosses all minds and overrules all other topics. And it is strange that, from hour to hour, it becomes more manifest that there is a very strong and wide spread feeling against any amicable accommodation of the subjects of embarrassment. Were it not for the entanglements of the interests of commerce and credit, with their fancied dependence on the present order of things, there would be but one expression here from all the Creoles and foreigners, and that would be for war between the United States and Spain, to beget its certain consequences, the conquest and annexation of Cuba by the former. It is inferred that nothing definite was concluded between Judge CONKLING and the Captain-General, from the fact that Com. NEWTON has more recently been in communication with the latter. *The Captain-General expressed himself desirous of an amicable arrangement of the subjects of irritation without reference to the Government of Spain, and professed a willingness to make every concession in his power, consistent with his honor, to restore harmony.*

It is truly said that no place in the world can equal Havana for the manufacture of rumors. It is now rumored that Com. NEWTON has had any but an interview of ceremony with the Captain-General. I happen to know the contrary to be true. It is also true that orders have been issued to permit the *Crescent City*, on her next trip, to land her passengers and mails. But it is rumored that the orders are accompanied by the humiliating and inadmissible condition that Lieut. PORTER and Purser SMITH shall not be permitted to communicate with the town. All foreigners complain loudly of the indifference of the American Government to the enormities committed on our citizens here. The very intercourse now going on between the Island Government and Com. NEWTON and Judge CONKLING is regarded as a farce. I hope these complaints will not long continue. The reason of the activity in manufacturing rumors here is the sepulchral silence of the authorities on all subjects of interest. Facts not being attainable, people feel that they must resort to invention. I shall be able to reduce some of the reports of this morning to reliable shape by the *Empire* on the 29th. We hear by the *Isabel* that Mr WEBSTER is dying, and that Lieut. PORTER is removed from the *Crescent City*. The report of Mr. WEBSTER's death produces a sensation, even in this community, where every one is engrossed by anxiety for his own safety and the security of his fortune.

Contradictory Rumors—State of Public Excitement—General Intelligence, &c.

HAVANA, Wednesday, Oct 25, 1852.

One hears directly opposite opinions expressed here in relation to the sentiments of the people of the Island touching their colonial condition. I have conversed with two intelligent American gentlemen, to-day, both long resident in Cuba, both large proprietors and of extensive acquaintance with men and the world by travel and active pursuits. One represented the Creole population as universally discontented, and disposed to complain of the Americans for being indifferent to their sufferings and not willing to raise a hand for their relief. The other said that the notions of discontent was all a fiction and a humbug—that he knew no one on the Island who desired a change. Another gentleman with whom I have had more conversation, and who is a Spaniard (not a Creole) by birth, well advanced in life, familiar with almost every civilized country, and especially with England, France and the United States, besides his native country and its colonies, differs from both of my American acquaintances. He thinks a very wide spread feeling of something quite nearly allied to envy towards the United States, has grown up among the most intelligent classes of the Creoles, and that they would gladly avail themselves of any chance to assimilate their condition to that of the people so far in advance of them. Yet he thinks Cuba the freest and most leniently governed country in the world except the United States. The taxes are not onerous, improvements are encouraged, and the mass of the population contented. There is no such thing as liberal principles, or any political principles among them. They do not look or care beyond their present means of subsistence and ease. Without education or ambition, and earning an easy subsistence, without care, by the lightest exertion, why should they trouble themselves about the perplexities of politics? In fact most of them never have heard or thought of the subject. There is a class of considerable numbers, and all the while increasing, being the Proprietors of estates, who from improvidence or other causes, have become involved in debt to the Catalans, (who constitute the monied class of the Island) who are ripe and clamorous for revolution in the hope that some happy change will wipe out their mortgages and leave them in possession of unincumbered estates. But the patriotism of such men, as it is founded on no principle, but springs from the absence of all integrity, will be dissipated by the first flash of gunpowder. In fact no one has anything to fear from them save those who place any reliance upon their invitations and promises. A war between the United States and Spain, for just cause on the part of the United States, aside from any sympathetic or covetous sentiment toward Cuba, affords the only rational hope of a revolution here. Then indeed a blow may be struck which will be enduring in its consequences, changing the social and commercial relations of this most productive portion of the Western Hemisphere.

The City of Havana is crowded with a population supposed to exceed 200,000, nearly half of which occupies a space not exceeding a square mile, within the walls. The Commerce is profitable in proportion to its vast amount. The evidences of wealth are ample on every hand. The character of the people is free from some of the vices which produce so much poverty and suffering in the cities of the United States. Drunkenness is scarcely known, though there is no lack of means and opportunity for its indulgence. The business classes, and the Spaniards from the mother country especially, are considered remarkable for temperance, steadiness and industry. A large portion of the native population, and the negroes universally, are as idle and improvident as their necessities will permit them to be. One explanation of the numerous population is the incredible number of household servants maintained by many of the families, twenty being not an unusual number, and as many as forty or fifty being sometimes kept in one house. All the space is absolutely occupied by dwellings. The streets seldom exceed sixteen or eighteen feet in width, and the rears of the houses are joined together, there being no yards or open space except the courts enclosed in the walls of the dwellings. Then again every building is a dwelling house, none being used exclusively for any other purpose. Warehouses, shops, stables, and human habitations for all colors, are under the same roof. The harbor surpasses in beauty and life all my conceptions of the active and the picturesque. It is faced throughout the whole extent of the city with a massive and handsome stone wall, back of which extends, for a long distance, parallel with the water, a covered and cleanly space for the deposit of merchandize during the process of loading and unloading ships, affording the protection of shade, without excluding the air, to those engaged in these fatiguing operations. Hundreds of vessels lie along this wharf, close together, with their bows against the wall, discharging and receiving cargoes. Under these roofs on the wharf the merchants meet in the morning, from 6 to 8 o'clock—7 is "high change." Other portions of the city front on the harbor, and are occupied by public walks under the different names of *Alamedas* and *Pascos*. They are extremely beautiful, but not much frequented, as the ladies never walk, and their principal drive being on the *Pasco* without the walls: the gentlemen also resort thither for their walk. Five or six men-of-war lie constantly in the harbor, and large numbers of ships also at anchor, distant from the shore, are constantly receiving cargoes of sugar from lighters, this commodity being chiefly stored at Regla, on the other side of the harbor. The songs of the sailors and negroes, busy with their work, is very musical, though monotonous and mournful. The city occupies the eastern point of a peninsula, having the Gulf on the northwest, and the harbor entering from the north, and sweeping in a semicircle around the northeastern and eastern to the southwestern portion. The wall commences on the north, within the harbor, and extends across to the harbor again on the south, a little more than a mile, the space included between it and the water being about equal in extent to that portion of New-York below the Park. Without the walls is the largest portion of the town. The streets being wider, and gardens and open spaces frequent, it has a far more cheerful and attractive appearance. Just outside the walls, and of equal extent, is the *pasco*, a broad and beautiful drive ornamented with trees and monuments and fountains. Here is the resort of all the beauty and fashion of the town for an hour before the darkness on Sunday evenings, and to a considerable, though less degree, on other evenings. The ladies occupy their carriages, generally, but not always, unaccompanied by gentlemen; two or three together, and ride slowly to and fro from end to end of the *pasco*, keeping always to the left, till the darkness puts an end to the havoc made by their beauty. The masculine gender, on foot, is ranged in long lines by the wayside, under the luxuriant foliage that shades the walks, standing or sitting on the stone benches, exposed to the full power of the dark and gleaming eyes that seem not to know the quality of mercy while inflicting wounds, however they may incline to melt in performing the offices of consolation.

The dress of the ladies is light and tasteful, gay and bright colors predominating. Ungloved hands, brilliant with jewels, wield the the highly ornamented fan, and bare heads, shoulders and arms, exposed to the balmy atmosphere of declining day, inflame to explosive heat the fascinated imagination of those blessed with the fleeting vision. No scene so gay, so fraught with poetry and grace and every charm, can be presented in our unblessed clime. Like all things here, this whole display is under military watchfulness and regulation. Bodies of mounted lancers are distributed at the points judged expedient for the double purpose of preserving order and adding to the pomp and splendor. There is one place where ladies may be seen walking for a single hour, from 8 to 9 on these delightful evenings. This is the *Plaza de Armas* in front of the Captain General's palace, near the harbor, under the guns of the Cabanas Castle, which is situated on the opposite or Northeastern side, on a height rising abruptly some hundred feet from the water. The *Plaza* is a square, about half the size of Union square in New-York, laid out in broad walks, with smooth flagging, ornamented with palm trees, flowers, monuments and fountains, and, like all public grounds here, provided with substantial and comfortable stone-benches. Here every evening the military bands play an hour for the public amusement, and a great concourse is gathered for general enjoyment. The greatest number of the ladies remain in their *volantes*, ranged in the streets around the *plaza*, but many descend and stroll through the walks, gratifying their admirers with the display of their grace of air and motion.

LATER FROM CUBA.

SPIRIT OF THE HAVANA PRESS.

The Affair of the Crescent City.

By the arrival of the *Prometheus*, we are placed in possession of our regular Havana files to the 27th ult. The news had been partially anticipated by the telegraphic accounts from the *Black Warrior* at Mobile.

We translate the following paragraphs. In its leader, the *Diario de la Marina* of the 26th ult., says:

* * "Let us speak of the position and rights of strangers in the Spanish dominions, but more especially in the ultramarine provinces. * * It being then clear that strangers while here are subject to our laws, it remains for them to accommodate themselves to them. It is their province to obey them and not to discuss them. If this does not please them, let them remain in their own country, from whence no one invites them; at the same time we are far from chasing them hence; so far from that, indeed, we receive them with satisfaction so long as they come as loyal and pacific guests, and exercise their industry for the advancement of the common good. But the most rigid observation of our laws is indispensably requisite, and that they leave the arrangement of these laws to ourselves, who are only competent judges thereof. Any pretension to the contrary is absurd in any one, and constitutes him a private enemy of the public welfare, from the moment he begins to meddle violently with matters in which he has no rightful interest. These same pretensions on the part of any stranger authority, are not only absurd, but may lead to inconceivable evils. In all this we can trace the doctrine of KOSSUTH with regard to armed intervention. But such doctrines recklessly promulgated, cannot fail at length to become the scandal of a world, and to provoke their necessary and salutary repression."

From the *Diario* of the 10th ult., we extract the following:

It would be absurd to suppose that we should waste our time in examining one by one the ridiculous and indecorous remarks, which, within the last few days a part of the press of New-York have paraded in their columns. It would also be perfectly absurd to attempt seriously to contest arguments which, though to some they may seem apparently lucid, are in reality without a single vestige of reason. Senseless fire and furious elocution are the cherished style of these scribbling mountebanks. We give below a resume of the substance of their remarks.

[Here follow some extracts, served up in the *Diario's* own language, from the New-York papers.]

To give an idea of their general contents the above would amply suffice, but we will furnish a curious example.

Almost with a fury equal to that displayed with regard to the incident of the *Crescent City*, they now launch out about the *Cornelia* occurrence, and which was so excessively insignificant that we had not alluded to it. The case was that the said vessel violated our established rules, by being on board a passenger without a passport, either with or without the knowledge of the captain; even the latter case, although it may partly extenuate the fault in a moral sense, cannot wash away the reality of the crime. Moreover, our Government, whilst the vessel remained in our waters, that is in our proper territory, deemed it advisable to arrest a certain Spaniard, and seize from him certain correspondence that he had surreptitiously taken with him on board, the character of which correspondence aroused just suspicions that he had further and dangerous projects in view. Up to this all is clear as the sun at noon-day, and the only thing really worthy of observation was the extreme delicacy and suavity bestowed by our legislation in its execution. How beautifully the New York *Journal of Commerce*, in its number of the 13th inst., delivers itself of the simple idea that here had been offered such an insult to the rights of stranger nations, as constituted an insult to the intelligence of the entire human race.

Nevertheless, the incident of the *Cornelia* serves, as we have already said, equally with the occurrence of the *Crescent City*, for the vague declamation of a corrupted press.

* * * The two articles, already cited, from the *Journal of Commerce*, might serve for example, but we prefer, faithfully and entirely, to copy another article from the New-York Morning *Express*, of the 12th inst. This sheet, known up to a certain point for its comparative temperate tone, has more than ordinary weight, owing to the high relations which are attributed to it at Washington, and it is for this reason that we now give it the preference.

[Here follows the article from the *Express*, of the 12th inst.]

The following is from the *Diario* of the 22d ult.:

In saying that the rowdies in the neighboring country, and more especially in New-Orleans, continue to indulge in the favorite diversion of belligerent meetings, the principal feature of which is the disgrace which rebounds upon their framers, we shall say nothing new or calculated to surprise our readers.

The first that attracts our attention, is a semi-anonymous epistle of the *celeberrimo* Captain PORTER, read before the Assembly; an epistle, it is said, directed to the United States Consul at Havana, and dispatched with the object of proving that the mariners of the United States are subjected to insult in our ports. The occurrence to which it alludes, appears to be of a bygone date, and its peculiarities are enveloped in profound silence, but we can manage to gather that he refers to the steamer *Ohio*, and the affair at Cardenas in 1850.

If all this deep precaution was taken in order to avoid a solemn falsehood, all that we can say is, that the labor has been in vain. We will not condescend either to translate his narration, nor even to refute it. Suffice it to say that the news appears like a terrible fire-brand, putting to flight a phantom mass of Spanish soldiers and officials.

Doubtless Captain PORTER remembered his conduct with regard to the French frigate *Laura*, and confounded the ideas; attributing to others what he, under similar circumstances, would have done himself. But, although we decline all debate with an adversary of this stamp, we will give an accredited anecdote, which developes his true character.

When, in the early part of 1846, the question of Oregon was debated at Washington with great warmth, for the moment placing in conflict the mutual pretensions of England and the United States, and appearing destined to disturb the peace between these two nations, there appeared in that same capital an obscure paper called the *Times*, which endeavored to convict our Senators who observed a fair and moderate behavior on this important question, of being suborned by British gold! and presented as a proof a friendly banquet given by the English Plenipotentiary, Mr. PAKENHAM, at which banquet accommodating Parliamentary consciences were bought and sold!

The indignation of the Senate, as can easily be supposed, was immense, and the editor was called to the bar to prove his arrogant assertion. Well, suppose that the author of such accusations was a certain Mr. PORTER, Lieutenant in the Marine of the United States, and gentleman by courtesy. He found himself reduced to the disagreeable necessity of acknowledging that his suspicions rested themselves solely upon the *profound contempt* which he felt for Mr. PAKENHAM. Unhappily, however, the *profound contempt* of such an exalted personage did not suit the Senate, and both editor and informant were expelled from the reporters' table, as an indication of the high appreciation of their characters by respectable men.

There are peculiar traits which describe the entire character and idiosyncracy of these men who, ever ready to do mischief and bully, will not be baffled by any dirty or degrading action which opposes an obstacle to the fulfilment of their designs.

We learn from the Worcester (Mass.) *Transcript*, that James Smith, of Philadelphia, lately a citizen of Leicester, has offered to the Trustees of the Academy in that place, a donation of $10 000, on condition that by other subscriptions the sum shall be increased to $15,000 before Jan. 1, 1853.

NEW-YORK CITY.

THE ELECTION, YESTERDAY.—The Election of yesterday was conducted in an unusually quiet manner. The morning was wet and dreary and there were but few persons to be seen in the streets. The voting was conducted quietly during the morning, except in some of the Wards where factional differences occurred. As for instance, in the Sixth, Fourth and Fourteenth Wards, where there was considerable skirmishing between the WALSH and KELLY factions. In the five lower Wards the Election was conducted peaceably and without molestation by either party. In the Fourth Ward the WALSH and KELLY men had several quarrels, as they had also in the Sixth, where several of the most noisy of them were arrested by the Police, and placed in custody until they had time to cool off. In the Tenth Ward the KELLY ticket-stand, together with its occupants was tumbled over by the WALSH men and the box broken up. In the Fourteenth Ward the advocates of the WALSH interest were more noisy than in any any other Wards. Here they overturned and broke up the ticket stands of the KELLY party, and made some personal assaults upon the opponents. At the corner of Grand and Elizabeth-streets, there was quite a battle; but the WALSH men were out in strong numbers, and always managed to get the best of the conflict. At the corner of Broadway and Grand-streets, the WALSH men by mistake upset the Whig ticket box. As soon as they discovered their error, however, they made ample apology, and placed the stand in its proper position. The war between the WALSH men and Kellyites continued throughout the day, and extended into the evening. On the west side of the City, things passed off quietly enough.

In the evening, when the returns were made from the several Wards at Tammany Hall, the joy of the Democracy was unbounded. They shouted, hurrahed, laughed, tossed their caps, and gave all sorts of indications of exultation. The election returns will be found on the first page of the *Daily Times*.

CONTRIBUTION OF FUNDS AND CLOTHING TO THE LADIES HOME MISSIONARY SOCIETY.—The Ladies Home Mission at the Five Points has received, during the month ending Oct 31st 1852—the following contributions as reported by the resident Missionary:

In Cash—From the Mission box in the office, $5 87; the Sabbath School box in the office, $14 64; a friend, $1; Mr. Jerry Walker of Forty-Third-street M. E. C, $1; Mrs Elizabeth Oeton by Rev. Mr Fitch, $1; Mrs. Hamilton of Washington City, D. C., $5; a humble laborer in a distant part of the Lord's vineyard, $10; Mr. E Hollis, Washburn, San Francisco, $12 75; Mr J. Nichols, Brooklyn, L. I., $1; Mr. L. Bennett, $5; Rev. Mr. Cone, Providence, R I, $1; making in all $58 76.

In Goods—A bundle from Mr. Jno Reid, No. 42 First-avenue; a package of clothes and Temperance papers, from Miss Sueiben, of Brooklyn, L. I.; two barrels of bread from J. C. Eoglehy, corner Howard and Broadway; a box of clothing from the Ladies of Canandaigua village N. Y.; a bundle of bed quilts and boys clothing from Guilford, Conn.; a bundle of clothing from Mrs. Murray; a bundle of clothing from Mr. Ira Perego, Jr; two barrels of clothing from Mrs. Lamb and daughter; two barrels of clothing from Mrs. Chas. C. Leigh, Bleecker street.

Upwards of 200 articles of Clothing have been distributed during the month.

NEW-YORK HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—The New-York Historical Society held their Monthly Meeting in the University last evening, Hon. LUTHER BRADISH presiding. Rev. Dr. ROBINSON, Foreign Corresponding Secretary, resumed his duties in the Society. Letters were read by Mr. MOORE, Librarian, and some interesting matters exhibited. Rev Dr HAWKS reported, on behalf of Committee on Lectures, that arrangements were in progress for a brilliant course this season. Resolutions relative to the decease of Hon. DANIEL WEBSTER, the death of Hon. HENRY CLAY, and Rev. PHILIP MILLEDOLER, were adopted, and some addresses delivered by Rev. Dr. HAWKS, Gen. WHITMORE, and Mr. JOHN BEERMAN. Mr. BROOKHEAD read an interesting paper on the Early History of New-York.

☞ The Anniversary meeting of the New-York Academy of Medicine will be held this evening, in the Chapel of the New York University. The oration will be delivered by F. CAMPBELL STEWART, M. D. The meeting will commence at 7 o'clock, P. M.

LOSS OF THREE THOUSAND EIGHT HUNDRED DOLLARS.—JOSEPH LAZARETTE, a cattle dealer, from Measton, O., while crossing the Park yesterday forenoon, lost a package containing $3,800, mostly in bills on the East River Bank and Pacific Bank. Mr. L. thinks the package could not have been stolen. He was, he says, carrying a number of packages in his arms at the time, and he thinks the package of money must have fallen out of his pocket.

NEW VOLUME—NEW FEATURES—NEW TYPE.—Volume IX. of the *American Union* newspaper begins this week. This is unquestionably the cheapest and the most beautiful family paper published in the United States. No advertisements, and no continued stories. Each number complete in itself. Sold by all dealers and newsmen.

[Advertisement.]

☞ JAMES G. MOFFAT, Nos 119 and 121 Prince-street, having been many years engaged in the manufacturing of Gas Fixtures, Chandeliers, Brackets, Pendants, &c., is enabled, by improvement in machinery, to supply the trade cheaper than any other establishment in the United States. Gas Fixtures introduced into houses with dispatch.

THE U. S. CIRCUIT COURT AND DISTRICT COURT were opened *pro forma* yesterday morning. The petty Jurors were not required to attend, and after the return of process had been received, both Courts were ordered to stand adjourned until to day.

BROOKLYN CITY.

ELECTION DAY IN BROOKLYN.—The general election in this city, yesterday, passed off more quietly than usual, although a much larger number of votes were polled than common, and there was much activity displayed. No disturbance worth mentioning occurred. Only one man was arrested for disorderly conduct, and one for voting illegally.

BRUTAL ATTACK UPON A POLICE OFFICER.—Officer JOHN STRINGHAM, of the First District Police, while passing the corner of Atlantic and Court-streets, last evening, was attacked by a gang of rowdies, who knocked him down, kicked him in the face, bruising him in a most disgraceful manner.

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.—A meeting of this Board was held, yesterday afternoon, at the County Jail. Dr BERRY, President of the Board, presided.

Supervisor Berry, who was appointed to draft suitable resolutions in testimony of their esteem of the late Daniel Webster, which were read and placed on file. The meeting then adjourned.

SWINDLING.—A "runner" from New-York, named James John Flower, was brought before Justice Tiernan Smith, yesterday afternoon, by officer Mathews, of the First District Police, charged with swindling David Lawson, of Ohio, out of $250 50. It appears that the complainant, with a friend, on Friday last visited the Battery, in New-York, and while there came across the accused and a confederate, with whom they took a stroll. Crossing the Hamilton-avenue Ferry to Brooklyn, the party visited the Atlantic Docks, and while examining that locality another man joined their party, who represented that he was about sailing for Australia (in a vessel then lying at the Docks near by them, and mentioned that he was taking out on a "venture" a variety of goods, also a new patented safe in which to deposit gold dust, at the same time producing a wooden ball, representing it to be a model of the safe. At this juncture, the man bound for Australia said that he must go on board the vessel, but would be absent only a few minutes, leaving the "model" with the New-York party until his return. Before leaving, he stated that they could open the box, and they would find something on the inside, which they endeavored to do, but were unsuccessful. On his return, the accused offered to bet that the "model" could not be opened, which was taken, and the money borrowed of Mr. Lawson to put up—the accused stating that if he lost he would return the money to him at his office in New York. The result was that the box was opened, and Lawson's money was handed over to the man bound for Australia, with which he made off. The accused, who gave his name as John Smith, left Lawson to call at his office, in New-York, the next morning for his money. He did so, but could not find his amiable friend. John Smith *alias* James John Flowere, was arrested in New-York yesterday, by officer Williams of the Third Ward Police, New-York, on complaint of the victim, who carried him before Justice Osborne, who decided that he had no jurisdiction over the case, as the offence had been committed in Brooklyn, whither he was conveyed and delivered into the hands of officer Mathews, as stated above. He was committed for examination.

HOBOKEN.

DEDICATION.—The new edifice of the First Baptist Church, Hoboken, will be opened with appropriate religious services on Thursday, Nov. 4. Rev. J. S. BAKER will preach in the afternoon at 3 o'clock, and Rev. Dr. HAGUE at 7 o'clock in the evening.

Mr. Alba D. Parker, an employée at P. Allen & Son's works, Providence, R. I., caught his clothes in an upright shaft on Saturday and was drawn up in it and crushed so badly that he lived only two hours after being removed. He was a worthy man and leaves a family.

☞ A number of delegates in favor of prohibiting the retail of liquors in Georgia, assembled in convention at Macon on Wednesday, the 21st instant. E. L. NEWTON, of Clark, presided. After several addresses setting forth the object of the Convention, the following resolutions were adopted:

That we advocate the enactment of a law at our next Legislature, allowing to each county to determine by vote of the people whether liquor shall be sold in its limits.

That we also advocate the enactment of a law leaving it to a vote of the people of Georgia to determine whether a general law for the State shall be adopted to prohibit the sale of liquor within its limits.

A committee of seven was appointed to prepare an address to the people of Georgia on this subject, to be published in the Temperance Banner.

The Convention adjourned to meet at Atlanta, on the 22d of February next, when all the counties of the State are requested to send up a delegation of at least two.

POLITENESS.—That politeness which we put on, in order to keep the assumings and the presumptuous at a proper distance, will generally succeed. But it sometimes happens, that these obtrusive characters are on such excellent terms with themselves, that they put down this very politeness to the score of their own great merits and high pretensions, meaning the coldness of our reserve with a ridiculous condescension of familiarity, in order to set us at ease with ourselves. To a bystander, few things are more amusing than the cross play, underplot, and final eclaircissements, which this mistake invariably occasions.

A gentleman of this city, says the Boston *Traveller*, has a favorite parlor dog, who has long manifested a decided taste for music, uniformly taking up his position near the piano whenever it is played, and evincing unusual interest in the performances. A few days since, as the gentleman informs us, his wife, while sitting in an adjoining room, was surprised to hear, as she supposed, some person fumbling at the piano in a singularly awkward manner. On examining the cause of the disturbance, she found the dog, seized by an impulse of imitation, standing upon his hind feet, and actually engaged in attempting to play upon the instrument. That is a wonderful dog, and no doubt, with proper training, may become a musical prodigy.

MARRIED.

In Bangor, Me., Oct 28, by Rev. Dr. Shappard, J. VAN NESS SMITH, Esq., of Peekskill, N. Y., to Miss MARY CAROLINE, daughter of Hermon Fisher, Esq.

DIED

On Tuesday, Nov. 2, MARY ELIZABETH, wife of Wm. P. McCready.

The relatives and friends of the family, the members of Ark Lodge No. 38, I. O. of O. F., and the Order in general are invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 120 Walker-st., on Wednesday, at 1½ o'clock, P. M. Her remains will be taken to Huntington, South Long Island, for interment.

On Monday evening, Nov. 1, after a short and severe illness, ANN LIDA C., wife of Theodore C. Shadboldt, aged 28 years 8 months and 20 days.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral this day at 1 o'clock, from her late residence, No 34 Essex-st. Her remains will be taken to Cypress Hills Cemetery for interment.

COMMERCIAL AND MONEY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....Nov. 2.

$1,000 U. S. 6's '62, Comp.	115½	25 Florence & Keyport	27
5 000 U. S. 6's '62	b3 115½	50 Cumberland Coal	s90 65
5 000 U. S. 6's, '67	110½	50 do	b10 65½
5 000 do	115½	100 do	65½
5 000 do	s3 115½	17 do	65¾
3,000 Ohio 6's, '60	s3 110½	50 Erie Railroad	s15 86½
8 200 do	s3 110½	310 do	87
550 Indiana 5's	90	50 do	s15 86¾
2 000 Ind. State 5's	90½	100 do	s10 86¾
13,000 do	90½	150 do	b30 87
3,000 Penn. State 5s	s2 96½	50 do	b30 86¾
1 400 Cent 6s, '78	102½	20 do	86¾
2,000 Erie Income Bds	99½	300 Harlem Railroad	s3 71¾
15,000 do	99½	200 do	s3 71¾
5 000 Erie Convt. Bds '71	98½	1,500 do	b30 71¾
8 000 do	98½	200 do	b30 71¾
3,000 Erie Convt. Bds '62	99½	100 do	s30 71¾
2 000 do	99½	100 do	b3 71¾
7 000 Hude R. R Bds.	b3 93	500 do	71¾
120 Phœnix Bank	103	5 Roch. & Syr. R. R	123
20 Market Bank	103½	80 do	122½
100 Citizens Bank	102	50 Long Island Railroad	31¾
100 do	106½	100 do	s15 32
50 Morris Canal	s6 15½	50 do	s3 33½
50 Canton Company	84½	200 do	b3 33½
125 do	85	300 do	s10 33½
100 do	s60 85	200 do	s3 34
150 do	b60 85½	100 do	s10 34
125 do	s3 84½	200 do	b3 34
250 do	s3 85½	50 do	33½
100 do	b10 85½	100 do	s30 33½
100 do	b3 85½	50 do	s3 33½
250 Nicaragua Transit Co	s2 28	100 do	s30 33½
150 do	b3 28½	200 do	b30 33½
100 do	b10 28½	50 Stonington Railroad	55½
150 do	s30 28½	100 do	b60 56
50 Pennsylvania Coal	115½	50 do	s3 55½
300 do Dec 31	115½	100 do	b30 56
50 New-Jersey Zinc	s3 114½	50 do	b30 56½
250 do	b3 112	50 Mich. Central R. R	104
50 do	b30 112½	75 Hudson River R. R	75½
250 Phœnix Mining Co	111	100 do	b3 76

SECOND BOARD.

$1,000 Erie Convt. Bds '62	99½	100 Canton Company	86½
2,000 do	100	50 do	b3 86½
150 Cumberland Coal	b10 65	100 do	b3 86½
50 do	65½	225 do	87
50 do	66	500 Reading Railroad	s1 97½
50 do	b30 66½	50 Erie Railroad	86½
300 New-Jersey Zinc	114	100 Harlem Railroad	71½
100 do	116	100 do	71½
140 Nicaragua Transit	s30 28½	100 Long Island R. R	44½

TUESDAY, Nov. 2—6 P. M.

The election interfered less with business to-day than was anticipated. The subdivision of the Wards into small voting districts saves much time, and the excitement as to the result was not high enough to-day among the merchants and brokers to divert attention materially from their ordinary pursuits. The Stock Exchange was decidedly more active than yesterday, and speculation quite steady. The list of Fancies closed firm this afternoon, with a large advance in Long Island and Canton, and at full rates for Erie, Harlem, Stonington, Hudson, and Norwich. The jump in Long Island at the early Board was from 31½ to 34 ₱ cent. The buying at the outside rate supposed to be on account of short contracts to be made good in the course of a few days. After this demand was supplied, the Stock fell off to 32½ in the Street, between Boards, but at the second meeting returned to 33¾@34. We intimated some ten days ago, that the Philadelphia interest in the Road would probably be increased, and a new and practical Manager added to the present direction. This is done. Mr. MORRIS, of the Norristown, Germantown and Philadelphia Railroad—a work some years since much in the depressed condition of the Long Island, and consequently brought up in par, or nearly so, by means of good management, and wholly on the suburban traffic—has consented to take charge, after going over the line, and reviewing the finances and prospects of the Company. The Canton Shares took another start to-day, and closed at 87½. They are in much favor with two or three leading operators in the Street, and are supported also by orders from Baltimore. The is no considerable short interest in the Stock at present. The buyers of Erie move steadily. The sales of Harlem were large, and look like another Bull movement. Premium Roads were in favor Rochester sold at 122½, and the other Central lines are held stiffly. City Bank Stocks were firm. The new Market Bank, which, like the Nassau, only went into active business yesterday, brought 103½. Phœnix sold at 113. Grocers, 107. The Coal Stocks left off well, and so did some of the small speculatives, New-Jersey, Nicaragua, &c. Cumberland advanced to 66.

The sales of United States and State Stocks and Railway Bonds were about $100,000 at the Board, and probably over half as much more at private sale, for the steamer sailing to-morrow. The Foreign dealers are changing some of the higher-priced Federal and State loans, in demand at home for banking purposes, into other investments. The shares of many of the leading Railroads are going out in small lots. Erie Bonds were steady. Indiana 5s in request, at 99½@1. U. S. 6s sold down to 119.

A very heavy business was done in bills for the British packet sailing direct from this port to-morrow. The Bankers' rate was uniformly 110 on England, and at this figure the demand was increased from Continental remitters, who substituted Sterling for bills on Paris and the North of Europe. First class commercial bills were done at rates something easier. The fall of Exchange at New-Orleans will require more Gold from this quarter, and engagements have been made for the Southern steamers of this week to the extent of half a million or more.

Money was dull to-day at 5 per cent. on call. The renewed activity on the Stock Exchange may increase the inquiry in the course of the week. Paper is comparatively scarce among the bill brokers. Everything of prime credit and within short date, is taken readily at from 5 to 6 ₱ cent. Long bills, No. 1 names, go at from 6 to 7 ₱ cent.

The New-Jersey Zinc Company held their annual election at Newark to-day, when the following gentlemen were constituted Directors. The list it will be seen, embraces names of high repute in New-Jersey, and in this City, and if they give their personal attention to the duties thus devolved on them, the holders of the stock may be congratulated on the new organization.

Hon. R. F. Stockton, Princ'n.	Jas L. Curtis, New-York.
Jas. S. Green, Princeton.	Wm. C Aguier Rahway
Hon Wm Wright, Newark.	S M Scollman, New-York.
Wm. Cook, Princeton.	Horatio Allen, do
Edwin Post, Stanhope.	J C. Hitchcock, do.
Chas. E. Detwold, Orange.	Thomas A. Dexter, Boston.

On the 25th of Oct. the Treasurer of the United States reported $18,419,466 on deposit, in all the depositories of the Government, of which $16 768,821 was subject to draft. Of the old Treasury notes, only $121,461 remain out. The Mint at Philadelphia holds $5,629,170, besides $1,001,585 in the hands of the Treasurer of the establishment as Sub-Treasurer.

Markets by Telegraph.

CHARLESTON, Monday, Nov 1.

—The sales of 10-day were 2,100 bales at 9c@10c. Prices are unsteady, but quotations are not altered.

Markets....Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

TUESDAY, Nov. 2—6 P. M.

The continuous inclemency of the weather, and the excitement consequent upon election day, have interfered with business greatly.

ASHES.—Pearls remain without interesting change. They are in ample stock and moderate request. Sales were lands of 50 bbls. Pots at $5 62½@$4 68¾, and Pearls at $5 56¼ @ 10

New-York Daily Times.

VOL. II.....NO. 353. NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 1852. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES

A VERY LARGE DAILY NEWSPAPER.—Each number comprising Eight Pages, or Forty-Eight columns, and giving more reading matter than any other Daily Newspaper in the United States,—is published EVERY MORNING, (*Sundays excepted,*) at No. 113 NASSAU-STREET, and is delivered to subscribers in New-York, Brooklyn, Williamsburg and Jersey City, for TWELVE AND A HALF CENTS a week, payable to the carrier. Single Copies, Two CENTS. Mail Subscribers, FIVE DOLLARS a year: six months, Two Dollars and a half: three months, One Dollar and half. Three Dollars in advance required in all exchanges with Country Newspapers.

POSTAGE on the DAILY TIMES, sent to any part of the United States, paid in advance at the office where delivered, is as follows:

	Per Quarter	*Per Year.*
Within the State	19 cents or	78 cents.
Beyond the State	39 cents or	$1 56 cents.

THE NEW-YORK EVENING TIMES,

Is PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING, (*Sunday excepted.*) One edition will be issued at 1, and the other at 3 o'clock, P. M. It will be sent by mail, or sold, at the same rates as the *Daily Times.*

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES,

A VERY LARGE NEWSPAPER FOR THE COUNTRY is published every SATURDAY MORNING, at the low price of Two DOLLARS per annum. Ten copies for FIFTEEN DOLLARS, Twenty copies for TWENTY DOLLARS, will be sent to one address; and the paper in no case continued beyond the time for which payment is made. Postage on the WEEKLY TIMES, sent by mail for one year, is as follows:

Within the County	Free.
Within the State	13 cents.
Within the United States	26 cents.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ **To Physicians throughout the United States.**—Deeming it unnecessary to remind any regular member of the Medical profession of the established medical properties of PURE HOLLAND GIN, in many diseases of dropsical tendency, I respectfully invite your examination to a very superior article manufactured by myself exclusively, at Schiedam, in Holland, by a process peculiar to my own factory. It is flavored and medicated, not by the common harsh berry, but by the choice botanical variety of the aromatic Italian Juniper Berry, whose more vinous extract is distilled and rectified with its spirituous solvent, and thus becomes a concentrated tincture, of exquisite flavor and aroma: all gether transcendent, in its cordial and medicinal properties to any Holland Gin heretofore known.

Amid the influx of inferior distillations with which the market is now flooded, physicians find little difficulty in procuring a good and pure Gin, which they can prescribe with confidence in its beneficial effects.

I beg to submit to your attention my AROMATIC SCHIEDAM SCHNAPPS as one which cannot fail to realize your utmost expectations, and I shall be happy to forward to you a bottle of it, free of charge, in answer to a letter intimating your readiness to accept it.

Since I have prepared and distributed my SCHIEDAM GIN exclusively for medical purposes, I have received numerous letters, both from physicians and patients, testifying to its really extraordinary efficacy in Gravel, Incipient Dropsy, and affections of the Kidneys and Bladder generally; and I have no doubt that it would yield similar results, with physicians and certainty, in your own professional experience. UDOLPHO WOLFE, Importer.

No. 22 Beaver-st., New-York.

☞ **Masonic Notice**—GRAND LODGE STATE OF NEW YORK OF FREE AND ACCEPTED MASONS.—Centennial Commemoration of the initiation of George Washington, at Metropolitan Hall THURSDAY EVENING, 4th inst. Oration by Rev. STEPHEN H. TYNG, D. D. The doors will be opened at 6½ o'clock. Grand Officers and Past Grand Officers are requested to assemble in the anteroom of the Hall on Mercer st., at 6½ o'clock. The Special Committee of St. John's Lodge No. 1, with the Sibbs on which Washington was inaugurated first President of the United States, accompanied by a Guard of Honor of the Washington Continentals, are requested to assemble at the same time and place.

Members of the Order will appear in full Regalia. Tickets can be obtained from the Masters of Lodges. Masters of subscribing Lodges are requested to call at the Grand Secretary's office, corner Broome and Crosby-sts., and receive their tickets. F. FAWCETT, Chairman.

J. W SIMONS, Secretary.

☞ **Industrial Home Association, No. 3**—The twenty-first regular meeting of this association will be held on FRIDAY EVENING, Nov 5th, at Union Buildings, No 163 Bowery. This Association is organized on the same plan as Mount Vernon, No 1, and Unionmount, No 2. The land is located in an elevated position between Williams Bridge and Mount Vernon, has a front of about 2½ miles on the Harlem and New Haven Railroads and commands a fine view of Long Island Sound, the Palisades and the surrounding country. It will be laid out in acre, half, and one-quarter acre lots. The list is fast filling up, and those who wish to obtain a plot for a home at a firm price, save hand in their names immediately at one of the following places, where copies of the Constitution and By-Laws can be had: JOHN COMERFORD, No 451 Broadway. D OWEN No 418 Broadway, W. B. SMITH, No 11 Nassau st., C. A. COOPER, No 110 Nassau st., J. F. WELLS, No. 80, Avenue B, J. HANDSUCH, No. 1 Spring st., or at the Hall on the evening of the meeting. J. COMERFORD, President, J. A HANDSUCH, Secretary.

☞ **Wolfe's Schiedam Aromatic Schnapps**—Manufactured by the proprietor exclusively at Schiedam, in Holland, by a process peculiar to his own factory. It is flavored and medicated, not by the common harsh berry, but by the choice botanical variety of the aromatic Italian Juniper Berry, which is more vinous in extract, is distilled and rectified with its spirituous solvent, and thus becomes a concentrated tincture of exquisite flavor and aroma, all gether transcendent in its cordial and medicinal properties, to any Holland Gin heretofore known. Put up in quart and pint bottles, with the proprietor's name on the bottle, cork and label. For sale by the principal druggists in the city and United States. UDOLPHO WOLFE,

Importer, No 22 Beaver-st.

☞ **At a Meeting of the Chevalier Guards**, held on their return from their excursion Nov 1, 1852,

Resolved, That the thanks of the Company be, and are hereby, tendered to Sir T. D Chevalier, Sir G. Chevalier, Master G Chevalier, Mr T V Gender, Mr Sieder, Mr. Spazzafi and Mr. Hetmont, for the beautiful colors presented by them, and for the fair and impartial manner in which they were awarded; and also to Mrs J. D. Chevalier for her splendid pair of colors and prize; to Mrs Ryan, for her prizes; to Mrs Arlider and Mrs Street, for their beautiful wreaths; and last, though not least, to Mr. Carnes, for stats and mountings for colors; and hope to merit a continuance of their favors. C. H. S., Captain.

W W S, Secretary.

☞ **Rev. E. H. Chapin's** Society will hold their religious services hereafter in the Church of the Divine Unity, in Broadway, between Spring and Prince-sts., commencing on SUNDAY next, Nov. 7, hereafter for the present will be held in the afternoon at 3 o'clock, and in the evening at 7½.

Members of the Society and others, wishing to hire pews, are informed that the Trustees will be in attendance at the Church on FRIDAY EVENING, the 5th inst., to make the necessary arrangements.

☞ **Popular Lectures at the Tabernacle.**—The third Lecture of this course will be delivered on FRIDAY EVENING, Nov 5, at 8 o'clock, by JOHN THOMPSON, Esq., of the Pough'keepsie Bar. Subject—*The Life, Character and Times of Ignatius Loyola*—embracing a History of the Order of Jesuits, in contrast with Martin Luther and the Reformation. Broadway Tabernacle at 8 o'clock. The audience are respectfully requested to come early.

☞ **A Special Meeting of the MEMBERS OF THE MERCANTILE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION** will be held on THURSDAY EVENING, Nov 4, 1852, at 7½ o'clock, to take into consideration the subject of Enlarging the Library Rooms, and of providing for a new location, called at the written request of the requisite number of members. By order of the President.

JOSEPH BLACK, Recording Secretary.

☞ **Polytechnic or Popular Course of Lectures.** Odeon, Williamsburg, begin THIS EVENING—1st. A Lecture on the Earth. Internal Exhibition of Portraits of the late W Corbett and Robert Owen—all made mesmeric sketch of their lives. 2d, Lecture, (same evening,) Politics as a Science. Admission, 12½ cents. Reserved seats for families, 25 cents.

☞ **Military.**—IRISH RIFLES—NEW-YORK RIFLE REGIMENT—A meeting of Officers connected with the above Regiment will be held at 8 o'clock on FRIDAY EVENING, Nov 5, at Room No 3 Military Hall, Bowery. Officers of such companies as are not already enrolled in the Regiment are respectfully invited to attend. By order,

P G. COGHLAN, Secretary.

FRENCH WINDOW GLASS.

☞ **25,000 Boxes assorte and Double Thickness**, from 6x8 to 36x50, for sale by F. HOPKINS & BROS., No. 6 Barclay-st., next door to Astor House.

☞ **New York Bible Society.**—A regular meeting of the Managers will be held THIS EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. J. F. WILLIAMS, Rec. Sec'y.

Musical.

Madame SONTAG has returned, after a very brilliant Concert season, at Philadelphia. She goes soon to Boston. This evening she sings in the Plymouth Church, (Mr. BEECHER'S) Brooklyn, for the benefit of Mr. JOHN ZUNDEL, the organist of the church, assisted by Conductor ECKART, Signor POZZOLONI, and Mr. ZUNDEL himself. The programme embraces some of the finest efforts of Madame SONTAG among others the sacred Aria from HAYDN'S Creation, "*On Mighty Pens.*" The concert will no doubt be attended by a large number of families from the city.

Amusements.

WALLACK'S—The comedy of "Wild Oats" is to be played this evening, WALLACK appearing as *Rover*, BLAKE as *Sir George Thunder* and SHOUDHAM as *John Dory*. The farce of "The Lottery Ticket" is the after piece.

BURTON'S—The comedy of "Begone Dull Care," with BURTON as *Old Rewel*, is to be repeated to-night. Also, the "Serious Family," in which BURTON, FISHER and Miss WESTON appear.

NIBLO'S—Miss FITZPATRICK has her benefit this evening. For this occasion, she has the services of BROWNE, who plays *Sir Peter Teazle*, Senorita SITO, Mlle. MELISSE, Mlle. POUSAUD, Mlle. DROUET and Mons COSBY, who appear in several popular dances. The performances consist of the fourth act of the "School for Scandal," the farce of "A Roland for an Oliver," and the Spanish ballet of "La Maja de Sevilla."

THE BROADWAY.—The drama of the "Lady of Lyons" will be performed this evening, Miss JULIA DEAN playing *Pauline*. If there is not a large audience we shall be disappointed, for few actresses have ever played the character better than Miss DEAN will personate it this evening. The afterpiece is the new farce of "Married and Settled," which was played for the first time in London on the 15th ult. In nineteen days, from the time it left the author's study it has been brought across the Atlantic, the parts studied, scenery painted, and presented to a New-York audience. Quick work even in this go-ahead age.

New-York Daily Times.

THE ELECTION.

THE GENERAL RESULT.

From the mass of returns from every part of the country, we endeavor to present, in intelligible shape, the result of the elections of Tuesday. The returns are by no means complete, as will be seen, but the complete vote will not be likely to materially change the conclusions at which we arrive.

Presidential.

The following seems to be the position of the electoral vote, as far as we have any indications:

Wards.	*Scott.*	*Pierce.*	*Doubtful.*	*Wards.*	*Scott.*	*Pierce.*	*Doubtful.*
Maine	—	8	—	Tennessee	12	—	—
N. Hampshire	—	5	—	Louisiana	—	6	—
Vermont	5	—	—	Missi-sippi	—	7	—
Massachusetts	13	—	—	Florida	—	—	3
Rhode Island	—	4	—	Texas	—	4	—
Connecticut	—	6	—	Ohio	—	23	—
New-York	—	35	—	Kentucky	12	—	—
New-Jersey	—	6	—	Illinois	—	11	—
Pennsylvania	—	27	—	Michigan	—	6	—
Delaware	—	—	3	Indiana	—	13	—
Maryland	—	8	—	Missouri	—	9	—
Virginia	—	15	—	Arkansas	—	4	—
North Carolina	—	—	10	Iowa	—	—	—
South Carolina	—	8	—	Wisconsin	—	5	—
Georgia	—	—	10	California	—	—	4
Alabama	—	9	—				
Total					42	213	30

The Democratic State ticket, as follows, is probably successful throughout, although some little doubt is expressed with reference to the Canal Commissioner:

Governor.....HORATIO SEYMOUR,
Lieut. Governor.....SANFORD E. CHURCH.
Canal Commissioner.....FREDERICK FOLLETT.
State Prison Inspector.....DARIUS CLARK.

Congress.

The following are the members probably elected in this State:

Dist. Counties.	*Members Elect.*
1. Suffolk, &c	James Maurice, Democrat
2 Kings	Thomas R. Cummings, Dem.
3 New-York City	Hiram Walbridge, Dem
4 "	Mike Walsh, Dem.
5 "	William M. Tweed, Dem.
6 "	John Wheeler Dem
7 "	William A. Walker, Dem.
8 "	Francis B. Cutting, Dem.
9. Westchester, &c	Jared V Peck, Dem
10. Orange, &c	William Murray, Dem.
11. Ulster and Greene	Theodoric R. Westbrook, Dem.
12. Dutchess, &c	Gilbert Dean, Dem
13. Rensselaer	Roswell Sage, Seward Whig
14 Albany	Rufus W Peckham, Dem
15. Saratoga, &c	H S. Northrup, Seward Whig.
16. Clinton, &c	G A. Simonds, "Silver Grey."
17 Herkimer, &c	Hiram Putnam, Dem.
18. Oneida, &c	Peter Sweet Dem
19. Oswego, &c	Samuel Gordon, Dem
20 Oneida	O. B. Matteson, Seward Whig.
21 Chenango, &c	Elisha S Smith Dem
22. Madison, &c	Jeremiah Smith, Abolitionist.
23 Jefferson, &c	Pearson Muir, Dem
24. Onondaga	Daniel D Tompkins, Dem
25 Cayuga, &c	K. H Morgan, Seward Whig.
26. Ontario, &c	J H Woods "Silver Grey"
27 Tompkins, &c	John J Taylor, Dem.
28. Steuben, &c	William Irvine, Whig
29 Monroe	Azariah Sibley Silver Gray
30. Genesee, &c	Benjamin Pringle do
31 Niagara, &c	T F Flagler, Seward Whig.
32 Erie, &c	*Sol. Cleaven, Silver Grey
33 Chautauque, &c	G. S. Crocker, Seward Whig.

*Members of the present Congress.

Democrats	20
Whigs	12
Abolitionist	1

In the present Congress there are 17 Whigs and 17 Democrats.

Executive and Judicial.

The following persons, being the entire Democratic ticket, are undoubtedly elected:

Mayor	JACOB A. WESTERVELT.
Sheriff	JOHN OBSER.
County Clerk	RICHARD B CONNOLLY.
Controller	AZARIAH C. FLAGG.
City Inspector	THOMAS R. DOWNING.
Com. Repairs and Sup	BANTHOLOW S. PURDY.
Street Commissioner	JAMES FUREY.
Counsel to Corporation	ROBERT J. ILLINGWORTH.
Governors Alms House	WASHINGTON SMITH.
Justice Supreme Court	ANTHONY DUROO.
Justice Superior Court	ROBERT H MORRIS.
Coroners	Dr WM O'DONNELL, ROBERT GAMBLE, Dr M. A. WILHELM, Dr JOSEPH HILTON.
Justices Marine Court	GILBERT THOMPSON, ALFRED A PHILLIPS, FLORENCE McCARTHY.

Assemblymen Elected.

Districts	*Wards.*	
I	1 and 2	Fred. W. Weidenkind.
II	3 and 5	Henry H. Howard.
III	4	Joseph Rose, Jr.
IV	5	Robert D Livingston.
V	7	George F Allen.
VI	8	Barthulomew T. Gilmore.
VII	9	Jacob S. Miller.
VIII	10	Moses D. Gale.
IX	11	Erastus W. Clover.
X	12 and 19	Henry Shaw.
XI	13	David O Kerfe, Jr.
XII	14	Daniel B. Taylor
XIII	15	*William Taylor* (Whig).
XIV	16 and 20	Solomon S. Noble.
XV	17	Thomas P. St. John.
XVI	18	Russell Smith.

All Democrats but WM. TAYLOR.

Assistant Aldermen Elected.

Wards.	*Candidates.*	*Wards.*	*Candidates.*
I	Josiah W. Brown.	XI	Elwin Burton.
II	Jno J. Tait.	XII	Benson McGowan.
III	*Samuel R Walhall.*	XIII	Alexander Stewart.
IV	Timothy O'Brien.	XIV	Thomas Wheelan.
V	Robert L Maybey.	XV	*Isaac O. Barker.*
VI	Patrick Breaden.	XVI	William C. Seaman.
VII	Thomas Woodward.	XVII	Jonathan Trotter.
VIII	Charles H. Ring.	XVIII	James Crawford.
IX	Helmus M. Wells.	XIX	[Democrat.]
X	Daniel H. Hunt.	XX	William McConkey.

All Democrats but MARRATT and DARGEN.

NEW-YORK—City.

Presidential.

Wards.	1852 *Scott.*	1852 *Pierce.*	1848 *Taylor.*	1848 *Cass. V. Buren*
I	540	1,110	1,077	742 117
II	348	504	626	384 84
III	1,068	859	1,713	587 184
IV	443	1,678	775	1,158 205
V	1,183	1,390	1,595	848 280
VI	405	1,491	727	1,126 139
VII	1,645	2,064	2,205	1,357 313
VIII	1,834	2,146	2,386	1,366 491
IX	2,218	2,791	2,843	1,423 573
X	1,195	1,682	1,606	1,128 359
XI	1,357	2,009	1,912	1,625 269
XII	455	692	984	792 92
XIII	1,028	1,792	1,403	1,059 226
XIV	639	1,776	1,035	1,284 325
XV	1,607	1,168	2,308	879 309
XVI	1,595	1,848	2,130	1,195 493
XVII	1,911	2,759	2,296	1,435 401
XVIII	1,839	2,387	1,436	846 255
XIX	1,010	1,396	Taken fm. 12th Ward	
XX	979	1,805	Taken fm. 16th Ward	
	23,099	34,276	29,057	18,884 5,106

Pierce's majority, 11,021. Taylor's majority in 1848, 10,173.

State Ticket.

Wards.	*Gov. Hunt, Hard.*	*Lt. Gov. Kent, Whig.*	*Gov. Seymour, Dem.*	*Lt. Gov. Church, Whig.*	*Canal Comm'r. Kemphall, Dem.*	*Canal Comm'r. Follett, Whig.*
I.	552	551	1114	1153	550	1115
II.	362	385	[494	493	384	489
III	1,192	1,184	797	800	1,172	816
IV	469	453	1,549	1,630	451	1,658
V	1,306	1,311	1,333	1,326	1,293	1,346
VI.	450	437	1,480	1,487	437	1,490
VII.	—	—	—	—	—	—
VIII	1,754	1,748	2,108	2,119	1,742	2,125
IX.	—	—	—	—	—	—
X.	—	—	—	—	—	—
XI	1,447	1,445	2,822	2,829	1,444	2,819
XII.	—	—	—	—	—	—
XIII	—	—	—	—	—	—
XIV.	695	688	1781	1753	692	1756
XV.	1683	1893	1047	1031	1818	1051
XVI.	—	—	—	—	—	—
XVII.	—	—	—	—	—	—
XVIII.	—	—	—	—	—	—
XIX.	—	—	—	—	—	—
XX.	—	—	—	—	—	—

FIRST WARD.

	Whigs.		*Democrats.*
Governor	Hunt	552	Seymour 1114
Lieut Governor	Kent	551	Church 1153
Can Commissioner	Kempshall	550	Follet 1185
Ins state Prisons	Creevy	547	Clark 1187
Mayor	Morgans	533	Westervelt 1177
Sheriff	Kelly	560	Orser 1161
County Clerk	Riblet	546	Connolly 1167
Controller	Taylor	545	Flagg 1168
City Inspector	Riddle	533	Downing 1161 Griscom 14
Com. Repairs and Supplies	Adams	544	Purdy 1164
Street Commissioner	Doane	548	Furey 1153
Coun to Corporat'n	Hoffman	560	Dillon 1169
Coroner	Brueninghausen	543	O'Donnell 1161
Coroner	Missing	543	Gamble 1151
Coroner	Budd	547	Wilhelm 1152
Coroner	Simmons	547	Hilton 1145
Jus. Marine Court	White	517	Thompson 1138
Jus Marine Court	Stogdell	545	Pastilon 1137
Jus Marine Court	Lynch	547	McCarthy 1135
Gov Alms-House	Smith	548	Duero 1136
Jus Supreme Court	Kirkland	553	Morris 548
Jus Superior Court	Mason	556	Emmet 560
Westervelt	496		
Orser	450		
Connolly	439		
Flagg	480		
Downing	183		
Purdy	492		
Furey	492		
Dillon	447		
O'Donnell	495		
Gamble	491		
Wilhelm	493		
Hilton	491		
Thompson	485		
Phillips	486		
McCarthy	487		
Duero	487		
Morris	447		
Emmet	485		
Independent Candidate for City Inspector—Griscom 9			

SECOND WARD

Mayor	Morgans	372	Westervelt 496
Sheriff	Kelly	394	Orser 450
County Clerk	Riblet	384	Connolly 439
Controller	Taylor	393	Flagg 480
City Inspector	Riddle	374	Downing 183
Com. Rep. and Sup	Adams	375	Purdy 492
Street Commissioner	Doane	381	Furey 492
Counsel to Corp'n	Hoffman	421	Dillon 447
Coroner	Brueninghausen	379	O'Donnell 495
Coroner	Missing	381	Gamble 491
Coroner	Budd	381	Wilhelm 493
Coroner	Simmons	380	Hilton 491
Justice Marine Ct	White	386	Thompson 485
Justice Marine Ct	Stoudel	383	Phillips 486
Justice Marine Ct	Lynch	384	McCarthy 481
Gov. Alms House	Smith	379	Duero 487
Jus. Supreme Ct	Kirkland	377	Morris 447
Justice Super'r Ct	Mason	393	Emmet 485
Independent Candidate for City Inspector—Griscom 9			

THIRD WARD—*Complete.*

Mayor	M Morgans	1141	Westervelt 831
Sheriff	James Kelly	1196	J Orser 766
County Clerk	Geo. W. Riblet	1183	R. B Connoll 788
Controller	Jos F. Taylor	1194	A C Flagg 732
City Inspector	Chas Riddle	1118	T K Downing 769
Com. Rep and Sup	Adams	1159	B. B Purdy 799
Street Commissioner	J. J. Doane	1167	Jas Furey 777
Counsel to Corp'n	Ogden H Hoffman	1314	R J Dillon 731
Coroner	Brueninghausen	1131	Dr O'Donnell 748
"	Chas. Missing	1137	R. Gamble 771
"	Bern C. Budd	1143	Dr Wilhelm 774
"	John Simmons	1142	Dr J. Hilton 778
Jus Marine Court	John H White	1148	A Thompson 796
"	W H. Stogdell	1151	A A Phillips 771
"	Jas. Lynch	1172	F McCarthy 781
Gov Alms-House	W. Smith	1149	A Duero 775
Jus. Supreme Court	C P Kirkland	1182	R H Morris 796
Jus Superior Court	John L. Mason	1179	Robt. Emmet 793
Independent Candidate for City Inspector—Griscom 93			

FOURTH WARD.

Mayor	M Morgans	455	J. A. Westv'lt 641
Sheriff	Jas Kelly	517	J Orser 1503
County Clerk	G W Riblet	498	Connolly 1067
Controller	Jos R. Taylor	503	A C Flagg 1045
City Inspector	Chas Riddle	494	Downing 1036
Com. Rep and Sup	W Adams	452	B B Purdy 1041
Street Commiss'r	J J Doane	482	Jas Furey 1013
Counsel to Corp'n	Ogden Hoffman	498	R J Dillon 1039
Coroner	Brueninghausen	411	Wm Gamble 1017
"	Chas Missing	449	R Gamble 1024
"	Bern L. Budd	454	Dr Wilhelm 1033
"	John Simmons	430	J. H Hilton 1016
Jus Marine Court	John H. White	396	Thompson 1027
"	W H Stogdell	469	A A Phillips 1061
"	James Lynch	498	McCarthy 987
Gov Alms-House	Wash Smith	450	A Duero 1045
Jus Supreme Court	C P Kirkland	467	R H Morris 1041
Jus Superior Court	John L Mason	475	R. Emmet 1044
Independent Candidate for City Inspector—Griscom 39			

FIFTH WARD

Mayor	M. Morgans	1201	Westervelt 1361
Sheriff	James Kelly	1281	J Orser 1291
County Clerk	Geo. W. Riblet	1349	Connolly 1478
Controller	Jos R. Taylor	1317	A C Flagg 1310
City Inspector	Chas Riddle	1251	Downing 1321
Com. Rep and Sup	W Adams	1281	B B Purdy 1343
Street Commissioner	J J Doane	1265	Jas Furey 1303
Counsel to Corp'n	Ogden Hoffman	1357	R J Dillon 1443
Coroner	Brueninghausen	1216	O'Donnell 147
"	Chas Missing	1232	R Gamble 1297
"	Bern L. Budd	1218	Wilhelm 1321
"	John Simmons	1218	J Hilton 1277
Jus Marine Court	J H White	1260	Thompson 1306
"	W H Stoudell	1261	Phillips 1262
"	James Lynch	1437	McCarthy 1254
Gov Alms-House	W Smith	1251	A. Duero 1266
Jus. Supreme Court	C P Kirkland	1337	R. Morris 1247
Jus Superior Court	John L. Mason	1340	R Emmet 1109
Independent Candidate for City Inspector—Griscom 117			

SIXTH WARD—*Complete.*

Mayor	M. Morgans	453	Westervelt 1481
Sheriff	Jas Kelly	537	J Orser 1380
County Clerk	Geo. W. Riblet	467	Connolly 1411
Controller	Jos. R. Taylor	484	A C Flagg 1457
City Inspector	Chas Riddle	423	T K Downing 1350
Com. Rep and Sup	W Adams	464	B B Purdy 1407
Street Commissioner	John J Doane	438	Jas Furey 1448
Counsel to Corp'n	O Hoffman	513	R J Dillon 1286
Coroner	Brueninghausen	431	O'Donnell 1441
"	Chas Missing	433	Robt Gamble 1414
"	Bern L. Budd	443	R. Wilhelm 1420
"	John Simmons	471	Dr Hilton 1391
Jus. Marine Court	J. H White	424	Thompson 1474
"	W H Stoudell	438	A A Phillips 1458
"	James Lynch	428	F McCarthy 1444
Gov Alms-House	W Smith	512	A Duero 1415
Jus Supreme Court	C P Kirkland	446	R H Morris 1441
Jus. Superior Court	John L. Mason	417	R Emmet 1469
Independent Candidate for City Inspector—Griscom 36			

EIGHTH WARD

Mayor	Morgans	1665	Westervelt 2144
Sheriff	Kelly	1612	Orser 2100
County Clerk	Riblet	1646	Connolly 2032
Controller	Taylor	1771	Flagg 2.48
City Inspector	Riddle	1610	Downing 2137
Com. Rep & Sup	Adams	1716	Purdy 2051
Street Commiss'r	Doane	1749	Furey 2047
Counsel to Corp'n	Hoffman	1738	Dillon 1970
Coroner	Brueninghausen	1646	O'Donnell 1942
"	Missing	1604	Gamble 1945
"	Budd	1612	Wilhelm 1943
"	Simmons	1672	H Hilton 1754
Jus Marine Court	White	1668	Thompson 1746
Jus Marine Court	Stogdell	1674	Pastilon 1747
Jus Marine Court	Lynch	1653	McCarthy 1712
Gov Alms House	Smith	1636	Duero 1689
Jus Supreme Court	Kirkland	1679	Morris 1731
Jus. Superior Court	Mason	1681	Emmet 1737

FIFTEENTH WARD

Governor	Hunt	1853	Seymour 1847
Lieut Governor	Kent	1893	Church 1931
Canal Commissioner	Kempshall	1881	Follett 1901
Ins State Prisons	Creevy	1887	Clark 1937
Mayor	Morgans	1715	Westervelt 1136
Sheriff	Kelly	1896	Orser 1771
County Clerk	Riblet	1870	Connolly 1951
Controller	Taylor	1870	Flagg 1908
City Inspector	Riddle	1620	Downing 1931
Com. Rep and Sup.	Adams	1882	Purdy 949
Street Commissioner	Doane	1923	Furey 1911
Counsel to Corp'n	Hoffman	1973	Dillon 913
Coroner	Brueninghausen	1835	O'Donnell 1810
Coroner	Missing	1660	Gamble 1939
Coroner	Budd	1857	Wilhelm 1215
Coroner	Simmons	1661	Hilton 1814
Jus. Marine Court	White	1859	Thompson 1865
Jus Marine Court	Stoesell	1861	Phillips 999
Jus. Marine Court	Lynch	1918	McCarthy 967
Gov. Alms House	Smith	1882	Duero 1079
Justice Supreme Ct	Kirkland	1937	Morris 787
Justice Superior Ct	Mason	1885	Emmet 1031
Independent Candidate for City Inspector—Griscom 163.			

Congressmen Elected.

Districts.	*Wards.*	*Candidates.*
III	1 2 3 5 8	HIRAM WALBRIDGE.
IV	4 6 10 14	MICHAEL WALSH.
V	7 13 and Wh'gh	WILLIAM M TWEED.
VI	11 15 17	JOHN WHEELER.
VII	9 16 20	WILLIAM A. WALKER
VIII	12 18 19	FRANCIS B. CUTTING.

All Democrats.

State.

KINGS COUNTY—Brooklyn.

STATE TICKET—FIRST WARD

Governor	Hunt	418	Seymour 271
Lieut Governor	Kent	417	Church 389
Can Commissioner	Kempshall	414	Follett 272
St Pris Inspector	Crosby	369	Clarke 376

SECOND WARD

Governor	Hunt	400	Seymour 632
Lieut. Governor	Kent	399	Church 612
Can Commissioner	Kempshall	398	Follett 634
St Pris Inspector	Crosby	443	Clarke 618

THIRD WARD

Governor	Hunt	930	Seymour 354
Lieut Governor	Kent	944	Church 951
Can Commissioner	Kempshall	944	Follett 355
St Pris. Inspector	Crosby	940	Clarke 330

FOURTH WARD.

Governor	Hunt	414	Seymour 196
Lieut. Governor	Kent	422	Church 191
Can Commissioner	Kempshall	419	Follett 194
St. Pris. Inspector	Crosby	415	Clarke 198

FIFTH WARD.

Governor	Hunt	322	Seymour 432
Lieut Governor	Kent	319	Church 430
Can Commissioner	Kempshall	319	Follett 431
St. Pris. Inspector	Crosby	318	Clarke 435

SIXTH WARD

Governor	Hunt	321	Seymour 4.43
Lieut Governor	Kent	368	Church 441
Can Commissioner	Kempshall	366	Follett 414
St. Pris. Inspector	Crosby	366	Clarke 445

SEVENTH WARD

Governor	Hunt	183	Seymour 366
Lieut Governor	Kent	186	Church 263
Can Commissioner	Kempshall	163	Follett 365
St. Pris Inspector	Crosby	184	Clarke 261

NINTH WARD

Governor	Hunt	272	Seymour 374
Lieut Governor	Kent	271	Church 375
Can Commissioner	Kempshall	271	Follett 275
St Pris Inspector	Crosby	271	Clarke 375

TENTH WARD.

Governor	Hunt	912	Seymour 990
Lieut. Governor	Kent	924	Church 993
Can Commissioner	Kempshall	900	Follett 1099
St. Pris. Inspector	Crosby	906	Clarke 1011

ELEVENTH WARD.

Governor	Hunt	499	Seymour 588
Lieut Governor	Kent	499	Church 588
Can Commissioner	Kempshall	497	Follett 589
St. Pris. Inspector	Crosby	495	Clarke 591

CITY—SEVENTH WARD.

Governor	Hunt	450	Seymour 583
Lieut Governor	Kent	450	Church 583
Canal Com'r	Kempshall	449	Follett 583
St. Prison Insp	Crosby	448	Clarke 581
Coroners	Sanford	449	Cumming 583
County Clerk	Coles	441	Demiks 583
Sheriff	Stewart	450	Lott 580

EIGHTH WARD.

Mayor	Taylor	171	Lambert 281
Controller	Nexon	153	Estabrook 282
Ch

PAVEMENT SKETCHES.

The German.

Forth in the merry sunlight of this gay October morning! Forth 'mid the busy throng of men and gaily decked divinities of the softer sex! Aye, let me go forth and commune with all mankind on that gay rialto of humanity, my own beloved Broadway.

The ambient air whispers health and peace, and the far, far off Heavens are vestal in their purity. Surely it is a goodly sight to contemplate the Eternal in the vast amplitude of that azure home. Well may the weary eye yearn for the breaking day when she comes in such glory, for holy thoughts linger on the whispering lips of departing humanity as for the last sad time it gazes on this beautiful expanse of Ether. And for us who live and breathe and see these things, may we not turn in reverence to that great Mystery, the Chaos of all Philosophy, which in the cessation of one faint throbbing of the heart can bear us from Earth to Heaven, and the wisest not know the wherefore. Ah! "'tis a sad sight."

Oh meekness, least beloved of all knowledge, how glorious is thy submissive brow! Great men's shadows canopply thy conch; even the halo of the Greatest is there. The proudest and best among us may look on thy departing radiance with humbleness, and con the lesson of life in the shadow of Death.

Meekly let me gaze on the distant curtains of the Spirit World; meekly let me turn my wearied eyes from the busy crowd to the pensive sky.—Meekly let me——

Confound the Pavement! Confusion overtake all City Inspectors, Aldermen and Authorities! What chance is there for a metaphysician in a thoroughfare so rascally paved as is this Broadway? Who can be meek and apostrophoric surrounded by difficulties and dangers that would make an Affghan shudder? A pest on the scurvy City Fathers; let them mend their ways, or go hang!

Lend me your hand, worthy citizen and friend, and extricate me from this very eligible building lot. The location may be favorable for a man of business, but for a man of meditation and meekness it is hot.

Maledictions on the careless knaves that made the fragile plankway! May it rain potatoes (not Shakspearian ones, but South Carolina's, 4 lbs. each) on their unhallowed heads!

Thanks, friends, thanks! I will away, and commune no more with the Heavens under such trying circumstances. But ere we part, tell me, am not I indebted to Otto Swigsmorff for this politeness? Truly I thought so. When last we met it was beneath the old walls of Heidelburg, and when next we meet we will quaff the goodly Lager bier for auld lang syne. Adios!

Otto Swigsmorff has been three years in this beloved Republic, gentle reader, and can speak the language which Shakspeare spoke nearly as well as on the day of his landing. He crossed the Atlantic from the dirty little French town of Havre, and took his leave of authoritive cocked hats with a vague presentiment that he was leaving all of civilization behind him for the home of the buffalo and untaught savage. During five long weary weeks, he paced the deck with manliness and courage, for he was a brave and mighty hunter, and trusted implicitly in his goodly rifle and short sword—determined on fearful havoc if a savage swarm did surround him on his landing. In the merry hours of the dog watch, he sang guttural songs of home—of Fatherland—and would have wiped away a tear if one had been there, but as there was not, he smoked desperately and looked sentiment, which a German (nearly all hair) can do fearfully. During the same period, he inflicted on himself a generous torture of English verbs, and with a painful devotion, struggled through the "Vicar of Wakefield," (grammatical explanations in German by a Christian gentleman with eight syllables in his name,) and a Book of Conversations. On one occasion, he essayed to address the mate, and in an easy off hand manner, retailed four lines from page 8, which he had crammed for the occasion. Unfortunately, the Mate was not a linguist, nor gifted with a tolerant ear for lingual defects, and consequently page 8 of the Book of Conversations was a blank to him; he stared at the sturdy Saxon, winked mysteriously, said something about nicks for sticks, and wound up with a general invitation for a particular kind of fruit to go in and be squeezed. To all of which the unconscious Swigsmorff replied with great suavity, "I am quite well; I tank you exceedingly; I wish you good morning," and smoked another pipe with a consciousness of having distinguished himself immensely in the estimation of the natives.

At length the goodly vessel reached her destined port, and the blitheseme Otto made his *debut* on the pier head, in full hunter costume, with rifle slung across his shoulders, hanger by his side, and pouches and flasks in galore. Contrary, however, to his expectations, he did not encounter any wild boars or Buffaloes, nor did he detect any rattlesnakes disporting themselves in the gutter. The only hunting that appeared to be known to the natives was emigrant hunting, in connection with which sport he bore about the same relation that the timid hare does to the fell and cruel hounds. Notwithstanding his rifle, his hanger, and his flasks and pouches in galore, and notwithstanding his attempts at fierce English, the emigrant hunters seized on his baggage and in the familiar *patois* of his own town informed him of the local habitation and name of the Hotel to which he was being conveyed. The next day, Otto Swigsmorff left his rifle, his hanger, and all the appurtenances, in an eight by six bedroom, and began to look on hunting in New-York as rather a problematical kind of sport.

The Germans as a body, are probably the most exclusive set of mortals on the face of the earth; they have their quarter in the city from which it is almost impossible to entice them; there are whole streets, where from morning till night, you will hear nothing but high Dutch, low Dutch, and every other kind of Dutch that ever was enunciated through the human teeth. They have their own hotels, their own taverns, and drink shops, their own amusements, and their own theatrical entertainments, and, in a word, live after their own fashion in the jolliest manner possible. Not that the Germans are unsocial, or averse to the society of Americans; by no means, they are capable of the greatest friendliness and have honest hearts for genial friendship; but they are such good, easy souls, and have such a peculiar jog trot of their own that it is next to an impossibility to drag them from their oily contentedness; they are perfectly placid on four dollars a week, and "o'ervaulting ambition" maddens them not.

When Mr. Otto Swigsmorff discovered that there were no buffaloes to hunt, nor wild boars to chase, nor savages to fight, he came to the conclusion, that the best thing he could do was to take off his coat, tuck up his sleeves, and prepare for the Battle of Life. He was a learned man, and therefore hesitated between metaphysics and mechanics; happily, another learned man who had grown scant and shabby on metaphysics, passed at the moment, so he abjured the mental sciences, and took to the making of nails. In course of time, he advanced in the mechanical arts, and is now a mathematical instrument maker, prosperous and happy.

Mr. Swigsmorff is of a musical temperament, and performs impossible melodies on a very base trombone, which he practises every Sunday in bed. He does not annoy the neighbors, for he resides in a street where every man, woman, and child can play on an instrument of some kind, and where endurance is a household virtue. When he is not playing the trombone, he is smoking, and when he is not smoking, he is singing, and at all times, and in all places, he is happy and contented. Sunday is a great day with him, and on it he sallies forth in bravest apparel to the sylvan retreats of Hoboken. Innumerable are the cigars, innumerable are the glasses of Lager-bier, that contribute to the enjoyment of the Swigsmorff holiday; strains of softest music lead him captive into hospitable hostelries; bursts of martial harmony levy black mail on him; trombones flourish defiantly, pianos keep up a brisk fire on his pocket, and he is at once a victim to music and Lager-bier.

It is said that the pumping apparatus of the Brooklyn Dry Dock would empty the largest Croton Reservoir in a very few hours; which proves its capacity. Were the largest Croton Reservoir filled with Lager Bier and a good brass band stationed at a convenient distance, a sufficient number of Germans could be found, good men and true, who would beat the Brooklyn apparatus or die martyrs. Which proves their devotion.

Music may be the food of love, but it is also (in German quarters) the food of Publicans, for without it their banquet halls would be deserted indeed.

In the evening Mr. Swigsmorff repairs to the sacred concerts at the Shakspere or the Apollo Rooms, and listens to the band in rapt devotion. It may not be uninteresting to the general reader to know that the sacred music performed at these Sunday evening concerts consists generally of selections from Roberto il Diavolo, Fra Diavolo, Der Freischutz, Mephistopheles, &c., &c., with a liberal admixture of polkas, waltzes, and quadrilles, and never a hymn tune to swear by.

Perfect decorum and order prevail, and Fraus and Fraulines grace the room with their presence. Ambitious young men, with their sweethearts by their side, rush into dissipation on American Champagne, whilst other contented citizens, with the fear of cholera before their eyes, remain true in their allegiance to the inevitable Lager, and absorb the savory fluid in defiance of all known laws of hydrostatics. Good humored banter and lively conversation are heard on every side, and jolly round faces sparkle with enjoyment. Anon, the band strikes up, and in an instant all is silence and attention. It is Spohr's weird symphony—the Power of Sound—performed with that intuitive poetry which none but a German can impart to classic music, and which none but a German audience can properly appreciate. The ambitious young man forgets his Champagne, the contented citizen his Lager bier, and all the jolly round faces sparkle with intelligence and joy. At length the piece is ended, the spell is broken, and a new dispensation of potables ensues.

It not unfrequently happens that a ball winds up the festivities of the day of rest. Mr. Otto Swigsmorff is a great dancer and rejoices exceedingly in the lascivious waltz. It is a curious and remarkable fact, that all fat Germans are good dancers. Mr. Swigsmorff is of unusual corporeal dimensions, and is therefore devoted to Terpsichore. Whether he inclines to dance by reason of the genial current of his feelings, or whether he does so as a religious duty and mortification of the flesh, we will not presume to say.

The principles of the German waltz are very simple:—First get a partner, (male or female, it don't matter which,) then swing off, and hang on to each other for bare life; dodge opposing obstacles if you can, if not knock them down, or bounce up against them; keep it up, and don't give in until you feel there is not another swing in you, or until the music stops from sheer exhaustion; you may then release your partner and cool yourself for another struggle. When you are thoroughly prostrated and worn out, you may solace yourself with the reflection that you have enjoyed a weak approximation to a German waltz; very weak in comparison with what Mr. Otto Swigsmorff undergoes in such a cause.

The Germans are a thrifty people, and measure their enjoyments according to the capacity of their pockets; they are prone to indulge in hebdomadal "busts" as much for the sake of the music and the pure enjoyment it affords as for the mere excitement of the drink. As for the intoxicating qualities of the beverage they imbibe, one is apt to coincide with the ingenious theory advanced by a drinker of small beer, to wit: that it *is* possible to burst, but *not* to get drunk on it. There cannot be much mischief in a grog-shop, when its most attractive feature is a band of music.

A German always gets on in this country, because he is industrious and willing to work in any capacity, and is moreover cheerful and contented where others would be sad and disappointed. After a few years of city life, he generally migrates westward, and ends his career in good easy circumstances among friends and relations. Such will be the case, I sincerely hope, with my friend, Otto Swigsmorff. I owe him at least one good wish for helping me out of the eligible building lot this morning. May his shadow never grow less!

One word more for my friend: he works from six in the morning till six at night, and then goes home, blithe at heart and strong in purpose!

Verily, the Saxon is a friend to the world wheresoever he goes, as much for his cheerfulness as his energy, and last, though not least, for that child-like love of music, which bathes his soul in contentment and peace. Vauc.

The Gaiter Binders Again.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

In your paper of this morning you say that, the gaiter binders earn four and six shillings *a pair*, while the price is four and six shillings for *a dozen pair*. This was, as I suppose, a mistake in my letter of yesterday, or an omission on your part.

You see, by this, that, if a girl is able to do three dozen pair in a week, she will, at the highest rate, earn eighteen shillings, making, *at Broadway calculation*, $2 16. For *that* sum she has to work from the dawn of day until 11 or 12 o'clock at night, and has scarcely time left for taking her meals.

Excuse the trouble which the above mistake has caused, and favor the cause of the gaiter binders by correcting the same. Truly yours, &c.

A. B. C.

How to Make a Dog Let Go.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

In the *Times*, of Monday, I noticed an account of the attack, by a large dog, of Mr. Davis, of Milford, N. J., and that those who came to his assistance, were, for a long time, unable to break his hold of that gentleman. There is a very simple remedy in such cases, as I know from personal experience. A handful of Cayenne pepper, or of dry Scotch snuff, will do the business immediately if thrown into the face and eyes of the infuriated animal—no dog, however tenacious his hold, will keep it for a moment after such an application. Yours, J. D. Belches.

The Boston *Chronicle* describes a specimen of lead taken from the lead mine in Northampton. It is a fine specimen, singularly pure, being about 80 per cent., and of the finest quality. We understand from the gentlemen now engaged in working this mine, that it was opened in 1766 and '7. Both Ethan Allen and Benedict Arnold were concerned in it, as letters of theirs extant, and bills and receipts by them signed, prove. On the Southampton side a path of about 2,000 feet deep was worked into the hill-side, and the work stopped just before the bed of the ore was reached. And where those early miners closed their labors, having worked in vain, the present workers began. Already several tons of ore have been taken out, and the prospect of a great yield is very fair.

The New-Bedford *Mercury* has reports from about seventy whale ships on the coast of Kamschatka, up to August 1. The ships have done very well, the average catch being about nine whales to each vessel. The few reports from the Arctic Ocean do not look so well, but they are not sufficiently numerous to demonstrate the fortune of the season.

GOSSIP ALOFT.—NO. XIII.

"I have reached these lands, but newly
From an ultimate dim Thule—
From a wild, weird clime, that lieth sublime—
Out of Space—out of Time."—Poe.

I plainly perceived, at this time, what I had long suspected, that the entity I had named Asmodeus, (after Le Sage's Devil,) was the *self-consciousness* of Man. We say of an individual who is indulging in reflection, that he is communing with his thoughts, or in the phrase that has become familiar to me, he is listening to Asmodeus. Truly was Asmodeus what he had called himself, "one shape of many names,"—*pollon onomaton morphe mia*. Now, the Mephistophelean Doubter and Tempter, now, the Strengthener and Encourager, according as despondency or hope prevailed. Not in have doubted is never to have believed. Only through the Slough of Despond does Christian cross the Jordan and reach the gates of the Eternal City.

Mignon aspiring to Heaven. The Known striving after the Unknown. The flight of the Alone to the Alone—*Phuge monou pros monon*. These also were Asmodeus.

The woman continued her story:

"The officers of justice were then ascending the stairs, and Asmodeus disappeared as suddenly as he had entered. 'You are our prisoner,' they cried, advancing. My husband accompanied them. 'She stabbed the planter under the fourth rib,' he said.

"I did not hate him, even then. I could have told them of the old man who was mouldering in Greenwood Cemetery, but I would have plucked out my tongue first.

"'Let me dress my child,' I said, 'and I will cause you no trouble, but go quietly along. You have taken me by surprise, and I would make myself neat, even if I am going to a prison. Gentlemen, I am tidy in my nature; I hate slovenliness, but I am more careless of my appearance than I was formerly—when I was first married, for instance. But let me dress the infant, and arrange my hair. I will not detain you long—I will not, indeed.'

"I said this mechanically. I know not why I said it. Falling back into a chair, I burst into tears.

"That *he* should have denounced me, that *his* should have been the hand to strike me down—this it was—and one look at my poor baby—that caused me to shed those terrible tears—the bitterest I ever shed in my life.

"I remember that a bird alighted on the bough of a tree that grew near the window of the room, and he sung a few notes, as birds will on a summer's morning—so full of blithe and lively hope, that I felt my soul thrill to its inmost being. I dried my tears, and proceeded to dress the child. Then, hastily arranging my own hair and apparel, I signified my readiness to meet my doom. They had provided a carriage, and we left the house like a pleasure party. The neighbors had no suspicion.

"We sailed for New-Orleans that night. Immediately after we reached the Levee, they conveyed me to the old Court House, in the Place des Armes. The people were hurrying to hear mass said in the Cathedral. I clasped my cross and rosary. I was going to a gaol. It was the Feast of the Annunciation to the Virgin—my name, I thought, is *Maria de Gloria*. And then the notes of the little bird that sang so cheerfully at my window in Mobile, were very audible in my ears. 'My name,' I said aloud, 'is *Maria de Gloria*. This is the day of Annunciation, and there is hope.'

"The Criminal Court of the Crescent City was, at that time, a dismal, dirty place. There were cobwebs in the corners of the ceiling, and the ooze and sweat of broiling judges, juries, lawyers, criminals, witnesses, and spectators, huddled together, without much respect of persons, and with the atmosphere without, baking and frying in the sun, was deposited in greasy moisture on the walls, on the tables, on the benches, and on the railing by which I was confined, when I was placed in the stand, before being committed for a further hearing. I remember that I traced my name with my finger on an unctuous bench that stood near me, as you will have seen children do, on a window pane, on a moist morning.

"They removed me to the prison—we call it the calaboose in the South. 'Tis a fearful place, but not worse, not so bad as that loathsome den at the Tombs, in this metropolis of the Empire State, into which people, and often innocent people, are thrust, without formality, on mere suspicion. Well did Dickens say that it would disgrace Austria—that there was nothing so infernal in Austria.

"Seven weeks I awaited my trial in that Southern prison. They gave my baby to my care; they did not deprive me of that solace. I slept each night but a few hours. I read no books. Into my open window, through the iron grating, came the grateful evening breeze from the Belize and from the Gulf; and in the day, when the air was like a sirocco, all the noises of the streets visited my ears. I heard, from the river, the puffing packet-steamers and tow-boats, and (with sharpened senses,) the blacksmith's hammer and the blowing of his windy forge, at Gretna, and the lowing of cattle from the abattoirs at Algiers.

"The time passed—they brought me to my trial.

"Have you read that fearful work of Victor Hugo's, *Le Dernier Jour du Condamné*. They found me guilty. I know not how they did it—all the evidence is gone from my memory; (it was clear enough then, but I know there was false swearing somewhere) and I was not condemned to death, for they delayed to pass sentence upon me, but sent me back to prison. I had no doubt of my fate.

"With that idea I dwelt many weeks—hideous weeks. With that idea for my companion—that idea. Oh, thou poor baby, will they take thy mother to be hanged? I do not think I stabbed the planter. My memory is impaired. I do not know for certain how he died; but that he died, and that I was there, I know.

"Perhaps they will not hang me—perhaps they will set me free.

"I behold things past as though they were present. You see me here in New-York, and you know that I was not executed.

"There came word to my judges that the planter was living; that he had been seen at Bayou Sara, though not on his own plantation, which, indeed, was sold to another man. So they delayed still further to pass sentence upon me, and instituted inquiries, which indeed proved that he was living. For he presented himself one morning at the Court House, and swore that, not only had I not killed him, but that I had never tried to do him any bodily injury.

"So they discharged me from custody. I knew then, as well as I now know, that this Eidolon, this phantasm, this pretended planter, who had counterfeited life to save me from execution, was none other than Asmodeus."

Here then was more bewilderment. I had satisfied myself that Asmodeus was but another name for the self-consciousness of man. But how could this woman's self consciousness reverse the verdict of a Jury and set her free? If it were intended for a real narrative, I was the auditor of a mere farrago of nonsense; if, on the other hand, it were a kind of allegory, there might be a meaning in it, though, perhaps, not worth the trouble of finding out. I began to think of quitting the Cupola altogether, of throwing up my post as the City Bell-Ringer, if I was to be pestered any longer with these strange delusions, these perplexing apparitions. I was no believer in Spiritual communications, or stupid Rochester Knockings, and why should Asmodeus make me the medium of his absurdities?

Self-consciousness! Yes. But what of self-accusation, which is also essential to the being of the individual? A ray of light, feeble, it is true, began to dawn upon me. I imagined I saw my way, as it were through the dim-lighted portals of a dungeon, into the broad and sunny day without.

"My husband," the woman continued, "had disappeared before my trial commenced. The money I had brought with me from New-York was spent, and I should have found myself destitute, if my old companions in the Crescent City had not rallied around me with friendly offers of assistance. They would willingly have kept me among them, but I determined to return to New-York, whither I supposed that my husband had gone, that I might be divorced and freed from him for ever. When they saw my resolution was fixed, they pressed gifts upon me, of money and jewels, but these I declined to accept. Of one old schoolmate I borrowed enough to pay my passage, with a surplus sufficient to ensure me support for a month or two, and to fee a lawyer for the preliminary proceedings.

"Behold me then in New-York, in the biting month of January, three months after my arrival from the South. All the money gone. My husband not found, and the suit of divorce halting on the threshold. I turned sempstress for a living, and got a room, nearly destitute of furniture, and bread, with little butter, for my pains.

"It was a severe winter—I tell you it chilled the blood in my veins. I should have dwelt in Quito, on the equator,—how could I endure the winters of the North?

"You see how wretchedly clad I am. One by one, I pledged my garments to the pawn brokers. They loan but little on such articles, and soon my appetite devoured all my stock of clothing. I had but one meal a day, and slept from dusk to daybreak to save the pittance of a candle.

"Now I will tell you the most heart-rending tale that a mother's tongue can utter. My poor babe! Its cries pierced me daily; in wails that were its inarticulate speech, it asked for food, and soon I had no food to give it.

"Homeless near a thousand homes I stood,
And near a thousand tables, pined and wanted food."

I had no coffin to give it when it died, and charity had to supply one. Thou poor child! I was delirious when they buried it. I know not where they laid it.

"Remembering my escape at New-Orleans, I was ever on the watch for Asmodeus, who, I believed, would come on some occasion, unexpectedly to my rescue. When things seemed to be at the worst with me, I indulged in such anticipations; but the question always recurred, Are they now at the worst, for surely no keener poverty than this can I survive? There was no answer; Asmodeus made no sign.

"I made shirts at ten cents each. Take note, ye emigrants, who fly from Europe to this country, hoping to sing a new "Song of the Shirt," to a lively tune. A wig-maker offered me two dollars for my hair. It seemed so dreadful to sell my hair for bread, that I refused at first, but hunger forced me to the sacrifice, and my head was shorn. A woman, I tell you, feels the shame of shame, and would willingly hide herself in any meanest hole, rather than face the jeers and scoffs of her own sex, when she has been driven to such degradation. Women are very heartless toward women. When a woman is in trouble or disgrace, woman is her severest judge, woman is her sternest enemy. Just as rats will tear a maimed rat to pieces, or as birds will pluck into fragments, a wretched bird, which some sportsman's shot has half disabled, will women set upon a frail or unlucky sister and rend her piecemeal, and close up all the avenues of escape.

"I was not frail; I was disabled through misfortune, through poverty, and perhaps, through the magic of a Walpurgis Night.

"I am about to puzzle you once more.

"Are you acquainted with the Classical *Walpurgis Night* on the plains of Pharsalia, in the Second Part of Goethe's Faust?

"Do you remember Erichtho the dark, Homunculus, the Griphons, the Sphinxes, the Syrens, Arimaspes, and the glass phial?——"

"Oh Heaven," I cried, in utter despair at these last words, "are we again going mad? What has Goethe's Faust, or Marlowe's Faust, or Dr. Faustus himself, with the devil to boot, to do with the tale which you are relating?"

A laugh,—it was not the woman's,—rang through the Cupola. Asmodeus was at his devilry again. I hereby give the City Authorities fair notice, that, unless he is exorcised, or better behaved, my post will be vacant next Saturday.

Yours, at my wits end, for the present,
THE CITY HALL BELL-RINGER.

RURAL ECONOMY.

Operations in the Field.

Prepared for the New-York Daily Times.

Ploughing.—Ploughing is justly considered one of the most important of agricultural operations, as, on the manner in which this is performed, depends the facility of executing all succeeding operations on the same piece of land. The plough acts as a wedge, separating a portion of the soil, and turning it over at the same time. The manual operation of holding the plough in a proper position, and directing the horses or cattle which draw it at the same time, is only to be acquired by experience; when once attained, it is, perhaps, the most agreeable and healthful of agricultural exercises, the body being kept upright, the arms and legs brought into action, and also the eye and the mind, to keep the furrow straight and of regular width and depth, and the voice to speak to the animals.

In the performance of this operation, certain rules are required to be observed, and the following, which have the sanction of the most experienced cultivators, are worthy to be remembered: *First*—The lines traced by the plough should be perfectly straight and parallel with one another; the furrow slices all equal, and uniformly turned up, so that they may not overlap each other, or form any inequalities on the surface of the ground. If the slices are not of equal breadth, the operation becomes more difficult, because at every deviation from the straight line the resistance which the earth opposes to the instrument becomes increased. *Second*—The plow should advance at a regular and uniform depth, and on a line parallel to the surface of the soil, that is to say, that it do not, as is the case when it is not well guided, sometimes cut thick and at others thin slices. *Third*—The plow should empty the furrow as completely as possible, so that the earth may not fall in again, after the instrument has passed; and that the portion of soil not yet raised, but which has just been divided by the plowshare, may form not an acute, but a right angle with the bottom of the furrow on which it borders. *Fourth*—The furrow-slice should be turned up at an angle of about 40°, or so as to form with the surface of the ground, or the bottom of the furrow, an angle of 40° to 50°, which is, in most cases, the best inclination. *Fifth*—The divided slices should be always of the same breadth, and such as is required by the nature of the soil itself, and the purpose of the operation.

Sixth—The slices should likewise preserve the depth which it is desirable to give them.

Seventh—The ridges or heaps of earth between the furrows should be of a suitable length and breadth, and their sides parallel to one another, so that they may not terminate in a point, for such a form tends to increase the labor of plowing considerably, by rendering it necessary to turn frequently. *Eighth*—The plows should be placed one after another, on different parts of the land to be plowed, so that the operation may be executed in the best possible order, and with as little loss of time as possible. *Ninth*—The horses or cattle should be harnessed as near to the plow as they can be placed without retarding their free and easy movement, for the nearer they are to the point of draught the less exertion will be required to overcome the resistance. *Tenth*—When plowing with a pair abreast, the most powerful horse should be worked in the furrow; but if the team be harnessed in line, and there be any difference in the height of the cattle, the tallest should be put foremost, if he be in every respect equal to the other. *Eleventh*—When at work they should be kept going at as regular and good a pace as possible, consistent with the nature of the work, for they are thus more manageable, and the draught easier than when slow. By attending to this the heavy soil will cling less to the coulter, and the land will work more freely. *Twelfth*—The breadth and depth of the furrow being ascertained the plow should be held upright, bearing equally all along on a straight sole, and be made to move forward in a regular line without swerving to either side. The edge of the coulter should be set directly forward, so that the land side of it may run in a parallel line with the land side of the head, and in such a position that their slant or sweep may exactly correspond. *Thirteenth*—The plowman should walk with his body as nearly as possible upright, without leaning on the stilts, and without using force to any part further than may be absolutely necessary to keep the implement steadily in a straight line. He should also be sparing of his voice and of correction to the team, because too much cheering and ordering only confuse the cattle, and because punishment, when often repeated, at length loses its effect.

In plowing, the implement ought to be held vertically. If it is inclined to the left hand side, the same work is performed in appearance, though not in reality, a portion of the ground below not being tilled at all. A great deal depends on the *construction* of the plow, and a few general principles ought invariably to be attended to, such as giving the throat and breast—or that part which enters, perforates and breaks up the ground—that form which affords the least resistance in passing through the land, and to the mould-board that form which most tends to lessen friction and to the more perfect turning over of the furrow-slice. The beam and muzzle should also be so contrived as that the moving power or team may be attached in the most advantageous line of draught. With such an instrument the farmer can cultivate his land to advantage.

The *depth* of ploughing depends on the kind of crops to be cultivated, and other circumstances. In the field, all that can be arrived at is a kind of approximation to the true proportions. When the sods are considerably too wide in proportion to their depth, the ploughman will be admonished of this by their lying too flat, and too slightly overlapping one another. When their depth is considerably too great in proportion to their width, they will stand too upright, and be apt to fall back again into the furrow. The medium depth of good ploughing may be held to be seven inches, but this varies, according to the kind of crop to be cultivated, and the nature of the soil.

Loosening the sub-soil, by a plow, without turning it, has been strongly recommended of late years, as a great improvement in tillage. A heavy plow is first run along the field some six or eight inches deep, and a subsoil plow follows in the bottom of the furrow; deepening it to fourteen or sixteen inches in all. This differs from trench plowing, in which the subsoil is cut up and mixed with the surface, by which the soil is either benefited or injured, according to the nature of the subsoil. The principal effect of subsoil plowing is, that the earth is deepened to a considerable depth, and root culture is much improved, the soil is also considerably drained. It is, therefore, a useful process in stiff soils imperfectly drained, but, in loose gravelly or sandy soils, it is often very injurious.

In regard to *fallowing*, we would remark that there are two kinds—the entire or naked fallow, and the half fallow. In proportion to the progress of green-crop culture will be the relinquishment of the system of entire Summer fallowing, which, after a farm has been put into complete order, and with a regular rotation of ameliorating and cleaning crops alternating with grain crops, is quite unnecessary. Unless on the first occupation of an exhausted and dirty farm, and without the means of manuring for fallow crops, the system of an entire Summer fallowing is indefensible. Even on the strongest clay land, good, deep, and very early autumnal plowing, with the subsequent spring culture well executed, and manure, ought to be sufficient for the production of first-rate crops. If the soil be of too tenacious a quality for turnips, it will yield potatoes, beans, or cabbages, and the horse-hoeing process will render it friable, and fit for an ensuing crop of wheat.

The full benefit of fallowing lies in loosening the adhesive particles of soil, and in the admission of air, so essential to vegetation; in suppressing for a season, the productive powers and energies of the earth, and in destroying the vitality of weeds, and dissolving them altogether, by exposure to the influence of the sun and atmosphere; but all these effects may be produced by half-fallowing and green-crop culture. On friable soil there is no excuse for the former kind of fallowing, whatever may be urged in favor of the practice on clayey land. The number of plowings and harrowings must be regulated by the nature of the soil. Four good plowings—exclusive of the first in the preceding Autumn, and as many harrowings, ought to suffice for the most stubborn soils. If a fallow-crop—turnips for example—is to be put into the ground, the Summer plowings are ample.

Why is it that one good thick-standing crop is always followed by another? Why is tea-wheat better if the clover has been mowed twice, than if it had been depastured? Why is land found to be in better heart after a heavy green crop, than it is after bearing a white crop? Because the soil has been completely shaded from the Summer's sun. If a heap of stones be suffered to lie on a fallow-field throughout the Summer, and be not removed till seed-time, the spot will not only be visible by a much stronger growth of corn in the first, but for several years afterward. Add to this what was said by an agricultural philosopher, that if he could cover his fallow-fields for the whole Summer with boards, his next crop would be doubled. But there are many circumstances which may affect the surface of some soils differently from others. A thick crop of clover, for instance, makes the surface moist and mellow when plowed up, and thus may be beneficial to the seed sown immediately; but there is a certain benefit to a heavy soil, arising from exposure to the dews and a warm sun, which cannot be denied, and which often equals a coat of manure.

Lord Brougham on the State of Ireland.—"My lords, it is a shocking thing that in the Nineteenth century, and towards the middle of it, in a civilized country—a land that boasts of its police and Constitution—of its regular system of laws, and, above all, of its admirable administration of justice—that in a Christian country, under these circumstances, blessed with such institutions, human life seems no more to be regarded than mere animals or chattels, and human blood seems to be poured out as water upon the land; where any set of men may have an interest, or supposed interest, or desire to make the sacrifice. My lords, I well remember asking a high law authority in that country—whether mortal man ever saw such a state of things in any country, calling itself civilized, as that of a country where any one who is rich enough to give twenty pounds to another, may have his enemy's life taken away? To which he added, 'provided he be also not only rich enough, but extravagant enough to give twenty pounds for what he could get done for twenty shillings.'"

The Anderson (S. C.) *Gazette* says there was white frost at that place on Saturday, the 16th ult. It was very light and did no damage.

Post-Office Orders.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

There are very few persons who have not often found difficulty in transmitting small sums of money by post. Bills which are good in many parts of the Union are liable to be rejected in other portions, while it is sometimes impossible to procure notes which are of equal value in every section of the country. Then, for sums under one dollar, no paper money is anywhere to be had. A person, for instance, in the far West, desirous of forwarding a subscription to a city newspaper worth $3 50, has first to buy postage stamps for the odd fifty cents, and then to enclose notes for the remainder. On each of the bills here, it may be, the proprietor of the journal loses several cents, while he is overstocked by stamps forwarded by others for like purposes. Thus he loses twice, by paying a per centage—often a heavy one—on Western notes, and by having so large an unproductive amount of capital—one we know had $400 worth in stamps. Besides, to merchants and to friends, it is often needless to send such remittances, they being worthless on some occasions, and unacceptable on all.

Cannot this evil be remedied? Certainly it can. John Bull has remedied it in a manner worthy attention.

In every English town and city there is what is called a Post-Office order department at each office. If a person wishes to send a guinea—$5—to any part of the British Empire, he applies to this department for an *order*, which is a printed receipt, or bill-on-sight, to the Postmaster at the distant part, and contains the name of the person to whom it is sent, but not that of the "payee" or forwarder. For this he pays a guinea and six cents; encloses it in a letter, and on the person receiving it, he applies at the Post-Office in his town, shows his check, signs it, tells the name of the payee, and receives his money. If he cannot name the person who forwarded it, it is dishonored. This prevents fraud; otherwise Post-Office clerks or others might obtain these checks, name the sender, and receive the amount due. To prevent this, also, these orders are generally sent in an envelope, in which there is no other writing, while a letter by a preceding mail announces its approach.

Of course the Post-Officer who first receives the money and gives the order, makes an entry, and sends a bill with the person's name to the desired Post-Office immediately.

For sums under £5, if I rightly recollect, and above £1, sixpence English is charged; for larger sums—in order not to interfere with the banks—no orders are given! so that a person has either to send it in sums of £5, or by another method.

This plan may appear complex, but it is not—it is easily carried out—and is a most admirable contrivance.

By adopting it, with improvements, of course, into our Union, the public would be greatly benefited in various ways; they would not be so often bothered and put to expense by bad bills. A large number of additional clerks would be employed by the Department, and the resources of Government would be materially augmented, and that by the most desirable method—*by the profits of their work*.

I have occasionally thought that an International Post-Office Order System would be an improvement; but of this, being unacquainted with the brokers' charges, under the existing system, I shall be silent. Yours, x.

All about a Bridge.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

Harlem, Wednesday, Oct. 27, 1852.

The Grand Inquest of the City and County of New-York have presented the Bridge of the Harlem Railroad, north of the tunnel at Yorkville, as being in an unsafe condition, and have thereby added greatly to the feeling of insecurity which has for a long time existed on the part of those who daily travel on the road as far as Harlem. Why the Bridge is thus presented, we are not informed. The gentlemen composing the Inquest have arraigned, convicted, and passed sentence upon the Bridge, without proving anything against it, and denying it the benefit of that wise principle of law, that a person or thing is to be held innocent until the contrary shall be made to appear. Upon what ground the Bridge is pronounced unsafe, I am at a profound loss to conjecture. It is an old proverb that we are bound to praise the bridge that carries us safe over, and is this presentment the kind return they (the Inquest) make for the safe passage which they undoubtedly made over said bridge, when they went to and returned from Randall's and Ward's Islands? Not only so, but fifty heavily laden trains pass over this persecuted and much despised road or bridge every day, and never to my knowledge has anything occurred to entitle it to such an *ex parte* condemnation as it has received at the hands of the Grand Inquest. Nevertheless, the Bridge has got a very bad reputation, and one reason for that is, because no one can be found who has the moral courage to defend it, when it is assailed by its enemies and traducers; another is the want of confidence which is evidently manifested by those who trust their limbs and lives to what they deem its treacherous and uncertain support; and another is, because the company owning this bridge, have given out from time to time, that they intended to remove it, and erect in its place a stone bridge which shall be perfectly safe.

A bridge in order to insure the ease and comfort of travellers passing over it, should be like Cæsar's wife, above suspicion; and I am inclined to think that the timbers which compose the surface of the bridge in question have had much to do with the unpleasant suspicions with which it is regarded. If the fragments of Noah's Ark could be found, it appears to me that they would not present a more unsound condition than most of the timbers which now meet the eye in passing over the suspected structure, for they certainly seem to be approaching the last stages of decomposition. Now if the company owning this structure are unable to fulfil their promises, made through their officials, to build a stone bridge, at an early day, let them endeavor to restore confidence by removing all the worn out and decayed materials, and place sound timber in their stead. This bridge is literally a "bridge of sighs," and of sincere and devout prayers; for few are so hardy as to venture upon it, without invoking the protection of that kind Providence, which seems to have interposed for so long a time to preserve, not only the existence of the structure, but the lives of the passengers. There is no poison without its antidote, and it is a great consolation to think, that if the timbers composing this structure do give way, it will probably be under the pressure of the heavy New Haven freight trains, and not when the lighter passenger train is passing over them. It may not be generally known, and I am confident the members of the Grand Inquest were ignorant of the fact, that a report is now on file in the office of the clerk of the Corporation made by Mr. Craven, an engineer to the Common Council, some time last summer, in which he gives it as his opinion, that the bridge under consideration is safe and sound. Mr. Craven may be considered a very good endorser, but an endorser does not always secure a faithful discharge of services or obligations by those who are endorsed, and there is a possibility, that this may be so in the present instance, that is to say, the time may come, when Mr. Craven or some other equally competent judge, will be compelled to announce that the Harlem bridge is no longer safe, and that its removal is imperiously demanded at the hands of the company.

In this letter, not "from under a bridge," I have not attempted to make out a case either for or against the stability of a thing which has for fifteen years been an object of such anxious solicitude to thousands of my fellow-travelers, but have endeavored to hold the scales of justice evenly between the Company, who are responsible to the community, and those gentlemen, who by their recent presentment, have caused so much mistrust, and so many unpleasant forebodings.

A Knickerbocker.

LITERARY.

A Pair of Poetesses.

Mr. Prentice of the Louisville *Journal* has much to answer for should Astræa ever return to earth. It is fearful to consider the amount of versification for which he is responsible. Those who read the *Journal*—and what man of taste and judgment does not?—are gratified with a weekly addition to the cluster of female rhymers, with which that extremely amiable and gallant gentleman zodiacs himself. Most of these ladies, we fancy, are fresh in or from the boarding-school. Their rhymes are bread-and butterish. Courtesy can go no further than it does in the few complimentary lines with which these maidenly products are prefaced. They are to a girl, promising, interesting, happy, striking, and all other commendatory adjectives the reader may think of, and many that he probably can't. Beforehand, it puzzles one profoundly to conjecture, not the probable character of the poem, for that is moderately sure to be from the same fashion-plate, but the possible variations the ingenious and kindly editor shall introduce into his introductions.

Under this benign and wholesome care, a school of poetry, *sui generis*, has sprung up and flourishes greenly. The Della Cruscan coterie of the last century cultivated a similar style of poetical excellence. The Laura Matilda school, immortalized in the "Rejected Addresses," was of the same kindred. The merit is of the one sort—the merit of expression; the material of the one sort—a dreamy, hazy sentimentality, tinged with a melancholy there is no excuse for, and with a warmth of feeling and passion there is no reality in. The lovely creatures have been educated in an unfortunate way. The natural fire of a young fancy is fanned by school-mate sympathy, and a due acquaintance with the Fire Worshippers, Childe Harold, and Bulwer, into a poetic flame. The smooth, fluent verses through which they eject a portion of the food, so far in advance of their gastric capacity, delight injudicious friends, who should conscientiously save them from pen and ink as from life-long perversion, misdirection, and real sorrow treading slowly on the heels of the ideal. Another step, and one of these appears in the Louisville *Journal*, with the editor's ever complacent smile of welcome at the top, and then the story has its uniform catastrophe. The successful aspirant is exultant, glorified, infatuated, goes on with an incessant supply of rhymes, until, in the presence of a husband, poverty, death, or some similar dispensation of Providence, she at last throws away the lute. How many an unbaked or ill-baked pudding; how many an unsewed seam; how many an unswept carpet; how many an unkempt head, shall rise in judgment against the gentle-hearted editor, who, like another Pan, has thus piped the maidens mad!

But not all of the *Journal's protegées* come under the category we touch upon. A few have risen out of the mists of a dreamy mediocrity. There was the graceful and tasteful Mrs. Welby; and here before us, in all the typographical beauty the Messrs. Appleton know as well how to bestow, are the "Poems of Mattie Griffith," as now first rescued from the ephemeral companionship of the newspaper. The name of "Mattie" has undersigned many of the prettiest things in the *Journal*. An orphan girl, endowed with a cordial and sensitive nature; a bewailer in grievous verse of dying friends, or of living and lost ones; with a facile faculty of utterance, a pure taste, that shrinks from, without always escaping, commonplace; such are the characteristics which the poems of Miss Griffith affix to her. And what is somewhat remarkable, Miss Griffith despises the jingle of the lyric metres, and aspires boldly to the difficult honors of blank verse. Her success is not triumphant. Unrhymed pentameters are not the most appropriate vehicle for elegy. It requires a master hand at all times to save them from monotony, and in the mournful cadences of sorrow, they are extremely apt to subside into sing-song and vapidity. How well Miss Griffiths encounters such embarrassments, the following may show, as it shows, furthermore, the most conspicuous traits of her poetical preparation:

> "Here,
> At one year's burial and another's birth,
> Here on this narrow isthmus in the sea,
> Time's ever surging sea, on let us pause
> And deeply muse upon the two vast worlds,
> Spread out on either hand before our eyes,
> The Past and Future. From this lonely height,
> Straining our gaze far backward o'er the plain
> That we have swiftly traversed, we behold,
> All thickly scattered o'er the dreary space,
> Unnumbered mounds, which mark the graves of joys,
> And loves and hopes that thronged around our path,
> To charm our eyes and win our happy hearts
> By their sweet smiles and wild enchanting tones,
> And then sank down to mingle with the dust
> Like exhalations of the morning. We
> Look earnestly upon the fairy vales,
> Where, in life's spring time hours, we lingered long
> To gather garlands of sweet flowers to deck
> The heart's own altars—but no flowers are there.
> The Autumn winds and Winter tempests swept
> Above their blooming lovelinness, and they
> Perished in their bright beauty, and their souls
> Of perfume passed to Heaven. With wearied eyes,
> And sad and aching hearts, we turn away
> From the lone desolations of the past,
> To gaze upon Futurity, and there,
> Through the long vista of the years, we see,
> With Fancy's eyes, rich vales, as beautiful (roved;
> As those through which in childhood's hours we
> And there Joys, Hopes and Loves, as fresh and bright
> As those which sprang and perished by our side,
> Seem flitting in the distance, wild and free,
> And sweetly beckoning us to where they dwell,
> Like a young troop of Fairies."

Herein the reader perceives an accurate ear for verse-spinning, a pleasing gracefulness of expression, a glowing fancy, and about the usual amount of inaccuracy falling to the portion of bardlings. Before a nice verbal criticism but few can stand. But "Mattie" should never talk of "sinking down and mingling with the dust like exhalations of the morning." Exhalations of the morning do nothing of the kind. They arise

We are not surprised at the fact that Miss Griffith's muse is under obligations to Sir Edward Bolwer, but a frank acknowledgment of such indebtedness is rather surprising. An apostrophe to that gentleman opens thus:

> "My cousin, I have never seen thee—yet
> From childhood's early years my dearest thoughts
> Have been so full of thee, I almost seem
> To know thee well. From thy high soul my soul
> Has caught its inspiration," &c

Once or twice Miss Griffith diverges from blank verse to verse that is not blank. Thus she addresses a fellow poet in well-intended, but not entirely perspicacious strains, displaying the feeling rather than any clearly realized meaning of the poetess:

> "And thou hast stolen even from this dull,
> Cold heart of mine, one-half its weight of pain,
> And made existence almost beautiful
> By the strange magic of thy heavenly strain.
> Lured by thy tones, my weeping spirit turns
> From all earth's cares, its bitterness and strife,
> And leaning on thy noble spirit, learns
> To taste the glorious ecstasies of life.
>
> "Oh, earth to thee must be a Paradise,
> Where birds are singing ever o'er thy head,
> Where silver fountains picture golden skies,
> And loveliest flowers spring up beneath thy tread.
> And there blest spirits, beautiful and bright,
> High angel-natures, love with thee to roam
> At morn, at eve, and in the silent night,
> And talk with thee of thy immortal home."

Upon the whole, it seems barely likely that Miss Griffith may become a worthy graduate in Miss Landon's morbid vein of poetizing; but the distinction is hardly worth the effort. She certainly rises above the other pupils of Mr. Prentice in all the elements of success; but, after all, she has only a few of the tools of the art, with little material to use them on; and while doing homage to such talent as she possesses, there is but one sort of advice we can offer to her. Get married, throw away your verses, along with your music-book and embroidery frame, on the wedding day, and stick to prose through the rest of your life. Married life is only compatible with prose.

And yet we see Mrs. Rebecca S. Nichols appears to have found it otherwise. There is something especially pleasing in all her poesy, meagre the share Hymen may have had in its inspiration. Such fugitive pieces as the magazines and the newspapers bring to us, we are apt to read with much content, and the handsome volume in which Mr. J. F. Dreilver, of Cincinnati, has enshrined them is very acceptable, as saving from oblivion poems richly deserving perpetuation. Our feminine Helicon is unluckily a bare, unpeopled place, in which only one or two at most find quarters, and they with qualifications highly questionable, to say the least. Mrs. Nichols is welcome there. She writes with much power as well as beauty and originality, reminding us not unfrequently of Mrs. Barrett Browning, the Queen, beyond all cavil, of living poets and poetesses. Take the following verses from

A HYMN OF PRAISE.

> I bless Thee, for the sunshine on the hills,—
> For Heaven's own dew-drops in the vales below,—
> For rain, the parent cloud-alike distills
> On the fond bridegroom's joy—the mourner's woe!
> And for the viewless wind, that gently blows
> Where'er it listeth, over field and flood,
> Whence coming, whither going, no man knows,
> Yet moved in secret, at Thy will, Oh! God!
> E'en now it lifts a ring of shining hair
> From off the brow close to my bosom pressed—
> The loving angels scarce have brows more fair
> Than this, that looks so peaceful in its rest:—
> We bless Thee! Father, for our darling child,
> Oh! like Thine angels make her, innocent and mild!
>
> I rise, and bless Thee, for the morning hours;
> Refreshed and gladdened by a timely rest,
> When thoughts, like bees, rove out among the flowers,
> Still gathering honey where they find the best:
> And for the gentle influence of the night
> (Oh! Heavenly Father! do we bend the knee,)
> That shuts the curtains of our mortal sight,
> Yet leaves the mind, with range, and vision free,
> For dreams! the solemn, weird and strange, that come
> And bear the soul in an elysian clime,—
> Unveiling splendors of that better home
> Where angels minister to sons of time!
> For all thy blessings that with sleep descend,
> Our hearts shall praise Thee, God, our Father and our friend!

We hardly know which to commend more heartily in this poem, the devotional fervor which prompted it, or the eloquent language in which it is sung. In a different and sadder view is the following

MONODY.

> Bleak Winter trod the frozen land,
> And Earth grew dark beneath his frown:
> 'T was then, as ebbed life's latest sand
> He of the open heart and hand,
> To silence and to dust went down!
>
> To silence and to dust, went down:
> Though there no marble, false and cold,
> Bears witness to a high renown,
> His name shall live wherever known
> The deeds that consecrate his mould.
>
> The deeds that consecrate his mould!
> The widow's eye is sunk and dim;
> She weeps to know his heart is cold,
> Though still her children softly fold
> Their little palms in prayer for him.
>
> Their little palms in prayer for him—
> For him who brightened their young eyes,
> When Want, with hungry phantoms grim,
> Fled on their light, and made them dim
> As fallen stars from Paradise
>
> As fallen stars from Paradise!
> And yet like stars they beamed again,
> Like stars new set in azure skies,
> While he, their angel in disguise,
> Was blessed among the sons of men.
>
> Was blessed among the sons of men,
> For joy was in the widow's breast;
> And orphan hearts were happy then,
> And merry were their glances—when,
> He sank to his eternal rest!
>
> He sank to his eternal rest!
> Whatever faults were his, forgive;—
> His charities were never dressed
> In flaunting garb, but meekly blessed
> Where boastful hands forgot to give!

Tennysonian, decidedly, but peculiarly touching, feminine and effective.

And who has not admired the exquisite beauty and pathos of the following stanzas as they have been current for years in the poetical column of the daily or weekly paper? Mrs. Hemans never wrote a verse more musically sad than the

CHILD OF THE ANGEL WING.

> "Oh! sing me a song, as I fall asleep,"
> Said a little one with a lustrous eye,
> "Or tell me a tale of the flowers that peep
> In the bright green woods, that reach to the sky—
> That peep in the Spring, when the birdies sing,
> And the heavens are blue as our Nelly's eyes;
> Or tell of the child with the angel wing
> Who walks in the gardeo of Paradise!"
>
> I sang him the song—I told him the tale,
> And watched by his couch till we thought he slept,
> For his cheek was white as the moonbeams pale,
> That stealthy and bright near his pillow crept:
> Then my words grew few, and my voice sank low,
> And I said, in thy dreams may the seraphs sing,
> But he whispered soft, as I rose to go—
> "Oh! tell of the child of the angel wing!"
>
> Then I sang again—but he restless grew,
> And tossed his young arms as he wildly spoke,
> And a burning red to his forehead flew,
> As the moon went down and the morning broke.
> But he spoke no more of the spring's bright flowers,
> And he thought no more of his sister's eyes;
> One name alone, in his feverish hours,
> Was breathed in a whisper that pierced the skies.
>
> "My mother!" he said—and his eyes waxed dim,
> For the sense, with their wavering lustre, fled,
> And he never knew that she knelt by him
> Whose sun went down at his dying bed!
> He has gone where the seraphs sweetly sing—
> His story was brief as the sunset dyes,
> He walks with the child of the angel wing,
> In the flowery gardens of Paradise!

Mrs. Nichols we class in the very foremost rank of American lady writers. She rises above the monotonous plain, where they mostly inhabit; evincing a self-dependent elasticity of spirit, and vigor and truthfulness of expression which redeem her from such common-place, every day company. Her poems are less known and esteemed at the eastward than they deserve. At the West they are in high favor. Thomas, Cowperthwait & Co., Philadelphia.

THE OLDEN TIME IN NEW-YORK.

A Leaf from the History of a Grocer.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

We believe it is generally conceded or acknowledged that the world is daily growing wiser; the proof of which, if necessary, is to be found in the many discoveries which have been brought into existence within the past fifty years, in the shape of steamships, railroads, telegraphs, to say nothing of the thousand and one minor inventions, each important in itself, and all, in their proper sphere, conferring blessings irrespectively on the human family. But whether the world has equally improved in morals and integrity within the same space of time, is a question we shall leave for others to determine. Our experience on this head, being confined to a certain class of the community, who have, justice requires us to say, happily improved the march of time, by cultivating those noble and manly qualities—honesty and liberality.

These few reflections have been forced upon us by our calling to mind an old friend and associate, Thomas Tucker, Esq., formerly a wholesale Grocer in New-York, whose sign might have been seen, some thirty years ago, on the front of a little antiquated building in Water-street, near Coenties-slip. Tom Tucker, as he was familiarly called by his brother grocers, was a man of more than ordinary penetration; a cool and sagacious merchant; and could, with all the acuteness of a long-nosed pointer, scent out and secure a bargain among the newly imported goods on the wharves of the East River, long before most of his cotemporaries in trade were aware that the articles had arrived in market.

Tucker, at the outset of his business career, rented a warehouse in Front-street of old Mr. Doorway, one of the "upper ten" in the days we write of; but discovering, a few days afterwards, that he could have procured another tenement in the same neighborhood on more advantageous terms, and one as well adapted for his business as the premises he had rented, he set his ingenuity to work, of which he possessed a profundity, to ferret out a plan which would free him from his contract with Mr. D. After a night's hard deliberation, Tucker concluded he had concocted a scheme which would answer the purpose, and, being thus equipped for the emergency, he proceeded to the office of Mr. Doorway, and, better to effect his purpose, he entered it with his visage terribly elongated, when the following colloquy ensued:

Mr. Doorway.—Good morning, Mr. Tucker; has anything happened to you? Your countenance betrays emotion.

Mr. T.—I don't feel very bright this morning, Mr. Doorway. The truth of the matter is, the store I hired of you the other day gives me a good deal of uneasiness.

Mr. D.—How so; I hope you don't think the rent is too high?

Mr. T.—No, not exactly that. But times look terribly blue ahead. My opinion is, we shall have a general "bust up" among the trade, in less than six months.

Mr. D.—Nonsense, man. Business affairs look unusually promising; produce commands good prices; money is tolerably easy. The burst up times you predict, is all ideality, you may depend on.

Mr. T.—I wish I could think so. But I'm persuaded there are breakers ahead—big ones, too; and it behooves a man of my small capital to anticipate the crash. You know, Mr. Doorway, it would be very unpleasant for me to occupy your store and not be able to pay the rent of it.

Mr. D.—I'll run the risk of the rent. You go to work, and exercise proper economy, and if you are unable to pay the rent, I can afford to lose it. So give yourself no more uneasiness about the matter.

Mr. T.—Well, to be plain with you, I don't want the store for myself; my brother wants it for a show shop. He keeps an elephant. You know folk are very fond of seeing the elephant.

Mr. D.—Seeing what!

Mr. T.—The elephant. My brother is a showman.

Mr. D.—And he calculates to exhibit an elephant in my store, does he?

Mr. T.—Yes, Sir. That's what he wants it for.

Mr. D.—Permit me to say, Sir, your brother will find himself very much mistaken. You nor he, after what has been said, cannot have the store, on any conditions. You will oblige me by immediately leaving the office.

Whereupon Tucker withdrew, chuckling over his success.

The method of conducting the grocery business has materially changed, within the past thirty years. Formerly, no brokers' intervened between the importer and jobber, and speculators were then few or far between; consequently the old system presented a plain field for operation, untrameled by the opinion and influence of those interested only in a per centage on the amount of sales. The jobbers, in old times would occasionally catch an imposter napping, and when such good luck befel them, they were the last men to let slip the opportunity of profiting by the circumstance.

Many laughable anecdotes are still told of those "good old times," one of which we here relate, with a few preliminary remarks, as a sample.

Thirty years ago, Temperance Societies were unknown to the community. What will you drink? was a salutation as much in vogue then, as, How is your health? is, at the present day. Formerly the parlors of our most respectable citizens were graced with side-boards, on which were set long rows of decanters, filled with the animating fluid; and the omission to invite a guest to partake of the "good cheer," would have been considered a decided mark of disrespect. But thanks to the friends of humanity, the fashion of those days have passed away, we trust never to return.

The large quantity of spirits formerly consumed in this country, as may be judged, encouraged large importations of the article. The products of the vineyards of Europe flowed upon us in one uninterrupted stream, consuming, as it were, the very life-blood of the country. But to our story. Old Mr. Croton, a foreign shipper, who formerly transacted business on Coenties-Slip, controlled a cargo of gin, stored under the Custom House lock and key, which was limited by the consignee at a price somewhat above the then current value of the article. Tucker, as well as several of his associates in trade, kept their eye on the cargo, and would occasionally stop old Mr. Croton in the street, or call on him at his office, to inquire if he was ready to sell his gin. Mr C., to the inquiries, uniformly made one reply. He would say, when the market price reaches my limits, then I will be ready to sell.

By the arrival of a packet-ship, which came in during the night, information was received that Holland gin had materially advanced in the European markets, which news Tucker became early acquainted with; and he at once conceived the idea of purchasing of Mr. Croton his cargo of gin, before he received his foreign advices on the subject. He accordingly took his stand on the corner of a certain street, with the view of intercepting Mr. C. on his way to his place of business; he waited for some time with much anxiety, but not meeting with the holder of gin, and fearing he might have taken a different route to his office, he repaired to it, where, to his great astonishment, he found congregated several of his neighbors, who had accidentally met for the same purpose An exchange of glances was sufficient for a mutual understanding between the parties—mum being implied, and a division of the spoils understood.

Mr. Croton soon made his appearance, when the usual question was propounded to him, to which he replied as heretofore, when the market price for gin reached his limits, he would sell the cargo. The party finding Mr. C. still in the dark respecting the advance in the article abroad, labored hard to purchase the gin at a sixpence per gallon less than the price at which it was held. But not succeeding in this, they mutually agreed to adjourn without purchasing—each with the intent, as it subsequently appeared, of getting quit of his neighbors, that he might privately return and secure the cargo for his own account. With this view the parties left, each taking a different route; but after the lapse of a few minutes, they reappeared in rapid succession in the office of Mr. C., neither having had (for want of time) the opportunity to secure the advantage sought for. They accordingly made "a virtue of necessity," by purchasing the gin, to be equally divided among them—leaving Mr. Croton to discover the rise in the article at his leisure.

N. J. B.

English Literary Gossip.—Thackeray is delivering his lectures at Manchester, and is then to deliver them at Liverpool, *en route* to the United States. It will be curious to contrast his reception there with the triumphal progress of Dickens. Surely we shall have a book from him about America, where "snobbism" flourishes in rankest luxuriance. And the long-promised novel is at length announced by Messrs. Smith and Elder. Its title is *The History of Henry Esmond, Esq.* Macaulay has been successfully sacrificing to Hygeia among the genial breezes of Clifton. Carlyle has betaken himself to Berlin to study the "environment" of his new hero, the great Frederick. The author of *Church and State* has been acquiring knowledge (cheaply) at the Belfast Meetings of the British Association, and has opened his political lips to utter many a parenthesis in the discussions to its statistical section. Mr. F. O. Ward, the "sanitary" contributor to *The Times*, is enlightening the Sanitary Congress at Brussels; and "Boz" Lowe, the colonial contributor, who has realized "the dream of his life," and is M.P. for Kidderminster, has, with fiery eloquence, been wielding at will the fierce Democracy of that metropolis of carpets. If the Baptists have of late years lost a Dawson, they have gained a Sheridan Knowles, who has at last joined their respectable sect; and, at Stepney College, is instructing in elocution the young candidates for admission into the Baptist ministry. Albert Smith was said to have been drowned in the Rhine, because his pocket-book (with money in it) was found upon its banks; but Albert is alive and well, and the pocket-book has been safely received by "Messrs. Coutts, Mr. Smith's bankers." A literary man with a banker's account! What next? "Ada, sole daughter of my house," &c., is said to be dangerously ill; and Mrs. S. C. Hall, traveling in Ireland, (as the next number of her Magazine will show,) has sprained her ancle at Killarney. In Ireland, too, travels Miss Harriet Martineau, and writes those letters about it which are appearing in the *Daily Times*.—*London Critic.*

Opium Eating.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

In a previous article on this subject, it may be remembered, I endeavored to furnish some ideas of the fearful prevalence of this pernicious practice, by an estimate I had made of the enormous quantity of the drug retailed in our city. That estimate presented the alarming exhibit of 1,000 lbs., sold weekly; or 52,000 lbs., sold annually at retail in this our city—independent of the large amount purchased by this same class of consumers from wholesale dealers.

My object in again alluding to this worst species of intemperance, is to awaken, if possible, public attention to its growing enormity, and to present an inquiry or two, as to the judicious course necessary to be pursued, with reference to preventing, or mitigating the evil. The subject, certainly, is of high importance to the public, and cannot be devoid of interest to the medical profession.

The deplorable consequences resulting from its long continued use, are unnecessary to repeat here, —indeed, they cannot be, with any degree of accuracy, described. It is only by an actual view of one of its unfortunate victims, when deprived of his accustomed dose, that we can form any correct idea of its terrible paralyzing effects upon the body and mind.

This worst species of inebriety—extensive as the practice really is—is, nevertheless, as I have intimated, on the increase in the community. This may, in some measure, be accounted for, in two or three ways, viz: First—by the well-known fact, that it is constantly receiving recruits from the alcoholic ranks, of such as are beggared, and haggard by rum, and who resort to opium as a cheap means of intoxication. Secondly—By the large influx of foreigners from opium-eating countries; for instance, Great Britain. If may appear strange to some, to see Great Britain styled an opium-eating country; but, if the London *Lancet* may be taken as good authority, the statement is no more strange than true, nevertheless. In some counties of England—says a correspondent of that paper—"it is a well-known fact that the *chief profits* of druggists consists in the retail sales of opium." So it may not be unsafe to infer, that our miserable army of opium-eaters have been considerably augmented by foreign recruits.

So seductive is opium, in its pleasurable effects, upon the new beginner, that the first dose is, if possible, more dangerous than the "first glass." Those who resort to opium under the pressure of severe mental distress, seldom, therefore, escape an enlistment for life—for although,

> "Poppy nor mandragora
> Can pluck from the memory a rooted sorrow,
> Or raze the written troubles of the brain,"

still there is an oblivious principle in morphia, which by producing a pleasurable sleep, preserves the desponding mind from heart-rending recollections. But all this is but a brief calm before a terrible hurricane. Those pleasurable symptoms soon vanish away, leaving behind upon a brain enfeebled by the drug, not only those self-same bitter recollections, but additional reflections of self-reprehension and abasement, which, even an act so wrongful as that of "the first dose," is sure to entail. Hence that storm of insufferable grief, which none but the poor opium-eater knows how to depict; and which finds no solace but in the paralyzing influence of the *narcotic* drug. Thus, what might be at first called, perhaps, a freak of desperation, becomes converted into a physical necessity; while "time, the great mediciner, which sooner or later softens the pangs of every mourner," only serves to strengthen the chains of that habit into which his weakness has betrayed him.

Now, in view of the growing prevalence of this most deplorable and dangerous habit, it may not be amiss to add, perhaps, that reformation, of some sort, with a view to its ultimate prevention, is absolutely required; and the course to be pursued, with reference to its accomplishment, becomes, of necessity, a most important inquiry to the philanthropist and legislator. Believing, however, that some interest is felt on this subject, particularly by the medical profession, who are peculiarly qualified by their practical experience and intimate knowledge of human nature, to contribute much valuable information on the various points connected with the subject, I will proceed to inquire, —First, What can or should be done to prevent or mitigate the evil?

Now, in answer to this question, I think it may, with very good reasons, be said that such a result can only be obtained by some special legislative enactment, limiting or regulating the sale of opium: and I can see no reason, therefore,—if I may be allowed to add,—why this question should not be thus answered, at the proper time, in a petition to that sage body. But we must not forget the usual delay in such matters; that grave body moves slow. If a petition should be presented—and I think it desirable that one should be soon—we cannot hope for action upon it immediately, of course; and perhaps at no time without serious opposition,—*vide* the Maine Law. What, then, it may be well to inquire, in the second place, should be done, in the meantime, to reform or ameliorate the poor opium-eater's condition?

Can moral suasion and medical assistance combined, be made available in their case? If so, should we rely upon voluntary effort alone, or may we not more properly consider them fit candidates for an asylum? The difficulty, I may say *impossibility*, of a confirmed opium-eater leaving off *totally*, and at once, his accustomed dose, without a medicinal substitute, and an almost incessant moral solace, would seem to give an affirmative answer to this latter question. However, perhaps the information or experience of some of your learned correspondents will enable them to throw light upon the subject. It would, I am sure, prove highly acceptable to the philanthropic reader, and not uninteresting to the public generally.

J. S. Scofield, M. D

Burning of the Ship Southern Cross.

Montevideo, Sept. 24, 1852.

Messrs Baker & Morrill, Boston:

Gentlemen—On the 16th inst., lat. 44 S., lon. 61, or thereabouts, we discovered smoke coming out of the after-hatch immediately cleared the hatchway and commenced searching for the fire, and throwing water; but in less than fifteen minutes the smoke became so thick that no man could live below. Then closed the hatches, and cut three or four holes through the deck, but finding nothing of the fire, and the smoke becoming so dense were obliged to stop up all communication below, and hauled the ship in for the land—being then about 120 miles from the nearest point, on the coast of Patagonia, the wind at the time blowing strong from the north-west with squalls.

The smoke filled the lower cabin immediately, so that we had to close that; and, during the night, passengers had to leave the after-houses and go to the forecastle. The decks became hot, and we were expecting every hour to have to leave the ship. The next day the weather became more mild; and while keeping the decks constantly wet we found there was no increase of heat, but the smoke continued to come through every seam that was not perfectly tight, and kept us at work constantly stopping them. I concluded to make for this port, or as near to it as we could get. We then had light N.E. wind until we came up with Cape Corrientes, on the 21st inst., the best continued about the same, we having got all places stopped where it was possible for the air to get in the ship.

We then took a heavy S. E. gale. As the weather became rough, the heat increased greatly, and opened the seams so much that the smoke came up as bad or worse than ever. The sea was so bad that there would have been no chance for us to have left the ship during the night, if the fire had broken out. I ran into the river as far as I could with safety and hove to till daylight, when the wind moderated, and we reached this port the following evening. (23d.)

I found the U. S. frigate *Congress* here, and the commander very kindly sent his fire-engine, and procured two others from a Brazilian man-of-war in port, and likewise sent on board as many men as could work. We then opened the after hatch and commenced with the engine, and after working some four or five hours we succeeded in extinguishing the fire. It seems to have originated in the lower hold among some domestics, (hides.) Under the after hatch a number of bales were entirely consumed, and a number of boxes of tobacco stowed on them were likewise on fire. The upper tier of corn, as far as the water-tank, was all on fire. Several holes were burnt through the deck; two of the main beams were badly burned, and also the lower deck hatch combings. The fire does not appear to have reached the sides of the ship. So far, the damage to the ship does not appear to be very great. I have had a survey, composed of two American captains and the carpenter of the *Congress*, who recommend discharging all damaged goods and selling the same. Their opinion agrees with my own, and I am now at work doing so. Southgate & Co. are assisting me. We are all in good health, and remain, Yours very truly,

L. Stevens.

Prison Discipline.

One of the most difficult problems connected with the social system, is that of criminal punishment. Captain Maconochie, late superintendent of the British penal settlement at Norfolk Island, has been for many years endeavoring to call public attention to a plan which promises to reconcile the notion of necessary severity, in punishing crime, with that of true kindness to the criminal. His plan is so briefly and clearly stated in the following sketch of the "*Principles of the Mark System*," and has so much interest to all who have given any attention to this subject, that we give it entire:

The constituent elements in secondary punishment are labor and time. Men are sentenced to hard *labor* for a given *time*;—but the time is here made to measure the labor,—and the first proposal of the Mark System is, that instead of this the labor be made to measure the time. This idea is not peculiar to it. In his letter to Earl Grey the Archbishop of Dublin uses these words: "The best plan, as it appears to me, would be, instead of sentencing men to imprisonment for a certain time, to sentence them to render a certain amount of labor. A fixed daily task may be imposed on them, but with power to exceed this at their own discretion, thereby shortening their period of detention. The effect would be, not only that criminals would thus acquire habits of labor, but of attaching an agreeable idea to labor. By each additional step they took on the tread-wheel they would be walking out of prison—by each additional cut of the spade they would be cutting a way to return to society."

It would be difficult to express the direct primary effect of the system in happy or terser terms; and even when thus stated, the improvement contemplated on existing practice appears immense. But much more when the ulterior consequences are also considered. By submitting a powerful internal stimulus to exertion for that physical coercion which must ever be at best an imperfect external one, while all necessary bondage and suffering as the consequences of crime would be retained, direct "slavery" would be banished from among our secondary punishments. The tendencies of our management would be to good, whereas those of the existing system are "to evil continually." Men would improve under it, instead of becoming worse. And the administration of public justice would acquire a place among the Christian agencies of our land; it is painful to think how far it is at present removed in operation from any such character.

But another view may be also taken of the question thus involved, not less interesting. If we look abroad into ordinary life, we cannot but be struck with the resemblance which our present forms of secondary punishment bear to every thing that is in the most enfeebling and deteriorating, and how directly opposed they are to those forms of adversity which, under the influence of Providential wisdom, reform character and invigorate it. Slavery deteriorates—long seclusion deteriorates—every condition, in a word, more or less deteriorates, which leaves no choice of action, requires no virtue but obedience, affords no stimulus to exertion beyond this, supplies the wants of nature without effort with a view to them, and restores to prosperity, through lapse of time, without evidence that such restoration is deserved. Yet this is our present system of secondary punishment. What improves, on the contrary, is a condition of adversity from which there is no escape but by continuous effort—which leaves the degree of that effort much in the individual's own power, but if he relaxes his suffering is deepened and prolonged, and it is only alleviated and shortened if he struggles manfully—which makes exertion necessary even to earn daily bread—and something more, prudence, self-command, voluntary economy, and the like, to recover prosperity. To this, as yet, secondary punishment bears no resemblance; but were our sentences measured by labor instead of time—were they to the performance of certain tasks, not to the occupation of a certain time in evading any—the approximation might be made indefinitely close.

Labor being a vague term, the system next proposes that it be represented by marks—the earning of so many thousands of which, in a prison or penal settlement, as the case may be, to be made the punishment of all offences according to their degree. A proportion of these marks to be credited to individuals daily, according to the exertion made in whatever labor is allotted to them—all supplies of food and clothing to be charged in them—all misconduct to be punished by fines in them—and only the clear balance to be carried to account towards liberation. By this means both wages and savings' banks would be introduced into prisons—wages to stimulate labor, and give an interest in it, and savings' banks to give a similar interest to habits of economy and self-command. To make the resemblance to ordinary life still closer, and at the same time promote kindly and social, as opposed to selfish, feeling, it is further proposed that during a portion of their entire period of detention, criminals be distributed into parties of families of six, with common interests and accounts, rising or falling together, and thus all interested in the good conduct of each. By this means a strong physical check would be laid on crime in prisons, with a yet stronger moral one, and an apparatus would be gained by which good conduct and exertion would be popular, and offence unpopular, in the community, and all would be interested in promoting the one and keeping down the other. My experience on Norfolk Island—(which was imperfect, because my views were not then sustained, as I trust they yet will be, at home, my powers and apparatus were consequently imperfect, and my results rather indicated tendencies than gave precise conclusions) yet leads me to attach great value to this, as to several other details explained in other papers. But I regard them all only as they seem to me to carry out the principles laid down. If these are right when once established, the best details to found on them will soon become of themselves apparent. With a near tangible end, like individual reform, in view, no mistakes, however at first great, can be long persisted in.

Severity, then, *with a directly benevolent purpose*—modelled with a view to recover criminals as well as to punish them—controlled and guided by the enlightened pursuit of this noble end, made as great, for the benefit both of the individual and the community as is compatible with it, but neither greater nor other than strictly subordinate to it—this is the guide here sought to be introduced into secondary punishment; and unless it is attentively considered it will be found difficult to believe the number of new views that it will open up of interest and promise. It will adjust the controversy between harshness and lenity which has long divided reasoners on the subject—the one impulse having authorised the most distressing cruelties, while the other has occasionally led to indulgencies scarcely less injurious in their ultimate consequences to both the criminal and society, enfeebling the one, and leading the honest laborer in the other, painfully to contrast his own position with that of the convicted felon. It will thus solve many preliminary difficulties and conduct to many important conclusions. It will give a new spirit to punishment by giving it a new direction. By raising its object it will raise its administration. It will be difficult to be either cruel or careless with such an object as individual reform in view, and *while wielding an agency offering a reasonable probability of attaining it.* (The last is of great importance: we become indifferent, in spite of ourselves, when engaged in a hopeless task.) It will assimilate this branch of our administration to those ways of Providence to men which must always be our surest guides when we seek to influence them. It will thus imitate the highest wisdom, and thereby enable us to obey the highest precept. We may love while we chasten, and be substantially kind even when enforcing the strictest commands of punitive law. It will succeed with little effort, because it will study the human nature implanted in us, instead of trampling its impulses under foot. It will further conduct to great economy as well as efficiency, partly through this cause, partly because the virtues of industry and self-command which it will be its great aim to foster will equally bring about both results. The practical change may be thought a small one on which to found such anticipations—the change from measuring labor by time to that of measuring time by labor—or, in other words, from giving our criminals time-sentences to allotting them tasks:—but the one course is the direct reverse of the other, and the difference may be thus the whole difference between right and wrong, success and failure. It seems, indeed, even impossible to follow out the chain of reasoning suggested without coming to this conclusion. When men are smitten with adversity in ordinary life, and thus *punished* for previous follies or misconduct, they are not condemned to this adversity for a certain *time*, but until they can improve their position. They suffer under this *task*; they sorrow over it (but without resentment); they struggle with it; their characters improve under the various efforts and emotions called out by it, (both deepened if they have others to care for as well as themselves;) frequently they rise even higher than before;—and society is instructed by each exemplar in every way—it shrinks from the preliminary sufferings exhibited in them, and emulates, in due proportion as its own case may require, the manly struggle that has at length overcome them. And so it might be with our punishments, if we would model them on the same type. They are now for the most part barbarous in every sense, in their want of skill and adaptation to high purpose, and in the crime and misery they thus gratuitously produce. We might make them beneficent in every sense, merely by copying the wisdom that is around us;—and when this is fully understood, it is not to be imagined but that every lover of his kind will take even an eager interest in bringing about the change. The real difficulty is to influence to the inquiry.

Soup Kitchens and Night Lodgings for the Poor.

Rev. Mr. Thompson, of this City, in one of his interesting and valuable foreign letters to the *Independent*, gives the following description of provisions made for the destitute poor in Edinburgh, which might profitably be imitated here:

Passing down the Canongate one day from Holyrood Palace, I noticed upon the gate of an antique building, a sign, "*Night Refuge and Soup Kitchen*," and as I had resolved to acquaint myself with the establishment, by returning at the appointed hour, I was courteously admitted, and was soon initiated into all its details. This charity covers three departments—1st. A house of general refuge: into this department two classes are received; the worthy poor, who are out of employment, here find a temporary asylum until work can be procured for them. Upon an average, 600 persons per annum find an asylum here in this capacity.

Another class consists of poor persons who wish to board more cheaply than they can maintain themselves, and who are here provided for at simple cost. Most of these are inebriates who desire to reform, and who make this a voluntary prison, in order to shield themselves from temptation. About $75 persons of this description seek an asylum yearly within these walls, and nearly one-half the receipts of the establishment are to payment for their board; some 60 of this class have their expenses defrayed by the parishes to which they belong. These are encouraged to work by being allowed a per centage upon the avails of their labor. The females do the serving and the housework for the establishment. A hospital is connected with the institution for sick inmates, and there are schools for the children who from time to time come under its care.

A second department is the *Night Refuge*. Homeless wanderers, such as in New-York, are sent to the station-houses, here find shelter and bed for the night. Applicants are carefully examined by the Superintendent, and their names are registered in a book kept for that purpose. The house has accommodations for about 100 transient lodgers, who are distributed upon rude but cleanly bins, arranged in double rows, and about 20,000 persons annually use these dormitories.

A third department is the *Soup Kitchen*; here rations are distributed daily at 12 o'clock, for tickets valued at 1d., or two cents each. These tickets are purchased in quantities by subscribers to the Institution, who give them to vagrants in lieu of money, or to the deserving poor. A ration consists of a small loaf or roll of bread, and a basin or wooden tub of soup, holding about two quarts. These rations may be eaten on the premises, or carried away to be eaten elsewhere. Many poor persons of respectable character are in the habit of buying tickets, and procuring one good meal a day much cheaper than they could prepare it for themselves. I saw several pitchers sent in to be filled with soup for such families. Having inspected the great cauldron in which the beef, peas, onions, and meal, were swimming and simmering together, I was kindly invited to test the quality of the compound. No apology would be received by the good dame who officiated as chief cook, and a little table was forthwith spread for me, with a snow-white cloth, a basin of soup, and a roll of bread. The bread was very good; and though my stomach rebelled somewhat at the basin of porridge, I swallowed a few spoonfuls of it with a refreshing conviction that I would relish it mightily in the deserts of Arabia. It was a good, wholesome Scotch porridge, for which any human might be thankful. The total expense of this establishment is $20,000, defrayed by yearly subscriptions, and by the receipts from permanent lodgers.

Singular Recovery of a Missing Deposite.—A gentleman who is doing business as a stock broker at No. 47 State-st., in this city, occupies as an office the room some years ago used as a banking house by the Eagle Bank. In one corner

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, NOV. 4, 1852.

☞ Persons wishing the *Daily Times*, morning or evening, served at their residences or places of business, can receive it regularly by sending a note to that effect, through the penny post, to this office.

News of the Morning.

The Election Returns still burden the wires, and if are in, in reality, no other news of the slightest interest. The arrival of the *Empire City* last evening, from Havana, brings us later dates from Cuba, but no intelligence of interest.

The Political Future.

In politics, as in many other affairs of life, it is of very little use to speculate about the past. So far as its experience may serve for warning or guidance hereafter, its teachings should be sought and treasured. But beyond that, the sooner its errors are forgotten and its humiliations buried, the better for all concerned. This is in regard to this election. It is very easy to be wise after the event: and thousands of persons will point out, with unhesitating confidence, the exact causes of the overwhelming defeat the Whigs have just experienced. For our own part, we are quite content with the fact: and care not to explore the influences by which it has been brought about.

Least of all are we inclined to charge it upon treachery, bribery, illegal-voting, or any of the other convenient but discreditable apologies in which mortified partizanship seeks consolation. We have no railing accusations to bring against any section of the Whig party, and no sweeping charges of fraud to make against the Democrats. Those who desired the nomination of Mr. FILLMORE have labored on behalf of Gen. SCOTT with generous zeal; and the friends of Mr. WEBSTER, who did not support the Whig nominee, while an opposite course on their part would not have changed the result, are entitled to a charitable construction of their motives, even from those whose unhesitating adhesion to party cannot approve their acts. Thousands of men have supported the Whig party hitherto in the confident hope that Mr. WEBSTER's turn would come at last, —and in the firm belief that so supreme a statesman could not be deliberately and finally excluded by the American people, from that high place of responsibility and power in which he could serve them best. And the crushing of such a hope, in such hearts, rendered all the more dreadful by the added weight of his recent death, could scarcely be expected to yield at once to the stern requisitions of party discipline, and be so soon forgotten in the race for party success. And although the country would have felt,—if their course had decided the event and defeated the Whig ticket,—that they had sacrificed too much of political principle to personal feeling, as it stands now, we are glad that they could follow the promptings of their private grief without inflicting injury upon the country. If they had acted differently, the result would have been the same: and they would have made a painful sacrifice in vain.

The Democratic party has now completed its ascendancy. Having had possession for years past of the legislative branches of the General Government, it is now supreme in the Executive Department also. What effect is this likely to have upon the interests of the country?

General PIERCE is a man of character, of good abilities, and of fair experience in public life. He has never figured conspicuously in the prominent positions he has occupied, though this may be due quite as much to circumstances as to himself. That he has manly susceptibilities, and the ability to give them prompt and fitting expression, his speech at Concord on the death of Mr. WEBSTER fully proves. His course in the Senate would indicate him as belonging to that school of Strict Constructionists, which searches the Constitution for prohibitions, rather than for the powers and means of advancing the general good; and we presume that he will act upon its principles in the administration of public affairs. We do not believe that the Tariff will be made *less* protective than it is at present, nor that the Independent Treasury system will be stripped of those qualifying provisions by which its rigor has been tempered and the apprehended evils of its operation have been escaped. The general current of our domestic affairs cannot, in our judgment, suffer any serious change. How the new President will succeed in holding together the party which has raised him to power, remains to be seen. He has before him the example of Mr. POLK, who, with at least equal abilities, failed to accomplish this end, under circumstances less embarrassing than those by which General PIERCE will find himself surrounded.

It is in regard to the Foreign policy of his Administration that the greatest degree of distrust will be felt. The commercial policy to which his party is pledged will tend to strengthen the bonds of amity between England and the United States; and Great Britain will not risk war, upon any but the largest and most inevitable necessities, with a country which offers her the coveted boon of supplying twenty-five millions of people with manufactured goods. The Cuban question presses for solution; and unless the new President shall resist very firmly the pressure of a very powerful section of his own party, he will be very apt to take or countenance measures in this connection which will involve serious embarrassments. We think it very probable that a War with Spain may be among the events destined to distinguish the incoming Administration; but we do not believe that any other European power could be dragged into its issues, or that it could fail to result in further accessions of territory to the United States. We have, moreover, important questions still to settle with Mexico—the solution of which involves many interests of the utmost importance.

Gen. PIERCE will enter upon his high office with a more general degree of kindly feeling from all sections and all parties, than has been usual for some years past. The MONROE "era of good feeling" may not be fully restored, though party acerbities have been softened down, as party lines of division have faded in the public mind. That this state of things should be permanent, is not to be expected. How long it will last, depends upon those upon whom now devolves the responsibility, with the powers, of official position.

Where are the Mourners?

They write books about Political Philosophy. Men read them in quiet libraries; and boys pore over them at College. But of all the political philosophy, that of the Whig party on this 3d November, in the year of grace, 1852, is beyond measure the most perfect in its kind: the theorem adduced to exemplary practice. Every man, candidate and non-candidate, canvasser and non-canvasser, voter and non-voter, wears the same air of contented equanimity, as if the result were not only anticipated, but the fruition of his dearest wishes. It might seem that all men had contended and were prepared for the fact.

But it is not so. Never was any future event more closely shrouded in obscurity. Few pretended to prognosticate with any degree of certainty, where the stream was to discharge its waters. Wagers were random affairs, resting on no intelligent comparison of the chances. The most reckless and presumptuous were slow to utter their usual rigmarole opinions. Because every other man you meet tells you he knew how it would turn out, you know too much, we hope, to let the fable impose upon you. Prophets after the fact outnumber the voters. But the soundest and shrewdest are filled with amazement at the issue; and supply the lack of sorrow, with the plenitude of wonder. He knows little of human nature who expects any avowal of the sentiment, but it exists nevertheless, among the victors no less than among the vanquished. The President elect is probably still unable to realize the real value of his position, in his surprise at finding himself there.

There is much less grief at the result than might have been anticipated. The torpor of feeling that attended the canvass, immensely to the chagrin of politicians, naturally survives to attend the event. There are friends of particular candidates, or parties pecuniarily or otherwise interested in some certain measure; or others still thirsting for office, who give way to their disappointment and mortification. But these are the few, comparatively. The solid body of the party, the men counted on to do the work, are quite able to deck whatever feelings they have, in smiles. They scorn all consolation. Trusting that the current thought of the time shall forbid any gross departure from sound policy on the part of a Democratic administration, they can let the rest go quite unconcernedly. There are posts of honor and profit lost; there are eminent and meritorious public men removed from public service. General SCOTT is General, and not Commander-in-Chief of the army; but all this is "exceedingly tolerable," by no means involving revolutions, or with fear of change perplexing the Nation. There is no occasion in sight at the present moment, to bring out whatever vices or defects the new administration may be the victim of. Contrast the feelings of to-day with those accompanying the defeat of Mr. CLAY, in 1844. Remember the soul-anguish of Whigs from Maine to Louisiana; the tears shed not in rills but in rivers; strong and stern-hearted men, schooled in all the hardening processes and vicissitudes of politics, weeping like children; the gloom, which better than any partizan badge, marked the ineffectual voter of the Whig ticket, as he walked along the street. The lament over the statesman's decease, scarcely exceeded that expended upon his rejection at the hands of the people. But there is nothing to match all this now. We confine our sorrow to special objects. General SCOTT does not elicit the some personal sympathy which HENRY CLAY earned only by repeated defeats in the life-long, eloquent maintenance of those Whig doctrines which he was the first to bring clearly to light. He has not shared prominently—his official position has forbidden him from sharing—in the varying fortunes of the party. Nor has he the peculiar traits which brought Gen. TAYLOR close to the popular heart. Gen. TAYLOR had enough of the partisan soldier in his composition, to appeal vividly to the vulgar imagination. He was presented to the people in the very flush of our Mexican conquests. He was found to be more man than man-killer; to have more heart than head; to be an earnest, upright, true-hearted man, in spite of his epaulets. The members of that great body of voters whose voice, given to this side or that in turn, decides the fate of political battles, found the old man to be one of themselves, and they clave to him. The same popular taste would pronounce MARION, PUTNAM or MORGAN to be the true revolutionary hero, rather than GATES, GREENE and KNOX. The former were personal as well as historical. The Life of MARION sells as widely as that of WASHINGTON. But Gen. SCOTT, is a soldier, an able and brilliant one; and, whether correctly or not, the belief obtains that he is very little else. He has not made the same headway in the popular affections. His military education; that close addiction to professional topics that has earned him so much distinction, has drawn him out of those walks of life where he might have cultivated a sentiment of homely, intimate regard among the people. They may admire the soldier and the man; but admiration is not the only feeling required to make Presidents. There must be something to bridge the distance between the great man and his little admirer, in the form of a homely trait of humanity.

And Gen. SCOTT can very well dispense with sympathy. We suspect that he has been more or less prepared for the event. His sturdy refusal to be coaxed or beaten out of his General-in-Chieftainship, evinces a certain degree of distrust of the electioneering venture. Certainly, no man can better spare additional honors. He has received the highest tokens the soldier is entitled to, for his finest achievements. Civilians may reasonably look to the Presidency as the highest goal of ambition, short of which their race lacks the rounded and symmetrical finish of a whole. Disappointment may unman them, and consign them to immature graves; and the world utters no word of censure. Passionate disappointment at failure is as consistent with their lives as success. But the Presidency is not in the established line of military promotion. It is only reached by a marked divergence; and in that connection is frequently spoken of as a reward, which it never is. When men by illustrious actions merit the faith of the people, they are sometimes employed, not rewarded, with the duties of Government; and sometimes without such actions, they acquire the trust, as in the instance of Gen. PIERCE. And between the two candidates, there is truly little room for personal pride or grief. Gen. SCOTT was nominated by the people, and he is beaten. Gen. PIERCE was nominated by the Baltimore Convention, and is successful. Who shall say that this result sprung from a judicious comparison of personal attributes?

Rapid Returns.

There is nothing more notable about the recent election than the rapidity with which the result has been ascertained. The thoroughness of the victory deserves some of the credit, and the wide extension and judicious management of the telegraph, more. Enough was known, in this City at 8½ o'clock on Tuesday evening, to indicate the whole drift of the day's work. Betters squared their accounts. Jubilees and dirges were tuned up; and the City swept with hosannas to PIERCE and KING, so vehement, wild and universal, as to justify the notion that the home majority was even greater than the melancholy fact. Grave citizens were enabled to keep their usual timely hours, informed of enough to color their dreams joyously or sadly, according to the character of their spent ballot. The streets were early quiet. The satisfaction of dram-drinking Democrats needed not the customary spur of the cup; and for the Whigs, they crept meekly home, spurning the paltry consolation of word or bottle. The storm of the day, which had deluged and drowned a great party, subsided into the very peacefullest of moon-light nights.

Looking back eight years—for in 1848, the telegraph had reached but a small length of its present endlessness—we may recall the long and weary suspense of the public mind, awaiting the returns. Cayuga Bridge enjoyed for a whole week the fame of the Hellespontic bridge of boats, the bridge of Sighs, or that of Lodi, among people who never heard of it before. Mails at the great cities were waited for by assemblies of men numbering tens of thousands. We have changed all that. The lightning has flashed from all quarters at once, and the Whig party is annihilated. No respite, not a day's delay, was granted. The general curiosity was not piqued and aggravated by slow and dubious returns. There were no intermittent paroxysms of elation and depression. The guillotine fell; and the Whigs were no where. Such is the completeness of the telegraphic communication; and such, oh, melancholy truth! is the completeness of the rout.

☞ The public will be interested in hearing Mr. WEBSTER's dying testimony relative to his action on the Lobos Islands affair, for which it will be remembered he was loaded with obloquy and abuse, and charged with corruption. Prominent in urging this charge against the distinguished Secretary of State was the *Evening Post*. We understand that Mr. BROWN, the well-known shipping merchant of this City, called upon the principal editor of the *Post*, and made such explanations of the whole affair, as silenced his arguments to prove the corruption, if it did not force from him a positive admission of the injustice done Mr. WEBSTER. Still no retraction was made in the columns of the *Post*. Mr. WEBSTER, a few days before his death, spoke of the circumstance. The thought of going down to the grave with such serious charges—so apparently well-sustained by a specious array of facts, and yet so easily disproved to the candid mind—standing uncontradicted, in a public journal of acknowledged respectability, was exceedingly painful to him; and he remarked that he did not understand how the editor could so heedlessly persist in such groundless defamation. "Nevertheless," said Mr. WEBSTER, "I have the inward consciousness of right. I have done my duty towards the country, and feel that my conscience is clear before Heaven. I can only hope that when Mr. BRYANT stands on the brink of the grave, as I now do, his conscience will be as clear of having performed the duty of justice towards my name."

The Election.

We publish this morning, voluminous additional returns of Tuesday's election; but they do not vary the complexion of affairs as stated by us yesterday morning. As we surmised, the rumor of the election of Messrs. ROBERTS and BOWEN to Congress, was unfounded. The Democrats carried every Congressional District in the City, and twenty of the whole number in the State,—a gain of three. The Whigs elect twelve Members of Congress, and GERRIT SMITH, ultra Abolitionist's is elected from the Madison and Oswego District. The majority in this State for PIERCE and KING will approach 20,000; that for opposition Governor promises to be considerably less. The Democracy have swept the entire county and judicial ticket, and every Assembly District in the City, save one, is in the hands of the Democracy. The Fifteenth Ward elects WM. TAYLOR, Whig. The Democrats have also elected their Assistant Aldermen in every Ward save the Third and Fifteenth. Of the minor details out of the City, we have neither time nor room to particularize. It is sufficient on all points that, in every department of the National, State and city government, we are in a glorious minority,—one not likely to perplex us with the votes, or impracticable "balances of power!" we shall have no difficulty in knowing how and where we stand, and what to depend upon. We refer to our election tables, and to any quantity of returns from all quarters, for such additional details as are sought by those not satisfied with the "sweeping" generalities in which we have dealt.

☞ The Government of Mexico have again extended the time during which proposals for the Tehuantepec Canal may be made. Possibly the bidding has been damaged by the ominous and gloomy oversight of the American Government, with its standing bid that cannot be refused in the end. Certainly, the offers made thus far have been far from satisfactory. We shall be surprised if some speculative Yankee do not underbid competitors, securing the contract, and wait patiently until performance shall be rendered impossible by the action of our Government upon the Garay grant. Then he will only have to state his claim against Mexico for indemnity, and call in the help of all hands to enforce it. The speculation is cheap, easy, and remunerative; and as for Mexico, it would "just serve her right."

Washington and Webster.

The characters of most distinguished men present a certain aspect which is not entirely the true one. Contemplating GEORGE WASHINGTON, the generality of people feel as if contemplating a glorious statue—cold, calm, imperishable. But it is somehow a consolation to the race of feebler men, as well as the truth, that this unequalled hero had warm impulses—could get into a passion on fitting occasions, as under insult or calumny. Every one must be convinced that the wrath of WASHINGTON was as noble a thing as his serenity. "He thought as a sage, but he felt as a man." Without austerity of temper, and a sternness of will, he never could have conducted those immortal campaigns which liberated a continent—campaigns in which his victories over dissension, delay, poverty, cold, hunger, jealousy, and distraction, were more glorious than those over the British soldiers in battle. "He was naturally of an irritable and high-toned temper," says JEFFERSON. When greatly moved, we are told, his wrath was tremendous. That pasquinade of, we believe, 1793, in which his funeral was represented as that of *King* WASHINGTON, threw him into one of his unwonted *territies*. JEFFERSON says he got into one of those passions in which "he could not command himself." This last is not to be believed. WASHINGTON never lost command of himself or others. On that occasion, he defied any one on earth to produce a single act of his, since he had been in the Government, which was not done on the purest motives; he had never, he said, repented but once, having slipped the moment of retiring from office, and that was *ever since* he did so; and by ——, he had rather be in his grave than in his present situation; he had rather be on his farm than be made emperor of the world! "The Accusing Spirit which flew up to Heaven's Chancery with the oath, blushed as he gave it in, and the Recording Angel, as he wrote it down, dropped a tear upon the word, and blotted it out for ever!" As strong in heart and word, as pure in all the severest temptations and trials of life, GEORGE WASHINGTON, the closer he is examined, (aye, and his letters, too, whatever Mr. SPARKS may think of it!) and the further off Time removes him from his era, will only show loftier and nobler to the end.

Then, there is the instance of the glorious New-Englander, DANIEL WEBSTER. The general idea is, or was, that he was chill, saturnine, reserved—more to be admired than loved. But with what gratified surprise have we not been lately made aware of his true nature and impulses! Within that apparently hard husk was to be found the milk of the human charities; out of the strong could come forth sweetness for those who knew him best. The letters and notices which have been appearing in the *Times* and other papers, show the rare pathos and simplicity of his great nature. Some of these passages are delightful; they have something of the charm of an idyl—particularly the picture of that true-hearted New-England home, in the wild forest land—the household difficulty, the love of brothers and sisters, their care and consideration for one another, and little DANIEL, when told what sacrifices they would all make to give him a good education—crying with affection and gratitude on his brave old father's shoulder. Then the letters of the great Statesman. "Who would have thought the old man had so much blood in him!" Who, reading his massive and memorable orations, would believe he could produce that exquisite letter written to a friend, in 1846, from Franklin, New-Hampshire! The simplicity and grace of the style, and the manly tenderness of it, show what the real nature of the man was, under all the panoply of the jurist and orator. DANIEL WEBSTER had a kind and feeling heart, buttoned up within the reserve of his manner. We have not read anything more touching than this letter; we have seen nothing like it in the way of epistolary writing, but in Lord EDWARD FITZGERALD's letters to his mother from America, and a letter or two of Chancellor MORE, particularly that in which he consoles his wife and household gods for the burning of his country residence. Thank God, for all our brave and beautiful spirits, living or dead! But to return to the letter, which we have already published, but which our readers will gladly have recalled to their memories. In one part he speaks sweetly of his good father and the dead of his family. "Dear, dear kindred blood," he says, "how I love you all!" Then we have that touching scene where his father sits down on the hay-cock with his son, and speaks of the advantages of education, and his own hard lot of labor. "My dear father," said I, "you shall not work; brother and I will work for you, and wear our hands out, and you shall rest.' I remember to have cried; and I cry now at the recollection of it." No one can read this without tears. It is genuine pathos. The circumstances of WEBSTER's early home—the labor, the self-denial, the mutual affection, and the good father and mother—were all highly calculated to nourish a kindly and virtuous youth and a sublime manhood. Such homes are the sources and guarantees of the true American glory. No estimate of DANIEL WEBSTER's character can be at all complete, we think, without that Republican simplicity and fine household feeling which made such delightful *traits* of his mind and heart.

Nor should that other trait be forgotten—his love of what was noblest and most impressive in poetry—evinced so remarkably in his closing hours. In the higher passages of his oratory can be discovered the fineness of his ear for what is sonorous and cadenced. The majestic periods and pauses of MILTON must have had a great charm for him; we have seen how the pathos of GRAY had touched him. He doubtless felt that verse should have a true rythmical structure and sound. Indeed, unless a poet resolves to clothe his meaning in musical phraseology, he should write in prose. Poetry cannot go slipshod; and Festus and some other productions suffer from a slovenly heterodoxy. It is no answer to say that nature, passion, fine thoughts, are the true poetry. We have heard a woman, over a fish-basket, utter passion, truth, nature, in a strain which ELECTRA or CONSTANCE could not have exceeded. Poetry must have its magnificent expression, to be crowned by the universal assent. And thus it made its noblest music in the capacious soul of DANIEL WEBSTER.

Edmund Burke on Revolutions.

BURKE's publication, "Reflections on the French Revolution," was certainly a remarkable work; remarkable for having drawn forth PAINE's celebrated pamphlet, and also for its truth—we now admit it—its prophetic truth. Many persons reading and judging hastily, agree with PAINE when he said that BURKE, looking on the destroyed bird, "only lamented the spoiling of the plumage." But there was that in the Reflections which time has verified. BURKE had a lofty mental vision and faculty, and uttered Statesmanlike truths. But his Irish temperament undid him. It led him to overlay his matter with the glowing pomp of thought and prodigality of metaphor. His splendid picture of the gay, foolish young Queen of France, and such poetical fervors, injured his argument, with sober Englishmen. If his views on French republicanism had been less eloquent and less colored, they might have fared much better. But the slow lapse of sixty years has been justifying him; and we need not any longer fear to wrong the aspirations of liberty by our approval of his views respecting the first French revolution. He sympathized with the Anglo-Saxon rebellion and revolution of this continent. But he distrusted and disliked the fervid and headlong radicalism of the French. "I must be tolerably sure," he said, "before I venture to congratulate men upon a blessing, that they have really received one. Flattery corrupts both the receiver and the giver, and adulation is not of more service to the people than to kings. I should, therefore, suspend my congratulations on the new liberty of France, until I had been informed how it had been combined with government, with public force, with the discipline and obedience of arms, with the collection of an effective and well-distributed revenue, with morality and religion; with solidity and property, with peace and order, with civil and social manners." He predicted that the violent French experiment would fail—that the commonwealth would not stand, and that, before a final settlement, it was destined to pass through a variety of changes and be purified by blood and fire.

The present condition of France—as well as her preceding conditions for the last fifty years—justify the prophecies of BURKE; and we are inclined to take up his pamphlet and read it again, with a more respectful appreciation of his genius. As regards THOMAS PAINE, he also was right. He spoke truly of the abstract principles of wrong and right, and did very good service in the American Revolution. But France could not carry out and vindicate the principles he enunciated. The French proved themselves unfit for self-government. From being a nation of slaves, sycophants, theorists, they suddenly—without a month's training, sprang altogether, breathless and bloody, into the seat of Government. They had no subordination, no faith in one another. Along with this, their best attempts were terribly perturbed from without by the hostility of Kingly governments. The French have probably as good and noble aspirations as any other people. But they were, and they are inept in everything pertaining to safe self-government. They are an untaught people. Thus they "got drunk with blood to vomit crime." At this moment the French do not seem a whit nearer to that condition of mind which suits and sustains the frame-work of Liberty, than they were in 1789. They stoop to the despotism of LOUIS NAPOLEON lower than they stooped to that of the BOURBONS. The more we look to the other nations of to-day, the more we are inclined to magnify our glorious and happy revolution, and wonder at its success. Not in the beating of the English armies with the aid of LAFAYETTE, DE GRASSE, ROCHAMBEAU and KOSCIUSKO; but in the noble worth and steadiness of the people and their leaders, in that dread crisis, when the enemy was gone and the victors in the strife looked around them and saw nothing but ruins! Passion, impatience, rebellion even, were not wanting then in society, and the tumult of men's minds was loud; but—honor to the great men of our republican origin!—they all worshipped Liberty with a true worship, and her shrine was safe. But above all, stood the guardian-genius of WASHINGTON! Were it not for the respect and veneration in which his ever glorious character was honorably held by the whole agitated community, the infant federation might have been torn in sunder. But for his resistance against the fierce propagandism of the Seine, it is not improbable that the violent leaven from abroad would have put our republicanism into a disastrous ferment, and ruined all. The aristocracy of WASHINGTON was an excellent thing, after all, and suited the time. Without it, the calm innovations of JEFFERSON might not have any ground to work on—nay, any ground to stand on. Every day the nation lives, it has the more cause to bless that peculiar spirit of conciliation and compromise which has preserved and perpetuated its greatness and glory. The French vehemently spurned all compromise; they went for the higher law—the pure abstraction—and tried to crush the blood and beliefs of men into propositions, formulas, syllogisms, codes. They who were the slaves of intolerance this year, became the tyrants of the same principle, the next: and there they are!

BURKE, then, was right after all, respecting the French and their revolution; and though this is a dreary consideration for France and all lovers of liberty, yet it is a sort of comfort to do justice to the genius and penetration of that great philosophic statesman.

☞ One half of the Whig editorial monodies employ that convenient formula of acknowledging the corn, "All is lost, except our honor." The sentence is due to FRANCIS I., and was addressed to his mother, after the decisive field of Pavia. FRANCIS was carried into Spain by his mighty rival, CHARLES V., who, finding his prisoner without other property in hand than that same reliquary honor, accepted it as security for the personal liberty of the captive within certain fixed limits. But King FRANCIS forfeited his security and fled for it, and it has been remarked that when he reentered France, he was the poorest Prince in Christendom. He had lost honor and all. The after history of the phrase, if good taste did not, might induce some of our friends to be more sparing in its use.

THE JAPAN EXPEDITION.—A Washington Correspondent says: Commodore M. C. PERRY is arranging for the civil staff of the Japan expedition. Great exertions are making to get the Vermont ship of the line ready, and from the progress made, it is believed that she will be prepared for departure within the time appointed for sailing. The Vandalia sloop of war will form one of the squadron. The *Princeton* steamer has been made ready at Baltimore with her new engines, &c.

Arrival of the Empire City.

The steamship *Empire City*, arrived at this port last evening, from New-Orleans the 26th, and Havana the 30th ult.

On Sunday, the 26th of Oct., at 5 P. M., lat. 26 N., lon. 79 30 W., the *Empire City* spoke the American schooner L. *Argyle*, CHAS. POST, Master, from New-London, bound to Key West, and took from her Capt. MACMILLAN and six men, of the British brig *Integrity*, of St. Johns, N. B., bound from Savannah to St. Johns, laden with pine timber. She sprung a leak on the 24th. Lost two men with fever, and had three others down sick with it. The water gained on them, and was up to the forecastle floor on the 27th, when they abandoned her in lat. 24 N, lon. 74 30 W., and were taken up by the above vessel.

There is no news whatever in our Havana files. The papers continue to discuss the affair of the *Crescent City*, and *El Diario* quotes and comments upon an article from the New-York *Journal of Commerce* in relation thereto with great satisfaction.

The *Empire City* brings the following passengers:

From New Orleans—Mr. A. Bayon and son, L. M. Hendrey, J. Witt, L. M. Routh, Miss A. Routh and servant, A. C. Dreschler, Dr. Charles H. Dreschler, Wm. L. Bell, 2 children and servant.

From Havana—F. B. Delgado, lady, 3 children, 2 servants; R. M. Delgado, F. M. Rodriguez, Santiago, J. J. Diaz, Madame Ducas, Miss C. Ducas, J. Hendrie, J. Rose, F. Cassenave, J. Valiente, J. Monteris, C. M. Valiente, J. Mendez, Mrs. Cassard and daughter, F. Alonso, J. Masse, Mr. Demon—3 in steerage.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

THE LONG AGONY IS OVER.—NOW THAT THE great question between SCOTT and PIERCE is definitely settled, we expect another, and one of far more moment to the Ladies, commenced. We mean the excitement in regard to those Rich Shawls, Silks, Merinoes, Cashmeres, Paramattas, Mousselin De Laines, and other Dress Goods, at Columbian Hall, No. 281 Grand-st., as it is a well known fact, and universally acknowledged, that the newest and richest styles of Shawls, Silks, and every variety of Dress Goods may be obtained at Columbian Hall full twenty-five per cent cheaper than at any similar establishment in this City.

"TIS STRANGE, BUT TRUE, THAT MANY WILL neglect a Cough, month after month, and then wonder at last that they have CONSUMPTION. How much wiser to nip the disease in the bud, which can always be done by using DR. ROGERS' SYRUP OF LIVERWORT, TAR AND CANCHALAGUA. "A stitch in time saves nine." For sale by A. L. SCOVILL & CO., at the depot, No. 216 Broadway, and by all the retail druggists. Price, in large bottles, $1; three bottles for $2 50.

"SHOW ME A MAN STRUGGLING FOR FAME."—*Coleman.*—We can show a couple of them, and they are bound to attain and maintain it too. We refer to SMITH & RICE, the young and enterprising Clothiers, of No. 2 Fulton-st. If the excellence and superiority of their Fall and Winter garments, added to the cheapness at which they are afforded, do not render them famous, nothing will.

GENTLEMEN WHO ARE SEEKING A SUPERIOR article of Half-Hose are invited to try our Spun Silk Goods. They excel in durability, elasticity, warmth, and economy: their electrical properties and softness of texture render them pre-eminently healthy and pleasant to wear. RAY & ADAMS, Hosiers, No. 591 Broadway, opposite the Metropolitan Hotel.

A NEAR FRIEND, AND NOT A DEAR FRIEND, IS the warm bosom friend. RAY & ADAMS, Stocking Knit Under Shirts, the best of all fabrics for protection the system without encumbering the wearer. RAY & ADAMS, No. 591 Broadway, Importers of Hosiery and Under Garments.

AN ENTIRE NEW STOCK OF SUPERIOR MANUFACTURED FURS.—Messrs. THOMPSON & ROESLER, Manufacturers, No. 15 Maiden-lane, invite attention to their assortment of Fancy Furs &c comprising Royal Ermine, Hudson's Bay and Canada Sables, very fine Grecian Stone Martes, Mina Martes, Pinch Martes, Mountain Martes, Chinchilla, Hudson's Bay Lynx, Russian Covey, Siberian Squirrel, Imp. Pitch, Fitch, Ermine; Ribs and Brown Coney in Muffs, Capes, Victorines, Boas, Muffles and Mitts. Also, Gentlemen's Fur Caps, Gloves Mufflers, Fur Coats, Fur Over-hose, Foot Muffs, (an excellent preventative against cold feet in churches, cars or stages—every traveler should have one)—Buckskin Gloves, Sleigh Robes of Racoon, Buffalo, Wolf, Prairie Wolf, Genet Bear and Buffalo. All of which will be found very desirable goods, and worthy the examination of purchasers.

WM. M. THOMPSON,
OTTO ROESLER,
No. 15 Maiden-lane.

REDUCTION IN PRICE OF BOGLE'S HYPERION Fluid, for restoring, preserving and adorning the Hair, to the following low rates, viz: Bottles, formerly $5 and 50 cents, reduced to 25 cents; 75 to 50 cents; $1 to 75 cents. The many worthless imitations of this celebrated Hair Restorative published on the public under the lure of cheapness, has determined the inventor to crush them by making his famous "Fluid" at such a low price that they can afford to sell their vile trash. At the same time he assures the public that the "HYPERION" will always continue to be as good as heretofore, which has given it celebrity throughout the globe. This, with "BOGLE'S ELECTRIC HAIR DYE," and other preparations are sold by his Agents every where in the United States and Canada. Sold at this City by A. B. & D. SANDS, No. 100 Fulton-st.; BURTON, CLARK & Co., No. 273 and RICE & SMITH, No. 727 Broadway; CARY & CO., No. 343 Pearl-st., and by Druggists and Perfumers throughout the world.

WELLS, FARGO & Co.'s CALIFORNIA EXPRESS.—We send our next regular Express by U. S. Mail Steamer GEORGIA, on FRIDAY, Nov 5, at 2 P. M., in charge of Mr. CHARLES K. GRAHAM, our own special messenger.—Freight should be sent in to our office by Thursday night, in water proof order. No package should measure more than 5½ cubic feet or weigh more than 125 lbs. Small parcels received until 1 o'clock, the day the steamer sails.

WELLS, FARGO & CO., No. 16 Wall-st.

THE TWELFTH MEDAL.—Those splendid Crayon Daguerreotypes taken by ROOT, and shown at the Fair, to the admiration of the 266 466 visitors, have given to him the Silver Medal, (he having had the gold medal last year, and under the rule not entitled to it this season.) His regular Daguerreotypes were not entered for competition, and the prize was wholly unexpected. Mr. ROOT has taken more prize medals than any other artist in the country. His rooms are at No. 363 Broadway.

POLITE SALESMEN OFTEN CALLED UPON TO DRESS their position, which is not always done; but any man who has an eye to his position in society, will appear well dressed; and every gentleman who wishes to adorn himself with fashionable clothing, is invited to call at H. L. FOSTER'S Clothing Establishment, No. 37 Courtlandt-st., where can be procured every article required in a gentleman's wardrobe.

THE LADIES' SHOE STORE.—CAHILL'S, No. 377 Broadway is unquestionably the most beautiful and complete establishment for the manufacture and sale of Ladies' Shoes in this country, and is now monopolizing the trade of the world. His goods are of the most beautiful description, his assortment is the most extensive, and the politeness and attention of his salesmen and women to customers all that can be desired.

THERE IS NO USE TALKING!—WHEN PEOPLE can get Carpets so cheap at HIRAM ANDERSON'S, No. 99 Bowery, they will go nowhere else; viz: English Tapestry, Brussels Carpets, 7s., 8s., 9s; Three-ply Carpets, 5s 6d, 7s., 8s. per yard; Oil Cloths, 2s. 6d., 3s. and 4s.; Shades, 8s to 40s.; Rugs 28s. to $18; Druggets, 3s. 6d., 4s. 5s 6d.; and Remnants of English Oil Cloths at one-half their real value.

ORNAMENT AND UTILITY.—IF YOU WANT TO realize how these two principles can be made to harmonize, we advise you to pay a visit to the celebrated Window Shade Depot of Mr. JOHN GREASON, No. 261 Greenwich-st. Here you will find such an assortment of Window Shades as will satisfy you fully that these two principles can be combined, and that economy also can be consulted in their purchase. Mr. GREASON also offers for sale, Paper Hangings, Oil Cloths, &c., at the same kind of prices.

SOFT, WHITE HANDS ARE DESIRABLE.—Ladies using India rubber gloves for coal fires and all household work, are sure of white hands. Chapped hands or salt rheum immediately cured by their use. Sold at WETHERIAN'S, No. 601 Broadway; RICE & SMITH, No. 727 Broadway; HITCHCOCK & LEADBEATER, No. 347 Broadway; and by all rubber dealers.

UNDERGARMENTS, ALL SIZES, FOR MEN, WOMEN and Children, in great variety, at McLAUGHLIN'S Cheap Shirt Warehouse, No. 292 Greenwich-st. corner of Chambers-st., New-York. Fine shirts made to order in the best manner. Also, shirts of his own manufacture, all sizes, kept for sale, equal to those made to order. Call and examine.

PETERSON & HUMPHREYS, No. 372 BROADWAY, corner White-st., are daily making additions to their already large stock, and are now prepared to exhibit to their friends and the public generally, the most complete and extensive stock of rich and elegant Carpets ever offered in this City. Also, Oil Cloths, of every pattern and color, with the same faith, for sale on the most reasonable terms.

WINDOW DRAPERIES, &c.—KELTY & FERGUSON, No. 283½ Broadway and No. 54 Beekman-st., have on hand an extensive stock of French Brocatelles, Satin De Laines, Worsted Damask, Lace and Muslin Curtains, Gilt Cornices, and an immense assortment of Window Shades, &c., all of which we are selling full twenty per cent less than any other establishment. Examine the indecements we offer before you purchase.

SUPERIOR FURS.—LADIES, IF YOU WANT TO select from a large assortment of Furs, put up in a superior style, the cheapest and very modern shapes, go to YOUNGS Premium Fur establishment, No. 83 Bowery, Rip Stone Martins, Minks, Fitches, &c. &c., are really handsome. His Sontag, or Bertha Boas, are really beautiful.

"I GUESS MRS. VAN HOUTEN WILL GET THE medal," said a cunning Yankee, in our hearing, some days since. What signifies guessing, when it is now a fact that the Silver Medal was awarded to Mrs. VAN HOUTEN, of No. 62 Nassau-st., for the best shirts at the Fair of the American Institute. Call and see.

LOVEY'S OFFICE, No. 114 CHAMBERS-ST., FOR the sale of his celebrated "WAHPENE," for changing gray hair to its original color, and curing baldness; and all that H. T. LOVEY says in his pamphlet, commencing on the 3d page, headed "Read and be Convinced," is true. He is ready to prove it when called upon.

PREMIUM DAGUERREOTYPES.—PERFECTION IN the Daguerreotype art has been attained by GURNEY of Nos. 189 and 343 Broadway, as will be admitted by all who have seen the pictures which took the highest premium at the late Fair, or those which adorn the walls of his magnificent Galleries.

ALFRED MUNSON & Co., No. 441 BROADWAY, have constantly on hand an extensive assortment of fine Ready-made Clothing, made from the best materials, and in the best manner. Also, Boys' and Children's Clothing in great variety. One price—no deviation.

Disturbance in William- College.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

WILLIAMS COLLEGE, Monday, Nov. 1, 1852.

Understanding that some reports concerning the disturbance which is now in progress at Williams College, highly derogatory to the students, have been published in some of the New-York newspapers, we have been appointed a Committee to send a truthful and impartial account of the matter to the newspapers of New-York.

It has been the custom for ages among the students, upon the first appearance of snow upon the summit of Greylock, for the students to ascend the mountain and camp out there. Permission has always been granted to them by the Faculty for this purpose until this year, when they peremptorily refused to accord it. Upon the Committee appointed by the students to ask the assent of the Faculty reaching the President's house, they were informed, by Prof. ALBERT HOPKINS, that no permission would be granted, which was afterwards confirmed by President HOPKINS. The Committee returned to the students, and announced the decision; it was unanimously decided by the students that they would on the next day (Tuesday) ascend the mountain and spend the night there. This was done, and on Thursday morning, immediately after morning prayers, President HOPKINS proceeded to pronounce sentence of expulsion against *forty-seven students*, of all classes. The students immediately held a meeting, and almost unanimously decided that they would not attend recitations until this sentence was annulled. It is now three days since any College exercise has been attended by any but the Professors. Great excitement prevails among the students, and there is no telling where the affair will end. The Faculty refuse *obstinately* to reverse the sentence, and the students declare they will not attend College until they do. Over *one hundred students*, mostly Seniors and Juniors, have pledged themselves, if the Faculty do not take the *expelled men* back, that they will leave for Yale or Union.

By publishing the above account in your valuable and widely circulated journal, you will greatly oblige the Students of Williams College.

JOHN A. BARRY, of the Senior Class.
HORACE B. TAFT, Junior.
SAMUEL FORBES, Sophomore.
J. HARRINGTON, Freshman.

W. H. McDONALD'S GENERAL NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING HOUSE, No. 102 NASSAU-ST., (corner of Ann.)

Advertisements inserted at the very lowest rates in any paper in the United States or Canadas.

The very best papers are received by mail daily and kept for reference, and copies of each furnished to advertisers.

The fullest authority and recommendation, over the written signatures of the publishers of the leading daily and weekly papers, will be shown to those who require it.

Merchants who may have heretofore given their advertising to irresponsible persons, and have been disappointed in its results, are informed, that in dealing with me no payment is required till the advertiser is satisfied that his orders have been properly attended to.

My books, the columns of the papers, &c., will show that I am doing nearly all the New-York advertising that is being done in the leading papers from Canada to California.

W. H. McDONALD.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.—The Subscriber is now selling Watches at retail at the following remarkably low prices, being much less than any other house:

Fine Gold Lepine Watches, 4 holes jewelled	$25 00
Fine Gold Detached Levers, full jewelled	30 00
Gold Enameled Watches, for Ladies	35 00
Gold Hunting Watches, for Ladies	35 00
Gold Hunting Patent Levers, for Gentlemen	50 00
Silver Patent Levers	$16 00 to 20 00
Silver Detached Levers	13 00 to 20 00

Gold Hunting Watches, which run eight days; Gold Hunting Watches, which run fifteen days; Gold Watches in magic cases, which change into three different Watches; Gold Watches which wind up and set without any key.

Also, Cooper's Dupiex Watches, in hunting-cases, spiedial-pocket Chronometers, and all other styles of Watches, at equally low prices. Also, all kinds of Jewelry and Silver Ware, at much less than the usual prices.

GEO. C. ALLEN, Importer of Watches and Jewelry, wholesale and retail, No. 11 Wall-st., (up stairs,) near Broadway, formerly at No. 51 Wall-st.

S. M. PETTINGILL & CO., NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING AGENTS, No. 152 Nassau-st., are the regularly appointed Agents for the best and most widely circulated Journals in the Union, and are daily receiving advertising and subscriptions for them. Regular and complete files may be seen and examined. Advertisers are invited to call and examine papers, terms, and our system of doing business.

GRASS VALLEY GOLD MINING COMPANY of J. WINCHESTER, President. Capital increased to $250,000. Shares $200; half shares, $100.

Notice is hereby given, that in accordance with the reserved power in the Certificate of Incorporation, the Stockholders voted at the annual meeting held at Grass Valley, August 5, 1852, to increase the capital from $100,000 to $250,000, for the purpose of erecting Works already commenced and for the vigorous and successful prosecution of Quartz Mining, by such additions as the discoveries in the science of mining and amalgamation may render expedient for the interest of the Company.

Holders of the original stock have the option of subscribing for the increased capital till the 1st December next, on payment of 50 per cent, the balance to remain uncalled for till a dividend is declared from profits.

Subscriptions for the new stock will be received at the Office of the Company's Agent No 107 Fulton-st., New-York, and scrip be issued in sums of $100 and upwards.

Address, postage paid, with remittance for stock, (in drafts on New-York, or current funds,) to

B. J. RICHARDS, Secretary,
No 107 Fulton-st., New-York,

where pamphlets containing the report of the Company may be obtained.

Applications by mail should inclose two 3-cent stamps.

Specimens of the gold-bearing Quartz may be seen at the office from 10 to 2 o'clock.

DISSOLUTION.—The Copartnership of JACQUES & BROTHER is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

JAMES M. JACQUES,
JOHN D. JACQUES.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 1, 1852.

The Subscriber will continue his business at the usual place, No. 385 Broadway, and will adjust and settle all the business of the late firm.

JAMES M. JACQUES, Music Publisher,
NEW-YORK Nov. 1, 1852. No. 385 Broadway.

EMPIRE CITY LINE.—FOR SAN FRANCISCO, via APPINWALL, Direct.—REDUCED RATES.—The splendid steamship NORTHERN LIGHT, 2,000 tons, will take the place of the *Sierra Nevada*, and leave on FRIDAY, Nov. 5, at 3 o'clock, P. M., from her pier, 2 North River, connecting at the Isthmus with the new double engine steamship CITY OF PITTSBURG, 2,500 tons.

For freight or passage, apply to

J. HOWARD & SON, Agents, No. 34 Broadway.

AUSTRALIA.—The A 1 Baltimore Clipper Ship ALBUS, is now at her dock, pier No 16, E. R., ready to receive passengers. This splendid ship is admitted, by all who have seen her, to have the most roomy and best ventilated between decks, of any ship that has been put up for Australia. Her freight is now going on board, and she will be dispatched without fail, on the 10th inst. Apply on board, foot of Wall-st., or to J. B. & A. LIVI, No. 58 South-st., or HUGHES & RAWLING, No. 39 West-st.

BUSINESS FOR SALE.—The stock and fixtures of an old established retail Boot and Shoe Store in one of the best business stands of the City, have a steady and reliable cash trade, which may be largely increased by a practical man. The amount of stock made to suit the purchaser. For details apply to H. F. JOHNSON, No. 338 Greenwich-st., between 12 and 1, or after 6 o'clock P. M.

FINE FURS.—MONARQUE, OF NO. 228 BOWERY, solicits the patronage of the Ladies to his rich and elegant styles of Furs, comprising in part of Martin, Mink, Fitch, Lynx and Swedish Martin Victorines, Muffs and Cuffs. Save your time and money and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere, at the old establishment, No. 228 Bowery.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Nov. 3, 1852.

—Notice is hereby given that the Order directing the extension of the Quarantine Regulations, for vessels arriving at this port from ports South of Cape Henlopen, is hereby dissolved and discontinued.

Given under my Hand and official seal on the day and year above written.

A. C. KINGSLAND, Mayor.

IS YOUR BEARD SCANTY,—or have you none? Is your Hair thin, or have you none? If either is the case, turn a bottle of GRAHAM'S ONGUENT. In six weeks, your Beard or Hair will grow strong and thick. It will not stain or injure the skin. $1 per bottle. Sent to any part of the country. R. G. GRAHAM, No. 184 Ann-st.

A LADY REMARKED THE OTHER DAY, "Well, it don't signify, there is something about WHITLEY'S Daguerreotypes that makes them stronger and handsomer than any others" She might have added, 'and cheaper," Gallery 1st floor, No. 211 Broadway above the Irving House.

TRUSSES, Shoulder Braces, Female Supporters, Lace Stockings, Knee-Cap and other Bandages, Spinal Supports, Instruments for Knock-Knees and weakness of the Joints, and all kinds of Bolts and Bandages; also Children's Trusses on hand and made to order, at Dr. GLOVER'S, No. 10 Ann-st., near the Museum.

1,000,000 OF CONNECTICUT FIRS.—MUNSON'S CONNECTICUT FIRS are still manufactured by the original proprietors, and delivered to customers daily, in any part of the City. Orders left at the Depot, No. 10 Beekman-st., or at No. 126, east 51st-st. will meet attention.

RICH PARIS FEATHERS.—Just received, a large and desirable assortment of Paris Feathers, for bonnets and head-dresses, some of them of very superior quality. Also, a lot from auction, which will be sold low by

J. H. HOMER, No. 64 John-st.

TO RICE GROWERS.—A lot of "STRONG'S" PATENT RICE HULLERS for sale—one of which may be seen in operation by application to

MORTON & BREMNER,
No. 212 Pearl-st., corner Fletcher-st.

YEAST POWDER.—E. T. BABBITT is the original inventor of the Chemical Yeast Powder, which is prepared and sold by him at Nos. 46 and 70 Washington-st. Beware of imitations. Those who purchase it should see that they get that with the above name on.

TO PRINTERS.—For sale cheap, one double-cylinder Hoe Press, (Hoe's make,) bed 36x52; one No. 6 Rotary Washington Hand Press; and one No. 4 do., all in good order. Apply to WELLS & WEBB, No. 13 Ducht-st.

C. E. VANDERHOOF COMMISSIONER OF DEEDS, No. 161 Broadway, Pacific Bank.

WANTED.

SITUATION WANTED.—A young married man is desirous of obtaining a situation in some wholesale Mercantile Concern, either in the counting room or in the Store. Has been engaged in the Counting room for ten years past. Can produce good references. Address, ENQUIRER, at this Office.

SITUATION WANTED.—By a respectable young woman as chambermaid and plain sewer, or to take care of children. Best of city reference, and has lived in her last place six years. Can be seen for three days at No. 45 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn, third floor, front room.

YOUNG MAN WANTED.—Wanted in a Grocery Store, a Young Man of strictly industrious and business habits, and well acquainted with city trade. He must be a good salesman, quick and accurate with accounts. The best of references will be required. A line addressed to GROCER, at this office, stating age, references &c., will meet with attention.

NURSE-WOMAN AND HOUSEKEEPER Wanted, immediately, to take care of an invalid Lady, the wife of a Clergyman. An experienced, pious woman is desired. Address N. Y. E., at this office.

GIRL WANTED.—An orphan girl not less than 12 years old, who is healthy and active. The friends of such a one may find her a good home, by calling at Hoboken, west side Bloomfield-st., third door above 2d-st.

A FULL ASSORTMENT of carefully selected Servants, are now wanting employment at C. MASON'S offices, No. 550 Broadway and No 145 Bowery. Terms, yearly subscription 50 cents, otherwise 25 cents. N. B. Men and boys can be had for any respectable employment.

WANTED.—A Post-Office Letter Box, for which a premium will be paid. Address, with premium asked,)

J. S. HOMANS Lower Post Office.

FOR RENT.—Part of an agreeable Office, second floor, back room, Broadway, near Maiden-lane, well adapted for a Lawyer's Office. Address as above.

WANTED.—Four or five Rooms on one floor, or three Rooms, with the use of Basement, within ten or fifteen minutes' walk of Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn. Address No. 17, at this office stating terms.

TIN WORKERS WANTED at JOHN MASON'S Stone Depot, No. 83 8th-av., one door above 14th-st. Steady work given.

TO ENTERPRISING MEN.—A rare chance is offered to take the agency for the sale of a new article that sells quick and pays large profits. Agents are making $10 a day. Apply to or address J. T. JOHNSON & CO., No. 43 Cortlandt-st.

TO SALESMEN.—Wanted two or three first rate Salesmen, who have had experience in the Silk or Staple Dry Goods Jobbing business in this city or Philadelphia. None need apply except those who have a good acquaintance, and can furnish satisfactory testimonials as to moral character and first-rate business capacity. A liberal salary will be paid. Engagements to commence now or on the 1st January next. BOWEN & McNAMEE,
Nos. 112 and 114 Broadway.

BOARDING.

BOARD WANTED.—In a small family or where there are but few boarders, by a young Lady. Location below Canal-st. and West of Broadway. A reasonable price will be paid. None need answer this save those who can give the most unexceptionable city reference. Call or address H. M. CLARK, No. 90 Fulton-st.

BOARD IN SOUTH BROOKLYN.—Two or three single gentlemen and gentlemen and their wives can be accomodated with furnished rooms and board at No. 1 Willow-place, within two minutes walk of Atlantic-st. Ferry.

BOARDING.—One or two gentlemen may obtain a good room, with partial board, in a private family, a few minutes' walk from the Fulton Ferry. Apply at No. 18 Clinton-st., Brooklyn.

BOARDING.—Two very handsome furnished Rooms, with or without breakfast and tea, where the comforts of a home can be enjoyed. Apply at No 123 Chambers-st., a few doors from the Girard House.

BOARD AT No. 154 CHAMBERS-ST.—A pleasant front room, neatly furnished, on 3d floor, suitable for a gentleman and wife. Also, single or double rooms for gentlemen—Baths, &c., in the house.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—Two Gentlemen, or a Gentleman and his Wife, can be accommodated with Board and a pleasant front Room on Brooklyn Heights, by applying at No. 3 Clark-st., corner of Columbia.

BOARDING.—To let, with Board, a Room, with or without Bed-Room, on the second floor. Also, Board for a few single gentlemen, at No. 4 Fourth-st., near the 8th-Avenue railroad.

BOARDING.—In a small private family, near Fulton Ferry, on Brooklyn Heights—a large front room, with grate and closets, on the first floor, for two single gentlemen. Inquire at No. 46 Willow-st.

BOARD.—A gentleman and his wife, or a few single gentlemen, can have full or partial Board, at reasonable terms. Rooms furnished or unfurnished. Warm and cold baths. Basements to let at No. 48 Franklin-st.

BOARDING.—Two or three single gentlemen can be accomodated with good board and pleasant rooms, No. 77 East Broadway, corner of Market-st.

BOARD.—WITH HANDSOME SUITS OF ROOMS may be had at Nos. 82 and 84 East 23d-st., near 4th-av. The houses have the modern improvements.

ONE OR TWO GENTLEMEN can be accommodated with rooms and partial board in a house occupied by a private family in Irving-place, near Union Park. Gas and baths in the house. Address A. B. C., box No. 1,768 City P. O.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET, with or without Board, in the large, new, and handsomely furnished house, at the corner of 14th-st. and Irving-place. Families can have private tables.

Also a very fine office suitable for a Physician.—References exchanged.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET.—To single gentlemen, with or without partial board, at No. 218 East 9th-st. near Tompkins Square.

DRY GOODS.

SILKS, SHAWLS, FRENCH MERINOS

AND PARAMATTAS will be found EXCEEDINGLY CHEAP and in the greatest variety of styles and colors at LYONS & JONES'S Union House, No. 277 Hudson-st., above Canal-st.

PRINTED CASHMERES,

the most beautiful designs and of very superior qualities at 12½ cents a yard, together with a full assortment of the newest and cheapest styles of

DRESS GOODS

ever offered in this City. LYONS & JONES, Union House, No. 277 Hudson-st.

BLANKETS, FLANNELS AND DOMESTICS.

LYONS & JONES have opened several bales of the above, and are now selling them on the most reasonable terms.

FAMILIES

who are about to supply themselves with these goods are solicited to call at No 277 Hudson-st., where they will save probably 25 per cent. on their purchases. All goods, bought at this Store, being sold for cash they are charged

ONLY A SMALL PER CENTAGE

above the manufacturer's prices. LYONS & JONES.
No. 277 Hudson-st.

CLOAKS, MANTILLA VELVETS,

LADIES' CLOTHS, &c. bring now in great demand, LYONS & JONES, No. 277 Hudson-st. have received some beautiful shades of colors in Cloths, and their STOCK OF VELVETS is remarkably cheap, notwithstanding the recent advances made upon these goods. CLOAKS AND MANTILLAS made to order, or from patterns, in the very first style of fashion. N. B. Ladies' White, Black and Colored Kid Gloves at 2s. 6d. a pair; Hosiery, Under Garments, Laces, Embroideries, &c. Observe, no second price. LYONS & JONES,

No. 277 Hudson-st., between Canal and Spring-sts.

FALL AND WINTER CLOAKS AND MANTLES.
MOLYNEUX BELL,

HAVING MADE EXTENSIVE ALTERATIONS and improvements in his store and workrooms, is now prepared to display, to the ladies of New-York and vicinity, a stock of CLOAKS AND MANTILLAS,

which, for variety and beauty of design, cannot be surpassed by any other establishment in the United States. It comprises every novelty of

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC MANUFACTURE.

The ladies are invited to call and examine for themselves.

NOTICE.—No. 58 CANAL-ST., NORTH SIDE.

MASONIC NOTICE.—WASHINGTON'S INITIATION, Nov. 4, 1752.—A Masonic Centennial Festival will take place at Freemason's Hall, No. 600 Broadway, on THIS EVENING, Nov. 4, for the purpose of celebrating this important event. A Discourse will be delivered by the Grand Chaplain, Rev. EVAN M. JOHNSON, D. D., and an Ode will be sung by the Choir. Brethren in good standing, sojourning in the City, and wishing to participate on this occasion, are respectfully invited.

The ceremonies will commence at 6 o'clock, P. M. after which the brethren will partake of a Dinner. Tickets at $1 each; may be had from the undersigned Committee, appointed by the Grand Lodge of the State of New-York, and of the Grand Secretary, Office, Freemason's Hall, No. 600 Broadway.

R. M. CONDON, of St. John's Lodge, No. 1, Chairman, No. 375 Broadway.
L. FEUCHTWANGER, Strict Observance, No. 24, Secretary, No. 141 Maiden-Lane.

James Elsey, Abram's, No. 20. No. 267 Bowery; Robert Harron, Washington, No. 21. No. 197 Bleeker st.; A. S. Van Progr, Adolph. No. 23, No. 444 Broom st.; F. W. Martins, Albion, No. 26, No. 92 Wall st.; D. G. Stern, Mt. Moriah, No. 27, No. 97 Bowery, corner of Prince st.; W. F. Norris, President, No. 28, No. 83 Pine st.; Wm. Wagner, German Union, No. 34, No. 46 Maiden-lane; G. L. Thatcher, Hohenlinden, No. 56, Brooklyn; Henry Hernstein, La Fayette, No. 64, No. 68 Duane st.; George T Swaine, Richmond, No. 66, Port Richmond; Wm. H. Youngs, Naval, No. 69, No. 75 Jackson st.; N. B Mountfort, Manitou, No. 196, No. 64 27th st.; Henry Ottmans, Ottmans, No. 141, Williamsburg; Fred'k A. Lewis, Rising Sun, No. 142, Yonkers; J. D. Williamson, Mt. Moriah, U. D., Albany.

TO THE LADIES.—Our Fall style of Ladies, Misses and Children's Drab and Black Felt, Black and Drab Beaver Bonnets, with a beautiful Beaver Riding Hat for Ladies and Misses, made from the best stock in market. Also, a large and handsome assortment of plain and embroidered Caps of the latest Paris fashions, with new styles of Drab and Silver Felt, Black and Drab Beaver Hats and Hats for Boys, Misses and Children, at MONAEQUE'S old establishment, No. 228 Bowery.

LIVERY STABLE.—WM. H. MILES begs leave to thank the ladies and gentlemen of New-York for their patronage for many years past, and to inform them that he has opened another establishment (in connection with the La fayette Place Stable) in 18th-st., between 5th and 6th-aves., and his earnest endeavor will be to furnish good Carriages with careful Drivers. By unremitting attention to the wishes of his patrons, he hopes to merit a continuation of their support. WM. H. MILES, Lafayette-place.

BONES! BONES.—Fifty tons refuse Bones, suitable for Grinding or manure purposes. 200 bbls. the black for sale, low. Direct to C. L. THOMAS, Box No. 309 Albany Post-Office.

CAUTION.—FRANCIS M. PRATT is not employed by us and has no connection with our Agency whatever; he having been discharged from our service in the month of October.

S. M. PETTENGILL & CO.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

WALTON & COTTON'S COMPLETE ANGLER.—THE COMPLETE ANGLER, OR THE CONTEMPLATIVE MAN'S RECREATION, by ISAAC WALTON, and Instructions how to angle for a trout or grayling in a clear stream, by CHARLES COTTON, with copious Notes for the most part original. A bibliographical preface, giving an account of fishing and fishing books from the earliest authority to the time of WALTON, and a notice of COTTON and his writings by the American Editor, to which is added an appendix including illustrative ballads, music, papers on American Fishing, and the most complete catalogue of books on angling, etc., ever printed. Also, a general index to the whole work, illustrated with steel engravings and numerous wood cuts. 1 vol. 12mo. Price $1 50.

"Its simplicity, its sweetness, its natural grace and happy intermixture of grave strains with the precepts of angling have rendered this book deservedly popular."—*Hallam*

"It breathes the very spirit of innocence, purity, and simplicity of heart."—*Charles Lamb.*

"While Tottenham cross shall stand, and longer, thy work, amiable and happy old man, shall last."—*William Hazlitt*

Published and for sale by JOHN WILEY,
No 167 Broadway.

EUROPEAN AND AMERICAN LITERATURE.

INTERNATIONAL ARRANGEMENT.—SAMPSON, LOW, SON & CO., Import and Export Booksellers between England and America, beg to announce that their extensive premises on Ludgate-hill London, are now open ed for the reception and sale of American Books, and that they undertake for the benefit of American authors, the publication of New Books in England, simultaneously with their appearance in this country.

S. L. & CO. have likewise secured facilities for supplying copies of English and foreign works to any extent, and upon moderate terms which will be forwarded by their agent in New-York to any part of the States, with promptitude and dispatch.

REFERENCES—Messrs. Harper & Brothers, and Bangs & Co., New-York.

One of the firm is now on a visit to this country, therefore upon matters requiring immediate personal attention, correspondents are requested to address Mr. SAMPSON LOW, Jr., to the care of Messrs. Harper & Bro's, Pearl-st., New-York.

"THE AMERICAN COMIC

ILLUSTRATED PICK."—Number 28 of this brilliant and spirited weekly is published, and will be for sale all over the City this morning. It contains nine exceedingly well-engraved designs, from the pencils of Read and McLenan. One—"The Popular Show," occupying a four column block, is the cleverest political caricature ever published. The heads of SCOTT and PIERCE are perfect likenesses. The editorials are more spicy and witty than ever; and a new story by Mr. PICK, is also commenced in this number. It is called, "Henry Preston; or, Reversed Position in Life." Every family should procure a copy of the PICK. It is the best of fire-side papers. Price 3 cents, and for sale by all the newspaper agents and boys.

WEBSTER AND HIS WORKS.

EVANS & BRITTAN, No. 887 Broadway, have for sale, THE WORKS OF DANIEL WEBSTER, with Life, in 6 vols., 8vo., $12.

ADDRESS, delivered before the New-York Historical Society, Feb. 23, 1852, by DANIEL WEBSTER. 8vo., sewed, 50c. (Published by the Society.)

DANIEL WEBSTER AND HIS COTEMPORARIES, by MARCH. 12mo., cloth, $1.

THIS DAY PUBLISHED,

CONFESSIONS OF AN ETON BOY. By CHAS. ROWCROFT, author of Tales in the Colonies, &c. Illustrated. Price 50 cents.

ALSO NOW READY,

THE GREAT MOON HOAX. By R. ADAMS LOCKE. Bound. Price, 25½ cents.

THE INGLESIDE. One of the best Family Papers—No. 1 now ready. Subscription price, $2; 6 cents single copies. BUNNELL & PRICE, No. 121 Fulton-st.

RESULT OF THE ELECTION!

ANY PERSON DESIRING TO OBTAIN THE RESult of the *Election* by having the New York *Picayune* before them, can have it by leaving their address at the office of the *Picayune*, No. 121 Fulton-st. The *Picayune* contains one of the best stories ever published in a weekly paper, "Zimra, the Gipsy; or, Notes from the Portfolio of a Fifth-avenue Heiress." Elegant illustrations, &c., &c. In the mean time, the price of the *Picayune* is only 3 cents.

Picayune Office, No. 121 Fulton-st.

GRAY'S ELEGY,

"THE CURFEW TOLLS THE KNELL OF PARTING DAY."—This beautiful poem, alluded to by DANIEL WEBSTER in his last moments, will be found at length in the GUARDIAN, of Wednesday, published at No. 80 Broadway. Price three cents.

TO LET.

SAFE AND DESK FOR SALE.—And Office with fixtures to let, at No. 109 Nassau-st. Inquire at my new Office, in Fowler's new building, No. 112 Nassau-st., corner of Ann. W. H. McDONALD.

HOUSE FOR SALE IN SOUTH BROOKLYN.—The elegant House in Summit-st., between Hicks and Henry-sts., complete, with gas fixtures, and cold and hot. Lot 25 by 100. House 25 by 53 feet. Lots adjoining the House can be purchased. Apply to O. F. OATMAN, *Atlas* office, at 9 A. M. and 5 P. M.

STEAM POWER TO LET.—Several well lighted rooms, with constant and steady power, in building corner Elizabeth and Hester-sts. Apply to MORTON & BREMNER, No. 212 Pearl-st., corner Fletcher.

BUILDING TO LET.—With Steam Power. A building on 1st-av., between 23d and 24th-sts., 18 by 45 feet, containing five rooms. Will be let together or in rooms to suit applicants. Apply on the Premises, or to MORTON & BREMNER, No. 212 Pearl-st., corner of Fletcher-st.

HOUSE TO LET.—A 3 story made n built house, No. 37, Hammond-st. Possession given immediately. Inquire on the premises, or of S. C. Schuck, 30 Nassau-st.

APARTMENTS TO LET.—A number of apartments to rent to small families, in houses Nos. 135, 137, 139, 141, and 143 East 11th-st., at low rents. Croton water on every floor. Apply to D. T. MACFARLANE, No. 57 3d-av., from 6 A. M. to 7 P. M.

DOCK TO LET.—The north side of a Wharf at the foot of Albany-st., 350 feet long. Good depth of water, suitable for a line of packets, propellers, or steamboats, at the foot of Albany-st., by WM. B. TOWNSEND, No. 116 Broadway.

TO LET.—Apply to SMITH, No. 59 Rose-st.—Pleasant Apartments in Varick-st., Duane-st., Rutgers-st., Elm-st., Vandewater-st., Centre-st., Mott-st., Cliff-st. and James st. Rents from $5 to $15 per month. Office at No. 84 Nassau-st. Possession immediately.

TO LET.—At a low rate, the second story, Front Basement, and one Attic Room of the two story House, No. 94 Morton st. Enquire at Rowe's carpet store, No. 279 Hudson-st.

THREE-STORY HOUSE TO LET.—No. 71 East 16th-st. Apply to T. J. HALL, No. 172 3d-av., corner store. Possession given immediately.

TO LET.—Unfurnished part of a desirable house in Brooklyn. Apply at No. 162 Court-st., or to Mr. THOMPSON, Box No. 3,126 Post-Office, New-York.

FOR SALE.

CLARENCEVILLE, L. I.—Beautiful Lots at moderate prices, payable in instalments of $2 to $4 a month. General Office, No. 2 Nassau-st. and No. 57 3d-av. The whole of this beautiful village, embracing nearly seven hundred lots (except over a one-third already sold) is offered for sale at prices from $50 to $150 each. This place is situated on the Brooklyn and Jamaica Plank Road, with the Long Island Railroad passing through the centre, and is about 4½ miles from Williamsburg and 7 from Brooklyn. For convenience of access it is surpassed by no village in the vicinity of New-York, having frequent communications by stages on the Plank Road, and five times each way daily, by the Railroad. It is finely located in the centre of a lovely plain, and is free alike from swamps and rough or mountain land. The village is laid out in broad and convenient avenues, the centre ones, Greenwood-av., being 100 feet in width. The title of the property is perfect, having been in one family nearly 200 years. A complete abstract will be furnished to purchasers. Altogether, to those who would escape high city rents, and desirous of a convenient building spot, this is the best opportunity yet offered to the public. All the streets will be graded at the expense of the present proprietors. For maps or further particulars, apply to MACFARLAN & DYETT, No. 2 Nassau-st., from 10 A. M. to 1 P. M., or to JOHN H. BAILEY, No. 129 Atlantic-st., and J. B. BENNETT, Columbia, between Sackett and Degraw-st., Brooklyn. So great has been the demand for the above lots, that though they have only been offered for sale a few weeks, one-third of the whole number have been sold. Those who would secure a choice location must apply at once.

FOR SALE—HOUSE, LOT AND STABLE, No. 70 Remsen-st., Brooklyn—Lot is 25 by 165 feet, house two stories and attic, with high basement and sub cellar, built in the best manner; is 25 by 65 feet basement, main and 2d stories are 65 feet deep, and 3d 45 feet. Gas and fixtures, bath room, dumb waiter and other conveniences; dining room 18 by 20 feet. Stable of brick, erected within two years, stalls for three horses—and all very complete, with the privilege of the alley in the rear, communicating with Hicks st.—all in perfect order. Situation equal to any in Brooklyn. Price $14,000. Two-thirds of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage for five years, at 6½ per cent per annum. Possession given in April next—rent allowed to the purchaser at the rate of $1 200 per annum until then. For further particulars, and permission to view the premises, apply at No. 56 Wall-st., New-York.

LAST CHANCE.—ONLY A FEW LOTS LEFT.—Fine Lots on the banks of the Hudson River, at the beautiful village of YONKERS for only $350, and two chances to obtain two handsome dwelling-houses (cost $1,500 each) without additional cost. Only $25 cash required: $50 on the day of the drawing; and the balance can remain. For maps and full particulars, apply to

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Real Estate and
General Auctioneer, No. 40 Wall-st.

FAIRMOUNT (UPPER MORRISANIA,) LOTS FOR SALE.—A few choice lots, 1 of an acre in size, in this new and beautiful village. The Harlem cars pass it each way every hour in the day. The fare $15 per annum. Price low and terms accommodating. Also, 2 new houses with gardens attached, in the same village, for sale. Apply to F. W. MERIAM, No. 53 Beekman-st., N. Y.

MELVINA BUILDING LOTS FOR SALE—Payable in five per cent. monthly instalments. For maps, pamphlets, &c., see T. J. Fonda, No. 27 Nassau-st., 3d floor, New-York; or John H. Smith, at the Maspeth Hotel, near the premises. This beautiful village property, now selling so rapidly, is situated two and a half miles from the Williamsburg Ferries, and fronting on the Newtown Plank Road, about 300 yards east of the Maspeth Hotel. Newtown and Maspeth Omnibuses constantly passing—fare 6¼ cents.

FOR SALE CHEAP.—Several choice lots at WILLIAMS BRIDGE, near the Harlem Railroad Depot. Terms easy. For full particulars, apply to

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
Real Estate and General Auctioneer, No. 40 Wall-st.

HUGHES, DUPUY & CREHANGE,
IMPORTERS OF
FANCY GOODS,

JET AND BERLIN IRON GOODS. BONE. JET AND Berlin Iron Bracelets, Broaches, Combs, &c., Buttons of all kinds, Brushes, Percussion Caps, Imitation Jewelry, FANS of all descriptions and qualities, Silk and Fancy Dress Buttons of many styles, Beads, Calf-skins, Hooks and Eyes &c., &c.

Depot for the most superior quality of
French ACCORDEONS and FLUTINAS.
No. 73 William-st., (up stairs) New-York.

The newest Parisian fancy articles received by every steamer from Europe.

SHOW CASES—SHOW CASES.—A large assortment of Cases of every description, constantly on hand, or made to order, of Silver, Rosewood, Mahogany, Black Walnut &c. and warranted equal to any in the City. No. 2 PEARL-ST., No. 250 Grand-st., 2 doors east of Broadway.

AUCTION SALES.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF 50 BEAUTIFUL BUILDING LOTS AND COTTAGE SITES IN THE PLEASANT VILLAGE OF WESTCHESTER, N. Y., AT AUCTION.—ALBERT H. NICOLAY will sell at auction, on MONDAY, Nov. 8, at 1 o'clock, at the beautiful village of Westchester, N. Y., on the ground

Thirty-nine desirable building lots and cottage sites, 50 feet front and rear, and 100 feet deep.

Westchester is one of the most pleasant and flourishing villages in Westchester County, and is only 13¼ from the city of New-York to the Harlem Railroad.

This beautiful property is within five minutes' walk of the proposed New-York and New-Rochelle Railroad, which will go into operation shortly. Stages run regularly every day to and from this place and the Harlem Railroad Depot.

The ground is nearly level, and sufficiently elevated to secure a salubrious atmosphere, and the soil is of the finest quality.

Churches, schools and academies are within the immediate vicinity. The convenience of access from the city, together with the healthy location and the excellent neighborhood, all combine to make this an exceedingly desirable property, either for a gentleman's country residence, or for the mechanic workingman, as well as a safe and profitable investment for capitalists as the property in the vicinity is rising, and will continue to rise, and must rapidly increase in value. Title indisputable.

TERMS.—10 per cent and the auctioneer's fees on the day of sale, 40 per cent on the 15th of December, when deed will be delivered, part of the balance can remain on bond and mortgage for three years, at six per cent; or 10 per cent and the auctioneer's fees on the day of sale, and the balance in monthly installments of 10 per cent. each, until the whole amount is paid.

A discount of 10 per cent will be made on all lots bought for cash. Maps and full particulars can be obtained of the auctioneer.

A free excursion by the Harlem Railroad will be made on the day of the sale. The cars will leave the City Hall at 10 o'clock, A. M.; returning at 4 P. M. Tickets can be obtained free of charge, on applying to J. V. HUTCHINGS, Esq., No. 16 Chatham-st., or to the Auctioneer, No. 40 Wall-st.

R. C. KEMP, Auctioneer.

ASSIGNEES' SALE OF FURNITURE, PIANO-FORTES, MIRRORS, CARPETS, &c.—TO-MORROW (Friday,) at 10½ o'clock, at No. 85 Nassau-st., near Fulton. R. C. KEMP will sell at auction as above, without reserve, for cash, by order of assignees removed for convenience of sale, consisting of a very large and beautiful assortment of rosewood and mahogany parlor, dining-room and chamber furniture, which is particularly worthy of the attention of housekeepers, and consists of beautiful carved rosewood parlor furniture in French satin brocatelle, one handsome rosewood piano-forte, two large French plate mirrors, tapestry Brussels and other carpets, oil cloths, carved mahogany tete a-tetes, sofas and chairs, rosewood and mahogany marble top centre and other tables, one set of elegant carved rosewood chamber furniture en suite, with marble; best carved horse hair mattresses of all sorts and secretary, book cases, extension dining tables, marble top washstands, bureaus and washstands, silver plated ware, table cutlery, painted cottage furniture en suite, looking-glasses cut glass and china ware, cooking and other stoves, kitchen furniture, &c., &c.

PIANO-FORTE.—Also, at 12 o'clock, 8 rosewood 6½ and 7 octave piano-fortes, of excellent tone and finish, from city makers of good reputation, and which are particularly worthy the attention of purchasers; among which is one elegant carved rosewood 7 octave, rich pearl inlaid plate, worth $650; 4 beautiful instruments valued at $350; 2 at $300 each, and others of less value. The above pianos will all be sold without reserve, to pay cash advances, and can be packed for shipping. They are all warranted by the makers, and may be examined before the sale.

Catalogues on the morning of sale.

Goods purchased to go out of the city, can be packed for shipping at a reasonable charge.

WILLIAM IRVING, Auctioneer.

SUPERB SALE OF FANCY GOODS, STATUARY GROUPS, VASES, STATUETTES, BRONZES, PAPIER MACHE GOODS, DRESDEN CHINA, BOHEMIAN GLASS-WARE, PLATED GOODS, &c.—WILLIAM IRVING & CO. will sell at auction, THIS DAY, (Thursday,) Nov. 4, and FRIDAY, Nov. 5, at 10½ o'clock each day, at Chesnles-rooms No. 10 Pine-st., a splendid assortment of fancy Goods, imported by Bier & Brandeis and others, consisting of EXQUISITELY CARVED GROUPS in Statuary Marble and Alabaster, Hebe Medici, Etruscan Greek, Roman and other Vases, Tazzas, &c.

PLATED WARE.—Tea and Coffee Sets, Castors, Cake-Baskets and Waiters.

PARIAN GOODS.—A great variety of superb Groups, Pitchers, Vases, &c.

BRONZES.—An invoice of fine Bronze Figures, Clocks, Candelabras &c.

PAPIER MACHE GOODS.—An entire invoice, beautifully inlaid.

French Porcelain, Bohemian Glass-Ware.

MIRRORS.—Elegant Pier, Mantel and Oval Mirrors.

The goods are now on exhibition. Ladies are particularly requested to call and examine them.

F. COLTON, Auctioneer.

EXECUTORS' SALE OF FURNITURE, CARPETS, GLASS, &c.—THIS DAY, Nov. 4, at 10½ o'clock, at the Auction Rooms, No. 59 Beekman-st, a very large and desirable assortment of new and second hand Furniture, the most of which is from a well known manufacturer, and will comprise every description of rich Rosewood and Mahogany Parlor, Bedroom and Basement Furniture such as beautiful Sofas and Couches, Tête a Têtes, Secretary's Book Cases, Wardrobes, Mahogany Chairs, all patterns; Dining and Extension Tables; divans, dress and plain Bureaus; housewood, Centre and Card

HISTORICAL.

New-York Historical Society.

The regular monthly meeting of the Historical Society was held in the lecture-room of the University last evening, Hon. LUTHER BRADISH in the Chair. There was a large attendance.

Mr. FIELD read the minutes of the last meeting. The President stated that he had appointed *Hon.* JAMES W. BEEKMAN to represent the Society at the celebration, by the Pennsylvania Historical Society, of the anniversary of the landing of PENN, at Chester, on the 5th Nov., 1681.

Rev. Dr. ROBINSON, the Foreign Corresponding Secretary, was warmly welcomed by the President, as he resumed his duties in the Society, after a continued absence in the East. Dr. ROBINSON read a letter from D. BYVANCK, of Delft, in Holland, acknowledging his election as a Corresponding Member, and transmitting a donation for the Library.

Mr. BERRIMAN, Domestic Corresponding Secretary, presented and read a letter from JOHN C. GILMAN, dated New-York, Aug. 24, 1852, communicating reminiscences of the religious character of WASHINGTON.

Mr. MOORE, Librarian, reported the donations and additions to the Library since the October meeting—which were numerous and valuable. Mr. MOORE also read the following letters connected with his department:

1. From Mr. GRANVILLE, dated 69 Chester Square, Pimlico, London, July 27, 1852, presenting a copy of the "Mahawanso," or Great History of Ceylon, and of the introduction of the Buddhistical religion into that Island, translated from the Pali language.

2. From I. J. CHAPMAN, F. R. S., Capt. Royal Artillery, inclosing the above letter, and adding a donation of three copies of the "Modification of the Sanskrit Alphabet, by the late J. PRINSEP."

3. From J. REACH, dated Vicksburg, 18th March, 1852, addressed to Dr. JOHN W. FRANCIS, transmitting as a donation to the Cabinet of the Historical Society an Indian image found in Tennessee, and described in the following letter:

4. From I. M. HULL, dated at Clinton, Mississippi, February 23, 1842, to Maj. JAMES REACH.

"The image which I send you was found in Williamson County, Tenn., 11 miles from Nashville, on the land of B. D. SMITH, on a knoll, in what is called the Valley of Little Harpeth. The top of the mound was some six or eight feet above the level, and about fifty feet in circumference, and upon the top were growing several very large trees, among which was a sycamore, some six feet through—the largest I ever saw. When the trees were removed, and the mound dug into some eight feet, we came to a shelving limestone rock—this being removed, we reached the body of the mound, which was found to be a chamber, 6x10, and 10 feet in depth, walled up with slabs of limestone, about one inch in thickness and very smooth, showing apparently that great care had been taken, both in their selection and dressing; in it were found numerous bones, some very large, but mostly decayed; numerous relics, such as pipes, arrow heads and cooking utensils, as well as this image."

Several new members were elected, and nominations were received.

A prospectus was issued among the members, proposing to print a catalogue of the printed books, manuscripts, maps and charts, portraits, prints, coins, medals, busts, &c., which constitute the Library and Cabinet. The extent and importance of the collection are well known, and the proposed catalogue will be of great service to subscribers. It will be printed in two parts of 500 pages each—the first part to comprise books only; the second, the manuscripts and other collections. Several members subscribed their names for complete copies.

LECTURES.

Rev. Dr. HAWKS, on behalf of the Committee appointed to provide Lectures, reported that arrangements were being made for a very superior Course of Lectures during the present season.

HON. DANIEL WEBSTER.

Mr. GEO. H. MOORE, Librarian, offered the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the New-York Historical Society will join in the celebration of the Funeral obsequies of Hon. DANIEL WEBSTER, and that the Executive Committee be requested to make the necessary arrangements, and to communicate with the Committee of the Common Council.

Resolved, That the celebration of the Forty-Eighth Anniversary of the Society be, in consequence, postponed, and that the Executive Committee be authorized to call a special meeting therefor.

Gen. WHITMORE rose to propose the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Librarian cause to be prepared and placed in the Library, a volume of cuttings, to contain the proceedings of societies and public bodies, personal anecdotes, comments of the press, and other published matters relating to the life, public services, and closing hours of DANIEL WEBSTER.

He said it appeared to him to be perfectly in order with the objects of this Society, to preserve all records relating to public men as matter of history, which would exert an influence on the country; and in this view he deemed it proper to collect and preserve all the documents they could collect relative to the life and closing hours of DANIEL WEBSTER.

VALUABLE EGYPTIAN RELIC.

The Foreign Corresponding Secretary said that before proceeding to the paper of the evening, he would state that Rev. Dr. ABBOTT, who had been absent for nearly twenty years in Egypt, principally at Cairo, was present, and had favored him with a view of a curious and valuable ring, the impression of which he would send round for inspection.

The ring was of gold, weighing about three English sovereigns. It was found by an Arab on the South side of the great pyramid of *Shoupon*, (the Cheops of Herodotus,) in the tomb of a High Priest. It was called the "Cheops ring," not only because it bears his name, but also because it had an oval—the distinguishing hieroglyphic mark or symbol of sovereignty. Its being found in the tomb of the High Priest, was accounted for by the fact that though the King was the head of the Church or Priesthood, yet the High Priest was the acting one, and it was his office to use and keep the signet. Its date was 2351 years before Christ. The beauty of the engraving of the hieroglyphic was scarcely to be equalled in this day—many of the characters requiring a Microscope to discover them.

Prof. LEPSIUS, Chevalier BUNSEN, Dr. GARDINER WILSON, J. W. BENONI, and other distinguished *savans*, to whom it was submitted, pronounced upon its genuineness, age and value.

He also exhibited an Egyptian pebble, bearing a Greek inscription, beautifully engraved, and of great antiquity.

EARLY HISTORY OF NEW-YORK.

Mr. BRODHEAD read a very interesting paper on the "Early History of New-York;" giving an account of the various tribes of Aborigines who inhabited the country at the time of HUDSON's expedition; explaining the derivation of the Indian names, many of which were singularly appropriate and beautiful; and accounting for the subjugation of the other tribes by a confederacy between the Iroquois Indians and the whites. We can give but a brief outline.

It was well known, he said, that while HUDSON was exploring the noble river, now bearing his name, the French discoverer, CHAMPLAIN, was visiting the Lake of that name. CHAMPLAIN returned to France, and again came back to Canada, and sailed from Quebec to the North-west, and landed, in what is now supposed to be, Jefferson County, in this State. He then advanced into the interior of Onondaga County, where he had an engagement with the Indian tribes, but was defeated, and obliged to return to Canada. This was about five years before HUDSON penetrated to the same vicinity. The French was thus the first European nation who visited the great lakes bounding the State of New-York. This great difference marked the two expeditions. The expeditions of the French nation were marked by blood; theirs was the progress of arms. The expedition of HUDSON was marked by opening of commerce. The Mohigans, Minseghees, and other tribes on the North River, merging their own quarrels, allied themselves against the invaders. Staten Island was inhabited by the Manhattan tribe, and the Neversinks or Navisanks lived where their name still lingered. This Island took its name, "Manhattan," from that tribe being the first that the Dutch settled amongst. Mr. BRODHEAD then proceeded with an interesting definition of Indian names: Sing Sing meaning a "place of stones," was a name well selected for its marble quarries. Mattewan meant "good furs." Poughkeepsie was a place of shelter from storms, so named by the Nappigg tribe, who took shelter there in their canoes. On the west side of the river the tribes were remarkably mixed and subdivided. A "redout" or small creek was early formed by the Dutch, from which the name of Rondout still remains. In 1614, Fort Castle Island was nearly swept away, and in 1617 being entirely so, the Dutch chose another position, and chose it well, near Schlossenday. The first formal treaty between the Indians and white men was made in 1645, and this was faithfully preserved until the surrender of Orange County. The first union of the Five Nations took place about 1536, about 47 years after the discoveries of COLUMBUS. They termed themselves at a place called, in their language, "the place of the many dead," near the present site of the city of Albany. These Iroquois tribes took the name of the "people of the long house." The chief sachems assembled together in council, and whatever they resolved upon, was carried out by the different tribes. The several tribes or sachems were independent. They assembled in general council, in a league for common defence,—not as a political union. The central council fire was originally kindled on the Onondaga Lake, and remained there for centuries. Thus, the Indians gave an early example to the American people of the advantages of Union. Unlike Christians, the Indian chiefs were chosen from the poorest among them, receiving nothing. They were selected for their bravery and courage. Each tribe bore its emblem—the tortoise, the bear, and the wolf being the principal, and every Indian had a right to claim the hospitality of the wigwam bearing the emblem of his tribe. The fear of being named a coward always filled the warrior hands, and each warrior provided himself. The Iroquois were noted for their eloquence. The bravery of the Mohawk tribe was held in the highest veneration. Long before the Europeans had arrived, the question of superiority had been settled among the savages. Such was the state of things among the tribes when the Dutch settled. By a confederacy with the Irroquois tribes, they were enabled to subjugate the others. Mr. STANLY beautifully describes the terror inspired by these warlike tribes among their neighbors:

"The fierce Adirondacks had fled from their wrath,
The Hurons had swept from their merciless path;
Around the Ontario, like leaves, had been strown,
And the Lake of the Eries struck silent and lone.
The Lenape, lords once of valley and hill,
Made women bend low at their conquerors' will;
By the far Mississippi the Illini shrank,
When the trail of the Tortoise was seen on the bank;
On the hills of New-England the Pequod turned pale,
When the howl of the Wolf swelled at night on the gale;
And the Cherokee shook in his green smiling bowers,
When the foot of the Bear stamped his carpet of flowers."

In the treaty between the Dutch and Iroquois tribes, the belt of peace was held at one end by the Dutch, at the other by the Iroquois, while the middle rested upon the subjugated tribes, as upon women. To both sides the treaty proved advantageous. The European drove a profitable fur trade; while the Indians, by the use of fire arms, in which they soon became expert, were enabled more quickly and certainly to kill the game in their hunting grounds. But the introduction of European fire arms among the Indians, became in the end disastrous, and fatal to the peace of the frontier. On receipt of the news of the battle of Bunker Hill in England, the King lost no time in sending a message to induce the Indians to take up the tomahawk and use it against his rebellious subjects." On motion of Mr. MOORE, the thanks of the society were tendered to Mr. BRODHEAD for his paper.

HON. HENRY CLAY.

Mr. JOHN BEEKMAN, Chairman of the Select Committee appointed to draft resolutions during the recess, on the subject of Hon. HENRY CLAY's death, offered the following:

Resolved, That while the whole people of the United States mourns the death of HENRY CLAY, as a national bereavement, the New-York Historical Society laments it as the loss of one of its most honored members.

Resolved, That the life of HENRY CLAY, the orator, the advocate, the ambassador, the statesman ever devoted to his country's service, and shortened by his ardent labors to times of her extremity, presents, for imitation in after days, a rare pattern of lofty intellect, and a noble heart.

Resolved, That although the State of New-York might well adopt the words of one of her own eminent sons: "I envy Kentucky, for when HE dies she will have his ashes;"—2. His memory, and the record of his great deeds, are of the world, and his fame finds its materials in the archives of universal History.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions, duly attested by the seal of the Society, and signed by the President and Secretaries, be transmitted to the family of the deceased.

Since their last session HENRY CLAY had ceased from among them, and become a name in history. What could he say of that great man, who had, on all occasions loved his country first and himself last—who would rather be right than be President? He had grappled against appalling difficulties, and pursued a course often unpopular; that question of "slavery," even yet unpopular, he had grappled with and endeavored, at every hazard to root out. When the people of Kentucky wished to destroy the Common Law, and to be removed, as they expressed it, as far from England in law as in geography, he had nobly struggled to preserve it. He saw the danger and the importance of the question, and in an address described as powerful—now bathing those backwoodsmen in tears, now convulsing them with laughter, and that on a dry subject of law—he succeeded in turning the tide of prejudice and ignorance. His oratory was like that of ancient Greece, and totally irresistible. In 1824 he measured weapons with DANIEL WEBSTER, on the tariff question, when the latter was in his full vigor. The contest was such as giants wage. The character of WEBSTER's oratory was as the roaring of the storm blast: CLAY's was sweet and celestial. By the close vote of 107 to 102, Mr. CLAY vindicated his principles and the American system. Again, on the Mississippi Compromise, he had stood forth. Twice he was the means of averting unexampled evils. His unceasing labors in the former had cost him his life. His death was no less glorious, that it occurred not in the battle field. To the Statesman more than to the warrior belongs the Roman words, "*pro patria mori.*"

Rev. Dr. HAWKS said he was unwilling that the question should be taken without saying a few words; and he did so not in the hope that he could add anything to the reputation of the illustrious HENRY CLAY, but because he knew him intimately, and bore many recollections which endeared his memory. He was, indeed, a wonderful man. His extraordinary power of eloquence was natural; it resulted from the strong feelings of a warm and honest heart. This was the secret of the hold he possessed over those that knew him. He ever had their affection. He had said that he could not add to the glory of his name. But there was a striking resemblance between him and his great competer, whose demise they met the other night to deplore, to which he should call the notice of Americans, as one of which they might well be proud. There were those in other lands who asserted and were willing to believe, that religious feeling was eminently defective in this country, and they would improve it by introducing the system existing among themselves, of making religion rest upon legislative enactments more than upon our reason and honest convictions. Now he believed that their fathers who emigrated to New-England were preeminently religious men—fully as much so, at least, as any equal number of men they left behind. Their nation was formed by godly men, and the basis of their prosperity was in religion; if it were not so they would not now be the mighty nation that they were. This religious feeling was the cause of the unexampled order prevailing, which he would illustrate by a fact of history. Upon our acquisition of territory on the shores of the Pacific, they could remember how quickly people from all parts of the Union hastened to the new found El Dorado. Many of these came from parts of the country widely separate, and were different in manners—knowing nothing of each other, but this, that they had the privilege of being Americans, and under a free constitution. In an incredibly short time, before the general Government could interpose to furnish them, they formed a plan of Government for themselves—moved thereto by the habits of order in which they had been trained, (and religious habits were at the bottom of it) they formed a Constitution and established order. Now, take an equal number of men of any other part of the earth, and place them under such circumstances, and he felt assured that anarchy and confusion would have been the result. This fact showed that they possessed sufficient religious feeling to know that God willed order, and they acted on it.

Here were two of our greatest statesmen, one whom we have literally wept, lored perhaps, more than any other man of the Republic. As his mind ran over their honored and useful life, and marked how bright they were, he yet turned to their death-bed as the brightest. When they came to die, they displayed a meek and Christian spirit. America could say of her two greatest men, that they so lived that their country should honor them, and they so died that their country could not regret them. (Applause.)

Dr. VAN PELT said he had the honor of intimately knowing these two men, and had conversation with both on subjects of religion. They both accorded their full convictions in the truths of Christianity, and acknowledged that all the boasts of heraldry fell before the approach of death. HENRY CLAY had confided entirely in the mercy of God, and had placed his hopes of salvation on the merits of Jesus Christ. As for DANIEL WEBSTER, when his physician told him he could not live three hours, he lifted up his heart to his heavenly father, and said, "Forgive my sins, and lift me up in Jesus Christ." These illustrious men died in the full enjoyment of Christian religion, and he felt that God had received them to himself. This was a fact well worthy to be transmitted to posterity.

Rev. Dr. DE WITT moved the following resolutions in relation to the death of Rev. PHILIP MILLEDOLER, which were adopted.

Resolved, That in the death of Rev. Dr. MILLEDOLER, the Church of Christ has lost one of her brightest ornaments, and most faithful and successful ministers, and the community one of her most valuable citizens, distinguished by uniform consistency of character, blending dignity with courtesy and kindness, and by active influence in founding and advancing many of the institutions which are now operating beneficially upon the best interests of society.

Resolved, That a copy of the above preamble and resolutions be transmitted to the family of the late Rev. Dr. MILLEDOLER, as an expression of the sympathy of the society with them in their recent bereavement, and as a cordial and deserved tribute to the memory of one of their valued associates.

The meeting then adjourned.

NEW-YORK CITY.

SUICIDES WITH KNIVES.—Last evening Coroner IVES held an inquest at the Ward's Island Hospital, upon the body of an emigrant named FRANCIS MEICH, who committed suicide by cutting his throat from ear to ear with a razor. The deceased had been ill for some weeks, and while in a state of insanity accomplished the rash act.....An aged man by the name of PATRICK DOWRY, residing at No. 454 Tenth-avenue, also put an end to his existence by cutting his throat with a carving knife, while suffering with delirium tremens. The windpipe was severed, and the unfortunate man died in the course of ten minutes. An inquest was held on the body, and the Jury rendered a verdict in accordance with the above facts.

FIRES.—At a late hour last night, a fire broke out in the varnish store of Mr. BLODGETT, at No. 94 John-street, but was speedily extinguished before any material damage was sustained.....About 1 o'clock this morning, a fire was discovered in the carpenter's shop of Mr. LEE, corner of Eighteenth-street and First-avenue, and before the flames could be subdued by the firemen, the building was nearly consumed. Loss $300, and no insurance.

COURT CALENDAR.—*Thursday.*—SUPERIOR COURT.—Nos. 410, 49, 271, 256, 456, 120, 297, 477, 138, 139, 55, 542, 156, 200, 546, 547, 492, 556, 523, 553, 554, 555, 557, 560, 561, 562 to 566, 568, 143, 357, 494, 538, 338, 425, 545, 546, 569, 570.

CIRCUIT COURT.—Nos. 649, 205, 602, 48, 8, 12, 66, 668, to 667.

U. S. CIRCUIT COURT.—Judge NELSON took up a patent case, in relation to the right to manufacture lead pipe.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT.—Judge BETTS took up the Admiralty Calendar.

OYER AND TERMINER.—Before Judge EDWARDS and Aldermen ALVORD and CORNELL.—The jurors were discharged until Monday next, to which time the Court stands adjourned.

BROOKLYN CITY.

RESPECT TO THE MEMORY OF MR. WEBSTER.—The following resolutions were adopted by the Board of Supervisors of Kings County, at a meeting held on Tuesday last. They were offered by Dr. BERRY, who preceded the reading by a few very appropriate remarks:

Resolved, That this Board, although prevented by circumstances until the present moment, from expressing their feelings of sorrow, as a body, for the loss our country has sustained in the death of DANIEL WEBSTER; yet, as individuals, they have not been remiedful of his various and eminent public services—his talents as an orator, his devotion to his country's good—and have not failed to express, in their individual capacities, their highest esteem for him, as one of her ablest statesmen.

Resolved, That now, when the scene has changed, and the mortal remains of one so much admired, have been deposited in the silent tomb of his favorite Marshfield, to rest among his kindred, to be seen among us "no more forever," that this Board condoles with those left to realize so great a private affliction, amid the general wo, and who must feel as sensibly the loss they have sustained, when public sympathy fails to support them.

Resolved, That this Board tenders to the afflicted family of the late distinguished statesman, DANIEL WEBSTER, an assurance of their heartfelt condolence for the loss they have sustained in being deprived of a beloved father and affectionate husband; and to the God of the widow and the fatherless we commend her and them.

After the adoption of the above by a unanimous vote, it was resolved that a certified copy of the resolutions be furnished by the Clerk of the Board to the family of the deceased.

ILLEGAL VOTING.—A man named PATRICK WING was arrested on Tuesday, in the First Ward, by Officer STIMPSON, of the First District Police, for illegal voting. He was arraigned before Justice JOHN B. KING yesterday, and held for further examination.....WILLIAM SWAME was arrested for the same offence in the Seventh Ward, by Assistant Captain MCCALL, of the Fourth District Police. Yesterday he was arraigned before Justice JOHN B. KING, when, waiving an examination, he was fully committed for trial.

THE BODY OF A SUICIDE FOUND.—The body of an unknown man, supposed to be a German from appearance, was found Tuesday morning in Snediker's Woods, Flatlands. By the side of the body was found a pistol which had been discharged into the mouth of the deceased, and must have caused instant death. The body was well dressed, and in one pocket was found $9. The deed must have been committed some weeks ago, as the body was very much decomposed. An inquest was held, but nothing was elicited to show who the man was or where he came from.

BODY FOUND.—Assistant Captain McCALL, of the Fourth District Police, found the body of Cleus Hoofman, Tuesday night, in a stable, corner of Myrtle-avenue and Spencer-street. Dr. BALL was notified, and yesterday held an inquest, when it was ascertained that he died from inflammation of the lungs. A verdict was rendered accordingly.

INQUEST.—Coroner BALL held an inquest yesterday on the body of a boy named Stevens, who was killed on Tuesday in Vanderbilt-avenue, by falling from a dirt cart, the wheels of which passed over his head, causing death in a very short time.

GENERAL PIERCE.—As the die is already cast, and as votes can no longer be influenced for or against the Presidential candidates, we think the annexed extracts of letters received by us soon after Gen PIERCE's nomination, in answer to inquiries of our own, will be appreciated for what they are worth. The writers are most respectable, temperate, and in every way, pure and upright men. One of them, at least, is in no way connected with politics, and never has been:—

I have been well acquainted with Gen. PIERCE for the last twenty years. I have met him on all occasions, in private walks, at social gatherings, in public festivals, in halls of legislation, in courts of justice, and in the house of worship, and on the Sabbath, and in all that time I never saw him when I had a suspicion that he was under the influence of intoxicating liquor. He is a regular attendant on public worship, a generous supporter of religious institutions, has been a teacher of a young men's class in the Sabbath School; and, taken all in all, is a gentleman whom I highly respect for his public character and his private worth.

Another correspondent, after stating several pleasing facts in regard to Gen. PIERCE's private character and habits, (which, however, do not belong to the public,) adds:—

The General is a man of ardent, perhaps I might say excitable temperament; but I have been with him in the social circle and more public soirees, as also at large and enthusiastic political gatherings; and although not like myself a tee-totaller, I have never seen or known him on any occasion, the least disguised. A single fact which recently occurred, may go far to illustrate the recent feelings on the subject. At the visit of the committee to inform him of his nomination for the Presidency, the landlord who was to make provision for the occasion, in making out the bill of fare, inquired, "shall wines and liquors be included?" Some of the General's friends, in their warmth, answered, "Yes." But turning to General PIERCE, he answered, "No! No!" From those and other facts which have come to my knowledge, I am induced to believe that he has, for a long time, refrained from thier use.—*Journal of Commerce.*

MR. WEBSTER AS A NEIGHBOR.—Mr. WEBSTER was a remarkably kind neighbor. He was free to lend any thing that he had upon his mammoth farm, that would be useful to his neighbors. Though he was at so much expense to introduce improvements upon his farm, he was desirous that the neighboring farmers should reap all the benefit they could from them. If he had anything particularly nice or rare to eat, he did not forget to send portions to the poor, and to his more independent neighbors.

As his Parish Minister for years, the writer can say, that he was uncommonly kind and generous to him. Scarcely did he ever make a pastoral call upon him, (and Mr. WEBSTER was very fond of having his minister come to see him at any time, and frequently, without ceremony,) but what he was ready to impart golden stores from his lips to encourage and instruct, but also would order fruit, or vegetables, or something useful for his family, to be put into his carriage to take home.

On one occasion I received a large package of new religious and theological books directed to me by his own hand at Boston, and marked "*paid.*" On opening the package my eyes were gladdened by the sight of about twenty-five bound volumes, besides divers pamphlets. Receiving rather a slender salary, (of which the donor of the books gave fifty dollars a year, though he was at Marshfield but a small portion of his time,) such a donation was exceedingly prized, and gave that joy and encouragement that only a poor country pastor can realize. Tears of joy coursed down my cheeks that I was *remembered* by the great man amid all his multiplied public labors and cares; and the more so, that his remembrance was attended with such a proof of his esteem. This was just like DANIEL WEBSTER. He never did a small thing in his life, and he was incapable of doing an ignoble act.

Another mark of his thoughtfulness, justice, and generosity may be mentioned here:—that among the last acts of his life, he ordered that the Parish at Marshfield should be settled with, and paid all that was its due, and he made a handsome present beyond his tax and subscriptions. Both minister and parish remember this noble act, and will not cease to mourn the loss of their best friend and parishioner. DANIEL WEBSTER.

[Journal of Commerce.

MR. J. C. King, sculptor, of Boston, has nearly completed a bust of the late Mr. Webster, which was subscribed for last Spring by public citizens of Boston and Roxbury, for presentation to the city of Boston, to be placed in Faneuil Hall. The block of marble from which this has been wrought is of the purest quality, and the work is flatteringly spoken of.

A War-worn Veteran.

From the Cincinnati Commercial.

At present sojourning in our city is a genuine specimen of a "fire old soldier, in the person of Capt. JOHN BALLARD. Though now in the immediate neighborhood of his eighth year, and after having passed through the iron-hail, the sulpher-smoke and the crimson carnage of, perhaps, a score of the fiercest battles of modern times, he bears his form as erect as a hopeful stripling, and in every feature and gesture is the impersonation of a hardy warrior. Considerable romance is woven about the gallant captain's career, of which we are sorry we have not space to give a description, knowing its particulars would prove interesting.

BALLARD left his home, a pleasant spot in the "green isle of the ocean," when quite a youth, in quest of adventure, and, proceeding to the Continent, joined the army of NAPOLEON, then beginning to carve his unfading glory upon the pillars of fame. With all the ardor and enthusiasm of his nation, he resolved to win the laureis or wear the cypress, and distinguished himself, first in the ranks, until promotion ensued, and the commander-in-chief, ever watchful of the courage and capacity of his companions-in-arms, rewarded him with a captaincy. He participated nobly in the memorable engagements of Austerlitz, Lodi, Wagram and Marengo, and contended stoutly upon the disastrous field of Waterloo, when the star of the "little corporal's" fortune set forever.

Seeing the bright planet of BONAPARTE had lost its radiance, and his cause hopeless, he came to America, where after a roving residence of some time, he enlisted among the troops of the Florida war, and faithfully served until its termination. He sheathed his sword again, but some years later, by his own exertion, raised a company for the Mexican campaign, when the complement of men from his country—that of Brown in this State—having been obtained, he was denied the privilege of fighting once more his country's battles. Since then, he has lived quietly upon his farm in Brown County, having converted his warlike weapons into implements of agriculture.

Old as he is, he is still ready to form one of the bulwark against Columbia's foes, and would, at any time, upon call of the "spirit-stirring drum," buckle on his cast-off armor and stand forth for the soil of his second home.

From the London Daily News.

☞ Whatever reason there may be to doubt that the Yankees beat "the old country" in all possible domains, there can be no hesitation in saying that they "lick them to immortal smashes,"—and—to use another of their own expressive terms, they "catawampously chew the Britishers up" in all supersensual matters. Great as they undoubtedly are on solid earth, in Mexican wars, in rifle shooting, yacht building, daguerreotyping, gin-slung, and a host of certine achievements of like nature, still greater are they in their mastery over the details of the spiritual world. They are like the intellectual victor celebrated by the poet, not only do they "conquer worlds," but they "imagine new." Mormonism, which in England dwelt in noiseless places, unknown to Commissioners of Sewers, and lifted up its voice in back streets only, where it was drowned by the adult brawls and the infantine screams of "surplus population," is elevated into a power in the United States. *There* it chooses governors, enacts laws, and makes, war. "Revivals," which in England tremble at the shaking of a policeman's cane, in America convulse States, oversway power, lead thousands captive. In America, German transcendental philosophy, which is so stolidly an exotic in England, takes vigorous root, becomes an element in the public mind, flourishes in transcendental magazines like "The Dial," finds voices in wonderful women like MARGARET FULLER, or erratic philosophers like RALPH WALDO EMERSON. All this points to an extreme sympathy in some portion at least of the American population with everything that relates to the world beyond the senses. The old Puritan belief in the existence of magic which expressed itself in the burning of witches so decidedly that it was difficult to find an old woman in New-England, has come down to modern descendants of the pilgrim fathers "with a difference." There are numbers ready still to believe in communications with the unseen world. The grim form, however, of the old Puritan faith, which had something sublime in it, is changed for the benefit of modern believers into something rather pleasanter, and as it appears to outside infidels something intensely comic. To some portion, however, of the American population there is nothing at all comic in the matter. They have taken the thing up seriously, and patriotically, and determining to bring spiritual influences as well as all others, within the boundary of republican forms, they have lately held a spiritual *Convention*.

The meeting forms a curious item in the history of fanaticism, and derives increased importance from the fact of its occurrence in a country large portions of the population of which seem periodically inclined to be attacked with visitations similar both in kind and degree. We generally end justly look upon America as a great nationality in which the true spirit of LOCKE and BACON has become incarnate. But cool-headed, clever, and calculating as Brother Jonathan commonly is, we find him at times indulging in strange pranks—as Mormons and Spiritual Convention-men show.

DEATH OF PROF. G. H DEEWORT.—We have recently recorded the death of little CAROLINE, who fell a victim to the prevailing epidemic in Charleston; and the papers of that city under date of the 27th, announce the death of Professor DEWORT, an aged and worthy man, who, with his interesting family, had made many friends and admirers in the South, by their pleasing manners and fine musical talents. We have never seen a more touching and beautiful sight than this little family presented when on the stage. The venerable old patriarch, white haired, and bowed with age, leading the youthful orchestra; the bright faces of his daughters, and their simple, unaffected and modest deportment; and the pure violinist, little WILLIE, with his curls, his handsome face, and winning ways, made up a picture upon which the eye could feast, while the ear delighted drank their strains of sweetest melody.

Love and affection bound this little circle together—the rivalries and jealousies that so often prevail among artistes, were not to be found in it; and they themselves, when performing, seemed to esteem it a dear privilege, and in common with the audience, to enjoy and appreciate each other's efforts to please. Sadly is the little troupe bereaved. Its brightest ornament has been taken away in the sprightly and interesting CAROLINE, and now the father and protector of the group has been called away from earth. The mother yet remains, the two eldest daughters, and Master WILLIE. May God, "who tempers the wind to the shorn lamb," protect this defenceless family and console and sustain them with his loving kindness, in this their last and deepest affliction.—*Savannah Republican.*

SPIRIT RAPPINGS.—The spirit of intelligence certainly dwells not under Mrs. FISH's table. A friend of ours was recently persuaded to pay her a visit, and by a series of knocks underneath the mahogany, interpreted by the lady, was informed of the death of his brother many months before, of the nature of his fatal disease, of the place where he breathed his last, and much more to the same effect, our friend having, in his pocket at the time a letter from said brother, not yet a week old in date, who was in excellent health, far away from the place of his reputed burial, which he had never visited. The facts were disclosed to the lady, whereupon the spirit of anger took possession of her, and our friend was snappishly—we grieve to say it of any lady—told that if he deceived in questioning, he had no right to complain that the spirit in answering showed itself to be a spirit of contradiction. So our friend evinced a spirit of humility, and asked after a guardian angel. He was told to write down names—to other words, to conceive whose spirit he would like to wait upon him—and the spirit, instead of giving the desired information "right away," without any suggestion, as a civil spirit would have done, would rap at one of them. He complied; and the response was that the spirit of the patriarch JOB was his guardian in attendance!

Now the spirit of laughter moved our friend powerfully, and finding that the spirit of provocation was following hard upon its heels, (if such spirits have heels—we know that some alleged spirits have feet,) he consulted with the spirit of prudence, who warned him that the spirit of the lady was a good deal disturbed, and to prevent a scene he had better retire, which, prompted by the spirit of peace, he resolved to do. But not even a spirit of curiosity—the spirit on which Mrs. FISH owes all her success—could prompt him to repeat the visit at the price. We have some other equally *spiritual* facts on hand, of which, perhaps, hereafter.—*Commercial Advertiser.*

SINGULAR FACT—A WIFE NOT KNOW HER HUSBAND.—A Southern journal has the following: In Saturday's *Constitution* a paragraph appeared, stating that an inquest had been held on the body of a man, named WILLIAM DUKE, a carpenter, who was drowned in the Murphy's creek stream. While the body lay at the bridewell, poor DUKE's wife and daughter called to see it before the inquest, and left the bridewell with tears and lamentations. They returned home and the inquest was held—the Coroner thinking it unnecessary to call for the evidence of the mourners—and the jury came to a verdict "that the *deceased* WILLIAM DUKE was accidentally drowned." When the wife and daughter returned home, what was their astonishment to see him whom they thought they had just seen dead, alive and well, warming himself comfortably by the fire. The frightened women for some time refused to believe the evidence of their senses; and it was not until some neighbors called in and effected a mutual understanding between the parties, that anything like quiet was restored. At length, after some explanations, it appeared that the deceased was not WILLIAM DUKE, who had been away from home and had only that evening returned. Who the deceased really was no one knows. DUKE, on learning that he was supposed to be drowned, was exceedingly angry at the stupidity of his wife; and it was with much difficulty the neighbors, who had come in to comfort the widow and orphans, effected a complete reconciliation.

MEMORIAL TO DANIEL WEBSTER.—The committee of 100 members, appointed at the citizens' meeting in Faneuil Hall, last week, held a meeting on Monday, for the purpose of organizing, appointing sub-committees, &c. SAMUEL A ELIOT was chosen Chairman, G. T. CURTIS, Secretary, and CHARLES H. MILLS, Treasurer.

The following sub-committee was then chosen, to recommend to the General Committee the kind of memorial that should be erected to Mr. WEBSTER's memory, and to arrange the details:

George Ticknor, Wm. Appleton, Edward Everett, J. Thomas Stevenson, John T. Howard, Chas. F. Curtis, Wm. Amory, George W. Crockett, Samual Lawrence, C. C. Felton.

A Finance Committee of twenty-six, and a Correspondence Committee of ten members, were also appointed.

[Boston Journal, Thursday.

In Belvidere, N. J., Wilson Davis was attacked and worried by his own dog, which he had called off from chasing chickens. The dog did not release his hold until he was killed. The flesh was torn in several places on Mr. Davis's arms, and he was otherwise wounded. His recovery is doubtful.

NEWS BY THE MAILS.

A fatal rencounter took place at Newnansville, Florida, on the 20th ult., which resulted in the death of George W. Stewart, son of Col. Daniel Stewart, formerly of Liberty County, Geo. A man named Stephens, the overseer of Mrs. Stewart, had some difficulty on the plantation, when she sent for her sons George and Charles, who lived in Columbia County, Florida. Previous to their arrival Stephens left the plantation, and having been informed of their intended visit, armed himself with a six-barreled revolving pistol, and, it is said, sent word to George W. Stewart that he would meet him at Newnansville the next day, Saturday. Stewart went in that place in the morning and waited all day, but Stephens not making his appearance he left the town. On Monday both George and Charles Stewart returned to Newnansville, where they remained until about 3 o'clock. While George Stewart was in a store he was informed that Stephens was in town. Stewart stepped out of the store on the piazza, when he saw Stevens standing about fifteen feet from him in the street. Stewart addressed Stephens, saying he wished to have some conversation with him. Stephens replied that Stewart must first explain himself, &c. Stewart then said, "Are you armed?" Stephens replied that he was, and both parties drew pistols. Stephens fired two shots without effect, when Stewart fired his single-barreled pistol, also without effect. By this time several friends of Stewart had arrived on the spot, when his brother Charles fired a pistol at Stephens, but missed him. George Stewart being without arms, then said, "For God's sake give me a gun or pistol—he has a revolver," and as he spoke he started across the street, apparently for the store, perhaps to procure arms, and when he came opposite to Stephens, about twelve feet from him, Stephens fired again, the ball penetrating his left side. Stewart was mortally wounded, and died in about two hours. An attempt was made to arrest Stephens, but he was not taken.

Of the thirteen appealed liquor cases brought before the Court of Common Pleas at Lowell, only one stands for trial, that of Alice Brown, from Lowell Police Court. Among these cases were those of Z. B. Porter of Cambridge, and Holbrook of Concord. They were all discharged by Judge Merrick for some informality in the preliminary proceedings. Of the Porter case the Lowell *News* says: "Judge Merrick held, first, that the allowing of the amendment in criminal pleading was utterly irregular and void—there being no authority or precedent therefor. Second, that the trial having taken place before the magistrate upon the amendment, which in its terms struck out all of the charges in the original complaint, and the amendment not being rejected, left nothing but a piece of white paper to proceed upon—the judgment from which defendant appealed being upon the amendment, and that now rejected. Thirdly, that if it were now competent to go back to the original complaint, that was bad for duplicity in containing three different charges in one count. Therefore the whole must be dismissed."

A late copy of the Liverpool *Times* says that a short time ago, as a wedding party was ascending the steps of one of the churches in that city, the intended bride missed her foot and fell. The swain, unable, even at that joyful crisis of his existence, to conceal his vexation at this little *contretemps*, exclaimed, "Dear me, how very clumsy!" The lady said nothing, but she was observed to bite her lip, and a far darker and gloomier look than beseemed the court of Hymen was seen to gather on her brow. She walked deliberately, however, into the church—the ceremony commenced, and every thing proceeded in orthodox fashion, until the important question was put, "Wilt thou have this man?" &c. Here, instead of whispering, blushingly, a soft affirmative to the communion cushions, the fair lady drew herself up coat a withering glance upon her betrothed, and uttering the words "Dear me, how very clumsy!" sailed down the aisle, and out of the church, with the air of an offended goddess.

An interesting case has been recently tried in the District Court in session at Columbus, Ohio. Michael M Maginnis, plaintiff, claims from the owners of the *Pontiac*, No. 2, and the owners of the cargo, payment, in the shape of salvage, for his services in saving the boat from the perils to which she was exposed by the ice in the Ohio, during last winter, when ascending the river, about 100 miles below this city. Captain Warden, who was indisposed at the time, gave up the command to plaintiff, who had been on board the *Sparhawk*, and who remained in charge of the *Pontiac* until she discharged her cargo at Cincinnati. He was tendered by the owners captain's wages for his services, which he declined, insisting upon his right to salvage upon the boat and cargo. It is urged on the part of the defence that Maginnis rendered no service beyond that of captain, in which capacity he was employed, and that the danger was not such as to entitle him to salvage. The case has not yet been decided.

One Jonathan Morgan writes from Portland, Me., to the St Louis Intelligencer, proposing a novel plan for the construction of the great Chicago and Lake Superior Railroad. He says:—At the present rate of building, it will cost about twenty-five millions of dollars. A wooden road, properly built, will cost last as iron road. Any kind of wood, properly cured in smoke, will be almost indestructible from the common elements. Abundance of timber is probably on the route, which can be had with a small outlay of ready cash. I have a plan of building on which I have secured a right, if it can be put into effect. I will make the following proposal:

How to Preach to the Poor—Edinburgh and New-York.

Editorial Correspondence of the Independent.

EDINBURGH, Sept. 1852.

It was in the western extremity of the old city, that Dr. CHALMERS began that personal ministry to the poor which was the crowning glory of his life, and which has given an impulse to all similar movements, not only in Edinburgh but in other great cities throughout Protestant Christendom. Passing down the Cowgate into the Grass market, till you come under the lee of the castle, you will find at the farther extremity of that area—once washed with the blood of the martyrs—a very neat and commodious stone church opening upon the West Port, directly opposite the close where BURKE carried on his infamous traffic in human bodies for dissection, and entrapped his victims by the score. This is the church where CHALMERS preached, preferring such a field to that presented in the stately old Tron Church in the High-street. The neighborhood is now so completely renovated, that unless you are in company with one who remembers what it was twenty years ago, you would hardly conjecture that it had ever been a Sodom in depravity. But such it was. Burking was but one of the monstrosities of crime that grew and festered there. When Dr. CHALMERS determined to abandon a post of comfort and honor and emolument, for a post of toil and sacrifice and conflict, he made no half-way work of it, but went and planted himself beside the gates of hell and there tested the promise of Christ, that these should not prevail against His kingdom. The movement was wisely planned, and it was urged with a zeal and a persistence, a courage and a confidence, that under God insured its success.

Several years ago some Christian gentlemen of wealth proposed to renovate the neighborhood in the rear of the New York Hospital, by building the Dunne street Church, and by purchasing and improving the property in its vicinity. The latter part of the plan was never carried out,—much to the regret of those who are now in quest of eligible, airy residences in the lower part of the city. Had this been done, however, it would only have improved one locality to the detriment of another, by expelling vice to other quarters. But the Church was built, a fine marble edifice, worth sixty or eighty thousand dollars; a succession of able and eloquent ministers occupied its pulpit; an enlightened and liberal congregation well sustained not only the stated worship of the sanctuary, but Sabbath-schools, and tract and missionary operations, for the benefit of the poor and the degraded around them; the Church was one of the best and most useful in the city, and yet it accomplished almost nothing perceptibly for the good of the neighborhood in which it was located. Vice and pauperism crowded upon it on the one side, and business upon the other, till at length after a long and hopeless struggle the post was abandoned, first by a part of the congregation and afterward by the remainder, for two positions as remote as possible in their location and in their surroundings. As a church for all the interior purposes of a church organization, it was eminently prospered; but as a Christian enterprise for the reformation of a degraded and vicious neighborhood, it utterly failed. The poor would not mount its marble steps and cross its marble vestibule to sit upon its cushioned seats, where wealth and refinement and fashion instinctively claimed a monopoly; the vicious would not come into contact with the virtuous, where everything would remind them of their disparity in social position as well as in moral character, and on the other hand, the virtuous, the refined, the elegant, the fashionable, became weary of threading their way to the House of God through avenues of vice and misery, and the pious were loth to breathe the tainted atmosphere that surrounded them upon their way to the place of prayer. By and by the carriages that had barred the poor man's access to the portal of a church designed to renovate the neighborhood, ceased to soil themselves with the drainage of sugar houses and of common sewers, and rolled magnificently along the pave of the Fifth-avenue. It was with much regret that good men who had embarked in an enterprise for the improvement of a vicious neighborhood, found themselves driven from their post without having accomplished an permanent good for the locality. On the other hand, some years ago, a comprehensive and systematic plan was formed for supplying the religious wants of the poor in New-York by means of free churches sustained by voluntary contributions. I need not repeat the story of the ultimate failure of that plan, after it had accomplished much good in some localities.

But why is it that these several experiments in New-York have failed to do what has been done in Edinburgh? A brief history of the West Port Church may throw light upon this question. When Dr. CHALMERS determined to undertake that mission, he admonished his affectionate parishioners of the Tron Church not to follow him to his new quarters for the sake of hearing him preach, for he desired only such attendants as were willing to cooperate in his special work. Funds were raised sufficient to endow the enterprise, so that its yearly expenses could be met chiefly with the interest upon these. An attractive house of worship was erected, neither forbidding the poor by superfluous elegance, nor repelling them by a stigma in its very name. The simple idea was, that Dr. CHALMERS had come to preach the Gospel to the inhabitants of that neighborhood, and that a church was erected by voluntary contribution for their accommodation. But the effort did not rest here. Direct measures were taken to induce the inhabitants of the district to attend worship in the church that had been provided for them. And what were those measures? Not merely the distributions of Bibles and tracts, the posting of notices of religious meetings, nor even private, personal solicitation to attend these meetings, but something more practical than all this. Schools were opened, secular as well as religious, for the gratuitous instruction of the character of the neighborhood; *industrial* schools were established, to furnish and to encourage useful employment, and to give instruction in the mechanical branches of trade; a *wash-house* was erected in the vicinity, and the people were taught how to live comfortably, and were then urged to live piously. In other words, a practical exposition of Christianity as a system of benevolence, adapting itself to their condition, relieving their wants and seeking their improvement, was made first through these outward physical signs, that such a class of minds would discover and appreciate as the media of a higher development of truth;—just as the opening of the eyes of the blind, and the restoration of motion and of vigor to the palsied, preceded the announcement of the Messiah to the receptive and believing soul. Now it is precisely at this point that efforts to Christianize the pauper and vicious population of New-York have hitherto been wanting. We have our City Tract Society,—a most useful and admirable institution,—and we have mission schools innumerable; we send to the poor, bibles, and tracts, and missionaries and teachers; but *we do not look after their homes, their means of occupation and support, their health and physical comfort, as we should, and therefore we fail to reach them, or at least to hold them under our influence.*

I have long felt that nothing would be accomplished in a general way for the improvement of vicious neighborhoods in New-York, until Christians show a practical regard for the physical comfort of the poor, and especially till the hand of Christian charity erects wash-houses, model lodging-houses, and industrial schools; these must precede the erection of churches in such localities, in order to provide the congregations of churches when built. Should Dr. PHILLIPS, in imitation of Dr. CHALMERS, resign his charge in the Fifth-avenue, for one at the Five Points, he could accomplish almost nothing, until Mr. LENOX, besides building a Church, should have built a wash-house, a lodging-house, and a school of trade, all understood to be a part and parcel of the Church enterprise. Some good people in New-York have a great horror of such philanthropy, lest it should secularize and Fourierize the Gospel. When the *Independent* advocated such measures some time ago, one subscriber stopped his paper because a professedly religious journal was discussing subjects that should be left to the New-York *Tribune*. With such unpractical Christianity, what can tracts and church edifices accomplish?

Look now at the results of Dr. CHALMERS's church, school, shop, and wash-house effort. In the first year of its establishment, the people of the neighborhood contributed toward its expenses about $200; now they contribute from $1,200 to $1,500; that is, the church is entirely self-sustaining; it has a large congregation *from the immediate neighborhood*—people who never before attended church—who alone support it, and the interest of the fund heretofore expended there, is now applied to a similar enterprise in another quarter. When shall the like be witnessed in New-York? All hail to Mr. PEASE and Mr. BRACE in their praiseworthy efforts; but where are the pastors and the churches that will do what must be done, if New-York is ever to be renovated and saved?

The East India Company—Its Territory and Trade.

The East India Company was incorporated in the year 1600, by Queen Elizabeth. It was formed for purely commercial purposes, although it gradually became a corporation of conquerors, after which it assumed all the functions of the Government of an immense Empire, and gradually surrendered the operations of trade to individual merchants, who traded under the shelter of its power. During the first hundred and fifty years of the Company's existence, it retained its commercial character, only combining with it so much of warlike enterprise and precaution as was necessary to secure its richly laden ships from being plundered by the fleets of pirates which infested the Indian seas, and its factories from being burnt or pillaged in the never-ending wars and rebellions amongst the native chiefs. In the year 1616, the Company confined its operations on the continent of India to Surat and Amedavad, in the dominions of the Great Mogul; to Calicut, on the Malabar, or Western Coast of India; and to Masulipatam, on the Coromandel, or Eastern Coast. In 1638, the Company first established itself at Madras, or Macraspatam. It formed this settlement at the request of the Naig, or native Chief, who offered, if the English would settle in that district, to erect a fort for them at his own cost, and to exempt them from all customs of trade. So much importance was attached to this position, that the agents of the Company at once consented, and built a fort at the expense of the Company, to which they gave the name of Fort St. George, the town of Madras retaining its original name. In 1653, Fort St. George was raised to the rank of a presidency; and in 1667, it was incorporated by royal charter, granted by King CHARLES II. The island of Bombay was ceded to King CHARLES II., as part of the dowry of the Infanta CATHERINE, on the occasion of her marriage with that Sovereign. In 1687, it was made a presidency, and the chief seat of the British Government in India; all other settlements being declared subordinate to it. At the close of the same century the English, French and Dutch had trading settlements in the rich province of Bengal on the banks of the Hoogly, one of the branches of the mighty Ganges. The English settlement was at Calcutta, then a mere village; the French at Chandernagore; and the Dutch at Chinsurah. About that time the Rajahs of the surrounding provinces rose in rebellion against the Grand Mogul, and plundered the towns of the nabob of Bengal, on which the English, French and Dutch hastily fortified their factories for their own defence. In the course of the year 1698, a grandson of the Emperor AURUNGZEBE, who had been sent to suppress the rebellion, granted villages to the English in perpetuity the villages of Soota, Nutty, Calcutta and Govindpore, on which ground the city of Calcutta now stands. A fort was ordered to be built, which was named Fort William, in honor of the reigning King WILLIAM III. Calcutta was raised to the rank of a presidency in the year 1751. Such was the origin of the Presidencies of Calcutta, Madras and Bombay, each of them now a great empire in population and wealth, and the seat of a large and rapidly increasing trade with England. In the year 1695, the East India Company gave the following account of their possessions, in a petition which they addressed to Parliament, in the hope of saving themselves from the opposition of a rival Company: "Your petitioners," they said, "have a revenue at Fort St. George [Madras,] and Bombay of about £30,000 a-year; another at Fort St. David's of about £6,000 per annum, which revenues are daily increasing, and a large extent of land in both places, have about £3,000 a-year paid them by the Persian, and the perpetual inheritance of Bombay and St. Helena, by several grants from the Crown of England; have likewise divers forts, settlements, and territories in the Island of Sumatra, without which the pepper trade would be entirely lost to this nation; have also a strong fortification in Bengal, and several other factories, some of them fortified buildings; settlements, privileges, and immunities, in many places within the limits of the trade; all of which are their absolute property, and have cost them immense sums of money for the purchase and grants from Indian Princes and others, and for the strengthening and other expenses thereof." Such was the East India Company 95 years after its formation. In spite of the petition quoted above, a second company was formed in 1698; but this new company, being greatly wanting in experience, soon found it prudent to amalgamate with the old one. The company, thus strengthened, took the title of "The United Company of Merchants of England Trading to the East Indies." The company consisted of all persons holding a share in its capital stock, which then amounted to £3,000,000. Every shareholder, male or female, possessing £500 stock, was entitled to vote by proxy and take part in discussions at the meetings of proprietors, who were termed, when duly assembled, a "General Court of Proprietors." The Directors were 25 in number, and each was required to possess £2,000 in the company. Thirteen members formed a quorum, and when assembled for business, were termed a "Court of Directors." A Committee was to be chosen to frame bylaws for the Government of the Company, which laws were to have the same force as those framed by Parliament, when not opposed to any existing act. The Company, thus constituted, confined itself chiefly to trading operations, until near the middle of the eighteenth century, when the wars between England and France extended to their settlements in India, and to all the native chiefs whom they could draw into their quarters. In the year 1746, the year in which CHARLES EDWARD STUART failed in his invasion of England, the French, who had fortified Pondicherry, captured the City of Madras and Fort St. George, inflicted a loss of nearly £200,000 on the East India Company, and succeeded in retaining their conquest till the close of the war, in 1763, when they agreed to give it up by the treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle. Four years before the taking of Madras, ROBERT CLIVE, the founder of the British greatness in India, went out to India as a writer; but no sooner had war taken the place of peace than he changed the desk for the field of battle, and, in the year 1747, had become so promising an officer, that the Court, writing to the Governor of Madras, strongly recommended him to encourage Ensign CLIVE in his martial pursuits. The war scarcely ceased in India, for the French backed one candidate for the nabobship of the Gagnatic, the English another. It was in the course of these conflicts that CLIVE gave the most extraordinary evidence of courage and military capacity, especially by the capture and subsequent defence of the city of Arcot, with a small body of men, against an immense army of natives, led by French officers. In the middle of the year 1756, open war again broke out between England and France, and, at the same time, the Company's settlements in Bengal were suddenly attacked by the nabob SARAJA-UD-DOULAH, who captured Calcutta and Fort-William, and thrust Mr. HOLWELL, the Governor of the Fort, and his companions, into a miserable room, since known as the "Black hole of Calcutta," where 124 out of 146 perished from heat, thirst, and suffocation, in a single night. CLIVE was immediately despatched to punish this outrage, and recover Calcutta and Fort-William. After defeating the Rajah's General, he attacked and captured Fort-William on January 2, 1757. On March 3, in the same year, CLIVE captured the French fort at Chandernagore; and, on the 13th of June following, the same daring leader, with 1,000 Europeans, 2,000 sepoys, and eight pieces of cannon, defeated the army of the nabob, 50,000 strong, and supplied with 50 guns. This, and a succession of victories, soon placed the finest provinces on the Ganges in the hands of CLIVE. Col COOTE was scarcely less successful in the Madras Presidency and the neighboring Provinces, in which the French, after fighting with their usual courage, were totally defeated. After a desperate defence of eight months, in which the French garrison suffered much from disease, PONDICHERRY surrendered to Col. COOTE, on the 17th of January, 1761. The general result of these and other conflicts, carried on in India between the years 1757 and 1765, was to give to the East India Company possession of upwards of 150,000 square miles of the richest territory in India, watered by the innumerable branches and tributaries of the Ganges and other great rivers, producing every variety of tropical produce, cultivated by nearly forty millions of peaceful and industrious inhabitants, yielding a revenue of several millions a year, and capable of conducting and sustaining an enormous commerce.—*Bain's History of Liverpool, Section* 8.

FINANCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE ROCHESTER AND SYRACUSE RAILROAD CO.—CANANDAIGUA, Oct. 8, 1852.—NOTICE.—An installment of twenty dollars per share on the scrip stock of this Company is required to be paid on the 20th day of October instant, and the balance due on said scrip stock (being ten dollars per share,) is required to be paid on the 1st day of February next.

By paying the last installment on the 10th day of January next instead of 1st February, with interest on both of said installments from the 1st day of August last to the times of payment, and on the surrender of the scrip certificates the scripholders will be entitled to full stock with the future dividends.

Payments of the said installments may be made at the offices of MESSRS. Duncan, Sherman & Co., New-York; J. E. Thayer & Brother, Boston, at the Bank of Syracuse, Bank of Auburn, Rochester City Bank, and at this office.

By order of the Board of Directors.

CHAS. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

MESSRS. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., BANKERS, New-York, issue Foreign Circular Letters of Credit on the following

CITIES:

Alexandria,	Carlshrue,	Malta,	Rotterdam,
Antwerp,	Dresden,	Marseilles,	Rio de Janeiro,
Athens	Dusseldorf,	Milan,	St Petersburg,
Berlin,	Florence,	Moscow,	Strasburg,
Baden-Baden,	Frankfort,	Munich,	Siena,
Berne,	Genoa,	Messina,	Smyrna,
Bordeaux,	Geneva,	Mulhouse,	Seville,
Boulogne,	Gibraltar,	Naples,	Turin,
Bremen,	Hamburg,	Nice,	Toulon,
Brussels,	Hague,	Oporto,	Trieste,
Bagni di Lucca	Havre,	Oleron,	Venice,
Basle,	London,	Paris,	Verey,
Cairo,	Leghorn,	Pau,	Vienna,
Coblentz,	Leipsic,	Pisa,	Wiesbaden,
Cologne,	Lyons,	Rome,	Warsaw.
Cadiz,	Madrid,		

Also, Letters of Credit, payable in all the principal cities of the United States, Canada, West Indies, &c.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK—ALBANY, Aug. 17, 1852.—Notice is hereby given, in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued by the SULLIVAN COUNTY BANK, at Monticello, (an individual Bank,) must be presented at the Office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York for payment, within two years from the date of this notice, or that the funds deposited for the redemption of the notes issued by the above Bank will be given up to said Bank.

au19-1aw2yTh DANIEL B. ST. JOHN, Sup't.

BANK DEPARTMENT—ALBANY, Dec. 1, 1851.—Notice is hereby given, in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued by the CORTLAND COUNTY BANK, of Ashford, Cattaraugus Co., (an individual bank,) must be presented at the office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York, for payment, within two years from the date of this notice, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the notes issued by the said Bank will be given up to said Bank. D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

d4'51-1awTh2y

BANK DEPARTMENT—ALBANY, Nov. 4, 1851.—Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued by the WARREN COUNTY BANK, Johnsburg, Warren County, (an individual bank,) must be presented at the office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York, for payment, within two years from the date of this notice, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the same will be returned to the owner of said Bank.

n6'51-1awTh2y D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

BANK DEPARTMENT, ALBANY, Oct. 19, 1852.—Notice having been filed in this office pursuant to law, by CHAUNCEY ELWOOD, President and Proprietor of the BANK OF LAKE ERIE, that the said banker has changed his residence; public information is hereby given that the said banker resides in the village of Frankfort, Herkimer County, at which place the business of the Bank of Lake Erie will hereafter be conducted.

o21-law6wTh D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

EXCHANGE AND COLLECTION OFFICE.—The undersigned have taken the office, No. 172 Canal-st., under the People's Bank, where they will transact the EXCHANGE AND COLLECTION BUSINESS, in all its branches, upon the most reasonable terms, and feel confident of giving satisfaction to those who will favor them with a call. WM. E. HAWS.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 1, 1852. FRED. A. DUBOIS.

CREDITS ON CHINA, INDIA &c.—Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, New-York, are prepared to issue Mercantile Credits, Circular Notes, and Letters of Credit on the Oriental Bank of London, available at all the branches and agencies of that establishment, as follows:

Canton, Hong-Kong, Shangai, } China. Madras, Bombay, Calcutta, } Columbo, Kandy, Singapore, } Ceylon.

LETTERS, ORDERS, PARCELS, SPECIE, &c., received for the steamer WASHINGTON, to sail on the 6th, (for all parts of Germany,) by LIVINGSTON, WELLS & CO., No. 74 Broadway. Drafts and Letters of Credit as usual.

TRUSTEE'S SALE OF STOCKS.—SIMEON DRAPER will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, the 10th inst., at the Merchants' Exchange, at 12½ o'clock, 184 shares in the Capital Stock of the UNION BANK of New-York.

CREDITS, &C., FOR THE PACIFIC.—Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, New-York, issue Credits and Bills of Exchange, available at sight, on the following places on the West Coast: LIMA, VALPARAISO, PANAMA, SAN FRANCISCO.

SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS OF THE NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY, reimbursable in 1867, with semi-annual interest coupons attached; for sale by BLATCHFORD & RAINSFORD, No. 12 William-st.

MEDICAL.

SANDS' SARSAPARILLA,
IN QUART BOTTLES,
FOR PURIFYING THE BLOOD, AND FOR THE CURE OF SCROFULA, MERCURIAL DISEASES, RHEUMATISM, CUTANEOUS ERUPTIONS, SYPHILITIC ULCERS, LIVER COMPLAINT, DYSPEPSIA, EMORRHITIS, SALT RHEUM, CONSUMPTION, FEVER SORES, FEMALE COMPLAINTS, ERYSIPELAS, LOSS OF APPETITE, PIMPLES, BILES, GENERAL DEBILITY, &c., &c.

THIS PREPARATION has now borne the test of over fourteen years' experience, since its first introduction to public favor, during which time numerous imitations have sprung into existence, founding their claims to the confidence of the community on the curative powers contained in Sarsaparilla Root—the great reputation and extended use of which has been mainly attributable to the many wonderful cures effected by the use of this preparation. While Sarsaparilla Root forms an important part of its combination, it is, at the same time, compounded with other vegetable remedies of great power; and it is in the peculiar combination and scientific manner of its preparation, that its remarkable success in the cure of disease depends. Other preparations imitate it in the style of putting up, and in bearing the name of one of its ingredients—and here ends their resemblance to it. Those needing a remedy and purifier like this, are requested to note where this difference exists, and in making choice of what they will use, not to take any other but that one entitled to their confidence, from the long list of cures it has effected on living witnesses, whose testimonials and residences have been published, and who are still bearing daily testimony to its worth.

ASTONISHING CURE.

PATERSON, N. J., Tuesday, May 19, 1851.

MESSRS. A. B. & D. SANDS: Gentlemen—Having witnessed the most beneficial effects from the use of your Sarsaparilla, it gives me pleasure to send you the following statement in regard to myself: In the Spring of 1849 I took a severe cold, and after eight weeks of severe suffering the disease settled in his left leg and foot, which soon swelled to the utmost. The swelling was lanced by his physician, and discharged most profusely; after that no less than eleven ulcers formed on the leg and foot at one time. We had five different physicians, but none relieved him much; and the last Winter found him so emaciated and low that he was enabled to leave his bed, suffering the most excruciating pain. During this time the bone had become so much affected that piece after piece came out, of which he has now more than twenty-five preserved in a bottle, varying from one-half to one and a-half inches in length. We had given up all hopes of his recovery, but at this time we were induced to try your Sarsaparilla, and with its use his health and appetite began immediately to improve and so rapid was the change that less than a dozen bottles effected a speedy cure. With gratitude, I remain truly yours, DARIUS BALLARD

We, the undersigned, neighbors of Mr. BALLARD, cheerfully subscribe to the facts of the above statement.

H. & B. S. HAYT, A. M. TROWBRIDGE,
GEO T. DEAN, C. EASTWOOD.

PATTERSON, Wednesday, May 21, 1851.

Prepared and sold, wholesale and retail, by A. B. & D. SANDS Druggists and Chemists, No. 100 Fulton, corner of William-st., New-York. Sold also by Druggists generally throughout the United States and Canadas. Price $1 per bottle; six bottles for $5.

A CERTAIN CURE FOR THE PILES.

OFFICE, NO. 198 BOWERY, (4 doors above Spring-st.)—DR. UPHAM'S VEGETABLE ELECTUARY, (an internal remedy,) is a certain cure for Piles, in every form; also, for all those affections of the stomach, liver and bowels, which are the cause of this afflicting complaint. For some of the most remarkable cures on record, see Pamphlets, which can be obtained, gratis, at the Proprietor's office. Price of the Electuary, $1 per box. Sold at No. 198 Bowery; by Mrs. HAYS, No. 175 Fulton-st, Brooklyn, and by Druggists generally.

TWENTY ULCERS ON THE LEGS CURED BY HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.—Extract of a letter from Mr. O. B. KNOCKER, dated MOUNT GAMBIA, South Australia, July 7, 1850.—To Professor HOLLOWAY: Sir: A cure has just come under my observation, in which the efficacy of your Ointment and Pills have been fully proved. Mr. JOSHUA SMITH, has been afflicted with upwards of twenty ulcers on his shins, which were so difficult to cure that almost every remedy had been applied without any good effect. Your Pills and Ointment were then resorted to, and in about six weeks he was completely cured, and scarcely a mark is to be seen." Sold by all venders of medicines in the British Empire, and by those in the United States, in pots and boxes, at 37½ cents, 87 cents, and $1 50 each. Wholesale by the principal drug houses in the Union and by Messrs. A. B. & D. SANDS, New-York, and by the Proprietor, No. 244 Strand, London.

STOP, READ AND REFLECT.—THE THROAT, LUNG, LIVER AND KIDNEY MEDICINE.—It is now universally known and admitted that nothing has yet been discovered that has given as immediate and such permanent relief in all complaints of the Throat, Liver, Lungs, and Kidneys, as KIP'S AMERICAN COUGH BALM and LUNG PANACEA. In newly contracted Colds and Coughs, it acts like magic. Physicians have recommended it when their own prescriptions have failed, in cases of Consumption; and when Piles accompany this disease, no medicine can be as safely used. It is not sent forth as a cure-all, but the Agent pledges himself that it will cure the above mentioned diseases, provided the directions are strictly adhered to. Sold by JOHN J. KIP, General Agent at No. 118 Warren-st., at 75 cents per pint bottle. All communications from abroad (post paid), will receive immediate attention. A few Agents, who have good locations, are wanted to sell this remedy in New York.

DRUGS, DYES, PAINTS OILS, GLASS, &c.—City and country trade dealt with on liberal terms, for cash, at No. 62 Vesey-st., N. Y.

GREENLEAF & KINSLEY.

SAMUEL F. GREENLEAF. WILLIAM M. KINSLEY.

GREAT CURE FOR DYSPEPSIA.—DR. HOUGHTON'S Pepsin or Gastric Juice prepared from Rennet. Agents—J. BALL & CO., No. 100 Nassau-st.

COAL.

PITTSTON COAL.—THE PENNSYLVANIA COAL CO., is prepared to furnish superior White Ash Pittston Coal of all sizes, clean and in good order, suitable for steam, shipping, and domestic purposes, from its boats, or yards in th's city, Williamsburg and Brooklyn. The Company's facilities are such as to enable it to give good dispatch to vessels loading at New-York, or at Port Ewen.

Particular attention given to the delivery of Coal for domestic purposes.

Apply at the office, corner of Broadway and Wall-st.; or yards, West near Morton-st., corner of Fourteenth-st and 9th-av., and foot of Gouverneur-st, city; foot of North Tenth-st., Williamsburg, and foot of Gold-st., Brooklyn.

COAL.—The subscriber has in yard, and is constantly discharging, all the various kinds of Anthracite and Bituminous Coals, viz.: Peach Orchard, Black Heath, Lehigh, Liverpool Orrel, Cannel, Sidney, &c. &c., all of the very best quality, delivered in handsome order from vessels or yard, and for sale low. JAMES L. WORTH,

Fourth-st. cor. Thompson, and 6th-av. cor. Amos-st.; down town office, No. 52 Wall-st.

COAL, COAL, COAL.—Buy your Coal before the advance of Winter prices. Peach Orchard, Broad Mountain, Liverpool, Cannel, Cumberland, &c., &c., of the best quality, screened and delivered from the yard, No. 9 Christopher st, near 6th-av, at the present market prices. Orders by mail promptly attended to.

M ALLISON, Jr., & CO., No. 9 Christopher-st.

COAL.—The best quality of Coal, at $5 per ton for White Ash, and $5 25 for Red Ash, at the corner of York and Adam-sts., Brooklyn. J. ANNETT.

TRAVELING.

U. S. MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.—FOR NEW-ORLEANS, *via* HAVANA.—The splendid steamship EMPIRE CITY, HENRY WINDLE, Commander, will sail from the Pier at foot of Warren-st., N. R., on FRIDAY, Nov. 12, at 2 o'clock P. M., precisely.

RATES OF PASSAGE TO HAVANA AND NEW-ORLEANS.
New Arrangement.

Ladies' and After Saloon Berths.....$60
Forward Saloon Berths $35 | Steerage.....$25

Specie only taken on freight to Havana. Freight taken to New-Orleans at 30 cents per cubic foot. Shippers of freight are requested to supply themselves with the Company's bills of lading, which may be had on application at the office. No other form will be signed. No bills of lading signed after 12 o'clock ON THE DAY OF SAILING.

For freight or passage apply to M. O. ROBERTS,
No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren-st.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—Trains leave Pier foot of Duane-st., as follows:

EXPRESS TRAIN at 6 A. M., for Dunkirk, connecting with first-class steamboats for Cleveland, Sandusky Toledo and Monroe, and railroads to Cincinnati and Chicago.

MAIL TRAIN at 8 A. M., for all stations.

WAY TRAIN at 9 A. M., for Goshen, for Delaware.

WAY TRAIN at 5 P. M., *via* Jersey City, for Delaware.

NIGHT EXPRESS TRAIN at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk, connecting with first-class steamboats for Detroit direct, connecting with Express Train for Chicago.

EMIGRANT TRAIN at 6 P. M., *via* Piermont.

CHAS. MINOT, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD—FALL ARRANGEMENT—SEPT. 20, 1852.

TRAINS OUT OF NEW-YORK.

Leave near the corner of Canal-st. and Broadway, Accommodation and Special Trains leave at 7 and 11:30 A. M.; 4 and 5:30 P. M., through to New-Haven.

At 8:50 A. M. and 5:30 P. M., for Port Chester.

The 11:30 A. M. train runs in connection with train from New-Haven to Hartford and Springfield, and with trals over the Canal road.

Express Trains for New-Haven, Hartford, Springfield, Boston, Connecticut River and Vermont Railroads to Ogdensburg, and Montreal, at 8 A. M., stopping at Stamford and Bridgeport, connecting with Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroads at Bridgeport, and Canal Railroad at New-Haven; and at 3:30 P. M., stopping at Stamford, Norwalk and Bridgeport, connecting with Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroads at Bridgeport.

TRAINS INTO NEW-YORK.

Accommodation and Special Trains at 5:30, 7, and 9:35 A. M., and 4:20 P. M., through from New-Haven.

At 5:30 A. M., and 3:45 P. M., from Port Chester.

The 9:35 A. M. Train receives passengers from Springfield and Hartford and Canal Railroads at New-Haven. The 4:20 P. M. Train receives passengers from Hartford and Springfield, and Northern Railroads.

Express Trains leave New-Haven, on arrival of trains from Boston, at 1:15, and 8:50 P. M., (stopping at Bridgeport, Norwalk, and Stamford,) leaving Boston at 8 A. M., and 3:45 P. M.

See large bill of advertisement at the Station-Houses and principal Hotels.

GEO. W. WHISTLER, Jr., Superintendent.

NEW-HAVEN Sept. 1852.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.—ON AND AFTER Monday, Nov. 1st, 1852, and until further notice, trains will run as follows:

TRAINS MOVING EAST.

LEAVE.		ARRIVE AT.	
Brooklyn at	10 00, A. M.	Farmingdale at	11 45, A. M.
"	2 00, P. M.	Greenport	6 30, P. M.
"	3 45, P. M.	Farmingdale	5 30, P. M.
"	5 00, P. M.	Jamaica	5 55, P. M.

TRAINS MOVING WEST.

LEAVE.		ARRIVE AT.	
Jamaica at	6 30, A. M.	Brooklyn at	7 55, A. M.
Farmingdale	7 00, A. M.	"	8 45, A. M.
Greenport	8 00, A. M.	"	12 30, P. M.
Farmingdale	1 00, P. M.	"	2 45, P. M.

The 3 45, P. M. Train will run through to Greenport on Saturdays, and leave Greenport at 4, A. M. for Brooklyn on Mondays. J. E. HAVILAND, President.

Brook'lyn, Oct. 19, 1852.

FOR BRIDGEPORT, CONNECTING WITH THE Housatonic, Naugatuck and New-Haven Railroads. The Steamer CATALINE, Capt. CHARLES WEEKS, will leave from East River Steamboat place, Peck-slip, every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY MORNING, at 10 o'clock. Fare to Bridgeport 50 cents. Freight taken at low rates. Returning, leave BRIDGEPORT every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY MORNING, at 6 o'clock, on the arrival of the Cars. For further information inquire of GEO W. CORLISS, No. 203 Pearl-st, N. B—All persons are forbid trusting any one on account of the boat or owner.

TRAVELING.

EMPIRE CITY LINE—FOR SAN FRANCISCO via PANAMA.—Sixty Day Through tickets at reduced rates. The new and splendid steamship NEVADA, 1,500 tons, J. DAYTON WILSON commander, will leave for Aspinwall, direct, on THURSDAY, Nov. 4, at 3 o'clock, from Pier No. 3 North River, connecting at Panama with the new and splendid double engine steamship CITY OF PITTSBURG, 2,500 tons, ROBERT W. FOSTER commander, which steamer will be in readiness to receive the passengers by the Sierra Nevada, and sail immediately for San Francisco. These steamers are unsurpassed for speed, ventilation or accommodation, and afford superior advantages for families going to California. First and second cabin passengers are provided with state rooms on both ships, and dine at the same table. A part of the steerage, in the City of Pittsburg, is allotted to females. Passengers are landed at the Panama Railroad depot. An experienced surgeon is attached to each ship. For freight or passage apply to J. HOWARD & SON, Agents,
No. 34 Broadway.

NEW-YORK AND SAN FRANCISCO STEAMSHIP LINE—THROUGH TO SAN FRANCISCO AT REDUCED RATES.—NO DETENTION ON THE ISTHMUS.—The new and splendid steamship UNITED STATES, WM. C. BERRY, Commander, will leave New-York for ASPINWALL, Navy Bay, SATURDAY, November 13, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, connecting at Panama with the new double engine steamship CORTES, 1,800 tons, THOS. B. CROPPER, Commander, which steamship leaves Panama on the arrival of the passengers by the UNITED STATES, for San Francisco, stopping only at Acapulco, for supplies. This line has never failed to connect at the appointed time.

These vessels in accommodations, ventilation, speed, and safety, are unsurpassed. An experienced physician is attached to each steamer.

Passengers will be landed on the wharf at Aspinwall, and take the Panama Railroad.

Passengers are cautioned, that all tickets for this line, must bear the signature of the undersigned, and that no other parties are authorized to sell tickets at New-York. Apply to DAVIS, BROOKS & CO., General Agents,
No. 22 Beaver-st., New-York, or
JONES & JOHNSON, No. 104 West-st., corner of Liberty-st.

FOR LIVERPOOL.—United States Mail steamship ARCTIC, Capt. JAS. C. LUCE.—This steamship will depart with the United States Mails for Europe, positively, on SATURDAY, Nov. 13, at 12 o'clock M., from her berth, at the foot of Canal-st. No berth secured until paid for. For freight or passage, having unequaled accommodations for elegance and comfort, apply to

EW'D K. COLLINS & CO., No. 56 Wall-st.

Passengers are requested to be on board at 11 A. M.

The steamship PACIFIC will succeed the ARCTIC, and sail Nov. 27.

VANDERBILT'S LINE FOR SAN FRANCISCO, the only line giving Tickets for Crossing the Isthmus. The shortest and cheapest line. The favorite Double-Engine Steamship PROMETHEUS, 1,200 tons, will leave from pier No. 2, North River, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, on FRIDAY, Nov 5, for San Juan Del Norte, connecting with the Pacific Steamer over the Nicaragua Transit Route, having but 12 miles of land transportation.

These Steamers are unsurpassed for their accommodations and ventilation. For information or passage apply only to D. B. ALLEN, Agent,
No. 9 Battery-place, up stairs.

THE NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.—The ships composing this line are the following:

ATLANTIC, Capt. WEST. PACIFIC, Capt. NYE.
ARCTIC, Capt. LUCE. BALTIC, Capt. COMSTOCK.
ADRIATIC, Capt. GRAFTON.

These ships have been built by contract, expressly for Government service. Every care has been taken in their construction, as also in their engines, to insure strength and speed, and their accommodations for passengers are unequaled for elegance and comfort. Price of passage from New-York to Liverpool, in first-class cabin, $120; in second do, $70; exclusive use of extra size state-rooms, $300; from Liverpool to New-York, £36 and £70. An experienced surgeon attached to each ship. No berth secured until paid for.

PROPOSED DATES OF SAILING.

FROM NEW-YORK.		FROM LIVERPOOL.	
Saturday	July 10, 1852	Wednesday	July 14, 1852
Saturday	July 24, 1852	Wednesday	July 28, 1852
Saturday	Aug. 7, 1852	Wednesday	Aug. 11, 1852
Saturday	Aug. 21, 1852	Wednesday	Aug. 25, 1852
Saturday	Sept. 4, 1852	Wednesday	Sept. 8, 1852
Saturday	Sept. 18, 1852	Wednesday	Sept. 22, 1852
Saturday	Oct. 2, 1852	Wednesday	Oct. 6, 1852
Saturday	Oct. 16, 1852	Wednesday	Oct. 20, 1852
Saturday	Oct. 30, 1852	Wednesday	Nov. 3, 1852
Saturday	Nov. 13, 1852	Wednesday	Nov. 17, 1852
Saturday	Nov. 27, 1852	Wednesday	Dec. 1, 1852
Saturday	Dec. 11, 1852	Wednesday	Dec. 15, 1852
Saturday	Dec. 25, 1852	Wednesday	Dec. 29, 1852

For freight or passage, apply to
EDWD. K. COLLINS & CO., No. 56 Wall-st., N. Y.
BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO., Liverpool.
E. G. ROBERTS & CO., No. 13, King's Arms Yard, London.
JOHN MUNROE & CO.,

New-York Daily Times.

THE ELECTION.

[Continued from our First Page.]

VERMONT.

Fifty towns in Rutland, Addison, Chittenden, Franklin, Washington, Orange, Windsor, and Windham Counties, show a plurality of about 5,000 for Scott. The Whig plurality will reach 10,000.

ILLINOIS.

The returns are very scattering and unreliable, and the judges have stopped counting until to-morrow.

Chicago—(South Division)—Pierce, 569; Scott, 694 Hale, 133.

DELAWARE.

Newcastle County—264 majority for Pierce.

Kent—159 for Scott.

Sussex—116 for Pierce, with two Hundreds to hear from. Pierce's majority will be about 70.

TENNESSEE.

Twelve Counties (fully and partially) show that Pierce gains 264 over Trousdale's vote of last year.—Is still doubtful.

KENTUCKY.

Woodford County—Scott 297 majority, has gone for Pierce, by 2,000 majority. (Doubtful)

MISSISSIPPI.

Jefferson County—Pierce 317, Scott 202; Wilkinson County—Pierce 365, Scott 271.

Jackson, Scott's majority 80.

ALABAMA.

Mobile, Pierce's majority 214.

MISSOURI.

St. Louis City—Pierce 1,312 majority.

VIRGINIA.

Returns indicate a large majority for Pierce.

New-York Academy of Medicine.

ORATION BY F. CAMPBELL STEWART, M. D.

The Sixth Anniversary Meeting of the New-York Academy of Medicine was held last evening in the Chapel of the New-York University. There was a numerous and respectable attendance.

At 7½ o'clock, the President opened the proceedings.

Rev. Dr. VAN PELT offered up an appropriate prayer; after which,

F. CAMPBELL STEWART, M.D., was introduced to the meeting, and delivered a very able address, choosing for his subject "*The Relation of the Medical Profession to the Public.*"

He opened his remarks by expressing thanks for the honor conferred on him by selecting him to address the audience on this occasion, and he hoped they would grant him every indulgence in executing the task. Before entering on the subject of his discourse, he made some remarks on the designs of the Institution, which he said had been misrepresented by their enemies, who accused them of being actuated by selfish objects. The present appeared a proper occasion to disabuse the public mind on this subject. Their object was to maintain the standing and character of the Medical Profession, and their Association was open to all who were duly qualified. The "call" made to form the Association had been widely circulated, and was responded to at the time heartily, it being generally acknowledged that such an Association was required to guard the public against the imposition of unqualified practitioners. The law of the land, as it at present stood, afforded the public no protection against such. All the Society required in accepting a member, was, that he should be a regular practitioner of two years' standing. During the six years of their existence, there had been no instance of a refusal to accept any member properly qualified. He now invited all such to join them. They rejected none so qualified, nor could they accept any who were not. They would not tolerate any course of action savoring of fraud or deception. Their great object was the amelioration of the suffering. Let it, then, be distinctly understood that the Academy gave a guarantee for the character of medical professors, and that any who proved themselves unworthy, would not be allowed to remain as members.

Mr. S. then proceeded to a consideration of the subject—the relation of the Medical Profession to the Public—which he divided into two heads. First, the claims of the Medical Profession on public confidence; and, secondly, the acknowledgment of those claims. These claims were far too many to enumerate, and he should, therefore, confine himself, as much as the subject would admit, to a few of them. One of the strongest claims of the regular Medical Profession on public confidence existed in the great and progressing increase in intelligence. Nor was this confined to one department alone. In comparative Anatomy, so many had been the discoveries, as to leave that science almost perfect. The principal light thrown on anatomical and physiological science was by men of modern time. The science of *Materia Medica* and of Pharmacy have been followed up with great success. It was wonderful to consider the nicety to which the power and effect of concentrated medicines had been reduced. The practice of medicine and success of medical treatment had been most encouraging. He instanced the great amelioration in the treatment of insanity. All the comforts and even luxuries of life—the most elegant appliances—were now substituted for the dungeon, the whip and chain; and statistics showed how favorable the modern, enlightened treatment was to the recovery of the patient. Another striking proof of progress was shown in the treatment of small pox—a disease so fearfully destructive and deplorable has been deprived of its terrors by the introduction of vaccination. Previous to 1796, the average mortality in cases of small pox was rarely less than 50, and often exceeded 75 per cent.; and so great were the sufferings and neglect which the sufferers underwent from the fear of contagion, that it was wonderful that any recovered. Now, how different was it. They were surrounded by every comfort, and the average of deaths was only 15 per cent.; often only 9, 10 or 12. Even that fearful disease, the yellow fever, was now looked upon with comparative quiet; and in this and cholera infantum, modern practice has shown that the danger of indirect or immediate contact has been greatly exaggerated.

Nor have the Surgical profession been wanting in modern progress. Great improvements have been made in instruments for correcting deformities, within the last two years. Also in the treatment of fractures, and in ligatures. Did time permit, he would enumerate many others, but enough was said to show that Surgical skill was by no means backward in improvements. He mentioned the great improvements to prove the manifest unfairness of those who accused the medical profession of the present day of being behind the age. All the benefits conferred on the science had been perfected by regular professors. The irregular practitioners, whose only aim was to make money, had yet to show any claim to useful discoveries.

Many learned men, at home and abroad, had shown, from statistics, that the duration of human life had increased within the last fifty years, and this they attributed to the improvement made in medical science. Returns from the Hotel de Vieillard, the best conducted institution in Paris, showed a decrease to deaths, from 25 and 30 per cent. to 11 per cent. He regretted not being in possession of figures to show what had been the decrease in our own Hospitals, but he had seen enough to prove to him that the mortality was below that of France. Dr. S. also instanced the decrease in demand for Life Insurance, as a proof of prolongation and increased security of human life. In 1706, to secure $1,000 to his family at his death, a man, aged 25 years, was obliged to pay a premium of $70, and $50 per annum; while now, to secure the same amount, no premium, and only $15 50, yearly, was required.

The medical profession were liberal beyond any other class of men in proportion to their means. Their morality was evident in the observance of law. It had been shown by a learned professor on a recent occasion during a term of 8 years in Paris, but two physicians had been tried as criminals, while there were two annually from lawyers and clergymen.

He next proceeded to consider the second point, the confidence bestowed by the public on the regular members of the medical profession. One of the strongest proofs of this was in the selection of regular professors for all situations of public trust in any time of danger—when the pestilence or plague threatened—public confidence was at once placed in men of established character in the medical profession. They enjoyed high social position everywhere: while the irregular practitioner was excluded from polished society, and from the confidence of those even who employed him. The ministry, the bar, and the press, had each testified their confidence in, and respect for qualified professors of medicine. The learner quoted several extracts in proof of this position. Let them never suppose then, that public confidence would be withdrawn from the regular practitioner.

In conclusion, he would congratulate them on this, the sixth anniversary of their Association. Their career of usefulness was progressing—their endeavors to maintain the character of the profession were appreciated—their counsel was sought—they were already the means of much good. Their scientific discussions showed the material of which they were composed.

He had said that the hopes of the profession of this locality were centered in this Academy. In like manner the hopes of *all* were centered in the great national association, which was soon to hold its next meeting in the city. Under the present representative system, they, as well as others, would have great influence there, and they should so consider, as to use that influence for the general interests of the profession—not for any particular section. He could not close without alluding to the many who had departed from among them. To many of them their gratitude was due for successful operations; to others again they should render the tribute due to sterling worth. Let them endeavor so to emulate their examples, that they might enjoy public confidence in their life, and in death, be cheered by the consciousness of having used their powers for the advancement of their professional mission—the promotion of health—the unveiling of error—and the development of truth. (Applause.)

After prayer by Rev. Dr. VAN PELT, the Association separated.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

General Scott and the Election.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Nov. 3.

General SCOTT has not been away from the city, and attends the meeting of the Military Asylum Board every day.

The Whigs here feel thoroughly beaten, but not so exasperated or dispirited as after Mr. CLAY's defeat.

A great Democratic demonstration is talked of for to-night.

From Utah.

LOUISVILLE, Wednesday, Nov. 3,

The Salt Lake mail arrived at Independence, Mo., on the 29th ult., with one month's later news from Utah.

The Pawnees were becoming troublesome, and had robbed a small party of California emigrants.

The Cheyennes were at war with the Pawnees.

A party of seventy Mormons were on their way to Independence and St. Josephs, on a missionary tour.

Rejoicings at Hartford.

HARTFORD, Wednesday, Nov 3.

A tremendous jollication is now going on here. The City is brilliantly illuminated, and bonfires are blazing in every direction. Several speakers are addressing the crowd, and the Democrats are in the tallest kind of spirits. This is the first time since 1836, that Connecticut has voted for a Democratic President. PIERCE's plurality is full three thousand.

Democratic Rejoicing at Ithaca.

ITHACA, Wednesday, Nov. 3.

The Democracy of this place are frantic with joy at the success of PIERCE and KING, and this afternoon they fired 100 guns in honor of the event.

Canadian Grand Trunk Railway—Cholera at Quebec.

QUEBEC, Wednesday, Nov. 3.

The grand trunk Railway was finally carried, yesterday, the opposition of the Montreal Company having been withdrawn.

No cholera cases have occurred during the past forty-eight hours.

The Southern Mail—From Texas.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, Nov. 3.

The mail is through from New-Orleans.

TEXAS dates to the 23d ultimo had been received, but the news is of no importance.

The Washington Monument.

LOUISVILLE, Wednesday, Nov. 3.

The contributions for the Washington Monument, at the polls in this city, amounted to $305 82.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, Nov. 2.

A brisk business has been done in COTTON to-day, notwithstanding the election excitement: 5 000 bs sold at prices favoring buyers, but without any quotable change.

NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday Nov. 3.

COTTON has undergone no material change since the receipt of the *Pacific's* news; 4,000 bales sold this morning—Middling qua. FLOUR has advanced to $4 25 for Ohio. MESS PORK sells at $16 50.

NEW-YORK CITY.

ARRESTS FOR ILLEGAL VOTING AND RIOTING.—At the various Police Courts yesterday morning, numerous persons were arraigned upon charges of illegal voting and rioting, at the Election Polls of the various Districts in the several Wards. Below we give the names of the persons who were arrested, and detained for examination:

A man by the name of SAMUEL EARLE was arrested by order of the Inspectors of the Second District, in the Fourth Ward, for having voted illegal. He was committed by Justice BOGART. Officer GAFFNEY, of the Second Ward, arrested WM. H. KELLY and JOHN MCELROY, at the request of an Inspector in that Ward, for illegally voting in one of the Districts. One of them was discharged by Justice BOGART, and the other locked up. Capt. BRENNAN, of the Sixth Ward, and his officers, arrested four men at the Bayard-street District Electors' Polls, for creating a riot and using clubs. They gave their names as JOHN GRAHAHAN, JAMES ELLIS, JAMES MULLANEY, and PATRICK MCCUE, and were detained in the Station-house until the next morning, when Justice BOGART investigated the affair and discharged the prisoners. NATHAN CUNNINGHAM and JAMES DONNELLY were arrested in the Eighth Ward, charged with voting illegally, and committed by Justice MCGRATH.

GEORGE HARDWICK and JOHN GALLAGHER were arrested in the Third Ward for illegal voting.... WM. LYON was arrested in the First Ward, charged with voting illegally.... MICHAEL POWERS was taken into custody, in the Nineteenth Ward, for offering an illegal vote at one of the Districts. Committed at the Jefferson Market Police Court.... JOHN AUSTIN was detected in voting illegally at the Second District of the Thirteenth Ward, and has since been fully committed for trial by Justice WOOD. ....Three men, named JAMES CONWAY, JOHN GREEN and SANDFORD CHERRY, were arrested for rioting at one of the Eleventh Ward polls. The necessary affidavits were taken, and Justice WOOD committed the trio for a further hearing.

THE MASONIC CELEBRATION OF THE CENTENNIAL ANNIVERSARY OF GENERAL WASHINGTON'S INITIATION.—One hundred years ago to-day, General WASHINGTON took the initiative step which led him to membership, and subsequently to high office in the Order of Free and Accepted Masons. The members of this Order seldom take occasion to make public and unnecessary display; but the commemoration of such an event as General WASHINGTON's initiation seems to the officers of the Grand Lodge of the State of New-York highly proper. They have therefore determined to celebrate the day which completes the centennial cycle which Time began to trace on the 4th of November, 1752, and finishes to-day. The ceremonies will take place at Metropolitan Hall. It is understood that the opening prayer will be delivered by Rev. Dr. WAINWRIGHT, the Provisional Bishop of this Diocese. The Oration is to be delivered by Rev. Dr. TYNG, and the Benediction pronounced by Rev. Dr. CAMPBELL. Some other exercises commemorative of the event of WASHINGTON's initiation, are advertised to take place at No. 600 Broadway, by an Association which meets at that place.

CONSECRATION OF DR. WAINWRIGHT AS PROVINCIAL BISHOP.—The consecration of the Rev. JONATHAN MAYHEW WAINWRIGHT, D. D., D. C. L., as Provisional Bishop of the Diocese of New-York, will take place (D. V.) in Trinity Church, in this city, on Wednesday, Nov. 10th. Divine service will commence at 11 o'clock.

To prevent confusion and to promote order, admission will be only by tickets, which will be previously distributed among the Rectors of the churches of New-York, Brooklyn, and Williamsburg, and include *three* for the Lay Delegates of each Parish.

Clergymen and Lay Delegates out of the aforenamed cities, who are desirous to attend, are requested to make early application for their tickets, *by note*, to the Secretary of the standing Committee. They will be ready for delivery on Monday and Tuesday, the 8th and 9th inst., at the Vestry Room of St. Paul's Chapel, between the hours of 12 o'clock, M., and 3 o'clock, P. M.; and also on Wednesday, the 10th inst., from 8 to 10, P. M.

☞ Hon. REVERDY JOHNSON, General DUFF GREEN, Maj. L. J. BEALL, Col. PICKETT, Maj. A. L. SHEPARD, Capt. HAYDEN, and Maj. Harris, of the United States Army, Capt. F. WOODHOUSE, and Lieuts. ARMSTRONG and COTTRILL, of the British Army, and C. S. TAYLOR, United States Consul at Amsterdam, are at the Metropolitan.

☞ The Court of General Sessions will commence the business of the November term this morning, at the Halls of Justice, at which time the Grand Jury and petit Jury will be empanelled.

POPULAR LECTURES AT THE TABERNACLE.—The third Lecture in this Course will be delivered at the Broadway Tabernacle, on Friday evening next, by JOHN THOMPSON, Esq. of Poughkeepsie, a member of the legal profession. Mr. T. has chosen for his subject "The Life, Character and Times of IGNATIUS LOYOLA, in contrast with those of MARTIN LUTHER."

SUDDEN DEATH OF A FEMALE.—The Coroner was notified yesterday to hold an inquest, at the Fifth Ward Station House, on the body of an unknown female, who suddenly dropped down dead, on Tuesday night, while in a store at No. 43 Canal-street. It seems deceased entered this store and exclaimed, "I want a doctor, for I am sick," but before medical assistance could be procured she fell from her seat a corpse. Coroner IVES called at the Station House, and deeming it important to have a *post mortem* examination, he adjourned the inquisition over until this morning. On the left arm of deceased were the initials of G. W. D., printed with indelible ink, and upon a handkerchief, found in her pocket, was the name of C. W. GROOM.

SUPPOSED MURDER—THE INVESTIGATION POSTPONED.—On Tuesday morning, an Indian woman named MARIA JOHNSON, died very suddenly at No. 3 Little Water-street, and from an examination of the body of deceased, marks of violence were discovered upon her face and breast, which it is believed were produced by the hands of her husband; who has since fled. A *post mortem* examination was made yesterday, by Dr. JOHN A. LIDELL, and the Coroner's investigation was postponed until this forenoon.

☞ The *American Union*, we notice, commences a new volume the present week, and appears, accordingly, in entire new type, of very beautiful cut and finish. The *Union* is really one of our most ably edited and popular family journals, and we are pleased to see, in this new evidence of its prosperity, that the enterprise of its proprietor is by no means unrewarded.

[Advertisement.]

☞ FREEMAN, Hatter, No. 90 Fulton-street, having had his elegant lot of children's hats returned from the late State Fair, is now selling them at prices which cannot fail to satisfy all who give him a call.

Letter from Mr. Webster to Senator Dickinson

The Binghamton *Republican* publishes the following interesting letter addressed by Mr. WEBSTER to Mr. DICKINSON, just as Mr. W. was leaving the Senate to take his place as Secretary of State. Its allusion to painful occurrences in the past, is the charge brought by Mr. DICKINSON against Mr. WEBSTER, in regard to the Ashburton treaty and to the strong language in which they were repelled:

WASHINGTON, Sept. 27 '50.

Mr. DEAR SIR:—Our companionship in the Senate is dissolved. After this long and most important session, you are about to return to your home: and I shall try to find leisure to visit mine. I hope we may meet each other again two months hence, for the discharge of our duties, in our respective stations in the Government. But life is uncertain; and I have not felt willing to take leave of you without placing in your hands a note, containing a few words which I wish to say to you.

In the earlier part of our acquaintance, my dear Sir, occurrences took place, which I remember with constantly increasing regret and pain; because the more I have known of you, the greater have been my esteem for your character, and my respect for your talents. But it is your noble, able, manly, and patriotic conduct, in support of the great measure of this session, which has entirely won my heart, and secured my highest regard. I hope you may live long to serve your country; but I do not think you are ever likely to see a crisis, in which you may be able to do so much, either for your own distinction or the public good. You have stood where others have fallen; you have advanced, with firm and manly step, where others have wavered, faltered, and fallen back; and for one, I desire to thank you, and to commend your conduct, out of the fullness of an honest heart.

This letter needs no reply; it is, I am aware, of very little value; but I have thought you might be willing to receive it, and, perhaps, to leave it where it would be seen by those who shall come after you. I pray you, when you reach your own threshhold, to remember me most kindly to your wife and daughter; I remain, my dear Sir, with the truest esteem,

Your friend and obt. serv't. DAN'L WEBSTER.

Hon. DANIEL S. DICKINSON, U. S. Senate.

MR. WEBSTER'S WILL.—The Worcester *Aegis* has the following additional particulars relative to Mr. WEBSTER's will.

Mr. WEBSTER secured by his will *five hundred dollars* annually to Mrs. WEBSTER, in addition to which she is to receive the annual income of *twenty five hundred dollars* or more—that being the interest of the principal sum raised some years since by Mr. WEBSTER's friends. According to the terms of that gratuity, its benefits were to inure to Mrs. WEBSTER during her life-time, should she survive him. The circumstances attending the execution of Mr. WEBSTER's will, as related from authentic sources, are of an instructive and pathetic nature. We might not properly narrate them fully. This much, however, as it shows how his kind feelings and great foresight attached to his last domestic ties and duties on earth. He had requested those most to be interested in his will, to talk over the terms of it (as made known to them) and to have a perfect and satisfactory understanding with one another; and on that sublime and memorable THURSDAY NIGHT, when the will and the witnesses were before them, he did not execute it until *they* had been brought into his presence and had expressed their entire approbation of the disposition he was about to make of his property.

MR. WEBSTER'S ESTATES.—Mr. WEBSTER expressed a strong desire before his death that his Marshfield and Franklin farms might remain in the family. He therefore constituted J. W. PAIGE and FRANKLIN HAVEN, of Boston, and EDWARD CURTIS, of New-York, trustees, to hold the property for the benefit of his family. It is stated that measures are being taken to remove all incumbrances from both places. The incumbrances on his Marshfield property amounts to only $1,500.

THE LOBOS ISLANDS.—Extract from a letter dated Lima, Sept 25:

"Mr. WEBSTER's and Mr. GRAHAM's letter of June and July, on the Lobos question, have made a great impress on here. The public feeling is wholly against the American Government, and against Americans residing in this country. To such an extent has this been shown in the public papers, that Mr. CLAY deemed it needful for our security here, to call on the Government respecting them."

Extract from a letter dated Payta, Sept. 28:

"The communication containing the counter order to Com. MCAULEY, has been transmitted, per steamer, to the Lobos Islands, under cover to Gen DESHEA, to be handed to the Commander upon his arrival there."

IMPRISONMENT OF AN AMERICAN CITIZEN.—The following is an extract from a letter dated Batavia, Island of Java, July 12, on board U. S. ship *Sit Mary*:

"On our arrival at Batavia, we found that Mr. GIBSON, commander of the *Flirt*, a citizen of South Carolina, and late a merchant of New-York, was confined in prison for being charged by the Dutch government with attempting to head a conspiracy on the islands of Java and Sumatra. He has been confined now upward of five months, without trial, and they can get no evidence against him. His case will probably be settled in a few days."

MRS. ANNA CORA MOWATT, the popular American actress, is the lady who has supplied the fresh and beautiful wreath of *immortelles*, and other flowers, with which the bust of Webster, in the Boston Exchange, has been repeatedly crowned during the last few days.

The President has promoted E. CURTIS HINE, Esq., of Boston, a gunner in the Navy, to be a lieutenant in the revenue service of the United States. Mr. HINE has long been known as a contributor to the press.

Jeremiah Foster, a well known citizen of Cambridgeport, Mass., doing business in Boston, entered an omnibus, near his residence, on Thursday morning, and fell dead in a few moments, probably from a disease of the heart.

The receipts of cotton at New-Orleans on Monday, Oct. 25, were remarkably heavy, amounting to 23,050 bales. One vessel brought 3,130 baloe, and several others 2,000 each.

MARRIED.

On Tuesday, Nov. 2, at Southport, Conn., by Rev. N. E. Cornwall, LEWIS D. BULKLEY, of the firm of Bulkley & Brother, New-York, to miss JULIA FRANCES, only daughter of Joseph B. Wakeman, Esq., in the former place.

On Tuesday, Nov. 2, by Rev. Dr. Berrian, Mr. JAMES W. BINGHAM, of San Francisco and CORNELIA H., daughter of Wm. H. Fales, Esq., of this City.

In Boston, Oct. 30, Mr. Alfred Garlick to Miss Phebe Fuller, both of Boston.

Nov. 1, Mr. James Taylor to Miss Maria L. Gould; Mr. George Eliot to Miss Harriet D. Adams, both of Boston. Capt. Stanley, of Cape Cod, to Miss Sophia McLean, of Nova Scotia.

Oct. 28 Mr. John H. Thompson to Mrs Ann D. Johnson, both of Boston.

Oct. 30, Mr. Jasper Latham, of Albany, N. Y., to Mrs. Lucy Ann Tuttle of Tyngsborough; Mr. Dean Sawyer, of Lowell, to Miss Eliza B. Brown, of Chicago, Mr. John T. Knowles to Miss Mary A. Kepler; Mr. Edmund B. Lord, Jr., to Miss Anna M. French; Mr. Ebenezer H. Greenwood to Miss Caroline L. Lincoln, both of Boston.

Oct. 28, Mr. Oliver White, of Brookline, to Miss Elizabeth H., daughter of Mr. Samuel Bullard; Mr. Charles H. Smith to Miss Elizabeth P. Latham, both of Boston.

Oct. 24 Mr. Wesley Burnham to Miss Mary D. Savel, both of South Boston.

Oct. 21, Mr. Charles Gilliesi to Miss Ann Fricle, of Lowell.

In Waltham, Mass., Oct. 28, Mr. Frederick J. Davis, of Waltham, to Miss Mary C., daughter of Mr. John Mansfield, of Salem.

In Providence, R. I., Rev. George D. Crocker, of Edgartown, Mass., to Miss Lyora M., daughter of the late Capt. Sylvester Allen, of Providence.

In Exeter, N. H., Mr. William A. Goodwin, of Portland, Me., to Miss Belinda K., daughter of the late Hon. Tristam Shaw, of Exeter.

In Kennebunk, Me., Oct. 26, Mr. Henry Ward, Jr., of West Bethel, to Anna G., daughter of Hon. S. Palmer.

In New-Haven, Conn., Oct. 23, Rev. Henry M. Colton to Miss Lucy Tuttle, both of New-Haven.

In Oxford, N. Y., Oct. 24, Joshua C. Sanders, of New-York, to Miss Elizabeth E., daughter of Hon. O. Sands.

In Jeffersonville, Ind., Passed Midshipman Badger, U. S. N., to Miss Margaret M., daughter of Commander Z. Johnston, U. S. N.

In Cincinnati, John A. Robinson, Esq., of New-York, to Ellen J., daughter of Hon. William Key Bond.

In Danville, Ind., Rev. John Hawks, of Montezuma, formerly of Deerfield, Mass., to Miss Elizabeth A. Woods, of Battle.

DIED.

On Tuesday, Nov. 2, of consumption, DAVID PEARSON, printer, aged 35 years.

His funeral will take place to-day, (4th,) at 1 o'clock, P. M., from No. 27 Frankfort-st.

On Wednesday morning, Nov. 3, of consumption, LUCRETIA, wife of EDWARD B. COLEMAN, of Stonington, Ct., aged 37 years.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend her funeral from the Astor House, on Thursday, at 2½ o'clock. Her remains will be taken to Greenwood.

On Tuesday evening, Nov. 2, Mrs. THERESE WOGAN, aged 64 years.

The relatives and friends of her son and sons in-law, John Bostick and Archibald McNaughton, Jr., are respectfully invited to attend her funeral from the residence of her son-in-law, Archibald McNaughton, No 58 Spring-st., this (Thursday) afternoon, 4th inst. at 3 o'clock, P. M.

In Boston, Nov 1, Mrs. Mary Dunn, 54; Miss Ann Jane Hib, 43; Nathan B. Lawrence, 63.

In South Boston, Nov 1, Charles Thomas, son of Thomas and Ophina Nickerson, aged 4 years, 4 months and 3 days.

In East Boston Nov. 1, Mr. William D. Tinson, 34.

In Cambridgeport, Nov. 2, Mr. Jeremiah Foster, 81 years and 4 months.

In Roxbury, Oct. 29, Mr. Charles Cunningham, 72.

In Dorchester, Oct. 31, Mr. James Davenport, 56 years and 4 months.

In Newton, Nov. 1 Dea. Benjamin Eddy, aged 82.

In Lynn, Lucy Ellen, wife of Joseph A. Perley, late of Malden, 22.

In Fall River, Oct. 22, William, son of Hon John Eddy, in his 11th year.

In Deerfield, Oct 25, Abner Goodenough, 87, the last revolutionary pensioner in Deerfield, and was never ill a day in his life.

In New Ipswich N. H., Joseph Barrett, Esq., 78.

In Hollis, N. H., Mr Daniel Merrill, 91, a revolutionary soldier, and one of Arnold's Life Guard, just previous to his treason.

In Buchias Port, Me., Sarah Marston, wife of Jonathan Marston, formerly of Salem, Mass., 71.

In Cincinnati, Oct 23, Mrs Elisa, fullet of the late Dr. John Dix, surgeon in the U. S. Navy.

COMMERCIAL AND MONEY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange ...Nov 3.

$4,000 U. S. 6s, 56	109½	250	New-Jersey Zinc		11½
4,000 Penn. Coal on 6s	104	950	do		12
500 Illinois Interest	54	35	do		11
3,552 Ind Spec Dis 3s	10	150	do	b60	11½
7 100 Erie 2d mige b 6	105	1000	do		11½
16,000 Erie Convert. '71	98	500	St. Lawrence Co.		1½
20,000 Erie Convert. '82	100	200	Portsmouth Dry Dock		4½
5,000 L I R. R. Bonds	78½	200	do	b30	5
5 Atlantic & Pac C. R.	750	25	Erie Railroad		37
11 Mechanics Bank	127	700	do		36¾
18 Del. & Hud. Canal	130½	50	do	s60	35
250 do	131	100	Harlem railroad	b60	72
8 Bank Commerce	110	200	do		71½
20 Ocean Bank	104	100	do	s30	71½
200 Canton Company	37½	200	do		71
50 do	38	15	Harlem R. R. Pref'd.		110
200 do	b10	87½	Long Island R. R.		36
100 do	b30	37½	do		35½
200 do	b60	38	do		35
100 Nicaragua Transit Co	28½	100	do	s10	35½
150 do	b60	24½	400 Nor. & Way. Railroad		50½
40 do	28½	15	Mad. & Indiana. R.R.		109
100 do	28½	45	do		108½
50 do	b60	28½	100 Hudson River R. R.	b30	76
50 Pennsylvania Coal Co	115	500	do		75
50 Farmington R. R.	s60	56	do	b60	76½
200 Reading Railroad		97½			

SECOND BOARD.

$3,400 City 6s, '70	107	100	Cumberland Coal	s30	6½
2,000 Erie Convt. Bds '71	98½	150	do		6½
6,000 Hud Ist. Mgt Bds.	108	50	do	b10	6½
100 Montgomery Zinc Co.	4	150	do	b30	6½
100 Nicaragua Transit	s10	28½	do	s30	6½
300 do	b30	28½	50 Harlem Railroad	s10	71½
50 do		28½	25 Roch. & Ser Railroad		123
50 do	s60	29	300 Long Island R. R.		39
350 New Jersey Zinc	b30	12	50 do	s10	34½
100 do		11½	200 do		34½
50 Erie Railroad	s3	36½	500 do	35m	33
50 do	s10	36½			

WEDNESDAY, Nov. 3—6 P. M.

The remittances by the steamer *Europa* to day were quite heavy. Bills were freely employed at 110, and only $92,000 in specie went out. There is less prospect of a further decline in Exchange than when the present rate was named last week. The impression in the Street is that the private Bankers have drawn very largely in anticipation. Commercial bills, in consequence, commend within a fraction of the top rate.

The sales of Loans and Bonds were moderate. Full prices were paid for both the Erie Convertible Loans, and Hudson First Mortgage sold as high as 108. The Long Island Bonds rose to 78½, being 6 ₱ cent. over last week's opening rate. The Foreign houses continue to buy the best class of Railway Bonds, in retail lots, but we hear of no important negotiations. The Nashville and Chattanooga Loan was withdrawn for higher rates. The San Francisco 10 ₱ cent. Water Loan is to be awarded to-morrow, at the office of THOMAS & DIXON, No 52 Wall-st., where Governor PURDY, the Commissioner, may be consulted, in advance, by parties desiring to bid.

The following are the rates at which some of the leading Loans on the market are now held, as quoted in the circulars for Europe to day:

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Loan, 6 ₱ cent., 1856	110
Loan, 6 ₱ cent., 1863	113
Loan, 6 ₱ cent., 1867	119½
Loan, 6 ₱ cent., 1868	119½
Loan, 5 ₱ cent., 1853	103½
Loan, 6 ₱ cent., Comp. bonds 1868	
Loan, 5 ₱ cent., Coupon bonds, 1865	109

STATE SECURITIES.

New-York 6 ₱ cent., 1860, '61, '62	109
New-York 5½ ₱ cent., 1865	113
New-York 5 ₱ cent., 1838, 60, '62	113
Ohio, 6 ₱ cent., 1856	106½
Ohio, 6 ₱ cent., 1860	110½
Ohio, 6 ₱ cent., 1870	116
Pennsylvania, 5 ₱ cent.	97
Pennsylvania, 5 ₱ cent., Coupons, 1862	104
Kentucky, 6 ₱ cent. Bonds, 1868, '72	110½
Illinois Internal Improvements, 6 ₱ cent., 1817,	85
Indiana State, 5 ₱ cent.	109
Indiana State, 5 ₱ cent.	62
Indiana Canal Preferred, 5 ₱ cent.	47
Tennessee, 5 ₱ cent. Bonds	91
Tennessee, 6 ₱ cent. Bonds, long	108
Virginia, 6 ₱ cent. Bonds, 1886	111½
Missouri, 6 ₱ cent. Bonds, 1872	101
Georgia, 6 ₱ cent., 1872	109

CITY SECURITIES.

New-York, 7 ₱ cent., 1857	
New-York, 6 ₱ cent., 1858, '60	102½
New-York 5 ₱ cent., 1870, '75	102½
Philadelphia, 6 ₱ cent., 1876, 99	111
Baltimore, 6 ₱ cent., 1870	105
Jersey City Bonds, 6 ₱ cent., 1877	105
Albany Bonds, 6 ₱ cent., 1871, '01	108
Cincinnati Bonds, 6 ₱ cent.	101
St. Louis Bonds, 6 ₱ cent.	94½
Louisville, Bonds, 6 ₱ cent., 1890	95½
Pittsburg, Bonds, 6 ₱ cent., 1869 '71	103½
Wheeling, Bonds, 6 ₱ cent., (Guar.) 1870	98
Covington, Bonds, 6 ₱ cent., 1881	92½
Chicago, Bonds, 6 ₱ cent., 1876, '77	93
Selma, Bonds, 8 ₱ cent., 1872	100½

COUNTY BONDS.

St. Louis, Mo., 6 ₱ cent., 1866	97
St. Louis, Mo., 7 ₱ cent., 1871	108½
Fayette, Ky., 6 ₱ cent., 1881	89
Bourbon, Ky., 6 ₱ cent., 1881	89
Fairfield O., 7 ₱ cent., 1864	95½
Guernsey, O., 7 ₱ cent., 1862	98

RAILROAD BONDS.

New-York & Erie 7s, of 1861	115
New-York & Erie 7s, of 1859	104½
New-York & Erie 7s of 1855	99
New-York & Erie 7s, of 1871	98½
New-York & Erie 7s, of 1862	99½
Hudson River 7s, of 1869	108
Hudson River 7s, of 1860	102½
New-York & New-Haven 7s, 1860-75	105
New-York & Harlem 7s of 1861-72	101½
Albany & Schenectady 7s of 1860	106
Buffalo & State Line 7s, of 1866	100
Rochester, Lockport & Niagara Falls 7s, of 1861	107
Rochester, Lockport & Niagara Falls 7s of 1864	100
New-Haven & New-London 7s, of 1866	101½
Baltimore & Ohio 6s of 1875	99½
Baltimore & Ohio 6s, of 1880	99½
Reading 6s, of 1868	86½
Reading 6s, of 1870	86½
Cleveland, Columbus & Cincinnati 7s, of 1859	124
Cleveland, Painesville & Ashtabula 7s, of 1861	100½
La Crosse & Milwaukie 7s, of 1st S-6s	102
Little Miami 7s, of 1851	115
Ohio & Pennsylvania 7s, of 1865-66	104
Ohio & Pennsylvania 7s, of 1872	97
Lawrenceburg & Upper Mississippi 7s, 1856	97½
Central Indiana 7s of 1865	97½
Cleveland & Pittsburg 7s, of 1860	102½
Cleveland & Pittsburg 7s, of 1853	97
Michigan Central 8s, 1865	111
Michigan Central 8s, 1855 56	106
Michigan Southern 7s, of 1860	94½
Northern Indiana 7s of 1861	98
Erie & Kalamazoo (Adrian & Toledo) 7s, of 1852	95
Madison & Indianapolis 7s of 1861	103
Indianapolis & Lafayette 7s, of 1861	95
Bellefontaine & Indiana 7s of 1856	100
New-Albany & Salem 8s, of 1838-52	104
New-Albany & Salem 8s, of 1864-75	95
Palmyra 7s, of 1866	100
Ogdensburg (Northern) 7s of 1859	100½
Ogdensburg (Northern) 7s, of 1861	87½
Milwaukee & Mississippi 8s, of 1862	100
Buffalo & New-York City 7s, of 1866	92
Pennsylvania 6s, of 1880	108
Alabama & Tennessee River 7s of 1872	94

The speculative stocks closed tame this afternoon. There was a fair business through the day, and a further rise in Canton of 1½ per cent., and in Long Island of 2 per cent., and a falling off ½@1 in Erie, Harlem, and Cumberland. With these exceptions, prices were about as yesterday. A considerable amount of Nicaragua Transit and Jersey Mining changed hands but both closed without material alteration in rates. The premium shares were firm. Delewars and Hudson rose 1 per cent. Rochester R road 1 per cent., and Madison sold at the

THE NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES

A VERY LARGE DAILY NEWSPAPER,—each number comprising Eight Pages, or Forty-Eight columns, and giving more reading matter than any other Daily Newspaper in the United States,—is published EVERY MORNING, (*Sundays excepted,*) at No. 113 NASSAU-STREET, and is delivered to subscribers in New-York, Brooklyn, Williamsburg and Jersey City, for TWELVE AND A HALF CENTS a week, payable to the carrier. Single Copies, Two CENTS. Mail Subscribers, FIVE DOLLARS a year; SIX months, Two Dollars and a half; three months, One Dollar and half. Three Dollars in advance required in all exchanges with Country Newspapers.

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RAYMOND JONES & CO., Publishers.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ **Rev. E. H. Chapin's** Society will hold their religious services hereafter in the Church of the Divine Unity, in Broadway, between Spring and Prince-sts., commencing on SUNDAY next, Nov. 7. Services for the present will be held in the afternoon at 3 o'clock, and in the evening at 7½.

Members of the Society and others, wishing to hire pews, are informed that the Trustees will be in attendance at the Church on FRIDAY EVENING, the 5th inst., to make the necessary arrangements.

☞ **Popular Lectures at the Tabernacle.**—The third Lecture of this course will be delivered on FRIDAY EVENING, Nov. 5, at 8 o'clock, by JOHN THOMPSON, Esq., of the Pongkokeepsie Bar. Subject—*The Life, Character and Times of Ignatius Loyola*—embracing a History of the Order of Jesuits in contrast with Martin Luther and the Reformation. Broadway Tabernacle, 8 o'clock. The audience are respectfully requested to come early. Tickets 25 cts.; season ticket, only 37½ cts.; to be had at the bookstores, and at the door.

☞ **Gas.**—Medals of highest merit have been given by the American Institute, of the State of New-York, as well as by every other State, to Messrs. A. W. & Co., which, however, bear but a small comparison to the daily awards of gold medals offered by gentlemen and ladies for the superior and beautiful new styles of Gas Fixtures, sold at the great manufacturing depot of ARCHER, WARREN & Co., No. 378 Broadway.

☞ **Post-Office, New-York.**—NOTICE—The mails per U. S. Mail Steamer GEORGIA for California and Aspinwall direct, will close at this Office, on FRIDAY, Oct. 5, at 1 o'clock P. M.

W. V. BRADY, Postmaster.

New-York Daily Times.

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GRAND MASONIC CENTENNIAL COMMEMORATION

Of the Initiation of Gen. Geo. Washington to the Masonic Order.

ORATION BY REV. S. H. TYNG, D.D.

The Ancient and Honorable Fraternity of Free and Accepted Masons, assembled in Metropolitan Hall, last evening, to commemorate the centennial anniversary of the Initiation of GEO. WASHINGTON as a member of their order, which took place in Fredericksburg Lodge, State of Virginia, on Nov. 4, 1752.

The large Hall, capable of holding four thousand persons, was filled to excess. The stage presented a brilliant appearance. In the front was placed the Golden Ark, behind which was the President's Chair. On the right were three small banners having the inscriptions, *Faith, Hope, Charity;* and on the left, three similar ones inscribed *Wisdom, Strength, Beauty.* Suspended were two banners of rich and beautiful execution, beside which, were the banners of the Grand Lodge, and several subordinate Lodges. A full length portrait of GEO. WASHINGTON, (frame enveloped in the American flag,) was placed over the centre of the stage, and smaller portaits hung around.

Deputy Grand Master JOSEPH D. EVANS (acting as Grand Master in the absence of Gen. JOSEPH RANDALL,) ascended the stage, followed by the presiding officer, the Order of Knights Templars, Chaster of Grand Arch Masons, and representatives of other Chapters. Seated to the right of the President were, Brother COLE, Rev. Dr. TYNG, Past Master, and the Royal Arch Masons; to his left, the Grand Secretary, Dr. POWELL, and other officers. The front seats in the body of the Hall were occupied by a guard of the "Continentals," in whose charge the Bible on which GEORGE WASHINGTON had been inaugurated as President was brought from St. John's Lodge, No. 1. This Bible was placed on a desk beside the Ark. It bears date MDCCLVII.

The members wore the rich regalia of their respective Orders. The Knight Templars were distinguished by black and white plumes. The rich Oriental costume of the Royal Arch Lodge attracted principal attention—the dress of the High Priest and Scribe corresponding with that described under the old Jewish ceremonial.

The following is a list of the Grand officers present:

R. W. JOSEPH D. EVANS, Grand Master.
M. W. OSCAR COLES, Deputy Grand Master.
R. W. F. FAWCATT, Senior Grand Warden.
R. W. JOHN W. SIMONS, Junior Grand Warden.
R. W. JAMES W. POWELL, Grand Secretary.
R. W. GEO. S. GIBBONS Assistant Grand Secretary.
R. W. THOS. DUGAN, Sr., Grand Treasurer.
R. W. and Rev. TOWN and CAMPBELL, Grand Chaplains.
R. W. WM. H. UNDERHILL, Grand Marshal.
E. LYON, Grand Standard Bearer.
—— HOATING, Grand Sword Bearer.
R. W. CHAS. S. WESTCOTT, Grand Steward.
THOS. DUGAN, Jr., Grand Steward.
CHAS. A. PEEK, Grand Steward.
PHILIP H. MERKLE, Grand Steward.
R. W. ROBT MACOY, Senior Grand Deacon.
—— ADAMS, Junior Grand Deacon.
R. W. D. H. VAN SICE, Grand Pursuivant.
R. W. SEWALL FISK, Grand Tiler.

The musical arrangements under the direction of Bro. HENRY C. WATSON, were excellent. The programme opened with an overture by DODWORTH'S Brass Band, brilliantly executed, after which the following opening hymn was sung by a full choir, accompanied by an organ, swelled through the Hall in delicious harmony.

Great source of light and love,
To thee our songs we raise;
Oh! in thy temple, Lord, above,
Hear and accept our praise.

May all the sons of peace
Their every grace improve,
Till discords through the nations cease,
And all the world be Love.

Bro. the R. W., and Rev. N. A. O'KESON, delivered an appropriate prayer.

An original Masonic Ode was then sung, by Messrs. BRAHAM, WATSON, and BROUGH, as follows:

To him who rules, be homage paid,
Where hearts with voice unite;
To him we bring fraternal aid,
Who guides in solemn rite.

* * * * * * *

As days and years roll silent by,
As time's sad changes rise,
No doubt shall dim the trusting eye,
Where rule the good and wise.

* * * * * * *

Rev. STEPHEN H. TYNG, D. D., was then introduced by the Grand Master, and spoke as follows: Grand Master, Brethren of the Grand Lodge, and Brethren generally of our ancient and honorable craft,—Ladies and Gentlemen: We are assembled to-night as Americans, especially as members of the Society of Free and Accepted Masons, to honor the memory, the merits and excellencies of our noble brother, GEORGE WASHINGTON. (Applause.)

No American fact is more purely American, than the character of WASHINGTON. We view him as in all respects,—if beyond all measure the best specimen, yet in reality,—a true specimen of the American man. His whole life was passed in his own country,—and equally domesticated with his outward body, his heart and affections were, from youth to age, perfectly untrammeled, living, acting, enjoying, and blessing, in his own native and beloved home. No foreign education,—or habits, or tastes acquired abroad, or relations elevating or entangling with foreign parties,—made him a debtor for any of the facts or parts of his unparalleled and uniform greatness of character and works. Perhaps no other American citizen distinguished at all in public life, was ever so wholly American. His early youth was taught and disciplined wholly in the vales, and amidst the waters and rivers of his own noble Virginia. His first blushing manhood was busily exercised in the military defence of his native State. His private maturity was passed in contented cheerfulness, amidst the elevating and tranquilizing employments of agriculture, and the joys of social neighborhood, on the beautiful banks of the Potomac. His full summer of life was dedicated to his country's defence, and his country's greatness; and his calm and dignified autumnal evening descended happily and quietly to the tomb, on the very spot which had been the first home of his manhood, and the seat and centre of all his earthly joys. Great in every quality of humanity beyond comparison, his greatness is to us of particular and priceless value,—but it was all our own.

As an example of American greatness, it is our privilege, and our duty, to commemorate him,—to contemplate and revere his character, and to transmit from generation to generation,—not only the memory of his excellence, but also the example, and the evidences of our own estimation and appreciation of it, in each succeeding age. We thus make him, what he ought ever to be considered, a living American fact. Not so much an individual who lived and finished his noble career, and then departed, and since remains upon the page of history alone,—but an actual and abiding type and embodiment of human greatness, which never passes, and which asks no effort of memory merely to perpetuate it, because it lives and acts, and influences, and forms, in every successive age, as really and as completely as if in visible body, it lived and moved through all. It must never be, that WASHINGTON *was,* in the forming and establishing of our Republic, and then like other men of parts and power, passed into sleep, to be called to mind among the living only occasionally, as circumstances should demand a reference to the opinions he held, or the facts which he accomplished. This is well. This is all to which the most of men departed are entitled. But he must remain a living influence; a power which never grows old, an authority and an example which is as fresh now as it was fifty years ago, and which shall be as effective and as manifest a century hence, as it is now. This is our privilege and duty; not to open books of history and say to our children, "There is WASHINGTON"; not to point to beautiful specimens of the statuary's art, or pictures glowing on the canvas, or gorgeous monuments of marmoreal pomp, and say, "Behold him there." But to have him in his principles and person and character, so incorporated in our public institutions, and so vivifying in all the daily influence of our country, both relative and domestic, that the memory of his name shall be as imperishable as the existence of our race, and the increasing tokens of his authority like a living hedge along the track of our Nation's history and geography. So that, in every successive age of our Nation—America shall be WASHINGTON—and WASHINGTON shall be America.

This is the great object of our assembly and array this day. Is America entitled to his name? We feel that our ancient and honored craft is particularly entitled to it also. Did he illustrate the true principles of his country, and do those principles still exhibit and display him? We feel justly entitled to say, that if the principles of Masonry did not make him what he really was, they were never more completely illustrated and exemplified than they were in him. And when we are asked for its principles, or its fruits, for what it has done, or what it can do, we point to the character of the Father of his Country, to-day. See what Masonry is. See what the principles of Masonry can accomplish.

When just of age, a hundred years ago, he sought admission to our Fraternity. Through all his subsequent career, he steadily wrought in the edifying of that great Temple, upon the walls of which our faithful craftsmen work. He maintained his outward typical connection with our work, keeping up his lodge, or frequently visiting the lodges, both in camp, and field, and city. He honored in his age, nor body with his occasional presence. And all Free and Accepted Masons delighted to point to him, as a master workman among them, both in the symbolic and in the actual construction, in which the generations of our craft have been so long engaged. As the G. M. of the Masons of the United States, he laid the corner stone of the Capitol, in 1793. And he was buried with Masonic honors by the lodge of which he was the first Master, in 1799. In the very closing of his career, he said to our brethren in Rhode Island: "Being pursuaded that a just application of the principles of which the Masonic Fraternity is founded, must be promotion of private virtue and public prosperity, I shall always be happy to advance the interests of the Society, and to be considered by them a deserving brother." To the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts, he subsequently said, "Flattering as it may be to the human mind, and truly honorable as it is, to receive from our fellow citizens, testimonies of approbation for exertions to promote the public welfare, it is not less pleasing to know, that the milder virtues of the heart are highly respected by a Society, whose liberal principles must be founded in the immutable laws of truth and justice. To enlarge the sphere of social happiness is worthy of the benevolent design of a Masonic institution; and it is most fervently to be wished, that the conduct of every member of the Fraternity, as well as those publications that disown the principles which actuate them, may tend to convince mankind, that the grand object of Masonry, is to promote the happiness of the human race. Permit me to assure you, that I feel all those emotions of gratitude, which your affectionate address and cordial wishes are calculated to inspire. And I sincerely pray, that the great Architect of the Universe may bless you here, and receive you hereafter into his immortal temple." He was never ashamed of our Society, in its principles, or in the just exemplification of them in their living agents. If at any time professed members of our Fraternity have so far forgotten, or abused the duty which they owe to those principles, and to our social embodiment of them here,—he would not have been more ashamed of them, than our Society itself. Let it be a rule in the practical government of our craft,—that we will respect and honor no workman, of whom WASHINGTON would have been ashamed. We read our principles in their manifestations and fruits in his character and life, and we meet to-day, to perpetuate them in their power, and to hand them down as living principles to our successors, by identifying them with his history, and considering them in connection with his course. We will not say that Masonry taught him his principles of action. But we will say, that the principles of Masonry and WASHINGTON were the same.

A remarkable illustration of the extensive veneration in which the name of WASHINGTON is regarded among the Masonic fraternity in foreign lands has fallen under my notice in an account of a celebration held in the City of Manchester, in England, on the 16th of March, 1852, although the ceremony originated in some strange mistakes. The recorded facts of WASHINGTON'S Masonic history are in the records of the Fredericksburg Lodge, in the State of Virginia. He was there initiated as an apprentice on the 4th of Nov., 1752, a few months before he attained his full age—of twenty-one. On the 3d of March, 1753, nine days after he was of age, he was advanced to the Second Degree of Fellow-craft. And on the 4th of AUG., 1753, he was exalted to the full degree of a Master Mason. This is the indubitable record of his entrance into the full standing of the Order. And yet I find it declared in an English publication (*The Free Masons Quarterly Review,* for July, 1834,) that he was initiated into Masonry in a Lodge in the 16th Regt of the British army, during the services of that Regt. in America. It is asserted that the very copy of the Holy Scriptures, upon which his obligation was taken, belonging to that Lodge, is now in the possession of a Capt. CHILD, an officer of that Regt. On the 16th of March last the Bible was brought, under a military escort, to the Lodge of Virtue, in the City of Manchester, as an object of very peculiar interest and veneration. Three times the procession of the brethren moved in solemn order round the Lodge, the Bible carried by the oldest member of the Lodge. And then they all united to sing in harmony, that beautiful hymn, "Holy Bible, book Divine—Precious treasure, thou art mine." The lecturer on the occasion, says: "We were privileged to handle in our own hands, and to behold with our own eyes, and to seal with our own lips, this copy of the Sacred Law, upon which the great WASHINGTON was obligated, before his admission into the mysteries of our ancient and divine order. Was there a heart which did not throb with joy, when we joined in procession round this Lodge? Was there a voice which did not join in chorus whilst singing that heartiness Hymn which was selected for this occasion? Dear Brothers, we enjoyed a great privilege, and it must not be permitted to become of a transitory character." We receive with great delight this token of foreign reverence for our great American, and the evidence which it gives us of the extending influence of its name, and history, and opinions, over the people in other lands. But in this instance it arises out of a total error in the facts of history, which it is our right and duty to correct. Gen. BRADDOCK, under whom WASHINGTON had his first connection with the British army, did not arrive in Virginia until the 20th of February, 1755,—two years after WASHINGTON had become a Mason. Nor was WASHINGTON introduced to the British officers until April 1755. Nor had he any personal connection with any regiment of English troops till after that time. Though it is very likely, therefore, that he maintained his Masonic connection with them in the subsequent campaign, if there really was a military Lodge in the army of General BRADDOCK, it is not the fact that he was initiated into masonry by British officers. No, WASHINGTON'S masonry was as truly American as the whole residue of his noble career. No foreign soldiers taught him its sublime principles; though they gave him ample scope to exercise and display them, in the many provocations of that early campaign, and in the long and faithful probation of his character, their bitter and varied hostilities in the subsequent revolutionary war. Of that army leader BRADDOCK he says, after their defeat: "The dastardly behavior of the regular troops, (so called,) exposed all others who were inclined to do their duty to almost certain death, and at last in despite of all the efforts of the officers to the contrary, they ran as sheep pursued by dogs, and it was impossible to rally them." Of his own position in the unfortunate battle of that day he says: "By the all powerful dispensations of Providence, I have been protected beyond all human probability or expectation. I had four bullets though my coat and two horses shot under me, yet escaped unhurt, although death was levelling my companions on every side of me." And of him, then but 23 years old, the Rev. SAMUEL DAVIES said in a sermon delivered on the 17th of August, 1755, but a month after the battle, "As a remarkable instance of patriotic spirit and military ardor, I may point out to the public that heroic youth, Colonel WASHINGTON, whom I cannot but hope Providence has hitherto preserved in so signal a manner for some important service to his country." How wonderfully prophetic was this passage! We may now add in its actual accomplishment, important service not to his country only, but to the honor, dignity and happiness of the whole human race.

But from this needful digression permit me to return to the beautiful display of some of our fundamental principles, which was so brightly exhibited in the life of WASHINGTON.

Never was our fundamental principle of justice more beautifully or perfectly realized by man. Every foot of his wall was built in rigid conformity to the square and the plummet. You may trace this principle in all his own private accounts. To be in debt, was in his judgment, to be in slavery; a slavery to which no Free Mason could be honorably subjected. For years his books were kept by his own hands, in the most beautiful style of neatness and punctuality. He maintained a perfect oversight of his own business, detesting any mismanagement or carelessness in others,—and habitually choosing never to rely upon others, to do that which he could do for himself. In his management of public trusts,—during the whole eight years' campaigns of the Revolution, he kept an exact account of all his expenditures in the public services—and exhibited them in his own handwriting to Congress, at the close of the war, not only refusing any remuneration for the services he performed, but faithfully declaring himself largely a willing loser in amounts of his own private funds which had been expended in the public service. When he entered upon his great trust as the President of the United States, he said to Congress: "When I was first honored with a call into the service of my country, then on the eve of an arduous struggle for its liberties, the lights in which I contemplated my duty, required that I should renounce every pecuniary compensation. From this resolution I have in no instance departed, and being still under the impressions which produced it, I must still decline, as inapplicable to myself, any share in the personal emoluments which may be indispensably included in a permanent provision for the Executive Department, and must accordingly pray that the pecuniary estimates for the station in which I am placed, may, during my continuance in it, be limited to such actual expenditures as the public good may be thought to require." How beautiful did this great principle rule, in all his exercise of official authority, both military and civil. Armed with the conscious rectitude and dignity of his character, he could instantly arrest the insolent insubordination of men like CHARLES LEE. He could despise the cabals of GATES and CONWAY, from the last of whom he received the message of sorrow, as the dying man departed. "My career will soon be over, therefore justice and truth prompt me to declare my last sentiments. You are, in my eyes, the great and good man. May you long enjoy the love, veneration, and esteem of these States whose liberties you have asserted by your virtues." He could resist all importunities to spare for merited punishment, the interesting ANDRE the companion and agent of ARNOLD. How tenderly and truly was this principle displayed in his own private affairs in his last will, at the close of his glorious career. "All my debts, of which there are but few and none of magnitude, are to be punctually and speedily paid." "Upon the decease of my wife, it is my will and desire that all the Slaves whom I hold in my own right, shall receive their freedom. To emancipate them during her life would, though earnestly wished by me, be attended with such insuperable difficulties, on account of their intermixture by marriage with the dower negroes, as to excite the most painful sensations, if not disagreeable consequences to the latter; it not being in my power, under the tenure by which the dower negroes are held, to manumit them. And whereas, among those who will receive freedom according to this devise, there may be some, who from old age or bodily infirmities, will be unable to support themselves; it is my will and desire, that all these shall be comfortably clothed and fed by my heirs while they live. And I do hereby expressly forbid the sale, or transportation out of the Commonwealth, (of Virginia) of any Slave I may die possessed of, under any pretence whatever." Thus, under the consciousness of the great All-seeing eye, the light of justice shone throughout his life, purely, brightly, steadily to the end.

Nor was he less distinguished by one other great principle of love. Love, which wrought in beneficence to the needy, in forgiveness to the penitent, in the kindest and most liberal constructions of the motives and characters of other men, in the strongest emotions of private friendship, and in the perfect toleration of the religious conscience of mankind. Strong and binding was this cement of his edifice. Plastic and soft as the purest gum in its application. Grasping and tenacious and abiding as the sculptured adamant which it united from the whole outward aspect of his noble structure. See this beautiful principle of Masonry, in his instructions to his agent, while absent with the armies of his country: "Let the hospitality of the house, with respect to the poor, be kept up. Let no one go hungry away. If any of this kind of people should be in want of corn, supply their necessities, provided it does not encourage them in idleness. I have no objection to your giving my money in charity, to the amount of forty or fifty pounds a year, when you think it well bestowed. What I mean by having no objection is, that it is my desire that it should be done. You are to consider that neither myself nor wife is now in the way to do these good offices." In his most intimate domestic relations, how perfectly did this blessed principle govern. Forty years he passed most happily with the wife of his choice. She was indeed an object worthy of his love. Her character was an honor to his name. Exemplary in her whole department, bright in her acts of kindness, unostentatious and sincere in her piety, she adorned every station in which his increasing greatness placed her. No Mason ever adjourned from labor to refreshment, or find a lovelier home, or a happier companion. Well does he say to her, when called to his country's service, and refreshment must again give place to labor: "I should enjoy more real happiness in one month with you at home, than I have the most distant prospect of finding abroad, if my stay were to be seven times seven years. It was utterly out of my power to refuse this appointment, without exposing my character to such censures as would have reflected dishonor upon myself, and given pain to my friends. This, I am sure, could not and ought not to be pleasing to you, and must have lessened me considerably in my own esteem." How deeply affecting was the display of this principle of his nature in his last separation from his faithful companions in arms. "At noon," says MARSHALL, "the principal officers of the army assembled, soon after which their beloved commander entered the room. His emotions were too strong to be concealed. Turning to them, he said: 'With a heart full of love and gratitude, I now take leave of you. I most devoutly wish that your latter days may be as prosperous and happy, as your former ones have been glorious and honorable. I cannot come to each of you, to take my leave, but shall be obliged if each of you will come and take me by the hand.' General KNOX being nearest, turned to him. WASHINGTON, incapable of utterance, grasped his hand and embraced him. In the same affectionate manner he took leave of each succeeding officer. The tear of manly sensibility was in every eye, and not a word was articulated to interrupt the dignified silence and the tenderness of the scene. Leaving the room, he passed through the corps of Light Infantry and walked to White Hall where a large waited to convey him to Paulus Hook. The whole company followed in mute and solemn procession, with dejected countenances, resolving feelings of delicious melancholy, which no language can describe. Having entered the barge he turned to the company and, waving his hat, bade them a silent adieu. They had expressed to him, on a previous occasion, the distinct answer of their hearts, declaring that they had "engaged with him in the service of their country from the purest love and attachment to the rights and liberties of human nature," and assuring their Commander "that they reciprocate his affectionate expressions with the greatest sincerity of which the human heart is capable."

The great Masonic principle, of passive fidelity, in appointed duty, also shone most conspicuously in him. Never was a man more truly right upon principle,—or more systematically persevering in following his chosen principle of right. A perfect recognition of the great subordinating rule of *order* governed every step and act. He learned, in long succeeding gradations in the work of edifying human character, and building the great moral temple, to be equally faithful, in that which was least, and that which was much—and his work, from the time that he mounted the wall as an apprentice, to the glorious day when as a wise master builder, he set the key of his arch, and brought forth the topstone of his excellence as a man, was constantly distinguished by uninterrupted fidelity in every duty to which he was called. From his first entrance upon public life, when but one and twenty years of age, supreme confidence was placed in him as a military commander by his native state, a confidence which was never forfeited or withdrawn. On his return from his first series of early campaigns when yet a youth, "by a vote of the House of Burgesses of Virginia, the speaker was directed to return their thanks to Col. WASHINGTON on behalf of the Colony, for the distinguished military services which he had rendered to his country. As soon as Col. WASHINGTON took his seat, the speaker, in obedience to his order, and following the impulses of his own generous and grateful heart, discharged the duty with great ability, but with such warmth of coloring and strength of expression as entirely confounded the young hero. He rose to express his acknowledgments for the honor; but such was his trepidation and confusion, that he could not give distinct utterance to a single syllable. He blushed, stammered, and trembled, for a second;—when the speaker relieved him by a brilliant and happy rejoinder: "Sit down, Mr. WASHINGTON; your modesty equals your valor, and that surpasses the power of any language that I possess." All through his life, this beautifully modest fidelity distinguished his course. For eight years and a half in command of the American armies, he was never once absent from the army for a visit to his own house. He saw his beloved Mount Vernon but once during this period, when in the line of his military journey to Yorktown, in Virginia. In the midst of the war, Congress conferred upon him the unlimited powers of a Dictator, granted in consequence of their "perfect reliance on his wisdom, vigor, and uprightness." But in the fulfilment of these unrestricted powers, (says Mr. SPARKS,) "fearless in the discharge of duty, and never shrinking from responsibility, he was at the same time free from the vanity, which too often besets men in high stations, of gaining personal consequence, by making himself felt as the centre and moving spring of the operations over which he had control. No man was more vigilant in seeing that everything was properly done. But he was willing that others should be the agents or the contrivers and that every one should have the credit and praise of his worthy deeds." "He was a silent thoughtful man," says a granddaughter of his wife, a member of his family. "He spoke little generally—never of himself; I never heard him relate a single act of his life during the war." Bishop WHITE says of him, "Although I was often in company with this great man, and had the honor of dining often at his table, I knew no man who so carefully guarded against the discovering of himself or of his acts or of anything that pertained to him. And it has occasionally occurred to me when in his company, that if a stranger to his person were present, he would never have known from anything said by the President, that he was conscious of having distinguished himself in the eye of the world."

This was the spirit of his fidelity from youth to age, "In the midst of scenes of trials and discouragements he stood firm. His letters in the darkest period breathe the same determined spirit and are marked by the same confidence, calmness and forethought, which distinguish them on all occasions. When asked what he could do in case of the continued success of the invaders, faithful to the cause of liberty, he said, "We will retreat beyond the Susquehanna River—and thence, if necessary, to the Allegany Mountains." In the midst of the dismal winter of 1776, he wrote to the President of Congress: "My feelings as an officer and a man have been such as to force me to say, that no person ever had a greater choice of difficulties to contend with than I have. It may be thought that I am going a good deal out of the line of my duty to advise thus freely. A character to lose, an estate to forfeit, the inestimable blessings of liberty at stake and a life devoted, must be my excuse."

To trace this great principle of character in all its manifestations, is impossible. I may be allowed to adduce a single extract illustrating it, from his Farewell Address: "In offering to you, my countrymen, these counsels of an old and affectionate friend, I dare not hope they will make the strong and lasting impression I could wish. But if I may even flatter myself that they may be productive of some partial benefit, some occasional good, this hope will be a full recompense for the solicitude for your welfare, by which they have been dictated. How far in the discharge of my official duties, I have been guided by the principles which have been delineated, the public records and other evidences of my conduct must witness to you, and to the world. To myself, the assurance of my own conscience is, that I have at least believed myself to be guided by them. Though in reviewing the incidents of administration, I am unconscious of intentional error, I am nevertheless too sensible of my defects not to think it probable that I have committed many errors. Whatever they may be, I fervently beseech the Almighty to avert or mitigate the evils to which they may tend. I shall also carry with me the hope, that my country will never cease to view them with indulgence, and that after forty-five years of my life dedicated to its service with an upright zeal, the faults of incompetent abilities will be consigned to oblivion, as myself must soon be, to the mansions of rest."

Thus he lived and triumphed, and the crowning of his facility with success gives us the permission to meet and commemorate his unparalelled greatness this day. Let it be the purpose of United Masons throughout this happy land, and in every succeeding age of our country's history,—to maintain and perpetuate the great truths and principles so happily expounded in his Farewell Address,—assuring the memory of our exalted brother, that to the utmost of our influence, union, harmony, cooperation and peace,—great tokens of our order, in opposition to all sectionism or sectarianism—shall be established over the whole extended soil, the wealth of which we all read,—and the responsibility of which we must all bear.

Permit me to adduce one more illustration of WASHINGTON'S Masonic greatness. It is his distinct and constant maintenance of the authority of religion. Our honored Society maintains this open profession in carrying ever before us, and in our midst, with solemn reverence, the Holy Bible: an open Bible. We have in our midst, this day, the very Bible over which our exalted WASHINGTON uttered his first obligation of conformity to the Constitution of his country, as the Chief Magistrate of this Union, and as his whole life illustrated and displayed our other principles with constancy and power. So did it also this Masonic reverence for the Divine revelation, and maintenance of the precepts and obligations of religion. From the commencement of his military career, a youth of 21 years old, he constantly maintained the service of religious worship in his camp. He remonstrated against the neglect of Virginia in providing chaplains for his army, and insisted with success upon their appointment. Among the first orders of that early campaign was his solemn prohibition of all profanity in the army. The same order he frequently repeated in the subsequent campaigns of the revolution. His habitual regard for the Sabbath, and the public worship of God, and his own private personal worship, were among the most prominent facts of his character. When the Burgesses, of Virginia appointed a day for fasting and prayer, in May, '74, to implore the Divine intercession in their heavy calamity, WASHINGTON records, in his diary, that he "went to church and fasted all day." The same member of his family, from whom I have already quoted, says of him: "He never omitted attending church in the morning, unless detained by indisposition. The afternoon was spent in his own room, at home—but visiting and visitors were prohibited for that day. No one in church attended to the services with more reverential aspect." The records of his orderly book displays, continually, his supreme and constant regard for religion. Ordering attention to the services of the approoriate Chaplain, he says to his army: "The blessing and protection of Heaven are at all times necessary, but especially so in times of public distress and danger. The General hopes and trusts that every officer and man will endeavor to live and act as becomes a Christian soldier, defending the dearest rights and liberties of his country." Again: "That the troops may have an opportunity of attending public worship, the General, in future, excuses them from fatigue duty on Sundays. The General is sorry to be informed that the foolish and wicked practice of profane cursing and swearing,—a vice heretofore little known in an American army,—is growing into fashion. He hopes that the officers will, by example as well as influence, endeavor to check it, and that both they and the men will reflect that we can have little hope of the blessing of Heaven on our arms, if vice and impiety and folly." I might vastly multiply such quotations as these, were it necessary, to illustrate the religious habit of his mind. When the war was concluded, he says in his general orders, "The chaplains with the several brigades will render thanks to Almighty God for all his mercies, particularly for his overruling the wrath of man to his own glory, and causing the rage of war to cease among the nations." In his different letters, he speaks most earnestly to the same effect: "The hand of Providence has been so conspicuous in all this, that he must be worse than an Infidel that lacks faith, and more than wicked that has not gratitude enough to acknowledge his obligations." Again: "I am sure there never was a people who had more reason to acknowledge a Divine interposition in their affairs than those of the United States, and I should be pained to believe, that they have forgotten that agency, which was so often manifested during our Revolution, or that they failed to consider the continuance of that God who is alone able to protect them." His addresses to the various religious bodies of the United States all testify the same feeling and spirit. Religion in sincerity, but without bigotry, was his principle. Religion in its spirit, but without sectarianism, was his habit. He says in one of these addresses: "It would ill become me to conceal the joy I have felt in perceiving the fraternal affection which appears to increase every day among the friends of genuine religion. It affords an edifying prospect, indeed, to see Christians of every denomination dwell together in mere charity, and conduct themselves in respect to each other with a more Christian-like spirit, than they have done in any former age, or in any other nation." Again he says: "Of all the animosities which have existed among mankind, those which are caused by difference of sentiments in religion appear to be the most inveterate and distressing, and ought most to be deprecated. I was in hopes that the enlightened and liberal policy which has marked the present age, would at least have reconciled Christians of every denomination so far as that we should never see religious disputes carried to such a pitch as to endanger the peace of society." And again he says: "If I could now conceive that the general government might ever be so administered as to render the liberty of conscience insecure, I beg you will be persuaded that no one would be more zealous than myself to establish effectual barriers against the horrors of spiritual tyranny and every species of religious persecution. You doubtless remember that I have often expressed my sentiments, that every man, conducting himself as a good citizen, and being accountable to God alone for his religious opinions, ought to be protected in worshipping the Deity according to the dictates of his own conscience." Again, to the Roman Catholics in the United States, he says: "Your fellow-citizens will not forget the patriotic part which you took in the accomplishment of their Revolution and the establishment of their Government, or the important assistance which they received from a nation in which the Roman Catholic religion is professed. May the members of your Society in America, animated alone by the pure spirit of Christianity, and still conducting themselves as the faithful subjects of our free Government, enjoy long temporal and spiritual felicity." Well does Mr. SPARKS say of him: "If a man who spoke, wrote and acted as a Christian through a long life, who gave numerous proofs of his believing himself to be such, and who was never known to say, write, or do anything contrary to his professions,—if such a man is not to be ranked among the believers in Christianity, it would be impossible to establish the point by any train of reasoning. He was educated in the Episcopal Church, to which he always adhered; and my conviction is, that he believed in the fundamental doctrines of Christianity, as usually taught in that Church, according to his understanding of them, but without a particle of intolerance or disrespect for the faith and modes of worship adopted by Christians of other denominations." Rarely was there ever a more perfect illustration of the great Masonic principle upon this subject—a principle which may well be summed up in the two great commandments of the Divine Author of Christianity: "Thou shalt love the Lord thy God with all thy heart, and mind, and strength, and thy neighbor as thyself."

This was the character of our exalted brother, as viewed in the light of the principles of our fraternity—a character of whom we are justly proud, in his relation to us. A character, the living example and influence of which we would love to perpetuate;—a character the authority of which we desire Americans ever to vindicate, and wish, to the utmost of our power to exalt and honor. Never may a Mason violate the principles, or stain the reputation of WASHINGTON. Let us unite to inscribe his living pattern upon the mind of posterity. In youth the perfect pattern of submission and system for our young. In maturity the very model of patriotism and fidelity by which every citizen should be fashioned. In age, the noble specimen of ripened dignity, and humble faith descending to the tomb, without a cloud upon his character,—without a single weakness of senility,—and with a bright and rational hope, of an inheritance where the wise shall shine as the brightness of the firmament,—and the brethren of the redeemed family of God, shall meet in a dwelling place of glory—rejoicing forever in their Father's House.

At the conclusion of his oration, Dr. TYNG was honored with a "grand salute" by the brethren.

The following commemoration Ode was prepared for the occasion:

Spirit inffable of heavenly love, descend
And sacred Friendship, man's supremest joy,
With G d-like Truth, eternal f rming as ye blend,
A loving Triad, time can ne'er destroy.
In h rts of purity and peace
Bind ye more closely each fraternal heart,
That love g kindness may increase
And every evil thing from hence depart:
So that with one soul-toned, grateful voice
We raise the song to Heaven's arch on high,
For it is wisely said we should rejoice—
Rejoice! and not be sad, when good men die.
Hail to thy memory, Columbia's honored son;
Revered through all ages—the immortal WASHINGTON!
Glory, unfading, sheds its lustre on thy name,
Which shall endure, while reateth land and sea,
Carved with the records of the country's fame,
For in thy pathway followed Liberty.
And anarchy and discord strove
In vain, for never was thy banner furled
Until the God of peace and love
Gave freedom to the Western world.
'Tis not alone the warrior chief we praise,
Though top-most he, the best among the best;
But that he died on earth a temple rates,
Whose keystone shall in Heaven forever rest.
Hail to thy memory, Columbia's honored son,
Revered through all ages, the immortal WASHINGTON.

A closing Hymn was sung by the full choir; a prayer and benediction offered by the R. W. and R. G. Chaplain; and after an instrumental close by DODWORTH'S Band, the assembly separated, highly delighted with the evening's entertainment. We have seldom witnessed any celebration so successful and brilliant throughout.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

The Latest from England by the Africa.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, Oct. 23—P. M.

The total sales of Cotton, to-day, (Saturday,) were 15,000 bales—3,000 of which were to Speculators, and 1,000 to Exporters. The market closes very firmly, and compared with Friday's rates, prices of all kinds are light.

[BY TELEGRAPH FROM SOUTHAMPTON.]

SOUTHAMPTON, Saturday, Oct 23.

The steamship *Hermann,* Capt. HIGGINS, from New-York, Oct 9., arrived here at 11.10 P. M. on Friday, 25th inst.

Changes in the Patent Office—Resignation of Commissioner Ewbank.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, Oct. 4.

We learn from a reliable source that Commissioner EWBANK has not been removed, but has resigned, and that SILAS HODGE, of Vermont, has been appointed Commissioner of Patents in his stead, and will enter upon his duties on Monday next. The appointment gives general satisfaction.

Professor GEORGE C SCHAEFFER, of Danville, Ky., has also been appointed Chief Examiner, in place of Mr. CAMPER, and F. S. SMITH, late Assistant Examiner, has been made First Examiner, in place of Mr. FITZGERALD, so that the corps is now full.

Election Frauds.

PITTSBURG, Thursday, Nov. 4.

Disclosures have been made here of some election frauds, in which leading Whigs are charged with being implicated, and warrants have been issued against a young lawyer named HAMPTON, and others, on the charge of being concerned in a fraudulent

MEMORIALS OF MR. WEBSTER.

NUMBER SIX.

Mr. Webster opens a Law Office—Boscawen—His first Criminal Case—His Legal Opponents.

ELMS FARM, N. H., Sept. 1849

* * * On being admitted at the bar, Mr. WEBSTER was urged by his friends in Boston to open an office there. He had formed many acquaintances and several friendships, which would have been of the greatest advantage to him; and there is no doubt that, under the auspices of Mr. GORE and the patronage of his friends, his success would have been great; but filial affection drew him from that city. He loved his father, who was then old, and he, his devoted son, could not be induced to go far off. I have seen a letter written by Mr. WEBSTER to a friend, in which he says—"My opening an office in Boscawen was, that I might be near him." Therefore he returned to his home, with the patronage of his Boston friends promised to him wherever he should be. He remained at his father's house awhile, but in due time opened an office as a lawyer in Boscawen, a neighboring village between this and Concord, which was the seat of the State Government, and, as usual, put up a simple sign over his door, "D. WEBSTER, Attorney," which is still in existence, another memento of his early beginnings. The Indian name of that town was Contoocook, but it was afterwards changed to its present name, in honor of EDWARD BOSCAWEN, a celebrated English Admiral, who, in 1760, was on the American station. The principal village is in the Eastern section of the town, on a spacious street nearly two miles in length, very straight and level. From the numerous streams of water, and the peculiar shape of the hills, the air is pure, the temperature is uniform, and therefore conducive to health. The eye of the traveler is delighted with the view of the fertile valleys and romantic windings of the Merrimack. I have driven through this town with great pleasure to-day. There was a charm about it, at the time of which I am speaking, attractive to a student of fine taste and quiet habits. It was moreover, the immediate neighborhood of his early and devoted friend, Mr. WOOD, whose learning rendered his early society valuable and always desirable. These considerations, as well as because it was virtually his home, made it very attractive. Soon after he began to practice law, a trial for murder came on in the County of Plymouth, and the Judges assigned him to defend the prisoner, although the time had not elapsed for his admission as a counsellor at the Supreme Court of the State. His commanding talents warranted this deviation from the general rule.

The account I have of this effort, as a criminal advocate, which was his second effort at the bar, the first being in a civil suit, I will give in the words of an eminent man who related it some twenty years ago.

"The murder," said he, "was foul and horrid; perpetrated on an innocent man—a fellow-prisoner for debt. They were in the same room, no provocation was given by the sufferer, or none that would in the slightest degree palliate the offence. The fact of killing could not be questioned; the defence, of course, was narrowed to one point—'*the insanity of the prisoner.*' There were no proofs of his former insanity, but the malignity of his disposition was well known to all the country around. His counsel, nevertheless, was not deterred from going on, with all these formidable circumstances to contend with. He argued, that the enormity of the deed, perpetrated without motive, or without any of those motives operating upon most minds, furnished presumptive proof of the alienation of the prisoner's mind; and even the cool deliberation and apparent serenity which he exhibited at the time the deed was done, were proofs that reason was perverted, and a momentary insanity had come over him. The advocate astonished the court and jury, and all who heard him, by his deep knowledge of the human mind. He opened all the springs of action, and analyzed every faculty of the mind so lucidly and philosophically, that it was a new school for those who heard him. He showed the different shapes insanity assumed, from a single current of false reasoning upon a particular subject, while there is a perfect soundness of mind upon every other subject, to the reasoning aright upon wrong premises, and to the reasoning wrong upon right premises, up to those paroxysms of madness, when the eye is filled with strange sights and the ear with strange sounds, and reason is entirely dethroned. As he laid open the infirmities of human nature, the jury were in tears, and the bystanders still more affected; but common sense prevailed over argument and eloquence, and the wretch was convicted and executed. Notwithstanding the fate of the murderer, the speech lost nothing of its effect upon the people. It was long the subject of conversation in every public place, and is often mentioned now with admiration."

The same gentleman asserts that Mr. WEBSTER had not been two years at the bar, before he was considered one of the very best jury lawyers in New-Hampshire, and he began to travel the State, attending the Circuit Courts in all the counties, and was engaged in cases to be opposed by the first men in this country. Among these, said he, were two gentlemen very much distinguished in their profession. Mr. MASON for his eminent talents and skill in the management of causes, had acquired an extensive practice. He was witty, sarcastic, argumentative and persevering, and therefore a most powerful antagonist. The other was Judge SMITH, who resided in a neighboring town, and about this time had returned to the bar, after having been Chief Justice of the State. He was one of the best read lawyers in New-England, and also a fine classical scholar. His speaking at the bar was easy, fluent, playful or severe, as the occasion required. His opinions passed for law with the court and jury, and the weight of his character was felt in every cause in which he was engaged. With these, and others of eminence, Mr. WEBSTER had to contend, at an age when most young lawyers are preparing themselves for future labors, in minor causes and in inferior courts. He did not rely on his eloquence for success, but prepared himself with great industry and care. He secured the jury by a clear statement of his case, and he always used such plain language that they could not misunderstand him; they thought it was just such as they would have used had they been called to tell the same story, not knowing how difficult it is to reach such a style of communicating our thoughts. The elder practitioners now sharpened their wits to take the lead of him in the law arguments to the bench. In this they were disappointed, for he was at home there also. He argued his causes before the Judges of the court with as much clearness and force as he had done to the jury. His mind, naturally logical, seized the strong points in a law case, and he pushed his reasonings home to the understandings of the Judges. His seniors at the bar now found it was better to divide the empire with him than to dispute it. These great men soon became his cordial friends, and are now, said he, among his warmest admirers and eulogists. He met them in the counties of Hillsborough, Rockingham, Strafford, Cheshire, Grafton, Merrimack and Sullivan, almost as often as the court sat. The Court of Common Pleas held two sessions in each year, and the Superior Court also held two sessions per annum in each of these counties. To meet these men on terms of equality, he was forced to study with diligence every point that was made. They had long experience, which he had not. No better training could have been devised for Mr. WEBSTER, than to call on him almost every day to meet either JEREMIAH MASON or Judge SMITH. What a school that must have been! Then it was he acquired that habit of retiring at an early hour in the evening, and rising the next morning with the lark, as he is accustomed to speak of this habit; or at the break of day, while others still slept, he carefully studied his cases, and prepared to meet his great antagonists at the opening of the court. He never met them unprepared. On one occasion, while talking on this subject, he said, If anybody should think I was somewhat familiar with the law on some points, and should be curious enough to desire to know how it happened, tell him that JEREMIAH MASON compelled me to study it. He was my master."

Mr. WEBSTER never in his life took any credit to himself for what was much praised.

HIS PREPARATION OF HIS CASES—ATTENDS TO GENERAL LITERATURE—ORATION AT CONCORD—ONE OF HIS PROFESSORS AT DARTMOUTH—SOME ACCOUNT OF HIM.

* * * In my last letter I spoke of Mr. WEBSTER'S studious habits, and of the pains he took to be ready for the discharge of his duties. I have been repeatedly told by those who were engaged with or opposed to him, that no lawyer ever came into court to try his cases before a Jury, or to argue his cases before the Judges, better prepared than Mr. WEBSTER. He sounded his clients thoroughly, and explored every probable ground of his adversaries, so that on the trial he was rarely surprised by any new or unlooked for testimony; and, in connection with this subject it is said, it was much more rarely that he manifested his surprise, if, perchance, any thing unexpected was disclosed. So in the argument of cases at the bar, he was always prepared with ample authority from the books, to sustain all the points he made, and he was armed to the teeth with reason or ridicule, to meet his adversary against every supposable attack he could make. Young as he was, it was an intellectual treat to hear him in Court.

Although as ready as other men without special preparation, and always quick in repelling an attack and at repartee, yet he could not, and would not, I am told, excuse himself for not being thoroughly prepared. In his opinion it was due to his client and to the Court, that he should be able and ready to say all that he could say on the subject under consideration. The idea of slurring a matter over superficially, and thereby apparently entitling himself to a fee, was more repugnant to his feelings, and more foreign to his practice than that of any man in this or any State.

While out of Court, during the time intervening between the terms, he devoted some time to other subjects. He devoured every new book with great avidity, and followed, in his reading, every traveler over the globe. He was partial to the biographies of eminent men, and added much to his knowledge of human nature by a careful perusal of whatever was meritorious in that field of reading. Nor did he suffer his *pen* to remain idle. He entered the lists of controversy with some of the master-spirits of that day, and evinced great talents as an essayist. At that time there was a magazine or review of high character published at Cambridge, known as the *Monthly Anthology*, and which was edited by his early friend, JOSEPH S. BUCKMINSTER, of whom I spoke in a former letter. This Review was supported by distinguished gentlemen at Boston and Cambridge. Among its contributors were the Rev. Mr. EMERSON, Rev. Dr. J. S. J. GARDNER, Professor WILLARD, of Cambridge, Mr. WILLIAM WELLS, Mr. FRANK CHANNING, Mr. WILLIAM TUDOR, Mr. SAMUEL DEXTER, Dr. KIRKLAND, Mr. A. M. WALTER, Mr. JOHN LOWELL, the traveler, and says the biographer of Mr. BUCKMINSTER, "DANIEL WEBSTER, from the rocky wilds of New-Hampshire, enriched its pages with his winged thoughts." That writer also says, that when it is recollected that all the contributors to the *Anthology* were men engaged in laborious and exacting professions, that their contributions were the fruits of chance half-hours, or of moments lighted by the midnight lamp after days of fatiguing labor in their offices, there is certainly a wonderful degree of unity of purpose and harmony of sentiment, and a generally respectability in its pages, highly creditable to the dawning literature of the day. Any one reading it now will be startled at the independent tone of its criticism. Mr. WEBSTER'S glowing fancy and profound thoughts shine in many an article which he transmitted to the editor under an anonymous signature, from that unpretending law office which he occupied in the lovely village of Boscawen. Mr. WEBSTER, on a recent occasion, told me that being at the office of the editor of that paper, he met and made the acquaintance of the celebrated FISHER AMES.

On the 4th of July, 1806, he was chosen by the people of Concord, the seat of government and its vicinity to deliver the Oration for the day. His reputation as an Orator drew together on that occasion a large concourse of people, and his Oration produced a profound sensation. Although he had not entered the field as a politician, and did not intend to enter it, yet he met the wishes of his hearers by discussing the most interesting political topics of the day.

The subject of his speech was the question, whether it were possible to preserve the present form of our government—the solitary representative of Republican institutions. It was a subject for the contemplation of mankind.

"When we speak of *preserving the Constitution*," said he, "we mean not the paper on which it is written, but the *spirit* which dwells in it. Government *may* lose all its real character, its genius, its temper, without losing its appearance. Republicanism, said he, unless you guard it, will creep out of its case of parchment, like a snake out of its skin. You may have a Despotism, under the name of a Republic. You may look on a government, and see it possess all the external modes of Freedom, and yet find nothing of the essence, the vitality, of Freedom in it; just as you may contemplate an embalmed body, where art hath preserved proportion and form, amid nerves without motion, and veins void of blood."

Among the most numerous and the most dangerous enemies of our Government, he mentioned the passions and vices of the people. But considering that evil communications corrupt systems, as well as individuals, he enlarged on the dangers which threatened its well being from its foreign relations. Intimately connected as was our country with foreign nations by commerce, which, from its nature, cannot exist without rivalship, he inferred the necessity and good policy of granting it a protection, sufficient to defend it from the interruptions and aggressions, which the spirit of rivalship and the injustice of other nations, may dispose them to offer. The want of protection to commerce, said he, will be more fatal to our agriculture, than either the drought or the mildew; for, in this instance, were it left to our choice, we should certainly imitate the conduct of DAVID by choosing "to fall into the hands of the Lord, (for his mercies are great) and not to fall into the hands of men." One of the publications of that time, in speaking of the Oration, says: "We have seldom read any production of this kind, which has contained more correct sentiments, expressed with so much felicity of fancy and purity of style. It is free from the rancorous colorings of party spirit, which are wholly inconsistent with true eloquence. If there is any fault in the style, it is that the sentences, though not colloquial, are in general too sententious, and expressed with too much brevity for the flow of a public harangue." I add one more extract from which our readers may judge of the style.

"When we turn from Great Britain to France, we are led to contemplate a nation of very different situation, power, and character. We seem to be carried back to the Roman Age. The days of CÆSAR are come again. Even a greater than CÆSAR is here. The throne of the BOURBONS is filled by a new character, of the most astonishing fortunes.

"A new Dynasty hath taken place in Europe. A new era hath commenced. An Empire is founded more populous, more energetic, more warlike, more powerful, than Ancient Rome, at any moment of her existence. The basis of this mighty fabric covers France, Holland, Spain, Prussia, Italy, and Germany; embracing, perhaps, an eighth part of the population of the globe.

"Though this Empire is commercial in some degree, and in some of its parts, its ruling passion is not commerce, but war. Its genius is conquest; its ambition is fame. With all the immorality, the licentiousness, the prodigality, the corruption, of declining Rome, it has the enterprise, the courage, the ferocity of Rome in the days of the Consuls. While the French Revolution was acting, it was difficult to speak of France, without exciting the rancor of political party. The cause, in which our leaders professed to be engaged, was too dear to American hearts, to suffer their motives to be questioned, or their excesses censured, with just severity. But the Revolutionary Drama is now closed—the curtain hath fallen on those tremendous scenes, which for fourteen years held the eyes of the world—that meteor, which 'from its horrid hair shook pestilence and war,' hath now passed off into the distant regions of space, and left us to speculate coolly on the causes of its wonderful appearance."

The same manly, vigorous style which displayed itself then, in his speaking and writing, has been cultivated ever since. He has at length established for it a high reputation. Almost all speakers and writers strive to acquire it, though few indeed succeed. Men of letters of our time have affixed to it his great name. It is denominated the "Websterian style."

Not far from the time Mr. WEBSTER began to practice law, his friend, that eminent professor who had taken great pleasure in instructing him in all the sound principles of philosophy, while in College, departed this life. I promised to tell you more about him than I did in the letter, in which I mentioned him, but I cannot do better than to state what was said in an obituary notice published a week after his decease:

DIED.

Last Saturday, at Hanover, the Hon. BEZALIEL WOODWARD, Professor of Mathematics and Philosophy, in Dartmouth College. It might be thought needless to address the public on a character so generally known, and so unanimously approved. But as it is no more than a just tribute of respect to the deceased, rightly to appreciate their virtues in life; and as the living ought to profit by examples of departed worth, it is suitable to give a very general portrait of him whose death we lament, and the memory of whose life will ever be useful and pleasing.

The birth, and early life of Professor WOODWARD, were at Lebanon, in the State of Connecticut. In the 20th year of his age he was graduated at Yale College, 1761. After a few years successfully employed in the ministry, he was elected a Tutor in this University. Here he soon displayed such talents and improvements, such readiness of thought, and ease of communication, that he was appointed to the office of Professor of Mathematics and Philosophy. The dignity with which he discharged the duties of his station, is witnessed by all who have shared in his instructions. In the civil department, and as a member of society, he was no less eminent, than as an instructor to College. We might also add, his usefulness in the Church of Christ at this place, of which he was long a worthy member, and high in the esteem and affections of his Christian brethren. His remains were interred on Tuesday last. The Rev. Dr SMITH delivered upon the occasion, a well adapted discourse. Dr. SMITH was himself one of the Professors. The Officers, Trustees, and members of the College, joined as mourners, with the afflicted family, and the solemnities were attended by a very numerous collection of his friends and acquaintances.

The *Alumni* of Dartmouth will join with its present officers and members in deploring the loss of a faithful and able instructor. Those who visited him in his late illness, had a specimen of decaying greatness, alleviated by an approving conscience, and sustained by resignation and hope. The friends of science will lament the departure of one of its enlightened patrons. Society sympathises with the bereaved family, retaining a lively sense of his public and domestic virtues; and a numerous acquaintance will mingle their grief in bemourning the loss of a sincere friend, a valuable citizen, and an exemplary Christian".

The links which bound Mr. WEBSTER to these whose instruction had benefited him were stronger than golden links; and as you may well suppose, were never severed without a pang. Throughout his career, he has been remarkable for his attachment to the living and to the memory of the dead who had any hand in framing his mind. He lamented the death of Dr. WOODWARD as a child laments the death of an indulgent father. It has so happened that I have heard Mr WEBSTER often speak of this great teacher and philosopher, and of the pleasure he took in drinking at a fountain of so much learning. He always gave him great credit for teaching him how to think, and to express his thoughts with brevity, instead of the redundant style to which he was at first too much inclined. That great scholar, said he, taught me how much I could strike out of whatever I wrote or spoke and still have enough to communicate all I desired to say."

Yours with regards,

NOTICES OF NEW PUBLICATIONS.

From the title page of "REUBEN MEDLICOTT," his latest novel, we learn the name of the writer of "The Falcon Family," and "My Uncle the Curate." Mr. SAVAGE is the wittiest writer of the day. His sentences sparkle with bon-mots, and bustle with sharp points and telling hits. That he is very thoroughly read, the constant felicity of his allusions attests. But he possesses little, if any, humor; no invention; none of the artistic talents of composition. His books are a portrait gallery, where the pictures are severally VAN DYKES and REYNOLDSES; but there is no coherence; no attempt to congregate the figures in a historical picture. His characters frequently run into caricature; his wit is generally sharp and trenchant—seldom kindly. The High Church movement is his most frequent butt; and, indeed, the peculiar causticity of his strokes where the Clergy is concerned, half persuades one that he is an unbeneficed Priest, or a disappointed practitioner, or suitor, in the Ecclesiastical Courts. But whatever Mr. SAVAGE writes, however savagely, will be read, while a relish for the keenest satire continues.

"REUBEN MEDLICOTT, the Coming Man," is the foremost figure in the present show. A spoiled child, a willful and erratic student, a professional talker, a florid elocutionist—the hero exemplifies the fate of one larger in promise than fulfilment; whose gaudy qualifications uniformly fall short of the emergency, and having stamped failure on his fame in every endeavor of life, consign him finally to a forgotten grave. There is no art or method in the plot; the story hangs together as loosely as a leading article in the *Herald*; and the interest is only kept stirring by the constant pasquinades and shrewd touches of the story-teller. The moral, we need hardly add, is excellent. D APPLETON & Co.

"LITTLE SILVERSTRING, or Tales and Poems for the Young," is the title of a Christmas book, by Mr. WILLIAM OLAND BOURNE. The pieces are written in an earnest and elevated tone; with much happiness of expression. They will be prodigiously popular with young folks. The shower of piety and goodness that floods them, must certainly benefit their little readers.—C. SCRIBNER.

CORRESPONDENCE.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Meeting of Parliament—Literary Novelties—General Intelligence—Theatricals, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

LONDON, Friday evening, Oct. 22, 1852.

At length we are approaching the close of the dull and dreary months which succeed the London fashionable season, and something definite is "looming" in the future, and at no great distance. Parliament is to meet on the 4th November, and by the 11th, after some six hundred and fifty oaths have been administered, honorable members may perhaps be able to get to business. Touching the said swearing in of members, a little hitch is anticipated with respect to Baron ROTHSCHILD, who is expected to refuse, as before, to swear "on the true faith of a Christian," which would infallibly lead to another "Jewish disabilities" debate. Let us hope that this infliction will be spared us—for, with the other matters pressing for notice and decision, a Hebrew discussion would be well nigh intolerable.

THE SESSION.

As usual, rumors are thickening, and the invention of certain journalists is rather heavily taxed to give their readers a plausible notion of what will *not* happen after the meeting of the Legislature. There are, however, fewer reports of Ministerial projects and intentions than are sometimes put forth, chiefly because neither Lord DERBY nor Mr. DISRAELI have dropped even the darkest hint of what they meditate. If the Premier or the Chancellor of the Exchequer is by chance compelled to make a speech, he takes refuge in generalities, intentionally barren and vague. DISRAELI has the credit of being engaged in concocting some deep financial scheme for removing the inequalities of the income tax, and adjusting the burdens on agriculture. Who shall say whether he is contemplating anything of the sort? My opinion is, that the budget will absorb all the financial skill he can command, and that we shall hear nothing of any rearrangement of taxation until next Spring. Moreover, if all be true that is asserted, the liberals will give the Ministry plenty of work in defending their principles and position, even before Christmas. The latter will find enough to do in repelling attacks, without taking, for the present, the initiative in new measures. If the reform host really desire a victory, they must not be in a hurry. Any sudden or apparently uncalled-for demonstration against the Government would be a failure, and, like all failures, would leave Ministers stronger than before. It would not be the first time the liberals have committed this blunder; and, in their present undisciplined and leaderless condition, it is very probable they will repeat it as soon as the opening of the session will let them.

RETURN OF THE LAWYERS.

One sign of coming bustle and animation is visible in the influx of lawyers returning to town for the opening of Term on the 26th. Legal neighborhoods around Chancery lane are half depopulated during the long vacation, the tenants in charge of the various offices being clerks, while the principals are wandering over half Europe. With the instinct and fine scent of the vulture for its prey, they flock back just before Term commences, with renewed health, and a fresh appetite for fees. The legal harvest then begins, and a rich crop of writs, declarations, and every conceivable variety of legal document, is gathered in. What is sport and profit to these gentlemen is unfortunately death to many others; and though the claws of the legal fraternity have been to a large extent drawn by the County Courts bill, they still manage to extract, collectively, a vast sum from the public. The law reforms of last Session, however, have helped further to clip their wings, and the cry is for going onward in the same direction. The barrister half of the brotherhood has suffered most in these changes, and their horoscope seems anything but brilliant. Yet, as no profession is so generally or more justly detested, their sorrows will excite no honest man's sympathy.

THE DUKE'S FUNERAL.

According to the published arrangements concerning the WELLINGTON funeral, that solemnity is likely to be less imposing than was generally anticipated. It will be mainly a "walking funeral," the procession being pretty equally divided between the civil and military elements. As a spectacle it promises to be more remarkable for the personages who take part in it, than for the mournful grandeur of the "getting up." Such things are undoubtedly understood and managed better in France, and especially in Paris, where life, and death too, is essentially a more theatrical affair than in our fog-enveloped metropolis. A few infantry and cavalry regiments will constitute the most showy part of the ceremony, as far as the streets are concerned; but the only portion that will be of real interest, and truly worth viewing, will be the proceedings in the Cathedral, when the remains of the old hero of a hundred fights are consigned to their silent resting-place in the crypt below, in which a place, by the side of NELSON, is already prepared for them.

LEAGUE BANQUET.

The approaching "League Banquet," which takes place on the 2d of Nov., is likely to be the last "sensation" before the meeting of Parliament. Fifty members of Parliament have promised to attend, and the outpouring of oratory may be expected to be something awful. The practical result, however, will, in all probability, be by no means commensurate with the torrent of eloquence, for I have noticed that these "tremendous demonstrations" are usually productive of nothing worth speaking of. Big words are apt, in England, to have just the contrary effect to what is intended, and the orators or parties who indulge in them, lose both caste and influence. Even Mr. COBDEN himself, though a great man out of doors, is not powerful in Parliament; and he is many degrees better than most who are likely to figure at the League Banquet.

MR. HUME AND LORD JOHN RUSSELL.

Mr. JOSEPH HUME has favored the public with his opinion of Lord JOHN RUSSELL, in a letter to one of his (JOSEPH'S) political friends, and the candor by which it is distinguished is quite delightful in these degenerate days. The venerable arithmetical and financial reformer, without at all mincing the matter, declares his belief that Lord JOHN is not to be trusted; that his Liberal professions are hollow and worthless, and that those who rely on them will be wofully deceived. The Democratic sentiments avowed by his Lordship at the late Perth dinner, the respectable JOSEPH deems no better than moonshine or hasty-pudding, being as glaringly transparent as the one, and as easily swallowed as the latter. These are not Mr. HUME'S exact words, but they pretty correctly convey his notion of Lord JOHN, and they possess an ominous significance on the eve of the resumption of party struggles in St. Stephen's. The noble Lord is not the man to forget this escapade at the proper season; in the meantime, it says very little for union among the Liberals. If Lord JOHN be as hollow and insincere as Mr. HUME represents, so much the worse for the chances of the popular party. The Whig followers of his Lordship will not be much inclined to fraternize with the ballot movement, or indeed any other that may be got up by Mr. HUME and his friends; and should they hold back, what are the chances of the letter carrying their favorite measures? These Liberal dissensions are nuts to the Derbyites, who cannot conceal their satisfaction at finding their opponents so ready to fly at each other's throats, even before the hour of political combat has arrived. If the present Cabinet are destined for any length of time to keep in, it will be because their adversaries are ready continually to fall out.

CONVOCATION.

There is much talk of a contemplated revival of the "Two Houses of Convocation," as certain clerical representative bodies which used to meet one hundred and fifty years ago, were called. Lord DERBY, it is rumored, is to advise her Majesty to permit them to "sit for the dispatch of business"—a privilege which a noisy section among high and low churchmen have been long clamoring for. This is the fruit of the fierce under-current of agitation which has for some time past been going on in the Church, and to which, if report is to be trusted, the Premier is not indisposed to pander. If, however, the Houses of Convocation are really called, and do meet for "dispatch of business," there will be "the devil to pay," and no mistake. The clerical element in society is one thing, but an assembly composed of nothing but priests, is another. A nest of hornets, or a collection of Kilkenny cats, would be nothing to it. If such a plan be entertained by the ministry, it had better be given up at once, for popular feeling is dead against it. The main object of the Church agitators is to get up a pet Parliament of their own, where they can set the State at defiance, and claim the right to impose a spiritual tyranny on the rest of the community. Once met together, and we should see a beautiful series of insolent assumptions of authority, in an ascending scale of arrogance, until the public patience was exhausted, and both State and people resolved to extinguish it as an intolerable nuisance—as it has been heretofore. Of all men, the clergy are the soonest intoxicated by power, and the growth of priestly influence abroad is quite sufficient to make us watchful at home.

FRENCH AFFAIRS.

The great events taking place in France, as you may conceive, excite their full share of attention on this side of the channel. The restoration of the Empire portends great changes, but of what kind our profoundest politicians cautiously abstain from predicting. LOUIS NAPOLEON being now on the eve of assuming imperial power, can only be dealt with as a "great fact," and this is a truth which is beginning to be felt by that part of the press which has condemned and abused him most. A change has come over the spirit of the *Times* in this respect, and we no longer witness the same outpouring of virulence against the Gallic usurper. The conductors of that virtuous journal have a wonderful respect for men who succeed in the world. LOUIS NAPOLEON is now the man of the people, and the choice of a great nation must be respected, because it is so, if not on the score of moral deserts. Were the latter only in question, the President would be far enough off from being Emperor—as he will be ere he is many days older. But it is useless arguing against such facts as his late tour through a great part of France, the continued rise of the French funds, and the manifest tokens of satisfaction at his approaching elevation. If the French people are willing to have him, clearly he is good enough for them. He has, it seems, been the real "Coming Man," after all, and destined to reach the highest point of human ambition. It remains to be seen whether he will keep it. He has an awful warning before him in the fate of his uncle. Will he regulate his future policy in accordance therewith? At present his talk is of peace, and his Bordeaux speech is undeniably full of "noble sentiments." Yet the race of JOSEPH SURFACES, social or political, is not yet extinct, and if the past is to give any assurance to the future, LOUIS NAPOLEON, of all men, is least to be trusted, beyond what may be dictated by his immediate interest.

ABD-EL-KADER.

With LOUIS NAPOLEON the liberation of the Arab Chief, ABD-EL-KADER is closely connected. His deliverance from his long captivity has been hailed with tokens of general satisfaction, and the President has put a feather in his cap by this proceeding. The conditions imposed may, in some measure, the grace of the act; but whether ABD-EL-KADER, when once out of France, will feel bound to observe them, is another thing. No man has a better excuse for acting faithlessly than him with whom faith has not been kept.

LORD CARLISLE AND UNCLE TOM.

Lord CARLISLE'S contribution of ten pages of preface to one among the countless editions of "Uncle Tom's Cabin," has helped to swell the tide of admiration for Mrs. BEECHER STOWE'S beautiful work. Never was so lucky a lady in the ranks of female authors, living or dead. She has stirred two continents with the story of negro wrongs, which, though but too well known throughout the world, were never so vividly depicted before. Lord CARLISLE is about the best judge of the merits of a book the aristocracy can boast of, and his verdict will certainly be a fresh and fine feather in Mrs. STOWE'S cap, if that estimable lady wears one. It will open to her a new circle of admirers; for it is astonishing how greatly fashionable perceptions of the cleverness of a new work are awakened by the praise bestowed by one of their "order," and Lord CARLISLE must be admitted to have proved his qualifications as a literary judge. It affords, by the way, but a contemptible idea of the common back criticism, so complacently put forth by the literary censors of the day, when one remembers some of the press notices of *Uncle Tom*, when that sable hero first made his appearance in England. The *Athenæum*, fully as noticeable for its arrogance as its ability, was pleased to damn the book with faint praise, the reviewer being evidently as blind as a bat to its manifold beauties; and it is not a little amusing to observe its subsequent endeavors to go on another tack, "making believe" that it was fully sensible of its merits from the first.

MEMORIAL TO HOOD.

A project has been set on foot by some members of the Whittington Club, for erecting a memorial in Kensal Green to poor THOMAS HOOD, whose remains lie in Kensal Green, unmarked by a stone or tablet to indicate the spot where the wittiest and best of our modern humorists now reposes. Poor HOOD'S last days were clouded by poverty and affliction, and he passed away in obscurity, not very long after the publication of his immortal "Song of the Shirt." He was one to whom the world rendered not justice, even while recognizing his exhaustless humor and revelling in his comic outpourings. That he was much more than wit or humorist, is known to all who are capable of judging of his writings, and the subscription about to be raised is intended to atone, in some degree, for the neglect with which his memory has been visited. The public at large care little for the sorrows or hard fate of literary men, but the kindly regard for HOOD which still exists, will, I doubt not, be elicited in sufficient strength to do credit to those who are anxious to honor his genius.

PARISH LIBRARY.

The great parish of Marylebone, not willing to be behind Manchester, is taking steps to secure for itself a public library. The borough members, and a host of influential persons, are taking part in the movement, which has every chance of being successful. Strange would it be if London's richest parish cannot furnish money and spirit adequate to supplying a library for its 300,000 inhabitants. Such a project could not fail to be prolific as well as intellectual, and other libraries in other metropolitan districts would soon constitute so many centres of intelligence and mental activity that must ere long tell upon the aggregate of the population.

THE DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE.

The Duke of Cambridge, besides obtaining the Colonelcy of one of our aristocratic regiments, has just been made Ranger of three of the metropolitan parks, a post held by the late Duke of WELLINGTON. Unquestionably the old Duke, without disrespect be it said, was a terrible pluralist; but, in his case, it was pardoned as an illustrious exception. He was the man whom the nation delighted to honor, but it was not desirable that such an accumulation of appointments should form a precedent. Since his decease they have been pretty widely distributed—the Master of Trinity having just fallen to the lot of Prince ALBERT.

LITERARY NOVELTIES.

The publishers are busily engaged in preparing fresh pabulum for their intellectual patrons. Among the forthcoming works are THOMAS MOORE'S "Memoirs and Correspondence," edited by Lord JOHN RUSSELL, who has, I imagine, had an easy job in superintending the poet's MSS. Everything left by MOORE was in a perfect and finished state, ready polished, as were all his works, and fit at once for the printer. Lord JOHN cannot have much to say of such a man, nor is there much congeniality between the poet and his literary executor. The "Memoirs" are looked for with much interest, especially with regard to the poet's connection with BYRON, and for the clearing up of the mystery of the burning of BYRON'S autobiographical manuscript. We shall gladly hear what remains to be told on the subject, but nothing can compensate or atone for that awful holocaust. The reverend author of "Alton Locke" has come out with a brochure, entitled, "Phaethon; or, Loose Thoughts for Loose Thinkers." The "Loose Thoughts" of a parson some may think must be uncommonly attractive, and especially of such a thinker as the Rev. Mr. KINGSLEY. We are also to have shortly Sir HUDSON LOWE—"Turokey Lowe's"—Recollections of NAPOLEON at St. Helena, which, as Sir HUDSON has been one of the best-abused men in Europe, cannot fail to be interesting. Added to these, Mr. "*Quarterly Review*" CROKER'S "Life of POPE," is promised by MURRAY, and Mr. THOMAS CARLYLE is off to Germany to collect materials for a new life of FREDERICK the Great, between whose cynical and sceptical characteristics, and those of CARLYLE, there may be sufficient analogy to account for the choice of His Majesty as a literary subject. CHARLES the V. is also to have a biographer in Mr. STIRLING, a Scotch *literateur*; and at the rate things are going on, I do not see why we should not have fresh lives of the great men of ancient and modern times, hashed up with new views and amendations for the delectation of the public. Heroes are scarce commodities, and in default of new ones, we are, of necessity, forced to fall back upon the old.

THE PARIS TRAGEDY—DUEL.

The *denouement* of the tragedy at Paris, in which the correspondents of the *Daily News* and *Morning Advertiser* were the actors, has yet to come. The French Government has taken no steps against the delinquent, Mr. BOWES, beyond the first search instituted by the Police. All that has transpired is, that BOWES has found his way to England, and that Mrs. BOWES, having recovered from the puerperal fever, and the consequent delirium during which such terrible revelations were made, has also left France for this country. The friends of the murdered man have made no demand for justice, and the matter bids fair to be hushed up—all but the gnawings of conscience which will pursue the man who killed his friend upon suspicion of marital dishonor, and which even repentance can never wholly repress. Another tragic incident has just occurred, and is now under legal investigation, namely, a duel fought a few days ago, by two French refugees, near Windsor, almost within the precincts of the royal castle, and resulting in the death of one of the combatants. Neither the latter nor the seconds, of whom some half-a-dozen are in custody, seem of a very reputable class, and though a political dispute and a lady are alleged as the cause of the duel, it is more likely to have originated in a gambling quarrel in one of the low "hells" about Leicester-square.

LONDON COUNCIL.

That sage assembly of city Solons, the Court of Common Council, yesterday decided on postponing the civic banquet on Lord Mayor's day until after "the Duke" is buried. You must not, imagine, however, that this is done out of respect to his memory, or to allow the "funeral baked meats" to be served up at the Lord Mayor's table. The simple fact is, that Lord DERBY and his colleagues decline going to the city until after the obsequies are over, and the Guildhall "blow out" would be shorn of its customary attraction without them. By the way, the railways intend bringing up large bodies of excursionists to the funeral, and a vast congregation of thieves is also expected—a species of homage to the memory of the great Duke which could well be dispensed with.

THEATRICALS.

The only theatrical news of interest is the opening of the Lyceum on last Monday evening, when Madame VESTRIS appeared to her numerous admiring friends in PLANCHE'S burlesque of "The Golden Fleece." The rather hazardous experiment of raising the price of admission, to the pit, from 2s. to 2s. 6d.; and of the upper boxes, from 4s. to 5s., has been quietly submitted to by the public by whom the theatre was crowded. A comic drama by PLANCHE and DANCE, called "The Mysterious Lady," was produced on Monday evening, but did not make a hit! It was a very elegant, but dull affair. MARK LEMON and TOM TAYLOR are dramatising "Uncle Tom's Cabin" for the Adelphi; Madame CELESTE is to play *Cassy*, Miss WOOLGAR *Eliza*, Mrs. KEELEY *Topsy*, Mr. SILSBEE, the Yankee comedian, *Haley*, and Mr. EMERY *Uncle Tom*. A new five act play by WESTLAND MARSTON is in rehearsal at the Princess's Theatre. DUMBOLTON'S African Troupe are drawing great houses at the Strand, with a new burlesque sketch, called "Uncle Tom's Crib."

FRANCE.

Progress towards the Empire—Meeting of the Senate—The President's Declamation—General News.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

PARIS, Thursday, Oct. 21, 1852.

LOUIS NAPOLEON held council at St. Cloud on Monday; a decree convoking the Senate on the 4th of Nov., dated from that palace, was issued on Tuesday. A short preface to this decree, published with it in the official part of the *Moniteur*, I quote entire. It has no signature, but its local habitation in the *partie officielle*, gives it all the authority of the Prince's name:

"The striking manifestation which has just been displayed throughout France, in favor of the reestablishment of the Empire, imposes on the Prince President the duty of convoking the Senate. The Senate will meet the 4th of next Nov. If a change in the form of the Government should result from its deliberations, the *Senatus consulte* which it adopts, will be submitted to the ratification of the French nation. To give to this grand act all the authority which it ought to have, the Legislative Body will be called to verify the regularity of the votes, to make the registry of them, and declare the result."

LOUIS NAPOLEON, in an address to the electors of France, in Nov., 1848, wrote: "I am not an ambitious man who dream now of Empire and glory. If I am chosen President, I should devote myself entirely, without mental reservation, to the confirming of a Republic. I should hold it my honor to leave to my successor, at the end of four years, authority strengthened, liberty intact." On the 20th of Dec., 1848, President MARRAST read in the tribune of the National Assembly this formula of the oath: "In the presence of God and before the French people, represented by the National Assembly, I swear to remain faithful to the Democratic Republic, one and indivisible, and to fulfill all the duties imposed on me by the Consti-

lution." The Citizen President of the Republic, raising his hand, "I swear it." The Citizen President of the Assembly—"We take God and man to witness the oath." The Citizen President of the Republic then said to the Assembly: "The suffrages of the nation and the oath which I have just taken, command my future conduct. My duty is defined—I shall perform as a man of honor. I shall see enemies of the country in all those who should attempt to change by illegal means what all France has established." In a message to the Assembly, of date, June 6, 1849, LOUIS NAPOLEON BONAPARTE says: "You think as I do, that the best means of attaining the glory and prosperity of the country, are not violence and stratagem." (Rose!) In a message of Oct 31, 1849, he says: "I wish to be worthy of the confidence of the people, by maintaining the Constitution which I have sworn to uphold." In a similar document, dated Nov. 12, 1850, he says: "I have often declared that I should consider as great criminals those who, from personal ambition, should jeopard what little stability is guaranteed to us by the Constitution. I alone, bound by my oath, confine myself within the strict limits it has traced Be assured that what preoccupies before any thing else is, not to know who will govern France in 1852, but to employ the time which I have in such a manner that whatever the transition may be, it may take place without agitation and without trouble!" At Angers on the 27th of July, 1849, he said: "So long as I remain President of the Republic, no party shall be oppressed." At Tours, three days afterwards, he said: "Trust then to the future, without dreaming of *coups d'état*, nor of insurrections. *Coups d'état* have no pretext; *insurrections have no chance of success*; they would be suppressed as soon as commenced." Passing over speeches made in the course of his tour in 1850, I quote from his remarks at the banquet of the Hotel de Ville, at Paris, December 10, 1850: "To tell me that France has seen its prosperity increasing for the last ten years is to address to me the eulogy which most touches me. I am glad to recognise that now tranquility has returned to the minds of men—the dangers which existed ten years ago have disappeared." Article second of his constitution of January 14, 1852, reads: "The Government of the French Republic is entrusted for ten years to the Prince LOUIS NAPOLEON BONAPARTE, now President of the Republic." In his address to the Constituted Bodies at the Tuileries, March 29, 1852, he exclaims, "Let us preserve the Republic!" The other day at Bordeaux, he says, "The Empire is peace." Consistency will not be among the crown jewels, and yet people are trying to give—do, some of them, really give, faith to the statement. A blind faith that leaves out of sight the activity in all naval dock yards, the natural boundaries of France, the Rhine and the Alps, the weakened condition of Belgium; that forgets what NAPOLEON III. never will, the *souvenirs de l'Empire*, he keeping his memory ever fresh by reviews of his admirable system of mnemonics, the army. These same people, indeed, count much on the strengthening rumor of a reduction of the army. These reports find their chief base in General MAGNAN'S statement last August to the Council General of the Bas-Rhine. "Yesterday," he said, "the Prince President told me when I took leave of him, that he was devising the formation of a strong and solid reserve, which, without endangering the respect and dignity of France, would enable him to realize the economies which he wished to apply to the taxes of France." The boldest of the reports which I have heard would make the reduction one hundred thousand men. Supposing such a measure to be carried into effect there would result a desirable reduction of the taxes with which France is bowed down. The relief, however, in this case, is much less than it would at first appear. The regiments will probably be diminished only in size, not in number. The expenses of officers' pay, of barracks, &c., will remain nearly the same. The "reserve" so constituted as to be called under arms whenever wanted—really to fill up the reduced regiments—would effect no diminution of the military power of the country. It is but fair to admit, however, to the easy believers of whom I have spoken, that next to the sentiment of "*abnegation*," nothing is more frequent in the written and spoken words of LOUIS NAPOLEON for the last three years, than an expression of regard for the peaceful interests and material prosperity of France. Any very open declaration of warlike fancies during this period would indeed have been grossly impolitic. But how strong and effectual proofs he has given of his regard for the army in all that time!

I cannot leave the collection of his sayings and writings, from which the above quotations are taken, without one other extract. On going out a small number of decorations at a military review in 1849, he took occasion to say, "The Cross of the Legion of Honor, has been too often lavished under preceding governments; this will be so no longer." On the 10th of May, six hundred crosses were distributed. During the late tour through the south of France, the average daily distribution was about twenty; one day in October, there were sixty-four, on another day there were ninety-four creations and promotions in the Order.

Paris is rapidly filling up to its regular winter census. For a day or two before and after the fête of the 16th, it was overflowing. Stocks keep up at the Bourse. Receipts are large at most of the theatres. Workmen are rejoicing in the busy season. Literature does not yet seem to be formally affected in the general activity. We have three or four pamphlets, written rather late in the day, to prepare the return of the Empire; you can guess at their contents, as I do, from their titles: *Vive l'Empire; Providence et Necessité de l'Empire; Du Bonapartisme dans l'histoire de France.* All the journals have had an article or two on the *Liberation* of ABD EL KADER; as they persist in naming the President's promise to prepare for him at some future day, a more comfortable Exile in the Turkish dominions. The Prince is getting a deal of praise for the generous act, though after three years of advising power, and ten months of absolute power in France, he is not exactly keeping the promise which he justly reproaches Louis PHILIPPE for breaking, nor the promise he made a year ago to his dear LONDONDERRY. The Arab Chief surrendered to LAMORICIERE, on the condition, accepted by that General and approved by the Duke of NEMOURS, that he should be permitted to retire to Alexandria or St Jean d'Acre. The *Pays* has obtained the legal authorization to take the title of *Journal de l'Empire*. New titles are in vogue; its amiable editor now wears that of Marquis DE LA GUERONNIERE. Apropos of titles, the Sultan of Turkey has changed his, from that of His Highness the Sultan, to that of His Majesty the Emperor of the Turks, and so falls into line with the Emperors of Austria, France, Hayti, and the rest. The Turk appears to remain a good Christian however, notwithstanding the titular bad comanche he has fallen among. He has lately issued a firman for the protection of his Protestant subjects declaring his imperial will that they live henceforth in peace and safety. "I will adopt," he says, and *he keeps his* promises, "all possible means to grant them facility in the management of their affairs. I will employ my absolute power to secure for them the use of their places of worship and burial. I shall not allow any one to intermeddle in their rites, usages, or anything that refers to their religion. It is enjoined upon the authorities to tolerate no restraint upon their freedom, and to employ all their care to maintain them in repose and security." Nothing has occurred since my last, to weaken the probability that the Pope will assist at the coronation of the French Emperor, though it has been stated, that out of regard to the old age and rheumatism of the attendant Cardinals, he will defer his coming to the warm season of spring. Nobody understands that he wishes to come, but NAPOLEON'S will and power are the strongest. The *Patrie* states, that an address is now receiving signatures at Nantes, which prays His Holiness to be pleased to come to France, and consecrate LOUIS NAPOLEON, Emperor of the French, thus sanctioning by religion, an authority born of the unanimous acclamation of France.

It is said that a proclamation of general amnesty for political offences, will follow that of the Empire. It is not probable. The amnesty will be partial; the pardons will be commutations. NAVARO, the Spaniard, who murdered the actress DOLORES, last August, has been condemned to hard labor for life.

The Prussian Government has ordered the seizure of a translation of VICTOR HUGO'S "Napoleon le Petit," and has just given a second warning to the *New Prussian Gazette*, on account of disrespectful reference to the Prince President. Other German States are equally watchful of their press out of regard to that personage. Berlin papers mention the death on the 13th of October, of Dr. EISENSTEIN. He was chosen to the seat in the Royal Academy of Sciences at Berlin, vacated by the death of JACOBI, to whose reputation as the first mathematician of Germany he also succeeded. They were both of Jewish descent. The Prussian Embassy at Berne, has published an order of its government prohibiting subjects of Prussia from traveling in Switzerland, and commanding all Prussian craftsmen to return to the Prussian States within four weeks from the date of the publication, Oct. 8. "The pernicious tendencies which certain workmens' associations (guilds) continue a *pener*re," is given as the cause of this order.

The ministerial crisis in Belgium continues. Since the failure of M. BROUCKERE, who is a moderate liberal, to form a ministry, the King has sent for M. DE THEUX, a leader of the Catholic party. It is doubtful whether the Chambers will support a Ministry taken from that party, though selected from its moderate members. If they do not, a dissolution of the Chambers, and a new election must follow. In this unsettled state of things, the negotiations of the commercial treaty between France and Belgium, are at a stand still. Whatever detriment this may be to certain material interests of the countries, it works no injury to the political plans of France. BUNCLE.

THE ENGLISH PRESS.

English Interest in American Politics—Cuban Annexation and Slavery.

From the London Daily News Oct. 20

Month by month now,—almost day by day,—the interest of Englishmen in American politics is visibly on the increase. It may be supposed from this that Englishmen are beginning to "see the connection of American politics with those of Europe. It may be hoped that we are growing manerly enough toward the Americans, at last, to take some pains to understand their Constitution, as well as their usages. Nearly all the benefit of SYDNEY SMITH'S rebuke of the Pennsylvanians about their bonds was lost from his having made two mistakes, offensive to the Americans, which half an hour's study of their Constitution would have precluded. He petitioned Congress about the debts of Pennsylvania, with whose debts Congress had no more to do than with those of Austria or the Queen of Madagascar: and he charged Pennsylvania with repudiation—of which offence she was not guilty. She did not pay punctually as she ought; but she never "repudiated" her debts. The most honorable citizens of the United States were naturally indignant and hurt that the censor who said such sharp things should have taken no trouble to learn those facts of the case which ought to be known to every schoolboy. All their schoolboys understand the outlines of the British Constitution, and would be guarded against any mistake so gross as that of confounding the responsibilities of a sovereign State with those of the Federal Government. Judging by recent signs of the times, the days of such scurrilal ignorance are passing away. And it is well that they should: for our interests are be coming so largely involved in certain American proceedings that it behoves every Englishman now really to understand the movements of our relatives on the other side of the Atlantic.

The point on which we would now fix the attention of all thoughtful men, is the political object immediately in view, when the Americans annex this, that, and the other territory to their own. Amidst all the talk of glory, of spreading civilization, of missions, of freeing oppressed colonies and nations, and so on, there is, deep down in every scheme of the sort, a solid object, of which nothing is usually said. The Upper Chamber of the American parliament—the Senate—is an anomalous institution. The House of Representatives is returned on the basis of numbers—a member for every population of so many thousand (at present somewhat above 70,000). The Senate consists of two members from every State, that the smaller States may not be swamped by the more populous—an anomalous reason in regard to a Congress which professes to exist, not as a league of States, but as the Government of the whole nation, within certain fixed limits. Mr. MADISON used to say of the Senate, "Some things look well in theory and fail in practice. This may not be justifiable in theory; but it works well."

The slaveholding States had an enormous advantage given to them at the outset. The electors return a number of representatives as the representatives of slaves:—a fiction, of course. Three-fifths of the slaves count as whites, without having, of course, any rights. Notwithstanding this, the increase of population in the free States is so much greater than that of the slave States, that the slaveholding interest would (or might) be swamped at any moment, if the Southern men did not keep up their equality in the Senate. The Senate is their sheet-anchor. But there are no settled lands to the northwest—north of the slave line—which will, from time to time, be peopled and raised into States. It is to provide a balance for these- to keep at least one State ahead—that the Southern men are grasping at new territory which is south enough for their purpose. They reckoned that Texas would cut up into five States, giving them ten members, to set against the Senators who would in a few years be sent from Iowa and Wisconsin, and the neighboring lands, now fast filling from Europe. Mexico is ready to their hand; and Cuba, with her train of attendant isles, will be a great prize—if they can get it. It is the greatest possible mistake to suppose that the enemies of slavery would not object to the "fair purchase" of Cuba. They do object to the idea, and they will object to the act—of paying away the national money for a new territory which virtuous citizens do not want; and for the sole purpose of strengthening the slaveholding interest in the General Government, and, consequently, throughout the American dominions. We, in England, who have made some sacrifices for the abolition of slavery, may be unable to do more than think, feel, and speak, when the Americans annex lands in the wild West; but when they threaten the dominions of an European power, we may be able to act, in bar of the extension of American slavery. It is as well to understand the facts, in case the opportunity should be thrust upon us.

"But," some will say, "surely it may be left to the Americans themselves to curb the slave holding interest If the free States have an equal representation in the one chamber, and a superior one in the other, why not leave it to them to do what is necessary?" Ay, why not? Our answer is worth the attention of those who think it uncivil and unfriendly to tax "the Americans" with the social disease which is supposed to exist in only a portion of the Union. Let the facts which we are about to tell, speak for themselves, as to how far the responsibilities of the slaveholder are shared by the rest of the nation.

The name of Mr. BENTON is well known as that of an aged Senator, who has, for a long course of years, represented Missouri in the Senate. Mr. BENTON, who is a slaveholder, and his party have fallen out; and one charge of the party is that he is not so zealous on behalf of slavery as he used to be, a charge which he indignantly denies. In a speech made by him at St. Louis, this last summer, he gives us his view of the attitude of the North, in regard to slavery. He tells us that it is false and wicked to say that the free States have interfered with the South, or injured slavery in any way; and he goes on to show how the area of slavery has been extended by the efforts of the North. He tells us that "the area of slavery has been doubled in the United States, and by the help of the free States, during the last thirty years." He bids us remember that the free States have been a majority during all that time; that without their vote, and a heavy vote, nothing could have been done. He tells, first, what new territories have been added—such as Louisiana and Florida; and then, what "free soil has been made slave soil, by law." He tells, in the next place, how the Indians have been removed from their native lands, and how negro-slaves have been draughted into their place, and "slavery thus extended to a large district where it did not exist before." He tells of four States which have been disencumbered of the Indians, and have had their slave area "nearly doubled within the last few years; all by the indispensable help of free soil votes, and at a great expense of money"—an expense which he calculates at $100,000 000—including the cost of the Seminole war. "Now," continues the old Senator, "not one inch of this foreign slave territory could have been acquired, not one individual of those Indians could have been removed, not one acre of their Indian land could have been converted into slave land, not one dollar of all this hundred millions could have been voted, except by the help of the non-slaveholding votes."

It is not often that politicians furnish us with so plain a statement of what our feelings of kindness and courtesy would make us hesitate to tell them with equal plainness. It is a welcome statement to us, for we knew before its shameful truths; we felt the necessity that the world should know them, and we are only too happy to be able to tell the story in American words. Henceforth, if charged with severity in imputing to the representatives of the American nation the disgraces of slavery, we have only to refer the objector to Mr. BENTON'S speech to the citizens of St. Louis, in this year 1852

It does not follow that all Americans are to be included under the censure. There is a noble band of citizens, equally represented in Congress, but very active in the State, who are far above our praise, in regard to their efforts and sacrifices. But it is clear that American honor and integrity are not safe in the hands of the existing American representation. Within twenty years Congress has restricted the press; abolished, for a time, the right of petition; fettered speech; perpetrated piratical wars; seized new States, and oppressed the old ones with the agonising Fugitive Slave Law: and now, it is believed, is be ready to sanction the acquisition, by fair means or foul, of an European colony. That island of Cuba is, by its position, of importance to other European sovereigns besides the Queen of Spain But of far higher importance is it to every nation that national iniquities should be exposed, and that the veil should be torn from public hypocrisies. In the present case, the press of Great Britain is the refuge of American honor and honesty. The American press does not and cannot tell the truth on this subject; and, at present, there is no press in any other country but ours. It rests with us to publish facts. Our press must show the unquestionable facts that in scheming for the annexation of Cuba, the plotters are not thinking of the Cubans, but of providing half-a-dozen couples of future American Senators, who may repeat to the next generation the Southern maxim which insults the present: "That political freedom can exist only in the presence of slavery."

Persecutions in Tuscany.

From the London Times, Oct. 22.

The Tuscan Government has succeeded in exciting the astonishment and indignation of every part of the civilised world, where bigotry and superstition have not annihilated the rights of conscience and the liberty of religious truth, by the revival in this age of that persecuting spirit which once lit the fires of Smithfield and the *autos da fé* of Spain The condemnation of FRANCESCO MADIAI and ROSA, his wife, to upwards of four years of brutal and infamous punishment in the prisons of forced labor at Volterra and the Ergastolo, or female galleys, at Lucca, for the offence of possessing and reading the Holy Scriptures and the English Book of Common Prayer, is justly regarded as an indignity to the faith of every Protestant nation, and an outrage on humanity and religion itself. This monstrous sentence, which was first pronounced by the Corte Regia of Florence on the 4th June, after a preliminary detention of ten months in the common jail of that city, has since been confirmed by the Court of Cassation, and we are compelled, with great regret, to add, that although the circumstances of the case and several direct appeals for clemency and toleration, made by some of the most illustrious personages in Europe, have brought this case under the distinct personal knowledge of the Grand Duke of Tuscany, that Prince adheres with the implacable bigotry of a fanatic to a sentence that degrades himself far more than it can injure the victims of this cruelty, since it gives fresh force and truth to the worst charges ever brought against the authority he represents and the Church to which he belongs. The King of Prussia, with a most honorable zeal in the defence of Protestant Christians, has made strong and direct appeals to the sentiments of justice and self-respect he might have expected to find even in an Italian Sovereign, but he has failed to obtain any remission of this iniquitous sentence; and we have reason to believe that the interest felt in this case by the most illustrious personages in this country, has not been less forcibly and cordially expressed, though with no better effect. M. VON USEDOM, the Prussian Minister at Rome, has been instructed to repair to Florence to support the remonstrances of the Protestants, though by a singular perversion of the appropriate functions of a British Minister, it is at this very time and pending this important discussion, that Sir HENRY BREWER, instead of being at his post in Florence, has been suffered or ordered by Lord MALMESBURY to prolong his abortive and discreditable mission to Rome. All the other Protestant Governments have joined with alacrity in a common protest against the application of penal laws and ferocious punishments to the faith of the Bible. Holland has taken a warm interest in the cause; the Protestants of France, Switzerland, and Southern Germany have joined the deputation about to proceed to Tuscany, at the head of which Lord RODEN, Lord CAVAN, and Captain TROTTER will personally attend on behalf of a society called the Protestant Alliance. We hope for the sake of the MADIAIS that these exertions will not be made in vain, and that they will be released from their very undeserved sufferings; but as this concession will, after all, be extorted from the Tuscan Government on the ground of mercy rather than of justice, we must assume that the authorities of that country do profess the ancient and execrable maxims of the Romish Church for the so-called extirpation of heresy by inquisitorial powers and by penal severities, for we find that as the influence of Rome has become supreme and absolute over the mind of the Grand Duke, he has sanctioned acts of vindictive persecution such as Rome herself would, a few years ago, have scarcely dared to avow.

The law under which the MADIAIS have been convicted is one of the Leopoldine enactments of 1786, which provided, by its 60th article, that:

"Whosoever, with impious designs, dares to profane the divine mysteries, disturbing the sacred functions with violence, or otherwise committing public impiety, and whosoever publicly teaches maxims contrary to our holy Catholic religion, towards which we have always nourished, and will always maintain constant, our love and zeal, we will that, as a disturber of the order upon which society is maintained in tranquility, and as an enemy to society itself, he shall be punished with the greatest and most exemplary rigor, nor ever with a less penalty than public forced labor, for a term or for life, according to the circumstances of the case."

Vague as the language of this statute is, it would seem utterly impossible to bring the case of the MADIAIS within reach of it, even if all the counts of the accusation were proved against him. They could be charged with no profanity, no violence, or public impiety—not even with public teaching. The use of the Holy Scriptures, and especially the possession of an English Prayer book, in which were found the 39 Articles of our Church condemning purgatory and the worship of images as foolish inventions, were the real offence. For not even any acts of proselytism were established—if, indeed, such acts could reasonably be attributed to two persons of slight education and in so humble a station—the one having been a traveling courier, and the other a maidservant But the value to be put upon the accuracy and information of the Tuscan Attorney-General, one BICCHIENAI, may be inferred from the fact that he coolly assured the Court, that "every one knew *the Bible Society to have been instituted in France*, in 1792, *after the the extravagances of the fanatic* JOHANNE SOUCHOTT," (*sic* for SOUTHCOTE)—an assertion in which we hardly know whether most to admire the extravagance of attributing a passion for the diffusion of Christian knowledge to France *under the Convention*, or the connexion existing in the legal mind of Tuscany between the Word of God and the ravings of JOHANNA SOUTHCOTE. Such an advocate was extremely well-qualified to contend—as he in fact did—that penal justice must hasten to the defence and protection of Catholicism, not so much for the sake of infallible truth as for the preservation of the State itself; and with equal propriety he quoted the laws of THEODOSIUS and VALENTIAN, to the effect that, "it is good to punish by death and confiscation of property him who by service, persuasion, or advice, has passed from the worship of the Christian religion to any of those infamous sects or rites." Such are the legal advisers of the Tuscan Crown; and if their reasoning is worth anything, they are bound to proceed to the last extremities for the extirpation of heresy, for there is no act of barbarity for which their bigotry would not find an excuse.

We had hitherto supposed the Grand Duke of TUSCANY to be a well intentioned, though weak man; but his weakness is such that his trials and his superstition have turned him into a bad one. These foolish and wicked persecutions are the result of fear, but, if we are not mistaken, they will have the effect of augmenting one hundred fold the danger they are designed to avert. The trial of the MADIAIS has revealed to Europe the existence in Italy, even among persons of a humble station, and far more in a higher rank, of an amount of Protestant conviction and evangelical constancy under heavy sufferings, of which little was hitherto known. The Attorney-General of Tuscany himself assures us that "the work most hidden, *though extensive*, is that of the heterodox sect called the Evangelical Confession or Pure Gospel;" in other words, Protestant Christianity—which "is well known to be much extended in Florence and in other towns, as well as in the country."

We rejoice to hear it. We rejoice to think that Italy is not eternally condemned to the sterile choice between French atheism and Romish superstition; and that beneath the load of foreign oppression and indigenous bigotry a spark is kindled which may yet bode well for the immortal cause of Christianity and freedom. The persecution of the MADIAIS has rendered the existence of these opinions in Italy a matter of interest to thousands who had never thought upon the subject; and it will serve to show our persecuted fellow Christians who worship in secrecy and fear in those lands, that, although they may be anathematized by Rome, they are placed in communion with several of the freest and most religious nations of the earth. Lord RODEN will not, we presume, be mistaken by the authorities of Tuscany for a demagogue, or even a Whig; but he takes with him on this mission the cordial interest of the British public in a just cause; and if he fails, we shall know with what rigor the Roman Catholic Church still exacts its victims and its sacrifices from those Princes who are abject enough to be the slaves of its power.

The Coming Empire.

From the London Examiner.

The parody proceeds in exact order throughout all its stages. We have had the 18th Brumaire, we have had the Dictatorship, the Consulate, we shall presently have the Empire; and if we shall not have the camp at Boulogne, it will be because steam by land and sea dispenses with that very tardy preparative, and makes the work of a night what was the long waiting for opportunity. Nothing can be better, indeed, than LOUIS NAPOLEON'S professions. ELIHU BURRITT does not talk more lovingly of peace, but it is precisely these fine professions which make us tremble, for we cannot forget that every act of LOUIS NAPOLEON has been preceded by some solemn pledge to contrary conduct. To look the smiling flower, and be the serpent under it, has indeed been his rule in every stage of his career. It was but a few weeks ago that he declared his intention of contenting himself with his present dignity and authority, unless the machinations of the factions should compel him to ascend the imperial throne to conquer them; and now, without the presence of any such necessity, we see him falsifying his protestations And on what ground? He has been traveling, it seems, like a bagman for orders, carrying about from town to town a sample of himself, which sample has found such favor in the market that more of himself is the one thing needful for France. He says that the object of his tour was to make himself acquainted with the beautiful provinces of the south, and to ascertain their real wants; how the picturesque part of this mission was satisfied he does not explain, but for the wants of the country he found them all summed up in the want of himself on a larger scale of dignity. In fact, while he was looking out for the beauties of southern scenery, he found nothing but the reflection of his own features of merit in the hearts of the people, and the desire for his aggrandisement as identical with the promotion of the common good He traveled to a purpose very different from that of Oxenstern's son, to find with how much wisdom France was governed under his sway, and that the only thing needed is his own dynasty clothed with the Imperial purple. He went in search of the nation's wants, and everywhere found all summed up in himself.

At all this we can smile, but we wish LOUIS NAPOLEON would not talk so much of peace. In the American phrase, we cannot *realize* a BONAPARTE'S promise of peace, and the encomium on peace from his lips reads to us like an epitaph. What he says is excellently well said, but we bear in mind the actions indignantly disowned. In the speech at Bordeaux the President declared: "There is one objection to which I must reply. Certain minds seem to entertain a dread of war; certain persons say, the Empire is only war; but I say the Empire is peace, for France desires it, and, when France is satisfied, the world is tranquil. Glory descends by inheritance, but not war. Did the princes, who justly felt pride that they were the grandchildren of Louis XIV., recommence his wars?" "Glory descends by inheritance, but not war." Well said. But with Corsican families does not vengeance descend by inheritance; is not revenge an heirloom! And is not Waterloo a legacy of vengeance according to this hereditary usage? "War is not made for pleasure but though necessity." True, but how multitudinous is the parentage of necessity. What was the cause of the *coup d'etat* of the 2nd December, according to M. LOUIS NAPOLEON, but necessity; and the parent of his despotism may be the parent also of the evil he now deprecates. To the possessors of great power the pleasures are always necessities. Let M. LOUIS NAPOLEON once have a motive for war, and he will forthwith see in it a necessity. As our parliament waged war with Charles I, in his own name, so it is the habit of all the disturbers of the world to wage war in the name of peace. NAPOLEON'S professions of his desire for peace were heard above the unceasing roar of his cannon.

To suit the action to the word would be the true guarantee for the sincerity of M. LOUIS NAPOLEON'S professions, but not only is this corroborative token wanting, but signs to the very opposite effect are exhibited, While he is preaching peace, is disarmament proceeding? Are regiments disbanded, ships dismantled, the population spared the drain of a heavy conscription? No; instead of these sure indications of pacific views and purposes, the army is maintained at its full establishment, nay, more, with some augmentation; and the dockyards are full of the activity which is the promise of war. If these be the preparations for peace, they are certainly not distinguishable from preparations for hostilities on the grandest scale. M. LOUIS NAPOLEON recites some excellent objects as proposed by him; amongst others, his wish to restore religion, in earnest of which (to say nothing of the example of perjury) he suffers himself to be adulated in blasphemies exceeding in enormity the worst that disgraced the revolution of '93. He permits himself to be told that God is not ungrateful, that the Almighty made NAPOLEON and rested, that he is the incarnate Providence of France; he allows the Lord's Prayer to be travestied in glorification of himself; and all these abominations consist, forsooth, with the desire to restore religion! Religion is never more profaned than when it is made, as it is now, one of the theatrical properties of this drama, something with which to trick out the principal actor, an accessory to the stage effects. Atheism denies, but it does not degrade and insult, turning the Deity to the uses of pedestal for one of His creatures. Yet M. LOUIS NAPOLEON ventures to talk of "the false gods to be overthrown," while the world is scandalized by the Pagan exhibition of the divine honors bestowed on himself; and with like consistency he speaks of the truths to be made triumphant in a land in which the voice of discussion is silenced.

It is stated that when Mr. Webster was in England, he made the acquaintance of Madame Sontag, and paid her several visits. On Friday evening last, the day of Mr. Webster's funeral, she was advertised to sing in Philadelphia, but in respect to the memory of the deceased statesman, she announced that on no account would she sing on that evening, and the concert was postponed.

The Lectures of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences at Boston, this winter, will be delivered by Messrs. Everett, Tickner, Treadwell, Felton, Eliot, Emerson, Hopkins, Hitchcock, Holmes, Davis, and Gould. The course has opened with a lecture by Professor Agassiz.

The Savannah *Republican* of the 29th ult., complains of the great scarcity of shipping, and calls on Northern ship owners for relief. There are now 10 000 more bales of cotton at that port than at the same time last year.

The Montreal papers announce the death of Lieut. Col. Ardrobus, Provincial Aide-de-Camp to His Excellency, at Quebec, on Sunday night.

WEBSTER'S MEMORY IN SOUTH CAROLINA.

Speeches of Messrs. Petigru, Rhett, Porter, and Others.

A large public meeting was held in Charleston, S. C., on receiving the news of Mr. WEBSTER'S death. The Mayor of the City presided, and after calling the meeting to order, offered the following remarks upon the object of their meeting:

You have been invited here to-day, fellow-citizens, to render such tribute of public respect as to you may seem most appropriate, to the memory of an illustrious citizen recently departed this life, DANIEL WEBSTER, of Massachusetts; the last star withdrawn from that splendid constellation of intellect, that for nearly half a century has illuminated our country.

CALHOUN, CLAY, WEBSTER are gone—three names inseparably connected, yet, however antagonistic in statesmanship and views of policy, the name of one recalls that of the other, by their very opposition and attrition of mind for striking out that wide range of thought and eloquence which has rendered them forever memorable.

Adverse as were the political doctrines of Mr. WEBSTER to those we entertain, the grave has covered all but the recollection of his glory. We meet as a community through this wide spread Confederacy, to do honor to the memory of a man, great in the Senate, the forum and the jurisprudence of his country.

There is peculiar propriety in this demonstration on the part of our citizens. *Here stands the statue of one whose name is twined with the pride of Carolina and her love; it would require no extraordinary effort to believe at this moment that his marble brow bends in assent to our proceedings. †The tomb which gleams from yonder cemetery, and which we behold from this spot, covers the ashes of one alike dear to us, who in life stood up face to face before the great departed, and did battle for the doctrine of State Rights—may we not almost hear from his last resting place, the low murmur of approval of the motive that draws us together?

To others is allotted the more detailed eulogy incident to the occasion. I have thus briefly stated the objects of the meeting, which is now organized.

JAMES L. PETIGRU, Esq., then addressed the meeting as follows:

Mr. CHAIRMAN: There are few of us, sir, who have enjoyed the opportunity of appreciating the qualities which gave such a charm to Mr WEBSTER'S conversation. And few of us, comparatively, have ever listened to the noble language in which in his public speeches he was accustomed to clothe the great principles of liberty and justice. Nor is this community attracted to him by political sympathy, for the school of which he was a master and an ornament, has but few disciples in this locality. The attendance, therefore, which his name and memory have drawn together, is a spontaneous tribute to moral and intellectual greatness. It is so much more honorable to the memory of that great man, as it is free from any imputation of party, and I rejoice to see it, as it is a tribute to worth and merit, most sincerely revered and esteemed by me, and a proof on the part of my townsmen of an enlarged and liberal appreciation of merit. A narrow and provincial spirit may confine its admiration to a district, and believe that there is nothing great or becoming beyond the horizon of its own party. But to a generous mind, virtue and merit are welcomed with congenial delight wherever they are found.

Nor could it be supposed that we are so little susceptible to the influence of genius, as to regard, with indifference the fame of Mr. WEBSTER. For, as an orator, whether in the Forum or in the Senate, no man in these later days is more worthy of being compared with the great masters of antiquity, whether we regard the gravity of his sense, or the elevation of style, in which he unfolded great moral or constitutional truths.

The dispensation which removes such a man must necessarily make a deep impression on every mind that is open to moral influences. And that impression is the more profound because it is connected with other and mournful recollections. Mr. WEBSTER is the last of the illustrious three who so long adorned the Congressional life of America. He belonged to the second era of the Republic. He came upon the stage as the heroes of the Revolutionary period were passing away; and he was one of that illustrious band who sustained the reputation of their fathers, and gave character to the rising fortunes of the country. If England is justly proud of the Parliamentary glory of the period that was illustrated by the rare genius of PITT, FOX and BURKE, we may boast with reason of the long period during which our Senate was illuminated by the radiance of such minds as CLAY, CALHOUN and WEBSTER; and if these groups were to be arranged in parallel lines, there could be no hesitation in assigning to Mr. WEBSTER his place by the philosophic statesman, the sententious and eloquent BURKE.

But the name of Mr. BURKE excites other and more interesting associations That great man, as you know Sir, held in the highest and severest sense the personal obligation of the representative to the convictions of his own judgment. He ignored the doctrine of instructions, and when the people of Bristol declared themselves unequivocally in favor of a policy disapproved by him as at variance with the common good, he did not hesitate to follow the dictates of his own judgment, and expose himself to the ostracism of an offended constituency. Mr. WEBSTER'S history furnishes a still more illustrious example of fidelity to principle at the expense of the ties of friends. He braved the displeasure of a constituency, not only of the highest social and political weight, but a constituency to which he was attached by the most endearing associations. It is his rare felicity to have left behind an example of a firmness of principle which none but himself has had the opportunity of exemplifying. Others may have been as ready to lay down all the advantages of power and public station in support of the Constitution, but he is the only example of an American statesman placed under the necessity of offending his State or deserting the altar of the Constitution. And well and nobly did he stand the trial of that issue, and bear the consequences of public displeasure incurred in the discharge of public duty For this act his name will emerge from the tomb, in which his hopes as far as worldly honors were concerned, were buried before he died, with the lustre which virtue receives from the fire of adversity. *Prefulgebant Brutus et Cassius eo majus quod eorum dierant*

The removal of such a man is no ordinary event. And none that entertains a generous sympathy with genius: none that cherishes the love of constitutional liberty, or reveres the character of him that has been faithful to a great cause, will stand unmoved by the new-made grave of DANIEL WEBSTER.

He concluded by offering the following resolutions:

Resolved, That in the death of DANIEL WEBSTER we mournfully recognise the withdrawal of a great intellect, exercised for near half a century in the wise government of the nation, proved in its patriotism, through more than one perilous crisis of political affairs, and perfected by a long and intimate experience in every field of its varied activity, as Orator, Jurist, and Statesman.

Resolved, That we feel with emphatic grief the death of Mr. WEBSTER, as the last of that immortal three, who by the community of their fame and the variety of their gifts, at once exemplified and elevated the mind of the vast and varied Republic which they represented.

Resolved, That we cherish the memory of Mr. WEBSTER, as of one, whose life, apart from its high political distinction has added to the common fame of the American people, and has left in its achievements much that will be cherished with pride by his countrymen and regarded with admiration by the world.

Resolved, That his Honor the Mayor be requested to forward a copy of the above Resolutions to the Governor of Massachusetts, and to the friends of the deceased.

Hon. W. D. PORTER, in seconding the resolutions, addressed the meeting:

I ask leave to second the resolutions which have been read, and to say a few words in accordance with the purposes of the meeting.

The occasion is one of solemn import, and its interest reaches far and wide Men of all parties, from one end of the country to the other, feel that a public bereavement, a more than national calamity has befallen us. A great man is dead, and has not left his like behind! A solid and stately column, rich with recorded glories, is fallen; and as we stand amid the fragments and look down upon its ruins, we are oppressed with the painful conviction that there is none other left which can fill the place it occupied

Thrice within three years, Mr. Chairman, has our country been so bereft. This is the last and crowning visitation. CALHOUN, CLAY, and WEBSTER, were, by common consent, the preeminently great men of our clime and generation. They soared far above all others. They dwelt apart, three bright particular Stars, in the clear, upper sky, each shining with his own unborrowed lustre, beautiful and yet distinct. The natures of these great men were various; they came from sections of the country widely separated; and their modes of political thought and action were essentially different; and yet with all their strifes of party and politics, with all their rivalries and contentions, there was a tie of sympathy, a bond of union between them peculiar to themselves, and in which none others could fully participate. They could not have felt otherwise than conscious of their own acknowledged superiority. They must have felt with their glorious endowments, and their lofty aspirings after excellence and distinction, that they alone were coequal; that under their separate banners, some of the noblest of the land were proud to be arrayed; and that each of them was necessary to the fame, and to the full and perfect development of the powers and faculties of the others. This, during their joint lives, was their point of contact—a secret bond of communion. And when one of them fell, and the other two, on the first day of April, in the year 1850, stood beside his bier, in the Senate Chamber, the common theatre of their struggles, their triumphs and their glories, and gazed upon the cold and lifeless remains of him who had so lately been their ardent and mighty rival, how must their souls have been smitten by the sudden and painful consciousness that the silver chord was snapped which, for so many years, had bound them together in mysterious union. A shadow from the grave of CALHOUN fell across the pathway of the survivors, and that which we call *presentiment*, and which is often a peaceful and prophetic glance in the future, admonished them that their appointed times were not far distant. "I know," said Mr. CLAY, in a strain of sadness befitting the occasion, "I know that I shall linger here only a little while, and that I shall soon follow him." And Mr. WEBSTER spoke, in the deep and thrilling tones of his organ-like voice, of the coming of that time when they themselves should be carried, one after another, to their final resting places. And, so indeed, it has been. In the short space of a little more than two years, all that was mortal of that glorious trio has been committed to their mother earth; and surely that kindly mother never received back into her bosom three nobler sons. And now, as we stand here, in knowledge of the death of all, and in full view of the grave of one, does not a solemn echo

"Seem to cry:
Here let their discord with them die,
Speak not for those as wrate doom,
Whom Fate made brothers in the tomb;
But search the land of living men,
Where shall you find their like again?"

It is not my purpose to attempt any delineation of the life and services of Mr. WEBSTER or to enter upon any analysis of his genius and character. I am not the proper person, nor would I be competent to any such task; and if I were both, this is not the time or the place. But it may be permitted to say here in general, that to extraordinary reasoning powers which seemed almost equally adapted for analysis and generalisation; to an imagination which, if not brilliant, was oftentimes rich, glowing and exquisitely trained; and to a varied learning, profound as well as elegant, which illustrated and adorned all it touched, Mr WEBSTER joined a capacity for practical statesmanship, which fitted him to deal with the administration of public affairs, on the largest and most liberal scale. He loved his country with the devotion of a patriot, and dedicated the powers of his noble intellect to the advancement of what he conceived to be her true interests. Notwithstanding that grave aspect and unfathomable brow, his nature was genial, and he possessed gracefully from the cares of public affairs to the amenities and recreations of domestic and social life. He was too, in my humble estimation, the greatest living master of our parent tongue; and so long as our country exists, and long it may be, after it has ceased to exist, will the speeches and orations of DANIEL WEBSTER be read and admired, as among the very noblest specimens of the Anglo-Saxon language, pure and undefiled. With a timely wisdom, he finished with his own hand the memorials of his fame; and though dead, he will yet speak through his works, to a long succession of unborn generations.

I rejoice, Mr. Chairman, to see that the good people of our city have come up in such large numbers, and without distinction of party, to this solemn and interesting ceremony. It shows a generous appreciation of whatever is high and ennobling in humanity; a trait which, I hope, will ever be one of their leading characteristics. They could not well have been engaged in a better service. It is their good fortune to have been not unfamiliar with the person

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, NOV. 5, 1852.

☞ Persons wishing the *Daily Times*, morning or evening, served at their residences or places of business, can receive it regularly by sending a note to that effect, through the penny post, to this office.

☞ Persons wishing the *Daily Times* in Philadelphia, can have it served at their houses by application to T. R. CALLENDER, No. 88 South-Third st.

THE TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA.—We issue this morning, number 3 of the *Times for California*, designed for circulation on the Pacific coast. Among a mass of highly interesting matter, it contains an account of Mr. WEBSTER's death, many incidents of the close of his life, Hon. RUFUS CHOATE'S eloquent eulogy on the dead, an account of the funeral ceremonies, reminiscences of the death, &c. In addition to the foregoing, it gives complete summaries of the news of the last fortnight, Foreign, Domestic, and Local; Editorial articles on the death of Mr. WEBSTER, our Cuban relations and other passing topics; Market reports, Marriages and Deaths, &c &c.

Copies in wrappers ready for mailing, may be had at the desk at 9 o'clock. Price six cents. The mail closes at 1 o'clock P. M.

News of the Morning.

The arrival of the Cunard steamer *Africa* brings us three days later dates from Europe. There is nothing of much interest in the intelligence. We give copious extracts from our foreign files.

We have little to add to previous advices relative to the elections. North Carolina has evidently gone over to the Democracy. From Kentucky we have nothing decisive yet. The telegraph wires are down in North Carolina, so that we have no accounts from Georgia. Delaware gives 34 majority for PIERCE. In Maryland the Democratic majority is about 5,000. In this State it is about 20,000. The Congressional ticket turns out better than anticipated, and the delegation now appears to stand 18 Democrats, 14 Whigs and 1 Abolition, CHASE (Whig) being elected in the XIXth, and H. BENNETT (Whig) in the XXIst District, both of which were yesterday conceded to the Opposition. SCOTT is sure of two States, with a small chance for two or three more; and that's all we feel bound to claim for him at the present writing, although we have no reason yet to give up Tennessee or Kentucky.

The Masons of New-York last evening celebrated the centennial anniversary of the initiation of WASHINGTON, at Metropolitan Hall, on which occasion an eloquent address was delivered by Rev. Dr. TYNG, to a large and brilliant audience. We publish the oration in full. The St. John's Masonic Lodge, at Fredericksburg, Va., in which WASHINGTON was initiated, held the Centennial Festival at Mount Vernon, in connection with delegations from Lodges in the District of Columbia, Alexandria and Richmond. The Masons of Cincinnati also commemorated the event by public exercises.

The Canadian Parliament adjourns from 10th Nov., to the 14th February. Mr. HINKS states that the new Tariff will be postponed until after the adjournment; and even then it depends on the course of the American Government. It is not to apply to British goods, passing through the United States under bond.... A dispatch from Pittsburg, Pa., states that disclosures of some election frauds there have led to the issue of warrants against prominent Whigs. The following amounts were subscribed to the Washington National Monument Fund, at the election on Tuesday, at Buffalo $348 25; at Cincinnati $1,210; at Baltimore $1,500... from Buffalo, we learn that Hon. Jos. G. HOTT, Justice of the Supreme Court, of this State, has resigned, and accepted the office of Superintendent of the Buffalo and New-York City Railroad. The Buffalo City Charter was carried at the election on Tuesday.... The Governor of South Carolina sent a message to the Legislature, on Tuesday, relative to the death of CLAY and WEBSTER. Appropriate resolutions were passed, and the body adjourned.... The daily Express steamboats, plying between Ogdensburg and Lewistown, have been laid up in Winter quarters.... The mail boats will continue to run until prevented by ice.

Abolitionism and the Election.

A good many of the Anti Slavery journals, previous to the election, counselled opposition to Gen. SCOTT, under the avowed expectation that his defeat would drive the Whig party into the open espousal of Abolitionism. They are doomed, in our judgment, to a very signal disappointment. In the first place the great body of the Whig party is not easily driven into the embrace of new principles, or into the advocacy of measures which sober reflection does not commend to favor; and in the next place, there has been no time within the last ten years, when the Anti Slavery party, *as such*, had less hold upon the public conviction and upon public favor than it has now. The American people are eminently practical in everything; and in nothing are they more so than in politics. No party can ever be organized and kept alive upon an abstract issue. There must be some definite end to be attained,—some actual legislation to be performed,—some practical good to be effected, in order to the vigorous maintenance of a party organization. Thus it was in 1844, when the proposed annexation of Texas,—and in 1848, when the necessity of providing governments for New-Mexico and California, brought the question of extending Slavery directly home to every voter. Here were practical results to be attained, and it was, therefore, easy to marshal a party upon the issues which they presented.

But the legislation of 1850 settled all this. The Compromise Bills ended all strife upon the subject,—not by a treaty,—a compact—an *agreement*, that it should no longer be contested, but by removing from the field of legislation the subject matter of the contest. California was admitted; territorial governments were provided; Texas was bribed to let New-Mexico alone; and there was an end of all these disputes. Right or wrong, the action was final. And now there is nothing, whatever, upon which an Anti-Slavery party can base its operation except upon a general abstract upon hatred of Slavery, and a dislike of the provisions of the Fugitive Slave Law. The first is a mere sentiment, and cannot at present be anything else; and no party having strength and the ability to command majorities, was ever yet built upon a sentiment. The latter—hostility to the Fugitive Slave Law,—rests for much of its vitality upon hostility to a plain provision of the Constitution, and that fact is quite enough to paralyse any party that identifies itself with it. There is a general, and more rational, dislike of many of the details of the law;—the practical evils of their operation are too limited, to form the basis of a party organization.

But, besides all this, there is another and a higher reason for believing that the Anti-Slavery party is to receive no such accession as it counts upon,—at least under the existing circumstances of the country. *The Anti-Slavery sentiment, as an element of political contest, is losing strength.* We do not mean by this that the great mass of the people, in the Northern States, are less decided, or less clear, in their conviction that Slavery is an evil, and that it ought to be removed;—but they are becoming more regardful of the practical difficulties which surround the subject,—more considerate towards those sections and interests which are identified with it,—and more conscientiously sensible of the constitutional limits within which their action, in regard to it, must be confined. The South has complained greatly of the injustice it has sustained at the hands of the North;—but it has never suffered injustice half as grievous as it has inflicted, in identifying the great mass of the Northern people with the ultra Abolitionists, who have proclaimed war against everything which stands between them and Slavery. That there is such a party in the Northern States is true enough; but it has never been half so numerous, half so well organized, or half so powerful as the *Secession* party in the South. Nor has it ever had cooperation, or sympathy, or anything beyond that toleration which Republican principles secure to all opinions and all purposes, from the great mass of the Northern people. There never has been a time when any considerable portion of the people, in the Northern States, did not regard Slavery as under the exclusive jurisdiction and control of the States within which it exists;—and to that jurisdiction they have always been disposed to leave it,—and are yet. When the question comes up of extending it into new territory, a new issue is raised;—but that is only an occasional and a temporary issue, and does not affect the relations of the North to the general subject. No such issue is now presented. Whenever it shall arise it will doubtless be met; but that is a contingency which cannot enter into the ordinary political calculations of the day.

The Anti-Slavery crusade has, in our judgment, for the present expended its force. The subject will undoubtedly continue to be discussed; but it will be discussed in more temperate language, upon broader grounds, and with more careful regard for the limitations of the Constitution and of personal rights, than have been usual hitherto. And we find evidence of this in some of the leading organs of the better portion of the Anti-Slavery party proper. The *National Era*, published at Washington, is the ablest Anti-Slavery paper in the United States. Conducted with consummate skill—meeting every issue fairly, and with sound reasoning, instead of declamation, it enjoys the confidence and represents the views of the great body of those in the Northern States who seek to bring the political power of the North to bear, steadily and effectually against Slavery. Yet, in the last number of that paper we find the following explicit declaration of opinion:

"There is Progress in the South; and, after all, to whom are we to look for the emancipation of the negro race if not to its citizens? *We declare that our only hope for the peaceful redemption and improvement of the slave population is in the South itself.* Congress can do nothing more than withdraw Federal support from the system; it has no constitutional power for its abolition. The free States cannot legislate on the subject—their citizens can do no more than discuss the question, and separate themselves, politically and ecclesiastically, from all responsibility for it. *Further they have no right to go.* Where, then, is the hope of the slave? We may talk of the right of resistance, of rebellion, of revolution. Our fathers resisted the despotism of Britain. They would have been dastards had they submitted; they would have deserved chains had they not succeeded. They had intelligence; they had trade; they had the mechanic arts, they had arms and soldiery; they had government; they had free institutions; and the Despotism which oppressed them was across an ocean three thousand miles wide. The slaves have none of these advantages, and resistance by them would result in a war of horrible extermination.

"Where, then, we again ask, is the hope of the slave? *So far as we can see, it is, under God, in the free citizens of the South.* Peaceful, successful Emancipation must be their work. The Public Opinion that shall originate the movement, carry it forward, shape it, direct it, accomplish it, wisely and beneficently for all concerned, must be a *Southern Public Opinion.*"

When the Anti-Slavery sentiment of the country takes this shape, it ceases to be formidable to the interests or the rights of any section. It is rational, Constitutional, and therefore safe. And the South itself can neither dread it nor complain of it. And to that shape, in our opinion, it is rapidly coming everywhere. There will continue to be, of course, fanatical movements in various sections,—reckless of rights, of interests, and of all solemn sanctions:—for such extremes are necessary incidents of freedom of action and of thought. But they will take no hold upon the great mass of the people, and will not be at all felt in the grand movements of our national affairs. We firmly believe, therefore, that, until some new aggressions of pro-slavery ambition shall arouse new jealousies, and awaken new resistance, ultra Abolitionism will cease to be felt as a disturbing element in our national politics.

The London and American Press.

The London *Daily News*, in an article reprinted in another column of the *Times*, makes a gratuitous display of its ignorance respecting American affairs. The failure would be less conspicuous if there were no prefatory and compassionate flourish about the ignorance of others on the same topic; a flourish tending largely to the glorification of its own intelligence. But the *News* is all in the wrong about the annexation business. It mistakes the whole tenor of the popular sentiment; the policy of the Government; the tone of the Press. The few secrets of our system, which it presents without mistake, have been no secrets here for a score of years back, nor abroad among people wise enough to read DE TOCQUEVILLE. It is not true that "Congress has restricted the press; abolished, for a time, the right of petition; fettered speech; and perpetrated piratical wars." It is not true that "the American press does not and cannot tell the truth on this subject." And the assumption that no other press in the world, save that of Great Britain, is to be credited where Cuba is concerned, is the merest folly and impudence. The opinions and language of the *News* are entirely unwarranted: and furnish a discouraging sample of that reliability which it claims for English journalism.

The course of late events demonstrates the common opinion of the American people, beyond the risk of mistake. Let us state it briefly:

1. There is a prevalent convict on that the island of Cuba would be a most valuable acquisition to the Union, politically and commercially. A conviction is little less general, that in the procession of years, more or less, as the sanguineous or phlegmatic temperament of the speculator predominates, the island will be ours. But these views involve no positive action on our part; descend to no consideration of the ways and means; and are at best rather the vague premonitions of a fact, than the strict conclusions of logic. The *Daily News* need be at no trouble to realize this national sentiment. Its precise equivalent may be found in the British views upon unannexed provinces of India, and the peninsula of Burmah. If the latter have a more active existence, *tant pis* for England in the parallel.

2. There is a class, doubtless a large one, who desire strongly to anticipate the future, and make Cuba our own at once. But always by fair means. They lend no encouragement to violence of any description; subscribe no money to revolutionary funds, and refuse to judge the conduct of Cuban affairs more harshly, because of their acquisitive appetites. And recently, several new influences have been brought to bear upon this class, tending to make them still more conservative. The Cuban question has two aspects; the one resulting from its relations to the American Government, and the other from its domestic concerns. Under the former head, the moderate American sentiment we allude to, has been quieted by the concessions understood to have been made by Captain General CANEDO to Mr. CONKLING. We may fairly tolerate the existence of Cuba as a Spanish colony, without derogation to the national dignity. And under the latter head, the contact of more dispassionate observers, with the social system of the island, relieves it of much of the odium to which it has been exposed. The highly intelligent correspondent of this paper has testified to the violent exaggerations imposed upon our people by interested parties. His statements, formed after a reasonable inquiry and reflection, correct the notion that the Creole population are such sufferers or such eager patriots as we have been led to believe. Knowing our witness thoroughly, we may accept his testimony safely. And our moderates, composing the great bulk of the people, accept such representations as timely anti-phlogistics, tempering the recent fever heat to the degree of patience. The great bulk of the people, we say; and the saying includes the majority of Congress, a still larger majority of the masses, and the whole of a judicious and unprejudiced press.

3. There is of course, a third party always busy at its plans of revolutionary discord. The "Lone Star," organization, with its initiated and uninitiated abettors, is a palpable fact in our midst. But with all its extent, and wealth, and influence, it is the movement of a few. Without the sympathy of the conservative classes, it must abandon all idea of triumph. And whatever sympathy has existed in consequence of the inflated stories to which we have been treated, cools away rapidly in the presence of information more credibly avouched, and the prestige the organization possessed only a month since, has been materially damaged by the *res gesta* of the month. Furthermore, the government of the United States is ready to offer its most active exertions to prevent any overt or covert act of hostilities; a fact that should certainly discharge us from some portion of the rude censure, to which foreign jealousy subjects our designs and doings.

We do not find, then, any ground-work for the indiscriminate remarks of the *News*. There has been no reluctance on the part of the Press, to state what seemed to be the authentic relation of Cuban affairs. Opinions indeed have taken momentarily the coloring of the statements, upon which they have been obliged to rely; but with better instructions they have been corrected; and this docility cannot be regarded as the index of violently prejudiced feeling.

We have already said that Cuba is probably beyond the danger of molestation, with every prospect of remaining so. No private expedition, such as that now forming under the auspices of Dr. WHEN, stands a chance of violating the blockade maintained by our own government, or the watchful embargo of the Spanish authorities. Our accounts from the peninsula, by the *Africa*, evince still unrelaxing exertions on the part of the parent government, to concentrate every element of defence on the island. There is an immense standing army there, for which the finest commanders of the service are selected; a fleet of constantly growing proportions; and premiums are offered for vigilance and fidelity, that must secure them. In its own condition, as well as in the condition of American opinion, there is every guarantee for the quietude of Cuba; and this solicitude of the British press is as foolish, as its premises are unjust.

There is a cant, which we had once thought the *News* too enlightened to share, prevalent in England, charging upon the American press a lack of that manly independence which London journals especially affect. Every conductor of an American paper knows how to despise and refute such absurdity. There is no part of the world where the press is more thoroughly released from the censorship of arbitrary standards, whether popular or official; none where daily intelligence is more frankly stated without regard to partisan or sectarian bias. The leader, commentiog on the news of the day, is as decided in its drift as the most positive dogmatist could desire. If subsequent developments require a modification of the expression, a spirit of concession, in a system entirely dependent on concession, will sometimes prompt it; but mere profligacy, hypocrisy and studious self-seeking as seldom rule here, as among the press which presumes to sit in judgment upon us. The *News*, in laying such an accusation, proves itself a stranger to the American press, or, at best, a reader of the un-American sheet, published in this city, which they are malignantly happy in regarding as a pattern of the rest.

European Affairs.

The *Africa* adds nothing of moment to what the *Pacific* brought us. There are necessarily daily additions to the outlines of Empire in France. The event is too near to admit of entire secresy as to details; and it is pretty well understood that the Senate, on the 4th inst., were to find all things ready to their hands, for the signature of the *consulte*, and that the *plebiscite* was to follow at once. In England, the preparation for the obsequies of the deceased Duke proceeds slowly. We find a few particulars of the programme wandering through our London files; enough, indeed, to convey a highly effective impression of the ceremonial, at which all England is expected to assist. Thus the two great neighbors are busied, each after its kind. England buries the destroyer of the first French empire, at the very time, day answering to day, that the French erect another. The ring of the hammer draping the streets of London with mourning, is echoed from the garlanded and festooned houses of Paris. The two transactions keep pace with each other; and we should not be surprized if Fortune, that capricious jade, should fix the same day for the interment of the Duke and the enthronement of the Dictator. Fate calls off its great men from the spectacle of such changes.

The Eastern question begins to thrust itself urgently upon the attention of Continental politicians. The pretensions of France are viewed with apprehension. Among the other titles, which, it is confidently asserted, LOUIS NAPOLEON is to assume directly, is that of conservator of the Holy Places. His demands pressed uncompromisingly upon the Porte, are said to meet with the heartiest resistance from that potentate, who begins to edge over towards the Russian interest, to save his independence. Austria, ever jealous of her most faithful ally, the Czar, upon that tender point, inclines to the French interest; and England, no longer strengthened by any continental alliance, stands alone, holding the balance of power. The Levant is a great chess-board, where the five great powers are the real players, while the Grand Turk, like the Turk of MAELZEL's device, is but the puppet of some one of the five, not yet detected. There was some apprehension during the Summer, when the Emperor, and during the Autumn, when Count NESSELRODE, made themselves so much at home at Vienna and Potsdam. It was feared an alliance was about to be formed, in consideration of the coolness between LOUIS NAPOLEON and England, to settle the question of Ottoman politics definitely; and where the Western European States should cease from troubling. The present aspect of affairs seems to remove this fear. Not entirely, perhaps; for the story of to-day may be only a skillful diversion. The current impression, however, seems to be, that the issue will lie between France and Austria on the one hand, and the Czar on the other; and that England will be the armed and active mediator. The impression is probably not that of those shrewder on-lookers, who remember how sharply the Gallic propensities of Prince SCHWARZENBURG were corrected by his successor Count BUOL.

Williams College.

We published yesterday morning a letter from Williams College, Mass., giving an account of the alleged expulsion of a large number of the students, and the discontinuance of their studies by the remainder. The letter was signed by the names of four persons, claiming to be members of the different classes, and presented, on the face of it, every appearance of being genuine. We learn, from a reliable source, that it is a "*hoax*." In other words, four students, connected with Williams College, fired with the lofty ambition of securing currency for a falsehood, have expended no inconsiderable amount of ingenuity in concocting it, and have succeeded in procuring its publication in the *Times*. Their modesty will, probably, prevent their coming forward, in their proper persons, to claim the credit of so meritorious an achievement;—but they will undoubtedly felicitate themselves not a little, in private, upon the successful accomplishment of so honorable an undertaking.

And yet even they must find it a little difficult to put their finger upon the meritorious feature of this magnanimous enterprise. In the present condition of human society, the mere act of telling a falsehood is not specially heroic; nor does writing it down, and forging the signatures of several respectable persons to it, raise it so far above the ordinary achievments of humanity as to make it matter of special felicitation. We have scores of men in the Tombs and at Sing Sing, who have never received the benefits of classical culture, and who can yet beat these ambitious youth of Williams College out and out, in their own peculiar walk. Probably, however, the fact of imposing upon a *newspaper*, of making an Editor, supposed to be *ex-officio* omniscient and to live in a region far above ordinary human frailty, believe a statement upon the simple affirmation of four students, is what constitutes the zest of this peculiar style of lying which flourishes so splendidly under the classic shades of Williams College. And yet an Editor is generally mortal, and fallible; he depends necessarily upon the word of others for the information he lays before the public; and his utmost care will not screen him, any more than it will anybody else, from being duped by lying and unprincipled knaves. Indeed, the great variety of topics continually claiming his attention, renders him rather more liable than other persons to be imposed upon by such practices. He is obliged to put a more generous trust in the integrity and veracity of those who profess to give him intelligence for the public ear. It is not quite clear, therefore, why young men in College should consider it an object specially worthy of their ambition, to concoct a falsehood so ingeniously as to lead an Editor to mistake it for truth.

It is not easy for a journal to protect itself, or the public, from such premeditated deceptions as those in which these Williams school boys seem to take so much delight,—for this is the second or third time they have succeeded in setting afloat, through the public press, stories calculated to injure the institution with which they are connected, so far as they may have any effect at all. We do not know that the Faculty of the College will deem the matter at all worthy of their attention, though we shall consider it our duty to place the manuscript of this letter in their possession, to aid such inquiries as they may think justice to the public and to the institution under their care, requires them to make.

All that we can do in the matter to protect our readers from similar impositions, in future, is to discredit everything that may reach us hereafter from Williams College,—until we know, from some more veracious source, that it can be relied upon.

Mr. Webster and the Evening Post.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

SIR—As you have used my name in a paragraph which appears in your sheet of this morning, giving the purport of an alleged conversation between a person whom you call "Mr. BENSON, the well-known shipping-merchant" and myself, I trust you will do me the justice to publish this reply:

I never had a moment's conversation with Mr. BENSON on the subject of Mr. WEBSTER and the Lobos Islands, nor, to my knowledge, on any other subject whatever. Mr. BENSON is personally unknown to me, and certainly, if the statement in your paper is a sample of his veracity, I desire never to know more of him than I do now. What Mr. WEBSTER may have said I do not know, but if the account of it be derived from the same source with the account of the conversation between BENSON and myself, it is probably equally authentic. I am, Sir, yours respectfully,

W. C. BRYANT.

Mr. BRYANT evinces a very gratuitous and unbecoming eagerness to impeach the veracity of Mr. BENSON, who is not in the slightest degree responsible for, as he was not accessory to, any publication in the *Times* upon this subject. How far the impression which Mr. BRYANT's note is designed to convey is true, and how far it is a mere quibble, will be made evident by a perusal of the following extract of an editorial article in the *Evening Post* of yesterday:

Mr. BENSON did call at the office of this paper, in company with Capt. JEWETT, and requested the writer of this to make a statement of facts in regard to his connection with the Lobos Expedition. We did not choose to give such a statement upon no better authority than his, but promised that if he or Capt JEWETT would put their story in writing, and sign it, we would publish it.

This he promised to do. He returned two days after our interview, and said he had objections to making any publication of his own, but renewed his application that we should say something editorially, which would assist him in his negotiations with the Administration for indemnity. We told him that he had no valid claim against the Government, and that we could not take back or modify anything we had said in relation to him or Mr. WEBSTER, until we had better information than he could give us; but we again offered to publish his own account of the origin and history of his connection with the Lobos expedition, if he would take the responsibility of signing his name to it. He left us, promising to do that, or something which would be equally satisfactory. That is the last we have seen of him.

Not long after this interview—a week or two, perhaps—we received an impertinent letter from Mr. BENSON, which we presume he wrote with the view of circulating privately in quarters where he thought it might serve his purposes. We could imagine no other motive for the gratuitous falsehoods it contained, or the silly threat with which it concluded.

Our statement in yesterday's *Times* was, that "Mr. BENSON called upon the principal editor of the *Post*, and made such explanations of the whole affair as silenced his arguments to prove the corruption, if it did not force from him a positive admission of the injustice done Mr. WEBSTER; that the *Post* nevertheless persisted in its charges; and that Mr. WEBSTER, a few days before his death, in speaking of the circumstance, said: I can only hope that, when Mr. BRYANT stands on the brink of the grave, as I do now, his conscience will be as clear of having performed the duty of justice towards my name."

It is quite possible that Mr. WEBSTER was mistaken in supposing Mr. BRYANT to be the "principal Editor" of the *Post*;—but beyond that trifling error we find everything stated in the *Times* fully confirmed by the *Post* itself.

What the Loco-Focos have Done.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

PIERCE is elected, and the times begin to harden already. Tuesday night, before the tickets for Electors had been fairly counted, one of my boots sprang a leak, and my umbrella, which never failed before, parted company with its handle about the same time. At the meeting of the Historical Society, although the paper was a very interesting one, the air seemed to be full of carbonic acid gas, and more than one savan was under the necessity of dropping his eye-lids to prevent its injuring his eye-sight. They say they had awful portents at Jamaica—heavy thunder and lightning that shivered a new liberty-pole worth two hundred dollars, and knocked men about strangely; from which I am ready to conclude that MAURICE has carried the District, and the east end gone back to its old-fashioned Loco-Foco majority.

In the night, the baby took sick. We had to send for a doctor; for which there'll be two dollars to pay; and not a clapence worth of good did he do either. This morning, the baby is well enough, but cross as "ten furies." The cakes were heavy, the coffee muddy and weak; yet, I gave sixteen cents a pound for it, yesterday. The careless servant broke the camphene lamp, while getting breakfast this morning; which, inasmuch as it set nothing on fire, she will doubtless repeat frequently as an innocent experiment. The *Times* was well enough, inside; but the first page was dull as ditch-water. I don't think I was ever so near being disgusted with it, in my life.

If the Academy of Medicine had transacted any miscellaneous business at their late meeting, without a doubt they would have reported a general exacerbation of unpleasant symptoms in all their patients. I shall look with a melancholy interest for the returns of mortality for the current week. I anticipate a mournful increase upon the preceding week's report. I never knew the streets to be so abominably dirty in all my life. And have you not noticed, Mr. Editor, the thick gloom in which the clerk of the weather has been draped since the fatal day? Yet the most heated partizan will not charge that high official with selfishness in his sorrow. Fortunately he is not dependent for his position and honors on the State Legislature, or the Common Council.

I plainly foresee that there will be a great deal of suffering this winter within the sound of the City Hall bell. Alas! for the unclad, unemployed, hungry and homeless thousands! It seems to me that the beggar children already besiege the basement door in greater numbers and with more woe-begone looks than heretofore; and does not poverty put on an unusually disconsolate face?

But it is of no use to cry over the abundance of good milk that has been spilled. I did my duty, and that is a great comfort. I voted a clean ticket, and there are no *scratches* on my conscience. And yet my great depression of spirits testify that neither a clean conscience nor a good digestion can secure perpetual enjoyment to mortals, at least to mortal Whigs. My food hope, that the "good time" so ardently desired was at hand, has been suddenly plucked up. Ah! we possess facilities for cultivating the grace of patience that Job did not have. He never was called to grieve the loss of Ward, City, State and Country at the same election. Meanwhile, let us learn to "labor and to wait."

ONE WHO HAD RATHER
BE WHIPPED THAN BE A LOCO FOCO.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

NOTICE—THE COPARTNERSHIP OF C. W. SANDERS & CO. will be dissolved on and after MONDAY NEXT, and the entire Stock now on hand at No 301 Grand-st, will be sold off immediately to close the business, commencing MONDAY, Nov. 8. The Goods will be sold at a great sacrifice. The Stock is composed of some of the richest and most desirable Goods in the market. The Store will be closed on Friday and Saturday, Nov 5 and 6, for the purpose of re-marking the Goods, and making other necessary arrangements.

GENTLEMEN WHO ARE SEEKING A SUPERIOR article of Half-Hose are invited to try our Spun Silk Goods. They excel in durability, elasticity, warmth, and economy; their electrical properties and softness of texture render them pre-eminently healthy and pleasant to wear. RAY & ADAMS, Hosiers, No. 501 Broadway, opposite the Metropolitan Hotel.

A PHYSICIAN'S RECEIPT WORTH FOLLOWING.—Put on seasonable Under-Garments in time to accommodate the extreme fluctuations in temperature incidental to the Fall of the year. Merino, Woollen, and Silk Under-Garments, excellent in quality, and reasonable in price, are offered by RAY & ADAMS, Importers and Manufacturers of Hosiery and Under-Garments, No. 501 Broadway, opposite the Metropolitan Hotel.

LIGHT ON THE SUBJECT.—THE HANDSOMEST specimens of Gas Chandeliers, Pendants and other apparatus for lighting private residences, or public buildings, to be had in the City, may be found at the establishment of Mr. JAMES G. MOFFAT, Nos. 119 and 121 Prince-st., 2d block West of Broadway. Persons wishing for articles in this line, would do well to give him a call.

"SHOW ME A MAN STRUGGLING FOR FAME."—*Coleman.*—We can a couple of them, and they are bound to obtain and maintain it too. We refer to SMITH & RICH, the young and enterprising Clothiers, of No. 182 Fulton-st., If the excellence and superiority of their Fall and Winter garments, added to the cheapness at which they are afforded, do not render them famous, nothing will.

FANCY GOODS AT AUCTION.—THE SPLENDID sale of Fancy Goods, at the new auction store of WILLIAM IRVING & CO., No. 18 Pine-st., will be continued THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock.

TELEGRAPHIC COMMUNICATION BETWEEN AMERICA AND EUROPE.—JOHN HUNTER, Agent in England of the *New-York Associated Press*, respectfully begs to announce the mercantile and business community, that Telegraphic Despatches, to and from any part of Britain or the Continent of Europe, will be punctually forwarded if confided to his care. Despatches should be forwarded in envelopes unsealed, and addressed T&LEGRAPHIC, as early as possible before the sailing of the steamer.

AGENTS:
Liverpool—J. Hunter, No 2 Paradise-st.
Halifax—R Nugent, Editor of the Sun
Boston—W G Blanchard, office of the Mail.
New-York—D H Craig, office of the Associated Press, No 3 Hanover-st, up stairs
Philadelphia—W W. Fulton, Ledger Building.
Baltimore—C C Fulton, Sun Building.
Charleston—A. Carroll, Courier Office
New-Orleans—E. Fuller, Merchants Exchange.
Louisville—J W Clark Courier Office
Cincinnati—E Smith, Merchants' Exchange.
Buffalo—A D. Levien, Commercial Office

Correspondents in Europe should endeavor to secure promptness in the delivery of transmission of despatches, forward their communications for the United States, through the agency at Liverpool. By so doing their despatches will be transmitted over the wires in advance of all other private communications, on the arrival of the steamers at Halifax, Boston or New-York.

Charges moderate, and accuracy and reasonable promptness in the transmission of despatches guaranteed, or the money will be refunded.

Correspondents in Europe are respectfully requested to forward their communications for the United States via Halifax, N. S., through Mr. HUNTER's Agent at Liverpool.

J. HUNTER, Telegraphic Agent,
No. 2 Paradise-st, Liverpool, England,
and general Agent in England for the Lines of Telegraph between Halifax, N. S., and New-York.

A VOICE FROM NEW-JERSEY.—DR. GOURAUD: Your Hair Restorative has been of so much benefit to me, that I think it a duty which I owe to you and to the public to appraise you of it. It is true, I did not want it as a curative and paid for it, but still the knowledge of the good it does, and the duty due to me, belongs to the public, and therefore I make it known, not caring a fig about my name being published in the papers. Three years ago, this last summer, I had the fever, and when I recovered, I found the skin of my head on the point of coming off, and the particles had the effect of loosening my hair so much that it came out by handfuls. Alarmed at this, I tried almost every thing I could think of, but it was no use, and I made up my mind that I must be bald, (my age is 25) should be compelled to wear a wig. My head looked frightful being quite bald in many places. At length a friend advised me to try DR. GOURAUD'S HAIR RESTORATIVE. I did so, and its effects were immediately observable. My little hair that I had left was restored; every vestige of the destructive fever left my head, and the hair began to grow on the bald places. This was all of three months ago, and I have every prospect of possessing a more luxuriant head of hair than ever. You are at liberty to insert my name and testimonial, and, as I am well known, it will increase your sales. Respectfully yours,

LEFFINGWELL HOTT, Shrewsbury, N. J.

DR. FELIX GOURAUD'S ORIENTAL Restorative or Gloss has not made its way by a full blast of trumpets, but quietly, slowly, and surely is fast superseding the cheap trash afloat. Dr. GOURAUD's Hair Restorative is warranted to force the hair to grow, prevent its falling out, and render stiff wiry hair soft, silky and glossy. Found at Dr. GOURAUD'S Old Established Italian Medicated Soap Depot, No. 67 Walker-st., Broadway. Calleder No. 88 South 3d-st., Philadelphia.

IMPORTED FRENCH SLIPPERS.—THE LADIES will be delighted to learn that an Agency has been opened in this City for the sale of MILLEFON'S Slippers—he admiration of the French belles, and the envy of all the shoe manufacturers throughout the world. The Cinderella slipper to which was a marvel of delicacy, but it has been rivaled by those of the celebrated Parisian manufacturer, and the fairy feet of their interior can now go to their ordinary avocations, we have no doubt, gratifying intelligence to all Japonicadom. The Depot for their sale is at No 78 Bleecker-st, a few doors west of Broadway. The prices of these articles are exceedingly reasonable, and we commend them—the articles—to the attention of all fair ladies.

WINTER PROGRAMME FOR UNION HALL.—Another large building on Fulton-st. has just been added to this immense clothing Warehouse, and the largest and cheapest stock of fashionable ready made clothing in the City, is now arranged and classified in the several departments of the establishment. Especial attention is invited to the cut and material of the frock and dress coats, vests, pantaloons, overcoats, overalls, Talma, business frock and sack coats, and to the elegant and fashionable coats for the Fall and Winter season. The prices, in accordance with the great increase of business, have been put down lower than ever. Call and see Union Hall, corner of Fulton and Nassau.

DR WATTS ON THE MIND, CHAPTER 3—"If Truth, Justice, and Goodness could put on human forms, and descend from Heaven to converse with men, Divine Truths, and bring with them the clearest evidence, and publish them to a prejudiced mankind, the proposal would be vain and fruitless." These early experience has thoroughly convinced me of the above fact. Nor would 10,000 beings convince have any effect upon them, until he felt upon him of TALBOT WATTS Magnetic Nervist, and Discoverer of the NERVOUS ANTIDOTE, No 421 Greenwich-st.

WELLS, FARGO & CO.'S CALIFORNIA EXPRESS.—We send our next regular Express by U. S. Mail Steamer GEORGIA, on FRIDAY, Nov 5, at 2 P. M., in charge of Mr. CHARLES W. GRAHAM, our own special messenger.—For this should be sent in to our office by Thursday night, in water proof order. No package should measure more than 2 cubic feet or weigh more than 12 lbs. Small parcels received until 1 o'clock, the day the steamer sails.

WELLS FARGO & CO., No. 16 Wall st.

MEALIO'S HATS—WHO HAS NOT HEARD OF THE elegant Fall style of Hats manufactured by MEALIO, corner of Broadway and Canal-st. MEALIO furnishes the *beau monde* with every variety of Hats, the style, workmanship and finish of which, surpasses anything of the kind ever offered to the public heretofore. Strangers, and all others who wish to keep pace with the latest fashions, should call at MEALIO'S splendid store and purchase their hats.

A WELL MERITED COMPLIMENT.—The thousands of visitors, who saw and admired GURNEY'S magnificent display of Daguerreotypes at the Fair of the American Institute, will be glad to learn that he received the highest premium, a Gold Medal for the best pictures on exhibition. GURNEY'S Galleries are at Nos. 189 and 349 Broadway, where pictures are taken in all weather, in the highest perfection.

PIANO FORTES.—A FEW MOST EXCELLENT 6½ Octave Piano Fortes, will be sold by the subscribers, at extremely low prices for ready cash. These instruments were made by some of the very best workmen in America, are entirely superior in all that renders a Piano Forte desirable, and are fully warranted. J. F. WARNER & CO.
No. 411 Broadway.

WM. H. MCDONALD'S ADVERTISING HOUSE, No 102 Nassau-st., cor. of Ann offers to business men inducements unexampled for giving publicity to their business throughout the length and breadth of the Union and the Canadas. Call to and see the terms and learn the prices. All information cheerfully given to those making inquiries.

POLITICIANS ARE OFTEN CALLED UPON TO DEfine their position, which is not always done; but any man who has any regard for his position in society, will appear well dressed; and every gentleman who wishes to adorn himself with fashionable clothing, is invited to call at H. L. FOSTER'S Clothing Establishment, No. 27 Courtlandt-st., where can be procured every article required in a gentleman's wardrobe.

GREAT SALE, THIS MONTH, OF ENGLISH EXHIbition Tapestry, Imperial three-ply and Ingrain Carpeting, at tremendous low prices, at HIRAM ANDERSON'S, No. 99 Bowery. 8 sotiful Oil Cloths, 2s 6d., 2s., 3s. 6d. per yard; Rugs 20s.; Table Covers, Mats, Druggets, 4 yards wide, and 500 remnants of English Oil-Cloth, for one-half the real value.

PETERSON & HUMPHREYS, No. 379 BROADWAY, corner White-st., are daily making additions to their already large stock, and are now prepared to exhibit to their friends and the public generally, the most complete and extensive stock of rich and elegant Carpets ever offered in this City. Also, Oil Cloths, of every pattern and color, with the satin finish, for sale on the most reasonable terms.

SOFT, WHITE HANDS ARE DESIRABLE.—Ladies using India rubber gloves for coal fires and all household work, are free of white hands. Chapped hands, or salt rheum, immediately cured by their use. Sold at SHERIAN'S, No. 501 Broadway; RICE & SMITH, No. 727 Broadway; HITCHCOCK & LEADBEATER, No. 347 Broadway; and by all rubber dealers.

DEFECTUS VENERIS, ANAPHRODISIA AND ALL Nervous Weakness effectually and permanently cured by Electro Magnetism. I can send twelve doses of powerfully charged sugar by mail for $1—enough to strengthen the nerves of a prostrate elephant. TALBOT WATTS,
Nervist, No. 421 Greenwich-st.

LADIES, IF YOU WANT BOOTS AND SHOES OF THE first quality, and at moderate prices, go to MILLER'S in Canal-st. There you can find any style and color you want, for yourselves and children. Also, a fine Calf-skin and Patent Leather Boots, Dresses, Taylor Ties, &c. Remember, MILLER'S, No. 134 Canal-st.

A RICH FALL DE LAINE FOR 1s—HITCHCOCK & LEADBEATER No 347 Broadway, corner Leonard-st. opened this morning a splendid assortment of elegant Fall and Winter de Laines at 1s a yard. Now, ladies, is your time, if you would have a splendid dress for half its real value.

HOUSEKEEPERS AND ALL OTHERS IN WANT OF Bedding, Bedsteads, &c., would do well to call at M. WILLARD'S old established Warerooms, No. 136 Chatham-st., corner of Mulberry-st., where may be found the largest assortment of articles in his line ever offered to the public.

PARIS AND NEW-YORK—A PRIZE WAS awarded at the late Fair to CANTRELL for the best imitation of French Slippers. They are elegant in appearance, and of the very best material, equal in every respect to those of Parisian make. Ladies, call and examine them.

HATS AND CAPS, FALL STYLES.—AS LARGE a variety as can be found in the City, on hand, and constantly manufacturing. Call and examine. One price. J. W. KELLO

NEW-YORK CITY.

ILLEGAL VOTERS IN A BAD FIX.—Yesterday afternoon, the necessary evidence was taken at the Lower Police office, in the case of WILLIAM LOGAN, who illegally swore his vote through at the First District Election polls of the First Ward, on Tuesday last. It appears from the statement of the prisoner, that he recently came from Oswego, N. Y., and at the solicitation of some man, he offered to vote the whole Democratic ticket, which was challenged. The oaths were taken, and in answer to the Inspector's questions, the accused said he resided at No. 76 Broadway, and had done so for 30 days preceding the election. Both of these solemn declarations were shown to be false, and the unfortunate dupe is now in a fair way to serve the State for the next two years, in the capacity of a convict at Sing Sing. LOGAN was remanded to his cell by Justice OSBORNE, and while officer LYNCH was conducting him thereto, the prisoner wept bitterly..... The serious charge of illegal voting in the Third Ward against a young man, named GEORGE HARDWICK, noticed in the *Times*, yesterday, was also investigated, and the evidence being conclusive, Justice OSBORNE fully committed the accused in full for trial.

A MARRIAGE DISAPPOINTMENT—MELANCHOLY SUICIDE WITH ARSENIC.—Yesterday morning Coroner IVES held an inquisition, at No. 107 West Thirty-fifth-street, on the body of a beautiful young lady named Miss MARY YERPLANCK, who committed suicide under the following circumstances. It seems the deceased had been visited for some time past by a young man who professed an extraordinary attachment for her, and had agreed to make her his wife. A few days ago, the gallant said, "MARY, I'll not marry you." To this sudden announcement she replied, "very well," and while on a visit with her father at Troy, she became depressed in spirits, and procured an ounce of arsenic, of which she partook a portion. Soon after taking the powerful poison, she accompanied her parents on board the steamer *Francis Skiddy*, and upon entering a state-room was seized with violent convulsions, and only lived a few minutes. The Jury fully investigated the painful case, and rendered a verdict accordingly. The deceased was only sixteen years of age. She was born in the City of New-York.

THE SESSIONS.—The business for the November Term of the Court of General Sessions, commenced yesterday at the Halls of Justice. Hon. Judge BEBEE, Alderman BARR, (Sixth Ward,) and Alderman CORNELL (Seventeenth Ward) presided, and the Grand Jury being empannelled, the Court delivered a brief but eloquent charge, and the honorable body retired for deliberation. The first case on the calender called up, was the indictment pending against SAMUEL J. PEPPER, who was arrested several months ago for defrauding grocers, by paying them checks on banks where he kept no account. The main witness was examined by [A. OAKEY HALL, Esq., Assistant District Attorney, but owing to some cause or other, his recollection had failed him. The evidence was therefore insufficient to convict, and, without leaving their seats, the Jury rendered a verdict of not guilty, and the prisoner was then discharged from custody. No other cases were ready for Trial, and the Court adjourned over until 11 o'clock this forenoon.

INTRODUCTORY LECTURES BEFORE THE COLLEGE OF PHARMACY.—Two very interesting lectures were delivered last evening at the Medical College in Thirteenth street, by Professors MCCREADY and DOREMUS, on the Science of Chemistry. There was rather a large assemblage present, and among them a goodly number of ladies. Dr. MCCREADY made the first address; after which Professor DOREMUS followed, illustrating the subject of his lecture by experiments, some of which, especially the solidification of Carbonic acid gas, elicited enthusiastic commendation. Indeed, the medical men and chemists appeared to be highly pleased with all of Professor DOREMUS's experiments. It is the purpose of Professors MCCREADY and DOREMUS to deliver a full course of lectures on Chemistry, accompanied by demonstrations. Dr. DOREMUS, though a young man, is an excellent lecturer, and by aid of a complete apparatus, the difficult problems of Chemistry are lucidly solved, and rendered simple and entertaining.

MR. THOMPSON'S LECTURE AT THE TABERNACLE.—The third in the Course of popular Lectures at the Broadway Tabernacle, will be delivered this evening, by JOHN THOMPSON, Esq., of Poughkeepsie, a gentleman of the legal profession of acknowledged ability. Mr. T. has chosen for his Lecture a topic which cannot fail to be interesting to all, viz: "The Life, Character and Times of IGNATIUS LOYOLA, in Contrast with those of MARTIN LUTHER." There will doubtless be a large audience and an attentive one.

☞ The body of a female, who drooped dead at a Grocery store in Canal-street on Wednesday evening, was yesterday recognized as MATILDA GREEN. An Inquest was held by Coroner IVES, and the Jury rendered a verdict of "Death by Dropsy."

ROCK BLASTING ACCIDENT.—A laborer by the name of John McIntyre, was dangerously injured yesterday by the blast of some rocks in Fairmont-street, near Ninth avenue, where he was at work. He was taken to the Twentieth Ward Station House. Dr. Herman dressed his lacerated wounds, and he was then removed to his residence.

NO CONTINUED STORIES.—The *American Union* newspaper commences a new volume this week, with entirely new type, new headings, able editorials, and the choicest collection of miscellany and original articles to be found in any paper in the United States. This journal contains no advertisements, and is for sale by all newspaper dealers.

WILLIAMSBURG CITY.

☞ The following are the names of the persons elected in the City of Williamsburg. All are Democrats, with the exception of those of the First Ward, three Inspectors of Election in the Second Ward, and six Inspectors of Election in the Third Ward.

Collector of Taxes and Assessments—Fordyce Sylvester.
Justice of the Peace—Daniel Mansfield.
FIRST WARD.—*Aldermen*—Jared Sparks, Abel C Williamath.
Board of Finance—John J. Hicks Jonathan S Burr, William Wall, Horace Thayer.
Assessor—John H Wilson.
School Trustee—Charles F Tuttle.
Constable—Giveon C Austin.
Inspectors of Election—First District—George Laws, Daniel Godwin, Joseph W Richards
SECOND WARD—*Aldermen*—George W. Baker, Joseph C Smith.
Board of Finance—Patrick M Doyle John L Lockwood, Frederick P. Butterman, Lorenzo North.
School Trustee—Grahams Polley.
Constable—Owen Dolman.
THIRD WARD—*Aldermen*—William Woodruff, James Elkins.
Board of Finance—Isaiah S Pittman Henry Davis, Francis Brindle, David Feeks.
School Trustees—Michael Magrath, Wm J Kennedy.
Constable—Jacob Scheuer
Commissioner of Excise—John T. Seaman
Inspectors of Election—First District, Albert Curtis, Abel Smith, Jarvis Zimpy; Second District, John Mills, William E. Royce; Francis Lansair

The next Board of Aldermen for the City of Williamsburg will stand five Whigs, six Democrats, and one Independent.

NAVAL.—The United States frigate *Congress*, bearing the broad pennant of Commodore ISAAC MCKEEVER, commanding the United States naval forces on the coast of Brazil, arrived at Rio Janeiro on the 18 n of January last from Montevideo. She would probably remain there for two or three months; at all events until the arrival of the *Jamestown*, expected early in November from Buenos Ayres.

A letter dated Penang, Aug. 26, says: "The United States ship St. Marys sails from Georgetown, in the Island of Penang, on the 27th of Aug., on her way to the United States, touching at Cape Town, where she will probably remain a week or ten days."

A letter dated Batavia, Island of Java, July 12, on board of United States ship St. Marys, says: "We arrived here on the 7th, to thirty-eight days from Hong Kong, having touched at one of the Phillipine Islands on our passage. The United States steamship Susquehanna sailed the morning we left, for Amoy, leaving the ship Plymouth in port—officers and crew all well."

NEW WEEKLY.—We notice that BARNUM and BEACH, by an advertisement in another column, to which we refer our readers, are going to issue a splendid illustrated newspaper. If it proves what is promised, it will command a large circulation.

EUROPEAN TELEGRAPHIC AGENCY.—Our Commercial readers are referred to Mr. HUNTER's advertisement, in another column, and those having occasion to transact business over the wires, will find in Mr. HUNTER a most active, faithful, and intelligent agent, and one who has superior facilities for transacting the business in which he is engaged.

Trinity College, Hartford, has founded a medical professorship, and lectures will hereafter be given to all the students, in medical science. Dr. Geo C. Shattuck, Jr., of Boston, will fill the chair, and has already delivered his introductory.

We learn on the authority of the Brattleborough *Eagle*, that George C. Shattuck, M. D., has given $7,000 to Dartmouth College, for the erection of an observatory, on condition that the Trustees of the College will raise the further sum of $3,000 for the purchase of instruments

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

In the very beautiful speech made by Gen. PIERCE, at Concord, on the death of Mr. WEBSTER, occurs the following:

"A few years ago, when the distinguished brother of the deceased was called in an instant from time to eternity, in the Court-room, in this place, with the words of a perfect sentence lingering upon his lips, another citizen, most eminent and beloved, (the late Geo. SULLIVAN) exclaimed: 'What shadows we are, what shadows we pursue!'"

Was this well-known exclamation original with Mr. GEORGE SULLIVAN? Yours, &c.

—Certainly not. It was first uttered by BURKE, in his speech to the electors of Bristol, on retiring from the poll. One of his colleagues had died during the canvass; and it was in allusion to this event that this great orator and statesman used the beautiful expression which is now so familiar wherever the English language is spoken.

Hon. Rufus Choate is expected to argue a case before the Circuit Court, at Washington, this week, involving an award of $56,000 by the late Mexican Board of Commissioners.

A thirty-pole at Jamaica, L. I., was struck by lightning on the 2d inst., and in its fall injured one man pretty severely

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE OVERJOYED HEN.—Lorenzo Dow used to be famous for the sharp wit of his anecdotes, and their unmistakable application to the unfortunate subjects upon whom they were inflicted. One day a young man, just returned from school, where he had spent several years, was boasting very loudly that he had got the prize of the best scholar, but Dow said nothing; the next day the young fellow boasted again, but Dow was still and thoughtful; the next morning at breakfast, came the young man with his thrice-told tale of his good fortune. Even Dow's patience was now worn out, and turning to the bubbling chap he avenged himself in the following story: "My father was once the owner of a good number of fowls, among them a singularly ambitious and selfish hen, eternally scratching here and there, quarreling with others, and doing ever thing on the most noisy and ostentatious manner. Yet for years the bustling little hen never knew the felicity of looking upon an egg of her own, and for that reason was named the 'barrow hen.' In process of time, however, we had scratching one day and prize an egg; and then, great heavens, what a bustling; the pullets were all wild with joy—she ran around them, she flew, she cackled, clucked, and even tried to crow, to alarm the whole neighborhood. She kept the other hens in a purgatory of noise; for days she did nothing but cackle over her solitary egg, until she grew as thin as a shadow and finally went off with the chicken-pox. I shall not tell you the salutation to the world, her egg and the echoes of her dying cackle. Young man," said Dow, impressively, "remember the hen with one egg."

ROOF, the celebrated Daguerrean artist, at No. 363 Broadway, has not only ONE, but TWELVE Prize Medals for the unsurpassed excellence of his work; and this year, notwithstanding he was present only in spirit meeting for the judges, he has received the only medal given to Daguerreotypists, which are re-asserting of all artists and connoisseurs. If ROOF had crowned himself to death over his first medal, he would not now have had a whole nest full.

W. H. McDONALD'S GENERAL NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING HOUSE, No. 102 NASSAU-ST., (corner of Ann.)

Advertisements inserted at the very lowest rates in any paper in the United States or Canada.

The very best papers are received by mail daily and kept for reference, and copies of each furnished to advertisers.

The fullest authority and recommendations, over the written signatures of the publishers of the leading daily and weekly papers, will be shown to those who require it.

Merchants who may have heretofore given their advertising to irresponsible persons, and have been disappointed in its results, are informed, that in dealing with ME no payment is required till the advertiser is satisfied that his orders have been properly attended to.

My books, the columns of the papers, &c., will show that I am doing nearly all the New-York advertising that is being done in the leading papers from Canada to California.

W. H. McDONALD.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.—The Subscriber is now selling Watches at retail at the following remarkably low prices, being much less than any other house:

Fine Gold Lenine Watches, 4 holes jewelled	$25 00
Fine Gold Detached Levers, full jewelled	30 00
Gold Enameled Watches, for Ladies	35 00
Gold Hunting Watches, for Ladies	35 00
Gold Hunting Patent Levers, for Gentlemen	58 00
Silver Patent Levers	$16 00 to 20 00
Silver Detached Levers	13 00 to 20 00

Gold Hunting Watches, which run eight days, thin Hunting Watches, which run fifteen days, Gold Watches in magic cases, which change into three different Watches; Gold Watches which wind up and set without any key.

Also, Cooper's Duplex Watches, in hunting-cases, splendid pocket Chronometers, and all other styles of Watches, at equally low prices. Also, all kinds of Jewelry and Silver Ware, at much less than the usual prices.

GEO C ALLEN, Importer of Watches and Jewelry, wholesale and retail, No 11 Wall-st., (two stairs,) near Broadway formerly at No 51 Wall-st

S. M. PETTENGILL & CO., NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING AGENTS, No. 122 Nassau-st., are the recently appointed Agents for the best and most widely circulated Journals in the Union, and are daily receiving advertising and subscriptions for them. Regular and complete files may be seen and examined. Advertisers are invited to call and examine papers, terms, and our system of doing business.

HOUSE FURNISHING HARDWARE.
PICOT & GINTER,
No. 192 Pearl-st., up stairs

PICOT & GINTER take great pleasure in informing their patrons and the public, that they are now receiving their Fall supply of Goods, in the House Furnishing Department, in all its branches.

Plated Goods—Spoons, Forks, Tea Sets, Cake Baskets, Castors, Toast Racks, Candlesticks, Coffee and Tea Urns, &c.

Block and Planished Tin Goods—Dish Covers, Tea and Coffee Urns, Chafing Dishes, Coffee and Tea Pots, &c.

A large assortment of French Fire Screens, Brass Bronzed and Wire Fenders, Steel Fire Irons—an assortment of new and elegant designs.

Japanned Toilet Sets, Ship Baths, Sponge Baths, &c. A desirable assortment of Heart's Patent Coffee Pots, which give such general satisfaction.

A beautiful assortment of English Rugs, Mats &c. A large and elegant assortment of Trays and Waiters.

A. & G. BRANDON,
BLOCK LETTER SIGNS,
AND
SIGN PAINTING,
GOLD LETTERING ON GLASS, &C
No. 4 Tryon Row,
Harlem Railroad Buildings at the Park.

DOORS, SASHES AND BLINDS.
THE DERBY BUILDING AND LUMBER COMPANY have on hand, and are receiving the above articles made in the most approved style, and from the best kiln-dried lumber, which they will furnish on reasonable terms to all who may favor them with their patronage. Depot No. 4 Railroad Building, corner of Canal and Centre-st

NORTHERN SPY APPLE TREES.—The subscriber has just received from the nurseries of Mr S MOULSON, Rochester, 100 of the CELEBRATED NORTHERN SPY APPLE TREES. For sale in lots to suit purchasers. This is one of the most desirable and valuable apples, of great beauty and fine quality. Letters and certificates from well known Pomologists and specimens of the fruit can be seen at GEO. G SHEPPARDS.
No 187 Water-st., near U S. Hotel

Also for sale, 50 large and full bearing Grape Vines, 100 Ornamental Box Trees, very beautiful for cemeteries, or lawns. Orders received for fruit and ornamental trees, and catalogues supplied on application.

LIVERY STABLE.—WM. H. MILES begs leave to thank the ladies and gentlemen of New-York for their patronage for many years past, and to inform them that he has opened another establishment (in connection with the Lafayette place Stable) in 19th-st., between 5th and 6th-aves., and the earnest endeavor will be to furnish good Carriages with careful Drivers. By paying strict attention to the wishes of his patrons, he hopes to merit a continuation of their support. WM. H. MILES, Lafayette place.

FRENCH WINDOW AND PICTURE GLASS.
[illegible] special attention of Sash makers and dealers to the above articles. We have a full assortment of sizes, from 8 x 10 to 36 x 50. Our facilities for flow ordering, above sizes, &c., and the extremely low prices which we are selling at, offer peculiar inducements for patronizing our establishment. J. H. POILLON & CO.
No 34 Barclay-st., a few doors below Church-st.

FINE FURS.—MONARQUE, OF NO. 228 BOWERY, solicits the patronage of the Ladies to his rich and elegant styles of Furs, comprising in part of Martin, Mink, Fitch, Lynx and Swedish Martin Victorines, Muffs and Cuffs. Save your time and money and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere, at the old establishment, No. 228 Bowery.

TRUSSES, Shoulder Braces, Female Supporters, Lace Stockings, Knee-Cap and other Bandages, Spinal Supports, Instruments for Knock-Knees and weakness of the Joints, and all kinds of Belts and Bandages; also Children's Trusses on hand and made to order, at Dr. GLOVER'S, No. 13 Ann-st., near the Museum.

1,000,000 OF CONNECTICUT PIES.—MUNSON'S CONNECTICUT PIES, are still manufactured by the original proprietors, and delivered to customers daily in any part of the City. Orders left at the Depot, No 10 Beekman-st., or at No 126, east 31st-st. will meet attention.

RICH PARIS FEATHERS.—Just received, a large and desirable assortment of Paris Feathers, for bonnets and head-dresses, some of them of very superior quality. Also, a lot from auction, which will be sold low by J. H. HOMER, No. 64 John-st.

TO RICE GROWERS.—A lot of "STRONG'S" PATENT RICE HULLERS for sale—one of which may be seen in operation by application to MORION & BREMNER,
No 212 Pearl-st., corner Fletcher-st.

YEAST POWDER.—B T BABBITT is the original inventor of the Chemical Yeast Powder, which is prepared and sold by him at Nos 68 and 70 Wash'n Div-st. New-York, in tin cans. Those who purchase it are assured that they get that with the above name on.

TO PRINTERS.—For sale cheap, one double cylinder Napier Press, (Hoe's make,) bed 26x40; one No 6 Imperial Washington Hand-Press, and one No. 4 do., all in good order. Apply to WELLS & WEBB, No. 13 Dutch st.

BONES! BONES.—Fifty tons refuse Bones, suitable for Grinding for manure purposes. 200 bbls fine black for sale, low. Direct to C. L. THOMAS, Box No. 306 Albany Post-Office

CAUTION.—FRANCIS M PRATT is not employed by us, and has no connection with our Agency whatever; he having been discharged from our service in the early part of October. S. M. PETTENGILL & CO.

COL. R. DISOSWAY, ATTORNEY and COUNSELLOR-AT-LAW, and COMMISSIONER OF DEEDS for New-York and Illinois, No. 76 Nassau-st., between John and Fulton-sts., N. Y.

FOWLERS & WELLS, Phrenologists, Clinton Hall, No. 13 Nassau-st., N. Y.

WANTED.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young woman as chambermaid and plain sewer, or to take care of children. Best of city references, and has lived in her last place six years. Can be seen for three days at No. 45 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn, third door, front room.

A SITUATION WANTED—As Chambermaid and Laundress or as Nurse and Seamstress, by a smart young girl, with good city references—or she would do the housework of a small family. Call at No. 76 6th av., Book store

YOUNG MAN WANTED.—Wanted in a Grocery store, a Young Man of strictly industrious and business habits, and well acquainted with city trade. He must be a good salesman, quick and accurate with accounts. The best of references will be required. A line addressed to GROCER, at this office, stating age, references &c., will meet with attention

NURSE-WOMAN AND HOUSEKEEPER Wanted, immediately, to take care of an invalid Lady, the wife of a Clergyman. An experienced, pious woman is desired. Address N V E, at this office.

GIRL WANTED.—An orphan girl not less than 12 years old, who is healthy and active. The friends of such a one may find her a good home by calling at Hoboken, west side Bloomfield-st., third door above 2d-st.

A FIRST CLASS CUTTER WANTED at CHARLES'S office, No. 556 Broadway and No 145 Bowery. Terms, every subscription 50 cents, otherwise 25 cts to N B Men and boys can be had for any respectable employment.

WANTED—A Post-Office Letter Box, for which a premium will be paid. Address, (with premium named,) J B HOMANS, Lower Post Office.

FOR RENT—Part of an agreeable Office a-road floor, back room, Broadway, near Maiden-lane, well adapted for a lawyer's Office. Address as above.

A BOY WANTED—In a Ladies Shoe store, to run of errands; one who lives with his parents and in the neighborhood. Can call in the morning at J. B MILLER'S, No 134 Canal-st.

TIN WORKERS WANTED at JOHN MASON'S Stove Depot, No. 63 8th-av., one door above 14th-st. Steady work given.

WANTED—A Blank Bookbinder, one accustomed to work on best Job Work. Apply at No. 139 Pearl-st.

WANTED—A furnished House, not more than two blocks from Broadway between Bleecker and Eighteenth-st from Jan. 1, to May 1st 1853. Address by letter J C F., Astor House.

WANTED—Five or six first class Salesmen. Those well acquainted with the Dry Goods business. Best reference required. Apply to SANDERS & CO., No. 301 Grand-st., immediately.

TO SALESMEN.—Wanted two or three first rate Salesmen, who have had experience in the Silk or Staple Dry Goods Jobbing business in this city or Philadelphia. Such need apply except those who have a good acquaintance and can furnish satisfactory testimonials as to moral character and first rate business capacity. A liberal salary will be paid. Engagements to commence now or on the 1st January next. BOWEN & MCNAMEE,
Nos. 113 and 111 Broadway.

BOARDING.

BOARD IN SOUTH BROOKLYN.—Two or three single gentlemen and gentlemen and their wives can be accomodated with furnished rooms and board at No. 1 Willow-place, within two minutes walk of Atlantic-st. Ferry.

BOARDING.—One or two gentlemen may obtain a good room, with partial board, in a private family, a few minutes' walk from the Fulton Ferry. Apply at No. 18 Clinton-st., Brooklyn

BOARD.—A private family, residing in the upper part of the city, in a first class house near Union square, has a handsome suite of furnished apartments to a respectable family. Apply to D H F., at this office.

BOARDING—Two very handsome furnished Rooms, with or without breakfast and tea, where the comforts of a home can be enjoyed. Apply at No. 123 Chambers-st., a few doors from the Girard House.

BOARD at No. 151 CHAMBERS-ST.—A pleasant front room, neatly furnished, on 2d floor, suitable for a gentleman and wife. Also single or double rooms for gentlemen—Baths, &c. in the house.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—Two Gentlemen, or a Gentleman and his Wife, can be accommodated with Board and a pleasant Front Room, on Pierrepont Heights, by applying at No. 2 Charlotst., corner of Columbia.

BOARDING.—To let, with Board, a room, with use of Bath, in the second floor. Also, Board and a few single gentlemen, at No. 4 Fourth-st., near the 4th Avenue Baths.

BOARDING—In a small private family, near Fulton ferry, on Brooklyn Heights—a large front room with board and private entrance, for two single gentlemen. Inquire at No. 16 Willow-st.

BOARD.—A gentleman and his wife, or a few single gentlemen, can have full or partial Board, at reasonable terms. Rooms furnished or unfurnished. Warm and cold baths. Basement to let at No. 16 Franklin-st.

BOARDING.—Two or three single gentlemen can be accommodated with good board and pleasant rooms, No. 75 East Broadway), corner of Market-st.

BOARD—WITH HANDSOME SUITS OF ROOMS may be had at Nos. 42 and 44 West 23d-st., near 6th-av. The houses have the modern improvements

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET, with or without Board, in the large, new, and handsomely furnished house, at the corner of 10th-st and Irving-place. Families can have private tables.

Also a very fine office suitable for a Physician.—References exchanged

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—To single gentlemen, with or without partial board, at No 272 East 9th-st, near Tompkins Square.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

GILBERT'S BOUDOIR PIANO-FORTES.—The attention of the public is particularly requested to this extraordinarily new style of PIANO-FORTE, which, as a neat and elegant article of parlor or bed-room furniture, is unsurpassed. Occupying but small space, it possesses a power and sweetness of tone, and delicacy of touch, not exceeded by any. There can be but little doubt, that this instrument, presenting the many advantages it does over the common Piano, is destined, eventually, to be ornament into common use. Any prejudice against them cannot fail to be removed by a visit to the rooms where they are exhibited for sale. Every instrument warranted to give entire satisfaction. HORACE WATERS, Sole Agent
No 333 Broadway, cor. Anthony-st., 2d floor.

ÆOLIAN PIANOS, and others, by HALLETT, DAVIS & CO., Boston, always to be found in extensive assortment at the spacious Music store and warerooms of the subscribers. Also, New-York and other Pianos, ranging in price from $150 to $400. Parlor and Church Melodeons, Musical Orchestrine, of every kind wholesale and retail. Also second-hand Pianos at $25, $35, $40, $50, $60, $75, $90, $120, $125, to $225. GOULD & BERRY,
No. 197 Broadway, Music Publishers.

PIANO FORTES.—The best assortment of Pianos in this city can be seen at the Warerooms of LINCOLN & THOMPSON, No 441 Broadway, including Wolff, Davis & Co's celebrated Æolian Pianos, of new and much approved scales, acknowledged superior to any other in the market. Also, a large variety from other distinguished New-York and Boston makers. Gilbert's new style second-hand Pianos with and without the Æolian, at various prices.
LINCOLN & THOMPSON, No 441 Broadway.

MESSRS. LIGHTE & NEWTON, No 72 Canal-st., in consequence of the increased demand and unrivaled popularity of their PIANO-FORTES, have extended their business, and are now prepared to offer to their friends, and those wishing a superior instrument, an extensive assortment, in plain and ornamented cases, of modern style, from 6½ to 7½ octave. Second-hand Pianos taken in exchange.

PIANO-FORTES.—The finest assortment of Piano-Fortes in the city may be found at the spacious warerooms of N. P. S. CURTIS & CO., No 427 Broadway, consisting of George Hews's celebrated American Patent Action Pianos, Gilbert and Co's popular Æolian Pianos, Gilbert's and others' Boudoir. Also, a variety of new and second-hand Pianos for sale and to let. No. 427 Broadway.

PIANOS FOR SALE—At No. 8 Barclay-st., near door to the Astor House—a variety of 6½ and 7 octave rose-wood Piano-fortes, warranted to give satisfaction in every respect, or no sale, for cash or approved paper. Pianos to hire
JAMES THOMPSON.

J. & C. FISCHER, (late NUNNS & FISCHER,) Manufacturers and Warerooms, No. 170 Greenwich st. corner of Dey-st. PIANO-FORTES warranted, with reverse bridge and patent tube, well calculated for keeping in tune. Piano-Fortes tuned, repaired and exchanged.
N B—Also, Æolian Piano-Fortes for sale.

TEN PIANO-FORTES FOR SALE LOW—And all in excellent order, and warranted to stand in tune as no second instrument will be sold from this place. Prices from $75 to $280. No. 54 Great Jones-st.
CHARLES F. HILL.

PRINCE & CO.'S MELODEONS.—The original PATENT MELODEON, which has stood the test of years, and proved itself a superior instrument to those of any other make, can be had only of the sole agents, WM. HALL & SON, No. 239 Broadway, (opposite the Park.)

PIANO-FORTES.—HAZELTON & BROTHER, Manufactory and Ware-rooms, No. 319 Centre st., near Grand, where may be found a fine assortment of Rosewood Pianos, made in the most substantial manner and latest style.

OLDEST ESTABLISHMENT.—T. H. CHAMBERS, PIANO FORTE WAREROOMS, No. 415 Broadway.

ENGLISH PATENTS UNDER THE NEW LAW. THE SUBSCRIBER is now prepared to procure "Provisional Protection" and to secure Letters Patent under the new laws of Great Britain. The fees having been greatly reduced, protection is now brought within the reach of all American inventors. Parties can obtain full information as to costs, &c., by addressing
J. F. PIERSON, No. 5 Wall-st.

GEORGE W. TUTTLE,
IMPORTER of English, French and German Fancy Goods. Novelties and Toys, both useful and ornamental, suitable for presents. Emporium No 345 Broadway.

THE PROOFS OF TRUTH.
Come ye, who scoff at ROBACK'S magic lore,
If such there be—come and the proofs behold:
Letters by hundreds, sent from every shore,
And royal gifts for destinies foretold.
Come! and behold the signatures of Kings,
The names of learned men, of statesmen wise,
And of their sanction no conviction brings,
Judge for yourself if Sweden's Prophet lies.
He claims 'tis his the future to foreknow,
The past, with all its mysteries, to explain,
The path of wealth, love, honor, health, to show,
And to the mourning, peace to bring again.
During his residence in this country, Dr. C. W. ROBACK has cast upwards of twenty thousand nativities, and given advice founded on Astrology and Geomancy, to more than one hundred thousand persons. He may be consulted at all hours at his residence, No. 8 White-st.

MURPHY'S ADHESIVE MIXTURE, for Post-Office Stamps, Envelopes, Fancy Paper and Card Work, &c., &c.—Invaluable to Editors and Scrap-Book Makers, as a substitute for w. fers, paste, gum arabic, and all other adhesive and inconvenient make-shifts.

This Mixture remains always pure, clear, and free from smell; does not mould, turn sour, nor become candied; is ready for use and in complete order in all weathers and under all circumstances.

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SEVENTY-FIVE THOUSAND VOLUMES SOLD.
QUOCHY.—BY THE AUTHOR OF THE WIDE, WIDE WORLD. Two vols. 12mo. Cloth, $1.75.

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"The simple beauty, the deep interest, enthroned by the truest human—the unobtrusive, but earnest spirit of piety and truth that pervades Quochy, commend it to all."—*Literary World.*

"It is just the book for an intelligent and a exemplary family circle. The sympathies of old and young will be enlisted, and amusement be found charmingly blended with instruction."—*Home Journal.*

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Publishers No 10 Park-place

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THE COMPLETE ANGLER, OR THE CONTEMPLATIVE MAN'S RECREATION, by IZAAK WALTON, and Instructions how to angle for a trout or grayling in a clear stream, by CHARLES COTTON, with copious notes for the most part original. A bibliographical preface, giving an account of fishing and fishing books from the earliest antiquity in the time of WALTON, and a notice of COTTON and his writings by the "American Editor," to which is added an appendix including illustrative ballads, music, pepers on American Fishing, and the most complete catalogue of books on angling, etc., ever printed. Also, a general index to the whole work, illustrated with steel engravings, and numerous wood cuts. 1 vol 12mo. Price, $1 50

"Its simplicity, its sweetness, its natural grace, and happy intermixture of grave strains with the precepts of angling have rendered this book deservedly popular."—*Hallam*

"It breathes the very spirit of innocence, purity, and absolute piety of heart."—*Charles Lamb.*

"While Tattershall Castle shall stand, and honest thy spirit, quietude and happy old soul, shall last."—*William Howitt.*

Published and for sale by JOHN WILEY,
No. 167 Broadway.

NEW ILLUSTRATED PAPER.
THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE FORMED A SPECIAL partnership, under the business name and firm of HENRY D. BEACH, for the publication as of an Illustrated Weekly New-paper in the City of New-York, of which firm PHINEAS T. BARNUM is the special partner.
P. T. BARNUM,
H. D. BEACH.

The undersigned gives notice that a cash capital of Forty Thousand Dollars is paid in by said partners, and especially devoted to the publication of the above newspaper, which will be issued in the course of a few weeks.

The said paper will be the largest, cheapest, and first rate illustrated newspaper in the world, and will contain the finest engravings executed by the best Designers, Sketchers and Wood Engravers of the United States, wherever located, who desire permanent or partial employment, are invited to send specimens of their work, and communicate immediately with the Publishers, at No. 113 Nassau-st.
HENRY D BEACH
NEW YORK, Nov. 4, 1852. No 178 Fulton-st.

EUROPEAN AND AMERICAN LITERATURE.
INTERNATIONAL ARRANGEMENT.—SAMPSON, LOW, SON & CO., Import and Export Booksellers between England and America, beg to announce that their extensive premises in London will hereafter be prepared for the reception and sale of American Books, and that they undertake for the benefit of American authors, the publication of New Books in England, simultaneously with their appearance in this country.

S. L. & CO. have likewise secured facilities for supplying copies of English and foreign works to any part, and upon most favorable terms which will be regarded by their agents in New York to any part of the States, with promptitude and dispatch.

REFERENCES—Messrs Harper & Brothers, and Banks & Co., New-York.

One of the firm is now on a visit to this country, therefore upon matters requiring immediate personal attention, correspondents are requested to address Mr. SAMPSON LOW, Jr., to the care of Messrs Harper & Bros, Pearl st., New York

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PUBLISHED BY A S BARNES & CO., No 51 John-st., New-York.

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HIGH SCHOOL LITERATURE containing selections of reading for the highest classes in Schools and Academies by MCMILLAN and MOSMONIER. Price 75 cents.

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DRY GOODS.

FALL AND WINTER CLOAKS AND MANTLES.
MOLYNEUX BELL,
HAVING MADE EXTENSIVE ALTERATIONS and improvements in his store and work rooms, is now prepared to display, to the ladies of New-York and vicinity, a stock of CLOAKS AND MANTILLAS,
which, for variety and beauty of design, cannot be surpassed by any other establishment in the United States. It comprises every novelty of
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC MANUFACTURE.
The ladies are invited to call and examine for themselves
NOTICE—No. 58 CANAL-ST., NORTH SIDE.

LADIES' BONNETS.
FALL AND WINTER STYLES.
R. T. WILDE,
No. 48 Johnst., New-York.

THE Undersigned is now receiving, by every Steamer, the latest
PARIS FASHIONS,
And is now preparing to exhibit to Milliners, and others, the many different styles of Hats for the
FALL TRADE.
LADIES' SATIN BONNETS,
LADIES' SILK BONNETS,
LADIES' SATIN AND LACE BONNETS,
LADIES' VELVET AND LACE BONNETS,
And in fact every imaginary style and make, which he will offer at a reduction of at least 25 per cent. below the usual prices.

He would invite the attention of those wishing to purchase by the dozen or case, to his great variety of styles and also to the superior manner and getting up of every style of Ladies' Bonnets.

PATTERN HATS FOR MILLINERS
R. T. WILDE,
No. John-st., N. Y., up-stairs

ONE SHILLING A YARD.
A GOOD DRESS FOR A DOLLAR—HITCHCOCK & LAWRENCE have received from Paris and other European cities, open at this morning one of the most splendid assortments, ever offered in this City, of
MUSLIN DE LAINES AT 12½ A YARD.
A very elegant article, 36 inches wide, for any lady's
MORNING OR HOUSE DRESS.
This lot of Goods was purchased at auction, at about half their real value, and are thus offered to our customers at the same low rates. We have also a splendid stock of SILKS, SHAWLS, OR LAINES, MERINOS, and every other kind of Goods suited to the season, which we will sell for below first cost.
GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHINGS.
As Under Shirts, Drawers, Scarfs, Cravats, Gloves, Pocket Handkerchiefs, &c., very cheap.

HOSIERY AND GLOVE STORE.
No. 23 Carmine-st.—I. RUSSELL would respectfully inform those families who are about procuring their Winter supply, that he has on hand, as usual, a complete assortment of Hosiery, Undershirts and Drawers, of Cotton, Merino and Scotch Wool, for Men, Women and Children, which will be sold at the lowest remunerating prices, at the old established Hosiery Store, No. 23 Carmine-st.

THE CHEAPEST STORE in the City to buy Curtain Materials of every description, consisting in part of Worsted and Silk Damask and Delaines, Lace and Muslin Curtains, Window Cornices and Shades, Gimps, Tassels, &c. The subscribers offer an immense assortment of the above goods embracing everything in the upholstery line, wholesale or retail, 20 per cent. lower than any other establishment in the City.
AM. & R. DAVIES,
Upholsterers, No. 200 Bowery.

SCHOO

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE

ARRIVAL OF THE AFRICA.

ENGLISH AND FRENCH POLITICS.

FURTHER REINFORCEMENTS TO CUBA.

The Royal Mail steamer *Africa*, Capt. RYRIE, arrived at an early hour yesterday morning, from Liverpool, whence she sailed on Saturday, the 23d ult, at 3½ o'clock, P. M.

She brings no intelligence of moment.

The following is her list of passengers:

Mrs. H. White, John E. White, Misses Gordon, Mr. and Mrs. J G Gingasm. and son and servant, Mr and Mrs Casen, Mr. and Mrs. F M. Weston, 2ct. and Mrs P C Weston and servant, Mr. and Mrs. Redward, Mrs A Redwald, nurse and child; Mrs. Wayman, Mr. and Mrs. Mulli, and 2children: A. de Kiraeau, Messrs Lobach, Thierman, Andrews, MacNeill, Koosou, Thos. Mills, M Blanc, W. S. Williams Hinskins, Mr and Mrs Schiab, K. Clayton, Miss Clayton, Mr. and Mrs Cannach and servant; Mr. Gourdin, C. L. Ragge, J. F. C. Vies, Hon. James Gordon, J. Ritze, Cullen, Forbes, Atkinson, D. C Wallar, F. Slater, A. Hutton, Robert Holton, W. F. Montgomery, J. P. Woodward A. C. Phillips, G. A. Hopley, G. L. Stotterfelt, Misses Andrews, (2), O. H. Mecke, Mrs. Mecke Mrs White, child, nurse and nurse; Mr and Mrs Ridgely, and servant: Charles Kirkpatrick Mr. Barkie, Saunders, boy; 2couriers of despatches; P. Galpe, T. Cubbs, F. Avet, Mr. Hollins, Mr. Barksdale, Bearer of despatches: Mr Hy McCowan, Mr and Mrs. Shilton Mr. Leech, 6 children, and servant boy; J M Stager, John Lemon, Mrs Maunder, Miss Duncan, Mr. and Miss Weber, Mr. Kraff, Mrs Kraff, Mr. Montgomery, I Spooner, Mr. Seubert, Robert Alexander, N. Smith, Mr. Bathgeb, I. Jarman, T. Collins, Mr Verseemens, Mrs Verseemaan, A. Gordens, Alexander Boche.

ENGLAND.

Another blank week in political matters. The only incident of sufficient interest to notice is a letter published by JOSEPH HUME, in which he deprecates any movement in favor of the ballot box *per se*, which he thinks would divide the Liberals and prove detrimental to a more comprehensive measure of reform.

The Manchester Free Trade Banquet is to be held Nov. 5—over fifty Members of Parliament have signified their intention to be present.

The *Morning Herald* announces that Government has no intention of reviving the active powers of the Church Convocation. The *Herald* adds that the story was got up, for a bet, on the Stock Exchange, for the purpose of imposing on the *Times*.

A provisional announcement has appeared of the "London, Liverpool and North American Screw Steamship Company." The steamers of the Company will leave London and Liverpool alternately, throughout the year; for Canada and Newfoundland, from March to October; and during the remainder of the year will sail at Portland, Me. The Company is at present provisionally registered under the Joint Stock Companies Act, but a charter has been applied for, and will, in all probability, be readily secured. The capital is fixed at £500,000, in £20 shares, and the Committee includes some very influential firms connected with American trade.

A sensation was created at Windsor on Tuesday afternoon, by the news that a fatal duel had been fought on the Crown Farm, near Windsor, between two foreigners. On assistance proceeding to the spot, a man was found lying on his back and shot through the body. He was conveyed to the nearest house, where he died in about an hour. His name was CUDBURY about forty years of age, and was formerly a Captain in the French navy. Information was sent by telegraph to London, and three or four men were apprehended on the arrival of the Windsor train at the station, where a number of foreigners had assembled to learn the result of the duel. Two duelling swords were found on one of the parties arrested. An examination was held before the magistrates, but the result did not transpire. It was rumored that the cause of the difficulty was a political difference. The names of LOUIS BLANC and LEDRU ROLLIN are mixed up in an indistinct manner, in the affair. It will be further investigated on Tuesday next

A letter has been received at the Admiralty from Capt. INGLEFIELD, commanding Lady FRANKLIN'S steamer *Isabel*, in which he states that he has put into Godhaven, Disco, coast of Greenland, to repair some slight damages sustained in a gale off Cape Farewell. He proposed in a day or two (Aug. 12) sailing sail direct to Smith's Sound.

The squadron under Sir EDWARD BELCHER passed Godhaven June 19, having left it on the 10th, and finding the Waigat Passage blocked with ice, returned southward to take the open bay. No ships having been seen returning southward from Melville Bay, it is presumed that they have been successful in making an early north passage

The British Minister at Rio Janeiro has received instructions to inquire into the alleged ill treatment of English boys serving in the Brazilian navy.

A recent agrarian murder is reported this week in Kings County, Ireland. W. R. MAINWARD, a land agent, was the victim. He was fired at from behind a hedge, and his head shattered by thirty-four slugs from a blunderbuss.

On Wednesday last Hon. Mr. CUNARD and a deputation had an interview with Sir JOHN PARINGTON (Colonial Secretary) on the subject of the Halifax Railway.

A dispatch from Admiral MORSBY has been received by the Admiralty, giving an account of his visit to Pitcairn's Island. We note the following passage in the dispatch: "The *Adeline Gibbs*, American whaler, Mr. WEEKS master, was there during our visit. Mr. and Mrs. WEEKS were living on shore. It would be a lucky circumstance for the islanders if a person like her could be found to reside among them." The above visit was made in August last

The British "Southern Whale Fishery Company" have broken up their establishment at the Auckland Islands, and will abandon the colonization of that group.

Damages for £40 were awarded in the Bow County Court, LONDON, last week, on the suit of MATTHEW SMITH a steerage passenger, against the ship *Duke Marie*, from London to New-York, in July last. SMITH complained that the provisions were bad. Others of the passengers are on hand to prosecute like claims.

General MENDIBURN, Peruvian Minister of Finance, has arrived on a special mission.

Earl HARRY was inaugurated on Thursday as Chancellor of Oxford.

Preparations for the funeral of the Duke of WELLINGTON go on space, partly under the superintendence of Mr CUBIT, the engineer, who is charged with fitting up St. Paul's to accommodate the largest number of spectators. Windows along the proposed line of the procession of the funeral cortege are already hired at almost fabulous prices, and a brisk business is doing in autographs of the deceased, at high figures.

An advertisement in the *Times* announces, that Madame DE TERECZY, "one of the patriotic Hungarian ladies, and who is well known in Austria, Germany, and Hungary, as an attractive singer," intends to make an artistic tour in America, and will give her first concert at Boston.

We observe the name of CHARLOTTE CUSHMAN among the subscribers to a monument about to be erected to the memory of THOMAS HOOD

Fatal Duel between French Refugees near Windsor.

On Tuesday afternoon a duel was fought between two foreigners, at a very secluded spot about half a mile from the Barley Mow Inn, near Windsor, and one M. COURANT, said to have been a captain in the French Navy, was shot through the body, and killed.

At the inquest, which commenced on Thursday, the origin of the duel was made apparent. It is now said that the origin was a political difference; and, singularly enough, both the parties were under the ban of the present governing power in France. The deceased man, we are informed, was a friend and partisan of LEDRU ROLLIN—his antagonist was a follower of LOUIS BLANC. With regard to that antagonist, we may state that, though four men are now in custody on account of this duel it is generally believed that the person who fired no shot is not among them. The evidence adduced before the coroner goes to show that six persons went out to Windsor by the South-Western train on the morning of Tuesday; that they kept continually in two parties of three each; that after the fatal shot was heard the three of one party left the field together, returned to Windsor, took their places to the train, and returned to town about half-past three. Of the other party, one (M. ALAIS) accompanied his wounded friend to the inn, where he was taken into custody, and the other (M. BARSONET) returned to town by the same train as the other three, travelling, however, in a first-class carriage. These they were intercepted and taken into custody by a policeman, in consequence of a telegraphic message which had been transmitted from Windsor along the Great Western line.

The quarrel in which the duel originated seems to have been an affair of at least some days' standing, and seemed to be well known among the French refugees now congregated in London. This is proved, not only from the circumstance that so many foreigners were waiting near the Waterloo station of the railway, to hear the result, when M. BARSONET and the others were brought down in custody, but also from the statement of M. MAQUET, a French gentleman who volunteered to give evidence before the Coroner on Tuesday, and who stated that the deceased told him of the intended duel when they dined together on Sunday evening. This gentleman refused to divulge the name of the other party who was to be M. COURANT'S antagonist, and was in consequence ordered into the charge of the police by the Coroner. This objection in the proceedings was as follows:

"GUSTAVE MAQUET—I am now residing at London, at No 30 Charlotte st., Fitzroy-square. I have seen the dead body lying in this house, and recognize it as the body of FREDERICK COURANT, who resided in London, No. 41 Lisle-st., Leicester-square. He was not following any profession in this country. He was forty-three years of age. I was on terms of intimacy with him. The witness, who seemed here overcome by his emotions, said he dined with him last Sunday. We separated very late in the evening. Nothing particular occurred that evening.

"Did anything occur in reference to what has since happened?—A thing that I cannot state. I have a character.

"The Coroner here reminded the witness that he was on his oath, and must state the whole truth.

"The witness then said deceased told him he was going to fight a duel.

"The Coroner—Did he state with whom he was going to fight the duel?—I object to mentioning the name.

"The Coroner—I must tell you that you are not protected. You are bound to disclose what you know.—I cannot tell you Sir, under any penalty.

"The Coroner—Do I understand that you positively refuse to disclose the name?—I do.

"The Coroner—I presume you know something of the circumstances that led to this duel?—All I knew is that it is in relative to political matters.

"The Coroner—Did he tell you when the duel was to be fought?—No.

"The Coroner—Or where?—No.

"The Coroner—You did not see him after Sunday evening?—No, I did not.

"The Coroner here called Mr. BIDDELCOMBE, and said the witness must remain in his custody; and then, addressing him, said, perhaps you will think better of it. The Witness—No, indeed, Sir.

"The Coroner—I won't examine you further at present.

"The witness was then removed in charge of Mr. BIDDELCOMBE."

It is understood that M. MAQUET afterwards made application to be allowed to have an interview with the men in custody, by whose advice he would be guided whether he ought to tell what he knew of the affair; but this the Coroner in the present stage of the proceedings declined, and at the close of the proceedings he was discharged on his own recognizances to appear again at the inquest on Tuesday. We believe the object of this individual in appearing as a witness at all was to contradict the statement which has gone abroad that the quarrel had reference to a lady—a report which, besides being untrue, could only serve to embitter the feelings of the deceased gentleman's relatives in France, where he has left a wife and children.

It appeared from the evidence adduced before the Coroner, that there were both rapiers and pistols on the field; both classes of weapons carried by the party sequestrable to M. COURANT. The rapiers were produced in Court—light cut-and-thrust weapons, and evidently, as Colonel CHALLONER remarked, "intended for business;" but the pistols have not been found at all, and it is supposed that the missing man, who was seen carrying a green bag, has taken them off with him. But it does not appear that the rapiers were used in the duel; and the inference is, that the LOUIS BLANC party, as the antagonists of the deceased may be called, were the challengers, and came upon the ground prepared to give the other side the choice of weapons. With regard to the duel itself, the circumstances are some what singular. It appeared from the evidence that Captain EBERY, who was passing down Priest-hill at the time the parties were on the ground, heard the cap of one pistol go off, the pistol itself missing fire. About the same time, WILLIAM HERBERT, the first witness examined, standing at another part of the road, heard loud talking, and about ten minutes after one pistol-shot was fired, which was the fatal shot. There can be no doubt of the time that elapsed between the snap of the percussion cap and the report of the pistol, for Captain EBERY states that he passed Mr. HAYWARD, the surgeon, about ten minutes after he heard the "miss fire," and Mr HAYWARD states that after passing Captain EBERY, he heard the report of one pistol. Here are, therefore, two attempts at discharging fire-arms, and on each occasion only the report of one is heard. But for Captain EBERY'S statement, it might have been supposed that M COURANT fell before he had time to discharge his own pistol; but it is extremely improbable that ten minutes before, both pistols should have missed fire. Probably, in the examination that is yet to take place, some satisfactory explanation may be given of this circumstance.

The Fashions.

PARIS, Oct. 17.—The novelty most in vogue for walking winter garments, is a new tissue called the *Ouatine*; it is stronger than cloth, as supple as cashmire, and as soft and silky as velvet. It is made of every possible shade, but only of three different patterns, small *chine* large *chine*, and striped *chine*. On account of its thickness it is adapted only to full and loose garments, such as, for. The *Montmorency*, a large cape without any seam, and having only a simple opening at the sides to allow the arms to pass through; the hood is round and flat, and has a gathered *revers*;—

2. The *Frileuse*, having a skirt cut slanting, passing over the arm and forming a sleeve.

3. The *Tenerel*, very full in the back, with wide sleeves beginning at the elbow, and very wide openings in front, assuming the shape of a stole towards the bottom of the mantle. The ornaments of these different models consist of velvet bands of different widths, either in series, or as borders; also, of velvet cut from the piece, six inches wide, and stamped with patterns forming embroidery in relief. The velvet should be of a color contrasting with the material of the garment. The silk lining should match the color of the velvet ornament.

We have seen other wrappings in velvet and silk, made by Madame de BAISIEUX, which surpass in taste, elegance and distinction, those of last year. Among the prettiest we may mention a *carmagno* of maroon velvet, representing a square mantle, with sleeves concealed by the trimming composed of a satin roche edged with a narrow lace. This mantle is decorated with two flounces of very rich guipure; the first is six inches deep, the second twelve.

Braiding and galloon will play an important part in trimmings. Flowered, satin and watered galloons, silk guipure, and rich Venice ornaments, will decorate garments, whether plain or elegant. The *guipure*, which is a new article, is very showy and magnificent on velvet. As a fancy article we can notice an oddesque trimming, consisting of imitation feathers shaded of two colors; these graceful bouquets, when spread out in shapes, are fastened together by a double silk cord.

A drawn bonnet of myrtle green velvet, in large gathers, with a trimming of black lace, the crown standing very backward, the interior ornamented with white vervain and hearts' ease.

A bonnet of Elysian blue satin, with an open work spiral crown, ruffled with black lace. The brim is *bouillonné* with bias and satin, and is edged with black lace ruched *a la vieille*; the cap is double white dahlias, mixed with small bows of ribbon, like the strings.

Peignoirs are much called for at the present moment. They take the same place as *deshabilles a canapes*. Those from the atelier of Madame MINETTE, No. 34 Rue de Rivoli, are decidedly the most elegant. They are generally of foulard, with Turkish, Chinese, or Pompadour designs; a wide border runs round these peignoirs, which is lined, in order to support it, with a Marseilles of the same color as the ground. The body is gathered in three large flutes, drawn by a cocoonlet string, the back is also full. On the bust the body is so open that it leaves visible an under peignoir of cambrick or embroidered cambric; the embroidery represents a stomacher and apron. Round the waist is a beautiful cord-lier containing the colors composing the silk. The sleeves are in the oriental style, and are also finished with small cordeliers and tassels.

The shape of bonnets for the winter will be decidedly closer, though oval and graceful. The new fashions brought out by Madame MONTEGOLAY, No. 5 Boulevard des Capucines, are youthful and elegant. Among the prettiest Autumn and Winter bonnets which this celebrated milliner has produced, some are intended for morning, and others for full dress toilettes. I will first describe those for morning. A velvet drawn bonnet, Cuba color; this color is midway between ruby and nacarat, and is quite a novelty; the crown is plaited; a velvet ribbon, No. 50 with a wide black lace, ornaments the brim; the inside is composed of velvet chrysanthemums of two colors, white and Cuba color.

For a dress bonnet we have a velvet capote, dark Cuba color, with a half veil lined on the top of the bonnet only, veiling tufts of velvet, wallflowers, and little May roses.

This half veil winds round little bouquets of feathers, placed quite at the extremity of the crown, and is a substitute for the curtain. Through the lace, a black velvet bow is visible; the brim is gathered and has a frill of Chantilly lace.

For a wedding or carriage bonnet, nothing is handsomer than the white terry velvet and white satin; the brim, to the beginning of the curtain, is covered with velvet; the crown is of satin, and the trimming consists of white satin rose leaves intermixed with bloods, resting altogether on the crown, from which two branches rise on a diadem on the top of the head; there are tops of small ostrich feathers on each side of the crown, around the face is a wreath of vervain of white and violet satin, with blonde and the same rose foliage in satin.

The mode for *chaussure*, varies almost as much as that for bonnets. When the season approaches for velvet and satin capotes, the delicate light bottines, and open worked lace slippers, which decorate the windows of DUPOSE'S splendid establishment in the *Rue de la Paix*, during the summer season, are replaced by warm wadded satin and silk casings for the feet, and velvet slippers bordered with fur

The light gold and coral jewelry which formed so appropriate an accompaniment to the gauzes and organdies of the summer toilettes, are now discarded, giving place to massive bracelets of enamel, circlets of wrought gold, breastpins of cameos, &c., with which SARAZIN (N. 19 *Boulevard St. Denis*), makes at this moment a brilliant display; the workmanship of this *bijoutier* is remarkable for the delicacy and grace of the forms of his jewelry, as well as the ingenuity and taste of the arrangements of the precious stones.

Coiffures for balls will be rich in fancy flowers and gold and silver foliage. We have seen a coiffure for a ball, made of sky blue foliage frosted with silver, and branches of clematis arranged as follows: there is a cordon of blue leaves, from which float long trails of clematis; this cordon is placed as a diadem, and the trails of flowers fall over the back hair, so as to entirely conceal the comb; on the side, far back, are tufts of clematis and blue foliage.

In this month, the Champ Elysées and Bois de Boulogne are crowded with lady equestrians. The toilette for horse-back comes under the tailoring department. We have lately seen an Amazon made by BECHER, No. 29 rue Neuve des Petits Champs, which will serve as a model for this style of costume. The cloth is either of dark blue or myrtle green; the cut of the back is very narrow, widening a little as it comes down to the waist, so as to form a point at the bottom of the middle line of the back. The seam of the epaulette of the back comes on the top of the shoulder, thereby making this part of the figure appear wider. The front of this habit has a single row of buttons, which stops at the bust, whence it may be turned back as a revere up to the throat, or closed round the neck by a single button; in which case a lace frill is need, and projects between the opening all the way.

LAVILLAYER, the Chemisier, No. 9 Rue du Choiseul, mounts ladies' habit shirts with his usual taste and elegance; they are worn of the finest cambric. The small stitched collar is turned over a silk cravat; the bosom is exactly such as forms a gentleman's dress shirt, laid in small plaits, or finished with a jabot of cambric edged with Valenciennes lace. When the gloves are of Russian or of Swedish leather, with the large wristband, such as worn by the cavaliers of the time of CHARLES II; the shirt sleeve is not visible; when the gloves button round the wrist the wristband matches the bosom and collar of the shirt. The hat most in vogue is of black beaver, with a small feather falling backward; the crown is low and the brim very broad. Nothing can be more becoming than this head dress.—*Jour. of Com.*

Shocking Death from the Bite of a Serpent.

From the Morning Chronicle, Oct. 21.

Yesterday morning the *employées* of the Zoological Society, engaged in tending the animals in the Zoological Gardens, Regent's Park, were greatly alarmed and excited consequent on the following shocking and fatal occurrence to one of their colleagues: It appears that at the time above-mentioned, FREDERICK GARLIN, one of the keepers, whose duty it is to attend that portion of the establishment devoted to the reptile species, entered the large cage, containing the serpents, with a view of stirring up some birds which had been placed therein as food for the serpents, the time having arrived when some of them had recovered from their torpid state, consequent on their previous meal. GARLIN was in the act of picking up one of the birds, when one of the species of Indian snakes, known by the name of the "cobra," and the most venomous of the tribe, made a sudden dart at the face of the unfortunate keeper, and fixed its fangs on the right side of the nose.

The screams of the poor man attracted the instant attention of WILLIAM COCKERIDGE, another keeper, who was in the reptile-house at the time, and he rushed to the serpent-case and drew his companion out. The reptile had, immediately after its bite, relinquished its hold; but the effect was such that it instantly swelled up the face of the poor fellow, and afflicted him with immediate blindness of both eyes. An alarm was raised, and assistance having been procured, GARLIN was at once placed in a cab and conveyed to University College Hospital. By this time, although but a short period had elapsed between the bite and the arrival at the Hospital, the head and face of the keeper had swelled to an enormous size. The patient was instantly taken charge of by Dr. BUDGE, the resident surgeon, and the entire medical staff then in attendance. He complained of pain in the throat and stoppage of breath. Artificial respiration, galvinism, and every means which medical science could suggest was resorted to, to sustain life and alleviate the sufferings of the patient, but so rapid did the venom extend itself throughout the entire system that in sixty-five minutes from the time of the unfortunate man's admission to the Hospital he was a corpse, having died in most excruciating agony. The body awaits a Coroner's inquest, and there is no doubt, if the authorities of the Zoological Gardens have not already done so, that the Jury will order the immediate destruction of the reptile. GARLIN was a fine young man, 30 years of age.

The Late Duke's Funeral.

The whole of the arrangements relative to the obsequies of the late departed Duke have now been definitely committed to the care of Messrs. BARTING & SONS, of St. James's-st. It was at first supposed that Messrs. DOWBIGGIN had been instructed to carry out the necessary arrangements, but this departure from the usual course of public funerals has not taken place, and the whole routine of the procession to, and interment in, the cathedral, has been intrusted to the hands of Messrs. BARTING, than whom, from the long experience of the firm in ceremonials of this nature, none could be better fitted. To the care of Messrs. DOWBIGGIN has been committed the preparations and fitting-up of the large hall of Chelsea Hospital, where it is intended that the revered remains shall lie in state during three days, most probably the 15th, 16th and 17th of November. The whole of the large hall and approaches leading to it will likewise be hung with black upon this solemn occasion. It is believed that on the night of the 17th the body will be escorted to the Horse Guards, where a state chamber will have been prepared for its reception by Messrs. BARTING, to whose care the whole of the subsequent proceedings will then be given. Beyond these almost general orders little has been decided upon, the greater part of the details being still under consideration

Three superb and appropriate designs (most of them emblematical of the career of the departed hero) have already been executed for the catafalque, or funeral car; and Messrs BARTING early last week, a selection had been made by the proper authorities to give the necessary orders for its construction. Though, of course, only designed to serve a temporary purpose, it will be as rich in its various fittings and embleazements as befits the solemn occasion on which it will be used. It is intended we believe, to be drawn by six horses, and will be as lofty as the height of Temple-bar, under which it must pass, permits. A most magnificent canopy of black velvet, appropriately adorned, will also be erected over the spare in the cathedral where the body will be placed In the meantime the erection of galleries within St. Paul's continues to proceed rapidly, though we believe the scaffolding, about which the workmen are already employed outside the west front of the cathedral, may very likely not be retained or if so, subject to considerable alteration The whole of the galleries erected within the sacred edifice, Messrs. BARTING are instructed to cover with black cloth, and judging from the space occupied by the scaffolding, we should think between 11,000 and 12,000 yards would be the least required for this purpose. We believe, also, between 5,000 and 6,000 yards of black crugget will be consumed in covering the floor of the cathedral. At present, of course, the precise day for the funeral has not been fixed, though there is little doubt but that it will be either on or about the 18th of Nov. A few days, however, will determine.

THE LATE DUKE OF WELLINGTON.—A correspondent of the *Edinburg Courant* has addressed the following letter to the editor of that paper. "About seven years ago, a young officer connected with a regiment then stationed in ——, was indebted a considerable sum for camp and barrack outfit. The debt being overdue, and after repeated promises to pay, but all to no purpose, it was found necessary to prosecute him. Decree was obtained in absence and charged upon; but in the meantime, and before the days of charge had expired, the debtor had exchanged for another regiment, and was leaving for Ireland. To obviate further expense, it occurred to the agent of the creditor to address a short narrative of the case to the late Commander-in-Chief of the army, and in the course of post he received a holograph reply from his Grace, as quoted below:

"'WALMER CASTLE, Sept 24, 1846.

"'F M, the Duke of Wellington presents his compliments to Mr. ——. The Duke is the Commander-in-Chief of the army, but he has no power, authority, or jurisdiction over the pockets of the officers thereof; neither is it any part of his duty to collect the debts due by them to tradesmen, shopkeepers, or others, who think it advantageous to themselves to give credit to those who take their goods. He must proceed against his debtor in the manner pointed out by the law.'

"It would never have been thought of to have troubled the late Commander-in-Chief about the matter, had the debt not been contracted for the outfit alluded to; but whether his Grace interposed his 'power, authority, or jurisdiction,' is not known, but true it is, that within four days after the receipt of his Grace's prompt reply, the debt was settled in full."

THE HOOD MONUMENT.—The promoters of the Hood Monument were met by some doubts whether, if any fund were raised, it should not be devoted rather to charity than memory. On this point it may be useful to publish the following letter to the Committee from Mr. MACAULAY:

ALBANY, Oct. 16, 1852.

SIR: On returning to London a few days ago I found your letter. I did not immediately answer it, because I wished to have time for inquiry and consideration. I wished particularly to know in what state Mr. Hood had left his family—a matter about which I had no information, except what was derived from vague report. I have now learned that the children are provided for; and I, therefore, have great pleasure in subscribing five pounds for the monument you propose to erect.

I have the honor to be, Sir, your faithful servant,

JOHN WATKINS, Esq. T. B. MACAULAY.

Upwards of £120 have already been collected; and amongst the contributors are the Duke of DEVONSHIRE, who has given £25; SAM. ROGERS, the poet; the Earl of CARLISLE, Lord DUDLEY STUART, DOUGLAS JERROLD, Mr. PHELPS, the manager; MISS CUSHMAN, the actress; MISS ELIZA COOK, T. K. HERVEY, and a few poor needlewomen, who offer half a guinea.

Lord BROUGHAM has promised a subscription.

SUCCESSFUL TREATMENT OF CHOLERA IN GERMANY.—In Germany and Austria the hot air bath has been called into requisition by some eminent medical gentlemen when patients have become too weak for the administration of medicine internally, and in the majority of cases where this has been done it appears, according to the accounts published in the German newspapers, that a speedy recovery has followed, even notwithstanding symptoms of the worst character had presented themselves, and threatened a fatal termination. Of course the air is previously impregnated with medical properties of sufficient strength to act powerfully on the system. There is, unfortunately, a great diversity among medical practitioners in this country to travel out of the old beaten track, even though new modes of treatment are proved to be both efficacious, and in skilful hands, free from danger; but it is to be hoped that the above simple plan will not be lost sight of if this frightful decease should once more devastate our population. Already the hot-air bath has been successfully brought into requisition by Dr. GREEN of London, but at present he seems to be the only individual connected with his profession in that metropolis who practically advocates the system. The Germans, perhaps, claim the merit of the discovery, but the young surgeon of an English vessel sailing to Calcutta and Java, as long ago as 1830, cured several passengers and sailors, as well as the Captain and himself, by hot-baths and friction, but he died a twelvemonth after, before he had an opportunity of making known the wonderful and potent effect of this valuable agency.

CHAMPAGNE.—The average quantity of genuine champagne annually produced is said to exceed fifty millions of bottles, a quantity, however, quite insufficient to meet the public demand, as the great numbers of establishments for the manufacture of spurious champagne attest. I have heard it stated, on good authority, that in one establishment alone upwards of 500,000 bottles of so-called champagne, made principally from the stalks of the rhubarb, are annually sold. Some idea may be formed of the relative consumption of real champagne by different countries from the following return of the sales in 1843 of the Department of the Marine. The total quantity amounted to 2,689,000 bottles, which were thus distributed: England and British India, 467,000; Russia and Poland, 502,000: Germany, including Prussia and the Austrian dominions, 439,000; United States of America and the West Indies, 300,000; Italy, 60,000; Belgium, 56,000; Holland, 30,000; Sweden and Denmark, 30,000; Switzerland, 30 000; South America, 20,000; Spain and Portugal, 20,000: Turkey, 5 900; and France, 620,000 bottles.—*Corr. Literary Gazette.*

WILLIAM WORDSWORTH.—It has been proposed to place a memorial to the poet in the church now rebuilding at Cockermouth. It is the place of his birth, and where he received the first elements of his education, in the endowed school adjoining the churchyard. His father, also, was buried near the chancel; and here in his grey hairs and honors he often stood and commuued in spirit with his departed parent; but as yet no public testimony has been raised in a locality so much associated with the poet's personal history. It is intended to take advantage of the present opportunity, and that the great dye-light east window of the chancel should be a "memorial window," filled with Scriptural subjects, and inscribed to the memory of WORDSWORTH.

A letter from Brussels states, that M. DE BERIOT, the violinist, has been for some time attacked with so severe an affection in the eyes, that he has been obliged to send in his resignation as Professor in the Conservatoire de Musique of that city. M. DE BERIOT has arrived in Paris.

THE REPUBLIC OF LIBERIA.—Mr. ROBERTS, the colored President of the Republic of Liberia, who has been on a visit to this country, is about to return to his Government. He will embark in a few days in her Majesty's steam-vessel *Dee*, and will proceed to Monrovia, on the coast of Africa.

FRANCE.

The clerks in the Government offices are busied in arranging the petitions for the Empire. When completed they will, no doubt, form the ground-work of the *Senatus Consults*, to be in turn followed by the *Plebiscite*. It is now confidentially stated, that the Pope will come to Paris to perform the ceremony of consecrating the Emperor, but whether in December or May next, is not certain. The Emperor's new title is to be, "Emperor of the French, King of Algeria, and Protector of the Holy Places," which last is supposed to be intended to give him a pretext for meddling in the affairs of the East. The project of erecting Algeria into a Vice-Royalty is more than ever talked of, and is, it seems, one of those on which the President is particularly tenacious. Prince LUCIEN MURAT is again spoken of as the future Viceroy. This is not the only project in contemplation with reference to the colony, as LOUIS NAPOLEON meditates the organization of an association, on a grand scale, in some respects similar to that of the British East India Company.

The *Monitour* publishes the receipts of the Customs during the nine months of 1852, ending 1st inst. They amounted to 109,290,858 francs, showing an increase as compared with the corresponding period of 1851, of 16,015,600 francs, and with 1850, of 10,442,000 francs.

The *Pays* is about to assume the title of *Journal de l'Empire*.

M. MAGLOT, Archbishop of Tours, late Bishop of Orleans, is raised to the dignity of Cardinal.

Four additional arrests have been made in connection with the Marseilles infernal machine, *alias* "the gas-pipe plot." It is said, however, that treasonable documents of some importance have been discovered

Typhus fever is raging with extraordinary violence at Thiers in the Puy-de-Dome. There are more than 800 persons, mostly women and children, lying ill at present in that small town.

By a recent decision of the Minister of Marine, the French Fleet in the Levant will henceforth be composed of steam-vessels alone.

ANDRE-LADER will remain at Chateau d'Amboise until suitable preparations be made for his removal. His liberation has been well received throughout France.

The *Indicateur* of Bordeaux states that the cultivation of rice in the Landes, is increasing to a noticeable extent. In 1847 only one acre was cultivated, and there are now under crop 900 acres, which have produced this season 8,600 hectolitres, in good condition.

A small vessel of about 100 tons, called the *Comte le Hon*, about to be launched at Nantes, is built of zinc, an experiment of the adaptation of that metal to shipbuilding.

BELGIUM.

The German papers attach much significance to the assertion that Belgium has addressed to all the Courts of Europe, a Circular entering very fully into the difficulty between Belgium and France. On the other hand the correspondents of the London Press throw discredit on the existence of any such document.

The Dutch herring fishery is proving very productive this year.

SPAIN.

The Madrid *Gazette* of the 14th inst. publishes a decree appointing a "Consulting Junta of Foreign Affairs," composed of the Under Secretary of State and Chiefs of the sections of that Department.

The special Delegates of the Basque Provinces, convoked to settle the question of the *Fueros*, have assembled at Madrid

The *Military Gazette* states that Gen. OLLOQUI has been ordered to Cuba, to assume the command of the Department of the Centre, and the political and military Government of Puerto Principe. Independently of reinforcements about to sail for Cuba from Santander, others were to be embarked for the same destination in different ports of the kingdom.

The novels of EUGENE SUE, GEORGE SAND's Consuelo, and several of the writings of FREDERIC SOULLIE, EUGENE SCRIBE and ALEX. DUMAS are interdicted to be read in Spain.

ITALY.

SARDINIA.—A notification has been published by the Sardinian Consul to London, that, until further notice, vessels arriving at Sardinian ports from Charleston, S C, will be subjected to quarantine.

TUSCANY.—The subjects of interest in Tuscany at present are the new loan, the Customs League with Austria, and the change of Ministry. The loan is to be negotiated by M. BASTOZI, of Leghorn, and is intended to pay off previous loans, and with the surplus to construct the new port at Leghorn and drain the Sicatine swamp

PARMA.—The *Parmese Gazette* of 13th, publishes two Ducal decrees, one dated from Vienna, and the other from Buda, ratifying the general tariff of the Customs League concluded with Austria and Modena, and prescribing pet ulties for transgression.

ROME.—Several of the first citizens of Velletri have been recently arrested on a charge of propagating antipapal doctrines among the soldiery.

Sir HENRY BULWER'S mission to Rome is said to have been with the view of obtaining from the Pope a disclaimer of the pretensions of the Irish clergy in political matters. If so, the mission has signally failed

NAPLES.—A letter from Naples, in a Genoese paper, states that there is reason to believe that none of the sentence of death passed on the political prisoners of 1848 will be carried into effect.

GERMANY.

Austria has invited the States of Germany to a new conference on the customs question, at Vienna Bavaria, Saxony and Nassau have already appointed delegates.

The Senate of Frankfort, supported by a resolution of the Germanic Diet, has cancelled the article of the law of 1849, securing equality of political rights to citizens of all persuasions, thus excluding Jews from all share in the elections New elections will take place immediately, at which Christians only will be allowed to vote.

Diplomatic relations so long interrupted between the Courts of Prussia and Wurtemberg have been reestablished.

GREECE.

A British fleet under the command of Admiral DUNDAS, arrived at Salamis on the 3d inst. The Admiral and suite proceeded to Athens on the 5th. It is believed the visit of the fleet has relation to the settlement of the succession to the throne of Greece.

The Athens journals contain no news of importance. They are about filled with a reprint of bills presented to the Chambers relative to alterations in the appointment of officers to the Greek navy.

TURKEY.

It is believed the Turkish loan will eventually be sanctioned by the Sultan. In the meantime, the French Minister has made demands for an indemnity to the purchasers of its scrip in France The British Representative has not made any similar claim.

Disturbances had broken out in Albania on account of the conscription for the army.

It is reported, but wants confirmation, that the plague has broken out in Persia, near the Turkish frontier.

On 30th ult a fire in Smyrna destroyed 600 houses inhabited by the poorer classes

The Constantinople *Moniteur* contains a decree announcing that the Sultan has adopted the title of "His Majesty the Emperor of the Turks."

RUSSIA.

The Russian Geographical Expedition to the island of Kemschatka is at length organized. It consists of twelve persons, half of whom will set out this Winter. The expedition will be absent about six years.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

BY TELEGRAPH FROM LONDON TO LIVERPOOL.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, Oct. 23.

The latest French papers to hand contain no news of importance. An Imperial Guard is to be formed, it is said, of 10,000 men. Public gossip leans to the idea that the coronation will not take place till May.

The *Presse* says that M. BAUDECKER having failed in forming a Ministry for Belgium, M. DE THEUX has been commissioned to undertake the task. The *Presse* thinks that a ministry under THEUX' auspices, if formed, will speedily fall to pieces. The *Chronicle* states the Turkish Envoy in Paris has been recalled, and that the excessive demands made by France, caused Turkey to resort to Russian influence.

Small pox is raging fearfully at Corfu.

A letter in the *Morning Advertiser*, would indicate that the duel which caused so much sensation at Windsor, was a vulgar quarrel after all.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

Liverpool Cotton Market.

Per Africa.] No. 34 CHAPEL-ST., Oct. 22, 1852.

Our circular advices of the 15th inst., were prepared for and forwarded by the *Niagara* They reported our Cotton market as closing firmly, with a spirited demand, and sales of 15,000 bales at full prices On Saturday the activity continued, and a similar amount of business transpired at full rates. The *Africa's* advices to hand on Monday morning, tended rather to quack the ardor of buyers, but there being a good attendance of the trade, and holders evincing no undue anxiety to realize, no change of moment resulted, and the sales of the day were estimated at 10,000 bales Thursday's market opened quietly, and prompt one of giving way were apparent in some quarters, but with a cheerful trade report from Manchester, fresh stimulus was imparted, and the day closed with a firm feeling, and sales of 8,000 bales On Wednesday, the same causes influenced a more active inquiry, and 12,000 bales changed hands at full prices. Yesterday, a change of weather seemed to affect all operators, although the business of the day amounted to 10,000 bales, holders continue firm, but there is no disposition to press offers at any concession from previous currency, the closing, perhaps, in isolated cases where a motive exists for realizing. Speculators continue their operations to a liberal extent, based on the one ongoing state of trade in the manufacturing districts, the abundance of money, and possible casualties to the growing crop.

The total sales of the week (as per details in annexed statement) amount to 94,870 bales of which 26,730 bales American, 170 Pernam a 130 Bahia, 1,100 Egyptian and 15,600 Surat, &c., have been taken on speculation and for export, and for the trade 51 650 bales

The import for the same time is 15 256 bales, of which 1 378 are American.

PRICES TO-DAY:

N Orleans fair	6¼d.	Mdd., 6d
Mobile fair	6d.	Mdd., 5¾d. to 6d.
Atlantic	6d.	Mdd., 6¼d.
Ord., 4¾d. to 5¾d. ₱ lb.		
Mdd., 5¾d. to 6d.		
ord., 4¾d to 5¾ ₱ lb		

There is no change to note in to-day's market. The sales are estimated at 12 000 bales, 11 000 to speculators and exporters, to swing steadily at extreme quotations.

The continued heavy operations in COTTON are now beginning sensibly to effect our stock on hand, by weekly reducing the figures forming the same, and which it is evident must undergo further diminution before arrivals can augment it. This feature imparts confidence to, and has doubt

NEW-YORK CITY.

ATTEMPT TO KILL A WIFE.—Wednesday evening, about 7 o'clock, a negro, residing at No. 128 Mott-st, named LEWIS WHITE, was arrested by Officer RAYNOR, of the Fourteenth Ward, charged with attempting to take the life of his wife JEMIMA. It appears the brutal fellow was jamming the defenceless woman's head against the piazza railing, on the second story, when it gave way, and they both fell to the ground—a distance of twenty feet—the woman striking her head against some rough stones, causing a dangerous fracture to the skull. She was taken to the City Hospital in a state of insensibility.

FIRE.—Yesterday morning about 11 o'clock, a fire broke out on board of the steamboat *Boston*, lying at the foot of Charlton-street, and but for the timely discovery by one of the deck hands, the vessel would have been consumed. The firemen were promptly on hand, and succeeded in extinguishing the flames with slight damage.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.—*Thursday.*—RICHARD T. COMPTON, Esq., President, in the Chair and a quorum present. The minutes of the two previous meetings were read and approved.

Petitions Referred—From the proprietors of the Pearl-street line of stages, and also the proprietors of the Harlem and Yorkville, jointly, for the privilege of laying a railroad track in the Second-avenue and other streets; of George House, for a lease of part of Pier No. 43, North River; of the New-York and Manhattan Gas Light Companies, to amend the second section of the ordinance to protect the pipes of said Companies.

Reports Adopted—In favor of extending the bulk-head at the foot of Catherine-st., and extending the ferry fixtures; in favor of building a sewer in Princes-st., from Green to Thompson-sts.; adverse to a sewer in Seventh-st., from Avenue D to the East River; concurring to build a sewer in Leroy st., from Hudson-st. to the North River; to purchase from Charles W. Jarvis a portrait of General Morton, formerly Clerk of Common Council, for the sum of $250; granting extension of time for the building of the sewer in Nineteenth-st.; adverse to giving to Russ and Reed the cobble stones and old material taken up in Broadway, for the purpose of laying down the Russ pavement; concurring to flag the sidewalks of Clinton-st., between Hester and Grand-sts.; to build a sewer in Broome-st., near Varick-st., through to Sullivan-st., thence nearly to Grand-st.; to repair Fourteenth-st., between Sixth and Seventh avs., and raising and relaying the cross walks in Sixth-av., between Thirteenth and Fourteenth-sts.; to allow Engine Company, No. 48, ten additional men; to build a sewer in Fourth-av., between Twenty-fourth and Twenty-fifth-sts.; to build a new house for Engine Company, No. 36; to alter the expulsions of several firemen on the record, as "resigned," against distributing pipes being laid in One-Hundred and Thirtieth-st., at Manhattanville and Lawrence-st.

Communication from the Controller for an additional appropriation of $2,500 to pay rents and expenses of the Election Districts, said Districts having been increased in number. Adopted.

On motion of Alderman TWEED, the Board adjourned to Monday.

BOARD OF ASSISTANTS.—*Thursday*—The President, J. TROTTER, Esq., in the chair.—The minutes of the last two meetings were read and approved.

Petitions Referred—From the property owners against the alteration of the grade of Spring-street, between Crosby-street and Broadway; in relation to the railroad in the Second-avenue; for a sewer in Montgomery-street; from Louis Forti for a lease of lot No. 79 Aun-street; from Hose Company No. 6 for an appropriation of $125 for repairs.

Resolutions Adopted—That First-avenue be lighted with gas, from Houston to Fourteenth-street; to place an extra lamp in front of the Methodist Church in Second-street, between Avenues C and D; to purchase a hand-cart for the use of the Seventh Ward Police; to lay curb and gutter-stones on the westerly side of Mangin-street; to direct James Hume to finish the paving of Twentieth-street, from Avenue A to the East River.

Reports Adopted—In favor of concurring to fill up the sunken lots between Avenue A and Second avenue, and One Hundred and fourteenth and One Hundred and Twenty-third-streets.

Papers Concurred in—In favor of granting to Willson Smith and others, the use of a room over Essex Market, for the education of "idle boys;" in favor of lighting Cliff-street with gas; to place two gas lamps in front of the Church of the Nativity; in favor of re-paving the cross-walk at the corner of Broadway and Duane-street; that Thirty-fifth-street between Fourth and Sixth-avenues, be lighted with gas. Adjourned to Friday.

COURT CALENDAR.—*Friday.*—SUPERIOR COURT.—Nos. 410, 49, 271, 266, 458, 120, 297, 477, 138, 139, 55, 542, 156, 200, 546, 547, 432, 555, 523, 553, 554, 555, 557, 560, 561, 563 to 566, 568, 143, 357, 404, 552, 338, 425, 545, 548, 569, 570, 456, 288, 7.

SUPREME COURT CIRCUIT.—Nos. 658, 602, 665, 1368, 668 to 672, 675 to 680.

SPECIAL TERM.—Nos. 35, 142, 143, 146, 147, 151, 152. Demurrers, Nos. 1 to 9

CIRCUIT COURT—Before Judge MITCHELL.—*Aaron Butterfield* vs. *the New-York and Erie Railroad Company.*—This was an action brought by the plaintiff against the defendants, as common carriers, to recover the value of a trunk and its contents, which, it is said, were lost from the cars in May, 1851. The value of the property was put at $580. It appeared that the plaintiff, who was formerly in the auction trade in this city, was in the habit of traveling to the Western part of this State with dry goods and fancy articles; that in the month of May, 1851, he purchased goods in this city, and, having had them packed in his trunk, took that with a valise or carpet-bag to the railway station foot of Duane-street, and the plaintiff received the checks and took his passage. On arriving at his destination, the trunk was missing. The defence sets up, that the proof of its reception by the defendants, or employees, is insufficient to make the Company liable in law or in fact

SUPERIOR COURT—Before Judge CAMPBELL.—*Wilham B. Belch et als* vs. *James Rule et als.*—This is an action in the nature of replevin, to test the ownership of certain property, formerly belonging to Temperance Society No. 7, but now in possession of an offshoot of that "olive branch," and known as No. 19. The defence set up is, that No. 19 or the members thereof, obtained the property in question by fair and legitimate means. A number of witnesses were examined, and the case stands adjourned

U. S. STATES DISTRICT COURT—Before Judge BETTS.—The panel of Grand Jurors was called by the Clerk, and the Grand Jury for the November Term organized. The Court directed ROBERT KELLY, Esq., merchant, to be sworn as foreman, and then delivered the usual charge. The criminal calender for the term is very light. The Grand Jury having retired, Judge BETTS took up the Admiralty calendar.

BROOKLYN CITY

BOARD OF EDUCATION.—This Board held a meeting Wednesday evening, Dr. THORNE, Vice-President, in the Chair.

Report of School House Committee.—The Chairman of this Committee reported that contracts had been entered into with JAMES M. PLUMSTEAD, for carpenter-work, and with ADAM ALLEN, for the mason-work, for the erection of No. 6 School-house at an expense not exceeding $16,000. This building has already been commenced, and is to be 88 feet deep, and three stories high, and to be placed on piers similar to Nos. 8 and 13, leaving place for a play-ground under the building. The house is intended to comfortably seat 1,000 children.

The School-house Committee reported that the lowest estimates for the proposed addition to No. 7, was from JAMES B. LINDSLEY, carpenter, for the sum of $1,830, and from WM. H. POWELL, mason, for $3,049, making a total of $4,879, which exceeds the sum authorized by the Board. The Committee also thought that the main building should be repaired, and that such an addition should be made as shall render it a first class school-house; but as such improvements could not be completed before extreme cold weather sets in, they recommend the postponement of the matter until the 15th of June; and that application be made in the year 1853, for the additional sum of $3,500, for the purpose of making the necessary improvements. The Committee further recommend, that the whole matter be referred back to them, with power to make such alterations in the proposed plan as they may deem proper; to get the estimates for the work, including the necessary repairs and alterations to the main building that may be required, and to report the same to the Board for approval. The report was adopted.

CITY SUPERINTENDENT.—The City Superintendent presented his quarterly report for the quarter ending November 1st, in which it is stated, that the whole expense for the books used in the evening schools last winter, was $150. The report urges, that the books be again made free to the pupils, in the same way that they were last year.

TEACHERS COMMITTEE.—This committee made their report. The Principal of No. 5, John F. Conklin, was allowed six months leave absence. Several teachers in No. 13, were promoted to fill vacancies occasioned by the resignation of Plintoff and Hawley. Miss Mary Collins was reported as teacher of male department in No 5; Miss Merrifield to No. 6, female department; Miss De Witt as teacher in colored School No. 2, and Miss Leonard to No. 8.

RESOLUTIONS.—*Resolved*, That the President of the Board, be authorized to execute a deed in the name of the Board to Caleb Leverett, of the land belonging to School District No. Six, and a bill of sale of the seats, benches and desks therein, in accordance with contract made with him. Adopted.

Resolved, That hereafter the Principals of the different Schools, in their monthly reports, include the number of visits of the music teachers. Adopted

Resolved, That the Teachers' Committee be authorized to appoint one Assistant teacher in School No. 2, at a salary not exceeding eight dollars per month. Adopted.

Resolved, That the Committee, heretofore appointed in relation to the Scientific Department of the public Schools, be called upon to report at the next meeting of the Board, what, if any, progress they have made in investigating the subject referred to them.

Resolved, That the Committee on supplies, be directed to furnish the necessary fuel for Branch Primary School No. 7, and have a box built for the protection of the same. Adopted.

Resolved, That the resolution offered and adopted at a previous meeting of this Board, making Pinneo's Grammar one of the text books, be reconsidered and referred back to the School Book Committee for further action. Adopted.

By-Laws.—The following addition to the By-Laws was proposed, the consideration of which was postponed till the next meeting of the Board, viz.: "The minutes of each evening shall exhibit not only the names of the members present, but the names of members absent; and no member shall retire from the meeting without rising in his place and asking permission to do so."

MR. WEBSTER'S FARM AND STOCK.—Mr. WEBSTER's property, landed and personal, is pretty large. His stock upon his farm has very great value. We have never seen the man who could give such an interesting and complete disquisition in relation to his domestic animals. He was not more quick to apprehend the most hidden point in law or casuistry or logic, and to turn it over in all its bearings and relations, than at a glance to read the character and qualities of cattle. He seemed to have a passion for good farm stock. He was once showing a few friends over his wide domain at Marshfield, and pointing out his animals, when, upon reaching a field upon which an hundred head of cattle were feeding, he stopped and stood gazing at them some moments before speaking. He appeared to doat over them. "There," said he, pointing to a small animal lying down, "there is a cow that I will put against even yours in New-Braintree or Barre. She is of the Ayrshire and Devon, was five years old in June, and since the 24th day of May last she has yielded — pounds of milk at night and — pounds in the morning;" and so he continued in relation to any other about which he was questioned. "Happy the man," said he, "who can say as the Duke of DEVON did to me—that he knew his name would live and have a place in the realm so long as good cattle should exist in England."

It is a singular coincidence that almost the last letter Mr WEBSTER wrote with his own hand, only four days before his fatal attack, was to Mr. STETSON, of the Astor House, in relation to this favorite subject of his care and attention. His attachment to this pursuit was noble. He almost lived out of doors, when at home. He watched and studied every department of agriculture with a devotion that was equally a delight. These thoughts never left him and even in his last sickness he had much to say about his plans in this pursuit.

Such of our readers as are familiar with the life of BURKE will recollect a tender passage in his last days upon the earth, relating to an animal which had been a favorite of his deceased son. Mr. BURKE was then broken with grief and gave some signs of the infirmities of a noble mind. With Mr. WEBSTER, it was different; this was a subject endeared to him by his protracted experimental exertions to improve the agriculture of his country. In its prosecution, as at once a recreation from public cares and a duty to his countrymen, he became attached to the fine animals upon his fields, in a manner which charmingly illustrates the simplicity of his nature. In one of the days of his illness, it is said, he sat up, supported by a friend, and looked out with fond interest upon his herds, which had been driven up near to the mansion at his request. No man has done so much to lend a blended dignity and attraction to the estimation in which agriculture is held in this country.—*Worcester Ægis.*

FIRE IN WEST TROY.—About 3 o'clock on Tuesday morning last, two canal stables on the south side of the side cut, in West Troy, between Broad-st. and the canal, were burnt down. The barn of Mr. BENNETT, loss about $1,500; insured for $700, Mr. NORTON, the owner, loses about $1,500; insured for $1,300.

The grocery store of BENNETT & VAN OLINDA loss about $700; insured for $800. The Empire House, owned by T. P. RICHARDS, and occupied by WM. SHARP as a grocery, and Mr. COWAN as a clothing store. Loss of Mr. RICHARDS $1,200—insured for $600 in the Ætna and $300 in Hartford Co.; COWAN and SHARP not insured—loss about $200 each. The stable of C. DUNKIN, GEO. SULLIVAN's shop and LEVY's barn was damaged.

FINANCIAL.

GRASS VALLEY GOLD MINING COMPANY —J. WINCHESTER, President. Capital increased to $250,000. Shares, $200; half shares, $100

Notice is hereby given, that, in accordance with the reserved power in the Certificate of Incorporation, the Stockholders voted at the annual meeting held at Grass Valley, August 8, 1852, to increase the capital from $100,000 to $250,000, for the purpose of completing the works already commenced and far advanced, and to extend the business of Quartz Mining, by such additions as the discoveries in the science of mining and amalgamation may render expedient for the interests of the Company

Holders of the original stock have the option of subscribing for the increased capital till the 1st December next, on payment of 50 per cent, the balance to remain uncalled for till a dividend is declared from profits.

Subscriptions for the new stock will be received at the Office of the Company's Agent No 147 Fulton-st., New-York, and scrip be issued in sums of $100 and upwards.

Address, postage paid, with remittance for stock, (in drafts on New-York, or current funds) to

B. J. RICHARDS, Secretary,
No 197 Fulton-st., New-York,

where pamphlets containing the report of the Company may be obtained

Applications by mail should inclose two 3-cent stamps.

Specimens of the gold-bearing Quartz may be seen at the office from 10 to 2 o'clock.

OFFICE OF THE ROCHESTER AND SYRACUSE RAILROAD CO.—CANANDAIGUA, Oct. 8, 1852.—NOTICE.—An installment of twenty dollars per share on the scrip stock of this Company is required to be paid on the 20th day of October instant, and the balance due on said scrip stock (being ten dollars per share,) is required to be paid on the 1st day of February next.

By paying the last installment on the 10th day of January next instead of 1st February, with interest on both of said installments from the 1st day of August last to the times of payment, and on the surrender of the scrip certificates the scripholders will be entitled to full stock with the future dividends.

Payments of the said installments may be made at the offices of Messrs. Duncan, Sherman & Co. New-York; J. E. Thayer & Brother, Boston, at the Bank of Syracuse, Bank of Auburn, Rochester City Bank, and at this office

By order of the Board of Directors.
CHAS. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

BANK DEPARTMENT—ALBANY, June 2, 1852.—Notice is hereby given in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes of the ADAMS BANK, at Ashford, Cattaraugus County (an individual bank) must be presented at the office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York for payment within two years from the date of this notice, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the notes issued by the said bank will be given up to said Bank.
je4'52-law2yF D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

CREDITS ON CHINA, INDIA &c.—Messrs DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, New-York are prepared to issue Mercantile Credits, Circular Notes, and Letters of Credit on the Oriental Bank of Lond n, available at all the branches and agencies of that establishment, as follows:

Canton, Hong-Kong, Shanghai, } China. Madras, Bombay, Calcutta, } Columbo, Kandy, Singapore, } Ceylon.

LETTERS, ORDERS, PARCELS, SPECIE, &c., received for the steamer WASHINGTON, to sail on the 15th inst., for all parts of Germany, by LIVINGSTON, WELLS & CO., No. 74 Broadway. Drafts and Letters of Credit as usual.

TRUSTEE'S SALE OF STOCKS.—SIMEON DRAPER will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, the 10th inst., at the Merchants' Exchange, at 12½ o'clock, 184 shares in the Capital Stock of the UNION BANK of New-York.

CREDITS, &C., FOR THE PACIFIC.—Messrs DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, New-York, issue Credits and Bills of Exchange, available at sight, on the following places on the West Coast: LIMA, VALPARAISO, PANAMA, SAN FRANCISCO.

SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS OF THE NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY, reimbursable in 1867, with semi annual interest coupons attached; for sale by BLATCHFORD & RAINSFORD, No 12 William-st.

COAL.

PITTSTON COAL.—The PENNSYLVANIA COAL CO., is prepared to furnish superior White Ash Pittston Coal of all sizes, clean and in good order, suitable for steam, shipping, and domestic purposes, from its boats, or yards in the city, Williamsburg and Brooklyn. The Company's facilities are such as to enable it to give good dispatch to vessels loading at New-York, or at Port Ewen.

Particular attention given to the delivery of Coal for domestic purposes.

Apply at the office, corner of Broadway and Wall-st., or yards, West near Morton-st., corner of Fourteenth-st and 9th-av., and foot of Gouverneur-st, city; foot of North Tenth-st., Williamsburg, and foot of Gold-st., Brooklyn

COAL.—The subscriber has in yard, and is constantly discharging, all the various kinds of Anthracite and Bituminous Coals, viz.: Peach Orchard, Black Heath, Lehigh, Liverpool Orrel, Cannel, Sidney, &c. &c., all of the very best quality, delivered in handsome order from vessels or yard, and for sale low. JAMES L. WORTH.
Fourth-st. cor. Thompson, and 6th-av. cor. Amos-st.; down town office, No. 32 Wall-st.

COAL, COAL, COAL.—Buy your Coal before the advance of Winter prices. Peach Orchard, Broad Mountain, Liverpool, Cannel, Cumberland, &c., &c., of the best quality, screened and delivered from the yard, No 9 Christopher-st. near 6th-av, at the present market prices. Orders by mail promptly attended to
M. ALLISON, Jr., & CO., No. 9 Christopher-st.

COAL.—The best quality of Coal, at $5 per ton for White Ash, and $5 25 for Red Ash, at the corner of York and Adam-sts., Brooklyn. J. ANNETT.

HARDWARE.

COOKING AND PARLOR STOVES, OF THE MOST APPROVED PATTERNS, for sale low by the subscriber. WM. CLARKE,
No. 9 Carmine-st. (four doors above Bleecker.)
No. 328 Hudson-st., (two doors above Vandam.)
No 193 6th-av., (three doors above 13th-st.)
No. 266 8th-av., (three doors above 20th-st.)
N. B.—Stoves repaired and put up.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES.—These curious and ingenious machines, which attracted so much attention at the Fair of the American Institute, and where they kept a crowd about them while in operation, can be seen by those who were unable to get a sight at them at the Fair, at the principal office, No. 258 Broadway, where they are in operation daily. These machines are simple and easy in their operation, durable in all their parts, and can be used by any person with a very little practice. Shoe manufacturers, Saddlers and Clothiers in all parts of the country are purchasing these machines, with which all kinds of sewing, either on cloth or leather, can be executed in a beautiful manner and with astonishing dispatch.

FAIRBANKS' PATENT PLATFORM AND COUNTER SCALES improved in quality and reduced in price. Adapted for every general operation of weighing. For sale in all their varieties by
FAIRBANKS & CO., No. 89 Water-st.

MICA AND LUSTRE.—A very superior article of Mica, all sizes; genuine Lustre, in bulk and papers to suit the trade. A very extensive assortment of Stove Ornaments and Railing, for sale by J. LIDDLE, Troy Stove Warehouse, No. 291 Water-st., New-York.

MEDICAL.

AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL FOR THE CURE OF COUGHS, COLDS, HOARSENESS, BRONCHITIS, WHOOPING-COUGH, CROUP, ASTHMA and CONSUMPTION.—Of all the numerous medicines extant, (and some of them valuable) for the cure of pulmonary complaints, nothing has ever been found which could compare in its effects with this Preparation. Others cure sometimes, but at all times and in all diseases of the lungs and throat where medicine can give relief, this will do it. It is pleasant to take, and perfectly safe in accordance with the directions. We do not advertise for the information of those who have tried it, but those who have not. Families that have known its value will not be without it, and by its timely use, they are secure from the dangerous consequences of Coughs and Colds, which neglected, ripen into fatal consumption. The Diploma of the Massachusetts Institute was awarded to this preparation by the Board of Judges, in September 1847; also, the Medals of the three great Institutes of Art, in this country; also the Diploma of the Ohio Institute at Cincinnati, has been given to the CHERRY PECTORAL, by their Government, in consideration of its extraordinary excellence and usefulness in curing affections of the Lungs and Throat.

Read the following opinion founded on the long experience of the eminent Physician of the Port and City of

ST. JOHNS May 8, 1851.

DR. J. C. AYER: Five years trial of your CHERRY PECTORAL in my practice has proven what I foresaw from its composition, must be true, that it eradicates and cures the colds and coughs to which we, in this section, are peculiarly liable. I think its equal has not yet been discovered, nor do I know how a better remedy can be made for the distempers of the Throat and Lungs.

J. J. BURTON, M. D., F. R. S.

See what it has done on a wasted constitution, not only in the following cases, but a thousand more:

STOCKBRIDGE, Mass., Jan. 24, 1851.

DR. AYER: In the month of July last I was attacked by a violent diarrhœa in the mines of California. I returned to San Francisco in hope of receiving benefit from a change of climate and diet. My diarrhœa ceased, but was followed by a severe cough—and much soreness. I finally started for home, not received no benefit from the voyage. My cough continued to grow worse, and when I arrived in New York, I was at once marked by my acquaintances as a victim of consumption. I must confess that I saw no sufficient reason to doubt what my friends all believed. At this time I commenced taking your truly invaluable medicine with little expectation of deriving any benefit from its use. You would not receive these lines did I not regard it my duty to state to the afflicted, through you, that my health, in the space of eight months, is fully restored. I attribute it to the use of your CHERRY PECTORAL.

Yours truly, WILLIAM W. SMITH.

WASHINGTON, Pa., April 12, 1848.

DEAR SIR: Feeling that I have been spared from a premature grave, through your instrumentality by the providence of God, I will take the liberty to express to you my gratitude. A Cough and the alarming symptoms of Consumption had reduced me too low to leave me anything like hope, when my physician brought me a bottle of your "PECTORAL." It seemed to afford immediate relief, and now, in a few weeks time has restored me to sound health. If it will do for others what it has done for me, you are certainly one of the benefactors of mankind. Sincerely wishing you every blessing, I am, very truly, yours,

JOHN J. CLARKE, Rector of St. Peter's Church

With such assurance and from such men, no stronger proof can be addduced, unless it be from its effects upon trial. Prepared and sold by

JAMES C. AYER,
Practical Chemist, Lowell, Mass.

Sold by A. B. & D. SANDS, corner Fulton and William-streets, RUSHTON, CLARK & CO., H. RING, T. GREEN, and all the Druggists in New-York; Mrs. HAYES, No. 175 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, and by all dealers in medicine everywhere

A CERTAIN CURE FOR THE PILES.

OFFICE, NO. 196 BOWERY, (4 doors above Spring-st.)—DR. UPHAM'S VEGETABLE ELECTUARY, (an internal remedy,) is a certain cure for Piles, in every form; also, for all those affections of the stomach, liver and bowels, which are the cause of this afflicting complaint. For some of the most remarkable cures on record, see Pamphlets, which can be obtained, gratis, at the Proprietor's office. Price of the Electuary, $1 per box. Sold at No 196 Bowery; by Mrs. HAYS, No. 175 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, and by Druggists generally.

TWENTY ULCERS ON THE LEGS CURED BY HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.—Extract of a letter from Mr. O. B. KNOCKER, dated MOUNT GAMBIA, South Australia, July 7, 1850.—To Professor HOLLOWAY Sir: A cure has just come under my observation, in which the efficacy of your Ointment and Pills has been fully proved. A man of the name of JOSHUA SMITH had upwards of twenty ulcers on his shins, which were so difficult to cure that almost every remedy had been applied without any good effect. Your Pills and Ointment were then resorted to, and in about six weeks he was completely cured and scarcely a mark is to be seen." Sold by all venders of medicines in the British Empire, and by those in the United States, in pots and boxes, at 37½ cents, 87 cents, and $1 50 each. Wholesale by the principal drug houses in the Union and by Messrs. A. B. & D. SANDS, New-York, and by the Proprietor, No. 244 Strand, London.

STOP, READ AND REFLECT.—THE THROAT, LUNG, LIVER AND KIDNEY MEDICINE.—It is now universally known and admitted that nothing has yet been discovered that has given as immediate and such permanent relief in all complaints of the Throat, Liver, Lungs, and Kidneys, as KIP'S AMERICAN COUGH BALM and LUNG BALSAMICA. In newly contracted Colds and Coughs, it acts like magic. Physicians have recommended it when their own prescriptions have failed, in cases of Consumption, and when Piles accompany this disease, no medicine can be as safely used. It is not sent forth as a cure-all, but the Agent pledges himself that it will cure the above mentioned diseases, provided the directions are strictly adhered to. Sold by JOHN J. KIP, Physician and Agent, No. 118 Warren-st., at 75 cents per pint bottle. All communications from abroad (post paid, will receive immediate attention. A few agents, who have good locations, are wanted to sell his remedy in New York.

MADAME'S COUGH LOZENGES.—The best and most convenient remedy for Coughs, Colds, and diseases of the Throat and Lungs generally. Sold by A. H. & D. SANDS, No. 100 Fulton-st; M. DAME, No. 32 Carmine-st.; ABM. BIRDSALL, No. 451 Pearl-st., and others. 25 cts. package.

GREAT CURE FOR DYSPEPSIA.—Dr. HOUGHTON'S Pepsin or Gastric Juice prepared from Rennet. Agents—J. BALL & CO., No. 100 Nassau-st.

EXPRESSES.

ADAMS & CO.'S UNITED STATES MAIL Express for California, Oregon, and the Sandwich Islands. Office, No. 59 Broadway. By the U. S. Mail steamer GEORGIA, on FRIDAY, Nov. 5, 1852, connecting at Panama with the Pacific mail steamer, PANAMA, for San Francisco.

Our next regular Express for California, Oregon, and the Sandwich Islands, will be dispatched, as above, by the U. S. Mail steamer, GEORGIA, from the Navy Yard, Brooklyn, direct on FRIDAY, Nov 5, at 2 o'clock, P. M, through as usual in charge of one of our own freight agents and a special messenger to destination.

All Goods for this Express, must be put up in water proof container, and delivered to us with invoice before the day of sailing, to enable us to comply with the Government order for counting and sealing. Shippers will please bear this in mind and send in their orders early.

Small parcels will be received until 1 o'clock, on day of steamer's departure.

No charges by this line for Custom House Fees, or Consular Certificates.

No package should exceed 124 lbs weight, or 5½ feet cubic measurement. ADAMS & CO. No. 59 Broadway.

KINSLEY & CO.'S EXPRESS FOR BOSTON AND THE EAST, via NEWPORT AND FALL RIVER, Philadelphia Baltimore, Washington Norfolk, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Louisville, and the South, will leave Office No. 1 Wall-st., on and after MONDAY, Nov. 1, at 3½ P. M. Notes, Drafts, and Bills Collected. Custom-House business attended to in New-York, Boston, and Philadelphia.

TRAVELING.

U. S. MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.—FOR NEW-ORLEANS, via HAVANA.—The splendid steamship EMPIRE CITY, HENRY WINDLE, Commander, will sail from the Pier at foot of WARREN-st., N. R. on FRIDAY, Nov 12, at 2 o'clock P. M., precisely.

RATES OF PASSAGE TO HAVANA AND NEW-ORLEANS
Now Arrangement.

Ladies' and After Saloon Berths $60
Forward Saloon Berths $54 | Steerage $25

Specie only taken on freight to Havana. Freight taken to New-Orleans at 30 cents per cubic foot. Shippers of freight are requested to supply themselves with the Company's bills of lading, which may be had on application at the office. No other form will be signed. No bills of lading signed after 12 o'clock ON THE DAY OF SAILING.

For freight or passage apply to W. O. ROBERTS,
No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren-st

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—Trains leave Pier foot of Duane-st., as follows:

EXPRESS TRAIN at 6 A. M., for Dunkirk, connecting with first-class steamboats for Cleveland, Sandusky Toledo and Monroe, and railroads to Cincinnati and Chicago.
MAIL TRAIN at 8 A. M., for all stations.
WAY TRAIN at 3 P. M., via Piermont, for Delaware.
WAY TRAIN at 5 P. M., via Jersey City, for Delaware.
NIGHT EXPRESS TRAIN at 6 P. M., for Dunkirk, connecting with first-class steamboats for Detroit direct, connecting with Express Train for Chicago.
EMIGRANT TRAIN at 6 P. M., via Piermont.

CHAS. MINOT, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD —FALL ARRANGEMENT—SEPT. 20, 1852.
TRAINS OUT OF NEW-YORK

Leave near the corner of Canal-st. and Broadway.

Accommodation and Special Trains leave at 7 and 11:30 A. M.; 4 and 5:30 P. M. through to New-Haven.

At 8:50 A. M., and 6:30 P. M., for Port Chester.

The 11:30 A. M. train runs in connection with train from New-Haven to Hartford and Springfield, and with train over the Canal road.

Express Trains for New-Haven, Hartford, Springfield Boston, Connecticut River and Vermont Railroads to Ogdensburg, and Montreal, at 8 A. M., stopping at Stamford and Bridgeport, connecting with Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroads at Bridgeport, and Canal Railroad at New-Haven; and at 3:30 P. M., stopping at Stamford, Norwalk and Bridgeport, connecting with Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroads at Bridgeport

TRAINS INTO NEW-YORK.

Accommodation and Special Trains at 5:30, 7, and 9:35 A. M., and 4:20 P. M., through from New-Haven.

At 5:30 A. M., and 3:45 P. M., from Port Chester.

The 9 35 A. M. Train receives passengers from Springfield and Hartford and Canal Railroads at New-Haven The 4:20 P. M. Train receives passengers from Hartford and Springfield, and Northern Railroads

Express Trains leave New-Haven, on arrival of trains from Boston, at 1:15, and 8:50 P. M., (stopping at Bridgeport, Norwalk, and Stamford,) leaving Boston at 8 A. M., and 3:45 P. M

See large bill of advertisement at the Station-House and principal Hotels.

GEO. W. WHISTLER, Jr., Superintendent.
NEW-HAVEN Sept. 1852.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.—ON AND AFTER Monday, Nov. 1st, 1852, and until further notice, trains will run as follows:

TRAINS MOVING EAST

LEAVE.		ARRIVE AT.	
Brooklyn at	10 00, A. M.	Farmingdale at	11 45, A. M.
"	2 00, P. M	Greenport	6 30, P. M.
"	3 45, P. M	Farmingdale	5 30, P. M.
"	5 00, P. M	Jamaica	5 55, P. M

TRAINS MOVING WEST

LEAVE		ARRIVE AT.	
Jamaica at	6 30, A. M.	Brooklyn at	7 55, A. M.
Farmingdale	7 00, A. M.	"	8 45, A. M.
Greenport	8 00, A. M.	"	12 30, P. M.
Farmingdale	1 00, P. M.	"	2 45, P. M.

The 3 45, P. M. Train will run through to Greenport on Saturdays, and leave Greenport at 4 A. M. for Brooklyn on Mondays. J. E. HAVILAND, President.

Brooklyn, Oct. 19, 1852

FOR PHILADELPHIA DIRECT.—U. S. MAIL EXPRESS LINE.—Through in 4 hours.—New-Jersey Railroad and Jersey City—leaving New-York at foot of Cortlandt-st. at 9 A.M., and 5½ P.M. Fare, $3 for first-class, and $2 50 for second-class, in 6 and 9 A. M. Return at 7 and 9 A. M., and 5½ P. M. Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, and Charleston through Tickets, sold in the above lines, and through baggage received in the 9 A.M. and 5½ P.M lines. Passengers with baggage cross the ferry fifteen minutes before the trains leave.

TRAVELING.

NEW-YORK AND SAN FRANCISCO STEAMSHIP LINE THROUGH TO SAN FRANCISCO AT REDUCED RATES.—ONE DETENTION ON THE ISTHMUS.—The new and splendid steamship UNITED STATES, Wm. C. PERRY, Commander, will leave New-York for ASPINWALL, Navy Bay, SATURDAY, November 13, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, connecting at Panama with the new double engine steamship CORTES, 1,800 tons, THOS. B. CROPPER, Commander, which steamship leaves Panama on the arrival of the passengers by the UNITED STATES, for San Francisco, stopping only at Acapulco, for supplies. This line has never failed to connect at the appointed time.

These vessels in accommodations, ventilation, speed, and safety, are unsurpassed. An experienced physician is attached to each steamer.

Passengers will be landed on the wharf at Aspinwall, and take the Panama Railroad.

Passengers are cautioned, that all tickets for this line, must bear the signature of the undersigned, and that no other parties are authorized to sell tickets at New-York. Apply to DAVIS, BROOKS & CO., No 26 Broadway.

FOR LIVERPOOL.—United States Mail steamship ARCTIC, Capt JAS C. LUCE.—This steamship will depart with the United States Mails for Europe, positively, on SATURDAY, Nov. 13, at 12 o'clock M., from her berth, at the foot of Canal-st. No berth secured until paid for. For freight or passage, having unequaled accommodations for elegance and comfort, apply to

EW'D K. COLLINS & CO., No. 56 Wall-st.

Passengers are requested to be on board at 11 A. M.

The steamship PACIFIC will succeed the ARCTIC, and sail Nov 27

VANDERBILT'S LINE FOR SAN FRANCISCO, the only line giving Tickets for Crossing the Isthmus! The shortest and cheapest route. The favorite Double-Engine Steamship PROMETHEUS, 1,800 tons, will leave from pier No. 2, North River, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, on FRIDAY, Nov 5, for San Juan Del Norte, connecting with the Pacific Steamer over the Nicaragua Transit Route, having but 12 miles of land transportation.

These Steamers are unrivalled in their accommodations and ventilation. For information or passage apply only to

D. B. ALLEN, Agent,
No. 9 Battery-place, up stairs.

EMPIRE CITY LINE.—FOR SAN FRANCISCO, via ASPINWALL. Direct.—REDUCED RATES.—The splendid steamship, NORTH STAR, 1,400 tons, will take the place of the *Sierra Nevada*, and leave on FRIDAY, Nov. 5, at 3 o'clock, P. M., from her pier No 2 North River, connecting at Panama with the new double engine steamship CITY OF PITTSBURG, 2,500 tons For freight or passage, apply to

J. HOWARD & SON, Agents, No. 34 Broadway.

THE NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.—The ships composing this line are the following:

ATLANTIC, Capt. WEST. PACIFIC, Capt. NYE.
ARCTIC, Capt. LUCE. BALTIC, Capt. COMSTOCK.
ADRIATIC, Capt GRAFTON.

These ships have been built by contract, expressly for Government service. Every care has been taken in their construction, as also in their engines, to insure strength and speed, and their accommodations for passengers are unequaled for elegance and comfort. Price of passage from New-York to Liverpool, in first-class cabin, $120; in second do, $70; exclusive use of extra size state-rooms, $300; from Liverpool to New-York, £30 and £20. An experienced surgeon attached to each ship. No berth secured until paid for

PROPOSED DATES OF SAILING.

FROM NEW-YORK.	FROM LIVERPOOL.
Saturday ..... July 10, 1852	Wednesday ..... July 14, 1852
Saturday ..... July 24, 1852	Wednesday ..... July 28, 1852
Saturday ..... Aug. 7, 1852	Wednesday ..... Aug. 11, 1852
Saturday ..... Aug. 21, 1852	Wednesday ..... Aug. 25, 1852
Saturday ..... Sept. 4, 1852	Wednesday ..... Sept. 8, 1852
Saturday ..... Sept. 18, 1852	Wednesday ..... Sept. 22, 1852
Saturday ..... Oct. 2, 1852	Wednesday ..... Oct. 6, 1852
Saturday ..... Oct. 16, 1852	Wednesday ..... Oct. 20, 1852
Saturday ..... Oct. 30, 1852	Wednesday ..... Nov. 3, 1852
Saturday ..... Nov. 13, 1852	Wednesday ..... Nov. 17, 1852
Saturday ..... Nov. 27, 1852	Wednesday ..... Dec. 1, 1852
Saturday ..... Dec. 11, 1852	Wednesday ..... Dec. 15, 1852
Saturday ..... Dec. 25, 1852	Wednesday ..... Dec. 29, 1852

For freight or passage, apply to
EDW'D. K. COLLINS & CO., No. 56 Wall-st., N. Y.
BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO., Liverpool.
E. G. ROBERTS & CO., No. 13, King's Arms Yard, London.
JOHN MUNROE & CO., Rue Notre Dame des Victoires, Paris; or
GEORGE H. DRAPER, Havre.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof therein expressed

ALBANY, TROY AND LEBANON SPRINGS.—The cars of the NEW-YORK and HARLEM RAILROAD leave the City Hall Station, New-York, daily, (Sundays excepted.)

At 10 o'cl

New-York Daily Times.

AFFAIRS IN CUBA.

STATE OF PUBLIC SENTIMENT.

Anticipations of Gen. Pierce's Election—Desire for Annexation—Judge Conkling and the Crescent City—The Planters—Sugar Crop, &c.

Special Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times

HAVANA, Friday, Oct. 29, 1852.

It causes hourly vexation to a Whig from "the States" to witness the universal misconstruction of our political divisions and controveraies prevalent here. It is utterly impossible to make any sensible impression upon the prejudices which pervade all minds. The utmost that a laborious exposition of American politics can effect is to produce an incredulous silence, which says as plainly as in words—"My friend, don't distress yourself by any further efforts to instruct me on this subject; I perceive that I already understand it far better than you do." So they insist upon retaining the belief that the Whig party is organized upon a principle of opposition to the form and theory of our Government, and that the Democratic party represents the principles of popular rights and popular rule.

But from these errors of my friends, Scotch, German, and Creole, I derive valuable instruction in relation to their own views and hopes as to the condition and fate of Cuba. However it has been brought about, it is certainly a fact so far as my observation extends, that every Islander who desires freedom from Spain in whatever form, is in regard to American politics a flaming Democrat and a most ardent advocate of the election of PIERCE to the Presidency. On the contrary, those whose fear of change overrules their sense of present evil, look with anxious hope for the election of General SCOTT. I can thus in many cases read the secret desires of hearts too much oppressed by the terrors of despotism to give utterance to their thoughts. If the Democrats carry the day in the struggle of next Tuesday, all classes here will regard such a result as a *pledge of immediate measures to annex the Island to the United States.* It is hopeless to endeavor to convince the more ardent Filibusteros that this is not the turning point of the controversy in the Union, or to create a doubt in their minds of the triumphant success of what they deem their own peculiar cause. They argue, with great earnestness, that Mr FILLMORE, the Whig President, has disgraced the name and character of free institutions, by his heartless disregard of the outrages committed on his own fellow-citizens from day to day, by this (as they represent) most iniquitous Government, and by a studied brutality in all the course of his administration towards the victims of oppression here, who in their desperation send forth their appeals for aid, as piteous as they are hopeless. To-day these Creoles are earnest and scornful in their denunciations of the phallammity displayed in the settlement of the difficulty about the *Crescent City.* "Can it be possible," they ask, "that the American Government is weak and base enough to accept such terms as have been agreed on—that the mail ship may retain her place in the line and be permitted to land her passengers and mails, but that her commander and business officer shall have no communication with the shore?" "Yes," they decisively answer, "it is in perfect consistency with the spaniel like character they have long borne."

Doubtless there is much reason for these imputations upon the honor and paternal watchfulness of our Government. It is much the same to our countrymen here, as if they were all like the Yankee at Yorktown, "on their own hook," without any land to claim as a home, aliens in all climes. The highest benefit that American citizens derive from their Government, in their intercourse with Cuba, consists in permission to visit and traffic under whatever humiliating restrictions it suits the Captain-General, in defiance of treaties, to impose, and under a jealous surveillance that ought, by exciting a generous resentment, to sweep this tyranny from the face of the earth at once and finally. The great result of next Tuesday will probably be reported here in the course of a week afterward, by the uncertain reports of passengers, though they will not be likely to leave any doubt of the actual decision. But weeks must elapse before we can learn the particulars in regard to the different sections of the Union. Such are the happy results of the exclusion of American newspapers.

The English steamer not having arrived as has been expected, the *Pauchatan* proceeded on her voyage yesterday morning, with Judge CONKLING, whose diplomatic skill has left him a name in this city far different, in the degree of respect awarded to it, from that he had so long and justly borne at home. Judge CONKLING has permitted himself to be made the dupe and tool of the Acting President, to patch up a disgraceful arrangement without the written instructions of his Government to appeal to for his justification. There is hardly a foreigner or Creole in Cuba, who does not hope to see the humiliating bargain repudiated by the Steamship Company, and an appeal taken to the people from the acts of the Executive. The American commerce with this Island so far exceeds that of any other nation, and is so vital to the agricultural interest, that all classes, not identified with the despotism which is grinding the blood out of the population, feel as sensibly the dishonor of the *Crescent City* arrangement as though they were personally affected by it.

Inasmuch as no publications are made of the doings of the Government, I can give you no other particulars than I have already sent you, except to add that their truth is confirmed by the representatives of the American Consul.

The Planters who have been spending the Summer in Europe and the United States, are now coming back in large numbers. They are of all nations, and in the society where I meet many of them, they talk more freely of the affairs of the Island, than the residents of the City. They are a favored class, the laws according them many valuable privileges and exemptions, which others do not enjoy. Yet, having a wide acquaintance with the world, they have so correct an appreciation of the Spanish rule, that they are not inclined to exert themselves with any unusual vigor, or to overstrain their resources to sustain it. Generally however, their patriotism is limited to views of skill and profit in manufacturing sugar. The crop of the present year is now maturing, and is represented as very promising. The market reports, and the returning Planters alike, give promise of good prices, so all is buoyancy among these Lords of the soil. Lords indeed they are in the value and productiveness of their possessions. Yet they live between two terrors, which overcast their sunny days with constant care—the fear of servile insurrection on the one hand, and of the caprices of irresponsible despotism on the other. The intelligence yesterday that Mr. WASSTAR was better, was received with lively satisfaction.

The de la Marina, United States and Cuba.

From the Diario, Oct. 28.

The tenacity which we have manifested in the consideration, in all its bearings, of the question which of late has so much occupied the attention of the inhabitants of the neighboring country, and which has caused so much commotion, arises by no means from a desire to swell the importance of the case. We entertain no unfounded or vindictive feelings on the matter, and a confidence of this was our principal motive for entering so warmly into the debate. No one can be ignorant of the tendency which to day develops itself in various places, to subvert social order, not only with regard to our foreign, but also our domestic peace and interests. To overlook such attacks, and simply repose on the holiness of a cause, involves a great danger, of which France offered signal proofs, as she awoke from her apathy between the social convulsions of 1848. The threats directed against the fundamental principles of national existence, are of vital importance, nor is sensible without great imprudence, to permit the promulgation of the poison, without a rapid application of the antidote.

But in these cases such men are not the most redoubtable enemies, who like the notorious Judge LAHAIE, of undying memory, hurl their noisy contempt on whomsoever censures their designs, and confess themselves ready to trample underfoot any law or any right, however universally accepted and equitable. According to the happy expression of a brilliant writer, they are a sort of tamed bulls, easy to get rid of, who, butting without real malice, but with all their might, leave their heads exposed to the dexterous blow. The disgust, indignation and alarm, which their acts produce on the entire civilized world, is an effect which the Authors did not, in all likelihood, anticipate.

But there exist other adversaries of a more cunning and dangerous nature, who, pretending to recognize the holiness of certain fundamental principles, aim at its destruction from deceitful ambushes, endeavoring to destroy, by means of plausible sophisms, that which apparently they sanction and uphold. To this class belong those who, under the cloak of an absurd interpretation of existing or supposed compacts, attempt to undermine the bases of all Government, and to annul the immutable and inherent prerogatives of the Sovereignty. The malicious fling at Spain, by an ignorant and soulless mob, involved more fatal consequences, as it wounded our national character, under which we not only constituted ourselves honored defenders of our own cause, but that of all Governments, comprising pacific and well organized societies, united with rightful intentions. To tolerate any doctrine opposed to this, and which, circulating without correction, might obtain, in some degree, authority as a precedent, would be equivalent to a culpable abandonment, or rather an act of treason to the interests of mankind.

It was this impulse, and not a mere desire to corroborate doctrines sufficiently sustained by their own merit, which impelled us to swell the list of testimony, which springs up on every side in favor of law and reason. Under this view, whatever unprejudiced voice raises itself amid the tumult of Democratic passions, carries some weight with it, and this justifies the mention we now make of the arguments adduced by the *Journal of Commerce*, and which we slightly alluded to yesterday.

There is a point in the article upon which it is necessary to make a passing comment, not on account of its momentary interest, as with an eye to its effect on future events.

The Anglo American writer reasons upon the supposition that the treaty of 1795 embraces in its stipulations the adjacent the provinces of Spain, and if in any portion of our recent acts, we may have apparently lightly disembarrassed ourselves of our obligations, that it is a demonstration of its absolute nullity as far as our Island is concerned. However, the truth upon this point may be hidden to the *Journal of Commerce*, owing to the wants of a detailed study of the antecedents and legalities of this complicated subject, and it would, perhaps, be too much to expect a clear opinion upon a point unconnected with the actual debate. Suffice it to say, that as an indispensable consequence of the intrinsic merits of our cause, even admitted the treaty, the writer has arrived at the same conclusions as ourselves, deduced from the principles of equity and the rights of Universal Man.

We had the intention of faithfully translating the article in question, and to follow it up by a close analysis, but our limited space deterred the execution of our design. Moreover, the question is already sufficiently elucidated and resolved to all its bearings. We shall, therefore content ourselves with recommending the perusal of this work in our number of the 18th inst., as well as those of the 19th and 20th inst., all three of which will be found translated in the columns of our esteemed co-temporary the *Cronica of New-York*; a perusal we represent in the highest degree beneficial, as affording illustrations of a matter which, although clear as sunshine, still owing to certain abstract principles which it embodies, may not perhaps be within the range of all capacities. It has perhaps little need of further support than common sense, but it is as well to clench ideas on questions of great importance.

THE ELECTION.

Vote for Congressmen.

THIRD DISTRICT.

Wards.	*Bowne.*	*Wallbridge.*
I	531	1,060
II	349	477
III	1,092	883
V	1,233*	1,338
VIII	1,751	2,093
Total	4,956	5,771
Majority for Wallbridge		815

*Fourth and Fifth Districts of this Ward estimated.

FOURTH DISTRICT.

Wards.	*Howe.*	*Walsh.*	*Kelly.*
IV	406	1,132	539
VI	295	774	798
X	1,208	1,466	110
XIV	658	1,431	286
Total	2,567	4,803	1,713

Walsh over Howe, 2,236; over all, 523.

FIFTH DISTRICT.

Wards.	*Howe.*	*Tweed.*	*Morton*
VII	1,574	1,838	251
XIII	993	1,549	217
Williamsburg	1,674	2,689	300
Total	4,241	5,476	768

Tweed over Howe, 1,235; over all, 467.

SIXTH DISTRICT.

Wards.	*Varnum.*	*Wheeler.*
XI	1,313	2,750
XV	1,842	1,006
XVII	2,038	3,597
Total	5,243	5,353

Majority for Wheeler, 1,110.

SEVENTH DISTRICT.

Wards.	*Roberts.*	*Walker.*
IX*	2,361	2,447
XVI	1,484	1,686
XX	935	1,683
Total	4,760	5,816

Majority for Walker, 1,056.

*Three Districts in IXth Ward estimated.

EIGHTH DISTRICT.*

Wards.	*Brooks.*	*Cutting.*
XII	468	688
XVIII	1,837	2,419
XIX	1,012	1,374
Total	3,317	4,480

Majority for Francis B. Cutting, 1,163.

*Five Election Districts estimated.

Vote for Assemblymen.

Districts.	*Wards.*	*Whig.*	*Opposition.*	
I	1 and 2	Whiting	889	Wedekind 1551
II	3 and 4	Bowly	1191	Howard 2154
III	4	Greene	391	Rose, Jr 1435
				McGuire 174
V	7	Brouwer	1731	Aiken 1973
VI	8	Faer	1767	Gilmore 2009
VIII	10	Stuyvesant	1126	Gale 1477
IX	11	Willis	1798	Glover 1939
XI	11	Richardson	1009	O'Keefe, Jr 1461
XII	11	Allen	655	Taylor 1285
XIII	13	Taylor	1782	Field 939
XIV	16 and 20	Moss	2179	Noble 2282
		Leech (Ind.)	338	Alling 835
XV	19	Frye	2609	St John 2620

The remaining Districts are not yet returned complete.

Vote for Assistant Aldermen.

Wards.	*Whigs.*		*Opposition.*	
I	Jameson	567	Brown	899
II	Williamson	402	Tait	437
III	Mabbatt	1,134	King	484
IV	Cornell	396	O'Brien	1,599
VI	Schaffer	565	Bleeden	1,136
VIII	Price	1,671	Ring	2,804
X	Miller	1,301	Hunt	1,338
XI	Rhodes	1,479	Bouton	1,616
XII	Brady	299	McGowan	653
XIII	Wright	1,056	Stewart	1,466
XIV	Weeks	661	Whalan	1631
XV	Perkins	1,758	Schell	959
XVI	Rogers	1585	Seaman	1,569
XX	Andrews	812	McCoursey	1,429

Vote for City and State Officers.

SEVENTH WARD.

	Whigs.	*Democrats.*
Governor	Hunt 1812	Seymour 1990
Lieut Governor	Kent 1649	Church 1926
Can Commissioner	Kempshall 1600	Follett 1996
Ins State Prisons	Crosby 1748	Clark 1996
Mayor	Morgans 1642	Westervelt 2097
Sheriff	Kelly 1841	Orser 1847
County Clerk	Kiblet 1848	Connolly 1885
Controller	Taylor 1708	Flagg 1972
City Inspector	Riddle 1499	Downing 1833 Griscom 240
Com. Repairs and Supplies	Adams 1738	Purdy 1951
Street Commissioner	Doane 1760	Forey 1936
Coun to Corporation	Hoffman 1778	Dillon 1930
Coroner	Brunninghausen 1704	O'Donnell 1959
Coroner	Missing 1696	Gamble 1939
Coroner	Budd 1699	Wilhelm 2020
Coroner	Simmons 1696	Hilton 1958
Jus Marine Court	White 1637	Thompson 1949
Jus Marine Court	Stogdell 1731	Phillips 1941
Jus Marine Court	Lynch 1761	McCarthy 2029
Gov Alms-House	Smith 1718	Duero 1902
Jus Supreme Court	Kirkland 1823	Morris 1952
Jus Superior Court	Mason 1731	Emmet 1958

EIGHTH WARD.

Governor	Hunt 1754	Seymour 2100
Lieut Governor	Kent 1748	Church 2119
Canal Commissioner	Kemshall 1742	Follet 2125
Ins State Prisons	Crosby 1742	Clark 2129
Mayor	Morgans 1645	Westervelt 2148
Sheriff	Kelly 1642	Orser 2150
County Clerk	Kiblet 1646	Connolly 2052
Controller	Taylor 1773	Flagg 2083 Downing 2132 Griscom 132
City Inspector	Riddle 1610	Purdy 2061
Com Rep and Sup	Adams 1706	Forey 2047
Street Commissioner	Doane 1749	Dillon 1979
Counsel to Corp'n	Hoffman 1738	O'Donnell 2032
Coroner	Brueninghausen 1657	Gamble 2023
Coroner	Missing 1681	Wilhelm 2073
Coroner	Budd 1715	Hilton 2027
Coroner	Simmons 1791	Thompson 2054
Just Marine Court	White 1696	Phillips 2009
Just Marine Court	Stogdell 1767	McCarthy 2018
Just. Marine Court	Lynch 1783	Duero 1995
Just. Supreme Ct	Kirkland 1777	Morris 2052
Just Superior Ct	Mason 1774	Emmet 2067

To Oswego—Chase, Whig, for Congress, is elected in Oswego and Delaware—Ninetyninth District. Also a Whig County Clerk for Otsego.

Broome County—Pierce's majority 440: Seymour 444; Smith, Dem., for Congress, 450; Robinson, Dem., for County Clerk, 503; Ely, Dem., for Assembly, 910; H. Bennett, Whig, for Congress, is elected by about 200 majority.

Twenty-seventh District—John J. Taylor, Dem., for Congress, is elected, and the Whig candidates for Assembly and Sheriff are elected in Tioga County. The majority for the rest of the Democratic ticket is about 600

Onondaga County gives Pierce 275 majority, Seymour 540, Jones 400, Chadwick, 500; Slocum, Whig, for Clerk, 240. Hale's vote ran over 1,500. In the 1st and 4th Districts Democratic, and in the 2d and 3d, Whig Assemblymen are elected.

ALBANY, Thursday, Nov. 4—P. M.

The impression here is that the Democratic Electoral ticket is chosen by over 20,000 majority, and the Democratic State ticket will run up with it. It is also thought that FOLLETT may lead SEYMOUR.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Orange County, as far as heard from, gives Pierce 987 majority. W. Murray, Democrat, for Congress, (South District) has 812 majority, and in Sullivan County, 560. The Democratic majority in the District is 1,492. N. Weatcott, for Clerk, has 203. A. Sillburn, for Sheriff, 269. Seymour, 903. All the Democratic Assemblymen are elected by about 400 majority each, and the whole Democratic ticket is elected.

Oswego County—Pierce's majority, 526. Hale's vote is 2,058. Seymour's majority, 590.

Oneida County—Pierce's majority, 826; Seymour, 1,598; Matteson, for Congress, 1,994.

Madison—200 for Pierce.

Tompkins—260 for Pierce.

Cortland—250 for Scott.

Cayuga—200 for Scott.

Ontario—100 for Scott.

Clearfield County—Pierce 650 majority.

Erie County, (entire)—Scott's majority, 910—a Whig loss of 1,400. Three Whig Assemblymen, Messrs. Clapp, Bush and Welsh, are elected. The Fourth is in doubt. The Democratic Sheriff is probably elected, but the vote is close. Sol. G. Haven, Whig, is elected to Congress in the Thirty-second District.

NORTH CAROLINA.

Returns from Richmond, Sampson, Cumberland, Raleigh, New-Hanover, Wayne and Duplin Counties, show a gain for Scott, on the last Governor's vote, of 464, when the Democratic majority was 5,491.

Sampson County—284 majority for Pierce.

Richmond County—521 majority for Scott.

Raleigh City—94 for Scott. Whig gain since August, 258.

MASSACHUSETTS.

The following is the entire vote of Massachusetts—321 towns. Scott 54,205, Pierce 47,008, Hale 29,008, Webster and Scattering 1,850.

Scott's plurality, 7,187.

INDIANA.

Ten counties heard from give Pierce 1,712 majority. The same counties gave Taylor 897 majority. The State majority for Pierce will be 18,000 to 20,000.

MAINE.

In 129 towns the gain for Scott is 3,300 of the vote of 1850, when the Democratic majority was 9,000. The majority for Pierce will be about 6,000.

VIRGINIA.

Returns from 28 counties show a gain for Pierce of 300 on the last Governor's election, when the Democratic majority was 8,500.

MARYLAND.

Pierce's majority is 5,483, with Charles and St. Mary's to hear from, which gave Taylor 737.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

The Legislature of South Carolina cast 135 votes for Pierce and King Electors.

The New-York Times.

From the Buffalo Commercial Advertiser.

Something more than a year ago, and a day or two before the initial number of the *Times* was issued, we spoke at some length of the enterprise, expressing our conviction that it would pay well, as the projector, Mr RAYMOND, possessed all the qualifications necessary to insure success. It was a bold experiment, but it was well conceived, and we were sincerely desirous to see it profitably carried out. The chief feature in it was an effort to blend the extreme cheapness, and consequently the great circulation, of the penny press, with the respectability and intellectual power of papers of greater pretensions and higher price. The attempt had never been fairly made, and Mr RAYMOND observed well for his determined purpose to ascertain whether the lowest kind of journalism, as to price, could be so exalted in its scope and character as to command the best description of advertising business, and acquire that kind of support which had therefore only been accorded to a different class of papers. His object was, in short, to see whether, by publishing the *Times* at as moderate a rate as the *Sun*, he could give it as great a currency, and, at the same time, make it interesting and instructive enough to win the support of educated and business men. The union of the two features was a desideratum, and we hoped to see the *Times* achieve it. But we suppose the experiment must be conceded to have demonstrated their incompatibility. The attempt could have hardly been made under more propitious circumstances. The paper was not commenced until all the preliminary arrangements were complete. Abundance of editorial talent was engaged, and an extensive and admirable corps of correspondents secured. There was ample capital, large experience in journalism, and secondly a wide field unoccupied. There has been a profusion of intellectual labor poured into the columns of the *Times* almost without precedent in this country; and so far as style goes, there has been no better written paper. No pains or expense have been grudged, and as a newspaper, it has stood in the very front rank. We may remark, *en passant*, that it has at times been strangely harsh and unjust towards us, but that circumstance has no weight when we are treating of its merits, and considering the result of the experiment. It has aimed at popularity, although it has shown as much independence, perhaps, as any other paper in New-York. It has been often wrong, in our judgment, but it has maintained its own views, generally with ability, and always with fearlessness. At times its columns seemed to near rather a personal aspect, but it has been measurably free from scurrility, and one would have said that its rather dashing tone would have tended to the success of the personnel of its projector. But, notwithstanding all these advantages, and the concurrence of many circumstances calculated to promote his project, the design has failed—that is, the cheap feature has to be abandoned, and the *Times* starts on its second year as a two penny paper. The cheap field is left to the *Sun*, the oldest penny daily in the country.

The *Times* has been eminently successful as a permanent newspaper, notwithstanding the failure of one feature of the enterprise. The number of copies printed during the first year of its existence, is stated at 7,550,000, being a daily average of 24,196. The expenditures of the year, are stated at not less than $100,000, of which over $13,000 has been paid to Editors, Correspondents, and Contributors; about $25,000 has been paid to Compositors, Pressmen, and others, employed in the mechanical departments of the paper; and "nearly $40,000 for the white paper alone, upon which it has been printed." As a two cent sheet, it will no doubt become a very profitable establishment, while, as a penny paper, it must have sunk money. All the profits of the *Sun* are derived from its advertising columns. The copious reading matter of the *Times* filled its pages to such an extent, as to leave little room for advertisements—so it must look to its circulation for a revenue.

DANGERS OF BRANDY DRINKING.—In the last number of the *Irish Quarterly Review* the weakness of poor MAGINN is thus alluded to:

"He now turned for comfort and inspiration to the foul fiend, Brandy, which has been the cause of misery and death to so many men of genius. We regret the errors of ADDISON and STEELE, we sigh at the recollections of poor MORELAND the painter, working at his last picture, with the brush in one hand and a glass of brandy in the other for he had then arrived at that terrible condition in which reason could visit him only through intoxication; and MAGINN, although not so fallen as this, sunk deeply. The weary hours of lonely watching brought no resource, but that which copious draughts of the liquid could supply. Health was fading away, the brightest years of life were passed for ever, and as the dim future lowered, he gazed upon it under the influence of that demon which enthralled the brilliant souls of ADDISON, of SHERIDAN, of CHARLES LAMB, and which sent the once stalwart form of THEODORE HOOK, a miserable, wretched skeleton to the grave. MAGINN, we know, felt his position. He was neglected by his own party—he was forgotten by many of his former friends, and as we looked upon him in his pitiable condition, and compared what we then saw him with what he might have, and as we hoped would have, been, we often recalled the fearful passage of CHARLES LAMB:—"When you find a tickling relish upon your tongue disposing you to a witty sort of conversation, especially if you find a preternatural flow of ideas setting in upon you at the sight of a bottle and fresh glasses, avoid giving way to it as you would fly your greatest destruction. If you cannot crush the power of fancy, or that within you which you mistake for such, divert it, give it some other play. Write an essay, pen a character or description—but not as I do now, with tears trickling down your cheeks. To be an object of compassion to friends, of derision to foes; to be suspected by strangers, stared at by fools; to be esteemed dull when you cannot be witty, to be applauded for witty when you know that you have been dull: to be called upon for the extemporaneous exercise of that faculty which no premeditation can give; to be set on to provoke mirth which procures the procurer hatred; to give pleasure, and be paid with aquinting malice; to swallow draughts of life-destroying wine, which are to be distilled into airy breath to tickle vain auditors; to mortgage miserable morrows for nights of madness; to waste whole seas of time upon those who pay it back in little inconsiderable runs of grudging applause—are the wages of buffoonery and death."

We hear of the death of Ezekiel Hersey Derby, Esq., an aged and venerable citizen of Salem, Mass., who has been for a great many years distinguished as an active promoter of agricultural science. He was 80 years of age.

The *Brattleboro' (Vt) Eagle* learns that unwards of 18,000 sheep have been sold and driven from the town of Shoreham, at prices ranging from fifty cents to three dollars and a half. This unusual sale of stock is owing to the scarcity of food.

A young man, 22 years old, named Wright, belonging to Fitchburg, and a brakeman on the Worcester and Fitchburg Railroad, was killed on Saturday last, by being run over by the cars, at Oakdale.

Since the 1st of January, fifty-five ships, twelve barks, and two brigs have cleared at Boston for California, with full cargoes of merchandise. A large number of them were clippers, built expressly for that trade.

MR. CHARLES LE BARON has been appointed Superintendent of the work house on the new Custom House at Mobile.

MARRIED.

On Tuesday, Nov. 4, at North Salem, N. Y., by Rev. D. D. McLaughlin, Mr. JAMES FINCH, of Somers, to Miss MARIA L., second daughter of David Vail, Esq., of North Salem.

On Thursday, Nov. 4, by his Honor the Mayor, SAMUEL J. W. HARRY to HANNAH, daughter of the late Henry Haydock, of Locust Grove, Long Island.

DIED.

On Staten Island, on Thursday, Nov. 4, suddenly, Mrs LOUISA C. BUTLER, wife of Charles E. Butler, Esq.

Her funeral will be attended on Saturday, at 12 o'clock, noon, at the Church of the Divine Unity, (Rev. Mr. Bellows,) whence the remains will be followed to Greenwood Cemetery. The relatives and friends of the family are desired to attend without further invitation.

At Framingham, L. I., on Thursday morning, Nov. 4, Mrs ELIZABETH KETCHAM, wife of the late Silas Ketcham, aged 78 years.

Funeral will take place at Huntington, on Friday afternoon 5th inst., at 3 o'clock. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

At Bushwick Creek Roads, Nov. 3, Mrs IDA VAN DERVINER, wife of Andrew Johnson.

The friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral to-day, at 1 o'clock, P. M., from her late residence.

COMMERCIAL AND MONEY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....Nov. 4.

$5,000 U S 6s '67	93	10	Cumberland Coal	30	85
2,000 ind Stock 5 P cent	99½	10	do	s30	65
30,000 Penn Coupon 5s	93	50	do	b15	65
3,000 Hudson 1st Mtge	102½	50	do	b15	65
3,000 Hudson 2d Mtge	102½	15	do	s30	65½
12 State Bank	div	107	100	do	b30	65½
76 Mech & Tra Bk NO	102½	100	do	b30	65½
200 New Jersey Zinc	b60	13	26 Erie Railroad		84
400 do	b45	12	200 do	s7	84½
50 Portsmouth D. D		41	200 do	s7	85
110 do	b60	42	100 do	b7	85½
275 Nicaragua Transit Co		27½	125 do	s7	86
50 do	s30	27½	25 do	s30	86
50 do	s3	27½	50 do	b60	86½
325 do		28	100 do	b60	86½
50 Pennsylvania Coal Co	115½	363	do		86½
200 Harlem Railroad	s3	71½	100 Long Island R R	s3	31½
406 do	s3	71½	do	s10	31½
50 Reading Railroad	b60	50	1300 do		31½
62 Hudson River R R		76	250 do		31½
20 Michigan S. R. R		127½	125 do		32

SECOND BOARD.

$2,000 N. Y. State 5's '60	114	50	Erie Railroad	s3	85½
5,000 Erie Conv Bds	71	98½	100 do	s3	85½
50 Canton Company	b60	87½	100 do	b15	85½
25 do		87	100 Hudson River R. R.		76½
50 do		87	100 do	b60	76½
100 Niag Fos Transit	b30	28	100 do		76½
100 do	s30	27½	100 Harlem Railroad	b3	71½
200 do		28½	50 Stonington R R		55½
50 do		28½	100 Long Island R R	s3	31½
50 do	b3	28½	250 do	s6m	33½
100 Montgomery Zinc		4½	100 do		32½
600 Cumberland Coal Co		65½			

THURSDAY, Nov. 4—6 P. M.

The *Africa*, from Liverpool, October 23, brings three days later market news. The chief feature is that of increasing speculation in nearly all departments of trade connected directly or remotely with this country. The cotton manufacturing prosperity of Manchester rules the market at Liverpool for the raw material, seemingly without particular regard to the probable supplies from the United States. Prices are maintained with much firmness, and the daily transactions are heavy. Orleans Middling is quoted at 6d. The weekly consumption continues at high figures, and the only immediate drawback apprehended is from the strikes among the operatives for higher wages. Flour and grain look remarkably well. Wheat continues to go to Ireland, where the people are better employed than for years past, and Indian corn is much wanted. Colonial produce in London is speculated in for a rise, and the metal market has experienced another advance. Rails up to £7 15s. a £8, free on ship board. American Stocks in fair, but not extravagant request in London. The circulars show a slight rise in the new Pennsylvania Coupon Fives, and in the new Pennsylvania Railroad Sixes. Money is better employed, though the Bank of England is a free lender at the lowest interest of the season. The last return exhibits an increase of £1,407,000 in circulation over the previous report. (two weeks before) an evidence of the activity in the general markets. The bullion is nearly stationary in amount, the outgoings of gold to Australia, British India and China, being equal to the incomings of dust from Australia, and silver and gold from the West Indies, South America and the United States. In France there is also a very speculative feeling in French Railway bonds and shares and Government securities.

The effect of the news was not much felt on the North Exchange. The only Board sale of Bonds of moment, was $50,000 Pennsylvania Coupons, at 103½. There was something done at private contract in Railroad Bonds, for which there is a fair retail demand for Europe. The speculative shares were generally quite stupid in the forenoon, the exceptions being Erie Stock, which fell off to 86½ Cumberland Coal, at steady prices, and Long Island, at 31½ to 35½ cash, and 33½ to sellers of time, 5 months. In the afternoon the closing was better. Erie recovered to 86½, and Hudson was wanted at 76½@1 cash, and 77 buyers 30 days. Nicaragua also improved ½@¾ P cent. Cumberland sold at 65, at which more stock was wanted. Stonington sold at 56½.

We heard little said about money. The surplus offered on demand loan at low interest, is large. The remittances from the West, contrary to the usual course at this season of the year, are coming in largely in excess of the drafts made in New York. Exchange is still offered by the private Bankers at 110, and some of them look for easier rates shortly. The last mail quotations from N. Orleans are 105@108½, on England and 97½ to 97¾ on New York, 60 day bills.

The receipts of the Long Island Railroad for October are $18,780, against $13,827 same month last year. The October receipts of the Erie Road, reported yesterday, are not up to the estimate of the officers of the Co, made last January. Our impression was $375,000, but we find the estimate was $400,000.

We hear that the October receipts of the Rochester and Syracuse Road were $116,000, the largest earnings for a single month, we believe, since its establishment.

The active speculation in Long Island shares in Philadelphia continues, and the whole stock market in that city appears to have assumed firmness and activity within a day or two. The new Sunbury and Erie Roads have advanced 3 P cent. on the price at which they were taken last week. The Preferred stock and bonds of the Schuylkill Navigation Co. sold largely to-day.

The sales of Land Warrants by the brokers are at $150 for the 160 acres scrip, $75 for 80 acres, and $37½ for 40 acres. The leading dealers buy at $146@7, $73@4, and at $36@7.

The Sub-Treasury received to-day $141,134 71; paid, $112,318 82, and held balance at close, of $5,915,068 87.

Markets by Telegraph.

ALBANY, Thursday, Nov. 4.

Receipts of the past 24 hours—FLOUR, 11,000 bbls; CORN, 15,000 bushels; BARLEY, 26,000 bushels; OATS, 8,500 bushels; WHEAT 2,000 bushels. FLOUR is steady, sales small. WHEAT—2,000 bushels Genesee sold at 104c. CORN firm. OATS—No sales worth reporting. BARLEY is lower; 4,000 bush sold at 68c. for Wisconsin, 70c. @73c. for two-rowed, 73½c @74c for Jefferson two-rowed, and 73c.@75c. for four-rowed.

NEW ORLEANS, Monday, Nov. 1.

COTTON still continues active. The sales to day were 11,000 bales, at steady prices; middling, 9½c. The sales during the month of October were 180,000 bales. RICE is dull at 5½c. Prime MOLASSES sells at 23c.@24c.

Markets.... *Carefully Reported for the N. Y. Daily Times*

THURSDAY, Nov. 4, 6. P. M.

ASHES—Are more active at steady prices. The export demand is increasing. The day's sales embrace 150 bbls. Pots at $4 68¾, and Pearls at $5 56¼ @ 100 lbs.

COTTON—Sales in good demand and maintain its value. The *Africa*'s news has made no positive impression upon the trade. Sales were made to day of 2,250 bales at the full rates quoted in our last.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market for State and Western brands displays increasing animation and firmness. The combined influences of light arrivals and encouraging accounts from England, impel prices toward a further improvement, the probable establishment of which renders purchasers more eager to secure supplies at current rates. The consumptive and shipping inquiry is tolerably brisk for all descriptions, and there is some speculative demand for the low quantities, which are the least abundant and most firmly held at our extreme quotations. The day's operations include 12,000 bbls. flour, at $5 37½@$5 44¾; superfine, No. 2, at $4 12½@$4 31½; ordinary to good State, at $4 62½@$4 75; mixed Indiana and Michigan, at $4 81¼@$4 87; common to good Ohio and favorite State at $4 75@$4 87½; fancy do for Indiana and Michigan at $4 81¼@$4 93½; fancy Genesee and Ohio at $4 93¾@$5 12½ extra Indiana, Michigan and Ohio at $5 18¾@$5 25; and extra Genesee at $5 25@$5. ₱ bbl. Rye flour is quiet and steady. Corn Meal is in fair supply and moderate demand, at $3 37½ for Ohio; $3 62½ for Jersey; and $3 87½ for Brandywine ₱ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat is essentially unaltered. The supply is rather large, and the best only in the most select lots of Western and Canadian, which are wanted for consumption at extreme prices. The export demand for all sound parcels is very active, but not at the full rates to ensure, whose high claims check operations. The day's sales include 15,000 bushels Western white at $1 92@$1 10; 25,700 Canadian do in bond, at $1 74@$1 75; 9,000 inferior do at 90c.; 3,000 Southern red, near 92c. Rye is scarce and wanted at 86c. per bushel. Barley is in limited supply and held firmly at 75c@77½c. per bushel. Oats are active and unfirm, at 45c@47c. for State and Western, per bushel. Corn is dull and better. The quantity arriving is comparatively small and not equal to the demand for consumption and shipment. The sales embrace upwards of 30,000 bushels White at 79c @ 80c. per bushel.

PROVISIONS—Pork is in active demand, and though factors are very anxious to supply orders, prices are unsettled. The day's transactions consist of 600 barrels—Prime at $13 50@$14 37½, and Mess at $15 ₱ bbl. Cut Meats are quiet and unchanged. A sale of pieces to-day was reported at 12c. ₱ lb. Dressed Hogs are selling in small lots and to grocers and others at 8c. @8c ₱ lb. Lard is without essential variation. The stock for future delivery is quite firm—400 packages, comprising 200 bbls. Prime, for mid to fine, at 10½c. ₱ lb. Beef still favors the buyer, and though the latter is more active and is taking to some considerable extent, from shore as well as ships, prices exceed the demand, though the latter is more active and is taking to some considerable extent, from shore as well as ships, prices exceed the demand, though the latter is more active and is taking to some considerable extent, from shore as well as ships, prices exceed the demand, though the latter is more active and is taking to some considerable extent, from shore as well as ships, prices exceed the demand, though the latter is more active and is taking to some considerable extent, from shore as well as ships, prices exceed the demand, though the latter is more active and is taking to some considerable extent, from shore as well as ships, prices exceed the demand, though the latter is more active and is taking to some considerable extent,

THE NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES

A VERY LARGE DAILY NEWSPAPER,—each number comprising Eight Pages, or Forty-Eight columns, and giving more reading matter than any other Daily Newspaper in the United States,—is published EVERY MORNING, (*Sundays excepted,*) at No. 113 NASSAU-STREET, and is delivered to subscribers in New-York, Brooklyn, Williamsburg and Jersey City, for TWELVE AND A HALF CENTS a week, payable to the carrier. Single Copies, TWO CENTS. Mail Subscribers, FIVE DOLLARS a year; six months, Two Dollars and a half; three months, One Dollar and half. Three Dollars in advance required in all exchanges with Country Newspapers.

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RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

☞ **Missionary Meeting.**—A public meeting will be held THIS MORNING (Sabbath,) EVENING, at the Presbyterian Church, corner of 16th st. and 2d av. (Rev. A. D. SMITH's) with reference to the departure of eight missionaries of the American Home Missionary Society for the Pacific coast—Rev. Messrs. SAMUEL R. BELL, THOMAS CONDON, OREN DICKINSON, JOHN G. HALE, SILAS S. HAMMON, JAMES PIERPONT, WILLIAM C. POND and EDWARD B. WALWORTH.

Statements and addresses will be made by one of the Secretaries of the Society, Rev. GEORGE H. ATKINSON, of Oregon; Rev. Dr. A. D. SMITH and Rev. J. S. STORRS, Jr., of Brooklyn. Services to commence at 7 o'clock.

☞ **St. John's Protestant Episcopal FREE CHURCH, WILLIAMSBURG**—Rev. M. P. CAYLUS, Rector—Divine service in the Lecture Room of the Church, in the New Hall in South Sixth-st., between 6th and 7th-sts., at 10½ A. M., and at 7½ P. M. Sunday School at 9 A. M., and at 2 P. M. A Discourse will be delivered by the Rector, TO-MORROW EVENING, on the *Falling Leaves*. Text, Isaiah 64: 6.

☞ **To the Young.**—Rev. JAMES M. MACDONALD, D. D., will preach in the West Presbyterian Church, Carmine-st., TO-MORROW EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, on which occasion he will repeat the discourse recently delivered at the Tabernacle, particularly addressed to Young Men.

☞ **Rev. Bernhard Schwheinetz** will preach a Sermon in aid of the Moravian Mission, next SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, in the Church on the corner of Houston and Mott-sts. At the close of the service, a collection will be taken up. The friends of Missions are respectfully invited to attend.

☞ **The Sixth in the Course of Sermons** to young men, will be preached next SABBATH EVENING, Nov. 7, in the Bleecker-st. Presbyterian Church, by the Pastor, Rev. JOEL PARKER, D. D. Subject, *The best mode of exercising humane influences in large cities.* Services to commence at 7½ o'clock.

☞ **Rev. E. H. Chapin's Society** will hold their religious services hereafter in the Church of the Divine Unity, (in Broadway, between Spring and Prince-sts.) commencing on SUNDAY next, Nov. 7. Services for the present will be held in the afternoon at 3 o'clock and in the evening at 7½.

☞ **Rev. Dr. Vermilye** will deliver the first sermon in the course to Young Men, instituted by the N. Y. Young Men's Christian Association, on SUNDAY EVENING, November 7, at 7½ o'clock, in the Reformed Dutch Church on Lafayette Place.

☞ **Religious Service in the French Language** and French Sunday School, every SABBATH AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, under charge of Dr F. B. VINOT, No 264 Broadway. Pious families may also be instructed in the same language by the Doctor.

☞ **Mr. Webster.**—By request, Rev. Dr. CHEEVER will repeat a discourse on the death of Mr. Webster, in the Church of the Puritans, Union Square, TO-MORROW EVENING, at 7½ o'clock.

☞ **Sermon to Young Men.**—Rev. HENRY J. FOX will deliver his monthly discourse, to-MORROW (Sunday) EVENING, in the Sands-st. M. E. Church, Brooklyn. Services to commence at 7 o'clock.

☞ **Broadway Tabernacle.**—The usual Religious Services will be held TO-MORROW MORNING, AFTERNOON, and EVENING. Preaching by THOMAS SHINNER, D. D., and Rev. Mr. VAN ARSDALE, of this City.

☞ **No Natural Immortality.**—GEORGE STORRS will by Divine permission, preach TO-MORROW, at Chelsea Hall, 15th st. and 8th-av., at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M. Subject—*Faith in Christ, or no Immortality.*

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ **Grass Valley Gold Mining Company.**—CAPITAL, $250,000.—SHARES, $200.—HALF-SHARES, $100. J. WINCHESTER, President. Office for the Sale and Transfer of Stock, No 107 Fulton-st. The rich locations of this Company cover a surface exceeding one hundred acres. A large portion of the machinery is on the ground, and the rest of the remainder is daily expected. In addition to the powerful Machinery for Quartz-crushing, the Company have an extensive Saw-Mill with circular and straight saws. The lumbering business alone will pay a large dividend on the capital. Pamphlets, containing the Charter, By-Laws, Map of Grass Valley, &c., &c., may be had at the Office on application—if by mail, two three cent stamps should be enclosed.

R. J. RICHARDS, *Secretary*, No. 107 Fulton-st.

Specimens of the Gold-bearing Quartz may be seen at the Office, from 10 to 2 o'clock.

☞ **Liquid Hair Dye.**—Why is Dr FELIX GOURAUD'S INSTANTANEOUS and UNIVERSALLY known, and used, and recommended by the intelligent and discriminating portion of the community in preference to other Dyes? Because the name of Dr FELIX GOURAUD, as a Chemical Philosopher, is established throughout the Continents of America and Europe. Moreover, the published certificates of such men as Dr. VALENTINE MOTT, Gov. POINDEXTER, Dr. HARTSHORNE and others, are proofs as strong as holy writ, that no Dye can possibly compete with Dr. GOURAUD'S. Found only at Dr GOURAUD'S old established Laboratory, No. 67 Walker-st., near Broadway, where may be had his celebrated Italian Medicated Soap, for curing Pimples, Freckles, Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Fruptions, &c.; Poudre Subtile, for removing hair from low forehead or any part of the body. Lily White, Liquid Rouge and Hair-dye restorative.

☞ **A Public Meeting** will be held MONDAY EVENING next, Nov. 8, at 7½ o'clock, of persons desirous to join the SUN BUILDING ASSOCIATION, at the room of the Association, No 9 Court-st. Brooklyn. This Association is now organized upon an improved and original plan, which it is hoped its depositors, and others, without the Redeemer may receive. Every Share will be liable for redemption, to commence at $300, and that sum to be increased every three months, until all the shares are redeemed, which will be less than nine years. Any persons desirous to join will please attend the meeting, when its advantages will be fully explained, and the great inducements it offers to Redeemers. The number of shares are limited, consequently an early application will secure what shares you may require.

NATHAN LANE, President.
BARNARD & PARSONS, Attorneys.
WALTER BRIDGE, Secretary.

☞ **Mercantile Library Association**—THACKERAY'S LECTURES—subscription lists for Mr. THACKERAY'S course of six Lectures on the *English Humorous Writers of Queen Anne's Reign* will be opened on MONDAY, the 8th instant, at the Bookstores of Messrs C. S. FRANCIS & CO., and EVANS & BRITTAN, and at the desk of the Library.

Subscribers (and Subscribers only,) will be entitled to reserved seats for the course.

Price of Tickets—To Members $2
Non-members 4

Members' subscriptions will be received only at the Desk of the Library. WILLARD L. FELT, Chairman,
JAMES D. SMITH
JOHN F. HALSTED,
Lecture Committee.

☞ **Excursion to Fleetwood**—The Sequel to Industrial Home Association No. 1, (Mount Vernon,) will have their First Excursion to Fleetwood, on WEDNESDAY, the 10th inst. Cars leave the City Hall at 10 o'clock, A. M. A Band of Music will accompany the Excursion. Tickets for the Excursion 37½ cents, to be had of the Committee of Arrangements. Robert J. Tiffany, No. 9 Bowery, George W. Weed, No. 10 Bowery, Benjamin Magis, No. 61 Ann-st., B. H. Baldwin, John Stevens, Stephen Bogart, and James P. Brewster, No. 11 Park Row.

N. B.—The above Association meets regularly on TUESDAY EVENINGS of each week, at No 187 Bowery, at 7½ o'clock.

☞ **To our Brooklyn Friends.**—Hon. HORACE MANN, E. P. WHIPPLE, HENRY WARD BEECHER, H. N. HODGSON, T. STARR KING, and HENRY GILES, will commence their course of Popular Lectures, in the Hall of the Brooklyn Institute, (but independent of the regular Institute Course,) next TUESDAY EVENING at 7½ o'clock. Such an array of admirable lecturers is rarely found in one course. For tickets, apply immediately at the usual places, or of the Treasurer, A. L. STIMSON, No. 19 Wall-st.

☞ **Lectures**—Mrs. ELIZABETH OAKES SMITH will Lecture on the *Dignity of Labor*, at Hope Chapel, N. Y., on MONDAY, Nov 8, at 8 o'clock P. M. Mrs. SMITH will Lecture on *Womanhood*, at the same place, on FRIDAY, Nov. 12, at 8 o'clock P. M. Tickets 25 cents. Tickets for the Course of Six Lectures, $1; $2 admitting a Lady and Gentleman. For sale at the Door, on the Evenings of the Lectures.

☞ **Gas.**—Medals of highest merit have been given by the American Institute, of the State of New-York, as well as several other States, to Messrs A. W. & Co., which, however, bears but a small comparison to the daily awards of gold medals offered by gentlemen and ladies for the superior and beautiful new styles of Gas fixtures, sold at the great manufacting depot of ARCHER, WARREN & Co., No. 376 Broadway.

☞ **The regular Convention** of the DELTA PHI FRATERNITY will take place on MONDAY, Nov 15, inst., at 6 P. M., at the American Hotel. The graduates and regular members of all the Chapters are requested to be punctual in their attendance.

☞ **Spiritual Manifestations.**—A Free Lecture will be given by Mr. FINNEY at the Society Library on MONDAY EVENING next, at 7 o'clock, he speaking entirely by the direction of spirits. The public are invited to attend.

☞ **Lectures to Young Men** in the 12th-st. Baptist Church. The third in the Course will be delivered TO-MORROW EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, by Rev. S. D. BURCHARD, D. D.

☞ **Post Office, New York.**—NOTICE—The Eastern Mail via Stonington route, will, until further notice, close at this office at 2½ P. M. WM. V. BRADY, P. M.

New-York Daily Times.

VOL. II.....NO. 355. NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 6, 1852. PRICE TWO CENTS.

New-York Daily Times.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

The Presidency of Harvard College—Legislative and Railroad Intelligence.

BOSTON, Friday, Nov. 5.

President SPARKS, of Harvard College, is about to resign his connection with that University.

The Special Session of the New Brunswick Legislature adjourned on the 29th ult., having passed several railroad bills.

A salute of 100 guns was fired on each side of the St. Croix, at St. Stephens and Calais, to celebrate the commercial union of the British with Republican America.

The railway from Halifax to Windsor has been contracted for by Messrs. SYMES & Co., of England, at £4,500 per mile. They are to have a lease of the road for nine years after its construction—the first three years at a rental of 2 per cent. on its cost—the second three years at 4 per cent., and the last three years at 6 per cent. The road is to be built as a Government work, and paid for in provincial debentures, bearing interest at 6 per cent.

The Legislature will again be called together about the end of February.

Respite of Blaise Skupinski.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, Nov. 5.

Efforts have been making to obtain from Governor BIGLER a respite for BLAISE SKUPINSKI, who was to have been executed to-day, for the murder of LEHMAN the pedler boy. It was represented to the Governor that KAISER or KUTKOWSKI had been arrested at Easton, and the same report reaching Marshal KEYSER, he sent an officer to Easton two days since, who reports that the person suspected is the same man arrested here four months since, and discharged for want of identification.

The Governor in a dispatch, respited SKUPINSKI, in case the man arrested should prove to be KAISER, and an answer stating the above facts having been returned, at about 10½ o'clock, a respite from the Governor at the Sheriff's office, postponing the EXECUTION to the 3d of December.

The Secretary of State—Democratic Celebration in Washington.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Nov. 5.

The Hon. EDWARD EVERETT arrived here this evening, and is stopping temporarily at WILLARD'S.

The Democrats of this city propose to celebrate their victory in grand style, as soon as sufficient complete returns are received. The demonstration will probably take place next Thursday. It will be in front of the "*Union*" newspaper office, where a tall flag staff was raised yesterday.

Navigation of the Ohio—Election Frauds.

PITTSBURG, Friday, Nov. 5.

The river has risen to 3 feet 9 inches, and a further rise is expected. The large packets are preparing to depart. Freights to Cincinnati are quoted at 25 cts.

The investigation into the election frauds is still progressing. JOHN HECHT, of West Newton, Westmoreland, has been arrested in the matter and held to bail in $1,000.

Democratic Celebration in Boston—Madame Sontag.

BOSTON, Friday, Nov. 5.

The Democrats are celebrating the election of PIERCE and KING to night by a torch light procession. It is one of the largest and most imposing demonstrations of the kind ever seen in Boston.

Madame SONTAG declines the public reception and serenade proposed to be given her to-morrow night. Her first concert here takes place on Tuesday night.

Election of Judges in Vermont.

BOSTON, Friday, Nov. 5

In the Vermont Legislature to-day, ISAAC F. REDFIELD, PIERPONT ISHAM, and MILO L. BELL, were elected Judges of the Supreme Court for the year ensuing; and ROBERT PIERPONT, JACOB COLLAMORE, ASHABEL PECK, and L. P. POLAND, Circuit Judges.

The Reported Troubles at Williams' College.

SPRINGFIELD, Friday, Nov. 5

The story published in some of the New-York papers, of a serious trouble at Williams' College, Mass., between the Students and Faculty, is all a hoax.

Fugitive Slave Case.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, Nov. 5.

A further hearing took place to-day before Commissioner INGRAHAM, in the case of GEORGE BRADLEY, claimed as a fugitive slave of ANDREW PIERCE, of Cecil County, Md. Ample evidence of identity was produced, and the argument in the case commences to-morrow.

South Carolina and the Compromise.

BALTIMORE, Friday, Nov. 5.

We have no Mail this morning south of Savannah.

The South Carolina Legislature in Caucus, previous to resolving to cast the vote of the State for PIERCE and KING, adopted a resolution declaring that in so doing, the State protests against any approval or acquiescence in the measures commonly called the Compromise.

The Marion at Charleston

CHARLESTON, Tuesday, Nov. 2.

The U. S. mail steamship *Marion*, Capt. M. BERRY, arrived here at 7 o'clock this (Tuesday) morning.

Southern Mail Failure.

BALTIMORE, Friday, Nov. 5.

We have no mail south of Petersburg to-night.

New Music.

The music sellers are making ample additions to their catalogues for the winter season. They have sent us specimen sheets of a beautiful variety of new Polkas, Schottisches, Ballads, Songs, &c., from which the following may be named with commendation.

FROM WILLIAM HALL, & Sons, Broadway and Park Place: SONTAG's celebrated Polka Song, with both English and Italian words. The melody is delightful, and the variations brilliant without being too intricate for popular effect.

FIRTH, POND & Co., have published the Midnight Schottisch, the Coral Schottisch, and the Courting Polka, together with a serenade, "Hither Come," by GEORGE LINLEY.

SUBLES & ADEY, No. 629 Broadway, have published a new series of modern Irish Ballads, a new serenade, "Arise my Love, the Stars Above;" a waltz by the popular Germania Society, called "Homage to American Ladies," which was played at Newport last summer, and the rondo, "Take this lute."

☞ The chronology of observations on the subject of Great Circle Sailing, is a little at fault. Among the earliest discoverers of that system was Lieutenant MAURY of Washington, who directed the attention of navigators to the importance of the new method as long ago as 1837-8, and at that time published in the *Southern Literary Messenger*, an article upon the packet ships of New York, illustrated by a chart of the Atlantic, upon which the great circle routes were projected and their advantages exhibited. Among the nautical men to whom copies of this article were forwarded, was Captain HASKINS, of the British Steamship *Great Western*, whose uniform success in making short passages became quite celebrated. England, however, did not see fit to adopt the improvements which were laid open to her, and it was not until some years had elapsed that the attention of the British navigators was generally directed to the subject. Lieutenant ROPER, R. N., presently published his exposition of the matter, and Mr. TOWSON followed with his tables, issued under Admiralty sanction. The system of sailing, denominated the great circle, has since been followed to a very great extent, and it is but fair to demonstrate its American origin, or at least, to show that it is not English.

Mr. Webster, Mr. Benson, and the Evening Post.

On Thursday morning last, having reliable authority for the statements contained in it, we published the following paragraph:

The public will be interested in hearing Mr. WEBSTER's dying testimony relative to his action on the Lobos Islands affair, for which it will be remembered he was loaded with obloquy and abuse, and charged with corruption. Prominent in urging this charge against the distinguished Secretary of State was the *Evening Post*. We understand that Mr. BENSON, the well-known shipping merchant of this City, called upon the principal editor of the *Post*, and made such explanations of the whole affair, as silenced his arguments to prove the corruption, if it did not force from him a positive admission of the injustice done Mr. WEBSTER. Still no retraction was made in the columns of the *Post*. Mr. WEBSTER, a few days before his death, spoke of the circumstance. The thought of going down to the grave with such serious charges—so apparently well-sustained by a specious array of facts, and yet so easily disproved to the candid mind—standing uncontradicted, in a public journal of acknowledged respectability, was exceedingly painful to him; and he remarked that he did not understand how the editor could so heartlessly persist in such groundless defamation. "Nevertheless," said Mr. WEBSTER, "I have the inward consciousness of right. I have done my duty towards the country, and feel that my conscience is clear before Heaven. I can only hope that when Mr. BRYANT stands on the brink of the grave, as I now do, his conscience will be as clear of having performed the duty of justice towards my name."

Yesterday morning we published the following letter from the Editor of the *Evening Post*, in regard to it:

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

SIR: As you have used my name in a paragraph which appears in your sheet of this morning, giving the purport of an alleged conversation between a person whom you call "Mr. BENSON, the well-known shipping merchant," and myself, I trust you will do me the justice to publish this reply:

I never had a moment's conversation with Mr. BENSON on the subject of Mr. WEBSTER and the Lobos Islands, nor, to my knowledge, on any other subject whatever. Mr. BENSON is personally unknown to me, and certainly, if the statement in your paper is a sample of his veracity, I desire never to know more of him than I do now. What Mr. WEBSTER may have said I do not know, but if the account of it be derived from the same source with the account of the conversation between Mr BENSON and myself, it is probably equally authentic.

I am, Sir, yours respectfully, W. C. BRYANT.

The several letters which follow constitute another chapter in the history of the same transaction. As they carry their own comment with them, we submit them without remark:

Mr. Benson to The Times.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Nov. 5, 1852.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

The first knowledge I had of your article of yesterday, was an inquiry, by a friend, if I had seen the *Times*. I now hand you the copy of a letter, referring to this matter, written by Mr. WEBSTER, which you are at liberty to publish. It will not, to be sure, send the Editors of the *Post* to Blackwell's Island, but it will consign them to a still blacker doom at the bar of public opinion. It will give them the full benefit of the sixth verse of the second chapter of second Corinthians.

I also hand you a copy of my note to those gentlemen, of the 27th Sept., which you are at liberty to publish. From this, and the enclosed, the public will be able to judge whether the article in the *Post*, of the 24th of Sept., attacking Mr. WEBSTER, and the article, of the 4th inst., in reference to myself, are *true* or *false*. You will also judge, from the same, whether, in your article of to-day, "quibble" or another word was more applicable to the note of Mr. BRYANT.

Your obedient servant, A. G. BENSON.

Copy of Mr. Benson's Letter to the Editors of the Evening Post.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Sept. 27, 1852.

Messrs. W. C. BRYANT & Co.:—GENTLEMEN: In the leading article of the *Evening Post*, dated September 24th it is stated "we appeal to the record;" and further, "A. G. BENSON was interested at that time we understood, but subsequently quarrelled with LAW, and latterly has been speculating in Guano with Mr. WEBSTER." My attention was called to this subject, and the day following I requested a friend to call on you and to say that the statement was entirely erroneous, as I would convince you if you would do me the favor to call at my office and examine all the papers and correspondence relating thereto. This you declined. I then called on you in company with Capt. JEWETT and renewed the request that would give me an opportunity to convince you that the statement was erroneous. This also you declined. I called again this morning, in company with my friend Col. THOMAS, and made the same proposition once more. You still declined, on the ground, that having made the statement you would not appear well before the public to take the back track.

I am a private citizen, and therefore should suffer the injury inflicted by your article, rather than appear before the public; but inasmuch as it implicates, unjustly, the character of a distinguished public man, I am compelled to require an immediate retraction thereof, in your columns, or I shall feel it my duty to lay the case before the proper authorities.

Your obedient servant, A. G. BENSON.

Mr. Webster to Mr. Benson.

MARSHFIELD, Thursday, Sept. 30, 1852.

A. G. BENSON, Esq.—DEAR SIR: I have read the copy of your letter to Mr. BRYANT. That is indeed a high tone of morals, which enables a man, when convinced that he has grossly slandered and abused his neighbor to say, that "having made the statement, it would not appear well to take the back track." How will such a plea "appear" at the judgment of the last day?" A portion of the Public Press of the United States, has become, indeed, awfully wicked and corrupt.

Yours truly, DANIEL WEBSTER.

Kossuth's Family—His Sister in New York.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

Probably comparatively few of those who, less than a year ago, so enthusiastically welcomed the Hungarian exile to their prosperous land, are aware that his sister is with us, bravely taking her place among the toilers; and after allowing a due proportion for impulse and exaggeration, sufficient *sincere* sympathy must remain to save her from toiling fruitlessly.

All that the poor tempest-tost victims which the surges of despotism have cast upon our shores ask, is the privilege of laboring, and receiving for it a fair remuneration.

Surely there is heart enough in the community merely to furnish such help as will enable them to help themselves.

KOSSUTH's sister has been mentioned simply to introduce her to her brother's friends. But she is not alone; she has with her three children and her husband, an intelligent, earnest man, who is desirous of employing himself in any honorable way that offers. They are anxious to provide a home for Madame ZSULAVSKY's mother and sisters, who intend joining them in the Spring. They are now in Brussels, working early and late for their support. As a proof of their determination to exert themselves, the eldest son, seventeen years of age, a few weeks after his arrival in this country, went to a carpenter to seek employment; but his ignorance of the English language prevented his procuring it.

The house which Mr. and Mrs. Z. have taken for the reception of boarders, is most eligibly situated in Fourteenth-street, corner of Irving-place—sufficiently near the Fourth-avenue for the different conveyances, without the annoyances which exist in so public a thoroughfare. Its vicinity also to the Medical College must commend to the attention of physicians a spacious and handsomely furnished office, fronting on both streets.

As the death-like torpor of Europe may, for a weary while, suffer the iron heel of despotism to crush brave Hungary, and prevent the action of our sympathy on its behalf, let us do what we can for those who, stripped of home, kindred and possessions, seek a shelter for the blasted remnant of their lives. Yours, &c.

—We would gladly add anything to the above that might seem calculated to commend it to the attention of the public. There are always many persons in this City seeking boarding-places; and they certainly cannot be unwilling, while providing a comfortable and eligible residence for themselves, at the same time to render an essential service to one at once so worthy and so unfortunate as the lady whose case is presented above. Through the unwearied kindness and aid of a few ladies in the City, Madame ZSULAVSKY has so provided and furnished a house as to render it especially adapted to the convenience both of families and of single persons; and we are quite sure that few boarding-houses in the City combine more advantages, or would be found in all respects more eligible than hers. To persons desirous of becoming familiar with the German language, it is needless to say that a better opportunity could scarcely be desired.

Opium Eating.

A correspondent of the *Times* speaks of the difficulty of recovering from the habit of opium-eating. In *Williams' Medical Biography*, the author relates on the authority of Dr. SHELTON himself a very remarkable instance of such a reformation in his own person. Dr. SHELTON practiced medicine with great success in Litchfield, Connecticut, and contracted the habit of taking opium, when a young man, and suffering severely from the effects of an abscess in the lungs. "He took from two to four drachms of opium daily for nearly or quite forty years. In old age, he left it off without detriment, gradually diminishing it for two or three years. His usual pill was a drachm, which he swallowed without difficulty." (*See Williams' Med. Biog. p.* 519.) We have seen a great deal of opium-eating, and have known of some marked changes for the better in the habits of opium-eaters, but this is the most decided and remarkable reformation we have ever heard or read of.

By the way, as a very large portion of opium eaters are those who fly to the poppy from what they deem a more immediately dangerous fee, strong drinks,—so, some who attempt to break off from the bondage of opium, have fallen into the habit of using camphor. This has not as yet become general, but a good deal of observation in sundry places forces us to believe that the use of camphor, *habitually*, is far more common than is generally supposed. We have seen a young lady, whose daily dose, while attending school, was a pill of some six or eight grains. We once found an aged couple who, for more than a year, had taken a daily dram of camphor. They both adopted it as a relief to the depression which attended a determined and successful effort to be freed from the habitual use of opium. At the date of our acquaintance, they expressed great mortification that in undoing the fetters of one slavish appetite, they had clasped those of another. The same resolution which availed them before was equally potent in this emergency, and from this habit, too, they were entirely freed at last.

Indeed, when we remember what fatal facilities exist in almost every family for the habitual use of camphor, it seems strange that the custom is not universal. The too frequent purchaser of opium at the country store soon becomes a marked man. The suspicion once abroad, opium is made the scape-goat for all his eccentricities. But no such odium attaches to the purchaser of camphor. The camphor-bottle stands on the shelf of almost every house, and even in the communities where the Maine law is respected, spirits to replenish the camphor-bottle are furnished without question or remark. A camphor-sling has taken the place of the peppermint tea, the hot drops or No. 6, of the Thompsonians, and the gin-sling of the old *régime*. Camphor bathes all aching heads, and is the ever-present relief for all sorts of aches, wherever located. If, under such circumstances, the rising generation should not contract the habit of using it freely and to their hurt, it must be because their spirits are not as thoroughly camphorated as their bodies.

Thanksgiving.

New-Hampshire	Nov. 11	Mississippi	Nov. 25
New-York	Nov. 25	Ohio	Nov. 25
Massachusetts	Nov. 25	New-Jersey	Nov. 25
Florida	Nov. 25	Pennsylvania	Nov. 25
Maryland	Nov. 25	Connecticut	Nov. 25
Maine	Nov. 25		

☞ Mrs. MARTHA S. WOOLSEY, wife of President WOOLSEY, of Yale College, died on the evening of the 30 inst., aged 40.

THE RESULT.—The decision of the people is against any increase of duties. SCOTT avowed himself a protectionist, was taken up as a protectionist, was supported as a protectionist, and is beaten. PIERCE *was an acknowledged friend of free trade*; he was supported by his friends and opposed by his political adversaries on that ground, and is successful. The contest was conducted in such a manner that there was not the slightest ambiguity in regard to that issue, as there was not the slightest disposition on either side to conceal or overlook it. *The last election, therefore, is a decided free trade victory.—Evening Post.*

A man named Daniel Burke was severely and probably fatally wounded on Monday evening, by another named Cornelius Crowley, at the corner of East and Grand street, New-Haven. There had been a quarrel between the parties, and Crowley ordered Burke out of the house; when he reached the door step the altercation was continued, and Crowley struck Burke on the head with an axe, breaking his skull by the blow. Burke lived through the night, but died on Tuesday morning. Crowley says that Burke insulted him and his wife's sister and therefore his attack. He has been arrested and lodged in jail.

A fire broke out at Albany, on Thursday, in a wooden tenement occupied by a family named McPortland, on Quay-st., between Steuben and Columbia-sts. It was surrounded by wooden structures, and before the flames were subdued, some five or six buildings of little value were destroyed. They were occupied by persons in the most limited circumstances, and were owned by Tennis Van Vechten and W. E. Bleecker. Loss about $1,000.

Colonel ISAAC Wayne, only son of Major General Anthony Wayne, died at Chester County, Pa., last week, in his 53d year. He has been State Senator and candidate for Governor in that State.

Notice is given that a Convention of Cotton Planters will be held in the City of Montgomery, Ala., on the third Monday in November next, being the 15th day of the month.

FROM MARSHFIELD.

Mr. Webster's Farm.

Special Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

MARSHFIELD, Oct. 30, 1852.

Proceeding in our rambles over Mr. WEBSTER's Marshfield Estate, let us pause a moment before these young twin elms, whose slender forms stand side by side, and alone, on the still verdant lawn. They are the poetic monuments planted there by a father's hand, in memory of the loved children who preceded him to the spirit world. The incident has been frequently related; and yet will bear repetition in this connection. One morning a few months ago Mr. WEBSTER had been missing from his study for an hour or more, when he made his appearance with two small elm trees and a spade in his hands. Summoning the attendance of his son, he went out upon the lawn, planted the young trees, and then turning to FLETCHER said in a subdued voice, as he turned away, "My son, protect these trees after I am gone; let them ever remind you of Julia and Edward." Their sear and falling leaves, now seem to typify participation in the mourning which marks this scene of sorrow. The flower garden,—enclosed with a neat and ornamental wire fence, on which are trained choice rose vines—occupies nearly an acre of land, east of the mansion, and contains the richest and most beautiful varieties of plants and shrubs of every description, including numerous exotics.

Let us next walk over to the old Governor WINSLOW house. It is a venerable structure, and worthy an examination which shall fix its image upon our memories; for a few years later it will have sunk into irretrievable ruin. This structure is the oldest house now standing on the soil of Massachusetts,—having been erected nearly a century and a quarter since; and was occupied by several generations of the WINSLOW family. Its location is less than half a mile from the WEBSTER mansion, on the road between Duxbury and Marshfield towns, at its junction with a road to Marshfield beach. It is an aristocratic looking structure, and though sadly weatherbeaten, never fails to attract the attention of the passing stranger. Mr. WEBSTER, in a spirit of veneration for its antiquity and associations, has repeatedly refused applications to rent it, preferring it should stand as a monument of the past, the silence of its halls unbroken save by reverent footsteps. It is a spacious, square, two stories and attic frame building, with a story and a half addition in the rear. The front—looking to the North—and the eastern side are clapboarded; the west and rear are shingle-sided, and covered with the mouldy and mossy marks of Time. From the centre of its moderately pitched roof, rises a quaintly ornamented chimney-stack, with which the several flues of the main building connect. The front porch, covered in and lighted by a window on either side, has very much the appearance of the entrance to some old-fashioned school or town house. The interior is divided into numerous rooms, whose capacious fireplaces and antiquated adornment and arrangement speak forcibly of a bygone age. In the upper rooms, Mr. WEBSTER had quite an extensive Library. He had for some time past contemplated putting the ancient building in complete repair. It is only a few weeks since he visited the premises with his carpenters, and expressed the desire to have it restored at any cost. An examination, however, showed the frame too much decayed for repair, and the mechanics so told their employer. "Well, then, said Mr. WEBSTER, "make all possible effort to sustain, as long as may be, the venerable pile." A quantity of material to be used in carrying out this order now lies in the near vicinity of the house. Beneath a rugged elm which stands to the east of the building, its branches overshadowing at least one-half the road, lies a weather-worn block of stone, containing an inscription, which, after a long and careful scrutiny, aided by one who noticed it some years ago, I made out as follows:

"Aoe. the 28, 1734.
This foundation laid by
Major-General —— WINSLOW."

The Christian name I could not decipher. This house stands in a level and fertile field, skirted on one side by a narrow belt of forest. Here are to be seen several South American lamas, so tame that a stranger may feed them from his hand.

Of other buildings, there are quite a number scattered over the estate, including the out-houses of the mansion; the law and agricultural office; the cottage of PORTER WRIGHT, Mr. WEBSTER's chief tenant or farm superintendent; the dairyman's cottage; the gardener's house; several large barns, scattered in convenient localities; the boat-house fisherman's hut, a neat little cottage now in course of erection near the beach, and several other subordinate buildings. The law and agricultural office is a small, one-story building, erected in a shady corner of the garden, near the house. Here Mr. WEBSTER kept his Agricultural and Natural History Library; and attended to such business, not pertaining to the farm, as he consented to entertain at all, when at home. It was rare, however, that when once within the charming bounds of Marshfield, he would burden himself with any legal cares. No fee seemed a sufficient temptation to forego the perfect abandonment of all the cares and responsibilities of his profession, in which he so delighted to indulge when escaped from the confined air of the cities. His ear, however, was ever open to his rustic neighbors. Their interests and troubles always found sympathy in his bosom; and his advice was never sought by them in vain;—it was always given, prompt and free. The cottage of SETH PETERSON, Mr. WEBSTER's boon companion at Marshfield for twenty-five years past, is not in sight of the mansion. The road thitherward lies across the fields on the hills south of us, and through the strip of forest already noticed. This SETH PETERSON is quite infirm at present, and is little seen about the place. He is a stout, jovial, and sensible man, who knows every part of the bay and fishing grounds hereabouts, as well as their finny tenants themselves. He always accompanied his late friend in his sporting or sailing excursions, acting as sailor, fisherman and companion. Like all other of Mr. WEBSTER's retainers, he has a store of incidents illustrating his generosity and kindness. From him I learn that Mr. W. never permitted any one to shoot upon his place; his object being to prevent the indiscriminate slaughter of birds. This care on his part always kept the grounds vocal with feathered songsters; and the lakes and marsh, in the sporting season, were visited by teal and other game in abundance. Although occasionally he did indulge in shooting, his favorite sport was fishing; and when the proprietor of "Green Harbor" was at home, in health, his neighbors were sure of a plentiful supply of Cod, or other fish, on his return from a morning excursion far out at sea.

Mr. WEBSTER's farm is in the highest state of fertility. When he first took it in hand, the lands were comparatively poor; but he brought to their aid extensive beds of muck, which lie near the marsh, and the kelp and sea-weed cast ashore upon the beach, until now no farm in Massachusetts produces larger or better crops of every description. The farmers of Plymouth County owe much to their distinguished neighbor for teaching them the value of the above materials as fertilizers of the soil. Prior to his residence among them, they had hardly heard of their use; while now none think of doing without them,—especially the *sea-weed*, of which many thousand loads are collected every season. Mr. WEBSTER's crops were always large and superior; while those of his neighbors have been frequently doubled by following his example. But the raising of fine cattle was his agricultural hobby. His pastures are tenanted by numerous animals of foreign blood, including Devons, Alderneys, Ayrshires, Hertfordshires and Durhams. No man was a better judge of such stock than he, and none took more pride and pleasure in displaying their excellent qualities. His liberality would not permit him to keep upon his own place all the advantages acquired by the introduction of these imported cattle, as the stock-yards of his less favored neighbors abundantly attest. His example, advice, suggestions, and aid, have spread comfort and prosperity all around the neighborhood. He has not only furnished profitable employment to large numbers while carrying on the operations of his extensive farm, but has taught them how to make themselves comfortable on even limited means. The example of taste he set in the adornment of his buildings and grounds, impressed itself so upon the whole vicinage, that neatness and gentility are everywhere combined with even the most utilitarian purposes—in the dwellings, and barns, and out-houses, no less than in the arrangement of flower gardens, and rearing of shade-trees. All here feel the loss of a kind and valuable neighbor, as sensibly as does the country that of a Patriot and Statesman.

And now, before taking a final leave of this charming spot, let us walk over to Gotham Hill, which rises far above the surrounding country, less than a quarter of a mile east of the Mansion. Here is a flag-staff—seventy-five feet high—erected some years ago by ABBOTT LAWRENCE. From it, yesterday, depended the American flag, in drooping folds in honor to the memory of him who was borne to the silent tomb. That flag ne'er drooped before. While Mr. WEBSTER lived, on each return of Independence day, the stars and stripes rose to meet the morning sun ere yet its rays had kissed the hill-side. Ever heretofore, the ensign floating from this staff was the signal of patriotic rejoicing; but now a burden of grief arrests its upward flight, and it hangs midmast, a token of sorrow and sadness. But it *will* rise again, and flutter from the mast-head, teaching us that patriotism is an ever-living virtue, to be only the more earnestly practised in view of the example of him for whom we mourn.

The view from beneath this flag is altogether the finest in this vicinity. From here a single glance sweeps in almost the entire estate of which the hill forms a part. A charming picture is spread before our view on every side. Hill, dale, upland and me

MEMORIALS OF MR. WEBSTER.

NUMBER SEVEN.

Health bad—Removes to Portsmouth—Often meets Mr. Mason—Married—Takes part in Politics—Great meeting in Rockingham—Upholds the Union—His popularity in Portsmouth.

Mr. WEBSTER continued to practice law with business enough to gratify his wishes, and at the same time pursue a systematic course of studies at his office in Boscawen for two years. At this period I learn from one of his relations, his friends became alarmed, believing his constitution was rapidly sinking under the severity of his application to his books. His retreat was too quiet; indeed it was destitute of any of those excitements so necessary to break the monotony of a student's life, and relax his mind. In the society there at that day there was little gaiety, little cheerfulness. His solitary rambles with his gun or fishing rod did not unbend his mind, but whether in the forest or on the banks of the stream, his thoughts were in the depth of his clients case or wrapt in profound meditation. Mr. WEBSTER was not born to live in solitude. In September, 1807, his friends interfered, and persuaded him to establish himself at Portsmouth, the commercial city of the State, rapidly growing in importance.

He had built up a lucrative local business, which he turned over to his brother EZEKIEL, who had now been admitted to the bar. In his new home he found an intelligent circle of friends in whose midst he was induced to pass leisure hours which at Boscawen would have been devoted to intense study. He also pursued a systematic course of out door exercises. In this manner his time passed off happily, he regained his health, became robust and capable of enduring any hardship, sustaining any fatigue, or confining himself closely to books for any reasonable time.

There, too, he met his great antagonist at the bar, the lion in his very den: it was the residence of Mr. JEREMIAH MASON. Before he went to Portsmouth Mr. MASON had extended to him a friendly hand; but now, he became his warmest friend, his most frequent associate, and that friendship continued unbroken till recently, when death laid Mr. MASON low in the dust. Of course you have read what Mr. WEBSTER said on that occasion. Mr. WEBSTER was engaged either on the same side with Mr. MASON or opposed to him in almost every important cause in the State. They travelled the circuits together, and while attending court occupied apartments in the same house and always sitting at the same table, where their minds, as well as their bodies were abundantly replenished. This friendly intercourse was marvellous to those whose who saw them daily contending so ardently in court for opposite opinions. None but great men could have presented so pleasing a spectacle. There are in the trial of exciting causes in which whole communities are often pitted against each other, many occasions when the clashing steel hits an adversary though cased in iron, making a wound which nothing but magnanimity can heal.

In an old paper, the "*Portsmouth Oracle*," printed June 11, 1808, I read yesterday the announcement, "MARRIED *in Salisbury*, DANIEL WEBSTER, Esq., *of this town*, to Miss GRACE FLETCHER." I have seen the house in which Mrs. FLETCHER then resided. Driving one day with Mr. WEBSTER he pointed it out.

The father of this young lady was the Rev. ELIJAH FLETCHER, of Hopkinton. He was the son of the Mr. TIMOTHY FLETCHER, of Westford, Massachusetts, whose wife was BRIDGET, the third daughter of Captain ZACHARIAH RICHARDSON, of Chelmsford. Mr. FLETCHER graduated at Harvard in 1769. He was ordained January 27, 1772, and died April 8, 1786, aged 39. Few men were ever more respected or beloved. Of the five ministers who had been settled in Hopkinton, previous to 1820, he is the only one who died in the ministry. One who knew him well says of him, "he was the patron of many students and among them the late President WARREN, of Harvard College, whom he found a poor boy in his parish, possessed of native genius, and disposed for improvement. Mr. FLETCHER prepared him for College, and assisted him in procuring an education. The President ever acknowledged his obligations to his early instructor and friend. Mr. FLETCHER left four children, three daughters and one son. One married a Mr. WHITE, of Pittsfield; one married the Hon. ISRAEL W. KELLY, of Salisbury, and the other married Mr. WEBSTER. TIMOTHY FLETCHER, the only son, was, and perhaps is a merchant in Portland. Mr. FLETCHER's widow married the Rev. CHRISTOPHER PAGE, and died at Salisbury, July 9, 1821, aged 67.

During the years 1808-09-10-11, Mr. WEBSTER continued his exertions at the bar, in this State, occasionally going into Massachusetts, during which time he tried more causes in Court, and his well earned fame was rising higher and spreading wider, than that of any other man of his age in this country. Massachusetts seemed to take as deep an interest in him as his native State.

One, who knew him well, a classmate of his brother EZEKIEL, thus speaks of Mr. WEBSTER when he first began to take a part in the great political drama which has been on the stage for forty years and on the last acts of which the curtain has not yet fallen.

"It was natural," said he, "that one so well fitted for public life should feel some desire to try his fortune in politics, at least so far as to measure his strength with those of other men, who had gained reputation in the halls of legislation. He began well; the times were stormy; war hung over us; party spirit was full of bitterness in every part of the country; sound and fury took the place of fair discussion, and rancorous feuds were in every town and village, but Mr. WEBSTER entered into none of them. He was decided, firm and straight-forward. No politician was ever more direct or bold; he had nothing of the demagogue about him.

Fully persuaded of the true course, he followed it with so much firmness and principle, that sometimes his serenity was taken by the furious and headstrong as apathy; but when a fair and legitimate opportunity offered, he came out with such strength and manliness, that the doubting were satisfied, and the complaining silenced. In the worst of times and in the darkest hour he had faith in the redeeming qualities of the people. They might be wrong, but he saw into their true character sufficiently to believe, that they would never remain permanently in error. In some of his conversations upon the subject, he compared the people in their management of national affairs to that of the sagacious and indefatigable raftsmen on his own Merrimack, who had falls and shoals to contend with in their course to the ocean—guiding fearlessly and skilfully over the former, between rocks and through breakers, and when reaching the sand-banks jumping off into the water, with lever, axe and oar, and then with pushing, cutting and directing, made all rub and go, to the astonishment of those looking on. The first halo of political glory that hung around his brow, was at a Convention of the great spirits in the County of Rockingham, where he then resided, and such representatives from other Counties as were sent to this Convention to take into consideration the state of the nation, and to mark out such a course for themselves as should be deemed advisable by the collected wisdom of those assembled. On this occasion, an Address with a string of Resolutions were proposed for adoption, of which he was said to be the author. They exhibited uncommon powers of intellect, and a profound knowledge of our national interests. He made a most powerful speech in support of these Resolutions, portions of which were reprinted at that time, and which were much admired in every part of the Union.

A gentleman residing in Portsmouth was present, and on the day following wrote this account of it: "Yesterday there was a meeting in this County, at Brentwood, a town about twenty miles from Portsmouth. It was called by notification in the public papers. It was the most numerous ever known in this State, more than two thousand persons attended, and more than five hundred carriages conveyed them there, besides horses, &c.

"The company began to assemble in the meeting house, but soon found that would not contain them, and erected a stage in the open air. They chose SAMUEL TENNEY, Esq., of Exeter, (formerly member of Congress,) their Chairman, and WALTER A KENT their Secretary, and were addressed by N. A. HAVEN, GEORGE SULLIVAN, DANIEL WEBSTER, Esqs., and a number of others, in speeches that are highly spoken of by good judges.

"A Committee of Seventeen was appointed to draft resolutions, &c.; the meeting adjourned for two hours; they re-assembled at the time; the Committee reported a very spirited address, and a set of resolutions equal to any that have been published; and they were adopted unanimously." Mr. WEBSTER occupied about an hour and a half, and he astonished all who heard him in this new field with the extent of his knowledge of political affairs. How gratifying it would be if the whole of his speech had been reported. In those days as in the present, there were persons who talked of dissolving the Union.

I quote a passage from the address adopted by the meeting to show that Mr. WEBSTER was ready then as now to protest against dissolution, to forewarn his countrymen, and to resist by manly argument all such treasonable attempts to undo what our forefathers had done.

"We shrink," said the address, "from the separation of the States, as an event fraught with incalculable evils, and it is among our strongest objections to the present course of measures, that they have, in our opinion, a very *dangerous* and *alarming* bearing on such an event. If a separation of the States *ever should* take place, it will be on some occasion when one portion of the country undertakes to control, to regulate, and to *sacrifice* the interest of another; when a small and heated *majority* in the Government, taking counsel of their passions, and not of their reason, contemptuously disregarding the interests, and, perhaps, stopping the mouths of a *large* and *respectable* minority, shall by hasty, rash, and ruinous measures, threaten to destroy essential rights, and lay waste the most important interests."

Liberty and Union were with him then as they are, now and forever, one and inseparable.

After this event, Mr. WEBSTER was acknowledged to be the master spirit of the city in which he lived. The waves of political excitement, like the waves of the ocean, ran high, as the storm of that day raged, and the voices of mere politicians were drowned in the tumult. Men anxious to know the right and do it, withheld their opinions till Mr. WEBSTER had delivered his, and declared what course he should pursue, and then, as if all doubts were removed, they went forward with zeal. Flippant speeches, appeals to the feelings when the question was *war or no war*, would not suffice. To quote again his own words, "The graces taught in the schools, the costly ornaments, and studied contrivances of speech, shock and disgust men, when their own lives, and the fate of their wives, their children, and their country, hang on the decision of the hour. Then words have lost their power, rhetoric is vain, and all elaborate oratory contemptible. Even genius itself feels rebuked, and subdued, as in the presence of higher qualities. Then, patriotism is eloquent; then, self-devotion is eloquent. The clear conception, outrunning the deductions of logic, the high purpose, the firm resolve, the dauntless spirit, speaking on the tongue, beaming from the eye, informing every feature and urging the whole man onward, right onward to his object—this, this is eloquence; or rather it is something greater and higher than all eloquence, it is action, noble, sublime, godlike action." A gentleman travelling through Portsmouth, gives an account of one of the gatherings of the people, and of the enthusiasm displayed which I think will interest you

He says his carriage was brought to the door, and he was about to get into it, when the hostler said, "Sir, are you going to leave the town? Mr. WEBSTER is to speak to-night." The gentleman finding all classes so much delighted to hear that Mr. WEBSTER was going to speak, ordered his horses to the stable, and put off his journey until the morrow. At early candlelight he went to the Hall where the meeting was held. It was filled to overflowing, but some persons seeing that he was a stranger gave way, and he found a convenient place to stand; no one could sit. A tremendous noise soon announced that the orator had arrived; but as soon as the meeting was organized, another arose to make some remarks upon the object of the Caucus. He was heard with a polite apathy. Another and another came, and all spoke well: but this would not do, and if CHATHAM had been among them, or ST. PAUL, they would not have met the expectations of the multitude. The admired orator at length arose, and was for a while musing upon something, which was drowned by a constant cheering; but when order was restored, he went on with great serenity and ease to make his remarks, without apparently making the slightest attempt to gain applause.

The audience was still, except now and then a murmur of delight, which showed that the great mass of the hearers were ready to burst into a thunder of applause, if those who generally set the example would have given an intimation that it might have been done; but they, devouring every word, made signs to prevent any interruption. The harangue was ended; the roar of applause lasted long, and was sincere and heart-felt. It was a strong, gentlemanly and appropriate speech, but there was not a particle of the demagogue about it—nothing like the speeches on the hustings, to catch attention. He drew a picture of the candidates on both sides of the question, and proved, as far as reason and argument could prove, the superiority of those of his own choice; and this gentleman, who was a very good judge, has often said that the most extraordinary part of it was, that a promiscuous audience should have had good sense enough to relish such sound, good reasoning, in a place where vague declamation generally is best received. As the traveller went on to the East, he found the fame of the speech had preceded him, and was talked of in every bar-room and at every public table.

MR. WEBSTER ELECTED TO CONGRESS—RESULTS OF THE ELECTION—FIRST SPEECH AND RESOLUTIONS.

* * * In the year 1812, after a spirited and closely contested canvass, Mr. WEBSTER was elected to Congress. The election here was then, as has been until recently, by general ticket. The following was the result of the election:

THE WEBSTER TICKET.

Daniel Webster	18,597	Samuel Smith	18,569
Bradbury Cilley	18,595	Roger Vose	18,611
William Hale	18,583	Jedathan Wilcox	18,478

OPPOSITION TICKET.

John F. Parrott	16,051	Jesse Johnson	15,927
John H Harper	15,985	Josiah Butler	15,764
David L. Morrill	16,066	Number of Scattering	784
Samuel Dinsmoor	15,996		

I have heard a great many persons say, I wonder what Mr. WEBSTER first did and first said on entering Congress. If you have not taken the trouble to look at the records of that day, it may interest you to know. I will briefly relate.

On the 24th of May, 1813, he took his seat in the House of Representatives. There his name stands at the head of the list of members, as it was published by the *National Intelligencer* on the next day. He had never been a member of any Legislative body, yet it is well known he made himself perfectly familiar in the outset with all the rules and orders and understood the law of Parliament as well as it could be understood from books and observation. HATSELL and all the writers on this subject were thoroughly studied.

The first act of the House in which he was concerned, was, of course, to organize itself for business. HENRY CLAY was chosen Speaker, being a much older man and having been some time in Congress.

The first Committee on which Mr. WEBSTER served was the Committee on *Foreign Affairs*; which then, owing to the difficulties in which the country was involved with other countries, was the most important of the House. His associates were Mr. CALHOUN, Mr. GRUNDY, Mr. JACKSON, of Virginia; Mr. INGERSOLL and Mr. FISH, of New-York, all great men.

He remained quiet in his seat, attending daily, until June 11, 1813, when he moved the House on the boldest measure that could be brought before the members for their consideration. It was the subject of certain French Decrees, known as the Berlin and Milan decrees. I will set it forth as I find it reported the following day.

MR. WEBSTER'S MAIDEN SPEECH IN CONGRESS.

Mr. WEBSTER rose, as he said, to call the attention of the House to a subject of considerable importance—a task which he had hoped would have fallen into the hands of some other gentleman better qualified than himself to undertake it. He then read the resolutions, which will be found below. In offering these resolutions, it was not his intention, he said, to enter into any discussion or argument, or to advance any proposition whatever on which gentlemen could adopt different views or take different sides. He would merely remark, by way of explanation, what would be remembered by all, that the subjects to which these resolutions referred, were intimately connected with the cause of the present war. The revocation of the orders in council of Great Britain was the main point on which the war turned, and it had been demanded for the reason that the French decrees had ceased to exist.

This then was the point at issue. Mr. WEBSTER remarked, on what he termed the contradictory evidence on this head, the letter of Mr. CHAMPAGNY, on one hand, asserting the revocation, the speech of the Emperor to the free cities, on the other, denying it—the decisions of the French admiralty courts, on the one hand, and opposite decisions of the same courts on the other. The whole matter, in short, was involved in doubt.

But, on the declaration of war and not until then, a decree appeared repealing the French decrees; a decree which, if issued, had lain dormant, were *brutum fulmen*, until after the war commenced, and then only made its appearance. In March last, it would also be recollected, the President had communicated to Congress, immediately before its adjournment, certain correspondence between our Government and its Minister to France, the prominent feature of which correspondence was, that, in an interview between our Minister and the French Secretary for Foreign Affairs, which took place about the 1st of May, 1812, it was stated by the letter that the decree in question had been put into the hands of our Minister in France, and transmitted to the French Minister in the United States, at the time at which it bore date. To shed light on this transaction, Mr. WEBSTER said it was that he moved these resolves, in the discharge of what he deemed a duty to his constituents and his country. The declaration of the French Minister had a great bearing on the reputation of the country—on the reputation of those persons who, in their official characters, represented the dignity of the nation. To place their conduct in its proper light, he presented to the consideration of the House the following resolutions

Resolved, That the President of the United States be requested to inform this House, unless the public interest should, in his opinion, forbid such communication, "when, by whom, and in what manner the first intelligence was given to this Government of the decree of the Government of France, bearing date the 28th of April, 1811, and purporting to be a definitive repeal of the decrees of Berlin and Milan."

Resolved, That the President of the United States be requested to inform this House, whether Mr. RUSSELL, late *Chargé d'Affaires* of the United States at the Court of France, hath ever admitted or caused to his Government the correctness of the declaration of the Duke of BASSANO to Mr BARLOW, the late Minister of the United States at that Court, as stated in Mr. BARLOW's letter of the 12th of May, 1812, to the Secretary of State, that the said decree of April 28th, 1811, had been communicated to his (Mr. BARLOW's) predecessor there; and to lay before this House any correspondence with Mr. RUSSEL relative to that subject, which it may not be improper to communicate; and also any correspondence between Mr BARLOW and Mr. RUSSEL on that subject, which may be in possession of the Department of State.

Resolved, That the President of the United States be requested to inform this House, whether the Minister of France near the United States ever informed this Government of the existence of the said decree of the 28th of April, 1811, and to lay before the House any correspondence that may have taken place with the said Minister relative thereto, which the President may not think improper to be communicated.

Resolved, That the President of the United States be requested to communicate to this House any other information which may be in his possession, and which he may not deem injurious to the public interest to disclose, relative to the said decree of the 28th of April, 1811, and tending to show at what time, by whom, and in what manner the said decree was first made known to this Government or to any of its representatives or agents

Resolved, That the President be requested, in case the fact be, that the first information of the existence of said decree of the 28th of April, 1811, ever received by this Government or any of its ministers or agents, was that communicated in May, 1812, by the Duke of BASSANO, to Mr. BARLOW, and by him to his Government, as mentioned in his letter to the Secretary of State, of May 12, 1812, and the accompanying papers, to inform this House whether the Government of the United States hath ever received from that of France any explanation of the reasons of that decree being concealed from this Government and its Ministers for so long a time after its date; and, if such explanation has been asked by this Government, and has been omitted to be given by that of France, whether this Government has made any remonstrance, or expressed any dissatisfaction, to the Government of France, at such concealment.

It is a matter of great regret that this speech was not fully reported. It produced a profound sensation in the House. "No member before," says a person then in the House, "ever riveted the attention of the House so closely, in his first speech. Members left their seats when they could not see the speaker face to face and sat down or stood on the floor, fronting him. All listened attentively and silently during the whole speech; and when it was over, many went up and warmly congratulated the orator; among whom were some, not the most niggard of their compliments, and who most dissented from the views he had expressed."

Chief Justice MARSHALL, writing to a friend some time after this speech, says:

"At the time when this speech was delivered, I did not know Mr. WEBSTER, but I was so much struck with it, that I did not hesitate then to state that Mr. WEBSTER was a very able man, and would become one of the very first statesman in America, and perhaps the very first."

Mr. GROSVENOR having required the Yeas and Nays on the question of proceeding at once to consider the resolution, they were found to be as follows: For consideration, 132; against it, 28. This showed the effect of the speech on the House.

The resolutions having been again read, Mr. BIAS said he was persuaded that on every proper occasion, the most perfect disposition would be manifested by the House, to ask for any information solicited by one of its members. It was unquestionably their right, and under certain circumstances, their duty to ask for information of the Executive in relation to public affairs; but under other circumstances it might be improper. We are, therefore, said Mr. B., in exercising its right, to judge of the effect any call is likely to produce on the public service. If it will not be prejudicial, the call ought to be indulged; but if it might do injury, it would unquestionably be proper to refuse the call For myself, said Mr. B, I am unable to determine at present, from the great extent of the resolution, whether it would be proper to make the call or not. No injury certainly could result from a day's delay. Mr. B. moved therefore, that the resolutions lie on the table, and be ordered to be printed.

Mr. WEBSTER, with a courtesy which governed all his congressional career, said he had not the least objection to this course. He was willing to give the gentlemen every opportunity to examine the resolutions, under the perfect conviction that he would find that nothing was demanded which would in any way be prejudicial to the public service.

The resolves were ordered to lie on the table accordingly.

After a few days had elapsed, these resolutions were taken up by the House. They became the subject of a most exciting debate, which was continued for a great many weeks of the session. They were finally disposed of as Mr. WEBSTER desired, and the information sought after was obtained.

The subject arrested the attention of every intelligent man in the United States. Thenceforth Mr. WEBSTER was on the swell of every wave of public opinion, and his name is connected with every important act found in the history of this country.

Thus, you see, Sir, that I have given some account of Mr. WEBSTER from his birth to the time he entered Congress, including his maiden speech as a public man. I know much more than I have written that is creditable to him, but I will not trouble you to read any such. Although many living persons knew something of him, here and there an anecdote, yet, during an acquaintance of fifteen years with him and many of his best friends, I have never met any one who knew much of his early life, or the incidents of his school-boy days, or of the beginning of his brilliant professional career. His public life the world knows by heart. Yours, with regard.

What Kind of Biography Shall we Have of Mr. Webster?

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

I was much pleased with your remarks in yesterday's *Times*, under the heading, "WEBSTER'S Biography;" and I take a moment from professional studies and duties to echo the wish you have expressed. The great fault in American biography is the effort to smooth off every rough point in the subject's life and writings, and present a perfect character, according to the *beau ideal* of the biographer. In this way biography is made not only essentially untrue, but stale and unreadable. But let us see a great man in his written life, "as he really was," and we are interested in it—we never tire of it. Your article reminded me of a model book of this kind—"The Life and Correspondence of ROBERT SOUTHEY." I have stolen many an hour from labor and from sleep to read those delightful pages. One never wearies of them. And why? Because *the man* is so shown out in them. SOUTHEY says things enough in his letters which you do not like. He expresses opinions and sentiments from which you differ. He gives utterance in his perfectly natural and unrestrained manner to exclamations which you wish sincerely he had left out. But he wrote so, and there you see it undisguised. His biographer and editor is his own son, and he a clergyman. But he drew the pen over no sentences, he altered none for the sake of softening the language. The whole soul shines right out. The whole life is exhibited. The faults are as visible as the virtues. The goodness is not magnified, and the error is not concealed. We behold the man as he thought and felt, and lived, from day to day. We go with him in his journeys; we see him in the domestic circle; we enjoy his sports; we are at his side in his study; we weep with him in his agonising bereavements. Why can we not have such a life of WEBSTER—a life told in his own letters and other writings, with such connecting links as may be necessary? We want no ceaseless eulogy. We do not wish to be in constant awe before the majesty of his intellect. We desire to be relieved oftener from contemplating the proportions of his mighty presence as he appeared in public. He was a man. He had all the genial sympathies and outbursting emotions which every true man feels. He was an affectionate and tender husband, a kind and playful father, a pleasant and easy companion—a man that enjoyed nature and society, and pastime, and a joke. Let us see him not only making treaties, but hunting deer and catching fish—not only at the bar, and in the Senate, but at the fireside, and in the field, and among his neighbors. And let us see him not in the dress of a biographer, but so far as possible in the dress of his own choice—his own unmutilated words—and as his chosen companions—often unlettered and unpolished men—portray him. DANIEL WEBSTER was never a dull man. Such a biography of him would be a delightful as well as instructive book. C.

Nov. 4, 1852.

Anecdotes of Mr. Webster.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Nov. 3, 1852.

Among other incidents of WEBSTER's life, there is one he was accustomed to relate of himself which I have never seen published. When he first arrived at the Academy of Mr. ABBOT, his personal appearance, in his ill-fitting, home-made, homespun garments, together with his shy, awkward manners, created much merriment among the boys, and many jokes were cracked at his expense. Young DANIEL's sensitive nature could ill brook this, and, after suffering from it two or three days, he went to the teacher and told him he must go home. The teacher inquired the cause, and DANIEL made a clear breast of it. The former bade him not mind it, but keep quietly at his studies, and his turn would come by-and-bye. He obeyed, and, at the end of *the week*, he was placed at the head of the class that had ridiculed him. After two months had passed in hard study, the teacher at the close of the school one day called him up in presence of all the scholars, and told him he could not stay there any longer—to go and get his books and hat and leave. Poor DANIEL's heart sunk down to his shoes. He had studied hard, bearing patiently the ridicule of his mates, and now to be turned off in disgrace was more than he could stagger under. The teacher waited a moment to watch the astonishment of the school, and then added, "this is no place for you, *go to the higher department*." That was probably the proudest hour in Mr. WEBSTER's life. He had triumphed over his companions, and that by outstripping them in his studies.

There is another incident of a different character, yet equally illustrative of him, which transpired in College. WEBSTER had a friend and classmate, a Quaker, who afterwards became a distinguished lawyer in New-York. They were on the most intimate terms, and even in middle life the Quaker's purse was always at DANIEL's disposal. One time WEBSTER was leaving College awhile to teach school, and going into BENJAMIN's (the name of his friend) room to bid him good bye, he found a new coat and hat just arrived, but the owner absent. The two were very nearly of a size, and DANIEL, being sadly in want of just those two articles, quietly *slipped off his own coat, and slipped on Benjamin's*. Performing the same ceremony with the hat, he walked off without waiting to say farewell to BENJAMIN, who enjoyed the joke heartily, *after it was explained*. Yours truly,

Mr. Webster and the Farmer.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

Some years since Mr. WEBSTER started off from Marshfield on a trouting expedition to Sandwich a neighboring town on Cape Cod. On approaching a fine stream he alighted from his wagon, and just then he met the owner of the farm, whose stream run through it. "Good morning," says WEBSTER, "is there any trout here?" "Well," says the farmer, "some people fish here, but I don't know what they do get." "I'll throw my line in," says WEBSTER, "and see what there is."

WEBSTER walked the banks of the stream trying his luck, and the old farmer followed him. Soon WEBSTER remarked, "You have some bog on your farm." "Yes," says the farmer, "that ain't the worst of it." Fishing still further along, WEBSTER says, "You seem to have plenty of mosquitoes here." "Yes," he replied, "that ain't the worst of it." WEBSTER still kept on throwing his line into the deep pools, and then said, "You have plenty of briars here." "Yes," says the farmer, "and that ain't the worst of it." Mr. WEBSTER, getting somewhat discouraged in a hot August day, bitten by mosquitoes, scratched by briars, and not raising a single fish, dropped his rod and said "he didn't believe there was any trout here,"—"And that ain't the worst of it," says the farmer. Well, says Mr WEBSTER, "I would like to know *what the worst of it is?*" "*There never was any here!*" says the farmer. Mr. WEBSTER enjoyed the joke, and often told of it to his particular friends. Yours, T.

Mr. Webster's Death.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Nov. 2, 1852.

Many of the sayings of DANIEL WEBSTER, and incidents in his life, now traveling the rounds of the papers, have their existence only in the imagination of letter-writers or in mere rumor. Such, for instance, is the egotistical form of expression put in his mouth on his death bed: "On the 24th of October all that is mortal of DANIEL WEBSTER will be no more." He never uttered such a sentence—*he could not!* But I will tell you one thing he did say, which those who heard it will never forget. Just before he died, while lying in a half-dreamy state, apparently unconscious, except when addressed, of what was passing around him, the room still and solemn as the tomb, he suddenly broke forth, not in the low, weak voice of an invalid, but in accents loud, clear, and thrilling as ever echoed through the Senate Chamber: "LIFE! LIFE! DEATH! DEATH!—*how curious it is!*" It pierced to the farthest apartment of the House, startling those who heard it like the sound of a trumpet. Shrouded from the outer world, that vast mind was struggling with the vaster theme of Life and Death. As he passed the confines of mortal existence the mysterious problem began to unfold itself, and the dying statesman watched it with increasing interest and wonder, until that startling exclamation burst from his lips. The inappropriate use of the word "*curious*" reveals how completely he was absorbed in the great thought. Standing where life and death met, he was so intent in the view before him, that he was unconscious what his tongue uttered. How strong must have been the emotion that mastered him to have wrenched that loud and sudden cry from him. Yours, truly.

Mr. Webster and President Wheelock.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

The "Anecdote of Mr. WEBSTER" in the *Times* of Nov. 2d, contains as many mistakes, as could well be compressed in so small a compass: in short, it is wholly a fable; and I wish to show it to be so, lest the fable should reach the dignity of history.

The *story* is this, that Mr. WEBSTER at "social gatherings" was fond of relating an anecdote of President WHEELOCK, which was, in substance,—that as counsel in the Dartmouth College case, he told his client, President WHEELOCK, that as the charter of the College was given, and the endowment made by Lord DARTMOUTH for the purpose of civilizing Indians, it would be well, in order to prevent the abrogation of the charter, for want of Indians, there being none in the College—if he should go to Canada and bring with him a few Indians; that he did so;—that in crossing with them the Connecticut in a ferry boat, as soon as they saw the walls of the College—fearing they should be shut up in it—they raised the war-whoop, jumped into the middle of the river, swam to the shore, and fled to the woods,—the President in vain hallooing and begging them to stop. So Mr. WEBSTER had to "go on with the case minus the Indians!"

The *truth* is, Lord DARTMOUTH did not give the charter of the College, but was opposed to it; he did not endow the College, although he was a benefactor of MOOR's school;—the College buildings are not in sight from the Connecticut river; there was no ferry at the time referred to, but a good bridge; President WHEELOCK never went to Canada for Indians; the Dartmouth College case did not turn at all upon their being Indians in MOOR's *School*, which is distinct from the College: Mr WEBSTER was not the counsel of President WHEELOCK, nor of his friends, who were interested in the case, but was on the *other side*;—and, lastly, President WHEELOCK was dead some months before Mr WEBSTER was employed in the case of "the Trustees of Dartmouth College *versus* WM. H. WOODWARD." A.

Mr. Webster on Small Occasions.

Hon. JONATHAN KITTREDGE of N. H., at a meeting held at Dartmouth College, made some remarks concerning Mr. WEBSTER, from which we extract the following:

While I have admired his great powers in his most celebrated speeches, I have never been more thoroughly impressed with the greatness of his mind, than when I have heard him on more common and trivial occasions. I remember hearing him speak at the opening of the Northern Railroad to Grafton. I happened to be at Concord, and came up with the company to celebrate that event. Mr. WEBSTER got into the cars at Franklin.

When we arrived at Grafton, we found a large collection of the people, of the farmers of Grafton and the neighboring towns, assembled to see the arrival of the cars for the first time.

It was soon noised about that Mr. WEBSTER was in the company. As the people assembled were of my immediate neighborhood, they came to me to know if Mr. WEBSTER would not say a few words They wanted to hear his voice. They had heard of him, but had never heard or seen him before. He must say something if it was only a little I suggested the wish of the people to Mr. NESMITH. We went and told Mr. WEBSTER that the people wanted to hear him speak, and asked him if he was not willing to say a few words for their gratification. "Certainly," said Mr. WEBSTER. I immediately announced to the people that Mr. WEBSTER would talk to them a few moments They collected around the house where he was, and he appeared at the door. I felt a little afraid for the man. I could not think what he could talk about that would be worthy of his fame. I felt afraid that he would make a failure. Had he been in the Senate, in the presence of the great minds of the country, I should have felt no apprehension for him; I had no idea of his talking about small things. But he began; he talked to the people of their brooks and rivers, their hills and mountains, and all the localities of the region. He gave them a history of their progress from a wilderness and log huts to cultivated farms and finished houses; from foot-paths by marked trees and bridle roads to a railroad. He told them the Indian names of the places around them and in their midst; and when he had finished, he left the impression upon every mind that he said the things that were exactly fit to be said for the time and the place. Mr. WEBSTER could enchain the greatest minds upon the most dry and abstruse subjects, and he could sweep all before him like a whirlwind. No General at the head of an army ever made greater slaughter of the enemy than did Mr. WEBSTER of the arguments of his opponents whenever he undertook it. Witness his speech in reply to Mr. HAYNE, on FOOTE's resolution, and his speech in vindication of the treaty of Washington. By the former he killed nullification, and by the latter he silenced all opposition to that treaty. No victory was ever more complete. No sword ever made greater slaughter. We all remember that the treaty of Washington was assailed by the press, in political speeches on the stump, and in Congress. The tide of public sentiment was attempted to be turned against it. But Mr. WEBSTER, at the suitable time, arose in the Senate, and announced that he should on a given day, undertake a vindication of the treaty. The day arrived. The treaty was vindicated in a manner that silenced every whisper of disapprobation: and from that date to this, I am not aware that it has been assailed on any occasion, by any respectable man.

Mr. WEBSTER's reputation was not acquired in a day. It has been the work of fifty years' toil and labor. As it was not ephemeral in its growth, so it will not be ephemeral in its duration. It will last forever. His speeches will go down to this latest posterity, and be read as long as the English language shall last; and if it should ever cease to be *spoken*, it will be *studied* for the sake of reading WEBSTER's speeches.

Mr. WEBSTER's example affords a source of encouragement to all young men. Born in a retired village among the granite hills of New-Hampshire, with no advantages of wealth or station, the son of a farmer in ordinary circumstances, he arose by the force of his intellect to the very highest position in the temple of fame. But it was not done without work. Mr. WEBSTER was a man of great labor. Had he not cultivated his original powers of mind by incessant toil, he might have remained on his native farm, and not be known beyond his own immediate neighborhood.

If any young man supposes that he can acquire knowledge and fame without work, and hard work, too, a few years will tell him his mistake.

All young men, like Mr WEBSTER, should begin to work early. It is as true of intellectual as of bodily labor, that it should be undertaken early, and then hard work will become easy work. If the body is not exercised in early life, it will acquire no vigor. So of the mind.

Mr. Webster in College.

Prof. SHURTLEFF, of Dartmouth College, recently made the following remarks at a meeting held on receiving intelligence of Mr. WEBSTER's death:

I wish for liberty to state, before the close of the meeting, a few facts in Mr. WEBSTER's history for the benefit of the young gentlemen in College.

When I came to enter this Institution in 1797, I put up, with others from the same Academy, at what is now called the *Olcott House*, which was then a tavern. We were conducted to a chamber, where we might brush our clothes and make ready for examination. A young man, a stranger to us all, was soon ushered into the room. Similarity of object rendered the ordinary forms of introduction needless We learned that his name was WEBSTER, also where he had studied, and how much Latin and Greek he had read, which I think was just to the limit prescribed by law at that period, and which was very much below the present requisition.

Mr. WEBSTER, while in College, was remarkable for his steady habits, his intense application to study, and his punctual attendance upon all the prescribed exercises. I know not that he was absent from a recitation, or from morning and evening prayers in the Chapel, or from public worship on the Sabbath; and I doubt if ever a smile was seen upon his face during any religious exercise. He was always in his place, and with a decorum suited to it. He had no collision with any one, nor appeared to enter into the concerns of others, but emphatically *minded his own business*.

But as steady as the son, he pursued with intense application the great object for which he came to College. This I conceive was the secret of his popularity in College, and his success in subsequent life. But notwithstanding Mr. WEBSTER's constancy and sobriety at religious services, I never spoke to him in regard to his opinions and feeling on the all-important subject, and I know not that he uttered them even to the members of his own class. A few years, however, after he left College, either while a student at law, or soon after he opened an office, I heard that he had become a professor of religion by joining an orthodox church: and I think his Christian example was without reproach, so long as he remained in his native State.

For several years after his removal I could hear little in regard to his religious course, and the thought occurred to me that such eminent men might suffer for the want of direct personal influence through the fear of their Pastor to approach them, and it appeared that considering my age and profession, and relation to those who had been educated at Dartmouth, it belonged to me as much as to any one, so far as I could, to supply the deficiency About two years ago, being in Boston, I received a message inviting me to an interview with Mr. WEBSTER at the house of a mutual friend. The call was gladly responded to; and while I was crossing the street, my resolution recurred to me. He met me with his usual cordiality, and when I attempted to turn the conversation towards religion, he at once anticipated me, and laid the subject fully open between us, and I need not tell you how much I was gratified in finding that not only his opinions in regard to the great doctrines and duties of our Holy Religion, but also his views of what is needful to prepare a soul for death and the coming judgment, were in sympathy with my own.

Daniel Webster in England.

We give place, with pleasure, to the following exceedingly interesting letter (which we find in the *Philadelphia Inquirer*,) from a gentleman, to whom it happened to have the honor of presenting Mr WEBSTER to the Queen, at a Levee of St. James's Palace, through the medium of the Master of Ceremonies. The Minister was unable to attend the Levee from an accidental cause, much to his regret, and it was by his desire that the writer presented his distinguished countryman:

"It was precisely a quarter past one as the Minister's carriage pulled up at the door of Mr. WEBSTER's hotel. He appeared the moment I alighted. There was something in his massive frame and features, his intellectual eye and brow, and deep voice, superadded to his Court dress, which impressed me more than ever at that moment. In a few minutes, he took his seat; I resumed mine, and we drove rapidly in the direction of the Palace."

"Arrived at the region of its great entrance, we fell into the line of glittering equipages, which advanced slowly as the occupants each got out. Presently, our turn came. On the announcement of the American Minister's carriage, the guards presented arms as we got out and advanced through the stone hall. Reaching the foot of the great stair-case, 'Now sir,' said Mr. WEBSTER, in those same deep tones, 'here I am, prepared to put myself under your charge, and obey orders, which I take to be the part of a good soldier everywhere.' We were detained a little while in the ante-room, which gave me the opportunity of introducing him to several of the diplomatic corps, who had expressed a desire to know him, as well as some of the home circle, among others, Lord GLENELG, so long Secretary of State for the Colonies.

"In a short time the door opened, on which, as upon a signal, the usual line was formed and began to move forward, stopping every now and then as presentations took place. I advanced, in company with Mr. WEBSTER, in that position of the line appropriated to the Representative of the United States Passing before the Queen, the form was a simple one, consisting chiefly in mentioning his name to her She received him with the mingled dignity and grace of a sovereign and a woman, and addressed some conversation to him, which she could only do to a few. It was plain to me that his name and fame had preceded him, even if she had not had a previous intimation that he was to be there, and it was gratifying to me to see the evidences of it from a crowned head

"The presentation being over, we moved on to give place to others, remaining, however, for some time in the diplomatic circle. We were not long left alone Lord PALMERSTON, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, was among the first to approach. "Is that Mr. WEBSTER?" said he, "I wish you would introduce me to him" I did so, and while the American and British Statesmen stood conversing, the Earl of CLARENDON, who had just been called home from his embassy at Madrid to take his seat in the House of Lords, advanced and joined us.

"I was glad that the opportunity had occurred of making Mr. WEBSTER known to a nobleman and a statesman, each so prominent in political and social circles The conversation, though necessarily of short duration, was of a character to have been expected from the men who took part in it Complimentary remarks were made upon the power and prospects of the United States, with an arch allusion by the peer to our "Sa

THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE.

Some Account of a Visit to the Fair in Pursuit of Knowledge.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

Mr. and Mrs. T. SCRAGGLES SPRAWLEY visited the great Fair at Castle Garden last week, and Mr. SPRAWLEY has since related to me some of his impressions and adventures on that occasion, in substance as follows:

I had always a passion for machinery and invention, and stopped at the entrance to delight my eyes with the vista of agricultural implements, &c., that bordered this "bridge of scythes." But Mrs. S. SPRAWLEY—a remarkable woman, who never stumbled or took a false step in her life—soon dragged me along so resolutely, I had barely time to discover that one contiuuous machine of wonderful versatility of application, mowing, reaping, plowing, threshing, corn-shelling, &c., occupied nearly the entire right of the bridge. Though Mrs. S. had me by the skirt, and was hauling me along skew-wise, my mind was stationary, and lost in the contemplation of the probable horse or steam power requisite to put so immense and complicated an apparatus in practical operation.

Thinking a horse power near the centre of the bridge might represent some marvelous mechanical force, and set the long chain in motion, I mounted the tread-wheel, despite Mrs. S.'s remonstrances, and was soon traveling at the rate of five miles the hour; but the interminable machine on either hand was motionless as stumps of the forest. Considering it probable that notwithstanding the nicety with which part was fitted to part, some dislocation might have occurred to detach it from the power, I stopped a minute to look over the side at the gearing. Strange to say, at this moment my feet shot out from under me, I fell flat on my face, and was propelled like a thunderbolt under the horse-bar, nearly across the bridge!

"Pick himself up, SPRAWLEY dear," said Mrs. S. sarcastically; then, turning fiercely upon a little boy who was giggling at my mishap, she requested to know "what the little dunce was laughing at?" "Now, Mr. SPRAWLEY," she added, "if you don't want to see me die of mortification——" "But, NATTY dear," said I deprecatingly, rubbing my nose and elbows, "did you ever witness so extraordinary a horse power? I remember nothing like it except the kick I got from 'Old Blind,' years ago, which propelled me in much the same manner."

Mrs. S. condescended to examine the Rat Trap opposite, and after the boy had shown us its operation, I proceeded to illustrate to her the manner in which the rat is decapitated, should he attempt escaping from the operation of being "knocked into a cocked hat," by thrusting my finger in the place of the supposed rat's head; fortunately the blade which chopped round on touching the spring, was so dull that it merely broke the skin, and my finger bled a mere trifle, though it smarted severely.

Next I noticed a lot of grindstones. Some small ones, which Mrs. S. affirmed were for family use, and would be very handy, I was well assured were a toilet article expressly adapted for rounding and polishing the nails, and accordingly ground mine to the quick, when I could not forbear ejaculating my "experimental 'our!"—as Bob Jones calls it.

Catching sight of a self-feeding stalk-cutter, I was so delighted with its operation and with my own skill in turning the crank, that I chopped up a whole bundle, and was just putting the remaining one into the feeder when the proprietor made his appearance, and—I am ashamed to say it, since I did not fell the villain to the earth—hustled me out of his niche as though I had been but just such another bundle as the one I had demolished. The ingrate had felt the weight of this arm, but that Mrs. S. was pulling me backward by the skirt in a discreetly valorous direction. Thus progressing, I became absorbed in other matters, and barked my fist in testing the solidity of a Terra Cotta Lion.

An intelligent young man was enlarging on the merits and qualities of the Porous Glass Filter. Being familiar with the article, I merely stopped to turn the cock and draw a spouting glass, of which I drank with great delight; then drew another for Mrs. S., which she declined, averring she never saw Croton water look so thick and yellow. I never combat Mrs. S.'s prejudices. I know better. As we passed on, I heard the Filter-man laughing at some greenhorn. "If that gen'l'man had just observed that there was already a proper stream running, he might have offered his wife a glass of Croton not to be sneered at; but he must needs let on a head of water that would run a saw-mill, and of course will drive some impurities through, even the Porous Glass Filter."

I got now into a tall shower-bath, but though I pulled the string, was unable fully to realize "how it would seem," there being no water above. Two loving brass cannon were squatted muzzle to muzzle, and a little five pounder close by, watchful to take lessons in death and slaughter from his *pa* and *ma*. I stooped and looked into the muzzle of each to try and fancy a ball just thumping out to whip my head off.

I found the grand hall or parquette, with some exceptions, the dullest part of the show. But Mrs S. was here in her element. She revelled in sets of rich golden china, out of which, she declared, good coffee and tea would have a threefold richness and fragrance. She loaded an imaginary sideboard with brilliant *plated ware*, from the Ames Manufacturing Co.'s Works; she decked herself with hair ear-rings and other sentimental jewelry, and otherwise attired herself elegantly at GENIN's Institute Bazaar.

While she was absorbed in these various acquisitions, I had the fortune to lose her, and found myself examining a lot of plated brass and brass wire. Of the first, there was just one plate of such uncommon extent of polished surface, I felt assured it was produced by rolling out the countenance of some great lawyer or politician, while their long wire drawn arguments had supplied the coils that otherwise occupied the case.

In looking at the patent legs, which took the premium at the World's Fair, I was impressed that the stereotyped saying, "Saw my leg off," was not, at first, a mere slang expression, but originated in an ardent desire of the exclaimant to make a personal use of some wonderful artificial achievement of this description. In an adjoining case of Surgeon's tools, was every convenience for this identical operation. So delighted was I with the elegant contour of the *splints* that I longed to fit my leg into one of them, and endeavored, in vain, to open the show-case for that purpose.

A case of *revolvers* set me to thinking what a tremendous operation it would be to discharge six barrels, in succession, into one's own brain. Next this was a case of India Rubber toys, among which I was surprised not to find a single representation of a modern conscience. Under the present low state of Art-patronage the Mechanical pictures struck me as exhibiting remarkable attainments. Art has no higher mission here than to tint skilful copies of European prints upon China vases, or to adorn the money-chests of Mammon with landscapes of mosaic and Mother of Pearl.

In another part of the hall was a case of mammoth wedding cakes, each adorned with a flowery superstructure of white sugar ornament.

Inquiring the address of the manufacturer, with a vague idea of possibly requiring something of the sort in the course of my future life, I was referred to No. 83 on the catalogue, which I found to be "a lot of grindstones," and was revolving in my mind the probability that a pair of grindstones might have been so adorned for *exhibition purposes*, when a bystander discovered the true number which I marked on my catalogue for future reference.

The words "Try our Bread" caught my eye simultaneously with a half lost lying on a showcase. Being hungry, I did so with entire approval of the article in question. As there was no more outside the case, I wrote on a slip of paper—"Very fine—"T. SCRAGGLES SPRAWLEY," and left that testimonial with the crumbs.

The Paging Machine next riveted my attention, and while the leaves of the large account books rapidly took their turns between the type, I stooped down to see how the under side could be printed simultaneously with the upper, when some careless person, running against me behind, bunted my head into the operatress's lap. She was offended, and I must confess *I was mortified!*

I now hung my chin on the high shelf whereon the Sewing Machine was busily stitching short seams on bits of cloth, which were given to the bystanders. Having never a bit of cloth about me, and the operatress declining to sew up a bank bill, I pulled off my coat and requested her to "just catch the skirt together for three or four inches." She complied, with the smiling remark that this would not illustrate the labor-saving qualities of the machine particularly well. So I found it; it materially altered the fit of my garment, and cost my wife some minute's vexatious labor to undo.

By way of testing the spring beds, I turned two or three summersets upon them, a feat by-the-by which I have not done since childhood; as since those old hay mows of cherished memory I have found nothing soft enough to make an application of my inverted head agreeable.

I induced the Extension Table man to exhibit his contrivance in full, and rewarded him with the suggestion that his centre tables, when drawn out, would serve a good purpose as bedsteads for families who should be cramped for room.

Ascending the gallery and passing some fragrant soaps, I took up various cakes to discriminate the delicate varieties of perfume when suddenly my eyes met the peremptory "Hands Off!" and I instinctively dropped those I held, when they split into several fragments. Fitting them together in mosaic variety into the vacant places, I proceeded to examine an upright piano-forte, or —— upon which I discovered some rather remarkable music, for the sake of seeing the exposed machinery dance to it. But I was more interested in a buggy hung on a new principle. Mounting on the seat, I bounced about in realization of the motion over a bog meadow, until I bounced myself fairly out of the buggy, and was on the way over into the parquette when arrested by some friendly hand. This performance was so conspicuous it attracted general attention, and I heard the familiar scream of Mrs. SCRAGGLES SPRAWLEY, and knew that she was coming for me. So I rapidly made the tour of the gallery amid the rival tinkling of pianos, and barely glancing at the artistic daguerreotypes, only faulty in an occasional straining after magnitude, which like the efforts of small men for greatness only resulted in confusion and a progress towards total extinction. I much regretted not having a hammer to test the solidity of the marbleized iron mantels so brilliant to the eye.

Darting into the Agricultural and Fruit department I regaled my eyes and nostrils among mammoth and odoriferous vegetables and fruits wilting together with the faint and sickening fragrance of a crushed and dying nosegay. With undiminished appetite I devoured another large piece of bread manufactured from "HECKER's Prepared Flour," of which a round voiced Englishman was setting forth the merits. He smiled with obvious pleasure at my manifest approval of the dainty food. Descending to the stage by a wide staircase, I passed two frightful wax effigies of the "Original Jacob's," bango in hand, which were far from stimulating any desire to see the illustrious original. The Globe Lamps here, now in full blaze of light created such a comfortable heat in their vicinity, I was constrained to see how long I could hold my hand on one of the globes. Strange to say, it burnt me so severely I could not refrain from my "experimental *our!*"

Knowing that if Mrs. S. were near, this note would be an intimation to her of my whereabouts, I hastened through the parquette under the gallery. In this progress I only trod on the toes of one lady, the skirt of a second, (which unfortunately tore,) unintentionally punched a third with my elbow, (Mrs. S. avers that my elbow is uncommonly hard and sharp, and that I punch her with it every night,) smashed the bonnet of a third—(she need'nt have run into me then)—and finally arrived safe under the gallery, where I ordered a cup of tea, with which I would "take nothing" else, as I had "been to dinner."

Tea always does inspire me, and I pursued my investigations with new ardor. Weighed myself on a platform scale, keeping several ladies at bay while I did it with exactitude, examined several new stoves, consisting of cast iron in several useless varieties of form. Descended into the machine or engine room, where all was busy and bustle. I received at the anti corrosive gas-burners new assurance that light and heat are identical. By advantage of long arms, was enabled to reach my hat-brim upon the anvil of the "Gold Beater's Companion," when the discriminating trip-hammer descended and smashed the crown to the vulgar level of the brim—'tis the first time this particular hat has been so crushed! a practised insertion of my arm recovered its altitude, and I proceeded to the railroad-model department, where I succeeded in dislocating wheels, wires, &c., and in running cars and engines off their tracks to the entire discomfiture of various pretensions of the inventors. To expose fallacies is no less useful than to encourage real improvements. Among the latter I was pleased to administer a few grains of comfort to that hairy genius in advance of his time, who proposes totally to supersede horse-flesh with steam-engines of every grade and style, from that of the draught-horse or old-stager to the sporting nag, the four-in-hand or the wild, unbroken colt. I see no prospect for horses but to retire from the pleasures and excitements of "City life." The up and down hill of the country may yet be theirs for five or ten years. After that the oldest inhabitant will perpetuate for a time the memory of the faithful race. The anatomical museums will have their authentic bones standing stark and melancholy beside those of the terrible mastodon.

In testing the utility of various car-seats of most luxurious unfoldings, I succeeded in laying myself flat on my back. By strenuous endeavors, I dislocated a fastening in PAINES' Ventilating Car window, which I forthwith condemned.

Retracing my steps by the gold beater, I delightedly watched the storm of shavings hurled from the planing machine, and brought away sufficient on my hat to kindle the kitchen fire next morning. Also contemplated the little buzzing grist-mill, till my black broad-cloth was transformed into a complete suit of pepper and salt, which effect was improved, if possible, by the stone wall near. But my attention was now diverted by the glib steam engine; and the counting "steam indicator" immediately suggested to me an application of steam to arithmetical purposes, which I shall mature the first leisure hour. An odd squeal, as I suppose from the "hydrostat," indicating that the boiler was on the point of bursting, induced me to beat a sudden retreat.

Returning under the gallery, I examined a new mode of belting, whose advantages after pinching my fingers severely between two wheels, I pronounced satisfactorily demonstrated.

A strange, jolly, gas-cooking apparatus man, who devouring a dish of meat-victuals, apparently cooked in his own caboose, explained the matter in a style of eloquence, that made the whole subject incomprehensible.

I weighed myself on a hay-scale, then on a human scale, receiving my weight on one of several thousand wee cards bearing the name of the firm who exhibited said scales. These were the only *circulars* distributed at the Fair, that stood any chance of preservation.

Here I noticed what struck me as the great novelty of the exhibition—a young man, swinging back and forth between two bows with a peculiar flying motion that captivated my heart entirely. "What on earth is that?" I inquired of a bystander among the crowd. He pointed me to a placard reading, "HINSDALE's Home Gymnasium." "Examine it thoroughly—you who are interested in the cause of Physical Education and Health—and who is not!"

There never was a cause in which I was not "interested," and though I regard the subject of "Health" to be one of the greatest gas-generators of the time, I determined to take a lesson in "Physical Education." So, not waiting for instructions, I mounted on a vibrating platform, from which my feet immediately slid, and I was unexpectedly sitting on it. At the next essay I kneeled on the floor, just as unexpectedly. At length I succeeded in balancing on it, and seizing the bows, went into the flying movement with unparalleled zeal and courage. My disjointed efforts in this line could be compared to nothing but those of that familiar toy, the wooden churning-Jack, which, in its extravagant efforts to disturb the entire mass of imaginary cream, goes its total length, above and below his pivot foot-hold, at every plunge of the dasher. I jerked backwards with preposterous violence; I swung forwards with the grace of a kangaroo; as my abdomen darted out, my chest ingeniously caved in, in spite of the expansiveness of the movement. My knees gracefully gave out from under me, and arriving at arms-length, I jerked inwardly to spring back, in a way that threw everybody into convulsions of admiration. The proprietor now politely, but resolutely, hauled me out of his apparatus, and went through the proper movement himself, in a most insipid style of expansiveness and ease. A little German Gymnast now performed various difficult feats on the apparatus to every one's admiration, and I plead and begged permission to go through the same performance; but the proprietor said I did not show his "Gymnasium" to advantage, and repelled me steadily.

I weighed myself in the next scales, and discovered that by profuse perspiration, consequent on my late exertions, I had lost exactly one pound in weight!

Next, coming to a refreshment stall, I saw some tempting ice-creams in process of melting rapidly between ruby lips. Mrs. Sprawley was not in sight, and I being hot, the temptation was too strong—I actually ordered a cream! 'T would alter the case if Mrs. S. were here, thought I; but 'tis only one.

As the luscious mass was placed before me, Mrs Sprawley made her appearance from behind the case of "meat biscuit," with a countenance so inflamed with rage, (an inexperienced person would have said, so meek with Christian resignation,) that my heart sunk into my stomach. It's unmaterial what Mrs. Sprawley muttered to me; but I protested that I had got so low-spirited with the loss of her for a whole hour, that to avert some more melancholy refuge of despair, I had resorted to an ice-cream, and now begged her to sit down opposite and eat a cream with me, in token of our happy reunion. But I found Mrs. S. was not to be wholly mollified, short of custard-pie, sponge-cake and tea!

By this time the brass band was in full bray, and the narrow, cosy alleys of the exhibition were crowded with the fair. The whole was social, rich and glowing. My heart-strings twined joyfully about the scene—my pulse-strings relaxed—I grew generous—I ordered a tart extra, which I divided with Mrs. Sprawley! In short——"

But I must cut short, Mr. Editor. The feats of Mr. Sprawley's evening may be judged from what we have, in good faith and simplicity, indited from his own lips of his afternoon's adventures. How he nearly snapped off his fingers in suddenly stopping an anti-friction buggy-wheel that he had been twirling; how he put a little working model of a quartz-crushing machine in use by making it pound and grind sugar-plums; how, when told that some *porcelain* nest-eggs were only common eggs polished, he believed it and admired; how he rung the bells with stunning vigor, and pinched his fingers in experimenting on the little meat-cutting mills; how he was invariably anathematized and execrated by all with whom he blundered into contact;—all this, and more, might furnish a valuable lesson on the etiquette of public resorts of this kind, in strong contrast to the quiet, attentive, but unobtrusive department by which the well-bred are ever characterized at such places. But enough said.

JONADAB.

The Use of Opium.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

DEAR SIR: I have noticed with gratitude, your occasional efforts to awaken attention to the powerful mischief growing out of the habit of using Opium, which seems to be greatly on the increase in this country. In one or two instances your correspondents have referred to the same topic, and I regretted to observe that the victims to this wretched vice were spoken of in a way which struck me as better adapted to wound the feelings than to effect a reform. If any body is to be pitied beyond others, it is the user of Opium. And I suppose there are few of them who have not been betrayed into the use by medical advice, until it has become indispensable to comfortable existence. I know of one case. A gentleman was afflicted for several years with Neuralgia. His sufferings were intense and his physician prescribed Morphine. The doses increased until they became enormously large. The disease ceased after nearly four years of torture, but the poor sufferer had contracted what was far worse, a nervous condition which demanded the continuance of the Opium. He deeply lamented his bondage and made desperate efforts to free himself, but in vain. I suppose no one can imagine the distress which the denial of the drug occasions except those who have tried it.

Now I hope you will urge that some competent medical adviser will point out any plan or method of self-treatment, which will facilitate the escape from this dreadful vice. The Opium user may be ashamed to own his infirmity to his physician, and yet may be extremely anxious to reform. He tries and fails, not knowing how to sustain his system under the depressing effects of abstinence. Let some philanthropic physician kindly advise through your columns, any who may be struggling to get free from this despotic master. It is not necessary to rebuke or abuse him. He feels his sin and misery already. Show him how to break his chain.

Yours, CANDOR.

Electing Presidents—A Proposition.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

SIR: I am a woman, but not what is called in these days "a strong minded" one, that is to say, I never wore a Bloomer costume, never attended a Woman's Rights Convention, nor in fact did anything to entitle me to the above distinguished appellation—nevertheless in the exercise of those limited faculties with which we have been endowed by our Creator, I have ventured to take an occasional peep into the lofty arena of politics, and it has not been beyond the power of even female penetration to discover, that our rulers and governors have by no means distinguished themselves in the late electioneering campaign. The most that can be said of them, is that of two evils they have certainly chosen the least.

In view of this failure, which must without doubt be deplored by the whole country I have a proposition to make and a remedy to offer—and I propose it thus early that people's minds may have time to accustom themselves to the idea—during the interval which must elapse before it can be put into execution.

I propose therefore, that when the time arrives for another Presidential election, for once, and by way of experiment, let all the men retire from the field—rest for a space from their mighty labors and let the women vote—take the voice of the women all over the Union, as to the man best fitted—*worthiest* to rule over a great nation. The *ablest* man—that is the point—the truest-hearted, justest, the *noblest* man,—that is what *we* want, and as you men have utterly failed to find him, have even stumbled over him without seeing him—we must conclude that your fitness for this business of President-making is questionable.

Much has been said of a certain instinct which is graciously accorded to woman by way of substitute for the more logical faculties in which she has from time immemorial been declared deficient, that she has been known to jump to a right conclusion, far over the heads of learned and profound pundits of the opposite sex, aided by this unerring *instinct*, to call it by no higher name. And it is modestly submitted, whether the most reckless leap, could possibly fall short of the present lame and impotent conclusion of the Presidential contest.

If you will publish this to the world at large, you will oblige one of your

LADY SUBSCRIBERS.

WASHINGTON.

The Whig Failure—The Commissioner of Patents.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Nov. 3.

This certainly is a sharp shower, accompanied by something of a breeze. The good ship has gone to pieces, leaving on the face of the waters a few planks here and there. How many we cannot yet see—Massachusetts, Tennessee, Vermont and Kentucky, are in sight. If you hear of any thing else saved from the wreck please let us know.

The great strength of the Democratic party—temporary and accidental, it is true, but for the moment irresistible—and the platform broke us down and carried with us our excellent candidates. If the Southern Whigs had given us Gen. SCOTT, without slavery and without the foolish and wanton anti-intervention test, we might have achieved success. But yielding, as we did, the platform, that is, the principles of the party, we might as well have assented to the nomination of Mr. FILLMORE or Mr. WEBSTER. The vote shows there was nothing at all in the wretched cant of Free-Soil, Abolitionism and "Sewardism" against SCOTT. He ran better at the South than at the North. He will receive a far larger proportion of the popular and Electoral vote of that section than at your end of the Union. The reason is obvious. The Whigs of the North did not want to be pledged either for or against Slavery, for or against intervention. Why should they concern themselves about either topic? After that radical error, I do not perceive how the canvass could be conducted better than it has been. Gen. SCOTT accepted the nomination in a manly letter expressing acquiescence in adherence to the platform, and put himself upon the country. His brilliant services and noble character would have secured him success over a man of no greater note or qualifications than Gen. PIERCE, but for the issues he was compelled to stand upon. Thus, there is the best reason to believe that the German vote went in a body against us—because we must needs go out of our way to denounce KOSSUTH. Again, the pro-Cuban and anti-Spanish feeling was all unnecessarily excited against us; because the "old fogies" among us were anti-progressive. Now there is no sufficient reason, in my judgment, why a man should not be a Filibuster, if the opposite course is to subject us to the continued outrages we have suffered for 18 months at the hands of the insolent and irresponsible authorities of Spain, in Cuba. That certainly is the opinion of the country, and we have suffered for it.

But we have cause for profound gratitude to the Democratic party. They might have set up any one of the innumerable b'hoys who illustrate and adorn the ranks of their active politicians. But they presented a gentleman, a man of more than respectable abilities, and honorable position. He and General SCOTT are warm personal friends, and have been so since their acquaintance.

Mr. EWBANK will be on Saturday next relieved from his duties as Commissioner of Patents. The causes of his dismissal are complicated. It is understood that the office has been offered to a number of gentlemen, thought to be eminently qualified for it, and that it has been at length accepted by Mr. HODGES, of Vermont. It is very rare that so many *charges* have been made to procure one *discharge* as in the case of Mr. EWBANK. The poor Commissioner seems to have been the victim of the united antipathies of all who have had any dealings with him since he came into office.

X. Y.

NEW-MEXICO.

Affairs in Santa Fe—Inaugural Address of Gov. Lane.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

ST. LOUIS, Wednesday, Oct. 27, 1852.

The mail from Santa Fé arrived at Independence on the 20th inst. It brought in New-Mexican newspapers of the 25th ult., and a few letters of later date. I have received one dated the 2d inst. For once peace reigns with all the Indian tribes. The Apaches are quiet; the Moquis dare not move without the Apaches. The Arrapahoes have made no inroads for a considerable length of time, and the Kianas have confined themselves to northwestern Texas. I shall be greatly mistaken, however, if all these tribes keep the peace over six weeks at any one time. They certainly will not do so if a vigilant military police is not kept up.

Business in New-Mexico is in a healthful condition. There is neither extraordinary prosperity nor uncommon depression. The crops will be fair and the vineyards fruitful. The northern portion of the valley of the Del Norte, in the neighborhood of Taos, has been in a prosperous condition during the Summer. Generally during that season the Utahs, Shoshones, Arrapahoes and Cheyennes have made forays into it. For some reason they have forborne the present season. At El Paso, where there is a glorious little valley of some thirty-five miles in diameter, the vineyards have yielded abundantly. It is one of the sweetest spots on the face of the globe. The trade with Chihushua has not been interrupted by violence for some time. The great *Jornada* can now be passed in safety. There was late news from Sonora. That rich province, or State, I know not which, has enjoyed profound peace, and the crops all promised abundance to profusion.

GOV. LANE was inaugurated on Monday, the 12th. The main portions of his Inaugural Address were as follows:

"I have come amongst you with two objects in view, namely: to employ my time honorably to myself, and usefully to the people of this Territory. I have no other object whatever in view, and if I fail in these, I fail entirely. I have not come to improve my own private fortune, nor that of any other person, nor to advance the political views of any individual or party. I am unpledged, and perfectly free to do whatever I may judge to be for the best, without being biassed by party, by national, or by religious prepossessions.

"All must admit that Governments can do much for the good or evil of society—but it must likewise be admitted, that in popular Governments the people can do more for themselves than the Government can do for them; and moreover, that the officers of Government can do little or nothing without the cooperation of the people. The Government can open the way for the people to enter freely upon the career of business and competition; but the Government cannot coerce the people to engage in business. Wholesome laws may be passed to secure the rights of persons and property; but the most salutary laws will remain a dead letter upon the statute-book, unless the people sustain the officers of the law in the discharge of their several duties. You, yourselves, therefore, have a large portion of the weal or woe of this community in your own hands, and upon you, as well as upon those who happen to be clothed with office for the time being, rests a heavy responsibility, which you cannot escape, no more than the office-holders themselves.

"As far, gentlemen, as my official influence will extend, and as far as my personal influence will reach they will be exerted to diffuse knowledge and promote virtue; to secure the rights of person and property, to develop the various resources of the country, and last, though not least, to bring the distant parts of the Territory nearer to each other, and into closer proximity to the States, east and west of us, by improved roads, and increased facilities for travel.

"This country has passed through a terrible ordeal, extending through many long years of revolution and war—and as a necessary consequence, has suffered deeply from these causes, in all other social and business relations. But the days of revolution have happily passed away, and the task before us, public and private, now is, to build up that which has been torn down by revolution, to harmonize conflicting laws, and to reconcile conventionalities in social life, so as to produce unity of action and good will throughout the land. These desirable objects can be attained by time, by perseverance, and by mutual forbearance; for all thinking men must be convinced that one common interest pervades the whole Territory, and that a common destiny, for good or for evil, awaits all its inhabitants alike.

"As to your Indian troubles, the wise and vigorous measures which have been lately adopted by those who have managed the affairs of the Territory, and especially the measures for defence which have been adopted by Col. SUMNER, have produced a happy state of quiet upon every part of our extended frontier—so that the farmer, the herdsman and the miner are now at liberty to pursue their respective avocations with little danger of interruption. It is indispensable that this state of things should be permanent, an that industry and enterprise may hereafter reap a certain and adequate reward.

"New Mexico is now a burden to the United States. She needs all the troops that are now here for her defence against the roving Indians of the plains, and she will continue to need this kind of defence for some time to come. But this state of dependence will gradually decrease, and will finally be superseded by an opposite state of things. These picturesque valleys—some seven thousand feet above the level of the sea—and these majestic mountains, some of them nearly twice the altitude of the valleys—in after times will teem with a healthy, sturdy, brave, intelligent and virtuous population; and, at no distant day, the country will not only be able to defend its own soil against the invader, but will be able to furnish soldiers to defend the rights of the luxurious and effeminate inhabitants of the lowlands of the older States.

"Gentlemen, the cordial reception which you have been pleased to give me upon my arrival in the Territory, has been highly flattering, for which I tender you my thanks. I am grateful to you as an individual, for these manifestations, because they give promise that our social intercourse will be of the most friendly kind. And I am still more obliged to you, as a public officer, because they are proofs of your loyalty to the United States.

The Home of Burns.

"GRACE GREENWOOD," the sprightly correspondent of the *National Era*, writes of her visit to the Home of BURNS:

The cottage in which BURNS was born, and which his father built, was originally what is here called a "clay bigging," consisting only of two small apartments on the ground floor—a kitchen and sitting-room. The kitchen has a recess for a bed, and here the poet first opened his bewildered baby eyes on a most ungenial world. This room, it is supposed, was the scene of "The Cottar's Saturday Night." I was somewhat disappointed to find this cottage standing on the road, and that it had been built on to, and whitewashed out of all character and venerableness. It is now occupied as an ale-house, which becometh it little as the scene of the beautiful religious poem above-named. A few rods from the door stands the "auld haunted kirk," through one of whose windows luckless TAM O'SHANTER took his daring observation of Old Nick and the witches, "as they appeared when enjoying themselves." This is a picturesque, roofless, rafterless edifice, in a good state of preservation. In the pleasant old church-yard rests the father of the poet, beneath the tombstone erected and inscribed by one whose days should have been "long in the land" according to the promise, for BURNS truly honored his father and his mother.

From the kirk we went to the monument, which stands on the summit of the eastern bank of the Doon, and near to the "auld brig," on the "keystone" of which poor Tam O'Shanter was delivered from his weird pursuers, and his gray mare, "Meggie," met with a loss irreparable. This monument, of which the prints give you a very good idea, is of graceful proportions and a graceful style of architecture. The grounds about it, though small in extent, are admirably kept, shaded with fine shrubbery, and made more beautiful by hosts of rare and lovely flowers. There seemed to me something peculiarly and touchingly fitting in thus surrounding an edifice sacred to the genius of BURNS, with the leafy haunts of the birds he loved, in whose songs alone would his tuneful memory live, and with the sweetness and brightness of flowers, from whose glowing hearts he would have drawn deep meanings of love and pure breathings of passion, or on whose frail, fragrant leaves he would have read holy Sabbath truths, lessons of modesty and meekness, and teachings of the wondrous workings of Him who planted the daisy on the lonely hill-side, and the poet in a weary world—the one to delight the eye, the other to charm and cheer the souls, of his creatures.

Within the monument, we saw that most touching relic of BURNS, the Bible which he gave to "Highland Mary" at their solemn betrothal. It is in two volumes. On the fly-leaf of the first, in the handwriting of the poet, is the text, "And ye shall not swear by my name falsely: I am the Lord." In the second, "Thou shalt not forswear thyself, but shalt perform unto the Lord thine oathe." In both volumes is the name of BURNS, with his Mason's mark, and in one is a lock of MARY's own beautiful golden hair—a soft, glossy curl, which, in that last tender parting, may have been smoothed down by the caressing hand, may have waved in the breath, or lain against the breast of the poet-lover.

The view from the summit of the monument is exceedingly beautiful and interesting, embracing as it does many of the scenes of the life and song of BURNS. The scenery of Ayr is not grand, surely, nor strikingly picturesque; but this view is lovely, quiet, and pleasant, beyond description—truly a *smiling* landscape. Perhaps something was owing to the rich sunshine and soft air of the day, and more to the wondrous charm of association; but I never remember to have felt a more exquisite sense of beauty, a delight more deep and delicious, though shadowed with sad and regretful memories, than while sitting-or strolling on the banks of the Doon, half cheated by excited fancy with the hope that I might see the rustic poet, leaning over the picturesque "auld brig," following with his great, dark, dreamy eyes, the windings of the stream below, or, with glowing face upraised, revelling in the clear deep blue, and fair floating clouds above; or, perchance, walking slowly on the shore, coming down from the pleasant "Braes o' Ballochmyle," musing, with folded arms and drooping head, on "the bonnie lass" who had there unconsciously strayed across the path of a poet, and chanced upon immortality. The Doon seemed to roll by with the melodious flow of his song—now with the impetuous sweep of passion; now with the fine sparkle of pleasant wit; now under the solemn shadows of sorrow; now out into the clear sunlight of exultant joy; now with the soft gurgle and silver trickling of love's light measures; now with the low, deep murmur of devotion. As I lingered there, countless snatches of the poet's songs, and stanza after stanza of long-forgotten poems, sprang to my lips; rare thoughts, the sweet, fresh flowers of his genius seemed suddenly to blossom out from all the hidden nooks and still shaded places of memory, and the fair children of his fancy, who had sung themselves to sleep in my heart long ago, stirred, awoke, and smiled into my face again.

Happily for me, my companions fully understood and sympathized with my mood—so, little was said, that much might be felt. One sung:

"Ye banks and braes o' bonnie Doon,"

and whether it was that his voice, in its deep, pathetic tones, was peculiarly suited to the mournful words and air, or that the scene itself mingled its melodious memory with the singing, I know not; but never before had I been so affected by the song.

On our way back to Ayr, we called to see the sister and nieces of BURNS—Mrs. BEGGS and her daughters—who we had been assured were most kindly accessible to visitors. This visit was altogether the most interesting and gratifying event of the day. Mrs. BEGGS lives in a simple but charming little rose-embowered cottage about a mile from her birth-place, where all who seek her with a respectful interest, receive a courteous and cordial welcome. Mrs. BEGGS is now about eighty years of age, but looks scarcely above sixty, and shows more than the remains of remarkable beauty. Her smile could hardly have been sweeter, or her eyes finer, at twenty. Her sight, hearing, and memory, seem unimpaired; her manners are graceful, modest, and ladylike, and she converses with rare intelligence and animation, speaking with a slight, sweet Scotish accent. Her likeness to NASMITH's portrait of her brother is very marked—her eyes are peculiarly like the idea we have of his, both by pictures and description—large, dark, lustrous, and changing. Those eyes shone with new brightness as I told her of our love for the memory of her beloved brother, our sympathy in his sorrows, and our honor for his free and manly spirit—when I told her that the New World, as the Old, bowed to the mastery of his genius, and were awayed to smiles or tears by the wondrous witchery of his song. But when I spoke my admiration of the monument, and said, "What a joy it would have been to him, could he have foreseen such noble recognitions of his greatness!" she smiled mournfully, and shook her head, saying, "Ah, madam, in his proudest moments, my poor brother never dreamed of such a thing;" then added that his death chamber was darkened and his death agony deepened by want and care, and torturing fears for the dear ones he was to leave. I was reminded by her words of the expression of an old Scotch dame, in our country, on hearing of the completion of this monument; "Puir Rob; he asked for bread, and now they gie him a stane."

Mrs. BEGGS says that NASMITH's portrait of her brother is the best, but that no picture could have done full justice to the kindling and varying expression of his face. In her daughters, who are pleasant and interesting women you can trace a strong family resemblance to the poet. The three sons of BURNS are yet living—two are in the army, and one has a situation under Government at Dumfries. All three are widowers. When I saw her, Mrs. BEGGS was expecting daily the two youngest, the soldiers, who as often as possible visit Ayr, and cherish as tenderly as proudly the memory of their father.

It was with deep emotion that I parted from this gentle and large-hearted woman, in whose kindred and likeness to the glorious peasant I almost felt that I had seen *him*, heard his voice with all its searching sweetness, and had my soul sounded by the deep divinings of his eyes. It seems, indeed, a blessed thing that, after the sorrow which darkened her youth, the beholding the pride of her house sink into the grave in his prime, broken-hearted by the neglect of friends, the contempt and cruelty of foes, by care and poverty, and, bitterest of all, by a weary weight of self-reproach—that she has lived to see his children happy and prosperous—his birth-place and his grave counted among the world's pilgrim shrines—to be herself honored and beloved for his sake, and to sun her chilled age in the noontide of his glory.

Political Reminiscences of Boston.

The subjoined reminiscences of parties in Boston, in the early part of the present century, are furnished by a correspondent a native of Boston, and at that time a printer of the city:

The embargo, and the declaration of war with Great Britain, which soon followed that event, I well remember, and the leading events of those times. Party spirit raged with great fury and violence—even unto bloodshed, as in the case of SELFRIDGE and young AUSTIN; the fatal result caused violent and fearful commotion by the populace. SELFRIDGE was hung in effigy on a limb of the "great tree," on Boston Common, and fearful mobs by night paraded the streets, attacking the houses of obnoxious persons.

Young AUSTIN's life was sacrificed in State-street, at noon-day, in consequence of his avowal of a design to chastise the man who had attacked the honor of his father. As this sad affair ended in the death of a promising and talented young gentleman, the pride and hope of a venerable father, and the particulars were given to the world years ago, it is not worth while to revive them. SELFRIDGE was tried for murder and acquitted. The Federal party at that time was popular in Massachusetts—and, indeed, throughout New-England, particularly Boston, "the head-quarters of good principles," as it was called, *par excellence*. A Bachanalian song, sung by the Federalists on festive occasions, I remember, commenced thus:

"Federal men and Federal measures,
Federal women and Federal pleasures."

The opposition to the embargo, and the war that followed, was of the most violent, if not treasonable character, such as some of the most prominent merchants heading gangs of men, and forcibly taking away of their vessels and cargoes from the custody of the officers of the Government. I remember a memorable instance of this kind. CORNELIUS C. COOLIDGE, a merchant and active politician, headed and shipped a determined band himself, went down to the outer harbor, where his ship was detained for some cause, and triumphantly brought her up to the wharf!

All the public journals in Boston, save one, denounced both the embargo and war, in the most vehement and bitter terms; the most prominent of which, and at that period wielding an immense influence, was the *Columbian Sentinel*, conducted by BENJAMIN RUSSELL, while only one solitary press sustained the measures of the Government, called the *Independent Chronicle*, by ADAMS and RHOADES. To this journal, BENJAMIN AUSTIN, the father of young AUSTIN, was a constant contributor, over the signature of "Honestus," and "Old South." He was a vigorous and able political writer, but no orator, nor did he ever aspire to that character, although I have heard him speak, occasionally, in "Faneuil Hall," and elsewhere.

The wealth, the talents, and the influence, it must be confessed, greatly preponderated with the Federalists, although they had by no means the monopoly. The Democratic party was almost in a hopeless minority, but they fought their political adversaries with a courage and devotion deserving of success. Among the great leaders of the Federal party were HARRISON GRAY OTIS, JOSEPH QUINCY, Senior, ISRAEL THORNDIKE, THEOPHILUS H PERKINS, GEORGE CABOT, and a host of others of equal eminence.

Mr. OTIS was idolized by the masses. He was a finished and accomplished gentleman by birth, education, and fortune. Possessing an elegant and graceful figure, with great gravity of manner, he was ever ready to treat the humblest citizen with kindness and attention. A lawyer by profession, he stood alone at the forum, or the tribune of the people, without a rival. His eloquence and graceful manner were sure to carry all hearts, the jury or the popular mind. The intonations of his voice were of the most pleasing kind, second not even, I think, to those of the departed statesman and patriot, HENRY CLAY, himself. He had been a Representative and Senator in Congress, where he had greatly distinguished himself.

While one after another of the great men of the day were leaving the sinking ship, (the federal one,) Mr. OTIS, heroically maintained his principles to the last. He had been President of the Senate of Massachusetts, and some years previous to his death, Mayor of Boston. He was highly esteemed in private life, and was a man of great purity of character. But the Hartford Convention, whatever may

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, NOV. 6, 1852.

☞ Persons wishing the *Daily Times*, morning or evening, served at their residences or placed of business, can receive it regularly by sending a note to that effect, through the penny post, to this office.

☞ Persons wishing the *Daily Times* in Philadelphia, can have it served at their houses by application to T. R. CALLENDER, No. 58 South-Third st.

News of the Morning.

We present our readers, this morning, with a large amount of highly interesting matter, although of news there is but little. An entire page is devoted to further chapters in the Memorials of Mr. WEBSTER, and correspondence in reference to the distinguished dead.

The Elective returns continue to come in slowly. From Kentucky and Tennessee we have nothing in addition to the accounts heretofore published....PIERCE'S majority in Delaware, is only twenty-three, according to the official returns.....The returns from Georgia indicate that her majority for PIERCE & KING will be about 20,000.....The returns, as far as received from North Carolina, show a small gain for SCOTT & GRAHAM on the Governor's vote last August,—but not sufficient, probably, to place the State in the Whig column. .....The Democrats of Boston held a grand Jubilee last evening. The Democrats of Washington are also arranging for triumphal jollification.

Hon EDWARD EVERETT arrived at Washington last evening. The Legislature of South Carolina, in a caucus held before giving the electoral vote of that State for PIERCE and KING, adopted a resolution declaring that in so doing the State protests against any approval or acquiescence in the Compromise measures. .....The Legislature of Vermont yesterday elected ISAAC F. REDFIELD, PLEASANT ISHAM and MILO L. BELL, Judges of the Supreme Court for the ensuing year, and JACOB COLLAMORE, ASAHEL PECK and L. P. POLAND, Circuit Judges.....The story of a recent serious disturbance at Williams College between the Students and Faculty is pronounced a hoax. A further hearing was had yesterday at Philadelphia in the case of GEORGE BRADLEY, claimed as a fugitive slave of ANDREW PIERCE, of Cecil County, Md. Ample evidence of identity was produced, and the argument commences to-day.....The Ohio River at Pittsburg, Pa., has risen three feet eight inches, and the large packets were yesterday preparing to depart. The investigation into the election frauds is progressing. JOHN HECHT, at West Newton, has been held to bail in $1,000, in charges connected therewith.

Our local columns furnish a report of a meeting held yesterday to take measures for establishing an Episcopal Mission in Mott-street, near the Five Points, with a view to aiding the efforts now making for the redemption of that sink of iniquity. Rev. Dr. HAWKS, in introducing resolutions embodying the views and purposes of the meeting, made some remarks upon the necessity for the work, and the abundant reasons which exist for its encouragement. Addresses were also made by Rev. Dr. HOBBS, Rev. Mr PETERS, and Rev. Mr. JONES..... It is stated that President SPARKS of Howard College is about to resign..... BLAISE SKUPINSKI has been again respited by the Governor of Pennsylvania, to the 3d December. The respite was granted in consequence of a report that the man KAISER, charged by the brothers SKUPINSKI as the principal in the murder of young LEHMAN, had been arrested. Three steamers left our port yesterday for Aspinwall and San Juan, carrying an aggregate of eleven hundred passengers, bound for California. JOHN THOMPSON Esq., of Poughkeepsie, delivered an interesting lecture at the Tabernacle last evening, on the Life, Character and Times of IGNATIUS LOYOLA,—embracing a history of the order of Jesuits, in contrast with MARTIN LUTHER and the Reformation.

City Reform.

Now that the election is over, we trust that the gentlemen of the *City Reform League* will enter vigorously upon the labors by which their most essential service to the City must be rendered,—we mean those which aim to secure radical amendments in the City Charter. We know nothing, of course, of the character of that portion of the City Government, which has just been elected; though some of the new officers are unquestionably men from whom the City may justly expect vigorous and vigilant service. The new Mayor is a man of sterling character, of firmness and of practical business habits; and Controller FLAGG has a high reputation for those qualities which will be most serviceable in his new position. The Corporation Counsel, R. J. DILLON, Esq., is also a man of clear and accurate perceptions,—a good lawyer,—fearless, energetic and industrious, and fully competent in every way to discharge efficiently the duties of that most responsible and influential office. Without the slightest implication unfavorable to the gentlemen whom they supersede, we have no hesitation in saying that these new officers are all of them men from whom the public may justly expect whatever exertions it may be in their power to make, to secure to the City a better Government than it has enjoyed for a few years past.

But the best men and their best efforts, in any or in all of these positions, cannot remedy the evils by which the City is oppressed;—and even if they could, there is no assurance that their continuance in office will be protracted beyond a single term. We need a *system* of government which shall render impossible the abuses which now prevail. We need, in our City affairs, that system of checks and balances which has been found indispensable in every Government, and for which every Government but that of this City makes provision. The power of making laws,—the power of interpreting them, and the power of executing them, should be in different hands. Aldermen, who make ordinances for the government of the City, should have nothing whatever to do with Courts of law, or with the appointment of policemen. An Alderman sitting on the Bench, to administer the laws he has helped to enact, or to try men whom he has appointed to office, and with whose offences he is thus in some degree identified, violates all sound principles of common sense, and all the lessons of experience. And this evil lies at the root of the bad government by which our City is cursed. It is in this direction that reform must be sought, to be effectual.

The City Charter needs revision. And that revision must not be made as heretofore, under the direction of the Common Council, and at its dictation: for its main object would of course be to preserve all its own powers unimpaired, and thus to perpetuate the very abuses which now demand reform. The revision should be made in the interest, and for the benefit, of the people at large; and the task of preparing it and pressing it upon the attention of the Legislature, is one which will require the best abilities, the soundest judgment, and the greatest weight of character which can be enlisted in it. It will encounter jealousies, prejudices and hostilities from various quarters. Political parties will scan its effect upon their schemes: and private speculators at the public expense will wage war upon it, if it promises to put an end to their profitable plunder. The effect of this can be averted only by the intrinsic and evident utility of the reforms suggested, and by the influence and character by which they may be supported.

The City Reform League numbers among its members many gentlemen who are well fitted by character and ability to take the initiative in such a matter. We trust they will enter promptly upon it, and prosecute it, with all dispatch, to a successful termination. Not many weeks elapse between this time and the meeting of the Legislature: and neglect in the case will be equivalent to failure.

The French Empire.

Day before yesterday was the time appointed for the meeting of the French Senate,—called by the Prince-President to consider the memorials from every part of France for the re-establishment of the Empire. All this, of course, is in accordance with the official programme, and denotes a "foregone conclusion." The Senate would not be called together unless Louis NAPOLEON desired that they should, and was assured that they would, forthwith proclaim the Empire. By this time, therefore, the decree has probably gone forth: and after the formal mockery of submitting the question to the popular vote, the French Empire will be again established upon the ruins of the Republic.

It will not, indeed, be the Empire of the first NAPOLEON, for it will lack that dazzling glory with which his transcendent victories upon unnumbered battle-fields had surrounded it. It will lack the *prestige* of a power, formidable to the whole world, which was the crown and strength of NAPOLEON'S imperial state. Its foundation is far less firm,—its fabric is far less stately and commanding than that which grew out of the ruins of the first French Revolution, and made itself respected, by making itself feared by every European power.

And yet the career of Louis NAPOLEON has evinced very great abilities on his part and been attended by that triumphant success which blinds the world to the real character of daring acts. It is too soon, to be sure, to pronounce that career successful which has only just begun: but it has already gone so smoothly and so far, that its complete triumph seems, to the general eye, entirely secure. The President has shown at every step the possession of consummate faculties for governing. He reads the tendencies of public opinion with unerring sagacity, and he leads public sentiment, by seizing its incipient requisitions, with prompt and steady guidance. From the day when he petitioned the Provisional Government to be permitted to return to France as a simple citizen, he has stimulated adroitly and powerfully every sentiment and every passion which could carry him forward to the destined goal of his ambition: and every step in his ascent has been taken with firm and steady tread, and held only as the means of taking the next. His public addresses are equal in every respect—in the knowledge of the French people which they display, in terseness and condensed force, in their adaptation to the special circumstances of each occasion, and in their uniform bearing upon the great object at which they are all aimed, to those which won for his uncle so much renown. And in the self-possession and self-reliance with which he shapes his own course, keeps his own secrets, and uses those around him, not as his counsellors, but merely as the instruments of his own purposes, he shows very high qualities and the undoubted faculty of governing a great nation.

In all this, it is quite true, he has shown the most sovereign disregard of truth, of justice, and of those common obligations of morality, to which the public sense of the world holds every man amenable. Every successive step he has taken has been marked by a fresh perjury. His promises are made to meet an emergency, and they are forgotten or violated as soon as the crisis which created them is past. But for even this, he has the precedent of his imperial uncle, though it must be confessed he has improved upon the example. But perjured sovereigns are by no means so rare as to be curiosities in the world. History mentions very few Kings whose oaths have stood for a moment in the way of their ambition.

Louis NAPOLEON promises *peace* as the fruit of the Empire. The British press distrust his sincerity,—and prognosticate war. They refer to the past to show that he has never yet made a promise which he has not broken; and infer that this pledge is made for the same purpose, and will share the same fate. They ask why, if he means peace, he prepares for war;—why he increases the Navy and does not reduce the Army; and why the French jealousy and hatred of England are so constantly kept alive and fed by reminiscences of the past? And the London *Times* says that the first NAPOLEON made war when he became Emperor;—that the Prince President has followed exactly in his footsteps thus far;—and that he will also imitate him in this respect. The logic halts. While England is increasing her military strength, and the hoary Empires of Central and Eastern Europe frown upon the nascent purple throne of France, he who means to sit upon it has good reason, certainly, for not throwing away the power he may need to secure his seat. And the first NAPOLEON, after becoming Emperor, and even before, was as sincerely desirous of peace as any monarch in Europe. He was most reluctantly forced, and by England mainly, into those great conflicts which shook the Continent and ended in his downfall. Great Britain urged on war then,—or there would have been none.

So it may be now. Certainly, so far as we can see Louis NAPOLEON'S interest lies in the path of peace. He has nothing whatever to gain by an offensive war, while he runs the risk of losing everything. And in building up the internal prosperity of France, in developing her resources, extending her commerce, and promoting the glory of her arts, he has a great work,—one which would have sufficed the ambition of the first NAPOLEON, and which cannot, therefore, be below that of his successor. We have no faith in the stability of any government in France:—but we have come to believe that Louis NAPOLEON is, in many important respects, better fitted, and more likely, than any other man in France, to maintain a government long enough to make it useful to the people and respectable in the eyes of the world.

What Then?

The medal has been reversed. We get at the other and Democratic side. Gen. PIERCE is President *de facto*. The remainder of Mr. FILLMORE'S term is as the smouldering snuff of a blown-out candle. Old things are past away; pretty much all things are new. Custom-Houses and Post-Offices, which are the outskirts of Administratorial power, are prospectively tenanted by bevies of those sturdy fellows who have helped the revolution along. The population of Washington, fluctuating as it always is, will undergo a sudden and unequalled mutation. And when these matters have been dispatched—the victors duly billeted on their enemy's quarters, and the men appeased sufficiently, to admit of a measure showing itself—what then? Where are the changes to begin in the policy of the Administration? In our foreign relations, what will be done? Shall we have a fling at Cuba forthwith? Shall we tweak Excellency CANEDO'S nose; bully tremulous old Spain; appropriate Tehuantepec; expel Englishmen from the Mosquito shore; load up all the guano of Lobos, and all the fish of Newfoundland? At what precise point are the reforms to take effect? Will aggression or conservativism be the motto; and how and when shall it be blazoned?

Upon domestic questions, where will the new men find a chance to display themselves? It is ill meddling with "well enough." Thanks to whatever circumstances, the country is prosperous, the people, bating certain miners and spinners, contented, and the general look wholesome, as if the national digestion were uncommonly sound. Shall there be any change in the commercial policy? All that is asked, is asked by the miners and spinners aforesaid. Shall their prayer be granted, which before election was scouted: or shall an experiment be tried voluntarily in some unindicated quarter? As to internal improvements, will there be a snag, sawyer or sand-bank the less, or a harbor the more in the waters of the West? Will the currency be mended, or the course of exchange altered? Will the measures of compromise be more anxiously carried out? Where, in the whole boundless field of home interests, will the hand of reform be first employed? Or what that the Whig Administration leaves standing will then be removed; and what that the Whigs left undone, will then be accomplished?

The truth is, the recent election involves no great change in the general policy of Government. What the Whigs were unable to do, the victors will be unwilling to do, and the rest will remain intact. The great good to the country, which some were fond enough to expect, will prove to be great good to individuals and nothing more. The present policy will be maintained; a thought more vigor, perhaps, thrown into our carriage towards the "outside barbarians" of Cuba and elsewhere; and the Presidential term of Mr. PIERCE will pass off without jar, or political change; almost, peradventure, without incidents. The hopes of foolish gapers after stimulating events in national politics will be brought to nought. A dull period, ruled by dull men, and the monotony unbroken by great occasions evoking men less dull: will probably epitomize the next four of our Presidential *fasti*. It is for the victors to tell how strong an assurance such a prospect gives for a prolongation of their opportunity. A slight one, we fancy. Presidential candidates, are not like animalcule, bred in stagnant waters. Unless Mr. PIERCE contrives to start some new breeze to drive his craft, the floating vote that has helped him so far, will turn the other way, and as surely swamp him. Popular caprice must as often be consulted as popular sense.

Massachusetts.

On next Monday, the Whigs of Massachusetts, who, this week, along with those of Vermont, have been faithful among the faithless, are to fight their battles over again. The contest for State officers comes on. The candidates of the several parties—for several there are—are men of the highest standing, privately as well as politically. The Whigs have for standard-bearer, JOHN H. CLIFFORD, a noble man in every trait that goes to manliness or nobility, a sterling Whig, and one of the soundest lawyers at the bar of Massachusetts. His popularity is immense, and, added to the unanimous eagerness of the party to choose him and honor him, will pretty surely effect his election.

The Democratic and Anti-Maine Law parties rally about HENRY W. BISHOP, a gentleman of unquestioned integrity, fair ability, and some popularity. In none of his personal recommendations, however, does he bear comparison with his Whiggish rival. Upon the strength of the anti-liquor law interest, and the popularity of the Democratic Legislature of 1851, and its doings, his success entirely depends. The Free-Soilers support Mr. HORACE MANN for the gubernatorial chair, selecting generally for the minor offices the names on the "Old Line" ticket. Thus, the famous coalition is one in body and limbs, and two in head—a most hideous monster. Mr. MANN'S prospects for election are extremely narrow. At the present moment, when the death of WEBSTER has recalled the whole people of Massachusetts to its first-love, Mr. MANN'S violent assaults upon that Statesman are recollected with bitterness. It is the most inauspicious moment he could have chosen for his appearance on a general canvass. He will only contribute to the defeat of the regular Democratic ticket.

But it is upon the Legislature, that the fight will be the closest. There, both wings, as we have said, of the Democracy are tolerably well united. Should their victory be partial, gaining the gubernatorial prize, but losing the Legislature, Mr. CLIFFORD will be United States Senator, unless RUFUS CHOATE should again be chosen, as we wish he might, to grace that high position. That event may happen, in case of entire success on the part of the Whigs; for the new Governor, it is conjectured, would at once be transferred to Washington, and his municipal honors left with Mr. HUNTINGTON, the Lieutenant-Governor. Should the Democrats succeed, it is probably agreed that Mr. MANN shall go to the Senate. In every point of view, the contest is interesting; and the result will be waited for with impatience.

Railroad Iron Again.

The advance in Iron Rails in England continues. Some of the London bankers advise their friends on this side, by the last steamer, that new contracts rose from £7 15s. to £8 the ton, on ship board in Wales. The effect of this large rise, almost equal to double the cost of the foreign iron with which some of our roads were laid a year or two since, will be an addition to the expense, per mile, of building the roads just now projected, of $3,500 to $4,000. But, if in doing this it shall also stimulate a portion of the iron mills, hitherto unemployed in this important branch of manufacture, and return them a living profit on American rails, good, as well as partial evil, may result from it. There may, however, be several obstacles to this operation, the chief of which relates to the apprehension of instability in the existing revenue duty on foreign rails; for this duty abruptly removed, would destroy all reasonable calculations of profit, and perhaps involve the manufacturer in loss on new machinery, furnace work, &c. Another consideration attaches to the mode of negotiating for rails, now and for some years past pursued by the railroad projectors. Many of their largest bond issues have been a mere barter for foreign iron, either directly or remotely, and this the American manufacturer, from want of surplus means, would be unable to substitute for cash payments.

1. In regard to the first drawback, we do not, on reflection, believe the Iron interest will have much to fear for at least twelve or fifteen months. In adverting, the other day, to the formidable effort made at the last Session of Congress to repeal the duty on Railroad Iron altogether, and to its probable renewal at the short Session this Winter, we should have taken into account the views of the present Administration. A bill of the sort could not, even with the appearance of "log rolling" from the West, pass the present Congress by a two-thirds majority of both houses, and if it should reach the Executive under the sanction of a partial majority, the probability is he would withhold his sanction.

2. The Iron men, so long kept under by Foreign competition, will not be able to enlarge their works and make Rails to barter for Bonds, on the easy terms hitherto current in England and Wales. But simultaneous with the large advance in Iron, we notice signs of a change of plan in Railroad negotiations, which, if successful, may relieve this difficulty. One of the leading negotiators in this City, proposes original Stock Subscriptions to one of the newly projected lines in the West, and it is quite possible that the successful working of many of the roads in that section, already completed, may induce the free investment of capital, both domestic and foreign, in Railway Scrip, and thus relieve the new lines of Bonded indebtedness.

Some may suppose that Railway building will be checked by the rise in Iron. This is not probable. The speculation will not run itself out from this cause. Its success thus far has been too tempting to new adventurers for ordinary obstacles to intervene. New schemes of negotiation will come up, new lines projected and built, if not at one estimate per mile, at another. The old lines, laid with English rails at £4 or £5 the ton, will be the first gainers. If the scrip of the new should command par, that of the others may go up to 150 or 200; and when the great turn comes, all will fall together, and the whole mass of stock and debt go in "for a new deal," after the State Loan compositions which followed the break down in credit ten or twelve years ago.

The Dead of the Year.

The year now gathering to an end will be remembered for the number of great men it has sped to the grave. They have gone, one after another; men looked up to by widely differing nations, as their national types and demi-gods. Hardly a people, knowing how to appreciate the Divine gift of a lofty humanity, but has had reason to clothe itself in weeds, and bury memorable men from among them. England has lost her WELLINGTON; the stout old soldier, the embodied proposition of English character; its courage, steadiness, coolness, deliberateness. Fellow-soldiers of the Emperor NAPOLEON have been lost to France: MARMONT, GOURGAUD, EXCELSMANS, MARBAST, one of the noblest Statesmen of the Republic, is gone, in good time to escape the ignominy of imperial servitude. Spain has buried CASTANOS, the veteran champion of the monarchy, through the terrible Peninsular contest; then, and since then, the WELLINGTON of Spain. And our American losses were never greater. The list is lengthened with the proudest names; Statesmen, Divines, men of learning and science, men of high distinction and respect, men of all kinds, but more remarkably, of those prominent in the general popular regard. In no year within the longest memory has Death possessed himself of a harvest so rich. The demise of CLAY was hailed as a national sorrow; and bewailed so. The long illness that should have prepared every mind for the event, failed to prepare it; but left it all its shock and sadness. The great founder of Compromise was dead; but the great defender still lived, and this alone mitigated the common regret. But the defender has gone too; the lists of Statesmanship have lost their stalwart champions, retaining only a handful of Carpet Knights and *fainéants*. The spectacle is melancholy.

And the Church has suffered unusually. Its GADSDEN, HENSHAW, and CHASE; its STUART; its HEDDING; its EDWARDS; have departed. The number of deaths in the ranks of the less eminent clergy has been appallingly large. Men, who staked, and spent, and wasted much, themselves included, in the pursuit of a divine enterprize; men whose passing bell called them to the banquet of the immortals.

In the line of professional merit and among men of learning, our bereavements are many. Two, who have occupied the highest places the law bestows upon its cultivators, have died in the midst of their duties, as members of the federal judiciary. Noted surgeons, savans and scholars, professors and teachers, swell the catalogue, outnumber the losses of previous years.

And so among the quieter walks—quieter only because unshone upon by the glare of notoriety—of business and private life. Prominent citizens, men of influence, the great men of neighborhoods if not of nations, are on the rolls of the missing. Women, famous of themselves, or by reason of kindred with the illustrious; the wives of Presidents; the mothers of patriots; authoresses of men, and of ideas and books. Of such are our bereavements, differing, not in kind, with those of other years, but in number. A glance at Death's inventory, as we shall present it hereafter, will startle many upon whom the scattering events have failed to make an impression.

Are we now come to the reign of mediocrity? With so much greatness gone, and so little left; with obscure men crowding up from their obscurity to fill the places of those, at whose presence they but yesterday stood in awe; with a man only remarkable for his accidents, although not at all remarkable for faults or incapacity, in the seat of WASHINGTON, JEFFERSON and JACKSON; with Messrs. NAMELESS in the Secretariats which WEBSTER, EVERETT, and KENNEDY have just vacated; what, with these things, shall we have but the ers of mediocrity? New men in the Professional chairs; new authors flaring their noteless names at us through windows of the booksellers; new politicians and new measures; new and generally little, all of them! A time of novelty and average is upon us; and we must look for consolation to coming times, and to coming men of higher stature. Our losses for the year teach a comfortless lesson; we must wait awhile for a more cheerful.

☞ The South Carolina Legislative Caucus, which decreed the State vote to the candidate of the Caucus at Baltimore, protested against any approval of the Compromise Measures. Why will this implacable State insist upon stirring the ashes of a latent fire! Are we to have no respite from their treason, or is this, after all, one method of making the contentment of the North more thorough, by affecting a Southerly disgust, which has no existence! The buyer, SOLOMON wot of, said it was nought, and then went his way rejoicing. Is this the policy of our insatiable little neighbor!

This same nominating Caucus, at all events, has several things to learn—this among others. The laws of cohesion may be *dissolved*, but not resolved away. They may legislate a pandect of decrees against great extant truths; protest against the action of the moon upon the ocean, or the polarization of light; but the tide will flow on and light be polarized as usual. No other history but that of Carolina can furnish a parallel for this Carolinian folly. To resolve that the Compromise does not exist, or to refuse acquiescence in it, is to resolve that the Union does not exist and sunshine light it. It is to be hoped that the protest will not imperil the perpetuity of the Confederation or revive the adjusted feud. Why will little Carolina persist in playing the bully and challenger to the rest of us, as we sit peacefully in the shadow of our own compromises!

☞ Number Seven of the "MEMORIALS OF MR. WEBSTER," which we publish this morning, concludes that portion of these Reminiscences which relates to the youth and early manhood of this great American statesman. We shall commence as soon as possible,—probably on Monday,—a series of articles from the same pen, sketching Mr. WEBSTER'S daily life at Marshfield,—his conversations, amusements, &c., &c., and of course embodying still more of interesting incident than those we have already given. These papers constitute, altogether, the most minute history of Mr. WEBSTER'S life ever before given to the public.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

A GREAT REMEDY FOR CONSUMPTION.—Those who have suffered from Night sweats, a constant Cough, spitting of Blood, and complete prostration, can appreciate the value of a medicine that will permanently cure these alarming symptoms. To all who would find a remedy, we say, try DR. ROGERS' SYRUP OF LIVERWORT, TAR AND CANCHALAGUA, which has received the strongest Testimonials ever given in favor of any expectorant medicine. For sale by A. L. SCOVILL & CO., at the depôt, No. 316 Broadway, and by all the retail druggists. Price, in large bottles, $1; three bottles for $2 50.

UNDERGARMENTS AND HOSIERY SHOULD BE bought of the Importers and Manufacturers, by which much can be saved and the very best goods obtained. A single call will convince any one that for Hosiery and Undergarments, No. 104 Bowery is the place.

A. RANKIN & CO.,
Importers and Manufacturers of Hosiery and Undergarments.

NOTICE.—IN CONSEQUENCE OF THE DISSOLUTION of the Firm of C. W. SANDERS & CO., No 391 Grand-st., the whole stock of Dry Goods now on hand, will be sold at a tremendous sacrifice, commencing MONDAY Nov. 8. The Store will be closed on Friday and Saturday, Nov. 5 and 6, in order to remark the Goods and make other necessary arrangements.

ONCE WORN, ALWAYS PREFERRED—THE SUPERior knit Woolen, Merino and Silk Under Garments, offered by RAY & ADAMS, are made to fit the human form. Soft, warm, durable and cheap, they are the *ne plus ultra* of comfort and economy. RAY & ADAMS, Importers and Manufacturers of Under Garments and Hosiery, No. 501 Broadway, opposite the Metropolitan Hotel.

COMFORT CHEAPLY SECURED, AND A FASHIONable reputation insured. SMITH & RICE, the Clothiers of No 102 Fulton-st. have a superb stock of Fall and Winter Clothing, and all who deal with them can dress elegantly, fashionably, and comfortably, at very low prices. Make a purchase.

ELASTIC, DURABLE AND UNSHRINKABLE.—The celebrated Silk, Merino and Woolen
UNDERSHIRTS AND DRAWERS,
Manufactured and imported by the undersigned, possess every quality which adapts them to the season. Give them a trial. They are at once excellent and cheap.
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ITALIAN WAREHOUSE, No. 693 BROADWAY, N. Y.
CHOICE FRUITS,
WINES, SEGARS, &c.
WOLFE'S GENUINE SCHIEDAM GIN
always on hand. Orders punctually attended to.
JOHN S. PIERCE, Proprietor.

SPIRIT, HUMOR, ADVENTURE, FUN AND INTRIGUE.—Read "Handsome Jack," a Romance full of interest and excitement now publishing in the *Sunday Courier*. Price 3 cents. Office of Publication, No. 15 Spruce st.

GOLD MEDAL AWARDED TO GURNEY.—THE First Premium was awarded to GURNEY, Nos 189 and 349 Broadway, for the best Daguerreotypes on exhibition at the late Fair of the American Institute. The superiority of these pictures is so apparent that no one can dispute the justice of the award. GURNEY is prepared to take the best Daguerreotypes and Stereoscopes to be had in the city.

"I GUESS MRS. VAN HOUTEN WILL GET THE medal," said a cooning Yankee, in our hearing, some days since. What signifies guessing, when it is now a fact that the Silver Medal was awarded to Mrs. VAN HOUTEN, of No. 32 Nassau-st., for the best Shirts at the Fair of the American Institute. Call and see.

WE PROMISE THE PROFESSOR PLENTY OF CUSTOmers. He commences THIS EVENING at No. 317 Bowery, to give a sample of his new Stock of Fancy and Staple goods, to all who call on him during the next week on the principal of first come, first served.

THE CRAYON DAGUERREOTYPES FOR WHICH a Prize Medal was awarded at the last Fair, were taken at ROOT'S Gallery, No. 363 Broadway. Cloudy weather all the same as fair.

FOWLERS & WELLS, PHRENOLOGISTS, Clinton Hall, No. 131 Nassau-st., N. Y.

DR. WARE, OF LIVERPOOL, SAYS: "I REGARD HASTINGS'S SYRUP OF NAPHTHA as one of the first medical discoveries of any age, and consider its agency in curing consumption as established beyond all doubt or question."

Dr. Boyd, of Lancaster, "hails it as the great consumption antidote and cure;" and Dr. Hamilton, of Bath, pronounces it "the only known remedy which may be relied on for removing tubercles from the lungs, and preventing the formation of others."

A single bottle will prove its efficacy. All the proprietor asks is the trial of one bottle, the action of which will prove to the patient the virtue of this medicine.

Coughs, colds, bronchitis, decline, asthma, nightsweats, and spitting of blood, are cured in a surprisingly short space of time; the severest colds having yielded to the treatment of the NAPATHA SYRUP in the short space of forty-eight hours. James Western, of Pontiac, Michigan, was attacked with spitting of blood, and could obtain no relief until he tried HASTING'S NAPHTHA, which stopped it in half an hour. To enumerate all the cures performed by this medicine would occupy a volume.

G. V. CLICKENER & CO., No. 81 Barclay-st, are the general Agents for Dr. HASTINGS in America, to whom all orders should be addressed. Sold in Brooklyn by MISS HAYES, No. 175 Fulton-st.

A CARD.—TO THE PUBLIC.—FROM A LONG EXperience, and frequent visits to Dr. WATTS'S office, I feel I should not be doing justice to the public if I did not endeavor to extend the knowledge of the very astonishing qualities of his Nervous Antidote. The mass of evidence is beyond conception, including letters from the most respectable persons, of the wonders it has performed; but, I am sorry to say, is universally prohibited from publication by a feeling of false delicacy, although generally permitted to be shown—all of which, amounting to many hundreds, lie open at the office, No. 424 Greenwich-st., for public perusal—corroborative of its power over Paralysis, Neuralgia, Epilepsy, Consumption, St. Vitus' Dance, Rheumatism, and all those diseases pronounced incurable—several of which I am personally acquainted with. Nothing could have induced me to this step, but the certain knowledge and positive conviction that it is deserving of the closest investigation, and a remedy of unmitigated control over diseases of the severest kind.
S. P. AVERY, Engraver on Wood,
No. 48 Beekman-st.

REDUCTION IN PRICE OF BOGLE'S HYPERION Fluid, for restoring, preserving and adorning the Hair, to the following low rates, viz: Bottles, formerly sold at 50 cents, reduced to 25 cents; 75 to 50 cents! $1 to 75 cents. The many worthless imitations of this celebrated Hair Restorative palmed on the public under the lure of cheapness, has determined the inventor to crush them by selling his famous "Fluid" at even a lower price than they can afford to sell their vile trash. At the same time he secures the public that the "HYPERION" will always continue to be as good as heretofore, which has given it an celebrity throughout the globe. This, with "BOGLE'S ELECTRIC HAIR DYE," and other preparations, are sold by his Agents everywhere in the United States and Canada. Sold in this City by A. B. & D. SANDS, No. 100 Fulton-st; RUSHTON, CLARK & Co., No. 273, and RICE & SMITH, No. 727 Broadway; CARY & CO., No. 245 Pearl-st, and by Druggists and Perfumers throughout the world.

IF YOU ARE SICK, THE PROBABILITY IS THAT the root of your sufferings is in the stomach. From a weak stomach proceed Dyspepsia, Languor, Oppression in the Diaphragm, Jaundice, Headache, Nausea, Bodily Weakness, Listless Night, Heartburn, Costiveness, Dysentery, and a train of other tormenting diseases. Indigestion produces thin blood, and therefore destroys the strength and vigor of the system. To restore the tone of the stomach, and enable it to throw off and dismiss for ever all these tormenting and dangerous complaints, nothing is necessary but a perseverring use of HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS, prepared by Dr. C. M. JACKSON, Philadelphia. There is no mistake, no failure to their immediate effect. For sale in New-York by the Messrs. SANDS, corner of Fulton and William-sts; and C. H. KING, corner of Johnst. and Broadway; and by Mrs HAYES, Brooklyn.

WINTER PROGRAMME FOR UNION HALL.—Another large building on Fulton-st., has just been added to this immense clothing Warehouse, and the largest and cheapest stock of fashionable ready-made cloth ng in the City, now arranged and classified in the several departments of the establishment. Especial attention is invited to the cut and material of the frock and dress coats, vests, pantaloons, overcoats, overcoats, Talmas, business frock and sacks, and to the elegant boys' and youth's clothing for the Fall and Winter season. The prices, in consequence of the great increase of business, have been put down lower than ever. Call and see Union Hall, corner of Fulton and Nassau st.

DERKEE'S BAKING POWDER.—Housekeepers who have tested the quality of this powder, pronounce unanimously in its favor. Hereafter there can be an apology for heavy bread or cakes. SHAFT has the articles for sale at his News Room in the Post Office. Directions for use accompany each powder, and we advise "new beginners" who are now impelled to minister to the *stomachs* and *hearts* of their Benedicts, to keep this powder at hand. They will find it more serviceable than Dickens' "Household words," or the "Gretna Green Polka."—*Lockport Daily Courier.*

ORNAMENT AND UTILITY.—IF YOU WANT TO realize how these two principles can be made to harmonize, we beg you to pay a visit to the celebrated Window Shade Depot of MR JOHN GREASON, No. 261 Greenwich-st. Here you will find such an assortment of Window Shades as will satisfy you fully that these two principles can be combined, and that economy too can be consulted in their purchase. Mr GREASON also offers for sale, Paper Hangings, Oil Cloths, &c., at the same kind of prices.

GRAY HAIR MOST CERTAINLY CHANGED, &c.—Fresh and daily proofs are promptly afforded of the great efficacy of VAN DUSEN'S Improved "AHPENE." The public have discovered that it is no imposture, that it is purely a Vegetable Preparation, and that it, beyond all doubt, changes Gray Hair to its native color, and creates a new, healthy and luxuriant growth in the place of that which is thinned and worn out. Ask for the genuine, approved, at No. 123 Chambers-st, and at the principal druggists of the city.

A CELEBRATED PLACE.—FASHIONABLE PEOPLE cannot tread on "any nothingness," and consequently are obliged to wear out boot and shoe leather like "common mortals." For the fashionable classes, CAHILL'S celebrated store, No. 377 Broadway, is the great resort. His reputation extends over the whole length and breadth of this country, for selling the most superb Boots and Shoes. His Full stock of Boots, Shoes, Gaiters, &c., for ladies', gentlemen's and children's wear, is unusually large, and cannot fail of giving universal satisfaction.

MEALIO'S HATS.—WHO HAS NOT HEARD OF THE elegant P Hstyle of Hats, manufactured by MEALIO, corner of Fulton and Canal-st? MEALIO furnishes the *beau monde* with every variety of Hats, the style, workmanship, and finish of which, surpasses anything of the kind ever offered to the public heretofore. Strangers, and all others who wish to keep up with the latest fashions, should all visit MEALIO'S splendid store and purchase their hats.

WINDOW DRAPERIES, &C.—KELTY & FERGUSON, No. 259½ Broadway and No. 54 Reade-st, have on hand an extensive stock of French Brocatelles, Satin De Laines, Worsted Damask, Lace and Muslin Curtains, Gilt Cornices, and an immense assortment of Window Shades, &c., all of which we are selling full twenty per cent less than any other establishment. Examine the inducements we offer before you purchase.

GLORIOUS NEWS FOR THE LADIES.—FREEMAN, the Hatter, No 90 Fulton-st having satisfied the gentlemen that he can furnish them with the most genteel and durable Hat for the least money as the demand for them shows, would now say to the Ladies, that he has opened a large and extensive assortment of FURS, in the selling of which he is determined to maintain his reputation for low prices. Call and see them.

MORE BABIES! MORE BABIES! MORE BABIES! —It is generally reported that more babies are brought to PAGE'S Daguerreotype Rooms corner of Sixth-av. and 14th-st., to have their pictures taken than to any other establishment in the city. Likenesses of infants taken in four seconds. Likenesses of deceased persons and invalids taken at their residences.

GOOD BOOTS ARE DESIRABLE ARTICLES AT ALL times, but it is sometimes difficult to find them. There is, however, one establishment that sells no poor work, and as all the articles offered are manufactured on the premises, they can be warranted to wear well: that establishment is at No 114 Fulton-st., and is kept by WATKINS.

SUPERIOR FURS.—LADIES, IF YOU WANT TO select from a large assortment of Furs, got up in a superior style, and comprising every modern shape, go to YOUNG'S Premium Fur establishment, No. 92 Bowery. His Stone Marten Muffs, Victorines, &c., are really handsome. His Sontag, or Bertha Boas are really beautiful.

TEAS.—THE BEST ASSORTMENT OF FINE TEAS will be found at the store of the CANTON TEA COMPANY, No 125 Chatham st., (between Pearl and Roosevelt,) the oldest Tea establishment in the City. We assure our readers that they can do better here than elsewhere, either at wholesale or retail. They have now no branch stores.

PIANO FORTES.—A FEW MOST EXCELLENT 6½ Octave Piano Fortes, will be sold by the subscribers, at extremely low prices for ready cash. These instruments were made by some of the very best workmen in America, are entirely superior in all that renders a Piano Forte desirable, and are fully warranted. J. F. WARNER, & CO.
No. 411 Broadway.

POLITICIANS ARE OFTEN CALLED UPON TO DEfine their position, which is not always done; but any man who has any regard for his position in society, will appear well dressed; and every gentleman who wishes to adorn himself with fashionable clothing, is invited to call at H. L. FOSTER'S Clothing Establishment, No. 27 Courtlandt-st., where can be procured every article required in a gentleman's wardrobe.

PETERSON & HUMPHREYS, No. 379 BROADWAY, corner White st., are daily making additions to their already large stock, and are now prepared to exhibit to their friends and the public generally, the most complete and extensive stock of rich and elegant Carpets ever offered in this City. Also, Oil Cloths, of every pattern and color, with the satin finish, for sale on the most reasonable terms.

SOFT, WHITE HANDS ARE DESIRABLE.—Ladies using India rubber gloves for coal fires and all household work, are sure of white hands. Chapped hands, or salt rheum, immediately cured by their use. Sold at SHERIAN'S, No. 601 Broadway; RICE & SMITH, No. 727 Broadway; HITCHCOCK & LEADBEATER, No. 307 Broadway; and by all rubber dealers.

SUNDAY COURIER.—FOR THE COURIER AND read the most brilliant, sparkling, dashing, captivating and original romance of HANDSOME JACK, now in course of publication in its columns. Price three cents. For sale by all the agents.

BRILLIANT! SPARKLING! ATTRACTIVE!—HANDSOME JACK, the new American Romance, should be read by everybody. The *Sunday Courier* of TO-MORROW will contain ten columns of it. Buy it. Price 3 cents. For sale by all the Agents.

GENERAL HOUSE-FURNISHING ARTICLES AND Toys, Wooden and Willow Ware of every description, Britannia, Tin, Japan, Iron, and other wares, Carriages, Wagons, Cars, Propellers, Velocipedes, &c., at J. KELLOGG'S, No. 128 Canal-st., basement store.

ALFRED MUNROE & CO., No. 441 BROADWAY, have constantly on hand an extensive assortment of fine Ready-made Clothing, made from the best materials, and in the best manner. Also, Boys' and Children's Clothing in great variety. One price—no deviation.

HATS AND CAPS, FALL

Æolian Piano Fortes.

We can refer our readers with great confidence and pleasure, to the advertisement of Messrs. T. GILBERT & Co., of their admirable Æolian Piano Fortes. Long familiarity with these instruments enables us to speak with a degree of confidence that we could not otherwise claim, respecting their great merit, and the beauty and adaptedness of the Æolian attachment to some of the best purposes which a musical instrument serves in a Christian family. The instruments are very firmly built, requiring less tuning than any others we know of, and possess remarkable sweetness and purity of tone. Within a few years great improvents have been made in their manufacture, by which a much stronger and more brilliant tone is secured. In point of depth and volume, as well as in evenness of tone throughout the entire register, and elasticity of touch, we know not whose manufacture is superior to GILBERT'S. Those who have never tried them, will be surprised to find such attainments made. The Æolian is the perfection of reed instruments—soft and delicate, and as well adapted for the voice and for sacred music, as the organ itself. In these also, Mr. GILBERT has been making marked improvements within a few years, so that a delightful delicacy and purity of tone has been secured. They are but little liable to get out of tune, and have no bad effect upon the piano. As an accompaniment to the voice, particularly in the execution of sacred music, we know nothing sweeter or more useful and applicable, than these Æoliane. A little use makes them indispensable to the family who take pleasure in sacred singing. For ourselves, we attach so high a moral value to influences of this sort, that we commend these instruments with great cordiality. We are glad to find them beginning to be so well appreciated. This house has supplied about two thousand of the Æolians in the last eight years. They are now selling ten a week, and with that are unable to supply the demand. A fine specimen of the instrument is now exhibiting at the Fair at Castle Garden. They are furnished either at New-York, or at Boston, at the same prices, and the buyer may feel assured of fair dealing and upright treatment.—*New York Evangelist.*

The Empire of France.

From the Brooklyn Daily Advertiser.

By the arrival of the steamer *Africa*, which yesterday morning reached her moorings at Jersey City, we have confirmation of intelligence previously received, that LOUIS NAPOLEON intends to establish an Empire in France, and declare himself supreme ruler and dictator of that nation. What strange events have occurred within a few years in reference to that man! We knew him whilst he was residing in New York, at a lodging house in Reade street, then kept by a gentleman who now occupies a high official position under the French Government. At that time he was very poor, and very dissipated. Notoriously profligate in his habits, and without the pecuniary ability to indulge to the full bent of his inclination the culpable propensities which characterized him, he was frequently expelled from certain places in which he obtruded himself, and more than a dozen times was the occupant of a cell at the old Jail in the Park, long since torn down.

Not long prior to his leaving the United States, he was arrested for a misdemeanor committed by him at the disreputable house of a woman whose establishment no often visited, and the writer of this article was employed professionally by him to save him from the threatened consequences of his recklessness and indiscretion. We little supposed at that time that the thoughtless gay young man who was then our client (and who is still indebted to us for counsel fees and disbursements) would become Emperor of France. Such, however, is now his "manifest destiny," although we believe that the realization of his sublimine hopes and aspirations will but hasten the fearful doom which unquestionably impends over him. He has betrayed the best interests of the people who now seem to idolize him, and aims only at his own aggrandizement. Instead of being a Republic as was contemplated by the authors of the revolution which resulted in placing Louis Napoleon in his present position, that nation will become a tawdry (but durable) Monarchy—a brilliant, but despotic despotic power. Civil war, bloodshed, rapine, and fierce revulsion will be the almost necessary result, and history will have to record of *la belle France* another conch more terrible and disastrous that any which yet blots the records of its existence

List of Patents

Issued from the United States Patent Office for the week ending Nov. 2, 1852, and bearing date Nov. 2, 1852

Erastus B. Bigelow, of Clinton, Mass—For improvement in pile wires and grocers for weaving pile fabrics.

Nicholas Bucher, of Weedsport, N. Y.—For improvement in edge planes for cabinet-makers

Christopher Hodgkins, of Boston, Mass.—For improvement in sewing machines

Franklin Kelsey, of Middletown, Conn.—For improvement in vibrating propellers.

John Laidlaw, of New York, N. Y.—For improvement in gas metres.

J. D. Olstot, of Springfield, O.—For improvement in saw gummers.

Wm. T. Richards, of New-Haven, Conn.—For improved manufacture of wire ferrules.

Chas. Randell, of Palmyra, Ga.—For improvement in seed planters.

Manly C. Sadler, of Brockport, N. Y.—For improvement in cooking stoves.

Francis Townsend, of Cambria, N. Y.—For improvement in seed planters.

Constant S. Trevitt, of Ellicottsville, N. Y.—For improvement in seed planters.

Henry Vernullion, of Rising Sun, Md.—For improvement in seed planters

David Wells, of Lowell, Mass.—For improvement in ventilators.

F. C. Goffin, of New York, N. Y.—For improved method of securing vault and safe doors, &c.

James Greenbalch, of Waterford, Mass.—For improvement in mode of counterbalancing burnishers in looms.

Wenton Rouse, of Taunton, Mass.—For improvement in self acting mules.

Lemuel P. Jenks, of Boston, Mass., assignor to Joseph W. Page of West Roxbury, Mass., assignor to George A. Gardner, of Boston, Mass.—For improvement in machines for drilling stone

John G. Bradeen, of Boston, Mass., assignor to himself and George Perkins, of Malden, Mass.—For improvement in sewing machines.

Wm. Bullock, of Philadelphia, Pa.—For improvement in hand seed planters.

DESIGNS.

Joseph Pratt, of Boston, Mass., assignor to Bowers, Pratt & Co., of same place—For design for a cooking-stove.

John W. Wheeler and Obadiah B. Latham, of Seneca Falls, N. Y.—For design for a pump curb.

Wm. M. Snow, of Providence, R. I.—For design for stove plates.

N. S. Vedder of Troy, N. Y.—For design for a cook stove.

ONE OF THE PIONEERS.—A venerable lady, 75 years of age, hale and hearty, visited our office yesterday, to look in upon the power-press, and the other machinery to make a newspaper in these latter days of progress and science.

She said—We landed at the mouth of the Cuyahoga, "six miles from Newburg," on the 5th of July, 1804. The party came from Massachusetts to Buffalo by wagons. They embarked on board the British schooner, Good Intent, at Fort Erie, Canada, bound for Erie. From thence they coasted along the south shore in an open boat. They celebrated the 4th of July at the mouth of Chagrin River, and on the 5th arrived at the mouth of the Cuyahoga. Near "the burnt district" then stood the dwelling of Major CARTER; that, and two or three other log huts were all that constituted Cleveland. The party immediately took up the line of march in "single file" by the "bridle path" for the "village" of Newburg, which place numbered, then, about a dozen families. There was great rejoicing at their safe arrival in the promised land. From thence she went through the wilderness—a two days' journey by the Indian trail—to Aurora, and made the third family who had cast their fortunes there for a home in that wild country.

After the lapse of nearly half a century, she returns to look again at "the mouth of the Cuyahoga,"—but what a change! Where then was but a bleak and sandy strand, now throngs the bewildering scenes of a great commercial port! Where then stood but a jungled covered plain, now spreads a city of nearly 40,000 souls, and this "inland sea," which then floated but its single bark, its "azure tide" is plowed by a thousand keels! Where then was but the "bridle path" and the "Indian trail," and the yells of savages and the howls of the wild beasts only disturbed the lonely journey of the traveler—now the "iron horse" with his fiery breath and giant tread, scares "the cattle on a thousand hills." Surely "this is a great country," and the Pioneers opened the way.—*Cleveland Herald.*

A lad aged about 14 years, an adopted son of Mr. David Simon, residing in South-street, above Second, Philadelphia, was tickled by a young lawyer named Miohenon, a few days ago, for some alleged offence respecting a book. It is charged that the lawyer to punish the boy, held him fast between his knees, and commenced tickling him in various parts of the body. The lad struggled to get away, and in so doing strained the sinews of one of his legs and also bruised the flesh. In a short time after this he was taken ill, the limb became black, and several medical gentlemen were called in, who have announced that the only chance for saving the boy's life is by amputating the limb. The case is to undergo legal investigation.

The Mobile *Herald* says that the Messrs. Meaher, of Meaher's Hill, near Mobile, are preparing to construct a large class merchant ship. The timber is all prepared and most of it on the ground, all cut in the adjoining forest and of the best description. The ship is to be one thousand tons burden, and capable of carrying three thousand bales of cotton under deck. Her dimensions will be 166 feet straight keel, 23 feet hold, and 34 feet beam.

The citizens of Marshfield held a meeting on the 28th ult., at which appropriate and beautiful resolutions upon the death of their late illustrious townsman were unanimously adopted.

Miss Rosa Bennett, sister of Miss Julia Bennett, has made a successful *debut* at the Haymarket Theatre, London, in the comedy of the "Road to Ruin."

In a letter from Madison, Wis., it is stated some two weeks since, large quantities of fish were found dead, floating on the surface of the Fourth Lake, and during the prevalence of a high wind at that time, were washed upon the beach in such quantities that, when they came to decay, the stench was intolerable for some distance around. The fact is a curious one and seems to defy all explanation, except that some general malady has afflicted them. Though there is an outlet from this to the other adjacent lakes, dead fish have not been found there; and the disease is confined to one species of fish, for though others exists in abundance, none have been found dead.

In a University in Virginia, some years ago, the students' *boots* were proscribed, from the fact that they sent them to be *tapped* so often. It was found that they were sent with a *bottle* in them, and required *tapping* oftener than the interests of the institution allowed.

In digging a well in Wisconsin, recently, a Mr. Watts came across a hard substance of wood, upon digging into it it was found a petrified chest containing a skeleton and some hundreds of dollars in gold coins, with rusty arms and other warlike missiles.

Edward Boughton has been sentenced by the County Court of Litchfield, Ct., to six years imprisonment in the State Prison, for placing obstructions upon the track of the Naugatuck railroad, Plymouth.

We learn from the Oswego *Times* that President Fillmore has appointed Mr. John G Bond of that City to a Lieutenancy in the U. S. Revenue Service. Mr. Bond is a son of ex-Senator Thomas H. Bond.

MISCELLANEOUS.

COST OF GOING TO HOUSEKEEPING.—WHAT IT COSTS FOR HOUSEKEEPING ARTICLES.—The following list of articles, of good quality, which are all requisite in going to Housekeeping, may be had, delivered in any part of the City, Brooklyn, Williamsburg, Jersey City or Hoboken, for Thirty Dollars, or at any part at proportionate rates, at the General House-Furnishing Store, No. 50 Maiden lane, sign of the Big Tea-kettle.

S. W. SMITH & BROTHER.

HOUSE-FURNISHING LIST—SET No. 1, FOR $30.

1 Kitchen Shovel, Tongs and Poker	2 Painted Pails.
1 Iron Teakettle.	1 Coal-Hod.
1 Tinned Iron Pot	1 Gridiron.
1 Tinned Iron Saucepan.	1 Fry Pan.
1 Soup stone Griddle.	1 Coffee Boiler.
2 Tin Bake pans	1 Tea-Pot.
1 Tin Dripping pan.	1 Grater
1 Tin Sarcepan	1 Tin Dipper.
1 Small Tin Kettle.	1 Pint Cup.
1 Pepper and Flour Dredge.	1 Basting Spoon.
3 Tin Pie plates	1 Skimmer.
1 Tin Washbasin	1 Ladle
1 Tinhpan.	1 Meat-Fork.
1 Tea and Teaspoons, Iron	1 Meat Knife.
1 Chop knife and Bowl	1 Knife Board
1 Tea and Coffee Canister.	2 Scrub Brushes.
2 Japanned Lamps.	1 Dust Pan
1 Match Safe.	1 Dust Brush
1 Canaller Pail	2 Brooms.
2 Smoothing-Irons.	1 Coffee-Mill.
2 Large Cedar Washtubs.	1 Clothes Horse.
1 Washboard	1 Flour Sieve.
1 Dog Clothes-pins.	1 Oil-Filler.
1 Pint Measure.	1 Knife-box.
1 Set Tubs Nests.	1 Door Mat.
1 Britannia Coffee Pot.	1 Kitchen Table
1 Britannia Tea-Pot.	1 Potato Masher
6 Knives and Forks, Stag Handles	1 Flour Pail.
1 Pair Carvers, to match	1 Spice Box
1 Corkscrew and Funnel	1 Pastry Board.
1 Large Waiter.	1 Rolling-pin
	1 Clothes-line

HOUSE-FURNISHING LIST—SET No. 2, FOR $75

1 Set kitchen Shovels, Tongs and Poker	Set 6 Table Mats
1 Large Coal Shovel	Set 6 Ivory Napkin Rings
1 Tinned Iron Tea-kettle	Set 3 Wire Dish Covers
1 Tinned Iron Oval pot	2 Coal-Hods.
2 Tinned Iron Saucepans.	1 Fry Pan
1 Soapstone Griddle	1 Cake-Turner
5 Sheets Iron Dripsheets.	6 Tin Pie-Plates
2 Tin Pans assorted sizes.	1 Cullender
1 French Coffee Filter.	1 Bread Grater.
2 Small Tin Kettles.	1 Dustpan.
1 Set Measures, quart to gill	1 Washboard
1 Kitchen Lamp and Urbserew.	1 Tin Teapot
2 Tin Sconces	2 Funnels, assorted.
1 Sugar do.	1 Wire Egg-Whip
1 Flour Dredge	1 Ladle
1 Pepper do.	1 Skimmer
1 Tin Water Dipper	1 Meat Fork
2 Flour Sieves, assorted.	1 Toast Fork
1 Cup, Knife and Tray.	1 Meat Knife
1 Vegetable Slicer	1 Bread Knife
1 Square Marker for kitchen	1 Basting Spoon.
2 Round Bowls, wooden	1 Set Skewers
1 Barrel and Half-barrel Churn	2 Washboards
1 Nest Wooden Buckets.	2 Painted Pails
1 Nest Tubs and Pails.	1 Potato Masher
1 Set Flour Scales, assorted	1 Chamber Pail.
1 Oil Funnel	2 Slop Pails.
1 Knife Cleaner	1 Cup Mould.
1 Japanned Preserve kettle	1 Preserving Spoon
1 Roasting Tin Oven	1 Oil Kettle
1 Paste Board and Rolling-Pin	1 Cake Box
1 Paste Jagger.	1 Square Spice Box
1 Apple Corer.	1 Lemon Squeezer
1 English Coffee-Mill	1 Wash Basin.
3 Paste Kitchen Knives and Forks	1 Waffle Iron.
3 Cedar Wash tubs, assorted	2 Clothes Horses
1 Zinc Wash Board	1 Dog Clothes Pins.
1 Set of Knife Trays	1 Clothes Line
1 Clothes-Basket, willow	4 Shoe-string Laces.
2 Britannia Lamps	1 Comb Case
1 Iowa Coffee and Tea Caddies.	1 Tin Pan
1 Six Feet Step Ladder	1 Dust Brush
1 Dozen Mats, assorted sizes.	1 Whisk Broom.
1 Japanned waiter Tray	2 Shaker Brooms
1 Knife-Board	1 Feather Duster
	1 Meat Safe
	1 Set Bath Pails

POTTERY FURNISHING LIST OF EXTRAS.

Many articles comprised in this list are not enumerated in the above two sets, as their size, style, or quantity are varied to the require ments of different families—such for instance, as Refrigerators, Tea Trays, Coolers, Hat Stands, &c., &c., which are offered at equally low prices.

S. W. SMITH & BRO. THER,
General Furnishing Store, at the Big Tea Kettle No 50 Maiden-lane

Illustrated Catalogues, of articles not here enumerated, may be had at the store, gratis

IMPORTANT TO THE COMMUNITY.—A discovery has recently been made by Dr WHEELER, of No. 78 Barclay-st, (who has been many years extensive practice as an Oculist in New-York,) by which Piles can be effectually and almost instantly eradicated, without pain or imposing restraint from business. He is enabled, in proof of remarkable cures effected, to give reference to gentlemen holding exalted positions in society.

Persons residing in the country, on describing to Dr. WHEELER, by letters, postpaid, the length of time they have suffered from Piles, and the manner in which they are afflicted by the disease can be successfully treated by him, on his usual terms being complied with

Office Hours from 8 o'clock A. M. until 2 P. M.

MURPHY'S ADHESIVE MIXTURE, for Postage Stamps, Envelopes, Fancy Paper, and Card Work, &c., &c.—Invaluable to Eunors and Scrap-Book Makers, as a substitute for wafers, paste, gum arabic, and all other odious and inconvenient make-shifts.

This Mixture remains always pure, clear, and free from smell, does not mould, turn sour, nor become candied, is ready for use and to complete order in all weathers and under temperatures.

Prepared and sold, wholesale and retail, by WILLIAM MURPHY, No. 237 Broadway, N. Y., and by Stationers generally throughout the City and Country.

CLUB HOUSE W. S. C. GIN—The subscriber, sole Agent for sale for the United States of this celebrated brand of Rotterdam Gin, offers for sale another lot, just landed. This spirit is offered as the finest article made in Holland, selected by the American Consul resident there expressly for this market. For sale, in cases of 12 bottles each by

THOS N CAMPBELL, No 25 Pine st., up stairs.

TO THE LADIES.—Our Fall style of Ladies Misses and Children's Drab and Black Felt, Black and Drab Beaver Bonnets, with a beautiful Beaver Riding Hat for Ladies and Misses, made from the best stock in market. Also, a large and handsome assortment of plain and embroidered Caps of the latest Paris fashions, with new styles of Drab and Silver Felt, Black and Drab Beaver Hats, and Flats for Boys, Misses and Children, at MONARQUE'S old establishment, No. 228 Bowery.

FINE FURS.—MONARQUE, OF NO. 228 BOWERY, solicits the patronage of the Ladies to his rich and elegant styles of Furs, comprising in part at Martin, Mink, Fitch, Lynx and Swedish Martin Victorines, Muffs and Cuffs. Save your time and money and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere, at the old establishment, No. 228 Bowery.

ELEGANT WEDDING CARDS ENGRAVED AND PRINTED in the first style of the art. Also, splendid Silver Embossed and Plain Bridal Envelopes, Cake Boxes Silver Cord and Wafers of the latest styles, constantly on hand, at HYATT & CORNELL'S, No. 1 Warren and No. 1 John-sts., corner of Broadway.

TRUSSES, Shoulder Braces, Female Supporters, Lace Stockings, Knee-Cap and other Bandages, Spinal Supports, Instruments for Knock-Knees and weakness of the Joints, and all kinds of Belts and Bandages; also Children's Trusses on hand and made to order, at Dr. GLOVER'S, No. 13 Ann-st., near the Museum.

A LADY REMARKED THE OTHER DAY: "Well, it don't signify, there is something about INSLEY'S Daguerreotypes that makes them strong and handsomer than any others." She might have added, "and cheaper." Gallery 1st door, No 311 Broadway above the Irving House.

1,000,000 OF CONNECTICUT PIES.—BUNSON'S CONNECTICUT PIES, are still manufactured by the original proprietors, and delivered to customers daily, in any part of the City. Orders left at the Depot, No 18 Beekman-st., or at No 136, east 41st-st. will meet attention.

LOOKING GLASS PLATES, AND PLATE GLASS for Windows, Goods sent to any part of the City or Brooklyn free from risk or charge to the purchaser. Old Looking Glasses replished and silvered.

JOSEPH HINDS, No. 97 Anthony-st, near Broadway

TO RICE GROWERS.—A lot of "STRONG'S" PATENT RICE HULLERS for sale—one of which may be seen in operation by application to

MORTON & BREMNER,
No. 212 Pearl st., corner Fletcher-st.

YEAST POWDER.—R T BABBITT is the original inventor of the Chemical Yeast Powder, which is prepared and sold by him at Nos 68 and 70 Washington-st, New-York, in tin cans. Those who purchase it are to see that they get that with the above name on.

A PARIS MIRROR FOR SALE.—A family recently arrived from Europe offers for sale at a cheap price a splendid new Mirror, having no use for it at present. Can be seen at No. 27 Willoughby st., Brooklyn

TO PRINTERS.—For sale cheap one double cylinder Napier Press, (Roe's make) bed 28x44; one No. 3 Imperial Washington Hand-Press, and one No. 4 do., all in good order. Apply to WELLS & WEBB, No. 18 Dutch st.

BONES! BONES.—Fifty tons refuse Bones, suitable for Grinding for manure purposes. 200 bbls fine black for sale, low. Direct to C. L. THOMAS, Box No 306 Albany Post-Office

CAUTION.—FRANCIS M PRATT is not employed by me, and has no connection with our Agency whatever: he having been discharged from our service in the early part of October.

S. M. PETTENGILL & CO.

COR. R. DISOSWAY, ATTORNEY and COUNSELLOR-AT-LAW, and COMMISSIONER OF DEEDS for New-York and Illinois, No. 76 Nassau-st., between John and Fulton-sts., N. Y.

WANTED.

SITUATION WANTED—By a young man, 23 years of age as clerk in a store, or something by which he can gain an honest livelihood. The best of reference can be given. Address FRANK at this Office.

A FULL ASSORTMENT of carefully selected Servants, are now wanting employment at C. MASON'S offices, No. 550 Broadway and No 145 Bowery. Terms, yearly subscription 50 cents, otherwise 25 cents N B. Men and boys can be had for any respectable employment.

WANTED—A furnished house, not more than two blocks from Broadway, between Bleecker and Eighteenth-st., from Jan. 1, to May 1st 1853. Address by letter J. C. F., Astor House.

BOY WANTED—In an Insurance Office from 13 to 15 years of age. Address, in hand-writing of applicant, Box No 921 Post-office, post-paid.

TIFFANY, YOUNG & ELLIS require Three or Four Boys, from 12 to 16 years old. Apply from 9 to 10 o'clock A M.

BOARDING.

BOARD IN SOUTH BROOKLYN.—Two or three single gentlemen and gentlemen and their wives can be accommodated with furnished rooms and board at No 1 Willow-place, within two minutes walk of Atlantic-st. Ferry

BOARDING.—One or two gentlemen may obtain a good room, with partial board, in a private family, a few minutes' walk from the Fulton Ferry. Apply at No. 18 Clinton-st., Brooklyn

BOARD—A private family, residing in the upper part of the city, in a first class house near 5th-av., desire to rent a handsome suite of furnished apartments to a respectable family Apply to D H F., at this office.

BOARDING—Two very handsome furnished Rooms, with or without breakfast and tea, where the comforts of a home can be enjoyed Apply at No 123 Chambers-st., a few doors from the Grand House.

BOARDING—In a small private family, near Fulton Ferry, on Brooklyn Heights—a large front room with grate and closets, on the first floor, for two single gentlemen. Inquire at No. 46 Willow st.

BOARD.—A gentleman and his wife, or a few single gentlemen, can have full or partial Board, at reasonable terms. Rooms furnished or unfurnished. Warm and cold baths Basements to let at No. 41 Franklin-st.

BOARDING—Agreeable accommodations, for a single gentleman, may be had at No 115 Hudson-st, opposite St. John's Park. The room is on the lower door front

BOARDING.—Two or three single gentlemen can be accommodated with second and third pleasant rooms, No. 77 East Broadway, corner of Market st.

BOARD—WITH HANDSOME SUITS OF ROOMS may be had at Nos 42 and 44 East 23d-st, near 4th-av The houses have the modern improvements.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET, with or without Board, in the large, new, and handsomely furnished house, at the corner of 14th-st. and Irving-place. Families can have private tables.

Also a very fine office suitable for a Physician.—References exchanged.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—To single gentlemen, with or without partial board, at No. 278 East 9th-st, near Tompkins Square

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

NEW ILLUSTRATED PAPER.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE FORMED A SPECIAL partnership, under the business name and firm of HENRY D. BEACH, for the publication of an Illustrated Weekly Newspaper in the City of New York, of which firm PHINEAS T. BARNUM is the special partner.

P. T. BARNUM,
H. D. BEACH.

The undersigned gives notice that a cash capital of Forty Thousand Dollars is paid in by said partners, and especially devoted to the publication of the above newspaper, which will be issued in the course of a few weeks No pains or expense will be spared in producing THE BEST ILLUSTRATED NEWSPAPER IN THE WORLD, as to typographic, literary and pictorial excellence, and an ornament to the American Press.

The best DESIGNERS, SKETCHERS and WOOD ENGRAVERS of the United States, whose services I retain, when engagement of partial employment, are invited to send specimens of their work, and communicate immediately with the Publisher HENRY D. BEACH,

NEW-YORK, Nov. 4, 1852 No. 112 Fulton-st.

EUROPEAN AND AMERICAN LITERATURE.

INTERNATIONAL ARRANGEMENT.—SAMPSON, LOW, SON & CO., Import and Export Booksellers between England and America, beg to announce that their extensive premises on Ludgate-hill London, are now opened for the reception and sale of American Books, and that the undertake for the benefit of American authors, the publication of New Books in England, and transmittal with their appearance in this country

S. L. & CO. have likewise secured facilities for re-printing copies of English and foreign works to any extent, and upon moderate terms, which will be presented by their agent in New York to any part of the States, with promptitude and despatch

REFERENCES—Messrs Harper & Brothers, and Bangs & Co., New York

One of the firm is now on a visit to this country, therefore upon matters requiring immediate personal attention, correspondents are requested to address Mr. SAMPSON LOW, Jr., to the care of Messrs Harper & Bros., Pearl st., New York.

DODWORTH MUSIC STORE.—No. 493 BROADWAY.—American and Foreign Music for the Voice, Piano forte, Violin Cornet, Flute, Guitar, &c. Bands supplied with Instruments, Music, Concert arrangements. Music Books, Paper, &c. HARVEY B. DODWORTH, Leader of the Opera Band and CHARLES D. LAZARUS, Proprietor

THE TRUE TEST.—Let every parent buy GOLDSMITH'S Step Books for home practice and carefully watch the progress of the learner Two cases in point, with all parties to the cases and instructors now living in the world, will reflect greater improvement than 2 years of tuition under the usual mode of school practice For sale at GOLDSMITH'S Writing Rooms, No. 289 Broadway, and at the principal book stores Price 25 cents.

ENGLISH PATENTS UNDER THE NEW LAW.

THE SUBSCRIBER is now prepared to procure "Provisional Protection" and to secure Letters Patent under the new laws of Great Britain. The fees having been greatly reduced, patents can now be brought within the reach of all American inventors Parties can obtain full information as to costs, &c., by addressing

J. P. PIRSSON, No. 5 Wall-st.

GEORGE W. TUTTLE,

IMPORTER of English, French and German Fancy Goods Novelties and Toys both useful and ornamental, suitable for presents Emporium No 345 Broadway.

NELSON'S PREMIUM CHINESE WASHING FLUID.—This is the greatest discovery ever made for saving labor and expense—making clothes white and clean, without injury to the fabric or color. No boiling required where this is used, and the clothes warranted to last at least one-third longer than if washed by the old process. This Fluid is now used by the principal laundries and families in the United States BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS—Be sure to ask for NELSON'S CHINESE WASHING FLUID. Manufactured and sold by JAMES PYLE, No. 114 Warren-st., and retailed by respectable Grocers generally in both cities, by the gallon Orders received at No. 136 Nassau-st., and by all the wholesale Druggists and Grocers.

MAGNETIC POWDERS.

"LOOK ON THIS PICTURE AND ON THIS"—

A lion once by chance did get
Within the meshes of a net—
A mouse this accident did see
And, nibbling hard, soon set him free.
A LYON of the present day,
This act of kindness to repay.—
By potent art and mighty skill.—
Hath made a very wondrous pill.
The Rats and Mice, who come and taste
This luscious pill, soon run in haste:
They quit the house in search of water,
Then quickly die, and so they order
LYON'S Depot No 434 Broadway.

W. H. McDONALD'S GENERAL NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING HOUSE, No. 102 NASSAU-ST., (corner of Ann)

Advertisements inserted at the very lowest rates in any paper in the United States or Canadas.

The very best papers are received by mail daily and kept for reference, and copies of each furnished to advertisers.

The fullest authority and recommendation, over the written signatures of the publishers of the leading daily and weekly papers, will be shown to those who require it.

Merchants who may have heretofore given their advertising to irresponsible persons, and have been disappointed in its results, are informed, that in dealing with me no payment is required till the advertiser is satisfied that his orders have been properly attended to.

My books, the columns of the papers, &c., will show that I am doing nearly all the New-York advertising that is being done in the leading papers from Canada to California.

W. H. McDONALD.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.—The Subscriber is now selling Watches at retail at the following remarkably low prices, being much less than any other house:

Fine Gold Lepine Watches, 4 holes jewelled	$25 00
Fine Gold Detached Levers, full jewelled	30 00
Gold Enameled Watches, for Ladies	25 00
Gold Hunting Watches, for Ladies	35 00
Gold Hunting Patent Levers, for Gentlemen	50 00
Silver Patent Levers	$16 00 to 20 00
Silver Detached Levers	13 00 to 20 00

Gold Hunting Watches, which run eight days; Gold Hunting Watches, which run fifteen days; Gold Watches in magic cases, which change into three different Watches; Gold Watches which wind up and set without any key.

Also, Cooper's Duplex Watches, in hunting-cases, splendid pocket Chronometers, and all other styles of Watches, at equally low prices. Also, all kinds of Jewelry and Silver Ware, at much less than the usual prices.

GEO. C. ALLEN, Importer of Watches and Jewelry, wholesale and retail, No. 11 Wall-st., (up stairs,) near Broadway formerly at No 51 Wall-st

S. M. PETTINGILL & CO., NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING AGENTS, No. 122 Nassau-st, are the regularly appointed Agents for the best and most widely circulated Journals in the Union, and are daily receiving advertising and subscriptions for them. Regular and complete files may be seen and examined. Advertisers are invited to call and examine papers, terms, and our system of doing business.

MRS. ALLEN'S WORLD'S HAIR RESTORER is not a hair dye, and contains no deleterious ingredient. It never fails to restore the Hair, however gray, to its original color, and at the same time to strengthen and restore the sight, however weak, if applied according to directions. The hair will retain its original color during life, by invigorating the skin muscles, nerves, blood vessels and roots of the hair, prevents the hair from falling, cures baldness, removes and prevents dizziness headache, perspiration of the head, dandruff, scald-head, or any eruption of the head. See New-York *Chronicle* for old and large advertisement. Price, $1 50c. per bottle For sale at the principal depôt, No. 255 Broome, corner of Elizabeth, No. 198 Bowery, No 192 Broadway, No. 13 Astor House, No 247 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, and No. 146 Fourth-st., Williamsburg.

C. S. VANDERHOOF, COMMISSIONER OF DEEDS, No. 461 Broadway, Pacific Bank.

DRY GOODS.

FALL AND WINTER CLOAKS AND MANTLES, MOLYNEUX BELL,

HAVING MADE EXTENSIVE ALTERATIONS and improvements in his store and workrooms, is now prepared to display, to the ladies of New-York and vicinity, a stock of CLOAKS AND MANTILLAS,

which, for variety and beauty of design, cannot be surpassed by any other establishment in the United States. It comprises every novelty of

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC MANUFACTURE.

The ladies are invited to call and examine for themselves.

NOTICE—No. 58 CANAL-ST., NORTH SIDE.

SILKS, SHAWLS, FRENCH MERINOS AND PARAMATTAS will be found EXCEEDINGLY CHEAP, and in the greatest variety of styles and colors at LYONS & JONES'S Union House, No. 277 Hudson-st., above Canal-st

PRINTED CASHMERES,

the most beautiful designs and of very superior qualities at 18½ cents a yard, together with a full assortment of the newest and cheapest styles of

DRESS GOODS

ever offered in this City. LYONS & JONES, Union House, No 277 Hudson-st.

BLANKETS, FLANNELS AND DOMESTICS.

LYONS & JONES have opened several bales of the above, and are now selling them on the most reasonable terms

FAMILIES

who are about to supply themselves with these goods are solicited to call at No 277 Hudson-st., where they will save probably 25 per cent. on their purchases. All goods, bought at this Store, being sold for cash they are charged

ONLY A SMALL PER CENTAGE

above the manufacturer's prices. LYONS & JONES.

No. 277 Hudson-st.

CLOAKS, MANTILLA VELVETS,

LADIES' CLOTHS, &c. being now in great demand, LYONS & JONES, No 277 Hudson-st. have received some beautiful shades of colors in Cloths, and their STOCK OF VELVETS is remarkably cheap, notwithstanding the recent advances made upon these goods CLOAKS AND MANTILLAS made to order, or from patterns, in the very first style of fashion N B Ladies' White, Black and Colored Kid Gloves at 2s 6d. a pair; Hosiery, Under Garments, Laces, Embroideries, &c. Observe, no second price. LYONS & JONES.

No 277 Hudson st., between Canal and Spring-sts.

FIRST PREMIUM MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT, No 564 Broadway, one door below Prince-st., near the Metropolitan Hotel.—Mrs. W. SIMMONS has the pleasure to announce to the fashionable world, that her large and richly varied stock of PARIS BONNETS and WINTER MILLINERY, is not surpassed by any other in the metropolis; and she is constantly adding to it the latest and most recherche patterns of the French Capital. Connected with her spacious sales-rooms she has an extensive manufactory By the late steamship arrivals, she has received large invoices of the most beautiful satins, Silks, Velvets, Ribbons Feathers, Artificial Flowers, &c., &c.

Mrs. SIMMONS solicits the patronage of Merchants and Milliners

SCHOOLS.

A DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMY, No. 806 Broadway, next to Grace Church, will open for the ensuing season on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 6, at 2½ P. M., for Ladies, at 3½ for Children, and at 7 for Gentlemen.

For Terms, &c., see Circulars.

The well-known patronage of more than usual pride and satisfaction that I announce the commencement of the Classes for this season Having removed to the new building just erected expressly for this purpose, I can now offer for the use of my pupils the most elegant, convenient and complete establishment ever erected in this City; the experience of many years enabling me to know and provide for every want in a fully-furnished manner It is my intention to make this such an establishment as will be—a place for mental and physical improvement, coming fed with innocent and beneficial recreation; and it will be my particular care to make everything conducive to the good deportment and general improvement of all who may be placed under my charge.

The Classes for Gentlemen will be arranged on an entirely new system, which will greatly facilitate the progress and add very much to the convenience of the pupils. But as the much space would be taken by describing the system here the published Circular is referred to as furnishing a description of the new method and its advantages

All the new dances of the present and former seasons will be taught in my Classes.

Private Soirees, for pupils only, are occasionally

The Academy is remarkable for ease in being accessible from nearly all parts of the City by stages or cars, as the same pass this thoroughfare which pass directly in front of the door, or within one, two or three squares of it, and the cars run from the Battery to Yonkers, by way of Fourth, East Broadway, Madison-st., and that near Second, directly to the Academy, thus affording the patrons in this part equal facilities with the other portions.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE No 24 & 26 st., corner of Madison-st., on Washington square.—GEO. W. CLARKE, A. M. and JAMES F. QUINN, A. M., Principals, (graduates of the South school) open the South school year on MONDAY the 13th of Sept., 1852 The Principals having settled the furniture and made the distribution and lecture throughout the Institution, it will be in complete order for the reception of the Pupils on Tuesday and Wednesday, the 14th and 15th inst., when they will meet with the Principals, and visit the several departments of instruction and pupils of last year, together with those of the recent regulations, terms, &c., may be had at the Rooms in the Institute Pupils received from 7 to 20 years of age.

PROF. WILLIAM DOD has opened a School in Boys at No 1 the corner of Bleecker and Christopher-sts., Courses of Instruction in Mathematics and the various branches of an English education. Pupils will be carried through the Mathematical Course of the first Military Schools of France, if their parents desire it. Testimonials and existing testimonials from some of the most eminent scientific and literary men we have and may be obtained at CARTER'S and J. S. CLARK'S, No. 289 Broadway, and at the principal book stores. Prof. DOD has the pleasure to refer to Rev. Drs. W. PHILLIPS, JAMES W. ALEXANDER, and S. H. RICHARD

ASTORIA FEMALE INSTITUTE.

THE ASTORIA FEMALE INSTITUTE, Mrs. HOWARD and Miss FREEMAN, Principals, will reopen for the reception of Pupils on WEDNESDAY, the 15th of September.

For circulars, apply at the Institute, or of Messrs. NEWMAN & IVISON, No 199 Broadway. Pupils received at any time.

CLASSICAL AND COMMERCIAL SCHOOL—No 69 Henry-st, Brooklyn, J. K. PLUMERDY, A. M., Principal. Instruction is given in the common and higher branches of English education in Latin and Greek, and in the Modern Languages With the exception of the French language, the Pupils in his absence, to render the supervision of the Principal salutary. The number of Pupils is limited to 25, and the tuition fee is $8 per quarter, in advance. Most satisfactory references and Testimonials will be given, upon application to the Principal.

OTTIGNON'S GYMNASIUM, Nos. 159 and 161 Chrystie-st.—Mr. C. F. OTTIGNON begs leave to remind the public that his Gymnasium is open daily, from sunrise until 10 P. M., for general exercise Gentleman's Class meets every evening at 8 o'clock, for class exercise and instruction Boys' Classes meet

MORAL AND RELIGIOUS.

Church and Missionary Intelligence.

A series of Sabbath Evening Lectures for Young Men has been commenced in Philadelphia, by the managers of the Episcopal Reading Room in Walnut-street. The first lecture was preached by the Right Rev. Bishop HOPKINS, of Vermont; the second by the Right Rev. Bishop POTTER. Arrangements have been made to secure lectures from a number of distinguished clergymen of the Church.

Rev. CHARLES HARTWELL and wife sailed on Wednesday last, from this port, in the ship *Talbot*, for China. Mr. and Mrs. H. are designated to the mission of the American Board at Fuhchau. An interesting meeting was held with the missionaries, on Sabbath evening, at the Church of the Pilgrims, in Brooklyn, (Rev. Mr. STORR'S.) The services were conducted by Rev. Mr. EUSTIS, of New-Haven, and the Rev. Dr. COX. A statement of the prospects of the new mission was made by Rev. Mr. WOOD, Secretary of the Board, and an eloquent sermon delivered by the Rev. Dr. BETHUNE, of Brooklyn.

The new edifice erected by the First Baptist Church in Hoboken, was dedicated, with appropriate services, on Thursday afternoon. The sermon was preached by Rev. Dr. HAGUE, of Newark. This church, which was commenced by Rev. Mr. HOLT, a few years since, under very forbidding circumstances, has grown so rapidly under his judicious and laborious care, as to require larger accommodations than the edifice first erected on Washington-street, allowed. This building was sold last Spring to the newly-formed Presbyterian Church, of which Rev. Mr. STRYKER is pastor, and a new and very tasteful edifice, erected on Bloomfield-street, which is yet scarcely completed. The church has been repeatedly favored with revivals, and has become the largest religious society in the place.

The Bible Society's new house, on Astor-place, is now completed to the sixth story. The work has been delayed very much by the lack of stone for the window-sills and lintels, but the contractors are under heavy bonds to have the building finished in time for the May anniversary.

The "Society for Promoting Collegiate and Theological Education at the West," held its ninth anniversary at Boston last week. The universal absorption in the funeral of Mr. WEBSTER, prevented anything like a general attendance upon the meeting; but its proceedings had unusual interest, and an encouraging report was presented. On Wednesday evening, the annual discourse was delivered by Rev. Dr. HALL, of Norwalk, Conn.; the object of which was first to survey the field occupied by the Society; then consider in what way it may best be cultivated; and finally, the relative importance of the work. The importance of religious and moral influences at the West, and the necessity of raising up on the ground, the men by whom these influences are to be put forth, were strongly set forth On Thursday, the anniversary exercises were held in the Winter-street Church—Rev. Dr. GOODRICH, of Yale College, presiding. An abstract of the Annual Report was read by the Secretary of the Society, Rev. THERON BALDWIN. The receipts of the year were stated to be $21,117 89, a sum much larger than has been before received. Aid has been extended to eight institutions at the West, viz.: Marietta, Wabash, Illinois, Knox, Beloit, Iowa, and Wittenberg Colleges, and the College of the German Evangelical Conference of the West in Missouri. These institutions are steadily advancing, and some of them will soon be brought to a self-sustaining condition. In five of these institutions, seasons of religious interest have been enjoyed, resulting in the hopeful conversion of upwards of forty young men. The statistical portion of the Report was followed with some very impressive statements respecting the growth of the West, and the consequent necessity of speedy and enlarged efforts to evangelize and educate it. Addresses were made by Rev Dr STOWE, of the Andover Seminary, and Prof. CONRAD, of Wittenberg College, Ohio, which dwelt upon the same general features of the case

Washington would seem to be just now, an object of unusual solicitude on the part of the different religious denominations. The Old School Presbyterians are endeavoring to raise funds for the establishment of a new Church. The project has received the approval of the General Assembly, and collections in aid of it have been desired by several Synods. The New School Presbyterians have formed a new Church, composed mainly of a colony from Rev Mr. SMITH'S Church; and Mr. S. is now engaged in obtaining the means for erecting a new and large edifice. Considerable progress has already been made. The Congregationalists are making efforts also, to sustain the Church founded a few years since, and in which the late Mr FOWLER took great interest. This was specially recommended by the late Albany Convention, and contributions are solicited for it. It is probable that during the ensuing winter, the three Churches will be in operation. The First Presbyterian Church, (New School) are also seeking for a Pastor, among the most eminent and attractive preachers of the denomination.

Rev. JAMES L. HODGE, D. D, the excellent Baptist pastor of Brooklyn, was installed over a new Church, built for him by his friends, in Washington-avenue, Brooklyn, last week. The sermon upon the "First European Church," was preached by Rev. E. L. MAGOON.

The American Missionary Association, composed of those who have seceded from the American Board, and Home Missionary Society, on account of their alleged relations to Slavery, held its sixth anniversary at Bangor, Me., recently. Hon. WM. JACKSON, of Salem, Mass., presided, and the annual report was read by LEWIS TAPPAN, Esq., which stated that the receipts of the Society during the year were $35,000. The Society has five missions, thirteen stations, sixteen ordained missionaries: the whole number of laborers, 65; churches, 11. The whole number of laborers, foreign and domestic, is 133, being an increase since last year of 38. The Mendi Mission in West Africa has 17 missionaries and assistants. The Jamaica Mission has 19 missionaries and assistants. The Siam Mission has six laborers. The Ojibue Mission in Minnesota has 21 laborers, and the mission in Canada ten teachers, who labor among the colored population. The Society employs 56 missionaries in their home department in various parts of the North-west.

Rev. JOHN GASTON was installed Pastor of the Reformed Dutch Church in Pompton, N. J., last week, by the Classis of Passaic.

One of the projects of Church Extension, adopted by the New School Presbyterian General Assembly, last May, was the formation of a Western Education Society at Cincinnati. The Committee to whom it was entrusted have drafted a Constitution for the proposed Society, and submitted it to the Synods interested in it. It has generally been approved of, with the exception of the Third Article, which provides that the meetings of the General Assembly shall be held at the place of the meeting of the General Assembly—that the Moderator of the Assembly shall be President, and the members of the Assembly be ex-officio members of the Society, entitled to take part in its deliberations and decisions. The latter part of this Section two or three Synods have decidedly objected to. The Committee appointed a public meeting to be held at Cincinnati on the 3d inst., for the formation of the Society. What influence the wishes of these Synods may have in modifying the feature alluded to, remains to be seen.

Rev. Dr. LEVI TUCKER, the distinguished Baptist pastor, of Boston, sailed for Europe on Saturday last in pursuit of health.

The American Baptist Missionary Union has recently sent a Special Deputation, consisting of Rev. Dr. PECK, Foreign Secretary of the Union, and Rev. JAMES N. GRANGER, of Providence, to visit its Missions among the Burmese and Karens. A general conference of all the missionaries of this denomination is to be held at Maulmain next Spring, at which these Deputies are to be present. The Missions of the Baptists in that region are numerous and highly successful.

The Nineteenth Anniversary of the "Children's Friend Society," of Boston, was held last week. Rev. Dr. SHARP, of the Baptist Church, read the annual report, which stated the whole number of children connected with the Institution during the year to be 91; and the whole number since its foundation in 1833, to be 801. Rev. Dr. ADAMS, Congregational, Deacon GRANT, and Dr. HOWE, Unitarian, and others, participated in the exercises.

Rev. M. OFFICER, a Lutheran Missionary, has been accepted by the American Missionary Association, as a missionary to the Mendi people, in Africa—the mission which was established at the return of the celebrated Cinque and his associates of the Amistad.

The American Female Guardian Society, at its last anniversary, offered a premium of $50 for the best Tract, delineating in its true light the guilt of those who read, publish, or sell pernicious fiction. The committee of award, consisting of Rev. Drs. CHESTER, TYNG and WILLIAMS, Rev. R. S. FOSTER, have announced that thirty-five manuscripts were received, of which they adjudge the one written by Rev. SAMUEL HARRIS, Pastor of the Second Congregational Church in Pittsfield, Mass., is best. It will soon be published.

During the past year the Baptist Churches in Ohio have advanced in number from 57 to 103, 8 church edifices have been completed, 3 are in process of erection, 18 additional ministers are engaged in the State, 4 have been licensed, 4 ordained, 320 baptized. The present membership of the Church is 4496, being an increase of 285.

For several years a warm discussion has been going on in reference to a removal of the Old School Presbyterian Theological Seminary, at New-Albany, Indiana. This Seminary is under the care of three or four Synods adjacent to it, but especially of the Synod of Kentucky, by which it was mainly founded. Its inconvenient location, and other causes, led some of the clergy at the West to attempt its removal to Cincinnati—among whom Rev. Dr. RICE, of Cincinnati, bore a conspicuous part. This proposal, finding opposition among the Kentucky friends of the Seminary, Dr. RICE founded a new Seminary at Cincinnati, in opposition. The desire to incorporate the two at some convenient place, and thus to compromise the difficulty, became very general. The General Assembly interposed, and offered to take both institutions under its care, as the Princeton and Pittsburg Seminaries are, provided the professorships should be vacated, and the question of location be left to its decision. This proposal has been recently entertained by the several Synods interested, and acceded to. The transfer is to be made at the next meeting of the Assembly; the two to be incorporated into one, the Seminary to be located at some point satisfactory to the entire West, and a new *personnel* to be introduced. The event gives great satisfaction to all parties.

The union of the Associate Reformed and Associate Presbyterian Churches—two transplanted sects into which Scotch Presbyterianism has been divided, may be considered as effected. Negotiations for this union has been going on for some time, and a basis proposed, on which both parties have united. At the late meeting of the Associate Reformed Synod, in Pittsburg, the last of the two bodies expressed their consent to the basis, with certain conditions which will, no doubt, be assented to by the other body, and the union be effected.

A New-School Presbyterian Theological Seminary is soon to be started at the West The project was approved of by the General Assembly, in 1850, and at the late meeting of the Synod of Peoria, the location of the institution was fixed at Galena, where a considerable sum of money has been pledged for its use.

The recent meeting of the German Reformed Synod, at Baltimore, appointed Rev. Dr. BERNARD C. WOLFF as Professor of Theology, in the Theological Seminary of that denomination, at Mercersburg, Penn., in place of Rev. Dr. NEVIN, resigned. It is understood that Dr. W. does not wholly coincide with the peculiar views of Dr. NEVIN.

The North Baptist Church in Troy, which was destroyed by the fire last week, is represented to be a great loss. It originally cost $12,000, and the insurance upon it was but little. An effort to replace it has already been commenced.

A parliamentary return was recently made to the Canadian Legislature, giving a statement of the amount of the Clergy Reserves, which are now a subject of earnest contention among the different denominations in the Provinces By this it appears that at present the funds are thus disposed of:—To the Church of England, in Upper Canada, £12,646, in Lower Canada, £2,173; to the Church of Scotland, in Upper Canada, £7,111, Lower do., £1,456; to the United Synod of the Presbyterian Church, Upper Canada, £565; to the Roman Catholic Church, Upper Canada, £1,666, to the Wesleyan Methodists, Upper Canada, £177—leaving the Free Church, and divers other denominations unprovided for.

Rev. CHARLES F. HOMER was admitted to Holy Orders last week by Bishop EASTBURN, in Boston. Mr. H. is to be rector of Grace Church, in New-Bedford, Mass.

The North Louisiana Baptist Convention has taken the preliminary steps for the establishment of an institution of learning at Mount Lebanon, Bienville Parish, to be under the immediate patronage of the Convention. Rev. W. H. BAYLISS has been appointed General Agent to raise funds for this object.

The Wisconsin Presbyterian and Congregational Convention held its annual meeting at Racine, on Tuesday, Oct. 7. The opening sermon was preached, at the request of the Moderator, by Rev. H. CURTIS, of Chicago, from Matt xvi 26. Rev. S. PEET was chosen Moderator. The following resolutions were discussed and adopted

I. After hearing statements by Rev. A. MONTGOMERY, Agent of the American Tract Society; Rev. B. W. CHIDLAW, Agent of the American S. S. Union, and Rev. W. W. BLANCHARD, in behalf of the N. W. Home Missionary Association,

Resolved, That this Convention have listened with deep interest to the statements made by the Agents of the American Tract Society, and the American S. S. Union, and that we rejoice in all the good they are accomplishing, and we embrace the opportunity to express our conviction that, as they are claiming to furnish the nation with a Christian literature, fidelity to the Gospel demands of them, that they give at least the same prominence to the sin of oppression in their publications that they do to other open and flagrant sins.

II. In view of the very limited number of pastors within the bounds of our body,

Resolved, That this Convention do earnestly recommend to all our churches to establish the pastoral relation at the earliest practicable period.

III. *Resolved*, That the principles of the Maine Liquor Law, as furnishing an expedient to do away with the use of our traffic in intoxicating drinks as a beverage, and for the promotion of the cause of Temperance in general, meet our most cordial approbation; and that we recommend to the churches within our bounds, and to the community in general, to put forth an earnest effort to secure the passage of a liquor law during the next session of the Legislature of this State, similar to that in force at the present time in Maine; that the ministers belonging to this body be requested to preach on the subject of Temperance to the people of their charge respectively, during the month of October, or as soon after as may suit their convenience.

A plan for aiding feeble Churches, in the erection of houses of worship, was also adopted, and a Board of officers appointed to carry its provisions into effect. Three officers are a Board of Trustees, consisting of Rev. Messrs. A. L. Chapin, S. Peet, U. S Powel, H. Foote, and Mr. Pliny Allen. Rev D Clary, Secretary, and Horace Hobart, Treasurer. The time of holding the next annual meeting was fixed for the third Thursday of Oct., 1853; the place, Madison or Beloit.

CITY MISSIONS.

Establishment of a Mission Church, Home, and Industrial School, in Mott street.

An adjourned meeting of the Clergy and laity of the Episcopal Church was held in St. John's Chapel, yesterday, at 12 o'clock, to receive the report of the Committee appointed at the previous meeting, to consider and report the best plan of action for establishing a Mission in Mott-street.

The Provisional Bishop, Rev. Dr. WAINWRIGHT, took the Chair, and opened the proceedings with prayer.

Rev. Dr. HAWKS, Chairman of the Committee, reported the following resolutions:

Resolved, That a mission established by the Episcopal Church, at the Five Points, must, to be useful, embrace measures designed for the alleviation of the bodily suffering and want, as well as for the spiritual improvement of the irreligious and ignorant; and that, therefore, the enterprise should include *homes* and *employment*, as well as a house of worship.

Resolved, That it is our duty as Christians to attempt such a mission, and that experience has shown that, with God's blessing, there is every ground to hope for reasonable success on this mode of doing good.

Resolved, That a Committee of Twenty, to be composed of an equal number of clergymen and laymen, the Provisional Bishop being Chairman, be appointed by the Chair, with instructions to proceed without delay to soliciting funds sufficient to commence at once such a mission; and that the mode of accomplishing the object of procuring funds, be left to the discretion of the Committee.

Resolved, That when we adjourn, it be subject to the call of the Chairman, made upon the request of the Committee now raised.

He could say for the information of the meeting, that some of the Committee had been on the spot, and made inquiries into the operations of Dr. PEASE, which gave them abundant reason for encouragement. He had, in reply to their inquiries, shown that there was ample room for successful operation; that a "Home," such as he had established, was likely soon to become self-sustaining; and that there was no doubt but the establishment of secular and Sunday-schools, and providing amply for the destitute, would quickly be the means of securing a large congregation for the Church. For his (Dr. H.'s) part, he considered it worse than useless to expend a large sum of money in placing a Church there, if not first preceded by some attention to the physical want of the people; it would be a mockery to call on them to be fed and clothed in Gospel truth, while they were suffering from the pangs of hunger and of cold. He further recommended the establishment of a Bath and Washhouse, which would afford a means of cleanliness, much wanted in the neighborhood, and which was a virtue very favorable to Godliness. The Resolutions of the Committee had been framed with these views. He wished it to be known that this matter was the joint action of the clergy and laity. It was an object that could not fail to commend itself to all; one in which no cause of quarrel could be found, and calculated more than any other, to allay any unfortunate asperities of feeling which might exist.

Rev. Dr. HIGBEE fully agreed with the Committee and their Chairman in the opinion that it would be of little use to establish a church, without first using judicious and Christian efforts for ameliorating the condition of the wretched inhabitants, and thus providing a congregation. He regarded the church as but a secondary consideration, until the other means were put into operation

Rev. Mr. PETERS read, from the *Daily Times*, an article showing the success of a like mission undertaken by Dr. CHALMERS, in Edinburgh, where he had succeeded in establishing a self-sustaining church and school in what had been the very worst neighborhood. Dr CHALMERS had commenced by judiciously introducing means of comfort and industry—by a practical exposition of Christianity.

Rev. Mr. JONES thought it would be well, as the Society would require not only months but years of unabated interest, to attain the objects in view to form upon a more permanent basis. The old City Mission had obtained privileges in their charter which might not readily be granted by the State Government again, and it would be worthy of consideration whether they had not better revive that Society, with whatever alterations in the by laws might be necessary, and thus secure their charter.

Dr HAWKS meant no disrespect to the old City Mission when he said that its constitution was not at all adapted for successful operation. If put on such a basis, he should withdraw from the movement, for he felt it would be a failure.

The resolutions were then put, and unanimously adopted.

Before adjourning, the Chairman remarked that he regarded with great satisfaction the evident interest which both clergy and laity took in the project. He had spent a few hours in the Five Points on Sunday. He saw there was abundant work for all; and they had but to commence the work, when they would find ample encouragement to proceed

Rev. Dr HAWKS hoped that, before a fortnight, they would receive a call to assemble, with an intimation from the Committee that funds had been collected sufficient for the establishment of two schools.

The clergy and laity present took a hearty interest in the object of the meeting, fully concurring in that part of the Committee's report which related to the necessity of providing a home and employment for those whose religious condition they sought to improve.

NEW-YORK CITY.

THE MURDER OF A NEGRO WOMAN BY HER HUSBAND—THE CORONER'S INVESTIGATION.—On Thursday afternoon, at 1 o'clock, the investigation respecting the murder of MARIA JOHNSON, a negro woman, at No 5 Little Water street, was commenced at No. 9 New City Hall, before Coroner IVES and a jury of six men. One witness, named WM CARDENFELT, who resided in the same building with deceased, testified that he saw ANDREW JOHNSON (the husband) knock the deceased down and inflict a series of blows upon her body, which produced dangerous internal injuries Two other witnesses deposed that they saw deceased brutally beaten by her husband. As before stated in the *Times*, a *post-mortem* examination was made by Dr LIDELL, who gave the medical testimony in substance as follows:

Dr. John A. Lidell, sworn, says, I reside at No 93 Prince-street; I am a practicing physician; I made a *post mortem* examination of the body of deceased, Maria Johnson, at the Sixth Ward Station House. I found the right eye and cheek blackened by a bruise, the skin over the small part of the nose was wanting, and the nose was covered with a black plaster: the skull was thick, the brain and its membranes were congested but not in a very high degree, the consistence of the brain was good, there was some pleuritic adhesions, about one third of the upper lobe of the left lung was splenified; the mucus membrane of the bronchial tubes was dark colored, and covered over with dark colored mucus; the heart was rather large in size, the liver was also large, the spleen appeared to be natural, the stomach was loose in size and exhibited 6 or 8 ounces of white fluid; there was more than in the intestines than usual or natural; there was no accumulation of serum in either of the great cavities; in my opinion the cause of death was intemperance, exposure, and want of proper care; the death, I think may have been accelerated by violent beating.

The evidence was here concluded, and after a brief absence the Jury returned and rendered a verdict as follows, "We find that the deceased came to her death from the effects of injuries received on the 30th ult, by the hands of her husband, ANDREW JOHNSON."

It appears that the accused made his escape shortly after committing the deed, and up to Thursday evening had not been captured, although every effort was made by the Police of the Sixth Ward to effect the culprit's arrest.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE OF A YOUNG WOMAN—Thursday evening, about 7 o'clock, a destitute young woman named MARY YOUNG, attempted to destroy herself by jumping into the East River, at the foot of Gouverneur-slip. She was observed by a citizen named CHARLES DICKINSON, who hastened to the wharf and, with the assistance of others, the unfortunate female was saved from a watery grave, and provided for by Captain BENNETT, of the Seventh Ward, as she was without parents or friends.

COMMITTED FOR ROBBERY.—Thursday morning MRS. HANNAH LEVIE, residing at No. 28 Reade-street, appeared before Justice OSBORN, at the Lower Police Office, and made the necessary affidavits, claiming some $200 worth of damask table-covers, found in the possession of a noted rogue named GEORGE DAVIS, by Officer MARTIN, of the Sixth Ward The property was stolen several weeks ago, and the magistrate fully committed DAVIS to await his trial. A female boarder at No. 303 Front-street, of the name of ELIZA PATTERSON, was arrested in the Fourth Ward Thursday, charged with stealing a valise containing wearing apparel to the amount of $30, belonging to GEORGE BALLARD. The property was recovered, and Justice OSBORN committed ELIZA for trial.

NORTHERN DISPENSARY, WAVERLEY-PLACE.—The following report shows the number of patients treated at this institution during the month of October, 1852—whole number, 1,274:

Attended at their houses			456
Attended at the Dispensary			818
Total			1,274
Males	523.	Females	751
Ireland	815	United States	361
England	29	Germany	11
Scotland	5	Other Countries	24
Cured or relieved	1191	Vaccinated	35
Died	9	Still under treatment	27
Sent to Hospital	7		

Whole number of prescriptions put up during the month, 3,146; greatest number in any day, 157; least number in any day, 51; average per day, 121.

THANKSGIVING IN THE FIVE POINTS.—Mr. PEASE wishes to make a feast for the poor and the homeless of the Five Points on Thanksgiving Day. To those who will enjoy their own festival more, if they have given a small share to the needy and unbefriended, he commends his enterprise, and asks for aid. Several of the hotels have offered something. Will not private families help in making that day at least a happy one to the wretched people of this district? Mr. P. will hasten if send to the houses, if the address be given.

FIRE IN HUDSON-STREET.—About 2½ o'clock yesterday morning, a fire broke out in the rear of No. 389 Hudson-st., which originated from carelessness in leaving a lighted candle in a bed-room, near the quilts. In this apartment some of the family were sleeping, and they barely had time to escape from suffocation. Damage trifling.

NOVEMBER MEETING OF THE AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY.—The Monthly Meeting of the American Bible Society was held at the Bible House, on the evening of the 4th inst., when the following business was transacted. Hon. LUTHER BRADISH, presided, assisted by WILLIAM B. CROSBY, Esq. The death of HUBERT VAN WAGENEN, Esq., of Poughkeepsie, one of the Vice Presidents of the Society, was announced and recorded on the minutes. Mr. VAN WAGENEN was long connected with this Board; for several years was the Society's Treasurer, and was afterwards chosen one of the Vice Presidents. Nine new societies were recognised as auxiliaries, namely, two in Kentucky, one in Ohio, two in Illinois, one in Indiana, two in Wisconsin, and one in Texas.

Extracts were read from Agents, showing the progress of the Bible Cause at home.—An interesting letter was read from the Secretary of the Jaffna Bible Society, Ceylon, gratefully acknowledging former aid, and asking further appropriations. There is an increasing demand for the Scriptures among the Coolies.—Another from Rev. FREDERICK MONOD, Secretary of the French and Foreign Bible Society, with encouraging statements as to the circulation of the Scriptures, and progress of religious inquiry in France. An able letter, also, from Bishop BOONE, in China Grants of books were made, namely, in French, for a French mission in this City; for the U. S. Naval Academy, Annapolis; for distribution on the coast and at sea, in various languages; for the Cherokee nation, for Oregon and Florida, and others of smaller amount.

The entire number of volumes issued the past month is reported as 77,818.—An appropriation of $1,000 was also made to the Jaffna Bible Society.

The New-York Bible Society also met in the evening, the President, THOMAS BARNES, in the Chair. The principal business of the meeting was the taking of measures to liquidate the debt due from this Society to the Parent Society.

BOARD OF ASSISTANT ALDERMEN.—Mr. Assistant Alderman BARKER in the Chair.—The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

Resolutions Adopted—That the Eighth-avenue, from Forty-fourth to Fiftieth-streets, be lighted with gas; that the carriage way in Rutherford-place, from Eighteenth to Seventeenth streets, be paved

Resolution Concurred In—That Anthony-street and Lispenard-street, from Broadway to West Broadway, be lighted with gas.

Reports Adopted—In favor of concurring in the resolution to Macadamize the Seventh-avenue, from Forty-fourth to Fifty-ninth-streets, and to extend the time of contract to the 1st of Jan., 1853; In favor of concurring in the resolution to set curb and gutter stones, and to flag side walks in Eighty-seventh-street, between Third and Fourth avenues; In favor of paying Michael Reddy for the loss of his horse.

Veto—On motion, the veto of his honor, the Mayor, in relation to the payment to Philip Maybee of $2,101 50, for extra work, was taken, and the resolution adopted in despite of the veto, &c.

Appropriations Concurred in—The resolution passed by the other Board, to make additional appropriations of $3,000 for the payment of rents.

Adjourned to Monday.

Sales of Real Estate, Nov. 4.—*By Cale & Chilton.*

Property of Dunkirk.

1 lot corner West Front and Ploiter-sts		$275
2 lots adjoining on West-st., each $200		400
1 lot S. E. corner West Front and Pelican-st		410
1 lot adjoining on E. Front-st		230
2 lots do. do. each $215		430
1 lot on Deer-st		300
1 lot near on Deer-st		195
1 lot Deer-st. near East Second-st		220
1 lot do. do		220
1 lot S. W. corner East Front and Deer-st		335
1 lot do. do. adjoining		265
1 lot on Deer-st. adjoining		220
1 lot do. near the shove		190
1 lot S. E. corner of do and do		320
1 lot N. W. corner Lion and East Third-sts		1,075
1 lot do. Fox do,		900
1 lot adjoining on East Third-st		800
3 lots west side Deer-st. between East Third and Fourth-sts, each $200		600
1 lot N. W. corner Deer and East Fourth-sts		300
2 lots south side E. Third, bet. Fox and Elk-sts., each $400		800
1 lot west side Buffalo-st, near East Third-st		300
1 lot do. adjoining		290
2 lots east side Centre-st., between Third and Fourth-sts., and two in the rear, on Lynx-st., each $425		1,700
1 lot do. do. and 1 do.	$360	720
1 lot do. do. and 1 do.	$310	620
1 lot do. do.		500
1 lot N. E. corner Centre and East Fourth sts		540
2 lots adjoining on Centre-st., each $460		800
2 lots west side Centre-st., between West Third and Fourth sts, each $505		1,010
1 lot west side Centre-st. and 1 in rear on Lark-st. each $280		560
1 lot east side Centre-st., between East Third and Fourth-sts., and 1 in the rear on Lynx-st., each $280		560
1 lot N. W. corner Centre and Fifth-st., and 1 N.E. corner Lark and Fifth-sts., each $320		640
2 lots adjoining on Centre and Lark-sts., each $220		440
1 lot west side Swan-st., near West Fourth-st		200
1 lot east side do. do.		200
1 lot west side Dove-st do.		165
1 lot 150 by 150 ft on Fourth, Buffalo, & Fawn sts.		475
1 lot do. on Eagle and Lark-sts		820
1 lot do. on Swan and Canary-sts		199
1 lot corner West Front and Plover sts		150

There was a very good attendance of buyers, and the biddings were very spirited.

By Albert H Nicoloy—Nov 5.

Three story basement brick house and lot, known as No. 770 Greenwich-st. $3,030

COURT CALENDAR—*Saturday*—SUPREME COURT SPECIAL TERM—The Calendar will not be again taken up, until after the adjournment of the Oyer and Terminer, which meets on Monday next.

SUPERIOR COURT.—Motions and General Term arguments will be heard.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT.—Motions will be heard.

THIRD DISTRICT COURT—Before Judge ERREN. *The value of an Autograph.—Blacker & Son vs. Elisha Carpenter.*—The following case, which was tried yesterday, will serve to prove that the late Duke of Wellington was not so far out of the prudential course when he preferred giving money to sending his autograph to be sold for charitable purposes. This was an action brought by the agents of a publishing-house in this city against the defendant, who is book-keeper in the office of the *Journal of Commerce*, in Wall-street, to recover $10 56, being the amount of his subscription to a serial, called the *Imperial Gazetteer*. The evidence disclosed the following facts: A few weeks since, a person called at the office where the defendant is employed, and asked him to subscribe to the work in question, which was then in the course of publication in numbers. The defendant refused, but being much pressed by the canvasser to give him an autograph, was *green* enough to write his own name in a book, and the canvasser then left but not until he was told, pretty peremptorily, that the signer of the autograph did not intend to subscribe to the work In a few days after, "the numbers" were left at the *Journal* office, and then came the bill, in due course, for payment—which, of course, the defendant refused to honor The evidence in this case was conflicting Two witnesses, who were present, testifying that the giver of the autograph did positively refuse to subscribe; and one, the canvasser, stating that nothing of the kind was said, and that the signature of the defendant was obtained in the usual course of business. The Judge said, that as the weight of evidence proved that the autograph was obtained by a fraud on the part of the agent, he (the Judge) should give judgment for the defendant

CIRCUIT COURT—Before Judge MITCHELL.—*Aaron Butterfield vs. The New York and Erie Railroad Company.*—This case, reported on Thursday's *Times*, was resumed up and went to the Jury under a very impartial charge from Judge MITCHELL. His Honor commented on the evidence, which was conflicting, as entirely a question of credibility between the witnesses for the plaintiff and the defendants, and solely the province of the Jury to decide upon. If the plaintiff was entitled to recover, he was to have the full value of the goods, as proved to be in the trunk, and any other sum as the rest or damages for the detention the Jury might award to him. The Jury retired, and had not agreed on a verdict up to a late hour, and were discharged by order of the Court.

In the course of the summing up of Counsel in this case, it came out, that by an act of the Legislature of this State, passed in 1850, persons who have but their baggage while travelling on Railroads, can not only sue for the recovery, but be themselves a good witness to prove its delivery to the employees of the Company, and the value of the property lost. This "*point of law*," as a learned member of the Aldermanic body, would say, is not very generally known.

SUPERIOR COURT.—Before Judge CAMPBELL.—*William B. Belch et al, vs. James Rule et al.*—In this case, the jury found a verdict for the plaintiffs, decreeing to them the return of the property as members of the Temperance Lodge, and $300 as damages for its detention

Hannah Brophy, Administratrix, &c, vs. Solomon Hupf, et al—This is an action against the defendants as proprietors of an omnibus, to recover damages sustained by the plaintiff as the widow of John Brophy, for the killing of her husband, who was run down by an omnibus in Canal-street, and died in consequence of the injuries he sustained in the New-York Hospital. The case was tried some months since, and the jury failed to agree on a verdict. The case will be resumed on Monday next.

SUPREME COURT—*Special Term*—Before Judge ROOSEVELT.—*D. & I. Mills vs. John Thursby*—Motion denied with costs. It was an application by the defendant for a stay of proceedings, and refused, because a similar motion had been made before another Judge of the Court.

Thomas Coates vs. Prudence Coates.—Decree of divorce granted on the complaint of the husband for adultery of the wife.

BROOKLYN CITY.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.—The business on this road still continues to increase. During the month of October last, *twenty-one thousand and forty-three* passengers passed over the road, and the receipts for freight and passengers for the same period of time amounted to eighteen thousand, seven hundred and eighty one dollars and thirty-one cents. During the same month last year only fourteen thousand two hundred and forty-seven passengers, passed over the road, and the whole receipts in money amounted to only thirteen thousand, eight hundred and twenty-seven dollars and twenty-five cents.

	1851.	1852.	Increase.
No. of passengers	14,247	21,015	6,796
Receipts	$13 827 25	$18,781 31	$1,953 06

VOTING ILLEGALLY.—A man, giving his name as MCCLOSKEY, was yesterday morning brought before Justice KING, charged with voting illegally in the Seventh Ward. He was committed for trial.

ALL THE WAY FROM BOSTON.—The Third District Police found a man lying upon the side-walk, in Court-street, early yesterday morning, in a state of insensibility from the too free use of alcoholic liquors. The Police took him to the Station-House, where he was restored to consciousness. He stated that he belonged to Boston; and having visited Brooklyn the day before, he met with several acquaintances, and the result was that he got drunk. Very fortunately, a large sum of money on his person was all safe. He might have fallen into worse hands than the Police of the Third District.

COUNTY HOSPITAL.—From the report of the Resident Physician, we learn that there are now in the Kings County Hospital, at Flatbush, *two hundred and forty-four patients*. The following is the statement for the week ending Tuesday, Nov. 2: Received, by order of the Superintendent, 24 men and 10 women: born, 1 boy and 1 girl; transferred to the Alms-house, 1 woman; discharged, 17 men, 10 women, 1 boy; deceased, 4 men and 1 woman. Total, 244. Of those deceased, 4 were born in Ireland, and 1 in Germany.

LARCENY—LOOK OUT FOR MENDICANTS.—A woman entered the house of Dr J. W. Sweet, No. 269 Bridge street, near Myrtle avenue, Thursday night, and stole therefrom a valuable gold watch. The transaction was a very cool one, on her part. It seems she entered the basement of the house, in the office, (the Doctor being absent at the time,) stole the watch and went immediately to the front door, rung the bell, and asked for alms, at the same time producing a certificate stating that she was a fit object of charity. She has thus far eluded the vigilance of our Police, but they are on her track. Our citizens cannot be too much on their guard when so many beggars are about—in some cases only assuming the disguise to more effectually accomplish their project of stealing.

SUDDEN DEATH.—A man named James Fanel, formerly a resident in some part of Illinois, died suddenly yesterday morning, at a house in Navy-st., between Tillary-st. and Park-av, from, as is supposed, the too free use of ardent spirits. The deceased served as a non commissioned officer under General Scott, during the Mexican war. The Coroner will hold an inquest this day, Saturday.

ALL THAT'S LEFT.—From the political tornado which swept over this City on Tuesday last, only two Whig monuments withstood the shock, viz: John S. Folk, the Whig candidate for Chief of Police, has been elected by a majority of *ten* votes; and Daniel K Smith, Whig candidate for Police Justice, has been elected by a majority of *five* votes.

BODY OF CHILD FOUND.—The dead body of a young child was found yesterday morning, in a vacant lot, on the "Old Powers Place," in the vicinity of Powers st The Coroner was notified, and an inquest will be held this day.

OYER AND TERMINER.—The next Term of the Court of Oyer and Terminer for this District will be held at the City Hall, Brooklyn, Monday, Nov. 22.

ADOPTED.—One of the police of the First District found an infant at the door of house No. 244 Adams-street, a few nights since, which he took in charge and carried home. His wife, having no children of her own, has adopted it.

WILLIAMSBURG CITY.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.—The Board of Education met on Thursday evening—Mr. F. SYLVESTER, President, *pro tem*.—The Committee on Real Estate submitted plans and specifications for Primary School-houses, for the consideration of the Board. After considerable discussion, it was resolved that the Committee on Real Estate be instructed to procure additional plans and specifications, and receive estimates on the same, to be reported at the next meeting of the Board. Mr. BUKELEY, the principal of the Evening School, submitted a statement, from which it appears that, at the opening of the School on the 20th ult., sixty-five pupils were present, and the number has increased to two hundred and eighty-four. The pupils have been divided into five classes, under as many teachers.

In this number, there are representatives from Germany, England, Scotland, Wales, Ireland, France, Nova Scotia, Canada and the United States. Of these 122 are apprentices, 111 laborers, 31 clerks, 14 mechanics, and 2 sailors Twenty-eight on entering the school could neither read, write or cipher The pupils vary in their ages from 10 to 75 years. Thus far Evening Schools have far exceeded expectation.

FANCY DRESS BALL.—A fancy dress ball of the "Osceola Guards," of Williamsburg, will take place on the 26th inst, at the Odeon. The officers and members of the Company will be arrayed in the Indian costume. On the 15th inst the Company will turn out on a target excursion, and will shoot at the target with bows and arrows.

☞ The Board of Aldermen of the City of Williamsburg, will meet at the City Hall, this afternoon, at 4 o'clock, for the purpose of determining who are elected to fill the offices voted for at the recent election.

FIREMEN'S PARADE.—The first Annual Parade of the Fire Department of the City of Williamsburg, will take place on Monday next, the 8th inst. The line will form at 1 o'clock, P. M., on the North side of South Ninth street, the right resting on Fourth-street. The Chief Engineer is to be the Grand Marshal, and the Assistant Engineers are to be his aids.

Effect of Opening the Tributaries of the River Plate to Foreign Trade.

From the London Times, Oct. 20.

Vessels which can cross the three-fathom bank in the River Plate may ascend the Parana with ease and safety to Santa Fe, and even, it is said, to Corrientes, where the River Paraguay is navigable for large boats to Assumption. This navigation extends for 600 or 700 miles for sea-going vessels, and for 1,500 miles for boats. There is, consequently, no difficulty of access; and whenever it becomes profitable to establish steam navigation on these enormous rivers, they will carry on their communications with the rest of the world as freely as the valley of the Mississippi itself. But what a contrast between these inactive, isolated, and thinly peopled provinces, and the growing power which has already raised the central valley of North America to boundless prosperity and power. Paraguay itself, which has acquired a sort of romantic and mysterious fame from the early Jesuits' missions, from its peculiar natural productions, and from the impenetrable condition of its frontier, is probably now the least civilized part of South America. Its population more Indian than Spanish,

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS.

Rapids Convention at St. Louis.

A Convention of Delegates from the Western States, similar to that which met at Burlington, Iowa, a year since, assembled at Wyman's Hall, St. Louis, on the 25th ult. Two hundred Delegates were present, chiefly from Iowa and St. Louis.

The assemblage was called to order by Gen. RAMSEY, and Judge BOWLIN was chosen President, *pro tem.*

A Committee reported the result of their labors, and were unanimous in recommending that the attention of the General Government should at once be called to the absolute necessity which existed for cleaning out the steamboat channel of the Lower Rapids, and of affording a regular navigation during the continuance of a mean stage of water. The report set forth that the objects for which the Convention assembled would be fully subserved, if means similar to those attempted and partially carried out by LEE, in 1836, '37, were again repeated. When Col LEE commenced the twork, the country was very sparsely settled, and St. Louis did not contain a population of much more than 12,000 souls The sum then appropriated was only $50,000, and the greater portion of it was expended in procuring boats and the necessary material from a distance. Col. LEE was favorable to the plan of clearing out the steamboat channel, by resorting to blasting the sharp corners of the rocks which afforded impediments to the easy and safe crossing of the Lower Rapids. His management of the trust confided to him gave at the time almost universal satisfaction.

Col. CURTIS, the City Engineer, opposed the resolution, and made a speech of great length. He was decidedly favorable to a slack water navigation, and stated that the blowing up of the rock on the Rapids would be the work of fifty years. He had no confidence in the views of Col. LEE, and placed but little reliance on his speculations or estimates.

On the second day of the session, the Convention was addressed at some length by Mr. STARR, of Burlington, in advocacy of its adoption. Mr S. urged the entire practicability of the plan for the improvement of the natural channel, submitted by Col. LEE. He showed that it was the most economical and effective that could be adopted. He also argued that by the treaty of 1803, the Mississipi was made a public highway, and that the building of a Canal at one side, upon which tolls would be exacted, would be a virtual loup-diment to the free navigation of waters, and a violation of the treaty.

Mr. DRAKE offered the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we regard the question of the improvement of the navigation of our Western rivers, by the General Government, as one in which every part of our country has a substantial and abiding interest, that its character is not restricted or sectional, but eminently national; that it rises high above any mere local and transitory considerations, and looks to the greatest good, in the present and future, of the greatest number; and that we earnestly deprecate all attempts, from whatever quarter they may proceed, to narrow it down to a mere matter of contention between political parties, holding it to be a common ground, on which all men, of every form of partizen faith, may stand in amity, intent only on the universal good of the great brotherhood of the American people.

Mr. DRAKE offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Hon. THOS. H. BENTON be, and he is hereby invited, to address this Convention.

The resolution being unanimously carried, Col. BENTON addressed the Convention for upwards of half an hour, in a highly interesting and eloquent strain.

Col. BENTON said that an easy task was assigned him since he had only to address the Convention upon matters of general interest, after their work had been well accomplished. He had listened with pleasure and instruction to the detail of facts in relation to the proposed improvements. Of the practibility of removing the obstructions in the natural channel of the river, they had both the testimony of engineers and the observation of practical men. Such a combination of science with practice gave value to schemes of improvement.

He favored a full, free and safe navigation of our rivers, and desired to have as few burdens upon commerce as possible. He had often taken into consideration the taxes which the farmer had to bear before his labors received their ultimate reward. Thus, when he scattered the seed upon the earth the birds took their toll while it was ripening, and when ripe, losses were suffered; when taken to the mill the miller took his toll, and in taking the flour to market he (the farmer) pays another toll upon the highways. But upon the mighty rivers, which were free, no pay had to be given He had learned that it was contemplated to exact pay by making a canal around the Rapids, to enable boats to pass in low water. The evil effects arising from this he had seen exemplified at the canal built around the Falls of the Ohio River, for passing through which, boats were not taxed but *taxed*, for such was the enormity of the toll levied that it amounted to a floe—a mulct. With masters of steamops he had often made estimates of the amount of cost upon boats running to from St Louis to Louisville, and found upon a careful estimate, that within a few years the toll paid to the canal company amounted to nearly the cost of the boat

What would the farmer think if the taxes on his land thus expelled in a few years, the whole value of his farm? He would not think it a tax, but a *fine* or punishment for raising crops.

The Convention had adopted with great unanimity the course which he deemed the right one, and which was sanctioned by science and practice. At the same time, as had been well remarked, this was in no way an impediment to others to build a canal if they chose, or any other artificial way The question was, however, to decide upon something immediate and practicable, something upon the spot. They could not then think of projecting plans to be executed centuries hence. The present age was one of steam, thunder and lightning; every one went ahead, and each man seemed to be possessed of a greater degree of animation than was characteristic of mankind in past ages.

An appropriation had been obtained to be applied to the improvement of the Rapids. It might not be enough, but the obtaining of this appropriation had been aided through the action of the Burlington Convention, and the action of the Convention in St. Louis would assist in securing the additional appropriations. Such unanimity of action on the part of delegates from different States and Territories, could not fail to stimulate Congress to appropriate additional sums, if necessary. What was fifty thousand dollars compared with what was desired to be accomplished? A flea-bite! Millions of money could be spent annually for the protection of foreign commerce, and yet foreign commerce dwindled into insignificance compared to interior and domestic commerce. The foreign commerce might amount to two hundred millions for exports, and an equal amount of imports, but every year thousands of millions were being transported upon our steamers. A steam vessel arrived at New-York from a foreign port with a hundred passengers—the fact was sent upon the telegraphic wires all over the United States. But hourly steamers were arriving at hundreds of places upon the Western Rivers, carrying hundreds upon hundreds of passengers In most other countries most of the great rivers were separated by numerous mountains, but high upon the Mississippi, we came upon a vast level land, and northward from there ran the waters of the Red River, flowing with others into Hudson's Bay. A canoe might float from Hudson's Bay to New-Orleans. We were charged in our day with working at one point at this great line, but all points were yet to be worked at. He was not one of those who believed that any one means of transportation was going to monopolize the business of the world.

On the contrary, he believed that one means of transportation increased the business on every kind of line. Thus he believed that the steamboat would contribute to the business of the railroad, and the railroad would contribute to the business of the steamboat, and the more there were of both, the more business would be done. Nature had placed a line of water communication from the Gulf of Mexico to Hudson's Bay. Following the same land line, and we had natural facilities for laying down an even track for the flying cars the whole length. And this would surely be done. When BENTON had said, thirty years ago, and put it to the papers, that St. Louis was destined to be the great central city of the continent, a great many did not believe it. They were now beginning to admit the truth of his prediction—yet it had hardly its start A few years hence, with the trains of cars arriving and departing from the city, and flying on their course at the rate of thirty and forty miles per hour, to increase the facilities of communication between us, its increase then must be proportionately faster. 'A mighty line of railroad across the continent from East to West, and another from North to South—the two crossing at right angles at St. Louis, were certain to be constructed. They would make St. Louis such a *cross roads* as the world never saw. With these roads would be connected hundreds and thousands of other lines, like the tributaries leading the great river.

It was instructive to contemplate the extent of the improvements which the white race are destined to make in mechanics, while the other races of men for thousands of years had occupied but the same position with respect to mechanical pursuits. By the multiplication of powers the population of a single island, containing but a handful of people comparatively, outweighed four hundred millions of people in Asia. We increased in this respect more than any other nation Our free institutions permitted men to turn their talents to such uses as their inclinations led them Evidences of this existed in the Great Exhibition in London, one of the proudest of inventive genius And what American heart but beat proudly to know that America stood first in the ranks of utilitarian achievements!

We were also a people rapidly increasing in numbers. Every twenty-five years our population doubled. In 1900 we would number a hundred millions of souls, and our mechanical power would have then increased so that a single man would count more than fifty of a century back. At the time of the reigns of CHARLES I. and CHARLES II. of England, post coaches were invented, which were guaranteed to run fifty miles per day in summer, and thirty in winter. In consequence of their traveling with that rapidity, they were denominated *flying coaches*. What changes have transpired since then!

Now men daily formed acquaintances at the hotels, on the boats, in the cars, who lived thousands of miles distant from each other. Indeed, such were the present facilities of communication that St. Louis was now twice, yea; three times nearer New Orleans than before steam was applied to propel boats. Then three weeks was the average time consumed in passing from the Balize to New Orleans. Now, one week was the average time from New-Orleans to St. Louis.

We were engaged in a mighty work; vast was the field before us, and the harmony with which we were progressing together, showed that matters of great and vital interest to us all were superseding all minor objects.

Col. BENTON concluded his remarks by briefly alluding to the successful accomplishment of the objects for which the Convention had assembled, and took his seat amid great cheering.

Mr. LEDUC, of Minnesota, offered the following:

Resolved, That this Convention appoint a Committee of Six, whose duty it shall be to collect statistics of the population, trade and commerce of the Upper Mississippi River—the amount of tonnage which annually passes over the Rapids, the amount of steamboat disasters which have occurred upon them, and the annual loss sustained by the people of the Upper Mississippi Valley, in consequence of the obstructions.

The following gentlemen were appointed under the resolution:

Colonel A. B. CHAMBERS, Chairman; W. B. EWING, General N. RANNEY, W. M. MORRISON, W. G. LEDUC, M. KENNETT.

An interesting sketch of Minnesota was given by Mr. LE DUC, in the course of a eulogy on the late Col. GOODHUE, one of the Vice-Presidents of the Burlington Convention, and editor of the Minnesota *Pioneer*. Mr. LE DUC spoke at some length on the growth of St. Paul, to which Col. G. had contributed so much. It was now a town of 3,500 inhabitants; and to illustrate the business of the place, a single firm now did a yearly business of $300,000 Mr. L. thought that the people of St. Louis scarcely realized the importance of the trade of that region. The people there looked to this city as their natural mart for their products and their commerce. But unless its merchants were awake to the importance of retaining it, by facilitating the natural river communication, there was danger that it would be diverted eastward, and lost to them.

He gave an interesting sketch of the more important points above St. Paul, one of which was a British settlement of above ten thousand souls, producing much wheat and other articles of importance. He had found too little knowledge of those regions, both at St. Louis and New-Orleans; and had been astonished to find Spaniards in Cuba better acquainted with them than his own countrymen, one of whom, in New-Orleans, had never heard of St. Paul, and believed Minnesota Territory "somewhere out near the Mormon country." He referred to the projected roads to connect Minnesota with Fond du Lac and other points on Lake Superior, and to the value of the copper and other mines on the shores of the Lake, whose products, through a wise energy, might be brought to swell the trade of St. Louis

FINANCIAL.

GRASS VALLEY GOLD MINING COMPANY —J WINCHESTER, President Capital increased to $250,000. Shares, $200; half shares, $100

Notice is hereby given, that, in accordance with the reserved power in the Certificate of Incorporation, the Stockholders voted at the annual meeting held at Grass Valley, August 2, 1852, to increase the capital from $100,000 to $250,000, for the purpose of completing the works already commenced and far advanced, and to extend the business of Quartz Mining, by such additions as the discoveries in the science of mining and amalgamation may render expedient for the interes s of the Company

Holders of the original stock have the option of subscribing for the increased capital till the 1st December next, on payment of 50 per cent, the balance to remain uncalled for till a dividend is declared from profits

Subscriptions for the new stock will be received at the Office of the Company's Agent No 107 Fulton-st., New-York, and scrip be issued in sums of $100 and upwards.

Address, postage paid, with remittance for stock, (in drafts on New-York, or current funds,) to

B RICHARDS, Secretary,
No 107 Fulton-st., New-York,

where pamphlets containing the report of the Company may be obtained

Applications by mail should inclose two 3 cent stamps.

Specimens of the gold-bearing Quartz may be seen at the office from 9 to 2 o'clock

OFFICE OF THE ROCHESTER AND SYRACUSE RAILROAD CO —CANANDAIGUA, Oct. 6, 1852. —NOTICE.—An installment of twenty dollars per share on the scrip stock of this Company is required to be paid on the 20th day of October instant, and the balance due on said scrip (one hundred dollars per share,) is required to be paid on the 1st day of February next.

By paying the last installment on the 10th day of January next instead of 1st February, with interest on both of said installments from the 1st day of August last to the times of payment, and on the surrender of the scrip certificates the scripholders will be entitled to full stock with the future dividends.

Payments of the said installments may be made at the office of Messrs. Duncan, Sherman & Co New-York; J. E. Thayer & Brother, Boston, at the Bank of Syracuse, Bank of Auburn, Rochester City Bank, and at this office

By order of the Board of Directors

CHAS SEYMOUR, Treasurer

MESSRS. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., BANKERS, New-York, issue Foreign Circular Letters of Credit on the following

CITIES.

Alexandria,	Carlsruhe,	Metz,	Rotterdam,
Antwerp,	Dresden,	Marseilles,	Rio de Janeiro,
Athens	Dusseldorf,	Milan,	St Petersburg,
Berlin,	Florence,	Moscow,	Strasburg,
Baden-Baden,	Frankfort,	Munich,	Siena,
Berne,	Genoa,	Messina,	Smyrna,
Bordeaux,	Geneva,	Mulhouse,	Seville,
Bologna,	Gibraltar,	Naples,	Turin,
Bremen,	Hamburg,	Nice,	Toulon,
Brussels,	Hague,	Oporto,	Trieste,
Barmida Lucca	Havre,	Oleron,	Venice,
Basle,	London,	Paris,	Vevey,
Cairo,	Lucca,	Pau,	Vienna,
Coblentz,	Leipsic,	Pisa,	Wiesbaden.
Cologne,	Lyons,	Rome,	Warsaw.
Cadiz,	Madrid,		

Also, Letters of Credit, payable in all the principal cities of the United States, Canada, West Indies, &c.

CREDITS ON CHINA, INDIA &c.—Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, New York, are prepared to issue Mercantile Credits, Circular Notes, and Letters of Credit on the Oriental Bank of London, available in all the branches and agencies of that establishment, as follows:

Canton,		Madras,	Columbo,
Hong-Kong,	China.	Bombay,	Kandy,
Shanghai,		Calcutta,	Singapore,

} Ceylon.

EXCHANGE AND COLLECTION OFFICE.—The undersigned have taken the office No. 172 Canal-st., under the People's Bank, where they will transact the EXCHANGE AND COLLECTION BUSINESS, in all its branches, upon the most reasonable terms, and feel confident of giving satisfaction to those who will favor them with a call WM E. HAWS

NEW-YORK, Nov 1, 1852 FRED A DUBOIS

UNION BANK of London.....England
Belfast Banking Company.....Ireland
National Bank Edinburgh.....Scotland

We draw by special authority on the above Banks, payable at sight, and in sums from £1 upward

TAYLOR BROTHERS, No 76 Wall-st, corner Pearl

LETTERS, ORDERS, PARCELS, SPECIE, &c., received for the steamer WASHINGTON, to sail on the 13th, (for all parts of Germany,) by LIVINGSTON, WELLS & CO, No. 71 Broadway Drafts and Letters of Credit as usual.

TRUSTEE'S SALE OF STOCKS.—SIMEON DRAPER will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, the 10th inst., at the Merchants' Exchange, at 12 o'clock, 181 shares in the Capital Stock of the UNION BANK of New-York.

CREDITS, &C., FOR THE PACIFIC.—Messrs DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, New-York, issue Credits and Bills of Exchange, available at sight, on the following places on the West Coast: LIMA, VALPARAISO, PANAMA, SAN FRANCISCO

SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS OF THE NEW YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY, reimbursable in 1867, with semi annual interest coupons attached; for sale by BLATCHFORD & RAINSFORD, No 18 William-st

COAL.

PITTSTON COAL.—The PENNSYLVANIA COAL CO., is prepared to furnish superior White Ash Pittston Coal of all sizes, clean and in good order, suitable for steam, shipping, and domestic purposes, from its boats, or yards in this city, Williamsburg and Brooklyn The Company's facilities are such as to enable it to give good dispatch to vessels loading at New-York, or at Port Ewen.

Particular attention given to the delivery of Coal for domestic purposes

Apply at the office, corner of Broadway and Wall-st., or yards, West near Morton-st., corner of Fourteenth-st and 9th-av., and foot of Gouvernaur-st, city; foot of North Tenth-st., Williamsburg, and foot of Gold-st., Brooklyn.

COAL.—The subscriber has in yard, and is constantly discharging, all the various kinds of Anthracite and Bituminous Coals, viz.: Peach Orchard, Black Heath, Lehigh, Liverpool Orrel, Cannel, Sidney, &c. &c., all of the very best quality, delivered in handsome order from vessels or yard, and for sale low JAMES L. WORTH.

Fourth-st. cor. Thompson, and 4th-av. cor. Amos-st; down town office, No. 52 Wall-st.

COAL, COAL, COAL.—Buy your Coal before the advance of Winter prices Peach Orchard, Broad Mountain, Liverpool, Cannel, Cumberland, &c., &c., of the best quality, screened and delivered from the yard No 9 Christopher st, near 6th-av, at the present market prices. Orders by mail promptly attended to

M ALLISON, Jr., & CO., No. 9 Christopher-st.

COAL.—The best quality of Coal, at $5 per ton for White Ash, and $5 25 for Red Ash, at the corner of York and Adam-sts., Brooklyn. J. ANNETT.

PAPER WAREHOUSE!
WRITING PAPER BY THE CASH ONLY!
CYRUS W. FIELD & CO.,
No. 11 Cliff-st,
SOLE AGENTS FOR THE
VICTORIA MILLS,
AND AGENTS for almost all the principal Paper Manufacturers in this country, now offer for sale, on very favorable terms, (much less than mill prices) one of the most extensive and desirable stocks of American, French and English Writing Paper ever shown in the United States

PRINTING INK—JOHN G. LIGHTBODY is constantly manufacturing, and has always on hand, every description of Printing Ink, from the finest black and colored to news Ink, which he warrants equal to any ever manufactured, and at as low prices as can be sold by any regular manufacturer. Orders forwarded by steamboat or railroad to any part of the country, by addressing a note to me at No. 38 Rose-st., New-York.

P S —This paper is printed with my news Ink; also a great many other papers in this City, Philadelphia, Boston, Baltimore, New-Orleans, and other cities and towns in the United States.

SHOW CASES—SHOW CASES.—A large assortment of Cases of every description, constantly on hand, or made to order, of Silver, Rosewood, Mahogany, Black Walnut &c. and warranted equal to any in the Union H K. PEEBLES, No. 134 Grand-st., 3 doors east of Broadway.

REMOVALS.

REMOVAL OF THE TROY STOVE WAREHOUSE, FROM 220 TO 231 WATER STREET, NEW-YORK.—The subscriber having purchased the stock in trade of URIAH HILL, Jr., of the late firm of B B FINCH & CO., and made very extensive improvements in the store lately occupied by them at No 231 Water st., has removed his entire Stove Establishment thereto, where now can be found the largest and best assortment of PARLOR, HALL, OFFICE AND COOKING STOVES in this or any other market in the United States The subscriber also begs to return thanks to the public for the very liberal patronage heretofore extended to him at his old concern No. 220 Water-st., and hopes to merit a continuance of the same JOHN LIDDLE, Proprietor

REMOVAL.—GEORGE PIERCE & CO., Manufacturers of PIERCE'S KITCHEN RANGES, Revolving Roaster, and Pierce's Elliptical Air-Heater, removed from No. 443 to No. 306 Broadway, next door to Grace Church. N. B.—Pierce's Ranges repaired.

MEDICAL.

SANDS' SARSAPARILLA,
IN QUART BOTTLES.
FOR PURIFYING THE BLOOD, AND FOR THE CURE OF SCROFULA, MERCURIAL DISEASES, RHEUMATISM, CUTANEOUS ERUPTIONS, STUBBORN ULCERS, LIVER COMPLAINT, DYSPEPSIA, BRONCHITIS, SALT RHEUM, CONSUMPTION, FEVER SORES, FEMALE COMPLAINTS, ERYSIPELAS, LOSS OF APPETITE, PIMPLES, BILES, GENERAL DEBILITY, &c. &c

THIS PREPARATION has now borne the test of over fourteen years' experience, since its first introduction to public favor, during which time numerous imitations have sprung into existence, founding their claims to the confidence of the community on the curative powers contained in Sarsaparilla Root—the great reputation and extended use of which has been mainly attributable to the many wonderful cures effected by the use of this preparation. While Sarsaparilla Root forms an important part of its combination, it is, at the same time, compounded with other vegetable remedies of great power; and it is in the peculiar combination and scientific manner of its preparation that its remarkable success in the cure of disease depends Other preparations imitate it in the style of putting up and in bearing the name of one of its ingredients—and here ends their resemblance to it. Those seeking a remedy and purifier like this, are requested to note where this difference exists, and in making choice of what they will use, not to take any other but that one entitled to their confidence, from the long list of cures it has effected on living witnesses, whose testimonials and residences have been published, and who are still ready to testify to its worth

ASTONISHING CURE.

PATERSON, N J., Tuesday, May 19, 1851.

MESSRS. A. B. & D SANDS: Gentlemen—Having witnessed the most beneficial effects from the use of your Sarsaparilla, it gives me pleasure to send you the following statement in regard to my son: In the Spring of 1846 he took a severe cold, and after eight weeks of severe suffering the disease settled in his left leg and foot, which soon swelled to the utmost The swelling was lanced by his physician, and discharged most profusely; after that no less than eleven ulcers formed on the leg and foot at one time. We had five different physicians, but none relieved him much; and the last Winter found him so emaciated and low that he was unable to leave his bed, suffering the most excruciating pain During this time the bone had become so much affected that piece after piece came out of which he has now more than twenty-five preserved in a bottle, varying from one-half to one and a-half inches in length We had given up all hopes of his recovery, but at this time we were induced to use your Sarsaparilla, and with its use his health and appetite began immediately to improve and so rapid was the change that less than a dozen bottles effected a speedy cure. With gratitude, I remain truly yours, DARIUS BALLARD

We, the undersigned, neighbors of Mr. BALLARD, cheerfully subscribe to the facts of the above statement.

H R SHULTZ, A C TWEDDLEDGE,
GEO T DEAN, C EASTWOOD.

PATTERSON, Wednesday, May 21, 1851.

Prepared and sold, wholesale and retail, by A. B. & D SANDS Druggists and Chemists, No. 100 Fulton corner of William-st., New-York Sold also by Druggists generally throughout the United States and Canadas. Price $1 per bottle; six bottles for $5.

A CERTAIN CURE FOR THE PILES.

OFFICE, NO. 196 BOWERY, (4 doors above Spring-st.),—DR. UPHAM'S VEGETABLE ELECTUARY, (an internal remedy,) is a certain cure for Piles, in every form; also, for all those affections of the stomach, liver and bowels, which are the cause of the afflicting complaint For some of the most remarkable cures on record, see Pamphlets, which can be obtained, gratis, at the Proprietor's office Price of the Electuary, $1 per box Sold at No. 196 Bowery; by Mrs HAYS, No 175 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, and by Druggists generally

TWENTY ULCERS ON THE LEGS CURED BY HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT & PILLS.—Extract of a letter from Mr O B KNOCKEN, dated MOUNT GAMBIA, South Australia, July 6, 1852, to assist HOLLOWAY & Co. A cure has just come under my observation, in which the efficacy of your Ointment and Pills has been fully proved A man of the name of JOSHUA SMITH had upwards of twenty ulcers on his shins, which were so difficult to cure that almost every remedy had been applied without any good effect Your Pills and Ointment were then resorted to, and in a short space of time he was perfectly cured and scarcely a mark is to be seen." Sold by all venders of medicines in the British Empire, and in the Towns in the United States, in pots and boxes, at 37½ cents, 87 cents, and $1 50 each Wholesale by the principal drug houses in the Union and by Messrs A B & D SANDS, New-York, agents for the Proprietor, No 244 Strand, London

STOP, READ AND REFLECT.—THE THROAT, LUNG, LIVER AND KIDNEY MEDICINE.—It is now universally known and admitted that nothing has yet been discovered that has given so immediate an unfailing command of relief in all complaints of the Throat, Liver and Kidneys, as KIP'S AMERICAN BALM and LUNG PANACEA In newly contracted Colds and coughs, it acts like magic Physicians have recommended it when their own prescriptions have failed, in cases of Consumption, and when Piles accompany this disease, no measure can be speedily cured It is not now set forth as a cure-all, but the Agent pledges himself that it will cure the above mentioned diseases provided the directions are strictly adhered to. Sold by JOHN J KIP, General Agent at No 118 Warren-st. at 75 cents per pint bottle. All communications from abroad (post paid), will receive immediate attention A few agents, who have good locations, are wanted to sell this remedy in New York.

DRUGS, DYES, PAINTS OILS, GLASS, &c., —City and country trade dealt with on liberal terms for cash, at No. 62 Vesey-st., N Y

GREENLEAF & KINSLEY

SAMUEL F. GREENLEAF WILLIAM H KINSLEY.

TRAVELING.

NEW-YORK AND SAN FRANCISCO STEAM SHIP LINE.—THROUGH TO SAN FRANCISCO AT REDUCED RATES.—NO DETENTION ON THE ISTHMUS.—The new and splendid steamship UNITED STATES, Wm. C. FERRY, Commander, will leave New-York for ASPINWALL, Navy Bay, SATURDAY, November 13, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, connecting at Panama with the new double engine steamship CORTES, 1,800 tons, THOS. B. CROPPER, Commander, which steamship leaves Panama on the arrival of the passengers by the UNITED STATES, for San Francisco, stopping only at Acapulco, for supplies. This line has never failed to connect at the appointed time.

These vessels in accommodations, ventilation, speed, and safety, are unsurpassed. An experienced physician is attached to each steamer.

Passengers will be landed on the wharf at Aspinwall, and take the Panama Railroad.

Passengers are cautioned, that all tickets for this line, must bear the signature of the undersigned, and that no other parties are authorized to sell tickets at New-York. Apply to DAVIS, BROOKS & CO., No 26 Broadway.

FOR LIVERPOOL—United States Mail steamship ARCTIC, Capt JAS C LUCE.—This steamship will depart with the United States Mails for Europe, positively on SATURDAY, Nov. 13, at 12 o'clock M., from her berth, at the foot of Canal-st. No berth secured until paid for For freight or passage, having unequaled accommodations for elegance and comfort, apply to

EW'D K COLLINS & CO., No. 56 Wall-st

Passengers are requested to be on board at 11 A M.

The steamship PACIFIC will succeed the ARCTIC, and sail Nov 27

THE NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.—The ships composing this line are the following:

ATLANTIC, Capt WEST. PACIFIC, Capt. NYE.
ARCTIC, Capt. LUCE. BALTIC, Capt. COMSTOCK
ADRIATIC, Capt GRAFTON.

These ships have been built by contract, expressly for Government service. Every care has been taken in their construction, as also in their engines, to insure strength and speed, and their accommodations for passengers are unequaled for elegance and comfort. Price of passage from New-York to Liverpool, in first-class cabin, $120; in second do, $70; exclusive use of extra size state-rooms, $300 from Liverpool to New-York, £30 and £20. An expert and surgeon attached to each ship. No berth secured until paid for

PROPOSED DATES OF SAILING.

FROM NEW-YORK.	FROM LIVERPOOL.
Saturday.....July 10, 1852	Wednesday.....July 14, 1852
Saturday.....July 24, 1852	Wednesday.....July 28, 1852
Saturday.....Aug. 7, 1852	Wednesday.....Aug 11, 1852
Saturday.....Aug. 21, 1852	Wednesday.....Aug 25, 1852
Saturday.....Sept 4, 1852	Wednesday.....Sept. 8, 1852
Saturday.....Sept. 18 1852	Wednesday.....Sept 22, 1852
Saturday.....Oct 2, 1852	Wednesday.....Oct. 6, 1852
Saturday.....Oct. 16, 1852	Wednesday.....Oct 20, 1852
Saturday.....Oct. 30, 1852	Wednesday.....Nov. 3, 1852
Saturday.....Nov. 13, 1852	Wednesday.....Nov. 17, 1852
Saturday.....Nov. 27, 1852	Wednesday.....Dec 1, 1852
Saturday.....Dec. 11, 1852	Wednesday.....Dec 15, 1852
Saturday.....Dec. 25, 1852	Wednesday.....Dec. 29, 1852

For freight or passage, apply to

EDW'D. K COLLINS & CO., No. 56 Wall-st., N. Y.
BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO., Liverpool
E. C. ROBERTS & CO., No. 13, King's Arms Yard London.
JOHN MUNROE & CO., Rue Notre Dame des Victoires, Paris or
GEORGE H DRAPER, Havre.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie jewelry, precious stones or metals unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof therein expressed

ALBANY, TROY AND LEBANON SPRINGS.—The cars of the NEW-YORK and HARLEM RAILROAD leave the City Hall Station, New-York, daily, (Sundays excepted.)

At 10 o'clock A. M., Mail Train to Chatham Four Corners, connecting with Western Railroad for Albany and Troy, Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, and other Intermediate Stations.

At 4 o'clock P. M., Accommodation Train to Chatham Four Corners, connecting with Western Railroad going East.

Passengers for Lebanon Springs will take the 10 o'clock A. M. train to Chatham, Western Railroad to Canaan, and stage to Lebanon, arriving early the same afternoon Fare through, $2 M. SLOAT, Superintendent

NEW-YORK, July 19, 1852.

MICHIGAN, SOUTHERN AND NORTHERN INDIANA RAILROADS.—GREAT MAIL ROUTE TO CHICAGO.—On and after Monday, May 31—until further notice—passing through Detroit and Toledo will run as follows:

EXPRESS STEAMERS AND TRAINS GOING WESTWARD.—One of the first-class steamers, *Southern Michigan*, *Northern Indiana*, or *Empire State*, will leave Buffalo daily—Sundays excepted—at 9 P M, and Dunkirk at 12 at night, reaching Monroe at 2 P M the next day, and proceeding to Toledo the same afternoon, arriving at Chicago at 7 A M. Leaving at 2 P M, on the arrival of the boat daily—Mondays excepted—reaching Chicago the same evening, and connecting at Chicago with first class steamers for Milwaukee, and other ports on Lake Michigan, and with Canal Packets and Railroads westerly from Chicago.

EXPRESS TRAINS AND STEAMERS GOING EASTWARD.—Express trains will leave Chicago at 2 P M daily—Saturdays excepted—and reach Monroe at 8 o'clock next morning An express steamer will leave Toledo every morning—except Sundays—and leave Monroe on arrival of the trains from Chicago, and reach Dunkirk and Buffalo several hours previous to the time for the first Express Trains east for New-York Albany, and Boston The steamers and trains at Monroe will connect each way with regular boats for Detroit and Toledo

ACCOMMODATION MAIL TRAIN GOING WESTWARD.—This train will leave Toledo daily—Sundays excepted—at 9 A M, connecting at Toledo with a line of steamers from Cleveland and Sandusky, and stopping at all the way-stations, will reach Chicago at 8 P M.

GOING EASTWARD.—Leave Chicago daily—Sundays excepted—at 8 A M., stopping at all stations, and arriving at Toledo at 9 P M, connecting with steamers to Sandusky and Cleveland, and arriving there in time for all the morning trains from those places A Parlor boat leaves Toledo at 8 A M, for Fort Wayne and points on the Wabash Canal

ADRIAN, June 1, 1852 JOS H. MOORE, Supt

THROUGH TO CINCINNATI IN 11 HOURS!—CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD.—Connected with the Columbus and Xenia and Bellefontaine Railroads at Cincinnati, the Pittsburg and Cleveland, Painesville and Ashtabula Railroads at Cleveland, and with the Sandusky and Newark Railroad at Shelby

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—On and after April 5 Trains leave as follows, Sunday excepted

Cleveland for Columbus Express Train, at 11, and Mail and Accommodation 2 30 P. M

Columbus for Cleveland, Mail and Accommodation, at 8 A M and 5 P M

Columbus for Cleveland, and Way Stations, with freight, at 6 A M

Passengers leaving Cleveland by the 11 A M Express Train, dine at Shelby, arrive at Columbus at 5 10 P M, and Cincinnati at 10 15 P M Returning—Leave Cincinnati at 6 30 A M, dine at Columbus at 11 30 A M, and arrive at Cleveland at 5 30 P M connecting with first class steamers for Buffalo and Dunkirk

Passengers leaving Cleveland by the 2 30 P M Train arrive at Columbus at 9 30 P M, and at Cincinnati next day at 11 A M Returning—Leave Cincinnati at 2 30 P M Columbus at 6 A M next day, and arrive at Cleveland at 2 P M, in time for the Trains leaving for Centreville and Pittsburg

The Express Train stops at Grafton, Wellington, New London, Shelby, Galion, Cardington, and Delaware only and reaches Columbus at 5 10 P M.; Cincinnati at 10 15 P. M.

Passengers will be ticketed by Railroad and Stages between Cleveland and Elyria, Cleveland and Oberlin, Cleveland and Milan, Cleveland and Norwalk, Cleveland and Wooster

The Company is prepared to receive Freight on Consignment, and transport it to any point on their road. For particulars see Freight Tariff.

O A KNIGHT, Agent, Cleveland.
GEO. WATSON, Agent, Columbus
J P DAVIS, Agent, Shelby
C. STONE, Jr., Superintendent

Office of the Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati Railroad Company, Cleveland, March 30, 1852

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FALL ARRANGEMENT.—Through Fares on all Trains between New-York and Albany, $1 50.—Trains leave Chamberst., daily, (Sundays excepted,) for Albany and Troy

EXPRESS TRAIN—6 A M, through in 4 hours, connecting with Trains reaching Buffalo or Montreal at 8 o'clock same evening.

MAIL TRAIN—8 A M Through Way Trains, 4 and 6 P. M.

EXPRESS TRAIN—6 P M—Accommodation Train, 7:30 P M

FOR PEEKSKILL—At 7 A M—2 P. M., and 6 15 P. M

FOR POUGHKEEPSIE—At 9 30 A. M., and 4 30 P M., stopping at all Way Stations

SUNDAY MAIL TRAIN—5 P. M., from Canal-st.—Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher, 14th, and 31st-sts

GEO. STARK, Superintendent.

FOR PHILADELPHIA DIRECT—U S MAIL EXPRESS LINES.—Through in 4 hours—New-Jersey Railroad, via Jersey City—leaving New-York at foot of Cortlandt-st., at 6 and 9 A M and 5½ P M Fare, $3 first-class, and $2 50 for second-class, 8 and 9 A M Return at 1 and 9 A M., and 5½ P. M. Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, and Charleston through Tickets, sold in the above lines, and through baggage received in the 9 A M and 5½ P M lines. Passengers with baggage cross the ferry fifteen minutes before the trains leave.

MICHIGAN SOUTHERN AND NORTHERN INDIANA RAILROAD.—Over SIXTY miles of distance saved between Buffalo, Dunkirk and Chicago, Waukegan, Kenosha, Racine, Milwaukie and Sheboygan, via Toledo and Monroe. The Company have increased their facilities Merchandize will be forwarded with dispatch. Mark packages "Michigan Southern Railroad Line, Toledo." For further information, inquire of

JOHN F. PORTER, Agent, No. 109 Broad-st.

CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY OF NEW-JERSEY—Through from New-York to Easton, Pa., in four hours, commencing Aug. 2. Leave Pier No. 1, North river, per steamer RED JACKET, for Easton, and intermediate places, at 6 A.M., 12 M., and 3:45 P.M.; and for Somerville at 5 P M

RETURNING—Leave Phillipsburg (opposite Easton) at 8 and 10:30 A M and 3:15 P.M

HARDWARE.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES.—These curious and ingenious machines, which attracted so much attention at the Fair of the Americas Institute, and where they kept a crowd about them while in operation, can be seen by those who were unable to get a sight at them at the Fair, at the principal office, No. 258 Broadway, where they are in operation daily. These machines are simple and easy in their operation, durable in all their parts, and can be used by any person with a very little practice. Shoe manufacturers, Saddlers and Clothiers in all parts of the country are now using these machines with which all kinds of sewing, either on cloth or leather, can be executed in a beautiful manner and with astonishing dispatch.

FAIRBANKS' PATENT PLATFORM AND COUNTER SCALES—Improved in quality and reduced in price. Adapted to every required operation of weighing. For sale in all their varieties by

FAIRBANKS & CO., No. 89 Water-st.

MICA AND LUSTRE.—A very superior article of Mica, all sizes; genuine Lustre, in bulk and papers, to suit the trade A very extensive assortment of Stove Ornaments and Railing, for sale by J LIDDLE, Troy Stove Warehouse No. 231 Water-st New York

FANCY SOAP

OF EVERY KIND, consisting of White Variegated, Rose, Almond, Palm, Emollient, Rough and Ready, Windsor, &c., &c., in Bars and Cakes, Wash Balls and Shaving Creams, Military and Shaving Compound, making in all over 70 varieties Also, Pale Yellow and Brown Soaps and pale cut refined Mould Candles, for all warm climates, always on hand and for sale by W. HULL'S SON, Nos. 108, 110 and 112 Cliff-st., north end.

KINSLEY & CO.'S EXPRESS FOR BOSTON AND THE EAST, via NEWPORT AND FALL RIVER, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Louisville, and the South, will leave Office No. 1 Wall-st., on and after MONDAY, Nov 1, at 3½ P. M. Notes,

New-York Daily Times.

POPULAR LECTURES.

Life, Character and Times of Ignatius Loyola.

A LECTURE—BY JOHN THOMPSON, ESQ.

Last evening, a large and respectable audience assembled in the Tabernable, and were addressed by JOHN THOMPSON, Esq., of the Poughkeepsie Bar, in a Lecture of considerable length, on the Life of LOYOLA. The lecturer also drew a contrast between the character of the founder of the Society of Jesuits and that of MARTIN LUTHER, the great Reformer. His discourse displayed much historical and biographical research.

The Lecturer opened in a notice of the life of IGNATIUS LOYOLA at the period when the city of Gaeta changed masters, on the 1st of January, 1504; when, notwithstanding the bravery of BAYARD, the rule of Louis was terminated; and Spain, a few years before made up of distinct and jealous principalities, had suddenly, as by enchantment, assumed the rank and power of the greatest European Empire. She had created an army out of Bandutti, and a new world had rewarded her enterprise, through the discovery of COLUMBUS. Her Court was the scene of the most romantic and chivalric enthusiasm. Foremost among those was a youthful cavalier, in sumptuous attire, of graceful form, with firm nerve and eagle eye—IGNATIUS LOYOLA. Years passed, and showed the young and gallant knight stretched on a sick couch, suffering from wounds received at Navarre. Strange visions of Saints and Seraphs smiled on his long night-watches, and he rose from the couch an altered man. Fourteen years passed, and saw at the Feast of the Assumption, a congregation of men whose vestments bespoke their profession, coming from the tower of Notre Dame, led by a monk whose gait bespoke the soldier—a figure and face, once seen never to be forgotten. This again was IGNATIUS LOYOLA. These fourteen years had been fraught with consequence to LOYOLA and to the world—they had fixed his destiny. His mind had passed through the greatest extremes of doubt—he had questioned to a dangerous extent, and when on the verge of madness, on the brink of the whirlpool, he at once became calm and deliberative. Having vowed a pilgrimage to the Holy Land, he proceeded thence, having passed through Rome, kissed the toe of the Pope, and received absolution of his sins. The deep intensity of his soul, as he clasped the ground where his Saviour trod, is duly chronicled. He then bethought himself of the requisites necessary for a Missionary at home, and at the age of thirty years, he took up his Latin Grammar, and conquered the difficulties of declensions and conjugations,—though it is related that the Devil danced upon the verbs and nouns;—and used upon himself the birch, and instilled a knowledge of Latin after the fashion that urchins learn. Without a guide, and suffering great hardships, he made his way to France, through two hostile armies. He was twice brought before the Inquisition, for having induced the Spanish nobles to distribute their goods among the poor. At this time the Lutheran Heresy, as it was called, appeared, and LOYOLA was accused of being infected with it. The Society which he formed defended themselves from this charge, proved their orthodoxy, and were sanctioned by, and received the blessing of the Pope, on undertaking to resign themselves entirely to the direction of the Holy See. LOYOLA was named general of the Society, and because of a dream which he was said to have had, in which JESUS appeared to him, and said he would be favorable to their Order, the Society was named the "Society of JESUS." The brethren bowed obedience to their general, "body and soul," and he the same to the Pope. LOYOLA's direction for a period of many years was marked by moderation and usefulness. The fame of the Order was spread throughout Europe. Houses were formed quicker than the general could supply them with directors. They mixed with all grades of mankind. They also mingled in the cool council, and advised in the Council Chamber. They declined all honors, but no toil. But LOYOLA's eventful life was fast hastening to a close. Having obtained absolution and blessing from the Pope, and pronounced the name of JESUS, he expired on the 31st day of July, 1556.

We are, and the Lecturer, prevented from taking a fair view of the character in LOYOLA, from two causes—our prejudices against the System, and the prejudices of the Order. But we should first subject those from our mind, in considering the character of the man, that is, if we can reach the man, through the trappings which the Church of Rome have cast about the Saint. He has warranted us in giving him credit for sincerity. He had an earnest mind, and the zeal of his master had entered into him. What to him were the praises of men, when his ear was entranced with the music of the ill angels' lays. The swimming party of the present day choose to call him fanatic and devil-sent, if Protestantism would only lay aside her silken slippers and adopt his earnest zeal and good sense she might build a high and firm foundation in the affections of men. While they despise the man as well as the measures which Rome employed, dishonored her memories, and despised her mummeries, they failed to improve by the example of their devoted zeal and zest.

While LUTHER was the Great Reformer, LOYOLA was the Great Evangelist of the age. He was certainly an enthusiast of the highest cast, as all men are enthusiasts who make themselves felt in the world. His deliberation was always well considered and calm, but when he came to the execution, his zeal was all on fire. One single idea absorbed his mind, and gave unity to every purpose.

The Speaker alluded to FRANCIS XAVIER, who he said was a man of no common mould. Philanthropy was his passion, daring his delight, and faith his sunshine. The Church demanded a sacrifice, and he became a victim.

He spoke of the system of discipline in which LOYOLA trained his disciples, which he deemed anything but favorable to religion. The member was to have no will, only the will of his superior—he taught only his thought. Who would not see what a mighty power was thus thrown into the hands of the General presiding over the 50,000 such ghostly Janizaries of his will, scattered through every phase of society, and ready to do anything at his command, without question or fear! It was a monomee to call it obedience, for where there was no will there could be no obedience,—it was a slavery of body and soul. Yet LOYOLA had only used a material which he found ready to his hand in the doctrine of the Church of Rome.

The speaker then proceeded to draw a contrast between the founder of Jesuitism and the German Reformer. In looking at the history of that day, dynasties sank into insignificance, while two figures loomed up. One stood forth as freedom's friend, the other with his hand upon the keys of a great mystery. The first was LUTHER, the second LOYOLA. Their systems were to be in lasting antagonism. The one brought light and freedom, the other laid the soul in bondage. The first threw off the shackles of monasticism, and married a nun; the second would not look upon a female, and ordered his members not to confess a woman, except one of high rank. The first scattered the darkness of ages with the flashes of his pen; the second walked upon the stage of public affairs with stealthy pace. The first was domestic and cheerful—the second quenched the best affections of a heart formed for tenderness. The Lecturer then spoke of the strange fact, that this mighty engine of Jesuitry, which was such an enemy of Protestantism, and no powerful an agent of the Holy See, should, in the Eighteenth century, be expelled the different Catholic dominions by a Bull from Pope CLEMENT. It was enough to make the fiery ghost of LOYOLA rise, and cry, "*Et tu, Brute!*" Again that Society was restored in the Nineteenth century to Papal favor. The cause of their expulsion was stated to have been their greediness of temporal power. FRANCIS BORGIA wrote of them, (himself a Jesuit,) "They crept into power like lambs, they used it like wolves, they were driven out like dogs, but like eagles they would return and renew their youth." But Jesuitism could not long exist under the blessings of a free Press and among an educated people, where, whenever she addressed the popular ear, an antagonist sprang up to oppose and unmask her.

The Lecturer concluded by a brilliant eulogy to the memory of LUTHER, to whose brave defiance of Papal power, and disfranchisement of men's souls was due not only the blessing of our religious, but our civil liberty.

NEW-YORK CITY.

TESTIMONIAL OF RESPECT TO CAPT. FITCH, OF STEAMER WASHINGTON.—At a meeting held on board the steamer *Washington*, Nov. 5, 1852, E. L. HERNE, Esq., on behalf the passengers on the last voyage, presented to Capt. E. M. FITCH, a beautiful silver speaking trumpet—a testimonial of their regard—and addressed the company as follows:

GENTLEMEN—It is now my duty to address a few observations to you upon the subject which has assembled us on this occasion, and I do so with great pleasure, but not without its attendant alloy: the first, in being present on this day when so many of our late fellow-passengers are deprived by absence of that enjoyment; the last, feeling my utter incompetency to properly convey their views and wishes. The honor, I assure you, has been thrust upon me, and if I do not fully express the sentiments of those whom I represent, I assure you it is only from want of ability, not will. To my fellow-passengers on our late voyage, it is quite unnecessary to state the circumstances that called us together to-day, but as there are some here who may not be acquainted with them, I will briefly allude to them. In common with the greater portion of the voyagers from Bremen and Southampton to New-York, I came on board the *Washington*, at Southampton, unknowing and unknown, and, as was natural, looked about (but not with an unfriendly eye,) to observe the demeanor of him to whose care life and property of so valuable a nature had been committed. I was glad to find one of no common abilities as a commander, and with the good feelings and bearing of a gentleman.

As we neared our destination, it was suggested amongst a few—some of whom I am happy to see around me—that we should adopt some means of showing our esteem, and by presenting a trifling testimonial, leave to our friend, Capt. FITCH, some permanent memorial of our good wishes. In accordance with this determination, a subscription list was opened and the passengers, without a single exception, inscribed their names to carry out the views of the promoters.

Since our arrival in New-York, we have learned, with regret, certain circumstances to which I will only allude by expressing the opinion of all, that Capt. FITCH will come out of the investigation now *sub-judice* with honor to himself. That such is the ardent wishes of those whose humble representative I am, I have to assure you and him. In conclusion—it now only remains for me to present to you, Capt. FITCH, the Speaking Trumpet I hold in my hand, and to reiterate the assurance, so eloquently expressed by Dr. JACKSON, that the passengers will look with lively interest to your future career, with full expectation that it will be one of honor to yourself and credit to those with whom you may be connected. I shall now read the inscription, which is:

"Presented to Capt ELISHA M. FITCH,
BY
The Passengers on board the
Steamer Washington,
As a testimonial of their opinion of his capabilities as a Commander, and qualities as a gentleman."
STEAMER WASHINGTON, Oct. 29, 1852.
EDMUND LYONS HERNE,
CHARLES E BORSDORFF,
JULIUS SCHUBERTH, } Committee.

To which Capt. FITCH replied:

MR. HERNE AND GENTLEMEN OF THE COMMITTEE: I have to return you my sincere thanks for your kindness, and well wishes for the remembrance token you, in behalf of the passengers on our late voyage, have so kindly presented to me. Gentlemen, I cannot in words express my feelings at the present moment, and I hope you will take my sincere thanks for this expression of your kindness and regard. That your good wishes and kind regards (which are evidenced by this token) will not be lost to me, whom you have so kindly favored, but that my future career will meet the fruition of your wishes, I sincerely trust. Gentlemen, as many of your companions on our late voyage, whom we expected to meet, are absent, return them, and all who have so kindly favored me, my thanks. Hoping you all may long live in the bounteous enjoyment of health, happiness and prosperity, and often be numbered among my passengers across the Atlantic, in the good steamer *Washington*, is the sincere wish of my heart.

THE EATING HOUSES—HOW NEW-YORKERS SLEEP UP TOWN AND EAT DOWN TOWN.—It is well known that of the thousands of active working-people who are engaged in various avocations down town, almost all, have their homes for up town; or in the neighboring Cities of Brooklyn, Williamsburg, Jersey City or some other suburb. This is all very well known; but few stop to ask how are all these people fed. The comfortable employers who commence business at 9 or 10 o'clock, and go home to dinner at 5, constitute but a small class of the active operatives down town. All these four or five stories of lofts in Nassau, Fulton, Ann, Gold, John, William, Pearl, Water, Beaver, in short, all the down town streets—all these lofts, are so many industrial hives, where from a score to a hundred hands are employed, to say nothing of the shops on the ground floor, and the basements devoted to all sorts of mercantile and mechanical operations. Here is a great family to feed, and the tin dinner-kettles, and little provision baskets are carried by comparatively few: the rest dine at the Bakers, the Coffee and Cake-shops, the cheap victualing shops, the moderate price eating-saloons, at DELMONICO's, or at the large Hotels, just according to the inclination or the state of the finances. Many a juvenal round faced little urchin, dines on four buns sprinkled with dried fruit, and glazed with sugar, for which he pays two cents; his companion, more extravagant, shows worse taste by diving into a dirty Coffee and Cake cellar, and devouring two greasy cakes and a small cup of coffee, which costs him four cents; or if he is in funds, he may go the whole hog, and have a full plate of cakes, and a regular sized cup of coffee for sixpence.

Next to the bun, and cake, and coffee shops, come the sixpenny eating houses, where a plate of roast beef, a beef steak or a mutton chop may (according to the bill of fare) be had for sixpence, with fish fried and boiled, and numerous other dishes, all at six pence a plate. Here many a dinner is made. Meat, vegetables, and dessert, for the moderate sum of 12½ cents, at which price thousands of mechanics and others daily dine. Next to the sixpenny houses, in the rising scale, are the houses where one may be served at a shilling a plate, with an extra charge for cabbage and such like luxuries. One may here satisfy, to a certain degree, his appetite at a quarter of a dollar. Next come the lunch and restaurants, where one may dine cheaply or dearly, as he pleases; that is for from 50 cents to any price desirable, and we may as well wind up the list with the French Eating Saloons, and the large hotels, where one may dine with aristocrats, if they both observe a tolerable regard for temperance, for five dollars. All these different classes of victuallers exist in classes known in, and all, appear to, do a good business. There is one thing certain, that out of all these eating shops one may safely calculate upon accommodating either his appetite or his purse. By the way, alluding to eating houses, reminds one of the movement lately made by the keepers of the sixpenny houses in the endeavor to raise the price of their merchandize. It came about something in this wise.

Some weeks ago the Sweeneys and Johnsons and Gunters and Dunlops, and Fish's and Sweets and numerous other proprietors of cheap eating houses held a meeting and deliberately, resolved that in consequence of the high price of provisions they must raise the price of the more expensive dishes from sixpence to ninepence per plate. They accordingly advertised that on and after a certain day sixpenny beef-steaks, sixpenny plates of roast beef, mutton, lamb—fish or flesh—roast or boiled, fried or stewed, could not be had, but that the consumers of these savory viands must plank up ninepence a plate—a rise of fifty per cent at one jump. Well, the thousands of customers who had for years dined, and some of whom had breakfasted and supped at these economical establishments, made no outcry against the high tariff on eatables, but as if by unanimous consent they became philosophers of the school of moderate wants. So they went for their daily meals as usual, but instead of two plates at sixpence each they managed to appease hunger with one ninepenny cut, seeming determined to dine upon a shilling's worth and not break up a quarter. There was no preconcerted action on the part of the consumers, as there had been on the part of the caterers, and yet they all seemed to act upon the same principles. The loud lons, cry of the saucy waiter boys for "Suet, b-o-t-h" or "Plum, h-a-r-d" or "Apple dumpling, wine sauce" was seldom heard, and pies were dull of sale, let them look never so tempting. The landlords counted their cash at night, estimated their expenses, and found that the profits had fallen off considerably. Much of their pastry turned sour for want of being eaten, and two days' marketing under the sixpenny rule, would now serve for three days' supply. This would never do. Instead of increased pay and less trouble, they found scanty moneydrawers and a great deal of anxiety. All seemed to share the same fate. So, after comparing accounts, the proprietors came to the conclusion (most of them, at any rate) that they had better return to their nimble six pence. In accordance with this, notices were posted up, informing customers that sixpence a plate would again be the established price for all kinds of meats and pastry, as heretofore. "Ah, ha," laughed the money-takers at the bar, "here's old times come again." Receipts were again increased; customers were satisfied; landlords were well paid, as indeed they all along had been; and the victualing trade generally seemed to prosper. The fact was, the eating-house proprietors had made a mistake. It won't do to meddle with the bread and butter of the million, in such an undisguised manner as that attempted by eating-house keepers. Men won't be forced even to eat at an increased expense, they'll fast first. But its all right now, and the waiter boys have resumed their old cries of "Suet, bo-th kinds!" "Apple dumplin', hard sauce!" "Indian pudding, wine sauce!" &c.; and the long tables are as crowded as ever from mid-day till 2 or 3 o'clock P. M.

STEAMSHIPS SAILED.—Five steamships left this Port, for the South yesterday afternoon, viz: The *Georgia*, Capt. PORTER, and the *Northern Light*, Capt. MINERS, for Aspinwall; the *Prometheus*, Capt. CHURCHILL, for San Juan; the *William Penn*, Capt. SEARS for New-Orleans, and the *City of Norfolk*, Capt. PUST, for Charleston.

The *Georgia* took out 294 cabin, and 200 steerage passengers; the *Prometheus* took out 381. The *Northern Light* took about 300, making in all nearly 1,200 persons who started, about 1,000 of whom are destined for California. We give the lists of passengers by the *Georgia* and *Prometheus*.

THE STEAMSHIP SIERRA NEVADA.—This popular steamer, which has been sailing between this port and Aspinwall, has been withdrawn by her owners, Messrs. HOWARD & SON, who are about to dispatch her to the Pacific, to run between Panama and San Francisco. The *S. N.* will leave for her new destination about the 20th inst. She will go out in charge of her present able commander, Capt. J. D. WILSON.

IMPORTANT ARREST OF AN ABSCONDING CLERK.—Several weeks ago, the particulars respecting the flight of a young man by the name of AUGUSTUS ARNOLD with moneys belonging to Messrs. HUDSON & SMITH, No. 119 Fulton-street, was noticed in the *Times*, and yesterday the delinquent was brought before Justice M'GRATH, at the Second District Police Court. This individual was employed by the above firm in the capacity of clerk, and from the affidavit of Mr. HORACE B. HUDSON it appears that young ARNOLD was entrusted with money and checks amounting to $890, to deposit at the Ocean Bank, in Greenwich-street, but instead of making the deposit he got the checks cashed, and took passage for the South. Upon reaching Baltimore, he procured apartments at one of the fashionable hotels, and there remained until taken into custody by one of the Baltimore police officers, who brought him back to this City yesterday, and delivered him over to our authorities. He was committed to the City Prison for a further hearing.

A DROVE OF HOGS OVERBOARD—DISGUSTING SEQUEL, IF TRUE.—While one of the freight-barges belonging to the Erie Railroad Company was being towed down from Piermont on Thursday, a drove of hogs numbering five or six hundred took fright, broke loose from the enclosure and tumbled into the water. About half of the swine were picked up alive, and the balance were drowned. The latter were finally brought ashore by the boatmen on each side of the river, and are said to have been sent to this City for sale to certain dealers in meat.

THE ALLEGED FRAUDULENT MERCANTILE OPERATION.—The investigation concerning an alleged charge of fraud, pending against Mr. MOORE, of the firm of MOORE & Co., before Justice OSBORNE, of the Lower Police Office, was concluded yesterday. The case was summed up on both sides, and the Magistrate reserved his decision until Monday.

RUN OVER BY A CARRIAGE.—Last evening, about 7 o'clock, while a young lady, named ELIZA YOUMAN, was crossing Broadway, near Chambers' street, she slipped, fell upon the pavement, and before recovering, a hack came dashing along, and the wheels passed over her body, causing serious injury. The injured lady was taken up by some citizens and conveyed home in a coach.

☞ The Court of General Sessions met yesterday at the usual hour, but there being no causes ready for trial, an adjournment was announced by the crier. The business of the session will be resumed on Monday morning, at 11 o'clock.

CHARGE OF ROBBERY.—Yesterday morning, a man by the name of HENRY REIS was brought before Justice OSBORNE, at the Lower Police office, by the police of the Fourth Ward, charged with the crime of robbery. The complainant in the case is a seaman named JOHN ABRICHT, who alleges that the accused knocked him down at a public house in Cherry street, and rifled his pockets of a wallet containing $58 in cash. An investigation was commenced, but owing to the absence of witnesses, it was postponed until this morning.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT.—Yesterday morning, a lad by the name of MICHAEL FARRELL was severely injured while playing with his school-mates, at a lumber-yard corner of Thirty-first street and Lexington-avenue. It appears the child was ascending a pile of lumber, when a heavy stick of timber fell and crushed his left leg in a most shocking manner. He was taken up insensible and conveyed to the Bellevue Hospital, where the bones of the injured limb were replaced by one of the surgeons.

☞ THE SUNDAY EVENING LECTURES in St. Paul's Chapel, delivered by the Clergy of Trinity Church in rotation, will commence for the season, on Sunday next, the 7th inst., at 7½ o'clock.

☞ Buy it by all means—The American *Union* for this week, containing all sorts of musical, theatrical and miscellaneous intelligence, gay sketches, choice poetry, beautiful stories for the ladies, interesting editorials, and useful notions for the general reader. This paper is printed on entirely new type, on the finest book paper.

JERSEY CITY.

ELECTION IN HUDSON COUNTY, N. J.—The Board of Canvassers for Hudson Co., N. J., met at the Court House Bergen yesterday, and canvassed the vote of the County. The following is the result of the canvass:

For Presidential Electors the vote stood 1,613 for Scott and Graham and 1,536 for Pierce—majority for Scott and Graham 13.

For Member of Congress Robeson M. Price (Democrat) received 1,618, and Alexander McPennington 1,560—Price majority 135.

For Member of Assembly, John Little (Democrat) was elected in the First District; James E. Davenport, Whig, in the Second, and Jacob M. Freeland in the Third.

Jacob Merseles was elected Sheriff.

The following elected are H. M. Gilmore, Clerk; Weir and William Wall.

For Board of Chosen Freeholders received 22 votes.

PUBLIC SCHOOL MONEY.—The Board of Freeholders have apportioned the State School Money to the several towns in the county, in the following sums: Jersey City, $1,089 92; Hoboken, $171 12; Bergen, $250 32; North Bergen, $300 48; Harrison, $80 16. To each child between five and eighteen years of age, there is 24 cents on an average.

THE STARS.—It has been decided by the Board of Aldermen, that stars shall be worn by the City Watchmen, upon the left breast of the vest, instead of the hat which has heretofore been the uniform worn by them.

GOING TO PRISON.—Sheriff Merseles will convey the six prisoners sentenced at the last term of the last term of the Court, to the State Prison at Trenton, on Monday next.

THE ELECTION.

Kings County—BROOKLYN.

The following is the full vote on the State and County tickets in the Fourth, Sixth, Seventh and Eleventh Wards—the Fifth being not yet completed:

FOURTH WARD.

	Hunt.	Dem'ratic.	Seymour	Dem'ratic.
Governor	Hunt	949	Seymour	579
Lieut Governor	Kent	956	Church	569
Can Commissioner	Kempshall	953	Follett	573
St Prs Inspector	Crosby	949	Clarke	587
Comptroller	Sandford	924	Cumming	599
Sheriff	Stewart	1017	Lott	491
Register	Barre	999	Marshall	521
County Clerk	Coles	911	Denike	588

SIXTH WARD.

Governor	Hunt	634	Seymour	931
Lieut Governor	Kent	681	Church	931
Can Commissioner	Kempshall	631	Follett	931
St Prs Inspector	Crosby	670	Clarke	935
Comptroller	Sandford	680	Cumming	931
Sheriff	Stewart	703	Lott	933
Register	Barre	685	Marshall	911
County Clerk	Coles	672	Denike	933

SEVENTH WARD.

Governor	Hunt	450	Seymour	923
Lieut Governor	Kent	446	Church	923
Can Commissioner	Kempshall	443	Follett	923
St Prs Inspector	Crosby	438	Clarke	924
Comptroller	Sandford	449	Cumming	921
Sheriff	Stewart	450	Lott	578
Register	Barre	445	Marshall	614
County Clerk	Coles	611	Denike	583

ELEVENTH WARD.

Governor	Hunt	1062	Seymour	1037
Lieut. Governor	Kent	1086	Church	1037
Can Commissioner	Kempshall	1060	Follett	1039
St Prs Inspector	Crosby	997	Clarke	1101
Comptroller	Sandford	993	Cumming	1104
Sheriff	Stewart	1032	Lott	1047
Register	Barre	1002	Marshall	1093
County Clerk	Coles	909	Denike	1175

The additional returns render the election of JOHN S. FOLK (Whig) over PELL, (Dem.) for Chief of Police, sure. Also D. R. SMITH (Whig) over PIERCE, (Dem.) for Police Justice.

BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW-YORK.

In 25 Counties in which we have estimated votes for Governor, Seymour has 20,556 over Hunt. In the same Counties Pierre leads Scott 23,720.

St Lawrence Co.—Pierce's majority is 1,050; the Democratic State ticket runs 200 ahead of this; 3 Towns are still to hear from, which will increase the majority about 50.

Pierce's majority in the State will be 26 to 27,000.

Thirty-third District—Crooker, Whig is elected to Congress.

Chautauque County—Two Whig Assemblymen, and the Whig County ticket throughout, are elected.

Delaware County is reported to have gone 500 for Scott.

Nineteenth District—The majority of Chase (Whig) for Congress is about 1,500.

NORTH CAROLINA.

In 16 Counties the vote stands Pierce 11,102; Scott, 5,705. Pierce's majority, 5,397.

The same Counties in August, gave Reed, Democrat for Governor 6,340 majority, showing a Whig gain of 943. Reed's majority in the State, was 5,491.

GEORGIA.

Bibb County—440 majority for Pierce.
Chatham—800 majority for Pierce.
Richmond—550 majority for Pierce.
The entire State will give Pierce a majority of about 20,000.

PENNSYLVANIA.

The official vote of Philadelphia City and County is—Pierce, 26,022; Scott, 24,573; Hale, 626; Brown, Native, 1,148.

Susquehannah County—(Official)—Pierce's majority is 1,011.

Allegheny County—(Official)—Scott, 9,015; Pierce, 7,226; Hale, 966; Brown, 250.

DELAWARE.

The official returns of this State makes Pierce's majority only 23.

IMPORTATIONS—*Friday, Nov.* 5—Dry Goods, 181 pkgs.; Iron, 340 tons Pig; Rags, 56 bbls; Pipes, 1,042 bxs. Clay Pipes.

Mr. Levi Snow, of Hermon, Me., while driving a team to Bangor, on Saturday last, fell from the load and was run over, and so severely injured that he lived but a short time.

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF ARTS AND SCIENCES.—The American Academy of Arts and Sciences, by a vote passed last June, proposed to arrange a course of lectures for this Winter, to be given weekly by some of the prominent scientific and literary members of the Academy. The introductory lecture was given last Wednesday evening by the President, JACOB BIGELOW, M. D, who occupied an hour in giving a brief account of the institution, from the time of its formation, 1779; the objects which its founders had in its formation; how much it had accomplished with the limited means it had at command; and the distinguished reputation in which it was held by similar societies in England and on the continent.

In speaking of the published transactions of the "Academy," he paid a glowing tribute to the late Dr. BOWDITCH, who, during his life, was a faithful and devoted friend; and who contributed to the welfare and prosperity of the Society more than any other member.

He also spoke of the faithful labors and services of the late JOHN PICKERING, who was a long and devoted friend of the cause, an also many others who had always felt a deep interest in enstaining an institution which maintained so high a rank among kindred associations abroad.

The object of these lectures, he said, was not only to impart information, but, by the sale of tickets, to realize money to meet the pressing wants of the "Academy," some valuable papers waiting the necessary funds to put them to press.—*Boston Transcript.*

Two young gentlemen, named Lunsford, and Dillard, had been out hunting one day last week, in Sussex County, Virginia, and feeling wearied, halted at a fence. Mr Lunsford had climbed over the fence, and Mr. Dillard was resting on the fence with his gun in his hands. Just at this time a dog that had accompanied them leaped upon the fence, and caused the rail upon which Dillard was sitting, suddenly to turn, and throw him and his gun to the ground. In the fall, the gun fired, discharging the entire load in Lunsford's side. The accident occurred about 12 o'clock, and the deceased lingered in great agony until about 8, when death ended his sufferings.

The auction sale of the real and personal property of the Burlington Mill Co., at Winooski Falls, took place at the counting-rooms of the late Company, on the 30th ult. The mill and its superb and extensive machinery are in fine condition, and can be placed in running order forthwith, and at a very slight expense. More than $350,000 has been invested in this great establishment. A *bona fide* sale of it was made for the sum of $19,000. The purchaser is Charles H. Harding, of Oxford, Mass., a gentleman of large means and experienced as a manufacturer.

The Postmaster General, under date of the 15th ult., has issued a notice to bidders for the contract for carrying the tri-monthly mail between New Orleans and Vera Cruz, that the former advertisement for proposals being erroneous in regard to the steamships being adapted to war purposes. He says: "By a duly certified copy of the act above referred to, it appears that there is no clause in said law required that the vessels for the conveyance of the mail between New-Orleans and Vera Cruz shall be 'adapted to war purposes.' Bidders will, therefore, govern themselves accordingly."

The son of Mr. William Janey, aged twelve years, fell out of a tree at his father's residence on Everest, Cincinnati, and broke one of his arms. His fright threw him into a swoon, from which for a time it was thought he would not recover.

DIED.

On Friday, Nov. 5, HENRIETTA, infant daughter of Henry and Sarah M. Wilson, aged 2 months and 21 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her parents, No. 75 Carmine-st., on Sunday the 7th inst., at 2 o'clock, P. M., without further invitation.

On Friday, Nov. 5, FANNY W., daughter of Wm. W. and P. Eyle Johnson, aged 2 years, 1 months and 11 days.

The friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend the funeral on Sunday, 7th inst., at 2 P. M., from No. 62 Roderick-st.

On Wednesday, Nov. 3, J. C. ACKERMAN, aged 59 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral from his late residence in New-Brunswick, on Sunday next, at 1 o'clock, P. M.

On Station Island, on Thursday, Nov. 4, suddenly, Mrs. LOUISA C. BUTLER, wife of Charles E. Butler, Esq.

Her funeral will be attended on Saturday, at 12 o'clock, noon, at the house in the Richmond County, Rev. Mr. Abell, pastor of the Methodist Episcopal Church, officiating. The relatives and friends of the family are desired to attend, without further invitation.

COMMERCIAL AND MONEY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange Nov 5

$4,000 U S 6s '68	3d	110	100 Cumberland Coal Co. 65
3,500 U S 6s '67		110	100 do 64½
11,200 U S 6s '62		113	35 do 64
4 Corinth 6s '77		115	100 do 64
2100 Erie R R 2d M'tge s3		91¼	100 do 63
1000 E R R 2d M'tge s3		90½	50 Pharnix Mining Co 11
2000 E R R Conv'ble '71		95¼	75 Erie Railroad 86½
2000 Hudson R R M'tge s3		102	25 do 86½
1000 E R R Conv'ble '71		94¼	100 do 86½
5000 Hnds R R New 6s		97	200 do 86½
1 Atl & Pac Tan R		370	100 do 86½
12 Bank of Commerce		119½	50 do 86½
150 Ohio Life & Trust Co		105½	50 do 86½
150 North Amer Trust Co		21½	1,000 Harlem Railroad s3 73½
100 do		21½	25 do 74
100 do		21¼	100 Long Island R R s3 45½
100 Canton Company		87	100 Stonington R R s3 50
100 do		86½	100 Nor & Wor R R 50
50 do		87½	75 do 53½
200 New-Jersey Zinc Co		41	100 Reading Railroad 86½
600 Nic Transit Co		23½	200 Hudson Riv. R R 86½
9 do		23	27 do 77
175 do		23½	10 do 76
75 do		23½	100 Long Island R R s3 45½
50 Pennsylvania Coal Co		115	100 do 55½
100 do		116	100 do 55½
25 Mich Southern R R		125	20 Roch. & Syr. R R 124½

SECOND BOARD.

$3,000 Erie Inc Bonds	99½	50	Canton Company 87½
2,000 Lit. Miami 7 pc cl.	112	50	Cumberland Coal Co. 64½
200 Morris Canal	17½	50	Erie Railroad s15 86½
100 do	b10 16¾	58	do 86½
100 N American Trust	21	100	do 86
25 Nicaragua Transit	s10 23½	100	do s30 86½
100 do	b30 23½	5	Roch & Syr. Railroad 123½
150 do	23½	50	Stonington Railroad 56½

FRIDAY, Nov. 5—6 P. M.

The business on the Stock Exchange to-day was moderate. The Money and Exchange prospects, as well as the largely increased traffic of the season on the Railroads, favor speculation for higher prices, but Wall-street is frequently moved by contraries, and there is just now two or three leading interests opposed or indifferent to a rise, and while they do not venture to sell freely for a decline, their influence is negatively felt in deadening the market. Erie is a controlling New-York stock at present. The clique that are usually found in its support, and who were active buyers last Spring and Summer, are not ready for a rise. The stock moved from 82 to 86 against their wishes. The effect of 15,000 or 20,000 new shares was not such as they looked for and operated on. On the other hand, the buyers, though strong, find it up-hill work to force higher rates than 86@87 without a larger *short* interest and against the new issue, and thus the quotations have stood for nearly a fortnight past. The other Railroads, or at least four of their number—Harlem, Norwich, Stonington and Reading—sympathize more or less with this feeling. Hudson River is more elastic on the improved confidence in its earnings, and Long Island is made buoyant and its prices rapidly advanced on the steps taken in a neighboring market to put the stock on a higher footing, aided by the free sales in which our Brokers have indulged for a twelvemonth past.

The miscellaneous speculatives are moderately active. Nicaragua Transit appears in favor at 28½; and the Canal rights sell at $700. North American Trust is 1½ per cent lower. Morris Canal moved up the afternoon to 16½. Cumberland is ½ per cent down. Canton steady at 87. The quick rise of last week has induced a disposition to realize.

The premium Railroads and Coal Companies, continue to find favor. The October receipts came in well. The New-Haven earned nett, $61,024, against $58,000, same month last year. The Harlem not reported, but will be over 70,000. The Cleveland and Columbus line, took $93,000, equal in gross, to 3 per cent on its cost. The stock of the Southern Michigan advanced to 128 today, and the Michigan Central was wanted at 110½ & ¼. The Pennsylvania Coal Company are driving a heavy trade, and their tonnage for the season, will, it is expected, exceed the large estimate of 400,000 by 20,000 tons. The stock has gone up to 116.

We notice that WINSLOW, LANIER & Co. propose to open original subscriptions to the new line of railway from Terre Haute, Indiana, to St. Louis, tomorrow. The cash instalments will run through all the year 1853, 10 per cent. only being required in advance. The shares, as paid in, will bear a corresponding rate of interest with the 7 per cent. loans of the Company until the completion of the work. Then they take the whole net earnings of the road. The stock and loans are to be equally divided, two millions each, the distance being 170 miles, and the estimate of cost $23,500 per mile. Mr. BRIDGE is to be the President. There is much confidence felt, owing to his past success as a manager, in his ability to make good the promises of the project; more perhaps than in the immediate railway wants of the new country through which the line passes almost parallel with other roads already projected and under way.

There is a good business doing in Railway Bonds at private contract. At the Board, the changes in price were slight, and the aggregate sales not large.

The Bremen steamer sails to-morrow. She will take few bills, and, as far as we are advised, no specie. Exchange rules at 110, and Money, on call, at 5 per cent. The day was unfavorable to out-door business. On 'Change, the transactions reported in Cotton, Wheat, and Indian Corn, were to a liberal extent, and at stiff prices. Ohio and Michigan Wheat is up to 110 cents, and Corn sold as high as 81 cents. The Sub-Treasury received $91,186, and disbursed over a quarter of a million, say $260,596. The balance in the office this afternoon is $5,748,058.

The movement of Foreign Dry Goods this week is something larger than last, but in the aggregate only $624,470, of which $89,709 passed into public store. The following is the summary:

	CONSUMPTION ENTIRE.		WAREHOUSED		WITHDRAWN.	
	Pkgs.	*Value.*	*Pkgs.*	*Val-e.*	*Pkgs.*	*Value.*
Wool	735	$269,535	99	$32,847	49	$23,356
Cotton	406	92,658	89	16,909	16	1,923
Silks	317	214,666	162	25,074	101	20,909
Flax	971	187,583	21	3,078	10	1,317
Miscellaneous	153	31,319	39	11,801	18	4,317
Total	2,583	$735,761	409	$89,709	194	$50,779

The following table presents the comparative revenues of the Erie Canal for the fourth week in October and for the season. We quote from the Albany *Journal*:

	Fourth week in Oct.	*Total to Oct. 31.*
1846	$121,122	$2 219 295
1847	141,103	3,051,452
1848	107,232	2,022,833
1849	166 846	2 555,929
1850	170,016	2,561,052
1851	146,000	2,775 525
1852	130,922	2.559,238
Decrease from 1851 to Oct. 14		$201,209
Increase for the third week in Oct., 1852		15,078
Total decrease		$216,287

We give place to the following communication on the prospects of the Erie Railroad, with the remark that the comparison instituted between 1851 and 1852 would appear more fair with the explanation that the through traffic to Dunkirk was not opened until June of last year:

THE ERIE ROAD.

The expenditure incurred in laying one

THE NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES

A VERY LARGE DAILY NEWSPAPER,—each number containing Eight Pages, or Forty Eight columns, and giving more reading matter than any other Daily Newspaper in the United States,—is published EVERY MORNING, (*Sundays excepted,*) at No. 113 NASSAU-STREET, and is delivered to subscribers in New-York, Brooklyn, Williamsburg and Jersey City, for TWELVE AND A HALF CENTS a week, payable to the carrier. Single Copies, TWO CENTS. Mail Subscribers, FIVE DOLLARS a year: six months, Two Dollars and a half: three months, One Dollar and half. Three Dollars in advance required in all exchanges with Country Newspapers.

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Within the State	19½ cents or	78 cents.
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THE NEW-YORK EVENING TIMES,

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THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES,

A VERY LARGE NEWSPAPER FOR THE COUNTRY, is published every SATURDAY MORNING, at the low price of TWO DOLLARS per annum. Ten copies for FIFTEEN DOLLARS, Twenty copies for TWENTY DOLLARS, will be sent to one address; and the paper in no case continued beyond the time for which payment is made. Postage on the WEEKLY TIMES, sent by mail for one year, is as follows:

Within the County	Free.
Within the State	13 cents.
Within the United States	26 cents.

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RAYMOND, JONES & CO., Publishers.

New-York Daily Times.

REV. DR. CHEEVER'S SERMON

ON THE DEATH OF MR. WEBSTER.

Rev Dr. CHEEVER delivered last evening, at his church in Union-square, a very eloquent sermon, to an overflowing congregation, upon the religious character of Mr. WEBSTER. He took for his text the declaration of the Apostle, in his first epistle to the Corinthians, (I. 26.) "Not many wise men after the flesh,—not many mighty,—not many noble are called." He said: We stand amazed, as the Psalmist did, in whatever way it can be viewed, before that sublime and wonderful creation of God, the human mind. The position occupied by man among other orders of intelligences, may be higher or lower; but whatever it is, relatively, its positive importance and grandeur can neither be denied nor abdicated. "Thou hast made him a little lower than the angels, and hast crowned him with glory and honor." A little lower than the angels! Yet one of the greatest minds of our race, and that, too, a mind illuminated by divine wisdom, has deliberately affirmed that "as to man's mental part, he is, besides his moral debasement, at the very bottom of the gradation of probably innumerable millions of intellectual races; certainly at the bottom, since a being inferior to man in intellect, could not be rational."—(John Foster.) But reason itself is almost at an infinite remove from all manifestations of life that do not amount to it; and a being of whom it can be said in any proper sense, that God made him in his own image, must be an infinitely wonderful creation, by whatever degrees of the same rational intelligence other orders may rise above him, nearer towards the throne of God. And whatever becomes of human speculation, the assumption of our nature by the Son of God, the investiture of Deity itself with our humanity, is a transaction marking emphatically God's own appreciation of the value of the human soul, and in some sense it makes of the whole human race a new creation in importance and glory.

But between individuals of our race, the differences of great and small, as in the comparison we note them, must be regarded as infinitely inconsiderable to God. Great minds are indeed God's gift; inequalities in original furniture and power are evidently his pleasure. It is God's own arrangement for us, that some minds shall tower far above others; shall be like great mountains, whose summits receive the sun's rays earlier, and dismiss them later, than all ordinary elevations. And even if these inequalities were at the cost of some loss to the average of intellectual power, the loss would be gain; even if what goes to make one man mightier than others were taken from the whole sum of human intelligence, to be thus individually bestowed. There is a marked analogy in the arrangement of God's physical world. If the whole prodigious mass and elevation of the Alps were crumbled to a level, and distributed over all Europe, the whole gain superficially would be only a few feet of ordinary soil in thickness. But the exciting grandeur and glory of the mountains, the inspiring sublimity of their majestic forms rising into the heavens, and as it were, piercing and communing with Eternity, would be gone; and an element of power would be lost from even our mental and moral sphere of gift and endowment, for which no material gain could compensate. Just so it is with the inequalities of our intellectual systems. It is therefore a vast benefit to our race, when God raises up a mind among us of transcendant ability and investment, in capacity and form towering and eminent. And although by far the greater number of such intelligences have manifested, in moral disposition, an abasement and deformity, a deficiency and degradation, terribly the reverse, in comparison with the grandeur of their intellectual frame and attainments, yet God has still made use of them as gigantic hewers of wood and drawers of water in the advancement of his own plans; and even when such minds, as has sometimes been the case, have openly defied his authority, cast contempt upon his Word, and almost denied his very existence, yet God has, all unknowing to themselves, set them at work to build his own temple, to hew and shape the stones for its foundation, and to work at the pulleys, by which the materials of the superstructure shall be hoisted into place and permanence. So he ever exercises his own great prerogative of bringing good out of evil, just as he pleases, and goes on, causing the wrath of man to praise him, and restraining the remainder of wrath.

But it is a sad and solemn thing to run over the catalogue of great names, since the Christian era, in almost every nation visited by God's refreshing light, and see how great a proportion have been men totally astray from God, under the supreme dominion of selfishness and unhallowed passion; and to find that, although brought so much nearer to God, as to the mere intellectual ability to perceive their relations to him and to the Universe, and to catch the rays of Divine truth before others, they have yet lived and died utterly without God, and without hope in the world. Multitudes have prostituted the highest gifts of genius, and even of the reasoning faculty, for the ruin of their race. And only here and there we see rising in the serenity, majesty and glory of Christian faith and usefulness, with the light from heaven unclouded bathing their regal fronts in splendor, such mighty forms as of MILTON, NAWTON, HALE, BOYLE, JOHNSON and BURKE. Not many wise men after the flesh, not many mighty, not many noble, in such light. It is extremely rare that such a man is taken in his wisdom, in his might, in his nobility, and with his treasures of intellect, attainment, power and regulation, converted unto God. And there are a great many reasons that render this natural, inevitable; although the transcendent majesty and glory of the Gospel are such, even when viewed only intellectually, that it is of all subjects the one of greatest power to captivate a mighty mind, and presents investigations so vast, splendid, and alluring, that all the wonders of science and art, all paths of human knowledge and curiosity, all heights and depths of

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research, except as connected with the search after God, pass into absolute insignificance and meanness in the comparison. Yet, the heart being darkened, the light of heaven excluded, and the habit formed of digging like the mole, instead of soaring like the eagle, even the greatest minds may lose all sight and true sense of the glory; and the mind being filled with objects presented by the god of this world, a great barrier is built up, a dark solid wall, interposing and separating before the vision of those immortal realities, for which the greatest and the smallest minds alike were created, and which alone are worthy of the mind's possession. Thus it is that ambition, the love of human applause, the pride of intellect, and a host of vast voracious passions set on fire of sin, make such minds their prey, and hold them darkened and captive, before the cross of Christ is admitted to their notice. And, as eagles beat out the eyes of their victims with the flapping of their fierce strong wings, so do these vultures of the mind destroy men's moral vision, till they put evil for good and good for evil; and under the power of long-continued and chosen prejudice, ignorance, error, neglect, habitual sin, darkness, insensibility and procrastination, pass into eternity, even with a lie in their right hand, to present themselves and it before the throne of the Eternal.

But though not many wise men after the flesh, not many mighty, not many noble, to whom the gospel comes and finds them entrenched in their wisdom, their might, their nobleness, their riches power, prosperity and self-complacency, are called, (a thing which God seems to have avoided on purpose), yet many there be whom God *has* called, and *made* wise, mighty and noble by the treasures of his grace, and the glory of his truth in Christ Jesus; grace and truth of such expanding and glorifying power, that even humble intellects when brought beneath its full influence, and irradiated and disciplined by its light, are made majestic, being changed from glory to glory into the same image that is made the object of their gaze. And minds originally great, when educated beneath such celestial powers, and trained by them, are transfigured into something rather heavenly and divine than earthly, and invested with a glory as of angels. Hence the Church is never wanting and never shall be, in giant sons of God recognized by all the human race, as beings of vast intellect, and of wisdom and eloquence inspired by the Gospel, and transcendently grand and glorious. Hence such names as Usher, Leighton, Howe, Stillingfleet, Cudworth, Clarke, More, Barrow, Taylor, Hooker, Luther, Pascal, Wickliffe, Baxter, Butler, Bunyan, Newton, Cowper, and many others, besides those before named, of beings new-created, and robed as on the Mount with Jesus, by being carried up thither, or adopted as Moses, and retained with God, till every movement and feature is radiant with glory.

In such minds, the manifold riches of God's wisdom and love in Christ Jesus already in this world are revealed in a mighty manifestation unto principalities and powers in heavenly places, and the glory of God in the face of Jesus Christ is illustrated; and foremost in such, according to each one's measure of the grace of God, will be the unimagined revelation, when the Lord Jesus, revealed from heaven, shall come to be glorified in his saints, and admired in all who believe. But wisdom is not desirable, nor might, nor majesty, nor nobleness of intellect, if not thus quickened by the Divine life, and irradiated by Divine light. Let not the wise man glory in his wisdom, neither let the mighty man glory in his might; let not the rich man glory in his riches; but he that glorieth, let him glory in this, that he understandeth and knoweth the Lord God, exercising loving kindness, judgment and righteousness." If this be not his knowledge and his boast, then the man of mighty intellect will covet, in the world of woe, the most contracted sphere of the smallest mind ever created, rather than his own vast reach of thought. For it is obvious that the men of greatest intellectual grasp and foresight—the men of most rapid and profound intuition—the men of greatest ability to weigh evidence—the minds of quickest and clearest discernment and discrimination to seize all the main points in a case, array them, and pour a blaze of light upon them, are the men bound to be foremost in the reception of the salvation of the Gospel, being fitted natively and intellectually for the highest conception of its glory, and the most enlarged comprehension of the consequences of rejecting it. And if such minds turn away from it, then, as their orbit of intellect and influence here was greater than that of other men, their sphere and experience of perdition hereafter must be vaster and more profound. For as, the greater the endowments of an individual mind, and the wider its capacity and reach of thought and reasoning, the greater are its responsibilities to God and man, so also, the greater its debasement, if it fails and falls beneath them, or disowns and denies its birthright, and the greater and more terrible its destruction in the day when so vast a stewardship is brought to its reckoning. "If the light that is in thee be darkness, how great is that darkness!" If such an heir of immortality wastes and abuses its inestimable privileges, throws down into ruins such a temple of glory, devastates such possibilities of infinite worth, dignity, and enjoyment; there can be nothing before it but the certainty of judgment and fiery indignation, nothing in the *resurrection* of such ruin *after* death, but the shame, everlasting contempt, and misery of the *second* death; Capernaum at Heaven's gates deeper than Sodom and Gomorrah in hell! "How art thou fallen from heaven, O, Lucifer, son of the morning!" There have been individual minds, that have experienced the reality of that sublime, lurid reception in the world of woe, written as with flashes of lightning in the prophet Isaiah. Hell from beneath is moved for thee to meet thee at thy coming: it stirreth up the dead for thee, even all the chief ones of the earth: it hath raised up from their thrones all the chief ones of the nations! The planets burning, the stars falling from heaven, as when a fig-tree casteth her untimely figs, are wholly inadequate images of such a ruin.

Now I say that the mightest intellects, if admitting at all the light of evidence from heaven, must experience in the strongest manner the weight of such truths, as if mountains were hurled upon the soul, and can bear them only by being themselves borne up in the very hand of the Almighty beneath them.

Such a mind was Mr. WEBSTER'S. Before his death, what between the realities of imperfection and of evil in life on the one side, (which if all that God knows of any one of us were not only known to the world, but malignantly heralded and magnified, who could endure us?) and the exaggeration of enmity and slander on the other, he could hardly have been set down by multitudes as one of the few mighty, wise, noble, that had bowed in humble belief and submission at the Cross of Christ, or adorned the doctrine of God our Saviour by the permanent and consistent example of a watchful piety. Alas! the very *stand, ard* of piety in too many cases among our public men is painfully loose, and the arena of political life is a fearful trial of the integrity of a Christian soul. Nevertheless, the conviction of these truths, and the meditation of a vast awakened consciousness upon them, together with awe and solemnity at the very idea of God, had early filled Mr. WEBSTER'S mind, into whatever temporary forgetfulness he might have been led astray from duty and from prayer.

The powers of the world to come stood plain in their infinitude before him. Almost every word that he uttered on the subject of God and Eternity bore the stamp, not of speculation, but of unfathomable, grand, irresistible conviction. The die of his whole mind, sure, gigantic, unhesitating, had come down, as beneath the weight of Eternity, upon that coinage. "Every man," said he, "must stand or fall alone. He must live for himself, and die for himself, and give up his account to the omniscient God, as though he were the only dependent creature in the universe. The Gospel leaves the individual sinner alone with himself and his God. To his own master he stands or falls. He has nothing to hope from the aid and sympathy of associates." Hence, too, Mr. WEBSTER'S strong, emphatic declaration, that when he came into the house of God, he would have the Gospel made a personal matter, with a personal application. "If clergymen in our days," said he, "would return to the simplicity of the Gospel, and preach more to individuals, and less to the crowd, there would not be so much complaint of the decline of true religion. Many of the ministers of the present day take their text from St. Paul, and preach from the newspapers. When they do so, I prefer to enjoy my own thoughts, rather than to listen. I want my pastor to come to me in the spirit of the Gospel, saying, 'You are mortal! Your probation is brief—your work must be done speedily. You are immortal, too; you are hastening to the bar of God; the Judge standeth before the door!' When I am thus admonished, I have no disposition to muse or to sleep."

In the spirit of such convictions Mr. WEBSTER uttered that great testimonial on occasion of the death of JEREMIAH MASON. "Religion," said he, "is a necessary and indispensable element in any great human character. There is no living without it. Religion is the tie that connects man with his Creator, and holds him to his throne. If that tie be smudered or broken, he floats away a worthless atom in the universe, its proper attraction all gone, its destinies and its whole future nothing but darkness, desolation and despair. A man with no sense of religious duty is he whom the Scriptures describe in such terse and terrific language, as *living without God in the world.* Such a man is out of his proper being, out of the circle of all his duties, out of the circle of all his happiness; away, far, far away from the purposes of his creation. A man, a true man, with all his proper sentiments and sensibilities alive to him, in this state of existence, must have something to believe and something to hope for, or else, as life is advancing to its close, all is heart-sinking and oppression."

Mr. WEBSTER seemed at times to be listening to the same deep utterances, when absorbed in the view of some scene of grandeur in the created universe; and indeed, the works of God as well as his word, are adapted to fill a thoughtful sober mind with reverential awe, as a reflection of the glory of him who created them. They are adapted to produce a strong sense of the creature's insignificance, as well as the Creator's glory, and at the same time to deepen the sense of individual responsibility beneath the all-penetrating eye of God.

"When I consider the heavens, the work of Thy fingers, the moon and the stars, which Thou hast ordained, what is man, that Thou art mindful of him, and the son of man, that thou visitest him!" These were the words with which the great departed statesman of our country looked up, one starry night, into the heavens, and in a deep and solemn tone uttered his feelings. He was himself an eminent example of the elevating and disciplinary power of God's works, as well as his Word, over the greatest minds that have ever inhabited our world. We love to think of his grand, unaffected and pure appreciation of all that was sublime in nature; the simplest, homeliest objects too, and employments of the rural world, delighted him. But many have had *that* appreciation, with nothing of his great sense of the glory of Divine Truth; his deep reverence for which, and his recognition of its doctrines as presenting in Christ the only stay and salvation of the soul, afford an example worthy to be regarded by all intelligent and thoughtful men. The foundations of his great intellect seemed laid in the truths of God's Word, even as the granite mountains of New-England are rooted in the earth's primordial foundations. Yea, at times, it almost seemed as if the natural orbit of his mind carried him on a vast sweep through the expanse of spiritual truth, as an orb of heaven rolls in the surrounding ether. When such a mind enters the invisible world, it is a mighty and solemn spectacle. The curtain, dark and impenetrable, that separates existence here from life there, almost visibly opens, for one moment, and the being passes and disappears forever. An *immortal* being, for a moment he is here, in a moment he is gone, and the most penetrating mind can gain no more sign of his continued experience, than the image of an arrow can be traced in the air that it has cleaved upon its passage. No mortal eye may follow, no imagination can conceive, the realities of glory or of gloom that burst upon the soul. One thing we believe, they are an experience as instantaneous as its transition from the body. When the soul passes from its earthly tabernacle, it is in the immediate presence of its Maker; "the dust returns to the earth as it was, and the spirit unto God who gave it." And though to the dwelling-place of God there be distance in space so immeasurable, and worlds to pass so innumerable, yet did the Lord of infinitude declare to a penitent believing soul, "To-day shalt thou be with me in Paradise."

There is a majestic and solemn impression from the death of Mr. WEBSTER, such as we have never known connected with the death of any other publicman. A vast, capacious mind has passed away, perhaps the greatest intellect at this day upon our globe. There is unutterable solemnity in that awakening, just before the moment of death, with the exclamation, *I still live!* Was there in the unuttered consciousness, a remembrance of those glorious words of Christ, "He that believeth in me, though he were he dead, yet shall live; and whosoever liveth and believeth in me shall never die!" What if, when the soul passed, we could hear from the other side, I STILL LIVE! But no tone of spirit has ever come from that world to this. No funeral bell that tolls there is ever heard here, nor any shout of welcome to the world of glory, though the Hallelujah were enough to shake the concave of the universe, even as there is joy in all heaven over one sinner that repenteth. There, as here, the voice of true life, of life victorious over death, is this, "Nevertheless I live; yet not I, but Christ liveth in me!" And though there could be a soul in mortal frame upon our globe so prodigious as to unite the mental capacities of all the human race in one vast intellect, yet, even for such a mind there could be no true life but in Christ, no scaling of the heavens by intellectual power, no possible salvation but in Christ, and him crucified. The mightier the intelligence, the mightier the guilt and ruin, if the soul have not come to God in humble penitence and faith through him. And it is a thought of ineffable solemnity, that a time will come, when by the progression of ages the poorest and most contracted intellect will have reached, in the expansion of eternity, a vastness of conception, a power of intuition, a breadth of knowledge, and an experience of suffering or bliss greater than could be measured by the present united intelligence and capacity of all mankind. When this starry universe hath passed away, every soul will still live embodying an expression and experience of greater worth and costliness than the preciousness and glory of all material worlds.

There is a present foreknowledge and brooding sense of these truths, in the inmost consciousness of all mankind. It is manifested in the care with which a nation stops to listen, when it feels in its heart the tread of a great spirit on the confines of Eternity, when, indeed, the greatest of its minds is drawing sensibly near to the portals of the grave. By the power of intense uninterrupted sympathy, and telegraphic simultaneousness and swiftness of intelligence, a nation was gathered in almost breathless expectation at Mr. WEBSTER'S dying bed. And what, amid the sense of impending grief and loss immeasurable, was the over-mastering care, the all controlling question, but only this, In what state, and with what countenance, could he meet the King of Terrors! With what experience did this magnificently endowed mind find itself nearing the world of judgment! In very truth, a moral lesson, great and powerful, is conveyed with amazing solemnity and weight, in the fact of the universal anxiety to know how such a man died, whether he were prepared, whether he were a Christian, whether he went through the Valley of the Shadow of Death leaning on the rod and the staff of the Great Shepherd. Somehow or other, in the exit of such a mind, there is an impression of the value of the soul; and the exceeding great and infinite importance of its preparation for a life beyond the grave, far deeper than is made in the passage of a multitude of ordinary men. And when such a mind is passing, it seems to tell, as never was told before, the insignificance of all worldly cares, all earthly distinctions. The only thought of anxiety and interest is the approaching meeting with a holy God. And why such anxiety, such solemnity, such awe? Because, the whole world feel, looking into the invisible world, or waiting the disappearance of a giant intellect beneath its portals, that the soul passes to a reckoning for eternity, and that the existence there entered on is, according to the character here developed, a retribution of eternal happiness or endless woe. As a man soweth, so also shall he reap. "He that soweth to his flesh shall of the flesh reap corruption. He that soweth to the spirit shall of the spirit reap life everlasting." And nothing but the law of the Spirit of life in Christ Jesus can set a man free from the law of sin and of death.

There is also manifest in such a case the impression, the deep consciousness, produced by a wide spread knowledge of the Gospel, in its assured and indefatigable meaning, that not to the external life merely, not to the tenor of an outward morality, does the eye of the Omniscient look for the adjustment of the grand reckoning, and the determination to what class of spirits the individual belongs, and what world of retribution he shall inherit, but to the posture and character of the soul in its affections towards God, to the relation which it has assumed in reference to the great salvation provided and offered by Christ, to the nature of the reliance and hope maintained by the individual, and in one case at least adopted even in the last hour. *I the Lord, search the* HEART. Is there reliance on a Saviour *there!* Was the soul resting upon Christ? Had it sought and found in him, that mercy which is in him alone, and which must be sought this side the grave, or is never found? Did it look to the Lamb of God, who taketh away the sin of the world? Did the greatest intelligence, the most commanding mind, the man of purest imagination, brightest genius, and most virtuous life, come like the broken hearted publican, God be merciful to me a Sinner? Did he stand loftily upon a general indefinite reception and belief of Christianity, or was his guilty soul laid hold upon by the truth, as the truth is in Jesus, manifesting itself the power of God unto Salvation, bringing the heart to the fountain of a Savior's blood, and baptizing the whole creature with his love, as a new creature in Christ Jesus? Did the idol of a nation's pride and admiration expect mercy, lay any claim to mercy, or ever express the hope of mercy, on the ground of any purity of life, any majestic sentiment of reverence towards God, any sublimity of patriotism, any grandeur of moral or intellectual endowment, or experience any integrity of dealing, any amiableness, or benevolence of nature and of life? If he did, so did not the great intellectual and moral Apostle, by whom God wrote the Epistle to the Philippians, the most prominent, sanctified, instructed and inspired model and example of religious faith in the New Testament, the record of whose experience in regard to his own unrivalled accomplishments and virtues runs thus; those things that were gave to me, I counted lost for Christ, and all things loss, for the excellence of the knowledge of Christ Jesus my Lord. All that was his own he best down, and even his very intellectual capacities he undervalued, considered with reference to self, or any possible or imagined merit in them, and as a guilty, wretched, dying soul, clung only to the love of Jesus. Now that is the question put by the universal anxious heart in regard to every soul, commanding attention and homage by its powers, and attracting a breathless watch of solemn unuttered thought over the dying bed, Did he also thus take refuge in Christ? Did he, like the great Apostle to the Gentiles, and in obedience to the divine instruction and command through him, trust only in the merits and righteousness of the Son of God, in the efficacy of his death, in the power of his cleansing blood, in the justifying and forgiving grace of God through him? Did he come crying, "This is a faithful saying, and worthy of all acceptation, that Christ Jesus came into the world to save sinners, of whom I am chief? Did he come, dreaming to enter heaven by an indefinite faith with the boast of having nothing technical in it, and no particular theology; or did he come by a very particular theology, that of Christ and him crucified? Did he come, not merely with reverence for the dread majesty and glorious word of God, and not merely relying in general upon God's mercy; but, did he come in God's only and appointed way! For there is one well known, appointed way, and only one, into salvation, and this, the whole world under the pressure and light of the Gospel, feels; one name, and only one, under heaven, given among men, whereby we can be saved. And it is not to the calm indifference, or majestic composure, or freedom from trepidation, with which a soul may advance towards the grave, that the heart and conscience of the world look for assurance, unless they see and know such firmness to be derived from the assurance of the Gospel, and from the presence of Christ. The world know and feel that otherwise, not to be afraid of death is a mark of stupidity or foolhardiness, or utter debasement of a man's immortal nature in sin, or scaredness of conscience, judicial and irremediable; all men feel that it is no mark of intellectual greatness so to die as a fool dieth, or to have no bands in one's death; or like a pagan philosopher, to wrap one's robe about him, and in the face of the blackness of darkness forever, lie down as to pleasant dreams. Moreover, it is not to any mere general, expressed or implied belief in Christianity, or patronage of its truth, that men look for the assurance of a man's salvation, unless there be the known experience of the regenerating grace of God along with it; but to an anchorage of the soul, technically and absolutely in Christ, where the Gospel plainly shows that it must be anchored, or be lost; to a deliberate earnest, intelligent, humble faith in the Lord Jesus, as the sinner's only refuge. There we most earnestly and ardently hope that Mr. WEBSTER sought and found mercy; there, in the bosom of a Saviour's love; that the great departed Patriot and Statesman, so profoundly venerated and lamented, so deeply beloved, and so wondered at almost of all mankind, for his capacious faculties, became there a converted little child, a child-like nature, renewed and illuminated by Divine Grace. And we thank God for any ground to believe, any substantial evidence, that so lighted and comforted, he passed through the dark valley of the Shadow of Death. We fervently thank God for any evidence vouchsafed, and for every increase of that evidence, that he did not permit a mind so transcendently endowed, a mind of such clear conviction of heaven's truth, and brought so near to the gate of heaven's glory, to be lost.

But there is our only hope; not in any righteousness of life; one sin would drag an angel down, and an angel's holiness could not atone for one sin. The greatest sinner may be just as easily forgiven as the smallest, for Christ's sake, but only thus. Sin levels us all to the same condition of hopelessness and helplessness, save only in Christ. The grandest, most gigantic intellects and hearts, alike with the most despised publicans and harlots, must be converted, and become like little children, or they shall in no wise enter into the kingdom of heaven. And disastrous indeed would be the impression from a great man's dying moments, from a death-bed penitence and prayer, if it made men feel that they could safely defer their religion to the last hour, and then enter heaven by the profession of their faith in Christianity. The greatest assurance that can in any case be derived from a death-bed repentance is only a faint, trembling, hesitating, anxious hope.

And here let me say, as to the manner in which the faith of great minds has sometimes been proclaimed, as if God needed it, as if it almost conferred a distinction upon Jehovah—it is the mark of a soul that has not itself bowed at the foot of the cross, or seen and reverenced the dread and holy majesty of the Godhead, so to regard the homage of any crested intellect. For it to be paid is simple necessity and duty; for it not to be paid is infinite guilt, madness and misery. And yet, the illustrious exceptions to our text are too often spoken of, even by Christians, as if they conferred an honor on Christianity. Thus, we not unfrequently hear Sir ISAAC NEWTON referred to in such a manner, that a being ignorant of man's depraved and ruined condition, and of the nature of the provision made for his recovery in the Gospel, instead of regarding NEWTON'S religious belief as the only element of true greatness in his character, its only preserving element, the element without which he would have been fit only for perdition, would be very likely to conceive of Christianity as some despised and feeble thing, which the philosopher had generously condescended to take under his patronage, and give to it the sanction of his great philosopic name. Alas! the great and learned of this world too often have considered it one mark of a strong mind to be destitute of religion, and sincere piety has been with them the subject of contempt. And with all their boasted strength of mind, they have exhibited such pitiful weakness, and want of moral courage, that of any personal recognition of the preciousness of Jesus, or any manifestation of attachment to him, or any thing like contrition and tenderness of conscience in the sight of God, they would have been ashamed and mortified in the presence of their fellow sinners. Never, since the mind of WEBSTER was first trained in the catechism of Divine Truth, did he ever seem to have any sympathy with such infidel and pitiful weakness. He fully recognized the claims of God. It was the greatest glory of his intellect so to recognise them. His firm belief in Divine revelation, his familiarity with the Bible, his love and his study of it, are an impressive testimony to young men, in the presence of the sneering infidel spirit they are so likely to encounter, where jests upon Divine things are fashionable—an impressive testimony from confessedly the vastest intelligence of this age that the grander the mind of the observer, the deeper and more profound will be its conviction of Divine Truth, and its sensibility to the manifestation, in it, of the Divine Glory. Such a mind as WEBSTER'S could not but believe. Its intuitions of truth, its native perception and sense of the overpowering internal evidence of the presence and spirit of God in the Scriptures, were too much like open sight to be doubted—too vivid and potential to be resisted. And Mr. WEBSTER was characterised by a deep, grave tenderness of sympathy and sensibility—an oceanic profoundness of the affections as well as of thought—so that the pathos of the Scriptures, as well as their infinite reach of sublimity in incomprehensible directions of celestial wisdom, could be appreciated by him.

The sudden withdrawment of his mind from its accustomed sphere in this world, is like the shadow of a mighty eclipse. It had so long filled that sphere, in the sight of all the nation, that it had become like the fixture of a great mountain, so constant and familiar, that only strangers go forth to gaze and realize its grandeur. But the moment he is really gone, what a sense of immense vacuity and loss, somewhat as if Mont Blanc were in one night annihilated from the landscape. In the universal sense of this national bereavement, there is a great lesson. We never rightly value great and leading minds, till they are passed from us. Then indeed the nation begins to feel the preciousness of such a boon, by its withdrawal. We take our note of mind, in some cases, more by its loss than its presence. And there are not wanting those, so violent and bitter in party-spirit, and regardless of all the sanctities of life and truth, who will belie and vilify, for partisan purposes, the noblest and most honorable men. The very treasures of our country's pride, the reputations, whose greatness is inextricably interwoven with the brightest permanent tissue of historic national glory, are thrown into the mud, and trampled beneath the swinish hoof of envy, malice, and slander. But the moment a truly great man is gone, how the majesty of his greatness rises on the universal consciousness, and envy sickens and dies, and slander is buried in the hole of its own venom. Men begin to feel that God's hand may, in these repeated and great rebukes, be laid on us in anger. For indeed God has of old threatened punishment to a nation in this very form, when it proves unmindful of his will, and ungrateful of his mercies. "Cease ye from man, whose breath is in his nostrils, for wherein is he to be accounted of? For, behold! the Lord, the Lord of Hosts, doth take away from Jerusalem and from Judah the stay and the staff, the whole stay of bread, and the whole stay of water, the mighty man and the man of war, the judge and the prophet, and the prudent and the ancient, the captain of fifty and the honorable man, and the counsellor, and the cunning artificer, and the eloquent orator. And I will give children to be their princes, and babes shall rule over them. And the people shall be oppressed, every one by another, and every one by his neighbor; the child shall behave himself proudly against the ancient, and the base against the honorable." When God does this in judgment, what judgment can be more terrible? When God takes away a consummate statesman, counsellor and eloquent orator like WEBSTER, how immense, how irreparable the loss! I say irreparable; for it takes a half century to rear such greatness to its fulness of command and power, even when the vast original mind is given; and experience has proved that it is God's will to scatter such minds only over ages. When can men hope to look upon his like again? I speak it in no vain admiration of mere intellect, but in the consideration of God's beneficence in such a gift, when I say that to hear such a man's grand public utterance were worth a journey round the globe. And what a prodigious loss here when God resumes such a mind! It is not at all likely that he has any other such now in training, and we may greatly fear that the age of homeliness and simplicity, and the circumstances of toil and danger being over, under which such a mental and physical frame as WEBSTER'S was knit and indurated, the age of discipline so near the second heroic period of our history being passed, under the influence of which the second race of great patriots rose up, there may be a dearth of great souls, and a prevalence of small ones. Moreover, the very danger to our institutions most imminent is hinted at in this passage of Scripture, that of an unprincipled multitude left to the lateral anarchy of their own oppression, choosing for their rulers only men who will flatter their base purposes, demagogues, who will suit and indulge their passions, and can be made their tools, and thus, at the sway of an imperious voting mob, measures may be carried without the shadow of right; and indeed, might itself may be boldly and successfully asserted as the only rule of justice. Now when God raises up a commanding mind, and gives it a wide commanding influence so that thousands and hundreds of thousands move at its leading, so that, indeed, the mind of a whole nation almost follows it, and hangs upon it, as the tidal wave of ocean hangs upon the moon, and rolls round with it, when God raises up such a mind as he did in the case of WASHINGTON, and keeps it right,—keeps it firm in integrity, undeviating in principle, incorruptible in patriotism, one such man may be a second father of his country; and what greater public gift does God ever bestow? And when such a planet, or anything like such a planet, even a planet with incalculable aberrations, is taken from its sphere, if there be no bright orb hung up in its place, no new constellation rising where it blazed so long, and became the confidence of many hearts, and the wonder of all, what can be deemed of such a disaster but that it is a mighty rebuke and warning from the hand of God! Surely, it should lead us humbly to him, in more constant and earnest prayer, for our rulers, for our leading men in stations of responsibility and influence, and for God's gracious guidance of the people to right choices in their elections. Nothing can save us, if God do *not* thus guide us. Of what amazing importance are comprehensive, judicious, well-balanced minds at the head of the affairs of a nation so vast as ours, rising to such overwhelming power, becoming soon, of necessity, so complicated in her policy with other nations. When new paths have to be struck out, lines of policy determined by precedents, that must have an influence upon hundreds of millions of men to come, and upon the stability and prosperity of the nation, of what incalculable worth is a large and pure patriotism, an honorable mind in our public councils, a superiority to the tricks and spirit of intrigue, and an example of the possibility and nobleness of sincere and generous party difference. When God takes away such men, it is certainly a time of rebuke and affliction to the nation, and such bereavements may, unless God avert the evil, be followed by great hazard and damage. The loss of such a mind ought to awaken into earnest vividness and importunity the sense of our dependence upon God for our country's security and welfare. For not to ourselves alone can be restricted the results of our movements, our progress, our principles, our policy. The time has come when we are acting for the world, nor has any man any adequate view of the dependence of the world's future course upon our career. There is but one way in which we can be faithful to the world, and that is by being faithful to our God and Saviour. There is but one thing that in the multitude and prevalence of smaller men can supply the loss of great guiding intellects, and that is, a sincere and firm regard to what is right and just. That is always plain, simple, easily understood. Great principles, rectitude and justice, God's truth and guidance, can keep us, when great men cannot. Righteousness, indeed, is the greatest and rarest of all greatness, and nothing else can keep us, if we let that go. Surely his salvation is nigh them that fear him, that glory may dwell in our land. Yea, the Lord shall give that which is good, and our land shall yield her increase. Righteousness shall go before him, and shall set us in the way of his steps. But if, instead of righteousness, we take for our guidance a selfish, grasping expediency, disregarding the claims of humanity, justice, and God's word, then are we destined to work out, for the good of God's universe by our own perdition, the mightiest of all demonstrations ever yet made on earth, that great numbers and riches of population, and great advancing knowledge and intelligence, and the utmost refinement in science and art, and freedom of the press, and a perfect equality of suffrage and of representation, and a degree of personal liberty unrivalled in the world, may only be the avenues of supremacy in National wickedness and National ruin. But if so, then will be brought to pass the prophetic language of MILTON, and we shall be seen, "as if God were weary of protecting us, to have passed through the fire, that we might perish in the smoke!"

The Lord God of our fathers, who hath hitherto kept and guided us, in infinite mercy preserve us from such ruin, and work out for us a complete National salvation!

EULOGIUM ON DANIEL WEBSTER.—Hon. RUFUS CHOATE has accepted an invitation to pronounce an Eulogy upon Mr. WEBSTER before the faculty and students of Dartmouth College, the Alma Mater of the great statesman. The time is not designated. The citizens of Exeter, N. H., have invited GILMAN MARSTON, Esq., of that town, to deliver an Eulogy at some future time. Similar marks of respect to the memory of Mr. WEBSTER are in contemplation at Quincy, Mass., Woonsocket, R. I., and other Eastern towns. The Boston *Journal* of Friday has the following:

We understand that Hon. GEO. S. HILLARD has accepted the invitation of the city to deliver an eulogy on DANIEL WEBSTER, and that the Committee have fixed upon the 30th of November for the ceremonial. We also understand from a member of the Committee, that the idea of dispensing with the military on the occasion of the obsequies has never been entertained, but that, on the contrary, all associations, whether civil or military, will be invited to take part.

In the Circuit Court of Anne Arundel County, Md., held at Annapolis on Wednesday, David Johnson, a negro slave, was tried for the murder of Thomas Gale, and found guilty of murder in the first degree.

MEMORIALS OF MR. WEBSTER.

NUMBER EIGHT.

Mr. Webster upon his Marshfield Farm.

We give below some extracts from letters written ten years ago to the late Colonel STONE, under the signature of Jo. SYKES, by the same gentleman who wrote the letters from New Hampshire recently published in the *Times*. Nearly all of the letters which will follow were published at the time they were written in the *Commercial Advertiser*, and were filled with full accounts of the Summer and Autumn rambles of the author, with his hunting apparatus, his fishing tackle, and his dog Cato. We select from the original letters placed at our disposal, and revised by the author for the columns of the *Times*, what relates to Mr. WEBSTER. They present him to the world as a farmer, and speak of what amused him while he temporarily withdrew from the Government, the Senate and the Bar.

MARSHFIELD, Oct, 3, 1843.

* * * Towards evening I arrived at this town, which is distant from Boston about thirty miles, in a south-east direction, and directly on the ocean. It is in the old Plymouth Colony, chiefly occupied by the descendants of the Pilgrims, and is undoubtedly one of the most interesting places in the United States. Not being on any great thoroughfare, it is out of the way, and few have ever visited it. Here I found the residence—the country seat—of DANIEL WEBSTER. I knew that he had a place in this region of the State, to which he fled occasionally for relief from the toils of his public duties and the cares of State, and I supposed he had been indifferent as to the place chosen for his retirement. Repose, I conjectured, was his first object, and that, I presumed, he was enjoying in some little farm cottage, by the side of a bubbling brook, in some glen sheltered by a mountain's brow, where he could think in solitude over the vast matters committed to his charge. But judge of my surprise, when I came round the brow of a hill and discovered instead of a little cottage by a brook, in a glen, an old and stately mansion, of ample dimensions, surrounded by aged elms; barns and sheds, the most prominent object in view, situated upon the shore of the ocean, where the walls of his garden are lashed by the waves of the sea, and where he may, on any day, embark for France, or any part of the world. In each direction from this point lay vast and fertile fields, in which I saw his "lowing herds and bleating flocks," and on the right, and on the left I saw his harvest grounds, from some of which his abundant crops had been gathered, while in others they were ripe for the sickle. I timidly followed the main avenue which leads through his plantation towards Duxbury, till I had reached the meandering way that led to the door.

As I approached, I saw, through the surrounding trees, the Secretary himself clad in his farming attire, with his hands clasped behind him, (it being after the labors of the day were over,) pacing his piazza to and fro with a quick step and cheerful countenance, apparently as regardless of conflict. ing opinions and the complaints made concerning his independent speech recently made at Faneuil Hall, as he was of the murmuring of the waves, which, while gently laving the beach, made music for his ears.

I need not tell you of the cordial manner in which I was welcomed, or how impossible it was to tear myself away after I had once crossed the threshold—or of the cheerfulness of the family circle which, during the evening, surrounded the crackling fire. To-morrow I am bidden to prepare for an expedition among the codfish and haddock with the renowned SETH PETERSON; and, on the following day, Mr. WEBSTER says "a stag must die."

MARSHFIELD, Monday, Oct. 4, 1843.

At an early hour this morning, SETH PETERSON, who always knows which way the wind blows, and at what time precisely it will haul round to the east or to the south, gave notice at the mansion that this was to be a fine day for sport; that "the codfish and haddock were aching to be caught;" and for the benefit of my particular and most excellent young friend, Mr. EDWARD WEBSTER, whose guest I have the honor to be, he announced that the "coots"—a kind of duck—"would fly thick and low, and stop in the air to be shot." But neither SETH PETERSON, or any other man who comes after the break of day, can find Mr. WEBSTER asleep. I remember to have heard him, some time ago, make this remark to a young friend, while impressing upon him the importance of early rising; "What little I have accomplished in my life has been done in the morning." Then he thinks, then he reads, and then he writes. His habit in this respect, is fixed; and when others begin theirs, his day's work is over.

Before the early breakfast of which all partook, with cheerful anticipations as to the sports of the day, he had planned and commenced all the business to be done. His apples, of which he has the finest quality and greatest variety, are carefully picked, each one from the tree by the hand, and stored in casks—some designed for England, some for Boston, some for New-York, some for Philadelphia, and some for almost all the cities along the shore of the Atlantic. Who does not want an apple produced here? His potatoes, too, which "can't be beat," and of which he had an enormous quantity, are dug and stored away, with a regard for their preservation and improvement, which demonstrates that nothing pertaining to their cultivation has escaped his reading, or has not been the subject of his thoughts and experiments. His onions, with which his gardens abound, are also harvested, and one hundred and fifty bushels have been shipped to-day for Savannah.

These arrangements, and others of a similar character, touching his extensive farming operations being made, so that, nothing in any department would suffer during his absence, we set forth just as the sun was apparently rising from the ocean, for the fish-house, which is on the south-east corner of his farm, distant nearly two miles. We drove a small white Canadian horse, with a switch tail, and a small, but comfortable wagon, built after the fashion peculiar to this section of the State, wide and stout, so that it will neither upset nor break down. Behind the seat we carried a little provender for the horse, and in a basket, a small ration of beef and bread for ourselves.

Arrived at the fish-house, we found SETH PETERSON preparing for the sport. This establishment is a small, neat and safe building, erected at the end of a long lane, near the brink of a river which empties itself into the ocean, and forms a secure harbor for a variety of small craft; some owned by gentlemen who resort there for sport, and others by such good men as SETH PETERSON, SETH ATWILL, Capt. WESTON, TOM KENT, and others, who engage in fishing and sporting occasionally, for the emoluments which they afford. In this building, Mr. WEBSTER keeps his boats, and all the rigging which they require, together with at least half a dozen guns, some double barreled, some single, some with large bore and some with small, intended for the various kinds of game found here at different seasons. While he is absent discharging his public duties, SETH PETERSON keeps the key. Nothing better than this could be contrived for security or comfort, and yet every thing is as plain as you can find in the possession of the most unpretending citizen any where on the coast.

While Commodore PATERSON was "rigging the float," and shipping the fishing tackle, we stood on the shore viewing the stirring scene.

Other parties were at the same time preparing for an expedition similar to our own. I wish you could have been here to take a glance at the group as I saw it.

You would have seen foremost the great defender of the Constitution, in a field far different from that in which you are accustomed to view him. There was no "sea of upturned faces before him," to be agitated and made boisterous with enthusiasm as "his voice thundered and his countenance flashed forth the lightning of his genius;" but a real sea was before him, as calm and placid as you can conceive it to be, and from its surface the beams of the morning sun were reflected with uncommon splendor.

He was not dressed as a dignified statesman, waiting in his Department to receive the propositions of the British Plenipotentiary, for establishing and continuing the peace of the world, but in the simple garb of a fisherman, with his thick cow-hide boots reaching to his knees, and which, by the free application of melted tallow, were made water-proof. Over his frock-coat, which was buttoned up to his throat, he wore a sort of grey cloth or linsey-woolsey overcoat, which afforded ample protection against the chill of an October morning. On his head he wore an otter cap of ancient date with an oval-shaped crown, having a wide frontispiece which shaded his brow and face.

If by "hook or by crook" I could have turned up the frontal of his cap, he would have appeared, with that coat and those boots, as he stood at one moment with his hand inserted in the breast of his overcoat—for all the world like NAPOLEON, as you have seen that great conqueror a thousand times represented in one of his standing attitudes. Nor was his brow overcast and dark with revolving thoughts, as if he was inditing to some foreign power a dispatch more potent than the sending forth of an army or a navy, and in some emergency which was "instant, overwhelming, and admitting of no delay;" but he was entirely unbent, and his face beamed with smiles, as he enjoyed the jokes of those around him. I have heard him in the Senate, which, when the Chamber was crowded "from pit to dome," has listened to him for hours with infinite instruction and delight, when he "lavished about him the opulence of intellectual wealth," and "showered down words of might and fire." I have seen him at the bar of the Supreme Court, when "he goes on hammering out link by link his chain of argument with ponderous blows." I have seen him before a vast multitude, when "all eyes were turned upon him, and breathless attention was the signal for his first accent;" when the enemies of his country awakened him, as if by the cry, "the Philistines are upon thee;" when "the strength of his seven locks is felt," when he rises in his might and takes "the doors of the gates of the city, and the two posts, bar and all, and removes them where he pleases;" but I have never seen him where his presence gave me higher gratification, or where those fine qualities which so distinctly adorn his nature, shone out with more brilliancy than when he was talking with those simple fishermen. * * *

All things being ready, we embarked, and were soon out of the harbor, upon the ocean, when the Commodore spread all sail, and away we sped before a gentle breeze, which had now sprung up, as if at SETH PETERSON'S bidding.

I ought now to say a word about him. You must know he is about forty-five or forty-seven years of age, standing about five feet five inches in his boots; a stout, robust and hardy fisherman, not at all unused, however, to do anything and almost everything that is done in the land. His complexion is rather florid and sandy, and his countenance indicates great frankness, integrity, fortitude, and a very large share of that rare article, good common sense.

He has a wife, and, I think, eight or nine children; lives in a cottage not far off, and owns five or six acres of land, where he pastures his cows, feeds his pigs, and cultivates his potatoes and other garden vegetables. He almost always goes from his cottage to the boat-house, across the lots, rarely taking the time required to go round by the common road; and so when talking upon any subject, he goes directly to the point in view, without "hemming and hawing," or making use of superfluous words, and every moment excites attention by the aptitude of his remarks. He was immortalized, you know, by Mr. WEBSTER, in his speech a few years ago at Saratoga; and since then, the public have been anxious to see him, and know more about him—but he clings to his old and honest occupation, and his quiet home, unmindful of what the world at large says or thinks of his opinions.

The gallant little bark, in which we were seated, under the guidance of Commodore PETERSON, danced over the ripples, and on the swells of sea like a thing of life. The sensations produced were agreeable beyond my power to describe. The topics of conversation, on the way, were numerous and different; sometimes we talked upon the most important national questions, and, then descending, of the habits of the codfish and haddock, and many little incidents of other, but similar, excursions. The attention which I paid to the conversation, and the delight which the trip produced, almost annihilated time; so much so, that I thought I had but just embarked, when I was told we were eight miles at sea! The canvass was dropped, the hooks were baited, the lines thrown over, and we earnestly entered into the sport.

For about four hours we lay on the bosom of the ocean, now elevated above, and now depressed below, the plane of the surface of the swelling waters, watching our lines, and, ever and anon, hauling in a cod or a haddock. Each victim caught was the signal or the occasion of some quaint remark, some sciotillation of wit, or the utterance of some magnificent thought. Would to Heaven you and CHARLES STETSON had been there!

You doubtless remember the accounts which I gave you of my delightful fishing excursions, in the brooks and rivers of the southern tier of counties of New-York, while making my pedestrian tour through that region, last Winter. Old IZAAK WALTON never enjoyed himself, in all his life, more than I did, on some of those occasions; but allow me to say that this fishing for cod and haddock on the ocean, under circumstances like these, is as much more exciting, and is, in fact, a sport as much more alluring as the incidents of a spirit-stirring stag-hunt exceed the juvenile sport of entrapping mice.

When we became a little weary, under the excitement and toil, the Commodore hoisted sail, caught the breeze and steered for the land, at a point called Brandt Rock, which is in sight of Mr. WEBSTER'S house, on a point of land jutting out into the sea, quite above high tide, and very famous for good shooting.

It is not an uncommon occurrence, when the ducks and other wild fowl are flying along the coast, to see twenty sportsmen on this rock, or in its vicinity, and the report of their guns reminds one of the *feu de joie* of a company of militia, on some joyful occasion. After a pleasant sail, "beating in," the wind blowing as it did from the shore, we reached the rock, and joined in the sport. The prevailing birds to-day were "coots," some with red heads and white breasts, others dark all over. We shot them on the wing, and brought home as many as we desired.

At 3 o'clock we entered the little harbor, from which we had departed in the morning, our bark laden with fish and fowl, furnishing ample proof of our skill, with both the line and the musket,—ourselves delighted and invigorated by the exercise, and our appetites, notwithstanding the bread and beef, keenly set for dinner.

There is no dyspepsia incidental to such an excursion. I will venture the assertion that more can be done to repair the inroads upon one's health, made by too much application to books, business, or mental labor, in one day spent as this morning was, than by the idle monotony of a dozen days spent at Saratoga, or any other mere watering-place.

Landing at the fish-house, we found the Canadian pony and the jolting wagon, ready to take us safely home, with ample materials for a first-rate chowder; and home we came, leaving SETH PATERSON to haul ashore his float, and make all fast. He is a pattern of fidelity.

Here let me tell you how Mr. WEBSTER says you must make a chowder:

1. Fry a large bit of well-salted pork, in the kettle over the fire. Fry it thoroughly.

2. Pour in a sufficient quantity of water, and then put in the head and shoulders of a codfish, and a fine, well dressed haddock, both recently caught.

3. Put in three or four good Irish potatoes, for which none better can be found than at Marshfield, and then boil them well together. An old fisherman generally puts in two or three onions.

4. When they are about done, throw in a few of the largest Boston crackers, and then apply the pepper and salt to suit the fancy.

Such a dish, smoking hot, placed before you, after a long morning spent in the most exhilirating sport, will make you no longer envy the gods.

Delicacy forbids that I should say a word even to you, as to what passes at dinner, or around the cheerful fireside in an evening at this retreat, to which Mr. WEBSTER has fled to relax his mind, and more particularly to regain his health; but if you could see what I see, you would wonder that even patriotism, which burns in his bosom, you know, with as much intensity as in the breast of any living man, or in the highest sense of public duty, could draw him away from such a home, and from allurements which CINCINNATUS himself would have envied.

The sun "made a golden set," indicating that to-morrow will be a fair day, and we go to our pillows with high anticipations of the sports in store. More anon.

ANOTHER DAY AT MARSHFIELD.

When I wrote you last night, I expected to set out this morning for the Plymouth woods, as one of a hunting party, firmly resolved that "this day a stag must die." The time being fixed, word had been sent to Messrs. ——, who were to join us with their hounds near the field of sport, but a foreign mail having arrived, bringing important despatches, Mr. WEBSTER is detained, and without him the rest of the party would not go.

The sport was, therefore, put off till to-morrow. A message to this effect was sent to those who were to join us; and I have spent a delightful and quiet day with my friend Mr. EDWARD WEBSTER, quite different from what I anticipated when I fell asleep last night. Not a gun has been fired, not a bird winged.

After breakfast, the weather being indescribably fine, we set forth together for a stroll over the farm. The residence of my young friend for two or three years in England and on the Continent, in places where agriculture and horticulture have attained their greatest perfection, has enlarged his views, enriched his mind, and most eminently qualified him for the highest enjoyments as well as most valuable improvements, while, seeking relaxation from his studies, he spends a month or two on the plantation. * * * *

The farm owned by the sage of Marsfield, embraces about thirteen hundred acres, and is bounded, as I told you in my letter night before last, on the ocean, where the waves at high-tide dash against his walls, and throw their spray into his very garden. It is composed of a part of the old estate of Governor WINSLOW, and a part of the estate of Mr. THOMAS, who was a wealthy refugee of the olden time. The WINSLOW Mansion, which was built one hundred and forty-seven years ago, is still standing on the premises, in a pretty good state of preservation, bearing, however, the visible marks of time. EDWARD WINSLOW was the most distinguished member of a family of eight children—five brothers and three sisters.

All the brothers came to New-England. Among the signers of that famous compact, into which the Pilgrims on board the *May Flower*, entered before they landed on the 11th day of November, 1620, old style, and in which they declared they had "undertaken for the glory of God, and the advancement of the Christian faith, and honor of their King and country, a voyage to plant the first colony, and for the better ordering and preservation, and furtherance of the ends aforesaid, did covenant and combine themselves together into a civil body politic, and by virtue thereof to enact just and equal laws, ordinances, &c," his name stands the third.

From the brief accounts I have seen of him, it appears that he was among the foremost in performing the daring exploits, which characterized the Pilgrims in their intercourse with the Indians of that day. He was one of the most energetic and trusted men in the colony. He went to England in 1623, 1624, 1635, and 1646, as agent of the Plymouth or Massachusetts Colonies; and in 1633 was chosen Governor, to which office he was reelected in 1636 and 1644. He did not return to New-England after 1646. In 1655 he was sent by CROMWELL as one of the three commissioners to superintend the expedition against the Spanish possessions in the West Indies, and died at sea near Hispaniola, on the 8th of May, of that year, in his sixtieth year. In 1637 he obtained a grant of this tract of land, then called Green's Harbor, now Marshfield, to which he gave the name of Careswell. The estate continued in the family till about ten years since, when it came in possession of Mr. WEBSTER. EDWARD WINSLOW'S son, JOSIAH, born at Plymouth in 1628, was Governor of the Colony from 1673 to his death in 1680. His last surviving male descendant, is Mr. ISAAC WINSLOW, of Boston, who possesses original portraits of these his illustrious ancestors." The graves of all the WINSLOWS are on the farm, and rude stones mark the spot where

"Deep in the sleep of the brave,
And low their pillow of dust."

The other part of the farm remained in the THOMAS family until about ten years ago, when Mr. WEBSTER acquired what he now owns. On this part stands the old mansion house, built seventy-two years since, and from which some of the British soldiers marched to the battle of Bunker Hill. It is not improbable that in this very room the Colonel slept the night before he sallied forth. There are other houses of less note, but of ancient date, on the premises; besides numerous barns, sheds, and all the requisite out-houses for such a plantation.

Although the farm when found by the Pilgrims, was, as they said, a "spit's depth, excellent black mould, and fat in some places; two or three great oaks, but not very thick, pines, walnuts, beech, ash, birch, hazel, holly, ash, sassafras in abundance, and vines everywhere, cherry trees, plum trees, and many others which we know not. Many kinds of herbs we found here in winter, as strawberry leaves innumerable, sorrel, yarrow, carvel, brookline, liverworth, water cresses, great store of leeks and onions, and an excellent kind of flax and hemp. Here is sand, gravel, and excellent clay, no better in the world, except for pots, and will wash like soap, and great store of stone, though somewhat soft, and the best water that ever we drank,"—yet time had materially changed its character, and ceaseless cultivation had worn it almost out. But during the ten years it has been under the hand of Mr. WEBSTER, it seems to have been restored to its primitive productiveness.

A small part of the farm, is what is called here a "Salt meadow," from which he gathers annually, a large quantity of hay for his young cattle. There are about three hundred acres of woodland, nearly two hundred of which have been planted by Mr. WEBSTER himself, and are now in the most flourishing condition. Nothing can exceed the variety and beauty of the foliage of this young wilderness as I saw it to-day. There is near the house a little hillock, which, he found a barren sand-hill, blown about by the winds, but which is now covered with thrifty trees, embracing almost every kind known to the forests of this country.

On the apex of the hill he has erected a summer house, which, with the surrounding grove, forms one of the prettiest pictures I can imagine. He continues to plant trees, and, like the late STEPHEN GIRARD "would plant a tree to-day though he were to die to-morrow." Before the door of the mansion stands an aged elm, which excites my veneration and receives his greatest care. Its branches reach to the ground, somewhat like those of a weeping willow.

The diameter of the circle covered by the hanging boughs, measured from the tips on one side to the other, is eighty-six feet. Around the outside of the lawn and orchard, which are in the field with the mansion; he has planted a belt or circular grove, in which there is a carriage-way or walk, in a warm day affording space for the most agreeable ramble. Throughout all these groves there are avennes where ladies may take an airing on horse back or a drive in a carriage at their pleasure, without obtrusion. The day is not far distant when if you come here you will see the nimble deer bounding from side to side as in their native wilds.

His orchard is extensive, and there is no end to the variety of his apples, of which I spoke in a previous letter. To day at dinner we drank Marshfield cider, which, having been bottled some time, is equal in goodness to more than half the champagne imported from abroad.

Adjacent to the house is a beautiful pond of fresh water, which fills up the background of the scenery, and produces an enchanting effect as one turns round to take a view of the whole. Not far off, in his poultry yard, is another pond, in which the ducks and geese, wild and tame, are sporting at all hours of the day. In the raising of poultry, a business to which few farmers give much attention, the greatest pains have been taken, and the greatest skill has been displayed.

It costs no more, I find, to raise chickens—any one of which is as large as a common turkey—than it does to raise those of a meaner kind. It is quite curious to look into this yard and see the various sorts of fowls, brought hither from all quarters of the globe. Notwithstanding the vast concerns which we all know have crowded upon the owner's mind for the last ten years, none of these little things have escaped his attention. I have seen in the fields some seventy head of cattle, the finest I have seen for many a day. While in England, having a good opportunity, he selected from the best herds known in any of the counties, some of the most famous breeds, and imported them, from which he is now producing, and has already produced the most valuable cattle in the United States.

I knew that a celebrated farmer at Ashland, Mr. CLAY, had long devoted himself to this branch of business, and had justly become famous for his production; but I had no conception that I should find a rival to him in this respect so formidable as I have in the farmer at Marshfield. He has a yoke of red or bay oxen raised on this farm, which in all points most admired by good judges, cannot be excelled, and especially in point of beauty. I saw another pair of black oxen grazing in the field, which, in point of size, with the single exception of the one owned by Mr. RUST, surpass anything of the ox kind I have ever seen. His full blooded bulls and cows and young cattle are all fine specimens, and in good keeping with everything else here. His sheep, too, excited my highest admiration. They are of the Leicester breed, selected and imported by himself, and are probably the finest blood and size of any in this country. One of them pointed out to me is not only the largest I ever saw, but in several other respects excels all the ideas I ever had of sheep.

The shepherd calls this one Goliah, and has taken from it one fleece which weighed sixteen pounds. This may have been beaten; but if so, the fact is not known to an individual so humble as myself. The greatest care is properly bestowed upon these flocks and herds, for they are truly objects worthy the ambition of any man, however exalted.

In going from one pasture to another, I passed through his fields of corn, of which he has raised this year, not less than nine hundred, or a thousand bushels. The seed selected must have been of the most valuable kind. I begged four ears of it, which I intend to carry away with me, and which I shall keep, till I can get a piece of land on which to plant it; and then I will call it the Webster corn

I passed through a field of turnips, in which I estimated the quantity, at two thousand bushels. A crop of this kind in England, Mr. WEBSTER says, is regarded as of the utmost value, not only for the uses to which it is put, but because it does not impoverish the soil so much where it grows.

Of hay, I saw from three to five hundred tons, and oats, and potatoes, and other crops, in equal proportions.

After going the rounds of the farm, which I have done with great satisfaction, it appeared to me that I had been attending an agricultural fair, so various, and so excellent, were the specimens I had seen. I mention these matters in detail, because you, like myself, may not have been acquainted with the allurements which have drawn Mr. WEBSTER here, and of the extent of the operations which invite his attention as a farmer.

I have not, however, intended to mention anything, which you or anybody else, may not know, or see, at any time, by passing along the avenues which lead through Marshfield. * * * * *

I hope nothing will occur to hinder our going to the Plymouth woods to-morrow. If fortune smiles, and we have the rare sport which we anticipate, you will hear from me again. Yours truly.

Gaiter Binders.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

We notice in your paper of the 4th inst., an article signed "A. B. C.," stating that the wages given for binding Gaiters, are ruinously low, even less than one shilling per pair.

Such is not the case. The regular wages paid by wholesale houses, and by us, for good work, is three shillings per pair, or $4 50 per dozen, and we have never known the price to be any less, for what is called good work. B. S. & CO.

Nov. 6, 1852.

USE OF COLORED GLASSES IN FOGS.—The following curious observation is made by M. LUVINI, of Turin: "When there is a fog between two corresponding stations, so that the one station can with difficulty be seen from the other, if the observer passes a colored glass between his eye and the eye-piece of his telescope, the effect of the fog is very sensibly diminished, so that frequently the signals from the other station can be very plainly perceived, when, without the colored glass, the station itself could not be seen. The different colors do not all produce this effect in the same degree. The red seems the most proper for the experiment. Those who have good sight prefer the dark red; those who are short-sighted like light red better. The explanation of this effect seems to depend upon the fact that the white colors of the fog strike too powerfully upon the organ of sight, especially if the glass have a somewhat large field."

Jabez Howes' bake-shop, No. 191 Hanover street, Boston, was damaged by fire on Wednesday night, to the amount of about $400.

A shock of an earthquake was felt at Richmond, Va., at 6 35 P. M. on Tuesday last.

COUNTRY SKETCHES..NO. II.

The Farmer at Home.

There is a hospitality in the country, which you do not usually meet with elsewhere. It has nothing of the cold formality, the distance and reserve of city life; but it is pervaded by a freedom, and a warm-hearted sincerity, which make a visit peculiarly delightful. That is the truest hospitality, which makes every guest feel "at home," notwithstanding Dr. JOHNSON thinks that one in such a case gains nothing, finding only what he has left. But such a feeling we can scarcely ever experience in the city. One is so continually hedged up by innumerable forms and rules of etiquette, perhaps arising from necessities of that peculiar state of society, that unless he is used to it, he suffers continually from a sense of constraint. In time, it is true, custom will become second nature, for man possesses a wonderful power of adaptation to all circumstances. But when opportunity presents itself for us personally to experience such a hospitality, we are sensible of enjoyments, of which we had before been unconscious, and which we do not see equalled in the whole range of city life.

Some city friend may call to mind old country acquaintances who live on a farm within two or or three hours ride from our busy metropolis. If so, take an early train of cars upon some one of our pleasant November mornings, and pay them a visit. The great annihilator of space and time soon bears you out of the noise and dust of the city, and brings you to your destination. You inquire the way to the farm house; and now you stand at the door, which is opened to your knock by one of the daughters, whose graceful, yet well developed figure and healthy glow of cheek, contrast strikingly with the fragile forms and pale complexions of our city beauties. You announce your name, and being recognized as a family acquaintance, you are received with a hearty shake of the hand and words of welcome, that banish all reserve, and make you feel at once as if you were a member of the family. You are shown into the dining-room, and you seat yourself in a chair placed for you before the fire on the hearth. Presently the farmer's wife makes her appearance and welcomes you most cordially. She has come from the dairy, where she has been laying down winter butter in her working dress, having no thought of keeping you waiting half an hour till she has made her toilet, and in the simplicity of her heart not having the least suspicion that you, even with your city notions, could think any less of her for appearing just as she is. She hopes you have come to make them a long visit now, especially since they have not seen your face for years. And when you convince her that it would be impossible so to do on account of the pressing nature of your business in the city, she wrings from you the promise that you will at least spend a day, though you intended to return to the city in the next train. Your scruples as to business duties are completely overcome by this burst of cordial feeling—so unexpected, so refreshing to your soul, after having been accustomed to the cold reserve of a city society. She inquires with deep interest about your wife and children whom she has never seen, and blames you for not having brought them with you. She further exacts the promise that next summer, when you have leisure, you will all visit the house and spend several days there.

In the mean time one of the girls has started a fire in the parlor, and you are invited thither; and there you talk about old scenes in which you have both mingled, and mutual friends and acquaintances. About noon the mother and daughters excuse themselves from your presence, in order to prepare the dinner, and finish the mornings' work. You, in their absence, amuse yourself in looking at a collection of shells in the corner, which one of the girls informs you was brought home by an uncle of theirs, who was captain of a whaling vessel, or you turn over several of the late numbers of "Harper."

At noon, your farmer friend, who has been all the time upon a distant part of the farm, makes his appearance, equally as glad to see you as his wife. You have sensible evidence of his sincerity in the grasp of his huge and tough hand, almost crushing yours. How much more expressive and cordial such a grasp, than the taking hold of the extremities of your fingers by a city acquaintance? Then, after a brief conversation upon matters of a personal interest, you discuss subjects connected with farming, and politics, and the affairs of the State and Nation. You are struck with the justness and correctness of his judgment, and the conservative character of his opinions. He is not a man who reads many books, but he is well informed with regard to the topics of the day, and is a close thinker. His conclusions are the result of calm and deliberate thought. He adopts no visionary theories, nor is he carried away by a fanatical zeal. He is one of the most stable men in society, remaining firm, like the most of his class, when others are swayed by the tempests of popular commotion. You are interrupted by the announcement of dinner, and ushered into the dining-room, you seat yourself at the table with the various members of the family. What pictures of health those children are! is your exclamation, as you see their ruddy cheeks and well-developed forms. The boys have first come in from their work; and what lively enthusiasm they manifest with reference to the various matters connected with the farm. FRED is determined that neighbor FRANCIS' spring pigs shall not outweigh theirs; and he gets permission to make as liberal drafts as he pleases from the corn-crib, to effect his object. HENRY has found a pumpkin in the corn-field which he is sure will take the prize at the County Fair. GEORGE, the eldest, is quite anxious to have the rest of the potatoes dug and buried by to-morrow night, for he is planning to get up a squirrel-hunt before the cold weather sets in.

While the boys are talking thus with their father, you are discussing the dinner. How tempting is everything before you! What delicious roast potatoes! And such fricasseed chicken! You have never tasted the like at DELMONICO'S or TAYLOR'S. Such bread never came from a City baker's oven. And the butter! not colored for the market or grown old in the hands of some speculator; but with the same hue it had when it came from the churn, and as sweet as you could desire it to be. And now comes the dessert—not of Charlotte-Russe or Tapioca Pudding; but of cream pies, which you have probably not seen upon City tables; and fritters, which last you ate with maple molasses; followed by most delicious Fall pippins and cracked butternuts. You rise from the table convinced you have never ate so much at one meal in your remembrance; and you ask the wife from what book she has learned her cookery. You will be surprised to find that she has not studied Dr. KITCHENER nor Miss LESLIE, nor any other cook-book. All the rules she goes by her mother taught her, years ago. You think to yourself what a blessed thing it would be if your wife would discard her French cookery, and take a few lessons in the farmer's kitchen.

After such a meal, you feel the need of stirring about a little, and you eagerly accept your friend's invitation to look at his farm and buildings. Taking you to the piggery, he shows you a number of fat porkers he is designing to kill in December, and which he expects will weigh at least four hundred a piece. Then he calls the fowls around him, sufficient to supply an hundred families for Thanksgiving day. You enter the granary, and behold the stores of corn laid up there, to be carried to the market when prices are better. Then you must look at the stock near the barn. If you are a judge of cattle, you will admire those noble oxen and those beautifully proportioned Durham cows. Walk on further, and observe that large flock of sheep. Your friend pulls out a tuft of wool from an ewe, to show you its fineness, and he surprises you with the result of last season's shearing. As you pass over the various fields, you learn what has been the average crop to the acre of grass, corn, wheat, oats, &c. And, as you wander through the orchard, you are informed of the names and qualities of every kind of apple growing there.

By the time you have looked over the farm, tea is ready, and sitting down, you take a cup of that most delicious beverage "which exhilirates, but does not intoxicate," and you eat one or two of those beautiful raised biscuits, together with preserves, and the most delicious cream. And then, after a farewell, and getting upon the cars at the station near by, you find yourself back in New-York by bed-time, thinking all the way home that farming is a much better business than selling dry goods in Broadway or shaving notes in Wall-street, and you have about made up your mind to close up your business and retire upon a farm.

MONROE.

"Perverted Use of the Scriptures"

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

In your paper of Saturday there is an extract from the *Journal of Psychological Medicine*, under the above heading, which is erroneous on all the points of fact on which it bases its theory.

First: BURKE and HARE, the murderers, COULD NOT READ. They were low, brutal, ignorant Irishmen, of the same class as your "Howlands," "Sauls," and "Stuttering Johns," now in prison for murdering the watchman on board the ship *John Watson*, in the East River.

Secondly: BURKE never preached religious sermons. He was a Roman Catholic, (so were HARE and his wife,) of depraved vicious habits, and frequently an inmate of the Syphilitic Hospital.

Thirdly: Their murders were *all committed by violent strangulation*, and *none* with using *wet cloths*.

Fourthly: They had been for years Resurrectionists, stealing dead bodies out of graves. The graveyards came to be more strictly guarded; the price of dead bodies rose; and they procured by murder what they before obtained by sacrilegious theft.

Fifthly: BURKE was not kind or partial to children, but an associate of prostitutes, several of whom became his victims, and one he lived with when apprehended.

From the above facts all the enclosed paragraph must be erroneous, and is as much a "Perversion of Facts" as it is of the Scriptures.

The Bible and Bible-reading have plenty of enemies without this "monomaniac" contributor of the *Psychological Journal*.

I was residing in Edinburgh when the events occurred, was present at the trial, and read carefully over all the evidence, and was therefore surprised to see these misstatements in the *Medical Journal*, which ought to be better informed.

Will you please insert the above in your paper, and oblige A CITIZEN OF EDINBURGH.

HOW TO GET ON.—One way to get on is to put up your modesty and sell it to the lowest bidder. If no one will buy it, give it away, send it as a gift to some asylum—do anything with it but keep it. When you find yourself totally free from this useless taint, catch a newspaper editor. Don't pepper or salt him, or chop him up fine, but baste him—handle him tenderly—speak gently to him, as gently as any sucking dove. When you have charmed him to your magic bidding, lose no occasion to give him an opportunity of "putting" you in his paper. Go to Algiers or Gretna once a fortnight, say, so that when you return, and of course call to see how his health is, he may be "delighted to welcome you back."

If you see a dog run over in the street, or two children fighting, pick up the first, or separate the latter, and be sure to let the editor know it—incidentally—in the course of conversation—you understand.

But an unfailing recipe for doing the editor and getting yourself in his paper, is to make a speech somewhere—anywhere—on no matter what subject—whether you are wanted or not. Don't depend on the reporters—take down the speech yourself, and be certain that half an hour does not elapse, before your friend, the editor, has the MS. There are other ways of raising the wind, such as attacking yourself in your friend's newspaper under one name, answering the attack next day under your own name, and then coming out the third day with a card signed by a number of respectable citizens testifying to your great talents, good character, misfortunes, &c. &c. But we advise, above all things, if you wish to "get on," to catch an editor, &c. There's nothing like it. He'll very often shove you on, merely, as a lady of our acquaintance married—to get rid of her husband.—*N. O. Picayune.*

THE LATE AMERICAN CONSUL IN VIENNA.—We are pleased to observe that Mr. SCHWARTZ, but lately the American Consul in Vienna, has been dismissed by Mr. FILLMORE'S administration. This step should have been taken many years since, or rather, he should never have been appointed. The way in which he acquired the title of Consul shows how miserably defective our consular system is. As this post has nothing more than nominal fees attached to it, it could hardly be expected that any American citizen could go out to occupy it. The consequence was, that Mr. SCHWARTZ, who is an Austrian subject, while in the United States traveling, years ago, succeeded in securing the appointment from General JACKSON. This was all SCHWARTZ wanted to give him consideration, for in Vienna, you are *nobody without* a title, and far removed above the common level of mankind *with* one. The new Consul had already married the daughter of a wealthy tradesman of Vienna, and by her he acquired a handsome fortune. One palace, belonging to her in the "*Graben*," pays an enormous rent. With his comfortable income he was able to make some show, and in the absence of an American Chargé or other diplomatist, he was in actual charge of the duties of the legation. All this time, he was nothing less than an Austrian spy, in which capacity he has done incalculable mischief.

When we enjoyed the benefit of this person's acquaintance he was officiating in Vienna as the sole representative of the United States Government. With his attention and hospitality we had no fault to find, but Mr. JENNIFER, the Minister, being absent at Trieste, with the Court, it was evident that SCHWARTZ thought himself the principal personage of the two. In his conversations he so undervalued Mr. JENNIFER that we, as well as other Americans of our acquaintance, gave him a sharp reprimand, and reported him to the State Department as unworthy to represent our Government. It is our belief that he has often been reported by various travelers within the last ten or twelve years as a faithless servant.

We presume we are not violating private confidence in stating that our late Chargé, Hon. WM. H. STILES, found it necessary to reprove SCHWARTZ'S impertinence, and to place him in his right position not long after his arrival in Vienna. He was frequently reported by Mr. STILES for removal, and we suppose that the same thing has been done by Mr. MCLANAHY, of Connecticut, now just retired from the same post. That he has been removed is a subject for general congratulation.

The post consequently is now open again. Those who aspire to the distinction should know that the consular fees (unless something has been done to increase them within the past few years) amount to $3 or $4 per month. We have adverted to this subject merely to show some of the defects of our consular system. Here at home we don't care sixpence about these things, but abroad one's national pride is sorely humbled by seeing his country often execrably represented, or, as is the case at many important points, not represented at all.—[*Savannah Republican.*

TAKING THE RESPONSIBILITY.—Miss LUCY A. SIMMONS writes to Mrs. AMELIA BLOOMER touching matters and things connected with "Woman's Rights," and says:

"Some almost doubt the *propriety* of Woman's taking the responsibility."

They must be queer creatures indeed, who doubt the propriety of women's performing that great duty! If a woman *has* a "*responsibility*," who *should* "take" it if she should *not*? Is it not her peculiar province, not to "take" it, but to hold it, tend it, wash it, dress it, nurse it, rock it, trot it on her knees, &c., &c. It is the duty of Miss SIMMONS to expose the unnatural mortals she alludes to, and we trust she will do so.—*Albany Register.*

ATTEMPTED ARREST OF FUGITIVE SLAVES.—The Sandusky *Register* says, that the city was thrown into intense excitement on Monday evening, by an attempt to arrest several negroes at the moment of their departure for Detroit. There were two men, two women, and several children on board the steamer *Arrow*, supposed to be escaped slaves. Just as the boat was leaving her landing, a man claiming to be the owner of one of the women and her children, went on board, and aided by the city Marshal, forcibly dragged the woman and her children on shore. They were then taken to the Mayor's office, which was immediately filled by an excited crowd, among whom were numbers of blacks and whites, who were armed with clubs. After a delay of half an hour or more, no one appearing to claim the fugitives, and no authority for their arrest being exhibited, the negroes were allowed to depart in peace.

LETTERS FROM THE RAILWAY SWITCHMAN.

NUMBER FOUR.

The Night-Side of Broadway.

It is a glorious evening. A corner of St. John's Park is visible from my station, and I pass the time between trains watching the moonbeams silvering the lofty tree-tops. To-night I am relieved at nine o'clock. The conductor allows me standing room on the platform of the car, and wishing my successor a pleasant watch, I am borne up the Sixth-avenue, for I wish to cross over to Broadway through one of those broad quiet streets above Fourteenth, in order to meet the current which at this hour sets up town.

It is the night, as I am aware, of the "regular weekly lecture" in many of the churches, and it is pleasant to encounter groups making their way homeward through the quiet street from week day religious services. It is a practical recognition that there is an unseen world, and that things eternal are worth thinking of on other days than the Sabbath. It is only up town that such groups are to be met. The flight of the Celtic race from Ireland is nothing to the migration of the churches up town. It seems to be assumed that there are no souls below Broome-street, and the line of moral accountability creeps higher and higher up every year.

By nine o'clock Broadway begins to show its night side. The shops whose dainty wares have enticed the fairer half of creation to their afternoon's shopping expeditions, are closed or closing. The gentlemen's furnishing stores are still open, for there is yet a chance that some party-bound youth may wish to resplend in a pair of fresh kids, or a neck-tie of more than usual gorgeousness. But with this exception, the gas-lights which flame from so many windows illuminate establishments for ministering to the coarser animal wants.

"Come, venerable Night, giver of sleep to over-wearied men!" invokes EURIPIDES. But Broadway will put up no such petition for hours to come. The pave is more crowded than by day. The lighted cigar tips twinkle multitudinously as fire-flies in a country lane. Bright as are the lights in the cigar shops, the eye can scarce pierce the dense clouds of smoke by which they are filled. The colored lanterns before the oyster saloons throw their varying hues upon group after group ascending and descending the broad flights of steps which lead to the subterranean regions devoted to the discussion of these bivalves. The drinking rooms above ground have shaded windows and screens before the doors, but there is a murmur from within like that of bees swarming. Crowds sway about the entrances of the great hotels, and a glance that you get through the close masses, shows that the throng within is no less dense. And no wonder—for beneath each of those roofs will sleep to-night a population equal to that of a country village, whose white spires and embowered dwellings are reposing so quietly under the calm stars that look down upon this feverish Broadway turmoil.

But the night side of Broadway shows something other and worse than eating, drinking and smoking. At every turn you are jostled by those whom we term euphemistically, and yet with unconscious pathos, "unfortunate women." They swarm up from the narrow by-streets that slope off on either hand to those foul haunts which lie at the distance of but a stone's throw. A tragedy is performing within the theatre, but what is it compared to that which is enacted without? Over every one of those painted harlots impends a doom darker than that which overhung the doomed house of ATREUS. The greater number of them seem reckless and abandoned enough; but occasionally you will encounter a glance of such hopeless and despairing agony as met the eye of the great Florentine when he passed among those burning sepulchres—each of which held a soul—the open lids of which were to be closed forever, at the Judgment day. It is said that there is no hope of reascent for her who has once fathomed the central darkness of the brothel. Perhaps it is so; though you would fain hope otherwise when you see one of those poor creatures cowering along in the shadow, as you occasionally will, or encounter a look, that strangely reminds you of eyes, long closed in death, that were once all the world to you. Even that those who are wise in such matters tell you, is but an affected shrinking from her foul trade, put on to stimulate desire. Who knows? What scenes the chaste stars look down upon. Seeing what we know they behold, night after night, well might CARLYLE call their glorious array a "sad sight;" for it is ever mournful to look upon those whose eyes are heavy with beholding misery.

Are there no means of preventing our most thronged thoroughfare from being abandoned to this obscene and ghastly traffic? Must the poor girl whose long hours of toil barely supply her with the scantiest garments and the coarsest food, be unable to set her foot in the street by night without being exposed to the whispers of the tempting fiend within, "Do it, and you shall exchange those rags for attire like that. An hour of pleasure shall give you what you shall never gain by honest industry!" We repress the sale of indecent pictures, and the abominations of "model artists," as an offence against society. But the danger from those disgusting obscenities is not a tithe of that arising from these more seductive temptations. There is, just now, no lack of proposals for the "relief of Broadway;" suppose our government should seriously endeavor to relieve it from this nuisance.

The index points to 10 o'clock on the illuminated dial at the City Hall. In a few minutes the concerts, lectures and theatres will begin to close. Premonitory symptoms make their appearance. The omnibuses and carriages have hitherto poured along with such a steady and monotonous flow that you have scarcely noticed them, as those who dwell by the seashore are insensible to the regular beating of the surf. They now begin to gronp themselves around the spots where a crowd is expected to emerge. At Metropolitan Hall SONTAG or ALBONI have been exchanging their Italian notes for American dollars; and the cavernous depths of the Tabernacle are filled with the auditors of some popular lecturer; and before these resorts the omnibuses are drawn up in solid lines. The juvenile beggars who have been crouching under arches and doorways, now take their stand before THOMPSON'S and TAYLOR'S, ready to levy contributions upon those tender couples who will soon make their appearance to discuss oysters and sentiment within. They are acute physiognomists, and rarely make an onset except on some pair who seem to be the victims of the tender passion, or upon a person whose air and manner shows him to be fresh in Broadway. But to these they will cling like leeches, with their dolorous whine "Ple-at gi'me a penny t'buy a loaf o'bread." The mutilated negro flower-seller who has been dozing in a corner, is preparing to waddle out upon his stumps, and with his good-natured smile offer his gaudy autumnal bouquets to those whom he suspects to be florally inclined, at the doors of those famous ministrants to the wants of the inner man—and woman.

From 10 to 11 o'clock, and a little later, the places of amusement disgorge their accumulations into the regular Broadway current. But no sooner has the last of these floods swept by than you are sensible that a change has been going on in the character of the regular occupants of the street. The pave is not precisely emptier than it was an hour ago, but the scattered nebula of loungers seem to condense about the corners and the doors of drinking saloons; or they have a fondness for walking three abreast, and if one sets detached from the group, he takes up in his walk the space of three. Overcoats seem to be shaggier, pantaloons and vests more variegated, neck-ties more resplendent, hats set at a sharper angle, and cigars puffed more emphatically than they were an hour ago. For an hour the street belongs to that hard, cynical, vulgar and dissipated animal, Young New-York—all the more vulgar from fondness for over-dress, and the more dissipated and debauched from never becoming absolutely intoxicated, though seldom quite sober at night. The limits of his peregrinations are defined by the gas-lights of the drinking saloons. Beyond these limits quiet begins at this hour to reign.

At midnight the drowsy waiters begin to close the oyster-shops. Groups of young men totter up the steps, gaze stupidly about, and take their way homeward. "Good-by—take care of yourself, CHARLEY," says TOM, in a thick voice, which would seem to indicate that he was scarcely in a condition to act upon his own advice; while CHARLEY'S "*all right*" is uttered in that husky tone which hints that it is all wrong with him. The last omnibus, belated at the ferry, now lumbers up the street, and seems to make more noise than the entire crowd of them did two hours ago.

The hackmen collect their vehicles in front of the principal oyster-saloons, billiard-rooms, and gambling-houses, for there is a prospect that by the time the orgies within break up, an hour or two hence, there will be "sportsmen" or "pigeons," whose condition will not allow them to walk, and will be too far gone to insist upon the change when they pay their fares. In the meanwhile, they cluster in the neighboring doorways, and solace the hour by a cigar, or occasionally by a blackened pipe.

By one o'clock the street is empty of pedestrians, with the exception of now and then one returning from a party, who hurries along with bent head, and muffled face; or some printer, released unusually early from the morning paper, taking his way home. A solitary prostitute, who has come out for one last turn, in the vague hope of meeting a chance victim, peers doubtfully up from a dark street, and then disappears hopelessly in its gloom.

From two o'clock till four, you may pace Broadway from one end to the other, and only encounter a solitary watchman, who throws a suspicious glance at you as you pass. The silence is all the more startling because it is never quite perfect, but is always broken by the distant rumbling of some belated carriage. The sound of one never dies away before another comes to take its place. But never, on the broadest prairies, the wildest pampas, in the loneliest defiles of the Hartz Mountains, or the deserted Campagna which girdles the Eternal City, have I ever experienced such a sense of perfect loneliness as in the vacant streets of a great metropolis during the two hours that precede the dawn.

Let the great bell on the City Hall now announce a fire, and you have hardly finished counting the strokes which indicate its location, before the street is again filled. Brawny firemen, with red shirts, rush along, with half their wardrobe in their teeth, after the engines, whose signal lamps are already pioneering the way. It is a false alarm, and the pageant disappears as suddenly as it has arisen, and the street relapses again into silence and solitude, to which darkness is now added, for the moon has sunk into a dense bank of cloud which slowly rises in the west.

In an hour more a faint tinge of grey appears towards the eastern horizon, and there are signs of reawakening life. Butchers' carts make their appearance, heaped up with living sheep and calves, their four feet tied together, piled up layer on layer, jolted over the uneven pavement, some with limbs broken by the rude manner in which they have been flung into the vehicles. Sometimes one, in his struggles, has got his nose in contact with the wheel, and is unable to move, and it is torn and ground at each revolution. But who cares? Will the chop or cutlet be less delicate for that? A bill-poster hurries along, with placard and paste-pail, hiding the "tremendous attraction" of yesterday by some more exciting one for the morrow. A newspaper carrier, who has been lucky enough to get the earliest batch, hastens up-town, that his subscribers may find the news ready with their early muffins and cutlet.

I grow weary of my perambulations, and make my way homeward to my attic, to sleep away the five hours which are still to elapse before I take my station again, to enact, for another twelve hours, the part of the

THE CANAL-STREET SWITCHMAN.

ORIGINAL JOTTINGS.

The Republican Fashion.

A wonderful piece of enginery this political system of ours! For months past, the moral machinery of the land has been kept in vehement and noisy movement; then, for a day, comes the subtle machinery of the Electric Telegraph into play, and the thing is done—the social revolution is complete; and, after the hubbub, there is a great calm. The newspapers grow mild-tempered, and the people go about their business, as usual. Our British or colonial neighbors who so merrily or maliciously commented on our late excitement and abuse of one another, should admire the end of it, and mark the beautiful order that has come out of the temporary chaos. The working of all machinery is somewhat unsightly, and sullies the hands, a little. But let us contemplate the products of the noisy factory, and the speed of the good ship along the smooth or stormy sea. The well-disciplined philosophy of our *demos* (which includes so many various races and such rough energy) is a thing to wonder at, beyond most wondering. SOLON, in his closet, would imagine such a Republic as the fittest to illustrate precariousness, confusion, anarchy. The reader of a cent newspaper knows better: he knows that this plain, people's confederacy is going ahead more prosperously than any other nation has done, since the beginning of the world. This unembittered acquiescence of one-half the people in the decision which defeats their object, is one of the finest features in our national polity. These political monsoons of ours are in the order of a wise and beneficent dispensation.

WELLINGTON A CELT.

The London *Times* having lately spoken with its accustomed impertinence of the Celtic people and the Celtic habits, a Dr. MCELHERAN has come out upon it with the characteristic intrepidity of the slandered race; and roundly rebuked the *Jupiter Tonans* of the press for daring to call the Duke of WELLINGTON "the true type of an English gentleman." "No," exclaims the Doctor, in his letter, which the *Times* prints, "his portrait is the true fac-simile of a Highlander or a Tipperary man; nothing Saxon about him!" "Nothing Saxon!" asks the *Times*, "were not his immediate ancestors the COLLEYS and WESLEYS?" But the Doctor never minds that. He speaks of the warm complexions, high features, and spare, muscular limbs of the Celt, and finds the mental and physical features of that race in the SHAKSPEARES, NEWTONS, NELSONS, WELLINGTONS, &c. From a long and careful examination, DR. MCELHERAN finds that the Saxon is a flaxen-haired, bullet-headed, pig-eyed, huge-faced, long-backed, pot-bellied, stupid, slavish, lumbering, sulky boor, whose moral state is a disgrace and regret to England. The Saxon uniformity of complexion and figure, and small brain, in proportion to the long spine and large, flat face, are marks of inferiority. The irrefragable Doctor stands up for the Duke, as if his Grace was ever either a credit or a present help to poor Ireland in her sorrow—thus acting as absurdly in his zeal, as poor Moore did, when he sung that

"Bright, o'er the flood
Of her tears and her blood,
The rainbow of hope was her WELLINGTON'S name!"

DR. MCELHERAN, however, has managed to stir up the Saxon pock-puddings somewhat—those of the press especially. *Punch* has struck in to aid the *Times*, and shot an illustrated joke against "the Irish enemy," feeling the truth of the old saying:

"Segnius irritant animos, demissa per aurem
Quam qus sunt oculis subjecta fidelibus."

He represents a Celt with an air of extreme dilapidation, wearing an old caubeen, and leaning idly against a post, with a short pipe in his mouth and his hands in his pockets, while a stalwart Saxon, good-looking and in decent trim, is working away with a pickaxe. The contest, altogether, is a laughable one; and the *Times* conducts it with a good deal of humor, along with its wonted ability.

A FISH-NURSERY.

DR. SAMUEL J. STRATFORD, of Toronto, Canada, has asked Nova Scotia for a salt-water lake. He desires to make a fish-nursery for salmon, lobsters, oysters, &c. The French have lately been turning their attention to schemes of the kind; and the Doctor thinks he could carry out the plan successfully at Lake Bras d' Or, in Cape Breton—a plan which, he says, would prevent the extirpation which threatens these floating aliments of man. He proposes to erect defences at Barra Strait, which would prevent the escape of fish, and feed and protect them, in the spacious enclosure. He would do this in such a way as that navigation should not be hindered. He has a method of preserving his fish alive, and so exporting them, in salt water, to foreign countries; and he expresses his confidence that he could not only alone supply the markets of Canada and the United States, but also those of England and the Continent of Europe. This is a matter gastronomically interesting to more than one hemisphere, and we hope the Nova Scotian Legislature will give us all a chance for a little good, cheap salmon—to say nothing of the shell-fish.

OUR OLD FRENCH ALLY AND INDEPENDENCE.

COOPER, in his "Notions of the Americans," says VERGENNES and the French Government tried to procure for America, at the close of the Revolutionary War, not an acknowledgment of Independence and a peace, but a twenty years' truce, and a tacit sort of acknowledgment like that granted to the United Provinces of Holland. It is insinuated that FRANKLIN would have accepted these terms; but that JAY would not listen to them, and scouted the duplicity of France. A corroboration of this may be discovered in the Diary of the second President, JOHN ADAMS, lately published in Boston by C. F. ADAMS, Esq. From several passages of this, we can gather an unfavorable opinion of the French sincerity in the negotiations of the time. Indeed, it was scarcely to be expected that such a miserable despotism as France, could heartily engage in the business of erecting so powerful a Republic of the New World. Again—the French Ministers could not fail to see that the commercial destiny of the Republic would oblige it to lean to Great Britain, the greatest trading power of the world, and that no amount of gratitude to France could avail to make the States systematically hostile to England. It was evident, that whether friendly or fighting, England and America should be more to one another than to all the world beside. Under date of the 5th Nov. 1782, Mr. ADAMS writes:

"Mr. JAY likes Frenchmen as little as Mr. LEE and Mr. IZARD did. He says they are not a moral people; they know not what it is. He don't like any Frenchman. The Marquis DE LAFAYETTE is clever; but he is a Frenchman. Our allies don't play fair, he told me; they were endeavoring to deprive us of the Fishery, the Western Lands, and the Navigation of the Mississippi. They would even bargain with the English to deprive us of them; they want to play the Western Lands, Mississippi, and the whole Gulf of Mexico, into the hands of Spain."

It is not possible that Mr. ADAMS, one of the astutest politicians of his day, (the French used to call him "the WASHINGTON of negotiation,") could be entirely mistaken in this matter. If America had not had sturdy and honest negotiators and statesmen at that time, she would have come scurvily off, in the midst of the wolfish and intriguing old monarchies.

NEW-BRUNSWICK VEGETABLES.

The New-Brunswickers are highly delighted, as well they may be, with the Provincial Exhibition, agricultural and industrial, which lately took place at Fredericton. It was highly creditable and encouraging. They chiefly felicitate themselves on the vegetable produce; and the editors are in allowable raptures over squashes of 130 pounds weight, cabbages of 25 pounds; with potatoes, turnips, beets, carrots, peas, beans, all monstrous and generally meritorious, in proportion. Three barrels of flour were at the exhibition. The inferior barrel—that marked *imus*—was from white Genesee wheat; the other two of native growth, were found very superior, as were also four or five other specimens of native wheat, ground in the country. Judge WILMOT, who lectured in Fredericton, on the occasion, stated that the agricultural produce of New-Brunswick, including grain, may compete with those of any country in the world. The fruit department was also excellent; the peaches, mammoth apples and grapes make the reader's mouth water. There was also native honey in the comb; and a commonwealth of brown workers buzzing in a hive, skilfully building their cells and neatly spreading their wax. We are cordially rejoiced to know that Nature smiles thus kindly on our neighbors, five or six degrees to the north of us, and that the unquestionable blue-nose potato is not the only surpassing good she yields them.

THE IRISH GIANT.

In one of the metrical romances quoted by ELLIS, there is a rather humorous description of a duel fought by the paladin, ROLAND, and FERRAGUS, a monstrous Irish pagan. After striking each other out of breath, they pause for a while and hold colloquy, after the good old Homeric fashion. ROLAND reproaches the Hibernian for his paganism, and tries to convert him. He clearly explains the Christian mysteries, to which the giant listens with respectful attention, leading the other to think him a renewed man. But the end of it is that the unconscionable Celt wants to go at it again—to resume his furious measures, *quart* and *tierce!*

Quoth FERRAGUS: Now I wot
Your Christian law, every grot;
Now we will fight!
Whether law better be,
Soon we shall y-see;
Long ere it be night.

This may seem extravagant and funny enough. But among the countrymen of FERRAGUS, to this day, such a winding-up of a theological discussion is not considered so very much out of the way. In Spain, in the Eleventh Century, the merits of two rival liturgies were decided by two champions on horseback. One maintained the Spanish liturgy, and the other the Latin. The former was unhorsed and declared heretical; and the use of the Latin tongue in the sacred service has continued ever since. After all, ELLIS need not have laughed so much at our Celtic friend, FERRAGUS.

BRITISH AMERICAN FEDERAL UNION.

The Canadians are beginning to enlarge their thoughts to the idea of their own growing importance. In a late Toronto *Patriot*, we have seen a prospectus of a federal union of all the Provinces, Islands and dependencies of British North America, including the West Indies, Bermuda, (which J. ADAMS was in the mind to ask for in 1782,) British Guiana, Vancouver and Bay islands: each colony to have its separate independence. This federation, however, to be still in union with the mother country, and have representatives in the Imperial Parliament. Uniformity of commerce is proposed; and all the other features of the scheme are not unworthy of such a large outline. In ten years or so, the Canadian politicians—(most of them now just leaving school, and coming out into the great arena, for the first time, to see what the world is about)—will pore and ponder on such a programme as this. At present it is merely an indication—a muttered prophecy—a straw thrown up and showing how the wind is tending. Curiously enough, it is propounded as a *conservative* plan. If conservative minds counsel such things as means of safety, we may conclude that the spirit of change is significantly at work in the North. This conservative projector does not look forward to anything like a continuance of England's present hold of the Provinces and Islands. He thinks Time will be making changes, and he wishes for a safe *substitution*, when the present system shall have waxen old like a government. North America is certainly large enough for the two families, even if they should not wish to board and lodge together.

ERSE NEWSPAPER.

Those who know we have, on this continent, the German, Dutch, Hungarian, Italian, Spanish, French, and perhaps Russian languages, in newspaper print, may not yet be all aware that there is also a little organ, half Erse, half English, which flourishes among the Gaels of Nova Scotia. The *Casket*—a commercial, agricultural, and miscellaneous journal—is published at Antigonish, containing, usually, over a page of the Gaelic, to comfort the ideas of half its readers, and puzzle the other half. The strange literature mostly consists of stories. This very little journal has its regular advertisements, its elegant extracts and pieces of poetry, and its list of agents—about a dozen—all of them carrying the old Caledonian *Mac* before their names—MCDONALD, MCGREGOR, MCLEOD, and so forth. In all this we see the love of old association, mixed with the spirit of improvement so characteristic of the land of BURNS and MILLAR. But that gaunt old Gaelic—where's the use of resuscitating it? Well, the thing may have its uses, lifeless as it is. GALVANI got something good out of the dead frog.

Daniel Webster, Living and Dead—The Mighty Three.

Correspondence of the Charleston Mercury.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 23, 1852.

DANIEL WEBSTER is dead—or at least all that can die of such a man has passed away from the eyes of men forever, and the places that knew him shall know him no more, and familiar household faces vainly yearn for the sight of that sad, stern face, with its depth of unfathomable eyes. The man is no more—but the memory will pass in living freshness down the tide of many generations. "Ashes to ashes, dust to dust," is not the final doom of such creations as he was—a power and a miracle smong the countless swarm of creatures composed of coarser clay. For it did not require the seal of death to be stamped on his brow, nor the sense of his loss, to awaken the conviction of this. The living man has long been recognized as one of the princes and potentates of the realm of thought—one of the few to whom Divinity has accorded a larger share of the Promethean fire of genius than is the lot of his race. Him nature had gifted yet more largely than his other two great compeers and rivals, whose footsteps he now has followed down to that realm

Where each shall take his chamber
In the silent halls of death;

but the full heart of the nation beats not with the same painful throb of personal bereavement at his demise. For, of that Mighty Three, though he was probably the most admired, certainly he was the least loved, by the masses of his fellow-citizens, except in the immediate vicinity of his own home; and even there affection was merged in up looking reverence, rather than a fonder and softer feeling—of the head rather than of the heart. He was not a loveable man, though he was a passionate and impulsive one, and a good hater—genial in his social instincts—a lover of poetry and of literature in general—a good but not a ripe scholar, as his misquotations prove—and accomplished mentally far above either CALHOUN or CLAY, neither of whom could vie with him in any other field than that of politics and constitutional law. He was a man possessed of more liberal accomplishments and wider culture than they, but he lacked great qualities which they possessed, and which compensated for the advantages on his part. More especially in the great king quality of courage—physical, moral, political—he fell far behind them both; and, like BACON, dimmed the lustre of his great intellect by weaknesses, of which the one from temperament, the other from high spirits, were incapable.

If it be deemed unjust to him, as it is, to echo the popular verdict on him out of New-England, and pronounce him

"The greatest, wisest, meanest of mankind,"

yet even the charitable veil which we throw over the vices of the dead, cannot in this case suffice to cover or conceal the prominent defects of this great character—great as a warning as well as an example. To obscure men, whose memories may perchance outlive them about half a year, the rule "*de mortuis nil nisi bonum*," may appropriately be applied. Small men, and the small traces they have made, may both safely be covered over with the mantle of that oblivion to which the tomb consigns them. Not so, however, with the men who have made their mark, not alone on their own generation, but whose names and histories will be a "*ktema es aiei*," a possession forever to their country. Such men cannot have the evil that they did "interred with their bones," any more than the good. Both are the common property of the public; and even while the passing bell tolls their requiem, the youth of the country will ponder and speculate over their characters and careers, and draw from both lessons for imitation or avoidance, if meditating the same toilsome ascent which, like all other paths of glory, "leads but to the grave;" yet, like that, though ever filling, never over-full. There is always a tendency in popular governments to exaggerate or depreciate the qualities of its rulers—its real rulers, not its nominal ones, are meant—and the idol of to-day is often the devil of to-morrow. JOHN CATILINE CALHOUN of '32 was followed with weeping eyes by a penitent people nearly twenty years after, and laurels strewn upon his grave by hands that once would have gladly acted the hangman's part in earlier days. HENRY CLAY heard the serpent hisses of the bargain and corruptive slander during the greater part of his long life; but its sunset was cheered by love, reverence, and troops of friends, who were in olden time his enemies. Both of these had, through long and stormy lives, to wrestle with obloquy and slanders, springing up like hydra's heads; but both outlived these slanders, and passed peacefully down to the tomb, with the satisfaction of vindicated characters and just appreciation. With CALHOUN these slanders were political only—not so with CLAY. Solitary and alone in this age and country stands the great Carolinian in this respect; his character, like that of a Vestal, was above suspicion.

"Upon that brow shame was ashamed to sit,"

and owing to some peculiarity, undefined and undefinable, he never was subjected to that ordeal of public slander which all other public men have had to pass through as a fiery furnace, to test the temper of their metal and purify it from dross. Whether they arose from the great preponderance of the intellectual over the animal man, or the stern discipline and subjection of all the usual impulses and passions in his case, is hard to determine; but, such is the fact. His enemies could find no opprobrious appellation for him but Catiline—no crime but over-weening ambition. As DANIEL WEBSTER, half wonderingly, half admiringly, said, on pronouncing his eulogium in the Senate, "He had no recreations, never seemed to feel the necessity of amusements;" and he might have added, he had no weaknesses, no vices, unless the sin by which angels fell—pride, and its kindred weakness, love of power—can be considered as the earthmark of a character, otherwise more faultless than falls to frail humanity.

But HENRY CLAY can claim no exemption from these follies and frailties of the wise. While CALHOUN, in mental and moral characteristics, resembled BURKE, whose private purity was equal, HENRY CLAY carries out the personal parallel with the younger PITT, with stronger constitution, stronger passions, and more liberal indulgence of them. He certainly was not a model man, until age had abated the heat and fervor of his temper, and the fire of his blood—if even then; and dazzling as were his personal qualities, his footprints, if closely followed, would lead few to the high renown and peaceful end which he achieved. Yet, as before remarked, both of these great men lived long enough to hear the howl of calumny and detraction that had dogged their steps, and haunted their public and their private lives, sigh itself to rest outside the sick chamber wherein the wearied old brain-workers laid themselves down to die. Not so with the sad, stern, almost spirit-broken old statesman, whose passing bell now stirs the sluggish currents of the heavy air on this silent evening, while the city sleeps, and hanuted their public and their private lives, sigh itself to welcome to the returned General—his rival!—have scarcely sunk into silence. For, by another of these strange coincidences which scarcely seem accidental, as the dying ears of CLAY were vexed by the shouts of his friends greeting the nomination of General SCOTT with acclamations,—so last night, while the soul of WEBSTER was struggling painfully to free itself from the broken body that could no longer hold it, the shouts of the same mob here rose hoarsely, vexing the drowsy ear of night in honor of the return of General SCOTT to Washington from his Western tour. And if his two great competitors may justly be likened to the two of the great British trio of statesmen, still more justly may WEBSTER be likened to the third—for between himself and CHARLES JAMES FOX, the personal similarity was indeed most striking, though intellectually the American was far the mightier man. His remains, like those of the mastodon, will long excite the wonder and the admiration, even of a posterity which bids fair to progress even faster than the movement men of this progressive age.

In all points the parallel probably does not hold good. FOX was a more reckless and careless man in pecuniary concerns than DANIEL WEBSTER, if possible. He possessed the same sovereign scorn for money, the same disregard for debt, and felt the moral impossibility of dwarfing down his genial and glowing soul to the measure of an animated calculating machine. He was a man of more levities than WEBSTER, but was possessed of fewer solemn vices, if the tales be true of the great expounder, so currently told and believed by the most liberal of his cotemporaries. The common cant about the greater immoralities of great men has its origin in the fact of the closer scrutiny applied to them. The spots on the sun are more noticed than those on the lesser planets, because the eye of the Astronomer is more directed towards the greater luminary. So of great and little men. Let us not then gaze too unpityingly or too closely in the specks which dimmed the shining orb just set in eternal night; yet let us not prevaricate about it, because of this, and pretend that he was a slandered man altogether. Doubtless he was slandered to a great extent, otherwise he would have been but a demon, not a man, if all the tales told of him were true; and the meaner vices about money we disbelieve utterly, for that comprehensive intellect could never have sunk into the mire of mean peculation. Apollo's steeds can draw no scavenger's cart; and doubtless his fair fame suffered for the sins of friends speculating on his open liberal nature to which wealth was dirt and dross—recklessly gained, more recklessly squandered. The man's nature was large and liberal;—those favored with his intimacy declared it to be the most genial and buoyant in his hours of relaxation and domestic abandon. Certainly when his face was lighted up by a sudden smile it took an entirely different expression from that which it habitually wore in repose, when a sour sternness and wearied expression characterized it. It was only in his later days that the writer of these hasty sketches saw, to know, Mr. WEBSTER, when he was long past his prime, and the shadows that so darkened his decline, had already begun to project themselves heavily upon his face and form, though both were strongly defined and vigorous still.

In that war of Giants in the session of '50—the death warrant of the Great Three—the contrast and antagonism of these great rivals, and their assimilation to the three great Englishmen, was most strikingly exhibited. It was their last and greatest gladiatorial strife, and the spectators can scarcely hope ever to look upon its like again in this generation. It was indeed a study to watch the different manifestations of the different men; the calm, self-concentrated energy of CALHOUN, unshaken in every emergency; the ponderous strength, and sullen self-reliance of WEBSTER; and the restless, eager excitability of CLAY—all were exhibited in contrast and collision in that great theatre. But before that conflict was more than well commenced, one chair was vacant for long weeks; then, like one risen from the dead—wan, ghastly, with a voice as sepulchral as though it came from the tomb, the almost spectral presence of CALHOUN appeared in that Chamber, and his hollow voice for the last time rose in solemn warning to that Senate. And slowly DANIEL WEBSTER reared his heavy form, and massive brow, and responded earnestly but respectfully; and again the hollow tones of CALHOUN rung back in response, until exhausted, he was borne from that Chamber. But HENRY CLAY did not speak. Another long interval of absence from that seat towards which the face of WEBSTER was usually turned in musing mood, and again, more wan and ghastly than before, like SAMUAL summoned by SAUL, sat in that chair what remained of the mortal frame of JOHN C. CALHOUN, a skeleton irradiated wonderously by the nephtha-lamp of an indomitable soul, able to scorn and trample on bodily infirmity. On this occasion his eye only spoke, he was too feeble even to read his speech; but while Senator MASON read it, his eagle eye glowing with full vitality, rested chiefly on the sallow face of WEBSTER, intently observant and attentive to every word, and sadder and grayer in its hue than usual, as though the shadow resting on his great rival was reflected upon himself.

On that occasion the spectator saw but two men, CALHOUN and WEBSTER—CLAY was obscured partially in their blaze. Yet a short time later, and two of the three sat in that chamber, draped in black, while the chair of the third, vacant still, was draped in the same sombre covering—and preparatory to the final parting, each said some sad and solemn words in praise of the departed, and with slow steps followed his remains from the scene of their mutual triumphs to that bourne whither their own were so soon to be followed. For it may have been fancy; but after the death of CALHOUN, it seemed to the observer that the step of CLAY lost its elastic tread, and the solemn countenance of WEBSTER caught an additional shadow of gloom. That removal was a warning they could not mistake, or refuse to heed. So strongly have those scenes impressed themselves on the memory of the writer—so thoroughly had the three thus become identified in his mind, and their fates seemed linked together, that never, after the death of one, and withdrawal of the other, did the third seem in place, or surrounded by his proper environment. The spell seemed broken when CALHOUN'S body passed out of that door, which bound the three to the service of the country. *Requiescat in pace.* They were great men, and patriotic men, and if two of them sinned, they sorrowed and suffered in atonement, and the sorrows and sufferings of such natures are acute in proportion to the depth and intensity of the nature from whence they spring. Deep suffering had left its traces on the face of WEBSTER, care had furrowed the face of CLAY, so careless in its early grace, and CALHOUN'S countenance was graven deep with wearing thoughts. Looking back on the scenes in which they bore so conspicuous a part but a short time since, and then like a panoramic picture seeing both them and it fade away into blank vacuity, the reflection will force itself into expression

"What shadows we are, what shadows we pursue."

AUBURN REMARKABLE FOR THESE THINGS.—

JAMES T. BRADY, in his notorious Tammany Hall speech, delivered two weeks previous to the election, stated that Auburn was "remarkable for two things, and two things only—for WILLIAM H. SEWARD and a State Prison." If Mr. BRADY had waited until the present time, before delivering his base and ungentlemanly tirade against Auburn and Governor SEWARD, he might have stated that Auburn is remarkable for at least three things—for WILLIAM H SEWARD, a State Prison, and for triumphant Whig majorities. While almost every other city in the State have fattered, Auburn, the home of Governor SEWARD, has discharged her whole duty to the Whig Presidential, State, Congressional, and County tickets. If all the other Counties and cities in the State had sustained themselves as well as Cayuga County and the City of Auburn have, General SCOTT and the Whig State ticket would have received a majority of TEN THOUSAND in the State, instead of having fifteen or twenty thousand against us, as is now the case. Perhaps the hate that BRADY bears Auburn and Governor SEWARD is based upon the fact that large Whig majorities are always rolled up here.—*Auburn Advertiser.*

Murder and its Punishment in France.

[From the London Times.]

One of the indirect advantages which we derive from our greater commercial and manufacturing activity, is that the English press is not driven to eke out its pages by the publication of those *feuilletons* which form so large a portion of the daily reading of every Frenchman. The daily discussion of political subjects as they arise may be thought in some degree to tend to raise trifles into importance, and to induce a disposition to dwell on the more striking and amusing, rather than on the more solid and profitable aspects of public affairs; but the introduction into a daily newspaper of a regular amount of fiction, obviously tends to the exaggeration of these faults. An effect must be produced by each successive paper as it appears, and therefore the public mind is filled full of horrors, the darkest secrets of human nature are exposed and analyzed, and the writer and the public mutually act and re-act on each other in the degradation of their tastes and the sophistication of their moral sense. Crime invested with every attraction, and divested of every repulsive incident, virtue made homely and ridiculous, and vice alluring and triumphant, the enticing the conscience to approve what it was meant to condemn, and to extenuate what it cannot justify,—these are the triumphs of the French *feuilletonist.* Hence the nation is induced to approve the attempt of M. THIERS to invest the murderous DANTON with the attributes of an epic hero, and to applaud the tragedy of the Second of December, astonished into a kind of admiration by its very atrocity. The records of courts of justice, often the most faithful evidence of the manners and feelings of a people, afford only a too conclusive proof of this imperfect sympathy, this qualified abhorrence of crime, which the public writers to whom we have alluded have laboured hard to inculcate. In France, the jury, beside the duty of pronouncing on guilt or innocence, is entrusted with the task of pronouncing whether or no there be extenuating circumstances, and according to that finding, the punishment of death is inflicted or not. We do not complain that in many cases the jury finds extenuating circumstances where none such exist, for we are quite aware that in our own country a morbid dislike of inflicting capital punishment would often lead to the same result. But what we do complain of in verdicts of this kind is, that they seem to be regulated, not so much by an overstrained feeling of mercy, as by a mawkish and depraved sentimentalism, which finds something to admire and sympathise with in the most shocking and startling crimes, and relieves them from extreme punishment precisely in proportion as they are strange and atrocious. Thus, Madame LAFARGE, after having married for money a man who, whatever his faults and vulgarities, seems to have been a kind and devoted husband, sent him poison in a cake, which he was to eat at a particular hour, as a kind of sacrament of conjugal affection, and attended at his bedside during a fortnight of mortal agony, ever ready to administer fresh poison to the parched lips of her fevered and tortured victim. But Madame LAFARGE was a fine lady; she wielded her pen with elegance and fluency; the tableaux was striking; the personages were contrasted with a skill which SUE or DUMAS could not exceed; and the jury, though convicting her of the murder, declared that this household fiend had committed it under extenuating circumstances. Again, a wretch at Lyons goes into the theatre determined to kill some one. He finds a poor girl, not long married, and about to become a mother, witnessing the performance with all the eagerness of a provincial spectatress, by the side of her husband, and stabs her to the heart. But the tragic nature of the incident rises it above the ordinary scale of guilt; and here, also, the jury bring in a verdict of extenuating circumstances.

The most recent instance of this most perverse use of the prerogative of mercy is, perhaps, also the most extraordinary. A young Spaniard and his mistress, also a Spaniard, lived during the month of June together in Paris. The man was an assistant to a bookseller in the city of Valencia. On the 27th of June he left Paris for Spain, but returned again abruptly on the 1st of August. On the 4th, he requested the girl to follow him to Spain, and to continue their criminal union. On the 5th, he invited her and two other women, whom he had employed to persuade her to accede to his wishes, to dine with him. The girl had the day before refused to comply, and there seems little reason to doubt that the meeting which proved so fatal to her was premeditated and pre-arranged. In the presence of the women the prisoner appeared calm, but almost immediately after they left him alone with the girl he attacked her with frightful violence, giving her eighteen wounds with a poniard and a sword-stick, and leaving the body actually with the right hand nailed to the shoulder by the latter weapon, which he had previously broken by a blow aimed at the skull. His landlady saw him leave the house, and his appearance was calm and unruffled. He went to the house of a friend, washed his bloody hands, and sat down to dinner with him—a meal which he seasoned with jokes at the expense of mutual friends. After this he hired a chamber in an hotel, and lived in gross debauchery for four days, till he was traced and arrested by the police. From these frightful facts, the jury concluded that the accused had committed the murder under extenuating circumstances. What those could be we cannot divine. We gather from the prisoner's own statement that he was not actuated by jealousy, but by rage, at finding that the criminal union between himself and the girl was to be broken off. The excuse of overwhelming passion seems negatived by the facts. He was calm immediately before perpetrating the deed, he was calm immediately after; and so little was this would-be *Othello* or *Ferdinand* penetrated with the sense of his guilt, that he spent the evening in social intercourse, and plunged into a sea of debauchery such as one of GEORGE SAND'S heroes might have envied. Every aggravation that crime was susceptible of—premeditation, the abuse of superior strength, treachery, the grossest and most sensual selfishness, calmness, levity—all were combined, and yet the jury declared the crime to have been committed with extenuating circumstances. The story, after all, was a love story; the actors were Spaniards. There were blighted affection on one side, and cruelty and coldness on the other. The plot was simple and the catastrophe striking; and so, in their æsthetic perception of the merits of the tale, measured by the *feuilleton* standard, the jury converted aggravation into mitigation, and palliated the crime, as it seems, for no better reason than its unprovoked and startling atrocity. The murderer escapes with his life, but at any rate we have the satisfaction of knowing that this monster of cruelty and depravity will not be sent to gratify his ferocious propensities at the expense of an unoffending community in another hemisphere, that he will not reap the reward of his iniquities in the

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, NOV. 8, 1852.

☞ Persons wishing the *Daily Times*, morning or evening, served at their residences or places of business, can receive it regularly by sending a note to that effect, through the penny post, to this office.

☞ Persons wishing the *Daily Times* in Philadelphia, can have it served at their houses by application to T. R. CALLENDER, No. 88 South-Third st.

News of the Morning.

The difficulties at Havana are not yet settled. The *Crescent City* arrived at New-Orleans on Friday from Havana, with intelligence, that although no opposition was offered to the landing of her mails and passengers, the Cuban authorities had given notice that such permission would not again be granted. If this report be true (and the telegraph gives no particulars), the whole question in dispute remains open.

Interesting intelligence is received from Mexico. Our dates are to the middle of October. The city of Mexico was in a ferment. The Extra Session of Congress had convened, and the cabinet ministers were on the point of impeachment. Opposition presses have multiplied, which ply the Government with reproaches and bitter attacks, and the condition of the country is more unfortunate than ever. The Government has authorized the arrest of all military personages who are destitute of passports. The State of Vera Cruz has sent two commissioners to confer with the Supreme Government in relation to the recent insurrections, and a bill granting an amnesty to the Vera Cruz insurgents has been introduced into Congress. Gen. Cardenas has assumed the Government of the State of Tamaulipas. Some excitement existed at Vera Cruz, in consequence of the reported approach of a French squadron to support the claims of the French minister for the payment of creditors of the Republic. A Spanish vessel was also looked for, to enforce the payment of Spanish claims. The news, from all parts of the country, is prophetic of evil tidings.

Further returns have been received from Western New-York, Pennsylvania, North Carolina, Tennessee and Kentucky. The Congressional Delegation from this State will probably stand 12 Whigs, 18 Democrats, 2 Independent, and 1 Free-Soil. In thirty-seven Counties of North Caroline the returns indicate a Whig gain. In Tennessee there is 3,000 majority for SCOTT, not PIERCE, as reported in previous dispatches. Kentucky goes for SCOTT. PIERCE's majority in Ohio will reach 15,000. The full returns from Maryland show a majority of 5,039 for PIERCE.

The charges preferred against the Inspectors of the State Prison at Auburn, have been finally dismissed by Gov. HUNT. The Governor, after an examination of the evidence, decides that the Inspectors have been wanting in vigilance, and that abuses have been unduly tolerated, but that no sufficient cause of censure can be produced to warrant the removal of the parties from office.... The Literary Executors of Mr. WEBSTER have made a formal demand for such unpublished letters of the great statesman for purposes of publication in the forthcoming volume of his letters and unpublished documents. The Executors refer to their legal rights in this matter, as the representatives of Mr. WEBSTER, claiming that no publication of manuscripts from his pen can legally be made except through one channel. In return for the letters, of which copies are desired at an early day, they promise an early publication of such of them as may be deemed suitable. The document is signed by Messrs. EVERETT, TICKNOR, FELTON and CURTIS, and approved by Mrs. WEBSTER and Mr. FLETCHER WEBSTER.....Arrangements have been made in Boston by the Committee on the WEBSTER Testimonial, for a general subscription throughout the country.....Subscriptions have been started in Boston for the erection of a monument to the late ROBERT RANTOUL, Jr.....The State of Mississippi, tired of repudiation, has voted in favor of paying the old Planter's Bank bonds. The people give a large majority for the payment, so far as heard from.....Three prisoners, named GAULT, DAILY and CONNER, escaped from the Baltimore Jail yesterday morning. The two latter were recaptured.... Dr. DANIEL, the oldest physician of Cincinnati, died on Friday night.

An interesting slave case occurred in this City, on Saturday. Eight negroes, male and female, were brought before Judge PAYNE, on a warrant taken out for the purpose of recovering them from the hands of their alleged owner, JONATHAN LEMMON. The owner, representing his wife, the lawful inheritor of the slaves, as is claimed, proposed to take the party to Texas. It was argued, on behalf of the negroes, that, having touched the free soil of this State, and being brought hither by the free consent of their alleged owner, they are entitled to their freedom. The case stands adjourned.... The funeral of Gen. CARLOS DE ALVEAR late Minister Plenipotentiary of the Argentine Republic to this Government, took place in this city on Saturday. The ceremonies were conducted at the Cathedral, Archbishop HUGHES officiating. The event was unattended by any signs of ostentation.

Mississippi Repudiation.

☞ One incident of the late election must be universally gratifying. The people of the State of Mississippi, as will be seen by a telegraphic dispatch in another column, have voted to pay the bonds of the Planters' Bank, and thus remove the stain of repudiation which has hitherto rested upon their State. The history of this debt is interesting. Under the old Constitution of Mississippi, the State chartered the "Planters' Bank of the State of Mississippi," with a capital stock of $3,000,000. Of this capital, two millions were reserved to the State, and the remaining million, left to individuals, was subsequently increased to $2,000,000. The individual stockholders paid up; but the State only subscribed and sold its bonds for $500,000 of the amount reserved, the bonds not being issued to the Bank, but negotiated abroad by Commissioners. The Commissioners and a majority of the Directors of the Bank were appointed by the Governor. The debt thus created was recognised under the new Constitution of 1832, and, as such, was approved by the people of the State. The bonds, meanwhile, sold above par, and from 1830 to 1840 the State received her dividend on the Stock,—generally 10 ℔ cent. ℔ annum. The dividends thus served to pay the interest on the Bonds, and left 4 ℔ cent. profit to the State on its $2,000,000 of Stock. This stock was subsequently invested in the Natchez Railroad, and was there sunk, together with the Sinking Fund created to meet the Bonds. The latter issues of Bonds are due in the years 1861, 1866 and 1871, and the question at the late election turned upon their payment. The result of the vote is highly gratifying, as indicating a purpose on the part of the people, to restore the credit and reputation of the State.

☞ Hon. JOHN H. CLIFFORD explicitly denies that he consulted with and advised Gov. BOUTWELL in relation to the vote of the Liquor Law in Massachusetts.

Mr. Webster's Letters.

It will be seen by a notice in another column that Mr. WEBSTER's Literary Executors request that all persons in possession of letters or papers from this illustrious statesman will place them in their hands, in order that they may prepare such of them as may seem adapted to that purpose, for speedy publication. Although they have chosen to accompany this request with a menacing intimation that their legal rights and property in the letters will be infringed if they are suffered to reach the public through any other channel, we trust that it will be universally complied with. Mr. WEBSTER's letters are valuable, not as curiosities, nor yet on account of the money which may be obtained from their sale, but because they will aid in making his character better known to the world, and in perpetuating and enforcing those lessons of wisdom to which the labors of his life were devoted. It might not be quite proper, and it certainly is needless, for us to say, that it is only through the Newspaper Press that the widest currency and the greatest influence can be given to anything designed to instruct and benefit the public. And although it is eminently proper that due care should be taken to have the letters and papers of so distinguished a man presented in an authentic form, and to secure a fair pecuniary return from them to his representatives, it would be a great mistake to look upon them in no other light than as means of profit, and for the sake of that, greatly to restrict their publicity, and proportionably weaken their influence upon the public mind.

We suppose, of course, that these letters, when published, will be accompanied by a Life of Mr. WEBSTER. We have hitherto ventured upon some suggestions in regard to the spirit in which such a work ought to be undertaken. We wish now to add another concerning the special character which, in our judgment, ought to be given to it. That is always the best biography which makes the subject of it *known the best* to the reader:—and for this reason BOSWELL's "Life of JOHNSON" is universally regarded as the best biography ever written. It may not show the biographer in the best light, but in that consists its special excellence: for biographies are not written for the sake of their authors, but of their subjects. And no one ever read BOSWELL's book without having in his mind a more perfect and complete knowledge of JOHNSON,—a more minute and accurate conception of him in every possible character and relation of life, than it is possible to acquire of any other great man who has ever lived. This is an inestimable advantage and benefit, not less to the world than to the fame of JOHNSON himself; and it is owing entirely to the fact that whatever he did and said, and thought,—the minutest movements of his daily life and conversation,—his habits and actions, his walks and his ways, his manner, and temper, and tone,—the *living man*, in his daily and hourly existence and intercourse with his fellows,—was accurately recorded, in simple words, and thus stamped upon the printed page for the perusal and study of the world.

Of course, we do not expect a BOSWELL's Life of WEBSTER, if for no other reason, because there is no BOSWELL extant to write it. But if we *could* have such a one, what would not the people of America give for it! What a text-book would it be for the young and the old,—for the statesman and the scholar,—for professional men and farmers,—for everybody who can read, and who is American enough to take pride in her great men, and to value their words of wisdom and the beauty of their daily life! And there must be, among the choice and fortunate spirits who were admitted to his constant and confidential intimacy, some who had discernment to see that in after time, his lightest words would be highly prized, and faithful enough to themselves and to him, to preserve some record of those conversations in which, as in so many things else, he so greatly excelled all men living. These, judiciously interwoven with his letters, and like them chronologically arranged, as has been so admirably done in the Life and Correspondence of SOUTHEY by his son, would form a most delightful and instructive picture of perhaps, the noblest American life that has yet been lived. It is not so much of his public acts and words that a record now is needed; for the country knows them by heart, and they find their place moreover in the pages of his country's history. We want an insight into the method and process of his growth,—into the habits and modes of his every-day life,—and such fragments as care and the memory of loving friends may have treasured up, of the notices his wisdom made, in letters or familiar talk, of the common events which make up the aggregate of life, in which we all have a common interest. What a treasure would such a picture of WEBSTER as CARLYLE has given us of STERLING,—completed by letters and recollections and expanded to the higher grandeur of the subject—be to his countrymen for all time to come. We trust, at all events, that this task will be confided to those who have been most intimate with Mr. WEBSTER, and who are therefore in possession of the greatest amount of the precise kind of knowledge most useful for this purpose; and that it will be performed not with the cold and distant indifference of a formal admiration, however marked by polished taste, but with that living warmth and zealous affection which close friendship with such a man could not fail to inspire.

We have one wish to express in regard to the *publication* of such a work. In Boston, books are printed in superb style, creditable alike to the publishers and to American typography. But Boston is not the place from which a book which all the people want can be properly *published*. Literature most honorable to the nation is created there; but the machinery by which it is propelled through the system, and into the remotest extremities of the country, must be sought elsewhere. New-York or Philadelphia are both greatly preferable to Boston in this respect. Their great publishers have more extended connections,—more numerous and efficient agencies, and greater facilities in every way, and understand far better than any Boston houses, the art of large sales upon small profits; and this is the only method by which public advantage and private profit can be most thoroughly combined. We have no doubt that the Life and Writings of Mr. WEBSTER, properly prepared, would find a large sale if issued in Boston; but its sale would be *three times* as great, in the right hands, in either of the other two cities we have named. And this is a matter worthy of consideration, in a case in which the wishes and welfare of the whole country are so deeply concerned.

Passages to the Pacific.

The perseverance with which British explorations in the Arctic seas are prosecuted deserves a better reward. Each returning ship brings back its freight of discouragement. The *Prince Albert*, which has just reappeared, adds no one important fact to the array already known. Its story is the same as those we have heard again and again before; of impassable channels, bleak fields of ice, accidents, stoical endurance, and failing supplies. No advance is made towards the immediate object of research. The point attained by the American expedition is still a *ne plus ultra*; the region beyond remaining as desolately unknown as the surface of Neptune. If the voyages of PARRY, the ROSSES, BACK, BEECHEY, and FRANKLIN, prove anything, it is the vanity of further hope of valuable discovery in those climates, and the audacious fortitude with which the British sailor reiterates his charge upon their eternal barriers. From the defeat of one expedition two others instantly arise; and the ardor of the attack, if ardor may be predicated of anything in a clime of perpetual ice, increases inversely with the chilling blight of failure. For all practical purposes the hyperborean seas are as unknown, as in the days of HUDSON and BAFFIN.

The craving for a north-west passage to the Indies, was the motive of all the efforts down to the departure of Sir JOHN FRANKLIN. It is only a few years since the path around the stormy Cape of Good Hope was the only one known to sailors. Stormy, perilous, and strewn with the evidences of peril, in the shape of battered wrecks and sunken argosies, burdened with irrecoverable riches; the journey in those most tub-like old Indiamen, heavy as iron with their enduring teak-wood timbers, insufferably tedious, varied only by the romantic courtships *en route*, without which the novel of other days would have been barren indeed; it is no wonder the possibility of a better way should have been courted at any expense. Hence the pertinacity of the endeavors, the wish, as usual, acting as the nurse of hope. The fate of FRANKLIN, however, and the ill success of the earlier adventurers in search of him, seem to have mortified the British government into an ostensible abandonment of discovery projects. Expeditions, although their numbers are multiplied, no longer set out in search of a north-west passage, but in search of the missing navigator. It is the scape-goat of each chimerical effort.

Not that the necessity which existed only the other day, of mending her ways to India, continues to exist. Within the last few years, new paths, and the plans of others have originated. In two or three weeks Calcutta may be reached, *via* the Isthmus of Suez. The English steamer dashes its paddle wheels through the very waters where the chariot wheels of PHARAOH were broken. In a few years, too, the Northern and Southern continents of America must be divorced, opening a channel through which the stately merchantman, well experienced in the dangers of Cape Horn, and the tedium of a three months' voyage, may pass between the rising and setting of the sun. In the presence of these facilities, a north-west passage becomes an idle dream. For England it is no longer a practical question, but a question of practicability. It is the great riddle of the world. The curiosity to solve it is only piqued and intensified by failure. Renewed attempts will be constantly made, until some fortunate sailor shall force his way through, and then the Arctic seas will be left in unbroken loneliness. The first ship will in all probability be the last.

America has its questions of a Westward route, as well as England—of a more sensible sort, however. Nicaragua and Tehuantepec both offer the easiest routes for ship-canals wedding the two oceans, while sundering the mainland. The great wonder is that neither enterprise is touched. For us it is a national interest, and one of unparalleled importance. Enumerate the fleet of traders and whalers annually traversing the whole coast of South America, a voyage nearly equalling in length the circumference of the earth, in order to reach their grounds of traffic or fishing, and estimate the cost of every such voyage. One year of passage through either isthmus would save the cost of the canal twice over; ten years of transit tolls would reimburse the largest sums reckoned as necessary to complete the work. Thus not merely the convenience of our own commerce, but the profit of the passage, would seem to prompt the instant prosecution of the enterprise. At that middle gate, the trade of Europe and America—the trade of the world, in fact—stands waiting. Open it, and the longer routes will be at once forsaken. The world will pay tribute to us. We recognise its value. We are captious, and especially irritable about everything relative to that sensitive region. The islands and shores guarding the approaches thither, we watch jealously. We will not hear of any competition—any foreign interference there. The work must be our own, and the time of completing it likewise our own. Assuming such a posture towards the subject, mankind has a right to demand the execution of the enterprise. National and individual interest urges it as impatiently. Without it, we have no warrant for believing that California will permanently adhere to the Union. We should apply to the business a trifle of that energy with which England drives ship after ship into the ice-fields of the North, to open a path leading to nothing.

☞ Rev. Dr. ADAMS preached a very eloquent and admirable discourse yesterday afternoon, in the Presbyterian Church of Dr. POTTS, in University place, upon the death of Mr. WEBSTER. The two points of his character, which he specially presented, were his thorough Americanism, involving a statement of the early influences by which it was nurtured—and his religious character, as developed in the closing incidents of his life. The discourse was heard with attention by a very large audience.

In the evening, Rev. Dr. CHEEVER preached a sermon upon the same subject, which will be found in our columns this morning.

Gerrit Smith.

Some of our cotemporaries, of both political parties,—the *Tribune* and *Post* among them, express a good deal of satisfaction at the election to Congress of GERRIT SMITH, and predict that he will establish for himself there high reputation and decided influence. We cannot anticipate any such result. Mr. SMITH is a man of ability, a good speaker, and we do not doubt thoroughly honest and sincere. His mind is argumentative,—his manner deliberate and impressive, and his convictions earnest, and in his own life, practically carried out. But he is in everything an *ultraist*,—pushing his doctrines to their logical extremes, and disregarding everything that may present itself as an obstacle to their recognition and adoption. He has no faculty for practical life. He never permits practical difficulties to interfere with the enforcement of his theoretical doctrines. He will argue, with ingenuity and ability, with dispassionate coolness and with strict regard to all the forms of logic, that Slavery has no actual legal existence under the Constitution of the United States: and he will insist, therefore, as the irresistible inference from his argument that it ought to be instantly abolished. He will not allow the slightest weight to objections drawn from considerations of expediency;—the absolute right, as he apprehends it, will constitute his only rule of political action. And he will carry the same habit of regarding public affairs, apart from their practical relations, into everything that enlists his attention.

It is idle to expect that such a man, whatever may be his ability or his excellence of personal character, will establish a commanding influence in such a body as the House of Representatives—made up of men eminently practical, having an eye mainly to the immediate practical interests of their own section of the country, and holding in marked contempt all legal subtleties, except when they happen to fortify their special views. It is folly to send such men to Congress, with any hope that they can be useful to the country, or even advance the peculiar views which they especially represent. Mr. SMITH will probably enjoy the personal respect of all who may become acquainted with him; but after the first curiosity which may wait upon his appearance in that body shall have been satisfied, he will have less influence upon any of the great interests of the country, than the veriest cipher in Congress. That is no place for idealists and visionaries,—for merely speculative statesmen of any kind. Practical men,—not necessarily men ignorant or reckless of theories,—but men who hold to theories only to make them practical, and who feel that to do this they must adapt them to the actual facts and existing circumstances of the country and the time, are the men who win and wield influence in such bodies. Mr. SUMNER, in the Senate, has far less influence than his abilities and accomplishments entitle him to, because he is too much of a one-sided statesman,—looking at everything from a single point of view, and judging everything in the light of his special theories. Gov. SEWARD suffered, though to a less extent, at the outset of his Senatorial career from the same cause; though he has recovered his ground very much during the last session, by directing his attention to considerations of practical utility and expediency, and showing as great ability in dealing with them as with the speculations and discussions with which he had before been mainly identified. Mr. SMITH is as far inferior to both these gentlemen in intellectual ability, as he surpasses them both in his devotion to ultra speculations and theories. His influence in Congress, in our opinion, will amount to just none at all.

A Word of Fancy Speculation.

It is, we know, an ungracious task, in these good times, to comment on the dangers and follies of speculation. That the times *are* good, in the widest and wildest sense, few can be made to doubt, much less misbelieve. Therefore good, let them be. It were useless, otherwise, to "croak." But there is much in the machinery and impulses of speculation to excite remark, "if philosophy could find it out." Mr. BOWLEGS, on his visit to Wall-street, was told by his sooty friend ABRAM, that "folks made a living there by fooling each other." This was a rude way of accounting for very successful financiering, and the only apology that suggests itself for the semi-savage darkey, is that his knowledge of philosophy was too limited to make the proper distinction.

Looking over the late returns made to the Bank Department, it seems that on the 4th of September, the item of dues from brokers to the Wall-street Banks is $5,866,000, and compared with the same item six months previous, March 27, the increase is $2,849,000. Then recurring to the daily stock sales from March to September, it will be seen that the fancy list, embracing about thirty millions dollars in shares, advanced full 10 per cent. on an average, realising a profit something very near akin to the sum of $2,849,000 aforesaid—a "werry remarkable coincidence," to be sure—but having as little to do, perhaps, with the good time in speculation, as the oversetting of the Senior Mr. WELLER's stage coach at the identical spot against which he was so disinterestedly warned.

One of the peculiar impulses of your fancy speculator is, that he is seldom found moving on a certainty, while the better prospects of an uncertainty are held out to his hopes. In other words, he tries his luck, not his judgment. He will not buy what he can see in his every day walk, or what is of certain, undisputed value, to the prejudice of what he knows but little about, but has been told it will be "a great thing in time." The Merchants' Exchange, one of the most costly and massive, as it is one of the grandest, structures in the United States, was knocked down by the Sheriff last spring, in the midst of the wildest speculation in fancy shares and vacant lots, for less than three-fourths its value, as tested by its rental in slow times, and less than two-thirds the speculative value of the ground upon which the building stands. The same day a "Transit" concern in Central America, the exact location of which, on the map, was probably not known to one in five of the speculators in its shares, was marked up on the stock list over two-and-a-half millions of dollars, for what had cost its projectors the trouble of securing a doubtful grant from a half civilized Government, and the expenses of survey, and the value of two or three little steamboats, and a few transit mules—in all, about $390,000! The Exchange could be looked at every day. There it stood, as stable as its own granite walls, the centre of a commercial population nearly doubling itself every decade; but the certainty of the speculation was too palpable. Your gambler in *Transits* would as soon think of buying the Tombs in Centre-street.

☞ The Editor of the *Courier and Enquirer*, having lost, by the defeat of Governor HUNT, the office which constituted his only claim to the portentous military title which forms so essential a part of his public character, has taken to pondering very profusely upon the uses of adversity. Having flourished the title, however, through Europe a year or two before he had any claim to it, he will probably console himself by continuing to use it, now that the office which conferred it has been withdrawn. His meditations, however, turn, with wonted charity, towards his neighbors. He weighs, with characteristic and conscientious accuracy, in his high-poised scales of justice, the respective claims to his admiration and endorsement, of the *Tribune* and the *Times*; and after duly weighing the "out-spoken," Anti-Slavery and frank radicalism of the one with its straightforward adhesion to party lines, against the modified conservatism and greater political independence of the other, he indicates his distinct and emphatic approval of the doctrines and tenor of the *Tribune*. Considering the directness and emphasis with which he endorsed what he afterwards deemed it for his interest to style the "abolitionism" of the *Courier and Enquirer* during the year 1850,—considering also his great anxiety to be elected by the State Legislature to the Senate of the United States, in order partly to bind up bleeding wounds in his reputation, and partly that Gov. SEWARD might have an abler and more efficient colleague and ally than Gov. FISH would be,—his political consistency might possibly have been brought into suspicion, if his preferences had fallen in any other direction.

We would not officially intrude upon fresh grief; but we cannot forbear to assure our neighbors of the *Tribune* that they have our sympathy in this afflictive dispensation. That paper, however, is probably old enough, and sufficiently well established, to stand up against even the approbation and endorsement of the *Courier and Enquirer*. We consider it in some sort providential, that the blow fell where it can best be borne. Thus is the wind always tempered to the shorn lamb. The *Times* has done remarkably well during its career thus far, and has weathered storms of considerable violence. We should not have the slightest fear in exposing it to any of the ordinary calamities to which journalistic youth is subject; but, out of a due regard for our own safety, and feeling that discretion in such a case is decidedly the better part of valor, we prefer not to encounter, for some years to come, so dire a woe as the commendation of the Brigadier-General of the Wall-street press. "Adversity," in any other shape, we expect and can meet; from this particular and most fatal form of it, we do not doubt we shall continue to be, as we have been hitherto, mercifully delivered.

New Parties.

It is estimated that certain Whigs—Webster Whigs they style themselves—of Boston, are about organizing a new party. The name is not yet pitched upon. The principles are still in a nebulous state, one only appearing concrete. The preservation of the Union, as in bitter mockery of the departed statesman, whose labors are thus pronounced incomplete, is to be the nucleus and watchword. It is to be hoped the estimate which these gentlemen fix upon their ability to replace the great of his time shall not be disappointed by the event.

Nothing is easier than to propose a party upon this or any other basis,—nothing is harder than to make one. The question is not in issue. Nobody maintains the opposite. The Democratic party, which has just swept the country like a hurricane, held the same creed. Sane men, who wish to excite discussion, and on the strength of it acquire influence, do not state axioms. They do not rely upon abstract sentiments. When occasions arise, bringing issues with them, there is a call for action as an exponent of belief; and as belief varies, political action varies, party being the result. Hence this Boston movement is a forced production, uninbued with vitality. It cannot acquire sympathy, because the principle is common to all, and those who strive to appropriate it can only meet with contempt and ridicule. It cannot acquire a party; it only singles out the men who engage in it, as political outlaws, hostile to all parties.

The truth is, no man, and especially no Whig, should talk of a new organization at present. A truce is wanted. The country has been overwhelmed by democracy. It will be time enough to devise new-fangled preventives against another such deluge when the clouds gather. The victorious party is too bulky to live long. Its weight will destroy it; or if that be sustained, emergencies will arise inviting a judicious and successful attack from the Opposition. And the Opposition to the new Administration will be unusually active, talented, and ultimately powerful. It will recruit from every quarter. Its distinctive features will appear as it advances; and the party in power will not long withstand its assaults. No fact is more indelibly written in history than that no party can have a permanent hold of the reins. They must, sooner or later, change hands.

☞ There is a droll fish that swims in our salt water, called the swell fish. It is very respectable eating, but the fisherman generally throws it overboard so soon as he can remove his hook from its mouth, and in our markets it is never found. Its peculiarity consists in its power of enlarging itself to several times its natural diameter at will. In the hand of the fisherman, while he is disengaging his hook, it begins to swell; and this fact, doubtless, has saved many of the tribe, when hooked up by inexperienced persons who were easily alarmed. If one tickles it, though the operator be but a boy, it swells soon to its greatest capacity. The boys delight to place them on flat stones, when in the state of greatest expansion, and jump on them, when they burst with a noise like the firing of a pistol. Cut them open when fully swelled, and throw them overboard, and they dart off as gaily as ever; and we have drawn them up, with their wounds in all stages of the process of healing, but unless the internal balloon was seriously out of order, they were never backward about swelling.

Now, we don't mean to cast any reflections, nor to make any comparisons; but are there not a few—a very few men—in the world, that strikingly remind one of the swell fish! And—but we will say nothing about newspapers, lest the *Herald* should misconstrue our intentions.

An Astronomical Society has been formed at Zanesville, Ohio. It numbers twenty-four members.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

NOTICE.—C. W. SANDERS & Co., No. 301 Grand-st., commence THIS DAY, Nov. 8, to sell off their large stock of Fall and Winter Dry Goods. The whole must be sold immediately, in order to close the affairs of the concern. You will find an endless variety of Silks, Velvets, Long and Square Broche Shawls, Wool Shawls, De Laines, Flannels, Blankets, Linen Sheetings, Linen Damasks, Doyles, Napkins, Table Cloths, Drapery, &c., &c., all of which will be sold at a tremendous sacrifice.

COPARTNERSHIP.—THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE this day formed a copartnership for the transaction of a General Stationery, Blank Book and Printing Business, at No. 141 Pearl-st., corner of Beaver-st., up stairs, under the firm of PECK & SIMONS. WARREN S. PECK, of the late firm of Mann, Spear & Co. SAM'L T. SIMONS, late with Mann, Spear & Co.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 25, 1852.

JAMES G. MOFFET, Nos. 119 AND 121 PRINCE-st., having been many years engaged in the manufacturing of Gas Fixtures, Chandeliers, Brackets, Pendants, &c., is enabled, by improvements in machinery, to supply the trade cheaper than any other establishment in the United States. Gas fixtures introduced into houses with dispatch.

HEALTH AND COMFORT PROMOTED BY WEARING the Woolen, Merino and Silk Undergarments, imported and manufactured by RAY & ADAMS. These superior garments have wholly superseded the use of flannels, being warmer, more durable, and cheaper. RAY & ADAMS, Importers and Manufacturers of Undergarments, No. 591 Broadway, opposite the Metropolitan Hotel.

THE DAGUERREOTYPE; (AN ACROSTIC.)
G rief was portrayed, in deathly lines profound,
U pon the mother's cheek: her jewel boy,
R ecased in sleep, which, till the last trump sound
N o waking knows, and yet her heart finds joy.
E ach lovely feature scanning. Ah, those eyes
Y it seem to live earth's most cherished ties!
* The Daguerreotype taken at GURNEY'S new and Splendid Daguerrian Gallery, No. 349 Broadway, where pictures are taken to suit the styles of the art

TELEGRAPHIC COMMUNICATION BETWEEN AMERICA AND EUROPE.—JOHN HUNTER, Agent in England of the *New-York Associated Press*, respectfully begs to announce the mercantile and business community, that Telegraphic Dispatches, to and from any part of Britain or the Continent of Europe, will be punctually forwarded if confided to his care. Dispatches should be forwarded in envelopes unsealed, addressed TELEGRAPHIC, as early as possible before the sailing of the steamer.

AGENTS:
Liverpool—J. Hunter, No 8 Paradise-st.
Halifax—R. Nugent, Editor of the Sun.
Boston—W. G. Blanchard, office of the Mail.
New York—D. H. Craig, office of the Associated Press, No 3 Hanover-st., up stairs.
Philadelphia—W. Fullan, Ledger Building.
Baltimore—C. C. Fulton, Sun Building.
Charleston—A. Carne, Courier Office.
New-Orleans—E. Fuller, Merchants' Exchange.
Louisville—J. W. Clark, Courier Office.
Cincinnati—R. Smith, Merchants' Exchange.
Buffalo—A. D. Levien, Commercial Office.

Correspondents in Europe should, to insure promptness in the delivery and transmission of dispatches, forward their communications for the United States through the agency at Liverpool. By so doing their dispatches will be transmitted over the wires in advance of all other private communications, on the arrival of the steamers at Halifax, Boston or New-York.

Charges moderate, and accuracy and reasonable promptness in the transmission of dispatches guaranteed, or the money will be refunded.

Correspondents in Europe are respectfully requested to forward their communications for the United States via Halifax, N. S., through Mr HUNTER's Agent at Liverpool.

J. HUNTER, Telegraphic Agent,
No. 2 Paradise-st., Liverpool, England,
and general Agent in England for the Lines of Telegraph between Halifax, N. S., and New-York.

IF YOU ARE SICK, THE PROBABILITY IS THAT the root of your suffering is in the stomach. From a weak stomach proceed Dyspepsia, Languor, Oppression in the Diaphragm, Jaundice, Headache, Nausea, Bodily Weakness, Dimness of Sight, Heartburn, Costiveness, Dysentery, and a train of other tormenting diseases. Indigestion produces thin blood, and therefore destroys the strength and vigor of the system. To restore the tone of the stomach, and enable it to throw off and dismiss for ever all these foul, nine times out of ten, mortal complaints, nothing is necessary but a perseverance use of HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS, prepared by Dr. C. M. JACKSON, Philadelphia. There is no mistake, no failure in their sanative effect. For sale in New-York by the Messrs. SANDS, corner of Fulton and Williamsite; and C. H. KING, corner of Johnst. and Broadway: and by Mrs. HAYES, Brooklyn.

TO THE PUBLIC.—I FEEL IT MY DUTY TO ADD my mite towards inducing those persons who are seeking health to examine the incontrovertible evidence of the almost miraculous power of Dr. WATT'S NERVOUS ANTIDOTE; from my own experience I could say much, but as the evidence is open to all, who seek it, at his office, No. 424 Greenwich-st., and the remedy can be had without cost, it is not found here. I will confine myself, saying to all in the pursuit of health, pass not heedlessly by WATT'S NERVOUS ANTIDOTE.
JAMES D. TOBREY, No 12 Spruce-st.
Dep't, No. 162 Nassau-st.

DUKES'S BAKING POWDER.—Housekeepers who have tested the quality of this powder, pronounce unanimously in its favor. Hereafter there can be no apology for bad bread or cakes. SHAFT has the articles for sale at his News Rooms, in the Post Office. Directions for use accompany each powder, and we advise "new beginners" who are now compelled to minister to the *stomachs* instead of the *hearts* of their Benedicts, to keep this powder at hand. They will find it more serviceable than Dickens' "Household words" or the "Greta Green Polka."—*Lockport Daily Courier.*

MOURNING CLOAKS AND BONNETS.—THE MOST extensive assortment of Mourning Cloaks and Bonnets in the United States is now on exhibition at BARTHOLOMEW & WEED'S New Mourning store, No. 351 Broadway, also a well selected stock of DRESS GOODS, consisting of every article desirable in full and half mourning. Please mark the name and number, BARTHOLOMEW & WEED, No. 351 Broadway, nearly opposite the Metropolitan Hotel, between Spring and Prince-sts.

IT IS A FIXED FACT AMONG BUSINESS MEN THAT much depends upon dress, and any gentleman who respects himself will give that attention to his outward appearance which will command the respect of others. With an extensive trade to the interest of all classes, H. L. FOSTER invites the attention of citizens and strangers to his Clothing Establishment at No. 27 Cortlandt-st., where every article required in a gentleman's wardrobe can be procured on liberal terms.

SELLING OFF—COMMENCING MONDAY, Nov. 8—G. M. BODINE will offer to the ladies of this City, and vicinity, the greatest bargains ever known in Dry Goods. Ladies, bring a Silk, Merino, Shawl, De Laine, Paramatta, Plaid, Flannels, Blankets, or any thing in our line, now is your time, as we are determined to close out the entire stock. Come one, come all,—a large stock to choose from, at No. 323 Grand-st., corner Orchard.

FACTS WORTH KNOWING.—THE STORE THAT sells Dry Goods of the finest qualities, and latest styles at the lowest prices is G. M. BODINE'S No. 323 Grand-st., corner of Orchard. Just received from Auction, new Dress Silks, new Silks and Merinoes, new De Laines, new Cashmeres, new Plaids, and new goods of every description, which will be sold cheaper than any other house can sell them. Ladies are respectfully invited to call and see for themselves.

WINDOW SHADES.—THE VERY SUPERIOR Shades and Window Ornaments of J. GREASON, No. 261 Greenwich-st., have attracted from house keepers deserved attention. The sales daily made by Mr. GREASON attest this statement. Certainly, never were more beautiful landscapes painted than on the Shades to be found at No. 261 Greenwich-st.

MORE BABIES! MORE BABIES! MORE BABIES!—It is generally reported that more babies are brought to PAGE'S Daguerreotype Rooms corner of 8th-av. and 14th-st., to have their pictures taken than to any other establishment in the city. Likenesses of infants taken in four seconds. Likenesses of deceased persons and invalids taken at their residences.

TEAS.—THE BEST ASSORTMENT OF FINE TEAS will be found at the store of the CANTON TEA COMPANY, No. 125 Chatham-st., (between Pearl and Roosevelt,) the oldest Tea establishment in the City. We assure our readers that they can do better here than elsewhere, either at wholesale or retail. They have now no branch stores.

PETERSON & HUMPHREYS, No. 379 BROADWAY, corner White-st., are daily making additions to their already large stock, and are now prepared to exhibit to their friends and the public generally, the most complete and extensive stock of rich and elegant Carpets ever offered in this City. Also, Oil Cloths, of every pattern and color, with the same finish, for sale on the most reasonable terms.

SOFT, WHITE HANDS ARE DESIRABLE.—Ladies using India rubber gloves for coal fires and all household work, are sure of white hands. Chapped hands, or salt rheum, immediately cured by their use. Sold at BERRIAN'S, No. 601 Broadway; RICE & SMITH, No. 727 Broadway; HITCHCOCK & LEADBEATER, No. 347 Broadway; and by all rubber dealers.

A RICH FALL DE LAINE FOR 1s.—HITCHCOCK & LEADBEATER, No. 347 Broadway, corner Leonard-st., opened this morning a splendid stock of elegant Fall and Winter de Laines at 1s a yard. Now, ladies, is your time, if you would have a splendid dress for half its real value.

ONLY ONE PLACE.—THOSE BEAUTIFUL CRAYON Daguerreotypes, for which the prize medal of the American Institute has been awarded, are taken only by ROOT, at No. 363 Broadway. Call and see them. Pictures taken in any weather, fair, cloudy, or rainy.

JUST RECEIVED FROM AUCTION A LARGE INvoice of rich Goods for Ladies wear, consisting of Merinoes, Shawls, Plaids, De Laines, Silks, Cashmeres, Ladies cloths, Flannels and Blankets, look out for Bargains.
G. M. BODINE, No. 323 Grand st., cor. Orchard.

HOUSEKEEPERS AND ALL OTHERS IN WANT OF Bedding, Bedsteads, &c., would do well to call at M. WILLARD'S old established Warerooms, No. 150 Chatham-st., corner of Mulberry-st., where may be found the largest assortment of articles in his line ever offered to the public.

FOWLERS & WELLS, PHRENOLOGISTS, CLINton Hall, No. 131 Nassau-st., N. Y.

Mr. Benson, the Evening Post, and Col. Thomas.

We very cheerfully give place to the following letter from Col. THOMAS, in correction of certain statements in the letter from Mr. A. G. BENSON to the Editor of the *Evening Post*, published in the *Times* of Saturday:

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

SIR: My name having been used by Mr. A. G. BENSON, in a publication made by him in the *Daily Times* of this morning, it becomes my duty as a matter of justice, as well to myself as to Mr. BIGELOW, to ask you to give a corresponding publicity to the following statement:

Mr. BENSON met me in the street one day, and after ascertaining that I was acquainted with Mr. BIGELOW, desired me to call with him at the office, for the purpose of assisting in satisfying that gentleman that the *Post* had fallen into an error in regard to his connection with the Lobos difficulty.

At this interview, Mr. BENSON stated that he wished the *Evening Post* to withdraw the insinuation that he had been speculating in guano with Mr. WEBSTER, as it embarrassed him at Washington. As a proof that Mr. WEBSTER was not interested with him, he mentioned that he had quarrelled with the Secretary, and they had not spoken with each other for more than a year. To this application, Mr. BIGELOW replied in substance, that if Mr. BENSON would make a statement of the whole transaction as far as he was concerned, and sign his name to it, that he would publish it. This Mr. BENSON declined to do, and assigned as a reason that he feared he should embarrass his operations at Washington by telling the whole story, or to that effect; that his hand was in the lion's mouth, and he did not wish to irritate him. Mr. BIGELOW then proposed to state in the *Evening Post* that its Editors were authorized by Mr. BENSON to contradict the imputation to which exception had been taken. To this, also, Mr. BENSON objected and for nearly the same reasons as to the other proposition, and added that he did not wish his name to appear in the matter at all, or words to that effect. Then Mr. BIGELOW replied that he could not satisfy himself by taking back what he had written unless he could be furnished with some reason which was fit to be addressed to the public, and that he would not make a statement on Mr. BENSON'S private authority, for which Mr. BENSON was not willing to be publicly responsible; and he added that he would thereby expose himself to the same suspicions that Mr. WEBSTER had incurred, in changing his views regarding the rights of the United States in Lobos, without giving any reason for the change. This is the substance of the conversation, which occupied probably twenty minutes.

I wish to add that I heard the whole conversation between Mr. BENSON and Mr. BIGELOW during this interview, and I wish to state most distinctly that Mr. BENSON'S statement that Mr. BIGELOW gave as a reason for not complying with Mr. BENSON'S request that he would not appear well before the public taking the back track, is entirely incorrect, and that no language was used by Mr. BIGELOW that could possibly admit of such a construction.

I repeatedly expressed myself satisfied with Mr. BIGELOW'S propositions. I thought them to be eminently fair and generous, and when we left the Editor's room I thought from Mr. BENSON'S language and manner that he was satisfied also. In my judgment, Mr. BIGELOW evinced a proper solicitude to act fairly and honorably in the matter, and no one has been more surprised than myself at the course Mr. BENSON has taken.

In his letter to Messrs. W. C. BRYANT & Co., published in the *Daily Times* this morning, and to which I am referring, he would apparently have the inference drawn that I had examined into the evidence in the case and accompanied him as his confidential friend, to give assurance that he had been wronged. I was wholly unacquainted with the controversy, and went at his solicitation for no other purpose except to assist in securing for him a patient hearing from Mr. BIGELOW, and I regret very much that Mr. BENSON should have conceived it necessary to seize upon an act of politeness on my part to connect my name with his controversy.

JOHN ADDISON THOMAS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Nov. 6, 1852.

Amusements.

Mr. WALLACK'S company on Saturday evening improved very decidedly on the first performance of the Comedy of *Wild Oats*. The audience of the Lyceum we venture to say, has seldom been more thoroughly delighted. It was a rich performance in all its features. WALLACK himself was in the best possible trim, and imparted the exuberant spirits of his *Rover* to the whole *dramatis personæ*. The play carries an excellent moral; it is full of apt and versatile passages of humor and dramatic incidents, interspersed with quotations from the acting plays of SHAKESPEARE, the grotesque effect of which, as given by WALLACK, was irresistible on the risibilities of the house. The piece ought to be repeated. To night, the *Rent Day* is to be revived. Mr. WALLACK has made "Martin Heywood" his own forte. The drama is one of intense pathos, and it will certainly be given with classic propriety.

BROADWAY THEATRE—Miss JULIA DEAN will appear to-night at the Broadway in the character of *Gabrielle* in the play of "The Duke's Wager. The after-piece is to be "Married and Settled."

NIBLO'S GARDEN—Madame ANNA BISHOP'S Opera Company will this evening repeat the Opera of "Martha."

BURTON'S—A new Comedy called "City Politics, or Who's to be Mayor," is to be presented at BURTON'S to-night, and also a new extravaganza entitled "One Thousand Milliners wanted for the Gold Diggings," and the old and favorite Comedy of the "Serious Family."

Among the provisions of the new Canadian Postage Laws, are two relating to the United States. The fourth section provides that the Postmaster-General, may, with the approval of the Governor in Council, make any arrangement for allowing the mails of the United States to be transported, at the expense of the American Government, over any portion of the Province, from any one point in the territory of the United States to any other point in the same territory, upon obtaining the like privilege for the transportation of the mails of the Province through the United States, when required. The fifth section provides that the United States Mail so transported, while in the provinces, shall be deemed to be a mail of her Majesty, so far as to any violation thereof. The eighth section provides that it shall be lawful for any Postmaster to detain any post letter suspected to contain any contraband goods, or merchandize on which duties are by law payable, and to forward the same to the nearest collector of her Majesty's Customs, who, in the presence of the person in whom the letter is addressed, or in his absence, in case he is prevented from attendance after due notice, is to open and examine the same; and in case such goods are found, the said letter and contents are to be detained for the purpose of prosecution; and if no contraband goods are discovered, the letter is to be forwarded to its address.

The Newburgh *Gazette* tells of a venerable gun in the possession of a colored man of that town. It is a Queen Anne's piece, manufactured 140 years ago. The *Gazette* says:—"It was probably brought over by one of our veteran ancestors, and has no doubt seen stern service among the wild beasts and savages, and in our revolutionary struggle. It was formerly possessed by a Susannah, wife of Johannes Newkirk, of this county, whose descendents now live in the town of Montgomery. We are told by Mr. Jackson that it was used by her in defending herself while her husband was absent fighting the battles of his country in the days of the Revolution. It has been treasured as an heir-loom in the family, and was given to Mr. Jackson, by Ann C., relict of Charles, son of Johannes Newkirk, and it is to be placed in Washington's Head Quarters for preservation. Mr. Jackson was formerly a slave of the family but obtained his liberty in 1825 for his good conduct.

The Cincinnati *Gazette* tells of a bereaved family of emigrants: "A man named Kincade, died on the last upward trip of the *Ivesa*. He was the head of a large family, who were with him on the boat, returning from Missouri, whence they emigrated some two or three years since. They had been much afflicted with diseases of the Western climate, and concluded to return to their old homes. The desire of their hearts was almost gratified when this bereavement overtook them. The family being in rather embarrassed circumstances, their passage money was remitted, and the passengers made up a handsome purse for the family."

My Voice in the "Peace."

From Punch.

COCK-A-DOODLE-DOO!—"In the name of the French nation—I mean the French empire—I ask and pray for peace! We want peace! What are armies? Necessary evils! What is glory! Golden smoke! Something after this fashion speaks LOUIS NAPOLEON at Bordeaux.

An owl in a holly bush is a familiar object of the gravely ridiculous; but the owl in heaven. Think of an eagle in an olive tree! The soaring, carnivorous bird, that, instinct with glory, smells the battle from afar, and cleaves the air, to come pounce down upon the dying. Beak and claws red and wet with blood, and gorging, gorging its belly full.

But this is all over. The eagle gives up a flesh diet; and, forsaking its rocky high place, will become even as domestic poultry. The eagle will perch, and no doubt do its best to coo in an olive tree—living upon olives as a poll parrot eats shelled almonds.

After all, it is natural that the man tired of gunpowder—especially of the civic sort that made the glory of the 2d Dec—as he nears the throne should desire to sit still awhile and rest himself. And will he not have been about him—a very swarm of golden bees—all suggestive to the Imperial mind of industry, and rewardful labor, and sweet content! And, therefore, and from the very bottom of his heart—(if it has a bottom; though, from the profundity of the sympathies attributed to the man by a truth loving Church, we doubt if the bottom has ever yet been fathomed)—therefore does LOUIS NAPOLEON hunger for peace. "Crook me that Imperial sword into a sickle; melt me those firelocks into plowshares; convert me those helmets of the Imperial Guard into bee-hives." These must be the thoughts, the aspirations of the man that, like a newly-bruised eye, is fast becoming very purple.

"But how"—certain inquisitive people may ask—"how about the steam navy?"

"To be sure. There is the *Napoleon*, capable of transporting 5,000 troops."

"Yes; and the *Austerlitz*, first-rate man-of-war steamer, with broadside weight of metal that can splinter up Gibraltar? What are these and others on the stocks for? All for peace?"

"For peace," replied the Emperor. "Built, purely, for voyages of discovery. To discover the Gardens of the Hesperides—(*aside*, or the Gardens of Folkestone)—to trace the source of the Pactolus—(*aside*, or the sources of the Thames.) Yes! I cry peace—peace is my mission. And so believing, how I yearn to plant the olive in the Tower of London, or the forecourt of Buckingham Palace."

GEN. PIERCE'S CHANGE OF RESIDENCE.—We learn, on what we deem the best authority, that Gen. PIERCE will take up his residence in this city. The reason for this step is understood to be that the health of his wife is benefited by the sea air.—*Plymouth (N. H.) Chronicle, Nov. 5.*

Thanksgiving.

New-Hampshire	Nov. 11	Mississippi	Nov. 25
New-York	Nov. 25	Ohio	Nov. 25
Massachusetts	Nov. 25	New-Jersey	Nov. 25
Florida	Nov. 25	Pennsylvania	Nov. 25
Maryland	Nov. 25	Connecticut	Nov. 25
Maine	Nov. 25	Kentucky	Nov. 25
Indiana	Nov. 25	Rhode Island	Nov. 25
Georgia	Nov. 25	Wisconsin	Nov. 25

Mr. John Taylor, of New-Ipswich, N. H., met with a dangerous accident on Wednesday last, at the Southegan Factory in that town. In adjusting some machinery on an "elevator," in the upper part of the building, a rope broke, and he was precipitated with the load through the several stories of the building, a distance of forty feet. He was severely bruised in several places on his body, and received two large wounds on his head, fracturing the skull near the top. He was insensible for several hours. We learn that the physicians express a confident hope that Mr Taylor will recover. A boy fell at the same time, and escaped with very slight injuries.

An affray occurred at the house of Charles Sargent, on Munjoy, Portland, Tuesday night, in which Levi Q. Moulton was shot, and it is said was mortally wounded.

The dwelling house of Hollis Queen of Wilmington, Vt., was destroyed by fire on Friday evening last, with its contents and about $800 in Bank notes.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ **We earnestly ask a candid perusal of the testimonial appended, of Dr. NORTHALL, the celebrated Dramatist. It will thus be seen that all we have urged in favor of the genuine preparation of DR. FELIX GOURAUD'S ORIENTAL HAIR DYE over all other dyes, receives "your ostrich strong as proof of holy writ."**

BROOKLYN, March 15, 1852.

TO DR FELIX GOURAUD—

DEAR SIR: Whatever value may belong to the evidence of one who never in his life gave testimony to a secret medical remedy of any kind, I undertake that you shall possess it in favor of your most admirable "INSTANTANEOUS LIQUID HAIR DYE." When my grandson became a noticeable fact to my children, I thought, at that time, I seek for some means of hiding those foil-tales from the family eye. I have seen so many horrible ones effects produced by various Hair Dyes among my friends, give me all the prismatic colors of the rainbow to one, blackening the skin of another, and making the hair of a third about as dry as matured stiffness, "like quills upon the fretful porcupine," that I almost despaired, and should have given up the thought of "dying," had I not accidentally met a literary man, a friend of mine, who had used your preparation. He told me, what a pleasant practical experience has since taught me that your Hair Dye was instantaneous in its effects not requiring more than ten minutes in preparation, permanent in its beautifying results, never leaving the slightest mark or stain upon the skin, and what is still more remarkable, in curating and vitalizing the hair, giving it that youth and strength of subsequence as well as the glossy beauty and exuberance of early manhood.

I have the honor to remain,
Yours truly,
W. K. NORTHALL.

The above invaluable Dye, together with the celebrated ITALIAN MEDICATED SOAP, is found at DR. FELIX GOURAUD'S old established Depôt, No. 67 Walker-st., near Broadway.

☞ **Grass Valley Gold Mining Company.**—CAPITAL, $250,000.—SHARES, $200.—HALF-SHARES, $100. J. WINCHESTER, President. Office for the Sale and Transfer of Stock, No. 107 Fulton-st. The rich locations of this Company cover a surface exceeding one hundred acres. A large portion of the machinery is on the ground, and the arrival of the remainder is daily expected. In addition to the powerful Machinery for Quartz crushing the Company have a Steam Saw-Mill on the place, planed and strictly new. The lumbering business of the mill will pay a large dividend on the capital. Pamphlets, containing the Charter, By Laws, Map of Grass Valley, &c., &c. may be had at the Office on application—if by mail, two three cent stamps should be enclosed.

J. RICHARDS, Secretary, No. 107 Fulton-st.

Specimens of the Gold-bearing Quartz may be seen at the Office, from 10 to 2 o'clock.

☞ **Mercantile Library Association**—THACKERAY'S LECTURES.—Subscriptions to Mr. THACKERAY'S course of six Lectures on the *English Hum rous Writers of Queen Anne's Reign* will be received, at the Bookstores of Messrs. C. S. FRANCIS & CO. and EVANS & BRITTAN, and at the rooms of the Library. Subscribers (and Subscribers only,) will be entitled to reserved seats for the course.

Price of Tickets—To Members, $3: Non-members, $5. Members' subscriptions will be received only at the Library.

WILLARD L. FELT, Chairman,
JAMES D. SMITH
JOHN F. HALSTED,
Lecture Committee

☞ **A Public Meeting** will be held MONDAY EVENING next, Nov. 8, at 7½ o'clock, of persons desirous to join the SUN BUILDING ASSOCIATION, at the room of the Association, No. 3 Court-st. Brooklyn. This Association is now organized upon an improved and original plan, when it is known its duration, and what amount the Redeemer may receive. Every Share will be liable for redemption, to commence at $300, and that sum to be increased every three months, until all the shares are redeemed, which will be less than nine years. All persons desirous to join will please attend the meeting, when its advantages will be fully explained, and the great inducements it confers on Redeemers. The number of shares are limited, consequently an early application will secure what shares you may require.

NATHAN LANE, President
BARNARD & PARSONS, Attorneys
WALTER BAIDON, Secretary.

☞ **St Nicholas Building Association, No. 16** Dunge-st., Chatham Bank Building.—The Regular Meeting of this Association will be held on THURSDAY EVENING next, 11th instant, at 7½ o'clock, at Union Buildings, No 163 Bowery, when the dues will become payable. Several Shares will be offered for redemption. The Trustees give notice that new subscriptions will be received as usual, and those who find it inconvenient to pay the whole amount of back dues at once, need not be deterred from joining the Association on that account. The dues will be received in such instalments as will accommodate such subscribers. The success of the past six months indicates a handsome profit on investments and a speedy close for the Association. Those who are making small weekly savings cannot do better than join it.

WM. C. CONKLIN, President.
ROBT. D. HART, Secretary.

☞ **To our Brooklyn Friends.**—Hon. HORACE MANN, E. P. WHIPPLE, HENRY WARD BEECHER, H. N. HUDSON, T. STARR KING, and HENRY GILES, will commence their course of Popular Lectures in the Hall of the Brooklyn Institute, (but independent of the regular Institute Lectures,) next TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 9th. Such an array of admirable lecturers is rarely found in one course. For tickets, apply immediately at the usual places, or of the Treasurer, A. L. STIMSON, No. 19 Wall-st.

☞ **The Young Men's Debating Society.**—Young men desirous of joining a Literary Society, are requested to be present at the rooms of the above Society, on THIS (Monday) EVENING, 8th inst., at 7½ o'clock, Fountain Hall, No. 119 Bowery, to hear a debate on *The Good and Evil Effects of the Crusades*. Ladies and gentlemen are also invited to attend. By order. DAVID G. CROLY, Pres't.
WM. R. EADIE, Cor. Sec'y.

☞ **Lectures**—Mrs. ELIZABETH OAKES SMITH will Lecture on the *Dignity of Labor*, at Hope Chapel, N. Y., on MONDAY, Nov 8, at 8 o'clock P. M. Mrs. SMITH will Lecture on *Womanhood*, at the same place, on FRIDAY, Nov. 12, at 8 o'clock P. M. Tickets 25 cents. Tickets for the Course of Six Lectures, $1; $1 admitting a Lady and Gentleman. For sale at the Door, on the Evenings of the Lectures.

☞ **The Popular Lectures.**—Broadway Tabernacle. EDWIN P. WHIPPLE Esq. of Boston, will deliver the next Lecture, (4th of the series) on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Nov. 10, at 8 o'clock. Subject.—"*The English Mind*." Tickets 25 cents: Gentleman and Lady 37½ cents—to be had at the Box-tickets and at the door.

☞ **The Regular Convention of the DELTA PHI FRATERNITY** will take place on MONDAY, Nov 15, at 6 P. M., at the American Hotel. The Graduate and Regular Members of all the Chapters are requested to be punctual in their attendance.

GEORGE W. TUTTLE,
IMPORTER of English, French and German Fancy Goods. Novelties and Toys: both useful and ornamental, suitable for presents. Emporium No 345 Broadway

MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Nov. 3, 1852.
—Notice is hereby given that the Order directing the extension of the Quarantine Regulations, for vessels arriving at this port from ports South of Cape Henlopen, is hereby dissolved and discontinued

Given under my hand and official seal on the day and year above written. A. C. KINGSLAND, Mayor.

WANTED.

WANTED—Ten men of good address to sell several articles wanted in every Family. Agents can make five dollars per day. Also a man with $500 to take an interest in a Depôt in Philadelphia, also one in Boston may make $1,500 per annum. Call at No. 317 Bowery, from 9 until 3 o'clock or send One Dollar and Samples will be forwarded to any part of the United States.

WANTED.—To Banks, Brokers, or any persons in want of a young man who is a good and rapid penman, a first-rate judge of money, quick and correct at figures, has had about six years' experience in the banking and brokers' business and can furnish satisfactory references as to capacity, integrity, &c. For an interview, &c., address H. E., Box No 181 Post-Office.

TO PAPER-BOX MAKERS.—WANTED—A young man to take charge of a manufactory of paper-boxes. He must be a first-rate workman, and understand the business in all its branches, thoroughly. None other need apply. Call at No 16 Liberty-st., up stairs.

BOY WANTED.—A smart, active Boy, between 13 and 14 years of age, to go on errands. Good references will be required. One who lives with his parents would be preferred. Apply to C. W. CROSBY, silk and silk trimming manufacturer, No. 289 Broadway.

SITUATION WANTED—By a young man, 23 years of age as cashier in a store or something by which he can gain an honest livelihood. The best of reference can be given. Address FRANK at this Office.

WANTED—A furnished house, not more than two blocks from Broadway between Bleecker and Eighteenth-st., from Jan. 1, to May 1st 1853. Address by letter J. C. F. Astor House.

BOY WANTED.—An active, intelligent Boy, from 14 to 16 years of age, whose parents reside in the City, wanted in the Bookstore of
CHAS S. FRANCIS & CO., No. 252 Broadway.

LOST.—On Friday last, a Lady's Gold Watch with Gold Chain, Pencil Case, and Locket, containing Hair and an engraved name, attached—name of the maker of the Watch, THOMAS HUNDELL, Liverpool—the number 2,364. The finder will be liberally rewarded upon leaving it with D. DANA, Jr., Agent of the General Protestant Episcopal Sunday School Union, No. 26 Jean-st.

BOARDING.

BOARD IN SOUTH-BROOKLYN.—Two or three single gentlemen and gentlemen and their wives can be accomodated with furnished rooms and board at No. 1 Willow-place, within two minutes walk of Atlantic-st. Ferry.

BOARDING.—One or two gentlemen may obtain a good room, with partial board, in a private family, a few minutes' walk from the Fulton Ferry. Apply at No. 15 Clinton-st., Brooklyn

BOARD.—A private family, residing in the upper part of the city, in a first class House near Silver's, desire to rent a handsome suite of furnished apartments to a respectable family. Apply to D. H. F., at this office.

BOARDING—Two very handsome furnished Rooms, with or without breakfast and tea, where the comforts of a home can be enjoyed. Apply at No. 123 Chambers-st., a few doors from the Girard House.

BOARDING—In a small private family, near Fulton Ferry, on Brooklyn Heights—a la ge front room with grate and closets, on the first floor, for two single gentlemen. Inquire at No. 46 Willow st.

BOARD.—A gentleman and his wife, or a few single gentlemen, can have full or partial Board, at reasonable terms. Rooms furnished or unfurnished. Warm and cold baths. Basements to let at No. 43 Franklin-st.

BOARDING—Agreeable accomodations, for single gentlemen may be had at No 145 Hudson-st., opposite St. John's Park. The room is on the lower floor front.

BOARDING.—Two or three single gentlemen can be accomodated with good board and pleasant rooms, No 77 East broadway, corner of Market st.

BOARD—WITH HANDSOME SUITS OF ROOMS may be had at Nos 34 and 36 East 27th-st., near 4th-av. The rooms have the modern improvements.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET, with or without Board, to the large, new, and handsomely furnished house, at the corner of 14th-st. and Irving-place. Families can have private tables.

Also a very fine office suitable for a Physician.—References exchanged.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—To single gentlemen, with or without partial board, at No. 278 East 9th-st., near Tompkins Square

MAGNETIC POWDERS.

THERE IS NO MISTAKE ABOUT IT—We are not quick given to puffs, but the puffs of LYON'S MAGNETIC POWDERS have completely banished from our chamber the bed bugs and fleas, which it was infested, that he could not rest in it to give his extraordinary preparation a trial in person. It may be purchased at No. 624 Broadway, price 25 cts a flask, and is infallible for destroying insects.

MISCELLANEOUS.

W. H. McDONALD'S GENERAL NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING HOUSE, No. 102 NASSAU-ST., (corner of Ann.)

Advertisements inserted at the very lowest rates in any paper in the United States or Canadas

The very best papers are received by mail daily and kept for reference, and copies of such furnished to advertisers.

The fullest authority and recommendation, over the written signatures of the publishers of the leading daily and weekly papers, will be shown to those who require it.

Merchants who may have heretofore given their advertising to irresponsible persons, and have been disappointed in its results, are informed, that in dealing with me no payment is required till the advertiser is satisfied that his orders have been properly attended to.

My books, the columns of the papers, &c., will show that I am doing nearly all the New-York advertising that is being done in the leading papers from Canada to California.

W. H. McDONALD.

COLUMBUS GROUP ASSOCIATION:
Hon JOHN W. MAURY, Mayor of Washington City, D. C.
Hon. ELISHA WHITTLESEY, Washington City, D. C.
Hon. LEVI HEADLEY, New-York.
SHEPHERD KNAPP, New-York
Gen. ARCH. HENDERSON Washington City.
JOS. H. SMITH, Washington City.
REND DOLE TAYLOR, Washington City.
THOMAS CARBERY, Washington City.
GEO. WATTERSTON, Washington City.
JOHN W. MAURY, President.
PHILEMON KNAPP, Treasurer.
GEO. CHEA, Secretary.

The following citizens of New-York and Washington, constitute a Committee to aid the FARRI BROTHERS to erect in the City of Washington, "THE COLUMBUS GROUP," designed and to be executed by ARISTIDE DONATELLO the Professor of Sculpture in the Academy of Fine Arts, Florence. As the sculptor will be greatly aided in his Pictorial Tuscan, not much if not all two-thirds of the amount otherwise required will be necessary to execute the Group. And in order to raise the sum sufficient it is proposed to solicit subscriptions and to sell Lithogra hs to the amount of $150 000, which after defraying all expenses, will leave a sum adequate to one of the most efficient pieces of Sculpture, and for its erection on the beautiful site already prepared for it.

Height of the Group and Pedestal to be about 40 feet, and of Italian Marble.

The names of the contributors will be preserved in a book to be especially devoted to the purpose, and published every month.

All communications should be addressed to
FARRI BROTHERS, No 167 Broadway, Room 25.
Agents wanted.—Apply between 9 and 11 o'clock A. M.

HOUSE FURNISHING HARDWARE.
PICOT & GINTER,
No. 192 Pearl-st., up stairs.

PICOT & GINTER, take great pleasure in informing their patrons and the public, they are now receiving their Fall supply of Goods, in the House Furnishing Department, in all its branches.

Plated Goods—Spoons, Forks, Tea Sets, Cake Baskets, Castors Toast Racks, Candlesticks, Coffee and Tea Urns, &c.

Block and Planished Tin Goods—Dish Covers, Tea and Coffee Urns, Chafing Dishes, Coffee and Tea Pots, &c.

A large assortment of French Fire Screens Brass Bronzed and Wire Fenders, Steel Fire Irons—an assortment of new and elegant designs

Japanned Toilet Setts, Ship Baths, Sponge Baths, &c. A desirable assortment of Hearth's Patent Coffee Pots, which give such universal satisfaction.

A beautiful assortment of English Rugs Mats, &c. A large and elegant assortment of Trays and Waiters.

NORTHERN SPY APPLE TREES.—The subscriber has just received from the nurseries of Mr. J. MOULSON, Rochester, 400 of the CELEBRATED NORTHERN SPY APPLE TREES. For sale in lots to suit purchasers. This is one of the most desirable and valuable apples, of great beauty and fine quality. Letters and certificates from well known Pomologists and specimens of the fruit can be seen at

GEO. G. SHEPPARDS,
No. 127 Water-st., near U. S. Hotel

Also for sale, 50 large and full bearing Grape Vines, 100 Ornamental Box Trees, very beautiful for cemeteries, or lawns. Orders received for fruit and ornamental trees, and catalogues supplied on application.

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NEW-YORK CITY.

AT CHAMBERS, BEFORE JUDGE PAYNE.—*Alleged Slavery or Abduction.*—On Saturday eight negroes, consisting of two women and six children, varying from ten years to one year old, were brought before Judge PAYNE on a warrant. The eight persons were found by WILLIAM THOMPSON, Constable of the Second Ward, at a Dutch house, No. 3 Carlisle-street, where it was said they had been placed on Friday night by a German named LEMMON, who brought them from Virginia in the *City of Richmond* steamer, which arrived the night previous, and that it was his intention to take them to Texas and make slaves of them. No person appeared before the Judge to claim the negroes, but his Honor said he should prefer waiting a little while, and if they were entitled to their liberty they would undoubtedly have it.

The above appeared in our evening edition of Saturday, and about half past two that afternoon Mr. H. D. LAFAUGH appeared as Counsel for the defendant, JONATHAN LEMMON, and put in an answer to the petition for a writ of *Habeas Corpus*, in which the respondent, JONATHAN LEMMON, claimed that the eight persons named in the petition were slaves and the property of his wife, JULIETTE LEMMON, for whom they were held and retained by the respondent. That the said JULIETTE had been the owner of these negroes or their parents, for about four years, having inherited them from her father, WILLIAM DOUGLASS, late of Bath County, Va. That it was the intention of the said JULIETTE to remove with the said slaves to TEXAS, for the purpose of settling there. That she is not a negro-trader, and that it is not her intention to sell the said slaves, as alleged in the petition of the relator. She, the said JULIETTE, and the respondent therefore denies that the said negroes are free, but on the contrary states that they are slaves of whom the said JULIETTE is entitled to the custody and the possession.

The Counsel for the relator admitted the return to be true, but wished for time to demur to it, and as the Counsel for the respondent wished for further time to prepare himself to argue the case, an adjournment until Monday morning was asked for.

Judge PAYNE said it was an important case to both parties, and one of considerable interest. It would be better, therefore that there should be no haste in the matter, and after some conversation with the Counsel, his Honor ordered it to stand adjourned until this day at 12 o'clock.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—Coroner IVES was called on Saturday morning to hold an inquest on the body of a house-carpenter, by the name of ROBERT MARSHALL, who was killed instantly, by falling from the fifth story of a new building erecting in the Fifth-avenue, near Twenty-seventh-street. It seems that the unfortunate man was at work adjusting a beam, and missing his footing, was precipitated to the second floor, and when approached by his fellow-workmen he was a corpse. The Jury rendered a verdict in accordance with the above facts.

☞ The steamship *Southerner*, Capt. FOSTER, arrived on Saturday morning in sixty hours from Charleston. We are indebted to our Charleston friends and the Purser for late files of Southern papers.

ROBBERY OF SWINE.—Yesterday morning officers ROSS, Haviland and Ost of the Nineteenth Ward, arrested three men by the names of Henry Rosenberser, Roderick Schaffer and Martin Hoffman upon a charge of stealing twelve fat hogs, valued at $187, from the enclosure at the upper Bulls Head, corner of Forty-fourth-street and Madison Square, belonging to Messrs. A. Reed & Co. The Swine were traced to the slaughter house of John J. Meyer, who was also arrested as a "receiver," and the property being identified by the owners, the parties were committed to the City Prison for trial, by Justice McGrath.

ROBBED WHILE ASLEEP—Yesterday morning a young man by the name of Wm. Warren was arrested by the police of the Sixth Ward, upon a charge of robbery as follows: It appears a sailor named Michael Simon, entered a drinking shop at No. 61 Orange-st., on Friday evening, and while there he went to sleep. Shortly after, the accused came in and rifled Simon's pocket of a wallet, containing $4 in cash, with which he was about to escape when the sleeper awoke, secured the rogue and handed him over to a Star. The case was investigated, and Justice OSBORNE fully committed the prisoner for trial.

A MALICIOUS ACT—On Saturday afternoon a stage driver by the name of Terrance Clarke was arrested by officer Titus of the Sixteenth Ward, charged with maliciously injuring a span of horses attached to one of the Eighth Avenue Railroad passenger cars. It appears the accused drove his vehicle on the track and recklessly came in collision with the horses and car.

COURT CALENDAR, *Monday.*—SUPREME COURT, CIRCUIT.—Nos. 8, 602, 1,368, 668, 52, 659, 510, 600, 681 to and including 687.

SUPERIOR COURT.—Nos. 49, 271, 458, 120, 297, 477, 138, 139, 55, 543, 156, 200, 546, 547, 550, 533, 553, 554, 555, 560, 561, 563, 564, 565, 566, 568, 343, 357, 404, 515, 548, 569, 570, 456, 288, 7, 130, 279, 316, 231, 412, 54, 459, 402, 419, 422, 270, 166, 462, 129, 2, 167, 168, 948.

OYER AND TERMINER.—Murder trials.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—Before Judge BOSWORTH.—*Decisions.—Charles Gould* vs. *Justus J. McCarty.*—Motion to strike out answer, on account of defendant's refusal to comply with an order directing him to furnish copies of certain papers.—*Granted.*

Sawyer Rich et als. vs. *Joseph Hutson et als.*—The plaintiff having recovered, on an action of assumpsit pending when the Code took effect, the precise sum of $50, it is held that the defendant was entitled to full costs; and that the damages and $20 costs, which have been awarded to the plaintiff on mittimus, be offsets against the costs of the defendant.

William L. Roy vs. *William Thompson*—Motion to dismiss complaint unless plaintiff in 10 days file security for costs, and serve copy of Bond according to statute on defendant's attorney, and pay $10 costs on this motion.

William W. Van Dyke vs. *William H. Bolton*—Motion for a receiver denied, with $10 costs to abide the event.

John C. De Mier vs. *Alvah C. Andrews and William M. Randall.*—Motion for appointment of a receiver, with the usual powers of receivers appointed in proceedings supplementary to execution, granted. Buyer to be enjoined from disposing of assigned property until the appointment of a receiver can be effected and suit brought to recover the property.

Heloise Morand vs. *Paul Gandet, William Cook and Harman L. Daniel.*—Motion to vacate order of arrest granted, with $10 costs, to abide the event—the defendants stipulating not to bring any action in consequence of any arrest under this order.

Elizabeth Richards vs. *John O'Brien*.—The defendants may have ten days in which to notice and present case for settlement, on payment of $10 costs of motion.

Louisiana St. John vs. *Charles Jenkins*.—Motion for injunction granted, restraining the defendant until the 16th November from excavating soil on No. 22 Frankfort-street, or interfering to any manner with the buildings thereon, or with the enjoyment by plaintiff of privilege of access to and use of yard and Croton water. Costs to abide the event.

James P. Drummond vs. *Joseph Hassan.*—Order on decision at General Term. Plaintiff to have ten days to reply.

Mary Ann Cook vs. *Truman Cook, et als.*—Demurrer overruled with liberty to the plaintiff to amend her complaint as she may be advised; if she do not amend, the defendants to answer within 20 days.

BROOKLYN CITY.

BROOKLYN CITY DISPENSARY.—From the Apothecary to the Brooklyn City Dispensary, WILLIAM BURLEY, we learn that, during the month of October, there were treated at this institution two hundred and eighty-three patients. Of this number sixty-six were Americans, twelve English, and two hundred and five Irish. To these patients seven hundred and twenty-two prescriptions were gratuitously dispensed.

SIXTH WARD RETURNS.—The returns from the different Election Districts in this City have all been made and are complete, with the single exception of the Second District of the Sixth Ward, which is returned with the names of only two of the Inspectors—MESSRS. EDWIN M. ALEXANDER and SAMUEL LAFORGE. If these returns should be thrown out by the Board of Canvassers, it will place several of the Whig candidates in office: whereas, if it is permitted to pass, the Democratic candidates will fill the offices referred to. There is, consequently, considerable excitement about the matter in question, and we therefore annex the statement of the two Inspectors on their return. CHARLES O'NEIL is the name of the Inspector who has not signed the return, and it is of him that the others complain.

"We, the Inspectors of Election of the Second District of the Sixth Ward of the City of Brooklyn, do certify as follows: That, on the 2d of November, we assembled at the place designated by law, at 6½ o'clock A. M., and then and there CHARLES O'NEIL, an Inspector of the said Election, peremptorily refused to open the polls of the election, or receive the ballots of the electors who were then present and offered to vote; the said CHARLES O'NEIL having the keys of the ballot boxes in his pocket, and refusing to deliver up the same, or allowing the voters then present to deposit their ballots; and the said CHARLES O'NEIL then and there declared, that one JONES, then present, was an Inspector of the Election, appointed by him, and that no other person had any authority to appoint an Inspector, but the said O'NEIL; that said O'NEIL refused to permit said polls to be opened, or to proceed with the said election; that, in consequence of such refusal of said O'NEIL to permit said poll to be opened, we understand that a large number of duly qualified electors left the said place at which said election was to be held, and were unable to and did not vote; that, about the hour of 8 o'clock, A. M., after several efforts had been made by the undersigned to open said polls, the poll of the said election was opened, and thereafter the votes were received by the Inspectors."

A meeting of the Common Council will be held this evening, at which time the subject will probably come up for investigation.

FIRE.—About 9 o'clock Saturday evening a fire was discovered in the basement of ALFRED M. WOOD'S Dry Goods Store, No. 255 Fulton-street, by which a considerable amount of domestics were damaged by fire and water. The damage would have been much more extensive but for the prompt application of water by the occupants of the residence over the store, who first discovered the fire. It is stated that the fire originated through the carelessness of one of the employees of the store, who, when closing the basement doors at an early hour in the evening, let a lighted candle drop among some bales of goods, and seeing no light from it, did not take the trouble to find the candle in the dark. The loss is covered by insurance.

BENEVOLENCE.—Messrs. JOHNSON & HUDSON, proprietors of the Brooklyn and Green Point line of stages, have very generously tendered one day's proceeds of their line of stages for the benefit of the Widows' and Orphans' Fund of the Brooklyn Fire Department, which the Board of Trustees have accepted, and have appointed Wednesday, the 10th inst. This generous offer on the part of Messrs. JOHNSON & HUDSON is worthy of all praise.

MALTA GUARDS.—The Malta Guards, under the command of Captain JOEL SMITH, will parade to-morrow, (Tuesday,) and proceed to Flushing for target practise, being their second annual excursion. The members of this company all belong to the First District Police, most of whom are well skilled in the use of firearms.

TIRED OF LIFE.—A middle-aged woman made several unsuccessful attempts, yesterday morning, to drown herself in the East River, in the vicinity of Thorne's Dock, but was prevented each time by a man who called himself a brother of the woman, and who seemed to enjoy the sport very much. The only cause alleged for the act was, that her husband had not returned from California just at the time promised.

SECURED AT LAST.—CHARLES BITNER, who was arrested for forgery, about one week since, and subsequently made his escape, was again arrested by Deputy-Sheriff JOHN FRIEND, on Saturday last, when he was locked up in Kings County Jail for safe keeping.

CITY COURT.—Before Judge GREENWOOD.—The civil business of this Court will be resumed to-day. Calender from No. 2 to 11, inclusive.

JERSEY CITY.

MORE WARDS.—It is in contemplation to add one or two more Wards to Jersey City, by admitting to municipal advantages portions of the towns of Bergen and North Bergen. The distance from the ferry is but one and a half and two miles to the territory spoken of, and lines of omnibuses already extend to it, and through it to Newark. The locality is delightful as regards view and soil, and would, no doubt, soon be built up if included within city bounds. Such an event would create a valuable real estate there, which would incidentally enhance the value of property in Jersey City, and quicken the time when the flats between Jersey City and Bergen Hill will be filled up and built upon. It is said that a great proportion of the inhabitants of Bergen and North Bergen are in favor of being included in city limits; and the Common Council of Jersey City would probably consent to the acquisition, as a measure of mutual advantage. It will be seen by the vote cast at the late election, that the two proposed Wards would at once quite equal the vote of the present Wards of Jersey City. The vote is as follows:

Jersey City.—First Ward, 449; Second Ward, 402; Third Ward, 491; Fourth Ward, 418.

Bergen.—462.

North Bergen.—465.

PURSE PICKED.—A port-monnaie containing about $50, was abstracted from the pocket of a passenger who arrived at Jersey City, by the New-York and Erie Railroad trains, on Saturday morning. He did not discover his loss until the cars had arrived at the depôt. The passengers committed to be searched, but it was not found upon them.

A Terrible and Dramatic History.

From Lamartine's History of the Restoration.

The gallant LABEDOYERE, the first defector to NAPOLEON on his return from Elba, was condemned to suffer the pain of death. He had twenty four hours to apply to a Court of Appeal. This time was granted to the entreaties of his family, to enable them to solicit the King's pardon, rather than from any supposed benefit to be derived from this proceeding, for he had confessed everything. A young orator of the Paris bar, then already celebrated as a political advocate, and still more celebrated since in the Tribune, M. MANGUIN, defended this desperate cause before the Court of Appeal. He moved public opinion, he touched the Judges, but he could not move them. A second sentence of death confirmed the first. LABEDOYERE, still uncertain if the influence of his noble family might not obtain from the Court perpetual imprisonment in place of a tomb, fortified his soul in his cell with the resolution of the soldier, the resignation of the Christian, and the prayers of the dying; ready for life or for death, according as the heart, forgiving or implacable, of the King should decide at this moment on his fate. His mother and his wife besieged the portals of the palace; but, trembling lest reasons of state should prevail in the Council of the King against the natural dispositon and magnanimity of the princes of the royal house, they collected 100,000 francs in gold, to bribe the gaoler of the prison for the escape of the condemned. This offer, which was suspected by the Government, was received by the keeper of the Abbaye. Nothing more than a desperate supplication remained for the mother and wife of the prisoner. The most rigid orders interdicted the guards of the palace from granting an entrance to these supplicants, to spare the Court from the embarrassment of an implacable severity. These guards, however, were less pitiless than the courtiers, they relaxed their stern vigilance before these two weeping ladies. At the moment when LOUIS XVIII., leaning upon the arms of his attendants, was descending the grand staircase and crossing the vestibule where he was to get into his carriage for his daily drive, the young wife of the condemned, only nineteen years of age, her infant in her arms, in deep mourning, with hair dishevelled, and eyes streaming with tears of anguish, threw herself between the prince and the steps of the carriage, and exclaimed in a voice stifled with sobs, 'Pardon! Pardon!' The King drew back, at once moved and discontented; but the fear of refusing a satisfaction to his party, and of incurring those reproaches of weakness with which he was besieged even in his own palace, prevailed over the spectacle of this supplicant who asked him for so many lives in one. He fortified himself with his impassibility of countenance, and bowing with an apparent good nature, which contrasted with his rigor to the young wife: 'Madame,' said he, 'I know your sentiments and those of your family for my house; it is painful to me to refuse a pardon to such faithful servants. If your husband had only offended me, his pardon would be granted beforehand; but I owe satisfaction to France, upon which he has drawn all the evils of sedition and of war. My duty as a King ties up my hands. I can do nothing more than pray for the soul of him whom justice has condemned, and to offer my protection to you and to his child.' After these words, the King was borne into his carriage, and the windows were closed. The hapless wife fainted upon the track of the wheels.

It was six o'clock in the evening; at the same moment a carriage, escorted by gendarmes, was bearing LABEDOYERE to the place of execution, under a garden wall, on that same plane of Grenelle which, a few days before, he had contested with the enemy. He was accompanied by a priest, who recited to him, in a low voice, the prayers in the pangs of death. On alighting from the coach he perceived, amid a little group of curious persons, attracted to the spot by the rumor of the execution, a faithful friend, CÆSAR DE NERVAUX, whose visits had often consoled him in the solitude of his prison. The presence of this witness, a friend, at an hour when all else upon earth are enemies, and the consolation of dying in the presence of one, at least, who would shed an honest tear to his memory, threw a gleam of saddening joy over the countenance of LABEDOYERE. He advanced towards M. DE NERVAUX, and the two companions in arms embraced each other affectionately. They exchanged some rapid and interrupted words in a low voice. Historians assert that M. DE NERVAUX promised his dying friend to avenge him; but vengeance, a sentiment altogether human, existed no longer in the soul of LABEDOYERE, which was full of religious hope and divine forgiveness. M. DE NERVAUX only promised his friend to avenge him on oblivion, by the fidelity and tenderness of his recollection. LABEDOYERE approaching the soldiers ordered for his execution, and walking from the wall towards them, appeared slowly to measure the number of steps which ought to separate him from his executioners. He stopped a moment on the spot which he seemed to have chosen for his death. Then, as if a sudden thought had struck him, which called him back to life to repair a lapse of memory, he returned hastily towards the priest, whispered something in his ear, and embraced him; after which he resumed his chosen place in front of the firing party, awaiting the final blow. The officer who commanded the veterans approached him in order to bandage his eyes, to spare him, with the customary consideration at executions, the sensation of looking on the arms directed against him. But with a gesture he declined this last act of kindness, needless to those who, like him have been familiar with death on so many fields of battle. He threw his hat upon the ground, and untying his cravat, begged one of the soldiers to accept it as a present from a dying man, and keep it in memory of him. The soldier, though moved, declined the gift, as at variance with the laws of military discipline. LABEDOYERE, however, insisted, and the soldier at length replied, "Well, then, I will take the handkerchief, but it shall be respectfully to cover your face after death." Satisfied with this pious resolution of the soldier, LABEDOYERE handed him the handkerchief, and advanced a few paces closer to the firing party, until the muzzles of their muskets almost touched his breast. The emotion, not of fear, but of bidding farewell, had deprived his features of their natural color, but not of their firm expression or intrepid look. He instinctively turned his head towards the side where Made NERVAUX was praying for him, as if to bestow his last look on friendly eyes. Then baring his breast, he said with a firm voice to the veterans, "Fire, my friends!" The volley replied to his voice, he staggered and fell, pierced with a number of balls. The smoke of the discharge covered for a moment the soldiers and the body. When this was dispelled by the breeze, the priest who had attended the execution, approached the body, extended on the border of a ditch, knelt down, and steeping a handkerchief in the warm blood flowing from the breast of the deceased, which he had promised to take as a relic to Madame LABEDOYERE, he retired.

Charges against the State Prison Inspectors.

It will be seen from the following document that the Governor, after having fully considered the charges against the State Prison Inspectors, has decided not to exercise the power of removal:

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, ALBANY, Nov. 5, 1852.

In the matter of the charges preferred by Isaac Sisson against Darius Clark, William P. Angel and Henry Storms, Inspectors of State Prisons.

Having fully considered these charges and the testimony adduced to sustain them, I am of opinion that some of the practices disclosed by the evidence are improper, illegal, and highly censurable.

1. It appears that the State will suffer a large loss from the abandonment of the first contract with JOSIAH HASKINS for convict labor, the surrender of the security held for its performance, and the new contract by which he enjoys the same labor at reduced prices.

2. The Prison officers have been allowed to make purchases from the Prison stores, in violation of law.

3. The Agent of the Auburn Prison has purchased lumber and labor from a firm in which he was interested as a partner.

It is urged in excuse that this was done under circumstances which made it necessary for the public interest. But I cannot admit that any necessity will justify a public officer in holding the relation of a private party to his own official transactions, so as to derive a pecuniary advantage from the exercise of powers conferred exclusively for the public benefit. The law has wisely prohibited the agents of the State from blending their personal interests with the performance of their official trusts, and a rigid adherence to this principle is our only security for an upright and disinterested administration of public affairs.

4. The arrangement by which certain convicts were conveyed from Sing Sing to Auburn, and let to Contractor ROSS to labor in the trade of shoe making without advertising, was contrary to law, though justice requires me to say that I am convinced the Inspectors considered the arrangement beneficial to the State.

5. The statute requires that the convicts shall be employed in the trades to which they are certified; and it appears that this requirement has in many cases been disregarded.

6. Convicts have been allowed to perform over-work, and receive pay therefor from the contractors.

7. The manner in which the accounts have been kept at the Auburn Prison is irregular and unsatisfactory, though it is not shown that any actual fraud has been committed under this head.

8. The Inspectors have not sufficiently regarded the provision of law which requires them "To examine and inquire into all matters connected with the government, discipline and police of each prison, the punishment and employment of the convicts therein confined, the moneys concerns and contracts for work, and the purchases and sales of the articles provided for each prison, or sold on account thereof."

9. The punishment by the shower-bath is believed to be inhuman, in many cases dangerous to the health of the convict, and entirely unwarranted by law. This mode of punishment should, in my judgment, be promptly abandoned.

I have carefully considered the question, whether under any or all these allegations such a case is presented as to justify me in exercising the power of removal vested in the Governor by section 31, chapter 460, of the Laws of 1847. The removal of a public officer for charges of misconduct and malfeasance in office, is an extreme penalty, which ought not to be enforced except upon clear, positive, and unquestionable grounds. The evidence should show a wilful violation of duty. Errors of judgment, and omissions which are sanctioned by long usage, should be corrected by a milder proceeding.

Applying these views to the evidence before me, I have found much embarrassment in coming to a satisfactory determination. In all cases affecting the reputation and the rights of a citizen, the party accused is entitled to the benefit of every just doubt, and to the most favorable interpretation of motives consistent with the established facts.

That the Inspectors have been wanting in vigilance; that they have failed to enforce the principles of accountability and subordination so essential to the good government of the prisons, and that some abuses have been tolerated which they should have suppressed, I am not permitted to doubt. They seem to have relied too implicitly upon subordinate officers, apparently forgetting that the law, after investing in the Inspectors the most ample powers of supervision, intended to hold them responsible for a correct and upright administration of our prison system, in all its branches.

But there is no evidence of corrupt or mercenary intentions on the part of the Inspectors. It does not appear that they have derived any profit from their offices beyond the compensation fixed by law, or that they were cognizant of all the delinquencies imputed to inferior officers. I am convinced that they have not sufficiently realized the magnitude of their responsibilities or the necessity for an efficient and systematic exercise of the powers with which they are clothed.

Finally, after much reflection, and upon a full review of all the circumstances, I have adopted the conclusion that while there is just cause for censure, removal from office would be a harsher judgment than the case requires.

The complaint is dismissed in the confident hope that the Inspectors will reform existing abuses and prevent their recurrence; that they will require from all the subordinate officers a more rigid compliance with law; and that they will discharge their own duties with increased efficiency and a more enlightened comprehension of the nature and extent of their official responsibilities.

WASHINGTON HUNT.

The Webster Testimonial.

Arrangements have been made by the Sub-Committee of Finance on the WEBSTER Testimonial, for a general subscription by the whole community. For this purpose, four persons will be authorized in each Ward of the City, to receive subscriptions to the following paper:

"We, the subscribers, promise to pay to the Treasurer of the Committee appointed at a meeting of citizens held at Faneuil Hall, October 27, 1852, the sum set against our names respectively; first, for such a statue or other memorial of the services of DANIEL WEBSTER, and afterwards, for such a fulfilment of his testamentary wishes, as by that Committee, may be deemed due to ourselves and to our country.

"*November*, 1852."

In order that the objects of the Committee may be distinctly understood, we are requested to state that the funds with which they may be supplied under this subscription will be devoted, mainly and in the first instance, to the erection of a statue or some other memorial of Mr. WEBSTER, in this city. If any surplus shall remain after this object is accomplished, it will be applied towards the fulfillment of Mr. WEBSTER'S testamentary wishes.

These wishes relate to the preservation of the Marshfield estate. Mr. WEBSTER devised the estate, including the Mansion House, and the library, pictures, statuary, and numerous presents made to him by individuals and public bodies, in commemoration of his public services, to these Trustees, to be preserved as they now are. The fulfillment of his wishes depends upon the removal of certain incumbrances and charges upon the property. The Committee have believed that the people of Boston, and perhaps the people of other cities and towns in Massachusetts, will desire to have that estate preserved as Mr. WEBSTER left it; and that, while it must ever rank with Mount Vernon in the regards of every American, they will never suffer it to be become another Mount Vernon in condition and appearance.

The grave of DANIEL WEBSTER is within its limits; and within the house, where he so long dwelt, are contained all the striking memorials of his life, with which the affection and admiration of his contemporaries delighted to surround it. There is his noble library; there stands the magnificent vase presented to him by the people of Boston; and there hang the pictures which commemorate the negotiation and execution of the Treaty of Washington. Every thing in and around the house speaks eloquently and touchingly of *him*; and we are sure the committee are right, when they assume that the people of Boston will not allow those treasures to be dispersed.

We are not aware what sum the committee propose to raise. But as the monument to be erected in this city will of course be one worthy of Boston, and of him who is to be commemorated, the sum must necessarily be a large one.

Letters of the late Hon. Daniel Webster.

The undersigned have been appointed the Literary Executors of the late Hon. DANIEL WEBSTER, and have accepted the trust conferred upon them by his last Will.

They desire, therefore, to give notice to all persons who may have in their possession any of Mr. WEBSTER'S original letters, that they wish to receive the originals, or copies for the purpose of future publication, in such manner as shall seem most worthy of Mr. WEBSTER and of his correspondents.

Mr. WEBSTER'S letters form a very considerable part of his unpublished writings. Many of them are of great political and historical importance, and all of them elucidate his personal history and character. While it is hoped that it is quite unnecessary to say to those who have been honored by his correspondence, that the legal right to publish the letters of a deceased person belongs only to those who represent him; yet the undersigned, in order to prevent the irregular and scattered publication of Mr. WEBSTER'S letters in the newspapers and other periodicals, take occasion to give notice of the duty they have undertaken, and of their consequent legal rights. They trust that all friends will feel no hesitation in committing to their charge whatever letters of Mr. WEBSTER they may possess; and the undersigned will lose no time in preparing for the press a compilation of such of these papers as may be adapted for publication.

EDWARD EVERETT,
GEO. TICKNOR,
CORNELIUS C. FELTON,
GEO. T. CURTIS,
} Literary Executors under the Will of DANIEL WEBSTER.

The above notice is given with our consent and approval.
CAROLINE LE ROY WEBSTER,
FLETCHER WEBSTER,
A majority of the Executors of DANIEL WEBSTER.

The Attempted Regicide in Persia.

A Mahommedan gentleman, resident in London, furnishes the following elucidation on the latest news from Persia:

A person of the name of MOOLLAH SADIQUE, dwelling at Sheeraz, made a public declaration that in the year of the Hegira, 1255, corresponding with the Christian era 1839, a prophet would make his appearance, and that his name would be BAUB, which signifies that all the knowledge and sanctity of prophecy would be possessed by him; that his mission would nullify all the modes of faith set forth by the ancient prophets, and that the whole world would embrace his religion. He further announced that BAUB would receive a heavenly book, and that all the treasures of the world, both what was already discovered, and what was yet hidden in the bowels of the earth, would be put into his possession.

"Shortly after this announcement, he declared himself to be the prophesied BAUB, provided a book which he called Heavenly, and obtained several followers, chiefly from amongst the ignorant and uneducated class of people. On hearing of this, MAHOMED SHAH, of blessed memory, King of Persia, ordered the most learned men of his time to examine into and decide upon the matter. An investigation accordingly took place, and the result was that MOULLAH SADIQUE, calling himself the BAUB, was found to be an impostor and a false prophet, and, as such, was sentenced by his judges to be beheaded. His Majesty, the late King of Persia, would not, however, consent to the extreme penalty of the law being executed; but spared the life of the offender, on condition of his destroying his pretended 'Heavenly Book,' and making a public declaration of his repentance.

"On the decease, however, of the late King, and the accession of his present Majesty to the throne of Persia, the impostor returned to his old courses, declaring that, the old King being now dead, the time for his prophetic mission had arrived. He accordingly sent letters in every direction within the limits of Persia; despatched an agent to the city of Astrabad, to foment disturbances there; and having assembled round his own person a band of between three and four thousand infatuated and desperate followers, he straightway began to enforce his new doctrines by means of fire and sword. Whoever refused to embrace his religion was sentenced to be burnt in his own house, together with his family, and in this manner several thousand persons were barbarously murdered. A body of these fanatics, about the same time, made an attack upon the uncle of the present King of Persia, but he succeeded in effecting his escape—while a younger brother, who was so unfortunate as to fall into their hands, was burnt alive, according to their custom.

"As this fanatic rebellion appeared to be gaining strength, a body of the royal troops were now marched from the frontiers of Mazindran and Astrabad, for the purpose of checking it. Every effort was made, by way of exhortation, by the royal commanders to induce the rebels to return to their duty, but to no purpose. The infatuated men were resolved on enforcing their principle, and regaining power by bloodshed and rapine. A sanguinary encounter took place between them and the royal troops, in which not less than four thousand fell on both sides. Among the few of the rebels, who were made prisoners, was the vicegerent or principal agent of the impostor; but even him the King did not put to death, but sentenced him, with eleven other desperate fanatics, to be imprisoned for life.

"Some time after this, in the country of Zunjaun, near Teheran, MOOLLAH MAHOMED ULLY, a leader of the fanatics, raised the standard of rebellion, expelled the Governor of that place, took forcible possession of the magazine and artillery, and, for nine months maintained himself in a state of hostility to the royal authority, and did great injury in that part of the country. At length, after about four thousand of the royal troops had fallen, in the endeavor to suppress this this outbreak, the fanatic leader, MOOLLAH MAHOMED ULLY, having been killed, the rebels were worsted and dispersed.

"Upon this a representation was made to the King of Persia on behalf of the great body of the people, showing that as the most learned Mahomedans had proved the Baub to be an imposter, and sentenced him to death, it was necessary that the sentence should be enforced, seeing that as long as he should be permitted to live, the peaceable inhabitants of the country would be in constant danger from the outbreak of his fanatical followers. On this representation, and by the advice and recommendation of the chief men of the kingdom, his Majesty ordered him to be beheaded. The freedom from seditious fanaticism that the kingdom of Persia enjoyed for upwards of two years, may be fairly cited in proof of the salutary effect of this decision.

"From the private letters of friends, as well as the public intelligence from Persia, I am informed that a person named HANJEE SOOLAIMAN KHAN, who was one of the Baubs, or followers of the Baub, had formed a design to kill his Majesty the King of Persia, persuading his adherents and abettors that he was then to assume the Empire as prophet. This was the man who attempted the life of the King, and who was put to death for the crime."

Letting the Cat out of the Budget.

From a Ministerial Paper.

We are enabled to state, from exclusive sources of information, that the Chancellor of the Exchequer is constantly and intensely occupied with the preparation of his forthcoming Budget. As he works with his door bolted, and has stuffed up the key-hole with paper, under the plausible, but transparent excuse of a draught, we cannot pretend to describe the exact manner in which he proceeds, but from sounds which are occasionally heard, and from the report of the servant who brings the right honorable gentleman his lunch, we can state, unhesitatingly, that he is taking great pains with his work. We were the only journal to mention, last week, that the report that Mr DISRAELI used quills was unfounded, and we are now able to add, that he never writes but with a magnum-bonum, into which an ivory handle used to be inserted, but this, which the right honorable gentleman found too cold for his fingers, has been rejected for a cedar-wood pencil (Hill.) Of course, it would be premature to offer any speculation as to the nature of the fiscal changes to be proposed by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, but from personal inspection of the marks on the pad of blotting-paper on which he works, our informant states that there is no reason to believe that any of the more important interests of the country will be specifically assailed, although the general complexion of the budget will, probably, be of a protectional character. Irish politicians may deduce some fanciful prophecy from the fact, that several pieces of Orange-peel have been observed in the right honorable gentleman's fender, and that advocates of Jewish emancipation may not be uninterested in learning that Mr. DISRAELI has twice purchased oranges at the shop of a well-known fruiterer of the Hebrew persuasion. But we are not inclined to assert for these circumstances more significance than attaches to an accident.

Late in the afternoon of yesterday Mr. DISRAELI was overheard to remark to himself that it was "denced cool," but whether this observation applied to any political act of any of his colleagues, or to the state of the weather (our readers will remember that the thermometer was low all day,) we will not presume to decide; though if we couple the remark with the fact that the Chancellor of the Exchequer shortly afterwards rang for coals, we think we may claim an approximation to the real truth of the case, in preferring the latter solution. During the earlier portion of his labors Mr. DISRAELI invariably wore the plaid waistcoat well known to the frequenters of the House of Commons, but he has exchanged it for a purple velvet one since the cold weather set in. It is a curious coincidence, to say no more, that LOUIS NAPOLEON, and our Chancellor of the Exchequer, should be assuming the "imperial purple" at the same time, but truth is stranger than fiction. We have only to add, that the honorable gentleman is fully alive to the wisdom of the old adage, *Delooculo serjere Sol uberrimum est*, being always at his desk by 11 o'clock in the morning; but although we know it is the early bird that catches the "worm," we are disinclined to believe the Chancellor of the Exchequer meditates any new duty on ardent spirits. Time will show. *Nous verrons.*

LATEST PARTICULARS—*Saturday Night.*

We have an important addition to make to our announcement. In a conversation which Mr. DISRAELI had this day with his wine-merchant, Mr. Bung, (of the eminent firm of Fungus & Bung, Piccadilly,) the right honorable gentleman, in ordering some claret, said, on Mr. Bung's mentioning the price, "Too dear, Bung; too dear." It is hardly to be supposed that an individual in the Chancellor of the Exchequer's responsible situation, would use such words without a deeper meaning than belongs to the language of non-official men. Claret *is* too dear. This the right honorable gentleman admits. And how is it to be cheapened, and who can do it? *Verbum sap.* The duty on French wines *is to come off.*

[*Punch.*

THE APPLE TRADE.—One town in Massachusetts, raised 14,000 barrels this year, which sold for an average of $2, making the snug little sum of $28,000 to a few persons who have learned that such a small business as growing and selling apples will produce a sure income.

Mr. Roswell Clapp, of Wethersfield, Conn., was found dead in the garret over his store in that town, on Saturday morning. It is believed he died in a fit. He was about 65 years of age.

Discoveries of the Last Half Century.

There has been no period since the commencement of the world in which so many important discoveries tending to the benefit of mankind, were made as in the last half century. Some of the most wonderful results of human intellect have been witnessed in the last fifty years. Some of the grandest conceptions of genius have been perfected. It is remarkable how the mind of the world has run into scientific investigation and what achievements it has effected in that short period. Before the year 1800 there was not a single steamboat in existence, and the application of steam to machinery was unknown. Fulton launched the first steamboat in 1807. Now there are three thousand steamboats traversing the waters of America, and the time saved in travel is equal to seventy per cent. The rivers of every country in the world nearly, are traversed by steamboats. In 1800 there was not a single railroad in the world. In the United States alone there is now 8,797 miles of railroad, costing $286,000,000 to build, and about 22,000 miles in England and America. The locomotive will now travel in as many hours a distance which in 1800 required as many days to accomplish. In 1800 it took weeks to convey intelligence between Philadelphia and New Orleans. Now it can be accomplished in minutes, through the electric telegraph, which only had its beginning in 1646. Voltaism was discovered in March, 1800; the electro-magnet in 1831. Electrotyping was only discovered a few years ago. How's printing press, capable of printing 10,000 copies an hour, is a very recent discovery, but of the most important character. Gas-light was unknown in 1800; now every city and town of any pretence is lighted with it, and we have the announcement of a still greater discovery, by which light, heat, and motive power may be all produced from water, with scarcely any cost. DAGUERRE communicated to the world his beautiful invention in 1839. Gun-cotton and chloroform are discoveries but a few years old. Astronomy has added a number of planets to the solar system. Agricultural chemistry has enlarged the domain of knowledge in that important branch of scientific research, and mechanics have increased the facilities of production, and the means of accomplishing an amount of labor which far transcends the ability of united manual effort to accomplish. The triumphs achieved in this last branch of discovery and invention are enough to mark the last half century as that which has most contributed to augment personal comforts, enlarge the enjoyments, and add to the blessing of man. What will the next half century accomplish? We may look for still greater discoveries; for the intellect of man is awake, exploring every mine of knowledge, and searching for useful information in every department of art and industry.—*Phil. Ledger.*

WHAT THEY DO AT THE TOP OF THE EARTH.—Thirteen thousand seven hundred and twenty feet above the level of the sea! At a perpendicular elevation of upwards of two miles and a half, nearly on the snow line of the Andes, stands the topmost city of the earth, Cerro de Pasco. It is the capital of the richest silver district in Peru. In the shops of Pasco are found the products of all countries. BASS'S pale ale is in high favor here, and knives and forks carry the stamp of Sheffield cutlers. I remember being pleasantly surprised in a shepherd's hut on the Puna, at having placed before me some boiled maize on a plate ornamented with a picture of JOHN ANDERSON MY JOE and his gude wife, with two verses of the song beneath it. The Indian was delighted at the pleasure I took in the plate, and was solicitous to have the lines translated. The taste for gambling, so prevalent throughout South-America, is most strongly developed at Cerro de Pasco. Public lotteries are drawn every week, and sometimes every day in the week. The streets are continually infested by fellows crying, "A thousand dollars to-morrow." These men carry books, from which they tear, for each customer, a ticket, price one shilling, giving him or her a chance in the next lottery. The prize is sometimes as large as five thousand dollars, with intermediate ones of smaller amount. I believe that the strictest impartiality and fairness characterise the drawing. All these lotteries are under Government control. The billiard and montero tables are to constant request; dominoes is a favorite game in the *cafes*, but those games at cards which are rapid in their results, and depend wholly upon chance, have irresistible attractions for all classes. The shaven priest, decorated with cross and rosary, may be frequently seen playing with the ragged Indian, and instances are told of the wealthy mine proprietor losing in a night, every dollar he possessed, to one of his own ragged men. The cockpit is a favorite amusement. The combatants are armed with one spur only; this is a flat, curved, two-edged blade, very keen and finely pointed. The first blow commonly decides the battle, and both cocks are often killed. Hundreds of dollars change hands every minute; the excitement of the betters is intense, and even here on the afternoon of the Sabbath, which is especially appropriated to the cock fight, the priest hands round the begging box, or lays his dollar on a favorite bird.—*Household Words.*

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.—About 10½ o'clock last night, fire was discovered in the drying-room of the large four storied brick Cotton and Woollen factory, situated at the north-west corner of Ninth and Wallace-sts., Spring Garden, Philadelphia, and owned by WILLIAM V. PETTIT, Esq. The building was occupied principally by JESSE E. SMITH, manufacture of woolen goods, who carried on business in the second, third and fourth stories. The first story was in the occupancy of JOHN CULVERT, manufacturer of cotton and woolen fabrics. The bas

THRILLING INCIDENT.—A correspondent of the Cleveland Plain Dealer, writing from Detroit, Mich., under date of Oct. 14, relates the following:

An incident occurred on last Thursday afternoon which filled the town with much excitement, and which called forth many a legend of the kind remembered by the oldest inhabitants.

A few boys who had been out on a hunting excursion, called at one of their neighbor's and began shooting at a mark. A little girl about eight years old, who had formerly had an illness that had affected her head, got alarmed at the firing and ran into the woods.

In a short time she was missed, and it was remembered that she had been seen running towards the woods, and consequently a search began, but night came on, and with it rain, which rendered further search for her that night impossible. Morning came, and yet the little wanderer had not returned. Its frantic parents, with one other child, made further search till the sun had passed the hour of twelve, and yet no tidings of the lost one were had. The neighborhood was alarmed, and dogs, horns, and every instrument of the rustic kind, were marshalled for the search; but again night, with its Egyptian horrors, set in, without restoring the little cherished one. Minutes seemed hours with the distracted mother.

At length the long wished for morning came, and with it a hundred men and boys, who, notwithstanding the still continued storm, went forth into the depths of the woods, in search of the child, with an eagerness that was commendable beyond the compass of words to express; and yet again night set in and still the lost was not found. What the agonies of the mother were, as the marshalled force returned without her little charge, tears, shrieks, groans, incoherent ejaculations, and a picture of despair, can only portray, words are inadequate. Another dreadful night was passed. An increased force was raised, who marshalled themselves with the dawn of the Sabbath, before the door of the bereaved parents. The preliminaries being arranged, a long line was formed upon the section lines, and the march renewed. Hour after hour passed, and not a vestige of the missing was discovered.

Every tree, stump and log, possessing a suspicious cavity, underwent the closest scrutiny; every bush and thicket thickly foliaged, every fir and cradle knoll, was visited as the band pressed onward. Long and ardent was the search, and many fears for the lost little one were entertained. The sun had far passed the zenith, and hastening behind the western hill, when an elderly man and son, partly discouraged, as well as wearied with the search, were drawn, as by the hand of an invisible pilot, in an opposite direction, far from the band; and while standing and discoursing upon the propriety of abondoning further search, a distant sound broke upon their ears. They hastened in the direction from which the sound proceeded, and having traveled as far as practicable, they halted and listened a few minutes very intently; again that sound was heard, and turning a few steps in another direction, what was their surprise to behold the little object of their search sitting upon the ground, having just awakened and risen from a bed of leaves, which had collected by the side of an old log. There the little innocent sat, in her tattered dress, sobs and sighs heaved her little bosom, and large tears rolled down her swollen cheeks.

As she caught the first glimpse of her deliverers, she asked for something to eat. "Oh," said she, "I have been obliged to go to bed of nights without my supper; please to give me something to eat." They took up the little sufferer, and started for home, which was about four miles distant. While passing through a snarl of tall grass, they asked the girl if she had passed through any such grass. "Oh, yes," said she, "I have traveled a great way through much taller grass than this, and I would call for my father to come and get me, but he would not; I would call for my mother to come and get me, but she would not; then I would call for my little brother, and he would not come after me. So I traveled on." On being then asked if she slept warm of nights, she said, "Yes; but the first night my little brother went to bed with me, and in the night he pulled off all the clothes, so I got cold." Arrived in sight of the house, the distracted mother rushed forth, her haggard countenance now irradiated with the gratitude of heaven for the deliverance of her child; and as she received and pressed the little wanderer to her breast, exclaimed, "My daughter is safe."

SINGULAR CASE OF INSTINCT IN A HORSE.—We do not remember ever to have heard a more remarkable exhibition of equine intelligence than was communicated to us a few days since by Mr. ALLEN, of this place. The circumstances, as they were narrated to us, are as follows:

Mr. A. had, for a considerable time, a span of sprightly little horses, that he had never separated. In the stable, in the field, in the harness, they had always been together. This had caused a strong attachment to grow up between them. A few days ago he went with them to Lake Minnesota, on a fishing excursion. Taking them out of the carriage, he led them to the lake, and tied them with stout ropes, several rods apart, on a strip of grass that grew upon the shore, and left them to feed. Returning to the shantee, he threw himself upon the door, to await the return of the party, who had repaired to the lake to fish.

Not much time elapsed before the sound of an approaching horse's feet attracted his attention, and a moment after one of his span appeared at the door. The animal put his head in, and giving a neigh, returned at a slow gallop, yet under evident excitement, to the spot where, but a few moments before, he and his companion had been seemingly safely fastened. Surprised to find his horse loose, and struck with his singular conduct, Mr. A. immediately followed, and found the other lying in the water, entangled in the rope, and struggling to keep his head from being submerged. While Mr. A. proceeded to disengage the unfortunate horse, his noble benefactor stood by, manifesting the utmost solicitude and sympathy, and when his mate was extricated from his situation, and again upon his feet on *terra firma*, the generous creature exhibited the most unquestionable signs of satisfaction and joy. That this intelligent animal should have noticed the unfortunate situation of his mate—that he should know where to apply for rescue, and in his efforts should sunder a three-fourths of an inch rope, and finally, that he should exhibit so high an appreciation of the event—are circumstances to astonish us, and commend themselves to the thoughtful consideration of those who would limit the power of reasoning to the "*genus homo*."—*St. Anthony Express.*

A London paper tells the following about the Crystal Palace: We understand that the offers of large sums made by several parties for monopoly of the "pickings" to be found beneath the boards of the Crystal Palace, were all refused by the contractors, Messrs Fox and Henderson, who generously gave permission to the laborers employed upon the spot to appropriate to themselves any "treasure trove" which they might chance to light upon in removing the planks of which the flooring was composed, and in turning up the surface of the turf below. These findings have been quite godsends to some of the men employed upon the works. Coins of copper, silver, and gold, crotchet purses, studs, rings, lockets, &c., have turned up daily, to say nothing of gold and silver headed canes, and other miscellaneous articles, and one day last week a poor man was fortunate enough to stumble upon a purse containing between 7*l.* and 8*l.* It would seem from this fact that all the treasures lost in the Great Exhibition last summer did not fall into the hands of the light fingered gentry, though many of them doubtless reaped a plentiful harvest of the spoils, but that a large portion of them slipped down through those provoking boards which, as our readers will doubtless remember, stood just wide enough open to swallow down any stray shillings or sixpences which might chance to drop from their hands, but were unhappily just too narrow to afford the loser any chance of recovery. As to the edifice itself, the very last trace of any perpendicular portion of the late building has now passed away; the surface of the soil is being levelled by a troop of workmen and laid down again with turf, and carefully sown over with grass seeds; so that before next summer comes there will remain but very few "vestiges of the creation" of Sir Joseph Paxton to tell where the Crystal Palace stood, "Jam segnes est ubi Troja fuit."

☞ The man accused of being the chief instigator of the late attempt to assassinate the Shah of Persia, was punished thus: "He was seized, his body carefully drilled with a knife in parts which would not at the moment cause death; pieces of lighted candles were then introduced into the holes, and, thus illuminated, carried in procession through the bazaar, and finally conveyed to the town gates, and there cleft in twain like a fat ram."

An interesting boy, aged fourteen, son of Enoch Sweat, of Brockport, Monroe County, fell from the roof of the new Presbyterian church a few days ago and was killed.

SALAMANDER SAFES.

SALAMANDER SAFES.

WILDER'S PATENT, WITH RICH'S IMPROVEMENT.—STEARNS & MARVIN, successors to Rich & Co., are the only manufacturers of SALAMANDER SAFES combining both patents. Depôt, No. 146 Water-st., New-York.

GREAT FIRE AT OGDENSBURG.—HERRING'S SAFES.—We, the undersigned, having been present at the opening of one of SILAS C. HERRING'S safes, in the store of Messrs. WATROUS & LAWRENCE, after the Great Fire on the 18th of October, are free to acknowledge this as the greatest triumph we have ever yet witnessed of a Salamander Safe. The fire in the stores of Messrs. WATROUS & LAWRENCE and H. S. HUMPHREY & Co., was much hotter than in any other part of the burnt district—its intensity being increased by the large quantity of oil, camphene, alcohol, and other combustible matter in the drug store. One of the feet of the safe was entirely burnt off, and a quantity of iron and nails were melted together in one solid mass, so great was the heat. Yet notwithstanding all this, every paper was preserved entire, and the printing perfectly legible, the varnish inside having been untouched.

SIGNED—J. C. Baxter, Collector Port of Ogdensburg; George Robinson, Post-Master do; L. Hasbrouck, Agent Ætna Insurance Co., of Hartford; Edwin M. Holbrook; Asa Very, Agent for American Insurance Co.; W. J. Pardee, General Agent Ætna, Hartford, Insurance Co.; Saml. H. Price, General Agent North Western Insurance Co.; D. M. Chapin, Agent Springfield and Marine and Protection, of Hartford, Insurance Co.

The above certificate was received from Ogdensburg by this day's mail, unsolicited on my part. The persons whose names are attached are mostly unknown to the subscriber.

It is but another testimonial (among many others) of the superiority of "HERRING'S Safes" over all others.

The subscriber is the only person in the United States authorized to make or sell HERRING'S Patent Salamander Safe, that was awarded the medal at the World's Fair, in London, in 1851. SILAS C. HERRING,
Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-st., N. Y.

DOORS, SASHES AND BLINDS.

THE DERBY BUILDING AND LUMBER COMPANY have on hand, and are receiving the above articles, made in the most approved style, and from the best kiln-dried lumber, which they will furnish on reasonable terms to all who may favor them with their patronage. Depôt, No. 4 Railroad Building, corner of Canal and Centre-st.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

GILBERT'S BOUDOIR PIANO-FORTES.—The attention of the public is particularly requested to this comparatively new style of PIANO-FORTE, which, as a neat and elegant article of parlor or bed-room furniture, is unsurpassed. Occupying but small space, it possesses a power and sweetness of tone, and delicacy of touch, not exceeded by any. There can be but little doubt, that this instrument, presenting the many advantages it does over the common Piano, is destined, eventually, to be brought into common use. Any prejudice against them cannot fail to be removed by a visit to the rooms where they are exhibited for sale. Every instrument warranted to give entire satisfaction. HORACE WATERS, Sole Agent,
No 333 Broadway, cor. Anthony-st., 2d floor.

ÆOLIAN PIANOS, and others, by HALLETT, DAVIS & CO., Boston, always to be found in extensive assortment at the spacious Music store and warerooms of the subscribers. Also, New-York and other Pianos, ranging in price from $150 to $400. Carhart's and Prince's Melodeons, Musical merchandize, of every kind wholesale and retail. Also, second-hand Pianos at $25, $35, $40, $50, $60, $75, $90, $120, $125, to $225 GOULD & BERRY,
No. 297 Broadway, Music Publishers.

PIANO FORTES.—The best assortment of Pianos in this city can be seen at the Warerooms of LINCOLN & THOMPSON, No 441 Broadway, including Hallet, Davis & Co's celebrated Æolian Pianos, of new and much approved scales, acknowledged superior to any other in the market. Also, a large variety from other distinguished New-York and Boston makers. Gilbert's and other second-hand with and without the Æolian, at various prices
LINCOLN & THOMPSON, No 441 Broadway.

MESSRS. LIGHTE & NEWTON, No. 22 Canal-st., in consequence of the increased demand and unrivaled popularity of their PIANO-FORTES, have extended their business, and are now prepared to offer to their friends, and those wishing a superior instrument, an extensive assortment, in plain and ornamented cases, of modern style, from 6½ to 7½ octave. Second-hand Pianos taken in exchange. Broadway Ware-rooms, No. 423

PIANO-FORTES.—The finest assortment of Piano Fortes in the city may be found at the spacious warerooms of N. P. B. CURTIS & CO., No. 447 Broadway, consisting of George Hew's celebrated American Patent Action Pianos, T. Gilbert and Co.'s popular Æolian Pianos, Gilbert's and others' Boudoir. Also, a variety of new and second-hand Pianos for sale and to let. No. 447 Broadway.

PIANOS FOR SALE.—At No. 8 Barclay-st., next door to the Astor-House—a variety of 6½ and 7-octave rosewood Piano-Fortes, warranted to give satisfaction in every respect, or no sale, for cash or approved paper. Pianos to hire. JAMES THOMPSON.

J. & C. FISCHER, (late NUNNS & FISCHER,) Manufactory and Warerooms, No. 170 Greenwich st. corner of Dey-st. PIANO-FORTES, warranted, with reverse bridge and patent tube, will calculated for keeping in tune. Piano-Fortes tuned, repaired and exchanged.
N B.—Also, Æolian Piano-Fortes for sale.

PRINCE & CO.'S MELODEONS.—The original PRINCE MELODEON, which has stood the test of years, and proved itself a superior instrument to those of any other make, can be had only of the subscribers. WM. HALL & SON, No. 239 Broadway, (opposite the Park.)

PIANO-FORTES.—One splendid "Gilbert" Æolian Piano for $180, worth $375. One beautiful and excellent Portable Boudoir Piano for $180, worth $290. One good second-hand Piano for $75. For sale by CHARLES F. HILL, No. 54 Great Jones st.

MUSIC ON THE PIANO-FORTE—Thoroughly taught by a young lady of several years' experience, at No. 262 7th-st., between Avenues C and D, or at the residences of the pupils. Terms moderate.

PIANO-FORTES.—HAZELTON & BROTHER, Manufactory and Ware-rooms, No. 219 Centre st., near Grand, where may be found a fine assortment of Rosewood Pianos, made in the most substantial manner and latest style.

OLDEST ESTABLISHMENT.—T. H. CHAMBERS, PIANO FORTE WAREROOMS, No. 385 Broadway.

MEDICAL.

AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL—FOR THE CURE OF COUGHS, COLDS, HOARSENESS, BRONCHITIS, WHOOPING-COUGH, CROUP AND ASTHMA AND CONSUMPTION.—Of all the numerous medicines extant, (and some of them valuable) for the cure of pulmonary complaints, nothing has ever been found which could compare in its effects with this Preparation. Others cure sometimes, but at all times and in all diseases of the lungs and throat where medicine can give relief, this will do it. It is pleasant to take, and perfectly safe in accordance with directions. We do not ask you to take our word for the information of those who have tried it, but those who have not. Families that have known its value will not be without it, and by its timely use, they are secure from the dangerous consequences of Coughs and Colds, which neglected, ripen into fatal consumption. The Diploma of the Massachusetts Institute was awarded to this preparation by the Board of Judges, in September 1847; also, the Medals of the three great Institutes of Art, in this country; also the Diploma of the Ohio Institute at Cincinnati has been given to the CHERRY PECTORAL, by their Government, in consideration of its extraordinary excellence and usefulness in curing affections of the Lungs and Throat.

Read the following opinion founded on the long experience of the eminent Physician of the Port and City of
St. Johns, May 1, 1851.

DR. J. C. AYER: Five years trial of your CHERRY PECTORAL in my practice has proven what I foresaw from its composition, must be true, that it eradicates and cures the colds and coughs to which we, in this section, are peculiarly liable. That it has not yet been discovered, nor do I know how a better remedy can be made for the distempers of the Throat and Lungs.

J. J. BURTON, M. D., F. R. S.

See what it has done on a wasted constitution, not only in the following cases, but a thousand more:

SUDBURY, Jan. 24, 1851.

DR. AYER: In the month of July last I was attacked by a violent diarrhœa in the mines of California. I returned to San Francisco in hops of receiving benefit from a change of climate and diet. My diarrhœa ceased, but was followed by a severe cough—and much soreness. I finally started for home, but received no benefit from the voyage. My cough continued to grow worse, and when I arrived in New York I was at once marked by my acquaintances as a victim of consumption. I must confess that I saw no sufficient reason to doubt what my friends all believed. At this time I commenced taking your truly invaluable medicine with little expectation of deriving any benefit from its use. You would not receive these lines did I not regard it my duty to state to the afflicted, through you, that my health, in the space of eight months, is fully restored. I attribute it to the use of your CHERRY PECTORAL.

Yours truly, WILLIAM W. SMITH.

WASHINGTON, Pa., April 12, 1848.

DEAR SIR: Feeling that I have been spared from a premature grave, through your instrumentality by the providence of God, I will take the liberty to express to you my gratitude. A Cough and the alarming symptoms of Consumption had reduced me too low for me anything like hope, when my physician brought me a bottle of your "PECTORAL." It seemed to afford immediate relief, and now, in a few weeks time has restored me to sound health. If it will do for others what it has done for me, you are certainly one of the benefactors of mankind. Sincerely wishing you every blessing, I am, very respectfully, yours,

JOHN J. CLARKE, Rector of St. Peter's Church

With such assurance and from such men, no stronger proof can be adduced, unless it be from its effects upon trial. Prepared and sold by JAMES C. AYER,
Practical Chemist, Lowell, Mass.

Sold by A. B. & D. SANDS, corner Fulton and Williamstreets; RUSHTON, CLARK & CO., C. H. ELING, T. ERBEN and all the Druggists in New-York; Mrs. HAYES, No. 175 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, and by all dealers in medicine everywhere.

A CERTAIN CURE FOR THE PILES.

OFFICE, NO. 196 BOWERY, (4 doors above Spring-st.,)—Dr. UPHAM'S VEGETABLE ELECTUARY, an internal remedy, is a certain cure for Piles, in every form; also, for all bowel affections of the stomach, liver and bowels, which are the cause of this afflicting complaint. For some of the most remarkable cures on record, see Pamphlets, which can be obtained, gratis, at the Proprietor's office. Price of the Electuary, $1 per box. Sold at No. 196 Bowery; by Mrs. HAYS, No. 175 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, and by Druggists generally.

WHAT THE CANADIANS THINK OF WISTAR'S BALSAM.—*From the Montreal Transcript*, Jan. 22, 1848.—We think it but due to Dr. Wistar that we should add our testimony to numerous others, as to the extraordinary cures we see daily effected in all cases particularly where the patient has complained of pain in the side or in cases of an asthmatical character. We are personally acquainted with many persons who have experienced immense relief from the use of this medicine, when laboring under the diseases above mentioned; and as in the changeable climate of Canada, these diseases are more than usually common, any medicine calculated to cure them must be of value. We are sure of the fact it has a large and still increasing sale, and has been very generally and beneficially used since its introduction into Canada three years ago, and the very fact of its having stood the test of three years experience is proof of its value. We are not in the habit of recommending Patent Medicines, unless the benefits conferred by them have come under our own observation, but in this instance we can recommend with confidence DR. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY, as a medicine worthy of the confidence of the public in diseases of the chest, and side, and in many cases in this city, severe coughs have yielded to its influence. To be genuine it must be signed I. BUTTS. Addressall orders to the General Agent, SETH W. FOWLE, Boston, Mass. For sale at Wholesale or Retail, by A. B. & D. SANDS, corner of Ann-st., No. 100 Fulton-st.; THOMAS & MAXWELL, No. 86 William-st.; JOHN MILHAU, No 183 Broadway; Astor and Irving House Drug Stores, and No 110 Broadway.

STOP, READ AND REFLECT.—THE THROAT, LUNG, LIVER AND KIDNEY MEDICINE—is now universally known and admitted that nothing has ever been discovered that has given as immediate and such permanent relief in all complaints of the Throat, Liver, Lungs, and Kidneys, as KIP'S AMERICAN COUGH BALM and LUNG PANACEA. In newly contracted Colds and Coughs, it acts like magic. Physicians have recommended it when their own prescriptions have failed, in cases of Consumption; and when Pills accompany this disease, no medicine can be as safely used. It is not set forth as a cure-all, but the Agent pledges himself that it will cure the above mentioned diseases, provided the directions are strictly adhered to. Sold by JOHN J. KIP, General Agent, at No. 118 Warren-st., at 75 cents per pint bottle. All communications from abroad (post paid), will receive immediate attention. A few agencies, who have good locations, are wanted to sell this remedy in New-York.

SPASMS IN THE STOMACH, FLATULENCY AND INDIGESTION, CURED BY HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—Extract of a letter from Mr. J. WOOD, of Goodwood, near Sydney, New South Wales, dated Sep. 14, 1850: "To Professor HOLLOWAY, Sir: Having had an experimental knowledge of the good effect produced by your valuable Pills, I consider it my duty to make it known, that two years ago my daughter, then sixteen years old, had suffered for a long time with cramps in the stomach, flatulency and indigestion. I tried various remedies without benefit, but a few doses of your wonderful Pills have restored her to perfect health, and she is entirely free from any symptoms of her former complaint." Sold by all venders of medicines in the British Empire, and by those in the United States, in pots and boxes at 37½ cents, 87 cents and $1 50 each. Wholesale by the principal drug houses in the Union and by Messrs. A. B. & D. SANDS, New-York, and by the Proprietor, No 244 Strand, London.

MEDICAL CARD.—Doctor PINCELL begs to state to his friends, and the public in general, that he may be consulted upon every disease, Surgical or Medical, at his residence, No. 35 East Broadway, from 9 to 12 A. M., and from 4 to 6 P. M.

MADAME'S COUGH LOZENGES.—The best and most convenient remedy for Coughs, Colds, and diseases of the Throat and Lungs generally. Sold by A. B. & D. SANDS, No. 100 Fulton-st; M. DAME, No. 32 Carmine-st.; ABM. BIRDSALL, No. 451 Pearl-st., and others. 25 cts. package.

DRUGS, DYES, PAINTS OILS, GLASS, &c.—City and country trade dealt with on liberal terms, for cash, at No. 62 Vesey-st., N. Y.
GREENLEAF & KINSLEY.
SAMUEL F. GREENLEAF. WILLIAM H. KINSLEY.

C. S. VANDERHOOF, COMMISSIONER OF DEEDS, No. 461 Broadway, Pacific Bank.

FINANCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE ROCHESTER AND SYRACUSE RAILROAD CO.—CANANDAIGUA, Oct. 2, 1852.—NOTICE.—An installment of twenty dollars per share on the scrip stock of this Company is required to be paid on the 20th day of October instant, and the balance due on said scrip stock (being ten dollars per share,) is required to be paid on the 1st day of February next.

By paying the last installment on the 20th day of January next instead of 1st February, with interest on both of said installments from the 1st day of August last to the times of payment, and on the surrender of the scrip certificates the scripholders will be entitled to full stock with the future dividends.

These payments of the said installments may be made at the offices of Messrs. Duncan, Sherman & Co., New-York; J. E. Thayer & Brother, Boston, at the Bank of Syracuse, Bank of Auburn, Rochester City Bank, and at this office

By order of the Board of Directors
CHAS. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

BANK DEPARTMENT—ALBANY, Sept. 17, 1851.—Notice is hereby given, in pursuance of the statute in such cases made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued by the HENRY KEEP'S BANK, of Watertown, Jefferson County, (an Individual Bank,) must be presented at the office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York, for payment, within two years from the date of this notice, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the same will be returned to the owner of said bank. D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.
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BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK—ALBANY, July 7, 1852.—Notice is hereby given, in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, that all circulating notes issued by the OSWEGO COUNTY BANK, Meridian, an individual bank, must be presented to the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York, for payment, within two years from the date of this notice, or the funds deposited with said Superintendent for the redemption of the notes issued by the above bank will be given up to said bank
jy12-1awM2y D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

BANK DEPARTMENT—ALBANY, Feb. 13, 1852.—Notice is hereby given, in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued by the MERCHANTS' BANK, late of Canandaigua, now of Naples, Ontario County, (an Individual Bank,) must be presented at the office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York, for payment, within two years from the date of this notice, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the same will be returned to the owner of said Bank.
16f-1awM2y D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

CREDITS ON CHINA, INDIA &c.—Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, New-York, are prepared to issue Mercantile Credits, Circular Notes, and Letters of Credit on the Oriental Bank of London, available at all the branches and agencies of that establishment, as follows:

Canton, Hong-Kong, Shangeai, } China. Madras, Bombay, Calcutta, } Bombay, Kandy, Singapore, } Ceylon.

TRUSTEE'S SALE OF STOCKS.—SIMEON DRAPER will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, the 10th inst., at the Merchants' Exchange, at 12 o'clock, 184 shares in the Capital Stock of the UNION BANK of New-York. Also, $10,000 in California 7 per cent Bonds, due in 1855, principal and interest payable in New-York.

BROADWAY BANK—NEW-YORK, Nov 6, 1852.—DIVIDEND.—A semi-annual dividend of four per cent, upon the capital stock of this Bank, will be paid to the shareholders on and after the 15th inst. The transfer books will be closed from the 10th inst. until the day of payment. J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

CREDITS, &C., FOR THE PACIFIC.—Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, New-York, issue Credits and Bills of Exchange, available at sight, on the following places on the West Coast: LIMA, VALPARAISO, PANAMA, SAN FRANCISCO.

SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS OF THE NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY, reimbursable in 1867, with semi-annual interest coupons attached; for sale by BLATCHFORD & RAINSFORD, No. 12 William-st.

REMOVALS.

REMOVAL OF THE TROY STOVE WAREHOUSE, FROM 220 TO 231 WATER-STREET, NEW-YORK.—The subscriber having purchased the stock in trade of URIAH HILL, Jr., of the late firm of E. R. FINCH & CO., and made very extensive improvements in the store lately occupied by them at No. 231 Water-st., has removed his entire Stove Establishment thereto, where now can be found the largest and best assortment of PARLOR, HALL, OFFICE AND COOKING STOVES, in this or any other market in the United States. The subscriber also begs to return thanks to the public for the very liberal patronage heretofore extended to him at his old concern No. 220 Water-st., and hopes to merit a continuance of the same JOHN LIDDLE, Proprietor.

REMOVAL.—GEORGE PIERCE & CO., Manufacturers of PIERCE'S KITCHEN RANGES, Revolving Roaster, and Pierce's Eliptical Air-Heater, removed from No. 843 to No. 806 Broadway, next door to Grace Church. N B.—Pierce's Ranges reserve.

COAL.

PITTSTON COAL.—THE PENNSYLVANIA COAL CO., is prepared to furnish superior White Ash Pittston Coal of all sizes, clean and in good order, suitable for steam, shipping, and domestic purposes, from its boats, or yards in this city, Williamsburg and Brooklyn. The Company's facilities are such as to enable it to give good dispatch to vessels loading at New-York, or at Port Ewen.

Particular attention given to the delivery of Coal for domestic purposes.

Apply at the office, corner of Broadway and Wall-st.; or yards, West near Morton-st., corner of Fourteenth-st and 9th-av., and foot of Gouverneur-st, city; foot of North Tenth-st., Williamsburg, and foot of Gold-st., Brooklyn.

COAL, COAL, COAL.—Buy your Coal before the advance of Winter prices. Peach Orchard, broad Mountain, Liverpool, Cannel, Lumberland, &c., &c., of the best quality, screened and delivered from the yard, No. 9 Christopher-st, near 6th-av, at the present market prices. Orders by mail promptly attended to
M. ALLISON, Jr., & CO., No. 9 Christopher-st.

COAL.—The best quality of Coal, at $5 per ton for White Ash, and $5 25 per ton for Red Ash, at the corner of York and Adam-sts., Brooklyn. J. ANNETT.

TRAVELING.

THE SHORTEST AND CHEAPEST ROUTE.—VANDERBILT'S LINE FOR SAN FRANCISCO.—Only Line giving Tickets for Crossing the Isthmus.—The new double engine steamship STAR OF THE WEST, 2,000 tons, will leave from Pier No. 2 North River, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, on SATURDAY, Nov. 20, for San Juan del Norte direct, connecting with the Pacific steamer over the Nicaragua transit route, having but twelve miles of land transportation. These steamers are unsurpassed in their accommodations and ventilation. For information or passage, apply only to D. B. ALLEN, Agent,
No. 9 Battery-place, up stairs.

See large bill of advertisement at the Station-Houses and principal Hotels.
GEO. W. WHISTLER, Jr., Superintendent.
NEW-HAVEN Sept. 1852.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.—ON AND AFTER Monday, Nov. 1st, 1852, and until further notice, trains will run as follows:

TRAINS MOVING EAST.

LEAVE.		ARRIVE AT.	
Brooklyn at	10 00, A. M.	Farmingdale at	11 45, A. M.
"	2 00, P. M.	Greenport	6 30, P. M.
"	3 45, P. M.	Farmingdale	5 30, P. M.
"	6 00, P. M.	Jamaica	5 55, P. M.

TRAINS MOVING WEST

LEAVE.		ARRIVE AT.	
Jamaica at	6 30, A. M.	Brooklyn at	7 55, A. M.
Farmingdale	7 00, A. M.	"	8 45, A. M.
Greenport	8 00, A. M.	"	12 30, P. M.
Farmingdale	1 00, P. M.	"	2 45, P. M.

The 3 45, P. M. Train will run through to Greenport on Saturdays, and leave Greenport at 4, A. M. for Brooklyn on Mondays. J. E. HAVILAND, President.
Brooklyn, Oct. 19, 1852.

FOR BRIDGEPORT, CONNECTING WITH THE Housatonic, Naugatuck and New-Haven Railroads. The Steamer CATALINE, Capt. CHARLES WEEKS, will leave from East River Steamboat place, Peck-slip, every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY MORNING, at 10 o'clock. Fare to Bridgeport 50 cents. Freight taken at low rates. Returning, leave BRIDGEPORT every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY MORNING, at 8 o'clock, on the arrival of the Cars. For further information inquire of GEO. W. CORLISS, No. 223 Pearl-st. N. B.—All persons are forbid trusting any one on account of the boat or owner.

TRAVELING.

NEW-YORK AND SAN FRANCISCO STEAMSHIP LINE.—THROUGH TO SAN FRANCISCO AT REDUCED RATES.—NO DETENTION ON THE 18TH INS.—The new and splendid steamship UNITED STATES, Wm. C. Pease, Commander, will leave New-York for ASPINWALL, Navy Bay, SATURDAY, November 13, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, connecting at Panama with the new double engine steamship CORTES, 1,500 tons, Thos. B. CROPPER, Commander, which steamship leaves Panama on the arrival of the passengers by the UNITED STATES, for San Francisco, stopping only at Acapulco, for supplies. This line has never failed to connect at the appointed time.

These vessels in accommodations, ventilation, speed, and safety, are unsurpassed. An experienced physician is attached to each steamer.

Passengers will be landed on the wharf at Aspinwall, and take the Panama Railroad.

Passengers are cautioned, that all tickets for this line, must bear the signature of the undersigned, and that no other parties are authorized to sell tickets at New-York. Apply to DAVIS, BROOKS & CO., No 26 Broadway.

FOR LIVERPOOL.—United States Mail steamship ARCTIC, Capt JAS C. LUCE.—This steamship will depart with the United States Mails for Europe, positively, on SATURDAY, Nov. 13, at 12 o'clock M., from her berth, at the foot of Canal-st. No berth secured until paid for. For freight or passage, having unequaled accommodations for elegance and comfort, apply to
EW'D K. COLLINS & CO., No. 56 Wall-st.
Passengers are requested to be on board at 11½ A. M.
The steamship PACIFIC will succeed the ARCTIC, and sail Nov. 27.

THE NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.—The ships composing this line are the following:
ATLANTIC, Capt WEST. PACIFIC, Capt. NYE.
ARCTIC, Capt. LUCE. BALTIC, Capt. COMSTOCK.
ADRIATIC, Capt GRAFTON.

These ships have been built by contract, expressly for Government service. Every care has been taken in their construction, as also in their engines, to insure strength and speed, and their accommodations for passengers are unequaled for elegance and comfort. Price of passage from New-York to Liverpool, in first-class cabin, $120; in second do, $70; exclusive use of extra size state-rooms, $300; from Liverpool to New-York, £30 and £20. An experienced surgeon attached to each ship. No berth secured until paid for

PROPOSED DATES OF SAILING.

FROM NEW-YORK.	FROM LIVERPOOL.
Saturday.....July 10, 1852	Wednesday.....July 14, 1852
Saturday.....July 24, 1852	Wednesday.....July 28, 1852
Saturday.....Aug. 7, 1852	Wednesday.....Aug 11, 1852
Saturday.....Aug. 21, 1852	Wednesday.....Aug 25, 1852
Saturday.....Sept. 4, 1852	Wednesday.....Sept. 8, 1852
Saturday.....Sept. 18, 1852	Wednesday.....Sept. 22, 1852
Saturday.....Oct. 2, 1852	Wednesday.....Oct. 6, 1852
Saturday.....Oct. 16, 1852	Wednesday.....Oct. 20, 1852
Saturday.....Oct. 30, 1852	Wednesday.....Nov. 3, 1852
Saturday.....Nov. 13, 1852	Wednesday.....Nov. 17, 1852
Saturday.....Nov. 27, 1852	Wednesday.....Dec. 1, 1852
Saturday.....Dec. 11, 1852	Wednesday.....Dec. 15, 1852
Saturday.....Dec. 25, 1852	Wednesday.....Dec. 29, 1852

For freight or passage, apply to
EDWARD K. COLLINS & CO., No. 56 Wall-st., N. Y.
BROWN SHIPLEY & CO., Liverpool.
E. G. ROBERTS & CO., No. 13, King's Arms Yard, London.
JOHN MUNROE & CO., Rue Notre Dame des Victoires, Paris; or
GEORGE PARKER, Havre.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof therein expressed.

ALBANY, TROY AND LEBANON SPRINGS.—The cars of the NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD leave the City Hall Station, New-York, daily, (Sundays excepted.)

At 10 o'clock A. M., Mail Train to Chatham Four Corners, connecting with Western Railroad for Albany and Troy, Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, and other intermediate Stations.

At 3 o'clock P. M., Accommodation Train to Chatham Four Corners, connecting with Western Railroad going East.

Passengers for Lebanon Springs will take the 10 o'clock A. M. train to Chatham, Western Railroad to Canaan, and stage to Lebanon, arriving early the same afternoon. Fare through, $2. M. SLOAT, Superintendent.
NEW-YORK, July 19, 1852.

MICHIGAN, SOUTHERN AND NORTHERN INDIANA RAILROADS.—GREAT MAIL ROUTE TO CHICAGO.—On and after Monday, May 31—until further notice—passenger steamboats and trains will run as follows:

EXPRESS STEAMERS AND TRAINS GOING WESTWARD.—One of the first-class steamers, *Southern Michigan*, *Northern Indiana*, or *Empire State*, will leave Buffalo daily—Sunday excepted—at 9 P. M., and Dunkirk at 12 at night, reaching Monroe at 2 P. M. the next day, and proceeding to Toledo the same afternoon. An express train will leave Monroe at 2 P. M., on the arrival of the boat daily—Monday excepted—reaching Chicago the same evening, and connecting at Chicago with first-class steamers for Milwaukee, and other ports on Lake Michigan, and with Canal Packets and Railroads westerly from Chicago.

EXPRESS TRAINS AND STEAMERS GOING EASTWARD.—Express trains will leave Chicago at 9 P. M daily—Saturdays excepted—and reach Monroe at 11 next morning. An express steamer will leave Toledo every morning—except Sunday—and leave Monroe on arrival of the trains from Chicago, and reach Dunkirk and Buffalo several hours previous to the time for the first Express Trains east for New-York, Albany, and Boston. The steamers and trains at Monroe will connect each way with regular boats for Detroit and Toledo.

ACCOMMODATION MAIL TRAIN GOING WESTWARD.—This train will leave Toledo daily—Sundays excepted—at 3 A. M. connecting at Toledo with a line of steamers from Cleveland and Sandusky, and stopping at all the way-stations, will reach Chicago at 8 P. M.

GOING EASTWARD.—Leave Chicago daily—Sundays excepted—at 9 A. M., stopping at all stations, and arriving at Toledo at 9 P. M., connecting with steamers to Sandusky and Cleveland, and arriving there in time for all the morning trains from those places. A Packet-boat leaves Toledo at 8 A. M., for Fort Wayne and ports on the Wabash Canal.
ADRIAN, June 1, 1852 JOS. H. MOORE, Supt.

THROUGH TO CINCINNATI IN 11 HOURS!—CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD.—Connected with the Columbus and Xenia and Little Miami Railroads to Cincinnati; the Pittsburg and Cleveland, Painesville and Ashtabula Railroads at Cleveland, and with the Sandusky and Newark Railroad at Shelby.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—On and after April 5 Trains leave as follows, Sunday excepted.

Cleveland for Columbus, Express Train, at 11, and Mail and Accommodation, 2:30 P. M.

Cleveland for Columbus and Way Stations, with freight, at 6 A. M.

Columbus for Cleveland, Mail and Accommodation, at 6 A. M. and Express at 11:40 A. M.

Columbus for Cleveland, and Way Stations, with freight and stock, at 7:30 A. M.

Passengers leaving Cleveland by the 11 A. M. Express Train, dine at

New-York Daily Times.

THE ELECTION—FURTHER RETURNS.

NEW YORK.

Columbia Co.—Pierce, 690; Scott, 401. Pierce's maj., 219. Seymour's majority is 205, and the Democratic Congressman 235. In the First Assembly District Dubois, Whig, has 116 majority; and in the Second, Chamberlain, Dem., is elected. William Best, Whig, is elected Sheriff by about 55 majority, and David C. Neefus, Dem., Clerk, by about 120.

Sullivan Co.—Majorities: Pierce, 623; Seymour, 766. Congress—Murray, 748. Sheriff—Holly, 679. Clerk—Wesmy, 692. Assembly—Gardner, 753.

In Jefferson and Lewis Counties, which gave 800 majority for Pierce, the majority for Caleb Lyon, (Independent,) is 1,716, via: 1,615 in Jefferson, and 101 in Lewis.

In the Madison and Oswego District, Gerrit Smith (F. S.) will have from 1,200 to 1,500 majority, according to the reported returns. This majority is made up in Madison County, where he resides; Oswego County giving his Democratic opponent, Mr. Hough, only 38 majority. The Abolition vote for Hale, for President, was 2,056 in Oswego County, and probably as much more in Madison. The Whig candidate was Mr. Ten Eyck, a Silver Grey, who ran 497 behind Mr. Smith.

The majority for Simmons, Whig, for Congress, in the Essex District, is 376.

In the Fifteenth Congressional District, Hughes, (Dem.) has a majority of 364.

Two or three Congressional Districts in this State are still in doubt. It appears probable that the Delegation in the next Congress will stand as follows: Whigs, 12; Democrats, 18; Independent, 2; Free-Soil, 1.

Kings Co.—BOOKLYN.

FOURTH WARD.	Whigs.	Democrats.
Governor	Hunt. 816	Seymour 1202
Lieut Governor	Kent 643	Church 1140
Can Commissioner	Kingsbull 506	Follett 1145
St Prin Instructor	Crosby 818	Clarke 1147
Congress	Sandford 561	Cummings 1170
Sheriff	Stewart 545	Lott 1087
Register	Barre 616	Marshall 1137
County Clerk	Cole 596	Denike 1136

PENNSYLVANIA.

Counties.	Scott.	Pierce.	Majorities.
Bucks	4,938	5,766	828
Columbia	1,165	2,103	938
Dauphin	3,573	2,672	998
Lehigh	2,993	3,493	500
Northampton	2,979	4,403	1,424

MARYLAND.

The following table comprises all the Counties in Maryland, with the official and reported majorities:

	1852.		1848.	
	Scott.	Pierce.	Taylor	Cass
Allegany	1,388	1,897	1,574	1,620
Anne Arundel	833	889	1,693	1,486
Baltimore City	9,558	14,035	10,474	10,935
Baltimore County	1,946	3,001	2,521	2,689
Calvert	...	83	431	335
Carroll	1,703	1,919	1,763	1,672
Caroline	54	....	492	580
Cecil	897	958	1,504	1,444
Charles	548	318	769	398
Dorchester	300	....	1,367	820
Frederick	3,204	3,344	3,158	2,983
Harford	1,196	1,221	1,521	1,[illegible]
Howard	576	625	With Anne Arundel	
Kent	660	548	645	447
Montgomery	873	447	1,057	771
Prince George's	921	720	1,051	733
Queen Anne's	....	2	725	612
Somerset	1,298	964	1,413	1,005
St. Mary's	278	....	788	402
Talbot	....	57	706	719
Washington	2,669	2,723	2,688	2,434
Worcester	1,233	1,166	1 351	1,130
Total	29,929	34 968	37,702	34,528
		29,929	34,528	

Pierce's majority..... 5,039 Taylor's 3,147

NORTH CAROLINA.

In twenty-eight Counties, Scott gains 3,000. Unless adverse accounts should be received from CLINGMAN'S District, Scott will carry the State

Second Dispatch.] BALTIMORE, Sunday, Nov. 7.

In 37 Counties of North Carolina, the vote stands Scott, 11,961; Pierce, 15,541. Whig gain since August, 2,878. Result doubtful and content close.

ALABAMA.

Returns from Alabama indicate a large majority for Pierce.

FLORIDA.

MAJORITIES FOR PIERCE.—Picolata, 30; Pilatka, 16; Tolosa, 14; St. Augustine, 33; Jacksonville, 33; Tallahassee, 82.

MISSISSIPPI.

MAJORITY FOR SCOTT—Warren County, 240.

MAJORITY FOR PIERCE—*Counties:* Attala, 352; Copiah, 334; Tishemingo, 569.

LOUISIANA.

SCOTT—West Baton Rouge, 112 majority.

PIERCE—Point Coupee, 146 maj.; West Feliciana, 110 maj.; East Feliciana, 97 maj.

TENNESSEE.

MAJORITY FOR SCOTT—*Counties:* Campbell, 66; McMinn, gain 300; Monroe, 19; Madison, 602.

MAJORITY FOR PIERCE—*Counties:* Bradley, 172.

The reported majority for Scott is 3,000.

KENTUCKY.

A reported majority for Scott. No returns received since the official canvass.

INDIANA.

Fifty counties heard from show a gain for Scott of 1,150 on the vote for Wright, the Democratic candidate for Governor in October.

OHIO.

Returns from forty counties indicate that Pierce's majority in the State will be about 15,000.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

Interesting from Mexico—Meeting of Congress—Impeachment of Cabinet Ministers—Revolutionary Movements, &c.

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, Nov. 4.

Dates from the City of Mexico announce that the extra session of Congress met on the 15th of Oct., and that on the next day it was resolved to impeach the Minister of Justice, and CAMARES, the Minister of Foreign Affairs; also LANDOVOLL, the Chief Clerk in the War Department.

The City of Mexico was in a state of ferment, and the Government in great fear.

Several bitter opposition papers had been started—the law against the press having been rescinded two days before Congress met.

The Minister of War and the State authorities had authorized the arrest of all military persons who were without passports, especially on suspicion of favoring the insurgents.

REBALLIDO, whose insurrection was still on foot, had proclaimed the liberation of Guadalajara, and the State of Vera Cruz had sent two commissioners to confer with the Supreme Government respecting the recent insurrection.

A bill had been introduced into Congress, granting amnesty to the Vera Cruz insurgents.

Another insurrection is reported to have broken out at Michoacan.

BAIRACHAN had been reappointed Governor of Yucatan.

General CARBENAS took his seat as Governor of Tamaulipas, on the 1st of Oct. He will probably find strong opposition.

A new line of stages had been started between Vera Cruz and Tupic, on the Pacific coast. The fare is one hundred and fifteen dollars. The line will soon be extended to San Blas.

Considerable excitement existed in Vera Cruz, in consequence of the receipt of intelligence, that a French squadron would soon arrive to support the French Minister in his demands for the payment of the French creditors; also for the liberation of LAMONT, the Frenchman, who, it will be remembered, was cast into prison a short time since. A Spanish war vessel was likewise expected at San Francisco, (Mexico,) to enforce the payment of claims and debts due to the Spanish Government.

The port of Mazatlan had been opened. The condition of the frontier States was very deplorable, and revolutionary attempts were of almost daily occurrence.

The Southern Mail—Escape from Jail.

BALTIMORE, Saturday, Nov. 6.

The mail is through from New-Orleans, but there is nothing of interest in the papers.

Three prisoners, named WILLIAM GAULT, JOHN DAILEY, and JOSEPH CONNER, escaped from Baltimore Jail this morning, by cutting through the bars of a window, and getting over the wall by means of ropes made of bed clothing. DAILEY and CONNER were arrested during the day, but GAULT is still at large. He was confined on a charge of murdering a German named RASCHE, whom he shot dead in the street at mid-day.

Later and Important from Havana—The Crescent City at New-Orleans—The Difficulty not yet Settled.

NEW-ORLEANS, Friday, Nov. 5.

The steamship *Crescent City*, Captain DAVENPORT, from New-York, *via* Havana, is coming up. The authorities at Havana permitted the landing of her mails and passengers upon the present occasion, but gave notice that such permission would not again be granted.

The difficulty is not yet settled.

Death of a Distinguished Physician—Rise in the River, &c.

CINCINNATI, Saturday, Nov. 6.

Dr. DANIEL, the oldest physician and one of the first settlers in this city, died last night.

We have had very heavy rains within the last four days, in consequence of which the Ohio River is rising very rapidly. There are now eight feet of water in the channel.

The Repudiated Mississippi Bonds.

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, Nov. 4

A vote was taken in Mississippi, with regard to paying the Old Planter's back bonds, which were formerly repudiated. The returns thus far show a large majority throughout the State in favor of paying them.

The James Adger at Charleston.

CHARLESTON, Saturday, Nov. 6.

The U. S. mail steamship *James Adger*, from New-York, arrived at her wharf at 2 o'clock Saturday morning.

Attempted Robbery—A Youth Stabbed.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, Nov. 7.

A gang of rowdies broke into the cabin of a schooner lying at Race-street wharf, Schuylkill, last night, for the purpose of committing a robbery. CHARLES MUNCEY, a youth, resisted them, and received a severe stab in the abdomen. Two of the robbers have been arrested.

The loss of the British Brig Portland.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday Nov. 6.

The British brig *Portland*, of St. John, N. B., from Cape Haytien,—already reported lost—was bound to this port, and her cargo was insured in this city.

Southern Mail Failure.

BALTIMORE, Saturday, Nov. 6.

We have no mail this morning beyond Richmond. Two are now due from New-Orleans.

NEW-YORK CITY.

BROADWAY RAILROAD—The Special Committee of the Common Council having under consideration the petitions and remonstrances relating to the construction of a Railroad in Broadway, met in their Chamber on Saturday last for the purpose of hearing the closing arguments for and against that project. JAMES R. WHITING Esq., who, in behalf of property owners on Broadway, concluded his argument in opposition to the road, contended that the Common Council had no legal right to appropriate any portion of Broadway for the Railroad and referred to the opinion of the late Council to the Common Council on the subject, in support of his views. If, however, the Corporation say that the road must and shall be built, that the public demand it, then the right to build it ought to be given to the property owners on the street—those who would otherwise be injured to a great extent by its construction. There was another interest, that of the omnibus proprietors, which would be materially affected by the road and that ought also to be considered. Therefore the property owners, having the greatest interest at stake, ought to have the preference, and if they should not avail themselves of it, next give the Omnibus proprietors the chance, and if they decline, then let these petitioners or somebody else have it. He hoped that the Committee would be regulated by their sense of what is due to the public, due to the property owners on Broadway, due to the omnibus interest and to justice.

Mr. THOMAS A. DAVIS then rose, also in behalf of property owners in Broadway, and requested to have the same privilege extended to them, as is desired to be sought by the petitioners—stating that they were prepared to give the most ample security for the performance of their contract, at the same time they did not seek to preclude the petitioners from taking an interest in the enterprise, according to the property owned by them along the proposed line of road.

D. D. FIELD, Esq., then addressed the Committee in behalf of the applicants for the road. He commenced his remarks by alluding to personalities which the opponents of the road had indulged in, and the inconsistencies of their arguments against the road. One having denounced the project as impracticable, while another had contended what immense profits could be realized from its operation: one had spoken against a grant as a shameful abuse of power, and ended by asking for the privilege to build

Mr. FIELD then argued at length and with clearness, that if there was ample room to Broadway for all the omnibuses now required for the travel in that thoroughfare as might hereafter be necessary, a Railroad was desirable for the reason that it would afford a better, quicker, cheaper and more agreeable mode of conveyance; that it would afford relief to Broadway, which was so greatly needed. In proof of a Railroad affording a more agreeable mode of conveyance, he would refer to every one who had traveled in the Sixth and Eighth-avenue cars—and as regarded relief to Broadway, it was only necessary to bear in mind that 61 cars and 122 horses would be necessary to move all the passengers which now required 527 omnibuses and 1,054 horses. He also contended that cars would be less burdensome to the City than omnibuses—for while cars would move easily along the rails, omnibuses weighing from three to four tons made dreadful work with the Russ pavement, as could be seen at various points of Broadway, where it had been paved but a very short period. It was proposed to lay down rails with a groove so narrow that no foot or wheel could enter it, so that no objections could be urged against it either on the ground of interfering with the movements of other vehicles or appearance of the street.

In conclusion, Mr. FIELD contended that his clients, the original applicants for the road, ought to have the grant, as it was usual in all such cases, according to Parliamentary rule—besides, it would not be safe to grant the privilege to persons who had been there day after day to prove that the scheme was impracticable and never ought to be built.

After a few additional remarks from Mr. DAVIS, the Committee rose, at the same time assuring the petitioners and remonstrants that the subject would receive that consideration which its importance, and justice to all parties concerned, demands.

AN INFERNAL MACHINE OR TORPEDO.—It is stated that on the evening of the 18th ult., a man, whose identity has not been made out, employed a hackman at the Park to take him to the Fulton Ferry. On their way down the person stopped the hackman at the *Herald* office, and asked him to deliver a package. The hackman did so he was requested, and left in the *Herald* office a small round box. The box was subsequently handed to Mr. BENNETT, the editor of the *Herald*. It was, as is said, marked as follows: "Native silver and copper ore from the Cuba mountains, with letter inside the box. For JAMES GORDON BENNETT, proprietor and editor. Office, N. W. corner of Fulton and Nassau-sts. Private and with care." Accompanying the box was a card, on which was printed with a pen as follows: "Senor V. ALCAZOR, of Cuba, for Mr. BENNETT, who will call on his return to the city." The outer envelope being removed, the following inscription was read: "Specimens and private documents from the interior of Havana for Mr. BENNETT (only). Should he be out of town keep for him. Island of Cuba. September, 1852." As the box could not be readily opened, Mr. HUDSON, one of the editors of the *Herald*, who was present, made an incision with a knife, when some black grains of some hard substance, rolled out upon his desk. These grains proved to be powder, and a subsequent investigation proved that the paper box contained a quantity of explosive powder, pellets of paper, and friction matches, so placed as to ignite when the cover of the box was turned round. It is supposed that mischief was intended, though none resulted from the torpedo.

OUTRAGE.—Two desperate-looking men by the names of ARCHIBALD ——, and CORNELIUS RYER, were arrested yesterday forenoon by assistant Captain BALDWIN and officer NEWBURY, of the Ninth-Ward Police, charged with the commission of a fiendish outrage upon the person of a young girl named CATHARINE M. KENNEDY. It appears the villains met the defenceless female in a lonely place at the upper end of the island, and persuaded her to walk to the river. She had gone but a short distance, when she requested to go another way, but they would not permit her to do so, and by force and violence dragged her to the woods, foot of Fifty sixth-st, N.R., where the assault complained of was committed. The victim of the outrage finally reached the Police Station, and informed Captain MAYNARD of the outrage perpetrated upon her, also giving a full description of the individuals, by which they were soon after taken into custody, and locked up by Justice MCGRATH, to await a further hearing.

FUNERAL OF GEN. CARLOS DE ALVEAR.—At 3 o'clock on Saturday afternoon, the funeral of Gen. CARLOS DE ALVEAR was appropriately celebrated, according to the rites of the Roman Catholic Church, at St. Patrick's Cathedral. The deceased was Minister Plenipotentiary of the Argentine Republic to this Government, and bore a high name as a military man and a civilian in South America. Archbishop HUGHES officiated at the Cathedral, aided by a priest and six neophytes. Among the persons in attendance at the funeral were the Portuguese Ambassador; Gen. MOSQUERA and Gen. HERRAN, Ex-Presidents of New-Granada; Gen. PAEZ, Ex-President of Venezuela; M. DE MASCOLETE, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary from Nicaragua; SCHUYLER LIVINGSTON, Esq., Argentine Consul; C MARIE, Esq., and JOHN C. ZIMMERMANN, Esq. There was no ostentatious display. The funeral was solemnized amid the tears of real mourners, and at the conclusion of the services the remains were deposited in a vault beneath the Church.

A STRANGER FLEECED BY POCKET-BOOK DROPPING.—Yesterday morning two notorious pocket-book droppers, known to the police by the names of JOE ELDRIDGE and JOE WALDEN, were arrested in the Third Ward by Officers CRAWFORD, LYNCH and DWYER, of the First District Police, charged with obtaining twelve doubloons from a Spaniard named JOHN RAMARS, by the old and ingenious swindling operation of "pocket-book dropping." The accused parties were brought before Justice OSBORNE, at the Lower Police Office, and severally committed to separate cells in the City Prison to await a further examination, which will take place this forenoon.

FIRES.—Yesterday morning, about 2 o'clock, a fire broke out in the large livery-stable of JOHN VAN ALLAN, in West Twenty-second-street, and before the firemen could arrest the progress of the flames, the building was consumed. Three valuable horses and one cow perished. The origin of the fire is supposed to be the work of an incendiary. At a late hour on Saturday night a fire was discovered in the varnish factory on the corner of Rivington and Norfolk-streets, but was speedily extinguished, with trifling damage.

LECTURE ON MODERN GREECE—MR. A. RODOPHLAS, a Greek patriot, will lecture at Hope Chapel, Broadway, on Wednesday evening. The lecture will comprise a general description of Modern Greece. The lecturer will appear in the national costume of his country. To those interested in the subject, this will no doubt afford a good opportunity of informing themselves of the actual state of affairs in Greece in the present day.

THE OUT-DOOR POOR.—Besides the regular paupers who are supported at the Alms House, the Superintendent of out-door poor reports that during the month of October, 1,162 persons were furnished with assistance from the fund for the relief of out-door poor, the outlay being $3,783 64.

☞ The name of Mr. MOORE, noticed in Saturday's *Times*, concerning a fraudulent operation, alluded to a member of the late firm of B. MOORE & Co., in William-street.

BROOKLYN CITY.

THE LECTURE SEASON IN BROOKLYN.—There are to be Two Courses of Lectures at the Brooklyn Institute this winter; each course entirely independent of the other. The regular Institute Course we have already alluded to. The other is the "New England Course," and promises to be very attractive. The first lecture of this course will be delivered on Tuesday (to-morrow) evening, by E. P. WHIPPLE, Esq., of Boston, a man of genius, originality, energy, and wit. Hon. HORACE MANN, Rev HENRY WARD BEECHER, Rev. H. N. HUDSON, Rev. THOMAS STARR KING, and Rev. HENRY GILES, will also deliver lectures in the "New England Course," rendering it one of unusual interest. Single tickets will not be issued. The tickets for the Course, however, are placed at a very moderate price, and will no doubt find a very large sale.

☞ The following are the Captains of Police elected in this City:

First District, Joel Smith, Whig; Second District, Thomas King, Dem.; Third District, James Campbell, Dem.; Fourth District, Christopher Wright, Whig.

Letter from Mr. Rhett.

To the Editor of the Mercury.

GENTLEMEN: Your Washington correspondent is very obviously very far from being an impartial judge of Mr. Webster's character. How great is his impartiality will be obvious from a single statement made in his letter published yesterday morning. He says of him: "He was a member of no religious denomination—he made no pretensions to piety." Now, the fact is, that for several years past Mr. Webster did make continual pretensions to piety by being a regular member of the Protestant Episcopal Church. I myself for the last two winters have seen him very often in Washington in attendance on public worship in Rev. Dr. Butler's Church, and I have, moreover, repeatedly seen him partake of the communion at the hands of Dr. Butler, and on one occasion at the hands, I think, of Bishop Meade, of Virginia. Every one acquainted with Dr. Butler must know that he would administer the sacrament to no man, high or low, whose piety he doubted. Knowing these facts, it is due to truth, and the memory of a deceased Christian, that I should state them.

Believe me, gentlemen, your most obedient servant,

R. B. RHETT.

SLAVE CASE IN PHILADELPHIA—THE FUGITIVE REMANDED.—The Philadelphia *Bulletin*, of Saturday, reports an interesting slave case. The proceedings took place before U. S. Commissioner INGRAHAM. The slave was a man named GEORGE BOADLEY, claimed by ANDREW PEARCE, of Cecil County, Maryland. Mr. DAVID PAUL BROWN appeared for the slave.

Mr. PETTIT, for the claimant, produced and read the record of the claim of ANDREW PEARCE, and his proof by two witnesses in support of it, made before the Circuit Court of the Sixth Judicial District of the State of Maryland, and the adjudication of that Court that such proof was satisfactory to said Court, that BOADLEY owed labor and service to PEARCE, under the laws of Maryland, and had escaped therefrom on the 7th of July, 1847. This record was certified and authenticated under the Act of Congress of Sept. 18, 1850, to "amend, &c., the Act respecting fugitives from justice, and persons escaping from the service of their masters."

Mr. BROWN said, a person named ANDREW PEARCE, from Maryland, claims GEORGE BOADLEY as his slave. You (addressing the Commissioner) have afforded every fair and reasonable opportunity to do the fugitive justice. I represent the Abolition Society, being myself an Abolitionist. I might avoid saying anything, but in the position of the general Government, I choose to define my position. Dr FRANKLIN, in 1790, with others, federated to abolish slavery, to ameliorate the condition of the blacks, and to protect those *unlawfully* held in bondage against unjust claims. I am not here to say that the law shall not have its way. The society which I represent, do not deserve the reproach that they are hostile to the South. Nor does the people of Pennsylvania. The agent employed in such cases (meaning ALBERT) may generate opposition. It may also arise from the persons mixed with the case. But where a claimant produces five or six respectable witnesses to prove the identity of the fugitive, the Society will not throw further obstacles in the way of the claimant."

The fugitive was remanded to the custody of his owner, and a certificate granted. Not the slightest disposition to interfere with the decision was manifested by those present.

A CASTOR OIL EPIDEMIC.—On a late trip of one of our New-Orleans steamers, she was crowded with German emigrants. As might be expected, their appetite for fruit and vegetables after a long sea voyage was most voracious. At Selma, a short distance below this city, the boat received some fifteen or twenty sacks of castor beans, consigned to Mr. Blow. The appearance of the bean, "good to the eye," excited the cravings of the emigrants. Finally, curiosity and appetite triumphed; a bag was surreptitiously opened, a large pan full extracted, and a huge luncheon of soup prepared. In a short time the passengers in the cabin, and the officers of the boat, were startled by the report that the cholera in its worst form had broken out on deck. On going down below, they found that the castor oil was doing its work. The bag lay exposed, and a large pot full of this rare delicacy steaming hot on the table. The thing was soon solved, and the captain had to go into quarantine, because, as he said, the Dutch didn't "know beans."—*St. Louis Republican.*

☞ Many years ago there graduated at Harvard University a man by the name of RAWSON, who settled in the ministry at Yarmouth, on Cape Cod. He used to preach very pointed sermons. Having heard that some of his parishioners were in the habit of making him the subject of their mirth at a grog-shop, he one Sabbath preached a discourse from the text—"And I was the song of the drunkard." His remarks were of a very moving character, as many of his hearers rose and left the house. A short time afterwards he delivered a course still more pointed: "And they being convicted by their own consciences, went out one by one." On this occasion no one ventured to retire from the assembly, but the guilty ones listened in silence to the lash of their pastor.

The Richmond *Whig* says of the shock of an earthquake which visited that place on Tuesday night last, that the sensation was as if a heavily laden wagon was passing, creating a singular and unnoticeable nervous vibration. About 4 o'clock, P. M., a miniature hurricane swept by—the wind blew in whirlwinds, stripping the trees of their dying glories, accompanied by some little rain. The writer felt this peculiar nervous shock of an earthquake once before. It is unlike any other sensation or sundder. It was just after daybreak, about 1834 or 1835. He was in the depth of the forest, and the sky was cloudless; a friend present called it distant thunder, but was told that the sky was quite clear. On that occasion, the windows shook and the crockery clattered.

THE CAUSES OF FIRE IN BOSTON.—The annual report of the Boston fire department states the loss by fire in Boston, for the year ending September 1, 1852, to be a fraction short of half a million dollars. It also gives the causes of each fire, as far as ascertained, a recapitulation of which may be useful.

It appears that the number of fires during the year has been 134, and the chief causes thereof as follows: Incendiary, 26; bed clothes, beds, bedding and clothing, taking fire from lamps, 8; fire-crackers, 7; from children playing with matches, 3; camphene, 5; explosion of gas, 2; from defects in the erection of furnaces, chimnies and flues, 33; from stoves and stove-pipes, 4; spontaneous combustion, 2; from a lamp set in a bureau, 1; rags in attic windows taking fire from a spark, 1; kindlings to a closet taking fire, 1; hot ashes in a box, 1; box taking fire from stove, 1; from slacking of lime, 1, &c.

The cause of the fire in Purchase-street, which destroyed about $150,000 worth of property, is supposed to have originated from boys playing with fire-crackers in an unoccupied stable, of the burning of the Tremont Temple, either a defection in the flues or the breaking of a camphene lamp. During the year, JOHN SMITH, a member of the fire department, and JOHN HALL, a carpenter, were killed by the falling of walls at fires, and GEORGE ESTES mortally injured, though yet he survives. THOMAS WISE and three children of Mr. ROGERS were burnt to death.

A year ago, says the Nashua (N. H.) *Telegraph*, Ebenezer Hancroft, Esq., left a big potatoe in our office, which weighed one pound and three-quarters. We afterwards gave it to another friend, one of the best farmers in the State, with a request that he would plant it, and make a note of the product. He now writes: I raised therefrom *two bushels and three pecks*. Three of the potatoes weighed *two and a half pounds each*.

DIED.

On Saturday evening, Nov. 6, Mrs. MARY TREMPER, in the 73d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family, also those of her sons, Herman, Michael and Robert S., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral without further invitation, on Tuesday the 9th inst., at 3 P. M., from her late residence, No 164 Mott-st. 8n-2t*

On Saturday, Nov. 6, after a long and painful illness, ANNA MARIA, youngest daughter of James and Isabella Thomson aged 17 years, 3 months and 22 days.

The relatives and friends of the family, and those of her brothers James, John and Andrew, her brothers-in-law, Joseph Block and Andrew Grief, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral on Monday afternoon at 2 o'clock, from the residence of her father, No. 60 Monroe st

In Brooklyn, Nov. 1, MISS SUSAN AMELIA, fourth daughter of Mr. Adrastus Fish, aged 20 years.

☞ Vermont and Connecticut papers please copy.

On Saturday, Nov. 6 EMILY CIM, son of Francis and Anne E. Dennick, aged 5 years and 8 months

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully requested to attend the funeral from No 93 West 21st-st, on Monday, at 2 o'clock, P. M.

On Saturday evening, Nov. 6, MARIA, widow of Benjamin F Babcock, aged 62 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral from the residence of her son, S D Babcock, No 37 10 h-st, this (Monday) afternoon, at 1 o'clock. Her remains will be taken to Stonington for interment.

At Williamsburg, L. I. on Sunday, Nov. 7, in infancy, WILLIAM T., son of Robert and Hannah McAdam, aged 9 months and 18 days.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from No 293 2d-st. near Grand, this day, at 1 o'clock, P. M.

COMMERCIAL AND MONEY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....Nov. 6

$5,000 U. S. 6s, '58	b3 109½	100 Cumberland Coal Co.	6½
500 U. S. 6s, '67	s10 112½	150 do	6½
2 000 do	b10 112½	50 do	6¼
7,000 U. S. 6s, '58	b3 112½	50 do	b60 6½
1,000 Ohio 6s, '70	116	100 do	b60 6½
31,000 Pennsyl State 5s	90½	150 Erie Railroad	8½
2 000 Erie 2d Mtg Bds	103½	100 do	86
1,000 do	103½	100 do	b60 86½
1,000 Erie R R Conv'ble '71	99½	175 do	86½
1,000 Buffalo & Erie 7s, '57	97	100 do	b45 86½
7,000 North So. R. Bds	98½	100 do	b30 87
1,000 Erie Income Bonds	99½	100 do	86½
15 Del & Hud Canal	131½	50 do	b10 86½
150 North Am. Trust	21	50 do	b3 86½
100 do	21½	1250 Harlem Railroad	71
200 Morris Canal	17	100 do	s60 71
550 do	b15 17½	200 Long Island R R	s6m 31
500 do	b5 17½	33 do	35½
100 do	b60 17½	100 do	36½
40 Grocer's Ins Co	111	100 do	36½
25 Canton Company	87½	300 do	b3 37
50 do	b60 87½	150 do	b6m 38
550 New-Jersey Zinc	11½	300 do	37½
100 do	b60 12	100 do	37½
100 Niagara Transit Co	28½	100 do	37½
100 do	s60 28½	300 do	b60 79
250 do	28½	700 Stonington Railroad	56
100 do	28½	50 do	b60 56½
300 do	b30 28½	250 Nor & Wor. Railroad	50
200 do	b45 28½	50 do	b10 50
210 do	28½	100 do	b30 50½
200 do	b60 28½	100 do	b60 50½
100 do	b15 28½	50 Hudson River R R	76
2 T Hustle & Rich R R	96	350 do	b60 76
9 Rich & Syr R R	124	50 do	76½
25 Saratoga & Wash	37	150 do	76½
100 Reading Railroad	b60 98½		

SECOND BOARD.

$5,000 Erie 2d mtg Bds	105½	100 Portsmouth D Dock	5
1,000 N Ind R R Bds	96½	100 Cumberl'd Coal Co	6½
100 Morris Canal	b60 17½	100 do	6½
100 do	17	25 Sar. & Wash R R	36
250 do	17½	100 Erie Railroad	b60 86
200 do	b30 17½	225 do	86
200 do	b60 17½	200 do	s10 86
50 Niagara Transit	28½	50 do	s30 86
200 do	b30 28½	100 do	s3 86
50 do	28½	100 Hudson River R R	76½
340 Dauphin Coal Co	63½	200 do	b60 76½

SATURDAY, Nov. 6.—6 P. M.

There was a fair amount of business on the Stock Exchange to-day. Speculation was most active in the low priced shares. The extremes of Long Island were 34 cash and 39 buyer 60 days, with heavy intermediate sales, closing 36½. The transactions in Philadelphia were also large, and the bidding spirited. That market is also moving in Morris Canal, of which over 4,000 shares sold. Here the same stock sold up to 17½. Transit Company and Cumberland Coal were also freely dealt in. The Railroads, with the exception of Long Island, continue stationary in price. A fair amount was done in Hudson, Erie and Harlem, but the fluctuations vary slight. The two New England roads, Stonington and Norwich were a fraction better. The managers are said to be already sick of the cut-throat competition which has lately been going on, and there is a prospect of a better understanding. The Norwich, it is likely, will make their usual dividend in December. There were one or two small sales of Saratoga and Washington at 36 a 37. The established Coal Stocks are firmer. Pennsylvania 116, Delaware 131½, Reading 98@98½. The premium Road shares were lightly offered. Rochester brought 124. Canton Land Company fairly supported at 87 a 87½.

The sales of Loans were limited to $20,000 United States 6's of '68, and $31,000 Pennsylvania old 5's, and a few small parcels of Railway Bonds. The latter go slow at the Board, but there is a fair trade at private contract, the particulars of which are not reported.

The demand for money on call is supplied generally at five per cent. The payments into Bank are equal to the demand for new discounts on short paper. The Bremen packet took $60,000 in gold and silver. The specie export of the week is $149,773. The Sub Treasury holds $5,606,837.

The Norwich Road took $24,886 in Oct. against $23,535 last year. The Ohio and Pennsylvania Road $44,711, an increase of $7,220 over Sept.

The Chicago and Rock Island Road, is to cost when completed $4,300,000, including $2,000,000 7 per cent. Bonds, selling in this market at present by the agents of the Road, Messrs. WARD & Co, at 90 per cent., and the issues of which range from $50,000 to $75,000 monthly, as the work prospers. As before noticed it is already operated from Chicago to Joliet.

The import of general foreign merchandize this week is large, $1,905,784 in value, which, added to the dry goods table in our last paper, gives a total for the week of $2,731,225.

The Albany *Journal* gives the following movement of produce through the Erie Canal to tide water:

The quantity of Flour, Wheat, Corn and Barley, left at tide water, during the fourth week in October, in the years 1851 and 1852, is as follows:

	Flour, bbls.	*Wheat, bus.*	*Corn, bus.*	*Barley, bus.*
1851	154,577	172,972	234,676	209 496
1852	156 749	388,198	106 182	280,661
Dec.	1,912	Inc 215,226	Dec. 128,514	Inc. 71,165

The aggregate quantity of the same articles left at tide-water from the commencement of navigation to the 31st Oct., inclusive, during the years 1851 and 1852, is as follows:

	Flour, bbls.	*Wheat, bus.*	*Corn, bus.*	*Barley, bus.*
1851	2,731 124	2,427 378	7,089.439	1 033,090
1852	2 715.514	5,179,410	4,973,822	1 201,931
Inc.	15,610	Inc 2,752,132	Dec. 2,115 617	Inc. 168 841

The following table shows the quantity of some of the principal articles of produce, left at tide water from the commencement of navigation to 31st Oct. inclusive, during the years 1850, 191 days; 1851, 200 days; 1852, 193 days:

Canal open,	1850. *April 23*	1851. *April 15.*	1852. *April 20*
Flour, bbls	2,248 862	2,731,124	2,715,514
Wheat, bush	2,240,644	2,427,378	5,179,410
Corn	3,099,737	7,089,439	4,973,822
Barley	1,329,197	1,033,090	1,201,931
Rye	323,515	208,570	189,919
Other grains, bush	1,933,850	2,816 559	3,760,878
Beef, bbls	32,435	34,383	26,804
Pork	45,871	44 876	68,865
Ashes	26,264	25,204	33,782
Butter, lbs	8,764,245	4,521,040	3 164,148
Lard	7,677,648	10,339,570	9 532,765
Cheese	19,102,795	15,394,029	10,031,017
Wool	11,519,256	10,472,586	7,443,284
Bacon	9,177,994	10,491,193	9,960,989

A Bank has been organized under the general banking law of Vermont, at Castleton, with a capital of $65,000. The following are the directors: Hon. W. C. Kittredge, President, J. Sheldon, junior, S. Field, H. Stannard, R. P. Cooley, E. S. Howard, A. A. Ransern, O. R. Harris, J. Perkins, E. J. Hallock, F. Parker, H. Ainsworth, T. W. Rice, Vice-President, and S. D. Root, Cashier.

The Philadelphia *Ledger*, of this morning, says of the Coal trade:

The Anthracite Coal trade, for the week, has fallen off considerably—the decline being principally with the Reading Railroad. The Elections probably interrupted business, and were the cause of the lessened tonnage. The Lehigh Navigation brought down, to Saturday last, 24,100 tons; the Schuylkill Navigation brought down, to Thursday of this week, 20,765, and the Reading Railroad 22,660 tons. The aggregate tonnage, by the three lines, is 2,303,698 tons. The demand continues fair for the season, and the prices are firm.

The *Miner's Journal* of this morning, on the same subject, says:

The following is the state of the trade compared with last year, from Schuylkill and Lehigh Regions:—

	1851.	1852.	*Increase.*
Schuylkill R R.,..	1,513,856	1,524,007	10,151
Schuylkill Canal,..	515,758	696,521	180.763
	2,029,014	2,220,528	190,914
Lehigh,.....	902,616	983,193	80,577
	2,932,630	3,203,721	271,491

Showing an increase so far, from the Schuylkill and Lehigh Regions to be only 271,491 tons. The increase from all the Anthracite Regions will swell the increased supply up to 400,000 or 450,000 tons, at the close of the shipping season, all of which will be required, and will leave the market in a healthy state at the opening of the trade, next Spring.

The covered Railroad Bridge below the Orwigsburg Landing unfortunately took fire on Tuesday last, and burnt down, which has obstructed the trade by that avenue for several days, and, of course, decreased

THE NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES

A VERY LARGE DAILY NEWSPAPER,—each number comprising Eight Pages, or Forty-Eight columns, and giving more reading matter than any other Daily Newspaper in the United States,—is published EVERY MORNING, (*Sundays excepted,*) at No. 113 NASSAU-STREET, and is delivered to subscribers in New-York, Brooklyn, Williamsburg and Jersey City, for TWELVE AND A HALF CENTS a week, payable to the carrier. Single Copies, Two CENTS. Mail Subscribers, FIVE DOLLARS a year: six months, Two Dollars and a half: three months, One Dollar and half. Three Dollars in advance required in all exchanges with Country Newspapers.

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RAYMOND, JONES & CO., Publishers.

New-York Daily Times.

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New-York Daily Times.

TWO WEEKS

LATER FROM CALIFORNIA.

ARRIVAL OF THE STAR OF THE WEST.

$500,000 in Gold.

THROUGH IN TWENTY-FOUR DAYS.

MEETING OF CALIFORNIA MERCHANTS.

PREPARATIONS FOR WINTER MINING.

From Oregon and the Sandwich Islands.

The fine new steamship *Star of the West*, Capt. TINKLEPAUGH, arrived yesterday afternoon from San Juan, bringing dates from California to the 16th October—two weeks later than previous advices.

The *Star of the West* arrived at San Juan on the 29th ult., and left that port on her return on the 31st, arriving here at 4 P. M., yesterday; making the passage in eight days and eight hours. She brings 300 passengers and $500,000 in gold, with a small amount on freight.

The *Star of the West* left the following vessels in port at San Juan: Steamship *Daniel Webster*, from New-Orleans, arrived the 28th; brig *Commerce*, from Liverpool for St. Thomas; the English brig-of-war *Persian*; brig *Creole*, from Bremen for Bluefields; the schooner *Acheva*, from St. Thomas. The *Martha Clark* sailed the 30th for New-York, with full cargo.

The passengers by the *Pacific*, arrived at San Juan on the 30th, at 4 P. M. They reported the transit across the Isthmus to be in fine order, and the country healthy.

The following is a list of the passengers of the *Star of the West*:

E. H. Baxter, I. W. Hollis, Mr. Barwise, Mr. Christian, Capt. E. D. Hayes U. S. A.; Maj. C. S. Merchant U. S. A.; L. S. Marchant, Maj. Messer, Dr. Hunt, Mr. Bates, Mr. and Mrs. Torbush, I. C. H. Gratiot, G. S. Rice, Dr. Brown, S. Samuels, Mrs. Swift, Dr. E. S. Hutson, Mr. Burnett, Mrs. Jane Magee, Mr. Burnett, Mr. Bradley, M. Reading, Mrs. Attwood, Mr. Parsons, Mr. and Mrs. Carpenter, Miss Barnard, I. McKenzie, N. P. Miller, James Gibson, I. D. Mason, S. A. Briggs, E. D. Thayer, Hon. W. F. Bacon, U. S. C. at San Juan del Norte, Mrs. Corey, J. M. Burbridge, Robt. Dater, D. Towner, Mrs. Chamberlain, Mr. Potter, of Gregory's Express, Mr. D. V. Dayton, Mrs. Hall, James Emerson, H. Drummond, W. F. Cooper, S. G. Beatty, John Harris, S. Wilson, James Bascombe, W. C. Reed, M. M. Merrill, Chas. Cooper, C. O. Jerome, Mrs. Davis and four children, G. C. Pearson, James Williams, Wm. Adams, J. Caldwell, O. J. Hale, Margaret A. Peart, Mr. Younger, Mr. Loye, Mr. Greenman, Mr. Hyde, Mr. Porter, J. White, Mr. Burkhead, (San Francisco *Herald*,) J. D. Day, Mr. Paul, H. Smith, H. L. Lovell, O. F. Lord, Christ S. Smith, Mr. H. White, Lester Carpenter, Wm. Dayton, C. D. Sackett, Wm. Denver, H. Sherman, J. Hendricks, Wm. James, P. Cook, J. Greene.

We are under obligations to the Purser of the steamship, and WELLS, FARGO & Co's. Express for files and memoranda.

CALIFORNIA

The news from California is interesting. The mercantile population of San Francisco had taken the lead in expressions of indignation at the refusal of the Government to receive the issues of the Assay Office for the public dues. A meeting had been held to protest against this action, and the papers are full of speculations and opinions. The mining news gives promise of increased activity and success during the winter. Preparations for the more effectual working of the mines were going forward, and the expectations of experienced miners are deemed altogether justifiable.

The *Alta California* is gives the following general summary of the news of the fortnight:

The principal event of local interest that has occurred in this city since the departure of the last mail steamer, is the mass meeting of merchants and business men which was convened to take into consideration the best means for the relief of the commercial interests of the city, from the serious dilemma in which it had been placed by the Treasury Order issued by Secretary Corwin, prohibiting the receipt of Assay Office stamps at the Custom-House.

The only excitement that has prevailed in our city during the past fortnight has been of a political character. Both parties held a primary election at the beginning of the month, for Delegates to their County Nominating Conventions. They were conducted with much spirit. The Whig County Convention has been in session for the past three evenings, and has made the following nominations:

CITY OFFICERS.

For Mayor	C. J. Brenham.
For Recorder	Orrin Bailey.
For Marshal	Robert G. Crozier.
For Attorney	John K. Hacker.
For Treasurer	Richard H. Sinton.
For Controller	Roderick Matheson.
For Street Commissioner	William Divier.
For Tax Collector	Lewis Teal.
For Harbor Master	Wilder T. Thompson.
For Assessors	Eben Miles.
	Charles H. McLellan, Mahlon D. Eayers.

COUNTY.

For District Judge	Delos Lake.
For State Senate	John Baird, A. Bartol.
For Assembly	Russel Sackett, Elcan Hoydenfeldt, John Sime, Samuel Flower, James M. Taylor, R. B. Hempton, Wesley Probasco.
For Public Administrator	David T. Bagley.

The *Alta California* publishes a carefully prepared list of deaths at the State Marine Hospital at San Francisco from the 1st of July, 1851 to the 1st of October, 1852. They number 396. The result will possess a sad interest for many of our readers in the East. The City Tax Collector's report shows the amount of $82,370 collected for licenses during the quarter ending Sept. 30. This is an increase of $5,548 on the previous quarter.

There are no maritime disasters worthy of record reported having occurred in the North Pacific during the present month.

From the Southern District of the State our intelligence is of little interest. The Land Commission was actively engaged in the adjudication of claims, and up to the 28th Sept. three hundred and sixty-one petitions had been filed. Twelve only of them had been proved, argued and submitted, and opinions rendered but upon eight. It was supposed that the famous claim, *Las Mariposas* of Col. Fremont, would be the next in order of examination. The two political parties, (if they are deserving this distinction) of Los Angeles, had met and made their city and county nominations. The Mormon Settlement at San Benardino, was constantly receiving large accessions from the Salt Lake of men and families, by the superb southern route. This colony is in a most prosperous condition. It bids fair to absorb and direct the business of the southern part of the State. The few resident Americans scattered throughout the lower districts are the most inert, unenterprising and inefficient representatives of the Anglo-Saxon race in California. The destinies of the South will soon be wrested from their unworthy keeping.

From the Shasta and Rogue River region, and from Humboldt and Trinity, points of much attractiveness in the north of this State, we have only a few items of intelligence. The principal interest of these sections, which is mining, is favorably reported. Provisions, however, were scarce and high. Flour was selling at 30 cents ₱ lb. The Indians were less troublesome, because, perhaps, better watched than they had been.

During the past season, the prospects of no place in California have so materially improved as those of Sacramento. Real estate is again advancing in value. Fine blocks of brick buildings are beginning to adorn and give an air of permanence to her busy streets. Confidence in trade is lively, and the old time vigor of her river business has returned, to make her levees the scene of daily, active commercial life. Sacramento is still the busy mart of mountain traders, and the depôt of supplies for a large extent of mining interior. The plans of a railroad connection with the mines are now discussed with more certainty of accomplishment than ever before. The authorities are fortifying the city against the coming Winter floods by constructing a new levee along the upper banks. During the past two weeks the interest of the city has been enhanced in the eyes of strangers by the political displays and the holding of an agricultural fair. The Whigs held a grand State Convention, which lasted two days, and was finished with a fine ball and other festivities, on the night of the 5th inst. The County Nominating Convention have placed their ticket before the party. At the agricultural fair, some of the finest productions of our State were exhibited, and the display, though not extensive, was very interesting and creditable. It was arranged principally through the exertions and enterprise of a well-known horticulturist of Sacramento. A number of elegant prizes were distributed.

The citizens of Stockton are receiving accessions to their numbers by the passenger and emigrant arrivals in the State, and the business of this attractive locality is in a more prosperous and healthy condition than it has been for many months, although, sharing the prevailing dullness of the season, the merchants are complaining of a dearth in matters of local interest.

The crops of the country have not realized the expectations of our farmers this season. There are many reasons for this, but chief among them is the inexperience and want of knowledge among our agriculturists, of the requirements of the soil, the times of planting, etc. The wheat crop in some of the northern valleys has proved almost a total failure.

The Indian affairs of the State may be said to be in a tranquil condition, notwithstanding the threatening aspect which they presented in some parts of the interior a few weeks since. The death of Maj. SAVAGE it was thought would be followed by an uprising and bloody war in the San Joaquin. We are gratified to state, however, that the peace yet remains unbroken North and South. What course the hostile tribes may pursue when the rainy season sets in, is, of course, as yet, mere conjecture.

In theatrical and musical matters the times are dull, flat and unprofitable. We have still BISCACCIANTI among us, who has just returned to this city, after a very successful tour through the San Joaquin country. The Allegheanians are at Sacramento. The prospect of having CATHERINE HAYES among us furnishes much pleasure to the music-loving. The two theatres in this city are drawing but indifferent houses. Mrs. ALEXINA FISHER BAKER is still the favorite with our citizens. The country theatres are hardly paying the managers, and lead but a fluctuating existence. California requires the infusion of spirit and energy into her theatricals, and this can only be done by talented performers and able managers, all of the first class. The eager speculation of adventurers in this business, has nearly proved the ruin of our theatres. The corner-stone of a splendid theatre, to be devoted to the French drama, was laid in this city with much ceremony last week. It will be a fine structure, and the capital of some of our first citizens has been given to the enterprise. A spacious concert hall is building in the lower part of the city. It is to be open in forty days. An agent has been dispatched to France to engage the services of Mad. RACHEL for the new French theatre.

Our review closes on a highly prosperous and peaceful condition of business and social affairs. There have been fewer crimes committed throughout the country within the fortnight than has been known for the same period at time in many months. The health of the mining community is reported excellent. The cities have found relief from the epidemics which prevailed in the healthful changes of the climate which, latterly, seem to denote the speedy approach of Winter.

The Mines.

In every quarter of the mines the busy note of preparation for the approaching Winter is heard. Operations in taking out gold have given place to the work of providing for the Winter campaign in the mountains. All the companies, like those of the Tuolumne, are actively engaged in completing their works, and arranging their plans of action against the time when the waters shall revisit their places. Some are widening and deepening their canals, others throwing up dams, and others scooping out reservoirs, but the greater majority of miners are heaping up and housing the auriferous earth, from the beds of streams that are now dry, or from places which a heavy fall of rain may render inaccessible to them.

The harvest, which is so generally sought, will doubtless make the approaching period of rains one of great activity and profit to the miner. The suggestion which the Sonora *Herald* makes, that the coming Winter may be a great era in the development of our golden wealth, is not improbable. The improved and extended character of the works which have been started in every part of the mines during the past Summer, at immense outlays of capital, and the increased experience which has been so extensively applied by old established Companies of miners in arranging for Winter work, all justify the expectations in which they indulge.

The rainy season will soon be upon us. All the "signs" portend an early Winter. The migrations of the wild fowl to our shores have been noticed for many weeks. The regular winds seem to have broken off, and the atmosphere is heavy, and at times quite damp in the interior. A few showers have fallen within a day or two past, in some parts of the Northern mines, but these are mere premonitions of the nigh approach of old Winter, we suppose. Next month the rain may set in, it being November, which is usually regarded as the first month of the "wet season."

In another column will be found an interesting review of the prospects of the miner, for the Winter, in the Southern mines.

The Sacramento *Union* reviews the condition and prospects of the American River miners this Fall, as follows:

There is no doubt of the utter failure already of many, very many, of the fluming operations upon the forks of the American river, which have been commenced the present season. In a few instances these failures are attributable to bad management; as, for example, the inexpability of flumes to contain the entire water of the stream, the insecure manner in which they have been construed, and the reckless and unwarrantable expenditure of money, &c. But from personal observation, as well as careful inquiry, we are compelled to chronicle the fact, that the earth in many of the claims drained is either worthless or so poor as to fail of remunerating the miner for the expense he has incurred and the labor he has endured in reaching the subaqueous dirt. The long continuance of dry weather has enabled these claims to be thoroughly prospected, and if there had been any rich deposits, the industry and perseverance of the patient miners would have discovered them.

The truth then is apparent to our minds that the great portion of river beds laid bare the present season has thus far proved, to say the least, but partially successful. The instances of good luck have obtained very general publicity, but the unfortunate enterprises have seldom been recorded. But while we regret to hear of so many disastrous results, we are encouraged in the belief that if the present dry season should continue a month or six weeks longer, a large proportion of the companies which have been compelled to suspend operations will yet retrieve their fallen fortunes, after their flumes have been repaired. Other companies, which, owing to the high water, have not yet got into the bed of the rivers, will succeed in completing their flumes and reaping a handsome return for their labor.

It must be remembered, also, that there are at least four damming and flooming companies engaged on the various streams this year where there was one last season, so that, on the whole, we are of the opinion that at the commencement of the rainy season it will be found that even a far greater quantity of the precious metal has been taken from the bed of the rivers than during any previous Fall since the discovery of gold in California.

A correspondent writing from the Middle Fork of the American River, the oldest and most renowned gold deposit, perhaps, in California, gives a tolerably favorable report of the business at present transacting on that stream. Some of the old claims have been abandoned for the season. The following is a list of the claims on the second section of flumes on that stream, all of which are doing a prosperous business: Pool claim seven shares; Connecticut Company, eleven shares; Sub-Marine Company, thirteen shares; La Fayette Company, nine shares; Ne Plus Ultra Company, ten shares; E Pluribus Unum Company, five shares; Whig Dam Company, ten shares; Independent Company, seventeen shares. Most of the above claims are working day and night, and are employing some two hundred men. The banks of the stream present a very busy appearance, and parties from distant mining localities are constantly arriving and making preparations to pass the Winter on the Middle Fork.

In the correspondence of the *Union*, the following further intelligence of mining affairs on this stream is given:

Old Med Canon, situated directly opposite, is again paying fine wages; and, indeed, this whole section of country, for five miles around, promises rich Winter diggings. Many of the river claims in this reach of the Middle Fork, are richly paying for all labor laid out in the early part of the Summer. Some of the most valuable are the Sandy Bar, Submarine and Big Bar claims. Eight miles below, near Kelsey's Bar, is situated the Long Island claim, one of the richest and most extensive on the whole stream. Its lucky owners are Messrs. Seaman, Spease, Kimball, Griffin and Kimmel. It has been worked two years already, and this, (the third,) is yielding thousands more than during either previous season. A few nights since, your humble servant assisted this happy company in blowing and weighing 119 ounces, ($2,093.) the result of nine men's work that day. The following morning he went to the claim, where they were shoveling into the tom, and collected half a pan of dirt, from which he realized the neat little prospect of $36 50; another person from the same quantity, $25 50. The day previous, $200 were extracted from a single pan of dirt.

On last Saturday, the same party realized $4,123; and yesterday, $4,357 from this exhaustless claim. They have been at work in this claim some fifteen days, at an average of $2,000 per diem; and cannot exhaust it in a month's steady labor, with the pleasing prospect of a daily increase on those nice round figures.

The San Joaquin *Republican* says: We understand that the diving apparatus at the head waters of the San Joaquin has, at length, been put in successful operation. The following is the result of the essays made of the black sand, which is found in immense quantities in the bed of the stream:

"Assays of black sand by JOHN L. MOFFAT, Esq., late U. S. Assayer, taken by himself, from different places at the head-waters of the San Joaquin, near Fort Miller, by the use of the sub-marine armor and Indian divers, turnes out $2 to the pound of crude sand, after the white sand had been washed out of the way, and by the application of the new magnetic machine for extracting the iron. The residuum yielded $5 to the pound."

The miners about the vicinity of Jamestown and Camp Seco, are making ample preparations for winter. Straw and bush houses are coming down, and comparatively substantial tenements are building. All the way down Woods' Creek, a distance of five miles, the tents and sluices are in active operation. Jamestown is improving.

The Treasury Order—Meeting of Merchants.

In pursuance of a call, published in the daily papers, a large meeting of influential merchants of San Francisco was held at the Merchants' Exchange, on the 9th ult., to consider the proper course to be pursued in view of the recent order of the Secretary of the Treasury, prohibiting the Collector of that Port from receiving the issues of the Assay Office in payment of duties. BARTLY C. SANDERS, Esq., was called to the Chair. Speeches were made by ex-Governor SMITH, Mr. FRANKLIN, of the firm of SELIM & FRANKLIN, auctioneers, and by Mr. T. BUTLER KING, Collector of the Port. Mr. KING replied to ex-Governor SMITH'S arguments against the action of the Government, and gave the following explanations:

The act of 1850, authorizes the employment of assayers, and the establishment of assay offices to convert gold into ingots, on which shall be placed the degree of fineness, and actual value. The result is that the assayers stamp each piece after weighing and assaying it, that it contains the value of $50 of coin of the United States. Thus they stamp these pieces, but if you will look on their faces you will find them of various degrees of fineness, nor are they of the fineness of coin of the United States. This value, however, is stamped upon them, and as far as that goes, they are of the value of fifty dollars, but not of the fineness of coin of the United States. This act cuts off and prevents the receipt of ingots stamped under the law of 1850. It declares that the gold issued under the new act shall be of the fineness of coin of the United States. Here is the difference which my friend has not hit on; and this is the great difference—the great difficulty.

What is to be done in the present emergency, at this moment I do not pretend to suggest, but I will, with your permissions, gentlemen, say, as I am still exercising the duties of Collector here, and also those of Assistant Treasurer, (although I hope soon to be relieved of both,) I will explain the embarrassing circumstances in which this act has placed myself. Up to May or June, a year ago, I was simply Collector of the Customs of the Port of San Francisco, and all the moneys I received, were held by me as Collector, and returned to the Treasury Department by me in that capacity. It became necessary under the law, to have an Assistant Treasurer, to assist in taking care of the public moneys. In May or June last, the Secretary of the Treasury transmitted to me a preliminary appointment as Assistant Treasurer, and requested me to execute bonds in the sum of $100,000, and to take the responsibility of the office. I was very reluctant to take it, but as a matter of pride I executed the bond. He then imposed upon me the duties of the office, and required me to open an account with the Treasury of the United States, and transfer from myself as Collector to myself as Assistant Treasurer, all the moneys I held as Collector of the Port of San Francisco I have been, therefore, acting since some time in August last as Collector and Assistant Treasurer in this city. Now you will perceive that I am required monthly to pay over to myself all moneys not required for current expenses as Collector, to myself as Assistant Treasurer, for which I am held responsible to the Treasury of the United States under the Sub-Treasury Act, to which my friend (ex-Gov. SMITH) has alluded, and the provisions of which are very stringent. A violation of the provisions of this act imposes a heavy penalties, even to the penitentiary—a punishment not very pleasant to have before one's eyes. If I should receive these ingots, as I have shown you, the other receipts, as Assistant Treasurer, are cut off, because these ingots are not of the issues of the United States coin, which the law requires they shall be. If I receive them as Collector, I can't pay them to myself as Assistant Treasurer, and if an Assistant Treasurer should be appointed, as I am informed there is, he could not receive them from me.

The meeting finally resolved to appoint a Committee of five to confer with the public officers entrusted with the collection of the revenue, and report to an adjourned meeting a course of action to be adopted by those interested in the payment of public dues.

The Chair appointed Messrs. F. W. Macondray, G. B. Post, H. Haight, J. P. Haven, and Robert Rogers as the Committee. The Chairman, Beverley C. Sanders, Esq., was added to the Committee.

An adjourned meeting was held at the same place on the 4th. The Committee reported that they had held a conference with Mr. KING, who had consented to take the responsibility of receiving ingots in payment of Custom House duties. Five Trustees were appointed to execute a bond to the Collector conditioned for the payment to him, at the period of his retirement from office, of a sum in American, or other legal coin, equal to the amount of ingots received by him.

A memorial was drawn up, to be sent to the Secretary of the Treasury by the Merchants, Traders and Bankers of this State, asking the Department to approve of the action of the Collector.

A correspondence between the Department and Collector KING appears in the papers. Mr. WM. L. HOOGS, Acting Secretary of the Treasury, writes under date of Sept. 4:

The Department will take the most prompt measures for purchasing, leasing, or erecting a Mint at San Francisco, agreeably to authority vested in it for that purpose by Congress; and as soon as the needful plans and specifications which are now preparing, can be completed, proposals will be invited by advertisement in California and on the Atlantic, for sixty days, agreeably to the directions of Congress; and the establishment will be commenced and will be put in operation in the least possible time after proposals can be obtained and a contract completed, as the Department is anxious to remove, as soon as possible, any inconvenience which the commercial community may experience in consequence of the issues of the Assay Office being no longer legally receivable.

In the meantime, the Department will ascertain if any temporary arrangement can be effected of furnishing a circulating medium in California of the standing fineness agreeably to the above act of Congress which may, at least to some degree, lessen the inconvenience arising from the present scarcity in California of the actual Mint coinage.

Public Meetings—Postmasters, Steamships, &c.

The Postmasters of California held a Convention on the 14th, at the Tehama House, San Francisco. The object of the Convention was to take into consideration their unfortunate position, compelled as they are to incur heavy expenses without a sufficient remuneration from Government, and to devise some combined action in reference to the matter.

Taking into consideration the difficulty experienced by Postmasters in leaving their offices, particularly at the present time, the Convention was largely attended. The following offices were represented, viz. San Francisco, Agua Fria, Big Oak Flat, Napa, Dobbins' Ranch, Mariposa, Jamestown, Cold Spring, Georgetown, Stockton, Moquelumne Hill, Coloma, Oakland, Nevada City, Centreville, Rough and Ready, Downieville, Shasta City, Marysville, and Santa Clara. In addition to these, many gentlemen present were furnished with proxies to act for other offices, so that out of all the Post-Offices in the State, it is safe to say nearly forty were represented, either directly or indirectly. Dr. CANDEE, of Stockton, was chosen permanent Chairman, and Mr. BROOKS, of Coloma, Secretary. After various remarks, a resolution was put, providing for the appointment of a Committee of three to draft a memorial to Congress, to be signed by the Postmasters generally on the Pacific. Dr. OVERTON of Nevada, Dr. CANDEE of Stockton, and Mr. JAMES CUMMING of Marysville, were chosen on the Committee. The memorial sets forth the expenses incident on conducting the Post-Office Department in California, the fact that no adequate provisions have been made to meet those expenses, and concludes as follows:

"Your memorialists, therefore, trusting to the justice of Congress, ask that provision be made by law for such increase of the salaries and allowances of Postmasters in California and Oregon, as the exigencies of the case require, and the peculiar state of affairs on the Pacific render indispensable. We are satisfied that your honorable body need only to be truly informed of the state of things here to be satisfied of the necessity of providing an adequate remedy for existing evils."

The memorial was adopted and the proposition is that it be signed by all the Postmasters of California and Oregon, previous to its being sent on to Washington.

A meeting of returned Californians was held on the Plaza, for the purpose of taking into consideration the action of the steamship companies as to the rates demanded by them for passage from this city to the Atlantic States. The following resolutions were passed by the meeting:

That this meeting condemns the course pursued by the several steamship companies to the combination to exact exorbitant rates from passengers, the object of which is to enrich themselves out of the hard earned wages of miners and other laborers.

That the miners will not submit to pay the unreasonable rates now charged by the aforesaid steamship companies.

That a Committee be appointed to confer with the Agents of said companies, to induce them if possible to reduce the price of passage on their vessels, so that the many who have heretofore been unable, may now return to their friends in the Atlantic States.

That in case of a refusal on the part of the said companies to reduce the fare, the above mentioned Committee are requested to confer with the ship owners of the city, with the view of chartering a suitable vessel for Panama or San Juan.

The Committee having subsequently reported their inability to make any satisfactory arrangements with the steamship companies, they proceeded to illustrate the advantages of sailing vessels. Propositions have been submitted to the following effect: A good and substantial vessel is offered, with good accommodations and provision, to be dispatched immediately, at rates that will enable all who wish to go home, to arrive in New-York for $100.

A sufficient number of vessels will be in readiness to take any amount of passengers.

Overland Immigration.

A train of seven wagons arrived at Sonoma on the 6th inst. The company left Independence on the 9th of May and brought with them 250 head of cattle. The following are the names:

Mrs. L. Smith, Mrs. A. T. Smith, Miss S. J. Smith, Miss M. A. Smith, Miss S. E. Smith, Mrs. Hannah Yates and three children, Alex. A. Smith, wife and child, Levi Flusher, Isaac P. Smith, John W. Yates, Henry Lawrence, George Griffiths, John M. Phillips, Wm. Phillips, Wm. Rowland, Geo. T. Espy, and Master Charles Smith.

Mr. E. C. SPRING arrived at Sacramento from the Sink of Mary's river, reports that there are about two hundred teams between that place and the Sink, and that every wagon he passed contained women and children.

A party arrived at the Sink the day he left, who started from Salt Lake on the 27th of August, and they report having passed many teams, and that a great proportion of them were in a worn out condition, and would be compelled to remain in Carson Valley until next Spring.

The Sacramento *Union* publishes a long list of deaths that have occurred on the Plains this season among the emmigrants. The victims were mainly from the Western States, none from New-York.

Emigration to Australia.

Since the discovery of gold in Australia the emigration from California, has been very great and is rapidly increasing. All the fine vessels put up for those ports have readily obtained a complement of passengers, and now the transportation of passengers has become an important and regular trade. A San Francisco firm have dispatched vessels semi-monthly, and the emigration is increasing beyond expectation. A large portion of those who have gone are Americans, who, fond of a roving life, and loving excitement, have gone to this El Dorado merely to prospect and see what is to be seen. The trade has become so important that it has been determined to fit out a first class steamer. The distance in round numbers to Sydney we are told is about two thousand miles, and that a steamer without accident, would be able to make the passage at the farthest in twenty-five days. The vessel would stop at Tahiti, where coals could be procured and fresh supplies of provisions and water laid in. The day is not far distant, nor does it require a great stretch of imagination to see it, says the *Alta*, when a line of steamers will be plying regularly to the Australian ports. That is a fixed fact and we should be proud to see San Francisco take the first steps in this great enterprise. Australia will throw off the yoke in a short time, and give her citizens a better opportunity to develop her great mineral and agricultural resources. The trade between the two countries will be immense when they are brought within less than a month's time of each other by a line of excellent steamers.

Arrival of Clippers.

A small portion of the large fleet of vessels due at this port, (says the *Alta*) have made their appearance during the past fortnight. On the first of this month the *Gazelle* arrived, 135 days from New-York, an extraordinary passage, considering that she came into collision with a Spanish vessel off Cape Horn, during a gale, in which she lost her bowsprit, cutwater, head stays, bowsprit gear, jibs, &c., and suffered other damage, causing her to leak about ten inches per hour. Her commander, Captain SAMUEL DOLLARD, has been presented by the consignees and merchants with a splendid silver trumpet, in compliment of his skill and perseverance in bringing the vessel safely to this port. The *Messenger*, 123 days from New-York, arrived on the 4th inst. In 57 hours after she was hauled to the wharf, her cargo consisting of 2 465 tons, was discharged, and in 48 working hours, she was ballasted for her voyage to China, whither she sailed yesterday. The news of her arrival and sailing, together with the proceeds of her cargo and freight money will reach her owner by the same mail. The *Antelope* arrived on the 10th inst., 149 days from New-York.

The Crops—Yield of Grain.

Harvest is over, and few of our farmers can say that the crop has not fallen far, very far short of their expectations. In many cases the crop of this year, in ground cultivated last year, has fallen thirty per cent. below last year's yield. This cannot be accounted for on the ground that the virgin yield is greatest; but probably is wholly attributable to the fact of the late rains being very light, especially on the far side of the Bay.

This is particularly the case in Napa and Sonoma Counties. Very large farms in these sections yield this year but twenty bushels to the acre, in some cases as low as fifteen; and this, too, where a portion of the crop was early planted. Still, it is not to be denied that some farms in that section have given an average of fifty bushels to the acre this year; but on those same farms the average was sixty-seven bushels last year. There are some instances of the yield exceeding this—even as high as one hundred bushels per acre; but it is certain the Napa County crop will not average over thirty three bushels to the acre, and the Sonoma crop not over twenty five.

In the Sonoma Valley, the crop is also short, which is the more unfortunate as the supplies of seed Barley have been heretofore drawn from those Counties, the Barley from other and older sections of the country being more mixed with mustard and other weeds. In consequence of this demand for seed, much of the produce of these valleys will be kept back from the market; a large portion will be used this season in the Santa Rosas, Bodega and Russian River Valleys, so that the main supplies of the native crop will reach us from this side of the Bay and below.

The Wheat crop has been generally good, though the heavy fogs in the Spring, in some cases, have produced rust. The demand of this year will be chiefly for seed, although the few mills in the country are night and day at work; but being few in number and of small power, they afford little more than a supply of flour for their immediate locality. Still, those who have intention of wheat-growing the coming season, should remember this demand is gradually lessening the supply and enhancing the price of seed Wheat. Already superior lots have been disposed of at rates far beyond the present market rate, and the disappointments of those who relied on the Oregon seed the past year will cause a greater demand for the California growth this season.

From the Valley of San José, and those farther south, no authentic intelligence has reached us with regard to the yield or condition of crops. It is believed, however, that the former will equal those of Napa and Sonoma in proportion to the number of acres cultivated.

From the South.

The steamer *Sea Bird* arrived yesterday forenoon from San Diego, bringing news from the southern part of the State to the 9th inst.

The *Star* says the Feast of our Lady of Los Angeles was very generally observed in that city by the Catholic population. The church received a fresh coat of whitewash and was illuminated within and without, and the divine services were more than ordinarily impressive. The bull-fights commenced on Sunday afternoon, and were continued for three days without serious accidents; two or three horses were gored, and one man was tossed up some fifteen or twenty feet, and on the whole the bulls seemed to have the best of the sport. The bulls, public and private, were well attended and conducted with good taste.

Among the persons indicted by the Grand Jury of Los Angeles County, are JUAN MORAN, for murder, W. A. CORNWALL, for assault with intent to kill, and JUANITO RAMIREZ, for murder. CORNWALL is the person who made a murderous attack on Colonel A. C. RUSSELL with a pistol, Colonel RUSSELL being unarmed, a few weeks since. MORAN was tried and found guilty of manslaughter.

Mr. CROSS has disposed of the large drove of sheep, (14,000 in number,) which he brought from New-Mexico, to Col. ISAAC WILLIAMS, of Chino.

Miscellaneous.

We learn from Mariposa that two old gentlemen residing in Bear Valley, named BIDDLE and SMITH, were assaulted one night last week, while asleep in their tents, by two Mexicans, and both of them nearly killed. The Mexicans were part of the guerilla band recently broken up near Sonora, and it is supposed their only object was plunder, as they took about $250, the only money on the premises. The gentlemen are recovering, and it is probable they will be able, at some future time, to detect the assassins.

On the American River four persons were, by a self-constituted Jury, fined $100 each, for abusing an Indian. The money was appropriated for benevolent purposes.

The Common Council of Stockton have tendered a complimentary dinner to Mr. ROTHENBAUM upon the occasion of his departure for the East. They have a practice of fining absentees five dollars, with a view to furnish funds for like occasions.

The Sonora *Herald* says that improvements of every description are going on in that city. At no time since the fire has there been less than ten or twelve houses going up.

By the Santa Clara *Register* we are informed of the following particulars of a duel which came off in Santa Clara County last week, near Gilroy's Ranch, and which in ferocity and desperation we find no parallel for in the State. It occurred, says the *Register*, between a Mexican and a native Californian, about a game of monte, and COLT'S navy revolvers were the weapons used in combat. Nine shots were fired, and four of the balls took effect in each of the combatants. Both parties expired immediately, and they were each ushered into the presence of their Maker to answer for the murder of the other. After the second or third shot, the Californian crawled on his hands and knees nearer his antagonist and fired, in order to make sure of his victim. This shot took effect in the abdomen of the Mexican.

A vessel fitting out of San Francisco, for a whaling cruize, is furnished, beside the usual implements for catching the leviathans of the deep, with arrows, each of which is an iron tube, about eighteen inches long, with a keen triangular point, feathered with India rubber. These are to be charged with two ounces of gunpowder, with a thirty second fuse, and they are to be fired from a gun about two feet in the barrel, which is half an inch thick, and has the calibre for a two ounce ball. The gun has a brass stock, and is fired from the shoulder. The weight of the piece is nearly thirty pounds. The arrow will penetrate a whale at thirty yards and there explode, killing him immediately, as it must tear and lacerate him dreadfully. The Dutch have long since fired the common harpoon from swivel guns, but we think this last leads all other inventions thus far. Of course it is the result of Yankee ingenuity.

Flour, manufactured from California wheat, is a new branch of trade just opened.

The United States survey steamer *Active*, Lieutenant ALDEN, which has been in active service for some months, surveying the coast, harbors and inlets between San Francisco and the Columbia, has returned to San Francisco.

OREGON.

The *Active*, from Oregon, brings dates to the 2d Oct., one week later than previously received.

The immigration from the Plains still continues. The *Oregonian* of the 2d, says: "For the last month, the immigration from over the Plains has poured into Oregon by every avenue, in numbers variously estimated at from ten to twenty thousand, the larger number of whom are farmers and mechanics. It will, therefore, be seen that our infant Territory must receive an impetus which will not fail to develop many of its latent resources, and add much to its commercial prosperity."

It is stated that there is more sickness and destitution among the emigrants this year than in any previous one, which is attributable to the fact that there was not sufficient grass for the great number of stock on the route.

The citizens of Portland had raised by voluntary subscription the sum of $2,000, to be sent forward in the shape of supplies to the relief of those behind.

The citizens of Oregon City, Milwaukie, have also raised about a thousand dollars in provisions.

A hospital had been established in Portland for the reception of the sick and destitute from the plains.

Many of the immigrants were going to Puget's Sound in search of claims.

We learn by the *Spectator* that fully one-half the immigrants were yet beyond the Dalles, and that many of them are wholly or nearly destitute of provisions. The late rains have doubtless increased their difficulties and their sufferings. Many die from exposure and illness before reaching the valley, while others get in it but to find a final resting place. Relief parties have been sent out from several points in the Territory, but the provisions, thus far dispatched, are inadequate to meet the necessities, and further aid must be had.

While the steamer *James P. Flint* was nearing the Cascades, on the night of the 22d September, when in the vicinity of "Cape Horn," she struck a sharp-pointed rock, filled, and sunk to her guards. There were some twenty souls aboard, who had no means of getting from the wreck for twenty four hours, when a canoe came to their relief. Her machinery was saved—aside from this she was a total wreck.

The Commissioners appointed by the Legislature last Winter, says the *Times*, consisting of THOMAS STEVENS, WM. PARKER and JESSE HOFFMAN, to survey the Territorial Road from Portland to Salem, have completed their labors. Their survey extends to a fraction over thirty-one miles, at which point it intersects the Road from Oregon City to Salem. The Commissioners speak in high terms of the feasibility of the route—and a full report will be made out soon. We are informed, however, that it is in progress of construction—and that the distance by this Road from Portland to Salem is thirty-four miles, while the distance from Oregon City to Salem is forty five miles.

We find in the Oregon *Times* the following list of prices as prevailing at the Table Rock Mines:

Flour is now 30c. per lb.; Bacon, 62 and 75c, Sugar 40 and 50c.; Coffee, 30 and 40c.; Eggs, $1.75 per doz.; Butter, $1 per lb.; molasses, $4 per gal; Potatoes 30c. per lb.; Peas, Beans and Onions, 30 and 40c. per lb. Green garden vegetables are supplied from the vicinity, and bring good prices. The town increases very fast. No rain.

Flour is selling for thirty dollars per hundred in the Rogue River and Shasta mines.

The weather still remains good.

Wheat, oats and other produce from the plains is coming in abundantly. Several large loads have been received.

Quite a number of Bloomers—just over the Plains—have made their appearance in Oregon City, and being the first specimens of the genuine Bloomer costume ever seen here, of course attracted much attention.

SANDWICH ISL

MEMORIALIS.

BY C. B. STUART.

How is Our Glory fled! O Marshfield's shade;
Thy spirit, mighty-voic'd, as when the wind
From out the flaming Borealian North
Beats down the Arctic pines. Thy voice,
So kindred with the ocean's tongue when jubilant,
It thunders on the strand, or wullen moans
Through all the caverns of resounding shores!
Thy spirit, gentle in its natural moods,
As zephyrs whispering through the leafy elms—
As dew-drops nestling upon slumbering flowers—
As infant hushed by mother's lullaby—
But terrible as battle or the surge
When freedom call'd its calm, reposing strength,
And Duty struck the alarum in its ear.

O Marshfield, mourn! Your mortal star is set,
But only set to flame immortally.
O Marshfield, mourn! Your earthly sun's eclipsed,
But through the cloud of death, his burning beams
Fling brighter radiance on the widow'd world.
O Marshfield, mourn! Sad silence clothe your lips,
For beauty vanish'd and for strength decayed;
Gird on your heart and on your brow great glooms;
Bow down your head and pray more woe come not;
Ask all the world—ask God himself, why fell
This stunning bolt bat on your naked head!
Or, if the blow had mortal venom in't,
Rouse up and imprecate through all the world
The cursed hand, heart, tongue, that struck it!
O Marshfield, mourn! And mourn, thou land—
New-England—that did'st give such spirit birth;
Mourn on your mountain tops, in all your vales,
Through all your woods, your pastures and your fields,
By all your river shores, and by the shore
Of that great ocean, where, like stranded bark
Deep buried in the sand, lies his great bulk;
His royal bulk, which did so glad our eyes,
And glad our ears with its bold Saxon tongue,
And glad our hearts with Freedom's battle calls!
O mourn, New-Englane! from that Pilgrim Rock,
Through all your centre and circumference;
From Bunker's granite column, lift your voice
And make it musical and loud with grief.
O mourn your vast, immeasurable loss.
And mourn, thou starry-clactured Union, mourn!
Your woe is great, as when some widow'd queen
Leans for accustomed shelter and support,
For timely counsel and for vigorous strength,
And finds her lord is gone! O, Union, mourn!
Who now shall guide you through the perilous seas,
Since Ashland's master moulders in the tomb?—
Who now shall drive your chariot toward the sun
While all the nations, wond'ring, watch the race;
Who warn you of all danger!—who exult
O'er all your triumphs, with no loud a voice?
O, Union, mourn! And mourn thou stricken world!
Your glory, too, is laid in Marshfield's tomb;
For you, great Webster lived, and thought, and died.
And gave his name to fill your record up.
Drop down your clouds, O, Heaven, that we may stand,
Some little space in darkness wrapt, and learn
How far one mighty soul—like Webster's soul—
Outshines both sun and star! How far transcends
All noise and show of Earth's unstable pomps,
When that great soul, down-sinking on life's verge—
Like sun-set on the horizon of the sea—
Grows vast and luminous, as death unfolds
Its ample gates and lets Heaven's glory in,
To quench life's little, proud presuming spark,
And flood the world with an immortal light!

MEMORIALS OF MR. WEBSTER.

NUMBER NINE.

Ride to Plymouth—Anecdotes on the Way—Mr. Webster Kills a Deer.

PLYMOUTH ROCK, Oct. 7, 1852.

At an early hour yesterday morning, we breakfasted at Marshfield, and then set out for this place. Not wishing to make known the object of our excursion, except to those who were to participate in our sport, we departed quietly, in a one horse wagon, which contained our rifles, fowling pieces, and all the apparatus required for manly recreation. * * * * * * *

The face of the Old Colony, and the villages through which we passed, appeared much like the route that I described from Hingham to Marshfield. Some of the farms are highly cultivated, but others are neglected and become almost barren. A farm, badly tilled, is to Mr. Webster, as it is to every good farmer, a forbidding object. * * * * * * * *

In this old Colony there is a vast district, nearly twenty miles square, which is a wilderness, and well known as the Plymouth Woods. Within this district there are a great number of ponds, from one to two hundred, and some of them, as for instance the Billington Sea, are quite large. Francis Billington, one of the pilgrims in the *Mayflower*, discovered this from the top of a tree which stood on the hill, and it now bears his name. It is now, as at first, embosomed in a wilderness of woods. The eagle still soars over it, and builds in the branches of the surrounding forest. Here the loon cries, and leaves her eggs on the shore of the smaller island. Here, too, the beautiful wood-duck finds a sequestered retreat, and the fallow deer, mindful of their ancient haunts, still resort to it to drink and browse on its margin. They run in these woods, and in Wareham and Sandwich. In January, 1831, one hundred and sixty were killed, and forty taken alive. In February, 1839, a deer, chased by the dogs, ran into the streets of the village and was caught in the front yard of Hon. N. M. Davis's house. This is the favorite resort of Mr. Webster when he desires to relax his mind, and to indulge in vigorous exercises, and nothing is more exciting than the incidents of these, his annual excursions.

Passing by the outlet to Murdock's Pond, which is about half a mile in the rear of Burial Hill, he was reminded of the story of John Goodman and Peter Brown, who in pursuit of the first deer of which we have any account in this country, lost their way and came near losing their lives. It was in January, 1621, a few days after their landing. The story is told as follows: "Going a little off they find a lake of water, and having a great mastiff with them and a spaniel, by the water side they found a great deer. The dogs chased him and they followed so far as to lose themselves, and could not find their way back. They wandered all that afternoon, being wet, and at night it did freeze and snow. They were slenderly appareled, and had no weapons, but each one his sickle, nor any victuals. They ranged up and down, and could find none of the savages' habitations. When it drew towards night they were much perplexed, for they could find neither harbor nor meat; but, in frost and snow, were forced to make the earth their bed, and the element their covering; and another thing did very much terrify them; they heard, as they thought, two lions roaring exceedingly for a long time together, and a third that they thought was very near them. So not knowing what to do, they resolved to climb up into a tree, as their safest refuge, though that would prove an intolerable cold lodging. So they stood at the tree's root, that when the lions came they might take their opportunity of climbing up. But it pleased God so to dispose that the beasts came not."

While in the enjoyment of the comfortable lodgings we had last night, and perhaps on the very spot where the Pilgrims on that painful night were shivering with fright and cold, I could not but think how much more fortunate we were than they. Mr. Webster told another anecdote, which also shows a strong contrast between the fortunes of some men and of others. After he had delivered his address at the centennial celebration on the 22d of Dec., 1820, the Pilgrim Society sat down to an elegant repast, where the company was served with the fat of the land, and the treasures of the sea. But to call to mind the distresses of their forefathers more vividly than words could express them, five kernels of parched corn were placed on each plate, as an allusion to a time in 1623, when that was the proportion allowed to each individual, on account of the scarcity of their provisions. If I should undertake to relate one-half of the anecdotes and interesting historical facts on which Mr. Webster is more than eloquent, being as he is on the hallowed ground where they occurred, I should write a volume, instead of the brief letter, for which I took up my pen; I must hasten to the incidents of our sport.

We approached with our horses and wagons as near as circumstances admitted, to the sequestered dells, and secret recesses of the timid deer, from which

"He bursts the thicket, glances through glade,
And plunges deep in the wildest woods."

Our first care was to secure our horses, and at the same time to insure to them the requisite attention during our absence. This done, our next business was to equip ourselves for a tramp on foot. Water-proof boots, a snug cap, stout cloth pantaloons, and short coat for marching through the woods, climbing hills or fording the smaller streams which constitute the outlet or inlet of the ponds, were just the articles required, and those we have. Our party consists of six, each one of whom has a good gun, plenty of powder and bullets, and buckshot, and all the little apparatus for convenience. The Pilgrims, I am told, used the old fashioned matchlocks, instead of the percussion caps with which we are provided. Thus well accoutred we set forth "to hunt in couples." Mr. Webster and myself were together. The dogs we have are well trained, and are accustomed to chase in these woods. My dog Cato, which occasionally performed a conspicuous part in my hunting excursions last Autumn, is not up to the business of following bucks and does in these parts, and is, therefore, compelled to follow close at my heels, and has performed no higher office than bringing to the shore a duck or two, which, being shot on the wing, fell into the water. The party "let slip the dogs," and then separated, with an understanding as to the place where they should meet, and as to certain signals which should be given in case anything remarkable should happen. Mr. Webster and myself, after making our way for some distance through a trackless thicket, at length came to a path not often trodden, but following it, we were led to the shore of a good sized pond of water, which in England or Scotland would probably be called a lake, and not long since would have been the burden of some immortal song. On a sunny side of a small hillock, which rose gradually from the shore of this pond, we made a stand, to await the approach of the deer, and to watch the result of the chase, into which the dogs had now entered with hearty good will; believing that the very path which led us there, would be the one the game would pursue, if found in that neighborhood, and routed by the dogs; in which respect we were not mistaken. We sat down on a rock, for a rapid walk of considerable distance, carrying our rifles, had made a moment's rest agreeable to our legs. * * * * * * *

The time drew near to 1 o'clock, and the dogs had gone around a large circle Of course, we were wide awake, and on the sharp look out. The sensations I felt were those that excited me when I shot the deer running in the centre of the Delaware River, of which I gave you an account. But Mr. Webster was as cool and as self-possessed as when he rose to reply to Senator Hayne, of South Carolina. He stood erect, where he had a full view of the path that lay before him, along the foot of the hill, at the water's edge, for nearly a hundred rods—with his eyes piercing the thicket to catch a glimpse of the first motion of a twig. He held his rifle across his breast, ready to take fatal aim. I stood partly behind, ready to fire, if there should be any object to shoot at, or if there should be any occasion for it, after he had done his part. The dogs were rapidly approaching. Expectation was on tip-toe. At this moment, and at the distance of some eighty or a hundred rods from us, partly across the circle of the shore, and just at the water's edge, he saw a deer, and then another, and then another. His ejaculations instantly directed my attention to the spot. Two of them dashed into the water, and plunged in their noses to drink; but the animals being routed by the hounds, and of course frantic with fear, they had no inclination to stand still. * * *

A fine buck led the van, gallantly throwing back his antlers, as if he said, "Overtake me if you can." But when he approached within about thirty rods, he met something whose speed exceeded the speed of his pursuers. Mr. Webster, with his usual unerring aim, had lodged in his vitals a fatal bullet, and the stag lay bleeding on the path, unconscious of what had struck him. The smoke and report of the gun changed the direction of the other deer, and away they went, "Over the hills and far away." I fired upon them, but without effect. The dogs came "in at the death," in handsome style, and no man could enjoy a triumph with more satisfaction, and with more enthusiastic feeling, than we did our success on this occasion. Say what you will of stoicism, philosophy, of dignity, and all that sort of thing, I can tell you there is no man, however exalted, who will not sometimes unbend himself, and feel and act as though he was yet in his youth. Nor is this wrong; and I pity the man who cannot find in his own bosom a sentiment which will occasionally approve of such an exuberant feeling. * * * * * * * *

I thought I should give you in this letter a short account of an agreeable dinner, together with some of the anecdotes of the evening, and of the sports of the day, but I have come to the end of this sheet, and am too much inclined to sleep to begin a new page to-night.

MARSHFIELD, Nov. 27, 1813.

Leaving Boston I came through the town of Quincy, the residence of John Quincy Adams, and the township of Weymouth, in which are several villages, all more or less engaged in the shoemaking business. This route is different from the one taken by me last year. Proceeding along the Plymouth road, through Scituate and Hanover, I arrived at the little town of Pembroke, and here the road to this place turns directly into a wilderness of pines. This pine tract seems to extend eight or ten miles north and South, and its eastern limit is within two miles of the sea, and of Mr. Webster's house. It may be worthy of remark, that directly on the sea shore, the land is stony, rock, and bearing hard wood, while behind it a large tract of pine land, cleared or uncleared, stretches away to Plymouth road.

Over this district of country I passed rapidly, following the windings of the road, till we reached the home of the farmer of Marshfield. As I approached this hospitable mansion, in the avenue leading to the house, I met Mr. Webster, rejoicing in his temporary freedom from the severe labors of the legal profession to which he has been devoting himself nights and days, since he retired from the office of Secretary of State.

He informed me of the absence of his son. "But, Sir," said he, "I know he will be glad to see you, and you must stay till Edward comes home."

He gave me a hearty welcome to his house, and to whatever he had, that could amuse, or would interest me in any manner. His kindness, as on all former occasions, soon made me feel perfectly at home. I had arrived just in time for dinner.

A dish of chowder, such as is eaten nowhere else on the face of the globe, and corned beef, cured as every farmer should know how to cure it, with Marshfield potatoes, and other vegetables, constituted our well-relished repast.

When at home and on his farm, there is no topic on which Mr. Webster delights to dwell so much as agriculture. The affairs of nations, with which he is so familiar; the important questions which fill his mind when engaged in his profession, questions on the decision of which millions depend, are all apparently left behind when he crosses the line which separates his plantation from his neighbors.

Our conversation at dinner, therefore, was principally on agriculture. He spoke of the pleasure he enjoyed in its pursuit, and of his public speeches and efforts he had made to commend it to the favor of his countrymen He said he regarded that as the leading interest of society; and as having in all its relations the most direct and intimate bearing upon human comfort and the national prosperity, of any to which men give their attention. Agriculture, he said, "feeds us; to a great degree it clothes us; without it we could not have manufactures, and we should not have commerce. These all stand together, but they stand like pillars in a cluster, the largest in the centre, and that largest is agriculture." Although the duties of his profession, and the public services which the partiality of his fellow-citizens had required him to perform, had necessarily occupied much of his time, he had been familiar with the operations of agriculture in his youth, for he was a farmer's son, and he had always looked upon the subject with a lively and deep interest, both in public and private life. There is, said he, no subject which opens a wider field for study, nor is there one more congenial to my feelings. I delight to talk to my neighbors about farming, and I love to vie with them about cultivating my fields and in making my farm as productive as theirs.

His visit to Europe in 1839 had given him a favorable opportunity of seeing the improved husbandry of England, and he derived what benefit from it he could; for, said he, the great objects of agriculture and the great agricultural products of Old England and New-England are the same.

Neither country produces olives, rice, or cotton, or sugar cane, but bread, meat, and clothing are the main productions of both, and knowing that the example of England might safely be followed, as far as the circumstances of the one country corresponded with those of the other, he had adopted and carried into practice many modes of culture on his farm here, and in New Hampshire, which he had seen successfully adopted, while he was abroad. He spoke with much animation of the efforts made by farmers throughout this whole country to improve their condition. We ought to be, he said, in this respect, the first nation in the world. England is regarded as a prodigy of agricultural wealth. Flanders might surpass it; he had not seen Flanders; England surpassed any country he had seen. But he hoped the day would soon come, when this country would bear off the palm. Let us remember, he said, that this is a country of small farms, and freehold tenements; a country in which men cultivate with their own hands their own fee simple acres, drawing not only their subsistence, but also their spirit of independence, and manly freedom from the ground they plough. They are at once its owners, its cultivators, and its defenders; he hoped the cultivation of the earth would never cease to be regarded as the most important labor of man.

Walking out after dinner, I was struck with the thrifty growth of several little forests of oak, maple, and walnut, especially on that part of the estate which originally belonged to the Winslow family. * * * * * * *

Upon my making inquiries concerning these forests, Mr. Webster told me that they had been periodically cut down, and that this had happened once since the death of the last Winslow proprietor. It has been thought profitable, he said, to take off the wood once in about eighteen years, not selecting the larger trees, but clearing the whole over a given extent. New shrubs immediately spring up and cover the nakedness of the land, growing sometimes as much as seven or eight feet in a single year. This practice, he said, prevailed over most of the great tracts of woodland in the County of Plymouth. It was found to be the best use that the land could be put to. Its price in various parts of the country ranges from two to five dollars an acre. In some cases large tracts are holden by single individuals. The late Barnabas Hedge, of Plymouth, he said, could travel ten or twelve miles through such woodlands, without going off his own soil. But the great danger to such property, Mr. Webster observed, was from fire. Hardly a year passed without much destruction by this element in the woods of Sandwich, Barnstable, Wareham, Plymouth, &c. The wood cut from these forests is valuable, and commands a high price; as it is hard, sound, round and of convenient size.

Can you not now see, in imagination, one of these hickory fires in a cold frosty morning, or on a chilly Autumn evening—such a one as now burns brightly on the hearth before me? I think it requires no great stretch. Mr. Webster said it was now fourteen or fifteen years since any wood had been cut on this farm except for the use of the family. In some of the lower grounds the trees have been suffered to grow longer, and the thickets to remain undisturbed. I noticed maples and oaks, some of them quite tall, and a foot or more in diameter. To these circumstances, no doubt, it is owing that the deer still remain tolerably numerous in the township of Plymouth. I gave you an account of these deer in my letters to you last year. They delight, said Mr. Webster, to feed on the leaves and sprouts of young thrifty trees. The laws of Massachusetts properly restrain the killing of these animals in certain seasons of the year, but there are still wretches, said Mr. Webster, who will steal into the woods in the middle of Winter, find the deer in the deep snows, and kill them merely for the sake of their skins, which would not bring more than, perhaps, a dollar a piece. Of these woods, Mr. Webster has about two hundred acres, from which cattle and sheep are carefully excluded, and which, if fenced as in England, and in some places in this country, would make an elegant deer park.

The sun went down upon us, while we were rambling and conversing upon these and kindred topics; we returned home to enjoy, and have enjoyed, the comforts of a quiet evening around a farmer's fire. Yours, truly.

BOSTON.

Calmness Indefeat—Mad. Sontag—Yankee Divers—Washington and Webster—A Lady's Protest—Mr. Thackeray, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

BOSTON, Saturday, Oct. 6, 1852.

Whig Boston has borne the defeat of Gen. Scott with a great show of philosophy. *Sans rancune* is the easy motto here. Some of the Whig papers have spoken of the result very frankly, and even semi-facetiously. The *Journal* says: "We have met the enemy—and we are theirs," and speaks unreservedly of the "Saline River." The *Atlas* has announced the "Waterloo defeat" of Scott. The *Bee*, *Courier*, and *Advertiser*, seem rather rejoiced than otherwise; and the *Transcript* fairly admits the splendid credentials of Gen. Pierce, is sure he won't give way to *filibusticros*, and concludes by being glad he has no "kitchen cabinet" to make a mess at Washington. The Brattleboro' *Eagle* employs a tone of levity, and declares "we have got supremely licked," &c. As for the Democratic organs here, they are not immoderate in their transports. Some Loco-Foco cannon were heard, a few days ago, on Dorchester Heights, and at Brookline; and last night, there was a pedestrian ovation with torches and drums in the streets. "Where be the mourners?" indeed. You may very fairly ask the question.

The Whig State Central Committe have raised a rallying cry, and it is hoped our Commonwealth will be retrieved on Monday. The Ten Hour advocates, the Temperance men, and the Anti-Liquor Law men, flourish their respective tickets with rigor, and these, with Whigs, Hunkers, and Coalitionists, will "make a little noise" at the polls. The *Journal*, desiring to stir up the Whigs to the business of electing a Governor, a Lieutenant-Governor, and eleven Members of Congress, says, "Brother Whigs, *will you try?*"

Madame Sontag will be here this evening. She has declined the profiered honor of a serenade. She wishes to be received simply as an *artiste*, without any of those honors usually paid to public characters in another sphere. There seems to be something more than the artist in all this dignified reserve, *nonobstante*. It is said she was personally acquainted with Daniel Webster, and corresponded with him.

A party of Bostonians have just gone, in the *Lamartine*, to Cumana, Venezuela, for the purpose of diving for the *San Pedro*, a ship sunk there a century ago, with a world of pistoles and doubloons on board. Two years since, some of the company fished up over $20,000 worth from the wreck, and they now hope to get mere, with the aid of engines, diving machines, submarine armor, &c. They mean to pluck up drowned treasure chests "by the locks"—the Yankee Hotspurs!

The people of Charlestown are about to get for their City Hall, a full length portrait of Daniel Webster, as he stood in 1825 on Bunker Hill. The motto should be, *sic stabat*.

A correspondent of the *Journal* says, Washington made his triumphal entry into Boston on the 24th Oct., 1789—the very day and month on which Daniel Webster died.

Miss Harriet Hunt, physician of this city, has addressed a letter to the City Treasurer, complaining that, though she is obliged to pay taxes, she has not got a vote. A few years ago, this lady—a valuable woman in her vocation—wanted to attend the medical course of lectures at Harvard. But the Professors, being horrified, would not let her in. The young gentleman, they knew, would feel too uncomfortable to do any good in her presence.

Mlle. Lehman gives a concert this evening, at the Melodeon; where Sontag is to sing on Tuesday evening. We shall soon have our Music Hall ready, in which these vocal birds of passage may be heard to much greater advantage.

Mr. Thackeray is to be with us in a week or so, to repeat his English Lectures. He will be welcome, of course; though we should prefer to hear something new and fresh—seeing we have read epitomes of these Lectures already. He is fond of a pointed manner of sketching his men. But I believe, with Dr. Johnson, that a great deal of the truth of a statement is generally sacrificed to the point of it. We are to have a gentlemanly address from Mr. James, on the Duke of Wellington, on Wednesday.

A ship, *Leodes*, sails from this port, to-day, for the streamless land of Australia. I was just about to quote those fine lines of Virgil, at the end of the Second Georgic, anent the restless man who goes plowing the deep for riches, while another, happier, stays at home on his farm; but I must stop, you see—my paper is out. Ion.

NEW-ORLEANS.

The Weather—Gales—Fashions—Mexican News.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, Oct. 30, 1852.

Well, our time is up at last—we have had two Summers and two Autumns this year, which beats the North all to pieces. On the night of the 28th it blew a hurricane, and a cataract of rain fell for about two hours, which completely drowned us out. The two mass meetings of the Whigs and Democrats became very moist, and the vast assemblage of ladies who had gone to the new Mechanics' Hall, to hear the addresses and orations on the occasion of its erection, were placed in a very *perilous* situation, and were detained until near midnight before they could get home. Yesterday morning the city looked as if it had been on a regular frolic. All the studdingsail awnings, which had been set since last Summer, were carried away; stores were blown open and the goods scattered. signs and chimnies came down together, and out-houses, sheds and trees, were all brought to a dead level. The shipping and steamboats chafed a great deal, but received no material injury. Whether this was all owing to the prayers which were offered up on Sunday last "for rain," is hard to say; but one thing is certain, the rain did come, and our cisterns are all full once more.

The city being on an inclined plane, running towards the swamps, all the water, during heavy rains, runs into the swamp instead of the river; and thus it frequently makes the streets in the rear perfectly impassable, and boats are required to go home in! It was very amusing to see the lot of signs which had been washed or floated down some five or six squares from the vicinity of Camp-street. "Fancy goods" was laying across "Barber and hair cutting;" "*Modiste en Robes*" was on top on an "Attorney at Law;" "*Magazin des Modes*" was supporting a "Doctor" somebody, and "Cheap Dry Goods" was holding up an "Exchange Broker." The morning was as bright and as pleasant as Summer after a shower; but, towards the afternoon, the wind gradually hauled to the northward, and it turned cold enough to make white pants look as if they were forcing the season. This morning it is regular Winter. We are all sitting by fire, and cloaks and paltoes are very comfortable on the street.

In consequence of the gale, the mail steamer *Florida*, which left here Thursday, at 1 o'clock P. M., had not arrived at Mobile; so we have no heat, and of course no Eastern mail this morning. The Postmaster announces that no mail will leave here to-day for the North, and thus two mails will be made up for to-morrow, which will cause two mail failures with you. Our Postmaster has also announced that from and after the first of November, the Eastern mail will close at 2½ o'clock P M., instead of 10½ A. M., which will be a great accommodation to our merchants.

There is not a particle of news to day from anywhere. Everybody seems "head over ears" in politics, and in fact I have come to the conclusion that we shall do no business nor have any news until the election is over—and, praise be to Mahomet, that day is near at hand; and before this can reach you, we will all know who is to be inaugurated on the next 4th of March.

The *Picayune* this morning contains a very interesting letter from Mexico, dated at Totalcintla in August last, which gives an account of a new route to California. The writer is one of a party composed of Capt. Reynolds, of Flushing, N. Y, Mr. Farnum, of New-York, and Capt. Holtzinger, of the Mexican Navy, who have been surveying the Mescala or Lacatula river, from its head waters in the State of Puebla, to the Pacific Ocean, at Lacatulco—a distance of 450 miles—to ascertain if it is navigable for steamboats. The writer says that the lowest water found in the channel, in the dry season is four feet. The exclusive navigation of this river has been granted to Col. Ramsay by the Mexican Government; and the New-York Company, with whom Col. Ramsay is connected, have sent out this party to make an exact and thorough survey of this river, by which they expect to establish a new route to California, which can be reached from New-Orleans in less than twelve days! The writer gives the following estimate of time and distance. From New-Orleans, by steamer, to Vera Cruz, three days; from thence, in stages, over excellent roads to the Lacatula River, thirty-six hours; from thence to the Lacatula on the Pacific, forty-eight hours; and from thence, by steamer, to San Francisco in five or six days; thus making the whole distance in less than twelve days. Well, this will do until we can get the railroad done. Lacatula is the place where Cortez established his first post, and built the first ships on the Pacific Ocean.

SUNDAY, Nov. 31—10 A. M.

No mail boat again this morning from Mobile. We have news from Havana, however, by the *Black Warrior*, which arrived at Mobile yesterday. The Captain General, Canedo, is willing to apologize—let in the *Crescent City* and her mails, but swears that Purser Smith *shant* come ashore. But you have already the news by telegraph, and therefore "taint no use" in writing about it. The question for the Government to settle, now will be, shall Purser Smith go ashore at Havana or not? Just let our Government say he shall, and Canedo will back clear out and off the island. When Mr. Fillmore has got so many Yankee boys around him, he certainly need not be scared.

It is very cold this morning and has every appearance of snow. Whigs and Demmies both hold their last grand mass meetings to-morrow night—when all the great speakers of both parties are to hold forth; there will be awful tall talking. But as I said about writing against the telegraph, "taint no use!"

To-morrow will be All Saints Day, when the three "cities of the dead," will be beautifully decorated with flowers, and mourners will weep around the sepulchres of departed friends.

"Antelope," the New-York correspondent, of the *Picayune*, a very able and talented writer, has sent out a most admirable and complimentary sketch of the *New-York Daily Times*, as one of his "slices" of the New-York Press. I am sorry your modesty prevented you from noticing what "Hans Yorkel" said about you in the *New-Orleans Bulletin*, but newspaper people are so frightfully timid of saying anything about themselves—now don't cut this off—pray don't. Adelos.

A Short Lecture on Domestic Economy.

Aha! old fellow, have I caught you at last in a fit of the blues? you, who wrote shortly since of equanimity as a sacred duty? you, who carried in your pocket an infallible remedy—no, a preventive, for depression of spirits? you, with the corners of the mouth drawn down, and with an elongated face?

Expenses outrunning your income, eh? And *don't know how it happened?* nor *how to prevent it's recurrence next year?* Well, we have been in the same corner in our day, and we can sympathise heartily with you in your straits. Let us see what is the amount of your income? and isn't it possible to increase it?

Fixed, is it? Then there are two ways left, First borrow money on long time, or else determine to live within your income, if within its contracted circle, a living is possible. If your prospects are such that in all human probability you can repay within a reasonable time both principal and interest, and if, by living at your present rates, you can do more business than if you lived less expensively, we see no objection to your borrowing. For six dollars you can have the use of an hundred for a year,—and all the value that money has, is its use,—and if with an hundred or any other sum for which you can obtain credit, you can better your condition, increase your business, and pay back promptly the sum when it is due the lender, you are no Yankee if you do not face that frightful, white robed ghost—a debt. But, remember, that if you cannot see clearly how, dead or alive, the money can be paid, Madame Fortune may snatch off this ghost dress, and reveal to your appalled vision a General Havnau—a perfect tyrant and a butcher in your debt. Don't venture into the labyrinth unless, tied fast to your little finger, you have the golden thread by which you may retrace your steps. A shrewd fellow will make his fortune out of a handsome debt, but then if you should happen to have a typhus fever, it will make the delirium a great deal worse; it will mix itself up with the visions of trouble to your dear little widow: you won't feel as if you had the privilege of dying any hour, as a man does when he has all his accounts squared, a conscience at peace, his sins all properly repented of, and not a penny owed to anybody. At any rate, let's see if it is not possible to avoid a debt. Have you got an account of last year's expenses?

Ah, there's where you have missed it. If you had only mapped the rocks you rubbed against in your voyage, you could have lain down your course for the next trip so as to avoid them.

Think you must have lost a hundred dollars? Nonsense. You've spent it in little items of which you took no note at the time. It has gone for cigars, and concert tickets, and into the charity-box, and for one thing and another, which you forget now.

Don't smoke? Well, that's good; but you have forgotten how many times you have had your boots tapped, and your omnibus rides must amount to some dollars; and then as you are always forgetting your umbrellas and overshoes, it is to be presumed that you might charge ten or fifteen dollars to your proverbial forgetfulness.

Now let us advise you, for we have been ground through the same mill. Sit down, take a clean piece of paper, your pen and ink, and write out item by item all the expenses of the past year, and what you cannot remember nor exactly determine, estimate as nearly as you can. Lump them if you choose—classify them and see how they compare with the balance over your income. Now take another piece of paper, and from the last as a basis, calculate what you will need to live on at your present rate, next year. Of couse you will forget a great deal, and it will be well to add ten per cent. for "lee-way." What is the amount? Does it outrun your income? Well, then, think a minute. You have already determined that you will not borrow. You are strong, hearty, and in good business. It is a shame for you to live on other people. Think over the words of the speech you used to speak at school—"Live or die—sink or swim—survive or perish," I'll live within my means. That's the spirit—you'll come out right. Now run over the list again, and mark with a different mark the items severally, as *absolutely necessary*, *desirable*, or *luxuries*. Strike out the latter, and see if the remainder amout to more than the income.

Yes? Well then, look over those that remain and see which you can best spare. Don't cut off your *Daily Times*. A gentleman of our acquaintance in a fit of economy tried that last month, and the experiment cost him ten dollars, which he would not have spent for books if he had taken and read the *Times'* advice the very day he stopped it, on the economy of book-buying. Don't strike out the item for pew-rent, though if you reduce it three-fourths and take a humbler seat, it will improve the grace of humility in you, and you will be no less edified by the sermon. Don't reduce the postage item, for the three cents expended on a letter to your kind mother are worth as many dollars to her in her lonely home. Don't subtract the amount for flannel or you must add what you had entirely forgotten, a long—a horribly long doctor's bill. But here this clothing bill—wear your coat another month and save something. Cut off this omnibus item, at least one half of it,—and be the better in hardened muscles for the exercise. What's this? oyster suppers? Fie! you are too poor to be a companion to men whom you must treat to such luxuries, or to belong to clubs. If they ask the reason of your withdrawal, tell them you mean to save fifty dollars this year; if they don't think better of you for your frankness, you have kept worse company than we supposed. When next you see your little wife, who believes, because you have taught her so, that you are doing well and laying up something; tell her honestly just the state of affairs—but we forget, you have not any wife. We will save the rest of our advice till you have one—we have given enough already to save you more than we have made for a twelvemonth,

"And may you better rock the reed,
Than e'er did the adviser."

A November Day in the Country.

We very well know what we should do if we were in the country to-day. We should not pester our friends with demands for fish-lines, or boats, eel-spears, crab-irons, or fowling piece. We should tell them to keep right on with their business, as if we were away, and the only special favor we should ask, would be that we might ride wherever the team went, and be around without interrupting the workmen.

And the first job of the day, would be to cart in the creek-thatch, which has been spread for some weeks back of the stack-yard, and turned several times meanwhile; for on trying it yesterday, Farmer Brown found that he could ring it in pieces in his hands, and according to the old rule it is "made" enough when you can do that. We stack it by the side of the cow-yard,—for, bless you, the barn is full to the roof, and you could scarcely get another sheaf of straw, or forkfull of hay inside, without occupying the floor, and that cannot be spared. No, stack it out doors, and where the cattle can get at it with little trouble. If you feed it to them, they will toss their heads in disdain and touch not a wisp of it. But if they can steal it, it has a fine relish, and before you have got out of straw, and come to this for bedding, they have eat into the base of your handsome stack on all sides, until it looks more like a toad-stool than a sugar-loaf as you left it.

And now Wallack will sit down to the husking, and we will walk down to the wheat field. For our friend has got a little ahead of the neighbors, and finished his Fall sowing, a week to-day. Mr. A. is carting up the pumpkin-vines from the late corn field, and Mr. B. is even now holding the plow in his; but ours is getting the good of the mild, Indian-Summery weather. The plentiful showers and the hot days have already caused the seed to sprout; and see! as we approach it, the million of delicate blades that give a kind of changable green and wood-color to the fields. How full of faith these farmers are! *We* cast our bread upon the waters, and reckoning up its cost, put it on the "Contra" page of the cash account, and reckon it with the balance of loss at the year's end. But these farmers toil, day after day, for weeks, and pay good wages to other men for their assistance; then, they buy two bushels of a new kind of seed-wheat, at, perhaps, two dollars a bushel, to sow an acre of land with; and six quarts of timothy, at a shilling a quart; and three or four casks of potash, at four dollars a cask, in addition to the fish, at a dollar a thousand, and manure from the stables, worth a dollar a load, any day—and all this they throw out upon the ploughed earth, and harrow it carefully in,—never doubting, such is their faith, that their outlays for wheat and timothy of extra quality, and for fish, and potash, and all, will be repaid them with satisfactory interest, in an increased quantity of golden grain next Summer.

Returning, we will take up a load of these soft-shelled pumpkins. They are not the sort that City housewives grumble about; soft, smooth and yellow without, but within, a congeries of strings and seeds that make no better pies than so much stocking yarn properly soaked in milk and molasses would, but they are the choicest species of *Cucurbita Pepo* that ever a home-sick Yankee fancies in dreams that he is eating at home.

In market, the *hard shells* fetch the best price, but the *hard shells* are nothing but the prime sort of *soft shells* degenerated. Ours make the most glorious pies, and as there are enough of them to supply an army, we will convert the greater part of them into butter and milk, by turning over two or three of them to the milch cows every morning. If you cut them up, be sure and cut them fine enough, or in their haste to eat them the cattle may get choked, and so you will pay too dear for your pumpkins. But the better way is to hit each of the fruit a heavy thump with a mallet or pounder, which breaks it sufficiently to aid them in getting it to pieces, and prevents any danger of choking.

We meant to have gathered the greenings to night, but it is too late now. To-morrow, that shall be the first job of the day. It is only four o'clock it is true, but "mother" has invited Johnny and Malvina over to tea, and we always have a good time when they come, talking over the profits of farming, and the last Sunday's Sermon, and the news of the week. But as they are not here yet, we will walk into the kitchen and under the pretence of getting the *Weekly Times*, see what we are to have for tea. Verily "mother" must mean to kill us with kindness! Three kinds of sweetmeats, and as many sorts of cake, gherkins and nasturtions, hot biscuit, baked pears, hominy and milk and—nightmare in half a dozen other forms! Heaven give us a good digestion or we shall see more spirits to-night than can find tables to rap on in our bed-room. There is nothing so likely to make the proper disposition of a full meal as a good appetite, so we will take a gherkin in advance, to whet ours to a proper edge.

☞ The London *Literary Gazette* was commenced on the 25th of January, 1817, by Mr. Colburn; and to his enterprise and, example in this instance, the country and its literature are indebted, not only for the entire class of direct imitations which have sprung out of this experiment, but for the introduction, more or less, into all other journals, of the topics now for the first time brought forward and discussed by the periodical press. * * * At the twenty-fifth number appeared my first contribution, a critique on *Zuma*; *or la Découverte de Quinquina*, by Madame De Genlis; and, on the following week, I became the editor. It was a stirring time; and in literature, as in many other relations, exhibited a very marked difference from the aspects of the present day—the Crystal Palace excitement excepted. Within a few preceding weeks, Moore's *Lalla Rookh*, Byron's *Manfred*, Croly's *Paris in* 1815, Lewis's *Adelgitha*, Miss Edgeworth's *Patronage*, and Jane Porter's *Pastor's Fireside* were published; Shiel's *Apostate*, and Maturin's *Manual*, to succeed his *Bertram*, performed; Talfourd began his literary career with a law-book; Waterloo-bridge was finished and opened with a grand ceremony; Spurzheim introduced Gall's system of Phrenology to London; the first pretensions of Mesmerism were advanced. So that Mentz, with its Doctor Renaud, might contest the palm of priority, as it had done with regard to a nobler art, lithography was imported and made public, though "Sennefelder, the wretched singar of Munich," had invented it about a dozen years before; my esteemed cotemporary, *Blackwood's Magazine*, started; in short, it was a busy world, my masters, and I was glad enough to be also up and among the stirring.—*Jerdan's Life*

Anecdote of Turner, the Celebrated Artist.—On one occasion Turner, our prince of landscape painters, of whom Lord De Tabley had been a most liberal patron, spent a day or two at Tabley, when I was there. In the drawing-room stood a landscape on an easel, on which his lordship was at work as the fancy mood struck him. Of course, when assembled for the tedious half-hours before dinner, we all gave our opinions on its progress, its beauties and its defects. I stuck a blue wafer on, to show where I thought a bit of bright color or a light would be advantageous, and Turner took the brush and gave a touch here and there to mark some improvements. He returned to town, and, can it be credited? the next morning at breakfast a letter was delivered to his lordship, containing a regular bill of charges for "instructions in painting." His lordship tossed it across the table indignantly to me, and asked if I could imagine such a thing; and as indignantly, against my remonstrances, immediately sent a check for the sum demanded by the "drawing master."—*Jerdan.*

☞ We are not ableto realize the result sufficiently as yet, to talk about it at any length. We shall soon try to look the matter in the face.—[*Oneida Her.*

Do no such thing, neighbor. You can find much handsomer things in Utica to look at.—[*Albany Eve. Jour.*

THE NORTHMEN.

The Northmen in Europe and America.

The interesting proceedings of the Norwegian minstrel, OLE BULL, who has been founding a colony of Scandinavians in Pennsylvania, suggests some thoughts favorable to the historic pretension of the people from whom he is descended. In the first place, it is a remarkable circumstance that two of the most philanthropic and high-spirited musicians of our times should belong to the ragged old Norseland; and it speaks highly for the innate goodness of the Scandinavian race—in spite of those queer doings of the BERSERKER and the KEMPERS—that JENNY LIND has chanted into existence a school system for her beloved Sweden, and that here we have a true-hearted Norwegian skald founding a new Northman civilization with his *crowd*. That ancient Scandinavian world of mountains, capes, islands and havens was certainly a remarkable place and worthy to be called the Forge of Mankind. We are happy to believe that we, too, have a chance of being descended from the good old champion stock. As for this genial and happy business of OLE BULL, nothing like it has been known in the world since the time of ARION, who, as we all know, raised the walls and social condition of Thebes by the sound of his cithara or fiddle, or whatever it may have been. In his speech to his friends and followers in the forest inclosure of Olsona, while he warmed their hearts with the airs and reminiscences of Gamle Norge (we are not sure that BULL—*ille nobilis Taurus!*—showed any *horns* on the occasions, after the ancient Norse fashion) he alluded to the fact that the Northmen were the first recorded discoverers of the great and fertile continent they stood upon, and spoke generally of the ocean enterprise of their forefathers, thereby leading their thoughts to the stormy times when the elements of much of Europe's future civilization were fermenting in the North.

The Norsemen have left memorable marks upon the historic annals. In the earliest periods of Scandinevian progress, we find streams of war and enterprise issuing from the shores of the Baltic, and the wind-swept promontories washed by more Northern billows. Stream after stream, the Varinger or Vikingr—(the *rovers* were so styled)—came down, carrying the germs of civilization along with them in their dragon-proas, and pushing all weaker races before them or under them—

> Not to be wearied, not to be deterred,
> Not to be overcome.

Norway, Sweden, Jutland, Zealand and other denominations of that Norse region were early governed by a few Kings and a multitude of jarls, living and marauding in a very independent manner, and only acting in concert when any formidable enterprise demanded their united swords. When a great foray was to be made in the direction of the Thames and the Humber, or the Loire and the Seine, the buccaneering chieftainries all joined their forces, as the several Greek races did, in the Trojah, Persian and other great wars.

The beginning of the ninth century seems to have been the period of the first decided movement of the Norsemen. The Northern irruption appeared in all directions—westward to the Faroes, Iceland and Greenland, and southward to France and the British Isles. In 852, A. D., the King of Lochlin invaded Ireland, and reigned in Dublin; while other Northern chiefs had their seats and strongholds in Limerick, Waterford and Cork. In 872, IVAR, King of Dublin, made a *raid* into Scotland, and carried back booty and captives—British, Peghts, Scots, &c. The children of IVAR are subsequently mentioned in the Irish annals as forming a distinct race on the coast of the island. When STRONGBOW came into it, he found the Northmen in great force there, and constituting the most powerful and intelligent portion of the people. In 1201, when a jury was summoned at Limerick, (in the time of EDWARD II.,) to decide concerning some church lands, there were twelve Anglo-Normans, twelve Ostmanni or Northmen and twelve Irish. The Northern races were mixed potentially with the latter, as may be gathered from the names which may yet be found in the directories of the great seaport cities.

Towards the middle of the ninth century the Scandinavians had fallen terribly upon the havens and hundreds of old England. The infancy of ALFRED was terrified and saddened by the ravages of REGNAR LODBROK, a crowned pirate, as famous by the sage as the sword. When the latter was slain he was succeeded by the sea-king HASTINGS, who plundered and overran half the island. The Saxon Kings made a vigorous resistance, and ATHELSTANE, in 937, A. D, beat the foreigners in the famous battle of Brunnuburg, where an amazing medly of Norwegians, Danes, Peghts, Scots, Saxons, Irish and Cymry fell furiously upon one another, and made a plentiful feast for the kites and eagles. But in spite of the protracted native resistance, the Norsemen, under the Danish princes, took possession of England in 1013.

The northern sword bit deep into the side of France also. From the windows of his castle at the foot of Narbonne, CHARLEMAGNE saw a fleet of Norman pirates, and prophetically lamented the aggressions his people were doomed to suffer. After his death, the Norsemen passed along the coasts of Gaul, made a descent on Gallicia, and entering the Mediterranean, plundered the City of Seville. Here, in the middle of the ninth century, they were confronted by the Arab conquerors of Spain, who fled before hardier and more confident robbers than themselves. Thenceforward, the Nierva Sund, as they called the Straits of Gibraltar, was a Norman thoroughfare. The Sea-King, HASTINGS, having heard a good deal about Rome, proceeded with his dragons to look for it. They did not find it out; but they stormed and sacked the town of Luna on the Italian coast, instead of it.

In spite of the efforts of LOUIS III. of the Carlovingian line, the Northmen kept the coasts of France in continual terror. At this time attempts were being made to convert them to Christianity, as some means of mollifying those indomitable pirates. The missionaries succeeded by degrees, and the docile Norsemen began to offer vows, and drink horns to Christ and St. Michael, as well as to Thor and Woden, for good luck on their plundering expeditions. As the missionaries always gave every convert a white linen robe on the occasion of his baptism, the Kempions came in crowds to receive the sacred rite. On one occasion, such were the numbers of the neophytes, that the priests were obliged to use some very coarse garments; whereupon, a hot-tempered jarl broke out, with: "This is the twentieth time I have been batpized, and I have always been in the habit of getting a white robe; if I were not ashamed of stripping myself naked, I would throw this dress back at you and your divinity!"

Meanwhile the Northmen, marching from their stronghold at Ghent, made incursions into Germany, took and burned Mentz, Worms, Cologne and Aix-la-Chapelle, made a stable of CHARLEMAGNE'S palace in the latter place, and laid the Emperor CHARLES LE GROS under contribution. At this period they were not the only agitators of Europe. While they were swarming from the North-west, the Magyars were crowding, in a corresponding way, from the North-east, and the terrible onslaughts of both, at the same time, kept the continent in a condition of alarm and strife. The settled populations lived in continual terror. While the citizens of Modena, in Italy, looked to St. Geminianus for help against the Huns, and sung in the churches:

> Nunc te rogamus, licet servi pessimi,
> Ab Ungerorum nos defendas jaculis,

the trembling Franks of the Seine and the Loire joined in the litany:

> A furore Normannorum libera nos, O, Domine!

Towards the close of the ninth century ROLLO, GAUNGO, the walker (too gigantic to be carried on horseback) son of the Jarl of Mære, coming from the Hebrides, invaded France in the reign of CHARLES the Simple. He was elected Chief of all the confederated Northmen then in the country, and fought fiercely for the ground he stood on. After a sharp struggle, he was left in possession of Normandy, about the beginning of the tenth century.

After a repose of 150 years in Normandy, where the Northmen had been preparing their feudal system, they took to their dragon barks once more and sailed, singing the song of ROLLO to the conquest of England. For fifty years previously the Northmen of Jutland had been in possession of the island—save during the reign of the Confessor; but Danes and Saxons alike were now doomed to succomb; and HAROLD, GUATH and LEOFWIN, with all their battle-ax men, were ridden down at Hastings by the iron horsemen of Normandy.

There was yet another kingdom to be won by these enterprising Norsemen. Half a century before the battle of Hastings, some Norseman devotees, who had gone on pilgrimages to Italy, by way of the Alps, met in the South, and as they had taken the precaution to wear their armor under their cloaks, for fear of accidents, they felt pretty well able to defend themselves, or offend others—they did not much care which. A body of these, being on a pilgrimage to Mount Garganus, in Apulia, they were employed by one Italian chief against another, and at length the Duke of Naples gave them the fortress of Aversa in Apulia. Having thus got a foothold, and being reinforced from Normandy, they afterwards took all Apulia, under the leadership of ROBERT GUISCARD; and at the time WILLIAM the Bastard was conquering the island of England, Count ROGER of Apulia was conquering the other fair island of Sicily. This did not satisfy the Normans. Soon afterwards, ROBERT, Count of Sicily, had the hardihood to march eastward, through Greece, against the Roman Emperor, ALEXIUS, whom he defeated in the bloody battle of Durazzo. Returning to Italy, he also defeated the Emperor of the West under the walls of Rome; then proceeding once more into Greece, he took Athens, Thebes, Corinth and other cities of the land, and treated them as Worms, Mentz and Aix-la-Chapelle had been treated before, by his precursors. The Counts of Sicily then became Kings of Sicily and Naples, and carried their conquering arms into Apulia. A Norman squadron, sailing up the Bosphorus, insulted and alarmed Constantinople itself. But a piece of strategy which had been effective against ROLLO and his followers, who had besieged the City of Chartres in France, was now successfully employed against their descendants. A tunic of the Virgin MARY was waved from the beleaguered walls; whereupon, at the sight of the sacred under-garment, the enemy at once withdrew their armament and raised the siege. It was not till the close of the twelfth century that the Norman dynasty of Sicily was deposed by the arms of HENRY VI. of Germany.

But the Northmen did more than all this. They not only conquered and colonized so much of the old continent, but they actually discovered a new one—as OLE BULL intimated to his hearers the other day at Oleona. This is an acknowledged historic fact, and should be recognized in connection with the more splendid and pronounced discovery made by COLUMBUS.

Towards the close of the ninth century, while all the coasts of Western Europe were alarmed by the spreading ravages of the Norsemen, the enterprising spirit of some of these rovers led them almost within sight of the shores we now occupy. Moving still westward from the Faroe Islands, the Northmen, under INGOLF, settled in Iceland in 875, A. D. About the same time, (as RAFN in his great book on the Antiquities of this Continent informs us,) GUNNBIORN saw the East coast of Greenland, but did not land upon it, and it was not colonized from Iceland till the year 983—when ERIC the Red, admiring the verdure of the soil, called it Groenland. About this time, a pirate or pilot named BIARNE HERJULFSON, voyaging to the South-west of Greenland, saw a flat country covered with wood, and very different in appearance from Greenland. He returned without landing, and his narration incited LEIF, son of ERIC the Red, the Norse Colon, to explore the strange coast. In the year 1002 A. D., he first discovered a flat land, the coast rocky and barren, and high snow-covered mountains in the interior. This, which he called Helluland, is allowed to be Newfoundland. Farther South he reached another coast, which he called Markland—the country of timber—considered to be the mouth of the St. Lawrence and Nova Scotia; and going still farther to the South-west, he discovered a land which bore wild grapes, and which he named "The Good Vinland." The latter is considered to be the coast of Maine, New-Hampshire, or Massachusetts.

The sea, at the place where the Northmen built their huts and passed the winter, furnished excellent salmon and other fish. On LEIF'S return to Greenland, his uncle THORWALD, went to Vinland, and occupied the huts built by LEIF. THORWALD made several explorations of the sea-board, and pursuing his course to the north-east, landed on a very pleasant coast, where he met a diminutive race of men, resembling the Esquimaux of the West coast of Greenland. These, he called Skralingar, or dwarfs, a name also given by their Gothic ancestors to the Finns and Lapps. THORWALD was killed in a skirmish with these people, and buried on the shore. His followers went home; and, in a year or two, a Chief, named THORFINN, took sixty followers, some domestic animals, and provisions suitable for a colony, to Vinland, where he settled on the site occupied by his predecessors. The Skralingar came in crowds to his men, bringing peltries and other productions to trade with them. THORFINN remained three years in Vinland, where his wife also resided with him. After his return, he died in Iceland, wealthy and in good repute. He left a son named SNORRO, who was born in Vinland. The sagas or historic narratives of ERIC the Red, THORFINN, KARLSEFNE, and SNORRO THORBRANDSON, written as early as the twelfth century, contain these facts and others, which leave no doubt that the shores of this Continent were discovered and frequented by the Norsemen. Indeed, it would be difficult for us to believe that the adventurers who had used the Faroe Islands, Iceland and Greenland, for stepping-stones, as it were, in their Western progress, could have missed the discovery of shores that lie so very near the coast of Greenland. It is stated by RAFN, that so late as the year 1347, a ship was sent from Greenland to Markland, (Nova Scotia,) for a load of timber. Soon after, the attacks of the Esquimaux, and of the disease, traditionally remembered in the North as the "Black Death," put an end to the colony which had been planted on the coast of Greenland; and the Northern chronicles record no more concerning Markland, the Good Vinland, and the other Western coasts. But the written sagas remained in the monasteries and national archives of Norway and Denmark; and the traditions of these things still floated orally all over the North, where, about one hundred years or so after the decay of the Greenland colony, COLON, the Genoese pilot, heard them with his own ears in the Island of Thule. It is not correctly ascertained what part of the North he means by this name; but it cannot be doubted that from the hardy pilots of the Scandinavian waters, he would obtain intimations and assurances that his restless dream of new lands to the West was more than a dream—was a reality—undoubtedly to be recognised through the historic traditions of a simple people.

Among the Germans and Scandinavians, there exists no doubt at all as to the first finding of America by the Northmen; nor need there be any among ourselves. The Norwegian discovery remained a barren, and a half forgotten one; and does not at all detract from the glory and happy fortunes of CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS.

NOTICES OF NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Fresh interest invests GRAY'S "ELEGY WRITTEN IN A COUNTRY CHURCHYARD," since the dying WEBSTER, from all the vast field of his reading and quotation, singled it out to console his last moments. Every heart has been touched by the scene and the recital. The circumstance has naturalized the poem in America. It is redeemed from the ruinous commonness of the school reader, and placed once more where it belongs, in the hands and at the hearts of meditative men, and men of taste; such men, indeed, as the author most emphatically was. Two editions are ready for those who care to refresh their memories. Messrs. Appleton & Co. publish one, with the engravings designed by an association of British Artists, and executed by Gilbert, of Philadelphia. The English original of these pictures was an exquisite specimen of wood engraving. The American copies are poor enough; and added to the native feebleness of the designs, assist in detracting from the other merits of the publication. Those, whom such botchwork does not offend, will find the edition exemplary.

Messrs. CARTER issue a volume containing the whole of the Elegy, as printed by the APPLETONS, cuts and all, adding, however, the other poetical works of the author. The latter feature will recommend their book. It is handsomely "got up."

MR. EZRA C. SEAMAN'S "ESSAYS ON THE PROGRESS OF NATIONS," have grown extensively since their first appearance, in 1846. The general principle of arrangement has been altered likewise—much of the statistical matter giving way to didactical discussions on morals and politics, to all of which Mr. SEAMAN brings the large experience of life-long studies and reflection. The Progress of our own people is, of course, the most prominent object of the work. The various intellectual and industrial elements of civilization are treated at length, and demonstrated by copious tables and resumés of statistical information. The several decennial enumerations of the American people are the basis of many of Mr. SEAMAN'S conclusions; but he has brought together a great number of facts and estimates, which even PITKIN, SEYBERT, and TUCKER, had overlooked. Mr. SEAMAN'S premises more frequently suit us than his inferences. Upon the temperance question, he is carried rather too far; and his economical views we cannot at all coincide in. But the volume is crowded with matters not to be found easily elsewhere, and there is hardly a book we would not more readily spare from our shelves than this of Mr. SEAMAN'S. C. SCRIBNER.

ROBERT NICOLL was one of those unfortunates who have given their hearts to rhyme, and their souls to God, before life had lost its early dew. Of the humblest Scottish parentage, he forced his way, with the help of genius and indomitable energy, to the position of Editor of an English provincial paper; earning friends at every stage of his progress, and adorning it with poetical and literary flowers. The poverty, however, in which he was born, clung to him through the twenty-four years of his existence, and finally drove him to the grave, in Dec. 1837.

The "POEMS" of NICOLL have been collected in a respectable duodecimo, reprinted by Mr. GEORGE H. WHITNEY, Providence, R. I. They display much of that fervent and homely feeling, which BURNS first breathed into the poetry of Scotland; often expressing itself in the highest vein of excellence. Their merits, however, are not of a kind to fit them for comparison with those of the Ayrshire bard. In Scotland, where the multitudinous references to local customs and scenes are of themselves touchingly appreciated, NICOLL, we should think, would be a prodigious favorite. Here he will be less read, though always read with pleasure.—D. APPLETON, & Co.

A very excellent plan of studying the Anglo-Saxon foundation of our language is pursued in "A HAND-BOOK OF ANGLO-SAXON ORTHOGRAPHY," published by JOHN A. GRAY. The young student is not only familiarized with the spelling and composition of words, but he amasses a vast treasury of words themselves always apt for use. The Authors take much pains to exalt the Saxon as the most valuable and graceful part of the tongue. We are a little surprised to observe that they nevertheless fall into the habit of using a Greek or Latin root, where the Saxon correlative would have served better; a practice conflicting with their precepts. The common use of this and similar Hand-books, will form an interesting era in the Annals of Education. It deserves attention.

Williams College.

We have received the following copy of resolutions adopted by the students of Williams College, in regard to the falsehoods propagated by some of their number through the public press. We beg to add that we have received a letter from one of the Professors in the College, assuring us that the account now given is genuine,—that the meeting was held and the resolutions passed:

WILLIAMS COLLEGE, Saturday, Nov. 6, 1852.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

At a meeting of the Students of Williams College, held Nov. 5, 1852, the following series of resolutions was adopted:

Whereas, Certain reports, prejudicial to the interests of Williams College, have been lately published and circulated by evil-minded individuals, representing the students as rebellious and lawless; and as other similar reports have from time to time appeared in the leading journals of the day, and fearing the injurious effects of such calumnies upon the public mind;

Resolved, That we condemn all reports of this nature as malignant libels upon the Faculty and Students of this Institution.¶

Resolved, That we regard the writers of such reports, whoever they may be, as devoid of all moral principle, and as actuated either by weak and puerile motives, or by a malicious desire to injure the reputation of the College.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be printed in the papers of the day, and that Editors be cautioned against giving publicity to reports of a similar nature.

G. B. BATES, Chairman.

R. C. MCEWEN, S. B. FORBES,
E. N. BATES, W. R. DIMMOCK,
C. A. STODDARD, S. F. BARSTOW,
J. R. DEWAY, J. E. MARVIN,
Committee.

[*From the Corning (N. Y.) Journal.*]

NEW YORK DAILY TIMES.—We call attention to the prospectus of the above valuable paper, published by RAYMOND, JONES & Co., in New-York. The unparalelled success of the *Times* led the proprietors, at the end of the first year, in September, to furnish daily a double sheet. Over one hundred thousand dollars were expended upon the paper during the first year, yet such favor has been shown towards the *Times* by the reading public, that its enlargement to double the size was ventured upon, and will, without doubt, reward the enterprising publishers for the increased expense. The *Times*, although vigorous and firm, is a moderate toned Whig Journal, in the advocacy of Whig measures, and free from the "lame" of the *Tribune*, yet possessing its other recommendations of able editorials, carefully selected news, valuable domestic and foreign correspondence, commercial reports, &c., &c. Hon. HENRY J. RAYMOND, ex-Speaker of the New-York Legislature, is the leading editor. He is a "progressive" Whig, laboring earnestly to promote the interests of the country and the people, with due regard to the peace and stability of society. The *Times*, daily and weekly, is printed on good paper, with clear type, and is unsurpassed in its general appearance as it is in its contents.

The English Literary World—Its Sayings and Doings.

From the London Critic.

Whatever may be Lord JOHN RUSSELL'S deficiencies as an Editor, he does not seem liable to the reproach of procrastination; for the first two volumes of "The Memoirs and Correspondence of MOORE" were to appear on the 1st of November, at which date, too, the Messrs. LONGMAN commence a reissue of the Irish poet's works. Certainly, in speed of execution, the noble Lord surpasses most cotemporary biographical editors, and, in this one respect, at least, Lord MAHON and Mr. CARDWELL, the literary executors of the late Sir ROBERT PEEL, may well take a lesson from the Parliamentary Leader of the Whig party. Probably, however, Lord JOHN'S ideal of the biographico-editorial function is not a very high one, and from what we remember of his manipulation of the *Correspondence of John Duke of Bedford*, we may reasonably suppose that a few meagre notes and jottings are all that the literary world need expect from the unhappy arrangement which has handed over the life of one of the most joyous, sparkling, witty, and brilliant of modern writers to the biographical mercies of the author of *The Nun of Arrauca*. That the Messrs. LONGMAN should have interfered with the fulfillment of the poet's own wish was not to be expected; but had Lord JOHN been a little more modest, he might have gracefully declined the task in favor of some one more competent to discharge it. Her Majesty, it is understood, has refused to accept the enormous legacy bequeathed her by the miser NEILD. MOORE, himself, burnt the precious autobiographical manuscript which Lord BYRON left him as a fortune for his family. Thus, too, how fitly might Lord JOHN RUSSELL have waived this portion of his executorial rights, and indicated some one of our skillful professional writers as the proper person to erect a biographical memorial to the last member of the poetic band which has made the first half of the nineteenth century so glorious a period in the history of British song.

MR. MURRAY, of Albemarle-street, is famous for his biographical delays, and we shall not believe in the existence of Mr. CROKER'S *Life of Pope*, once more announced, until we see it in visible presence. There has been more excuse for the delay in the appearance of the long-promised *Letters and Despatches of Sir Hudson Lowe*, which the late Sir HARRIS NICOLAS was editing when he died, and which were to have bestowed a final elucidation on the closing years of NAPOLEON the Great. The changed title under which the work is once more announced bespeaks a change of plan, probably political or official reasons have opposed themselves to the printing in extenso of Sir HUDSON LOWE'S letters, and they are now to appear in selection and abridgment, as *Napoleon at St. Helena*. Another Emperor, in his own day as powerful as NAPOLEON, and who, like NAPOLEON, but from a different cause, exchanged the splendor of imperial sway for the privacy of an obscure seclusion, we mean CHARLES V., is also about to have his last and noiseless years portrayed. A Scotch "Laird," Mr. STIRLING, of Keir, who published, a few years ago, a work on *The Artists of Spain*, full of rare and curious knowledge, announces *The Cloister Life of Charles V.* In spite of ROBERTSON'S pompous and elaborate work, how little do readers know of the mighty monarch who presided at the Diet of Worms. Painting him in monastic undress among his discrepant watches, perhaps Mr. STIRLING will be more than the learned and mellifluous Dr. ROBERTSON, the real biographer of CHARLES V.

One of those "reviews before publication," which are occasionally due to private interest or private friendship, appearing in *The Spectator* a fortnight ago (from the pen, we presume, of Mr. DAY, of Cambridge,) announced the speedy appearance of a new little book by the Rev. Mr. KINGSLEY, the author of *Alton Locke*. Entitling it *Phaethon, or Loose Thoughts for Loose Thinkers*. Mr. KINGSLEY, ever active and ever coterprising, has attempted to revive the Socratic dialogue, with a view to ridicule and controvert the notions of public talkers belonging to the school of "GEORGE DAWSON, Esq., M. A., of Birmingham." The work will be before the public in a few days, and, if it fail, failure, will not arise from its price, which is so low as to forward it to a popular success. Mr. KINGSLEY'S last volume, one of *Sermons*, attracted comparatively little notice, a circumstance chiefly due perhaps to its form, for like most things that Mr. KINGSLEY writes, it was well worth reading. The more stimulating and attractive form of the dialogue may procure a greater currency for his new work, and on purely literary grounds we welcome its appearance. The dialogue, though of late neglected, is one of the most venerable forms of composition, and possessed of many advantages, admirably suiting it to blend dramatic interest and vivacity with the communication of truth. Our oldest literary monument, the Book of Job, is almost entirely dialogue—is the *Prometheus Vinctus* of ÆSCHYLUS so much a drama as a colloquy? In our own time, Mr. WALTER SAVAGE LANDOR, in his *Imaginary Conversations*, has converted the dialogue into a vehicle of the most multifarious intellectual pleasure, and Mr. ARTHUR HELPS has turned it to good account in such works as his *Friends in Council*, to convey to a pleased public his kindly and genial moralities.

A certain dim mystery has hitherto hung over Mr. THOMAS CARLYLE'S intention to write a life of FREDERICK the Great, of Prussia—a mystery which is now finally dispelled. The German papers announce the appearance of Mr. THOMAS at the Royal Library of Berlin, to seek for books respecting his latest hero, and the same authorities regret that GERVINUS and UHLAND have terminated their recent researches at the Library; otherwise these two notabilities might have had many a stately little chat with the eminent Scot. From CARLYLE'S *History of the French Revolution*, a German translation of which was published some years ago, and extensively read at Berlin, the Prussians are forming high expectations of his new work, and the choice of subject, it would seem, naturally flatters the national vanity, which is so marked a feature of the Prussian character.

Of books on less eminent subjects than TOM MOORE, NAPOLEON, CHARLES V., and FREDERICK the Great, there are a few worth brief notice. We announced months ago, and now his publishers confirm our announcement, that Mr. JOHN HILL BURTON, the biographer of DAVID HUME, has in preparation a "History of Scotland, from 1689 to 1748," a task which it had been hoped would have been undertaken by Mr. ROBERT CHAMBERS. There is a Mr. JAMES HEYWOOD, one of the members for North Lancashire, whose hobby is University Reform, who paid for Prof. NEWMAN'S translation of HORNE'S book about the English Universities, and whose Parliamentary activity in that direction was cut short by Lord JOHN RUSSELL'S motion, resulting in the appointment of the Oxford and Cambridge Commissions of Inquiry. This Mr. HEYWOOD appears once more in his favorite sphere, for he is about to publish, "The Recommendations of the Oxford University Commission, with selections from their Reports," a real service to those who, *not* being connected with the Chancellorship of the University, as the late Duke of WELLINGTON was, find it impossible to get through the really enormous blue-book which entombs the labors of the Oxford Commission. Then Mr. BANCROFT, once the American Ambassador at our Court, has in the English press (for copyright's sake) the second volume of his "History of the American Revolution." Then, too, still another edition of *Uncle Tom's Cabin* is to appear, with a preface by the Earl of CARLISLE, which the confiding publisher has communicated to the Editor of one of the morning newspapers. His lordship is an amiable and excellent man; but he should not put pen to paper for the press. However, perhaps, the *cacoethes scribendi* is in the family. Who forgets BYRON'S sarcastic verses to his Earl of CARLISLE, beginning—"*Thou* lay thy wreath of laurel down!" By the way, in the course of this preface, the letter published in *Frazer's Magazine*, on the subject of *Uncle Tom's Cabin*, and signed "A. H.," comes under notice, and Lord CARLISLE speaks of it as being from the pen of "Mr. ARTHUR HELPS." Is not this a breach of confidence? Should not *Mr. Examiner* (who is scrupulous in these matters) read his lordship a lecture on the impropriety he has committed?

Our statesmen, legislators, and others who keep watch and ward over public opinion, read reviews and newspapers; but few of them are aware of that vast under-current of cheap periodical literature which is moulding the thoughts and sentiments of millions of the rising generation. Mr. CHARLES KNIGHT, the Messrs. CHAMBERS, and persons like Mr. CASSELL, the coffee-merchant, with a mercantile propagandist aim, are pretty well known in spheres above that of their ordinary readers, but at no distant date, a "popular" legislator like Mr. ROEBUCK had never heard of *Eliza Cook's Journal!* In this department of literature, humble-looking but most important, the Messrs. CHAMBERS announce a new enterprise to be entitled *Chambers' Repository of Instructive and Amusing Tracts*. It is to be precisely similar in form, price and literary character, to that *Miscellany of Tracts* formerly issued by them, and which, as they inform the public, although it reached a sale of 80,000 a number, they were obliged to discontinue, "because it proved more remunerative to the State through the channel of the paper duties than to the Editors with whom lay the risk and labor. Why then commence once more a similar enterprise? "Messrs. CHAMBERS are consequently obliged to explain that they only are enabled to commence a similar work by a very small reduction in the manufacturer's charges for paper, and in some other expenses." In point of fact, then, there had been, on the former occasion, a slight miscalculation on the part of the Messrs. CHAMBERS? However, it is needless to reopen this controversy. Mr. DISRAELI, when in opposition, voted against the paper-duty, assigning as a principal reason the case of the Messrs. CHAMBERS', and whoever may be in power, it will be repealed before many years have elapsed. The Messrs. CHAMBERS announce that their new publication will be "free, as far as possible, of controversial matter," a peculiar feature in their publications, and which is fast ceasing to distinguish the class to which those belong. *The Family Herald*, a penny weekly publication, which is said to have a circulation of 250,000, has a strong polemical tone of opposition to dogmatic theology. We hear that, to counteract this, a similar weekly publication, *The True Briton*, has received large pecuniary aid from some earnest churchmen, and that no effort will be spared to make it successful. Statesmen, legislators, and others who keep watch and ward over public opinion, should really begin to pay a little attention to these matters.

Quarterly Reviews still survive, but they enjoy a doomed existence; their visits are too few and far between; and talent is deserting them to find a voice in more fresh, frequent and authoritative periodicals. Even the monthly magazines lag behind the age, and periodicals, issuing at shorter intervals, like our own, are destined before long to be the death of monthly and quarterly periodicity. The *Quarterly*, thanks to the singular tact and talent of Mr LOCKHART, still well maintains its ground, but who ever speaks of the *Edinburgh?* The *Westminster* numbers among its writers some respectable contributors, yet it tastes, as Sam Weller said of the Chalybeate spring, "like warm flat irons." Its new number, besides contributions from what may be called its regular rank and file, SYME, LEWES, EDWARD FORBES, &c., &c., &c., contains an article on *Whewell's Moral Philosophy*, by Mr. JOHN STUART MILL. Mr. MILL ought to have received from the British Government some practical employment better than that of writing dispatches at the India House, and the State-paper style in vogue at this venerable establishment sadly infects his new ethical disquisition.

While expressing astonishment at the "naked monstrosity of his doctrines," an able French publicist has pronounced Mr. THORNTON HUNT to be "the most distinguished writer whom the Democratic School has of late years produced;" and any expression of opinion, therefore, by such a person on debated points of literary ethics or literary politics, may be worth a certain attention. In a recent letter to a journal for which he writes, and which calls itself the *Leader*, Mr. HUNT declares himself unfavorable to the publicity of public writers. He gives no reason for his opinion, and we may be permitted to say that with such an opinion his own conduct is entirely inconsistent. When, in 1850, Mr. HUNT founded the *Leader*, he was accustomed to print in his advertisements the names of his principal contributors. When, at the commencement of the present year, he exchanged the editorship of the *Leader* for contributorship, he published in that journal a letter to which his name was subscribed, and in which he announced the change in his position. In the more recent letter, to which we more particularly refer, he goes more fully into the nature of his connection with the *Leader*, and disclaims certain editorial opinions. If all this be not publicity, what is? We have already enlarged on one of the commercial advantages which the Literary Class would reap from the publicity of public writers, and the position of Mr. THORNTON HUNT suggests another. Recently, when Mr. COBDEN was arguing against the Stamp Duty, and in favor of the multiplication of newspapers, he sought to enlist the sympathies of the Literary Class:—"Here," he said, "are gentlemen who come to town with a University education, to study law, perhaps, and who are desirous of adding to their income by Parliamentary reporting. How few newspapers there are to which they can apply for employment!" Without pausing to inquire whether, even without a Stamp Duty, there would not still be a virtual monopoly of cheap newspapers, a few of them succeeding, and eating up the rest, as we see in the case of the cheap weekly journals—without pausing to inquire into this, let us press on the attention of the reader one or two considerations which invalidate Mr. COBDEN'S argument and divert its gist to quite another department of newspaper employment. There is, there can be, no reason why a single corps of Parliamentary reporters should not suffice for all the morning newspapers. They might combine for this purpose, as they do for the Indian express; they might engage one skilful set of reporters to furnish *verbatim* reports of Parliamentary proceedings, and save themselves the expense of separate staffs! Is not this a scheme which would meet with the approval of Mr. F. O. WARD, who so dislikes a multiplicity of retail booksellers? But it is wholly different with newspaper writing: that requires, or is supposed to require, some it may be transient but temporary conviction. Now, if Mr. COBDEN'S "gentleman with a University education," comes to town and seeks employment, not as a newspaper reporter, but as a newspaper writer, he finds himself more unfavorably circumstanced in the latter than in the former case. He finds a monopoly of writers. Each newspaper has its own exclusive reporters, but not its own exclusive writers. Mr. So and So writes in three papers at once, say in the Socialist *Leader*, the Radical *Spectator*, and the Whig *Globe!* To change one set of convictions for another may be blameable, but what shall we say to the man who has three sets of convictions at once? The publicity of public writers would put an end to all this, and secure a freer and wider market to Mr. COBDEN'S "gentleman with a University education!"

The serious consequences that sometimes arise from the affectation of mystery in which the London press loves to indulge are amusingly illustrated by a story which we have heard in a respectable and trustworthy quarter, and which we give as we heard it, without vouching for its troth. Some munificent "diggers," in our Australian gold-fields, lighted on a nugget of considerable weight and worth, and which in one of her strange freaks Nature had so shaped as to strongly resemble the marked physiognomy of our friend Mr. Punch, in Fleet-street. Mindful of the hearty and innocent mirth which Mr. Punch had so often (and so cheaply) procured them, the diggers resolved to make him a present of it, and commissioned an honest sea-captain, bound for England, to put it into the hands of "the Proprietors of *Punch*." The sea-captain arrived in England, went with his nugget to the office in Fleet-street, where, as it happened, "our boy DICK" was the only official in attendance. Whether it be that Master RICHARD has been unduly puffed up by the prominence given to him in the columns of our facetious contemporary, or whether he merely conforms to the etiquette of insolence prescribed, we know not; but he treated the friendly captain with the utmost incivility, and despite of all hints that a precious gift was to be presented, refused all and every information to the worthy tar, who, nugget in pocket, left the shop.

Letters in the *Times*, even articles in the *Times*, paragraphs in our literary cotemporaries, conversations in "literary circles," are all pointing to extensive changes in the disposition and arrangement of the contents of our great National Establishment, the British Museum. "Remove," cry the *Times* and the *Athenæum*, "Remove the marbles to the National Gallery, the manuscripts to the Record Office, the botanical collections to Kew, the geological and mineralogical to the Museum of Economic Geology, and appropriate the whole vast building in Great Russell-street to the uses of one great National Library." Indeed! And what then becomes of the Museum as an elevating and refining show place for the multitude? Where, in that case, would be the paragraphs that "Yesterday, so many thousands visited the Museum, being so many more than visited it last year." At present, to see the Museum most cursorily is the pleasant labor of a day, and many a working man and his family take a holiday for the purpose; where will *they* be if they have to trudge to all quarters of the metropolis to procure the same varied enjoyment. If more space is wanted, enlarge the Museum as it stands; not dispersion, but segregation, is what is wanted in the case of such an establishment. As to the threatened increase of the library, we would almost venture to say that it is large enough; and that a judicious erasure from the shelves, from time to time, of its duplicates and useless obsolete volumes, would of itself provide room for the new claimants to its shelving. Let a careful check be imposed on the selection and acquisition of new works. Above all, let the aim of the librarian be not merely to amass more volumes, but to make known and accessible the volumes already there. We see that at the Paris Bibliothèque Nationale, the new librarian, M. TASCHEREAU, is going to exercise a discretion in admitting and cataloguing the large department of print which may be briefly classified as—*trash!* "What is trash," say some, "how are you to know trash?" To which we reply, deal with works gratuitously presented as you deal with works that are to be paid for. There is a careful selection, or attempt at a careful selection, in the latter case, why should there not be such in the former?

While the Chancellor of the Exchequer is considering about Free Public Libraries for the Metropolis, Mr. BENJAMIN OLIVEIRA, an old inhabitant of Marylebone, a new M. P. for Pontefract (the colleague there of Mr. MONCKTON MILNES,) is beginning to act, and under his auspices, and with his energy and business talent brought to bear upon it, Marylebone, we expect, may before long have its Free Library. The example of Manchester is already producing abundant fruit! At Manchester, too, a new and excellent furtherance promises to add itself to the Free Library established and abundantly visited there. For large numbers, a library, without guidance, may be mere chaos and confusion—what a metropolis is to the foreigner without a handbook, or a country without a map! Principal SCOTT, of Owen's College, Manchester, and Principal VAUGHAN, of the Lancashire Independent College, have volunteered to deliver, in gratuitous connection with the library, courses of lectures, the former on Modern Poetry and Fiction; the latter on Modern History. "The true University in these days," it has been said, "is a collection of books," and the true Professor, it can be said, will more and more be found to be the guide to what books ought to be read and studied.

To the same town of Manchester, its neighbor, the Earl of ELLESMERE, promises a new statue, that of "the great Duke of BRIDGEWATER," the founder of the canal system in Britain, the pioneer in that improvement of internal communication, which, in the railway, is the wonder of the world. Lord ELLESMERE is a literary nobleman, who has translated "Faust," and a play of VICTOR HUGO'S; why should he not erect, or promote the erection, of a literary biographical memorial of the Duke, whose labors have enriched him and Lancashire. The two industrial heroes of Lancashire, the "great Duke's" BRINDLEY and ARKWRIGHT, the founder of cotton-spinning, have had to go without biographers, while Mr. MOSLEY, of the *Examiner*, lavishes his vivacity and research on PALISSY, the French potter!

Before the beginning of the present century or so, Lancashire was almost the obscurest of English counties, and had scarcely produced, since the Norman Conquest, a single man of note. With the extension and expansion, however, of the cotton manufacture, making Lancashire one of the wealthiest and most populous regions of the country, it has begun to make a certain noise in politics, and its BAMFORDS, Mrs. GASKELLS, and Miss JEWSBURYS, have a rank of their own in our literature. Its mercantile and manufacturing class, immersed in business, or in the clamorous polemics of politics, have played no part hitherto in the literary world, and the gradual emergence during late years, of a member of that class, Mr. W. R. GREG, into what may be called literature, deserves to be slightly noted. This Mr. GREG is the brother of a Mr. ROBERT HYDE GREG, an eminent business man in those parts, once chairman of the Anti-Corn Law League. He is known in public chiefly as the author of a mildly deistical work, "Creed of Christendom," published by CHAPMAN, and in politico-literary circles as a chief writer in the *Economist* and the Manchester *Guardian*, and a frequent contributor to the *Edinburgh*, the *North British*, and now to the *Westminster*. It is curious to trace in this gentleman's periodical disquisitions, which are worthy of attention for more than one reason, the constructive and managing tendency of the Lancashire cotton-spinner; and his f

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, NOV. 9, 1852.

The Crescent City at Havana.

We understand that private advises have been received to the effect that the *Crescent City* was again refused permission to land her passengers and mails at Havana, on her last passage from this City to New-Orleans,—and that the Captain of the port denied most explicitly that any arrangement whatever had been made between Judge CONKLING and the Cuban authorities. He also assured the Captain of the *Crescent City*, that the American Secretary of State had expressly promised that Purser SMITH should not again go out in that steamer. Through the intervention of the American Consul, part of the passengers were permitted to land, and the authorities finally agreed that if Purser SMITH would disavow in writing the offences laid to his charge the matter should be settled. This the Captain would not permit him to do.

News of the Morning.

News from California in the extraordinarily short space of twenty-four days, has reached us by the new steam-ship *Star of the West*, vid San Juan de Nicaragua. The dates from San Francisco are to the 16th October, two months later than the *Georgia's* advices. The intelligence is quite interesting. Great excitement existed among the bankers and merchants of California in consequence of the adoption of the Treasury order refusing the receipt of Assay ingots in payment of the public dues—a measure which is claimed to operate injuriously upon the interests of the mercantile classes. A public meeting of the merchants was held at the Exchange in San Francisco, for the purpose of protesting against the action of the Treasury Department, and a vigorous discussion took place, in which ex-Gov. SMITH and Hon. T. BUTLER KING, Collector of the Port assumed an active part. Mr. KING justified his action on the ground of adherence to orders from the Government, which he did not feel at liberty to transgress. He made elaborate explanations of the source of the troubles, and expressed a desire to be rid of the troubles of office. Finally, a Committee, appointed by the meeting, succeeded in compromising matters, so that Mr. KING, as Collector, at last consented to receive the ingots in payment of Custom-house duties; five Trustees being appointed to execute a bond in his favor, conditioned for the payment of equal value in coin upon his retirement from office. A memorial was also drawn up to be signed and transmitted to the Secretary of the Treasury....The Postmasters of California held a Convention at San Francisco, to devise suitable measures for securing a better compensation from Government for their labors. They resolved to memorialize Congress....An indignation meeting was called by the miners and citizens of San Francisco, to protest against the high rates of steamship passages, and to adopt measures to obviate the evils under which returning Californians have labored. They denounced the steamship companies in pretty round terms....The prospects at the Mines point to favorable results from the labors of the Winter. Not much progress is making just at this time, in consequence of the active preparations for the approaching season. The shipments of specie have accordingly fallen off in some degree. The Aspinwall steamer, to arrive at this port some time this week, will bring a fair amount. The *Stor of the West* has only $560,000, and that in the hands of passengers,... The overland immigration was setting in. The teams were not in first-rate condition. A large list of deaths on the Plains is published in the papers, the great majority of the victims being emigrants from the Western States....A large number of clippers had arrived at San Francisco. Among them were the *Gazelle*, *Messenger*, and *Antelope*, from New-York, which had been delayed by contrary winds....The crops in California have fallen somewhat short of expectation, probably attributable to the light rains. The miscellaneous news is of no importance.

From Oregon, we have dates to the 20th October. The immigration from the Plains still continued Thousands are passing in, many of whom were farmers and artisans, the sort of men who are needed in a new region. It is stated, however, that the proportion of sickness and destitution among the immigrants is this year greater than before. A hospital for the relief of the sick has been established in the town of Portland. Many of the new comers were going to Puget's Sound in search of missing claims. The Commissioners appointed by the Legislature to survey the Territorial Road, from Portland to Salem had completed their labors, the Survey extending for a distance of 31 miles. Provisions were bringing exorbitant prices at the Table-Rock mines, and flour was selling for thirty dollars per hundred in the Shasta region.

Advices from the Sandwich Islands to the 11th September, show that the exchequer was at a mournfully low ebb. It was proposed to raise a loan to meet a debt amounting to about $100,000. The fever at Honolulu was subsiding. Rigorous seizures of liquor had again taken place, under the strict revenue laws of the kingdom. The remaining news has no noteworthy features.

The *Crescent City*, according to advices of an authentic character received here yesterday, was again refused permission to land at Havana, on her last outward trip: and the Captain of the Port explicitly denies that any arrangement regarding that vessel was entered into between the Cuban authorities and Judge CONKLING. A portion of the *Crescent City's* passengers were finally permitted to land. The officials intimated that the Department of State had impliedly guaranteed that the obnoxious party on board the steamer should be removed, and this demand was again repeated, but without success. The matter, therefore, stands as before.

We learn from NASSAU, N. P., that the Cholera still lingers upon the island. The mortality has been very great.

During Saturday and Sunday, a severe gale prevailed on Lake Erie, causing much damage to the steamers and small craft. A number of barks and schooners were driven ashore and disabled. The propeller *Rochester* was totally wrecked off Grand River, and all hands were lost excepting the Captain and a boy. The U. S. steamer *Michigan* went out to the relief of the *Rochester*, but could find no trace of her. The vessel was owned by F. W. MYERS, of Buffalo....The State Election in Massachusetts took place yesterday. The tickets run were JOHN H CLIFFORD (Whig); BISHOP (Dem.), and MANN (Free-Soil). There is probably no choice of Governor by the people. CLIFFORD is reported to have received 60,000 votes in the State, BISHOP, 36,000, and MANN 32,000 to 35,000. Last year, WINTHROP (Whig) had 64,000 against 42,000 for BOUTWELL (Dem). Boston gives 2,846 majority for CLIFFORD. Ten Whigs and seven Coalitionists are reported to be elected to the Senate. The choice of Governor is undoubtedly to be cast into the lap of the Legislature....Private accounts from Florida show a considerable majority for PIERCE....SCOTT carries both Tennessee and Kentucky. PIERCE takes Louisiana by a small majority, and Iowa by a decreased vote as compared with the August election....Hon. EDWARD EVERETT yesterday assumed the functions of Secretary of State.

The hearing in the case of the eight slaves brought to this City, was resumed yesterday, and again adjourned over....A murder trial commenced before the Court of Oyer and Terminer, the case being that of PATRICK MCCORMICK, indicted for killing JOHN HEAVY, on the 30th of May last. The Jury found the prisoner guilty of manslaughter in the third degree....The number of deaths in this City for the week ending on Saturday last, was 326; being an increase of 26 since the previous week....The necessary amount for the purchase of the "Old Brewery" having been obtained by the ladies of the Home Missionary Society, the essential improvements in that property will immediately be made. The old edifice is to be torn down, to give place to a commodious new building....The first Annual Parade of the Firemen of Williamsburg took place yesterday, and went off with spirit.

Mississippi Credit.

The vote of the people of Mississippi recognizing direct taxation for the payment of the Bonds of the State, issued to the Planters' Bank, will have an important bearing on the five million loan to the Union Bank, the repudiation of which brought the first stain of discredit on the State. This transaction was made a party question in the Mississippi elections for several years. The Anti-Bond-paying interest predominated, and the validity of the negotiation thus formally denied by the people. The times, however, were then extremely unpropitious for a direct tax, and the semblance of justification for the act of repudiation was eagerly sought for, and urged by designing demagogues, in the fact that no value was received by the State for the Bonds. Between the managers of the Union Bank and Mr. BIDDLE, of the Bank of the United States of Pennsylvania, the negotiation proved a dead loss to the State.

But it is due to the real tax paying and large property holding people of Mississippi to say, that notwithstanding the plausible excuse thus set up, and the prevalence of individual embarrassment and corporate bankruptcy at the time, a majority of their number were opposed to the course which was adopted. The wealthy planting counties, bordering on the river, such as Adams (including the city of Natchez,) Jefferson, Warren, (including Vicksburg,) Hinds, (including Jackson,) Claiborne &c., uniformly voted to recognize the bonds. Upon these counties the burthen of taxation was heavy, but this weighed little against the sense of credit and honor of their substantial planters. They were made the unwilling participants in an act of State injustice, of which they were ever ashamed. And this was brought about by a party issue, and by the most obnoxious appeals to the necessities and prejudices of the interior counties; some of which are non producers of Cotton, and others then recently settled in the Indian purchase in North Mississippi.

The act of repudiation, it is now quite evident, has not been made final by lapse of time. It has ceased to be a party issue, however, and, as in the case of the Planters' Bank loan, it is not unreasonable to anticipate that justice will be done, State credit and honor restored, and the semi-annual and arrearages of interest in some regular and mutually satisfactory way provided. This is rendered probable, not only by the returning sense of what is right and proper, but by the position of wealth now enjoyed by means of the largest Cotton interest in the world, and of commercial progress, which the people desire to enjoy through a participation in the great Railway system of the country. The State, in this regard, is already awakened, and her people will not be slow to discover the vital importance of standing right before the world of credit and finance, in their negotiations for the preservation of their trunk lines of communication. It is possible that the City of New-Orleans, aided by direct assessment in some of the wealthy Counties of Mississippi, might finish the great Northern Road, pointing to Nashville, but the people have too much feeling on the subject to suffer such an enterprize to be thus carried out, without the participation of the general voice and credit, and we much mistake their present temper, if their influence, as well as the higher law of honor, is not brought to bear on the question of the Union Bonds.

Provisions and Extravagance.

Some months since we called the attention of the "Rural districts" to the splendid profits on meat and other provisions in this City, in the hope of inducing competition and lower prices. It would seem from a re-opening of the subject, of late, by two or three of our morning cotemporaries, that the competition in supply *to* the City has increased, but prices *in* the City have not diminished. The wholesale rates for fresh meats, potatoes, butter, &c., are not so much without reasonable bounds, though dear enough, but the market stalls and corner groceries, at retail tell a very different story. The hucksters, "in course," are soundly berated, and the grocers not suffered to go free. The latter plead high rents and extravagance generally, while the former are not specially moved by newspaper comment, and are expected to care as little for the public sentiment as the public convenience. "*They pay it*," is the significant reply to all remonstrances against dear prices, and it is one of those practical knock-down arguments which, in a matter of money getting, it is somewhat difficult to refute.

The grocers, we have said, plead high rents and such like extravagances; and so do the middle-men or speculators who reside in the City, and direct their forays upon the neighboring country, the canal barges, railroad landings, and provision ware-houses. The excuse is plausible, though the extortion by no means stands excused. The middle gentlemen are too numerous by half. They could be relieved of the trade, without public detriment, and would be if they had not powerful allies, in the means of the up-town and down-town corner Banks, to back them. Your Bank directors lend the drover and predatory speculators without stint, thereby circulating their notes and turning an honest penny wherewith to pay the fat salaries of Mr. President and his corps of Cashiers, Clerks, and Book-keepers. The scheme, to be sure, returns to plague the inventors, as well as their less wealthy neighbors in the City, but *they* can afford it, and others must be made to afford it, or forego their roast beef, and eat their bread without butter. The provision grocers share in the same system, no doubt, to a greater or less degree, and thus the monopoly is made complete.

But it is utterly useless to discuss the extravagances of the times separately. It is worse than useless to strike at the offshoots, while the great trunk of speculation and sumptuous living is swelling beyond all compass, and the popular mind regards the rapid strides from comfort to luxury, from luxury to splendor, and from splendor to enervating prodigality, as matters of course, if not with callous indifference. The confidence man is abroad. There is nothing too extravagant in money matters for his great stomach. Rents go up, and he pays them. Private palaces, costing thirty, or forty, or a hundred thousand dollars, are built, and he lives in them. Jobbing warehouses take the place of the lower Broadway hotels, and he pays his six or eight thousand a year to occupy them. New and sumptuous hotels take the place of shops on upper Broadway, and he compels his country customers and their families, or his head clerks and their families, to stop at or board in them, at double prices and extras to match. And, in turn, the shopkeeper, hatter, draper, druggist, &c., hitherto moving on moderate means, under five, eight, or ten hundred dollars rents, are forced upon new leases, at two or three-fold cost, or driven from their established stands to remoter sections of the city. The confidence man, we repeat, says this is "all right, all right, Sir;" and if you will not believe in his physicology, you had better take to the woods and fields at once, and no grumbling.

CONFIDENCE and ANTICIPATION are the words. Substantial prosperity may be going on, but not in the ratio of two or three fold in as many years. There is no such real improvement in the times as to justify the scale of luxury that now rules the speculative world of New York City. An old Knickerbocker having his business in the very midst of the money changers, and who has withstood the revulsions of thirty years, said to us the other day, this whole fabric of speculation, which some affect to call "unexampled prosperity," will fall with the first shock to the keystone that supports it—confidence in what is to be, rather than what is. And this is borne out by what we are told by an old and intelligent apothecary, now paying seven hundred dollars under a lease made four or five years ago, but soon to be jostled out by one of the new Broadway hotels, and forced to pay fifteen hundred or two thousand dollars, or desert his old customers. He assures us that the progress of his own business and the trade, generally, in which he is engaged, has been anticipated beyond all bounds, when measured by increased rents and the enhanced prices of living. The sales of his shop cannot be safely stimulated to meet anything like the corresponding outlay. And his trade, we suspect, is only one of many others that could tell a similar story.

Mr. Benson and the Post.

In our advertising columns will be found a statement by Mr. A. G. BENSON, and another by Captain JEWETT, in regard to their controversy with the *Evening Post*, concerning Mr. WEBSTER and the Lobos Islands. We insert it as an advertisement, partly because we are unwilling to surrender our columns any farther to this controversy, and partly because it contains expressions and statements which we should not publish with any degree of editorial sanction.

Upon the general tenor of the *Post's* treatment of Mr. WEBSTER, in connection with the Lobos Island question, we have no desire now to comment; though it has always seemed to us unjust, and harsh to the last degree. But we stated a few days since, upon what we supposed to be good authority, that Mr. BENSON called upon the editor of the *Post*, and "made such explanations of the whole affair, as *silenced his arguments to prove the corruption*, if it did not force from him a positive admission of the injustice done Mr. Webster;" and also that upon this representation being made to Mr. WEBSTER, he expressed, in very strong terms, his grief and indignation at the treatment he had received from the editor of the *Post*. Mr. BENSON subsequently gave us a copy of a letter which he had sent to Mr. WEBSTER, and which was, therefore, the source from which Mr. WEBSTER derived his information as to the course which the *Post* had taken. In that letter he stated that the editor of the *Post* had declined to make any correction of his statements on this subject, or to give him an opportunity to convince him that they were erroneous, "upon the ground that, having made the statement, he would not appear well before the public to take the back track." This refusal, Mr. BENSON says, was made at the interview when his friend, Colonel THOMAS, was present. In a letter, published in the *Times* of yesterday, Colonel THOMAS says:

> I wish to add, that I heard the whole conversation between Mr BENSON and Mr. BIGELOW during this interview, and I wish to state most distinctly, that Mr. BENSON's statement that Mr. BIGELOW gave as a reason for not complying with Mr. BENSON's request, that he would not appear well before the public taking the back track, *is entirely incorrect*, and that no language was used by Mr. BIGELOW that could possibly admit of such a construction.

It seems that HIRAM BARNEY, Esq., was also present, and in a note published in last evening's *Post*, he says:

> My recollection of the conversation accords perfectly with the statement given by Col THOMAS, in his letter, which appears in the *Times* of this morning.
>
> If you had assigned the reason attributed to you for refusing Mr. BENSON's request, I think I should have noticed and remembered it, as revealing a principle which I believe never actuated you in such a case.

We feel bound, therefore, in justice to the editor of the *Post* to say that Mr. BENSON's statement as to the reason given for not complying with his request, is not sustained by the witness whom he cited in his letter sent to Mr. WEBSTER, from which Mr. W. undoubtedly derived his only knowledge of the interview, and which led him to make the remark originally published in the *Times*.

In Mr. BENSON's letter, published in another column, it will be seen that he leaves the impression, without distinctly stating, that this reason was given by the Editor at a *previous* interview, and not at the one when Col. THOMAS was present: and Capt. JEWETT states that the remark was made in *his* presence. The fact that this statement varies from the one originally made by Mr. BENSON, and that no intimation has hitherto been given that Capt. JEWETT was present when the remark was made, will detract somewhat from the weight of this testimony.

We deem it only just to add, that, while we hold in the utmost abhorrence the charges made, and the language used by the *Post* towards Mr. WEBSTER, in regard to this affair, we do not believe that either of the Editors of that paper would be at all likely to give a reason for declining to rectify an error or repair an injustice they might have done, so dishonorable to their characters and their profession as that ascribed to them.

Bank Movement in New-York State.

The Superintendent of the Bank Department at Albany has furnished us with an abstract of the last quarterly statements of the Banks of the State of New-York, which we give in another column. A comparison of the leading figures of this document with the corresponding report of 1851 may not be uninteresting, as showing the progress of the Bank movement of the State, viz.:

	Sept., 1851.	*Sept., 1852.*	*Increase.*
Ordinary Loans	$100,460,000	$124,146,000	$23,684,000
To Directors	6,305,000	5,798,000	——
To Brokers	1,971,000	6,593,000	4,619,000
Stocks	15,334,000	16,128,000	794,000
Bonds & Mortg'e	4,257,000	4,828,000	571,000
Real Estate	3,858,000	4,262,000	404,000
Total Investments	$132,188,000	$161,755,000	$29,567,000
Cash Items	12,018,000	13,063,000	1,045,000
Gold and Silver	7,052,000	9,994,000	2,942,000
Debtor Banks	8,720,000	13,511,000	4,791,000
Other Bank Notes	2,689,000	2,774,000	——
Miscellaneous	1,261,000	1,523,000	262,000
Total	$164,028,000	$202,620,000	$38,592,000
	Sept., 1851.	*Sept., 1852.*	*Increase.*
Capital	$57,751,000	$62,207,000	$4,456,000
Deposits	52,397,000	70,476,000	18,149,000
Circulation	27,254,000	29,935,000	2,681,000
Creditor Banks	15,988,000	28,796,000	12,808,000
Reserved Profits	9,409,000	9,689,000	280,000
Miscellaneous	1,294,000	1,506,000	212,000
Total	$164,023,000	$202,609,000	$38,585,000

From this summary, it will be seen that the gross increase of movement has been $38,592,000, or about 35 per cent., chiefly upon the increased individual deposits and distant Bank balances left with the Banks, and the Loans and Discounts based thereon. The expansion of capital has been less than 8 per cent., and of circulation something less than 10 per cent., while the increase of specie means is over 40 per cent. The proportion of specie to the aggregate circulation and individual deposits payable on demand has advanced from 8½ cents on the dollar to nearly 10 cents on the dollar; in other words, the Banks of the State now hold $9,994,000 in Gold and Silver, against $100,411,000 Circulation and Deposits, and in the corresponding quarter of 1851 held $7,052,000 in Gold and Silver, against $79,581,000 Circulation and Deposits.

The Habit of Early Rising.

"He" (*Mr. WEBSTER*) "acquired the habit of retiring at an early hour in the evening, and rising the next morning with the lark, as he is accustomed to speak of this habit; or, at the break of day, while others still slept, he carefully studied his cases," &c.

[*Correspondence of Daily Times, Nov 5.*

The domestic habits of illustrious men are always interesting. How and when they studied, how much they slept, how much of their time was consumed in solitary labor, and how much with their families,—are matters of curiosity not merely, but of instruction to us.

The habit of early rising has been eulogized and advised by almost all who have spoken at all of it. But different people define early rising very differently. An early riser in New-York, if he is "in society," gets up, at this time of year, between 7 and 8 o'clock, and pities his dissipated companions who lie abed till 10 and past; while the farmer on Long Island means, by an early riser, one who has his breakfast dispatched, the pigs fed, the cattle foddered, the axes ground, and the team ready to start for the woods before the "women-folks" blow out their candles. So, when we are told that HOMER, VIRGIL and HORACE were early risers, we feel thankful for the influence of their names, without getting any idea of what their early rising consisted in, or how much of a forenoon they really enjoyed.

PALEY, PRIESTLEY, PARKHURST, FREDERIC the Great, BONAPARTE, GIBBON, WELLINGTON and FRANKLIN were early risers, and their authenticated biographies show that, by the term, they meant just what the readers of the *Times* understand by it. BUFFON, by the aid of his old servant, rose at 6 o'clock. JEWEL and BURNET rose regularly every morning at four. Sir THOMAS MORE makes the inhabitants of Utopia attend lectures before sunrise, and we believe, in the matter of rising, he was himself a consistent Utopian. MILTON rose before the sun. Bishop HALL was up "in Summer with the bird that first rises, and in Winter, often before the sound of any bell." JONATHAN EDWARDS habitually rose before light in the Winter. JOHN BOYCE, one of the translators of the Bible, was accustomed to go to the University Library, in the Summer time, at 4 o'clock, and, for ten years, he read a Greek lecture to his fellows at that hour in his chamber. That his early hours did nothing to counteract the conservative influence of his abstemious habits, is evident from the fact that he was free from those distempers which usually attend a sedentary life, and when he died, in his eighty-fourth year, he scarcely lacked a tooth, he had no baldness and was without a wrinkle; his sight was quick to the last, his hearing sharp, and his countenance fresh. His biographer adds, that he left behind him as many leaves in manuscript as might tell against the many hours of his long life.

Bishop BERKLEY, of Cloyne, rose constantly between three and four in the morning. Whether this habit had any hand in producing those frequent attacks of nervous cholic and hypochondria, to which he was subject we cannot determine. ISAAC BARROW generally rose in the Winter months before day.

DODDRIDGE's hour was 6: and when away from home upon business or a visit, he took his papers with him, and employed at least a part of the first hours of the morning in carrying on some one or other of his important designs. We can easily explain thus the remark of his pupil, that from the time he began to write his Family Expositor, something was done every day towards preparing it for the press.

EDWARD BENTHAM was a very early riser, and had transacted half a day's business before many begin the day. It is quite possible that the Doctor overdid the matter; for his rare temperance and self-denial promised so long a life, that although he died at the advanced age of sixty-eight, it was said that his close study killed him. We know not enough of his domestic habits to *affirm* it, but it looks as if he appropriated so many hours which belonged to rest and darkness, that the king of darkness and rest was satisfied with no less reprisal than some years of his life.

CRANMER rose at five, and from that hour till nine, he said, was all the time he could call his own. WALTER SCOTT, as every body knows, rose so early as to finish all his brain-work before noon. SOUTHEY's *Kehama* was written before breakfast, but while this most remarkable of modern literary men is generally cited as an early riser, DE QUINCEY says that SOUTHEY seldom stirred out of bed till eight o'clock.

Dr. PHYSIO was in the habit of rising at four o'clock throughout the winter, and preparing his daily lecture before breakfast. From the earliest years of his manhood, Dr. BARD was about the business of the day by daylight in Summer, and an hour before daylight in Winter. Dr. RAMSAY rose before the light of day, and meditated with a book in his hand, till he could see to read it; which may seem to some like the impatient boy who sits down to the breakfast table so soon as the cloth is spread, but *students* will appreciate the value of the season for meditation which the doctor thus obtained.

The burden of the testimony of bright example—the practise of the most imitable exemplars is on the side of the early risers. The son of SIRACH said of the wise man, "he riseth early and his *wits* are with him." But the pleasantest plea of modern times for the early hours, was first published a few months since in a private letter from DANIEL WEBSTER.

Mr. Thomas Baring.

A rumor obtained a few days since that this gentleman returned suddenly to England by the steamer *Europa*, on Wednesday, owing to indisposition. But we learned yesterday that he is still in the country. He has suffered, more or less, from illness for several weeks past, but his symptoms have not been very alarming, and he is now able to be about.

We also hear that Mr. BARING expresses himself highly gratified with the evidences of rapid commercial growth which he has met with, by personal observation, in this country, and we have no doubt he will return fully satisfied that we are a great and go a-head people in all that concerns internal improvement and business enterprise. He has been as far West, we believe, as Detroit.

☞ An active movement is on foot in Texas for the division of that State. In the eastern part of the State it has been and still is vigorously pushed: and it is now proposed that an extra session of the Legislature be called, for the purpose of considering the subject. The Houston *Telegraph* opposes the project, on the ground that, if there should be a division of the State, as proposed, into Eastern and Western Texas, *there would be great danger of the western section becoming a free State*, which the *Telegraph* thinks, would much depreciate the value of slave property in Eastern Texas. It is stated that the success attending the culture of sugar in Texas has been such that the country between the Trinity and Guadalupe rivers is rapidly filling up with planters, and, if the State remains united for some years longer, it will be pretty well peopled with a slaveholding population.

From Headquarters.

One of the first duties of a Newspaper is to give the freshest and fullest intelligence from that quarter of creation which happens, at that particular time, to attract most general interest. Our London namesake is celebrated for always having a special correspondent on the spot, wherever anything occurs which the world wants to know all about. A revolution in France or in Austria; the discovery of gold in California or Australia; a political crisis in Madrid or in Mexico, always finds a representative of the *Times* on hand to pick up the details, and spread them before the world. In the discharge of this obligation to the public, we dispatched a Special Commissioner to the uppermost branches of SALT RIVER, the moment we had reason to suppose that the region was about to become the scene of such universal and extraordinary interest. His first letter from that section has just reached us, and is given below. In a private note accompanying it, he apologizes for his delay in writing, by saying that he was a little behind hand in getting started,—that he had no idea "all creation" was going just at that particular time, and that he failed, therefore, in the general rush, to secure a passage in the fastest craft. Instead of going by steam, as the rest did, he was compelled to pay an extravagant price for being *rowed up*.

Special Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

SALIE FLUMEN P. O., At the Head Waters of Salt River, Saturday, Nov. 6, 1852.

DEAR SIR—I embrace the first opportunity to inform you of my safe arrival in company with troops of friends. The last, you remember, that we saw of each other, you were waving your white handkerchief to me, as much as to say, remember your friend when you get there, and I sat with face turned toward the City Hall, bowing, as had been my wont for the month past, while the boys of our district bowed tor another purpose, to wit: with a white ash breeze to speed me up the river. I never enjoyed a row up better. How terribly the tide run. The faithful fellows need not have sweat so profusely at their work. I verily believe if they had lain upon their oars, and the helmsman alone had kept awake, we would have run up before the turn of the tide.

It is strange that so little is known of the strength and direction of the currents in this most marvellous river. There are thousands of gentlemen who ascend it every year, and every fourth year you would think that you were in Arabia, and that the tomb of the Prophet was somewhere about, to see the crowds who make the pilgrimage. And yet its features are no better understood than the meanderings of any little rivulet which may—I don't know that any such does—gush from the top of the guano mountains on the Lobos Islands, and tumble down, as CARLYLE expresses it, "with infinite babblements to the sea." And yet the old Roman (I don't refer to General JACKSON, but the *old* Roman) was perfectly familiar with its course and bearings, and not unfrequently imitated the Greeks, by sending up the best men of the republic to rusticate on its banks and enjoy the salubrious waters of its springs. Every school-boy has read the pleasant rowing up of CATILINE, the filibuster, by MARC TULLY, the celebrated cicerone, though the mention of this case is hardly felicitous after having remarked that they generally sent up their best men. But honestly, I suppose it was then as it is now; that once in a while they sent up a scamp just to keep the good fellows from thinking they had really reached heaven.

There is one peculiarity about it, that I have not seen attention called to in any publication, or by any letter-writer. It is a kind of illusion—and not exactly an illusion either. But a complete turning around of the voyager, North seems to have exchanged places with the South, and the East with West. And for my life I could not convince myself that I was not going right towards the City Hall. Other gentlemen tell me they experienced the same unpleasant sensation. They who started with Washington in their eye, felt all the while that they were gliding towards Washington, and with a few rare exceptions, this was the universal experience. We knew well enough how it was, at least the gentleman who took us up were constantly setting us right. Then there was the *Sun*; but the fact is the *Sun* seemed to be on both sides. Of course you understand, the *Sun* stood still enough, but the river meandered so much, that sometimes we saw it over one shoulder, and sometimes over the other. We met BRYANT coming down in his slow *Post* barge. He told us we were headed North, but his eyes were "sot like a dead man's," on something so very far astern, that we concluded he did not know much about what was passing in our latitude. BENNETT too said we were going up, and then sure enough we concluded we were going down, and that it was no illusion at all, for we were not prepared to hear him speak a truth. Bear it in mind and give the *Herald* credit for one truth; it was the most surprising incident of the voyage.

But to return, I wish you would look into this matter of currents and tides a little, and give us the benefit of your researches. Some think it is the Gulf stream, which they call Manifest Destiny. But that is evidently wrong. For the ship of state rides that stream, and it drifts her bard by Cuba, and I am sure we were going in a different direction from that staunch craft. My own opinion is, that it is the stream of Fate, which once in a great while, about as often as the great Whig party needs a purification, sets strongly up this way. Then as to the illusion, I think it is owing to the ponderosity of the visual atoms which impinge with unprecedented force upon the doubly refracting cubes of the moral muriate of soda held in partial solution. The effect would be to throw back upon the retina all objects at two right angles to their actual position, which, as you will perceive, will make a body think that he is headed all right, when really he is tapsi-tarvy, wrong end upwards, looking behind and going ahead backwards. And when you think you are getting a good start downward, all of a sudden you are "thar," with as profound astonishment on discovering your whereabouts as I am on finding myself at the end of my sheet. I have only time to subscribe myself,

ONE OF THE ROWED-UP.

☞ The U. S. M. steamship *Marion*, Capt. BERRY, arrived from Charleston last evening. We are indebted to our Charleston cotemporaries for late papers.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

PROTRACTED COUGH CURED.—MR. J. E. SUMNER, No. 37 John-st., was troubled for more than seven months with a severe cough, resulting from an attack of measles. During this time he tried his family physician's prescriptions, and several bottles of Ayre's and and Jayne's medicines without benefit. He ascribes his cure to DR. ROGERS' LIVERWORT, TAR and CANCHALAGUA. For sale by A. L. SCOVILL & CO., at the depot, No. 316 Broadway, and by all the retail druggists. Price, in large bottles, $1; three bottles for $2 50.

AUCTION NOTICE.—WE BEG LEAVE TO CALL the attention of our readers, to the sale of choice old Wines, Madeiras, Ports, Sherries, Gin, Jamaica Rum, Whisky, Champagne, &c. Warranted Segars, &c., (the stock of a dealer declining business,) at the new Sales room of WILLIAM IRVING & CO., No 16 Pine-st, between Broadway and Nassau-st., THIS DAY at 11 o'clock.

WINTER.—WE SHALL SOON HAVE THE BITING winds of the North playing about our persons, and those who are without coats or pants, or the other habiliments necessary to health and comfort, should call on SMITH & RICE, No. 162 Fulton-st, who will do your business for you cheap.

HEALTH AND COMFORT PROMOTED BY WEARING the Woolen, Merino and Silk Undergarments, imported and manufactured by RAY & ADAMS. These superior garments have wholly superseded the use of flannels, being warmer, more durable, and cheaper. RAY & ADAMS, Importers and Manufacturers of Undergarments, No. 291 Broadway, opposite the Metropolitan Hotel.

UNDERGARMENTS FOR FALL AND WINTER.—Those who wish to be comfortable in cold weather—who wish to guard themselves against colds and rheumatism, and at the same time be economical—buy at the New-York Stocking and Undergarment Manufactory, No. 194 Bowery.
A RANKIN & CO., Importers and Manufacturers.

ITALIAN WAREHOUSE, No. 693 BROADWAY, N. Y.
CHOICE FRUITS,
WINES, SEGARS, &c.
WOLFE'S GENUINE SCHIEDAM GIN
always on hand. Orders punctually attended to.
JOHN S. PIERCE, Proprietor.

I'M GLAD SCRAGGLES SPRAWLEY DID NOT SEE that $35 Shirt which took the prize at the Fair, for he would have broken the glass and tried it on. Call at No. 82 Nassau-street, where it may be seen.

IF YOU ARE SICK, THE PROBABILITY IS THAT the root of your suffering is in the stomach. From a weak stomach proceed Dyspepsia, Languor, Oppression in the Diaphragm, Jaundice, Headache, Nausea, Bodily Weakness, Dimness of Sight, Heartburn, Costiveness, Dysentery, and a train of other tormenting diseases. Indigestion produces thin blood, and therefore destroys the strength and vigor of the system. To restore the tone of the stomach, and enable it to throw off and dismiss for ever all these tormenting and dangerous complaints, nothing is necessary but a persevering use of HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS, prepared by Dr. C. M. JACKSON, Philadelphia. There is no mistake, no failure in its positive effects. For sale in New-York by the Messrs. SANDS, corner of Fulton and William-sts; and C. H. KING, corner of John-st. and Broadway: and by Mrs HAYES, Brooklyn.

FURS AT THE BAZAAR.—AS WAS ANTICIPATED, the ladies flock in crowds to GENIN'S BAZAAR for the purpose of examining the magnificent collection of Furs at that establishment. The Sable, Ermine, Pine Marten, Stone Martin, Fitch and Chinchilla Muffs, Victorines, Tippets and Cuffs are selling at prices hitherto unheard-of, for Furs of equal beauty and fineness. Large additions have been made to the assortment within the last few days, and it may be safely said that the various Furs recognized by taste and fashion, were never so brilliantly represented in New-York as they now are at GENIN'S BAZAAR, No. 513 Broadway, St. Nicholas Hotel.

IMITATION OF FRENCH SLIPPERS.—AS EVIDENCE of the vast improvements that have been made in the manufacture of Ladies' Slippers, is shown by the award of a medal to CANTRELL, of No 366 Bowery, for the best imitation of the French slipper. The close attention that ladies who have been in the habit of sending to Paris for their shoes, have pronounced CANTRELL'S the genuine Parisian article. In every respect they are fully equal to these famous slippers, and are afforded at about fifty per cent. less. Remember this, ladies, and patronize CANTRELL.

MOURNING CLOAKS AND BONNETS.—THE MOST extensive assortment of Mourning Cloaks and Bonnets in the United States, is now on exhibition at BARTHOLOMEW & WEED'S New Mourning store, No 551 Broadway, also a well-selected stock of DRESS GOODS, consisting of every article desirable in full and half-mourning. Please mark the name and number, BARTHOLOMEW & WEED, No 551 Broadway, nearly opposite the Metropolitan Hotel, between Spring and Prince-sts.

IT IS A FIXED FACT AMONG BUSINESS MEN THAT much depends upon dress, and any gentleman who respects himself will give that attention to his outward appearance which will command the respect of others. With an eye single to the interest of all classes, H. L. FOSTER invites the attention of citizens and strangers to his Clothing Establishment at No 27 Cortlandt-st., where every article required in a gentleman's wardrobe can be procured on liberal terms.

SELLING OFF—COMMENCING MONDAY, NOV. 8—G. M. BODINE will offer to the ladies of this City, and vicinity, the greatest bargains ever known in Dress Goods. Ladies wishing a Silk, Merino, Shawl, De Laine, Paramatta, Plaid, Flannels, Blankets, or anything in our line, now is your time, as we are determined to close out the entire stock. Come one, come all—a large stock to choose from, at No. 323 Grand-st., corner Orchard.

FACTS WORTH KNOWING.—THE STORE THAT sells Dry Goods of the finest qualities, and latest styles at the lowest prices, is G. M. BODINE'S No. 323 Grand st., corner of Orchard. Just received from Auction, new Shawls, new Silks, new Merinoes, new DeLaines, new Cashmeres, new Plaids, and new goods of every description, which will be sold cheaper than any other house can sell them. Ladies are respectfully invited to call and see for themselves.

GENIN'S FALL FASHIONS—THE SOVEREIGN people have said, and sealed the saying by countless purchases, that GENIN'S FALL HAT is ahead of any hat he has heretofore manufactured, in everything except price. That remains stationary at Four Dollars, while the article is enhanced in value every season. GENIN,
No. 214 Broadway, opposite St. Pauls.

WINDOW DRAPERIES, &c.—KELTY & FERGUSON, No. 289½ Broadway and No. 54 Reade-st., have on hand an extensive stock of French Brocatelles, Satin De Laines, Worsted Damask, Lace and Muslin Curtains, Gilt Cornices, and an immense assortment of Window Shades, &c., all of which we are selling full twenty per cent less than any other establishment. Examine the inducements we offer before you purchase.

BRADY, HAVING RECEIVED THE GOLD MEDAL from the American Institute, and also other prize medals for years in succession, as well as the prize medal awarded in London at the World's Fair, deems it unnecessary to expatiate on the superiority of his pictures; but invites the attention of the public to his superb and unrivalled collection of Daguerreotypes now on exhibition at his Gallery, No. 205 Broadway, corner of Fulton-st.

SUPERIOR FURS.—LADIES, IF YOU WANT TO select from a large assortment of Furs, got up in a superior style, and comprising every modern shape, go to YOUNGS' Premium Fur establishment, No. 82 Bowery. His Stone Martins, Minks, Fitches, &c. &c., are really handsome. His Muffs, Boas, or Bertha Boas, are really beautiful.

PETERSON & HUMPHREYS, No. 379 BROADWAY, corner White-st., are daily making additions to their already large stock, and are now prepared to exhibit to their friends and the public generally, the most complete and extensive stock of rich and elegant Carpets ever offered in this City. Also, Oil Cloths, of every pattern and color, with the usual finish, for sale on the most reasonable terms.

SOFT, WHITE HANDS ARE DESIRABLE.—Ladies using India rubber gloves for coal fires and all household work, are sure of white hands. Chapped hands, or salt rheum, immediately curbed by their use. Sold at BERRIAN'S, No. 661 Broadway; RICE & SMITH, No. 727 Broadway; HITCHCOCK & LEADBEATER, No. 307 Broadway; and by all rubber dealers.

JUST RECEIVED FROM AUCTION A LARGE INvoice of rich Goods, for Ladies wear, consisting of Merinoes, Shawls, Plaids, DeLaines, Silks, Cashmeres, Ladies cloths, Flannels and Blankets, look out for Bargains.
G. M. BODINE, No. 323 Grand st., cor. Orchard.

THE TEVIOT WOOL UNDERGARMENTS SOLD AT McLAUGHLIN'S cheap Shirt Warehouse, No. 232 Greenwich-st, are just the thing for this season; also every size and quality of new undergarments for ladies and children. Fine shirts made to order in

WASHINGTON.

The Condition of the Navy—Cuba.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

We have cause to regard with solicitude the condition of our Navy. Mr. KENNEDY will doubtless lay before Congress, recommendations to improve the construction and armament of our largest vessels. Our largest ships are dozing their existence away in a Rip Van Winkle sort of slumber, from the want of the means of putting them in motion. England and France are resorting to steam for the propulsion of all the finest ships in their navies. Three deckers of 4,000 tons, and 140 guns, are being fitted with the screw propellers. No navy, however powerful, composed of sailing vessels, could stand before a squadron of these ships.

We are about to enter upon some course of proceedings to bring Cuba within our domain. Her local position and the folly and violence of her present possessors, render such a course of action inevitable. We cannot let her alone if we would. England is always prepared for aggression, and LOUIS NAPOLEON is eager to find employment for the resuscitated naval power of France. Both powers are bound to Spain by the ties of interest and policy. They are ready to become open enemies to the United States upon our first movement for the *pacification* of Cuba, that being the term now used for such transactions as we meditate in reference to the West Indian archipelago.

With West Point and eight or ten million of male adults we shall always be able to recruit and discipline armies, sufficiently powerful to carry out national purposes; but the wooden walls must be provided before hand. X. Y.

JERSEY CITY.

☞ Yesterday, the "Burnham Guard," of Hoboken, Capt. JAS. DAVIS, proceeded on their Second Annual Target Excursion to Mr. TOMS's Pavilion, States Island, accompanied by the New-York Brass Band.

ATTEMPT AT ROBBERY.—An aged resident of Jersey City named Cheevers, living by himself in Haight-street, was disturbed at a late hour on Saturday night last by two men calling at his door and asking for lodgings. Thinking that he recognized the voices of acquaintances, he went to the door, and was confronted by two men muffled up in overcoats, who forced themselves into his house, and one of them drew a pistol on him and the other attacked him with a stick of wood. Mr Cheevers was badly beaten, but succeeded in getting hold of his loaded gun, and put the villains to flight. It is believed to be their object to have murdered him and robbed him of money which they believed him to possess. Certain persons are suspected and officers are in search of them.

SCHOOL EXAMINATIONS.—The examination of the Female and Primary Departments of Public School No 1 in York st. yesterday, commenced the examination of the Public Schools of the City. To-day at 9 o'clock A. M. the examination of the Male Department of No. 1 will commence, and occupy the forenoon. In the afternoon, Primary School No. 3 will be examined. On Wednesday and Thursday the different departments of Public School No. 2 During the exercises yesterday there were present the Superintendent of Schools, members of the Board of Education, &c. &c. Honor the Mayor, and a number of public spirited citizens.

Sales of Real Estate, Nov. 8—*By Albert H. Nicolay.*

WESTCHESTER PROPERTY.

1 lot on Union-av, 50x100	$110
1 lot corner Union-av. and 5th st, 50x100	125
1 lot on Fifth-st., 50x100	68
3 lots on Fifth-st., 50x100, each $68	204
4 lots on Tryon-row, 50x75, each $55	220
4 lots on " 50x72, each $50	200
3 lots on " 50x100, each $70	210
1 lot on Union-av., 50x100	80
1 lot on " 50x100	70
1 lot on Tryon-row, 50x100	70
1 lot on Union-av., 50x100	70
1 lot on Tryon-row, 50x100	70
1 lot on Union-av., 50x100	70
1 lot on Tryon-row, 50x100	60
1 lot on Union-av., 50x100	75
1 lot on Tryon-row, 50x100	62
1 lot corner Union-av. and 4th-st.	135
3 lot corner Tryon-row and 4th-st., 50x100	100
3 lots on Railroad-av., 50x100, each $145	435
4 lots on Union-av., 50x100, each $150	600
4 lots on Second-st., 50x100, each $125	500
Total amount of purchase	$3,531

There was a very large attendance of buyers, and the biddings were very spirited throughout the sales.

(Advertisement.)

The Evening Post and Mr. Webster.

LETTER OF A. G. BENSON.

The *Evening Post* newspaper of this city, in a series of articles, has dragged me before the public, coupling my name with that of a distinguished statesman recently deceased, and charging both him and myself with the basest corruption and crime. These attacks, entirely unprovoked on my part, are not a citizen engaged in a private commercial enterprise, I was content to allow to pass without public notice, as long as they were confined to the columns of that paper, but Mr. BRYANT having seen fit to print a letter in other papers, intimating a charge of falsehood against me, I deem it my duty to make this statement of the facts as they have occurred, and the course of the *Evening Post* toward the lamented WEBSTER.

The *Evening Post* of Sept. 9th, 10th and 24th, contained articles charging Mr. WEBSTER in speculation in guano, and more than intimating that he had been bought first with American and then with British gold. The charge was undisguised verdict, and sustained by elaborate argument. My name was coupled with Mr. WEBSTER'S in this attack.

The established character and reputation of this newspaper for recklessness and disregard of truth when its own ends are to be served, (a character which the *Post* did not have three years ago, but has acquired since its new editorial arrangement) would have led me to pass unnoticed its attack on me; but the attack on Mr WEBSTER was a different matter, and as I was the only person in the country who had the means of showing the falsehood of the *Post*, I regarded it as my duty to do so. I called on the editors of the *Evening Post*, and endeavored to persuade them to examine the evidence in my possession, and proffered to them the examination of all my private papers on this subject, which would perfectly establish the high honor of Mr WEBSTER. The editor declined to examine them, refused to retract his slanders, and I was forced to content myself with the consciousness of having made the attempt to do justice to the character of Mr. WEBSTER.

I addressed a formal letter to the proprietors of the *Evening Post*, demanding a retraction of their attack on Mr WEBSTER, and reviewing the efforts I had made to induce them to do so. A copy of this letter I forwarded to Mr WEBSTER, that he might know the efforts I had made to do him justice, notwithstanding the peculiar relations under which he and myself then were. His reply, dignified and courteous, indicated to me that he was deeply grieved at the course the *Post* had taken; but I did not know until I saw the statement in the *Times* newspaper of the 4th inst. that he had mentioned the subject to any other person.

Shortly after this the great man died resting still (in the minds of those who were not as familiar as the citizens of New-York with the character of the *Post*) under the foulest charges that could be devised against an American and a statesman.

The *Times* newspaper of this city, on the 4th November, published a statement as follows, of which I never heard until I saw it in that paper:

"MR WEBSTER, a few days before his death, spoke of the circumstance. The thought of going down to the grave with such serious charges—so apparent by well-sustained by a specious array of facts, and yet so easily disproved to the candid mind—standing uncontradicted, in a public journal of acknowledged respectability, was exceedingly painful to him; and he remarked that he did not understand how the editor could so heartlessly persist in such groundless detraction. "Nevertheless," said Mr. WEBSTER, "I have the inward consciousness of right. I have done my duty towards the country, and feel that my conscience is clear before Heaven. I can only hope that when Mr. BRYANT stands on the brink of the grave, as I now do, his conscience will be as clear of having performed the duty of justice towards my name."

It was not surprising that this startling announcement should reach a sensitive and honorable mind like that of Mr. BRYANT with terrible force; but it was astounding that he should seek to avoid the crushing responsibility of his newspaper having embittered the last hours of the dying defender of the Constitution, by a miserable attempt to mislead the public into the idea that there was any question of veracity about the matter, and to escape the odium of having accused Mr. WEBSTER of corruption by a charge of falsehood against me.

The following is Mr. BRYANT'S letter:

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

SIR,—As you have used my name in a paragraph which appears in your sheet of this morning, stating the purport of an alleged conversation between a person whom you call "MR BENSON, the well-known shipping merchant," and myself, I trust you will do me the justice to publish this reply:

I never had a moment's conversation with Mr. BENSON on the subject of Mr WEBSTER and the Lobos Islands, nor, to my knowledge, on any other subject whatever. Mr. BENSON is personally unknown to me, and certainly, if the statement in your paper is a sample of his veracity, I desire never to know more of him than I do now. What Mr. WEBSTER may have said I do not know, but if the account of it be derived from the same source with the account of the conversation between Mr. BENSON and myself, it is probably equally authentic, &c.

I am, Sir, yours respectfully,
W. C. BRYANT.

The public will readily perceive the folly of the letter when they reflect that the paragraph in the *Times* was not published on my authority, and they will be astonished to learn that the letter is a mere quibble on the facts it professes to deny, as will appear hereafter. The *Evening Post* of the 4th November contained an editorial of similar sourility, disgraceful to the literary as well as the gentlemanly character of its writer.

Up to this time I had suffered myself to be again and again publicly abused and slandered by the *Evening Post*, in its own inimitable manner, without opening my lips, out of my own private circle of acquaintance, to defend myself; and if any man can be justified in a public card, the time has arrived when I am.

I addressed a brief letter to the *Times* newspaper of the 5th instant, enclosing a copy of my letter to the *Evening Post*, and Mr. WEBSTER'S letter to me, to which I refer the reader of this card, without repeating them here. My statements have been pronounced false by the *Evening Post* of the 6th, and again by a statement signed "JOHN BIGELOW," in the *Evening Post* of Nov. 8, and by the greatest outcry they are capable of making, the editors of the *Evening Post* are seeking to avoid the odium of Mr. WEBSTER'S dying remarks by accusing me of falsehood, and endeavoring, if possible, to mislead the public mind, and create the impression that I have in some way been guilty of deception.

Yet this whole charge hinted at by Mr. BRYANT, and boldly stated by JOHN BIGELOW in a column of abuse, is reduced to one specification, namely, that I am wrong in stating that the reason assigned by the editor for refusing to retract his slander, was, that "it would not look well to take the back track."

I desire to say then, first, the article in the *Times* on the dying testimony of Mr. WEBSTER, was not published on my authority, nor did I ever hear of it, or of the subject matter of it till I read it in that paper. I did not know that Mr. WEBSTER had ever named the subject except in his last letter to me and when I read the article in the *Times* I had new reason to be satisfied with the attempt I had made to relieve him from the odium of the *Post's* attack.

Secondly, as to the facts. I called on the Editor of the *Post* in company with Captain JEWETT. We entered the editorial room, and I stated that we had come for the purpose of conversing about an article in the *Post* of the day previous on the Lobos Island question. The Editor rose and said: "I wrote the article—what have you to say about it?" I introduced myself and Captain JEWETT, and stated to the Editor that he was misinformed or had misjudged Mr. WEBSTER; that I had had no communication directly or indirectly with Mr WEBSTER for more than a year, and asked him to go down then, or at any convenient time to my office, where my letter books, and papers, and all the documents on the subject were kept, and assured him that these would satisfy any convince him of his error. Under no other circumstances than these would I disgust the public, or soil this page, with stating the reply of the Editor of the *Evening Post*. I state it only to show the animus which distinguished the attack on Mr. WEBSTER, and the refusal to listen to the evidence of his honor. He said: "I suspected there was something wrong about the matter ever since I heard that the d——d rascal had anything to do with it. I know him to be a d——d scoundrel."

Captain JEWETT and myself remonstrated with him on this language, and he said "I have been long waiting to catch the d——d son of a b——h, and I have done it now," and a succession of words to this effect which drove us from the office. If Mr. BRYANT so coolly denies in his note to the *Times* that he ever had a conversation with Mr. BENSON, possibly he will be willing to relieve himself from any idea which by mistake might lead persons to suppose he used this language, by naming the editor of the *Post* who made the attack on Mr. WEBSTER.

Not satisfied with this unsuccessful attempt, I called on the editor of the *Post* again, in company with a gentleman whom I knew as a friend of the editor, and whom I requested to accompany me for the sake of a personal introduction that the editor might, at least, know that I was a man to be believed. This interview has been described by that gentleman in a letter published in the *Times* of the 8th inst. With a few differences, explained by his kindly leaning toward his friend of the *Post*, he correctly describes it.

I did decline making a statement over my own name. Any man would do likewise. It is too old a trick to impose on me, for a libeler to say "I libeled you and you may now do it, and so we are square." I demanded that the author should correct the wrong. All this Col. THOMAS confirms to me in. I did not bring Col. T before the public, his friend of the *Post* has done this. But for his anxiety to defend him, he would have recited where he was placed by me in the matter, only the silent witness to the conversation in the *Evening Post* of this evening, Nov. 8, I find a general verification of Col. THOMAS'S statement by HIRAM SANDS, Esq., a gentleman of the highest respectability, and it will be perceived that the only difference between us is, that they do not recollect the reason given by the Editor of the *Evening Post*, that "it would not look well to take the back track." It is a curious circumstance, worthy of notice, that the veracious Editor of the *Post* does not in time to his readers, that a conversation was had on one of two interviews I had with the Editor of that paper on the subject!

The Editors of the *Evening Post* will not deny that they did attack most fouly the character of Mr WEBSTER; that Captain JEWETT and myself called on them and informed them that their charges were wholly untrue, and proffered them the examination of every evidence that an honorable man could desire; that they had erred in their course, and that they declined to examine the evidence—declined to make the retraction or correction, and dismissed us with a distinct refusal to do so.

It only remains for me to add that the reasons assigned by the editors of the *Post* for this refusal were such as were contained in the disgusting phrases I have quoted and that its distinct reason given was that even if convinced of their error "it would not look well to take the back track."

The necessity for this letter has not been of my seeking. I have been silent under the abuse of the *Evening Post* long enough and I leave them to such apology as they may make to an indignant country for the wanton, lawless and disgraceful attack made on the fair name of a man who has lived long enough to have earned a better name than any statesman of his age, and that without one act in his whole political history which can stain the loftiest honor or render his memory susceptible of blemish from the attacks of his most relentless foes.

In concluding this letter, I desire to take this opportunity of stating the facts in relation to the origin of the guano expedition. This appears to be especially desirable at this period, that entire justice may be done to the memory of Mr WEBSTER.

I deeply regret that this unseemly controversy should make it necessary for me to state publicly what I had hoped to bury forever in the grave of that great man. Circumstances of a peculiar nature had caused a rupture of the friendly relations formerly existing between him and myself more than a year prior to his death, and during that time no communication of any kind, direct or indirect, passed between us except his late letter to me in reply to my each note before mentioned; nor do I believe he knew until long after the expedition had sailed, that I had any connection whatever with it.

Capt. JEWETT and myself were joint owners of a vessel in which he had recently returned from the Pacific Ocean. On his return he mentioned the Lobos Island question to me. I consulted counsel, and advised Capt. JEWETT to write to Mr WEBSTER, which he did, receiving his reply on which we acted. Capt. JEWETT will unite with me in stating that there was no communication of any sort between either of us and Mr. WEBSTER, direct or indirect except those two letters. That Mr WEBSTER was firmly convinced of the rights he advocated I had no doubt, and it appears that he died without change of views. I desire to record this attestation to his character, that so far as my testimony goes the world may know that the charges of the *Evening Post* were the fabrication of a brain filled with personal hatred of the great man, and utterly without foundation in reason or fact. A. G. BENSON.

City and County of New-York, ss—ALFRED G. BENSON being sworn, saith that the statements contained in the foregoing letter by him subscribed, are true.

A. G. BENSON.

Sworn before me this 8th day of November, 1852.
W. C. MUMFORD, Com. of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF CAPT. JEWETT.

The necessity for my making a public statement is not of my seeking. The *Evening Post* has sought it. The attacks of the *Evening Post* on Mr. WEBSTER, and the charge that he was interested with Mr. BENSON in a speculation in guano, had as effect to injure me and a large number of other persons directly or indirectly engaged in the sending of vessels to the Pacific. Besides this, the editors of that paper chose to hold me up to the public in an attitude of ridicule, and repeatedly sought occasion to affect my ruin and that of my friends. I knew of no provocation whatever for such conduct, and in company with Mr. BENSON, who is jointly interested with myself in the principal expedition which has gone out to the Pacific, I called on the editors of the *Evening Post*, and urged them to examine the papers, letters and documents in our possession, and convince themselves of their error.

I was present during the entire interview with the editor, which Mr BENSON describes in the above letter. Mr. BENSON'S statement is literally and verbally true. The language used was sufficiently surprising. The reasons assigned for refusing to correct the misstatements concerning Mr. WEBSTER were more so. The editor offered to publish a communication from me, but declined acknowledging his error and correcting his statement, because "it would not do to take the back track," (using those identical words.)

The original charge in the *Evening Post* was in effect that we had bribed Mr WEBSTER, and that he had subsequently been bribed by others. It would appear sufficient to satisfy the mind of any honorable man that we had called on him and denied the charge. The assertion of two respectable men, of good reputation and standing, ought to have been enough. But in addition to this we offered to open to his inspection our private papers of every kind; and as we assured him (and as those who have examined them know) they contain ample evidence that Mr. WEBSTER was upright and honorable in that matter as he had been in everything. The editor of the *Evening Post* declined inspecting these papers, used the disgusting phrases which Mr BENSON has quoted, and dismissed us from his office with an offer to print my statement if I would make one—a course which no man of ordinary self-respect would take.

Mr. BENSON has correctly stated the origin of the guano expedition. Nor was there any other correspondence, direct or indirect, with Mr WEBSTER, than my letter of June 2, and his reply of June 5, prior to that date.

There can be no denial of the fact that the *Evening Post* made a dastardly attack on the character of Mr. WEBSTER, and refused entirely to correct or retract it, when offered all the evidence that would satisfy any man of honor. The *Post* will hardly escape the just punishment of its sin by any attempt to misdirect the public mind towards issues of veracity with Mr. BENSON, on minor and unimportant points. The naked truth stands out that Mr. WEBSTER died with the regret on his mind that such a course had been taken by the *Post*, and how far the pain thus inflicted tended to hasten the result of his disease, will only be known at the bar to which Mr WEBSTER referred the Editor of the *Post* in his last letter to Mr. BENSON.

JAMES C. JEWETT.

City and County of New-York, ss—JAMES C. JEWETT being sworn, saith the foregoing statement by him signed is true.

JAMES C. JEWETT.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 8th day of November, 1852.
W. C. MUMFORD,
Commissioner of Deeds.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ **Special Notice**—The Special Committee of the Common Council, having determined that no equal, in honor of the lamented DANIEL WEBSTER, late Secretary of State of the United States of America, shall be observed in this City on the 13th inst., by a civic and military procession, to be composed of the military and the different orders, societies and citizens of New-York, and others who may unite with them, take this occasion to extend a most respectful and earnest invitation to our fellow-citizens generally, and the different orders, societies, trades, associations, fire departments of the cities of New-York, Jersey City, Williamsburg, and also of the adjoining towns and counties, to unite in this testimony of respect to the illustrious dead, and that all orders, societies and associations, intending to cooperate, be requested to communicate to the Committee on or before Friday next, at 5 o'clock P. M., at room No 8 City Hall, in order that the necessary arrangements may be made to carry out the ceremonies of the day in an appropriate manner.

Resolved, That no banner, bearing political devices or inscriptions, shall be admitted in the procession.

The matter on this part of the Committee on the part of the Board of Aldermen.

Thomas J. Barr,	Isaac O. Barker,
Wm. J. Peck,	Thos. Wheeler,
Abraham Moore,	Helmus M. Wells,
Jacob P. Oakley,	Josiah W. Brown,
John Boyce,	Edwin Bowen,
Oscar W. Sturtevant,	Joseph Rogers,
Rich'd T. Compton, Pres't.	Jonathan Trotter, Pres't.

☞ **Grass Valley Gold Mining Company.**—CAPITAL, $250,000.—SHARES, $200.—HALF-SHARES, $100, J WINCHESTER, President. Office for the Sale and Transfer of Stock, No. 107 Fulton-st. The rich locations of this Company cover a surface exceeding one hundred acres. A large portion of the machinery is on the ground, and the arrival of the remainder daily expected. In addition to the powerful Machinery for Quartz crushing, the Company have an extensive Saw-Mill, with circular and upright saws. The lumbering business alone will pay a large dividend on the capital. Pamphlets, containing the Charter, By-Laws, Map of Grass Valley, &c., &c., may be had at the Office on application—if by mail, two three cent stamps should be enclosed.

N. J. RICHARDS, Secretary, No. 107 Fulton-st.

Specimens of the Gold-bearing Quartz may be seen at the Office, from 10 to 2 o'clock.

☞ **Mercantile Library Association**—THACKERAY'S LECTURES—Subscriptions to MR THACKERAY'S course of six Lectures on the *English Humorists of Queen Anne's Reign* will be received at the Rooms of Messrs D. S. FRANCIS & CO., and EVANS & BRITTAN, and at the rooms of the Library. Subscribers (and Subscribers only,) will be entitled to reserved seats for the course.

Price of Tickets—To Members, $2; Non-members, $3.

Members' subscriptions will be received only at the Library.

WILLARD SMITH, Chairman,
JAMES D. SMITH,
JOHN F. HALSTED,
Lecture Committee.

☞ **St Nicholas Building Association, No. 10** Duane-st., Chatham Bank Building.—The Regular Meeting of this Association will be held on THURSDAY EVENING next, the 11th inst., at 7½ o'clock, in the Building, No 163 Bowery, when the dues will become payable and Shares will be offered for redemption. The trustees give notice that new subscription lists will be received as usual, and those who find it inconvenient to pay the whole amount of back dues at once, need not be deterred from joining the Association on that account as the dues will be received in such instalments as will accommodate all parties. The success of the past six months indicate a handsome profit on investments and a speedy close for the Association. Those who are making small weekly savings cannot do better than join it. WM. C. CONKLIN, President.
ROBT D. HART, Secretary.

☞ **Excursion to Fleetwood.**—The Sequel to Industrial Home Association No 1, (Mount Vernon,) will have their first Excursion to Fleetwood on WEDNESDAY, the 10th inst. Cars leave the City Hall at 10 o'clock A. M. A Band of Music will accompany the Excursion. Tickets 1 the Excursion 37½ cents—to be had of the Committee of Arrangements, Robert J. Tiffany, No. 9 Bowery, George W. Wood, No 10 Bowery, Benjamin Mayer, No. 81 Avenue B, R. H. Buhman, John Stevens, Stephen Baird, and James P. Brewster, No. 11 Park Row.

N. B.—The above Association meets regularly on TUESDAY EVENINGS of each week, at No. 157 Bowery, at 7½ o'clock.

☞ **Mr. Whipple at the Brooklyn Institute** TO-NIGHT—This celebrated Lecturer, will open the New England Course TO-NIGHT, at the Brooklyn Institute, in Washington-st Subject *Martin Luther*. He will be followed by H. N. HUDSON, Hon. HORACE MANN, HENRY GILES, STUDS, KING, and M. WARD BRECKEN. It is very important that you should be enrolled in this course. Obtain your tickets early if you would secure a seat.

☞ **To our Brooklyn Friends.**—Hon. HORACE MANN, E. P. WHIPPLE, HENRY WARD BEECHER, H. N. HUDSON, T. STARR KING, and HENRY GILES, will commence the course of Popular Lectures in the Hall of the Brooklyn Institute, their subject at the end of the regular Lecture Course, next TUESDAY EVENING at 7½ o'clock. Such an array of estimable lecturers is rarely found in one course. For tickets, apply immediately at the usual places, or of the Treasurer, A. L. STIMSON, No. 19 Wall-st.

☞ **Columbian Literary Club**—The next regular meeting of the Association will be held at their rooms, No. 61 Broadway, on WEDNESDAY EVENING next, Nov. 10. Members are requested to attend punctually at the hour, as business of importance will be transacted at the Club. By order, PHILIP BOWNE, Pres'dent.
JAMES MORRISON, JR., Secty pro.

☞ **The Popular Lectures.**—Broadway Tabernacle, Edwin P. Whipple, Esq. of Boston, will deliver the first Lecture in the course on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Nov. 10, at 8 o'clock. Subject—"*The English Mind*" Tickets 25 cents: Gentleman and Lady 37½ cents—to be had at the Bookstores and at the door.

☞ **Gas.**—Those splendid new patterns of Gasaliers and Gas fixtures for which gold medals are daily awarded, are found at the great manufactory and depot of Messrs. ARCHER WARNER & Co., No. 375 Broadway.

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EUROPEAN AND AMERICAN LITERATURE.

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CONVOCATION.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

Can you inform me whether your English correspondent's knowledge of Church affairs is to be taken as a specimen of his knowledge of affairs in general? For if it is, he must certainly be a brother of the American correspondent of the London *Times*. You doubtless read that correspondence; and possibly, like myself, enjoy it as you did GULLIVER'S Travels in the days of your boyhood. One would think that he wrote his letters about the Church after waking from a RIP VAN WINKLE sleep. But it is what your correspondent says about *the Church* that provokes me. Do not imagine, however, that because I am provoked I am to cry, "Stop my paper." Not so, Mr. Editor. I am a clergyman, and preach sermons sometimes that people do not like to hear. This very morning, the Sexton stopped me in the street, to inform me that some of my hearers told him at the Church door that they would not have been there that morning, if they had known that they would have to listen to a sermon on DANIEL WEBSTER. I have heard such remarks so often that I can understand the little-mindedness of such subscribers. I have heard it sufficiently often to make me read, with remarkable coolness, things in the paper with which I had not the remotest sympathy. All the feeling which they excite is that the Editor has quite as good a right to make his remarks and state his opinions as I have mine. I flatter myself that this is good sense. And no doubt both you and I wish that readers of newspapers and Churchgoers would oftener exercise it. We are neither of us quite willing to give up our intellectual independence, and merely echo the opinions of the public.

But I wanted to say a word in reference to your correspondent's remarks on English Church affairs. If any information on that subject is necessary, it ought to be correct. It ought not to be the mere shout of his prejudices. It ought not to be an exhibition of his ignorance. And, I am sorry to say, that when he writes about Church affairs, it is too apt to be so.

You remember the speculations on the consequences of opening the Crystal Palace, which filled the London papers, for some days before that event took place. First, there was to be a great mob, and every one was to have a stone, and every pane of glass was to be smashed. And if, fortunately, the mob should be so good-natured as to leave the Crystal Palace unisturbed, a famine was to follow—nearly all the people of London were to starve, in consequence of the influx of strangers. Some of the London papers (and your correspondent is even going beyond them) entertain very similar fears in reference to the meeting of Convocation. If the clerical representatives are allowed to open their lips for the dispatch of business, then there "will be the devil to pay," "a hornet's nest—a collection of Kilkenny cats would be nothing, to an assembly composed of nothing but Priests." To say nothing of the epithets applied to that orderly class of the community—the clergy—this is worth noticing as a specimen of English character. "Antiquitarianism," as MILTON called it, is so rooted into their very nature, that they seem to think that the introduction of anything new, which would hardly attract attention in this country, must almost produce a revolution with them. Nothing can be, but what has been. The same fears were expressed previous to the assembling of the Exeter Synod, in June, 1850; but it proved to be edifying assembly, and excited the admiration of the Kingdom. Although there were a few "Priests," no one was *stung* and no one was *scratched*. After it had adjourned, the Throne and the Church were as safe as the Crystal Palace when it was thrown open to the public. This might certainly to relieve some of your correspondent's fears; it ought to preserve him and all Englishmen from a fit of the hysterics.

But when he says that the avowed object of the Church-agitators is to get on a pet Parliament of their own, where they can set the State at defiance, and claim the right to impose a spiritual tyranny on the rest of the community," he is talking nonsense; and if he makes any impression on your readers, he must make an erroneous one. If it is worth while at all to write about the Convocation, he should have conveyed some true information. I shall endeavor to state, in very few words, what the Convocation is and is about.

The Convocation is the Legislature of the Church. It consists of two houses—the upper formed of the Bishops, and the lower of representatives from the Archdeaconries. When it was instituted, the kingdom was of one mind on religious matters. The Convocation was the representation of the clergy, and the Parliament of the laity. The concurrence of these two bodies, together with the assent of the Sovereign, was necessary to impose any law on the church. For instance, the present XXXIX articles were concurred in by Convocation and by Parliament, and by the King; and thus they represent the doctrines of the Church of England, on the subject of which they treat. About a century and a half ago, the Convocation was about to express an opinion concerning a certain book. To prevent, GEORGE I. prorogued the Convocation. From that time the writs have been regularly issued for the election and assembling of members at the same time with every new Parliament. But immediately after divine service, in which they pray that God would preside in their deliberations and organization, they have been prorogued, and nothing more was heard of them until the assembling of a new Parliament. This farce has been gone through for 150 years! Parliament and the King have done all the legislation for the Church. Within the present century Dissenters and Roman Catholics have been admitted to Parliament. And this is the body to which the Episcopal Church of England has to submit, without being allowed to have her share in the legislation. Her position is analogous to that of the thirteen American colonies previous to the Revolution. She is governed, but has not her share in the government. We can appreciate the feelings of English Episcopalians if we imagine for a moment how we, as Presbyterians or Episcopalians, would like to have Congress and the Cabinet at Washington substituted for our "General Assembly," or "General Convention." But your correspondent says they "want to set the State at defiance." In reply to which it is only necessary to say that Convocation is only a coordinate legislature body over the Church. They want to have *their say*. They don't want to have things imposed in opposition to their wishes, or without their wishes being consulted. They want to have Convocation set for the dispatch of business, where they can discuss Church measures, and vote on them *as well as* Parliament. The friends of Convocation do not propose to establish a body independent of Parliament; for Convocation is already established in subordination to it. They only want it to cease to be a sham, and to be a reality. They do not want Parliament to establish rules and customs for the Church without having first consulted the Clergy, in Convocation, and obtained their consent.

These statements may serve to correct the impressions your correspondent has conveyed; and may also serve to show him that he must not write at random about Church affairs in England. There are other sources of information here besides him.

From one who is neither a hornet, nor a Kilkenny cat, but from

A CLERGYMAN.

At Otisco, Onondaga, Nov. 1, George, the only son of Ebenezer B. Carney, was killed by the upsetting of an ox-cart in which he was riding. He was six years old, and the idol of his parents.

Personal Habits and Anecdotes of the Duke.

The Spartan simplicity of the Duke's habits was maintained to the last, and the only relaxation which he permitted himself was an occasional extra hour's rest at Walmer. In his eighty-fourth year he was still the same abstemious, active, self-denying man he had ever been, rising early, never latterly tasting wine or spirits, taking regular exercise on foot and on horseback, sleeping on a hard uncurtained couch, and rejecting even the luxury of a downy pillow. The Duke's pillow was an exceedingly hard one, stuffed with horsehair and lined with wash-leather, and he carried it about with him wherever he went. His life had for years been a steady system of defensive warfare against the approach of disease, and death overtook him at last from sheer exhaustion, without being preceded by a single day's illness. On the very morning of his fatal attack it was much feared that he would persist in going to meet Lady WESTMORELAND at Dover, and not long ago, when suffering from a severe cold, he could not be persuaded to keep his room, but joined the dinner circle in his great coat. His habits certainly throw a striking light on his whole character; and when we learn that to the last his daily toilet was performed without the slightest assistance, we can appreciate how fully he acted up to a favorite motto of his own—that if a man wanted to have anything properly done he must do it himself. It took him from 6½ o'clock till 9 every morning to dress; but even to the operation of shaving, he did all himself, and at his age that must have been nearly as difficult a feat as winning a battle in early life.

Though in his 84th year, he still wrote a firm hand, and carried on a large correspondence—curious confirmations of the strength of nerve required to form a great commander. Of the assiduity with which he labored to discharge his public duties, the world requires no evidence. The Iron Duke alone could have struggled against increasing deafness, to catch, throughout long nights of tedious debate, the arguments of even the dullest speakers. He did that because he considered it his duty as the most influential member of the House of Peers. His unremitting attention to the official business of the Commander-in-Chief is known to all who have taken advantage of his regular attendance at the Horse Guards that they might see him as he passed. But a hardly less striking illustration of devotion to duty, however arduous, at a period of life prolonged much beyond the ordinary limits, remains to be mentioned. His Grace was Chancellor of the University of Oxford, and in the fulfilment of that office had, during the Summer months, waded through all but a few pages of that enormous blue-book which embodies, and perhaps entombs, the labors of the recent Commission. Death overtook him when near the close of this immense effort of research, for he read every word conscientiously, and indeed it was not his habit to skip anything. To the last his powers of memory and the cheerfulness of a well balanced mind remained unimpaired.

A day or two before his death, referring to the subject of civic feasts, he told an incident in the life of PITT which is worth recording. The last public dinner which PITT attended was at the Mansion House, when his health was proposed as the savior of his country. The Duke expressed his admiration of PITT's speech in reply, which was in substance that the country had saved herself by her own exertions, and that every other country might do the same by following her example. A pleasing trait in the Duke's character is the long period during which a large proportion of his dependants have been connected with or served with him, and the unvarying testimony which they bear to his good and kind qualities as an employer, a landlord and a master. Exact and punctual in the management of his private affairs, up to the last moment his weekly bills were discharged by him as usual; and this precision, which he carried into everything, made him easily dealt with.

The Duke's diet was as simple as his habits, consisting of the very plainest dishes. He had, indeed, a French cook, but had his grace always lived alone, the office would have been a perfect sinecure. The cook, who of course partakes of the enthusiasm of his art, was often chagrined at having so little opportunity of displaying his artistic powers. The bill of fare was duly placed before his master, but was nearly always returned with, in addition to a plain joint of meat, some such words as "pudding and tart," occasionally varied by the transposition of the words into "tart and pudding," as it by way of joke at the noble inferiority of the gastronomist. Another source of disquiet to the cook was positively that the Duke never complained. "If I cook a good dinner," the despondING artist would say, "the Duke remarks, 'It is well;' and if I cook a bad dinner he says 'It is well.'" No complaint ever evinced dissatisfaction, or marked a ruffled temper; and the reason doubtless was, that the dinner and the stomach were as well regulated and attempered as the mind.

The Duke was an agricultural improver, and a liberal one too. The estate of Strathfieldsaye was not originally a good investment, but it became one in his hands. The rents arising from it were expended, not upon *it*, but upon *it* and *them* in London, but upon the estate itself—the income was all applied to the improvement of the land. Born and reared at a period when but little attention was bestowed on such subjects, the Duke nevertheless showed himself fully alive to the expanding requirements of the country; and while the operations in the trade enjoyed, it is said, without any important payment, the advantages of an outlay growing from a large sacrifice of income, the Duke's heirs, and indirectly the whole country, will reap permanent benefit.

Much money has been expended at various times, and by various writers, on the cleverness and precision of the Duke's style in his military dispatches. His Grace was too candid to have any false modesty; if he did not admire his own compositions, he disapproved of them. After recently reading over some of his dispatches as collected by Col. Gurwood, he said, "Well, if these were to be written over again, I don't think I should alter a single word."

Another and very recent illustration of his mental activity, similar to that of reading the report of the Oxford University Commission, was mentioned last week at Dover. While waiting on the platform for the starting of a train, his Grace took up to Mr. Way, the superintendent of the Dover terminus, and, getting into a third class carriage with that gentleman, commenced putting to him a running fire of questions in reference to the travelling of soldiers in railway carriages, for example, how they were placed, how the tickets were collected, how the men were told off on leaving the train, &c.—in short, on every point connected with their locomotion and comfort. Fifty questions were put to him, the station master said, in five minutes, all pertinent and to the purpose. The answers, too, were all caught up attentively. Who can doubt it that has ever seen the Duke listening in the House of Lords?

Once in his life, and once only, the Duke ventured to smoke. The occasion was altogether remarkable. Very many years ago,—early indeed in the present century—a number of general and staff officers were at Portsmouth. Among them was the Duke of CUMBERLAND, afterwards King of Hanover, and the late Duke of WELLINGTON. The Duke of WELLINGTON—he had not then attained that title—was pressed by the royal Duke to join a dinner party; and, as he strongly wished to leave Portsmouth, his visitor, in order to secure his company, adopted the rather forcible precaution (those were the days of post chaises) of hiring all the horses in the town. Thus prepanned, the hero of Assaye submitted good-humorely to his fate. After dinner it was proposed that pipes should be introduced. The suggestion was generally responded to, and pipes were brought in. Many of the party had never essayed smoking before, and among these was England's greatest son. The scene was by him most graphically described. He sat, he said, behind the pipe whiffing away with a feeling of wonder, and watching with interest the countenances of the rest of the company. In a few minutes some of the novices hastily retired, not very soon to return; and as he puffed on, he said to himself, "Well, it will come to an end, I suppose." It is conjectured that it did "come to an end," and that end not a very agreeable one; for the Duke's smoke was from that time confined to the field of battle.

Mary Burr, the last of the Punkaquag Indians, died at Canton, in Mass., on Monday, aged 101 years. There are many half and quarter bloods of that tribe, but none of full blood. The deceased, many years since, married a colored man named Lemore Burr, and many of their children and grand-children are living in the State. At the time of her death, she drew a pension from the United States Government, in consequence of services rendered by her husband in the Revolutionary War. Eliza Williams, sister of hers, died at Stoughton, four years since, aged 101 years and 1 month. Another sister, Hanna Nuff, died at Canton, a few years since, aged 99.

The Parkersburg (Va.) *News* states that recently the street in front of the post-office, in that place, was lighted up by the officers of the law, in setting fire to a huge pile of newspapers which had been "reserved unto the day of fire," under sentence of condemnation for the *Abolition* sentiments they contained.

NEW-YORK CITY.

SUPERIOR COURT.—*Chambers.—Monday.*—Before Judge PAINE.—*Claim of Emancipation for eight Slaves brought into a Free State.*—Considerable interest prevailed this morning, in reference to the case of eight Slaves, brought into this City by their owner, JULIETTE LEMMON, *en route* for TEXAS. (The case was mentioned in the Evening *Times* of Saturday.) The negroes were brought into Court about 12 o'clock. They all look strong and healthy, and present the appearance of having been well cared for. The lobbies and passages in the Court, were crowded by colored persons anxious to know the result. Before the Judge arrived, JULIETTE LEMMON took a seat opposite the alleged slaves, and made a pressing appeal to the feelings of the two women, urging her former kindness, and calling on them as they had a conscience, not to rob her of their labor. But a natural love of liberty for themselves, and the unconscious children clinging to them, outweighed her arguments. One of the women, and two boys aged about 7, are mulattoes, and appear to possess a degree of intelligence above their class.

At 12½ o'clock Judge PAINE entered Court, and Mr. LAFARGH, counsel for the owners, asked for an adjournment of the case, on the grounds that he had engaged the services of another counsel, Mr. CLINTON, who on considering the matter with him, found it necessary to a proper presentation of the case, to draw up a new answer to the petition for *habeas corpus* more full in its bearings. This case was entirely new, and one in which there was no previous adjudication that he was aware of, and as it was desirable to have it fully investigated, it therefore required more time on the part of counsel to prepare themselves. The owners had come on here without any other property than these slaves; they had taken their passage in a vessel to sail to-day and should run the risk of losing their passage money, or of having it returned. The application for postponement could effect his client only, and he hoped would not be opposed by counsel for the plaintiffs.

Mr. CLINTON said that the question would be entirely one of law. The facts were not disputed. They would have to consider the Constitution of the United States on the subject.

Mr. CULVER, counsel for the alleged slaves, said he would be disposed to convenience counsel on the opposite side as much as possible, but his arrangements to-morrow would prevent his attending at the hour (10 o'clock) named by Mr. LAFARGH. The question before the Court would be simply whether slavery existed in the State of New-York.

The Court said he did not himself see the reason for adjournment; but if counsel for the owners deemed there was a new question at issue, and required more time to prepare, he would not be disposed to refuse.

Mr LAFARGH considered the case presented some new features never yet adjudicated on. He wished to be allowed to put a fuller answer.

Mr. CULVER hoped they would put in their answer to-day, as upon the facts set forth in it they would have to meet them.

Mr. LAFARGH said they should not alter the facts already stated, they wished only to have their answer more fully stated.

Mr. CULVER desired that the public should have more accommodation. Many persons were drawn there by an interest in the case, and he should wish that they could be admitted to a hearing. It did not look well to have them collected outside.

The Court adjourned the case to 4 P. M. to-morrow, (Tuesday,) to one of the Superior Court rooms.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER—Before Judge EDWARD, Aldermen OAKLEY and ALVORD.—TRIAL FOR MURDER.—Patrick McCormick was put to the Bar on an indictment for murder, in having stabbed John Heavy, in a basement at No. 44 Catharine-street, in the Fourth Ward, on the 3d of May last. Hon. Robert H. Morris appeared for the prisoner, and N. B. Blunt, District Attorney, for the people.

The prisoner is 32 years of age, and a native of Ireland.

The following Jurors were sworn after being challenged on both sides:

Timothy McLaw, 7th Ward	Peter Funk, 8th Ward
Thos. K. Strang, 16th Ward	Thos. Thorne, 11th Ward
John Kesler, 4th Ward.	George Hancock, 6th Ward
George Cooke, 16th Ward.	James Barry, 7th Ward
Jacob Cook, 4th Ward.	Joseph Graham, 17th Ward.
Edward Eccleston, 14th Ward	Alexander Reed, 17th Ward

Three Jurors were challenged peremptorily by the counsel for the prisoner.

The District Attorney stated the case to the Jury, and called the following testimony for the prosecution:

John Ives, M. D., Coroner, called by the *District Attorney*.—I held an inquest on the 4th day of May last, at the Fourth Ward Station-house, and concluded it the City Hall the next day; the knife now produced is the one shown at the inquest; Heavy was about 52 years of age; Dr. Lidell made a post mortem examination on the body of Heavy.

John Lidell, M. D.—I made a post mortem examination on the body of John Heavy, on the 3d May last. I found an incised wound on the right arm, near the arm pit, extending downwards and inward about one inch and a quarter long, and two inches deep. It was obliquely across the arm, and it divided the brachial artery. The ribs were pale, and the internal organs bloodless, as in cases of death by hemorrhage; the clothes were saturated with blood, and death was produced from the hemorrhage of the brachial artery; should suppose it was done by a knife, but nothing in the character of the wound to determine the shape of the knife (knife shown to witness). It might be done by such a knife as this; the party inflicting the wound must have been in front of the deceased, or on the right side of him; it was probably a downward and a heavy blow, to go through so much clothing, and make such a deep wound.

By Prisoner's Counsel—It the man who gave the wound stood directly in front of the deceased it must have been bent done by a left-handed man; could not say if the deceased was a drinking man or not.

Chester Weild, of the Seventh Ward Police—On the 3d of May last was on patrol in East Broadway, as low down as Catharine street; heard no disturbance until I was called oy a gentleman, who was asked why he did not go to the Fourth Ward. He said he could not find a Policeman, and we went to the corner of Catharine and Henry streets, at Slee's place; there was a noisy collection of people, in and outside; when we arrived there, they stopped the noise, and the prisoner was pointed out as the one whom I was to take in; his face was scratched, and his clothes deranged; his shirt was torn and bloody, and he had no coat on; there were some females in the house; I asked who made the charge, some one said "No one; they were all brothers and sisters together." I went home with the prisoner, and saw him go into his cellar, at No. 44 Catharine-street; I could not say if Heavy was there; another officer was with me, the latter attempted to come out of the cellar, and the prisoner said, if the prisoner did not stay in, he should be compelled to take him to the Station-house; we then went to the Fourth Ward for a policeman, as we were out of our beat, while there I saw some other persons attempt to stop the prisoner from coming out of the cellar; I have just got to the corner and heard the cry of murder; went back and saw a man with his arm cut, and the blood flowing profusely; I sang out for some one to go for a doctor, and gave the alarm rap for more help; I next saw a man laying the wounded man down on the floor, and then Mrs. Heavy came to me and said, "There is the man who murdered my husband." I went up toward Steele, and saw the prisoner coming toward his own cellar, and I took hold of him; I said to Mrs. Heavy, you will have to go to the station-house to make the charge; she grieved much at leaving her husband in a dying state; she told me to look out for him, as he had a knife; at the station-house I took the knife out of his right hand pocket in the coat; [knife identified.] afterwards I went back with Mrs. Heavy to the cellar, but the man was dead; we saw the body lying in the cellar.

This witness was cross examined at much length by Mr. Morris, but nothing material elicited, except that the cellar where the murder was committed was apparently used for making umbrellas.

By a Juror.—When I arrested the prisoner he was coming towards his own cellar.

William Cluff, examined by District Attorney.—On the 3d May I lived at No. 42 Catharine-street, next door to the prisoner's cellar, where the man was killed; I came home about 6; and afterwards went up stairs to read; while there I heard a noise, and thought it was fire, and walked out to the corner of Henry and Catharine streets; saw a large crowd near Steele's place; knew the prisoner by sight, but not to speak to him; saw him in the custody of the police; the prisoner was in his shirt sleeves; the fight was over then, and they took him away; I then went back to the stoop of No. 42 Catharine-street, which was about twelve feet from the cellar; two other boarders were with me, the first thing which I then noticed was the prisoner pass me, and to the best of my knowledge he had his coat on; when the prisoner got abreast of me he said, "Hallo, boys." I took no notice, and he passed on towards Steele's; then two women rushed up out of the cellar crying murder; I heard them; I jumped off the stoop and ran down the cellar, saw the man standing bleeding, with his right arm held out; as soon as I saw him I called watch; an officer came and I said, "Throw the man on his back and I'll fetch a doctor;" I went to Dr. Passmore's steps and told him.

Q.—How long after you saw the prisoner pass was it before you heard the women crying murder?

A.—It could not be more than three-quarters of a minute; I knew the two women; one was Mrs. Heavy, the other Mrs. McCormack; there was no other person in the cellar when I went down but the policeman; when I returned from Dr. Passmore's, I could not get in the cellar for the crowd.

By Mr. Morris—Saw no other man in the cellar, when I went down to the cellar and saw Heavy bleeding; the prisoner went along slowly when he spoke to me, and said "Hallo, boys," but after wards he went on smartly; saw him arrested by the police.

The other witnesses corroborated the evidence of Cluff.

Bridget Heavy examined by the District Attorney—I am the widow of John Heavy; we resided in May last at No. 26 Catharine-street; my husband was an umbrella maker; the prisoner is of the same trade, which he carried on at No. 44 Catharine-street; about 8 o'clock on the night my husband died I had followed him out of our place; I saw the prisoner and Patrick Braden, fighting, and Mrs. McCormack and Mrs. Braden; my husband was outside the door, and he went in to separate them; I followed him in, and Mr. Williams was standing by looking on, but never interfered; Mr. Steele hallooed for the watch; my husband went into my basement, and Mrs. McCormack went in and washed herself, and then my husband went out with a cigar in his mouth, telling me to stay in, but I had a terror on me and could not stay, and followed him; when I got to the basement McCormack was not there; my husband, Mrs. McCormack, Johanna McGrath and Michael Mitchell.

[The District Attorney here asked for Mitchell to be put in custody of an officer, which was done.]

Witness—When I got in the basement about five minutes, McCormack came in with a white overcoat, and his hands in the two pockets; he stood on the middle of the steps, but did not speak for about two minutes; he stumbled over a basket of fruit, and I saw him put his right hand in his pocket and draw out a knife; he then turned up the steps, and I warned his wife, thinking he was after her; she said nothing, and he came into the basement, no one followed; he never mentioned a word, nor any one to him; he did not attempt to go out; I warned my husband of the knife, but he took no notice except saying, "Hush, he has no knife;" the face of McCormack was scratched in the liquor store; my husband said, "Pat, you had better stay in to night, and go no more towards the corner;" the prisoner made no answer, but let my husband have it; he stepped up to him and stabbed him in the right arm; my husband was in front next to me, with his hands in his pockets; the prisoner was up on the steps; my husband never moved a step; I said, "John, you're bleeding," he said, "Yes, Bridget, I'm done," and he held out his arm; McCormack went up the steps, and his wife risered out; Johanna said, "Run for a doctor, John is dead;" I went for the Doctor, but the two boys had been there before me; I could not get back into the cellar but went to Steele's and saw the prisoner drinking a glass of beer on a barrel; I called to the officers to arrest him; the prisoner and my husband had known each other in England, ten or eleven years ago.

Q.—Are you positive that no other person was in that cellar, and that the prisoner is the man who struck him with the knife?

Witness—(with emphasis)—Yes—that is the man who did it, and that's the knife which has done it. There was no other man in the cellar.

Cross Examined by Mr Morris—I have heard say that my husband boarded with McCormack; I know his your business to come over me, and to excite me, but I am not to be excited by you, but that's the murderer and that's the knife that did it; do you want me to perjure myself; because I won't do it for you or any other man in the Court.

Here Judge EDWARDS interfered, but the witness told him that she had no more to say, and if it did not correspond, she would give in—and after a little excitement Mr. Morris proceeded.

Mr. Morris—I understand you to say you were in the cellar five minutes before Mac came in?

Witness—Yes; he did not come in; I have said it before and I won't do it again; *No, Sir!*—I am left with a family; there were three of us together; McCormick came to the stoop, and he stumbled on the basket of fruit; now I won't answer another question further; no I won't do it.

Mr. Morris—Now, I want't to know this: when Mac Cormack struck your husband, whether you were standing before McCormack and your husband was at your right side?

A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Did you know Ellen Braden?

A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Did you go to her place together?

A.—No.

Q.—Did she not go to look after your children?

A.—No, for I had a servant girl; that's what Mr. Williams wrote down for you to come over me, but it won't do.

Q.—Did you get to the Doctor's after the young men got there?

A.—Yes, Sir, but I was not aware they had been there; I know nothing about their evidence; I won't answer any more questions, and you can't humbug me any more.

Mr. Morris—Well, then we won't; you can go.

Johanna McGrath, examined by District Attorney—In May last, I lived at McCormack's; I knew Heavy by sight; I saw him and his wife come in on the night Heavy died; I saw Heavy and McCormack and Mrs. Heavy there; Mrs. Heavy went out before the alarm was made; I went out to my apple stand before the alarm; I heard no one cry out for a Doctor but myself; I saw Heavy bleeding and cried for a Doctor; I don't think Mitchell told me; nobody has been talking to me; there has been one to see me, a woman; she brought me some apples, her name is Rosey, I can't tell the particular time; I cried out for the Doctor when I saw Heavy bleeding, no one could have gone in unknown to me, McCormack, John Heavy, and Michael, were there when John was stabbed; when I got back I saw no one but Michael and John Heavy, and he bleeding; McCormack was gone; I did not fear Heavy say he was stabbed; it's the screams to me that he's dead; it's my impression that Mr. Steele said for a Doctor, it was my intention to get one in the next day; I do not recollect that I saw Mrs. Heavy go out *before* he was stabbed; Michael then call out for a Doctor, and I ran out crying for a Doctor.

Cross Examined by Mr. Morris—I next saw Mrs. Heavy, in the kneeling down, and he dead; I saw her go out; don't tell which way she went; I was in the habit of selling apples.

Here the District Attorney prepared to call the witness's attention to the testimony she had given before the Coroner.

By the District Attorney—When first Mike came down from the liquor store, he went to see wife, Patrick's sister, and he's very drunk; then John Heavy and his wife came in; then I came up to mine for apples, and in a short time I saw Bridget Heavy come up, and heard all the words I heard to-day in the; Mike said go for a Doctor, I said, Mike let Johnny alone; and he said, "Yes, go for a Doctor," and I went; it was Michael who said McCormack (Pat) is very drunk, and they brought him down; he said, "John, won't you go and have a pint;" John said, "No, you won't go out again," no one else went out with; I saw Heavy bleeding.

Witness was cross examined by Mr Morris, and she said she saw Mrs. Heavy go out before she heard any outcry.

The Court having taken a recess and the Jury answered to their names, the District Attorney said he merely wanted to prove by a witness that the knife was given by the policeman to the Assistant Captain, and by him to the Coroner. As the witness was not present, he, the District Attorney, would rest his case.

FOR THE DEFENCE.

Mr. Morris said he would not open his case to the Jury, but call his witness.

Ellen Braley, examined—I am the sister-in-law of the prisoner; I remember the 3d of May last; I was near 44 Catherine street before the death of Heavy. My sister, Mrs. Heavy, and myself, all three went up the street as far as Heavy's basement together, it runs under Steele's store. I stood on the sidewalk; Mrs. Heavy went in and came out in four or five minutes; she said she would go and bring John home, meaning John Heavy; we all went back to McCormack's cellar; Mrs. Heavy went down, came up, clapped her hands, and said John was dying; I did not go in, I heard nothing of the stabbing until we came back; then the alarm had been given; we walked on the same side of the street, but did not see McCormack, but about ten minutes after we saw him with the constable.

By the District Attorney—This was after John Heavy was stabbed, I know George Steele; I don't know where he is now; at that time I was kept in Gold street, but I went there that night; I saw Mrs. McCormack and Mrs. Heavy, we went up to Steele's; I know Mitchell, but I don't know if it was him. I saw no man, but a boy called out that two men were fighting. I looked through the window and saw there was trouble. John Heavy came out and went into his own cellar; the policeman took McCormack home to his own basement; I heard my brother and McCormack had been fighting; I then walked down the street with Mrs. Heavy and heard her say her husband was stabbed; she ran down the basement; there was a great crowd gathered around, running round the stoop, I did not go down; I did not go into Steele's that evening; I never was in it.

Michael Mitchell examined by Mr. Morris—I was examined before the Coroner, and was reminded as an accessory after the fact; I was at Steele's the night Heavy was killed; the disturbance was between Braden and McCormack; I went home to McCormack's, where I boarded; Patrick came along with me, John Heavy and his wife, and Mrs. McCormack, came along, they had a talk together, when a man came down the stoop with his hands in his pockets, and he ran his knife into Heavy's arm; something fell from the man; McCormack went and passed something up; I said, "Where are you hurt, John?" says he, "No matter;" Mrs. Heavy said her husband was stabbed; she ran for a Doctor; *I was there, and, to the best of my knowledge, McCormack was not the man who did it.*

By the District Attorney—Two paper produced has my signature, and was read over to me at the Coroner's inquest; there were no other men there but Patrick McCormack, John Heavy, and myself; Mrs. Heavy was not there; I saw Captain Beard that night; I will not swear that any other man but Patrick McCormack stabbed John Heavy; I will swear that another man came down and drew a knife; Heavy's face was towards me, and McCormack's back was towards me; I saw the man run up; my examination by the Coroner was read over to me.

Here the District Attorney read the testimony of the witness taken before the Coroner.

William Beard, called by the District Attorney—I am the Assistant Captain of the Fourth Ward Police; the last witness was brought to the police the night Heavy was killed; he said that McCormack, Heavy and himself were the only men in the cellar; he said Mrs. Heavy was there.

By Mr. Morris—I did not take the conversation of the witness down in writing; I only asked him who was there at the time Heavy was stabbed.

The evidence here closed on both sides. The District Attorney read the opinion of the Court of Appeals in the case of The People *vs.* Clark and Sullivan.

The Counsel having summed up, the Court charged the Jury at great length on the law and the facts, and concluded by telling the Jury to ascertain, *First*, if the prisoner did kill Heavy. If so, was it with a premeditated design to take life. In that case, it was murder. If otherwise, with a dangerous weapon, but without a design to take life, then it was manslaughter in the third degree.

The Jury retired, and at a late hour, found the prisoner Guilty of Manslaughter in the Third Degree.

The Court immediately adjudged the prisoner to the State Prison for the term of three years and ten months.

The Court then adjourned.

THE SESSIONS.—The Court of General Sessions convened yesterday at the Halls of Justice. Hon. Judge BEEBE, with Aldermen BOYCE (Fifth Ward) and BARR (Sixth Ward), presided, and the following criminals were disposed of: The first prisoners arraigned were James Judge, John Hamlin, Daniel Dongherty, Patrick Rodgers, John Pinckerton and John Logue, upon indictments charging them with being engaged, with a gang of other rowdies, in creating a riot at the corner of Twenty-sixth-street, and violently assaulting Assistant-Captain TAEBLER, of the Twentieth Ward Police. The accused parties were tried jointly, and the evidence only went to establish the guilt of the leader, James Judge, who was found guilty of assault and battery, and remanded for sentence. The others were acquitted, and discharged.... The next case was an indictment pending against a colored woman named Ann Emanuel, charged with the crime of grand larceny. The complainant was a German by the name of Henry Ryckman, who testified that on the night of the 16th Oct. last, the accused, while at a house in Mott-street, robbed him of a wallet containing $240 in bank notes. The officer who arrested the accused, testified to finding the money in her possession, and the jury rendered a verdict of guilty. The Court then sentenced ANN to the State Prison, for the term of three years, and remarked at the time, "they regretted exceedingly they could not send the complainant along with the prisoner."..... A young man by the name of DANIEL JONES, was next arraigned, upon an indictment charging him with the crime of highway robbery, in which DANIEL WEAKE was the complainant. The evidence was insufficient to warrant a conviction for highway robbery, and the jury returned a verdict of Grand Larceny. The Court then sentenced the robber to the Sing Sing State Prison for the term of four years.

Several petty cases were also tried, and the Court adjourned until 11 o'clock this forenoon.

THE RECENT FORGERY OF PRUSSIAN THALER NOTES.—DECISION OF JUSTICE STUART.—During the month of July last, the detection and arrest of two men, named THEODORE PRITMAN and ANTOINE GARVACCI, for forgery, was given at length in the *Daily Times*. As will be recollected, the prisoners were committed to prison on the complaint of the Prussian Consul General, who alleged that they had procured forged copper plates, and with them took impressions of the notes or bonds in question, which were ingeniously executed and well calculated to deceive the best of judges. The spurious plates, and a large quantity of the impressions, were seized at the time, by officers REED and RADFORD, and placed in the hands of the authorities. An investigation was then commenced before Justice SIDNEY A. STUART, at the Second District Police Court, and the parties were defended by ex-Assistant District Attorney JONAS B. PHILLIPS. From time to time the evidence was taken, and at the close, the prisoner's counsel raised the point, "That if the testimony was sufficient to fasten guilt upon his client's in the matter, yet that they could not be held by the authorities of this country." In support of this point, the counsel argued in strong terms, and asked for their discharge on this ground. The magistrate reserved his decision, and since then has carefully reviewed the mass of testimony, and rigidly examined the State and United States laws on the subject. As it is a case of considerable importance, the Justice yesterday rendered a long and able decision, which we intended to have published, but were prevented doing so, owing to its great length, and the crowded state of our columns. Justice STUART has decided that the prisoners have committed a felony punishable, both by the laws of our State, and the United States, and therefore holds them for trial in the Court of General Sessions.

FOUND DROWNED.—The body of a man came ashore at the Battery yesterday morning. He was about forty-five years of age, dark brown hair, bald on the top of his head, heavy boots with hob nails, Kentucky jean pants and coat; apparently a German, and had been in the water but a short time. In the afternoon, Coroner JONES proceeded to the Battery and held an inquest on the remains. In the meantime, the body was recognised as that of a night watchman named HERMAN KNODLER, who has been missing about two weeks. The jury rendered a verdict of "Death by drowning, under circumstances unknown to them." Another inquest was held yesterday on the body of a man named JOHN HOOPER, who was found drowned at the foot of Vesey street, N. R. Verdict same as above. Yesterday afternoon, a lad, whose name we did not learn, was drowned at the foot of Fifty fourth-street, N. R., while bathing on the flats. The body was found shortly after, and the Coroner was notified to hold an inquest.

SUDDEN DEATHS.—Yesterday morning, about 2 o'clock, a female residing at No. 51 Mulberry-street, by the name of ELIZABETH WILKINSON, fell down dead. It appears she had been on a visit to some friends in the upper part of the city, with her husband, and upon entering her house, she fell upon the floor a corpse.... Another female named AGNES DELANEY, aged 55 years, also died very suddenly at No. 1 Little Water-street, and when an inquest was held by Coroner JOHN, the Jury rendered a verdict of "Death by intemperance and exposure."

ATROCIOUS HIGHWAY ROBBERY.—About 11½ o'clock Sunday night, while ABRAHAM MCCORMICK, residing at the corner of Twenty-fifth-street and Fifth-avenue, was passing through Thirteenth-street, near Avenue A, he was assailed by a gang of rowdies, who knocked him down and stole his watch and chain. His cries were heard by the Police of the Seventeenth Ward, who hastened to the poor man's assistance, and, after a desperate struggle, succeeded in capturing the ringleader, JOHN CROWLEY, who was lodged in the Station-house.

DEATH FROM RAILROAD INJURIES.—The Coroner was called to hold an inquest at the New-York Hospital, yesterday afternoon, over the body of a young man named PATRICK KELLY. It appears the deceased was injured some two weeks ago, at the corner of Spring and West-streets, by a car of the Hudson River Railroad running against him. The investigation was adjourned over until 10 o'clock this morning, owing to the absence of witnesses.

MILITARY.—The Paterson Light Guard, a well drilled company of independent militia, under the command of Captain A. NICHOLS, turned out in goodly numbers yesterday for target exercise. They appeared to be well instructed in marching, carrying their muskets, etc., and altogether made a fine appearance. The Burnham Guards also turned out in large numbers for target exercise. They returned in the afternoon with a well riddled target and a handsome display of prizes.

LECTURE BEFORE THE MERCANTILE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.—Hon. HORATIO SEYMOUR, Governor elect of this State, is to lecture before the Mercantile Library Association on Wednesday, the 17th inst.

CAMPHENE EXPLOSION.—On Sunday evening, while Mrs. ATLE, residing at No. 82 Avenue B, was filling a filled camphene lamp, the liquid ignited from contact with the blaze of the wick, and instantly exploded. The fragments scattered in all directions, and set fire to the clothes of the lady; but, fortunately, assistance was near at hand, and quickly smothered the flame before Mrs. A. was injured to any extent.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN, *Monday*, Nov. 8.—RICHARD T. COMPTON, Esq., in the chair, and a quorum present. The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

Petitions Referred.—Of James Chesterman and others against the assessment for flagging the Hundred and Twenty-second-st.; of several, to have Forty-third-st. at the intersection of Tenth-av regraded; of several, to have Sixth-av., from Forty-second to Forty-ninth-st., regraded, of Thomas A. Davis and associates, owners of property on Broadway, for the privilege of laying down the proposed railroad track in Broadway, provided that it is to be done by any one, the track being that each owner of property on Broadway has the privilege of taking his portion of interest in proportion to the number of feet owned by him—they propose to l

SCHOOLS.

ASTORIA FEMALE INSTITUTE.

THE ASTORIA FEMALE INSTITUTE, Mrs. HOWARD and Miss FREEMAN Principals, will reopen for the reception of Pupils on WEDNESDAY, the 15th of September.

For circulars, apply at the Institute, or of Messrs. NEWMAN & IVISON, No. 199 Broadway. Pupils received at any time.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMY, No. 806 Broadway, next to Grace Church, will open for the ensuing season on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 6, at 2½ P.M., for Ladies, at 3½ for Children, and at 7 for Gentlemen.

For Terms, &c., see Card of Terms.

It is with feelings of more than usual pride and satisfaction that I announce the commencement of the Classes for this season. Having removed to the new building just erected expressly for this purpose, I can now offer for the use of my pupils the most elegant, convenient and complete establishment ever erected in this City. The experience of many years enabling me to know and provide for every want in the fullest manner. It is my intention to make this what such an establishment should be—a place for mental and physical improvement, connected with innocent and beneficial recreation; and it will be my particular care to make everything conduce to the good deportment and general improvement of all who may be placed under my charge.

The Classes for Gentlemen will be arranged on an entirely new system, which will greatly facilitate the progress and add very much to the convenience of the pupils. But as too much space would be taken by describing the system here, the published Circular is referred to as furnishing a description of the new method and its advantages.

All the new dances of the present and former seasons will be introduced.

Private Soirées, for pupils only, semi-monthly.

The Academy is remarkably fortunate in being accessible from nearly all parts of the City by stages or railroad, as there are no less than thirteen lines which pass directly in front of the door, or within one, two, or three squares of it; and arrangements have also been made to run stages from East Broadway, Madison st, and that neighborhood, directly to the Academy thus affording the patrons in that part equal facilities with the other portions.

PROF. WILLIAM DOD has opened a School for Boys, at No 1,004 Broadway, third door north of 26th-st. Course of Instruction—Ancient and Modern Languages, Mathematics, and the various branches of an English education. Pupils will be carried through the Mathematical Course of the best Military Schools of France, if their parents desire it. Circulars, containing testimonials from some of the most eminent scholars and statesmen who have had sons under his instruction, may be obtained at CARTER'S and M. M. DODD'S Bookstores. References—Rev. Dr. W. PHILLIPS, JAMES W. ALEXANDER, and S. H. BURCHARD.

CLASSICAL AND COMMERCIAL SCHOOL—No 65 Henry-st., Brooklyn, J. R. POMEROY, A. M. Principal. Instruction is given in the common and higher branches of English education, in Latin and Greek, and in the Modern Languages. With the exception of the French language, the Pupil in his studies, is under the supervision of the Principal alone. The number of Pupils is limited to 25, and the tuition fee is $20 per quarter, in advance. Most satisfactory References and Testimonials will be given, upon application to the Principal.

NEW CLASSES FOR LADIES.—THE WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON CLASSES for Ladies and Children having become so large, I have determined to form a new Class, which will meet on Thursday afternoon, at 3½ P. M., for Ladies and Children. The Classes—Monday, Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday evenings, which are arranged on a new principle, calculated to facilitate the progress of the pupil. See published circular, to be had at the academy. ALLEN DODWORTH, No 806 Broadway.

OTTIGNON'S GYMNASIUM, Nos. 159 and 161 Crosby-st.—Mr. C. F. OTTIGNON begs leave to remind the public that his Gymnasium is open daily, from sunrise until 10 P. M., for general exercise. Gentlemen's Class meets every evening at 8 o'clock, for class exercise and instruction. Boys' Classes meet on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS, at 3½ o'clock in the afternoon

MISCELLANEOUS.

W. H. McDONALD'S GENERAL NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING HOUSE, No. 102 NASSAU-ST., (corner of Ann.)

Advertisements inserted at the very lowest rates in any paper in the United States or Canadas.

The very best papers are received by mail daily and kept for reference, and copies of each furnished to advertisers.

The fullest authority and recommendation, over the written signatures of the publishers of the leading daily and weekly papers, will be shown to those who require it.

Merchants who may have heretofore given their advertising to irresponsible persons, and have been disappointed in its results, are informed, that in dealing with us no payments are required till the advertiser is satisfied that his orders have been properly attended to.

My books, the columns of the papers, &c., will show that I am doing nearly all the New-York advertising that is being done in the leading papers from Canada to California.

W. H. McDONALD.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.—The Subscriber is now selling Watches at retail at the following remarkably low prices, being much less than any other house:

Fine Gold Lepine Watches, 4 holes jewelled,	$25 00
Fine Gold Detached Levers, full jewelled,	30 00
Gold Enameled Watches, for Ladies,	35 00
Gold Hunting Watches, for Ladies,	35 00
Gold Hunting Patent Levers, for Gentlemen,	38 00
Silver Patent Levers,	$16 00 to 20 00
Silver Detached Levers,	13 00 to 20 00

Gold Hunting Watches, which run eight days; Gold Hunting Watches, which run fifteen days; Gold Watches in magic cases, which change into three different Watches; Gold Watches which wind up and set without any key.

Also, Cooper's Duplex Watches, in hunting-cases, splendid pocket Chronometers, and all other styles of Watches, at equally low prices. Also, all kinds of Jewelry and Silver Ware, at much less than the usual prices.

GEO. C. ALLEN, Importer of Watches and Jewelry, wholesale and retail, No. 191 Water-st., (up stairs,) near Broadway, formerly at No. 31 Wall-st.

S. M. PETTINGILL & CO., NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING AGENTS, No. 122 Nassau-st., are the regularly appointed Agents for the best and most widely circulated Journals in the Union, and are daily receiving advertising and subscriptions for them. Regular and complete files may be seen and examined. Advertisers are invited to call and examine papers, terms, and our system of doing business.

MURPHY'S ADHESIVE MIXTURE, for Post-Office Stamps, Envelopes, Fancy Paper, and Card Work, &c., &c.—Invaluable to Editors and Scrap Book Makers, as a substitute for wafers, paste, gum arabic, and all other odious and inconvenient make-shifts.

This Mixture remains always pure, moist, and free from smell; does not mould, crack nor become hone-bound; is ready for use and in complete order in all weathers and under all circumstances.

Prepared and sold, wholesale and retail, by WILLIAM MURPHY, No. 257 Broadway, N. Y., and by Stationers generally throughout the City and Country.

TO OWNERS AND ENGINEERS OF STEAMBOATS.—Are you aware that there is a purely VEGETABLE OIL, manufactured and offered for sale, which, for its durability and peculiar qualities as a lubricator, is equal to Sperm Oil; and as it does not chill in the coldest weather, and is fifty per cent cheaper than Sperm, Manufacturers think it worthy to command the attention of all practical men and particularly Engineers and Owners of Steamboats, as a matter of vital importance.

Certificates and letters from the first Engineers, and the oldest and most experienced Captains in the United States, can be produced in corroboration of these facts, with samples of the Oil, by calling at the office of the New York Oil Manufacturing Company, No. 161 Front-st.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.—E. C. HAZARD has removed from No 68 Barclay-st to No. 6 Erie Building, Duane-st., where he intends to keep constantly on hand Soda and Pearlash, Soda Ash, Ammonia, Sal-soda, Babbitt's Chemical Yeast Powder, Soap Powders, and double refined Saleratus, Sperm and Adamantine Candles, Transparent Soap; is also a le agent for the celebrated North American Electric Washing Fluid, in barrels and half barrels; also, in quart and pint bottles. Manufacturer of the Empress Mineral Paint, Lackine, Liquid Polish and Liquid Blueing, for laundry or family use, of my own manufacture, which will defy competition. I cordially invite the city, vicinity, and country trade to examine my unrivalled article before purchasing. E. C. HAZARD, No. 6 Erie Building, Duane-st.

LAMPS, GIRANDOLES, AND CHANDELIERS.—The subscriber wishes to call public attention to his large and extensive assortment of Lamps, Girandoles, Chandeliers and Candelabras Solar, Lard, Camphene, Burning Fluid and Phospene Lamps, of the latest improvements and select patterns; also, a large assortment of Hall, Suspending and Bracket Lamps, for churches, hotels, steamboats, public buildings, &c.; Pure Sperm, Solar and Lard Oils; also a new article of Camphene and Burning Fluid, and every article connected with the trade. The trade supplied on the most reasonable terms. Country merchants and others will do well to call before purchasing elsewhere. SOLOMON S. REILLY, No. 135 Canal-st., corner of Lauht; No. 51 Carmine-st., corner of Bedford; No. 157 Greenwich-st., corner of Cedar-st; No. 210 Canal-st., near Hudson; Camphene Distillery, corner of 9th-av. and Gansevoort st.

AN ENTIRE NEW STOCK OF SUPERIOR FURS.—A. MANUFACTURED FURS.—THOMPSON & ROESLER Manufacturers, No 19 Maiden-lane, invite attention to their assortment of Fancy Furs &c., comprising Royal Ermine, Hudson's Bay and Canada Sables, very fine Grecian Stone Marten, Nina Marten, Fitch Marten, Mountain Marten, Chinchilla, Hudson's Bay Lynx, Russian Colony, Siberian Squirrel, Imitation Fitch, Imitation Ermine; Blue and Brown Coney in Muffs, Capes, Victorines, Boas, Muffetees, Mitts, and Trimmings. Also, Gentlemen's Fur Caps, Mufflers, Gloves Fur Coats, Fur Overshoes, Foot Muffs, an excellent preventative against cold feet in churches, cars or stages—every traveler should have one)—Buckskin Gloves. Sleigh Robes of Hudson's Bay Wolf, Prairie Wolf, Grass Bear and Buffalo. All of which will be found very desirable goods, and worthy the examination of purchasers.

WM. M. THOMPSON,
OTTO ROESLER,
No. 19 Maiden-lane.

TRUSSES.—The best in use, is the one which meets the indications of the disease. The best SUPPORTER is the one which checks the descending viscera, and does not interfere with the organs of the pelvis; and the best ARTIFICIAL LEG, is the one the least distinguishable from the natural limb—all of which, Sanderson's Truss, Hood's Supporter, and Palmer's Leg, can be had at the HOOD TRUSS OFFICE, No. 3 Barclay-st.

TO THE LADIES.—Our Fall style of Ladies, Misses and Children's Drab and Black Felt, Black and Drab Beaver Bonnets, with a beautiful assortment of Ribbons for Ladies and Misses, made from the best stock in market. Also, a large and handsome assortment of plain and embroidered Caps of the latest Paris fashions, with new styles of Drab and Silver Felt, Black and Drab Beaver Hats and Flats for Boys, Misses and Children, at MONARQUE'S old establishment, No. 228 Bowery.

YEAST POWDER.—B. T. BABBITT is the original inventor of the Chemical Yeast Powder, which is prepared and sold by him at Nos. 62 and 70 Wash-ington-st. New-York, in tin cans. Those who purchase a brand so that they get that with the above name on.

100 DOZ BLACK PLUME DE COCK, 50 doz. Colored do 100 doz. Black Ostrich Tips, just received per steamer *Africa*, and for sale low, by J. H. HOMER, No. 64 John st.

TO PRINTERS.—For sale cheap one double-cylinder Napier Press, (Hoe's make,) bed 25x49½; one No. 6 Imperial Washington Hand-Press, and one No. 4 do., all in good order. Apply to WELLS & WEBB, No. 18 Dutch st.

CAUTION.—FRANCIS M. PRATT is not employed by us, and has no connection with our Agency whatever; he having been discharged from our service in the early part of October. S. M. PETTENGILL & CO.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

ÆOLIAN PIANO FORTES—T. GILBERT & CO.'S CELEBRATED PIANO FORTES, with and without the Æolian. The subscriber, who is the sole agent in this city for the sale of these instruments, (the reputation of which has become world-wide,) is now prepared to offer them at prices which, to those wishing to purchase, cannot fail to be satisfactory. Possessing facilities for obtaining Pianos unsurpassed, if equaled, by those of any other house in the city, he does not hesitate to say that he can present inducements to buyers not to be found elsewhere. He has constantly on hand an extensive assortment of second hand Pianos, at bargains, which, he fearlessly asserts, will defy competition. Gilbert's elegant boudoir or cottage Pianos, suitable for small rooms. Also Melodeons of Prince's and Carhart's make. Æolian and other Pianos to let.

HORACE WATERS,
No. 333 Broadway, corner of Anthony-st., 2d door.

PIANO FORTES.—The best assortment of Pianos in this city can be seen at the Warerooms of LINCOLN & THOMPSON, No 441 Broadway, including Hall & Davis & Co's celebrated Æolian Pianos, of new and much approved scales, acknowledged superior to any other in the market. Also, a large variety from other distinguished New-York and Boston makers. Gilbert's and other second-hand with and without the Æolian, at various prices.

LINCOLN & THOMPSON, No. 441 Broadway.

MESSRS. LIGHTE & NEWTON, No. 22 Canal-st., in consequence of the increased demand and unrivaled popularity of their PIANO-FORTES, have extended their business, and are now prepared to offer to their friends, and those wishing a superior instrument, an extensive assortment, in plain and ornamented cases, of modern style, from 6½ to 7¼ octave. Second-hand Pianos taken in exchange. Broadway Ware-rooms, No. 423.

PIANO-FORTES.—The finest assortment of Piano-Fortes in the city may be found at the spacious warerooms of N. P. B. CURTIS & CO., No. 447 Broadway, consisting of George Hew's celebrated American Patent Action Pianos, T. Gilbert and Co.'s popular Æolian Pianos, Gilbert's and others' Boudoir. Also, a variety of new and second-hand Pianos for sale and to let. No. 447 Broadway.

PIANOS FOR SALE—At No. 8 Barclay-st., next door to the Astor House—a variety of 6½ and 7-octave rosewood Piano-Fortes, warranted to give satisfaction in every respect, or no sale, for cash or approved paper. Pianos to hire. JAMES THOMPSON.

PRINCE & CO.'S MELODEONS.—The original PRINCE MELODEON, which has stood the test of years, and proved itself a superior instrument to those of any other make, can be had only of the sole agents, WM. HALL & SON, No. 239 Broadway, (opposite the Park.)

PIANO-FORTES.—One splendid "Gilbert" Æolian Piano for $480, worth $375. One beautiful and excellent 7 octave Boudoir Piano for $180, worth $299. One good second-hand Piano for $75. For sale by CHARLES F. HILL, No. 54 Great Jones st.

CARHART'S MELODEONS, which are pronounced by the best judges superior to all others, can be had only of the sole agent, J. S. CLARK, No. 264 Broadway (opposite the Park.) N. B.—Instruments with stops, for churches. All instruments warranted for one year.

HARP FOR SALE—At a great bargain, a double-action Harp, by one of the best makers, in perfect order. Can be seen at the Piano-Forte ware-rooms of LINCOLN & THOMPSON, No 441 Broadway.

MUSIC ON THE PIANO-FORTE—Thoroughly taught by a young lady of several years' experience, at No. 262 7th-st., between Avenues C and D, or at the residences of the pupils. Terms moderate.

PIANO-FORTES.—HAZELTON & BROTHER, Manufactory and Ware-rooms, No 219 Centre st., near Grand, where may be found a fine assortment of first-rate Pianos, made in the most substantial manner and latest style.

OLDEST ESTABLISHMENT.—T. H. CHAMBERS, PIANO FORTE WAREROOMS, No. 385 Broadway.

MEDICAL.

SANDS' SARSAPARILLA,
IN QUART BOTTLES.

FOR PURIFYING THE BLOOD, AND FOR THE CURE OF SCROFULA, VENEREAL DISEASES, RHEUMATISM, CUTANEOUS ERUPTIONS, STUBBORN ULCERS, LIVER COMPLAINT, DYSPEPSIA, BRONCHITIS, SALT RHEUM, CONSUMPTION, FEVER SORES, FEMALE COMPLAINTS, ERYSIPELAS, LOSS OF APPETITE, PIMPLES, BILES, GENERAL DEBILITY, &c., &c.

THIS PREPARATION has now borne the test of over fourteen years' experience, since its first introduction to public favor, during which time numerous imitations have sprung into existence, founding their claims to the confidence of the community on the curative powers contained in Sarsaparilla Root—the great expectation and extended use of which has been mainly attributable to the many wonderful cures effected by the use of this preparation. Yet Sarsaparilla Root forms an important part of its composition, it is, at the same time, compounded with other vegetable remedies of great power, and it is in the peculiar combination and even the manner of its preparation, that its remarkable success in the cure of disease depends. Other preparations imitate it in the style of putting up, and in bearing the name of one of its ingredients—and here ends their resemblance to it. Those needing a remedy and purifier of the blood are requested to make a fair experiment, and in making choice of what they will use, not to take any other but that one entitled to their confidence, from the long list of cures it has effected in living witnesses, whose testimonials and residences have been published, and who are still bearing daily testimony to its worth.

ASTONISHING CURE.

PATERSON, N. J., Tuesday, May 19, 1851.

Messrs. A. B. & D. SANDS' Gentlemen—Having witnessed in the most beneficial effects from the use of your Sarsaparilla, I feel it gives me pleasure to send you the following statement in regard to my son. In the Spring of 1848 he took a severe cold, and after eight weeks of severe suffering the disease settled in his left leg and foot, which soon swelled to the utmost. The swelling was lanced by his physician, and discharged most profusely; after that no less than eleven ulcers formed on the leg and foot at one time, the largest measuring six inches in length, and two and a half inches in breadth. We had given up all hopes of his recovery, but at this time we were induced to try your Sarsaparilla, and with its use his health and appetite began immediately to improve and so rapid was the change that less than a dozen bottles effected a speedy cure. With gratitude, I remain truly yours, DARIUS BALLARD.

We, the undersigned, neighbors of Mr. BALLARD, cheerfully subscribe to the facts of the above statement.

H. & R. S. HAYE, A. M. TROWBRIDGE,
GEO. T. DEAN, C. EASTWOOD.

PATERSON, Wednesday, May 21, 1851.

Prepared and sold, wholesale and retail, by A. B. & D. SANDS Druggists and Chemists, No. 100 Fulton, corner of William-st., New-York. Sold also by Druggists generally throughout the United States and Canadas. Price $1 per bottle, six bottles for $5.

A CERTAIN CURE FOR THE PILLS.

JEFFRIES, NO. 196 BOWERY, 14 doors south of Spring-st.—Dr. PHAM'S VEGETABLE ELECTUARY is a certain remedy in a few hours to relieve every distressing symptom of the above complaints, few and bowels, which are the cause of this affecting complaint. For some of the most remarkable cures on record, see Pamphlets, which can be obtained gratis, at the Proprietor's office. Price of the Electuary, $1 per box. Sold at No. 196 Bowery, by Mrs. HAYS, No. 175 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, and by Druggists generally.

STOP, READ AND REFLECT.—THE THROAT, LUNGS, LIVER AND KIDNEY MEDICINE—Is now widely known and admitted that nothing has yet been discovered that has given so immediate and sure relief in the following complaints of the Throat, Lungs, Liver and Kidneys, as KIDD'S AMERICAN CURE and BALM and LUNG PANACEA. In newly contracted Colds and Coughs, they are unequalled. Physicians have recommended it when other remedies have failed, in cases of Consumption, and wonderful effects have followed this disease. No medicine can be successfully administered for such as a cure-all, but the above new remedies will cure the diseases mentioned therein, provided the directions are strictly adhered to. Sold by JOHN J. KIP, General Agent, at No. 118 Warren-st., 2d door from 6th-av., and by Agents in Boston, No. 8 A. Street, 2 to 6 P. M. Terms of the New-London Road run as before.

See large bill of advertisement at the Station Houses and principal Hotels.

GEO. W. WHISTLER, Jr., Superintendent.
NEW-HAVEN, Nov. 1852.

SPASMS IN THE STOMACH, FLATULENCY AND INDIGESTION, CURED BY HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—Extract of a letter from Mr DALWOOD, of Goldwood, near Sydney, New South Wales, dated Sep 14, 1850:—"To Professor HOLLOWAY, Sir: Having had an experience much above that of the good effect produced by your valuable Pills, I consider it my duty to make it known, that for a long time I was afflicted with Spasms in the Stomach, considered at times by my friends as hopeless. I tried various remedies without benefit, but a few doses of your wonderful Pills have restored me to perfect health, and she is entirely free from any symptoms of her former complaint." Sold by all venders of medicines throughout the British Empire, and by those in the United States, in pots and boxes at 37½ cents, 87 cents and $1 50 each. Wholesale by the principal drug houses in the Union and by Messrs. A. B. & D. SANDS, New-York, and by the Proprietor, No. 244 Strand, London.

MONEY SAVED—A WARRANTED ARTICLE.—In offering to persons suffering from Chronic Rheumatism, Gout, Dysentery, Pains in the Limbs, Back or Bowels, Sprains, Old Sores, Cuts, Burns, &c., Dr. TOBIAS' VENETIAN LINIMENT, they need not fear purchasing it, as their money will be returned if on using it according to directions, it does not give relief. Thousands have certified to its pain-relieving properties. It is an effectual as well as an external remedy, and it is warranted harmless.

No family should be without it, if they have children, as it is a certain remedy for the Croup, and it is warranted to cure Cholera if taken when first attacked.

Dr. TOBIAS expressly wishes it understood that any person using his Liniment without obtaining relief can have their money returned.

Price 25 cents and 50 cents. Depôt No. 210 Greenwich-st, and No. 5 East 11th-st.

BACHMAN'S SUPERIOR MEDICATED CANDY—Highly recommended for its infallible effects in the cure of Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Whooping Cough, and all other Pulmonary Affections, is now offered for general admiration to the public at large, and more especially to those who suffer in consequence of the above distressing maladies. Its efficacy and soothing qualities have been sufficiently tested for upwards of 10 years, to warrant its superiority over all other similar remedies introduced. It is prepared from the best admitted ingredients found in the vegetable kingdom, by the proprietor in person, and sold by druggists generally. Wholesale agents, CLICKENER & CO., No. 81 Beekman-st; BOYD & PAUL, No. 10 Cortlandt-st., and GREENLEAF & KINSLEY, No. 62 Vesey st. All applications for agency or advice, must be addressed (post paid), to RENATUS BACHMANN & CO., No. 8 Varick-st., New-York. See certificates at office.

MEDICAL CARD.—Doctor PURCELL begs to state to his friends and the public in general, that he may be consulted upon every disease Surgical or Medical, at his residence, No. 35 East Broadway, from 9 to 12 A. M., and from 4 to 6 P. M.

DRUGS, DYES, PAINTS OILS, GLASS, &c.—City and country trade dealt with on liberal terms, for cash, at No. 62 Vesey-st., N. Y.

GREENLEAF & KINSLEY.
SAMUEL F. GREENLEAF. WILLIAM H. KINSLEY.

SALAMANDER SAFES.

WILDER'S PATENT, WITH RICH'S IMPROVEMENT.—STEARNS & MARVIN, successors to Rich & Co., are the only manufacturers of SALAMANDER SAFES combining both patents. Depôt, No. 146 Water-st., New-York.

FINE FURS.—MONARQUE, OF NO. 228 BOWERY, solicits the patronage of the Ladies to his rich and elegant styles of Furs, comprising in part of Martin, Mink, Fitch, Lynx and Swedish Martin Victorines, Muffs and Cuffs. Save your time and money and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere, at the old establishment, No. 228 Bowery.

FINANCIAL.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF STOCKS, &c.—On THURSDAY, Nov. 18, at noon, at the Merchants' Exchange, SIMEON DRAPER will sell at auction, the following Securities, by order of the Executors of the late G. G. HOWLAND, Esq: RAILROAD STOCK—256 shares in the capital stock of the Hudson River Railroad Company; 32 shares in the capital stock of the New-York and Erie Railroad Company; 40 shares in the capital stock of the Syracuse and Oswego Railroad Company; 50 shares in the capital stock of the Boston and Providence Railroad Company; 418 shares in the capital stock of the Panama Railroad Company; 20 shares in the capital stock of the Petersburg (Va.) Railroad Company. COAL STOCK—800 shares in the capital stock of the Pennsylvania Coal Company. STEAMSHIP COMPANY—267 shares in the capital stock of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company. BANK STOCK—245 shares in the capital stock of the New-Orleans Canal Bank; 100 shares in the capital stock of the New-York State Bank; 10 shares in the capital stock of the Mechanics' Bank; 50 shares in the capital stock of the Montreal City Bank; 10 shares in the capital stock of the Bank of New-York; 20 shares in the capital stock of the Union Bank. INSURANCE STOCK—104 shares in the capital stock of the Eagle Fire Insurance Company; 60 shares in the capital stock of the Washington Fire Insurance Company; 15 shares in the capital stock of the Ætna Fire Insurance Company; 50 shares in the capital stock of the Manhattan Fire Insurance Company; 41 shares in the capital stock of the Eagle Fire Insurance Company. SUNDRIES—10 shares in the capital stock of the Union Ferry Company; 10 shares in the capital stock of the Newtown and Bushwick Turnpike; 120 shares in the capital stock of the Astoria and Flushing Turnpike; 11 shares in the capital stock of the Glenham Manufacturing Company; 100 shares in the capital stock of the Aparhorkis Land Company; 70 shares in the capital stock of the Phœnix Manufacturing Company; 84 shares in the capital stock of the New Orleans Gas Company; 25 shares in the capital stock of the North American Trust and Banking Company; 1 bond of the Pennsylvania Coal Company, for $10,000, due ——, bearing interest at — per cent.; $21,000 bond of the Hudson River Railroad Company Second Mortgage.

OFFICE OF THE ROCHESTER AND SYRACUSE RAILROAD CO.—CANANDAIGUA, Oct. 8, 1852.—NOTICE—An installment of twenty dollars per share on the scrip stock of this Company is required to be paid on the 20th day of October instant, and the balance due on said scrip stock (being ten dollars per share,) is required to be paid on the 1st day of February next.

By paying the last installment on the 10th day of January next instead of 1st February, with interest on both of said installments from the 1st day of August last to the times of payment, and on the surrender of the scrip certificates the scripholders will be entitled to full stock with the future dividends.

Payments of the said installments may be made at the office of Messrs. Duncan, Sherman & Co., New-York; J. E. Thayer & Brother, Boston, at the Bank of Syracuse, Bank of Auburn, Rochester City Bank, and at this office.

By order of the Board of Directors.

CHAS. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

MESSRS. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., BANKERS, New-York, issue Foreign Circular Letters of Credit on the following

CITIES:

Alexandria,	Carlsruhe,	Malta,	Rotterdam,
Antwerp,	Dresden,	Marseilles,	Rio de Janeiro,
Athens,	Dusseldorf,	Milan,	St. Petersburg,
Berlin,	Florence,	Moscow,	Strasburg,
Baden-Baden,	Frankfort,	Munich,	Siena,
Berne,	Genoa,	Messina,	Smyrna,
Bordeaux,	Geneva,	Mulhouse,	Seville,
Boulogne,	Gibraltar,	Naples,	Turin,
Bremen,	Hamburg,	Nice,	Toulon,
Brussels,	Hague,	Oporto,	Trieste,
Bas-relief de Lucca	Havre,	Oleron,	Venice,
Basle,	London,	Paris,	Vevey,
Cairo,	Lechorn,	Pau,	Vienna,
Coudutz,	Leipsic,	Pisa,	Wiesbaden,
Cologne,	Lyons,	Rome,	Warsaw.
Cadiz,	Madrid,		

Also, Letters of Credit, payable in all the principal cities of the United States, Canada, West Indies, &c.

BANK DEPARTMENT—ALBANY, Oct. 30 1-52.—Notice is hereby given, in pursuance of the Statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued by the NORTHERN BANK OF NEW-YORK, at Madrid, (an individual bank) must be presented at the office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York for payment within two years from the date of this notice, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the notes issued by the above Bank will be given up to said Bank.

D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

CREDITS ON CHINA, INDIA &c.—Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, New-York, are prepared to issue Mercantile Credits, Circular Notes, and Letters of Credit on the Oriental Bank of London, available at all the branches and agencies of that establishment, as follows:

Canton, Hong-Kong, Shanghai,	China.	Madras, Bombay, Calcutta,	Columbo, Kandy, Singapore, Ceylon.

EXCHANGE AND COLLECTION OFFICE—The undersigned have taken the office, No. 173 Canal-st., under the Globe Bank, where they will transact the EXCHANGE AND COLLECTION BUSINESS, in all its branches, upon the most reasonable terms, and feel confident of giving satisfaction to those who will favor them with a call. WM. E. HAWS,
NEW-YORK, Nov 1, 1852. FRED. A. DUBOIS.

TRUSTEE'S SALE OF STOCKS.—SIMEON DRAPER will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, the 10th inst., at the Merchants' Exchange, at 12½ o'clock, 134 shares in the capital Stock of the UNION BANK of New-York. Also, $10,000 in California 7 per cent Bonds, due in 1855, principal and interest payable in New-York.

BROADWAY BANK—NEW-YORK, Nov 6, 1852.—DIVIDEND—A semi-annual dividend of four per cent. upon the capital stock of this Bank, will be paid to the stockholders on and after the 15th inst. The transfer books will be closed from the 16th inst. until the day of payment. J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

CREDITS, &c., FOR THE PACIFIC—Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, New-York, issue Credits and Bills of Exchange, as available at sight, on the following places on the West Coast: LIMA, VALPARAISO, PANAMA, SAN FRANCISCO.

SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS OF THE NEW YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY, reimbursable in 1867, with semi annual interest coupons attached, for sale by BLATCHFORD & RAINSFORD, No. 12 William st.

SPECIE WANTED at the highest market rates by GOODING & BROTHER, Bullion and Exchange Office, No. 9 Wall-st.

TRAVELING.

FOR RIO JANEIRO AND VALPARAISO—The new and splendid Steamship SIERRA NEVADA J. D. Wilson, Commander, will be despatched for the above ports, on or about the 25th of November, from Pier No. 3, N. R. For passage apply to J. HOWARD & SON, Agents, No. 31 Broadway.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD—WINTER ARRANGEMENT—NOV 1, 1852.

TRAINS OUT OF NEW-YORK.

Accommodation and Special Trains leave at 7 and 11.30 A. M. and 4 and 5 P. M., from Reed-st., New-York.

The 7 A. M. train connects with Express Train for Boston, at 10.30 A. M., and with Express Train for Hartford and Springfield, at 12 M.

The 11.30 A. M. train runs in connection with train from New-Haven to Hartford and Springfield, and with train over the Canaan road.

Express Trains at 5 A. M. and 3.30 P. M. for New-Haven, Hartford and Springfield, Worcester and Boston. Connect at New Haven with Express Trains for Boston, Providence and Stonington, Norwich, Stonington and Providence.

The 5 A. M. stops at Stamford and Bridgeport, connecting with Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroads at Bridgeport. The 3.30 P. M. runs to Stamford. Newspaper and Accommodation connecting with Danbury Railroad at Norwalk, and with Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroads at Bridgeport.

TRAINS INTO NEW-YORK.

Accommodation and Special Trains at 5.30 7, and 9.35 A. M., and 4.20 P. M., from New-Haven.

At 5.30 A. M., and 3.15 P. M., from Port Chester.

The 5.45 P. M. train passengers from Springfield and Hartford, New-London and Canal Railroads at New-Haven. The 4.20 P. M. Train receives passengers from Hartford and Springfield, and Northern Railroads.

Express Trains leave New-Haven, on arrival of trains from Boston, at 1.15, and 8.50 P. M., stopping at Bridgeport, Norwalk and Stamford. Leave Boston, 9 A. M. and 2.30 P. M. Trains of the New-London Road run as before.

See large bill of advertisement at the Station Houses and principal Hotels.

GEO. W. WHISTLER, Jr., Superintendent.
NEW-HAVEN, Nov. 1852.

U. S. MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.—FOR NEW-ORLEANS, *via* HAVANA.—The splendid steamship EMPIRE CITY, HENRY WINDLE, Commander, will sail from the Pier at foot of Warren-st., N. R. on FRIDAY, Nov 12, at 2 o'clock P. M., precisely.

RATES OF PASSAGE TO HAVANA AND NEW-ORLEANS.
Cash Arrangement.

Ladies' and After Saloon Berths, $60 | Steerage, $40
Forward saloon Berths, $50 | Steerage, $40

Specie only taken on freight to Havana. Freight taken to New-Orleans at 30 cents per cubic foot. Shippers of freight are requested to supply themselves with the Company's bills of lading, which may be had on application at the office. No other form will be signed. No bills of lading signed after 12 o'clock ON THE DAY OF SAILING. For freight or passage apply to M. O. ROBERTS, No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren-st.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FALL ARRANGEMENT—Through Fares on all Trains between New-York and Albany, $1 50.—Trains leave Chambers-st., daily, (Sundays excepted,) for Albany and Troy—Express Trains—8 A. M., through in 4 hours, connecting with Trains reaching Buffalo or Montreal at 8 o'clock same evening.

MAIL TRAIN—8 A. M. Through Way Trains, 1 and 4 P. M.
EXPRESS TRAIN—6 P. M.—Accommodation Train, 7.30 P. M.
FOR PEEKSKILL—At 7 A. M.—2 P. M., and 6.15 P. M.
FOR POUGHKEEPSIE—At 9.30 A. M., and 4.30 P. M., stopping at all Way Stations.
SUNDAY MAIL TRAIN—5 P. M., from Canal-st.—Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher, 14th, and 31st-sts.
GEO. STARK, Superintendent.

THE SHORTEST AND CHEAPEST ROUTE.—VANDERBILT LINE FOR SAN FRANCISCO—Only Line giving Tickets for Crossing the Isthmus—The new double-engine steamship STAR OF THE WEST, 2,100 tons, will leave from Pier No. 2 North River, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, on SATURDAY, Nov. 20, for the San Juan del Norte direct, connecting with the PACIFIC steamer over the Nicaragua transit route, having but twelve miles of land transportation. These steamers are unsurpassed in their accommodations and ventilation. For information or passage, apply only to D. B. ALLEN, Agent, No. 9 Battery-place, up stairs.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.—ON AND AFTER Monday, Nov. 1st, 1852, and until further notice, trains will run as follows:

TRAINS MOVING EAST.

LEAVE.		ARRIVE AT.	
Brooklyn at	10 00, A. M.	Farmingdale at	11 45, A. M.
"	2 00, P. M.	Greenport	5 30, P. M.
"	3 45, P. M.	Farmingdale	5 30, P. M.
"	5 00, P. M.	Jamaica	5 55, P. M.

TRAINS MOVING WEST.

LEAVE.		ARRIVE AT.	
Jamaica at	6 30, A. M.	Brooklyn at	7 55, A. M.
Farmingdale	7 00, A. M.	"	8 45, A. M.
Greenport	8 00, A. M.	"	12 30, P. M.
Farmingdale	1 00, P. M.	"	2 45, P. M.

The 3 45, P. M. Train will run through to Greenport on Saturdays, and leave Greenport at 4, A. M. for Brooklyn on Mondays. J. E. HAVILAND, President.
Brooklyn, Oct. 19, 1852.

FOR BRIDGEPORT, CONNECTING WITH THE Housatonic, Naugatuck and New-Haven Railroads. The Steamer CATALINE, Capt. CHARLES WEEKS, will leave from East River Steamboat place, Peck-slip, every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY MORNING, at 10 o'clock. Fare to Bridgeport 50 cents. Freight taken at low rates. Returning, leave BRIDGEPORT every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY MORNING, at 8 o'clock, on the arrival of the Cars. For further information inquire of GEO. W. CORLISS, No. 283 Pearl-st., N. B.—All persons are forbid trusting any one on account of the boat or owner.

TRAVELING.

NEW-YORK AND SAN FRANCISCO STEAMSHIP LINE—THROUGH TO SAN FRANCISCO AT REDUCED RATES.—NO DETENTION ON THE 15TH MUS.—The new and splendid steamship UNITED STATES, Wm. C. BERRY, Commander, will leave New-York for ASPINWALL, Navy Bay, SATURDAY, November 13, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, connecting at Panama with the new double engine steamship CORTES, 1,800 tons, THOS. E. CROPPER, Commander, which steamship leaves Panama on the arrival of the passengers by the UNITED STATES, for San Francisco, stopping only at Acapulco, for supplies. This line has never failed to connect at the appointed time.

These vessels in accommodations, ventilation, speed, and safety, are unsurpassed. An experienced physician is attached to each steamer.

Passengers will be landed on the wharf at Aspinwall, and take the Panama Railroad.

Passengers are cautioned, that all tickets for this line must bear the signature of the undersigned, and that no other parties are authorized to sell tickets at New-York.

Apply to DAVIS, BROOKS & CO., No 26 Broadway.

FOR LIVERPOOL—United States Mail steamship ARCTIC, Capt JAS. C. LUCE.—This steamship will depart with the United States Mails for Europe, positively, on SATURDAY, Nov. 13, at 12

New-York Daily Times.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

Massachusetts State Election.

BOSTON, Monday, Nov. 8.

The State election is progressing with much spirit. In this city Clifford, Whig candidate for Governor, is so far largely ahead, and will, no doubt, have a large majority. *Hull has been Redeemed!*—Having voted—For Clifford, 22; Bishop, Dem., 4; Mann, Free-Soil, 2!!!

Second Dispatch.] BOSTON, Monday, Nov. 8—P. M.

The following is the vote of Boston for Governor: Clifford, Whig, 7,389; Bishop, Dem., 2,419; Mann, F. S., 1,998; scattering, 98. Majority for Clifford, 2,864.

At New-Bedford the vote was—Clifford, 1,184; Bishop, 318; Mann, 791.

SPRINGFIELD, Monday, Nov. 8.

The vote of Springfield was, CLIFFORD, 638; BISHOP, 748; MANN, 318; scattering, 15; no choice for Representatives.

Third Dispatch.] BOSTON, Monday, Nov. 8.

Returns from about fifty towns, including Boston, show a considerable loss for CLIFFORD over last year when WINTHROP lacked 8,000 votes. There is no choice for Governor; CLIFFORD will lack at least 10,000 votes. For Congress, WALLEY and APPLETON, Whigs, are elected in the 4th and 5th Districts. No choice in the 2d, 3d, 7th, 8th and 9th.

The Legislature is doubtful. This city has elected 6 Whig Senators and 32 Whig Representatives. For 12 Representatives there is no choice. Last year there were 44 Whig Representatives.

Middlesex Co.—No choice probably for Senators.

Plymouth Co.—Two Coalitionist Senators.

Essex Co.—No choice for Senators.

Worcester Co.—Five Coalitionist Senators elected.

The loss and gain of Representatives so far is against the Whigs, and present appearances are against their carrying the House.

Fourth Dispatch.] BOSTON, Tuesday, Nov. 9—1 A. M.

Salem—Clifford 1,342, Bishop 327, Mann 537, scattering 54. One Whig only elected to the Legislature—last year six Whigs

Cambridge—Clifford 1,151, Bishop 352, Mann 363 Four Whigs elected to the Legislature—last year there were five.

Roxbury—Clifford 857, Bishop 314, Mann 290. No Representatives elected—last year five Whigs.

Springfield—Clifford 1,338, Bishop 1,215, Mann 318.

Northampton—Clifford 424, Bishop 185, Mann 294.

Fifth Dispatch.] BOSTON, Tuesday, Nov. 9, 1 30 A.M.

There is no choice probably for Congress in the Tenth and Eleventh Districts.

There are a large number of towns which have made no choice of representatives, including several of the large towns. The battle for the House will be fought on the fourth Monday in the month, to decide the result in the Legislature, which will have to elect the State Officers. So far as ascertained, ten Whigs and seven Coalitionists are probably elected to the Senate, with perhaps two Whigs in Barnstaple and seven Coalitionists in Middlesex.

Clifford, Whig, for Governor, will not probably have 60,000 votes in the whole State; Bishop, Dem., about 36,000, and Mann from 32,000 to 35 000.

Last year Winthrop had 64,000; Boutwell, 42,000; Palfrey, 28,000.

Gale on Lake Erie—Disasters, &c.—Loss of Life.

BUFFALO, Monday, Nov 8.

A severe storm prevailed on the Lake during yesterday and a part of Saturday, and several disasters of more or less importance are reported.

At Erie, the schooner *M. Dousman*, laded with coal, sunk in the harbor. No lives were lost.

The bark *Canada*, which left Erie on Saturday night, with a cargo of coal, was struck by the gale, and had her top-gallant mast carried away, and was otherwise seriously damaged. She got into this port yesterday.

The steamers *Lady Elgin* and *Keystone State* were damaged in getting into Dunkirk, and the steamer *American* came near going ashore at Dunkirk, but continued to wear off, and arrived at this port slightly damaged.

The steamers *Michigan* and *Traveller* also returned here, and got in with slight damage.

The schooner *K. C. Smead*, went to pieces yesterday a few miles below Baudoine. She was loaded with coal, and it is supposed two hands were lost. The vessel is an entire loss.

A vessel painted black is reported ashore at Long Point, a total wreck. Nothing is known about the crew, but from the situation of the vessel, all hands are supposed to be lost.

ERIE, PA., Monday, Nov. 8.

The bark *Myers*, which left Cleveland at 3 o'clock Saturday, loaded with 500 tons of coal, when off Grand River, sprung a leak, and lost one man overboard. About 1 o'clock on Sunday morning, she was headed for the shore, and struck about 3 o'clock, near Walnut Creek. The Captain and one hand swam ashore; but the balance of the crew, it is feared, are lost. They were nine in number.

The U. S. steamer *Michigan* went to their rescue; but it is doubtful whether she arrived in time. It is thought, however, that they will save the mate, who was seen clinging to the rigging. Several bodies have been washed on the beach. The vessel and cargo will probably be a total loss.

Second Dispatch.] ERIE, Monday, Nov. 8.

The U. S. steamer *Michigan*, just returned from searching for the *Rochester*, reports that she has gone to pieces, and no portion of her could be found. Every hand is reported lost, except the Captain and a boy. The vessel was owned by F. W. MYERS, of Buffalo, and was insured for $4,500, as follows: Astor Mutual, $1,000; Etna, $1,000; Globe, $1,000; Union $1,500.

From Texas.

BALTIMORE, Monday, Nov. 8.

The mail is through from New-Orleans.

The steamship *Louisiana* had arrived at New Orleans, with Galveston dates to the 29th ultimo. The Texas news is entirely unimportant.

Railroad subscriptions were going on, $300,000 having been subscribed in Houston.

The Legislature was to meet in December.

The ship *Lydia* arrived in New-Orleans, from Philadelphia, while on her voyage, had her cargo broken into and a considerable portion stolen by the crew. It was found secreted between decks; and, on arrival, the crew were arrested and committed.

The Health of Charleston.

CHARLESTON, Sunday, Nov. 7.

The city is now unusually healthy. The number of deaths, last week, was twenty-nine; of which, seven were from yellow fever—all old cases; no new cases having occurred.

The physicians reiterate their statement, that there is now no danger in visiting the city, and a great many strangers are now here.

From Nassau, New Providence &c.

CHARLESTON, Sunday, Nov. 7.

Advices from Nassau, New Providence, to the 27th October, state that cholera still hovered round the Island, and the mortality had been very great. Cholera also prevailed to some extent at Harbor Island.

Distressing accounts had been received at Nassau of the prevalence of drought and an epidemic diarrhœa at Antigua.

Madame Sontag in Boston.

BOSTON, Sunday, Nov. 7, 1852.

Madame SONTAG arrived here on Saturday evening, and was serenaded by several German Societies and the German Serenade Band. Tickets to the amount of $2,000 have already been sold for the first concert, which takes place next Tuesday night.

Steamer Sunk,

SANDUSKY, Monday, Nov. 8.

The steamer *St. Louis* sunk on a reef near Sandusky. No lives were lost, and the passengers were brought here by the steamer *Northern Indiana*.

Register of Wills in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Nov. 8.

The Court of Common Pleas to day decided against JACOB SCHENCK, the Democratic candidate for Register of Wills, who has been contesting Mr. Bowman's election.

Governor Marcy.

ALBANY, Monday, Nov. 8.

Governor MARCY, accompanied by an invalid son, sails on Saturday next for the West Indies.

The Steamship Falcon.

NEW-ORLEANS, Sunday, Nov. 7.

The steamship *Falcon* leaves here on Monday morning for Aspinwall.

Failure of the Southern Mail.

BALTIMORE, Monday, Nov. 8.

We have no mail south of Washington this morning.

State of the Western Rivers.

CINCINNATI, Monday, Nov. 8.

The Western rivers are all rising, and there is now a good stage of water in the Upper Mississippi and its tributaries.

The Secretary of State.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Nov. 8.

Hon. EDWARD EVERETT entered upon the discharge of his duties as Secretary of State, this morning.

THE ELECTION.

NEW-YORK.

ROCKLAND CO.—[Official.]

	Whig.		Opposition.	Maj.
President.....	Scott.....733	Pierce.....	1,783	...1,050
Governor.....	Hunt.....751	Seymour....	1 789	...1 038
Lieut. Gov....	Kent.....756	Church.....	1 797	...1 047
Canal Com....	Kempshall..758	Follett.....	1,794	...1,044
Prison Insp....	Crosby..... 750	Clark.....	1,792	...1 042
Congress.....	Clark.....762	Peck.....	1,791	...1,029
Assembly.....	Chrystie....746	N. C. Blauvelt	1,436	... 690
		J. W. Blauvelt.	278	...
Sheriff.....	Vervalen....692	Sherwood.....	1,288	... 596
	Phillips (Ind.).....		519	

Madison County—Scott has 42 majority Seymour, 19. Smith about 1,800. Sheriff, Dem., 38.

Chenango—Given Pierce 604. Seymour, 600; and Smith, Dem., Congressman, 70.

ILLINOIS.

Morgan County—YATES, Whig, is reelected to Congress.

LOUISIANA.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, Nov. 8.

Pierce's majority is large; the figures not certain.

FLORIDA.

CHARLESTON, Monday, Nov. 8.

Private letters received at the *Courier* Office, from different parts of Florida, say that the State has gone for Pierce.

IOWA.

TREASURE OFFICE, DUBUQUE, Saturday, Nov. 6.

The returns of the recent election come in slowly, but PIERCE has undoubtedly carried the State by a decreased majority, as compared with the vote at the election in August last. The Democratic majority in this county is 500, being a gain of 100 over the Governor's vote.

THE LECTURE SEASON.

The Dignity of Labor.

A LECTURE—BY MRS. E. OAKES SMITH.

MRS. E. OAKES SMITH delivered an interesting lecture on the above subject, in Hope Chapel, last evening. The attendance was somewhat larger than on the last occasion, but still less than might be expected from the novel argument and charms of oratory displayed by the fair Lecturer.

MRS SMITH said: In presenting to the audience opinions—very unpopular in themselves—emanating from woman's mind, no less so,—nothing but a deep conviction of their truth sustains me. My assurance, however, is based upon one simple fact in the human constitution. It is this: the mind of man is naturally adjusted to truth, just as the ear is adjusted to light. We love truth better than falsehood, just as we love light better than darkness. Such being the constitution of the human soul, I present my opinions with less hesitation. You will examine them; you will bring them to the test of sound reason and good judgment, and you will know in how far they accord with this divine element. I do not expect that you will at once adopt these opinions; but the time will come when this will be the common faith of the world; for it seems to me but mere truisms. You say that government exists by the consent of the governed. Now, women have given no consent, and we, therefore, are not bound to allegiance. You say that taxation without representation is tyranny; but women are taxed and not represented; and therefore they should at least decline to be taxed. You say that every male member of the Republic twenty-one years of age, is entitled to the rights of citizenship. I contend that citizenship should be given to all persons of full age and sound mind, without limitation of sex or color. By your equal laws, you go on to say, a citizen who is entitled to vote must be a white male; and if too dark, he must earn property to a certain amount, or he is no citizen. The woman citizen, no matter how white she may be, or rich, or old, she must not vote at all. Why? Because she is incapable of judgment! Oh, no! The mother, as every demagogue will tell you, when he gets to that part of his discourse—he owes everything to woman. Mother wit—not father-wit—is proverbial.

Men considered it no harm to allow their wives and daughters to go to parties and balls, and yet there was more danger there to their minds than in all the doctrines she taught.

The Lecturer then proceeded to argue on the right of woman to a share in the representation of the country. In no other way could she be righted than through the ballot box. Let men endow women with all the privileges they claim themselves, and they might have done with all their charities. Is there really any reason why woman should be disfranchised? That she is possessed of a sound mind, is recognized in giving her control over property. Could not men see that the next necessary step to the possession of property was the right of representation? The objection that such a right would interfere with family duties was not tenable. The principle of refusal was the essence of all precedent. Woman had never before asked so much! Why, most changes were suggested by the necessity of the times; and one of the necessities of our times was the acknowledgment of "Woman's Rights." St. PAUL had said, "Woman should not speak;" but the world was now 2,000 years older and wiser than the great Apostle.

The workwoman looked with envy on the idle lady, as she remarked her white and unsoiled hands. Men would disdain to speak of trifles like this, because labor, with them, leads to honor and independence. Let women's labor give her the rights of citizenship, and she, too, would glory in labor.

It is time to ask what is the character of the women of a country, rather than of its men. What can better characterize a family than the qualities of the mother? A nation is but a larger family. A servile woman must nurse servile children. All characters rise in the scale of being just in proportion as they have responsibility. You cannot make women anything but what they are, unless you compress their heads, or pour into their veins the stagnant blood of a worn out race. All creatures own their affinities—the free with the free, the great with the great. The monarch is not allied to the surf—the free-born to the slave. If man, then, was free, woman should be free also. It was part of her birthright, as it was man's, to be free.

Mrs. S. argued that woman should have as wide a scope and choice in the field of labor, as man; and the rates of remuneration should be equal. Men encroached on the labors appropriated to women; why not women on those engrossed by men? Men sold bonnets and clothing; why should not woman work the ship, or strike the anvil, if she so desired? They might all die before the beautiful type of womanhood was revealed; but the first step towards it should be to raise the compensation for woman's labor. There was at present an entire absence of pecuniary resources and independence for woman. Whether it be the daughter of the rich merchant, whose purse was replenished from her father's desk, or the pale washerer, who held out her squalid hand—all were beggars. The husband might close his purse to his wife—boy, might publish a notice in the papers that he would not pay her debts. This dependence of women on the supplies from her husband was a constant source of bickering in families. A woman's property went to her husband and to her children, while she was often left to pine on what the law apportioned to her out of her own property. Again, if their means were limited, the family were pinched to provide a collegiate education for the son, while the daughter was neglected—her days passed in making pies, in washing days and christenings. The husband, too, must be dressed, and appear respectable in public, while the wife works at home; she is only known through him; she seeks respectability through him: and at her death, she may have a long funeral, because her husband is well known. During his life, she is his adjective, and at her death, she is his "relict." The Law recognizes her no more than the idiot—not so much as the slave; for whereas a man receives three votes for five slaves, he may have ten wives and yet no additional vote. "Where do you live now, Biddy?" said a gentleman to a girl who had been his servant. "Law, sir," replied the girl, "I don't live at all now—I am married."

Women, as well as men, should claim to be recognized as workers. This is a nation of workers—a nation that had worked to some purpose in the earth. Your true sovereign is the worker; and the necessity for labor would be more and more felt. It was unjust to take the labor of women for less than that of men. True, she could live on less, for she could suffer the pinchings of poverty better than men—and men expected every woman to be an embodied Job in patience. But once recognize in woman her entire equality with man—her right to representation—right to choose her labor, and a fair remuneration—and she became truly woman. Give her the opportunity of working on the terms that men do, and she will no longer look on labor as a stain on her escutcheon; let her be no longer the Hagar of the household, but assume the true dignity of wife, of mother, and of citizen.

MRS. S. announced her next lecture, on "Manhood," for Friday evening.

FROM NOVA SCOTIA.—By the steamer *Sir John Harvey*, from Halifax, we have received the papers of that city to the 4th inst. There is considerable speculation in regard to the objects of Mr. Secretary HOWE's sudden departure for England. It is understood to relate to an offer which was made by Messrs. SPEAR & Co., engineers, who are now engaged in the survey of the trunk line of railway to Halifax, to undertake the construction of the entire line, with branches to Pictou, and to Windsor and Annapolis, a distance in all of 325 miles, at the rate of £4,000 sterling a mile, taking Provincial six per cent. bonds, redeemable in twenty years, in payment, and will take one-third of the stock themselves—paying all costs of road and equipment except the right of way. JACKSON & Co.'s offer was £6,500 sterling a mile, the Colony to take stock at the rate of £1,500 a mile, and to take the rest of the road stock on their own account.

The Colonial fishermen have suffered a good deal of annoyance from the close scrutiny of the squadron to detect foreign vessels under the British flag.

NEW-YORK CITY.

ALBONI'S FIRST CONCERT.—This evening Mad. ALBONI will give her first concert since her return from Boston, (where she was received with the success commensurate with her great talent.) We perceive she repeats "CASTA DIVA," and RHODES' grand variations, and sings for the first time the Rondo from the "Italian in Algiers," "Pensa Alla Patria," and with ROVERE gives the comic duet from the Barber, "Dunque io son." In addition to her old associates SANQUIRANNI and ROVERE, she has engaged the services of Master SAAR, the clever pianist, and Mlle. CAMILLE URSA, the extraordinary violinist. Madame ALBONI gives but one concert more previous to her return to Boston to open the new Music Hall.

THE PAPER BOX TORPEDO.—The *Herald*, of yesterday morning, publishes a long account of a very infernal machine which was done up in brown paper, and sent to the editor of that newspaper, but which never was allowed to display its infernal propensities, being drowned in a bucket of water before it went off. Remarking upon the occurrence which it has just been narrating, the editorial pen of the *Herald* writes thus:

"We would not have taken any notice of this diabolical attempt were it not that we think it is, under the circumstances, our duty to society to do so. We only regard it with scorn and contempt." And further on the same pen editorial proclaims a determination not to be swerved, if "there was a whole manufactory of torpedoes in full operation for our special benefit."

This is all very well to read; but by a queer accidental falling out of events, it happened that the editor of the *Herald* left town, per steamship *Franklin*, on the Saturday following the Tuesday on which Mr. BAKER put the paper-box, a-soak. We don't intimate that his departure was hastened by the paper-box that didn't explode. Strange world this—GUY FAWKES—WARNER—LOUIS NAPOLEON—the brown paper torpedo—infernal machines—diabolical attempts—and all that sort of thing! Strange events—very strange.

THE OLD BREWERY AT THE FIVE POINTS—THANKSGIVING DINNER FOR THE INHABITANTS OF THE INFECTED DISTRICT.—The ladies of the Home Missionary Society have raised the amount of money necessary to pay for the property known as the Old Brewery, and they will proceed at once with the improvements they design to make, and a new building will before long occupy the site of that old pest spot. It should be understood that Rev. Mr. PEASE's benevolent enterprise at the Five Points is not identical with that of the Ladies' Home Missionary Society. They are distinct enterprises, and each in its own sphere accomplishes a great deal of good. It is proposed to give a grand feast to the poor beings of that locality on Thanksgiving day, and donations of provisions are solicited by Mr. PEASE, as well as by the ladies of the Mission. If those who have an abundance would send a moiety to this charity, they could amply repay themselves for the investment by visiting the location on the day of the dinner, and witnessing the gusto with which they, who seldom dine, address themselves to a dinner.

FIREMEN'S PARADE.—The first annual Parade of the Williamsburg Fire Department took place yesterday afternoon. Several of our Fire Companies were out, and aided to make the Parade a magnificent affair. It was probably the largest turn-out that has ever taken place in the young City over the river. At night the Firemen had a ball at the "Odeon," in honor of the occasion.

RAILROAD TRAVEL TO ALBANY.—The Harlem Railroad are now running three trains per day from this City to Albany. Two of these are express trains, and the fare is to be uniformly $1 50. The Winter will no longer present the impediments to travel, which it was wont to establish with the recurrence of cold weather.

MORTALITY LAST WEEK.—The City Inspector reports, that for the week ending Oct. 6 there occurred in this city 326 deaths, viz: 77 men, 60 women, 98 boys, and 91 girls. This is an increase of 26 over the number reported for the week preceding. The following are the diseases reported as resulting in death:

Diseases.		Disease.		Diseases.	
Apoplexy.....	10	Dropsy, head...	13	Insanity.....	1
Asthma.....	5	Dropsy, chest....	1	Intemperance....	1
Abscess.....	4	Drowned.....	3	Malformation....	3
Bid'g fm stech	1	Dysentery.....	8	Marasmus.....	9
Bleed'g fm lungs	1	Erysipelas.....	2	Measles.....	2
Burned or scald'd	1	Fracture of skull	1	Mortification....	2
Bronchitis.....	1	Fever.....	3	Palsy.....	1
Cancer, Womb..	1	Fever bilious....	2	Premature birth.	1
Casualties.....	4	Fever per.eral...	2	Pleurisy.....	3
Cholera.....	1	Fever remittent.	1	Rheumatism.....	1
Cholera Infant..	6	Fever scarlet	6	Rupture.....	1
Cholera Morbus.	3	Fever typhoid...	8	Scrofula.....	2
Consumption....	52	Fever typhus....	5	Sinal pox.....	7
Convulsions.....	26	Heart, disease of.	5	Spinal disease...	1
Croup.....	15	Hooping cough..	4	Suicide.....	4
Congest. of lungs	3	Inflammation....	2	Teething.....	8
Consists.....	1	Inflam'n, brain...	5	Tetanus.....	1
Chlorosis.....	1	" bowels.	5	Tumor.....	1
Debility.....	6	" kidneys	2	Unknown.....	1
Delirium tremens	2	" lungs	18	Variolid.....	1
Diarrhea.....	9	" stom'h.	3	Unknown.....	3
Dropsy.....	7	" liver..	2		

AGE.—Under 1 year, 81; 1 to 2 years, 43; 2 to 5, 37; 5 to 10, 16; 10 to 20, 18; 20 to 30, 37; 30 to 40, 32; 40 to 50, 28; 50 to 60, 14; 60 to 70, 12; 70 to 80, 5; 80 to 90, 1; 90 to 100, 1; unknown 2.

PLACES OF NATIVITY.—United States, 220; Ireland, 67; England, 12; Germany, 20; Prussia, 1; Poland, 1; unknown, 4.

From Hospital Bellevue, 15; Penitentiary, Blackwell's Island, 3; small pox, do do, 1; Lunatic Asylum, do., 4; Randall's Island, 2; City Hospital, 1; House of Refuge, 1; Colored House, 2; Colored Orphan Asylum, 2; Colored Persons, 10

Interments returned from Ward's Island, 10.

BROOKLYN CITY.

BROOKLYN INSTITUTE—LECTURE OF MR. WHIPPLE.—Mr. E. P. WHIPPLE delivers the first Lecture of the "New-England Course," at the Brooklyn Institute, this evening. Those who hear this Lecture, will doubtless enjoy an intellectual feast. Mr. WHIPPLE's reputation as a Lecturer, warrants high expectations of his performance this evening. To-morrow evening, Mr. WISE to Lecture at the Broadway Tabernacle.

MAYOR ELECT.—Ex-Alderman LAMBERT, Mayor elect, who has been confined to a bed of sickness for some days past, was reported yesterday morning to be past medical aid. We are happy to state that at a late hour last evening, Mr. LAMBERT was not considered dangerously ill. The report of his dangerous illness was occasioned by the fact of his being taken with faintness yesterday forenoon, while standing before a warm fire, the heat and over exertion being two much for his strength in his enfeebled condition.

COMMON COUNCIL.—This body convened last evening as a Board of Canvassers, pursuant to the provisions of the Charter, His Honor Mayor HAUSE presiding.

On motion of Alderman STILLWELL, the Chair appointed the following Committee, to wit: Aldermen Stillwell, Fowler, Marvin, Brooks, Harteau, and Hawxhurst, to canvass the returns made by the Inspectors of the various election districts, of the votes cast at the late election. Leave was given to the Committee to retire.

Protest—A communication was received from WILLIAM P. RHODES, Esq., and others, residents of the Fifth Ward, protesting against the allowance of the returns from the Fifth Ward, on the ground of informality, which was referred to the Canvassing Committee.

The Committee returned to the Common Council room, after an absence of about one hour, when they made a verbal report, when it was stated that the returns from several of the Wards appeared to be illegal, and thereupon ensued quite a warm discussion, in which nearly every member of the Board participated. After the discussion, on motion, the returns were referred to the Committee on appointed, together with the Counsellor of the Board. Power was also granted, on motion of Alderman EVANS, for said Committee to send for persons and papers. The Board of Canvassers then adjourned till Thursday evening, Nov. 11, at 6½ o'clock. The Board of Aldermen then resumed their regular business, and Alderman KENT, President of the Board, took the Chair.

Petitions—Of E. and J. Bussing, to have lots on Wyckoff-street and Warren-street, and Fourth and Fifth-avenues, filled up to grade; of Peter O'Hare and others, against flagging sidewalks of Court-street; of Patrick O'Donnell, for extension of time on contract for grading Atlantic-avenue; of William Hathaway and others, to open Lafayette-avenue, from Bedford to Division avenues; of Rafferty & Leask, for railroad through Fulton, Court-streets, and Hamilton-avenue; of John J. Handy, to be exempt from flagging sidewalks on Third-avenue; of William H. Handy and others, to grade, curb, and gutter Twentieth-street; of D. Colgan, to have Classon-avenue, between Flushing and Myrtle-avenues, graded. Referred to the Street Committee.

INQUEST.—Coroner GEORGE S. HUNTING held an inquest on the 2d inst., at Huntington, Long Island, on the body of Stephen Hall, an Englishman, drowned by the capsizing of a sail-boat in Wilcox Bay, on the 15th of October last. The body was washed ashore the day before yesterday, and a verdict was rendered by the Jury in accordance with the above facts.

WILLIAMSBURG CITY.

FIRST ANNUAL PARADE OF THE WILLIAMSBURG FIRE DEPARTMENT.—The fire Department of the City of Williamsburg, turned out yesterday afternoon for their first Annual parade. The line was formed about 1 o'clock P. M. in South Eighth-street, near Fourth-street, under the supervision of the Grand Marshall, Mr. ANDREW MARSHALL, the Chief Engineer, assisted by Assistant Engineers, Messrs. CHARLES TALBOT and BENJAMIN DUBOIS. The order of the procession was as follows:

Williamsburg Brass Band; Banner of the Fire Department, borne by the members of Hose Co. No. 3, who turned out with 30 men, wearing blue fire shirts; President, Vice President, Treasurer and Secretary of the Department; Washington Engine Co. No. 1, their engine is known as "the old White box," and is an excellent one for service, and was decorated with ribbands. This company turned out with their complement of men 75 in number; Marion Hose Co. No. 1, with 25 men. The Hose carriage was decorated with beautiful wreaths of flowers presented by young Ladies, to the members of the company; Hook and Ladder Co. No. 1, with 40 men. The carriage was tastefully decorated with flags, wreaths, and baskets of flowers. Mrs. JACKSON, of South First-street, and Mrs. KIP, of South Second-street, each presented a beautiful basket of flowers. Also, wreaths of flowers were presented to the Company by Miss BETTS, of South Second-street, Mrs. SCOTT, and Mrs. ROEX. Wentworth's Brass Band followed next after. Engine Company No. 4, with 100 men;—a very large and beautiful wreath of flowers, made and presented to the Company by Mrs. C. L. MALLISON, of No. 136 Suffolk-street, New-York. Hose Company No. 2, with 25 men; the hose-carriage was decorated with a wreath of flowers. Northern Liberty Engine Company No. 5, with 75 men;—the engine was decorated in holiday attire, with flags and wreaths, presented to them by their fair friends; a beautiful silk banner, belonging to the Company, was borne in advance of them. Next after them was Manahan's New York Brass Band. Engine Company No. 6, with 90 men and their engine decorated with wreaths of flowers. Engine Company No. 9, with 75 men;—inside the drag-rope was a beautiful miniature engine, drawn by about 30 boys, attired in firemen's dress, and elicited much admiration from the spectators. Next after was the Williamsburg Brass Band. Engine Company No 10;—this Company on this occasion turned out 112 strong, for the first time with their new Piano Engine, which was brought home from the manufactory of Mr. JAMES SMITH, of New-York, yesterday morning. The engine was decorated with two wreaths, presented to the Company by Mr. JOSEPH SMITH, of Williamsburg.

The procession took up their line of march about 2½ o'clock P. M., and passed through the principal streets of the city, and were dismissed at 9 o'clock; after which the companies repaired to their respective engine-houses to partake of collations which had been prepared for the occasion. The streets were lined with spectators throughout the line of march. Everything passed off in most happy and pleasant manner. The Department was reviewed by Mayor BRADY during the afternoon, in South Seventh-street.

☞ The farmers in the vicinity of Newtown and Astoria complain of the numerous depredations committed by a band of thieves upon their granaries, poultry yards, &c. Several valuable horses have also been taken. Within a few weeks past several attempts at highway robbery have been made on the road from Newtown to Astoria, which is probably chosen by the desperadoes in consequence of being a by-road. A few nights since, while two young men residing in Flushing were walking over the road, they were pursued by a German, who came out of the woods, when one of the young men suddenly turned upon him, and knocked him down with a heavy hickory cane, and gave him a sound beating. The inhabitants who cross there during the night usually go armed.

☞ Yesterday morning, while some workmen were engaged excavating for a cistern at the corner of Grand and Seventh-streets, they came upon a box of human bones, about three feet from the surface of the earth. The Coroner was notified of the fact. It is said that in the vicinity of this ground was formerly a cemetery for colored persons.

COMMON COUNCIL.—This Board met at the City Hall last evening. Ald. MANZER, the President in the Chair. The special meeting of the Board which had convened for the purpose of confirming the city election, was adjourned to this (Tuesday) evening. A number of bills amounting to about $500, from the Inspectors and Clerks of Election, and also for rent of rooms for the holding of the polls, were presented, and referred to the Street Commissioner. A petition was received from John SNYDER, asking a reduction of $15 on assessment of property in 1850. Petition received and adopted, and the tax money on the above assessment ordered refunded. Bills approved by the Committee and ordered paid: S. B. SCOTT, $9; J. BURR, $62 88; John DONAHOE, $5; A. FRIER, $144 50; P. SNORT, $145; John DURLEY, $1,000; Morgan BROTHERS, $100 32; C. WIGLON, $145; Francis SWIFT, $2,000; H. F. BETTS, $34 46; D. C. JORDON, $115; John CASSIDY, $2,000. Considerable business was got through with during the evening.

MARRIED.

In North Chelsea, Mass., Nov. 4, by Rev. Hubbard Winslow, Mr. HENRY SHINK, of Baltimore, to Miss HARRIET A., daughter of John Slade, Esq., of North Chelsea.

DIED.

Suddenly, on Sunday evening, Nov. 7, CHARLES E., son of the late Charles L. and Catharine Clausman, in the 23d year of his age.

The friends and relatives and those of his brothers, John A., Dr. William H. and Louis H. Clausman, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Tuesday, at 2 o'clock, P. M., from his late residence, No. 11 Attorney-st., without further invitation.

On Monday morning, Nov. 8, JANE HYDE, daughter of the late James Burtley.

The friends of the family are invited to meet, without further notice, at the house of F. F. Marbury No. 10 Irving place, this day, (Tuesday,) at 12 o'clock, noon. Her remains will be taken to Oyster Bay for interment.

On Saturday, Nov. 6, MARY, third daughter of the late D. vid Baker, of this City, in the 41st year of her age.

The friends of the family, those of her brother, John Baker, and of her brothers-in-law, Elias G. Drake, and Edward Bridge, are invited to attend her funeral without further invitation, from St. Mark's Church, this afternoon, at 4 o'clock.

On Saturday, Nov 6, at the residence of her brother Dr. Caldwell, No 104 Spring-st., Mrs A. ROSS, widow of the late G. M. Ross, of Quebec, Canada.

On Saturday evening, Nov. 6, Mrs. MARY TREMPER, in the 73d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family, also those of her sons Harman, Michael and Robert B., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral without further invitation, on Tuesday the 9th inst., at 2½ P. M., from her late residence, No 184 Mott-st. 8 2t*

COMMERCIAL AND MONEY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange Nov 8.

$500 U. S. 6s, '62.....	115½	25 Cumberland Coal Co	6¼
500 U S 6s, '67.....	119½	100 do.....	s30 64
1,000 Erie 1st mtg. bds	112¾	250 do.....	s3 64
1100 Erie 2d mtg. bds..	103¾	50 do.....	b30 64½
5,000 do.....	106	100 do.....	b30 64
2,000 Erie Income bds	99½	100 do.....	s3 63¾
1,000 Erie Con. bds '71	s3 97½	50 do.....	s30 63¾
2,000 do.....	b3 97½	50 do.....	b60 64¼
15,000 Erie Convert '67	95¾	100 do.....	b30 63¾
5,000 Hudson 1st Mtge	109	100 do.....	s3 63¾
2 000 Hudson 2d Mtge	102¾	50 do.....	b60 63¾
2,000 do.....	102½	150 do.....	s3 63
11,000 Hud. River New	s3 95	200 do.....	b3 62½
3,000 Northern Ind R. Rs	50	50 do.....	b30 63
1,000 Ref. & N. Y. R R	91	100 do.....	b30 63
20 Illinois State Bk.....	2	50 do.....	b30 63¾
5 Amer Ex Bk.....	s3 12½	300 Pennsylv Coal Co	s3 115
150 N Am Trust.....	21	100 Dauphin Coal Co	s3 62
500 Morris Canal.....	s3 17½	300 Erie Railroad.....	s3 36
900 do.....	s3 17¾	750 do.....	s30 36
50 do.....	b60 17¾	200 do.....	b30 36
200 do.....	b30 17¾	300 do.....	b30 36¼
100 Canton Co.....	s3 87½	100 do.....	b3 36
25 do.....	88	300 do.....	b10 35¾
50 do.....	b3 88	500 do.....	35¾
50 do.....	b60 88½	200 do.....	b10 36
100 Plymouth D Dock..	s3 5	100 Long Island R. R	s3 37½
500 New Jersey Zinc..	s3 11½	100 do.....	s3 38
10 Fur & Keyport R R.	25	100 do.....	s3 38
175 Stonington Railroad	56½	150 Harlem Railroad..	71
100 do.....	b60 56¾	50 Roch & Syr R R..	124

SECOND BOARD.

500 Morris Canal.....	17¾	1 Ath. & Pac. Canal R	100
100 do.....	s10 17¾	100 New-Jersey Zinc	s30 111
400 do.....	b10 17¾	100 do.....	b60 12
400 do.....	b10 17¾	50 Montgomery Zinc..	41
100 do.....	b60 18	100 Erie Railroad.....	s3 35¾
50 Cumberland Coal Co.	6¾	150 do.....	35¾
500 do.....	6¾	200 Reading Railroad....	98
25 do.....	6¾	150 do.....	b3 99
15 do.....	6¾	200 do.....	b60 99
150 do.....	b60 6¾	100 Harlem Railroad..	b30 71
700 do.....	s30 7¼	100 do.....	s30 71
50 do.....	b10 6¾	100 do.....	b30 71
100 Nicaragua Transit	s60 28¾	25 Hudson River R. R	76
50 do.....	b15 28¾	500 Long Island R. R	s30 37½

MONDAY, Nov 8—6 P. M.

Exchange for the Boston steamer advanced to 110¼ with the leading Bankers, though the sales of bills for cash were not heavy at this rate. Good commercial signatures and Southern Bank bills ruled at 110@110¼. The chief business done at 110¼ was in the way of settlements for credits. The import of Sugars, Coffee, Teas, Silks, &c., from the Indies and Brazil, are now large, and the bulk of all these is settled for in Exchange on London. The late decline to 110 brought forward a large demand, also, from the Dry Goods importers, who are making preparations for their Winter supplies. Money keeps easy. The discount on Street paper ranges from 5 to 6 ₱ cent., and the interest paid on call is 5 ₱ cent.

There was a fair trade in Railroad Bonds on the Stock Exchange, but no marked alteration in prices. The Hudson River loans appear to be in favor, and the first and second class of Erie's. Nothing done in State or Federal loans. The former are quite scarce—high as the bidding prices are for banking purposes.

There were pretty extensive dealings in the speculative shares, with changes both for and against a rise. The low-priced stocks were again the favorites. Nearly 4,000 shares Morris Canal changed hands, advancing to 18, cash but closed, after some fluctuations, at 36¾@37.

Nicaragua was in request. The large business now doing on the route, and the quick passages made by the San Juan steamers, help confidence, and speculators begin to talk of 40 ₱ cent. again. North American Trust was bid up to 21½, in the Street, but nothing done at the Board over 21, no, at least, the official report says, though the figure may be wrong. Cumberland Coal sold largely, and prices gave way to 6¾, but closed a fraction stiffer. This is the lowest point, since the Stock was first put on the market. The Railroads were also weaker. Erie ranged below 36, and the others, with the exception of Long Island and Reading, sympathised. Reading advanced to 98¼@¾. The premium shares were quiet. Pennsylvania Coal fell back ¼ ₱ cent.

We are indebted to the Bank Department, at Albany, for an early copy of the official abstract of the Bank statements, which we here insert:

ABSTRACT *of the General Quarterly Statement of the condition of the Banks of the State of New-York, on the morning of Saturday, Sept. 4, 1852.

THE NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES

A VERY LARGE DAILY NEWSPAPER,—each number containing Eight Pages, or Forty-Eight Columns, and [illegible] more reading matter than any other Daily Newspaper in the United States,—is published EVERY MORNING, (Sundays excepted,) at No. 113 NASSAU-STREET, and is delivered to subscribers in New-York, Brooklyn, Williamsburg and Jersey City, for TWELVE AND A-HALF CENTS a week, payable to the carrier. Single Copies, Two Cents. Mail Subscribers, FIVE DOLLARS a year: six months, Two Dollars and a half; three months, One Dollar and half. Three Dollars in advance required in all exchanges with Country Newspapers.

POSTAGE on the DAILY TIMES, sent to any part of the United States, paid in advance at the office where delivered, is as follows:

	Per Quarter	Per Year.
Within the State	19½ cents or	78 cents.
Beyond the State	39 cents or	$1 56 cents.

THE NEW-YORK EVENING TIMES,

Is PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING. (Sunday excepted.) One edition will be issued at 1, and the other at 3 o'clock, P.M. It will be sent by mail, or sold, at the same rates as the Daily Times.

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES,

A VERY LARGE NEWSPAPER FOR THE COUNTRY, is published every SATURDAY MORNING, at the low price of Two DOLLARS per annum. Ten copies for FIFTEEN DOLLARS, Twenty copies for TWENTY DOLLARS, will be sent to one address; and the paper in no case continued beyond the time for which payment is made. Postage on the WEEKLY TIMES, sent by mail for one year, is as follows:

Within the County	Free.
Within the State	13 cents.
Within the United States	26 cents.

THE TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA.

A LARGE NEWSPAPER OF EIGHT PAGES, or Forty-Eight Columns, made up expressly for circulation in *California, Oregon and the Sandwich Islands*, and containing only news of interest to readers in those sections of the country, is published on the departure of every Mail steamer. Price 25 cents a copy.

Payments in all cases must be made in advance.

RAYMOND, JONES & CO., Publishers.

New-York Daily Times.

VOL. II.....NO. 358. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 10, 1852. PRICE TWO CENTS.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ **Carretty Pells and Raven Black Hair**.—Hyperion to Satyr. Glances me out at this fine fellow, with the beautiful jet black wavy hair encircling his temples, and then view the Carretty tiff hair of the man at his side. Jupiter what a contrast! That beautiful rich black hair, is the result of using GOURAUD'S INSTANTANEOUS LIQUID HAIR DYE, and his HAIR RESTORATIVE, Circassian clear, ones it was red, wiry and harsh. GOURAUD'S DYE in a few minutes converted it to a beautiful black, and the hair alone gave it its singular likeness and gloss. Red heads & no beards, with dry dead hair, go to Dr. FELIX GOURAUD'S Established Laboratory, and make yourselves look as beautiful as This Depot is at No. 67 Walker-st., the first Store from Broadway.

☞ **Special Notice**.—The Special Committee of the Common Council, having determined that obsequies, in honor of the lamented DANIEL WEBSTER, late Secretary of State of the United States of America, shall be observed in this City on the 15th inst., by a civil and military procession, to be composed of the military and the different orders, societies and citizens of New-York, and others who may unite with them, take this occasion to extend a most respectful and earnest invitation to our fellow citizens generally and the different orders, societies, trades, associations, fire departments of the cities of New-York, Jersey City, Williamsburg, and also of the adjoining towns and counties, to unite in this testimony of respect to the illustrious dead, and all orders, societies and associations, intending to cooperate, be requested to communicate to the Committee on or before Friday next, at 5 o'clock P. M., at room No 6 City Hall, in order that the necessary arrangements may be made to carry out the ceremonies of the day in an appropriate manner.

Resolved, That no banner, bearing political devices or inscriptions, shall be admitted in the procession

Committee on the part of the Board of Aldermen.	Committee on the part of the Board of Asst. Aldermen.
Thomas J. Batt,	Isaac O. Barker,
Wm. J Peck,	Thos. Wheelan
Abraham Moore,	Helmus M. Wells,
Jacob F. Oakley,	Jonah W. Brown,
John Boyce,	Edwin Reeham,
Oscar W. Storferant,	Joseph Rogers,
Rich'd T. Compton, Pres't.	Jonathan Trotter, Pres't.

☞ **Capt. Partridge's Old Cadets.**—HOPE CHAPEL.—Free Educational Convention, Nov. 11, at 1 P. M., and 7 o'clock in the evening.

An adjourned meeting of an Educational Convention held at Middletown, Conn., on the 3d day of Sept. last, will be held in this city on the 11th inst.

This meeting is to be held with a view of arousing public interest on behalf of the system of education, originating with Capt ALDEN PARTRIDGE, and with the further view of organizing an institution similar to the so successfully conducted by Capt P. at Norwich, Vt., and Middletown, Conn.

The former Cadets of Capt. P. will assemble at the Astor House, on Thursday, the 11th inst., at 12 M.

Military gentlemen and all persons interested in this system of education, are urgently invited to attend the meeting, which will be held in the evening at 7 o'clock, at Hope Chapel.

Addresses will be delivered by Capt Partridge, Hon. Archer Gifford of New-Jersey, and other gentlemen.

The officers of regiments and companies, officers of the Army and Navy of the United States, who may feel an interest in this important subject, are invited to appear in uniform. The Clergy, Teachers and heads of families are respectfully invited to attend CHARLES BURDETT, Chairman of Com. Arrangements.

☞ **Mercantile Library Association**—THACKERAY'S LECTURES.—Subscriptions to Mr THACKERAY'S course of six Lectures on the *English Humorists of Queen Anne's Reign*, will be received at the Bookstores of Messrs C S FRANCIS & CO., and EVANS & BRITTAN, and at the rooms of the Library. Subscribers (and Subscribers only,) will be entitled to reserved seats for the course.

Price of Tickets—To Members, $2; Non-members, $3.

Members' subscriptions will be received only at the Library.

WILLARD L. FELT, Chairman,
JAMES D. SMITH
JOHN F. HALSTED.
Lecture Committee.

☞ **To the Public.**—COTTON vs. FLAX.—The great object accomplished. Flax is finally convenized. We are informed that the process for converting Flax from its crude state into what is commonly called flax cotton, is a very few hours, and at a trifling expense. Has at last been discovered. When it is recollected that this country is one vast field of land suitable for the cultivation of Flax, and that Flax is an article of immense usefulness, any discovery tending towards bringing it into a staple suitable for wearing on Cotton and Woolen machinery, may be conceived of, but not estimated at first thought. But wonderful as it is, it is nevertheless true, and will be satisfactorily demonstrated to any gentleman desirous of engaging, either in manufacturing or purchasing, or parties desirous of testing the matter, can have ample opportunity to satisfy themselves in any respect by calling on the subscribers, who intend to remain a day or two at Taylor's Hotel, in Cortlandt-st., or if afterwards they wish to correspond, may direct by mail to J. KNOWLES, Taunton, N. J.
E. T. BOND, Buffalo, N. Y.

☞ **St Nicholas Building Association, No. 16** Deane-st., Chatham Bank Building.—The Regular Meeting of this Association will be held on THURSDAY EVENING next. 11th instant, at 7½ o'clock, at Union Buildings, No 162 Bowery, when the dues will become payable. Several Shares will be offered for redemption. The Trustees give notice that new subscriptions will be received as usual, and those who find it inconvenient to pay the whole amount of back dues at once, need not be deterred from joining the Association on that account. The dues will be received in such instalments as will accommodate such subscribers. The success of the last six months indicate a handsome profit on investments and a speedy close for the Association. Those who are making small weekly savings cannot do better than join it. WM. C. CONKLIN, President.
ROBT. D HART, Secretary.

☞ **Excursion to Fleetwood.**—The Sequel to Industrial Home Association No 1, (Mount-Vernon,) will have their First Excursion to Fleetwood THIS DAY, (Wednesday) the 10th inst. Cars leave City Hall at 10 o'clock A.M. A Band of Music will accompany the Excursion. Tickets for the Excursion 37½ cents—to be had of the Committee of Arrangements: Robert J. Tiffany, No. 9 Bowery; George W Weed No. 10 Bowery; Benjamin Megie, No. 61 Ann-st; B. H. Baldwin, John Stevens, Stephen Bogart, and James P Brewster, No. 11 Park Row

N. B.—The above Association meets regularly on TUESDAY EVENINGS of each week, at No. 187 Bowery, at 7½ o'clock.

☞ **Bloomingdale Building Association.**—Notice is hereby given to HENRY SCHMIDT, FREDERICK ENGLE, LEWIS L. WAY, JOHN SNYDER, JOHN S. SMITH, PETER B WILSON, WILLIAM APLER, and SAMUEL IRWIN, Shareholders in the above Association, that the dues upon their Shares have been in arrears for four months, and that unless payment of the same be made within sixty days, the said Shares will be forfeited

☞ **Rev Dr. Raphall** will deliver a lecture before the Hebrew Young Men's Literary Association, at Stuyvesant Institute, No. 659 Broadway, THIS EVENING, (Wednesday) at 8 o'clock, P. M. Subject: *Literature of the Hebrews. Biblical and Post Biblical.* Tickets, at 50 cents each, may be had at the door

☞ **Spiritual Manifestations.**—Mr. FINNEY, of Ohio, will give his Second Free Lecture at the Society Library, THIS EVENING, at 7 o'clock. Subject—*Jesus of Nazareth.* The public and the skeptical are invited to attend Mr. R. P. AMBLER also is expected to speak this evening.

☞ **The Popular Lectures.**—Broadway Tabernacle. EDWIN P. WHIPPLE, Esq. of Boston, will deliver the next Lecture, (4th of the series) on THIS EVENING, Nov. 10, at 8 o'clock Subject—"*The English Mind*" Tickets 25 cents: Gentleman and Lady 37½ cents—to be had at the Bookstores and at the door

☞ **The Regular Convocation** of the DELTA PHI FRATERNITY will take place on MONDAY, Nov 15, at 8 P M., at the American Hotel. The Graduate and Regular Members of all the Chapters are requested to be punctual in their attendance.

☞ **Gas.**—Those splendid new patterns of Gaseliers and Gas fixtures for which gold medals are daily awarded, are found at the great manufactoring depot of Messrs. ARCHER WARNER & Co., No. 375 Broadway

MR. WEBSTER'S DEATH—THE GEORGIA BAR.—The members of the Bar of the Eastern District of Georgia, and of the Bar of the U. S. Circuit Court for the Southern District, united in testimonials of respect to the memory of Mr. WEBSTER. Hon. HENRY A. JACKSON presided. The following resolutions were adopted:

Be it Resolved, by the members of the Bar of the Eastern District of Georgia, and of the Circuit Court of the United States for the Southern District of Georgia, that we regard the event as a national bereavement—that we sympathise with the nation at large in the calamity which has befallen it: and also with the immediate family and friends of the illustrious dead.

Resolved, That as a token of the profound respect which we entertain for the memory of Mr. WEBSTER, as a lawyer, a man, a patriot, a statesman that a copy of these proceedings be forwarded by the Secretary to MRS WEBSTER and to FLETCHER WEBSTER, Esq., only surviving son of the deceased with the expression of our sincere sympathy with them on the melancholy event which has convened us—and that these proceedings be published in the newspapers of this city.

The Washington *Republic* states that a strange female, of respectable appearance, has succeeded in palming upon more than one credulous person in that city, pieces of dress goods, of an apparently rich and costly texture of silk and satin, but in fact, as has been discovered, nothing but trash, composed almost entirely of cotton. Though fleced with silk, so as to present a beautiful surface of the style of brocades, the slightest handling soiled it.

New-York Daily Times.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

LATER FROM HAVANA.

Arrival of the Crescent City at New Orleans—The Difficulties between the United States and Cuba Governments—Full Particulars of the Recent Trip of the Crescent City.

NEW ORLEANS, Saturday, Nov. 6.

The United States Mail steamship *Crescent City*, from New York via Havana, arrived at her wharf at an early hour this morning.

She reports having left Havana on the morning of the 3d inst, and consequently brings four days later news.

The *Picayune* gives the following full and interesting account of her treatment while at Havana:

As she was about approaching the port on her passage from New York, a pilot came alongside and inquired if either Lieut. PORTER, or WM. SMITH, the purser, were on board; he was told that Lieut. PORTER was not on board, but that Mr. SMITH was; he then declined taking the ship into port.

Captain DAVENPORT, who was in command of the vessel, however, paid no attention to his remarks, and taking the responsibility upon himself, soon brought his ship to her anchorage.

The captain of the port shortly after came along-side, and on being informed that Purser SMITH was on board, stated that no communication with the shore would be allowed until he had held an interview with the Captain-General and returned to the vessel.

On his return, he told Captain DAVENPORT that the orders of the Captain-General were that the mails and regular passengers for Havana would be allowed to land, but no one else would be permitted to come ashore.

Captain DAVENPORT thereupon exhibited to the Captain of the Port a letter, which he stated he had just received from the American Consul, in which assurance was given him that the late difficulty had been fully settled in an interview between Judge CONRLINO, the American Minister, and the Captain-General—the former having notified the American Consul to that effect, excepting that Lieutenant PORTER or Purser SMITH would not be allowed to come ashore. The Captain of the Port remarked to Captain DAVENPORT that it was a mistake—the difficulty had not been settled—but the mails and passengers would this time be allowed to land. Should Purser SMITH, however, return in the vessel on her way from New-Orleans to New-York, she would in no case be allowed communication with the shore.

The Captain of the Port further stated, that the Spanish Minister at Washington had written to the Captain-General, informing him on the authority of the American Secretary of State, that SMITH *should positively not be permitted to go out in the steamer again to Havana.*

Captain DAVENPORT replied, that Mr. SMITH was a private citizen of the United States, and could go when and where he pleased without any hindrance or interference of the United States Government.

The Captain of the Port then had another consultation with the Captain-General, previous to which he gave the officers, stationed to guard the vessel, permission to land the passengers alongside. Captain DAVENPORT, however, would not allow them to come on board until he had been apprised that the American Consul had been fully informed of the condition of affairs.

The Captain of the Port here returned with permission from the Captain-General for all the passengers and officers of the vessel to land, with the exception of Mr SMITH, who would not be allowed to come ashore on any consideration; and he further repeated, that should he return in the vessel, she would be ordered off.

Capt. DAVENPORT then wrote to the American Consul that the passengers might do as they pleased, but as Lieut. PORTER had been forbidden to come on the island, he himself would not land. Judge SHARKEY, on receiving this letter, came on board and held a long conversation with Captain DAVENPORT, in the course of which, the former said that he had received permission for the passengers *intransitu* to land, when a portion of them went ashore, and others remained on board. Mr. MORALES, of the firm of DRAKE & Co., consignees of the *Crescent City*, then made his appearance, and said by authority, that if Purser SMITH would address a letter to the Captain-General, denying the charges which had been brought against him, the difficulty would be settled.

To this Capt. DAVENPORT replied, that he would, under no circumstances, permit any of the officers under him to address a communication on the subject to the Cuban authorities, Lieut. PORTER having, on two different occasions, disavowed the charge.

The *Crescent City* then ran up her flag and took her departure for New-Orleans.—*Post and Commercial.*

[We have been favored by MARSHALL O. ROBERTS, Esq., Agent of the *Crescent City*, with the following copy of a dispatch received from the agents at New-Orleans:—*Ed. Times.*

NEW-ORLEANS, Sunday, Nov 6.

M. O. ROBERTS—SIR: The *Crescent City*, arrived last night, was permitted to land Havana mails and passengers, but was notified she would not be allowed to do so on her return. The U. S. Consul informed Captain DAVENPORT that he had seen a letter from the Spanish Minister to the Captain-General, wherein he states that he had been assured by the Acting Secretary of State, C. M. CONRAD, that neither Captain PORTER nor Purser SMITH should be permitted to return in the *Crescent City*. And the Captain-General expressed his surprise that this assurance had not been complied with in this instance.

Signed, J. R. JENNINGS.

The Election Frauds at Pittsburg.

PITTSBURG, Tuesday, Nov. 9.

The investigations into the alleged election frauds still progresses, and further implications have been brought to light. Amongst others arrested, are Coroner LOWRY, (who has given bail in $6,000,) JOSEPH RANDOLPH, BARKER, the High Constable, &c.

Col. KENT, the Democratic candidate for Sheriff, intends to contest the right of Mr. MAGILL to the office. The case is to be argued on Saturday next.

Democratic Celebration at Easton, Pa.

EASTON, Pa., Tuesday, Nov. 9.

The Democrats held a jubilee here last night, in celebration of their victory. They paraded the streets in hundreds, with torches, transparancies, &c.

An old soldier was placed in a wagon with a tremendous bowl of soup, representing Gen. SCOTT on his way to the Hospital.

The meeting was addressed by Capt. REEDER.

Fire at Lenox, Mass—Fall of Snow.

SPRINGFIELD, Tuesday, Nov. 9.

BONNEY'S Iron Foundry at Lenox, was entirely destroyed by fire between 1 and 2 o'clock Sunday morning. A barn and Carpenter's shop adjoined, belonging to CHARLES PITT; the barn was wholly, and the shop partially consumed. Mr. BONNEY'S loss estimated at $3,000, and Mr. PITTS at $500.

Snow fell at Lenox last night.

Madame Sontag in Boston.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Nov. 9.

Madame SONTAG gave her first concert to-night. The Hall was crowded to overflowing by a fashionable and enthusiastic audience. The Ticket-office was closed at noon to-day, all the seats and standees tickets having been sold, and speculators are said to have realized $5 a ticket premium. There was a great crowd outside the Hall.

Murder of a Son-in-Law of Governor Foote.

LOUISVILLE, Tuesday, Nov. 9.

THOMAS CARNAL, son-in-law of Governor FOOTE, was killed yesterday, at Kentucky Bend, Mississippi River, by JAMES CARNAL, whose father he wounded a few months ago.

Arrest for Assault.

ALBANY, Tuesday, Nov. 9.

Officers MANNING and JOHNSON arrested a man named GEORGE BEST, to-day, charged with being one of the persons who grossly assaulted and violated a young German girl, some time since, near Hudson.

Railroads in the British Provinces.

QUEBEC, Tuesday, Nov. 9.

The Legislature have provided for the construction of a Railroad from Detroit to Trois Pistoles, and the other Provinces for one from Halifax to Miramichi.

The House passed an Address to the Queen upon the subject.

Mr. Webster's Death in Florida.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, Nov. 9.

The citizens of Pensacola, Fla., abstained from all business on the 1st inst., out of respect for the memory of Hon. DANIEL WEBSTER.—*Post and Commercial.*

Southern Mail Failure.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, Nov. 9.

We have no mail South of Savannah this morning.

THE ELECTION.

NEW-YORK.

Erie County.—The official returns do not change results, as before reported. Whig Assemblymen are elected, and a Whig Sheriff, by 500 majority.

Chautauque County—Official.—Scott, 1,909 majority; Crooker, Whig, for Congress, 894; Hunt, for Governor, 1,941. For Assembly, in the First District, Sessions, Whig, has about 200 majority; Second District, Ellsworth, Whig, 563 majority.

Cattaraugus County gives Fenton, Democrat, for Congress, 900 majority, with the town of Rice to be heard from, which gives about 100 Democratic majority; making Reuben E Fenton, Democrat, elected to Congress in the Thirty-third District, by about 800 majority.

GEORGIA.

Thirty-nine counties heard from in Georgia, give PIERCE a majority over all others of 6,667.

KENTUCKY.

Kentucky has gone for Scott by 2,200 majority.

TENNESSEE.

Tennessee has also gone for Scott by 1,500 majority.

An Educational Gathering.

"Put out the light, and then—put out the light!" Put out the light of knowledge, and then, put out the light of Liberty! This is the plan of tyrants, of those who would degrade mankind, and then rule them. On the other hand Freedom calls for light—the light of sciences, and yet more light. And truly all the hopes of our country most clearly depend upon the thorough instruction of our youth—the intelligence of the people. Under this persuasion we always rejoice to see efforts making to advance this great object. Of this character, we are confident will be the meeting of the friends of a truly National Education, summoned to be held at Hope Chapel, on the 11th inst., at 1 o'clock. We learn that Capt. A PARTRIDGE, and other distinguished gentlemen, will be present, for the purpose of considering and promoting a general system of scientific and practical education for our youth. For the same purpose a meeting will be held at the same place at 7 o'clock, P. M.; at which time an address will be delivered by a citizen of eminence, who has devoted much thought to this important matter. As we understand, extensive efforts have been made to call together on this occasion, persons from various parts of the country, who are known to feel interested in seeing a grand national system of Education introduced, and who are competent eloquently to present their views, these meetings cannot fail to be highly interesting.

We observe that military officers are particularly invited to attend, and we doubt not that a large attendance will evince their appreciation of the importance of this subject.

Amusements.

The first of Madame ALBONI'S Concerts since her return to the City, was given last evening, before a well-filled house. The popular appreciation of Madame ALBONI is hearty and unwavering, and her performance never fails to delight her hearers. In *Casta Diva*, and in a Rondo from the "Italian in Algiers," sung for the first time, the house found new charms of voice and execution to admire. The concomitants of the evening were the two novelties, little UGO and the juvenile Master SAAR, whose precocious and very respectable performances were well received. Signors SANGIOVANNI and ROVERE performed their part, as usual. The audience, altogether, found themselves paid for having ventured out in a dreary storm.

Mr DEMPSTER, the popular composer and ballad singer, announces that he will give the first of his series of original ballad entertainments at the Tabernacle, on Friday evening.

Miss LAURA KEENE announces that her benefit will take place to-morrow, at the Lyceum. Her past efforts will undoubtedly meet their just reward on that occasion, and if they do, she will have a full house.

THE BROADWAY.—The play of the "Duke's Wager" is to be repeated this evening, with Miss DEAN as *Gabrielle*, and Madame PONISI as the *Marchioness*. The acting of these ladies would render almost anything attractive, but this play they cannot, and we cannot account for its being announced for repetition. It has not one redeeming quality. It is a mass of fragments—the rubbish of at least a dozen stupid French farces. If it was ever tolerated on the Paris stage for more than one representation, it was because it possessed some qualities that have been cast aside by Miss KEMBLE, who translated and adapted it to the English stage. We know the manager will find it to his interest to put it aside—and we hope that he will have the good sense to do so. The afterpiece is the new comedietta of "The Woman I Adore," which is just now quite the rage in London. On Friday evening Miss DEAN has a benefit, and it is the last night but one of her appearance in this City previous to her tour to the South.

NIBLO'S.—ANNA BISHOP'S company appear in the Opera of "Martha," this evening.

BURTON'S.—The ever popular drama of "David Copperfield," is to be repeated this evening, in accordance with the expressed wishes of many applicants at the box office. The new extravaganza of "One Thousand Millinere Wanted for the Gold Diggings," which was received last night with so much applause, is to be repeated again this evening.

WALLACK'S.—Again we are to have the drama of the "Rent Day," with the same strong cast as heretofore. The new farce of "Matrimonial" is to be presented for the first time, and also "The Irish Tiger," in which BROUGHAM plays *Paddy Ryan*.

THE MUSEUM.—The drama of "The Last Nail" is to be repeated this afternoon and evening.

WOOD'S MINSTRELS are improving every night.

LAKE SUPERIOR.—A Mr. GEORGE K. SMITH, writing from Lake Superior, to Hon. Mr. MERRITT, of Canada, about the probable traffic on a Canal to connect the waters of that Lake with Lake Huron, remarks that the unsatisfactory production of the mines on the Canadian shore, is owing to a mistaken notion of the Cornish miners, who have been so far employed in them, that only the veins containing the bi-sulphuret ore can be made available, and not those of native copper which have been found so productive by the American miners, —this notion being founded upon experience of the mines in Cornwall.

But the geology of this country is on so magnificent a scale, that no comparison can be made. The developments of native copper on the American side of the lake are unprecedented in the annals of mining. Masses have been uncovered, weighing by estimation 80 tons; and there is no doubt, were excavations made in the native metal bearing veins, to the same extent, on our own side, that the results would prove equally satisfactory.

The amount of copper now raised by the various mining companies on the American side is 500 tons per month. Other companies are vigorously at work, and will soon be sending the products of their labor to swell that amount.

A railroad is in process of construction from the coast of the lake on the south side to the Jackson iron mountain, 15 miles in the interior.

The Cincinnati *Commercial* says that a gentleman residing in that city, and possessed of property to the amount of ten thousand dollars, is said to have lost his all by the result of the late election. He also borrowed several hundred dollars from his friends, which he staked upon the issue of the contest. Betting in this reckless manner is decidedly censurable, and we hope the practice may one day be discontinued. The person in question, by depending upon chance, has become ruined.

The ortolan birds, says the Marlborough, Md. *Gazette*, swarm along the shores of the Patuxent in Autumn, and their mysterious habits have given rise to much speculation. Many persons contend strenuously that the bird is not migratory, but at the same time they cannot account reasonably for its sudden disappearance. Myriads, however, were observed to take their departure last week, flying in dense black swarms.

Incidents of Rural Life.

"Have you heard the bad news? SAM CUTLER was in the woods alone, cutting for Deacon GOOD. About 10 o'clock, CHARLIE was coming home with a load and heard a noise that he thought was an owl. But as owls don't hoot much by daylight, he held up to listen. At last he got off and followed the sound until he came upon poor SAM, who was groaning with pain. His boot was full of blood, and a great gash across the leg showed how it come there. He fainted as soon as CHARLIE lifted him, but he carried him to the wagon, and brought him home as fast as possible. HENRY KNOWALL reckoned the arter' was cut. But the doctor says not. He sowed up the wound and said if lockjaw did not set in, he'd do well enough. I guess SAM will learn after a while not to go into the woods alone. I would not do it for any body."

SAM'S misfortune is the topic of the day. It casts a gloom over the whole place, and the SIMPSON'S are glad to find an excuse to postpone the apple-pealing that was to come in their house to-night, until Saturday. The men at work on the road talk it over condolingly, not captiously, for so long as there is any danger of lockjaw, they would no sooner blame the sufferer, than they would say evil of the dead.

Have you ever seen how they mend roads here? The roadmaster went through his district last night, and warned all hands out for 8 o'clock this morning. A yoke of oxen and a driver count three men. A horse and driver count two men, while those who are assessed but for a day only, come with hoes and shovels to the task. The roadmaster feels his oats now, if ever. He pulls out the list, and all who are not on the spot at 9 o'clock, he pricks as absent, and though they come around the corner in five minutes, he strikes off a quarter from their day's work. One hour, he says, is grace enough for anybody; it is too much to allow for difference in times. He has the district plough out for the occasion, and now he orders all the teams to be attached to it—and having driven his stakes in proper range through the middle line of the road, he marches ahead and directs the teamsters to make the cattle follow him. The most sturdy of the company takes the handles of the plough, and another bears all his weight upon the beam to keep her in. But there is a rebellion brewing. The people want to know what's to be done. He means to plow it up. He pledged himself to turnpike Town-street, when they put him in. The town who use it want a turnpike, but the district who are to make it, think it will spoil the road. Some said, a year ago, that no beef of their's should ever help to break up that street, and in a huff they pay their commutation and send their cattle home. But the money they pay, hires others in their place. And the work goes on in spite of the tempest in the tea-pot. The process is simple and philosophical. Beginning in the middle, the plough is driven from one end to the other of the part to be turnpiked, and on returning, a back-furrow is thrown up to meet it. When it has been once ploughed up the width necessary for carriages to pass, the team is divided, and, as far as possible, horses substituted for oxen. The ploughmen throw the dirt as far towards the central line as they can, and after it has been turned up a score or two of times, you will see that the centre is several feet the highest, and the gutters are already formed between the carriage road and the side-walks. The shovellers now go through the whole length, throwing up the dirt from the drains, and if it is sandy it spots, a few carts are detached to bring on loam from some neighboring hill. The roadmaster has been careful to provide frequent lunches of hot coffee and gingerbread out of his own milk-room, for all hands, and probably these appliances have modified their opposition, and through the smoke of the hot Old Government Java, the turnpike really has come to be an improvement.

But our road-master need not congratulate himself too early. Who knows but some drunken driver carrying home a stage-load of rollicking fellows from court or camp-meeting, will chance to smash his rickety coach in trying to escape from the soft new road, where he belongs, to the side-walk, where he has no business? Then will there be infinite oaths of vengeance from the driver and the driven, and unless he pays up a bill of damages that would put the old wreck in better order than it ever was in before, he may expect to feel the Constable's hand on his shoulder, and a warrant read in his ear. Then they'll prove that the driver was more capable when half drunk than when sober, and the insiders will swear that a troop of elephants could not have drawn that load over so soft a road, and the poor Road-master, finding that if successful, he is the only party able to pay the costs, and if defeated, the suit will eat up the profits of the year, forks over the claim for damages and consoles himself over a roast turkey, to which his turnpike friends are invited, that he has erected a monument in the highway full half a mile in length, that is more durable than marble, and at the cost only of a rickety old stage.

The Press of New-York City

Special Correspondence of the New-Orleans Picayune.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 20, 1852.

The current events of the day, which recently have been of a more engaging character than usual, have so far occupied my attention that I have found it exceedingly difficult to snatch a few moments to continue my proposed "slices" of the New-York Press. An opportunity, however, now offers, which I will improve by giving you a sketch of

THE NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES.

The first number of this paper made its appearance on the 16th of Sept., 1851. Its original founders and present owners were Hon. HENRY J. RAYMOND, E. B. WESLEY, and GEORGE JONES, the former being well known in the newspaper world, and the two latter gentlemen of wealth and business energy.

The publication of *The Times* was first projected at Albany, while Mr. RAYMOND was filling the office of Speaker of the Assembly, to which he was chosen by a majority of thirty-seven over all others. It was not, however, decided upon until Mr. RAYMOND'S quarrel with WATSON WEBB, which grew out of the latter going to Europe, and some things which had taken place at Albany.

From a card, since published, in course of the controversy between RAYMOND and WEBB, it appears that the latter was anxious to be elected United States Senator in place of HAMILTON FISH, and was also anxious that RAYMOND should assist in bringing it about, but RAYMOND paid no attention to him, not even answering his letter. This led to a break between them, and RAYMOND soon after—I believe about May of last year—sailed for Europe, and sent home a prospectus of the *Times*. When this made its appearance, WEBB started a story that it was to be an Abolition paper, which, for a time, raised quite a *furore* against it.

On the return of Mr. RAYMOND, the further arrangements of the paper were completed, and the capital fixed at $100,000—of which $40,000 was paid up at once, and the balance so placed that it could be obtained whenever wanted. A full *corps* of editors, correspondents, &c., &c., were then engaged, and on the 18th September the first number of the paper was issued. The subscription price was fixed at six cents per week, or one cent per copy, which was continued for one year with great success, its circulation averaging over twenty-four thousand daily. The proprietors, during this period, spent money very freely, and, at the close of the year, their books showed an outlay of *ninety thousand dollars*, of which twenty-five thousand was paid to TOI. HOE for one of his fast four cylinder presses, types, &c., &c.

The loss to the proprietors during the first year, over and above what was paid for *features*, I am told on reliable authority, was less than $20,000, which was just about one-half what they had calculated upon. At the expiration of the year the paper having kept up the character of its contents to the two cent pitch, so that its large circulation was confined chiefly to a class which cared not a fig whether they paid one cent or two, its subscription price was doubled, and on the 1st of Sept., 1852, The *Times* appeared printed on a sheet of twice its former size, and with its rates increased in proportion.

The *Times* now contains more reading matter than either the *Herald* or *Tribune*, and is crowding both somewhat in circulation, keeping up to 20,000 and over. The increase in its subscription price drove off some few at the start, but I am confident more than that number will soon return, and ere eighteen months shall have passed away, The *Times* will be neck and neck in circulation with any of its long established cotemporaries, and in time, at the head of the newspaper press of New-York.

The expenses of The *Times* now average $3,000 per week. It employs as good a *corps* of editors and reporters as can be found in any other establishment in the city, having picked out some of the very best and oldest hands from the editorial rooms of several of its cotemporaries.

Its leading editor is Mr. RAYMOND, whose abilities as a writer are too well known to need any commendation here. Mr. RAYMOND was formerly connected as leading editor of the *Courier and Enquirer*, and for a considerable period had the entire charge of that establishment. His connection with the paper lasted about three years, and was finally taken off by the quarrel between him and WEBB, which I have alluded to above. Mr. RAYMOND was also connected with the New York *Tribune*, his post on which paper he filled with much credit both to himself and its proprietors. In the fall of 1850 Mr RAYMOND was elected to the Legislature from the Ninth Ward in this city, and on the 7th of January, 1851, was chosen Speaker of the House of Representatives by a handsome majority, the responsibilities of which important station were discharged by him with an ability that commended itself warmly to his constituents. At the recent sitting of the Congressional Convention of the Seventh District, New York, Mr RAYMOND was proposed as their candidate, but in a letter he declined the honor. In manners and address Mr. RAYMOND is very pleasing; is possessed of a liberal disposition, an excellent and learned debater, and a writer at once bold and entertaining. Let the subject on which he writes be what it may, he handles it with an ability, and infuses in it a spicy freshness that commands the admiration of all.

He is assisted in the editorial department by AUGUSTUS MAVERICK, formerly of the *Tribune*, and JAMES W. SIMONTON, formerly of the *Courier and Enquirer*, both of whom are experienced and able hands

The city news of the *Times* is arranged chiefly by Mr. N. C. S. PALMER, for many years engaged in the *Herald* as general mail editor. This department of the *Times* is not excelled by that of any other in the city, as its columns will daily testify.

The monetary is under the care of Mr. C. C. NORWELL, formerly of Philadelphia. Mr. NORWELL is of a very ambitious turn, and has proved a useful hand in the establishment. His money articles are well got up, and may be classed as good, if not frequently better than those of the *Tribune*, which paper, for some time past, has had the credit of standing No. 1 in this particular branch.

The remaining departments of the *Times* are well filled, as the paper so readily shows, it being about the best sheet issued in the city, combining as it does everything to meet the wants of the man of business, the occasional reader, and the family circle.

The correspondence, both foreign and domestic, is more extensive than that of any of its cotemporaries, having *regular correspondents* at Albany, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, New-Orleans, St. Louis, San Francisco, San Diego, Acapulco, Mazatlan, Panama, San Juan, London, Paris, Rome, Constantinople, and many other places that I might name, all of whom it pays to the most liberal manner.

The *Times* also publishes a weekly paper, and an edition for Europe and California, all of which have a large circulation. They are made up especially for the readers they are intended for, and hence command a ready sale.

The advertising patronage of the *Times* is quite varied, and since its increased dimensions, a still larger amount has offered. Its patronage to this line now averages $1,000 per week, which could be greatly increased were it disposed to disgrace its columns, and insult its readers, by inserting the cards and notices of the many female doctors and others of that tribe that infest our city.

The Times was first published at No 116 Nassau-street, but it has since removed to the large new four-story building opposite, where it has ample accommodations for all its vast operations. The paper is sent to press about 1 o'clock and is distributed by daylight with the utmost possible punctuality. Its Evening Edition goes to press at 3 P. M., and contains all the news received from the publication of the morning paper up to that hour.

The prejudices about the *Abolitionism of the Times* have about died out. It treats this subject like all others, candidly and in a common sense way. In Whig in politics, but of an independent turn. It has attacked the present Administration in reference to Cuba, its treatment of RICE, the American Consul at Acapulco, and sundry other matters, where the honor of the country was concerned, as freely as if it were Locofoco. It is progressive and yet prudent in its policy.

ANTELOPE.

The Navy and Fisheries of the United States.

From the London Mercantile Gazette, Oct 22.

A great object with the United States of America for a considerable time past—indeed, we may say ever since 1763, when the independence of the country was established—has been to create a powerful naval force; not, indeed, by building ships of war to rot in their harbors and be periodically broken up, but by insuring for the country a numerous body of seamen, available at any time for the purposes of war. But, even if war were never contemplated by this extraordinary Republic, its geographical situation would show the people that all their strength and power, all their wealth and prosperity, must be sought for through the medium of the ocean. The whole territory lies along the sea coast, open to and inviting the trade of every nation. Its internal communication is conducted by mighty rivers, such as are only known in America, and by vast lakes, which, from their extent, are in themselves inland oceans. The United States are not insular, like Great Britain, but for all the purposes of commerce they are *quasi* insular. Exclude them from the sea, and the whole country is paralyzed. Great Britain, it is said; is a maritime nation through necessity, and the same observation will apply with equal force to the United States of America. It did not require any premeditated plan to make America a naval Power. Before the Power lay the ocean, behind them almost impenetrable forests; and they naturally launched their bark upon the deep as their only means of intercourse with the rest of the world—the great highway by which all those operations would have to be carried on that were to make the country what it has become—a great and powerful nation.

Fisheries and maritime commerce are the obvious means by which the seamen are trained and prepared for their hazardous pursuit, and the Northern portion of the United States, as New-England, Massachusetts, &c., equally with our North American colonies, had embarked extensively in the fishery off their coasts long before the war of the American Revolution. During the recent dispute on the fishery question this has been put forward as one of the claims of the United States fishermen. It has been said that they fished in the disputed waters before the Revolution, and that it was an inherent and inalienable right, of which they could not be deprived. From launching a fishing-boat to launching a larger vessel is only a step in progression, and both British America and the United States have made extraordinary advances in this way. The merchant tonnage of the latter country in particular is fast approximating to an equal amount with the British tonnage; and, according to the speculations of the Americans, will soon surpass this country—an event which, from present appearance, we think by no means improbable. But it is but by maritime traffic alone that the United States are becoming a great naval Power. They have sedulously pursued fishing operations, not merely for the comparatively smaller fish taken on the coast of America, but they have followed the great monsters of the deep from sea to sea with wonderful perseverance and success. There can be no doubt of the profit of the whale fishery to America as a nation; but it is a great question whether the coast fishery, which is maintained by a heavy bounty, may not be a national loss. According to the principles of political economy that prevail at present

LITERARY.

YOUTH OF JOHN ADAMS.

The life of the second President is a very interesting one—particularly as exhibited in the Diary and Autobiography lately published by his grandson. In the records of his youth and his first movements in the world, the reader can very easily discover that precise, interrogating, ambitious spirit which distinguished him on subsequent great occasions.

At the age of twenty, we find him criticising, very boldly, the theology of one his friends, who said: "These things are very mysterious." "Thus," exclaims the young man, "mystery is made a cover for absurdity." He reads the *Independent Whig*, and prays that he may be able "to wear out of his mind every mean and base affection; conquer his natural pride and self-conceit; expect *no more deference than he deserves*, and acquire meekness and humility." This tendency to exact deference indicates a consciousness of power. He reads and transcribes TILLOTSON and BOLINGBROKE, and makes the most sententious and profound remarks. He also lays a wager with a lady that he will not chew tobacco for a month. He accepts a school and feels the pleasure of *presiding*. His sentiments are very remarkable. "I sometimes, in my great chair at school, consider myself some dictator at the head of a Commonwealth. In this latter state I can discover all the great geniuses, all the surprising actions and revolutions of the world in miniature. I have renowned generals but three feet high, and several deep projecting politicians in petticoats. I have others, catching and dissecting flies, accumulating remarkable pebbles, cockleshells, &c., with as ardent curiosity as any virtuoso in the Royal Society. Some rattle and thunder out A, B, C, with as much fire and impetuosity as ALEXANDER fought, and very often sit down and cry as heartily upon being ont-spelt, as CÆSAR did, when at ALEXANDER'S sepulchre, he recollected that the Macedonian hero had conquered the world at his age. At one table sits Mr. Insipid, foppling and fluttering and spioning his whirligig, or playing with his fingers, as gaily and wittily as any French coxcomb brandishes his cane or rattles his snuff-box. (ADAMS had no high opinion of the French, at any time.) At another sits the polemical divine, plodding and wrangling in his own mind about 'ADAM'S fall, in which we sinned all,' as his primer has it. Is it not then the highest pleasure, my friend, to preside in this little world, to bestow the proper applause upon virtuous and generous actions, to blame and punish every vicious and contracted trick, to wean out of the tender mind every thing that is mean and little, and fire the new-born soul with a noble ardor and emulation? The world affords no greater pleasure." These sentiments give one more interesting proof that the finest and *greatest* feelings and aspirations of our nature exist at a very early age, and that we generally deteriorate as we more away from the second decade. Dr. JOHNSON said something to this effect, and so did Lord CHESTERFIELD, and many other great or shrewd men. This is very disparaging to our modes of civilization; and it would take a good-sized volume to expatriate properly upon the question.

Young ADAMS struggles with himself and his difficulties. He wants Greek and Latin books, and fears he must live and die an ignorant, *obscure* fellow. He confesses that vanity is his cardinal vice and cardinal folly. His mind grapples with the most profound considerations of Science, and the difficulty of dogmas; he shows a great power and closeness of observation, and reads the most solid works—History, Sermons and the Classics. He then gives up the idea of the church, and goes to study law under Mr. PUTNAM of Worcester.

At the age of twenty-two, he goes to Braintree and reads law books independently. He very often reproaches himself for his too youthful impulses and want of steadiness in the work of solid reading. "I have read but ten pages in JUSTINIAN, and translated four pages into English. This is the whole of my day's work. I have smoked, chatted, trifled, loitered away this whole day almost. By much the greater part of the day has been spent in unloading a cart, in cutting oven wood, in making and recruiting my oven fire, in eating victuals, apples, in drinking tea, cutting and smoking tobacco, and in chatting with Dr. SAVIL'S wife, at their house and at this. Chores, chat, tobacco and tea steal away time; but I am resolved to translate JUSTINIAN, &c." He studies the laws relating to naval trade and commerce, and resolves to ask the next ship-master he sees what a bill of lading and a log-book are, &c. Next year, he marks the history of four days thus: "All spent in absolute idleness, or, which is worse, gallanting the girls." The *intonsus Cato* could not be more severe upon himself! He is recommended to the bar by Mr. GRIDLEY, in open Court at Boston. "I shook hands," he says, "with the bar and received their congratulations, and invited them over to STONE'S *to drink some punch*, where the most of us resorted and had a cheerful chat. His friend, ROBERT TREAT PAINE, behaves with much vanity; "though a modest, attentive behavior in learned company would best become him, he engrosses all the conversation!" A grievous matter, doubtless! But worse was behind. "That evening, at PUTNAM'S, he called me a numskull and a blunderbuss *before all the Superior Judges!* He is an impudent, ill-bred, conceited fellow; yet he has sense, learning, and a great deal of humor." This character is drawn with resentment, and, therefore, allowance must me made. Mark the last clause; as showing the conscientiousness which even *numskull* and *blunderbuss* could not extinguish! Yesterday and to-day I have read aloud TULLY'S four orations against CATALINE. The sweetness and grandeur of his sounds, &c." Alas for the glowing young critic! the writ he had just drawn, in trespass for rescue, was defective. "Let me see," he says apprehensively, "If BOB PAINE don't pick up this story to laugh at, LAMBERT no doubt will tell the story to every one he sees." The budding lawyer is miserable. "Let me never draw up a writ without sufficient *time*, &c." Young ADAMS was rather bookish in society: he says: "I have not conversed with the world to behave rightly. I talk to PAINE about Greek; that makes him laugh. I talk to SAM. QUINCY about revolution, and being a great man, and study, and improving time, which makes him laugh. I talk to NED about the folly of affecting to be a heretic, which makes him mad. I talk to HANNAH and ESTHER (QUINCY) about the folly of love, about despising it, about being above it, pretending to be insensible to the tender passion—which makes them laugh. I talk to Dr. WIBIRD about the decline of learning, cast sneers on Dr. MAYHEW for not knowing the value of old Greek and Roman authors; ask when will a genius rise that will shave his beard, or rather let it grow, and sink into a cell to make a figure. I talk to Parson SMITH (subsequently his father-in-law) about despising gay dress, grand buildings and estates, fame, &c., being content with what will satisfy the real wants of nature." "All this," he says, with more than Lord JEFFREY'S severity of self-criticism, "is affectation and ostentation; affectation of learning and virtue which I have not. Besides this, I have insensibly fallen into a habit of affecting wit and humor, shrugging up my shoulders, and moving and distorting the muscles of my face, &c." What a merciless self-castigator of twenty-three! "I am too lazy," he says, "to rise early and make a fire; and when my fire is made by 10 o'clock, my passion for knowledge, fame, truth, is too languid to make me apply with any spirit to my books, and my mind is liable to be called off from law by a girl, a pipe, a poem, a love-letter, a *Spectator*, a play, &c. I swear I will push myself into business. I'll watch my opportunity to speak in Court. I'll strike with surprise Bench, Bar, Jury, and all!" He had no taste for drinking, furious conviviality, or card playing. "I spent one evening this week at BILLY BELCHER'S. I sat, book in hand, on one side of the fire, while Dr. WENDELL, BILLY, and STEPHEN CLEVERLY, and another gentleman, sat in silence round the card table the entire evening." The young man soon became conscious that his manners were too retiring and fastidious. He makes a resolution to become popular. "I should bow and look pleasant to Deacon S., and talk with him about news, war, ministers, sermons; I should always shake hands with the Deacon, and inquire after his wife, sons &c. It is of no email importance to set the tongues of men and women, old and young, a prating in one's favor. As to Dr. SAVILL and his wife, I have *dismissed all my guards* before them, and acted and spoken at random. I might easily gain their warmest words and assiduous assistance, by visiting seldomer, by using tender and soothing, instead of rough and reproachful language, and by complying with their requests of riding out with her, and reading plays to them, once in a while, in the evening. But I have been rash, boastful, profane, uncivil, blustering, threatening, before them! Let me remark Parson WIBIRD'S popularity. His plays with babies and young children that begin to prattle, talks to the mothers, and asks them familiar, pleasant questions about their affection to their children; he has a *careless way* of conversing with men and women. *Ripping*—that is, using the words faith, devil, I swear, damnable, cursed, displease the Doctor—but, especially, his wife. Threatening to quarrel with THAYER, PENNIMAN, HOLLIS, &c., disgusts them—especially her."

At twenty-four, being now getting into practice at Braintree, he writes severely against the licensed liquor-houses, the number of which, he is the means of diminishing in a little time. He laments the loss of time since his infancy, the ignorance of parents, tutors, &c. "I should be confined to my chamber; I should read more and more; running to Dr. ——, to the barn, down to meals, and for pipes, coals, and tobacco, take up too much of my time." At the age of twenty-five he says: "I have not improved my time properly; I have dozed and sauntered away much of my time; I have latterly been too much in the world and too little in retreat." In another place he says: "I was guilty of rash and profane swearing, of rash virulence against the character of GOFFE, J. RUSSELL, Lieutenant Governor, &c. Not but that there have been faults in their character and conduct that every honest man ought to resent." These confessions and self-accusations, indicate the existence of an active spleen, and that masculine acerbity of mind, which often raises men to the utterance of great words, and the accomplishment of great actions. Simplicity and frankness in statements, and confessions of personal feelings and failings, such as proceed from a mind like that of J. ADAMS, constitute the great charm of biography. Here we can see the self-will impulses, ambitions of no ordinary young man—the sincerity and love of knowledge which belong to vigorous and valuable minds. Self-sufficiency is strongly discoversble, a severity of temper, and that quality of stubborn rectitude, which afterwards, in the negotiation of 1782, at Paris, discomfited so much the policy of the French Ministers, and vindicated all the rights of the young Republic in the diplomatic arena.

NOTICES OF NEW PUBLICATIONS.

The "LIFE OF ROBERT HALDANE AND OF HIS BROTHER JAMES HALDANE," has been republished by the CARTER BROTHERS. The biography is written very admirably by Mr. ALEXANDER HALDANE, of the Inner Temple.

ROBERT and JAMES HALDANE are well known in the religious world, as men of exemplary piety, consistency, and beneficence. Educated and distinguished as seamen, both became satisfied, at an early year, of the claims of Christianity and the necessity of a religious life; and manifested their convictions in public adhesion to the Scottish Church, in the bosom of which they were born. Subsequent examination conviacing them of the purely traditional evidences of infant baptism, they adopted the ceremonial views of the Baptists. The lives of the brothers, who were providentially endowed with ample means, were devoted to projects of the largest benevolence; now appearing in missionary journeys to the East Indies; now in plans for the evangelization of Africa, or for the restoration of primitive Calvinism at Geneva. They traveled Scotland as lay preachers, built chapels, and in every practicable way contributed to the diffusion of those lofty doctrines, of which their own consistent bearing furnished a perfect exemplar. ROBERT HALDANE died in 1842, at the age of seventy-eight. JAMES HALDANE survived his brother nine years. Such persons are the proper objects of biography. It is impossible to trace the record of their devout heroism, without inhaling more or less of its animating spirit; and we can conceive of no lesson more needed by the religion of the day, than that inculcating the reduction of piety to self-denying practice.

SILLIMAN'S AMERICAN JOURNAL OF SCIENCE AND ARTS, for November, contains its usual variety of interesting and valuable contributions. An article on the American Nautical Almanac gives desirable information respecting that work, the first volume of which will make its appearance in a few weeks. Notes on the Coast Survey are contributed by Prof. A. D. BACHE. Prof. LOOMIS has an article on the Satellites of Uranus; Prof. DANA, some considerations on Modern Calcareous Rock Formations; and the editors produce their usual feast of miscellaneous intelligence. C. S. FRANCIS & Co.

The "PICTURESQUE SKETCHES OF LONDON," by THOMAS MILLER, were read with more than common interest when they appeared in the *Illustrated News*. They are now collected in a proper volume, which BANGS, BROTHERS & Co. have for sale. Mr. MILLER goes pleasantly over a ground which few can travel with any vivacity. Topographical sketches are notoriously dull.

Mrs. GILMAN contrives to have something pleasant for young folks, at each revolving Christmas-tide. Her "ORACLES" have had the field for some years, with great popularity; and here, under Mr. PUTNAM'S auspices, we have another volume entitled "ORACLES FOR YOUTH." They afford an agreeable fireside amusement. Mrs. GILMAN is a Pythoness among juveniles.

"STORIES OF ANCIENT ROME," by Mr. F. W. RICORD, repeat the history of the seven kings for the instruction of children. Other volumes are promised, carrying the narrative down to the fall of the empire. If the same proportions be observed, thirty or forty volumes may be expected. M. W. DODD.

We have already called attention to the "CRIMES OF THE HOUSE OF AUSTRIA," a little volume big with the blackest catalogue of accusations against the HAPSBURGS. Another edition is issued with the imprint of G. P. PUTNAM. The book is too confused in its arrangement to be read with satisfaction.

Another edition of Mr. R. G. HATFIELD'S very complete treatise on "HOUSE CARPENTRY." The value and practical character of the work is attested by the repeated editions called for by the trade. It appears to be the standard work. JOHN WILEY.

Mr. L. T. COVILL, of Alleghany, Pa., adds another to the myriad treatises upon English Grammar flooding the market. We do not see that Mr. COVILL gets out of the LINDLEY MURRAY rut at all; but his book is doubtless equal to the average of its kind. APPLETON & Co.

Under the title of the "PARABLES OF SPRING," the CARTERS publish two sermons of the learned GAUSSEN, translated from the French, by Rev. PHILIP BERRY. Their eloquence is vigorous, occasionally over ornate, but always sustained.

"THE ISRAEL OF THE ALPS, a History of the Waldenses," by ALEXIS MUSTON, is a highly interesting account of those sturdy non-conformists. The translator from the French, is Mr. WILLIAM HAZLITT, the younger. BANGS, BROTHERS & Co.

JOSEPH GUY, not the veteran geographer, we presume, has written a slender work entitled, "ILLUSTRATED LONDON GEOGRAPHY." It is a bare outline, redeemed from worthlessness by frequent wood-cuts. BANGS, BROTHERS & Co.

PUTNAM'S "BOOK BUYER'S MANUAL," a well-known help to the collector, or student, who wishes to bring all available light together upon the subject of study. The edition before us has a supplement extending to the present time.

"FIRST LESSONS IN BOOK-KEEPING," by JOSEPH H. PALMER, of the Free Academy, is a summary introduction to that science. It is one of an educational series by the same compiler.

LITERARY CRUMBS.

COLLECTED BY A STUDENT.

My "inner man" partakes daily of banquets provided by those best of friends—citizens of eternity, whose "residence is creation;"—known among men by the names of Poets or Prophets, Philosophers or Men of Letters.

After one of our recent feasts, I collected the following five baskets of literary crumbs, which I hereby present, Mr. Editor, to you. If you do not require them for your private use, you may give them to your subscribers.

I.—GREAT MEN AND IMPOSSIBILITIES.

Unto what shall I liken the periodic literature of our age? It is a spiritual desert where few waters be. Occasionally an essay or a book, like the shadow of a great rock in a weary land, refreshes the mental vision of the literary traveler. Sometimes a great sentiment, like a refreshing spring, allays his immaterial thirst. Both of these we have recently encountered; and to the opening sentence of one of these rare effusions we now purpose to add seven others, like unto it—different versions of the same great truth, by seven great men.

"We live in an age when the word Impossibility is becoming an exploded term."—*Newspaperist.*

"Impossible is the mother tongue of little minds."—*Lord BROUGHAM, in his "Statesmen of George the Third."*

"It is not a lucky word, this same Impossible; no good comes of those who have it often in their mouths. Who is he that says there is a lion in the way? Sluggard, thou must slay the lion, then; the way has to be traveled."—THOMAS CARLYLE, *in his "Chartism."*

"There is no such word as fail."—BULWER, *in his "Richelieu."*

"Impossible?" said MIRABEAU to his Secretary, "*Ne me dites jamais ce bête de mót.* Never name to me that blockhead of a word."

"Sir, the King says that it is impossible," remarked a courtier once to the Earl of CHATHAM, at a time when that illustrious man was confined by gout to his room. "Impossible!" said the Great Commoner, indignantly, as he sprang from his couch, and stood upon his bandaged feet, "Go,—tell your royal master that he has a Minister who *stamps* upon Impossibilities!"

NAPOLEON, on asking the engineers whom he had sent to report on the chances of success, which would attend the passage of his armies over the Alps, was answered, that it was *hardly* possible to cross them. "Forward!" said the great soldier, instantly to his troops. They went—and were successful.

"How can it be otherwise!" said HAMPDEN, in conversing upon the defeat of the Parliamentary Cavalry, by RUPERT and his Cavaliers at Edgehill, "your horse are, for the most part, supernanuated domestics; theirs are the sons of gentlemen—men of quality. Do you think such poor vagabonds as your fellows, have soul enough to stand against gentlemen full of resolution and honor?"

"You are right," answered HAMPDEN, "but how can it be helped?" which, being interpreted, meaneth, "It is impossible to mend it."

"I can do something towards it and I WILL;" replied the IRONSIDE, "I will raise up men who have the fear of God before their eyes; men who will bring some conscience to what they do, and I promise you they shall not be beaten." He did so and was successful.

The versions of the two last were given in actions.

II.—GREAT OFFICE-HOLDERS ON POWER.

The natural influence to be drawn from the struggles of all men for public offices, is that Power is happiness. This doctrine, I think, is hardly endorsed by the following three voices from the tomb:

"Oh! it were better to be a poor fisherman than to meddle with the Government of men."—DANTON.

"I begged to be dismissed of this my charge; I begged it again and again; and God be judge between me and all men if I lie in this matter. . . . . I can say in the presence of God, in comparison with whom we are but like poor creeping worms upon the earth—I would have been glad to have lived under my woodside to have kept a flock of sheep."—OLIVER CROMWELL, (in a speech to *Parliament.*)

DEMOSTHENES, as PLUTARCH relates, once said, that if, at the commencement of his public career he had known what he afterwards learned, of the miseries of public life, and had been shown two roads, one of them leading to an early grave and the other to political power, he would have chosen the former.

III.—ON HEROES AND HERO-WORSHIP.

Great men are the wages which the Over Ruler gives to nations as the reward of their virtues or their vices. They are the true vicegerunds; the ambassadors of the King of Kings. To reverence them is to worship Him whose masterpiece is man.

To admire the noble enobles the admirer. Hero-worship is a religion whose fruit is the Millenium.

"The true hero-worship," says the talented author of the "Infinite Republic,"* "is the emulation of heroes."

IV.—ON IMPROMPTUS, THE IMPROVISATORE.

No talent is more universally admired than that of the Improvisatore—of producing, without premeditation, a verse on any given subject. This talent, however, is seldom found in union with a really great intellect. Great men are generally slow producers. Certainly, no great poet was ever celebrated as an improvisatore. Some, however, have occasionally obtained celebrity as impromptuists. Dr. YOUNG, for example, the author of the "Night Thoughts," produced an impromptu stanza which is deserving of high praise. He was once walking in his garden with two ladies, (one of whom afterwards became his wife,) when her servant announced the arrival of a nobleman—his patron, who desired to see him. "Go tell him," replied the poet, "that I am at present too well employed and cannot leave." The ladies knowing that on this peer all his chances of promotion (which he earnestly coveted) depended, expostu-

* The "Infinite Republic": a Spiritual Resolution, by WM. NORTH.

lated and urged him to depart. As their remonstrances were unavailing, they at length, each taking hold of one of his hands, dragged him to the garden-gate. Before making his exit, he laid his hand upon his heart, and in his solemn, beautiful manner, repeated the following lines:

Thus ADAM looked when from the Garden driven,
And thus disputed orders sent from Heaven;
Like him I go; but yet to go am loth:
Like him I go; for angels drove us both.
Hard was his fate, but mine still more unkind;
His EVE went with him, but mine stays behind!

This was excellent. There is, however, another in our common literature which surpasses it, which was spoken by Dr. BROWN, an English antiquarian, on reading the words *Ultimus Domino* carved on the vault of a nobleman:

Did he who thus inscribed the wall
Not read or not believe St. Paul?
Who says there is—where'er it stands—
Another house, not made with hands;
Or, may we gather from these words
That house was not a House of Lords!

Every reader of Boswell has read the admirable impromptu parody of HOME, the author of the tragedy of "Douglas." In the works of DERRICK, a poetaster of that age, the following lines occurred, which BOZZY repeated one evening when in the dramatist's company:

Unless my lines protract my fame,
And they who see it [*Dublin*] sadly sigh
I knew him, DERRICK was his name,
In yonder tomb his ashes lie.

HOME immediately suggested the following as an improvement:

Unless my *deeds* protract my fame,
And he who knew me lightly sings
I knew him, DERRICK was his name,
On yonder tree his carcass swings!

V.—FAULTLESS LINES.

In these days, when "prize poems" and their prosaic brethren distract the people—when poetic THOUGHT has abdicated in favor of rythmic word—the republication of the following faultless lines by an old author cannot fail to be beneficial. Besides being not verbal faults, they have as much—aye more—thought in them than is to be found in ninety-nine out of every hundred stanzas which appear in our periodicals. A.

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HARVARD COLLEGE.

Resignation of President Sparks—His Successor.

CAMBRIDGE, Saturday, Nov. 6, 1852.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

The prominent topic in literary circles in our neighborhood, just at present, is the resignation of Mr. SPARKS, the President of the Harvard University, an event which has been for some time past currently rumored, and which is now confirmed. The announcement of President SPARKS'S resignation, though expected for several months by all who were at all acquainted with the state of that gentleman's health, and his somewhat desponding tone of feeling respecting it, has produced a marked sensation among the friends of the University. It is not the truly able manner in which the onorous and often delicate duties of his office have been discharged, which creates the strong feeling of regret which is everywhere expressed; for it would not be impossible to select an individual from among the number of gentlemen who will become candidates for the office, equally well qualified to go through with the mere business routine connected with it; but the real source of apprehension, must be found in the difficulty—and to express my private opinion, the absolute impossibility, of preserving, under any other head, the decorum, tranquility, and good order, which since the commencement of President SPARKS'S Administration, have distinguished this Institution from most others in the country. The residents of Cambridge have recognized this circumstance, and the students themselves acknowledge it to be the fact, that it is and has been the personal influence of the President which has mainly contributed to render gross violations of College discipline in Harvard, quite mattters of tradition. I do not know the man who can supply the place of the present warm hearted, frank, and bluff old "*Prex*," in his influence over the gamesome disposition of the young gownsmen of Cambridge.

The question of who shall succeed to the office now unfortunately about to be vacated, would not be a difficult one if the decision were referred to the students of the University, and to the citizens of Cambridge in general. The name of Professor CORNELIUS C. FELTON is continually mentioned in connection with the office; and he is perhaps the most prominent candidate.

For my own part, I have not much doubt that Professor FELTON will be the man. He is a distinguished scholar, and has had several years' experience in the office of Regent, which from the nature of the functions belonging to it, is eminently calculated to become the stepping stone to the Presidency. He is universally liked among the students, and resembles Mr. SPARKS in many of those personal qualities which have contributed so largely to the success of the present academical administration.

Speculation on this subject is rather premature, perhaps just now. There will be some smart scenes when the time for a selection comes. Doctor WALKER has twice refused the Presidential chair when proffered him, and there is no reason to apprehend a change in his views at the present moment. Professor FELTON would like it, and has a very good chance of getting it, although it is pretty certain that he will be in some quarters briskly opposed. The place is an important one, and should be well filled.

Yours, truly, NIKIAS.

Foreign Opinion.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

Les Debats in a late number says, that "one of the things which most rejoices the heart of young America, is, to wound the *amour propre* of the English."

If, by Young America is meant the horde of ruffians and blackguards, which form part and parcel of every civilized community, and from which we cannot expect that of the United States to be exempt, then is the French journalist's severe remark a perfectly just one. But these are only the disgrace of whatever country is dishonored by their birth and blasted by their presence. The true Young America is composed of noble minded men, progressive in the right, disgusted with the record of blood presented by the History of the past—a record only interrupted whilst fiends in the shape of men stopped to take their breath, and dress the wounds of mangled nations. Saviour men have arisen in the old Countries to preach the doctrines of Peace and national arbitration, and the idea once launched has found a harbor in the thought and heart of well thinking people in America. And it is these worthy minds, imbued with conciliatory principles, and a gentle regard for the feelings of their fellows and of nations, who form Young America.

Still are we far from blaming our French cotemporary. It is deeply to be regretted that a portion of our Press, upon every question affording the slightest chance of aggravated misconstruction, should lay such ungenerous foundation for his opinion.

The Press of every country is formed of three classes of men. The 1st, educated and gentle, with the welfare of the masses deeply at heart, and bold enough to deprecate their foolish or evil and destructive actions.

The 2d is formed of shrewd men also, well educated, but who have only encountered the toil of study in order to swell the main chances of "putting money in their purse;" they have discovered since the first institution of newspaperdom that to pander to the worst feelings of the mob is a profitable speculation; they live, the protectors and *protéges* of scoundrelism, and die dishonored in the eyes of all good men.

The 3d class, a large class, is composed of men of no education, but who have shared the common and glorious benefit of this great country, and learned the rudiments of reading and writing. Nurtured in rowdyism, they cannot soar above it, and having few ideas of their own, take the cue from the second class and spit their little venom into the social gashes opened by their shrewder and deadlier superiors. Nice teachers these for a people! and that the American people.

Leniency and gentleness are the attributes of the truly great; malice the distinguishing characteristic of little minds. The great intellectual battle of the former is the victory over prejudice; prejudice is the bread-winner of the latter. Of all prejudice in an enlightened cosmopolitan age, national prejudice is the most absurd and paltry. But the number of vicious, empty-headed and bad-hearted people is always pretty large, and to pander to their petty animosities is a safe money-making investment of rancorous Billingsgate. It would doubtlessly be more honorable for these men to devote their limited capacities to the soothing of angry passions, than to employ themselves as they do, and bring disgrace upon the holy name of literature. However, their position is pretty much as we have pictured it.

With regard to the particular prejudice in hand, and of which we are so pointedly accused, it is the very last one which ought to exist. A son arriving at the age of manhood, shakes off the childish fear of a father, and compacts a friendship and companionship with him on the same terms as any other man, and the horror of some bygone caning is occasionally reverted to and heartily laughed over, and the affection is none the less mutual in spite of that awful excoriation. Manhood bed to come, and so had, with regard to England's noblest child, America—her Independence; and as kindly a feeling ought to signalize the one association as the other. That is an old argument, but none the less true, generous and praiseworthy for all that.

But does not this kindly feeling exist? We are perfectly convinced that it does.

Independent of the fact that the majority of families throughout the land are intimately bound by relationship in some degree to their brethren emigrated since the war, it is a pretty general fact, that emigrants leave their native shore staunch republicans, groaning under, and cursing the system of government which has made them feel the fangs of hopeless hunger. No! depend upon it, that every fresh attempt to destroy the friendly feeling between emigrant and native, is viewed with derision and contempt, by every man beyond the pale of brutism.

As regards the feeling towards trans-atlantic British population, the great masses of the people here have done that which fire-brand editors would do well to simulate; they have learned to distinguish between the sins of the people and the government. T. T.

Colored Persons in Public Conveyances.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

SIR: In your paper of Sept. 25, you were kind enough to copy from the columns of the *N. Y. Evangelist* my article headed "A Hard Case." In your editorial remarks appended, you say: "A respectable, well-dressed, well-behaved colored person is refused admission to any of these conveyances; and the managers and proprietors of them plead, as an excuse for this injustice, the prejudices of the traveling public. We believe that in this they are mistaken." You are perfectly correct, sir. I could state many facts in proof of the truth of your remarks. There is one so fresh and so amusing that I know you will be glad to hear it; and, besides, I think it is due to the traveling public that it should be told. The Rev. Mr. W., a colored Baptist minister of this city, a few weeks ago, in the course of his pastoral duties, was called up town as far as Sixtieth-street. Being weary, and desirous to get as speedily as possible down town, he went into Broadway and stepped in a 'Bus. He found only one man there, and he a white man. And now for the conversation. The white man said to Mr. W.:

"I suppose, now, you thought I would object to you coming in here."

Mr. W.—"Well, sir, I do not know that I had any right to suppose that *you* would be so *unkind*."

White man—"O, I would just as soon ride with a colored man as with a white man. It makes no kind of difference to me."

Just then the 'Bus was stopped, and in stepped several persons, all white of course. On went the 'Bus again. Down Broadway she went, taking in and letting out as usual. In the course of her downward trip she was filled and emptied, each passenger pulling the string, paying his due, and getting out where his home or his business called him.

When the 'Bus had gone far down-town, the colored minister came to his getting-out place; so, like other men, he pulled the string, and handed up his silver six-pence between a nice pair of black fingers!

The driver was now astounded. "Are these black gloves, or verily black fingers?" he seemed to say. "I see finger-nails, so they *must* be verily fingers," he seemed to answer himself. "Let me see again;" and looking through his little crevice, there was sure enough, the black man.

Driver—"Why! I did not know that *you* were there!"

Colored Minister—"Well, you know it now, don't you? Don't keep me waiting; here's your money—take it and let me go: I am in a hurry."

Here was a pause of a minute or two, which was broken by a hearty laugh from ladies, gentlemen, and all in the 'Bus.

The scene ended by the 'Bus-man fingering the sixpence from the black fingers.

Now, Mr. Editor, your position is proved. In that 'Bus were ladies, gentlemen, lawyers, merchants, physicians and mechanics. Each of them was going about his or her own business, or to their home. What had they to do with the color of any man's skin? Nothing at all; and the conclusion of this amusing scene shows it. All they wanted was to reach their homes or business in season. The real object of all public conveyances is to accommodate persons in getting to their homes and businesses; and I think with you, Sir, that the better way for all managers and proprietors of public conveyances is to keep to this single object. Your's truly, J. W. C. PENNINGTON.

The Character of a True Gentleman.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

Some have supposed the "*stylish* man" and gentleman to be synonymous characters, when in truth nothing can be more opposite. The stylish man lives and moves within his own little sphere, of which self—his own pleasures and his own profits—is the centre of his whole designs. He feels no misfortunes but those which touch self—he offers no relief but for self sake. Therefore, although the *stylish* man may not be considered a decided evil, he certainly is of no decided benefit to society.

The true gentleman, however, lives for others as well as for self—his usefulness knows no bounds. Noble and instinctively kind, he makes the misfortunes of others his own, at first sight. Thus by his example, (which always corresponds with his precepts,) does he benefit all who happen within the range of his influence.

A true gentleman is neither a slave nor an enemy to pleasure, but approves or rejects as his reason shall direct. He stoops not to flatter a knave, though possessed of a title; nor does he ever overlook merit, though he should find it in a garret or cellar kitchen. His behavior is always affable and respectful, yet not cringing nor formal, and his manners are easy and unaffected. He omits no opportunity wherein he can oblige the needy; yet he does it in so delicate a manner, that he seems rather to have received than conferred a favor. He does not profess a passion he never felt, to impose on the credulity of an artless woman; nor will he injure the reputation of another, to please the vanity of any female. He cannot love where he does not esteem; nor does he ever suffer his passions to predominate over his reason. He is ever studious to please, without being guilty of meanness or vice. In his friendships, he is steadfast and sincere. He is enamored with virtue, but detests vice. He never raises a blush on the cheek of virtue, nor gives unnecessary pain to any; but having a heart of sympathy and compassion, he—when in his power—with inexpressible pleasure, wipes the tear from the eye of sorrow. J. S. S.

Public Funerals.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

I observe by the Common Council proceedings that $15,800 have already been appropriated towards paying expenses for the funeral honors rendered in this City to the memory of Mr. CLAY. It is understood similar arrangements are intended in honor of Mr. WEBSTER; and I suppose, as the precedent is now established, the same for every distinguished statesman who descends to an honored tomb. If the citizens feel that the Authorities have the right to make such expenditures, would it not be well to consider whether the best taste is exercised in regard to them; whether a *mock* funeral is a solemn ceremony, or whether some other mode of testifying the City's regard for distinguished men could not be devised. For instance, could not a bronze statue of HENRY CLAY, which would endure for all time, have been provided for the $15,800 expended for the vain ceremonies had in his honor? If such should meet the views of our citizens, why not forego the intended procession of next week, (probably an inclement one,) and expend its probable cost in a more enduring work in honor of DANIEL WEBSTER! Yours, QUERIST.

HENRY CLAY'S OFFICE.—The *Home Journal* contains the following notices of the editor's visit to the office of Mr. CLAY:

"You will readily see the association of memories by which I turn from DOWNING'S working-place to the working-place of HENRY CLAY—his law office—which I visited a few weeks ago at Lexington—It was a small room, opening directly upon the sidewalk of a street much frequented. A large livery stable was just opposite, and its long line of unhoused vehicles extended along in front of the office-door, while a group of stablemen and their hangers-on were discoursing of horse flesh that must have been habitually audible to the great statesman at his desk. There was no one in the office, and the door was open. A small and common desk, with a leaf which turned up by a hinge, formed, with two chairs, the only furniture—a naked arena, indeed, for a mind so plumed and equipped! Yet there was something within the bare walls which made me feel that my head should be uncovered while standing within them. The suffusion of blood over the heart, which one feels at a great thought suddenly expressed, or at the sound of a trumpet, came over me. Mr. CLAY was still living, but the morning news had pronounced his recovery hopeless. Never more would that tall form, with the knightly port and mien, enter that humble door to unlock that humble desk, at which his, the most princely spirit of the age, had patiently achieved his fame. A resentful thought at the weapons with which modern chivalry must achieve its triumph, if at all, was mingled with the tearful homage with which I remember him who had there used them."

Thackeray's Life.

THACKERAY was born in Calcutta, in the year 1811, and is now consequently 41 years old. His father was a high official of the East India Company, which secured him the *entree* of the best society, and a large income. He went to school in England, and left school for the University of Cambridge, where he studied with KINGLAKE, the author of "Eothen;" ELIOT WARBURTON, who wrote "The Crescent and the CROSS" and was lost with the *Amazon*, and RICHARD MONCTON MILNES.

Meanwhile the elder THACKERAY died, and the future author of "Vanity Fair" launched upon the world with an annual income of about a thousand pounds. His mother, a woman of great beauty and full of talent and tenderness, whose memory is so filially embalmed in the character of the mother of Arthur Pendennis, married again, and the young man, always the object of the proudest maternal love, came into possession of his paternal inheritance. He immediately returned from the continent where he had been staying a little time, and took up his residence in the Temple. Nascent jurists and budding barristers-at-law, who have completed a full course at Cambridge or Oxford, enjoy the privilege of paying high prices for comfortable quarters in the Temple, and of eating splendid dinners in its ancient dining room.

Here THACKERAY entered himself as a student of jurisprudence, and in the character of Warrington in "Pendennis," he has developed the career of the student, and the varied life of the Temple, in some of the best passages he has ever written. HENRY TAYLOR, the dramatist, author of "Philip Van Artevelde," is among the residents of the Temple, and is the original of a character in THACKERAY'S romance. The Temple not only furnished our author characters, but also the necessity of drawing them; for while there, and when scarcely more than twenty-three years old, the young man had "fooled away" his property, and was poor. The days of smoking, lounging, and "loafing," were evidently ending, and he betook himself to Paris, conceiving, from his facility in sketching, that he was born for an artist. A brief time among the Parisian ateliers sufficed to remove this idea. But as his stepfather at this period established a journal in London, called the *Constitutional*, the artist naturally became its Paris correspondent. Thus, like DICKENS, he commenced his literary career as a journalist. In Paris, THACKERAY met his present wife, an Irish lady of good family, and married her.

From this time dates his first purely literary effort—the "Yellowplush Papers," afterwards published as "Jeames's Diary"—in which his characteristic tendency is clearly indicated. The stepfather's *Constitutional* absorbed most of his property, of course, and failed. The son was obliged to return to England, and to begin work in earnest for himself. He wrote for *Fraser's Magazine*, and literary reviews for the *Times*, in which he ridiculed the early BULWER style of romance—the interesting burglars and romantic murderers. But the public, resolved upon enjoying the fascination of crime sentimentally described, received his strictures coldly. The struggling author turned to the humorous, sketchy style, to win an ear and gain a penny.

Literary friends more favored than he opened their purses to him; but his wife became insane, and is, at this day, the inmate of an asylum. He worked industriously with his pen—he wrote the "Great Hoggarty Diamond," "The Snob Papers," the "Irish Sketch Book," "Journey from Cornhill to Cairo," "Our Street," "Rebecca and Rowena," "The Kickleburies on the Rhine," and Chambers's *Cyclopædia* commended him, before he was so universally known, as "a quiet observer." In all these sketches his characteristic power shows itself. The two last were written after the great fame and success of "Vanity Fair," but they are only studies for his large pictures; and it may be noted as proofs of his infinite genius, that the completed figures are infinitely superior to the designs, and it is in contemplating the picture from the speech, so that it shall gain in meaning as well as in elaboration and size, that the true artist is known.

Mr. THACKERAY offered the MS. of "Vanity Fair" to a magazine. The editor declined it. The author published it, and made his name immortal. It was followed by "Pendennis," a mellower, riper fruit, to our fancy. His latest public literary work is the course of lectures upon the wits of Queen Anne's times, which has been read before literary and fashionable London circles, and received with the greatest applause. Mr. THACKERAY has completed a novel, of which the scene is laid among the persons and the times treated in his lectures.

AN ECCENTRIC CHARACTER.—The Boston *Chronicle* gives the following in addition to the particulars already published, relative to JOHN CROFTS COFFIELD, who died in that city on the 28th ult., supposed to be worth $200,000:

"For the last thirty years this eccentric man has not laid in a bed, except when traveling, he being too miserly to indulge in such "extravagance," as he termed it. He has made his lodgings on trunks and boards, and finally died lying upon a large trunk. Three days preceding his death he purchased a burial lot in Mount Auburn. He lived, if living it could be called, in a small shop off from the street. He lived a bachelor, not being willing to marry, on account of the expenses incident upon a married life, and dragged out his existence as solitary as an oyster. His meals cost him on an average six and a quarter cents, and in payment he generally tendered a crossed fourpence. He had not probably taken off his clothes for a year. Avarice shone from his cold, glassy eye; he loved no one, and no one probably loved him. The late Dr. PARKMAN was his friend, and was selected as his executor. He was one of the most eccentric and avaricious of mortals, and his life, an account of which we may hereafter

NORTH AMERICAN SLAVERY.

PRACTICAL DIFFICULTIES IN THE WAY OF EMANCIPATION.

Condition and Prospects of the Negro Race.

From the London "Household Words,"
EDITED BY CHARLES DICKENS.

Interest in the subject of slavery has during the present year been reawakened by an admirable book, in which its main features—as they exist in North America—are painted in the freshest colors. "Uncle Tom's Cabin" with all its faults (and it is not free from the fault of overstrained conclusions and violent extremes) is a noble work; full of high power, lofty humanity; the gentlest, sweetest, and yet boldest, writing. Its authoress, HARRIET BEECHER STOWE, is an honor to the time that has produced her, and will take her place among the best writers of fiction, inspired by the best and noblest purpose. Uncle Tom and Aunt Chloe, George Harris, and the other negroes with whom Mrs. STOWE has by this time made us acquainted, are, no doubt, rare specimens of slaves; but, the details of the slave system among which they live have been carefully collected, and are represented, bright or black, fairly and with all due variety, so that they may be generally accepted as remarkable pictures of the every day truth. The subject thus reintroduced is one that it becomes all men to discuss, since the extinction of slavery in America by any other than the old process that has held good since the world began, can take place only by the infection of slaveholders with the epidemic of a very prevalent opinion.

Slavery has at one time existed in most countries, and from very many it has died out. When population was much thinner than it is, and there were few very spiritual notions of the rights of man, prisoners of war, and even the great bulk of conquered nations, were considered acceptable importations upon any soil that was too spacious to be managed by its owners. As native populations grew, and men and women came to cover their own lands, they became less anxious to retain any stranger within their gates, whom they would have to feed for doing work that could be done quite as well by the men born upon their soil; in every such case, slavery has languished and become extinct. In this way, when the white population shall have grown and come to press upon the borders of the land, even though no higher motive were to intervene and expedite the conclusion of a moral wrong, slavery will become extinct in the slaveholding States of North America.

In the meantime, though a full population is incompatible with the continuance of slavery, a thin one implies no demand for its existence. It is no question in the present day, we believe, with any man who speaks the English language, whether slavery ought to be abolished: the only question that awaits solution now is, how to abolish it, and more especially how it can be properly abolished in the Slave States of North America? *A right thing may be done in a wrong way*; slaves may be made wretched, as well as holders ruined, by an act which, being only just and merciful in its own essence, might be so done as to become a gain and blessing to all men whose lives are influenced by its effects.

It is but just to give credit to the slaveholders of North America for having established their system upon principles very much more humane than those adopted by the Spaniards in their neighborhood. Negroes under Spanish masters are urged to work with an inhuman rigor; expense for their food and clothing is deliberately kept down to the lowest point; they are treated as tools which it is good economy to wear out rapidly, by putting them to the utmost use, and to replace with new material as fast as they are ground away. Under this system, administered as it often is with cruelty beyond the exigencies of its inhuman theory, the slaves are tortured into frequent efforts to escape by flight. Payment is then made to the slave-hunter—the ranchero of the district—as distinct a professional man in Cuba as the parish doctor here with us; and the ranchero goes a hunting with his dogs and gun after the man who does not choose to be a chattel.

We have all heard of the Cuban dogs trained to hunt men, and following relentlessly upon the track of any fugitive whose scent has been presented to them in a portion of some article he may have worn. When they have hunted down their prey, they do not injure him, unless the black man should dispute the dog's superiority; the dogs, hunting in couples, are trained quietly to seize each an arm, and hold the slave uninjured until the ranchero shall have come up with his fetters. The fugitive, so caught, rarely resists, for he knows that the dogs are equally well trained to perform the next department of their duty, to destroy the man who struggles in their jaws. Knowing this, the slave is quiet, and is brought back unharmed to the estate, the ranchero being answerable for any damage that may have been suffered in his hands by the article that he had undertaken to recover. In ordinary cases, for each capture he receives twenty piastres; but his charge is higher when the chase has extended beyond certain bounds, or when the case has been complicated by any skill or courage manifested on the negro's part.

A large exception has to be made among the ill-treated slaves of Spaniards in favor of household pets. The Spanish colonist is luxurious and indolent: his house-slave wears fine linen, and lives delicately, as a lady's dog may in this country be dieted on cream and chicken, while the yard dog gets what bones he can, and has no mistress to care how often he may have his ribs kicked by the groom. Such difference exists between the house-slave and the field-slave in the Spanish colonies—a difference that only aggravates our sense of the wrong done to manhood in their persons.

Again, for the maintenance of the system which exists among the Spanish colonists, it is obviously necessary that the importation of fresh slaves should not be discontinued. The Spanish Government bound itself to cooperation in the measures taken for the suppression of the slave trade on the coast of Africa. Nevertheless, minor officials in the Spanish colonies find it well worth their while to accept the rich commission offered for assistance in the illegal traffic. We have been told by friends who have, resided at Havana, of immense sums realised in a single year by one official out of that perquisite of office in Spanish American colonies, connivance at the slave trade. The inhabitants of colonies are bound to give notice whenever they may see newly imported slaves driven across their respective districts. It is the custom, therefore, in Cuba, to issue along a projected line of march underhand notification to the public, in order that all gentlemen with tender consciences may get out of the way and have an *alibi* to plead in case of any possible inquiry. M. CASIMIR LACONTA, to whose experience in slave countries, as detailed a month or two since in the *Revue des Deux Mondes*, we are indebted for much that has been stated here, illustrates this practice by an example. "I was one day," he says, "at a large estate in the canton of Bsnaguises, and the proprietor expressed his annoyance at a neglect of duty in his neighbors. They had passed over his ground without ceremony a convoy of two thousand blacks newly imported, and the proprietor said very reasonably: 'See what a dilemma they will have placed me in, should the judge come down and put me to my oath; if they had only warned me, I might easily have gone to dinner at Cardenas.'"

But while the contraband traffic in slaves is essential to the working of the slave system on its present footing in the Spanish Antilles, among the Anglo-Americans importation has entirely ceased. The bodily condition of the slaves under our cousins in America—we speak now only of their bodily condition, rating them not as men, but as so much live stock—is good. They are, on the whole, fed as amply, and are as well treated as the upper class of European horses. They have therefore thriven, and their stock is multiplied in the land; their inherent power of reproduction more than balances the amount of physical decay; and it is not, therefore, found necessary to import any fresh stock from abroad. In 1840 the number of slaves in the United States was not quite two millions and a half. In the year 1850 there were more than three millions. The increase in ten years had amounted to twenty-three and a half per cent.

The proportion of increase in different States differs, however, greatly. The slave system is in a natural way decaying out of some States, while, for assignable reasons, it is becoming concentrated in some others. Delaware, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and others, have already abolished the principle of Slavery; but, among those States which retain it for the present, there are some that are not likely to retain it many years. In Florida the slave population has diminished by fourteen per cent., and has increased only one and a half per cent. in Maryland. In that part of Virginia which lies between the Alleghanies and the States of Pennsylvania, Ohio and Kentucky, the slave system is virtually abolished by the substitution of German and Irish free laborers for negroes. The climate, soil, and produce in that part of Virginia being suited to the industry of European laborers, proprietors have found it more to their interest to hire them, and to sell their slaves. In Virginia, on the other side of the Alleghanies, the chief produce is tobacco; and, although slave labor is used for that, the soil is not sufficient to supply with labor the whole negro population, and many people have betaken themselves to the task of breeding negroes, and exporting them into the sugar-cane and cotton districts, of which the development has been extremely great. In Arkansas, the increase of slave population has considerably more than doubled in the last ten years; the increase in Mississippi has been sixty-four per cent.; fifty-seven per cent. in Missouri; thirty-seven in Tennessee. In South Carolina the increase of population in the ten years was but seven per cent, and the increase has been very moderate in North Carolina and Kentucky. It appears, therefore, that the Slave States of America do by no means hang together as a homogeneous mass. Slaves are being sold continually out of some States into others, and, where the cultivation is not of too tropical a character, the labor of white men intrudes steadily upon the old vocation of the blacks.

This constant sale of slaves out of one State into another, implies, of course, the disruption on a large scale of family ties, and all those outrages upon domestic feeling which have been so vividly depicted in the history of Uncle Tom. We have said, however, that Uncle Tom, Aunt Chloe, and their friends are, perhaps, rare specimens of negro character. It is no mitigation of the inhuman character of slavery to say, that in the majority of cases, negroes have been depressed so far towards the state of simple beasts of burden, that they have acquired the hearts and brains of horses and of oxen. Rational education of their minds is jealously withheld. They are taught to regard, as the sole object of their lives, not the advance of their own souls, but the increase of their master's cotton. Every look they get, even the kindest, every tone they hear, confirms their knowledge of the fact that they are chattels. "A slave," says one of the codes, "is in the power of the master to whom he belongs. The master may sell him, dispose of his person, his industry, his labor; he can do nothing, possess nothing, nor acquire any thing, but which must belong to his master." It is the greatest horror of the slave system to all minds, when men can live contented under so complete an abnegation of their manhood. Born to the system, bred to the system, degraded by being set to labor in sight of a whip, like the brutes, so working on a motive against which even a well-bred brute comes to rebel—thousands of negroes are content to be well fed and housed, occasionally patted on the head or played with, and, when their master finds it needful to reduce his stock, part with a mere transitory brutish pang from a contented wife in Maryland, perhaps, to lie down content with a new wife in a new stall in Tennessee. Burning alive, and all the tortures that were racked out of ingenious brains, are the most trumpery of wrongs compared with this treading of all things that are precious out of human hearts. It is pleasanter to think of slaves in Cuba flying before blood-hounds, than to know that the slaves of North America learn to identify themselves with their masters, and to lie down contented with their place among farm animals, because they are well fed; and that in the year 1850, out of three millions slaves only a thousand fled away in search of liberty: the greater part even of that thousand seeking not liberty for its own sake, but as a means of escape from the punishments incurred by theft and other crime.

The writer, to whom we have already referred, illustrates, from his experience, the content, with which negroes in North America remain enslaved. In a plantation in the Parish of St. James, in which he spent some days, he tells us that there were ten or fifteen negroes, who had laid by more than enough to purchase freedom, but who would not purchase it. One of them, when questioned on the subject, answered: "I am well treated and not overworked; if I am sick, I am attended to; if my wife bring me a child, they rear it; when I become old I shall be allowed to rest; and would you have me quit all this for an uncertain future? Precisely thus a horse or ox might talk, could there be offered to it the gift of reason, with full liberty to quit the stall, to think for itself, and to labor on its own concerns. "I have seen a lady," said M. LECONTE, "about to leave America for France, taking a slave negress with her as the children's nurse. Arriving at New-York, the negress so earnestly desired to be sent back to New-Orleans, though the soil of France would give her freedom, and New-Orleans was her place of slavery, that the lady was compelled to grant her wish." Perhaps this negress had submitted in New-Orleans to a slavery that chains the freest to one patch of soil. M. LACONTE further tells us of a certain Dr. M——, who had brought three of his black domestics to New-York. One of them, an excellent coachman, fell among abolitionists, and left his master, who refused to use the power of the law for his recovery, saying, that if he could not be retained in his service by kind treatment, he did not wish him to be retained at all. After a time the fugitive returned and desired restoration to his old position. He was condemned to suffer five more years of liberty; at the end of the five years he might return or remain free as he pleased. He returned at the end of the term, and was a good slave ever after.

Why did he return? Did he find no rest for the sole of his foot among the free Americans, and did he flutter back into slavery, as the dove fluttered back into the ark? *In truth, it must be acknowledged, that the free Americans, the very abolitionists themselves, are stout supporters of the slave system in act, whatever they may be in theory.* In the Free States of America, the negro is no less forced down out of his just position as a man than when he works under the planter's whip. Even in an English drawing-room, the American who meets by chance a guest with negro blood marked on his forehead, feels like a cat upon whose domain some strange dog has intruded, and is not easily restrained by the rules of English courtesy from spitting. However respectable the position earned by a free negro—and, as Mrs. STOWE truly points out, free negroes know how to come by the respectabilities of money—though he be clean of body, neatly dressed, and by the color of his mind a man of sense and honor; there is not a white fellow, black with dirt in his body, and black with rascality in his mind, who would not scorn to sit beside him on an omnibus; there is not a kitchen scullion claiming to be white under his grease and soot, who would not consider it an insult to be told that he must dine at the same table with the negro gentleman. M. LACONTE tells us that he traveled with a gentleman of high standing, who had been endeavoring to place at college, in a Western State, a youth full of talent and intelligence, with a clear skin, yet with some flaw of color in his mother's ancestry. A pupil, who knew of this flaw, denounced the new comer, and it was found to be necessary to carry him to France, where he would be allowed to receive a college education unmolested.

Everywhere met by this spirit; taken from a half-barbarous condition and educated by the whites, for their own purposes, down into the ways of brutes instead of up into the feelings of developed men; with no high purpose in life ever set before them; with no higher motive of existence than the fattening of their white masters; insulted (if they only knew it) by a lurking contumely even in the kindest accents; the great mass of the negro population has become infected with the universal feeling, and has fallen so low as to accept and share the prejudice against itself. A negro woman in America will, in most cases, prefer dishonorable union with a white man to marriage with a black. Negroes learn to reproach each other for the color of the skin, and to look up to the white man who rules them, with the same affection that a dog feels for the master to whose hand it has become accustomed. This prejudice against the negro in the Free States of America powerfully aids in the support of the slave system in the South. A certain rich man, dying in Kentucky, left among his legacies freedom to each one of his slaves. Further, to assure their future peaceable enjoyment of the gift, he enjoined his executor to purchase in Ohio, a Free State, enough land to yield allotments for them all, on which they might build dwellings and farm offices; there was to be provided, also, for them all, a stock, sufficient to begin with, of agricultural tools, seeds, and cattle. The conditions of the bequest were all duly fulfilled, the land was bought and parcelled out, the stock was purchased, and the executor set out with his party of freedom to install them in their new homes, and put them in possession of their rights as citizens. When they came to the river Ohio, however, they found strayed on the other bank the white population of the district, armed to the teeth, maintaining that they would not suffer "a vile colony of niggers" to be settled in the midst of them.

The slave population, thus pressed down below the level of humanity, has its spirit broken by the pressure. Uncle Toms and George Harrises are the exception, not the rule. Debased by education under a demoralizing system, which acts as a blight on every wholesome growth in the slave's mind; the victim of a daily robbery—the robbery of his right to the labor of his own limbs; it is a mockery to ask the negro to be honest; theft and falsehood are begotten out of the slave system, as surely as stench rises out of filth. Degraded as they are, the negroes are still tender-hearted; they identify themselves with a master's interest; it is wonderful that they should not have fallen lower than they have fallen;—fallen they are, however; we know what we express in England by the word servility, we know how our hearts burn at the imputation of a slavish submission even to the highest power on earth. The slaves of America—speaking of them as a body—have, by a long course of depressing treatment, been made slavish in their spirit. We have already seen how few of them seek freedom in flight. We may note further, that while the treatment of negroes, when they are free and living in the Free States of America, is such as no man with his spirit whole could bear, the negroes bear it. A home is open in Liberia to all free negroes who will accept citizenship there; on his arrival in Liberia, the negro receives an allotment of land, and is supported in a Republic of his own race for the few months that must elapse before the produce of his farm will feed him. Beyond the subsistence to which he is entitled, he may buy land to what extent he pleases; he may walk over the soil of his own African Republic, encountering no look of reproach, and may help in spreading the light of civilization among his race. The best hopes of a man it is in the power of every free negro to realize, by quitting the soil on which he meets with daily insult, and establishing a true home in Liberia. He does not, however, feel the daily insult; he is acclimatized to the atmosphere of wrong. At the last census there were found to be four hundred and twenty-eight thousand, six hundred and thirty-seven free negroes in the United States; while the negro population of Liberia, proceeding from America, has not yet reached ten thousand souls. Yet thirty years have now elapsed since, in obedience to high-minded councils, the black colony was established, and the town of Monrovia founded on Cape Mesurado. And it is twenty years since the Maryland State Colonization Society planted the allied colony of Maryland in Liberia.

The negroes of Liberia consist of the few men whose energies resisted all the depressing force to which they had been subject in America, and of their children who have grown up under better rule. Small as their number is, the energy with which they have conducted their affairs, and the influence they have exerted on surrounding tribes are undeniable. The colony has fought with many difficulties, and its promoters have been disappointed by the want of interest with which it is regarded by great numbers of the class for whose advantage it was planned. In 1847, in consequence of objection that had been made on the part of England to imposts levied upon British vessels in Liberia, and the assertion that such rights of levying duties could not be conceded to a private association of men, however it might otherwise be worthy of respect—the Colonization Society of the United States decided on abandoning the land altogether to the negro emigrants, reserving only the space necessary for the further purposes of emigration, and a tax for the purposes of education. Liberia, therefore, on the 24th of August in that year, hoisted its own flag, and started with a constitution of its own in the character of a free negro Republic. The Americans, the English, and the French, all heartily supported the new State. Conflicting accounts have been given of its present condition; it appears, however, to be fairly established, and to prosper to the utmost of its means. The eight or ten thousand civilized negroes from America exert their influence upon three hundred thousand natives who are living on Liberian soil, consenting to the laws and customs of their civilized society. Fifty thousand have learnt English, schools abound, and the number of Christians is increasing every month. The Liberians grow coffee and cocoa, export palm oil, camwood, ivory, rice, gold dust, and other things; their port of Monrovia being tolerably familiar with ships. There is, of course, room for much growth; their farms are at present little more than country gardens, and they are under the disadvantage of not yet having succeeded in the attempt to maintain horses or oxen in their country. The resources of the two colonies of Liberia, and Maryland in Liberia, have been so limited, that, little as they may have done, they deserve full credit for the achievement of remarkable results.

The Americans, moreover, deserve credit for having, in the first instance, established this Liberian outlet for the best class of their free negro population. There is spread widely in America a strong desire to do what is right; and we believe that *a large majority of the proprietors in the Slave States would cease to become slaveholders, if they could see their way clearly to the employment of free labor, and a due provision for the future life of the emancipated slaves.* The money value of the slaves in the United States is considerably over a hundred millions of pounds, and we must not be surprised if we find men unwilling to pay that sum for the support of a principle in which their faith is weak. We think, too, that it is possible to combine with the duty of emancipation the not less important duty of undoing the evil that has been done to the slaves' minds, and of doing them some good service by way of atonement. When we have clipped men's minds and made them slavish, it is poor compensation that their bodies should be set at large. We believe that earnest and dispassionate inquiry among men experienced in all the details of the question, would lead eventually to a performance by America of the moral duty of emancipation in a way that might wipe out every reproach for the past treatment of the negroes, and reflect eternal honor on the stars and stripes.

The stripes! Though slavery be not abolished promptly, there can be no reason why stripes should not cease. Though there may be little of lashing and wailing in the slave system, as it is commonly administered in North America, yet men are degraded by being set to work by a coarse action on their fears, when the same men are far more capable of being stimulated by an excitement of their love of honor and reward. The negro has what the phrenologists would call love of approbation very strongly marked. Set him to work for the hope of distinction, instead of for the fear of blows. No doubt it has been true that negroes, set to work by any motive which called out their higher feelings as men, would become ambitious and acquire a thirst for freedom in the end. So it is, so let it be. Educate the negroes on plantations, make them intelligent men and women, let them imbibe in their full freedom the doctrines of Christianity. It has been true that it was not safe to give knowledge to men who were placed in a position which the faintest flash of reason would resent. We have been told by a Christian minister, who labored in his way to elevate the minds of negroes in some North American plantations, that his permission to preach was clogged with many stipulations as to what he should not say; that he was expressly forbidden to teach anything which might induce a slave to question his position or wish to be free; and that, in consequence, he found himself unable to preach even man's duty to his neighbor. So it has been and must be; the slave who acquires education and religious principle must desire to be free; let it be so. Cultivate the slave's best feelings, teach him, awaken him to manhood; and do this fearlessly because you are determined that he shall attain what will become the object of his wishes. When you have taught him to desire his proper place among his fellows, let him take it; let him work for you as a free man and be well assured that he will work. Negro labor will become every year less in demand as the number of Irish and other emigrants increases in America. The time is not far distant when the demand for negroes will be confined wholly to those districts in which the climate appears to be unsuited for field labor by white men; even to those districts whites will become acclimatised, but in those, for some time at any rate, negroes will be needed. It is not essential that the negroes should be slaves; if, step by step, the degraded race be raised, their higher impulses awakened, their minds developed, their moral ties religiously respected, there will arise out of the present multitude of slaves, by slow degrees, a race of free laborers far more efficient than the present gangs, while the yearly increasing surplus of black population educated into love of freedom would pass over to Liberia, and form a nation on the coast of Africa, whereof America might boast for ever. Americans might so abolish slavery as to produce with little or no cost—probably with profit to themselves—results incomparably greater than have been attained by England with a vast expenditure of money. *Our cousins are capable of great works, and a great work lie at their door.* Heartily glad shall we be when they shall begin to leave off whipping their negroes, and shall set steadily to work to whip the Britishers in the results to be obtained out of enlightened efforts to give to the slave freedom both of mind and body. This victory over ourselves America may win, and England shall be foremost in the celebration of her triumph.

Description of Minnesota Territory.

BY THE LATE HENRY S. SIBLEY.

That part of Minnesota which lies East of the Mississippi river constituted a portion of Wisconsin Territory, before the admission of the State of that name, with curtailed boundaries. It is estimated to contain about 23,000 square miles. The St. Croix, and a line drawn from the main branch of that stream to the Falls of the St. Louis river of Lake Superior, now divide Wisconsin from Minnesota. On the West of the Mississippi, the parallel of 43° 30′ is the line of division between the State of Iowa and Minnesota west to the Missouri river. All the country up the latter stream, above the point of intersection of that line to its junction with the White Earth, and along that river to the British Possessions, thence eastwardly, following the boundary of 49° North latitude, to the extreme northwest point of the State of Wisconsin in Lake Superior, appertains to Minnesota Territory. The area embraced within these limits contains between 140,000 and 160,000 square miles, equal in extent to New-York, Virginia and Pennsylvania combined.

This immense region is bountifully watered by the Mississippi, Minnesota, and Missouri Rivers, and the Red River of the north, and their numerous tributary streams, which traverse it in every part. There are also innumerable bodies of fresh water, which abound in fish of various kinds—the white fish especially being found in great numbers in the more northern and larger lakes. The general character of Minnesota is that of high, rolling prairie; but the streams and lakes are bordered with heavy bodies of timber, which contain every species of wood known along the Mississippi below, except beech and sycamore. At a point about seventy or eighty miles above the Falls of St. Anthony, west of the Mississippi, commences a large and remarkable forest, which extends to the Southward nearly at a right angle across the Minnesota River, to the branches of the Mah-kah-to, or Blue Earth River. This vast body of woodland is more than one hundred and twenty miles in length, and from twenty to forty in breadth. Many beautiful lakes of limpid water are found within its limits, which are the resort of myriads of wild fowl, including swans, geese, and ducks. The dense thicket along its border afford places of concealment for the deer, which are killed in great numbers by the Indians. The numerous groves of hard maple afford to the latter, at the proper season, the means of making sugar, while the large cotton woods and butternuts are converted by them into canoes for the transportation of themselves and their families along the watercourses and lakes. At the approach of Winter, the bands of Dacotas or Sioux, save those who rely exclusively upon the buffalo for subsistence, seek the deepest recesses of the forest to hunt the bear, the deer, and smaller fur bearing animals, among which may be enumerated the raccoon, the fisher, and the marten. In this beautiful country are to be found all the requisites to sustain a dense population. The soil is of great fertility and unknown depth, covered as it is with the mould of a thousand years. The Indian is here in his forest home, hitherto secure from the intrusion of the pale faces; but the advancing tide of civilization warns him that the time has arrived when he must yield up the title to this fair domain, and seek another and a strange dwelling place.

This charming region is embraced within the cession made to the Government by the Sioux Indians, in the two treaties made with them by Commissioners LEA and RAMSEY in July and August, and which are now before the Senate for its consideration. The amount of acres in the purchase, including the half-breed tract at Lake Pepin, but not embracing the reservation made for the Indians, is 28,576,840 acres, or 44,650 square miles. Of this quantity, about 3,000,000 acres are within the State of Iowa. The limits of the country ceded by these treaties have been so widely noticed in the public journals, that it is hardly necessary to repeat them here. Let it, therefore, suffice to state that the region north of Iowa and east of the Big Sioux River, traversing the entire valley of the Minnesota up to the Winnebago line, and connecting with the purchase made by Governor RAMSEY of the Red River Chippewas, at Buffalo River, is comprised therein; so that a glance at the map will show the Mississippi to be the eastern boundary of the tract to which the Indian title has been extinguished for a distance of nearly three hundred miles. It is not surprising that the most intense anxiety is manifested by the people of the Territory, as well as by thousands who intend to remove there, in the fate of these measures, the success of which is vitally important to the interests of Minnesota. Already are hundreds pressing across the line to make their homes in these fine lands, in anticipation of the immediate ratification of the treaties; and these hundreds will be swelled to thousands so soon as the navigation of the river is fairly open. The treaties are universally regarded as wise and judicious in their provisions, both as they affect the interests of the Indians and of the Government. The Dakota or Sioux Bands cannot remain where they now are without imminent danger of collision with the white population; and a magnanimous and just policy, therefore, would dictate their concentration as stipulated in the treaties, with a view to their instruction in the arts of civilized life, in a spot remote from the white settlements, and where they are not liable to be disturbed for many years to come.

The Pembina treaty referred to, as negotiated by Gov. RAMSAY in September last, is also important to the interests of the Territory, as it completes the line of purchase between the Mississippi and the boundary of the British Possessions. The trade between Lord SELKIRK'S colony on the Red River of the North, which has a population of about eight thousand souls, and on our own settlements, is rapidly increasing. The Indians interested in the treaty are very poor and needy, and the amount stipulated to be paid them, although insignificant so far as the Government is concerned, will yet go far to minister to the comfort of these miserable beings. Pembina is the name of a settlement on our side, of the line within the purchase, and contains upwards of a thousand souls, principally persons of mixed Indian and white blood. These people are active and enterprising, hardy and intrepid, excellent horsemen, and well skilled in the use of fire-arms. They subsist by agriculture, and by the chase of the buffalo. They are recognised by law as citizens of our Territory, and should the treaty be ratified, so as to enable them to acquire individual titles to the land upon which they now live, their numbers will soon be augmented by accessions from the British side of the line, of those who are anxious to emancipate themselves from the iron rule of the huge monopoly called the Hudson's Bay Company. These settlers would form an invaluable defence to that exposed frontier, in case of difficulties hereafter, either with the British Government, (to which they are much disaffected,) or with the Indian tribes. The number of acres in the cession, as stipulated in the Pembina treaty, is about 4,700,000.

The soil of Minnesota is admirably adapted to the cultivation of all the cereal grains. Wheat, oats, and barley are already raised in considerable quantities, and corn of all kinds grows to great perfection. Wheat and barley afford a sure crop, even at the British colony in latitude 50°, more than 5° north of St. Paul. Garden vegetables of every kind are raised in all parts of the Territory, of a size and quality unsurpassed. What will be the result in the culture of fruit-trees has not yet been fully tested, but there is no reason to doubt that the experiment will be successful with all those species which are found in the same parallel elsewhere. Wild strawberries, raspberries, plums, and other fruits are found in abundance.

Minnesota is destined to be a great agricultural region, and its prairies are especially well calculated for the raising of stock. There is also such an extent of water-power throughout its broad surface that there is every reason to believe that manufactures will flourish also. The reports of those scientific men who have explored the country justify us in the supposition that our Territory is rich in iron and copper ores, and more particularly in galena or lead. There is good ground for the belief that coal also will be found, but that problem is not as yet satisfactorily solved. Should it be discovered in any considerable quantities, the fact will be of more real advantage to Minnesota than mines of silver or of gold.

On the upper portions of the Mississippi and St. Croix Rivers lies the great region of pine, which will continue to prove a source of wealth to the Territory and future State for a century to come. The manufacture of pine lumber already constitutes a very large part of the industrial labor of the people. The quantity produced during the past year must have exceeded 25,000,000 of feet, the greater part of which was required for home purposes. This branch of commerce is in the hands of hardy, enterprising, and respectable men, who, after enduring every species of privation incident to their vocation, are too often fated to encounter heavy losses from the uncontrollable floods, which set at defiance equally the strength and skill of man.

The climate of Minnesota is not subject to sudden variations, especially in winter. Although in some years the snow falls to a considerable depth, yet, as a general rule, we have far less than is the case in New-England, or in the northern part of the State of New-York. The comparative absence of moisture in the atmosphere is doubtless attributable to the fact that no very large bodies of water are to be found, although, as I have before stated, small lakes abound. During the coldest weather in winter the air is perfectly still; consequently, the temperature is much more tolerable, and even pleasant, than could be supposed by those who reside in the same parallel of latitude on the stormy Atlantic coast.

The navigation of the Mississippi it not to be relied on after the first week in November; and steamboats arrive in the Spring about the 10th or 12th of April, so that the river may be considered as closed for nearly five months in the year. I have known steamers, however, to reach St. Paul as late as the 24th of Nov. and get back safely to Galena, and to make the trip to St. Paul in the Spring as early as the 1st of April; but such is not usually the case.

St. Paul is the capital of the Territory. It is situated on the east bank of the Mississippi, about six miles below Fort Snelling, and eight miles by land below the Falls of St. Anthony. In 1848 it contained less than four hundred inhabitants; now it numbers fully twenty-five hundred, and is rapidly augmented in population. Stillwater is a thriving village on Lake St. Croix, about eighteen miles from St. Paul by land, and twenty-five from the Mississippi. There is also a prosperous town at the Falls of St. Anthony, which is one of the loveliest spots in the upper country, and where the University is to be located. The population is between twelve and fifteen hundred. There are also villages at the Marine Mill and Taylor's Falls, on the St. Croix; at Itasca, Sauk Rapids, Watab, and other points, in Benton County; and at Mendota, near the mouth of the Minnesota. Point Douglas is at the junction of the Mississippi and St. Croix rivers. It is well situated, and is destined to be a place of commercial importance. Wabashaw, a settlement below Lake Pepin, within the Half breed tract, so called, is also favorably located.

In anticipation of the immense emigration to the Territory consequent upon the ratification of the Sioux treaties by the Senate, several splendid steamers of three or four hundred tons burden are now in process of construction, to be added to the line between Galena and St. Paul during the coming season. So soon as the railroad between Chicago and Galena is completed, the traveller will be enabled to visit New-York City in less than five days' time from St. Paul, the distance being nearly two thousand miles. Minnesota can be reached either by that route or by the Ohio and Mississippi rivers, as steamers ply regularly between St. Louis and St. Paul.

Minnesota is destined to assume a high rank among the States of the Union. The high-toned character of the population, so different from that usually found upon the frontier, their obedience to law, the zeal manifested in the cause of education, the disposition universally shown to make every sacrifice to place the prosperity of the Territory upon a sure basis, the aversion felt to all schemes which may in anywise entail embarrassment or debt upon the future State, and the general anxiety to maintain the character of the Territory unblemished, afford a sure guarantee of the moral principles by which the people will always be guided, and upon which their government will be conducted. The munificent grants of land made by Congress for the University and for the maintenance of common schools will be husbanded with great care so that the benefits of education may be extended to every one who is desirous to avail himself of such privileges. The population of the Territory has more than doubled since the census of 1850, and it is morally certain if the treaties are ratified—of which no reasonable doubt can be entertained—that there will be an addition to it of 30,000 to 40,000 souls within twelve months. The emigration to Minnesota is composed of men who go there with the well-founded assurance that, in a land where nature has lavished her choicest gifts, where sickness has no dwelling-place, where the dreaded cholera has claimed no victims, their toil will be amply rewarded, while their persons and property are fully protected by the broad shield of law. The sun shines not upon a fairer region—one more desirable as a home for the mechanic, the farmer, and the laborer, or where their industry will be more surely requited, than in Minnesota Territory.

Interesting Letter from Mexico.

Correspondence of the N. O. Picayune.

TOTALCINTLA, Friday, Aug. 20, 1852.

We arrived at this village, or pueblo, yesterday, from up the river. But first of all, let me tell you where we are, and who "we" are. We are on the banks of the Mescala river, one hundred miles north of Acapulco, and one hundred and fifty miles south of the City of Mexico, and we have come from the city of Puebla, by the valley of that name, which is the upper part or continuation of the valley of the Mescala, and which extends still further west, for upwards of four hundred miles, to the Pacific at Lacatula, about three hundred and fifty miles north or west of Acapulco. Now you know where we are.

Therefore, I will not tell you who we are, and what we are doing. You are aware of the grant made to Col. RAMSAY for the exclusive right to navigate the said river of Lacatula or Mescala, from the sea to the boundary line of the State of Puebla, a distance of four hundred and fifty miles. That Senor along with Capt. REYNOLDS, a skillful steamboat captain of Flushing, N. Y., Mr. FARNUM of New York, Capt. BOLTZINGER of the Mexican Navy, and myself, with several outsiders, are here, out of humanity or newspapers' reach, examining the question whether the said grant is worth anything.

The company in New-York, with whom Col. RAMSAY is connected, have sent forth this pleasant party to make a careful survey of the river, and to decide upon its capacity for steamboat navigation. The base of our operations was established at the city of Puebla, from whence the boats and stores were sent south to the river, on the State line. The Government permitted the boats, (built in New-York,) the instruments and stores, of all kinds, to enter free of duty at Vera Cruz, and offered to assist in any other way possible. The Governor of Puebla offered to have the boats, &c., transported at his own expense from Puebla to the river, at any point we might name; which generous offer was declined, with many thanks. He, however, gave us letters to the Prefects of districts to render us every assistance we might need, which was decidedly to the purpose.

We took a carriage and drove down south, to within five leagues of the point on the river where we intended to launch the boats. The boats, &c., came up on wagons. The road from Puebla is excellent, gradually descending to the hot country. Our drive in the carriage was for twenty eight leagues, (about seventy-seven miles,) over the best stage road in the Republic. We passed through the richest country in Mexico; through perpetual haciendas of wheat, corn, sugar and cattle. Some of these haciendas are valued for their profits at $800,000, others at $500,000. Whenever we stopped at these rich plantations, we were entertained like princes—our letters and recommendations being an "open sesame" everywhere. These liberal nabobs know the importance to themselves of our enterprise, and did the honors accordingly.

For the last five leagues the boats had to be carried on the shoulders of the natives, they having to work, by the orders of the Prefect, at eighteen and three-fourths cents per day. Sometimes we had at the boats one hundred and forty men at one time.

We started to explore the river at the village of Mequitelan, the first pueblo in the State of Guerrero, and where the grant commences. From previous information we expected to encounter falls, rapids and rocks, and therefore requested the alcalde to send some men down the river to assist us over the bad places. Capt. PACHECO had joined us by orders of the Government of Guerrero, as commissioned to assist us, by calling into our service, if needed, the natives, and to give us all local information, &c. We found him to be a very worthy and useful man. The river was about two feet above low water mark, owing to the scarcity of rain lately. We found plenty of water in the channel, even for the dry season—the current from two and a half to three knots per hour—the rapids being short and easily improved, at trifling expense, being only three in number, with five knot current in them, the longest not being over twenty feet. The scenery was most beautiful; among high mountains, whose sides are covered with mahogany, Brazil wood, Nicaragua wood, fan palm, cane along the banks, and other varieties of trees, too tedious to mention even if their names were known. Some of these mountains are eight hundred feet high, and almost perpendicular. After touching at the "intermediate landings," we hauled up at Tlal-co-so titlan, a pueblo some ten leagues from our starting point.

Our descent had been without obstacle, impediment or labor, but our observations and notes were so incessant that we were glad enough to get to land, to "work up" what we had done. These notes for the first day occupy eighteen pages of a blank book; so you see we are too busy "to swop jack-knives." The general width of the river is about one hundred feet, and depth seven feet. To remove the slight impediment will cost less than $1,000.

The next day the currents were still more gentle, and after floating down for a league we passed the large river of Atenango, which comes down from the West side of the Popocatapetl snow mountain. This is the river which is erroneously laid down in all the maps as the Mescala river, except in DISTURNELL'S map of Mexico, of 1850. Above the mouth of the Atenango the best European maps make the Mescala flow to the East and South-East, instead of the true course, to the West and South-West, making the valleys of Puebla and Morelos entirely distinct and separate, although in fact they are one and the same.

The Atenango river was very low, but after entering the Mescala we had from twelve to twenty feet water in the channel, with a straight course and without impediment. In these two days we have come about fifty miles, and have passed over all the bad places said to exist in the river, except at one, a few leagues further down, which, according to all information, cannot be much. We are now where there is always four feet of water in the channel in the dry season, and we have passed the rapids. But we have yet to survey the river for forty miles to its mouth at Lacatulas, where CORTES established the first post and built the first ships on the Pacific Ocean, a fact so well known here that PRESCOTT in his History of the Conquest notices it in several places. HUMBOLDT mentions the same fact four or five times in his description of New Spain. But there is one piece of information equally true that neither PRESCOTT nor HUMBOLDT notices—that by the very route we have chosen CORTES sent his iron cables, &c., for the ships first built on the Pacific, from Vera Cruz, floating those articles down the Mescala for the same distance we intend to survey. In the war of the independence in 1822-24 the hero MORELOS had his artillery towed up this river on rafts.

Our party are all so well satisfied already that this river is navigable, that they have written to New-York to that effect. Although the elevation of Puebla is 7,800 feet above the level of the sea, still the descent by the river for the first 100 miles is so rapid that we are in the hot country, and only 1,700 feet above the sea when we are 450 miles up the river.

But you may ask, suppose the Mescala is navigable, what benefit will it be to New Orleans or any other city on your side of the Continent?

You know you can run from New Orleans to Vera Cruz in a steamer in three days, and from thence in stages, over excellent roads, to this river in thirty-six hours; and from thence to its mouth at Lacatula in forty-eight hours; and from thence in a steamer, 1,500 miles to San Francisco, in five or six days, making something less than twelve days to California, through a delightful, cool, healthy and interesting country, with only eight days of sea traveling and sea sickness. The people all along our route have assisted us in every way possible, and as the country is very thickly inhabited, we have had a fine time of it. There are no less than seventy towns on the banks of the river.

To-day the Governor of this State and other officials, will come down from Guerrero to meet us, and we have put our best foot foremost. If there be any virtue in brandy, claret, champagne, porter and punch, they will have a good time of it. I therefore write to you before they come, for, possibly, I cannot compose after their arrival for "want of time."

HOMER.

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, NOV. 10, 1852.

☞ Persons wishing the *Daily Times*, morning or evening, served at their residences or places of business, can receive it regularly by sending a note to that effect, through the penny post, to this office.

☞ Persons wishing the *Daily Times* in Philadelphia, can have it served at their houses by application to T. R. CALLENDER, No. 88 South-Third st.

News of the Morning.

Intelligence from abroad is even more scanty this morning, than news from points of domestic interest. The Steamship *Humboldt*, due at this port from Havre, and the *Canada*, now fully due at Halifax, have not arrived.....The Telegraph wires were prostrated yesterday at the Eastward.....Further details of the affair of the *Crescent City* have reached us in an authentic form, confirming the statements we have already published.....The Election returns dribble in slowly. Tennessee is finally reported for SCOTT by 1,500 majority; and Kentucky the same way, by 2,200 majority.....In the State Election in Massachusetts, the choice of Governor is left to the Legislature.....The investigations into the alleged Election frauds in Pittsburg are in progress, and parties are being fast implicated; among others, Coroner LOWRY and High Constable BARNES have been arrested and held to bail.....The Department of State has received information of the death of three American citizens at Acapulco, named JOEL NORTON, OLIVER H. HEAFAVOR and WILLIAM LEET.....A son-in-law of Gov. FOOTE, of Mississippi, named THOMAS CARNAL, was killed on Monday at Kentucky Bend, Miss., by a young man whose father he wounded some time since.....The iron foundry of Mr. BOSBURY, at Lenox, Mass., was destroyed by fire yesterday; loss $3,000.....A fall of snow occurred in Lenox yesterday.....Madame SORTAG's first appearance in Boston was made last evening, before a crowded audience.

The Superior Court was occupied yesterday, in part, with the slave case before referred to; eight negroes claiming their liberty on the ground of having reached free territory. Mr. E. D. CULVER made a long argument in behalf of the negroes, and the services of Mr. JOHN JAY were volunteered for the same purpose. Judge PAYNE receives his decision until Saturday.....The annual report of the Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor shows that the receipts of the past year have been $34,577 95. The payments for the same time amounted to $33,565 07. Balance on hand, $712 88.

The Political Future.

In another part of this day's *Times* will be found extracts from several leading papers, of both political parties, and especially from both sections of the Whig party, which may aid our readers in forming a judgment as to the probable course of political events. There seems to be among the Whig papers a lack of agreement as to the causes of the recent defeat of the Whig party, and equal differences of opinion as to the best methods of retrieving the ground now lost. The *Tribune* considers the Whig party shivered to atoms, and is not inclined to expend much labor in exploring for its fragments. The Albany *Register*, which represents a political interest of a good deal of importance, zealously urges that the only way to strengthen the party for the future, is to expel from its ranks Governor SEWARD, and all who with him believe in anything besides what is styled the old-fashioned Whig creed. And some others are of opinion that the best thing the Whigs can do, is to drop the criminations and recriminations which a recurrence to the past involves,—to be in no haste about digesting creeds or platforms for future service,—to keep a vigilant eye upon the movements of the age and of the new Administration, and to shape their future action so as to meet the necessities of the country and the time.

For our own part, we shall not permit ourselves to forget that parties exist for the good of the community; that a party triumph is desirable only as it may reasonably be expected to promote the public good; and that any Administration which will protect the rights, maintain the honor, develope the resources, and advance the permanent well-being of the American people, is entitled to the support of every one who loves his country better than he loves the political party to which he may be attached. We have great faith, moreover, in the people themselves—in their patriotic instincts, in their common sense, and in their great liability to expel from power any party which proves itself unworthy of their confidence and respect. We reconcile ourselves, therefore, to the future, by the belief, that if the new Administration remains permanently in power, it will be simply because it will *deserve* to do so; and if it forfeits its right to public favor, it will be certain to lose it.

General PIERCE cannot conceal from himself the extreme difficulty of the task upon which he is about to enter. Aside from the critical condition of some of the most important interests of the country, the management of which will exact the utmost prudence as well as courage and sagacity, his party relations will by no means be free from serious embarrassment. He has no party *of his own* on which to rely. He owes his nomination and election to the friends of CASS, of BUCHANAN, of DOUGLASS, of MARCY, and of DICKINSON, who supported him simply to checkmate each other, and whose special purpose in doing so was by no means consummated in his election. He must now depend upon them for support, because, taken together, they constitute the whole of the party which he represents; and although the patronage at his command will enable him to build up a strong phalanx of his own, the experience of Mr. TYLER, of Mr. POLK, and of Mr. FILLMORE shows that this alone cannot be relied on as the strength and stamina of a political party. He has before him the hard alternative of satisfying all these personal and hostile interests, or else of encountering the resistance of some of them. If he shall prove to have in him the elements of a JACKSON or a TAYLOR, he may be able to bring the whole power of the country—the whole weight of general public sentiment,—so to bear upon them all as to force into the background their projects of private ambition, and thus compel them to unite in his support. But such an achievement demands rare qualities and an overwhelming public emergency. The crisis of nullification, and the war upon the National Bank—starting from a paltry attempt to control the appointment of some of its subordinate officers, but elevated by the fierce, hot wrath of General JACKSON into a great national contest, which swallowed up all other issues, and swept away all minor pretensions, —gave him the opportunity, which he was admirably qualified to embrace, of fusing the party which had elected him into a compact mass, and stamping his own image and superscription upon it forever. If General TAYLOR had lived, he would probably have done a similar work for the Whig party. Mr. POLK, with even the Mexican war and the Oregon dispute, as instruments in his hands, failed utterly to consolidate his party, which fell a victim, at the next trial, to the resentment of a single individual.

General PIERCE may profit by these examples; but he has a much more difficult task before him than any of his predecessors. Whether he has the superior ability required for its discharge, remains to be seen.

The Whig party, on the other hand, was certainly never in easier circumstances than it is at present. It has been more than once quite as badly beaten, and that, too, when its opponents were much more compact and united than they are at present. In 1839, we believe, the Whigs were in the ascendant in only one or two States; and yet, owing mainly to the blunders and corruptions of the other party, they swept the country the very next year, almost as thoroughly as Gen. PIERCE has done now. To consider a party *extinct*, while it constitutes so strong a minority as the Whigs even now have in every State, seems to us absurd. The Democrats, we venture to say, do not look upon the Whig party as yet extinguished. The Whigs have no responsibility, and no embarrassments except such as their own action may create. They can easily render themselves powerless and contemptible, if they choose so to do; for any party can ruin itself a great deal quicker than it can be ruined by its opponents. If it chooses to disband,—to break up into local factions, each fighting for some local issue and identifying itself with some local and temporary struggle;—and if it sees fit to cast off all national bonds, sunder all its common ties, and allow the deep and strong enthusiasm of its great national purposes and principles to effervesce in the local squabbles of the hour, it may so dissipate its vitality as to die out of the public heart and the public memory,—and be unable even to perform the easy, but serviceable, duty of watching those upon whom power and responsibility have been devolved. And, on the other hand, if it shall determine to sacrifice its life and strength to its factious hatreds, and to waste in internecine strife the little energy left in it;—if it goes back to the Deluge for a platform, and explores antiquity for its creed, and resolves that nothing less than a thousand years old shall enter into its constitution or come within the scope of its plans; if it persists in building a Chinese wall around this Republic, forbidding the expansion alike of its limits and its sympathies; if, after the practical interpretation given of its provisions during the last fifty years, the Constitution is still to be quoted by it as rendering impossible all further accessions of territory; if it is again to take ground against doing anything whatever, by sympathy, by diplomacy and by the potent and pacific agencies at our command, to aid in the advancement of Liberty in Europe, and in defence of nationalities struggling for independence against the banded despots of the Continent;—and if every man who will not force his convictions, as well as his actions, into assent to this antediluvian and anti-Republican system of faith and practice, is to be ejected from the party; there is little doubt that the Whig party may be brought into such a position that history alone will reveal the fact of its existence.

It is by no means certain yet that the country will have any further use for the Whig party. If the incoming Administration should prove to be wise, patriotic, and American; if it shall avoid the errors and exhibit the virtues of that which precedes it;—if it shall promote the best good of the country, maintaining its honor, defending its rights, upholding its representatives abroad in the discharge of their duties, and not tolerating on their part any betrayal of the principles they represent, or any unmanly and degrading compliances; and if in its domestic policy it shall advance the public good and promote the prosperity and happiness of the great mass of the American people, it will not be either necessary or possible to wage any formidable or destructive war upon it. It would be too much to say that we anticipate such fortunate and beneficient issues. But we sincerly hope they may be attained; and if they are, they will be as promptly recognized, and as warmly welcomed by the *Times*, as if they made their appearance under the auspices of a different political party. The administration will be very apt to receive from the people, as from us, just such degree of favor as it may deserve. The Whig party has but one duty and one policy. It is not needed *now*,—for there is nothing now which it can do. It must not undertake to dictate to the future,—to prescribe a line of conduct which the country must pursue under penalty of its displeasure, nor to issue a programme of operations four or five years before it can possibly be carried out. The best orders of battle are those promulgated the night before the engagement,—when the ground has been carefully studied, the relative forces weighed, and the point to be reached definitely and clearly determined. Parties are the offspring of events; they cannot create them. All the Whigs have to do now is, carefully to preserve their organization,—to watch the tendency of public affairs, and to *wait until they are wanted*. That time may never come: but even then nothing will have been lost. And on the other hand, it *may* come very soon; and then everything will have been gained, by prudence, patience and a patriotic preference of the public good over all considerations of partizan bitterness or factious resentments.

☞ It will be seen, by a letter from the well-known "*Il Segretario*" at Washington, that we shall soon commence the publication of a series of papers upon the *Great Conversationists* of the present and the past, in the United States. Going back to the time of RANDOLPH and JEFFERSON, and having personal acquaintance with the many great men who have lived since, this accomplished writer cannot fail to make a series of papers of the highest interest to the literary public.

☞ Information has been received, at the Department of State, from the United States Consul at Acapulco, of the death, within his consular district, of JOEL NORTON, OLIVER H. HEAFAVOR and WILLIAM LEET.

Signs of the Times.

The prophets, where are they? Not extinct, by any means. ISAIAH and EZEKIEL and JOHN have passed over to the majority, and of the great event which they foretold, there is need no longer of a prophet. But in these later days, the world is mending its pace. It seems as if it hasted past the great landmarks of history faster than of old. Or else it is, that the sun is in the West, and the great facts far yet in the future cast their long shadows to our feet. We are among the shadows of revolution and national convulsions. The apparitions of men and events flit across our standing place, strangely distorted, yet with outlines so marked as to arrest all attention. We cannot see how long before we shall be rushing through the crowd of realities whose shadows now flit about us, but we can see that the scenes shift rapidly, and that the actors are in earnest.

The world's history is written in a foreign tongue, and the style is terse, hard, and frequently obscure. The poets give an argument at the beginning of their cantos, to assist dull readers to their meaning. But here we have to trust to each succeeding sentence to be sure of a correct interpretation of what has been read. The pages of Revelation furnish a table of contents, an index of the whole volume from the title-page to the finis and the tail-piece that represents a burning globe. But like dull scholars we don't read attentively enough to understand that. But this 19th century chapter explains multitudes of unintelligible allusions, defines many phrases and words that balked us, and in its light the poorest student of history begins to apprehend the drift.

It is not strange, with the deeds of the past just unmasked, at present, all of whose days are critical, and each year a new era, and the shadows of coming events cast upon our arena, that every man should think himself able to foretell future events. We have become a nation of prophets, but our prophecies are very far from coincident. The radical Democrat perceives in the depopulation of old lands, and the rapid peopling of new—in the diffusion of Yankee principles and Yankee men to expound them over all Europe—in the nearer approach of Eastern Asia to our borders—in the intermingling of the subjects of all rulers in our land, as if all lands were rivers rolling their contents into our capacious harbor—in all the signs of these stirring times, he sees the presages of an universal Democracy. In the dying out of great men, and the success of mere mediocrity, at home and abroad, he sees not simply a tendency to Democracy, but to that extreme Democracy which repudiates the influence of birth or wealth, intellect or rectitude, bowing only to the numerical majority of human beings.

The Conservative owns up that the world is not a slow coach, but like an engine that makes no better time than the old mail-stage, from the multiplicity of its accidental delays, its frequent smashes, and its obstreperous plunging into opposing forces, to its own hurt and hindrance. He thinks that LOUIS NAPOLEON is just as he seems,—the extinguisher of French liberty; and that the Austrian and Russian Emperors are life-long guarantees of the present order of things in Europe. Our Universal Democracy is a wave which he reckons will break before it reaches Asia, and it scarcely ripples on the sands of Africa. He sees only the checks to progress, the obstacles in its path. Like one who stands on the highest peak of a solitary mountain, and looks out on a boundless plain, the horizon seems a circlet of mountains of equal height with his standing-place. If he believes his eyes, it is up hill every way. Like one who rides upon a steam engine, and can command a view of the road over which he rushes, it seems to him to be a heavy grade, up which he is climbing, and he thinks the locomotive must tire at last of the ascent. Decidedly the wisest utterance of SOLOMON, in his opinion, was the maxim which said: "The thing that hath been, it is that which shall be; and that which is done, is that which shall be done; and there is no new thing under the sun."

The infidel rubs his hands with delight, in prospect of that universal liberty which good men spell with four syllables, and believe to be larger than the interests of society demand. Seeing the skepticism and superstition of our Eastern border and the pouring in of thousands of Pagans on the Western slope,—the baits to avarice and the incitements to ambition yearly increasing, he is sure that the day of faith is ended, and that hereafter men will walk by sight.

The Christian bears in his memory and his heart, chapters of unfulfilled promises, and in view of the marvellous transpirings of the age cannot resist the feeling that the promised time is coming. He sees the East red with a new light and the clouds have moved off from the western horizon. Walls that were deemed impenetrable five years ago are now broken down. Gates then sealed like the entrances to disused tombs are now wide open, and all the appliances and messengers of truth vouchsafed a welcome. Commerce, wars, golden mines all tend to the same diffusion of the true religion, and to draft Christian men into new lands there to lay deep the foundation of new States and to cement each stone in its place with correct principles; while Paganism comes to our shore as if impatient to be exploded. Now that the highways are cast up and the roads made straight, that knowledge runs up and down the earth on telegraphic wires, and nations are born in a day, he feels the spirit of prophecy and utters his presages with an earnestness that makes them seem like a part of his creed. We cannot all be right. We are all prophets,—some false ones must be in the company,—and probably none can claim the infallibility of almanac-makers.

☞ No one who relishes keen analysis, vigorous and picturesque description and a felicity of language rarely equalled, should fail to hear Mr. E. P. WHIPPLE's Lecture at the Tabernacle this evening, upon the "Characteristics of the English Mind." It will be a literary performance of the highest order, and for beauty, ability and interest, will not be excelled by THACKERAY or any other lecturer of the season. If any one doubt our critical estimate, we advise him to test it,—those who have faith in it, will be likely to hear the lecture.

Tell your Wife!

Yes, the only way is, to tell your wife just how you stand. Show her your balance-sheet. Let her look over the items. You think it will hurt her feelings. No it won't do any such thing. She has been taught to believe that money was with you, just as little boys think it is with their fathers,—terribly hard to be reached, yet inexhaustible. She has had her suspicions already. She has guessed you were not so prosperous as you talked. But you have so befogged your money affairs that she, poor thing, knows nothing about them. Tell it right out to her, that you are living outside of your income. Take her into partnership, and I'll warrant you'll never regret it. There may be a slight shower at first, but that's natural. Let her see your estimate, and when you come home again, she will show you that you have put *her* bills too high. True, she had an eight-dollar bonnet last winter, but "it is just as good as ever; a few shillings will provide it with new strings, and refit it a little;—the shape," she says, "is almost exactly as they wear them now." And you will be surprised to see how much less expensive she can make your own wardrobe. She will surprise you with a new vest—not exactly unfamiliar some how, looking as if in another shape you had seen it before,—yet new as a vest, and scarcely costing a dollar where you had allowed five. Old cravats will experience a resurrection in her hands, coming out so rejuvenated that nobody but those that are let into the secret, would suspect that they are old friends in new shapes. The gown you were going to buy—out of what forgotten chest she has gathered the materials you cannot imagine—but there it is, comfortable and warm, and just the thing you wanted for the long winter evenings that are coming on as fast as the almanac will let them.

You will find a wonderful change in her tastes and appetites. Whereas, she always fancied what was a little out of season or just coming into market—now if beef is dear, she thinks "boiled mutton is delightful,—as tender as chicken." If lamb rises, and fish are plenty, she thinks "a striped bass is *so* good, occasionally," and always insists on having it Fridays. Whereas, before, she *must* hear all the musical celebrities,—now she is "out of all patience with these foreign singers. If JENNY LIND were to return and sing some of our own sweet airs, she'd like to hear her; but she has had enough of Italian Extravagances, all written on the leger lines below or above, as if it were a sin to tarry long on the common staff.

Before you have thought much about it you will find yourself spending most of your evenings at home, and such evenings too! so full of domestic enjoyment, and fireside pleasures, that you will look with wonder on the record of last year's expenses and marvel that you found time or relish for the costly entertainments that so seriously taxed your port-monnaie.

My dear friend, if like Spain, your outgoes threaten to exceed your incomes, be sure and tell your wife of it. Not in a tone and manner that will lead her to think you don't want her to buy furs this winter, but just as if you wanted a counsellor in the day of your trouble. And if she does not come up, heart and soul, and most successfully to your relief, put me down for no prophet, and her for no worthy specimen of a Yankee lass.

Flour and Grain.

Our daily produce reports show an active and upward feeling in the market for breadstuffs. The rather limited supplies at this late season of the year have induced purchases for the home and New England consumption, in advance of the limits to foreign orders for export. This particularly applies to the higher grades of flour, and to Indian corn. The latter yesterday reached the high figures of 90 cents the bushel, and the stock of old corn is very much reduced both in the market and in the hands of distillers, &c. The ordinary State brands of flour have reached $4 75 the barrel. Ohio and Michigan wheat is active both for Europe and the Eastern States at 110 cents the bushel.

This movement, as we have before had occasion to remark, will devolve a large November and Winter traffic, on the chief lines of railway leading to and through the Lake country, in anticipation of and after the close of navigation on the canals. We see no reason, in the probable wants at home, or the tone of the English markets, to doubt that prices will justify the sending forward of very large supplies by rail throughout the Winter.

☞ We publish this morning another very interesting article upon *Slavery in the United States*, from a leading organ and representative of public opinion in England. We have already given several papers from similar sources, upon this subject,—one from the London *Times*, in review of "Uncle Tom's Cabin," and another from the pen of one of the ablest and most popular of the living Essayists of England, Mr. ARTHUR HELPS. The one which we publish to-day is from DICKENS's *Household Words*, a weekly journal of the highest literary excellence, and enjoying, as we learn, a circulation of over *ninety thousand* copies in Great Britain.

This article, like those which have preceded it, indicates a striking revolution in the public sentiment of England in regard to American Slavery. Until very recently, the discussion of this subject, by the British press, consisted of little more than the outpouring of all the opprobrious epithets, which the vocabulary could furnish, upon the whole American people on account of Slavery. No language was strong enough adequately to express their unbounded horror, and unqualified detestation, of everything and every body in any way connected with it.

But now the ablest and most influential agents of public opinion in England, discuss this subject rationally, and with due regard to actual facts. They put forward extenuating circumstances, where such exist; allow for practical obstacles in the way of desirable reforms; and canvass the whole case with that even-handed justice which every case deserves, and to which it has a claim. While nothing is abated of opposition to Slavery upon principle, the difficulties and embarrassments by which it is surrounded, are duly weighed. And, what is better still, even these are not allowed to preclude all hope of ultimate deliverance, or to shut out suggestions, wise and tolerant, by which that consummation may be advanced.

We think the circulation of such articles in this country will do good, by inducing, in all quarters, a more general disposition to discard all fanaticism and passion in the discussion of this subject,—to modify extreme opinions on both sides, and to bring the whole question up before the public mind, as one to be settled only by common sense, and a mutual respect for all the conflicting opinions and interests that may be involved.

Great Conversationists.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

When last we met, you asked me, as one that you knew to have been a critical listener to a great part of our most remarkable discoursers, to give you a characteristic account of the conversation of those of our eminent men who, during my day, have shone in what may be called the "Art of Talking," or, to give it a more imposing name, the "Eloquence of Society." To the latter definition, it may be objected, that Society, the private circle, is no place for eloquence; that it is an abuse there,—a usurpation. I answer, that the dominion of one man anywhere is, no doubt, an abuse,—a usurpation: but strong men will nevertheless abuse their superiority; usurpers there will be, although there ought not to be. Certainly, they who thus seize the sceptre in what should ever be, if possible, a Republic of the Tongue, subvert conversation, and turn it from dialogue into monologue: but what then? The State, provided it be made happy, is still a State, even when one man has taken possession of all authority; and so of conversation, which should be, if you consider well, little else than a Commonwealth in miniature, where every member should bear his part; but which is, nevertheless, subject to all the accidents that wait upon Governments—sometimes a despotism; sometimes an anarchy; and seldom, or but for a while, just what it should be.

You must consent to accept, at the outset, this, my large definition. For, if you do not, how shall I be able to embrace within my description discoursers who harangued rather than talked, preached and pleaded rather than conversed, wore the doctorial cap at the dinner-table, or seemed to give the law in the social circle as if they were CATOS each, in his little Senate? I have heard TOM. JEFFERSON hold forth, in one easy and almost unchecked flow of speech, to an audience of only three; I might say

> "From morn
> To noon he talked, from noon to dewy eve,
> A Summer's day; and, with the setting sun,
> By no means ceased, but went on, unfatigued,
> Even till late bed-time."

Yet there is no denying that Mr. JEFFERSON was a captivating talker. I have heard CALHOUN pour out, with a sort of insane rapidity, by the hour, at an evening party, the torrent of his political transcendentalism; and yet CALHOUN was reputed to converse very brilliantly. Certainly, he did, very imposingly. I can hardly imagine how a man should utter riddles more interestingly. LEGARE overflowed at the board in dissertation; but rich with learning, taste, sense, and gay with intellectual pleasantries, he talked beautifully, so as to make you listen as to the most accomplished man you had ever heard; he delighted and instructed as much as the so-called philosopher of South Carolina surprised and bewildered you: yet he soliloquized rather than conversed, and may, indeed, be best figured to you as an elegant scholar and wit, who, dropping his pen, spoke in society, inimitable Review articles. Now, am I, because the man had much more of delightful to say than could well break into dialogue or permit inferior persons to be heard or to wish it—am I, in mere compliment to your ideal laws of conversation, vain as the Aristotelean unities of the Drama, to exclude such men from my list of great conversationists, because they talked too well? As well deny that JULIUS CÆSAR was a great statesman, because, as old Master PLUTARCH avers, he made himself supreme in Rome, where, according to my thinking, there was no help for it. In the State, as in the circle, no man becomes the master but because a master is wanted. If any one can king it in company, I say, by all means, let him king it. I know the ancient and eternal quarrel of the short against the tall; but I have never joined in it; and pigmy Republican though I be, would not like to punish people for intellectual giantship, nor to pull everybody down to one dead Democratic equality of uninstructiveness and uncertainogness.

Do me not, however, I entreat you, the injury to suppose that I am going to tell you of every man I have known who talked long and loud, or of those the din of whose jests and the horse-laugh of whose gaiety silenced everything else around them. I do not listen to babblers; having always, as far as I could, kept my ears sacred to what was worth the wear and tare of my tympana; and the buffoon I have ever looked upon as the appropriate bore of only the worst company. The former sort talk for their own delight alone; the latter, for that of fools of high degree and the vulgar of low. I shall have little to say of such, unless in a passing remark; nor much more of those folks of mere flash, who have merely made themselves up for shining in a forced and fetched conversation, studied out beforehand, and are otherwise nothing, whether in company or out of it. I propose to tell you how remarkable men have talked, and especially how those who were remarkable among such for their powers of conversation; how JOHN RANDOLPH (the earliest great man I can remember) discoursed, in his moments of ease, or of fellowship; how JEFFERSON, in his retirement, towards the close of his days; how MADISON and MONROE, when I saw them afterwards; how that simplest of high intelligences, Chief Justice MARSHALL; how ADAMS, CLAY, WEBSTER, CALHOUN, CRITTENDEN, CORWIN, JACKSON, VAN BUREN, HARRISON, TYLER, POLK, TAYLOR and many more. Of all, I shall speak candidly; for I shall seek that which alone can give value to such historical notices—truth. That I will endeavor to utter, let it please or displease. The chief part of those of whom I shall treat have passed away and have become the property of that criticism which sits in fair judgment on the actions of all for whom a place is claimed in the memory of other times. As to such as still live, I will try to be indulgent, as far as one can be to cotemporaries. This, you will perceive, is but a preface; and a preface is said to be, in authorship, what a parenthesis is in grammar—a thing better left out. Mine, however, was indispensable.

IL SEGRETARIO.

☞ The *Courier and Enquirer* expresses the opinion that "politics are something more than a game, and that a direct charge of unfaithfulness to principles or to candidates is a matter not to be met with either jesting or railing." That depends, in our opinion, entirely on the quarter from which the "direct charge" may come.

The *Courier* half promises to "chequer its page with a perfect mosaic of *extracts*" from the *Daily Times*. The select circle of subscribers to that sheet have reason to be delighted at the prospect thus held out, of at last finding something readable in its columns.

TELEGRAPH ACCIDENTS.—The Eastern Telegraph Line was down over the Kennebec River, at Bath, yesterday afternoon, and no communication could be had with Halifax. The *Canada* is fully due at that port. The wires of the House Telegraph to Boston were broken down yesterday at Washington Bridge, near Bridgeport, by a vessel. The damage will be repaired by 7 o'clock this morning.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

$10 INCLOSED—EXTRACT FROM A LETTER RECEIVED this morning from Michigan:—I will just say that the bottle sent for by Jacob M. Merrithew of this place, proved to him everything he anticipated, or that is recommended, and $5 of the above is for him, and the other five for my wife and a young man of this neighborhood. Merrithew's case has been a bad one. Much has been spent for physicians and medicine, and nothing has given him hope until he took the bottle of "Hastings' Naptha Syrup." Wend a brief statement of this case be beneficial to you, I will draw it up and forward it. When you receive this, please drop me a line stating that fact, as I am sixteen miles from Ann Harbor. J. W. HILL.

N. B.—Address Silver Lake, Washtenaw County, Michigan.

C. V. CLICKENER & Co., No. 81 Barclay-st., New-York are the General Agents for Dr. Hastings in America, to whom all orders should be addressed. Sold in Brooklyn by Mrs. HAYES, No. 175 Fulton-st.

A CARD.—C. W. SANDERS & CO. TAKE THIS method of saying to their friends and customers, and to the public generally, that their entire stock of Dry Goods must be sold immediately, to settle up the affairs of the firm. In order to do this, the goods will be sold at greater bargains than ever before offered in this City. The opportunity to purchase rich Silks, Velvets, Merinos, Shawls, &c., has never been equalled in this City. Late BARKER'S, No. 301 Grand st.

A COMFORTING THOUGHT.—I AM CLAD IN ONE of RAY & ADAMS' warm, durable economical Stocking-Knit Under Shirts,—my body is shielded from chills and colds, and my purse but slightly affected thereby. RAY & ADAMS, Importers and Manufacturers of Hosiery and Under Garments, No. 591 Broadway, opposite the Metropolitan Hotel.

UNDERGARMENTS FOR FALL AND WINTER.—Those who wish to be comfortable in cold weather—who wish to guard themselves against colds and rheumatism, and at the same time be economical—buy at the New-York Stocking and Undergarment Manufactory, No. 104 Bowery. A RANKIN & CO., Importers and Manufacturers.

RICH FURS—WHOLESALE PRICE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS RESPECTFULLY DIRECT ATtention of the ladies of New-York to a variety of novelties which they have just imported, among which the BERTHA BOA, the FUR SPANISH MANTILLA, and the PARISIAN MUFF, stand preeminent. The BERTHA BOA is by far the most elegant article in Fur ever invented, and displays the figure to the greatest advantage. The FUR SPANISH MANTILLA is admirably adapted for the promenade, the carriage, or the Opera; is exceedingly becoming, and is manufactured in every variety of fur. The Parisian Muff, now so fashionable in Paris, is a great improvement upon the large, old-fashioned Muff.

COOK & FRANKLIN, No. 525 Broadway, Furriers and Skin Importers.

Furs altered to the present fashion, exchanged, and freed from moth.

IMMENSE ADDITIONS OF READY MADE CLOTHing are constantly being made to the large Sales-rooms of Union Hall, corner of Fulton and Nassau streets, which for excellence and style cannot be surpassed. The pecuniary saved by purchasing at this establishment, is a consideration deserving attention, and is fast securing for it a widespread and enduring reputation for the excellence of its Clothing, and reasonableness of its terms. Promptness, tact, and fashion, hold open court at Union Hall. If you desire to have the appearance of a gentleman in the style and cut of your coat, vest, and pants, patronize the magnificent Clothing Warehouse known as UNION HALL, corner Fulton and Nassau-sts.

THE RESPONSE OF THE PUBLIC.—GENIN, ON issuing a new style, always tells the public what he thinks of it, and then waits for their response. He has done so as regards his Fall Hat for 1852. The reply has come in an avalanche of custom such as he did not anticipate. Great as the demand is, however, the facilities of his great manufacturing establishment, and the exertions of between one and two hundred first-class workmen, enable him to meet it. The price is Four Dollars, as usual; but the Hat transcends all that has preceded it, and really, while it invites, compels attention. GENIN, No. 214 Broadway, opposite St. Paul's Church.

FURS AT THE BAZAAR.—AS WAS ANTICIPATED, the ladies flock in crowds to GENIN'S Bazaar for the purpose of examining the magnificent collection of Furs at that establishment. The superb Ermine, Sable, Stone Marten, Fitch and Chinchilla Muffs, Victorines, Tippets and Cuffs, are selling at prices hitherto unheard of for Furs of equal beauty and fineness. Large additions have been made to the assortment within the last few days, and it may be safely said that the various Furs recognized by taste and fashion were never so brilliantly represented in New-York as they now are at GENIN'S Bazaar, No. 513 Broadway, St. Nicholas Hotel.

HOLIDAY ADVICE AGAIN.—Once more we take occasion to advise our housekeeping friends to refurnish their apartments preparatory to receiving calls on the 1st day of January next. Above all things, see that your floors and windows are respectfully garnished with the furniture that best becomes them. For window shades, of the most admirable qualities and patterns, or for cornices, cords, bands, tassels, &c., go to JOHN GREASON, of No. 362 Greenwich-st. He has by the way, a very desirable assortment of oil cloths.

NEW CLASSES FOR LADIES.—THE WEDNESDAY Afternoon Classes for Ladies and Children having become so large, I have determined to form a new Class, which will meet on Thursday afternoon, at 3½ P. M., for Ladies and Children. Gentlemen's Classes—Monday, Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday evenings, which are arranged on a new principle, calculated to facilitate the progress of the pupil. See published circular, to be had at the academy. ALLEN DODWORTH, No. 806 Broadway.

PROPER APPRECIATION.—THE PECULIAR DELIcacy, richness and beauty of CANTRELL'S Slippers, won for him the reputation of making the best imitation of those of French manufacture. His article, though light and fragile in appearance, are exceedingly durable, and is afforded at very low prices. Call and examine his assortment of Gaiters, Slippers, Buskins, Over Shoes, &c. CANTRELL'S is at No. 336 Bowery.

IT IS A FIXED FACT AMONG BUSINESS MEN THAT much depends upon dress, and any gentleman who respects himself will give that attention to his outward appearance which will command the respect of others. With an eye single to the interest of all classes, H. L. FOSTER invites the attention of citizens and strangers to his Clothing Establishment at No. 27 Cortlandt-st., where every article required in a gentleman's wardrobe can be procured on liberal terms.

BRADY, HAVING RECEIVED THE GOLD MEDAL from the American Institute, and also other prize medals for years in succession, as well as the prize medal awarded in London at the World's Fair, deems it unnecessary to expatiate on the superiority of his pictures; but invites the attention of the public to his superb and marvelling collection of Daguerreotypes now on exhibition at his Gallery, No. 205 Broadway, corner of Fulton-st.

PETERSON & HUMPHREYS, No. 379 BROADWAY, corner White-st., are daily making additions to their already large stock, and are now prepared to exhibit to their friends and the public generally, the most complete and extensive stock of rich and elegant Carpets ever offered in this City. Also, Oil Cloths, of every pattern and color, with the usual finish, for sale on the most reasonable terms.

GOLD MEDAL.—THE HIGHEST PREMIUM, A GOLD medal, was awarded to GURNEY, at the late Fair of the American Institute for the best Daguerreotypes ever exhibited; and can be seen at GURNEY'S large and splendid Daguerrean Rooms, No. 349 Broadway, where pictures are taken equally as well in cloudy as fair weather.

FRENCH SLIPPERS.—LADIES, YOU CAN PROcure at SMITH'S, No. 79 Bleecker-st., a few doors West of Broadway, the famous Slippers of Millefont's manufacture, imported expressly for this market. Prices reasonable, assortment large, and Slippers elegant in appearance, and very durable.

SOFT, WHITE HANDS ARE DESIRABLE.—Ladies using India rubber gloves for coal fires and all household work, are sure of white hands. Chapped hands, or salt rheum, immediately cured by their use. Sold at HERRIAN'S, No. 601 Broadway; RICE & SMITH, No. 727 Broadway; HITCHCOCK & LEADBEATER, No. 307 Broadway; and by all rubber dealers.

EMBROIDERIES, LACES, &c.—LADIES IN WANT of Collars, Chemisettes, Sleeves, Flouncings, Needle-worked Edgings and Insertings, Handkerchiefs, &c., will find a very large and elegant stock at B. EDWARDS', No. 625 Broadway, near Houston-st. Just received a large lot of Black Veils, very cheap, and another invoice of those beautiful new style Lace-pointed Collars.

HOUSEKEEPERS AND ALL OTHERS IN WANT OF Bedding, Bedsteads, &c., would do well to call at M. WILLARD'S old established Warerooms, No. 150 Chatham-st., corner of Mulberry-st., where may be found the largest assortment of articles in his line ever offered to the public.

THE WONDERS OF DR. WATTS' NERVOUS ANTIDOTE.—All persons who take it affirm that the instant the Electro-Magnetism reaches the nervous fluid of the brain all pain instantly ceases—the disease from that moment quits the body, and health and strength are gradually established. Depot, No. 102 Nassau st.

FOWLERS & WELLS, PHRENOLOGISTS, CLINton Hall, No. 131 Nassau-st., N. Y.

Home Missions for the Pacific—Farewell Meeting of Missionaries.

On Sunday evening, the 7th inst., a large and interesting meeting was held in the Church in Second-avenue, corner of Fourteenth-street, (Rev. Asa D. Smith's) on the occasion of sending out eight young ministers by the American Home Missionary Society, to the Pacific coast.

After an anthem by the choir, performed in an admirable manner, Rev. Dr. Badger, one of the Secretaries of the A. H. M. S., read the 35th chapter of Isaiah, and then gave out the hymn—

"How beauteous are their feet,"

Prayer was offered by Rev. Dr. Patton, after which Rev. D. B. Cox, another of the Secretaries of the A. H. M. S., made a brief statement in regard to the commencement and present state of the Society's work on the Pacific. Six or eight years ago the Pacific coast was almost unknown and inaccessible, inhabited chiefly by Indian tribes. California belonged to Mexico, and Oregon was claimed by both Great Britain and the United States. It was even a matter of wonder why that distant land had been spread out and so admirably fitted up for human habitation. But the mystery was solved. By the treaty with Mexico and the convention with Great Britain, the flag of the United States was extended over this wide and beautiful region. Already some ten or twelve thousand Americans had settled in Oregon, for whom it seemed plainly the duty of the Society to care, although its hands were already full with its endeavors to keep pace with the growing wants of our population east of the Rocky Mountains. In 1847 Rev. O. H. Atkinson was commissioned as a missionary to Oregon; but being detained at the Sandwich Islands for a passage, three important events intervened before his arrival—the breaking up of the Mission of the American Board by the Massacre of Dr. Whitman and his family, the cession of California, and the discovery of gold and a consequent prodigious influx of emigration to that new territory. In 1848, two missionaries were sent to California. So great was the difficulty of the work, that none were sent in 1849. In 1850, things became more settled, and three more were sent out. Since that time, the flood of crime which at one time swept over California and threatened to submerge all that was good and hopeful has been assuaged; and now the Society sends out the largest number ever sent forth from the American churches in one company—eight ordained ministers with their wives. Two of them have their field of missionary labor the most remote from this place of any American missionaries. It is a remarkable fact, that the most distant American missionary on the face of the globe is a home missionary. Mr. Cox closed with a commendation of the departing missionaries to the sympathies and the prayers of Christian people.

Rev. G H Atkinson, of Oregon, was next introduced. He said that it was difficult for people here to realize how precious it is to the distant missionary to know that the sympathy and prayers of friends at home are continually following him. He spoke of the distance as nearly 20,000 miles, by the way of Cape Horn. He described the origin of the Methodist mission in the Willamet Valley, and the mission of the A. B. C. F. M., for the benefit of the Indians. They have failed as missions; but it is to the missions that we are indebted for the settlement of the country. The first women who crossed the Rocky Mountains were Mrs. Whitman and Mrs. Spalding. In 1843, Dr. Whitman came home and announced the feasibility of traversing the plains and mountains by wagons, and he led out the first company of emigrants in 1843. Mr. A. described the population, Western and Eastern; and mentioned the number of commodious houses of worship—one costing $6,000, another $3,000, &c. The largeness of the grants of land given by Government, at first a mile square to a family, and now half a mile square, keeps the people greatly scattered. A larger number of ministers are needed in proportion to the number of inhabitants. It is believed that 10,000 people have gone over the plains this year, and a much larger number are said to be preparing to go out next season. He spoke also of the salubrity of the climate and the fertility of the soil. The population of Oregon is chiefly from the Western States, although the business portion of society there is composed of Eastern men. These are the men who start all the enterprises of the day, and who hold up the ministers' hands, like Aaron of old. These are the men who work in the Church and the Sabbath School.

Rev. Asa D. Smith, D.D., followed in a few appropriate remarks, addressed to the forthgoing young Missionaries. California, said he, is good, and the gold of that country is good, for various objects and interests; but for the missionary it is only good as furnishing him with the means of obtaining food and raiment while he prosecutes his work. His business is to preach Jesus Christ and him crucified, as the power of God unto salvation. Those stalwart men who pioneer society in the West, are only to be subdued and controlled by the most stalwart forms of doctrine. With a few words of valediction he closed, assuring them that we are to meet again.

Rev. Mr. Walsworth, in behalf of his brethren, returned thanks for these expressions of kindness and sympathy with which they were so much cheered, as they bid adieu to home and the scenes of childhood, to go forth to so great a work. He hoped they should be found worthy of these commendations, and adequate for the great work to which they had been set apart; and that, through Christ strengthening them, they might accomplish in some good degree the glorious ends for which they are assigned. The scenes of this evening shall not be forgotten on the shores of the Pacific, but shall be present to strengthen and encourage us in our arduous work.

The hymn was sung—

"Roll on, thou mighty ocean!"

Rev. R. S. Storrs, Jr., next addressed the meeting. He referred to a remark of the last speaker, as in harmony with the train of thought which had been gathering in his own mind. The God who had been forwarding and protecting and extending the Christian faith, from the coming of Christ to this day, has done so great things for California and Oregon. Is that an isolated fact? Or is it a step in the grand movement of ages? And if so, can we locate this phenomenon? Can we calculate its orbit, and thus predict the future? There is a philosophy of history, and in the philosophy this is the central fact, that God has a kingdom in this world, which he is engaged to build up, and finally to make universal. He who overlooks or leaves out this fact, can never learn the philosophy of history. The meeting adjourned at an early hour.

The Southern Whale Fishery Company and the Auckland Islands.

We extract the following curious chapter in colonization from the Sydney *Morning Herald*: When intelligence of the formation of the Southern Whale Fishery Company first reached Sydney, we expressed our opinion that the projectors of the Company had committed two fatal errors: first, in attempting to mix up colonization in their commercial affairs; and, secondly, in fixing their main establishment at the Auckland Islands. We regret to find that our predictions have even at this early period come true, and the affairs of the Company have become involved to a very serious extent.

Had the Company fixed their depôt on the North shore of Port Jackson, or at Newcastle, or at Port Stephens, they need not have expended above £2,000 in the erection of a store and dwellings for their laborers, and their chief officer could have been called a superintendent; and been remunerated by a salary of £400 or £500 a year; but when they undertook to colonize, they considered it necessary to have a "Chief Commissioner," and as he was to have charge of the settlement, the Queen was advised to make the Commissioner a Lieutenant-Governor, (who of course required a staff,) and thus it came to pass that the affairs of a company owning seven ships, which could be managed by any Sydney merchant with the aid of an extra clerk, were placed under the superintendence of his excellency Lieut.-Governor Enderby.

The Auckland Islands are so far south that the weather is exceedingly tempestuous, and the winter very bitter. This rendered necessary houses of a more expensive kind than are usual in Australia, and such of our readers as know what "founding a settlement" means, will not be surprised to hear that some £30,000 has been expended in buildings and improvements at Port Ross, from which, as the settlement is to be deserted, the company will receive but very little benefit.

The London shareholders of the Company, not feeling satisfied with the progress of affairs, the Company at their last annual meeting resolved to send out a deputation to inquire into the state of affairs, and about four months since Mr. Dundas, one of the directors, and Mr. Preston, the Secretary of the Company, arrived at Port Ross for the purpose. They were, of course, received with all due respect, proceeded to make their inquiries, and on the ground of general mismanagement determined to remove Mr. Enderby from office as Chief Commissioner, and assume the management of the Company's affairs themselves. Mr. Enderby at first declined to recognize their authority to remove him, but ultimately resigned his appointment in the Company's service.

And now comes the part of the transaction which gives the affair more general importance than if it only concerned the affairs of a trading company. Mr. Enderby, as Lieutenant-Governor, by the Queen's commission, declared his intention of continuing to exercise his authority; but as every person on the island was in the service of the Company, no one would obey him. "Government House" belonged to the Company, and as his excellency refused to vacate it, the "special commissioners" removed his furniture to a small room, and desired him to leave the settlement. His excellency declined to leave the "colony" of which the Queen had made him Lieutenant Governor, and revoked the appointments of Messrs. Munce and Mackworth as magistrates, and dismissed the constables. The magistrates continued to act, notwithstanding the revocation of their appointments, and the constables were re-appointed. The special commissioners were about to leave Port Ross, and had given Mr. Enderby notice that if he did not leave the island in the schooner in which they were about to depart they would put him on board by force and take him to Wellington, where they would provide him a passage to England. Whether they would venture on such a step remains to be seen.

We make no comment on these extraordinary transactions; for the present we merely place them on record as a singular episode in the history of commerce and colonization. Messrs. Dundas and Preston, we believe, intended to proceed to Otago, in New Zealand, to see whether it would afford a good place to which to remove the Company's station, and, in the event of their not finding a suitable place there, they will probably come on to Sydney. After their experience of colonization in high latitudes, we do not think the Company will be disposed to form settlements south of Otago, but will be content with the less dignified but more profitable establishment of a mere depôt, where a ship can be conveniently fitted out and dispatched on her voyage.

Foreign Items.

A Berlin Journal reproduces, side by side with Louis Napoleon's peace oration at Bordeaux, the following passage from another oration which the same speaker delivered under less propitious circumstances before the Chamber of Peers: "The Emperor, my uncle, chose rather to part with throne and empire than to allow himself to be bound by treaty within narrow frontiers—frontiers which daily expose France to foreign distrust and menace, as we now see. Not a day of my life passes in which his example and teaching are not present to my mind."

The *Correspondent* of Hamburg states that General Lamoricière has been residing in Frankfort for the last week in strict incognito; and has obtained permission to remain fifteen days longer, in order to have an interview with the Prince de Joinville and the Duchess d'Orleans. The *Correspondent* adds that the French Minister demanded that he should be expelled, but that this was not granted.

The "omens" regarding Louis Napoleon are universally unfavorable. On Saturday, at the moment of his arrival in Paris, M. Toutain ascended in his balloon from the Hippodrome, from the car of which was suspended a large wooden eagle, which he was to have lowered down to a certain distance, when it would have the appearance of a live bird floating in the air. The aeronaut was not provided with a pulley, so as to allow it to descend gradually, and was obliged to let the cord run through his hands. The friction was so violent, that the skin was completely burnt off! On the same day, M. Buisiay, while performing his gymnastic exercises, in walking up an inclined plane on a wall, fell from a height of only about six feet, and fractured his shin-bone so severely, that it is thought that he will never be able to resume his gymnastic performances.

The German postmen are often as much put to it as are our metropolitan servants. As specimens of accurate addresses, they have had:—"To Christian Seigler, in Brunswick, just where the Box used to stand." "To the late Mrs. Martensen." "To Pastor Miram, or Mirsio, at Binnen. I cannot exactly recollect the name now, but when the letter is given to the preacher there, with a wart on his nose, will be quite right." "To Robert Kinnlitze, in Berlin, second story, No 7; a water-butt at the left hand after you get through the court." On the back of the same letter was written, "If I am not at home my neighbor will take it in for me, but he removed last Michaelmas, and there is a new lodger." "To my Brother in America, to be delivered to his master." "To the late Cow dealer his Milkmaid, and she is my sister." "To Lorenzo, in Klunenthal; if the Father is dead, to be sent to the Son in Vochtland;" which is as though a letter in England were addressed to "Lawrence, in North Wales: if the Father is dead, to be sent to Tipperary.

A few Hindoos superior to the religious prejudice which deters their race in general from crossing the "Black Water," are on their way to these shores, for the purpose of tendering their evidence to the Committee of Indian Inquiry. They are said to be gentlemen of intelligence and respectability, and at their head is Baboo Prosunno Comar Tagore, who has been selected for "his practical knowledge of the wants of the country, his position in society, his liberal mind, and thorough knowledge of the laws and workings of the Company's system." A similar movement is going forward among the natives of Bombay. In Madras, the editor of the *Athenæum* is at the head of a plan for combining native and uncovenanted Europeans in the same movement.

The organ given to the crew of the *Prince Albert*, by the Royal Consort, proved a source of great enjoyment. When they were visited by Esquimaux at Pond's Bay, the instrument was brought on deck, and the effects of its tones on the natives were irresistibly ludicrous.

The following appeared in the *Times* the other day among the "situations wanted;" "An old sailor, who has served in a respectable station afloat, finds, from his age, that he is free to be despised, although fit for service; consequently is on a lee shore, and is determined to try every tack to work off. He wants employ. In addition to his sailor qualities, he can ride a horse, manage a donkey, drive a horse and cart, attend upon company, and navigate a good tempered master. In any station he may be engaged he will attend to his duty."

The Preston *Chronicle* says: "A laborer going to his work the other day, in Rawstenstall, found an account book, containing debts to a very large amount, nearly a thousand pounds; deeming it of consequence, he spent upwards of half a day in finding the owner. At last he met with him, when he generously offered him the sum of *threepence*, as compensation for loss of time and a reward for his exertions to discover the owner!"

Until reading the last number of the *Montrose Standard*, we were not aware that taking a pinch of snuff in church was an offence. It seems, however, that such is the case. On Sunday afternoon, in one of the Free Churches, an old man happened to be sitting near the precentor. He took out his box, regaled himself with a pinch, and handed his box to the precentor, who in his turn took it; but no sooner had he done so, than the worthy minister paused in his sermon, apparently not in the best of humor, and tried with his hand to reach the precentor's head; fortunately for the poor man he could not reach it, but he very sternly reproved him for indulging in such practices in the church, and warned him that it must be given up in future.

The *Stamford Mercury* says: "A novel scheme to trick the Bronston toll gate keeper out of the toll for a donkey was tried last Friday night. Two men from Norton Heath left the city—the one with a donkey, and the other with a pony and cart; the donkey was lifted into the cart, and its owner sat upon it. The other, Tunnard Longmate, drove the pony. However, as cunning always brings about its own punishment, the inevitable retribution followed this very clever pair. Long ere the toll-gate was reached, down came the over-driven pony, and by some means Longmate, who was extremely beer inspired, was knocked under it; and the only wonder to the bystanders was that the pair of blockheads were not killed."

One of the verses of a "poem" written on the occasion of the Duke of Wellington's death, inserted in the Glasgow *Examiner*, is as follows:

"bet now the gallant warrior is with us no more
for now his spirrits took his flight to a more peaceful shore,
and his last battles finished and twas with death
The Conqueror of all mankind History Saith
Britain still weeps for her loss but double she weeps is vain
for his equal she may never clare in his station again
but as long as this nation has power for to stand
his name will be cherished throughout all the land."

Sir James South, the distinguished astronomer, had a very narrow escape from death the other evening. Sir James arrived in Kingstown by the Holyhead boat, and just after stepping ashore he went too close to the water's edge and fell in. The splash in the water was heard, and directly after cries of "Help! help!" Effectual aid was promptly rendered. Sir James fortunately had on several loose coats, which were unbuttoned, and kept him floating until he was caught by a boat hook.

"A few evenings since," says the Boston *Journal*, "a young sailor passing up Washington-street in a somewhat inattentive manner, came very near running down a lady who was sailing along just below the Old South Church. Hastily stepping aside in order to pass, he encountered the lady, who made a precisely similar movement at the same time. Another mutual dodge brought them again at a stand still, face to face; at which Jack planted himself firmly on the curb stone, saying: 'Look here, madam, I'm anchored. Now see if you can pass; for shiver my timbers if I weigh anchor again until I have a clear sea!'"

A traveller on his way to California not long since, saw alongside of the road what purported to be a grave, prepared with more than usual care, having a headboard on which was painted the name and age of the deceased, the time of his death, and the part of the country from which he came. He afterwards ascertained that this was only a ruse to conceal the fact, that the grave instead of containing the mortal remains of a human being, had been made a safe receptacle for divers casks of brandy which the owner could carry no further. He afterwards sold his liquor to some traders farther on, who, by his description of his locality, found it without difficulty.

Tobacco and Pickles in Amsterdam.—A letter from Amsterdam, in the Boston *Transcript*, says: The consumption of tobacco here is enormous. What King James would have done had he been King of Holland, is past imagining. Old and young are alike addicted to the habit. I have seen a knot of children puffing away as gravely as if they had been born with pipes in their mouth, and elderly citizens march along the streets sending forth volumes of smoke like so many peripatetic stove pipes. Some of the Amsterdam dandies, the fast young men of the place, if the term is not an anomaly, seem to affect the cigar—but for the most part the meerschaum, with its pipe as long as a walking-stick, is the favorite vehicle for burning the weed. Many smoke during their meals; sipping tobacco smoke as other people sip wine, and as it is not considered indecorous to smoke where others are eating, I was regaled while at the breakfast table this morning, in the principal hotel in the city, with some very choice tobacco smoke from two gentlemen opposite me. They breakfasted upon bread and butter, tobacco, eggs and coffee—and I do not doubt that a pipe often furnishes the lower classes a light and wholesome meal.

Some of the Dutch delicacies are certainly very extraordinary. People eat pickles as the French eat peppermints. All about the streets may be seen little stands, upon which are temptingly displayed pickled cucumbers, beets, onions and other vegetables, soaking in vinegar, and cut up into little tit-bits for the refreshment of the passer-by, who, for a stiver, can set his teeth on edge most admirably. Diminutive eels, salted and steeped in vinegar, form an article of traffic for divers old ladies at the street corners. I do not know that children cry for them, but probably the youthful Mynheer yearns for pickled eel, as a young Yankee longs for a stick of candy. A stranger might wonder at seeing such gastronomic enormities hawked about the streets like lozenges, till he heard the unspeakable dissonance of the languages, when he would perceive that a people who speak such a jargon need some such diet as sour krout and pickled eels to keep their vocal organs in proper tone.

Cincinnati is a great distributing point for Butter and Cheese for the South and Southwest, and the annual receipts of Butter by public conveyance alone, for ten years past, amounted to nearly half a million of dollars. The exports are large—the city consumers depending mainly upon private conveyances for their supplies. During the year ending Sept. 1, 1852, the receipts and exports were as follows, in pounds:

Imports	3,412,600
Exports	2,321,250
Excess of imports	1,091,350

The *Price Current* estimates the consumption of Cincinnati and vicinity at about four million pounds per annum, and the receipts by private conveyances at about three millions, making seven million pounds as the ready supply of Butter from all sources, the value not less than a million of dollars, or nearly one-third the value of hogs disposed of in the Pork city.

A Look at an American Silver Mine.

From the Middletown (Ct.) News.

By the courtesy of Dr. Francfort, the accomplished proprietor and superintendent of the Lead or Silver Mines just below this city, we were enabled to make a thorough exploration of the works now in successful and zealous operation at that place. We were in the first place shown a large collection of ore, the result of the blast mentioned in our last week's paper, amounting in all to some eight or ten tons, a large proportion of which is the real simon pure silver ore, with very little admixture of lead or copper. There is so little quartz also accompanying it, that the Doctor did not think it worth while to submit it to the process of scamping, but intended to barrel and ship it at once to the melting furnace. We next visited the stamping department, and witnessed the operation of breaking up the ore by means of four immense steel shod stampers, each weighing 600 lbs. The water which sets these in motion, also washes the comminuted masses, and conveys the powder through sluices or troughs, whence it is collected and put in barrels. Having then encased our lower extremities in India rubber boots, and our caput in an old hat, while a thick woolen shirt covered our body, and protected our clothing from the wet, we proceeded, in company with the Doctor and another widely known servant, and the head miner besides, each armed with a lighted candle, to explore the bowels of the earth whence the richest ore is obtained. Passing along a narrow passage cut through the solid rock, but little higher than our head, which passage serves to give exit to the water that trickles through, and also favors ventilation, we went cautiously along, picking our way among the loose fragments of rock left by the blast, stopping every now and then to observe and admire the sparkling of the silver that shone in the vein above our heads, and finally arrived at the old shaft which Dr. F. has recently discovered and reopened. Here we saw the old timbers and braces left by the miners, who over one hundred years ago worked this mine, still as sound and undecayed as a week after they were put here. We looked down the deep, dark chasm which yawned before us, and as the Cornish miner who led the way descended by an ancient ladder, (also left in the mines,) and disappeared in the gloom, the candle which he carried serving only to make darkness visible, we were forcibly reminded of our schoolboy days, when we read in Virgil about the descent of Æneas to the infernal regions, and we could not help quoting the well known lines beginning "Facilis descensus Averni," &c., &c. The Doctor followed, and we went down a few steps, but hearing from those below that there was too much water to accomplish the whole descent, we were advised not to attempt it then, but defer it until another opportunity. This old shaft is quite interesting; it is constructed with considerable care, and shows that extensive operations must have been carried on here. At different distances, side galleries are cut in the rock, and down below the vein of silver shows out from 2½ to 3 feet in width. This old shaft was probably worked on account of the silver, and by persons well acquainted with mining. In fact, it is ascertained that at one time a party of Germans, at another, of Englishmen under Col James, worked it. On the approach of trouble between England and the colonies, it was abandoned and closed up, and during the war of the revolution worked only for the lead. It is more than probable, that the lead used for bullets at the battle of Saratoga was obtained at this mine, there being on record a letter from Gen. Wand, containing an order for 5,000 lbs. of pig lead, and the answer stating that by a certain day the requisite amount should be at Newburg, on the North River. Middletown therefore did her part in whipping Gen. Burgoyne.

There is a tradition current among the farmers in the neighborhood of the mine, which runs to this effect: that years ago, an Englishman, after strolling around the mines and examining them, offered to work for the proprietors, on condition that they would give him his board, and let him stir the kettle of lead while melting. It was observed that he soon began to prosper, bought land and set about building a house. He was watched and it was noticed that he frequently thrust the iron rod with which he stirred the lead into the ground, and at night carefully collected the earth around the kettle, and melted it. He was therefore arrested and charged with theft, but nothing being proved against him, was allowed to go free. The above tradition, which involves a scientific fact, proves that the ore at this mine was long ago known to contain silver. It was reserved, however, for Dr. Francfort to demonstrate its richness and develope its extent. The Doctor has been diligently collecting facts connected with the early history and working of these mines, and when he has collected himself thoroughly with regard to them, will probably spread them before the public.

The Savannah *Morning News* exclaims against giving tickets of leave of negroes, and adds some remarks in reference to the value of property: There are a certain class of individuals in our community who never hesitate to give tickets to negroes, over whom they have no authority, to pass them at night. We were shown a ticket of this kind yesterday, which was written imperfectly, and caused the arrest and committment of the holder to the Guard-House the previous night. The owner of the negro suffered in the sum of one dollar in liberating him—while the person who violated the law, and tampered with the property of another, goes unpunished, because he is unknown.

The contribution of dimes for Washington's Monument, on election day, amounted to $350 at Savannah.

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Canvassers wanted.—Wanted, several persons to solicit subscriptions for "THE NEW-YORK AGRICULTOR" and "THE FARM AND GARDEN." Competent persons will be guaranteed good wages. Apply to A. B. ALLEN & CO., Agricultural Warehouse, No. 189 Water-st.

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Wanted.—To Banks, Brokers, or any persons in want of a young man who is a good and rapid penman, a first-rate judge of money, quick and correct at figures, has had about six years' experience in the banking and brokers' business and can furnish satisfactory references as to capacity, integrity, &c. For an interview, &c., address H. E., Box No 181 Post-Office.

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Clerkship wanted.—A young man of polite address, a good Penman, with some knowledge of business, who can give most satisfactory references for character and education, desires a Clerkship. Salary is with him a secondary object. Address Box No. 932 Post-Office.

Boy wanted—A smart, active Boy, between 13 and 14 years of age, to go on errands. Good reference will be required. One who lives with his parents would be preferred. Apply to C. W. CROSBY, silk and silk trimmings manufacturer, No. 289 Broadway.

Wanted—A furnished house, not more than two blocks from Broadway, between Bleecker and Eighteenth-st., from Jan. 1, to May 1st 1853. Address by letter J. C. F., Astor House.

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THE POLITICAL FUTURE.

Causes and Results of the Late Election.

Speculations of the Party Press.

The Election.

From the Albany State Register, Nov. 4.

The great battle has been fought, and lost. The Whig party is utterly overthrown. Its principles, its policy are superseded, its candidates are all swept away. The smoke of the battle yet hangs thick over the strick-en field. We can hardly at this time enumerate the killed, or gather the wounded. One great fact, however, is palpable, even in the darkness, and that is a defeat so disastrous has never before been visited upon a political party.

It is humiliating to contemplate this result. The Whig party was the great conservative party of the Union, the party of order, of rational progress. It sought protection for American labor. It fostered Ameri-can industry. It struggled to advance the interests of commerce by the improvement of the great rivers, and the creation of harbors on the great lakes. It gave sta-bility to all the great interests of the country. In our own State, it struggled to perfect that magnificent sys-tem of internal improvements which constituted at once its glory, and the great source of its prosperity.

The party that now "rides as royally rejoicing in its mighty triumphs," is the opposite of all this. It is the party of radicalism in politics and policy. It is the party of free trade, opposing protection to American labor. It opposes the improvement of the navigation of the great rivers. It would leave the great lakes harborless; it would strike down our system of internal improvements. That party is now in power by a majority so overwhelm-ing, that hardly an impediment exists to its rioting in all the wild theories of its inherent radicalism. Where it will bring up, no man can foretell. All philosophy is at fault in calculating its career, and human sagacity can-not foresee its destiny. There is to our mind, a single consolation. The country is yet in the healthful vigor of its youth. It is full of the spirit of life, with a constitu-tion uninjured by excess. It passes into the hands of this great radical party strong in recuperative power, and a few years of riot cannot destroy, however it may injure its healthful tone. That, it may be granted, is but poor consolation. It is, however, much to lean upon.

The causes which have produced this result, are worthy our most profound consideration. For it is only by a careful, honest investigation of those causes, that we can rectify error and hope for the ultimate predomi-nance of our principles.

Every man, doubtless, has his own explanation to give. These, however, are too often inadequate. They may account for local defeats, and sometimes for the aberra-tion of whole districts. But great and general results must be the fruits of great and general causes. When New-York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Kentucky, North Caro-lina, Tennessee and Louisiana are found giving way and falling into the same vast current, there must be a cause common to them all, that sweeps them from their moor-ings. The lukewarmness of a few Whigs in one or more States, the disaffections in others, and the open hostility of an insignificant band, and even the treachery of professed friends, are all inadequate for such mighty results. Let us not be misled by such bubbles that dance on the great waves; they merely indicate its cur-rent; they do not propel the stream.

The Whigs have deceived themselves in regard to their party strength. The great States of New-York, Ohio and Pennsylvania, are essentially Democratic, as has been proved for the last thirty years in every con-test where the party forces have been really mustered for action. The successes of the Whigs have been casual and accidental, or the results of an outburst of indig-nation at Democratic abuses. The revolution in this State in 1834, and through the whole country in 1840 are instances of the latter. Hence has arisen the necessity of some element on which to address the people, distinct from party predilections. That great mass of voters who will not enrol themselves as partisans might be induced by high and patriotic considerations to forego their pre-ferences and vote for their country. This element was sought and found in General HARRISON and in General TAYLOR.

The nomination of Gen Scott was made with the like views. It was doubtless expected that his unsurpassed military services, and his great civil qualifications, the purity of his private and public life, and the great fact that he had not been concerned in or mixed with the party politics of the country, would commend him to the favorable consideration of that class of voters whom we have described. And it is our firm belief that the wis-dom of the view could have been vindicated by a result certainly not so disastrous, if Gen. SCOTT had been pre-sented under different auspices. The men who were prominent in bringing him forward, with a faculty characteristic only of passion, took care to excite as much hostility and exasperation against him as they possibly could, by wanton assaults upon other Whig candidates, and by urging his nomination upon grounds odious to the great body of the Whigs. Their own character as abolitionists, as fomenters and supporters of rebellion against the laws, and as stigmatizers of the Constitution of their country, was naturally transferred to their favorite and exclusive candidate. It was hoped that the adoption of a National platform of principles, and its ready acceptance by Gen. SCOTT, would counter-act the mischievous effort of the course of his peculiar friends. But the benign and healing influence of this measure was defeated by 66 delegates—the very men who had urged the nomination—and a majority of the whole number that had nominated Gen. SCOTT—by these 66 voting against the adoption of this platform. This fatal vote was the tocsin of alarm to the friends of the Union throughout the whole country. They saw in it the evidence of a fixed determination to agitate a most dangerous question and to renew the terrific scenes through which we had just passed. And they appre-hended the fearful influence of those men over the can-didate whose nomination they had procured.

The efforts of wiser men and sounder patriots, to overcome their apprehensions, by reference to the incon-trovertible proof of General SCOTT's soundness on all these questions, were unavailing. These proofs were met, not only by the facts already stated, but by the manifest folly of the leading supporters of the nomination. Some of them openly derided the platform and spit upon it. Others more covertly, but still visibly and effectually, assailed the Compromise measures, attacked with re-newed venom the Fugitive Slave law, and kept up a constant fire upon Southern institutions. The infamous declaration by the chief manager of the clique in this State, that the Constitution was an atrocious compact, was flung in the face of the community, while the recol-lection of the conduct of another prominent actor in the cause, in applauding and sustaining the rebels who resisted JERRY, was kept fresh in remembrance.

Who can wonder, that under these circumstances, the disinterested, intelligent citizens who loved the Union and clung to the Constitution as their ark of safety, de-termined to apply to Gen SCOTT the maxim "*noscitur a sociis*," we will judge him by his associates and chief supporters.

Here is the true and great cause of our overwhelming defeat. A whole nation of twenty-five millions, can be moved only by an overpowering impulse. There are deep, strong and mighty currents of thought, that actu-ate every people. We see it in France at this moment, where the desire for the protection of property and life has induced even the surrender of political liberty to a bold usurper. The love of our blessed Union, the great veneration, amounting almost to adoration of our glori-ous Constitution, is the presiding, overwhelming current among our people. It ever has and ever will sweep away every impediment to its free and uninterrupted course. The Democratic candidates were exempt from all taint of suspicion upon this cardinal and absorbing question. They were sustained by a Platform to which the whole party, without exception, pledged a hearty and even ve-hement adherence. Mark the contrast; on one side was evidence to induce positive certainty of soundness; on the other, equivocation, heartlessness, insincerity and palpable inconsistency among the most prominent and the most active. We say inconsistency—for what could be more absurdly contradictory than for men to support a candidate pledged to a line of policy upon a subject that absorbed all others, and at the same time repudi-ate, scoff and ridicule that line of policy?

We have no hesitation in saying that for ourselves, we derive great consolation under our defeat, from the con-viction that it has been caused by an honest and patri-otic instinct of the people, by their love for their country and their determination to maintain the Constitution in all its parts, in all its integrity, and in its honest spirit.

Nor do we hesitate to say, that we find another source of great consolation, in the fact that Abolitionism and rebellion, their instigators and promoters, and particu-larly their high priests in this State, SEWARD, GREELEY and WEBB, have received a death blow from which they never can recover. They have played out their despe-rate game, with the aid of others who detested their prin-ciples and their objects, and yet they are in a hopeless minority, in a political oblivion.

It now remains only for the Whig party to reconstruct itself upon its original and conservative principles; *to sever for ever all political communion with men who re-nounce those principles; to abandon a heartless, hollow alliance that inspires distrust instead of confidence; to exterminate from their ground all sectionalism, all ex-pedient trumpery issues, and rally upon those landmarks which designated our boundaries before Seward was born or Weed or Greeley became our plagues and curses.*

We may not immediately succeed in inducing the adoption of our principles, but we shall preserve our own self respect, and obtain at least the respect of our fellow-citizens, and thus lay a foundation for an endur-ing and ultimate success.

What shall the Future Course of the Whig Party Be?

From the Albany State Register, Nov. 5.

We adverted on Saturday, to the great, pervad-ing cause that produced the total overthrow of the Whig party at the recent election. There were minor causes operating against us, which, though possibly less influ-ential in producing the great result, yet served to swell the mighty current by which we were overwhelmed.

The Whig party was strong—strong in numbers, but doubly so in the soundness of its principles and the wisdom of its policy; it was the great conservative party, guiding the nation safely while in power, and ex-ercising a salutary, restraining influence while in a minority; it had in its ranks the wisest statesmen and the loftiest intellects of the age; it sustained the Union, and promoted harmony in the Union; its mission was to preserve inviolate the compromises of the Constitu-tion, and draw closer the bonds of brotherhood between the members of this great confederation of States. We are speaking of the Whig party as it was years ago, under the guidance of its great founders.

But of late years, new men have foisted themselves into self-constituted leaderships. Forgetting the great principles that lay at the foundation of the party, and for the advancement and promotion of which it was called into being, they sought to infuse into it elements at war with the great objects of its creation. Instead of allow-ing it to remain the great party of order, they sought to make it one of agitation and commotion. They called to its aid religious bigotry. They moulded Catholicism, and sought, by uniting ecclesiastical influence to the Whig, to make *that* an element of its strength. They coiled up-on the anti-slavery sentiment of the North, and sought to warrant that upon the party, as one of its cardinal principles. They reared, in our own State, Anti-Rent-ism into a formidable power, and joined that to the party as one of its adjuncts. Every wild abstraction that radicalism threw upon the surface to trouble society, was courted and caressed, until the great principles up-on which the party was originally founded, were buried beneath a multitude of odious isms, and it became one of shreds and patches. Against all these unnatural al-liances the reflecting portion of the party protested in vain. Temporary expedients were more regarded than permanent good.

Under such leaderships, it needed no gift of prophecy to foretell what the final catastrophe would be. Catho-licism, learning its strength, went over to the enemy; Abolitionism, finding small sympathy in the great body of the party, wheeled out from its ranks; Anti-Rentism, feeling its power and following its instincts, deserted it. All the other isms, true to their affinities, found a con-genial resting-place in the radicalism of modern Democ-racy; and thus the Whig party, when the final contest came—deserted by its allies, whom it never should have courted, betrayed where it never should have trusted—was shattered into fragments.

Perhaps it is well that it should be so. From the desolation that has swept over it, may ultimately spring its permanent good; from the chaos of its overthrow, order may again arise, and the Whig party purified by its work through "the dark valley of the shadow of death," may be reared into more than its former strength and power.

In view of these considerations, the question recurs: *What shall the course of the Whig party be?* Though defeated, yet it is not annihilated; its principles, like truth, are immortal. Though it can no longer direct, it can yet restrain; its great mission is not yet accom-plished. The Whig party must not be disbanded. It is full of recuperative power. Its overthrow was perhaps necessary for its purification. The causes of its calam-ity are now visible as the sunlight, and if it will gather wisdom from the experience of the past, that very calam-ity may be made the means of restoring it to its former high position.

Let the further guidance of these self-constituted lead-ers, who have conducted it into such deep dishonor, be rejected. Let the odious isms that have been engrafted upon it, be hewn away forever. Let it, from this time forth, be in reality what in theory it professed to be, the great party of order and rational progress—the great Conservative party—a great National party, eschewing sectional prejudices and geographical divisions—seeking all theoretical abstractions, and promoting practical, universal good. If fanaticism, whether in politics or morals, proffers its alliance, let us remember the past, and reject its affinity. Let us stand firmly by the Com-promises of the Constitution, fixed upon the great na-tional Whig Platform. If those who have heretofore act-ed with the Whig party choose to leave it now, let them go. If they cannot conform to its principles, it is better off without than with them. The course of open ene-mies may be anticipated; that of pretended, but false friends, cannot. The blows of the one may be met and parried, but the stab of the other may be fatal.

Sewardism.

From the New-York Tribune, Nov. 8.

Whoever shall write the history of the late Po-litical contest will have to record the disastrous failure of an attempt to enforce upon the Whig party an out-ward uniformity of opinion and action with regard to Human Slavery. For this uniformity there is no foun-dation either in fact or in tradition; our Northern and Southern people have always regarded Slavery with very different eyes, and, so long as it shall exist among us, probably always will. In no National Convention, in no Congressional Caucus, in no assemblage claiming to speak in behalf of the Whigs of the whole Union, was there ever an assumption of power to create or declare uniformity on this subject prior to this present 1852. Messrs. TOOMBS and STEPHENS did indeed attempt to force such a declaration in the Congressional Caucus of Dec., 1849, but their repulse was signal and conclusive, leaving them only the old resort of defeating the party they could not control. The second attempt of the kind was made by the opponents of Gen. SCOTT's nomination in the last Baltimore Convention—with what success, has been told in the succeeding canvass and its result.

Another extraordinary feature of the late canvass was the virtual combination of the magnates and usual man-agers of both the great parties, powerfully aided, though not with such evident malice prepense, by those of the third party, to hunt down and crush a single individual, and he no candidate for office, and no wise connected with the dispensation of spoils. Gov. SEWARD not only holds no post of power or influence under the present Administration, but he stood expressly pledged to refuse any under the next, had Gen SCOTT been chosen. No matter what might have been the result of the recent con-test, he would have remained what he now is, and for three years would have continued to be—a Senator from the State of New-York. And yet against him have the batteries of the now victorious host been pointed through-out the canvass; the fire of the traitors in the Whig camp has all been aimed at his devoted head. Members of Congress, Electors of President, and various orders of ex-notables, have renounced the Whig party by which they have hitherto been honored and cherished, with no other avowed reason than this—that Gen. SCOTT was the "SEWARD candidate," and therefore must be crushed. "SEWARD!" "SEWARD!" "SEWARD!" has been the burden of our adversaries' song from the outset—the theme on which the Satanic Press has expended half its venom, and on which the journals subsisting on adver-tisements of women and children for sale have capitalized with equal persistence and fervor. Whig potentates who have given their means and their names toward the pro-motion and support of "WEBSTER Union" tickets, have done so to feed fat their grudge, not against SCOTT but against SEWARD, to that end have mercantile Whigs by thousands either refused to vote for President at all, or voted plump for PIERCE and KING—ready not merely to defeat but to annihilate the Whig party if they might thereby demolish SEWARD. To this end, too, have ex-tra exertions been put forth by the Barnburners who feel that their recreancy and shame can never be effaced from the public recollection so long as Gov. SEWARD remains in the Senate, faithful to the principles and convictions which have rendered his name detested by every traf-ficker in human sinews, by every perpetrator of legalized villainies, throughout the civilized world.

Well: the conspiracy of Aristocrat with Jacobin, Slave-Trader with Agrarian, Pearl-street with the Five Points, has been crowned with unmeasured success. General SCOTT is overwhelmingly defeated, and the Whig party not merely discomfited but annihilated. We have no prophetic ken, and make no pretensions to reading the future; *but we do not see how the Whig party as such can ever be rallied again.* Defeat is but an acci-dent, to which any party may be subjected; but a defeat based on comprehensive, systematic treachery, like that just experienced, can hardly be other than conclusive.

For it must be considered that even those cotton jour-nals and politicians which finally yielded a reluctant support to General SCOTT, had taken such a course pre-paratory to the Whig National Convention as to neutral-ize and paralyze their subsequent acquiescence. They set out with the assumption that General SCOTT *must* not be nominated, since his nomination would be a "SEWARD" triumph, which all the South and Conservatives everywhere must repudiate. When, therefore, they came round, and undertook to commend the nomination which they had so unsparingly denounced in advance, their adversaries had only to quote against them their own diatribes, hardly yet cold, to prove that, on their own showing, General SCOTT should be opposed and defeated because of "Sewardism." Thus they had taken the pre-caution to render their support of General SCOTT a nullity before they could be required to proffer it. The result, it is now obvious, could hardly have been other than it is.

"But," says one, "how does all this prove the Whig party annihilated? Why may it not regain its former strength by eschewing or avoiding Sewardism?"

We answer: If you mean simply that the Whig party can rally and regain its former power by merely purging itself of all that is stigmatized as "Sewardism," *we en-treat you to go ahead with the experiment. There is nothing more to risk or lose now, and there can be no harm in trying this on and trying it out.* We whom you call "Sewardites" are tired, and will gladly rest awhile and let you go ahead as you see fit. Whether your anti-Progressive, Pro-Slavery Whig party would be stronger than that which has just been routed, or would resemble on trial the tragedy of Hamlet with the part of Hamlet omitted, can better be determined after than before a trial. There can be no reasonable objec-tion to that.

But if you mean that those, to spite and destroy whom you have just broken down the party, will follow and sustain you in restoring and reestablishing it, with the understanding that they are to be aliens and servitors therein until they consent to suppress their own convic-tions and profess your views, *we would advise you not to invest either efforts or hopes in so wild a speculation.* They are in no hurry to move at all; when they *do* take part with you in another canvass, it will be as your equals and nothing short of it. They are not going into a Convention with you again, to have your notions foisted into their party creed and their candidate then beaten by you, notwithstanding his acceptance of your platform. They will not consent that a candidate's avowed determination to regard and treat all Whigs with equal favor, whatever their views of the last Balti-more Platform, shall be deemed a sufficient reason for his defeat at your hands. If they are to be proscribed, they prefer to suffer at the hands of their avowed and consistent adversaries rather than at those of superficial but treacherous compatriots.

—But we were speaking of "Sewardism."

The Speeches Addresses, Arguments and Messages of WILLIAM H. SEWARD, are now in process of prepara-tion for the press by GEORGE E. BAKER, Esq., and will probably be published next Spring. It has been deemed by the editor desirable that the work be complete, con-taining every official paper or public speech of Gov. S., whereof any record remains, and to present it exactly as it was originally given to the public. The whole will make three full octavos of some 600 pages each, and will be published in a style rendering it worthy of a place in any good library, so that all the heresies, extravagancies and atrocities wherewith Gov. S is popularly charged, will be readily accessible to all, and those who accuse him of recommending that foreign languages and unpop-ular theologies shall be taught in our Public Schools, (or some of them) will no longer have the excuse of ignor-ance for their misrepresentation.

We believe there is no other American Statesman now living whose works embody so much that will fix and reward the student's attention as do those of Governor SEWARD. Popular Education in all its phases; Crime and its penalties; Political Economy in its adaptations to our National condition; Slavery, its prerogatives, and their limitations; Anti-Rent and Manorial Land Tenu-res; the Currency, &c., &c., have been discussed by him for the last quarter of a century with a vigor and clear-ness which leaves nothing to be desired by his friends. When his writings shall be fairly and accessi-bly before the American People, they will be able to see why he is the best abused and most widely hated man on the Continent, and why the meekest utterance in be-half of outraged Justice and Humanity excites more emo-tion and active hatred than the most savaging denun-ciation of all that is upright and commendable. In short, there is a manifest requirement that when the Whig party has been demolished and the Nation delivered bound hand and foot to Filibusterism and the Slavery Propaganda, out of antipathy to and dread of "Seward-ism," the public should know precisely and clearly what "Sewardism" is; and therefore we thank Mr BAKER for his undertaking, which can hardly fail to prove every way successful.

The Result and its Causes.

From the New-York Express.

All is lost except honor; and to FRANKLIN PIERCE, quite a new and almost unknown man, is com-mitted the mighty trust of twenty-five millions of men in their foreign and domestic relations. He cannot be said to be even the chosen of his own party, because the two-thirds system of selection threw overboard, in their Convention, all their really great men. He is, however, elected, it may be said, by acclamation. Gen. WINFIELD SCOTT is not so much defeated as routed. The hitherto invincible soldier has at last met his Waterloo. It is not so much a defeat of the Whig party as of this gal-lant soldier himself, who has carried down with him nearly all his subordinates, and in this quarter left scarcely a survivor in the field.

The causes of this rout are obvious, and the result has been apparent and irresistible from the start. General SCOTT, at one time, certainly, the most available candi-date, became at last the least available, by the peculiar circumstances under which he was nominated. The people became impressed with the idea that these influ-ences would surround and govern him, and though no man who knew him, personally, believed it, yet no ef-fort could persuade the people from this dangerous belief. Hence, since his nomination, with occasional exceptions, the history of the Whig party has been a continuous rout, rather than defeat. The October elections in the great States of Ohio and Pennsylvania indicated our ap-proaching and inevitable doom—and the doom is upon us now.

We have no doubt that the Northern Whigs, who no-minated Gen. SCOTT in Baltimore, nominated him under the belief that he was the strongest candidate in the North, and that MILLARD FILLMORE could not carry even his own State; but they were laboring under a de-lusion, which we deeply regretted at the time, and which we have not ceased to regret, because their action was certain to lead to the deplorable route now upon us. Against that constantly impending and yet irresistible doom we have struggled with zeal and energy, in doors and out, on the stump and at the desk, which we never would have expended upon a candidate of our own se-lection, in order to demonstrate that it was principle to which we were devoted, and not a man. We are now sorry to see and to say events have justified our fore-sight and realized our apprehensions, even beyond what we dreamed of; but we claim nothing for our foresight, except again to claim the confidence of our readers for our opinions, when we are so unfortunate as to differ from them.

REPLY TO THE ABOVE.

From the Albany Evening Journal.

The "dodge" of the New-York *Express* will not do. It cannot escape its just responsibilities by raising false issues. Having labored for years to divide, distract and weaken the Whig party, it may not, when the destruc-tion of the party is accomplished, cast the blame on others. The hopeful brothers who manage the *Express* were concerned in disorganizing two Whig State Con-ventions, by means of which Loco-Foco State officers were elected. They were conspicuous also in organizing Castle Garden factions, the object and effect of which, after obtaining "Forty Dollars a year Subscribers," was to paralyze the Whig party.

The *Express* has labored for several years, with an incendiary zeal, to inflame and exasperate Southern against Northern Whigs. It has misrepresented the opinions and vilified the character of the Northern Whig press and Northern Whig statesmen. Whig members of Congress from Southern States have assured our friends that the great obstacle to harmony in the Nation-al Whig party, was found in the insidious falsehoods of the *Express*.

The *Express* attributes Gen. SCOTT's defeat, not to the strength of his opponent, but to the distrust of Whigs. How, but by the false accusations of such Jour-nals as the *Express*, was that distrust created? Men who have labored so diligently to distract and ruin the Whig party should not be surprised to see the object ac-complished. Such men shall not, at any rate, escape from or even divide the infamy of their own acts. If the Whig party of the Union has been overthrown be-cause "it was supposed that peculiar influences would surround" General SCOTT, then the New-York *Express* and other Journals whose falsehoods created that sup-position, are responsible for its consequences.

If the New-York *Express* is to be taken as authority in all that relates to the betrayal of the Whig par-ty we think it may be—then those who divided the party in this State have destroyed it in the Union. The causes of this rout are obvious, and the result has been apparent and irresistible from the start." In other words, the Whig National Convention nominated the wrong candidate, and those who were opposed to his nomination have defeated his election. This is measur-ably true. Besides the powerful open enemy that Gen. SCOTT had to encounter, there was a sort of "Legion of St. Patrick" within his own camp. It requires the united efforts and full strength of the Whig party to elect a Whig President. With open hostility in some places and treachery in other quarters, this "rout" may, therefore, have been "obvious" to such as the *Express* from the "start."

If our friends had shared in the views which we en-tertained, the burthen and responsibility of the recent Presidential campaign would have fallen upon others. The CLINGMANS and CABELLS, with the *Republic* and *Express*, should have been left to administer upon the effects of a party they had destroyed. It would have been wise, as we then believed, and now believe, to al-low those in power to test the strength of their policy. It was by no error of ours that Gen. SCOTT was exposed not only to the opposition of open enemies, but to the more fatal hostility of false friends.

"All is lost except honor," exclaims the man who ob-tained his nomination for Congress by a fraud which would have shamed a scrub race thimble-rigger. "All is lost except honor," says a print which, if it ever pos-sessed any, sold it out years ago.

The general crash, however, is relieved by a few of its features. Some of the betrayers of the Whig party have their reward. The pillars which they so successfully undermined have fallen upon and crushed them.

The Election Frauds.

From the Evening Post. [Democratic.] Nov. 8.

The evidence each day accumulates to show that the trick of seizing upon the tickets, sent by Democrats of the city, through the Broadway Post-Office, and the clamor which was thereupon set up, were intended to withdraw the public attention, while the perpetrators of the outrage carried out their efforts at defeating the State ticket.

The act itself was described, in telegraphic despatches, published on the eve of election, as a "capture of fraudu-lent tickets," and the designed impression would have been made upon the Democrats of the interior, that the two sections of the party in this city were operating to defeat each other, had not the vanity of authorship in-duced the concoctors of the scheme to couple their names with it. When the Democrats of the rural dis-tricts saw that Mr. TITUS OATES SICKLES was the dis-coverer of "the plot," they were re-assured, and at once set the affair down as a case of political stool-pigeoning, peculiar to the metropolis.

But at this very time, it was discovered that a large number of tickets had been circulated through the State, containing all the Democratic State and County nominations, only WASHINGTON HUNT's name being substituted for that of the Democratic candidate for Governor; and an additional batch, with the name of HORATIO N. SEYMOUR for Governor. Democrats were, however, warned of the intended device, and when on the day of election the *Herald*, of this city, published the name of the Democratic candidate on the State ticket, HORATIO N. SEYMOUR for Governor, and SAMUEL E. CHURCH for Lieut. Governor, the trick fell as far short of its purpose, as did the panic paragraphs issued simul-taneously from the Albany *Argus*, intended to induce its followers to strike off radical democrats from the ticket, by stories of intended "cutting" on the other side. The trick had been tried too often, and the opera-tors had not character enough left to give it the sem-blance of truth.

Simultaneous with these underhand movements, was the circulation of handbills through the interior, appeal-ing to Democrats to vote against the State Ticket, a specimen of one of which we copy below. This one, like the fraudulent ballots issued from the city, was doubtless the joint work of Whigs and Democrats, act-ing in concert: but the grossness of the misrepresenta-tion, and the recklessness of consequences it exhibits, reveal the style and the peculiar morality of the clique of operators here, who attempted to cover up the evidence of their participation in this conspiracy against the party, by acts of violence, and clamorous accusation.

"SUGGESTIONS TO CASS DEMOCRATS."

The following considerations address themselves to the careful attention of the Cass Democrats of this State. The reader cannot fail to see, that the mind of every sensible Cass Democrat must be led to the con-clusion presented in this paper, though it may have re-quired an intimate knowledge of the machinery of gov-ernment and party, to have understood how perfect the arrangements have been made to place the control of every branch of the State Government, and all its pa-tronage, in the hands of a faction, which, but a short time ago, was in hopeless rebellion to the party, and in a helpless minority:

What position will the Cass Democrats occupy if the Barnburner State ticket is elected?

They will have:

1. A Barnburner Governor.
2. A Barnburner Lieutenant-Governor.
3. A Legislature necessarily under the control of the Barnburners.
4. A Barnburner Supreme Court and Court of Ap peals.
5. A Barnburner Canal Board, (five Barnburners to three Cass Democrats and one Whig,) thus giving the Barnburners a control both of the Canons and the Board.
6. Barnburner Commissioners of the Canal Fund.
7. Barnburner Commissioners of the Land Office.
8. Barnburner Trustees of the State Buildings.
9. A Barnburner Auditor.
10. A Board of Canal Commissioners, a majority of whom are Cass Democrats, but shorn of all power and patronage by a Barnburner Auditor and Canal Board.
11. Eight hundred miles of Canals under the charge of 100 Canal officers and 5,000 men, holding their places from a Barnburner Canal Board; and
12. An Engineer Department, appointed and controlled by a Barnburner Canal Board.

The National Administration must and will respect the power which controls any department of the State Gov-ernment, and consequently its patronage must and will be distributed by these Barnburners.

What inducements have the Cass Democrats to sustain SEYMOUR and CHURCH?

These Barnburners have scarcely failed to sacrifice every prominent Cass Democrat who has been brought forward since 1848.

In that year they *voted in a body against*, and de-feated Gen. CASS for President—supporting a Whig, CHARLES F. ADAMS, for Vice-President.

In 1849, they *defeated* LOTT, for Controller, and elected CHATFIELD, Attorney General.

In 1850, they defeated SEYMOUR, *then* a prominent Cass Democrat, and elected CHURCH, *then* and *now* a Barnburner.

In 1851, they bolted WRIGHT, candidate for Controller, *then* a Cass Democrat, and came within 300 votes of defeating him, and reelected CHATFIELD, Attorney Gen-eral.

In 1852, they *they mean to defeat* the only Cass Dem-ocrat on the ticket, and ever national Democrat in nom-ination for Congress.

SEYMOUR sold out to the Barnburners in 1851 for their support in 1852, in consideration of which he was re-quired to assist in disorganizing the Legislature of 1851, and in defeating the nomination of his old friend, Gen. CASS, in 1852.

Unmistakable evidences are daily accumulating of or-ganized movements in the Barnburner districts to de-feat Gen. FOLLETT.

From the same quarter the decree has gone forth, that WALLBRIDGE and CUTTING, in New-York, DAVID SEY-MOUR, in RENSSELAER, PECKHAM in Albany, MOULTON in Oneida, MUNDY in Jefferson, HOUGH in Madison, and SMITH in Chenango, all Cass Democrats, *must be de-feated*, because they would stand between the Bara-burners and the patronage of PIERCE's Administration.

The Meaning of the Result.

From the Washington Union, Democratic.

Let us, then, accept the triumph of the Demo-cratic Party as the triumph of Democratic principles. Let us read aright the verdict of the Country—let us not misinterpret the voice of the Nation. That voice speaks the popular approbation of the public policy of the Demo-cratic Party. It pronounces the judgment of the people against the inefficiency and imbecility of the present Whig administration. It demands economy and purity in the management of the public finances. *It demands that the arrest and energy of the Nation be liberated from the thraldom of federal conservatism, and be al-lowed free scope and full development.* It demands the repression of every sentiment of disloyalty to the Con stitution. It demands a more sacred regard for the rights of the States and the permanency of the Union. In a word, the voice of the Nation demands a restoration of that Democratic policy to which the Country is in-debted for its present prosperity and glory, and by whose ascendancy alone it can attain its highest grandeur and complete development.

From the Albany Evening Journal, Nov. 5.

May we not, after all that has passed, assume that the sentiment of the people, on the question of Pro-tection, is against us? Pennsylvania, New-Jersey, Connecticut, and even Rhode Island, States most in-terested in Protection, have gone for a Free Trade Pre-sident.

We suggested, several years ago, the propriety of con-sidering questions involved in a Presidential campaign as decided by the results, for that is really the only way to ascertain what policy is best adapted to the welfare of the country. For example: there is a large party in the Union that oppose the construction of harbors and the improvement of rivers away from Salt water. Gen PIERCE, when in Congress, voted with that party. The only State interested in fresh water harbors has now voted for Gen PIERCE. Why, then, shall we not con-sider the question of lake harbors settled? Why not have the dredging machines, materials, &c., &c., sold off at auction again, as they were by Mr. VAN BUREN?

So, too, in regard to a Tariff. The verdict of the peo-ple is now overwhelmingly against protection. Be it so. Let us then have Free Trade. If coal and iron can be had cheaper from England than at home, by taking off the duty, why not take it off? It is better to have Free Trade raw than half done. Let us leave the Free Trade party to carry out their policy fully, and then, one way or another, we shall have the benefit of it. If Free Trade without lake harbors promotes the general welfare, Whigs will be content, for that is all they want. On the other hand, if the policy entirely carried out proves ruinous, the authors of it will be overthrown.

Massachusetts.

The State Election in Massachusetts on Mon-day, shewed a fair Whig vote, but there is no choice for Governor.

For the State Senate, the Whigs have elected six cer-tainly, in Suffolk; and the Coalitionists five in Worces-ter; two in Plymouth; and probably six in Middlesex; three in Norfolk.

For Congress, WALLEY is elected in the Fourth Dis-trict, and APPLETON in the Fifth; and perhaps SCUDDER in the First, and CROCKER in the Second—all Whigs. Returns received from the other Districts are not suffi-cient to form an opinion, but probably no choice.

In about 300 Towns, the vote upon the question of calling a Convention to revise the Constitution of the Commonwealth, stands 46,338 Yeas; 41,045 Nays. Ma-jority of Yeas, 5,193. The vote of the remaining towns will not materially vary the result.

Of the vote in Boston the *Courier* says:

There was no mistake as to which way the current ran in this city with regard to Governor, yesterday, but upon other candidates for office, there was more diver-sity of opinion. A multitude of volunteer representative tickets were presented, under the names of "Whig Temperance," "Regular Temperance," "Citizens," "Union," "Liberal," &c., but by the vote for Mr. Clif-ford, it is presumed that a large majority of the Whig ticket is chosen, as it contained all, but upon the Anti-Maine Law tickets, a majority of the Washington and Webster ticket, four of its members, Messrs. Daniel Kimball, Thos H Russell, Benj. Smith and Samuel W. Sloan, were on the Whig temperance ticket, and the last named gentleman was also on the "Regular" Temper-ance ticket.

Below is the table compared with last year:

	1852.			1851.		
Ward.	*Clifford.*	*Bell's.*	*Hosea & Scattering.*	*Winthrop*	*Boutwell.*	*Palfrey & Scat'g.*
I	664	248	149	568	473	89
II	392	352	163	325	566	65
III	584	223	138	460	357	69
IV	847	121	142	811	138	91
V	656	174	211	696	365	133
VI	771	183	287	809	226	180
VII	813	145	98	745	335	81
VIII	748	114	139	832	184	107
IX	544	138	167	553	199	130
X	528	199	172	574	206	113
XI	610	223	174	513	325	112
XII	514	295	263	543	431	124
Total	7,691	2,405	2,102	7,359	3,609	1,304

Clifford's majority, 2,166; Winthrop's majority, 2,436. Net Whig gain, 750.

Boston has given a handsome vote for Mr. CLIFFORD, the Whig Candidate for Governor, though it is not so large either in numbers or in comparison with that for the opposite candidates as we had expected it would be. The aggregate vote is 11,901,—last year the Gover-nor vote was 12,262,—the whole falling off is 361. The vote on Tuesday last for Presidential Electors, was 12,133.

Five Points Mission.

The New York Ladies' Home Missionary Soci-ety of the M. E. Church have been requested to give a clear statement of their position, and relation to the mission at the Five Points. They are anxious to have their object clearly known to the public, who have so generously aided them during the last year, and who have been misinformed as to the object and hope of the mission, now in vigorous operation.—Three years ago, this Ladies' Society formed their determination to at-tempt a mission in that heathen spot. They knew that previous benevolent efforts had failed to a great degree, but as their object had always been, from their forma-tion to have the Gospel preached in the most destitute parts of the city, they felt an especial call to make an effort there.

They formed their plans, chose their committee of gen-tlemen, and applied to Conference for a missionary, pledging themselves to raise one thousand dollars per annum for its support. In compliance with this request, Rev. Mr. PEASE was sent to that mission; he found the society ready to cooperate, the committee of gentlemen waiting to accompany him to that locality; a band of teachers were chosen for the Sabbath school, and soon all was in active operation. Before the year had closed, the Society found, that whatever temporal good might be effected through Mr. PEASE's energy, it would not rest on the moral basis, which alone would give it per-manency and character, and, unwilling that police re-straint should supersede that "law of love," which they felt should be the spirit of their mission, they unanimously concluded not to apply for him the second year.

The mooted question as to whether reformation should *precede* the preaching of the Gospel, or be its *result*, had, they thought, been decisively settled in the experiments of foreign missions. They hoped to lay a broad basis on a well settled foundation, and while they laid hold on all temporary aid as an auxiliary never to be neglected, *renovation of character* by renewing of God's spirit, was the high mark to which all their efforts were di-rected. To this end a Temperance Society was imme-diately organized, preparations for a Day School made, and a Sewing Society formed to aid in clothing the chil-dren. Appeals were written for different papers, and boxes of clothing from different States, (and even far distant Wisconsin,) were received for the benefit of this mission.

In compliance with the wishes of the ladies, Rev. Mr. LUCKY, late Chaplain of the Sing Sing State Prison, was appointed to succeed Mr. PEASE, as missionary in that place; and we are happy to state that he and his wife have fully carried out the missionary designs contem-plated, and by their visiting, their prayers, their daily efforts and their nightly tolls, exerted a subduing and a moral influence which is felt throughout that entire com-munity; nor have they rested here.

They have distributed, throughout the last year alone, three thousand garments, without reference to color, sect or country. Scores of men and women have, through their influence, been supplied with work; many children have been placed in the Home of the Friendless, or in respectable families; and neither time nor trouble have been spared to effect these objects. Want of room has prevented our carrying out our full designs, but with gratitude we announce that soon this difficulty will be remedied. The purchase money of the Old Brewery is raised, and very soon a new building will occupy that site.

A mission room, a day school room and a parsonage will be first secured, and over them, rooms will be pre-pared to let at a low rent, to any who will keep the temperance rules of the establishment. We welcome with joy, boarding houses for the poor, but think the same object will be gained by us in preparing cheap rooms for families who could not as well board, thus forming a colony of industrious inhabitants, surrounded on every side by the influences of the mission. Our plans will be detailed hereafter.

We have rejoiced in the catholic spirit manifested by our Christian friends, who from various denominations have aided in the Sunday School, and by various minis-ters who, from time to time, have assisted Mr. LUCKY. All this, we hope, will be continued; for that which we most deprecate is the introduction of an antagonistic spirit in a region, where the combined instrumentality of the Christian Church may give a demonstration of the power of the Gospel to reform, to elevate and to save the most degraded, such as our great City has never before witnessed.

We invite our friends to visit us, and look at the Old Brewery, (ere it is demolished,) and see an infant class of eighty children—then to cross over to the mission-room, and find a smaller number under faithful instruc-tion—to tarry to the plain Gospel service, brought down to the comprehension of the most ignorant and degraded. We invite them, particularly, to aid Mr. LUCKY on Sun-day evenings, when the wretched adults, who shrink from daylight exposure, creep in to seek aid to break the fearful chains of intemperance which so strongly bind them—or, on Tuesday evening, to the prayer meeting—or, on Wednesday evening, to the children's singing-school, when the ragged, dirty little ur

SCHOOLS.

CLASSICAL AND COMMERCIAL SCHOOL.—The Brooklyn Academy, J. R. PORTERBOY, A. M. Principal, is now open. Instruction is given in the common and higher branches of English Education, in Latin and Greek, and in the Modern Languages. With the exception of the French language, the pupil in his studies, is under the supervision of the Principal alone. The number of Pupils is limited to 25, and the tuition fee is $20 per quarter, in advance. Most satisfactory References and Testimonials will be given, upon application to the Principal.

OTTIGNON'S GYMNASIUM, Nos. 159 and 161 Crosby-st.—Mr. C. F. OTTIGNON begs leave to remind the public that his Gymnasium is open daily, from sunrise until 10 P. M., for general exercise Gentlemen's Class meets every evening at 8 o'clock, for class exercise and instruction. Boys' Classes meet on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS, at 3½ o'clock in the afternoon.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS, DANBURY, Conn.—The Winter term in Rev. C. HUNTINGTON'S School will commence November 1. Danbury is sixty miles from New-York, with which it has communication twice a day, by railroad. Circulars, with references, can be had of Messrs. Leary & Co., No 4 Astor House, and of Messrs. Grannis & Stewart, No 95 Maiden Lane.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS, at DOBBS' FERRY.—Rev. S KELLOGG, Principal.—This school is beautifully located on the banks of the Hudson, twenty-two miles from New-York, with which there is almost hourly communication by railroad. Number limited to 12. Terms, $35 per quarter.

FINANCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE ROCHESTER AND SYRACUSE RAILROAD CO.—CANANDAIGUA, Oct. 8, 1852.—NOTICE.—An installment of twenty dollars per share on the scrip stock of this Company is required to be paid on the 20th day of October instant, and the balance due on said scrip stock (being ten dollars per share,) is required to be paid on the 1st day of February next.

By paying the last installment on the 16th day of January next instead of 1st February, with interest on both of said installments from the 1st day of August last to the times of payment, and on the surrender of the scrip certificates the scripholders will be entitled to full stock with the future dividends.

Payments of the said installments may be made at the offices of Messrs. Duncan, Sherman & Co. New-York; J. E. Thayer & Brother, Boston, at the Bank of Syracuse, Bank of Auburn, Rochester City Bank, and at this office.

By order of the Board of Directors.

CHAS. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

CREDITS ON CHINA, INDIA &c.—Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, New-York, are prepared to issue Mercantile Credits, Circular Notes, and Letters of Credit on the Oriental Bank of London, available at all the branches and agencies of that establishment, as follows:

Canton, Hong-Kong, Shanghai,	China.	Madras, Bombay, Calcutta,	Columbo, Kandy, Singapore,	Ceylon.

EXCHANGE AND COLLECTION OFFICE.—The undersigned have taken the office, No. 173 Canal-st., under the People's Bank, where they will transact the EXCHANGE AND COLLECTION BUSINESS, in all its branches, upon the most reasonable terms, and feel confident of giving satisfaction to those who will favor them with a call.

WM. E. HAWS.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 1, 1852. FRED. A. DUBOIS.

UNION BANK of London.....England.
Belfast Banking Company.....Ireland.
National Bank Edinburgh.....Scotland.

We draw by special authority on the above Banks, payable at sight, and in sums from £1 upward.

TAYLOR BROTHERS, No. 76 Wall-st., corner Pearl

TRUSTEE'S SALE OF STOCKS.—SIMEON DRAPER will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, the 10th inst., at the Merchants' Exchange, at 12½ o'clock, 184 shares of the Capital Stock of the UNION BANK of New-York. Also, $10,000 in California 7 per cent Bonds, due in 1855, principal and interest payable in New-York.

BROADWAY BANK—NEW-YORK, Nov 6, 1852.—DIVIDEND.—A semi-annual dividend of four per cent. upon the capital stock of this Bank, will be paid to the shareholders on and after the 15th inst. The transfer books will be closed from the 10th inst. until the day of payment J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

CREDITS, &c. FOR THE PACIFIC.—Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, New-York, issue Credits and Bills of Exchange, available at sight, on the following places on the West Coast: LIMA, VALPARAISO, PANAMA, SAN FRANCISCO.

SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS OF THE NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY, reimbursable in 1867, with semi annual interest coupons attached; for sale by BLATCHFORD & RAINSFORD, No. 12 William-st.

SPECIE WANTED at the highest market rates, by GODDING & BROTHER, Bullion and Exchange Office No. 6 Wall-st.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

GILBERT'S BOUDOIR PIANO-FORTES.—The attention of the public is particularly requested to this comparatively new style of PIANO-FORTE, which, as a neat and elegant article of parlor furniture, is unsurpassed. Occupying but small space, it possesses a power and sweetness of tone, and delicacy of touch, not exceeded by any. There can be but little doubt, that this instrument, presenting the many advantages it does over the common Piano, is destined, eventually, to be brought into common use. Any prejudice against them cannot fail to be removed by a visit to the rooms where they are exhibited for sale. Every instrument warranted to give entire satisfaction. Also, Melodeons of Prince's and Carhart's make. Pianos to let, tuned and repaired.

HORACE WATERS, Sole Agent.
No. 333 Broadway, cor. Anthony-st., 3d floor.

ÆOLIAN PIANOS, and others, by HALLETT, DAVIS & CO., Boston, always to be found in extensive assortment at the specious Music store and warerooms of the subscribers. Also, New-York and other Pianos, ranging in price from $150 to $400. Best Italian Strings for Violins. Musical merchandize, of every kind wholesale and retail.

Also, second-hand Pianos at $25, $35, $40, $50, $60, $75, $90, $120, $125, to $225 GOULD & BERRY,
No. 297 Broadway, Music Publishers.

PIANO FORTES.—The best assortment of Pianos in this city can be seen at the Warerooms of LINCOLN & THOMPSON, No. 441 Broadway, including Hall's, Davis & Co.'s celebrated Æolian Pianos, of new and much approved scales, acknowledged superior to any other in the market. Also, a large variety from other distinguished New-York and Boston makers. Gilbert's and other second-hand with and without the Æolian attachment, at very low prices.

LINCOLN & THOMPSON, No. 441 Broadway.

MESSRS. LIGHTE & NEWTON, No. 22 Canal-st., in consequence of the increased demand and unrivaled popularity of their PIANO-FORTES, have extended their business, and are now prepared to offer to their friends, and those wishing a superior instrument, an extensive assortment, in plain and ornamented cases, of modern style, from 6½ to 7½ octave Second-hand Pianos taken in exchange. Broadway Ware-rooms, No. 423

PIANO-FORTES.—The finest assortment of Piano-Fortes in the city may be found at the spacious warerooms of N. P. B. CURTIS & CO. No. 447 Broadway, consisting of George Hew's celebrated American Patent Action Pianos, T. Gilbert and Co.'s popular Æolian Pianos, Gilbert's and others' Boudoir. Also, a variety of new and second-hand Pianos for sale and to let. No. 447 Broadway.

PIANOS FOR SALE.—At No. 8 Barclay-st., next door to the Astor-House—a variety of 6½ and 7-octave rosewood Piano-Fortes, warranted to give satisfaction in every respect, or no sale, for cash or approved paper. Pianos on hire. JAMES THOMPSON.

PRINCE & CO.'S MELODEONS.—The original PRINCE MELODEON, which has stood the test of years, and proved itself a superior instrument to those of any other make, can be had only of the sole agents, WM. HALL & SON, No. 239 Broadway, (opposite the Park.)

PIANO-FORTES.—One splendid "Gilbert" Æolian Piano for $280, worth $375. One beautiful and excellent 7-octave Boudoir Piano for $180, worth $298. One good second-hand Piano for $75. For sale by CHARLES F. HILL, No. 54 Great Jones st.

PIANO-FORTES.—HAZELTON & BROTHER, Manufactory and Ware-rooms, No 219 Centre-st., near Grand, where may be found a fine assortment of Rosewood Pianos, made in the most substantial manner and latest style.

OLDEST ESTABLISHMENT.—T. H. CHAMBERS, PIANO FORTE WAREROOMS, No. 385 Broadway.

SALAMANDER SAFES.

SALAMANDER SAFES.

WILDER'S PATENT, WITH RICH'S IMPROVEMENT.—STEARNS & MARVIN, successors to Rich & Co., are the only manufacturers of SALAMANDER SAFES combining both patents. Depôt, No. 146 Water-st., New-York.

GREAT FIRE AT OGDENSBURG.—HERRING'S SAFES.—We, the undersigned, having been present at the opening of one of SILAS C. HERRING'S Safes, in the store of Messrs. WATROUS & LAWRENCE, after the Great Fire on the 19th of October, are free to acknowledge this as the greatest triumph we have ever yet witnessed of a Salamander Safe. The fire in the stores of Messrs WATROUS & LAWRENCE and H S HUMPHREY & Co., was much hotter than in any other part of the burnt district—its intensity being increased by the large quantity of oil, camphene, alcohol, and other inflammable matter in the drug store. One of the feet of the safe was entirely burnt off, and a quantity of iron and nails were melted together in one solid mass, so great was the heat. Yet notwithstanding all this, every paper was preserved entire, and the printing perfectly legible, the varnish inside having been untouched.

Signed—J. C. Carter, Collector Port of Ogdensburg; George Robinson, Post-Master do; L. Hasbrouck, Agent Etna Insurance Co., of Hartford; Edwin S. Holbrook; B. H. Very, Agent for American Insurance Co.; W. J. Pardee, General Agent Etna, Hartford, Insurance Co; Saml. H. Price, General Agent North Western Insurance Co.; D. M. Chapin, Agent Springfield and Marine and Protection Hartford, Insurance Co.

The above certificate was received from Ogdensburg by this day's mail, unsolicited on my part. The persons whose names are attached are mostly unknown to the subscriber.

It is but another testimonial (among many others) of the superiority of "HERRING'S Safes" over all others.

The subscriber is the only person in the United States authorized to make or sell HERRING'S Patent Salamander Safe, that was awarded the medal at the World's Fair, in London, in 1851. SILAS C. HERRING,
Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-st., N. Y.

FANCY SOAP

OF EVERY KIND, consisting of White Variegated, Rose, Almond, Palm, Emollient, Rough and Ready, Windsor, &c., &c., in Bars and Cakes, Wash Balls and Shaving Creams, Military and Shaving Compound, making in all over 70 varieties. Also, Pale Yellow and Brown Soaps, and patent refined Mould Candles, for all warm climates, always on hand and for sale by W. HULL'S SON, Nos. 108, 110 and 112 Cliff-st., north end.

DOORS, SASHES AND BLINDS.

THE DERBY BUILDING AND LUMBER COMPANY have on hand, and are receiving the above articles made in the most approved style, and from the best kiln-dried lumber, which they will furnish on reasonable terms to all who may favor them with their patronage. Depôt, No. 4 Railroad Building, corner of Canal and Centre-st.

GEORGE W. TUTTLE,

IMPORTER of English, French and German Fancy Goods Novelties and Toys, both useful and ornamental, suitable for presents. Emporium No 345 Broadway

CAUTION.—FRANCIS M PRATT is not employed by me, and has no connection with our Agency whatever; he having been discharged from our service in the early part of October. S. M. PETTENGILL & CO.

INSURANCE.

1852.

OFFICE OF THE ASTOR MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 20, 1852.

THE FOLLOWING STATEMENT of the affairs of this Company is published in conformity with the requirements of its Charter:

Amount of premiums not marked off Dec. 31, 1850. $331,856 26
Amount of Premiums on Marine and Inland Navigation and Transportation Risks for the year ending Dec. 31, 1851..... 631,809 02
Total amount of Premiums..... $943,675 46

Amount of Earned Premiums during the year as above..... $692,895 30
Less Return Premiums..... 89,601 14
Net Earned Premiums, 1851..... $603,294 0
Losses paid during same period..... $389,997 14
Re-Insurance Commissions, Expenses and Bad Debts..... 58,642 14
448,639 28
Net Earned Profits..... $154,654 78

The profits of the Company from April 2, 1849, to Dec. 31, 1850, for which certificates were issued, amount to..... $177,550 00
Additional Profits as above..... 154,654 78
Net Earnings to Dec. 31, 1851..... $332,204 78

The Assets of the Company on Dec. 31, 1851, were as follows:

Bills Receivable	$424,137 73
Cash	34,884 15
Loans on Stocks	82,830 00
Premium Accounts to be closed by Notes or Cash	62,973 33
Scrip of sundry Mutual Insurance Companies and Salvages	
Total	$610,825 26

This Company take no Fire Risks disconnected with Marine Risks.

The Board of Trustees have this day declared a Dividend of TWENTY-FOUR per cent. on the Earned Premiums of the year ending Dec. 31, 1851, for which Certificates will be issued on and after the 7th of April next. Also, an interest of six per cent. on the Scrip heretofore issued, payable in cash on and after Feb. 3. By order of the Board,

EDWARD A. STRONG, Secretary.

TRUSTEES.

Zebedee Cook,	Francis Skiddy,	P. A. H. Renauld,
Thomas Tileston,	Samuel E. Sproulls,	Chas. M. Connolly,
N. L. McCready,	Eben. B. Crocker,	Elisha Robbins,
Sidney Brooks,	L. S. Pond,	Paul Alden,
G. Griswold, Jr.,	Wm. F. Bulkley,	Thomas Dunham,
Elias Punyert,	Arthur Pinnegan,	W. Kent, 85 Cedar-st.
E. J. Brown,	James S. Hyde,	John Harper,
Fred. A. Lee,	William Bryce,	James Myers,
George Bird,	J. W. Culbert,	James Stuart,
John B. Kitching,	R. T. Woodward,	Samuel L. Bush,
Alfred Barratt,	Theodore Crane,	Francis L. Cook,
Chauncey D. Herd,	Robert L. Taylor,	Benj. A. Mumford,
Edward Anthony,	S. B. Chittenden,	L. B. Wyman,
Wm. E. Lothrop,	Josiah C. Low,	Ulysses B. Brewster.

ZEBEDEE COOK, President.
EDWARD ANTHONY, Vice-President.
EDWARD A. STRONG, Secretary.

THE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
Office No. 54 Wall street.

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL, £2,000,000, or $10,000,000. Paid up Capital.....£200,000 } Or, Two and a
Surplus and Reserved Fund, £268,000 } Quarter Million of Dollars.

THIS COMPANY has formed a Local Board of Directors in this City, (duly qualified by holding the required number of shares,) with full power to issue policies for Fire Risks, settle all losses, and to invest in New-York all funds derived from premiums and the sale of shares.

DIRECTORS IN NEW-YORK:
JAMES BROWN, Esq., Chairman.

FRANCIS COTTENET, Esq., Deputy Chairman.
George Barclay, Esq., Mortimer Livingston, Esq.
C. W. Faber, Jr., Esq., E. F. Sanderson, Esq.,
Joseph Gaillard, jr., Esq., Alex. Hamilton, Jr., Esq.,
William S. Wetmore Esq.
ALEX. HAMILTON, Jr., Council of the Company.
ALFRED PELL, Resident Secretary

DIRECTORS IN LIVERPOOL:
ADAM HODGSON, Esq., SAM'L HY. THOMPSON, Esq.
SIR THOMAS BERNARD BURCH, Bart., M. P.

DIRECTORS IN LIVERPOOL:
JOSEPH HORNBY, Esq., Chairman.
THOMAS, BROKELBANK, Esq.
JOSEPH CHRIS. EWART, Esq., Deputy Chairman.
DIRECTORS IN LONDON:
WILLIAM EWART, Esq., M. P., Chairman.
GEORGE E. FREDERICK YOUNG, Esq., M. P., Dep'y Ch'm
PERMANENT INSURANCE.

In addition to the ordinary modes of Insurance, parties may, by depositing with the Company 2½ per cent. on the amount at risk, have their dwelling houses insured against loss by fire, as long as the deposit remains with the Company.

FOR EXAMPLE: A deposit of $125 (which is 2½ per cent. on the sum insured,) insures $5,000 in a first class house, the interest on which, $7 50, is the cost, instead of $12 50 per annum; the difference of expense will, in a few years, save the whole sum deposited, and the risk, trouble and expense of renewing entirely obviated. This mode of insurance is neither new or untried; it prevails almost universally in Philadelphia, where the "Contributionship" was established under the auspices of Dr. Franklin, just a century ago, viz: in 1752, and still exists one of the richest and most prosperous Insurance Companies on the Continent.

REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—No. 7 Insurance Buildings, cor. Wall and William sts., offices Nos. 10 and 11, ground floor.

This Company having their capital of $150,000 paid in, in cash, and securely invested, are prepared to insure against loss and damage by fire on favorable terms.

The charter of this Company provides, that after paying interest to the stockholders, at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum, four-fifths of the remaining profits are to be divided among the assured in scrip bearing interest, which scrip is to be redeemable in cash whenever the accumulated profits and capital shall amount to $1,000,000.

TRUSTEES.

Samuel S Howland,	John A Stephens,	Jos. Gaillard, Jr.,
Stephen Whitney,	James Warren,	Jas. M. Waterbury,
Daniel B Fearing,	Arthur Leary,	George Curtis,
Wm H Russell,	M. W Hamilton,	George T Ades,
A C Downing,	Dunning Duer,	D. S. Kennedy,
Gazaway B Lamar,	John Stewart, Jr.,	John J. Astor, Jr.
Wm. H. Aspinwall,	Robert B Minturn,	Fred'k A Delano,
Wm. B. Duncan,	Reuben Withers,	James C. Bell,
Chas. H. Russell,	Ed. C. Center,	Daniel D Smith,
Isaac Townsend,	Josiah Oakes,	Fred'k G. Foster,
Peleg Hall,	Robert S. Hone,	

ROBERT S. HONE, President.
DUNCAN F. CURRY, Secretary.

ST. NICHOLAS FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—CASH CAPITAL, $150,000.—Insurers participate in the profits.—Corner of 8th-av. and 23d-st.—Policies issued on all descriptions of Merchandize, Stores, Dwellings, Furniture, Ships in Port, &c., on as favorable terms as other City Offices, with the advantage to Insurers of a share in the profits of the Company.

DIRECTORS.

M. Hopper Mott,	Garrit S. Mott,	Henry B Holster,
Jas. R. Del Vecchio,	Joseph Boughton,	Elijah Ward,
Wm. A. Wheeler,	James W. Ogden,	John J. Gunn,
Wm. M. Campbell,	Samuel Lyman,	Garrit S. Striker, jr.
Joseph W. Savage,	Asahel A. Denman,	Stephen W. Jones,
John S. Meyer,	Henry D Crane,	William J. Brisley,
Erastus Lyman,	Mark Cornell,	John Waite,
John Denham,	Wm. R. Stewart,	William Winslow,
Erast. C. Sanderson,	Henry Dubois,	Andrew Ward,
Geo. W. Van Nort,	Wm. W. Cornell,	David L. Sayre.
John W. Howe,	Cummings H. Tucker.	

M. HOPPER MOTT, President.
CHAS. O. RICHARDSON, Secretary.

THE BROOKLYN FIRE INSURANCE CO.—CHARTERED IN 1824.—Offices, No. 43 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, No. 5 Merchants' Exchange, Wall-st., New-York. Have their Capital (as also a handsome surplus) invested in the most undoubted securities, and continue to insure Buildings, Merchandize, Furniture, and other personal property, Vessels in port, and their Cargoes, upon as favorable terms as any other similar institution.

DIRECTORS.

William Ellsworth,	William Miles,	Hon. Quackenbos,
Phineas T. Barnum,	George Gilfillan,	Justus S Redfield,
Daniel D. Howard,	S. P. Townsend,	J. W. Amerman,
Caleb S. Woodhull,	John Eadie, Jr.,	Fordyce Hitchcock,
Chas. T. Cromwell,	Joel S Gatman,	John C Smith,
Anasta's Nicholas,	Robert C. Bell,	Jos. M Greenwood,
Richard L. Allen,	John N. Genin,	Simeon Leland,

WILLIAM ELLSWORTH, President.
ALFRED G STEVENS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 61 Wall-st., 4th Month, 5th, 1852.—This Company, with a CASH CAPITAL OF $210,000 with a surplus of over $100,000, insures against loss or damage by fire on favorable terms

DIRECTORS.

George S. Fox,	C. W. Lawrence,	Richard F. Carman,
Fitch A. Reading,	Peter S. Titus,	Henry H. Barrow,
Josiah Macy,	T. C. Cardavoyne,	Hull Clark,
Wm. H. Falls,	Ralph Mead,	Wm C. White,
Joseph W. Corlies,	Richard Field,	John J Walker,
John D. Wright,	Elias Hicks,	Chas. H. Marshall,
Abraham Bell,	Irad Hawley,	Elisha Riggs

GEO. S. FOX, President.
SAMUEL TOWNSEND, Secretary.

LIFE INSURANCE.—THE MANHATTAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.—Cash Capital, $100 000, independently of the premium fund. Office, No. 146 Broad way, corner of Liberty-st. This Company continue to insure against all manner of Life risks on most favorable terms. Persons may insure in this Company either with or without participating in the profits.

ABRAM DUBOIS, M. D., at the office daily from 2 to 3 o'clock. P M.

California permits granted at greatly reduced rates.

A. A. ALVORD, President.
C. Y. WEMPLE, Secretary.
N. D. MORGAN, Actuary.

BUILDING ASSOCIATION AND GENERAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, corner of Tryon row and Chatham st., in the Harlem Railroad Buildings, are taking risks on rents, buildings, &c., on the most favorable terms JOHN. BRUCE, President.
DANIEL BARNES, Secretary.

MURPHY'S ADHESIVE MIXTURE, for Post-Office Stamps, Envelopes, Fancy Paper and Card Work, &c., &c.—Invaluable to Editors and Scrap-Book Makers, as a substitute for wafers, paste, gum arabic, and all other odious and inconvenient make-shifts.

This Mixture remains always pure, clear, and free from smell; does not mould, turn sour, nor become candied; is ready for use and in complete order in all weathers and under all circumstances.

Prepared and sold, wholesale and retail, by WILLIAM MURPHY, No. 247 Broadway, N. Y., and by Stationers generally throughout the City and Country.

TO THE LADIES.—Our Fall style of Ladies, Misses and Children's Drab and Black Felt, Black and Drab Beaver Bonnets, with a beautiful Beaver Riding Hat for Ladies and Misses, made from the best stock in market. Also, a large and handsome assortment of plain and embroidered Caps of the latest Paris fashions, with new styles of Drab and Silver Felt, Black and Drab Beaver Hats and Flats for Boys, Misses and Children, at MONAROUE'S old establishment, No. 228 Bowery.

TRUSSES, Shoulder Braces, Female Supporters, Lace Stockings, Knee-Cap and other Bandages, Spinal Supports, Instruments for Knock-Knees and weakness of the Joints, and all kinds of Bolts and Bandages; also Children's Trusses on hand and made to order, at Dr. GLOVER'S, No. 12 ANN-st., near the Museum.

YEAST POWDER.—B. T. BABBITT is the original inventor of the Chemical Yeast Powder, which is prepared and sold by him at Nos. 63 and 78 Washington-st. New-York, in tin cans. Those who purchase should see that they get that with the above name on.

SHOW CASES—SHOW CASES.—A large assortment of Cases of every description, constantly on hand, or made to order, of Silver, Rosewood, Mahogany, Black Walnut &c. and warranted equal to any in the Union S. E. PEEBLES No. 124 Grand-st., 2 doors east of Broadway.

LOOKING GLASS PLATES, AND PLATE GLASS for Windows. Goods sent to any part of the City or Brooklyn free from risk or charge to the purchaser. Old Looking Glasses replolished and silvered.

JOSEPH HINDS, No. 97 Anthony-st. near Broadway

COR. R. DIBOSWAY, ATTORNEY and COUNSELLOR-AT-LAW, and COMMISSIONER OF DEEDS for New-York and Illinois, No. 70 Nassau-st., between John and Fulton-sts., N. Y.

HARDWARE.

COOKING AND PARLOR STOVES, OF THE MOST APPROVED PATTERNS, for sale low by the subscriber. WM. CLARKE,
No. 9 Carmine-st, (four doors above Bleecker.)
No. 332 Hudson-st., (two doors above Vandam.)
No. 195 6th-av., (three doors above 13th-st.)
No. 390 8th-st., (three doors above 30th-st.)
N. B.—Stoves repaired and put up.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES.—These curious and ingenious machines, which attracted so much attention at the Fair of the American Institute, and where they kept a crowd about them while in operation, can be seen by those who were unable to get a sight at them at the Fair, at the principal office, No. 258 Broadway, where they are in operation daily. These machines are simple and easy in their operation, durable in all their parts, and can be used by any person with a very little practice. Shoe manufacturers, Saddlers and Clothiers in all parts of the country are now using these machines, with which all kinds of sewing, either on cloth or leather, can be executed in a beautiful manner and with astonishing dispatch.

FAIRBANKS' PATENT PLATFORM AND COUNTER SCALES—Improved in quality and reduced in price. Adapted to every required operation of weighing. For sale in all their varieties by FAIRBANKS & CO., No. 89 Water-st.

MICA AND LUSTRE.—A very superior article of Mica, all sizes; genuine Lustre, in bulk and papers, to suit the trade. A very extensive assortment of Stove Ornaments and Railing, for sale by J. LIDDLE, Troy Stove Warehouse, No. 231 Water-st., New-York.

MEDICAL.

AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL—FOR THE CURE OF COUGHS, COLDS, HOARSENESS, BRONCHITIS, WHOOPING-COUGH, CROUP, ASTHMA and CONSUMPTION.—Of all the numerous medicines extant, (and some of them valuable) for the cure of pulmonary complaints, nothing has ever been found which could compare in its effects with this Preparation. Others cure sometimes, but at all times and in all diseases of the lungs and throat where medicine can give relief, this will do it. It is pleasant to take, and perfectly safe in accordance with the directions. We do not advertise for the information of those who have tried it, but those who have not. Families that know its virtues will not be without it, and by its timely use, they are secure from the dangerous consequences of Coughs and Colds, which neglected, ripen into fatal consumption. The Diploma of the Massachusetts Institute was awarded to this preparation by the Board of Judges, in September 1847; also, the Medals of the three great Institutes of Art, in this country, also the Diploma of the Ohio Institute at Cincinnati, has been given to the CHERRY PECTORAL, by their Government, in consideration of its extraordinary excellence and usefulness in curing affections of the Lungs and Throat.

Read the following opinion founded on the long experience of the eminent Physician of the Port and City of

DR. J. C. AYER: Five years trial of your CHERRY PECTORAL in my practice has proven what I foresaw from its composition, must be true, that it eradicates and cures the colds and coughs to which we, in this section, are peculiarly liable. I think its equal has not yet been discovered, nor do I know how a better can be made for the distempers of the Throat and Lungs.

J. J. BURTON, M. D., F. R. S.

See what it has done on a wasted constitution, not only in the following cases, but a thousand more:

SUDBURY, Jan. 24, 1851.

DR. AYER: In the month of July last I was attacked by a violent diarrhœa in the mines of California. I returned to San Francisco in hope of receiving benefit from a change of climate and diet. My diarrhœa ceased, but was followed by a severe cough—and much soreness. I finally started for home, but received no benefit from the voyage. My cough continued to grow worse, and when I arrived in New York, I was at once marked by my acquaintances as a victim of consumption. I must confess that I saw no sufficient reason to doubt what my friends believed. At this time I was recommended taking your truly invaluable medicine with little expectation of deriving any benefit from its use. You would not receive these lines did I not regard it my duty to state to the afflicted, through you, that my health, in the space of eight weeks, was restored. I attribute it to the use of your CHERRY PECTORAL.

Yours truly, WILLIAM W. SMITH.
WASHINGTON, Pa., April 12, 1848.

DEAR SIR: Feeling that I have been spared from a premature grave, through your instrumentality by the providence of God, I will take the liberty to express to you my gratitude. A Cough, and the alarming symptoms of Consumption had reduced me too low to leave me anything like hope, when my physician brought me a bottle of your "PECTORAL." It seemed to afford immediate relief, and now, in a few weeks time has restored me to sound health. If it will do for others what it has done for me, you are certainly one of the benefactors of mankind. Sincerely wishing you every blessing, I am, very respectfully, yours,

JOHN J. CLARKE, Rector of St. Peter's Church.

With such assurance and from such men, no stronger proof can be adduced, unless it be from its effects upon trial. Prepared and sold by JAMES C. AYER,
Practical Chemist, Lowell, Mass.

Sold by A. B. & D. SANDS, corner Fulton and Williamsts., RUSHTON, CLARK & CO., C. H. RING, T. T. GREEN, and all the Druggists in New-York; Mrs. HAYES, No. 175 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, and by all dealers in medicine every where.

A CERTAIN CURE FOR THE PILES.

OFFICE, No. 196 BOWERY, (4 doors above Spring-st.,)—DR. UPHAM'S VEGETABLE ELECTUARY, (an internal remedy,) is a certain cure for Piles, in every form; also, for all those affections of the stomach, liver and bowels, which are the cause of this afflicting complaint. For some of the most remarkable cures on record, see Pamphlet, which can be obtained gratis at the Proprietor's office. Price of the Electuary, $1 per box. Sold at No. 196 Bowery; by Mrs. HAYS, No. 175 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, and by Druggists generally.

SPASMS IN THE STOMACH, FLATULENCY AND INDIGESTION, CURED BY HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—Extract of a letter from Mr. DALWOOD, of Goodwood, near Sydney, New South Wales, dated Sep. 14, 1850: "To Professor HOLLOWAY, SIR: Having had an experimental knowledge of the good effect produced by your valuable Pills, I consider it my duty to make it known, that two years ago my daughter, then sixteen years old, had suffered for a long time with cramps in the stomach, flatulency and indigestion. I tried various remedies without benefit, but a few doses of your wonderful Pills have restored her to perfect health, and she is entirely free from any symptoms of her former complaint." Sold by all venders of medicines in the British Empire, and by those in the United States, in pots at 25 cents, 62½ cents, $1 and $2 50 each. Wholesale by the principal drug houses in the Union and by Messrs A. B & D. SANDS, New-York, and by the Proprietor, No. 244 Strand, London.

MADAME'S COUGH LOZENGES.—The best and most convenient remedy for Coughs, Colds, and diseases of the Throat and Lungs generally. Sold by A. B. & D SANDS, No. 100 Fulton-st; M. DAME, No. 32 Carmine-st.; ABM. BIRDSALL, No. 451 Pearl-st., and others. 25 cts. package.

MEDICAL CARD.—Doctor PURCELL begs to state to his friends, and the public in general, that he may be consulted upon every disease Surgical or Medical, at his residence, No. 35 East Broadway, from 9 to 12 A. M., and from 4 to 6 P. M.

REMOVALS.

REMOVAL OF THE TROY STOVE WAREHOUSE, FROM 220 TO 231 WATER-STREET, NEW YORK.—The subscriber having purchased the stock in trade of URIAH HILL, Jr., of the late firm of R. B. INCH & CO., and made very extensive improvements in the store lately occupied by them at No. 231 Water st., has removed his entire Stove Establishment thereto, where now can be found the largest and best assortment of PARLOR, HALL, OFFICE AND COOKING STOVES, in this or any other market in the United States. The subscriber also begs to return thanks to the public for the very liberal patronage heretofore extended to him at his old concern No. 220 Water-st., and hopes to merit a continuance of the same. JOHN LIDDLE, Proprietor.

REMOVAL.—GEORGE PIERCE & CO., Manufacturers of PIERCE'S KITCHEN RANGES, Revolving Roaster, and Pierce's Eliptical Air-Heater, removed from No. 843 to No. 806 Broadway, next door to Grace Church. N. B.—Pierce's Ranges repaired.

TRAVELING.

FOR RIO JANEIRO AND VALPARAISO—The new and splendid Steamship SIERRA NEVADA. J. D WILSON, Commander, will be despatched for the above Ports, on or about the 25th of November, from Pier No. 3, N. R. For passage only apply to J. HOWARD & SON, Agents, No. 34 Broadway.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD—WINTER ARRANGEMENT.—NOV. 1, 1852.

TRAINS OUT OF NEW-YORK

Accommodation and Special Trains leave at 7 and 11:30 A. M.; 4 and 5 P. M., through to New Haven.

At 9 10 A. M. and 6:30 P. M., for Port Chester.

The 11:30 A. M. train runs in connection with train from New-Haven to Hartford and Springfield, and with train over the Canal road.

Express Trains at 8 A. M. and 3:30 P. M., for New-Haven, Hartford, Springfield, Worcester and Boston, Connecticut River and Vermont Railroads. These trains connect at New Haven with trains of the New London Road, to New-London, Norwich, Stonington and Providence.

The 8 A. M. stops at Stamford and Bridgeport, connecting with Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroads at Bridgeport. The 3:30 P. M. stops at Stamford, Norwalk, Bridgeport, connecting with Danbury Railroad at Norwalk, and with Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroads at Bridgeport.

TRAINS INTO NEW-YORK.

Accommodation and Special Trains at 5:30, 7, and 9:35 A. M., and 4:20 P. M., through from New-Haven.

At 5:30 A. M., and 3:45 P. M., from Port Chester.

The 9 25 A. M. Train receives passengers from Springfield and Hartford, New-London and Canal Railroads at New-Haven. The 4:20 P. M. Train receives passengers from Hartford and Springfield, and Northern Railroads.

Express Trains leave New-Haven, on arrival of trains from Boston, at 1:15, and 9:50 P. M., (stopping at Bridgeport, Norwalk, and Stamford,) leaving Boston at 9 A. M. and 3 30 P. M. Trains of the New-London Road run in connection.

See large bill of advertisement at the Station Houses and principal Hotels.

GEO. W. WHISTLER, Jr., Superintendent.
NEW-HAVEN Nov. 1852.

FOR PHILADELPHIA DIRECT—U. S. MAIL EXPRESS LINES.—Through in 4 hours.—New-Jersey Railroad, via Jersey City—leaving New-York at foot of Cortlandt-st., at 6 and 9 A.M., and 5½ P.M. Fare, $3 for first-class, and $2 50 for second-class, in 6 and 9 A. M. Return at 1 and 9 A. M., and 5½ P. M. Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, and Charleston through Tickets, sold in the above lines, and through baggage received in the 9 A.M. and 5½ P.M lines. Passengers with baggage cross the ferry fifteen minutes before the trains leave.

MICHIGAN SOUTHERN AND NORTHERN INDIANA RAILROAD.—Over SIXTY miles of distance saved between Buffalo, Dunkirk and Chicago, Waukegan, Kenosha, Racine, Milwaukee and Sheboygan, via Toledo and Monroe. The Company have increased their facilities. Merchandize will be forwarded with dispatch. Mark packages "Michigan Southern Railroad Line, Toledo." For further information, inquire of JOHN F. PORTER, Agent, No. 109 Broad-st.

CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY OF NEW JERSEY—Through from New-York to Easton, Pa., in four hours, commencing Aug. 2. I leave Pier No. 1, North river, per steamer REED JACKET, for Easton, and intermediate places, at 8 A.M., 12 M., and 3:45 P.M.; and for Somerville at 5 P.M.

RETURNING—Leave Phillipsburg (opposite Easton) at 6 and 10:30 A.M., and 3:15 P.M.

PRINTING INK.—JOHN G. LIGHTBODY is constantly manufacturing, and has always on hand, every description of Printing Ink, from the finest black and colored to news Ink, which he warrants equal to any ever manufactured, and at as low prices as can be sold by any regular manufacturer. Orders forwarded by steamboat or railroad to any part of the country, by addressing a note to me at No. 38 Rose-st., New-York.

P S—This paper is printed with my news Ink; also a great many other papers in this City, Philadelphia, Boston, Baltimore, New-Orleans, and other cities and towns in the United States.

TRAVELING.

NEW-YORK AND SAN FRANCISCO STEAMSHIP LINE—THROUGH TO SAN FRANCISCO AT REDUCED RATES.—NO DETENTION ON THE ISTHMUS.—The new and splendid steamship UNITED STATES, Wm. C. PERRY, Commander, will leave New-York for ASPINWALL, Navy Bay, SATURDAY, November 13, at 11 o'clock A. M., precisely, connecting at Panama with the new double engine steamship CORTES, 1,800 tons, Thos. B. CROPPER, Commander, which steamship leaves Panama on the arrival of the passengers by the UNITED STATES, for San Francisco, stopping only at Acapulco, for supplies. This line has never failed to connect at the appointed time.

These vessels in accommodations, ventilation, speed, and safety, are unsurpassed. An experienced physician is attached to each steamer.

Passengers will be landed on the wharf at Aspinwall, and take the Panama Railroad.

Passengers are cautioned, that all tickets for this line must bear the signature of the undersigned, and that no other parties are authorized to sell tickets at New-York. Apply to DAVIS, BROOK

New-York Daily Times.

Claim of Slaves brought into a Free State, for their Freedom.

SUPERIOR COURT—(*Second Part*)—*Tuesday.*—Before Judge PAINE.—The Superior Court was filled to overflow by 4 o'clock last evening, many of the assembly being respectable colored persons. A little after 4 o'clock P. M., Judge PAINE took his seat. Mr. LAPAUGH and Mr. CLINTON appeared for the owners, and Messrs. CULVER and JAY, (who volunteered his services,) for the slaves.

Mr. Clinton inquired of the Court which side would have the right of closing.

The Court decided that Mr. Culver, having put in the demurrer, was entitled to close. His Honor asked Mr. Culver if he intended to associate counsel in his argument. He did not think their case required more than one counsel.

Mr. Culver said that his friend Mr. Jay had volunteered his services, but they agreed with the Court in considering that their case did not require the address of a second counsel.

Judge PAINE having taken his seat, Mr. Lepaugh, the counsel for the claimants, proceeded to read the amended return, as follows:

New-York Superior Court—The People of the State of New-York, ex rel Louis Napoleon, vs. Jonathan Lemmon, Respondent.—Jonathan Lemmon, respondent above named, for return to the writ of *habeas corpus* issued herein, states and shows that the eight persons named in said writ of *habeas corpus*, are the property and slaves of Juliet Lemmon, the wife of this respondent, for whom they are held and retained by the respondent. That the said Juliet Lemmon had been the owner of such persons as her slaves for several years last past, she being a resident and citizen of the State of Virginia, a slaveholding State; that under and by virtue of the Constitution and the laws of the State of Virginia, the aforesaid eight persons, for several years last past, have been and now are held or bound to service or labor as slaves, such service or labor being due by them as such slaves to the said Juliet, under and by virtue of the Constitution and laws aforesaid. That the said Juliet, with her said slaves, persons, or property, is now in *transitu*, or transit, from the State of Virginia aforesaid to the State of Texas, the ultimate place of destination, and another slaveholding State of the United States of America, and that she was so on her way in *transitu*, or transit, and not otherwise, at the time when the aforesaid eight persons, or slaves, were taken from her custody and possession, on the sixth day of November, instant, and brought before the said Superior Court of the City of New-York, or one of the Justices thereof, under the writ of *habeas corpus* issued herein; that, by the Constitution and the laws of the State of Texas aforesaid, the said JULIET is, and would be, entitled to the service or labor of the said slaves, or persons, in the manner as they are guaranteed and secured to her by the Constitution and laws of the State of Virginia aforesaid; that said JULIET never had any intention of bringing the said slaves, or persons, into the State of New-York to remain or reside therein, and that she did not bring them into said State in any manner or purpose whatever, except in *transitu*, or transit, from the State of Virginia aforesaid, through the port or harbor of New-York on board of steamship for their place of destination, the State of TEXAS aforesaid; that the said JULIET as such owner of the aforesaid slaves, or persons, was, at the time they were taken from her as aforesaid, on the writ of *habeas corpus*, and she was thereby deprived of the possession of them, passing with them through the said harbor of New-York, where she was compelled by necessity to touch or land, without, on her part, remaining, or intending to remain longer than necessary. That the said slaves have not been bought up by a negro trader, or speculator, and that the allegation to that effect, made in the petition of one LOUIS NAPOLEON above named, is entirely untrue, that the said JULIET is not, and never was a negro trader, nor was nor is this respondent one. That the said persons or slaves were inherited by said JULIET LEMMON, as heir at law, deacent, or devise, of WILLIAM DOUGLAS, late of Bath county, in the State of Virginia aforesaid. That it is not, and never was the intention of the said JULIET to sell the said slaves, as alleged in the petition of the relator, nor to sell them in any manner. This respondent, further answering, denies that the aforesaid eight persons are free; but on the contrary, shows that they are slaves as aforesaid, to whom and to whose custody and possession the said JULIET is entitled. Respondent further shows that the said slaves, sailing from the port of Norfolk, in the said State of Virginia, on board the said steamship *Richmond City*, never touched, landed, or came into the harbor of the State of New York except for the mere purpose of passage and transit from the State of Virginia aforesaid, to the State of Texas aforesaid, and for no other purpose, intention, object or doings whatever.

That the said Juliet, with her aforesaid slaves, was compelled, by necessity or accident, to take passage in the steamship *City of Richmond*, before named, from the aforesaid port of Norfolk and State of Virginia, for the State of Texas aforesaid, the ultimate place of destination. That the said slaves are not confined or restrained of their liberty against their will, by the respondent or the said Juliet, or by any one on her behalf.

HENRY D. LEPAUGH,
Attorney for respondent, Jonathan Lemmon.

Subscribed and sworn before me, this 9th day of November, 1852. E. PAINE.

Mr. Culver proceeded to address the Court on behalf of his clients. The petition which was the foundation of the application from a writ of *habeas corpus* contained certain facts which they should take as true, if uncontradicted by the other side. This petition stated that his clients were brought out of the State of Virginia by the will of their owners, and placed on board the *City of Richmond*, in which vessel they came to the port of New York, and were here detained in custody by JONATHAN LEMMON, with intention of carrying them to the State of Texas, as slaves. The other side did not contradict these facts; but contended that the slaves were their property, and were in *transitu* from one slave State to another. He asked the discharge of his clients on four grounds—any one of which was sufficient. The first was the presumption of common law, which was in favor of the liberty of the individual; and until that law was nullified by some local statute, the principle of liberty should prevail. His second ground was, that the existing law in reference to slavery declared them free on being brought into a free State. If wrong on these grounds, he was perfectly sure in relying on the statute of the State of New York, which in LESS 1 and 16 says, that any person in the State shall be free; that any one hereafter born in the State should be free; and that any person brought into the State, *under any pretence* whatsoever, shall be by this act made free. This was conclusive, unless that the other side could bring their case within some exceptions named. One of these exceptions gave a master liberty to bring his slave into the State of New York for a period of nine months. In 1841, that and other exceptions were swept off the statute, which thus took a wider sweep. One of the exceptions now existing is, that slaves hiding themselves on board of ships should be delivered up, yet, even in this case, Judge EDMONDS decided in the Marine Court, that the Captain was not justified in sending back a slave who had secreted himself on board his vessel. His fourth ground was the act of the claimant themselves, in bringing his clients to the free State. The statute declares that any person bringing his slave to a free State, shall by that act make him free. The claimants saved him all trouble by admitting that they were exporting their slaves, for the law says that any attempt to export them through a free State shall make them free. Counsel quoted from WHEELER'S Laws on Slavery," (a work published long before there was any modern excitement on the subject,) pages 362 and 363, a decision of Judge SHAW, who remarked that Slavery was inadmissible in the State, though recognized in other countries. Slavery is contrary to the law of nature; every man has a right to the fruits of his own labor, and no one has a right to deprive him of it. In the case of *Forbes* vs. *Cochrane*, (Wheeler, pp. 365, 366, it is laid down, that when a party gets under the protection of a free country, without any action on the part of the country, he shall be free. Slavery is a purely local institution, and can be supported only where sustained by local law. When once a man is brought beyond a Slave State he is free. Here in New-York slavery is not only not acknowledged, but is absolutely prohibited. Perhaps it was not necessary to multiply authorities, he wanted to show that Slavery was a creature of local law, and ceased the moment it went beyond the bounds of that law. Mr. WHEATON had taken that ground when the question was discussed of making Oregon Territory a slave State. He said that slavery was a local institution, and could nowhere have existence except by the force of positive law. Counsel proceeded to quote from the Article of Congress in 1847, and cited cases to prove that the fact of exporting a slave through a free State or country entitled them to take out a writ of *habeas corpus* on being brought to a slave State; so that if the claimant did take his clients to Texas, the fact of their having passed through New-York, would entitle them to demand their freedom on their arrival there; but as they could do so much easier and shorter in New-York, they preferred doing so. (Expressions of approbation among the colored people.) Sec. 7 of the statute of the State of New-York, made it a penal offence for any person to export, or aid in exporting slaves through the State, and declares the party so exported, free from all obligations of servitude to the person so exporting him. On these grounds he claimed the right of liberty for his clients. The return put in by the claimants, stopped up every hole and chink in their case. It admitted that his clients were innocent of any attempt or intention to run away. They were brought here and detained here by their owners. Now, the statute of the State says, that the moment slaves are brought here, slavery with all its slime drops off; and though it might draw tears from the eyes of those persons who lose their property, still it was but the law of the State. They had dropped allegiance to the laws of Virginia when they left that State; much less could they claim the laws of the State they were going to. They were not driven into this port by stress of weather; and even if they were, the slaves would be entitled to their liberty. He felt for the claimants, inasmuch as these slaves were their only property; but the rights of liberty should not be denied them on that account; and if the Court would permit them to be claimed as slaves out of this Free State, he would be upsetting many precedents.

Mr. Lepaugh rose in behalf of the claimants, and said he could approach the subject but with diffidence; but in approaching it, he would rest his arguments on sound law and the constitution of the country. By the law of nations, by the Constitution of the United States, and by the comity of nations, his clients who were citizens of Virginia, were in New York, entitled to that property which was their property in Virginia. It seemed to him that the counsel on the other side had contended for the discharge of these persons, not on grounds that really entitled them to such discharge. He had based his arguments on the supposition that the States of this Union were to be regarded in respect to each other as foreign and distinct countries; that a person coming from Virginia was placed in the same position as if he came from Germany. How was it that these States were to be regarded as foreign countries. Could it be that that was the intention of the Constitution which bounds them together? What was conceded to be property in Virginia, should be held as property in New York to the same party. Admitted that these slaves were the property of his clients in Virginia, there was no reason why they should cease to be their property all over the Union, wherever the Constitution prevailed. Sec. 1 of the Constitution of the United States says, that full faith and credit shall be given in each State to the public acts and decisions of the other States. Now he contended that this provision of the Constitution disposed of the argument, that these people were to be set free—that his clients were to lose their property by having come into the State of New-York. This would be a great misconception of the law of nations. If the statute of the State of New-York, for prohibiting Slavery, interfered with the rights of Virginia, it was unconstitutional. But, he contended, the statute should be interpreted so as not to interfere with the rights of Virginia. In the interpretation of any statute, it should be considered what evil it was intended to meet. The Statute of New-York was not meant to interfere with the rights of other States, but to prevent Slavery here. Counsel quoted from VATTEL on the Law of Nations, Book 2, sec. 81, to show that the property of individuals was regarded as the property of the country to which they belonged. By this, his client should be regarded as the property of Virginia; and, therefore, the State of New-York was bound in fidelity to itself, in fidelity to the Constitution, to give these people their property. It was never intended by the Statute that persons temporally passing through, should lose their property, and to the laws of the State from which they came. Section 109 says that the property of an individual does not cease to belong to him on account of being in a foreign country. Be that even allowing the broad ground taked by Mr. Culver, that the States are to be considered as foreign countries, they were still bound to hold that property which belonged to them in the State of Virginia. The same authority stated that when the subject of one State goes through another, he must be regarded as the subject of the State from whence he comes, and entitled to all its immunities. Mr. Justice Story declares that so long as the subject of any one State of the Union is in another, he ought to be considered as a citizen of all the States. He understood the four different points made by the counsel for the slaves to be: The first, that they were free by the common law. He cited a case before Judge Grier, in which a verdict of $2,000 was granted against a person for withholding the slave from his owner. It had been decided that slaves could not claim their liberty, or be taken from their master, while in *transitu* on the national highway of Pennsylvania. He contended that his clients were on the national highway, on their way to Texas, and should not be deprived of their property. Lord Mansfield had uttered many pretty things, as did his learned friend, but they would be found to partake more of rhetorical flourish than principle of common law or common sense. To prove the fallacy of the argument of his learned friend, that the mere fact of passing through a free State gave liberty to the slave, it would be only necessary to take the case of a master who had retaken a fugitive slave, and was bringing him from Ohio to Virginia; in passing through New-York, according to that doctrine, he would become free. This would appear a very flimsy argument indeed, for his liberation. But the only tenable ground to, that the Statute contemplated only the prevention of Slavery in the State. The doctrines put forward by the other side would subvert the Constitution. The South were interested in the question; and were determined to have it decided whether they might not bring their property into the State of New-York with safety, as a Northerner could carry his property through the South. If the intention of the Statute was such as stated, then that Statute was unconstitutional. He quoted the Ninth Section of Revised Statutes on Importation of Slaves, and contended that the Statute meant only to prevent importation, with a design of remaining, but did not contemplate the prevention of owners passing with their slaves in *transitu*.

Their return showed that they were compelled to embark on board the *City of Richmond* at Norfolk, and were therefore compelled to touch at New-York. They were desirous of departing as quickly as possible, but their property was taken from them on the day after arriving, through the agency of a person delighting in the soubriquet of LOUIS NAPOLEON. He would not think that the Court would allow his clients thus to be stripped of their property. He regretted he had not more time to consider the case as its importance demanded. The counsel on the other side had said he felt sorry for the claimants; but that was a strange kind of sympathy which used every exertion to bring about that for which it wept.

Mr CLINTON said, in rising to do his duty to his client, he had no regard to popular feeling. He had only to bring before the Court the decisions already made on the subject. He was aware that when any person sought for liberty, there was a chord of sympathy struck in the public breast. But this sympathy was frequently confined to one class. He would present but a few points for consideration. The first was, that his client had the right to bring his slaves through a Free State in *transitu*, by the comity of nations. In support of this, he quoted from Pickering, the judgment of a court in Massachusetts deciding such a right in two cases. The first, when an owner arrests a fugitive slave, and in bringing him back. The second, where the owner is moving from one slave State to another. The case on which Mr. CULVER relied, in Wheeler on Slavery, was decided against him; for the Chief Justice recognized the right of owners to bring their slaves through a Free State in *transitu*. This right exists, at least, unless prohibited in terms. The Counsel proceeded to cite several authorities, among others, The Commonwealth vs. Ayres, 18 Pickering, Rep. 224; Rankin vs. Lydia, 2 Marshall, 477; in proof of his argument. He contended that the statute of New-York State was not passed with the intention of preventing slave-owners from bringing their property through this State. Before 1841, the exceptions to this Statute Law, recognized the right of owners to bring their slaves through free States; and he contended it was not the intention of the Legislature to take away that right. The Statute on which his learned friend, Mr. Culver, depended, was intended to prevent the importation of slaves into this State; but it was never contemplated by that Statute, to prevent the passage of slaves, *in transitu*. Such a construction was opposed to the Constitution of the Union, and to the rights and comity of Nations. The Statute as it stands, stripped of the provisions of 1841, was intended only to prevent the sojourn of Slavery in the State. If the construction of the Statute was to be strained, it should be in favor of principles of comity. His third and last point was the right possessed under the 1st and 2d sections of the 4th article of the Constitution of the United States. The 1st section states that full force and effect shall be given to the public acts of one State in another.

Court—The words are "full faith and credit" shall be given, and that only refers to the statutes and decisions of other States. It is not meant that the law of Virginia should become the law of New-York.

Mr. Clinton—It does not appear to me how you can give "full faith and credit" otherwise than by giving them "force and effect."

Court—You give full "faith and credit" to a filed bill when you take suit against it; if you give full "force and effect" you would grant the execution.

Mr. Clinton continued, and in conclusion, said that he rested the case of his clients first on the rights of comity between States and nations, and secondly, that the Statute of the State of New-York did not apply to the importation of slaves in *transitu*, but to prevent their being continued here as slaves. It was an important case, and deserved the mature deliberation of his Honor. The maintaining of the Constitution, the comity of nations, and a state of brotherhood between the sections of this Union, were questions as important as could be the liberty of those persons.

Mr. JAY replied for the plaintiffs. He agreed with Mr Clinton in considering the principle involved to be very important. But this principle was settled in 1776. The question before them was, whether the owner of a slave, passing through this State, in *transitu* from one slave State to another, would be allowed to carry out of this State his slave? His Honor was to decide, whether, sitting, as he did, on this bench, he would administer the laws of New-York or those of Virginia. He quoted from "Blackstone's Commentaries" a case where it had been decided, in the case of Somerset, a slave brought from Virginia to England, on his way to be sent to Jamaica, that he should be liberated. By this decision it appeared that even if a vessel were driven into the harbor, the slaves would demand their liberty. After citing other authorities in support of Mr. Culver's argument, Mr. Jay concluded by stating his confidence that the decision of the Court would prove that the people of the Northern States would not go beyond the Act of Compromise, and countenance slavery in their own States.

The Court said he had hoped, when adjourning the case to-day, to be able to give his final decision. He wished to do so, because of the interest felt by the public. He did not expect that the question would present any difficulties (nor did he now consider it did); but he would wish to give due consideration to the many legal authorities cited on either side. It was due to the owners and their counsel not to give a hasty decision. If, therefore, the provision for their maintenance were continued by the owners, he would postpone his decision until Saturday morning.

Mr. CULVER said the policeman in whose charge they were, had not received the provision ordered by the Court from Mr. Lemmon.

Mr LEPAUGH explained that Mr. Lemmon had gone to the house this morning for the purpose of handing the money to the policeman in charge, but was met at the door by a hundred colored people, who said he had no business there.

Mr. JAY said that as regarded their provision until Saturday, Mr. Culver would hand money for that purpose to the policeman, and that Mr. Lemmon should not be at the expense.

The decision of his Honor will be given on Saturday.

The Messrs. Ward have commenced proceedings against the Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati Railroad Company, for damages sustained in the loss of the steamer *Caspian*. The *Caspian* was moored at the dock in July last, a squall struck her and parted her stern line, her stern swung round on to a quantity of rocks which had been placed in the navigable waters of the United States by the Company. The rocks made a hole in her bottom and sunk her. The damage is said to be about $90,000.

The Hornellsville *Tribune* states that the first frame building ever put up in Buffalo was erected 53 years ago this Fall; and one of the persons who assisted in its construction, Mr. James Webster, is still living, and resides in Orangeville, Wyoming County. He was, at the time referred to, an apprentice to the house carpenter business, and although now at the age of three score and ten years, he appears hale and healthy.

NEW-YORK CITY.

THE FOUNTAIN IN THE PARK—AUTUMNAL FLOWERS.—The border around the Fountain in the Park has some very fine specimens of autumnal flowers, such as dahlias, artemisias, the amaranthus, marigold, &c.; and now that the foliage is fading from the trees, these blossoms look all the more charming. Indeed, of a bright morning, (not many of which we have of late enjoyed,) the Park Fountain, with its parti-colored wreath, presents a perfect picture, and if the Croton Board could only afford water enough for a beautiful jet, the beauty would be still increased. The pure sparkling water dancing in the basin would make a lively and appropriate centre to the border of beauty, set off by the rich marble rim of the basin. Surely there is not at this season of the year such a scarcity of water that we need to be deprived altogether of the use of the jet. Let us have a little play now and then, just out of compliment to the pretty flowers that are doing so much to beautify the Fountain.

ASSOCIATION FOR IMPROVING THE CONDITION OF THE POOR.—This Association met on Monday evening at the Public School Hall, corner of Elm and Grand-streets. GEORGE GRISWOLD, Esq., presided. The Annual Report shows that the receipts for the year have been $24,577 95. The payments for the same time amount to $13,565 07; balance on hand, $712 88 to credit of ensuing year. The report of the Board of Management indicated applicants for relief at 6,559; relieved, 29,515; and entered at great length into the consideration of the burden of taxation arising from pauper emigration, and from the inefficiency of the Commissioners of Emigration—an evil against which protection is to be sought at the hands of the Legislature.

MILITARY.—The Eagle Cadets, a fine looking company of independent militia, passed through Nassau-street, yesterday afternoon, bearing a target, which betokened good shooting. Several prizes were carried by different members of the Company, who had won them by their skill as marksmen.

☞ Mr. DAMPSTER, the composer of the May Queen, &c., is about to give a series of Ballad entertainments at the Broadway Tabernacle. The first of Mr. D.'s entertainments is advertised for Friday evening.

THACKERAY'S LECTURES.—The subscription lists for THACKERAY'S course of lectures before the Mercantile Library Association, will be soon ready. We hear that NIBLO'S Concert Saloon will probably be the place of delivery. The terms of admission to the course, taking into consideration the high rates paid in England, are reasonable.

LECTURE BEFORE THE HEBREW YOUNG MEN'S LITERARY ASSOCIATION.—Rev. Dr. RAPHALL is to lecture, this evening, before the "Hebrew Young Men's Literary Association, at Stuyvesant Institute. The subject of the lecture will be "The Literature of the Hebrews."

[Advertisement.]

☞ "DELIA'S DOCTORS; or a Glance Behind the Scenes." By HANNAH GARDNER CRESMER.

Motto—"It hath a plan,
But no plot. Life has none."—*Preface.*

Published by FOWLERS and WELLS, No. 131 Nassau-street, New York. Price, 75 cents.

SUBJECTS—The Young Invalid; Ella; Allopathy; Tableau; Hypathia; Negotiations; Elasticity; Iron; Homeopathy; M. D. and D. D.; Hydropathy; Life; Hic Homo; Hæc Homo; Sympathy; Mesmerism; Les Voila; Law.

In this work, many wholesome truths are conveyed, often under the form of a satirical comment on prevailing social customs and institutions, not even sparing the time-hallowed professions of Medicine and Divinity. In the course of the work, we find several lively sketches of rural life in New-England, portraitures of marked characters, evidently drawn from nature, and piquant bits at fashionable follies.

Meanwhile, the "Glance Behind the Scenes," will afford not a little amusement as well as instruction to a large class of readers.—*New-York Daily Tribune.*

[Advertisement.]

CANDELABRAS—JAMES G. MOFFETT, Nos. 119 and 121 Prince street, has on hand a splendid assortment of Gas Chandeliers, Pendents, Brackets, Candelabras, Girandoles, Solar, Fluid, and Lard Lamps, suitable for private mansions, churches, hotels, etc. As J. G. MOFFATT manufactures the above articles, he is prepared to sell them wholesale or retail, at moderate prices. Gas fixtures introduced into houses with dispatch.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

AROMATIC SCHIEDAM SCHNAPPS.—Among the almost universally favorable opinions that have been awarded, by the public press, to the quality and tendency of my celebrated cordial, the "*Aromatic Schiedam Schnapps*," there have been some solitary exceptions, at once erroneous and unjust, which render it a personal duty, towards both myself and the public, to correct and repel.

It has been said, first, that I have had the impudence to give medicinal properties and pretension to Holland Gin, and to advertise it like a quack medicine, as "a cure for all the ills that flesh is heir to;" and, secondly, that under this specious guise, I am insidiously invading the sacred domain of domestic temperance, and contributing to the increased consumption of an injurious spirituous liquor. In reply to the former of these allegations, I beg to assert that although the cordial gin now rapidly becoming appreciated and renowned under that Hollandic title, is an incomparably purer and better article, both chemically and pharmaceutically, than has ever heretofore been manufactured, yet I claim for it no medicinal properties whatever that have not been freely conceded to it by every experienced medical practitioner and published medical authority to whom it has become known. Very unlike the concoctors and venders of quack medicines, I have submitted this article to the professional scrutiny and test of physicians and medical chemists, in a circular specially addressed to them. And I have the satisfaction to state that I have received from both the most unreserved and conclusive testimonials to its quality and value, as clearly determined, as well in actual practice as in the processes of the laboratory. Nor are these testimonials restricted to private correspondence, however extensive. The New-York *Medical Gazette* and other public journals have freely put them upon public record. Thus much I submit in reply to the charge of quackery.

In reply to the second allegation, that of augmenting the sources of intemperance, and the consumption of pernicious spirituous liquors, it is only necessary to say that it is the obvious and inevitable tendency of an increased consumption of pure liquors, instead of bad ones, to produce effects diametrically opposite to those here charged. There are national demonstrations of this fact, as well as domestic and individual. Intemperance is almost unknown in those countries where pure wines and liquors alone are used, though sold without restraint. And the refined and fastidious taste which is created by such beverages in the higher classes of society, which chiefly use them, in other countries, is no effectual a natural restraint upon undue indulgence, as to render those classes peculiarly distinguished for superior habits of temperance. It is perfectly notorious that bad wines and liquors not only intoxicate more speedily and in smaller quantities than others, but induce a morbid and fatuous appetite for habitual excesses which superior ones not only never create but invariably tend to subdue. The high *ad valorem* duties upon the wines and brandies of France and the gin of Holland, have operated, probably, more than any other cause, to aggravate those habits and evils of intemperance which philanthropists deplore, and which medical experience, especially, could so frightfully reveal. And it is greatly to be feared that the general failure of the wine crop in Europe during the last summer, vastly enhancing, as it has, the price of pure brandies as well as wines, will still further augment those evils by causing an increased consumption of inferior or spurious and pernicious liquors, the crude products of the domestic distillation of other materials.

It was, indeed, chiefly in consequence of the general and increasing sense of these evils, and of the serious difficulty complained of by many medical gentlemen of great eminence, in obtaining pure liquors for medical purposes, that I was induced, after an experience of twenty years in the importation of liquors and the foreign manufacture of the best Gin in the market, to institute those new experiments and processes which eventually resulted in the production of my "Aromatic Schiedam Schnapps." And although these improved processes are peculiarly my own, and confined exclusively to my factory at Schiedam, in Holland, I hesitate not to say that their chief distinctive superiority consists in the selection of sounder materials; a new chemical method of entirely extirpating the pernicious amyl, or fousel-oil, more or less incident to other distillations from fermented grain; and, finally, to use of the lighter, more aromatic, volatile, and medicinal oil of the berry *Juniperus Pharmicea*, commonly called the Italian Juniper berry, instead of the compound oil of the *Juniperus Communis*, or still worse varieties, heretofore employed. In these processes and selections, I have assailed the best chemical and pharmaceutical authorities that the advanced science of the age affords; and not without commensurate results. I have produced a pure and salubrious cordial gin, upon which all physicians and patients can infallibly depend, not only for its perfect innocuousness, as such, but also for its certain efficacy in all those cases for which a pure Holland Gin can properly be prescribed. Nor have I failed to protect the public, as far as possible, against imposition in this matter. My "Aromatic Schiedam Schnapps" cannot be purchased, either by the cask or the gallon, nor in any other form than that of pint and quart bottles, made expressly for the purpose and bearing my seal and signature. This is a guaranty upon which physicians and the public may safely rely; under any other circumstances, the article is spurious; and it is particularly requested that no purchaser will permit the empty bottles to be sold without first destroying the labels.

I, therefore, claim to have supplied a great popular and medical want—a want especially felt in the interior of the country where the purest liquors, sent from the seaboard, are found to have undergone an adulteration frightful to contemplate, especially in relation to invalids and sufferers from acute and chronic maladies, whose lives are often critically dependent upon the quality of the stimulants prescribed for their relief. Of all other articles, Gin is the most liable to permicious and destructive adulteration, on account of the aromatic and diuretic essence with which it is impregnated; and yet, no liquor is so important, nay medicinally indispensable, to that large portion of our population which resides in or holds intercourse with those extensive regions of the Southwest where even the purest waters of the rivers and streams are redolent of disease, frequently critical to visitors and new residents, and chronic—in the form of ague, dropsy, gravel and calculi—to the native inhabitants. Gratified and rewarded with the approbation and congratulation which I have already received from a large and enlightened class of the community, including preeminently, the medical profession, I have no apprehension that the prejudices which may exist against my medicinal Holland Gin, in obscurer branches of society, will eventually prevail, or materially impede its rapidly extending usefulness.

UDOLPHO WOLFE, No. 22 Beaver-st., N. Y.

BROOKLYN CITY.

EVENING SCHOOLS.—A gentleman interested in the cause of education in this city has requested us to publish the following notice:

TO PARENTS AND GUARDIANS—As there is reason to believe that many whose names have been enrolled as pupils in the Evening Schools are not in the habit of attending regularly, but who are squandering their evening hours unprofitably, while their parents and guardians may be under the impression that they are engaged in school, and acquiring that knowledge which is indispensably requisite to fit them for a proper discharge of the duties of life, and to promote their social and public well-being, it has been deemed advisable to state that every pupil whose attendance is punctual will receive a monthly report of his standing qualifications and deportment, so that parents may thus know whether those entrusted to their care have been punctual in their attendance, and conduct themselves with becoming propriety.

TARGET EXCURSION.—Yesterday morning the "Malta Guards," composed of members of the First District Police, paraded under the command of Captain JOEL SMITH, and proceeded to Flushing by omnibus, for target practice, accompanied by the Brooklyn Brass Band. The Company mustered thirty-five muskets, and made a very creditable appearance. After the practice at target firing, the Company proceeded to HOVEN'S Flushing Hotel, where they partook of an excellent dinner, got up in the proprietor's best style, to which the Company did full justice. At about 6 o'clock, the Company returned to Brooklyn, well pleased with the manner in which the day had been passed. The officers on this occasion were Captain JOEL SMITH, 1st Lieutenant THOMAS BOWERS, 2d Lieutenant GEORGE LATHAM, 3d Lieutenant WILLIAM M. RAYNOR, Orderly Sergeant STEPHEN L. SWIFT. This company were presented a larger number of prizes than any other Company that has left Brooklyn this season, varying in value from $3 to $15. The following were some of the principal prizes:

First prize, a silver cup won by Andrew Drake, valued at $15. 2d, a large Family Bible won by Aarey Soediker. 3d, $10 gold piece won by Jeremiah Lant. A gold pencil won by Edgar S. Boyd. A silver cup, by John Bar. $10 gold piece won by Henry Brown. William C. Alburtes won a double-barrel fowling-piece. William Applegate won a gold breast pin; George Latham won a ring; Thomas Bowers won a set of silver spoons; James Brown won a valuable locket seal; Thomas Herrold won a gold breast-pin; Alexander Casbow won a gold breast-pin; Platt Powell won a gold pencil; Aaron L. Nist won a gold pencil; Gordon K. Hyde won a splendid silver caster; George Russell won a barrel of flour; Henry Ellas won a $5 hat; Stephen Cayle won a pair of $5 boots; Samuel Wolvan won a $5 vest; Samuel Hubbs won a gold breast pin; Thomas Dareaus won a box of cigars; Joel Smith won a $5 gold piece; John Curry won a $5 gold piece; William Whitehill won a gold locket; Stephen L. Swift won a gold pencil; Horace Brown won a hook; John Simpson won a gold ring; John Mathews won a $5 gold piece.

EULOGY.—The Committee of the Common Council, to whom was committed the duty of recommending measures in reference to the death of DANIEL WEBSTER, have determined to have a discourse pronounced by some competent person. Mr. VAN COTT, the Corporation Attorney, has been spoken of.

EXPENSES OF THE ELECTION.—The following bills were presented to the Common Council on Monday evening, from the Inspectors of Elections, for the current expenses on election day: Second Ward—Second District, $50. Third Ward—Second District, $60; First District, $110. Fourth Ward—First District, $80. Sixth Ward—First District, $71. Eighth Ward, $70. Tenth Ward—Second District, $77. Eleventh Ward—First District, $75.

PLANK ROAD.—Some eight miles of the Merrick and Jamaica plank-road have been completed.

QUEENS COUNTY OYER AND TERMINER.—On Monday the Queens County Court of Oyer and Terminer commenced, at North Hempstead. At the present term of this Court there are but two or three important trials. Atchinson, indicted for the murder of Roloof Voorhees, will be tried; Samuel Drury, Jr., for subornation of perjury; and Anthony, the "fowl thief."

SUDDEN DEATH.—A woman, whose name we could not ascertain, was found dead in a bed yesterday morning, at her residence, at the corner of Hudson-avenue and John-street. Coroner Ball was notified, and an inquest will be held to-day. It is stated that the woman retired at an early hour the night previous, in good health.

CAMPHENE ACCIDENT.—A German named Carlos Joost was severely burnt by the bursting of a Camphene lamp in a house at Gowanus yesterday afternoon. He was filling the lamp while lighted, when it exploded.

JERSEY CITY.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.—Last evening the Board of Aldermen of Jersey City met at the Lyceum. The President of the Board, Alderman HARRISON, occupied the Chair. The following are the more important items of its action:

Alderman WALLIS presented a petition concerning the school connected in the basement of St. Peter's (Roman Catholic) Church. The petition was signed by 389 persons. The school was established, and has been conducted thus far, under the auspices of the congregation of that Church. The number of pupils in attendance is about 600, who are taught by two male and three female teachers. The petitioners desire that this school be recognized by the Common Council, be conducted under the rules established for the public schools, be recognized as an auxiliary school, and be entitled to public school money in the same proportion as is allowed to the Public Schools. On motion of Alderman WALLIS the petition was referred to the School Committee, that the Commissioners of the School Fund might appear before that Committee on the subject.

The Cunard Docks.—The petition of Mr. Cunard, with a resolution attached, allowing Mr Cunard to extend one of the piers, at the Cunard Steamer landing, two hundred feet into the river, was, on motion of Alderman WALLIS called from the table and granted. The lease was extended for five years beyond the former grant—which now includes the time up to Dec. 31, 1862, at which time Mr. Cunard's present contract with the British Government expires.

Trade of California with the Pacific Islands.

From the Alta California.

The shipping intelligence of the past few weeks, though showing but few arrivals from the Atlantic States or Europe, denote most conclusively the rapid development of our local commerce, as well as the growing interest with the different ports on this coast. The traffic with the Sandwich Islands does not much increase, but the commerce of the more Southern Islands has entered into one of considerable importance. The fruit trade with the Society Islands now gives employment to a small fleet, and already we have more clearances for the less civilized groups than for all the other ports of the Atlantic States inclusive. Yet so little are the resources of the most of these Islands developed, and so slight a demand here as yet for the most abundant productions, that traffic with them can hardly be said to have commenced; yet few years will elapse before the arrivals of vessels loaded with oil, dye, pearl shells, mahogany, and other productions will be a matter of frequent occurrence; and no all these fertile groups settlements will be made, a taste for our productions and manufactures introduced, until in these ocean isles our small craft will find ready employment and our manufactures and agriculturists a ready market.

It is not eighteen years since the first attempt at sugar planting was made at the Navigator group, which now has a number of white settlements, a large export of sugar and oil, a fleet of small craft of their own, and is a place of resort for most of the whaling fleets in the South Pacific; and this has taken place with only the Australian colonies for a market. How much more, then, may be expected under the impetus of the discovery of gold on both sides of the Pacific? With these facts and the rapid settlement of many other groups of equal fertility and production, will be answered the often asked question, "Where is a market to be found for the surplus productions of our soil?"

The Society, Marquesas, and Navigator groups have given employment to eight or ten vessels from Sydney and New Zealand, and twelve or fifteen French vessels in the oil and shell trade alone, while in the sandal wood, tortoise shell, and *beche la mer*, the business has employed an equal number in the more western groups; a share of which, and a good large one, will in due time fall to this port as the traffic with the Isles becomes better understood.

A short time ago a young man, a clerk in a house in San Francisco, having $5,000 to spare, sent it to China and invested it in rice. He sold the cargo (to arrive) at twenty-two cents per pound, and made the handsome sum of $37,000 by the operation. The purchaser was a Chinaman, and it so happened that the cargo arrived the very day after it was purchased. The Chinaman made $65,000 on his bargain. The large sum of $102,000, therefore, was cleared on an investment of $5,000.

At Harrison township, Warren County, Ohio, on the evening of the 25th ult., Jeremiah Eskridge shot Mary Spangler, and immediately after, placing the muzzle of the pistol against his chest, over the heart, discharged the contents of the other barrel, the ball passing through his heart, and lodging in his back, just under the skin. He was found with both hands clenched hold of the clothes over the wound. He struggled some three-quarters of an hour before he died. Eskridge had been paying attention to the girl for some months, she giving him little or no encouragement. He asked her mother for her in marriage, which she refused, saying she was too young, she being only some fourteen years of age. The girl, at last accounts, was improving rapidly, and it is supposed will recover.

MARRIED.

On Tuesday, Nov. 9, by Rev. Jesse Pound, Mr. J. HENRY LIELENAU to Miss MARY B. BYERS, all of this city.

At Washington, D. C., on Monday morning, Nov. 8, at the Fourth Presbyterian Church, by Rev. John C. Smith, Hon. Alexander G. Penn, of Louisiana, to Mrs. Elizabeth C. Scott, of Washington.

DIED.

On Tuesday morning, Nov. 9, ELIZABETH, daughter of the late Jesse Gould.

The friends of the family and of her brother, John Gould, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from his residence on Classon-av., between Fulton and Atlantic-ave., Brooklyn, on Thursday afternoon, at 3½ o'clock, without further invitation.

COMMERCIAL AND MONEY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....Nov. 9.

$1,000 Ohio 6s, '75	117	400	New Jersey Zinc	11¾
1,000 City 5s, '56	100	200	do	b60 12
7,000 City 5s, '58	102½	100	Penn's Coal Co	b20 115
1,000 Ind. Spec. Def'd 5s	10	5	do	s3 115½
6,000 E. R. 2d Mtg. Bds	104	100	Cum'd Coal Co	b30 63
1,000 do	104½	50	do	s3 63½
9,000 Erie Income Bonds	99½	175	do	b3 63
8,000 Erie R. R. Conv. '71	97½	250	do	s30 63
7,000 Long Island R. R. b3	80	50	do	b30 63½
5,000 Hudson 1st Mtge.	99	150	do	s3 63¾
2,000 Mich. Central R. R.	106	200	do	b30 63¾
1,000 North Ind. R. R.	90½	100	do	s3 63¾
30 Bank of Commerce	110½	100	St. Lawrence Co	1½
20 do	110	51	Erie Railroad	30
10 Ohio Life & Trust Co.	106	125	do	s3 35
50 Illinois State Bank	3	100	do	s3 35½
300 Mineral Land	b30 17½	200	do	b60 36
200 do	b3 17½	1050	do	35
100 do	17½	100	Roch. & Syr. R. R.	124½
25 Canton Company	37½	100	Long Island R. R.	s3 37½
25 do	37

New-York Daily Times.

VOL. II.....NO. 359. NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 11, 1852. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES

A VERY LARGE DAILY NEWSPAPER,—each number containing Eight Pages, or Forty-Eight columns, and giving more reading matter than any other Daily Newspaper in the United States,—is published EVERY MORNING, (Sundays excepted,) at No. 113 NASSAU-STREET, and is delivered to subscribers in New-York, Brooklyn, Williamsburg and Jersey City, for TWENTY-FIVE HALF CENTS a week, payable to the carrier. Single Copies, Two CENTS. Mail Subscribers, FIVE DOLLARS a year: SIX months, Two Dollars and a half; three months, One Dollar and half. Three Dollars in advance required in all exchanges with Country Newspapers.

POSTAGE on the DAILY TIMES, sent to any part of the United States, paid in advance at the office where delivered,—39 cents per quarter, or $1 56 per annum.

THE NEW-YORK EVENING TIMES.

IS PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING, (Sunday excepted.) One edition will be issued at 1, and the other at 3 o'clock, P.M. It will be sent by mail, or sold, at the same rates as the Daily Times.

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES.

A VERY LARGE NEWSPAPER FOR THE COUNTRY, is published every SATURDAY MORNING, at the low price of Two DOLLARS per annum. Ten copies for FIFTEEN DOLLARS, Twenty copies for TWENTY DOLLARS, will be sent to one address; and the paper in no case continued beyond the time for which payment is made. Postage on the WEEKLY Times, sent by mail for one year, is as follows:

Within the County..... Free.
Within the State..... 13 cents.
Within the United States..... 26 cents.

THE TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA.

A LARGE NEWSPAPER OF EIGHT PAGES, or Forty-Eight columns, made up expressly for circulation in California, Oregon and the Sandwich Islands, and containing only news of interest to readers in those sections of the country, is published on the departure of every Mail steamer. Price 6¼ cents a copy.

Payments in all cases must be made in advance.

RAYMOND, JONES & CO., Publishers.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ There is no Mistake about the POUDRE SUBTILE of Dr. FELIX GOURAUD, for eradicating hair without the slightest injury to the skin. Its sale is extraordinary, and the beauty of its effect is, that the bleminate generally (for we should say universally) displayed in under the razor, when removing the hair from an intellectual forehead, is entirely obviated, inasmuch as its peculiar agency on the most delicate skins is of such a nature that the skin partakes of the color of the surrounding parts. In a word, it is a remarkable chemical in estimation, and deserves the extensive patronage which it receives.—Boston Post.

Found at Dr. FELIX GOURAUD'S old established Laboratory, 67 Walker-st., near Broadway.

☞ Crystal Palace.—CIRCULAR TO AMERICAN PRODUCERS.—ASSOCIATION FOR THE EXHIBITION OF ALL NATIONS—OFFICE, No. 53 BROADWAY—NEW-YORK, Oct. 11, 1852

I address you on behalf of the Association for the Exhibition of the Industry of all Nations, to invite your cooperation in the general objects of the enterprise.

The building intended for the purposes of the Exhibition, constructed entirely of iron and glass, will be, it is believed, the largest and most beautiful edifice in the country. It covers, on the ground floor, two and a half acres, and, with the galleries, the whole space is four acres. The mason work is far advanced, and is to be completed on the 31st of October. The main part of the iron work is contracted for, and the castings are to be delivered from the 15th of October to the 15th of December. We have it in our power, therefore, to assure you, as we have already stated to the public, that the Exhibition will certainly be opened on the 2d of May, 1853.

You are thus offered an unequaled opportunity of exhibiting to the vast population of this country such of your productions as you send us, free of all charge of every kind whatever from the time that they are delivered into our custody until withdrawn.

The Association has already announced that their objects are limited exclusively to *Exhibition*. They have no interest whatever, direct or indirect, in the final disposition to be made of any article that may be displayed

You are, no doubt, aware that we have received all the assistance from the public authorities that we have desired. The City has given us the lease of Reservoir-square, the State has granted us a charter, and the Federal authorities have assigned that the building shall be made a bonded warehouse for the purpose of receiving foreign articles without paying duty so long as they remain in it.

We have the strongest assurances of support from the Representatives, in this country, of the principal foreign powers; and we are receiving daily confirmation of the general interest that the project is exciting among the manufacturers of Europe. A large number of articles of high value are already secured, and we have no doubt whatever that we shall have a very extensive representation of all the branches of foreign industry.

The measures which we have adopted will thus secure two great objects we have desired to attain, viz: the erection of a building which will be a great architectural ornament to our City, and the exhibition in that building of the products of the industry of the Old World; still, we shall fall far short of our work if we do not equally succeed in obtaining the fullest and most extensive cooperation of American Industry; our Exhibition would be extremely defective—it would be very inferior, both in interest and in utility, to what we mean to make it—if the great resources of the people of our own country were not fully displayed in it.

We believe it to be unnecessary to urge upon you the arguments on this subject, which we are sure will present themselves to the mind of every intelligent American producer—your position in the world of American industry, your own interest and what is due to an enterprise devised and meant to be carried out with no narrow views, but on a large scale of public usefulness—all entitle us to entertain the full set conviction that you will send us some of the choicest specimens of your skill, and that you will urge your friends to do the same.

We do not doubt that such will be the result when the subject is once brought fairly and fully before you, and our only reason for addressing you thus particularly is that the matter may not be overlooked in the press of daily business, and that you may give the subject attention in time to be fully prepared.

We inclose our General Circular and also a form of Application for Space, to which we beg your attention. Copies of these or of this letter, if you desire them to send to your friends or correspondents, can be had at this office.

In order that we may know on what extent of cooperation we may depend, the favor of a reply on or before the 25th day of November is asked.

I have the honor to be, with great respect,
Your obedient servant,
THEODORE SEDGWICK, President.

☞ Special Notice.—The Special Committee of the Common Council, having determined that obsequies, in honor of the lamented DANIEL WEBSTER, late Secretary of State of the United States of America, shall be observed in this city on the 15th inst., by a civic and military procession, to be composed of the military and the different orders, societies and citizens of New-York, and others who may unite with them, take this occasion to extend a most respectful and cordial invitation to our fellow citizens generally and the different orders, societies, trades, associations, fire departments of the cities of New-York, Jersey City Williamsburg, and also of the adjoining towns and counties, to unite in this testimony of respect to the illustrious dead, and that all orders, societies and associations, intending to cooperate, be requested to communicate to the Committee on or before Friday next, at 5 o'clock P. M., at room No 24 City Hall, in order that the necessary arrangements may be made to carry out the ceremonies of the day in an appropriate manner.

Resolved, That no banner, bearing political devices or inscriptions, shall be admitted in the procession

Committee on the part of the Board of Aldermen.
Thomas J. Barr,
Wm. J Peck,
Abraham Mears,
Jacob F. Oakley,
John Boyce,
Oscar W. Sturtevant,
Richd T. Compton, Pres't.

Committee on the part of the Board of Asst Aldermen.
Isaac O Barker,
Thos. Sheelan
Holmes M. Wells,
Josiah W. Brown,
Edwin Gordon,
Joseph Rogers,
Jonathan Trotter. Pres't.

☞ Capt. Partridge's Old Cadets.—HOPE CHAPEL.—Free Educational Convention, Nov. 11, at 1 P. M., and 7 o'clock in the evening.

An adjourned meeting of an Educational Convention held at Brideport, Conn., on the 3d day of Sept last, will be held in this city on the 11th inst.

This meeting is to be held with a view of arousing public interest on behalf of the system of education, originating with Capt ALDEN PARTRIDGE, and with the further view of organizing an institution similar to those so successfully conducted by Capt. P. at Norwich, Vt., and Middletown, Conn.

The former Cadets of Capt P. will assemble at the Astor House, on Thursday, the 11th inst., at 12 M.

Military gentlemen and all persons interested in this system of education, are cordially invited to attend the meeting, which will be held in the evening at 7 o'clock, at Hope Chapel.

Addresses will be delivered by Capt Partridge, Hon. Archer Gifford of New Jersey, and other gentlemen.

The officers of regiments and companies, officers of the Army and Navy of the United States, who may feel an interest in this important subject, are invited to appear in uniform. The Clergy, Teachers and heads of families are respectfully invited to attend. CHARLES BURDETT, Chairman of Com. Arrangements.

☞ Industrial Home Association, No. 3.—The twenty-second regular meeting of this association will be held on FRIDAY EVENING, Nov 12, at Union Buildings, No 163 Bowery. This Association is organized on the same plan as Mount Vernon, No 1, and Tuscarora, No 2. The land is located on an elevated position between Westchester Bridge and Mount Vernon, has a front of about 2½ miles on the Harlem and New Haven Railroads and commands a fine view of Long Island Sound, the Palisades and the surrounding country. It will be laid out in acres, half, and one-quarter acre lots. The list is fast filling up, and those who wish to obtain a plot for a home at farm prices, must hand in their names immediately at either of the following places, where copies of the Constitution and By-laws can be had: JOHN COMERFORD, No 454 Broadway, D OWEN, No 414 Broadway, W B SMITH, No 11 Nassau st., C A. COOPER, No 110 Harrow st., J. F. WELLS, No 80, Avenue B, J. A. HANDSUCH, No 186 Spring st, or at the Hall on the evening of the meeting. J. COMERFORD, President. J A HANDSUCH, Secret'y.

☞ Industrial Institute of New-York.—FOURTH ANNUAL COURSE OF LECTURES.—The opening Lecture of the course this season, will be delivered on THURSDAY EVENING, Nov 11th, at the Stuyvesant Institute, No 659 Broadway, by Rev Dr CUMMINGS. Subject:—Social Reform. Tickets 25 cts., to be had at the door on the evening of the lecture. Doors open at 7 o'clock. Lecture at 8 o'clock. DANIEL D SULLIVAN, Secretary.

☞ The Regular Convention of the DELTA PHI FRATERNITY will take place on MONDAY, Nov 15, at 6 P M., at the American Hotel. The Graduate and Regular Members of all the Chapters are requested to be punctual in their attendance.

☞ Gas.—These splendid new patterns of Gasaliers and Gas Pixtures for which gold medals are daily awarded, are found at the great manufacturing depot of Messrs. ARCHER WARNER & Co., No 375 Broadway.

New-York Daily Times.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

LATE AND INTERESTING FROM MEXICO.

The New Minister of Foreign Affairs—The Vera Cruz Insurgents—Proposed Loan of $3,000,000.

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, Nov. 9.

Further advices from Mexico to the New-Orleans *Delta* state that YANEZEZ has accepted the portfolio of Foreign relations.

The Senate had rejected the proposed amnesty to the Vera Cruz insurgents.

A proposition had been introduced in Congress for the negotiation of a loan of three millions, at a rate not exceeding 3 per cent per month, for the reestablishment of order; also, to increase the direct contributions of the States one-half.

Orders had been issued for the arrest of General URAGA, but no arrest had been made at the latest dates.

The Guadalajara revolution was getting still more formidable. The new plan convokes a Convention to elect a new President—reform the Constitution—calls upon SANTA ANNA to return, and invites URAGA in the meantime to head the movement. URAGA refused the invitation, which was then extended to Gen. VASQUEZ, who also refused.

Nothing further had transpired respecting the Tehuantepec route. RAMIREZ was preparing the documents in the matter for publication.

The Revolutionary Movements in Mexico—Fears of the Government.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, Nov. 10.

Two full Southern mails as late as due have been received this morning.

The Mexican *Universal* of the 18th ult. says that "spies are making their harvest from the credulity and fears of the Government. Last night, the roof of the palace was filled with all the munitions of war, necessary to resist an attack—the sentinels were doubled, watches set, and all the usual preparations under the pressure and fear of danger, were made."

The dates from the City of Mexico are to the 28th ult. and Vera Cruz to the 3d inst.

The U. S. steamer *Powhattan* arrived at Vera Cruz on the 1st inst. with Judge CONKLING, the new Minister to Mexico, on board. The *Powhattan* sailed next day for Pensacola.

The U. S. steamer *Fulton* also arrived at Vera Cruz on the 1st inst., with the Commissioners appointed to examine into the GADSDEN claim. The Commission would proceed to the City of Mexico in the first place, and thence to the mines.

The revolutionary movements continued in various parts, and it was reported that in Michoacan the government troops had joined the insurgents.

A plot to assassinate the President had been discovered and frustrated at Mariano.

The Legislature of the State of Puebla had passed accusations against Señor AGUIRRE, Minister of Justice, for allowing the exportation of two millions and a half of specie to England without paying the customary duty.

The Supreme Tribunal has also passed accusations against the Minister of War, for not complying with the orders in the resolution passed by the Chamber of Deputies, calling upon the Minister of Foreign Relations for whatever information he possessed relative to the non-fulfilment of the Eleventh Article of the Treaty of Guadaloupe Hidalgo, and inquiring whether any negotiations made with the United States released them from the obligations of the treaty.

The *Siglo* announces that there are indications of a radical change being soon effected in the policy of the Government.

The California Steamers—Arrival of the Philadelphia at New-Orleans—The Illinois en route for New-York, with $1,500,000.

NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday, Nov. 10.

The steamship *Philadelphia*, from Aspinwall, 4th inst., arrived here to-day, bringing 150 passengers and the California Mails, brought down to Panama by the steamer *Oregon*.

There is no later news from California than that received in New-York by the *Star of the West*.

The steamship *Illinois* left Aspinwall on the 4th inst., with 300 passengers, and a million and a half of gold dust, for New-York.

The *United States* was at Aspinwall, awaiting the passengers by the *Cortez*, to leave San Francisco on the 20th.

From Washington—The Capitol Extension, &c.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Nov 10.

I learn from Mr. STRUNG, the General Superintendent of the works of the Capitol Extension, that about 250 of the mechanics and laborers have been discharged, and that most of the remaining 500 will be dismissed at the close of the present week—the foundation walls and arches having been substantially completed, and the appropriation nearly expended. The marble walls of the next story to be built by contract are going up rapidly.

D. C. GODDARD, Chief Clerk in the Department of the Interior, died here last night.

Railroad Accident.

MONTPELIER, Wednesday, Nov. 10.

A cattle train on the Vermont Central Railroad ran off the track yesterday near South Royalton, killing a number of cattle and breaking several cars. No persons were injured.—*Post and Commercial.*

Non-Arrival of the Canada.

HALIFAX, N. S., Wednesday, Nov. 10—12:30 A. M.

There are no signs of the steamship *Canada*, now in her 13th day from Liverpool.

The Crescent City.

NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday, Nov. 10.

The steamship *Crescent City* leaves here for New-York, to-morrow morning.

Departure of the Niagara.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Nov. 10.

The Royal Mail Steamship *Niagara*, Captain STONE, sailed at noon to-day with 32 passengers for Liverpool, and 18 for Halifax. The Custom House record contains no shipment of specie.

The Steamship Black Warrior.

MOBILE, Tuesday, Nov. 9.

The Steamship "*Black Warrior*," Captain SHOFELDT, sailed from this port at 11 o'clock, this (Tuesday,) morning, for New York via Havana.

Fire at Goshen.

GOSHEN, Nov. 10th, 1852.

The barn of WM. F. SHARP, with its contents was destroyed by fire this morning. A fine horse was burned to death. Loss about $500.

The Late Dr. Drake.

CINCINNATI, Wednesday, Nov 10.

The funeral of Dr. DRAKE took place to-day, and was largely attended by the medical profession and citizens generally.

Franklin Pierce going to Virginia—Trotting Match.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Nov. 10.

The *Pennsylvanian* announces that the President elect will shortly pass through this City on his way to Virginia. The Democratic Committee had a meeting last evening, to make arrangements for giving him a reception.

"Tacony" won the purse of $500 yesterday at the Hunting Park Course, in the trot with "Obleeness" of St. Louis—the heats were 2 miles in harness, and were run in 5m. 27s. and 5m. 22s.

NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday, Nov. 10.

COTTON—Is still in brisk demand—the sales today were 7000 bales at firm prices. SUGAR—is in active request for the North. 700 hhds have been sold at an advance of ¼c. PRIME MOLASSES—is at 25c. RIO COFFEE—has advanced ¼c; holders are asking 9c. FREIGHTS—have further advanced—two ships have been chartered for Liverpool at 9-16d. & ¾ for Cotton. STERLING EXCHANGE—has declined to 7 @ 8 per cent premium.

CHARLESTON, Wednesday, Nov. 10.

Our COTTON market is firm at full prices—2,300 bales sold to-day, at 8c. @ 9¼c.

THE ELECTION.

NEW-YORK.

Yates County.—Official returns show a majority for Oliver, Democrat, of 373.

Seneca—301 majority for Oliver.

Ontario—749 majority for Woods, Whig. Oliver, Democrat, is therefore elected to Congress in the 26th District by 15 majority.

Montgomery Co.—Official Democratic majorities—Pierce, 378; Governor, 435; Lieutenant Governor, 304; County Clerk, 225.

Otsego Co.—Democratic majorities—Electors, 1,033; Governor, 1,158; Lieutenant Governor, 1,196; Canal Commissioner, 1,131; State Prison Inspector, 1,201. Whig majorities—Congressman, 221; County Clerk, 411.

Steuben Co.—Official—Pierce, 6,880; Scott, 5,236; Hale, 147; Seymour, 7,066; Hunt, 5,287; Tompkins, 139 Church, 7,066; Kent, 5,785; Follett, 7,039; Kempshall, 5,268; Clark, 7,053; Crosby, 5,271. For Congress—Hastings, 7,251; Irvine, 5,215. Sheriff—Hanover, 6,870; Miles, 5,479. Assemblymen—First District—Henderson, 2,028; Crane, 1,578. Second District—Uburney, 2,337; Shannon, 2,042. Third District—Boulton, 2,032; Finch, 1,684; Van Wonner, 375.

DELAWARE.

WILMINGTON, Wednesday, Nov. 10.

Newcastle County gives George R. Riddle, Democrat, for Congress, 280 majority over Houston, Whig, and he is doubtless elected.—*Post and Com.*

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Nov. 10.

The following are the complete returns of Newcastle County: Wilmington Hundred, Riddle, Dem., for Congress, 183 majority; Brandywine Hundred, Riddle, 107 majority; Mill Creek, Riddle, 27; White Clay Creek Hundred, Riddle, 56; Newcastle Hundred, Riddle, 20; Pencader Hundred, Riddle, 28; Christiana Hundred, Houston, Whig, for Congress, 146 majority; Assequinomink Hundred, Houston, 11; Red Lion Hundred, Houston, 9; St. George's Hundred, Houston, 12.

The Whig State Senator, C. J. Dupont, is elected by a large majority.

The Whigs have elected seven delegates to the Convention of ten.

The Democrats have elected their Sheriff by 64 majority.

J. E. Valentine, Whig, is elected by three majority to the State Legislature.

The Telegraph being out of order, we have not heard from the lower Counties.

VIRGINIA.

RICHMOND, Wednesday, Nov. 10.

We have returns from one hundred Counties in this State, in which Pierce gains 7,000.—*Post and Com.*

NORTH CAROLINA.

RALEIGH, Wednesday, Nov. 10.

Returns from 57 Counties have been received, which show a gain for Scott of 3,500 as compared with the last election. Clingman's district remains to be heard from. There is now no doubt that Pierce has carried the State.—*Post and Com.*

LOUISIANA.

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, Nov. 9.

We have returns from 37 parishes—which give Pierce a majority of 639.—*Post and Com.*

ARKANSAS.

LITTLE ROCK, Friday, Nov. 5.

Partial returns of the election in this State leave no doubt that it has gone for Pierce and King.—*Post and Com.*

From the Whig Head-Quarters.

UP SALT RIVER, L. O., Wednesday, Nov. 10, 1852.

Ah! Mr. Editor, if you were only here! What a pity that you gave away your ticket! But as you are not here, and are not likely to be for a year or two yet, I will try to assist your conception of this beautiful land. I do not pretend that it is altogether the "land of the leal" though a great many of the faithful are here, nor yet the "isle of green lovers," of which the aborigines so beautifully fabled. But I do think it is the best abused spot under the sun, except, perhaps, Suffolk County, from which, by the way, we expect to have some new arrivals by the packet sloop which left a week ago yesterday, if she ever gets in. The place has been generally described as an Iceland in the temperate zone;—as a sterile, barren region whose trees were all dead, and whose animals were all owls or bats, dragons, hobgoblins or "Generals of the regular army." Just otherwise I find it. A land where Nature has left nothing green or only half finished. She has brought all her jobs to a conclusion here—everything and everybody is "done brown." The trees are leafless it is true, but the salt with which the air is charged settles in crystals on their naked branches, and in the sun they glitter like the fairy trees which good girls make of alum and bonnet-wire for Christmas presents to their little brothers. Flowers are not such strangers with us as you have been led to suppose—pale and delicate, drawing their scanty nourishment from crevices of the ha-salt and rock salt. But our meadows are covered with the flowers of (unappreciated) wit, flowers of wisdom, (too spiritual to be popular with you), flowers of sulphur, (so famous in our babyhood for all juvenile ailments), and Graham flour. The singing of birds is perpetual,—birds brought up and acclimated by the Minor Poets, (please ask your proof reader to see that the printer does not make that read Minor Butts,) and their songs are those which have long been out of print on the lowlands, varied with sprightly Whig songs for the campaign, which by this time are missing among you.

The air is bracing and strong—perhaps too harsh for consumptives. The crippled and infirm fare poorly here. Several such who have come to spend a season only, will never again go down from up Salt River alive. But for young, ambitious men, who have only a local disease, it is better than the Madeiras or the foreign tour. Several who had induced bronchitis by their labors during the last political campaign, have completely recovered. Some who came up with eyes that looked like red plush velvet, present now a "white of the eye," as pearly as a poetic girl's. Some who involuntarily cronked the elbow at every bar, find the flexors of the arm as manageable as any muscles of the body. Some who had a monomania for treating everybody, especially every laboring man, now meet whole squadrons of independent voters, without offering it, and I don't believe they have treated since the 2nd inst., when they embarked. Indeed the liquor drinkers tell me that their favorite liquors have a very saline flavor, and that even the Schiedam Schnapps taste like Epsom salts. To-night there is to be a grand Convention in Tippler Hall to talk the matter over and pass some amendatory resolutions. One party contend that we have the pure liquor free from adulterations, which of course had a strange taste to freshmen. Others—the philosophers—affirm that the same double refrangibility by which they explained the illusion on the river accounts for this, to wit: by an endless series of double right angles, the end comes before the beginning, the last first, and the horrors of getting sober, before the exhilaration of getting drunk. The Maine Law men repudiate this theory as tending to materialism, and insist that it is the smack of widows and orphans' tears which is present in all liquor, only made evident to the more delicate palates of men who have taken the Salt River trip.

For all persons afflicted with those forms of heart disease which are attended with anxiety and depression; for all who have had their pockets too freely depleted; for all who have suffered from the "Strikers," (the Veterinary Surgeons call it "blind staggers") up Salt river is the place. I am daily meeting men who a fortnight ago, moved about with restless, anxious looks, now calm and composed with perhaps a trace of sorrow, but not a bit of anxiety or care. The "Strikers" are utterly unknown here. Hemorrhages cease spontaneously and purses that were dreadful loose have now tone and contractility imparted at once. I would not be so particular about the salubrity of the place, but that, as everybody knows, ninety men out of a hundred are invalids, and the other ten, doctors; so that SENECA'S maxim a little altered, is as true as ever, that whatever pertains to diseases is of universal interest.

Living is cheap and good. I don't believe a month's board and findings here will equal my necessary expenses on election day in New-York. There are a good many young mechanics and clerks among you, who want to go to Albany, or even to Washington, who hanker for a seat in the Tea-room, or an office in the City Hall that would find their finances, their morals, their manners and their families greatly improved by a short residence here. They need not fear that there is a lack of society. We have all styles of men, and men of all professions in abundance. Not a few of the clergy,—lawyers more plenty than soap-fat men in Gotham, and doctors like the sands on the seashore. Why, at a politico-medical convention held *here before* election, and you know the rush was made after that sad event, I counted between eighty and ninety doctors from your City; and of their capabilities you can judge for yourself when I tell you that each one of them was willing to have been a Coroner. I was going to tell you of the company here and their employments, but my sheet is out before my wind fails. I will write again per post. When my letters are not worth the penny-post man's two cents charge for delivering, please write and tell me so, or put an advertisement in the *Courier*. Don't trust to any "notice to correspondents" in the *Times*, for there ain't a copy of it taken in the village, which is more I reckon, than can be said of any other place of its size this side of the Dead Sea.

Tediously (I'm afraid) yours,
ONE OF THE R. U.

A DUELIST AT THE WRONG END OF HIS OWN WEAPON.—Mr. CLARK, in the last *Knickerbocker*, gives us not only a knock-down, but a *drag-out* argument, of an orator at a Debating Club in a log cabin. We hand him one in exchange, used on a similar occasion, in a "frame house," and which was "never before published." We vouch for the exact truth of our statement. The question this time was: Whether pride was ever justifiable? One speaker, after many words in shuwing that pride was an excellent thing in its way, at last arose in his might, and said: "Yes, Mr. President, this much abused pride is good, it must be justifiable, for the Scripture says, 'The Lord rewardeth the *proud* doer.'" This was uttered gravely, with no thought, on the orator's part, of any misapplication,—of any other reward than a "reward of merit."

Amusements.

THE LYCEUM.—Miss LAURA KEENE takes her first benefit in this country at Mr. WALLACK'S Theatre to-night. She has clever talents for the stage, with youth, beauty, and winning grace to back them withal. Of course she is popular. Her card embraces the "Rent Day," with Manager WALLACK as *Martin Heywood*; a new comedietta, the "Morning Call," and the farce of "Matrimonial." Miss KEENE, besides affording much pleasure in lighter pieces, has won laurels in *Albina Manderville*, *Beatrice*, and *Lydia Languish*. She makes a passable *Lady Teazle*, and though new and slightly at fault in *Rachael Heywood* on Monday, will no doubt do the character full justice to night, on its third repetition.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—"Box and Cox," "La Maja de Sevilla," "Robert Macaire," and several favorite dances, will be presented at Niblo's Garden this evening Soto will appear in the dance "Zapateria." POUCAUD and DE MALINES appear in new dances, and altogether make up an attractive bill.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—"Love's Sacrifice" is to be the principal play at the Broadway, this evening, when Miss JULIA DEAN will appear as *Margaret Elmers*. The after piece announced on the bill is "The Women I Adore." To-morrow evening, Miss JULIA DEAN takes a benefit.

BURTON'S.—"A Cure for the Heart Ache," the Extravaganza of "One Thousand Milliners," and several agreeable interludes, comprise the entertainments for the evening at Burton's.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—At the Museum two lively pieces are performed in the afternoon, and in the evening the Mythical moral drama of "The Last Nail," will be presented.

WOOD'S MINSTRELS.—These ebony ministers of mirth are always at home and are apt to make their audiences feel so too.

ADROIT BOARDING HOUSE ROBBERIES.—The Philadelphians have been suffering some of late from the adroit roguries of a boarding-house thief. The *News* says the rascal invariably selected plain boarding houses, where the boarders being men compelled to work regularly and constantly for a living, were not likely to be found in their rooms except at meal times and at night. He nearly always came to the houses that he chose for his depredations at an early hour in the forenoon.

The following was the *modus operandi* of the rascal: He would call at a boarding house, represent himself as a mechanic, and engage board, never objecting to go into a room with others. After arranging preliminaries with the landlady, he would start off for his baggage, returning, in from ten to twenty minutes with a new common trunk, such as could be bought cheap at almost any shoe store. The trunk, in every instance, he carried himself.

Once in his apartment, he would call for a towel, saying that he wanted to wash and dress, and he was particular in shutting himself in the room, so as to be secure from observation. He would then proceed, as quickly as possible, to rifle the trunks, valises, boxes, and drawers of boarders, and hurriedly collecting as much plunder as he could carry away without exciting suspicion or notice, took his departure. If encountered, with a bundle, on the stairs or in the entry, as he went out, why he had a ready excuse, viz: he was going to get some washing done, and would be in to dinner.

This, of course, would be the last ever seen of him. His trunk, when opened, would be empty of anything save a small bag, or a paper pickage, the contents of which always proved to be coarse salt! What the idea of this was, unless to give the trunk a deceptive weight and bulk, may be left to the conjecture of the reader.

NEW FIRE ALARM.—The New-Orleans *Picayune* gives an account of a new telegraph fire alarm, invented by Mr. TYSSON, one of the operators in the New Orleans telegraph office. It is said to be far superior to the one now in successful operation in Boston. The *Picayune* says that "it is intended to establish two batteries at different points of the City, from which a series of wires would extend in all directions. These are attached, by simple apparatus, to bells either now existing or to be erected for the purpose, and at sixty different points from boxes are to be placed, inclosed in which is a species of clock work, to be set in motion by simply moving a small slide. This completes the connection, and instantaneously the alarm is given all over the city. The clock work, by a peculiar movement, not only gives the alarm, but strikes the Ward and District in which the fire may be, and thus guides the fireman at once to his proper destination.

The key to these boxes is to be placed in the hands of the police during the day and the watchmen during the night. An electrical clock, to be placed in some central portion of the City, say the Mayor's office in the City Hall, is to be attached, which will strike the hour simultaneously all over the City. The same apparatus which works the fire alarm also answers for the clock. The whole expense of putting up the apparatus will not exceed $12,000, while the cost of attending and keeping it in repair will be a mere trifle. The Mayor has already seen it, and the Fire Committee of the two Boards of Aldermen are shortly to examine and report upon it."

TWO DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE GLASGOW.

AFFAIRS IN FRANCE.

THE EMPIRE.

THE REFUGEE DUEL.

MARKETS, &c.

The propeller *Glasgow*, Capt. GRAY, arrived at this port yesterday afternoon from Glasgow, the 26th ult., two days later than previous advices. Our dates from London are to the 25th.

The intelligence is not important, but we glean a number of items of considerable interest.

ENGLAND.

The clipper ship *Chrysolite* arrived at Liverpool on 22d from Whampoa, after a quick passage of 104 days. The *Chrysolite* brought the first cargo of the new crop of teas. She sailed from Whampoa in company with clipper ship *Storm eway*, for London, and the two ships kept in sight of each other for 43 days.

An anti-slavery meeting was held at Glasgow, on the 25th, in the U. P. Church, to take measures to redeem a mother and seven children from American slavery. The family it was proposed to redeem, is that of JANE WEEMS. Rev. H. GARNET (black,) was the principal spokesman on the occasion, but it does not appear how much money was collected.

The Late Duel.

The *News* contains a report of the legal examination into the late fatal duel at Egham, in which a young French officer, COURNET, was killed. The surviving principal is not known. The seconds are under arrest as accomplices in the homicide. At the examination, the following document was handed in to the sitting magistrates.

"Whatever may be the consequences of the severity of the English law against dueling (of which I am informed,) I declare that I was the second of Mons. COURNET on the 19th Oct; that the obligations and sincere friendship I entertained for him, would not allow of my refusing to accompany him in this fatal *rencontre*. He was my best friend, and I had found on many noble qualities in him, that I did all I could to avoid the *rencontre*, but I had to obey the laws of honor, friendship, and the customs of French dueling. Were I to pass the remainder of my life in prison, I would never disclose the name of the person who was the adversary of M. COURNET, now I know the English law. Honor forbids my mentioning the name of an antagonist, if he will not, or cannot, do so. I am a prisoner, but will never quit a prison by a declaration which is repugnant to my character and my habits. (Signed) BARONMENT."

"I adhere to this declaration; it is quite in conformity with my sentiments. (Signed) ALLAIN."

Strenuous efforts have been made to find the surviving principal. The pistols used had been found at a pistol gallery, from which they had been hired. One of them was found loaded, thus confirming the statement that the deceased had not fired his weapon.

The following particulars of the duel may be relied upon. It is the custom in France to place the principals at a distance of twenty paces from each other. The seconds toss for the first fire. The men then advance three paces each, by the military side-step—*un deux trois*—and the pistol of the one entitled to fire is then removed from the perpendicular position in which it had previously been held by the side of the head, and discharged sideways at his antagonist. All these regulations were carried out to the letter on Tuesday last. M. COURNET lost the toss, and was killed by the first shot of his antagonist. This will fully account for the witnesses having heard only one report. The explosion of the percussion cap, heard by Captain EVERY, arose, in all probability, from a trial of the pistols by the seconds. The English form of duel differs from the French, inasmuch as both parties are allowed to fire at the same moment, but instances are numerous in which only one pistol is then discharged. Some years ago, at Malta, in a duel between two military officers, the ball of the one knocked the pistol out of the hand of the other before he had time to fire, and his hand was seriously injured, but the resistance presented by the weapon saved his life.

The following account of the unfortunate man's (COURNET'S) early life has been received from a French gentleman with whom the deceased was intimately acquainted, and may be faithfully relied upon. FELIX COURNET, a Captain in the French navy, was a man of undoubted courage and intrepidity. When only 18 years of age, he and six other men, in a boat, took a Spanish frigate on the Tagus. For this gallant deed, in which he life underwent great trials, he was decorated and rewarded by the French nation with the honorary distinction of the *Legion d'Honneur*, and before he had attained his 21st year, he was made a Lieutenant in the Navy under the Government of LOUIS PHILIPPE. We are also informed, from good authority, that the unfortunate man (COURNET) had fought fifteen duels before the sad affair, when he met with such an untimely and tragical end; so that we may fairly presume that COURNET'S opponent must have had the first shot.

Funeral of Cournet.

The funeral of the unfortunate man was attended by a large number of his countrymen, among whom were LEDRU ROLLIN, and several other former Representatives of the French Republic and a number of political writers, including Monsieur DELESCLUZE. No burial service was read, but after the coffin had been lowered into the grave, Monsieur DELESCLUZE pronounced the following *éloge* in French:—"Citizens, in the presence of justice this day arrested—in the presence of an instruction commenced—every one will understand the sentiment of high delicacy which obliges us to be silent before this grave, around which so many regrets and sympathies are crowded. The feeling must be indeed imperative which compels us to be silent. What, however, would be the use of breaking that silence? To speak of the cruel loss which democracy has just experienced! Is not every true republican conscience acquainted with COURNET! That great heart—that soul so profoundly sympathetic—that daring so heroic in danger, which at the age of nineteen illustrated one of the most brilliant careers in the French navy. What true republican conscience does not know the eminent services which FRANCIS COURNET has since rendered to democracy, and those which he would have rendered her still? Yes, COURNET was a great and courageous citizen, and the name which he leaves to his son as his only fortune is one of those which will remain as the symbol of political honesty and of an unlimited devotion to the cause of the people. On his deathbed one thought alone occupied COURNET—the Republic and the Revolution. Let us give him, then, the only farewell worthy of him, by repeating the last words that fell from his lips—'Vive la République, démocratique et sociale!'" A loud cheer from the assembled mourners then broke in upon the solemnity of the scene, the red flag was furled, and the churchyard was speedily deserted.

FRANCE.

The *Moniteur* does not contain the long-talked of, and it must be said, impatiently expected, decrees for the restoration of the army and for the amnesty, but it is stated that the reduction of the army is a question decided upon, and that the reduction will be double what has been already stated—that is, that not less than 15,000 men will be released from military service.

The amnesty will not, it is feared, be as comprehensive as has been stated, and it is not at all improbable that exceptions will be made in the case of those who are considered as personally inimical to LOUIS NAPOLEON, and that among others General CHANGARNIER will be one of the principal.

A difference has arisen as to the title of the future Emperor. Those even among his partizans who would desire to see his rule established without affording new grounds for discontent in foreign Governments, prefer that the title should be LOUIS NAPOLEON I.; while some of his more zealous friends, who are perhaps more Bonapartist than the President himself, insist upon his right to assume that of NAPOLEON III., and they instance the case of LOUIS XVIII., though a LOUIS XVII never wore the crown of France. The former deny that the cases are similar.

The rumors in favor of the son of the Prince of Canino being chosen as the heir presumptive to the crown have acquired much consistence. Report speaks highly of the young man.

It is thought likely that the Electors will be convoked from the 21st Nov. to vote; and the Legislative Corps summoned for the 28th to count the votes.

The *Constitutionnel* announces that great additions are to be made to the Port of Havre.

The President at the Theatre.

A Paris letter to the *News*, dated the 23d, has the following account of a visit by LOUIS NAPOLEON to the Theatre Français:

Yesterday evening the President went in state to the Theatre Français. The visit having been previously announced, the pit and galleries were filled immediately on the opening of the doors, nor were the reserved places left any time unoccupied; and long before the rising of the curtain not a spot which could afford room, sitting or standing, was left untenanted. The interior of the theatre was handsomely ornamented with trophies, and other emblems in honor of the occasion; the exterior was brilliantly illuminated with imperial devices, consisting of the well-known eagle and the letter N, surmounted by crowns, tastefully arranged in that most brilliant of illuminators, gas. The Prince entered the theatre from the portico of the Palais Royal in the Rue Beaujolais, which was decorated in the form of a tent with military trophies. A vast concourse had assembled to witness his arrival, by whom he was received with cries of "Vive l'Empereur!" which continued until he passed the vestibule. The Prince was received by the director M. HOUSSAYE, by whom he was conducted to his box; he was dressed in plain clothes, and wore the Grand Cordon of the Legion of Honor. The President was accompanied by Marshal Jerome BONAPARTE, M. DROUYN DE LHUYS, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, General de SAINT ARNAUD, Minister of War, and Generals de LAWOESTINE and de LOURMEL. The Prince CAMILLE BONAPARTE occupied a box on the first tier; and many of the ministers and great officers of state were in the theatre.

On the President's arrival the orchestra struck up the Marseillaise, which was received with the greatest enthusiasm by the audience. The applause of the audience were loud and general, and all the passages in the play, which were CORNEILLE

MEMORIALS OF MR. WEBSTER.

NUMBER TEN.

Visit of General Bertrand to Mr. Webster—Mr. Webster's Conversation on Agriculture.

BOSTON, Nov. 22, 1843.

On Saturday morning, General BERTRAND took breakfast with Mrs. WEBSTER, by invitation, at her lodging at the Tremont House. Mr. WEBSTER himself, who was absent the previous day, happily returned in time to be present. Mrs. APPLETON, his daughter, Mrs. FLETCHER WEBSTER, his daughter-in-law, and Mrs. PAGE, his sister-in-law, were there. Although the number present was not large yet it was not strictly private, but was intended as one of the evidences of public regard so generally manifested.

Among the guests were Mr. CHOATE, of the United States Senate, Mr. ABBOTT LAWRENCE, M. HARRISON GRAY OTIS, Mr. TICKNOR, Mrs. GRAY, Mr. LATHROP, APPLETON, Mr. CODMAN, Mr. GRATTAN and others of great respectability.

At 10 o'clock, General BERTRAND, accompanied by his secretary, was announced, and after presenting himself in the most courteous manner to Mrs. WEBSTER, was introduced to the great man himself, to see whom, was the object of his visit here. I was pleased with the interview between these two distinguished persons. The self possession and dignity of Mr. WEBSTER were conspicuous here as well as every where else, but the kind manner in which he received his guests, and the appropriate words which he addressed to him, not only relieved him from all embarrassment but went home to the heart of the faithful old general, and made him feel, as I have since had reason to know he did feel, that great as were his expectations, Mr. WEBSTER did not fall below the estimation, which he had formed before he saw him.

The General was presented to each of the ladies, and the other guests respectively, and entered into conversation with them upon a variety of topics, which was cheerful, and was kept up till breakfast was announced. The table was spread with an American breakfast, not French, not English, but good New England; and in this respect, as in all others, allow me to say, Mrs. WEBSTER showed her remarkably good taste. I need not add that every body present was made happy, for all this will be taken for granted.

There is no entertainment which is estimated higher than a complimentary breakfast. There is necessarily so little ceremony, it comes before the cares and business of the day have knit the brows, perplexed the minds, or disturbed the tempers of the guests; the conversation, especially of men like those present upon this occasion, is always particularly brilliant, and sparkling with well timed repartees. I remember with the greatest pleasure the breakfast which Mrs. WEBSTER gave to Lord MORPETH, and also the one to Lord ASHBURTON, at Washington. They were so unlike a formal dinner, where the guests, no matter how well-bred, always feel, or appear to feel, the cumbrous weight of the ceremonies which etiquette requires. Mr. OTIS, it seems—on account of the illness with which he is afflicted—had the evening before, in a note to Mrs. WEBSTER, expressed a doubt whether he should be able to take his breakfast with her; but the bright morning sun induced him to come out, and he was presented to the General at the table. He speaks French fluently, and is, without exception, the most finished gentleman in this country, so that nothing could be more pleasing than the interview between these "fine old gentlemen." Their salutations, the affectionate manner in which they inquired after each other's health, the mutual congratulations, all indicated the circles in which they moved.

Some of the guests had seen the Emperor NAPOLEON, when his star and eagles were in the ascendant, and of course had seen some of the occasions on which the General had been conspicuous—there was, therefore, no want of topics of conversation to interest him. He appeared also to fancy Mr. TICKNOR, and to be deeply interested in the conversation which he had with that gentleman, so justly distinguished, as he is, for his intelligence and learning.

I question whether among all the entertainments, the General has had in this country, ostentatious, or unostentatious, any has been more gratifying to his feelings than this; at least I have his own testimony that none has pleased him more. By 12 o'clock, the hour in which the business and pleasures of the day begin here, at this season, the guests had made their parting "adieux," and had separated.

I must not omit to tell you an anecdote, which was related to me by a lady at the breakfast, and which shows the care and kindness of the General in making people happy whenever an opportunity is presented. At a party given by the British Consul, on the previous evening, BERTRAND was a guest, Madame CINTI DAMOREAU, Monsier ARTOT and others distinguished in the musical world, were also there. In the early part of the evening, one of the many beautiful young ladies present, was induced to sing and play on the piano, notwithstanding the presence of persons so celebrated. Her music was sweet, and of course was much admired. But soon the "Italian Aria" of CINTI DAMOREAU, and the "tremole Caprice" of ARTOT, and the "Duo Concertante" of both, had absorbed the attention of the party, and the sweet and unpretending notes of the young lady, who had ventured to precede them were for a moment forgotten. Seeing this, the gallant BERTRAND, asked to be especially introduced to her, which was done, and then he addressed to her the most appropriate commendations of her performance, and in the most admirable manner contrived to do away entirely the effect of any contrast, which appeared to have been made between her music, and that, of those who followed.

Attentions of this nature speak volumes, and in some way take a deep hold of my feelings, and I thought the anecdote would interest you, knowing you would make no improper use of it. If I write any thing to you which ought not to be published, I leave it to your better experience to strike out.

This Boston is a great place. I have now been here about a week, and have not taken any meals at home, but once. The hospitality of the citizens of Boston is unbounded.

MARSHFIELD, Nov. 28, 1843.

I needed no cradle to rock me to sleep last night, after my long walk of yesterday. After breakfast this morning, I was out again with Mr. WEBSTER, who was giving his attention to several matters concerning his farm. Seeing the interest I manifested yesterday on the subject of the forest, which is periodically cut down for wood, and suffered to grow up again, he was kind enough to show me vast numbers of trees, probably one hundred thousand, which he has planted from the seed, with his own hands. They are, however, yet small. He said, his way had been to sow the seed, in favorable places, of the locust, horse-chesnut, catalpa, &c., some of which have been transplanted at an early age, and others left to grow up in thickets. A little belt of wood thus produced, none of the trees of which have been planted more than a dozen or thirteen years, bounding the lawn and pond on one side, is already so high and dense as to afford a perfectly shaded walk through the centre of it, not only making a beautiful promenade, but filling up the background of the landscape, of which the lawn and pond constitute prominent features.

Mr. WEBSTER spoke in warm terms—terms almost of indignation—of the stupidity of persons who omit to plant trees, from an idea that they may not live to see their growth and beauty, or to taste their fruits. He reminded me of WALTER SCOTT's good advice on this subject. He would plant a tree while it would be growing while others were sleeping.

He spoke of the just and excellent taste of Sir WALTER SCOTT, on all subjects of this kind, and referred to two articles written for the London *Quarterly Review*, some years ago, on planting trees, landscape, &c., as being full of instruction. Where is the man, said Mr. WEBSTER, who does not admire the principle which actuated the late STEPHEN GIRARD, of Philadelphia, who, when bending over the grave with age, said he would plant a tree to-day if he knew he were to die to-morrow. If every man were actuated by such sentiments, what a change it would produce in the affairs of the world.

He showed me eight or nine specimens of oak; several of them he had obtained from the Southern States; all the varieties of pines and cedars, and the arbor vitæ, from Maine, various sorts of ash, maple and the buckeye, from Ohio, and the sweetgum from Virginia.

For these last two, however, the climate was found somewhat too severe. The whitewood, as we call it, in New-York and Ohio—properly the lily odendrum or tulip tree—appears to grow well. Hedges of buckthorn line the avenue to the house; stand the climate well, and are very handsome.

In a few years these trees, according to my prediction, will be the admiration of every body, and branches of them will be cut and carried away by future generations, who will know the biography of the great man of our time, as branches are now cut and carried away from the trees which grow on the plantations of other sages, whose pillars are in the dust. The handsome wooden eminence, near the house, is now beautifully covered with a thicket of locust, catalpas, young cherry trees, &c. This little hill, twelve years ago, was perfectly naked, and the sand was blown about by the wind. A lady, visiting Mrs. WEBSTER, begged that so unsightly an object might be made to mend its appearance. Her advice was followed, and six years afterwards, visiting Marshfield again, she clapped her hands with admiration at the success of what she had recommended.

Mr. WEBSTER spoke of his unsuccessful attempts to raise the live oak, and this led to a conversation on climate which occupied the remainder of our morning ramble; but of which I shall try to remember and speak hereafter.

I believe in my letters of last year, I gave you some account of the general appearance of the farm and of the neighboring country. I do not intend to repeat what I said then, but an occurrence induces me to return to that topic once more. N. S., Esq., a gentleman of Cincinnati, an old friend and townsman of Mr. WEBSTER, made him a long visit last September. I fell in with him on his return, and he spoke to me with admiration of what he had seen. He said they had an idea in the West, that Mr. WEBSTER had a place on the sea-shore, and as he always spoke of it himself as "a poor farm," they thought it to be that and nothing more. They thought it a place of no product, but a spot from which he might go forth to catch a fish or shoot a bird. And I may here remark, that such is, or has been, the general impression throughout the country. In his great speech at Rochester, you know he said himself: "Why gentlemen, I live on the sandy sea-shore of Massachusetts, and get along as well as I can. I am a poor farmer, upon a great quantity of poor land; but my neighbors and I, by very great care,—I hardly know how,—contrive to live on." Mr. WEBSTER gave me notes of his speech, and referred to his printed speech. But Mr. N. S, said he was himself a grazier on a large scale, that he pastured five thousand acres of land in the heart of Ohio, and that he had seen in Marshfield as thrifty cattle as he had at home, and as rich herbage, (the consequences of fish manure) as any he could furnish for his own stock; and he added with animation, that the whole view reminded him strongly of a prairie country—not indeed in the depth and richness of the soil, but in the gentle risings and undulations of the surface, the rankness of the grass, and especially the melting away of the horizon upon the sea-shore, as one sees it sink in the western country on boundless plains. Whoever has seen it set on the western lakes, can appreciate the idea which I wish to convey.

It is all very true that Mr. WEBSTER can go forth from this place "to catch a fish, or shoot a bird," and the opportunities for both, as I have had occasion to know, are second to those of no other; but let it be understood, that these are not the only objects for which he seeks this retirement. And it is equally true that he has a sandy soil, and that time and neglect had done their utmost to make it a poor farm before he came here; but by the application of science, by studying the nature of the soil, by bestowing continued attention upon the subject for ten or twelve years, keeping pace with all improvements, he has restored parts of his farm to their wonted vigor; and the result is, that I see some fields capable of vieing with the richest of the Genesee flats. If you wait till Mr. WEBSTER tells you he has a good farm,—and is in fact, by the force of example, doing more for the benefit of agriculture, than all the preachers on that subject in the United States,—you will wait till the crack of doom.

At dinner to-day the conversation turned on the state of agriculture in England fifty years ago, as compared with what it is now. Then, said Mr. WEBSTER, and he referred to the chapter and verse to show it, the practice of this art was comparatively cumbrous, costly and unproductive. It had not become an object of inquiry to men of liberal minds; it was left to be carried on by the common farmer, in a mechanical way, according to the unimproved routine of his forefathers. The number of laboring cattle, both horses and oxen, employed on a farm, was excessive; manure was very carelessly collected, the green crops were not generally hoed, and artificial grasses were not generally known. The management of cattle was generally so bad, that Mr. YOUNG conceived "that two pounds were lost upon every cow: while sheep might have generally yielded a greater profit by three-fourths, and the management of swine was perfectly execrable." In the general economy of the country, neglect of inclosure prevailed; a large extent consisted of commons covered with miserable herds which the neighborhood turned out to pasture; and a great part of the eastern coast, consisting of fens and marshes, was unhealthy and unfit for cultivation.

Since that time a complete change has taken place in all these respects. The greatest nobles and statesmen have vied with each other in their zeal for the promotion of agriculture. Prizes, exhibitions, and other institutions calculated to excite a spirit of improvement, have been established on a great scale. Even royal patronage was extended to this most useful of arts, and a Board was formed under public auspices for its promotion. An extraordinary impulse was also given by the scarcity at the close of the eighteenth century, when the continental ports were closed, and grain rose to an unprecedented price—from which it has since been reduced, but not to its former rate. The old routine system was after that crisis broken up, and every exertion made to augment the products of the soil. Commons were inclosed, marshes were drained, grasses of the most useful species cultivated, and every process introduced that multiplied experiments had proved to be advantageous.

About twenty years ago, said Mr. WEBSTER, Sir HUMPHREY DAVY undertook to treat the subject of the application of chemical knowledge to agriculture in England, in the analysis of soils and manures, and the extraordinary discoveries and advances in chemical science, since his time, have operated, and are likely to operate greatly to the advantage of agriculture, not only in England but throughout the world.

* * * * * *

I am tired with walking, talking and writing, and now my word for it, in twenty minutes I will be fast asleep.

MARSHFIELD, Nov. 29, 1843.

In imitation of all the Sykeses, I like the indulgence of a morning nap. My father slept sound, and my mother slept long, and I do both. When I came to breakfast I found that Mr. WEBSTER had been up several hours, writing by candle light in his study. He said his correspondence and other writing for the day were finished, and that he was quite at leisure, and ready to accompany me anywhere.

Mr. WEBSTER, unlike most of the men of the present day, goes early to bed, and sleeps during the first part of the night. By 9 o'clock, unless the presence of company or some pressing engagement has induced him to remain longer in the parlor, he is found in a sound sleep. But he rises very early in the morning. I have heard him say there have been periods while in Washington, when he has shaved and dressed himself for six months together by candle light. The morning is his time for study, writing, thinking, and all kinds of mental labor; from the time when the first streak of dawn is seen in the East, till 9 or 10 o'clock in the forenoon, scarcely a moment is lost; and it is then that the mighty results which distinguish his life are produced.

I have ofter heard those who occasionally call on him, as early as 10 in the morning, and find him apparently unoccupied, ready to converse with them and very much at their service, wonder when Mr. WEBSTER does his work, for they know he does work, and yet they rarely, if ever, see him, like other business men, engaged.

The truth is, that when their day's work begins, his ends; and while they are indulging in their "glorious morning nap" dozing or yawning, he is up, looking "quite through the deeds of men." This habit, followed from his youth, has enabled him to make those vast acquisitions of knowledge on all subjects, which have rendered him superior to other men, and has at the same time afforded him so much leisure to devote to his friends.

Mr. WEBSTER regretted this morning that my friend Edward was not at home, but he offered me Rachel, a favorite setter which he brought from England, and the services of an attendant, if I chose to go out and shoot quails, with one restriction however, that several broods of these birds had been reared during the season in the gardens and grounds near the house; that those belonged to the family, and were not to be destroyed. But my thoughts turned rather upon agriculture than shooting, so I declined Rachel's company and the gun, and we walked out in the fields together. One of the first we passed was such a field, I presume, as had attracted the notice of Mr. S. from Ohio. It had been an old dry pasture which the plow had not touched for forty years; it usually had produced, Mr. WEBSTER said, in the spring and early summer, a little white honey-suckle and other sweet grass for the use of the dairy, but by midsummer it was commonly dry, parched and brown; now it was covered with herbage, green, long, fallen-down, and absolutely matted from thickness, although it had been the pasture for half a dozen cows. This led to a conversation on the utility of manuring land by fish when circumstances and situations allowed it.

Mr. WEBSTER said his attention had first been drawn to the subject, by seeing the practice in Rhode Island. He had subsequently seen prodigious effects from it, on some parts of Long Island, especially about Southampton. He had seen its use also at Chatham, and other places on the extremities of Cape Cod. He observed, that whether it could be obtained or used for a reasonable price, depended, first, on the nearness of the land to the sea; secondly, on the general state of the weather during the time when the fish usually visit the coast. These fish are a species of herring not known in Europe, and called in the United States by the various names of moss-bunkers, hard-heads, bony fish, and menhaden. In the Summer they migrate North, and are off Marshfield, sometimes by the middle of June, and sometimes not till July. When the weather is mild, and the sea smooth, they come close to the shore, or into the months of the rivers and little creeks, and sometimes, indeed, they appear to be driven almost out of the water by the sharks and porpoises, which follow them in from the sea. They are taken, he said, by the seine, in the common way, drawn to the shore, and hauled off immediately to their destined use.

Until this year, he says, he has only used these fish by spreading them directly on the surface of the land, and as he does not hold by manuring by halves, the quantity is not spared. Ten, twelve, or fourteen cart loads, each weighing twenty-six or twenty-seven hundred, are allowed to the acre. There has been a notion prevailing to some extent, that this species of manure stimulates the land too much, and soon exhausts it. In refutation of this notion, Mr. WEBSTER showed me a field which was thus dressed in 1831, and which has yielded an abundant crop of hay every year since. This year twenty acres have been heavily fished, and the fish plowed immediately in, and the land is destined for corn next season.

A great mass of compost is also made by mixing earth or common loam with fish, in the proportion of about four loads of earth to one of the fish, and putting in lime as another ingredient. This being done in the Summer, the whole mass is dug up or turned over, and mixed anew in the Autumn or Winter, and in the ensuing Spring it is found an excellent manure for any farming purpose whatever. His gardens, meadows, pastures and plowed lands all bear abundant proof of the utility of this species of manure.

On my way down here, I had a rather diverting as well as instructing conversation with a farmer whom I met in Pembroke, and I may as well mention it here, as anywhere. I told him I was going to Marshfield, and he said he supposed I was going to see Squire WEBSTER. I told him I was going to see Edward, his son. "Well," said he, "you will of course see the Squire's farm." I told him quite likely. "Well," said he, "you will see something worth seeing; but I did not know, two months ago, but that he would drive us all out of Pembroke. The Squire spreads on his land, in the summer, about all the fish, I believe, he can find in the sea, and get out of it. These bred a pestilent quantity of black flies, not our common house flies, but black, glossy fellows, that came about two hundred times as thick as you ever saw common flies about a plate of molasses. When the wind is east, it brings them here, and they remind us of Scripture times and the plagues of Egypt; however, they don't trouble us long; for when the wind changes, they make off for Cape Cod.

"I go down to see Mr. WEBSTER's place very often. I worked on his farm this year some time, but I could never get there before the 'Squire was up and stirring. The 'Squire not only uses fish on his farm, but has introduced, also, the use of kelp from the sea-shore. This was totally neglected till he set the example. While at Marshfield, I advise you to look at the farms of Capt. H. and Capt. J. S., two of Mr. WEBSTER's neighbors. They are industrious sea captains, now retired to their farms; are always at home, and see to everything. Congress does not trouble them, and kelp is filling up their barns right fast, I tell you, and no mistake."

Thus, you see, the example of Mr. WEBSTER is followed by his neighbors, and it excites them to emulate him, greatly to their advantage. There are but few farmers in the United States; well skilled and greatly experienced, as they are justly acknowledged to be, who would not derive great advantage from a journey to Marshfield, to walk over this plantation, and hold a few hours conversation with the great farmer himself.

GEORGE says, "dinner is ready." Of course I shall throw down the pen. Yours truly.

GOSSIP ALOFT.—NO. XIV.

"But may fifty devils confound the story," cried ASMODEUS, suddenly appearing before me, in his own proper person. "It wants only ten minutes of 7 o'clock, and I am to commence my sermon at that hour. Bellringer, immediately put on your coat and hat." He seized my arms, thrust them into the sleeve of my overcoat, and pushed my hat over my brows; then, raising me by the waist, he bore me from the cupola, and spreading what seemed to be his wings, flew with me across the City and the East River, landing with me somewhere in Brooklyn. I was as a child in his grasp. I had no more power of resistance than the green withe in the hands of SAMSON.

We made the best of our way towards a well-lighted Church, and passed in with a crowd of persons who were thronging to occupy the seats. I entered a pew near the pulpit, and sat down, wondering what was to follow. In a few minutes the minister appeared. To the congregation, he was their accustomed and respected, almost idolized pastor; to strangers, if any were present, he was a popular preacher, perhaps one of the most popular, south of Boston. To me, he was ASMODEUS. He prayed, and a hymn was sung by the choir. The congregation listened as devoutly to the one, and joined as devotionally in the other, as the original Pilgrim Fathers, newly landed on the rock at Plymouth, could have done.

Very dreamy was the atmosphere of that Church. There were surely soporific influences at work, for I could not keep my lids raised, though I exerted myself to the utmost, out of regard to decency, and from real curiosity to hear what ASMODEUS was about to say. The eyes would close, and the lids would droop, and my head would nod towards my breast, till it finally rested there. Then it seemed to me that ASMODEUS spoke, with no nasal drawlings, but in a manly voice enough, to the following effect. What his text was I cannot now remember.

"Equality of man! There is no such thing. Nature has placed her veto on that assumption. 'God has made of one blood all men to dwell upon the face of the earth.' It should read, 'all Caucasian men.' The blood of the African is the sole property of the African. Men, even of the Caucasian race, are not equal. The weakest goes to the wall, among ourselves, as among others. The servant is not equal to the master. The poor to the rich. The weak to the strong. The fool to the wise. The dull to the observant. MILO is your master in strength—BACON in wisdom—WEBSTER in speech. To you, fossil bones shall be dead bones; but, in the presence of CUVIER, the saurians stalk through pre-adamite forests, and the earth trembles beneath their tread. HERSCHEL knows the stars like an alphabet—you are glad to obtain a crumb of HERSCHEL's knowledge. I find Equality to be the silliest dream imaginable—a mere childish chimera. We meet our masters everywhere. Our neighbor is our servant or our lord.

"I do not meet with Republicanism in Nature. Some men are kings by birthright. They do not exact homage, but it is willingly paid them. Only the bad heart contains no loyalty. Talent rules everywhere. Tears are shed by foolish people over the decay of races. The Indians are being annihilated. But they deserve annihilation. They have done nothing for perpetuity. Give them decades of centuries, and, like the dog and the elephant, they would never advance. At the end of the decades it would be dog, elephant, Indian, as before. They know not who built the cities of Yucatan, or raised the serpent mounds of Ohio. They have even no traditions of that building and raising.

"And yet Nature is the great Republic, because every man who reigns, reigns by virtue of some inherent force which he possesses, and owns little by descent. Still the oak will beget oaks, and the maple, maples. But unpropitious winds shall nip the growth of this progeny, and the parent tree shall have no worthy offspring. Only what oak and maple and hickory can draw out of the earth for itself, goes for vigor and duration, and men are not made by their fathers, but by themselves. The father procreates the child, but the man is his own father.

"I have praised the natural kings, not the titular. Yet even the latter are too much abused. Sometimes, like ANTONINES, or ALFRED, or FREDERICK, they have a royal presence, and the manhood of the subject is not offended by tendering them homage. They are more frequently mere wind-bags—sometimes but inflated bags without the wind,—not good even for navigation. Yet do not abuse them. 'Tis twenty to one you see yourself in them, removed from your present station and seated on a throne. You rail, not against kingcraft, but against *human nature as king*. Are there no NEROS, no LOUIS NAPOLEONS in private life? In their actions, you see what our common nature is degraded to, under certain conditions. 'Tis an inexorable law. [The defects of EMERSON, without his merits and his might, I said, under breath.]

"Terribly, terribly in earnest is the great Mother of men. Whatever we do or become, Nature is always sincere. Man, beast and insect are insincere at their proper peril. But the truth is, there is *no* real insincerity. We should not have the word in our vocabularies. Insincerity means disloyalty to our own natures, which is impossible. Dog will be dog, and man, man. Some men cannot deceive.—'tis the bent of their nature; some men can scarcely speak the truth,—'tis the bent of *their* nature. Nay, when a liar utters the truth, because he is observed and knows he would be detected if he spoke the falsehood, then his veracity is his insincerity. For a liar to speak truth is a deception equally with the lie of an ordinary moral man. A man cannot act against his nature.

"Yet, human nature, in the aggregate, is the highest thing in the world, and is more an evidence of the great Creator than all the universe of planets. 'Sic,' says a German, 'only cleaves to the individual: in the race and its history, it is taken away.'

"Equality! what do we mean by it? What does the master mean by it, ranting in Tammany to Democratic voters before election time, who goes home and bullies his servants? What does the 'boss' mean by it, who cannot address his workmen with civility? What does the merchant mean by it, who scowls scurvily upon the clerk he has hired, at a reduced scale of wages, or the man whom necessity compels him to do chores and errands? Equality! 'Tis the sublime of nonsense. There is no such thing. Ask the mechanic, with twenty dollars a week, a good coat, and a GENIN hat, with boots at six dollars a pair, whether the mechanic at eight dollars a week is equal to him. My friends, there is a Western fable which will illustrate our subject. The lion was to come down from his throne, and be quite a common beast. 'Common beast!' cries the wolf; 'are we all to be common, or are we all to be gentlemen?'

'All to be gentlemen, of course,' answers the stag.

'What, am I to be a gentleman?' grunts the hog.

'And I?' says the otter. 'And I?' says the skunk.

It was agreed that all should be gentlemen, and all be equal. But presently the lion said, 'Nature has bestowed on me a mane, and I make the woods tremble when I roar.' 'To me, Nature has given horns,' said the stag. 'As for me,' said the pig, 'I grub up the fallen chesnuts, and make the best of pork.' All had some advantage over the others, but the skunk had no advantage, so they agreed to kick the skunk. Then, some of them questioning the wolf, judged him to be disreputable, and they kicked him. And nearly every animal was kicked, till the old diversities of caste and position were reëstablished—though it was still a Republic. And the lion was left monarch of all—but it was still a Republic; and there were Uptowners and Downtowners, Fifth-avenue beasts and beasts of Centre-street—but it was still a Republic; and soon there were Upper Classes and Middle Classes, and Lower Classes, and a Lowest Class—but it was still a Republic. Oh, my friends, never can I believe in equality again. Though a score of WASHINGTONS should swear it upon a score of Constitutions, I cannot receive it as an article of my faith that men are born equal!"

Much more in the same vein, which I heard with astonishment and fatigue. Presently he started off, as at a tangent:

"I find it good to swear. An oath relieves a man.

'Give anger words, the wrath that will not speak
Urges the o'ercharged heart and bids it break.'

Oaths, your proper oaths, are the salt of conversation. The '*By the dog*,' of SOCRATES, and the *Mchercle*, *Edepol* and *Ecastor* of the characters in PLAUTUS, are very pretty oaths. The Frenchman's *Sacre* is not so good; he grinds his teeth when he utters it, and it is suggestive of vindictiveness, ill-feeling. BYRON knew a man who could swear in twenty-two languages—an excellent escape-valve for indignation. That man was to be envied."

What puzzled me very much, Mr. Editor, was the profound attention and entire approbation bestowed by the congregation upon this strange discourse. They were as orthodox as MATHEW HENRY, BAXTER or Dr. WATTS, and from the satisfied expression of their features, they might have been seated at the most evangelical fountain of Gospel truth. I kept my seat like one entranced. My head, that had fallen on my breast, was now as erect as a Caryatid's. If I had seen the Gorgon, I could not have opened more astonished eyes.

But what to me savoured of flippancy, was evidently construed differently by others. As far as I could see, and I surveyed the entire auditory, I was the only perplexed person. Was it possible that every one heard what he liked best? Calvinism for the Presbyterian, Arminianism for the Methodist; and were the Unitarian and Universalist satisfied? Without reference to those who enjoyed a real political discourse,—let us trust, a small minority when they entered the house of God,—was the preacher 'all things to all men?'

"It is professional," he continued, diverging at another tangent, "to despise MAHOMET. MAHOMET was a great man. There was nothing divine about him. Nothing. He was of the earth, earthy. But what great things he did, converting to a sort of semblance of Christianity—like the reverse side of tapestry or of our grandmother's samplers, the most idolatrous of heathen! I find MAHOMET, or MOHAMMED, (the name is immaterial,) to be really a man of worthy reckoning—quite a large soul, looming through the darkness of those centuries,—not a profound man, but a large man—in every way, quite a considerable man. [CARLYLE's "Hero Worship," said I, under breath.] What liberal ethics! 'Prayer leads us half way to God; fasting conveys us to his threshold; but alms conduct us into his presence!' What enlarged precepts! 'If there be any debtor who cannot pay his debt, let his creditor wait until it is easy for him to pay it.' And again, 'Take not advantage of the necessities of another to buy things at a sacrifice. If a man would borrow of thee, and he is poor, exact not usury—thou hadst better rob thy mother.' And, ye tradesmen, take note: 'He who sells a defective thing, concealing its defect, will provoke the anger of God.'

"Is this the teaching of an impostor? My friends, when I hear MAHOMET called an impostor, I think of the rivalries of paltry shop-keepers and 'no connection with the store across the street,' which the jealous baker stuck upon his lintels. I remember another precept of MAHOMET's, 'Speak with a moderate tone, for the most ungrateful of all voices is the voice of asses.'"

I could endure it no longer. I remembered the instructions of a pious father, and the Sunday readings of my boyhood. An affront was put, by this discourse of ASMODEUS, upon all my tender recollections. MAHOMET *not* an impostor! I remembered to have heard it said, at a meeting of the Bible Society, which I had once attended,—(to escape the rain, which came down in torrents, and I had no umbrella,) that all that was good in the KORAN, he had stolen from the New-Testament. I felt that it was a heinous crime in him, though even then, a suggestion would creep in, that if our rulers and law-givers,—not to speak of some religious teachers, were to steal a little from the New-Testament, it would be all the better for mankind. My wife said, when I told her of the robbery that was laid to MAHOMET's charge, "He got all his good precepts from the New-Testament, did he? Well, could he have got them from a better book? Pray, where did ISAAC BARROW, or JOHN WESLEY, or ISAAC WATTS, or to go further back, LUTHER, CALVIN, or MELANCTHON, get *their* good things from? A very strange accusation they bring against MAHOMET, to be sure." I did not answer her, for I felt somehow that she had the best of the argument. It certainly is singular that if MAHOMET, the impostor, or ANN LEE, the Shaker, or JOE SMITH, the Mormon, should get a good precept from the New-Testament, such as "Love one another," "Do good to them that hate you," it should cease to be a good precept in their possession. I don't understand that quite. "I stuff *my* cushions with cocos nut fibre," said a chair maker to me the other day, "So does HOMIPEX," I replied. "Indeed!" cried the chair maker, "Hem! I did not know that,—but—Hem—the fact is, that—Hem—when I use it, it is—Hem—good—Hem—but when HOMIPEX uses it, it is—Hem—quite another matter—Hem."

Nevertheless, Mr. Editor, I was disgusted with the sermon of ASMODEUS, and, at the rising of my spleen, I rose and left the church. Deprived of his company, I could not fly, so I paid my cent and took passage in the ferry boat. The Captain was a shrewd, intelligent man, and, understanding I was the Bell-ringer, would have talked with me, but I was sullen, thinking of ASMODEUS and MAHOMET. Judge my surprise, I may say my consternation, when, on reaching the Cupola, I found seated in his accustomed place, the same ASMODEUS—and yet not ASMODEUS, but the woman, *Maria de Gloria*,—now one, now the other, like a stereoscopic daguerreotype, taken at a wrong angle, or viewed through impaired lenses, when the two pictures have a tendency to run one into the other, in a perplexing and confused manner. One instant it was the face of the woman, the next, of ASMODEUS, and, in the swing of a pendulum, of ASMODEUS and the woman combined.

THE CITY HALL BELL-RINGER.

Two Philadelphia Physicians, as we learn from the *Ledger*, met accidentally at the house of a dying man in Redwood-street, on Friday, one being the regular medical attendant, and the other having been called in by one of the relatives of the patient. The first deeming the presence of the other an intrusion, called him a puppy, and from words blows ensued. During the affray several other persons became involved in it, and the priest who had been in attendance upon the dying man also received a blow. The medicos have each been sued by the other before Aldermen Isard, for assault and battery. Their patient died the same evening of the occurrence.

NOTICES OF NEW PUBLICATIONS.

"ESSAYS; AND A DRAMA IN FIVE ACTS," by E. G. HOLLAND, author of Views and Reviews. So reads the title page of a stupendous contribution recently added to American literature.—When such books appear they deserve a peculiar welcome. They belong to a genus of letters for which Satan MONTGOMERY, THOMAS HAWKINS and MARTIN FARQUHAR TUPPER have done so much—the genus of self-glorified mediocrity. There is hardly a page where Mr. HOLLAND does not remind us feelingly of Touchstone, as that rustic philosopher moralled on the time, to the edification of listening Jacques. Mr. HOLLAND has an ample store of phrases at his fingers' ends; idealess, meaningless, or else the tritest of phrases, unredeemed by even an occasional glimpse of humor or originality. He has achieved a great difficulty in writing so much without saying anything to the purpose. But even this praise must be qualified by the turgid and laboriously obscure disguises with which he clothes his nothings. Perhaps the following, which stands for preface, displays as well as anything else we could cite, the distinctive traits of Mr. HOLLAND's mind and diction:

Man, like the earth, is two hemispheres, and bears two relations with which he cannot trifle except at the greatest cost. These are his relations with things finite and infinite, with things particular and universal. Either of these, neglected, gives rise to inharmonious strength. The soul cannot expand into godlike greatness without the presence of the latter element; nor can it deal efficiently with definite causes and results with the former. He who has lived and thought on more than one side of existence is both a materialist and a spiritualist. From the very constitution of things, Common Sense and even Sagacity are as essential as Faith. In the local and the particular, the universal is revealed. In each stone, leaf, and water-drop, laws are involved that hold good millions of leagues distant. In the neglect of particulars, men physically perish, nor is there a calling or a victory whose sublimity is not obliged to own the worth of detail. In human nature, as in space, there is an earth of practical reality, and over it the soft blue firmament of powers, which suggest and reveal the illimitable and the infinite; and between these two, a similar harmony is intended. Ideas may be justly considered the victors in all great struggles. But what mighty revolutions are there unaided by material effort and agency? These it is difficult to find. Hungary knows this, America knows this.

The eye takes in from the immensity of light enough to dilate its pupil and to realize vistas. The lungs cannot inhale the whole aerial sea. For definite ends we draw certain quantities from the Ocean. So we practically deal with the illimitable. We take of ethics, and of ideas, as our needs require, whilst in the feeling and apprehension of the boundless, unappropriated whole, we may permit ourselves the large dilation of faith which its greatness ought to inspire. We should learn to limit ourselves; for the tree is noblest whose branches are not myriads, but whose juices flow into a limited number. Perhaps, as yet we have not learned how to estimate the various services of that eternally faithful servant we call Nature, who, in waiting upon us, never grows weary or unskilful. As Americans, around whom Nature unfolds on so grand a scale, and in whose retrospect a gigantic history has already developed its first acts, we do well to entertain this question. And for reasons purely intrinsic and cosmopolitan, would we revere alike the vastness belonging to abstract truth and the glory due to all individual achievement.

In his tragedy, "THE HIGHLAND TREASON," the author diverges widely from those models of dramatic propriety, which the world consents to style classic. The composition is in five acts without a reason. We presume it was written in one unbroken tissue, and subsequently, by an arbitrary slash here and there, divided into the standard number of acts. The unities are treated with hearty contempt. One scene places us in Boston, the next in Philadelphia, the next in the Highlands about West Point. Months very frequently elapse in the course of a single act. As for design and coherence of action, the "author" scouts such restraints upon his genius, and rambles all over creation for stuff wherewith to spin out his scenes. The blank verse is blank indeed. Take for a fair specimen the following from Act iv., Scene 8. It is a portion of the interview between ARNOLD and ANDRE, previous to the completion of the treason.

And. It is fit that you should count the cost.
A fourth point appears. How may the king's force
The grounds perceive? the where to land? the where
To march? the where to strike?
Arn. Maps! maps! [*Unrolls three papers.*
My hand hath drawn them so exact and true,
That the ancient Jew, copying sacred
Scrolls, could not, in accuracy, be more
Minute. *This* the where *to land*, *this* the *where*
To march, *this* the where *to strike*. And this I
Give, [*a newspaper*] showing the plotted disposition
Of my troops.
And. Wonderfully correct.
Arn. Aye, speaking my better skill in words, do
I not evince the perfect skill of——
And. Treason!
Arn. [*Angry.*] Sir, are you an Englishman?
And. I glory in the name
Arn. Then decominate this great revolt.
And. It is rebellion.
Arn. If you are an Englishman, this makes not
Half your vision On the ruins of your
Mighty king, new government it rears.
And It is a general Treason.
Arn. That treason *I betray*; that treason, steeped
In crime, I here forsake If a *general*
Treason, then am I a treason-*General*?
I am the Prodigal homeward moving,
So make merry and rejoice. To murder
Sucking babes, their brains dashing on the wall,
To dance the sighs and screams of dying souls,
To sunder time-hallowed ties and pile
Up burning heaps of orphan bodies, I
Will could do if need required. But this, this—&c.

And elsewhere, we have a soliloquy, differing in some respects from those of Richard, Hamlet, and other common-place heroes of SHAKSPEARE.

Arn. Debts!
But life itself is all indebtedness;
In this I rank with all.
Yet do nor debts and devils some kindred
Hold? They each with a begin, nor may their
Meanings differ to him whose purse grows lank
Upon his living. These dry-ghosts, avaunt
Couriers of social breakings begin
To haunt my house. Two thousand this, at bank;
Five hundred this; one thousand this; and more
Such visitants soon! Congress yet withholds
My pay;—some great lord, whilst my credit is
The upper walks remains, must now be made,
That bankruptcy, which more than crime eclipses
Men, be hidden from the world. Who comes?

Nothing in the world can more thoroughly amuse the reader than this right comic tragedy. It is obvious that Mr. HOLLAND has addicted himself to a minute study of SHERIDAN's "Critic;" and it is some satisfaction to know that SHERIDAN has been eclipsed in that happiest vein of his by an American author. Readers will laugh over Mr. HOLLAND's tragedy. But he need care nothing for that. He has but to try his hand at comedy, and they will surely weep.

Mr. C. B. NORTON, of the Irving Bookstore, is doing a good work for Literature by the monthly publication of his LITERARY GAZETTE, and the annual preparation of the LITERARY REGISTER. He has now in press a valuable INDEX TO PERIODICAL LITERATURE, which will be readily sought for by students and persons desiring works of reference to current topics of interest. The compiler is Mr. W. F. POOLE, Librarian of the Boston Mercantile Library Association, a gentleman well-fitted by position and character for the accomplishment of a task that must necessarily be heavy. The work is intended to form a large volume of 600 pages. Its object is the arrangement of titles of magazine articles, with the names of the authors, so far as they can be ascertained, under suitable heads with careful references to volume, page and date. The work is to be brought down to the present year, and will embrace indices to the most important of European and American works, and the foreign Quarterlies, to HUNT's *Merchants' Magazine*, SILLIMAN's *American Journal of Science and Art*, serials, and miscellaneous periodicals. The enterprise is novel, and will commend itself to the attention of seekers after such knowledge as may lie between the paper covers of the monthlies.

At Madame Sontag's "full dress rehearsal

THE ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.

Franklin and his Electric Kite—Prosecution and Progress of Electrical researches—Historical Sketch of the Electric Telegraph—Claims of Morse and others—Uses of Electricity—Telegraphic Statistics.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

PHILADELPHIA, November, 1852.

It was in the month of June, 1752, a century ago, that FRANKLIN made his celebrated experiment with the Electric Kite, by means of which he demonstrated the identity of electricity and lightning. Our country was, at that time, in a state of colonial dependence upon Great Britain, and Philadelphia an obscure place, scarcely known abroad, and was first introduced to the notice of the world by this novel and philosophical kind of kite sailing.

Within this last century, what mighty tumults and convulsions—civil, political, and social—has the world passed through! Europe and America have been convulsed to their centres; kingdoms and empires, principalities and thrones have been prostrated; princes and rulers have had their garments rolled in blood; and the whole world has been in aims to decide upon the best theory of government, and to settle the great question of dominion, whether it is an inherent or hereditary right in the people or in potentates. Amid all these terrible conflicts with the sword, and ardent but less sanguinary contests with the pen; and from the combined achievements of warriors, statesmen, legislators, and philosophers, how many elements of progress have been developed, ushering in new eras of our race, and establishing a new order of things in the history of science and literature, legislation, arts, and arms!

To the glory and advantage of our country, the first steps in her progressive career were not belligerent and revolutionary, but intellectual and scientific. The public mind was awakened to activity in the interests of knowledge, ere the popular zeal was animated in the cause of liberty. In this particular, FRANKLIN unquestionably took the lead. He was printer, editor, practical philosopher, maximizer, and tutelary genius of the domestic household, warming it within by his fireplaces, and protecting it without by his lightning-rods;—in all these capacities, he was eminently conspicuous before the commencement of the revolutionary struggle which settled his claim to that magnificent compliment bestowed upon him by TURGOT—

"Eripuit cœlo fulmen sceptrumque tyrannis."

When he conceived the idea of demonstrating the identity of electricity and lightning, FRANKLIN prepared a kite by attaching two cross sticks to a silk handkerchief, which would not suffer so much from the rain as paper. To his upright stick was affixed an iron point. The string was, as usual of hemp, except the lower end which was of silk. Where the hempen string terminated, a key was fastened. With this apparatus, on the appearance of a thunder gust approaching, he went out into the commons, (now a crowded portion of the City), accompanied by his son, to whom alone he communicated his intentions, well knowing the ridicule which, too generally for the interests of science, awaits unsuccessful experiments in philosophy. He placed himself under a shed to avoid the rain; the kite was raised; a thunder-cloud passed over it, but no sign of electricity appeared. He almost despaired of success, when suddenly he observed the loose fibres of his string to move towards an erect position. He now presented his knuckle to the key, and received a strong spark.

How acute must his sensations have been at this moment! On this experiment depended the fate of his theory. If he succeeded, his name would rank high among those who have improved science; if he failed, he must be inevitably subjected to the derision of mankind, or, what is worse, to their pity, as a well meaning man, but a weak, silly projector. The anxiety with which he looked for the result of his experiment, may well be conceived. Doubts and despair had begun to prevail, when the fact was ascertained in so clear a manner, that even the most incredulous could no longer withhold their assent. Repeated sparks were drawn from the key; a phial was charged; a shock given; and all the experiments made which are usually performed with electricity. One account states that FRANKLIN, when assured of success, was so overcome with emotion, that he drew a deep sigh. The consciousness of immortality is a profound sensation. Lord BROUGHAM, in alluding to this experiment, contrasts the insignificance of the means employed, a string, a key, a strip of cloth and a stick, with the magnitude of the result obtained in the complete demonstration of a great scientific problem.

The letters sent to Mr. COLLINSON, describing this discovery, were thought unworthy of credibility, and were refused a place amongst the papers of the Royal Society of London, but were afterwards published in a separate volume, and circulated widely throughout Europe. They were translated into Latin and other languages, and the experiment was repeated in England, France, Germany, Italy, and Russia. Professor RICHMAN, in the last mentioned country, bid fair to add much to the stock of knowledge on this subject, when an unfortunate flash from his rod put a period to his existence.

There are certain epochs when great events dawn upon mankind, and the human mind experiences awakenings, similar in enthusiasm, to those revivals which occasionally excite a religious community. From the humblest beginnings, also, the grandest consequences not unfrequently ensue, and the record of some simple fact in nature prepares the way for a long series of brilliant discoveries and demonstrations.

When THALES, six centuries before Christ, made the first observation in electricity, that amber (called *electron* by the Greeks) when rubbed, exhibited properties of attraction which it did not otherwise possess, he believed that he had hit upon one of the secret wonders of creation; and so he had, but the wildest fancy could not have pictured forth the marvellous and magical deductions of that isolated fact in after times.

THEOPHRASTUS, ARISTOTLE, PLINY, CÆSAR, and PLUTARCH, all had their attention occasionally directed to some curious electrical phenomena, but none of them conceived at that early period, of the universality of the electric influence, or ever imagined that it was a kind of *vis vitæ*, or vital essence, pervading all things, and constitutionally incorporated with them.

If THALES, the Grecian sage, possessed no other merit, he is entitled to that of being the first electrician that ever lived. He imposed also, or suggested a new name for a new science, and the selection was appropriate. No one, if he could, would call it by any other name than that of electricity.

The two greatest adjuncts of modern arts and civilization, have been electricity and steam. In their rise, progress, uses, and applications, there is a striking similarity between them. Both of them are powerful and even formidable agents wrested from nature, by the skill and power of man; and by his mental instrumentality rendered obedient to his will, and subservient to the wants of society. But electricity is by far the subtlest energy of the two. It is an original natural element, while steam is an artificial production. When produced, it must be confined in some receptacle to make it available, and the difficulty of doing so will ever render it a destructive and dangerous power. But electricity combined with magnetism, is a more subjective agent, and when evolved for transmission is ready to go forth, a safe and expeditious messenger to the ends of the habitable globe.

The earliest ages of the world attest the necessity which was felt of employing some means of inter-communication between persons and places at a distance, and the simplest were first used. In the book of JASHER, the Prophet, the primitive device of lighting fires on an eminence as signals in times of war or danger, is spoken of, and this was, no doubt, the first species of telegraphic intercourse ever employed by mankind.

Some striking and remarkable facts relative to electricity and steam were early noticed and recorded by inquisitive and observing minds, but the scientific and mechanical adaptations of them are wholly modern.

It is said that the Marquis of WORCESTER alludes to telegraphs, as he assuredly does to steam, in his famous "Century of Inventions."

But laying aside these antiquarian researches, more curious than profitable, the modern history of electricity and its telegraphic adaptations, is full of interest and instruction.

We said above that there were particular periods when there appeared to be especial outpourings of intellectual light upon the human mind. Electricity, for instance, had for more than two thousand years merely a nominal existence, based upon a few detached and isolated phenomena. But in the middle of the last century, the time had come when it was to be advanced to the dignity of a science, and to the position of what KOSSUTH calls "a power on earth."

As it usually happens, also, in cases of all great discoveries and inventions, many active minds are simultaneously directed to the investigation of the same mysteries; and each performs an essential service in the solution of them; and individuals and nations subsequently contend for honors which belong to no exclusive aspirant or competitor, but to many combined together.

"Cities and towns contend for HOMER dead,
Through which the living HOMER begged his bread."

While FRANKLIN, in his leisure moments, was enjoying his American "Diversions of POSLEY," at Philadelphia, and prying, like THALES, into the undivulged arcana of Nature, it happened that another philosopher in Leyden was employing himself in a similar way; and who brought to light something as important, perhaps, as the revelation of the electric kite. This was the discovery by CUNÆUS, in 1747, of the celebrated Leyden Jar, which has been chiefly employed as an experimental toy in the hands of scientific amateurs; yet it established one very material fact, that the electric force was capable of concentration, and it was the first step towards the formation of an electric battery.

But FRANKLIN surpassed CUNÆUS as an original investigator and philosopher. His letters on electricity contain a number of facts and hints, which contributed greatly to reduce this branch of knowledge to a science. His discovery of the positive and negative states of electricity, manifested by the friction of glass and sulphur, and his demonstration of the identity of electricity and lightning, were both events of magnitude; and were calculated to call attention to a new field of labor and research, where so much fame was to be won. The honors paid to FRANKLIN were sufficient to stimulate the ambition of all enlightened minds. The practical application of the lightning-rod in shielding the habitations of men from the destructive thunderbolts of Heaven, was a crowning triumph; but in addition to this public benefit, it no further contributions had been made of the subtleties of the electric fluid, mankind would have remained ignorant of those grander marvels which have since been revealed.

CUNÆUS does not enjoy the undisputed credit of having invented or discovered the Leyden jar. Dr. PRIESTLEY ascribes it to a Mr. VON KLEIST, a dean of the Cathedral of Camin. But FRANKLIN was the first to explain the secret of its operation; and by a multiplication of the phials, he anticipated VOLTA, by fifty years, in the primary formation of a continuous electrical chain or column.

Almost simultaneously, Leyden and Philadelphia had led the way in this new path of philosophical exploration; and other cities and countries did little more than repeat and verify what they had accomplished.

The troubled condition of Europe and America now soon ensued; the political aspects of the times engrossed the public attention; and for thirty or forty years the progress of natural philosophy was arrested.

The next light which streamed above the scientific horizon burst forth from Bologna and Pavia.

In 1798, GALVANI of Bologna, in preparing some frogs to make broth for his sick wife, observed the muscles of one of them quiver under the touch of the scalpel. This was the first insight obtained into the secrets of *animal electricity*. It would be a mistake to suppose that this phenomenon was limited to the *croakers*. The same thing has been often observed in human subjects in the dissecting room; and seems to depend upon a prolonged continuance of nervous power or muscular irritability, after life has become extinct. GALVANI pushed his experiments. He ascertained that metallic substances were capable of exciting muscular motion; that dissimilar metals were the most efficient for this purpose; and finally, that the evolution of the electric current would take place by the chemical action of acids upon metals.

Twelve years subsequently, VOLTA of Pavia took up the subject, and ascertained the method of multiplying the effects of that metallic communication which GALVANI had discovered. In short, he invented the Voltaic pile or column.

Here was furnished an efficient and powerful battery; and in the hands of the analytical chemist, wonders began to be achieved with it. Nature was pursued into her concealed and hidden haunts, and compelled to yield many of her profoundest secrets to satisfy the thirsting curiosity of man. Many substances, hitherto thought to be simple, were, by this new process, proved to be compound. Efforts were made to enumerate the simple bodies, and to explain, if possible, the formula of world-making, and the method of decomposing and recompoising them. Furthermore, a valiant tilt was undertaken against the King of Terrors himself. Many a defunct criminal who had expired under no other malady than the fatal compression of Russian hemp, was cut down, and galvanically treated. His muscles were convulsed with spasms, and his ghastly orbs were made to roll with the counterfeit resemblance of restored animation.

The exploits of galvanism, maugre some of its extravagances, have been multiplied and magnificent, but the greatest of them have been confined to the private purlieus of the laboratory.

So much for a telegraphic sketch of what it might take volumes to record. And, it is curious, now, to consider the fortunes of those men who were ennobled by their genius; and to see if their world destiny harmonized with their rare endowments. Alas! how seldom does it, and how often do the brightest consecutions of the human intellect conserve to no other end than to lead into the bewildering mazes of darkness and adversity.

The researches of VOLTA were able and profound. He was no utopian dreamer, no saw dust philosopher. He enjoyed the uncommon felicity of gathering in the rich harvest of his fame during his life time. In this respect he was even more unfortunate than poor RICHARD, for he commenced his career as professor, and ended it as a Count.

As to GALVANI, fortune was unjust and unkind to him. His recompense was posthumous. He soon died of a broken heart from the loss of that beloved wife to whom he was tenderly attached; and for whom, during her illness, he had prepared the frog-soup, which was enough to kill both of them, if they lived on that kind of game.

The common stock of electrical knowledge had now become greatly enlarged; and a short time was to elapse before the ingenious operator or contriver would step forward to make an investment in this floating capital, by seizing upon those principles unfolded by others; and by so embodying and combining them, as to give them a mechanical arrangement and application. Herein it is that practical skill so often triumphs over scientific lore; and the philosophic interpreter of nature's truth, performs the humble office only of playing into the hands of some sagacious mechanician, who directs it to some tangible and available use. The one sows, the other reaps. The history of every science shows this more or less; and that of electricity and electro-magnetism furnishes no exception to the general rule. We may erect the sarcophagus to the memory of those who established the principles of a science. They asked for bread and receive a stone; while the projector, who frames them into some mechanical shape, bears off the golden fleece, and lives and dies like a prince.

In unfolding the practical aspects of this business, it is surprising to see the quickness and sagacity of mankind in turning everything to advantage. Some far-seeing minds anticipate, also, the tardy revelations of time, and suggest the feasibility of a scheme long before the means adequate to its accomplishment are thoroughly matured.

Thus it happened, that so far back as in 1684, ROBERT HOOKE presented a paper to the Royal Society, "showing a way how to communicate one's mind at a great distance," probably by a visual telegraph. In 1773, ODIN, of France, suggested the possibility of instantaneous communication.

Antecedent even to the invention of the Leyden jar, GRAY and WHEELER, in England, in 1729, showed that electricity could be conducted to a great distance. Two years earlier still, WOOD had shown the same thing. Dr. WATSON, of England, was the first to *propose* the construction of an electrical telegraph in 1747.

In 1748, Dr. FRANKLIN set fire to spirits by an electric current sent across the Schuylkill on a wire, and allowed it to return by the river and earth. But this was only a repetition of an experiment which had already been made in London, Paris and Leipzig.

Nevertheless, SAVARY claims for Dr. FRANKLIN the precedence in suggesting the practicability of telegraphic communication.

In 1809, SOMMERING invented the first decomposing Chemical Telegraph, something like BAIN's at the present time, but less expeditious in its operation.

This period, though, was too early by some score of years, for the more perfect contrivances now in use. MORSE, at first, tried the chemical decomposing plan; but as it was found to be less prompt and efficient, as well as much more indirect, he wisely abandoned it for the electro-magnetic method. SOMMERING had not this alternative. The science of electro-magnetism was then unknown. The corner stone of this new edifice was laid by Prof OERSTED, of Copenhagen, in 1819. Like nearly all other great discoveries, it seems to have owed its origin to accident, or was the result of an accidental observation. He ascertained, that when a wire, conducting electricity, is placed parallel to a magnetic needle, properly suspended, the needle will deviate from its natural position. This was the unconscious commencement of the present system of electro-dynamics, which simply means electricity in motion, while electricity at rest is called statical electricity.

Here then was obtained a combined element of power, less violent and impulsive, and more manageable, than that of any of the developed forms of electricity then known. Frictional electricity is too easily dissipated, rapid, and incontinuous in action, and confined with great difficulty to conductors.

Galvanic electricity supplies denser, steadier, and more energetic force, but its production is too costly and cumbrous.

We have seen, that in a national point of view, CUNÆUS, of Leyden, or VON KLEIST, the Dean of Camin, were the first to make important contributions to the science of electricity; and that FRANKLIN continued and improved upon them, almost simultaneously, in Philadelphia. GALVANI and VOLTA advanced the subject, still further in Bologna and Pavia; and about thirty years ago, OERSTED, of Copenhagen, laid the foundation of the new science of electro-magnetism.

By a singular coincidence, however, for the successful completion of these scientific details, which enable operators of the present day to establish those more finished telegraphic lines, by means of which intelligence is flashed with lightning velocity to and fro the remotest parts of the Universe,—for this consummation, we must come round again, almost at the first starting-point, to assert the distinguished claims of America.

In 1831, Prof. JOSEPH HENRY, of Princeton College, discovered a method of forming magnets of intensity and quantity, by means of which, with relay magnets, mechanical effects might be produced at a great distance; and without which, no electro-magnetic telegraph could ever have been put in operation, embracing an extent of one or two thousand miles.

But it is true that six years previously, in 1825, Mr. STURGEON, of England, had constructed the first electro-magnet of size, by coiling a copper wire round a piece of iron of a horse-shoe form. Professor HENRY had adopted the same plan, but greatly improved upon it. One of his magnets, in the cabinet at Yale College, weighs 59½ pounds, and is capable of sustaining a weight of 2,063 pounds. Another, belonging to the cabinet of Princeton College, of 100 pounds weight, supports 3,500 pounds, or more than one and a half tons.

As science had now furnished all the requisite materials, from this time forward, we have only to consider the constructional application of them; and to award to the different competitors the credit due for the conception of the best and most effective machines.

It would be unjust, though, to omit the name of Professor FARADAY among the list of those learned and eminent men whose efforts have brought this science to its higher degrees of perfection. His discovery of *induction*, was very important, that is to say, by moving magnets placed in the neighborhood of conducting wires, or what is better, giving motion to multipliers placed close to a fixed magnet.

We will now proceed to enumerate some of the most important of a numerous host of telegraphic contrivances.

In 1820, AMPERE of France, discovered the electro-magnetic telegraph. This he constructed of as many wires as there were letters, and used the deflection of a needle as a signal. He broke the renewed circuits by finger keys, something similar to the keys of a piano-forte. It was too complicated, and what he effected by so many wires has since been done by the use of one or two. In 1825, BARLOW of Greenwich, England, attempted to put a galvanic telegraph in operation, but was thwarted by the diminution of the fluid when he endeavored to transmit it to a great distance. This difficulty the discovery of HENRY afterwards overcame.

In 1826, HARRISON GRAY DYAR erected a telegraph on the Long Island race-course. He used frictional electricity, and dyed marks, made on chemically prepared paper, by the passage of sparks. It was imperfect and unsuited to general use. In 1832, Baron SCHELLING, of St. Petersburg, contrived a deflective magnetic telegraph. It had an alarm bell connected with it, and was considered a step in advance of the previous electro-magnetic telegraphs. In 1833, GAUS and WEBER first constructed the simplified electro-magnetic telegraph. It was GAUS who first employed the incitement of induction; and who demonstrated that the appropriate combination of a limited number of signs is all that is necessary for the transmission of communications.

In July, 1837, STEINHEIL constructed and put in use his registering electro-magnetic telegraph between Munich and Bogenhausen.

In the month of June, in the same year, Messrs. COOK and WHEATSTONE patented in England their deflective electro-magnetic telegraph.

Also, in Oct. of the same year, 1837, SAMUEL F. B. MORSE of New-York, entered his first caveat for an American electro-magnetic telegraph, in which he chiefly relied on a kind of type and port rule for making signals by the mechanical force of electro-magnetic motion.

In 1838, DAVY produced his chemical telegraph.

In 1846, BAIN obtained an English patent for his improved electro-chemical telegraph. In 1848, it was patented in the United States. In 1849, ROYAL E. HOUSE of New-York, obtained a patent for his ingenious and valuable printing telegraph.

In 1849-50, three other telegraphs were introduced, but have not come into general use, viz: HORN's Igniting telegraph; DAVIS's Axial ditto; and JOHNSON's, by means of which shots were dropped on slips of paper, which, being pressed at the same moment, left visible marks, which stood as signs for letters.

We merely allude also to BRETT's printing telegraph; BAKEWELL's electric do.; and to SEIMEN's and KRAMER's, in Germany; but the names even of a great many more must be passed by in silence.

It will be seen from the above sketch, that other individuals, before MORSE, had employed electro-magnetism for telegraphic purposes, but the superior advantages of MORSE's plan were, that it acted at a greater distance; that the signals might be given at night; and in rain, snow and fogs, when other telegraphs failed.

In a contested suit for infringement of patent, tried in Pennsylvania, in 1840, Judge KANE held the following language: "Neither STEINHEIL," says he, "nor COOK and WHEATSTONE, nor DAVY, nor DYAR, nor HENRY, had at any time made a recording telegraph of any sort. The devices then known were merely *semaphores*, that spoke to the eye for the moment, bearing about the same relation to MORSE's great discovery, as the Abbe SICARD's invention of a visual alphabet for the purposes of conversation, bore to the art of printing with moveable types.

The essence of MORSE's invention consisted in the use of the motive-power of electro-magnetism for marking or printing intelligible characters at any distance. Others employed the use of liquid pigments, paper stained with chemical ink, or decomposable ingredients, which varied the fashion of the characters or symbols. Others wrote in cyclovolute instead of a straight line, or used alphabetical characters for imprinting letters.

All these toiled ingeniously and well to advance or embellish a pre-existing art. But they had no share in the discovery of the art itself, no more than he who devises some appropriate setting for a gem, can assert an interest in the gem itself."

The numerous and astonishing applications made of steam and electricity, have given to this mechanical and metallic age, its most prominent and decided characteristics.

To man was given dominion over the beasts of the field, the fowls of the air, and the fishes of the sea; but he asserts his right to wield the subtlest elements of creation, and to bend them to his omnipotent will. Oppressed with the original curse of earning his subsistence by the sweat of his brow, he is ready to invoke any ministering aid whatever, that can be made to toil in his service.

It is not a great while ago, that an Alabamian chief, surnamed Big Log, from his huge proportions, was standing upon the green banks of the Alabama River, when a steamer, puffing with smoke and fire, shot rapidly by him. A tuft of crimson feathers waved from the cranium of the forest chieftain, who had gazed with imperturbable gravity upon the unwonted spectacle which had just glided by. A pale-face, who was at hand, asked him what he thought of that fire-canoe? With laconic brevity, Big Log replied: "*White man bad; he make nigger work; he make fire work, he make water work. All work, work, work, for the white man.*"

It would be almost impossible to specify the various kinds of work which electricity is made to perform. It affects the decomposition of compound bodies; it acts as an agent in the healing art; it is employed in sculpture, copying and engraving; in Daguerreotype delineations; in plating gold and silver; in blasting rocks above ground and in the water; in explosive machines, such as fire arms and cannon; in the working of timepieces; in sounding whistles and alarm-bells for the protection of persons, property and treasure; as a news carrier in the transmission of intelligence, the scribe and amanuensis of the whole world; as a police agent, in overhauling absconding fugitives, who hitherto laughed at slow-paced justice; it is used, too, as a motive power; and finally, it is employed in the calculation of longitude at sea.

How silently and surely does it perform all these offices! It makes no noise, no tumult; and a thousand tongues are speaking around us and from afar, yet is no voice heard, while "swifter than the glance of the mind," is the subtle and instantaneous "speed of its flight."

In regard to its velocity, Professor WHEATSTONE estimated it at 288,000 miles in a second. Prof. WALKER, of the United States Coast Survey, fixes it at 15,890 miles in a second. Prof. MITCHELL, of Cincinnati, doubles it, making it 30,000 miles in the same time. Messrs. FIZEAU and GOUNELLE, of France, again increase it, allowing it 111,886 miles in a second. These discrepances arise from the different conditions of weather, temperature, fixtures, &c., and show that there is some difficulty in arriving at a positive result. With a perfect instrument there may be said to be no time. Time and space are annihilated, and what Robin Goodfellow says in the "Midsummer Night's Dream," falls short of the actual truth: "I'll put a girdle round about the earth in forty minutes." In this amazing rapidity of inter-communication, the opposing barriers of mountains and seas are overcome; the remotest realms of the earth are brought into close and familiar contact with one another, and are approximating to a state of universal comity and fraternity.

The number of miles over which the different telegraphic lines extend in the United States are as follows: MORSE's, 15,835; HOUSE's, 2,200; BAIN's, 2,112. In England, the net work of telegraphs stretches over an extent of 2,152 miles. In Austria, over 1,053; Tuscany, over 180; France, over 750; Prussia, over 1,493. The business is on the increase in Europe and the United States.

Telegraphic wires already run from one end of Europe to the other. St. Peterburg is connected with Moscow and with the Russian ports on the Black Sea and Baltic. Other lines lead from St. Petersburg to Vienna and Berlin, Cracow, Warsaw and Posen. Vienna communicates with Prague and Dresden, and with Trieste on the Adriatic. Paris unites with London, and Rotterdam with Amsterdam.

The mode of constructing telegraphs, in England, is much more expensive than in the United States, amounting, in some cases, to $600 per mile.

The amount of capital invested in Morse's telegraph, in this country, up to Jan. 1, 1850, was about $400,000.

In England, some of the lines are guarded with lightning conductors; and in Prussia, the method is adopted of burying the wires beneath the surface, which protects them from destruction by malice, and makes them less liable to injury by lightning.

VICTOR.

A Piteous Appeal.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

SIR: Knowing you to be a great favourite of the ladies, and that the great success of a Newspaper depends so much in keeping in their good graces, I feel sure you will readily give place to the following Petition, from a number of ladies, to our City Fathers:

We, the undersigned, do most humbly and earnestly beg to call the attention of our city governors to a few of the most unpleasant, disagreeable, vexatious, tormenting and angry-making matters that can be thought of. We know 'tis very naughty for a lady to get angry at any time, but then how can we help it? When we want to take an omnibus in Broadway, we must go into the middle of a dirty, slippery street, and run the risk of being killed before reaching the 'Bus, besides spoiling our beautiful shoes and stockings; soiling and destroying our beautiful silk dresses, and last, not least, getting frightened almost to death How can we resist getting angry? You do not Mr. Editor, blame us, I know you don't. The other day Miss JULIA POTTER fell down, in consequence of the mud which the sprinkling man makes, and sprained her ancle, so that she has not been able to go out for nearly two weeks. It is too bad, indeed it is. She has been deprived of hearing Mesdames SONTAG and ALBONI, and last evening she wanted to go to see Mr. WALLACK She has been talking about Mr. WALLACK for a long time, but this accident, prevents her, as yet, from going to his gem of a Theatre; so she said, when she got well again, she would be afraid to venture into Broadway, and so she began to cry. It is *too* bad, Mr. RAYMOND; indeed, it is. A few days since, a beautiful little daughter of Mrs. JONES slipped up, and down she fell, and completely spoiled a splendid new Fall fit-out which her mother had just purchased at GENIN's. It is *too* bad; indeed, it is. Little MARY went home, crying as though her heart would break; and Mrs. JONES said she would complain to our City Fathers, and ask them to correct such a terrible nuisance as Broadway daily presents. It is impossible to get into a 'bus, or get over the street; the Russ-block-heads have worn very smooth, and the *Sprinkling Man* lets out a perfect flood of water, which makes the mud about an inch thick; and it is too bad: indeed, it is. I only wish the Russ block-heads had to be under the Sprinkling Man's cart all day long; yes, I do; indeed, I do. 'Tis *too* bad. The other day, Miss FRANCES ANN PETERS, from the Fifth-avenue, walked down Broadway, as far as the St. Nicholas Hotel, and tried for one hour to cross Broadway to Madame MALHERN's, fashionable bonnet-maker, and at last succeeded, but not without great difficulty; and she said, had it not been for the kindness of a gentleman, who extended his hand, she would have fainted with fright—for, when she was safely over, she counted fourteen omnibuses, all in a cluster. Oh! Sir, it is *too* bad; *indeed*, it is.

There is not much difference in the sides of Broadway, now. All the fashionable milliners are now on the East side, and Mr. STEWART's Palace, besides a great many other stores which attract the attention of the ladies. And during the whole Summer, all the gentlemen, particularly the better classes, and all the young merchants who make the best husbands, walk on the East side; and we cannot cross from one side to the other as often as we should if it were not for the *Sprinkling Man*, and the Russ-block-heads. Oh! Sirs—we do pray that you will take this matter deeply into consideration, and remedy this crying evil. Fix Broadway any way you like—only make suitable crossings for us and our children. Throw over bridges, raise cross walks, or stop showering the Russ-block-heads—or do something by which we can get safely over the street. It is too bad, *indeed* it is!

We must walk where the best gentlemen do. We must go from one side to the other, and from store to store; and as the East side of Broadway is now becoming the most attractive, we do pray, and hope, and trust—nay, and believe—that this appeal to the gallantry of our City Fathers will induce them to *adopt, speedily*, some remedy for this evil. We all join in this prayer. And little MARY, who lost her full fit-out at GENIN's, says she will present them with a beautiful doll, if they will only fix Broadway so that she will not fall down again. And we will all give something. So say we all!

PHEBE LIVINGSTON, MARY JONES,
ADA KINGSLAND, ELIZA BATES,
IVA COOPER.

Spot Them.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

During LOUIS NAPOLEON's late tour through France, a poor poet petitioned him to grant a right to all meritorious poets to wear a badge, a cross or star, or something of the sort, to distinguish them as leading members of their profession. A good suggestion, very well adapted to promote honorable emulation; and the President promised to take it into serious consideration.

We do not see why this idea should not have a wider application. Great crimes should also have their perambulating advertisers. Their perpetrators might probably object to this procedure, but our plan would render it a coercive duty to society; it would be a public blessing, far superior, we are convinced, in its moral effects, to Sing Sing, and the strong arm of the law should enforce its observance.

Among a host of other candidates, we have singled out a fellow who we consider worthy of the biggest kind of a star. About three months ago, he coolly took a knife and cut out the tongue of his horse, because it did not just happen to please him; didn't back its load, perhaps, within half an inch of the right place; start at the exact moment he wanted it, or stumbled from weakness—the result of a long series of indifferent breakfasts, and dinners, and suppers to match. CAIN had his mark. Why not his modern brothers, also?

Last week, on the Friday, we believe, a friend of ours was passing up the Bowery, and at the corner of Tenth or Eleventh-street, saw a brute empty some turpentine on a rat in a trap, and then deliberately set fire to him by means of a lucifer match. Now, we would, in pursuance of our plan, have this fellow ornamented in the most prominent possible style. We would also, at the public expense, (and the public would willingly defray it,) enter into an arrangement with BARNUM for the exhibition of all such specimens, advertising them as "*Unparalleled Human Monsters.*" The public, we are convinced, will agree with us that this would be a great improvement in social laws. Cruelty to a dumb animal, is, in our estimation, the most cowardly, unmanly act within the extended range of human brutality. A slight fine or imprisonment is no adequate punishment for such hellish crimes as these. We would have them decorated, and forced to walk through life the prize monsters of their kind.

T.

DESPISING HOUSEHOLD DUTIES.—From a variety of causes, nothing is more common than to find American women who have not the slightest idea of household duties. A writer thus alludes to this subject: "In this neglect of household cares American females stand alone. A German lady, no matter how high her rank, never forgets that domestic labors conduce to the health of body and mind alike. An English lady, whether she be only a gentleman's wife, or a duke's, does not despise the household, and even though she has a house-keeper, devotes a portion of her time to this, her true, her happiest sphere. It is reserved for our Republican fine ladies to be more choice than even their monarchial and aristocratic sisters. The result is a lassitude of mind often as fatal to health as the neglect of bodily exercise. The wife who leaves her household cares to the servants, pays the penalty which has been affixed to idleness, since the foundation of the world, and either wilts away from ennui, or is driven into all sorts of fashionable follies to find employment for the mind."

A funeral procession took place at St. Louis on the 29th ult., in honor of Mr. Webster, and an eulogy on his character was delivered by C. D. Drake. The publication of the newspapers was suspended, and a general cessation of business observed.

England, France, and America.

From the London Leader, Oct. 16.

If any one of the many statesmen amongst our readers about the country will take the map of the World, and fasten his eyes upon certain conspicuous points of it, he will see the centres from which great movements are going forward. In the extreme West and in the extreme East, there is the reciprocal movement of the United States and China. The United States settling the shores of the American Continent, and receiving into them new settlements an immense draft of Chinese. In China itself, on the other hand, while the English have established a fortified power on the island of Hongkong, the Americans have established very friendly relations with the natives. By favor of these friendly relations, the Americans are pushing their commerce greatly ahead of ours, and are, in fact, preparing that species of intimate alliance between peoples which may have the very greatest consequences in the future. That America and China are to be allied by the closest ties, is scarcely a prophecy so much as a calculation, and it is far from impossible that those ties may be of an official nature. England is gradually extending her boundaries in India, increasing her population in the colonies of Australia, South Africa, and North America; but not, it is to be feared, proportionately increasing her political hold upon the allegiance of these colonies, especially in North America. On the borders of Canada, the election agitators of the American Whig party are raising an anti-British feeling, very detrimental to the prospects of a continued connexion between Great Britain and her colonies in that quarter.

These movements are of old standing—if comparatively recent in their developements, the causes belong to yesterday, and not to this day.

Much the same may be said with regard to the American movement southward, within the bounds of the continent. Cuba, Mexico, and the countries beyond, seem destined to fall beneath the Southward march of the Anglo-Saxon federation. It is true that politicians in the United States declare that "they do not want Mexico." It is true that many do not wish for territorial accession; but hitherto the march of events has been too great for individual wishes in the American republic. America annexes in spite of herself, and will continue to do so; nay, the last accounts from America show that the candidate for the Presidency, whose prospects were not of the best, has thought it desirable, for the purposes of his canvass, to rouse amongst the American citizens in the valleys of the Ohio and the Mississippi the remembrance of the military achievements by which new provinces have been added to the Union; and at the same time, we hear, the press has been rousing the spirit of anti-British enmity and of Canadian annexation, to which we have already alluded. General SCOTT's friends are raising a kind of "omnium gatherum" in their favor, comprising the popular interest shown in Mrs. HARRIET BEECHER STOWE's *Uncle Tom's Cabin*, the anti-British agitation of the North, the Mexican glory of the South and the West, and the Free-soil spirit of the new States.

Two results are evident from the present agitation; one is, that the spirit of aggressive conquest which animates the American people is too great for the reserve or the reluctances of individual men among them, however intelligent; is so much too great, that the candidate for the Presidency is obliged to fall in with that spirit, rather than resist it; the second result is, that as the Whig candidate for the Presidency is rousing the anti-British spirit, his success will be so far an anti-British success; and proportionately the success of the democratic rival may be counted favorable, and an enlarged spirit of friendliness between the two countries.

In the opposite part of the world, of eastern and central Europe, Austria, alarmed at symptoms of national digestion, which her oppressions are exciting, is endeavoring to crush the spirit which she rouses by new oppressions. She is moving her immense armies to rack the subjugations of constitutional Hungary and of Italy by a new subjugation; clenching her oppression by a new oppression. Her armies become the machinery of her taxation, of her administration in detail. Austria, it may be said, is now in the act of a new and great military aggression on the countries of Europe which are already subjected to her rule. She is the centre of one of the great movements—a barbaric military movement, which is not stationary, but is advancing.

Nearer to us is the realm of France, now in the act of making itself Imperial France, and of raising to the supreme power that singular adventurer who inherits the name of NAPOLEON. He professes peace, with a great threatening of war should he be opposed; and we know that he has prepared the means of aggression. We know that he gives to the ships which have been built for purposes of rapid and aggressive warfare, names hostile to this country; and we know that the common talk of his household is that of a dashing attack upon the English metropolis. The form in which these threats come forth is not such as to oblige him to fulfil them. He may waver. If the fortunes of his game should make England a pliant tool in his hands, or should leave him too weak to cope with England, we shall have peace. Peace will therefore depend, in a great degree, upon the two opposite extremes which England may choose for herself. If she consents to be the absolute tool of Louis NAPOLEON, she may be the ally of France, may have the protection of France—so long as it may be the interest and pleasure of his Imperial Majesty. On the other hand, if England should be strong, she may *defy* the aggression of France. If she should be firm, the military movement, which the destinies of Louis NAPOLEON will compel him to make, may be diverted against other lands and other powers. England, indeed, may in part help Providence to dictate the course of his armies; and the great power which he is collecting may be turned more or less detrimentally, more or less beneficially, according to interests more powerful than his own.

Amidst these great movements, England alone remains tranquil and neutral. The movements are too great, they are becoming too impatient, for her to expect that she shall be able long to maintain that neutrality. Belgium alone is an ally whose welfare might draw her into the European contest. But there are two very powerful allies whose cooperation she can command, if she appeals to them. *Those two allies are, the people itself in such parts of Europe as desire to be free or constitutional, and the United States of America.* If England were to appeal against the barbaric aggressors of Europe to the people of Europe, she would have an ally throughout the greater part of the continent ready to aid her, locally and generally, with heart and soul. If England could but maintain a sincere and friendly attitude towards the United States, that powerful republic would side with her in upholding the cause of liberty throughout every approaching commotion. The choice of her position, therefore, in the crisis which threatens Europe, depends upon herself: it depends upon the degree of insight among the people, upon the amount of activity in the people, and upon the proportion of influence which the people may exercise over the formation and action of its own Government. If the English people chooses to require a national Government, it is certain that the materials of a national Government can be found. If it chooses to see with its own eyes that this Government maintains a national course of conduct, it can exact such a course of conduct; and if it should so befal, then, our Government would be compelled and authorized to earn the confidence of the United States and of the peoples of Europe, and would be able to dictate for Europe a glorious freedom, followed by a not less glorious peace.

The great policy which might be wielded from the Court of St. James's, consists in the principle of relying upon the highest motives of human nature, and also upon a practical principle of statesmanship, setting one influence to antagonize another. The sole enemy that could menace our commerce would be the United States. If our commerce were not menaced, but defended by the fleet of that ally, while Europe was fighting within itself, England and America might conduct the commerce of the world, and earn the supreme position to share it between them. We have often said as much as this before; but we again invite the reader to survey the map by the light of the news which he has read this week and last week, from Vienna, from Italy, from Paris, and from New-York. If he does not, by that survey, understand the policy which is possible and incumbent upon the Government of England, nothing that we can say further can make him. To us, the path appears as plain as the course of a steamer from Liverpool to New-York.

The fact that the American Colonization Society intended sending out 175 colored emigrants in a vessel which was to leave Norfolk, Va., on the 4th instant, being announced, the number of applicants has increased until there are 480, of whom the largest portion are from Virginia, the rest being from North and South Carolina. One hundred and twenty-five are from Norfolk and its vicinity. The Company, having actually promised passages to as many as 350, is now prepared to send out two vessels, one of which will leave Norfolk up or about the 13th instant, and the other Wilmington, N. C., about the 20th.

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, NOV. 11, 1852.

☞ Persons wishing the *Daily Times*, morning or evening, served at their residences or places of business, can receive it regularly by sending a note to that effect, through the penny post, to this office.

☞ Persons wishing the *Daily Times* in Philadelphia, can have it served at their houses by application to T. R. CALLENDER, No. 88 South-Third st.

News of the Morning.

By the arrival of the Propeller *Glasgow*, we have two days later intelligence from Europe. The news though not important, presents some features of interest. We give some further particulars of the late duel at Egham, in which the young Frenchman, COURTOIS, was killed. The best efforts of the authorities to ascertain the name or whereabouts of the survivor have failed. The seconds are still in custody as accomplices in the homicide, and refused to make known the name of the missing principal. The deceased appears to have been a young officer of much merit, having distinguished himself in the French navy when only eighteen years of age. His funeral was attended by LEDRU ROLLIN and a large number of other refugees from French Republicanism. From FRANCE we have still further scenes in the drama of Empire,—or rather the prelude thereto. The President had visited the Theatre Francais, where he was received with vivas for the Emperor, and an address by Mlle. RACHEL, the eminent actress. The electors of France seem to be learning, very rapidly, that the right of suffrage in the late Republic is no longer of value, and appear, therefore, to be allowing the ballot-box to fall into disuse. At Elbeuf, at an election to fill a vacancy in the Council of Arrondissement, only 1,412 of 10,293 registered votes were polled. It is rumored that LOUIS NAPOLEON designs a tour through the Northern Departments, immediately after declaring the Empire. The long talked of, and impatiently expected, decrees for the reduction of the army and for the amnesty have not yet made their appearance, but it is stated that the reduction of the army is a question decided upon, and that the reduction will be double what has been already stated—that is, that not less than 15,000 men will be released from military service. The amnesty will not, it is feared, be as comprehensive as has been stated, and it is not at all improbable that exceptions will be made in the case of those who are considered as personally inimical to LOUIS NAPOLEON, and that among others General CHANGARNIER will be one of the principal. There seems to be considerable dispute as to what shall be the title of the future Empire. The disputed propositions are "LOUIS NAPOLEON I." and "NAPOLEON III." The rumors in favor of the son of the Prince of CASINO being chosen as the heir presumptive to the crown have acquired much consistence. Report speaks highly of the young man.

We have later and interesting advices from MEXICO. The affairs of that Republic seem to have nearly, if not quite, reached another crisis. The Guadalajara revolution, at last accounts, was getting still more formidable. It was reported that in Mechoacan the Government troops had joined the insurgents. The revolutionists propose a Convention to elect a new President, and reform the Constitution; they also recall SANTA ANNA, and invited URAGA to head the movement, in the meantime. URAGA declined the honor, when Gen. VASQUEZ was invited and also declined. Orders had been issued, by the Supreme Government, for the arrest of URAGA, but he was still at liberty. A proposition had been introduced in Congress for the negotiation of a loan of three millions, at a rate not exceeding three per cent. per month, for the establishment of order; also to increase the direct contributions of the States one-half. The Senate had rejected the proposed amnesty to the Vera Cruz insurgents. The Supreme Tribunal had passed accusations against the Minister of War for not complying with the order of the Chamber of Deputies, calling for information relative to the nonfulfilment of the 11th article of the Treaty of Guadaloupe Hidalgo, and inquiring whether any negotiations with the United States released them from the obligations of the Treaty. RAMIREZ, Minister of Foreign Relations, had discovered and frustrated a plot at Mariano to assassinate President ARISTA. The *Siglo* announces indications of a radical change soon being effected in the policy of the administration. The U. S. steamer *Powhatan*, with Hon. Judge CONKLING, U. S. Minister to Mexico, arrived at Vera Cruz on the 1st inst. Judge C. would proceed to his post in a few days. The *Powhatan* only remained in port one day, leaving on the 2d for Pensacola. The U. S. steamer *Fulton*, with the Commissioners appointed to search for the Gardiner mines, also arrived at Vera Cruz on the 1st inst. The Commissioners will proceed at once to the alleged mines, *vid* the City of Mexico; Queretaro and San Louis Potosi. Nothing further had transpired relative to the Tehuantepec question. RAMIREZ was preparing the documents for publication.

The steamship *Philadelphia* has arrived at New Orleans from Aspinwall, and reports the *Illinois* en route for this port with the Mails, $1,500,000 gold dust in freight, and 300 passengers. The *Illinois* left Aspinwall on the 6th, and may be looked for here to-morrow. The *United States* was at Aspinwall awaiting the arrival of the passengers by the steamer *Cortez*, which was to leave San Francisco on the 20th ult., five day after the mail steamer....At midnight there were no signs yet at Halifax of the steamship *Canada* now supposed to be in her 12th day from Liverpool.... D. C. GODDARD, Chief Clerk in the Department of the Interior since its organization, died at Washington, on Tuesday night.....A large number of the hands employed on the Capitol extension at Washington have been discharged, and the rest of them will be dismissed at the close of the week. The necessity for this course is found, probably, in the fact, that Winter is approaching, and the appropriation for the work nearly expended. The Extension walls and arches have been substantially completed. The marble walls of the first story, as by built by contract, are going up rapidly..... It is announced that the President elect is about visiting Virginia, and the Democrats of Philadelphia are preparing to give him a reception on his passing through that City;...The Cunard steamer *Niagara*, sailed from Boston yesterday, for Liverpool, with thirty-two passengers for that place, and eighteen for Halifax....The Hon. DAVID HENSHAW, of Mass., is lying dangerously ill at Leicester....A cattle train on the Vermont Central Railroad, ran off on Tuesday, near South Royalton. Several cattle were killed, but the persons on the train escaped injury.

The wires bring us some further election details: In Delaware, GEORGE R. RIDDLE, Democrat, seems to be elected to Congress by a small majority over JOHN W. HOUSTON, Whig. Returns from one hundred counties in Virginia, foot up a gain of 7,000 for PIERCE and KING. Fifty-seven counties of North Carolina show a gain for SCOTT and GRAHAM of 3,500. CLINGMAN'S district remains to be heard from, and there seems to be little doubt that PIERCE had carried the State. Thirty seven parishes of Louisiana, from which returns have been received, give PIERCE a majority of 639. Partial returns of the election in Arkansas leave no doubt that it has gone for PIERCE and KING. We give also a tabular statement of the vote in Massachusetts, on Monday last, for Governor. It will be seen that the Free-soil candidate—Hon. HORACE MANN—polls nearly as large a vote as BIGELOW, his Democratic competitor. The official returns from the Twenty-sixth District of this State show that OLIVER (Dem.) is elected to Congress by a majority of 13 only. The District is composed of Yates, Seneca, and Ontario Counties.

Our local columns, among other interesting matter, gives a sketch of yesterday's proceedings before the Court martial sitting in this City to try Captain MCLANE of the army, for striking his superior officer, Colonel ROBERTS. It will be remembered that in the course of a controversy between these parties, concerning the statement that General PIERCE had failed to resent a gross insult imposed upon him in Mexico, the officers above named got into a pugilistic engagement at Washington. MCLANE as the assailant was put under arrest by Gen. JESUP. The evidence for the prosecution yesterday brought out the facts of the case, substantially, as reported at the time. The defendant pleads not guilty, but had not proceeded far with his evidence, when the Court adjourned until this morning....Rev. Dr. JONATHAN WAINWRIGHT, D. D., was yesterday consecrated as Provisional Bishop of the Eastern Diocese of New-York. The ceremonies were performed in Trinity Church, and were very interesting and imposing.

Kentucky and Tennessee.

The telegraph definitely announces that "KENTUCKY has gone for SCOTT by 2,200 majority, and TENNESSEE has also gone for SCOTT by 1,800 majority." A day or two since, the *Evening Mirror*, in the course of an editorial leader on, and in favor of "stumping," remarked:

"In no other States are the voters so thoroughly informed upon the subject of politics as in Kentucky and Tennessee, for no where else are they so often addressed by candidates. * * * And the beauty of the system consists in the fact, that competitors express their opinions before the same assemblage."

The result of the Presidential canvass in the two States referred to, affords, perhaps, a more significant and practical illustration of the *Mirror's* argument than the editor, who has of late acted with that portion of the Whig party affecting to distrust the fealty of General SCOTT, and his more prominent friends in New York, to the South, anticipated. But there stand the text and the commentary, together. KENTUCKY and TENNESSEE were thoroughly *stumped*; their voters thoroughly informed on politics; the Presidential Electors and other speakers rode the circuits together; spoke for their rival candidates "before the same assemblies," *and* KENTUCKY and TENNESSEE *voted for* SCOTT.

In regard to KENTUCKY, the event, while exceedingly gratifying to every Whig who voted for SCOTT, is not so remarkable. Her politics have been longer settled, and her position in the party less fiercely contested than in the neighboring State, and in the present canvass there was less disaffection, at the outset, in regard to the nomination, though, as in other portions of the South, no pains were spared to render that nomination obnoxious to sectional feeling.

In Tennessee the disaffection was formidable, talented and threatening. Mr. GENTRY and Mr. C. H. WILLIAMS led off in Congress. The first, than whom there is not a bolder or more captivating debater in the House of Representatives, made a set speech, embodying all that Mr. SEWARD ever said or wrote that could possibly be collated and tortured into the sectional use for which the speech itself was designed, and this was published broadcast over the State, through the press of both parties, and in pamphlet form under the frank of his Democratic and Anti-Scott colleagues.

The speech was made, and thus widely disseminated to establish what was deemed of the first moment to the opposition—the cardinal starting point that Gen. SCOTT was the Seward candidate. Mr. GENTRY and Mr. WILLIAMS did not stand alone, in their own party Other prominent Whigs at home felt disaffected; some on account of the distrust which had been artfully engendered by connecting the nomination of SCOTT with the name of the New York Senator, and others from local rivalries growing out of the rapid promotion of Gov. JONES from the plow handle in 1839, through the State Legislature and Governor's office, to the United States Senate in 1851. And after the Convention at Baltimore, the partiality and disappointed preference of the State for Mr. FILLMORE, on the merits of whose administration the close contest of 1851 was made by Gov. CAMPBELL and the Democratic incumbent, Gov. TROUSDALE, displaced, had to be reconciled, and advantage was sought at this turn to renew and enforce the sectional issue which Mr. GENTRY and others had raised against Gen. SCOTT.

This was the state of things when the canvass actively opened. The champions of PIERCE and SCOTT respectively took the stump. The issues were boldly met before the people. The sectional point attempted to be made against Gen. SCOTT was triumphantly turned by TRUTH fearlessly put home to the common sense of the people, and in the presence of veteran and able debaters on the opposite side, who were challenged to impeach the record. Not only so. If Gen. SCOTT was to be proscribed on the score of association with one who had never stood on the Buffalo Platform, Gen. PIERCE must be held to the same test as owing his nomination to the authors and candidate of that scheme. Accordingly before the canvass had progressed six weeks, his friends were made to regret through an array of proof they could not controvert, that a sectional issue was ever made.

The State was never moved by sectional appeals, simply because the people will hear no sophistry or demagoguism on the subject. They are true to the Union; true to their own sectional rights. They listen to no treason against the former, from Nullifier or Abolitionist; to no mean, stultifying professions for the last from Northern *dough-faces*. They distrusted Mr. VAN BUREN as early as 1836, and voted against him, while Gen. JACKSON was at the zenith of power, and urging this Northern candidate with Southern principles, as his successor. They voted against him a second time in 1840, when his friends had the effrontery to charge Gen. HARRISON with Abolitionism. They knew him a traitor in heart to his professions then, and the country was made to know it, eight years after, when he mounted the first sectional platform ever erected at the North. That he should, in the late canvass, help make the nomination of another Northern candidate with Southern professions; that he should indite and disseminate letters against Gen. SCOTT, as a "military candidate," created a feeling of contempt, in Tennessee—where it is remembered that he clung for years, like a poisonous vine, around Old Hickory, alienating hundreds of his truest friends at home—that was made to tell against Gen. PIERCE before the people.

And now we should like our friends in this quarter who, under a mistaken sensitiveness for the South, have thrown their influence, positive or negative, against General SCOTT, to review the canvass in Tennessee and Kentucky, and doubt if they can the justice of its result. Mr. SEWARD, who was never any thing but a Whig; who never threw other than a Whig vote at the polls; who never voted in the Senate with Democratic HALE and CHASE and CHARLES SUMNER, to withhold the means of carrying out the "Compromises of the Constitution;" who was never found on the Buffalo platform, but, as a true Whig, used his whole influence to defeat its candidate, has been held up in the most obnoxious light to the people of these States, as the very cross bones of Abolition, in order to defeat General SCOTT, to whom his partialities were supposed to lean. *They* were not deceived, if others were. They knew General SCOTT, and knew him to be above all sinister and sectional influence. They could not be misled to vote against him, because of vague charges against Mr. SEWARD, who was not before them, or before General SCOTT, in any way or shape for office. They could not be, if weak enough to be moved by sectional distrust, while MARTIN VAN BUREN, JOHN VAN BUREN, and BENJAMIN F. BUTLER were in the field urging, after first nominating Mr. PIERCE, and threatening, through the letters of Mr. BUTLER, that if the President-elect should not prove true to their faction, they would rout and overwhelm his party in 1856.

Finally, the result in Kentucky and Tennessee, carries its moral, as well as illustration. We commend the study of the first to those who, for a season, sacrificed their dearest party partialities, in order to defeat Gen. SCOTT for "his associations," and the imitation of the last to those who would make our future political campaigns on the stump, rather than through *ex parte* discussions, aided by corruption and the caucus room.

Mr. Calhoun's Works.

The Charleston *Courier*, in speaking of the literary works of Mr. CALHOUN, says that "but little interest or demand is manifested for the work, and the edition for the most part lies quietly reposing on the bookseller's shelves." We should be sorry to believe this statement to be true, as indicating an indifference on the part of the American public to the writings of Mr. CALHOUN. Very few of our public men have left behind them speeches or writings more worthy of the careful study of all who would make themselves familiar with American political history, or better adapted to the formation of valuable intellectual habits. Mr. CALHOUN'S style was much less rich and perfect than Mr. WEBSTER'S. It does not abound in striking passages, nor is it specially remarkable for beauty and elegance; but it is a model for severe simplicity and for exactness of expression. Very few writers have ever sacrificed less of strength and precision to grace or show, and none have presented naked argument with more clearness and compactness than Mr. CALHOUN. He never turns aside from the special purpose with which he writes, for the sake of ornament or flourish. A quotation, especially of poetry, or of anything else than a pertinent authority, is exceedingly rare in all his writings. No young person can fail to have his modes of thinking and his style of expression greatly improved by a diligent study of Mr. CALHOUN'S productions.

A complete collection of his works, moreover, would be of the utmost value as a contribution to the historical literature of the country. Mr. CALHOUN lived during the most stirring period of our history, and took a prominent part in all the great events by which the last half century has been distinguished. An actor by the side of CLAY and WEBSTER, in all the important questions upon which the labors of their lives were spent, and holding almost always a position of hostility to them, his speeches, letters and other writings are essential to an accurate understanding of the period embraced. There cannot, therefore, be any such total lack of interest in Mr. CALHOUN'S literary productions, on the part of the reading public, as the Charleston *Courier's* paragraph would imply. The neglect of them must be due to other causes; and we do not think it necessary to look very far to discover what they are.

In the first place, no good collection of Mr. CALHOUN'S public papers has ever yet been made. Part of his speeches were published two or three years since in one volume, badly printed, on coarse paper, and altogether in an unattractive style. The selection was made with very little discrimination,—apparently to serve a party purpose, and a meagre and unsatisfactory biographical sketch was prefixed. Yet we presume the sale of this was very respectable, as we believe the edition was exhausted, and the work, poor as it is, cannot now be had. His treatise on *Government*, which is probably the most important of his single productions, was published in Charleston, and, so far as we know, has never been sent *out* of Charleston for sale. We certainly have never seen a copy, and have never observed it advertised for sale in any Northern City. It is strange how slowly people learn the difference between *printing* and *publishing* books. It seems usually to be considered quite enough to print a book and pack the volumes away upon the booksellers' shelves. If it is not bought immediately, the fault is charged upon the public, whereas, probably, not one person in a thousand ever heard of the work. The HARPERS, the APPLETON'S and one or two other houses in this City, sell large editions of every book they publish, simply because they have the machinery for bringing it directly to the knowledge of the people. They have agents in every city and principal town of the Union, to whom packages of all their books are sent, and who are instructed to advertise them largely in their respective localities. In this way they press upon the attention of every reading man in the country every book they publish; and if it has any merit at all, it is sure to find a sale. In Boston and Charleston, on the other hand, small editions of valuable books are printed in elegant style; a few copies are sent to one or two cities, for sale at high prices, on small commissions; and then there is great lamentation on the low standard of public taste, because they do not meet with a large sale. PRESCOTT received two or three thousand dollars as his share of the profits on his Histories, published in Boston during several years. The HARPERS took hold of them, using the same plates and issuing new editions, and within three or four years had paid him twenty-five or thirty thousand. And this illustrates the difference between book-publishing in New-York, and in Boston or Charleston.

No life of Mr. CALHOUN, nor any collection of his letters, or reminiscences of his career, conversation and character, moreover, has yet been given to the public; and yet few men have recently lived of whom more interesting memorials of this kind could be collected. If some of his intimate and accomplished Charleston friends would make such a compilation, writing his life from full knowledge, and bringing together his correspondence, which must have been voluminous and important, and then publish with this a uniform and handsome edition of all his public speeches, essays, &c.,—taking care to secure the right publishers and a proper degree of care in commending them to public attention, we are quite sure there would not long be ground for complaint of indifference to them on the part of the public.

The Latest from Mexico.

Our accounts from Mexico are entirely confirmatory of the views we have expressed from time to time. The progress of revolution is steady, bold, and sure. The Confederation of Guadalajara maintains itself on its platform, subversive as it is of the whole prevalent system of Government; and only lacks a leader to secure a thorough victory. While SANTA ANNA lives, such a leader cannot be wanting. His crafty purposes have been working slowly for the last three years, particularly in the Southern States. No doubt his agents busy themselves at every conspicuous point in the Republic. This Guadalajara movement is unquestionably of his prompting, notwithstanding its basis conflicts entirely with that which governed the ex-Dictator fourteen years ago. It strikes at the scheme of which he was the ablest advocate. But for all that, it has worked so badly for his private ends,—his fortune has played him a jade's trick so frequently, and left him to the lurch at home, or sent him abroad into exile, so often, that he may reasonably be out of temper with it. The insurgents now in the field, lack only that thing which SANTA ANNA will supply in his own good time, to win the complicity of Mexicans everywhere, and convert a local *emeute* into a general popular convulsion.

That the danger is fully appreciated by the Executive authorities is evident from the extreme solicitude with which they watch every event. Their spies haunt the most secret recesses of the country. The Department of the Interior, or the Police office, engrosses the active operations of Government. It is the chief business of the Metropolitan officials to stand guard over their own personal security, and seek a proper opportunity to release themselves from their perilous positions. Signor RAMIREZ, the Foreign Secretary, more popular than any of his colleagues in consequence of his resistance to the Garay claim, distrusted his post sooner than the rest, and has already retreated. We are told that waggish alarmists amuse themselves at the expense of these gentlemen, by fabricating fallacious stories, whereupon unusual measures are adopted to protect the Executive palace. So little confidence has the administration in its means of resistance; and so much in the energy and ability of the insurrection.

Congress, according to inveterate precedents, is only busy when mischief, as in the Tehuantepec affair, is to be done. When there is a real emergency, it is powerless. It realizes the danger: a minority—possibly, a majority—sympathizes with the new basis; but the formal measure of defence is formally discussed, without touching a conclusion. It is proposed to raise a loan, at an exorbitant shave; but even at such figures, it is doubtful, whether capitalists can be found willing to risk their money upon insolvent securities. There is no army in Mexico without money. The stimulus of patriotism and the love of order in every other country surround the Government with helpers in such crises. Nothing of the kind is known in Mexico. It is precisely that one thing which the Government is least apt to have, or likely to get, that is absolutely indispensable to keep it alive.

It is pitiable indeed to see this general imbecility invading every member of the once promising republic. It is indeed in the last stages of decline. Mr. PIERCE may very well devote earnest attention to the probable fate of Mexico, for his administration is like to be called in, in the capacity of administrator. Assuming the success of the new demonstration, we gather no auspice from it of other than momentary peace without prosperity, and position without stability. It is not in the nature of the Mexicans to live quietly, under any but a vigorous rule, vigorously applied. A dictator, like MARIANO SALAS, who not only dictated a renewal of the Tehuantepec cession, but of a budget of useful decrees, still standing on the Statute book, as among the most valuable in Mexican jurisprudence, is the only Governor that can convert the popular elements about him to good ends. And even he, with an exchequer such as he has to put up with; the revenues all flowing into British pockets, in payment of interest upon a debt, which the State is not strong enough though knavish enough to repudiate; and the surplus taxes and imposts coming in tardily and in paltry sums; even he, we say, would, like SALAS, have to abandon his office in a twelve-month. Indeed, nothing can be more pitiable than the condition of Mexico. And as if to extinguish the latest hope, and drive her to desperate and utter prostration at the feet of England, the fleet of LOUIS NAPOLEON sails to Vera Cruz, in order to exact reparation for damages done in some frenzied paroxysm to French citizens, or to French credit. The cup of the Republic is full.

We shall not be surprised, if Mr. PIERCE, should Mr. FILLMORE not anticipate him, shall make it one of the earliest acts of his official term, to interpose in some judicious way for the pacification of our neighbors. VATTEL, and all other authorities upon international law, admit the right of intervention, where the interests *of* a State must be seriously damaged without it. If, in common with Christendom, we suffer harm, in consequence of the everlasting convulsions of a bordering power, there is no rule of right or propriety to forbid our interference for peace. And we do suffer wrong at the hands of Mexico. But for the incessant broils, in which her popular demagogues keep her involved, Tehuantepec would be ours to-day; the great road nearly, if not quite, completed; its returns enriching the treasury of the republic, and relieving its chronic flatulence; new elements of prosperity would be at work in the midst of her population; and the encouragement of example and instruction be always in salutary sight. The evils of mis-government and anarchy, which alternate constantly in her counsels, can only be remedied by some potent, external agency. And if the Monroe doctrine hold good, that agency must be ours.

Our Foreign Agents.

We are not inclined to urge removals from office for opinion's sake, but we do earnestly hope that one of the first acts of the incoming administration will be *to purify the foreign department, and send men abroad who are at least republicans.*—*Evening Post.*

We cordially unite in this request. Our country and our institutions have been long enough disgraced abroad by the men sent out as representatives of both. From the highest to the lowest, the American agents in foreign countries have very generally (not universally, of course,) evinced anything but a becoming regard for the distinctive features of their country, and for the principles on which all its institutions rest. We have been represented by Ministers, Charges and Consuls in the various countries of Continental Europe, who became mere toadies and satellites of the Courts to which they were accredited, and disgraced the American name by the extent of their servility to the bitterest haters of American institutions. We have had Austrians by birth, and still more thorough Austrians by conviction, to represent this Republic in that country, while the principles of self-government, which lie at the basis of our institutions, were waging the most heroic struggle which this age has witnessed in the very heart of despotic Europe. We have had and still have representatives in France who vie with the hired sycophants of LOUIS NAPOLEON in the extent of their personal devotion,—who feel bound to apologize for every indication of opinion favorable to the institutions of their country,—and who throw the whole weight of their personal and official influence against Republicanism and the right of self-government, which we have proclaimed to be universal and inalienable. We have seen our public agents turned out of office for no other offence than for defending the rights of American citizens against foreign insolence and injustice, and others kept in, apparently for no other merit than for the zeal and earnestness of their devotion to the persons and principles of foreign despots.

It is time there was some reform in all this. The evil has existed for many years, and it has always subjected us to serious disparagements abroad. We hope that one of the first acts of the new Administration will be to make a thorough, but a discriminating, sifting of our representatives abroad—of all grades, and in all parts of the world. We want no sweeping removals on party grounds—that would only aggravate the evil, and add to it the grossest injustice. We have some agents abroad who are true representatives, in their persons, their habits, and their labors of Republican America—men who are doing good service in making our country known, and in commending its character and institutions to the knowledge and approbation of the people of Europe. We trust that their number will be largely increased.

The Slave Case.

The case now pending in the Superior Court of this City, and awaiting the decision of Judge PAINE, in regard to the claim of certain slaves to their freedom, involves a principle of a good deal of interest and importance. The question is very simple and is purely one of law. It seems that a Mrs LEMMON, a citizen of Virginia, and the owner of sundry slaves under the laws of that State, brought them into the State of New-York, on their way to Texas. It is claimed on behalf of the slaves, that being in the State of New-York, the laws of which do not recognize Slavery, they become free; and that they cannot be claimed or held as slaves. The case has nothing to do with the Fugitive Slave Law, inasmuch as these slaves did not "escape" from service, but were brought, voluntarily, by their owner, into the State of New-York and within the operation of its laws.

The decision of the case is to be given by Judge PAINE, in writing, on Saturday, and will be important, as tending to settle a question of decided interest in regard to the extent to which the local law of the States, where Slavery is recognized, can be made operative in States where it is not. Several of the slaves claimed are children.

☞ The Boston *Transcript* says that the card of Mr. WEBSTER'S literary executors, reminding persons having any of his letters in their possession, that they are the legal property of his representatives, was "called for by the appearance in print of letters which obviously did not belong to the person who communicated them to the public, and which must have been procured without authority. Even if he had been the original recipient of those letters, he would not, under the law, have been justified in publishing them." If any such cases as those here referred to have happened, it is, of course, proper that steps should be taken to prevent their recurrence. We presume the letters addressed to Mr. TAYLOR are those to which allusion is made above; and although no harm has accrued to individuals or the public from their publication, it is evident that the precedent is a bad one, and ought not to be established. We presume the notice issued by the executors will have the effect to prevent similar unauthorized publications hereafter; and we hope it will not deter any who may have letters from Mr. WEBSTER in their possession from placing them in the hands of his legal representatives for publication.

☞ They talk of Salt River. The Whigs are not without abundant consolation and company on that voyage. The consolation we have touched upon heretofore. The company they have now; bad company; uncongenial company; company they would gladly be rid of; but then any is better than none. That portion of the Democratic party known *vulgarities* as Barnburners, are in the same boat. They are not cast down. There is elation in every look and gesture; the triumph they claim as theirs, as in fact it is; and they rejoice accordingly. But, nevertheless, who of us can look upon these confiding gentlemen, without a tear for their fate! Who believes that Mr. PIERCE will venture to divide the spoils with them! Who imagines that a single hankering Hunker in the land, will agree to share his pickings with the tricky Barnburner, whose alliance was sought for the occasion, through interest, not affection, and will now be cast off with scorn, proportioned to the sense of wrongs received at the hands of that faction, in 1848, as well as other critical times! The "Barnburners," we speak of them sympathetically, are none the less voyagers up Salt River, because they seem to sail on smooth fresh water.

Massachusetts Election.

Returns of the Massachusetts Gubernatorial election have been received from all but six towns. The vote in the several Counties for Governor stands as follows:

	Clifford.	Bigelow.	Mann.	Scott.
Suffolk, (complete)	8188	2576	3246	60
Essex, (complete)	7785	8871	4987	108
Middlesex, (all but Stow)	16364	6408	5094	75
Worcester, (all but 3 towns)	7467	5674	7788	—
Hampshire, (complete)	3288	1540	1365	6
Hampden, (complete)	3423	2247	1089	25
Franklin, (complete)	2611	1998	1233	9
Berkshire, (complete)	3490	2658	910	1
Norfolk, (complete)	4890	2198	3458	131
Bristol, (complete)	4527	3813	2888	4
Plymouth, (all but Rochester)	3452	1780	3152	—
Barnstable, (complete)	1341	788	648	—
Dukes, (2 towns wanting)	145	128	29	—
Nantucket, (complete)	368	224	196	—
	81,228	53,886	37,896	433

THE VOTE OF CONNECTICUT.—Full returns from all the towns in the State but four, show the following result:

Scott and Graham	29,653	Hale and Julian	2,110
Pierce and King	33,776	Pierce's plurality	2,923

The full vote of the four towns alluded to, will increase the Whig and Democratic vote about 300 each, and the Free-Soil about 60—so that the whole vote of the State will be nearly 67,000, the largest ever polled. The vote for Governor, last Spring, was 62,786.

A "Boy from the Country" perpetrates the following:

Why are the cyoils like a steam engine?
Because they are a *Loco*-motive.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

AH! THESE DELAYS!—SOMETIMES COLD IS suffered to accumulate upon cold, a whole Winter through. This is taking a short route to the "long home." Stop the mischief before it has fixed itself incurably. With Dr. ROGERS' SYRUP OF LIVERWORT, TAR AND CANCHALAGUA the result is not merely a probability but a certainty. For sale by A. L. SCOVILL & CO., at the Depot, No 316 Broadway, and by all the retail druggists. Price, in large bottles, $1; three bottles for $2 50.

A COMFORTING THOUGHT.—I AM CLAD IN ONE of RAY & ADAMS' warm, durable economical Stockinet-Knit Under Shirts,—my body is shielded from chills and colds, and my purse but slightly affected thereby. RAY & ADAMS, Importers and Manufacturers of Hosiery and Under Garments, No. 281 Broadway, opposite the Metropolitan Hotel.

"THE BEST DAGUERREOTYPES AT THE LOWEST PRICE."—Those who wish first class Pictures, at the lowest price, should go to GAVITT'S, No. 192 Broadway, corner of John-st. Remember our motto is, the best pictures and small profits. Come and see for yourself.

I'M GLAD SCRAGGLES SPRAWLEY DID NOT SEE that $35 Shirt which took the prize at the Fair—for he would have broken the glass and tried it on. Sure call at Mrs. VAN HOUTEN'S Shirt Store, No. 67 Nassau-st., where it may be seen.

IMPORTANT DISCOVERY.—MR. KNIGHT, OF THE firm of KNIGHT & QUERU, Chemists, No. 57 John-st., up stairs, having for a long while devoted a large portion of his time to the study of the anatomy of the human hair, the various causes of its growth, decay, falling off and turning gray, has now prepared and for sale, a medicine for the hair, called the HAIR REGENERATOR, with which he is entirely successful in restoring the hair of any person to its original color; also, to entirely prevent the hair from falling off, in one week. The above is really and truly an article of medicine of much importance, and deserves the attention of the public.

LADIES WHO DESIRE TO KEEP THE "WINTER of our discontent" at bay, by shielding their delicate forms with Fur, will find at GENIN'S lower store an immense and magnificent assortment of Victorines, Muffs, Tippets, Capes and Cuffs, from Sables, Ermines, Chinchilla, Stone Martens, Rock Martens, Mink and Squirrel, to the cheapest but yet reliable kinds. They are all of the new patterns popular in Paris, and ladies are requested to call and satisfy a glance, that the assortment is a most comprehensive one. GENIN, No. 214 Broadway, opposite St. Paul's.

NEW CLASSES FOR LADIES.—THE WEDNESDAY Afternoon Classes for Ladies and Children having become so large, I have determined to form a new Class, which will meet on Thursday afternoon, at 3½ P. M., for Ladies and Children. Gentlemen's Classes—Monday, Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday evenings, which are arranged on a new principle, calculated to facilitate the progress of the pupil. See published circular, to be had at the academy. ALLEN DODWORTH, No. 806 Broadway.

SELLING OFF—COMMENCING MONDAY, NOV. 8. —G. M. BODINE will offer to the ladies of this City and vicinity, the largest assortment ever known in Dry Goods. Ladies wishing a Silk, Merino, Shawl, De Laine, Parametta, Plaid, Flannels, Blankets, or anything in our line, now is your time, as we are determined to close out the entire stock. Come one, come all—a large stock to choose from, at No. 323 Grand-st. corner Orchard.

IT IS A FIXED FACT AMONG BUSINESS MEN THAT much depends upon dress, and any gentlemen who respects himself will give that attention to his outward appearance which will command the respect of others. With an eye single to the interest of all classes, H. L. FOSTER invites the attention of citizens and strangers, to his Clothing Establishment at No. 27 Cortlandt-st., where every article required in a gentleman's wardrobe can be procured on liberal terms.

BRADY, HAVING RECEIVED THE GOLD MEDAL from the American Institute, and also other prize medals for years in succession, as well as the prize medal awarded in London at the World's Fair deems it unnecessary to expatiate on the superiority of his pictures; but invites the attention of the public to his superb and unrivalled collection of Daguerreotypes now on exhibition at his Gallery, No. 205 Broadway, corner of Fulton-st.

CARLL'S GREAT SHOE PALACE, No. 377 Broadway, is one of the celebrities of this great metropolis. A mammoth collection of Boots, Shoes, Gaiters and Slippers of every size and description with which fashionable Ladies, Gentlemen or Children can wish to cover the feet. No assortment in the City can begin to approach that of CARLL'S. For making an article to measure, no other establishment can compete with this in any particular.

FACTS WORTH KNOWING.—THE STORE THAT sells Dry Goods of the finest qualities, and latest styles, at the lowest prices, is G. M. BODINE'S, No 323 Grand-st., corner of Orchard. Just received from Auction, new Shawls, new Silks, new Merinoes, new De Laines, new Cashmeres, new Plaids, and new goods of every description, which will be sold cheaper than any other house can sell them. Ladies are respectfully invited to call and see for themselves.

NOW IS THE TIME TO BUY YOUR WINTER HATS. FREEMAN, at No. 90 Fulton-st., has decidedly the greatest variety of Mens' Boys, Misses and Children's Hats and Caps in the city, and he is selling them a cheaper than can be bought at any other establishment. He has also a beautiful variety of Furs, which he is selling very low.

THE CHEAPEST ARTICLE YET.—THE ALPINE gaiter is the most comfortable, elegant and durable article of foot covering for the ladies manufactured; and they are sold by CANTRELL, No. 336 Bowery, for less than is usually charged by other manufacturers for the most inferior quality of ladies' boots. Remember this, and visit CANTRELL'S.

FINE FURS.—MESSRS. THOMPSON & ROESLER, Manufacturers, No 19 Maiden-lane. An entire new stock, &c., just received; several cases Men's Buffalo Overcoats, and Ladies' and Children's lined Overshoes. See advertisement in *Times, Tribune, Journal of Commerce, Evening Post, Home Journal, Pathfinder* and *Independent*. THOMPSON & ROESLER, No 19 Maiden-lane.

PETERSON & HUMPHREYS, No. 379 BROADWAY, corner White-st., are daily making additions to their already large stock, and are now prepared to exhibit to their friends and the public generally, the most complete and extensive stock of rich and elegant Carpets ever offered in this City. Also, Oil Cloths, of every pattern and color, with the same finish, for sale on the most reasonable terms.

WINDOW DRAPERIES, &C.—KELTY & PERGUSON, No. 259 Broadway and No. 54 Reade-st., have on hand an extensive stock of French Brocatelles, Satin De Laines, Worsted Damask, Lace and Muslin Curtains, Gilt Cornices, and an immense assortment of Window Shades, &c., all of which we are selling full twenty per cent less than any other establishment. Examine the inducements we offer before you purchase.

HOUSEKEEPERS AND ALL OTHERS IN WANT OF Bedding, Bedsteads, &c., would do well to call at M. WILLARD'S old established Warerooms, No. 156 Chatham-st., corner of Mulberry-st., where may be found the largest assortment of articles in his line ever offered to the public.

SUPERIOR FURS.—LADIES, IF YOU WANT TO select from a large assortment of Furs, got up in a superior style, and comprising every modern shape, go to YOUNGS' Premium Fur establishment, No. 92 Bowery. His Stone Martins, Minks, Fitches, &c. &c., are really handsome. His Seating, or Bertha Boas, are really beautiful.

EMBROIDERIES, LACES, &C.—LADIES IN WANT of Collars, Chemisettes, Sleeves Flouncings, Needle-worked Edgings and Insertings, Handkerchiefs, &c., will find a very large and elegant stock at B. EDWARDS', No. 695 Broadway, near Houston-st. Just received a large lot of Black Veils, very cheap, and another invoice of those beautiful new style Lace-pointed Collars.

THE WONDERS OF DR. WAYTS' NERVINE ANTIDOTE.—All persons who take it affirm that the instant the Electro-Magnetism reaches the nerve as fluid of the brain all pain instantly ceases—the disease from that moment quits the body, and health and strength are gradually established. Depot, No. 102 Nassau-st.

FOWLERS & WELLS, PHRENOLOGISTS, CLINton Hall, No. 131 Nassau-st., N. Y.

[Advertisement.]
Music of Hertini's Salamander Safe.
From the National Republican.
A Brilliant Lyric on a noble Subject.—Ed.

I.

Yes! well may ye gaze on my iron sides,
And well may ye murmur praise—
Like a victor mailed, I have safely passed
Through the thunder and the blaze!
On the hero's brow ye will bind the palm,
To his fame ye will sound the lyre;
Then how refuse a wreath to the power
That has conquered the Fiend of Fire!

II.

Ha, ha! how I laughed when the demon flames,
That had swept from roof to door,
Threw their wild red arms around my waist,
And howled before my door!
For the gorgeous wealth they had shrivelled up
Wherever their red feet pressed,
Was nought to the wealth that they knew I held
In the folds of my fearless breast.

III.

The merchant gazed, in his terror white,
When he saw them around me curled,
When at last the crackling beams and walls
Where over me wildly hurled;
But I thrilled next morn to behold his joy—
Ay! thrilled with an honest pride—
When he oped the door, and he found the deed
And the bill safe side by side!

IV.

For the brain that evoked my being, sought
The secrets from sea and earth,
And together bound their glorious powers
Before I could leap to birth.
Like the gems that the jealous Jinni guard,
In the depths of the dark-blue sea,
Those secrets were hid from the eye of man
Before they were joined in me!

V.

Then, well may ye gaze on my iron sides,
And well may ye murmur praise—
Like a victor mailed, I have safely passed
Through the thunder and blaze!
On the hero's brow ye will bind the palm,
To his fame ye will sound the lyre;
Then how refuse a wreath to the power
That has conquered the Fiend of Fire!

Two Weeks Later from Mexico.

From the N. O. Picayune.

By the brig *Tehuantepec*, we have received full files of our Mexican exchanges up to the 23d from Vera Cruz, and the 19th ult., from the city of Mexico. The news presents many points of interest, but they are all of that disorganized character which has so long marked the advices from that country.

The extra session of Congress opened on the 15th ult., and Gen. Arista delivered a long speech, which we shall notice to-morrow. The Government had rescinded the law of the press on the 13th, in consequence, as the decree says, of the ascertained certainty that the members of Congress would attend the extra session, and that the Government could count on their coöperation to put an end to the agitations that embarrass the Republic.

On the 16th three impeachment bills were presented in Congress, one against the Minister of Justice for having decreed the law of the press, one against Sandoval, chief clerk of the War Department, for having directed a *comandante* to disobey the orders of the court in the affair of Señor Betancourt; and one against Señor Ramirez, ex Minister of Foreign Affairs, for the dissolution of the Ayuntamiento.

The city of Mexico was in a continued state of alarm. The *Universal* of the 18th says:

"Spies are making their harvest from the credulity and fear of the Government. Last night the roof of the palace was filled with all the munitions necessary to resist an attack; the sentinels were doubled, watches were set, and all the precautions usual under the pressure of fear or danger were made. Useless precautions; every one laughs at these steps."

The *Siglo*, of same day, says:

"Last night, about half-past 9, a rocket-bomb exploded in the Plaza de Armas, and alarmed the Government and the police. This will probably give rise to new arrests."

Many new papers of an ephemeral character have been started in the city of Mexico, with such titles as *Asmodeus*, the *Jalisco Monkey*, the *Mexican*, &c., all directed against the Government.

The Minister of War has issued a circular, in which the State authorities are directed to arrest all military men who have not the necessary passports, and to proceed against them according to law, especially if there is any suspicion that they intend to join the insurgents.

A bill has been introduced in Congress to grant an amnesty to parties engaged in the Vera Cruz movement. Of this movement the *Monitor* says:

"Senators Salonerio and Soto, commissioned by the State Government of Vera Cruz to confer with the Supreme Government in relation to the affairs of that State, yesterday began to hold interviews with the President and Ministers. It is probable that measures will be taken to allay the alarm in those places occupied by the insurgents, and it is to be hoped concessions will be made to the people."

Rebolledo has proclaimed the plan of Guadalajara with some additions.

A glass factory has been established in Michoacan.

On the 1st of October, Gov. Cardenas took formal possession of the gubernatorial chair of Tamaulipas. The Tampico *Comercio* says that the trade of that place is almost entirely destroyed by the immense quantities of goods smuggled into the Northern States over the frontier. The Legislature of Tamaulipas has decreed:

"That no one shall be persecuted nor molested in the State in consequence of religious tenets."

The *Union*, of Vera Cruz, has dates from Yucatan to the 2d of October. The papers contain no news of the war carried on there with the Indians.

The *Siglo Diez y Nueve*, of Mexico, says that Don Miguel Barbachan has been reappointed Governor of Yucatan.

The *Universal* says:

"The situation of the frontier States is daily more and more deplorable, and instead of a decided and efficacious assistance, they receive only a sterile compassion. The enthusiasm which some time since existed here in their favor has subsided. In fact, nothing is done—nothing is undertaken with resolution and energy to remove the horrors to which those States are a prey, and the efforts of a few good citizens, when they are not destroyed by the indolence of others, are ruined by opposition from those who should most support them."

A new line of stages is advertised from the City of Mexico to Tepic, on the Pacific. Stages leave Vera Cruz every day, and Mexico thrice a week. Fare from Vera Cruz to Mexico $35; from Mexico to Tepic $89. Time through, thirteen to fourteen days, including two for rest. Road said to be excellent—hotels abundant at $2 a-day, meals 75 cents. A branch line will be run to San Blas as soon as the road is repaired. Distance twenty leagues, fare $10.

The following is a summary of the state of the several pronunciamientos now existing in Mexico:

In Michoacan the insurgents continue to make preparations for resistance.

In Jalisco the Guadalajara movement is stated to be in a bad way, and matters likely to return to their former state.

In Tamaulipas Gov. Cardenas is likely to find a strong opposition.

In the State of Vera Cruz, affairs look better for the Government. The insurgents are repulsed at Orizaba.

The Supreme Government and that of Jalapa are about to take measures to establish tranquility there.

A movement at Morelia had been suppressed.

The New Cuban Expedition.

Correspondence of the Baltimore Sun.

Washington, Tuesday, Nov. 9, 1852.

The promoters of the contemplated expedition against Cuba, here, openly proclaimed their purposes and objects, and they have no fear of any interference by this Government—for they will not, as they say, do anything there illegal. They can accomplish all their objects, and yet commit no act in violation of the neutrality of the United States. Their numbers are great, their resources are probably increasing, and their plans are managed with discretion.

In New-York, the number of men who could be marshalled in a filibuster procession exceeds ten thousand. They intended to make a great display on the occasion of the reported removal, by the Government, of Lieut. Foster from the mail steamer service. On some early occasion they will make a public exhibition of their "*Order*" in the streets of New-York, and probably of other cities. It appears that the rendezvous of the invaders, and the depository of their arms and munitions of war, is to be without the limits of the United States. In connection with this subject, an inquiry has recently been made at the War Department concerning the state of Mr. George Law's contract with the Government for the purchase of arms.

The following is an authentic statement of Mr. Law's purchase of muskets:

34,399 muskets at $3 40	$154,557 60
43,833 muskets at 3 00	131,249
14,331 muskets at 2 00	28,662
Total	$314,465 60

These muskets are in excellent condition, and well packed in excellent boxes. They are only a small part of Mr. Law's collection of warlike munitions. The invaders will find no difficulty, therefore, in procuring arms, and at a reasonable price, for all their objects.

I hear from various quarters that a great and unexampled number of strangers will visit Washington during the present session and next Spring. Many will be drawn hither by business, and more by curiosity. We shall have brisk times here for some years to come. Ion.

Late and Important from Havana.

From the Savannah Courier, Nov. 9.

We had the pleasure of meeting yesterday with a passenger who came from Key West on board the steamship *Isabel*, and who had ample opportunities of conversing with several Cuban exiles who were on board. He informs us that he learned from them that the state of affairs on the island was daily becoming more and more deplorable. Spies are placed by the Government in almost every public house in Havana. They are also on board the steamers, and in all places of public resort, so that it is impossible for any one to utter a whisper against the Government without being liable to arrest and incarceration.

Only last week an aged and wealthy Creole, for some slight offence, was ignominiously garroted. It will be recollected that some time since, four young ladies were imprisoned—one for making a Lone Star flag, and the other three for being engaged in manufacturing cartridges. A few days since one of them died in prison, and the others were sentenced for three years. Our friend says that the passengers informed him that many of the Creoles had been driven to despair, and were offering their property for sale at almost any price, with a view of leaving the island. The Government, however, was throwing every obstacle in the way of effecting sales. It was impossible for them to get more than one-third to one half of its value, and then, upon that amount, the Government levies a tax of five per cent. Some were actually deserting valuable estates, and fleeing the country, in order to escape the terrors of the base system of espionage instituted by the Government. It has become customary now, whenever a party applies for a passport, to get up some pretext for delay, under the presumption that he has been guilty of some offence which may come to light and subject him to punishment.

We could give names and facts to show the entire correctness of these statements; but we suppress them, lest their announcement might call down the vengeance of the Spanish power upon innocent parties in the Island. There is not much excitement in Havana, and the island is quiet—but it is the quietude of despair. There is but little business doing, as capitalists are afraid to invest.

Proposed Dinner to Hon. Abbott Lawrence.

The Boston papers publish the following correspondence relative to the dinner proposed to be given to Hon. Abbott Lawrence, late U. S. Minister to England.

Boston, Oct. 19, 1852.

Dear Sir,—We have the honor to address you in behalf of a number of our fellow citizens, who have appointed me a Committee for the purpose of welcoming you on your return amongst us, and to invite you to meet them at a public dinner, or in such other mode as you may prefer.

They are desirous of testifying their sense of the manner in which you have performed the duties of the important station to which you were appointed by the Government of the United States, as the representative of the nation at the Court of St. James, and which, as we believe, has met the unqualified approbation of your fellow countrymen.

They have witnessed the dignity, courtesy, and good feeling which have characterized your intercourse with the Government and people of the nation to which you were accredited, and which has tended to strengthen the bonds of peace and amity so happily existing between the two countries.

They are well aware of your unremitting attention and hospitality to our countrymen who have visited Europe in such numbers, under the existing facilities of intercourse, and of the able manner in which you have, on all proper occasions, done justice to the character of our institutions and people.

The mercantile portion of our community have seen with great satisfaction your attention to our increasing commerce. They feel that you have, by the able manner in which you have fulfilled your mission, done honor to the profession of a merchant, and to our good city of Boston.

We, therefore, in pursuance of our instructions, invite you, in behalf of our fellow citizens, to meet them at a public dinner at such time as may suit your convenience or in any other mode which may be more agreeable to you. We have the honor to be, with the highest respect and esteem, your friends and very obedient servants,

NATHAN APPLETON,	GEO. BATY BLAKE,
ROBERT G. SHAW,	WM. APPLETON,
F. SKINNER,	FRANCIS C. LOWELL,
L. W. TAPPAN,	JAMES W. PAIGE,
WM. STURGIS,	SAMUEL HOOPER.

Hon. Abbott Lawrence.

Boston, Saturday, Nov. 6, 1852.

My Dear Sirs: Upon my arrival in Boston last week, I had the honor to receive your communication of the 19th ultimo, inviting me to meet my fellow-citizens at a public dinner, or in such other mode as I might prefer.

I am deeply grateful for the honor which you propose to confer upon me, and I cannot adequately express my sense of the value which I place upon the approval, by my fellow-citizens, of the manner in which I have discharged the duties of my diplomatic mission.

This approval itself amply compensates me for the labors and zeal with which I claim to have represented the Republic at the Court to which I was accredited. I am gratified, also, that you recognize the earnestness of my endeavors to cultivate feelings of social regard between the people of the United States and the Government and people of the United Kingdom, for these I deem among the most important incidental duties of my high office.

I have mingled freely with the various classes of people in Great Britain and Ireland, and have uniformly been treated with the utmost consideration and kindness. While, however, cherishing relations of friendship and mutual good will with a kindred race, I have constantly sought to maintain the honor and promote the best interest of our own Country; and it gives me the highest gratification to believe that at no former period have our international relations with the parent country been in a more satisfactory condition than at the present time.

Although, under ordinary circumstances, it would afford me great pleasure to accept your invitation, yet I esteem it my duty to decline it, in consequence of the melancholy loss so recently sustained by our City and our common Country. A few days subsequent to the date of your letter, the United States were deprived by death of their greatest statesman; and the insignia of mourning which meet our eyes in every direction, justly attest the deep sorrow which pervades all classes of our people, for the national bereavement.

At such a season of general grief, I should appear to be wanting in respect to the dead, and consideration for the living, were I to accept a festive entertainment, as a testimonial of the services of which you are pleased to speak so kindly.

In the belief that the feelings which have prompted my decision will find a full response in your own and the hearts of those whom you represent, I have the honor to be, with sentiments of very great respect, your obliged and obedient servant, ABBOTT LAWRENCE.

Messrs Nathan Appleton, Robert G. Shaw, F. Skinner, L. W. Tappan, William Sturgis, George Baty Blake, William Appleton, Francis C. Lowell, J. W. Paige, S. Hooper.

A Sad Case.—A writer in the Springfield *Republican*, from the Worcester Insane Retreat, mentions the following: There is a small pond in the garden. Just opposite the pond I saw a woman, humbly dressed, looking into the water.

"That poor woman," said the Doctor, "has been here for several years. She resists in the kitchen, and is perfectly harmless, although incurable. She is the wife of an industrious man, living in an adjoining town. They had a family of three boys, two of which died suddenly of the scarlet fever. Within a week of their burial the mother proceeded to a pond near by for some water. As she was dipping her pail, she saw something beneath the surface which attracted her attention, and, taking a wooden rake, she pulled it to the bank. It proved to be the body of her remaining child. A walnut-shell, with a piece of paper stuck in the centre, was floating upon the water, which, no doubt, sailing from the reach of the child, caused him to stretch for it, lose his balance, and be drowned. Before sunset she was mad—raving mad—and was brought here. It is her daily custom to watch that water for a few moments, just at the hour she discovered the body of her child, and then to return quietly to her work. But if she was not allowed to do so, which, by way of experiment, has been tried, violent fits and convulsions would follow."

"You say she is incurable," said I.

"Quite so, we think. Under superintendence," continued the Doctor, "she is quiet and useful here; but without it she would be even dangerous."

While he was speaking, the mother, whose bereavement of her children had driven her mad forever, turned upon her heel, and with her face turned to the earth, walked slowly towards the house. As she approached, the Doctor called to her, and dropping a low courtesy, she stood looking at us.

I have seen faces whose melancholy expression might chill the blood like the keen east wind, and the power of sympathizing with them be very limited. But, of all that I have seen, not any have approached the one I now looked upon, in utter absence of all life's sunshine. Pale, ashy pale, were her features; her lips were lueless, and her eyes sunken; her lower jaw dropped almost upon her breast, and she looked like grief personified.

"Poor creature," exclaimed the Doctor, "what wretchedness of mind is there depicted!"

"I never saw it equalled," said I.

"No wonder," replied he. "For five years a smile has not played upon her features, and, in my opinion, *never will*."

At the last term of the Court in Washington County, Pa., one William Greenfield was convicted of keeping a tippling-house, under the act of the 18th of February, 1851, prohibiting the sale of liquors in Washington County. The defendant applied to the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania for a writ of error on two grounds. First, that the act was unconstitutional; and second, that the law did not sufficiently define what a tippling-house was. On Wednesday last, Chief Justice Black delivered the opinion of the Court, overruling both objections, and refusing to allow the writ.

Hardin Bullock, of Jefferson County, Ky., was shot dead recently in front of his residence, by Jesse Stout. The latter had a flag flying over his house, and deceased said he would tear it down, and while in the act of going towards it was shot through the body by Stout. He was arrested and committed to answer on a charge of murder.

IMPORTANT TO THE COMMUNITY.—A discovery has recently been made by Dr WHEELER, of No. 28 Barclay-st., (who has been many years in extensive practice as an Oculist in New-York,) by which Piles can be effectually and almost instantly eradicated, without pain or imposing restraint from business. He is enabled, in proof of remarkable cures effected, to give reference to gentlemen holding exalted positions in society.

Persons residing in the country, on describing to Dr. WHEELER (by letters, postpaid), the length of time they have suffered from Piles, and the manner in which they are afflicted by the disease, can be successfully treated by him, on his usual terms being complied with.

Office hours from 8 o'clock A. M. until 2 P. M.

A LADY REMARKED THE OTHER DAY: "Well, it don't signify, there is some thing about INGLEY'S Daguerreotypes that makes them stronger and handsomer than any others." She might have added, "and cheaper." Gallery 1st floor, No. 311 Broadway above the Irving House.

TO RICE GROWERS.—A lot of "STRONG'S" PATENT RICE HULLERS for sale—one of which may be seen in operation by application to MORTON & BREMNER, No 212 Pearl st., corner Fletcher-st.

COR. B. DISOSWAY, ATTORNEY and COUNSELLOR-AT-LAW, and COMMISSIONER OF DEEDS for New-York and Illinois, No. 70 Nassau-st., between John and Fulton-sts., N. Y.

CAUTION.—FRANCIS M PRATT is not employed by us, and has no connection with our Agency whatever; he having been discharged from our service in the early part of October. S. M. PETTENGILL & CO.

BONES! BONES.—Fifty tons refuse Bones, suitable for Grinding for manure purposes, 200 bbls. fine black for sale, land. Direct to C. L. THOMAS, Box No. 705 Albany Post-Office.

WANTED.

A THOROUGH BUSINESS MAN who wishes to engage in a profitable and safe manufacturing business, and can produce from $300 to $500 or more, as the business can be located in any State in the Union without competition, the better the location, the more capital required. The business can be extended to any amount. For particulars, address "COMPANY," *Times* Office.

TRAVELLING AGENTS WANTED.—To sell County Rights for the Patent of an article which sells readily to nearly every farmer. The Proprietor has realized a large amount already from the sale of rights. Apply to the subscriber at the American Hotel, Jersey City, between 10 and 3 o'clock. A. ARNOLD.

WANTED—An experienced Book-keeper and Accountant, having a portion of his time unoccupied would undertake to open or post books, adjust complicated or neglected accounts, &c., in a business-like manner, for a moderate compensation. Satisfactory references for integrity and capability. Address B. C., at the *Daily Times* office.

SITUATION WANTED—As Cook and to wash and iron, or to do the housework of a private family, by a very experienced girl with excellent city reference. Call at No. 74 6th av., in the book store.

SITUATION WANTED—As Ladies' Maid, and Nurse, and to do Plain Sewing, by a very experienced Girl, with good City reference. She wishes to travel South with a lady. Call at No. 73 6th-av., at the Hall door.

TO PRINTERS—WANTED—An active, steady person to work in a Book and Job Printing office. One who fully understands the business (and no other need apply) may find employment at 148 William-st.
HOLMAN & GRAY.

TO BOOKBINDERS.—Wanted a first rate Blank Forwarder on all kinds of job work of extra quality. Also a boy to feed the ruling machine. Inquire at No. 65 Gold-st., corner Beekman.

TO WHOLESALE GROCERS.—Wanted, by a young man having a large City acquaintance, a situation as Salesman. Address W., at this office.

SITUATION WANTED—By a Colored Woman, as Cook. Inquire in the rear of No. 169 Sullivan-st. To be seen for one week.

BOARDING.

BOARDING AT UNION HOUSE, No. 279 Hudson-st., between Canal and Spring-sts. A suit of rooms, elegantly furnished, remain unengaged at this new and commodious house, and may be secured, on very moderate terms, by making immediate application. Also two or three choice single rooms for gentlemen.

BOARD IN SOUTH BROOKLYN.—Two or three single gentlemen and gentlemen and their wives can be accommodated with furnished rooms and board at No. 1 Willow-place, within two minutes walk of Atlantic-st. Ferry.

BOARD.—Two handsomely furnished suits of rooms with board can be had upon application at No. 104 Bleecker-st., between Green and Wooster-sts. References exchanged.

BOARD.—A private family, residing in the upper part of the city, in a first class house near 5th-av., desire to rent a handsome suite of furnished apartments to a respectable family. Apply to D. H. F., at this office.

BOARD WANTED—In a private family, where the comforts of a home can be had, by a lady from the country. Terms must be moderate. References exchanged. Address HOWELL, Box No. 1,444, Post-Office.

BOARDING—Two very handsome furnished Rooms, with or without breakfast and tea, where the comforts of a home can be enjoyed. Apply at No. 123 Chambers-st., a few doors from the Girard House.

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THE POLITICAL PRESS.

The Presidential Election.

From the Alexandria (Va.) Gazette—(Whig.)

Notwithstanding the defeat of General SCOTT, he has received the votes of an immense number of American citizens—a larger number than composes the population of some European Kingdoms. It is a beautiful illustration of the excellence of our form of government, and the working of our institutions, to see the perfect submission to and acquiescence in the will of the majority, by the minority. A civil revolution has been effected by the ballot box alone, and the defeated think no more of rebelling or revolting than they do of going to the moon. What would produce convulsions, riots, bloodshed and misery, in the old world, is here just as much a matter of course as the execution of a decree in Chancery, or the peaceable settlement of a suit at Common Law. The people have heard the arguments, tried the case, and rendered their verdict, and there is an end of the matter. On the 4th of March next, FRANKLIN PIERCE, without armies or guards, will appear in the Capitol and be sworn in as President, and from that moment wield the power and patronage of the Government, as far as his constitutional duties will permit, without a man in this wide Republic to object to his right. Who can fail to love such a country, and to glory in institutions that bring about such a result! Political defeat loses all its sting, and Americans of all parties may rejoice that their nation is affording to the rest of the world an example which will tend more to *propagate republican* principles, than intervention or acquisition. *Obedience to law* is the great American doctrine. The termination of a Presidential election is an exemplification of this doctrine—and, in this sense, it is an important event, apart from other circumstances which affect principles and measures. May the same great doctrine continue to be in all matters touching our foreign and domestic relations, the cherished creed of the American people!

What we Think of It.

From the Washington (N. C.) Herald—(Whig.)

When a thing is done, we like to see it well done. Viewing the recent Presidential election in this aspect, we find that we have not only been drubbed, but most essentially drubbed; beaten, not by a neck, but clear out of sight. The thing has been done most successfully and triumphantly. Well, "fired with virtuous indignation," we had on the first reception of the disastrous news, a strong inclination to oppress our columns with a lament upon the degeneracy of the times, but on second thoughts have concluded to refrain.—Where's the use? Gen. SCOTT stands before the country as prominent in his renown as ever. And if that country has refused to crown his services with a merited distinction, the act dims not the lustre of his deeds, but merely forms a chapter in the future history of ingratitude, rarely excelled if equalled.

We believe (being naturally excitable) in bearing misfortunes and annoyances with calmness and composure. Philosophy is a great solace in affliction, and indeed in all the concerns of life, and we feel the comfort of it now. To lose one's temper is to lose one's ease, to disquiet the mind, and by consequence to throw a frown or perchance a wrinkle into the face, which at our time of life and bachelordom would not altogether answer. If a person could keep cool, joyous and content all the time, blessed with a good constitution, he could top five score years Nothing shortens life so much as perpetual irritability, dissatisfaction, grumbling. Therefore, being desirous of repaying in form in 1856, the drubbing just received, we shall not complain, but abide our time with serenity. The fact is, we had no strong expectations of SCOTT's success. True, our position as a public journalist, warmly devoted to the interests of the party with which we affiliate, may have caused at times an undue coloring, but our hopes were stronger than our convictions. If ever the elements of success centred upon a man, they did on Tuesday upon FRANKLIN PIERCE. In the language of our talented Elector, MILLER, "WHY LOOK AT IT." The Abolitionists all over the country voted for him; the Maine Liquor Law men voted for him; the Secessionists went for him to a man; the foreign vote was piled up for him; the Catholics stuck by him; the Native Americans (composed of *Irishmen*, we are informed) went, we believe, for him; the tariff men swore by him, and the free trade men claimed him as their own, to say nothing of the Disunionists, the Filibusters, the Young Americans, the Union men, and the Democrats proper, the Simon Pure's of "the old Mahizean stock." Who could stand up against such an array as that? Besides, Gen. SCOTT was personally unpopular, and had offended in some way or other various sections and people, while but little could be said against PIERCE, for he had done but little. To triumph in the face of such odds was an utter impossibility. Out of this overwhelming defeat, however, the Whigs may have a stronger hope for the future.

Mr. Webster and the late Defeat.

From the Boston Journal.

The disastrous defeat which the Whigs have experienced in the late Presidential election, has not come upon the party without warning, neither was it entirely unexpected. It is not without its lesson, too, which should be as lasting as it is bitter. We can readily trace the causes of the defeat mainly to the fact that the Whig Party has mounted the hobby of "military availability" once too often. In sacrificing to this hobby the eminent statesman who for a third of a century was the brightest ornament of his party, the Whig managers committed an error in judgment—to speak in the mildest terms—which has brought upon the party this overwhelming defeat.

There was at no time previous to the meeting of the Whig National Convention, any difference of opinion among the Whigs as to the superior qualifications of Mr. WEBSTER for the office of President. All acknowledged that he would discharge the duties of the station with eminent ability, and would honor an office which could confer no new lustre upon his name. The great mass of the Whigs in all quarters would have rejoiced to see Mr. WEBSTER elevated to the Presidency, but while expressing their own personal wishes to that effect, a very large number, forgetting that public opinion was but the aggregate of individual wishes, declared that the great statesman was not popular! It is not difficult to account for the prevalence of an idea so much at variance with individual feeling. The report undoubtedly originated with zealous rivals for public favor, and has been so industriously propagated, that, like many other falsehoods oft repeated, its authors convinced themselves, as well as the Whigs generally, of its correctness. Add to this, the well understood fact that if Mr. WEBSTER had been elected to the Presidency he would never have subjected himself to the guidance of *cliques* and "kitchen cabinets," and it is not difficult to account for the fact that wire-pullers and active managers in the Whig Party were opposed to the nomination of Mr. WEBSTER, and succeeded in turning the current of Whig opinion, though not of Whig feeling, in favor of another candidate, having in some respects more brilliant, but far less solid, claims to public favor.

Mr. WEBSTER, it was loudly proclaimed, was not *available*. General SCOTT was the "available candidate," and the sanguine predictions which were made to secure his nomination have not been forgotten. His name was to arouse an irresistible enthusiasm among the Whigs of Maine, and he would sweep that State as did HARRISON in 1840. Massachusetts was pledged for SCOTT by 20,000 majority by those who had assisted at the sacrifice of her favorite son. The great States of New-York, Pennsylvania and Ohio, were certain for SCOTT, and the confident assertions of his great popularity in those States turned the scale in his favor! How these pledges and predictions have been realized, let the result of the present election show. General SCOTT has not carried either of the doubtful or Democratic States, neither has he received the electoral vote of a State which it was not conceded before the Whig Convention would have voted for WEBSTER, or even FILLMORE, had either of those gentlemen received the nomination. On the other hand it cannot be denied that he has lost many States which either of the latter would have carried.

But perhaps the most striking comment on the availability of General SCOTT, is the fact that his own State, New Jersey, refused him her electoral votes! The tenth is General SCOTT is one of the greatest military commanders in the world, and eminently popular as a military man. He has also had much acquaintance with and experience in civil matters. His public *actions* have all showed that he possessed a high order of intellect, and if elected by the people he would undoubtedly have surrounded himself by an able cabinet, and made an excellent President. But unfortunately for his success, the character of General SCOTT is the reverse of that of CHARLES II., who, according to Rochester,

"Never said a foolish thing,
And never, did a wise one."

It will also be recollected that General SCOTT was urged forward as a candidate by prominent men among the Whigs who had evinced hostility to the compromise measures. This created an unjust prejudice against him at the South, and also led many Whigs of the North to fear he was not sound on this point. This deprived him of many Whig votes, and to a certain extent benumbed the energies of the Whig party everywhere. While on the other hand, the Free Soilers had no doubt that he was staunch on the subject of the Constitution and the Union, and consequently refused to give him a single vote.

It was also the misfortune of General SCOTT to come into competition in the Whig National Convention with one whose exalted merit as a *statesmen* was acknowledged throughout the world—whose ability or wisdom had never been called in question, and by contrast with whose public career his civil services were hopelessly eclipsed. It was hardly a matter of surprise, in view of these unfavorable circumstances, that General SCOTT failed to secure the confidence of the Whig party, and that so little enthusiasm was manifested in his favor.

Had the great Whig statesman been nominated by the Whig National Convention, in all human probability he would be now living, and President elect of the United States. But even if defeated, he would have brought the party out of the battle with ranks unbroken and spirit unsubdued. The events of the campaign have furnished abundant evidence to substantiate this opinion. It is well known that the nomination of Gen. PIERCE failed to arouse any enthusiasm in the Democratic ranks—so much so that at one time we entertained strong hopes of the success of the Whig candidate through the apathy of our opponents. The comparative obscurity of the successful candidate, who had supplanted the greatest statesmen of the Democratic party, in consequence of their mutual jealousies and embittered feelings towards each other, acted like an incubus upon the Democracy, and for a time paralyzed the efforts of the party managers. It was only because a greater injustice had been done by the Whigs to their own great statesman, thus producing a relatively greater apathy in the Whig ranks, that the Democratic leaders were encouraged to make strong exertions to elect Gen. PIERCE. Had DANIEL WEBSTER and FRANKLIN PIERCE been the two candidates before the people, the towering preeminence of the former, and his popularity with all parties, would have made the contest too unequal to encourage the Democracy to rally with any degree of enthusiasm in support of the latter.

The Whigs have discovered, too late, that DANIEL WEBSTER was popular with the people. While, in the impressive language of the President elect, "the great heart of the nation throbs heavily at the portals of his grave," the Whig party has especial reason to mourn his loss; and every true patriot who scans, with an observing eye, the dark clouds which are impending over us—who knows no higher aim than the preservation of the Union, "now and forever, one and inseparable"—must sincerely and earnestly wish that the great constitutional principles which DANIEL WEBSTER labored to establish, will become the rallying point around which the Whig party will organize anew. They will then again become a powerful party, exert a mighty influence, and sway the destinies of the nation, and preserve inviolate the rich gift of freedom, prosperity and happiness, which was transmitted to us, sanctified with the blood of the patriots of the revolution.

Last Words of Mr. Webster.

The following language of Mr. WEBSTER is vouched for by the name of a "highly respectable gentleman, left at the office of the Philadelphia *Pennsylvanian*:"

DANIEL WEBSTER, a short time before his death, called his confidential friend, PETER HARVEY, Esq., of Boston, to him, and asked him whether RUFUS CHOATE intended to support SCOTT. Mr. HARVEY answered, "I do not know, but think not." "Well," said the lamented WEBSTER, "CHOATE has youth and talents, and tell him for me, not to mar his future prospects by taking a step in support of SCOTT—and tell him, *as my dying message to him*, that after the 21st day of November next, the Whig party as a *National* party, will exist only in history."

From the Albany Evening Journal.

We are unwilling to believe that those were among the "last words" of Mr. WEBSTER. It is easier to suppose that "Mr. PETER HARVEY" misunderstood the dying statesman. In making up the record of Mr. WEBSTER's political career it is not well for his fame that he should be represented in a "dying message," as repudiating principles that he professed through life. We say through life, because it was only a few months previous to his death that differences sprung up between him and the Whigs who held fast to the Faith he had delivered to them. It was only two years before his death that Mr. W. asked the Whigs of Massachusetts to "conquer their prejudices." These "prejudices" were PRINCIPLES—principles which Mr. W. had himself taught. These men of Puritan origin, habits and sympathies, could not unlearn in a day the teachings of a quarter of a century. Mr. W.'s last message to his political pupils, should not, in justice to himself, have been one announcing the dissolution of the Whig party.

If the Whig party has not in all respects gratified the wishes of Mr. WEBSTER, it has been more from the force of insurmountable difficulties than from the want of inclination. Mr. WEBSTER commenced his political life as a Federalist. That party disbanded in 1819, leaving its distinguished men under a cloud. In 1824, when the North asserted its rights, JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, "an older if not a better soldier," was in Mr. WEBSTER's way. His election satisfied the claims of New-England. Subsequently Mr. CLAY, also his senior, was a successful rival.

In 1840 and again in 1848, though the Whig party did not feel strong enough to elect Mr. WEBSTER, President, he was, on both occasions, solicited to accept a nomination for Vice-President. But these propositions were, unwisely, as we then and now insist, rejected and resented. These certainly were errors on the part of a great statesman, for had he, in either instance, yielded to the wishes of the Whig party, the object of his ambition would have been gratified, and the country would have had the benefit of his services as its Chief Magistrate.

In 1849, when Gen. TAYLOR took the Presidential Chair, the People were "agitated" and the Country convulsed by the California question. Disunion was threatened by Southern States and Southern Members of Congress. Gen. TAYLOR, as enlightened as patriotic, marked out a course for his Administration which looked to the Preservation of the Union and the Prosperity of the People. In carrying out this Policy he naturally looked to the great Constitutional Statesman for support. Before the California Message, containing the Administration Plan for adjusting the Slavery Question, was transmitted to Congress, Gen. TAYLOR communicated its contents to Mr. WEBSTER, with the belief and hope that a policy so truly just to all parts of the Union and so eminently calculated to crush treason, disarm faction and promote union and harmony, would receive his approbation. Had Mr. WEBSTER then concurred with Gen. TAYLOR he would have immediately become the champion of that Administration, and consequently, by the force of subsequent events, in 1840, the nominee of the Whig party.

But Mr. WEBSTER's sense of duty led him in another direction. Gen. TAYLOR's overture was rejected. A different policy, with Southern Senators, Whig and Democratic, for his auxiliaries, had been resolved on. Mr. WEBSTER's influence determined the conflict in favor of the "Compromise." This, however, necessarily changed his political relations. It left him in a position antagonistic to the Whigs of the North. His claim, therefore, in 1852, for a Presidential nomination, was upon the South. But the South, though indebted to him for all that was deemed essential to their interests, gave their champion a cold shoulder. The Southern States all sent delegates to the Whig National Convention in favor of Mr. FILLMORE, who, while Vice-President, as Hon. D. D. BARNARD says, would have given his casting vote against the Compromise bill. Hence Mr. WEBSTER, deserted by those for whom he had separated from his old Whig friends, was left with only a few Northern supporters in the National Convention.

We insist, therefore, that whatever of injustice Mr. WEBSTER might have experienced from other quarters, he was neither wronged or deceived by the friends of Gen. TAYLOR, or the Whigs who believed that the "Compromise" was not the only mode of saving the Union.

So much is said in justice to Northern Whigs with whom the "Peter Harveys" and "Hiram Ketchums" sought to keep Mr. WEBSTER, even in his dying hours, exasperated. Though compelled to disoblige Mr. WEBSTER in 1840 and in 1848, we were not opposed to his nomination in 1852. On the contrary, if our friend had concurred in the views we entertained and expressed, the "Compromise" and "Conservative" Whigs would have been left to nominate a presidential candidate. The Whig party was not, in our judgment, strong enough to elect a President untrammelled and free. We saw that the concessions required would deprive the party of its vitality. There were those who believed that a "Compromise" Whig candidate could be elected, and we were willing that they should "try." Few doubt, now, but this would have been the wisest course. But Whigs whom we love and honor, thought they could elect General SCOTT, and with a devotion that speaks well for their courage and patriotism, secured his nomination and made the effort.

California and Australia—Gold and Wool.

From Tait's Edinburgh Magazine.

Of all the schemes by which a people have been allured and deluded since the bubbles of South Sea and Mississippi deceptions none will have vanished in greater disappointment than the Californian gold-mining companies formed in London.

Men have, with regard to California, absolutely thrown their sagacity and judgment on the clouds, to be carried off by the winds to that El Dorado, and have accepted, with the most irrational credulity, as fact, the wildest assertions of the most reckless Californian adventurers. Some, if not all, of the Californian gold companies have been formed, not only without any foundation or fact to guarantee the elements of success, but in utter ignorance of the natural, social, and political condition of the Californian wilderness.

California is, undoubtedly, a rich and vast region. Its geographical position is within temperate latitudes; but its climate is variable, and it is remarkably cold in Winter, especially in the vicinity of the gold-diggings, in consequence of the immediate neighborhood of high and perpetually snow-clad mountains.

To those who, in Great Britain, are allured by the gold visions of the Californian regions, we would caution them:

First, as to the uncertainty of the rights of those who have come to this country to the lands which they offer to English companies; and the *Agua Frias* scheme is a notable instance of such frauds. For it would appear that they had no valid title to any district, in which it was asserted that gold abounded in enormous quantities.

Second, to the lawless state of society in California, and the insecurity of life and property in a country where the executive power has not sufficient force to compel obedience to the laws, or to administer justice between man and man.

Third, to the impossibility of preventing frauds where the facilities for the robbery of any company by its own servants are so numerous, and where the high temptation to act dishonestly will be found irresistible

We therefore believe that the money of British subjects invested in Californian gold companies will, in all probability, be utterly lost. Yet we regret to find that many persons of high respectability and wealth in London—men usually very prudent and remarkably cautious in all their other transactions, have been whirled into the vortex of delusive yet alluring schemes.

That there are exhaustless gold-mines in California we have no doubt; but we deny that there is any security for a British subject investing money in working those mines. Persons on the spot will no doubt, if careful and industrious, accumulate riches; but it will be for themselves—not for the benefit of Englishmen living in England.

California, although many parts of its soil are represented to be fertile, especially where the old Spanish missions were established, will not become an agricultural as well as a commercial country, while the laborers are almost exclusively employed in seeking, and excited only by the love and temptation for gold. Therefore, while the country remains uncultivated, its population will neither become permanent nor obedient to the laws. If that region had been rendered by industry, thrift and moral conduct, a well-inhabited agricultural country before the gold mines had been discovered, the condition of its society, and of its executive authority and power, would have borne a far different and more favorable character. As it is, all British subjects will act wisely who decline investing money in any Californian company. Individuals may carry on trade with that country as they do with any other—may buy the gold and import it for sale in England—may, for certain payments and fair profits, sell their goods, and carry on a navigation with California. But if they risk their money in working the gold mines of that El Dorado, they may, with as much security for its return, cast it into the depths of the ocean. The reasons are obvious. Society has not there settled into stationary industry, has not disciplined its conduct into orderly habits. The laws to be enforced want the agency of a strong civil police. A military force is justly objected to on democratic grounds. No guarantee can be given in England to shareholders in California mines, for the honesty and fidelity of the managers of companies and other persons employed in California.

If we contrast with California the fertile regions of Australia, of New South Wales, and the colony of Victoria, we find in both the latter a salubrious and temperate climate, though at times of varied but short durations of some hot weather. The people, though many of them were originally convicts, are submissive to the laws, and strongly disposed among themselves to maintain order, and to aid the executive in conducting the administration of the country.

Before gold was discovered, the progress of New South Wales in agriculture, grazing, commerce, and navigation was remarkable and successful.

In the year 1787–8 the first convicts, 565 men and 192 women, were sent to New South Wales. In 1803 the population, nearly all convicts, and their children, amounted to about 4,000. In the same year the first newspaper was published. In 1811 the population increased to above 9,000; in 1821 to 29,783; in 1831 to about 42,000; in 1841 to 128,718; and in 1850 to 265,503, being an increase on the previous year of 19,204, occasioned by immigration and births.

The live stock, in 1801, consisted of about 400 horses, 2,000 horned cattle, 500 sheep; in 1811 to 1,114 horses, 11,276 horned cattle, 2,050 sheep; in 1821 to 1,470 horses, 12,108 horned cattle, 34,750 sheep; in 1850–1 to 132,437 horses, 1,738,965 horned cattle, 61,631 pigs, 13,059,324 sheep.

The population, in consequence of natural increase and immigration, may be considered, on the last of December this year, at not less than 400,000; so great will have been the immigration into these two colonies.

The agricultural progress of New South Wales and Victoria has been equally remarkable. From small beginnings the cultivation of the soil has so far increased that there were, in 1850, under wheat, 99,232 acres, producing 1,477,749 bushels maize or corn, 23,197 acres, yielding 457,749 bushels; barley, 9,740 acres, producing 164,768 bushels; oats, 7,700 acres, yielding 152,818 bushels; rye, 293 acres, producing 5,529 bushels; millet, 42 acres, yielding 848 bushels; potatoes 7,074 acres, producing 45,012 tons; grasses 48,948 acres, yielding 65,731 tons of hay. In 1843, there were 512 acres of vineyards, yielding 33,915 gallons of wine and 751 of brandy. In 1850, there were 1,232 acres of vineyards, yielding 115,706 gallons of wine and 2,224 gallons of brandy.

The increase of the revenue, commerce and manufactures, has followed the same progress as population, agriculture, and grazing We need only state the returns of 1850, as sufficient to show the financial, industrial, and trading condition of the colony.

The revenue amounted to £578,613, being an increase over the year 1849 of £80,971, derived chiefly from moderate customs's duties and the sale of Crown lands.

The value of exports amounted to £2,399,580 being an increase over the previous year of £508,310, and not including any gold.

The value of imports amounted to £2,078,328, being an increase over the preceding year of £284,918.

The quantity of wool exported amounted to 32,361,829 lbs., value £1,614,241, being an increase in quantity of 4,398,229 lbs., and in value £50,789. The quantity of tallow exported was 217,878 cwts., value £300,721, being an increase over 1849 of 63,775 cwts., and in value of £50,789.

The land-sales yielded in 1849, £93,912: in 1850, £131,310. These sums are applied towards the expenses of bringing immigrants to the colony. The number of schools during the same year were 259; scholars, boys and girls, 28,004. These schools were supported by £22,648, paid out of the Colonial Treasury, and £8,722 voluntary contributions. Of manufactories, there were—20 iron and brass foundries, 2 distilleries, 1 rectifying, 33 breweries, 2 sugar refineries, 20 soap and candle works, 14 tobacco and snuff, 7 woollen-factories, 5 hat-works, 6 rope, 74 tanneries, 1 salt-work, 15 meat-curing establishments, 5 potteries, 1 gas-work, and several minor works; of the mills 86 were driven by steam, 45 by water, 29 by wind, and 22 by horse power.

The navigation consisted of 976 ships of 234,273 tons inwards, 1,014 ships of 263,849 tons outwards. Wool, tallow, hides, whale oil, &c., were among the principal exports; British manufactures, tea, sugar and wines, the chief imports. Thirty-nine vessels of 1,837 tons, were built in the colony during the year, and 120 vessels of 9,196 tons were on the register.

The commercial and the banking establishments have largely shared in the profits and progress of these colonies. The banks have rendered great facilities to the development of industry and trade, and their shares are now at a high premium in London—one as high as 60 per cent. over par.

Such are the principal elements of social progress and of wealth, exclusive of gold, in New South Wales, and in the new colony of Victoria. Add the vast regions of fertile land fit for agriculture and pasturage; the valuable timber of the forests; the coal-mines, copper-mines, and the plentiful fisheries along the coasts, with the several excellent and safe harbors; add, also, the whale fisheries, which are carried on in the neighboring seas; and then, if gold had never been discovered, New South Wales and Victoria, exclusive of the rich agricultural and mineral province of South Australia, possess all the elements for the formation of a powerful empire.

In the year 1851, however, discoveries were made which have astonished the world. We have no room to insert the wonderful facts which have since taken place—the effects which gold may have in diminishing the supply of wool, so vital to our woollen-manufacturers; the derangement of society, which the seeking for gold may have already had on other branches of industry, the vast quantities of gold already imported, the extraordinary emigration which is going on, the incredible number of ships which have sailed and are sailing, the three new lines of steamships which have just been established from Great Britain to New South Wales and Victoria; an account of these extraordinary facts we must reserve for a future number.

NEW-YORK CITY.

ROBBERY AND IMPORTANT ARREST.—Yesterday morning a young woman, by the name of MARY ANN BROWN, was brought before Justice OSBORN at the Lower Police Office, upon a charge of robbery, as follows: It appears that a resident of Canada West, by the name of WILLIAM NORTHWOOD, ventured out alone to take a stroll through the Five Points and view the sights at his own expense. Upon reaching Little Water-street he was approached by the accused, who fondled around him for a few moments, and, as she withdrew, the stranger missed his wallet, containing a draft on the banking house of JAS. G. KING & SON, in William-street, for the sum of $600, and also $122 in bank-notes. Shortly after, MARY ANN entered the oyster saloon of Mr. McDONOUGH, corner of Lispenard-street and Broadway, in company with one ELLEN ROBINSON, and called for two stews. During this time Mr. McDONOUGH overheard a conversation about the robbery, and he at once had her arrested, and every dollar of the stolen money was found in possession of the prisoner. The necessary affidavits were taken, and the fair one was fully committed for trial.

TWO UNKNOWN MEN FOUND DEAD.—Yesterday morning, about 7 o'clock, policeman GANNON, of the Sixteenth Ward, found an unknown man lying dead in the basement of the new building on the north-east corner of Franklin-street and Broadway. The body of the deceased was removed to the Station house at the Tombs, where an inquest was held by the Coroner, and the Jury rendered a verdict of "Death from accidentally falling over the wall into the cellar of the above building." The deceased was attired in green jacket, black satinet pantaloons, black cloth vest, white cotton shirt, and had upon his head a black California hat.... The body of an unknown man was found drowned yesterday at the foot of Christopher-street, N. R. The body was made fast to the dock, and information was sent to the Coroner's office for an inquisition to be held, which was postponed until this forenoon.

FATAL ACCIDENTS.—Coroner IVES held an inquest yesterday, on the body of JOHN SPENCER, who was instantly killed by a heavy stone falling upon him at an extensive stone yard in Twenty-eighth-street, where he was employed. The case was thoroughly investigated, and the Jury rendered a verdict in accordance with the facts above stated.... On the afternoon of the 8th inst., a lad by the name of ALONZO B. SMITH met with a fatal accident, as here described It appears that he was fishing in a small boat at the foot of Fifty-fourth-street, North River, and while endeavoring to haul up a large fish lost his balance, fell overboard, and was drowned. Diligent search has been made for the body, but it had not been recovered up to last evening.

FIRES.—About 2 o'clock yesterday morning, a fire broke out in a packing-box manufactory situated in Forty-first st., near the Eighth-avenue, which was entirely consumed, and the loss is estimated at 2,000—no insurance. The flames communicated to a building adjoining, owned by Mr. FAY, and the structure was also laid in ruins—loss $500, and uninsured.... The alarm of fire on Tuesday night about 11 o'clock, was caused by the explosion of a camphene lamp in a store at No. 136 Greenwich-st. The wood work in the store caught fire, but was speedily extinguished, before any material damage was sustained. Fortunately, the occupants escaped injury.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN—*Wednesday, Nov. 10.*—RICHARD T. COMPTON, Esq., President, in the Chair, and a quorum present. The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

Petitions referred—Of Joel L. Brockett, to be paid for personal injury received by falling over a stump in Christopher-street; of E. Buckham and other oystermen, for the bulkhead between Fulton and Vesey-streets; of property owners in Bleecker-street, for a sewer in said street, between Christopher and Carmine-streets; of Thomas W. North, for renewal of lease of pier No. 48 North River; of Alexander T. Stewart and other property owners in Broadway, against the proposed railroad, but desiring that if such railroad be legally made, that the owners of property on the line of Broadway shall be the owners of it, and build it at their own expense, under the ordinance that may be passed; of James S. Libby, R. French, and others, to have Catherine-street and the Bowery paved with Russ pavement; of the officers of the American Institute, for the free use of Castle Garden during the month of October in each year, for the purpose of holding the Fair; presentment of the Grand Jury, respecting the bridges belonging to the Harlem Railroad Company; petition of owners and lessees of property in Essex-street, to have new curb and gutter stones between Stanton and Rivington-streets.

Reports Adopted—To build a sewer in Forty-eighth-street, from Eleventh-avenue to the Hudson River; to build a sewer in Thirty-ninth-street, between Eighth and Ninth-avenues; directing the Chief Engineer of the Fire Department to return Engines Nos. 6 and 41, to their respective Companies; to flag the sidewalk on the south side of Twenty-first-street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues; appropriating $1,500 for the repairs and alterations to the houses of Engine Company No. 13, and Hose Company No. 2; to flag the West side of Fifth avenue, between Twenty-first and Twenty-second streets.

Communications—From the Controller, respecting additional appropriations for the present year. The following additional sums will be required: City Inspector's Department, $25,000; clearing docks and slips, $1,000; removal of rock foot of Jackson-street, $7,000; contingent expenses of Common Council, $6,000; cleaning streets, $50,000; lamps and gas, $19,700; lands and places, $3,000; police, $75,000; printing, $10,000; repairs and supplies, $15,000; stationery, $5,000; street expenses, $15,000; salaries, $13,500. *Trust Account*—Moneys refunded on assessment sales, $7,000; fencing vacant lots, $3,000; wells and pumps, $5,000; City Inspector's liens on lots, $25,000; new Armory buildings, $2,037; Register's office, $6,000; County Clerk's office, $1,500; Surrogate's office, $2,000. The Treasury will be reimbursed the amount on Trust accounts from collection of assessments and by fees, with the exception of the new armory buildings, which will be drawn from the proceeds of the Building Loan stock. The Controller adds, "The additional amount for contingent expenses of the Common Council is required for the payment of members, and their refreshments and carriage hire" The additional amount for police is required in consequence of the increase of the pay of policemen and the increase of men in the department. There is a number of documents in course of printing which he thinks will cost $5,000. The additional amount for salaries is in consequence of an increase of the salaries of Judges and other offices. The ordinance providing for the above appropriations was adopted.

Communication—From the Controller, making an additional appropriation of $7,000 for real estate for 1852—adopted; also from same, making an additional appropriation of $35,000 for roads and avenues for 1853—adopted; from Corporation counsel, relative to suit now pending between City and Corporation and bondsmen, relative to passages from abroad—referred to Committee on Lands: from the Controller, with a statement of expenditures from Jan. 1 to Oct. 11, 1853—ordered to be printed; from the Chief Engineer, with reports relative to Fire Companies—referred to Fire Committee; from the Mayor, relative to appointment of Inspectors of Election and altering election districts, vetoing the late action of the Board in these matters—laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

Second-avenue Railroad—The report of the Second-avenue Railroad, adopted by the Board of Assistants, was referred to the Committee on Streets of this Board.

On motion, the Board adjourned to Friday.

ARREST OF A BURGLAR.—Yesterday morning about 5 o'clock, a Policeman of the Fifteenth Ward observed a suspicious-looking negro loitering around various dwellings in Astor Place Having watched his movements for some two hours, the officer took him into custody, and upon searching him a full set of burglars' implements and a bunch of skeleton keys were found in his possession, and he was finally committed to prison by Justice Stewart, at the Second District Police office.

COURT CALENDAR.—*Thursday.*—U. S. District Court.—Nos. 12, 19, 16 to 23, 25, 26.

SUPREME COURT—*Circuit.*—Nos. 602, 600, 203, 688, 602, 636, 669, 707, 708 to 714, 675

SUPERIOR COURT.—Nos 565, 458, 209, 404, 143, 579, 578, 556, 258, 7, 316, 479, 450, 476, 766, 448, 230, 2, 167, 185, 242, 490, 221, 536, 134, 130, 10, 22, 300, 1681, 259, 533, 456, 567, 450, 496, 230, 231, 508, 116, 9, 281.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT—Before Judge BETTS.—The Grand Jury came into Court having found true bills in the following cases, viz.:

The U. S. vs. Edward Wiencke, charged with making false invoices.

The U. S. vs. Thomas Conner and others, charged with an endeavor to make a revolt on board the ship *Constellation*.

The defendants will be brought up to plead at a future day.

SUPREME COURT CIRCUIT.—Before Judge ROOSEVELT.—*Stephen Weeks, vs. John Lowerre.*—This is an action for slander, originating in a quarrel between the parties in the year 1844, and the suit has been tried twice if not thrice without getting a jury to agree on a verdict. It is alleged that the defendant accused the plaintiff of misappropriating a cheque for $100, and the plaintiff claims $6,000 as damages. The case stands adjourned.

Before Judge MITCHELL.—*Benson vs. Jordan.*—This is an action for creating a nuisance on premises leased by the plaintiff to the defendant, at the corner of Houston and First-streets. The plaintiff alleges that the conditions of the lease have been violated by the defendant, who has established a noxious factory, and also introduced a horse machine, to the great detriment of the business of the plaintiff, who is a tavern-keeper. On the other hand, the defendant sets forth that a room in the tavern is devoted to dancing of a night, and to drilling a company of soldiers at times, both practices being very detrimental to the business of the defendant. This case stands adjourned.

SUPERIOR COURT.—Before Judge DUER.—*Russell and Norton vs. Isaac B. Gager.*—In this case the plaintiffs claimed to recover damages for the non-performance of a contract, which, it was alleged, had been made with the defendant to furnish freight for the Bark *Prescott*, which the plaintiffs had chartered for a voyage to Sacramento City, in Dec., 1850. It appeared that the defendant made an offer to freight the Bark, which the plaintiffs accepted, but that the defendant did not procure the necessary freight, and the vessel was in consequence detained for a period of two months, and then the freight was not obtained on such good terms as had been calculated upon. The defence set up that all the terms of the agreement required by the plaintiffs were not accepted by the defendant, and that the plaintiffs, so far from sustaining a loss, realized a large profit by the voyage. The Jury, under the charge of the Court, found for the plaintiffs damages $3,235. On motion of Mr. Benedict, the Court granted the defendant a stay of proceedings for twenty days.

U. S. COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE.—Before Hon. JOHN A. NELSON.—*Charge of Revolt on board the Ship New-York*—John Smith, and six other seamen, belonging to the ship *New-York*, were brought up for examination, charged with making a revolt on board that vessel, while lying in the East River, bound to Liverpool, on Tuesday morning. From the evidence of Capt. Marshall, the owner, Capt. Hutchinson, and his mate, it appeared that the prisoners, with fourteen others, had shipped for the voyage, but refused to go to sea or to do duty, under the pretence that the ship had not sufficient hands for the voyage. The prisoners were held to bail.

THE SESSIONS.—The Court of General Sessions disposed of the following cases yesterday: Two men by the name of James Quigly and Michael McGovern, were arraigned upon indictments for creating a riot in the Twentieth Ward, in connection with several other persons. The Jury found them guilty, and they were remanded for sentence.... A young man of genteel appearance, named John Driscoll, was next arraigned upon an indictment, charging him with the crime of embezzlement, by appropriating to his own use, moneys from a coal dealer named Jacob Coale, with whom the accused was formerly in partnership. Driscoll was defended by Ex-Recorder Talmadge, and after an absence of an hour the Jury returned and informed the Court they were unable to agree upon a verdict, whereupon, they were discharged.... The next case called on, was an indictment pending against Jacob Schmell, charging him with stealing a gold watch from the pocket of Jacob Kocher, who was killed by the steam-boiler explosion of the *Reindeer*, at the Bristol Wharf, up the North River. The prosecution was unable to establish the *corpus delicti*, and the Jury acquitted the prisoner without leaving their seats. Two petty cases were then tried and the Court adjourned until this (Thursday) morning, at 11 o'clock.

BROOKLYN CITY.

IMPORTANT AND INTERESTING.—A special meeting of the Board of Aldermen will be held this evening, at their rooms in the City Hall. The business of the evening is to be of an interesting nature. The Committee who have the returns of the elections in the different Wards, on Tuesday last, in charge, will make a report upon the illegalities, &c., as also the Attorney and Counsellor of the Board will give his opinion and advice in the same. It is expected that one District of the Sixth Ward will be thrown out of the canvass entirely. If so, one or more of the Whig candidates will be elevated to places which would be filled by Democrats, if the return is allowed. If this business is concluded at any reasonable time, the Board will then resume the consideration of the report on the charges made by Alderman EVANS, of the Seventh Ward, against Alderman QUEEN, of the Ninth Ward, in which it is alleged that he (QUEEN) "obliged a stage proprietor, by the name of DAVIS, to pay him $2,500, or its equivalent in stage property, for the privilege of running his stage over the Flatbush avenue route, and that he is supported in this proceeding by a majority of the Stage Committee." A Committee of three, by resolution, were appointed to investigate the above charge, with power to send for persons and papers, and report to the Board, which they did at a meeting of the Board last week, when all action upon the same was deferred till last Monday evening, when the subject was brought up in regular order, and not concluded at the rising of the Board. The matter is attracting considerable attention, and, as usual on such occasions, there will be, probably, an "exciting scene."

DIRTY STREETS.—Were it not for frequent rains and the steepness of some of the streets in Brooklyn, there would scarcely be one street in a fit state for a lady to walk in. We have men who are paid to keep them clean, but they are very rarely seen in any place and in some quarters never. The least dampness therefore causes such streets to be almost impassable to unfortunate pedestrians. And the consequence is, numerous curses are pronounced upon the heads of the delinquents. Complaints are made daily of this great nuisance, but for some reason or other the evil is never remedied. Where any pretence is made of sweeping and scraping, the work is not half done, and in a few days the scene of these operations is as bad as ever. The citizens, however, have not given up all hope and resigned themselves to despair, but remembering the adage that "a new broom sweeps clean," are awaiting patiently for the advent of the new city government. The whole secret of the matter is this—the contracts for this business are given out at such a low rate that no one can afford to do the work properly, and therefore the contracts are unfrequently are in the hands of irresponsible parties who perform the amount of work that suits their convenience. A more liberal compensation would throw the contracts into the hands of responsible parties.

GREAT EXCITEMENT.—There is no little excitement and activity in Brooklyn among the aspirants for office, under the new order of things to be. The different officers elected are besieged daily with numerous applications for "pap" with certificates of "services rendered" and qualifications strongly marked, and each one is capable of filling any office to which is attached a good fat salary—so say the backers of the applicants. The rumor that Mr. LAMBERT, Mayor elect, intends to retain all those now in office who have really no objectionable qualities, was like a cold bath to the expectants, but after a little reflection they only work the harder to obtain their object.

SCHOOL EXAMINATION.—On Friday next, commencing at 2 o'clock P. M., the annual examinations of Public School No. 1, (colored,) will take place at the School-house located in Willoughby, near Raymond-street. The public are invited to attend.

FALSE RUMOR.—It was rumored again, last evening, that Ex-Alderman LAMBERT, Mayor elect, died, yesterday afternoon. The rumor was untrue. Alderman L. is not only alive, but is slowly convalescing. His medical attendant considers him out of all danger.

EXCURSION.—The Police of the Second District are making preparations for their second annual excursion under the title of "Knights of Malta." The following are the officers of this Company: Captain KING, 1st Lieutenant BELKNAP, 2d Lieutenant FULTON, 3d Lieutenant MACDONALD, 1st Sergeant DICKERSON

MR. WEBSTER'S RELIGIOUS CHARACTER.—Rev. Dr. THOMPSON, of Salem, Mass., preached a sermon at that place a few days since on the death of Mr. WEBSTER, from which we make the following interesting extract:

It was my privilege some twelve years ago to have a conversation with Mr. WEBSTER on religious subjects, and as reminiscences of this kind may contribute to form a public knowledge of the character to which they refer, I shall endeavor briefly to relate to it. It was on a summer Sunday, toward evening, in a country village. The day was delightful. In the morning he had attended worship under my ministration, and in the afternoon had partaken of the Lord's Supper in an Orthodox church. After tea, he invited me to walk with him, and, placing his arm in mine, with a kindness of manner I can never forget, as if wishing me to feel at ease with him, he at once began the conversation. It was suggested by the day. He spoke pleasantly—not flatteringly—of my sermon. He expressed his gratification with the services at the other church. He then turned to the divisions in our Christian household, and with the greatest earnestness expressed his regret that they existed. He believed, he said, they proceed, in great part, from mutual misunderstanding, and then added, "The view of Divine influence, (that was my subject,) presented in your discourse this morning, would be held as evangelical in any Christian church of whatever name. There is—there is—a common ground of Christian faith and principles. These divisions ought not to be. Names are bad." "In my youth," he went on to say, "I joined an Orthodox church in New-Hampshire; when I went to Boston, I connected myself with a Unitarian congregation; but I have never withdrawn my connection with the former, and never shall. I am still a member—(smiling) —'in reg-u-lar standing.'" "Christian," he added, "is all the name I want; it is the comprehensive name I love. There is one text I have often thought on as expressing a great and most interesting truth—why is it not preached upon?—The Father of our Lord Jesus Christ, of whom the whole family in Heaven and earth is named. The whole family—Christians a *family*—*one* family, whether on earth or in heaven!"

He proceeded then to speak of his Biblical studies in former years; of certain authors he had read; and of his desire to find time for writing a work on some branch—I do not remember what—of the Christian Evidences. And by this time night came on and our walk, with our conversation, ended; leaving the impression deep in my mind—so deep that no change of feeling in regard to him since has been able to efface it—that the illustrious counsellor and orator was in the convictions of his soul, a sincere Christian.

A BIRD TWENTY FEET HIGH.—Not many years ago a sailor presented at the British Museum a huge marrow-bone, which he desired to sell, and which he had brought from New Zealand. The officers of that institution referred him to the College of Surgeons, where, they said, he would find a gentleman—one Professor OWEN—who had a remarkable predilection for old bones. Accordingly the sailor took his treasure to the Professor; who, finding it unlike any bone even he had any knowledge of, sent the man away rejoicing with a full pocket—rejoicing himself in the acquisition of a new subject for scientific inquiry. Although the bone had manifestly contained marrow, and was therefore unlike the bones of birds in general, Mr. OWEN concluded, from certain structural evidences, that this bone had belonged to a bird, and a bird of a species hitherto unknown.

It was immediately figured and lithographed, and copies, with certain instructions for finding other such bones, were sent out to New-Zealand, to be distributed wherever Europeans had trod among the ferns of that colony. Years passed. By and by a very big box arrived in Lincoln's inn-fields, London, containing congeners of the sailor's marrow-bone; some of them upwards of a yard long. Professor OWEN set to work, and built up from these bones, not one, but five (ultimately eleven) distinct species of an extinct animal, hitherto utterly unknown to natural history. It must have been unable to fly, (hence the marrow, instead of air, in the bones,) and must have had uncommon pedestrian powers, (hence the necessity for marrow.)

The structure of the beak and neck indicates that its power of wrenching and grubbing up roots must have been tremendous. Its food was fern roots, which in New Zealand are so farinaceous that the natives make bread of them to this day. It has been named the dinornis, because it is the most stupendous of birds. (*deinos*, fearfully great, *ornis*, bird.) The disappearance of the dinornis is easily accounted for. When the progenitors of the present native tribes first landed from the South Seas, the dinornis must have been their only animal food; for in New-Zealand no quadrupeds are indigenous. As it took no longer than a century for the Dutch to extirpate the dodo from the Mauritius, a couple of centuries would have quite sufficed to kill and cook the dinornis off the face of New-Zealand.

When these birds had been all eaten up, the Maoris took to killing and cooking one another. The next great zoological excitement to be looked for is a real, live dinornis. If one of these gigantic birds be ever found and brought to the Regent's Park, the hippopotamus may accept the Chiltern Hundreds, and retire from the representation of the Nile, disgusted at the lead that will be taken by the honorable member from New-Zealand.

[Household Words.

ALLEGED BURYING ALIVE.—In the midst of exaggeration and invention, there is one undoubted circumstance which formerly excited the worst apprehensions: the fact that bodies were often found turned in their coffins and the grave-clothes disarranged. But what was ascribed, with seeming reason, to the throes of vitality, is now known to be due to the agency of corruption. A gas is developed in the decayed body which mimics by its mechanical force many of the movements of life. So powerful is this gas in corpses that have lain long in the water, that M. DAVERGIE, the physician to the Morgue at Paris, and the author of a text-book on legal medicine, says that unless secured to the table they are often heaved up and thrown to the ground. Frequently strangers, seeing the motion of the limbs, run to the keeper of the Morgue, and announce with horror that the person is alive. All bodies, sooner or later, generate gas in the grave; and it constantly twists about the corpse, blows out the skin till it rends with distention, and sometimes bursts the coffin itself. When the gas explodes with a noise, imagination has converted it into an outcry or groan; the grave has been reopened; the position of the body confirmed the suspicion and the laceration been taken for evidence that the wretch had gnawed his flesh in the phrenzy of despair. So many are the circumstances which will constantly occur to support a conclusion that is more unsubstantial than the fabric of a dream.

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HARDWARE.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES.—These curious and ingenious machines, which attracted so much attention at the Fair of the American Institute, and where they kept a crowd about them while in operation, can be seen by those who were unable to get a sight at them at the Fair, at the principal office, No 258 Broadway, where they are in operation daily. These machines are simple and easy in their operation, durable in all their parts, and can be used by any person with a very little practice. Shoe manufacturers, Saddlers and Clothiers in all parts of the country are now using these machines with which all kinds of sewing, either on cloth or leather, can be executed in a beautiful manner and with astonishing dispatch.

FAIRBANKS' PATENT PLATFORM AND COUNTER SCALES.—Improved in quality and reduced in price. Adapted to every required operation of weighing. For sale in all their varieties by FAIRBANKS & CO., No. 89 Water-st.

MICA AND LUSTRE.—A very superior article of Mica, all sizes; genuine Lustre in bulk and papers to suit the trade. A very extensive assortment of Stove Ornaments and Railing, for sale by J. LIDDLE, Troy Stove Warehouse, No. 231 Water-st., New-York.

TO CONTRACTORS.—PROPOSALS are requested for the graduation, masonry, timber bridging and track-laying of the ALBANY AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD, extending from Albany to Binghamton—distance, 140 miles.

The Line will be ready for the inspection of Contractors on the 15th November, and proposals will be received on it the 30th November.

The work will be divided into sections of about five miles each, and Contractors can include in their proposals as many of these as may suit their convenience.

The Company reserves the right to accept of such proposals as in their judgment will best secure the prompt construction of the Road.

All proposals to be sealed and endorsed, "Proposals for the Albany and Susquehanna Railroad," and directed to J. P. KIRKWOOD, No. 116 State-st., Albany.

The plans and profiles can be seen at the Engineer's Office, No. 116 State-st., Albany on and after the 15th November, where further information can be obtained.

E. C. DELAVAN, President.
JAMES P. KIRKWOOD, Engineer.

YEAST POWDER.—B. T. BABBITT is the original inventor of the Chemical Yeast Powder, which is prepared and sold by him at Nos. 68 and 70 Washington-st. New-York, in tin cans. Those who purchase should see that they get that with the above name on.

SHOW CASES—SHOW CASES.—A large assortment of Cases of every description, constantly on hand or made to order, of Silver, Rosewood, Mahogany, Black Walnut &c. and warranted equal to any in the Union. B. K. PEEBLES, No. 198 Grand-st., 3 doors east of Broadway.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

ÆOLIAN PIANO FORTES.—T. GILBERT & CO.'S CELEBRATED PIANO FORTES, with and without the Æolian. The subscriber, who is the sole agent in this city for the sale of these instruments, (the reputation of which has become world-wide,) is now prepared to offer them at prices which, to those wishing to purchase, cannot fail to be satisfactory. Possessing facilities for obtaining Pianos unsurpassed, if equaled, by those of any other house in the city, he does not hesitate to say that he can present inducements to buyers not to be found elsewhere. He has constantly on hand an extensive assortment of second hand Pianos, at bargains, which, he fearlessly asserts, will defy competition. Gilbert's elegant boudoir or cottage Pianos, suitable for small rooms. Also Melodeons of Prince's and Carhart's make. Æolian and other Pianos to let.

HORACE WATERS,
No. 333 Broadway, corner of Anthony-st., 2d floor.

PIANO FORTES.—The best assortment of Pianos in this city can be seen at the Warerooms of LINCOLN & THOMPSON, No. 441 Broadway, including Hall's, Davis & Co.'s celebrated Æolian Pianos, of new and much approved scales, acknowledged superior to any other in the market. Also, a large variety from other distinguished New-York and Boston makers. Gilbert's and other second-hand with and without the Æolian, at various prices.

LINCOLN & THOMPSON, No. 441 Broadway.

MESSRS. LIGHTE & NEWTON, No. 22 Canal-st., in consequence of the increased demand and unrivaled popularity of their PIANO-FORTES, have extended their business, and are now prepared to offer to their friends, and those wishing a superior instrument, an extensive assortment, in plain and ornamented cases, of modern style, from 6½ to 7½ octave. Second-hand Pianos taken in exchange. Broadway Ware-rooms, No. 423.

PIANOS.—Two new and valuable rosewood Pianos of 6½ and 7 octaves, warranted, and at great bargains. Also, 7 second-hand Pianos at 25, 40 75, 90, 100, 125 and 140 dollars. Also, watches, jewelry, cigars, soaps, books, silks &c. Cash advances for short periods on pianos, watches, and merchandise generally.

I. F. JONES, No. 52 Ann-st., 2d floor.

PIANO!—A BARGAIN!—A handsome 7-octave Piano Forte, finished only three days since, will be sold for cash nearly at cost, if purchased immediately. It is of very large size, of full, rich, musical tone, well made and fully warranted. The rosewood of the case is of much finer quality than ordinary. Altogether the instrument is a very desirable one, and will be a great bargain to the purchaser.

J. F. WARNER & CO., No. 411 Broadway.

PIANO-FORTES.—The finest assortment of Piano-Fortes in the city may be found at the spacious warerooms of N. P. CURTIS & CO., No. 467 Broadway, consisting of George Hew's celebrated American Patent Action Pianos, T. Gilbert and Co.'s popular Æolian Pianos, Gilbert's and others' Boudoir. Also, a variety of new and second-hand Pianos for sale and to let. No. 447 Broadway.

J. & C. FISCHER, (late NUNNS & FISCHER,) Manufactory and Warerooms, No. 170 Greenwich-st, corner of Dey-st. PIANO-FORTES, warranted, with reverse bridge and patent tube, well calculated for keeping in tune. Piano-Fortes tuned, repaired and exchanged.

N. B.—Also, Æolian Piano-Fortes for sale.

PIANOS FOR SALE.—At No 8 Barclay-st., next door to the Astor-House—a variety of 6½ and 7-octave rosewood Piano-Fortes, warranted to give satisfaction in every respect, or no sale, for cash or approved paper. Pianos to hire. JAMES THOMPSON.

PRINCE & CO.'S MELODEONS.—The original PRINCE MELODEON, which has stood the test of years, and proved itself a superior instrument to those of any other make, can be had only of the sole agents, WM. HALL & SON, No. 239 Broadway, (opposite the Park.)

PIANO-FORTES.—One splendid "Gilbert" Æolian Piano for $180, worth $375. One beautiful and excellent 7 octave Boudoir Piano for $180, worth $298. One good second-hand Piano for $75. For sale by CHARLES F. HILL, No. 54 Great Jones st.

PIANO-FORTES.—HAZELTON & BROTHER, Manufactory and Ware-rooms, No. 219 Centre st., near Grand, where may be found a fine assortment of Rosewood Pianos, made in the most substantial manner and latest style.

CARHART'S MELODEONS, which are pronounced by the best judges superior to all others, can be had only of the sole agent, J. S. CLARK, No. 264 Broadway (opposite the Park.) N. B.—Instruments with stops, for churches. All instruments warranted for one year.

HARP FOR SALE.—At a great bargain, a double-action Harp, by one of the best makers, in perfect order. Can be seen at the Piano-Forte ware-rooms of LINCOLN & THOMPSON, No. 441 Broadway.

MUSIC ON THE PIANO-FORTE.—Thoroughly taught by a young lady of several years' experience, at No. 262 7th-st., between Avenues C and D, or at the residences of the pupils. Terms moderate.

TO RENTERS OF PIANOFORTES.—The Pianoforte Association, No. 361 Broadway, are selling Pianofortes, to be paid for by instalments of $3 to $10 per month.

J. PECK, Trustee.

OLDEST ESTABLISHMENT.—T. H. CHAMBERS, PIANO FORTE WAREROOMS, No. 385 Broadway.

MEDICAL.

SANDS' SARSAPARILLA,
IN QUART BOTTLES.

FOR PURIFYING THE BLOOD, AND FOR THE CURE OF SCROFULA, MERCURIAL DISEASES, RHEUMATISM, CUTANEOUS ERUPTIONS, STUBBORN ULCERS, LIVER COMPLAINT, DYSPEPSIA, BRONCHITIS, SALT RHEUM, CONSUMPTION, FEVER SORES, FEMALE COMPLAINTS, ERYSIPELAS, LOSS OF APPETITE, PIMPLES, BILES, GENERAL DEBILITY, &c. &c.

THIS PREPARATION has now borne the test of over fourteen years' experience, since its first introduction to public favor, during which time numerous imitations have sprung into existence, founding their claims to the confidence of the community on the curative powers contained in Sarsaparilla Root—the great reputation and extended use of which has been mainly attributable to the many wonderful cures effected by the use of this preparation. While Sarsaparilla Root forms an important part of its combination, it is, at the same time, compounded with other vegetable remedies of great power; and it is in the peculiar combination and scientific manner of its preparation, that its remarkable success in the cure of disease depends. Other preparations imitate it in the style of putting up, and in bearing the name of one of its ingredients—and here ends their resemblance to it. Those needing a remedy and purifier like this, are requested to note where this different traits, and in the choice of what they will, and not to take any other but that one entitled to their confidence, from the long list of cures it has effected on living witnesses, whose testimonials and residences have been published, and who are still bearing daily testimony to its worth.

ASTONISHING CURE.

PATERSON, N. J., Tuesday, May 19, 1851.

Messrs. A. B. & D. SANDS:—Gentlemen—Having witnessed the most beneficial effects from the use of your Sarsaparilla, it gives me pleasure to send you the following statement in regard to my son: In the Spring of 1846 he took a severe cold, and after eight weeks of severe suffering the disease settled in his left leg and foot, which soon swelled to double its size. The swelling was treated by his physician, and discharged most profusely; after that no less than eleven ulcers formed on the leg and foot at one time. We had five different physicians, but none relieved him much; and the last Winter found him so emaciated and low that he was enabled to leave his bed, suffering the most excruciating pain. During this time he became so much affected that piece after piece came out of which he has now more than twenty five preserved in a bottle, varying from one-half to one and a-half inches in length. We had given up all hopes of his recovery, but at this time we were induced to try your Sarsaparilla, and with its use his health and appetite began immediately to improve and so rapid was the change that less than a dozen bottles effected a speedy cure. With gratitude, I remain truly yours, DARIUS BALLARD.

We, the undersigned, neighbors of Mr. BALLARD, cheerfully subscribe to the facts of the above statement.

H. & R. S. HAYT, A. M. THOWBRIDGE,
GEO. T. DEAN, C. E. EASTWOOD.

PATTERSON, Wednesday, May 21, 1851.

Prepared and sold, wholesale and retail, by A. B. & D. SANDS Druggists and Chemists, No. 100 Fulton, corner of William-st., New-York. Sold also by Druggists generally throughout the United States and Canadas. Price $1 per bottle; six bottles for $5.

A CERTAIN CURE FOR THE PILES.

OFFICE, NO. 196 ROWERY, (4 doors above Spring-st.)—Dr. UPHAM'S VEGETABLE ELECTUARY (an internal remedy,) is a certain cure for Piles, in every form; also, for all those affections of the stomach, liver and bowels, which are the cause of this afflicting complaint. For some of the most remarkable cures, see Pamphlets, which can be obtained, gratis, at the Proprietor's office. Price of the Electuary, $1 per box. Sold at No. 196 Bowery, by Mrs. HAYS, No. 175 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, and by Druggists generally.

SPASMS IN THE STOMACH, FLATULENCY AND INDIGESTION, CURED BY HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—Extract of a letter from Mr. DALWOOD, of Goodwood, near Sydney, New South Wales, dated Sep. 14, 1850: "To Professor HOLLOWAY, Sir: Having had an experience knowledge of the good effect produced by your valuable Pills, I consider it my duty to make it known, that two years ago my daughter, then sixteen years old, suffered for a long time with cramps in the stomach, flatulency and indigestion. I tried various remedies without benefit but a few doses of your wonderful Pills have restored her to perfect health, and she is entirely free from any symptoms of her former complaint." Sold by all vendors of medicines in the British Empire, and by those in the United States, in pots and boxes at 37½ cents, 87 cents and $1 50 each. Wholesale by the principal drug houses in the Union and by Messrs. A. B. & D. SANDS, New-York, and by the Proprietor, No. 244 Strand, London.

MONEY SAVED—A WARRANTED ARTICLE.—In offering to persons suffering from Chronic Rheumatism, Colic, Dysentery, Pains in the Limbs, Back or Chest, Rear-ache, Old Sores, Cuts, Burns, &c., Dr. TOBIAS'S VENETIAN LINIMENT, they need not fear purchasing it, as their money will be returned if on using it according to directions, it does not give relief. Thousands have certified to its pain-relieving properties. It is an internal as well as an external remedy, and it is warranted harmless.

No family should be without it if they have children, as it is a certain remedy for the Croup, and it is warranted to cure cholera if taken when first attacked.

Dr. TOBIAS expressly wishes it understood that any person using his Liniment without obtaining relief can have their money returned.

Price 25 cents and 50 cents. Depôt No. 240 Greenwich-st. and No. 5 East 11th-st.

BACHMAN'S SUPERIOR MEDICATED CANDY.—Highly recommended for its immediate effects in the cure of Coughs Colds, Sore Throat, Whooping Cough, and all other Pulmonary Affections, is now offered for general administration to the public at large, and more especially to those who suffer in consequence of the above distressing maladies. Its efficacy and soothing qualities have been sufficiently tested for upwards of 10 years, to warrant its superiority over all other similar remedies introduced. It is prepared from the best and tenderest ingredients found in the vegetable kingdom, by the proprietor in person, and sold by druggists generally. Wholesale agents, CLICKENER & CO., No. 81 Fulton-st.; BOYD & PAUL, No. 48 Cortlandt-st., and GREENLEAF & KINSLEY, No. 62 Vesey-st. All applications for agency or advice, must be addressed (post paid), to RENATUS BACHMANN & CO., No. 8 Varick-st., New-York. See certificates at office.

MEDICAL CARD.—Doctor PURCELL begs to state to his friends, and the public in general, that he may be consulted upon every disease Surgical or Medical, at his residence, No. 35 East Broadway, from 9 to 12 A. M., and from 4 to 6 P. M.

DRUGS, DYES, PAINTS OILS, GLASS, &c.—City and country trade dealt with on liberal terms, for cash, at No. 62 Vesey-st., N. Y.

GREENLEAF & KINSLEY.
SAMUEL F. GREENLEAF. WILLIAM H. KINSLEY.

TRUSSES, Shoulder Braces, Female Supporters, Lace Stockings, Knee-Cap and other Bandages, Spinal Supports, Instruments for Knock-Knees and weakness of the Joints, and all kinds of Bolts and Bandages; also Children's Trusses on hand and made to order, at Dr. GLOVER'S, No. 13 Ann-st., near the Museum.

FINANCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE ROCHESTER AND SYRACUSE RAILROAD CO.—CARBONDALE, Oct. 6, 1852.—NOTICE.—The second installment of twenty dollars per share on the scrip stock of this Company is required to be paid on the 20th day of October instant, and the balance due on said scrip stock (being ten dollars per share,) is required to be paid on the 1st day of February next.

By paying the last installment on the 10th day of January next instead of 1st February, with interest on both of said installments from the 1st day of August last to the times of payment, and on the surrender of the scrip certificates the scripholders will be entitled to full stock with the future dividends.

Payments of the said installments may be made at the offices of Messrs. Duncan, Sherman & Co., New-York; J. E. Thayer & Brother, Boston, at the Bank of Syracuse, Bank of Auburn, Rochester City Bank, and at this office.

By order of the Board of Directors.

CHAS. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

MESSRS. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., BANKERS, New-York, issue Foreign Circular Letters of Credit on the following

CITIES:

Alexandria,	Carlshrue,	Malta,	Rotterdam,
Antwerp,	Dresden,	Marseilles,	Rio de Janeiro,
Athens	Dusseldorf,	Milan,	St Petersburg,
Berlin,	Florence,	Moscow,	Strasburg,
Baden-Baden,	Frankfort,	Munich,	Siena,
Berne,	Genoa,	Messina,	Smyrna,
Bordeaux,	Geneva,	Mulhouse,	Seville,
Boulogne,	Gibraltar,	Naples,	Turin,
Bremen,	Hamburg,	Nice,	Toulon,
Brussels,	Hague,	Oporto,	Trieste,
Bagni de Lucca,	Havre,	Oleron,	Venice,
Basle,	London,	Paris,	Vevey,
Cairo,	Leghorn,	Pau,	Vienna,
Coblentz,	Leipsic,	Pisa,	Wiesbaden,
Cologne,	Lyons,	Rome,	Warsaw,
Cadiz,	Madrid,		

Canton, Hong-Kong, Shangai, } China. Madras, Bombay, Calcutta, } Ceylon. Columbo, Kandy, Singapore,

Also, Letters of Credit, payable in all the principal cities of the United States, Canada, West Indies, &c.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK—ALBANY, Aug. 17, 1852.—Notice is hereby given, in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued by the SULLIVAN COUNTY BANK, at Monticello, (an individual Bank,) must be presented at the Office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York for payment, within two years from the date of this notice, or that the funds deposited for the redemption of the notes issued by the above Bank will be given up to said Bank.

au19-lawTh DANIEL B. ST. JOHN, Sup't.

BANK DEPARTMENT—ALBANY, Dec. 1, 1851.—Notice is hereby given, in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued by the CORTLAND COUNTY BANK, of Ashford, Cattaraugus Co., (an individual bank,) must be presented at the office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York, for payment, within two years from the date of this notice, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the same will be returned to the owner of said Bank.

n6'51-lawTh2y D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

BANK DEPARTMENT, ALBANY, Oct. 19, 1852.—Notice having been filed in this office pursuant to law, by CHAUNCEY ELWOOD, President and Proprietor of the BANK OF LAKE ERIE that the said banker has changed his residence; public information is hereby given that the said banker resides in the village of Frankfort, Herkimer County, at which place the business of the Bank of Lake Erie will hereafter be conducted.

o21-law6wTh D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

CREDITS ON CHINA, INDIA &c.—Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, New York, are prepared to issue Mercantile Credits, Circular Notes, and Letters of Credit on the Oriental Bank of Lond n, available at all the branches and agencies of that establishment, as follows:

Canton, Hong-Kong, Shangai, } China. Madras, Bombay, Calcutta, } Ceylon. Columbo, Kandy, Singapore,

EXCHANGE AND COLLECTION OFFICE—The undersigned have taken the office No. 173 Canal-st., under the People's Bank, where they will transact the EXCHANGE AND COLLECTION BUSINESS, in all its branches, upon the most reasonable terms, and feel confident of giving satisfaction to those who will favor them with a call. WM. E. HAWS.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 1, 1852. FRED A DUBOIS.

BROADWAY BANK—NEW YORK, Nov 6, 1852—DIVIDEND—A semi-annual Dividend of four per cent. upon the capital stock of this Bank, will be paid to the shareholders on and after the 15th inst. The transfer books will be closed from the 10th inst. until the day of payment J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

CREDITS, &C., FOR THE PACIFIC—Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, New-York, issue Credits and Bills of Exchange, available at sight, on the following places on the West Coast: LIMA, VALPARAISO, PANAMA, SAN FRANCISCO.

SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS OF THE NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY, reimbursable in 1867, with semi annual interest coupons attached; for sale by BLATCHFORD & RAINSFORD, No. 12 William-st.

SPECIE WANTED at the highest market rates, by GOODING & BROTHER, Bullion and Exchange Office No. 6 Wall-st.

COAL.

PITTSTON COAL.—The PENNSYLVANIA COAL CO., is prepared to furnish superior White Ash Pittston Coal of all sizes, clean and in good order, suitable for steam, shipping, and domestic purposes, from its boats, or yards in this city, Williamsburg and Brooklyn. The Company's facilities are such as to enable it to give good dispatch to vessels loading at New-York, or at Port Ewen.

Particular attention given to the delivery of Coal for domestic purposes.

Apply at the office, corner of Broadway and Wall-st.; or yards, West near Morton-st., corner of Fourteenth-st and 9th-av., and foot of Gouverneur-st, city; foot of North Tenth-st., Williamsburg, and foot of Gold-st., Brooklyn.

COAL.—The subscriber has in yard, and is constantly discharging, all the various kinds of Anthracite and Bituminous Coals, viz.: Peach Orchard, Black Heath, Lehigh, Liverpool Orrel, Cannel, Sidney, &c. &c., all of the very best quality, delivered in handsome order from vessels or yard, and for sale low. JAMES L. WHITE,

Fourth-st. cor. Thompson, and 6th-av. cor. Amos-st.; down town office, No. 52 Wall-st.

COAL, COAL, COAL.—Buy your Coal before the advance of Winter prices. Peach Orchard, Broad Mountain, Liverpool, Cannel, Cumberland, &c., &c., of the best quality, screened and put on the yard, foot of Christopher-st, near 6th-av, at the present market prices. Orders by mail promptly attended to.

M. ALLISON, Jr., & CO., No. 9 Christopher-st.

TRAVELING.

FOR RIO JANEIRO AND VALPARAISO—The new and splendid steamship SIERRA NEVADA, J. D. WILSON, Commander, will be despatched for the above ports, on or about the 25th of November, from Pier No. 3, N. R. For passage only apply to

J. HOWARD & SON, Agents, No 34 Broadway.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD—WINTER ARRANGEMENT—NOV. 1, 1852.

TRAINS OUT OF NEW-YORK.

Accommodation and Special Trains leave at 7 and 11:30 A. M.; and 3 P. M., through to New-Haven.

At 6:10 A. M., and 6:30 P. M., for Port Chester.

The 11:30 A. M. train runs in connection with train from New-Haven to Hartford and Springfield, and with train over the Canal road.

Express Trains at 8 A. M, and 3:30 P. M., for New-Haven, stopping at Bridgeport, Westport and Norwalk.

RETURNING—Leave Philipsburg (opposite Easton) at 6 and 10:30 A.M., and 3:15 P.M.

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No. 8 ERIE PLACE, NEW-YORK, Nov 8, 1852.

PRINTING INK—JOHN G. LIGHTBODY is constantly manufacturing, and has always on hand, every description of Printing Ink, from the finest black and colored to news Ink, which he warrants equal to any ever manufactured, and at as low prices as can be sold by any regular manufacturer. Orders forwarded by steamboat or railroad to any part of the country, by addressing a note to me at No. 39 Rose-st., New-York.

P. S.—This paper is printed with my news ink: also a great many other papers in this City, Philadelphia, Boston, Baltimore, New-Orleans, and other cities and towns in the United States.

LOOKING GLASS PLATES, AND PLATE GLASS for Windows. Goods sent to any part of the City of Brooklyn free from risk or charge to the purchaser. Old Looking Glasses repolished and silvered.

JOSEPH HINDS, No. 97 Anthony-st, near Broadway.

TRAVELING.

NEW-YORK AND SAN FRANCISCO STEAM SHIP LINE—THROUGH TO SAN FRANCISCO AT EARLY DAYLIGHT.—NO DETENTION ON THE ISTHMUS.—The new and splendid steamship DAVID S. STATES, Wm. C. PERRY, Commander, will leave New-York for ASPINWALL, Navy Bay, FRIDAY, November 19, at 11 o'clock A. M., precisely, connecting at Panama with the new double engine steamship CORTES, 1,800 tons, THOS. B. CROPPER, Commander, which steamship leaves Panama on the arrival of the passengers by the UNITED STATES, for San Francisco, stopping only at Acapulco, for supplies. This line has never failed to connect at the appointed time.

These vessels in accommodations, ventilation, speed, and safety, are unsurpassed. An experienced physician is attached to each steamer.

Passengers will be landed on the wharf at Aspinwall, and take the Panama Railroad.

Passengers are cautioned, that all tickets for this line must bear the signature of the undersigned, and that no other parties are authorized to sell tickets at New-York. Apply to DAVIS, BROOKS & CO., No 26 Broadway.

FOR LIVERPOOL—UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMSHIP ARCTIC, Capt JAS C. LUCE.—This steamship will depart with the United States Mails for Europe, positively on SATURDAY, Nov. 13, at 12 o'clock M., from her berth, at the foot of Canal-st. No berth secured until paid for. For freight or passage, having unequaled accommodations for elegance and comfort, apply to

COLLINS & CO., No. 56 Wall-st.

Passengers are requested to be on board at 11½ A. M.

The steamship PACIFIC will succeed the ARCTIC, and sail Nov. 27.

THE NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.—The ships composing this line are the following:

ATLANTIC, Capt WEST. PACIFIC, Capt. NYE.
ARCTIC, Capt. LUCE. BALTIC, Capt. COMSTOCK.
ADRIATIC, Capt GRAFTON.

These ships have been built by contract, expressly for Government service. Every care has been taken in their construction, as also in their engines, to insure strength and speed, and their accommodations for passengers are unequaled for elegance and comfort. Price of passage from New-York to Liverpool, in first-class cabin, $130; in second do., $70; exclusive use of extra size state-rooms, $300; from Liverpool to New-York, £30 and £90. An experienced surgeon attached to each ship. No berth secured until paid for

PROPOSED DATES OF SAILING.

FROM NEW-YORK.	FROM LIVERPOOL.
Saturday.....July 10, 1852	Wednesday.....July 14, 1852
Saturday.....July 24, 1852	Wednesday.....July 28, 1852
Saturday.....Aug. 7, 1852	Wednesday.....Aug 11, 1852
Saturday.....Aug. 21, 1852	Wednesday.....Aug. 25, 1852
Saturday.....Sept. 4, 1852	Wednesday.....Sept. 8, 1852
Saturday.....Sept. 18, 1852	Wednesday.....Sept 22, 1852
Saturday.....Oct. 2, 1852	Wednesday.....Oct. 6, 1852
Saturday.....Oct. 16, 1852	Wednesday.....Oct. 20, 1852
Saturday.....Oct. 30, 1852	Wednesday.....Nov. 3, 1852
Saturday.....Nov. 13, 1852	Wednesday.....Nov 17, 1852
Saturday.....Nov. 27, 1852	Wednesday.....Dec. 1, 1852
Saturday.....Dec. 11, 1852	Wednesday.....Dec. 15, 1852
Saturday.....Dec. 25, 1852	Wednesday.....Dec. 29, 1852

For freight or passage, apply to

EDW'D. K. COLLINS & CO., No. 56 Wall-st., N. Y.
BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO., Liverpool.
E. G. ROBERTS & CO., No. 13, King's Arms Yard, London.
JOHN MUNROE & CO., Rue Notre Dame des Victoires, Paris; or
GEORGE H. DRAPER, Havre.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof therein expressed.

TRAVELING.

FOR RIO JANEIRO AND VALPARAISO—The new and splendid steamship SIERRA NEVADA, J. D. WILSON, Commander, will be despatched for the above ports, on or about the 25th of November, from Pier No. 3, N. R. For passage only apply to

J. HOWARD & SON, Agents, No 34 Broadway.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD—WINTER ARRANGEMENT—NOV. 1, 1852.

TRAINS OUT OF NEW-YORK.

Accommodation and Special Trains leave at 7 and 11:30 A. M.; and 3 P. M., through to New-Haven.

At 6:10 A. M., and 6:30 P. M., for Port Chester.

The 11:30 A. M. train runs in connection with train from New-Haven to Hartford and Springfield, and with train over the Canal road.

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COAL.

PITTSTON COAL.—The PENNSYLVANIA COAL CO., is prepared to furnish superior White Ash Pittston Coal of all sizes, clean and in good order, suitable for steam, shipping, and domestic purposes, from its boats, or yards in this city, Williamsburg and Brooklyn. The Company's facilities are such as to enable it to give good dispatch to vessels loading at New-York, or at Port Ewen.

Particular attention given to the delivery of Coal for domestic purposes.

Apply at the office, corner of Broadway and Wall-st.; or yards, West near Morton-st., corner of Fourteenth-st and 9th-av., and foot of Gouverneur-st, city; foot of North Tenth-st., Williamsburg, and foot of Gold-st., Brooklyn.

COAL.—The subscriber has in yard, and is constantly discharging, all the various kinds of Anthracite and Bituminous Coals, viz.: Peach Orchard, Black Heath, Lehigh, Liverpool Orrel, Cannel, Sidney, &c. &c., all of the very best quality, delivered in handsome order from vessels or yard, and for sale low. JAMES L. WHITE,

Fourth-st. cor. Thompson, and 6th-av. cor. Amos-st.; down town office, No. 52 Wall-st.

COAL, COAL, COAL.—Buy your Coal before the advance of Winter prices. Peach Orchard, Broad Mountain, Liverpool, Cannel, Cumberland, &c., &c., of the best quality, screened and put on the yard, foot of Christopher-st, near 6th-av, at the present market prices. Orders by mail promptly attended to.

M. ALLISON, Jr., & CO., No. 9 Christopher-st.

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New-York Daily Times.

POPULAR LECTURES.

"The English Mind."

A LECTURE—BY EDWIN P. WHIPPLE, ESQ.

The Fourth Lecture of the Series of Popular Lectures, was delivered in the Tabernacle, last evening, to a crowded audience, by EDWIN P. WHIPPLE, Esq. The lecturer chose for his subject "The English Mind." We have no hesitation in speaking of this lecture as superior to any delivered this season. Mr. W. is singularly felicitous in the choice of language. In his masterly use of it, we see the full scope and vigor of the English tongue. His descriptions are rich and growing; his touches of character graphic and expressive; his analysis keen; his argument clear, and positions well defined. Through all there is an interspersion of happy anecdote and graceful illustration, that captivates his audience.

Mr. W. commenced his subject of last evening by saying it was hardly necessary to define that a nation is not a mere aggregation of existing individuals, or collection of provinces and colonies; but an organic living body of laws, institutions, manners and literature, whose present condition is the result of the slow growth of ages, and whose roots reach far back into the past of a people. The national mind was to be regarded as the individual mind—great in proportion to its vitality, and power of resistance. The English mind, with "JOHN BULL" as its basis, and SHAKESPEARE as its apex, possessed strong, positive, practical, stubborn qualities, combined with lofty range of thought. The leading characteristic of the English mind, alike distinguishing all classes, from WILBERFORCE in parliament, to DICK TURPIN on the road, was its *nationality*; which led it to cherish everything English, and despise everything without itself. With the Englishmen, every term that is respected or loved—liberty, air, religion—all were English. When he spoke of the "Law of God," he meant the "Law of England;" with him, "religion meant Christianity, and Christianity was the Church of England." He declared that the "schoolmaster" was the greatest of men, and that he was the greatest of school masters

The Lecturer proceeded to speak of the practical nature of the English mind. It was based on facts, not on abstractions. All its thoughts were acts, all its theories were institutions. It possessed a power of absorbing into itself, with all its antagonism, the distinctive features of other nations. By an assimilating process, it had taken in the Norman pride and quick intelligence; and had accepted the Roman jurisprudence; always modifying what it received, and absorbing it into its own practical common sense. It believes what it practises, and practises what it believes, and is never disturbed by the theory of a higher morality than that shown in its own experience. In domestic life, the Englishman far exceeded the Frenchman in social enjoyments. The former found his chief happiness in the home circle—the latter sought his enjoyment out of doors, and to use an exaggerated expression, "would not dine at home if it were to save mankind." The Frenchman's existence was a divorce between thought and life; the English mind reduced theory to practice. The practical tendency was observable in the contempt for all refinements of expression shown by the old authors—CHAUCER, SHAKESPEARE, BEN JONSON, &c. They designated unpleasant objects by unpleasant names.

Mr. W. proceeded to show, that as the English mind grew out of English character, so her social and political institutions have grown entirely out of English manners; and all of them are hieroglyphics of the national qualities. He dwelt on her conservatism, accompanied by progress. When barbarous enactments were thrown aside in the onward march of enlightenment, so strong was their feeling of reverence for the past, that they were not repealed, but remained a dead letter on the statute book.

In considering the character of English freedom, the same practical basis was observable. It was a principle entrenched in positive facts, having its foundation in the hearts of the people, and had, therefore, withstood all attacks. An Englishman cared little for abstract ideas of liberty; but he would defend his rights—the liberty of Englishmen—to the death. He allowed government to exercise a tyrannical power, provided it violated none of the established forms whose limbs were laid in England. The national minds organized insurrection, and forced even anarchy to wear the form of order. England and America alone had succeeded in this. Any child might prattle of liberty and equality; but to tame the wild horse of radical passion required the full-grown man.

The lecturer next discussed the effect of the national characteristics upon religion. It was seen that the English mind was rather inclined to things human than things spiritual. Yet the Englishman possessed a religion, which, though holding a subordinate place, he was ready to swear by, and, if need be, to die for. But while he gave religion a place subordinate to law, he yet considered himself her best defender and exponent; and this self-gratulation gave occasion for much humor to the old writers. The cavalier was not willing to shape his life to her doctrines, but he would fight for her interests. The cry that the Church was in danger (always raised by cunning politicians,) was sure to raise the people. One of the quaintest anecdotes on record, in illustration of the place accorded to religion, was that related of an old judge, who, when passing sentence of death on a man convicted of forgery, said—"and I trust you will experience in the other world that mercy which is due regard for the paper currency of the country forbids you to hope for here."

Mr. W. illustrated the singular fertility of the English mind in producing men of strong practical thought, and of fervid imagination, by taking the names of her greatest orators, statesmen, and poets, in an ascending scale; and proceeded to treat of their several excellencies and distinguishing traits of character, vividly portraying each by some graphic touches. These showed that while the English mind may shoot up into the sky, its feet still rested on English ground; as the poet said of the Alps, "it was earth climbing to Heaven."

In conclusion, the Lecturer drew a contrast between the English and the American mind, saying of the latter, that it possessed a genius less persisting than the English, but more sensitive and flexible; with a liberty less local, with ideas more expansive, with sentiments larger and more generous, with a past, it may be, less rich in names, but a future more glowing in hope.

NEW-YORK CITY.

CONSECRATION OF THE REV. DR. WAINWRIGHT AS PROVISIONAL BISHOP OF THE EASTERN DIOCESE OF NEW-YORK.—The Ceremony of Consecrating Rev JONATHAN WAINWRIGHT, D D., as Provisional Bishop of the Eastern Diocese of New-York, took place in Trinity Church yesterday. The holders of tickets were alone admitted, and so great was the demand for these, that at an early hour, all available seats and standing room in the North and South aisles were occupied.

At 11 A. M., a sweet and jubilant Voluntary poured forth from the powerful organ; and shortly after, the procession entered the Church from the North Vestry, in the following order:

1. Candidates for Orders.
2. Deacons
3. Priests—the Junior Clergy going first.
4. The Officiating Deacons and Priests.
5. The Bishops closing the Procession.

On entering the aisle, the Candidates for Orders took the seats assigned them in the North and South aisles; the Clergy proceeded down the middle aisle, and occupied the pews therein reserved, and the seats in front of the Chancel. On the entering of the procession, the entire body of Lay Delegates, (who occupied the pews on either side of the middle aisle, after the Clergy,) and others present, rose, and continued standing, until the Bishops had taken their seats in the chancel, when the Clergy knelt for private devotion. The seats in the middle aisle were appropriated to the boys of Trinity School.

The Bishops present were:

Bishop Brownell Ct. presid'g, Bishop Potter, Pennsylvania.
" Deane, New-Jersey. " Chase, New-Hamp.
" Kemper N W Miss'n " Upfold, Indiana.
" Whittingham Md. " Williams, Conn.
" Delancey, West N.Y. Colonial Bishop, Montreal.

The officiating Clergy were: Rev. Drs. HAWKS, VINTON, KIP, and BEDELL.

Morning Prayer was said by Rev. Dr. HAWKS, assisted in the lessons by Rev. Drs. VINTON and KIP, of Albany.

The *Te Deum Laudamus* and *Jubilate Deo*, were delivered with admirable effect, by a full choir, and the rich and swelling notes of the organ. Three verses of the 106th selection, or 132d Psalm of David was chosen:

Clothe thou thy priests with righteousness,
Make them thy saints rejoice:
And, for thy servant David's sake,
Hear thy anointed's voice.

After the Communion service, which was read by Rev. Dr. BEDELL, the 99th Hymn was given out by Rev. Dr. HAIGHT:

The Savior, when to Heaven he rose,
In triumph o'er his foes,
Bestowed his gifts on men below,
And wide his royal bounties flow.

Hence sprang the Apostle's honored name,
Sacred beyond heroic fame;
Hence dictates the prophetic sage,
And hence the Evangelic page.

So shall the bright Successi on run
Through all the courses of the sun;
Whilst unborn churches by their care,
Shall rise and flourish, large and fair.

At the conclusion of the hymn, Right Rev. Dr. CHASE, Bishop of New-Hampshire, ascended the pulpit, and delivered a very able discourse, taking for his text the declaration of the Apostle: "This is a faithful saying, and worthy of all acceptation, that Jesus Christ came into the world to save sinners." He concluded his discourse by a feeling address to the Provisional Bishop, on the important office which he was about to occupy in sending forth that "faithful saying" to the world, and hoping that he might so perform his duty, that at the last day he would hear the joyful words, "Well done, good and faithful servant,—enter thou into the joy of thy Lord."

Part of the 132d Psalm of David was then sung, when Rev. JONATHAN WAINWRIGHT, D. D., was presented to the presiding Bishop, as eligible for consecration. The Bishop elect was vested with the "Rochet"

Rev. Dr. HAIGHT read the certificate of the Episcopal Convention of the Diocese, by which Rev. Dr. WAINWRIGHT was elected, signed by 152 Clerical, and 172 Lay delegates; and other records of the Convention.

The consent of the Standing Committee and House of Bishops, to the consecration of Rev. JONATHAN WAINWRIGHT, D. D, as provisional Bishop of the Eastern Diocese of New York, was read by Rev. Mr. ALSEBROOK.

Then followed the "Declaration of Conformity," on the part of the Bishop elect

The prayers ordered for the occasion were read by the presiding Bishop, the congregation joining; after which followed an examination of the Bishop elect, "to the end that the congregation present may have a trial, and bear witness how he was minded to behave himself in the Church of God." The examination inquires whether the Bishop elect is fully persuaded that he is truly called to this ministration, according to the will of God, and the order of the Church; whether he was persuaded that the Holy Scriptures contained all doctrine necessary to eternal salvation, and whether he was determined out of these Scriptures to instruct the people committed to his charge. The presiding Bishop then pronounced a blessing; and (the Bishop elect kneeling) put on him the Episcopal habit,—a robe of black satin, with white lawn sleeves—the clergy and congregation joinging in an invocation of the Divine Spirit.—*Veni Creator Spiritus.*

After prayer, the presiding and other Bishops went through the ceremony of "laying on of hands," the Provisional Bishop Elect kneeling, and the presiding Bishop pronounced a blessing, and delivered to him a copy of the Holy Scriptures. They then joined in receiving the Holy Communion, and were dismissed with a benediction from the presiding Bishop. The ceremony was solemnly imposing, and the lofty Gothic arches of Trinity, the mellowed light streaming through the richly tinted windows, and the full, clear notes and deep swelling tones of its organ, heightened in no small degree the effect of the ceremony.

Right Rev. J M. WAINWRIGHT, D D., now Provisional Bishop of this Diocese, is an American, though born in England. A brief history of his life says: "He was born on the 21th of Feb, 1795, in Liverpool, during a brief residence of his parents in that city. His father was engaged in mercantile business in England, of which he was a native, but emigrated to this country at the close of the Revolutionary War, and in due course of time became a citizen. Here he married ELIZABETH MAYHEW, a descendant of the Pilgrims, so that his son, although born in England, must be regarded as an American—his father being at the time of his birth a citizen, and his mother a native of the United States.

"Dr WAINWRIGHT received the first rudiments of his education in an English College, under the patronage and protection of the Protestant church of that country: but on his arrival here, he was placed under the instruction of Rev ELISHA CLAPP, of the Sandwich Academy, Cape Cod, and subsequently sent to Harvard University, in which he graduated. He remained in that institution for some years as proctor and a teacher of rhetoric and oratory. Leaving Harvard, he was soon after ordained a Minister of the Episcopal church, by Bishop GRISWOLD, of Rhode Island, and became Rector of Christ Church, Hartford, and afterwards assistant minister of Trinity Church in this city.

"His next post of honor and usefulness was the Rectorship of Grace Church, New-York; then the Rectorship of Trinity Church, Boston; and from Boston he returned again to New-York, as an assistant again of Trinity Church. His long residence here has made him known to a large circle of friends, many of them beyond the pale of the religious communion with which he is immediately connected. As an author, too, he is well known, his various works on the East, the fruits of travel, having commended him to the reading public.

His controversy with Rev. Dr. POTTS, of this city, on Episcopal Church government, caused a great sensation at the time among our polemics. Dr. WAINWRIGHT visited England last May, to take part in a religious jubilee. He represented the American Church, and while at Oxford, with Bishops MCILVAINE and DELANCY, he and they received, at the University of Oxford, a costly and beautiful tribute from the University to the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States. It is an alms basin of solid gold, twenty-one inches in diameter, embellished in a most admirable manner, representing, in a highly wrought group, the Visit of the Magi, and bearing this inscription:

Ecclesiæ Americanæ dilectæ in Christo Oblationes: 1852.

This basin was used for the first time yesterday, at the ceremony of the Convention.

MEETING OF THE MISSIONARY SOCIETY OF THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—The General Committee of the Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church have been in session during this week at the Missionary Rooms in Mulberry street. The Committee is composed of a delegate from each district within the bounds of the General Conference. Besides the delegates, there were present Bishops WAUGH, SCOTT and JANES. The Board of Managers of the Society met with the General Committee, and concurred in the following appropriations:

The whole amount appropriated $510,000

DISTRIBUTION.

FOREIGN MISSIONS.

Africa, (Liberia).....	$25,000
South America.....	4 000
China.....	10 000
Germany.....	10 000
	$50,000

DOMESTIC MISSIONS.

Germans.....	43,368
Foreigners, (other than Germans]	10 250
Indian Missions.....	13,500
Native Population.....	74,250
	$141,368

NEW MISSIONS.

France.....	2,500
Bulgaria, in Turkey.....	5 000
India.....	7,500
	$15,000

SPECIAL APPROPRIATIONS.

For Missions in Norway and Sweden.....	750
For German Missions in California	2,000
For Subsidies.....	950
	$210,000

COURT-MARTIAL ON CAPTAIN MCLANE.—It is already known to the readers of the *Times* that a few weeks since, in Washington, a difficulty arose between Col. ROBERTS and Capt. MCLANE—both of the United States Army—concerning some statements which had been published to the effect that Gen. PIERCE, on the night previous to the army's leaving Mexico, suffered his face to be slapped by a fellow-officer without resenting the insult. The case was deemed by Adjutant-Gen JESSUP of sufficient importance to come before a Court-martial, which was accordingly ordered to meet at the office of the U. S. Quartermaster, No. 6 State-street, in this City, on Monday last. At 11 o'clock on that day there were several members of the Court present, but, owing to the absence of others, the Court adjourned until Tuesday at 10 A. M., when the case came on, and the prosecution proceeded. Charges and specifications, the substance of which that he (Capt. MCLANE) was "guilty of conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman," and "prejudicial to good order and discipline in the army." To the charges and specifications Capt. MCLANE pleaded not guilty; and Capt. HARDCASTLE, of the Topographical Engineers, was called as a witness for the prosecution. He testified that the accused came to his office, in Washington, on the 25th of October last, and charged him with having attempted to injure his character, which he (the witness) denied, and that afterward the accused insulted him grossly in the presence of a large number of persons. The subject of difference was the course the accused had seen proper to pursue in reference to the story concerning Gen. PIERCE. Several letters on the subject were presented and read to the Court, which soon after adjourned to yesterday morning, at 10 o'clock, when the case for the prosecution was continued. Among others Col. ROBERTS was called, and testified as to the length of time he had known the accused; also, that great intimacy had existed between them for a number of years. He gave a detailed statement of the rencontre at Washington, the substance of which was, that the accused called on him and charged him with having written a letter concerning his course in relation to a story affecting the gallantry of Gen. PIERCE, which was calculated to injure the character of the accused, and that after some further conversation the accused attacked witness with his fists, and endeavored to beat him; that the accused was finally arrested and taken away. Col. ROBERTS was the last witness called for the prosecution which, at about 3 P. M., closed, and the defence offered in evidence an extract from the Baltimore *Patriot*, which the accused claimed was written by himself. The extract was admitted, when the hour for adjournment having arrived, the Court rose to sit again at 10 o'clock this morning. It was understood that there would be but little business done to-day, as the defence require some time to summon witnesses.

HEBREW YOUNG MEN'S LITERARY ASSOCIATION.—Rev. Dr. RAPHALL delivered a very able lecture before this Association, last evening, at Stuyvesant Institute, upon the subject of "Literature, Biblical and Post Biblical." A. J. DITTENHOFFER, a member of the Association, introduced Dr. RAPHALL to the audience, and stated that the able speaker, together with several other learned gentlemen, had consented to deliver addresses during the winter, in order to enable the Association to provide themselves with a library. Dr. RAPHALL's discourse was listened to with the utmost attention by the audience. He took up the subject of Biblical Literature, and traced it from its origin to the present time, claiming as one great characteristic of the Bible, that it had been preserved to us strictly original, natural and pure. The lecture was well written, and delivered with great oratorical grace and effort.

MODERN GREECE.—Mr. A. RIGOPOULOS, a young Greek patriot, last evening gave the first lecture of a series on Modern Greece, at the Hope Chapel, Broadway. The lecturer was dressed in the costume of his native country, and his audience were quite numerous and respectable.

He entered into a detailed statement of the elements of the war of Independence and the trials which the revolutionary patriots had endured; but in consequence of the speaker's defective pronunciation, it is impossible to do justice to the merits of his discourse.

THE NEW YORK FEMALE ASSISTANCE SOCIETY.—This excellent Society held their Thirty-ninth Anniversary on Tuesday at Hope Chapel. The Society have been very active in their benevolent labors during the past year. Over 1,600 garments and 1,000 comfortables (bed covers) contributed by the Dorcas Society, an auxiliary association, have been distributed. The receipts of the Society for the year have been $2,528 97. All of which has been expended but $136 84, which amount still remains on hand. The Dorcas Society reports an income of $449 35, and expenditures to the amount of $343 86. The Female Assistance Society derives a large part of its income from annual subscribers, an increase to the list of which is always desirable. The Annual Report of the Secretaries frequently contain interesting accounts of cases of relief afforded in cases where the ordinary schemes of benevolence would fail in finding out the destitute to whom the aid was rendered.

CANADA TO BE REPRESENTED IN THE INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION.—Mr. WHITMAN, the agent for Canada of the "Industrial Exhibition," having addressed the Canadian Government, inquiring whether the Provincial Government would cooperate with the Cities and Municipalities of the country in aiding a scheme to have the Canadians fairly represented in the Industrial Exhibition in this City, has received a reply, of which the following is a copy:

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL OFFICE, QUEBEC, 5th Nov 1852.

SIR: In answer to your inquiry respecting the willingness of the Provincial Government to cooperate with the Cities and Municipalities of the country in aiding and encouraging a proper representation of its capabilities at the approaching Industrial Exhibition at New-York, I have much pleasure in conveying to you the assurance that my colleagues and myself will most readily afford every cooperation which the efforts and assistance of the Cities and Municipalities will justify us in affording

I may, however, observe that as Parliament meets again on the 14 h February, ample time is afforded for a more full consideration of the subject.

I have the honor to be, Sir, your obedient servant,
MALCOLM CAMERON.

JAMES WHITMAN, Esq., Agent for Canada, &c., of Industrial Exhibition, at New-York.

CAPT. PARTRIDGE'S CADETS.—We are requested to invite the old Cadets of Capt. PARTRIDGE who may be in attendance on the Educational Convention to be held this evening at Hope Chapel, to assemble at the Astor House at 12 M, and again at 5½ P. M. Capt. PARTRIDGE will be present to exchange greetings with his old pupils.

EXPENSE OF GOVERNING THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—Since our reformatory Common Council have gotten the reins of the City Government into their hands, it costs $8,500 per day, or $154 per hour. Every tick of the town clock scores down a dime against the tax-payers, for which they are called to account once a year.

☞ ARCHIBALD WILSON, of No. 135 Twelfth-street, has requested us to state that he is not the person referred to in a police report returned by the Captain of the Nineteenth District, a few days since, in which an assault upon a young female is alluded to.

☞ The Sermon on the "Life and Death of the Duke of WELLINGTON" will be preached before the British residents of New York at Calvary Church, (Rev. Dr. HAWES,) on the day appointed for the observance of the funeral ceremonies in honor of the late Duke.

OPIUM EATING.—It is said that a thousand pounds of opium are sold by retail every week in this City, and that the practice of opium eating is increasing very rapidly.

TERRIBLE RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—A most terrible railroad accident occurred on the Albany and Schenectady Railroad early on Saturday morning. It appears that one Mr. STANFORD had some twenty head of cattle pasturing on his lot, some three miles from Albany, near the railroad, and during the night had broken down the fence nearest the track, and were all lying up on the track, scattered along for near a quarter of a mile. As the freight train from Buffalo came along, the locomotive was upon such headway that it passed over the whole some eighteen or twenty, killing every one of them, and throwing the locomotive off the track. The tender, however, broke the couplings and passed on, but was thrown off a short distance further and made its way into a sandbank. The force of the train was such that the tender was nearly imbedded in the sandbank before its headway was stopped. So great was the shock when the tender ran into the bank that a load of butter in it, being forced the end of a car out, and was thrown around in great confusion. A number of cows were loaded with cattle who forced their way out and wandered off in all directions. Strange to say, neither the engineer or fireman were hurt, although the locomotive was knocked into a cocked hat, not a wheel or any of the machinery being left whole. The engineer and fireman were so closely cornered in one corner of the locomotive that it took the strength of four others to extricate them. A brakesman named REED was somewhat bruised.

FIRE AND DEATH IN WATERTOWN.—We learn from the Watertown *Jeffersonian*, that a fire occurred in that village early Saturday morning, in a wooden building on River-st, which, together with the entire range between the Union Mills and the mill of Messrs. SIMONDS & MOULTON, was consumed. The *Jeffersonian* says the total loss cannot fall short of $50,000, of which a considerable portion was covered by insurance. It is believed that a young man, 19 years of age, named HUDSON HADDOCK, a student in the Institute, perished in the flames, while assisting his relative, Mr. S HADDOCK, in the removal of property from the basement, the floor above gave way, precipitating a heavy planing machine and a mass of burning timbers below, preventing escape by the door. Mrs S HADDOCK effected his escape by a window next the river, as Mr. DOBY by another window, but young HADDOCK was not so fortunate. He has not been seen since the fall of the floor. The following are the principal losses: Benj. Cory's loss on building and machinery $3,000, no insurance; S. Haddock, as and tool maker; Messrs. Ferrin, machine works; R. Cory, planing machine; H. B. Stevens, joiner's shop; J. Lord, plow and tool factory; H. Bontwell, churn and straw-cutter maker; J. Blood, cabinet factory; Van Namee, Smith & Mansfield, do.; Vollet, turner; P. Seely, joiner; James Webb, do. The range of buildings was wholly occupied by mechanics, and the loss above insurance is very severe.

MURDER.—We learn that on Thursday last, two men, one named JOHN MCKAY, of the other's name we are not informed, residents of Henry, left that place in a buggy together, in a northern direction. Just at evening, McKAY came up to the house of Esq. Bacon, about five miles above Henry, with his throat cut, and of which he died in a few moments after his arrival. Several physicians went up, and on their way, met the man who left with McKAY, who was required to turn round and go with them to where McKAY was. In accounting for the fatal wound on McKAY, the man stated that three men came out of the woods, and demanded their money; and that it was them who cut McKay's throat. He was, however, arrested, and taken to the Hennepin Jail, where he will be held to answer for the crime.—*Lacon (Ill.) Gazette.*

ANOTHER WRECK.—The new three-masted schooner *Dunlap State* went ashore on the South Point yesterday morning, about 4 o'clock. In attempting to enter this port, she missed the entrance, and in sounding off, her fore and main top masts and jib boom were carried away. The crew then let go both anchors, and she drifted over the reef, and thence ashore, where she lies, broadside on, headed south. When our informant left her yesterday, her cargo of apples and cider was fast coming ashore, both hatches being off, and the sea making a clean breach over her. She lies in about five feet water; her larboard bulwarks and stanchions are gone, and she looks a perfect wreck. What condition her hull is in, it is impossible to tell, but if not got off before ice makes in the Lake, she must go to pieces. The *Buckeye State* is a new vessel, having made but one trip to Chicago. She cost nearly $15,000, and is insured in the Astor Insurance Company, N. Y., for $10,000. Her cargo consists of 289 tons railroad iron for Chicago, (insured probably,) and a quantity of apples and cider for this port, not insured.—*Milwaukee Sentinel.*

MARRIED.

At Mount Etna, Huntington Co., Indiana, Nov. 2, by Rev Samuel C. Swayze, LEWIS M. VAN ANTWERP, of Asbury, N. J., to REBECCA B. ANDERSON, of the former place

On Wednesday, Nov. 10, at the Catholic Apostolic Church, New-York by Rev D. M. Fackler, Rev JOHN C. STERLING to ELLEN, daughter of Eugenio Latella.

On Monday, Nov. 8, by Rev. John Thompson, Mr RICHARD MILLER, gravestone cutter, Columbus, Miss., aged 56 years, to Miss CATHARINE BARR, aged 18 years, both of Scotland.

☞ Cincinnati and Mississippi papers please copy.

On Saturday, Nov 6, by Rev Mr. McClelland, at the Church of the Transfiguration, Mr JAMES BARRY to Miss CATHARINE DARBY, both of this City.

On Wednesday, 10th inst., by Rev. Robert Aikman, of Elizabethtown, N. J., WALTER M AIKMAN to JULIA, daughter of Robert Aikman, of this City.

DIED.

On Wednesday morning, 10th inst, DANIEL MACKAY, a native of Thurso, Scotland, in the 71st year of his age

The friends of the family, and those of his sons, John R. and Donald Mackay, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral on Friday, the 12th inst., at 1 o'clock, from his late residence, No 39 Clarkson-st.

COMMERCIAL AND MONEY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....Nov. 10.

$4,000 U. S. 6s, '56.....	110	250	Cumb'd Coal Co....s60 64
16,000 Indiana 5s.....	b3 68	200	do s3 64½
1,700 City 5s '70.....	103	50	do b3 64¼
2,000 Erie 1s Mtge.....	s3 114	100	do b30 64½
3,000 Erie Income Bds.s3 99½		200	do b30 64¾
1,000 Erie Convt. Bds. '71	98½	50	do b15 64¾
6 000 do.....	98	100	do s3 64
5,000 do.....s3 97½		100	do 64
18,000 Hudson 2d Mtg.....	108½	100	do s30 64
40 Merchant's' Bank.....	127½	50	Pennsylvania Coal Co.. 155
28 State Bank.....as div	100	100	Lawrence Co..... 1½
20 Rock Commerce.....	110½	50	Phœnix Mining Co.... 11½
60 North Am Trust.....	2½	100	do 11½
50 Market Bank.....	105	50	do b60 11¾
100 Illinois State Bank..	3½	110	Montgomery Zinc..... 4
5 do.....	3¼	100	Erie Railroad.....s3 86½
325 United States Bank..	4	50	do s7 86¾
200 Morris Canal.....b30	17½	550	do s30 86½
400 do.....	17	50	do b60 86¾
200 do.....	17⅛	50	do 86½
100 do.....b60	18	300	Harlem Railroad....s3 71
100 do.....b10	17½	100	do s90 71
100 do.....b60	17½	110	do b60 71½
20 Ohio Life & Trust Co.	10½	30	Roch & Syr. R. R 124
75 Canton Company.....	36½	50	Long Island Railroad 38½
75 do.....	36½	10	do..... 38
50 do.....	37	500	do..... 38½
150 Nicaragua Trs Co..s3	29	300	do.....b30 39½
450 do.....s30	29	900	do.....b3 39
130 do.....	29½	300	do.....b60 40
100 do.....	b30 29½	30	New-Jersey Railroad 130
130 Hudson River R R.b3	76	550	Nor & Wor R R ..at 51
5 Mich. Central R R....	91½	150	do b30 51½
122 Norwich & Jed. R R	100½	50	Mich South. R R.s3 123½
110 Reading Railroad.s60	82		

RECORD BOARD.

$10 000 Penn State 5s..b3	97	100	Montgomery Zinc Co. 4½
4,000 Arkansas 6s.....	80	50	St Lawrence Co..... 1
1,000 Erie Convt Bds '71	97½	100	Nicarag'a Transit..s19 23
1 000 Erie Income Bds....	99½	100	do b60 23½
2,000 Ill. Miami 7 pr. ct.	112	100	do b90 23½
300 Morris Canal.....s3	17½	100	do b3 23½
200 do.....b60	17½	200	do.....s30 23
50 North Am Trust.....	2½	50	Ath. & Schenec R R 104½
100 do.....	2½	50	Erie Railroad.....s10 86½
50 Mercantile Ex. Bank	116	50	do 86¾
7 Cumberland Coal	64	100	Nor. & Wor. R. R 51
100 do.....	63½	100	do b30 51½
50 do.....b30	62½	100	do b60 51½
500 do.....b30	64	200	Harlem Railroad ..b30 71
100 do.....s3	63½	150	Stonington R R..b60 56½

WEDNESDAY, Nov. 10—6 P. M.

The better feeling in Stock operations noticed yesterday was continued to-day, and a decided advance was had in one or two of the speculative Railroads, besides a further improvement, with an active demand, in the low-priced Stocks. Harlem rose to 71½ cash, and 72½ on buyers' option, and Erie closed at 86¾, being ¼ per cent. above yesterday's rate. There was more life in Norwich, and the sales were at 51 cash, and 51½ on short time. There were heavy purchases of Long Island again, chiefly at 39 cash, with time sales at 39¾@40. Nicaragua closed in request at 29, at which rate the stock offered on sellers' option, 30 days, was taken. Cumberland sold freely, closing, however, below the rate on Tuesday. The only sale of Reading was at 99, seller's option 90 days; it is sparingly offered of late, and holders seem confident of a very flattering exhibit of the business of the current season, and of the Sinking Fund of the past four years, all of which will be divided to the common stockholders in January. The premium Railroads were wanted, and for Mohawk, Southern Michigan, and Michigan Central, an advance was paid. Ohio Trust, Merchants' Bank, and Bank of Commerce also brought higher figures. There was a sale of the stock of the new Market Bank at 105, which (as the Bank only went into operation on the 1st November) seems like getting along rather fast. But these are altogether very fast times. We saw a draft to-day made payable at the Corn Exchange Bank, a concern yet in embryo. One of the street corner Cashiers has "launched" two banks in the present year, and another is talked of from his bank yard! Mr. DRAPER, to-day, sold, to close an estate, 180 shares of the Paterson Railroad at 109¾@110, and 184 shares of the Union Bank at 144@145.

About $50,000 Erie and Hudson Bonds changed hands at the Board. Prices were free. Further purchases of Indiana 5's were made at 60. Pennsylvania 5's sold at 97, and United States 6's of '56 at 110. There was a transaction at the Second Board in Arkansas 6's at 75. This long neglected loan, almost given up to semi-repudiation, will probably revive in price under the hope of early action by the Arkansas Legislature.

Money was generally reported through the street as unusually abundant; 5 ₱ cent is the rate on call, but many of the lenders carry over large balances from day to day. The bill brokers say the amount of prime paper, outside of Bank, is by no means equal to the request, at 5@6 for short, and 6@7 for long dates.

The *Courier* has drawn the following statistics of the Banks of the United States from the Treasury Department at Washington. The system of reports being voluntary, and in no legal sense imperative, the table is somewhat incomplete. We copy the following:

	1850.	1851.	*Increase.*
No. of Banks.....	521	563	41
Capital.....	$217,317,211	$229,184,496	$11,767,285
Discounts.....	361,264,078	412,776,313	48,502,237
Circulation.....	26,075,757	23,306,847	2,810,088
Real Estate.....	20 582,166	19 860 309	*
Other Investments.....	11,704,318	12 3 8 856	455 350
Due by Banks.....	47 031 855	58 350,212	16 719,157
Bank Notes.....	16 393 289	17,476,843	1 171,554
Specie.....	45,479 413	51 907 599	6,528,186
Stock funds.....	11 000,255	13 139,675	4 449,780
Circulation.....	131 365,506	153 568 388	22,6 1,864
Deposits.....	109 588 395	120 976,062	19 480,167
Due banks.....	36 717,151	30 5 9,099	17,941,919
Other liabilities.....	8 835 409	17,709,905	8,925,596

*Decrease, $721,776

The following is a geographical division of the items of 1851:

	Eastern States.	*Middle States.*	*Southern States.*	*S. Western States.*	*Western States.*
Capital.....	65,9e7 700	82 852 370	33,928,614	30,986 197	16 119,621
Discounts.....	108,958 830	169,735,810	66,104,356	49,95 936	23 800,357
Stocks.....	569,302	10 757,323	3 676,467	1,746 313	515,132
Real Est.....	1,865 933	3 164,665	8 093 160	3,75 ,429	1,050 296
Other in.....	12 161	4,069 229	1,591,726	3,321,174	3,199 289
Specie.....	4,666,561	22 770 689	6,940 733	11 319,3 6	1,455 280
Due to Bks.....	85 846	13,532,471	776 115	1 441,643	3,150
Circulation.....	32,414 891	47 329 993	36 099,024	21,971,160	16 11 ,329
Deposits.....	17,788 582	79 924 5 3	11,567 387	11,736,978	8 567 512

The steamship *Glasgow* arrived this afternoon from Glasgow. She brings two days later from London, and up to the close of business on Saturday (the day the last Cunarder sailed,) from Liverpool. The following are all the quotations we have by this opportunity. The *Hibernian* is also due at this port, and the Cunarder of the 30th Oct., at Halifax:

LONDON CORN MARKET.—Monday, October 25th—Supplies of all kinds of English grain scanty. Arrivals of foreign short, but condition owing indifferent, no improvement obtained. Flour steady at late rates. Barley, beans, and peas steady sales at full prices. Oats scarce, but no actual advance.

LIVERPOOL, October 29.—Cotton—The sales at market to-day are estimated at 15,000 bales, including 1,000 taken for export and 3,000 for import. They consist of 800 Pernam and Maranham at 6½d. to 7½d.; 200 Bahia, 6½d. to 6¾d.; 500 Egyptian, 6¾ to 8¾d.; 1,200 Surate, 4¢ to 5¢. The market closes very firmly, and prices of all kinds are light at yesterday's quotations.

We understand the November interest on the bonds of the Berkshire Railroad, from Hudson, N. Y., connecting with the Massachusetts roads, has not been provided. There are two issues, one of $150,000 second mortgage, and $186,000 first mortgage.

The Auditor of the State of Vermont reports the following as the condition of its finances for the year ending Aug. 31, 1852:

DISBURSEMENTS.

Actual expenses.....	$121,065 58
Transactions not reckoned as expenses.....	64,765 02
Total.....	$185,890 44

RECEIPTS.

Taxes.....	$190,085 07
Other receipts not reckoned as receipts in the account.....	60,550 16
Total.....	$186,635 23

The high prices paid for Indian Corn in this market continue. The stock of old is very limited, and the supplies to the millers and distillers nearly exhausted. The receipts of new Corn at N. Orleans is thus far 50 per cent. short of last season, say 63,000 sacks against 124,000 same period last year. The prices there, at last mail dates, were 57@59 cents, and the current freight to New York 10 cents ₱ bushel.

The Sub Treasury received to-day $75,110, paid $86,147, and held at close a balance of $5,788,227.

The Erie Railroad.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

A communication appeared in your paper, last Saturday, wherein the writer, in attempting to impart information in relation to the Erie Railroad, falls into serious errors. And, as there are extensive interests involved in this road, and, per consequence, a multitude of people to read and note eagerly whatever is published, having the object of shedding light upon its affairs, I beg you to allow me the space in your widely circulated Journal to point out in what your correspondent was unquestionably at fault.

In the first place, he asserts that "the expenditure incurred in laying 125 miles of the second track of the road, is more than met by the demands of its business, and the increase of its income;" and then proceeds to show, by comparison, what that increase has been. Now, to regard to the second track, which has been for some months in course of construction, no part of it is yet finished, and consequently, *not a mile of it has yet been used*, nor will be need for a week or so to come;—facts which at once overturn the whole fabric of his comparisons. It may be well here to remark, that this 125 miles second track is so disposed of in sections, along the road as best to facilitate the trains of cars, moving oppositely, passing each other, and the want of which convenience has been very sensibly felt during this Autumn's crowded

THE NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES.

A VERY LARGE DAILY NEWSPAPER,—each number containing Eight Pages, or Forty-Eight Columns, and giving more reading matter than any other Daily Newspaper in the United States,—is published EVERY MORNING, (Sundays excepted,) at No. 113 NASSAU-STREET, and is delivered to customers in New-York, Brooklyn, Williamsburg and Jersey City, for TWELVE AND A HALF CENTS a week, payable to the carrier. Single Copies, Two CENTS. Mail Subscribers, FIVE DOLLARS a year; six months, Two Dollars and a half; three months, One Dollar and half. Three Dollars in advance required in all exchanges with Country Newspapers.

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Payments in all cases must be made in advance.

RAYMOND, JONES & CO., Publishers.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ **Crystal Palace.**—CIRCULAR TO AMERICAN PRODUCERS.—FROM THE ASSOCIATION FOR THE EXHIBITION OF ALL NATIONS—OFFICE, No. 53 BROADWAY—NEW-YORK, Oct. 18, 1852.

I address you on behalf of the Association for the Exhibition of the Industry of all Nations, to invite your cooperation in the general objects of the enterprise.

The building intended for the purposes of the Exhibition, constructed entirely of iron and glass, will be, it is believed, the largest and most beautiful edifice in the country. It covers, on the ground floor, two and a half acres, and, with the galleries, the whole space is four acres. The mason work is far advanced, and is to be completed on the 21st of October. The main part of the iron work is contracted for, and the castings are to be delivered from the 15th of October to the 15th of December. We have it in our power, therefore, to assure you, as we have already stated to the public, that the Exhibition will certainly be opened on the 2d of May, 1853.

You are thus offered an unequaled opportunity of exhibiting to the vast population of this country such of your productions as you send us, free of all charge of every kind whatever from the time that they are delivered into our custody until withdrawn.

The Association has already announced that their objects are limited exclusively to Exhibition. They have no interest whatever, direct or indirect, in the final disposition to be made of any article that may be displayed.

You are, no doubt, aware that we have received all the assistance from the public authorities that we have desired. The City has given us the lease of Reservoir-square, the State has granted us a charter, and the Federal authorities have engaged that the building shall be made a bonded warehouse for the purpose of receiving foreign articles without paying duty so long as they remain in it.

We have the strongest assurances of support from the Representatives, in this country, of the principal foreign powers; and we are receiving daily confirmation of the general interest that the subject is exciting among the manufacturers of Europe. A large number of articles of high value are already secured, and we have no doubt whatever that we shall have a very extensive representation of all the branches of foreign industry.

The measures which we have adopted will thus secure two great objects we have desired to attain, viz: the creation of a building which will be a great architectural ornament to our City, and the exhibition in that building of the products of the industry of the Old World: still, we shall fall far short of our mark if we do not equally succeed in obtaining the fullest and most extensive cooperation of American Industry; our Exhibition would be extremely defective—it would be very inferior, both in interest and in utility, to what we mean to make it—if the great resources of the people of our own country were not fully displayed in it.

We believe it to be unnecessary to urge upon you the arguments on this subject, which we are sure will present themselves to the mind of every intelligent American producer—your position in the world of American industry, your own interest and what is due to an enterprise devised and meant to be carried out with no narrow views, but on a large scale of public usefulness—all entitle us to entertain the full est conviction that you will send us some of the choicest specimens of your skill, and that you will urge your friends to do the same.

We do not doubt that such will be the result when the subject is once brought fairly and fully before you, and our only reason for addressing you thus particularly is that the matter may not be overlooked in the press of daily business, and that you may give the subject attention in time to be fully prepared.

We enclose our General Circular and also a form of Application for Space, to which we beg your attention. Copies of these or of this letter, if you desire them to send to your friends or correspondents, can be had at this office.

In order that we may know on what extent of cooperation we may depend, the favor of a reply on or before the 25th day of November is asked

I have the honor to be, with great respect,
Your obedient servant,
THEODORE SEDGWICK, President.

☞ **Candelabras.**—JAMES G. MOFFETT, Nos. 119 and 121 Prince-st., has on hand a splendid assortment of Gas Chandeliers, Pendents, Brackets, Candelabras, Girandoles, Solar, Fluid and Lard Lamps, suitable for private mansions, churches, hotels, &c. As J. G. MOFFETT manufactures the above articles, he is prepared to sell them wholesale or retail, at moderate prices. Gas Fixtures introduced into houses with dispatch.

☞ **Special Notice.**—The Special Committee of the Common Council, having determined that obsequies, in honor of the lamented DANIEL WEBSTER, late Secretary of State of the United States of America, shall be observed in this city on the 16th inst., by a civic and military procession, to be composed of the military and the different orders, societies and citizens of New-York, and others who may unite with them, take this occasion to extend a most respectful and earnest invitation to our fellow-citizens generally, and the different orders, societies, trades, associations, fire departments of the cities of New-York, Jersey City, Williamsburg, and also of the adjoining towns and counties, to unite in this testimony of respect to the illustrious dead, and that all orders, societies and associations, intending to cooperate, be requested to communicate to the Committee on or before Friday next, at 5 o'clock P. M., at room No 8 City Hall, in order that the necessary arrangements may be made to carry out the ceremonies of the day in an appropriate manner.

Resolved, That no banner, bearing political devices or inscriptions, shall be admitted in the procession

The Military, Fire Departments, and civic societies, who intend to participate, are hereby notified that their colors and banners will be covered with crape, if sent to the City Hall on or before Saturday, 13th inst.

Committee on the part of the Board of Aldermen.	*Committee on the part of the Board of Asst. Aldermen.*
Thomas J. Barr,	Isaac O. Barker,
Wm. J Peck,	Thos. Wheelan,
Abraham Moore,	Helmus M. Wells,
Jacob F. Oakley,	Josiah W. Brown,
John Boyce,	Edwin Booton,
Oscar w. Sturtevant,	Joseph Rogers,
Rich'd T Compton, Pres't.	Jonathan Trotter, Pres't.

☞ **O, U, A.**—OBSEQUIES OF DANIEL WEBSTER.—Brethren—the Chancery and several Chapters of our Order have determined to unite with the Honorable the Common Council, and our fellow-citizens generally, in the performance of suitable obsequies to the memory of that illustrious statesman and distinguished patriot, the late Hon. DANIEL WEBSTER, the man who for forty years has devoted the whole energies of his master mind to the perfection of our glorious free institutions, to the maintenance of our Constitution, and the perpetuity of our happy confederacy.

The ceremonies, consisting of a public procession and oration, will take place on TUESDAY next, the 16th instant. The Chancery and Chapters will assemble in full regalia, this morning, at the corner of Grand st and Broadway at 12 o'clock at noon precisely, at which time the line will be formed in Grand-st., the right resting on Broadway. Major A. S. BOWEN Special Aid, will direct the formation.

Each Chapter is requested to appoint three general Aids for the cavalcade. Special Aid, R. G. LOCKE, will form the cavalcade and will be assisted by Major BOWEN.

Special Aids will wear the white (Marshal's) scarf over the right shoulder and the member's regalia around the waist, stars in front. They will carry batons.

General Aids will wear the red (Sachem's) scarf over the shoulder, and the member's regalia around the waist.

All will appear mounted with the O. U. A. saddle cloth, in hat or cap and carriages alone, the continental cocked hat, trimmed with black black gloves, crape on the left arm, and without overcoats

Crape for banners may be obtained without cost, of Mr. STEPHEN MERRITT, undertaker, No. 149 Eighth-av., and of WM. W. OSBORN, No 278 Grand-st

THOS. R WHITNEY, Grand Marshal.

☞ **Mercantile Library Association.**—THACKERAY'S LECTURES.—Subscriptions to Mr THACKERAY'S course of six Lectures on the *English Humorists of Queen Anne's Reign* will be received at the Bookstores of Messrs C S FRANCIS & CO., and EVANS & BRITTAN and at the rooms of the Library Subscribers (and Subscribers only,) will be entitled to reserved seats for the course.

Price of Tickets—To Members, $2; Non-members, $3.

Members' subscriptions will be received only at the Library.

WILLARD L. FELT, Chairman,
JAMES D. SMITH
JOHN F. HALSTED,
Lecture Committee.

☞ **The Regular Convention** of the DELTA PHI FRATERNITY will take place on MONDAY, Nov 15, at 4 P M., at the American Hotel The Graduate and Regular Members of all the Chapters are requested to be punctual in their attendance.

☞ **Mrs. E. Oakes Smith** will lecture at Hope Chapel THIS EVENING (Friday, Nov. 12) at 8 o'clock. Subject, Manhood. Tickets 25 cts.

☞ **Notice.**—Passengers for ship TRADE WIND for San Francisco, will please be on board steamer *Hector*, at Pier No. 4, N. R., THIS AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock.

New-York Daily Times.

VOL. II.....NO. 360. NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 12, 1852. PRICE TWO CENTS.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Oh, what can compare
With a head of dark hair,
Silky and soft as the finest of floss,
Red hair, reft of dryness,
Harsh hair of wiryness,
Solely by GOURAUD'S CIRCASSIAN GLOSS.

☞ **Dr. Felix Gouraud's Medicated HAIR RESTORATIVE**, or Circassian Gloss, possesses the surprising qualities, not only of completely restoring the hair to places where it has prematurely fallen off, but also of rendering harsh, stubborn and wiry hair as pleasant and glossy as the finest silk It also deprives carroty hair of its unseemly hue, by imparting to it a rich dark color.

☞ Remember! that this and other valuable preparations of Dr GOURAUD'S, can only be obtained genuine at his celebrated Italian Medicated Soap Depôt, No. 67 Walker-st, first store from (not in) Broadway.

☞ **Mercantile Library Association.**—Hon. HORATIO SEYMOUR, Governor Elect, will deliver a Lecture before the members of this Institution, at Metropolitan Hall, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Nov. 17. Subject—"*The Study of the Natural Sciences*"

Tickets admitting a Lady and Gentleman, 75c. Single tickets, 50c. Members' tickets, half the above prices. To be had only at the Library.

Tickets to be had at the desk of the Library, and at the desk on the evening of the Lecture.

WILLARD L. FELT, Chairman.
JAMES D. SMITH, JOHN F. HALSTED, } Lecture Committee.

New-York Daily Times.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

Great Democratic Meeting at Washington.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Nov. 11.

A large concourse of the Democracy of this district and the adjoining cities and neighboring towns, including a delegation from Baltimore, met at 4 o'clock this afternoon in front of the City Hall. After stirring music by the Marine Band, and the firing of several guns, Col. FORNEY was introduced upon the west portico, and delivered an address. They celebrated the event of the 2d of November, he said, not because the Whig party had been defeated, but because eternal principles had prevailed. He regarded the event as a triumph of nationality over sectionalism, and a complete vindication of compromise. He congratulated them that the campaign had been stained by no fraud, blackened by no falsehood, dishonored by no slander. They spoke in two languages to different sections, but disseminated the same principles over the entire country—so no man voted in the dark. Partizans might learn a lesson from the result to deal honestly and fairly with the people. The JACKSON statue would be elevated two months before PIERCE would be inaugurated. It was fitting that the restoration of the Democratic party should be thus heralded. PIERCE was an illustrious disciple of the JACKSON school. He concluded with some general remarks of a progressive character. Before the additions to the Capitol were completed, let them hope that new States and territories would be added to the Union. He was frequently applauded.

Amid music and the booming of cannon, a procession was afterwards formed. P. BARTON KAY as Chief Marshal, with forty Assistant Marshals, all mounted, and followed by the Jackson Association, Ward Associations, Pierce Club, &c. The evening was occupied in marching through the city, discharging rockets and guns on the way. Many buildings along the route were brilliantly illuminated; bonfires also were frequent. Numerous transparencies were borne in the procession, one of them having conspicuously on it, "29 PIERCE and KING States," including Tennessee and Kentucky.

Mail Robber Arrested.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, Nov. 11.

Mr. HOLBROOK, Agent of the Post-Office Department, arrested here to-day the perpetrator of several mail robberies committed at Baltimore. The prisoner is JOHN W. COMBETS, employed as a conductor of the Express train on the Baltimore Railroad, who cut open the pouches on different times at Baltimore, and took possession of drafts, after destroying the letters containing them. He had obtained cash upon drafts remitted by various New-York Banks to Southern correspondents, but payable in New-York, by opening an account in a Bank here, and depositing the drafts with forged endorsements. When arrested, he had $7,570 in bills of the Bank of North America, the produce of stolen drafts. COMBETS had opportunities to commit the robberies, there being no mail agents attached to the Express train. The prisoner confesses the crime, and acknowledges having destroyed many drafts that he knew could not be converted into money. No money was found in the pouches. The first discovery of the robbery was from finding a rifled pouch in a sink attached to the United States Hotel, Baltimore. The prisoner is connected with a most respectable family of this city.

From Halifax—The Fisheries, &c.

HALIFAX, Thursday, Nov. 11.

The Protective Fleet has been withdrawn from the coast for the season. The fishery season has been poor, but some rich hauls were made last week off Cape Breton.

The steamer *Sir John Harvey* arrived here last night in 47 hours from Boston.

We had a slight fall of snow here yesterday.

General Pierce in Boston.

BOSTON, Thursday, Nov. 11.

Gen. PIERCE is stopping at the Tremont Hotel, and has already been waited upon by the delegation from the New-York Democratic Committee, respecting his visit to New-York.—*Post and Commercial.*

Frost in South Carolina and Georgia—Gov. Foote.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, Nov. 11.

The Southern Mail, late as due, has been received. The Charleston and Georgia papers notice a severe frost which occurred on Monday last.

The Mississippi *Flag* is in favor of Gov. FOOT for U. S. Senator.—*Post and Commercial.*

Vessel Ashore—Destruction of 4,000 Bushels of Wheat.

DETROIT, Thursday, Nov. 11.

The brig *F. G. Clarke* is ashore on Middle Island. 4,000 bushels Wheat have been thrown overboard. Steamer *Northerner* tried to get her off, but did not succeed.

Madame Sontag in Boston.

BOSTON, Thursday, Nov. 11.

Madame SONTAG had another brilliant and crowded house, this evening. We have not witnessed so much enthusiasm since the first visit of JENNY LIND here.

The Humboldt's and Canada's News at New-Orleans.

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, Nov. 11—Noon.

Cotton is in active demand. The *Humboldt's* and *Canada's* advices have been received, and will be published this afternoon.

Fire in Charleston.

CHARLESTON, Thursday, Nov. 11.

The hall and store of L. M. HATCH, on Meeting-street, were destroyed by fire, this morning.

The Wisconsin Bank Law—Fall of Snow.

MILWAUKEE, Wednesday, Nov. 10.

The official returns show that the Bank Law is accepted by from 20,000 to 25,000 majority.

It is snowing fast here.

Death of Hon. David Henshaw.

BOSTON, Thursday, Nov. 11.

Hon. DAVID HENSHAW died at Leicester this morning.

THE ELECTION.

NEW-YORK.

SYRACUSE, Thursday, Nov. 11.

Onondaga County, official—Pierce, 6,415; Scott, 5,097; Hale, 1,761; Seymour, 6,702; Hunt, 6,221; Tompkins, 1,460. The Congress vote varies more.

Spafford and Olisco, on the Presidential vote, gave Hale a majority.

Broome County.—(Official.)—For Pierce Electors, 290 majority; for Smith for Congress, 196 majority; Seymour, for Governor, 228 majority; Ely, for Assembly over Tompkins, 827 majority; Robinson, County Clerk, 482 majority.

DELAWARE.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, Nov. 11.

The returns from Delaware are all in, showing a majority of 111 for George R Riddle, Democrat, for Congress. The Democrats have also a majority of the Legislature, thus securing the election of a Democratic U. S. Senator. A torch-light procession comes off in Wilmington to night in honor of the victory.

WILMINGTON, Del., Thursday, Nov. 11.

Returns received from Sussex to night, show that the Whigs have carried the State Legislative ticket, which secures a Whig majority and consequently a Whig Senator.

MASSACHUSETTS.

BOSTON, Thursday, Nov. 11.

Zeno Scudder, Whig, is not elected to Congress from the First District, as reported. He lacks nine votes of a majority.

The Legislature stands, so far as heard from, 98 Whigs and 96 Coalition.—*Post and Commercial.*

TENNESSEE.

NASHVILLE, Thursday, Nov. 11.

Tennessee is all heard from except Fentress County; and the returns, official and otherwise, give Scott a majority of between 1,800 and 1,900.

NORTH CAROLINA.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, Nov. 11.

In North Carolina there are now only six counties to hear from, and PEARCE'S majority is still about 700.

RALEIGH, Thursday, Nov. 11.

The *Register* admits that the State has gone for Pierce by a small majority.

In Orange County (the home of Mr. Graham) the Whigs gain 402 votes.—*Post and Commercial.*

TEXAS.

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, Nov. 11.

The steamship *Texas* has arrived from Galveston. The few election returns received, show a heavy Pierce majority which the rest of the State will reduce, and his majority will not exceed 600.

NEW-JERSEY—OFFICIAL.

Counties.	Pierce.	Scott.	Hale.	Counties.	Pierce.	Scott.	Hale.
Atlantic	751	349		Middlesex	2 400	2,495	
Bergen	1 414	926		Monmouth	3,170	1,646	5
Burlington	3,796	2,870	114	Morris	2,000	2 548	25
Camden	1 696	1,568	27	Ocean	567	1,102	
Cape May	1-2	603		Passaic	1,825	1,670	
Cumberland	1,613	1,371		Salem	1,783	1,733	31
Essex	5 638	6 241	35	Somerset	1,680	1 814	
Gloucester	1 103	1,221	45	Sussex	3 184	1,177	
Hudson	1 645	1,596	21	Warren	2,759	1,574	18
Hunterdon	3 578	3 290					
Mercer	3,567	2,657	13	Total	44,381	38,551	344

Majority for Pierce over Scott.....5 750.

TWO DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE CANADA AT HALIFAX.

GREAT ACTIVITY IN THE COTTON MARKET.

Advance in Breadstuffs.

HALIFAX, N. S., Thursday, Nov. 11.

The Royal Mail steamship *Canada*, Captain LANG, arrived here about 8 o'clock this morning, bringing London and Liverpool dates of the 30th ultimo. She encountered heavy head winds during the passage. She brings eighty-four passengers and a full freight.

The *Canada* passed the steamship *Asia* on the 31st, going into Liverpool

The only important news by this arrival is the commercial. Cotton was extremely active, and the markets generally were looking up.

There is no political news of interest.

ENGLAND.

Mr. D'ISRAELI has, as usual, addressed a circular to those members of Parliament supposed to be friendly to the Government, begging them to be present when Parliament opens. He adds that the House will immediately proceed to elect a Speaker, and take up business of the highest importance.

In the House of Lords, the Marquis of BATH and the Earl of DONOUGHMORE have been selected to move and second the address.

Nothing has transpired as to the proposed course of the Government.

The position of affairs between the United States and Cuba attracts the attention of the English press of all shades. The *Times*, in a leading article on the subject, defends the conduct of the Captain General in the *Crescent City* affair; talks of the rashness of the Democracy; prophecies that Spain will ruin American commerce by letters of Marque, and that France will side with Spain. The article concludes by saying that however the case may be, the firm and collective resolution of the maritime powers of Europe to oppose the aggressive policy of the United States when it extends even beyond the North American continent to Cuba and to the Sandwich Islands, is the safeguard of peace, which might otherwise be sacrificed to the outcry of an indignation meeting. The other papers hold forth in the same strain

The London *Daily News* publishes in full the WILLIAMS and LOCKART correspondence with the New-York *Herald*, but without comment.

LAMAR ROLLIN writes to the papers stating that though some of the parties in the late duel are personal friends of his, he was in nowise implicated in the affair.

The celebrated daughter of General ROSAS was married at Southampton to a Spaniard.

The English clipper-ship *Sternaway*, which left Whampoa in company with the *Carysolite*, as before reported, had arrived in the Downs in 107 days.

Southampton has been selected by the Government as an Emigrating port.

Major BARRARD is not, as was reported, appointed Governor of Jamaica.

On Wednesday, the 27th, a gale in the English Channel caused several shipwrecks and loss of life.

One or two arrivals from Australia are reported, but they brought neither gold or later advices.

FRANCE.

Prolonged cabinet councils were daily held at St. Cloud, doubtless on the subject of the empire.

Recruiting was already going on among the cavalry for the Imperial Guard.

It is confidently given out that the civil list of the Emperor will be fixed by the Senate at 30,000,000 francs.

The Turkish Loan panic was subsiding.

A well informed private correspondent, writes to the agent of the N. Y. Associated Press at Liverpool: "The speculation on the Paris Bourse in the Funds and Railroad Shares is immense, and must lead to a crisis if not stopped shortly. For instance, Paris and Lyons Railroad Shares are selling for cash, at 987f. 50c., and for the 15th Nov, at 1,100 francs"

The American Minister at Paris is dead.

The *Obligado*, 20 gun brig, has sailed for the South Sea station.

ABD EL KADER has arrived in Paris.

The Minister of Marine has notified the Havre Chamber of Commerce that Rice imported in French vessels into the French West India Islands will be admitted free of duty.

BELGIUM.

In consequence of the election of M. DELFOSSE, the Radical candidate, to the Presidency of the Chamber of Deputies, M. BRONCKERE is once more charged with the formation of a Ministry, and which, rumor says, he has again declined.

GERMANY.

The plenipotentiaries of the Darmstadt Coalition held their first meeting, at Vienna, on the 20th Oct.

ITALY.

The Austrian Provinces.

The Zolverein between Austria, Modena and Parma, was officially announced on the 15th Oct.

ROME.—The Pope, in a speech made in the Consistory on the 27th Sept., complained of the ingratitude of New-Granada in curbing the power of the Church. He threatens with his highest displeasure all prelates who obey the civil law respecting parochial examinations, and lauds the conduct of the Archbishop of Santa Fé de Bogota. Meantime the Minister of New-Granada has struck his flag and left Rome.

TURKEY.

The news from Constantinople has been exciting,—it having been stated during the week, that an insurrection had broken out, and that the French Minister had demanded his passport. Neither statement was correct. The Divan had, however, been in the greatest perplexity to raise funds to pay the instalments of the repudiated loan. The Sultan had sent his plate to be coined, but the Minister of Finance managed to scrape together sufficient funds to dispense with this sacrifice, and nearly the required amount had been transmitted to London and Paris. Matters will now subside peaceably, although the prominent hand that Russia and France have had in the affair, cannot fail to be remembered.

EGYPT AND SYRIA.

Dates from Alexandria are to the 10th October. Government continues its sales of Wheat, and prices were high.

M. SABATIER, the new French Consul General for Egypt, has arrived from Damascus.

The defeat of the Rebels in the Hauran, is announced, but the insurrection is not suppressed, as the insurgents have retired into the fastnesses of the Lodja.

INDIA.

The overland Express is in with dates from Bombay to the 1st of October, Calcutta, 20th of September, and Rangoon, 10th September.

Gen GODWIN had ordered an immediate advance on Prome. The Burmese had burned the city, and retired to stockade ten miles distant, and beyond the range of the steamer's guns. The Burmese were in force about 7,000, but had no artillery.

Famine prevailed throughout Upper AVA—the British having intercepted over 20 000 tons of Rice.

The Indian journals are unanimous in demanding the immediate annexation of Burmah

The Northwest country, the Nizams and the King of Oudes territories, are in their usual distracted state.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

Liverpool Cotton Market.

The late unfavorable accounts of the prospects of the growing crop have caused much excitement in the Liverpool COTTON market. The business of the week ending Thursday evening, reached 117 500 bales, the largest weekly report of the year. Speculators took 57,220, and exporters 4,170 bales. To-day (Friday) the sales are estimated at 20,000 bales, one half to the Trade. Considering the immense transactions of the past five weeks, the small rise of the advance in that period is remarkable; for while the business has been fully 400,000 bales, Middling Orleans is only quoted at ½d and Fair at ¼d ₰ lb advance, including the improvements of this week—½d ₰ lb is Fair, and ¼d @½d on the lower and middling qualities The quotations are: Fair Orleans, 6¾d; Middling do., 6¼d.; Fair Mobile, 6¼d.; Middling do., 6¼d; Fair Uplands 6¼d.; Middling do., 6¼d; Ordinary 5¾d.@6d; Inferior, 4¾d.@5d. The stock of COTTON at Liverpool is called 425,800 bales, of which 2¾5,000 are American—against a stock of 490 000 bales at this period last year, of which 298,000 were American.

Liverpool Corn Market.

The light receipts of foreign grain and flour, combined with the demand for Australia, have caused an improved feeling with a further advance in WHEAT of 2d. ₰ quarter. White being worth 9s 3d @9s.; Red, 8s 8d@9s 4d ₰ 70lb; and of 3d @ 6d ₰ barrel on FLOUR. Western Canal selling at 22s. 9d @23s. Philadelphia and Baltimore 22s 9d @23s. 6d. Ohio 23s 9d and sour 18s @20s. INDIAN CORN is quoted 1s. 6d dearer, White being worth 31s. 6d.; Yellow, 32s.; and Mixed 31s ₰ quarter.

Liverpool Provision Market.

From James McHenry's Circular.

Some sales of BEEF have been made, at better prices than could have been had previously. In PORK there is nothing new. BACON is more asked for, but we have over here. LARD is in rather more request, and small sales have been effected, at full rates. CHEESE is much wanted W. GARDNER & Co's quotations are: U S. prime mess BEEF—New at 105s. @115s; Ordinary, 85s @ 90s, ₰ tierce of 304 lbs. PORK—Prime Eastern Mess, ₰ bbl of 200 lbs 72s. 6d @75s.; Western, at 70s @72s 6d. BACON, at 47s @49s.

Liverpool Produce Market.

ASHES—Sales of 350 bbls, at 27s. 6d. for Pots, and 28s. for Pearls

BARK—Has advanced to 8s.

COFFEE—Limited demand—200 bags Colony Rio sold at 44s. 6d

GUANO—Old Peruvian, £5@£18.

MOLASSES—The demand has considerably improved and prices have advanced 1s.—400 puncheons clayed Cuba, sold to distillers at 13s 6d.

OILS—No Lard or Whale, and all the Sperm is in second hands, waiting, at £7.@s6 ₰ ton

RICE—1,000 bags Bengal sold at former rates.

SUGAR—A large business doing in foreign, for refining, at a further advance of 6d

TALLOW—In good demand at 45s @45s. 6d., P. U. I. C., on the spot No American.

TEA—Very firm, and a good business done at about previous rates.

NAVAL STORES—Turpentine—The market continues without supply. Rough Turpentine is worth 10s @11s., and 56s. ₰ cwt. Resin—In good demand and selling readily on arrival at 9d. for common, up to 12s. for fine, with sales of 1,000 bbls.

State of Trade in Manchester.

Spinners and Manufacturers are again meeting a further advance which has rather checked business, and the impression is gaining ground amongst buyers that speculation is too rife, and great caution is necessary.

London Markets.

(From Baring Bros. Circular.)

There is increased activity in the Colonial and foriern produce market, with a general tendency to higher prices. COFFEE is firm and some sorts are dearer SUGAR has advanced 6d per cwt. COTTON in native speculative demand at ⅛d. ₰ lb higher IRON is fully supported. WHEAT, FLOUR, and INDIAN CORN are firmer TURPENTINE rough is at 11s. SPIRITS (British) firm at 51s.

Havre Market..... OCT. 27—P. M.

Sales of COTTON during the week 7,026 bales—Imports 3,187 bales—Stock 20,792, of which 16,682 bales are American—prices are well supported.

American Securities.

Messrs. BELL, SON & Co. report American Securities in good demand during the past week with prices favorable. BARING BROTHERS quote U. S 5 ₰ cent Bonds scarce at 109@110; Inscriptions 107@108; Massachusetts sterling, '56, fairly held at 107@108; Pennsylvania State fives, 83@87; other stocks without alteration

London Money Market.

Money is in good demand. The Bullion in the Bank of England amounts to £21 670,468. Consols closed at 100¾@100¾ for money and account Bar Silver, 5¼d.; New Dollars, 4s. 11½d Freights have been rather firmer within a day or two, ships coming in being scarce To New-York, steerage passage £2 10s @£2 15s; Dead Weight, 20s @27s. 6d. ₰ ton.

Shipping Intelligence.

Arrived from New-York—Oct. 23 Samuel Train; Valorous, at Marseilles; Eliza at Hamburg; 24th, Sea Flower, at Hull, 25th, Yankee Blade, at Newry; New World, Western World and Siddons, at Liverpool; Southampton and Yorktown, at London; St Nicholas, at Havre; 27th, Montezuma and Cornelius Grinnell; 28th, Mortimer Livingston, London

Arrived from Philadelphia—24th, Aaron, at Marseilles.

Arrived from Baltimore—25th, Herschel, at Deal; Flora McDonald, Mary Armagh

Sailed for New-York—16th, Ophir, from Cronstadt; 23d, Norma, from Bremerhaven; 23d, Abbott Lord, Bordeaux; 25th, American Congress, Gravesend; Devonshire, Portsmouth; 28th, Charles Holmes and Joseph Walker, from Liverpool.

Sailed for Boston—15th, Thatcher, from Gibraltar; 16th, Kepler, from Cronstadt; 28th, Tyrrel, from Liverpool

Sailed for Philadelphia,—25th, Steamer City of Glasgow.

Sailed for Mobile—Agamemnon, Liverpool.

Sailed for New-Orleans—23d, Gen Berry, Bordeaux; 25th, York, Liverpool; 26th, Holyoke, from Cardiff; 28th, Oregon, from Liverpool.

Passengers

For Boston—Mr and Mrs. Lowell, daughter and servant; Mr and Mrs. Reid, Mr and Mrs Degan, Mr, Mrs. and two Misses Beebe, and servant; Mr, Mrs and Miss Smith, Mr and Mrs Tomlin, Mr. and Miss Daniels, Messrs Thackeray and friend, Smith, Calleday, Hill Cauveilhert, Fox, Knivett, Barber, Cheales, Rose, Robertson, Spencer, Murray, Homans, Hodges, Hamilton, Mullens, Bond, Perkins, Whitehead, Cook, Rev. Dr. Hodges, Clough, Huntington, Faxon, Evans, Peabody, Donnell, Heaton Solar, Caldwell, Barton, Samson, Howard, Burke, McMullen, Hammill, Marshall, Pittern, Owden, Browne, Frosley, Wilde, Pippey, Loanscale, Patterson, Elmridge and Brown.

The Caloric Ship.

The experiment of Mr. ERICSSON of applying heated air to the propulsion of ships, is rapidly approaching a crisis. The trial ship for this object was launched, in this city, several weeks ago, and by the first of December her machinery will be ready to test the feasibility of the discovery as a substitute for steam. Opinions are much divided on the subject. The revolution which it proposes in navigation is too wonderful not to enlist the liveliest concern among business men. The principle, if successful with water craft, is capable of application to nearly all machinery now driven by steam. Mills, factories, and railway locomotives may employ it. The discovery, and rapid extension and employment of the magnetic telegraph are not more remarkable, than this will be if its practical working should correspond with the now sanguine hopes of Mr. ERICSSON and the friends who are furnishing him with the means.

The principle involved in the construction of the Caloric Engine is the employment of heated air, to the exclusion of furnaces, boilers, and the troublesome et ceteras of the steam engine. The engine consists of two cylinders, the lower being of much greater diameter than the upper. The upper is called the supply, the lower the working cylinder. In each cylinder is fitted a piston, corresponding to the diameter, but so arranged that the operations are made simultaneously. At the base of the lower or working cylinder, a fire is applied, and the machine is at once set in motion. The piston in the upper cylinder descends, a series of valves placed in the top are opened, and the cylinder is filled with cold air. As the piston rises, these valves close, and the air within, unable to escape, passes through another set of valves into a receiver, whence it again passes into the working cylinder through an apparatus called the regenerator, which is formed of a series of wire-nettings, placed side by side, and about twelve inches in thickness. The air, in passing through the meshes of this contrivance, takes up a large amount of heat, say 450°. In passing into the working cylinder, it receives an additional amount of caloric, say 30°. At the temperature of 480° the volume of air is doubled by expansion, and in the effort to find a vent, performs the work demanded of it by the engine. In other words, it is the expansion of heated air, in place of the vapor of water, or steam, that produces the essential propelling power. The advantages to be derived from this improvement, should it prove effective, are too obvious to call for argument. Most important of all, it is claimed that there can be no danger of explosions, and very little chance for fire on shipboard. The saving in room is very considerable, and the danger of leakage from placing the bed-plate bolts through the bottom of the vessel is entirely obviated. The bed-plates are firmly bolted to the flooring of the ship, and constitute a safe and durable iron coating, which seems to bid defiance to the ordinary dangers of the steamships.

It is not expected that a ship thus propelled will make the voyage to Europe short of 14 or 15 days—at least, until the experiment is developed, and new points of improvement suggested. The competition in speed, therefore, will first be with the sailing merchantmen and packets, in heavy freights; not with the mail steamers, in passengers and light and costly goods. The greatest revolution will probably be in the clipper service, on long voyages around Capes Horn and Good Hope, to San Francisco, China and India. The present difficulty with steamships and steam propellers is, that they cannot carry coal sufficient for such voyages, and, besides the inconvenience and loss of time in putting into intermediate ports, they find the supplies of fuel too uncertain and costly to do so. On the calculation of Mr. ERICSSON, that one-fifth only of the fuel required to make steam will be sufficient to create the caloric, a vessel may carry from New-York all the coal necessary for the longest voyage, in addition to her cargo on freight.

The experiment is too near its definite trial to make the expression of an opinion from the press at all important, particularly as abundant private means have been advanced in its support. If the discovery itself be a mere theory, it is not less true that many of the objections urged in advance against its practical use are theoretical.

The *Times*, we are glad to see, takes the same position in regard to our foreign agents, which the *Evening Post* held yesterday.—*Post.*

☞ The *Times* has never held any other position. It has made this very subject a prominent topic of discussion, from the day it began to be published, and has held but one language upon it, without reference to the political character of our representatives abroad, or of the administration by which they were appointed. We hope the *Post* will be equally earnest and impartial, even after the new appointments shall have been made.

SALT RIVER.

Further Views of the Section—Sketch of Distinguished Residents.

Special Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

UP SALT RIVER, 1. O., Thursday, Nov. 11.

My private opinion is that there is too much work and too little calculating done by the Yankees. They are too apt to jump at conclusions. They conceive a plan for making money, and before the plan is digested they put it in operation. And so it works well enough until just before the consummation. There ought to be more getting ready before starting. The order of battle ought to be determined before the troops are put in motion. It does not pay to start the engines before you have wood and water enough on board to reach the next wooding station. In old times, before stump fences came in vogue, it was supposed that every tree had for each branch a corresponding root, and for each twig a rootlet. So I think for each action there ought to be a thought,—for every day's labor a predetermination: so that there will be no necessity for undoing what has been laboriously done. But the world drives so fast—we get such a head of steam on, we can't stop at all the way-stations. We *over-do* the work, and *under-do* the thinking.

Now, up Salt River is the place to fetch up the arrears in thinking. We become closet-men almost by necessity. There are no excitements to draw off our attention,—no new issues to distract us,—no factions to make us afraid. There are no political clubs perambulating the streets o'nights, cheering us at midnight and calling us out in our gowns to make a speech,—no groans of the other candidate's friends as they pass our door, to curdle our sweet fancies, and turn our dreams into nightmare. Retrospection is the first business of all new comers. A day of study here is worth a month with you. Questions in political economy which puzzled us prodigiously there, here are answered on the slightest examination, and problems which taxed our powers to the utmost, are solved as easily as sums in long division. But we soon get tired of "seeing ourselves as others see us." It does not take long to "know ourselves." To assist and vary our studies, we have some noble private libraries, to which access is easy, and then the Astor Library of the place is the magnificent collection of Total Oblivion, the millionaire. Of this, I shall be happy to speak more freely at some future day.

But let us order a carriage and ride out upon the Avenue. The town, you must know, is divided into the Old and New Ends. We will stick by the New and our drive will take us past the mansions of many of the arist

JOHN ADAMS'S DIARY.

Voltaire—Vergennes—Court of France—Franklin—Jefferson—American Peers—The Fisheries, &c.

About a month before the death of VOLTAIRE, MR. ADAMS saw that great wit, then in his eighty-fourth year, at the Paris theatre of Comedy. The old man attended the performance of his own *Alzire*. "Between the acts, the audience called him out and clapped and applauded him the whole time. The old poet arose and bowed respectfully to the audience. He has yet much fire in his eyes and vigor in his countenance, though very old." A few nights afterwards ADAMS went to hear D'ALEMBERT pronounce an eulogy at the Academy of Sciences. It was a memorable reunion, for FRANKLIN and VOLTAIRE were both present. The enthusiastic Frenchmen could not, of course, neglect seizing such a fine opportunity for a scene. "There presently arose a general cry that M. VOLTAIRE and M. FRANKLIN should be introduced to each other. This was done, and they bowed and spoke to each other. This was no satisfaction, and there must be something more. Neither of our philosophers seemed to divine what was wished or expected; they, however, took each other by the hand. But this was not enough; the clamor continued till the explanation came out. *Il faut s'embrasser, à la Françoise!* The two aged actors upon this great theatre of philosophy and frivolity then embraced each other, by hugging one another in their arms, and kissing each other's cheeks; and then the tumult subsided. And the cry immediately spread through the whole Kingdom, and, I suppose, over all Europe. "*Qu'il etait charmant de voir embrasser* SOLON *et* SOPHOCLES!" VOLTAIRE was the great theoriser of revolution, and FRANKLIN the man who put it into successful practice.

MR. ADAMS speaks of the intrigues of the French Ministry to get the supreme command of all the American armies into the hands of a Frenchman. He says he "knew of the intrigue of Marshal DE MAILLEBOIS with Mr. DEANE, to be placed over the head of General WASHINGTON." The Compte DE VERGENNES, Mr. ADAMS, and Mr. LEE, walking one day, in company, MAILLEBOIS passed them. "That is a great General, Sir," said LEE. "Ah," said VERGENNES, "I wish he had the command with you!" "My feelings," says ADAMS, "were kept to myself; but my reflection was: 'I will be buried in the ocean, or in any other manner sacrificed, before I will voluntarily put on the chains of France, when I am struggling to throw off those of Great Britain."

In June, 1778, about ten years before the bursting of the great storm which swept away the throne of France, Mr. ADAMS saw the grandeur of LOUIS and MARIE ANTOINETTE at Versailles. At a grand procession of the Knights of the *Saint-Esprit*, he witnessed the stateliness of the Queen. "She was attended by her ladies to the gallery opposite to the altar, placed in the centre of the seat, and there left alone by the other ladies, who all retired. She was an object too sublime and beautiful for my dull pen to describe. I leave this enterprise to Mr. BURKE. But in his description there is more of the orator than the philosopher. Her dress was everything that art and wealth could make it. One of the maids of honor told me she had diamonds on her person to the value of eighteen millions of livres; and I always thought her majesty *much beholden to her dress*. Mr. BURKE saw her probably but once. I have seen her fifty times, perhaps, in all the variety of her dresses. She had a fine complexion, indicating perfect health, and was a handsome woman in her face and figure. But I have seen beauties much superior, both in countenance and form, in France, England and America." Mr. ADAMS's report is apparently truer than BURKE's. The Austrian royal family were always more fair and florid than beautiful, and MARIE ANTOINETTE had the red and white of her soft-featured niece, MARIE THERESE.

MR. ADAMS saw the King, Queen, and the rest of the family at their supper. A crowded array of courtiers and others came together, at nine o'clock at night to see the royal meal. The American Ambassador got a distinguished seat, apart from his company, and close beside the royal family, where he was very much looked at as he sat in the midst of magnificently-dressed ladies. "My dress," he says, "was a decent French dress, but not to be compared with the gold and diamonds and embroidery about me. The eyes of all the assembly were turned upon me, and I felt sufficiently humbled and mortified, for I was not a proper object for the criticisms of such a company. I found myself gazed at, as we, in America, used to gaze at the *sachems* who came to make speeches to us in Congress; but I thought it hard if I could not command as much power of face as one of the chiefs of the Six Nations, and therefore determined I would assume a cheerful countenance, enjoy the scene around me, and observe it as coolly as an astronomer calculates the stars. Inscriptions of *Fructus Belli* was seen on the ceiling and all about the walls of the room among paintings of the trophies of war, probably done by order of LOUIS XIV., who confessed, in his dying hour, as his successor and NAPOLEON will probably do, that he was too fond of war. The King was the carver for himself and the royal family. His Majesty ate like a king, and made a royal supper of solid beef and everything else in proportion. The Queen took a large spoonful of soup, and displayed her fine person and graceful manners in alternately looking at the company in various parts of the hall, and ordering several kinds of seasoning to be brought to her, by which she fitted her supper to her taste. When this was accomplished, her Majesty exhibited to the admiring spectators the magnificent spectacle of a great Queen swallowing her royal supper in a single spoonful at once. This was all performed like perfect clock-work, not a feature of her face, nor a motion of any part of her person, especially her arm and her hand, could be criticised as out of order. A little, and but a little, conversation seemed to pass among the royal personages of both sexes, but in so low a voice that nothing could be understood by any of the audience." In such a moment as that, who would or could have prophesied the end of all? Who could have told that splendid woman and that fat, despotic man, with the carving-knife, that the guillotine should one day chop off both their heads, on the public scaffold, in the sight of all the approving populace of Paris! Could but the truth be written on the wall of that royal room, how would the banquet be broken up with shrieks and horrors unspeakable! But the festivals of LOUIS and MARIE ANTOINETTE continued in all their gallant pomp—

> Regardless of the sweeping whirlwind's sway,
> That hushed in grim repose, waited its evening prey.

In a letter to ELBRIDGE GERRY, dated July, 1778, Mr. ADAMS says that a letter containing a project for reconciliation with America had been thrown into one of their grates. "There are reasons to believe it came with the full privity of the King. Full of flattery, and proposing that America should be governed by a Congress of American peers, to be created and appointed by the King; and, of bribery, proposing that a number, not exceeding two hundred American peers, should be made, and that such as had stood foremost and suffered most, and made most enemies in this contest, as FRANKLIN, WASHINGTON, ADAMS, and HANCOCK, by name, should be of the number. Dr. FRANKLIN, to whom the letter was sent, as the writer is supposed to be a friend of his, sent an answer, in which they have received a dose that will make them sick!"

In 1782, during the negotiations carried on between FRANKLIN, LAURENS, ADAMS, and JAY, on one side, and FITZHERBERT, STRACHEY, &c., on the other, with respect to the Northern Fisheries, STRACHEY proposed that, instead of "right of fishing" to Americans, it should be "liberty of fishing." Upon this, ADAMS got hot again, and spoke out. "When God Almighty made the Banks of Newfoundland at three hundred leagues distance from the people of America, and at six hundred leagues distance from France and England, did he not give as good a right to the former as the latter? If occupation, use, and possession, give a right, we have it as clearly as you. If war, blood, and treasure, give a right, ours is as good as yours. We have been constantly fighting in Canada, Cape Breton, and Nova-Scotia, for the defence of this fishery, and have expended beyond all proportion more than you. If then the right cannot be denied, why should it not be acknowledged? Why should we leave room for illiterate fishermen to wrangle and chicane?"

After this harangue, the business was, at once, brought to a close favorable to the States, who enjoyed their fishery privileges till the war of 1812.

In 1783, Mr. ADAMS, after considering the circumstances of the Northern Pacific, says, "What should hinder the Empress of Russia from establishing a trading city on the sea of Kamschatka, and opening a commerce with Pekin, Nankin and Canton—the cities of China? It is so near the islands of Japan, the Philippines, the Moluccas, that a great scene may be one day opened there."

Mr. ADAMS, in a letter written to Mr. PICKERING in 1822, speaks in an interesting way of the writing of the Declaration of Independence. "Mr. JEFFERSON," he says, "came into Congress in June, 1775, and brought with him a reputation for literature, science, and a happy talent of composition. Writings of his were handed about, remarkable for their peculiar felicity of expression. Though a silent member of Congress, he was so prompt, frank, explicit and decisive upon committees and in conversation—not even SAMUEL ADAMS was more so—that he soon seized upon my heart; and upon this occasion I gave him my vote, and did all in my power to procure the votes of others. I think he had one more vote than any other, and that placed him at the head of the Committee." ADAMS was second, and both were appointed to write the Declaration. "The sub Committee met. JEFFERSON proposed to me to make the draught. I said, 'I will not; you should do it.' 'Oh, no.' 'Why will you not?' 'You ought to do it.' 'I will not.' 'Why?' 'Reasons enough. Reason first—you are a Virginian, and a Virginian ought to appear at the head of this business. Reason second—I am obnoxious and unpopular; you are very much otherwise. Reason third—you can write ten times better than I can.' 'Well,' said JEFFERSON, 'if you are decided, I will do as well as I can.' 'Very well; when you have drawn it up, we will have a meeting.'

"A meeting we had accordingly, and conned the paper over. I was delighted with its high tone, and the flights of oratory with which it abounded, especially that concerning slavery. * * There were other expressions which I would not have inserted if I had drawn it up, particularly that which called the king a tyrant. I thought this too personal; for I never believed GEORGE to be a tyrant in disposition and in nature. I always believed him to be deceived by his courtiers on both sides of the Atlantic, and in his official capacity only, cruel. I thought the expression too passionate, and too much like scolding for so grave and solemn a document; but as FRANKLIN and SHERMAN were to inspect it afterwards, I thought it would not become me to strike it out. I consented to report it, and do not now remember that I made or suggested a single alteration. Congress cut off about a quarter of it, as I expected they would, but they obliterated some of the best of it, and left all that was exceptionable, if anything in it was." Mr. ADAMS says the essence of it was in a pamphlet, voted and printed by the town of Boston before the First Congress met—one that was composed by JAMES OTIS, as he supposes, "in one of his lucid moments," and pruned and polished by SAMUEL ADAMS.

GOVERNMENT REFORM.

SPEECH OF COL. BENTON.

Reform at Washington, and the Wants of the West.

Col. BENTON made the following highly interesting speech at a mass meeting of the citizens of Jackson, Cape Girardeau Co., Missouri, on the 30th ult.:

COL. BENTON EXULTS IN HIS SUCCESS.

CITIZENS! I have had a great gratification in this election—the smallest part only on my own account. Personally, I had but little interest in it, and would gladly have been spared both the toil of the canvass, the honor of the victory, and the parliamentary labor which success imposes: but I had no option—no liberty of choice to do as I pleased. I had been sold out of the Senate, and a conspiracy had been formed to keep me out, and to destroy me in the good opinion of my fellow-citizens. I was not of a temper to submit to such outrages. That was a personal reason for standing the election: there were also public reasons for doing so. There was a party among us plotting to join the State to a Southern confederacy: and I did not deem it right to abandon the State to their criminal machinations. There were good men among us deceived, and I did not think it right to leave them in error. The friends of the Union called for my help, and I could not be deaf to their call. Thus I was made a candidate in spite of myself, and by those who plotted the destruction of this Union, and plotted my destruction, as standing in their way.

I have been successful—no! we have been successful, and I have seen the effect of this success both at home and abroad upon the public mind. I have travelled since the election, and witnessed an unusual spectacle—almost national congratulations on the event of an individual election! a public rejoicing on the mere return of one man to the national councils. Everywhere, from the Mississippi to the Potomac, I have met congratulations; and not from political friends only, but from good men of all parties. Any why? Not on my own account—not for any honor or benefit to me—not from any concern in my individual fate; but for the sake of the country! because it was believed I could be of service to the country, and that the country needed my services. This was the secret of this unwonted spectacle of national rejoicing at the issue of a mere Congressional election in one remote district; and deeply has these public manifestations sunk upon my feelings. It has given me a glimpse of myself beyond the grave—showed me how I am to stand with my country men after I am gone—showed me that I have a place in their good opinion; and that I am not to be remitted to posterity for that justice to the dead which is sometimes denied to the living. Profound sensations follow this conviction. If I were young, I might feel exalted; aged, I feel the oppression of gratitude and responsibility—grateful to the American people for their justice and kindness—and fearful of disappointment—and that I may diminish, instead of increase, this national favor. Heretofore I have been a simple member of Congress, bound to act on the subjects only which concern my State, and at liberty to act upon national subjects as my judgment dictated; but now a task is assigned me, and an expectation excited, which I feel no ability to fulfil. There are disorders in the body politic which call for remedies; and in the national bereavement of our eminent public men, so long shining like fixed stars in our political firmament, and now struck from their spheres, the public expectation turns towards me.

REFORM NEEDED.

Reform is always a difficult, often a hazardous, and sometimes a thankless office. The public voice now proclaims abuses in the administration of the Federal Government, and demands their reform. In the public destitution it has turned towards me; but I can only answer in the words of the first political lesson I ever learnt—the lesson of thirty years ago, on my first arrival at Washington—that no one man can reform abuses! that it requires an administration to do that—requires the head of a President, and the backing of a Cabinet and Congress. And the wisdom of this admonition has been confirmed by all subsequent experience. In one thing only there can be no mistake in this appeal to me; and that is in regard to my feelings and principles. I am opposed to all abuses, and ready to act with any administration, Whig or Democratic, in the great work of their total extirpation.

EXPENDITURES.

At the head of these abuses (as worthy to head them, and the legitimate offspring of all minor ones) stands the present annual expenditure of the Federal Government, now lumped at sixty millions of dollars! an increase of startling amount upon our former expenditures, and out of all proportion to our increase of territory and population. Senator HOUSTON, a disciple of JACKSON and a friend to economy, has said in a late speech that that sum should be reduced at least twenty millions. I say so, too; and if Democracy obtains the executive, as well as the legislative, reins of Government, on the 4th of March next, that reduction should be inscribed on its banner as one of the duties which victory imposes. And here let me do justice. Party warfare throws the blame of these sixty millions on the present Whig administration. Inexorable history will have to qualify that reproach! and to tell that Democratic majorities were in both houses of Congress when that appalling sum was voted! And further, that it would have been seventy, instead of sixty millions, if the "*lower*" house (as it is called) had sanctioned all the appropriations voted in the "*upper*."

STEAMBOAT APPROPRIATIONS.

One item in this great expenditure—a new one, a large one, a growing one—the one most unjustifiable in itself, and most fruitful of other abuses—is the fresh and modern appropriations for ocean steamers, commencing in 1845, upon a sum of $350,000 per annum, running up soon to $874,000 per annum, and jumping up at the late session to two millions; which is just about the total annual product of all the sales of all the public lands in the United States, and this appropriation is for ten years! with a far better chance to be doubled, and even quadrupled than to be diminished; for there were no less than seventeen additional applications at the last session, not granted then, but to hang on till they are, now lying in wait for the next session, and demanding a far larger sum. But taken as the abuse now stands, and unless it can be abated, it may be assumed that the whole product of the public lands—every hard dollar which the hard hands of our farmers can dig from the ground, and save from their families, and carry to the land offices for ten years to come—every dollar of it is to go to millionary speculators in ocean steam lines. Surely these gentry ought to be made to pay the expenses of the land system during that time—made to pay the cost of surveys and sales! If they get all the proceeds they ought to pay the expenses. But no. We, the people—you, the old farmers—pay the cost, and then make a present of the net proceeds.

ORIGIN OF THE OCEAN STEAMERS.

The whole conception of this ocean steam business is an abuse, commenced in bad times, copied from a bad precedent, and improved upon by apt disciples. It was commenced under the Taylor administration—the first act for the purpose being passed on the last day of that administration—and was copied from a British example, bad in itself, and without analogy to our circumstances; and was immediately seized upon by the treasury pap-and-milk suckers at Washington as the biggest bagged cow that they had ever found in the national pen. The British origin of the business is this:

When the British Government had succeeded, in the year 1842, under the TYLER administration, in getting from the United States that part of the State of Maine which lay between Lower Canada and Nova Scotia, (which she wanted for a road,) she immediately projected a rapid line of communication between London and Quebec through the port of Halifax—the ocean being free to her, and the treaty having given her the necessary territory. To communicate rapidly and regularly with her own colony, and to be in a condition to defend it or subdue it, (as the case might require,) was an obvious policy; and lines of ocean steamers the means—the steamers to perform the double duty of war and peace, carrying the mails for communication and cannon for battle. Being for the Government service, the Government took upon itself the burden of supporting them, with the reserved right to purchase—leaving to the owners the profits of freight and passengers. This was the origin of the famous Cunard line, and was all natural and proper in Great Britain—natural and proper as a means of communicating with her own possessions, and of fighting by them, or against them, in case of need; and so far as we have followed her example in establishing a similar line to our dominions on the Pacific ocean, there is an analogy in the circumstances, and reason for imitation. I have no objection to the California and Oregon lines as a temporary expedient, until we can open the inland route upon our own territory, which can be done in one year, and made passable in stages in twenty days, and a light horse mail in ten days, and by electric magnetism in no time. But we have not stopped there; nor is it of that I complain; nor is it to that object that goes the great bulk of the ocean steam appropriations; and especially the enormous increase of the last session. What I complain of are the lines to Liverpool, Southampton, Bremen and Havre—lines running to countries which do not belong to us—which have no analogy to the British lines—and which has launched us into a career of ship bounties and ship racing! engulphing to our treasury, contrary to our constitution, unjust to private lines, and entangling our government with the pursuits of individuals.

CORRUPTIONS AT WASHINGTON.

An abuse in themselves, these ocean steam lines have become the parent of many other abuses, and the ally of all. Nothing but a rigorous Congressional inquiry, would explore the reports on this subject; exposing them if false—establishing them if true—and carrying the censure to individuals which now applies to the body. I should move such an inquiry on the first day of next session, if a member. I mentioned some of these abuses in my letter from Washington City. People were astonished, and exclaimed: "Is it possible these things are true?" All I can say is, that the report is universal: and that their truth or untruth, can never be established by out of-doors talk, or newspaper publications. Nothing but rigorous investigation can explore that depth—as in the case of the United States Bank. Fact is, I did not venture in that letter to report a tithe of what I heard. For example, I did not tell that it was reported that the COLLINS line spent $150,000 to get their appropriation, and embargoed the Missouri Railroad Land Bills until their friends furnished fifteen votes to the line; and also embargoed a public appropriation bill of the greatest exigency (the deficiency bill) until their demand was put into it, and that in violation of the rules of the bill.

I have not seen any of our members of Congress since the adjournment, and know not what they say to this report; but the rumor is too current and too general to admit of indifference to it. If true, and I had been there, there would have been an explosion—an appeal to the House and country—an investigation and dispersion of the unclean birds—and the bills passed, as in the better days of the Republic, by honest votes.

CORRUPT GRANTS OF PUBLIC LANDS.

For near fifty years internal improvement grants of public lands have been made to the new States, and all upon a principle of justice—upon the principle of duty and interest in the Federal Government, that being the great land-holder in these States she was bound to contribute to their improvement; and the more so as paying no tax on the lands, and furnishing no labor on roads. On this principle very large grants, amounting to several millions of acres, had been made to most of the States; very little to Missouri, only amounting to half a million. The quantity of 2,672,210 acres was due to her when I left Congress to make her grant equal to that of others; and a bill was brought in by me to effect that equalization, and assigning one-fourth apiece to each of the two railroads projected across the State, and the remaining half to other objects, at the discretion of the State. This would have given near 700,000 acres apiece to each of four roads. The justice of this bill, and the interest of other States in it, (many being deficient in their quantity) should have ensured its passage, and given a larger grant than has been obtained. Be that as it may, I should have stood upon the justice of the equalization grant, and refused to purchase from those who had no right to sell, and to pay five or ten times the value: for the ten years appropriation to the ocean steamers is five or ten times the value of our land, and is paid to them in masses of two millions at a time; while the land grants are only doled out by pitiful degrees in small and contingent instalments.

LEGISLATIVE PLUNDER.

I mention but one branch of the plunder legislation which goes on at Washington. It is not solitary and alone in its iniquity, but has numerous company. Personal legislation (the most vicious and abuseful of law making)—legislating contracts to individuals and companies—has grown into a practice, and is extended to a great variety of objects besides the ocean steam lines. Jobs of various kinds are legislated to applicants, and often at the price which the jobbers themselves fix. Great purchases are made of books, often to be sold on the spot for a little money. Printing contracts are made by law often to be broken against law, and a *douceur* of $50,000 sometimes granted to the breaker, or a new and better contract. Documents are printed by the hundred thousand volumes, not by book printers, who would do it cheap and well, (if needed) but by editors of newspapers, and to make fortunes for favorites.

GOVERNMENT CLAIMS.

Besides this class of contract legislative plunder, there is another class of claims—some of them forty or fifty years old—some even dating from the era of the Revolution—as if our ancestors were not honest enough to settle fair, and give their certificate when they could not pay, and as if we knew more about their business than they did themselves. And all these brought to life by the success which of late attends plunder legislation. I speak of Congress, as well as the Executive Departments; for it was Congress that sent GALPHIN to the Treasury. More than ten thousand claims are now registered in a printed document, some of them no doubt good; but the good with little chance of passing, because the parties are too poor, or too proud, or too honest, to purchase justice from the agents who guard the avenues to Congress relief legislation. The French spoliation claim—very properly called spoliation—is of the class now to pass; large, old, rejected for fifty years—demanding five millions now, with a reserve demand of three times as much, for interest. (like GALPHIN) when the principal shall be allowed. It passed the Senate last session, and lodged in the House of Representatives, of which an agent complained bitterly, saying it had cost them $50,000 at that session. At the same time, the $220,000 due Missouri on the two per centum fund, and pay for lost horses during the Mexican War, could obtain no attention.

LEGISLATIVE AGENTS.

The root of all this vicious legislation, and the opprobrium of our Government, is a *new power* which has grown up at Washington! and which performs for legislation pretty much the same favor which caucuses! and conventions perform for elections—that is, takes it out of the hands of self-constituted managers. These are the class of *agents*, now multiplied to scores, and organized into a body, and supplied with all the means of conciliating members, and combining interests. These guard the halls of legislation, and create interests strong enough to carry through bad measures, and embargo the goods unless they will consent to lend a helping hand to the bad. I am told the way now to get any large bill through Congress for a claim, or a contract, or even for a just grant of railroad land, is to apply to one of these agents as the effective man, (members of Congress being considered quite secondary,) arrange with him, and, like a good grand jury man, keep your own and your fellow's counsel. The great game of log-rolling then begins; and a mass of conglomerated measures pass easily, many of which could get no support alone. To lend a hand at a pinching vote, or get out of the way at a pinching vote, now becomes the duty of the mollified members; and negative votes absent as often answer the purpose as well as positive ones present. Thus it was, according to report, in the Collins line increased appropriation in the House of Representatives. The vote for it had been carried by a majority of two; one of those two relaxed and moved a reconsideration. Here was a pinch! and death seemed to be the fate of the measure. On the contrary, a majority of ten was had for it the next day—several of the negative votes being out of the way! These, and many such things, they told me at Washington, and which I would not *repeat* in a speech in Missouri if I now had a seat in Congress to investigate them there.

It was the view of such proceedings as these which induced the Representative from North Carolina, Mr. VENABLE, to say in a public speech at Richmond, Va., that "*with money enough any bill might be carried through Congress.*" And it was the loud report of such transactions which induced the public voice to hail the election of BANCROFT as an auspicious event. The public may be mistaken in their reliance upon me; but the general expectation expressed announces the existence of a great disease, and proclaims the necessity for an adequate remedy. I may not be able to bring it. I can only promise a faithful co-operation with all good men in laboring to restore Congress to the pure and elevated character which it once possessed—which the honor and safety of Republican Government requires it to possess—and to which I am sure the integrity and decorum of the great majority of the members now entitles it.

A WESTERN SPIRIT WANTED.

Quitting this distant view, and coming nearer home, and looking into our own wants and interests, and the first great want that we feel, *is that of a Western spirit in our public men*—the want of personal devotion, unity of feeling, and concert of action, in relation to Western interests. The Great West, like a huge and helpless hulk tugged by a little steamer, dangles at the tail of Eastern projects, no matter how wild; neglecting her own, no matter how legitimate. How mortifying to see this mighty Valley become an appurtenance, and an obsequious follower in deplorable Eastern schemes—ocean steam lines, for example—instead of giving a lead and commanding a support for her own great measures. We have such measures; and Nature has pointed them out with an unerring hand and an imperious voice—marked them out with a clearness which admits of no mistake, and with a precision which tolerates no oversight.

RIVERS OF THE WEST.

Here are our great rivers, to us so many arms of the sea; and on which we have a right to safe as well as to free navigation. They are kingly rivers, requiring each a greater extent in which to unfold its enormous length than European kingdoms present; and the smallest of which would disdain a comparison with that majestic Po which VIRGIL saluted as *Rex Fluviorum*. Rising on a vast circumference, collecting in the centre, draining an area as large as the Roman world in the time of the Cæsars, connecting with the seas by the heads and the mouth, interlocking with Atlantic and Pacific streams, and uniting the waters of the torrid Mexican Gulf and the frigid Hudson's Bay; they constitute a system of navigation whose aggregate is thrice the breadth of the Atlantic Ocean; and of which steam power is the development, and railways the supplement. These rivers, though the noblest on earth in a state of nature, yet need some help from the hand of man. They need improvements, which the National Government alone can give—some rocks blown out, some snags pulled out. Yet no sooner is an appropriation for them proposed than they are clogged with the company of most unequal companions. Obscure streams—canoe paddling creeks—coon hunting branches—mere streaks of water in a corner, their names unknown to the general map—are brought forward in juxtaposition, demand the same national countenance—and embargo the appropriation unless they are included. Unity in the West would put an end to this interference. It would say to these infantile streams, stand back! wait till you have grown as big as the Mississippi, or at least as big as the smallest of his tributaries! and then come forward with your pretensions to equality. An equal among equals is what is wanted—a peer among peers! and we cannot be damned ourselves for the sake of saving you. The united voice of the West would give authority to that answer, and save our legitimate river appropriations from the incumbrance of small companions on one hand, and the danger of a Presidential veto on the other.

ROADS TO THE PACIFIC.

Communications with the Pacific Ocean is another great want, national in its character, but dependent for their completion on the spirit of the West. The East will never make them; for its system is to accumulate all communications upon itself—even to make the Western man travel a thousand miles East to get to a starting point to go six thousand miles round about to get to California West!—which California is only *six days* travel in an English stage coach from the Western frontier of Missouri, only one day and a half in an English express car, and only a week to the Roman couriers in the time of the CÆSARS. The North will not do it, because their position attaches them to the Eastern system; and besides, Missouri has resolves upon her statute books which charge them with criminal designs upon the slave States—of which she is one. The South will not do it, for a reason too apparent to admit of specification. Where then is help to come from, except from the West—the great West—herself? It must come from her. She is the Hercules to put the shoulder to the wheel! and that upon the *fiat* of necessity, and upon the double motive of national and sectional interest; national, to cement the Union; sectional, to pour the commerce of Asia through the centre of her great valley.

We have talked long enough about this matter; talked till talk has died out—till the central, national route has become a dead idea—and until a disunion border route, and a hostile foreign route, have become dominant conceptions in the public mind, and wholly occupy the public councils. Work must now supersede words. Work must now begin; and for that purpose we want a Western WILL—a Western SPIRIT—a unity of mind, and of action, in Congress, which will give emphasis to the demands of justice, and command respect for this greatest object of the age.

We want not one road, but a system of roads, adapted to every variety of traveling. First, a common country wagon and horse road, opened direct and immediately between the frontier of Missouri and California, on the shortest and best line. Common country road-makers, guided by mountain men and buffalo trails, with three or four hundred laborers, would make such a road in a year, or less; and at a cost of a fraction of what was voted to the ocean steamers at the last session. On such a road stages could go through in twenty days, (running one-third of the speed of an English stage-coach,) and light express horse mails in half that time, electric telegraph in no time; and travelers and moving families in half the time now occupied, and with safety to themselves, and without expense, except for provisions, (which they would have to use if they staid at home,) the equipment being worth itself at either end of the road. For this purpose an appropriation of four or five hundred thousand dollars should be made at the ensuing session of Congress; and the work commenced in the beginning of April. A plenty of mountain men would guide the workers up the valley of the Kansas, skirting the timber on the south side, and crossing the mountains at the head of the Del Norte, about latitude thirty-nine, *where Roubidoux's wagons crossed in a state of nature*; or at some one of the points about the head of the Arkansas, or Three Parks, where FREMONT, guided by mountain men and following buffalo trails, crossed repeatedly *in a state of nature*; and where skill and labor would make an easy pass, and in the direct line from St. Louis to San Francisco. The length of this road, for the distance it would have to be made, (between the mouth of the Kansas and the valley of the San Joaquin, to both which points there is now both steamboat and stage transportation,) would only be about one thousand five hundred miles, and the greater part prairie or thin woods. Besides going to California, this road would lead nearly direct to New-Mexico and Utah, and a branch could lead to Oregon. This is the first thing to be done, and should be done at once; and stations established along the route, and lands granted to actual settlers.

The railway should be provided for immediately. Its construction would be a work of time, but of no great time in this "go-ahead" age. In fact, there will be but a gap of it to be provided for—the Missouri Company already undertaking it to our frontier, and California providing for it at the other end. The distance is no great object, not amounting to a sixth part of the length of the roads actually constructed in the United States by private enterprise, during the time that we have been talking about this. The cost is no object to the nation; nothing, compared to the benefits of such a road, and its necessity to the Union. The public lands along its route is an ample fund. The money lavished at Washington upon plunder objects, to enrich individuals, would be another ample fund.

TEHUANTEPEC.

The fact is, neither time nor cost is the obstacle to the road. The impediment does not lie there—does not lie in the length of the road, the height of the mountains, the depth of the snow, the amount of the cost, or the time to complete it. It lies in no such impediments, but in the diseases of the times—in the political disesses which now afflict the body politic. I intimated this in my letter from Washington City; and since then have received a very remarkable confirmation of what I said. A friend has forwarded to me a copy of the Baltimore *Sun* newspaper of the 22d of last month, containing a letter from its habitual correspondent in Washington City, and which contains this paragraph:

"Col. BENTON may be very sure that, in due time, we shall have the Tehuantepec transit without a war with Mexico; and that, until this pioneer route be acquired, the road across our own territory from Missouri will never be made. The latter work will be the necessary result of the former."

The letter which enclosed this slip from the Baltimore *Sun* informed me, (what in fact I knew very well before,) who the writer was, and his means of information, and the reliance to be placed on what he said. It also informed me that one of the GARAY assignees, and the one who had contributed $5,000 to send an assistant Minister to Mexico to attend the negotiations of the Tehuantepec treaty by the United States Minister, (and who is besides a beneficiary in the ocean steamer appropriations,) was in Washington City on the day of the date of this letter, and, therefore, that it might be considered as authoritative. Here then is a case of the modern modes of legislation at Washington City, of which I have been telling you, to wit: the embargo of a good measure until a bad one is passed. The Tehuantepec route is the "pioneer." It must go foremost. There shall be no road on our national territory until there is one first made on foreign territory; none for Missouri until there is one through Mexico; none for the whole people of the United States until a company of speculators are first accommodated. After they are supplied, we may be provided for. The home national road may be a "result" of the foreign monopoly one. This is bold, if not fair; it is open, if not honest. There is an embargo laid, and a bargain offered. The terms are plain: "Help us, and we will help you; and if you don't, you shall have no road; and you must do our work first." That is the plain import of the Baltimore letter, and that addressed to BENTON himself! who has never yet bought or sold national legislation, nor given back before any power! not even the Bank of the United States! and this in answer to the very letter in which he denounces Congressional corruption. What could more fully prove the audacious height to which this abuse has risen? A defiance, and a bargain, offered to BENTON himself, in answer to his denunciation! Very well, he accepts, not the bargain, but the defiance; and regrets he is not now in Congress to try conclusions at the next session with these depredators. He would try and see how they looked before a Committee of Congress! and ascertain whether the power of national legislation resides still in the people's representatives, or has gone to a band of associated plunderers, collected at Washington.

A NEW TERRITORY.

Connected with this road—necessary to its construction and preservation, and indispensable to the approximation of our populations—is the establishment of the new territory on the Kaneas River, extending north and south to the Platte and the Arkansas, and west to the boundary lines of New-Mexico and Utah. It is a fine country, water, timber, soil, grass and prairie, in the healthy and genial climate of 38 and 39 degrees, and now roamed over by a few unsettled Indians, who would be benefitted by being reduced to smaller bounds, supplied with stock animals, and taught agriculture and the rudiments of civilization. Continuity of settlement and of jurisdiction—consolidation of our power from Missouri to California—filling up a blank which now exists in our western territory—putting law and civilization into communication across our continent and through its centre—making traveling safe, direct, speedy and cheap, between the remote parts of our extended dominions, such are the powerful national reasons for the immediate and indispensable establishment of the Kansas Territory.

REGULATION OF THE PUBLIC LANDS.

But the most immediate subject which presses upon the attention of the new States is, the actual condition of the public lands, and the slow and hard terms on which they are allowed to come to the hands of the cultivator, and to the taxation of the State. Above fifty years the Federal Government has held public lands east of the Mississippi, and near fifty years it has held them west of that river; and in many States the fourth, or the half of the Federal lands remain yet undisposed of; and tens of thousands of citizens remain without lands in the midst of this unenjoyed and hoarded superfluity. This is an immense injury both to the new States and to the Federal Government and a clear breach of the condition on which Government was allowed to hold lands free of taxation in those States. It was allowed to hold them for sale, and not for perpetual dominion. They were held to be disposed of; and of course in a reasonable time. That reasonable time has elapsed; and the lands are becoming the prey of speculators in soldiers' warrants, ocean line steamers, political schemes of distribution, corrupt Congress legislation; and no symptom becomes visible of favor or justice to the farmers who would cultivate them, or to the States in whose limits they lie. No donation to actual settlers; no reduction of price according to quality; no liberal grants for internal improvement; no limit fixed, or even thought of, when this unnatural dominion, injurious to both sides, is to cease and determine.

The extinction of the Federal title to all the lands in the new States is as essential to their interests as was the extinction of the Indian title; and all the authorities of those States, and all their Members of Congress, should stand together upon that idea. A day certain should be demanded, after which the Federal Government should cease to be the owner of an acre of land within any new State; and the speedy and certain extinction of that title should commence to be operated by just and liberal means. First, a donation for a homestead of one hundred and sixty acres to every head of a family, widow, or single man over the age of eighteen, (owning no land or less than that quantity,) who would inhabit and cultivate it for five consecutive years. Second, graduated prices according to the length of time the land has been in market, to all purchasers. Thirdly, liberal grants to the States for railroads and other improvements. Fourthly, an immediate cession to the States of all the lands within the influence of malaria from the swamps. Fifthly, an absolute cession of all the lands remaining undisposed of in each State on the first day of January in the year 1860.

NEW POLICY WANTED.

This would be best, both for the States and the Federal Government. It would promote settlement, cultivation and improvement in the States, increase their revenue, and give homes to a multitude of meritorious families, whose labor would be beneficial to the whole country. It would give a Federal revenue, arising from the annual cultivation of the lands, superior in a few years to the price demanded on them, continuable forever, and received through the regular operations of commerce in the export of domestic and the import of foreign productions, and the duties paid upon them by the home consumers. This is an economy which statesmen understand, and which the history of our finances annually illustrates. Thus the sales of the public lands are about two millions per annum; the revenue derived from Custom-House duties is fifty millions per annum. Now this revenue is derived from imports which are purchased with exports, chiefly the product of the earth which cultivation brings forth. I speak of the whole Union; and it gives twenty-five times as much revenue from the annual cultivation of the lands as from the annual sales. How much of this day may be set down to the cultivation in the new States, is not very material to know—perhaps the one-half; and upon that hypothesis the Federal treasury is deriving ten times as much annually from the cultivation of the new States as from the sales of the lands within them; and, therefore, has the deepest interest in increasing the amount of this cultivation. To effect this, the obvious way is to pass the public lands rapidly into the hands of the cultivators—cheaply to the general purchaser, and gratuitously to the laboring man, whose small means would find ample employment on a small refuse tract of one hundred and sixty acres.

General JACKSON, in one of his latter messages, proclaimed the principle that, after the extinction of the revolutionary debt, to the payment of which they were pledged, the public lands should no longer be used as a source of revenue. That debt was paid off in the year 1835, being the second year of the second term of his glorious administration; and his wise and patriotic recommendation should have taken effect seventeen years ago. Why has it not done so? For want of unity of will and concert of action among Western men! For want of a Western spirit in Congress which would give the West a lead at the head of her own interests, instead of a subaltern position at the tail of Atlantic projects. Seventeen years have passed by since the public lands ought to have ceased to be a source of revenue! How many more are to elapse before that auspicious event takes place? The new States have increased in number, and the late census has given them an augmented population and increased representation. They now number nearly half the States of the Union, and more than a third of the national representation. They are strong enough to command justice, and have only to stand together upon a principle of right—upon the principle of JACKSON's recommendation—in order to obtain the great justice of the *extinction* of the Federal title to all the lands within their bounds by the year 1860.

POLITICAL CONVENTIONS.

CITIZENS! I do not pretend to exhaust the list of topics which demand your attention; I only touch a few of the most prominent and impressive. I came here to make my thanks to you for the honor of my election; and in doing so, was naturally led to speak of the abuses which have grown up in Congress, and whose alarming growth has made even political foes regard my election as a national benefaction—known as I am to be an enemy to every species of abuse, and not without courage to attack them. The subject led me to speak of the public gratification at this event, and the causes of that gratification. I have only spoken of legislative abuses at Washington, and the usurpation of national legislation by a band of intrusive and high trading agents; there is another branch of abuse which requires attention—that of the usurpations of elections by caucuses and conventions, which has also grown up as a NEW POWER, and now control nearly all elections, from President of the United States down to the most inconsiderable county officer, and generally without regard to the popular will, and with an eye to their own advantage. I cannot explore this abuse, which strikes at the foundation of all elective governments, nor trace it through in the States and the counties. I can only speak of the Presidential conventions, and of what I heard at Washington, that $60,000 were expended during the last one at Baltimore, in three houses, in the entertainment of delegates!—of course to get at their understandings through the medium of their stomachs. Fasting and preying would have been a better preparation for the discharge of their duties. Fortunately neither of these three houses carried their man. The lot fell upon one for whom no money had been expended to procure a nomination. But that was an accident, and we have no right to expect such good fortune again. President-making has now become a regular art, or trade, followed by old politicians, at the expense, and without the consent, or even knowledge of the people. Who knows, except the initiated, that the last

We have complained of extravagance: it is our duty to reduce it. We have reproached the Whigs with latitudinous constructions of the Constitution: it will be our duty to stick to strict construction. In all these complaints and reproaches we have promised amendment—given our bond to correct what we condemn, and to avoid what we reproach. We have made ourselves debtors for great services, and must pay. In all my long observance of the workings of this Government, I have not seen a time which required more steadiness and firmness, more prudence and intelligence, more iron and less milk, in our public men, than in the four years which will commence on the fourth day of March next.

For myself, I feel all the gravity and responsibility of my position. Time and events give admonitions which cannot be disregarded—time, which hurries us along to that "bourne from which no traveler returns;" and *events* which thin the ranks of our cotemporaries, and leave solitudes where associates stood. Four times in the short space of two years, (to go no further back,) I have seen the departure of some one of those with whom I have long been associated, often matched in fierce political contest, never in malice or envy. CALHOUN, WOODBURY, CLAY, WEBSTER—have all gone! leaving voids where they stood, and the reflex of a light which shines through the world, and will be seen by after ages to the latest posterity. In the presence of such impressive events, and on the verge of such a time, I can have no feelings but those of good will to the departed, good wishes for the living, solicitude for the national honor and prosperity, and an anxious desire to save for myself the good opinion, valuable beyond all price, with which my countrymen have honored me.

THE EUROPEAN PRESS.

Extracts from our Foreign Files.

[BY STEAMER HUMBOLDT.]

The Arctic Expedition—Interesting Details by a French Officer.

The Paris *Moniteur* publishes the following letter, addressed to the Minister of Marine by M. BELLOT, the French naval officer who accompanied the expedition to the Arctic Seas in search of Sir JOHN FRANKLIN:

LONDON, Oct. 13, 1852.

MONSIEUR LE MINISTRE—I have the honor to inform you of the arrival at Aberdeen of the schooner *Prince Albert*, with eighteen men, which was sent last year in search of Sir JOHN FRANKLIN. Our exertions have been fruitless, as might be foreseen from the result of the expeditions undertaken in 1850 and 1851, by nine vessels despatched from England and the United States. The circumstances of our navigation through the ice did not permit us until recently to ascertain in what direction, and how far our predecessors had advanced. If we have not found the solution of a search so replete with interest, we are enabled at least to give a satisfactory account of those we have left behind us engaged in so perilous an enterprise.

Having encountered the ice on the 23d of June, 1851, we reached on the 10th of July the Danish establishment of Uppernavic, on the western coast of Greenland, where we procured a sledge drawn by six Esquimaux dogs. The whalers we met on the 8th and 12th informed us that three tombs, bearing names and dates, and other unequivocal proofs of a permanent residency, indicated that Beechy Island, in Barrow's Straits, had been one of the winter quarters of Sir JOHN FRANKLIN, from 1845 to 1846. During more than twenty days we endeavored, in conjunction with the American ships of war, to ascend northward along the eastern coast of Baffin's Bay, opening for ourselves a passage through the ice, sometimes by crowding sail and directing the vessel as a wedge between the pieces of ice, and at others by sawing the ice, or blowing open a passage with gunpowder.

On several occasions the vessel was hemmed in by immense fields of ice several leagues in extent; but our light schooner, rising above it, escaped without injury. Everything besides was ready, and provisions constantly stored on the deck, in the event of the vessel being broken to pieces by the ice. The wind, which no doubt had not blown from the north as much as usual, had left the extremity of Baffin's Bay entirely blocked up. Numerous icebergs, or mountains of ice, from 100 to 150 feet in height, surrounded us on all sides, and it was with difficulty we extricated ourselves from that dangerous neighborhood. Having left the 74° 45' N. lat., we succeeded at last in crossing the principal mass. More to the south, on the 2d of Sept., we reached the entrance of Barrow's Straits, endeavoring to penetrate westward, where we expected to meet the English squadron. Fresh obstacles obstructed our passage, and the interval was employed in visiting the eastern coast of Prince Regent's Inlet. It was also of the highest importance to call in at Leopold's Harbor, where we might obtain the information we required.

In the evening of the 8th Mr. KENNEDY, with a boat and four men, left the vessel, then distant a few miles from the coast. During the night northern winds and the current drove us southward, and at break of day we found ourselves 20 miles further, forced along by the ice, which thus separated us from the boat we had entirely lost sight of. We were accordingly obliged to seek refuge in Batty Bay. The next day I endeavored to repair by land with three men to Leopold Harbour, not knowing whether Mr. KENNEDY had been able to reach it; but the quantity of snow compelled us to return on board after three days' painful exertions, sometimes with snow up to our knees, and having once employed fourteen hours in walking five miles. It was quite impossible to proceed thither by sea. The ice formed every day a crust sufficiently thick to stop us, but not strong enough to allow us to quit our boats. The fate of our commander, moreover, was then decided, for we knew that if he had reached Leopold Harbor he had there found shelter, and an ample supply of provisions left by Sir James Ross in 1849. In the first days of October I made a second attempt with a sledge, but our impatience directed us more than our prudence, and the ice giving way again baffled our hopes. A third attempt was made with a boat, which we drew 50 or 60 miles on the ice along the coast, and on the 17th of October we had the good fortune of again meeting our traveling companions in good health, and having only suffered on our account, for they did not know what had become of us.

The rest of the year was employed in securing the vessel in her winter quarters, surrounding it with a thick snow wall, building on the ice with snow workshops and stores for our provisions, and preparing for our winter excursions sledges, moccasins, clothes and snow shoes.

A detachment of four men, of whom I was one under the orders of Mr. KENNEDY, repaired, on the 5th of January, to the spot where the *Fury* was wrecked in 1825. The sun disappeared from the 30th of October to the 15th of February, and it was principally by moonlight that our excursion was accomplished. The result of the visit was the discovery of a great quantity of provisions carefully landed there by Sir EDWARD PARRY, amid the perils of a shipwreck. We also ascertained that nobody had visited those shores since 1849. Towards the end of February we again left the vessel for the same coast, carrying our provisions by small quantities in the direction we intended to traverse, and amidst the incidents inseparable from a temperature which, on the 13th of March, fell to 44° (centigrade) below the freezing point.

The interminable delays of a journey along a coast lined with ice, and when we were often obliged to open a passage for our sledges with axes through the snow, prevented us reaching Brentford Bay before the 6th of April. Eight men commanded by an officer, then returned to the vessel, while Mr. KENNEDY, four men, and myself continued our journey in two Indian sledges drawn by five horses. Having found a passage to the west at the bottom of that bay, we proceeded in the same direction to the 100th° of western longitude (from Greenwich), traveling over plains of snow so uniform that it was only by digging holes we knew that we were on land, and not on the ice of the Polar Sea. We ascended then to the north and east, in the direction of Cape Walker, to which we attached the greater importance as we considered it to have been the point of departure of Sir JOHN FRANKLIN for the unknown regions of the north. It had been for some time found impossible to travel by day, on account of the reverberation of the light on those eternal snows. After each of our marches we built a hut with snow, which offers the surest and most comfortable shelter against the rigor of the climate. On the 24th of April the thermometer rose to the freezing point, and we were then sufficiently inured to cold to sleep in the open air, which we repeated as often as possible in order to save time. On the 15th of May we at last reached Leopold Harbor, having crossed Cape Walker to the east. Scurvy had for some time shown itself among us, and we stopped there to avail ourselves of the means of combating the malady. The doctor had, during our absence, examined Creswell Bay; and on our return to the vessel, on the 31st of May, we found that the scurvy had also attacked the rest of our men. The doctor himself, and the noble HEPBURN, former companion of Sir JOHN FRANKLIN, were among the sick.

Thanks to the intelligent care of our surgeon, we quickly recovered, and at the end of July we commenced sawing a passage through the ice for our vessel. On the 6th of August she was at last released from her prison, not having had an inch of water under her keel during the winter. On the 16th of the same month we met, in the Bay of the Erebus, the *North Star*, one of the fine vessels send by the English Government at the beginning of this year. The Commodore, Sir EDWARD BELCHER, with a steamer, had four days before ascended northwards to Wellington Channel, while two others were proceeding westward in the direction of Melville Island. The superior fitting out of that new expedition rendered our cooperation unavailable, and on the 23d we sailed for England. From the summit of Beechy Island the road to the north and west appeared free. The winter was comparatively mild, with continual gales, which prevented the formation of ice along the coast. The ice we encountered in Lancashire Sound and in Baffin's Bay shows, by its unusual thickness, that it must have remained for several years in the numerous inlets from which it emanated. Everything, in short, seems to promise brilliant success to that squadron which reckons names so celebrated for energy and ability in the English navy.

I shall have the honor, Monsieur le Ministre, if you desire, to address to you a more detailed account of our journey the moment I have put in order the notes I took during my incessant occupations. Mr. KENNEDY was pleased, in the dispatch to the Lords of the Admiralty, which has been published in the English journals, to mention in the most flattering terms the part I took in the expedition in the name of our Navy. It is impossible not to perceive in that act the same feeling of kindness which actuated him, as well as the officers and crew of the *Prince Albert*, during the entire journey. May I be permitted, M. le Ministre, to direct your attention to that fact? I could have easily forgotten that I was the first and only representative of the French nation in an arctic winter but for the unremitting attention and the marked respect of my shipmates, which I must attribute to my quality of French officer.

The reception I experienced from Lady FRANKLIN, and the Lords of the Admiralty, will render me ever proud of that period of my career; and may I add to those testimonials the certainty of having responded to your expectations, M. le Ministre, and becomingly upheld by my conduct the honor of the Navy?

(Signed) BELLET, Lieut. de Vaisseau.

The State of Ireland—Painful Details and Dreadful Cruelties of the Ejection System.

To the Editor of the London Times:

SIR: The crowd of English travelers having left Ireland, I am anxious to direct the attention of your readers to a district in the County of Mayo, through which I have just been traveling. It is interesting, because at this moment it is in a state of transition, and in a few months the process through which it is now passing might easily be forgotten, and nothing observed but the result.

The transition now in progress is from the cottier state of society, in which the land was thickly peopled, and held by tenants in very small holdings at very high rents, to the grazing system, in which it is occupied merely by a very few herds and caretakers, and held either by the landlord himself or by one or two great capitalist tenants.

A more important difference to the country at large, or to the district concerned, cannot easily be imagined, for the change is from being stocked with men, women and children, to being stocked with sheep and cattle.

By what means is the change effected? By very simple ones. *The whole population of a district many miles in extent are simply turned out into the roads to go where they please, and live or die as they can.* Of course there are among them old people hardly able to get along, many sick persons, many little children, many women in an advanced state of pregnancy—out they all go together. There seems to be in the ejecting landlords a very happy state of indifference to the question, what becomes of these people. But I confess my weakness. I have not yet attained this indifference. I inquired anxiously where the people were gone who a few months ago inhabited one of these districts, lately thickly peopled, and now a sheep walk. I was told by a gentleman, an agent, who stoutly defended (upon the plea of necessity) the proceedings in question; that some of them (who had some little property) were gone to America; that many of them were in the Union workhouses; that some were in the lower parts of the great towns of England, Scotland and Ireland, but that, in his opinion, *the greater part of them were dead.*

The circumstances which have led to the change of system I need not detail. A few years ago men, women and children were the most profitable stock which a landlord in this country could encourage upon his property; they lived upon the worst and least quantity of food, and paid rents which (considering the quality of the land and the total absence of any expenditure on the part of the landlord, either in fencing, draining, or the erection of tenements) would in any country be considered exurbitant. When, however, the potato failed, the human animal ceased to be a profitable rent paying stock; and as the Poor Laws had been imposed nearly at the same time, it becomes an expensive one. Here we have in one word the *rationale* of the change.

I confess, as I said before, to the weakness of thinking that there is another view of the case, not unimportant, to be taken—that every cottage was not merely a machine for raising rent, but a human habitation, the dwelling of living, rational, immortal beings—in one word, a home. I cannot help suspecting that if the history of any one of the ejected families, of their days of happiness—for happiness it was to them, though it was but in a cabin and upon potatoes—of their hopes and fears in the year of the famine, of their agony in their departure, of their nobler traits of human nature in their care for each other, their affections and their sympathies, their sufferings by the way, the kindness they met from some, the neglect or indifference of others—if all this had been drawn by the skillful and vigorous hand which has given us the history of *Uncle Tom's Cabin*, the woes and wrongs of the Irish peasant would have produced a sympathy as deep and as wide as that which has been deservedly lavished upon those of the American slave.

At least, if any cotton planter of Louisiana had accumulated slaves upon his estate as long as their labor was profitable, and then, (by some change in the markets of the world) he found men becoming a burden instead of a revenue, if he had relieved himself of them by sweeping them all into the grave, I can well imagine the righteous indignation with which his crime would have been denounced by Englishmen of every class. I am sure the defence of it would have been abandoned even by his brother slaveholders; yet I must confess, that if I had to draw a distinction between the cotton planter and the noble and improving Irish landlord, I should find it difficult to mention any which was not in favor of the American.

Let none of your readers fancy that I have exaggerated. Let him travel, as I have just done, from Newport, in Mayo, through Westport and Castlebar, towards Galway, and he will see the process in all its stages.

As he nears Westport he will see the first stage. There, for several miles, the most noble the Lord Marquis of SLIGO is at this moment clearing away the whole population. A few are already removed. In other cases their furniture is standing outside the cottage door, and the whole family are evidently on the point of plunging, homeless, into the world. Meanwhile, a new and well-built wall is rising between the road and the land, which is still the home of many lately happy families. It is sad to see that this very wall, not yet completed (for there are breaches in many places, through which the tenants have to remove their all,) is built of the materials of demolished homes. The observent eye will see stones, still stained with soot, which once formed the chimney of many a cottage.

Beyond Westport the wall is complete, and the people are gone. The most noble Marquis, I conceive, will see and hear no more of them, in this world, at least. The remains of the cottages are here quite inclosed within the encircling wall. This district was cleared a few months ago.

As the traveler goes on, he enters the territory of Sir ROGER PALMER, and then that of Right Hon the Earl of LUCAN. Here things are more advanced. A great part of the land is already in large grass fields, fed by sheep; fine crops of turnips are in others, and in some you may see the young grass among the fresh stubble. All will very soon bear the appearance of a district which man has never peopled.

I cannot exactly state the extent of the district operated upon. It begins three or four miles from Westport, and extends (though not without some considerable intervals of land belonging to other proprietors) almost to the town of Ballinrobe, a distance of perhaps twenty-five miles. On both sides of the road it stretches as far as the eye can reach. I was informed, and believe, (although I cannot state it of my own knowledge,) that the Earl of LUCAN alone has lately laid down on grass about 20,000 acres of densely inhabited land.

What the traveler's meditations may be, I cannot say. For my own part, I could not help reflecting *whether there is any English county in which a landlord who should have swept away the population of a whole district, could reside with personal safety. I firmly believe there is none;* and I believe the safety of the noble landlords who have performed and are performing this feat may be traced immediately *to the influence of the Catholic religion and of the Catholic priesthood.* This is sufficient to account for the phenomenon—and I know no other cause that is—for Catholics know that evil is the only thing which it is not more blessed to give than to receive.

Neither could I prevent my mind from continually running on the next meeting of these men, women and children. For, Sir, I take it upon me to say that a man is a man still, though he be a marquis; and a man is a man still, though he be a tenant fed upon potatoes, and not enough of them; and moreover, that a woman is a woman still, though she be a cottier's wife, and her children are still human beings, and therefore all of them must soon stand together at one judgment-seat to give account of all things done in the body, whether they be good or evil. This consideration appeared to me to throw a strong light upon the scene through which I passed.

If you think fit to publish this letter, it may, perhaps, suggest thoughts to future travelers when the stains of smoke shall have been washed out of the stones which bound the estates of these noble, most noble landlords, and when there shall be no outward appearance to suggest to them that the sheep which they see there have not always been the only occupants of the soil.

I am, Sir, your obedient, humble servant,

DUBLIN, Oct. 26. AN ENGLISH CATHOLIC.

Designs of the United States upon Cuba—The Case of the Crescent City—European Alliance against American Aggression.

From the London Times, Oct. 28.

It has been obvious, since the discomfiture of the LOPEZ expedition against the Island of Cuba, that the people of the United States were only waiting for an opportunity to gratify the double passion of acquisitiveness and revenge, and that the very first opportunity would be eagerly seized to implicate, if possible, the American Government in these culpable designs. Upon the return of the American prisoners, who had received a free pardon, which they had not deserved from the clemency of the Sovereign whose dominions they had wantonly invaded, these adventurers were received with enthusiasm in the cities of the South, as martyrs for the cause of Cuban independence, and their presence and harangues served to stimulate the passions in which their lawless enterprise had originated. A secret society was formed, under the title of the "Lone Star," which was the ensign of LOPEZ, and this association is reported to have its ramifications in all parts of the Union. We can scarcely credit the statements which have been transmitted to us of the power and extent of this combination; but it is extremely discreditable to the American people that such a body should have been formed at all for the deliberate purpose of plundering a foreign State; and there is no act of aggression which such an example would not justify. Under these circumstances, it was certain that a repetition of the attempt on Cuba would be made, and, in the meantime, all means were employed to sow disaffection in the island, and to engage the United States, as a nation, in the undertaking. In fact, a conspiracy to promote these objects has recently been discovered at Havana.

The Spanish Government has, of course, been roused by this palpable danger to prepare, as best it can, for the defence of its possessions; and the present Governor of Cuba has thought proper to resort to the strongest repressive means which could be employed. Numerous arrests have taken place, the connections and relatives of LOPEZ and his gang have been closely watched, and the external communications of the island with foreign ports have been more than once closed by the police and military authorities of Spain. In the discharge of this duty, as the Governor of Cuba no doubt conceived it to be, it is asserted, by the American agitators, that even the flag of the United States has not been respected. A search was made on board the *Cornelia*, an American merchant-vessel, which led to the seizure of some correspondence implicating persons of rank in the island; and soon afterwards, the passage-steamer *Crescent City* was warned off altogether; and not allowed to land either goods or passengers, because she had on board as purser a Mr. SMITH, who had taken some part in these treasonable schemes. This occurrence has kindled afresh the madness of the American people, or rather it has been laid hold of by the unscrupulous conspirators who had already staked their lives on this enterprise, and the consequence is an amount of excitement which may drive the present Government into hostile measures, or will, at any rate, concur with the Presidential election to pledge the new administration to further acts of violence. At such a moment especially, a candidate professing moderation on this subject will have little chance of obtaining the suffrages of the American people.

The Governor of Cuba may have acted with violence, and it is indiscreet on his part to run the risk of converting this affair into a national quarrel: but, as far as we are acquainted with the particulars, there is nothing in the principle on which he acted which can be attacked on legal grounds. It is the unquestionable right of every sovereign power to prohibit access to its territory to aliens, or rather, all access to the territories of a foreign State is the result of a permission granted by that State, which may at any time be withheld or withdrawn. It is proper, however, that notice of this prohibition should be duly given by the refusal of passports or some such means. We cannot wonder that the Spanish Governor of Cuba, who receives public information, by every mail from the United States, of meetings and associations formed for the express purpose of wresting the island entrusted to his care from the Crown of Spain, should look with great vigilance and suspicion on all the persons who arrive from that quarter, and should endeavor to intercept a treasonable correspondence, if he can. Suppose that, at a moment when an insurrection was impending in Ireland, American vessels should arrive in the ports of that country strongly suspected of a design to open communications with the disaffected, and having on board men who had already been obliged to fly the country; it cannot be doubted that the Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland would be justified in sending back such vessels to the place they came from, for his first duty is to preserve the tranquility of the Queen's dominions. But, if such an act were resorted to, it could never be admitted that the offending party is entitled to take advantage of its own wrong, and to resent as a national insult what is no more than a legitimate measure of defence. We find nothing in the existing treaties between Spain and the United States to limit this right. By the 7th article of the Treaty of 1795, it was stipulated that "the subjects and vessels of the two States should be subject to no embargo or detention on the part of each other, either for any military expedition or any other private or public motive;" but this clause does not extend to a refusal of access to a suspected vessel. In the case of the *Cornelia*, it seems that the ship was boarded by the Cuban authorities in their own waters, just after she had weighed anchor for New-York. Two persons were taken out of her, the one a Creole named GOZMAN, who was conveying letters from the island to New-York, and the other a runaway engineer. These persons were detained, and the vessel proceeded on her voyage. This step may have been harsh and imprudent, but it cannot be termed an illegal outrage. A foreign merchant flag does not shelter a vessel from search for persons suspected of a violation of the laws, as long as she is in the waters of another country. The vessel is subject to all the regulations of police as long as she remains there. Suppose, for instance, a runaway slave were to take refuge on board a British ship in the port of New-Orleans; it would be no outrage to the British flag if the American authorities searched the ship and detained the fugitive. This question, however, will not be disposed of by the rules of international law. The passions of the people and the political interests of the two States are touched; and even these incidents may bring on a collision, which the present temper of the United States will not suffer to be permanently averted.

Powerful as the American people unquestionably are in the defence of all that belongs to themselves, no nation has in these days the strength or the means to run riot in the world, and gratify its own lusts and caprices at the expense of others. This rash and dangerous course will, if adopted, bring them into collision with other States besides Spain, and they would enter into such a contest degraded in the eyes of the world by the popular violence and injustice which have dictated these aggressions. The conquest of Cuba will not easily be effected by a mere band of freebooters, if, indeed, another LOPEZ expedition were allowed to quit the shores of the United States. But we fear that the American Government will be gradually led on to do, as it did in the case of Texas, what every man of honesty condemns. Let them not suppose, however, that such measures are to be taken with impunity because Spain is no longer the power she once was. *Spain has still the means of destroying the trade of America with the Mediterranean and of inflicting tremendous losses upon it by means of letters of marque all over the world.* Except Cuba and Porto Rico, she has now no western colonies, and no important trade for America to assail. Moreover, upon a question of this magnitude and importance to all the maritime States, Spain does not stand alone. We do not pretend to be acquainted with the views of our own Government upon this subject, though it is evident *that the acquisition of the Havana by the naval power of the United States would be a change which no British Minister could view with indifference.* But the course which France may pursue is still more obvious. LOUIS NAPOLEON has every inducement to defend the interests of Spain, and to strengthen the relations between his own Government and that of Madrid. *Nothing would better suit him than an opportunity of displaying and augmenting the naval power of France, by espousing the cause of Spain against such an antagonist;* for such an expedition would flatter the country, and occupy the public mind, with no serious risk to any French interest. However this may be, *the firm and collective resolution of the maritime Powers of Europe to oppose the aggressive policy of the United States*, when it extends even beyond the North American continent to Cuba and to the Sandwich Islands, is the safeguard of peace, which might otherwise be sacrificed to the outcry of an "indignation meeting," and the rashness of the American democracy could hardly commit a greater act of folly than to provoke such a contest, without being assured of the countenance, or even of the neutrality, of any of the Powers.

The Turkish Difficulties—Designs of France upon Turkey—The Porte again seeking Russian Protection.

From the London Times, Oct. 27.

The tone and language of the foreign powers in their communications to the Porte have become of late singularly menacing and extortionate. Several abrupt changes have occurred in the chief offices of State, by which a severe blow has been inflicted on the most moderate and enlightened servants of the Sultan, and even the credit of the Turkish Government abroad is severely shaken. Lastly, the embarrassments of the Administration between the exhaustion of its finances and the conflict of opposing parties in the Divan have reached a point at which serious consequences may be apprehended to the internal peace and to the external relations of the empire.

These evils have been greatly hastened and aggravated by the excessive ardor with which M. DE LAVALETTE, the French Ambassador, has pursued the particular objects of the policy of LOUIS NAPOLEON; for there is no part of the world in which the diplomacy of France has been so eager and enterprising in the last two years as at Constantinople. This violence has at last produced most injurious effects both to Turkey and to the interests of France. It has given a degree of force to the resistance of the old Turkish party and to the more bigoted adherents of Islamism, which that party had for some time lost; and, as a corollary of this Ministerial revolution, it has once more thrown the Divan for assistance and support into the arms of Russia. Never was the moderating influence of England between these contending factions more needed or less felt.

The pretext for the extraordinary demands made by the French Government on the Porte has been the protectorate (as it is inaccurately termed) of certain sanctuaries and churches of the Latin rite in the Holy Land. The capitulations of 1604 between France and the Ottoman Empire secured to the Latin monks living in Jerusalem, and officiating in the Church of the Holy Sepulchre, the right of residing there. In 1635, AMURATE IV. confirmed the former treaties, and gave an order by which the Frank monks were put in possession of the grotto of Bethlehem and two neighboring hills, reserving to them likewise the custody of what is termed the "Stone of anointing," the vaults of Calvary, and the leaden domes which cover the Holy Sepulchre. These capitulations were further confirmed by subsequent treaties in 1740, 1573 and in 1740, and the religious orders of the Latin rite were further secured in the enjoyment of what they already possessed, without, however, any distinct reservation of *exclusive* privileges to them, as the policy of the Porte seems to have been to concede to all Christian nations alike the right of visiting in safety these places of devotion.

As the Greek Church gained strength in the East by the influence of Russia, the exclusive claims of the Latins were more and more disputed; and in 1808, when the Church of the Holy Sepulchre was accidentally burnt, it was rebuilt by the Greeks, to the exclusion of the Franks. M. de LAVALETTE was instructed by his Government to demand the restitution of these alleged rights to the French religious orders in their most absolute form; and he demanded that eight of the most remarkable spots in and about Jerusalem, including the Holy Sepulchre itself, the Tomb of the Virgin, and the Church of Bethelem, should be surrendered to the Latin Church; that is, to the French missions. At the end of January in the present year RESCHID PASHA, then Grand Vizier, consented to these excessive demands; a firman was issued accordingly, and the French Ambassador returned to Paris. During his absence, however, RASCHID was displaced, and the Greeks obtained a counter-firman, more favorable to their religious rights, to the great indignation of the French Embassy. But, in truth, to give any exclusive privileges to the Latin Church in the East is to exasperate nine-tenths of the Christian subjects of the Porte, and to kindle a religious conflagration.

Meanwhile, on the 6th of Aug. RESCHID PASHA was definitively succeeded in the highest post in the Government by ALI PASHA, who had filled the office of Foreign Minister with considerable ability for the six preceding years. But this slight change was destined to last but a very short time. M. DE LAVALETTE was not long in hastening back, when the altered state of affairs became known in Paris; and he returned in the *Charlemagne*, ninety gun screw line-of-battle ship, in defiance of the provisions of the Convention of the Dardanelles. The permission granted to this ship to pass the castles was obtained upon the most frivolous pretexts, backed by positive threats, to which the Porte was unfortunately weak enough to give way. The Cabinet of ALI PASHA contained several members who belonged to the Liberal or Reforming party, and the Grand Vizier himself was still favorable to the alliance of France. He had made these concessions on the subject of the sanctuaries, and NAFIZ PASHA, the Finance Minister, had contracted the loan which threatens to lead to such deplorable consequences, not only at Constantinople, but in London and Paris. But, in spite of these friendly dispositions on the part of the Turkish Ministers, the French Embassy seemed to count their overthrow, for it neither strengthened them against their opponents, nor extended to them its own forbearance. The prejudices of the old Turkish party had been wounded by the proposed loan, which was held by some of the Ulemas to be contrary to the provision of the Koran against usury; the Sultan himself was alarmed by the exactions of M. DE LAVALETTE, and public opinion ever began to point to ABDUL AZIZ, the Sultan's brother and heir apparent, as a Prince better qualified to preserve the independence of the Empire. Under these circumstances, NAFIZ PASHA, the Finance Minister, was first dismissed. ALI, the Grand Vizier, still made a struggle in favor of the loan, to which the good faith of the Turkish Government was engaged. He was vehemently supported by the French Ambassador, who on this occasion undoubtedly defended the cause of good policy and public duty. But, on the 3d instant ALI PASHA fell, and was succeeded by MAHOMMED ALI PASHA, heretofore Minister of Marine; a man of considerable energy of character, but adverse to the reforming party, and relying on the support of Russia in preference to that of France or of this country. The consequence of this change is likely, we fear, to be the repudiation of the loan, on which no satisfactory assurances have been offered by Messrs. DEVAUX or the Turkish Ambassador in Paris; for, although the Ottoman Consul-General in London entreats us to suspend our judgment until the case be more fully known, and the most peremptory instructions have been sent out to the French Ambassador to insist on the performance of the contract, little value can be placed upon the reluctant acquiescence which may be forced by such means upon the Turkish Government.

Without attempting to follow the secret and inexplicable course of intrigues in the Divan, the result of these transactions appears to be that the Porte intimidated and weakened by the bullying attitude of France, *has thrown itself once more under the protection of Russia; and that already a direct and active conflict may be traced between the agents of these two countries on the stage of Eastern politics.* In the present temper of the French Government, we should not be surprised to find that the reverse its policy has just sustained may be made the pretext for a more serious demonstration. At such a conjuncture it might be in the power of the British Ambassador to render efficient support to the Turkish Government against the ill-disguised hostility or sinister friendship of the other Powers, and to obtain redress for a breach of faith towards the capitalists of Europe, which must, if persisted in, throw a lasting disgrace on Turkish integrity, and put any future loan, of which the finances of the Porte stand in urgent need, wholly beyond the reach of an Empire that has forfeited its engagements. The present aspect of affairs at Constantinople is by no means cheering. The Ottoman Empire is rapidly losing the strength and consideration it had appeared to gain: and as its debility increases its dangers are augmented by the divisions and the exigencies of foreign Powers; for France has never taken an active part in Eastern affairs, without leaving behind her traces of a policy which would be destructive if it were not counteracted by the rest of Europe.

The Commercial Condition of France.

From the London Times.

PARIS, Monday, Oct. 25.

The commercial condition of Paris continues to be very fair, if not decidedly prosperous; and manufacturers, shopkeepers, and tradesmen of all kinds anticipate an unusually brilliant winter. The country traders are making larger purchases than they have been in the habit of doing for some time. One sign of the good state of trade is to be found in the fact of the Paris manufacturers increasing the wages of their operatives in order to have a sufficient number of hands. It is, however, remarkable that no rise, at least none to any extent, has taken place in the value of the raw material, and whenever an attempt has been made it has been defeated by foreign competition. The improvement of trade in the capital and the provinces has been turned to account by the ironmasters, and reports relative to that particular branch of industry are favorable. These good accounts in particular apply to the masters of the ironworks of Herserange and Moulaine, in the Moselle, and the other establishments which supply the railway companies with machinery.

The flour market of Paris has presented but little activity during the past week. An attempt at an advance of 1f. per sack was made by the flour factors, but without success. Superior quality is quoted at 58f. the sack of 157 kilogrammes, good quality at from 55f. to 56f., good ordinary at from 52f. to 54f., and inferior at 50f. and 51f. Seed wheat is much sought for, and has been scarce. Old wheat brings 30f the 120 kilogrammes in Paris, and new wheat has risen in all the markets throughout France. The farmers have discovered on threshing their corn that the produce is deficient. Several cargoes of wheat have been shipped at Marseilles for England, and large purchases of rye made here for Belgium, Holland, and Germany, at 19f. the 115 kilogrammes. Oats have risen one franc the hectolitre since the beginning of the month. The farmers complain that the grain is deficient in weight.

In the price of beef and mutton no change has taken place for several weeks past. Pork is becoming scarce in consequence of the quantity of live stock exported to England.

Advices from the southern departments are to the effect that a brisk demand exists for raw silk in the Drôme and the Ardèche, with a tendency to a further rise. The last quotations are from 55 to 68 francs the kilogramme, according to the quality. The rise on wines which I noticed last week has been fully maintained. Red wine is in demand at Pezenas, at 10 francs the hectolitre. On the last market day at Béziers one sale of 700 hogsheads was made at the rate of 90f. for 700 litres. In Languedoc it is ascertained that the vintage will not produce more than two-thirds of an ordinary crop; but in Périgord, Roussillon, and a portion of the department of the Tarn, the crop is fully equal to a fair average. The wine-growers in the Bordelais, on the contrary, complain both of the quantity and quality of the vintage. There has been a further rise at Bordeaux, and inferior white wine has been sold at 200f. the hogshead. New wine is quoted at Chateau-Rénault at from 65f. to 70f. the 220 litres, and white at 50f. There has been a considerable rise in Burgundy. New wine was sold at Auxerre last week at 58f. the cask. Champagne wines will be of better quality than was expected, thanks to the late fine weather. Ordinary wine was sold at Bar-le-Duc at 40f. for 180 litres; superior wine at 70f. for a similar quantity. Brandy is in good demand at Bordeaux at 68f. the hectolitre. The 3-6 has fallen from 5f. to 6f. in Paris during the last week. The present quotation is 117f.

The Fatal Duel near Windsor.

The proceedings of the inquest on the death of FREDERICK COURNET, the French naval officer who was killed in a duel near Windsor, were resumed by the coroner, Mr. C. S. Woods, at the Barleymow, where the death took place. As will be seen the evidence adduced has cleared up much of the doubt and mystery which hung over the case. The Jury have returned a verdict of "Wilful Murder," against the four prisoners in custody, and a fifth whose name has not been divulged. It will also be perceived that there are strong reasons to suspect that the duel was not fairly conducted, one of the pistols used on the occasion having been returned to the owner of them loaded in such a way that it could not be discharged. The first witness called, was

HENRY HAND, secretary to Mr. GREEN, of the Shouting-gallery, Leicester square, who proved that on Monday evening, the 18th inst., about 7½ o'clock, three foreigners came into the gallery to hire pistols "for practice," and they had a pair on leaving a deposit of £8. He produced the pistols, which were rifled duelling pistols, and were those used in the gallery. Witness also produced the memorandum given by him for the deposit, and stated that the pistols were returned about 5 o'clock on Tuesday evening, by a person who appeared to be a porter or waiter at one of the hotels. In delivering them he stated that one was loaded, and witness immediately passed the rod down the barrel to see that the ball was drawn. He then put a cap on to fire it off, but the cap exploded without a discharge. He put some powder in, but with the same result; and, having drawn the charge, he now produced the rag which he found in the breech behind the ball, occupying there the space which should have been filled by the powder. With a smaller piece of rag the powder might have got down, but with so large a piece it was next to an impossibility. There was a charge of powder in the barrel after the rag, and then the ball which he handed to the coroner. [Witness explained how he found the rag folded up and twisted in the barrel, and expressed his belief that it could not have been left there accidentally in cleaning.] He had tried to find the man who brought back the pistols, but had failed to do so. The other pistol was unloaded; and both were unloaded when taken from the gallery. A powder-flask and two dozen caps and bullets were taken at the same time. One of the three foreigners returned in about an hour after the pistols were hired on Monday night, and said he wanted some more balls, upon which witness gave him 10 or 12. He identified the powder-flask which was found on one of the prisoners. He also identified a handbill which ALLAIN had in his possession, and which witness gave him as a wrapper for the balls. Witness was frequently in the habit of lending firearms, and required no names to be given, being content with the deposit. No remrod was given with the pistols, which had been in use a quarter of an hour before they were lent, and were not cleaned previously. He had seen one of the persons who took the pistols away since.

MR. ASHURST, appearing for the prisoners ALLAIN and BARRENET, cross-examined the witness, who stated that the pistols had been cleaned on the Monday morning, but not again before they left the gallery. When pistols were cleaned it was always with tow, and never with a rag like that produced. He could not swear to more than one of the persons. The pistols were sent away in a piece of brown paper—not in a bag.

GUISLAIN PATRICK DENIS, a Roman Catholic and native of France, examined through an interpreter, said that he resided at No. 53 Old Compton-street, Soho, where he kept a restaurant; he knew the deceased FREDERICK COURNET, but did not know how long he had resided in this country—to his knowledge, however, nine or ten months. He also knew EMANUEL BARTHELEMY, EDMUND ALLAIN, and BARRONET; BARTHELEMY came to England about three weeks or a month ago; he came direct to the house of witness on his arrival, and witness had seen him twice since, when he slept there; he had also been there on another occasion; witness did not recollect BARTHELEMY telling him the reason why he came over; he remembered BARTHELEMY when he came to his house first writing a letter, which he said he could not terminate until he looked at the last which he had received from M. COURNET; he also said that he must show it to some one, and therefore, he took it away unfinished; witness then asked M. BARTHELEMY if he knew COURNET, and he said that he did not; whereupon witness told him that he was a very fine and a very strong man.

The Coroner.—Did he make any reply?

Witness.—Yes; stretching out his hand towards the glass as if firing a pistol, he said: "At this I don't fear the first comer." (Sensation.) He then left, saying that in an hour and a half he would bring the letter. He, however, did not return until three or four days after. From the expressions which BARTHELEMY made use of when he first came to his house, witness understood him to have had a quarrel with COURNET.

The Coroner.—Did anything ever pass as to a duel with COURNET.

Witness—Not from BARTHELEMY direct, but from COURNET, though he also judged from the ill favored expression of the former that such a thing would take place; BARTHELEMY slept at his house on the night of Monday, the 18th, and he supped before going to bed; witness was present when he supped; RUSILLARD was also there, and slept in BARTHELEMY's room; witness, however, did not hear what passed between them, as they spoke very low; BARTHELEMY left next morning at 5½ o'clock, and his companion at 11½; four or five days previously COURNET told him that BARTHELEMY had been saying in certain society that he would burst his (COURNET's) belly; on the 14th also, COURNET, when he returned at night, remarked, "The coward would not accept me to-day!" referring, as witness understood, to an arranged hostile meeting at Richmond, which, however, did not take place.

LOUIS JOSEPH SOULI, a French advocate, residing at the Hotel d'Angleterre, Cranbourn-st., was examined through an interpreter, and was much affected in giving his evidence. He said that he was a friend of the deceased, M. COURNET, but did not know BARTHELEMY personally. Three days before the death of COURNET he communicated with witness, and said he had a desire to avoid the fatal rencontre, but it was impossible, for the terms of the offence were such that he could not withdraw or offer any explanation, and that the insult was in the nature of a menace. He knew M. ALLAIN, and M. BARONET was his friend. He knew nothing as to the preliminary arrangements of the duel except what he had heard. French duels are always arranged in writing, and had their proceedings based on the same principle as the law. When there was an opportunity there were two seconds or witnesses, but when there was difficulty, only one. Among gentlemen the privileged arms were pistols and swords, and they very seldom fought with two kinds of weapons; but when both were coupled it was generally a duel "to the death." It was a general rule that the man had the choice of arms whose honor was attacked. It was very difficult at times to know who was first offended, and then the seconds acted according to the law of equity. In the event of a person choosing pistols who was a good shot, the secon

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, NOV. 12, 1852.

News of the Morning.

The steamer *Humboldt* has arrived at this port, and the *Canada* at Halifax, with dates from Liverpool to the 30th October. The European news is commercially interesting. Extreme activity prevails in the Cotton market, with a considerable advance in price and immense sales. Breadstuffs have risen. The new Turkish loan having been repudiated by the Sultan, the announcement had created some confusion in the London Stock Exchange, and it was expected that many speculators would find themselves heavy losers. It is reported that the old four-and-a-half per cents of France, of which the *rentes* amount to about one million of francs, will soon be converted by a decree into Three Per Cents; and that the legal rate of interest will be established at Four Per Cent....The political intelligence is not important. The position of affairs between the United States and Cuba, attracts a large share of attention from the English press. The *Times* defends the action of the Captain-General, and condemns the aggressive policy of this country. The Clergy of Birmingham have agreed, by a large majority, to address the Crown against the revival of Convocation action. The funeral of the Duke is definitely fixed to take place on the 18th inst. Mr. T. B. MACAULAY has so far recovered his health as to signify his intention to appear in Parliament early in the session. Mr. DISRAELI has addressed his customary circular to such members of Parliament as are supposed to be friendly toward the Government, urging them to a prompt attendance at the commencement of the sitting. The circular adds that business of the highest importance will be at once taken up.....In France, the President has called numerous Ministerial Councils, over which he presides in person, and the sessions of which are protracted. Another infernal machine is said to have been discovered at Fontainebleau, and the story runs that it was to have been discharged at the President while he was hunting in the forest. No explosion, however, took place. The question of the establishment of the Empire will be submitted to the people with direct reference to the succession. It is asserted that a definite wording of the proposition will be adopted, to provide for the hereditary descent in a direct line of the family of LOUIS NAPOLEON. The pretext of the Count DE CHAMBORD is again a topic of discussion, but the comments are uncertain, and indicate nothing. Recruiting soldiers for the National Guard was a branch of operations actively prosecuted. The Imperial Civil List, it is is said, will be fixed by the Senate at thirty millions of francs. Additions to the harbor accommodations of Havre were in progress. The Chamber of Commerce has been notified that importations of rice in French vessels into the West India Colonies of France, will hereafter be admitted free of duty.....Count ADRIAN BLUMSEAU, Special Envoy of Prussia to intercede for the release of the MADIAIS, has left Berlin, accompanied by two delegates from the Congress of the Protestant Evangelical Church. The Plenipotentiaries of the Darmstadt Coalition held their first meeting at Vienna on the 20th ult....In Belgium, M DELFOSSE, Radical, has been elected President of the Chamber of Deputies....In Italy, the case of the MADIAIS was the only exciting topic; no results have yet been accomplished by the negotiations. The Pope makes complaint of the ingratitude of the authorities of New-Granada, in curbing the power of the Church. From Turkey, the negotiations relating to the Loan are the only important feature. The Sultan has repudiated the Loan, and the Divan was in the greatest perplexity....In India, the British troops had advanced on the city of Prome, which was burnt by the natives, who then retired with a force amounting to 7,000 men. There are no further advices from Australia.

Hon. DAVID HENSHAW, Secretary of the Navy in President TYLER'S Cabinet, died yesterday at his residence in Leicester, Mass. Mr. HENSHAW was a prominent politician, though in later years he had retired in some measure from active life. He was well known as the head of an extensive druggist firm in Boston ... Mr. G. P. R. JAMES delivered an oration in Boston on Wednesday, on the life of the Duke of WELLINGTON. The effort was a fine tribute to the memory of the great warrior. The orator placed in comparison the characters of WELLINGTON and NAPOLEON, and claimed that injustice had been done to the memory of both....We give a speech of Col BENTON on Government Reform, delivered before a mass meeting of the citizens of Cape Girardeau County, Miss. The veteran debater treats of the abuses of power with undinching earnestness.....Gen. PIERCE is in Boston, where he has been waited upon by the delegation from the Democratic Committee of this City.....The Mississippi *Flag* advocates Mr. FOOTE for U. S. Senator....The British fleet for the protection of the Fisheries, has been withdrawn from the coast for the season. The fishing season has been poor.....Snow fell yesterday at Halifax and Milwaukee. A severe frost is reported to have occurred in South Carolina and Georgia on Monday last.....The brig *F. G. Clarke* went ashore yesterday, near Detroit, and 4,000 bushels of wheat were thrown overboard to lighten her, but the vessel was not got off....The news by the *Humboldt* and *Canada* was received in New-Orleans yesterday and an answer returned; Cotton was in active demand....The store and residence of L. M. HATCH, in Charleston, S. C, were destroyed by fire yesterday.....A mail robber, named JOHN W. CONSOVE, was arrested yesterday in Philadelphia, by Mr. HOLBROOK, Agent of the Post-Office Department. The prisoner was a Conductor on the Baltimore and Philadelphia Railroad, and had taken advantage of his opportunities for plunder, by cutting open the pouches at Baltimore, at different times, and abstracting letters containing drafts. Several of these drafts were cashed by opening an account in the Banks of Philadelphia, by means of forged endorsements. The drafts cashed were mainly remitted by Banks in New-York to Southern correspondents, and made payable in this City. When arrested, CONSOVE had in his possession $7,570 in bills on the Bank of North America, the produce of stolen drafts. He confesses the robbery, and acknowledges the destruction of many drafts which were not convertible into money....The new Banking Law in Wisconsin has been accepted by the people by a majority of 20,000 or 25,000.

In North Carolina, there are six Counties to hear from, and the majority for PIERCE remains at 700....Tennessee is all heard from, except Fentress County, and SCOTT has a majority of about 1,800....Texas gives PIERCE about 900 majority....In Delaware the Whigs have carried the Legislature, and secured a Whig U. S. Senator....In Massachusetts, only two Congressmen were chosen at the election on Monday last. ZENO SCUDDER, who was reported elected in the First District, lacked nine votes of a majority. The Legislature, so far, stands 96 Whigs to 96 Coalition....A Democratic Mass Meeting was held at Washington last evening. Delegations were present from Baltimore, and the adjacent towns and villages. Col. FORNEY made the principal speech of the evening, in the course of which he lauded the Democracy for their successful efforts in the campaign, and hoped for the speedy addition of new States and Territories to the Union. The proceedings wound up by a procession.

The Fiftieth Anniversary of the Hebrew Benevolent Society was held last evening at Constitution Hall. Mr. GEO. HENRIQUES presided. Appropriate addresses were delivered, and the usual festivities of the occasion were duly honored.....An Educational Convention, having in view the establishment of a literary, scientific and military system of teaching, met at the Astor House. Gov. THOS. H. SEYMOUR of Connecticut was appointed President....The Methodist Clergy held a meeting at the Mission Rooms, Rev. Dr. BANGS presiding, in relation to the Five Points' Mission. Resolutions were adopted commendatory of the labors of the Ladies' Home Mission Society, and congratulating that body upon its recent purchase of the "Old Brewery" property for purposes of sanatory and moral improvement. The improved condition of the convicts and children of that vicinity was also made a subject of rejoicing.

British Lectures on Cuba.

Among our foreign extracts, this morning, will be found an article from the London *Times*, in which the conduct of the Cuban authorities in searching American vessels and in refusing admission to the *Crescent City*, unless she will dismiss one of her subordinate officers, is elaborately vindicated, and the United States are menaced with the displeasure of the European powers, for their designs of aggression upon the possessions of the Spanish crown. The article is admirably adapted to defeat the object at which it aims. The *Times* seems very slow in recognizing what is, nevertheless, the fact, that the surest way to expedite the annexation of Cuba to the United States, is for England and France to combine to forbid it. It may indicate a lamentable lack of prudence on the part of the American people,—and a strange insensibility to threats of coercion, and to the power of putting them in force;—but it is undoubtedly true that they will very reluctantly be bullied by those powers even into doing right. A full-blooded Democracy, like that of the United States, is not especially sensitive to fear,—while it is apt to be somewhat suspicious as to the motives which prompt this intermeddling of England in the affairs of the Western Continent.

Perhaps the *Times* may remember to what passion the advocates of Texan annexation appealed with most success, for the final consummation of that great step. After the value of Texas and the wishes of her people, had been long urged as motives for admitting her into the Union, without producing any very marked effect upon the public mind, Mr. CALHOUN and his friends presented the consideration that *England* would negotiate an alliance with Texas, if we did not. A more unfounded argument, probably, was never urged for a great public act; and certainly none was ever pressed with more effect. It was precisely what was needed as a spur to the flagging sensibilities of the people. They were comparatively indifferent to the motives of interest and national aggrandizement upon which the case had previously been made to turn: but all these were roused into full activity by the suspicion that England was seeking to limit our growth, and fix bounds to our increasing power, by acquiring Texas as a barrier against our Southward progress.

The lessons of experience are of little worth, if so apt a scholar as the *Times* can learn no wisdom from these recollections. It must be especially dull if it has failed hitherto to perceive that jealousy of England,—the apprehension that she may acquire Cuba as a point from which to hold in check the American power,—is, at this moment, with the great mass of the American people, the strongest motive for desiring its transfer to our jurisdiction. And it cannot need to be told that this feeling will receive tremendous stimulus from such an intervention of England as the *Times* announces. It is not easy to convince the people of this country, that the power which every year conquers some new Asiatic state and adds it to her own dominions, is likely to be a disinterested champion of international law; or that her interference for the protection of Spain is prompted solely by charitable sympathies for weakness in distress. Every new demonstration against *our* conquest of Cuba, will be received as fresh proof of her own designs. And all that England has to do, in order to precipitate the crisis of Cuba's fate, is to make a distinct announcement that she has taken that Island under her own protection.

We fear that the *Times*, and the English interest which it represents, are likely to suffer some little embarrassment from the success of their efforts in raising Gen. PIERCE and the Democratic party to the ascendancy in this country. In their eagerness to secure to themselves the advantages of the Free Trade policy, they seem to have been blinded to what they were likely to get as a make weight. They apparently forgot that the dominant influences, in the Democratic party, are pledged to Cuban conquest as one of the party measures; and they may not have been aware that, among the malcontent population of that island, the triumph of Gen. PIERCE was looked upon as the sure guaranty of speedy annexation. The *Times* must not expect to control the party which it has done so much to build up. Its friendship has thrown suspicion upon that party already; and the new Administration will not be unwilling, by some prompt and decisive step, to purge itself from the odium of being the creature and tool of English interests.

There is, after all, a very fair degree of prudence in this belligerent fulmination of the *Times*. It says very little of the intentions of *England* in this matter. It speaks with becoming reserve upon that point, pleading ignorance of the sentiments and dispositions of the English Government in regard to it. But it menaces us largely with the hostility of France,—dwelling upon the secret thoughts and purposes of LOUIS NAPOLEON, and pointing out the precise manner in which a war with the United States for the protection of Spain, would aid his designs and promote the stability of his imperial throne. We must doubt the authority of the *Times* to speak thus authoritatively for the ruler of France. Its past relations with that Sovereign do not warrant the confidence it affects. And its claim to so much better knowledge of his wishes and intentions than it professes of those of its own Government, is so contrary to the probabilities of the case, as to throw very considerable doubt over its pretensions in this regard.

We have not the slightest apprehension that either England or France will interfere by force to rescue Cuba from the United States. Both those countries would inevitably lose ten-fold more by war than they could possibly lose from the annexation of Cuba to the United States. A war between England and America would put a stop, not only to *free* trade, but to *all* trade,—would deprive Great Britain of her best market for her manufactured goods,—would thus throw hundreds of thousands of her laboring classes out of employment,—raise the cost of living to the millions of her poorer classes,—give Ireland the "opportunity" she has long desired,—forfeit Canada and her other North American colonies,—and arouse a domestic discontent which would speedily grow up into her most formidable foe. Is she likely to encounter all these chances of disaster, simply to perpetuate the tyranny of Spain over an island—the most fertile on earth—which it is rapidly reducing to a state of abject and deplorable misery? And what has France to gain by a war with the United States, in defence of Cuba? Her army would scarcely expect to reap laurels upon our shores; she could make no conquests; the national thirst for glory would seek gratification in vain; while a war waged with this Republic to sustain one of the most hoary and decrepid of the monarchies of Europe, would arouse instincts and impulses in the French heart with which LOUIS NAPOLEON will find it wise not to tamper.

The *Times* commits a grave error in addressing menaces to the American people upon this subject, or any other. Its lectures upon morality and the laws of nations,—its homilies against ambition, and its lofty warnings against the national lust of territorial exteosion,—are, at the least, innocuous. But when backed by threats, they cease to be food for a sober mirth, and provoke sentiments less respectful, and a good deal less safe.

Col. Benton in Congress.

Col. BENTON has made formal proclamation of what he intends to do in Congress,—which will be found in another part of this morning's *Times*. His speech is well worth reading,—not more for what it promises than for what it suggests. It is elaborate in its construction, clear in its purpose and strong in style. The Ajax of the West gains wisdom and strength with ripening years. The position he holds,—the power he wields, and the pluck he exhibits, make him good for higher services to the country than he has yet performed.

The Colonel promises REFORM,—sweeping, prompt and beneficent,—in all departments of the Government, and with reference to all the interests of the country. He asserts in unvarnished and unmistakeable language, that Washington has become, in these latter days, little better than a den of thieves;—that influence and votes are bought and sold; that hundreds of thousands of dollars are expended every year, in warping the judgment and the action of Congress;—and that by these means the good of the country has been sacrificed to private rapacity, and millions of the public money have been squandered upon individuals. All this, he declares, must be broken up. He goes to Washington to make war upon it. He promises to lay bare the corruption and infamy which are degrading and ruining the country,—to hold up the agents in them to public scorn, and to arouse a whirlwind which shall sweep the polluted courts of Government with the besom of popular wrath.

When Col. BENTON says war, he generally *means* war:—but it does not follow that he always states, with mathematical exactness, the precise object for which it is to be waged. In this instance, however, he leaves very little room for misapprehension on this point. He desires to build up WESTERN interests,—and he thinks the way to do this is by depressing the EAST. He is resolute in resisting appropriations of the public money to steamboat companies, and to private schemes of all kinds,—especially if their operations are to be carried on upon the Atlantic sea-board. He denounces the payment of the French Spoliations,—because the claimants under them live in the Eastern States. He wages war upon the whole tribe of Legislative *agents*, because hitherto they have mainly been in Eastern employment. He resists the project of building a railroad or canal across the Tehuantepec, because it will empty commerce into New-York and other cities along the Atlantic coast. He entertains a profound respect for rivers, and measures it by their length and proximity to Missouri. He demands large appropriations for the "kingly rivers" of the West, and thinks it hard that their claims should be clogged by similar demands for the "infantile streams,"—mere "streaks of water in a corner,"—which are thrust forward by members from every section of the country, and forced into every bill which contemplates aid to the internal commerce of the country. And in this he is unquestionably right. It is a mockery of all justice and common sense to do what scores of members of Congress do every year—refuse to vote money in aid of the great national rivers which bear upon their broad bosoms the commerce of half the continent, unless similar appropriations can be had for the streams which rattle past their doors or turn the grist-mills of their constituents. And yet we fear the indomitable Colonel will find it a little difficult to put a stop to this system of log-rolling. The fact is, it has its roots in human nature: and there is a great deal of human nature in Congressmen. When three men's votes are concerned, the one who holds the balance of power is very likely to stipulate for advantages in exchange for those which he is asked to confer. And if Col. BENTON can stifle this propensity, or shame Congress into rising above its influence, or even trample down some of the grosser practices to which it gives rise, he will worthily crown his long career of public service and earn for himself gratulations and thanks from the country at large.

Colonel BENTON sets forth *three* great objects, which he hopes he may succeed, if backed up by a thorough and resolute Western spirit, in forcing Congress to do.

1. He demands a System of Roads to connect the West with Califoroia; he would commence with a wagon road,—to be made in a year, and at the trifling cost of half a million of dollars; and then he would have a railroad built, not at once, but as rapidly as circumstances will permit. And in this he is right. The welfare of the country requires it. That road must be built within ten years, or in our judgment, California will be greatly tempted to set up an independent government for herself. And we hope Colonel BENTON will force this matter upon the attention of Congress, and drive that body into some prompt and effectual action in regard to it.

2. Colonel BENTON next demands the erection of a new territory, between the Western States and New Mexico and Utah, so as to fill up the blank which now exists, and establish continuity of settlement and jurisdiction from Missouri to California. And this, too, seems to be reasonable and expedient.

3. And finally he demands measures which shall bring the Public Lands into speedy cultivation and settlement, and terminate the ownership of them by the General Government. He urges, as the practical means of accomplishing this object:

"*First*, a donation for a homestead of one hundred and sixty acres to every head of a family, widow, or single man over the age of eighteen, (owning no land or less than that quantity,) who would inhabit and cultivate it for five consecutive years. *Second*, graduated prices according to the length of time the land has been in market to all purchasers. *Thirdly*, liberal grants to the States for railroad and other improvements. *Fourthly*, an immediate cession to the States of all lands within the influence of malaria from the swamps. *Fifthly*, an absolute cession of all the lands remaining undisposed of in each State on the first day of Jan., in the year 1860."

And in all these suggestions, except perhaps the last, we should cordially and promptly concur. The great aim of the Government, in the management of its public lands, should be to promote their settlement;—to establish upon them a vigorous, industrious, prosperous population,—to make them contribute to the revenues and business of the country, and to bear their share in the taxation of the States. And whatever shall do this will accomplish a great and permanent public good.

All these things are strongly and ably pressed by Col. BENTON in the speech which we publish this morning. He treats them all with gravity and in a strain which rises above his usual level. And the solemnity of his closing allusion to the deaths of the great men with whom in public life he has been associated hitherto, and to their effect upon his own temper and motives, is especially touching. "In the presence of such impressive events," says he, "and on the verge of such a time, I can have no feelings but those of good will to the departed, good wishes for the living, solicitude for the national honor and prosperity, and an anxious desire to save for myself the good opinion, valuable beyond all price, with which my countrymen have honored me."

The Cotton Interest.

The Foreign Market reports by the *Humboldt* and *Canada* are unusually favorable for this side, and reflect a degree of speculation in England which has not been equalled since 1847. The daily sales of Cotton at Liverpool in one or two instances were ahead of any previous report, in the magnitude of bales, now within our recollection. The weekly aggregate, 118,000 bales, is also the largest we remember—110,000 bales being the next highest. Of course, these immense transactions were not made without a decided turn in prices, which appear to go up, as we have several times of late had occasion to notice, with reference almost exclusively to consumption, rather than to supply. At the time this additional spur was given to the Liverpool market, advices had been received from this side that our crop would be a full one, and no result of supply short of three millions bales could have been taken into account. The weekly consumption at Manchester was fast reducing the stock on sale, and the bare possibility of an inadequate crop in the United States to meet the wants of the trade was daily stimulating the advance in price and increase in the regular and speculative demand.

From Manchester the news is that the advance in the raw material was creating an impulse to the demand for yarns and goods, both of which were quite active, and on the rise. The India and Canton markets for Cotton fabrics have been improving for several months, and it is interesting to trace the action and counteraction of trade between Great Britain and the East, growing out of the enhanced use of Teas, Silks, Spices, &c., in the Kingdom, produced from the better employment of the laboring classes, and the consequent increased ability of the people of the Celestial Empire and British India to consume the cotton fabrics of Manchester. Our own enlarged consumption of India goods, also, has much to do with this activity—the money for these, with the exception of the partial exchange of cotton goods from Lowell and Boston, concentrating in London.

The Southern cotton markets, already active, either in anticipation of the news just to hand, or on the liberal English orders previously sent out, will doubtless be excited afresh by the quotations telegraphed to them to-day. The facts certainly present an extraordinary state of things in the trade, and it would be difficult to say to what extent the speculation is likely to be carried. Heretofore such movements have exploded in widespread ruin to the parties engaged in them, from mistaken crop calculations—false inferences from damage by frost, storms, insects, and so on; and the American speculators have not unfrequently been especially taken in, on such occasions. Such was the case eighteen months ago, on the short crop of 1850–51. But now, the spinners seem crazy, or panic-stricken, and the English speculators participate in the excitement, irrespective of whether we can divide with them a crop of 2,850,000, or or 3,000,000, or 3,250,000 bales. The probability of the inside figure, would, to all appearances, send up prices sky high; the middle one would by no means arrest a further rise, nor the outside estimate scarcely bring reaction. Manchester hath stomach for it all.

Large Negotiation.

About one million dollars, TENNESSEE loans, have just been purchased for this and the London market, by Messrs. CORCORAN, of Washington, and CAMMANN, WHITEHOUSE & Co., and RIGGS & Co., of New York, on terms highly favorable to the credit of the State. The negotiation embraces—

In the State 6 per cents of 1890	$440,000
Chattanooga road, endorsed by State, 1880	325,000
City Memphis, endorsed by Charleston R R	200,000
	$965,000

The negotiators were the Commissioners of the Charleston and Memphis Railroad Company, who receive $8,000 a mile from the State as their work is completed, and the President of the Chattanooga and Nashville Railroad Company, who have the endorsement of the State to the extent, in all, of $850,000. The precise premium realized has not transpired, but we believe the direct issues of the State brought 107 or 108 per cent, and its endorsements nearly as much. The Memphis City bonds are 6 per cents with the railroad guaranty, and represent a corresponding amount of stock in the road.

While on the subject of important State negotiations, we are reminded of the continued injustice shown to American Stocks on the London Exchange. Even our Federal bonds are not quoted, and the dealings in them are left to a select number of private sellers, who seem to make it their especial pleasure to *put* the securities in which they chance to have a large and direct interest as original negotiators on this side. The inequalities of credit thus established is alike partial, unjust, and we might add, in some instances, ridiculous. While this is going on in the counting-houses of the merchant bankers, (in courtesy called *American*,) there is scarcely a Government under the sun, Christian, Musselman, or semi-savage, whose loans are not posted and dealt in as part of the Foreign list of the Stock Exchange. The States of South America and and Mexico are made quite speculative; Spain has her actives and passives, and the Grand Turk is daily quoted at 108 quick, down to 102½ dull, according to the latest news as to whether his Serene Highness will ratify or repudiate!

The Late Canvass.

In the way that the minority of our people submit to defeat in a political contest, there is nothing that we need be ashamed to have carefully scrutinized by the world. But of the way that our political canvass is conducted, we cannot always speak as complacently. Charges of corruption and bribery, personal abuse, invective, and recrimination, have entered too freely into their history, to make us solicitous for a very careful study of them by foreigners. It has been generally remarked that the last campaign was unusually free from these objectionable features, and yet there was a deal too much of them for our national reputation and the character of the American press. We believe in thorough examinations of a candidate's history, private as well as public. If the moral character is defective, it is not the fault of those who expose its flaws, and we are happy to believe that anything proved to be wrong in that respect would ruin the prospects of any aspirant to the higher officers of Government. We believe the journalist is right in treating the candidate just as impartial history will treat him. In presenting himself as a public officer, he lays off the mantle which Charity throws over the shoulders of men in private life; and those who are to commit important trusts to his keeping, have a right to know him as he is. Nor do we regard it as a sin, that the wits aim their arrows at the candidate. Poisoned arrows are an abomination always, but true wit has been voted the freedom of the Republic, and its professors are like sextons, who have a perfect right to walk up and down the aisles in meeting time, and the congregation do not take offence. But a political libel is as objectionable as any other. An inuendo, a significant shrug of the shoulder, an untruth to the injury of the candidate for the Presidency, whose position is supposed to cut him off from redress, is a little meaner than to commit the same offence against a private citizen, who might see fit to resent it with the horse-whip or the raw-hide of the law. "Let by-gones be by-gones." Heap up the ashes over the inglorious fires. It is to be hoped that the sinning—whether their sins be deep as scarlet, or only a blush—the faintest pink—will nurse tenderly the buds and blossoms of repentance. We are too old to suppose that all blossoms will mature into fruit; but we know that where there are no blossoms there can never be fruit. We shall expect to see a great many blossoms (which are promises and good resolutions) blown off, but we hope enough will hold on to bring forth at the next contest an abundance of fruits meet for repentance.

☞ Col. MILLER GIBYS, the newly appointed Chargé to Denmark, is in Washington, preparing for departure on his mission.

☞ Secretary CRITTENDEN has returned to Washington.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

GRASS VALLEY GOLD MINING COMPANY—J. WINCHESTER, President. Capital, $250,000. Shares, $100; half shares, $100.

The rich Quartz claims owned by the Company exceed 400 in number, covering a surface of 100 acres, in the richest and most desirable part of Grass Valley. The Machinery, which is the most approved and powerful of any yet manufactured, is calculated to pulverize one hundred tons per day. The principal part of the machinery is on the ground, and the remainder daily expected. The *whole of the property* is paid for, and the Company free from debt.

This is no speculative affair. A few Shares of the Stock for sale, at par.

Pamphlets, containing the Charter, By-Laws, Map, &c., may be obtained at the Office; if by mail, inclose two 3-cent stamps.

Address, postage paid, with remittance for stock, (in drafts on New-York, or current funds,) to

R. J. RICHARDS, Secretary,
No. 107 Fulton-st., New-York.

Where specimens of the gold-bearing Quartz may be seen from 10 to 1 o'clock.

GOLCONDA'S CELEBRATED MINES OF GOLD
Used to be thought of with untamed desire.
Richer deposites now are found To hold
Nice young men's reins, adds fuel to the fire.
But GURNEY need not leave great Gotham's bound;
A lump of gold—a MEDAL—here he found.
The Judges at the Exhibition Fair
Decided that his portraits were so clear,
Exact, neat, handsome, splendid, pretty, true,
That nothing could at all compare thereto.
These splendid Daguerreotypes can be seen at GURNEY'S splendid rooms, No. 349 Broadway.

FURS! FURS! FURS!—RAFFERTY & LEASK want to let their friends, (and the public are all their friends) know that they have on hand the richest assortment of Furs that they have ever yet offered to them, selected with care and the taste for which they are proverbial and that no other house can offer the same inducements to the purchaser that they can. Their brilliant success since the opening of their new store, convinces them that their efforts are appreciated, and leads them to hope that the Ladies will show them the same favor in the Fur line that the Gents have in the hat line. By the way, they believe in "Woman's Rights." Their Stores are No. 57 Chatham, opposite Chambers and cor. of Chatham and Pearl.

LOVETT'S OFFICE, No. 114 CHAMBERS-ST., FOR the sale of his "WAHPENE," an Indian vegetable preparation, for changing gray hair to its original color and curling baldness. It is given up by all. The statement that LOVETT made in his pamphlet in relation to the effect produced by his "WAHPENE," is true, and more particularly on the third page, under heading "Read and be convinced." As no one has contradicted it, or even called upon him to prove it, there has been about twenty bottles of the pretended "improvement" sold at the agents, in the city and Brooklyn, this last six months.

THE FASHIONS—THE WHOLE WORLD STUDIES and accommodates itself to them, although we now and then come across a man with fancies that he is not influenced by any such considerations. As an evidence of this just go along Broadway any fair day and see the display of MEALIO. He is and then go to the store at the corner of Broadway and Canal-st., and see what a rush there is for this self contribution to the world of fashion. If this don't convince you, then we shall give you up as incorrigible.

TO SHOEMAKERS.—LADIES' GAITERS AND BUSKINS, and gentlemen's patent leather slides and fine boots, stitched and fitted by SINGER'S SEWING MACHINE, are for sale in great numbers. One manufacturer in this City has eight machines constantly employed, and is reaping immense profits. The work is unequaled for strength and beauty. Call and see these machines in operation, at No. 258 Broadway.

PROPER APPRECIATION.—THE PECULIAR DELICACY, richness and beauty of CANTRELL'S Slippers, won for him the reputation of making the best imitation of those of French manufacture. His article, though light and fragile in appearance are exceedingly durable, and are afforded at low prices. Call and examine his assortment of Gaiters, Slippers, Buskins, Over Shoes, &c. CANTRELL'S is at No. 128 Bowery.

EXAGGERATED PUFFERY IS NO TEST OF MERIT. —Gentlemen's, Boys' and Children's Hats and Caps made and warranted equal to any in the City. One price J. W. KELLOGG, No. 128 Canal st.

TEN THOUSAND CURES AND NOT A SINGLE FAILURE.—Dr. HASTINGS' COMPOUND SYRUP OF NAPHTHA, celebrated throughout both continents, for its wonderful cures of consumption, asthma, deafness, spitting of blood, night-sweats, difficult breathing, coughs, colds, and all diseases of the chest and lungs.

Its effect upon the system is mild and soothing, at the same time certain and efficacious; rarely failing to give relief on the first application, and by repeating it a few times a permanent cure is effected.

The proprietor, therefore, not only recommends his NAPHTHA SYRUP, but warrants it to cure! He warrants it to act upon the chyle and purify it; he warrants it to remove all impediments which retard the free circulation of the blood; he warrants it to open the internal and external pores of the body, and eject all the obnoxious particles which have collected in the system; he warrants it as a never failing remedy in curing diseased lungs, hectic fever, night-sweats, dyspepsia, liver complaint, pain in the chest, and asthma; and he warrants it to arrest the formation of tubercles in the lungs, and to heal those already formed, so that persons in consumption may take it with the most positive confidence of a cure; for its great seat of action is the lungs, which it penetrates in all directions, purifying them of everything obnoxious in its progress, and which, if applied according to directions, it cannot fail to leave in a perfectly healthy condition.

Dr. HASTING'S COMPOUND SYRUP OF NAPHTHA is highly recommended by the medical profession. That eminent physician, Dr. Mott, of New-York, says that "as a pulmonic remedy it cannot be too highly praised." Dr. Arnold, of the Marine Hospital, Savannah; Dr. Ware, of Liverpool, England; Dr. Williamson, of Manchester, England; Dr. Boyd, of Lancaster; Dr. Hamilton, of Bath; and those eminent English publications, the London *Lancet*, the *Medical Journal*, and *Braithwaite's Retrospect*, all accord to it the most convincing certificates of its virtues. In this country it has been used with distinguished success.

C. V CLICKENER, & CO., No. 81 Barclay-st., New-York, are the General Agents for Dr. Hastings in America, to whom all orders should be addressed. Sold in Brooklyn by MRS. HAYE, No 175 Fulton-st.

ELASTIC, DURABLE AND UNSHRINKABLE.—THE celebrated Silk, Merino and Woolen
UNDERSHIRTS AND DRAWERS,
Manufactured and imported by the undersigned, possess every quality which adapts them to the season. Give them a trial. They are at once excellent and cheap.
A. BANKIN & CO., No. 104 Bowery.

SEASONABLE UNDERGARMENTS RANK AMONG the very best provocatives of health and vigor. The Woolen, Merino and Silk fabrics offered by RAY & ADAMS, have no superior in the home or foreign market. RAY & ADAMS, No. 591 Broadway, opposite the Metropolitan Hotel, Importers and Manufacturers' of Hosiery and Under Garments.

THE RACE FOR POPULARITY.—SMITH & RICE ahead.—Competition in the clothing trade this season is immense, yet SMITH & RICE may fairly be said to be ahead in furnishing the best Coats, Vests, Pantaloons, &c., suitable for the season, at the lowest prices. Call on them at No. 102 Fulton-st.

TO HOUSEKEEPERS EVERYWHERE.—WHAT THE PRESS SAY OF DURKEE'S BAKING POWDER.—We have much pleasure in calling the attention of our fair housewife readers, to the above article of domestic economy, the admirable properties of which have been tested by the best cooks and bakers of the present age. Good bread is so valuable in itself, and conduces so much to the comfort and pleasure of the table, that any preparation which obviates dyspeptic tendencies, usually resulting from the eating of home-made bread, becomes a matter of the utmost consequence. When it is considered that bread is, more or less, the food of every human being, and particularly of the young, it becomes of the utmost consequence, that the natural tendency to sourness which is incurred in flour when kneaded, should be counteracted—a power which this Powder possesses in an eminent degree. Principal office, No. 129 Water st., New-York.—*Montreal Commercial Advertiser*, Oct. 20, 1852.

For sale by Druggists and Grocers throughout the country.

LADIES, FOR THE FALL AND WINTER SEASON you can find at MILLER'S, in Canal-st., for yourselves or children, all the various kinds of Gaiters, Button Boots with warm linings, Buskins, Ties, and Slippers of white and black satin, for evenings. For boys I have Patent Leather and Calf-skin boots Brogans, Taylor Ties, &c. Every article warranted and sold at low prices.
MILLER'S, 134 Canal-st.
N. B.—India Rubber Boots and Shoes, wholesale and retail.

GOLD MEDAL.—THE FIRST PREMIUM, A GOLD Medal, was awarded to GURNEY, at the late Fair of the American Institute, for the best Daguerreotype ever exhibited, and can be seen at his new and splendid Daguerrian Gallery 349 Broadway. The Pictures for which the Gold Medal was awarded was selected from the walls of his Gallery at random, are the same as taken every day, and as well in cloudy as in fair weather. Also some beautiful specimens of the Stereoscopee can be seen. Call and examine. Admission free.

LADIES WHO DESIRE TO KEEP THE "WINTER" of our discontent" at bay, by shielding their delicate forms with Fur, will find at GENIN'S lower store an immense and magnificent assortment of Victorines, Muffs, Tippets, Cape and Cuffs, from Sables, Kramer, Chinchilla, Stone Marten, Rock Marten, Mink and Squirrel, to the cheaper but yet elegant sets. They are all of the new patterns popular in Paris, and ladies who are judges of Furs, will see at a glance, that the assortment is a most comprehensive one.
GENIN, No. 214 Broadway, opp. the St. Paul's.

NEW CLASSES FOR LADIES.—THE WEDNESDAY Afternoon Classes for Ladies and Children having become so large, I have determined to form a new Class, which will meet on Thursday afternoon, at 3½ P. M., for Ladies and Children. Gentlemen's Classes—Monday, Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday evenings, which are arranged on a new principle, calculated to facilitate the progress of the pupil. See published circular, to be had at the academy. ALLEN DODWORTH, No. 806 Broadway.

HIRAM ANDERSON, No. 99 BOWERY, HAS INtroduced a new era in the Carpet business, by revolutionizing the prices of every description of English Tapestry, Mosaic Velvet, Brussels Three-Ply and Ingrain Carpets, Oil Cloths, Rugs, Table Covers, Window Shades, Drugrets, Mats, &c. Merchants and strangers visiting the great metropolis, should not fail calling at this Great Carpet Establishment.

THE BEST THING OF THE SEASON IS THE *Musical World and Times* for SATURDAY of this week. It contains three pieces of choice Music, several pages of spicy, telling and truthful Musica. Criticisms a concise summary of comes in and foreign Musical news, and lists of other interesting matter; being rich y worth a dollar, though it can be had at the office, No 257 Broadway, or at any periodical store, for 6¼ cents. The *Musical World and Times* is delivered to New-York and Brooklyn subscribers at $3 a year.

BRADY, HAVING RECEIVED THE GOLD MEDAL from the American Institute, and also other prize medals for years in succession, as well as the prize medal awarded in London at the World's Fair deems it unnecessary to expatiate on the superiority of his pictures; but invites the attention of the public to his superb and unrivalled collection of Daguerreotype now on exhibition at his Gallery, No. 205 Broadway, corner of Fulton-st.

SELLING OFF—COMMENCING MONDAY, Nov. 8, —G. M BODINE will offer to the ladies of this City and vicinity, the greatest bargains ever known in Dry Goods. Ladies wishing a Silk, Merino, Shawl, De Laine, Paramatta, Plaid, Flannels, Blankets, or anything in our line, now is your time, as we are determined to close out the entire stock. Come one, come all—a large stock to choose from, at No. 323 Grand-st. corner Orchard.

IT IS A FIXED FACT AMONG BUSINESS MEN THAT much depends upon dress, and any gentleman who respects himself will give that attention to his outward appearance which will command the respect of others. With an eye single to the interest of all classes, H. L. FOSTER invites the attention of citizens and strangers to his Clothing Establishment at No. 27 Cortlandt-st., where every article required in a gentleman's wardrobe can be procured on liberal terms.

FACTS WORTH KNOWING.—THE STORE THAT sells Dry Goods of the finest qualities, and latest styles, at the lowest prices, is G. M. BODINE'S, No. 323 Grand st., corner of Orchard. Just received from Auction, new Shawls, new Silks, new Merinoes, new De Laines, new Cashmeres, new Plaids, and new goods of every description, which will be sold cheaper than any other house can sell them. Ladies are respectfully invited to call and see for themselves.

EMBROIDERIES, LACES, &c.—LADIES IN WANT of Collars, Chemisettes, Sleeves, Flouncings, Needle-worked Edgings and Insertings, Handkerchiefs, &c., will find a very large and elegant stock at B. EDWARDS', No. 625 Broadway, near Houston-st. Just received a large lot of Black Veils, very cheap, and another invoice of those beautiful new style Lace-pointed Collars.

A CHANCE FOR BARGAINS.—WE ARE TOLD that JOHN GLEASON, of No. 261 Greenwich st., is just at this time offering some great bargains in Oil Cloths. Also, some splendid Window Shades are offered extremely low. Paper Hangings, Cornices, Bands, and all the paraphernalia of this branch of trade, at prices entirely satisfactory.

FINE FURS.—MESSRS. THOMPSON & ROBSLEE, Manufacturers, No 19 Maiden-lane. See advertisement, "An Entire new Stock," &c., in *Times, Tribune, Journal of Commerce, Evening Post, Home Journal, Mail and Express, and Independent*. Just received, several cases of Men's Buffalo Overshoes, and Ladies' and Children's lined Overshoes.
THOMPSON & ROBSLEE, No. 19 Maiden-lane.

NOW IS THE TIME TO BUY YOUR WINTER HATS. FREEMAN, at No 90 Fulton-st., has decidedly the greatest variety of Mens' Boys, Misses and Children's Hats and Caps in the city, and he is selling the cheapest than can be bought at any other establishment. He has also a beautiful variety of Furs, which he is selling very low.

THE GLORIOUS AUTUMN HAS NOT ONLY BEAUtified the woods at Hoboken, but gives a quickening impulse to business here. Thousands of strangers are in town, at the hotels and elsewhere, and, as a matter of course, GREEN, No. 1 Astor-House, is taking orders for his superb Shirts with unprecedented rapidity.

PETERSON & HUMPHREYS, No. 379 BROADWAY, corner White-st., are daily making additions to their already large stock, and are now

The Use of Opium.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

An article appeared in the *Times* of the 6th inst., signed *Candor*, complaining of the pernicious effects of the repeated use of opium. Candor appeals to some physician of philanthropy to advise, through the columns of the *Times* "any who may be struggling to get free from the despotic master," without rebuking or chasing the miserable sufferer "who feels his sin and misery already."

Although I do not pretend to be consecrated with the *Dignus est intrare* of a diploma, by any medical college, neither a moral reformer, nor a temperance lecturer—prompted only by a desire to contribute to the relief of my fellow man, I venture to suggest the following plan of private treatment, the beneficial effects of which I have very good reason for recommending. As I ask no fee for the prescription, I only request *Candor* to take the trouble of publishing in the *Times*, after due and faithful application of the remedy, what result, if any, has been obtained.

In the first instance *Candor's* friend must entirely renounce the use of opium, and of all other stimulating food or drink whatsoever. Let him adopt a simple though nutritious diet, and drink nothing but cold water. Let him be rubbed three times every day (about an hour at least before and after each meal) with a sheet wrung out of cold water; after which performance let him be rubbed dry, and take some exercise in the open air, drinking one or two glasses of water after each friction. This simple plan of treatment, continued for a week or two, will renew the tone of his shattered nerves, restore his mental faculties to something of their wonted elasticity and strength, and sharpen his appetite.

In conclusion, I may as well add that the same treatment would be followed by similar results if applied by any one of the numerous victims of drunkenness, who, in their sober moments, desire but have not strength of will sufficient to resist the ruinous temptation. In both cases, after the wet sheet friction has been used for a week or two, the craving for the accustomed stimulus, so difficult to resist, will gradually become weaker, and finally cease. Try it. HYDROPHILUS.

Why Mr. Webster went to Marshfield.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Nov. 9, 1853.

The question has been many times asked, "What induced DANIEL WEBSTER to become a resident of the retired town of Marshfield?" This question has never been fully answered to the public. As whatever concerned our own WEBSTER,—the man who, like WASHINGTON, now belongs to the country,—interests every one, it may be a praiseworthy curiosity, by answering this question, so far as it may be done.

About the year 1826, DANIEL WEBSTER, in company with the first Mrs. WEBSTER, and their son FLETCHER, first visited Marshfield. They went at the suggestion of Mr. ISAAC P. DAVIS, of this city, who recommended Marshfield as a good place for the relaxation of fishing and gunning, of which Mr. WEBSTER is well known to have always been fond. They rode up to the residence of Capt. JOHN THOMAS for entertainment, the identical spot where he afterwards lived and died. The ride then to the house from the main road, was by a direct carriage path, instead of by a circuitous one, as at present. The residence consisted of a substantial two story house, and little in addition. There were very few outbuildings. The house was an uncommonly good one for a country house at that time. The condition and appearance of things out of doors was unattractive, as compared to the present. In the house there was neatness, and all the comforts of a farmer's home. Capt. THOMAS and wife were intelligent and hospitable, and they had an interesting family of children. Here the Boston party abode three days, Mr. WEBSTER improving the day light with his favorite sports.

All parties were so much pleased, that the visitors repeated their visit the next Summer, and remained a month. This second visit led Mr. WEBSTER and family to take a greater interest in Marshfield, and in that estate. At that time, or soon after, Mr. WEBSTER made his first purchase at Marshfield, consisting of the Thomas farm, including the house, and, perhaps, one hundred and fifty acres of land immediately adjoining. It was negotiated that Capt. THOMAS and wife should have a home there, or spend much of their time at their homestead, during their natural lives. Capt. THOMAS died not long after, and was buried in the old Winslow burial ground, hard by. Mrs. THOMAS died a few years ago, at the residence of her son at Duxbury.

It will be remembered that the first Mrs. WEBSTER died in the Winter of 1828, so that she never found a home at Marshfield. During the next April, he was called to bury his only surviving and dearly-beloved brother, Hon. EZEKIEL WEBSTER, of Boscawen, N. H., who had so much of his talent, acquirement and taste. Afflictions did not visit him singly then, nor in 1913, when he was called to follow to the grave two fondly loved children.

DANIEL WEBSTER is well remembered at Marshfield, as a widower. As such, he began to attend the first Parish Church in Marshfield, where he continued to attend until his death. The Society was then under the charge of the late Rev. Mr. PARRIS, and worshipped God in an old dilapidated church, that stood near the spot where the present meeting house stands.

Other circumstances no doubt, had their influence in drawing Mr. WEBSTER to Marshfield. There is the soil that the Pilgrims trod, whom he so much admired. In full view from his farm, on a clear day, are the sands of Provincetown, where they first landed; and nearer, Plymouth, where they stepped upon the rock, that has since been sacred. At the spot, too, now included by his farm, settled that select spirit of the Mayflower band, EDWARD WINSLOW. Here his son, Governor JOSIAH WINSLOW, lived and died, as well as the renowned PEREGRINE WHITE, the first born of the Pilgrims, and whose mother became EDWARD WINSLOW's second wife. The entire eastern border of Marshfield is washed by the sea,—the sea, whose voice the great man was so fond of hearing, and whose changes he delighted in seeing. "We can no more tire of the sea, than of the heavens," said he, in the last conversation the writer was permitted to hold with him. Then, too, Marshfield afforded a plenty of land at reasonable rates, and Mr. WEBSTER seemed to have a passion for much land and a farm on the scale of his mind. It is an unusually retired and quiet place, and such an one he sought, after the exhausting and exciting labors of the Court House and the Senate House.—*Journal of Commerce.*

Mr. Webster's Views of Religion.

From the Commercial Advertiser.

It has given us pleasure to publish articles having reference to Mr. WEBSTER's religious views, and we believe that we have thereby gratified many of our readers. The day after the death of this eminent statesman we deemed it proper to publish from recollection, some parts of a conversation which took place at the residence of HARVEY ELY, Esq., in Rochester. Our friend, Mr. ELY, sent us a few days since, a letter giving some further details of that interview, which we think our readers will be pleased to see.

In September, 1843, Hon. DANIEL WEBSTER spent some days in my family in this city. I was then residing on South Pitsburgh street. Several other gentlemen were with us, among them FRANCIS HALL, Esq., editor of the N. Y. *Commercial Advertiser*.

One evening, Mr. WEBSTER, Mr. HALL, Mrs. ELY, and myself, were in the parlor alone. Mr. WEBSTER commenced conversation in a most pleasant manner, narrating many incidents of his early days. Among others, he mentioned that from infancy to manhood, his health was extremely frail and feeble. No one of his friends expected him to live long. He had a perfectly distinct recollection, when very young, of having been a long time sick, and remembered that while in this state, his father one day, entering the room with him in his arms, said to his mother; "We must give him up; we can never raise this child." His mother made no reply, but rising, took him from his father's arms, and her tears fell fast on his face as she pressed him to her bosom.

He said that after commencing the practice of his profession, he had frequently, at sunset, put his saddle bags on his horse, ridden fifty miles to be present at the opening of the Court, next morning, in an adjacent County. Where is the professional man who would do it now!

The conversation then turned upon his early family friends, for whom he seemed to have entertained the most tender affection. The subject of religion next occupied him. He dwelt upon his reverence for the Scriptures, his habit of daily reading in them, and the delight their perusal gave him, more especially the Gospels. He then dwelt upon his personal religious feelings, expressing doubts and fears as to his spiritual state, after which he stated his full and entire conviction of the truth of the great doctrine of justification by faith, repeating in his peculiarly emphatic manner the language of the Apostle Paul—"That if thou shalt confess with thy mouth the Lord Jesus, and shalt believe in thine heart that God hath raised him from the dead, thou shalt be saved." But, he continued, it is a fearful thing to die,—to begin a spiritual existence.

He then said, men of his profession who lived to old age, frequently passed away at sixty-three, sixty-seven or seventy-one—often with affections of the brain—and that he should probably pass away at one of these three periods. How striking has that anticipation been verified.

MR. ELY'S RECOLLECTIONS OF THE SAME CONVERSATION.

After speaking of the incidents of his childhood and youth, Mr. WEBSTER stated the fact of his having united with a Congregational Church when not far from twenty years of age. He dwelt upon the importance of earnest piety on the part of the clergy, and also of greater attention to oratory and the arrangement of discourses. He regretted that so large a portion of them should be apparently indifferent to a subject so important as the manner of presenting the truth of God's word. He spoke of his early and constant habit of reading the Scriptures, and enlarged upon the beauty and sublimity of the Gospels. It was to him a matter of astonishment that any enlightened mind could doubt their divine authority. He said he read them with increasing interest, and deemed them perfect models of simple beauty. No one, he remarked, had a higher estimate than himself of the power of the Gospel to transform the character. He mentioned the sudden death of a number of eminent men with whom he had been associated—who, like himself, had been almost wholly engrossed in public affairs, and remarked that they seldom lived beyond the age of seventy-two years. He himself, he said, could not expect to survive that period. His mind seemed to be impressed with the idea that he should die suddenly, probably while engaged in public speaking.

Property in Letters.

From the Boston Advertiser.

The literary executors of Mr. WEBSTER have published a card, in which they express a hope, "that it is quite unnecessary to say to those who have been honored by his correspondence, that the legal right to publish the letters of a deceased person belongs only to those who represent him." This is certainly a very gracious and complimentary mode of stating the law; for it is very questionable, if many persons have any adequate notions of their rights and duties in this particular respect.

The common impression, I believe, of the receiver is, that he has a sort of fee-simple or absolute estate in the letter he receives, and may do with it pretty much what he pleases; and that the writer has parted with his interest entirely; and that neither he nor his legal representatives have any control or restrictive power, in the premises.

Such notions are altogether false; and it was certainly wise, on the part of Mr. WEBSTER's literary executors, to press this consideration upon the public mind, at the present moment; for nothing can be more earnestly deprecated, by the friends of this great man, than a hasty and surreptitious edition of his literary correspondence, or of any part of it.

When JOHNSON died, and harpies began to fall upon his memory—"the old lion is dead," said a worthy bishop, "and now every ass will be kicking at his hide." Before this great statesman had been ten days in his grave, a hyena, in hands and carcass, and with a bloodish brutality, unpardonable even in a beast, had violated the sanctuary of the dead; and, already, literary hawkers and adventurers are in haste to make the most of his exuviæ.

After the death of Lord DUDLEY, the Bishop of LLANDAFF prepared for the press Lord DUDLEY's letters, written to the Bishop himself. The executors of Lord DUDLEY forbade their publication; the Bishop took legal counsel, and desisted, though, doubtless, greatly surprised to find that he had no legal right to print letters, which he thought were exclusively his own. *By agreement*, the letters were finally published, and in the preface he says: "I received, to my great surprise, an official notice that the executors objected to the publication; upon, which, having taken advice, and being informed that, if application were made by the executors to the Court of Chancery, an injunction would probably be granted, I signified my acquiescence in their private injunction, and abandoned the design."

The first case, I believe, involving the question of right in private letters, was that of POPE and CURL, in 1741. POPE's letters to SWIFT had been printed in Dublin. CURL bought the publisher's *supposed* right, and claimed the right to *reprint* them. Even from this he was restrained by Lord HARDWICKE, who said, "The receiver of a letter has only a joint property with the writer."†

In 1774, UGENIA STANHOPE, widow of Lord CHESTERFIELD's natural son, agreed with DODSLEY to publish a series of letters on education, written to the son by the father. The executors of Lord CHESTERFIELD obtained an injunction, which, after full hearing, was confirmed by the Lord Chancellor APSLEY. The case may be found in Ambler, Thompson and others *ex.* Stanhope and Dudsley.

In the case of GEE vs. PRITCHARD, Lord Chancellor ELDON observes: "I think that the decisions represent the property as qualified in some respects; that by sending the letter, the writer had given for the purpose of reading, and in some cases, of keeping it, a property to the person to whom it was addressed; yet, that the gift was so restrained, that *ultro* the purposes for which the letter was sent, the property was in the sender."‡

In the above case SIR SAMUEL ROMILLY observed: "It has been decided, fortunately for the welfare of society, that the writer of letters, though written without any purpose of profit, or any idea of literary property, possesses such a right of property in them, that they cannot be *published* without his consent, unless the purposes of justice, civil or criminal require the publication."**

No person has any right to publish a letter, by him received, even in justification of himself, unless in the regular course of justice. "For the purposes of public justice, publicly administered, according to the established institutions of the country," says Lord ELDON, "the letters must always be produced; I do not say that of justice, administered by private hands."††

Some doubts, at one time, existed, if these rules of law equally applied to all manner of private letters. Judge STORY, in his commentaries on Equity jurisprudence, observes: "Fortunately for public and private peace and morals, the learned doubts on this subject have been overruled, and it is now held, that there is no distinction between private letters of one nature and private letters of another. For the purposes of public justice, publicly administered, according to the established institutions of the country, in the ordinary modes of proceeding, private letters may be required to be produced and published. But it by no means follows, that private persons have a right to make such publications, on other occasions, upon their own motions of taking the administration of justice into their own hands, or for the purpose of vindicating their own conduct, or gratifying their own enmity, or indulging a gross and diseased public curiosity, by the circulation of private anecdotes or family or personal concerns."‡‡

When a man has lived long and written extensively, he must be presumed to have written some things; in the confidence of friendship, which were never designed to be published in permanent ink. It is the very provience of such a man's literary executors to select, and to reject, and, as far as possible, to restrain that prurient appetite for distinction, which may impel the recipient of every unimportant line, to thrust it into print not for the honor of the writer, but the glorification of the receiver.

The publication of such letters, and indeed of any private letters of Mr. WEBSTER, under circumstances like the present, by private individuals, and in the face of the admonition, presented by the Literary Executors of Mr. WEBSTER, will be not only illegal, but deficient in respect to the memory of the literary testator himself.

Some eighteen centuries ago, CICERO exhibited his opinions upon this subject, in a writing of ANTONY's (the most indiscreet publication of CICERO's private letters to him: "Quæ est ista, obsecro, tollere a viris familiaribus, tollere amicorum colloquia absentium? Quam multa joca solent esse in epistolis, quæ, prolata et sint, inepta videantur? Quam multa seria, neque tamen ullo modo divulganda?" SIGMA

* Letters of the Earl of Dudley to the Bishop of Llandaff—London 1840.

† Atkyns's Reports, vol. II., p. 347.

‡ Swanston's Reports, vol. II, p. 415.

** Ibid, pp. 419.

†† Ibid, pp. 427.

‡‡ Story's Commentaries, vol. II, chap. 23, sec. 941.

☞ A correspondent of the Buffalo *Courier* writes from Niagara: It was my good fortune to witness one day last week, a sight such as is not often seen, being the descent of an immense mass of solid rock into the river below. On the point where we are at work, (upon the Lewiston Railroad,) a monster rock, weighing, as near as I can calculate, about 200 tons, projected out from the perpendicular ledge on which we were at work, with seemingly no support under it, but held only by the earth, roots, &c., on top, and connecting it with the main bank. On removing this earth a seam was discovered, and the rock began to manifest signs of uneasiness, feeling as much as a rock *could* feel, evident agitation at the prospect before it. The seam gradually opened, little patches of earth disengaged themselves, and the word was soon spread that the big rock was about to take a leap into the foaming cauldron below. Quite a concourse of visitors gathered on the bank above, and the men ran from their work, some in fear and trembling, to the top of the bank, 150 feet above, to be sure to be out of the way. At length the monster gave signs of acute internal distress; the trees which stood upon it began to nod good bye; the seam rent and the rock fell, "the fall thereof being great." Away it went, jumping, crashing and tearing every thing before it, 200 feet down to the river below. The tall trees in its course snapped like pipestems. But when it reached the river a most magnificent spectacle was presented. There rose, like a great water giant, a white column of spray and mist a hundred feet high—incredible as it may seem, those who witnessed it will attest that it rose to one-third the height of the chasm—and spread round in falling a distance of from 200 to 300 feet, and the rays of the sun striking it formed a perfect rainbow. It was certainly the grandest sight of the kind I ever witnessed, and worth a journey to see. It impresses one vividly with a pretty tangible idea of the effects of an accumulation of power.

SARDINES.—The editor of the Manchester *Mirror* says, from personal knowledge, that the Bay of Monterey, California, is literally filled with this delicious fish. They are said to be found there in greater abundance than in any other part of the world. They are to be found not only at Monterey, but in all the still waters on the coast from Panama to Oregon.

The President, accompanied by the Secretary of the Navy, made a visit on Monday last to Annapolis, where he was met by several officers of the steam frigate *Mississippi* and escorted through the Naval Academy. They then took the U. S. steamer, *Engineer* and went on board the *Mississippi*. The President returned to Washington yesterday morning.

An act was passed by the last Legislature of Virginia, concerning the killing of deer, which provides that if any person shall be found in possession of a deer, or shall kill one, in any year, in any County lying west of the Blue Ridge and east of the Alleghany, between the 1st of Jan. and the 1st of Aug., he shall forfeit five dollars, unless the deer shall be his own, tamed, or in a park.

Post-Office Operations.

The Postmaster General has established, discontinued, and changed the names of the following Post-Offices, during the week ending Nov. 6, 1853.

Office.	County.	State.	Postmaster.
Sangatuck	Fairfield	Conn.	H. Ivey Allen.
Rec's Station	Cambria	Pa.	Enoch Rees.
Sabbath Rest	Blair	"	Wm. Seigle.
Dedham	Hancock	Me.	W. P. Stafford.
West Medford	Middlesex	Mass.	Jas. M. Sanford.
Magdalen	Meriwether	Ga.	G. B. Bellias.
Watermelon	Tetnall	"	Joel. Anderson.

DISCONTINUED—Pittsburg, Dark County, Ohio; Lathroo, Susquehanna County, Penn.; Houston, Hancock County, Alabama.

NAMES CHANGED—Germantown, Fauquier County, Va., name changed to "Emerson." Missouri, Pike County, Ala—name changed to "Perote." Unity, Muhlenburg County, Ky—name changed to "Pond River Mills." Natchez, Martin County, Ind—name changed to "Mount Pleasant."

WANTED.

WANTED—An experienced Book-keeper and Accountant, having a portion of his time unoccupied would undertake to open or post books, adjust complicated or neglected accounts, &c., in a business-like manner, for a moderate compensation. Satisfactory references for integrity and capability. Address B. C., at the *Daily Times* office.

U. S. SCHOOL AGENCY—By E H WILCOX, No. 293 Broadway—Constant negotiations and engagements by the best Institutions, families, teachers and matrons, at one per cent, in advance on one year, which procures the required compensation, secured by a transferable check. Good for all educational orders. Personal application most successful

SITUATION WANTED—By an industrious, tidy girl—to do general housework; understands cooking, washing and ironing, and would make herself useful. Can give good reference and go for low wages. Call at No. 114 Bowery.

SITUATION WANTED—By a Colored Woman, as Cook. Inquire in the rear of No. 109 Sullivan-st. To be seen for one week.

TO BOOKBINDERS.—Wanted a first rate Blank Forwarder on all kinds of job work of extra quality. Also a boy to feed the ruling machine. Inquire at No. 65 Gold-st., corner Beekman

TO WHOLESALE GROCERS.—Wanted, by a young man having a large City acquaintance, a situation as Salesman. Address W., at this office.

PHARMACEUTIST WANTED—An experienced Apothecary to take partial charge of a first class store in Newport, R. I. Address R. R. H., *Times* office, to-day.

PERSONAL.—The person who has placed letters in different post-offices for SARAH PARKER, is requested to call at No. 303 Broome-st; he will see her in presence of Mrs. Pace, as she has never received any letter from him, nor money, nor ever *heard* from him. She has long wished to see him, but has been prevented by her persecutors, that have followed her in every place she has been in, also to St. Thomas's Church, where she goes Sundays. If Sarah could see her friend, he would know what she has suffered by her persecutors for 13 years.

$6,000.—PARTNER WANTED.—Wanted by an importing and jobbing house of silks and fancy goods, a partner, special or active, with from $6,000 to $10,000. This affords an opportunity to enter a light business, affording profits which to mention might not be credited. Address confidentially, at this office.

B. K. P. & Co.

BOARDING.

BOARDING AT UNION HOUSE, No. 379 Hudson-st., between Canal and Spring-sts. A sun of rooms, elegantly furnished, remain unengaged at this new and commodious house, and may be secured, on very moderate terms by making immediate application. Also two or three choice single rooms for gentlemen.

BOARD IN A PRIVATE FAMILY.—A gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen, can have a very pleasant front parlor, on second floor, (partly furnished) in a strictly private family. Location in Varick, near Canal-st. Terms moderate. Apply at store, No. 290 Hudson-st.

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BOARD IN SOUTH BROOKLYN.—Two or three single gentlemen and gentlemen and their wives can be accommodated with furnished rooms and board at No. 1 Willow-place, within two minutes walk of Atlantic-st. Ferry

BOARDING—Two very handsome furnished Rooms, with or without breakfast and tea, where the comforts of a home can be enjoyed. Apply at No. 123 Chambers-st, a few doors from the Girard House.

BOARDING.—A gentleman and his wife—also several single gentlemen, can be accommodated with well-furnished rooms, and board with use of Baths, hot and cold, by applying at No. 86 Warren-st. Reference required.

BOARDING.—Two or three single Gentlemen can be accommodated with good Board and pleasant rooms at No. 77 East Broadway, corner of Market st.

BOARD—WITH HANDSOME SUITS OF ROOMS may be had at Nos. 31 and 34 East 23d-st, near 4th-av. The houses have the modern improvements

TO LET—One large, neat and comfortable furnished front parlor, on the first floor, and one furnished room on the third floor, in a small private family, with breakfast if desired. The latter could answer both as parlor and bed in the house. For particulars please inquire on the premises, No. 109 Canal-st., second block from Broadway.

TWO GENTLEMEN can be accommodated with pleasant furnished rooms with or with out breakfast and tea, at No. 34 Prospect-st., Brooklyn, near Fulton Ferry

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET, with or without Board, in the large, new, and handsomely furnished house, at the corner of 14th-st. and Irving-place. Families can have private tables.

Also a very fine office suitable for a Physician.—References exchanged.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—To single gentlemen; with or without partial board, at No. 279 East 9th-st. near Tompkins Square.

MISCELLANEOUS.

W. H. McDONALD'S GENERAL NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING HOUSE, No. 102 NASSAU-ST., (corner of Ann)

Advertisements inserted at the very lowest rates in any paper in the United States or Canadas.

The very best papers are received by mail daily and kept for reference, and copies of each furnished to advertisers.

The fullest authority and recommendation, over the written signatures of the publishers of the leading daily and weekly papers, will be shown to those who require it.

Merchants who may have heretofore given their advertising to irresponsible persons, and have been disappointed in its results, are informed, that in dealing with me no payment is required till the advertiser is satisfied that his orders have been properly attended to.

My books, the columns of the papers, &c., will show that I am doing nearly all the New-York advertising that is being done in the leading papers from Canada to California.

W. H. McDONALD.

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Gold Hunting Watches, for Ladies	35 00
Gold Hunting Patent Levers, for Gentlemen	58 00
Silver Patent Levers	$15 00 to 20 00
Silver Detached Levers	13 00 to 20 00

Gold Hunting Watches, which run eight days; Gold Hunting Watches, which run fifteen days; Gold Watches in magic cases, which change into three different Watches; Gold Watches which wind up and set without any key.

Also, Cooper's Duplex Watches, in hunting-cases, splendid pocket Chronometers, and all other styles of Watches at equally low prices. Also, all kinds of Jewelry and Silverware, at much less than the usual prices.

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S. M. PETTINGILL & CO., NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING AGENTS, No. 122 Nassau-st., are the regularly appointed Agents for the best and most widely circulated Journals in the Union, and are daily receiving advertising and subscriptions for them. Regular and complete files may be seen and examined. Advertisers are invited to call and examine papers, terms, and our system of doing business.

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TO RICE GROWERS.—A lot of "STRONG'S" PATENT RICE HULLERS for sale—one of which may be seen in operation by application to
MORION & BREMNER,
No 213 Pearl st., corner Fletcher-st.

CHAMPAGNE AND CLARET WINES—Best brands; Smyrna and other Currants; best English Mustard, and Clay Pipes, at half the market price, by W. C. MEADE, No 39 Liberty st.

BANCA TIN.—A moderate supply of best quality of Block Tin, including Banca, Straights, Bar, English and Spanish Tin, for sale at No. 8 Burling-slip, by LUCIUS HART.

DUTCH BULBOUS ROOTS.—The subscribers have just received and are now prepared to offer to the public, the most splendid assortment of Bulbous Roots to be found in the country.
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SPALTER SOLDER.—A few hundred pounds of fine Spelter Solder, for sale at No. 8 Burling slip
LUCIUS HART.

C. B. VANDERHOOF, COMMISSIONER OF DEEDS, No. 461 Broadway, Pacific Bank.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

HARPER & BROTHERS

WILL PUBLISH ON FRIDAY, Nov. 12—I. SELECT BRITISH ELOQUENCE. Embracing the best Speeches entire of the most eminent Orators of Great Britain for the last two centuries: with Sketches of their Lives, an Estimate of their Genius, and Notes, Critical and Explanatory. By CHAUNCEY A. GOODRICH, D.D., Professor in Yale College. In one large octavo vol. Price $5 00

In this carefully prepared volume, we have an important contribution to rhetorical literature. Containing the speeches of the great British orators which are regarded as the master-pieces of their respective authors; a memoir of each orator, showing the leading events of his public life, and the distinctive characteristics of his oratory; a historical introduction to each of his speeches, explaining the circumstances of the case, the state of the parties, and the exact point at issue; an analysis of the longer speeches in side notes; and a large body of critical and explanatory notes, together with translations of the passages quoted from foreign languages, it leaves nothing to be desired as a text book of the political and forensic eloquence of Great Britain. The copious and valuable memoirs and notices by the editor, makes this less a compilation than an original work. It is rarely that so much profound scholarship, sound judgment, refined taste and vigorous expression, are devoted to the critical preparation for the press of the standard productions of other writers.

II. HISTORY OF GREECE. By GEORGE GROTE, Esq. Vol IX. now ready. (The previous eight volumes may be obtained of the same publishers.)

The rare merits of Grote's History of Greece have elicited a universal tribute of admiration from intelligent students of Greek literature. In acuteness and extent of research, comprehensiveness of scope, and depth of critical discussion, this history is one of the most remarkable productions of living English scholarship. Its candid portraitures serve the fading glories of ancient Greece, while its profound analytic investigations throw light over many an obscure corner in her traditional history.

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DODWORTH MUSIC STORE—No. 493 BROADWAY—American and Foreign Music, for the Voice, Piano Guitar Violin, Cornet, Flute, Sachoru, &c. Bands supplied with Instruments, Military Concert or Orchestral Music Books, Paper &c. HARVEY B. DODWORTH, Leader of the Cornet Band, and CHARLES L. LAZARUS, Proprietors.

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STEAM POWER TO LET—Several well lighted rooms, with constant and steady power, in building corner Elizabeth and Hester sts. Apply to MORTON & BREMNER, No. 213 Pearl-st., corner Fletcher.

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PART OF A HOUSE TO LET to a small genteel family, the lower part of the house No 126 West 22d-st.; a very desirable location. Apply at No. 4 Cortlandt-st, in the bookstore.

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OAK TREE PLOT (between Upper Morrisania and Fordham, and opposite Belmont Village)—Nineteen half and quarter acre LOTS for sale, payments easy. The Deed for this Property contains a very valuable right, i. e., free use of the Harlem Bridge; and this right will be transferred to each purchaser. For full particulars apply to T. J. FONDA, 37 Nassau-st.

HOUSE FOR SALE IN SOUTH BROOKLYN—The elegant House in Summit-st., between Hicks and Henry sts., complete, with gas fixtures, hot and cold water. Lot 25 by 100; House 40 by 45 feet. Lot adjoining the House can be purchased. Apply to O. F. OATMAN, *Atlas* office, at 9 A. M and 5 P. M.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE—No. 44 Baltic-st., south side, 100 feet from Clinton-st., Brooklyn. The lot is 22 feet front by about 90 feet deep. House is 22 feet front by 40 deep—three stories high, with basement and under cellar. Gas throughout, except 3d story—Cooking Range and Hydrants in the kitchen—marble mantels and shades in the parlor. Rents now for $500. Price $4,500—$2,000 may remain on bond and mortgage. Apply to D. S. MACFARLAN, No. 3 Nassau-st., from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE—No. 236 Ninth-st., between 1st and 2d-avs., built by days' work, under the supervision of the owner, for his own use. The lot is 25 feet front by about 95 feet deep; the house is 25 feet front by 45 feet deep, exclusive of enclosed piazza.—with gas, Croton water, bath, water closets, &c., all complete and in perfect order. Apply to D. S. MACFARLAN, No. 3 Nassau-st., from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE for property in this city, Brooklyn or Williamsburg, a FARM of 160 acres, with good buildings and improvements, beautifully situated in the town of Rockville, Washington County, Wisconsin. For further particulars, inquire of SAMUEL REYNOLDS, No. 278 5th-av.

FOR SALE—A first rate Side-saddle, havier been used by a few times, will be sold cheap. To be seen at K. & H.'s, No. 21, Henry-st., Brooklyn.

CHEAP CARD PRINTING—At Sutton's Printing Office, No 142 Fulton-st., between Nassau and Broadway, you can have Cards, Circulars, Bill-heads Bills of Lading, Notices, Checks, Receipts, Badges, Ball-tickets, Labels, Posting and Handbills, and all other kinds of Job Printing, done in handsome style, at short notice and low prices. Call and see specimens at No. 142 Fulton-st.
THOMAS E. SUTTON, Printer.

BRITANNIA LAMPS.—A splendid assortment of Britannia Metal Lamps, for burning oil, camphene or spirit gas. Although they are not, as an inventor of the latest gas lamp declares—"five per cent

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE HUMBOLDT.

AFFAIRS IN FRANCE.

TROUBLE BETWEEN FRANCE AND TURKEY.

THE TURKISH LOAN REFUSED.

IMMENSE SALES AND ADVANCE IN COTTON.

RISE IN BREADSTUFFS.

The U. S. Mail steamship *Humboldt*, Capt. LINES, arrived at an early hour yesterday morning from Havre and Cowes, bringing dates from Havre and London to the 28th ult., three days later than the advices per *Glasgow*.

The *Humboldt* was detained at Havre beyond her regular day of sailing, and left that port on Thursday, Oct. 28, and Cowes Roads on Friday, Oct. 29, at 9 30 A. M. She brings three hundred tons of merchandise and 115 passengers. The following is the passenger list:

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Mason and 4 children, Robert W. Jones, E. Cottenet, Mr. and Mrs. George F. Jones 2 children and servant, H. C. Babcock, Mr. and Mrs. M. Parson, Samuel Glover, W. H. Foy, L. G. Morris, Mr. and Mrs. Col Winthrop, E. T. Taylor, Charles Genois and servant, F. Avegno, A. Morphy, Mr. and Mrs. Monsen, V. Pitray, A. Artois, Miss Gibson, A. Thouvenin, Mr. and Mrs. Cantelo, Capt. J. C. Hagerdorn, P. J. Bousfield, Mr. and Mrs Grisham, P. A. Demeurgan, J. E Chalard, M. D. Sarcedote, Mr. and Mrs. Mittenberger, Miss Mittenberger, P. E Tricon, J. H. Strother, Mrs. and Miss Strother, A. Bigourdan, E. Gantherin, Mrs. Wise and servant, Miss E. Fleming, Miss E. Martin, C. B. Hotchkiss, Mr. and Mrs. Durive and 2 children, Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Brown, child and 4 servants, Med. Chancerel and 2 servants, Nathan Cerf, J. Heilmann, W. Hunter, Mrs. D. Mills, Mr. and Mrs. McBride, J. Speerry, P. Poisson, E. Devost. A. Lefont, E. Aubril, Mrs. Mondrom, Mr. and Mrs. Renault, Mr. and Mrs. Lallemand, L Raynaud, Mrs. Julien, Mr. and Mrs. Mensy, Juice Mensy, J. Mackie, F. Collet, M. Chavre, G. Mere, G Girardin, J. Fish, N. Doubeepy, J. Bachman and daughter, Louise Huamburger, Mr. and Mrs Delisse, L. A. Marchand, Aug. Cossandi, H. C. Meyer, E. M. Nixon, James Gray, Dr. W. Tucker. E. Poirier, Mrs. Lapice and child, S. T. Harrisou, G. Kaindler, A. Easton, Charles Johnson. Total, 115.

The *Humboldt* left the following American vessels in port at Havre.

Admiral, BLIVEN, for New-York, Oct 27; *Queen Victoria*, CHASE, for New-York soon; *Venice*, FLAGG, for New-Orleans; *Joseph G. Coster*, FOSTER, for New-Orleans, Nov. 8: *William Nelson*, CHEEVER, for New-Orleans; *Caroline Nesmith*, SALISBURY, for New-Orleans, Nov. 2; *New-York*, THOMPSON, for New-York, Nov. 8; *Splendid*, HIGGINS, for New-York, Nov. 1; *John Parker*, WILLIAMS, unknown; *St. Nicholas*, BRADFORD, for New-York, Nov. 16.

The steamship *Canada* arrived at Liverpool from Boston and Halifax at 11 A. M., on the 24th ult. On the 23d, at 12 45 P. M., she passed the *Pacific*, for New-York.

ENGLAND.

The Duke of WELLINGTON's funeral is definitely fixed to take place on the 18th Nov. The Duke of TERCEIRA, with an side de-camp. and several staff officers, had arrived at Southampton in the steamship *Tagus*, deputed by the Portugese Government to be present at the ceremonial.

The London Stock Exchange had been much disconcerted by the repudiation of the new Turkish loan by the Sultan, advices to that effect having been received by telegraph from Constantinople. The Sultan had ordered the first instalment to be returned to the subscribers, but those who had purchased at a premium, will, however, be heavy losers, without any hope of indemnity.

The London *Times* states that the export of goods to the Australian markets continued very active. Provisions, liquors, manufactured goods and British metals have been sent out in remarkable quantities. The rise in freights had been equal to 20 per cent. within the last six weeks, and there was considerable difficulty in getting ships. Ten ships, of an aggregate tonnage of 5,922 tons, sailed from London for Australia during the past week.

A verdict of wilful murder against the parties in custody who were concerned in the duel at Egham, near Windsor, had been brought in. Suspicions of foul play were excited.

The *Morning Herald* announces that ten line-of battle ships, being built or about to be built, are ordered to be fitted with screw propellers. The *Royal Albert* is also to be lengthened 35 feet and fitted with engines of 1,000 horse power. She will carry 130 guns and be of 4,100 tons burden.

The following is the substance of a letter from Mr. MACAULAY to the Chairman of the Committee, dated London, Thursday:

"I am so much better that I think that I may, with some management, venture to make my appearance at Edinburgh before Parliament meets. I think that Monday the 1st, or Tuesday the 2d of Nov., would be the best day. My kind friends must not expect from me more than one address, and that, I hope, I shall be able to get through pretty well. I am better, certainly, than in August I expected ever again to be."

The Clergy of Birmingham have agreed, by a large majority, to an address to the Crown against the revival of convocation action. The meeting was numerously attended.

Sir Henry Bulwer's Mission to Rome.

The correspondent of the *News* writes from Rome, under date of Oct. 20:

Sir HENRY BULWER is on the point of leaving the Eternal City, and the result of his mission is the question to be now gone into. That he should have achieved no striking advantage in favor of the British Government, can surprise no one acquainted with the principles dominant in this country.

Important instructions have been recently forwarded from London, as the Derby Ministry is, of course, anxious to have Cardinal ANTONELLI's *ultimatum* ready for the opening of Parliament. There are now two special messengers here, Mr. WEBSTER and Lieutenant-Colonel TOWNLEY.

In winding up the respective questions which have been discussed between Sir H. BULWER and Cardinal ANTONELLI, I am enabled to inform you that, with regard to the principal one, the conduct of the Irish clergy, both the Pope and the Cardinal expressed themselves to be decidedly opposed to the line of action adopted by the priests; and it is well known that the Pepsi Court looks forward with great interest to the approaching Parliamentary debates on the subject, and fears as much the headlong advocacy of the Irish Catholic members, as the open opposition of the High Church Protestants. But expressing an opinion and sending forth an *encyclica* are two very different things; and although the all powerful Propaganda may allow his Holiness to do the former, it would never consent to the letter. The consequence is, that no official reproof has been or will be addressed to the Irish clergy by the supreme head of the Romish Church.

The details of these negotiations will probably be brought before the Houses of Parliament after Sir HENRY BULWER's return to England.

With respect to the destiny of EDWARD MURRAY, Sir HENRY has been able to obtain an assurance that his life will be spared, and the capital punishment commuted into perpetual imprisonment, with a further probability of the subsequent diminution of this long term. No exertions have availed to procure a sight of the documents relating to the trial, which have been resolutely withheld by the Cardinal Secretary of State.

Such are the principal matters which have been treated of and such is the result of the discussion. The mission has not been without a certain degree of utility, and those who never expected more, knowing the nature of the country, will not be disappointed at its being so limited. Sir HENRY will leave Rome for Florence before the end of the week.

Sir Culling Eardley and the Madiais.

Sir CULLING EARDLEY has addressed the following temperate and dignified letter to Sir W. BETHAM, the gentleman who acted as the accredited Ambassador between the hon. baronet and Mr. FREDERICK LUCAS, of the *Tablet*:

LYONS, Monday, Oct. 18.

DEAR SIR WILLIAM: I am much obliged to you for delivering the letter which I sent to Dublin on the subject of the MADIAIS. I observe that a reply, bearing the name of the person to whom my letter was addressed, has appeared in the papers, but of such a character, in point of language, that I should feel myself wanting in self-respect if I communicated with the supposed writer.

I need not tell you that if the statements there made are correct, that the religious freedom of Roman Catholics is interfered with in Sweden or Denmark, I shall be ready to render any service in my power towards the removal of such unjust restrictions, whenever a Roman Catholic deputation may be sent with that object. I trust, by God's help, never to be wanting, whenever that sacred cause is at stake, be the sufferers Englishmen or foreigners, Protestants or Roman Catholics.

And in the mean time I hope I am not mistaken in supposing that there are laymen in the Roman Catholic ranks of a nobler stamp, and with a more genuine love of liberty, than those who pretend to represent them—men who have a grander aim than to appropriate to their priests the church property of Ireland, under the pretence of religious equality, and who are inadvisable of uniting with one hand the standard of revolutionary agitation in Ireland, while with the other they double bar the prison doors of the persecuted in Italy.

I am, dear Sir WILLIAM, your faithful servant,

C. E EARDLEY.

Sir WILLIAM BETHAM, Dublin Castle."

Silver in Australia.

The following proclamation has been issued for publication in the colonies of Australia, New-Zealand, Ceylon, Mauritius, and Hongkong, to limit the tender at British silver coins to 40s., and thus to place their currency regulations in harmony with those of the United Kingdom. The reason of the measure being limited to the colonies specified does not appear, and it would seem desirable, unless there are some specific grounds of objection, that it should be extended to all, so as to establish a general uniformity:

PROCLAMATION BY THE QUEEN.—*Whereas*, it has been represented to us that in our colonies in Australia, New Zealand, Ceylon, Mauritius, and Hongkong, the silver coins of our United Kingdom pass current as an unlimited tender for payments, and it is expedient that the regulations which govern the circulation of the coins of our United Kingdom, as by law established, should be enforced in our said colonies,—now therefore we, by the advice of our Privy Council, have thought fit to declare and ordain, and, by the advice aforesaid, we do hereby declare and ordain, that within and throughout our colonies in Australia, New-Zealand, Ceylon, Mauritius, and Hongkong the coins of our United Kingdom shall pass current in the manner directed in the several acts of Parliament which regulate the currency of the same, and that the silver coins of our United Kingdom shall not be a legal tender in payment of sums exceeding 40s.

More Anecdotes of the Duke.

In a lecture on the Duke, delivered at Worsley last week by Lord ELLESMERE to the members of the Worsley Library and Reading-rooms, the lecturer described some traits of the Duke from personal knowledge. He (the lecturer) once took the liberty of inquiring from his Grace whom he considered the greatest military hero of whom we had record, and his reply was decided:—HANNIBAL; but of HANNIBAL we had few memorials. We knew that he loved Carthage, but we also knew that he hated Rome as much as he loved Carthage; and in this respect even our most distinguished naval hero—NELSON himself—formed a marked contrast to WELLINGTON; for, while the one was a scourge to all the enemies of our country, the other was like the watchdog of England, silent and respectful to all friends, but eagerly ready to pounce upon every foe. In private life, he (the lecturer) knew none who was more jealous of the honor and good name of another than the Duke, who never could be betrayed into an envious or unguarded expression of opinion, even towards the declared enemies of our country. The Duke of WELLINGTON had received his early education at Eton, but of his scholastic experience there he entertained no vivid remembrance. He was marked only as a frolicsome youth. Here, however, it was where he achieved his first victory over a school-fellow in a pitched battle with the brother of the late SIDNEY SMITH. The lecturer had communicated this circumstance to the Duke, of which, however, he had no recollection. Most persons remember whom they had first beaten at school, or who had beaten them; so that Eton had not made a lasting impression on the mind of the Duke. He (the lecturer) had once ventured to inquire of the Duke how many guns he might have taken during his numerous engagements. The reply was, about 3,000, and he (the lecturer) recorded it as an unparalleled fact, that throughout the whole of the Duke's military operations not one gun of the English had been taken. Of his punctuality and attention to duty he might mention that, after his vacation of the office of Secretary for Ireland, when he left England for Spain, and narrowly escaped shipwreck on the voyage, he wrote before disembarking to the judges, enclosing the heads of the Dublin Police Bill, which he was charged to draw up, and which has since become the model of that excellent system of social regulation which ramified London, spread over our colonies, was to be found in Malta and Australia, and kept that audience in peaceful security in that Court House. He (the lecturer) had once met in Scotland an old blind man, who had applied to his Grace, shortly before the battle of Waterloo, for a commission for a son, founding his claim on the fact of his being a relative of one MAXWELL, who had distinguished himself in one of the Duke's campaigns. For a long period the applicant received no reply, until at length the Duke informed him that "he had been very busy of late; but that he had sent his application to head-quarters, with a recommendation." Of the Duke's sensibility to distress, Lord ELLESMERE said, that a lady in that room had on one occasion directed his Grace's attention to the case of a distressed needlewoman of Nottingham, whose privations had been recorded in the *Morning Chronicle*. The Duke made some remark at the time, but communicated to the lecturer next morning that he had written to the Editor, directing that she should have a passage at his expense to the colonies, which was all she required. And, further, recent police reports in London showed, unfortunately, that the Duke had been imposed upon by specious charitable pretences to the extent of £400. Much had been said and written of WELLINGTON having been surprised at the ball at Brussels; but he (the lecturer) had authority for affirming that the approach of the French that day was so well known to the Duke, that six hours before the ball commenced, the propriety of announcing its postponement was seriously mooted, and only abandoned that the public mind of Brussels, already aroused and feverish, might not be further disturbed by a decision which would have awakened the worst apprehensions.

FRANCE.

The French accounts report continued tranquility in the capitol. The London *Morning Chronicle* mentions a rumor that another Infernal Machine had been discovered at Fontainebleau, and that it was to have been discharged at the President while he was hunting in the forest. Public attention was principally occupied with the approaching meeting of the Senate on the 4th Nov. It was said that to avoid all discussion, but one single article would be submitted to the people, to the effect that "The French Empire shall be hereditary, in the direct line of the family of LOUIS NAPOLEON, but in the event of the Emperor having no male issue, he shall have the right of naming his successor." And EL-KADER was to pay a visit to Paris as soon as he was allowed to quit his place of confinement. The Pope, it was reported, has declined to proceed to Paris to perform the act of coronation and consecration for the new Emperor. The Prince President was present at a grand representation at the Theatre Francais on the 23d ult., on which occasion Madlle. RACHEL recited an Ode composed for the purpose, entitled "L'Empore cest la paix."

Signs and Movements.

Ministerial Councils, presided over by the President of the Republic, are now frequent and protracted. By a recent order ministers are obliged to assemble at St. Cloud on council days at nine instead of ten in the morning. When no important measure has been taken for some time, it is commonly said of the President by the people of the Bourse if cowe, and at such periods conjecture is always fertile in suggesting something, that he must be hatching. A rumor is current that a conversion of the Four and-a-half per Cents. into Threes may be expected, but I cannot find that it rests upon any more solid foundation than the fact that the Syndic of the Bourse has been sent for to confer with the Prince, the Minister of State, and the Minister of Finance. Another report is, that Dr. VERON's plan of enlarging the girdle of the octroi barriers so as to comprise the *banlieue*, and greatly diminishing the duties, is about to be carried into effect. Magnificent schemes for the embellishment of Paris are also talked of. Timorous men who are guided by stale rules of economy, have been startled by the suggestion from a high official quarter, that now is the time for the city of Paris to speculate boldly upon the coming era of prosperity, and by a gigantic loan of 500 millions of francs, to inaugurate a course of public works surpassing in their immensity the wildest dreams of the imagination. I mention these as existing rumors, which occupy men's minds in the absence of any positive news. The inclination of my opinion would be, that LOUIS NAPOLEON is not likely to promote any measure likely to raise any grave financial objections, before the proclamation of the Empire.

It is curious that among the numerous addresses from Municipal Councils to the President, not the least warm are those which proceed from localities known as Legitimist. That from Meuzé (Deux-Sevres) begins thus: "We open to you the gates of the department of the Deux-Sevres, the limit of that Vendée, the chiefs of which your ability has succeeded in attaching to your cause. In other times, also, your glorious uncle found among their fathers, after having vanquished their proved courage, the auxiliaries of his glory, &c." From Princay, too, in the same department, the address of the Municipal Council concludes thus: "Consolidate your work, Prince; make yourself Emperor; by doing so we believe you will take from anarchy every hope of success; and count, under all circumstances, our devotedness. Appeal to the villages, and the peasants will not betray you. *Vive l' Empereur! Vive Napoleon III.*" And, finally, not the least emphatic, is that which proceeds from the very place where the Emperor NAPOLEON, when on his route from Elba, was well nigh torn in pieces by the populace. The municipality of Orgon (Bouches-du-Rhone) respectfully expresses the wish that, as the heir of the great NAPOLEON, you become the chief of a Government which derives its force from its continuance, and can thus consolidate all that you have undertaken of great and useful in the interest of the French people, and secure to our country the rank it has a right to aspire to in the family of the nations of Europe and the Christian world." So much for the mutability of human affairs!

It is believed that a decree will shortly appear converting the old 4½ per cents., of which the *restes* amount to about a million of francs, into 3 per cents., and establishing the legal rate of interest at 4 per cent.

The Tribunal of Correctional Police on Saturday tried four persons, named GRIOUX, clerk to M. PANROUKE, Rue des Poitevins; Mme. GRIOUX, his wife, bookseller, Rue Dauphine; WARRE and NOBLET, *ex-employés* of the Ministry of the Interior—on the charge of having insulted the President, excited the citizens to hatred and contempt of one another, and outraged public morality, by selling or distributing works entitled "*Napoleon le Petit*," by VICTOR HUGO, the "*Deux Cours et Les Nuits de St. Cloud*," and the "*Voix Mysterieuse*." The Tribunal held that the charge was not sufficiently proved against GRIOUX, Madame GRIOUX and NOBLET, and it acquitted them. As to WARRE, it decided that he had distributed and sold the works in question, and accordingly condemned him to a year's imprisonment and 500f. fine. GRIOUX was, however, convicted of having had illegal possession of a pouliard, and for that offence was fined 16f. Several copies of the offensive works and the pouliard were seized, and were ordered to be confiscated, and the two condemned were ordered to pay the costs.

Specimens of copper coinage have been struck at the mint, by the way of essay only, with the effigy of the President encircled with the inscription "*Napoléon, Empereur.*" On the reverse an eagle, with the words, "*Empire Français.*" These pieces are, I am told, but few, and are not intended for circulation, but are merely proofs. A person who professes to have seen one, says that he believes the number "111" follows the word NAPOLEON. The pieces of gold and silver will have the same device, with a crown of oak-leaf, but without the eagle.

Something is again said, but that something partial and uncertain, with reference to the often-mentioned protest of the Count DE CHAMBORD. On this, in fact, there seems to be a good deal of hesitation. In this document allusions will be made, it is said, to "national liberties crushed;" and the protest will be made in the shape of public opinion, compelled to silence by the censure of public opinion, compelled to silence by the censure of public opinion, compelled to silence by the censure

St. Louis Spunk and Pugilism.

They had a rich scrimmage in the streets of St. Louis the other day. There's a bitter quarrel going on between certain Germans in the city, and the editor of the *Anzeiger*, Mr. BOERNSTEIN, assailed two of his countrymen in his paper, and their wives took it up. The following is the account:

I, the undersigned, Mrs. Now, asked Mr. BOERNSTEIN, "Are you Mr. BOERNSTEIN?" On his answering affirmatively, I asked him, "Can I speak a word with you?" On his consenting thereto, I addressed to him the further question, "Will you take back the slanders you have published in the *Anzeiger* about our husbands?" Mr. BOERNSTEIN gave an evasive answer—"But, my dear madam, let that alone; this is not the place for it." Hereupon I applied my cowhide with all my might on Mr. BOERNSTEIN's back. Mr. BOERNSTEIN endeavored to keep me off, and said, "Madam, keep off from me, or I will knock you down." "Knock away," answered I, and struck him with the big end of my cowhide on his head, so that he staggered. Meanwhile, the two body guards, NENDORF and PREYSSNEZ, had hastened to the aid of their general. But the former was belabored by Mrs. PELIZZARO with her cowhide, in such a manner that he soon took to his heels, and it is only surprising that he did not leave his whiskers and mustachios in the lurch. Mr. PREYSSNEZ behaved himself, *comparatively*, the most manfully, and endeavored, in a manner that does all honor to his fencing skill, to ward off the blows from Mr. BOERNSTEIN; and Mrs. PELIZZARO was struck so hard on her hand by Mr. PREYSSNEZ, with his stick, (doubtless unintentionally) that it is still swollen. Then Mr. PREYSSNEZ also decamped. Mr. BOERNSTEIN ran as well as he could, and we after him, letting our cowhides dance joyfully on his back until we came to the corner of Walnut and Fourth-streets, where we left him to his feelings and returned home. This is the true state of the case, as many spectators, who did not in the least disturb us, can confirm.

Mr. BOERNSTEIN's skin must be tougher than the hide of a rhinoceros if it does not still and for many days to come, exhibit all the colors of the rainbow; and even though Mr. BOERNSTEIN himself may long since have forgotten how to blush, the same cannot be said of his back. Should, however, Mr. BOERNSTEIN be of such horse-like nature that the strong dose we have given him cannot cure him of his insolence, we promise him, with the help of many Americans and Germans, who have already offered their services, a neat suit of tar and feathers, and a long war-horse without legs, and not very easy to sit upon, and on which he can ride about the town.

ERNESTINE NOW,
M. ELIZABETH PELIZARRO.

St. Louis, Oct. 19, 1852.

LOLA MONTEZ AND THE BOSTON SCHOOLS.—At a meeting of the Boston Grammar School Committee held a few days since, Dr. BEECHER, from the Special Committee upon the subject of the visit of LOLA MONTEZ to the public schools, made the following report, which was adopted:

The committee appointed to investigate the facts relative to the visit of LOLA MONTEZ to the Public Schools of this city, respectfully report—

That the excitement which has existed in this city, and in other parts of the nation, with reference to this event, seems to have been chiefly caused by an impression that peculiar honors were shown to her in the schools, and that these honors were the result of the action of this board.

After careful inquiry, they have clearly ascertained that no such facts have occurred; that no peculiar honors were shown her in any of the schools, but that she was merely received as all visiters are, and allowed to hear the usual exercises of the schools. In short, nothing was done for the sake of conferring on her any honor whatever, she merely enjoyed what is considered the common privilege of strangers who desire to visit our schools.

In addition to this they would state what to this body is too well known to need proof, that nothing whatever of any kind was done with reference to this visit by the director or with the knowledge of this board.

Although she was attended by one of the members of this board, it was at the special request of a citizen of this community, and on his own responsibility. Neither was it his intention to show her any peculiar honor, but solely to concede to her what he regarded as a mere act of common civility.

As to the propriety of even this step in the case of a person whose general reputation was such as hers, we leave all who are interested in the case to judge. We are satisfied, however, whatever this judgment may be, that if the real facts of the case had been known, no public excitement would have ensued; and that the real cause of the feeling which has been manifested, was and still is, a false statement, which was widely circulated, that peculiar honors have been shown her, and an implication that this was done with the knowledge and under the direction of this board. Adjourned.

"MARRIAGE BY SURPRISE" IN ITALY.—The Florence correspondent of the London *News* says: "I met in society a few days ago an English lady who had just been released from prison, where she had undergone two months of solitary confinement for having contracted marriage with a Tuscan officer in the manner termed *matrimoni di sorpresa*, which may be considered equivalent to a Gretna Green match in England. The parties being much attached to each other, although family obstacles prevented their immediate marrying in *forma*, they resolved to adopt the plan above mentioned, which consists in the couple presenting themselves before the curate of the parish, and uniting to him in the presence of two witnesses that they are man and wife. This forms a valid marriage according to the law of the Church of Rome. The lady in the present case being a Roman Catholic, sent to the curate to inform him that she wished to confess, and requested him to name the hour that would suit him to hear her. At the hour named she repaired to the confessional, and had fully engaged the priest's attention, when her lover, attended by two witnesses, suddenly presented himself. The lady arose and gave him her hand, the fatal words were pronounced, the witnesses attested, and the curate became the unwilling instrument of a "marriage by surprise." But although the marriage contracted in this manner is perfectly valid, it is punishable in Tuscany as a civil misdemeanor, so that the law condemns what the church sanctions.

The officer was first confined in a military fortress, deprived of his rank and dismissed the service, and then sent to expiate his offence, in a civil point of view, by two months' solitary confinement in the Muratte cellular prisons, and his wife had undergone a similar term in another prison. Another instance of this kind occurred here recently, wherein the priest was sent for as if to attend a dying person; but one of the witnesses getting alarmed before the curate arrived, went down stairs and warned his reverence that a snare was prepared for him. The curate very indignantly sent for a couple of gendarmes, and with them presented himself to arrest the culpable parties. The other witness got out of an upper window and escaped over the tiles; but the bridegroom, nothing daunted by the priest and his *posse comitatus*, and resolved not to miss marriage for want of witnesses, addressed the curate in the usual formula: "This is my wife," said he, "and this is my husband," responded the lady; "and these two gentlemen" resumed the bridegroom, pointing to the two astounded gendarmes, "are witnesses." The priest was done and the marriage was valid.

HARDWARE.

COOKING AND PARLOR STOVES,
OF THE MOST APPROVED PATTERNS, for sale low by the subscriber. WM. CLARKE,
No. 9 Carmine-st. (four doors above Bleecker.)
No. 328 Hudson-st. (two doors above Clarkson.)
No. 193 6th-av., (three doors above 13th-st.)
No. 260 8th-av., (three doors above 20th-st.)
N. B.—Stoves repaired and put up.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES.—These curious and ingenious machines, which attracted so much attention at the Fair of the American Institute, and where they kept a crowd about them while in operation, can be seen by those who were unable to get a sight at them at the Fair, at the principal office, No. 258 Broadway, where they are in operation daily. These machines are simple and easy in their operation, durable in all their parts, and can be used by any person with a very little practice. Shoe manufacturers, Tailors and Mothers in all parts of the country are now using these machines, with which all kinds of sewing, either on cloth or leather, can be executed in a beautiful manner and with astonishing dispatch.

FAIRBANKS' PATENT PLATFORM AND COUNTER SCALES—Improved in quality and reduced in price. Adapted to every required operation of weighing. For sale in all their varieties by FAIRBANKS & CO., No. 89 Water-st.

MICA AND LUSTRE.—A very superior article of Mica, all sizes; genuine Lustre, in bulk and papers, for sale in the trade. A very extensive assortment of Stove Ornaments and Railing, for sale by J. LIDDLE, Troy Stove Warehouse, No. 221 Water-st., New-York.

SALAMANDER SAFES.

SALAMANDER SAFES.
WILDER'S PATENT, WITH RICH'S IMPROVEMENT. HERRING'S PATENT. MARVIN'S successor to RICH & CO., are the only manufacturers of SALAMANDER SAFES combining both patents. Depot, No. 146 Water-st., New-York.

GREAT FIRE AT OGDENSBURG.—HERRING'S SAFES—We, the undersigned, having been present at the opening of one of the Messrs. C. HERRING'S Safes, in the store of Messrs. WATROUS & LAWRENCE, after the Great Fire on the 19th of October, are free to acknowledge this as the greatest triumph we have ever yet witnessed of a Salamander Safe. The fire in the stores of Messrs. WATROUS & LAWRENCE and H. S. HUMPHREY & Co., was much hotter than in any other part of the burnt district—its intensity being increased by the large quantity of oil, camphene, alcohol, and other combustible matter in the drug stores. One of the feet of the safe was entirely burnt off, and a quantity of iron and nails were melted together in one solid mass, so great was the heat. Yet notwithstanding all this, every paper was preserved entire, and the printing perfectly legible, the varnish inside having been scarcely scorched.

REFERENCE—J. C. Barker, Collector Port of Ogdensburg; George Robinson, Post-Master do; L. Hasbrouck, Agent Etna Insurance Co., of Hartford; Edwin M. Holbrook; E. H. Vary, Agent for American Insurance Co.; W. J. Parsee, General Agent Etna, Hartford, Insurance Co.; Saml. H. Price, General Agent North Western Insurance Co.; B. M. Cowie, Agent Springfield and Marine and Protection, of Hartford, Insurance Co.

The above certificate was received from Ogdensburg by this day's mail, unsolicited on my part. The persons whose names are attached are mostly unknown to the subscriber.

It is but another testimonial (among many others) of the superiority of "HERRING'S Safes" over all others.

The subscriber is the only person in the United States authorized to make or sell HERRING'S Patent Salamander Safe, that was awarded the medal at the World's Fair, in London, in 1851. SILAS C. HERRING,
Nos. 125, 127 and 129 Water-st., N. Y.

GEORGE W. TUTTLE,
IMPORTER of English, French and German Fancy Goods, Novelties and Toys, both useful and ornamental, suitable for presents. Emporium No. 345 Broadway.

FINANCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE ROCHESTER AND SYRACUSE RAILROAD CO.—ALBANY, Oct. 1, 1852.—NOTICE.—An installment of twenty dollars per share on the scrip stock of this Company is required to be paid on the 30th day of October instant, and the balance due on said scrip stock (being ten dollars per share,) is required to be paid on the last day of February next.

By paying the last installment on the 30th day of January next instead of 1st February, with interest on both of said installments from the 1st day of August last to the times of payment, and on the surrender of the scrip certificates the scripholders will be entitled to full stock with the future dividends.

Payments of the said installments may be made at the offices of Messrs. Duncan, Sherman & Co., New-York; J. E. Thayer & Brother, Boston, at the Bank of Syracuse, Bank of Auburn, Rochester City Bank, and at this office.

By order of the Board of Directors.
CHAS. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

BANK DEPARTMENT—ALBANY, June 3, 1852.—Notice is hereby given in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes of the ADAMS BANK, at Ashford, Cattaraugus County (an individual bank) must be presented at the office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York for payment within two years from the date of this notice, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the notes issued by the said bank will be given up to said Bank.
je4'52-1aw2yF D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

CREDITS ON CHINA INDIA &c.—Messrs DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, New-York, are prepared to issue Mercantile Credits, Circular Notes, and Letters of Credit on the Oriental Bank of London, available at all the branches and agencies of that establishment, as follows:

Canton, Hong-Kong, Shanghai,	China	Madras, Bombay, Calcutta,	Columbo, Kandy, Singapore, Ceylon.

BROADWAY BANK—NEW-YORK, Nov 6, 1852.—DIVIDEND—A semi-annual dividend of four per cent upon the capital stock of this Bank, will be paid to the shareholders on and after the 15th inst. The transfer books will be closed from the 10th inst. until the day of payment. J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

NEW YORK, Nov. 12th, 1850.—THE EASTERN BANK OF WASHINGTON, D. C., has THIS DAY appointed Mr. J. H. WATTERHOUSE, No. 146 Bowery, New-York, as agent for the redemption of its circulating notes, and revoked the appointment of Wilson Defendorf.

CREDITS, &C., FOR THE PACIFIC—Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, New-York, issue Credits and Bills of Exchange, available at sight, on the following places on the West Coast: LIMA, VALPARAISO, PANAMA, SAN FRANCISCO.

SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS OF THE NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY, reimbursable in 1867, with semi-annual interest coupons attached, for sale by BLATCHFORD & BAINSFORD, No. 12 William-st.

SPECIE WANTED at the highest market rates, by GOODING & BROTHER, Bullion and Exchange Office No. 6 Wall-st.

MEDICAL.

AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL—FOR THE CURE OF COUGHS, COLDS, HOARSENESS, BRONCHITIS, WHOOPING-COUGH, CROUP, ASTHMA AND CONSUMPTION.—Of all the numerous medicines extant, (and many of them valuable) for the cure of pulmonary complaints, nothing has ever been found which could compare in its effects with this Preparation. Others cure sometimes, but at all times and in all diseases of the lungs and throat where medicine can give relief, this will do it. It is pleasant to take, and perfectly safe in accordance with the directions. We do not advertise for the information of those who have tried it, but for those who have not. Families that have known its value will not be without it, and by its timely use, they are secure from the dangerous consequences of Coughs and Colds, which neglected, ripen into fatal consumption. The Diploma of the Massachusetts Institute was awarded to this preparation by the Board of Judges, in September 1847; also, the Medal of the Franklin Institute of Art, in this country; also the Diploma of the Ohio Institute at Cincinnati, has been given to the CHERRY PECTORAL, by their Government, in consideration of its extraordinary excellence and usefulness in curing affections of the Lungs and Throat.

Read the following opinion founded on the long experience of the eminent Physician of the Port and City of St. Johns, N. F., dated St. Johns, May 8, 1851.

Dr. J. C. AYER: Five years trial of your CHERRY PECTORAL in my practice has proven what I foresaw from its composition, must be true, that it eradicates and cures the colds and coughs to which we, in this section, are peculiarly liable. I think its equal has not yet been discovered, nor do I know how a better remedy can be made for the distempers of the Throat and Lungs.

J. J. BURTON, M. D., F. R. S.

See what it has done on a wasted constitution, not only in the following cases, but a thousand more:

SUDBURY, Jan. 24, 1851.

Dr. AYER: In the month of July last I was attacked by a violent diarrhea in the mines of California. I returned to San Francisco in hope of receiving benefit from a change of climate and diet. My diarrhea ceased, but was followed by a severe cough—and much soreness. I finally started for home, but received no benefit from the voyage. My cough continued to grow worse, and when I arrived in New York, I was at once marked by my acquaintances as a victim of consumption. I must confess that I saw no sufficient reason to doubt what my friends all believed. At this time I commenced taking your truly invaluable medicine with little expectation of deriving any benefit from its use. You would not receive these lines did I not regard it my duty to state to the afflicted, through you, that my health, in the space of eight months, is fully restored. I attribute it to the use of your CHERRY PECTORAL.

Yours truly, WILLIAM W. SMITH.

WASHINGTON, Pa., April 12, 1848.

DEAR SIR: Feeling that I have been spared from a premature grave, through your instrumentality by the providence of God, I will take the liberty to express to you my gratitude. A Cough and the alarming symptoms of Consumption had reduced me low before I saw anything like hope, when my physician brought me a bottle of your "PECTORAL." It seemed to afford immediate relief, and now, in a few weeks time has restored me to sound health. If it will do for others what it has done for me, you are certainly one of the benefactors of mankind. Sincerely wishing you every blessing, I am, very respectfully, yours,

JOHN J. CLARKE, Rector of St. Peter's Church.

With such assurance and from such men, no stronger proof can be adduced, unless it be from its effects upon trial. Prepared and sold by JAMES C. AYER,
Practical Chemist, Lowell, Mass,
Sold by A. B. & D. SANDS, corner Fulton and William-streets, RUSHTON, CLARK & CO., C. H. RING, T. T. GREEN, and all the Druggists in New-York; Mrs. HAYES, No. 175 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, and by all dealers in medicine everywhere.

A CERTAIN CURE FOR THE PILES.

OFFICE, NO. 196 BOWERY, (4 doors above Spring-st.)—Dr. UPHAM'S VEGETABLE ELECTUARY, (an internal remedy,) is a certain cure for Piles, in every form; also, for all those affections of the stomach, liver and bowels, which are the cause of this afflicting complaint. For some of the most remarkable cures on record, see Pamphlets, which can be obtained, gratis, at the Proprietor's office. Price of the Electuary, $1 per box. Sold at No. 196 Bowery; by Mrs. HAYES, No. 175 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, and by Druggists generally.

INFLUENZA AND CONSUMPTION.—It is, indeed a melancholy truth, that thousands fall victims to Consumption every year, from no other cause than neglected colds; yet we find hundreds, nay thousands, who treat such complaints with the greatest indifference, and let them run on for weeks, and even months, without thinking of the danger. At first you have what you consider a slight cough or cold; you allow business, pleasure or carelessness to prevent you from giving it any attention; it then settles upon your breast; you become hoarse, have pains in the side, or chest, expectorate large quantities of matter, perhaps mixed with blood; a difficulty of breathing ensues, and then you find your own foolish neglect has brought on this complaint. If then, you value your life or health, be warned in time, and don't trifle with your cold, or trust to any quack nostrums to cure you, but immediately procure a bottle or two of that famous remedy, Dr WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY, which is well known to be the most speedy cure ever known, as thousands will testify, whose lives have been saved by it. For Influenza, it is the very best medicine in the world. Be not deceived. Remember that spurious imitations and other preparations of Wild Cherry abound throughout the land; but it is Dr. WISTAR'S that has performed so many thousand wonderful cures; therefore buy no other but the genuine, original Balsam of Wild Cherry, signed I. BUTTS on the wrapper. For sale at Wholesale or Retail, by A. B. & D. SANDS, General Agent, No. 100 Fulton-st.; THOMAS & MAXWELL, No. 256 William-st.; JOHN MILHAU, No. 183 Broadway; Astor and Irving House Drug Stores, and No. 110 Bowery.

SPASMS IN THE STOMACH, FLATULENCY AND INDIGESTION, CURED BY HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—Extract of a letter from Mr. DALWOOD, of Goodwood, near Sydney, New South Wales, dated Sep. 14, 1850: "To Professor HOLLOWAY, Sir: Having had an experimental knowledge of the good effect produced by your valuable Pills, I consider it my duty to make it known, that two years ago my daughter, then sixteen years old, had suffered from a long time with cramps in the stomach, flatulency and indigestion. I tried various remedies without benefit, but a few doses of your wonderful Pills have restored her to perfect health, and she is entirely free from any symptoms of her former complaint." Sold by all venders of medicines in the British Empire, and by them in the United States, in pots and boxes at 37½ cents, 87½ cents and $1.75 each. Wholesale by the principal drug houses in the Union and by Messrs. A. B. & D. SANDS, New-York, and by the Proprietor, No. 244 Strand, London.

MADAME'S COUGH LOZENGES.—The best and most convenient remedy for Coughs, Colds, and diseases of the Throat and Lungs generally. Sold by A. B. & D. SANDS, No. 100 Fulton-st.; M. DAME, No. 32 Carmine-st.; ABM. BIRDSALL, No. 451 Pearl-st, and others. 25 cts. package.

MEDICAL CARD.—Doctor PURCELL begs to state to his friends, and the public in general, that he may be consulted upon every disease, Surgical or Medical, at his residence, No. 35 East Broadway, from 9 to 12 A. M., and from 4 to 6 P. M.

PAPER WAREHOUSE!
WRITING PAPER BY THE CASE ONLY!
CYRUS W. FIELD & CO.,
No. 11 Cliff-st.,
SOLE AGENTS FOR THE
VICTORIA MILLS,
AND AGENTS for almost all the principal Paper Manufacturers in this country, now offer for sale, on very favorable terms, (much less than mill prices,) one of the most extensive and desirable stocks of American, French and English Writing Paper ever shown in the United States.

TO CONTRACTORS.—PROPOSALS are requested for the graduation, masonry, timber, bridging and track-laying of the ALBANY AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD, extending from Albany to Binghamton—distance, 140 miles.

The Line will be ready for the inspection of Contractors on the 16th November, and proposals will be received until the 30th November.

The work will be divided into sections of about five miles each, and Contractors can include in their proposals as many of these as may suit their convenience.

The Company reserves the right to accept of such proposals as in their judgment will best secure the prompt construction of the Road.

All proposals to be sealed and endorsed, "Proposals for the Albany and Susquehanna Railroad," and directed to J. P. KIRKWOOD, No. 116 State-st., Albany.

The plans and profiles can be seen at the Engineer's Office, No. 116 State-st., Albany, on and after the 16th November, where further information can be obtained.

E. C. DELAVAN, President.
JAMES P. KIRKWOOD, Engineer.

YEAST POWDER.—B. T. BABBITT is the original inventor of the Chemical Yeast Powder, which is prepared and sold by him at Nos. 68 and 70 Washington-st., New-York, in tin cans. Those who purchase a can and see that they get that with the above name on.

SHOW CASES—SHOW CASES.—A large assortment of Cases of every description, constantly on hand, or made to order, of Silver, Rosewood, Mahogany, Black Walnut &c. and warranted equal to any in the Union. B. E. PEEBLES, No. 197 Grand-st., 3 doors east of Broadway.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

A CARD.—The Subscribers believe they can render a service to those in want of PIANO FORTES by calling attention to a class of instruments which they are now manufacturing from their new and essentially improved scales.

These instruments, exteriorly, are comparatively plain. Their aspect is that of neatness and chaste elegance. But in all the radical qualities of a first rate Piano Forte, in soundness, durability, retention of tuning, excellence of workmanship, and above all, in fullness, richness and melody of tone they most decidedly excel.

Nearly one half of the workman in this establishment at present have themselves been masters in the business, and are among the oldest, most experienced, and finest workmen in the country.

The subscribers sell only for CASH, or convertible paper, on short time, but at prices which make it an object to purchasers, to deal with them.

J. F. WARNER & CO., No. 411 Broadway.

GILBERT'S BOUDOIR PIANO-FORTES.—The attention of the public is particularly requested to this comparatively new style of PIANO-FORTE, which, as a neat and elegant article of parlor furniture, is unsurpassed. Occupying but small space, it possesses a power and sweetness of tone, and delicacy of touch, not exceeded by any. There can be but little doubt, that this instrument, presenting, the many advantages it does over the common Piano, is destined, eventually, to be brought into common use. Any prejudice against them cannot fail to be removed by a visit to the rooms where they are exhibited for sale. Every instrument warranted to give entire satisfaction. Also, Melodeons of Prince's and Carhart's make. Pianos to let, tuned and repaired.

HORACE WATERS, Sole Agent.
No. 333 Broadway, cor. Anthony-st., 2d floor.

ÆOLIAN PIANOS, and others, by HALLETT, DAVIS & CO., Boston, always to be found in extensive assortment at the spacious Music store and warerooms of the subscribers. Also, New-York and other Pianos, ranging in price from $150 to $400. Carhart and Prince's Melodeons, Musical merchandize, of every kind wholesale and retail.

Also, second-hand Pianos at $25, $35, $40, $50, $60, $75, $80, $120, $125, to $225. GOULD & BERRY,
No. 297 Broadway, Music Publishers.

PIANO FORTES.—The best assortment of Pianos in this city can be seen at the Warerooms of LINCOLN & THOMPSON, No. 441 Broadway, including Hallet, Davis & Co.'s celebrated Æolian Pianos, of new and much approved scales, acknowledged superior to any other in the market. Also, a large variety from other distinguished New-York and Boston manufacturers. Gilbert's and other second-hand with and without the Æolian, at various prices.

LINCOLN & THOMPSON, No. 441 Broadway.

MESSRS. LIGHTE & NEWTON, No. 22 Canal-st., in consequence of the increased demand and unrivaled popularity of their PIANO-FORTES, have extended their business, and are now prepared to offer to their friends, and those wishing a superior instrument, an extensive assortment, in plain and ornamented cases, of modern style, from 6½ to 7½ octave. Second-hand Pianos taken in exchange. Broadway Ware-rooms, No. 423.

PIANO!—A BARGAIN!—A handsome 7-octave Piano Forte, finished only three days since, will be sold for cash nearly at cost, if purchased immediately. It is of very large size, of full, rich, musical tone, well made and fully warranted. The rosewood of the case is of much finer quality than ordinary. Altogether the instrument is a very desirable one, and will be sold at a bargain to the purchaser.

J. F. WARNER & CO., No. 411 Broadway.

PIANO-FORTES.—The finest assortment of Piano-Fortes in the city may be found at the spacious warerooms of M. P. BUTTRICK & CO., No. 181 Broadway, consisting of George Hew's celebrated American Patent Action Pianos, T. Gilbert and Co.'s popular Æolian Pianos, Gilbert's and others' Boudoir. Also, a few second-hand Pianos for sale and to let. No. 447 Broadway.

J. & C. FISCHER, (late NUNNS & FISCHER,) Manufactory and Wareroom, No. 170 Greenwich st. corner of Dey-st. PIANO-FORTES, warranted, with reverse bridge and patent tube, well calculated for keeping in tune. Piano-Fortes tuned, repaired and exchanged.

N. B.—Also, Æolian Piano-Fortes for sale.

PIANOS FOR SALE—At No. 8 Barclay-st., next door to the Astor-House—a variety of 6½ and 7-octave rosewood Piano-Fortes, warranted to give satisfaction in every respect, or no sale, for cash or approved paper. Pianos to hire. JAMES THOMPSON.

PRINCE & CO.'S MELODEONS.—The original PRINCE MELODEON, which has stood the test of years, and proved itself a superior instrument to those of any other make, can be had only of the sole agents, WM. HALL & SON, No. 239 Broadway, (opposite the Park.)

PIANO-FORTES.—One splendid "Gilbert" Æolian Piano for $380, worth $375. One beautiful and excellent 7-octave Boudoir Piano for $180, worth $290. One good second-hand Piano for $75. For sale by CHARLES F. HILL, No. 54 Great Jones st.

PIANO-FORTES.—HAZELTON & BROTHER, Manufactory and Ware-rooms, No. 219 Centre st., near Grand, where may be found a fine assortment of Rosewood Pianos, made in the most substantial manner and latest style.

TO RENTERS OF PIANOFORTES.—The Pianoforte Association, No. 361 Broadway, are selling Pianofortes, to be paid for by instalments of $3 to $10 per month.

J. PECK, Trustee.

OLDEST ESTABLISHMENT.—T. H. CHAMBERS, PIANO FORTE WAREROOMS, No. 385 Broadway.

TRAVELING.

FOR RIO JANEIRO AND VALPARAISO—The new and splendid Steamship SIERRA NEVADA, J. D. WILSON, Commander, will be despatched for the above Ports, on or about the 25th of November, from Pier No. 3, N. R. For passage only apply to

J. HOWARD & SON, Agents, No. 34 Broadway.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD—WINTER ARRANGEMENT—NOV. 1, 1852.

TRAINS OUT OF NEW-YORK

Accommodation and Special Trains leave at 7 and 11:30 A. M. and 4 and 5 P. M., through to New-Haven.

At 9:10 A. M., and 6:30 P. M., for Port Chester.

The 11:30 A. M. train runs in connection with train from New-Haven to Hartford and Springfield, and with train over the Canal road.

Express Trains at 8 A. M. and 3:30 P. M., for New-Haven, Hartford, Springfield, Worcester and Boston, Connecticut River and Vermont Railroads. These trains connect at New Haven with trains of the New London Road, to New-London, Norwich, Stonington and Providence.

The 8 A. M. stops at Stamford and Bridgeport, connecting with Housatonic and Naugatuc Railroads at Bridgeport. The 3:30 P. M. stops at Stamford, Norwalk and Bridgeport, connecting with Danbury Railroad at Norwalk, and with Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroads at Bridgeport.

TRAINS INTO NEW-YORK.

Accommodation and Special Trains at 5:30, 7, and 9:35 A. M., and 4:20 P. M., through from New-Haven.

At 5:30 A. M., and 3:45 P. M., from Port Chester.

The 9.35 A. M. Train receives passengers from Springfield and Hartford, the New-London Railroads and New-Haven. The 4:20 P. M. Train receives passengers from Hartford and Springfield, and Northern Railroads.

Express Trains leave New-Haven, on arrival of trains from Boston, at 1:15, and 8:50 P. M., (stopping at Bridgeport, Norwalk, and Stamford,) leaving Boston at 8 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. Trains of the New-London Road run in connection.

See large bill of advertisement at the Station Houses and principal Hotels.

GEO. W. WHISTLER, Jr., Superintendent.
NEW-HAVEN Nov. 1852.

FOR PHILADELPHIA DIRECT—U. S. MAIL EXPRESS LINES.—Through in 4 hours.—New-Jersey Railroad, via Jersey City—leaving New-York at foot of Cortlandt-st., at 6 and 9 A. M., and 5½ P. M. Fare, $3 for first-class, and $2 50 for second-class, in 6 and 9 A. M. Returns at 1 and 9 A. M., and 5½ P. M. Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, and Charleston through Tickets, sold in the above lines, and through baggage received in the 9 A. M. and 5½ P. M. lines. Passengers with baggage cross the ferry fifteen minutes before the trains leave.

MICHIGAN SOUTHERN AND NORTHERN INDIANA RAILROAD.—Over SIXTY miles of distance saved between Buffalo, Dunkirk and Chicago, Waukegan, Kenosha, Racine, Milwaukee and Sheboygan, via Toledo and Monroe. The Company have increased their facilities. Merchandize will be forwarded with dispatch. Mark packages "Michigan Southern Railroad Line, Toledo." For further information, inquire of

JOHN F. PORTER, Agent, No. 109 Broad-st.

CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY OF NEW JERSEY—Through from New-York to Easton, Pa., in four hours, commencing Aug. 2, 1852. Leave foot of Liberty-st. at 8 A. M., through RED JACKET, for Easton, and intermediate places, at 9 A. M., 12 M., and 3.45 P. M.; and for Somerville at 5 P. M.

RETURNING—Leave Phillipsburg (opposite Easton) at 6 and 10:30 A. M., and 3:15 P. M.

NOTICE—NOTICE—AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY, VIA NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD. On and after the 30th inst. our Fast Freight Line will be discontinued, and the office at No. 109 Broad-st. closed for the season. We shall be able to give Railroad speed to Western Goods, Express, after Dec. 1st, by the completion of the Lake Shore Railroad from Buffalo and Dunkirk to Cleveland &c. &c. H. D. RICE, General Agent.

No. 3 ERIE PLACE, NEW-YORK, Nov. 8, 1852.

COAL.

PITTSTON COAL.—The PENNSYLVANIA COAL CO., is prepared to furnish superior White Ash Pittston Coal of all sizes, clean and in good order, suitable for steam, shipping, and domestic purposes, from its boats, or yards in the city, Williamsburg and Brooklyn. The Company's facilities are such as to enable it to give good dispatch to vessels loading at New-York, or at Port Ewen.

Particular attention given to the delivery of Coal for domestic purposes.

Apply at the office, corner of Broadway and Wall-st.; or yards, West near Morton-st., corner of Fourteenth-st and 9th-av., and foot of Gouverneur-st., city; foot of North Tenth-st., Williamsburg, and foot of Gold-st., Brooklyn.

COAL.—The subscriber has in yard, and is constantly discharging, all the various kinds of Anthracite and Bituminous Coals, viz.: Peach Orchard, Black Heath, Lehigh, Liverpool Orrel, Cannel, Sidney, &c. &c., all of the very best quality, delivered in handsome order from vessels or yard, and for sale low. JAMES L. WORTH,
Fourth-st. cor. Thompson, and 6th-av. cor. Amos-st.; down town office, No. 52 Wall-st.

COAL, COAL, COAL.—Buy your Coal before the advance of Winter prices. Peach Orchard, Broad Mountain, Liverpool, Cannel, Cumberland, &c., &c., of the best quality, screened and delivered from the yard, two 9 Christopher-st., near 6th-av., at the present market prices. Orders by mail promptly attended to.

M. ALLISON, Jr., & CO., No. 9 Christopher-st.

PRINTING INK—JOHN G. LIGHTBODY is constantly manufacturing, and has always on hand, every description of Printing Ink, from the finest black and colored to news Ink, which he warrants equal to any ever manufactured, and at as low prices as can be sold by any regular manufacturer. Orders forwarded by steamboat or railroad to any part of the country, by addressing a note to me at No. 38 Rose-st., New-York.

P. S.—This paper is printed with my news Ink; also a great many other papers in this City, Philadelphia, Boston, Baltimore, New-Orleans, and other cities and towns in the United States.

TRUSSES, Shoulder Braces, Female Supporters, Lace Stockings, Knee-Cap and other Bandages, Spinal Supports, Instruments for Knock-Knees and weakness of the Joints, and all kinds of Belts and Bandages; also Children's Trusses on hand and made to order, at Dr. GLOVER'S, No. 12 Ann-st., near the Museum.

LOOKING GLASS PLATES, AND PLATE GLASS for Windows. Goods sent to any part of the City of Brooklyn free from risk or charge to the purchaser. Old Looking Glasses replenished and silvered.

JOSEPH MEEDS, No. 97 Anthony-st., near Broadway.

TRAVELING.

NEW-YORK AND SAN FRANCISCO STEAMSHIP LINE—THROUGH TO SAN FRANCISCO AT REDUCED RATES.—NO DETENTION ON THE ISTHMUS.—The new and splendid steamship UNITED STATES, WM. C. BERRY, Commander, will leave New-York for ASPINWALL, Navy Bay, FRIDAY, November 19, at 11 o'clock A. M., precisely, connecting at Panama with the new double engine steamship CORTES, 1,800 tons, THOS. E. CHOPPER, Commander, which steamship leaves Panama on the arrival of the passengers by the UNITED STATES, for San Francisco, stopping only at Acapulco, for supplies. This line has never failed to connect at the appointed time.

These vessels in accommodations, ventilation, speed, and safety, are unsurpassed. An experienced physician is attached to each steamer.

Passengers will be landed on the wharf at Aspinwall, and take the Panama Railroad.

Passengers are cautioned, that all tickets for this line must bear the signature of the undersigned, and that no other parties are authorized to sell tickets at New-York.

Apply to DAVIS, BROOKS & CO., No. 26 Broadway.

FOR LIVERPOOL—United States Mail steamship ARCTIC, Capt. JAS. C. LUCE.—This steamship will depart with the United States Mails for Europe, positively, on SATURDAY, Nov. 13, at 12 o'clock M., from her berth, at the foot of Canal-st. No berth secured until paid for. For freight or passage, having unequaled accommodations for elegance and comfort, apply to

EW'D K. COLLINS & CO., No. 56 Wall-st.

Passengers are requested to be on board at 11½ A. M.

The steamship PACIFIC will succeed the ARCTIC, and sail Nov. 27.

THE NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.—The ships composing this line are the following:

ATLANTIC, Capt. WYNT. PACIFIC, Capt. NYE.
ARCTIC, Capt. LUCE. BALTIC, Capt. COMSTOCK.
ADRIATIC, Capt. GRAFTON.

These ships have been built by contract, expressly for Government service. Every care has been taken in their construction, as also in their engines, to insure strength and speed, and their accommodations for passengers are unequaled for elegance and comfort. Price of passage from New-York to Liverpool, in first-class cabin, $120; in second do, $70; exclusive use of extra size state-rooms, $360; from Liverpool to New-York, $30 and $70. An experienced surgeon attached to each ship. No berth secured until paid for

PROPOSED DATES OF SAILING.

FROM NEW-YORK.	FROM LIVERPOOL.
Saturday.....July 10, 1852	Wednesday.....July 14, 1852
Saturday.....July 24, 1852	Wednesday.....July 28, 1852
Saturday.....Aug. 7, 1852	Wednesday.....Aug. 11, 1852
Saturday.....Aug. 21, 1852	Wednesday.....Aug. 25, 1852
Saturday.....Sept. 4, 1852	Wednesday.....Sept. 8, 1852
Saturday.....Sept. 18, 1852	Wednesday.....Sept. 22, 1852
Saturday.....Oct. 2, 1852	Wednesday.....Oct. 6, 1852
Saturday.....Oct. 16, 1852	Wednesday.....Oct. 20, 1852
Saturday.....Oct. 30, 1852	Wednesday.....Nov. 3, 1852
Saturday.....Nov. 13, 1852	Wednesday.....Nov. 17, 1852
Saturday.....Nov. 27, 1852	Wednesday.....Dec. 1, 1852
Saturday.....Dec. 11, 1852	Wednesday.....Dec. 15, 1852
Saturday.....Dec. 25, 1852	Wednesday.....Dec. 29, 1852

For freight or passage, apply to
EDWD. K. COLLINS & CO., No. 56 Wall-st., N. Y.
BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO., Liverpool.
E. G. ROBERTS & CO., No. 13, King's Arms Yard, London.
JOHN MUNROE & CO., Rue Notre Dame des Victoires, Paris; or
GEORGE H. DRAPER, Havre.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver in bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof therein expressed.

ALBANY, TROY AND LEBANON SPRINGS.—The cars of the NEW-YORK and HARLEM RAILROAD leave the City Hall Station, New-York, daily, (Sundays excepted.)

At 10 o'clock A. M.,

New-York Daily Times.

THE MOTHER'S DIRGE.

"Sleep, baby, sleep! the skies are sadly weeping,
And their great tears fall on my lonely breast;
With a fitful moaning the Winter wind is creeping
From the dark corners where it is wont to rest—
Sleep, baby, sleep!

"Sleep, baby, sleep! I shall not see the dawning
Of a new day—from life and woe I part!
Won't smile on thee when thou wakest in the morning?
Who raise thee from a lifeless mother's heart?
Sleep, baby, sleep!

"Sleep, baby, sleep! God grant thee bright awaking!"
Kissed it she drew her mantle torn and thin;
"Who should'st thou suffer! Though my heart is breaking
With its weight of care—what hath been thy sin!
Sleep, baby, sleep!

"Once many knelt, and fondly came to love me;
Then I was young and innocent and fair:
Now I have fallen—a lowering sky above me,
In the cold street I make my dying pray'r—
Sleep, baby, sleep!

"Father, great and holy, bend thine ear to hear me,
Keep my young treasure free from sorrow's power;
Though I have erred, oh! let thy love be near me,
To sustain my soul in this dreadful hour—
Sleep, baby, sleep!"

Mournfully the spirits of the blast sighed round her,
Freezing the tear upon her pallid cheek;
She felt it not—the spell of death had bound her,
And those fond words she never more may speak—
"Sleep, baby, sleep!"

Morning came in all its glory, and before it
Had past the demons of the midnight storm;
With golden sunbeams sparkling brightly o'er it,
Lay the wan mother's cold and lifeless form—
"Sleep, baby, sleep!"

With pitying glances, from the frozen bosom,
Silent, they raised the infant nestling there;
It too was dead—that little human blossom!
Heaven gained two angels; God had heard the prayer—
"Sleep, baby, sleep!"

[*Lantern.*

New-York Catholic Institute.

LECTURE—BY REV. DR. CUMMINGS.

The opening lecture of the Fourth Annual Course was delivered in the Stuyvesant Institute, last evening, by Rev. Dr. CUMMINGS; subject—"*Social Reform.*"

It was announced that the course would comprise six lectures, to be delivered on Thursday of each week, and that the proceeds would be applied to purchasing Catholic books for Bellevue Hospital and other Institutions.

Dr CUMMINGS opened his discourse by saying that the mariner, who went down into the sea in ships, was an apt emblem of the people going over the ocean of life. Some nations seemed to live wholly to the past, others for the future. Europe, roused from her mediæval slumber, raised the temple of liberty from the fragments of the past. The tone of society is formed from such influences. Our own country, in reference to which he wished to make some remarks on the engrossing subject of Social Reform, is still young; but it had borrowed much from the past, and would to God it had borrowed nothing but good. There was much to be reformed. In spite of experience we are making use of the very germs of decay which caused the ruin of other Republics. Luxuriousness was enfeebling us, and jealousy distracting our councils. Our cities were infested with drunkenness and debauchery, while treason found its way into the Cabinet. Youthful depravity was on the increase. Even the cypher of suicide had reached a high figure. What wonder, then, that the cry from every direction should be, "Reform! Reform!" True, but where was it to come from? "Down with monarchy!" cried Mazzini. "We must have Repeal!" cries the poetical young Irelander. "We shall not stop till we have a Republic!" says the prosaic German. "Let us have toleration!" cry others. We have toleration here to our heart's content, yet all agree that "Reform" is upon the less needed. Enthusiasts and philanthropists alike had to admit this conclusion.

The Lecturer then proceeded to show that while the necessity of "Social Reform" was felt, "Domestic" and "Secular" and "Professional" reformists alike failed to propound any scheme practicable or answering the ends proposed. All these systems dwelt alone with the individuality of man; they attempted to set up matter in the realm of thought, and bring down thought to the level of materialism. They attempted reform by "isms"—Transcendentalism, Socialism, Communism, Mormonism, and Spirit Rappingism. Domestic reformers would try to reform the country by a Women's Rights Convention. Political reformers would have us bully England, because she is weak, or succumb to her because she is strong. To sum up all these systems, none of them were capable of teaching or leading man to the reform sought. He then contended that Protestantism was not capable of regulating the popular mind; it should become popularized and sectarian, or perish. Under CHARLES the First it must praise monarchy: under CROMWELL, it should advocate popular right. The trouble with Protestantism was, that like a soda-water bottle, it could not stand on its own bottom. He contrasted with the dependance of Protestantism the independance of the Roman Catholic Church, and her superiority to all principalities and powers. He digressed with a glowing panegyric on her strength and beauty through all ages—coming out superior to all persecution and trial; and proceeded to show the peculiar advantages which she possessed in training the mind of men to a fitness for the reception of the grand idea of Social Reform. While she was perfectly free and independent of all human powers and institutions—never sought to refine her doctrine to suit the taste of an "enlightened" age—and did not shrink from the responsibility of declaring her infallibility,—she yet engaged the entire affections of her children by her care and provision for their spiritual wants. She needed no earthly stay to fall back on. A revolution or coup d'état formed no portion of her sanitary resources. A great battle now waged in the world—between State despotism on the one side, and popular liberty on the other. On which side did the Catholic Church range herself? Neither. Her ministers were robbed by one, and banished by the other. In the name of the Roman people, a mercenary crowd of adventurers from every quarter of the globe, drove the Ninth Pius from the same throne from which the Seventh Pius was thrown by the iron hand of an Imperial despot.

Furnished with good principles, and taught to understand them aright, Man was fit to enter upon Social Reform. The Catholic Church, he contended, did this for her children. Man can only be lifted up to the standard of civilization by endeavoring, as the Church teaches, to reach above it. She went farther than giving good principles and motives to do right. She gave aid. These aids were seen in her Ministry and ordinances. The first enemy that fell before her hand was the demon of Doubt. She did not throw man back on his individuality. Secondly, she was the only means by which the grace of God was dispensed to man. Third, she taught that prayer, if humble, was all powerful—that by grace they could do all things. Fourth, she administered Sacraments. From Baptism, at his first setting out, to Extreme Unction at the end of his journey, the Christian was cheered and sustained by these comfortable aids of the Church. Fifthly, they might sum up all, by Charity. Charity, which in the Catholic Church, was the Love of God for his own sake; and a love of your neighbor, for the sake of God.

All the human plans for social reform confined man to his natural power. The Catholic Church gave him supernatural motives and power. To her, then, men should look, if they intended to attain the social reform so earnestly desired. The lecturer proceeded to show the effect of the Catholic Church upon the Greeks, Romans and other nations, and contrast it with the Protestantism of America. He delivered a tirade against the national character, which he declined to be a sharp Yankeeism, which was determined to "get along in the world honestly, if possible, but to get along any how." The social condition of America required a strong undercurrent of honest principle, and concluded by asserting that the only means by which all difficulties were to be overcome. The country purified and social reform secured, would be the influence of the Catholic Church alone.

Fiftieth Anniversary of the "Hebra Hased Va Amet" Hebrew Benevolent Society.

Last night a number of citizens of the Jewish persuasion, met at Constitution Hall, to celebrate the Fiftieth Anniversary of the "HEBRA HASED VA AMET," a society originally established, and still sustained, by benevolent Israelites, for the purpose of aiding the sick of their faith who need aid, and to bury the dead according to the rites and ceremonies of the Jewish persuasion.

At about 7 o'clock, dinner was on the table, and the members of the association and invited guests, took their seats to the number of about a hundred.

The Chair was occupied by Mr. GEO. HENRIQUES, who was supported by Mr. ISAAC PHILLIPS, the President of the Association, and several of the Jewish Rabbi who occupied seats at the officers table.

At the commencement of the ceremonies, the Divine blessing was sought by Rev. S. M. ISAACS, after which the company addressed themselves to the viands which were before them. After the dinner had been well discussed, prayer was offered by Rev. J. J. LYON, and the reading of the regular toasts commenced.

First regular toast:

The day we celebrate—The Fiftieth Anniversary of the "Hebra Hased Va Amet! Established for an object the most merciful and benevolent, may it ever be able to soothe the last moments of our brethren, afford consolation to the living, and consign to the dust, according to the rites and ceremonies of our faith, the remains of the departed faithful in Israel.

Mr. ISAAC PHILLIPS, the President of the Association, responded to this toast in some remarks explanatory of the objects of the Association.

The second regular toast was then read:

"The Founders of the Hebra" May their pious labors find favor in the sight of the LORD, and earn for them an everlasting and happy portion."

Mr. NAPHTALI PHILLIPS, one of the five founders of the Association, replied to this toast. He said that three out of the five individuals who originated the society were still alive.

Third Toast:

"The Congregations of Israel in the United States, the land of Civil and Religious Liberty, and the home of the oppressed! May they flourish and prosper. Ever dwelling securely, for there is none to make them afraid."

To this toast, Rev. Dr. RAPHALL replied in eloquent terms.

Fourth Toast:

The constituted Authorities of the Union, the State and the City—The Guardians of the public welfare! May they be blessed with life and happiness, and "in their days and in ours may Judah be saved," and peace and plenty crown the land.

JONAS B. PHILLIPS responded to this sentiment, and was loudly applauded at the conclusion of his remarks.

Fifth Toast:

Our various Benevolent Associations!—Their works speak trumpet-tongued as to their usefulness. May the means be always at their command to relieve the distressed and suffering amongst our people.

HARRIS ABRAHAMS, President of the Hebrew Benevolent Society, responded in a few appropriate remarks.

Sixth Toast:

The Orator of our First Jubilee! May he be the same at our *Second*, and again gratify us with his effective eloquence.

Rev. J. J. LYONS responded to this toast, returning thanks for the compliment, but excusing himself from making any lengthened remarks.

The Seventh Toast was

The Jewish Press! The defender of our Faith, and the promoter of peace, harmony and good-will! May its voice ever awake Judah to reason and virtue, and point out the true path for the "chosen people" to pursue.

ROBERT LYON, Esq., editor of the *Asmonean*, responded on behalf of the Jewish Press.

The eighth and last toast was then read, viz.:

Our Treasures—the fair daughters of Israel!—In prosperity or in adversity, in joy or in sorrow, their influence reconciles us to all the vicissitudes of life.

A. CORDOZA, Esq., answered for the ladies, and was quite eloquent, not only in their behalf, but also in praise of the talented Statesmen and Ecclesiastics who are now to be found among the members of the Jewish persuasion.

The company dispersed at an early hour.

NEW-YORK CITY.

EDUCATIONAL CONVENTION.—The Convention having in view the establishment of a Literary, Scientific and Military system of Education, on a permanent basis, in the United States, assembled at the Astor House at noon yesterday, pursuant to adjournment. At the last meeting of this Convention, held at Middletown, Conn., on the 3d day of September last, resolutions were offered by Gen. DILLER, of Philadelphia, expressive of the important advantages of Capt. PARTRIDGE'S system of Education, as the only true American system, and the one best calculated to train youth into intelligent, scientific, brave, energetic and upright citizens, and industrious and moral men; combining thorough physical training with moral and mental culture, at the same time one on which the people can rely to make their posterity truly guardians of our liberties and to perpetuate our free institutions. Resolutions were then adopted also in favor of procuring the means to purchase some property at Brandywine Springs, Del., which, from its situation, is peculiarly adapted to the purpose, and placing the same under the auspices of Capt. PARTRIDGE. The object of the present meeting is, therefore, to carry out as far as possible the spirit of the resolutions adopted at the last meeting of the Convention.

Quite a large number of distinguished individuals, who feel interested in the contemplated measure, together with many friends and pupils of Capt. PARTRIDGE were present at the preliminary meeting at the Astor House, amongst whom we noticed Hon HOWELL COBB, of Georgia, Chancellor WILLIAMSON, Gen. GIFFORD and Gen. MILLER, of New-Jersey, and Prof. DAVIES, of West Point. On motion of CHARLES BURDETT, Esq., Chancellor WILLIAMSON took the Chair. The meeting then proceeded to arrange matters for holding the evening meeting at Hope Chapel, and, it being understood that Governor THOMAS H. SEYMOUR, of Connecticut, would attend, he was unanimously chosen to preside on the occasion; and D. H. DUSTIN and LUTHER R. MARSH were appointed Secreteries. Mr. BURDETT then stated that the Tompkins Blues, Capt. BESSON, had kindly volunteered to form an escort for the Cadets and their invited guests, from the Astor House to Hope Chapel in the evening, and back to the Astor House, where, on their return, a collation would be served. A motion was then made to adjourn until 6 in the evening, preparatory to proceeding to Hope Chapel, when Mr. J. B. HYDE rose and said, that he thought they had met there to transact business, to carry out certain objects set forth in the resolutions adopted at Middletown last September, but as yet nothing had been done at all; and he was sure that if it was left until evening nothing would be done, for it would be late when the meeting would adjourn and the duties of the Committee would cease with it. They would then leave for their respective homes on the following morning, and that would be an end of the matter, unless subsequent meetings were held. He should therefore move that a Financial Committee be appointed to collect funds for the purchase of the property which had been selected for the purpose.

Mr. BURDETT recommended the appointment of a Committee of Publication, to attend to the issuing of the address, which was to be delivered in the evening, together with such other matter as might have a tendency to awaken the public mind to the advantages to be derived from the establishment of the contemplated Institution; and, after the dissemination of such documents, he thought that there would be little difficulty in obtaining the desired assistance; whereas, without pursuing such a course, he feared that the efforts of the Financial Committee would be limited to their own personal friends and acquaintances. After some further discussion, resolutions, offered by Mr. HYDE—approval of the former action of the Convention at Norwich, Vt., and Middletown, Ct; also in favor of appointing a Committee of fifty to act in cooperation with Capt. PARTRIDGE in procuring the means for the purchase of the property selected at Brandywine Springs, Del., as well in carrying out all the objects contemplated by this Convention—were adopted.

Capt. PARTRIDGE then made a few appropriate remarks relative to the system of education which he had adopted in the Institutions which had been under his charge. In the course of his observations he set forth the important advantages which this training possessed in the preservation of health, the inculcations of correct habits, and becoming thoroughly fitted for almost every department in life; and referred to Hon. W. L. LEE, Chief Justice of Hawaii; Hon. W. S. SHERWOOD, of California; Gov. SEYMOUR, of Connecticut, and various other distinguished gentlemen, as having been educated at Norwich and Middletown. He said that a number of Institutions of the kind had been started and were doing well. Georgia, South Carolina, North Carolina, Virginia and Kentucky had each established one; but it was proposed to establish a central Institution, which should be considered a model for the rest of the country, and which it was believed would be the means of others springing up in every State in the Union.

With a view of raising the necessary funds, it was proposed to solicit the cooperation of those who have been educated at the Military Academies at Norwich, Middletown, Buffalo, Portsmouth, Va.; Bristol, Harrisburg and Reading, Pa.; in fine, of all those who have worn the *bullet button*.

The meeting then adjourned until 8 o'clock P. M., when the Tompkins Blues escorted the members of the Convention and Cadets to Hope Chapel, where, after some lively music by the band, Mr. BURDETT stated the objects for which they had assembled there, in doing which he took occasion to allude to some pleasing incidents connected with that meeting of the former pupils of Capt. PARTRIDGE, which were highly flattering to that gentleman. On motion of Mr. BURDETT, Gen. DILLER, of Philadelphia, was called upon to preside, Gov. SEYMOUR having failed to arrive. Gen. DILLER, on taking the Chair, made a few remarks in acknowledgement of the honor conferred upon him, and then introduced Capt. PARTRIDGE to the audience. The announcement was greeted with great applause. Capt. PARTRIDGE entered into a further detail of the advantages of a military training in connnection with a literary education. At the close of his remarks, Gen. GIFFORD, of Newark, N. J., delivered an able and eloquent address, in which he set forth the beauties and advantages of Capt. PARTRIDGE'S system of education. He concluded his remarks as follows:

"In whatever light we may view this subject, it is a matter not only of policy, but of necessity, that a martial spirit should somewhere be made to act upon the whole process of Education. We owe it to the cause of Liberty, (the dearly purchased privilege we now enjoy,) for its continuance, for as SALLUST observes, "*Imperium facile his artibus, retinetur quibus initio partum est,*" the same acts by which dominion was first acquired, will serve to secure it." The first breath of liberty was inhaled, with a successful resistance to TYRANNY, by an appeal to arms and heaven; and the vestiges of three triumphant wars may assist us, that if it were not for the martial soul which pervades our land springing from a reactionism of the eventful days we periodically celebrate, we might now have been in the crushed and fettered condition of those unhappy nations, who are the victims of that despicable and cruel engine of oppression, a standing army. We owe it to the oppressed and down-trodden people of every portion of the Earth, who can by possibility, breathe the pure air of freedom, as the only means of repaying that sacred debt of gratitude to foreign powers, who shared with us the perils and toils of the Revolution which established the rights of man, on the sure basis of Independence. Whether it be for intervention, or to await the crisis, when the blow is to be struck, let our National Councils determine; but never let it be said, that we can sit indifferent, when the wails of the oppressed are heard, although they come across the wide ocean, or from the utmost ends of the earth; and whilst the Angel of Liberty, like him in the Apocalyptic vision, is taking flight "through the midst of heaven," may the God-fearing, law-loving people of our happy country spead his course, until that glorious standard shall be unfurled, and float throughout every benighted region of

THE NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES

A VERY LARGE DAILY NEWSPAPER,—each number comprising Eight Pages, or Forty-Eight columns, and giving more reading matter than any other Daily Newspaper in the United States,—is published EVERY MORNING, (*Sundays excepted,*) at No. 113 NASSAU-STREET, and is delivered to subscribers in New-York, Brooklyn, Williamsburg and Jersey City, for TWELVE AND A HALF CENTS a week, payable to the carrier. Single Copies, Two CENTS. Mail Subscribers, FIVE DOLLARS a year: six months, Two Dollars and a half: three months, One Dollar and half. Three Dollars in advance required in all exchanges with Country Newspapers.

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Within the County..... Free.
Within the State..... 13 cents.
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THE TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA,

A LARGE NEWSPAPER OF EIGHT PAGES, or Forty-Eight columns, made up expressly for circulation in *California, Oregon and the Sandwich Islands*, and containing only news of interest to readers in those sections of the country, is published on the departure of every Mail steamer. Price 12½ cents a copy.

Payments in all cases must be made in advance.

RAYMOND, JONES & CO., Publishers.

New-York Daily Times.

VOL. II.....NO. 361. NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 13, 1852. PRICE TWO CENTS.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

☞ **Sabbath Evening Sermons of the N. Y. YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.**—Rev. Dr. LYNG will deliver the up-town Sermon, in St. George's Church, Stuyvesant square; and Rev. Dr. FERRIS, the down-town Sermon, at the North Dutch Church, corner of Fulton and William sts., TO-MORROW EVENING, (Sunday,) Nov. 14. Services to commence at 7½ o'clock in each place.

☞ **Twentieth Ward Union Mission**, at Lamartine Hall, cor. 8th-av. and 29th-st. Preaching every Sabbath afternoon by clergymen of different evangelical sects. TO-MORROW, Nov. 14, Rev H. O. SCHERMERHORN, pastor of West 16th-st. Congregational Church.

Temperance Meeting, 7 o'clock, evening Speakers—Rev. JAMES PARSH, Secrets y of American Temperance Union, and Dr. C. V. RIVERDUSH.

☞ **An Extinguisher** upon the "Spirit Rappings."—Sunday Evening.—The argument, *a priori*, from Reason and Nature, against the "Spirit Rappings," with a review of the recent lectures at the Society Library upon this subject and an examination of the pretensions of some modern prophets. Mr. HOSMER will lecture upon the above topics TO-MORROW EVENING, at the Five Points House of Industry, No. 155 Worth-st., at 7½ o'clock. Tickets 25 cents, admitting a gentleman and lady, at the door.

☞ **Mason's Hall.** No. 660 Broadway, at 7½ o'clock. Tickets, 25 cents, admitting a gentleman and lady, at the door

☞ **Protestant Episcopal Free Church** OF ST. JUDE No. 25 Sixth-av., opposite Amity-st. The Rev. N. WORDE will preach in this Church TO-MORROW (Sunday) MORNING, 10, and the Rev. CHARLES JONES in the EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. The public are respectfully invited to attend.

☞ **Laight-st. Church**—One of the series of Discourses on the Divine Authority of the Bible, will be delivered TO-MORROW EVENING, by the pastor, Rev. Isaac WESCOTT. Subject—*The Prophecies concerning Tyre, Babylon, and Egypt and their fulfilment are evidence of Divine inspiration.* Services commence at 7 o'clock.

☞ **There will be preaching in the Big Tent** opposite the "Old Brewery," TO-MORROW (Sunday) MORNING, AFTERNOON and EVENING. Ministers of various denominations have professed their services. Friends to the Mission are invited to attend.

☞ **Subject:** *No Hell after Death*—Religious service in French and English, No. 24 Broadway, 2d story, front rooms, on SABBATH next, at 2 o'clock—Dr P. B. VIONNET. Persons from Lyons may also be instructed in the French language by the Doctor.

☞ **Broadway Tabernacle.**—Rev. Dr. SKINNER, of this city, will preach in the MORNING and AFTERNOON of the 14th inst.; in the EVENING a Discourse will be delivered by Rev. Dr. BURCHARD, of this City.

☞ **Lectures to Young Men.**—The Fourth Sermon in the course, will be delivered on SABBATH EVENING, Nov. 14, in the 12th st., Baptist Church, by Rev. SIDNEY A. CORBY.

☞ **A Discourse to Young People** will be delivered by the Pastor, W. O. SCHERMERHORN, in the Fourth Congregational Church, 16th-st., between 5th and 7th-avs., TO-MORROW EVENING, Nov. 14. Service at 7½ o'clock.

☞ **Church of the Ascension**, SOUTH BROOKLYN.—Rev. Prof. MATHEWS will preach in this Church, (corner of Sackett and Court-sts.) TO-MORROW (Sunday) EVENING, 14th inst., at 7½ o'clock.

☞ **Rev. Frederick G. Clark**, will preach in the West Presbyterian Church, Carlotte st., TO-MORROW EVENING, at 7½ o'clock

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ **The Magic of the famed Alchemists** could produce no result equal to those we daily witness with our eyes. No later than the other day did we see an eminent merchant, one well known about the Banks, whose manifest features were distorted by a dire bodily pain, over-ran a budget-to-day by chimes for him in a boisterous crop of black curls To what power of magic is he indebted for such a metamorphosis? To no other spell than that of Dr GOURAUD'S Instantaneous Hair Dye, which, together with other marvelous medicaments, can be obtained at his office, No. 67 Walker-st., near Broadway.

☞ **Mercantile Library Association**—THACKERAY'S LECTURES—Subscriptions to Mr. THACKERAY'S course of six Lectures on the *English Humorists of Queen Anne's Reign* will be received at the Bookstores of Messrs C S FRANCIS & CO., and EVANS & BRITTAN, and at the rooms of the Library. Subscribers (and Subscribers only,) will be entitled to reserved seats for the course.

Price of Tickets—To Members, $2; Non-members, $3.

Members' subscriptions will be received only at the Library.

WILLARD L. FELT, Chairman,
JAMES D. SMITH
JOHN F. HALSTED,
Lecture Committee.

☞ **Predication en langue Française en BROOKLYN**—A partir du 7 Novembre, et, il y aura chaque Dimanche, a 3½ heures, dans l'Eglise Evangelique Allemande, Sommerfield-st., près des court-st., a Brooklyn, un *Service* Divin en langue Française, sous la présidence de Mr. J. F. Astie ministre de l'Eglise Evangélique Française de New-York.

Le service continuera comme par le passé, à New-York, dans Rutgers Church Chapel, au coin de Nassau-st. et Parkrow, a 11 heures du matin tous les Dimanches.

☞ **Mercantile Library Association.**—Hon. HORATIO SEYMOUR, Governor Elect, will deliver a Lecture before the members of this Institution, at Metropolitan Hall, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Nov. 17, (subject—"*The Study of the Natural Sciences*")

Tickets admitting a Lad. and Gentleman, 75c. Single tickets, 50c. Members' tickets, half the above prices. To be had only at the Library.

Tickets to be had at the desk of the Library, and at the desk on the evening of the Lecture.

WILLARD L. FELT, Chairman.
JAMES D. SMITH, } Lecture Committee.
JOHN F. HALSTED.

☞ **O. U. A.**—WASHINGTON CHAPTER No. 8.—BROTHERS: In compliance with an invitation of the Chancery of the State, our Chapter will unite in the honors to the memory of the late Hon DANIEL WEBSTER, on the 16 inst. The Chapter will assemble at our Rooms on TUESDAY next, 16th, at 12 o'clock precisely, in full regalia, (mourning.) You are requested to be punctual in attendance. Members of "Ethan Allen," "Mount Hope," and "United States" Chapters are requested to unite with this Chapter on that occasion.

JOHN H BRIGGS,
Chairman of Committee.

☞ **Clay Monument Committee**—The gentlemen invited to meet on Thursday evening, are hereby notified that an adjourned meet on will be held at the Metropolitan Hotel on SATURDAY EVENING (7th inst.) at 7½ o'clock to hear the report of the Committee on Organization.

H T DUNCAN, Esq., of Kentucky, President of the National Association, will be present.

A punctual and full attendance is requested

By order HAMILTON FISH, Chairman.
JAS. R WOOD, Secretary.

☞ **New York, Nov. 12, 1852**—All members of the NEW ENGLAND SOCIETY in New-York are urgently requested to meet at the Astor House, on TUESDAY, 16th inst., at 12 o'clock noon, to take part in the procession to be formed under the direction of the City Authorities in honor of the memory of DANIEL WEBSTER. By order of the Board of Officers

MOSES H. GRINNELL, President.
E. KINGSBURY, Secretary.

☞ **Lectures—Tabernacle Series.**—Professor FELTON, of Harvard University, will deliver a Lecture, (5th of the course,) on WEDNESDAY EVENING Nov 17th, at 8 o'clock. Subject *Modern Life Anticipated by the Athenian Stage* Tickets 25 cents Admittion a Lady and Gentleman, 37½ cents. To be had at the Bookstores, and at the door.

☞ **Post Office, New-York.**—NOTICE—The Mails for Europe per U. S. M. S. "ARCTIC," will close at this office on SATURDAY, Nov. 13, at 10½ A. M.

W. V. BRADY, P. M.

☞ **Post Office, New-York.**—NOTICE—As a mark of respect for the late DANIEL WEBSTER, his office will close on TUESDAY, the 16th inst., at 1 P. M.

W. V. BRADY, P. M.

☞ **The Attention of the Ladies** is particularly called to a large and choice assortment of Scarfs and Felt Scarfs, Victorines, Cuffs Muffs, and other Furs, Children's Hats, &c. J. W. KELLOGG, No. 128 Canal-st.

☞ **The Regular Convention** of the DELTA PHI FRATERNITY will take place on MONDAY, Nov 15, at 6 P M., at the American Hotel. The Graduate and Regular Members of all the Chapters are requested to be punctual in their attendance.

NAVAL.—Commander JOSHUA R. SANDS has been ordered to the command of the steamer *Alleghany*, which is to accompany the Japan expedition under Commodore PERRY. We understand that Capt. HIRAM PAULDING is to command the ship of the line *Vermont*, now fitting out at Boston, for the same destination. The U. S. steam frigate *Princeton*, which has been lying at Baltimore for a considerable time, undergoing repairs, is expected to sail for Annapolis this week, to join the *Mississippi* and the Japan squadron.

It is said that an attempt is being made to form a company at New-Orleans for the purpose of entering into the rosewood trade. The projector owns a large tract of land near Guatulco, in the State of Oajaca, on the Pacific, about 240 miles from Acapulco, which is covered with splendid rose trees, from three to four feet in diameter It can be delivered for shipment at a cost of $6 per ton, and is worth between $50 and $60 per ton of cubic feet.

New-York Daily Times.

FIVE DAYS
LATER FROM CALIFORNIA.

ARRIVAL OF THE ILLINOIS.

$2,000,000 in Gold.

CALIFORNIA STATE PRISON CONTRACT.

AFFAIRS ON THE ISTHMUS.

IMPORTANT FROM THE LOBOS ISLANDS.

EARTHQUAKE AT VALPARAISO.

The U. S. mail steamer *Illinois*, Capt. H. J. HARTSTEIN commanding, arrived at this port yesterday afternoon, from Aspinwall on the 4th inst. She brings dates from California to the 30th ult., five days later than by the *Star of the West*; and has $1,995,881 in gold dust on freight, beside the California mails.

The time made is less than 23 days from San Francisco, and a little over 8 days from Panama.

Among the passengers is Lieut. GILLIS, U. S. N., who brings dispatches from Mr. CLAY, U. S. Chargé at Lima, relative to the final settlement of the Guano question. He also brings reports from Commodore MCCAULEY, who arrived at Callao on the 13th ult., from Valparaiso.

The following is the specie list of the *Illinois*:

American Ex. Bank	$345,000	Twombly & Lamson	7,659
Adams & Co	369,600	H. H Freeman & Co	9,431
Borgoyne & Plume	110 000	J. Bloomingdale & Co.	7,370
Wm Platt & Son	104,100	J Rotham & Co	7,000
T. Watson & Son	58,350	C W & A. Thomas	6,237
Herbeck & Co	57,600	Thomas Neilson	6,200
Phelps, Dodge & Bank	55,000	Order	6,000
Drexel & Co	55,000	D F. Willets	5,542
Order	52,800	Arouson & Co	5,000
McNulty & Co	40 200	J Cunningham	5,000
Howland & Aspinwall	40,000	W. Hansell & Sons	4,950
Seligman & Co	32,250	B Boerastead	4,000
Wesay, Kelley & Co.	25,000	C. W. Thomas	2,840
Brown brothers & Co.	20,000	A Ruyvshedt	2,730
Johnson & Lawden	18,936	Cartwright & Harrison	2,734
W. Hodge & Co	18,000	J F. Williams	2,100
Grinnell & May	17,850	W Cummings	2,000
N H Aspinwall	17,111	C. J. & H Coffin	3,000
A. Heaphy	17,000	Neighbans	2,163
Feregnood & Jacobus	15,000	Duncan, Sherman & Co	2,602
T Kay or	15,000	J. Rosenstock	2,000
Bishop, Simmons & Co	13,000	Spofford, Tileston & Co.	1,267
Collins, Cushman & Co	12,984	D Aguna	1,064
Joseph & Co	12,16	Allioms & Totler	450
Order	11 997	J Herach	400
Howard, Soo & Co	11 488	Thur, Mosquera & Co	
Wood & Wesat	11,000	Freight	$1,995,881
Newhouse & Spatz	710	In the hands of passengers	700,000
J. R. Ryte	10,225	Total	$2,135,881
C. P. Fox	8,000		

The passenger list of the *Illinois* is as follows:

Lieut J. M. Gillis, U. S. N. and son; J. L. Phelps, U. S. N.; J J Healy, Capt. James Ball, Dr H. F. Gardner, J. N. Shepard, S. Johnson, A. Mealey, A. P. Brayden, F. R. Bab, E. Russell, R. Winnell, A. S. Nusler, T. Philips, A. Wadsmus, L. Varrelle, J Stanbre, N. Jacio, N Lamia, A. Lacanello, E J Howard, C. Ireland, J Ireland, C. C. Daly, J. Bernsted, M Nicholson, P Potter, J. Sickles, S Morgan, M Ballard J. S Hunt, Dr. Buckley, W. Chesney, M. Carroll, M. Parker, A. W. Tuompson, Misses Mitchell, Mrs. Wentusham, Bertram, J. Mathews, P. Mathews, J. Buccombre and lady, C. Moore, Miss Armstrong, W. Mitchell, Mrs. Buckworth, J. Buckworth, O. Buckworth, J. M. Danie s, H. J. Rice, R R. Pierpont Messrs Burnett, Cook, W W Rice, E R. Alcorn, J Stevens, Mr. Schoonmaker, A Goou, G Crawford, A Brute, W L. Gras, J Peal, A. Hershun, C. Scott, D Benford, Messrs Blendin, Jones, C Pim, H. Brown, Messrs Clark Hogarth, L. J. Myers, H. E. Van Dine, F Wilson, J R Ferguson B Handy, W. H. Noe Widell and servant, Master D. Toro, S. R. Clara, E Cathin, C. Davis, N. H. Wheeler, J T Swift, C. C Barnes, A. Brister, J Grande, I. S Ole, J Curtis, J Geo. P. Paul, S. Fiske, J. B Tinon, W Mason, Mr. Weadon Slates, J. A Mason, J. M Cowden, Dr Ingalls S Sands, J. Haywood, C. Kellogg G. Berry, Mr Lumstock, Mr Rothe-hunn, Mr. Cushard Wm White, P. M Plass, Thos Wood, G Anderman D L ouis, F Goodbody, M March, W. A Goodrell, E. B. Hemenway, M. Tuzzari, Mr Elliott, B Borden, J Campbell, J Waughter and brother, C J Sheldon, C Cowles, Boyd, W. Fairchild, M. M Fuentes, M. Ferguson, W P Johnson, J Johns, A P Duckworth Judge Caldwell S C Cruse, C Fink J Savage, H Rand, E Johnson, Capt. Brusso, F. W. Weston J Hale, E J Coon J. Vanduck, E. Dennison, J Montague J S. Sheldon, N. Brayant, M Drake, W. C Foster, J K. Brown, Captain J Cutter, S. Albertson, D Wint, J. Raisin Dr. F G Gray, C. Petty, A. B Cambell, F J Brown, T J Minnegerr, J M Westcott, C Adams, Capt Kissam, Peter Parrie, J. Edwards, J Hagerty, G Pamahle, J Ferris, and negro, J. C Lavry, F. F Cleveland, Chas Porter, Jason Brown, S. Littlefield, Mr Lauldwell P Hess J Williams, Mr Fuller, E Isaacs F Brown, T. Keezer, G Donnison J R Whitely, H. Reil, S. Green, F. Norte, E Hull, A Peck, W. Thompson, Mr Averell, W. R Allen Mr. Hakeman, Mr. Gerhart, Mr. Faust, Mr. Saunders, Mr. Gardner, W. Joseph. L. Daniels, Jas Thompson Messrs Dourdney, Dessent, Martin, Leonellic Bartholomew, P Martin, A Anderson, H Burns, J. Burns, Mr. Johnston, D. Thompson, J. Garton J Kitbourne, J. Brown, Brown, Mr. Simonds, McDonald, Mr. Lamagie, E. Simpson, S. Williams, Chas Scott, S John, Mr. Sanden, J Marble, H S Wilson, Mr. Martin, E. J. Slade, J Bonner, Mr Alden, G Murry, J Hake, L. B. Moulton, H. B. Clair, John Carter, J Hare, J P Lyman, C. Reynolds, J A Young, J Plimpton, D Derry, W. J. Cully, Delany, Mr. Brown, W Pitzgerald, G. Van Rant, G. Helmso, E. Manerse R Binbaugh, J Simons R. Wardrop, S Ferris, R. Pierpont, I. Quinn, Jas Kinney, J. W. Grouted S Halleck, D Simonson, W Neis n, W. R Gifford J A Curtiss, A P Phillips, Mr. Justice, I. Patterson, J Sterrett, Sterrett, Jr., H. Herring, P McCune, J McCarty, M Durse, J Moreau, A McGowan, Charles Powers, J Clay Mr. Sheridan, P English T. Silcox, Mr. Stevens James Mayne, E. Hunter, W. Chambers, A. Mr. Mr. wet John Carter, P Burn, P. Campbell, B. Harrison, G W Thomas, C. Silvoo, James Harper, John Gervey E. Ollas M Speers, Miss S Rogers, M E Horne, W Manson, D Aurante, Mr. Harvey, W. Manson, Mr. Barron

The *Illinois* left the following vessels in port at Aspinwall: Steamship *United States*, to sail for New-York, Nov. 6; and British steamship *Trent*, to sail for San Juan, St. Thomies, and Southamptoo. The steamship *Philadelphia* sailed for New-Orleans, Nov. 4

The steamship *Cortez* left San Francisco at 8 o'clock on the morning of Oct. 20, and arrived at Panama on Wednesday evening, at 5 o'clock, Nov. 3, making the run in 14 days and 9 hours. She brought down 210 passengers.

Died on board the *Illinois*, Nov. 8, C. PLE, aged 22 years, native of France—jumped overboard. On the 9th, of fever, GEO. PARMLEE, aged 45, native of New-York, carpenter.

We are indebted to ADAMS & Co.'s, and BEARDAN & Co.'s Expressees, to A. G. FERGUSON, U. S. Mail Agent, to HENRY J. RICE, Esq., and the Purser of the steamer, for a memorandum and late California papers.

The Pacific mail steamship *Oregon* left San Francisco on the morning of the 18th ult., with about three hundred passengers, and arrived at Panama on the 31st, having had strong south-west winds, with heavy squalls, from the Gulf of Tehuantepec down. JOHN GREGORY, of Lumpkin County, Ala., died on the downward passage.

The steamer *Unicorn* left San Francisco on the same day with the *Oregon*, with a full load of passengers.

THE ISTHMUS.

The dates from Panama are to the 2d inst.

A correspondent of *El Correo del Istmo* gives a description of the movements of the troops which were sent to the railroad, for the suppression of the hostile manifestations there. He says, that in Gorgona they ascertained the number of the robbers to be a hundred or more, and that they prepared to capture as many of them as possible. When they arrived at San Pablo some twenty-five of the picket were landed; these loaded their pieces, and by their land movement, and the promptitude of those in their boat, all hands rowing with might and main, they reached Barbacoas together and disembarked. Immediately they surrounded a considerable number of men, not less than fifty, machete in belt, and looking defiance—but they altered their appearance on the landing of the troops, and numbers died by means of the dirt cars on the road Nevertheless, eighteen or twenty were arrested, of whom three or four were released, no charge being brought against them

El Sr. Alcade of Gorgona, Jose J. MIRANDA, and Sr. LUZANADO, President of the Cabildo of said district, assisted the troops on the way to Gorgona, and labored day and night to aid them.

Not one of the railroad laborers, nor more than three or four of sailors from the launches, have been implicated in the scandalous deeds that have been committed. The robbers are not from the railroad nor from the launches, but from a body of men who seek their fortune in drinking, and in everything or anything, that they deem requisite A negro from Jamaica, of atrocious appearance, and horrible face, was one of the prisoners. Upon him has been proved the robbery of a trunk of jewelry of great value, and the sale thereof immediately after. He had not a dollar, and his dress was that of a beggar. According to his declarations, there were two or three more negroes concerned in said robbery, which he denies on his own part and exculpates himself by saying that he bought the ornaments of others—rings and diamond pins of the value of $200, which he sold for one and two dollars.

The robbers have not been organized—they have singly, or in small groups, robbed whoever had in charge the baggage of passengers.

The prisoners, with fifteen soldiers, had been taken to Colon, (Navy Bay,) and were to be judged there in a few days.

The Governor has done an important service to this section in arresting this party.

The Panama *Herald* says: Gen. JIMENES and his command have reached the city, having in charge the twenty-five negroes captured at Barbacoas. They were marched into the city hand cuffed, in pairs. A more villainous set of looking fellows could scarcely be found. A few more such hauls on the Isthmus will save a deal of trouble hereafter.

El Panameno, furnishes the following: We have been assured, that the Provincial Camara of Aguero has applied for the separation of that province from the General Government, but that a large portion of the citizens of influence have opposed that petition, showing the errors under which the Camara labors.

A most frightful accident occurred on the Crucos route Oct. 20, the particulars of which are as follows: A Mr. STONE, his lady and child, who came passengers from New-York, in crossing the river Cardenas, about five miles from Panama, were suddenly caught by the freshet, while about half way across the river.

The torrent overwhelmed the whole party with its tremendous force, carrying both mules and riders down the stream.

Mr. STONE and the child were afterwards picked up by some natives, but the unfortunate lady was drowned before aid could be rendered. We understand that the mules were lost also.

The mails, both from Crucos and Panama, were detained at the Cardenas for some time, on account of the same freshet.

CATHARINE HAYES was still on the Isthmus. She would give a concert at Panama, if $1,800 or $2,000 could be raised to defray expenses.

Right Hon. F. W CLARES, Lord Bishop of Sydney, of the Church of England, THOS. PHILLIPS, Esq., of Callao, and J. SERRUYS, Esq., Consul of Holland, were among the passengers, who arrived here by the *Bogota*, on Tuesday last.

The Steamer *City of Pittsburg*, of the New York and San Francisco Line, which had been expected at Panama for some days past, had been detained several weeks at Rio, for want of coal. She had, however, been supplied, and would probably arrive within a few days.

On Tuesday, 2d inst., a large number of American citizens assembled at the United States Consulate, and registered their votes in favor of the different candidates for the Presidency. The polling kept up quite an excitement during the day; and had the votes been really as valuable as in the States, the interest felt in registering them could not have been greater. The result of the day showed a majority of 27 in favor of General SCOTT. Three hundred and twenty-seven votes in all were registered; the votes representing every State in the Union

At an adjourned meeting of merchants, called at the Aspinwall House, on the 28th Oct., for the purpose of establishing a Chamber of Commerce in the City of Panama, it was resolved that the per centage on remittances between New-York and Panama be 15 per cent; and this sum does not include protest charge and interest.

On motion, F. GORDOBA and VINCENTE DANVIELLE were appointed a Committee to wait on the Spanish Merchants, to solicit their cooperation in the views of the Association.

Scarcity of Laborers.

For the past four days it has been found almost impossible to procure laborers, at any price, either in Panama or Taboga.

The Pacific Mail Steamship Company were obliged on Tuesday to send men down in Tobago, from this place, to coal the *Oregon*, as all hands there had refused to labor under eight dollars per day, and we are told that the Alcade at that place had driven a number of women from their work, who were employed washing the linen of the British Steamship Company, until they paid him four dimes each for the privilege of working on a feast day.

The entire troop of laborers employed regularly by the people at the British Company's works, refused duty on Tuesday, and the Superintendent was obliged to dismiss them all. To Panama the Hombres are refusing to work by the day, at any price, and it is now difficult to procure them, unless by the hour; so that when they feel at all lazy they can stop from work.

The Mines on the Isthmus.

Mr ROBERT GRAY, whose last departure for Chepo, we noticed a fortnight since, has just returned. He brings some fine specimens, and says that he has spent most of his time in exploring—that his explorations have always been successful; but that nothing can be done during the wet season, at either the Coal or Gold mines. The coming dry season will develope a large quantity of precious metal, not only in Chepo, but also at several other points where it has been discovered during the past fortnight.

We understand that a re-discovery has been made of gold mines in the Province of Chiriqui, about three hundred miles from Panama. In the time of the Spaniards, it is said these mines were as productive as any in South America, and that a city of forty thousand inhabitants existed there, solely dependent on the gold produce for subsistence.

Panama Railroad.

The *Echo* has the following sketch of the progress of the Railroad

We have learned from a reliable source, a number of items concerning the Panama Railroad, that are most of them known to some of our readers—but probably few of them to all.

The preparations now making for pushing on the work during the coming season, are very extensive, and evidently in good hands. The laying of the Bridge at Gorgona, has not yet been commenced, having been deferred in consequence of the high water on the Chagres River. The materials, however, are almost all on the ground. A great deal of work has been completed between San Pablo and Gorgona, and a large force is now at work there. The Road is completed to within two miles of Gorgona, on this side of the river.

All the buildings necessary for the use of the Company for a considerable time to come, are under way, and they will all be in readiness before they have need of them.

A large force is engaged at different points, solely for the purpose of seeking out defects, keeping the road in repair, and permanently strengthening it.

The *Herald* adds: "The work on the railroad progresses with as much rapidity as could be expected from the effective force they have on the work. A large accession is shortly expected to the number of laborers on the whole line, and the coming dry season will witness astonishing progress toward this city, of the road for the iron horse."

CALIFORNIA.

The San Francisco *Herald* of the 20th, has the following:

Persons of both political parties are making strenuous efforts to represent the stoppage of the receipt of stamped ingots for Custom-House dues as a political movement. This is absurd. We do not pretend to say upon whom the blame rests, as this is a good deal in a fog, but if there were cards to be subscribed, they were personal cards, and we have not yet heard a straightforward apology given for this sudden and unsettled for hlow to the business operations of the city and State. Mr. GWIN censures Mr. HOOGE, and Mr HUNGE's friends censure Mr. GWIN; but whichever of these gentlemen be responsible, it is foolish to call it a party movement.

It is said that the counsel employed by the City to prosecute her claim before the Land Commissioners, has already drawn $20 000 in fees. We can scarcely credit the rumor, but nothing can now surprise the public, after the recent developments concerning the State Prison contracts, and other jobs of that nature.—*San Francisco Herald, Oct. 20.*

A few days since, a grizzly bear, weighing upwards of eight hundred pounds, was shot by a Mr. TIER, below Grape Vine Ranch, on the Sacramento.

State Prison Contract.

The *Herald* publishes the contract entered into by the State Prison Commissioners, on the part of the State, with FERDINAND VASSAULT, Esq., of San Francisco, for the erection of State Prison buildings, on the lot recently purchased for the purpose, at St. Quentin's Point, Marin County. As many contradictory rumors prevail concerning this transaction, it is a matter of justice as well to the public as to Mr VASSAULT, the contractor, that the whole of the facts should be made known. At the last session of the Legislature an act was passed authorizing a Board of Commissioners to take measures for the erection of a Penitentiary. It was made their duty to prepare a plan, to advertise for proposals, to certify the lowest responsible bid to the Governor for his approval, and to take security for the due fulfilment of the work within a period to be fixed by the Board. The Commissioners accordingly prepared a plan of a building, covering a space of 450 by 560 feet,—advertised, it is said, in the manner required by law,—accepted the proposal of Mr VASSAULT, who was the lowest responsible bidder, and whose bids, given in detail, aggregate, according to his calculation, an amount of $1,031,000, (or $812,000 in par value)—and took the bonds of Messrs. ESTELL, DANIELS and ALLEN, in the sum of $50,000, as security for the performance of the contract. Thus, by the showing of the contractor himself, the buildings will entail on the State a debt of one million and thirty-four thousand dollars, in seven per cent. bonds, as contemplated by the act Others estimate the amount higher, but, as the bids are in detail, it can only be computed by an architect or an engineer.

Immigration.

The immigrants still continue to pour in from over the plains. Men who have been here before are now returning with their wives and little ones, who come with the determination of making this valley their home. Santa Clara valley says the *Register*] seems to have gained a reputation abroad, for in our midst we see numerous strangers who have never been here before, looking around in search of a farm, or a place to squat upon until they are able to procure a spot for themselves. They assure us that they have found the place exactly—they desire to look no farther. When the land titles shall have been confirmed, then we shall be able to hold out inducements for all to come who desire. From the best information we can obtain, there are between 150 and 200 wagons now between this place and Carson Valley.

It will be remembered that the last Legislature appropriated $25 000 for the assistance of the overland immigrants, and that agents were appointed by His Excellency, JOHN BIGLER, to make a proper distribution of the stores appropriated for their relief. Within the last fortnight, divers rumors, which have been fully confirmed, bring to light the facts that notorious frauds have been perpetrated by one BODLEY, who has swindled the poor immigrants out of their money, stock, and other valuables, charging them, in some instances, as high as a dollar per gallon for water.

United States Coast Survey.

In a conversation with one of the industrious and accomplished officers of the U. S. Surveying steamer *Active*, which arrived on Wednesday, we gleaned a few facts in reference to their work on the coast, which are of much interest to those trading north of San Francisco.

The steamer left here about four months since, having on board GEO. DAVIDSON, Esq., and his astronomical party, who were landed near Cape Flattery, at the entrance of the Straits of Juan de Fuca, where they employed themselves in a topographical survey and determination of that point. The Indians here were found to be exceedingly troublesome.

The party on board the vessel then proceeded to make a reconnaissance of the South side of the Strait, as far as Port Discovery, and a survey of the harbor of False Dungeness, or Port Angelo, as laid down in the charts, which they found to be a very fine one, with plenty of water and good anchoring ground. It is an important one, as it offers a safe refuge in bad weather to vessels navigating the Straits. The reconnaissance was continued from Cape Flattery to the Columbia river, thus completing it from the boundary line south of San Diego to the entrance of Puget's Sound. The completion of the work as far as the northern boundary line, forty-nine degrees, will probably be done during the next season.

A re-survey of the mouth of Columbia river showed a material change since the late survey. The channels and a large portion of Shoalwater bay, whence is derived the principal supply of oysters furnished in our market, were also surveyed. Its two channels, running north and south, having a great depth of water, and being perfectly protected, offer a secure anchorage.

The vessel returned to Cape Flattery, and took on board Captain DAVIDSON and party, who had finished their labors at the imminent risk of their lives at this inhospitable point. They then proceeded down the coast with the intention of surveying Umpqua river, but met with rough and foggy weather, and arriving there, had to lay off and on for 36 hours, with a heavy swell setting on the bar, and breakers across it all the time. Receiving no answer to their signals and seeing no one, the same weather still continuing, they were compelled to leave and proceed down the coast. For the same reason they were unable to get into Humboldt Bay, and were off that point for 12 hours. They learned at Trinidad, that several vessels were detained in the former bay, owing to the breakers across the bar. They next endeavored to lane Mr. DAVIDSON said party at Cape Verde-no, but finding it impossible, they came on to San Francisco. A heavy wind and fog made the downward trip a very uncomfortable one. They will continue the survey on this bay during the season.

Interesting from Santa Barbara—Capt. French.

A correspondent of the *Alta California* writes from Santa Barbara:

The bark *America* has been here some weeks, with only a keeper on board; her agent is expected by the *Ohio*

The American brig *Hallowell* came into port on the 3d instant; she made a very unfortunate trip. Having left Mazatlan in the beginning of July, she lost twenty-two days off Cape San Lucas, whither she had gone for water, and tanning against head winds, she was obliged to run into San Luis Obispo for provisions; there all her passengers left her, among whom was the famous Capt. FRENCH, with seventy-five Texas Rangers, and it is generally believed that he bribed the Captain, being afraid of landing at San Francisco. Having received a new crew by the steamer Ohio, from your place, she started again on the 28th of Sept., but met a heavy gale, which washed one sailor overboard, and carried away her fore-top sail, obliging her to lie by for three days; when the gale abated, she made sail for this place, where her damage is to be repaired; new hands were engaged and new sails bought. She will be ready for sea in a few days.

Miscellaneous.

The California Telegraph Company had commenced erecting the posts on the line connecting San Francisco, San Jose, Stockton, Sacramento, and Marysville. The line is to be finished in June next.

The tides, in Yolo county, for many miles above and below Sacramento, were enveloped in flames, on Sunday, and after nightfall long lines of living fire, driven by the wind with whirlwind speed, presented a beautiful sight to the spectator.

The Synod of the Pacific commenced its sessions, agreeably to notice, in the First Presbyterian Church, Stockton st., last evening. There were present, composing the Synod from the Presbytery of California, Rev Messrs. A Williams, R. McCoy, and F. Bull, and R H. Waller, Esq., ruling elder from the First Presbyterian Church in San Francisco, from the Presbytery of Stockton, Rev. Messrs S Woodbridge, Jr., Jas Woods, and W. G Chambers, from the Presbytery of Oregon, Rev. Robert Robe.

The opening sermon was delivered by Rev. Albert Williams, Pastor of the First Presbyterian Church in this city, and he was assisted in the devotional exercises by Rev Mr. Woodbridge, of Benicia.

The following were the shipments of treasure by the *Oregon* at San Francisco:

S. O Morgan	$52,856	Wm H. White	$20 215
J. B. Thomas	82,150	Collins, Cushman & Co	12 905
Burgoyne & Co	210 000	Thos. H Selby	15,000
Argenti & Co	20,000	Keyn Ide & Co	17 000
Talbot F Wilson	32 000	S. Davidson	245,000
Ritchies, Oxnard & Co	181,000	Shirt, Peabody & Co	19,500
Drexel, S & Church	53,000	Mc Neil, C. & Co	40,250
Crosby & Intellee	57,600	D. O Mills & Co	23 500
Queiroz & Jo noon	19 936	Adams & Co	500 000
J Seligman & Co	32 250	Total	$2 406,712
Cushman & Phillips	16 720		
Page, Bacon & Co	680,000		

A large number of clipper ships arrived on the 19th of October, which had been in the neighborhood of the port of San Francisco, detained by the fog, for several days.

The markets were in an uncertain state, owing to the large arrival of ships alluded to above. It was generally supposed that the price of flour, pork, lard, and other heavy goods would be but slightly depressed, as the consumption of these articles is exceedingly great, while the price of fancy groceries, furniture and dry goods must rule considerably.

The U. S Surveying schooner *Ballimora*, 7 days from Oregon, had arrived

The P. M. S. S Co.'s steamship *Golden Gate* arrived at San Francisco at 3 o'clock on the morning of the 20th October

The steamship *Northerner* was advertised to leave on the 30th, and the *California*, with the mails and gold dust was to leave November 1st for Panama.

CHILI.

Com. McCauley and the Lobos Islands.

By the arrival of the British mail steamship *Santiago*, at Panama, we have dates to the 15th ult., from Valparaiso.

For the subjoined important Proclamation, we are indebted to DAVID M. CORWINE, Esq., United States Consul. It is a decided artiler to the Lobos Islands question.

UNITED STATES FRIGATE RARITAN,
Island of Lobos, Wednesday, Oct. 20, 1852.

MY DEAR SIR: You will oblige me by giving publicity to the accompanying Proclamation.

I remain, respectfully, your obedient servant,
C. S. MCAULEY,
Commander-in Chief of the United States Naval Forces in the Pacific.

To DAVID M. CORWINE, Esq., U. S. Consul, Panama.

A Proclamation—To all whom it may concern.

Whereas it appears that a number of vessels said to belong to citizens of the United States, have been chartered to proceed to the Islands of Lobos for the purpose of taking in cargoes of guano

MEMORIALS OF MR. WEBSTER.

NUMBER ELEVEN.

Mr. Webster's Conversation on Agricultural Affairs.

MARSHFIELD, Nov. 29, 1843.

In my letter this morning, I gave you some account of the conversation with Mr. WEBSTER, as we were passing over fields manured with fish; for it struck me as being a subject that could not fail to interest you. At dinner to-day Mr. WEBSTER conversed on another subject akin to that, and equally important. It was the rotation of crops, or, as it is called, the shift system, to prevent the exhaustion of the land.

I remarked to him, that in passing over the farm this morning, I did not find in any field the same kind of crop which I saw in it last year. He said that was very true, for he had always been careful to avoid that great error. "A good farmer," he said, "looks not only to the present year's crop, but considers what will be the condition of his land when this crop is taken off, and what it will be fit for next year. He carefully examines the nature of the soil and the peculiarity of the last crop, and as much as possible studies to use his land so as not to abuse it." "It is my aim," he said, "to get a good crop every year, and in such a manner that the land shall be growing better and better." If he should plant the same crop continually, the soil of many of his fields would soon be exhausted, or if he contented himself with raising a large crop this year, and then should leave the field neglected to recruit itself as it might, he should starve, and his farm would soon be a barren waste. By adopting the shift system, and pursuing a judicious rotation of crops, he not only made his farm profitable and productive, but by the addition of appropriate manures annually, he had managed to reclaim a great part of it, and make it what I saw; and this practice he intends to continue until it is all made fertile. "It is upon this fundamental idea of constant production without exhaustion," he said, "that the system of all good cultivation is founded. England adopts this course, and England was taught by Flanders and Italy."

"The form or manner of this rotation of crops is determined by me, according to the nature of the soil, and partly by the demand of the home market." The ordinary rotation under which lands similar to his are cultivated in England, as far as his observation had extended, and as laid down in the agricultural books, is either on what is denominated the four-course or shift system, or five-course or shift. The four-course was: 1. Turnips, fed off; 2. Oats or Barley; 3. Grass seed; 4. Wheat. The five-shift system was: 1. Turnips; 2. Oats or Barley; 3. Clover; 4. Peas; 5. Wheat. On different soils the courses were varied. Sometimes this system was carried to nine shifts, the largest course with which he was acquainted.

He said he divided all crops into two classes, and denominated one white, the other green. White crops, such as wheat, barley, rye, oats, and corn, are not to follow one another. But this was not the rule with green crops, such as turnips, potatoes, beets and clover. He described the apparatus for analyzing the soils, and the mode of ascertaining the nature, the properties and proportions of the different materials of which they are composed, with as much fluency as though the study of agricultural chemistry had been the pursuit of his life. He said, it was well for me to know that the chief constituents of all cultivated soils were four kinds of earth, and these were flint, clay, chalk, and carbonate of magnesia decomposed. "These," said he, "are mixed together in an endless variety of proportions, and are interspersed with animal and vegetable remains, salts, &c., to an equally varying extent; and it is to ascertain the presence and extent of these substances, that the analysis of soils is so necessary and so valuable to the farmer. Without some knowledge and practice on this subject, a farmer proceeds in the dark. How can he tell what kind of manure he should apply, without knowing what is wanted?" "The object of manuring," said he, "is to give strength to that ingredient in the soil which is weak."

After dinner we put on our overcoats and took a stroll across the fields to see his cattle, the products of his selections and importations from England in 1839. But I shall speak of them hereafter. In our rambles we came to a field of turnips, where he has raised this year more than two thousand bushels. "Here," said Mr. WEBSTER, "is a specimen, on a small scale, of the green crop of England. I say on a small scale, because on the other side of the water there are fields or farms of five or six hundred acres covered with this crop. Its cultivation has, within the last fifty years, revolutionized English agriculture. Fifty years ago, when lands were exhausted by the repetition of grain crops, they were left fallow, and abandoned to recruit themselves. This occurred as often as every fourth year, so that it was the same as though one quarter of the lands capable of good cultivation yielded nothing. But turnips were now substituted in the place of these naked fallows, and were generally fed off on the land where they grew." "It is," said he, "a biennial plant; does not perfect its seed before it is consumed, and does not materially exhaust the soil; for exhaustion of the land, as experience and observation have fully demonstrated, takes place mainly when the seeds of the plants are allowed to perfect themselves. Besides, plants derive a large portion of their nutriment from the air; now the leaves of turnips, which are their lungs, expose a wide surface to the atmosphere, and thence derive their subsistence and nutriment. The broad leaves likewise shade the ground, preserve its moisture, and in some measure prevent its exhaustion by the rain." "In one way and another, turnips give to the land almost as much as they take from it. But turnips have a further and ultimate use; they feed and sustain animals, from which come our meat and clothing."

The great inquiry then should be, what kind of crops will least exhaust the soil, and at the same time furnish support to the greatest number of animals. He knew of no crop more valuable on all accounts than the turnip, and he was happy to believe that the farmers in this country, as well as in England, Flanders and Italy, were not ignorant of its value. Its culture in England had trebled the number of bullocks and sheep, and he had no doubt it would produce a similar result in this country.

From his fields of turnips we went to his field of carrots, in relation to which he made remarks similar to those concerning the turnip, attaching almost as much importance to the one as he did the other.

I find this year, as I did last, every variety of what Mr. WEBSTER denominates his green crops, cultivated not only in a scientific manner, but upon a scale far more extensive than I had anticipated. Each plant furnished a topic on which he dwelt not only with apparent pleasure, but in relation to which he showed a familiarity as astonishing to me as it was agreeable to hear him.

While walking in the garden the conversation turned upon great men. I said to Mr. WEBSTER, you have doubtless seen most of the great men of your time, and I should like to hear you say, whom you think the greatest man. He answered without a moment's hesitation, "Sir ROBERT PEEL is head and shoulders above any man I ever saw in my life," and he proceeded to show, by several apt comparisons, with the dead and living, that Sir ROBERT was great in all respects, "and whoever is a great man, viewed in the greatest number of lights, must be regarded," said he, "as the greatest of men." Nothing important has escaped his vigilant mind.

While standing at a bed of onions, he expressed his admiration of Sir ROBERT PEEL's intimate knowledge, on subjects which seemed to be of small moment. Said he, "While Sir ROBERT was discussing his great project for a tariff, and for remodelling the basis for taxation, in the midst of a speech, he said, 'And now if your Lordship pleases, I come to the subject of onion seed,'" about which, said Mr. WEBSTER, he talked with the familiarity of a gardener. Little men scorn such topics, but great men are familiar with them. The shades of evening invited us home, where, before a bright, crackling hickory fire, I have spent a delightful evening. A friend of Mr. WEBSTER came to visit him, and the conversation was a succession of the richest anecdotes of the great men in this country and in England, to which I ever listened. These anecdotes, if collected and published in a volume, would instruct and delight thousands of fireside circles for generations to come. A Marshfield potatoe, roasted and hot, with the leg and wing of a quail, I found, relished well for supper, and furnished an agreeable termination of a well-spent day. I must not forget to tell you, that we have made the preliminary arrangements for some rare sport, which is to come off in a day or two.

THANKSGIVING—CONVERSATION ON SHEEP.

MARSHFIELD, Nov. 30, 1843.

This is "Thanksgiving Day;" a New-England thanksgiving.

For more than two centuries it has been the custom with the descendants of the Pilgrims in this State, as you are well aware,—to set apart a day in Autumn, after the fruits of the year have been gathered in, for thanksgiving, feasting and recreation. To-day the children and graud-children and great-grand-children of each family are gathered together under one roof, whenever circumstances will permit, to renew and remind each other of their parental, fraternal or filial relations. It is a good custom, and one that will continue, while the memory of the Pilgrims shall last.

Within a short distance from where I am writing, our forefathers landed on Plymouth Rock; and the grounds on which I have rambled to-day, were cultivated by the pilgrims of the *Mayflower*. In December, 1621, the year after they landed, they celebrated their first thanksgiving, or harvest festival. Governor BRADFORD then designated the day, as Governor MORTON has done it now. EDWARD WINSLOW, on the 11th of December of that year, wrote a letter to one GEORGE MORTON, whom he addressed as "loving and old friend." Speaking of the first thanksgiving he says: "Our harvest being gotten in, our Governor sent four men on fowling, so that we might after a special manner, rejoice together after we had gathered the fruits of our labors. They four, in one day, killed as much fowl as, with a little help beside, served the company almost a week." Since that day what a change! For what small favors were they thankful compared to those which God has given to us! A feast to day, is within the reach of every man, woman and child in New-England. The hand of charity will be so open, that even the strolling beggar will feed if he likes it, on the fat of the land. I went this morning with Mr. WEBSTER and one of his men to the pasture, to select from his sheep-fold something good for the occasion. He made choice of two broad-backed Leicesters; one for himself and those who live with him, and feed on his bounty, and another to send to his friend, Mr. CHARLES STETSON, of the Astor House. I have had a cut of the one for his own use, and I hope I shall have a bit of the other, for the SYKESES are all fond of good mutton, and I intend to be in New-York before he has his thanksgiving. This is not Mr. WEBSTER'S sheep farm. He keeps his flocks and herds chiefly on his farm in Franklin, New-Hampshire; but he has sixty or a hundred sheep here, a flock of Southdowns and Leicesters, which appear to be fat and heavy, and were selected by him while abroad in 1839. He informs me that they do very well, and fatten readily in the pastures by the sea. He keeps them here for their meat more than for their wool. This occasion led to a conversation on the subject of sheep, mutton, and beef, which to me was very interesting.

Mr. WEBSTER commenced by remarking how little the great mass of Americans cared for mutton as food, while in England, the people generally esteem it the very best of butcher's meats. He said he believed one reason to be, that the English mutton in general, was better than ours. "You may occasionally" he said, "find good mutton in Albany, New-York, and Philadelphia, but in England, you find no bad mutton."

It is a maxim with English farmers, that it is not only bad economy, but absolute waste, to eat poor meat, whether beef or mutton. Being at the house one day of a very distinguished gentleman of the medical profession, he learned something about the age at which bullocks and sheep ought to be killed, in order to be superior for the table. To make the best beef, a bullock should not be slaughtered before it is at least five years old, and a sheep should not be killed before it is three. A lamb, indeed, may get nearly its full growth at a year and a half, or twenty months, and become very fat, and this is the age at which they are usually sold for the shambles; but such early mutton is not delicately mixed, the lean with the fat. It shrinks in boiling, and when cut upon the table, fills the dish with white gravy. Mutton two years older, though no fatter, will have a much higher flavor, the muscle and fat being better mixed, and when thoroughly cooked will fill the dish with red gravy. The same distinction, he said, might be observed between the beef of a bullock three years old, and that of one five or six.

Mr. WEBSTER added, that although this was contrary to the received opinion, he believed it was nevertheless true, and he wished all lovers of good beef and mutton to try it, and settle the matter by their own experience. * * * *

He said he began to think the time was approaching when long wooled sheep would be in demand for the use of our American manufacturing establishments, and if he were a young man, and now beginning to be a farmer, he would have some Lincolnshire sheep, fellows that would yield twenty pounds per annum.

He believed that some sharp-sighted individuals in the State of New-York were already turning their attention in that direction. The time is rapidly approaching when this is to be a great wool-growing as well as wool-consuming country, although at present the whole number of sheep in the United States does not much exceed 20,000,000, and more than 5,000,000 of these are in the State of New-York. Sheep-raising cannot be made a profitable business on the coast; the mountain ranges and highlands, back from the sea, he says, are the regions for sheep. It was the opinion of JONATHAN ROBERTS, a veteran farmer in Pennsylvania, who had taken much interest in that kind of stock, that land in abundance could be procured at a price that would enable the woolgrowers to produce it at 30 cents a-pound.

With the feeding and taking care of sheep, Mr. WEBSTER appears to be perfectly familiar, and entered into it at length; he spoke in terms of the highest indignation against the mode adopted by those who sometimes treat so good an animal so badly, so inhumanly; and on the other hand, he spoke of his mode of treating "his lambs" in such a manner that he not only excited my admiration—by the extent of his researches and thoughts on this point—but awoke my deepest sympathy. Cruelty to brutes, and especially to one which is so often spoken of as the type of innocence, never fails to touch a tender chord. I have heard him in the Senate and at the bar—I have heard him speaking to countless crowds—I have heard him at the festive board, and indeed upon almost all occasions, back to each of which I look with almost infinite pleasure—but I never heard him on a subject when he interested me more than he has to-day. The idea which I am able to give you of what he has said, and of the vast volume of information imparted, is so faint and meagre, that I have almost a mind to throw what I have written in the fire.

Upon a second thought, I conclude I will send it, leaving you to imagine how much I have omitted.

MISCELLANEOUS TOPICS—ANECDOTES, &C.

MARSHFIELD, Dec 6, 1843.

The weather to-day has been cold and stormy; I have not, therefore, wandered far from the fireside. But time has not hung heavily; on the contrary, the whole day and evening have been cheerfully spent. I never knew an hour to drag heavily where Mr. WEBSTER was; indeed I find too often that the hour is gone before I am fairly conscious of its passage.

I do not believe the man lives who is more capable of filling up every hour and every moment, with what is either highly valuable or greatly amusing, than the distinguished gentleman with whom I have the pleasure of being a guest. I would not for the world mention to anybody, and much less in a letter which might find its way into the papers, a quarter of the incidents of a day, or what is said; for such a betrayal of confidence would justly drive me from his hospitable roof.

I trust, therefore, I do not say a word, which may not with propriety be said; and when I speak of Mr. WEBSTER'S farm, his crops, sheep, cattle and all around him, I only speak of what you, or anybody else can see, by coming here, as well as myself.

And when I write you what he says, on the subject of agriculture, or on other similar topics, I only mention what he would himself say to you, or to any assembly of men, if present on such an occasion. He sometimes, indeed he often, condescends in these familiar "table talks" to utter sentiments to which a senate, or a cabinet, or a court, or a board of agriculture, or a chamber of commerce, or men of letters, of arts, or of sciences, might listen with infinite advantage and delight. And I deeply regret that what he says on such occasions, nine times out of ten, is doomed to die with the memory of those who hear it. Why was it not so ordained that such men could bequeath to those who, in the course of nature, must come after them, their storehouses of mental acquisitions, instead of their stores of goods and chattels, or their lands and stocks, which only they are permitted to bequeath? In that case, how vastly superior would be the bequests of DANIEL WEBSTER, to those of JOHN JACOB ASTOR! What a setting out it would be to a young man on coming to manhood, if he could inherit the mental capacity and acquisitions of JOHN QUINCY ADAMS! Soon after breakfast I went into the study. The warmth of the room, the quantity of embers and the expiring brands showed that the fire for this morning had not been recently kindled. On the table was a pile of letters for GEORGE to seal and carry to the mails, besides manuscripts indicating no small amount of labor performed before 8 o'clock. Around Mr. WEBSTER lay books of authority, which had been opened and consulted. His day's work was nearly done.

A small portion only of his large library has yet been brought here. A portion of it is at Washington, and a much larger portion at Boston. During the last summer he has erected an addition to his house here, for the purpose of holding the library, which is now to be collected together. The building is twenty feet between the floor and the ceiling, divided into proper apartments, and finished in the Gothic style.

His books, I think, have cost him nearly thirty thousand dollars, besides the vast numbers which have been presented to him from authors on both sides of the Atlantic.

When put up according to his present arrangements, his library will be well worth a visit. He has a great many valuable manuscripts, notes and commentaries, besides the draughts and copies of an extensive correspondence with the distinguished men of the age, including letters to and from himself on many important matters that have occurred during his time. The subject of agriculture is not the least important. * * * *

At dinner, Mr. WEBSTER related in his happiest style several anecdotes of the peculiarities of the great men who have gone off the stage, and among them the following, showing the force of language and figures as used by one of them. He said he called one day to see Mr. JOHN ADAMS, the compatriot of WASHINGTON, and second President, who was a large, fat man, and at times had great difficulty in breathing. He made this call a little while previous to his death. He found him reclining on a sofa, evidently in feeble health. He said to Mr. ADAMS, "I am glad to see you, Sir, and I hope you are getting along pretty well." To which Mr. ADAMS replied, after taking a long breath, in the following figurative language: "Ah! Sir, quite the contrary. I find I am a poor tenant, occupying a house much shattered by time it sways and trembles with every wind, and has, in fact, gone almost to decay; and what is worse, Sir, the landlord, as near as I can find out, don't intend to make any repairs."

MARSHFIELD, Aug. 1844.

Instead of going out on the fishing excursion with Mr. B. and Mr. T., with whom the strife for the greater number still rages, I preferred to remain to-day on shore with Mr. WEBSTER and the ladies. The *Comet* sailed from the mouth of the river at an early hour, with the two gentlemen above-named, and all the appointments required for the rarest sport.

The wind was fair, and the day was fine.

After breakfast, I took a stroll through the garden and about the grounds adjacent to the mansion. During a part of the time, Mr. WEBSTER, knowing my fondness for seeing whatever is interesting in agriculture or horticulture, was with me. He showed me his various kinds of fruit trees—his pears, plumbs, peaches and apples. His orchard this year fairly groans under the weight of its burden; and among the apples, are some of the best I ever saw. In his gardens are several varieties of plums, and among them the Orleans, very fine and early. He told me a fact with respect to plum trees that I did not know before, which is, they should not be cultivated like other fruit trees, after they come to bear. The soil should not be rich, and should be trodden down like a gravel walk. The result will be, that the tree will not grow so fast, and the sap will centre itself more in the fruit. It is the practice of some who cultivate the plum extensively, after the trees are eight or ten years old, if in a rich soil, to remove it for ten feet in circumference, and put in its place poor earth, sand, or gravel. Pear trees, on the contrary, require rich soil.

I was struck with the tameness of several little animals and birds, which I have elsewhere found quite wild and shy. A squirrel, for instance, sat almost within our reach, eating a nut, and hearing us talk, without the least indication of fear. The birds hopped about, singing their wild notes, as if unconscious of our presence. A brood of quails had actually been hatched between the house and the gate, in the hedge that lines the carriage way to the door. I inquired why this was so; and he said, during the whole time he had been there he had endeavoured to cultivate their acquaintance, and had never permitted their nests to be disturbed, nor did he allow guns to be fired on the premises, nor sticks or stones to be thrown at them, or anything done that would frighten them away. They seemed to know where they were well treated, and came with the seasons to enjoy his protection.

In the course of the morning ramble, I came to the spot on "Gotham Hill," where lies buried, a famous horse, owned in his lifetime by Mr. WEBSTER. The horse was remarkable for his speed as a traveler, and was therefore properly named "Steamboat." At his death,—Mr. FLETCHER WEBSTER, now in China—erected a monument to perpetuate his memory.

The crest on the stone, is a horse's head, and underneath is inscribed the following epitaph:

Hic jacet
Equus celeberrimus
"DANIEL WEBSTER'S
Steamboat," *Vocatus*,
Obit Nov. 3, 1838.

"Siste, viator, major te viator hic siste."

This epitaph, translated, is as follows: "Here lies DANIEL WEBSTER'S celebrated horse called "Steamboat." Died Nov. 3, 1838." "Stop traveler; a greater traveler than you stops here."

Where is the man, if ever an owner of a noble horse now dead, who does not look back to his death with regret, and is not willing to pay a slight tribute to his memory?

Returning from our stroll, Mr. WEBSTER and myself, with the two young ladies, taking the horses and carriage, drove around to the fish house. The comet lay about eight miles from the shore on the smooth sea, where we imagined the contending sportsmen, with Captain NICHOLAS, and his men to keep the tally, were "pulling in" the cod-fish and haddock, to their heart's content. A beautiful bay, a good boat, excellent fishing tackle, and the fish leaping from the water as if anxious to be caught, were all before us.

Seeing everything to tempt us into imitation of our friends on board the *Comet*, we could not suffer the opportunity to pass, without "throwing a line or two," and we proposed to the ladies, to join us in the sport. Commodore PETERSON was there, and the *Signet* was brought from her moorings to the steps descending to the water. Everything being ready, we went aboard, and rowed to the grounds where perch and the smaller codfish abound, and where we cast anchor.

The great expounder of the Constitution, now taught the young ladies old IZAAK WALTON'S art. Without the knowledge of any art, they well knew how to be fishers of men, but they had never before essayed to fish among the finny tribe.

From such a teacher the art was soon acquired; and no sooner had the tempting bait of my fair friend, who had stood with me on the peak of Holyoke, been thrown in the crystal element, than it was caught—(fortunate fish! who did not envy you?)—and while she was "playing the codfish in," the other lady on the other side of the boat was equally successful. To watch the ladies as they, with sparkling eyes amid the highest excitement, drew their leaping prisoners to the boat, and then to aid them in securing their prizes, were to me more pleasureable than to catch them myself, much as I love the sport. Thus the fun began, and for an hour it went on, keeping the Commodore baiting the hooks, taking off the fish, and shaking his sides with laughter to see how much it was enjoyed. At length the Commodore hoisted sail, Mr. WEBSTER taking the helm, and we were wafted swiftly by the beautiful Islands and fields which are found in, or bordering upon, this romantic stream.

We may search poetry or prose in vain to find any description of the pleasure of sailing which exceeds what we felt and enjoyed on that memorable occasion. If perchance Mr. WEBSTER is ever placed at the helm of a mightier ship, may he steer her with equal skill amid the rocks and shoals laid down in the chart of her voyage.

Resuming the carriage, we drove to the top of the hill, where stood, till lately, an observatory, to which thousands resorted to admire the magnificent scenery nature has there spread out to view. As the carriage emerged from the grove, through which we reached the summit, so that the whole of the picture was presented to the eye, the question, often asked—"What induced Mr. WEBSTER to retire to Marshfield?" was answered to my entire satisfaction. He came to occupy this spot because the hand of nature had adapted it exactly to his taste. If there is a place on earth calculated to entice such a man from the turmoil of life to its more quiet shades, it is this.

The chiefest attraction is the ocean. As we stood on the corner of the hill facing the sea, looking from the right all round in front to the left, the eye ranging a complete semicircle, we had as fine a view of the ocean as can anywhere be found. Ships of all sizes, some near and some almost lost in the dim blue distance, were gallantly ploughing the main.

From that vast expanse came cool and invigorating breezes to fan our cheeks, and sport with the ringlets of the ladies. Before us, stretching from our feet down the declivity across the plain down to the water's edge, lay the farm, embracing some twelve or thirteen hundred acres, with its abundant fields of corn or other luxuriant crops, its well filled barns, thriving orchards, green pastures, and high bred cattle.

In a central position, surrounded by trees, gardens and out-houses, and adjacent to a fishpond on an extensive lawn, stands the dwelling. It was built in olden times, but has recently been enlarged and greatly improved. The style is what is called Elizabethan. Few houses in this country, constructed for convenience rather than for display, are more to be admired than this. I will not dwell on the details of the picture before us, but suffice it to say, that any man knowing Mr. WEBSTER as well as I do, and seeing what has brought him here, will not only cease to wonder why he came, but will wonder what can allure him hence. We returned from our drive, and at dinner met the fishermen. We heard them relate the incidents of the day.

Taking into account the number and size of the fish caught, they both regard it as an even match, and neither boasts of victory. But the sport is not over; the contest is to be resumed to-morrow, and, if possible, with increased excitement.

Yours, truly.

MYSTERIOUS CIRCUMSTANCE.—In September, 1851, something more than a year ago, two men drove up in a one horse wagon to the door of Mr. JOSEPH MILLER, then residing about half a mile below West Alexander, on the National Road, in Ohio County, Va., and asked Mr. MILLER to take charge of a trunk and box for a few days, at the end of which time they would call for them. Mr. MILLER consented, took them into his house, and deposited them in a place of security. The men never returned, and no application has since been made by any one for the articles.

On last Wednesday, Mr. MILLER called upon Mr. WM. NEIL, Mr. PERRY EBREY, and Mr. JOHN BRETHERTON, his neighbors, and requested them to open the trunk and box and ascertain their contents. They did so, and found the trunk to contain shirts, pants, a hat, and sundry other articles of wearing apparel; also, a bloody shirt in which was wrapped up a new butcher of the largest size, also bearing marks of blood! In the box were a set of pedlar's harness, and other articles. In the trunk was found a pocket-book containing a paper upon which was the name of JOHN M. ZIMMERMANN, and it is supposed that the trunk was the property of a man of that name.

It is in the recollection of our citizens, that about that time a pedlar of the name of ZIMMERMANN was found murdered in some one of the Western Counties—not now recollected where, but thought to have been in Greene County. We ourself have no indistinct recollection of an occurrence of the kind, but cannot now locate the scene of the tragedy. We publish this statement in the hope that it may lead to a development of all the circumstances attending this mysterious affair. This property is undoubtedly that of a murdered man.—(Washington (Pa.) *Republic*.

There is a man in the town of Lee, in this State, eighty-two years of age, who has never suffered an hour's illness, has never lost a tooth, and has not a gray hair, his head being thickly covered with dark and vigorous locks. He would now down a regiment of the baldheaded, toothless, and silly young people of 1852.

The Charleston *Courier*, in view of the prevalence of the yellow fever, rejoices to learn that a black frost has occurred.

Thoughts by the Ingleside.

HEART.

As I sat watching the fantastic wreathing of flame and smoke from a glowing mass of bituminous coal, I was led gradually from a meditation on the book I had been discoursing, to a contemplation of the source, or the propeller of the source of life; that fluttering bosom-friend whose constant toil for us is too often thanklessly received. We are so accustomed to its services, as to be forgetful of them. When chance, or some better cause, leads us to pause in the chase after the nothings of life, to ponder upon this wonderful portion of a mysterious whole, we cannot but pay a tribute of admiration to its perfect mechanism.

We hear of people "who have no hearts;" but this, I take it, is merely a figure of speech. I have never known this organ to throw off its fetters of veins and arteries, or to leap from its prison-house of sinew-locked and bone-barred flesh. The book which I had been perusing led me to ask whether this ever did really happen; and to inquire, also, as I placed my folder between the end and commencement of a couple of essays, "Where were their hearts?" Rover, one of the gentlest of canine quadrupeds, awakened by the query, arose from his crouching place at my feet, and placing his nose on my knee, echoed the inquiry from his affectionate eyes. No doubt of his propeller of blood being in the right place. Its existence is ever visible from his wagging tail, to his cold nose, thrust so confidingly, even now, in the palm of my hand.

It was of poor young CHATTERTON and his woes I had been reading, and it was after the hearts of those who knew him that my inquiry was made. The witty HORACE WALPOLE, who was *not* deceived by the forgeries of the precocious child, nor ignorant of his genius and poverty, though cruelly unmindful of the latter, undoubtedly had, as a matter of fact, a heart, or he would not have outlived *his* world, nor built his bauble house, nor written such agreeable letters. Figuratively, he had none for the meteor of the age, or its destiny would have been differently guided.

GRAY, too, that melodious songster amid the tombs, betrayed the beatings of his, in every song he warbled; but not in generous succor, or in warm sympathy for the "sleepless one," as CHATTERTON has been styled. So might we speak of a host of others, famed in fashion and in learning's courts, who showed no visible proof of any superior endowment of this vital impulse. Go with me into this dim, cold garret. Look on the wasted form, standing with stern defiance in utter desolation and woe, his eloquent eyes pleading a hundred ills, unsoothed by sympathy, and unhallowed by religious faith. Behold the crucible from which ascends unholy flame and deadly vapor. There lie the fragments of his busy schemes, torn by his despairing hands. Silence, deep, dreadful and sublime within. Without, the din and strife of life. Life! See it fading from the hollow cheeks of the emaciated boy. They ask with me, "Where were their hearts?"

Will no one come with kindly hand and winning smile to snatch him back to life? No! He hears the trampling feet without, but they bring no human hearts to him. The scornful curling of his lip is sculptured in the marble chill of death, ere his ear loses the echo of the world without. Alone!—ah, what isolation! Will no gentle hand close those eyes so darkly beautiful in the consciousness of utter desolation, and lofty gifts? Farewell young spirit, thou knowest no Winter now, nor scowling glance, nor palliating circumstance.

To HIM who exemplified through life this power over circumstance, let us turn, and contemplate the sorrows that could not crush his love of duty and truth. Poverty, the dreaded evil of the world, was his. We are told that he labored with his own hands. Think of this, ye who indulge in a perverted train of thinking. Ye who disdain to use all the faculties of your nature, and have limbs to pamper your own in sloth and folly.

Contumely, scorn and slander were his portion. Yet amid them all he walked fearlessly, armed with the consciousness of right. It would seem that the contemplation of such a character could not fail to touch every heart, and to fill it with an ardent longing for the attainment of such traits. Through grace, we, too, may triumph over adversity, and bend the evils of life under foot, so that they have no longer the power to wound. Strengthened by moral courage, we shall fear not, nor fly from the evils attendant on the present life, but bravely meet its scoffings and its change.

THE GREAT MAN.

If there were any days of the three hundred and sixty-five which seemed more appropriate than others for the Great Man to take his solemn leave of mortality, they certainly were October days—the last days of October. Thoughtful, august, and calm,—like himself. No passionate Summer sun; no fierce, querulous Winter; no angry, bleak November: no fickle Spring. But October, indicative of nobility, maturity, dignity,—like himself. And so it was ordained, that "On the twenty-fourth day of October all that is mortal of DANIEL WEBSTER shall be no more!"

The day came. Those great eyes were looking into futurity. The lustrous orbs were fixed there, steadfastly, confidingly, unfalteringly. At last, as if he saw a friendly, beckoning hand, he arose—calmly—and making his last profound obeisance to the world, gathered the garments of immortality about him. "Thy staff, Thy staff" was in his hand. In majesty, and humility, he walked forth, and entered the portals of Eternity,—saying, only, as he went, "I still live." And we saw him no more.

And the Great Man knew the Way. He "said the right Word," and "saved" his own soul. He prayed: "Heavenly Father, forgive my sins, and receive me to Thyself through Christ Jesus." And when the Great Secretary, the Great Orator, had left the earth, what more fitting, than that his body be laid on the shore where the *Mayflower* lay: where the Pilgrims landed and lived, and where their ashes lie;—where the ocean beats on Plymouth Rock, in hearing—and among *such* hearers of Nature's grandest oration forever.

The Illustrious Senator as compared with his fellows, was as the lofty, isolated, granite shaft, to the tree of the forest, which had leaf and grace—and peers. When autumn came, when *time* came, its foliage faded and fell, its branches were broken. Its ornaments gone, it seemed smaller and less comely than before. It had appeared more than it was. Decay came also. But the towering granite column stood *alone*,—erect, unchanged, chaste, enduring, and beautiful,—"and there it will stand forever."

EXECUTION AT ATHENS.—An execution has lately taken place at Athens, under circumstances peculiarly horrible. The criminal was the assassin of KORFIOTAKI, one of King OTHO's Cabinet Ministers. Another murderer was guillotined under his eyes, in order to lend an additional horror to his punishment. But he managed, by some slight of hand, to throw off his chains, to draw a long knife, and to throw himself upon the executioner. The latter, however, dealt him, just in time, a stunning blow, which knocked him backwards on the drawn knife of one of the executioner's assistants. Between them both they speedily finished him. The ceremony proper then took place. His lifeless body suffered decapitation. The crowd had taken his side in his fight with the executioner, and encouraged him by a volley of bravos, while the latter was saluted with a shower of hisses and execrations.

The Montreal *Courier* hints that some daring incendiaries have lately attempted to burn the remainder of the city of Montreal, and it therefore warns the citizens to be prepared with loaded arms, and if they detect the ruffians, to "finish them at once."

There are nineteen plank roads in the State of New-York, costing $3,000,000, or $1,633 per mile.

WASHINGTON.

Feuds among the Democracy—Messrs. Dickinson and Dix—Cabinet Making—Gen. Pierce, and a Double Term—The Cuban Movement—George Law, and his Armaments.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Nov. 11, 1852.

The feuds of our victorious adversaries have already become warm enough to be interesting. The broils of the CAPOLETS and MONTAGUES were not more implacable than the strife between the Hunkers and Barnburners of New-York, as represented by Ex-Senators DICKINSON and DIX. It happens that they are both fellow-provincials with FRANK PIERCE, which, it is assumed, settles the question of the admission of one or the other of them into the Cabinet. Mr. DIX would probably be preferred by the President elect, for Secretary of War; but Mr. DICKINSON will be backed by the influence of the stronger division of New-York Democrats, and the united voice of the party in the South.

Hon. ARMISTEAD BURT of S. C. will probably be invited to take charge of one of the departments. He is a man of undoubted ability and honesty, and for a South Carolinian, of commendable moderation. As the States rights, anti-Compromise wing of the South will have to be conciliated, Senator SOULE or Col. JEFF. DAVIS, of Miss., will probably receive a call. Mr. SOULE is a French gentleman and a scholar, who speaks the English language with so much grammatical purity, and has so clear a legal mind, that he would adorn the station of Attorney-General, but his accent is still so decidedly un-American and his idiomatic peculiarities are so inveterate, that the Supreme judges will throw all their influence in favor of some rival. It is more likely that the honorable ambition of Mr. SOULE will be gratified by the appointment of Minister to France or Spain. Judge DOUGLASS and Gen. CASS, both original New Hampshire men, will contest with Mr. BUCHANAN and Gov. MARCY for the Premiership. Young America has had a sharp struggle with opposing interests to secure the return of a sufficient number of his friends to the Illinois legislature, to make his calling and election sure for another term. But he has effected that desirable object, and upon the principle of letting well enough alone, General PIERCE may be expected, like the gentle Desdemona, more seriously to incline his ear to one of the judge's rivals. Gen. CASS will probably be the man. BUCHANAN, MARCY, and considerable detachments of old and young fogies of their grade, will be packed off in various directions as Ministers, commissioners, &c. &c.

Senator HUNTER, of Va., might have anything he desired, but he will prefer to remain in the Senate as the exponent and champion of the *laissez faire* policy of government, opposing protective duties, internal improvements, and all special legislation except what may be necessary to get through Virginia revolutionary claims. The equilibrium between the North and South will, of course, be preserved so far as possible, but as there the number of Cabinet appointments are uneven, the odd will be conferred upon a son of the

——"Land where the cypress and myrtle
Are emblems of deeds that are done in their clime."

But, as the live Yankees who will swarm about the favorite son of New-England will have a sharp eye to the main chance, he will find it judicious to accommodate one of them with the Department of the Interior, in which the patronage is very great.

In the meantime, FRANK is going in, like a sensible man, for a double term, which is the good old Virginia notion. He will pass the Winter amidst the shades of Mount Vernon, Monticello, and other places made venerable by the steps of MONROE, MADISON, and their compeers. Here, perhaps, he will learn how the thing was done. In view of this intention on the part of the President elect, Cuba will not be swallowed at once. It will be reserved as an issue for '56. Young America will seek to precipitate things for just the opposite reason. If the annexation of Cuba can be effected within a year or two, the *eclat* of the proceeding will be somewhat stale before the return of our Olympic games.

Much begins to be said again about GEORGE LAW's muskets. Like other great powers, he ought to declare himself, as to the cause of his increased armaments. It appears that he has provided 175,000 stands of new muskets, all in strong boxes, ready to be brought into use at a moment's notice. My own impression is, that GEORGE is less intent upon taking Cuba, than in making a market for those firearms, which he obtained so remarkably cheap, and holds by so very singular a title. Those guns were purchased now about four years ago. They have never been paid for, yet they are held subject to Mr. LAW's order when he shall pay the price agreed upon, that is, from $1 80 to $2 40 a piece. They cost $13 a piece. How little peering into the affairs of state does it require to illustrate the justice of old OXENSTIERN's saying, "Go forth, my son, into the world, and behold with how little wisdom it is governed."

X. Y.

Cuban Affairs and Mississippi.

The following special Message was recently sent by Gov. H. S. FOOTE to the Mississippi Legislature, concerning our relations with Cuba:

EXECUTIVE CHAMBER, Oct. 19, 1852.

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

Although I am full aware that your legislative labors for the present session are just drawing to a close, and you are naturally anxious to return to your families, I feel bound to invite your attention to a subject of great and increasing interest, and recommend such action in regard to the same, as in your judgments may be best adapted to the extraordinary exigency which would seem to have arisen. Every mail which reaches us, brings additional intelligence of a settled determination on the part of the Spanish authorities of the island of Cuba, to violate the rights of our citizens, as guaranteed by solemn treaty stipulations, deliberately entered into by the Government of Spain and that of the United States. It was only the other day that passengers in the *Crescent City*, a steamship carrying the United States Mail, and commanded by United States officers, were refused the privilege of landing at Havana, under circumstances of most aggravated insult. A still later instance of outrage is understood to have occurred in the case of the bark *Cornelia*, all the particulars of which are not necessary to be specified, though it is perhaps proper to mention that *her mails were opened and examined, and two of her passengers carried back to Havana* and thrown into prison, and the vessel constrained to leave the port and return to New-York without them. It is not my purpose, on this occasion, to say anything at all calculated unduly to inflame the popular mind of the country. Still less am I inclined to instigate the Legislature to the adoption of any hasty or ill-conceived measures. The whole subject doubtless will be immediately looked into by the President of the United States, and his constitutional advisers, and I cannot but confidently hope that such steps will be promptly taken by them as may effectually vindicate the honor of the nation and secure the rights of the citizens. I venture to suggest the adoption of temperate but strong resolutions, declarative of the firm determination of the Government and people of this State to yield a cordial support to such just and constitutional measures as may be resorted by the authorities in Washington for the attainment of the high purposes just specified. H. S. FOOTE.

There was a collision on the Buffalo and Rochester Railroad, on Tuesday night, between the freight train going down and the mail train coming up, in the neighborhood of Ford-st., Rochester. The locomotives and loaders were considerably damaged, but fortunately no passengers or officers were injured. An abrupt curve at the point where the collision occurred is stated as the cause of the accident.

The Rochester papers state that about fifty canal boats have accumulated at that point, in consequence of navigation being temporarily closed by the drawing off the water from the mills level, for the purpose of taking out of the canal three sunken boats.

At Otisco, N. Y., Nov. 1st., George, the only son of Ebenezer B. Carney was killed by the upsetting of an ox cart in which he was riding. He was six years old.

LETTERS FROM THE RAILWAY SWITCHMAN.

NUMBER FIVE.

It never rains but it pours. When I wrote to you a month ago, after no little hesitation, desiring rather than hoping that I might obtain your paper, I could not have anticipated that I should so soon be embarrassed with my riches. With the catalogues of our two largest libraries at my perfect disposal, I am like the countryman at the Astor House, who thought he was obliged to eat his way regularly down the bill of fare, but was forced to give out and abandon the attempt before he reached the *entrées*. I have now more literature at my disposal than I can dispose of; what will become of me when the Astor Library is open! I am already like the Sabine girl, crushed by the glittering prize she coveted. It happened thus. Something more than a week ago, as I came down to relieve my associate Switchman, he handed me an envelope, saying:

"Here's a letter for the Canal-street Switchman. 'Taint for me, I know, for nobody don't never write no letters to me. It must be yourn."

LINDLEY MURRAY lays it down as a law of our language that "two or more negatives destroy each other, and become affirmatives," but our New Yorkers are more philosophical than the worthy grammarian. Without ever having studied Greek, they have adopted the principle of that language that an accumulation of negatives gives intensity to the negation. Perhaps they make too frequent use of this intensive form.

Upon opening the envelope I found it to enclose a receipt for one year's subscription to the Society Library, in favor of —— ——, Esq., with these words pencilled on the margin:

"'The Switchman' will please fill the blanks with his own name, and present this receipt to the Librarian, and oblige, *A Friend*.'" Which, of course, I lost no time in doing.

"Who gave you this letter, JOHN?" I asked my associate, whose name, by-the-bye, is JOHN JONES.

"A little boy with a big head and a blue cap onto it, gave it to me. I never seen him afore. As soon as he done it he rid into the cars up town."

JOHN, as you will perceive, is not particularly strong in grammar; though he now and then manages to get off something pretty good, without exactly intending it. For instance. A few weeks ago, I saw him one cool, crisp morning, gazing at the trees in St. John's Park, whose foliage had just began to assume those gorgeous autumnal hues which no painter has yet dared to produce upon canvass. At last he broke the silence with,

"Well, I do say, I thought them leaves was some considerable in the summer; but they're considerable some-er now. It takes the *fall* to give them a *rise*, any how!"

JOHN certainly stumbles among the prepositions and pronouns; but this speciality, as well as his confounding the participles and past tenses of his verbs, he shares with most Gothamites. I once heard one of these describing some feat of horsemanship he had seen performed, in these words: "He rid onto two horses to-wonst, I seen him done it, into the circus." Nor is this confined to the uneducated. I have heard it from men with college diplomas in their pockets. There was my old Seminary Chum, STONGHTON, or as we always used to call him, STOTE. He almost invariably said *into* and *onto* for *in* and *on*; *seen* and *done* for *saw* and *did*. He said so when he was made an A.M., and will say so when he becomes a D.D.

Speaking of STOTE reminds me of a little anecdote of him, which I suppose I recollect more from this peculiarity of his, than from any special interest in the anecdote itself. He had written, for some public occasion or other, a most fiery speech against monks and monkery, and the monastic principle in general, which, for some reason, he was not called upon to deliver. Said I to him thereupon:

"Well, chum, you mustn't lose that speech of yours about the monastic principle; you must put it into a sermon."

"Put it into a sermon!" he asked. "How can I do that?"

"Nothing easier. What sermon is it that you are writing now?"

"One on 'Regeneration;' the text is——"

"Never mind the text. You've got to *Sixthly*. Make a separate head, thus—'Neither, in the seventh place, does Regeneration consist in following out the practices of the anchorites and monks, who——' then put in your speech on the monastic principle, without altering a word."

It happened not long after that STOTE had an invitation to preach in a village at no great distance from town. The next day he burst into our room where I was sitting, busily digging away at Hebrew roots, for I had made a mistake in some very irregular conjugation of a very rare verb at the last recitation, and knew that if a particularly hard question came up, for a week ensuing, our worthy Professor would be sure to put it to me, to see if he could catch me napping again. STOTE, as I was saying, burst into the room, and clapped me on the shoulder, exclaiming:

"Well, chum, I done it!"

"Done it?" I asked; "done what! what have you been doing?"

"I done just as you said. I put that speech on the monastic principle into that sermon on Regeneration; and it went off like hot cakes. You never seen the like of it. The Catholics have just been building a church into the town, and the people thought it was a word spoken just in season."

This "using up old thunder," is a very common thing, though it is seldom done so deftly as it was once by Dr. K——, one of our most eminent City clergymen. The "great Fire," in New-York, as you well recollect, occurred in the depth of winter, during a season of unusual intensity. The Doctor shortly after "improved" the occasion by a very admirable discourse, which was more than once delivered, and if my memory serves me, was also printed. One passage was particularly admired, in which the Doctor depicted the terrible addition, which the cold inside to the horrors of the conflagration, cutting off the supply of water by freezing the hydrants, forcing the hardy and devoted firemen to suspend their labors; and aggravating the miseries of the poor wretches who were driven from their blazing habitations. Some dozen years or more thereafter the "great Brooklyn Fire," occurred in the summer. The ensuing Sunday the Doctor had agreed to exchange with a brother clergyman of the "City of Churches;" and he took occasion to improve the event by preaching his old conflagration sermon. The famous winter passage was quite too good to be lost, on account of being somewhat out of season; and was introduced, as nearly as I can recollect, as follows: "But, my brethren, in your case the fiery judgments of the Lord were tempered with mercy. Suppose that this awful catastrophe had occurred in the depth of winter, and to the horrors of conflagration had been added those of cold, cutting off the supply from the hydrants," and so forth Rather ingeniously adapted, thought those who knew for what occasion that fine passage was originally written; while those who didn't know, wondered how the preacher could have written so elaborate and timely a discourse at so short notice.

After all, are not the greater number of brilliant improvisations, striking dying speeches, and the like, which float along on the current of literature, sheer fabrication? A correspondent of yours has given the *coup de grace* to a few of our old favorites. But there are plenty more equally suppositions. Thus, what history of the French Revolution has not quoted the sublime words said to have been uttered by the Abbé EDGEWORTH to poor Louis XVI. when he hesitated to ascend the scaffold: "Son of Saint Louis, ascend to Heaven!" They have even been made more melodramatic by being said to have been uttered as the ax fell, thus making them refer to the heavenward flight of the poor monarch's soul. The Abbé was never suspected of doing or saying anything else worthy of remembrance, but has fairly got into the Biographical Dictionaries, and so been booked for immortality on the strength of this one saying. Now, Lord HOLLAND, in his amusing *Reminiscences*, which I was reading the other evening, at the Mercantile Library, declares that this is an entire fiction, that the Abbé himself affirmed that he said no such thing, and that the story was invented at a supper that very evening. If Dr. GRISWOLD ever completes the great Biographical Dictionary for the HARPERS, of which I used to hear, he may as well strike the name of the Abbé EDGEWORTH from his list of immortals. And I suppose that by and by somebody will come out with documents to prove that ADDISON's famous "See, how a Christian can die," could never have been uttered.

I happened to take up LAMARTINE's last volume of the *Restoration*, (which I believe has not yet been translated) and found another of my idols broken by the hand of the gentle ALPHONSE. Everybody has felt his heart throb at the heroic refusal of Marshal NEY to save his life by taking advantage of the technical quibble of denying himself to be a French subject. Now this impromptu scene was all a pre-arranged *coup de théâtre*. Says LAMARTINE, (I abbreviate rather than translate) M. DUPIN, one of NEY's advocates, seeing that there was no doubt as to what the sentence of the Court would be, whispered to the accused that all was lost, that his life could not be saved, and there was nothing left but to save his memory "by falling patriotically and nobly before France." The Marshal and his Counsel then retired under some pretext, for the purpose of "arranging his attitude and language with them." DUPIN told him that any speech from him would not be permitted, but that, in order to give him the opportunity of uttering "some supreme and noble words," the Counsel should take exception to the accusation of treason, on the ground that NEY was not a Frenchman, since his birth place was not within the present limits of France. NEY should then spring up, with a great "eclat of indignation," and with "motions of patriotism, which," added the lawyer, "you need not feign, and forbid me from endeavoring to save your life at the cost of the abdication of your glorious nationality." So said so done. The Marshal wrote down the indignant words which it was agreed he should use, and they re-entered the hall of justice. In due time the technical plea was advanced, when NEY sprang to his feet—"No, Sir, I am a Frenchman," cried he, laying his hand on his breast, "and I will die a Frenchman . . . I have been accused against the faith of treaties. I do as did MORBAU, I appeal to Europe and to posterity—" and so the curtain fell, with immense applause.

Who shall now assure us that old ETHAN ALLEN's famous disclaimer of the artifice of his lawyer was not a trick preconcerted between him and that knavish pettifogger to gain time for the payment of his note! If any body has the documents to prove it to have been so, let us hope, for the sake of our reverence for human nature in general, that he will burn them.

But really, I have wandered from the point whence I started, which was to explain how it happened that I am overwhelmed with literary treasures. To resume: The very day after I had thus been made free of the Society Library, a gentleman came up to me at my station in Canal-street, looked keenly at me for an instant, then accosted me:

"Excuse me, Sir; I presume I address the Switchman, two or three letters from whom have appeared in the *Daily Times*."

I, of course, admitted the fact.

"Allow me to present you my card," he continued; "and permit me to ask your name?"

I do not think myself warranted in publishing the name of the gentleman without his consent. But there can be no impropriety in stating that it was that of one of the very gentlemanly attendants at the Mercantile Library—to whom I would express my thanks for the unvarying politeness with which they have always met my requests for books, which, I fear, have been somewhat inordinate. I almost caught myself stammering out some foolish lie or other about having "left my card-case at my room; but soon choked down the pitiful affectation of having a card, and all that—and replied:

"Certainly, Sir. My name is JENKINS—ANTHONY JENKINS, at your service."

"Do you spell it with an i or a y?" he asked, taking a colored card from his pocket, on which he proceeded to write.

"With an i, most assuredly," was my answer. "I consider the other mode of spelling to be sheer affectation. If my name were *Smith*, I would spell it as did the immortal Captain JOHN SMITH, and would not attempt to disguise it by introducing a y, an extra t, or adding an e at the end."

"I have been requested, Mr. JENKINS, by a person who wishes to remain unknown, to ask you to accept this," said the gentleman, presenting me with a receipt for a year's subscription to the Mercantile Library; "and I hope to have the pleasure of meeting you frequently at Clinton Hall," he added, as he bowed, and took his departure.

But I had another surprise that day. "*Nimmer das glaubt mir, nimmer erscheinen die Götter allein.*" "Never, O trust me, never appear the gods alone," says SCHILLER in that glorious dithyramb with which we *Burschen* used to make the walls resound, as we sat with meerschaums and jugs of right *Baierisches Bier* at the "Green Goose," in the Hofgarten at Munich. That very afternoon, Mr. Editor, I received your note, requesting me to call at the publication office of the *Times*. I expected to be summoned to pay my subscription to the paper, according to my own proposal. Fortunately I was prepared to do so. I had a dollar over, and with that in my pocket, I marched boldly to the office, as soon as my hour of relief arrived. Judge of my surprise when the clerk handed me four dollars as payment for the letters you had published—a dollar for each—and informed me that I should be credited the same amount for any further letters which should be accepted. I am not sure but some foolish ideas floated through my mind of resigning my situation on the railroad, and supporting myself by my pen; but I soon got the better of that folly.

Nothing could have been more seasonable than this supply. I had just been thinking that my wardrobe was not of a character that would allow me to pass my leisure hours in the libraries without exciting remark, if not suspicion. I had now just the sum which would enable me to purchase one of "them five-dollar suits," (by the way, I am glad that this very ungrammatical inscription has been erased from its former conspicuous position,) at which I had often cast longing eyes. You, Sir, are probably not aware from personal experience what a very respectable suit may be obtained for that sum. When I had donned it, I hardly knew myself; and Mrs. GAREN (the widow of a country clergyman, who with her daughter MARY occupies the attic next to mine, to whom I have been able to do some small, neighborly services, in consideration of which she has insisted upon taking a sort of supervision over my wardrobe) did not at all recognize me. I am aware that there is a prejudice against second-hand articles; but I consider it highly unphilosophical. What is more annoying than a new garment of any kind? How unpleasantly conspicuous you feel the first few times you wear it, to say nothing of its uncomfortableness till it gets "broken in." I once knew a gentleman who insisted upon his servant wearing all his clothes for a week or two, "to take the shine off," and paid him extra wages for so doing, which was no more than just. Now I look upon the unknown, first wearer of my suit, simply as my servant, who has been employed in taking the shine out of it for me; nor can I consider this relation as at all changed by the circumstance that he pays, instead of getting paid for doing so—though I am constrained to acknowledge that he does his duty a little too faithfully, taking off the nap as well as the shine.

Now, Sir, in looking over the files of the French and German periodicals, I have observed many keen sketches of local character and manners, as well as now and then a fragment of criticism or philosophy, which seem to me worthy of being presented to the readers of the *Times*; and it may sometimes happen that my views and speculations may not be altogether uninteresting, as taken from a different stand-point from that occupied by professed critics. These I propose to submit, now and then, for your consideration. At all events, whether you accept or refuse my further communications, I am, most gratefully,

THE CANAL-STREET SWITCHMAN.

LITERARY.

Literature as a Profession—Difficulties of Writers.

There is no class of men more subject to habitual despondency than that of authors. It seems as if literature was at once the most seductive and dispiriting of professions, and that while unfitting its votaries for any other occupation, it frequently even discountenances its own worship. To see his name in print, to be spoken of in newspapers, and introduced as the author of ——, a man will be found to give up the most solid prospects, and forsake the most lucrative professions. But once entered within the charmed circle of literary toil, from which there is no escaping, the medal is strangely reversed. The prospect changes almost imperceptibly, and with it the nature of the aspirant. The hopes of fame, the brilliant *mirages* of successful authorship, give place to the gloomiest visions and the most melancholy anticipations. The star to which his early aspirations tended, and which once seemed so accessible and brilliant, becomes suddenly a parhelion, dim in lustre and uncertain in position. Disappointment distorts his original character into a strange, querulous being, full of wordy ill nature and blind ambition. He adopts the cant of the brotherhood, and asks angrily if the age will ever arrive when literary men will cease to be the drudges of booksellers, and assume the lofty position for which nature originally designed them! He groans over the false taste of the public in preferring useful to imaginative reading, and inveighs bitterly against the present system of literature, which he denominates "a sordid monopoly." His path is ever beset with insurmountable difficulties, and he makes a thousand resolutions—not one of which he ever keeps—to abandon a profession so unprofitable and disheartening.

It is not a very difficult task to trace out the origin of this discontent. The circumstances which envelop common literary life are not of a nature calculated to inspire the most hopeful feelings. It has its physical as well as moral disadvantages. The continual sedentary toil, the irregular hours, and the thousand irritations attendant upon a precarious income, all act prejudicially upon a frame usually highly sensitive, and eventually result in some constitutional disorganization. On the other hand, the frequent necessity of writing against inclination, the violent leaps which the mind of the professed literary man has to take from one subject to another, and the constant scourge with which circumstance keeps him to his work, contribute to produce a degree of intellectual exhaustion, which tinges with gloomy colors the whole panorama of his life. These I take to be the chief sources of literary despondency. Sometimes, as in the case of "the melancholy COWLEY," we have to assign it to disappointed ambition and unrealized hopes, but, generally speaking, downright poverty and over-work are the true and catholic causes.

These remarks are not so applicable to this country as to those on the other shores of the Atlantic. There is no place in the world where literary employment is so easily procurable as in America. Here editors are accessible to even the youngest tyro, and the mysteries of the publisher's sanctum are open to all who wish to penetrate them. Widely different is the system in Paris and London. In Paris a young man has to write for years before he earns a single franc, and in London the editor of a daily paper or important magazine is as inaccessible a personage as the Grand Lama of Thibet. In America, therefore, literary destitution is far more rarely to be met with. The young man who has a talent for scribbling is sure to find some employment for his pen among the milk-and-water magazines of Philadelphia, and if he possesses a fertile genius and little self-respect, he can always command an income by writing poetical advertisements for quack doctors and ready-made tailors. This indiscriminate encouragement to writers has had the usual result of creating a large class of literary men, who are certainly of little benefit to literature; but the ultimate results of this system will be sufficiently great to compensate for all the trash that now inundates the literary market; and in creating an appetite for books, we are laying the foundation of a literature which at some distant period will be the most brilliant and extensive in the world.

In London the pure type of "the author by profession," originated, and in London only is he to be still met with. He differs from the author of every other country. He does not make light of misery or write epigrams to divert his mind from hunger like the literary Bohemian of Paris. Neither does he, like the German Student, shroud his sorrows in smoke, and forget his desolate garret in the contemplation of some castle in the air; but he writes, and struggles and starves like OTWAY, CHATTERTON and SAVAGE; Paternoster Row is to him a place of mystery and fear, and a publisher like JOHN MURRAY inspires him with a feeling of reverence, only to be understood by those who have toiled for months at a novel or a history, surrounded by every privation, and buoyed up by the solitary hope of getting twenty pounds for the manuscript.

Every year some young man of country-town-repute as a scribbler comes up to London to seek his fortune as an author. He has no means, save a few pounds which he scraped together for the occasion and which he intends to subsist on until he can get literary employment. This he has no doubt of being able to accomplish very shortly. In nine cases out of ten he brings a letter of introduction from the Editor of a rural newspaper to some literary man whom he (the Editor) once met at a great Agricultural dinner, to which a great number of celebrities, this gentleman among the number, had been invited. This letter the young adventurer preserves reverentially. He busies himself with speculations as to the course which the great man will pursue towards him. Whether he will immediately on receipt of the letter, get him the Editorship of *Blackwood* or the *Quarterly*, or insist upon LONGMAN giving him an order for a three volume novel and paying the money in advance. He inclines to the latter course as being the most suitable to his own inclinations, and immediately dreams of favorable criticisms in the *Athenæum*, and complimentary letters from all the celebrities of Europe. He also hopes that it will lead to his getting the entrée behind the scenes of the theatres, where he will get acquainted with Madam VESTRIS, and actually behold the paint and spangles with his own eyes, and mix socially with the *corps de ballet*. Meanwhile he proceeds to establish himself in respectable lodgings off the Strand, though the rent rather alarms him, and dispatches his letter of introduction to the great man, with his card (on which he has written his address very legibly indeed) inclosed. One, two, three days pass away, and our young adventurer remains at home all day long, lest he may miss the great man. The great man, however, has neither called nor written, and the youth begins to think it rather odd. Perhaps, however, the great man is out of town. On the fourth morning he sallies out to the square where the great author lives, and looks at his house. It is a very fine mansion, and while he is gazing at it a carriage drives up, the hall door is flung open, and the great man himself steps out of the house and into the chariot. Our adventurer hears the direction given to the coachman distinctly. It is Cecil-street, Strand. He lives there, and there can be no doubt now but that he is going to call on him. In a paroxysm of excitement he flings himself into a cab, regardless of the expense, and drives furiously home. The carriage is there in all its splendor; nursery maids are looking at it out of the windows, and ragged boys are pawing the panels whenever the footman's head is turned the other way. The carriage is certainly there, but alas! it is drawn up at the next door. He rushes into his lodgings and inquires eagerly if anybody has called. He has scarcely been answered in the negative, when he hears the carriage driving slowly away, and for the first time, he begins to distrust latters of introduction. He learns, on inquiry, that the author of the "Essay on the Origin and Probable Development of Cockroaches," lives next door.

Though somewhat depressed at this disappointment, he has still a resource which he believes cannot very well fail. He has brought up with him from the country the manuscript of a thrilling tale. This he will take himself to the editor of *Fraser*, and read it to him with the proper emphasis. There can be no doubt of its being at once accepted and paid for. He sallies out early in the morning, for he has heard that London editors are active business men, and seeks the establishment of Messrs. PARKER & Co. Manuscript in hand, he inquires timidly for the editor, but no one attends to his question. The shop is a dark, dingy place, piled with dusty books, and all the clerks appear to be deaf. On repeating his question, one of the clerks wakes up sufficiently to inform him that the editor cannot be seen. He then inquires for Mr. PARKER. This demand appears to astound the clerks, and after a great deal of mysterious consultation, he is shown into an inner room, lined with books that have the appearance of having never been opened. Here he finds a distant, ignorant little man, who does not ask him to sit down. This is the great publisher. He endeavors to open a desultory conversation about literature in general with this potent person, but is sternly collared—I mean conversationally collared—and brought back to business. He has nothing left but to produce his tale and offer it to the Magazine. The publisher assumes a solemn scowl, and talks about the small hopes that can be held out to literary men; tells how the market is over-crowded, and that they have enough of accepted matter in hand to supply the magazine for two years. If, however, the gentleman is willing to leave his manuscript, it shall be placed under consideration. But will it be returned? asks the young adventurer, faintly. They really cannot say. It is not their rule. Gentlemen are expected to keep copies of their writings; otherwise it entails such trouble that really, in short—— in short, the youth departs with his MS. under his arm, and a slightly less sanguine opinion of literature than he entertained a fortnight since.

A few more rebuffs like this, and he is completely disheartened. He asks himself why he ever left the quiet security of home to starve in a vast pitiless capital. His money is all gone, and he owes his landlady some rent. Then it is that he may be seen stealing under the cover of night to pawn broker's shops, with some article of his scanty wardrobe done up in brown paper. How he creeps down stairs, hoping to escape the landlady's stern, searching eye. How he lingers about the entrance to the temple of distress ere he can summon up courage to enter it. After passing and repassing half a dozen times, he at length summons sufficient resolution to make the attempt, and boldly darts in. With hot flushes on his cheek the exchange is accomplished, and he walks sadly home with to-morrow's half crown in his pocket. A few more such visits, a few more mournful efforts with publishers, and the young aspirant for literary honors, sick with disappointment and worn with famine, either returns to the quiet home which he should never have forsaken, or seeks a terrible repose beneath the turbid waters of the Thames. Such in nine cases out of ten is the model history of the literary adventurer in England. In this country such things could not occur. Any young man that possesses the faculty of stringing English together is pretty certain of obtaining some remuneration for his labor. He either composes city items for some Sunday paper, or does the police reports, or concocts theatrical criticisms at five dollars a week. He finds no difficulty in seeing the Editor of any publication to which he is anxious to contribute, and if he does starve or commit suicide, it must be entirely his own fault.

It is a frequently expressed axiom that the hope of profit is a degrading stimulus to literary exertion, but we know of none so perfect or effectual. An author who lived when Grub-street flourished, declared "that until Fame appeared to be worth more than money, he would always prefer money to Fame;" and JOHNSON has said more than once that the best incentive to good writing was good pay. The elder D'ISRAELI, in his essay on Literary Character, takes what he no doubt conceives to be a very noble and disinterested view of the recompense due to literary men for their labor. He argues upon the old Grub street principle that the author ought to be kept poor, and brings as an illustration the case of the ABBE COTIN, who, while he possessed no fortune, lived a life of study and contentment, until being left a large estate he fell into every species of difficulty. This simply proves that a mere student is perhaps incapable of managing an important property, but certainly does not offer any support to the cruel theory by which it is preceded. Literary men require an independence I think more than any other class. It is absolutely necessary that their minds should not be distracted by the petty pecuniary cares which assail the mere scribbler for bread. The man who writes magazine articles for pay, must in the course of time fritter away powers that if concentrated upon one great work, would have perhaps immortalized him. He drudges out in torpid magazines at the rate of two dollars a page, that which properly directed might make him independent for life. I confess I cannot see any remedy for this. Ephemeral literature is a necessity of the age, and it is better that it should be supplied by good than indifferent writers. Nor is the present position of literary men so bad that it calls very loudly for reform. OTWAY would not have starved in 1851, though in all probability he would have led a very wretched life. The worst stage that the literary man of the present day has to pass through, is the first search for employment. If he weathers this point, he is always pretty sure to reach port safely afterwards. Even the poet, once a synonym for poverty, slavery and extravagance, is fast becoming a business man, nor does pecuniary prudence appear at all to interfere with inspiration. The present age sees few such types of the author by profession as ROBERT LLOYD, who wrote about 1764, drawn in the following lines:

"Through every age, in every place
Consider well the poet's case.
By turns protected and caressed,
Defamed, dependent and distressed;
The jobs of wits, the bane of slaves,
The curse of fools, the butt of knaves;
Too proud to stoop for servile ends,
To lacquey rogues, or flatter friends;
With prodigality to give;
Too careless of the means to live;
The bubble, fame, intent to gain,
And yet too lazy to maintain,
He quits the world he never prized,
Pitied by few—by more despised,
And, lost to friends, oppressed by foes,
Sinks to the nothing whence he rose." F. J. O'B.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

The leading problem of British policy, now that Free-Trade is definitely settled, is the cause and cure of Irish ills. The problem, unfortunately, is dubious at all points. The fact that Ireland is wretchedly deteriorated in every interest, is the only given premiss; and opinions "radiate darkness" from it in every conceivable direction. We have had occasion to notice some of these centrifugal ideas already in the editorial columns of the *Times*, taking the ground that British mis-government as much as anything else, if not more than all things else, was responsible for the accelerating fate of the unhappy island.

A little volume before us, entitled "THE MYSTERY OF IRELAND'S MISERIES SOLVED," holds one of the many views differing from ours. Rev. Mr. DILL, the author, has had pretty fair opportunities of examining the business on the ground, having acted for some years as a Missionary of the Irish Presbyterian Church. His observations are shrewd and accurate. He has taken into the count every phase of the Irish social condition; every trait of the Irish character; and all the faults of the prevailing religious system. But with professional partiality the great bulk of the latter is charged upon the Church of Rome; and the onus of shame removed as far as the spirited advocate can remove it from the shoulders of government. Mr. DILL goes entirely wrong here. A deeper and honester insight would have taught him that for the evils of Romanism itself, as well as for other miseries, the senseless policy of England is ultimately responsible. From the days of HENRY II. to the days we live in, the political and social character of the Government has tended uniformly to corrupt and debase the people. And since the reformation, the direct and indirect warfare upon a religion consecrated to a superstitious race by the recollections of centuries, failing to destroy it, has at least stripped it of all that decorum and exterior dignity, which alone save a formula of worship from degradation. Had the Romish Church in Ireland been treated with liberality and decent respect, the people might have been conciliated, civilized, and all the ills resulting from national disorder, saved. Feudalism, Absenteeism, Landlordism, the Union, and other manifold causes of decay, always repeated to us when we talk of Ireland, are but secondary and retroactive causes; the irrational treatment of the popular Church being the great first cause, least understood.

But we do not propose to discuss the endless subject in this paragraph, which belongs to Mr. DILL. Quite graphically does the missionary describe the habits of the Irishman, as affecting his social condition:

"Habits travel downwards; and those of the upper ranks have been aped by our scanty middle class. Men often retire from business and set up as 'gentlemen,' with less means than Englishmen generally commence on; and you will meet dozens in every Southern town, driving about in total idleness, on 'fortunes' which English farmers would scarce deem a competency. The same passion for style marks their very nomenclature;—a small trader is a merchant, and a snop a store; a plain cottage is a villa, and a common street a mall. Nor is it less observable in their domestic arrangements. Convenience usually yields to show; if the drawing-room is well kept, it is not an much matter about the kitchen; and the back premises often sadly contrast with the lawn. The young gentleman's ambition is to have a dog or a horse. The young ladies sit in the drawing-room and play the piano; and if one drop of blood of ancient family can be traced in their veins, then, no matter how penniless they may be, the thriving 'upstart' who aspires to their hand often meets a response more prompt than agreeable.

"What, then, shall we say of our peasantry? You need only enter one of those innumerable cabins which disfigure the face of our country, to get a glimpse of their condition. You enter, and find sometimes two, but oftener one apartment; and there the pig and the family dwell harmoniously together. You look around and find a group of half-naked urchins, whose legs are encrusted with mire. You ask for the poor man's wardrobe—it is all on his back; and a sad specimen it usually is of 'looped and windowed raggedness.' You cannot help wondering how, when once out of his clothes, he can ever get into them again, or perhaps your wonder rather is how this can be a difficulty, there being so many entrances. Finally, you ask his history, and find that, from whatever cause, his entire class has for ages stood still on the borders of civilization; and that whole districts continue in a state of primitive barbarism, not much exceeded by the American Indians. You traverse, for instance, the entire west coast, from Donegal to Cork, an extent of 300 miles, and stretching the whole length of Ireland; and can scarce discover one sign of that upward tendency which distinguishes the man from the beast; but the same unchanging style of hut and habits continues through generations, as though their only guide really were the instinct of the lower creation."

We can safely recommend Mr. DILL's book as eminently interesting and instructive, always dissenting, however, from his diagnosis of the Irish malady. CARTER BROTHERS.

"PALISSY, the POTTER," is the theme of two volumes, for which we are indebted to Mr. HENRY MORLEY. To most men the biographer and his subject will be equally unknown. Mr. MORLEY, however, was the writer of a series of clever articles, labelled "How to make Home Unhealthy," which had an active run a few years ago in the newspress and in the book form. He is a man of much native force and pith;—uses a sturdy Saxon idiom; and does all things gracefully, without sacrificing power in the doing. BERNARD PALISSY, his subject at present, was a noted French artist, of the sixteenth century; noted, especially, for introducing into France, not from Italy, where it already existed, but from his own ingenious brain, the art of enamelling pottery. His pursuit of the secret, through many suffering years of loss, poverty and persecution, until he overtook, and mastered it, and reaped fortune in consequence, are strikingly wrought out, and do credit to the descriptive faculties of Mr. MORLEY. PALISSY escaped from obscurity not momentarily but for all time. He is remembered in France for the many relics of his genius still existing, at the Palace of the Tuileries, and elsewhere, where he exerted his artistic powers in their last and highest stage of cultivation. Among his cotemporaries he was known as Bernard of the Tuileries. But not only does his biographer admit us into the character of the artist, but into that of the man and of the religionist. PALISSY was an original, boldly doing his own thinking, at a time when that practice invited and indeed insured the liveliest persecution, and publishing his reflections fearlessly and repeatedly. Several of his publications have been gathered by admiring connoisseurs into two respectable quartos, upon which Mr. MORLEY has depended almost exclusively for his personal sketches. The Potter was likewise a vehement Protestant, not contented with the general protest of the Augsburg divines, but protesting on private account at all times and without reserve against the errors of Popery. His part was not active in the stirring events of those times, further than hardy declarations of his faith might go. Upon the whole, PALISSY is a decidedly fresh and note-worthy character, deserving proper biographical preservation.

The life of the Potter is, however, the mere thread upon which Mr. MORLEY strings the brightest scenes, and characters, and deeds of that remarkable period. The Court of FRANCIS I. and his imbecile successors, down to the most imbecile of them all, HENRY III.; the intrigues of MONTMORENCI, DIANA of Poitiers, the GUISES, and CATHERINE DE MEDICIS, for the control of State affairs and the appropriation of plunder; the civil wars of the HUGUENOTS and the League; St. BARTHOLOMEW and the rest—all these are so admirably rendered by a graphic pen, thoroughly furnished with the matter, and occupy a larger share of the two volumes. Although the connection of these events with the life of PALISSY is frequently invisible, it is impossible to get out of patience with them, or to part with Mr. MORLEY, without hearing him through. so delightfully does he work up his pictures TICKNOR, REED & FIELDS, Boston; EVANS & BRITTAN, New-York.

SPIER's & SURENNE's PRONOUNCING DICTIONARY OF THE FRENCH AND ENGLISH LANGUAGES. 1 vol., royal 8vo. New-York: D. APPLETON & Co.

SPIER's Dictionary is a thoroughly new and original work. It is the only one which has appeared since the days of BOYER and CHAMBAUD, whose labors were performed at a period when both French and English Lexicography was in its infancy. The innovations of a century and a half have afforded the occasion for a scholar like SPIER to go over the whole ground anew. Under these circumstances, he has executed his work with such an enlightened appreciation of what a Dictionary should be, that it has already secured to itself a decided preference in Europe over all previous ones.

This edition, by the Messrs. APPLETON, contains a considerable number of words not found in other dictionaries, and the various acceptations in their logical order, the idioms, modifications of sense, irregularities, grammatical difficulties, &c., &c.

The American Editor has enlarged the French edition, and appended to every word the accurate and justly celebrated pronunciation of SURENNE's Pronouncing Dictionary. He has also added under their respective terms, all the important synonymes translated from GUIZOT and other sources—and given every irregular tense of the irregular verbs in their alphabetical order. Throughout its pages the work presents a degree of completeness and accuracy, as well as elegance in typography, which is seldom attained in volumes of this class.

A Gentleman Farmer.

A gentleman farmer is usually understood, in this country, to mean one who possesses some capital in money, and very little, if any, in agricultural knowledge. He pays for his information as he gets it, and, if endowed with a moderate share of prudence, abstains from being lavish of his opinions before his practical hired laborers. When he assumes the direction of things, his orders have very much the appearance of a declaration of hostility against first principles, being often irreconcilable with each other, and somewhat at variance with the laws of nature. Like a newly-made General at a militia muster, he is apt to get the rank and file into a hard knot, without knowing by what earthly process he shall disentangle them, putting them as they were. He can sympathize with the sailor's embarrassment in plowing, who managed tolerably well before the wind, but, in going about, missed stays and involved the whole team in inextricable confusion. He fills his barn and corn-crib at an expense, which may well entitle the contents of the latter to the graphic appellation of "golden grain." He talks learnedly of crops, and buys his vegetables; has the most wonderful cows, and often wants milk; is well supplied with newly-invented churns, and is furnished with butter from a passing market-wagon, although, occasionally, the product of his dairy enables him to exult over, what seems to be, a lump of white tallow. He is strong on poultry, mixing the ornamental with the useful, gives them crystal palaces with many curious devices to induce hens to become perpetual laying-machines, and is lucky if he can eat a few of his own eggs at a dollar-a piece, depending for his supply on his poor neighbors, who can, at any time, sell him an aprontull hurriedly collected from old sheds and rickety haymows. He turns for relief to his fruit, as perennial source of consolation, there being, at least, one element of unadulterated enjoyment, demanding care from no hand but that of Nature. Her operatives are at work for him. The borer riddles his apple trees, the curculio anticipates him in tasting his plums; his peach orchard gives him a crop or two, and then surrenders to the leaf-curl or the yellows, and becomes poor firewood; and after waiting for years for the rich harvest from his dearly-bought, imported pear stocks, he finds dependent thereon, a few gnarled, wrinkled, whity excrescences, being, apparently, a cross between a stringy turnip and a third-rate potato.

The experience of the two horticulturist, are not entirely exempt from similar degrees of perplexity, sorely testing his philosophy. There is a charm in the close-shaved lawn, in the well-kept flower ground, and hard-rolled pathway; the shady trees and fragrant shrubbery, the murmuring bees, the silvery brook, and the Claude landscape, with its setting sun, are things which make the city visitor turn with abhorrence to his stifled home, jammed with its fellows, looking alike uncomfortably among kindred nuisances. He has not seen the means which bring about and preserve this beauty, and in delightful simplicity supposes that the whole is the result of a self-regulating machinery, that requires neither winding up nor repairing.

The hoeings and scufflings, the prunings and weedings, and sweepings and rollings, and all the "hurry-skurry" of the morning, that the evening guest may find order and repose, are not fathomed by the plummet of his imagination. He has rural longings, which must be gratified, and after much seeking, he finds the paradise that is to embody his visions of earthly bliss. Some lurking doubt of his own qualifications suggests the expediency of a practical assistant, and he most effectually debars himself from obtaining information by choosing for his prime minister an important underling, who, fresh from the drudgery of some long descended establishment of the old world, feels authorized to transplant himself to the new—a full-blown gardener.

Under the dictation of the latter, our beginner commences operations. He is told that everything on the place is wrong; that a radical reform is necessary; and the mode of management practiced on the Duke's estate, where his tormentor last bungled, is crimped into him, until he believes there can be no other model, and blindly submits to his "manifest destiny." A fellow, who, in his own country, would not have been trusted to trim a gooseberry bush, now slashes and saws orchard and garden, as though he were still soaking in the humidity of his old home. The tree, which there moulds in eternal damp, gasping for a ray of sunshine, is here mercilessly laid open to the scorching sun of a New-England summer and to its winter's cold and storms. He knows nothing of climate beyond the fog and drizzle of his land. He, however, gains some knowledge in destroying, awakening, gradually, to the astounding fact, that difference of position and circumstance requires corresponding management—and his education is paid for by his employer. The latter finds that the promised beauties, which were to supercede the old arrangement, are slow in coming. The lawn of velvet, the pride of English gardening, is merely a patch of brown stubble; the hedge becomes top-heavy, presenting below a series of archways for the accommodation of such animals as have no objections to stooping. He sees that in the race between flowers and weeds, the latter glory in an exuberance which defies competition, while the former are behind time, "being no where." He discovered that brooks, perversely, stop running in summer, when most wanted, that no skill in hydraulics can make a fountain play without water, and that the carefully constructed pond is admirably adopted for depositing anything that should be kept dry. Finally he begins to suspect, that he himself is the most verdant thing on the place, and that, for the purpose of carrying out the Duke's improvements, it would be rather a convenience to have the Duke's income. How uncertain are human expectations! An advertisement proclaims that a valuable and highly finished estate is for sale the red flag denotes the locality, and the auctioneer knocks it off at the close of the additions, generously throwing in the original property.

MURDER.—On Tuesday night, a couple of women living in a low neighborhood in Cleveland, names Cooley and Kirby, so into a dispute. The husbands of the women subsequently took up the quarrel, and in the course of the altercation, Kirby laid his hand on Cooley, who immediately drew a revolver and fired. The shot grazed Kirby's arm and entered the chest of his wife. Cooley fired a second time, the ball taking effect in Kirby's abdomen. The villain then fled, and had not been arrested up to yesterday noon. The two wounded persons lie in a dangerous condition.

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, NOV. 13, 1852.

☞ Persons wishing the *Daily Times*, morning or evening, served at their residences or places of business, can receive it regularly by sending a note to that effect, through the penny post, to this office.

☞ Persons wishing the *Daily Times* in Philadelphia, can have it served at their houses by application to T. R. CALLENDER, No. 68 South-Third st.

News of the Morning.

The steamer *Illinois* arrived yesterday, with five days' later advices from California. The latest dates reach to the 20th ult. From the Isthmus, the intelligence is to the 4th inst. The news is interesting. The *Illinois* brings nearly $3,000,000 in Gold dust, on freight, and has the California mails. Among her passengers is Lieut. GILLISS, U. S. N., bearer of dispatches from Commodore MCCAULEY, and the U. S. Chargé at Lima.

The dispatches from Commodore MCCAULEY relate to the GUANO troubles at the Lobos Islands. The Commodore has issued a proclamation, under date of Oct. 16, announcing that in consequence of instructions received from the Government, the Naval force of the United States, in the Pacific, will abstain from protecting any American vessels which may visit the Lobos Islands for the purpose of loading cargoes of Guano. The Commodore further states that he is forbidden to aid or abet any citizen of the United States who may forcibly resist the execution of the laws of Peru. The tone of the proclamation is significant and decided.

The Isthmus was quiet. The hostile manifestations upon the line of the Panama Railroad had been quelled by the military authorities, and peace was restored. The robbers who have infested the region for some time past were not organized, and were easily dispersed and captured. Twenty-five of them were taken into custody, and lodged in jail at Panama. It appears that none of the Railroad laborers, and not more than two or three of the sailors from the launches, were implicated in the deeds of the robbers. A frightful accident occurred on the Cruces route on the 30th ult.; a gentleman named STONE, with his wife and child, who came passengers from New-York, being caught by a freshet in the Cardenas River, about five miles from Panama. The lady was drowned before assistance could be rendered, and the remainder of the party were saved with difficulty. Miss CATHERINE HAYES was about to give a concert at Panama, if sufficient funds could be raised to meet expenses. The Lord Bishop of Sydney was also among the arrivals. The mines of gold and coal upon the Isthmus were attracting much attention. It is stated that there has been a re-discovery of gold in the Prairie of Chiriqui. A meeting of Panama merchants had been held, and resolved to fix the rate of re-exchange between New-York and Panama at 15 per cent, exclusive of protest charge and interest.

From California there is nothing very important, beyond the fact that the contract for the new State Prison has been so awarded as to occasion bitter comments from the Press. It is claimed that the State is saddled with a debt of upward of a million of dollars, in consequence of the injudiciousness of the award. Immigrants still continued to pour in from the Plains. Old settlers, who had returned to their homes, have retraced their steps with their families. It is supposed that some two hundred wagons was still on the way. The Legislature of the State, at its last session, appropriated $25,000 for the relief of the overland immigrants, but it is now asserted that notorious frauds have been committed, and that the immigrants have been swindled. The construction of the California Telegraph line had been commenced, and will be completed in June next. A large number of clipper ships had arrived in port at San Francisco, having been detained outside by fogs for several days. The markets, pending the discharge of the numerous cargoes, were in an unsettled state.

A dreadful earthquake is reported to have occurred at Valparaiso on the day of the steamer's sailing. We are consequently without the particulars. The damage to property was believed to be immense, and apprehensions of serious destruction of life were entertained.

We have dates from China, by way of San Francisco, to the 7th August. The Government had not been able to suppress the rebellion. A horrible story is related of the murder of fifty thousand persons—men, women and children—by the rebels, in a successful assault upon the City of Chunchow. The slaughter is said to have lasted for three days and three nights. The account is not authenticated. The Chinese emigration to California appears to be temporarily checked, probably owing to exaggerated reports of the unfriendly feelings entertained by the miners toward the Chinamen. The Government was about to inflict summary justice upon the seventeen persons convicted of the atrocities upon the crew of the American ship *Robert Browne*. The death of Mr. GEO. S. SULLIVAN, British Consul at Amoy, is announced.

Advices have been received from Liberia to the 27th August. The country was in a highly prosperous condition. Accessions of new territory were soon to be made by purchase, and the internal state of the Republic was most encouraging. The bark *Ralph Cross* was lost at Cape Palmas, on the night of the 18th July, and Mr. JONES, Agent of the New-York Emigration and Agricultural Society, lost his life. The health of the emigrants by the *Ralph Cross* was good.

Late and important news is received from the Rio Grande. Hostilities have commenced with a battle between the Government troops and the Revolutionists. A body of the National Guard, numbering six hundred, which had been stationed at Matamoros, left that town and encamped on the American side of the River, whence they recrossed above Matamoros, marched upon Victoria and made an attack upon the revolutionary forces under AVALOS and CAROLENAS. Gen. CANALES came to the aid of the insurgents, and pursued the guards with 1,500 men and 18 pieces of artillery. A fight took place between the forces of CANALES and the guard, and the latter were victorious. The Message of President ARISTA to the Mexican Congress is given in full in our columns this morning. It reviews the existing condition of Mexican affairs, and gives but a sorry exhibit of the healthful state of the country.

A terrible gale swept over Lake Erie yesterday, and the Telegraph records several new disasters. The Schr. *Newbold*, Capt. VALENTINE, was wrecked on the Breakwater at Buffalo, and the crew were saved with some difficulty. The vessel is a total loss. The brig *Robert Hollister* came into Buffalo, disabled. A propeller, name unknown, went ashore a few miles above the lighthouse, at the Buffalo Breakwater. The steamer *Mayflower* attempted to go out, and was compelled to put in at Black Rock. The extent of the disasters is not yet known.....The steamer *Crescent City* has been libeled for damages at New-Orleans, for running into the ship *Ocean Queen*: damages laid at $25,000. The libel alleges carelessness on the part of the officers of the *Crescent City*. The New-Orleans papers (not yet received here) are filled with the details of the treatment of the *Crescent City* at Havana, and comment in terms of indignation upon the attempt to force the owners and officers of the ship to obey at Cuban dictation.... The citizens of Savannah, at a public meeting, have subscribed $500,000 for a direct Railroad between Savannah and Albany, to be extended either to Pensacola or Mobile.... The freshet in the James River, in Virginia, appears less destructive than was at first reported.... The Agent of the Philadelphia and Baltimore Railroad, states that the mail-robber, CONNEYS, was not a Conductor on that Road, but only temporarily employed as a brakeman. It is not stated how the mail bags were reached.... Mr. PURVIS, the architect of the St. Charles Hotel, at New-Orleans, fell from the scaffolding of building yesterday, and it is feared, was fatally injured.... Rev. FRANCIS PARKMAN, of Boston, brother of the murdered Dr. PARKMAN, died yesterday.... Mr. JAMES ORNE, a prominent merchant of Philadelphia, died suddenly yesterday, in the street.... JAMES R. LEA, Esq., a distinguished lawyer of Mississippi, was accidentally killed in Carroll Co., Miss., a few days since, while hunting with a brother-in-law, whose piece prematurely exploded.... The Cunard steamer *Canada*, arrived at Boston yesterday afternoon; the European mails will reach this City to-day.

The official vote of Pennsylvania is as follows: SCOTT, 179,183; PIERCE, 198,583; HALE, 8,580; BROWN, 1,610. PIERCE'S majority over SCOTT, 19,400. Returns from ninety-eight Counties in Virginia show a majority of 12,166 for PIERCE. In Delaware, the Whigs have a majority in the Legislature of 4 on joint ballot.

The new ship *Jacob Bell* was launched yesterday, from the foot of Houston-street, East River; she will run to San Francisco.... The trial of JAMES DOYLE, for the murder of CHARLOTTE CONNERY, in MAY last, is in progress in the Court of Oyer and Terminer .... The project of supplying Jersey City and Hoboken with water from the Passaic River, is pressed with earnestness.

Free Trade and War.

There is no nation in the world upon whom War would just now inflict more severe injury than England. The recent course of her commercial policy has put some of her leading interests absolutely at the mercy of foreign powers. The rapid increase of her poorer classes, and the necessity of providing for them employment and cheap food, drove her at once into manufactures, and into free trade so far as the admission of foreign grain is concerned. She depends thus upon other nations for a market for her goods, and for her supplies of food. If either of these should be cut off—and war would cut off *both*—she is at once plunged into domestic embarrassments of the most formidable kind. A war with the United States would inevitably strike the heaviest blow at the existence of her institutions she has ever met. An immense amount of manufactured goods, the surplus products of her gigantic industry, in all departments, for which she now finds in this country her best market, would be instantly thrown back upon her hands; her vast manufacturing establishments would be checked and eventually closed; thousands and tens of thousands of her laboring classes would be thrown out of employment; and the enormous capital now employed in those pursuits would be rendered utterly useless and unproductive. At the same time, and through the operation of the same causes, the supplies of foreign grain upon which England is now dependent would be cut off, and the prices of food would rapidly rise just as the means of paying for it had been reduced.

The direct effect of this would be to plunge the laboring classes of Europe into idleness, starvation, and the desperate discontent which follows in their wake. They would inevitably and justly charge their sufferings upon the Government; and, although their loyalty might stand the test in case of a war undertaken clearly in defence of some menaced right, or in repelling some galling insult offered to the English people, it would scarcely sustain a crusade undertaken in defence of Cuba, or for the purpose of placing limits to the growth and progress of the United States. The great masses of the English people would scarcely consent to starve, that the Queen of Spain might crush her Cuban subjects unmolested; nor would it be easy to argue them into the belief that curbing the ambition of the American Republic was a higher duty of the English Government than the protection and prosperity of her own people. In such a war the United States would have stronger allies among the English people than our fathers had, when CHATHAM and BARRE and BURKE defended their cause on the floor of Parliament.

The truth is, FREE TRADE, while it is a beautiful and beneficent policy during a period of universal peace, unfits any nation that may adopt it for carrying on a war. We are not at all surprised that the champions of universal Peace, to be preserved by national arbitration, should be zealous advocates of Free Trade. The two systems go together; and if universal Free Trade could be established, universal peace would speedily follow in its track. The tendency of the protective policy is to promote national independence. It renders the nation that builds upon it mistress of her own fate. Producing within her own limits whatever she needs for the sustenance and comfort of her own people—finding at home her chief market for the surplus products of her industry, she is independent of the rest of the world for the necessities of life, and looks to them for nothing with which, under the pressure of an emergency, she cannot very well dispense. It was this policy which carried England so gloriously through her great war with NAPOLEON.

Free Trade, on the other hand, makes the several nations of the earth mutually dependent upon each other. England relies upon America for a market, and looks to Russia and Eastern Europe for supplies of grain. Every nation is dependent upon every other for some capital necessity; and of course it becomes doubly difficult to engage in war with any. There is no surer guaranty of peace than Free Trade; and it is this feature of it which commends it so warmly to the support of the philanthropic and benevolent in all civilized countries. It has often been remarked as singular that the religious press should, almost without exception, advocate Free Trade. We find a ready explanation of the fact, in the presumption of a universal brotherhood of nations, which Free Trade implies, and in the guaranty against war which its universal adoption would afford.

The United States would suffer from a war with England in a far less degree. Our commerce would unquestionably sustain most serious injury; but the immediate result of a war would be to build up our manufactures—to turn the capital and the labor of the country into that channel—and thus to provide at once markets for our surplus, and supplies for our necessities. We have no redundant population, dependant already on manufactures and a foreign market for them—to be cut off by war. On the contrary, a war would give rise instantly to such new developements of industry. Being cut off from receiving cotton and woolen goods, iron wares and all other manufactured articles from Great Britain, we should make them for ourselves; and we should thus give increased employment to our industry, create better markets for the cotton of the South and the surplus grain of the West, and arouse a spirit of *nationality* which would drive into oblivion for twenty years at least, all the paltry factions and sectional animosities which now hawk at and disturb our peace. In these respects, beyond all question, War would do us good. AND although we would not intimate that the balance of advantage would be on that side, there is quite enough of benefit discernible in it to preserve us from utter despair, even in the prospect of its occurrence.

But our special object in directing attention to the bearings of Free Trade upon the question of peace or war, is to show the emptiness of the menaces in which the London Press sees fit to indulge just now upon this subject. It is not impossible that circumstances might occur which would impel England into a war with the United States; but she is not likely to enter upon any such perilous undertaking, for the sake of guaranteeing Cuba to Spain, or preventing the American Republic from any degree of expansion which the course of events may bring about.

Corruption in High Places.

Mr. BENTON'S able speech at Cape Girardeau does not apply, in its most timely lesson, to the increase of wasteful and corrupt expenditure on jobs, largesses and contracts at Washington alone. All this is alarming enough, and the details as to the appliances used, would be sickening enough, if fully proved and laid bare. But the manly language used by Mr. BENTON in regard to the National Legislature, of which, fortunately we think for the country, he is soon to be once more a member, suggests a thought or two of similar evils in other high places.

But first of the present Congress, soon to reconvene at Washington. There is little doubt, from all we can hear and see, that the short session will be marked by more than ordinary appliances to further the purposes of claimants and contractors. There is probably more than one mammoth steam contract in embryo, and more than one hundred private claims of magnitude, in amount, on the treasury, to be urged this winter, and if, as it has often been broadly insinuated, large money means were used at the long session to effect similar purposes, even to subverting, in some instances, the sense of representative duty by direct venal appeals, it is easy to see that the example will be seized upon to increase the work this winter. And it will be fearfully successful, unless the constituent body, moved by the bold manner in which Mr. BENTON has set his mark on the evil, shall take the matter in hand. A general and uncompromising public opinion, brought to bear through the press, may do something to mitigate the extent to which these prodigal and profligate appropriations are likely to be carried. One means of effecting this object would be to urge, that as a new administration is to come to office in March, under which most of the appropriations must necessarily be disbursed and the new contracts carried out, the whole of the schemes should go over to the next Congress. This would at least give time for discussion and examination.

That the people are becoming daily more familiarized with gross corruption in high places—let us not mince words on a question so nearly affecting the integrity of Federal, State and Municipal legislation—it would be difficult to conceal, and the danger is most imminent that in their present high career of wealth, progress and speculation, they will so far lose sight of the fatal results to which the evil must lead, and that at no distant day, as to become wholly indifferent to its results. The immunity with which jobs and contracts have been bought and sold at the City Hall, may soon become common throughout the whole country, and members of Congress, who now indulge the venal practice with some show of decency, soon grow as reckless and unblushing as New-York Aldermen, and find the popular endorsement of their conduct as readily in re-election or promotion. We hope for better things, while confessing that the signs foreshadowed give little cause for confidence.

Gerrit Smith.

GERRIT SMITH has announced, in a card which we published yesterday, the principles he intends to maintain as a Member of Congress. He declares that by no possibility can Slavery be brought into, or recognized by, either the Federal or any State Constitution; —that "the right to land is as natural, absolute and equal as the right to the light and the air;"—that "political rights are not conventional but natural, inhering in all persons, the black as well as the white, the female as well as the male;" and that the province of Government is but to protect persons and property; everything else falling within the voluntary principle, and resting solely upon individual effort. These are among the positions which he intends to maintain. We do not doubt that he sincerely believes them; and we know that he will argue in support of them with candor, serious earnestness and marked ability.

But what impression can he make upon Congress? His first speech will be heard with some curiosity, and perhaps with a sort of admiration:—but he will be set down at once as incurably crazy,—as a man to be pitied but not reasoned with, and after a little time only to be listened to as a necessity involved in his position. He proposes to argue Congress into believing that there is no such thing as Slavery, —that the prevalent notions upon that subject are delusive, and that those gentlemen who come from Southern States, with the notion that Slavery is recognized by their State laws, and that the Federal Constitution protects it from being interfered with by other authorities, are under a misapprehension. He might just as well devote himself to proving that every man really stands on his head,—or that it is a mistake to suppose that the sun shines in the day-time. He would be listened to with just as much respect, and would make just as much impression.

And it is not only upon these topics that he will sink into a position of utter insignificance. But no one will have the slightest confidence in his opinion or his judgment upon any subject. He will not be able to render his constituents, or the country, the slightest service in any way or in regard to any interest.

It seems to us, therefore, mere wantonness, —idle nonsense,—to send such men to Congress, to take part in practical legislation upon practical subjects. Those who elected him doubtless, did it quite as much on account of their respect for his character, or from a desire to see what *could* be done, as with any expectation that he would prove influential or useful in his new position.

The Guano Speculation.

The *Illinois*, from Aspinwall, brings a copy of the proclamation of Commodore MCCAULEY against the Guano fleet fitted out at New-York and Boston for the Lobos Islands. A special bearer of despatches from our Chargé at Lima also comes in this steamer. There will be no further difficulty, it is understood, so far as the two Governments are concerned, in regard to this unfortunate enterprise; and we take for granted the masters of the twenty or twenty-five vessels sent out on mercantile account, will do nothing in contravention of Captain MCCAULEY'S proclamation.

And now the cost and damages return for settlement at home. What the actual cost in money has been, we are not likely to know very soon, nor is it probable the real damage suffered will be figured out with the precision of the account current of an ordinary charter party. A good round claim will, no doubt, be preferred before Congress, and the manner in which the adventure was set afloat, affords the best proof that neither tact nor perseverance will be wanting to "put it through." But we repeat what we have once before had occasion to say, it is certainly and sincerely to be hoped, that the claim will be sifted to the uttermost farthing. The affair has not been creditable to the country abroad; let it not be a source of legislative partiality or corruption at Washington. We have seen it somewhere stated, that the Peruvian Government may offer to freight this fleet with guano on their own account, for New-York or London. If such an offer should be made and rejected, in the hope of getting larger damages through Congress, self respect should induce that body to give this fact its proper bearing. No one denies that even the semblance of repudiation or individual injustice should be indulged by the Government, but these have nothing to do with a searching investigation of the claim and all its attendant circumstances.

☞ The special Message of the President of the Mexican Republic, transmitted to Congress on the 15th of October, sets forth very clearly, though of course in the most favorable light, the embarrassed condition of that country. It fully confirms, in the most serious form, the accounts that have reached us hitherto, of rebellion in the several departments against the Federal authority, and of the financial difficulties which threaten the country with ruin. In Vera Cruz, Mazatlan and Guadalajara, successive outbreaks against the Government have occurred, none of which seem to have been fully and definitively suppressed. It is very evident that if, in the course of events, these rebellions were to become united, and to put themselves under the direction of a single head, the Government must inevitably fall before them; and, even under existing circumstances, it is inadequate to their suppression. The financial difficulties are equally serious. The deficiency is steadily and rapidly increasing, and the utmost efforts of the Government to meet its debts are fruitless. It is a little singular that the Message makes no allusion to the important fact that several French vessels of war are lying off the harbor of Vera Cruz, for the purpose of enforcing payment of debts due to France. This movement may imply more than has yet been indicated. LOUIS NAPOLEON will be a good deal more likely to direct hostilities against Mexico, for the collection of French debts, than against the United States, to prevent Cuba from falling into their hands. Intelligence from Mexico will be looked for with increasing interest.

☞ The American Art Union, (we beg to say to a correspondent,) has *not* been pronounced unconstitutional by the Court of Appeals. The question whether that Institution is, or is not, a lottery within the intent and prohibition of the State Constitution, was not decided by that tribunal. But it was decided that the distribution of its pictures *by lot* would be a violation of the *Statute* against rattling; and this decision will, of course, render it impossible for the Managers to distribute the pictures among the subscribers in that way.

What course they will pursue in this matter, we are not aware, nor do we know that they have definitely determined. We presume, however, that they will take the only method that seems open to them, and *sell the pictures at public auction*, for the benefit of the Institution. The engravings will, undoubtedly, be distributed as usual, and the funds which the sale may yield, after meeting the liabilities of the concern, will, unquestionably be appropriated in the most judicious and practical manner, for the benefit of the subscribers.

There is nothing in the decision of the Court, which would render it impossible for the Art Union to continue the main part of its operations, for the encouragement of American Art. In everything except the distribution of its pictures by lot, it can still go on as before. But it may well be doubted whether the gentlemen who have hitherto devoted so much labor and attention to its management, without the slightest advantage to themselves, and to the serious injury often of their private affairs, will be especially solicitous to renew efforts in the cause of Art, and artists which have been so ungraciously received by those who have received most benefit from them.

☞ Number Eleven of the "Memorials of Mr. WEBSTER," which we publish this morning, will be found especially interesting. It records at considerable length conversations with him upon various details of practical agriculture—a subject of which he was passionately fond, and with which very few persons in the country were more familiar. His remarks upon the proper method of cultivation—upon the different varieties of cattle—on the rotation of crops, and, indeed, upon every branch of Farming, will be read eagerly by all who are in any way interested in such pursuits.

The Orthodox meeting-house, in Marlboro, Mass., was destroyed by fire on Wednesday evening, Nov. 10. The fire is supposed to have originated from the furnaces. Loss about $2,000.

Extraordinary Sale of Wines.—

BALTIMORE, Friday, Nov. 12.

The sale of the late JOSIAH LEE'S wines is progressing. Some have been sold as high as $29 per gallon, and others at $16 per bottle, equal to $60 per gallon, or $1 25 per wine-glass.

The Daniel Webster at New-Orleans.

NEW-ORLEANS, Nov. 11.

The Steamship *Daniel Webster* has arrived here from San Juan, Nicaragua, with 190 passengers. She brings nothing later. Left at San Juan H. B. M. brig-of-war *Persian*.

Accident at the St. Charles Hotel.

NEW-ORLEANS, Friday, Nov. 12.

MR. PURVIS, the distinguished architect, who is building the St. Charles Hotel, fell from the scaffolding and was terribly mangled. It is feared he cannot recover.

Death of Rev. Francis Parkman.

BOSTON, Friday, Nov. 12.

REV. FRANCIS PARKMAN, brother of the murdered Dr. PARKMAN, died in this city this morning, of apoplexy.

FIRE.—About 2 o'clock this morning, a fire broke out in a grocery store, corner of Jacob and Frankfort-streets. Owing to the prompt attendance of the Fire Department, the fire was extinguished before doing any serious damage. The injury done, however, will amount to over $800.

A Washington letter in the Baltimore *Sun* says: The discharge of the working men from the Capitol yesterday, has produced a deep and abiding sympathy for them throughout our entire community. Great confidence is expressed that President Fillmore will examine into the causes of their dismissal, and will interpose in their behalf to the utmost extent of his power. Rev. Dr. Butler's sermon on the death of Mr. Webster, is universally spoken of as a masterly effort of a mighty mind. Ten years since the illustrious deceased joined the church of the Epiphany, and for the last five and-a half years was attached to the Trinity Church, of which Dr. B. is the rector.

MARRIED.

At East Haven, Conn., 10th inst., by Rev. D. W. Havens, JOHN BLUNT, Jr., of Brooklyn, to Miss EVELINA M. W., youngest daughter of the late Hervey Heminway, of New-Haven.

DIED.

Suddenly, on the 11th inst., Mrs. J. LOUNSBERY, late Miss Sarah J. Hatfield, in the 27th year of her age.

The friends of the family, and members of the 5th Company National Guards, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral on Sunday morning, the 14th inst., at 10½ o'clock, from Rev. Dr. Hatfield's Church, corner of Broome and Ridge-st.

On Friday morning, 12th inst., after a painful illness of 10 hours, Mr. PATRICK MOFFIT, in the 40th year of his age.

The friends of the family and those of his brothers-in-law, William, Abijah, Aaron, Charles, Stephen and John Pell, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 201 West 36th-st., on Sunday afternoon, at 1 o'clock, without further invitation.

On Thursday morning, 11th inst., Mrs. MARY DAVIS, wife of the late Matthew L. Davis, in the 73d year of her age.

The friends of the family, and those of her sons, Matthew D. and William D. Greene, are invited to attend her funeral, on Saturday, 13th inst., at 2 o'clock, P. M., from the residence of her son, M. D. Greene, No. 427 4th-av., one door above 30th st.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

GRASS VALLEY GOLD MINING COMPANY—J. WINCHESTER, President. Capital, $250,000. Shares, $500; half shares, $100.

The rich Quartz claims owned by the Company exceed 400 in number, covering a surface of 100 acres, in the richest and most desirable part of Grass Valley. The Machinery, which is the most approved and powerful of any yet manufactured, is calculated to pulverize one hundred tons per day. The principal part of the machinery is on the ground, and the remainder daily expected. The *whole of the proceeds* is paid for, and the Company free from debt.

This is no speculative affair. A few Shares of the Stock for sale, at par.

Pamphlets, containing the Charter, By-Laws, Map, &c., may be obtained at the Office; if by mail, inclose two 3-cent stamps.

Address, postage paid, with remittance for stock, (in drafts on New-York, or current funds,) to

R. J. RICHARDS, Secretary,
No 107 Fulton-st., New-York.

Where specimens of the gold-bearing Quartz may be seen from 10 to 3 o'clock.

RICH SHAWLS AND SILKS.—AS THE WINTER IS now approaching, and the ladies are preparing to enter the gay festivities of the season, we would admonish those who are in search of appropriate and becoming habiliments necessary for every occasion, to visit COLUMBIAN HALL, No. 231 Grand-st. A more elegant depository of rich dress goods, embracing every variety of Shawls, Mantillas, Velvets, Pelisse Cloths, Silks, Merinos, Paramattas, Cashmeres, Muslin de Laines, &c., cannot be found in this city, and the prices are such as to enable those of the most slender means to dress in a rich and becoming manner.

NIGHT SWEATS AND SPITTING OF BLOOD—Among all the numerous medicines advertised for these complaints, none can be found so efficacious as Dr. ROGERS' LIVERWORT, TAR and CANCHALAGUA. It subdues the irritation, stops the sweating, and restores the strength in a very short space of time. It is well worth your trial. For sale by A. L. SCOVILL & CO., at the Depot, No 316 Broadway, and by all the retail druggists. Price, in large bottles, $1; three bottles for $2 50.

ELASTIC, DURABLE AND UNSHRINKABLE.—THE celebrated Silk, Merino and Woolen
UNDERSHIRTS AND DRAWERS,
Manufactured and imported by the undersigned, possess every quality which adapts them to the season. Give them a trial. They are at once excellent and cheap.
A. RANKIN & CO., No. 101 Bowery.

SILKS, SHAWLS, BOMBAZINES, FRENCH MERINOS, Paramattas, Mantilla and Hat Silk Velvet, Blankets, Flannels, Mouslie de Laines, &c., &c., are selling off cheap at SANDERS & CO.'S, No. 301 Grand-st. N. B.—The whole stock of black and colored Silks, comprising $20,000 worth of new and rich plain and changeable plaid, striped, figured and brocaded dark and light Silks, will be sold, without reserve, the coming week.

UNDERGARMENTS AND HOSIERY SHOULD BE bought of the Importers and Manufacturers, by which much can be saved and the very best goods obtained. A single call will convince any one that for Hosiery and Undergarments, No. 101 Bowery is the place
A. RANKIN & CO., Importers and
Manufacturers of Hosiery and Undergarments.

SEASONABLE UNDERGARMENTS RANK AMONG the very best provocatives of health and vigor. The Woolen, Merino and Silk fabrics offered by RAY & ADAMS, have no superior in the home or foreign market. RAY & ADAMS, No. 591 Broadway, opposite the Metropolitan Hotel, Importers and Manufacturers of Hosiery and Under Garments.

ITALIAN WAREHOUSE, No. 693 BROADWAY, N. Y.
CHOICE FRUITS,
WINES, SEGARS, &c.
WOLFE'S GENUINE SCHIEDAM GIN
always on hand. Orders punctually attended to.
JOHN S. PIERCE, Proprietor.

HANDSOME JACK.—THE SUNDAY COURIER WILL contain, in addition to the new and exciting romance of "Handsome Jack," a large amount of choice original and selected matter, consisting of Tales, Sketches, Reviews, Criticisms, Anecdotes, Editorials, &c. Price three cents. For sale by all the agents.

PLEASE REMEMBER, THE LARGE STOCK OF FALL and Winter Dry Goods of C. W. SANDERS & CO., No. 301 Grand-st., is now selling off without regard to cost, to close the business of the late Copartnership. We advise our friends visiting the City, as well as citizens, to improve this opportunity to purchase bargains.

WINTER AND THE FUR TRADE.—THE SEASON having given some pertinent hints to the fur-wearing community, GENIN would solicit the attention of the Ladies to his unrivalled assortment of Muffs, Victorines, Capes, Tippets and Cuffs, in suits of

Russian Sable,	Royal Ermine,
Hudson Bay Sable,	Stone Marten,
Rock Marten,	Chinchilla,
French Sable,	Russian Mink,
Russian Squirrel,	Lustred Lynx,
German Fitch,	

And a great variety of Furs of the cheaper sort. Also, a beautiful assortment of Children's Fancy Furs. All these, bear in mind, are made up from the latest imported Paris Patterns, and it may be safely said that the various Fancy Furs recognized by taste and fashion were never so brilliantly represented in New York as they are now at
GENIN'S BAZAAR, 8t Nicholas Hotel,
No. 513 Broadway.

THE MEDAL.
A leather Medal those deserve
Who from the path of truth can swerve
To gull or cheat mankind;
A golden Medal those receive
Who by their skill make men believe
That truth is hard to find.
Except at places such as where
The finest portraits in Daguerre
Are quickly, cheaply done
Thus, GURNEY, at the recent Fair,
Produced some specimens so rare,
They crowned him "Number One"

The splendid Daguerreotypes to which the Gold Medal was awarded, can be seen at GURNEY'S new and magnificent Daguerrean Gallery, No 349 Broadway.

NO TWO FIGURES ARE PRECISELY ALIKE, AND it is only by a scientific process that the exact size of the neck, arms and chest can be gained. GREEN, No. 1 Astor House, by a new and beautiful system of measurement, is enabled to fit every variety of form as truly as if Nature had fashioned the garment as well as the person of the wearer.

"A MAN IS KNOWN BY THE COMPANY HE KEEPS"—Very true—So a Gentleman's shirt is a sure index to his taste or refinement. Call at Mrs VAN HOUTEN'S, No. 82 Nassau-st., and see the latest style.

TO HOUSEKEEPERS EVERYWHERE.—WHAT THE PRESS SAY OF DURKEE'S BAKING POWDER.—We have much pleasure in calling the attention of our fair housewife readers, to the above article of domestic economy, the admirable properties of which have been tested by the best cooks and bakers of the present age. Good bread is as valuable in itself, and conduces so much to the comfort and pleasure of the table, that any preparation which obviates dyspeptic tendencies, usually resulting from the eating of home-made bread, becomes a matter of the utmost consequence. When it is considered that bread is, more or less, the food of every human being, and particularly of the young, it becomes of the utmost consequence, that the natural tendency to sourness which is inherent in flour when kneaded, should be counteracted—power which this Powder possesses in an eminent decree. Principal office, No 130 Water-st., New-York.—*Montreal Commercial Advertiser, Oct. 20, 1852.*

For sale by Druggists and Grocers throughout the country.

FURS! FURS! FURS!—RAFFERTY & LEASK want to let their friends, (and the public are all their friends) know that they have on hand the richest assortment of Furs that they have ever yet offered to them, selected with care and the taste for which they are proverbial, and that no other house can offer the same inducements to the purchaser that they can. Their brilliant success since the opening of their new store, convinces them that their efforts are appreciated, and leads them to hope that the Ladies will show them the same favor in the Fur line that the Gents have in the hat line. By the way, they believe in "Woman's Rights." Their Stores are No. 57 Chatham, opposite Chambers and cor. of Chatham and Pearl.

IMPORTANT DISCOVERY.—MR. KNIGHT, OF THE firm of KNIGHT & QUERU, Chemists, No. 57 John-st., up stairs, having for a long while devoted a large portion of his time to the study of the anatomy of the human hair, the various causes of its growth, decay, falling off and turning gray, has now prepared and for sale, a medicine for the hair, called the HAIR REGENERATOR, with which he is entirely successful in restoring the hair of any person to its original color; also, to entirely prevent the hair from falling off, in one week. The above is really and truly an article or medicine of much importance, and deserves the attention of the public.

GENIN'S OLD AND FIRM FRIEND, THE PUBLIC, has this season given his four dollar Hats a most emphatic and satisfactory endorsement. It has been a constant race between his means of supply and the urgent demand, and for a time he was barely able to keep up with the popular rush. At present his shelves are well stocked, not only with Hats of that elegant and classic model which has won the general approval, but with modifications of it, adapted to all tastes, countenances and ages; and sold at the unchangeable price of Four Dollars.
GENIN, No. 214 Broadway, opposite St. Paul's.

INTERESTING TO EVERY ONE.—KNOX'S ASsortment is now complete in every particular. His beautiful Hats for the Winter season, comfortable, elegant and fashionable; his fascinatingly attractive caps for children; his superior stock of umbrellas, and his brilliant and costly display of furs, have never been surpassed in quality, style, durability and cheapness. KNOX prides himself upon his low prices, and we know he sells sufficiently cheap to give satisfaction to all who deal with him. KNOX'S Sales' Room is at No. 128 Fulton-st.

TIP TOP BOOTS.—WHEN WE SAY TIP TOP boots, we mean those of the most fashionable style, and of superior quality, such as our friend CAHILL deals in principally, at his celebrated and popular cordwainery, No. 177 Broadway, which is now regarded as the only place of the kind in the whole extent of Broadway that a lady of fashion would be seen going into. CAHILL has ingratiated himself deeply into the affection of the entire community, by making the most beautiful and serviceable goods, and selling them at extraordinary low rates.

THE FASHIONS—THE WHOLE WORLD STUDIES and accommodates itself to them, although we now and then come across a man who fancies that he is not influenced by any such considerations. As an evidence of this, just go along Broadway any fair day and see the display of CAHILL'S Hats, and then go to the store at the corner of Broadway and Canal-st., and see what a rush there is for this last contribution to the world of fashion. If this don't convince you, then we shall give you up as incorrigible.

NEW CLASSES FOR LADIES.—THE WEDNESDAY Afternoon Classes for Ladies and Children having become so large, I have determined to form a new Class, which will meet on Thursday afternoon, at 3½ P. M., for Ladies and Children. Gentlemen's Classes—Monday, Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday evenings, which are arranged on a new principle, calculated to facilitate the progress of the pupil. See published circular, to be had at the academy. ALLEN DODWORTH, No. 806 Broadway.

THE BEST THING OF THE SEASON IS THE *Musical World and Times* for SATURDAY of this week. It contains three pieces of choice Music, several pages of spicy, telling and truthful Musical criticisms, a copious summary of items of home and foreign Musical news, and lots of other interesting matter; being richly worth a dollar. Such it can be had at the office, No 257 Broadway, or at the periodical store. *The Musical World and Times* is delivered to New-York and Brooklyn subscribers at $3 a year.

UNION HALL FALL AND WINTER FASHIONS FOR Boys, Youths, and Children has, by common consent, been adopted in the first families of New-York, and it is admitted by the most experienced judges, that in the princely display of ready-made Garments, in the quantity, quality, and price of the Clothing, Union Hall stands unrivalled. Boys, Youths, and Children fitted with superb suits at a moment's notice—which, for comfort, elegance, durability and price, stand in no fear of competition. Union Hall, corner of Fulton and Nassau-st. New-York.

WE WOULD CALL YOUR ATTENTION TO THE large Clothing Establishment of ALFRED MUNROE & CO., No. 441 Broadway, where may be found the best assortment of ready-to-wear Clothing, for Gentlemen and Children's wear, made of the best material and by the best workmen. Their furnishing goods, in great variety. As their business is a cash one and no deviation made from marked prices, they are enabled to sell to their customers the best quality of goods, on the most reasonable terms. Clothes made to order at the shortest possible notice.

BRADY, HAVING RECEIVED THE GOLD MEDAL from the American Institute, and also other prize medals for years in succession, as well as the prize medal awarded in London at the World's Fair, deems it unnecessary to expatiate on the superiority of his pictures; but invites the attention of the public to his superb and unrivalled collection of Daguerreotypes now on exhibition at his Gallery, No. 205 Broadway, corner of Fulton-st.

SELLING OFF—COMMENCING MONDAY, NOV. 8. —C. M BODINE will offer to the ladies of this City and vicinity, the greatest bargains ever known in Dry Goods. Ladies wishing a Silk, Merino, Shawl, De Laine, Paramatta, Plaid, Flannels, Blankets, or anything in our line, now is your time, as we are determined to close out the entire stock. Come one, come all—a large stock to choose from, at No 323 Grand-st., corner Orchard.

PROPER APPRECIATION.—THE PECULIAR DELicacy, richness and beauty of CANTRELL'S Slippers, won for him the reputation of making the best imitation of those of French manufacture. His articles, though light and fragile in appearance, are exceedingly durable, and are afforded at low prices. Call and examine his assortment of Gaiters, Slippers, Buskins, Over Shoes, &c. CANTRELL'S is at No. 338 Bowery.

WINDOW DRAPERIES, &C.—KELTY & FERGUSON, No. 280 Broadway and No. 54 Reade-st., have on hand an extensive stock of French Brocatelles, Satin De Laines, Worsted Damasks, Lace and Muslin Curtains, Gilt Cornices, and an immense assortment of Window Shades, &c., all of which we are selling full twenty per cent less than any other establishment. Examine the inducements we offer before you purchase.

IT IS A FIXED FACT AMONG BUSINESS MEN THAT much depends upon dress, and any gentleman who respects himself will give that attention to his outward appearance which will command the respect of others. With an eye single to the interest of all classes, H. L. FOSTER invites the attention of citizens and strangers to his Clothing Establishment at No. 21 Cortlandt-st., where every article required in a gentleman's wardrobe can be procured on liberal terms.

FACTS WORTH KNOWING.—THE STORE THAT sells Dry Goods of the finest qualities, and latest styles, at the lowest prices, is G. M. BODINE'S, No. 323 Grand-st., corner of Orchard. Just received from Auction, new Shawls, new Silks, new Merinoes, new De Laines, new Cashmeres, new Plaids, and a new assortment of Handkerchiefs, &c., which will be sold cheaper than any other house can sell them. Ladies are respectfully invited to call and see for themselves.

EMBROIDERIES, LACES, &C.—LADIES IN WANT of Collars, Chemisettes, Sleeves, Flouncings, Needle-work Edgings and Insertions, Handkerchiefs, &c., will find a very large and elegant stock at B. EDWAR

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

The Steamship Crescent City—Comments of the New-Orleans Press.

BALTIMORE, Friday, Nov. 12.

The mail has arrived from New-Orleans.

The New-Orleans papers contain the details of the reception of the *Crescent City*, on her last trip, at Havana. They form the subject of general comment, and strong feeling has been occasioned by the conduct of the Cuban authorities.

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, Nov. 11.

The steamship *Crescent City*, Capt. DAVENPORT, has been detained here, but leaves to-morrow (Friday) morning, for New-York, *via* Havana.

SECOND DISPATCH.

NEW-ORLEANS, Friday, Nov. 12.

The *Crescent City* has been libeled by the owners of the ship *Ocean Queen*, for injuries sustained by the latter in a collision with the steamer, when coming up the river on the 5th inst. The libel alleges that the accident was owing entirely to the neglect of the *Crescent City*. The claim is for $25,000.

Tremendous Gale on Lake Erie—Disasters, &c.

BUFFALO, Friday, Nov. 12—M.

Another fierce gale swept over Lake Erie last night, and continued to-day; there will doubtless be many disasters heard of. The schooner *N-whold*, Capt. VALENTINE, was wrecked on the Breakwater at this port. She left last night before the storm commenced, and afterwards endeavored to return, but could not get into the harbor, and dropped an anchor near the Lighthouse. The Captain and two men came ashore in a boat with a line. The schooner subsequently dragged her anchor and ran on the Breakwater, knocking a hole in her bottom. The mate immediately swam ashore with a rope, by means of which all the crew were saved. The schooner has gone to pieces. She was owned by Mr. TREMAINE of Chicago, and was insured in the North Western Co., for $1,000. She had no Cargo on board.

The Brig *Robert Hollister* came in at 10 o'clock this morning disabled.

A dismasted schooner lies on the beach, a few miles above the Lighthouse—Particulars not known.

Several vessels passed down the river this morning with signals of distress flying; they were unable to make the port.

2½ P. M.—The storm increases in violence. The lighthouse cannot be seen a few rods distant.

The steamer *May Flower* attempted to make the port, but failed and ran down to Black Rock.

The steamer *Northern Indiana*, for whose safety fears were entertained, has just come in with her wheelhouses broken.

A propeller, name unknown, has gone ashore a few miles above the Lighthouse on the beach.

All the shipping out must be in great danger.

The wind blows furiously, and a blinding storm of sleet, hail and snow is falling.

Important from Mexico—Outbreak of the Revolution—Engagement between the National Guards and the Insurgents—Defeat of the Latter.

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, Nov. 11.

By the arrival of the steamship *Texas*, from Galveston, the *Picayune* has received late and important news from the Rio Grande, giving an account of the commencement of hostilities, and a battle between the Government troops and Revolutionists.

It appears that a body of 600 of the National guard, who had been stationed at Matamoras, left that town and encamped upon the American side of the Rio Grand. They afterwards re-crossed the river above Matamoras, and marched upon Victoria and attacked Governor CAROLENAS and General AVALOS, who were in command of a large body of the revolutionists. General CANALES, on being apprized of their intentions, pursued them with an army of 1,500 men, and 18 pieces of artillery. The Guards thereupon turned back, and a general engagement ensued, which resulted in the entire route of General CANALES and his forces.

From the South—The Charleston Fire, &c.

CHARLESTON, Friday, Nov. 12.

CHARLES M. COATSON, who was charged in the Georgia United States Court with robbing the mail, has been acquitted.

The citizens of Savannah at a public meeting, on Thursday, subscribed $500,000 for a direct railroad from Savannah to Albany to be extended either to Pensacola or Mobile.

The insurance on the fire in Charleston on Thursday morning was as follows: S. M. HATCH's store, (where the fire originated) paints, oils, budding, &c.; loss $25,000. Insured in the Etna, Hartford, for $9 000; Hartford Company, $6,000; Connecticut Company, $3 000; Augusta (Ga.) Company, $3,000, and Charleston Commercial, $2,000. The books, papers, &c., were all saved.

The dry goods store of J. S. & L. ROWE suffered considerably. KENT, BYRNE & MITCHELL's cloaning store was injured to the extent of $1,000 on the building, and the stock of goods, valued at from $35 000 to $40,000, were mostly destroyed by fire and water—insured for $10,000 in the Charleston Insurance and Trust Company; $5,000 in the South Carolina Company; $5,000 in the Augusta Company. Books and papers saved.

The book store of MCCARTER & Co. was a little injured. Loss by water, in the removing, about $1,000—covered by insurance.

CAMPBELL's Stables were damaged to the extent of $12,000.

The fire is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, Nov. 12, 1852.

A young man named WILLIAM MONEY, a mail-carrier between Georgetown and Washington, was arrested yesterday, charged with robbing the mail.

Proposals were advertised for in New-Orleans, for bridging and piling 55 miles of the New-Orleans and Opelousas Railroad.

The Newport (Ky.) *Wakulla Times* of the 27th ult. says that the weather since the axis of the 9th ult. has been remarkably fine and favorable for the picking of cotton, and that much of the cotton that was blown on the ground has been saved.

Death of a Philadelphia Merchant—Susquehanna Railroad.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, Nov. 12.

JAMES ORNE, of the firm of J. & B. ORNE, carpet dealers, Chesnut-st., died suddenly this afternoon of disease of the heart. He fell in the street, opposite the Philadelphia Medical College.

JAMES E. CRISBY, a convict who escaped from the Eastern Penitentiary a month since, has been recaptured in Montgomery County, where he was living under the name of Charles Jenkins.

The allotments of contracts on the Snequehannah Railroad are to be declared at Baltimore on the 23d inst. Three hundred proposals have been received.

The Arrest of the Mail Robber.

The following dispatch has reached us:

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, Nov. 12.

In your telegraphic news of to-day it is stated, by your correspondent, that JOHN W. COMEGYS, who was arrested here yesterday on a charge of robbing the mail, was a conductor of the express train. This is a mistake, as Mr. Comegys was only temporarily employed by the company as a brakesman. Please rectify the error, as none of our conductors are implicated in the transaction. Respectfully yours, G. H. HUNDELL, Agent.

Loss of Steamer Converse—Accident.

PITTSBURG, Friday, Nov. 12.

The steamer *Dan Converse* sunk last night, about two miles below this city. She had on board a valuable cargo, which will prove nearly a total loss. There were no lives lost. The vessel was partially insured.

We learn from Carrollton, Miss., that JAMES R. LEA, Esq., of that place, a lawyer of distinguished talents, was accidentally killed in Carroll County, by his brother-in-law, while out gunning.—*Pest and Commercial.*

The Freshet at Richmond—Meeting of the American Tract Society.

RICHMOND, Thursday, Nov. 11.

The freshet, previously noticed as having occurred in James River, has proved to be less destructive than was at first anticipated.

The meeting of the American Tract Society, also the Colporteur's Convention, assembled in this city to-day.

Washington Items.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Nov. 12.

The *Intelligencer* says that W. W. CORCORAN, Esq., the Banker, has made a present of $1,000 to the Metropolitan Mechanics Institute.

The *Intelligencer* also says that the discharge of the mechanics and laborers on the extension of the Capitol was owing to the appropriation being exhausted.

The Canada at Boston.

BOSTON, Friday, Nov. 12.

The R. M. Steamship *Canada* reached her wharf at East Boston at 4½ this afternoon. Her mails will go on for the South by the first train to-morrow morning.

THE LECTURE SEASON.

Manhood.

A LECTURE, BY MRS. E. OAKES SMITH.

Mrs. E. OAKES SMITH, delivered a very interesting and able lecture on the above subject, in Hope Chapel last evening.

It is not my design said the Lecturer, to define "Manhood," to analyze its various attributes; but to show the one leading element, that may be defined as *manly*: to show that there is one characteristic, which, find it where we will, declares thus for,

"That every godshas seemed to set his seal,
To give the world assurance of a man."

I may say in the outset, that the masculine sentiment is that of life—imparting love, bestowing, not material sovereignty, not brooding pelfism, not mechanical ingenuity. Man is lord of the material, it is true, only he is a reflect of the creative element, a symbol of divine integrity, a portion of the All-protective, a ray from the Eternal, All-loving, in his best manifestation.

Woman is to him the sentiment of his inmost soul; not a creature for sensuality, not a being to be neglected or oppressed. She is the soul-need, not the household appendage merely. He is a god in his protective love; she is nearer to God in her mystic life. Woman is called the passive element of the world, which is only in part true, like other masculine theories, to which women assent, because they have not as yet been brave to speak for themselves.

She would say then, that the great testimony to Manhood is the being truth-loving, truth-seeking,—or in other words *progressive*. Man should represent truth as it is, not as she is represented by sect or party. The awards of fame, the dignities of office, the tinsel of wealth, must look mean and poor to one who receives his reward from no human power, who asks no human approval, but takes his reward only at the hands of the Great God of all Truth. The twaddle of our "conservatism" is opposed to this courageous instinct. But that which is conservatism now was radicalism once. Leading men reach the bounds of their own intellect, and then begin to hold back others; or they have "rich argosies" afloat, and we must be quiet lest commerce be endangered.

Now, to turn the back upon interesting public favor, simply because a course is true in itself, is an exercise of manhood far beyond the amount ordinarily imparted to men. But there is no surer vindication of age or imbecility than an arm-chair contentedness with the existing order of things, be they good or bad. The youth of thirty, who sees no need of change, when abuse and oppression are rife about him, is either a human fixture, a mere servile bender of the pliant knee, where thrift may follow fawning, or has come into dotage as his birthright.

All greatness, whether it be that of individuals or nations, has, at some time, its exodus. The spirit of persecution is not yet put to sleep; it has only taken a new shape. It appears now in the scurrilous abuse of the newspapers; the malice of the partizan, who loads his opponent with odium, brands him with unrighteous conduct; in the pulpit, the bugbear, infidelity, becomes the weapon of attack. Men admit, more or less, their right to progress, but deny it to the other sex. The general system seems to be, not to elevate and develope a true, beautiful type of womanhood, but to present one that shall be harmless. Here, in justice she would say that a reform appertaining to their own sex was received more readily by the other sex than their own. They could reach the ear and the considerations of a man, long before a woman would heed or receive. Men would soon drop the cant about a "woman's sphere." Men created his own sphere, and bound life, time, and fate to his purpose; and in proportion as he was able to do this, he was more or less a man. Why should not a woman be actuated by a like spirit? Why should not the boy at her knee thrill with the pulsations of a great heart, and catch the fire of Divine inspiration from a mother's eye? Why should he not feel that the gentle hand which leads his tottering steps through the uncertain experience of the child, is the same hand that shall guide him onward to manhood. She would call on women to come out, and see with their own eyes, and hear with their own ears, and receive the convictions of their own heart. Their sphere was just what they could make it. The man who was true to his manhood would acknowledge this analogy, would glory in it, and feel that his own self hood was exalted thereby. A woman need not be mannish, and yet be very effective; she may not be *brusque* nor ill-tempered, and yet might create a sphere for herself at once womanly and brave.

The world was beginning to look through birth, office, and wealth to the individual, and to frown down pretence in any shape. Mrs. S. cited HENRY CLAY and DANIEL WEBSTER as illustrations of American manhood; CROMWELL and MILTON of English. She proceeded to argue that progression was the test of true manhood; and concluded by saying that if women do not think courageously and well, it is because they have as yet hardly begun to think for themselves; but men have had the field all to themselves for nearly six thousand years; and yet they are not all "Daniels, come to judgment." A man has only his own manhood to consult, whether he adopt this or that opinion; while a woman can be made very uncomfortable by differing from her liege lord. The short-comings of women had been an apology; but what should she say of men, who walk the earth, subject to no law but God, if they choose to have it so, bound to no creed but that of their own making, dwelling in houses built by their own hands; subject to rulers of their own election; with literature and art and government such as they have made them; and companioned to wives of their own choosing; what shall we say to them, if with all these advantages over women, they are not entirely content and entirely perfect? Their manhood has had a full course—why did it not run and be glorified? Simply, because Womanhood has not been fully acknowledged in the world; and therefore, Manhood must and will be incomplete, till the two portions of the race, man and woman, learn to move in one harmonious sphere.

At the conclusion of her Lecture, Mrs. S. announced that her next Lecture would be delivered on Monday evening. Subject—"Womanhood." The fair lecturer is also delivering a Course of Lectures at Centre Hall, Williamsburg, the second of which is to be given on Wednesday evening next.

David Henshaw.

From the Boston Post.

It is with deep sorrow we write that DAVID HENSHAW is no more. He died at his farm at Leicester yesterday morning. He suffered a long and severe illness, and his friends flattered themselves that his late trip across the Atlantic had renovated his health. But Providence ordered it otherwise, and he only reached his native land and native town to resign his spirit into the hands of his Maker. And thus Massachusetts has lost another of its distinguished sons—one whose foresight, energy, and public spirit have left their impress, it is not too much to say, on the business interests of New England.

DAVID HENSHAW, the son of DAVID and MARY HENSHAW, was born April 2, 1791, at Leicester. His ancestors were among the original proprietors of this town. His father was a patriot of the Revolution, and was distinguished for his intelligence, independence and political firmness. He bore an active part in the last years of this struggle, and when it was over, he still took a decided stand in the politics of his country. He was a magistrate for many years, and was greatly respected.

DAVID, the subject of this notice, passed his boyhood in labors on the farm and in attending the town school. He went also to the Leicester academy. At the age of sixteen he was apprenticed to *Messrs.* DIX & BANISTER, druggists of Boston. At this period he devoted his leisure hours to self-culture—thus early supplying an intellect of uncommon acuteness and power with that discipline and those stores of knowledge, which, in after years, were to redound so much to the usefulness of the community. In 1814, he became a partner in the business in which he was trained with his brothers and DAVID RICE. The house was successful; Mr. HENSHAW here laid the foundation of the reputation of being an enterprising, honorable and shrewd merchant. In this business he continued until 1829.

Commencing with this period, however, Mr. HENSHAW had another history, that of a high minded and public-spirited politician. He became of age during the eventful times of the war of 1812; and though the house with which he was connected, and most of his associates, were Federalists, yet he took a zealous part on the side of the national administration, and was indefatigable in supporting the rights of the nation. Thus early did he enrol himself in the ranks of the Democratic party. A mind like Mr. HENSHAW's, so searching and so active, could not be an idle spectator of events; and accordingly from this period up to the day of his death he never ceased to look with a patriot's eye on the political aspects of the country. Few regarded with a more comprehensive grasp its vast and varied commercial interests, or with a keener insight indicated the political measures which true statesmanship required to meet existing events.

We have not space to detail, in full, his political action. In 1823 he was indefatigable in his exertions to procure the election of WILLIAM EUSTIS Governor: in 1824 he advocated the election of WILLIAM H. CRAWFORD for the Presidency; in 1826 he was elected to the Senate of Massachusetts from Suffolk County, and proved himself a most intelligent and influential member. He did much towards procuring the passage of the act establishing the Warren Free Bridge, which Gov. LINCOLN vetoed. In 1828 he was elected, by a Legislature of opposite politics with himself, one of the State Board of Internal Improvement, and from that time until within a year past he has been most actively engaged in various Railroad projects. It was under the auspices of this Board that the first surveys for the Boston and Providence and Boston and Albany Roads were made. Mr. HENSHAW was a Director in the Worcester Road from its foundation. It is not too much to ascribe to his sagacity much of the success that has characterized the lines with which this Road is connected. In 1826 also, he took a most active part in the contest that resulted in the election of Gen. JACKSON.

In 1829 Mr. HENSHAW received the appointment of collector of this port. He held this office nine years. He tendered his resignation to General JACKSON in 1834, but the President refused to accept it; and again in 1837, when Mr. BANCROFT, in 1838, was appointed to succeed him. Mr. HENSHAW brought to the discharge of the duties of this office large mercantile experience, uncommon firmness, and a spirit of commercial liberality; and we believe it is not overstating the truth to ascribe to him the credit of having been the best collector Boston ever had. He understood the wants of merchants and the duties of his office, was easy of access, always frank and decisive, and while he aimed to be just to the government, he desired to render every facility to the mercantile community. In 1839 Mr. HENSHAW tendered, in word seven, a printed vote for representative, which was rejected solely because it was not in *writing*. The case was brought into court by him in an action against the warden, when Judge PARKER gave an opinion in Mr HENSHAW's favor; and from this time commenced the use of printed, instead of written votes. In 1833 Mr. HENSHAW gave General JACKSON, when he was in Boston, the bold advice to remove the deposits from the United States Bank; and all through that exciting contest he contributed in many ways to sustain the administration against the tremendous exertions of this institution. He was one of the first to suggest the independent treasury system.

The year succeeding Mr. HENSHAW's resignation of the Collectorship, 1839, he was elected a Representative from the town of Leicester. He entered upon its duties with much zeal, and soon evinced his characteristic ability. He made a strong argument in the case of a contested seat from Mendon, in which he contended for a liberal construction of the Constitution in this case. But unhappily severe illness kept him from his seat, except for a few days, during the entire session.

In 1843 Mr. HENSHAW was invited to a seat in President TYLER's cabinet, and he accepted the post of Secretary of the Navy. He was no time-server, but carried into this place the uprightness, boldness and decision that so marked his nature; and in a determination to reform the abuses which then existed and still exist, he dismissed defaulters and prodigates, introduced a system of accountability, retrenched wasteful expenditures, set drones at work, and put vigor into the service. There was at the head honesty, impartiality and sound judgment, united with an iron will: and that reform which the Navy needs bid fair to go on. But unfortunately for the country, certain influences procured his rejection by the Senate, and the Cabinet lost a sagacious adviser and the Navy a firm friend.

In consequence of ill health Mr. HENSHAW, for a few years past, has not been able to exhibit his usual activity in the political field. He has been, however, by no means a silent observer of events. On the occasion of the war with Mexico, he presided at the meeting when a sword was presented to Gen CUSHING, when he made a characteristic address; and in 1850, when the crisis called for the Union meetings, he was one of the vice-presidents at the Faneuil Hall meeting, when he wrote a vigorous letter in favor of the compromise measures.

We have thus stated some of the stations that DAVID HENSHAW has filled; and yet this sketch gives but an inadequate idea of his activity. He was emphatically an original thinker, and wielded a sharp and vigorous pen; and what to him was error met with no quarter. Political heresies and religious intolerance he attacked with closeness of logic and merciless thoroughness. There was no circumlocution in his style. It was plain, direct, terse, and to the point. We have not space even to enumerate the important articles he contributed to the journals; his various political addresses; his strongly written public letters. They all bear the same impress, that of tough, well-stored, sagacious intellect, and a manly character. His views on financial questions, on public improvement, on the tariff, were such as were ahead of existing public opinion, but which public opinion is fast coming up to. They were worthy of his sagacity. He was every inch an American.

To such public service is to be added a private life above reproach. He was unswerving in his attachments. Never was he known to desert a friend. Many young men, now among the leading merchants of this city, who commenced life under such substantial encouragement as he delighted to give, will attest the value of his counsels and the constancy of his regard. He was liberal beyond the usual measure of those engaged in mercantile pursuits. The large number to whom he gave employment found him ever as honorable to his engagements as he was enterprising in his business. In fine he was a true friend and an open enemy.

Such is an imperfect tribute to one of the ablest men of New-England. He was disabled by ill health, and at length passed away, at a time when his large experience, his varied knowledge, his ripe judgment, and uncommon political sagacity, pointed him out as one fit to render the most valuable public service. But he will not be forgotten. He will live in the solid work he has done and in the respect of the community in which he passed his life. Few have filled offices of honor more worthily, or served his country more patriotically, than DAVID HENSHAW.

WANTED.

SITUATION WANTED—By a Colored Woman, as Cook. Inquire in the rear of No. 169 Sullivan-st. To be seen for one week.

WANTED—Ladies can receive full and accurate printed instructions in the art of inlaying and ornamenting spider marks; they will be sent to any address on receipt of 25 cents, post paid. Address MARY DALE, box No. 90 Broadway Post Office, New York.

CLERK—Wanted, an efficient Clerk to take charge of a Book Store. He must have a practical acquaintance with the business, and be able to furnish unexceptionable testimonials as to character, &c. Apply, either by letter or personally, to WM. W. ROSE, Stationer, No. 17 Wall-st.

MECHANICS—An ingenious maker of Astronomical, Nautical and Philosophical Instruments, is wanted, to go out of the City part of the year. Address, with reference and residence, Box 1741 Post Office.

BOY WANTED.—A smart, active Boy, 14 to 15 years of age, in a Lamp and Crockery Store. He must be able to furnish good reference, and will be required to board with his employer. Inquire at the Store, No. 151 Court-st., corner of Baltic, South Brooklyn.

A GENTLEMAN, liberally educated, wishes employment to some literary avocation, as Reviewer or Tutor, &c. References unexceptionable. Address SCHOLASTICUS, office of this paper.

TYPE CASTERS WANTED—At CORTELYOU & GIFFING'S New-York Type Foundry, No. 29 Spruce-st.

TINMAN WANTED—At J. MASON'S Store Depot, No. 53 Beekman-st., one door above 'ith-st. N. B.—None but good workmen need apply. Steady work given.

TO WHOLESALE GROCERS.—Wanted, by a young man having a large City acquaintance, a situation as Salesman. Address W., at this office.

$6,000.—PARTNER WANTED.—Wanted by an importing and jobbing house of silks and fancy goods, a partner, special or active, with from $6,000 to $10,000. This affords an opportunity to enter a light business, affording profits which to mention might not be credited. Address confidentially, at this office,

E. K. P. & Co.

BOARDING.

BOARDING AT UNION HOUSE, No. 279 Hudson-st., between Canal and Spring-sts. A suit of rooms elegantly furnished, remain unengaged at this new and commodious house, and may be secured, on very moderate terms, by making immediate application. Also two or three choice single rooms for gentlemen.

BOARD IN A PRIVATE FAMILY.—A gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen, can have a very pleasant front parlor, on second floor, (partly furnished) in a strictly private family. Location in Varick, near Canal-st. Terms moderate. Apply at store, No. 290 Hudson-st.

BOARDING WANTED—For a lady and gentleman, in a private family or boarding-house—the location not to be higher than Chambers-st. The room or rooms will be furnished by the advertiser. Address No. 2,754, New-York Post-Office.

BOARD IN SOUTH BROOKLYN.—Two or three single gentlemen and gentlemen and their wives can be accommodated with furnished rooms and board at No. 1 Willow-place, within two minutes walk of Atlantic-st. Ferry.

BOARDING—Two very handsome furnished Rooms, with or without breakfast and tea, where the comforts of a home can be enjoyed. Apply at No. 123 Chambers-st., a few doors from the Girard House.

BOARDING—Two or three single Gentlemen can be accommodated with good Board and pleasant rooms at No. 77 East Broadway, corner of Market-st.

BOARD—WITH HANDSOME SUITS OF ROOMS may be had at Nos. 42 and 44 East 25th-st., near 4th-av. The houses have the modern improvements.

A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY, residing in the neighborhood of Union-square, will let a Room in the second story, with Board, to a gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen. The house is new, with the modern improvements. Apply at No. 200 Fourth-av. References exchanged.

TO LET—One large, neat and comfortable furnished front parlor, on the first floor, and one furnished room on the third floor, in a small private family, with breakfast and tea if desired. Hot and shower baths and water-closet in the house. For particulars please inquire on the premises, No. 109 Canal-st., second block from Broadway.

TWO GENTLEMEN can be accommodated with pleasant furnished rooms with or without breakfast and tea, at No. 34 Prospect-st., Brooklyn, near Fulton Ferry.

FURNISHED ROOMS.—Single gentlemen may secure elegantly-furnished Apartments (without Board) at No. 52 Barclay-st.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—To single gentlemen, with or without partial board, at No. 276 East 9th-st. near Tompkins Square.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SALAMANDER SAFES.

WILDER'S PATENT, WITH RICH'S IMPROVEMENT—STEARNS & MARVIN, successors to Rich & Co., are the only manufacturers of SALAMANDER SAFES combining both patents. Depôt, No. 146 Water-st., New-York.

CHEAPEST DAGUERREOTYPES IN THE WORLD!—REES & CO., No. 289 Broadway, have adopted the cheapest system ever known in the art, where by they are able to furnish as beautiful and durable pictures for 25 cents as any which ever have been made. For the truth of this, call on REES & CO., corner of Reade-st. and Broadway.

THE NEW YORK DUTCHMAN SAYS AN Italian gentleman offered $1,000 for a sight of one of INSLEY'S Daguerreotype pictures. The gentleman was blind: but every one who can see should visit Mr INSLEY, and procure a likeness that will endure when the original has vanished from the view. They are true and faultless. His No is 311 Broadway. Skylight gallery.

MISS D. BURGER, CHEAP AND FASHIONABLE MILLINERY, No 129 Grand-st. between Crosby and Elm sts., near Broadway, New York. Bonnets, Silk and Straw Hats, altered, cleaned and pressed, in the latest style.

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CONDITION OF MEXICO.

Special Message of the President.

The following special Message from President ARISTA, delivered at the opening of the special session of the Mexican Congress, October 15, presents a clear and interesting view of the disorders and difficulties of the Republic:

Gentlemen of the Senate and House of Representatives:

The Government, devoting itself entirely to the accomplishment of the decisions at which, after mature deliberation, you had arrived, entertained the hope that when the end of the present term should have come, many of the difficulties that impeded its progress would have disappeared, and thenceforward be no longer an obstacle to your efforts. Peace and internal security, basis of social order, and an indispensible condition of national prosperity, were reestablished and consolidated where they had most seriously suffered, and where they caused the most serious uneasiness and anxiety. The invasions of adventurers on the Bravo river have ceased, leaving our national honor settled on a firm basis, while, at the same time, an apparently inexhaustible fountain of calamities, disorders, and causes, calculated to destroy the welfare and morality of the republic, has been stopped. But, on the other hand, as soon as the Government had begun to take breath, and congratulate itself upon the issue of the conflict—as soon as it had begun to devise means for the reduction of expenses, and for making every practicable economy in the various branches of the administration—at that instant new troubles broke out, and it was compelled to consume on one side what it had saved on the other, and to enter into new agreements which there was no possibility of avoiding. Domestic quarrels and dissensions had sprung up during the last year at Vera Cruz, and a rebellion against the constituted authorities had begun to manifest itself. This was, however, promptly put down; the same causes, however, which gave it birth, continued to act with equal, nay, still greater power than before, and the result was a new insurrection, which broke out during the present year. It was not, however, put down as easily as the former one; but, on the contrary, has several times been on the point of overpowering the forces sent to quell it, and thereby reducing to nought the authority against which its efforts were directed. This disorder, which on several occasions was supposed at an end, still subsists, and threatens very serious consequences. It would be useless any longer to seek to avoid viewing the true state of things. The Congress of Vera Cruz, taking into its own hands the authority vested in the executive powers of the State, setting itself above the Government and Federal Constitution, obstinately refusing to listen to the demands and complaints of the people, has paralyzed all the efforts and endeavors having in view the repression of sedition. It has even gone so far as to interfere with military operations, and to give orders and directions in regard to the them; and, what is still more inconceivable, to prevent those emanating from the General Government, or its immediate agents, having effect. This unhappy state of things, which contained in itself not only very great actual evils, but also still more serious ones for the future, could not be viewed passively by the Government. The latter then determined to require of Vera Cruz a categorical answer to the following question:—Did that province desire to take upon itself exclusively the charge of pacifying its citizens with its own means and resources, in which case the General Government would confine itself to defending the places of residence of the powers of the State, and of securing the safety of the parties traveling on the public roads, or did Vera Cruz leave that task exclusively to the Government, without interfering with its acts, seeing that anarchy and confusion in military operations were only calculated to give encouragement and confidence to the insurgents? The Government of Vera Cruz gave an affirmative answer to the first question, preferring the former method, and thereupon directed its efforts to the repression of the rebellion. But these efforts being fruitless, its bad recourse once more to the Union, confessing that the said repression was out of its power.

Under these circumstances the Government has one more taken in hand the pacification of the State. Its first step was to order the march of a sufficient number of troops, under the orders of their Commander General; the latter, acting upon the directions which he shall receive from the Secretary of War, will probably succeed in putting an end to so disgraceful an affair.

Causes similar to those which produced the revolution of Vera Cruz, brought on an instantaneous and violent outbreak in Mazatlan. This, coinciding a similar occurrence at Jalisco, was the cause of the fortifying of both these places, for the Government found itself suddenly deprived of all its means of action. Contributions to considerable amounts, dictated by the Congress of Sinaloa, the manner in which they were exacted, and the threats of the armed forces, produced a reaction, in which the garrison unfortunately joined. This being the main prop of the Government at these places, the result was that the Governor was thrown into prison, and the Commander-General, who had remained faithful to his duty, was obliged to leave the town. This event was accompanied by circumstances which gave rise to remonstrances on the part of the diplomatic corps, on account of the violation of the immunities of consular agents, in the treatment of some or one of them by the Governor.

Immediately on receiving the intelligence of this event, the Government provided for the departure of a body of troops of the National Guard of Jalisco, in order that these, operating under the orders of the Commander-General of Sinaloa, might reduce to submission the insurgents of Mazatlan; but before the dispatches containing these orders, and which were also sent by extraordinary express, had been closed, intelligence reached the Government of the Guadalajara insurrection, which had instantaneously overthrown the authorities of that place. The ministers will apprize you of the details of these affairs, which are well worthy of serious notice and attention.

In this state of affairs, when all our federal institutions were at stake, and the troops commanded by Gen. URAGA were engaged as a reserve of those operating in Jalapa and Orizava, the Government called for the aid of the neighboring States, asking for a supply of troops and money proportioned to the resources of each, in order that a respectable division might be formed, to be added to the forces of which the Government could dispose. It was hoped that with these the insurgents of Guadalajara might be reduced to submission, and that this would be followed by the pacification of Mazatlan.

The States, although they did not refuse the cooperation which was asked of them, were unable to lend the forces that the exigency required, and the Government, notwithstanding the advantage of leading the aid of its military combinations to the consummation of the work at which the corps of URAGA was engaged, ordered, without further delay, that the latter move on to Jalisco.

Meanwhile, the discordant elements of the revolution of Guadalajara had given courage and ardor to rebels of another character, who, admitting into their ranks all who came to them, sought to generalize the insurrection by giving it a common centre. This they sought in an attempt to destroy the political institutions governing the Nation, flattering the interests of the one, irritating the passions of others, and exciting all to hatred against the head of the Government, which hatred is founded on the invincible resistance which he has and will oppose to the consummation of their desires.

Had the executive power, betraying its oath and its convictions, actually followed the course imputed to it falsely and maliciously by its foes, the revolution would have assumed a far different character; but it has preferred exposing itself to becoming a victim to the efforts aimed against it, and to run all the risks which might threaten it, rather than fail to comply with the demands of conscience, honor and patriotism.

The alarming turn which was being taken by that revolution required measures proportioned to the danger, and in order to effect this, it became necessary to resort to the last and most scanty resources at the command of the Government.

The movements of the brigade under the command of General URAGA have already been spoken of. To these were added the troops furnished by the Governor of Jalisco, and by those of other States, and, besides this, General MINON, with part of the troops which at Tehuantepec were under him, has been dispatched to the scene of action. The Government is awaiting the result of these operations.

Nothing which could possibly be done on the part of the Government has been omitted, but every means calculated to lessen the difficulties surrounding it has been resorted to; and it is owing to its zeal and to its exertions, crowned by almost entire success, that a revolution bidding fair at its outset to end in the total subversion of social order, has been stopped short in its alarming career.

The Governors of the respective States, worthy representatives of the good sense of the nation, have identified themselves with the sentiments of the Executive; they have considered that their own cause and that of the political institutions of the country were one and inseparable, and they have, in consequence, given the most unmistakable and abundant proofs of their adherence and confidence. The army, following its true mission, which is to sustain order and the laws, has followed, and invariably will follow, the cause of the Government.

The germs and elements of this revolution, although weakened, are sufficiently powerful to burst forth into life and produce a general conflagration if they be not opportunely plucked out by the roots.

Thus far the government has been enabled to oppose them, not with the efficacy which it would have desired, because it was not in its power to dispose of resources sufficient for this purpose, but unfortunately, the resources which it did dispose of were not all of those that may be called common or ordinary, and most of them have been exhausted in the preservation of social order and public tranquility. The time, then, has come when even these resources, inadequate as they are, can no longer be depended upon. It has become impossible to repay the funds which have been taken to honor the numerous engagements weighing upon the treasury, and to reimburse credits which, if unsatisfied, will more seriously aggravate our troubles. Difficulties have now become of such a character that the limited power of the government is no longer sufficient to meet them, and in order to overcome them it has recourse to the more ample power which the nation has deposited in the hands of its representatives. This, then, gentlemen, is the first object for which you have been convoked.

The resolution that shall be dictated by the two Houses, on the point proposed, will decide the fate of another, equal in point of vital importance to that which is recommended to your attention, and which may involve the most sacred titles to support its demand for being first attended to. I speak of the unhappy condition of the States of the interior, desolated by the incursions of barbarians, and which the Government cannot attend to as fully as it would desire on account of the insufficiency of its resources. This serious matter demands constant and abundant means and assistance, in order that the system of defence may prove efficacious. The Secretary of the War Department will confer with your Committee, to deliberate and decide upon the measures which it may be most expedient to adopt.

The respect to which the Holy Father, both as a temporal prince and as the head of the Church, is entitled, has induced the Government to include in the matters designated for the session, the reception and recognition of Monsignor CLEMENTI as Apostolic Delegate, for courtesy cannot allow that the representative of that envoy to our Republic be any longer undecided, taking into consideration the relations which Mexico maintains with the Apostolic See, and the spiritual dependence of the nation upon the universal father of the faithful.

The great benefits which Mexico and the world at large expect to reap from the opening of the route across the Istamus of Tehuantepec were considered by Congress in its last session, the decree of the 1st of May having been issued with a view to facilitate this enterprise. The Government has allowed no means to remain untried, and has omitted nothing which diligence or precaution could prompt, to expedite its execution in such a way that, while producing all its advantages, the serious inconveniences attending the project might be done away with. In this matter, and the better to insure its success, it has given such proofs of self denial and disinterestedness, that it may perhaps have incurred the censure of those who saw therein an alienation of the high prerogatives of the Government. But having in view only the real and substantial interests of the nation, being anxious to expose to no contingency a matter which may seriously compromise the future prospects of the Republic, and, in fine, to do away with all pretexts, and arrest calumny and detraction, it has resigned itself to the painful sacrifices imposed by the necessity of the situation, among the first and most painful of which was the dissolution which it caused of a cabinet which had rendered so many and so useful services to this same cause, devoting itself to it with indefatigable assiduity, with ardent enthusiasm, and with a disinterestedness and probity exempt from the shadow of reproach.

In spite of this, however, yielding to reiterated instances, supported by their arguments, and persuaded that such a measure could only redound to the benefit of the affair and the service of the Republic, I accepted their resignation, thereby completing the duties prescribed by my office.

The resignation of the Cabinet created a vacuum which it was necessary immediately to fill; and requiring, as is my habit, that the greatest prudence and certainty should preside over all my acts, I was anxious to have the execution of this matter placed in proper hands, exempt from all reproach and suspicion, and I did so, recommending the examination of the propositions presented for the opening of the route, and the drawing up of the contract, to a commission which is at present engaged with the matter, laboring under ample instructions, which will leave both you and them all the liberty necessary to do all that may be most expedient in the political and economical interest of the Republic.

But this matter, which only the Government of Mexico should have a right to discuss, and which certain declarations of the Government of the United States had in consequence placed in its natural centre, has appeared to change its aspect in the Senate of that Republic where it has of late been carried, having been taken out of its proper province. No resolution has as yet been adopted, and it is to be hoped that the resolution which may be adopted will be dictated by justice and reason. The same body, actuated by a design easily to be understood, has permitted that the diplomatic correspondence in this matter be published; but it is to be remarked that the publication which has been made is not complete; that the Government must, moreover, as far as lies within its power, prevent its effects; that the veil of secrecy which envelopes this matter having been torn away in the United States, there is no reason for preserving it in Mexico, and therefore publication has also been ordered here, not only of the diplomatic negotiations, but also of everything relating to the matter, from its origin, in order that the people of both countries may understand the matter thoroughly, and in arriving at a conclusion, may have all the knowledge necessary for a just one. This work, requiring long and laborious investigations, is now in progress, and will very shortly be submitted to you and to the public. The inspection of these documents may be of great assistance to you in the solution of the grave questions which you are now called upon to decide. But all those that I have enumerated, and the others which will come in the course of your deliberations, are reduced to one point, as a common centre, and I recommend to your special attention and consideration, as the key destined to solve all these difficulties. The question of the deficiency presents itself every day more and more pressing, for coming as it does from a remote period, it necessarily grows with time and increases in very great proportions. This deficiency is incompatible with order, justice, equity, and the establishment of any regular administration for the Government, living day by day under the oppressive yoke of crying necessities, of necessities, too, in many cases, as in the present one, unforeseen, is reduced to the necessity of consuming its future resources at losses and sacrifices which widen and increase the awful abyss of the deficiency to the peril of the nation's existence.

The Government, knowing its dangers, has left nothing untried to diminish them, whatever it could, introducing economy and improvement into each and every branch that admitted of either. Animated by this spirit, it has taken advantage of the powers with which it was vested by the law of May 21, by reforming the salaries of the Ministers and offices connected with them, thereby realizing an economy of considerable importance in the sums which have to be paid by the public Treasury, while it is to be hoped that there will be a still more material benefit resulting from the operation of the reforms effected in the administration. To this latter effort must be attributed the increase of over one million of dollars in the general receipts. Nevertheless, what has been done is still very distant from reaching the object we have in view, nor is it a means calculated to effect this. Means of another character, and such as are within your exclusive power, can alone save the nation in the dangerous crisis now at hand; and the secretaries, in giving you an account of the use which the Government has made of the power which you have conferred upon it, will also point out to you those which it may be necessary to adopt.

There is, gentlemen, one other envenomed sore, which is circulating its virulent poison into all the arteries, and even the most delicate fibres of our society; it does not allow of the establishment of anything which is needed—it destroys what is actually established—renders impossible every species of government—and even threatens the very existence of the Republic as a nation, from the immense discredit which it throws upon it, both at home and abroad. I speak of the excessive liberty of the press, carried at present to the furthest extreme of immorality of the most shameful character. Defamation has been converted into a profession, and used as an honest means of livelihood; words are meted out in proportion as they are paid for, and competition is carried to an extreme which must cause the utmost shame and humiliation to every honorable man. Opposition to the acts of Government has, in all countries and at all times, been salutary and of advantage to the society, when carried on with probity and intelligence; but when greedy speculators take it in hand, they censure everything without discrimination, without conscience, and without discretion, aiming all their efforts not at enlightening or aiding the Administration, but at pulling it to the ground. The Government, at a time when it saw itself in the imminent peril of being enveloped and destroyed by a revolution which threatened it on every side, and which was clearly instigated and fostered by the press, judged that it was not only permitted, but also within the strict sphere of duty, to prevent further contagion, and check it in its progress; and this conviction led to the extreme measure contained in the circular of Sept 21. If it has therein transgressed in form, it has the consciousness of having saved the substance, and of having taken the first step towards a measure required by morality, policy, and the good name and honor of the Republic; for if the latter has fallen into discredit and disrepute in the eyes of other nations, this is due only to those who calmly and knowingly propagated its dishonor.

The Government has abrogated that circular; but it seriously calls the attention of Congress to this evil which has radically destroyed all respect for constituted authority, which corrupts public morals, which tends to the discredit of the country, and which has converted itself into a vile speculation, exercised at the expense of the honor and character of private citizens, for even the domestic proof has now ceased to be an object of respect. I shall only remind you of the disgraceful and shameful character of the publications of the current year, and then ask you to decide if, with such unbounded license, it is, or even can be, possible to consolidate any political system or maintain any kind of administration.

The executive has made out for you a brief analysis of the necessities which at present press most severely upon the Republic, confining the same to such matters as the nature of your deliberations will permit you to take into consideration. Still, those which you are at present to deliberate upon, are of so very vital a character that they must be considered as a preliminary—an indispensible preliminary—of those which await you during the ordinary term, for which you will be able to do nothing in it if you have not previously placed its foundations on a firm basis. The Republic is in a terrible crisis, and it is absolutely necessary to meet it with all the power which the laws have deposited in your hands. I have done.

What would be at Stake in a General War?

From the London Spectator.

Conversation at Vienna, as well as in London and Paris, in Berlin, Brussels, and Rome—in New-York and Washington—to say nothing also of Cape Town and the Australian capitals—is concerning itself with the prospect of a general war. The Continental veterans of the last war, the German and Austrians especially, are speaking as if their old experiences were rising to a premium, and they are laying down the law as to the probabilities of such occurrence with great vivacity. They are considering the probable results of this or that combination when the outbreak may happen. Louis NAPOLEON, they say, will not be able to stick to peace by his own will; his army will encourage and force him into hostilities. A war between France and England would be pleasing to Austria, especially if Prussia join England, for then Austria might make war in Germany, and strengthen her own empire. We attach no great importance to the speculations of old gentlemen whose political views are based mainly upon the state of affairs thirty or forty years ago, and who find great difficulty in bringing the understanding of 1815 to bear upon 1852 or 1853. The general tendency, however, to talk of a subject, although of no great moment at any particular place or time, becomes clearly significant as soon as it extends over successive years and many countries. If people in places so far apart as those which we have mentioned, for two or three years persevere in discussing war as an imminent probability, it is all but certain that they are moved by some common impulse resting upon reality. If a Viennese general, an Italian patriot, a Cape rebel, an Australian colonist, a 'cute Yankee, a French adventurer, and a London trader, all find their minds inclined to run upon the same idea, there must be some real and solid fact at the bottom, upon which they all really stand, and of which they are conscious. It does not matter that the fact may lie below the surface, may be vague and difficult for us to scrutinize and describe. We all feel it is there; it is the common thought in so many different communities and understandings. The general concurrence, therefore, of superficial signs, indicates that this war talk has in it a reality; that war is a thing to be, at no very distant day.

But if war is to fall upon the world, what does it involve? What are the main things at stake if Europe should be involved in a general contest? This is a question which concerns us not remotely, not lightly; because in the brief interval allowed between that event which all concur in expecting, the position of our own country in the conflict—the things in which it takes the most lively interest—may be materially influenced.

The first thing that appears to us to be at stake is freedom. The freedom of Europe is preeminently at stake, especially according to our English understanding of the word. Although the modern idea as to the "rights of the people," prevalent upon the whole in England, and in those countries which have been endeavoring to copy her institutions, is of comparatively recent growth, yet for some century or two, or even more, Europe has upon the whole been adopting a civil rather than a military form of government. It is a maxim said that this progress of civil freedom is endangered and checked by outbreaks like those of 1848; and as a fact it might be so, but as a matter of logic the result is not creditable either to the state of intelligence in Europe or to the moral courage of those who support constitutional freedom. The excesses of an uneducated populace and its especial friends have no logical force against the merits of regulated liberty; as little as the excesses of arbitrary government can be taken to defend freedom of any sort. It is the business of those who uphold regulated liberty to see that their doctrines be maintained in the face of both opposing extremes; and it argues little for the conviction, the moral courage, or even the practical intelligence of men, when they flinch from maintaining their principles at the time when those principles are most peremptorily challenged. The revolution of 1848, and the reaction of 1849, were exactly the times when the upholders of constitutional freedom should have used their utmost exertions; and it was exactly at those times that they most specially drew back from their opportunity. The struggle has been left to the extremes. One extreme has vanquished; arbitrary rule has pressed with such iron force on the populations, that a chronic rebellion is maintained by counter irritation; and in the case of a general war, it is probable that provocatives of the same kind, on both sides, would be sufficient pretence for increase to the aggressive spirit of arbitrary rule. Immense armies have been formed for the maintenance of that rule; they are all now engaged in practical encroachments; a period of general disturbance would give them the opportunity of extending those encroachments and confirming them. Although none of us can determine the ultimate results of a general commotion in Europe, the first result seems tolerably certain—the establishment of a military machinery as the ordinary rule of government. An illustration of that is seen in Northern Italy, where even municipal affairs are administered by the soldiery of the Empire. If freedom is at stake, therefore, in the next European war, the most obvious danger which threatens it is the general establishment of military administration.

The next thing which England more especially has at stake, in case there should be any general conflict, is her commerce. This is assailed in many ways. Her intercourse with countries quite willing to trade with her might of course be stopped by any power able to intercept that intercourse, especially if England failed, by the peculiarity of the position that she might assume, to engage on her side the good will of any such community. Northern Italy and Hungary, for example, have signified their desire to extend commercial relations with this country, and we know that their resources for that purpose are ample. But in the case of a war, it might be quite possible for Austria to intercept even the existing trade of England with both these countries. Her commerce at sea would be much more manifestly endangered. The Australians already perceive that; and in the Australian newspapers, as well as in private letters brought by the last mail, we find a sombre reflex of the reports from Europe that a war might probably break out. The Australians are alarmed for their own produce trade, for the gold traffic, for the trade from England, and, in short, for commerce in any form. Freights and insurance they say will rise. Of course they would. The long voyage even more than the short, would be menaced by a state of the world, which should let loose the maritime Powers and privateers against our trading ships.

In these respects England stands in a perfectly different condition from what she did before. At one time her sailors were exclusively her own; but since that period great progress has been made in manning with English sailors the navy of a foreign country—the navy of the American Republic. At a more distant period it was highly amusing for British privateers to intercept Spanish argosies bearing gold to Europe. At the present day the great argosies are the English; and, amusing as it might be to bring a Spanish gold ship into London or Bristol, the countenances in London and Bristol would look very blank at hearing that an English gold ship had been carried into New York or Brest. Yet the contingency is by no means impossible. Much, indeed, would depend upon the question, who were our enemies or our foes. Some we need scarcely fear; others would turn the scale against us, or for us, in an immense proportion. The underwriters would be able to tell the mercantile equation of dangers like these, but they could not form the estimates until they knew the distribution of animosity or amity.

Using the word in a very high sense, commerce would be attacked still more vitally in another form, and the Australians foresee it. A general war would put a stop to emigration—emigration to Australia, emigration to America. A general war, in other words, would stop the outlet of our people, and the inlet of our wealth; that is to say, if we had arrayed against us strong maritime powers. This check to emigration would have its effects not only upon us at home; it would injure our colonies and our remote dependencies; it would exasperate them, and our relatives and allies might be so disgusted as to see no value in longer alliance. *A general war in Europe might materially affect the political geography of the British empire.* But much, as we have said before, would depend upon the distribution of animosity or amity. The insurance broker could not exactly furnish the mercantile equation for this contingency; the statesman may have some idea both of its importance and its bearing.

Although contingencies not less momentous than these might be included in the possibility of an European conflict, it would be a very false policy to let the recognition of that truth render us timid. There is counsel in courage as well as in caution. By a timid policy we might court the dangers which we deprecate. England will not obtain any safety in a troubled future except that which she can secure for herself. The distribution of amity or alliance may affect the facility of that insurance, but the effect of insurance or perdition must depend upon England. If she cannot defend herself, and all that is precious to her, it might prove the most paying policy to declare herself politically insolvent, at once give up her place among the nations to some more wealthy ruling power, and accept the protectorate which any State may be willing to give her on reasonable terms. There may be commercial men who would jump at this suggestion; we trust there are a few statesmen who cannot look beyond it.

NEW-YORK CITY.

CRIMINAL RECKLESSNESS IN THE USE OF FIRE ARMS.—Yesterday evening about 7 o'clock, some person fired off an air gun in Broadway, endangering the lives of several persons. The shot from the gun went through the show-window of Messrs. HALL & SON, corner of Park Place and Broadway, and also through the window of SMITH & KNAPP'S' Carpet store, and that of the Fancy Store of WM. L. SHARDLOW, No. 266 Broadway. The gun must have been charged with powder and slugs, and under the circumstances it is a wonder that no person was injured. The policeman on patrol in that vicinity, made every effort to ascertain who fired the gun, but was unsuccessful and the villains escaped detection.

MILITARY.—The Excelsior Fusileers passed our office on Thursday, on their way to Stryker's Bay. The Company went out in stages, drawn by white horses, and, after target exercise and refreshment, returned by the same conveyances.

ACCIDENT.—Friday morning at an early hour, a laborer named JOHN MCMANUS was dangerously injured by the caving in of an embankment at No. 355 Third-Avenue. The skull of the poor man was fractured, and he was immediately conveyed to the Bellevue Hospital by officer MCPARLIN of the Eighteenth Ward.

CIRCUIT COURT—Before Judge ROOSEVELT.—In the case of *Stephen Weeks* vs. *Lowerre*, the jury were discharged being unable to agree in a verdict. This is the second occasion which has resulted in a disagreement, and the third trial of the same party. The Jury having once found a verdict for the plaintiff which was set aside by the Court above.

WILLIAMSBURG CITY.

CASE OF OFFICER AUSTIN.—Mayor HENRY and Alderman BARKER and DRISCOE met at the City Hall on Wednesday evening, and concluded the examination of this officer. The following preamble and resolution was adopted:

Alderman BARKER moved, as the Committee had met and as neither of the parties were present, and inasmuch as Mr. AUSTIN had been guilty, in part, of the charges preferred against him, *to wit:* the charge of assault, but under aggravated circumstances, therefore

Resolved, That the charges against Mr. AUSTIN be dismissed, as the unreasonable length of time of suspension, without pay, is sufficient punishment for the offence committed.

On motion of Alderman DRISCOE, the resignation of G. C. AUSTIN, as policeman of the First Ward, was then accepted.

NEW SCHOOL HOUSES.—There are to be two additional public school houses erected in Williamsburg. One is to be located in the First Ward, and the other in the Third Ward. It is found necessary to erect these buildings in consequence of the rapid increase of the population. Williamsburg has already several very fine public school houses, which are seldom surpassed.

NEW STAGE LINE.—A new stage line has just been established by Messrs. Keese and Elliott. The Stages leave the Grand-street and Peck-slip ferries, and from thence pass through South Seventh and South Sixth-streets, and over the new PLANK road, to John J. Sneider's, passing the Union, Evergreens, Cypress Hills, and Jewish Cemeteries.

DISPENSARY REPORT.—The whole number of patients treated during the month of October is 352, viz.: Males, 140; females, 212. Nativity—Born in Ireland, 231; United States, 62; England, 15; Germany, 16; Scotland, 2. Diseases—Heart, lungs, and throat, 67; abdomen, 39; eye and ear, 19; skin, 20; minor surgery, 5; urinary, 1; nervous, 26; rheumatism, 15; fevers, 23; operations in dentistry, 48; dysentery 8; diarrhœa, 23; injury, 45; vaccinated, 13.

ACCIDENT.—On Thursday afternoon, two men named James Reid and Arthur Coolidge were severely injured by the falling of a scaffold upon which they were at work, from the third story of a new building in North Seventh-street. Reid was badly bruised, but hopes are entertained of his recovery.

THE FISHERIES.—The Pictou (N. S.) *Chronicle* complains bitterly of the conduct of Commander CAMPBELL, of H. M steamer *Devastation*, and says that "a service intended to benefit colonists has been turned into gross oppression, and the British service and flag has thus been made the subject of hatred, ridicule, and contempt, on the part of those who would otherwise cherish and respect it." Among other arbitrary acts which the *Chronicle* charges upon this doughty defender of the fisheries, is the detention of a half decked boat belonging to some poor obscure fishermen, who, by the navigation laws, did not require a certificate of registry, or any papers whatever. Com. CAMPBELL informed the astounded and terrified skipper that he and his crew were pirates—going to sea without papers! He also ordered a schooner from Halifax to desist from landing her cargo at Port Hood, for what reason is not stated, and threatened to fire upon her if the captain persisted. The cargo was landed, nevertheless, CAMPBELL not daring to carry out his threat.

Many of our own fishermen have cause to remember this officer, and will subscribe to the remark of the *Chronicle*, that his proceedings are "of such a character as to lay that officer open to charges of gross misconduct and high handed oppression."

It is reported that the steamer *Arctic*, running between Chicago and Milwaukee, and belonging to the Messrs. Wards, was wrecked at New-Buffalo, during the late gale, and has proved a total loss. The brig *Seymour* sank on or near Rattle-snake Island, and proves a total loss. A large vessel painted black, is ashore on a sunken shoal about two miles north of the Lost Sisters. Foremast and mainmast gone. The steamer *St. Louis* is a total wreck. The *Northern Indiana* found her near Kelley's Island, with her bow on a rock—stern down. No lives lost. She had but five passengers.

MORAL AND RELIGIOUS.

Church and Missionary Intelligence.

The *Churchman* has passed out of the hands of Rev. WILLIAM WALTON, who has been for many years its Editor. Dr. WALTON had wielded a ready pen, and has done good service for the Church. In his valedictory he alludes to the position of the *Churchman* in regard to the Diocesan troubles of New-York and New-Jersey, and finds occasion for congratulation that the paper has had the opportunity of shielding the Bishops from unjust accusation.

Rev. S. S. CUTTING has withdrawn from the Review established by the Baptist denomination, and that publication will hereafter be edited by Rev. Dr. TURNBULL and Rev. Mr. MURDOCK, of Hartford.

The Course of Lectures before the Young Men's Christian Association has been commenced by Rev. Dr. VERMILYE, and the subsequent discourses will be delivered on the succeeding Sabbath evenings during the Winter.

The American Female Guardian Society, at its last anniversary, offered a premium of $50 for the best Tract, delineating, in its true light, the guilt of those who read, publish, or sell pernicious fiction. The committee of award, consisting of Rev. Drs. CHEEVER, TYNG, WILLIAMS, and Rev. R. S. FOSTER, have announced that thirty-five manuscripts were received, of which they adjudge the one written by Rev. SAMUEL HARRIS, of Pittsfield, Mass., as entitled to the premium.

A circular of the Young Men's Society of Religious Inquiry of Cincinnati, recently published, states the number of Sabbath schools in that city, of all denominations, to be 70; number of teachers, 1,324; of scholars, 8,540; and of library volumes, 21,504. It states, however, that the attendance on the schools is not near as large in proportion as it was in 1844.

The pastors and churches belonging to the Presbytery of Philadelphia, have resolved upon holding a united prayer and conference meeting at least once in three months. The first one of the kind was held on Wednesday evening last in the Penn-square Church, Rev. Dr. RUPPER'S, when the house was crowded, addresses were made by the pastors, prayers offered, and an occasion of great interest and promise was enjoyed. The Presbytery has also resolved on having a semi-annual sermon on some important topic of practical interest, to be delivered before the united congregations. These measures look to more efficient efforts for the advancement of religion.

The Directors of the New School Theological Seminary, for the Northwest, have fixed on Galena, Ill., as the location. Citizens of that place have pledged $20,000, on condition that the Seminary be located there.

The wants of the American Bible Society having been represented by Rev. G. SHALDON, to the Synod of New-Jersey, at its recent session in New-Brunswick, and it appearing that though there has been for some years past in that State—an increase of aid afforded, and Bibles distributed, during the last year the receipts from Presbyterian churches, averaged but seventeen cents to each communicant. The Synod on motion of Rev. P. O. STUDIFORD, D. D., unanimously adopted the following resolutions:

Resolved, This Synod cherishing a profound sympathy with the object and work of the American Bible Society, feels a lively interest in its operations both at home and abroad.

Resolved, While the goodness of God is recognised in an increased degree of attention to this important matter among us, the growing necessities of the country, in regard to its immigrant population, and the suspicions fields opened by Missionary labor in other lands, call for increased activity and self denial.

Resolved, That the churches connected with this body be urgently requested to aid the cause of Bible Distribution annually, and in the measure of the ability that God gives them.

A new church was duly organized at the Costes street Hall, near Second-street, (Northern Liberties) Philadelphia, consisting of some sixty members, to be known as the Union Presbyterian Church.

The movement to consolidate the Old School Presbyterian Theological Institutions is in progress. The Synod of Kentucky, at their last meeting, appointed a Committee with reference to the transfer of the New-Albany Seminary from the Synod to the General Assembly. The Committee consists of Rev. Drs. R. J. BRECKENRIDGE, W. L. BRECKENRIDGE, and Rev. JOHN MONTGOMERY, with Gov. WICKLIFFE, and S. CASSEDAY, Esq. The Synod of Illinois resolved that the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church be requested to take into consideration the whole subject of Theological Education in the West, with a view to the establishment of one Seminary in St. Louis, or some other eligible point, for the wants of this portion of the church and country; believing that none of the institutions already established, in their present localities, answer the desired end.

Rev. JOHN J. BRANTLEY, Pastor of the Baptist Church at Newberry, S. C., has been elected President of Wake Forest College, North Carolina. Rev. J. H. WHITE, the former President, has accepted the Presidency of the Female Institution at Brownsville, Tenn.

Rev. S. C. BARTLETT, formerly Professor in Western Reserve College, was instal ed over the Franklin-street Church in Manchester, N. H., on the 3d. Sermon by Dr. LORD, of Dartmouth.

Rev. ABSALOM PETERS, D. D., has been dismissed from his pastoral charge at Williamstown, for the term of a year, with a view to act as collecting agent for Williams College—the aim being to raise $50,000 for that Institution.

Rev. EDWARD WRIGHT, of West Haven, Conn., died on the 22d. Mr. W. was born in Deerfield, Mass., and was one of the fifteen Congregational ministers born in that town.

Rev. ROBERT DAVIDSON, D. D., of New-Brunswick, N. J., has prepared a minute and exceedingly interesting history of the First Presbyterian Church of that City, of which he is the Pastor. It was read before the Historical Society of New-Jersey at its last meeting. The facts here gathered respecting the TENNENTS, WHITFIELD, and others, make this document one of rare value and interest in ecclesiastical annals. The example of Dr. DAVIDSON in thus preserving the early memorials of his Church, might be followed with great advantage by other pastors.

Rev. M. M. WAKEMAN, of Union, Broome County, has published an able discourse on Spiritual Communications, designed to show the unreasonable and unscriptural character of the whole system of spiritual rappings.

The Burman Dictionary at which Dr. JUDSON worked so long, and with such a desire to complete before his death, is about to be accomplished by another hand, Rev. E. A. STEVENS, who expresses a hope of completing it in a short time. About three hundred pages quarto are already printed, and it is progressing at a good and steady rate.

The Paris *Univers* announces that £1,000 have been forwarded to Dr. NEWMAN toward defraying the expenses of the ACHILLI trial, and publishes a letter of acknowledgment from the Doctor. Cardinal WISEMAN has written to the Archbishops of the Austrian Empire, entreating them to contribute something towards the law expenses incurred by Dr. NEWMAN in his suit with ACHILLI.

The venerable pastor of Argyle Chapel, Scotland, has, in consequence of a dangerous malady, resigned his pastorate over the Independent Congregation in Bath. Should Mr. JAY survive to the 30th of January, 1853, he will have been pastor over the same church for sixty-three years, a circumstance perhaps unique in ecclesiastical history.

A native of Calcutta, who had not conformed to the truth, recently left, by will, 250 rupees to the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland, a marked evidence of the wide-spread interest which missionary operations are producing.

Mr. JAMIESON, of the Lodiana Mission, (Pres. Board,) toiled eight or nine years at Subathu, without fruit, after which the station was given up; but recently, five of his old disciples have been baptized at Lodiana, and there are others in and about Subathu, who confess the truth; and some also have died expressing hope in Christ.

SCOTCH PRESBYTERIANISM.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

In your paper of Saturday, under the head of Church and Missionary Intelligence, you state that: "The union of the Associate Reformed and Associate Presbyterian Churches—two transplanted sects into which Scotch Presbyterianism has been divided, may be considered as effected." Allow me, Sir, to state that the Associate Reformed Church is not a transplanted, but an American sect. And although the First Associate Reformed Synod, which lately met at Pittsburg, was favorable to the "basis of union," on the principle of a "liberal construction," it does not follow that the other synods will be favorable. Indeed, it is certain, that important changes must be made on the basis, to render it acceptable to some of the Synods. And, in this stage, it is premature to say that the union "may be considered as effected."

A. H. W.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 8 1852.

The Tehuantepec Road—Propositions before the Mexican Government.

MEXICO, Monday, Oct. 11, 1852.

The propositions of two of the companies applicants for the Tehuantepec Road, have been published, viz: Those of the Company of Guanajuato, consisting of the largest capitalists of that State, and those of that represented by FELIPE GARCIA. Both of these companies are composed entirely of Mexicans. The propositions of the Guanajuato Company are substantially as follows:

ART 1 stipulates that the Government shall be considered a partner in the work. 2. The Company shall, first, open a wagon road, which shall be commenced within a year from the concession of the privilege by Congress, and concluded in three years. 3. The railroad to be commenced within a year from the completion of the wagon road, and finished within four years from its commencement. 4. The Company shall receive all the income accruing from the transit, storage, &c., according to the tariff it may form, with the approval of the Government, only during the time which may be strictly necessary for the reimbursement of the capital expended in the work, which time is not to exceed eighty years. 5. The Company will pledge itself to justify legally (to prove) to the satisfaction of the Government the cost of each work; but in the meantime this shall not prevent the Company from receiving the whole product of the road. 6. Stipulates the concession of the ground necessary for the road, besides timber, stone, &c., when this may belong to the Government. 7. Introduction of materials free of duty. 8. The Company to construct the necessary wharves, &c., in the harbors, to avoid contraband, and to discharge culpable employés when required by the Government. 9. Troops and employés in the service of the Government to be transported free; but the Government shall pay one-fourth of the established freight for arms and ammunition. 10. The transit over the road shall be free to all nations (of the globe,) without any other restriction than those the Government may impose, and without whose express order no foreign troops nor ammunition shall be transported. 11. The Company, who do not look upon the business as a mere lucrative speculation, but only have in view the welfare, independence and future security of the country, refrain from stipulating profits for themselves, leaving to Congress the power of naming, at the time of granting the privilege, the recompense they may be thought worthy of; to which the Company will conform, be its amount or duration what it may. 12. Although the Company do not stipulate in these propositions the profits they shall receive, they oblige themselves to guarantee to the satisfaction of the Government the fulfillment of this contract, by giving security in $300,000, as required by Art. 14 of the basis proposed by Government. 13 In case of war, epidemics, or other causes which may prevent the commencement or completion of the work within the time prescribed, the Company is not to incur the above fine nor shall that time be counted. 14. The Government shall not contract for a canal until the railroad be completed. 15 The Government to be considered a shareholder to the amount of one-third of the whole of the shares, and *shall contribute to the cost* and participate of the profits in that proportion. (17 and 18.) 19. No shares are to be disposed of without the previous consent of the Government.

The propositions of GARCIA, (the names of the persons composing the Company not given,) are in substance as follows:

The wagon road shall be commenced within six months after the concession of the privilege, and completed in one year from its commencement. The railroad to be commenced within two years from the concession of the privilege, and shall be completed within seven years. The Company offers a security, for the fulfillment of their contracts, of $300,000. "The 15th, 18th, 19th, 26th, 27th, 28th, 30th, 32d, 34th articles of the bases proposed by the Government are accepted, and also the 16th," declaring that all the Company are Mexicans. The Company to transport, *gratis*, the troops, employées, and the arms

MEDICAL.

SANDS' SARSAPARILLA,
IN QUART BOTTLES,
FOR PURIFYING THE BLOOD, AND FOR THE CURE OF SCROFULA, MERCURIAL DISEASES, RHEUMATISM, CUTANEOUS ERUPTIONS, STUBBORN ULCERS, LIVER COMPLAINTS, DYSPEPSIA, BRONCHITIS, SALT RHEUM, GONORRHŒA, FEVER SORES, FEMALE COMPLAINTS, ERYSIPELAS, LOSS OF APPETITE, PIMPLES, BILES, GENERAL DEBILITY, &c., &c.

THIS PREPARATION has now borne the test of over fourteen years' experience, since its first introduction to public favor, during which time numerous imitations have sprung into existence, foundinm their claims to the confidence of the community on the curative powers contained in Sarsaparilla Root—the great reputation and extended use of which has been mainly attributable to the many wonderful cures effected by the use of this preparation. While Sarsaparilla Root forms an important part of its combination, it is, at the same time, compounded with other vegetable remedies of great power; and it is in the peculiar combination and scientific manner of its preparation that its remarkable success in the cure of disease depends. Other preparations imitate it in the style of putting up, and in bearing the name of one of its ingredients—and here ends their resemblance to it. Those needing a remedy and purifier like this, are requested to note where this difference exists, and in making choice of what they will use, not to take any other but that one entitled to their confidence, from the long list of cures it has effected—living witnesses, whose testimonials and residences have been published, and who are still bearing daily testimony to its worth.

ASTONISHING CURE.

PATERSON, N. J., Tuesday, May 19, 1851.

Messrs. A. B. & D SANDS: Gentlemen—Having witnessed the most beneficial effects from the use of your Sarsaparilla, it gives me pleasure to send you the following statement in regard to my son: In the spring of 1845 he took a severe cold, and after eight weeks of severe suffering the disease settled in his left leg and foot, which soon swelled to the utmost. The swelling was lanced by his physician, and discharged most profusely; after that no less than eleven ulcers formed on the leg and foot at one time. We had five different physicians, but none relieved him much; and the last Winter found him so emaciated and low that he was enabled to leave his bed, suffering the most excruciating pain. During this time the bone had become so much affected that piece after piece came out, of which he has now more than twenty-five preserved in a bottle, varying from one-half to one and a-half inches in length. We had every attention in every way, but at this time we were induced to try your Sarsaparilla, and with its use his health and appetite began immediately to improve and so rapid was the change that less than a dozen bottles effected a speedy cure. With gratitude, I remain truly yours,

DARIUS BALLARD.

We, the undersigned, neighbors of Mr. BALLARD, cheerfully subscribe to the facts of the above statement.

H. & R. S HAYT, A. M. THOWBRIDGE,
GEO. T. DEAN, C. EASTWOOD.

PATTERSON, Wednesday, May 21, 1851.

Prepared and sold, wholesale and retail, by A. B. & D. SANDS, Druggists and Chemists, No. 100 Fulton, corner of William-st, New-York. Sold also by Druggists generally throughout the United States and Canadas. Price $1 per bottle; six bottles for $5.

A CERTAIN CURE FOR THE PILES.

OFFICE, NO. 198 BOWERY, (4 doors above Spring-st.)—Dr. UPHAM'S VEGETABLE ELECTUARY, (an internal remedy,) is a certain cure for Piles, in every form; also, for all those affections of the stomach, liver and bowels, which are the cause of this afflicting complaint. For some of the most remarkable cures on record, see Pamphlets, which can be obtained, gratis, at the Proprietor's office. Price of the Electuary, $1 per box. Sold at No. 198 Bowery; by Mrs. HAYES, No. 175 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, and by Druggists generally.

SPASMS IN THE STOMACH, FLATULENCY AND INDIGESTION, CURED BY HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—Extract of a letter from Mr. DAWOOD, of Goodwood, near Sydney, in South Wales, dated Jan. 14, 1852: "To Professor HOLLOWAY, Sir: Having had an experimental knowledge of the good effect produced by your valuable Pills, I consider it my duty to make it known, that two years ago my daughter, then sixteen years old, had suffered for a long time with cramps in the stomach, flatulency and indigestion. She tried various remedies without benefit, but a few doses of your medicine soon restored her to perfect health, and she is entirely free from any symptoms of her former complaint." Sold by all venders of medicines in the British Empire, and by those in the United States, in pots and boxes at 37½ cents, 87 cents and $1 50 each. Wholesale by the principal drug houses in the Union and by Messrs. A. B. & D. SANDS, New-York, and by the Proprietor, No 244 Strand, London.

MONEY SAVED—A WARRANTED ARTICLE.—In offering to persons suffering from Chronic Rheumatism, Colic, Dysentery, Pains in the Limbs, Back or Chest, Head-ache, Old Sores, Cuts, Burns, &c., Dr. TOBIAS' VENETIAN LINIMENT, they need not fear purchasing it, as their money will be returned if on using it according to directions, it does not give relief. Thousands have certified to its pain-relieving properties. It is an internal as well as an external remedy, and it is warranted harmless.

No family should be without it if they have children, as it is a certain remedy for the Croup, and it is warranted to cure Cholera if taken when first attacked.

Dr. TOBIAS expressly wishes it understood that any person using his Liniment without obtaining relief can have their money refunded.

Price 25 cents and 50 cents. Depôt No. 240 Greenwich-st. and No. 5 East 11th-st.

BACHMAN'S SUPERIOR MEDICATED CANDY—Highly recommended for its infallible effects in the cure of Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Whooping Cough, and all other Pulmonary Affections. is now offered for general admiration to the public at large, and more especially to those who suffer in consequence of the above distressing maladies. Its efficacy and soothing qualities have been sufficiently tested for upward of 20 years, to warrant its superiority over all other similar remedies introduced. It is prepared from the best ada ted ingredients found in the vegetable kingdom, by the proprietor in person, and sold by druggists generally. Wholesale agents, CLICKENER & CO., No. 81 Barclay-st.; BOYD & PAUL, No 46 Cortlandt-st., and GREEN, LEAR & KINSLEY, No 62 Vesey-st. All applications for agency or information must be addressed (post paid), to RENATUS BACHMANN & CO., No. 8 Varick-st., New-York. See certificates at office.

DRUGS, DYES, PAINTS OILS, GLASS, &c.—City and country trade dealt with on liberal terms, for cash, at No. 62 Vesey-st.

GREENLEAF & KINSLEY.
SAMUEL F. GREENLEAF. WILLIAM H. KINSLEY.

MEDICAL CARD.—Doctor PURCELL begs to state to his friends, and the public in general, that he may be consulted upon every disease Surgical or Medical, at his residence, No. 35 East Broadway, from 9 to 12 A. M., and from 2 to 6 P. M.

GREAT CURE FOR DYSPEPSIA.—Dr. HOUGHTON'S Pepsin or Gastric Juice prepared from Rennet. Agent, J. BALL & CO., No. 100 Nassau-st.

HARDWARE.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES.—These curious and ingenious machines, which attracted so much attention at the Fair of the American Institute, and where they kept a crowd about them while in operation, can be seen by those who are unable to call and examine them at the Fair, at the principal office, No. 258 Broadway, where they are in operation daily. These machines are simple and easy in their operation, durable in all their parts, and can be used by any person with a very little practice. Shoe manufacturers, Saddlers and Clothiers in all parts of the country are now using these machines, by which all kinds of sewing, either on cloth or leather, can be executed in a beautiful manner and with astonishing dispatch.

FAIRBANKS' PATENT PLATFORM AND COUNTER SCALES—Improved in quality and reduced in price. Adapted to every required operation of weighing. For sale in all the varieties by

FAIRBANKS & CO., No. 89 Water-st.

MICA AND LUSTRE.—A very superior article of Mica, all sizes, genuine Lustre in bulk and papers, to suit the trade. A very extensive assortment of Stove Ornaments and Trimmings, for sale by J. SIDDLE, Troy Stove Warehouse, No. 231 Water-st., New-York.

FIRST PREMIUM MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT, No 564 Broadway, one door below Prince-st., near the Metropolitan Hotel.—Mrs. W. SIMMONS has the pleasure to announce to the fashionable world, that her large and richly varied stock of PARIS BONNETS and WINTER MILLINERY, is not surpassed by any other in this metropolis; and she is constantly adding to it the latest and most recherche patterns of the French Capital. Connected with her spacious sales-rooms she has an extensive manufactory. By the late steamship arrivals, she has received large invoices of the most beautiful satins, Silks, Velvets, Ribbons, Feathers, Artificial Flowers, &c., &c.

Mrs. SIMMONS solicits the patronage of Merchants and Milliners.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.—E. C. HAZARD has removed from No 68 Barclay-st. to No. 6 Erie Building, Duane-st., where he intends keeping constantly on hand Soda and Pearlash, Saleratus, Cream Soda, and Soda, ARBITT'S Chemical Yeast Powder, Soap Powders, and double refined Saleratus, Sperm and Adamantine Candles, Transparent Soap; is also sole agent for the celebrated North American Electric Washing Fluid, in barrels and half barrels; also, in quart and pint bottles. Manufacturer of the Congress Mirror Paste Polishing Liquid Polish, and Liquid Blueing, for laundry or family use, of my own manufacture, which will defy competition. I cordially invite the city, vicinity, and country trade to examine my unrivalled article before purchasing. E. C. HAZARD, No. 6 Erie Building, Duane-st.

REMOVAL OF THE TROY STOVE WAREHOUSE FROM 220 TO 231 WATER STREET, NEW-YORK.—The subscriber having purchased the stock in trade of URIAH HILL, Jr., of the late firm of R. R. FINCH & CO., and made very extensive improvements in the store lately occupied by them at No 231 Water st., has removed his entire Stove Establishment thereto, where now can be found the largest and best assortment of PARLOR, HALL, OFFICE AND COOKING STOVES, in this or any other market in the United States. The subscriber also begs to return thanks to the public for the very liberal patronage heretofore extended to him at his old concern No. 220 Water-st., and hopes to merit a continuance of the same. JOHN LIDDLE, Proprietor.

TO OWNERS AND ENGINEERS OF STEAMBOATS.—Are you aware that there is a purely VEGETABLE OIL, manufactured and offered for sale, which, for its durability and peculiar qualities as a lubricator, is equal to Sperm Oil; and as it does not chill in the coldest weather, and is fifty per cent. cheaper than any other Machinery Oil in use, we think it ought to command the attention of all practical men and particularly Engineers and Owners of Steamboats, as a matter of vital importance.

Certificates and letters from the first Engineers, and the oldest and most experienced Captains in the United States, can be produced in corroboration of these facts, with samples of the Oil, by calling at the office of the New York Oil Manufacturing Company, No. 164 Front-st.

NELSON'S PREMIUM CHINESE WASHING FLUID.—This is the greatest discovery ever made for saving labor and expense—making clothes white and clean, without injury to the fabric or color. No bleaching required where this is used, and the clothes warranted to last at least one-third longer than if washed by the old process. This Fluid is now used by the principal laundries and families in the United States. BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.—Be sure to ask for NELSON'S CHINESE WASHING FLUID. Manufactured and sold by JAMES PYLE, No. 114 Warren-st., and retailed by respectable Grocers generally, in bottles, or by the gallon. Orders received at No. 158 Nassau-st., and by all the wholesale Druggists and Grocers.

ELEGANT WEDDING CARDS ENGRAVED AND PRINTED in the first style of the art. Also, splendid Silver Embossed and Plain Bridal Envelopes, Cake Boxes, Silver Cord and Wafers of the latest styles, constantly on hand, at HYATT & CORNELL'S, No. 1 Warren and No. 1 John-sts., corner of Broadway.

YEAST POWDER.—S. T. BABBITT is the original inventor of the Chemical Yeast Powder, which is prepared and sold by him at Nos. 68 and 70 Washington-st. New-York, in tin cans. Those who purchase a article so that they get that with the above name on.

SHOW CASES—SHOW CASES.—A large assortment of Cases of every description, constantly on hand, or made to order, of Silver, Rosewood, Mahogany, Black Walnut &c. and warranted equal to any in the Union. E. E. FEEBLES, No. 136 Grand-st., 3 doors east of Broadway.

SCHOOLS.

ASTORIA FEMALE INSTITUTE.

THE ASTORIA FEMALE INSTITUTE, Mrs. HOWARD and Miss FREEMAN Principals, will reopen for the reception of Pupils on WEDNESDAY, the 15th of September.

For circulars, apply at the Institute, or of Messrs. NEWMAN & IVISON, No. 199 Broadway. Pupils received at any time.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMY, No. 806 Broadway, next to Grace Church, will open for the ensuing season on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 6, at 3½ P.M., for Ladies, at 7½ for Children, and at 7 for Gentlemen.

For Terms, &c., see Card of Terms.

It is with feelings of more than usual pride and satisfaction that I announce the commencement of the Classes for this season. Having removed to the new building just erected expressly for this purpose, I can now offer for the use of my pupils the most elegant, convenient and complete establishment ever erected in this City; the experience of many years enabling me to know and provide for every want in the fullest manner. It is my intention to make this what such an establishment should be—a place for mental and physical improvement, connected with innocent and beneficial recreation; and it will be my particular care to make everything conduce to the good deportment and general improvement of all who may be placed under my charge.

The Classes for Gentlemen will be arranged on an entirely new system, which will greatly facilitate the progress and add very much to the convenience of the pupils. But as too much space would be taken by describing the system here, the published Circular is referred to as furnishing a description of the new method and its advantages.

All the new dances of the present and former seasons will be introduced.

Private Soirées, for pupils only, semi-monthly.

The Academy is remarkably fortunate in being accessible from nearly all parts of the City by stages or railroad, as there are seven lines within thirteen miles which pass directly in front of the door, or within one, two, or three squares of it; and arrangements have also been made to run stages from East Broadway, Madison-st., and that neighborhood, directly to the Academy thus affording the patrons in that part equal facilities with the other portions.

PROF. WILLIAM DOD has opened a School for Boys, at No. 1,004 Broadway, third door north of 26th-st. Course of Instruction—Ancient and Modern Languages, Mathematics, and the various branches of an English education. Pupils will be carried through the Mathematical Course of the best Military Schools of France, if their parents desire it. Circulars, containing testimonials from some of the most eminent scholars and statesmen who have had sons under his instruction, may be obtained at CARTER'S and D. APPLETON & CO.'S Bookstores. References—Rev. Dr. W. PHILLIPS, JAMES W. ALEXANDER, and S. H. BURCHARD.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 218 4th st. corner of Macdougal-st. on Washington-square. (GEO. W. CLARKE, A.M., and JAMES FANNING, A.M., Principals,) commences its tenth school year on MONDAY the 13th of Sept., 1852. The Principals having refitted the furniture and rooms for recitation and lecture, throughout the Institution, it will be in complete order for the reception of its Professors, Teachers and Pupils on the 13th of Sept. Personal interviews with the Principals, and Catalogues containing names of patrons and pupils of last year, together with plans of instruction, regulations, terms, &c., may be had at the Rooms of the Institute. Pupils received from 7 to 20 years of age.

CLASSICAL AND COMMERCIAL SCHOOL—No 63 Henry-st., Brooklyn, J. R. POMEROY, A. M. Principal. Instruction is given in the common and higher branches of English Education, in Latin and Greek, and in the Modern Languages. With the exception of the French language, the Pupil in his studies, is under the supervision of the Principal alone. The number of Pupils is limited to 25, and the tuition fee is $20 per quarter, in advance. Most satisfactory References and Testimonials will be given, upon application to the Principal.

OTTIGNON'S GYMNASIUM, Nos. 159 and 161 Crosby-st.—Mr. C. F. OTTIGNON begs leave to remind the public that his Gymnasium is open daily, from sunrise until 10 P. M., for general exercise. Gentlemen's Class meets every evening at 8 o'clock, for class exercise and instruction. Boys' Classes meet on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS, at 3½ o'clock in the afternoon.

FINANCIAL.

$100 000 CITY OF ROCHESTER BONDS. By a resolution of the Common Council of the CITY OF ROCHESTER, the undersigned is authorized to receive proposals for ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS OF THE BONDS OF THE CITY OF ROCHESTER, having twenty years to run, and payable in the City of New-York, bearing interest at five or six per cent.

The bonds will be for ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS EACH, with coupons attached, interest payable semi-annually in the City of New-York.

A payment of ten per cent is required on the proposals when accepted, and the balance on the 1st day of January next, when the bonds will be delivered. Parties proposing for the above bonds, will state the price offered for the same, at each if the above rates of interest, five per cent, or six per cent.

The Common Council of the City of Rochester reserves the right to reject any proposition which may not be satisfactory.

Proposals for any part of said bonds will be received at the office of Messrs. CARPENTER & VERMILYE, No. 44 Wall-st., New-York, until TUESDAY, Nov. 23, at 2 o'clock, P. M. Proposals to be addressed "E. WHALEN, Comptroller," and endorsed "Proposals for Rochester City Loan." E. WHALEN, Comptroller.

OFFICE OF THE ROCHESTER AND SYRACUSE RAILROAD CO.—CANANDAIGUA, Oct. 8, 1852.—NOTICE.—An installment of twenty dollars per share on the scrip stock of this Company is required to be paid on the 20th day of October instant, and the balance due on said scrip stock (being ten dollars per share,) is required to be paid on the 1st day of February next.

By paying the last installment on the 10th day of January next instead of 1st February, with interest on both of said installments from the 1st day of August inst to the times of payment, and on the surrender of the scrip certificates the scripholders will be entitled to full stock with the future dividends.

Payments of the said installments may be made at the offices of Messrs. Duncan, Sherman & Co., New-York; J. E. Thayer & Brother, Boston, at the Bank of Syracuse, Bank of Auburn, Rochester City Bank, and at this office.

By order of the Board of Directors.

CHAS. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

MESSRS. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., BANKERS, New-York, issue Foreign Circular Letters of Credit on the following

CITIES:

Alexandria,	Carlsruhe,	Malta,	Rotterdam,
Antwerp,	Dresden,	Marseilles,	Rio de Janeiro,
Athens,	Dusseldorf,	Milan,	St Petersburg,
Berlin,	Florence,	Moscow,	Strasburg,
Baden-Baden,	Frankfort,	Munich,	Siena,
Berne,	Genoa,	Messina,	Smyrna,
Bordeaux,	Geneva,	Mulhouse,	Seville,
Boulogne,	Gibraltar,	Naples,	Turin,
Bremen,	Hamburg,	Nice,	Trieste,
Brussels,	Hague,	Oporto,	Utrecht,
Bastia de Lucca,	Havre,	Oleron,	Venice,
Basle,	London,	Paris,	Vevey,
Cairo,	Leghorn,	Pau,	Vienna,
Coblentz,	Leipsic,	Pisa,	Wiesbaden,
Cologne,	Lyons,	Rome,	Warsaw,
Cadiz,	Madrid,		

Also, Letters of Credit, payable in all the principal cities of the United States, Canada, West Indies, &c.

CREDITS ON CHINA, INDIA &c.—Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, New-York, are prepared to issue Mercantile Credits, Circular Notes, and Letters of Credit on the Oriental Bank of London, available at all the branches and agencies of that establishment, as follows:

Canton, Hong-Kong, Shangeai,	China	Madras, Bombay, Calcutta,	Columbo, Kandy, Singapore, Ceylon

EXCHANGE AND COLLECTION OFFICE.—The undersigned have taken the office, No. 173 Canal-st., under the People's Bank, where they will transact the EXCHANGE AND COLLECTION BUSINESS, in all its branches, upon the most reasonable terms, and feel confident of giving satisfaction to those who may favor them with a call. WM. E. HAWS.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 1, 1852. FRED. A. DUBOIS.

BROADWAY BANK—NEW-YORK, Nov. 6, 1852.—A DIVIDEND of three semi-annual dividend of four per cent. upon the capital stock of this Bank, will be paid to the shareholders on and after the 15th inst. The transfer books will be closed from the 10th inst. until the day of payment. J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

UNION BANK of London.....England
Belfast Banking Company.....Ireland.
National Bank Edinburgh.....Scotland.

We draw by special authority on the above Banks, payable at sight, and in sums from £1 upward.

TAYLOR BROTHERS, No 76 Wall-st., corner Pearl

NEW YORK, Nov 12th, 1852.—THE EASTERN BANK OF WASHINGTON, D. C., has THIS DAY appointed Mr. J. H. WATTERHOUSE, No. 146 Bowery, New-York as agent for the redemption of its circulating notes, and revoked the appointment of Wilson Defendorf.

CREDITS, &C., FOR THE PACIFIC.—Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, New-York, issue Credits and Bills of Exchange, available at sight, on the following places on the West Coast: LIMA, VALPARAISO, PANAMA, SAN FRANCISCO.

SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS OF THE NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY, reimbursable in 1867, with semi annual interest coupons attached; for sale by BLATCHFORD & RAINSFORD, No. 12 William-st.

SPECIE WANTED at the highest market rates, by GODDING & BROTHER, Bullion and Exchange Office No. 6 Wall-st.

PAPER WAREHOUSE!
WRITING PAPER BY THE CASE ONLY!
CYRUS W. FIELD & CO.,
No. 11 Cliff-st,
SOLE AGENTS FOR THE
VICTORIA MILLS,

AND AGENTS for almost all the principal Paper Manufacturers in this country, now offer for sale, on very favorable terms, (much less than mill prices) one of the most extensive and desirable stocks of American, French and English Writing Paper ever shown in the United States.

TO CONTRACTORS.—PROPOSALS are requested for the graduation, masonry, timber, bridging and track-laying of the ALBANY AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD, extending from Albany to Binghamton—distance, 110 miles.

The Line will be ready for the inspection of Contractors on the 16th November, and proposals will be received until the 30th November.

The work will be divided into sections of about five miles each, and Contractors can include in their proposals as many of these as may suit their convenience.

The Company reserves the right to accept of such proposals as in their judgment will best secure the prompt construction of the Road.

All proposals to be sealed and endorsed, "Proposals for the Albany and Susquehanna Railroad," and directed to J. P. KIRKWOOD, No. 116 State-st., Albany.

The plans and profiles can be seen at the Engineer's Office, No. 116 State-st., Albany, on and after the 16th November, where further information can be obtained.

E. C. DELAVAN, President.
JAMES P KIRKWOOD, Engineer.

PRINTING INK—JOHN G. LIGHTBODY is constantly manufacturing, and has always on hand, every description of Printing Ink, from the finest black and colored to news Ink, which he warrants equal to any ever manufactured, and at as low prices as can be sold by any regular manufacturer. Orders forwarded by steamboat or railroad to any part of the country, by addressing a note to us at No. 38 Rose-st., New-York.

P. S—This paper is printed with my news Ink; also a great many other papers in this City, Philadelphia, Boston, Baltimore, New-Orleans, and other cities and towns in the United States.

COL. S. DISOSWAY, ATTORNEY and COUNSELLOR-AT-LAW, and COMMISSIONER OF DEEDS for New-York and Illinois, No. 76 Nassau-st., between John and Fulton-sts., N. Y.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

ÆOLIAN PIANO FORTES.—T. GILBERT & CO.'S CELEBRATED PIANO FORTES, with and without the Æolian. The subscriber, who is the sole agent in this city for the sale of these instruments, (the reputation of which has become world-wide,) is now prepared to offer them at prices which, to those wishing to purchase, cannot fail to be satisfactory. Possessing facilities for obtaining Pianos unsurpassed, if equaled, by those of any other house in the city, he does not hesitate to say that he can present inducements to buyers not to be found elsewhere. He has constantly on hand an extensive assortment of second hand Pianos, at bargains, which, he fearlessly asserts, will defy competition. Gilbert's elegant boudoir or cottage Pianos, suitable for small rooms. Also Melodeons of Prince's and Carhart's make. Æolian and other Pianos to let.

HORACE WATERS,
No. 333 Broadway, corner of Anthony-st., 2d door.

PIANO FORTES.—The best assortment of Pianos in this city can be seen at the Warerooms of LINCOLN & THOMPSON, No. 441 Broadway, including Hal st, Davis & Co.'s celebrated Æolian Pianos, of new and much approved scales, acknowledged superior to any other in the market. Also, a large variety from other distinguished New-York and Boston makers. Gilbert's and other second-hand with and without the Æolian, at various prices.

LINCOLN & THOMPSON, No. 441 Broadway.

MESSRS. LIGHTE & NEWTON, No. 22 Canal-st., in consequence of the increased demand and unrivaled popularity of their PIANO-FORTES, have extended their business, and are now prepared to offer to their friends, and those wishing a superior instrument, an extensive assortment, in plain and ornamented cases, of modern style, from 6½ to 7½ octave. Second-hand Pianos taken in exchange. Broadway Ware-rooms, No. 422.

PIANO-FORTES.—The finest assortment of Piano-Fortes in the city may be found at the spacious warerooms of N. P. E. CURTIS & CO., No. 447 Broadway, consisting of George Hew's celebrated American Patent Action Pianos, T. Gilbert and Co.'s popular Æolian Pianos, Gilbert's and others' Boudoir. Also, a variety of new and second-hand Pianos for sale and to let. No. 447 Broadway.

PIANOS—Two new and valuable rosewood Pianos of 6½ and 7 octaves, warranted, and for sale at bargains. Also, 7 second-hand Pianos at 25, 40, 75, 90, 100, 125 and 140 dollars. Also, watches, jewelry, cigars, soaps, books, silks, &c. Cash advances for short periods on pianos, watches, and merchandise generally.

I. F. JONES, No. 52 Ann-st., 2d floor.

J. & C. FISCHER, (late NUNNS & FISCHER,) Manufactory and Warerooms, No. 170 Greenwich st. corner of Dey-st. PIANO-FORTES, warranted, with reverse bridge and patent tube, well calculated for keeping in tune. Piano-Fortes tuned, repaired and exchanged.

N B.—Also, Æolian Piano-Fortes for sale.

PIANOS FOR SALE—At No. 8 Barclay-st., next door to the Astor-House—a variety of 6½ and 7-octave rosewood Piano-Fortes, warranted to give satisfaction in every respect, or no sale, for cash or approved paper. Pianos to hire.

J. JAMES THOMPSON.

PRINCE & CO.'S MELODEONS.—The original PRINCE MELODEON, which has stood the test of years, and proved itself superior instrument to those of any other make, can be had of the sole agents, WM. HALL & SON, No. 239 Broadway, (opposite the Park.)

PIANO-FORTES.—One splendid "Gilbert" Æolian Piano for $380, worth $375. One beautiful and excellent 7-octave Boudoir Piano for $180, worth $290. One good second-hand Piano for $75. For sale by CHARLES F. HILL, No. 34 Great Jones-st.

PIANO-FORTES.—HAZELTON & BROTHER, Manufactory and Ware-rooms, No. 219 Centre-st., near Grand, where may be found a fine assortment of Rosewood Pianos, made in the most substantial manner and latest style.

CARHART'S MELODEONS, which are pronounced by the best judges superior to all others, can be had only of the sole agent, J. A. CLARK, No. 284 Broadway (opposite the Park). N. B.—Instruments with stops, for churches. All instruments warranted for one year.

HARP FOR SALE—At a great bargain, a double-action Harp, by one of the best makers, in perfect order. Can be seen at the Piano-Forte ware-rooms of LINCOLN & THOMPSON, No. 441 Broadway.

MUSIC ON THE PIANO-FORTE—Thoroughly taught by a young lady of several years' experience, at No. 262 7th st., between Avenues C and D, or at the residences of the pupils. Terms moderate.

TO RENTERS OF PIANOFORTES.—The Pianoforte Association, No. 361 Broadway, are selling Pianofortes, to be paid for by instalments of $10 per month.

J. PECK, Trustee.

OLDEST ESTABLISHMENT.—T. H. CHAMBERS, PIANO FORTE WAREROOMS, No. 385 Broadway.

INSURANCE.

REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—Insurance Buildings, cor. Wall and William-sts., offices Nos. 10 and 11, ground floor.

This Company having their capital of $150,000 paid in, in cash, and securely invested, are prepared to insure against loss and damage by fire, on favorable terms.

The charter of this Company provides, that after paying interest to the stockholders, at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum, four-fifths of the remaining profits are to be divided among the assured in scrip bearing interest, which scrip is to be redeemable in cash whenever the accumulated profits and capital shall amount to $1,000,000.

TRUSTEES.

Samuel S Howland,	John A Stephens,	Jos. Gaillard, Jr.,
Stephen Whitney,	James Warren,	Jas. M. Waterbury,
Daniel B. Fearing,	Arthur Leary,	George Curtis,
Wm H. Russell,	M. W. Hamilton,	George T. Ades,
A. C. Downing,	Dominick Lynch,	D. S. Kennedy,
Gazaway B Lamar,	John Stewart, Jr.,	John W. Astor, Jr.
Wm. H. Aspinwall,	Robert B. Mintura,	Fred'k A. Delano,
Wm. B. Duncan,	Reuben Withers,	James C. Bell,
Chas. H. Russell,	Ed. C. Center,	Daniel D. Smith,
Isaac Townsend,	Josiah Oakes,	Fred'k G. Foster,
Peleg Hall,	Robert Hone,	

ROBERT B. HONE, President.

DUNCAN F. CURRY, Secretary.

THE BROOKLYN FIRE INSURANCE CO.—CHARTERED IN 1824.—Offices, No. 41 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, No. 6 Merchants' Exchange, Wall-st., New-York. Have their Capital (as also a handsome surplus) invested in the most unobjectionable securities, and continue to insure Buildings, Merchandise, Furniture, and other personal property, Vessels in port, and their Cargoes, upon as favorable terms as any other similar institution.

DIRECTORS.

William Ellsworth,	William Mitchell,	Hon. Quackenbos,
Phineas T. Barnum,	George Gilfillan,	Justus S Redfield,
Daniel D. Howard,	S. P. Townsend,	J. W. Amerman,
Caleb S. Woodhull,	John Eadie, Jr.,	Fordyce Hitchcock,
Chas. T. Cromwell,	Joel S Gatman,	John C Smith,
Anasta's Nicholas,	Robert C. Bell,	Jos. M. Greenwood,
Richard L. Allen,	John N. Genin,	Simeon Leland,

WILLIAM ELLSWORTH, President.

ALFRED G STEVENS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 61 Wall-st., 4th Month, 5th, 1852.—This Company, with a CASH CAPITAL OF $210,000 with a surplus of over $100,000, insures against loss or damage by fire on favorable terms

DIRECTORS.

George S. Fox,	C. W. Lawrence,	Richard F. Carman,
Rich'd A. Reading,	Peter S. Titus,	Henry H. Barrow,
Josiah Macy,	T. C. Cardwayne,	Hull Clark,
Wm. H. Falls,	Ralph Mead,	Wm C. White,
Joseph W. Corliss,	Richard Field,	John J. Walker,
John D. Wright,	Elias Hicks,	Chas. H. Marshall,
Abraham Bell,	Irad Hawley,	Elisha Riggs.

GEO. S. FOX, President.

SAMUEL TOWNSEND, Secretary.

LIFE INSURANCE.—THE MANHATTAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY—Cash Capital, $100,000, independently of the premium fund. Office, No. 146 Broadway, corner of Liberty-st. This Company continues to insure against all manner of life risks on most favorable terms. Persons may insure in this Company either with or without participating in the profits.

ABRAM DUBOIS, M. D., at the office daily from 2 to 3 o'clock, P. M.

California permits granted at greatly reduced rates.

A. A. ALVORD, President.
C. Y. WEMPLE, Secretary.
N. D. MORGAN, Actuary.

TRAVELING.

FOR RIO JANEIRO AND VALPARAISO—The new and splendid steamship SIERRA NEVADA, J. D. WILSON, Commander, will be despatched for the above Ports, on or about the 25th of November, from Pier No. 3, N. R. For passage only apply to

J. HOWARD & SON, Agents, No. 34 Broadway.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD—WINTER ARRANGEMENT—NOV. 1, 1852.

TRAINS OUT OF NEW-YORK

Accommodation and Special Trains leave at 7 and 11:30 A. M.; 4 and 5 P. M., through to New Haven.

At 9:10 A. M., and 6:30 P. M., for Port Chester.

The 11:30 A. M. train runs in connection with train from New-Haven to Hartford and Springfield, and with train over the Canal road.

Express Trains at 8 A. M. and 3:30 P. M., for New-Haven, Hartford, Springfield, Worcester and Boston, Connecticut River and Vermont Railroads. These trains connect at New Haven with trains of the New London Road, to New-London, Norwich, Stonington and Providence.

The 8 A. M. stops at Stamford and Bridgeport, connecting with Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroads at Bridgeport. The 3:30 P. M. stops at Stamford, Norwalk and Bridgeport, connecting with Danbury Railroad at Norwalk, and with Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroads at Bridgeport.

TRAINS INTO NEW-YORK.

Accommodation and Special Trains at 5:30, 7, and 9:35 A. M., and 4:20 P. M., through from New-Haven.

At 5:30 A. M., and 3:45 P. M., from Port Chester.

The 9:35 A. M. Train receives passengers from Springfield and Hartford, New-London and Canal Railroads at New-Haven. The 4:20 P. M. Train receives passengers from Hartford and Springfield, and Northern Railroads.

Express Trains leave New-Haven, on arrival of trains from Boston, at 1:15, and 8:50 P. M., (stopping at Bridgeport, Norwalk, and Stamford,) leaving Boston at 8 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. Trains of the New-London Road run in connection.

See large bill of advertisement at the Station-Houses and principal Hotels.

GEO. W. WHISTLER, Jr., Superintendent.

NEW-HAVEN Nov. 1852.

FOR PHILADELPHIA DIRECT—U. S. MAIL EXPRESS LINES.—Through in 4 hours.—New-Jersey Railroad, via Jersey City—leaving New-York, at foot of Cortlandt-st., at 6 and 9 A.M., and 5½ P.M. Fare, $3 for first-class, and $2 50 for second-class, in 6 and 9 A. M. Return at 1 and 9 A. M., and 5½ P. M. Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, and Charleston through Tickets, sold in the above lines, and through baggage received in the 9 A.M. and 5½ P.M. lines. Passengers with baggage cross the ferry fifteen minutes before the trains leave.

MICHIGAN SOUTHERN AND NORTHERN INDIANA RAILROAD.—Over SIXTY miles of distance saved between Buffalo, Dunkirk and Chicago, Waukegan, Kenosha, Racine, Milwaukee and Sheboygan, via Toledo and Monroe. The Company have increased their facilities. Merchandize will be forwarded with dispatch. Mark packages "Michigan Southern Railroad Line, Toledo." For further information, inquire of

JOHN F. PORTER, Agent, No. 189 Broad-st.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—New-York to Easton, Pa.—Fare, $1 75—Fall arrangement, commencing Nov. 15, 1852.—Leave Pier No 1, N. R., daily, for Easton and intermediate places at 8 A.M., 12 M., and 3:45 P. M., and for Somerville at 4:45 P. M. Returning, leave Phillipsburgh at 6 and 9 A. M., and 2 15 P. M.

NOTICE—NOTICE—AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY, via NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD. On and after the 30th inst., our Fast Freight Line will be discontinued and the office at No 109 Broad-st. closed for the season. We shall be able to give Railroad speed to Western Goods, Express, after Dec. 1st, by the completion of the Lake Shore Railroad from Buffalo and Dunkirk to Cleveland &c. &c.

H. D. RICE, General Agent,
No. 3 Erie Place, NEW-YORK, Nov. 6, 1852.

TRAVELING.

NEW-YORK AND SAN FRANCISCO STEAMSHIP LINE—THROUGH TO SAN FRANCISCO AT REDUCED RATES.—NO DETENTION ON THE ISTHMUS.—The new and splendid steamship UNITED STATES, WM. C. FERRY, Commander, will leave New-York for ASPINWALL, Navy Bay, FRIDAY, November 19, at 11 o'clock A. M., precisely, connecting at Panama with the new double engine steamship CORTES, 1,800 tons, THOS. B. CROPPER, Commander, which steamship leaves Panama on the arrival of the passengers by the UNITED STATES, for San Francisco, stopping only at Acapulco for supplies. This line has never failed to connect at the appointed time.

These vessels in accommodations, ventilation, speed, and safety, are unsurpassed. An experienced physician is attached to each steamer.

Passengers will be landed on the wharf at Aspinwall, and take the Panama Railroad.

Passengers are cautioned, that all tickets for this line must bear the signature of the undersigned, and that no other parties are authorized to sell tickets at New-York.

Apply to DAVIS, BROOKS & CO., No 26 Broadway.

FOR LIVERPOOL—United States Mail steamship ARCTIC, Capt. JAS. C. LUCE.—This steamship will depart with the United States Mails for Europe, positively on SATURDAY, Nov. 13, at 12 o'clock M., from her berth, at the foot of Canal-st. No berth secured until paid for. For freight or passage, having unequaled accommodations for

New-York Daily Times.

Tried for the Murder of a Woman.

OYER AND TERMINER.—Before Judge EDWARDS and Alderman WARD and CORNELL.

MURDER.—*The People* vs. *James Doyle.*—This prisoner stands indicted for the murder of Charlotte Cooney, by cutting her throat with a razor, on the 15th of May last, in the Sixth Ward. Some delay has occurred in the calling of the Jury, in consequence of the officers having brought up the wrong man, James Doyle, from the Tombs *Messrs.* Henry Clinton and T. W. Higgins, appeared for the prisoner. He is a heavy, stolid looking man, about 27 years of age, and a native of Ireland, and a blacksmith by trade. The deceased was a native of Scotland, aged 36 years. The panel of Jurors having been called, Prisoner's Counsel proceeded to question the Jurors as to their opinions on the guilt or innocence of prisoner.

Mr. CLINTON demanded that triers should be appointed and the District Attorney insisted that the examination should be by the Court at first.

The Court decided in favor of the District Attorney.

Herman Keubel of the Sixteenth Ward, was sworn, as to his impartiality to serve as a Juror.

On the question whether he had formed or expressed an opinion, the District Attorney opposed the putting the question, but the Court overruled the objection,—the District Attorney excepting to the ruling of the Court.

The Court overruled the challenge, and Mr Clinton interfered a new challenge to the Juror and the Court appointed Messrs. Cornell and Wallace as triers.

Counsel having examined the Juror and summed up, the Court said the simple issue for the triers was whether the Juror stood indifferent between the People and the Prisoner.

The triers decided that the Juror stood indifferent, and he was challenged peremptorily.

The next Juror was found without bias, and, in answer to the District Attorney whether he had any conscientious scruples as to the punishment of death? said, No; my creed is that of the Old and New Testament."

Two Jurors having been obtained, the triers were discharged.

Alexander McPherson said he had such an objection to the punishment of death, that he would not find a verdict,—to which he subsequently added, unless it was a case beyond all doubt; if there was a doubt he would give it to the prisoner; but he thought capital punishments wrong. The Court on consultation, ordered the Juror to be set aside.

Obadiah Hopkins had very serious objections to capital punishment, and would require positive evidence before finding a verdict of guilty; but if the evidence was conclusive as to leave no doubt, he should be compelled to abide by his oath. The Court ordered the Juror to be set aside.

Johnson Young said he could not convict where life was to be taken. He was ordered to stand aside.

Abial W. Swift had conscientious scruples, and was not a writer believer in future rewards and punishments; would not render a verdict of guilty where the punishment was death; might find a verdict to punish a prisoner, but not with death; might find him guilty of manslaughter in some way or other as far as the law would allow where the punishment is imprisonment; was not a member of any religious denomination. The Court ordered him to be set aside.

George D. T. Ormsby had conscientious scruples; didn't believe in the moral right to inflict legal death; would not perjure himself if the evidence convinced him beyond all doubt a prisoner was guilty, but it would want positive evidence of eye witnesses of the scene; should be bound to convict, if the evidence was beyond doubt, if it was against his conscience. The Court decided the Juror must stand aside.

John Johnson said he came here with conscientious scruples, but the time had been so used up that he was determined to meet the law, and act by the law, and be sworn to do his duty. He was sworn of the panel.

Samuel W. Bass would not convict of murder if the punishment was death. He was ordered to stand aside.

Alfred Willard was opposed to capital punishment, but would find a verdict of guilty if the evidence justified it. He was about to be sworn, when the District-Attorney said that under the recent act of the Legislature, he should claim to challenge this [illegible] on behalf of the people. It had been held by the Supreme Court, in a recent decision, that this right exceeds to the prosecution in criminal cases, as in civil cases, under the act of 1847, allowing two peremptory challenge to each party.

Judge EDWARDS said this own opinion was, that the decision was wrong, and he must overrule the challenge. Without a doubt there should be such a law.

The Juror was sworn,—the District-Attorney excepting. This completed the panel. Seventeen were challenged peremptorily, and two excused because they did not understand the language.

The following Jurors were sworn;

1. Thomas Davey—Ninth Ward.
2. James Davies—Twelfth Ward.
3. George A. Peck—Seventh Ward.
4. Anthony Brower—Ninth Ward.
5. Levi Baldwin—Tenth Ward.
6. Nobh G. Miner—Eleventh Ward.
7. Henry D. Butler—Ninth Ward.
8. Edward Flood—Fifth Ward.
9. John Johnson—Eighteenth Ward.
10. Ralph Bogert—Eighth Ward.
11. Joseph Graham—Seventeenth Ward.
12. Alfred Willard—Eleventh Ward.

Judge EDWARDS said that he was about to say, that to-morrow he was compelled to hold the Special Term and his colleagues had other engagements, which would make it impossible to proceed with the trial before Monday. He should caution the Jurors not to read anything, or to talk to themselves or others about this case. The Jurors must attend punctually at 10 o'clock on Monday. The Court then adjourned.

ARRAIGNMENT FOR ARSON.—*The People* vs. *Melchior Schiefer*.—This prisoner, who is a German unable to speak English, was put to the bar and arraigned for the crime of arson, in setting fire to the dwelling-house of HENRY ROHDE, in the Seventh Ward, on the 3d of May last. The prisoner, through an interpreter, pleaded "Not Guilty," and the Court ordered that the case stand for the fourth Monday. DANIEL E. SICKLE, Esq., was assigned to defend the case of SCHIEFER.

NEW-YORK CITY.

TRIAL TRIP OF THE STEAMER UNCLE SAM.—The new steamship *Uncle Sam* made a trial trip down the bay on Thursday. She passed the Barge office at 11½ o'clock, and proceeded down the bay as far as "South West Spit," off Sandy Hook. She arrived at the Light Ship at 1 o'clock and 3 minutes, the distance being 25 miles—accomplishing 181 miles per hour, with 22 lbs. of steam (and is allowed to carry 30 lbs.) and 18 revolutions per minute. The *Uncle Sam* was built by Messrs. PERINE, PATTERSON & STACK, of Williamsburg. Her dimensions are as follows: length of keel, 240 feet; length of deck, 250 feet; beam 36 feet; and registers, 1,800 tons. Her machinery was manufactured at the Allaire Works. She has a 66-inch cylinder, with stroke of piston, 12 feet. The boiler is 28 feet in length, 12½ feet front, 12 feet shaft; the wheels are of iron, and 28 feet in diameter.

This vessel will accommodate 150 saloon passengers, 250 second class, and 458 steerage passengers, making in all 858. The ship is thoroughly ventilated throughout with patent ventilators. She is owned by Mr. E. MILLS, and is to be commanded by his brother, Capt. W. A. MILLS. The *Uncle Sam* is intended to run between New-York and Navy Bay, and, it is expected, will connect with the *Cortez* and *Winfield Scott* on the Pacific.

She is to sail on or about the 20th of this month. The following is a list of her officers: Capt. W. A. MILLS, Commander; First Officer, Mr. WARD; Purser, A. D. COMSTOCK, who is well and favorably known by many who have been to California; Chief Engineer, JOHN SNAPMAN; First Assistant Engineer, JAMES MOWATT. The vessel arrived at New-York about 4 o'clock P. M. During the afternoon a sumptuous dinner was served up on board.

LAUNCH OF THE SHIP JACOB BELL.—The fine Ship, *Jacob Bell*, was launched yesterday morning, from the foot of Stanton street, E. R., notwithstanding the unpleasant state of the weather. She is a most beautiful ship, and a noble representative of the lamented Architect whose name will long be remembered in our commercial community. She was modeled and commenced by Mr. BELL on his own account, and was to have been named the *Wm. Platt*; but the sudden and melancholy death of Mr. BELL left her in an unfinished state, to be completed by his heirs. She was finished by ROSWELL JOYCE & Co., with whom Mr. BELL had previously contracted for the work. She is in every respect a fine substantial ship, and one that promises great speed. Her bow presents a noble and truthful likeness of the Architect, whose name she bears. She has been purchased by WM. PLATT & SONS, of Philadelphia, and is destined for the California trade, to be commanded by Capt. KILLAN.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.—The Board of Aldermen met yesterday afternoon,—Alderman COMPTON, the President of the Board, presiding.

Petitions Referred.—The first business of the meeting, after the reading of the minutes, was the presentation and reference to Committees of the following petitions: Of Engine Co. No. 12, for a new Engine; of about fifty persons, remonstrating against the Second-avenue Railroad; of the Firemen of Hose Co No 20, to have their house repaired; of Jimmerson & Brothers, and Maskrel & Simpson, for permission to lay a rail track in Avenue D, Columbia-street, Grand-street, East Broadway and the Bowery, also through other streets to the South Ferry; of Sudlow & Linn, for permission to lay a Railroad in Houston and other streets to the South Ferry; of several to have curb and gutter stones set in East Fourteenth-street, between First and Second-avenue; of J. P. Dana, to remove the earth from, and grade Hamilton-square, without charge to the City; of Garrison Morrias, for a Railroad in First avenue; of several persons against a Railroad in Front-street; of James Wasby, for the privilege of flagging in front of his premises in Forty-ninth-street, near Sixth avenue.

Leases for Railroad Cars.—Alderman BOYCE introduced a resolution recommending that the price of license for the cars on the Sixth and Eighth-avenue Railroads be fixed at $250 for each car, and that the Companies be called upon to take out licenses for each car used upon these roads. The resolution was referred.

The Webster Funeral in New-York.—The Special Committee appointed to make arrangements for the funeral obsequies in respect to the memory of Daniel Webster, on the 30th inst., reported. The Committee report that believing the bills incurred should be placed in the hands of one of the Departments, they have concluded to recommend for adoption the following resolution:

Resolved, That the expenses consequent upon the death of the Hon Daniel Webster be paid by the Commissioner of Repairs and Supplies who is hereby authorized to make the necessary arrangements and to report to the Common Council the amount necessary to be appropriated therefor.

On motion, the Board adjourned to Monday.

DEATHS AND INQUESTS.—Yesterday afternoon, Coroner Ives held an inquest at No 180 Elizabeth-street, on the body of an infant, named John O'Brien, aged only two months. From the evidence adduced, it appears the child was laid upon in the night by its mother, and suffocated. The Jury rendered as a verdict, "That the deceased came to his death by being overlaid by its mother, who is supposed to be intoxicated at the time; the Jury also find that it was the result of culpable neglect on the part of said parent." Upon the rendition of the above verdict, the Coroner took the necessary steps to arrest the mother of the babe....An inquest was held yesterday at the corner of Forty-ninth street and Eleventh avenue, on the body of Elijah Hilton, who dropped down dead very suddenly. The Jury returned a verdict of "Death by congestion of the lungs produced by intemperance and exposure." The deceased was 35 years old and born in England....An unknown man died at the Tenth Ward Station House yesterday. He had been taken there by a policeman who found him in the street—Verdict, "Death by apoplexy"....Coroner Ives held another inquest in Lytle Water-street yesterday, on the body of a colored female named Jane Johnson, who also died of apoplexy, and a verdict accordingly was rendered by the jury.

STEALING A VALUABLE HORSE.—Yesterday morning officer Jeffries of the Third Ward Police effected the arrest of a colored lad by the name of Benjamin Austin, charged with stealing a horse valued at $300 from James Amory, residing at No 48 Mott-street. It seems the accused was employed by the complainant, and was sent with the animal to Washington-market, but instead of going as directed he crossed over the river to Jersey City, and there sold the horse for a nominal sum. The property was recovered and Justice Osborn fully committed the juvenile rogue for trial.

CONSTRUCTIVE LARCENY.—A man named John Wright *alias* "Four fingered Jack," was arrested yesterday in the Fourteenth Ward, charged with the crime of constructive larceny, on the complaint of Richard G. Ackerly, residing at No 150 Bowery. The accused was brought before Justice WOOD, at the Third District Police Court, and held to answer.

ATTEMPT TO STAB.—About 10 o'clock on Thursday night, an individual, giving the name of Stephen Botsford, was arrested in the Sixth Ward, charged with making a desperate attempt to take the life of Martin Wentweiher, by stabbing him with a cheese-knife. The accused was lodged in the Station-house until morning, when he was committed.

COURT CALENDAR—*Saturday*—U. S. DISTRICT COURT.—Motions.

SUPREME COURT—*Special Term*—The motion calendar will be taken up.

SUPERIOR COURT—Motions and decisions.

THE SESSIONS.—The following criminals were disposed of yesterday in the Court of General Sessions. At the opening of the Court, the trial of Simon Schaefer, for false pretences, was resumed, and in the course of two hours it was concluded, and a verdict of not guilty rendered by the Jury. The next prisoner arraigned was a pocket picker, by the name of Wm. Carr who was indicted jointly with one Wm. Turner, for robbing the pocket of John C. P. Parker, of a wallet containing $40 in bills, while on board of the Steamer *Cornelius Vanderbilt*, lying at Pier No. 3, N. R. The evidence was conclusive, and after a brief absence, the Jury returned and rendered a verdict of guilty of larceny, and the prisoner was remanded for sentence.... The next prisoner in the dock was Thomas Davis, charged with the larceny of a gold watch, the property of Thomas Hall. The evidence was conclusive, and after a brief absence, the Jury returned and rendered a verdict of guilty of larceny, and the prisoner was remanded for sentence.... The next prisoner in the dock was Thomas Davis, charged with the larceny of a gold watch, the property of Thomas Hall. The evidence was conclusive, and after a brief absence, the Jury returned and rendered a verdict of guilty of larceny, and the prisoner was remanded for sentence.... The next prisoner arraigned was a pocket picker, by the name of Wm. Carr who was indicted jointly with one Wm. Turner, for robbing the pocket of John C. P. Parker, of a wallet containing $40 in bills, while on board of the Steamer *Cornelius Vanderbilt*, lying at Pier No. 3, N. R. The evidence was conclusive, and after a brief absence, the Jury returned and rendered a verdict of guilty of larceny, and the prisoner was remanded for sentence.... The expert performer in jewelry by the name of John Chase, who was recently arrested by Officer Wm. H. Stephens, was arraigned upon an indictment charging him with the crime of grand larceny, to which he pleaded guilty, and was remanded for sentence. The indictment pending against Edward H. Sheppard, alias Sullivan, for forging two checks, one for $110 and one for $25, on the Broadway Bank, in the name of Edward Crolius, doing business at corner of Water and Fulton-sts., was next taken up. Mr. Crolius testified to the signature being a base forgery. Harvey T. Williamson, Book-keeper of the Broadway Bank, testified that no man named Edward Crolius ever kept any account in said Bank; and the testimony of the other witnesses being quite conclusive, the Jury rendered a verdict of guilty. The prisoner was acquitted on the last term on a charge of grand larceny, and when discharged, he pledged himself to leave the country, but did not do so. He will now be consigned to the State Prison for some years. Twelve-mail cases were also tried, and the Court adjourned until Monday next.

[Advertisement.]

FURS.—Our readers are informed that J. H. HARLEY'S assortment of Furs for the City trade are now ready, and by calling on him, No. 39 Maiden-lane, they can select articles of Furs, made in the best manner, and warranted.

BROOKLYN CITY.

A GOOD SIGN.—We learn by the official "organ" at Hempstead, Queens County, Long Island, that the citizens generally are urging upon the proper authorities the necessity of a morning mail from the City of New-York, that they may be supplied at an early hour in the day with the "morning news," and not be compelled as now to wait until late in the afternoon for New-York papers. Huntington is a thriving country town, inhabited by intelligent and industrious citizens, who deserve to be placed on a footing at least with their neighbors; and we trust will ere long have their wishes gratified. The remedy urged by the aforesaid "organ" is to employ an "extra" mail agent to pass over the Long Island Railroad in the morning train from New-York. Petitions have already been sent to the Directors of the Company either to do that or allow the agent by the afternoon train to take the morning instead. The Company, we believe, will do everything in their power for the accommodation of the people residing in the vicinity of the road, and we know of no reason why the present request may not be complied with—although a spirit of hostility to this road has been manifested by the citizens of Hempstead, entirely unwarrantable, as far as we can see.

PUBLIC SCHOOL No. 13.—The new system of school examinations conceived by our worthy City Superintendent of Common Schools, and adopted by the Board of Education, seems to give very general satisfaction. Under the new order of things the examining committees to conduct the annual examination of each Public School are selected from among the citizens not connected with the Department in any way. In this manner No 13 was examined a few days since by CHARLES DAVIES, SAMUEL LAMSON and LESTER WILCOX, who yesterday made a report, from which we copy the following remarks:

"This School is under the charge of Mr. A. B. CLARKE, as Principal, assisted by Miss H. J. GRAHAM, Principal of the Female Department, Miss A. PHILLIPS, Principal of the Primary Department, (now under the direction of Mrs C. DIX,) and some twenty others. It is divided into three Departments—Male, Female, and Primary, each occupying a separate story of the building. The whole number of pupils belonging to the School is about fifteen hundred; and the average attendance about twelve hundred. The recent examination lasted for three days. The studies in which the pupils were examined were Reading, Spelling, Arithmetic, Geography, Mapping, Drawing, Grammar, Etymology, History, Natural Philosophy, Astronomy, Declamation, Algebra, Geometry, and the Latin and French languages. Many pieces of vocal music were also given, and in a very pleasing and creditable manner. Weekly instructions in that beautiful art are rendered by a competent Professor, and it receives the daily attention of the whole School.

Instruction in the higher branches is made subordinate to the great object of the institution, viz., to impart the *elements* of a good education to all. It is however, very desirable that good scholarship in the elementary branches should be rewarded by affording the means of further progress; and so far as advanced studies can be pursued without interfering with the general plan, they become useful stimulants to the whole school, and conduct the industrious scholar to the higher department of knowledge.

The Committee were deeply impressed with the results of their examination. The air and manner of the pupils—their seats—their noiseless movements in entering and leaving the school-room, and their tone and emphasis while under examination.

The Committee were pleased to see several literary and professional gentlemen, and many of the parents of scholars, and citizens generally, present on the occasion. Everything indicated fidelity on the part of the teachers, and abundant qualification for their several departments of instruction.

TARGET EXCURSION.—A fine body of men calling themselves the "McKinney Guards," all of whom are in the employ of MARRIOT MCKINNEY, iron railing manufacturer, will parade on Wednesday, the 24th instant, and proceed to Clifton Park, Staten Island, to dine and practice at target shooting. On this occasion, the Compsoy will be commanded by Captain DANIEL MCLAUGHLIN, accompanied by GRANGER'S Brooklyn Brass Band. They will muster about forty strong, and having a large number of prizes offered, will probably show a well-riddled target on their return.

CONSTITUTION ENGINE COMPANY NO. 7.—At a recent meeting of this Company, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: Foreman, JOHN CUNNINGHAM; First Assistant, LEANDER CONKLIN; Second Assistant, JAMES HURLY; Secretary, WALTER H. BEADELL; Treasurer, LAURENCE PHALEN; Trustee, WILLIAM FURY; Representatives, JOHN MCLAUGHLIN and JOHN PATTERSON.

FIRE.—A fire broke out about 11 o'clock yesterday morning in a bakery, on Carlton, near Myrtle-avenue. It was extinguished by the Police of the Fourth District before much damage was done. Loss, not more than $150.

COMMON COUNCIL.—In Common Council on Thursday evening, the consideration of the report of a Committee on the charge contained in the following preamble and Resolutions, was considered.

By Alderman MORRIS: *Whereas*, Alderman EVANS of the 7th Ward charges that Alderman QUEAN of the 9th Ward, obliged a rage proprietor, by the name of DAVIS, to pay him $2,560 or its equivalent in stage property, for the privilege of running his stages over the Flatbush Avenue route, and that he is supported in this proceeding by a majority of the Stage Committee therefore,

Resolved, That a Special Committee of three be appointed to investigate the charge.

The above was adopted July 23d, and Aldermen FOWLER, WILSON and MCCHESNEY, appointed said Special Committee. At the commencement of the meeting, Thursday evening, Alderman MARVIN of the Third Ward, offered the following as an amendment to the report of the Committee;

Resolved—That, in the opinion of the Common Council, the charges contained in the resolution referred to the committee, implicating the official character of Alderman QUEEN, have not been sustained

The resolution was seconded, and a warm debate ensued, which continued until past midnight, when a vote was taken, and the amendment, as offered by Alderman MARVIN, adopted by the following vote:

Ayes—Brooks, Greene, Neely, Spinola, Marvin, Booth, Morris, Kent, Ryder, Bayliss, Williams, and Hartsau.—12.

Nays—Fowler, Rice, Evans, Wilson, and Stillwell.—5.

A large number of citizens were present, who were evidently pleased with the issue.

INQUEST AT HUNTINGTON.—The Coroner, Dr. RAY, of Huntington, Queen's County, Long Island, held an inquest at that place on Thursday last, on the body of an old citizen, named JACOB BALDWIN, who died the previous night near his residence in a fit. A verdict was rendered in accordance with the above facts. He was about 55 years old and a farmer.

JERSEY CITY.

THE JERSEY CITY AND HOBOKEN WATER-WORKS.—Rapid progress is making in the project for supplying Jersey City and Hoboken with water—to be taken from the Passaic River, near Belleville, between six and seven miles from Jersey City. It is believed that water will be introduced by a year from this time. The Company has been formed, with a capital of $600,000. There were applications for the stock to a much larger amount. The Act authorizing this work passed the Legislature of New-Jersey, March 18, 1851. The Commissioners appointed by that act are Messrs. JOHN D. WASH, D. S. GARDNER, A. L. VAN BOSKERCK, and EDWARD COLES, to which number S. D. HARRISON, President of the Common Council, is added. The most feasible plan presented, and the one adopted, is, to take the water from the Passaic, near Belleville, contract it 400 feet to the hill, on which, at an altitude of 150 feet, will be the receiving reservoir, where a powerful steam engine will force the water up to the reservoir. From thence it will be conducted by a pipe across the marsh to the turnpike, and following nearly the turnpike route, will cross the Hackensack River, by means of piers erected alongside of the turnpike bridge, to the distributing reservoir, on Bergen Hill, one mile and three-quarters from Jersey City and Hoboken. Thence the water will be conveyed by distributing pipes to such points as require a supply. The contract for the receiving reservoir near Belleville has not been let yet. It will be two hundred feet square, with a depth of eight feet of water, and contain about two millions of gallons. The sides and bottoms will be covered with puddled earth, and faced with brick laid in cement. If necessary a filtering bed will also be constructed to purify the water, in case it needs it, on account of freshets or other causes. The contract for the Distributing Reservoir on Bergen Hill has been let, at less than the estimate of the Commissioners to Messrs. JAMES and CHAS. COLLINS, of Brooklyn, one of whom, Mr. C. COLLINS, will superintend the work. He constructed two of the reservoirs of the Boston Water Works. This reservoir will cover eleven acres of ground, and usually contains about 40,000,000 of imperial gallons. The depth of water will be about ten feet. The banks will be about four feet above the surface of the water. The bottom will be covered with puddled earth, and the sides faced with brick. The top will be gravelled, and the outer slope will be sodded. The whole will be fenced in. Already water pipes are being laid in Montgomery, Barrow, and South Second-streets, Jersey City, ready for the introduction of water.

The estimated cost of the works is about $653,000. The charges for the use of the water are to be about the same as those of New-York for the Croton water. It is believed that there will be an immediate saving of $30,000 per year in the reduction of insurance rates, and of about $4,000 in the expense of wells, cisterns, pumps, and fire department expenses. Besides that the advantage of a bountiful supply of wholesome water will give a great impetus to the business population and wealth of Hoboken and Jersey City.

COMMERCIAL AND MONEY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....Nov. 12.

$8,000 U S 6s, '67	119¾	275	Cumberland Coal Co..		62¾
7,000 Kentucky 6s	111	50	d	b60	64
2,000 Virginia 6s	112	50	d	s60	63
5,000 City 5s, '70	105¾	50	d	s	63¾
8,000 Erie Con. Bds, '71, 98		50	do	b60	63½
2,000 Erie Income Bds	99¾	100	do	b30	63¾
119 Del & Hudn Canal	122½	2250	St Lawrence Co		9½
200 Stonington div	127	250	Erie Railroad		20½
30 North Am Trust	23	50	do	b3	86
225 Canton Company	87¾	100	do		86
150 do	b60	88	50	do	s30	86¼
300 New Jersey Zinc	11¾	1850	Harlem Railroad		71
200 Cary Instt Co	b10	10¾	300	do	b60	72
425 Nicaragua Transit Co	23	100	do	b60	72¼
150 do	b60	20¾	100	do	s10	71½
100 do	s10	21	1800	Long Island R. R		40
700 do		23	600	do	b6m	41½
400 do	s30	23	1100	do		40¾
350 do	b10	24	850	do	b6m	41
420 do		23¾	100	Stonington R. R.	b0	56
50 do	b10	24	125	do		53¾
150 do	s30	23¾	200	Hud River R R	s30	76
160 Pennsylvania Coal Co.	113	100	d	s60	73¾
10 Mich Central R R	112	8	do		78
200 Mac. & Ind. R R	109	50	Panama R R Scrip		137
100 do	109¼	25	Nor & Wor. R.R.		51¾
100 do	109¾				

SECOND BOARD.

$25,000 U S 6s, '67	119¾	200	New Jersey Zinc		11¾
2,000 N. Y. State 5s, 41	111	200	do	s60	11¾
1,100 Kentucky 6s	111	500	Long Island Railroad		40
40 Ocean Bank	105	200	do	s3	40
200 Merch Banking Assn	100¾	100	do	s12m	39
50 Cumberland Coal Co.	63	100	do	b3	40
150 do	63¾	300	do	b1m	40
100 do	b1	63¾	100	Reading Railroad	s3	99
230 Portsmouth Dry Dock	6	100	do	b60	99
210 do	b60	6	5	N H & Hartford R R	100
50 Nicaragua Transit Co	23¾	150	Harlem Railroad		71
525 do	23¾	50	Ner & Wor R R	s3	51
400 do	b10	23¾	215	Erie Railroad		20½
400 do	s30	23¾	25	Northern Ind. R. R.		128

FRIDAY, NOV. 12—6 P. M.

The mail steamer *Illinois* brought in this afternoon, the California treasure from the mail packet on the Pacific side of the 15th October. The amount of gold dust on freight, is within five thousand dollars of $2,000,000, of which $545,000 is for the American Exchange Bank, $369,000 to Adams & Co.; $210,000 for DURBOROW & PLUMB, and $217,000 for Philadelphia. The shipment is fuller than anticipated, and probably includes some parcels of gold received at the Isthmus by DAVIS & BROOKS's new packet steamer *Cortez*. The *Cortez* left San Francisco on 30th October. Her California accounts are four days later than the dates of the mail packet. The only money-news item of interest is a decline in the State scrips to 81 ℔ cent., owing to some developements adverse to the management of the State Prison contracts, authorized by the last Legislature. The City bonds of San Francisco were up to 98@99 ℔ cent. The mining advices continue satisfactory. The practical proofs on this point, furnished by the enormous freight list of the *Illinois* are quite conclusive.

The import movement of Foreign Dry Goods this week is $647,528, of which $30,557 went into public store. The amount is short of the import of last week. The following is the summary:

	CONSUMPTION ENTIRE.		WAREHOUSED.		WITHDRAWN.	
	Pkgs.	*Value.*	*Pkgs.*	*Value.*	*Pkgs.*	*Value.*
Wool	519	$161,999	71	$22,733	22	$9,895
Cotton	491	82,194	63	12,399	31	4,700
Silks	466	282,630	57	7,813	27	15,020
Flax	102	36,744	50	7,413	43	3,681
Miscellaneous	360	68,706	—	—	103	9,333
Total	2,018	$676,971	141	$30,557	229	$44,919

The Foreign news to hand yesterday, continues to excite our General Markets. The sales of Cotton yesterday and to-day, were nearly 6,000 bales at an advance of ⅛@¼ cents, making the rise of the week full ¼ cents the pound. Some of these sales are by samples of Cotton to arrive, as the stock in port in first hands is reduced to-night to 9,000 bales. Michigan and Ohio Wheat advanced to 115 cents, and ordinary State brands of Flour to $4 87½. Indian Corn continues to command 90 cents.

The Stock list rules active and generally firm. The dealings in the speculative Railroads and other fancies were heavy in amount, and the leaving off rates at the Second Board fully up to yesterday. There was much activity again in Long Island, which closed at 40¾ cash, and 41¾ on buyer's option; and in Nicaragua Transit, fluctuating 23 in the forenoon to 23¾ at close. Mr. KNOX, the President of the Company, resigned yesterday, with a view to a trip to England on business supposed to relate, in some degree, to the Canal rights of the concern. Mr. JAMES DE PEYSTER OGDEN takes his place. The wide differences of opinion in the Street as to the value and probable turn of the Transit Shares, causes a good many short contracts to be made. The increased popularity of the route is relied on by the bulls; the precarious nature of the remote Government from which the right of transit is derived, is thought of by the Bears. The business in the Stock to-day, amounts to 5,000 Shares. The Cumberland Coal Stock was freely moved, prices closing weak 63@63¾. The standard Shares keep very stiff. Delaware and Hudson sold at 133½, and as high as 134 was subsequently bid. Madison Railroad was wanted at full rates. Michigan Central advanced to 112. Hartford sold at 150; Panama Scrip 137; Pennsylvania Coal, 115¾. The Canton Land Company, of Baltimore, sold at 88 on buyer's option. Within a day or two past, the Cary Land Company, of Boston, has been introduced; two of the members of the old and wealthy Banking house of E. W. CLARK, DONOR & Co., having taken part in the direction. The property embraces 414 acres in the Chelsea suburb of Boston, and the capital is divided into a much larger number of shares than the Canton, and of course at a lower par. Besides the cost of the land, the Company have $150,000 for improvements. The prospectus, which we copy below, looks well, and its direction at home and sponsors here are highly respectable. The charter is a special one from the Legislature of Massachusetts.

The telegraphic advices from Halifax in regard to the prices of American Stocks in London, show no marked alterations. The dealings at the Board to-day were to the extent of $60,000, chiefly United States '67s, at 119¾@119¾, and Kentucky 6s at 111. A small lot Virginias brought 113. Eries were steady. Messrs. DELOREST & Co. have of late retailed over $400,000 of the 7 ℔ cents of the Selma Alabama Railway at from 92 to 96, and chiefly to their Foreign customers. The road connects the Alabama and Tennessee rivers, 167 miles, passing through a wealthy Cotton planting region, and the whole loan, issued and to be issued as the work progresses, represents only $5,000 of the cost ℔ mile.

Exchange for the *Arctic* was not in very large demand. The remittances are diminished by the favorable tenor of the last news. The importers generally feel that they have nothing to lose in rates by holding on a few weeks, as bills must be in good supply from all the Southern ports. There was little done over 110¾ on London, at which at least one of the leading Bankers drew freely, and transient prime bills sold at 110. France, 5.13¾@5.15. Remittances of over £60,000 have been advised from New Orleans, at 108¾. New-York bills at that point rule at 97½@97¾, 60 days, and 98¾@99, sight.

Money, though increasing in activity, works easier in rates. Short bills were done to-day at 4½ ℔ cent. interest, and the same low rate offered and refused for $100,000 on 60 days acceptances drawn from the South. We quote 4¼@5¼ for 60 to 90 days: 6 ℔ cent, 4 months; 6 to 7 on longer dates, the inside figures understood to be for very prime signatures. On call, the rates are 4½@5 to leading stock houses.

We hear of another young brood of City Banks. The end may not be well with them all. But their circulating notes must issue from the Bank Department, amply secured by New-York and Federal Stocks, and this will create a strong interest at home against Wild Cat money, and may be, do good so far as the great public is concerned. Private depositors who trust their money to the safe keeping of the new concerns must look out for themselves, and the dealers in the fresh bank shares thus thrown on the market will have to trust to luck as with any other fancy. The increase of the business is rather too alarming to render an enlargement of the circulating basis by the next legislature very safe.

The thrifty and growing City of Rochester advertises for bids either at 5 or 6 ℔ cent. interest for a loan of $100,000. The loan will be awarded on Tuesday, the 23d of November. The previous debt of the City is inconsiderable. The Fond Commissioners of New-Orleans advertise for bids for $1,300,000 City 6 ℔ cents, to be awarded on the 13th of December, the proceeds to go in liquidation of the old debt of the Municipalities, created before the recent consolidation. The goods, as in the $2,000,000 awarded in July to KING & SONS, run to 1859.

The City of Savannah has voted to subscribe $500,000 to a direct line of Railway from that city to Pensacola and Mobile. The present debt of the city is $770,000, represented by $860,000 in various Railway stocks, part of which pay 8 ℔ cent.

The Sub-Treasury received to-day $62,153; disbursed $50,352, and held at close $5,818,313.

In reference to the Cotton crop, Mr. STEWART, in his circular to go out by the *Arctic*, remarks:

In the past three weeks it is not unreasonable to presume that 15,000 bales have been made ℔ day, and this ratio will continue, in the absence of frost, to 15th inst, after which date, the falling off in quantity will be very considerable, as the plants must universally have attained their limit of vegetation. The weather has been also remarkable for an absence of wind storms, which has enabled the pickings to proceed with great strides: should this continue, we may be able to secure, what is now eriously on the ground, the heaviest crop ever grown. The bottom crops which stood so heavy, and about which there has been some anxiety from the moisture of the season, are now all out of danger, and their yield will be very much increased.

The Philadelphia *Ledger*, of this morning, reports on the subject of the Stocks connected with the Anthracite Coal Trade:

Speculation has evidently fasted upon Lehigh, and until its surplus is definitely disposed of, the price may be expected to fluctuate more or less daily. Schuylkill Navigation shares are in much the same condition, and from the same cause—an easy money market, and the fine prospects of the anthracite coal trade. Reading Railroad shares are just now less a fancy than useful. From anything that can now be seen to the contrary, all the main lines interested in the anthracite coal trade, must do a very large business, steadily increasing, for several years to come. The gradually increasing consumption of Anthracite Coal is believed to be greater than the capacity of all lines connecting the mines with tidewater, and as the development of new sources of supply, or new facilities for transportation, are works of time, the present means of communication must hold a monopoly of the trade for two or three years at least, and will probably never do a less profitable business than that of the present season.

The following statement of Government revenues and expenditures, for the quarter ending 30th Sept., has been officially published at Washington:

RECEIPTS.

From Customs	$15,723,992 25
Lands	415 345 91
Loan of Jan. 28, 1847, (Treasury notes funded)	10,250 00
Miscellaneous	531,761 58
	$16,686,949 34

EXPENDITURES.

Civil, miscellaneous, and foreign intercourse		$4,069,268 28
INTERIOR.		
Pensions	$897,967 61	
Indian Department	2,005 579 50	
		2,903,547 11
WAR.		
Army proper, &c	$2 669 662 23	
Fortifications, armories, &c	216,787 04	
		3 886,449 27
Navy		2,875,000 73
Interest &c., on old funded debt and Treasury notes	251 60	
Redemption of three per cent. stock	7 83	
Redemption of the stock of the loans of 1843 and 1847	200,000 00	
Reimbursements of Treasury notes	10,300 00	
	210,559 51	
From which deduct interest on public debt repaid	4,656 14	
		305,903 37
		$13,860,268 76

The Cary Estate in Chelsea, Opposite Boston.

A Brief Statement concerning the Property from the Engineers to the Stockholders in the Cary Improvement Company.

The Cary estate is situated in Chelsea, opposite Boston, and, with the part recently set off, constitutes, with Boston, the County of Suffolk. It contains, according to the surveys just completed, four hundred and fourteen acres, viz.—302 acres of upland, 159 acres of marsh, and 53 acres of flats. About two thirds of the well-known Powder Horn Hill belong to it. The earth of this hill above the grade proposed to be established on it, will, to a considerable extent, be wanted for filling up flats and other lands in various parts of the town. A large portion of the estate is of the proper grade, and ready for sale immediately upon opening the streets.

There are from 20 to 50 acres of clay land, worth more per foot for building lots than for brick making, and an equal number of acres of gravel of much greater value.

There are about two and a half miles of avenues through the property; about two miles of them 66 feet wide, the rest 50 feet, all thoroughly built, and opening fine lots on each side. The longest avenues, in addition to these, will be the one proposed from Malden and Prattville to the Upper Depôt on the north-easterly part of the estate; one from North Chelsea to the same depôt, and thence parallel with East Boston avenue, intersecting the proposed Marginal Road, near Bass Creek; also one or two streets, in the form of crescents, running parallel with the Eastern Railroad from the Upper to the Lower Depôt. The streets, with but few exceptions, are laid out 50 feet wide, with suitable, parks, squares, &c. A noticeable feature of the property is its great number of shade trees, amounting to two thousand or thereabouts, and scattered over the upland. In laying out the

New-York Daily Times.

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THE NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES

Forms a large Family Newspaper, each number containing Eight Pages or Forty-Eight columns, and giving more reading matter than any other Daily Newspaper in the United States. It is published every Morning, (Sundays excepted,) at No. 113 Nassau-street, and is delivered to subscribers in New-York, Brooklyn, Williamsburg and Jersey City, for TWELVE AND A HALF CENTS a week, payable to the carrier. Single Copies, Two Cents. Mail Subscribers, FIVE DOLLARS a year; six months, Two Dollars and a half; three months, One Dollar and half. Three Dollars in advance required in all exchanges with Country Newspapers.

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SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ **Ha! General, with a white Beard!**—This gruesome appendage of the ungrateful daughter of Lear, had perhaps, no existence save in the diseased imagination of her distracted father; though, on this point, the very ingenious commentators have, singularly enough, left us in profound doubt. Be that as it may, the most gallant gentlemen of the age cannot but admit, that, on the fair faces of the gentler sex too frequently is seen an approach to what delicacy alone forbids to denominate by the significant name of "beard." "It is too true an evil." Where cheeks are made for kisses, it is the very refinement of cruelty to allow "their smoothness and their sheen" to be observed beneath the encroachment of an merciless as some, while that potent exterminator, "GOURAUD'S POUDRE SUBTILE," is at hand to rid the face of its detested assailant. 67 Walker street, first store from Broadway, is the only place.

☞ **Crystal Palace.**—CIRCULAR TO AMERICAN PRODUCERS.—FROM THE ASSOCIATION FOR THE EXHIBITION OF ALL NATIONS—OFFICE, No. 53 BROADWAY—NEW-YORK, Oct. 11, 1852.

I address you on behalf of the Association for the Exhibition of the Industry of all Nations, to invite your cooperation in the general objects of the enterprise.

The building intended for the purposes of the Exhibition, constructed entirely of iron and glass, will be, it is believed, the largest and most beautiful edifice in the country. It covers, on the ground floor, two and a half acres, and, with the galleries, the whole space is four acres. The mason work is far advanced, and is to be completed on the 1st of October. The main part of the iron work is contracted for, and the castings are to be delivered from the 15th of October to the 15th of December. We have it in our power, therefore, to assure you, as we have already stated to the public, that the Exhibition will certainly be opened on the 2d of May, 1853.

You are thus offered an unequaled opportunity of exhibiting to the vast population of this country such of your productions as you send us, free of all charge of every kind whatever from the time that they are delivered into our custody until withdrawn.

The Association has already announced that their objects are limited exclusively to *Exhibition*. They have no interest whatever, direct or indirect, in the final disposition to be made of any article that may be displayed.

You are, no doubt, aware that we have received all the assistance from the public authorities that we have desired. The City has given us the lease of Reservoir-square, the State has granted us a charter, and the Federal authorities have engaged that the building shall be made a bonded warehouse for the purpose of receiving foreign articles without paying duty so long as they remain in it.

We have the strongest assurances of support from the Representatives, in this country, of the principal foreign powers; and we are receiving daily confirmation of the general interest that the subject is exciting among the manufacturers of Europe. A large number of articles of high value are already secured, and we have no doubt whatever that we shall have a very extensive representation of all the branches of foreign industry.

The measures which we have adopted will thus secure two great objects we have desired to attain, viz: the erection of a building which will be a great architectural ornament to our City, and the exhibition in that building of the products of the industry of the Old World; still, we shall fail far short of our mark if we do not equally succeed in obtaining the fullest and most extensive cooperation of American Industry; our Exhibition would be extremely defective—it would be very inferior, both in interest and in utility, to what we mean to make it—if the great resources of the people of our own country were not fully displayed in it.

We believe it to be unnecessary to urge upon you the arguments on this subject, which we are sure will present themselves to the mind of every intelligent American producer—your position in the world of American industry, your own interest and what is due to an enterprise devised and meant to be carried out with no narrow views, but on a large scale of public usefulness—all entitle us to entertain the fullest conviction that you will send us some of the choicest specimens of your skill, and that you will urge your friends to do the same.

We do not doubt that such will be the result when the subject is once brought fairly and fully before you, and our only reason for addressing you thus particularly is that the matter may not be overlooked in the press of daily business, and that you may give the subject attention in time to be fully prepared.

We enclose our General Circular and also a form of Application for Space, to which we beg your attention. Copies of these or of this letter, if you desire them to send to your friends or correspondents, can be had at this office.

In order that we may know on what extent of cooperation we may depend, the favor of a reply on or before the 25th day of November is asked.

I have the honor to be, with great respect,
Your obedient servant,
THEODORE SEDGWICK, President.

☞ **Great inducements to purchase Lots** in the new village of Clarenceville, L. I. So great has been the demand for Lots in this beautiful village, that although it has only been in operation for little over one month, yet over one-third of the lots have been already sold and as soon as the coming spring shall open, there will be upwards of one hundred buildings in the course of erection. There are but few villages at the present time that offer so many advantages. The easy access to the City by the Long Island Railroad from Brooklyn, and the stages from Williamsburg, make it a desirable place of residence for those wishing to live out of town and at the same time do business in the City. We would advise all who wish to secure a home, by only paying from $2 to $4 per month, to call immediately and purchase at the office, D. T. MACFARLAN, General Agent, No. 3 Nassau-st., from 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.

☞ **Mercantile Library Association**—THACKERAY'S LECTURES—Subscriptions to MR THACKERAY'S course of six Lectures on the *English Humorists of Queen Anne's Reign* will be received at the Bookstores of Messrs C. S. FRANCIS & CO., and EVANS & BRITTAN, and at the rooms of the Library. Subscribers (and Subscribers only,) will be entitled to reserved seats for the course.

Price of Tickets—To Members, $1; Non-members, $3. Members' subscriptions will be received only at the Library.

WILLARD L. FELT, Chairman,
JAMES D. SMITH
JOHN F. HALSTED,
Lecture Committee.

☞ **Mercantile Library Association.**—Hon. HORATIO SEYMOUR, Governor Elect, will deliver a Lecture before the members of this Institution, at Metropolitan Hall, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Nov. 17. Subject—"*The Study of the Natural Sciences*."

Tickets admitting a Lady and Gentleman, 75c. Single tickets, 50c. Members' tickets, half the above prices. To be had only at the Library.

Tickets to be had at the desk of the Library, and at the desk on the evening of the Lecture.

WILLARD L. FELT, Chairman.
JAMES D. SMITH, } Lecture Committee.
JOHN F. HALSTED, }

☞ **O. U. A.**—WASHINGTON CHAPTER No. 2—BROTHERS: In compliance with an invitation of the Chaconery of the State, our Chapter will unite with the banquets to the memory of the late Hon. DANIEL WEBSTER, on the 16th inst. The Chapter will assemble at our Rooms on TUESDAY next, 16th, at 12 o'clock precisely, in full regalia, (mourning.) You are requested to be punctual in attendance. Members of "Ethan Allen," "Montauk," and "United States" Chapters are requested to unite with this Chapter on that occasion.

JOHN M. IRRGANG,
Chairman of Committee.

☞ **New York, Nov. 12, 1852**—All members of the NEW-ENGLAND SOCIETY in New-York are urgently requested to meet at the Astor House, on TUESDAY, 16th Nov inst., at 12 o'clock noon, to take part in the procession to be formed under the direction of the City Authorities in honor of the memory of DANIEL WEBSTER. By order of the Board of Officers.

MOSES H. GRINNELL, President.
E. KINGSBURY, Secretary.

☞ **Rev. Mr Hudson upon Shakspere**, at the BROOKLYN INSTITUTE.—Rev H N HUDSON will deliver the second Lecture in the New-England Course at the Brooklyn Institute, next TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 16 Subject—*King Henry the Fourth*. He will Lecture again on TUESDAY, Nov 23 Subject—*Falstaff*. Hon. HORACE MANN will fill ver the next Lecture. For Tickets, apply early at APPLETON & CO.'S. and the usual places; or to A. L. STIMSON, Treasurer, No 19 Wall-st.

☞ **Lectures.**—Tabernacle Series.—Professor FELTON, of Harvard University, will deliver a Lecture, (5th of the course,) on WEDNESDAY EVENING Nov. 17th, at 8 o'clock. Subject, *Modern Life Anticipated by the Athenian Stage* Tickets 25 cents. Admitting a Lady and Gentleman, 37½ cents. To be had at the Bookstores, and at the door.

☞ **The regular Monthly Meeting** of the NEW-YORK YOUNG MEN'S ASSOCIATION, will be held THIS EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, at the Rooms of the Association, Stuyvesant Institute, 659 Broadway.

FRANK W. BALLARD, Rec. Sec.

☞ **Mrs. E. Oakes Smith** will lecture at Hope Chapel, THIS EVENING, (Monday,) Nov. 15, and also Friday evening, Nov. 19, at 8 o'clock. Subject, this evening—Womanhood. Tickets 25 cents.

☞ **The Annual Convention** of the DELTA PHI FRATERNITY commences MONDAY, November 15th, at 61 P. M., at the American Hotel. The regular dinner will take place Wednesday, 17th.

New-York Daily Times.

CUBAN AFFAIRS.

Political and n Condition of the Island.

THE CRESCENT CITY AT HAVANA.

The New-Orleans and Havana Press.

Special Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

HAVANA, Tuesday, Nov. 2, 1852.

The actual thermometer standing here to-day at 84° in a "cool" room, corresponds well, I imagine, with the metaphorical one of politics on this day of the great struggle for power between the two parties in the United States. I am prepared by all recent advices from home to hear of PIERCE'S election, but having made my own estimates, I abide the result as patiently as I can.

A stranger applying himself to learn something of the sentiments of the people of this Island, and of the public institutions, and of the operations of the Government and the administration of the laws, finds, while he cannot in a brief period master the subjects of his inquiry, frequent occasions to modify his earlier impressions. The notorious habit of the Island Government to employ spies, produces a feeling of insecurity and consequent caution and timidity that repress all free expression of opinion and communication of facts having any relation to the public interests, if it is proper to use such an expression where there is no public. It is not uncommon to find that persons who at first profess entire satisfaction with the present state of things, on acquiring confidence in your discretion and good faith, will disclose that they live in a state of insecurity and terror which nothing would enable them to endure but the prospect of fortune, and the hope of relief. From the best opinions I can gather, it seems that less than one-tenth of the productive capacity of the Island has been developed. Men intimate with its resources and with those of other countries, are enthusiastic in their descriptions of its latent mineral and agricultural wealth. The policy of the Government has been extremely liberal to the producers of sugar, with the purpose of building up and fostering that interest as the most productive of revenue to the crown. Great privileges have been secured to the sugar planter, such as exemption from all direct taxes except tithes, and immunity from the sale of their estates by any process to satisfy the claims of creditors. Very many of the planters are large borrowers of money, and I have been informed by capitalists that, owing to this last provision, the current rate of interest on their loans is not less than fifteen per cent, at the same time that the notes of merchants and retailers are readily discounted at six per cent. There is no limit to the rate of interest established by law. A very large capital is required to "make a sugar estate." But when the requisite money is at hand, the prices of land are so low that to begin from the foundation is the preferable way for a planter to establish himself. This accounts for the exorbitant usury they are often willing to pay. But the more usual way of getting possession of estates is to purchase them in full operation by paying five or ten per cent. down, and paying a certain sum, frequently as low as two and a half per cent. per annum till the whole be paid. An estate, such as is sold in this way, consists of land, negroes, horses, mules, cattle, hogs, machinery, and everything appertaining to a complete establishment. I have heard of sales where the first crop would reimburse the first payment, and each successive crop provide for the current payment, and leave the purchaser from two to four times as much more for his regular income. Thus an estate was sold for $150,000—$50,000 being paid down, and in ninety days the maturing crop produced $50,000, and the remaining $100,000 of the purchase money was payable in annual instalments of $10,000, without interest, and the annual product continues not less than $50,000. Cane is seldom planted oftener than once in five years, and on a majority of estates not oftener than once in ten years. When estates are sold, they are always sold entire, as above described. The negroes and other stock are not valued separately unless they are separately sold. The rule as to treatment of negroes is said to be "plenty of feed and plenty of work."

The slaves are driven to the field at dawn, after breakfasting before it is light enough to work; have rest and dinner at noon, work till dark, and then supper and locked up to sleep. Marriage is unknown among them—most of the planters pay no regard to breeding slaves, it being cheaper to buy "green" ones from Africa than to raise them, and intercourse between the sexes, when permitted at all, is promiscuous. The African trade is now flourishing, after a nearly total interruption under CONCHA, who refused the usual bribes, and exerted himself to prevent the importation of slaves with so much success that their value increased about fifty per cent. The pecuniary resources of the Government are immense, aside from the ordinary sources of revenue. The public property in Havana alone, that might be sold without endangering the public safety, is worth more than $5,000,000. The Monastic Estates, now in the possession of the Government, are worth as much more. It is true that public lands, in their wild state, as they are held among us, do not form any appreciable portion of the public wealth, yet if the LOPEZ expedition had proved successful, the bonds issued by him would have rested upon a solid capital of more than $20,000,000, without resorting to the ordinary sources of income, such as taxation and duties. The friends of LOPEZ here insist that he was not overcome by the Government, but that on the contrary he was victorious in every engagement or skirmish, and was only subdued by the hurricane; that he lost fewer than one hundred men, while the royal troops lost near two thousand, and that after all his disasters, he would have conquered, but for the destruction of his ammunition. So they argue that, notwithstanding all the strength of the home Government in the island, much increased since the disasters referred to, two thousand men under a prudent leader, with a sufficient supply of arms and ammunition, would at once secure the liberation of the island. The sole necessity for aid from abroad arises from the fact that the people are kept wholly unarmed, and are not allowed to meet together for any purpose in numbers greater than three or four. These are the opinions and suggestions of intelligent men—you must judge how much reliance can be placed upon them; for my part, I hope no representations, no matter how plausible and how flattering, will induce any private expedition to make another attempt upon Cuba. *I am sure its fate would be most speedy destruction.* There are now in commission on this station six or seven war steamers under the Spanish flag, all built in England, and combining the excellencies of the best English war steamers. There are at this time building, in England, five more of these steamers for the same service, one of which is to be of enormous size and power. The military force on the island exceeds 30,000 men, perfect in their equipment and armament. And more effective than all this warlike force is the extended and minute police system, under which every foreigner is traced and watched, hour by hour, from his arrival in the Island to his departure from its shores, and every native, in like manner, from his birth to his grave, from his baptism to his funeral, for the espionage is two fold, secular and ecclesiastical. It will at once be seen that, with such forces and such means of knowledge of all individual movements, it can only be by the most inconceivable cowardice, inefficiency, and treachery, that the Government can be thwarted in its purposes by anything in the nature of domestic insurrection, or ill-appointed private expeditions from without. But human hope has no limits, and failing of one reliance, it will instantly fasten upon another. The recent difficulties with the United States Mail Steamship Company have given Mr. GEORGE LAW a prominence in the patriotic circles here that almost place him on a level with independent sovereignties of the first class. He is regarded as capable and willing to uphold any insurrectionary movement for the liberation of the island, and measures are from day to day under discussion with the view of enlisting his interests in the cause so deeply as to insure his action.

The Crescent City—The French Fleet at Vera Cruz.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, Nov. 6.

The steamship *Crescent City*, Captain DAVENPORT, with Purser SMITH on board, arrived at her wharf this morning from your City, via Havana, in 8 days and 13 hours. On her arrival at the Southwest Pass yesterday afternoon, a telegraphic dispatch came up from the Balize stating that "that individual Mr. SMITH" was not on board, and although she had been allowed to land her mails and passengers *this time* at Havana, she would not be allowed to enter that port again. So far as the report of Purser SMITH not being on board, the dispatch was incorrect, which puts our Government in better position than was expected. The *Crescent City* was at first refused all communication with the shore, but afterwards, through the interposition of Judge SHARKEY, our Consul, the mails and passengers were permitted to land for *this time*, but Capt. DAVENPORT was told that if Mr. SMITH returned in the ship from New-Orleans, no communication would be permitted with the shore, as the Spanish Minister at Washington had written to the Captain General "that the Secretary of State had assured him that Mr. SMITH should positively not be permitted to go out again in a steamer to Havana." Capt D. denied this statement, when the Captain of the Port went the second time to see the Captain General. In the mean time Capt. D. refused to let any of the Spanish officers or officials come on board his ship. When the Captain of the Port returned, he said that all the officers would be permitted to go ashore, except Mr. SMITH, and if he returned in the steamer, she would not be allowed to enter Havana. Capt. D. refused to go ashore as Capt. PORTER was interdicted. Judge SHARKEY came on board and had a long conference with Capt. D. on the course to be pursued on the return of the vessel. As the steamer was about to sail, a letter came from Mr. MORALES, (of the firm of DRAKE & Co.) stating if SMITH would address a letter to the Captain General, denying the charges against him, the difficulty could be settled; but Capt. D. very properly would not permit it.

I wrote you last month that the French Government intended sending a fleet to Vera Cruz to back the French Ambassador in his demands against Mexico for the outrage committed by the Mexican clergy on a French subject, LAFONT, who chose to get married under the civil form, without the assistance of a Priest. It now appears by our last advices from Mexico, that the French ship-of-war *Oreste*, a part of this squadron, had already arrived. If this be the real object of LOUIS NAPOLEON, how does it compare with the action of our Government in the *Crescent City* affair? Some suppose, however, that this is only a pretext for sending a large squadron to be ready at hand to assist Cuba, in case of any attempt on the part of the United States. What gives color to this view of the case is, that the Spanish brig-of war *Galiana* had also arrived at Sacrificios, and that her commander had gone to the city of Mexico with official dispatches, said to relate to certain large sums due Spanish creditors by Mexico. There may be something in this, but I hardly think it. LOUIS NAPOLEON has his hands full to secure the Empire for himself, without meddling with Spain's affairs.

Judge Conkling's Negotiations—Judge Sharkey's Arrival—Newspaper Correspondents.

Correspondence of the New-Orleans Picayune.

HAVANA, Wednesday, Nov. 3, 1852.

The *Pauchatan* left us some days since, with Judge CONKLING, U. S. Minister to Mexico, on board. During the stay of Judge CONKLING here he had several interviews with the Captain General, but, so far as we can learn, without any definite arrangement of the existing difficulties. The Captain General was exceedingly courteous in his demeanor, but met every proposition with the announcement of his extreme regret at the necessity which obliged him to take the course he did; that the Government of Cuba was an exceptionable Government, and obliged to resort to exceptionable measures; and that he, as a subordinate officer of the Crown of Spain, *could not entertain any proposition of any kind from a foreign power*; and that all communications, messages or messengers from such parties, must be sent to Madrid. This is the substance of what Judge CONKLING has communicated to his Government, and left in the dispatches for Judge SHARKEY, who had not arrived when the *Pauchatan* left. Mr. MORLAND, the Acting Consul, is, contrary to his usual habit and opinions, abundant in expletives against the Government here.

Judge SHARKEY arrived on the 1st, with his family, in good health, and our countrymen were all glad to see him back again, as it relieves them from a sense of abandonment which they have experienced during the consular interregnum. However well fitted an acting Consul may be for the position, under the etiquette of Spanish diplomacy he does not fill the power of him who holds the consular *exequatur*.

The Consul has had several communications and two interviews with the Captain General, and though rumor talks largely about what has been done, I can say to you that in fact no conclusion has been arrived at on any point. Previously to the arrival of the *Crescent City* yesterday, the Captain General was somewhat disposed to recede, but he is now most firm. It is said that advices from the Spanish Minister at Washington say *that the Cabinet had assured him that neither Lieut Porter nor Mr. Smith would be permitted to come here on a mail steamer.* This is the Spanish version of the dispatch, but I hardly think it can be so strong, for I well know how the officers here see the rainbow in what to other eyes is a clear sky. My private regret is that Judge SHARKEY has not sufficient energy to sustain the true issue onto a triumphant result. Had Lieut. PORTER and Mr. SMITH both been retained on the *Crescent City*, the question would have been settled amicably, and no necessity for sending to Spain have grown out of it. As it is * * *

I shall not know of all the proceedings in regard to that ship this voyage in time to write you. You will get it through other sources. I have seen several of her passengers riding through our city.

The letters which have recently been published in your city, written from here, have caused very great annoyances to the Government, and they are determined to ferret out the authors, and, if successful, punish them severely. According to the editorial of the *Diario de la Marina*, certain foreigners, upon whom the authorities have their eye, are suspected to countenance the plans against Cuba, which are said to be meditated in the United States. The *Diario* adds, that when the proper time arrives, the strangers referred to will be made to feel the vengeance of the Government. Have you any idea who the letter writers are? I will tell you who rumor says one of them is: A young gentleman attached to the British Consulate, most favorably known to your citizens for his deportment to the American prisoners last year. He is supposed to write my letters; and the ides stands me in good stead, for they had better suspect him than me. If he is taken up, nothing would be done to him; but if I were caught, they might serve me worse than they did THRASHER. The fact is, that the Government have determined to run a tilt against the hydra-headed press, but it is time that General CANEDO should know that a knowledge of events in Cuba is the property of the world, and it is not in his power to rob the world of it. Let him remember this during his sober hours. I am not to be found or frightened.

A friend in the palace assures me that we enjoy the most profound tranquillity. It is true there exists a good deal of excitement from continued reports that new expeditions are fitting-out in the States; and this of course, has no little effect on business. There has been much movement among the troops lately, changing them from one place to another, as is usual. This is an annual movement, under general orders, to prevent the officers and men from forming local or personal attachments among the "always faithful and loyal" Cubans. While I am now writing, there is a "Junta of Authorities" at the palace: *On dit*, that a disturbance has occurred in the West. Some case of petty abuse and collision. The true time has not yet come. But come it will; and then the authorities shall feel, not the pen, but the sword of

OTHELLO

The Last Indignity.

From the New-Orleans Delta, Nov 7.

The exposé of the last phase of the *Crescent City* affair, as given in our paper yesterday, is an appropriate cap-sheaf and wind-up of the disgraceful foreign administration of the present Executive of our Government. There is nothing in our history which presents our Government in so discreditable and unworthy a light. It is due to the great party whose name and authority have thus been prostituted, to express our confident belief that throughout this whole land there will be one loud voice of condemnation and denunciation of the conduct of the Executive in this matter. When the reports first reached us that our Executive had backed out in this affair, we were sceptical, thinking it might be a party trick, intended to affect the result of the election. We were confirmed in this incredulity by the solemn and sincere declarations of the party friends of the Administration, that it was a "Rootback"—or, to use the new word which glared in frightful capitals from the posters on election days, a "Forneyism." But it appears we put too high an estimate upon the spirit of the Executive, and too low a one on the sagacity, as well as fairness, of the gentlemen who were so loudly denounced for seeding on the statement that the Government had backed out in the *Crescent City* affair. The "back-out" is a most complete and disgraceful one,—accompanied, too, by features and circumstances which greatly aggravate its infamy.

The facts are simply these, as detailed in the news made up for and published in the *Delta* and *Picayune* of yesterday. The *Crescent City*, being under the control of her owners, goes into Havana, having on board "the individual named WILLIAM SMITH," to use the dainty phrase of that sublime specimen of statesmanship, C. M. CONRAD. The Captain of the Port asks if Mr. SMITH is on board, and when he is answered "yes," the Captain of the *Crescent City* is told that he cannot communicate with the shore. Some discussion and correspondence ensue, when, lo! it turns out that the Captain-General shows to our Consul, Judge SHARKEY, a letter from CALDERON DE LA BARCA, stating that he had received assurances from our President and Secretary of State, that Mr. SMITH would not be permitted to go over to Havana on the *Crescent City*.

Well might that gallant and intelligent officer, Captain DAVENPORT, the successor of PORTER, on the *Crescent City*, express his surprise at, and disbelief of, this statement.

It cannot be that any Government, much less ours, would stoop so low and manifest such ignorance of the rights of the citizens, as well as servility to a foreign power—whose insolence is only equaled by its imbecility—as to make any such pledge or promise.

Mr. SMITH is a free citizen, who can go where he pleases, without restraint or hindrance from any authority. The *Crescent City* is a free merchant ship, whose owners may select and appoint any officers or agents, without consulting Secretary CONRAD, President FILLMORE, or Captain-General CANEDO.

Such was the view of Captain DAVENPORT. But if such were his feelings and ideas, what could have been those of Judge SHARKEY, a high-minded American official—who, when he went to the Captain-General to protest against the procedure in the matter of the *Crescent City*, was immediately estopped by the letter of CALDERON. Now, either the latter perpetrated a wilful lie—which his reputation as a gentleman, and the entire absence of any motive thereto, forbid us to believe, or it is true that the Government did make this assurance to him. Unfortunately, the last construction receives confirmation in that extraordinary specimen of the "pigmy-perched-on-Alps" style of CHARLEY CONRAD'S letter to GEO. LAW, published in the *Delta* of yesterday.

How embarrassing, annoying, and mortifying, then, must have been the position and feelings of a high-minded gentleman like SHARKEY, when thus compelled, in the defence of the rights of our citizens, to recede from his demands, by the concessions and concessions of the higher authority of his own Government?

But we cannot trust ourselves further on this subject. The whole affair is pretty forcibly symbolized by the fable of the sick lion—wherein the King of the Beasts represents our national honor—and another quadruped is a pretty fair symbol of our Secretary of State.

The Havana Press—General News.

From the Picayune

By the steamship *Crescent City*, we have received files of the *Gaceta de la Habana*, *Diario de la Habana*, and *Diario de la Marina*, to the 2d inst. We translate the following:

"We are positively informed that shortly before the sailing of the *Isabel* from Charleston, telegraphic dispatches, dated 23d Oct, were received in that city from Washington, announcing that Mr. PORTER had been called to the Capital, and been informed of the disapprobation which his conduct merited, and that he was removed from the command of any steamer touching at our port. We have very solid reasons for believing this announcement to be exact; reasons posterior to any that could be brought by the *Black Warrior*. The importance of this matter merely consists in the new rebuke which this unquiet personage has received, who is of as little weight now as when he manifested his *profound contempt* for Mr. PARKENHAM and English diplomacy."

The following we take from a leader on foreign residents in Cuba. It is undoubtedly directed at persons supposed to send information to the American papers:

"Even though at the present time there is a small handful of anglish spirits and evil souls, (the immense majority, fortunately, of our guests,) who abuse our generous treatment in order to sift the designs of those who, with unheard of scandal, proclaim in the neighboring country their plans of subversion and spoliation, the magnanimity and tolerance of our Government can hardly be praised with merited terms. No new measure of rigor has been taken to impede the natural course of business; and while we see what France, Austria, and other nations of the old world have done in view of provocation infinitely less, then only can the world duly appreciate the magnanimity which we have so rigidly displayed.

"While expressing ourselves thus, we do not wish to be understood, nor a moment imagined, to entertain an idea of a change, or a wish to insinuate its convenience. Although we do not in any way adopt the doctrine of the miscalled *liberalism*, and being ever firm *protectors* with truth and right in matters of tariffs, every truly liberal idea and all the instincts of legitimate progress, find echo in our hearts.

"Nothing exclusive, nothing of petty quarrels, nothing reactionary can ever merit our sympathy. All the freedom which honorable foreigners enjoy on our soil is just and beneficial and we can never aspire to diminish it; rather would we, if possible and opportune, concede them any reasonable increase thereof. The interests of a laborious and useful class should not suffer through the culpable way wardness of the few, and it accords with the decorum of our Government to despise the impotent intrigues of a few individuals whom it has the will as well as the abundant means of chastising with all rigor in proper time.

"And what we say of persons must also be applied to commerce. We wish to have it established with all nations of the earth on a footing of wide generosity, benefiting, as is just, individual interests, and increasing friendly national intercourse. One only condition would we put, that such traffic should not endanger our security, nor attack our pride, placing with Castilian hauteur the second condition on the first, for never has Spain hesitated to sacrifice everything in preservation of her honor."

The construction of the new Plaza de Toros (bull-ring) had been suspended, much to the regret of the amateurs.

The *Diario de la Marina* correspondence from this city has become a little more temperate, and is confined to commercial advices and sneers at the WEBSTER meeting on the reception of the news of his death.

A new literary paper has been started in Havana under the direction of Senor ZENEA, a gentleman who was lately under arrest for supposed political obliquity.

A negress had died in the Hospital at the advanced age of 109 years.

The corps of the garrison of Havana have commenced their usual military excursions into the country. The regiment of Ballen had been to Guanabacoa and back, and then paraded.

The *Diario* praises highly their discipline and martial demeanor.

A great ball is announced to take place in the Palace, on the 19th inst., the day of St. YSABEL.

A Life Insurance Company has been established in Havana, being a branch of a mutual company existing in Spain.

The effort to establish a telegraphic company in Havana having failed, the Junta de Fomento, by advice and consent of the Captain General, advertises for a loan of "all the money it may need" for that purpose at six per cent. per annum.

Advices from Puerto Principe state that the Railroad from that city to Nuevitas has been sold at auction for $1,000,000. $100,000 in cash and balance in yearly payments to Señor ISABELA.

Advices from St. Jago announce the prevalence of Cholera in that city.

Mme KOSKA has recovered from her illness, and will go on with her concerts.

The *Diario de la Marina* lauds the Spanish Government for having opened a credit of $100,000, to be drawn for in behalf of the sufferers by the earthquake at St. Jago.

From the Delta.

The papers—up to the 2d—which we received this morning from Havana, by the *Crescent City*, do not contain a word which can be construed into an explanation of the ultimatum and final decision of the Captain-General, the report of which is brought to us by that steamer. Some of the old numbers, continuing to argue on the law of nations, in justification of the former outrage upon the *Crescent City*, were on board, but we cannot find a word intimating what course the Captain-General would pursue if she returned to Havana.

We translate a few lines from a correspondence, dated Oct. 8, from Madrid, to the *Diario de la Marina*, which are connected with the subject of the arrests in Havana.

"The news brought us from your island this month, by the steamer *De Fernando el Catolico*, has caused a deep sensation in relation to the horrible earthquakes which the city of Santiago de Cuba experienced from the 20th to the 24th of Aug. I do not say the same in regard to the discovery of the press, where they published the paper *La Voz del Pueblo*, and to the arrests which were made; for such events cannot alarm any one who is acquainted with the state of this country, the loyalty of its subjects, the zeal and foresight of its authorities, and the twofold power of its forces on land and sea, which it has at its command to compel respect, when necessary, to our flag, and to maintain the public peace.

"On the 30th, the correspondence brought by the *De Fernando el Catolico*, was received in Madrid, and on the 3d instant an order came by telegraph to Madrid, that the *Donna Isabel la Catolica* should postpone her departure, which was announced for the 7th. On the 4th, however, another telegraphic dispatch was received, ordering that the steamer should leave on the 8th, so that the delay was limited to twenty-four hours. At all events, this appears to indicate that her Majesty's Government, in receipt of the communications from the authorities of the island, determined to adopt some plan before the departure of the steamer.

"I have just learned that the delay of one day in the departure of the steamer *Donna Isabella Catolica* was caused by an order of the Government that five hundred rifles and other effects should be taken on board for the island."

From the Diario de la Marina, Oct 29.

"The pertinacity which we have manifested for some time past in discussing, under all its phases, the question which has given rise to so much talk among the vulgar of the neighboring country; and which has given room to the circulation of such unheard of scandal, is not because we magnify the importance of the point in itself, nor because we entertain the slightest doubt as to the legal points under discussion. We were far from holding any incertion in the matter, and in fact our great confidence was the motive of our entering with so much warmth into the dispute. In truth, no one can be ignorant of the tendencies that in various places raise their heads, menacing the subversion of all the foundations of social order, not only in the mutual intercourse of States, but in that of individuals. A neglect of such dangers, confiding in the holiness of our cause, involves great perils, of which France gave a high example in the Socialist convulsions when she awakened from her apathy in 1848. The menaces directed at the great principles of international law are of no little consequence, nor is it well, without great imprudence, to suffer the poison to extend without an immediate application of the counter-venom.

"In truth, the worst enemies are not those who, like the famous Judge LARUE, of forgetful memory, disdain with loud mouthed energy any impediment to their designs, and confess themselves ready to tear down all law and right, however well founded they may be, or however universally respected. Using the well applied expression of a brilliant writer, they are *white livered bulls*, easy to command, and who, attacking without skill the cloak, leave the sword unguarded in its mortal lunge. The disgust, indignation and alarm which such matters produce throughout the whole of the civilized globe, have an effect diametrically opposed to that which their authors hoped for.

"But there are other adversaries more artful, who, feigning such knowledge the law, while sanctity of certain fundamental principles, seek their destruction through covert ways, attacking with captious sophistry the doctrine they pretend to sustain. To this class belong those who, under an absurd interpretation of existing or supposed compacts, aspire to the pulling down of all the bases of government, and to annul the unprescriptible rights of sovereignty. This attack on Spain by an ignorant and soulless horde, have far more dreadful consequences because it gives the death-blow to all international law; the true conquest of modern civilization, through which we constituted ourselves the orders of all governments, and of all pacific and well organized society, animated by good intentions. To tolerate the diffusion of such guilty doctrine, which, circulating without a corrective, might in some degree acquire the authority of a precedent, would be a culpable abandonment of, or more truly treason to the interests of humanity.

"This impulse, but the necessity of corroborating truths, the virtue of which is too well sustained, is what induces us, together with the testimonies that everywhere spring forth in favor of reason and law. With this view, any dispassionate voice which may be raised amid the the tumult of democratic passions, carries with it some weight, and justifies us in our yesterday's remarks on the arguments adduced by the *Journal of Commerce*. Of course there was one point in the article on which we make a reservation, more to protect against any future eventuality, than from its point in the present question. The Anglo-American writer reasons on the supposition that the treaty of 1795 includes in its stipulations the Colonies of Spain. If in any portion of our recent labors we think we have come off triumphant, it is in the demonstration of the absolute nullity of the treaty so far as our Island is concerned. But although the truth in this point may not be evident to the *Journal of Commerce*, from a want of careful study of the precedents and clauses of this complicated affair, it would be too much to demand from them a clear confession of our rights in a point not in debate. It is sufficient to assert as a necessary consequence of the justice of our cause, even admitting the treaty, that the writer sustains with abundant evidence the same deductions which we have laid down as the only ones consonant with equity and the universal law of nations."

Collision.

The steamship *Crescent City*, Capt. DAVENPORT, from New-York, via Havana, in coming up the river last night, came in collision with the tow-boat *Star*, bound down, at the English Turn, having in tow the ships *Ocean Queen*, *Charles* and *Jane*, and brig *Telegraph*. The concussion was so severe that it stove in the starboard bow of the *Ocean Queen*, broke some six or eight beams of the *Star*, carrying away part of the wheelhouse. The *Crescent City* had part of her bulwarks stove in, and a small hole in the hull just below the bulwarks. The *Ocean Queen* returned immediately for repairs.—*N. O. Delta, 7th*

Later from Porto Rico.

The *Diario de la Marina*, of Havana, has advices from Porto Rico to the 29th ult.

The brig *Rainbow* was driven ashore at Arrago, dragging her anchors, but was afterwards got off.

The crops promise a more abundant yield than for many years. Rains had been copious.

The Customs returns for the year 1851 had been published.

The imports amounted to $6,073,670—being an increase of $851,849 on the previous year; and the exports to $5,761,975—being a decrease of $115,344 on the previous year.

The number of vessels arrived and cleared show an increase of 118.

The duties collected amounted to $1,069,418—being a decrease of $119,582. This decrease is caused by the abrogation of the export duty and dimanition of the rates of tonnage dues.

Venezuela.

By the arrival at Havana of the British mail steamer *Dee* the *Diario de la Marina* has received dates from Caracas to the 2nd of Oct. They announce definitely the election of Gen. OSPANO to the Presidency of Venezuela. The general items of news are merely of local interest. There is no commercial news.

Central America.

The *Diario de la Marina*, of Havana, has received a file of the official gazette of Honduras. Disturbances still existed on the frontier of Guatemala, in the Mentaña districts. Efforts continued to be made by the States of Nicaragua, Salvador, and Honduras, to establish a national Government. The Constituent Assembly was to meet about the 1st of Sept. at Tegucigalpa.

The most important advices are the official published documents explicitly approving by the States of Honduras and Salvador, the negative of the Government of Nicaragua to accede to the arrangements made at Washington relative to territorial limits in Central America, without the interposition of the Central Americans.

Movements on the Rio Grande—General Avalos put to Flight.

By a telegraphic dispatch received from New Orleans we learn that the steamship *Texas* arrived at that city on the evening of the 11th instant from Galveston, with intelligence from Brownsville as late as the 5th, among which is an account of an important revolutionary movement at Matamoros, terminating in the rout of the Government forces by the insurgents.

It appears that on the 2d instant a portion of the National Guard stationed at Matamoros revolted, and crossed to the American side of the Rio Grande, where they raised the revolutionary standard, and soon had a well-armed and organized force of six hundred men, when preparations were made to recross the river and attack Mat

CORRESPONDENCE.

GREAT BRITAIN.

POLITICAL AND MISCELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCE.

The Wellington Ceremonial—Parliament—The Great Exhibition Surplus—Ministerial Movements—Speculations—Obituary—The Turkish Loan—Theatricals, &c.

[BY THE STEAMER CANADA.]

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

LONDON, Friday Evening, Oct. 29, 1852.

The absorbing subject at the present moment is the funeral honors to be paid to the old Duke—"*the* Duke," as he was emphatically called during the last dozen years of his life, and will probably for years to come. The remains of the deceased hero still lie "alone in their glory," at Walmer Castle, pending the arrangements for their reception at Chelsea Hospital, which, of all places, is incomparably the most appropriate for a temporary resting place on their way to the tomb. The soldier's home may well afford a fitting spot for rendering homage to him who has done so much honor to the soldier's profession. The lying in state will be conducted on a scale worthy of the occasion, and the arrangements generally give the promise of a far more striking spectacle than was at first imagined. The great hall of the Hospital is destined to display all the emblems of military and funereal pomp, suitable to the occasion they are intended to illustrate, and the lying in state will last six days instead of three, as at first announced. The line of procession, too, will be lengthened, so as to include Piccadilly and Pall-Mall, and the starting point, it is expected, will be from Apsley House in lieu of the Horse Guards, a most grateful concession to the aristocratic residents in the former, and the club-houses in the latter locality.

The interest excited by the approaching solemnity is far from being confined to the metropolis. The country is preparing to send its thousands to town as soon as the day of the funeral is announced, and the railways will reap a rich harvest from the general curiosity, or whatever better feeling may prompt those who intend to "assist" at the ceremony. A million of visitors is talked of as likely to favor the metropolis with their presence on the occasion, and vast as this number seems, London is large enough to absorb them all, even as an *addition* to its ordinary population. I am disposed, however, to regard this as an exaggerated estimate, for although it is probable that a million of persons in the provinces would *like* to witness a spectacle not perhaps again to be seen within the next half dozen generations, considering how rare NELSONS and WELLINGTONS are in this world, it follows not that so many can find means to gratify their wishes. The cost of such a transfer from the country to town will be an effectual bar to the extravagant contingency referred to. Some of the calculations on this head are in truth as absurdly wild as were the anticipations of continental visitors to the Great Exhibition. A million or two was then mentioned as likely to come over, whereas the actual number brought by the foreign steamers, exclusive of the ordinary figure, was not above fifty thousand, and they were distributed over many months. People talk of millions as familiarly as "maidens do of puppy dogs," but facts and figures soon rectify their blunders, and doubtless will do so in reference to the Duke's funeral, large as the congregation of humanity will be to witness it.

The least creditable feature connected with this national ceremonial, is the eager desire evinced by almost everybody who can do so, to make it a matter of profit. The sordid impulses of the shopkeepers in the line of the procession, are coming out strong, and the traffic for seats is already active. Even the church-wardens of one parish in the Strand, have entered the field of competition, and will erect an amphitheatre of seats in the church yard. The present quotations for seats, according to the position, varies from one to five guineas. When the "flats" and foolish people with plenty of money, are supplied, prices will come down, for it is hard to believe that, considering the existing competition, such an extravagant rate can be maintained. The old reproach that we are "a nation of shop-keepers," will not be obliterated by the steady resolve on the part of the tradesmen along the line from Piccadilly to St. Paul's, to make the most of the old Duke before he is buried; and one result will be that the landlords of the houses occupied by the seat-letters, will be pretty sure of their rents for the current quarter.

PARLIAMENT.

The usual signs of the coming Parliamentary campaign are beginning to be apparent. DISRAELI has issued his circular, "earnestly requesting" the attendance of the ministerialists at the opening of the session. The election of the Speaker will, of course, be the first business, but it is not at present known whether it is to be a party conflict. The obvious course for Ministers is not to provoke needless warfare, and they will have enough to do to maintain their position. On the other hand, it is certain that their adversaries will lose no opportunity of attack, and the main question is on what point or principle this can be rendered most effective. The RUSSELL regiment, COBDEN'S corps, and the Irish brigade, are equally ready to "go in and win" if they can; but the element of cohesion seems wanting. The ballot, as a bond of union, is somewhat at a discount, and the most experienced of the Liberal leaders discourage the notion of making it a *sine qua non* of their policy. Meanwhile, Lord DERBY and the Chancellor of the Exchequer, are issuing cards for their first Parliamentary dinners, which will take place prior to the commencement of the session,—a sort of appeal to the stomachs of their supporters, which is seldom without its due effect, since they who share such cabinet convivialities are wondrously apt to vote for those with whom they dine.

GREAT EXHIBITION SURPLUS.

The Royal Commissioners who managed the Great Exhibition have at length found a use for the surplus of about £150,000. This sum is to be devoted to the purchase of land in the neighborhood of Kensington Gardens, on which the new National Gallery is to be erected. The present Gallery in Trafalgar Square, is universally admitted to be a National disgrace, besides being vastly too small for its purpose; for a long time past, therefore, the universal cry of persons of taste has been for a grander and more suitable edifice, the artistic brotherhood, as may be imagined, joining lustily in chorus. This is at length responded to in the way stated, and there is no doubt that the surplus money derived from the Crystal Palace exhibition might be much worse laid out than in the erection of a new National Gallery. The policy, however, of building it a mile or two west of Hyde Park Corner may be doubted, and the mere question of distance, though of small moment to people of wealth and leisure, will seriously affect the number of general visitors. As regards the Royal Academy's annual exhibition, I presume it will still be held in Trafalgar Square, as, if transferred to Kensington, there would be, I suspect, a considerable diminution of shillings in the treasurer's account. Locality is a vital point in relation to profit, a question of no small consequence even with the Academy; and fond as the public may be of gazing at new pictures, they love not to go far out of town to enjoy that luxury. The scheme of the Commissioners, as far as yet made known, has produced much opposition in various quarters, the chief objection, as I anticipated, referring to the site, which, it is justly considered, ought to be in a central part of the town, if the public are to have the benefit of the pictures bought with their money.

THE NEW CRYSTAL PALACE.

Messrs. JONES and WYATT, and others connected with the Crystal Palace speculation, are scouring the Continent in search of the rarest treasures of art for exhibition when the building is completed. They have already made tolerably good use of their time, as is testified by contracts for making more than 1,700 casts of celebrated statues and other objects of artistic interest; and as money is evidently no consideration, they are likely to achieve wonders in this respect. The prospects of the company are of the most hopeful description, and the shares stand well in the market. This is mainly owing to the confidence felt in such men as OWEN JONES, Sir JOSEPH PAXTON, FOX, CORBETT, and others concerned in the undertaking, who have already given a handsome guarantee of what they can do in what they have already accomplished. The Glass Palace in Hyde Park is not likely to be forgotten, even if its marvels were not in all probability soon to be surpassed by those ere long to be witnessed at Sydenham. It will be impossible, however, to reproduce the enthusiasm which hailed the ever-memorable exhibition of 1851, nor is it necessary that this should be the case, since the attractions of the new Crystal edifice are intended to be permanent, and according to the calculations made, a comparatively moderate amount of patronage will pay a good dividend to the shareholders.

DOCKYARDS.

Our dockyards, since the accession of the conservatives, have displayed unusual activity under the regime of the new chief Lord of the admiralty. The Duke of Northumberland *is* a sailor, which is more than can be said of some of those who have gone before him: and no doubt the late achievements of the French marine in the construction of screw-steamers, the *Napoleon*, *Austerlitz*, and three or four others have helped to stimulate the naval authorities to unwonted energy, of which the building of the *Agamemnon*, and the recent launch of the *Windsor Castle* (newly christened the *Duke of Wellington* in honor of the deceased hero of Waterloo) have afforded ample proof. It is strange that through all political troubles and changes, the French executive, whether LOUIS PHILIPPE, the Provisional Government, or LOUIS NAPOLEON, have remained steadfast to the one purpose of aggrandizing the navy. Ship after ship, of the first class, the newest construction, with all the latest "improvements" in destructive warfare, has been added to the French marine, until it has assumed a formidable aspect even by the side of that of Great Britain. We are still behind hand in the race of ship-building, and the cry is still for more vessels of war capable of meeting the floating batteries lately launched at the French ports. All these things point to one conclusion, which is, that before the lapse of many years we may look for another struggle for the supremacy of the seas. If we are to have a continued building of war ships, depend on it, that means will be found to try their merits in naval conflict, and come when it may, it will be more desperately destructive than was witnessed during the generation which saw NELSON'S victories. It is in vain for the ruler of France to talk of lessening the military power while every exertion is making to increase the naval strength of the country. If the quality of French sailors equalled the construction of their ships, our apprehensions would be rather greater; but hitherto our Gallic neighbors have built ships for us to capture, and as a good patriot, I have only to express a fervent hope that the events of the past will prove a felicitous precedent for England's future.

LEAGUE BANQUET.

The men of the "Manchester school" contemplate a strong muster at the forthcoming "League Banquet," for which 2,500 tickets have been disposed of already. Messrs. COBDEN, BRIGHT, WILSON, and the "great guns" of the party, are crammed for oratorical display, and, as I stated last week, at least fifty M. P.'s constitute their "tail" on this occasion, though the strength of the party must not be estimated by that number. Something like an exposition of the intended policy of the Liberals and Free-traders will no doubt be made at this great gathering, and if fierce speeches would upset the Ministry, the Cabinet would, I dare say, be greatly shaken by the approaching demonstration. But it somehow happens that the effect of great political banquets rarely comes up to the anticipation. The Derbyites do not care a dump for any "wine-warmed" oratory that may be poured forth, but look only to the probabilities of the future votes. The Banquet is, in fact, only a convivial conclave for the purpose of settling "who is to bell the cat"—a point of greater difficulty, I suspect, than Mr. COBDEN and his friends choose to acknowledge.

MINISTERIAL.

The supporters of the DERBY Cabinet, even at the approach of Parliamentary hostilities, are as much in the dark as the public as to the nature of the Ministerial tactics. Both Lord DERBY and Mr. DISRAELI seem to possess the valuable quality of keeping their own counsel. It may be that they have nothing to tell, and don't choose to tell it; but at least nothing has transpired to lead to an inference as to what will be done in the way of new measures. This "talent for silence," as that old rogue TALLEYRAND used to call it, though annoying enough to the Liberals, has proved highly convenient to the Conservatives, and I know not but that it has vastly enhanced the interest with which the coming session is generally regarded.

The scheme imputed to the Derby Government, of an intended revival of the Houses of Convocation, has been scornfully disclaimed by the organs of Ministers. It is now pretended that the idea was never entertained by the Cabinet in any shape;—the real inference to be drawn from the contradiction being that the thing is given up. It is quite certain that the High Church party possess no small influence with some of the leading Ministers, and that ever since the accession of the Conservatives to power, they have taken a higher tone. Their pretensions, moreover, are no secret, any more than their impatience of the Queen's supremacy, and the control of the state. Nothing less than the entire management of the temporalities, and authority to declare the doctrines of the Church, will ever satisfy the ambitious ecclesiastics who are at the bottom of the movement; and to effect the objects contemplated, a Synod of their own seems the most potent engine that could be devised. Happily, the public are fully alive to what might be anticipated from a Clerical Convocation, and the past history of such bodies is not quite forgotten. The Press sounded the alarm in time; a burst of popular indignation was manifestly lowering in the distance: and lo! the *Morning Herald*, the favorite ministerial "utensil," comes out with a solemn denial of the whole project. Very few persons were deceived by this dodge, in the teeth of such evidences of clerical encroachments as were beginning to be seen in "high places;" and a watchful eye will still be kept on the movements of the spiritually-minded gentlemen who are so deeply bent on worldly aggrandizement.

THE LATE DUEL.

Four Frenchmen, concerned in the duel at Windsor, last week, in which one of the combatants lost his life, have been committed for "wilful murder," and one of the parties is not yet in custody. There has been some suspicion of foul play, on account of a piece of rag being found in one of the pistols; but the accused stoutly maintain, through their counsel, that the deceased Gaul was shot "honorably," and that the "laws of honor" were strictly adhered to throughout. The man who was killed, named COURAMBERT, had been engaged in fourteen duels before, and personally there seems but small room for sympathy or regret for his fate. The cause of quarrel appears to be wholly private; and the result, despite the charge of "murder," will doubtless be a certain amount of imprisonment, since neither laws nor Judges have yet succeeded in making Juries put dueling in the black category of assassination.

LAW MATTERS.

Law costs have been awfully cut down through the operation of the County Court act, but the law, in a professional point of view, is anything but at a discount. The Michaelmas batch of aspirants to legal honors numbers 183, all of whom have applied to be admitted attorneys to the Court of Queen's Bench. This looks as though the law was worth following, notwithstanding the reforms which have tended to render it less lucrative than during the palmy days of legal corruption. No doubt the individual pillage is less, but this is compensated by its being spread over a wider surface. The Court Courts have marvellously increased the number of plaints, and the multitude of small fees makes amends, in a great degree, for the diminution of those heavy bills of costs which have so long constituted the pride and glory of the profession.

OBITUARY.

The obituary of the week includes a record of the decease of "VINCENT GEORGE DOWLING, Esq.," editor of *Bell's Life in London*, a gentleman of much sporting renown, or at least called upon for a long series of years to adjudicate frequently on sporting matters: It is rather singular that the other chief sporting oracle (the *Sunday Times*) should also, within the last two months, have lost its editor by death.

IRELAND.

Mr. BRIGHT, the Quaker M. P. for Manchester, has published a plan for the redress of Irish grievances, as far as they are affected by the maintenance of the Irish Church. He takes a very business like view of the matter, and proposes to convert church property into available capital which he estimates at from about seven to ten millions, of which he would bestow a million on each of the religious denominations in Ireland, Catholics, Episcopalians and Presbyterians. The surplus, after thus providing for the religious wants of the country, he very wisely refuses to give to the Church at all, but instead of this, to employ it for educational and moral purposes, which stand in greater need of being promoted than Protestantism, or Catholicism either, in that unhappy country. I need hardly add, that nothing approximating to the scheme of Mr. BRIGHT has any chance of being carried; but being addressed to Dr. GRAY, the editor of "*Freeman's Journal*," it is likely to excite much attention among the Catholic community, and may possibly form the subject of a long and fruitless debate sometime hence in the House of Commons.

THE TURKISH LOAN.

The repudiation of the French loan by the Turkish government has set our political quidnuncs speculating in another direction. The diplomatic firmament at Constantinople is clouded, and we are awaiting with anxiety to see what steps will be taken by France to avenge the implied affront. A great game of political chess is being played, in which the French ambassador is matched against the wily agents of Russia and Austria, without whose advice and promise of protection, Turkey would not have dared to take this bold step. As the Porte, however, is prepared to pay its debts, and make compensation to the losers by the transaction, the storm may blow over sooner than might be otherwise expected. England at least stands clear of the *embrouillement*,—thanks probably to her ambassador being luckily absent "on leave."

THEATRICALS, ETC.

A new five act play, called *Anne Blake*, written by Mr. J. WESTLAND MARSTON, the author of *The Patrician's Daughter*, was produced at the Princess's Theatre, last night, with perfect success. Mr. and Mrs. CHARLES KEAN played the two principal characters in it. It was Mrs. KEAN'S first appearance this season. The play has many poetical beauties, as far as the language goes, and is not devoid of interest; but it is deficient in breadth and vigor, and in the development of those strong passions that great dramatic poets only can grapple with. The audience were, however, highly pleased, and the play went off with great *eclat*. Another five act play, called *Sarah Blanc*, taken from the French, has been brought out at the Olympic. The subject is revolting, and the principal character, played by Miss FANNY WALLACK, is a female demon whom the spirit of revenge prompts to commit the most diabolical crimes. *King Henry the Fifth* has been revived at Sadler's Wells with great splendor by Mr. PHELPS, who plays the chivalric king. The Royal dramatic entertainments at Windsor Castle, which were to have taken place in November, have, by order of her Majesty, been postponed until after Christmas, in consequence of the funeral of the late Duke of WELLINGTON.

BOSTON.

Elections—A Party—Theatricals—Lectures—Ships—Editors—Lola Montez—Statue of Webster, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

BOSTON, Thursday, Nov. 11, 1852.

In the midst of the statistical smoke and dust of our elections—which I should be sorry to regurgitate upon you—the fact seems to loom, that the Whigs have retrieved the State. *Ainsi soit-il.* God save the commonwealth of Massachusetts.

We have got up a beneficent party here, with the watchwords, WASHINGTON and WEBSTER, in *caps*—to take care of the Constitution, so very much in danger just now. Why not as many sects in politics as religion? Sensible people will always be for getting into a church, a party or order; they get along by clubbing together in this way.

We have very fine Indian Summer weather in Boston, and are lecturing, and playing, and exhibiting, and singing, and quavering, and strumming away at a great rate. Madame SONTAG has been very favorably received; her first concert, on Tuesday evening, was crowded. Her highly-disciplined and still beautiful quality of voice was fully appreciated and applauded. No one here will ever say to her, "superfluous lags the veteran on the stage." She can still gain splendid victories; and the *prestige* of her former ones gives her a very great *eclat*. In spite of her desire not to be serenaded, some Germans went to the Tremont on the evening of her arrival, and gave her a musical welcome. She only responded to it by proxy, however. Last evening she went with her husband, Count ROSSI, to the Howard Athenæum, where she saw Madame THILLON, and was the observed of all observers. She will give her second concert to-night; and it is stated that General PIERCE, who is also staying at the Tremont, will "be there to see" and hear.

Two John Bulls were talking to our people last night. One of them was BUNN—ALFRED BUNN—a man of pith—dramatic and literary pith—well known in the level land of Lud. He gave a variety of reminiscences and readings, and his audience at the Masonic Temple was a good one. His manner was very agreeable, and he illustrated his observations on the eternal and inexhaustible SHAKSPEARE by several scenic representations of his room, mulberry, and so forth. Mr. BUNN has read a good deal, and presents his informations in an attractive style. Then we had Mr. JAMES, making an oration about the Duke of WELLINGTON, to a very crowded house indeed, at the Melodeon. The flags of England and America were draped on the walls, and WELLINGTON'S funeral hearse were visible with WASHINGTON'S. The speech was prefaced, in a very dignified way, by a prayer, composed of several parts of the Episcopal service of the Church of England. Then Mr. JAMES came forward. His oration was an ineffective one; he is not fitted for any displays of oratory, being very conversational and unimpressive. It was a good thing certainly to see the English and American flags brought close together, and an American audience looking respectfully attentive and *trying to be interested* in that remote, cold, mere soldier, and in Mr. JAMES'S merely British manner. I heard the beginning of the oration, "only that and nothing more." I came away when the orator was working up his ideas to describe how the people along the Cinque Ports were as troubled and agitated when they heard of the Duke's death as their wood-colored predecessors were when the news ran abroad of CÆSAR'S landing in nearly the same locality! Mr. JAMES was getting into his *historics*, and your good-for-nothing correspondent walked away somewhere into the streets, whistling as he went, but not entirely "for want of thought" For I was thinking what an ungenial sort of theme Mr. JAMES had to talk upon, and how little there was in the character of the English General to interest an American audience. There was no principle of the present time to be touched by anything belonging to the dead soldier. Except as a victorious General, he was never brought home to the feelings of the English people. He was even to them like a star—"distinct but distant, clear, but oh, how cold!" His battles, except those in India, where he was a subordinate, effected nothing; but the terrible increase of the debt. LOUIS NAPOLEON has, by this time, scornfully obliterated the last military accomplishment of WELLINGTON'S soldiership. Nothing of the man belongs to this time. During his political career, he always stuck by the thoughts and things of the past. He never gave one genial word to the progress of man or man's mind. We cannot remember any great, good speech of his; not one. WELLINGTON gave his latter existence to details, trifles, vanities—his biography for the last forty years or so—is wonderfully barren; ten thousand subalterns of England have exhibited in that time the peculiar merits and characteristics of the Duke. It would be hopeless to expect that the eulogy of such a man, even if delivered by RUFUS CHOATE himself, could interest our people—a quick, progressive, large-minded people, carrying all things eagerly ahead, while panting Time toils after them in vain. I hear, and believe, the whole oration was a very moderate affair. The orator tried to bring WEBSTER and WELLINGTON into some sort of juxtaposition, for effect, in vain. Not a single thought of anybody there could bring them together for an instant; could find any resemblance or *nearness*—except that WELLINGTON died in one month and WEBSTER the next. There might, certainly, have been something in that. We think we see in the prophetic future many reasons why the English and ourselves should rejoice to be cordial and closely united, and we hope we shall be so. But the WELLINGTONS are not the people to bring our sympathies together. The ARKWRIGHTS, PEELS, STEPHENSONS, COBDENS, and so forth, are the men for us—men who lend a strong hand or voice to help on the chariot of progress.

We are launching a good many ships about here; yesterday the *Golden Eagle*, 1,100 tons, was launched at Medford. She will load in GLIDDEN & WILLIAMS' line of California clippers. To-day, the *Bald Eagle*, 1,400 tons, owned by G. B. UPTON, Esq., was launched from McKAY'S yard at East Boston. Mr. McKAY will immediately put a *Flying Childers* of the same burden on the stocks. The clipper ship *Golden West*, to form part of GLIDDEN & WILLIAMS' California line, will be launched from the yard of Mr. PAUL CURTIS, next Saturday. I see the New-York, Baltimore and Alexandria Steam Company are about to build ten propellers to run between New-York and Baltimore and New-York and Alexandria. Our commercial marine promises to be the most powerful in the world.

The *Bee* says the people have given the cold shoulder to the editors who looked to be representatives here—SCHOULER, PURDY, EARLE and some others. It rejoices therefor, being of opinion that two much luxury engenders laziness and corpulency.

A committee which was appointed to investigate the visit of LOLA MONTEZ to the Public Schools of this city, have gravely reported that it was not by invitation of the Board she made it, and that no particular honor was intended by her introduction to these seminaries. This vexed question is now, probably, at rest.

There is a talk of removing the Old State House from the head of State-street, and arranging on its site, a place for a contemplated statue of DANIEL WEBSTER. Even without this last consideration, the removal of the old edifice would be a vast improvement. It would leave a broad, free thoroughfare for the growing business of the city—instead of the two narrow passages in which, though we cannot say that "two wheel-barrows tremble when they meet," we have seen two wagons jar and lock, and the wagoners swear many a time in them. Indeed, it is a question whether the space to be left vacant by the removal of the House, would not be too confined for the erection of a statue upon it—surrounded as it should be, by a railing. At all events, the building, which is neither very useful nor very ornamental, should come down.

About ten of our principal citizens invited Hon. ABBOTT LAWRENCE to a public dinner, but that gentleman declined the honor of a festive entertainment, so soon after the death of the late DANIEL WEBSTER. Yours, ION.

NEW-ORLEANS.

End of the Political Canvass—Sea Island Cotton, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, Nov. 6.

The political swarming of the two great parties is over, and our people are fast settling down to the quiet and repose of their occupations in the cells of the vast hive of the Union. The mighty voice of the American people has gone forth, and its *fiat* is obeyed from the bleak and rugged coast of the Atlantic to the golden shores of the calm Pacific. The firmness of party strife, the vituperation of party faction, the vile denunciation of heated partizans which prevailed during the late political contest, and seemed to threaten our country with disaster, have become hushed and still. This speaks well for the stability of our institutions, and for the perpetuity of the Constitution and the Union.

In the death of CLAY and WEBSTER, the American people have been taught a lesson never to be forgotten. We have seen, to enhserve the miserable ends of party, that the greatest, noblest, and best of men have been sacrificed, and that they have descended to the tomb of death unrewarded, by not having been numbered with the Presidents of America. But their fame shall live when other Presidents shall be forgotten—for "when oblivion shall have swept away the last vestige of human grandeur, and time itself become extinct, eternity shall catch the glowing theme, and dwell with increasing rapture on their names!" Now that all party feeling is allayed, what man is there in the Union that would not vote for DANIEL WEBSTER for President to-morrow, were he alive? Not one. But he wants not now your votes, nor your homage, for he has been elected to a higher place, where the ingratitude of party cannot reach him.

The general committee of the fathers of our city meet on Thursday next, to conclude the arrangements for the funeral obsequies in honor of the memories of CLAY, CALHOUN and WEBSTER. The demonstration will be one of the most grand and imposing spectacles ever witnessed in this city.

Sea Island cotton is being raised with great success on our Gulf Coast. I saw a sample yesterday, from Mr. WERR'S plantation, at the *Grande Coquille*, near Fort Pike, which looked more like floss silk than cotton. The fibre is very long, and it has a beautiful glossy appearance. It is estimated to be worth 30 cts. per pound!

Our cotton market here is firm: sales up to yesterday reach 54,250 bales for the week, at prices varying from 8¾ to 9¼ for ordinary; middling 9¼@9⅜; good 9⅜@10; and middling fair, and fair, from 10¼ to 10¾. Receipts to yesterday are 355,595 bales, against 235,940 bales received this time last year. This does not look much like a short crop, does it?

The St. Charles Theatre opens to-night with nearly the same old stock company of last year. BEN DE BAR, however, is among them, and he is a host in himself.

Rev. THEODORE CLAPP preaches a sermon to-morrow on DANIEL WEBSTER. Mr. CLAPP is one of the most eloquent divines in our country, and will do justice to his theme.

The mail has failed again to day, which makes it very interesting for us—two back mails being now due!

We are all in our shirt-sleeves again, with the thermometer at 82°, and Winter clothing is once more thrown aside. The heat is as great as it was in June and July. Winter must have given us the slip indeed. ADELUS.

P. S. The news of the *Crescent City* has caused an increased excitement, and a more bitter feeling, if possible, against the Spaniards. The miserable and degraded overture made by CANEDO, for Mr. SMITH to write a letter denying the charges against him, after Capt. PORTER had twice disavowed the charge, shows the contemptible feeling which actuates the Captain-General. Something more must be done, and done promptly, to bring this insolent puppet to his reason, or we stand disgraced before the world.

The bark *Forest Prince*, arrived here this morning from Turk's Island, reports the loss of the bark *Swan*, which left this port for Bordeaux on the 25th of Sept. last. The *Swan* was caught in a hurricane on the 11th of Oct., in lat. 37°, long. 70°, which swept the masts out of her. The vessel was in a sinking condition, when her officers and crew were taken off by the brig *Benjamin Carn* and taken to Turk's Island. Capt. CARVER, mate and one man of the *Swan*, came passengers in the *Forest Prince*.

We have had frequent showers of rain throughout the day, but it is still warm and sultry.

ADELUS.

FROM SALT RIVER.

Further Sketches of the Country.

DEAR SIR: I cannot better advise you of the state of mind enjoyed by your acquaintance here, than by noting the proceedings at a little party, at which I was a guest. One of your citizens who honored the nomination of Congressman with the use of his name, sent out invitations to his friends to meet in a quiet way, and talk over matters at his house. I violate no confidence in speaking of it, as I have submitted my notes to him and he consents to their publication. About half after eight in the evening, the company having renewed their acquaintance, shaken hands, and learned the particulars of each other's healths, our host gently tapped on the table and stated his aim in asking the pleasure of their company.

"Gentlemen," said he, "politics make strange bed-fellows. Some of you are old and valued acquaintances. Some of you we had learned to respect before we saw you, and with other some of you we have not nor ever shall have any other sympathy than that of fellow voyagers and heirs to the same tonic bitters. We have met to condole each other in our misfortunes, to make the best of the wrecks of our hopes, and to encourage each other with the mention of such motives to cheerfulness, as may occur to any of us. We hope there will be perfect freedom of communication. We may commit ourselves with impunity. None of us live in glass houses. Friend B——, will you set the ball in motion?"

Mr. B. said that he was up for Congress, but from motives of economy he had turned his steps up Salt River. "Eight dollars a day is well enough," said he; "but it must ever be remembered that there is roast beef to go with it, and that with the fixings, costs more in Washington, than a man of moderate means can afford to pay." He added that he had invested the sum which his board would have cost him in Washington, in Salt River lands. He had sent a surveyor on to the property to divide it into building lots, and from the extraordinary emigration which was anticipated towards the last of March, he presumed upon a large sale and quick returns.

Mr. C. said that he started for Albany with a very pleasant party of friends, but one of whom had succeeded in reaching there. Money was no object with him. He had lain aside five hundred dollars to be spent in earning a reputation as a shrewd legislator, but when from his present snug quarters, he looked back upon the perils of the voyage and saw how narrow his escape from being confined for three months with such a gang as had reached Albany, he forgot all other emotions in his sense of gratitude for the deliverance. When he thought of his Whig friend from the Fifteenth Ward, he blessed the boat that brought him, and the tide that hurled him, and the kind wind that wafted away from such dreary loneliness.

Mr. D. had been nominated as Assistant Alderman. He had been brought up to the strictest integrity, and he had fancied that if elected he might withstand every temptation, and come out of the Board no richer than he entered. But his best friends rejoiced in his defeat, as if it were his salvation. "And," said he, "I rejoice in the honesty which I brought with me up the river, more than I would to be an Assistant Alderman, fairly seated on the Eighth Avenue Railroad to riches and ruin."

Another gentleman asked the congratulations of his friends that he had escaped an inspectorship over the dirt-heaps of the City. "If citizens complain of the filth they meet in their daily walks, what have I escaped, who was so near being made cock of all the walks, and supervisor of all the filth in the city!" He bespoke similar thanks for the escape of his friend the Doctor.

The doctor said that another result in his case would not have been so bad, since the professors of his art have the faculty of converting the most disgusting details into sources of enjoyment. Not to speak of himself, however, he congratulated the Company on the salubrity of their present quarters, and assured them that free draughts of the river water morning and night, would purify their blood and invigorate their constitutions.

Judge M. said he was a Protestant, but he confessed the Pope was correct when he said that, "Whatever is, is right."

The next speaker said that literary leisure was the one desire of his heart. "Here," said he, "I have it in abundance. I scorn all promotion. I throw office to the dogs." (He was supposed to refer to the Democrats.) "In such retreats as these I have always imagined that wisdom and true happiness abode. And now I am determined to know whether SOLOMON had ever enjoyed the elegant leisure of Salt River society, when he asserted that *all is vanity*. Of notoriety I have had enough. I folded tickets till the sight of my name in print disgusted me, and I would particularly request the special correspondent of the *Times* not to give my name in his report."

A gentleman who ought to have been made Coroner, said it was no cause of regret to him that he should not be called to the daily association with bloody men and scenes of violence. He had no fancy for sitting on dead men, and hatching abuse for himself. He had received some [illegible] which were fast healing by the first application, and he hoped soon to sit down in peace under the shadow of his own building vine.

"The hour was getting late. The host announced that refreshments were awaiting the company. I gathered up my papers and left. A friend told me that they had sozodine for champagne, and that the taste of the Rochelle salts was marvellously apparent above the foam of the soda powders. Out of respect to the Maine law people present, the only other liquors were solutions of epsom salts in varied proportions. Very cooling drinks these, and excellent for the party. ONE OF THE ROWERS-UP.

Science and its Uses.

There exists much mis-apprehension as to the meaning of this term, and in general, an article with this heading, would pass through many hands before it would find a reader. And how frequently one hears the expression, that, "such a thing may be *true* in *theory*, but is false in practice"—clearly mis-conceiving the meaning of the word *theory*.

Hypothesis is not *theory*, neither is the man of Science necessarily a theorist in the manner in which the latter word is used. The theory of a subject, is the *whole truth* connected with its constitution, and no man is more interested in the proper understanding of the truth of a matter, than the practical man, whose occupation is considered as diametrically in opposition to most of the teachings of Science—nor is any class of men so prone to *theorize*, as the practical man—and with this peculiarity in his theories, that with him they consist mostly of pure hypothesis, having for their basis his imperfect understanding of those minute laws of matter, which elude the search of the observer deficient in the knowledge requisite to a systematic classification of the facts which present themselves. Were the records of unsuccessfull experiment preserved, it would be found, that where one man having well grounded pretensions to Science has blundered, a thousand practical men have *guessed* wrong, indulging in the wildest theories—and leading thousands astray, through the popular fallacy, that the practical man is guided by truth alone, while the scientific man has his intellect clouded by floating visions.

That the teachings of science may be valued by the classes to whom we look for its practical elucidation, and without whom the science itself would be but an interesting toy, it is essential that the merely practical man should recognize the fact of his general incapacity to translate the obscure passages of Nature's language, without a better guide than a dictionary of his own construction.

As an illustration of the practical value of scientific research, even in fields remote to appearance from the busy pursuits of life, we will take the discovery of the "polarization of light." Could anything be less useful, to appearance, than a knowledge of the fact that a ray of light has *sides* or *poles*, by which may be understood a certain relation to or position in space? The fact is probably unknown to a large majority of our readers, or, if known, considered as one of those curious phenomena discovered in the laboratory of the chemist, of no practical value, and involving a waste of time to investigate further. The knowledge that two rays of light may produce darkness, as well as two sounds produce stillness, was not likely to put money into any man's pocket; hence, if left to the practical man alone, would not be likely to command much of his attention.

M. BIOT, a French philosopher, discovered, while making investigations on this subject, that if the substance (a crystal) were turned in one direction, while under examination in an instrument constructed for that purpose, termed a polariscope, a certain order of colors would appear, while in other specimens of the crystal, this order of the colors was only to be had by turning the crystal in the opposite direction. This phenomenon constitutes what is called *circular polarization*. It was soon discovered, that this peculiarity did not depend upon the manner of arrangement of the particles composing the body under examination, so much as upon the chemical nature of the particles, and it at once offered the surest and readiest means of determining minute differences in the organization of vegetable products. This result, so far rather barren in practical value, has become the most beautiful and certain means of determining the amount and richness of the materials from which one of the most universally diffused substances in nature is obtained—sugar. Its commercial value is incalculable, and every sugar-house and brewery in the world, will, in a short time, regard the indications furnished by this instrument, as the only reliable means for ascertaining the value of the various juices used in such manufactories. The instrument called a Saccarometer, may be seen at Mr. PIKE'S, in Broadway, by which the amount of saccharine matter in a given weight of the juices of any plant, may be determined with the utmost precision, and its determination is the result of the discovery made several years since by an engineer officer, that while looking at some distant windows illumined by the sun, a certain position caused the windows to disappear entirely from view.

Another use of this discovery may be seen in a method now adopted for discovering shoals and rocks at sea, as well as to see certain fish at depths beyond the power of the natural vision, from the deck of a ship or a boat.

All *reflected* light, under certain angles, (which for glass is 56° 45′) is polarized light, and has acquired by this reflection the property of *sides*; it has two sides on which it can and two on which it cannot be again reflected; hence there may be positions of observations from whence reflected light may interfere with direct vision. It is well known that by looking into the water from a great height we can see further into its depths than when looking from a convenient height above the surface; this arises from the fact, that much of the light polarized by reflection from the water, and which obscures the vision in the latter case, is lost to the eye when at a considerable height above it. The same effect is produced of shutting out the polarized light, by the use of a polarizing prism from the deck of a ship, and viewing the water in a vertical direction, the polarized light no longer interferes with the vision, and the eye penetrates, as it were, to a great depth.

There are several uses to which this discovery of polarized light may be applied, but we will confine ourselves to one—first giving a general idea of the effect of polarizing light, by supposing that we are looking through a polarizing prism at the shadow of a man on smooth water. By turning the glass, we will find that in a certain position, the shadow of the man will disappear altogether, while the man himself *is* seen with all distinctness. This is occasioned by much of the light on the water being polarized by reflection, and therefore as before remarked, incapable of a second reflection by the prism, while the common light from the man himself, admits of reflection to the eye. Thus realizing the German fable of the man without a shadow.

It is frequently asked, how do we know in all cases whether a heavenly body shines by its own or borrowed light?—a feebly twinkling star, or a misty comet for instance. It is this circumstance of reflected light having acquired certain properties, easily recognizable, which enables the astronomer to determine with infallible precision, whether the light he is gazing on, and which from its distance has taken myriads of years to reach his eye, be inherent in the body itself, or derived from some source without.

Such are a few of the important facts brought into every day use for the practical man, by the so called *theorist*, and it may with truth be said "That there is no one thing in nature the uses of which are thoroughly understood." W. A.

PAVEMENT SKETCHES.—No. IV.

The Literary Man.

Hitherward comes my literary friend, Mr. Ernest Horn; I know him by his throat-buttoned coat and impetuous step, nearly as well as by his anxious face and shaggy hair. Shall I speak to him? My heart says Yes, but my pocket emphatically says Nay. How shall I decide?

I have it. I will turn my eyes on the pavement and cogitate profoundly until he has passed. I will seem to be entirely occupied with my thoughts and unconscious of the world around me. I will lose myself in a brown stone study and forget his proximity. It will be more respectable to do this than to bolt down the first turning, or look into a store or dart across the road. It will look less like the cold shoulder should he happen to see me, and if he speaks to me I can be startled, delighted and surprised to see him without compromising myself in the slightest degree. There is nothing like doing these things coolly and respectably.

What an unconscionable tyrant is that filthy lucre; what grovelling, time-serving, hypocritical, black-hearted villains it makes us to be sure. Is it not disgusting that a paltry, yellow-faced, dyspeptical looking mineral dug from villainous pits, or found in muddy streams, should so twist and turn our hearts and minds as to make us more pitiable, slimy, and crawling than the worms that writhe on their belly for want of legs; and thus make us lie and cringe and shirk and shuffle beyond the computation of the most orthodox and the redemption of all creeds.

There is no subject half so metaphysical as the pocket; the cant of *that* beats the Kant of the other hollow.

It is a lamentable thing that literary men will continue to experiment on the durability of broadcloth, and vex the meek spirit of halters, by wearing imperishable head gear. With whom does the blame rest? Is it that literary men have a constitutional prejudice against new coats and castors; is it that their affections are so unalterable that they cannot bear the anguish of parting with the old friends that have rubbed shoulders with them so long, or is it that their pride of cloth induces them to wear it in a condition eminently suggestive and emblematical? It must be for one of these three reasons. It cannot be that they are an underpaid, half-starved, knocked-about set of miserable wretches; it cannot be that they want the wherewith to purchase the newest style of habiliment; it cannot possibly be that they are hard up, or light, or in want of money for merest necessaries. Pshaw! it is impossible. Do we not know that thousands upon thousands of dollars are spent yearly on Canary birds; do we not know that thousands upon thousands are disbursed in knocking down ten helpless pins of wood and standing them up again; do we not lay down thousands more for the blest privilege of hearing infant prodigies drum on sheepskin, for all the world as naturally as if they had been taught to do it; do we not fight, and kick, and blow, and bully at ticket auctions whenever some foreign singer or actor condescendingly crosses the water to tell us what o'clock it is. Can it be supposed then that we should neglect our literary men? No Sir. There is something radically wrong depend on it.

Nevertheless it is a vexatious and trying circumstance that literary men *will* wear shabby coats, and *will* leave their purses at home on the piano; it tries the Christian spirit of a man sorely; disturbs his genial theory of charity, and upsets every kindly feeling which existed—in his imagination.

A tailor is a great benefactor, and does more to avert uncharitableness than most men imagine. Dry goods are an essential in all social reformations, and enter largely into the aggregate of earthly moralities. Give a man a new coat and you change and rehne his nature, and at the same time make him one of the civilest bipeds imaginable.

It is very much to be desired, for the sake of science and human nature, that some acute anatomist would devote his attention to the nervous system of the pocket. We understood enough of our cellular, vascular, and muscular tissues, but when we come to the marvelous intricacies of the pursular tissues, we know little or nothing. I offer the suggestion to some sucking Bichat, and again invoke him to put his hand in his pocket philosophically, and favor us with the result.

Have done with these abstruse matters: let me return to my literary friend, Ernest Hope. I am fortunate—he has passed without noticing me. He is a worthy fellow, but extremely tedious; horribly given to bore one with his troubles—literary and domestic. To appreciate him thoroughly you must be troubled with the *cacoethes scribendi* yourself, and be heavily oppressed with a sense of wrong.

Mr. Ernest Hope is a young man, of very uncertain habits, and still more uncertain habitation; he is peripatetic and slightly misanthropical; fond of extravagance and spasmodically economical. Where he lives is a mystery, how he lives a greater mystery, and why he don't turn stevedore or omnibus driver in preference to his present vocation, the greatest mystery of all.

In temperament he is either very jolly or very wretched; he is either sailing in a golden gondola on the waters of prosperity, or grovelling in the mud-banks of adversity. He breathes an atmosphere of remarkable changes, where one day the mercury is at blood heat, and on the next an inch below zero.

Mr. Ernest Hope does everything powerfully, and all his adjectives are in the superlative degree. He praises powerfully, condemns powerfully, hopes powerfully, gets over it powerfully, and turns up again powerfully to the end of the chapter.

In the article of enthusiasm he has a sufficient stock to set up all the republics of South America, revolutionize the island of Cuba, and supply any State in Europe that may be deficient in the commodity. He is likewise abundantly blessed with hope—sometimes of that peculiar complexion known to the rest of mankind as madness—he will hope through more difficulties and failures than ever did alchemist of old, and will cling to it with the tenacity of grim death. At times, to be sure, he tumbles into an uncomfortable slough of despair, and struggles about in it wildly enough; but he is sure to find his way to the surface, and although a little damaged and black in the face will soon hope himself bright again.

Ernest is strictly a modest man, if we except a peculiar weakness he indulges, namely, that of believing that everything he does in the literary way is infinitely better done than ever it has been before or ever can be again; this, however, is not a weakness exclusively with him, for it is well known that many other modest men in this fair City do individually believe the very same thing of what they themselves execute. It may, therefore, the rather be looked upon as a popular and interesting feature in his idiosyncrasy than otherwise.

Plentiful hope and enthusiasm blended together generally make a patient and industrious man, particularly so if they enter into combination in the literary character. My friend preeminently possesses these valuable qualifications. With a devotion truly laudable, he will sit up half the night writing poetry, which no one will ever be deluded into publishing, still less of reading. With equal devotion and better success, he will fill page after page with prose matter, and work as no man but a literary one can work. Truly "the labor we delight in physics pain."

There are some literary men who scorn the present and work merely for the future, and it is this class that suffer the greatest misery and privation. An able pen can always make its way, if it has an enlightened man of the times thoroughly on the *qui vive* to guide it; but if it be merely controlled by a visionary, aiming at greatness and immortality by indulging some futile whim, it is powerless and productive alone of misery.

Imagine to yourself some patient worker toiling cheerfully by the midnight lamp; around him lie scattered the leaves of his unfinished manuscript. In a moment of fatigue he lays down his pen, and throwing himself back in his very hard chair tries to collect his scattered thoughts. Pleasant things begin to shape themselves in his mind, a brilliant prospect opens before his eyes; he hears his work praised from the lips of those he loves; the critics pronounce it admirable; the public patronize it liberally; the publishers make a fortune and retire, and their successors insist on his writing another; acquaintances, when they meet him in the street, speak his name loudly, and the passers-by recognizing it turn round and kindly stare at the celebrated writer; opposition publishers tamper with his allegiance, and try the blandishments of a check on account; artists select scenes from his work and sell the paintings at enormous prices. He is a lion with a most prolific mane, free to all good circles and sought for in all societies. No more time to be lost, but at it again. Recovering from his reverie he seizes his pen and with soul full of hope and heart full of endeavor wears away the weary hours in his hard, hard chair.

At length the work is finished. He leaves it with a publisher, who puts it in his desk for three months, and then returns it to him with an intimation that he has not had time to look at it; he takes it to a second, who tells him, confidentially, that he would not buy a manuscript from William Shakspere himself if he were alive; the third don't like the subject; the fourth don't like the title, and so on to the end.

Weary and disheartened he makes one last effort, and succeeds, perhaps, in disposing of it for little more than the cost of the paper. In due time it is issued; a few charitable individuals buy it, and a few, still more charitable, read it; the critics count the number of pages and yawn, throw a little cold water on it, and finish their notice by facetiously "walking into" the author; an enterprising trunkmaker contracts for the unsold copies; the work and the author die, only to be remembered, as some persevering bookworm stumbles across a presentation copy in one of the public libraries. It is an oft-told tale, and an o'er true one.

Mr. Ernest Hope has, of course, written his book; it is an elegant production, (as yet in MS.,) entitled: "Persimmons: a Poem in Five Books." He expects to get it published in the course of the present century, and views Greenwood with serenity. He has submitted it to several friends, who have, one and all, expressed themselves delighted with it; he has also submitted it to a publisher, who read it, and declared it to be the most felicitous production of the age. It was remarked, however, that the publisher immediately afterwards sold off his stock and emigrated.

Mr. Ernest Hope has a healthy constitution for everything but typographical errors; a misplaced vowel has been known to produce violent convulsions, and an accidental comma has frequently thrown him into a fit of the most virulent character. At such times he is very apt to believe that there is a deep-laid conspiracy among printers and proof-readers to rob him of his fair fame. Some such general idea likewise pervades his honest head whenever he has an article rejected.

In every essential particular a literary man is a warm and sincere friend, and were he less tabooed than he is, might carry happiness, amusement, and instruction to many a fireside. He has his faults of the head, and his queer whims and ways, but I never yet knew a literary man, in any capacity, that had very flagrant faults of the heart.

Vauc.

The Discovery of Ether.

From the Hartford Times.

Much has been said and written relative to the discovery that the inhalation of a certain gas would render the human system insensible to pain. Dr. Morton has a petition before Congress claiming $100,000 as rightfully belonging to him on account of his discoveries and his patent. We believe that he procured a patent for the use of Ether, and he claims that Ether is used in the Army and Navy, and by the public generally, without regard to his patent. It has been claimed, too, that he was the original discover of this principal, which robs the surgeon's knife of all that is dreadful about it. But this claim is unfounded.

The discovery was made rather by accident than any scientific discovery, based upon careful study and investigation. In the Winter of 1844, Mr. G. Q. Colton gave some exhibitions at Union Hall, in the City of Hartford, consisting of experiments in the use of what is called "Laughing Gas." He used Nitrous Oxide Gas, and those who inhaled it were thrown into an abnormal condition, and in most cases they cut queer antics before the audience.

Dr. S. A. Cooley, of this city, assisted Mr. Colton. Dr. C. inhaled some of the gas, and its effects caused him to jump, run, and dance about in the highest glow of good feeling. He dashed around the room, over the settees, and across the platform, bruising his limbs very badly. When the effects left him, he was asked if he was not seriously hurt. He replied that he was not hurt at all, and was surprised to find the skin torn from his limbs, and large bruises upon them. He exclaimed at once, "Well, if I can stand all this, without feeling it, the severest surgical operation can be performed without producing pain.

Dr. Horace Wells, a Dentist, was present. He caught the idea, and exclaimed, "I believe a tooth can be pulled under the influence of this gas without pain, and I'll try it!" Without delay, himself, Dr. Cooley, and one one or two others, repaired to Dr. Wells' office. Dr. Rigos (still a dentist in this city) was called in. Dr. Wells inhaled the gas, and Dr. Riggs extracted a tooth from his jaw. In a few moments, Dr. Wells recovered from the effects of the gas, found that the tooth had been extracted, declared that he had felt no sensation of pain whatever, and exclaimed with much feeling, "A new era in tooth-pulling."

Here *was* the discovery! Here was the practical and *successful* test of it! If one tooth could be extracted through the influence of this gas, without pain, a thousand or a million similar operations could be performed, with the same gratifying success. Dr. Wells subsequently extracted teeth from the jaws of those who called at his office, using the gas, and succeeding completely in deadening all sensation to pain.

Months after this, Dr. Morton, who was a student in Dr. Wells' office, made experiments. Dr. Jackson, of Boston, also made experiments, and though ether, a liquid, has been fixed upon as more convenient than the nitrous oxide, which, being a gas, is more difficult to manage—still the same great principle which Dr. Wells *first practically tested with success upon his own person*, is the principle which governs the use of the great discovery in all of the forms under which it is applied. Improvements have been made and will continue to be made in the manner of application and the use of this discovery, the same as there has been in the use and application of steam; but the *real discoverer* was made as we have here narrated the facts.

Skillful Seamanship.—In the late gale at Prince Edward Island, twenty-four fishing vessels were at anchor in the harbor of Souris, which is exposed to the full force of the sea, sweeping over a long space of unbroken ocean. So violent was the gale that twenty-three of them were driven on shore, and nearly all totally wrecked. The other one, the schooner *Atlas*, of this port, was only saved by the master, Thomas Bailey, Jr., getting his vessel under way during the gale, and beating out of the harbor, under singled-reefed sails—splitting all his sails and losing the mainsheards. While making this successful effort to escape shipwreck, the vessel was almost buried under water, the men working on deck up to their middle in water. The attempt to beat out of this harbor in a gale was never before made, and was viewed with astonishment by the dwellers on the shore. Such an example of skill and energy in rescuing a vessel, is deserving the notice of the underwriters.—*Newburyport Herald.*

Thomas Barnes, son of Acon Barnes, of New-London, in attempting to get upon a car which was in motion, on the N. L., W. and P. Railroad, fell, and had his leg crushed. He was so badly injured that he survived but a time.

EUROPE.

Arrival of the Canada's Mails.

The mails per steamer *Canada* arrived from Boston on Saturday. We glean the following items from our foreign files:

The port of Southampton has been fixed upon as the Government depôt for emigrants to the British Colonies, and the point of departure for ships employed in this service. The terms on which the Commissioners except the location are, that a depôt capable of accommodating 2,000 emigrants be built at the London terminus and in the Southampton docks; and, as the passengers are to be conveyed by railway from London to the ship's side at Southampton, the departure will be, practically, a starting from the metropolis, without the dangers, delay, expense, loss of time on the voyage, increased premiums of insurance on the vessels, and additional cost of provisions for both passengers and cargo in the London river. The opening of the new year is expected to give great activity to shipping at Southampton, and many ships, it is anticipated, will be despatched to Australia under the terms of the new regulations.

The English papers notice the wrecks of three vessels, with the loss of three lives. The disasters occurred on Wednesday, at the mouth of Sunderland Harbor. The brig *Napoleon* was crossing the bar, when she was caught by an immense wave, and struck with great violence against the South Pier. The wave carried her up between the piers, but in a few minutes her masts went by the board, and she sank at once. The crew—six in number—were all drowned, with the exception of one man, who, having got upon one of the masts, was saved by a cable. About the same time a French lugger, named the *Melancholie*, which had left Sunderland harbor with the previous tide, coal laden, was seen tossing about and making for the port. In coming in, she struck, like the others, on the South Pier, and immediately broke in two. The crew numbered six men, and included the Captain, with two sons. Two men climbed upon the foremast, and one upon the starboard main rigging, and during the time they remained there, rockets with lines were fired over the vessel, and every effort was made to save them, but without avail. The whole of the crew perished. It is thought that they were so exhausted as to be unable to use the lines; but their cries are described as being most heartrending. The ship went to pieces. We understand that the pilots had done all in their power to dissuade the Captain from putting to sea, as they expected a gale. Fears are entertained for other vessels on the coast, and especially for one which left with the French lugger. None of the bodies of either of the crews have yet been found.

A few days since a workman in the employment of Mr. Scott, builder, Portobello, while engaged in digging the foundation of a house in Portobello Links, Scotland, discovered a mass of old silver coins secreted in the earth. He contrived to keep the matter quiet until a convenient opportunity, when he carried off the treasure to Edinburgh, where the coins were sold for some paltry sum. The coins, of which Mr. Scott is in possession of a few, belonged principally to the time of Alexander I. of Scotland, and were in number 600. They are said to have been in good preservation. Since the matter has been brought to light, the workman has fled.

IRELAND.

Dublin, Thursday Evening.

The Conference of the friends of religious equality came off to-day. Mr. George H. Moore, presided. Resolutions were submitted for adoption, the more stringent of which were:

"That the settlement of the Church question on the basis of perfect equality is essential to the establishment of that entire equality, civil and religious, which alone can or ought to produce content. That the present Irish Church establishment is at once a badge of conquest and a legalized robbery of the Catholic population, which, while it insults and wrongs the people, convulses society and impresses the Catholic people with the belief that the Legislature which sanctions its continuance is hostile to the peace and prosperity of this kingdom. That all laws which impose penalties on the ecclesiastics of any church, or prohibit the performance of spiritual functions, or the exercise of ecclesiastical rights, order, or jurisdiction, or require peculiar oaths or tests from the members of any religious persuasion are inconsistent with the constitution of these realms; practically declare the parties affected thereby to be inferior in the eye of the law to their fellow-subjects; and ought to be at once absolutely and unconditionally repealed. That religious equality is inconsistent with the exclusion from public offices of any subject of the Crown because of his religious faith, and that all such exclusions should be at once abolished."

FRANCE.

The *Times'* correspondent writes from Paris:

Telegraphic dispatches have been received here this day from Marseilles, where the French steamer from Constantinople arrived yesterday, confirming the news of the definitive refusal of the Porte to ratify the loan; but they also announce that an indemnity will be paid by the Turkish Government. The intelligence, published exclusively yesterday by the *Journal des Debats*, respecting an insurrection in Constantinople, is not correct. No movement has taken place, nor has the French Ambassador demanded his passports. Prince Callimari, the Turkish Minister, is recalled, and Vely Pasha appointed as his successor. Such, I am assured, is the purport of the dispatch received a few hours since.

The effect produced in commercial circles here, and no doubt elsewhere, by the perseverance of the Porte in refusing to ratify a loan contracted with full powers by its own diplomatic agent, is still very bad, and will not be much remedied by the promised indemnity; and confidence in the faith of the Turkish Government has unquestionably been weakened. The payment of an indemnity to those who had taken the loan is not the only duty that will devolve on the Porte: it will also have to repair the injury done by this transaction to the Bank itself. I believe few are less pleased with the result of this disagreeable and unexpected affair than the Turkish Ambassador in Paris; and it is most probable that he would have tendered his resignation, even if he had not been removed by his Government.

The *Moniteur* says: "Letters from Constantinople, of the 15th, announce that the Porte has decidedly refused the ratification of the loan which was negotiated some weeks since in London and in Paris. This account is the only one which is exact among those which have been in circulation on the affair during the last few days."

The correspondent of the *Morning Chronicle*, commenting upon the past promises of great events, remarks:

The Army continues to be kept on a war footing, the Generals are still in Germany, no amnesty has been proclaimed, and Abd-El-Kader, though he has been removed from the Château d'Amboise to Paris, is not yet out of the hands of the Philistines. There are some people who go so far as to contend that all these vaunted acts of generosity, good policy, or justice, have been indefinitely postponed, if not altogether abandoned. A reduction in the Army, they say, is not to be thought of in the present state of Belgium, and in face of the refusal of the loan by Turkey. The recently discovered plot among the officers of Fontainebleau, and the visit of the officers in garrison at Strasbourg to General de Lamoricière, show that the French army is not so much to be depended on as was imagined, and it would therefore be an act of vast imprudence to allow the Generals to return; and as for the promised amnesty to the Republicans, they have yet to show that they are deserving of the favor.

As for the much-talked of reduction of the army, it was never considered serious by those who know anything of the feelings and intentions of the persons in power in France. In former letters I have exposed the general tendency of the measure, which amounted to simply the reduction of the troops (not the officers) of the line, while the *corps d'élite* were to be increased. It is hardly necessary to remark that such is not the reduction that would give confidence to Europe.

It was at three o'clock to-day that Abd-El-Kader arrived in Paris. He is accompanied by Colonel Boissonnet, of the French Army, and two Arabs, Sidi-Allah, and Kaba-Mahomet. He has taken up his residence at the Hotel de la Terasse, Rue de la Rivoli. At present it is said that his stay in Paris will not exceed a fortnight.

The *News* says: "The bets are now in favor of the 10th of December as the day for the proclamation of the Empire, and it is said that the Corps Legislatif will meet about the 25th or 26th of November. But all this is conjecture. The President does not give those most in his confidence any materials for guessing what he is going to do. He delights in disappointing expectation, and particularly dislikes being thought to act upon advice. More than ever he justifies a *mot* of M. de Morny, 'The President is a statue which will stand upon any pedestal.'"

The *Pays* has a long article on the Ministerial crisis in Belgium. The tone of the French Ministerial organ is conciliatory. The *Pays* says:

"We will not believe easily that a Belgian Ministry, whatever it may be, can desire to break off completely all relations which concern the interests of commerce in France and Belgium. We have said more than once that this latter country is more interested than ours in the maintenance of pacific relations, and of a commercial interchange. But whatever may be our confidence in the triumph of reason and of right, it is impossible for us to deny that the nomination of M. Delfosse has, in the present circumstances, a signification clearly characterized; it indicates the intention of the Chamber to support, if not the person, at least the policy of M. Frère-Orban, that is to say, of the statesman under whose administration the commercial treaties between Belgium and France have been broken off. That election, it is true, was effected by a majority of only five votes, and if that number is sufficient to name the President of the Chamber, it is insufficient to serve as the basis for organizing a definitive Ministry. That is, in fact, the real question which results from this decision. Can the Radical party, which has gained the advantage by so small a majority, again seize on the power which it laid down on the 9th of July last? But a minority of forty-nine votes is an element of resistance which must be reckoned with, and which suspends each day a perilous check over the head of the Government. Would that party consent to dissolve the Chamber, and appeal to the Electoral Corps? We doubt it, for everything leads to the belief that the new elections, enlightened by what has been going on for the last three months at home and abroad, would give the Liberals many a defeat. As to the Conservative party, it is placed in face of a majority in the Parliament, and in case of dissolution of the Chamber, would probably meet with an opposition as strong as that which it forms itself at present. Consequently, although it appears certain that it is towards that party that the current of public opinion is gradually directing itself, it is, nevertheless, difficult to undertake the burden of a Government likely to be every day attacked. France will always respect the right of Belgium to be administered by any party she pleases, and to undergo the inconveniences of an inextricable Ministerial crisis. But in her turn she has a right to consult only the interests of her own commerce and manufactures, and to show herself inflexible in refusing unfavorable conditions. We are quite aware that it is not merely the struggle of parties in the interior, but also the solution of the commercial difference which renders the formation of a new Government so difficult. But, once more we say, it is to the Government of Brussels, it is to the Parliamentary majority that it belongs to determine how long the present situation, alike abnormal and disadvantageous to the highest interests of Belgium."

Intelligence has reached London that the Abbé Gioberti, whose prominence in Italian politics during the years 1847 and 1848, our readers will not have forgotten, has just died at Paris at the age of 45, of a fit of apoplexy. Gioberti was for a time President of the Council of the Cabinet of Charles Albert, and in 1849 represented the present King of Sardinia at Paris.

GERMANY.

Berlin, Tuesday, Oct. 26.—The result of the nomination of the Electoral Colleges yesterday is admitted by the two chief parties, who were active in it, to have been favorable to the Ministerialists or Conservatives. It is believed that, among the latter, some of the Conservative Opposition are included, or those who are not so inimicable to the Constitution as the party of the "Restoration," and the *ritterschaft*. If the Ministry, in the ensuing session, should propose a revision too extensive, this party would form the Opposition, though on general questions they vote with the Government; the Liberals, or Democrats have, as anticipated, abstained from voting, so that fully half of those who possess the franchise have not exercised it. They admit that they so abstain purposely, because they have no hope of any fruit from the barren soil of the present Parliamentary system.

The Diet of Frankfort has not yet commenced its sittings; the President, Count Thun, has not arrives from Vienna.

On the 21st the Kings of Hanover, Bavaria and Wirtemberg met at Stuttgardt. In the evening the Court attended the theatre in state; the grand centre *loge* had never before contained so many crowned heads. There were present King Maximilian of Bavaria, Queen Paulina of Wirtemberg, George V of Hanover, and Queen Marie; Queen Sophia of the Netherlands, and King Wilhelm of Wirtemberg. After the performance the royal party separated. The King of Hanover left Stuttgardt on the following day.

The Ministerial Commission, appointed to report on the proposed modifications of some of the articles of the Constitution, has terminated its labors. The reports of the members of the commission differ from each other in some points, the final decision as to how much of their recommendations is to be adopted resting with the Minister of the Interior.

The Vienna correspondent of the *Times* writes of France, Austria and England as follows:

As it no longer admits of a doubt that the Empire will soon be proclaimed, it becomes of interest to know what the conduct of the continental Powers will be. Neither Russia, Austria, nor Prussia, will in any way interfere with the internal arrangements of the French; but, on the other hand, they will not permit any, the least, violation of the territorial arrangements made in 1815. In my correspondence which appeared in *The Times* of the 15th this matter was treated hypothetically, but what is now said deserves full confidence. Should France at any time think fit to cross the Belgian frontier, the latter has nothing to fear for its ultimate integrity. It will naturally have to bear the first shock, but little more. Should any hostile demonstration be made in Italy it will also be considered by the allies as a violation of existing treaties, and resented accordingly. Of course, no threats have been held out to the President, but he is well assured that his glory will be most evanescent if he does not make peace the protectress of his new creation. In case of a war between France and England, can the latter calculate on any assistance from Austria? If it depended on the Government and the Army alone she could not, as the manœuvres of Lord Palmerston in 1848 and 1849 are not forgiven by the former, and the latter is still thirsting for revenge for the insult offered in London to the man who had led them on to victory. General Schönhals, in his work on the Italian Campaign, says, "The Austrian Army can never forget or forgive the brutal and unavenged insults offered to one of its best Generals." The Emperor's will is law, but the order given to a couple of general officers to be present at the Duke of Wellington's funeral has caused considerable dissatisfaction in the army, although great personal respect is felt for the deceased. These are, of course, unpalatable things for Englishmen to hear, but a correspondent who has not moral courage enough to tell the truth, even though unpleasant, is not worth his salt.

In an autograph letter of the 22d the Emperor expresses his satisfaction at the excellent organization of the Gendarmerie, and gives the Order of the Iron Crown to its General-Inspector, Von Kempen. It is said that the Hungarian guard, which was completely broken up in 1848, is to be reorganized. It will, however, no longer have such irresistible attractions for the fair sex, as the corps is to be composed of men who have seen service, instead of handsome, fiery young fellows, of two or three and twenty. It is asserted that Baron Prokesch, who is at present Austrian Minister in Prussia, is definitively appointed Ambassador to Turkey. He is not only a good diplomatist but an excellent linguist, which, unfortunately, is more than can be said for most of the enormously paid representatives of Great Britain. It is whispered that Count Menetoff Pouilly, now Ambassador at St. Petersburgh, is to occupy a high post near the person of the Emperor.

Wurtemberg and Baden have at length nominated their Plenipotentiaries for the Vienna conferences, which can now be opened with a full assemblage of the confederate States. The *Vossische Zeitung's* correspondent writes, "on the best authority," as he assures that negotiations between the great powers have been commenced with a view to coming to an understanding on the Zollverein question. But I have reason to abide by what I formerly wrote concerning Austria's plans. The dangers to which I formerly pointed will become even the more imminent, if it prove true, that, as the Vienna Catholic party asserts, the Emperor of Russia has declared that he will not oppose Austria's intention of interposing the federal authority for the settlement of the Zollverein question.

Count Thun left Vienna on the 22d instant, for the purpose of resuming the Presidency of the Frankfort Diet.

The Provincial Chamber in the Bavarian Palatinate having energetically remonstrated against the Government's seceding from the Prussian Zollverein, the Munich cabinet, in order to repress similar expressions of popular feeling in other parts, has decreed that provincial assemblages, being convened for local matters, are not authorized to discuss affairs of State policy; the Government Commissioner at Ansbach consequently refused to let a motion be discussed which alluded to the Zollverein's affairs.

The ducal family of Anhalt Coethen having become extinct, the Government reverts in joint right to the Dukes of Dessau and Bernburg. The latter, it is said, has sold his right for an annuity of £3,000, and the Government of Coethen will consequently be entirely amalgamated with that of Dessau.

BELGIUM.

The Liberal and Protectionist journals concur in stating that M. H. de Brouckere has declined to undertake the task of forming a new Ministry.

ITALY.

The *Risorgimento*, Turin, of the 24th inst., quotes the following, dated Florence, the 20th:

"The interrogatory of Romanelli before the Royal Court commenced yesterday. The first questions addressed to him had for their object to prove his connexion with Pioli. Romanelli declared that he never had any intercourse of a friendly nature with the latter, their opinions being totally at variance, the accused having ever been a partisan of moderate liberty, and an enemy of all exaggerated doctrines. Romanelli stated that the Government had spontaneously given him a port folio; that he had at first refused it, and had only yielded to the reiterated entreaties of the members of the Provisional Government and of the Ministers, and that in accepting he considered that he was making a sacrifice for the welfare of his country. The President of the Court having reproached him with signing the decree which conferred on Guerazzi the fullest powers, as extraordinary commissary, sent with a column of troops commanded by General Vaprio, to repress the attempt of General Laugier, Romanelli replied that he had always shown himself opposed to the designs of the Mazzini faction, during his Ministry and until the 18th of February, when Mazzini triumphed; that Guerazzi, whose attentions he had divined, appeared to him the man most competent to save Tuscany from the abyss towards which the democrats were hurrying her; that he consequently had no scruple in signing the decree that sent him against Laugier; that, moreover, General Vaprio had assured him that, if Laugier could satisfy him that the order to effect a restoration emanated from the Prince, or that he was at the head of a sufficient force to effect it without bloodshed, he would have himself lent him his cooperation; that he had not departed from the duties of a loyal Tuscan, since, during the absence of the Prince, he had constantly advocated the surest means of arriving at a restoration, namely, the participation in the election of the Constituent Assembly of the country inhabitants, who were known to be attached to the cause of monarchy and to the person of Leopold II. The Court afterwards adjourned, and the examination was to be resumed on the 21st."

The Genoa *Mercantile Courier* of the 22d inst. states that Lord Minto was expected to spend some months next Winter at Genoa.

The Grand Duke of Tuscany, and the hereditary Prince, embarked at Piombino on the 15th, and, after visiting the islands of Monte Christo and Pianosa, landed at La Marina, on the 19th.

General Baron Havnau arrived at Verona on the 18th.

We learn from Florence that the works for the completion of this line are already commenced. It will form, with the Maria Antonia and Lucca to Pisa lines, a communication between Florence and Leghorn. In addition to this, the Central Italian Railway will join this line, which will secure to the Lucca and Pistoja Railway all the advantages resulting from the traffic between the port of Leghorn and the towns and important countries through which the Central line runs, and *vice versa*. It is, we learn, proposed to issue 34,000 preference shares of 150 Florentine livres, or £5 each, in order to complete the section from Pescia to Pistoja. These shares will produce an interest of 6 per cent. per annum, guaranteed by the Tuscan Government, and they will, besides, share in the profits of the railroad with the primitive shares. The line is to be open to the public in less than two years. The interest on the preference shares will be payable half-yearly at London, at Paris and at Florence, by Messrs. Plowden & French.

The *Official Journal of the Two Sicilies* of the 20th, contains a list of pardons and commutations of punishment granted by the King of Naples to a large number of political offenders. Seven persons condemned to death have had their punishments commuted into various periods of hard labor. One sentence of 26 years' hard labor is commuted into exile. Forty sentences of hard labor for various periods have been considerably reduced; four of the persons in this category have been pardoned. Proceedings against 720 persons, four of whom are in prison, to be judged by the Tribunal of Cosenza, are stopped. Other proceedings against 878 political prisoners, 46 of whom are in prison, to be tried by the Tribunal of Catanzaro, are stopped, as also those against 292 communists, one of whom is in prison. Among the names of the prisoners we find those of Antonio Scialoja, Silvio Spaventa, Domenico Savri, Don Raphael Arnedeo, Don Francesco de Rose Ninno, &c.

SPAIN.

Our accounts from Madrid are to the 23d ult.

The Queen presided the day before at the Cabinet Council, held at the palace, but it does not appear that any important decision was adopted at the meeting.

M. Bertrand de Lys was spoken of for the Embassy at Paris, in which case the Marquis de Valdegamas, the present Ambassador, would proceed in the same capacity to Rome.

The successor of the Duke of Baylen in the command of the halberdiers, was not yet appointed. Generals Pezuela and Pavia were the two candidates for that post.

M. Mon was expected in Madrid.

The Duke of Valencia had accepted the invitation, made to him by the Minister of War, to repair to Seville, to be present at the delivery of the Duchess de Montpensier.

The Spanish Mediterranean squadron, stationed at Carthagena, consisted of the corvettes *Ferrolana*, *Villa de Bilboa*, and *Colon*; the brigs *Alcedo*, *Patriota*, and *Velador*; the schooner *Cartagena* and the steamer *Castilla*. M. Ruvalraba, its commander, had hoisted his flag on board the *Ferrolana*.

The Three per Cents. were done at 47¼; the New Three per Cents. at 26 9-16; the Debt of the First Class at 13¼; and that of the Second at 5 9-16.

INDIA.

The dates by the Overland mail were as follows: Bombay, Oct. 2; Calcutta, Sept. 20. The *Times* Bombay correspondent writes:

Bombay, Oct. 2.—By next mail it is probable you may hear of some hard fighting having taken place in Burmah. The first movement of our troops was ordered to take place on the 16th or 18th ultimo, on which date the following troops were to have embarked in the small steamers to be conveyed up to the Irrawaddy, where they were to be transhipped to the Sesostris and other larger vessels for transportation to Prome: H. M. 18th Royal Irish; H. M. 80th Foot, the 35th M. N. I., a full company of Madras artillery, with a bullock battery and two eight-inch iron howitzers, and a strong party of sappers and miners, under Brigadier Reynolds, 18th R. I.

The question of annexation has again been discussed by the public journals, and there seems to be but one opinion in India—namely, that Pegu ought at all events to be retained. The inhabitants are a conquered people, always tyrannised over by their masters, the Burmese, and certain on their regaining possession to be cruelly punished for the assistance they are rendering to our troops. They are anxious to be relieved from their oppressors, and are a people who would rapidly improve under the liberal and kind treatment which they would be sure to receive at our hands. The fear of being charged with inordinate ambition may induce the home authorities to object to this, the only rational course; but as it seems very unlikely that the Court of Ava can be induced to treat, except by the presence of our forces in the capital, it is difficult to understand how the annexation of Pegu can be avoided, unless we are to give up all the fruits of victory, and pay the charges of war ourselves. The Burmese have deliberately told our Government that the solemn treaties formerly entered into are not binding on any but those who signed them, and that the heirs and successors of the monarch then reigning are at liberty to disregard them at their pleasure. With such people the only valid argument is force, and as we cannot afford to be constantly at war or preparing for war, that argument should be effectively used now.

We hear little from Mooltan, but there sickness was fortunately not over prevalent. Descending the Indus to Shikarpore and Sukkur, we find half the troops laid up with fever, and every likelihood of the Murrees descending from their hills to take advantage of this for them auspicious state of matters. The river had risen to a very considerable height and inundated the country, and the exhalations caused from the slimy deposite from the water from a fierce sun, were of course the prolific causes of fever and dysentery. The bark *Runnymede* has started for Australia with about eighty emigrants. Another vessel follows about the end of the month, if she gets a sufficient number of passengers. 234 soldiers, of whom 180 belong to the 86th Foot, have applied for their discharge, and will likely sail in the *Hameody*. Many have bolted of late from Bombay, and are supposed to have gone down to Cochin, there to await the *Runnymede's* arrival; and a number of special bailiffs have also been sent to that port to try and put a stop to the gallop of the swindlers. A number of the Indian navy had deserted, and the sloop *Elphinstone* followed the vessel out to sea, but only succeeded in capturing one of the runaway Jacks. Six persons who kept away from the *Runnymede* till they thought all the bailiffs had left her, lost their passage, she having got too far out to sea before they left the shore to follow.

Sixteen Days Later From Australia.

We have received by the way of Panama, advices from Sydney N. S. W., to the 14th, and from Melbourne to the 10th of August.

The yield of gold still continued to be enormous. In the week ending the 7th of August, upwards of one hundred and sixty thousand ounces passed through the treasury, of which about one-third was the produce of the week, and two-thirds accumulations for want of conveyance on former occasions.

The subject of leases to squatters was attracting much attention, and was likely to be the source of much trouble and dissatisfaction. The government was preparing to issue the licences in accordance with the Act of Parliament and Order in Council. An address to the Lieutenant Governor, praying that the leases might not be issued, was moved in the Legislative Council and rejected, and preliminary meetings were being held to decide upon what course to adopt.

Mr. Westgarth's bill to prevent immigration from Van Dieman's Land, was read a second time by a majority of thirteen to seven, and would most probably be passed. It was not supposed that Lieutenant-Governor La Trobe (though approving of the principle) could give his sanction.

A railway from Sydney to Goulburn was talked of—and there were a number of advocates for making the project far more extensive at once—and running the road from Sydney to Melbourne. There is no doubt of the feasibility of constructing this road at a rapid rate—and the advantages to be derived therefrom are very great.

The early suppression of convicts transported to Van Dieman's Land, and some security against the admission of convicts therein at present, are earnestly sought for.

Sydney has indeed grown to be a city of great commercial importance. We learn from the *Shipping Gazette* that on the 14th of August last, there were over eighty vessels lying in port, some seventy expected within a few days, thirteen whale ships, therefrom, at sea—and there had been twelve arrivals within six days, and a very large number of departures.

In the Sydney *Prices Current*, Aug. 14, we find the following:

Brandy, Hennessy's dark, gallon	18s @13s.	Rice, Java, ₱ cwt.	5s.@ 6s.
Brandy, Martell's	12s.@13s.	Rice, Patna, bag	16s @18s.
Rum, (E. I.) 38 o. p.	3s.	Beef, N. S. W.	£3 10s.
Oil, black, ton	£33@£35	Cheese, English	16d.@18d.
Oil, Olive, in jars	7s.	Cheese, N. S. W.	— @ —
Oil, Sperm, ton, d. p.	£63@£65	Flour, V. D. L., firsts	£23@£25
		Flour, N. S. W.	£23

Below we present the duties on the above articles:

Spirits, sweetened liquors, gallon	6s
Brandy and Gin, Sykes' proof, gallon	6s
Rum, Whisky, and other Spirits	4s
Segars and Snuff, ₱ lb	2s

The only other imports paying any duty are: Beer, in bulk; coffee, chocolate, cocoa, dried fruits, sugar, molasses, tea, tobacco and wine, with less than 25 per cent alcohol.

Upwards of fifty drays left Adelaide for Mount Alexander, in the first fortnight of July.

There is at present, says the *Otago Witness*, a brisk demand for cattle and sheep in Otago; a cow and calf, of good breed, in some instances fetching £16. Breeding ewes are not to be purchased. A carg

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, NOV. 15, 1852.

☞ Persons wishing the *Daily Times*, morning or evening, served at their residences or places of business, can receive it regularly by sending a note to that effect, through the penny post, to this office.

☞ Persons wishing the *Daily Times* in Philadelphia, can have it served at their houses by application to T. R. CALLENDER, No. 88 South-Third st.

News of the Morning.

The Foreign mails of the steamship *Canada* were received from Boston on Saturday afternoon, and they enable us to make further extended extracts from the English papers, and to bring up our Foreign private correspondence, which will be found of unusual interest. Among the passengers by the *Canada* is Mr. WILLIAM M. THACKERAY, of London, the popular Author and Lecturer, who visits the United States partly on a tour of pleasure and observation, and partly to deliver a course of his popular lectures in this City, Boston, Philadelphia, &c. Among the passengers by the steam propeller *City of Glasgow*, announced as arriving at Philadelphia yesterday, is the Catholic Bishop of Pittsburg, on his return from Europe. We add to our Foreign extracts of Saturday, received by the way of the Isthmus of Panama, some very late and interesting accounts of the Gold progress in Australia.

The telegraph reports further particulars of the gale on Lake Erie. The wreck of the steamer *St. Louis*, and one or two propellers and schooners are among the disasters, attended by a large loss in cargo. Thus far the authentic accounts of the storm are not saddened by the loss of life. The dead bodies floating near the scene of the fatal disaster to the steamer *Atlantic* in August, are surmised to have been cast up by the violence of the storm. Another steamboat explosion on the Ohio, involving a serious loss of life, near Marietta, is also reported by telegraph. Six persons were killed and a number of others, of crew and passengers, much injured. Two murders, of unusual atrocity, one at Hollidaysburg, Pennsylvania, the other at Salem, New-Jersey, and both by husbands, of their wives, are referred to in the telegraphic column, together with two homicides, one at Troy, New-York, the other at Richmond, Virginia, the victims in both cases being negroes, for disobedience of orders. The conviction of the mail depredator COMYOKS at Philadelphia, and the arrest of the robber of a jewelry store at Pottsville, Pennsylvania, and the recovery of $2,000 in watches and jewelry, are also noticed.

The wintry weather which set in yesterday, is noticed by telegraph as far South as Baltimore, and as far East as Boston. Snow fell at Baltimore, Philadelphia and Boston. The health of New-Orleans is somewhat interrupted by yellow fever, sixty cases of which are marked in the bills of mortality for the last week. The disease however, is not epidemic, and the business of the season goes on with more than usual activity, without reference to its presence. The people of Louisiana have adopted the new Constitution of the State by a majority of 2,000, thus securing the more certain prosecution of their railway undertakings, and removing the existing disabilities in the Banking System.

We make some very interesting extracts from the New-Orleans papers relating to the state of things in Havana. These go into fuller details of the news taken to New-Orleans by the *Crescent City*, of which we had a summary by telegraph. It will be seen that the *Crescent City* difficulty is not yet at an end. The Captain-General is represented to have received official assurances from Washington that both Captain PORTER and Purser SMITH would be transferred from the mail steamers. This report, though wanting confirmation, seems to have rendered the tone of the Cuban authorities toward this country quite imperious. Our Consul, who had returned to his post, had not been able to effect an adjustment. The comments of our New-Orleans cotemporaries on these accounts are anything but amiable towards the Administration at Washington.

The election of Gen. OSANDO, as President of Venezuela, is announced *via* Havana. In the same way, we have later dates from Central America, but the news is without special interest.

Our City news is made interesting this morning, by the decision of Judge PAINE, in the case of the eight negroes brought into New-York by their Virginia owners, on their way to Texas. The result is that under the laws of this State they are free. The case had excited much attention, and the opinion of the Judge will, of course, be generally read. The proceedings and conclusion of the Court Martial on the charges against Capt. MCLANE for striking his superior officer, are also interesting. It will be seen that in his defence, the Counsel of Capt. MCL. retracted the offensive imputations against General (now the President elect) PIERCE, touching the card party in Mexico. The finding of the Court will be made known from Washington.

The programme of the City authorities, so far as the arrangements are completed, for the public funeral observances to the late DANIEL WEBSTER, on to-morrow, will be found in another column. The day will be marked by a suspension of business in all the public offices, and by the Banks and Insurance Companies, &c. The friends of Mr. CLAY, who are taking an active and praiseworthy part on behalf of a National Monument to his memory, had a further conference on Saturday evening at the Metropolitan Hotel. The proceedings are sketched by our reporter.

Among the items of painful interest under our local head, will be found the particulars of the falling of a large warehouse at Stapleton, Staten Island, on Friday evening, burying eight persons in the ruins, two of whom were taken out dead.

The Collins steamer *Atlantic*, Capt. WEST, is due from Liverpool; but, owing to the wintry weather, may be kept out 24 or 36 hours beyond her usual prompt time. She had not reached the Bay at 2 o'clock this morning. The *Arctic* sailed on Saturday, carrying out, among other passengers, Mr. BARING, the eminent London Banker, and WILLIAM CULLEN BRYANT, Esq., of the *Evening Post*, who makes the tour of the Peninsula and the Holy Land, this winter, returning over the Continent to England, in the Spring.

New Small Note Speculation.

The efforts to force an Illinois and Indiana small note currency on this City continue, and since the Washington blow-up have sensibly increased. It is a wretchedly speculative movement, based on a deposit of stocks, not so current for a foreign market as under our own State Banking Law, and which would go down "with a run" if anything serious should happen to force them on sale. The circulation of the notes, if successfully made to bear an important relation to the currency of New-York, would most likely be the football of their own manufacturers in Wall-street on a tight money pressure. The remoteness of the points from which it purports to issue and the uncertainty and cost of summary collection in specie, would favor the *share*.

If there be any practical or public good in running up our present large list of City Banks to fifty or sixty in number, we do hope it will be shown in an early combination to send home this mongrel Western money as fast as it is put out. Otherwise, we shall soon see Wisconsin bogus, based on Railroad Bonds, added to the evil, and our own New-York and New-England small notes made to play a subordinate part.

The Slave Case.

In another part of this paper will be found the decision of Judge PAINE, in the case of the *People* vs. *Lemmon*, in which eight slaves, brought by the defendant within the State of New-York, on their way from Virginia to Texas, claimed their freedom. Judge PAINE decides that they are entitled to it, and supports that judgment by an able and elaborate opinion. The decision is one of marked importance, though probably no man who had ever examined the law under which it was to be given, and whose regard for law was greater than his hatred of negro freedom, had the slightest doubt as to what it would be. It is not easy, indeed, to see how it could have been different from what it was. These persons were in the State of New-York, and were entitled to the full protection of all its laws. One of those laws declares, in the most explicit terms, that "no person held as "a slave shall be imported, introduced, or "brought into this State, on any pretence "whatever, except in the cases hereinafter "specified. *Every such person shall be free.*" And the cases excepted in the law, as originally framed, were embraced in six subsequent sections, every one of which has been repealed: so that the law now stands thus, without any exceptions. It could not be made clearer or more explicit. These slaves were "brought into this State;" and, according to the law of the State, by that act they were made *free*.

There is but one ground of possible reply to this. It may be urged that such a law is contrary to the Constitution of the United States, and therefore null. If there shall seem sufficient ground for so doing, this case may be carried, upon that plea, to the Supreme Court of the United States and there decided. We do not apprehend, however, that the parties interested will consider the chance of final success sufficient to warrant the attempt. No right is better established than that of every State to decide for itself whether Slavery shall, or shall not, exist within its limits. New-York has precisely the same right to say that it shall not exist within its territory, that Virginia has to say it *shall* exist within her boundaries: and that right, according to Mr. WEBSTER'S letter to JOHN TAYLOR, is so perfect, that no man out of Virginia has any right to say, not only that Slavery must not, but that it *ought not*, to exist within that State. Each State is sovereign within its own jurisdiction upon this subject,—except in a single case. The Constitution of the United States provides that a slave escaping into a free State shall not be discharged from service,—shall not cease to be a slave,—in consequence of any law or regulation thereof. With this provision, of course, the State of New-York cannot interfere. She cannot prohibit the existence of Slavery within her limits, so far as that existence is recognised and provided for by this clause of the Constitution.

The endeavor was made to take this case out of the jurisdiction of State laws, and to have it decided upon what was urged as a right secured to strangers by the law of nations—that, namely, of passing with their property through the territory of any friendly nation: and it was forcibly argued that if such a right is acknowledged by different and independent nations, it must have still clearer existence between States belonging to the same nation. If a German may claim the right to pass, with his property, through France to England, certainly a Virginian must have an equal right to pass, with his property, through New-York to Texas. But Judge PAINE points to the obvious defect in this argument. If the right of transit *with property* is claimed under the law of nations, the same law must be looked to for a definition of the property in question. And by the law of nations, there can be no property in slaves. Slavery is the creature of local, statute law; and when it gets beyond the reach of that law, it ceases to have any legal existence. Upon this point there is no difference of opinion. It is true that Judge GRIER, in the United States Circuit Court of Philadelphia, recently spoke of Lord MANSFIELD'S decision to this effect in the oft-quoted case of *Somerset*, as containing "some very pretty things," and intimated that they "would, perhaps, be found to be classed with *rhetorical flourishes* rather than legal dogmas." But it may possibly also be found that Judge GRIER cannot overthrow the legal authority of Lord MANSFIELD by a "*perhaps*;" and Judge PAINE shows, moreover, that the principle was recognized by France thirty years before Lord MANSFIELD'S "rhetorical flourishes"—that it is, in fact, as old as ancient Rome, and has been conceded by GROTIUS, PUFFENDORF, and all the great writers on public law.

As a matter of law, therefore, it can scarcely admit of a doubt that these slaves were entitled to their freedom. It is, perhaps, to be regretted that Judge PAINE did not take the hint of the *Journal of Commerce*, and decide the case under a "higher law" than that of this State and of Nations. "The Court doubtless, understands," said that paper, on Saturday morning, "that a decision adverse to the "rights of Southern citizens will be regarded "*as an unfriendly act*, and as a ground that "treats them rather as strangers than as "brothers, and that converts a *necessity* (such "it will be regarded) into a matter of loss "and punishment. In the present irritable "state of feeling between the North and South, "the remains of a contest the repetition of "which, we trust, is far distant—all circumstances of further irritation ought on both "sides to be avoided." We do not believe that the South will regard it as "an unfriendly act" that the law should be justly administered—that the rights it secures should be protected and the wrongs it forbids should be redressed. We are unwilling to believe that any considerable portion of the Southern people would desire the legal tribunals of New-York to enforce the law only when it protects Southern rights, and to set it aside when it comes in collision with Southern interests. We much mistake their temper, indeed, if they will not both disclaim any such wish for themselves, and despise the super-serviceable zeal of those who put it forward on their behalf. Nor was there any "necessity" for Mr. LEMMON to bring his slaves into New-York. He did it either in wanton disregard, or in negligent ignorance, of the laws of that State, and of the forfeiture which he would invite by placing himself and his slaves within their jurisdiction.

As the law now stands, Slavery cannot exist in New-York, except in the single case of fugitives, where it is maintained by the Constitution of the United States. The State Legislature has the power, undoubtedly, to reestablish Slavery within her limits, and it is not unlikely that such an attempt may be made. The *Journal of Commerce*, and one or two papers of less importance, have indicated a wish that, with certain qualifications, and for specific purposes, it might be done. But we do not think the endeavor likely to be crowned with immediate success.

Cabinet Making.

Our Democratic friends are just now busy in preparing timber for Mr. PIERCE'S Cabinet. We should not be surprised if before the 4th of March fifteen or twenty full sets of material are made and duly arranged, grooved and jointed to the President's hand, leaving him the pick and choice of the whole ware-room of ready-made furniture.

The abundance of the supply, however, will not necessarily diminish the trouble and responsibility of the final selection. On the contrary, it is easy to see that the President elect will be surrounded by the two-fold difficulty of pleasing himself and then conciliating the leading friends and *their* friends whom he cannot please. The chief source of trouble will be in New-York. Already the lists are being made out, mainly with reference to this point. The very papers which were most industrious in the late canvass in fomenting prejudices against Gen. SCOTT for his New-York "associations," are putting forth Cabinet speculations embracing nearly all the prominent Barnburners of this State; among the rest, the men who rendered themselves most obnoxious to the Hunker and "National" wing of the party in the defeat of Gen. CASS in 1848, and the support of the Buffalo platform. JOHN VAN BUREN is deemed not unworthy of mention, and JOHN A. DIX cannot be overlooked in the formation of a Cabinet, while for District Attorney, Collector, Sub-Treasurer, &c., the lion's share is claimed by those who were graciously pleased to unite in the election of PIERCE, without mounting his platform, and who have undoubtedly secured the balance of power for the next year at Albany.

Out of New-York, the material, if less incongruous, will not be less difficult to manage. The old Bourbons of the POLK Administration will look for at least partial restoration; and it is not impossible that Mr. BUCHANAN may be called again to the State Department, not alone to gratify Pennsylvania, but to open the door for Mr. MARCY, upon whom it is hoped to compromise the New-York embarrassment. All this may not please DOUGLASS and Young America. It is quite certain it will not fully satisfy either Hunker or Barnburner here, though for the country, the selection of Mr. MARCY might not be a bad one.

A Sunday paper rightly suggests that the greatest difficulties have heretofore attended the incoming of the Administrations elected by the largest popular majorities. This was so in Gen. JACKSON'S case, during the early years of his first term. With a large portion of the present generation, the Cabinet events of 1831 are matters of history only. But those who lived at the time, old enough to take interest in the politics of the day, remember the fierceness of the feud, and the bitter personal character of the controversy, all originating, ostensibly at least, like the ten years' siege of Troy, in the claims of beauty, and resulting in settling a platform of personal favoritism, upon the fortunes of which Mr. VAN BUREN, who had played the Mephistopholes of the Cabinet drama, subsequently rose to the Presidency.

This gentleman was scarcely more happy in the selection of his advisers in 1837. The financial blunders of the previous term, in which they persevered in spite of the remonstrances of the people, proved his ruin, and he was sent back to Kinderhook by a larger majority than he was called to the Presidency.

The break up in the succeeding Whig Administration is too recent to require comment. The party fell to pieces by reason of its own strength and the intrigues growing out of the personal jealousies, treachery, and disappointments of its members. Mr. POLK received the Democratic nomination to the succession, by a secret scheme artfully arranged, as Mr. VAN BUREN'S emissary thought, at the Hermitage, between Mr. BUTLER, Gen. JACKSON, and Mr. POLK, to defeat Gen. CASS in the event that Mr. VAN BUREN himself could not do it in Convention. And Mr. POLK *was* nominated and made President, not in pursuance of the original plot, as Mr. BUTLER had suggested and understood it, but by the side issue of the Texas question, cunningly introduced to subvert VAN BUREN'S power to defeat CASS, and thus bring about the contingency of POLK'S nomination. The result was, that the new Administration threw off its New-York allies, and employed its whole influence to help their old enemy Gen. CASS to the Democratic nomination in 1848.

We shall soon see whether the lesson of 1844 has not been thrown away upon the New-York Barnburners. Their ablest man, SILAS WRIGHT, whose influence as the candidate for Governor, undoubtedly carried the electoral vote, was early sacrificed at home. Mr. FLAGG, in the original programme of Mr. POLK'S Cabinet, was proscribed, and the VAN BURENS utterly set at defiance, in the important article of official patronage and influence at Washington. They had their revenge, to be sure, in the subsequent defeat of Gen. CASS, but such is their inherent love of the spoils, and their ever restless ambition to rule the politics of their own State, that they eagerly embraced the opportunity of the Baltimore Convention in June, to return to partial fellowship with their party. They have supported the nomination of PIERCE with a zeal worthy a more consistent course, and which ought to entitle them to some sort of reward, but which, we now dare say, will not be rewarded in the sense nor to the extent which they anticipate, and without which they will hardly be satisfied.

☞ Hon. ALBERT LOCKWOOD, of Westchester, died at his residence in Sing Sing, yesterday morning. The deceased was the first Judge of Westchester County that was elected under the Constitution, and in 1850 was the Whig candidate for Judge of the Supreme Court, in the Second Judicial District. His funeral will take place to-morrow, at 2 o'clock, from St. Paul's Church, Sing Sing.

A Man Overboard.

One of our subscribers has stopped his paper! The incident in itself is sufficiently surprising,—but far less so than the private note in which he assigns his reasons for so doing:

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Nov. 11, 1852.

MY DEAR SIR—So much do I prize your daily remarks in the money articles of the *Times*, that it is with the greatest regret that I have to beg you to withdraw my name as a subscriber to that journal.

I have tried now for twelve months to put up with the "filibuster" articles which constantly appear in that paper, either in the shape of correspondence or otherwise. It is from no sympathy with the Cuban or Mexican Governments that I say this—*for I should be right glad to see the United States in possession of both countries*, if it were to be by some *fair* means. I have not the slightest idea which of your editors writes those articles, nor do I know any of the gentlemen by sight; but I think I do know that if the Government of the United States were to act on the advice therein given, there would very soon be no foreign business worth following under the risks that would be incurred of collision with foreign powers.

I would gladly pay double price and take, as I have done, numerous steamer copies for any paper containing your *money articles*, and which should preach *peace* under all honorable circumstances abroad, and unenvious good will to *the rich as well as the poor* at home. With undiminished respect, I remain

Yours truly and faithfully.

If somebody had sent us a torpedo,—direct from Cuba, with fell intent to blow us beyond the Holy Land, we could not have been more profoundly surprised! We flatter ourselves that the Conservatism of the *Times* is too well rooted in public confidence to be disturbed by our old subscriber's misgivings. We are quite sure it has never gone quite so far as he goes, in heartily wishing that both Mexico and Cuba were parts of the United States: and most assuredly we have never advocated any but "fair" means for the acquisition of any part of either. We find it extremely difficult, moreover, to conjecture upon what is grounded the intimation that the *Times* does *not* "preach peace under all honorable circumstances abroad and unenvious good-will to the rich as well as the poor at home." The only contingency in which we have referred to war as possible, is that of an armed coalition of foreign powers to check the expansion and growth of the United States. Would our correspondent consider a coalition, formed for such a purpose and sending fleets and armies to our coast for the enforcement of its decrees, such an "honorable circumstance," as ought to excite no thoughts but those of peace! If he would, he must have more regard for his "foreign business" than for the honor, or the rights of the United States.

We feel indebted to him for the complimentary terms in which he speaks of the *Times*; his courtesy increases our regret that we are no longer to have the satisfaction of paying him our morning call. The contingency he suggests, that the Government of the United States may "act upon the advice" of the *Times*, is one which had escaped our notice. It is, however, quite possible that the Administration of General PIERCE may attach more weight to our opinions than they have been honored with hitherto. And this prospect shall make us more than usually cautious as to the advice we give. We will endeavor not to involve the world in a general war. We should be very sorry if either Europe or America should put itself to so much trouble on our account.

From Havana.

We have received by mail from New-Orleans our correspondence, files, &c., brought to that city from Havana by the *Crescent City* on her last trip. Although the general facts concerning the reception of that vessel at Havana have already been published, as received by telegraph, the details given in our letters and extracts will be found highly interesting.

Our Special Correspondent, who writes from personal observation, and whose judgment and candor we know to be thoroughly reliable, presents considerations well worthy the attention of those who may be meditating a new invasion of the Island. In spite of the plausible representations of intelligent men—that a small force, well equipped, and under a prudent leader, could effect the revolution of the Island—he expresses the confident belief that any private expedition that might attempt a new invasion would meet with speedy and entire destruction. There are now in commission on that station six or seven war steamers, all built in England, and of the highest qualities as vessels of war, and five or six more are also in process of construction in England, destined for the same service. The military force on the Island exceeds 30,000 men, all well disciplined and thoroughly equipped, and the police system puts the Government in instant possession of every movement by which its safety is threatened. Our Correspondent states that Mr. GEORGE LAW is regarded by the Creole population of the Island as a power of the first rank among the nations of the earth.

☞ The Russians used to have a superstition, recently cured by NICHOLAS PAULOWITCH, that the Czar could only reign a score of years. The Pope, it was formerly believed, was limited to a similarly restricted period. Something of the same kind exists in American annals. A cycle of twenty-five or twenty-six years seems to be fatal to partisan rule. It was in 1775-6 that the political independence of the colonies was achieved, and in 1800-1, the party lines between the Federal and Democratic parties was defined by the reelection of Mr. JEFFERSON to the Presidency. These organizations remained in the field until 1824-5, when a dissolution produced the modern Whig and Democratic parties. And now, in this 1851-2, there comes another fusion of parties, and another cycle dawns.

Not that either of the recent parties threatens to be entirely disbanded. They will struggle on, but old issues will be revised, and many of them disused. Stale questions will assume fresh shapes. The Whigs, as an opposition, will create their new creed, as they advance. If they are politic, they will be discriminating in their opposition, resisting no sound measure on mere party grounds; and, gathering fresh strength as they gather experience, who knows whether in 1876——Well, well, that is a great way-off, and we must be patient. This generation will pass away before that day.

YELLOW FEVER.—We learn that the yellow fever is prevailing at Port-au-Prince to an alarming extent.

☞ WRITE LETTERS. Not to everybody, nor to all that ask you, or you will be taxed beyond your patience, and find it hard to shake off a troop of unprofitable acquaintance. Not to all the girls who have made your heart flutter, lest you kindle flames you will not be able to feed,—lest you write soft things that will look ridiculous in your biography,—lest some offended damsel be down upon you for breach of promise. Not to all your cousins, lest your classics be neglected and your business suffer. A classmate in college was reprimanded by the professor for neglect of College studies. The delinquent plead that the circle of his correspondence was so large that he could not find time to attend to his Euclid.

Write punctually to those with whom you have business connections. A great many, who lack neither industry nor resolution, find it extremely hard to write a business note of half a dozen lines. Like rail cars, it is easier to run forty miles on their track than a rod out of the way on either side. A friend of ours, who had suffered much for lack of letters from his vessel when on her voyages, gave a package of old letters, directed to himself, into the hands of the captain, with positive orders for him to drop one into the post-office of every port where he touched. The post-mark on the corner answered his purpose.

Write to your sister. Your letters are a luxury to her that she prizes above her jewelry, and they cost you nothing, or near it. Be at charges for a sheet of paper and a thimble full of ink. The cigar you are smoking cost as much as the postage of it. The cigar ends in ashes and smoke; the letter strengthens the family tie, and adds a strand to the blessed cords that bind the members of a common home together.

Write to your mother. If you are in good company, she will see it in your letters and be comforted in your absence. If you neglect to write, her affection has hard struggles with her fears to assure her that you have not gone astray. Have not time? Take time from the backgammon-board, from the calls of ceremony, from the society of companions, from sleep, from meals; when you have not time to write to your mother, you have not time to look at a crowd gathered in the street. He who made time, gave you time enough. What have you done with it?

Write to your father. Your postponement thickens the white hairs on his reverend head. Are you busier than he? and he writes to you. He will not misinterpret your silence; he can trust his boy. He knows you are on a busy tide—the stream runs fast. He will forgive you if you do not recognize him waving his good wishes from the bank. But he must go up soon; and when you have time to look, his manly form may have departed. Give him the costless solace of frequent letters, that he may know to the last he is not forgotten. Write to him to-day.

☞ The *Herald*, it will be remembered, was at the outset one of the most zealous champions of KOSSUTH in the country. Its Editor, however, on being proposed as a member of the Hungarian Committee, failed to receive any votes, and the paper, consequently, became exceedingly ferocious on the other side. The Editor having now taken his departure for the Holy Land, the persons in whose charge the *Herald* has been left seem inclined to swing it back to its first position. In the following paragraph, certainly, from yesterday's paper, it endorses very emphatically the leading idea which KOSSUTH proclaimed and advocated in England and the United States:

"There may come a time when it shall be expedient for Great Britain and the United States to form an offensive and defensive alliance against the world. Those who can read the signs of the times prognosticate, at no very distant day, a simultaneous movement of all the Sovereigns of Europe to crush democracy in their kingdoms. The rulers of Russia, Austria, Prussia, Spain and France, will one day be found banded together against the people; and the world will then witness that struggle to which NAPOLEON referred when he foretold that Europe was destined to become either Republican or Cossack. NAPOLEON knew Europe well, but he forgot America. In that day, when Europe shall blaze in one general war—when the deadly strife shall begin between the despotic principle on the one hand, and the liberal principle on the other—Great Britain will obviously be the sole defender of the latter in Europe. It may then be for the general interest of humanity and the honor of America, that the United States should spontaneously throw her weight into the scale with England. In this contingency, we may be found fighting side by side with the British; but, we take it, in no other."

JENNY LIND.—A story has been started in regard to Madame GOLDSCHMIDT, to the effect that serious differences have sprung up between her and her husband, and that she has become insane. A correspondent of the *Woonsocket Patriot*, writing from Boston, states it as truth, and gives Madame SONTAG as his authority. He says: "I have it from SONTAG herself, who sojourned in the same City with LIND for several months, previous to coming to America, and visited her mansion almost daily." We venture to say that it is utterly untrue.

JERSEY CITY.

GERMAN RELIGIOUS SERVICES.—Yesterday, religious services in the German language were commenced in the building at the corner of Jersey and Newark-avenues. There were services at 10 o'clock A. M., and at 7 o'clock P. M., Rev. Mr. SANTER, of Newark, and others officiating.

DAMAGE TO THE PLANK ROAD.—The high tide caused by the storm on Friday morning, damaged the plank road to Newark, between Jersey City and Bergen Hill so much that stages and other conveyances are obliged to go around by the turnpike on Bergen Hill while the road is undergoing repairs.

UPSET.—On Saturday afternoon a sloop, used in carrying brick, was capsized in the Hudson river, opposite Jersey City, by the gale of wind then blowing. There were four men on board, but no lives were lost. A. Hoboken, and a Jersey City ferry boat, two towboats, and two schooners, came to her relief, and they were taken off, and the sloop, almost immersed, was towed ashore.

At the Railroad Convention held at Springfield on the 10th inst., the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That in the opinion of this Convention the value of Railroad Stock would be much enhanced, and dividends increased by a more harmonious action and friendly cooperation among all the lines of Railways throughout the country.

Resolved, That in the opinion of this Convention, whenever two or more lines of Railway come into direct competition for freight or passengers, mutual forbearance should be manifested by all concerned, and every effort should be used by the parties to benefit, rather than injure each other.

Resolved, That whenever competing lines are unable to arrange their differences, this Convention recommend that a third party be called in, either to act as a friendly adviser or a legal referee.

DEATH OF REV. DR. FRANCIS PARKMAN.—Rev. FRANCIS PARKMAN, D. D., one of the oldest divines in this city, died at his residence in Bowdoin-square, of apoplexy yesterday morning, in the 65th year of his age. He had enjoyed good health, and but a few days since presided over the Unitarian Autumnal Convention at Baltimore. Mr. PARKMAN graduated at Harvard University in the class of 1807, was the fifth pastor of the New North Church in this city, and was ordained the 9th of December, 1813, which office he filled thirty-six years, having resigned Feb. 1, 1849. He was a brother of the late Dr. GEORGE PARKMAN, the victim of the WEBSTER tragedy.—*Boston Commonwealth, Saturday.*

A young man named John Sweeney, fell into a kettle of boiling dye, at FOX'S woolen factory, Worcester, Wednesday afternoon, and is so badly scalded that he cannot recover.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

HAVE YOU SEEN LOCKWOOD'S NEW, PLAIN, BUT neat Watch and Jewelry Establishment, just opened at his old stand, No. 56 Fulton-st. We think you will do well to call and see him.

FOWLERS & WELLS, PHRENOLOGISTS, CLINton Hall No. 131 Nassau-st., N. Y.

THE GREAT SENSATION WHICH HAS BEEN created among the medical faculty, and throughout the civilized world, by the announcement of Dr. HASTINGS' discovery of the medical properties of HAPHTHA, has settled down into a thorough confidence that his "COMPOUND SYRUP OF NAPHTHA" is a positive and speedy cure for Consumption, Decay, Decline, Asthma, and all diseases which involve the wasting away of the human system by excessive sweatings, expectorations and other effects of a contingent nature. It is likewise admitted to be immeasurably superior to any other Cough Medicine which has ever been introduced, as it almost instantaneously relieves the huskiness of the throat, softens the cough, and removes the hacking and the phlegm. And the activity of its nature is such that, the moment it is taken, it pervades the frame—diffuses a gentle warmth throughout—stimulates a free circulation of the blood, and opens every pore of the body—thus giving universal egress to the impurities which all systems engender, and which are the true origin of nearly all the diseases to which the human family is liable.

C. V. CLICKENER & CO., No. 21 Barclay-st., New-York, are the General Agents for Dr. HASTINGS in America, to whom all orders should be addressed. Sold in Brooklyn by Mrs. HAYES, No 175 Fulton-st.

GRASS VALLEY GOLD MINING COMPANY—J. WINCHESTER, President. Capital, $250,000. Shares, $200; half shares, $100.

The rich Quartz claims owned by the Company exceed 400 in number, covering a surface of 100 acres, in the richest and most desirable part of Grass Valley. The Machinery, which is the most approved and powerful of any yet manufactured, is calculated to pulverize one hundred tons per day. The principal part of the machinery is on the ground, and the remainder daily expected. The *whole of the property* is paid for, and the Company free from debt.

This is no speculative affair. A few Shares of the Stock for sale, at par.

Pamphlets, containing the Charter, By-Laws, Map, &c., may be obtained at the Office; if by mail, inclose two 3-cent stamps.

Address, postage paid, with remittance for stock, (in drafts on New-York, or current funds,) to

R. J. RICHARDS, Secretary,
No. 107 Fulton-st., New-York.

Where specimens of the gold-bearing Quartz may be seen from 10 to 3 o'clock.

GIVE US LIGHT.—NOTHING CHEERS THE WEARY spirit at night so much as a brilliant light. This, by the aid of Mr JAMES G. MOFFAT, of Nos. 119 and 121 Prince-st., can be readily and economically obtained. We advise our friends to call and inspect his superior stock of Gas Chandeliers, Girandoles, Pendants, Candelabras, solar, floid and lard Lamps, &c. They are all beautiful, and are all to be procured for very little money. Mr. MOFFAT can furnish private dwellings, churches, hotels, or other public buildings with his wares, promptly and cheaply.

CHEAP CLOTHING.—FRIEND, DO YOU WANT A suit of clothes of the finest or coarsest material, and want them made to fit you, and good and cheap at that, then just put on your castor and "propel" to SMITH & RICE'S Clothing Establishment, No 102 Fulton-st. You cannot make a better bargain elsewhere in the City.

$20,000 WORTH OF RICH SILKS WILL BE SOLD without reserve at SANDERS & CO.'S, No. 301 Grand-st., THIS DAY. Also, Broche and Wool Shawls, French Merinoes, Cashmeres, Ladies Cloths, Mantilla, Velvet, &c., &c.—all must be sold to close business.

OVER-HEATED HOUSES; FAR BETTER ARE WARDrobes replenished with the Comfort-imparting, and Health-promoting Merino, Woolen, and Silk Under Garments, imported and manufactured by RAY & ADAMS, 591 Broadway, opposite the Metropolitan Hotel.

RICH FURS.—WHOLESALE PRICE.—THE SUBscribers respectfully direct attention of the Ladies of New-York to a variety of novelties which they have just imported, and among which the Bertha Boa, the Fur Spanish Mantilla, and the Parisian Muff stand prominent. The Bertha Boa is by far the most elegant article in fur ever invented, and displays the figure to the greatest advantage. The Fur Spanish Mantilla is admirably adapted for the promenade the carriage, or the opera; is exceedingly becoming, and is manufactured in every variety of fur. The Parisian Muff now so fashionable in Paris, is a great improvement upon the large old fashioned muff.

COOK & FRANKLIN, No. 625 Broadway, Furriers and Skin Importers.

FURS ALTERED to the present fashion, EXCHANGED and freed from moth.

THE FAMOUS AMERICAN INSTITUTE FAIR,
Patronized by gentlemen and ladies fair,
Awarded GURNEY, (because it was fair
To do so,) a splendid Medal of Gold
He's the Patron of Truth—and Truth's a Gem,
For all's the one fair claim
To abide by Truth, he is willing to stem
The flood of indignation bold.
He's aware of the storm of opposition;
But ice and favor are his ambition.
He regards no jealousy and hate—
The public are invited a day rate,
To his magnificent Palace No 349 Broadway.

"THE WHOLE PRESS OF PHILADELPHIA ARE out in favor of HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS, as they are prepared by Dr C. M JACKSON. We are glad to record the success of this valuable remedy for Dyspepsia, as we believe it supplies a desideratum in the medical world long needed. The wretched imitators and counterfeiters have withdrawn their nostrums from the market, and the public are spared from the danger of swallowing poisonous mixtures in lieu of the real Bitters."—*Herald*

For sale in New-York by the Messrs. SANDS, corner of Fulton and William sts; and C. H. RING corner of John-st. and Broadway; and by Mrs. HAYES, Brooklyn.

UNION HALL FALL AND WINTER FASHIONS FOR Boys, Youths, and Children, have by common consent, been adopted in the best families of New-York and it is admitted by the most experienced judges that in the princely display of ready-made Garments, in the quantity, quality, and excess of its Clothing, Union Hall stands unrivalled. Boys, Youths, and Children fitted with superb suits at a moment's notice—which, for comfort, elegance durability and price, stand in no fear of competition. Union Hall, corner of Fulton and Nassau-sts., New-York.

NEW CLASSES FOR LADIES.—THE WEDNESDAY Afternoon Classes for Ladies and Children having become so large, I have determined to form a new Class, which will meet on Thursday afternoon at 3½ P. M., for Ladies and Children. Gentlemen's Classes—Monday, Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday evenings, which are arranged on a new principle, calculated to facilitate the progress of the pupil. See published circular, to be had at the academy. ALLEN DODWORTH, No. 806 Broadway.

IT IS A FIXED FACT AMONG BUSINESS MEN THAT much depends upon dress, and any gentlemen who respects himself will give that attention to his outward appearance which will command the respect of others. With this conviction for the interest of all classes, H. L. MONTIER invites the attention of citizens and strangers to his Clothing Establishment at No. 27 Cortlandt-st., where every article required in a gentleman's wardrobe can be procured on liberal terms.

BRADY, HAVING RECEIVED THE GOLD MEDAL from the American Institute, and also other prize medals for years in succession, as well as the prize medal awarded in London at the World's Fair deems it unnecessary to expatiate on the superiority of his pictures; but invites the attention of the public to his superb and unrivalled collection of Daguerreotypes now on exhibition at his Gallery, No. 205 Broadway, corner of Fulton-st.

EMBROIDERIES, LACES, &C.—LADIES IN WANT of Collars, Chemisettes, Sleeves, Flouncings, Needle-worked Edgings and Insertings, Handkerchiefs, &c., will find a very large and elegant stock at EDWARDS', No. 625 Broadway, near Houston-st. Just received a large lot of Black Veils, very cheap, and another invoice of those beautiful new style Lace-pointed Collars.

PETERSON & HUMPHREYS, No. 379 BROADWAY, corner White-st., are daily making additions to their already large stock, and are now prepared to exhibit to their friends and the public generally, the most complete and extensive stock of rich and elegant Carpets ever offered in this City. Also, Oil Cloths, of every pattern and color, with the same finish, for sale on the most reasonable terms.

TO CAP MANUFACTURERS.—ARE YOU AWARE that a few of your rivals in business in this City are making much better goods than you, and at a cheaper rate? If you would know how it is done call at the office of J. M. SINGER & CO., No 258 Broadway, where you can see specimens of the work and have the improved method explained gratis.

THE NEW-YORK DUTCHMAN SAYS AN ITALIAN gentleman offered $1,000 for a sight of one of INSLEY'S Daguerreotype pictures. The gentleman was blind: but every one who can see should visit Mr. INSLEY, and procure a likeness that will endure when the original has vanished from the view. They are true and faultless. His No. is 211 Broadway. Skylight gallery.

TEAS.—THE BEST ASSORTMENT OF FINE TEAS will be found at the store of the CANTON TEA COMPANY, No 125 Chatham-st., (between Pearl and Roosevelt,) the oldest Tea establishment in the City. We assure our readers that they can do better here than elsewhere, either at wholesale or retail. They have now no branch stores.

HATS, CAPS, AND FURS—LATEST STYLES—A choice and fashionable stock always kept on sale. Ladies are particularly invited to examine our assortment of children's fancy Hats. One price asked, and articles warranted as represented. J. W. KELLOGG, No. 128 Canal-st., opposite West Broadway.

SELLING OFF!—J. M. BODINE WILL CLOSE out the balance of his Velvets, Silks, Shawls, Merinos, Paramattas, Delaines, Plaids, Bombazines, Alpacas, Cloths, Cassimeres, Flannels, Blankets, &c., at a reduction of 20 per cent. below former prices. Look out for bargains—No. 323 Grand, corner of Orchard-st.

A RICH FALL DE LAINE FOR 1s.—HITCHCOCK & LEADBEATER, No. 317 Broadway, corner Leonard-st., opened this morning a splendid stock of elegant Fall and Winter de Laines at 1s. a yard. Now, ladies, is your time, if you would have a splendid dress for half its real value.

SINKS EMPTIED BY ATMOSPHERIC PRESSURE.—By which process yard nuisances are removed, in the daytime, without any unpleasant effluvia whatever. Orders left at the Office of New-York Pneumatic Draining Company, No. 91 Mangin-st.

PRICES REDUCED!—LADIES WISHING TO purchase a fine Shawl, a rich Silk, a splendid Plaid, or any kind of Dry Goods of first-rate quality, at extremely low prices, go to BODINE'S, No. 323 Grand-st., corner of Orchard, where you will be sure to get suited and save money.

HOUSEKEEPERS AND ALL OTHERS IN WANT OF Bedding, Bedsteads, &c., would do well to call at M. WILLABD'S old established Warerooms, No. 150 Chatham-st., corner of Mulberry-st., where may be found the largest assortment of articles in his line ever offered to the public.

GAS—PLEASE REMEMBER THAT THE GREAT manufacturing establishment of ARCHER, WARNER & CO., No 378 Broadway, supplies Gas Fix

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

The Storm on Lake Erie.

BUFFALO, Saturday, Nov. 13.

The storm ceased last night about 12 o'clock, after having raged with unprecedented violence for twenty-four hours. The Western Telegraph lines are down, and much damage along the Lake shore is anticipated.

The propellor reported ashore above the lighthouse, proves to be the *Samson*, owned by Mr. STERLING, of Monroe, Michigan. She will prove a total wreck. Her cargo of flour was consigned to this port. She got into trouble first during the gale on Sunday last, when 500 barrels were obliged to be thrown overboard, and she was towed into Erie for repairs, and was again on the way down with 1,500 barrels, and other cargo on board, which is all lost, but is covered by insurance.

The schooner noticed ashore at the same place was the *E. K. Bruce*, owned by WILLIAM SUCKLEY of Buffalo. Insured in the Buffalo Mutual for $6,000. She had no cargo.

The brig *Flora* came flying in before the gale yesterday afternoon, and ran bow on the pier. She was considerably damaged.

The propeller *Globe*, in endeavoring to make Dunkirk harbor, struck on the rocks, and will prove a total wreck.

The steamer *St. Louis*, is reported wrecked on Island's Head Lake. She had on board cattle, hogs, and 2,000 bbls. of flour.

A painful rumor prevailed yesterday that the steamers *Empire* and *Keystone State* had come in collision, and that several lives were lost. Dead bodies were seen floating in the Lake by the steamer *America* and other craft. We are happy to state it is supposed to be without foundation, the *Empire* being reported safe at Monroe, and the *Keystone State* with the steamers *Ocean*, *Buckeye State*, *Empire State*, and others at Dunkirk. The bodies are supposed to be those of the hundreds drowned on the Atlantic, and now cast up from their watery graves.

There is no news from the West yet. The storm has been succeeded by a hard frost, and the suffering of the crews of boats disabled on the Lake must be severe.

Fatal Steamboat Explosion.

CINCINNATI, Saturday, Nov. 13.

The steamer *Buckeye Belle* exploded both boilers in Beverly Locks, twelve miles below Marietta, last night, killing fifteen persons, and wounding several others, among them several ladies.

The following is a list of the killed, so far as at present known:—JOHN BARLOW, of Pittsburgh, produce dealer; JOSEPH DANIELS, engineer; JOHN WEST, coal trader; JOHN BUTLER, colored; EDWARD ATHERTON, of Beverly; WILLIAM STULL. There are also one ton others, whose names are unknown.

Among the injured are the following:—Captain HANN, arm broken, and badly scalded; WILLIAM WHIDDON, first clerk, leg broken, feet and ancles mashed. He will probably die. CALVIN STULL, C. C. CONEY, leg broken; EDWARD BLACKMER, and many others

The boat is completely torn to pieces. Every flue in one boiler is collapsed, and the other boiler cannot be found.

The accident is attributed to the gross carelessness of the engineers, one of whom at the time of the explosion was standing on the safety valve.

The carpenter of the boat states that he told the engineer that there was too much steam on, five minutes before the explosion.

The *Buckeye Belle* was a mail packet.

Recovery of Stolen Jewelry, and Arrest of the Robbers—Snow in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Sunday, Nov. 14.

Over two thousand dollars worth of watches and other goods, which were stolen last week from the store of GEORGE KEATON, in Pottsville, were recovered yesterday in Baltimore. A. B. SHOWN, the robber, was arrested in this city on Thursday, and his wife in Baltimore on Friday. The police, it seems, had information that two trunks containing the plunder were lying at Adams's Express Office, subject to her order, and when she made her appearance they arrested her.

Snow was falling here to-day at nine o'clock.

From Philadelphia—Fatal Accident—The Mail Robbery.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, Nov. 13.

Dr. EDWARD HEINTZELMAN, of Columbus, New Jersey, was killed accidentally on the 10th inst., near Burlington, by the discharge of a gun, which a student of his was handing to him from the shore, while he was seated in a boat. The deceased was a son of Dr. JOHN HEINTZELMAN, formerly Coroner of Philadelphia.

JOHN W. COMROE pleaded guilty to robbing the mail, in the United States District Court to-day. The Court will pronounce sentence on Monday. COMROE has made a full restitution of the stolen property.

Southern Mail—Deaths from Yellow Fever at New-Orleans—Shooting a Slave.

BALTIMORE, Sunday, Nov. 14.

The Southern mail is in, through from New-Orleans.

There were sixty deaths from yellow fever, and nine from cholera, for the week ending Nov. 8th.

The new Constitution of the State has been adopted in Louisiana by 2,000 majority.

GEORGE TUCAN, overseer of a tobacco factory at Richmond, on Saturday shot at and killed a slave who was resisting him.

One of the juvenile burglars arrested to-day is named WILLIAM DAVIS. He belongs to Philadelphia.

The New Solicitor of the Treasury.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Nov. 13.

GEORGE F. COMSTOCK, of Syracuse, having having accepted the appointment of Solicitor of the Treasury, vice CLARK, deceased, arrived this evening, and has engaged rooms at the National. He will immediately enter upon the discharge of his duties.

Webster Obsequies at Syracuse.

SYRACUSE, Saturday, Nov. 13.

The obsequies of DANIEL WEBSTER were celebrated here this afternoon. The procession was from the Syracuse House to the First Presbyterian Church. An able and eloquent eulogy was delivered by THOMAS T. DAVIS. Large numbers were present from the adjacent towns and villages, and numerous stores and hotels and other buildings were draped with mourning, and displayed flags at half mast.

From the South—Proposed Public Dinner to Purser Smith, &c.

BALTIMORE, Saturday, Nov. 13.

The mail is through from New-Orleans. The N. O. *Delta* says that arrangements are in progress to give Purser SMITH a public dinner on the next return of the steamer *Crescent City* to New-Orleans.

The bridge at Macon, Georgia, which was recently destroyed by a freshet, has been rebuilt and the direct transmission of freight resumed.

Murder of a Negro.

TROY, Saturday, Nov. 13.

A negro employed on a schooner which was loading at the nail factory, was yesterday discharged for drunkenness; he, however, went on board again this morning, and not obeying the orders of the mate to go on shore, one of the crew struck him on the head with a handspike, killing him instantly. The murderer was arrested. The names of the parties are not known.

A Woman Murdered by her Husband.

PHILADELPHIA, Sunday, Nov. 14.

A woman named TREADWAY, was killed by her husband on Thursday last, at Mailtown, four miles from Salem, N. J. She had sued him for separate maintenance, and having obtained a verdict in her favor, he repaired to the house where she boarded, and fired at her through the window, killing her instantly—the ball passing through her heart.

No Arrivals at the Port of Boston—Sontag's Concert—The Weather

BOSTON, Sunday, Nov. 14.

There have been no arrivals at this port, to-day, except a few Eastern coasters.

Madame SONTAG's concert, on Saturday evening, was a crowded and brilliant affair. She proposes to give a full dress rehearsal on Wednesday morning.

A little snow has fallen at intervals to-day, and the weather this evening is cloudy and cold.

Arrest of Burglars at Utica.

UTICA, Saturday, Nov. 13.

Two burglars of the gang that have infested this City for some time past, were arrested this morning about 4 o'clock, while engaged in robbing the gun shop of MORGAN JAMES. They were locked up, and prove to be workmen of Mr. LATHROP, a boss carpenter, whose house they had also robbed. Their names are DAVIS and COOK.

The Wreck of the Bark Texas—Destruction of a Rice Mill by Fire.

CHARLESTON, Friday, Nov. 12.

It is believed that the bark *Texas*, reported ashore at Tybee, will prove a total loss, but a portion of her cargo may possibly be saved.

The rice mill of Judge HUGER LANGDON CHEEVES, opposite Savannah, was destroyed by fire on Friday.

Snow in Baltimore—Juvenile Burglars.

BALTIMORE, Sunday, Nov. 14.

We had a slight sprinkling of snow here this morning.

Three boys, from twelve to sixteen years of age, broke into the store of ORRM, HOPKINS & Co., this morning, and had packed up several hundred dollars worth of goods, when they were discovered and arrested.

Horrible Murder of a Wife by her Husband.

HOLLIDAYSBURG, Pa., Saturday, Nov. 13.

A man named JAMES SHIRLEY, living near Fredonia, killed his wife last night, by beating her brains out with a hatchet. He is supposed to be insane.

Arrival of the City of Glasgow.

PHILADELPHIA, Sunday, Nov. 14.

The steamship *City of Glasgow*, from Liverpool, October 26th, arrived at this port at six o'clock P. M. She brings one hundred and three passengers. Among her passengers is the Bishop of Pittsburg.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.

Pennsylvania.—[COMPLETE.]

Counties.	Pierce.	Scott.	Counties.	Pierce.	Scott.
Adams	2,618	2,725	Lebanon	2,118	3,165
Allegheny	7,226	9,615	Lehigh	3,493	1,992
Armstrong	2,478	2,993	Luzerne	5,346	3,339
Beaver	1,943	1,985	Lycoming	3,790	2,985
Bedford	2,319	2,273	McKean	597	495
Berks	9,503	4,913	Mercer	3,693	3,211
Blair	1,931	2,598	Mifflin	1,620	1,393
Bradford	3,930	3,536	Monroe	1,198	418
Bucks	5,786	4,928	Montgomary	5,767	4,791
Butler	2,533	2,833	Montour	1,455	866
Cambria	2,935	1,461	Northampton	4,103	2,979
Carbon	1,536	863	Northumb'land	3,451	1,619
Centre	2,993	1,9 6	Perry	2,159	1,413
Chester	5,520	5,700	Philad'a City	5,365	8 908
Clarion	2,842	1,218	County	20,656	15,655
Clearfield	1,733	997	Pike	834	283
Clinton	1,518	996	Potter	861	852
Columbia	2,192	1,165	Schuylkill	4,753	4,139
Crawford	3,427	2,779	Somerset	1,293	3,986
Cumberland	3,188	2,879	Susquehanna	3,946	2,015
Dauphin	3,475	3,643	Sullivan	426	177
Delaware	1,737	3,673	Tioga	2,614	1,564
Elk	423	183	Union	1,934	3,981
Erie	2,738	4,815	Venango	1,899	1,164
Fayette	3,867	4,838	Warren	1,629	1,283
Franklin	3,358	3,904	Washington	4,818	3,819
Fulton	831	729	Wayne	2,362	1,237
Greene	2,098	1,559	Westmoreland	5,509	3,303
Huntingdon	2,841	2,511	Wyoming	1,258	897
Indiana	1,827	2,387	York	5,585	4,709
Jefferson	1,484	1,115			
Juniata	1,308	1,852	Total	199,634	176,743
Lancaster	6,578	11,636	Hale	8,858	
Lawrence	1,861	1,984	Native	1,142	
Total vote, 1852					209,385
Total vote, 1848					362,099

☞ **Programme of Arrangements** for the FUNERAL CEREMONIES in honor of the late Hon. DANIEL WEBSTER, on TUESDAY, Nov. 16, 1852.—The Joint Committee appointed by the Common Council of the City of New-York, to make the necessary arrangements for solemnizing the Obsequies of the lamented Hon. DANIEL WEBSTER, have accepted the following Programme of Arrangements for the occasion, on TUESDAY, 16th inst.:

COL. LINUS W. STEVENS

has been unanimously selected as the Grand Marshal of the day, and the following persons have been named and will act as his Aids:

General Wm. L. Morris,	Robert Smith, Esq.,
General F. E. Mather,	Elijah F. Purdy, Esq.,
Colonel John W. Avery,	Fireman Campbell, Esq.,
Colonel W. R. Vermilye,	Samuel Osgood, Esq.,
Colonel R. M. Hoe,	Richard Scott, Esq.,
Colonel John W. Stiles,	A. P. Pentz, Esq.,
Colonel A. S. Brinkerhoff,	James R. Walter, Esq.,
Colonel C. C. Burnham,	Geo. A. Buckingham, Esq.,
Major Robert B. Boyd,	Chester D. Ligs, Esq.,
Major James Conner,	William B. Dinsmore, Esq.,
Henry E. Cook, Esq.,	William T. Child, Esq.,
S. S. Ward, Esq.,	John H. White, Esq.,
John T. Ogden, Esq.,	John A. Bunting, Esq.,
William S. Morris, Jr., Esq.,	Walter E. Harding, Esq.

The Procession will move from the Park at 1 o'clock P. M., precisely, and will proceed down Broadway, around the Park to Chatham-st., through Chatham-st. to the Bowery, up the Bowery and 4th av. to Astor-place, through Astor-place to Broadway, and down Broadway to the Park, in front of the City Hall, on passing which points each division will be under the order of its respective Marshal.

The closing ceremonies of the day will take place at Metropolitan Hall, at 7 o'clock P. M., as follows

Prayer, by Rev. Edward Lathrop.
Funeral Dirge, by Dodsworth's Band.
Funeral Oration, by James T. Brady, Esq.
Benediction, by Right Rev. Bishop Wainwright.

The arrangements of the day will be under the command of the Grand Marshal.

The several persons having charge of the church and fire alarm bells in the City, are requested to cause the same to be tolled from the hour of 1 o'clock P. M. until the close of the procession.

The owners and masters of vessels in the harbor, and the proprietors of the various public buildings in the city, are requested to display their colors at half-mast, from sunrise until sunset.

It is also respectfully requested that our fellow-citizens close their several places of business during the moving of the procession.

☞ They are also requested to wear the usual badge of mourning on the left arm.

The several Orders, Societies, Associations, Trades, and other bodies, are requested to assemble at such places as they may respectively select, and repair to the places of rendezvous, by 12 o'clock M.

The different divisions in the following programme will be designated by a white banner, with the appropriate number of each in black.

The following will be the order of procession:

FIRST DIVISION

Troop of Cavalry, as escort to the Grand Marshal.
Col. LINUS W. STEVENS, Grand Marshal.

Col. John W Avery,	Col. W R Vermilye,
Samuel Osgood, Esq.,	Major R. B. Boyd,
J. R. Walter, Esq.,	Freeman Campbell, Esq.,

Special Aids.

First Division New-York State Militia under the command of Major General Charles W. Sandford, as a military escort, in reverse order, as follows:

FOURTH BRIGADE,
Commanded by Brigadier General John Ewen, consisting of
Sixty-ninth Regiment,
Commanded by Col. C. S. Roe.
Twelfth Regiment,
Commanded by Col. Henry G. Stebbins.
Eleventh Regiment,
Commanded by Lieut Col Waterhouse.
Tenth Regiment,
Commanded by Col William Halsey.
THIRD BRIGADE
Commanded by Brigadier General Wm. Hall.
Ninth Regiment,
Commanded by Lieut Col. S. C. Ferris.
Eighth Regiment,
Commanded by Col. T. F. Devoe.
Seventh Regiment,
Commanded by Colonel Duryea.
SECOND BRIGADE
Under command of Brigadier General George P. Morris.
Sixth Regiment,
Commanded by Lieut. Col. Thomas F. Peers.
Fifth Regiment,
Commanded by Major Andrew Warner.
Fourth Regiment,
Commanded by Colonel Charles Yates.
FIRST BRIGADE,
Commanded by Brigadier General Charles B. Spicer.
Seventy-second Regiment,
Commanded by Col. A. S. Voorburgh.
Third Regiment,
Commanded by Lieut Col. Meack.
Second Regiment,
Commanded by Col. John A. Bogert.
First Regiment,
Commanded by Col. R. Ryer.
SECOND DIVISION.
Gen. William L. Morris, Marshal.
Col. R. M. Hoe, William S Morris, Jr., Esq., George A. Buckingham, Esq., Aids.
Officering Carriages.
Orator of the Day.

Lafayette Fusileers, as Guard of Honor.	Pupils, drawn by sight	Lafayette Fusileers, as Guard of Honor.
Capt. French,	Grey Horses	Capt. French

The following Pall Bearers, thirty-one in number, being the number of States in the Union:

Jacob A. Westervelt,	William F. Havemeyer,
Richard T. Mulligan,	General Stryker,
George A. Wood,	Philo V. Beebe,
Charles A. Stetson,	D. A. Cushman,
Joseph N. Lord,	Franklin Cooley,
John D. Keting,	Theodorus Vantine,
Daniel Lord,	Doctor Drake,
James Lynch,	William Smith,
Richard Tweed,	Andrew Mills,
Anthony Compton,	Thomas O. Conor,
Sylvanus Gedney,	John Dimon,
Nathan Peck,	Adam Blackledge,
Thomas Jeremiah,	Hiram Ketchum,
Frederick R. Lee,	John E. Rose,
Jacob Aime,	John C. Green,
Frederick Pentz,	Charles O. Stoppani.

Mayors of New-York, Brooklyn; Williamsburg, Jersey City, and Newark.

The Common Councils of the Cities of New-York, Philadelphia, Brooklyn, Williamsburg, Jersey City, Newark, Patterson, and adjoining cities, in the following order:

The Board of Aldermen,
Preceded by their Sergeant-at-Arms, and headed by their President.
The Board of Assistant Aldermen,
Preceded by their Sergeant-at-Arms, and headed by their President.
Officers of both Boards.
Committee of the Council of the City of Philadelphia.
The Common Council of the City of Brooklyn
Officers of the Common Council of the City of Brooklyn, Mayor and Common Council of the City of Williamsburg, with their officers
The Common Council of Jersey City with their Clerks, Marshal and other officers
The Common Council of the City of Newark, with their Clerk and other officers
Ex-Presidents of the United States.
His Excellency Governor Hunt, and Suite.
Heads of Departments of the State.
Senate and Assembly of the State of New-York.
Members of Senate and House of Representatives of the United States
Major-General John E. Wool and Suite, commanding the Eastern Division of the United States Army.
Officers of the Army of the United States.
Commander Charles Boarman Commander of the Navy-Yard and Station of New-York with the Officers of the Navy of the United States
Civic Officers of the Navy-Yard.
New-York State Society of the Cincinnati.

THIRD DIVISION.
Col John W. Styles, Marshal.
Colonel A. B. Brinkerhoff, Captain J T Ogden, William B. Dinsmore, Esq., Aids.
Ex-Members of Congress and of the State Legislatures.
Ex-Mayors, ex-Aldermen and Assistants of the Cities of New-York, Brooklyn, and other cities.
Heads of Departments and Officers of the City Government.
Foreign Ministers and Consuls.
Judges of the United States, State and Circuit Courts.
District Attorney. Members of the Bar
Members of the Press.
Sheriff, Under-Sheriff and Deputies of the City of New-York.
Register, County Clerk and Coroners of the City of New-York, with their Officers.
Police Magistrates, with staves.
Marshal of the United States for the Southern District of New-York, with his Deputies and other Officers.
U. S. District Attorney, Collector of the Port of New-York, with the Clerks and other Officers of his Department.
Surveyor, Naval Officer, and other Officers connected with their Departments.
Postmaster of the City of New-York, with his Secretary, Assistant and Clerks.
The Board of Education of the City of New-York, preceded by its President and Clerk.
President, Trustees, Faculty and Students of Columbia College
President, Council, Faculty and Students of the University of New-York.
College of Physicians and Surgeons.

FOURTH DIVISION
General F. E. Mather, Marshal.
Colonel J. C. Burnham, Major James Connor, Walter E. Harding, Esq., Aids.
New-England Society.
New-York Academy of Medicine.
New-York Medical Society and Physicians and Students.
Teachers and Pupils of Grammar School of Columbia College and University.
Professors of the Free Academy, with pupils of the same.
College of Pharmacy.
New-York Historical Society.
Irving Literary Union.
United States Naval Lyceum.
National Academy of Design.
Engineers' Institute.
Chamber of Commerce.
General Society of Mechanics and Tradesmen of the City of New-York,
American Institute,
Mechanics Institute, Officers and Members.
The several Printers' Societies of the City of New-York.
Board of Trade.
Masters, Wardens, and Harbor Masters of the Port of New-York.
Pilots of the Port of New-York.
Members of the Industrial Congress.
Teachers' Association.
Teachers and Pupils of the several Public, Ward, and Private Schools.
President, Superintendent, Officers, and Pupils of the Deaf and Dumb, and Blind Institutions
Veterans of 1812 and 1814, in stages, tendered for their use by the New-York Stage Proprietors' Association.

FIFTH DIVISION.
Robert Smith, Esq., Elijah F. Purdy, Esq., Marshals.
Adam P. Pentz, Henry S. Cook, Esq., John A. Bunting, Esq., Sylvanus S. Ward, Esq., Aids.

Young Men's Whig General Committee	Young Men's Dem. Republican General Committee
Democratic Republican General Committee	Democratic Whig General Committee.

Society of Tammany, or Columbian Order.
Various Political Ward Associations of the City of New-York
Various Political Associations of the adjoining cities and towns.

SIXTH DIVISION.
Wm. T. Childs, Esq., Marshal.
Chester Driggs, Esq., John H. White, Esq., and Richard Scott, Esq., Aids.

UNITED ORDER OF AMERICANS.
ORDER OF ARRANGEMENTS.

The Societies, Associations and Trades, are requested to appear in the order prescribed

Such societies and associations as have not yet reported, will be assigned places in the order in which they shall report themselves to the Grand Marshal.

No banner bearing political devices or inscriptions will be admitted to the procession.

The First Division of New York State Militia, and the civic societies, will assemble at twelve o'clock, precisely, at the following places, preparatory to being brought into column

The Division of Militia, in Broadway, left resting on Chambers street.

Officiating Clergymen, Orator of the Day, the Clergy and Pall Bearers, in Governor's room.

Mayors of the several cities, and ex-Presidents, Foreign Ministers and Consuls, in the Mayor's office.

Common Councils of New York, Brooklyn, Jersey City, Newark, Williamsburg, and the Trustees of the villages of Hoboken and Jamaica, together with their officers, in room No. 8 City Hall

Governors, Lieutenant Governors, Heads of Departments, Members of the Senate and Assembly, Senators and Members of Congress of the United States, in the Governor's room

Society of Cincinnati, Revolutionary Soldiers, ex Mayors, and ex-Members of the Common Council, and Heads of Departments of the City Government, in the Governor's room

Officers of the Army and Navy, in the Keeper's room, City Hall

Veterans of 1812 and 1814, in stages, in Murray street.

Judges of the Courts District Attorney, Members of the Bar, ex Members of Congress, in the Law Library room, New City Hall.

Sheriff and his Deputies, in Sheriff's office.

County Clerk, Register, and Coroner, with their officers, and the Police Magistrates, in the County Clerk's office.

United States District Attorney, United States Marshal and his Deputies, Collector and Surveyor of the Port, Naval Officer, Postmaster, and the officers connected with their several Departments, in United States Court Room

Civic Societies of Brooklyn, Newark, Williamsburg, Patterson and other places, in Park place.

President, Trustees, Council, Faculties and Students of Columbia College, and of the University, in the Supreme Court Room, New City Hall

Medical Societies, and Students Colleges of Pharmacy, Historical Society United States Naval Lyceum, National Academy of Design, Board of Trade, Master Wardens, Harbor Masters and Pilots of the Port, American Institute, Mechanics' Institute, in the Superior Court Rooms, New City Hall

Officers and Pupils of Blind, and Deaf and Dumb Institutions, in office of Commissioner of Repairs and Supplies, New City Hall

The clergy, ceremonies, consisting of the Prayer, Oration, and Benediction, will take place at Metropolitan Hall in the evening

The troops of the United States, stationed at the different posts in the harbor, are requested to fire minute guns, from noon until sunset:

The Veteran Corps will fire minute guns from the Battery during the procession

The carriages for the use of the Pall Bearers, and Society of the Cincinnati, and Revolutionary Soldiers, will be under the direction of Asa Theron Taylor, Chief Marshal of the city.

The owners and proprietors of all public and licensed carriages and vehicles are directed to withdraw the same from the streets through which the procession is to pass, after the hour of 11½ o'clock A. M.

The Chief of Police is charged with the enforcement of the above order.

The owners of private carriages and vehicles are also respectfully requested to conform with the wishes of the Committee in this respect

No obstruction of any kind will be permitted in the streets through which the procession is to pass.

Committee on the part of the Board of Aldermen.

Thomas J. Barr, Chairman,	A. A. Denmas,
William J. Peck,	John Boyce,
Abraham Moore,	Oscar W Sturtevant,
Jacob F. Oakley,	Richd T Compton, President.

Committee on the part of the Board of Assistant Aldermen.

Isaac O. Barker, Chairman,	Samuel R. Mabbatt,
Thomas Wheeler,	Edward Bowen,
Helmus M. Wells,	Joseph Rogers,
Josiah W Brown,	Jonathan Trotter, President.

Several of the Fire Companies have signified their wish to parade since the Programme was made up. A new Division will be formed for that purpose, which will appear in the Programme on Tuesday

N. B.—Should it storm on Tuesday, the ceremonies will take place on Thursday following

Three flags will be displayed at half-mast on the City Hall on the day of the ceremonies; and in case of postponement, on either day designated, no flags will be hoisted.

MISCELLANEOUS.

REMOVAL.

WM. GALE & SON, MANUFACTURERS OF SILVER WARE,

Have removed from their old place of business, No 116 Fulton-st., to No 487 BROADWAY, corner of Broome-st., second story, where they continue the

MANUFACTURING OF SILVER WARE

in all its branches, wholesale and retail; and where they hope to receive a continuance of the liberal patronage hitherto extended to them.

BROOKLYN AND WILLIAMSBURG PAPERS,

The Brooklyn *Daily Advertiser*,
The Brooklyn *Daily Eagle*,
The Brooklyn *Daily Star* and
The Williamsburg *Daily Times*,

all papers that are well known to the Advertising community.—For advertising in either, or all of them, call at the Advertising House of W. H. McDONALD, No. 102 Nassau-st., New-York, who will attend to all orders for the above, or any other papers in the Union or Canadas, at the lowest rates charged by the offices.

S. M. PETTINGILL & CO., NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING AGENTS, No. 112 Nassau-st., are the regularly appointed Agents for the best and most widely circulated Journals in the Union, and are daily receiving advertising and subscriptions for them. Regular and complete files may be seen and examined. Advertisers are invited to call and examine papers, terms, and our system of doing business.

KELLY'S HALF-PRICE ENGRAVING AND PRINTING OFFICE, No. 141, Fulton-st. Wedding, Visiting, Invitation, Address and At-home Cards, Autographs, &c., &c. Bill Heads, Portraits, Maps, Diplomas, Bills of Exchange. A name, plate, and fifty Cards, for $1 25. Depot for the sale of Copperplate Presses, Ink, Oil Black, &c., &c.

250 DOZEN RICH OSTRICH FEATHERS, 150 dozen black and colored Plume de Cock.
100 do. white Chenille'd do. do.
Just received, and for sale by
J. H. HOMER, No 64 John-st.

REMOVAL—GEORGE PIERCE & CO., Manufacturers of PIERCE'S KITCHEN RANGES, Revolving Roaster, and Pierce's Elliptical Air-Heater, removed from No. 643 to No. 806 Broadway, next door to Grace Church. N. B.—Pierce's Ranges repaired.

MISS D. BURGER, CHEAP AND FASHIONABLE MILLINERY, No 139 Grand-st. between Crosby and Elm sts., near Broadway, New York. Bonnets, Silk and Straw Hats, altered, cleaned and pressed, in the latest style.

JOSEPH BURGER, DYER OF SILK AND WOOLEN GOODS, No. 139 Grand-st., between Crosby and Elm, near Broadway, New-York. All kinds of goods, new or old, Dyed in the neatest manner, and on the most reasonable terms. Orders promptly attended to.

CHAMPAGNE AND CLARET WINES—Best brands; Smyrna and other Currants; best English Mustard, and Clay Pipes, at half the market price, by
W. C. MEADE, No 24 Liberty st.

BANCA TIN.—A moderate supply of best quality of Block Tin, including Banca, Straights, Bar, English and Spanish Tin, for sale at No. 6 Burling-slip, by
LUCIUS HART.

BISMUTH—Pure Metallic Bismuth, constantly on hand and for sale, in quantities to suit purchasers, at No. 6 Burling-slip, by
LUCIUS HART.

PIANO-FORTE—Six superior Pianos for Hire at No. 50 3d av., between 10th and 11th sts
THOS. C. CALLAWAY.

ROOFING SOLDER.—A constant supply of Roofing Solder; also, Tinmans' Fine Solder, for sale at No. 6 Burling-slip, by
LUCIUS HART.

C. E. VANDERHOOF, COMMISSIONER OF DEEDS, No. 491 Broadway, Pacific Bank.

WANTED.

SITUATION WANTED—By a Colored Woman, as Cook. Inquire in the rear of No. 100 Sullivan-st. To be seen for one week.

WANTED.—Ten Men of good address, to sell several articles wanted in every family. Agents can make $5 per day. Also, a Man with $500, to take an interest in a business in Philadelphia; also, one in Boston; may make $1,500 per annum. Call at No 119 Bowery, from 9 until 12 o'clock; or, send $1, and samples will be forwarded to any part of the United States.

WANTED—Ladies can receive full and accurate printed instructions in the art of invisible and praiseworthy cashier mache; they will be sent by addressing on receipt of 25 cents, post paid. Address MARY DALE, box No. 56 Broadway Post Office, New York.

WANTED—A Situation, by a respectable young woman to do general housework in a private family. She is a good cook, washer and ironer, and can give the best of references. Can be seen for three days, at No. 305 Allen-st.

MECHANICS.—An ingenious maker of Astronomical, Nautical and Philosophical Instruments, is wanted, to go out of the City—par liberal. Address, with reference and residence, Box 1,741 Post Office.

A GENTLEMAN, liberally educated, wishes employment in some literary avocation, as Reviewer or Tutor, &c. References unexceptionable. Address SCHOLASTICUS, office of this paper.

ABOUT 50 PLAIN and first rate Cooks, 75 Chambermaids, Seamstresses, &c., 75 nice genteel girls, aged 15 to 18, and a good assortment of men and boys are now wanting employment at C. MASON'S Office, No. 350 Broadway and No. 145 Bowery. Terms—Yearly subscription 50 cents, otherwise 25 cents.

TINMAN WANTED—At J. MASON'S Stove Depot, No. 82 8th-av, one door above 14th-st. N. B.—None but good workmen need apply. Steady work given.

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ASTOR PLACE HOTEL, Nos 733 and 735 Broadway, opposite Astor-Place. Families or single gentlemen will find pleasant apartments, with board by applying as above.

A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY, residing in the neighborhood of Union-square, will let a Room in the second story, with Board, to a gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen. The house is new, with the modern improvements. Apply at No 280 Fourth-av. References exchanged.

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FALL AND WINTER CLOAKS AND MANTLES.
MOLYNEUX BELL,

HAVING MADE EXTENSIVE ALTERATIONS and improvements in his store and work rooms, is now prepared to display, to the ladies of New-York and vicinity, a stock of CLOAKS AND MANTILLAS,

which, for variety and beauty of design, cannot be surpassed by any other establishment in the United States. It comprises every novelty of

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC MANUFACTURE.

The ladies are invited to call and examine for themselves
NOTICE—No. 58 CANAL-ST., NORTH SIDE.

JAMES OSTROM,
NO. 36 LIBERTY-STREET,
Next door to the Post-Office.

Offers for sale for cash only, a full assortment of
EMBROIDERIES LACES,
BONNET RIBBONS,
WHITE GOODS,
DRESS TRIMMINGS,
GLOVES, MITTS, &c,

20 per cent. below the usual credit prices. Merchants will do well to call before purchasing elsewhere.

NEW FRENCH EMBROIDERIES.

FRANCE & WEDDELL—Are now prepared to exhibit a rich, rare and beautiful Stock of new FRENCH EMBROIDERIES, embracing all the latest novelties, to which they would respectfully call the attention of the Ladies.
FRANCE & WEDDELL No 703 Broadway.

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FRANCE & WEDDELL invite the Ladies to visit their establishment, as they feel confident that for Style, Elegance and strictly moderate prices, their stock cannot be surpassed.
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No. 703 Broadway.

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FRANCE & WEDDELL, would call the attention of Ladies to their splendid stock of MANTILLAS and CLOAKS in SILK, VELVET and CLOTH of the latest styles and shapes, at exceeding low prices.
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A GOOD DRESS FOR A DOLLAR—HITCHCOCK & LEADBEATER, No 347 Broadway, corner Leonard-st, opened this morning one of the most splendid assortments ever offered in this city, of
DUSLIN DE LAINES AT 1s. A YARD.
A very elegant article for any lady, as a
MORNING OR HOUSE DRESS.
This lot of Goods was purchased at auction, at about half their real value, and are thus offered to our customers at the same low rate. We have also a splendid stock of
SILKS, SHAWLS, DE LAINES, MERINOS,
and every other kind of Goods suited to the season, which we will sell for their first cost
GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHINGS.
As Under Shirts, Drawers, Scarfs, Cravats, Gloves, Pocket Handkerchiefs, &c., very cheap.

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OTTIGNON'S GYMNASIUM, Nos. 159 and 161 Crosby-st.—Mr. C. F. OTTIGNON begs leave to remind the public that his Gymnasium is open daily, from sunrise until 10 P. M., for general exercise. Gentlemen's Class meets every evening at 8 o'clock, for class exercise and instruction. Boys' Classes meet on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS, at 3½ o'clock in the afternoon.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS, at DOBBS' FERRY—Rev S. KELLOGG, Principal.—This school is beautifully located on the banks of the Hudson, twenty-two miles from New-York, with which there is almost hourly communication by railroad. Number limited to 12 Terms, $35 per quarter.

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Advertisements inserted at the very lowest rates in any paper in the United States or Canadas.

The very best papers are received by mail daily and kept for reference, and copies of such furnished to advertisers.

The fullest authority and recommendation, over the written signatures of the publishers of the leading daily and weekly papers, will be shown to those who require it.

Merchants who may have heretofore given their advertising to irresponsible persons, and have been disappointed in its results, are informed, that in dealing with me no payment is required till the advertiser is satisfied that his orders have been properly attended to.

My books, the columns of the papers, &c., will show that I am doing nearly all the New-York advertising that is being done in the leading papers from Canada to California.
W. H. McDONALD.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.—The Subscriber is now selling Watches at retail at the following remarkably low prices, being much less than any other house:

Fine Gold Lepine Watches, 4 holes jewelled	$25 00
Fine Gold Detached Levers, full jewelled	18 00
Gold Enameled Watches, for Ladies	25 00
Gold Hunting Watches, for Ladies	25 00
Gold Hunting Patent Levers, for Gentlemen	58 00
Silver Patent Levers	$16 00 to 20 00
Silver Detached Levers	12 00 to 30 00

Gold Hunting

THE SLAVE CASE.

Decision of Judge Paine.

SUPERIOR COURT.—*The People, &c. ex rel. Louis Napoleon vs. Jonathan Lemmon, Respondent.*

This case comes before me upon a writ of habeas corpus, issued to the respondent, requiring him to have the bodies of eight colored persons, lately taken from the steamer *City of Richmond*, and now confined in a house in this City, before me, together with the cause of their imprisonment and detention.

The respondent has returned to this writ, that said eight colored persons are the property of his wife, Juliet Lemmon, who has been their owner for several years past, she being a resident of Virginia, a slaveholding State, and that by the Constitution and laws of that State they have been, and still are, bound to her service as slaves; that she is now, with her said slaves or property, *in transitu* from Virginia to Texas, another slaveholding State, and by the Constitution and laws of which she would be entitled to said slaves and to their service; that she never had any intention of bringing, and did not bring them into this State to remain or reside, but was passing through the harbor of New-York, on her way from Virginia to Texas, when she was compelled by necessity to touch or land, without intending to remain longer than was necessary. And she insists that said persons are not free, but are slaves as aforesaid, and that she is entitled to their possession and custody.

To this return the relator has put in a general demurrer.

I certainly supposed, when this case was first presented to me, that, as there could be no dispute about the facts, there would be no delay or difficulty in disposing of it. But, upon the argument, the counsel for the respondent cited several cases which satisfied me that this case could not be decided until those had been carefully examined.

The principle which those cases tend more or less forcibly to sustain, is, that if an owner of slaves is merely passing from home with them, through a free State, into another slave State, without any intention of remaining, the slaves, while in such free State, will not be allowed to assert their freedom. As that is precisely the state of facts constituting this case, it becomes necessary to inquire whether the doctrine of those cases can be maintained upon general principles, and whether the law of this State does not differ from the laws of those States where the decisions were made.

I shall first consider whether those cases can be sustained upon general principles.

The first case of the kind which occurred was that of *Sewall's Slaves*, which was decided in Indiana, in 1829, by Judge Morris, and will be found reported in 3 Am. Jurist, 404. The return to the habeas corpus stated that Sewall resided in Virginia, and owned and held the slaves under the laws of that State; that he was emigrating with them to Missouri, and on his way was passing through Indiana, when he was served with the habeas corpus.

It, however, appeared on the hearing that Sewall was not going to Missouri to reside, but to Illinois, a State whose laws do not allow of Slavery. The Judge for this reason discharged the slaves. This case, therefore, is not in point, and would be entirely irrelevant to the present, were it not for a portion of the Judge's opinion, which was not called for by the case before him, but applies directly to the case now before me.

"By the law," he says, "of nature and of nations, (Vattel, 160,) and the necessary and legal consequences resulting from the civil and political relations subsisting between the citizens as well as the States of this Federative Republic, I have no doubt but the citizen of a Slave State has a right to pass, upon business or pleasure, through any of the States attended by his slaves or servants; and while he retains the character and rights of a citizen of a Slave State, his right to retain his slaves would be unquestioned. An escape from the attendance upon the person of his master, while on a journey through a free State, should be considered as an escape from the State where the master had a right of citizenship; and by the laws of which the service of the slave was due. The emigrant from one State to another might be considered prospectively as the citizen or resident of the State to which he was removing; and should be protected in the enjoyment of those rights he acquired in the State from which he emigrated, and which are recognized and protected by the laws of the State to which he is going. But this right I conceive cannot be derived from any provision of positive law."

The next case relied upon is *Willard* vs. *The People*, (4 Scammon's Rep. 461,) and which was decided in the State of Illinois in 1843. It was an indictment for secreting a woman of color owing service to a resident of Louisiana. The indictment was under the 149th section of the Criminal Code, which provides that "If any person shall harbor or secrete any negro, mulatto, or person of color, the same being a slave or a servant owing service or labor to any other persons, whether they reside in this State or in any other State, or Territory, or District, within the limits and under the jurisdiction of the United States, or shall in any wise hinder or prevent the lawful owner or owners of such slaves or servants from retaking them in a lawful manner, every such person so offending shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and fined not exceeding five hundred dollars, or imprisoned not exceeding six months."

It appeared that the woman of color was a slave, owned by a resident of Louisiana, and that, while passing with her mistress from Kentucky to Louisiana, through the State of Illinois, she made her escape in the latter State, and was secreted by the defendant.

There were several questions raised in the case which it is unnecessary now to notice. The indictment, which was demurred to, was sustained by the Court. The main objection to it was that the section of the code under which it was found was a violation of the sixth article of the Constitution of the State of Illinois, which declares that "Neither Slavery nor involuntary servitude shall hereafter be introduced into this State, otherwise than in the punishment of crimes whereof the party shall have been duly convicted."

The Court in answering this objection say: "The only question, therefore, is the right of transit with a slave; for if the slave upon entering our territory, although for a mere transit to another State, becomes free under the Constitution, then the defendant in error is not guilty of concealing such a person as is described in the law and in the indictment. The 149th section of the criminal code, for a violation of which the plaintiff is indicted, does most distinctly recognize the existence of the institution of Slavery in some of these United States, and whether the Constitution and Laws of this State have or have not provided adequate remedies to enforce within its jurisdiction that obligation of service it has provided by this penal sanction, that none shall harbor or conceal a slave within this State, who owes such service out of it. Every State or Government may or may not, as it chooses, recognize and enforce this law of comity. And to this extent this State has expressly done so. If we should, therefore, regard ourselves as a distinct and separate nation from our sister States, still, as by the law of nations, (Vattel, B. 2, ch. 10, s. 132, 133, 134,) the citizens of one Government have a right of passage through the territory of another peaceably, for business or pleasure, and that too without the latter's acquiring any right over the person or property, (Vattel, B. 2, s. 107, 109,) we could not deny them this international right without a violation of our duty. Much less could we disregard their constitutional right, as citizens of one of the States, to all the rights, immunities and privileges of citizens of the several States. It would be startling indeed if we should deny our neighbors and kindred that common right of free and safe passage which foreign nations would hardly dare deny. The recognition of this right is no violation of our Constitution. It is not an introduction of Slavery into this State, as was contended in argument, and the slave does not become free by the Constitution of Illinois by coming into the State for the mere purpose of passing through it."

Another case cited by the respondent's counsel was the *Commonwealth* vs. *Aves*. (18 Pickering's Rep. 193.) In this case, the owner brought her slave with her from New-Orleans to Boston, on a visit to her father, with whom she intended to spend five or six months, and then return with the slave to New-Orleans. The slave being brought up on *habeas corpus*, the Court ordered her discharge. The case was fully argued, and Ch. Just. Shaw closes a very elaborate opinion with these words: "Nor do we give any opinion upon the case, where an owner of a slave in one State is *bona fide* removing to another State where Slavery is allowed, and in so doing necessarily passes through a free State, or where by accident or necessity he is compelled to touch or land therein, remaining no longer than necessary."

I have quoted largely from the opinions in these cases, in order that it may be understood clearly what is presented by them as their governing principle. The respondent's counsel insists it is this: That by the law of nations an owner of a slave may, either from necessity or in the absence of all intention to remain, pass with such slave through a State, where Slavery is not legalized, on his way from one Slave State to another, and that during such transit through the Free State the slave cannot assert his freedom.

Permit that this is the principle of these cases, and I now propose to consider it. Each case denies that the right of transit can be derived from the provision of the Constitution of the United States respecting fugitive slaves, and, where an opinion was expressed, places the right upon the law of nations.

Writers of the highest authority on the law of nations agree that strangers have a right to pass with their property through the territories of a nation. (Vattel B. 2, ch. 9, ss. 123 to 136. Pufendorf B. 3, ch. 3, ss. 5 to 10.) And this right, which exists by nature between States wholly foreign to each other, undoubtedly exists, at least as a natural right, between the States which compose our Union.

But we are to look further than this, and to see what the law of nation is when the property which a stranger wishes to take with him is a slave.

The property which the writers on the law of nations speak of is merchandise or inanimate things. And by the law of nature these belong to their owner. But these writers nowhere speak of a right to pass through a foreign country with slaves as property. On the contrary, they can all agree that by the law of nature alone, no one can have a property in slaves. And they also hold that, even where slavery is established by the local law, a man cannot have that full and absolute property in a person which he may have in an inanimate thing. (Pufendorf B. 6, ch. 3, s. 7.) It can scarcely, therefore, be said that when writers on the law of nations maintain that strangers have a right to pass through a country with their merchandise or property, they thereby maintain their right to pass with their slaves.

But the property or merchandise spoken of by writers on the law of nations which the stranger may take with him, being mere inanimate things, can have no rights; and the rights of the owner are all that can be thought of. It is, therefore, necessary to look still further and to see what is the state of things, by the law of nature, as affecting the rights of the slave when an owner finds himself, from necessity, with his slave in a country where slavery is not legalized or is not upheld by law.

It is generally supposed that freedom of the soil from Slavery is the boast of the common-law of England, and that a great truth was brought to light in Sommersett's case. This is not so. Lord Mansfield was by no means, as far as the rest of the world is concerned, the pioneer of freedom. Whatever honor there may be in having first asserted that Slavery cannot exist by the law of nature, but only by force of local law, that honor among modern nations belongs to France, and among systems of jurisprudence to the Civil Law. The case of Sommersett did not occur until the year 1772, and in 1738 a case arose in France, in which it was held that a negro slave became free by being brought into France. (13 Causes Celebres, 40.)

But in truth the discovery that by nature all men are free, belongs neither to England nor France, but is as old as ancient Rome; and the law of Rome repeatedly asserts that all men by nature are free, and that Slavery can subsist only by laws of the State. (Digests, B. 1, T. 1, s. 4, B. 1, T. 6, ss. 4, 5.)

The writers on the law of nations uniformly maintain the same principle, viz: that by the law of nature all men are free, and that where Slavery is not established and upheld by the law of the State, there can be no slaves. (Grotius B. 2, ch. 22, s. 11 Hubbes De Cive B. 1, ch. 1, s. 3. Pufendorf, (Barbeyrac) Droit de la Nature B. 3b. 2, ss. 1, 2. B. 6; ch. 3, s. 2.)

The same writers also hold that by the law of Nature one race of men is no more subject to be reduced to Slavery than other races. (Pufendorf, B. 3, ch. 2, s. 5.)

When we are considering a master and slave in a Free State, where Slavery is not upheld by law, we must take into view all these principles of the law of nature, and see how they are respectively to be dealt with according to that law; for it will be remembered that the master can now claim nothing except by virtue of the law of nature. He claims under that law a right to pass through the country. That is awarded to him. But he claims in addition to take his slave with him; but upon what ground? that the slave is his property. By the same law, however, under which he himself claims, that cannot be; for the law of nature says that there can be no property in a slave.

We must look still further to see what is to be done with the claims of the slave. There being now no law but the law of nature, the slave must have all his rights under that, as well as the master; and it is just as much the slave's right under that to be free as it is the master's to pass through the country. It is very clear, therefore, that the slave has a right to his freedom, and that the master cannot have a right to take him with him.

As the cases cited by the respondent's counsel all rest the master's right of transit exclusively upon the law of nations, and admit that he cannot have it under any other law, I have thus followed out that view, perhaps at unnecessary length, in order to see to what it would lead. In order to prevent any misapprehension as to the identity of the law of nature and the law of nations, I will close my observations upon this part of the case with a citation, upon that point, from Vattel. (Preliminaries s. 6.) "The law of nations is originally no more than the law of nature applied to nations."

I ought also to notice here that the respondent's counsel, upon the authority of the case in Illinois, insisted that this right of transit with slaves is strengthened by that clause in the Constitution of the United States which declares that "The citizens of each State shall be entitled to all the privileges and immunities of citizens in the several States." The case in Indiana, on the other hand, says expressly that the right does not depend upon any positive law.

I think this remark must have found its way into the opinion of the Judge who decided the Illinois case without due consideration. I have always understood that provision of the Constitution to mean (at least so far as this case is concerned) that a citizen who was absent from his own State, and in some other State, was entitled while there to all the privileges of the citizens of that State. And I have never heard of any other or different meaning being given to it. It would be absurd to say that while in the sister State he is entitled to all the privileges secured to citizens by the laws of all the several States or even of his own State; for that would be to confound all territorial limits, and give to the States not only an entire community, but a perfect confusion of laws. If I am right in this view of the matter the clause of the Constitution relied upon cannot help the respondent; for if he is entitled while here to those privileges only which the citizens of this State possess, he cannot hold his slaves.

I must also here notice some other similar grounds insisted upon by the respondent's counsel.

He cites Vattel (B. 2, ch. 8, s. 81) to prove that the goods of an individual as regards other States are the goods of his State. I have already shown that by the laws of nature, about which alone Vattel is always speaking, slaves are not goods; and I may add that what Vattel says in the passage to which he refers has no connection with the right of transit through a foreign country. Besides, in the case from Illinois referred to by respondent's counsel, the Court distinctly declare (Willard *vs.* People, 4 Scammon's Rep. 471) that they "cannot see the application to this case of the law of nations in relation to the domicil of the owner fixing the condition of and securing the right of property in this slave, and regarding the slave as a part of the wealth of Louisiana, and our obligation of comity to respect and enforce that right."

The respondent's counsel also refers to those provisions of the Constitution of the United States which relate to fugitive slaves and to the regulation of commerce among the several States. With regard to the first of these provisions, which the counsel insists recognizes and gives a property in slaves, it is sufficient to say, that although the supreme law of the land in respect to fugitive slaves, and as such entitled to unquestioning obedience from all, it is, so far as every thing else is concerned, the same as if there were no such provision in the Constitution. This has been so held in cases almost without number, and is held in each of the three cases cited by the respondent's counsel, and upon which I have before commented.

As for the provision of the Constitution in relation to commerce among the States, it has been often held, that notwithstanding this provision, the States have the power implicitly reserved to them of passing all such laws as may be necessary for the preservation, within the State, of health, order and the well-being of society, or laws which are usually called sanative and police regulations. (Passenger cases 7 Howard S. C. R 283. License cases 5 Ib. 504. Blackbird Creek Marsh Company 2 Peters 250. New-York *vs.* Milan 11 Peters 130. Brown *vs.* State of Maryland 12 Wheat. 419. Groves *vs.* Slaughter 15 Peters 511.) Laws regulating or entirely abolishing Slavery, or forbidding the bringing of slave into a State, belonging to this class of laws, and a right to pass those laws is not affected by the Constitution of the United States. This view of the subject is taken by the three cases upon which the Counsel mainly relies. And even if all this were not so, I apprehend that the Constitution having undertaken to regulate both external and internal commerce in slaves, by certain distinct and specific provisions, (viz: those in relation to the importation of slaves from abroad, and the return of fugitive slaves) has thereby taken the element of Slavery out of these general provisions in relation to commerce, and having legislated separately upon the subject of Slavery to a very limited extent and there stopped, has thereby shown its intention to dispose separately and completely of that subject, so far as it was to be disposed of, and has not left to Congress any power over it under the general provisions relating to commerce. For under any other view of the subject the provisions in relation to the importation of slaves and to fugitive slaves would be entirely superfluous. If the Constitution had intended to give Congress power over Slavery by the general provision in relation to commerce, that provision is of itself quite sufficient by its letter or terms, to enable Congress to do all that they are specially empowered to do by the clauses expressly relating to Slavery; and as an express power takes away a power which might otherwise be tacitly implied, I think it has clearly done so in this instance.

It remains for me to consider how far the local law of New-York affects this case, and distinguishes it from the cases in Indiana and Illinois.

To go back, first, to the right of transit with slaves, as it is claimed to exist by the natural law: It appears to be settled in the law of nations, that a right to transit with property not only exists, but that, where such right grows out of a necessity created by the *vis major*, it is a perfect right, and cannot be lawfully refused to a stranger. (Vattel, B. 2, ch. 9, s. 123. Ib. Preliminaries, s. 17. Pufendorf, B. 3, ch. 3, s. 9.) In this case it is insisted that the respondent came here with his slaves from necessity, the return having so stated, and the demurrer admitting that statement. It is perfectly true that the demurrer admits whatever is well pleaded in the return. But if the return intended to state a necessity created by the *vis major*, it has pleaded it badly; for it only alleges a necessity, without saying what kind of necessity; and, as it does not allege a necessity created by the *vis major*, the demurrer has not admitted any such necessity. Where the right of transit does not spring from the *vis major*, the same writers agree that it may be lawfully refused. (Ib.)

But, however, this may be, it is well settled in this country, and so far as I know has not heretofore been disputed, that a State may rightfully pass laws, if it chooses to do so, forbidding the entrance or bringing of slaves into its territory. This is so held even by each of the three cases upon which the respondent's counsel relies. (Commonwealth *vs.* Ayres, 18 Pick. R. 221. Willard *vs.* the People, 4 Scammon's Rep., 471. Case of Sewall's Slaves, 3 Am. Jurist, 404.)

The laws of the State of New-York upon this subject appear to me to be entirely free from any uncertainty. In my opinion they not only do not uphold or legalize a property in slaves within the limits of the State, but they render it impossible that such property should exist within those limits, except in the single instance of fugitives from labor under the Constitution of the United States.

The Revised Statutes (vol. 1, 656, 1st Ed.,) reenacting the law of 1817, provide that "No person held as a slave shall be imported, introduced or brought into this State, on any pretence whatever, except in the cases hereinafter specified. Every such person shall be free. Every person held as a slave who hath been introduced or brought into this State contrary to the laws in force at the time shall be free." (S. 1.)

The cases excepted by this section are provided for in the six succeeding sections. The second section excepts fugitives under the Constitution of the United States; the third, fourth and fifth sections except certain slaves belonging to immigrants, who may continue to be held as apprentices; the seventh section provides that families coming here to reside temporarily may bring with them and take away their slaves; and the sixth section contains the following provision:

"Any person not being an inhabitant of this State, who shall be travelling to or from, or passing through this State; may bring with him any person lawfully held by him in slavery, and may take such person with him from this State; but the person so held in slavery shall not reside or continue in this State more than nine months; and if such residence be continued beyond that time, such person shall be free."

Such was and had always been the law of this State, down to the year 1841. The Legislature of that year passed an act amending the Revised Statutes, in the following words, viz: "The 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th and 7th sections of Title 7, Chapter 20, of the 1st part of the Revised Statutes are hereby repealed."

The 6th section of the Revised Statutes, and that alone contained an exception which would have saved the slaves of the respondent from the operation of the 1st section. The Legislature, by repealing that section and leaving the 1st in full force, have, as regards the rights of these people and of their master, made them absolutely free; and that not merely by the legal effect of the repealing statute, but by the clear and deliberate intention of the Legislature. It is impossible to make this more clear than it is by the mere language and evident objects of the two acts.

It was, however, insisted on the argument that the words "imported, introduced, or brought into this State," in the 1st Section of the Revised Statutes, meant only "introduced or brought" for the purpose of remaining here. So they did undoubtedly when the Revised Statutes were passed, for an express exception followed in the 6th Section giving that meaning to the 1st. And when the Legislature afterward repealed the 6th Section, they entirely removed that meaning, leaving the 1st Section, and intending to leave it, to mean what its own explicit and unreserved and unqualified language imports.

Not thinking myself called upon to treat this case as a casuist or legislator, I have endeavored simply in discharge my duty as a Judge in interpreting and applying the laws as I find them. Did not the law seem to me so clear, I might feel greater regret, that I have been obliged to dispose so hastily of a case involving such important consequences.

My judgment is that the eight colored persons mentioned in the writ be discharged.

Scarcely had his Honor pronounced the concluding words, which decided the fate of the women and the children, than there arose a wild hubbub, and cries of "good, good," and other expressions of approbation. The crowd outside and inside the room, appeared to be intoxicated with joy, and it was some minutes before order could be restored.

Mr. LAFAUGH on the part of the claimants, said that his clients were law abiding citizens, and should bow to the decision of his Honor, but it was his desire to propose to the other side to make some arrangement for an appeal to the General Term, and by *certiorari* to have the decision of his Honor reviewed by the Supreme Court of the State. The counsel would propose to the other side for these eight persons, to remain in some place to be determined upon, until this decision could be reviewed.

Mr. CULVER said he should be very desirous to have the decision reviewed by the Supreme Court, and would keep the persons in this State, and throw no impediment in the way of an appeal to the Supreme Court.

Mr. JAY said, if he had the power to make any arrangement which he had not, he would make none. Mr. JAY then asked his Honor to allow costs against the claimants, and allow a Counsel fee, which would be given to any fund received for the benefit of these persons.

Judge PAYNE said he would allow no costs, if it depended upon his discretion, and he supposed it was a question of that kind, for he looked upon this as a case of great hardship to the claimants, and a case of great good fortune to the other eight persons. With respect to a counsel fee, he would consider what the law was, and how far he had the power. After some other desultory conversation, his Honor said; "No one can feel more sensibly than I do for the unfortunate condition of these persons, and I must confess that the decision that I have given distresses me with the idea that they will not be very happy hereafter."

His Honor then left, and shortly after the crowd assembled outside the City Hall, and amidst a very noisy demonstration of joy, the eight persons were driven off in two carriages. There was no attempt to make a disturbance or to molest the claimants, who appeared very sensibly affected at the result.

NEW-YORK CITY.

COURT MARTIAL OF CAPT. MCLANE.—The Court met at 12 o'clock, pursuant to adjournment, Col. PLUMPTON, President. The roll having been called over by the Judge Advocate,

Mr. B. C. BARROLL, counsel for the accused, proceeded to read the defence. He begged to assure the Court that the necessity of the investigation in which he was engaged, could not be regretted by any one more than his client. He was not here to deny the general facts that called for the detail of the Court; for it would be contrary to his self-respect and duty as an officer to act in opposition to his own sense of truth; but he at the same time entertained a firm and abiding conviction that if, upon an impartial consideration of all the circumstances of his case, he might be regarded as having, to some extent, violated the strict order of the service, there would yet be found enough to exempt him from the imputation of motives and conduct inconsistent with the character and feelings of a gentleman, or derogatory to the duty or forbearance of a spirited and sensitive officer. He trusted that there was sufficient to show that he could not be suspected of wanton misbehaviour, and that he acted from a conscientious conviction that the ungenerous and unmanly persecution of which he was the object, and the painful and critical circumstances in which he was placed, authorised him as a gentleman and an officer, to seek some protection for his character and standing. He even felt a profound pride in the high and sensitive tone and honor of a soldier, and could not but apprehend that it ran more danger of being fritted away by too patient submission to provoked and repeated wrong, than by occasional acts of unpremeditated and impetuous excitement. The defence then went into a brief sketch of the military life of Capt. MCLANE. He received from President POLK a commission to serve in the Mexican war, and diligently recruited a company for that purpose. He served throughout the campaign with Gen. SCOTT. He was at the bombardment of Vera Cruz and the taking of Mexico, and had received a wound at Cerro Gordo, and was in constant intercourse with the distinguished officers under whom our army gained so many glorious victories. Any of them can afford testimony of his behavior as a gentleman, and his merits as an officer. During peace, he has been diligently engaged on duties appertaining to the service, and the officers with whom he conducted those duties can also afford evidence of his general good conduct; and he hoped that the Court would allow those evidences to count for nothing and would not consider such good conduct as counterbalanced by what can only be considered as a hasty ebullition of anger. Before entering into an examination of the details of that case, he would premise that he had entertained a natural preference for his old commander, and in the late Presidential contest, spoke both of him and Gen. PIERCE with the air of an independent citizen, and recounted an impression that he had formed the night before the army left the City of Mexico, that Gen. PIERCE had his face slapped by an officer, which indignity was not resented as he (Capt. MCLANE) considered it ought to have been. He was not insensible to the probability of that impression being erroneous, for two persons might give different accounts of the occurrence, and there were persons present on that particular occasion who were in more advantageous positions than he (Capt. MCLANE) was, and therefore were better able to judge of what did actually occur. Nevertheless, he had felt himself at perfect liberty to state his own impressions. But without his knowledge or consent, and contrary to his approbation, his observations had been improperly dragged into the public papers for party purposes, and were greatly exaggerated, and he found himself singled out as an object of attack. In connection with the circumstances, Mr. BARROLL read the extract from the Baltimore *Patriot*, which we have inserted before. Capt. MCLANE felt it his duty to address that letter to the editor of that paper. The objects which this letter was calculated to effect appear upon its face—they were to rebuke and stop the misrepresentations of any private conversations, to arrest the exaggerated and unauthorized attack upon the distinguished person assailed, and by a frank avowal of his recollection and impressions of the occurrences at the city of Mexico, to afford to others who might have been present on the occasion, an opportunity, by conference or explanation, to correct any error into which he might have fallen. And he owed it to himself now to declare to the Court, that he would have been at all times happy to confer with any gentleman who was present at the concurrence alluded to, who would have received in a frank and amicable spirit any explanations he might have made, and he would have cheerfully retracted any incorrect expression which he might have used. Until recently, however, no such explanation, and no attempt whatever to compare his impressions with others, had been made by any officer or other individual who was present at the scene. After the disagreeable occurrences that ensued, and now form the subject of the present charges, he was informed, shortly after he returned from Washington, that an officer now in Texas, had written a letter to the editor of a paper in Texas, stating his impressions to be different from Captain MCLANE; but it was not until he (Captain MCLANE) arrived in New York to attend this court that he learnt from distinguished officers of the army that his impressions were erroneous. With one of these officers he had had a full conference and explanation, and finding not only that he had been present at the scene, but in a position affording him a better opportunity of judging of its incidents, and feeling that his knowledge and truth were entitled to every respect, Captain MCLANE was bound to conclude that he had been in error. Therefore, from a sense of self-respect and a regard for truth and honor, no less than of what is due to the eminent gentleman of whom he spoke, and to repair any wrong done him, Captain MCLANE cheerfully takes this earliest and public occasion to acknowledge that in the impressions he had formed and published in regard to the occurrence, at the city of Mexico, he did General PIERCE great injustice, and begs to express his deep regret that he should have done so. Passing from these observations, Mr. BARROLL entered into detail with regard to the circumstances under which the acts set forth in the charges and specifications were committed. There was enough on the record to show that Captain MCLANE had been grossly denounced by the press of Baltimore, and while asserting from that course of vituperation, he had reason to believe that both Col. ROBERTS and Capt. HARDCASTLE had acted in a manner still more prejudicial to him; and it is now in proof that Capt HARDCASTLE had written at least four letters on the subject to an active partizan in Baltimore, which, as it would appear, was intended for publication. It is also in proof that Col. ROBERTS had not been less zealous in talking and acting to his prejudice. Under these circumstances, he could only regard Col. ROBERTS' letters—and especially that written in Baltimore, and dated Sept. 12—as offensive to his pride and honor. Upon a superficial view, it would appear to have been dictated by friendship; but upon a more careful examination, the accused felt confident that the Court would regard it in the same light as it was by him at the time of its reception, as insulting and degrading. The letter assumes that the statements made by the accused were false, and then insults him by warning him how he committed himself to such a statement. The letter assumes the guilt of the accused, and appeals to his fears to induce him to retract. He therefore felt it his duty to take the earliest opportunity, if it could be done in a proper manner, to require Capt. HARDCASTLE and Col. ROBERTS to do him justice. He denied, however, that he went to Washington on the 25th Oct., for the purpose of seeking those officers, for that or any other purpose, although some evidence to that effect has been offered to the Court. He visited Washington on that day with the express permission of the Commander-in-Chief, for the purpose of obtaining a revocation of the order directing his removal to Texas. Being in the city, however, he took the opportunity to call upon Col. ROBERTS and Capt. HARDCASTLE on the subject of their interference. But he denied that he sought either for the purpose of creating an affray, as is stated in the specification. His purpose was merely to bring them to a proper sense of their duty, and to obtain from them some means of counteracting the injury which had been done him. With regard to his demeanor on his first approach to them, he could assure the honorable Court that he behaved as mild as the occasion demanded. Instead, however, of reciprocating this gentlemanly spirit, or attempting to satisfy him that their intentions had not been hostile, they gave denials and equivocal answers, and sullen assertions of rights which had not been questioned. At this reception and treatment from officers, he confessed he felt the deepest indignation; and that, greatly exasperated, and smarting under a series of attacks upon his character, he was unable to practice the forbearance that under other circumstances he might have done, and committed the acts which form the foundation of the present charges. Mr. BARROLL then made a great many quotations from DE HART and O'BRIEN's military law works, to show that the evidence which had been adduced did not fully bear out the strict interpretation of the articles of war, but would rather tend to show that officers were in an artificial and unfair position, and rendered incapable of feeling and acting as became gentlemen. He furthermore contended that Captain MCLANE had done nothing to render himself incapable of associating with officers as gentlemen, which the article of war, on which the present charge was founded, particularly alluded to and meant only to apply. In conclusion, Mr. BARROLL remarked that the accused having now submitted his views to the Court, and feeling the utmost confidence in their intelligence and impartiality, will receive their decision with great respect and due submission.

After the reading of the defence, the Judge Advocate offered a few remarks on the line of defence offered by the accused. He quoted from JAMES' Court Martial to prove that Capt. MCLANE's conduct came properly under the specification of the first charge. He read it, to show that even opprobrious language came under that finding. The facts of the evidence were not contradicted in the defence, which was grounded on provocation. The point he wished to make was, that if a part of these statements was admitted in the defence, the remainder could not be cinded. He quoted STARKEY on Martial Law, to prove this. He would add that when an officer smarting under provocation struck another, such was his misfortune rather than a fault, but the law intended by removing him from the service, to make him bear the whole weight whether for good or evil of the misfortune. He submitted the case without additional remark.

The Court then closed. Previous to leaving, B. C. BARROLL begged to make his acknowledgements to the Court for the courtesy extended to him.

The decision of the Court will be forwarded to Washington, together with the evidence and defence, by the Judge Advocate this evening.

CLAY MONUMENT COMMITTEE.—Several members of the "Clay Monument Committee" for the State of New-York, met at Metropolitan Hotel, on Saturday evening, to receive the report of the Committee on Organization.

At 8 P. M., the Chair was taken by Senator HAMILTON FISH. EDWARD B. PRICE (in absence of Mr. JAS. R. WOODS) was called on to act as Secretary.

Mr. NICHOLAS CARROLL read the Report of the Committee on Organization, of which we give the substance:

REPORT OF COMMITTEE.

The Committee appointed at the meeting held at Metropolitan Hotel, on Thursday evening, Nov. 11, to devise ways and means of aiding the "Clay Monumental Association," beg leave to report the following plan of organization for the New-York State Auxiliary Clay Monument Association:

They adopt the plan and government of the "Clay Monumental Committee" of the State of Kentucky, whereof HENRY T. DUNCAN, of Lexington, is President, and THOMAS B. BATES, is Secretary. They acknowledge the authority and ruling of the "Clay Monumental Committee," and hereby agree to be bound by the instructions of said Committee, as communicated to them through the President. They recommend the appointment of a State Committee, as reported by the Committee on Organization. The officers of said Committee shall be a President, nine Vice-Presidents, a Treasurer and Secretary. They shall appoint an Executive Committee of ten, who shall be charged with carrying out fully, and in all its details, the objects of the Association. They are solely vested with the power of issuing commissions to make collections. They shall have power to fill all vacancies in the offices of the State or Executive Committees.

The State Committee numbers 134 members, representing all professions and religious denominations. The following are appointed officers of the State Committee:

President—HENRY GRINNELL.

Vice-Presidents—Martin Van Buren, Washington Hunt, Horatio Seymour, Stephen Whitney, Cornelius W. Lawrence, William H. Seward, Daniel S. Dickinson, Peter B. Porter, William L. Marcy.

Treasurer—Shepherd Knapp.

Secretary—Nicholas Carroll.

A PUBLIC MEETING.

The Committee named recommended that a public meeting be held at as early a day as practicable.

The report of the Committee, and their recommendation to hold a public meeting, were unanimously adopted.

On motion, the Chair appointed a Committee of three to take charge of the arrangements for a public meeting.

Mr. J. D. ODDEN said he had not opposed the holding of a public meeting, because he thought it was the wish of the majority to hold it; but he was opposed to having any public appeal of the kind. He was sure the friends of Mr. CLAY did not desire it. He should, therefore, decline serving on the Committee.

Mr. BRIGGS declined for the same reasons as his friend Mr. ODDEN. He had understood it to be the general wish of the Committee to hold such a meeting, and he had not therefore opposed it; but it would now seem that most of the gentlemen present were opposed to such a meeting. He would move for a reconsideration of that resolution.

The motion for a public meeting was reconsidered and lost.

MODE OF COLLECTION.

Mr. J. D. ODDEN inquired if it was intended to make the subscription an entirely popular one, by limiting the amount from one dollar to five dollars; or would the amount be left unrestricted?

Mr. CARROLL was in favor of making the subscription as popular as possible, at the same time not limiting any person who, out of the abundance of his means, desired to subscribe a large amount. He would receive sums from twenty-five cents up to any amount. HENRY CLAY was an entirely national man, and he was sure his friends would desire to open the list to the humblest citizen.

Mr. PHOENIX considered the best and safest plan for receiving small sums, would be to have them sent in stamps through the Post-office to Mr. SHEPHERD KNAPP, their Treasurer, who was known throughout the Union. Experience had proved that a large proportion of the small sums collected by agents in such cases, never reached the proper quarter.

Mr. ODDEN said that the only way of collecting was through agents, and they should only endeavor to get the most reliable persons for the purpose. The subject, however, was one for the Committee to consider.

PUBLICATION.

Mr. BRIGGS said that as they were not to have a public meeting, it was necessary that their proceedings should be widely published through the public papers. He moved that the Secretary be directed to publish the names of the State Committee, the report of the Committee, &c.

Mr. CARROLL said that two papers, (the *Daily Times* and *Herald*,) were represented, whose proprietors had said they would do all in their power to forward the object of the Committee. He intended to publish the names as soon as he had an opportunity of communicating with the gentlemen named on it, and receiving their assent. To publish the names before doing so would be premature.

It was then ordered that the Secretary prepare a circular continuing the report of the Committee, and the names of the gentlemen appointed on the State Committee, and post a copy to each member, requesting his assent and his attendance at a meeting of the State Committee to be held on Tuesday next.

The meeting then adjourned.

THE EFFECT OF BRINGING SLAVES INTO A FREE STATE.—DECISION OF JUDGE PAINE, IN THE CASE OF THE EIGHT COLORED PERSONS CLAIMED AS SLAVES BY JULIET LEMMON.—This case was tried in the Supreme Court before Judge PAINE, and occupied several days last week. The facts are briefly these. The owner of the eight slaves, viz., two women, each with an infant at the breast, one man and three boys, having been a resident of Virginia, was about removing to Texas, and taking the slaves, which were inherited by his wife, with him, passing through New-York *en route* to his proposed new home. Arrived here, the slaves were informed that they were entitled to their freedom, and a suit was commenced against JONATHAN LEMMON and JULIET his wife, for the liberty of the persons whom they claimed as slaves. After a full hearing on both sides and mature deliberation, Judge PAINE on Saturday delivered his decision. (which will be found elsewhere in to-day's *Times*,) discharging the alleged slaves who were escorted to carriages, and rode off as free as if they had never known bondage. Before the colored people were fairly seated in the carriages, they were surrounded by a large crowd of men, women and children of their own color, who cheered them, waved their handkerchiefs, and tossed their caps, in the highest glee. The liberated bowed their acknowledgment to their friends and drove off, looking as happy as possible. An hundred or so of their African friends ran after the hacks, till they reached the Broadway gate of the Park, where they, of necessity, left them to pursue their way out into the free world.

ACCIDENT AND DEATH—FALL OF A LARGE BUILDING—TWO PERSONS KILLED AND SEVERAL SERIOUSLY INJURED.—The *Staten Islander*, of Saturday morning, contains the following account of a sad accident which occurred at Stapleton, on Friday evening last:

Yesterday afternoon the immense four and four stores of Messrs. WOHLRABE & WIDMAYER, on the Stapleton Dock, suddenly fell to the earth, with a tremendous crash, burying beneath its ruins eight human beings. The late heavy rains had caused the ground to settle beneath the immense pressure of the building and its contents and the front not being properly anchored to the timbers fell away dragging the roof after it and fracturing the side and rear walls, so that they, too, gave way almost at the same instant.

The following is the list of persons who were in the building at the time of the accident: Mr. WOHLRABE, one of the partners of the firm; JOHN MCMARR, aged about 25 years; JOHN LACY, a lad about sixteen; JAS. MCDERMOTT, about 20 years of age; JOHN LAVIN, (colored) about 35 years of age; JOHN DUNN, (colored,) about 20 years of age; JACOB KITTNER, a native of Germany, about 50 years of age; one person whose name is not known; but who escaped with a slight injury.

Mr. WOHLRABE was on the second floor about the middle of the building, when the accident happened. He fell on his back, upon a pile of feed in bags; and the upper floor, which was loaded with bale hay, fell upon him so as to confine both of his arms, but his head laid between two floor beams; so that he could breathe freely until he was taken out; He was extricated from his painful position at about 5 o'clock, having been buried in the ruins about two hours.

JOHN DUNN, (colored,) was on the second floor in an upright position, but crushed down between the floor, his head, fortunately, coming between two of the beams. When the crowd were removing the hay and parts of the floor, a quantity of loose feed was let down upon him so that he was in danger of being suffocated, until Justice FERAN thrust his hand down into the feed and felt his face. A small space was soon cleared in front of his face while Mr. FERAN kept his hand near his nostrils, and in a few minutes he was out of danger. But the ruins were in such a position that it was not possible to get him out until about 7 o'clock—four hours after the accident.

There is a report current that a woman and child were buried in the ruins. This is a mistake. They had left the store just previous to the accident.

The following is the list of killed and wounded:

KILLED—JOHN MCMARR, hostler at the livery stable immediately opposite—single man—about 25 years of age.

JOHN LACY, in the employ of LEE, MORRIS & Co. Aged about 16—son of the widow LACY.

WOUNDED.—Mr. WOHLRABE, contusion of the right knee—partial dislocation of the right wrist, and badly bruised over the chest.

JAMES MCDERMOT, has his collar-bone broken, and is otherwise badly bruised. But he was able to walk home with assistance.

JOHN DUNN, (colored,) left arm broken in two places, and badly bruised on the head, body and limbs.

JACOB LITNER, a German about 50 years of age—a man of family, was injured about the head and arms. He was able to walk home, however, with assistance.

AMOS SEITZ, a young man about 20 years of age, was asleep in the bake-shop adjoining, when the western wall of the large building gave way and crushed the shop beneath it. SEITZ was much injured about the head and arms—his shoulder was dislocated and his

WEBSTER AND THE HIGHWAYMAN.—A correspondent of the Detroit *Free Press* gives the following correction of an anecdote about Mr. WEBSTER, when riding at night between Washington and Baltimore:

The anecdote is entirely incorrect, and as it appears to reflect on the courage of Mr. WEBSTER, it is but fair that his memory should have the benefit of the true facts. The following you may depend on as the true version I have heard it more than once from an intimate friend and great admirer of Mr. WEBSTER, and who was in Congress with him.

Mr. WEBSTER was one of the passengers in a stage coach which broke down between Baltimore and Washington. The passengers went to the nearest tavern and there found that there was no other vehicle to be procured for some hours. This was at night, and Mr. WEBSTER being very anxious to proceed on his journey, applied to the landlord for some conveyance; his answer was that he had none, but that a person was about to proceed towards Washington in a gig, and might be induced to give him a seat; "but," said the landlord, drawing Mr. WEBSTER aside, "you may not like your companion; he is the notorious M——, the murderer!" "Never mind," said Mr. WEBSTER, "he will not hurt me; ask him if he will take me." M—— was a man who had been tried for a most atrocious and savage murder, and who, although he had been acquitted, was believed by all to be guilty, and went by the name of M——, the murderer. The owner of the gig consented to take Mr. WEBSTER with him, and they started, chatting on various subjects, until suddenly, at a very lonely part of the road, his companion turned abruptly towards Mr. WEBSTER, and said, "Do you know whom you are riding with?" Without a moment's hesitation, Mr. WEBSTER answered "Yes—with M——, the murderer;" and, in his turn, asked, "And do *you* know with whom *you* are riding? M—— at once answered, "Yes—with DANIEL WEBSTER, and I believe, too, the only man in the United States who would dare say to me what you have just said." The boldness of the answer suited the savage spirit of ——, and he often afterwards related the anecdote. A. R. T.

RELIGIOUS CHARACTER OF DANIEL WEBSTER.—Everything relating to the character of DANIEL WEBSTER is at this moment sought with avidity, and treasured as a family inheritance by twenty-three millions of people, who claim his "great name compatriot with their own." Especially now, we turn from his tomb to contemplate the moral man in audience with that Almighty presence which the nation is made to feel so deeply in the removal from earth of this sublime workmanship of His hands. A worthy clergyman of the Presbyterian Church writes to us as follows:

"I was a student in Mr. WEBSTER's office in Portsmouth, during his second term in the lower House of Congress. Mr. WEBSTER was then a communicant in the Presbyterian church, of which Rev. J. W. PUTNAM was pastor. My own mind was there deeply awakened to the subject of religion. I united with the same church, and went for the first time to the communion table in company with my esteemed preceptor. These important events in my own life led me to frequent conversations with Mr. WEBSTER on the subject of religion, as well as of law. The result was, I relinquished the study of the law, with his approval and advice, for the study of theology.

"Mr. WEBSTER was a man of deep religious feeling. He united with the church of the Rev. THOMAS WORCESTER, in Salisbury, his native town, early after he entered on the practice of law, and Mr. WORCESTER has told me that he then gave pleasing evidence of the sincerity and reality of his piety. During my residence in his office, the controversy was in progress between Doctors WORCESTER and CHANNING on the subject of the Trinity. The pamphlets of these distinguished theologians were received as they successively issued from the press, and were read by us together. Mr. WEBSTER said that Dr. WORCESTER had "not only the truth, but the argument."

"Mr. WEBSTER was a Bible student, and a thorough theologian. His doctrinal views were those which naturally result from taking the sovereignty and infinite perfections of God as a stand point, and investigating truth under the instructions of the Bible, implicitly received as a divine revelation to instruct our ignorance and enlighten our darkness. I never heard him conduct an argument on religious doctrine. I have often heard him state his convictions, and leave others to dispute. He was tolerant toward those who differed from him, and expressed little preference for forms of worship or church order. Abstruse reasonings in the pulpit always gave him uneasiness; but plain, pungent preaching, which arraigned the sinner as guilty before a holy God and a holy law, always gained his commendation. His closing scene of life was such as I always expected. After a long life of unsurpassed labor in his profession and in politics, as he felt the end approaching, he first disposed of his official business, then minutely dictated his will, and then fell back on his religious hopes, giving his last hours to religion, as to a familiar subject, long cherished. He was a patriot—he was so to the last. He was a father—he blessed his family. But these and all other subjects were opportunely disposed of, and his closing thoughts were, as we should have wished them to be—as we shall wish ours to be—of God in Christ, and of immortality."—*Journal of Commerce.*

The locomotive George Washington was placed on the track of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, at Wheeling, on Wednesday, and steam raised, to gratify the curiosity of those who never before witnessed the pranks of the iron horse.

Samuel White, at Boston, was severely injured on Friday, by the falling of an anchor from a ship lying at India Wharf.

FINANCIAL.

$100 000 CITY OF ROCHESTER BONDS. By a resolution of the Common Council of the CITY OF ROCHESTER, the undersigned is authorized to receive proposals for ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS of the Bonds of the CITY OF ROCHESTER, having twenty years to run, and payable in the City of New-York, bearing interest at five or six per cent.

The bonds will be for ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS EACH, with coupons attached, interest payable semi-annually in the City of New-York.

A payment of ten per cent is required on the proposals when accepted, and the balance on the 1st day of January next, when the bonds will be delivered. Parties proposing for the above bonds, will state the price offered for the same, at each of the above rates of interest, five per cent. or six per cent.

The Common Council of the City of Rochester reserves the right to reject any proposition which may not be satisfactory.

Proposals for any part of said bonds will be received at the office of Messrs. CARPENTER & VERMILYE, No. 44 Wall-st., New-York, until TUESDAY, Nov. 23, at 3 o'clock P. M. Proposals to be addressed "E. WHALEN, Comptroller," and endorsed "Proposals for Rochester City Loan." E. WHALEN, Comptroller.

OFFICE OF THE ROCHESTER AND SYRACUSE RAILROAD CO.—CANANDAIGUA, Oct. 8, 1852.—NOTICE.—An installment of TWENTY DOLLARS per share on the scrip stock of this Company is required to be paid on the 20th day of October instant, and the balance due on said scrip stock (being ten dollars per share,) is required to be paid on the 1st day of February next.

By paying the last installment on the 10th day of January next instead of 1st February, with interest on both of said installments from the 1st day of August ast to the times of payment, and on the surrender of the scrip certificates the scripholders will be entitled to full stock with the future dividends.

Payments of the said installments may be made at the offices of Messrs. Duncan, Sherman & Co New-York; J. E. Thayer & Brother, Boston, at the Bank of Syracuse, Bank of Auburn, Rochester City Bank, and at this office

By order of the Board of Directors.

CHAS. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

BANK DEPARTMENT—ALBANY, Sept. 17, 1851.—Notice is hereby given, in pursuance of the statute in such cases made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued by the HENRY KEEP'S BANK, of Watertown, Jefferson County, (an Individual Bank,) must be presented at the office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York, for payment, within two years from the date of this notice, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the same will be returned to the owner of said bank. D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

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BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK—ALBANY, July 7, 1852.—Notice is hereby given, in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, that all circulating notes issued by the OSWEGO COUNTY BANK, Meridian, an individual bank, must be presented to the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York, for payment, within two years from the date of this notice, or the funds deposited with said Superintendent for the redemption of the notes issued by the above bank will be given up to said bank

jy13-1awM2y D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

BANK DEPARTMENT—ALBANY, Feb. 12, 1852.—Notice is hereby given, in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued by the MERCHANTS' BANK, late of Canandaigua, now of Naples, Ontario County, (an Individual Bank,) must be presented at the office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York, for payment, within two years from the date of this notice, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the same will be returned to the owner of said Bank.

16f-1awM2y D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

CREDITS ON CHINA, INDIA &c.—Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, New York, are prepared to issue Mercantile Credits, Circular Notes, and Letters of Credit on the Oriental Bank of London, available at all the branches and agencies of that establishment, as follows:

Canton, Hong-Kong, Shanghai, } China — Madras, Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore, } Columbo, Kandy, Ceylon.

BROADWAY BANK—NEW-YORK, Nov 6, 1852.—DIVIDEND—A semi-annual dividend of four per cent. upon the capital stock of this Bank, will be paid to the shareholders on and after the 15th inst. The transfer books will be closed from the 10th inst. until the day of payment. J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

CREDITS, &C., FOR THE PACIFIC—Messrs DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, New-York, issue Credits and Bills of Exchange, available at sight, on the following places on the West Coast: LIMA, VALPARAISO, PANAMA, SAN FRANCISCO.

SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS OF THE NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY, redeemable in 1867, with semi annual interest coupons attached; for sale by BLATCHFORD & RAINSFORD, No. 48 William-st.

SPECIE WANTED at the highest market rates, by GOODING & BROTHER, Bullion and Exchange Office, No. 6 Wall-st.

MEDICAL.

AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL—FOR THE CURE OF COUGHS, COLDS, HOARSENESS, BRONCHITIS, WHOOPING-COUGH, CROUP, ASTHMA AND CONSUMPTION.—Of all the numerous medicines extant, (and some of them valuable) for the cure of pulmonary complaints, nothing has ever been found which could compare in its effects with this Preparation. Others cure sometimes, but at all times and in all diseases of the lungs and throat where medicine can give relief, this will do it. It is pleasant to take, and perfectly safe in accordance with the directions. We do not advertise for the information of those who have tried it, but those who have not. Families that have known its value will not be without it, and by its timely use, they are secure from the dangerous consequences of Coughs and Colds, which neglected, ripen into fatal consumption. The Diploma of the Massachusetts Institute was awarded to this preparation by the Board of Judges, in September 1847; also, the Medals of the three great Institutes of Art, in this country; also the Diploma of the Ohio Institute at Cincinnati has been given to the CHERRY PECTORAL, by their Government, in consideration of its extraordinary excellence and useful-ness in curing affections of the Lungs and Throat.

Read the following opinion founded on the long experience of the eminent Physician of the Port and City of

ST. JOHNS May 8, 1851.

DR. J. C. AYER: Five years trial of your CHERRY PECTORAL in my practice has proven what I foresaw from its composition, must be true, that it eradicates and cures the colds and coughs to which we, in this section, are peculiarly liable. I think its equal has not yet been discovered, nor do I know how a better remedy can be made for the distempers of the Throat and Lungs.

J. J. BURTON, M. D., F. R. S.

See what it has done on a wasted constitution, not only in the following cases, but a thousand more:

SUDBURY, Jan. 24, 1851.

DR. AYER: In the month of July last I was attacked by a violent diarrhœa in the mines of California. I returned to San Francisco in hope of receiving benefit from a change of climate and diet. My diarrhœa ceased, but was followed by a severe cough—and much soreness. I finally started for home, but received no benefit from the voyage. My cough continued to grow worse, and when I arrived in New York I was at once marked by my acquaintances as a victim of consumption. I must confess that I saw no sufficient reason to doubt what my friends all believed. At this time I commenced taking your truly invaluable medicine with little expectation of deriving any benefit from its use. You would not receive these lines did I not regard it my duty to state to the afflicted, through you, that my health, in the space of eight months, is fully restored. I attribute it to he use of your CHERRY PECTORAL.

Yours truly, WILLIAM W. SMITH.

WASHINGTON, PA., April 12, 1848.

DEAR SIR: Feeling that I have been spared from a premature grave, through your instrumentality by the providence of God, I will take the liberty to express to you my gratitude. A Cough and the alarming symptoms of Consumption had reduced me too low to leave me anything like hope, when my physician brought me a bottle of your "PECTORAL." It seemed to afford immediate relief, and now, in a few weeks time has restored me to sound health. If it will do for others what it has done for me, you are certainly one of the benefactors of mankind. Sincerely wishing you every blessing, I am, very respectfully, yours,

JOHN D. LEE, Rector of St. Peter's Church.

With such assurance and from such men, no stronger proof can be adduced, unless it be from its effects upon trial. Prepared and sold by JAMES C. AYER,

Practical Chemist, Lowell, Mass.

Sold by A. B. & D. SANDS, corner Fulton and William-streets, RUSHTON, CLARK & CO., H. H. RING, T. GREEN, and all the Druggists in New-York; Mrs. HAYES, No. 175 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, and by all dealers in medicine everywhere.

A CERTAIN CURE FOR THE PILES.

OFFICE, NO. 196 BOWERY, (4 doors above Spring-st.,)—DR. UPHAM'S VEGETABLE ELECTUARY, (an internal remedy,) is a certain cure for Piles, in every form; also, for all diseases and affections of the stomach, liver and bowels, which are the cause of this afflicting complaint. For some of the most remarkable cures on record, see Pamphlets, which can be obtained, gratis, at the Proprietor's office. Price of the Electuary, $1 per box. Sold at No. 196 Bowery; by Mrs. HAYS, No. 175 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, and by Druggists generally.

FOR INCIPIENT CONSUMPTION, we know of no better remedy than WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY. It is soothing and healing in its nature, and is admirably adapted to allay and dissipate that annoying and distressing irritation which so much prevails at this season of the year, caused by Colds, Coughs and Chills, brought on by frequent and sudden changes in the weather. We know of several severe cases which have been radically cured by the use of this Balsam. Some two years since a friend of ours was suffering under what was thought to be confirmed consumption—a severe cough, loss of appetite, night sweats, &c. The use of this Balsam, it is hoped these alarming encroachments, and is now in the enjoyment of comparative good health.—*New-England Washingtonian, Boston.*

LOST VOICE RESTORED!

NEW-BEDFORD, Aug 10, 1848.

MR. S. W. FOWLE—Having seen many certificates published in relation to DR. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY, I take this opportunity of offering a word in its favor, which you are at liberty to publish. A few months since, my wife's lungs became so much affected by a sudden cold, that she lost her voice, and suffered severely from pains in the breast. Her situation caused her friends much alarm. Having heard your Balsam strongly recommended by those who had used it, I purchased a bottle of you, Agent in this place; she took it according to directions, and it produced a wonderful effect. Before using one bottle, she had completely recovered her voice, the pains subsided, and her health was fully restored. Yours truly,

(Signed) HENRY G BRIGHTMAN.

P. S.—Such testimony can be relied upon Be careful of the article you buy. It must have the signature of I. BUTTS on the wrapper to be genuine For sale wholesale or retail, by A. B. & D. SANDS, General Agents, No. 100 Fulton-st.; THOMAS & MAXWELL, No. 56 William-st., JOHN MILHAU, No. 133 Broadway, Astor and Irving House Drug Stores, and No. 116 Broadway.

A TUMOR IN THE NECK CURED BY HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.—THOMAS MARLOW, residing on the Welsh Back, Bristol, had been ill health for years, and always complained of a soreness in the neck; he was seen by several medical gentlemen, but none were successful in affording him the least relief; however, after some time a large tumor formed under the left ear, from which he suffered intensely, and tried remedy after remedy, without obtaining any benefit, until he made use of HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT and PILLS, and these wonderful medicines soon reduced the tumor, and effectually cured it, and he is now in the enjoyment of the most robust health. Sold by all venders of medicines in the British Empire, and by those in the United States, in pots and boxes, at 37½ cents, 87 cents and $1 50 each. Wholesale by the principal drug houses in the Union, and by Messrs. A. B. & D. SANDS, New-York, and by the proprietor, No. 244 Strand, London.

MEDICAL CARD.—Doctor PURCELL begs to state to his friends, and the public in general, that he may be consulted upon every disease Surgical or Medical, at his residence, No. 35 East Broadway, from 9 to 12 A. M., and from 4 to 6 P. M.

MADAME'S COUGH LOZENGES.—The best and most convenient remedy for Coughs, Colds, and diseases of the Throat and Lungs generally. Sold by A. B. & D. SANDS, No. 100 Fulton-st.; M. DAME, No. 32 Carmine-st.; ABM. BIRDSALL, No. 451 Pearl-st., and others. 25 cts. package.

GREAT CURE FOR DYSPEPSIA.—Dr. HOUGHTON'S Pepsin or Gastric Juice, prepared from Rennet. Agent, J. BALL & CO., No. 100 Nassau-st.

HARDWARE.

COOKING AND PARLOR STOVES,

OF THE MOST APPROVED PATTERNS, for sale low by the subscriber. WM. CLARKE,

No. 9 Carmine-st, (four doors above Bleecker.)
No. 328 Hudson-st., (two doors above Vandam.)
No 193 6th-av., (three doors above 13th-st.)
No. 200 8th-av., (three doors above 20th-st.)

N. B.—Stoves repaired and put up.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES.—These curious and ingenious machines, which attracted so much attention at the Fair of the American Institute, and where they kept a crowd about them while in operation, can be seen by those who were unable to get a sight at them at the Fair, at the principal office, No. 258 Broadway, where they are in operation daily. These machines are simple and easy in their operation, durable in all their parts, and can be used by any person with a very little practice. Shoe manufacturers, Saddlers and Clothiers in all parts of the country are now using these machines, with which all kinds of sewing, either on cloth or leather, can be executed in a beautiful manner and with astonishing dispatch.

FAIRBANKS' PATENT PLATFORM AND COUNTER SCALES—Improved in quality and reduced in price. Adapted to every required operation of weighing. For sale in all their varieties by FAIRBANKS & CO., No. 89 Water-st.

PAPER WAREHOUSE!

WRITING PAPER BY THE CASE ONLY.
CYRUS W. FIELD & CO.,
No. 11 Cliff-st.,
SOLE AGENTS FOR THE
VICTORIA MILLS,

AND AGENTS for almost all the principal Paper Manufacturers in this country, now offer for sale, on very favorable terms, (much less than mill prices,) one of the most extensive and desirable stocks of American, French and English Writing Paper ever shown in the United States.

FANCY SOAP

OF EVERY KIND, consisting of White Variegated, Rose, Almond, Palm, Emollient, Rough and Ready, Windsor, &c., &c., in Bars and Cakes, Wash Balls and Shaving Creams, Military and Shaving Compound, making in all over 70 varieties. Also, Pale Yellow and Brown Soaps, and patent refined Mould Candles, for all warm climates, always on hand and for sale by W. HULL'S SON, Nos. 108, 110 and 112 Cliff-st., north end.

TO CONTRACTORS.—PROPOSALS are requested for the graduation, masonry, timber, bridging and track-laying of the ALBANY AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD, extending from Albany to Binghamton—distance, 140 miles.

The Line will be ready for the inspection of Contractors on the 15th November, and proposals will be received until the 30th November.

The work will be divided into sections of about five miles each, and Contractors can include in their proposals as many of these as may suit their convenience.

The Company reserves the right to accept of such proposals as in their judgment will best secure the prompt construction of the Road.

All proposals to be sealed and endorsed, "Proposals for the Albany and Susquehanna Railroad," and directed to J. P. KIRKWOOD, No. 116 State-st., Albany.

The plans and profiles can be seen at the Engineer's Office, No. 116 State-st., Albany, on and after the 16th November, where further information can be obtained.

E. C. DELAVAN, President.
JAMES P KIRKWOOD, Engineer.

PRINTING INK—JOHN G. LIGHTBODY is constantly manufacturing, and has always on hand, every description of Printing Ink, from the finest black and colored to news Ink, which he warrants equal to any ever manufactured, and at as low prices as can be sold by any regular manufacturer. Orders forwarded by steamboat or railroad to any part of the country, by addressing a note to me at No. 38 Rose-st., New-York.

P. S.—This paper is printed with my news Ink; also a great many other papers in this City, Philadelphia, Boston, Baltimore, New-Orleans, and other cities and towns in the United States.

YEAST POWDER.—B. T. BABBITT is the original inventor of the Chemical Yeast Powder, which is prepared and sold by him at Nos. 68 and 70 Washington-st. New-York, in tin cans. Those who purchase it should see that they get that with the above name on.

LOOKING GLASS PLATES, AND PLATE GLASS for Windows. Goods sent to any part of the City or Brooklyn, free from risk or charge to the purchaser. Old Looking Glasses repolished and silvered.

JOSEPH HINDS, No. 97 Anthony-st. near Broadway

COR. R. DISOSWAY, ATTORNEY and COUNSELLOR-AT-LAW, and COMMISSIONER OF DEEDS for New-York and Illinois, No. 76 Nassau-st., between John and Fulton-sts., N. Y.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

A CARD.—The Subscribers believe they can render a service to those in want of PIANO FORTES, by calling attention to a class of instruments which they are now manufacturing from their new and essentially improved Scales.

These instruments, exteriorly, are comparatively plain. Their aspect is that of neatness and chaste elegance. But in all the radical qualities of a first rate Piano Forte, in soundness, durability, retention of tuning, excellence of workmanship, and above all, in fullness, richness and melody of tone they most decidedly excel.

Nearly one half of the workman in this establishment at present have themselves been masters in the business, and are among the oldest, most experienced, and finest workmen in the country.

The subscribers sell only for CASH, or convertible paper, on short time, but at prices which make it an object to purchasers, to deal with them.

J. F. WARNER & CO., No. 411 Broadway.

GILBERT'S BOUDOIR PIANO-FORTES.—The attention of the public is particularly requested to this comparatively new style of PIANO-FORTE, which, as a neat and elegant article of parlor furniture, is unsurpassed. Occupying but small space, it possesses a power and sweetness of tone, and delicacy of touch, not exceeded by any. There can be but little doubt, that this instrument, presenting the many advantages it does over the common Piano, is destined, eventually, to be brought into common use. Any prejudice against them cannot fail to be removed by a visit to the rooms where they are exhibited for sale. Every instrument warranted to give entire satisfaction. Also, Melodeons of Prince's and Carhart's make. Pianos to let, tuned and repaired.

HORACE WATERS, Sole Agent.
No. 333 Broadway, cor. Anthony-st., 2d floor.

ÆOLIAN PIANOS, and others, by HALLETT, DAVIS & CO., Boston, always to be found in extensive assortment at the spacious Music store and warerooms of the subscribers. Also, New-York and other Pianos, ranging in price from $150 to $400. Carhart's and Prince's Melodeons. Musical merchandize, of every kind wholesale and retail.

Also, second-hand Pianos at $25, $35, $40, $50, $60, $75, $90, $110, $125, to $225

GOULD & BERRY,
No. 297 Broadway, Music Publishers.

PIANO FORTES—The best assortment of Pianos in this city can be seen at the Warerooms of LINCOLN & THOMPSON, No. 441 Broadway, including Halet, Davis & Co.'s celebrated Æolian Pianos, of new and much approved scales, acknowledged superior to any other in the market. Also, a large variety from other distinguished New-York and Boston makers. Gilbert's and other second-hand with and without the Æolian, at various prices

LINCOLN & THOMPSON, No. 441 Broadway.

MESSRS. LIGHTE & NEWTON, No. 22 Canal-st., in consequence of the increased demand and unrivaled popularity of their PIANO-FORTES, have extended their business, and are now prepared to offer to their friends, and those wishing a superior instrument, an extensive assortment, in plain and ornamented cases, of modern style, from 6½ to 7⅓ octave Second-hand Pianos taken in exchange. Broadway Ware-rooms, No. 422

PIANO-FORTES.—The finest assortment of Piano-Fortes in the city may be found at the spacious warerooms of N. P. B. CURTIS & CO., No. 447 Broadway, Consisting of George Hew's celebrated American Patent Action Pianos, T. Gilbert and Co.'s popular Æolian Pianos, Gilbert's and others' Boudoir. Also, a variety of new and second-hand Pianos for sale and to let. No. 447 Broadway.

J. & C. FISCHER, (late NUNNS & FISCHER,) Manufactory and Warerooms, No. 170 Greenwich st. corner of Dey-st. PIANO-FORTES, warranted, with reverse bridge and patent tube, well calculated for keeping in tune. Piano-Fortes tuned, repaired and exchanged.

N. B.—Also, Æolian Piano-Fortes for sale.

PIANOS FOR SALE—At No. 8 Barclay-st., next door to the Astor-House—a variety of 6¾ and 7-octave rosewood Piano-Fortes, warranted to give satisfaction in every respect, or no sale, for cash or approved paper. Please call and see him. JAMES THOMPSON.

PRINCE & CO.'S MELODEONS.—The original PRINCE MELODEON, which has stood the test of years, and proved itself a superior instrument to those of any other make, can be had only of the sole agents, WM. HALL & SON, No. 239 Broadway, (opposite the Park.)

PIANO-FORTES.—One splendid "Gilbert" Æolian Piano for $380, worth $375 One beautiful and excellent 7-octave Boudoir Piano for $180, worth $294. One good second-hand Piano for $75. For sale by CHARLES F. HILL, No. 54 Great Jones st.

PIANO-FORTES.—HAZELTON & BROTHER, Manufactory and Ware-rooms, No. 319 Centre-st., near Grand, where may be found a fine assortment of Rosewood Pianos, made in the most substantial manner and latest style.

TO RENTERS OF PIANOFORTES.—The Piano forte Association, No. 361 Broadway, are selling Piano fortes, to be paid for by instalments of $3 to $10 per month. J. PECK, Trustee.

OLDEST ESTABLISHMENT.—T. H. CHAMBERS, PIANO FORTE WAREROOMS, No. 385 Broadway.

SALAMANDER SAFES.

SALAMANDER SAFES.

WILDER'S PATENT, WITH RICH'S IMPROVEMENT.—STEARNS & MARVIN, successors to Rich & Co., are the only manufacturers of SALAMANDER SAFES combining both patents. Depôt, No. 146 Water-st., New-York.

GREAT FIRE AT OGDENSBURG—HERRING'S SAFES—We, the undersigned, having been present at the opening of one of Messrs C. HERRING'S Safes, the store of Messrs. WATROUS & LAWRENCE, after the Great Fire on the 19th of October, are free to acknowledge this as the greatest triumph we have ever yet witnessed of a Salamander Safe. The fire in the stores of Messrs WATROUS & LAWRENCE and H. S HUMPHREY & Co., was much hotter than in any other part of the burnt district—it is intensely increased by the large quantity of oil, camphene, alcohol, and other combustible matter in the drug store. One of the feet of the safe was entirely burnt off, and a quantity of iron and nails were melted together in one solid mass, so great was the heat. Yet notwithstanding all this, every paper was preserved entire, and the printing perfectly legible, the varnish inside having been untouched.

Hosea Ballou, C. Baxter, Collector Port of Ogdensburg; George Robinson, Post-Master do; L. Hasbrouck, Agent Etna Insurance Co., of Hartford; Edwin M. Holbrook; B. H. Vary, Agent for American Insurance Co.; W. J. Pardee, General Agent Etna, Hartford, Insurance Co; Saml. H. Price, General Agent North Western Insurance Co.; D. F. Chapin, Agent Springfield and Marine and Protection, of Hartford, Insurance Co.

The above certificate was received from Ogdensburg by this day's mail, unsolicited on my part. The persons whose names are attached are mostly unknown to the subscriber.

It is but another testimonial (among many others) of the superiority of "HERRING'S Safes" over all others.

The subscriber is the only person in the United States authorized to make or sell HERRING'S Patent Salamander Safe, that was awarded the medal at the World's Fair, in London, in 1851. SILAS C. HERRING,

Nos. 125, 137 and 139 Water-st., N. Y.

COAL.

PITTSTON COAL.—The PENNSYLVANIA COAL CO., is prepared to furnish superior White Ash Pittston Coal of all sizes, clean and in good order, suitable for steam, shipping, and domestic purposes, from its boats, or yards in this city, Williamsburg and Brooklyn. The Company's facilities are such as to enable it to give good dispatch to vessels loading at New-York, or at Port Ewen.

Particular attention given to the delivery of Coal for domestic purposes.

Apply at the office, corner of Broadway and Wall-st.; or yards, West near Morton-st., corner of Fourteenth-st and 9th-av., and foot of Gouverneur-st, city; foot of North Tenth-st., Williamsburg, and foot of Gold-st., Brooklyn.

COAL.—The subscriber has in yard, and is constantly discharging, all the various kinds of Anthracite and Bituminous Coals, viz.: Peach Orchard, Black Heath, Lehigh, Liverpool Orrel, Cannel, Sidney, &c. &c., all of the very best quality, delivered in handsome order from vessels or yard, and for sale low. JAMES L. WORTH,

Fourth-st. cor. Thompson, and 6th-av. cor. Amos-st.; down town office, No. 52 Wall-st.

COAL, COAL, COAL.—Buy your Coal before the advance of Winter prices. Peach Orchard, Broad Mountain, Liverpool, Cannel, Cumberland, &c., &c., of the best quality, screened and delivered from the yard, No 9 Christopher-st, near 6th-av, at the present market prices. Orders by mail promptly attended to.

M. ALLISON, Jr., & CO., No. 9 Christopher-st.

TRAVELING.

FOR RIO JANEIRO AND VALPARAISO—The new and splendid Steamship SIERRA NEVADA, J. D. WILSON, Commander, will be despatched for the above Ports, on or about the 25th of November, from Pier No. 3, N. R. For passage only apply to

J. HOWARD & SON, Agents, No 34 Broadway.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD—WINTER ARRANGEMENT—NOV. 1, 1852.

TRAINS OUT OF NEW-YORK

Accommodation Trains leave at 7 and 11:30 A. M.; 4 and 5 P. M., through to New-Haven.

At 9:10 A. M., and 6:30 P. M., for Port Chester.

The 11:30 A. M. train runs in connection with trains from New-Haven to Hartford and Springfield, and with train over the Canal road.

Express Trains at 8 A. M, and 3:30 P. M, for New-Haven, Hartford, Springfield, Worcester and Boston, Connecticut River and Vermont Railroads. These trains connect at New Haven with trains of the New London Road, to New-London, Norwich, Stonington and Providence.

The 8 A. M. stops at Stamford and Bridgeport, connecting with Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroads at Bridgeport. The 3:30 P. M. stops at Stamford, Norwalk and Bridgeport, connecting with Danbury Railroad at Norwalk, and with Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroads at Bridgeport

TRAINS INTO NEW-YORK.

Accommodation and Special Trains at 5:36, 7, and 9:35 A. M., and 4:20 P. M., through from New-Haven.

At 9:30 A. M. and 12:30 P. M., from Port Chester.

The 9.35 A. M. Train receives passengers from Springfield and Hartford, New-London and Canal Railroads at New-Haven. The 4:20 P. M. Train receives passengers from Hartford and Springfield, and Northern Railroads.

Express Trains leave New-Haven, on arrival of trains from Boston, at 1:15, and 8:50 P. M., (stopping at Bridgeport, Norwalk, and Stamford,) leaving Boston at 8 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. Trains of the New-London Road run in connection.

See large bill of advertisement at the Station-Houses and principal Hotels.

GEO. W. WHISTLER, Jr., Superintendent.

NEW-HAVEN Nov. 1852.

FOR PHILADELPHIA DIRECT—U. S. MAIL EXPRESS LINES.—Through in 4 hours.—New-Jersey Railroad, *via* Jersey City—leaving New-York at foot of Cortlandt-st., at 6 and 9 A. M., and 5½ P. M. Fare, $3 for first-class, and $2 50 for second-class, in 6 and 9 A. M. Return at 1 and 9 A. M., and 5½ P. M. Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, and Charleston through Tickets, sold in the above lines, and through baggage received in the 9 A. M. and 5½ P. M lines. Passengers with baggage cross the ferry fifteen minutes before the trains leave.

MICHIGAN SOUTHERN AND NORTHERN INDIANA RAILROAD.—Over SIXTY miles of distance saved between Buffalo, Dunkirk and Chicago, Waukegan, Kenosha, Racine, Milwaukee and Sheboygan, via Toledo and Monroe. The Company have increased their facilities. Merchandize will be forwarded with dispatch. Mark packages "Michigan Southern Railroad Line, Toledo." For further information, inquire of

JOHN F. PORTER, Agent, No. 109 Broad-st.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—New-York to Easton, Pa.—Fare, $1 75—Fall arrangement, commencing Nov. 15, 1852—Leave Pier No 1, N. R., daily, for Easton and intermediate places at 8 A. M., 12 M., and 3.45 P. M., and for Somerville at 4.45 P. M.—Returning, leave Phillipsburgh at 6 and 9 A. M., and 3 15 P. M.

TRAVELING.

NEW-YORK AND SAN FRANCISCO STEAMSHIP LINE, THROUGH TO SAN FRANCISCO AT REDUCED RATES.—NO DETENTION ON THE ISTHMUS.—The new and splendid steamship UNITED STATES, WM. G. RENET, Commander, will leave New-York for ASPINWALL, Navy Bay, FRIDAY, November 19, at 11 o'clock A. M., promptly, connecting at Panama with the new double engine steamship CORTES, 1,200 tons, THOS. B. CROPPER, Commander, which steamship leaves Panama on the arrival of the passengers by the UNITED STATES, for San Francisco, stopping only at Acapulco, for supplies. This line has never failed to connect at the appointed time.

These vessels in accommodations, ventilation, speed, and safety, are unsurpassed. An experienced physician is attached to each steamer.

Passengers will be landed on the wharf at Aspinwall, and take the Panama Railroad.

Passengers are cautioned, that all tickets for this line must bear the signature of the undersigned, and that no other parties are authorized to sell tickets at New-York. Apply to DAVIS, BROOKS & CO., No. 26 Broadway.

U. S. MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.—FOR NEW-ORLEANS, *via* HAVANA.—The splendid steamship CRESCENT CITY, H. K. DAVENPORT, U. S. N., Commander, will sail from the Pier at foot of Warren-st., N. R., on SATURDAY, Nov. 27, at 2 o'clock P. M., precisely.

RATES OF PASSAGE TO HAVANA AND NEW-ORLEANS.
New Arrangement.

Ladies' and After Saloon Berths.....$60
Second Cabin.....$54 | Steerage.....$25

Specie only taken on freight to Havana. Freight taken to New-Orleans at 30 cents per cubic foot. Shippers of freight are requested to supply themselves with the Company's bills of lading, which may be had on application at the office. No other form will be signed. No bills of lading signed after 12 o'clock ON THE DAY OF SAILING.

For freight or passage apply to M. O. ROBERTS,
No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren-st.

FOR LIVERPOOL—United States Mail steamship PACIFIC, Capt. EZRA NYE.—The steamship will depart with the United States Mails for Europe, positively, on SATURDAY, Nov. 27, at 12 o'clock M., from her berth, at the foot of Canal-st. No berth secured until paid for. For freight or passage, having unequaled accommodations for elegance and comfort, apply to

EW'D K. COLLINS & CO., No. 56 Wall-st.

Passengers are requested to be on board at 11½ A. M.

The steamship BALTIC will succeed the PACIFIC, and sail Dec 11.

THE NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.—The ships composing this line are the following:

ATLANTIC, Capt. WEST. PACIFIC, Capt. NYE.
ARCTIC, Capt. LUCE. BALTIC, Capt. COMSTOCK.
ADRIATIC, Capt GRAFTON.

These ships have been built by contract, expressly for Government service. Every care has been taken in their construction, as also in their engines, to insure strength and speed, and their accommodations for passengers are unequaled for elegance and comfort. Price of passage from New-York to Liverpool, in first-class cabin, $120; in second do, $70; exclusive use of extra size state-rooms, $300; from Liverpool to New-York, £30 and £70. An experienced surgeon attached to each ship. No berth secured until paid for

PROPOSED DATES OF SAILING.

FROM NEW-YORK.	FROM LIVERPOOL.
Saturday.....July 10, 1852	Wednesday.....July 14, 1852
Saturday.....July 24, 1852	Wednesday.....July 28, 1852
Saturday.....Aug. 7, 1852	Wednesday.....Aug. 11, 1852
Saturday.....Aug. 21, 1852	Wednesday.....Aug. 25, 1852
Saturday.....Sept. 4, 1852	Wednesday.....Sept. 8, 1852
Saturday.....Sept. 18, 1852	Wednesday.....Sept. 22, 1852
Saturday.....Oct. 2, 1852	Wednesday.....Oct. 6, 1852
Saturday.....Oct. 16, 1852	Wednesday.....Oct. 20, 1852
Saturday.....Oct. 30, 1852	Wednesday.....Nov. 3, 1852
Saturday.....Nov. 13, 1852	Wednesday.....Nov. 17, 1852
Saturday.....

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK CITY.

SAILING OF THE TRADE WIND.—DEPARTURE OF CALIFORNIA AND OREGON MISSIONARIES.—This large and beautiful ship, commanded by Capt. NATHANIEL WEBBER, sailed on her second voyage to California, on Saturday, 13th inst. She is freighted with a valuable cargo of 2,400 tons, in 35,000 packages, sent out by the house of BOOTH & EDGAR, of this City. More than ordinary interest was felt in the departure of this vessel, from the circumstance that she takes out to California and Oregon the large company of youthful ministers and their wives whom the American Home Missionary Society are now sending to reinforce their Missions on the Pacific coast. The embarkation took place on Friday afternoon, when some of the relatives of the missionaries, and many of their Christian friends from the City, were present to give them the parting hand. Strange as it may appear, yet it has come to be among the moral phenomena of our times, that what are called Home Missions in this country are assuming, in some of their important features, a character which, a few years ago, was peculiar to the Foreign Mission enterprise. Indeed, we see it stated that there is no Missions from this country which are more remote than some of those to which these missionaries have been appointed. And further, it may be noticed as a remarkable occurrence, that by the large immigrations of the Chinese and the Sandwich Islanders into California, the Heathen themselves, no less than the people of nominally Christian countries, are being transferred to our shores to meet the spreading influences of our Christian civilization.

The following are the Missionaries sailing in the *Trade Wind*: Rev. Messrs. SILAS S. HARMON, EDWARD B. WALSWORTH, SAMUEL B. BELL, JAMES PIERPONT, THOMAS CONDON, JOHN G. HALE, WILLIAM C. POND and OBED DICKINSON. They are all accompanied by their wives, one of whom is a daughter of a former Missionary at the Sandwich Islands, having returned some time since, after the death of her parents, to this country. Two of the gentlemen, Mr. WALSWORTH and Mr. HARMON, were for a short period settled ministers in the interior of this State. Of the eight, *six* go to important places in California, and the remaining *two* to Oregon.

We append a complete list of passengers by the *Trade Wind*:

Mr. E. B. Walsworth and lady; S. S. Harmon, lady and three children; James Pierpont and lady; Thomas Condon and lady; O. Dickinson and lady; James G. Hale and lady; Wm. C. Pond and lady; J. Hennen, Jr., Jas. King, J. A. Dryer, A. Burton, M. Middlebrook and lady, Mr. Thomas Davenport and lady, Miss Davenport, Mrs. Parry and two children, two Miss Parrys, Mr. J. Parry, Mr. H. Perry, Mr. J. Stone, lady and son, Miss Osborn, Mr. Towle and daughter, Mr. C. Towle, Miss Towle.

HIGHLY RESPECTABLE CITIZENS VICTIMIZED BY THE "CONFIDENCE" OPERATIONS.—Within the past five weeks, an organized band of swindlers have been successfully practicing the "confidence" operations in the upper part of the City, on an entirely new scale from those performed by the original Confidence Man, who was tried, convicted, and sentenced to the Sing-Sing State-Prison, some years ago. The leaders in this nefarious business are pickpockets and rogues, of the worst characters, who have served out sentences in the various State-Prisons of the United States. For some time past, Officers DAVIS and BILDRA, attaches of the Second District Police Court, have been in search, night and day, for the whereabouts of the shrewd and cunning rogues who have fleeced numerous aged and respectable citizens within the precincts of Upper Teadom. About three weeks ago, a venerable looking old gentleman named ANDREW S. NORWOOD, residing at No 155 West Fourteenth-street, was victimized by these sharpers out of a check for the amount of $255, upon the Manhattan Banking Association, in Wall street. It seems the rogues met Mr. N. in the vicinity of Union Park, and one of them being attired in a white neck-cloth, and other clerical garments, approached the gentleman, and by some "confidence" maneuvres succeeded in obtaining the check as above described. At this time one of the confederates hastened to the bank to draw the money; but failed in obtaining the cash owing to his having wrongly indorsed it on the face instead of the back; and the paying teller refused to cash it. In the mean time Mr. NORWOOD had a very old horse put in his possession by one of the confederates, and the animal proved not to be worth $20. On Saturday evening the above officers secreted themselves near a livery stable in Twenty-third-street, and after watching some time, three of the gang came up and entered the stable to get a horse; whereupon they were immediately taken into custody and brought to the Second District Police Court, where one of them was recognized by Justice STUART as the noted GEORGE PORTER, who graduated at Sing Sing and other State institutions of like character; another gave his name as WILLIAM ROBINSON, and a third one proved to be CHARLEY WILLIAMS, who robbed General SCOTT some years ago, and subsequently returned the old General the funds. The trio were committed for a further hearing, and the arrival of another witness from Westchester County, who was also decoyed in a similar way to Mr. NORWOOD. The name of the Westchester gentleman is Mr. DAVENPORT, and somewhere about the same time the fraud was perpetrated on Mr. NORWOOD, he (Mr. D.) was swindled out of about $300, and a horse of little or no value placed at his disposal by one of the confederates, who is supposed to be one of the above three. The details of all the cunning devices used to entrap these gentlemen will probably be more fully developed this forenoon, at which time the further hearing will take place.

FIRE IN FIFTY-FOURTH-STREET.—At about a quarter to 8 o'clock on Saturday evening, a fire was discovered in an unoccupied frame building, situated in Fifty-fourth-street, between the Sixth and Seventh-avenues, which was recently used as a slaughter house by Mr. MOSES DEVOE, butcher at Jefferson Market. From the elevated site upon which the house was built, the light of the flames reflected over most part of the city, and immediately after the alarm was given, a number of fire companies were upon the spot; but notwithstanding all their exertions, the building was entirely consumed before 10 o'clock. The destruction was hastened by the difficulty experienced in getting a sufficient supply of water, and from the fact that the fire burst out at several points of the house simultaneously. Mr. DEVOE has not had any cattle slaughtered there for several months past, and there is scarcely a doubt but the fire was the work of an incendiary. The entire loss is estimated at $1,000, $600 of which, is the loss of Mr. DEVOE's building,—fully insured—and the balance to a small wooden building, owned by Mrs. COWEN. The Firemen and Police of the Nineteenth-ward exerted themselves in a manner worthy of praise. Owing to the scarcity of water it was feared the surrounding dwellings would have fallen a prey to the flames. The engines were all supplied from the cisterns and wells in the neighborhood.

CASE OF ALLEGED PERJURY.—During the past ten days, a case of alleged perjury has been under investigation before Justice STUART, at the Second District Police Court, which was to have been concluded on Saturday. Owing, however, to the numerous witnesses on the part of the prosecution, the evidence was not finished. It appears the charge was preferred before the above magistrate, on the sworn affidavits of Mr. JOHN W. WILCOMB, and members of his family, against a Minister of the Gospel, residing in the upper part of the City. The substance of the charge is, that the defendant made oath to false statements, before Justice MERCH, for the purpose of obtaining a writ of ejectment against Mr. WILCOMB and family. The defendant declares that he rented the tenement in Mr. WILCOMB for no specific time, but merely at his will; while, on the other hand, the complainant proclaims his ability to prove, by reliable testimony, that the tenement was hired for a certain number of months. The further hearing in the case stands adjourned until Saturday morning next, at 10 o'clock.

☞ The U.S. Mail steamship *Arctic* sailed for Liverpool on Saturday. The *Arctic* takes out seventy-five passengers, among whom are Hon. THOMAS BARING, of the house of BARING BROTHERS, London, Commander W. H. LYNCH, U. S. N.; J. HOSFORD SMITH, Esq., U. S. Consul at Beyrout, and W. C. BRYANT, Esq., one of the Editors of the *Evening Post*. It is also stated that the *Arctic* takes out on freight twenty-five hundred barrels of apples. Her predecessor in the same line took out two thousand barrels, and the *Pacific*, on a late trip, had a large number which brought 20s. per barrel. They were the best Newtown pippins, costing here about $5 per barrel. The freight charges are $1 20 per barrel, leaving a handsome profit for the owner.

☞ Temperance meetings are held in the Big Tent, at the Five Points, every evening. Yesterday afternoon, a sermon was preached there by Rev. A. D. GILLETT, of the Broadway Baptist Church. The ladies of the Home Mission Society, and Rev. Mr. PEASE, who has so long wrought in that neighborhood, are unremitting in their attention to the wants, temporal and spiritual, of the denizens of that benighted district.

☞ The Lord Bishop of Montreal preached, yesterday morning, at St. John's Chapel. In the afternoon, he officiated at Trinity, and in the evening at St. Paul's Church.

[Advertisement]

LADIES' WRITING CLASSES.—Mr. GOLDSMITH will receive new pupils on Monday, Wednesday and Friday of this week, to his cheap writing classes, commencing at 11 A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M. Terms $3 for ten, or $5 for twenty lessons, and no extra charge. Private instruction, $15. Rooms No. 289 Broadway.

BROOKLYN CITY.

EXAMINATION OF COLORED SCHOOL NO. 1.—On Friday afternoon, the annual examination of Colored School No. 1, located in Willoughby-street, took place, and was highly satisfactory to all present. Classes were examined in the different studies, and the numerous answers to questions were, as a general thing, not only promptly but intelligibly answered. The City Superintendent of Public Schools, Mr. HOLMES, was present, and read the following interesting paper:

"To those among us who feel an interest in the progress and welfare of our colored population, it may be gratifying to learn that the School Census of this city for 1846, returned of colored children between the ages of five and eighteen, 372; the census of 1850, returned—of the same, between the same ages, 556; and that of 1851, of those between four and twenty-one years of age, 675. Of these last, 224 reside within the Third School District, in the colored settlement of Cansville and Neckaville, in the south-eastern portion of the city. The remainder are found scattered among the other school districts, but residing chiefly in Nos 1, 5 and 7. The Board of Education had under its charge two colored schools; this called No 1 and the school at Cansville, distinguished as No. 2. In 1848, the average number attending this school was 123; the average attendence of the other, 39. The last yearly average of No. 1 was 182; and of No. 2, 43—showing, on the part of this school, an increase in four years of more than 50 per cent., and, in regard to the other, of about 12 per cent. Four teachers are at present employed in No. 1, and two teachers in No. 2.

For the payment of teachers' wages alone, during the present year, there have been appropriated to the support of these schools, the sum of $1,450. A new school house for No. 2 is contemplated, and measures have been taken for its erection on lots in Neckaville, generously presented to the Board of Education by one of its members.

PUBLIC SCHOOL NO. 8.—The annual examination of Public School No. 8, located in Middagh-street, will take place on Friday, the 19th inst.

BOARD OF CANVASSERS.—The Board of Canvassers assembled at the City Hall, Saturday evening, and allowed all the returns from the Wards of the City—Sixth Ward and all.

TARGET EXCURSION.—The Warren Guard, under the command of Capt. EZEKIEL BALDWIN, will parade on the 18th inst., and will proceed to some place, not yet designated, for target practice.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT.—On Saturday morning last, a laboring man named Patrick Hannegan, employed in removing dirt from Bergin Hill, was seriously injured by the sudden caving in of a bank of earth which fell upon him, breaking both legs and otherwise injuring him so that he is not expected to recover. The poor man was removed to the Brooklyn City Hospital. After so many fatal and serious accidents at Bergen Hill it is a little surprising that there are any men left venturesome enough to work there at all. We cannot say who, if any one, is wholly responsible for these accidents, and yet it would seem as though there was gross carelessness somewhere. The Coroner's Jury have, heretofore, relieved the contractors from all blame in the matter.

WILLIAMSBURG CITY.

CHURCHES OF WILLIAMSBURG.—ST. MARKS.—SERMON ON THE CONSECRATION OF RIGHT REV. DR. WAINWRIGHT.—The recently incorporated City of Williamsburg bids fair to rival its older sister, Brooklyn, as "The City of Churches." The first church erected, we are told, was about the year 1760, the date being surmised from a receipt for a bell, still preserved, bearing date 1731. This building was of an octagon form, with pointed roof, surmounted by a cupola. There were no pews, and the congregation brought their own seats. The fashionable belles and dainty young men, who now-a-days recline in listless exhaustion in cushioned pews, might derive a profitable lesson by considering the difficulties which their fathers, a century back, had to overcome to hear that gospel preached whose teachings they affect to undervalue. What a change has taken place, chiefly within the last twenty years! In Williamsburg alone there are now twenty-four churches, and twenty-three church edifices, many of them not only spacious and comfortable, but rich in architectural embellishments; in Williamsburgh and Bushwick there are thirty-two.

St. Marks, as the oldest Episcopal parish in Williamsburg, calls for particular attention. This church, located on the corner of Fourth and South-Fifth-streets, is an unpretending building of hammered stone, plain and substantial, wearing an air of grave simplicity that well accords with the object of its dedication. The parish was organized and received into Convention in the year 1837, under the labors of Rev. Mr. MORRIS, Rector of Trinity School, New-York, who continued his labors for eighteen months without any stipend. In the year 1839, the present incumbent, Rev. S. M. HASKINS, was called to the Rectorship; at which time there were about eighteen communicants, and a Sunday School of thirty scholars, and six teachers. The present church was erected since the commencement of his ministry; and the congregation has increased, so that at present the number of communicants is about two hundred, and the Sunday School about one hundred and fifty scholars, and thirteen teachers, of which the Rector is Superintendent.

Yesterday being the first Sunday after the consecration of the Rev. Dr. WAINWRIGHT, as Provisional Bishop of the Diocese, Rev. Mr. HASKINS made particular allusion to the circumstance in his sermon, of which we subjoin a portion. He took for his text the expression of the Psalmist, (Psalm CXXII. v. 6, 7) "Pray for the peace of Jerusalem: they shall prosper that love thee. Peace be within thy walls, and prosperity within thy palaces."

Since last we met within these holy courts, said the speaker, an event has taken place in which the heart of every churchman in this Diocese must be deeply interested, and which calls forth the praises and prayers of every lover of Zion's peace and prosperity. Not because another has been called to the ministry and apostleship of the chosen twelve—nor because another has been added to that long line of succession whom the Great Shepherd of the sheep commissioned to rule and govern his Church, and to feed the flock until he coming again. Though this of itself is indeed a matter of joy, to behold every added link to that bright, unbroken chain of apostolic witnesses; though it delights the Christian's heart to witness the increase of Christ's chief embassadors in the American branch of the Church—yet for other and more especial reasons we joy in the occasion that has conferred upon another the great apostolic commission. As members of a body whose every member sympathizes with the suffering of each; as members of a Diocese whose shepherd and leader is deprived from being the pastor and ruler of his people; as a large and important branch of the American Church united, unheeded and unrepresented in the house of Bishops, in their conclave as in the highest legislative council of the Church—we rejoice that there is in part a healing of the breach; an end to the want of completeness, and the appointment of one who shall go in and out before us to lead and rule the Church, and who shall represent the Diocese in the House and Court of Bishops. For nearly eight years have we presented the anomalous position of a Diocese without an acting head. Though the power that paralyzed the action of the Diocesan did not sever the head; though we have not for a moment been left as a Church *without* a Bishop; though we have not been deprived the while of an able counsellor and a kind father in God—yet we have for so long been deprived of a head to direct and rule the Church of God—of a pastor to feed the flock—of a chief embassador to preach the word—of a Bishop to confirm the faithful—to set in order the things that are wanting, and to ordain Elders in every city. So long has the Diocese been left without its acting head, that every man, like Israel of old, has done that which was right in his own eyes; voluntary associations have been organized to do that which is the work of the Church in its integral capacity. Party feeling and personal jealousies have been engendered and continued—pastoral authority has been disregarded—parochial rights and limits have been infringed upon, and canon-law has, in many instances been broken, because there has been no Bishop to rule and set in order, and to administer the godly discipline of the Church. Though it is a matter of devout thanksgiving and praise, to the great shepherd and Bishop of our souls, that notwithstanding our great deprivation, and the evils growing out of them, the march of the Church, in the Diocese, has been *onward*; yet, have we not cause now to rejoice that an end to such an anomalous and unhappy condition is come; have we not reason to rejoice that we have again one whom all will acknowledge as the rightful head—as the appointed counsellor—as the commissioned pastor—as the constituted ruler of the Diocese? Have we not reason to rejoice that an end has come to all occasion of strife, and debate, and confusion, and misrule, and every evil work? May we not rejoice that we again stand forth before the world and the Church as an *integral* branch of Christ's Church Catholic, with full, unhamstrung power to do the work which He has commissioned to be done, and to contend earnestly against the world, the flesh and the devil? And now that one has been chosen as our Diocesan who will pour oil upon the troubled waters, conciliate conflicting parties, allay asperity of feeling, quench the fires of controversy, and heal the divisions of Zion,—may we not rejoice in the prospect of peace and prosperity? May we not, in such a view, give thanks for the issue, and pray God, in faith and hope for Zion's future welfare? That this event is hailed with gladness of heart not only in the Diocese but throughout the Church, was evidenced by the multitudes of Clergy and Laity, gathered together from all parts of the Church, on the glad day of the consecration, to sympathize in the general joy. Never, except on occasions of General Convention, have been assembled such a company of Bishops, Priests, and Deacons. Ten Bishops, and over two hundred Clergy, together with multitudes of the Laity from this and the neighboring Dioceses, were present, to participate in the sacred and joyous services. Nor was it the *American* Church alone that was interested in the solemnities of that day, or sympathizing in our deliverance from an unhappy condition. Not only were the hearts of all true and right-minded Churchmen throughout the Diocese, and throughout every Diocese in the Union, rejoicing with us in spirit on that day, and commingling their prayers and praises in behalf of this long afflicted Diocese; but the Mother Church responded with glad greetings, and strengthened the tie of affection and the bond of unity, by the participation of one of her Bishops in the services, in the consecration and administration of the communion of love—and in the laying on of hands for conferring the Holy Ghost.

And now that a happy issue has been granted to the long anomalous condition of the Diocese, the preacher went on to impress on his congregation the necessity for the church to show, by more earnest love, and increasing efforts for good, their improvement by past discipline, and joy for the present. He alluded to the fact that the Canon under which Bishop ONDERDONK was "indefinitely suspended," has been repealed, so that the church could not again suffer under such an interregnum and deprivation of her proper head.

MARRIED.

At Hampstead, L. I., 7th inst., by Rev. Mr. Merrill, CHARLES E. PRESTON, of Brooklyn, to ELIZABETH, daughter of Floyd Smith, Esq., of the former place.

In Boston, 4th inst., by Rev. L. Crowell, Mr. Hiram Blood of Gilmanton, to Miss Mary Ann West, of Boston.

28th ult., by Rev. A. L. Stone, James Preble to Mary E. Josselyn, all of Boston.

5th inst., by Rev. Alexander Blaikie, Mr. Ephraim Field to Miss Mary McDonald.

8th inst., by Rev. Phineas Stowe, Mr. Charles Roberts to Miss Margaret Morovney; Mr. Enos O. Denney to Miss Margaret A. Ford, all of Boston.

28th ult., in the Cathedral, by Rev. Mr. Laughlin, Mr. P. Morrisey, of Boston, to Miss Ann McConnellogue, of New-York.

At Marshfield, Me., 4th inst., by Rev. J. C. Adams, of East Machias, Mr. Samuel H. Harmon, of M., to Miss Mary Palmer, of Charlestown, Mass.

At Oswego, N. Y., 4th inst., Lieut. I. C. Clark, U. S. A., stationed at Fort Ontario, to Miss Mary E., daughter of the late Col. Horatio Goodell.

At Washington, D. C., 9th inst., Hon. Alexander O. Penn, of Louisiana, to Mrs Elizabeth C. Scott, of W.

DIED.

On Saturday, 13th inst., OLIVER T. HEWLETT, in the 63d year of his age.

His relatives and friends and those of his brother Joseph, and of his father-in-law, Stephen Van Wyck, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Monday afternoon, 15th inst., at 3½ o'clock, from his late residence, No 91 East Broadway. The remains will be interred on Tuesday, in the Cemetery of St. George's Church, Hampstead, L. I.

On Saturday, 13th inst., of marasmus, SAMUEL NEWTON PARALEE, aged 1 year and 5 months, son of James L. and Mary E. Mead.

On Saturday, Nov. 13, ANDREW HEISTER, aged 50 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, this afternoon (Monday) at 2 o'clock, from his late residence, No 147 Grand st, without further invitation.

In Boston, 11th inst., George S. Goodwin, 22, grandson of the late Lebbeus Stetson. 11th inst., of consumption, Mrs. Rebecca Maudsley, wife of Mr. Thomas Badger, artist, 57 years 9 months. 11th inst. Mr. Edmund Lewis, 61 years 6 months.

At Pomfret, Conn., 4th inst., Smith Wilkinson, Esq., in his 72d year. He was one of the earliest to engage in the manufacture of cotton goods in New-England.

COMMERCIAL AND MONEY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange ...Nov. 13.

$1,000 U. S. 5s, '63	118	100 Cumberland Coal Co.	63½
6,000 Ohio 6s, '70	113½	150 do	63½
1,500 Indiana 2½	60	575 do	630 63
2,000 Long Island Bds	95½	200 do	63
7,000 Erie Income Bds	99½	50 do	b30 63½
2,500 Erie 1st Mtge	114	50 do	63½
1,000 Erie Con. Bds., '62	99½	800 Portsmouth	58
1,000 do	99½	100 do	b60 59
1,000 Hudson 1st mort	108½	750 Erie Railroad	35½
1,000 do	108	15 do	37
1,000 Mich S. & N. R. Bds	98½	100 do	b30 37
2,000 N. Ind. R.R. Bds	96½	200 do	830 36½
5 Phœnix Bank	111	100 Harlem Railroad	71½
50 Phœnix Bank	111½	1,000 Long Island R. R.	41
100 Morris Canal	17½	100 do	41
50 do	17¾	500 do	41½
100 Del. & Hudson Canal	134	100 do	b30 41
130 Ohio Life & Trust Co.	167	900 do	b60 42
50 do	107½	200 do	b60 41
500 N. Jersey Zinc Co.	11½	100 do	40½
315 Nicaragua Trans. Co.	25½	50 Stonington Railroad	55½
100 do	b10 26	200 do	53½
100 do	660 28	50 do	b60 53½
50 do	86m 27	50 do	858 55½
50 do	b30 28	100 Nor & Wor R.R.	83 51½
100 do	28	50 Reading Railroad	99½
500 Cary Imp't Co	1½	100 do	890 99
100 Pennsylvania Coal Co.	116	125 Hudson River R. R.	75½
50 do	116½	25 do	75½
50 do	860 118	50 do	b60 75½
50 Michigan S. Railroad	129		

SECOND BOARD.

$7,000 U. S. 5s, '53	102½	25 Florence & Kayport	23½
2,000 Ohio 6s, '70	113	25 do	24
1,000 Indiana State 5 ₩ Ct	90	50 Nicaragua Transit	b10 28½
4,000 Erie Convt. Bds, '71	98½	100 do	b60 29
25,000 do	b60 99	400 Stonington R. R	b3 55½
49 Far. & Citizens Bk. Wms'g	95	120 Erie Railroad	37
150 Portsmouth Dry Dock	58	50 do	b15 37
100 New Jersey Zinc	b3 11½	100 Long Island R. R	b10 40½
25 Canton Company	87½	100 Harlem Railroad	b60 72½
10 Roch. & Syra. R. R.	124½		

SATURDAY, Nov. 12—6 P. M.

The *Arctic* took out no specie to-day. The whole export of the week is only $51,000, making for the month $200,000. Bills closed same for the steamer at 110@110¼. As remarked yesterday, the remittances were not so large as anticipated, owing to the prospect of a further heavy supply of Exchange from the South. Mr. BARING returned home in the *Arctic*. His visit, in a business view, we understand, has proved a satisfactory one, but he has enjoyed everything but good health for some weeks past. The *Canada's* mails were distributed late this evening. We find little to add to our telegraphic summary. The markets all appear quite active. Another overland mail had been received from British India, and the reports were favorable for manufactured goods. The Liverpool circulars quote Orleans fair Cottons at 6¼d.; Middlings at 5¼d, and Upland Middlings 5¼d. These are ¼d. up on Fair and full ¼d. on Middlings. Mr. MCHENRY quotes Baltimore Flour as high as 23s. 3d. Western Canal 22s.@23s. White Corn as high as 34s. the quarter of 480 pounds. Yellow 32s. Wheat 2d.@3d. up on the 70 pounds. Some sales of Beef had been made at better prices. The market here of Bacon; Cheese much wanted; Tallow firm. The following are the figures for American Stocks in London, preceded by the remark of Messrs. BELL & SONS that the demand is good.

	Redeemable.	Dividends.	Prices
U. S. 6 ₩ Cent. Bonds	1862	Jan. and July	103½@104½
U. S. 6 ₩ Cent. Bonds	1868	Jan and July	109½@110
U. S. 6 ₩ Ct Inscr. Stk	1867-1868	Jan and July	107 @108
N. Y. State 5 ₩ Cts	1850-1868	Quarterly	97 @ 98
Pennsylvania 5 ₩ Ct	——	Feb. and Aug.	86½@ 87½
Ohio 6 ₩ Cents	1870-1873	Jan and July	107 @108
Mass 5 ₩ Ct Stg Bds	1868	Jan and July	107 @108
Illinois Inter'l Imp 6 ₩ Ct	——	Jan. and July	73 @ 75
Ditto Interest	——	Jan. and July	47 @ —
Maryland 5 ₩ Ct. Stg Bds	——	Jan and July	97 @ 98
Alabama 5 ₩ Cts	1863	May and Nov	85 @ 87
Do 5 ₩ Cts. Stg Bds.	1850-9-66	Jan and July	87 @ 89
Virginia 6 ₩ Cents	1886	Jan and July	100 @101
Kentucky 6 ₩ Cent	1868	Jan and July	99½@100½
Canada 6 ₩ Ct. State Bds	1874	Feb and Aug.	115 @116
Boston City 5 ₩ Cents	1858-1868	April and Oct.	92 @ 93
Montreal City 6 ₩ Cts	1857-1865	March, Sept., April and Oct.	83½@ 84½
N. Y. City 5 ₩ Ct St	1855-1870	Quarterly	95 @ —
Phila & Reading R. R. 6 ₩ Ct Mtg Bonds	1860	Jan. and July	86 @ 87
New-York and Erie 7 ₩ Cts, 1st Mortgage	1868-1869	May and Nov	106 @ —
Ditto 7 ₩ Ct, 2d Mtg	1852	May and Sept.	91 @ 95
Ditto 7 ₩ Cts. Convert.	1862	Jan and July	89 @ 90
Ohio & Penn. 7 ₩ Cts	1865-1868	Jan. and July	93½@ 94½

The Turkish loan has been definitely declined by the Sultan, but he remits the money to make good the first instalment paid in and 7½ premium on the operation. This news had caused the Scrip to go up in London from 102 to 105½ ₩ cent. The Australian accounts are later by the Isthmus of Panama than had been received in England. They are more flattering than ever as to the Gold product. As much as 150,000 ounces had been received by the weekly escorts equal at $20 the oz. which this dust yields, to $3,200,000.

The whole of the gold received by the *Illinois* yesterday, was from the regular mail packet *Oregon* of 15 Oct. It seems she left San Francisco with over $2,400,000 on freight. We hear, through private sources, that the next regular packet is likely to bring as much more.

The early speculations in Cotton on this side, and the immense employment of British shipping in the Australian trade on the other, are having their effect sensibly on Freights. At New-Orleans they are up to 5d. on Cotton, and here engagements were made to-day at 27d. on Flour to England. The rates to all points are steadily on the rise. It is not unreasonable to calculate that one penny sterling will soon be paid on Cotton at New-Orleans. The present price of the staple will readily bear it. Ten years ago the same high rate was paid, against prices exceedingly low, averaging less than half the present currency.

The ease in money under the present Foreign Exchange promises to continue, and even lower rates of interest may be reached. There was not much activity to-day. The call loans, when wanted, were supplied at 5 per cent, and surplus balances are occasionally offered at 4@4½ per cent. The Sub-Treasury disbursed $600,000 this forenoon.

The Stock Exchange ruled firm, but remarkably tame, all things considered. Some of the leading brokers talk against a further rise, but are not very free sellers for a decline. They say there are too many new things coming on the market, and too large additions being made to the old. The Bull interest, on the other hand, is a strong and confident one, looking to the early effect of the splendid news about Cotton and Breadstuffs, and the regular and heavy semi-monthly Gold receipts from California. The Railroads generally feel the effects of the bright prospects of the export trade, particularly the lines poleting West. Michigan Southern sold at 129; for Michigan Central 113 was bid; and for Mohawk 111½ refused. Erie closed at 37, cash, and the Boards of the Road in good demand at ¼@½ advance. Harlem ruled steady. Hudson is weaker; the travel is somewhat falling off, and while the River keeps open, the freight business does not tell very sensibly on the receipts. The two New England Roads are not very active. The dealings in Long Island were quite spirited, and the sales ranged from 41½, cash, at the early Board, to 39½ in the Street, and up again to 40¼ at the close. The sales of the week in this and the Philadelphia market must add up over 40,000 shares. The Transit shares sold freely and steadily at about 28½. The established Coal Stocks further improved. Delaware and Hudson brought 134; Pennsylvania, 116½, and Reading, 99¼. Among the Bank Stocks, Ohio Trust rose to 107½; Phenix sold at 114½, and Metropolitan at 111. Nothing remarkable in Bonds at the Board.

Imports, other than Dry Goods, at the Port of New-York for the week ending and including Friday, Nov. 12, 1852:

	Pkgs.	Value.
ANIMALS—		
14 Sheep	—	726
1 Cow	—	340
Apoth. & Apparatus	4	1,201
Artists' Materials	9	700
Baskets	18	1,299
Hamboes... M.	16	133
Beads	7	668
Boots	18	8,647
Bottles	—	1,231
Bricks M.	13	393
Bristles	16	4,180
Bronzes	7	3,790
Brushes	13	2,823
Buttons	21	8,501
Burr Stones	777	458
Castings	20	840
Chinaware	48	1,840
Chronometers	2	2,119
Cigars	779	119,866
Clocks	9	1,363
Coal chal.	580	2,817
Coal tons.	184	
Coral	1	663
Cornelian Rings	6	1,111
Corks	92	1,794
Cutlery	230	1,634
Coffee	2,662	79,503
Dag'rtype plates	11	3,232
DRUGS—		
Aconite	1	100
Bismuth	2	2,261
Bicarb. Soda	532	2,196
Bicarb. Potash	20	1,661
Bleach. Powds.	148	1,751
Brimstone	29	200
Bromine	3	245
Calomel	11	393
Chem. Flowers	1	625
Cochineal	83	18,313
Cream Tartar	23	4,997
Essences	1	474
Essential Oils	1	200
Extracts	2	487
Gelatine	2	220
Gum Arabic	18	1,608
Iodine & Iodide	11	779
Jamaica Ginger	100	1,094
Licorice	2	93
Paste	600	22,830
Root	1,300	1,679
Oil Rose	1	1,500
Quinine	3	1,441
Rhubarb	4	2,534
Red Antimony	85	1,775
Sarsaparilla	74	1,916
Senna	6	764
Soda Ash	27	664
Sugar Lead	13	1,004
Tongue Beans	20	1,851
Vermillion	1	474
Yellow Berries	21	884
Other Drugs	7	508
DYEWOODS—		
Fustic tons.	16	637
" stks.	600	
Logwood Mahe	50	806
Sapan Wood	1	123
Lima Wood	1,562	1,770
Earthenware	270	8,859
Engravings	7	1,313
Fans	2	379
Farina	60	908
FISH—		
Cod	155	482
Herring	220	572
Mackerel	61	480
Salmon	102	1,160
Sundries	4,600	3,550
FRUIT—		
Almonds	290	3,894
Citron	50	1,145
Figs	1,731	1,771
Lemons	93	161
Oranges	—	630
Preserved	10	466
Raisins	20,400	21,761
Furs	8	2,687
Furniture	26	2,815
Glass—Plated	48	5,413
" Polished	1	106
" Watch	3	609
" Ware	11	1,262
Hair	4	114
Manufact'd	2	872
Hats	2	387
Hatters' Goods	19	10,182
Hemp	1,400	21,123
India Rubber	162	6,453
Indigo	137	3,690
INSTRUMENTS—		
Musical	31	2,934
Surgical	3	411
Jewelry	24	18,810
Leather	5	1,412
Boots & shoes	1	378
Dressed Skins	138	29,021
Undressed do	—	96,476
Patent Leather	2	800
Leeches	2	149
LIQUORS—		
Ale, &c	788	6,359
Brandy	21	568
Rum	41	1,865
Whisky	23	1,643
Marble	648	11,214
manuf'd	27	1,462
Tiles	3,000	175
Mats	444	1,527
Molasses	52	290
METALS—		
Boiler Plates	50	2,345
Brass Goods	2	944
Bar & Rod	3	1,923
Copper—P. Caps	1	481
Sheathing	20	1,000
Nickel	3	1,175
Irons tons.	1,687	69,730
Hoop	502	722
Pig tons.	796	9,739
R. R. bars.	16,969	91,100
Sheet	9,013	21,511
Tubes	482	4,662
Chains	116	3,368
Cutlery	32	13,588
Gnns, Pistols	31	7,526
Hardware	241	19,875
Needles	1	3,281
Saddlery	9	1,376
Wire	358	3,734
Lead	12,850	47,796
Plated Ware	18	4,658
Old Metal	—	333
Steel	1,308	32,382
Tin	15,75	93,177
Foil	5	288
OILS—		
Cod	4	225
Linseed	87	5,069
Olive	1,559	3,381
Whale	73	8,360
Paintings	1	663
Paper Hangings	2	212
Paper	37	3,199
Hangings	2	212
Pearls	1	494
Perfumery	12	1,314
Plaster tons.	675	615
Platoes bush.	24,324	5,729
bbls	42	
Polishing Stones	12	200
Portemonnaies	6	1,812
Pipes	1,653	834
Precious Stones	4	1,145
Rags	1,107	22,403
Rice	241	932
Salt bush.	29,054	
sacks.	2,615	6,243
SEEDS—		
Canary	139	913
Spices—Cassia	9,150	4,898
Stationery	3	1,427
Stereotype Plates	3	415
Sugar	3,817	39,191
Sweetmeats	8	191
Tallow	101	8,624
Tea	18	810
Tobacco	19	1,391
Types	2	1,125
Toys	51	2,964
Watches	22	44,412
Watch'ster's Tools	2	318
Water Casks	113	162
Wine	662	4,866
Champagne	1,303	8,877
Madeira	444	9,054
Malaga	590

THE NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES

A VERY LARGE DAILY NEWSPAPER,—each number containing Eight Pages, or Forty-Eight columns, and giving more reading matter than any other Daily Newspaper in the United States,—is published EVERY MORNING, (*Sundays excepted,*) at No. 113 NASSAU-STREET, and is delivered to subscribers in New-York, Brooklyn, Williamsburg and Jersey City, for TWELVE AND A HALF CENTS a week, payable to the carrier. Single Copies, Two CENTS. Mail Subscribers, FIVE DOLLARS a year: six months, Two Dollars and a half: three months, One Dollar and half. Three Dollars in advance required in all exchanges with Country Newspapers.

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SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ The fact is well known that Dr. GOURAUD'S Medicated Soap is a certain remedy for all cutaneous diseases, such as eruptions, ring worm, salt rheum blotches itching, freckles, sunburn, and others of a like character; and besides clarifying and whitening the roughest and darkest skin it makes it as soft and smooth as eider-down. Every mother, who is anxious for the health, ease, beauty and comfort of her babe, should prefer it much to other than GOURAUD'S Soap to be used in the nursery; and every gentleman who is desirous of possessing soft, white and delicate hands, or whose tender skin is fretted and irritated by the passage of a remorseless razor, should, if he values his comfort in these respects, at once possess himself of a cake of GOURAUD'S Foam, found only at the old established depot, No. 67 Walker-st., first store from (not in) Broadway.

The depot for the Poudre Subtile, for eradicating superfluous hair from any part of the body.

☞ Mercantile Library Association.—The Board of Direction have the pleasure to announce that Mr. WILLIAM M. THACKERAY will commence the delivery of his course of six lectures on the *English Humorous Writers of Queen Anne's Reign,* on FRIDAY EVENING, Nov. 19, at 8 o'clock, at Rev. Mr. Chapin's (late Rev. Mr. Bellows,) Church, No. 548 Broadway, near Prince st., to be continued on MONDAY and FRIDAY of each week until concluded. Subscriptions will be received until THURSDAY EVENING next, at the bookstores of C. S. FRANCIS & CO., and EVANS & BRITTAN, and at the Library. Subscribers (and subscribers only) will be entitled to reserved seats for the course.

Price of Tickets—To members..... 62
Non-members..... 1

JAMES D. SMITH, JOHN F. HALSTED, } Lecture Committee.

☞ Mercantile Library Association.—Hon. HORATIO SEYMOUR, Governor elect, will deliver a Lecture before the members of this Institution, at Metropolitan Hall, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Nov. 17. Subject—"*The Study of the Natural Sciences.*"

Tickets admitting a Lady and Gentleman, 75c. Single tickets, 38c. Members' tickets, half the above prices. To be had only at the Library.

Tickets to be had at the desk of the Library, and at the desk on the evening of the Lecture.

WILLARD L. FELT, Chairman.
JAMES D. SMITH, JOHN F. HALSTED, } Lecture Committee.

☞ 6 rent inducements to purchase Lots in the new village of Clarenceville, L. I. So great has been the demand for Lots in this beautiful village, that although it has only been in operation for little over one month, yet over one-third of the Lots have been already sold and as soon as the coming spring shall open there will be upwards of one hundred buildings in the course of erection. There are but few villages at the present time that offer so many advantages. The easy access to the City by the Long Island Railroad from Brooklyn, and the stages from Williamsburg, make it a desirable place of residence for those wishing to live out of town and at the same time do business in the City. We would advise all who wish to secure a home, by only paying from $2 to $4 per month, to call immediately and purchase at the office, D. T. MACFARLAN, Esq., General Agent, No. 3 Nassau-st., from 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.

☞ New York, Nov. 12, 1852.—All members of the NEW-ENGLAND SOCIETY in New-York are urgently requested to meet at the Astor House, on TUESDAY, 16th inst., at 12 o'clock noon, to take part in the procession to be formed under the direction of the City Authorities in honor of the memory of DANIEL WEBSTER. By order of the Board of Officers.

MOSES H. GRINNELL, President.
E. KINGSBURY, Secretary.

☞ People's Building Association.—The regular Monthly Meeting will be held on WEDNESDAY EVENING, 17th inst., at 7½ o'clock in the Assembly Room, corner of 23d-st. and 8th av. A full attendance of the members is particularly requested, as business of importance will be brought before the meeting. Members will facilitate the business by calling at the office and paying their dues previously. Office will be open from 7) A.M to 9 P. M.

J. F. WILLIAMS, Secretary.

☞ Rev. Mr. Hudson upon Shakspere, at the BROOKLYN INSTITUTE.—Rev. H. N. HUDSON will deliver the second Lecture in the New-England Course at the Brooklyn Institute, next TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 16. Subject—*King Henry the Fourth.* He will Lecture again on TUESDAY, Nov. 23. Subject—*Falstaff.* Hon. HORACE MANN will deliver the next Lecture. For Tickets, apply early at APPLETON & CO'S, and the usual places; or to A. L. STIMSON, Treasurer, No 19 Wall-st.

☞ New-York Historical Society.—Pursuant to the resolution of the Society adopted at its last meeting, and in accordance with the invitation of the City authorities, the members of the New-York Historical Society, are requested to meet at the Supreme Court Room, new City Hall, on TUESDAY, Nov. 16th, at 12 o'clock, M., to take part in the funeral ceremonies in honor of the memory of DANIEL WEBSTER. LUTHER BRADISH, Pres't.

M. S. FIELD, Recording Secretary.

☞ The Annual Meeting of the XVIIth WARD TEMPERANCE ALLIANCE, for the election of officers, will be held in the Lecture Room of the Seventh Baptist Church, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, 17th inst., at 7½ o'clock. Members and citizens of the Ward, favorable to the objects of the Alliance, are requested to attend.

S. W. CODEY, Recording Secretary.

☞ National Academy of Design.—The Academicians, Associates, Honorary Members, and Students of the Academy, are requested to attend the funeral of our late member, THOMAS THOMPSON, at 3 o'clock THIS (TUESDAY) AFTERNOON, from No. 18 Clinton-st., Brooklyn. By order of the Council.

T. ADDISON RICHARDS, Cor. Sec. N. A.

☞ Lectures.—Tabernacle Series.—Professor FELTON, of Harvard University, will deliver a Lecture, (5th of the course,) on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Nov. 17th, at 8 o'clock. Subject, *Modern Life Antecipated by the Athenian Stage.* Tickets 25 cents. Admitting a Lady and Gentleman, 37½ cents. To be had at the Bookstores, and at the door.

☞ O. U. A.—ALPHA CHAPTER, NO. 1.—The members of this Chapter will meet on TUESDAY, the 16th inst, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the Chapter Room, in full mourning regalia, for the purpose of uniting with Chancery in paying respect to the memory of our deceased countryman, DANIEL WEBSTER. By order,

HENRY BALDWIN, C. of the C.

☞ The Regular Convention of the DELTA PHI FRATERNITY commences MONDAY, November 15th, at 6 P. M., at the American House. The regular dinner will take place Wednesday, 17th.

☞ Mercantile Library.—The Rooms of this Association will be closed during THIS DAY, from respect to the memory of the late DANIEL WEBSTER. By order of the Literary Committee. WM. HOWE, Chairman.

THE WILL OF BISHOP CHASE.—The Alton (Ill.) *Telegraph* says that the late Right Rev. Bishop Chase, of Illinois, appointed by his will the following gentlemen officers of Jubilee College, over which he so long presided, viz: Vice-President, Rev. Samuel Chase, D.D; Trustees, Revs. Charles Dresser, E. H. Kellogg, Samuel Chase and Philander Chase, and Messrs. John Pennington, Henry J. Chase and William Wilkinson; Steward, Mr. Henry J. Chase. Right Rev. Henry J. Whitehouse, Presiding Bishop of the Diocese, is *ex officio* President of the College. Revs. Dudley Chase, J. T. Worthington and Hon. J. P. Treat, are appointed executors of the will, so far as the College is concerned. At the time of Bishop Chase's decease, he was a creditor of the College to the amount of more than $15 000. Two-thirds of this amount he has bequeathed to the College, the other third to his wife, who survives him.

BRITISH PROVINCES.—A boat containing about twenty laboring men was run down in St. John harbor by the steam ferry boat, and all but seven perished. The bodies of six had been recovered. All the parties engaged in surveying the route for the railroad east and west of St. John, N. B., had concluded their labors for the season. The engineers, Messrs BEATTY and CAMPBELL, arrived at Boston in steamer *Admiral*; they will leave in the steamer which sails from New-York tomorrow for Liverpool. It was believed that all that had been done towards the railroad would receive the royal sanction, and that the work would be commenced early in the spring.

As the Eastern train from Portland approached West Lynn, Wednesday evening, a bullet fired by some one unknown, passed through the cars, within a few inches of one of Longley & Co.'s conductors, and carried away a part of a lady's tippet, which was closely wrapped about her neck. A variation of two inches would have sent the ball straight through her head.

There are only sixteen expectants for the Post-Office at Nashua Village, N. H., under the forthcoming Administration. This is drawing it very mild, to say the least. So also at Manchester, where petitions were in circulation for the office of Postmaster on the day after election.

Deacon Hollis, of Brainfree, Mass., a Maine Law man of the first water, sold two quarts of cider to one of his neighbors, about two weeks ago; a warrant was issued, he had his trial on Friday, at Weymouth, before Justice F. A. Kingsbury, was fined $10, and appealed. The case will be tried at Dedham.

The wife of Thomas Luther, of Swanzey, Mass., arose Tuesday morning, and left her house, taking her infant child with her. Both were found drowned some hours after, in an adjacent pond. She was a woman of excellent character, but had exhibited symptoms of mental derangement.

New-York Daily Times.

VOL. II....NO. 363. NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 16, 1852. PRICE TWO CENTS.

GRAND FESTIVAL
OF THE
YOUNG MEN'S DEMOCRATIC UNION CLUB.
DINNER AT TAMMANY HALL.

Speeches of Horatio Seymour, Governor elect, Gen. Dix, Lorenzo Shepperd, William McMurray, John Van Buren, &c.

The "Young Men's Democratic Union Club" held a grand festival, in "celebration of the recent victories achieved by the Democracy throughout the Union," last evening in Tammany Hall. The "Old Wigwam" was a scene of bustle and "busy preparation" throughout the day; and when brilliantly lighted up and shining in all the brightness of transparencies and decorations, presented a most cheerful and attractive appearance. The old building seemed to be renewed, as it rejoiced, on their return to office, with the party, whose mournful shade had for past years haunted its walls; and the very cooks looked cheerful in anticipation of the many official dinners in prospective.

Shortly after 7 o'clock, the President, accompanied by Hon. HORATIO SEYMOUR, JOHN VAN BUREN, MICHAEL DOHENY, AUGUSTUS SCHELL, and others, entered the Hall, and were received with loud applause. The Hall was brilliantly lighted with seven large chandeliers. At the head one long table extended the breadth of the Hall. In the centre, the President, Mr. DANIEL B. TAYLOR, took his seat; Hon. HORATIO SEYMOUR, JOHN VAN BUREN, DANIEL DELAVAN, ULYSSES D. FRENCH, JAMES S. LIBBEY, &c. sitting on his right, and AUGUSTUS SCHELL, (Chairman of General Committee,) Hon. WM. MCMURRAY, WRIGHT HAWKES, MICHAEL DOHENY, Colonel PRATT, (Green county,) Senator COOLEY, JOHN COCHRAN, and others, at his left. Five tables extended the full length of the room, while at the bottom another table stretched across. About three hundred persons sat down to dinner. The bill of fare was creditable, substantial rather than fanciful, in its principal features. Suspended over the chair was the handsome banner of the "Young Men's Democratic Union Club"—composed of rich blue silk, with a silver fringe. On the centre was inscribed the name of the Club, in gold letters, and the Cap of Liberty.

Shelton's Brass Band was in attendance, and enlivened the proceedings with several beautiful airs.

After ample justice had been done to the viands, and a lively fire of champagne corks had opened,

The Chairman rose and said: GENTLEMEN, We have assembled to-night at the festive board for the purpose of expressing to each other our congratulations for the recent unexampled victory achieved throughout the United States. He felt that it became them, more particularly in the City of New-York, to assemble in this time-honored temple, dedicated to Democracy, to express the joy that filled their hearts at the successful termination of their labors. [Applause.] Never before had the party been so united as in the last contest; and all along had they longed for this day, to sing their joyful hosannas. They had reached the goal of their ambition, and could give expression to the principles of Democracy which burned within their hearts. [Applause.] The Young Men's Democratic Club had felt that while old men were fitted for counsel, they were suited for action; and now, after having done their duty, they were assembled to rejoice, and to hear again expounded those principles so indelibly stamped upon the national Democratic heart. [Loud applause.] He would now announce the first regular toast:

1 *The President of the United States*—The Constitutional Chief of the Model Republic of the World.

MUSIC—"President's March."

This toast was received with prolonged applause.

CHAIRMAN.—And now, gentlemen, hear our next regular toast. The President Elect, (great applause:) and, gentlemen, to give those who do not know how lustily the Democratic pulse beats, a specimen of our lungs. I propose three cheers. This was heartily responded to. The Chairman then read the sentiment in full:

2 *Our President Elect*—In every respect in which his career may be viewed, and his eminent services considered, they but augur well for the future. His fame unsullied, his integrity pure and unspotted his relations in private life unostentatious and kind and his steadfast course as a Democrat of the old Jeffersonian school, afford us every indication of one of the most brilliant administrations ever yet recorded in the history of this country.

MUSIC—"Hail to the Chief."

Mr. SCHELL responded. He said that he felt honored in being called on to respond. He felt pleasure in addressing them in this Hall as victors. The time had been long since he last met the party as such. The country had been in the hands of the enemy; but Tammany Hall had been true herself, and ready at all times to do battle for the cause. It might appear presumptuous in him to respond to the toast, when they recollected how the name of FRANKLIN PIERCE had been hailed throughout the Union—from the Atlantic to the Pacific coast. It afforded him pleasure to look through the past campaign and bring them to the present moment.

They all recollected the anxiety that attended the Convention at Baltimore. When Michigan and Illinois, and Kentucky and Indiana, and New-York, had all sent their candidates there, and it was feared that even the Democrats would separate without electing a nominee for President, FRANKLIN PIERCE was named, and with an overwhelming majority he was accepted. [Applause.] But the question was asked, "Who was FRANKLIN PIERCE?" and a gentleman from New Hampshire, who knew their President elect, answered that question well. [Applause.] Their opponents had examined his character in every respect, and what had been the result? He stood forth as a gentleman, honorable, as a soldier, brave, and as a statesman, distinguished. [Applause.] The speaker then spoke of Gen. WINFIELD SCOTT, whom the Whigs, themselves, had failed to support, after nominating him, and acknowledged that he had done service to his country as a soldier, which should never be forgotten by Americans. And, now that they had elected FRANKLIN PIERCE, in justice to his gallantry as a soldier he would give the following toast:

May Gen. Winfield Scott—His gallantry as a soldier entitles him to the grateful remembrance of a free people. [Loud Applause.

CHAIRMAN—We have now reached the best part of the entertainment for this evening. We have left the presidential seat and come back to New-York, to do honor to him who will do honor to us. I give you the third regular toast:

3—*Our Governor Elect*—His pre-eminent abilities, unceasing devotion to the best interests of the State, the standard bearer in our ranks, give us every assurance that his term will be distinguished by the unparalleled prosperity of our citizens and the advancement of their best interests.

MUSIC—"Hail Columbia."

Hon. HORATIO SEYMOUR responded. He returned thanks for being called upon to raise his voice on the occasion of celebrating the greatest triumph the Democratic party had ever achieved. He congratulated himself on being among them upon this occasion. Although the State had conferred upon him a high office, yet the occasion which they were assembled to celebrate was so greatly beyond that in importance, that he considered it no matter of indelicacy to participate in the present festival. Moreover, he had deemed it proper to break the custom of those who had been placed in office before him, in absenting themselves, on that account, from any active participation in the canvass. He had addressed the State throughout its length and breadth, and spoken to them on the questions involved in the late political contest. [Applause.] If his principles were wrong, he felt they had a right to know it; and if they were right, then they would support them, not because of the man, but as a fair exposition of the principles of the party. [Applause.] It was consideration that made them rejoice in the victory they had obtained, that it was a victory of principles. They did not rejoice merely because they had beaten the Whig party, but because they had thus obtained for them, as well as themselves, a victory of sound principles of Government. [Applause.] He had addressed Democrats everywhere, and found them always actuated by one common sentiment, and that was a desire to secure sound political principles. He felt, therefore, that they were right in endeavoring to bring back the Government to the principles of better days; and it was for this reason he rejoiced in the victory achieved, and not because they had beaten the Whigs. [Applause.] It was for this reason he had gone forth to address the State. He believed there never had been a contest in which so many important principles were involved, as to the last. He believed that corruption had crept into the Government at Washington under the Whigs; and it was not that the Democratic party had always better men, but that they were guided by sounder principles. [Applause.] These considerations of the importance of the question before the country, beyond his own immediate office, had induced him to break through the practice of officers nominated for Gubernatorial office, holding themselves in reserve. He had no respect for that practice. [Applause.] If any of them entertained the idea that the office of Governor of the State was so great as to oblige the candidate to hold himself aloof, and stand upon his dignity, when it came to his turn to be soundly beaten, (as had been once the case with the speaker,) his mind would be quickly disabused of the idea. [Laughter.] Now, as he had said before, they rejoiced because of the conquest of sound principles. He did not affect to be indifferent on his own account. He felt grateful for the honor conferred on himself, and returned thanks to the Democracy of the State of New-York, for the support given to him, as well as the other Democratic Nominees. [Applause.] He did so, not because he felt it was a matter of so very great importance to the country, whether he or WASHINGTON HUNT, or some other man, were elected Governor of the State; but, as the old lady said of King CHARLES the First: "His was not much of a head, to be sure, but it was a great loss to him, poor man." [Laughter.] He was one of the Delegates from this State to the Convention at Baltimore; and when one thousand nominated FRANKLIN PIERCE, and five thousand voices hailed the nomination with delight, the question was asked, "And what will New-York do?" It was his privilege to them that New York would give its vote for whoever was the fair nominee of the Democratic party. He told them that all their divisions were healed; that the Democratic party of this State were as the Red Sea, which divided to let Pharoah and his host pass into the midst, and that it would return again to its channel, and overwhelm the Whigs in destruction. [Applause.] The promise he then made for them, they had most gloriously fulfilled. The Empire State had resumed its wonted position; they need no longer look on her with doubt; but she would be hereafter regarded as the stronghold of Democracy in the Union. [Applause.] He would allude to one aspect, full of interest, in the past election. It was not that the leaders of the party, or the Democratic press, had been more than usually active, though both had done their duty, that the unexampled victory was owing—but because the masses had shown themselves more active and interested in the great principles that distinguished their party. [Applause.] In conclusion, he would say they were particularly indebted to the young men of the Democratic party for the late successful achievements. He would propose the following:

The Democratic Union Club of the City of New York—During the recent contest it has signalized itself not only by its activity, its vigilance and vigor in the conflict, but by that spirit of conciliation and harmony which it has always evinced upon all occasions; thus leading, by its influence and example, more perfectly to uphold and perpetuate that Union which must constitute our surest hope of success in our contest with our political opponents.

The Chairman in responding, said that the toast just proposed, and so heartily responded to, required that he should, as President of the Young Men's Democratic Club, return thanks, and he felt that he would not be representing their sentiments, did he to the Young Men's Democratic Club, postpone for a moment returning his best thanks for the honor done to them in proposing that toast, and the flattering manner of its reception. He should state that he knew of no member of the organization, who had not a certificate that entitled him to every confidence in any Democratic Club where liberty held its sway. [Applause.] There may have been two highways, but none which did not lead the way to support the flags that waved above this time-honored building. [Applause].

The Chairman then gave the fourth regular toast of the evening:

4 *Our Mayor Elect.*—The architect of his own fortunes. By untiring industry, sterling integrity and unwavering principle he has won the esteem and confidence of the citizens of our City; evidenced by his election to the highest office in the gift of the citizens of the Empire City of the Western Hemisphere.

MUSIC—"Star Spangled Banner."

Prof. HENRY responded to this toast in the following remarks:

MR. PRESIDENT AND GENTLEMEN: I did not know since I took my seat here this evening, that I should be called to perform this duty of responding to a toast. There are some duties so plain as to need very little effort on the part of those charged with their performance. This is such a duty, and the simply relation of the life of JACOB A. WESTERVELT to the simplest language, is the highest eulogy that can be pronounced upon his character. Who is JACOB A. WESTERVELT? The son of a widow, early bereaved of his father. As a sailor-boy before the mast, he took his first lesson in life; as an apprentice at the honorable occupation of ship building he took his second lesson, and as a master builder in naval architecture he established for himself, a high character as a man of integrity and talent, and hole now known and acknowledged through the earth as such. This is a brief history of JACOB A. WESTERVELT. Could anything more aptly illustrate the genius of our institutions—the humble boy before the mast, the apprentice to ship building, and now the most glorious master builder of that glorious department of architecture. Sir, this is the man whom we have elected Mayor of the glorious City of New-York. What is the City of New-York? The glorious commercial metropolis of the Western hemisphere. Sir, the second commercial city of the globe; and before you will be so old as I am, the first commercial city on the earth. It is to preside over her interests that this man has been called. There is enough in these facts to create an enthusiasm among us; but there is something greater in the election of JACOB A. WESTERVELT. It is another conspicuous proof of that great and glorious triumphal Democratic victory which now fills this glorious Republic with throbs of joy. Why, Sir, this is another proof—a most distinguished proof—that the Democratic Party of this glorious Union is one and indivisible. Sir, there is another thing connected with this glorious event, which has brought the Democratic Party of this country to its present condition, and made it as one man—it is union. It is to this union and its glorious principles that the victory is owing, for, Sir, there is not a spike—there is not a plank—there is not a rope in a single vessel, but what is pledged to the Union, the whole Union, and nothing else.

The Chair proposed the following, which was received with prolonged applause:

5 *Our late Brilliant Victory*—The result of union and harmony, of stern and unyielding adherence to the Constitution and its compromises, of the triumph of principles over man-worship, and the success of those doctrines hurled by JEFFERSON for a father, and a JACKSON for a defender.

MUSIC—"Yankee Doodle."

Gen. JOHN A. DIX was called on to respond, and said he thanked them for the unexpected honor conferred, in calling upon him to respond to this toast. They had had a great contest and a great victory. Chief among all the gratifications connected with it, was that they had come out conquerors with a full exposition of their views before the public. Their policy embraced all classes and all interests, and left all unshackled and free. It was the great felicity of this triumph that it brought them back to the original standard of their faith—the Democracy of JEFFERSON. The doctrine of a strict construction had been spoken of before his time, but it required JEFFERSON to define the true interpretation of the Constitution, which he did happily in his "Inaugural"—a paper which he considered as next in value to the "Declaration of Independence." [Three cheers.] The Democracy had always regarded the propositions contained in that paper as the guide for their conduct. In this respect they had an advantage over their opponents. They had made no secret of the principles of their party and candidate. He was opposed to indiscriminate waste of public money for internal improvements, to create commerce where it did not already exist. He had declared, before the factories, that FRANKLIN PIERCE would advocate a high tariff. He believed all had been equally frank; and he was glad of it; for this placed their candidate above the reach of any local interests. As for the coming Administration, he had no fears for it. It would bring back Democracy to the Jeffersonian standard. (Applause.) He asked, if in this great work of Reform, would not the Democracy of New-York sustain him? (Cries of "Yes.") He did not ask the question because he doubted their response. He heard in it, not only the response of this State, but of the Union. (Applause.) He would, in that feeling, give them a sentiment, borrowed from their list of toasts:

UNION—The secret of our triumph and our strength.

(Applause.)

The sixth regular toast was then proposed by the Chair:

6 *Our Union*—Now and forever—one and inseparable.—Shoulder to shoulder our Democratic brethren throughout the country marched forward to the contest, feeling that upon the result depended the safety and permanency of our institutions. Their exertions have cemented still closer the bonds which unite us in one common brotherhood. May it continue through the lapse of years, and our watchword ever be "The Union it must and shall be preserved."

MUSIC—"The Flag of our Union Forever."

Mr. LORENZO B. SHEPHERD responded, and spoke as follows:

MR. CHAIRMAN: Gentlemen of the Young Men's Democratic Union Club—It gives me great pleasure to respond to this toast. Never in the history of the nations of the earth has so wonderful an illustration of what can be accomplished by pure principle and by energetic effort been given as in the glorious Union, of which the State of New-York, I may say without any implied censure upon any other State, forms now the very head. Within almost the recollection of a single man, our Union has been formed and erected into a separate Sovereignty, made Democratic in its character and tendencies, and became the first power among the nations upon the face of the globe.

It is but a few years within the history of the past that this great edifice has been erected which now threatens monarchical power wherever it exists; it is but a few years since the Sovereigns and Despots of the Old World, awakened from their consciousness of prerogative power, had found that prerogative questioned by the authority of example in the Western world which has established the right of self-government, made it firm and enduring, and an invisible principle among mankind. But little more than seventy years have elapsed, and these seventy years have been years of great good fortune to us. Our separation from Great Britain was directly the result of oppression. Seven years we were engaged in a doubtful contest, and we established then not the present glorious Constitution, but a series of articles of Confederation which made us no nation whatever, which gave us the standing among the powers of the earth, but which left us thirteen separated Sovereignties, each struggling for the ascendency regardless of the common weal. A common danger begot a common desire that we should associate together, that we should constitute one Government and one Government endowed with sufficient strength to maintain it. Out of a spirit of mutual desire the North yielded to the South, and the South to the North; the Constitution of our country was framed and adopted. But let me say that that Constitution was far from achieving everything that was needed, because when it came into existence there stood powerful organizations, the one, of which upon a liberal construction of that instrument was determined, it should lean towards monarchy, and the other of which also upon a strict construction was determined it should be Democratic and nothing else. Where is now, as we meet to-night in Tammany Hall, that old Federal party? It has gone, dead and buried, and there are none of its relatives, nor any that will dare be seen as mourners at its funeral. [Cheers and laughter.] Another party has taken up the refuse of its principles, and has conducted under one name or another, a guerrilla warfare against the Democratic party, which being formed with the Democratic Constitution, has stood always by it, and will never falter or die, so long as that Constitution exists.

The Constitution established, the Democratic party immediately took ground upon this question of a strict construction of the Constitution. There was the Administration of WASHINGTON, which had no party bias. The Administration of ADAMS followed, which made the alien and sedition laws, and leaned to monarchical institutions. At that period when three millions, I should say, were subjects at contempt to every nation upon the globe, when it was doubtful whether they could rise to any power, Providence furnished a man for the times—I mean THOMAS JEFFERSON.

I have been deeply gratified by hearing my friend General DIX allude to the principles of that Inaugural Message, which are too often forgotten, but which should be engraven upon the heart of every Democrat in the land, for they form the broad and deep laid foundation of the Democratic party.

Upon these principles it rests, and when these principles fail, it will fall; but we know they will not fail, for the youth of the Democratic party, its sublime power and energy, are but indications that it will last as long as the country itself endures. From the time to which I have alluded till the present, the Union, this band of brotherhood upon Democratic principles, between the States, has been maintained in every contest, and upon every exigency, and against every peril, by the Democratic party. While the War of 1812 was opposed by those who leaned towards a monarchical Constitution, there was found a party who, in a season of doubt and peril inscribed upon their banner, "Free Trade and Sailors' Rights," and dared to engage in a contest with Great Britain—dared to remark to a struggle with a Continental alliance, and risked everything for the maintenance of the Constitution, the perpetuation of the honor of the country, the protection of every citizen, who as General SCOTT said, was either native or adopted, whether he trod upon the soil, or upon the smallest fishing smack that floated under the stars and stripes of our national banner, whatever quarter of the ocean it might be in. I have but to go across the way to look at that tattered banner—that banner which I myself saw presented in the newest silk to that Mexican regiment which was asserted to be the sweepings of the Penitentiary—to see it all riddled with shot and hung up by its side; another which was borne in the army of WASHINGTON, and which is now preserved as an eternal memento of the patriotism and invincibility of Democratic masses. I have but to look at that grand belt of our country which extends across this continent from the Atlantic to the Pacific, to recollect that in defiance of the continuously and denunciation which were heaped upon a nameless man, whom the Democratic party took up in 1844, and whose ancestry our Whig friends could not remember—I have only to look upon the man of our country to see our highway open to the Pacific—a highway so broad that whole nations may travel on it without losing their way. These are the results of Union and Democratic principles, and we have but to look at that spectacle, the consequence of the energy and the united labors of the Democratic party—a person of the spectacle presented by no other country, whether National or merchant, sailing upon every sea, entering every bay, conducting commerce with every people, and bearing with it, as its protector and defender, that banner of our country which floats above us in every contest. It needs now no guns upon any coast to secure respect to our ships. Where the stars and stripes are seen, there the ships of New-York are to be found; there the ships built by our shipbuilders and our worthy Mayor, JACOB A. WESTERVELT, float in safety. [Cheers.] One word more in reference to Union. The Union has been maintained; it has been defended; its principles have been asserted and consolidated by the Democratic party. Let me ask, in the consideration of this great topic of the Union, if the union of the Democratic party shall be left out—that union which has elected my friend who sits upon my left [Mr. SEYMOUR]—that union which my friend here (alluding to Mr. VAN BUREN) said was effected by workingmen—men who sought not office, but maintained principle and vindicated it from aspersion in the struggle; that union of the humble in the land before which the union of those high in authority has dissolved like mist before the sun, shall be cemented and maintained. I have been pleased to night to see that all complexions of past struggles met around this festive board, and that there was no smile withheld from face, and no lack of rejoicing in any gesture—I say I have been pleased that a union has been consummated by the Young Men's Democratic Union Club. [Cheers.]

The past is gone, it lies far behind us; and the future is before us, and in that future we have won a signal victory which is more than a Waterloo. We have the National Government restored to us; we have the State Government restored to us; we have the City Government restored to us; let those who clinch the plunder, who hug it close to their breasts as the great thing to be obtained in politics—let them go, poor, miserable creatures of the hour; they have served their time now, and they are to be "whistled down the wind," no more to be heard of hereafter.

Mr. Chairman and gentlemen, I give you in conclusion, *The Democratic Party*, united in principles, and in union always victorious. [Cheers and other demonstrations of applause.]

THE PRESIDENT—Rap, rap, rap—"Will gentlemen sit down? Will they be seated? Rap, rap. I hope gentlemen will discontinue throwing missiles across the tables if they regard this as a Democratic meeting." Pop, pop, phiz-z-z. [Laughter.]

The Chairman proposed the seventh regular toast:

7. *Our Guests*—To those who have led the advance guards of our mighty hosts our thanks are eminently due. May they live to reap the rewards of their arduous labors in the Democratic ranks.

MUSIC—"Old Folks at Home."

Hon. WM. MCMURRAY responded. Their guests, he said, had already spoken, and would hereafter speak in their own behalf, better than he could do. There never had been a contest in which so little was due to leaders, and so much to the masses. In that contest the movement of the masses had swept the Whigs from the face of the country, as a tornado sweeps the dry leaves of the forest. "May they live to reap the reward of their labors," said the toast. He hoped they would live to see the result of the victory, and the benefits growing out of it to the country. [Applause.]

The Chairman gave the eighth regular toast:

8 *The Army and Navy*—Their gallant bearing in every emergency attest their bravery, and guarantee for the future, the honor and safety of our glorious Union.

MUSIC—"Red, White, and Blue."

Gen. HIRAM WALBRIDGE responded. He said the distinction extended to him he felt thankful for. He would be brief in returning thanks. If honor was due to the American army, how much was also due to the Navy of the United States. By both the greatest victories had been achieved. Even in this City, in the time of the Revolution, deeds had been achieved to which they could not do sufficient honor. To the great commander whom they had defeated as President of their Union, honor was due, as having upon every plain vindicated his name as the greatest commanding officer of the age. [Applause.] Their victory had enabled them to be magnanimous, and he would feel gratified if, in view of his services as a soldier and a distinguished citizen, President PIERCE would appoint him Lieut. General. He then entered on an extended eulogium upon Geo. SCOTT, which met with applause from the audience. Referring to his own election as a Representative to Congress for the Third District of this City, he said that he had determined that, whenever it could be constitutionally done, the name of the member from the Third District of New-York would be found voting for the annexation of Cuba, and further, for the annexation of the whole Continent, whenever its citizens shall desire it. [Prolonged applause.] He concluded by giving: *The Empire State.* [Received with applause.]

This was responded to by Mr. JOHN COCHRANE. He said it behooved him to say a few words in respect to the honor of this State, with which their affections were bound. The theme came before them fully in a political phase. If they abstracted from the State of New-York the strength of their youth, they left it in a position to be defeated in any contest; but as long as the young men of New-York occupied the place in the contest which they had during the last, so long would they have in the Presidential chair a Democratic representative. [Applause.] It was thus that Democracy had conquered in times past; and so would she carry the eagle of victory always before her. He concluded by giving: *The people of the Union*—the old and the young—Long may they be united. [Applause.]

The Chairman read the ninth regular toast:

9. *The Young Democracy*—Earnest active, and progressive, ever ready to lend their aid to all views and propositions having for their objects the advancement of mankind, the country looks forward with hope and faith to the indomitable spirit which actuated them in the late contest.

MUSIC—"Ogden Polka."

After the toast, the Chairman introduced Mr. VAN BUREN by giving, "Prince JOHN VAN BUREN. [Applause.]

Mr. VAN BUREN said the toast announced sentiments which found a ready response in his bosom. It gave him pleasure to respond at a meeting of that body. The debt that had been acknowledged to them by the State was eminently their due. There was scarcely any other body who, during the last contest, had given proof of such efficient and disinterested exertions. There never was a campaign which gave evidence of a disinterested principle so much as the past had. Of all the men living in the United States, in his opinion, FRANKLIN PIERCE was the most disinterested. This he illustrated by his withdrawing from the Senatorship, and from the Gubernatorial office of his own State, as well as from the candidacy of the President of the United States, when he was first named for that office by the delegates of his own State. [Applause.] On the only two occasions when the Whig party had the power of electing HENRY CLAY, they neglected to do so. DANIEL WEBSTER was the greatest intellect of the time, who would be handed down to posterity as the most brilliant genius of the age in which he lived. Yet they left him to go, like an aged deer, to his own woods and waters, and lie down and die. This led them to look on the course of the Whig party with a feeling almost of detestation. He believed that the country looked to the Democratic party to prove that the being an American citizen would be a passport to be free throughout the world. He believed that the people of this country intended no longer to allow American citizens, like Mr. THRASHER, to be sent to the galleys for seven years. He believed that there was a determination abroad that American mails should be landed in Cuba; he did not believe that hereafter it would be allowed that fifty American citizens should be murdered without judge or jury, almost within reach of the United States.

While speaking of the Young Democracy, he would say of them that they had dared to overlook the old men and elect the youngest man of the party offered. They had dared to act against the theory that wisdom was not to be found in a man, until he had lost all of his hair and most of his teeth. [Laughter.] In this they had done wisely, and he predicted that in six months FRANKLIN PIERCE would be the most popular President the country has known since Gen. WASHINGTON. [Applause.] He then spoke in approval of the appropriation of public lands to actual settlers, and hoped that during Gen. PIERCE'S Administration an Act would be passed, bringing about this most desirable result. [Applause.] Mr. VAN BUREN closed by proposing the health of FRANKLIN PIERCE and HORATIO SEYMOUR.

WRIGHT HAWKES being next introduced to the meeting, made a few remarks upon the foreign policy, which he deemed to be wise for the United States to pursue. He followed up the remarks of Mr. VAN BUREN on this subject. He believed that it had much to do with the late canvass, and he believed that Mr. PIERCE was capable and willing to grapple with it as became the interests of the progressive Young Democracy. The late controversy had decided that factional interests and sectional issues would not be allowed to enter into the canvass. There was nothing to fear from foreign countries, but the Americans must fulfil the duties which they owed to their own destinies. The Whig party was signally deficient in the protection afforded by it to American citizens abroad. All this was to be remedied by the incoming administration. The gentleman adorned his remarks with some poetical quotations of patriotic import, and concluded by offering as a sentiment, "The foreign policy of the next administration in harmony with the interests of the American People, it will be just but firm and progressive."

The tenth regular toast was next read by the President.

Civil and Religious Liberty throughout the World.

MUSIC—"The Goddess of Liberty."

MICHAEL DOHENY responded to this toast, by request. As he arose he was greeted with three cheers, and three more. Mr. D. said he was somewhat surprised that such a response should be given to that which the leaders of the Whig party had made a confession for, namely, "the rich Irish Brogue." [Laughter, and clapping of hands.] There was no mark of public favor—no mark of public honor that he would sooner aspire to than to be the respondent to that sentiment: "Civil and Religious Liberty." The civil and religious liberty that the majority extends to the minority, when they are in power. He never asked about the religious creed of any. He was the admirer

THE WEST.

Steamboats of Western Rivers—Its Extent and Character—Western Steamboats—Their Cost—Duration—Manner of Construction—Snags—Fires—Explosions—Cost of Passage.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

DAYTON, OHIO, Monday, Nov. 8, 1852.

I know of no place where one can get a more vivid impression of some of the phases of Western life, than at the river side in Cincinnati. Even the Rivers of the West are unlike all others. Such extremes of low and high water. Once during the past five years, I have seen the Ohio rise 60 perpendicular feet—and many times, during this period, the same river might be forded on horseback.

And as you stand at the landing, during a good stage of water," and observe the boat starting out on its perilous way of 1,500 miles, to New-Orleans, laden to the guards with pork, flour and all sorts of four and two legged bipeds,—another steamer, with its "shingle" for St. Pauls and the Falls of St. Anthony,—another for the head waters of the Missouri,—some for the Bayous of the Lower Mississippi; others for the Arkansas, Tennessee and Cumberland Rivers, and other steamers just landing from their long voyages, and rolling out their rich freights of cotton, sugar, molasses, bales of buffalo robes, lead, iron, &c.; a Western man ought to be pardoned for saying, with some emphasis, "this is a great country."

It has been ascertained, by the carefully prepared statistics of the underwriters, that the average duration of steamboats, on our Western Rivers, is only *four years*. This data shows the hazards of our river navigation. But there are other causes, besides the ordinary perils of navigation, which hasten the destruction of these steamers. If you should observe the manner in which they are built, you would rather wonder that they can be kept afloat for four years. A few days since, I examined the hull of one of these craft, which was building, in company with a gentleman from the East. The hull was intended for a "crack" steamer. Its dimensions were, 180 feet in length, with 32 feet of beam, and 9 feet depth of hold. Its capacity of cargo would be about 1,000 tons. As the hull was not planked, we had a good opportunity to examine all the timbers; and with the exception of the keelson, there was not a single stick of timber which a stout man could not readily carry off on his back. The floor timbers, as they were laid across the keelson, were perfectly straight and were about *four inches* in thickness, resembling much the joists in a modern brick house. The ribs, or side timbers, were spliced to the ends of the floor timbers; the former were made out of *plank*, sawed *across the grain* to the required shape. Not a piece of timber with a natural creek, in the whole frame. When completed, the hull has a clear run, and is entirely devoted to the stowage of cargo. Upon the deck, near the guards, are placed two high-pressure engines, with from two to six huge boilers in front; while over all is the cabin for passengers, the lightest and frailest of things ever devised for the protection of human life, and which always appears very like a wicker basket hung over a volcano. When one of these steamers is bowling along at the rate of fourteen miles an hour, laden to the guards with her immense cargo, and happens to strike a snag, (a very common thing, by the way,) why, then, blessed are they who can take to the water like ducks; for if they have not some aquatic skill, the water will surely take them. There isn't much time to consider matters, when a hole is knocked underneath you, and a stream of water as large as a hogshead is pouring in; nor when a fire sweeps along the upper works, and, with its red forked tongues, laps up this cabin of dry pine, paint and pitch, before you have had time to rub open your eyes. And yet these same steamers are the most comfortable for travelling in the world. You have large, airy staterooms, opening on to the upper guard and into the saloon—a table loaded with a profusion of good things—no extra charge. Everything is included in the original price of passage (save the rilo whisky and worse brandy). In the Winter season nothing can exceed the beauty and pleasure of a trip from Cincinnati to New-Orleans, which you can make on one of these steamers for from *twelve* to *fifteen dollars*—less than your charges during the same time at a first class hotel.

I am confident that more than two-thirds of the disasters, under the head of explosions, on these rivers, may be traced to the excessive use of strong drink. Whisky is the New-England rum of the West. It is found on all steamers on these waters. Day after day you may see a constant locomotion of tin cups from the lower deck to the bar and back again. It is rarely that this, or something stronger, does not find its way to the engine-room, and when the engineer is collapsed, it is the most natural thing in the world to collapse a boiler. Of all engines, these high pressure ones require engineers with low pressure habits.

Although large fleets of flat-boats annually descend the Ohio, still every year the number appears to be less, and the time is not far distant when these pioneer craft will be no longer seen. Every year develops, also, improved methods of river navigation. Speed is the grand requisite, and so these slow, staid broad-horns, with their jolly crews must give way. HERGRAVAN.

A Peep at Life in the Country.

And what now are they doing in the country?

Most of them have got their corn husked out and cribbed, the stalks bound and stacked, and the next Fall job is, carting home wood for the Winter. Not that the wood pile is wasted yet, by any means. For there lie logs that will not be split till frost comes, and behind and underneath the stout cuttings of oak and pine, there are hollows and recesses where the boys have no doubt that there are nests full of eggs, since the old speckled hen always begins to cackle when she comes out from there, yet they despair of ever appropriating them, so bulky the pile is yet. These old farmers have no fancy for burning green wood, so they manage to keep a supply for six months ahead. But the best economists know that it pays to keep it under cover. They say that wood cut, split, and seasoned under cover, is worth a quarter more than that which is soaked and dried alternately with the changes of the weather. There is a merry sight to see, but it is pretty hard work after all—two or three men on the bitter cold days of December, with coats off "chopping wood at the door." What magnificent chips they make, and BILLY when he comes from school, wraps his comforter about his neck, covering all his face but the shining red cheeks and nose, and eyes that sparkle as if it were their heat that made the cheeks and nose so red, and with his woollen mittens on his hands, fills up his basket in a trice, and thinks that an old nobody, Mr. SAWYER, is to saw his wood, and lose all these beautiful chips. But the time for "chopping at the door" has not come yet. Now, with the earliest light of morning off start the teams for the woods that lie half a mile from home, the outer boundary of the farmer. By the time JOE, with his oxen, gets there, CHARLIE has loaded the two-horse wagon, and is ready to start. But he must look out as he drives over these new stumps toward home. The colt is very touchy, and if a sudden lurch should bring a stick of wood a little too near him, he's off on a run. CHARLIE is terribly afraid it will get out how the colt run away with him, when he carted up corn. It was lucky that he run, with the whiffle tree at his heels, plump under the shed, where he was captured, before alarming the neighbors, for if JOHN SMITH, the jockey, should get wind of it, the colt would not fetch so much by twenty dollars at the Fair. Uncle BARNEY and Black IKE thaw off their coats and prepare for a day's work in the woods. They trim up the brush around the roots, and take off any low, hanging branches, and then with strokes that beautifully keep time, they bring down the tall tenants of the forest, and let the sun-light greet the soil on which it has not shone before, since the days of the elder ADAMS. The sound of their own axes, IKE's clear whistling, and the noise of the teams returning at long intervals is all that they will hear to-day. No; when the sit down to eat their lunch, about the time the sun comes around to a line with the face of the new-made opening, they will have a little talk about politics. Uncle BARNEY will express his gratification at PIERCE's election, for now pork will sell a penny a pound cheaper, (mem., he does n't keep a pig,) and wages will be a shilling higher. Poor IKE has got it into his wool, that the sun is going to be hotter summers, and the winters milder, and that they'll have pancakes all the year round in the old kitchen, now that the Democrats have beat. But see, the cold pork and potatoes have all disappeared, and the molasses-cake is fast going the way of all victuals. They each take a long pull at the jug of cold water, wipe their jack-knives on their shoes, IKE whistles "the Star-spangled Banner" through in his best style, and again they lay the axe at the root of the tree.

CHARLIE with his last load stops to dig up sundry thriving little apple trees that the woodmen have spared, and when he has turned out the team, he sets them out in the holes that were excavated months ago, and filled with rich garden mould. They cannot help but grow in such rich soil. He takes the Agricultural journals, and watches for the Farm-work chapters in the *Times*; and so he very well knows that a tree won't grow if crowded into a post-hole, and that half-filled with water. One leisure day in Midsummer, he marked the sheltered spots in the hollow, and where he thought fruit trees would work well, and then he threw out such a heap of dirt from each one's site, that Mr. Sluggard, in passing, asked him what he wanted of so many wells.

CHARLIE humored the joke, and told him they were for cider. Then he carted loam from under the garden fence, and the black soil from the woodpile, and filled them full. If his trees don't grow, there's no truth in our prophecies; and if they don't bear the finest pippins you ever eat, it will be because KITTY KENNAY's father makes a mistake and gives him the wrong grafts. For though KITTY is the finest girl within ten miles around, her father is abominably careless, and once carried to the 'Squire on the hill, some grafts from a wild crab, by mistake, instead of those from his beautiful Spitzenburg. The 'Squire nursed them with the greatest solicitude, and in six or eight years he was rewarded with a dozen or so of the knottiest, gnarliest fruit that pigs ever turned up their noses at, and refused to eat. But that is all that her worst rival ever could say against KITTY.

THE CUBAN QUESTION ABROAD.

Relations of Cuba and the United States.

From the London Daily News.

If ever there was a plain, palpable—nay, almost a tangible—instance of the gods refusing to assist those who do not assist themselves, it is certainly to be seen in the Spanish rule of Cuba.

The maintenance of Spain as one of the foremost of the second-rate powers is an object of European, if not universal, interest; and the possession of the great Island of Cuba in peace and prosperity, is as essential to the preservation of that position as is the Island of Java to Holland. It yields the Government of the mother country considerable tributs; it enables it to keep a large military force; it is the source of still great wealth to a large proprietary class at home; it stimulates the commercial spirit of Spain; it is the means of preserving to that kingdom a mercantile marine; it connects it with the various countries of Europe and America; it affords civil and military employment to a great number of Spaniards; it is the last and most valuable relic of the past greatness of its Indian possessions; it ought, from its position, to become the entrepot of the Spanish main; and, under a rational system of Government, there are really no present or apparent limits to its growth and prosperity.

Yet gradually the feeling that Spain cannot long preserve what is thus so necessary to her welfare is becoming universal; and though this feeling is partly attributable to a belief in the buccaneering and aggressive schemes of part of the population of the United States, it is also in no slight degree owing to the belief that the continued fidelity of Cuba itself to Spain is incompatible with the manner in which this great transatlantic possession is governed. Whether this belief be well or ill founded, certain it is that the best and cheapest mode of preserving so valuable a colony is to rule it on a wiser system than now prevails.

After so long and active an intercourse as has existed between Cuba and the United States;—when it has become to the north-eastern parts of the American Republic another Italy, where health, pleasure and enjoyment are sought by the wealthy and the dissipated; after allowing hundreds of its finest estates to be conducted and managed by American overseers; and now that great commercial interests have grown up, *it is idle and puerile in the Spanish authorities to attempt to isolate Cuba from the United States.* It cannot be done, and the attempt to do so will precipitate the very danger which it is designed to avert. Self-preservation is, no doubt, the first law of nations as well as of individuals. But in driving away steamers, accustomed for a series of years freely to enter the ports of Cuba, because they possibly have on board an obnoxious steward, cook, or passenger, is so obviously to injure the innocent many, in order to get at a guilty individual, as to be certain to create just feeling of indignation on the part of the American Government; and thereby to bring it into collision and hostility with the authorities of the Havana—a state of things sure to end in mischief to Cuba.

During the events which preceded, attended, and followed the piratical expedition of LOPEZ, the American Government, it cannot be denied, fulfilled its international duties to Cuba. It proclaimed the preparations; it seized part of the expedition; it sent a naval force to intercept the rest; it acknowledged the right of Cuba to deal with participators in that crime as pirates; it interfered at Madrid on behalf of the captured only on grounds of humanity and of policy; and it gave the Spanish Government satisfaction for the outrages perpetrated on its Consul at New-Orleans. The authorities of Cuba ought not, therefore, lightly to give the Cabinet of Washington any excuse to depart from a line of policy which it pursued on the former emergency so much to their advantage; etl l less to associate the revived conspiracies in the States against Cuba with just and reasonable complaints on the part of the American Government against needless interruptions and foolish obstructions to peaceable and useful commerce. And this is really what those authorities appear to be doing in the recent affairs of the *Cornelia* and the *Crescent City*.

But all reason and all experience seem alike thrown away upon the Court of Madrid. There it is, in the nineteenth century, practicing at home a corrupt, stupid, unintelligent despotism long banished and expelled from all other European countries; where, in these times, despotism is at least comparatively pure and intelligent, and active in national improvements. And what Cuba first and foremost suffers from is Spanish corruption, particularly the corruption of the Court. In the moment of Cuba's danger, the people in possession of power at Madrid sent thither General CONCHA as Captain General. But the danger a little allayed, he was recalled. And the cause of his recall was substantially the superiority of his government of the island. He repressed the Slave Trade with a strong and vigorous hand; refused himself "gratifications" for clandestinely permitting the introduction of Africans and forbade them to others. This interfered with the greed and rapacity of a lady too well known in the later annals of Spain. She, moreover, had a plan for realising large sums by a building speculation at the Havana, which required the demolition of some part of the renewed fortifications of that city. This CONCHA positively refused to sanction. He was recalled; and, in the present Captain-General, a more subservient ruler has been found. Under his administration—perhaps we might say auspices—even the Slave Trade begins again to revive.

Though the loyalty of the Creole population of Cuba to the Crown of Spain has been tested; nay, even though that loyalty too frequently shows itself by insulting the citizens of the United States in the streets of Havana, it is "not shined upon." A bad colonial system in Madrid has no faith in feelings or sentiments of attachment; it has gradually diminished the municipal franchises formerly existing in the Island; it denies the native proprietors all participation in positions of trust and authority; but it imposes on them a great army; and it levies from a population of not more, probably, than half a million of tax-payers the enormous revenue of fourteen millions of dollars. The protection of Spain is dearly bought at such a price; and though, in spite of it, material prosperity and wealth continue to increase in Cuba, the thought that under the protection of Anglo-American power the value of all these properties would soon be doubled, must occasionally pass through the minds of the Creole planters of sugar and tobacco, and leave its effects behind. Yet the Creoles do not desire annexation to the American Republic. They are Spaniards, and have all the pride of their nation; they are Catholics, and they fear Protestant domination; they are men, at least, of generous impulses, and they cannot applaud the selfish schemes of American brigandism. With their present position they are, however, dissatisfied. It is their prosperity only that induces them to submit to a system that, in debasing them, confirms the corruption of the mother country; that, in its efforts to maintain itself, endangers the very existence of society in the Island.

The prosperity and greatness of Cuba hang on a thread. It was on the ruins of St. Domingo Cuba first rose to importance; and rapid as has been its growth, there is at present no security for the permanency of its welfare. It is surrounded by external dangers; it is replete with materials of internal disorder, both predial and political; it can derive but small hopes or assurances from the wisdom of Madrid; it leans on a reed when it rests on balance of European power or on the promises of France. There is but one chance left—and that is a poor one—a thorough reform of its Government. But, to reform the administration of Cuba the Government of Spain itself must first be reformed; and how hopeless that is, Europe knows only too well. Look at it as we will, the prospect is a sorry one.

The Aggressive Policy of the United States.

From the London Morning Chronicle.

Although the Summer has passed away without any new attempt having been made on Cuba by the adventurous citizens of the United States, it is certain that American ambition has not abandoned the hope of annexing the "Queen of the Antilles." The failure of the expeditions of last year seems only to have rendered the Annexationists more cautious in their proceedings. Those lawless schemes were, it is true, discountenanced by the Federal Government, and the feeble Executive at Washington did what it could to frustrate them; but the instinct of aggression is not so easily repressed. The reckless adventurers who infest the great cities of the Union, far from being warned by the fate of their unfortunate comrades, appear to be only waiting for an opportunity of renewing the invasion with a better prospect of success. The design is openly avowed, and it is not condemned by public opinion. The truth is, a great portion of the American people, intoxicated with prosperity, and lending a greedy ear to the flattery of demagogues, firmly believe that the empire of the New World belongs to them; and they accordingly look with indulgent complacency upon the efforts of their advanced guard of irregulars. Such a state of feeling gives great latitude to the energy of those who are willing to take the initiative, and to encounter the risks of an annexation campaign. American opinion does not scan very critically infractions of international right, and is fully prepared to adopt the advantageous results which may be obtained by the marauding citizens of the Union. This process has already been twice gone through, at the expense of a feeble and almost unresisting Power. The annexation of Texas and the conquest of California originated in the aggression of private adventurers upon the rights of Mexico. Their success was applauded by their countrymen, and the Executive of the United States was at length compelled to support a movement so creditable to the enlightened patriotism of its authors. After such a precedent, it is not surprising that the invaders of Cuba persist in their enterprise, confidently believing that a fortunate conjuncture may at any time force their Government to recognise and to second their designs.

The expeditions which last year left the ports of the United States to assail the territories of a friendly Power, failed at every point. As they were not of sufficient force to meet the Spanish troops in the field, while the Creole population refused to rise in their favor, the affair was speedily finished; and the discomfiture of the Filibusters damped, for a time, the enthusiasm of those who had projected and prepared the invasion. So complete and hopeless a failure was of course regarded, in official quarters, in its true light of a piratical incursion; and the Federal Government did not venture to countenance an outrage for which no excuse could be offered. Nevertheless, despite all its fatal consequences, the adventure was not generally reprobated, as it ought to have been, by American opinion. The associations by which it was organized still survive, and they include a large number of persons, who are said to have considerable funds at their command. Their hopes have been revived by recent events in Cuba, and although their future movements will probably be less precipitate than those of last year, it is certain that they are prepared to take advantage of any opportunity which may arise from the dissensions between the Spanish Government and its colonial subjects. The disaffected Creoles receive assistance and encouragement from the United States; their journals are printed in America, and are introduced by American agents; and supplies of arms and ammunition have been furnished from the same quarter. In fact, Spain has to deal not only with its own discontented subjects, but also with the American sympathisers, who are most active in their hostility, and who, whenever they are threatened, appeal to their countrymen for "moral support," and to the Federal Government for protection. Under such circumstances, we can scarcely blame the Spanish authorities, at a moment when they are menaced with an insurrection in Cuba, for taking any precautions which may appear necessary to repress foreign interference in the affairs of the Island. It may or may not be true that unnecessary and injudicious rigor has been used in preventing the landing of American citizens at the Havana; yet, all things considered, we cannot condemn the Spanish Government for exercising a right which it undoubtedly possesses, nor can we subscribe to the resolutions passed at "indignation meetings" at New Orleans and elsewhere. The President, however, seems to have been so far influenced by what has occurred as to have dispatched a man of war to the Havana, to protect the American flag. We shall be glad if it turns ont that this step has been taken with the view of controlling American citizens, rather than coercing or intimidating the Spanish authorities; but it is clear that every means will be employed by the Anti-Cuban party to implicate their Government in the matter, and to persuade the Americans that their flag has been insulted by the officers of a European Power.

It is very far from our intention to impeach the good faith of the Executive at Washington in these transactions. On the contrary, we are disposed to believe that Mr. FILLMORE has done all that lay in his power to prevent the designs of the Filibusters from being carried into execution. But, as has been seen on former occasions, the moderation of the President is of little avail to restrain the aggressive propensities of American citizens, or to keep within bounds the national instinct of acquisitiveness. The exaggerated license of individual action which exists in the United States, owing to the enormous field open to the restless portion of their population, has produced a habit of lawlessness, which is, to say the least, extremely dangerous to those countries which enjoy the doubtful advantage of territorial contiguity to the free and enlightened Republic. In the case before us, there is a constant and a scarcely concealed conspiracy against Spain, for which not a shadow of provocation has been given. The "Order of the Lone Star"—as the association of freebooters is romantically designated—carries on its operations in a time of profound peace; and when the Spanish Government, naturally alarmed at the demonstrations so unmistakably hostile, institutes precautions against their authors and abettors, attempts are made to raise a cry that injuries have been done to Americans which must be avenged by arms. It is simply the fable of the wolf and the lamb over again. Yet this flagrant wrong is sanctioned by the public sentiment of the Union, and the pious moralists of Boston and Philadelphia enter no protest against it.

The truth is, the American people are too apt to view these things with reference to their own political advantage, rather than to the strict rules of morality. They know that the Cuban Creoles are an effete race, and they believe that Spain has not strength to defend her colony. They also perceive that the acquisition of the island would bring with it the command of the Gulf of Mexico; and while Southern politicians look to annexation to compensate the growing preponderance of the North, and to restore the balance between the free and Slave States, all the adventurous spirits of the Union are eager for the plunder, excitement, and glory of a successful war. The prospect of such advantages is too much for American virtue, and overpowers the better influences by which, under other circumstances, so moral and enlightened a people would have been guided. There is no reason to suppose that the authors of the present movement have any sympathy with the Creoles of Cuba, or that they are anxious to aid in the emancipation of a race whom they despise; and they certainly cannot be regarded as particularly zealous on behalf of the slave population of the island. It is neither a political nor a social propagandism in which the Order of the Lone Star is enlisted—the whole affair is simply a speculation, which may or may not turn out to be profitable, but for which, at any rate, no excuse can be found. The American people would do well to reflect on the consequences which may follow from so flagrant a violation of law and right, and on the just cause of offence which would be given to European powers by the unprovoked invasion of Cuba. No State, in modern times, has ever been powerful enough to set itself above the law of nations with impunity; and even the boasted strength of Republican institutions would fail in carrying out a policy of systematic violence and oppression. The statesmen of America will, we doubt not, make every endeavor to avert the mischief which popular passion and private interests may seek to bring about, and they may always rely on being supported by the sounder portion of the community, as soon as the first ebullition of national feeling is over. On this side of the Atlantic, too much importance is attached to the language of popular speakers in the States, and to the resolutions of public meetings; but American politicians know their countrymen better, and look to the official acts and declarations of their Government. So long, therefore, as the latter refrains from countenancing the unprincipled designs of a section of its citizens, we may reasonably hope that wise counsels will prevail, and that the iniquitous crusade against Cuba will be stopped. The real danger lies in the aggressive spirit which appears to have become a part of the American character, and which some political accident may at any time encourage and stimulate till it is beyond the power of repression or control.

The Production of Sugar in Cuba and Elsewhere.

From the Dublin, Sept. 23.

The last group of our competitors in the production of sugar, consists of those countries which, though apparently fitted by their climate for this branch of industry, have only at a comparatively late period turned their attention to it. To this series, Louisiana and a few other States forming part of the neighboring Republic, to a certain extent belong; but as the situation of these presents certain peculiarities, and as, on the other hand, their proximity to us tends to give us abundant data, whence it happens that this particular branch of the subject is not more studied and better known. We shall devote ourselves for the present to the exclusive examination of the eastern regions.

These countries present general features, common to all of them, both on the favorable and on the unfavorable side. On the one hand the immense affluence of the population of course produces a very notable decrease in the price of wages, while the extent of the territory which they have, and which is favorable to this production, can supply the necessities of the whole civilized world, even should they be notably increased. On the other hand, they have to contend with many and serious difficulties. In the first place, the very great distance between them and the grand focus of consumption, must inevitably render the expenses of freight and transportation very great, the more so as the comparative inactivity of the traffic and the want of competition in the freights greatly tend to increase the expense created in the place by distance. In the next place, that element of life and movement is wanting which never exists in a country where European influence is not strongly felt. And thirdly and lastly, may be mentioned the fondness for old routine and the consequent aversion for all modern improvement, which is indeed but a consequence of the second reason we have given. The scarcity of capital, moreover, is such that even though they desired to do so, they could with difficulty make serious improvements.

From this rough sketch a general idea of the whole subject may be formed. We shall now proceed to the minor details—unfortunately very scarce—relating to each one of the countries of the far East. We would, however, before proceeding any further, make one reflection, which, however unpleasant it may be to us, is not, on that account, to be passed over in silence, for it is ever best to mention the pure and simple truth. The advantages which the eastern countries possess are inalienable, being opened there by their very nature and essence, if we may be allowed the expression, while the disadvantages under which they have been, and are still laboring, are daily tending to disappear. Even the inconvenience of geographical distance, which appears at first sight to be unconquerable, and not even to be modified, is in reality fast diminishing, as well from the daily progress made in the means of communication, as from the activity which the auriferous discoveries in California and Australia cannot but impress upon the traffic of the Pacific Ocean.

But to return to the details of which we have already spoken. And here we must renew our excuse for the scarcity of the information which we possess, as it is impossible to atone for their insufficiency, save by having recourse to hazardous hypotheses and fantastic statistics, to which we are but little given. Such as our information is, however, we shall lay it before our readers, without any more delay.

Foremost among the secondary groups with which we would subdivide these eastern districts, noted for the production of sugar, we would mention the Philippine Islands.

However painful it may be to confess such a fact, when speaking of one of our own Provinces, it is nevertheless true that we have no positive data as to its actual production, and the progress which it has made during the last few years. The Press of the Peninsula, which ought to and might have supplied this want of information on so important a subject, has thus far wholly neglected it—thanks to the devoted and absorbing attention which it has been in the habit of bestowing on barren political discussions. What information we have been able to gather, however, all tends to show the same result—namely, that the sugar production of the Philippine Islands is in a very prosperous way, and we have already, last year, given some data which we had gathered, confirming this idea. The presence of the productions of these islands in different markets, moreover, is a sufficiently strong proof in itself. Thus we see them almost monopolize the California market for some length of time, while on the other hand, they export in considerable quantities to the markets of Europe; and, in Boston, constantly compete with the productions of our own soil. The refiners of that port, which is at the head of commerce between the East and the United States, consume very great quantities of manilla, as may be without difficulty ascertained, from an inspection of the articles imported into that market.

And here we must mention the British Possessions, as well those of India proper as those of the Peninsula of Malacca, in the neighborhood of Singapore, which Provinces are under the name of Strait Settlements. Here, too, we must plead guilty to not having any authentic details. We are on the watch for them, however, and will, without doubt, get them before long from the English papers. The increase of importations from these countries into the markets of England are, however, a sufficient exponent of the tendency and general results.

And now to touch upon a very important point intimately connected with this matter. The East India Company, the Government and the English capitalist have at length determined to lend serious attention to the construction of Railroads in that vast territory. The connection between this project and the subject on which we are writing will readily be perceived. Had it not been for the introduction of Railroads in Cuba, that project which has bestowed so much honor on those who originated and executed it, some twenty years back, the British Antilles would, perhaps, or rather would certainly have but very little to fear from our competition. And it is because we are firmly impressed with this idea, that we bestow so much attention on the possession, absence, or probable acquisition of such industrial facilities in countries that are our rivals. We are not ignorant of the disadvantages which attend the growth of the cane in the central part of India—disadvantages proceeding from the soil and the climate; but in the immense extension of territory between Cape Comorin and the banks of the Indus, Ganges, and Brahmapoutra, or say from the eighth degree of North latitude, up to a higher latitude than the tropic, and almost parallel with that of Louisiana, it appears to us that there cannot but be some districts specially favored, and peculiarly adapted to the production of sugar-cane. The revolution which our age has witnessed, with regard to the production of indigo, should be borne in mind by every one.

A third, and last arrival, no less formidable perhaps than any of the others, is the colonial empire of Holland, in the Island of Archipelago. But, as on this point, fortune has favored us with details somewhat more extensive, we shall reserve them for a future occasion, and resume this important subject in a very short time.

The London Times on Cuba.

From the Washington Republic.

The article copied from the London *Times* of a late date cannot fail to arrest attention. It relates to Cuba, the conduct of the Captain General and the probable policy of France and England in the event of war between this country and Spain. The treatment of the *Cornelia* and the *Crescent City* is justified on the ground of interoational law, and this country is assured that its acquisition of Cuba will involve a conflict with the leading European powers as well as with Spain.

The tone of the *Times* is too amusing to be offensive. It evinces so profound a conviction of its mission as a teacher of morals and law to the United States and all the world beside, that one is unable to take offence at the patronizing, dictatorial air with which it dispenses its advice. Its extravagant self-sufficiency explains if it doesnot mitigate the assumption of peculiar righteousness and controlling power which runs through every paragraph of the article in question. The *Times* either believes, or affects to believe, that Britain preserves her honor unsullied in her intercourse with weaker nations, and is therefore entitled to exercise the functions of censor and judge to countries that have not attained to her standard of perfection. We, who have not forgotten her career upon this continent, and who have watched her wanton aggressions in every quarter of the globe where her flag floats, or her policy is felt, cannot resist the conclusion that of all powers she is least entitled to pronounce judment upon the alleged "lusts and caprices" of the American people.

The *Times* is ignorant of the facts bearing directly upon the question of which it writes, or, for a purpose, it grossly misrepresents them. The attempt to portray the Lone Star organization as one of the most potent institutions of this country, and to identify the people as a whole with schemes of filibusterism and plunder, betrays utter ignorance of public feeling, and of the real character and extent of all the movements against Cuba that have yet been witnessed on this side of the Atlantic. The silly blaster of a few notorious prints, and the exaggerated representations of correspondents who are required to minister weekly to the Leviathan's appetite for marvels, are the only data for the strictures we are called upon to print. To receive them as criteria of public principle in the United States, is to commit a blunder as palpable as that of some of our cotemporaries when they regard the *Times* as the reflex of sentiments cherished by the masses of England. The course of Mr. FILLMORE's Administration, and the strong current of conversation—properly understood—which pervades journals identified with a large proportion of both the great political parties, afford the best answer to the libellous averments of the *Times*.

With regard to the defence set up in behalf of the recent action of the Captain General of Cuba, we will only remark that it is not the kind of defence most calculated to perpetuate peaceful relations with the United States. The right to rifle the letter bags of the *Cornelia*, and to carry her captain a prisoner on shore, may be sanctioned by the orthodox version of interoational law. The exclusion of the *Crescent City* on the grounds alleged may not be at variance with the existing treaties between this country and Spain. But under any view of the case, both occurrences displayed a needlessly bad spirit on the part of the Captain General; they were singularly impolitic; and they exhibited a lack of generosity towards a Government which has uniformly exerted its powers to secure a fulfilment of treaty obligations. Grant, for the sake of the argument, that in both instances the Captain General acted in strict accordance with law. The question remains, whether his objects were best promoted by a line of conduct which could not be otherwise than offensive to the pride of the United States. We think—to use the most charitable expression—that he committed a serious mistake.

The mistake of the Captain-General in confounding harshness with safety was not greater than that of the *Times* in supposing that the American people can be frightened by hints of the possible interference of Britain or France. We do not believe that the future Emperor of France will allow his foreign policy to be guided by England, or that he will select a London journal as the channel for the communication of his intentions. But whatever the Governments of Paris and St James may or may not do in the premises, the *Times* ought to know that threats of their opposition, proclaimed beforehand, without any occasion to justify them, are much more likely to incense than to intimidate the war seeking portion of our people.

Cuba and the New Administration.

From the Washington Union

The article respecting the relations of the United States and Cuba, which we copy in another column from the leading British journal, is attracting, we perceive, much attention from the press of this country; and we deem it somewhat remarkable that most of the journals which notice it have forborne to state the fact that the sweeping assertions with which it opens, in relation to the prevailing public sentiment of the United States upon the subject, are unqualifiedly and absurdly false. It is utterly false that "the people" of this country are "only waiting an opportunity to gratify the double passion of acquisitiveness and revenge" by the seizure of Cuba. No considerable party in this country is animated by any such spirit. It is not true, as the *Times* asserts, that the "Lone Star" association in this country is a powerful or widely-extended association, organized with the view of attacking Cuba; and most of all is it grossly false to allege, as the *Times* alleges, that "the Presidential election" in any way "concurs to pledge the new Administration to further acts of violence," looking to the seizure of Cuba. We do not, of course, profess to know or to state the policy upon this question of an Administration not yet formed. At this time no one can have any authority so to speak. But it is abundantly clear that *there is nothing whatever in the late election to pledge the incoming Administration*, as the *Times* alleges. On the contrary, *that Administration will doubtless regard the just and manly vindication of the rights of the American flag in our intercourse with Cuba* as the only policy by which the peaceful relations of the United States with Spain can be permanently maintained. All that the *Times* says on these points is not only erroneous but absurd.

But the *gist* of the *Time's* article is at its close, and amounts to a threat that France, and probably England, will look upon the acquisition of Cuba or the Sandwich Islands by the United States as a case for war. The *Times* takes care upon this point to say in advance that it knows nothing of the views of the British Government upon the subject, and makes its statement as to the probable policy of France in the form only of a confident conjecture. The answer which the people of this country will give to any such menace is not doubtful. *Neither France nor England has of right anything to say on the question of the transfer either of Cuba or of the Sandwich Islands to the United States.* The Sandwich Islands are an independent kingdom, with whose independence England and France are solemnly bound to each other in no way to interfere. Cuba belongs to Spain, and to Spain alone. The people and the Government of the United States meditate no unjust violence towards either. The policy of Great Britain in Asia is not an American policy. But whenever the question of the annexation either of Cuba or of the Sandwich Islands shall arise in a proper shape, it requires but small foresight to perceive that the American Government and people will entertain and discuss it upon its own merits; and while fully and scrupulously regardful of every consideration properly pertaining both to international justice and to international peace, will yet in nowise permit their counsels or their policy to be swayed by the outside and unwarranted dictation either of France or of England.

Australia and the English Emigration Thither.

From the London Times.

It was observed the other day, at a public dinner by a nobleman, the victim of a political monomania, that it was difficult to talk about politics, because there happened to be a dearth of the raw material. If by the raw material of politics be meant club gossip, cabinet secrets, sliding scales, and such matters of mere party warfare, then, undoubtedly, there is a want of the raw material, and might be even if England were on the eve of her final catastrophe. But, if it is worth a statesman's while to contemplate and to follow out to their consequences events likely to alter the whole state and relations of the British community, then there is rather a superabundance of raw material for political inquiry than any lack of it. The poverty is no longer in events, but in the very little minds of the very small men who set up for politicians, and who have eyes that see not, and ears that hear not, hearts that are gross, and understandings that are dull to the most prodigious changes. If there is any difficulty, it is the vastness, the importance, and the rapidity of the changes in progress. The embankments that for so long a period pent in the people of this country and made man the most worthless and unmanageable thing in it have at length given way, and we are flooding the new world, and a still newer continent under our feet, with our "surplus population." This seed plot of nations, which has so long seen its plants choke one another, is, at length, fulfilling its purpose. But if the change is great on the new shores that we are peopling, it is by no means without effect at home. Poor laws, union workhouses, labor tests, dietaries, settlement laws and disputes, removal orders, Malthusian theories, and all the endless controversy between property and labor, bid fair to be superseded and rendered utterly obsolete by a mysterious summons which has suddenly called our people out of these isles far away to the ends of the earth. There they go, faster and faster, more and more every day, and they are not the people to return. The pupil from Hayleybury or Addiscombe hopes to come back a nabob, and the young lady who accompanies a husband, or seeks one, up the Ganges, hopes to end her days among the churches and green fields of Old England. Not so the sturdy sons and daughters of labor, of misfortune, or of enterprise that are now taking flight as fast as ships can be manned or even built. They go for good. If we want them ever so much they will never come back. Their children will never seek the land of their fathers, except to satisfy an occasional purpose or a superfluous curiosity. It is England itself that is leaving, and will leave its home, till how much of England is left we do not venture to predict.

The ratio of this national "Exodus" cannot but be progressive, from the circumstance that the facilities and the inducements of emigration will increase together. As emigrants depart wages rise at home. Every working-man who leaves this metropolis for Port Phillip, leaves a place to be supplied by some village laborer or provincial mechanic. The laborers of remote parishes, recently so crowded as to be entirely at the mercy of the employers, now feel their advantage and use it. Putting out of the question the assistance from colonial funds—not likely to be continued very long—we should think the rise in agricultural wages, during the last two years, amounts in many parts to three or four shillings for the whole family, sufficient of itself to supply the means of emigration for the whole family in three or four years. The improvement, however, is more in the abundance and consequent regularity of employment, and in the increased openings for young people of talent and enterprise. But every opening at home is an opening to the colonies. Meanwhile, what are the inducements *there?* We are not going to talk about nuggets and dust, for it is not everybody who can sink shafts and run galleries sixty feet deep, or work for days up to his waist in snow water. Moreover gold tells its own tale, and needs no gilding of ours. We will simply give the state of the labor market. At Sydney, as beautiful a spot as any in these isles, with a much more enjoyable climate, and many miles from the diggings, laborers obtain from 10s. to 15s. and 18s. a day. Female servants are not to be had for love or money. The rate of pay for seamen for the trip home is from £8 to £10 a month, that is, £30 or £40 for the voyage. At this figure there is the greatest difficulty in securing hands; and the *Ganges*, which arrived the other day, had been detained more than a month from inability to get her complement. This was the case at Sydney, comparatively out of the field of the gold-hunting operations. At Melbourne, at the last date, we are credibly informed common sailors were receiving £120 in one hand while they held the capstan bar in the other—£120 for the run home. But while the employers were at the mercy of the men, the "gold diggers" were not less at the mercy of all who ministered to their wants. They were paying in the aggregate more than a million a year to the carriers on the 70 miles of road from Melbourne to Mount Alexander. Everything necessary for their operations was in demand; roads, steam vessels for the intercolonial traffic, houses, stores of all kinds, and every class of useful labor. The miners, of whom a large proportion are at least as respectable as the average English laborer, are obliged to give up much of their time to household operations that any female servant could do very much better, and among the whole 60,000 there were not at the last date more than 800 women. For some indication of the state of things to which the Australian colonies were fast arriving, we refer to the letter of our correspondent at Sydney, under the date of May 24, but the news brought by the overland mail to the end of July describes the labor market in a still more extraordinary state.

Such attractions are so certain to have due weight with every man who has hands to work and family to support, that it really is superfluous, even were it desirable, to say much about them. But the truth is, it is no longer an object, to those who must stay at home, to urge emigration. If we could be sure that emigration would just go to such a point as to leave the working classes at home in command of fair wages and then stop, we might rejoice, without reserve, at the daily sight of the emigrant ships weighing anchor at Gravesend. But change is seldom so exactly in proportion to the demand. There is the greatest probability that in a very few years we shall want hands, and even heads, for all employments and professions, from the decks of our men-of-war to our shops and our merchants' offices. In the face of £120 demanded and obtained for the run home from Melbourne, what chance is there for the Queen's ship at 30s. a month? Or what sensible parent will go on his knees to ask a place for his son behind a desk at £60 a year, when the youth can earn five times as much, learn more, and enjoy better health, at Sydney or Melbourne? But with wages rising on all sides, it is evident that every kind of commercial calculation will be seriously affected, and that building, road making, the maintenance and service of railways, all our maritime and internal traffic, and, above all, agriculture, must in time, and in no great time, become much more expensive. The national defences, under all heads, must become, year by year, a more costly affair, even while the State to be defended becomes yearly more valuable and more inviting to the cupid

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE ATLANTIC.

LETTER FROM KOSSUTH ON POLITICS.

PREPARATIONS FOR THE EMPIRE.

New Cabinets in Piedmont and Belgium.

400 Conspirators Sacrificed in Persia.

CHECK IN THE RISE OF COTTON.

BREADSTUFFS HIGHER.

The U. S. Mail steamship *Atlantic*, Capt. WEST, arrived at an early hour yesterday morning from Liverpool on the 3d inst. The *Atlantic* was delayed outside by storms and adverse winds, and has had very boisterous weather during the passage.

The British Mail steamer *Asia*, Capt. LOTT, arrived at Liverpool Monday morning, Nov. 1, at 3 35, having experienced a heavy gale in the Channel, and easterly winds on the voyage. Reports, Oct. 31, at 10 25 A. M., passed British Mail steamer *Canada*, for Boston.

On the 3d inst., off the Bell-Buoy, the *Atlantic* spoke ships *Ashburton* and *Tremountain*. On the 4th, 45 miles west of Cape Clear, at 8 P. M., exchanged blue lights with a steamer, supposed to be the *South Carolina*, for New-York. Nov. 9, at 7½ A. M., lat. 49° 15', lon. 41° 10', saw a steamer bound east, supposed to be the Royal Mail steamship *Europa*, from New-York. Nov. 11, lat. 46°, lon. 52° 30', passed a Prussian bark with painted ports, bound east.

The following is a list of the passengers by the *Atlantic*:

Mr. F. McFarlan, J. S. Breese & lady, Coleman Fisher and lady, Mrs. E P. Wilsop, Mr. S. T. Reif, M. Mangar, José Pasual, P. Legare, C. A. Wells, Henry C. Hart, F. Barton, L. Trapmann, A. C. Wheelwright, E. Wheelwright, J. O. Colt, B. Sonlie, J. B. Adams, R. W. Smith, P. F. Randolph and lady, Miss E. Polhamus, Dr. T. D. Andrews, Mrs. B. Andrews, W. A. Dawson and lady, Miss C. Dawson, Miss M. Prideaux, Mr. C. G. Bem, H. Goodeling, Mrs. A. Eissenhardt, 2 children and servant, H. R. Easterling, C. Von Voigts, T. H. Elmer, J. S. Abecasis, Hon. B. C. Bertie, Lt. Col. Thos. Ogilby, R. H. Conway, A. Sturzunger, Miss Sarah Ferguson, E. Abend and lady, Hon. J. Dixon Roman and lady, Geo. D. Parrish, Mrs. Emma E. Seabrook, L. A. Brognard, J. Kendrick, Miss Rose Buckley, H. Getterguard, lady and servant, T. Allen and lady, Miss Anne C. Allen, Miss Candace Allen, Mr. Geo. R. Lewis and lady, Wm. Bowen, W. A. Alston, C. A. Buckley, P. Hutchins, A. Palacio, P. Gomez, Geo. P. Fay, A. Jackson, C. Pittard, D. Palacio, J. Rowland, Geo. Wright, H. Niedermeger. Total, 75.

ENGLAND.

The Foreign Refugees—Letter from Louis Kossuth.

On Monday, Nov. 1, a crowded meeting was held in the British Institution, Cowper-street, City Road, for the purpose of sympathising with, and aiding the Foreign Refugees at present in the metropolis.

Mr. BAGNTSARK O'BRIEN, the chairman, explained the object of the meeting, and read the following letter from LOUIS KOSSUTH, who was invited to the meeting:

"No. 11 KENSINGTON PARK-TERRACE, NOTTING-HILL, Oct. 29, 1852.

"SIR: It is but this evening that your favor of 26th came to hand, inviting me to attend a public meeting of the National Reform League, on Monday, Nov. 1, and to address it on the present state and future prospects of European democracy.

"I feel very much obliged for that attention of the council of the National Reform League, but it is precisely the expectation to see me address the meeting, which prevents me from the honor and gratification of attending it.

"Since I first landed on England's shores, a year ago, I have spoken some six hundred times publicly here and in America; it is therefore, upon calm reflection, based on practical experience, I came to the resolution that nothing short of an extraordinary emergency, promising some practical result, shall induce me to deviate from the chosen rule, never to speak any more in England publicly. My firm opinion is, that we European Democrats have quite enough other things to do, than to speak. The advice of wise Solomon is wise, that "to everything there is a season, and a time to every purpose under heaven, a time to keep silence, and a time to speak." Therefore, I have weighed my duties, and have done with oratory. I am a Democrat, Sir; a Democrat must be true, and truth has the right to be plain and frank. The council of the National Reform League will therefore, not feel offended, when I say, that in my opinion, European Democracy has scarcely anything to take from England.

The moneyed classes have in general not much sympathy for the triumph of Democracy; they are as well as they are; therefore they wish everything to remain as it is. The working classes have too much to do to get on living from day to day to have any time left to exert their energies practically to forward the triumph of European Democracy; and thus England altogether seems to be decided to let go on the untoward world just as it may. These words are not words of reproach, Sir, but words of compassion and sorrow. Look to your own prosperous Great Britain and Ireland, Sir; you see thousands bidding an eternal farewell to their native land, emigrating to the remotest parts of the world, in search of some handful of gold more than they can get at home. Well, Sir, there is only one thing by which a country's future can feel sure, and that is 'love of home, patriotism of the greatest number possible.' And there is a miraculous power in that love of home, in that fond affection to our native land. Wherever even this affection, this benevolent source of civic virtue is not strong enough to prevent millions from wandering to distant foreign shores, with the intention never to see more the land of their cradles and of their fathers' graves,—wherever emigration is considered as political wisdom, or at least taken for political expediency, there must be something rotten in the state of Denmark; at least it is a strange illusion to believe that such a country has realised the ideas which your own BENTHAM has set down as the only reasonable aim of human society, viz: the greatest possible welfare of the greatest possible number, "of all." I would say contentment instead of "welfare." Welfare is too material, and materialism is the curse of our age. . . . . .

We see Ireland going over to America, and thousands and thousands from England and Scotland to Australia, for the sake of a handful of gold dust. England has never experienced such a dearth of political activity as I see at the present. There is one thing more which I am sure England is prepared to do, and that is, that when the Democracy of Europe once more rise to settle an inexorable domestic account with the aggressors of freedom and of right, and foreign powers once more would dare to interfere with this sovereign right of every nation, to which England itself is owing its political organization, and her Majesty, the Queen of Great Britain and Ireland, her Throne,—I know, sir, that the people of England will not wait till its Government may learn out of a journal of Vienna that Russia has interfered in Hungary or Germany, or Italy (to France she will not come); but the people of England will rise like one man to protest with all the power of public opinion against such a renewed violation of international law. This I am sure of. That is achieved. More I do not hope from England. It is, therefore, I beg leave to decline the honor of addressing your's, or any other meeting in England publicly, and beg to be left, under the protection of your country's laws, to my noiseless, but not idle, privacy; more useful, I dare say, to the legitimate cause of European Democracy, than any time-absorbing shower of words could be. Sir, I have done with oratory. As to the present state of European Democracy, I say it is best not to talk much about it. 'There is no good fowling by beating the drum.'"

"As to our future prospects. Our cause is right, and we have the will to have our rights; therefore the future is ours. With us, the Democrats of Europe, put to us in one scale all the hidden gold of Australia and all the comfort and luxury of your palaces, and in another scale a most laborious existence in our free fatherland, we will scorn your gold, your comfort and luxury, and take "freedom." Put in one scale life with every pleasure, but coupled with the disgrace of slavery; in the other scale death, but our country free, we will scorn life and its pleasures, and will take death.

"We will triumph, therefore we *shall*.

"England could help us, but England does not help us; therefore we must do by ourselves, and so may God be merciful to us. Yours fraternally,

"L. KOSSUTH.

"To the Secretary of the Reform League."

The reading of this letter was frequently interrupted by much cheering. Letters expressive of regret at not being able to attend, but entirely opposing the objects of the meeting, were also read from JOSEPH MAZZINI, LOUIS BLANC, &c.

A resolution, expressive of sympathy with the expatriated foreigners, and pledging the meeting to aid them both pecuniarily and otherwise, was unanimously adopted. The meeting was addressed by some members of the Reform Association, and by numerous foreigners at great length, and three cheers having been given for KOSSUTH and MAZZINI, a vote of thanks to the chairman closed the business at a late hour.

Parliament.

It is not yet decided whether Parliament will be opened by the Queen in person. The reelection of Speaker will take place on the 4th inst. No opposition is anticipated. The address in reply to the Queen's speech will be moved in the Commons on the 11th. The Nottingham *Journal* professes to be aware that the Chancellor of the Exchequer's Financial scheme is to repeal the malt tax, and the duty of 3½d. per £ on farmers' rental, to reduce the tax on income from 7d. per £ to 2d., *but to impose it on all incomes and wages above £50 ($250) per annum*; and to charge *five per cent.* tax on all incomes, of whatever amount, arising from property. The funds are to be taxed for pauper maintenance, and the tax on carriages, horses and dogs (certainly not poor men's luxuries) are to be abolished. The affect of these changes is not regarded as favorable to the *weal*, [illegible] classes—being in fact equivalent to—1. A reduction in the price of [illegible] already abundant enough. 2. A cut of three days' labor on every workingman. 3. A tax of over one-twentieth their income on the thousands of annuitants whose whole means of subsistence is in pittance in the funds. 4. A reduction of two thirds in the income tax now paid by the higher classes; and 5. The privilege to owners of equipages to ride in them untaxed. It is stated that the repeal of the hop duty has been mooted, but not decided upon; an alteration in the Sugar duties remains in abeyance, while a tax on railways is spoken of as fully matured. The tax on railways would be well received by the public, provided the Railroad Companies do not—as they likely would—raise the rates of carriage.

We do not learn any particulars respecting the Queen's speech. The sum to be demanded from Parliament for the expenses of the WELLINGTON funeral is placed as high as £100,000.

Miscellaneous.

It is resolved on by the Derby Government to appoint a new Ecclesiastical Commission for the purpose of inquiring into the state of matters in connection with the deans and chapters. It is assumed that the result of the inquiry will be to show that a very large proportion of the revenues now received by the deans and chapters may be appropriated, without depriving them of ample remuneration for their services, to the general purposes of the church. The bishops are not to be meddled with.

A meeting of the clergy belonging to, and resident within the Archdeaconry of London was held at Sion College on Thursday afternoon, "to consider in what manner the clergy may best express their opinion upon the encouragement which will be given to increased desecration of the Sabbath if the Crystal Palace, now erecting at Sydenham, shall be opened as a place of public recreation on the Lord's day." The following resolution was adopted, among others: "The clergy would most respectfully represent, that as it is their duty as ministers of religion, both in their public as well as private teaching, to enforce the observance of the Lord's day as a day of sacred rest, it would ill become them to remain silent when proposals are made to form a place of resort on the Lord's day on a scale vast enough to accommodate the pleasure seeking population of the whole metropolis, and furnished with every temptation to draw the public to it from places far and near."

The gales along the East coast of Britain, at the end of the past week, were very destructive to shipping and life. Among other ships lost (some names unknown) were the following, all near the mouth of the Tyne and Wear: Brig Amulet, of Rochester, all hands; St. Hilda, Shields, all hands; Acron, Shields, all hands; Swedish ship, all hands; brig Wensleydale, all but two. The following were wrecked, part of the crew of each saved: Brig Northern, Newcastle; Victoria, Hamelepool; Naiad, London; Sophie Augusta, Cherbourg; Fredricke, Danish; Brilliant, Shields; Cherub, Yarmouth; Killoe, Sunderland; Rifleman, Newcastle; Britannia, Hastlepool; Volant, Blyth; Sarah, Whitby; Hardwicke, Sunderland; Russian ship; Merchant, Hartlepool; Sisters, Harwich; Marie Elizabeth. The last named ship had a cargo valued at £100,000, which was fallen on and plundered by the people along the coast. Several of the other ships were plundered in like manner by the wretches on whose coast they were cast.

Some samples of Cotton of a good and useful quality, from La Plata, were exhibited the past week on the Manchester Exchange. Five bales of it had been transmitted from Buenos Ayres to a Liverpool house, with advices that it was a sample of cotton growing wild on the west bank of the Parana, in the district of Tucumane. It is said that "*any quantity*" may be had for the gathering, but nothing is said at present of any steps being taken to secure future consignments of it.

An affair of honor, commenced in a horse-whipping and ended in smoke, came off at Dublin, Friday last, between a Major FAIRFIELD and a Mr. MCDERMOTT, barrister; cause, supposed insult by the former to the wife of the latter.

The Wolverhampton *Herald* relates that KATE LAVISH an American, has undertaken to walk 500 miles in 500 consecutive hours, at Wolverhampton, for a bet of £300!

The mails for the Bahamas, will be dispatched from Britain on the 3d instead of the 17th of each month. The notice may be of insterest to business men.

The premises of WHITTAKER & Co., the eminent publishers, Ave Maria-lane, London, were broken into Sunday night last, and robbed of £1,000 in cash.

Under the title of the Magdalena Steam Navigation Company, an association is announced for navigating by steamers the river Magdalena in New-Granada. The Company further propose to place one or more steamers on the river Atrato, to communicate with the mining districts of Antiequia and Choco.

We may take this opportunity of mentioning, that in a private letter from Captain KELLETT to a gentleman in London, he states that when at the mouth of Wellington Channel, he and his officers saw a great number of birds perched on what turned out on examination to be square pieces of whale blubber, which were drifting out of the channel. They bore every appearance of having been cut from the animal. Captain KELLETT came to the conclusion that the Prince ALBERT was close at hand, but that ship was at the time in Regent's Inlet. The blubber must, therefore, have been cut either by Esquimaux, or by FRANKLIN's party. We should state, that when the blubber was seen Sir E. BELCHER had not gone up Wellington Channel.—*Athenæum*.

It is only a fortnight since we were called on to contradict an erroneous statement of Sir ROWLAND STANLEY's death. To-day we have the melancholy duty of announcing that the venerable gentleman expired at his residence, Great Brunswick-street, on Wednesday last, the 27th inst. By his demise another of the links that connect the present with the preceding generation has been snapped. Sir EDWARD was a celebrity in his day. He was a Premier Knight of Ireland, having received the honor of Knighthood on the occasion of the Jubilee, when GEORGE III. attained the fiftieth year of his reign, (1809,) at which period he was serving in office as one of the High Sheriffs of the city. Sir EDWARD acted as second to Mr. D'ESTERRE, in that gentleman's fatal duel with the late Mr. O'CONNELL. He was for many years a leading member of the Royal Dublin Society, and was the first to introduce those periodical exhibitions of manufactures in connection with that body which has produced such excellent results.

IRELAND.

A circular has been addressed, by Lord NAAS, to the Lieutenants of Counties in Ireland, of which the following is an extract:

"I am directed by his Excellency, the Lord Lieutenant, to inform you that representations have been made to him, that magistrates nearly related have been in the habit of presiding and acting together at Petty Sessions. The objection to this practice is distinctly intimated by several of the printed questions which Magistrates are required to answer previous to their appearance, and its tendency to prejudice the administration of justice is so obvious that his Excellency trusts that a mere expression of his disapproval will be sufficient to prevent its continuance."

Measures have been taken to form a company to promote the manufacture of woollen goods in Galway. We understand that a northern firm is also about to establish a branch of their linen manufactures in this town. We need hardly say that such a speculation would confer great advantages on Galway, and amply remunerate the spirited speculators.

Padre GAVAZZI HILL continued his lectures and speeches against Rome, with very considerable effect.

The "Society for the Preservation and Republication of the Melodies of Ireland," held a council meeting on the 30th ult., at the Royal Irish Academy. It was resolved that the first volume published by the Society be for the year 1853, so that the second annual subscription of members shall become due on Jan. 1, 1854.

FRANCE.

The Empire.

The Marshal JEROME BONAPARTE, President of the Senate: M MESNARD, the vice-president; and M. BAROCHE, have had a meeting to settle the terms of the *senatus consultum* for the establishment of the empire. It has been often surmised that the President, in settling the order of succession in the BONAPARTE family would exclude JEROME and his son on account of the Democratic career of the latter, while a member of the Legislative Assembly. So far, however, any conclusion can be drawn from the friendly relations existing between LOUIS NAPOLEON and this branch of his family, there is ground for supposing that this intention no longer exists. The President neglects no occasion for showing the utmost attention to his uncle JEROME, and the President of the Senate and his son are frequent guests at St. Cloud.

Arrangements are making for the organisation of the civil household of the Emperor. Preparations are going on for the meeting of the Senate, in the Hall used as the Chamber of Peers under the Restoration, and under a part of the reign of Louis Philippe. It is believed the Senate will hold only four sittings; that the vote on the *Plebiscite* will take place on the 21st and 22d inst., that the suffrages will be counted by the Legislative Corps on 1st December, and that the proclamation of the Empire will be on the 2d. We have not heard much lately of the President's matrimonial prospects.

A letter from Vienna, of Oct. 26, says that the Princess WASA, who has been so frequently designated as the future consort of Louis NAPOLEON, will openly embrace the Roman Catholic religion in the beginning of November. Her abjuration is to be made to the Bishop of Brunn, in the Church of Moraweitz, a village belonging to her father, near Gross-Meserritsch. Should this news be confirmed, it will tend to induce the belief that the marriage to which the conversion of the Princess was originally an essential preliminary is yet upon the *tapis*.

Rumors are afloat that the idea of a sojourn at Fontainbleau has been abandoned on account of the double discovery of an infernal machine plot and a conspiracy for a military insurrection. Nothing in confirmation of these rumors is known with certainty, beyond the fact that a considerable number of arrests have been lately made at Fontainebleau. The persons arrested are all civilians.

With respect to the financial measures, said to be in contemplation by the President, it is now stated that two decrees are already signed and ready to be promulgated,—one for the conversion of the Four, and the old Four-and-a-Half, Stock into Threes per Cents, and the other fixing the legal rate of interest at Four per Cent.

The *Sunday Times* has rather a circumstantial account of the discovery of a military conspiracy against the President. The gist of the matter is that the Paris Police, by means of opening letters, traced communication between a man they had arrested in Paris and several officers of the garrison at Fontainbleau. Twelve commissioned officers, eighteen non-commissioned and forty privates are placed under arrest. The correspondent of the *Sunday Times* vouches for these facts, and adds that the *Constitutionnel* and *Patrie* had the circumstance in type, but the "matter" was seized by the Police. The conspiracy, or whatever it was, is alaimed on the one hand by the Legitimists, and on the other by the Orleanists. The *Daily News* mentions the arrests, but says the prisoners are all civilians.

Escape of French Political Prisoners from Cayenne.

The *Independance* of Brussels gives the following particulars of the escape of several French prisoners from Cayenne. We have received from Paramaribo, the chief town of Dutch Guyana, under date of Sept. 26, a letter signed RIBOULET, and of which we cannot guarantee the exactitude, as the signature is completely unknown to us; but the facts that it contains appear to us to be of sufficient interest to be communicated to our readers. The facts are as follow: Twelve persons transported for political offences in the affair of the 2d of Dec., to the island of the French Guyana, called Isle de la Mere, resolved to attempt to recover their liberty. On the 8th of Sept., at midnight, after the inspection, each of them provided with a small bundle containing a few clothes and a little bread, went to a spot agreed upon on the sea shore. Four boats not guarded were moored at a short distance from the shore. They swam towards them, and getting into one, they cut the others adrift, in order to remove the means of pursuit. Without chart or compass they ventured thus upon the ocean. For twenty-four hours they proceeded under a burning sun, and in the midst of the greatest peril, without a drop of water to quench their thirst. In passing near the Safety Islands, they were perceived, and were chased for five hours. The night came on, and the breakers in the midst of which they were obliged to navigate, did not permit their pursuers to come up with them. It may be said, therefore, that they were saved by the very danger that they risked. A few hours afterwards they struck upon a sand bank, and, but for a high wind that came on with the tide, they would not perhaps have been able to get clear of the bank. On the following day they were again chased near Sinamary. They succeeded at length in reaching a Dutch port called Brandwenacht. At first they were taken for escaped convicts, but they succeeded in making their real position known. The commandant, who is of French origin, then procured for them all the assistance in his power. After passing three days with this excellent man, they were sent to Paramaribo, where they were in the first instance put into prison, but subsequently they were put on board the Dutch vessel the *Helding*, and in forty-eight hours afterwards they had permission to land. It is from this town, as we have stated, that the letter has been addressed to us by one of the persons who escaped, and we should give it if it were only to tranquillise the families of the persons whose names are subjoined. The author of the letter speaks in high terms of the kindness which he and his companions received from the Dutch officers. They hope that they will not be given up to the French Government; the letter even says that they have received the assurance of the contrary in the name of the Dutch Government. The presence in the roadstead of Paramaribo of the French steamer, the *Voyageur*, inspired them, however, with some uneasiness, and they had communicated their position to the English authorities at Demerara, and also to those of the United States. Such are the facts communicated to us, and of which, we repeat, we cannot guarantee the exactitude. The letter, besides, gives the names and professions of the twelve persons who have made their escape, and also the department to which they belonged. They were as follows: B. RIBOULET, Professor, Jura; J. RENAUD, merchant, Paris; J. BIOLEY, landowner, Allier; G. BILLARD, ditto, Allier; LEMAITRE, founder, Nievre; A. TOURNAIRE, bootmaker, Ardeche; J. BAULAT, watchmaker, Basses-Alpes; BL. MAILLE, seaman, Vaucluse; L. CADEVILLE, ditto, Marseilles; J. BARTHELEMY, baker, Basses-Alpes; J. BOUCHMAN, ditto, Ardeche.

The *Courrier du Havre* gives an account of the attempt to escape on the part of some of the convicts stationed on the Ile du Salut, at Guyana. These islands, it appears, are obliged to procure their supplies of fresh water from the continent, and a schooner called the *Citerne* was employed for the purpose. One day when this vessel was, as usual, about to discharge its cargo, several convicts resolved on the execution of a plot to possess themselves of it, and to sail away. As its crew was very small in number, it is probable that they would have easily succeeded in their design; but the man-of-war, the *Duguesclin*, of 60 guns, at anchor in the roadstead, perceived what they were about, and sent several boats against them. The convicts resisted, and force was employed to subdue them. Several of them were wounded; two were stabbed so seriously by bayonets that they had to be conveyed to the hospital, and died in the course of a short time.

Interview between Louis Napoleon and Abd-el-Kader.

With regard to ABD-EL-KADER, I may observe that his liberation from the Château of Amboise has produced a most favorable effect generally among the public, and many who had been opposed to his release in consequence of the fear of his again reviving war in the French possessions in Africa, now that the thing is done, seem to have got rid of their apprehensions, and join in the general approbation. During nearly the whole of yesterday, the approaches to the Hôtel de la Terrasse were filled with people attracted by curiosity, which is apparently on the increase, and it required the exertions of the sergans de ville, who are in attendance, to keep the passage clear.

ABD-EL-KADER may be a veteran in this sense, that most of his years have been passed in warfare; but as far as years are concerned he is in the prime of life, nor does his appearance give the idea of an aged man. He was born, I believe, in 1806; nor in his face and person are there, so far as I could judge, and I have been once or twice close to him, any traces that would indicate a period of life much more advanced. His features present the type of manly comeliness, and when in perfect repose, as when he stooped to pray in the Church of the Madeleine, wear an expression of much gentleness, and even sweetness; the eye is not restless, nor does it indicate the fierce enthusiasm of a religious fanatic; his brow is calm, his features in repose, and his movements are marked with much dignity—there is no hurry about them; and whether ascending the lofty steps of the superb Madeleine, or moving along its aisle, or paying back the respectful greetings of the crowd, of those at a distance, and of those whose hands he presses, there is ever the same quiet grace and tranquil majesty. It would be difficult to discover in his well-formed features the traces of those passions we were led to expect in the warrior of the desert. His complexion is not so dark as we are accustomed to see among the generality of his countrymen, and I have known many Spaniards, particularly in Valencia or Andalusia, of a more dusky tint. At a distance his eyes appear nearly black, but on a nearer approach are seen to be of the darkest gray or blue. His beard shines like polished ebony, and contrasts admirably with the olive hue of his features. In stature he is little above the middle height. His person is admirably set off by his dress, which is always gracefully draped about his person. His costume is of much simplicity, and the only distinction that I could observe consists in pieces of silver embroidery on the burnous. His frame presents no superfluous bulk; but his strength and his activity, whatever captivity has reduced them to, must have been great, and his limbs are all bone and muscle.

ABD-EL-KADER left his hotel yesterday at about 11¼ o'clock, on the 30th, to proceed to St. Cloud, where he was to have an audience with the President. He was accompanied by General DE ST. ARNAUD, Minister of War, General DAUMAS, and M. BELLEMAN, the interpreter attached to the War Department. As the hour of 1 struck, ABD-EL-KADER suddenly became silent, stood up, and apologising, rather by gesture than by words, unfolded his burnous, placed it on the ground, and knelt upon it. He bent his head, and in a moment seemed as completely absorbed in mental prayer as if he was unconscious that any living being was near him. He soon rose, folded up his mantle, and with the most perfect ease resumed the conversation which his devotions, always, it seems, practised by him at that hour, had interrupted. A message soon after arrived from the President, to say he was ready to receive his distinguished visitor. LOUIS NAPOLEON stood in the middle of the large saloon, near what is called the Galérie d'Apollon. He was surrounded by all the officers of his military household in full uniform, having on one side the Minister of the Interior and the Minister of State, and on the other the Ministers of Justice, Marine, and Foreign Affairs. The Emir approached, took hold of the President's hand, and bent his head to salute it, but LOUIS NAPOLEON opened his arms and embraced him; ABD-EL-KADER returned the embrace with much warmth. After the ordinary compliments, and some conversation, the President proposed to show him over the palace. The Emir, however, intimated, through his interpreter, that he wished first to repeat in form the oath he had pledged at Amboise, and asked permission to say a few words. He spoke nearly as follows:

"Monseigneur, I am not accustomed to your usages, but I long to say some words to express to you, and to all those lords assembled, the nature of my sentiments. You, Monseigneur, have been good and generous to me. In you I owe the liberty which others had promised to me, but which you had not promised, and which nevertheless, you have granted to me. People have told you that I will violate my promises; have no faith in those that say so. I swear to you never to break the oath that I have made to you. I am bound by gratitude, as by my word; be assured that I will ever remain faithful to it. I am descended of the Prophet, and on a man of my race I do not desire to tell you so only by word of mouth; I also desire to leave in your hands a writing which shall be for you a testimony of the oath I now come to renew. I deliver to you this paper—it is the reproduction of my thought."

These words were delivered with much emphasis, both in accent and gesture. The President replied:

"ABD-EL-KADER, I have never doubted your faith. I did not wait this written paper you so nobly offer me. You know that I have asked from you no oath or written promise. You have desired to deliver it to me—I accept it: and the spontaneous manner in which you have explained your thoughts is to me a proof that I was right in having confidence in you."

The following is the document:

"Praise be unto the only God! May God continue to give victory to NAPOLEON, our Lord, the Lord of Kings. May God be his aid, and direct his actions. He who is now before you is the ancient captive whom your generosity has given liberty to, and who approaches you to thank you for your benefits, even ABD-EL-KADER, the Son of MAHHI-ED-DEN. He approaches your Highness to render thanks for the good he has done him, and to rejoice in his sight; for do I swear before God the Master of the World, you are my Lord more dear to my heart than any one of those whom I love. You have done for me a thing for which I am powerless to thank you, but which was not above your mighty heart and the nobleness of your race. You are not of those whom men praise by falsehoods, and whom men deceive by imposture. You have believed in my faith; you have not given belief to the words of those who doubted me; you have given me freedom, and therefore do I swear solemnly unto you, even by the Pact of God, by His prophets and His envoys, that I shall never do anything unworthy of the confidence you have reposed in me, that I shall not fail in my promises, that I shall never forget your benefits, that I should never set my foot in Algeria. Were God willed that I should war with the French I did not; I have made no power to repeal, and with my utmost efforts; and when God willed that I should cease to combat I submitted to His will, and I retired. My religion and my noble origin impose on me the obligation to keep my oaths, and to reject all fraud, I am *Cherif*—even the descendant of the Prophet—and I desire not that men accuse me of deceit. But how shall it be otherwise when your goodness has shown itself to me in so noble a manner? Benefits are even as a bond round the neck of men who have a heart! I am the witness of the grandeur of your Empire, of the force of your armies, of the immensity of the riches of France, of the equity of its chiefs, and of the uprightness of their actions. It is not possible to believe that means can escape you or resist your will; none but Almighty God can do so. I hope that out of your benevolence and your goodness you will cherish for me a place in your heart; for was I not far away, and you placed me in the midst of your household and family? and if I do not myself have to surrender, I expect them at least, by the friendship I bear for you. May God increase love in the heart of your friends, and destroy in that of your enemies. I have no more to add, except that I confide in your friendship. I address my prayers for you, and I swear to you my oath.

"Written by ABD-EL-KADER-BEN-MAHHI-ED-DEN, October 30, 1852."

The President then showed the Emir the apartments of the palace, the grand gallery of Apollo, adorned with the masterpieces of LEBRUN, the chapel, the orangery, &c. He then visited the stables, and LOUIS NAPOLEON pointed out his favorite horses, which the Emir much admired. The President informed him that one was placed at his disposal whenever he wished to ride, and that he should give him a beautiful Arab horse for the approaching grand review of cavalry. The stables particularly attracted his attention, and excited his admiration, and he pronounced them to be "like unto a palace." The Minister of War presented to the Emir his colleague the Minister of Justice, and explained the difference between their respective functions. ABD-EL-KADER replied, "A good Government reposes on two things—on justice," bowing to M. ABBATUCCI, "and on the army," saluting the Minister at War. It was remarked that on several occasions that ABD-EL-KADER alluded in an emphatic manner to what he declared to be an error generally entertained about a Mussulman not being bound by an oath pledged to a Christian, and he protested in the strongest manner against it. On taking leave of the President he said, "My bones are old, but the rest of my body has been renewed by your benefits." He then pressed the President's hand to his lips, and withdrew with his attendants. The visit had lasted an hour and a half, and the Emir returned to Paris at 4 o'clock. He visited at 1 o'clock, this day, the Minister at War; and at 2 he repaired to the Hippodreme.

Abd-el-Kader's New Residence.

Brousa, in Antolia, to which ABD-EL-KADER is to be sent, is twenty-four leagues distant from Constantinople, and with the towns of Erzeroum, Karahissar, Tokat, Angora, Smyrna, Busseorah, Bagdad, Diarbekir, Aleppo, Mosoul, and Damascus, forms the central group by which caravans from Persia, Arabia, and Europe pass. This region in ancient times, and in the middle ages, was the seat of great commerce, but owing to the want of safety, good roads and canals, its present trade is comparatively insignificant. Brousa is, however, noted for its manufactures of silk goods, linens, and carpets. It is well built, has a population of 100,000 souls, is fortified, and is one of the most flourishing cities of the Turkish empire. Among its monuments are some mosques, caravanseries, hot baths, and fountains. The Kings of Bithynia formerly resided here, and in the middle ages it was the capital of the Ottoman empire up to the taking of Adrienople. A mollah of the first class, a pacha, a Greek bishop, and an Armenian archbishop, now reside in it. At about eight leagues from Brousa is the port of Meudania on the White Sea, by which all the traffic between Brousa and Constantinople, and Europe takes place. In the neighborhood is Ismik (Nice), at present a miserable collection of huts, famous from the first general council of the Christians having been held there in 325.

Miscellaneous.

The *Moniteur* announces that yesterday several of the new judges took the oath of allegiance at the palace of St. Cloud, in the presence of LOUIS NAPOLEON.

The latest news from Caen states that in consequence of the great efforts of the inhabitants, the floods had considerably abated.

The Prefect of the Loire Inferieure has closed the theatre of Nantes, upon the ground that the company is so bad that the public complain of their inefficiency, and that the tendency of such a state of things is to lead to a breach of the peace. The decree for closing the theatre further states that no blame is imputable to the manager, whose hands were tied by contracts made by third parties. The manager is, therefore, made a plenipotentiary, for the purpose of forming a new company, subject only to the previous approbation of the Prefect of every engagement. Who will say, after this, that France has not a paternal government!

The *Moniteur* announces that the minister of Marine, will in future receive private offers for supplies of timber, without exposing the matter to public tender. He has annulled a large contract recently made.

A Haytien ship the "*Aglae*" in at present at Marseilles with Haytien produce—crew all blacks.

Mme EMILIE DE GIRARDIN has written a new Comedy, entitled "Lady Tartuffe." RACHEL will play the heroine.

An envoy from the King of Achem, (Sumatra,) has just been accredited to France.

The Minister of Marine has ordered returns to be furnished of the number of passengers from France to North and South America, and *vice versa*, with a view to the arrangement of the Transatlantic Packet Service.

Father VENTURA, the celebrated preacher, is dangerously ill. The last sacraments have been administered to him,—probably dead by this time.

GERMANY.

Political Movements.

Letters from Berlin state that the 12th article of the Constitution, freeing the exercise of political rights from all dependence on the religion of the citizen, is one of those which will be most seriously modified by the revision of the charter now impending. The exclusion of the Jews is the first aim of the reactionaries, who are anxious that Prussia should be "a Christian State;" but the liberals in Prussia rightly fear that if the retrograde party can succeed in depriving the Jews, who know that they are no Christians, of their votes, they will not be long in pretending to decide on the claims of other citizens—the free communists, German Catholics, and other non-conformists—to be considered Christians for the purposes of the Constitution.

Count HATZFELD, the Prussian Minister at Paris, left Berlin on the 25th ult. for his post.

Letters from Breslau state that of the 20,428 primary electors entitled to vote in that city only 4,272, or less than one-fourth, exercised the franchise in the late elections.

The Paulskirche, at Frankfort, in which the German National Assembly voted the imperial crown to the King of Prussia, was restored, on the 24th ult., to ecclesiastical uses.

The Vienna *Gazette* states that the negotiations for a concordat with the Romish See, are to commence forthwith. By desire of the Pope, they will be conducted at the Austrian capital.

The Augsburg *Gazette*, the strong Austrian tendencies of which are notorious, relates by its Agram correspondent a most atrocious case of Austrian persecution, the victim of which was an ex-editor of an opposition Croatian newspaper—the *Sud Slawischen Zeitung*. This newspaper, like some of its fellows, has disappeared with returning restrictions on the press, but its conductor, remained, the easy object of revenge; accordingly he was the other day seized and placed in the ranks of the infantry regiment Grand Prince Constantine. The pretext for this procedure is that M. PRANE, the ex-editor of the narrative, was six or seven years ago drawn for the army. He was, however, then dismissed to civil life upon the report of the examining surgeon of the army, and felt himself at liberty to settle in civil life. Now that is a husband and the father of three children, he is suddenly taken from home, his wife and children are left without father or husband, and the only pretext for this violence is, that some informality attended the first discharge of its victim from the claims of the military authorities.

Count ADAM PATOCKI, the Gallician nobleman who was sentenced by Court Martial to six years' imprisonment for conspiring for the liberation of Austrian Poland, has received the remission of his remaining punishment. An order to this effect appears in the *Wiener Zeitung* of the 26th.

A large number of copies of a translation of VICTOR HUGO's "Napoleon le Petit," have been seized at Leipsic. In the same town, sentences of six weeks' imprisonment have been passed upon persons convicted of commemorating the execution of ROBERT BLUM, who was shot by the Austrians for his participation in the defence of Vienne against WINDISCHGRATZ in the Autumn of 1848. A boy who assisted at the ceremony, by singing a revolutionary song instead of the morning hymn, was sentenced to fourteen days' imprisonment.

The *Kreuz Zeitung* has the following on the most recent *demarche* of the Austrian cabinet:

The new conferences in Vienna are destitute of all positive and practical object, as long as Prussia takes no part in the negotiations with the coalition. Austria had the Darmstadt allies already on its side before Prussia had made any proposition whatever. The coalition by which the southern states gave themselves to the will of Austria had been formed before Prussia invited its allies to "independent" negotiations in Berlin. Why should the cabinet of Vienna wish to negotiate with governments to which it can dictate, and with which it has already a perfect understanding? Its principal object is still to incorporate Prussia in a customs union of central Europe, and as the policy of pretensions and threats has not obtained the end, the sudden change of tactics to assurances of the most sincere reconciliation can cause no surprise. The facts stand in the strongest contradiction to the professions. If Austria is really disposed to act in a friendly manner towards Prussia, it has the best opportunity of doing so by abandoning its perfectly unjustified interference with Prussia's political and commercial institutions.

The *Weser Zeitung* publishes an appeal on behalf of NEES VON ESENBECK, one of the most learned German naturalists, who, having lost his Professorship in consequence of his political captivity in 1848 and 1849, is now living in the most extreme destitution and misery in Breslau. His deprivations are not comparative; he is literally threatened with death from old age and hunger. The paper states that the Professor, who is in his 76th year, lives in a low suburb of Breslau alone, in a miserable den that can hardly be called a room, over a cow-stall. His extensive library has long since been sold to pay some debts, and a large collection of plants, which in some branches is described as unequalled, he has in vain endeavored to dispose of. It is his only property, and after the tride it may realize is exhausted there is nothing before the gray-headed savant but starvation. There has recently been a congress of the German naturalists at Wiesbaden, but the case of their former colleague does not appear to have been made known to them.

DENMARK.

Meeting of the Second Chamber.

The Second Chamber of Denmark, on the 23d, passed for a second reading the bill transferring the Customs frontier of the Monarchy from the Eider to the Elbe. The votes were 79 for the measure, and only two against it. Before it is read a second time the bill is to be referred to a Special Committee. M. TSCHERNING spoke in support of the bill, but expressed some anxiety as to the course the German Confederation might adopt in the question, Holstein being a state of the Bund. He could not agree with the Finance Minister, that they had no reason to apprehend any interference of the Diet in the regulation of the Customs between Denmark and the Duchy. The Diet had no right to interfere, but it possessed the power of doing so. The Minister of Finance, in answer to a question from M. TSCHERNING, explained that measures would be taken to repress smuggling on the frontier of the Elbe.

BELGIUM.

Change of Ministry.

The Belgian Cabinet is re-constructed, with M. HENRI DE BROUCKERE as Prime Minister. M. DE BROUCKERE, after studying with brilliant success at the University of Liege, was nominated substitute of the Procureur of the King at Ruremonde, and afterwards Procureur of the King at the same town. Elected in 1830 a member of the *Congres National

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, NOV. 16, 1852.

☞ *In consequence of the public celebration of the Obsequies of* DANIEL WEBSTER *to-day, no Evening Edition will be issued from the* TIMES *Office this afternoon.*

☞ Persons wishing the *Daily Times*, morning or evening, served at their residences or places of business, can receive it regularly by sending a note to that effect, through the penny post, to this office.

☞ Persons wishing the *Daily Times* in Philadelphia, can have it served at their houses by application to T. R. CALLENDER, No. 88 South-Third st.

News of the Morning.

By the arrival yesterday morning of the U. S. Mail steamship *Atlantic*, we have dates from London and Liverpool to the 3d inst. The news is interesting, although not of much political importance. KOSSUTH having been invited to be present at a meeting of the National Reform League held in London, for the purpose of sympathizing with and aiding the foreign refugees at present in that Metropolis, addressed a letter to the Association, excusing himself from making any more speeches. Commenting briefly upon political affairs, Gov. KOSSUTH expressed the opinion that European Democracy has scarcely anything to hope from England. The moneyed classes, he argues, have in general not much sympathy with Democracy, because they are well as they are, and therefore wish everything to remain as it is; while the working classes have so much to do in getting their living from day to day, that they have no time left to exert their energies practically to forward the triumph of European Democracy. In confirmation of the necessities of the working classes, he refers to the large emigration from Great Britain to America and Australia, and suggests that wherever emigration is considered as political wisdom, or at least is taken for political expediency, there must be something rotten in Denmark. Still he expresses the confident conviction that when the Democracy of Europe rise again to settle the account with their oppressors, and Foreign Powers dare to interfere with this sovereign right, the people of England will rise like one man to protest, with all the power of public opinion, against such a renewed violation of international law. Of that he is sure; more he does not hope from England. In conclusion, the distinguished patriot expresses unwavering confidence in the ultimate triumph of the cause in which he has labored so faithfully. Letters were also read from MAZZINI and LOUIS BLANC.... It is not yet decided whether Parliament will be opened by the Queen in person. The reelection of Speaker was to take place on the 4th inst. No opposition was anticipated.... The Nottingham *Journal* professes to be aware that the Chancellor of the Exchequer's Financial scheme is, in effect—1. A reduction in the price of beer—already abundant enough. 2. A tax of three days' labor on every workingman. 3. A tax of over one-twentieth their income on the thousands of annuitants whose whole means of subsistence is a pittance in the funds. 4. A reduction of two-thirds in the income tax now paid by the higher classes; and 5. The privilege to owners of equipages to ride in them untaxed.... The sum to be demanded of Parliament for the funeral expenses of the Duke of WELLINGTON is placed as high as £100,000.... Recent severe gales along the east coast of Britain have wrecked a large number of vessels, and caused great destruction of human life. No American vessels are reported among the number.... An Association is announced in London for navigating the Magdalena River, in New-Grenada. The Company also proposed to put one or more steamers on the Atrato River, to communicate with the mining districts of Antioquia and Choco.... Sir EDWARD STANLEY died in London on the 27th ult. Sir EDWARD was a celebrity in his day. He was a Premier Knight of Ireland, having received the honor of Knighthood on the occasion of the Jubilee, when GEORGE III. attained the fiftieth year of his reign (1809), at which period he was serving in office as one of the High Sheriffs of the city.... From France we learn that the Marshal JEROME BONAPARTE, President of the Senate; M. MESNARD, the Vice-President; and M. BAROCHE, have had a meeting to settle the terms of the *senatus consultum* for the establishment of the Empire. It is believed the Senate will hold only four sittings; that the vote on the Plebiscite will take place on the 21st and 22d inst.; that the suffrages will be counted by the Legislative Corps on 1st December, and that the proclamation of the Empire will be on the 2d. We do not hear much lately of the President's matrimonial prospects. A letter from Vienna states that the Princess WASA would openly embrace the Roman Catholic religion in the beginning of November.... Rumors are afloat that the idea of a sejourn at Fontainebleau has been abandoned on account of the double discovery of an infernal machine plot and a conspiracy for a military insurrection. Nothing in confirmation of these rumors is known with certainty, beyond the fact that a considerable number of arrests of civilians have been lately made at Fontainebleau.... The *Sunday Times* has rather a circumstantial account of the discovery of a military conspiracy against the President. The gist of the matter is that the Paris Police, by means of opening letters, traced communication between a man they had arrested in Paris and several officers of the garrison at Fontainebleau. Twelve commissioned officers, eighteen non-commissioned, and forty privates are placed under arrest.... Twelve political prisoners at Cayenne had escaped by putting to sea in a small boat, and reaching a Dutch port.... ABD-EL-KADER had an interesting interview with LOUIS NAPOLEON on the 30th ult., on which occasion he returned in person his thanks for the kindness shown him, and repeated, with much form and solemnity, the oath of friendship he had pledged at Ambroise. The Emir was subsequently shown over the palace and grounds.... We give a number of items of news from the other States of Europe, but they contain nothing of much importance.

From Lake Erie, we have further evidences of the violence of the gale of last week. It is rumored upon what appears to be too reliable evidence, that the Propeller Fowle foundered in the gale, and that all on board, including a number of passengers, perished. Her books and papers were washed ashore.... It is gratifying to know that by the 1st of December, the Lake-shore line of Railroads will be completed, so that passengers will be able to avoid altogether, if desirable, the Lake which has witnessed so many scenes of terror and death during the last year.... The steamer *Michigan*, lies off Chagrin River, 15 miles below Cleveland, with her smoke pipes carried away. The *Empire State* is safe at Toledo. Numerous disasters are reported in addition to those we have noticed.

A dispatch from Chicago states that full returns of the Congressional Election in that State have not yet been received, but the indications are that CAMPBELL and Wentworth (Democrats) are elected in the First and Second Districts, and NORTON, YATES, CONSTABLE and GILLESPIE, (Whigs,) in the Third, Sixth, Seventh and Eighth Districts. There is but one Whig from Illinois in the present Congress.... An adjourned session of the Ohio Legislature met at Columbus yesterday, but transacted no business of general interest.... Further returns render it probable that there is a majority in Mississippi against paying the Planter's Bank Bonds. ... A fire occurred at Dunkirk on Sunday morning, which entirely destroyed the row of wooden buildings on the north side of Front street, between Buffalo and Centre streets. The large brick freight depot of the New York and Erie Railroad in the same row, was saved. The names of the sufferers will be found under the telegraphic head.

From St. John, N. B., we hear an account of a distressing accident, by which ten or twelve persons lost their lives, in consequence of a small boat in which they were crossing the river being run down by a steamer. We have no names.

The New-Orleans *Picayune* is informed that the officers of the ship *Kennebec*, on her passage from that port to Liverpool, in May last, when near the Grand Banks, discovered two vessels frozen together in an iceberg. The *Picayune* asks whether these vessels may not be of the Sir JOHN FRANKLIN Exploring Expedition. It is hardly possible that a Yankee Captain let the opportunity pass without learning everything of the character of the ice-bound vessels, to render an easy solution to this query.... The New-Orleans *Bulletin* publishes an extract from a letter of Judge SHARKEY, U. S. Consul at Havana, to Lieut DAVENPORT, of the *Crescent City*, fully confirming the statement that the Captain-General had received a letter from the Spanish Minister at Washington, in which he communicates a positive pledge on the part of our Secretary of State that Purser SMITH should not again go out in the steamer in question.

In local matters we have only room to refer to the trial of JAMES DOYLE for the murder of CHARLOTTE CONNERY, by cutting her throat, on the 17th May last, which was commenced yesterday in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, and to the grand Democratic rejoicing blow-out at Tammany Hall last evening, of which we give a full report.

Mr. Webster's Memory.

Our City authorities have set apart this day for solemnizing the obsequies of DANIEL WEBSTER. There will be a civic and military procession, in which many thousands of our people will doubtless join, and a public eulogy upon the deceased Statesman. How poorly all this will express the public grief for the death of so great a man, it is needless to remark. Custom prescribes the observance; and inadequate and even hollow as it is, it is, perhaps, the only form in which the general sentiment of this great City can be formally expressed.

Mr. WEBSTER'S death has aroused a far deeper feeling in the public heart than could have been foreseen. He did not, during his lifetime, take strong hold upon the warm affections of the people. Enjoying in the very highest degree the respect and admiration of his countrymen, for his transcendant abilities and his great public services, he did not seem to fasten himself upon their love to anything like the same extent that much inferior men have done. His personal manner and bearing were dignified, commanding and impressive—but lacked that easy, flexible grace which could adapt itself to every mood and every occasion, and banish that feeling of profound deference which always implies a painful sense of inferiority and renders impossible a close and zealous personal attachment. Every one in his presence felt his greatness so much that they could not venture to love him warmly. He awed, rather than attracted. And the same characteristic was stamped upon his public reputation. He was universally admired, respected and leaned upon as one of the great pillars of our State; but he was never popular in the ordinary acceptation of the term. But since his death a new and unlooked-for public feeling has sprung up in regard to him. The general heart has been profoundly touched by his decease. The keenest and liveliest sensibility has been evinced, on every side, in regard to everything connected with his person—his life—his public and his private acts. No incident of his life is too minute,—no circumstance in any way relating to him has been too trivial for public mention, and for affectionate meditation. Nor has this feeling been simply the offspring of the hour. It has deepened with lapsing time and strengthened with increased reflection. The public respect for him is more profound,—the public grief at his loss is keener to-day than it has been before at any time since his departure.

Mr. WEBSTER'S character was one that will continue to grow upon the regards of his country through all coming time. It began to be understood only when he died; and every new trait which solicitous investigation may disclose will tend to deepen and strengthen the impressions already made.

The Administration and Cuba.

We publish in another column the official exculpation of the Administration from the charges brought by Mr. GEORGE LAW, of seeking to induce compliance with the demands of the Spanish authorities in Cuba, unjust and insolent as they are, instead of manfully upholding the rights and the honor of the country. Recent accounts from Cuba say that, upon his last attempt to enter Havana the commander of the *Crescent City* was informed that the American Secretary of State had informed the Spanish Minister that Lieut. PORTER and Purser SMITH would not be allowed again to go to Cuba. The *Republic* denies this, but admits that the Minister *was* told that "these parties *would not* again go out in the *Crescent City*." With all due deference, this strikes us as a most undignified quibble. The offence admitted is worse than the offence charged. It would have been bad enough, if the Administration had simply truckled to the insolence of the Cuban Captain General. But it seems not only to have done this, but to have superadded the meanness of an equivocation.

The *Republic* endeavors to justify the Administration for having thus given an assurance, which proved to be wholly groundless, by saying that Mr. ROBERTS was known to have said in Washington that the Company did not intend to send Mr. SMITH again in the *Crescent City*. This street rumor—the casual talk of a single individual—is the only authority *claimed* by the Government as the basis of assurances given to the Spanish Minister, for the purpose of purchasing admission to a Spanish port!

The Administration is involving itself in serious and discreditable embarrassments, in connection with this affair. Just upon the eve of the Election, it denied, through the *Republic*, in the most explicit manner, the current rumor that it had taken steps to meet and satisfy the demands of the Spanish authorities. We should be very sorry to suppose that any assurances were given before the Election which would not be fully redeemed after it. And yet the position now taken by the *Republic* is palpably at variance with the impressions previously sought to be conveyed.

One of two things ought to be done. The demands of the Spanish authorities should be either *resisted* or *conceded*. If they have a right to dictate who shall, and who shall not, be employed upon our ships, as the condition of Commerce with us,—and if the Administration is willing that the relations of the two countries should stand upon that footing,—let it say so at once, and direct Mr. GEORGE LAW either to comply with the Spanish regulations, or keep away from their ports. If, on the other hand, the Administration considers the course of the authorities to be in violation of the letter or spirit of existing treaties, and indicative of an unfriendly feeling, and is willing to appeal to the country against such unaccustomed and harsh requirements, it should have the directness and the courage to say so at once. This paltering and parleying with Spanish insolence,—this attempt to evade the responsibility of prompt and energetic action, and to take shelter under street rumors, is disgraceful to the country as well as to the Adminstration, which has charge of its honor, and its interests for three months longer.

The Antilles.

There is nothing surprising in the interest with which the condition and fate of the West Indian Archipelago, are watched by the people of this country. Adjoining our soil and disjointed from that of their European masters, the Islands appear to be the natural supplements of our own commercial system; and every political consideration protests stoutly against the existence of a foreign interest within mischievous reach of our shores. The same relation which the possession by an European power, of Islands in and about this beautiful bay of ours would have to the City, the British, Spanish and French possessions in the Antilles have to the United States at large. They line, and, if hostile, bar the way from our Atlantic to our Trans-continental States. In the event of war, they supply a vantage ground against us, to which our most energetic exertions will be opposed in vain. They will swarm with buccaneers and privateers, numerous enough to destroy the largest mercantile marine. They are the keys of our commerce. Their staple productions compete with ours in the markets of the World, and, uniformly, owing to their admitted excellence, obtain readier buyers and better prices. By position therefore, and by natural features, they stand intimately related to this Continent; and we naturally regard them with the utmost concern. And, meanwhile, there is no manner of doubt, that the West Indies are tacitly set down in the European scheme of politics, as a necessary check to the power of the American people. Were their revenues still less than they are; and if home-treasuries had to be taxed to maintain them in a condition of colonial dependence, they would continue to be so maintained, simply through apprehension of the growth of American influence. It is only a step from Cuba and Porto Rico to Jamaica and Martinique.

And beyond all such considerations of civil and commercial polity, there are economical questions of the profoundest interest involved. The Islands are the scene of a momentous experiment. The several races of the human family are there testing their comparative fitness for tropical labor. The African in servitude and the African free and self-governed, are demonstrating their natural preparation for civil liberty. Economists and moralists everywhere regard the spectacle with close attention. Our Southern *confrères*, whose institutions, circumstances and needs are kindred to those of the Islands may be supposed to have a special interest in the result of the experiment. They see already that neither in the British or French Islands, where the serf is emancipated but still subject to the civil control of the whites; nor in Hayti, where the black is both socially and municipally his own master; nor in the Spanish islands, where Slavery remains in full vigor, are the results of labor answerable to its cost and the physical advantages of the soil. The comparative worthlessness of the African as a laborer is daily becoming more obvious. The possibility of an available substitute is also demonstrating itself. No subject fastens the attention of the Southern planter, that undeniable *servus servorum*, more securely, than the practicability of cheapening the cost of planting, and ridding himself of that sluggish incubus upon the shoulders of industry, Slavery. Economical arguments will go further than any others to destroy the acknowledged evils of the institution. They will eventually undo the mischief wrought by the furor of Abolitionism, in itself a herculean task.

This labor experiment is in fact of paramount importance. So far as it has been tried in the British Settlements, its results are in favor of oriental labor. Bounties are offered by the colonial authorities for the importation of Cooleys. The Asiatic supplants the African in Demarara, Barbadoes, and Jamaica. And these orientals, it must be remembered, come not from China, but from the Indian peninsula, and class as far below the Chinamen in ingenuity and industry, as they transcend the negro. The Spanish islands have found the trial in a small way so encouraging, as to justify the importation of several thousands, now actually on their way from Amoy. In competency, cheapness, and steady reliability, they are regarded as unequalled. It is in contemplation to dispense with negro labor in the French islands. A proposition is before the French Minister of Marine, to despatch a fleet of transports to Pondicherry, for the purpose of bringing away Cooleys enough to stock the plantations of Gandaloupe and Martinique. There can scarcely be a doubt, that in a few years, the economical objections to slavery will be placed in so strong a light by these industrial revolutions, as to require no further demonstration. The West Indies, by actual experiment, crowned with triumphant success, will contribute more to discountenance the practice, than centuries of precept from Northern altruists. Even South Carolinas will find the fact irresistible.

While, therefore, it may be assumed as certain that, in the long run, the Antilles must pass into our possession, and all the advantages of the possession be amply realized, the event will be postponed by a prudent disuse of an unprofitable class of labor. With a proper direction given to the imported servants, the causes of decay, which have threatened to drop the fruit prematurely into our extended palms, will be obviated. The islands are to be regenerated. The competition in the production of rice, tobacco and sugar, against which we now contend, will be so enlarged as to crowd our more costly slave products out of the market. The islands will become precious in the eyes of their owners, not only as stumbling-blocks in the path of Yankee ambition, but as sources of augmented revenues. All projects of annexation must be nugatory in such a condition of things. For just when our objections to the acquisition of the islands as being slave territory shall be destroyed, and their prodigious value and consequence to us demonstrated, the resistance of their royal proprietors will be the most jealous and insurmountable. If we propose to obtain any foothold in the Archipelago; if we deem it wise to have the all-important pass from the eastern to the western shores of the continent, in our own hands in case of war, rather than in those of an enemy, now is the time to act. We must enter the market when prices range low; they will presently be out of reach.

Nor is the desire of acquisition, in such cases, one we need be delicate about owning, in deference to what is regarded as the public opinion of mankind. So long as our objects, and their reasons, and the means we propose to use in reaching them, are avowed and honorable, there is no call for diffidence. How long would England tolerate a powerful and thrifty French colony in the Isle of Wight, or the Hebrides? Or what enterprising people, whose pursuits and triumphs are on the sea, would be content to have its own waters hedged in by unfriendly powers, all outlets, in the event of war, being effectually closed against them! Such is our position with respect to the Antilles; and if we seek the earliest opportunity of releasing ourselves, by all fair and proper means, we shall have the better sense of mankind with us.

A Defunct Party.

"The Whig party is dead," say the victors;—"dead as a door nail," says everybody,—"dead as the new City Park hill," say the rest of mankind. The "crowner's quest" has been held, and the verdict rendered: "Dead, because there was not enough of it to live any longer."

They have buried us at any rate, and, as, probably, it is just as comfortable to be dead when buried, as to be buried alive, perhaps we'd better own up that we are dead, and make no more fuss about it.

The ancients knew very well, (and it would be a pity if, with all our boasted nineteenth century facilities for acquiring information, we did not know as much as they knew,) we say that they of old times knew that every *body* had three ghosts which were released on its dissolution. The *Manes* at once returned to the region of Pluto, the *Spiritus* ascended to the skies, while the *Umbra* or shade still wandered on the earth.

Let our Democratic friends think of that. Three ghosts for every dead man! We know there are those among them who had no fear of living men. The President of the Empire Club, one or two of their Congressmen from this City, and quite likely others with whom we have no acquaintance, were not wont to be frightened on meeting live men, unless they were armed or showed fight more boldly than usual. But where is the man among them that dare face a ghost? That dare be alone, when he knows a ghost is around! And what will their rank and file do, knowing that for each of the slain, three ghosts have arisen, and go about shaking their gory locks! Will not the price of spirits rise! Schnapps won't do. The hottest gin will be in demand. The rawest rum,—the brandy that clears the throat in swallowing, as a pine wood burns out the soot of a foul chimney,—nothing else will keep the courage of the *quondam* "unterrified" "up to the sticking point."

We say it not vindictively, we are not angry. They killed us like a gentleman. It was a fair open fight. We fought for the improvement of harbors and rivers, for the sake of the West, but the West did not want any of our improvements, and hurrahed for the other side. We spilt our blood and treasure to protect American Industry, but American Industry did not want our protection, and held their coats while they whipped us. They wrapped us in our martial cloak, buried us decently, and burned powder over us. It was all honorable, and we mean to be equally honorable, and to lie still, so long as they behave themselves. Our great body will let them alone for some time at least. Our *manes* have gone to the region of Pluto, which is the classical way of saying that the Whig office-holders have gone up Salt River, where they will spend a season. Our spirits experience all the moods and tenses of the verb "to rise." They rise now, freed from the carea of State, the anxieties that attend upon governora, the inconveniencies of managing a bulky body, and keeping its atomic constituents, filled with a foolish notion for independent existence, in one compact whole. They rose, as a matter of course, when the party fell, lest they should be buried with it. They have risen still higher of late, with the hope of getting a bird's-eye view of the marches and counter-marches within the Democratic lines, and it is to be feared they will before long rise so high as to be condensed and fall like cold water on the fillibustering projects of the Young American Hotspurs. Our *Umbra*, our shade, still walks American soil, and "is around." Like "Old Booty" running down into the crater of Stromboli, or old Bullion on his hands and knees in the bilge water that ballasts the Ship of State, exploring for the leaks, it will have nothing to fear from fire or water, when the public interests call for daring deeds. If FRANKLIN PIERCE comes to his difficult task, determined to be his country's President, and not a party's, it will remain an invisible presence, comforting him like a pleasant dream. If he tolerates a crowd of harpies about the Treasury, or allows any impudent body to soil the American flag, there will very likely be night-shrieks heard around the White House, and unworthy favorites will be chased from the Capitol by this dead party, with a very sharp stick in its hand. So long as the Democratic party is the true American party, the Whig party may be safely enough deemed dead. But dead or alive it will always keep an eye out. "*Omnibus umbra locis adero.*" When the Democracy descend from their present lofty position, and become mere Loco-Focos,

"The great Whig ghost arising from the deep,
Shall haunt them waking, and disturb their sleep."

The Penalty of Outrage.

The progress of violence in this City is accelerated. The causes to which attention has been so frequently called may not be actually operative, but we live among their consequences. Several flagrant cases disfigure our local column to-day. Knockings down by unknown persons, stabbings, pugilistic encounters, are the staple of the tale. And there is no hint of preventive activity on the part of anybody.

These things must stimulate the City Reform movement to fresh exertions. Impunity is the promoter of all this violence. Where the impunity results from Aldermanic interference, it may readily be corrected by an amendment of the Charter, restraining the powers of those impertinent functionaries. Every energy should be directed towards that object. But this alone will not answer. Some special act of the Legislature is required, affixing a punishment to this class of offences commensurate with its degree of guilt. As the law stands at present, it it utterly inadequate. The stabber is proved guilty by an irresistible body of evidence. The Judge has no course but to instruct the Jury, that unless deliberate premeditation be established, the verdict must be for manslaughter in the third degree; a verdict carrying with it no more stringent penalty than three years' incarceration at Sing Sing. What with the great difficulty of proving the *malice prepense*, and the dread of meting out death for an offence undeserving such an extreme, the trivial verdict and trivial sentence are therefore administered; and there is nothing in them to prevent crime. Some medium should be found. There should be a longer term of incarceration than three years. Ten would not be too long, or disproportioned to the gravity of the offence. And in the effort to correct the outrageous evil, every step will be worthless unless this final one be adjusted. The law is fatally defective: and there are already on the criminal calendar a terrible list of charges of the kind, not one of which is to receive its proper reward. The reform cannot be too speedy.

☞ There are some good men who really imagine that we should do better without any such thing as Party organizations in politics. We fancy that were such a thing possible, it would be no more desirable than to make a carpet of warp alone, without any woof. The world is made up of cresses. They are needed to develope the child's manliness, and no less to develope a nation's strength. Party criticism teaches an Administration to drop points of policy that it cannot defend, and to make more strong those which stand the test. Thoroughly scrutinized at home, it knows what policy it can hold towards foreigners, and how far it will be sustained by the people. Were it a thing conceivable that the party now lying motionless on its back could be utterly annihilated, in less than twelve months the Democratic Party would fall into two nearly equally divided parties. The pressure from without is all that keeps it together now. The Democracy would labor hard to keep the Whigs organized, if they really thought there was any danger that they would disband and give up the contest.

☞ It will be a great day for literature and our patience, when travelers learn to see the country they travel through rather than *themselves* in every land. What care we whether they dined on trout, or on dry crackers and cheese, whether they got their feet wet in crossing a stream over which a good log was thrown, or kept their wits about them and went over dry-shod. They go to the Holy Land not to see the land, but to see how they shall feel on it. They paint for us not the country, its habits and customs, but themselves in the foreground, with a few cedars of Lebanon, and palm groves as a background to fill up the picture. They are like those persons who stop as they walk up Broadway and look carefully in at shop windows, not to see the rich goods but to see in the reflection of their own persons whether their collars stand up right and whether their cravats are properly adjusted.

☞ Among our foreign extracts this morning will be found a letter written by Governor KOSSUTH, in reply to an invitation to address a public meeting on the condition and prospects of the European Democracy. He declines to speak, on the ground that he has done with oratory, and that the time for action, instead of argument, has arrived. He speaks confidently of the favorable condition of public sentiment in England towards the cause of European freedom, and hopefully as to the prospects of Democracy on the Continent. The letter indicates unswerving courage and an ardent devotion to the Republican cause.

The account given of the meeting in another column states that letters were received from MAZZINI and LOUIS BLANC, opposing its objects. We suspect this is a typographical error for *approving*.

☞ Prof. FELTON, of Cambridge, Mass., lectures to-morrow evening, at the Tabernacle. His subject, as announced, seems at first somewhat remote from popular sympathy; but his manner of treating it, and the scholarship, taste and ability which he brings to its discussion, will be found abundantly to relieve all such apprehension. We have no doubt that the lecture will be one of marked interest and instruction.

NEW COUNTERFEITS.—2s and 5s on the City Bank, Cape Island, N. J., altered from genuine ones; viz. a female reclining on a cloud, with horn of plenty; two females on her right, with portrait of Gen. Scott on right margin, and small State arms on left end: not like twos or fives of this bank.

The Indianapolis *Journal* says: "A friend who has traveled over a good deal of this portion of the State, says that the wheat never looked better, at this season of the year, than at present."

Timothy H. Paul, clerk of the Lovejoy House, Buffalo, has been imprisoned in default of $1,500 bail, on the charge of embezzling letters addressed to the care of the Lovejoy House.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

THE GREAT SENSATION WHICH HAS BEEN created among the medical faculty, and throughout the civilized world, by the announcement of Dr. HASTINGS' discovery of the medical properties of NAPHTHA, has settled down into a thorough confidence that his "COMPOUND SYRUP OF NAPHTHA" is a positive and speedy cure for Consumption, Decay, Decline, Asthma, and all diseases which involve the wasting away of the human system by excessive sweatings, expectorations, and other effects of a contingent nature. It is likewise admitted to be immeasurably superior to any other Cough Medicine which has ever been introduced, as it almost instantaneously relieves the tickliness of the throat, softens the cough, and removes the hacking and the phlegm. And the activity of its nature is such that, the moment it is taken, it pervades the frame—diffuses a gentle warmth throughout—secures a free circulation of the blood, and opens every pore of the body, thus giving universal egress to the impurities which all systems engender, and which are the true origin of nearly all the diseases to which the human family is liable. C. V. CLICKENER & CO., No. 81 Barclay-st., New-York, are the General Agents for Dr. HASTINGS in America, to whom all orders should be addressed. Sold in Brooklyn by Mrs. HAYES, No. 175 Fulton-st.

TO CLERGYMEN.—OUR AGENTS AT LANCASTER inform us that Rev. J. M. FISHER, of that place, lately had an attack of Bronchitis, which occasioned great hoarseness, and finally a complete loss of voice. After trying several things to no purpose, he was completely cured by the use of six bottles of Dr. ROGERS' LIVERWORT, TAR and CANCHALAGUA. For sale by A. L. SCOVILL & CO., at the depot, No. 718 Broadway, and by all the retail druggists. Price, in large bottles, $1; three bottles for $2 50.

ELASTIC, DURABLE AND UNSHRINKABLE.—The celebrated Silk, Merino and Woolen UNDERSHIRTS AND DRAWERS manufactured and imported by the undersigned, possess every quality which adapts them to the season. Give them a trial. They are at once excellent and cheap. A. RANKIN & CO., No. 194 Bowery.

OVER-HEATED HOUSES; FAR BETTER ARE WARDrobes replenished with the Comfort-imparting, and Health-promoting Merino, Woolen, and Silk Under Garments, imported and manufactured by RAY & ADAMS, 501 Broadway, opposite the Metropolitan Hotel.

HAVE YOU SEEN LOCKWOOD'S NEW, PLAIN, BUT neat Watch and Jewelry Establishment, just opened at his old stand, No. 56 Fulton-st. We think you will do well to call and see him.

TWELVE GOLD AND SILVER MEDALS AWARDED to ROOT, No. 363 Broadway, for his superior Daguerreotypes, a number equalled by no other Daguerreotypist in this country.

"THE WHOLE PRESS OF PHILADELPHIA ARE out in favor of HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS, as they are prepared by Dr. C. M. JACKSON. We are glad to record the success of this valuable remedy for Dyspepsia, as we believe it supplies a desideratum in the medical world long needed. The wretched imitators and counterfeiters have withdrawn their nostrums from the market, and the public are spared from the danger of swallowing poisonous mixtures in lieu of the real Bitters."—*Herald.*

For sale in New-York by the Messrs. SANDS, corner of Fulton and William-sts.; and C. H. RING, corner of Johnst. and Broadway; and by Mrs. HAYES, Brooklyn.

A CLOUD UPON MY JULIA'S BROW!
I know it is a passing shade,
Like that upon a stream below.
Or eagles' wings a moment made.
Shadows, but still within her heart
My image lies as bright and clear
As those unequalled gems of Art,
Root gathers in the atmosphere;
So pure, so true, so life-like too,
They're all that sacred Art can do.
ROOT'S Rooms, first floor, up stairs, at No. 363 Broadway.

GURNEY GALLERY, (AN ACROSTIC.)
O rest praise is due DAGUERR who truly won
U nfading laurels for his lustrous brow,
R esplendent genius marks his worthy son,
N o less deserving winning laurels now.
E ncourage merit, time is ebbing fast;
Y outh fades; and beauty cannot ever last.
Therefore haste to GURNEY'S magnificent Gallery, No. 349 Broadway, and be taken "as you are."

IMPORTANT DISCOVERY.—MR. KNIGHT, OF THE firm of KNIGHT & QUERU, Chemists, No. 57 John-st., up stairs, having for a long while devoted a large portion of his time to the study of the anatomy of the human hair, the various causes of its growth, decay, falling off and turning gray, has now prepared and for sale, a medicine for the hair, called the HAIR REGENERATOR, with which he is entirely successful in restoring the hair of any person to its original color; also, to entirely prevent the hair from falling off, in one week. The above is really and truly an article or medicine of much importance, and deserves the attention of the public.

WE WOULD CALL YOUR ATTENTION TO THE large Clothing Establishment of ALFRED MUNROE & CO., No. 441 Broadway, where may be found the best assortment of Gentlemen's Clothing, for Gentlemen and Children's wear, made of the best material and by the best workmen. Also Furnishing goods, in great variety. As their business is a cash one, and no deviation made from marked prices, they are enabled to sell to their customers the best quality of goods, on the most reasonable terms. Clothes made to order at the shortest possible notice.

WELLS, FARGO & Co.'s CALIFORNIA EXPRESS.—We send our next regular Express by U. S. mail steamer ILLINOIS, on SATURDAY, Nov. 20, at 2 P. M., in charge of our own special messenger and Freight Agent. Freight should be sent to our office, by Friday next, in water-proof order. No package should measure more than 5½ cubic feet, or weigh more than 125 pounds. Small parcels received until 1 o'clock the day the steamer sails.
WELLS, FARGO & CO., No. 16 Wall-st.

NEW CLASSES FOR LADIES.—THE WEDNESDAY Afternoon Classes for Ladies and Children having become so large, I have determined to form a new Class, which will meet on Thursday afternoon, at 3½ P. M., for Ladies and Children. Gentlemen's Classes—Monday, Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday evenings, which are arranged on a new principle, calculated to facilitate the progress of the pupil. See published circular, to be had at the academy. ALLEN DODWORTH, No. 806 Broadway.

IT IS A FIXED FACT AMONG BUSINESS MEN THAT much depends upon dress, and any gentleman who respects himself will give that attention to his outward appearance which will command the respect of others. With an eye single to the interest of all classes, H. L. PFORTER invites the attention of citizens and strangers to his Clothing Establishment at No. 27 Cortlandt-st., where every article required in a gentleman's wardrobe can be procured on liberal terms.

BRADY, HAVING RECEIVED THE GOLD MEDAL from the American Institute, and also other prize medals for years in succession, as well as the prize medal awarded in London at the World's Fair, deems it unnecessary to expatiate on the superiority of his pictures; but invites the attention of the public to his superb and unrivalled collection of Daguerreotypes now on exhibition at his Gallery, No. 205 Broadway, corner of Fulton-st.

WINDOW DRAPERIES, &c.—KELTY & FERGUSON, No. 259½ Broadway and No. 54 Reade-st., have on hand an extensive stock of French Brocatelles, Satin De Laines, Worsted Damask, Lace and Muslin Curtains, Gilt Cornices, and an immense assortment of Window Shades, &c., all of which we are selling full twenty per cent less than any other establishment. Examine the inducements we offer before you purchase.

THERE IS BUT A STEP FROM THE SUBLIME TO the ridiculous—as, for example, a sublime advertisement of a ridiculous-looking shirt. Both these may be seen. Shirts made to order by GREEN, No. 1 Astor House, are highly praised in print, every one feels that it is only justice to the most splendid specimens of the art ever manufactured in the United States.

TO LADIES' CLOAK AND MANTILLA MAKERS AND DRESSMAKERS.—One of SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES, with a single operator, will accomplish the work of ten persons, and do the work much better and handsomer than it is possible to do it by hand. Call and examine specimens of the machine work, and witness the machine in operation, free of any charge, at the office, No. 258 Broadway.

PETERSON & HUMPHREYS, No. 379 BROADWAY, corner White-st., are daily making additions to their already large stock, and are now prepared to exhibit to their friends and the public generally, the most complete and extensive stock of rich and elegant Carpets ever offered in this City. Also, Oil Cloths, of every pattern and color, with the satin finish, for sale on the most reasonable terms.

SUPERIOR FURS.—LADIES, IF YOU WANT TO select from a large assortment of Furs, got up in a superior style, and comprising every modern shape, go to YOUNG'S Premium Fur establishment, No. 92 Bowery. His Stone Martins, Minks, Fitches, &c. &c., are really handsome. His Sontag, or Bertha Boas, are really beautiful.

SELLING OFF!—J. M. BODINE WILL CLOSE out the balance of his Velvets, Silks, Shawls, Merinoes, Paramattas, Delaines, Plaids, Bombazines, Alpaccas, Cloths, Cassimeres, Flannels, Blankets, &c., at a reduction of 20 per cent. below former prices. Look out for bargains—No. 323 Grand, corner of Orchard st.

SPLENDID DE LAINES FOR 18. A YARD.—HITCHcock & LEADBEATER, No. 347 Broadway, have purchased at Auction a splendid stock of rich Winter De Laines, which they offer at 18. a yard, not half their value. They have also a superb stock of every other kind of goods equally cheap.

WINDOW SHADES.—THE MOST BEAUTIFUL WINdow Shades in the city are to be found at JOHN GREASON'S well-known depot, No. 261 Greenwich street. For cheapness, finish and style, his beautiful Shades are perhaps unequalled in the country. Oil Cloths, Paper Hangings, Tassels, &c., equally low.

PREPARE FOR THE HOLIDAYS.—ACTING ON this suggestion, a large stock of housekeeping articles has been laid in, consisting of Baskets, Trays, Waiters, Britannia, Tin, Iron, Willow, and Wooden-Ware; Culinary Utensils, &c. Also, Toys of every description. J. KELLOGG, No. 128 Canal-st., Large Basement Store.

SINKS EMPTIED BY ATMOSPHERIC PRESSURE.—By which process yard nuisances are removed, in the daytime, without any unpleasant effluvia whatever. Orders left at the Office of New-York Pneumatic Draining Company, No. 91 Maiden-st.

"I SEE THEM ON THEIR WINDING WAY,"—I mean gentlemen calling at Mrs. VAN HOUTEN'S Furnishing Store, No. 82 Nassau-st., to get their winter "firms," viz: Merino, Woolen and Silk Under Garments. How comfortable they feel, clad in such garments, an doubt.

PRICES REDUCED!—LADIES WISHING TO purchase a fine Shawl, a rich Silk, a splendid Plaid, or any kind of Dry Goods of first-rate quality, at extremely low prices, go to BODINE'S, No. 323 Grand st., corner of Orchard, where you will be sure to get suited and save money.

GAS—PLEASE REMEMBER THAT THE GREAT manufacturing establishment of ARCHER, WARNER & CO., No. 376 Broadway, supplies Gas Fixtures with promptness and at prices that never fail to give satisfaction.

FOWLERS & WELLS, PHRENOLOGISTS, Clinton Hall, No. 131 Nassau-st., N. Y.

The Crescent City—Mr. Law and his Statements.

From the Washington Republic.

The opponents of the Administration are unremitting in their efforts to misrepresent its action in relation to the *Crescent City* affair. We have so repeatedly exposed the inaccuracy of their allegations, that we have felt disposed to permit their subsequent statements to pass unnoticed; believing that the country appreciates the motives and credibility of the parties engaged in the manœuvres, and confident that the result—which is yet to come—will justify the course pursued by the Government, and establish the truth of all that we have urged in its defence. The importance attached in some quarters to Mr. GEORGE LAW's latest averments seems, however, to require yet another exposure of the want of fairness and fidelity which have throughout characterized his movements in this matter. His statement is in this shape:

OFFICE OF THE U. S. MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Nov. 9, 1852.

Enclosed is a dispatch received from our agent at New-Orleans, by telegraph, by which it appears that while the Acting Secretary of State, C. M. CONRAD, was giving to the Spanish Minister at Washington the assurance that Capt. PORTER and Purser SMITH were to be removed from the *Crescent City*, and not be again allowed to return, he was putting forth in the official organ of the Administration—the *Republic*—that the Government was taking efficient measures to vindicate the rights of the American citizens and the honor of our flag. At the same time, also, he was endeavoring privately to have this Company discharge Purser SMITH, and remove Capt. PORTER from the *Crescent City* to the *Georgia*, both of which acts the Company declined doing; believing then, as they do now, that it was casting an unjust censure upon respectable citizens, who had only done their duty to the Government, to their employers, and to their country. This was the object in telegraphing for Mr. ROBERTS, the agent of this Company, to come to Washington; and the removal of Capt. PORTER and Purser SMITH was insisted upon by the Acting Secretary of State, C. M. CONRAD. All these facts show now far our citizens can rely upon that functionary for the vindication of their rights against foreign aggression, and how feeble and inefficient our Government must become, if influenced or controlled by such counsels.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
GEORGE LAW, President.

All the material points in this statement are incorrect. We understand that Mr. CONRAD did not inform the Spanish Minister that Lieut. PORTER and Purser SMITH should "not be again *allowed* to to return" to Cuba. The Spanish Minister was informed, however, that *these parties would not again go out in the Crescent City*, and, for this assurance, grounds existed which were believed to be valid. In regard to Lieut. PORTER, it was known that he had been irregularly transferred from the steamer *Georgia*—to which he had been originally assigned by the Navy Department—to the *Crescent City*; and he had himself requested to be restored to the command of the former vessel. It was known, further, in reference to Purser SMITH, that Mr. ROBERTS, the agent of the company, while in this city, had declared that it was not the intention of the company to send SMITH again in the *Crescent City*, and that he, too, would be transferred to the *Georgia*. If we are not misinformed, this declaration was made by Mr. ROBERTS to at least two members of the Government. The same gentleman also stated that SMITH went on the preceding voyage only because the person appointed in his place had suddenly been seized with illness—the supposition of the company at the time being that certain documents which Lieut. PORTER had transmitted for presentation to the Captain-General of Cuba would have satisfied him that his suspicions in regard to SMITH were unfounded, and therefore that the order issued against him would be revoked. We think that these circumstances, viewed conjointly, warranted the only communication made to M. CALDERON DE LA BARCA upon the subject.

There is manifest absurdity in the idea conveyed by Mr. LAW, that the then Acting Secretary of State gave a promise to the Spanish Minister that SMITH would "not be again allowed" to return to Cuba. Mr. CONRAD and Mr. CALDERON both know that the Government have no control over the employées of the Company, and no means of preventing Mr. SMITH from going to Havana if he thinks proper to do so.

Paraphrasing the last sentence of Mr. LAW's manifesto, we may say that "all these facts show how far our citizens can rely upon that "gentleman "for the vindication of their rights," and of the interests of truth; and "how feeble and inefficient our Government must become if influenced or controlled by such councils." His filibustering predilections, not less than certain speculative interests well known to the public, disqualify him for the utterance of dispassionate counsel, and render him a questionable witness in a case of this nature. The misstatements embodied in the above dispatch prove that his testimony is the reverse of reliable.

☞ Mr. CONRAD's letter, published by Mr. LAW in connection with this dispatch, is sufficient to satisfy any one not resolved to persist in misrepresenting the Government. It shows that the Executive took immediate steps to obtain full information concerning the *Crescent City*—that it then addressed a communication upon the subject to the Government of Spain—that the answer to that communication is not received—and that, whatever be its character, "neither the honor nor the interests of the country will be neglected." The country, we think, will regard these assurances as satisfactory; all the perversions and wishes of Mr. GEORGE LAW to the contrary notwithstanding.

The Elections.

ILLINOIS.—The Chicago *Tribune* of the 10th inst., has the following paragraph. We trust its statements may be confirmed:

"It is already ascertained that the Whigs have elected four out of nine members from this State. It is probable that Mr. KNOX (Whig) is elected from the Peoria District, making five for the Whigs. The Pekin *Mirror* of the 5th says: 'Our Congressman, Mr. KNOX, elected without doubt.' So says the Knoxville and Peoria papers of the same date. The delegation from Illinois will then stand Whigs five, as follows: Washburn Ollesple, Norton, Yates, and KNOX. The rest are Democrats, so called. Well done, Whigs of Illinois!"

THE FREE SOIL VOTE.—Full returns from several of the States, and estimates based upon partial returns from other States, justify the belief that the aggregate vote for John P. Hale at the recent Presidential election, was in the neighborhood of 130,000. In 1848 Van Buren received 292,828. Showing a diminution of more than half in four years.

FLORIDA.—The *Floridian* of the 30th ult. contains the full returns of the election for Governor and Congress, which, it will be recollected came off previous to the Presidential election. Broome's (Dem.) majority over Wood (Whig.) for Congress, 293; Maxwell, (Dem.) over Cabell (Whig.) for Congress, 60.

NEW-YORK.—The run is closer between Fenton, Democrat, and Crooker, Whig, in the Chautauque and Cattaraugus Congressional District, than has been heretofore reported and supposed. The following are the official figures:

	Fenton, Dem.	*Crooker, Whig.*
Chautauque	4746	5140
Cattaraugus	3971	3521
Total	8717	8661

Fenton's majority, 56.

WASHINGTON DISTRICT.—The following are the official figures in the Washington District:

	Hughes, Dem.	*Northrup, Whig*
Saratoga	4378	4444
Hamilton	349	96
Warren	1865	1139
Washington	3398	4022
Total	9,988	9,693

Hughes' majority, 295.

ONTARIO DISTRICT.—The following are the official majorities composing the Ontario District:

	Oliver, Dem.		*Woods, Whig.*
Seneca	391	Ontario	767
Yates	373		
Total	764		

Oliver's majority, 17.

The *Evening Journal*, on the authority of the Yates County *Whig*, says there are enough defective Woods' ballots thrown out in Yates and Ontario, to reverse, if allowed, Judge Oliver's majority.

NAVAL.—The venerable Dr. VAN HORN, of Philadelphia, attached to the U. S. sloop-of-war *Albany*, at Charlestown, is seriously ill, with a severe inflammatory affection of his left leg. He has been removed to the naval hospital, Chelsea, and will not probably be able to join the *Albany* on her next cruise.

Gen. JAMES SHIELDS, U. S. Senator from Illinois, on Saturday, visited the Navy Yard at Charlestown, where he was received with great courtesy, and expressed himself much pleased at the neatness and order everywhere apparent.

Commander JOSHUA R. SANDS has been ordered to the command of the steamer *Alleghany*, which is to accompany the Japan expedition under Commodore PERRY. Capt. HIRAM PAULDING is to command the ship-of-the-line *Vermont*, now fitting out at Boston for the same destination.

THE LAST "STORY" ABOUT JENNY LIND.—We have received a visit from Madame SONTAG's manager in regard to the most absurd story of the Boston writer in the Woonsocket *Patriot*, who requests us to state that Madame SONTAG has never been in the same city with JENNY LIND since the marriage of the latter lady and her return to Europe. Those who believe that OTTO and JENNY have quarreled, or that the latter has become insane, are welcome to do so; we do not.—*Boston Journal*.

DR. T. F. CULLEN is said to have been recently elected Coroner of Camden, N. J., by a majority of one.

☞ Programme of Arrangements for the FUNERAL CEREMONIES in honor of the late Hon. DANIEL WEBSTER, on TUESDAY, Nov. 16, 1852.—The Joint Committee appointed by the Common Council of the City of New-York, to make the necessary arrangements for solemnizing the Obsequies of the lamented Hon. DANIEL WEBSTER, have adopted the following Programme of Arrangements for the occasion, on TUESDAY, 16th inst.

COL. LINUS W. STEVENS

has been unanimously selected as the Grand Marshal of the day, and the following persons have been named and will act as his Aids:

General Wm. L. Morris,	Robert Smith, Esq.,
General F. E. Mather,	Elijah F. Purdy, Esq.,
Colonel John W. Avery,	Freeman Campbell, Esq.,
Colonel W. R. Vermilye,	Samuel Osgood, Esq.,
Colonel R. M. Hoe,	Richard Scott, Esq.,
Colonel John W. Stiles,	A. P. Peatt, Esq.,
Colonel A. B. Brinkerhoff,	James R. Walter, Esq.,
Colonel J. C. Burnham,	Geo. A. Buckingham, Esq.,
Major Robert B. Boyd,	Chester Diggs, Esq.,
Major James Conner,	William B. Dinsmore, Esq.,
Henry B. Cook, Esq.,	William T. Child Esq.,
S. S. Ward, Esq.,	John H. White Esq.,
John T. Ogden, Esq.,	John A. Stanley, Esq.,
William S. Morris, Jr., Esq.,	Walter E. Harding, Esq.

The Procession will move from the Park at 1 o'clock P. M., precisely, and will proceed down Broadway, and the Park to Chatham-st., through Chatham-st. to the Bowery, up the Bowery and 4th av. to Astor-place, through Astor-place to Broadway, and down Broadway to the Park, in front of the City Hall, on passing which points each division will be under the order of its respective Marshal.

The closing ceremonies of the day will take place at Metropolitan Hall, at 7½ o'clock P. M., as follows:

Prayer, by Rev. Edward Lathrop
Funeral Dirge, by Dodworth's Band
Funeral Oration, by James T. Brady, Esq.
Benediction, by Right Rev. Bishop Wainwright.

The arrangements of the day will be under the command of the Grand Marshal.

The several persons having charge of the church and fire alarm bells in the City, are requested to cause the same to be tolled from the hour of 1 o'clock P. M. until the close of the procession.

The owners and masters of vessels in the harbor, and the proprietors of the various public buildings in the city, are requested to display their colors at half-mast, from sunrise until sunset.

It is also respectfully requested that our fellow-citizens close their several places of business during the moving of the procession.

They are also requested to wear the usual badge of mourning on the left arm.

The several Orders, Societies, Associations, Trades, and other bodies, are requested to assemble at such places as they may respectively select, and repair to the places of rendezvous, by 11 o'clock M.

The different divisions in the following programme will be designated by a white banner, with the appropriate number of each in black.

The following will be the order of procession:

FIRST DIVISION.

Troop of Cavalry, as escort to the Grand Marshal.
Col. LINUS W. STEVENS, Grand Marshal.

Col. John W. Avery,	Col. W. R. Vermilye,
Samuel Osgood, Esq.,	Major R. B. Boyd,
J. R. Walter, Esq.,	Freeman Campbell, Esq.,

Special Aids.

First Division New-York State Militia under the command of Major General Charles W. Sandford, as a military escort, in reverse order, as follows:

FOURTH BRIGADE,
Commanded by Brigadier General John Ewen, consisting of
Sixty-ninth Regiment,
Commanded by Col. C. S. Roe.
Tenth Regiment,
Commanded by Col. Henry G. Stebbins.
Eleventh Regiment,
Commanded by Lieut Col. Waterhouse.
Tenth Regiment,
Commanded by Col William Halsey.
THIRD BRIGADE
Commanded by Brigadier General Wm. Hall,
Ninth Regiment,
Commanded by Lieut Col. E. C. Ferris
Eighth Regiment,
Commanded by Col. T. F. Devoe
Seventh Regiment,
Commanded by Colonel Duryea
SECOND BRIGADE
Under command of Brigadier General George P. Morris,
Sixth Regiment,
Commanded by Lieut Col. Thomas F. Pears.
Fifth Regiment,
Commanded by Major Andrew Warner
Fourth Regiment,
Commanded by Colonel Charles Yates
FIRST BRIGADE,
Commanded by Brigadier General Charles B. Spicer,
Seventy-second Regiment,
Commanded by Col A. S. Vosburgh.
Third Regiment,
Commanded by Lieut. Col Monck
Second Regiment,
Commanded by Col John A. Bogert
First Regiment,
Commanded by Col J. R. Ryar,

SECOND DIVISION.

Gen William L. Morris, Marshal.
Colonel A. B. Brinkerhoff, Captain J. J. Ogden, William B. Dinsmore, Esq., Aids.
Ex Members of Congress and of the State Legislatures.
Ex Mayors et-Aldermen and Assistants of the Cities of New-York, Brooklyn, and other cities
Heads of Departments and Officers of the City Government
Foreign Ministers and Consuls.
Judges of the United States, State and Circuit Courts.
District Attorney. Members of the Bar
Members of the Press.
Sheriff, Under-Sheriff and Deputies of the City of New-York
Register, County Clerk and Coroners of the City of New-York, with their Officers.
Police Magistrates, with staves
Marshal of the United States for the Southern District of New-York, with his Deputies and other Officers.
U. S. District Attorney, Collector of the Port of New-York, with the Clerks and other Officers of his Department.
Surveyor, Naval Officer, and other Officers connected with their Departments.
Postmaster of the City of New-York, with his Secretary, Assistant and Clerks.
The Board of Education of the City of New-York, preceded by its President and Clerk.
President, Trustees, Faculty and Students of Columbia College
President, Council, Faculty and Students of the University of New York
College of Physicians and Surgeons
FOURTH DIVISION.
General F. E. Mather, Marshal.
Colonel J. C. Burnham, Major James Conner, Walter E. Harding, Esq., Aids.
New-England Society.
New-York Academy of Medicine.
New-York Medical Society and Physicians and Students.
Teachers and Pupils of Grammar School of Columbia College and University.
Professors of the Free Academy, with pupils of the same.
College of Pharmacy.
New-York Historical Society,
Irving Literary Union.
United States Naval Lyceum.
National Academy of Design.
Engineers' Institute.
Chamber of Commerce.
General Society of Mechanics and Tradesmen of the City of New-York.
American Institute.
Mechanics Institute, Officers and Members.
The several Printers' Societies of the City of New-York.
Board of Trade.
Masters, Wardens, and Harbor Masters of the Port of New-York.
Pilots of the Port of New-York.
Members of the Industrial Congress.
Teachers' Association.
Teachers and Pupils of the several Public, Ward, and Private Schools.
President, Superintendent, Officers, and Pupils of the Deaf and Dumb, and Blind Institutions
Veterans of 1812 and 1814, in stages, tendered for their use by the New-York State Proprietors' Association.

FIFTH DIVISION.

Robert Smith, Esq., Elijah F. Purdy, Esq., Marshals
Adam F. Pentz., Henry B. Cook, Esq., John A. Bunting, Esq., Sylvanus B. Ward, Esq., Aids.

Young Men's Whig General Committee.	Young Men's Dem. Republican General Committee
Democratic Republican General Committee	Democratic Whig General Committee.

Society of Tammany, or Columbia Order.
Various Political Ward Associations of the City of New-York.
Various Political Associations of the adjoining cities and towns.

SIXTH DIVISION.

Wm. T. Child, Esq., Marshal,
Chester Driggs, Esq., John H. White, Esq., and Richard Scott, Esq., Aids.

UNITED ORDER OF AMERICANS.
ORDER OF ARRANGEMENTS.

The Societies, Associations and Trades, are requested to appear in the order prescribed.

Such societies and associations as have not yet reported, will be assigned places in the order in which they shall report themselves to the Grand Marshal.

No banner bearing political devices or inscriptions will be admitted in the procession.

The First Division of New York State Militia, and the civic societies, will assemble at twelve o'clock, precisely, at the following places, preparatory to being brought into column.

The Division of Militia, in Broadway, left resting on Chambers street.

Officiating Clergymen, Orator of the Day, the Clergy and Pall Bearers, in Governor's room.

Mayors of the several cities and ex-Presidents, Foreign Ministers and Consuls, in the Mayor's office.

Common Councils of New York Brooklyn, Jersey City, Newark, Williamsburg, and the Trustees of the villages of Hoboken and Jamaica, together with their officers, in room No. 6 City Hall.

Governors, Lieutenant Governors, Heads of Departments, Members of the Senate and Assembly, Senators and Members of Congress of the United States, in the Governor's room.

Society of Cincinnati, Revolutionary Soldiers, ex Mayors, and ex-Members of the Common Council, and Heads of Departments of the City Government, in the Governor's room

Officers of the Army and Navy, in the Keeper's room, City Hall

Veterans of 1812 and 1814, in stages, in Murray street.

Judges of the Courts District Attorney, Members of the Bar, ex-Members of Congress, in the Law Library room, New City Hall.

Sheriff and his Deputies, in Sheriff's office.

County Clerk, Register, and Coroner, with their officers, and the Police Magistrates, in the County Clerk's office.

United States District Attorney, United States Marshal and his Deputies, Collector and Surveyor of the Port, Naval Officer, Postmaster, and the officers connected with their several Departments, in United States Court Room

Civic Societies of Brooklyn, Newark, Williamsburg, Paterson and other places, in Park place

President, Trustees, Council, Faculties and Students of Columbia College, and of the University, in the Supreme Court-Room, New City Hall

Medical Societies and Students College of Pharmacy, Historical Society, United States Naval Lyceum, National Academy of Design, Board of Trade, Master Wardens, Harbor Masters and Pilots of the Port, American Institute, Mechanics' Institute, in the Superior Court Rooms, New City Hall

Officers and Pupils of Blind, and Deaf and Dumb Institutions, in office of Commissioner of Repairs and Supplies, New City Hall.

The closing ceremonies, consisting of the Prayer, Oration, and Benediction, will take place at Metropolitan Hall in the evening.

The troops of the United States, stationed at the different posts in the harbor, are requested to fire minute guns, from noon until sunset.

The Veteran Corps will fire minute guns from the Battery during the procession.

The Carriages for the use of the Pall Bearers, and Society of the Cincinnati, and Revolutionary Soldiers, will be under the direction of ASHER TAYLOR, First Marshal of the city.

The owners and proprietors of all public and licensed carriages and vehicles are directed to withdraw the same from the streets through which the procession is to pass, after the hour of 11 o'clock A. M.

The Chief of Police is charged with the enforcement of the above order.

The owners of private carriages and vehicles are also respectfully requested to conform with the wishes of the Committee in this respect

No obstruction of any kind will be permitted in the streets through which the procession is to pass.

Committee on the part of the Board of Aldermen.

Thomas J. Batt, Chairman,	A. A. Denman,
William J. Peck,	John Bowne,
Abraham Moore,	Oscar W. Sturtevant,
Jacob F. Oakley,	Richd. T. Compton, President.

Committee on the part of the Board of Assistant Aldermen.

Isaac O. Barker, Chairman,	Samuel R. Mabbatt,
Thomas Wheeler,	Edwin Bonton,
Helmus M. Wells,	Joseph Rogers,
Josiah W. Brown,	Jonathan Trotter, President.

Horses of the Fire Companies have signified their wish to parade in the Programme was made up. A new Division will be formed for that purpose, which will appear in the Programme on Tuesday

N. B.—Should it storm on Tuesday, the ceremonies will take place on Thursday following

Three flags will be displayed at half-mast on the City Hall on the day of the ceremonies; and in case of postponement, on either day designated, no flags will be hoisted.

WANTED.

SITUATION WANTED by a smart young Woman in a private family as Chambermaid, Hoe Washer and Ironer, or as Waitress. She understands her business perfect and has the best of city reference from her last employer. Please call at No. 17 11th-st., between 3d and 4th-avs., 3d floor, front room.

SITUATION WANTED—By a very industrious young woman, to do general Housework, is a good cook, washer and ironer, and willing to make herself useful, can give the best of reference, and go for low wages. Call No. 191½ Bowery.

SITUATION WANTED—As Cook and to Wash and Iron or do the housework of a private family, by a very experienced Girl, with excellent city reference. Call at No. 74 6th-av., in the basement.

WANTED.—Ten Men of good address, to sell several articles wanted in every family. Agents can make $5 per day. Also, a Man with $500, to take an interest in the sale in Philadelphia; also, one in Boston, may make $1,000 per month. Call at No. 317 Bowery, from 9 until 12 o'clock, or send $1, and samples will be forwarded to any part of the United States.

WANTED—Ladies can receive full and accurate printed instructions in the art of coloring and ornamenting paper mache; they will be sent to any address on receipt of 25 cents, post paid. Address MARY DALE, box No. 50 Broadway Post Office, New-York.

WANTED—A Boy 14 to 16 years of age, in a retail Drug Store, one desirous of learning the business. Apply at 128 6th ave.

BOARD WANTED—By a respectable Lady, in a private family, or where there are but few. Terms must be moderate. Address F. C., 138, this office.

MECHANICS.—An ingenious number of Astronomical, Nautical and Philosophical Instruments, is wanted, to go out of the City—pay liberal. Address, with reference and residence, Box 1,741 Post Office.

ABOUT 50 PLAIN and first rate Cooks, 75 Chambermaids Seamstresses, &c., 75 nice genteel girls, aged 10 to 16, and a good assortment of men and boys are now wanting employment at C. MASON'S Office, No. 556 Broadway and No. 145 Bowery. Terms—Yearly subscription 50 cents otherwise 25 cents.

TINMAN WANTED—At J. MASON'S Store Depot, No. 83 8th-av., one door above 14th-st. N. B.—None but good workmen need apply. Steady work given.

BOARDING.

BOARD IN SOUTH BROOKLYN.—Two or three single gentlemen and gentlemen and their wives can be accommodated with furnished rooms and board at No. 1 Willow-place, within two minutes walk of Atlantic-st. Ferry

BOARDING.—A gentleman and his wife, or two single gentlemen, can obtain large, pleasant Rooms, with all the advantages of a quiet home, at No. 251 West 19th-st., near 9th-av.

BOARDING—Two very handsome furnished Rooms, with or without breakfast and tea where the comforts of a home can be enjoyed. Apply at No. 133 Chambers-st., a few doors from the Girard House.

BOARDING.—Two or three single Gentlemen can be accommodated with good Board and pleasant rooms at No. 77 East Broadway, corner of Market st.

BOARD—WITH HANDSOME SUITS OF ROOMS may be had at Nos. 83 and 84 East 23d-st., near 4th-av. The houses have the modern improvements.

ASTOR PLACE HOTEL, Nos. 733 and 735 Broadway, opposite Astor-Place. Families or single gentlemen will find pleasant apartments, with board by applying as above.

A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY, residing in the neighborhood of Union-square, will let a Room in the second story, with Board, to a gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen. The house is new, with the modern improvements. Apply at No. 389 Fourth-av. References exchanged.

ROOM WANTED—In a respectable private family, (English preferred,) where there are few or no other boarders. A location not so much an object as an agreeable family circle, where the Advertiser can make himself at home. Address J. H. P., No. 47 Broadway.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—To single gentlemen, with or without partial board, at No. 278 East 4th-st. near Tompkins Square.

MISCELLANEOUS.

REMOVAL.

WM. GALE & SON, MANUFACTURERS OF SILVER WARE,

Have removed from their old place of business, No. 116 Fulton-st., to No. 487 BROADWAY, corner of Broome-st., second story, where they continue the

MANUFACTURING OF SILVER WARE

in all its branches, wholesale and retail; and where they hope to receive a continuance of the liberal patronage hitherto extended to them.

STEREOSCOPIC DAGUERREOTYPES,

AT NO. 373 BROADWAY—WHITTEMORE HAS opened a Gallery for the production of these new Wonders of the Daguerrean Art, to which, since the discovery of Professor Wheatstone, he has devoted persevering attention. Portraits from the living subject. Sculptured Busts and Groups, Views of Buildings, and Monuments in Cemeteries accurately produced, with all the solidity and natural effect of the originals. Specimens on view.

FANCY SOAP

OF EVERY KIND, consisting of White Variegated, Rose, Almond, Palm, Emollient, Bough and Ready, Windsor, &c., &c., in Bars and Cakes, Wash Balls and Shaving Creams, Military and Shaving Compound, making in all over 70 varieties. Also, Pale Yellow and Brown Soaps, and patent refined Mould Candles, for all warm climates, always on hand and for sale by W. HULL'S SON, Nos. 108, 110 and 112 Cliff-st., north end.

GEORGE W. TUTTLE,

IMPORTER of English, French and German Fancy Goods, Novelties and Toys, both useful and ornamental, suitable for presents. Emporium No 345 Broadway.

OFFICE FURNITURE.—Mahogany, Black Walnut, Double and Single Counting House Desks of all sizes, Sitting Desks, Upright Bureau and Cupboard Desks, Office Tables, Office Chairs, Stools and Lounges, can be found at the New Office Furniture Store, No. 55 Ann-st.

A LADY REMARKED THE OTHER DAY: "Well, it don't signify, there is something about INSLEY'S Daguerreotypes that makes them stronger and handsomer than any others in the market have added," and cheaper." Gallery 1st floor, No. 311 Broadway above the Irving House.

250 DOZEN RICH OSTRICH FEATHERS.
150 dozen black and colored Plume de Cock.
100 do white Chenille'd do. do.
Just received, and for sale by J. H. HOMER, No 64 John-st.

REMOVAL—GEORGE PIERCE & CO., Manufacturers of PIERCE'S KITCHEN RANGES, Revolving Roaster, and Pierce's Elliptical Air-Heater, removed from No. 343 to No. 396 Broadway, next door to Grace Church. N. B.—Pierce's Ranges repaired.

SHOW CASES—SHOW CASES.—A large assortment of Cases of every description, constantly on hand, or made to order, of Silver, Rosewood, Mahogany, Black Walnut &c. and warranted equal to any in the Union. E. K. PEEBLES, No. 126 Grand-st., 2 doors east of Broadway.

C. S. VANDERHOOF, COMMISSIONER OF DEEDS, No. 61 Broadway, Pacific Bank.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

PUBLISHED THIS DAY,

ROCHESTER, OR THE MERRY DAYS OF ENGLAND, By the author of the Jesuit, &c. Beautifully illustrated. Price 50 cents.

Never have we read a book so replete with incidents of the most striking description, and yet without the slightest shade of exaggeration. Every character is drawn with the strictest historical accuracy, and still they far exceed in interest any mere creations of the imaginations of the most skilful writers of fiction.

The high dramatic interest of the plot; the developments of Court intrigues in love and politics; the perils and adventures of the hero and heroine of the story; stamp the work as one of the greatest historic romances ever written.

Also, just published, COUNT JULIEN, or the Last Days of the Gth. By the author of "The Yemasees," "Guy Rivers," "The Kinsman," &c. Price 50 cents.

A new edition will BE READY ON MONDAY.

A new edition of THE BIVOUAC, or the Rival Suitors, by WM. H. MAXWELL, author of "Hector O'Halloran," "Stories of Waterloo," "Adventures of Captain Blake," &c. Beautifully illustrated. Price 50 cents.

For sale, wholesale and retail, by
GARRETT & Co., No 92 Ann-st.

SUPERB AMERICAN GIFT BOOK.

D. APPLETON & CO., No 200 Broadway, PUBLISH ON WEDNESDAY, THE FRUITS OF AMERICA—A series of 48 drawings, colored after nature, of the choicest varieties of American Fruits. By C. M. HOVEY. With Botanical and Popular Descriptions. One volume, imperial 8vo., elegantly bound, morocco, extra $12.

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INCIDENTS OF THE REVOLUTION.

Recollections of the Old Sugar House Prison—Interesting Letter.

WALTON, Jan. 18, 1852.

Through the kindness of a friend, I have just been shown an article in your paper of Jan. 1st, over the signature of E., stating that the writer has a cane made from one of the large oak beams of the old Sugar House Prison, lately torn down on Liberty-st, and wishes to find some one of our Revolutionary heroes who was imprisoned therein, that he may present it to him for a support for his declining years. He justly supposes that the associations connected with it would make it of value to the recipient. I have to state that LEVI HANFORD, now of Walton, Delaware County, New-York, is of that honored number one of the very few who still survive the wasting hand of time. He is now in the 93d year, feeble in body of course, but still able to walk, and still retaining his faculties in a remarkable degree, and the memory of Revolutionary events and the transactions of bygone days in great perfection—the result no doubt of habits of steady industry, temperance and piety, joined to a good constitution. I will give you a short history of his Revolutionary life and his imprisonment, as I took it down in his own words, some four years since, and which may not be wholly uninteresting.

It is, said he, with feelings of sadness that I view the time fast approaching, when those that were active in that war will have passed away, and those that shall then live will know nothing of the events of that day, only as they read of them as they read the history of other nations. But there are that yet live that do know, that were active in that day, what our independence cost us. History records the most important of its events and transactions; yet there are thousands of scenes of noble daring, of personal sacrifice, suffering and distress, that never have and never will find their way into the pages of history; but will fade out as the old soldiers pass away, till the last page of teeming tradition shall be placed side by side, and buried in the grave, with the last of the old soldiers. I was born, continued he, in the town of Norwalk, in Connecticut, in the great year fifty-nine, as it used to be termed, [the year in which the British took Canada.] They began to fight at Concord and Lexington in the spring of 1775; and in the September following, I was old enough to do duty—that is, I was sixteen, the age then required. During that and the following year, I went occasionally on duty, for short periods, to New-York and other places. I was one of a company sent in the spring of 1776 to Governor's Island, in the night, to break the first ground that was ever broken to fortify that now strong place. In March, 1777, I was called out as a guard on Long Island Sound. On the 13th of March, a very dark and stormy night, I, with twelve others, was stationed as an out guard. Our officers were negligent, and in the night we were surrounded by Tories from Long Island, and the guard made prisoners, myself among the rest,—an ignorant boy of seventeen. We were then taken in an open boat across the sound, to Huntington; from there to Flushing, and thence to New-York, and incarcerated in the Sugar House Prison, in Liberty-street, near the new Dutch Church, which was at that time converted into a riding school for the British light horse, and is now used for the City Post-Office.

The old Prison, which is now torn down, was a stone building, six stories high; but the stories were very low, which made it dark and confined. It was built for a sugar refinery, and its appearance was dark and gloomy, while its small and deep windows gave it the appearance of a prison, which it really was, with a high board fence inclosing a small yard. We found at this time about forty or fifty prisoners, in an emaciated, starving, wretched condition. Their numbers were constantly being diminished by sickness and death, and as constantly increased by the accession of new prisoners, to the number of 400 or 500. Our allowance of provisions was pork and sea biscuit; it would not keep a well man in strength. The biscuit was such as had been wet with sea water and damaged, was full of worms and mouldy. It was our common practice to put water in our camp kettle, then break up the biscuit into it, skim off the worms, put in the pork, and boil it, if we had fuel; but this was allowed us only part of the time; and when we could get no fuel, we ate our meat raw and our biscuit dry. Starved as we were, there was nothing in the shape of food that was rejected or was unpalatable. Crowded together, in bad air and with such diet, it was not strange that disease and pestilence should prevail. I had not been long there before I was taken with the small pox, and taken to the Small Pox Hospital. I had it light, and soon returned to the prison, but not till I had seen it in its most malignant forms. Some of my companions died in that hospital. When I returned to the prison, others of our company had been taken to the different hospitals, from which few returned; I remained in prison for a time, when, from bad air, confinement, and bad diet, I was taken sick, and conveyed to the Quaker Meeting Hospital, so called from its being a Quaker Meeting.

I soon became insensible, and the time passed unconsciously till I began slowly to recover strength, and was again permitted to exchange these scenes of disease and death, for the prison. On my return, I found the number of our companions still further reduced by sickness and death. During all this time, an influence was exerted to induce the prisoners to enlist in the Tory regiments. Although our sufferings were intolerable, and the men were urged by those that had been their own townsmen and neighbors, who had joined the British, yet the instances were rare that they could be influenced to enlist. So weeded were they to their principles, that they chose honorable death rather than sacrifice them. I remained in the prison till the 24th of October, when the names of a company of prisoners were taken down, and mine among the rest. It was told us that were going home. We drew our week's provision, which by solicitation we cheerfully divided among our starving associates, whom we were to leave in prison. But whether it was to torment and aggravate our feelings, I know not; but this I do know, that instead of going home, we were taken from the prison, and put on board one of the prison ships (the Good Intent) lying in the North River, and reported there with one week's provision. The scene of starvation and suffering that followed cannot be described; everything was eaten that could appease hunger. From this and other causes, and crowded as we were, with over two hundred in the hold of one ship, enfeebled as we had become, and now reduced by famine, pestilence began to sweep us down, till in less than two months we were reduced by death to scarcely one hundred. In addition to all this, we were treated with the utmost severity and cruelty. In December, when the river began to freeze, our ship was taken round into the Wallabout, where lay the Jersey, another prison ship of horrific memory, whose rotted hulk recently remained to mark the spot where thousands yielded up their lives a sacrifice to British cruelty.

The dead from these ships were thrown into the trenches of our fortifications; and their bones after the war, were collected and decently buried. It was here that ETHAN ALLEN exhausted his fund of curses and bitter invectives against the British, as he passed among the prisoners and viewed the loathsome dens of suffering, after his return from his shameful imorisonment in England. Here, again, I was taken sick, and my name taken down to the Hospital. The day before New Year's, the sick were placed in a boat for the city; she had lost a piece of plank from her bottom; but it was filled up with ice, and we were taken in tow. From the motion, the ice soon loosened, and the boat began to leak; and before we had gone far, the sailors inquired if we leaked. Our men, from pride, and not to show fear, replied, but a mere trifle; but they soon perceived our increased halt, pulled hard for a time, and then lay to, until we came up. Our boat was half filled with water. When they saw it, they cursed us, and pulled for the nearest dock, shouting for help. When the boat touched the dock, she struck level with the water, and we held on with our hands to the dock and a small boat by our side to keep from sinking. It was low water, and the sailors reached down from the dock, clenched hold of our hands, and drew us up. I remember that I was drawn up with much violence, that the skin was taken from my chest and stomach. One poor fellow, that could not sit up, we had to haul on the gunnel of the boat, to keep his head out of the water; but he got wet, and died in a few minutes after he was got on shore. We were taken to the Hospital, in Dr. RUSH'S Brick Meeting House, (now Dr. SPRING'S, near the foot of the Park.) From the yard, I carried one end of a bunk, from which some person had just died, into the Church, and got into it exhausted and overcome. The head nurse saw my condition. She made me some tea, and pulled the blankets from the sick Irish, regardless of their complaints or curses, and piled them on me, till I sweat profusely, and fell asleep. When I awoke in the morning, they gave me some mulled wine and water. Wine and some other things were sent in by our Government for the sick; the British furnished nothing. I then lay perfectly easy and free from pain, and it appeared to me that I never was so happy in my life, and yet so weak that I could not get out of my bunk, had it been to save the Union. The Doctor (who was an American Surgeon and a prisoner, had been taken out of the prison, and served in the hospital,) told me that my blood was breaking down and turning to water, from the effect of the small-pox. He said I must have some bitters. I gave him what money I had, and he prepared some for me; and when that was gone, he had the kindness to prepare some for me once or twice at his own expense. I began slowly to gain, and finally to walk about. While standing one day, in March, by the side of the church, in the warm sun, my toes began to sting and pain me excessively. I showed them to the Surgeon when he came in; he laid them open; they had been frozen, and the flesh wasted till only the bone and the tough skin remained. I had now to remain here for a long time on account of my feet. And of all places, that was the last to be coveted; disease and death reigned there in all its terror. I have had men die by the side of me in the night, and have seen fifteen dead bodies sewed up in their blankets, and laid in the corner of the yard, at one time, the product of one twenty-four hours. Every morning at 8 o'clock the dead-cart came, the bodies were put in, the men drew their rum, and the cart was driven off to the trenches of the fortifications that our people had made. Once I was permitted to go with the guard to the place of interment, and never shall I forget the scene that I there beheld; they tumbled them into the ditch, just as it happened, threw on a little dirt, and then away. I could see a hand, a foot, or a part of a head, washed bare by the rains, swollen, blubbering, and falling to decay.

I was now returned to the prison, and from this time forward I enjoyed comfortable health to the close of my imprisonment, which took place in the May following. One day, as I was standing in the yard near the high board fence, a man passed in the street close to the fence, and without stopping or turning his head, said in a low voice: "Gen. BURGOYNE is taken, with all his army; it is a truth, you may depend upon it." Shut out from all information, as we had been, the news was grateful indeed, and cheered us in our wretched prison. Knowing nothing of what was taking place beyond the confines of our miserable abode, we had been left to dark forebodings and fears as to the result of our cause, and the probabilities of our Government being able to exchange or release us. We knew not whether our cause was progressing, or whether resistance was still continued. Our information was obtained only through the exaggerations of British soldiery. But this gave us the sweet consolation that our cause was yet triumphant, and the hope of final liberation. Had our informant been discovered, he might have had to run the gauntlet, or lose his life for his kindness. One day, about the first of May, two officers came into the prison. One of them was a serjeant with the name of WALLY, who had from some cause, and what I never knew, taken a dislike to me; the other was an officer by the name of BLACKGROVE. They told us there was to be an exchange of the oldest prisoners. They began to call the roll. A great many names were called, but no answer given; they had been exchanged by that Being who has power to set the captive free. Here and there was one to step forward. At length my name was called. I attempted to step forward to answer, when Serjeant WALLY turned and frowned upon me with a look of demoniac fury and motioned me back. I dared not answer. All was still. Then other names were called. I felt that live or die, that was the time to speak. I told officer BLACKGROVE that there were but eleven men in prison older than myself. He looked at me, and asked why I did not answer. I told him that I attempted to answer, but Sergeant WALLY stopped me. He turned and looked at him with contempt and then put down my name. But of the twelve taken with me, only two now remained, myself and one other were the only ones to be exchanged. On the 18th of May, we were released from our wretched abode. They, as if to trouble and torment us, took the southern prisoners off toward Boston to be discharged, while the Eastern prisoners were taken to Elizabethtown in the Jersey. From there we went to Newark. Here everything was clad in the beauty of Spring, and appeared so delightful that we could not forbear going out and rolling on the green grass, the luxury appeared so great after a confinement of 14 months in a loathsome prison, clothed in rags and filth, and with associates too numerous and offensive to admit of description. From here we traveled on as fast as our enfeebled powers would permit. We crossed the Hudson at Dobb's Ferry. Here we began to separate, each for his own home. The officers pressed horses and went on. My companion and myself were soon wending our way slowly and alone. As we passed on we saw in the distance two men riding towards us, with each a led horse. It did not take me long to discover the man on a well known horse to be my father, and the other the father of my comrade. The meeting I will not attempt to describe here; but from the nature of the case you may imagine it was an affecting one. And peculiarly so, as my friends had been informed some time before that I had died in prison. They had had prayers offered up, according to the custom of the times, and the family had gone into mourning. They, therefore, felt as if they had received me from the dead. The officers had carried the news of our return, and our friends had ridden all night to meet us. We proceeded on our way, and ere the shades of evening closed around us, we were once more in the bosom of friends, and enjoying the society of those we loved, and the sweets of home. And may my heart ever rise in gratitude to that Being whose preserving care has been over me, and has never forsaken me.

LEVI HANFORD continued in frequent and active service to the close of the war.

Respectfully yours, WM. H. HANFORD.

Mexico and the New Administration.

From the Washington Union.

In the fate of Mexico this country has the deepest concern. The United States could never suffer Mexico to fall under the power of a foreign nation. Upon this proposition all parties are agreed. We will not allow ourselves to contemplate the possibility of the establishment of a European dominion over any portion of the Mexican territory; and yet, what but purposes of aggrandizement dictated by the recent threats of England and France? To menace a bankrupt nation with a coercive collection of its debts is simply to avow a design to seize upon its territory. France is ambitious of colonial conquests. England has always coveted a foothold on our south-western frontier. Both these powers watched the fate of Texas with a longing eye, and *they would gladly now, under pretence of enforcing payment of their demands, seize upon portions of Mexican territory—the Tehuantepec isthmus being the prize most eagerly coveted.* In his celebrated letter to the American Minister at France, (the present Vice President,) respecting the intrigues of England to prevent the annexation of TEXAS, Mr. CALHOUN, the then Secretary of State, unfolded with a prophetic eye and a master hand, the ambitious schemes of British power touching Mexican territory. His suspicions of the motives of Great Britain have been justified by the recent efforts of British diplomacy to effect a foothold in Central America. Those same motives, reinforced by others still more powerful, give direction to British policy in respect to Mexico. But, to borrow the thought, if not the precise language, of the great Statesman of the South, the *United States will never consent to the establishment of a foreign power on its southwestern border*, whereby American security might be periled, and American "destiny" (that was his word) might be retarded and obstructed. Whatever might have been the necessities of policy before the acquisition of California, the *United States will not now suffer any foreign power to interpose itself between Texas and California, and to usurp a position in the midst of the Confederacy.* What, then, is to be the fate of Mexico? The "destiny" of America will determine this problem. The jealousies of rival nations may suffer Mexico to languish for a time in helpless decrepitude. Perhaps, in the agony of despair, it may seek shelter under the power of a military dictator. SANTA ANNA sits aloof, like an eagle in its eyrie, watching its prey, ready once more to fix his talons in the heart of his bleeding country. But the inevitable hour will come. Mexican imbecility and sloth will give place to American genius and energy; the vast resources over which the Indian now roams, in listless indolence and indifference, will be developed, and be made to minister to human happiness; ignorance and superstition will be chased away by the light of truth, and order and liberty will rule where anarchy and despotism now riot in unbridled license.

It is said that Messrs. A. Meneely & Sons, of Troy, are engaged in manufacturing a peal of *ten bells*, to cost $4,000, to be presented by Joseph S. Fay, Esq., to the Episcopal Church at Savannah, Ga.

SOUTH AMERICA.

From Buenos Ayres—Affairs in Ecuador—Message of President Urbina.

Advices have been received from Buenos Ayres to the 5th Sept. The only important intelligence is the account of a difficulty between the American Chargé at Buenos Ayres and Gen. URQUIZA, relative to a claim for damages arising out of the decrees regarding the admission of breadstuffs. On the 31st July, a decree was issued by URQUIZA, annulling a former decree to admit breadstuffs from foreign ports. Some excitement was occasioned by the sudden movement, and the state of the flour market was seriously affected. Among other demands for damages, Mr. PENDLETON, the American Minister, put in the claim of the American bark *Morgan Dix*. The Government proposed to indemnify, by paying the expenses of the vessel from Montevideo to Buenos Ayres, but this offer was declined, and the affair was left for settlement in the hands of Mr. GRAHAM, who was appointed Chargé in the absence of Mr. PENDLETON. Mr. GRAHAM continued the correspondence and afterward called upon Gen. URQUIZA, in reference to the claim, but was rudely received, and presently demanded his passports. The return of Mr. PENDLETON, it was believed, would settle the difficulty.

Flour had been as high as $5 per barrel, but had fallen.

Gen. URQUIZA was to leave for Rosario on the 8th, to install the new Congress. Gen. GATAN has been appointed Governor Provisorio in his absence, and DON NICOLIS ARCHORENA, Gen. TOMAS GUIDO, and DON MANUEL INSIARTE, as Consultive Council. A decree was issued authorizing all Argentine refugees, for political causes, to return to their homes without fear or impediment.

Exchange on England, for doubloons, sixty-seven shillings. The Exchange passed for the last packet for Europe was nearly £100,000 sterling. Exchange on United States, three per cent. discount; France, 841 francs for doubloons. Doubloons have been fluctuating from 254 to 296. Many people have been ruined by this great change.

The United States corvette *Jamestown* was the only American man-of-war in port.

In Montevideo is the frigate *Congress*, to sail for Rio, with Mr. SCHENCK, our Minister to Brazil. He has just succeeded in making a treaty with the Oriental Republic for the navigation of the interior rivers, &c. Sir CHARLES HOTHAM and S. S. CRADOCK, Ministers sent out by the English and French Governments, were at Buenos Ayres.

ECUADOR.

Our dates from Guyaquil reach to the 30th September. The Message of President URBINA to the National Assembly, is the only noticeable feature of the news. The President reviews very fully the condition of the Country and its relations to foreign nations. The "faithless Assembly" of 1850 is reproached for its adhesion to the principles of FLORES. The President promises to unfold the secret history of that body in a special Message; and adds:

"The revolution of the 17th of July, 1852, consistent with the principles proclaimed in March, 1845, disconcerted all the treacheries and intrigues of the agents of 1850—annulled all the pernicious and offensive acts of the said Convention—restored to the Republic its credit and power, to the citizens their lost rights and guarantees, and to the national spirit all its cheerfulness and animation. The revolution of July, favored and supported by the whole nation, proceeded undisturbed, and manifested all its force and energy in the most trying circumstances."

The President speaks encouragingly of the internal state of the Republic, and comments upon the light in which the State is regarded at Washington:

"In regard to the Washington Cabinet it is satisfactory to me to inform you that we have been favored by their sympathies, and that their enlightened policy tends to promote the peace, civilization and progress of their sister republics of South America. Hon. Mr. CLAY-TON, their worthy representative, has perfectly understood the situation of our Republic, and the invincible desire of her sons for the maintenance and diffusion of the democratic principle which has accomplished such prodigies in the United States of North America. Thus it is that our relations with that Republic have been brought much closer by a community of feelings, principles and interests."

The National Treasury is in a sad condition. A Commissioner is present in Guayaquil, from the holders of Spanish American bonds, fully authorized to make the necessary arrangements for the extinguishment of the debt.

In regard to the expedition against FLORES, the President employs this language:

"As I have before shown you, the revolution of July was designed to save the country from the faction of FLORES when it was at the point of consummating its abominable scheme. In furtherance of which, that faction had increased the army of the North to the number of two thousand men; had placed in its ranks almost all the old guards of FLORES, the employment of whom was offensive and dangerous to the few chiefs who formed an honorable exception in that army, and entrusted the command to the most notable of them—ex-Colonel VERNAZA.

"In marching to Quito, I was actuated by the most sincere feelings of conciliation and kindness in complaisance to the vanquished, hoping that they would be admonished and warned by experience in the presence of so many demonstrations; but new attempts at reaction in the City of Guyaquil, stimulated by my absence, and the smallness of the force which remained, and by the machinations of FLORES in Lima, and his agents in Quito, convinced me of the inefficacy of employing a conciliatory policy of dealing with an obstinate faction, whose constant frenzy had been, and still is, the re-establishment of the tyrannical power of their chief. I saw myself, then, under the necessity of adopting some means of repression, constrained to remove some of the principal agents and coadjutors of FLORES from Quito to Quinca and to adopt the decree of the 22d of October, as well for the purpose of restraining new efforts of the Florealists, as to create resources for sustaining the numerous army which they themselves rendered it indispensable to maintain. If this decree had not been thwarted, its salutary results would have been immense—the Florealists would have been checked in their machinations by the fear of losing their property—FLORES would have been restrained in his criminal projects—and, perhaps, all cooperation with him being withdrawn, he would not have met with the resources which he afterwards found, and the expedition which he now commands would not have taken place. But the municipalities of Quito and Ybarra, by an inexplicable departure from duty, in frustrating the arrangements of the decree, reanimated the persevering audacity of the Florealists, deprived the Government of its means of retaliation, and left the traitors to work with impunity in concert with their chief. These deplorable consequences show the irreparable mischief caused by a single act of weakness, when it is necessary to proceed with energy. And the constant experience of our misfortunes has convinced us, in fine, that the FLORES faction never appreciates or acknowledges the merit of indulgent and generous actions.

"If the Republic could have proceeded in tranquility and calmness, without having to prepare for a calamitous crisis, and the Government had not been under the sad necessity of devoting all its attention and vigilance to combat the armed traitor, the Administration of July would have applied itself with laborious attention to regulate and improve all branches of the public service which it found in a declining condition, and especially the national treasury, in regard to the ruinous condition of which I will say something hereafter."

Breach of Promise—Original Love-Letter.

The other day, at Hamilton, Canada, there was a trial for breach of marriage-promise, in which Miss CARY was plaintiff and RICHARD MOORE, calling himself a preacher, was defendant. The lady was a plain, but bright-eyed and smart-tongued mulatto daughter of a neighboring farmer. She said, in her evidence, that MOORE paid addresses to her in 1850, that he had popped the question and been accepted. September was the time for the wedding; but in September he made excuses, said he had no money, and named Christmas. Christmas came and went, and she, who had gone to some distance for work, soon heard that MOORE had married somebody else. Her evidence was clear against him, and the following letter demolished his defence;—it was written on about one-third of a page of ruled foolscap:

DECEMBER, the 2.

DEAR MISS,—I avail myself of the present to inform you that I have come to the conclusion to Chaing my single life for a marred life and if you intend to Coating jones and have not don it and will except my hand and my harte you may let me know if you will or will not except my offer without money words. I am very poor am I offer nothing flowery but will love you and fear God I love my sister as she is next to my mother in the flesh I love her very much I think we know eache other sufficchently well you know my head is grey but not from age. I am 35 years old last August the 15 so you may think on these things, and if you say marrey so be it Sometime in the crismas I think I will be down or before then I will give you my mind in full my helth is good as I hope this find you the same my sister sends her love to you no answer is expected. R. L. MOORE.

MISS CARY.

Several witnesses were examined, leaving the plaintiff's story unweakened; and the jury mulcted the reverend perfidious MOORE in damages of £25.

Mr. Thompson, aged 66 years, a resident of Searsport, Me., while at the store of Messrs. Brigham, Jones & Co., No 26 Long-wharf, Boston, on Thursday, fell through the scuttle from the third story to the ground floor, a distance of forty feet, and was immediately conveyed to the Massachusetts General Hospital, where he died soon after his arrival.

We are informed that Commander Joshua R. Sands, U. S. N., has been ordered to the command of the steamer *Alleghany*, which is to accompany the Japan expedition under Commodore Perry. We understand that Captain Hiram Paulding is to command the ship-of-the-line *Vermont*, now fitting out at Boston, for the same destination.

The amount collected on the day of the Presidential election, at twenty-two places (all that have yet been heard from) in aid of the Washington Monument Fund amounts to $6,634 71. The President of the United States inclosed to the Monument Association a check for the collections made at Albany, amounting to $350.

Trial for the Murder of a Woman.

SECOND DAY.

OYER AND TERMINER.—Before Judge EDWARDS and Aldermen WARD and CORNELL.

The People vs. *James Doyle.*—The Jurors sworn on Friday having taken their seats and answered to their names, the District Attorney briefly stated the facts as he expected to prove them in evidence.

John Ives examined for the Prosecution.—I am the coroner to the city and county, and was so in May last. I held an inquest at the City Hospital on the 17th of May, on the body of Charlotte Connery. [The minutes of evidence were produced and identified.]

Ann Clark, examined by District Attorney—In the month of May last, I lived in Pearl street, with Mrs. Connery. I was hired for one month. She had one room and a screen going across for a bed room. A man boarded with her at the other house, but no one in Pearl-street. I did not know her until I went to live with her. She lived in Hudson-street before that. I never saw her husband. She moved to Pearl-street in May. I never saw Doyle until I went to live with Mrs. Connery. I recollect the day she had her throat cut. She got ready some fish and potatoes, and told Doyle to come down stairs to his dinner. He was sitting in the bed room. There were only three of us there—Doyle, Mrs. Connery, and myself. It was between 11 and 12 o'clock. [Here the witness became excited.] Doyle said he wanted something tasty. Mrs Connery gave me a one dollar bill, and told me to go and get a pound of beef steak. I went out and left no one there but Doyle and her; when I got back there was a crowd round the door, and the doors were fast; I went across the way and down the street for the steak; when I came back the store door was closed, and the entry door also; there was a crowd collected; I did not make much delay; I rapped at the door and got no answer; then I rapped at Mrs. Reynolds' door, and she let me in. Then I met James Doyle, and men with him, carrying him along, and his throat cut. The officer was along; he came up stairs with me, and he shut the door, and took me to the Tombs, the beef steak and change in my hands. I never saw Mrs. Connery after. There were two beds behind the screen; in one James Doyle and Mrs. Connery's eldest son slept, and she and the younger one slept in the other. I was examined at the inquest, and saw the body of Mrs. Connery at the dead-house. I believe it to have been her body.

Cross-examined by Mr. Clinton—When Mrs. Connery lived in Hudson-street, two men, named Green and James Doyle, boarded with her; Green left before she went to Pearl-street; in Hudson-street, I occupied a bed with her; her two sons slept together, and James Doyle and James Green slept together; after we came to Pearl street Doyle did not go regularly to his work, and he seemed to drink a great deal of brandy and beer; he would send me out for it at times; a couple of times a day, anyhow; sometimes I got sixpence worth, more times a shilling's worth; I got it at the stores about; sometimes I saw Doyle handing it round, but I don't know if they took any; Mrs Connery was a sober woman; he was in and out through the evenings; sometimes he was intoxicated; I never saw any anger between them only once; the day before the wounding of Mrs. Connery, the prisoner appeared to be drinking, as usual; could not say how late he lay in bed; I was out the night before; I heard some little words between Doyle and Mrs. Connery about a week before this happened; she got up and went to her trunk, and asked him did he take 84 out of it; he said he did not; if you did," said she, "don't deny it;" then she said, "what did you drink, yesterday;" "I had a shilling," said he, "a shilling would not set you drunk," said she; then he took up some kind of a book and took his oath he would not take the money; then she went to look at her trunk, and came back and said she had got the $4 in her clothes, and he said he would go to the Tombs and give himself up for being called a thief, and having the horrors; when I went for the beefsteak, I saw a quart of beer on the table, and him drinking some.

James Connery, aged 17, examined by District Attorney.—I am the eldest son of the deceased; my father died six weeks before this occurrence; we lived at No. 42 Hudson-street, in the basement, one year; I have known James Doyle close upon three years; he boarded with us close on that time; Doyle was a blacksmith and a married man; his wife lives in Liverpool; on the morning of this occurrence I left home to go to work at 20 minutes to 7 o'clock, A. M.; Doyle slept with me the night before this occurrence; he was in bed at the time I got up; he got up a few minutes before, went out, came back, and got into bed again; the night before I came home at 6½ o'clock from work; when I left Doyle that morning he was quite sensible; he went to bed about 9½ o'clock; there was a slight argument between mother and James Doyle that night; an acquaintance named Walter Dolan came the night before to see how mother and us got along after the death of my father; Doyle was in bed at the time I went out and remained out half an hour, on my return Doyle was sitting at the table and arguing with mother that Dolan had no business to come to the house, and he, Doyle, would not allow it; mother said he should not interfere with it; you must be drunk, Doyle, or you would not interfere with it; Doyle said if he was drunk to-night he would take his excuse in the morning; I believe he went to bed afterward; I came about 3½ o'clock, when I heard my mother was injured; it was on Wednesday; I went to see my mother on the Saturday; she was unable to speak; I saw her body when dead; I saw a razor case in the bed which belonged to Doyle; I saw a black box from which a razor was missing; it belonged to Doyle.

Cross-examined—When prisoner came to board with mother, David Green and David Smith boarded with her also; David Green introduced him to mother; my father died in the lunatic asylum, Blackwell's Island; Doyle's conduct had been well and sensible enough before the occurrence; he had no drink to him that morning when I left him.

Margaret Locklin, examined by District Attorney—I knew Mrs. Connery, and was at her house the night before the occurrence; when I went there James Doyle, another gentleman and Mrs. Connery were there; I did not hear the name of the other gentleman; I was not there when the quarrel began, but I was immediately after; Mrs. C told me he got out of bed, and asked the gentleman to have a glass of beer; she went to get the beer, and when she got back Doyle was going to kick the gentleman down stairs; Doyle said she didn't care, but she objected to the old man; Mrs. C said it was none of his business, she knew her own business best, and he should not speak in her house; she told him she would put him away, and he said he wasn't going yet; I was present then.

By the Jury—I told what I heard when I came in first; I was present and heard the last as Doyle said it.

By District Attorney—Doyle replied in my presence, the rest I heard myself; Mrs. Connery told him to go to bed; he said he would not go; her two sons came in; Doyle said, Don't mind me, I'm drunk now, but I will take my excuse to-morrow when I am sober; then I left and didn't stop any longer.

Cross-examined—The other gentleman was engaged in the conversation when I came in; I heard Mrs. Connery say she thought he must be drunk or he would not speak so to her, for she had been very kind to him; Doyle said he always paid his way and didn't care for nobody; he said he respected the old man, her husband, Mr. Connery; the other gentleman said, so long as the boys didn't hinder him from coming he'd always come; he seemed to be cool; the eldest son said Doyle had no right to speak of who came in the house; Mrs Connery said she was older than he was and wouldn't have any body in the house but what was respectable; Mrs. Connery told him to go to bed; he said he would not have it supposed he was going to sleep in the streets; when I left Doyle was there with the other gent and two sons; Doyle appeared to be peaceable; I left in a few minutes; during the conversation Doyle sat down; the gentleman was standing up by the fire-place and the sons were sitting at the other side of the table; Mrs Connery told Doyle she did not allow him to insult anybody that came into her house; in answer to what Doyle said about taking his excuse to-morrow, Mrs. C said he had better do so for he was drunk then; she also said he should come to-morrow; that was what he was talking about when he said he should take his excuse; I thought Doyle meant that he would excuse himself to the gentleman he was speaking to in the morning; Doyle seemed to be quite calm at this time, but he said it cross.

Catherine P. Robinson, (colored) examined by District Attorney—I was a nurse at the City Hospital when Charlotte Connery was admitted, and attended her up to the time of her death, but was not there at the time she died; was there an hour before; she recovered her speech so that we could understand her; she spoke to me after the Doctor had left her; I could understand her; she asked me for a drink; I gave it to her; after I was left alone with her I asked her, "what made you do it?"

Q.—Did she at any time say anything as to her hopes of living?

A.—Not until the morning before she died; she then said that he was the death of her.

Q.—What did she then say as to her expectation of living?

A.—She said she was sure she could not live; she was in a terrible state; she died near 12 o'clock the next day, on a Sunday; she never expressed any intention of living.

By Prisoner's Counsel—I have stated all she said as to whether she should or should not die; I should not be permitted to tell a patient that she would or would not die; I always said I hoped she would get better; it was on Saturday morning she said she had no hopes; I always told her I hoped she would get better, but when the Doctor comes he will tell you; she would shake her head; she said nothing until the Saturday, or if she did any anything, I do not recollect it; on the morning before she died she began the conversation, saying, as usual, "What do you think of me this morning?"—I think I replied, "Keep up your spirits—I hope you'll get along;" she said she was afraid she'd never get well; I think I heard her say the same to the Doctor.

By the District Attorney—At the time she shook her head, what did you understand?

Objected to and overruled.

George Suckley, examined by District Attorney—I was House Surgeon at the Hospital in May last; Mrs. Connery was brought in about noon on the 12th of May; she was nearly pulseless from loss of blood, and had a large gaping wound across the front of her throat; I attended her from that time up to her death; she died on the Sunday following about 12½ o'clock, P. M.; I had a conversation with her that day, and left her in 20 minutes, and was told she was dying; she was failing at the time as fast as she could very rapidly; I say she was in a dying state; she was sensible, but I had not given up all hopes of her recovery until then; I addressed her solemnly, and I was aware of her condition, that I sent down to the Coroner; she was a dying woman; I did not say she said anything about her condition; I said nothing to her at that time; she appeared to be conscious of her situation.

The District Attorney here offered the declarations of the deceased, made at that time to the Doctor.

Mr. Clinton said the question could not be admitted unless it appeared that all hope of life was extinct in the mind of the deceased.

Here the Court rose and took a recess.

Evening Session.

George Lockley recalled by the District Attorney.—My first question to the deceased was, who cut your throat; she answered me James Doyle; I asked her if she considered him either drunk or crazy at the time. [Her answer to this was ruled out.]

By Mr. Clinton for the Prisoner—Doyle remained for a few days at the Hospital after the woman died.

Mrs. Robinson, recalled—Had no conversation with Mrs. Connery after she said she expected to die.

Joseph Dowling examined—I am an officer of the 6th Ward Police, remember the injuries received by Mrs Canney, I first heard of it at the corner of Pearl and Centre-streets; I went there and found a woman in the passage, the door of the room had just been opened, and we found Doyle lying down; they had a pillow under his head; a man picked up a razor and gave to me, I gave it to the Captain of the 6th Ward Police.

By Mr. Clinton—I thought at the time that the wound on Doyle's throat was larger than that on the woman; he made no resistance; he was covered with blood.

Peter L. Fierly, Assistant Captain of Police—The last witness handed me a razor about 1½ P. M. the day of this occurrence; the razor has been mislaid.

Thomas Kirbin, of the Sixth Ward Police—I went to the house in Pearl-st, the day of this occurrence; I ran up stairs; the door was on a half crack; Doyle was setting on a low chair, with his head on the bed; I saw a razor on the floor; it was half shut.

James Graham, examined by District Attorney—I am a nephew of Mrs. Connory; I saw her after she was in the Hospital; I asked her how she felt; she said she was very weak; she said she had lost all the blood in her body, and added, "I am gone."

The Court overruled the conversation between witness and deceased.

The District Attorney then read the examination of the prisoner, in which he stated "that he knew nothing about the charge, he was drunk for 10 days before."

The District Attorney here rested his case, and the Counsel for the defence requested an adjournment until to-morrow, which the Court granted, the Jury being permitted to separate.

NEW-YORK CITY.

BLOODY AFFRAY IN NINTH-STREET—ONE MAN DANGEROUSLY STABBED.—A fearful affray occurred yesterday morning in the upper part of the City, which resulted in one man being stabbed in the most shocking manner. It appears that a man by the name of JAS. GWINN, and three other men, entered a groggery at No. 312 Ninth-street, kept by ANDREW O'NEAL, where a dispute arose between GWINN and O'NEAL, which was terminated by the latter seizing a large knife and thrusting it at the body of GWINN. The deadly weapon took effect in his right side, inflicting a frightful wound of two inches in depth, and entering the lung, to such an extent, that it is believed that the murderous blow will ultimately prove fatal. The unfortunate man fell upon the floor with the blood gushing from his wound, and the cry of murder being given by his associates, officers BARRY, ROSS and others of the Eleventh District Police, soon came to the premises and secured the bloodthirsty assailant. Another man by the name of ROBERT FAWCETT was also taken into custody, charged with being an accessory with O'NEIL. The affidavit of the stabbed man was taken by Alderman WESLEY SMITH, and both parties were finally committed to prison by Justice WALSH, to await the result of GWINN's injuries. In the meantime, the attendance of Dr. CHESEBROUGH, the skillful surgeon, was procured. The wound was carefully dressed, and the sufferer then conveyed to the City Hospital, where he lies in a critical condition, and apparently beyond all hopes of recovery.

HAY DESTROYED BY FIRE.—Sunday evening, about 8 o'clock, three large stacks of hay in Seventy-first-street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues, were discovered to be on fire, and before any firemen could reach there, they were all consumed. The property belonged to JAMES CANAL, and the hay was designedly set on fire by some wicked incendiary.

☞ The stamped envelopes which the new Postage law requires the Department to place in the hands of the Postmasters for sale, will be ready in January. The contract for the supply of these envelopes is made with Mr. Geo. F. Nesbitt, of this City, and is to last till June, 1857. A Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia *Ledger* says the stamped envelopes will only supersede the use of the present stamps so far as persons may prefer them, which is supposed will be to a limited extent. The consumer is to pay the price of the stamp, with the cost of the envelope added. The difference is not yet determined, but will be very trifling. The object of the law was not to supersede the present stamps, or to interfere with their use, but to afford to parties wishing it, an opportunity of sending their letters *out of the mails* without any infringement upon the revenues of the Department. The contract prices at which the Department is furnished are, for note size, $1 50 per 1,000; letter size, $1 75 per 1,000; official, $2 per 1,000, with a small addition to these prices, to cover freight and other expenses, incidental to their distribution. The above prices, of course, in addition to the value of the stamp.

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS—J. A. ALVORD, Esq., in the Chair.—The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved. Several bills and petitions for the correction of tax were referred.

The Board of Education presented a memorial in relation to the amount of money required for School purposes for the ensuing year, the total being $569,036 08. Ordered to lay on the table and be printed. The Report of the Committee on Public Offices in relation to the contract for printing the indices of the Register's Office was adopted. The Board then adjourned.

COURT CALENDAR—*Tuesday.*—In consequence of the Webster Obsequies, all the Courts stand adjourned until to-morrow.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT—IN ADMIRALTY AND COMMON LAW—*Saturday.*—Judge BETTS delivered written opinions in the following cases:

Isaac Zobriskie and others agt. the schooner Judge Baker—Libel by half-owners to obtain sale of the vessel. Ordered, the vessel discharged from arrest, and delivered to claimants, on their giving sufficient bonds to cover libellants' interest; also, that pleadings on both sides be reformed. Mr. George F. Betts for libellants; Mr. Scoles for claimants.

John Van Pelt agt. the steamer Niagara.—Exceptions to the report of the Commissioner, in case of collision; allowed in part, and in part overruled, and ordered a restatement of damages. Mr. L. R. Marsh for libellant; Mr. S. Hamilton for claimant.

James Tatem agt. Thomas Riley—Libel for collision, claiming $40, damages. Report of commissioner, $582 92 damages. Exception and amended libel, adjudged that possible or probable deterioration of a vessel by collision, not ground for damages, when no positive injury is proved. Also, an order in respect to regularity of practice. Mr. Haskett, for libellant; Mr. F. C. Bliss, for respondent.

James McBean agt. the steamer Carribean.—Appeal from taxation of costs. Particulars of allowance of items discussed, and re taxation ordered. Mr. E. C.

The Glaciers in Switzerland.

From the Boston Advertiser.

The following is an extract from a letter from a gentleman of Boston, now traveling in Europe, dated Paris, Oct. 14.

Those who have heard the lectures delivered within a few years by Professor AGASSIZ, upon the Swiss Glaciers, will perhaps be interested in a brief account of a visit recently made to the Unteraar Glacier, which was the subject of his investigations in 1839, and whose movements and changes have since been studied by other Swiss naturalists.

My friend C. and I arrived at the Hospice of Grinsel on the evening of the 17th of September, having walked through the wild region lying between the valley of the Reuss and the sources of the Aar, in a violent rain storm. It was still raining when we rose on the morning of the 18th, though the clouds looked a little brighter. Thinking it useless to wait for fair weather, which is rare here at this season of the year, we decided at breakfast to push on to the Meyringen, in spite of the rain, but two young Americans, students in Germany, were bent on exploring the glacier, and as the host's barometer had risen by 9 o'clock to "set fair," we decided to lose a day's journey and make up a party with them. So at 10 o'clock we four started, with two guides and a man from the Hospice, who carried a backload of provisions.

The clouds were scattering fast; but for precaution against a deluge, we had arrayed ourselves in ancient suits of mine host's, which had weathered many an alpine storm, and were preserved to serve travelers in similar emergencies. Behold us then arrayed in coats and jackets that might have graced the stalwart shoulders of TELL himself, and yellow homespun trowsers of ludicrous width and brevity. A decidedly pastoral effect was given to these picturesque costumes, by the Alpenstocks, which each one bore, stout six feet poles shod with iron, which have their uses, as will be seen later.

Striking the valley of the river Aar, our road lay over quite an elevation of granite, on the further side of which we crossed the river by a footbridge, and then rose to the top of a cliff on its left bank, perhaps a hundred feet high. After following its edge for a quarter of a mile below, we descended to an oval meadow through which the river flows for a mile and a half, bringing down in the freshets of early summer great quantities of coarse gravel, which it deposits in long beds. The valley is enclosed by vast ramparts of naked granite, sending out spurs which sometimes interlock, forcing the stream into narrow and winding channels.

Approaching the upper end of the meadow, our view was bounded by the terminal moraine of the glacier from under which issue the milky ice-cold waters of the Aar, already a well grown stream. This moraine is a steep mound, a hundred feet or more in height, spanning the whole width of the valley, apparently of gravel mixed with large angular masses of rock, but in fact of ice with a coating of these materials, of considerable thickness at bottom, but quite thin at top. Ascending this, with some difficulty from the constant sliding of the masses under our tread, we saw the same material rising before us, though not so steeply. The clouds had already dispersed, the sun shone brightly, and our heavy coats had been surrendered to the guides for carriage. An hour of somewhat tedious march over the rocks, through which the ice was occasionally visible, brought us at last to the exposed surface of the glacier itself, where, purified and divested by its own movement of its rocky coat, it stretched before us in a gentle ascent, a glistening "sea of ice." Its depth is said to be one hundred to two hundred feet, and its width about two miles, though from the grand scale on which everything is exhibited, and the absence of houses, trees, or other objects of known size to serve as standards, it seems much less. It was only when some of the party wandered to the side that we corrected our notions of extension, on seeing that a ten minutes' walk brought one over less than a quarter the whole width, and that at that distance the human figure was almost lost to view.

On either side at the foot of the bounding mountains are the "lateral moraines," longitudinal ridges of ice, raised from fifty to eighty feet above the clear surface, covered with angular masses of rock, like the terminal moraine, which is, in fact, mainly formed by their union. These rocks are the debris, annually brought down from the steep mountain sides by the action of frost, and of avalanches.

As the body of the glacier moves down the valley, for it does move at the rate of a few inches per day, it carries these with it, and deposits them in the mound which we have already described at its end. The weight of ice and snow in the upper regions, daily increased by fresh additions, and the expansive influence of low temperatures upon the ice itself, are the forces which impel this mighty mass. In cold stormy winters these forces are more active and their effects more apparent; if the waste from the lower extremity is proportionate to the increase above, the end of the glacier maintains a fixed position. If new, the ice either advances, pushing its moraine before it, or else recedes, leaving the old moraine and forming a new one behind it. This glacier seems to be now advancing. The Rhone glacier which we passed yesterday has on the contrary been retreating for many years, and has left three distinct mounds, now grass-grown, at distances of fifty to one hundred and fifty feet apart.

The surface of the glacier is apparently of snow granulated and just passing into ice: it is white though somewhat soiled by dust and gravel, but in crevasses, where the plane of the surface changes from a gradual to a steeper descent, disclose a clear, pale blue. At perhaps a mile from the terminal moraine, the crevasses become large and numerous. They are mostly transverse to the axis, varying in length from fifty feet to several hundred, in width from two to ten feet at top, but narrowing rapidly below. Their shape was various; some like fantastic goblets were full to the brim of clear sparkling water, whose crystal depths were colored with the azure of their icy vase; others were deep winding caverns of the same pale, dreamy blue, from which stole up echoes of the sad murmur of streams wandering in darness far below, like the charming of syrens luring on to destruction. A sort of fascination tempts one to look far over, and to peer into that icy abyss, when a slip of the foot or the breaking of the trusted staff would put one's life beyond the reach of mortal aid, and one's body beyond mortal search. A grand but awful burial that, where the body preserved by the icy purity of its crystal tomb, should rest unchanged for ages, 'till the sea and the earth shall give up their dead!

Recalled from these dangerous reveries by cautions from our more prudent guides, we walked on, crossing the crevasses only where they could be safely, leaped by aid of our Alpenstocks, and admiring the shape and brilliant hue at a safer distance from the verge.

At 1 o'clock we crossed the moraine on our right and arrived at the foot of a precipice, on the top of which, 300 feet above us, stood the hut built several years ago for the accommodation of naturalists, who spend several weeks every summer here, in observing the movements and changes of the glacier. A severe climb brought us to it, and we were glad to find that our guide had spread a table with a good show of cold meats, wine and coffee for our refreshment. The hut is very simply furnished, containing a bunk of hay, a table and benches, a stove and cooking utensils, a bit of looking glass, (for even philosophers have their foibles) instruments for boring the ice, and a coil of rope for the ascent of difficult peaks. The names of the observers and the dates of their visits are recorded upon the naked beams.

After dinner we stood long upon the little table between the cabin and the verge of the cliff, to enjoy such a view as one sees only in Switzerland. Every element of it was new to me. From beneath our feet extended for miles the sea of ice, scarred with crevasses and pent up within its grim moraines; opposite was a huge mountain of granite, bare and sterile, down whose sides at intervals crawled smaller glaciers to unite with the large one below. Between these, numerous cascades hung like white threads against the dark surface. Now and then a distant crash and a light rising column of snow-dust announced the fall of an avalanch, bidden from view in some ravine. Beyond the wall of rock towered the immense snowy peaks, and higher than all the Finsteraarhorn pierced the very heavens with its sharp needle-like points.

The snow which covers these summits is of brilliant whiteness, its edges sharp and clearly defined and reflecting the full splendor of the sun, seems to almost forbid human gaze.

To the right, and quite separate, stands another "serried" rank, and among them rules the Shreckhorn, "Peak of Terror," its top covered with a crown of cloud, ever changing its shape, but never lifting for an instant to disclose the august head that beats it.

The Unteraar glacier is the product of two minor glaciers, the one forming in the Finsteraarhorn, the other in the valley north of the Shreckhorn. From our position we could see, at about three miles to the north, the confluence of these two glaciers, whence, joining their burdens of earth and rock, they march slowly down together, shouldering and pushing each other into ridges where the valley contracts, and subsiding to a peaceful level, where there is space enough for both.

This double origin produces here the peculiarity of a central moraine, made up of the two inner moraines of the confluent glaciers. For some distance it rests upon the centre of the main glacier, but is gradually thrust toward the right side, and finally joins the lateral moraine near its extremity.

We gazed for an hour on these Alpine glories, and then, descending to the ice, we again marched up the glacier. A half hour brought us to the ruins of the "Hotel Neuchatelois," a rough hut, built many years ago, on the central moraine, for the accommodation of Professor Agassiz, during his observations here. Nothing remains of it now but two huge rocks, which are said to have formed two of its sides; but which we were told had been since overturned by the movement of the glacier.

Here we halted, as our guides told us there was only time to return to the hospice comfortably before nightfall, but one of our student friends, more enthusiastic than the rest of us, made a hurried visit alone to the junction of the glaciers. It was now after three o'clock, and the sun already touched the western peaks, fringing the white surfaces with gold. A sharp line of shadow fell along the centre of the glacier, half of which glistened in the sunlight, and half was wrapped in the gloom of evening. We turned our backs unwillingly upon such a scene as one has a right to enjoy but once in a lifetime, and set our faces homeward, not without frequent pauses to watch the fading glories of the picture, as peak after peak lost its glow, and stood cold and white against the heavens.

At seven o'clock we had reached the cheerful fireside of the hospice, too much excited by the pleasures of the day to feel the fatigue of what had really been a hard day's work. S. S. G——.

MEDICAL.

SANDS' SARSAPARILLA,
IN QUART BOTTLES.

FOR PURIFYING THE BLOOD AND FOR THE CURE OF SCROFULA, MERCURIAL DISEASES, RHEUMATISM, CUTANEOUS ERUPTIONS, STUBBORN ULCERS, LIVER COMPLAINT, DYSPEPSIA, BRONCHITIS, SALT RHEUM, CONSUMPTION, FEVER SORES, FEMALE COMPLAINTS, ERYSIPELAS, LOSS OF APPETITE, PIMPLES, BILES, GENERAL DEBILITY, &c., &c.

THIS PREPARATION has now borne the test of over fourteen years' experience, since its first introduction to public favor, during which time numerous imitations have sprung into existence, founding their claims to the confidence of the community on the curative properties contained in Sarsaparilla Root—the great reputation and extended use of which has been mainly attributable to the many wonderful cures effected by the use of this preparation. While Sarsaparilla Root forms an important part of its combination, it is, at the same time, compounded with other vegetable remedies of great power; and it is in the peculiar combination and scientific manner of its preparation, that its remarkable success in the cure of disease depends. Other preparations imitate it in the style of putting up, and in bearing the name of one of its ingredients—and here ends their resemblance to it. Those needing a remedy and purifier like this, are requested to note where this difference exists, and in making choice of what they will use, not to take any other but that one entitled to their confidence, from the long list of cures it has effected on living witnesses, whose testimonials and residences have been published, and who are still bearing daily testimony to its worth.

ASTONISHING CURE.

PATERSON, N. J., Tuesday, May 19, 1851.

MESSRS. A. B. & D. SANDS: Gentlemen—Having witnessed the most beneficial effects from the use of your Sarsaparilla, it gives me pleasure to send you the following statement in regard to my son: In the Spring of 1849 he took a severe cold, and after eight weeks of severe suffering the disease settled in his left leg and foot, which soon swelled to the utmost. The swelling was lanced by his physician, and discharged most profusely, and for more than eleven ulcers formed on the leg and foot at one time. We had five different physicians, but none relieved him much; and the last Winter found him so emaciated and low that he was enabled to leave his bed, suffering the most excruciating pain. During this time the bone had become so much affected that piece after piece came out of where it had now been more than twenty five inches in a bottle, varying from one-half to one and a-half inches in length. We had given up all hopes of his recovery, but at this time we were induced to try your Sarsaparilla, and with its use his health and appetite began immediately to improve and so rapid was the change that less than a dozen bottles effected a speedy cure. With gratitude, I remain truly yours, DARIUS BALLARD

We, the undersigned, neighbors of Mr. BALLARD, cheerfully subscribe to the facts of the above statement.

H. & E. S. HAYT, A. M. TROWBRIDGE,
GEO. T. DEAN, C. EASTWOOD.

PATTERSON, Wednesday, May 21, 1851.

Prepared and sold, wholesale and retail, by A. B. & D. SANDS Druggists and Chemists, No. 100 Fulton, corner of William-st., New-York. Sold also by Druggists generally throughout the United States and Canadas. Price $1 per bottle; six bottles for $5.

A CERTAIN CURE FOR THE PILES.

OFFICE, NO. 196 BOWERY, (4 doors above Spring-st.,) Dr. UPHAM'S VEGETABLE ELECTUARY, (as internal remedy,) is a certain cure for Piles, in every form; also, for all those affections of the stomach, liver and bowels, which are the cause of this afflicting complaint. For some of the most remarkable cures on record, see Pamphlets, which can be obtained, gratis, at the Proprietor's office, price one dollar, or $1 per box. Sold at No. 196 Bowery; by Mrs. HAYS, No. 175 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, and by Druggists generally.

A TUMOR IN THE NECK CURED BY HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.—THOMAS MARLOW, residing on the Welsh Back, Bristol, had been in ill health for years, and always complained of a soreness in the neck; he was seen by several medical gentlemen, but none were successful in affording him the least relief; however after some time a large tumor formed under his left ear, from which he suffered intensely, and tried remedy after remedy, without obtaining any benefit, until he made use of HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT and PILLS, and these wonderful medicines soon reduced the tumor, and effectually cured it, and he is now in the enjoyment of the most robust health. Sold by all venders of medicines in the British Empire, and by those in the United States, in pots and boxes, at 37½ cents, 87 cents and $1 50 each. Wholesale by the principal drug houses in the Union, and by Messrs. A. B. & D. SANDS, New-York, and by the proprietor, No. 244 Strand, London.

MONEY SAVED—A WARRANTED ARTICLE—In offering to persons suffering from Chronic Rheumatism, Colic, Dysentery, Pains in the Limbs, Back or Chest, Head-ache, Old Sores, Cuts, Burns, &c. Dr. TOBIAS VENETIAN LINIMENT, they need not fear purchasing it, as their money will be returned if on using it according to directions, it does not give relief. Thousands have certified to its pain-relieving properties. It is an internal as well as an external remedy, and it is warranted harmless.

No family should be without it if they have children, as it is a certain remedy for the Croup, and it is warranted to cure Cholera if taken when first attacked.

Dr. TOBIAS expressly wishes it understood that any person using his Liniment without obtaining relief can have their money returned.

Price 25 cents and 50 cents. Depôt No. 240 Greenwich-st. and No. 5 East 11th-st.

BACHMAN'S SUPERIOR MEDICATED CANDY—Highly recommended for its infallible effects in the cure of Coughs Colds, Sore Throat, Whooping Cough, and all other Pulmonary Affections, is now offered for general admin stration to the public at large, and more especially to those who suffer in consequence of the above distressing maladies. Its efficacy and soothing qualities have been sufficiently tested for upwards of 10 years, to warrant its superiority over all other similar remedies introduced. It is prepared from the best adv ted ingredients found in the vegetable kingdom, by the proprietor in person and sold by druggists generally. Wholesale agents, CLICKENER & CO., No. 81 Barclay-st; BOYD & PAUL, No 40 Cortlandt-st., and GREENLEAF & KINSLEY, No. 62 Vesey-st. All applications for agency or advice, must be addressed (post paid), to RENATUS BACHMANN & CO., No. 8 Varick-st., New-York. See certificates at office.

DRUGS, DYES, PAINTS OILS, GLASS, &c.—City and country trade dealt with on liberal terms, for cash, at No. 62 Vesey-st, N Y

GREENLEAF & KINSLEY.

SAMUEL F. GREENLEAF. WILLIAM H. KINSLEY.

GREAT CURE FOR DYSPEPSIA.—Dr. HOUGHTON'S Pepsin or Gastric Juice, prepared from Rennet. Agent J. BALL & CO., No. 100 Nassau-st.

HARDWARE.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES.—These curious and ingenious machines, which attracted so much attention at the Fair of the American Institute, and where they kept a crowd about them while in operation, can be seen by those who were unable to get a sight at them at the Fair, at the principal office, No. 258 Broadway, where they are in operation daily. These machines are simple and easy in their operation, durable in all their parts, and can be used by any person with a very little practice. Shoe manufacturers, Saddlers and Clothiers in all parts of the country are now using these machines, with which all kinds of sewing, either on cloth or leather, can be executed in a beautiful manner and with astonishing dispatch.

FAIRBANKS' PATENT PLATFORM AND COUNTER SCALES—Improved in quality and reduced in price. Adapted to every required operation of weighing. For sale in all their varieties by

GEO. W. WHISTLER, Jr., Superintendent.
NEW-HAVEN Nov. 1852.

PAPER WAREHOUSE!
WRITING PAPER BY THE CASE ONLY!
CYRUS W. FIELD & CO.,
No. 11 Cliff-st,
SOLE AGENTS FOR THE
VICTORIA MILLS,

AND AGENTS for almost all the principal Paper Manufacturers in this country, now offer for sale, on very favorable terms, (much less than mill prices,) one of the most extensive and desirable stocks of American, French and English Writing Paper ever shown in the United States.

TO CONTRACTORS.—PROPOSALS are requested for the graduation, masonry, timber, bridging and track-laying of the ALBANY AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD, extending from Albany to Binghamton—distance, 143 miles.

The Line will be ready for the inspection of Contractors on the 15th November, and proposals will be received until the 30th November.

The work will be divided into sections of about five miles each, and Contractors can include in their proposals as many of these as may suit their convenience.

The Company reserves the right to accept of such proposals as in their judgment will best secure the prompt construction of the Road.

All proposals to be sealed and endorsed, "Proposals for the Albany and Susquehanna Railroad," and directed to J. P. KIRKWOOD, No. 116 State-st., Albany.

The plans and profiles can be seen at the Engineer's Office, No. 116 State-st., Albany, on and after the 15th November, where further information can be obtained.

E. C. DELAVAN, President.
JAMES P. KIRKWOOD, Engineer.

FINE FURS.—MONADNOCK, OF NO. 228 BOWERY, solicits the patronage of the Ladies to his rich and elegant styles of Furs, comprising in part of Martin, Mink, Fitch, Lynx and Swedish Martin Victorines, Muffs and Cuffs. Save your time and money and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere, at the old establishment, No. 228 Bowery.

SCHOOLS.

ASTORIA FEMALE INSTITUTE.

THE ASTORIA FEMALE INSTITUTE, Mrs. HOWARD and Miss FREEMAN Principals, will reopen for the reception of Pupils on WEDNESDAY, the 15th of September.

For circulars, apply at the Institute, or of Messrs. NEWMAN & IVISON, No. 199 Broadway. Pupils received at any time.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMY, No. 806 Broadway, next to Grace Church, will open for the ensuing season on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 6, at 2½ P.M., for Ladies, at 3½ for Children, and at 7 for Gentlemen.

For Terms, &c., see Card of Terms.

It is with feelings of more than usual pride and satisfaction that I announce the commencement of the Classes for this season. Having removed to the new building just erected expressly for this purpose, I can now offer for the use of my pupils the most elegant, convenient and complete establishment ever erected in this City; the experience of many years enabling me to know and provide for every want in the fullest manner. It is my intention to make this what such an establishment should be—a place for mental and physical improvement, connected with innocent and beneficial recreation; and it will be my particular care to make everything conduce to the good deportment and general improvement of all who may be placed under my charge.

The Classes for Gentlemen will be arranged on an entirely new system, which will greatly facilitate the progress and add very much to the convenience of the pupils. But as too much space would be taken by describing the system here, the published Circular is referred to as furnishing a description of the new method and its advantages.

All the new dances of the present and former seasons will be introduced.

Private Soirées, for pupils only, semi-monthly.

The Academy is remarkably fortunate in being accessible from nearly all parts of the City by stages or railroad, as there are no less than thirteen lines which pass directly in front of the door, or within one, two, or three squares of it; and arrangements have also been made to run stages from East Broadway, Madison-st., and that neighborhood, directly to the Academy, thus affording the patrons in that part equal facilities with the other portions.

PROF. WILLIAM DOD has opened a School for Boys; at No. 1,004 Broadway, third door north of 26th-st. Course of Instruction—Ancient and Modern Languages, Mathematics, and the various branches of an English education. Pupils will be carried through the Mathematical Course of the best Military Schools of France, if their parents desire it. Circulars, containing testimonials from some of the most eminent scholars and statesmen who have had sons under his instruction, may be obtained at CARTER'S and M. M. DOOLY'S Bookstores. References—Rev. Drs. W. W. PHILLIPS, JAMES W. ALEXANDER, and S. H. BURCHARD.

FAMILY BOARDING SCHOOL—FAIRHAVEN, Conn.—THOMAS G. SLOAN, Principal of the Fairhaven Academy, having erected a new building adjoining his dwelling, for the accommodation of Boarding Scholars, can now receive into his family six addition al pupils—number limited to fifteen. The School is delightfully situated, about one mile East of New-Haven. Circulars may be had at Gould & Berry's Music Store, No. 297 Broadway and at H. S. Dunn's Book and Music Store, No 135 6th-av

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

ÆOLIAN PIANO FORTES—T. GILBERT & CO.'S CELEBRATED PIANO FORTES, with and without the Æolian. The subscriber, who is the sole agent in this city for the sale of these instruments, (the reputation of which has become world-wide,) is now prepared to offer them at prices which, to those wishing to purchase, cannot fail to be satisfactory. Possessing facilities for obtaining Pianos unsurpassed, if equaled, by those of any other house in the city, he does not hesitate to say that he can present inducements to buyers not to be found elsewhere. He has constantly on hand an extensive assortment of second hand Pianos, at bargains, which, he fearlessly asserts, will defy competition. Gilbert's elegant boudoir or cottage Pianos, suitable for small rooms. Also Melodeons of Prince's and Carhart's make. Æolian and other Pianos to let.

HORACE WATERS,
No. 333 Broadway, corner of Anthony-st., 2d floor.

PIANOS—Two new and valuable rosewood Pianos of 6½ and 7 octaves, warranted, and for sale at bargains. Also, 7 second-hand Pianos at 25, 40 75, 90, 100, 125 and 140 dollars. Also, watches, jewelry, cigars, soaps, books, silks, &c. Cash advances for short periods on pianos, watches, and merchandise generally.

I. F. JONES, No. 52 Ann-st., 2d floor.

PIANO FORTES—The best assortment of Pianos in this city can be seen at the Warerooms of LINCOLN & THOMPSON, No. 441 Broadway, including Hal-et, Davis & Co's celebrated Æolian Pianos, of new and much approved scales, acknowledged superior to any other in the market. Also, a large variety from other distinguished New-York and Boston makers. Gilbert's and other second-hand with and without the Æolian, at various prices.

LINCOLN & THOMPSON, No. 441 Broadway.

MESSRS. LIGHTE & NEWTON, No. 22 Canal-st., in consequence of the increased demand and unrivaled popularity of their PIANO-FORTES, have extended their business, and are now prepared to offer to their friends, and those wishing a superior instrument, an extensive assortment, in plain and ornamented cases, of modern style, from 6½ to 7 octaves of second-hand Pianos taken in exchange. Broadway Ware-rooms, No. 423.

PIANO-FORTES.—The finest assortment of Piano-Fortes in the city may be found at the spacious warerooms of E. P. & S. CURTIS & CO. No. 467 Broadway, consisting of George Hew's celebrated American Patent Action Pianos, T. Gilbert and Co.'s popular Æolian Pianos, Gilbert's and others' Boudoir. Also, a variety of new and second-hand Pianos for sale and to let. No. 467 Broadway.

J. & C. FISCHER, (late NUNNS & FISCHER,) Manufactury and Warerooms, No. 170 Greenwich st. corner of Dey-st. PIANO-FORTES, warranted, with reverse bridge and patent tube, well calculated for keeping in tune. Piano-Fortes tuned, repaired and exchanged.

N B.—Also, Æolian Piano-Fortes for sale.

PIANOS FOR SALE—At No. 3 Barclay-st., next door to the Astor-House—a variety of 6½ and 7-octave rosewood Piano-Fortes, warranted to give satisfaction in every respect, or no sale, for cash or approved paper. Pianos on hire. JAMES THOMPSON.

PRINCE & CO.'S MELODEONS.—The original PRINCE MELODEON, which has stood the test of years, and proved itself a superior instrument to those of any other make, can be had only of the sole agents, WM. HALL & SON, No. 239 Broadway, (opposite the Park.)

PIANO-FORTES.—One splendid "Gilbert" Æolian Piano for $280, worth $375. One beautiful and excellent 7-octave Boudoir Piano for $180, worth $290. One good second-hand Piano for $75. For sale by CHARLES F. HILL, No. 34 Great Jones st.

PIANO-FORTES.—HAZELTON & BROTHER, Manufactory and Ware-rooms, No 319 Centre-st., near Grand, where may be found a fine assortment of Rosewood Pianos, made in the most substantial manner and latest style.

CARHART'S MELODEONS, which are pronounced by the best judges superior to all others, can be had only of the sole agent, J. S. CLARK, No. 364 Broadway (opposite the Park.) N B—Instruments with stops, for churches. All instruments warranted for one year.

HARP FOR SALE—At a great bargain, a double-action Harp, by one of the best makers, in perfect order. Can be seen at the Piano-Forte ware-rooms of LINCOLN & THOMPSON, No 441 Broadway.

MUSIC ON THE PIANO-FORTE—Thoroughly taught by a young lady of several years' experience, at No. 262 7th-st., between Avenues C and D, or at the residences of the pupils. Terms moderate.

TO RENTERS OF PIANOFORTES.—The Piano forte Association, No. 361 Broadway, are selling Piano fortes, to be paid for by instalments of $3 to $10 per month.

J. PECK, Trustee.

PIANO-FORTE—Six superior Pianos for Hire at No. 59 3d av., between 10th and 11th sts

THOS. C CALLAWAY.

OLDEST ESTABLISHMENT.—T. H. CHAMBERS, PIANO FORTE WAREROOMS, No. 385 Broadway.

TRAVELING.

FOR RIO JANEIRO AND VALPARAISO—The new and splendid Steamship SIERRA NEVADA, J. D. WILSON, Commander, will be despatched for the above Ports, on or about the 25th of November, from Pier No. 3, N. R. For passage only apply to

J. HOWARD & SON, Agents, No. 34 Broadway.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD —WINTER ARRANGEMENT—NOV. 1, 1852.

TRAINS OUT OF NEW-YORK

Accommodation and Special Trains leave at 7 and 11 30 A. M.; 3 and 5 P. M. through to Cowlhen.

At 9 10 A. M., and 6 30 P. M. for Port Chester.

The 11:30 A. M. train runs in connection with train from New-Haven to Hartford and Springfield, and with train over the Canal road

Express Trains at 8 A. M, and 3 30 P. M, for New-Haven, Hartford, Springfield, Worcester and Boston. Connecticut River and Vermont Railroads. These trains connect at New Haven with trains of the New London Road, to New-London, Norwich, Stonington and Providence.

The 8 A. M. stops at Stamford and Bridgeport, connecting with Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroads at Bridgeport. The 3:30 P. M. stops at Stamford, Norwalk and Bridgeport, connecting with Danbury Railroad at Norwalk, and with Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroads at Bridgeport

TRAINS INTO NEW-YORK.

Accommodation and Special Trains at 5:30, 7, and 9:35 A. M., and 4:20 P. M., through from New-Haven.

At 5:30 A. M., and 3:45 P. M., from Port Chester.

The 9:35 A. M. Train receives passengers from Springfield and Hartford, New-London and Canal Railroads at New-Haven. The 4:20 P. M. Train receives passengers from Hartford and Springfield, and Northern Railroads.

Express Trains leave New-Haven, on arrival of trains from Boston, at 1:15, and 8:50 P. M., (stopping at Bridgeport, Norwalk, and Stamford,) leaving Boston at 8 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. Trains of the New-London Road run in connection.

See large bill of advertisement at the Station-Houses and principal Hotels.

GEO. W. WHISTLER, Jr., Superintendent.
NEW-HAVEN Nov. 1852.

FOR PHILADELPHIA DIRECT—U. S MAIL EXPRESS LINES.—Through in 4 hours.—New-Jersey Railroad, *via* Jersey City, leaving New-York, at foot of Cortlandt-st., at 9 and 9 A.M. and 5½ P.M. Fare, $3 for first-class, and $2 50 for second-class, in 8 and 9 A. M. Return at 1 and 9 A. M., and 5½ P. M. Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, and Charleston through Tickets, sold in the above lines, and through baggage received in the 9 A.M. and 5½ P.M lines. Passengers with baggage cross the ferry fifteen minutes before the trains leave.

MICHIGAN SOUTHERN AND NORTHERN INDIANA RAILROAD.—Over SIXTY miles of distance saved between Buffalo, Dunkirk and Chicago, Wankegan, Kenosha, Racine, Milwaukee and Sheboygan, *via* Toledo and Monroe. The Company have increased their facilities. Merchandize will be forwarded with dispatch. Mark packages "Michigan Southern Railroad Line, Toledo." For further information, inquire of

JOHN F. PORTER, Agent, No. 109 Broad-st.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—New-York to Easton, Pa—Fare, $1 75—Fall arrangement, commencing Nov. 15, 1852—Leave Pier No 1, N. R. daily, for Easton and its termediate places at 8 A. M., 12 M., and 3.45 P. M., and for Somerville at 4.45 P. M. Returning, leave Phillinsburgh at 6 and 9 A. M., and 3 15 P. M.

NOTICE—NOTICE—AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY, VIA NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD. On and after the 30th inst., our Fast Freight Line will be discontinued, and the office at No 109 Broad-st. closed for the season. We shall be able to give Railroad speed to Western Goods, Express, after Dec. 1st, by the completion of the Lake Shore Railroad from Buffalo and Dunkirk to Cleveland &c, &c.

H. D. RICE, General Agent.
No. 8 ERIE PLACE, NEW-YORK, Nov 8, 1852.

YEAST POWDER.—R. T. BABBITT is the originator of the Chemical Yeast Powder, which is prepared and sold by him at Nos. 68 and 70 Washington-st. New-York, in tin cans. Those who purchase it, be sure that they get that with the above name on.

INSURANCE.

REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—Insurance Buildings, cor. Wall and William-sts., offices Nos. 10 and 11, ground floor.

This Company having their capital of $150,000 paid in, in cash, and securely invested, are prepared to insure against loss and damage by fire, on favorable terms.

The charter of this Company provides, that after paying interest to the stockholders, at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum, four-fifths of the remaining profits are to be divided among the assured in scrip bearing interest, which scrip is to be redeemable in cash whenever the accumulated profits and capital shall amount to $1,000,000.

TRUSTEES.

Samuel S Howland,	John A Stephens,	Jos. Gaillard, Jr.,
Stephen Whitney,	James Warren,	Jas. M. Waterbury,
Daniel B. Fearing,	Arthur Leary,	George Curtis,
Wm H Russell,	M. W Hamilton,	George T. Adee,
A. C Downing,	Denning Duer,	D. S. Kennedy,
Gazaway B. Lamar,	John Stewart, Jr.,	John J. Astor, Jr.
Wm. H. Aspinwall,	Robert B. Minturn,	Fred'k A. Delano,
Wm. B. Duncan,	Reuben Withers,	James C. Bell,
Chas. H. Russell,	Ed. C. Cruter,	Daniel D. Smith,
Isaac Townsend,	Josiah Oakes,	Fred'k G. Foster,
Peleg Hall,	Robert S. Hone,	

ROBERT S. HONE, President.

DUNCAN F. CURRY, Secretary.

THE BROOKLYN FIRE INSURANCE CO.—CHARTERED IN 1824.—Offices, No. 43 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, No. 6 Merchants' Exchange, Wall-st., New-York. Have their Capital (as also a handsome surplus) invested in the most undoubted securities, and continue to insure Buildings, Merchandize, Furniture, and other personal property, Vessels in port, and their Cargoes, upon as favorable terms as any other similar institution.

DIRECTORS.

William Ellsworth,	William Miles,	Hon. Quackenbos,
Phineas T. Barnum,	George Gilfillan,	Justus S Redfield,
Daniel D. Howard,	S. P. Townsend,	J. W. Amerman,
Caleb S. Woodhull,	John Eadie, Jr.,	Fordyce Hitchcock,
Chas. T. Cromwell,	Joel S. Statman,	John C. Smith,
Anasta's Nicholas,	Robert C. Bell,	Jos M. Greenwood,
Richard L. Allen,	John N. Genin,	Simeon Leland,

WILLIAM ELLSWORTH, President.

ALFRED G STEVENS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 61 Wall-st., 4th Month, 5th, 1852.—This Company, with a CASH CAPITAL OF $210,000 with a surplus of over $100,000, insures against loss or damage by fire on favorable terms

DIRECTORS.

George S. Fox,	C. W. Lawrence,	Richard F. Carman,
Rich'd A. Reading,	Peter S. Titus,	Henry H. Barrow,
Josiah Macy,	T. C. Cardavoyne,	Hull Clark,
Wm. H. Falls,	Ralph Mead,	Wm C. White,
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John D. Wright,	Elias Hicks,	Chas. H. Marshall,
Abraham Bell,	Irad Hawley	Elisha Riggs.

GEO. S. FOX, President.

SAMUEL TOWNSEND, Secretary.

LIFE INSURANCE.—THE MANHATTAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY—Cash Capital, $100,000, independently of the premium fund. Office, No. 146 Broadway, corner of Liberty-st. This Company continues to insure against all manner of life risks on most favorable terms. Persons may insure in this Company either with or without participating in the profits.

ABRAM CLOSON, M. D., at the office daily from 2 to 3 o'clock, P M

California permits granted at greatly reduced rates.

A. A. ALVORD, President.

C. Y. WEMPLE, Secretary.
N. D. MORGAN, Actuary.

THE PEOPLE'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, established 1851, at No 173 Canal-st.; Branch Office, No 92 Broadway, next corner of Wall-st., opposite Trinity Church—Insure Buildings, Merchandize, Household Furniture, Vessels in port, and their Cargoes, &c., against loss or damage by fire.

JEREMIAH TERRELL, President.

MOSES G. LEONARD, Secretary.
GEORGE PAULDING, Surveyor.

COAL.

PITTSTON COAL.—THE PENNSYLVANIA COAL CO., is prepared to furnish superior White Ash Pittston Coal of all sizes, clean and in good order, suitable for steam, shipping, and domestic purposes, from its boats, or yards in this city, Williamsburg and Brooklyn. The Company's facilities are such as to enable it to give good dispatch to vessels loading at New-York, or at Port Ewen.

Particular attention given to the delivery of Coal for domestic purposes.

Apply at the office, corner of Broadway and Wall-st.; or yards, West near Morton-st., corner of Fourteenth-st and 9th-av., and foot of Gouverneur-st, city; foot of North Tenth-st., Williamsburg, and foot of Gold-st., Brooklyn.

COAL.—The subscriber has in yard, and is constantly discharging, all the various kinds of Anthracite and Bituminous Coals, viz.: Peach Orchard, Black Heath, Lehigh, Liverpool Orrel, Cannel, Sidney, &c. &c., all of the very best quality, delivered in handsome order from vessels or yard, and for sale low. JAMES L. WORTH,

Fourth-st. cor. Thompson, and 8th-av. cor. Amos-st.; down town office, No. 52 Wall-st.

COAL, COAL, COAL.—Buy your Coal before the advance of Winter prices. Peach Orchard, Broad Mountain, Liverpool, Cannel, Cumberland, &c., &c., of the best quality, screened and delivered from the yard, No 9 Christopher-st., near 6th-av, at the present market prices. Orders by mail promptly attended to.

M ALLISON, Jr., & CO., No. 9 Christopher-st.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—In the matter of the Application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the WIDENING OF BEEKMAN-ST., between Pearl-st. and Park-row, in the City of New-York, the undersigned, Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment in the above entitled matter, duly appointed by a rule of the Supreme Court, give notice, pursuant to the requirements of an Act of the Legislature of the People of the State of New-York, entitled "An Act to amend an Act entitled an Act to reduce several laws relating particularly to the City of New-York, into one Act, passed April 2, 1813," passed April 20, 1830, that the assistant of the said Commissioners of the Commissioners in the above entitled matter, containing the names of the owners of the lots assessed, the numbers of such lots as they appear on the Maps of the Commissioners, together with such maps and the amount of assessment, whether for damages or benefit; and also, all the affidavits, estimates, and other documents which were used by the Commissioners in framing their report, have been deposited in the Street Commissioner's office of the City and County of New-York, for the inspection of whomsoever it may concern; there to remain for at least sixty days before the Commissioners make their report to the said Supreme Court, at the time and place hereinafter mentioned.

And the said Commissioners further give notice, pursuant to the requirements of the Act entitled "An Act to amend an Act, entitled an Act in relation to the Collection of Assessments and Taxes in the City and County of New-York, and for other purposes," passed May 14, 1849, passed May 7, 1841, to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses, and improved or unimproved lands affected thereby, and who may be opposed to the same, are requested to present their objections in writing, to ABRAM WAKEMAN, Esq., the Chairman of the said Commissioners, at his office, No. 59 Fulton-st., in the City of

New-York Daily Times.

WEBSTER.

"*Omnes eodem Cogimur.*"—HORACE.

BY W. H. C. HOSMER.

A cloud is over Marshfield, and the wail
Of a vast empire floats upon the gale;
One, without peer, has shaken hands with death,
And yielded to the elements his breath;
Admonished that the last great change was nigh,
Majestic in decline, he came to die
Back to the rural scenes he loved so well,
Cheered by the laborer's song and pastoral bell—
Back where his ear once more might catch the roll
Of the roused Ocean, symbol of his soul.

The agony is o'er—the goal is won—
Earth opens to receive her greatest son!
The world seems poorer now, the sky less fair,
And reigns a brooding sadness everywhere!
Mourn, stern New-England! mother of the dead!
Bow to the dust thy richly laureled head!
He was thy pride—the prop of thy renown—
The brightest jewel in thy dazzling crown;
Thy battle fields of liberty he trod,
Wielding the soul in reverence next to God,
And the proud triumphs of his matchless mind
Are closely with thy heart-strings interwined.

Well may ye mourn, confederated States,
For what a void a loss like this creates!
A crowning glory from the land is gone,
And a dark pall seems over Nature drawn.
He was our boldest watchman on the tower,
Our strongest champion in the trial hour;
Through all disguises could his magic glance,
Eager and keen, detect a foe's advance!
First by his voice was loud alarum pealed,
Uplifted first his interposing shield;
Discordant horn in vain, sedition blew,
While, pale with fear, the front of Treason grew.
Unawed by threats he gave the stroke of Fate
To howling Faction, Fraud and barking Hate:
And in defence of Ancient land-marks stood
A guardian Lion of the Public Good.
A varied lore enriched his high discourse
Grandly pronounced in words of Saxon force.
While arguments, in logical array,
Aught that opposed swept easily away.
Grace to his speech imagination gave
Like a foam wreath upon a rushing wave.
For a deep vein of pure poetic gold,
Ran through that mighty mind of granite mould,
Regarding not the creed of caste or clan
His soul embraced the brotherhood of man,
And party writhes that tend to dwarf the mind,
Could not the limbs of such a Titan bind.
Who can forget his eloquent appeal
When struggling Greece leaned on her broken steel!
Roused by his voice were treasuries unlocked,
While armed avengers to her standard flocked,
And rose full soon to Heaven, from land and sea,
The glad announcement, "Greece once more is Free."

What have the wretches gained who dared to shower
Their missiles round him in the dying hour!
Darts blunted in the cowardly attack,
And infamy, beyond expression, black.
Could puny malice hope to overthrow
Earth's greatest Statesman with one feeble blow,
Or fling the shadow of obscuring shame
On the colossal column of his fame!
As well might pigmies gather to displace
The rock-ribbed mountain from its ancient base.
Not limited by continents, though vast,
Was a renown that empires will outlast;
The proudest office in the wide-world's gift,
To higher state a WEBSTER could not lift;
On him would honors, play-things of a day,
Stars, garters, ribbons, have been thrown away—
Titles have proven but an empty sound,
Conferred on one so truly world-renowned.
As stinks, full-orbed, some blazing tropic sun
Until Night's sable boundary is won—
Between on waning ray, as twilight time,
Gliding the gloom as in our colder clime:
So sank till reached Death's realm of dark repose,
His sun-like mind, unclouded to the close.
Ye Nations, mourn! the foremost man of Earth
Has looked his last on home and sacred hearth—
A Great Light is extinguished on the shore
Of crumbling Time, for WEBSTER is no more.

No more!—Away, with that disheartening word!
His voice in other ages will be heard;
His clarion music, ringing on the ear,
To Wrong a knell, to Right a sound of cheer.
Still can its thunder deaden with alarm
The plotting head, and parricidal arm—
Should fierce rebellion light polluted fires,
On soil made holy by the dust of sires,
Its utterance, unstilled by the grave,
Rouse from lethargic apathy the Brave.
As Egypt gave the dead, within her tomb,
Both preservation and a sweet perfume,
Alone not immortality is given
To WEBSTER'S fame, but odor as of Heaven.

[*Rochester American.*

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

From the South—The Crescent City Affair—The Ships Frozen in an Iceberg.

BALTIMORE, Monday, Nov. 15.

The Southern Mail has arrived all the way through.

The New-Orleans *Bulletin* publishes an extract from a letter, addressed by Consul SHANNEY to Captain DAVENPORT, of the *Crescent City*. It says: "The Captain General has received a letter from the Spanish Minister, at Washington, in which the Minister says the Secretary of State assured him, in the most positive manner, that Purser SMITH should not return on the ship, and authorized the Minister so to state to the Captain General. The letter was shown me, and translated by Mr. SAVAGE, who was with me. His Excellency expressed much regret that the pledge had not been kept. I could give no satisfactory explanation of the matter, and remarked to him that Mr. SMITH was probably not an officer of the Navy, and the Government had no power to remove him from the ship."

The *Picayune* is informed that the officers of the ship *Kennebec*, on her passage from New-Orleans to Liverpool, in May last, when near the Grand Bank, discovered two vessels frozen together in an ice-berg. The *Picayune* asks whether those vessels might not be the Sir JOHN FRANKLIN Expedition.

The Late Storm on the Lake.

CLEVELAND, Monday, Nov. 15.

The steamer *Michigan* lies off Chagrin river, 15 miles below here, with her smoke pipes carried away. She appears in a bad condition. The *Empire State* is safe at Toledo.

MILWAUKIE, Monday, Nov. 15.

The Schooner *Twin Brothers*, of Milwaukie, is ashore at Muskingum.

The schooner *Roberts*, of Chicago, (in ballast) is also ashore at the same place.

The schooner *Walton*, of Chicago, is ashore near Grand river.

The schooner *Gold Hunter*, of Racine, is ashore near Manitou Island, a total wreck.

BUFFALO, Monday, Nov. 15.

Advices from the West come in slowly.

A sail vessel, bottom up, is reported near Fairport, name unknown, crew supposed to be lost.

At the mouth of the Detroit River ten or twelve vessels were ashore, but most of them got off, with slight damage.

The schooner *Eagle* is a total wreck at the mouth of the Welland Canal, with a cargo of 8,000 bushels of wheat, all lost. One hand was drowned, the rest escaped after much suffering. The Canadian schooners *Sovereign* and *Lady Bayot* are ashore in Lake Huron; the former is a total wreck.

The propeller *Ohio* went ashore, but, by discharging her cargo got off and arrived here last night.

A report is in circulation that a steamer was seen on fire, on the north shore off Cleveland, last night, but we have no reliable particulars.

Snow fell freely here last night.

From Washington—The Crescent City Affair.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Nov. 15.

The *Republic* of this morning has a sharp article in reply to Mr. GEORGE LAW. It says that Mr. ROBERTS informed members of the Government that Lieut. PORTER and Purser SMITH would not be again sent out in the *Crescent City*, and that it was on the strength of this that the Spanish Minister was notified that these parties were withdrawn from the steamer. No assurance, however, the *Republic* says, was given that Mr. SMITH would not again be allowed to return to Cuba—the Government not pretending to have any control over the employées of the Company.

Rumored Loss of the Propeller Powhattan on Lake Erie, and a number of Lives.

BUFFALO, Monday, Nov. 15.

Private advices received from Dunkirk report that the propeller *Powhattan* foundered on the lake during the late storm, and that all on board, including a number of passengers, perished. Her books and papers were washed ashore.

We have received nothing authentic as yet, but the above information is probably too true.

Masonic Intelligence—Seducer Shot.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Nov. 15.

The Grand Lodge of Masons this evening, elected THOMAS HALM Grand Warden, in place of GEORGE R. MCFARLAND, deceased.

CHRISTIAN BAKER was shot to-day, by MARIA LENA MAGER, a German domestic whom he had seduced and borrowed $100 from, and afterwards refused to marry her or repay the money. She fired a pistol at him as he was leaving his mother's door. The ball inflicted a bad wound in the back of his head, but it is not dangerous.

The Latest from England by the Atlantic.

LIVERPOOL, Wednesday, Nov. 3.

Our COTTON market is quiet to-day—the sales will probably be about 6,000 bales at the decline, quoted in BROWN, SHIPLEY & Co.'s Circular of yesterday, viz: More than 1-16d. and rather less than ¼d. ℔ lb.

[BY TELEGRAPH FROM LONDON TO LIVERPOOL.]

LONDON, Wednesday A. M.

The American Clipper Ship *Surprise*, from Canton 19th July, has arrived at Deal.

The Government has quashed the proceedings in the Six Mile Bridge Affair.

The Madrid mail has arrived at Southampton, but brings no news of importance.

Illinois Election.

CHICAGO, Monday, Nov. 15.

Full returns of the Congressional election are not yet received, but the indications are in favor of the following: First District, Campbell, Dem.; Second District, Wentworth, Dem; Third District, Norton, Whig; Sixth District, Yates, Whig; Seventh District, Constable, Whig; Eighth District, Gillespie, Whig.

The election of Yates and Gillespie is regarded as certain, but the other Whigs are somewhat in doubt.

Boat Run Down by a Steamer—Great Loss of Life.

BOSTON, Monday, Nov. 15.

We are in receipt of dates from St. John, New-Brunswick, to the 12th inst.

On the 11th, as a steam ferry-boat was crossing from Carlton to St. John, she came in contact with a boat filled with laborers, who had been engaged in loading the ship *Zenobia*, lying out in the stream, and were returning home. The boat was capsized, and out of 18 to 21 men who were in it, 9 only were saved. Six bodies have been recovered.

Fire at Dunkirk.

DUNKIRK, Monday, Nov. 15.

The row of wooden buildings on the North side of Front-street, between Buffalo and Centre-streets, was completely destroyed by fire on Sunday morning. The large brick freight depôt of the N. Y. and Erie Railroad, in the same row, was saved. The sufferers are: DILL, MONTAGUE & Co., BRADLEY & Co., FORBES & Co., forwarders; BIGGS & Co., druggists; O'NEIL & Co., grocers; O'REILLY'S telegraph office: DAIGNE & WILBUR, auctioneers. The total loss has not been ascertained.

Execution Stayed.

MILWAUKIE, Monday, Nov. 15.

A special messenger has arrived here from Madison, bringing the Governor's postponement of the execution of CONNOCHLY and MCDONALD, who were to have been hung to-day.

Fire at Troy.

TROY, Monday, Nov. 15.

The extensive iron foundry of Messrs. WAGAR, RICHMOND & SMITH caught fire on Saturday night, and was damaged to the extent of $30,000. Insured for $16,000.

The Planters' Bank of Mississippi.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, Nov. 15.

Further returns render it probable that there is a majority in the State against paying the Planters' Bank Bonds.

Steamship Southerner at Charleston.

CHARLESTON, Monday, Nov. 15.

The U. S. mail steamship *Southerner*, Captain WM. FOSTER, arrived at her wharf in this city, at 7 o'clock yesterday (Sunday) morning.

Ohio Legislature.

COLUMBUS, Monday, Nov. 15.

An adjourned session of the Ohio State Legislature met here to-day, but nothing of interest has transpired.

The Steamship William Penn at New-Orleans—The Weather.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, Nov. 15.

The steamship *William Penn* arrived here today from New-York.

The weather here is cold and frosty.

Death of Capt. Ray.

HUDSON, Wednesday, Nov. 15.

Capt. S. RAY, an old and well known citizen of Hudson, died this morning at 5 o'clock, aged 71 years.

Southern Mail Failure.

BALTIMORE, Monday, Nov. 15.

We have no mail south of Washington this morning.

NEW-YORK CITY.

MEETING OF THE WHIG GENERAL COMMITTEE.—ARRANGEMENTS TO ATTEND THE FUNERAL OBSEQUIES OF DANIEL WEBSTER.—A joint meeting of the Whig Old and Young Men's General Committees, was held last evening, at the Broadway House, for the purpose of making the necessary arrangements to take part in the funeral obsequies to day, on the death of Hon. DANIEL WEBSTER. There was quite a large attendance. The Chair was occupied by Messrs. CORNELL and BROOKS. The Chairman of each Committee [JOHN A. KENNEDY, of the Fifth Ward, and Mr. JOHNSTON, of the Ninth Ward,] acted as Secretaries.

After the transaction of some preliminary business, the Committee resolved to turn out in a body, and extend invitations to all ex-members of their Committees, and also to the Ward Committees to join them at their Head Quarters, Broadway House, at 12 M. this day, at which time badges and crape will be in readiness. A beautiful badge was adopted, and is as follows: white satin, with deep black lines surrounding the edges, and the words "Democratic Whig General Committee," beneath these is the likeness of Mr. WEBSTER, with the word "Constitution," and at the bottom are the words in heavy black letters, "I still live."

A Committee of three was then appointed to wait upon the Chairmen of the Democratic General Committees, to extend an invitation to them to join with the Whig Committees in the obsequies. The Committee consisted of Messrs. Kennedy, Henderson and Rowe. Arrangements were made for procuring a band of music, of sixteen pieces; and they adjourned to meet at noon this day, as above stated.

DARING ATTEMPT AT HIGHWAY ROBBERY IN THE PARK.—Yesterday morning between 12 and 1 o'clock, while a respectable citizen, residing at No. 11 Grove-street, by the name of FRANCIS H. BLUDOME, was quietly passing through the Park on his way home, he was met by a midnight robber, who had a handkerchief thrown over his face, and said, "Sir, will you tell me what time of night it is?" Mr. BLUDOME at once suspected he was a robber, and very thoughtfully referred him to the City Hall clock, and passed on. He had, however, gone but a few steps, when he was approached by another individual, who came directly in front of him and seized hold of his seal and ribbon, attached to a gold watch valued at $100. Mr. B. instantly placed his hand on his pocket and cried out "watch!" The thief became frightened, and made a speedy exit towards the North end of the Park.

Mr. BLUDOME hastened into the Chief's office and related the circumstance to officer OWENS, who is stationed there at night. The officer then left the office, and gave the alarm-rap, which brought policeman BLAKE to his assistance, who secreted his star and went with Mr. BLUDOME in search of the villain, that was believed to be lying in wait for some other customer. Having reached the south-west corner of the new City Hall, the rogue was observed sitting upon the iron chains, apparently half asleep. He was subsequently brought before Justice BOGART, at the Lower Police Office, and clearly identified by the complainant, who made the necessary affidavit. The prisoner gave his name as ANDREW MCKUNE, said he resided at the Northern Hotel, and pleaded not guilty, and was fully committed to the City Prison to await his trial.

TRANSACTIONS OF THE NEW-YORK TYPOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY.—The anniversary of FRANKLIN'S birthday—the 17th of January—will be celebrated by the New-York Typographical Society. A festival will be held, and the proceeds appropriated in aid of the Printers' Library. Twenty-five members of the Society have been appointed a Committee of Arrangements, to carry this project into effect. A preliminary meeting is to be held at the rooms of the Society on Wednesday evening. Eminent literary men are to be invited, and an effort will be made to render the festival "one of the most brilliant entertainments of the season." It is stated that the New York Typographical Society has amended its constitution in several important particulars. The widows of deceased members will, hereafter, be allowed $40 a year; and a husband on the death of his wife will receive $20. This advance in the rate of benefits, it is said, is warranted by the prosperity of the Society, and has been adopted with a view to increasing its usefulness.

WEEKLY REPORT OF DEATHS.—The City Inspector reports that for the week ending on Saturday last, (the 13th inst.,) 302 deaths occurred in this City, 89 of whom were men, 55 women, 106 boys, and 73 girls. The Inspector reports that these deaths resulted from the following diseases:

Disease.		Disease.		Disease.	
Apoplexy	15	Dropsy, chest	1	Inflam'n, brain	9
Atrophia	3	Drowned	2	" bowels	4
Bleed'g. fm. lungs	1	Dysentery	9	" kidneys	1
Burned or scald'd	1	Epilepsy	1	" lungs	30
Bronchitis	3	Erysipelas	1	" stom'h	2
Caries	1	Fracture of leg	1	" liver	2
Cancer	1	Fracture of spine	1	Jaundice	2
Ca anth	1	Fever	5	Ma formation	1
Casualties	3	Fever puerperal	2	Marasmus	15
Cholera Morbus	4	Fever remittent	1	Measles	2
Cholera Infant	2	Fever scarlet	7	Mortification	1
Consumption	43	Fever typhoid	6	Palsy	1
Convulsions	19	Fever typhus	7	Premature birth	2
Croup	16	Fever hectic	1	Rheumatism	2
Congestion	2	Fever servous	1	Scrofula	2
Congest. of lungs	5	Fever yellow	1	Small pox	14
Debility	3	Heart, disease of	1	Suicide	2
Delirium trem's	3	Hooping cough	2	Teething	4
Diarrhea	2	Inanition	1	Ulcera'n throat	1
Dropsy	5	Intemperance	3		
Dropsy, head	17	Inflammation	1	Total	302

AGE—Under 1 year, 64; 1 to 2 years, 24; 2 to 5, 31; 5 to 10, 13; 10 to 20, 12; 20 to 30, 35; 30 to 40, 38; 40 to 50, 21; 50 to 60, 14; 60 to 70, 9; 70 to 80 2.

PLACES OF NATIVITY.—United States, 196; Ireland, 56; England, 11; Scotland 5; Wales, 1; Germany, 33; Sweden 2; Prussia, 1; British Possessions in North America, 2; West Indies, 1; South America, 1; unknown, 1.

From Hospital Bellevue, 2; Penitentiary, Blackwell's Island, 2; Lunatic Asylum, do., 2; Randall's Island, 3; City Hospital, 3; City Prison, 1; Alms House, Blackwell's Island, 1; Colored Home, 1; Colored Persons, 6.

Interments returned from Ward's Island, 17.

☞ The Provisional Bishop of the Diocese requests his brethren who purpose attending the Funeral Ceremonies in honor of Hon. DANIEL WEBSTER, to meet him in St. Paul's chapel at 12 o'clock, to proceed from thence to the Governor's Room in the City Hall. They are requested to bring with them gown and bands.

THE NEW-YORK COLONIZATION SOCIETY.—A meeting of the Board of Managers of the New-York Colonization Society was held a day or two since, when the following preamble and resolutions were presented and adopted:

Whereas, it has pleased Almighty God, in his wise Providence, to remove by death Honorable HENRY CLAY, at the time of his decease President of the American Colonization Society, and Honorable DANIEL WEBSTER, at the time of his decease one of the Vice-Presidents of said Society, and Rev. PHILLIP MILLEDOLER, Doctor of Divinity, formerly President of the State Colonization Society for the State of New-York; and

Whereas, it is proper that this Society testify their respect for the memories of the deceased. Therefore,

Resolved, That in the decease of Hon. HENRY CLAY this society is called upon to mourn the loss of one of the most able, zealous, and efficient advocates and promoters of the cause of African Colonization.

Resolved, That Hon DANIEL WEBSTER brought to the same cause the weight and influence of his great name and character, and, as occasions presented, the exertion of his one quelled intellect.

Resolved, That we remember, and record with gratitude, that both of these distinguished men were our countrymen—Americans—whose patriotism was comprehensive enough to embrace the whole country and all its interests; and devoted enough to make any personal sacrifices to preserve the integrity of that whole country; and that their love of republican liberty was their ruling passion, and that they ardently desired the extension of that liberty to every kindred, tongue, and people capable of receiving and maintaining it; and that their best efforts were put forth, during a long continuance in public life, to elevate all men within the sphere of their personal or official influence to the standard of such capability.

Resolved, That we cheerfully bear our testimony to the ardent piety, profound learning, and active usefulness of our immediate fellow-citizen, Rev. PHILIP MILLEDOLER, formerly President of this Society. It affords us great pleasure to record that he was an early friend of the Colonization cause, and a zealous, as well as most intelligent supporter of that cause. While we honor the other eminent men named in these resolutions, as ardent patriots, profound statesmen, and great ministers of state, we recognize in Doctor MILLEDOLER, an ambassador of the King of Kings, who through a long life gave strong and bright evidence of fidelity to his high and holy trust.

Resolved, That we deem it a special subject of rejoicing, that not only the Rev. Doctor MILLEDOLER, but both of the other distinguished gentlemen named in these resolutions professed down to the last moments of life their belief in the truths of the Christian religion, and that they stood in covenantal relation with the Church of Jesus Christ.

Resolved, That we will unite with the corporate authorities and our fellow citizens, in solemnizing the obsequies of the late Mr. WEBSTER, on Tuesday next, and we respectfully invite all the members of the State Colonization Society to do so.

Resolved, That these resolutions be published, and that a copy be sent to the family of Mr. CLAY, Mr. WEBSTER and Dr. MILLEDOLER. By order of the Board

ANSON G. PHELPS, President.
D. M. REESE, Rec. Sec'y.
J. B. PINNEY, Cor. Sec'y.

THACKERAY'S LECTURES.—By reference to our advertising columns it will be seen that the first lecture of Mr. THACKERAY'S course in this City will be given at Rev. Mr. CHAPIN'S church on Friday evening next. The lectures will be continued on Monday and Friday of each week until completed. The simple announcement of the fact is undoubtedly sufficient to insure to this popular writer and speaker a crowded and most respectable audience.

COUNTERFEIT TWO DOLLAR BILLS ON THE PUTNAM COUNTY BANK.—Yesterday morning a female giving the name of MARY SHAIN, was arrested in the Ninth Ward, charged with attempting, at several grocery stores, to pass a base $2 counterfeit bill on the Putnam County Bank, of Farmers Mills. There was no other counterfeit money found in her possession, and Justice MCGRATH committed MARY for trial.

CAPTURE OF A DESPERATE RUNAWAY CONVICT.—About four weeks ago a Blackwell's Island convict, by the name of ALEXANDER MCGARICK, made his escape from the Penitentiary by swimming the river. He had only served out a few days of his sentence, and thinking he would not be recognized, he made his appearance in the upper part of the city, where he was soon taken into custody by the police officers. He made a desperate resistance, and was immediately handcuffed. While being conveyed back to the island, the rogue slipped the irons over his wrists and darted off with the pace of a deer; the officers kept close upon his heels, but could not gain enough to catch him. At length, as he turned a corner, he was met by an athletic blacksmith, who tripped him and held him, as if in a vice, until the officers came up. He will probably wear the ball and chain during the remainder of his term.

[Advertisement.]

A STRANGE MONSTER.—One of the strangest of all strange monsters is that curious creature of enormous size, called a Sea Tiger, that came from Europe in the *Humboldt* last week, and is now to be seen at all hours at Barnum's Museum. It has a head much resembling that of a dog, with large, round, brilliant and gentle eyes. It has capacious whiskers, and a glossy coat. When spoken to in French, by its master, it answers him, as if it tried also to speak French, and performs, at his wish, many singular tricks. A curiosity like this has never before been seen in this country.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.—RICHARD T. CROMPTON, Esq., President, in the Chair, and a quorum present. The Minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

Petitions referred—Of John Lynch and associates, for the privilege of building a railway in the Third-avenue; of the Mutual Saving Gas Company, for permission to lay their pipes in the streets of this city; of Amos F. Hatfield, Thomas C. Field and associates, for permission to build a Railroad on avenue B, through Tenth-street, avenue D, Columbia-street, Grant, Allen, Division and Chatham-streets, to terminate at the American Museum; of Frederick R. Lee and others, for a grant to build a Railroad from the City Park to the Dry Dock, at 3 cents fare; of several persons to change the name of Perry-street to Ashland-place; of T. K. Fisher, in regard to running his newly invented steam Carriage in the city; of Geo. B. Brown and six others, for permission to construct an elevated Railroad in Broadway, on the east and west sides,—the rails to be constructed on an elevation 15 feet in height, and the cars to be attached to a continuous chain to be kept in motion by machinery to be erected at each end of the road. The cars to have regular stopping places, and receive passengers on platforms, which will be ascended by means of stairs.

The Broadway Railroad.—Alderman STUYVESANT, Chairman of the Special Committee on the Broadway Railroad project, presented a report in favor of the same, when Alderman WARD, one of the Committee desired the document to be referred back as it had been made and presented without his consent. He said he had not been acquainted with the intention of the majority of the Committee in making the report at so early a period. He was, however, opposed to the project, but thought the Committee might have submitted the report that he might have an opportunity of examining it and making any suggestions that might occur to him. He considered the action of the Chairman towards him a personal insult. Alderman STUYVESANT said he had notified Alderman WARD, but he did not attend when the report was ready. Alderman WARD said he was engaged in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, and could not attend when he received the notice. After many severe remarks were made by both gentlemen, the report, on motion of Alderman TWEED, was laid upon the table, and 2,000 copies of it ordered to be printed. The report, which is a document nearly 100 pages of foolscap, is in favor of constructing a Railroad in Broadway, under certain restrictions and stipulations, from the South Ferry to 57th street, with a double track, and hereafter to have the Company to continue the same from time to time along the Bloomingdale road to Manhattanville, and grant the privilege to Jacob Sharp, Freeman Campbell, Wm. B. Reynolds, James Gaunt, J. Newton Squire, Wm. A. Mead, David Woods, John L. O'Sullivan, Wm. M. Pullis, Jonathan Roe, John W. Hawkes, Jas. W. Faulkner, Henry Dubois, John J. Hoffman, Preston Shelton, John Anderson, John R. Flanagan, Sargent V. Bagley, Peter B. Sweeny, Charles B. White, James W. Putney, Robert E. Rigg, Thomas Ledd, Cockle Sharp, Samuel L. Titus, Alfred Martin, D. R. Martin, William Monzies, Charles H. Glover, Gershom Cohen, and those who for the time being, may be associated with them. The Committee find that there is no law by which they can receive a bonus as proposed by some of the applicants, and, therefore, set forth "that the said associates shall pay for ten years from the date of opening the said Railroad, the annual license for each car now allowed by law, and shall have a license accordingly, and after that period shall pay such amount of license fee for further licences as the Corporation with permission of the Legislature shall then prescribe, or, in default, shall surrender the road," &c.

Second Avenue Railroad.—The Report in favor of the Second Avenue Railroad, adopted in the Board of Assistants, was concurred in.

Perrine Pavement.—A Resolution by Alderman SAGE, was adopted instructing the Commissioners of Repairs and Supplies to pay William C. Perrine the amount due him for paving Broadway between White and Canal streets.

On motion the Board adjourned to Wednesday.

BOARD OF ASSISTANTS.—*Petitions Referred*—Of sundry persons to open the Bowery to the upper corner of the house No. 384 Pearl street, of A. F. Hatfield and others for permission to construct a Railroad through certain streets on the easterly side of the city. Of 1389 persons in favor of granting to Dewey and others the privilege of laying a Railroad track on the Third Avenue, the Bowery and Chatham street; of five hundred others in favor of the same privilege. Resolutions to repair the cross walks at the corner of Carlisle and West streets. Adopted.

Resolutions from the Board of Aldermen.—To make arrangements for the obsequies of DANIEL WEBSTER. To cause posts and rails to be placed on Broadway between Fifty-ninth and Sixty-fifth streets. To repair Fulton street east of Broadway. To repair the carriage way in Montgomery street, and to repair all the cross walks in Montgomery street intersecting with other streets.

The Board adjourned to Wednesday.

FEMALE SHOP-LIFTING.—CAUTION TO MERCHANTS.—Since the commencement of the piercing cold weather, the various police courts have been overrun with female shop-lifters, many of whom were detected in the act of stealing from dry goods stores. These petty thieves generally wear large cloaks or shawls, and travel from one store to another, pilfering shawls, dress-patterns, and other articles small in bulk. The merchants and their clerks should be on the lookout for these dishonest customers. As one of the many instances of recent petit larcenies of this nature, we mention the following: Yesterday afternoon a respectable looking old lady, giving the name of Rebecca Anderson, was brought before Justice Bogart by Officer Hervey, of the Third District Police, charged with stealing a valuable shawl from the store of Charles Butts, in Greenwich-street, and secreting it under her large camblet cloak. She was upwards of 50 years of age, and possessing an honest looking countenance.

CARELESSNESS OF A CHURCH SEXTON.—The Police Captain of the Seventeenth District made the following return to the Chief of Police yesterday morning, relating to carelessness in leaving a place of holy worship insecure at night: "At 4½ A. M. Sergt Ferrington and officer Levineus found the front door open of the Baptist Church on Second avenue, between Tenth and Eleventh streets. This is the second time within a few months that this place has been found in such an open and exposed state—in our opinion by far more inviting for thieves to enter than worshippers; and we would most respectfully suggest to the Trustees that it might be more strictly guarded for the future, otherwise we may soon expect to hear of a *daring Church robbery*, followed by the significant inquiry of 'where is the police?'"

MARRIED.

At Camden, N. J., on the 11th inst., by Rev. Geo. B. Ide, Mr. Frederick Kooes, of Washington, D. C., to Miss Josephine S. Sheppard, daughter of the late Rev. J. Sheppard, of Camden, N. J.

In the Methodist Protestant Church, Georgetown, D. C., on the 10th inst., by Rev. S. K. Cox, Mr. John King, to Miss Amanda M. Morgan, both of William.

DIED.

On Sabbath, 14th inst., at noon precisely, SAMUEL GEORGE DOUGLAS, in the 12th year of his age, eldest son of George Douglas, Esq., of Douglas Farm, Long Island.

His funeral will take place from his father's residence, No. 26 East 23d-st., on Thursday, 18th inst. at 2 P. M. The friends of the family are respectfully and particularly invited to attend. n15-3t

On the 14th inst., in the 62d year of his age, PETER MCLAUGHLIN.

His friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from his late residence, No. 66 Monroe-st., at 2½ o'clock precisely, on Tuesday afternoon. His remains will be taken to St. Patrick's Cathedral for interment. N. B.—No carriages will accompany the funeral.

At Hamptonburg, Orange Co., N. Y., Nov. 12, JEANNIE SCOTT MCCORE, aged 23 years.

On the 9th inst., at her residence in Prince George's County, Md., Mrs. Anne S. Heiteman in the 50th year of her age, widow of the late Col. Julius F. Heiteman, of the U. S. Army.

COMMERCIAL AND MONEY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange.....Nov. 15.

$2,700 U. S. 6s, '67	110½	100	Nicaragua Trs. Co.	b3	28½
13,000 do	109½	100	do	s2	28½
5,000 do. '56	110½	300	do	s30	28½
42,000 do. 5s '65	b3 109	200	do	b30	28½
15,000 Georgia 6 P ct. bds	103½	250	do	s30	28½
2,000 City 5s, '58	102½	200	do	b60	29
1,000 do. '60	102½	37	Pennsylvania Coal Co.		110
5,000 Ind. Cal. 6 P ct. L	97	50	Cumberl'd Coal Co.	b30	63½
2,000 Erie 1st mtge bds	113½	75	do	s	63½
3,000 Erie Income bds.	99¾	50	do	s	63½
28,000 do	b2 99¾	500	do	b3	63½
7,000 Erie Conv. bds '71	98½	125	do	s	63½
1,000 do '62	99¾	150	Erie Railroad	s60	87½
3,000 Huds. & Mig. Bds	97½	275	do	s	86½
1,000 Long Island Bds	82½	100	do	s	86½
1,000 do	b15 83	50	do	b60	87½
1,000 do	s	200	do	s	87½
42 Merchants Ex. Bank	110	620	Harlem Railroad		72½
100 North Am. Trust	s3 22½	300	do	s	72½
35 People's Bank	107	200	do	b60	72½
200 Morris Canal	17	12	do	s	73
10 Niagara Insurance Co.	102	600	do	b60	73
250 New-Jersey Zinc	s3 11½	14	Roch. & Syr. R.R.		134½
50 do	b30 12	400	L. Island R. R.	b6m	42
200 Cary Impt. Company	16½	1000	do		41
90 Portsmouth Div. Dock	5½	200	do		40½
50 do	b60 8	100	Stonington R. R.	s3	55½
100 Reading Railroad	s90 100	200	do	b60	56
3 Albany & Schnec. R.R.	102	100	Madison & Ind. R. M.		104
33 N. Y. & N. Haven R. R.	110	200	do		104½
15 do	115½	100	Hudson River R. R.		75½
50 Norw. & Worc. R. R.	51½	40	Michig. Central R.R.		112
450 do	51½	100	Panama Railroad		138

SECOND BOARD.

$10,000 U. S. 6s, '67	110½	200	Erie Railroad	b3	88½
4,000 N. Y. State 6s, '65	107½	50	do	b30	88½
200 Morris Canal	17	50	do		88
50 do	s30 17	25	do		88½
50 do	s30 16½	150	do	b3	88½
500 Cary Impt. Company	16½	1,500	do	b60	89
50 do	b30	100	do	s10	89½
150 do	b30 11	250	do	s3	89½
125 Nicaragua Transit Co	29	150	do	s10	90
23 do	29½	200	do		88½
50 do	29½	100	do		88½
100 St. Lawrence Co.	1	200	do	b3	89
200 do	1½	100	Hudson River R. R.	b3	76
100 Edgeworth Land	b60 6½	27	do		76½
118 Cumb'd Coal Co	b3 6½	5	do		78
50 Panama Railroad	136	200	Long Island R. R.	s3	40½
100 Reading Railroad	s60 99½	200	do	b6m	42
350 Harlem Railroad	79½	100	Stonington R. R.	b30	56½
300 do	b12 73	15	Nor. & Wor. R. R.		52½

MONDAY, Nov. 14—6 P. M.

The *Atlantic*, from Liverpool, arrived early this morning. Her market accounts are three day's later, and the tenor of her news in regard to Grain and Flour created much excitement in the trade, with an advance of 5 to 7 cents the bushel on Wheat, 25@31 cents on Flour, and 3@5 cents on Indian Corn. The common State brands of Flour sold up to $5 13½; Michigan Wheat brought as high as 122 cents; old Indian Corn sold at 95, and the first receipts of new, from New-Jersey, brought 93 cents. The market at the close of Change last off rather dull. The figures from the other side, under the high rates of freight, scarcely justify the prices paid for Breadstuffs to-day, if for export purposes, but besides the prospect of still higher quotations from Liverpool, there is a quick demand for the East and for home consumption. The English orders for Wheat are quite liberal. Freights continue to look up. On Flour 2s. 6d., and on Wheat 7½d. are demanded to-day.

The Cotton news by the *Atlantic* is less favorable. Speculation seems, for a time, to have reached its highest point, on Saturday, the day the Canada sailed. The sales of the week following, up to the departure of this steamer, on Wednesday, were at a concession of a sixteenth to an eighth of a penny. Holders continued pretty confident, and the trade in Manchester were not eager to push their goods. Some of our leading Brokers here, supported in their own view by the tone of one of the best informed Manchester authorities, DU FAY'S Circular, regard the speculation as likely to break down. The trade hold an enormous stock at the mills, and in Liverpool, estimated at 220,000 bales, upon which they can fall back without loss on their goods, as they have been steady buyers all the season at from 5d. to 6½d. for Orleans fair, and the average is not an extravagant. For security against the possibility of an inadequate crop on this side, they have bought the market up, and have found remuneration in the corresponding advance of, and demand for their goods. Messrs. DU FAY & Co., in their circular, of November, thus graphically express their views of the ultimate result: "To the Matadors of trade, (the sportsmen, we suppose, who flaunt the red flag in the eyes of the Cotton *Bulls*,) the wealthy manufacturers, who unite in one and the same person the Cotton speculator, manufacturer and export merchant, who hold Cotton here and Goods abroad, such a state of things is just what they desire, because most in consonance with their interest. They buy Cotton at present, while they hold extensive stocks, and will, in all probability, go on until the price has risen to a dangerous extent, when all at once they will fall back on their stock on hand, and higher prices in Liverpool inducing large and prompt shipments from the other side, will cause a reaction when least expected." Under this view of the case, the American planter and factor had best leave this species of *bating* altogether to the English ring, and sell promptly as the crop reaches the market, to English orders, while prices rule high. The market here fell off to-day ¼ cent, the stock on sale still limited.

The American Stock quotations from the other side show a moderate advance, and the private letters speak of considerable transactions at full figures, in several of the State and Railroad Loans. The former are growing scarce in London, and more business could be done if the amounts offered were important. The new Pennsylvania Coupon Fives were worth 90. The Pennsylvania Railroad Sixes had appreciated to 101½ bid, 102½ asked. Erie First Mortgage had been done at 106; Massachusetts Coupon

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New-York Daily Times.

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New-York Daily Times.

ORATION OF JAMES T. BRADY,

ON THE DEATH OF HON. DANIEL WEBSTER,

Delivered at Metropolitan Hall, last Evening.

This is a most solemn and instructive occasion. The chief City of a great Nation clothes herself in mourning, and with a deep sorrow, which no outward ceremony can adequately attest, weeps over the loss of him to whose gigantic intellect and eminent services the nation owes so much of its prosperity and renown. To-day our streets were draped in sable, and exhibited the funeral array of freemen paying just homage to exalted worth. The old and the young—men of all nations—of all creeds, religious and political, suspended their ordinary employments, forgot all party attachments and prejudices, and united in exhibiting their profound regret for a bereavement which falls so heavily on our country. We felt, while the melancholy procession moved on, as if "all that was mortal" of the illustrious deceased was indeed before us. May we not now feel that we have reached his grave? The grave of DANIEL WEBSTER! What though he moulder beneath the turf of his beloved Marshfield, the whole of our broad land has an equal title to his tomb, as to his services and his fame. We are beside his grave! Be it here our aim, while we appropriately honor his memory, to draw from his brilliant career lessons of advantage to us all. We should not leave this spot until the reflections which suggest themselves have been wisely appreciated. If there be any here who credit the antiquated maxim that Republics are ungrateful, let this occasion extirpate from his mind the dishonoring error. Turn your glance to Europe. Behold there the audacious despot, who, skulking under the shadow of a great name, aims a matricidal and assassin stab at his native land. In vain does he employ the power of his station, combined with the mighty influence of a church, and the willing vassalage of an army, to gain from his subjects even an insincere show of approbation. And now look here! An entire people spontaneously honor the very name of one to whom they never owed allegiance or duty, except such as the grateful heart cheerfully awards to a benefactor. They canvass with free speech all the actions of the great man's life. They are not blind to the faults and errors from which no human character can be exempt. They forgive those blemishes, and gratify their hearts in yielding enthusiastic praise to his majestic intellect and noble patriotism. This is higher and more enviable gratitude than any act by which, during his life, he might have been elevated to political position. Why do we thus honor the name of WEBSTER? Even if high lineage or great wealth could command our regard, he possessed neither. The humble parents, who gave him no other inheritance than their fair fame, little thought, when the poor farmer boy went forth from his lowly home to seek a fortune in the great world, that the day would come when that world would resound with his praises, and boast of him as an ornament of humanity. Their best hopes were centered in his elder brother, whom I mention with the more pleasure because of the reference made to him by the deceased in the dedication of the first volume of his works. "I dedicate this volume to you, (addressing his niece,) not only for the love I have for yourself, but also as a tribute of affection to his memory, and from a desire that the name of my brother, EZEKIEL WEBSTER, may be associated with mine so long as anything written or spoken by me shall be regarded or read." It is an interesting fact, that when a subordinate station in a County Court was offered to the young DANIEL, his parents considered that advancement quite equal to his merit, and they heard with astonishment what they deemed his presumptuous refusal of the preferment, fearing that the arrogant estimate of his own capacity would prevent his prospering in life. Happily, they survived to estimate more wisely the great endowments with which Heaven had favored him—to know that he commanded the admiration and controlled the judgment of tribunals most eminent for dignity and learning—that his eloquence and reason fascinated and guided senates—that his achievements became part of his country's history—part, indeed, of the country itself, and that his fame, extending everywhere, was destined to endure until the end of time. They left this world consoled with the cheering assurance that their own name would, through their boy, obtain honorable perpetuity. Their hearts were gladdened, too, with the knowledge that his great successes could not diminish his love for them, nor make him otherwise than proud of his origin. In other lands, where society is divided into castes, under aristocratic institutions, we find instances in which some low-born youth attains, through genius or acquirements, admission even to the highest rank. The friends of strong government point exultingly to these exceptions, as evidence that such governments foster intellectual worth. But the interest of the incidents is diminished much, when we consider that the gifted plebeian is received by the *aristoi* for their own advantage or glory, and that almost invariably, on attaining eminence, he turns his back forever on the interests as well as the society from which he ascended. It is a happy circumstance, that under our government the highest preferments can be reached only through the people, and can only be retained by using preferment for the people's good. Yet no consideration of this character influenced WEBSTER. He was too great and too proud a man to forget or conceal the love or the recollections of his childhood. He has said, with deep sincerity and exquisite pathos, "I love to dwell on the tender recollections, the kindred ties, the early affections, and the touching narratives and incidents which mingle with all I know of our primitive family abode. I weep to think that none of those who inhabited it are now among the living, and if ever I am ashamed of it, or if I ever fail in affectionate veneration for him who reared and defended it against savage violence and destruction, cherished all the domestic virtues beneath its roof, and through the fire and blood of seven years' revolutionary war, shrunk from no danger, no toil, no sacrifice, to serve his country, and to raise his children to a condition better than his own, may my name, and the name of my posterity, be blotted forever from the memory of mankind." This is the language of one who could not imitate the poor sycophants, that hide from the world the name, and erase from their hearts the recollection of some devoted, but humble mother—some honest but struggling father, merely that they may be welcomed in a social circle higher than that of their youth. He could not do so, because he had that pride which makes the man of intellect seek no society but that in which he is gladly received, and makes him feel that no society can confer on him any honor to which his merit has not already entitled him. The great man, whatever his origin, obtains no lustre from social rank, but confers upon it all the distinction of which it can legitimately boast. WEBSTER cherished those sympathies with his race which the humble are most likely to feel and enjoy. He was in heart, in speech and action, a true patriot. A generous desire to promote the happiness by sustaining the rights of men pervaded his whole life. It was evinced in a brilliant appeal for freedom when the cause of Greece excited his youthful enthusiasm, and showed its bright flame all undiminished when, though seventy winters had passed over his head, he gladened the hearts of all his countrymen by his chivalric, his truly American letter to the Austrian Minister. He commenced life in poverty. He depended on his own labors to support himself, and contributed to the maintenance of his aged parents. His mental organization and tastes led him to adopt the profession of the law; he chose it with no intention to perform its high duties merely for wealth, or to gain that notoriety which is often mistaken for true fame, but with a just appreciation of its honorable character, and of the responsibilities incurred by all men who devote their lives to the advocacy of human right. He was a judicious and enlightened student. He began at the sources of the law, and diligently traced the streams of jurisprudence in all their directions and to all their ends. He made himself master of the English common law—of its modifications under our Government—of the principles and rules which control the large jurisdiction of equity, and adorned the knowledge thus obtained by making himself thoroughly familiar with the history of the science, and the literature with which its classic votaries, in every age and clime, have gracefully decorated it. He did more. With the aid of his superior intelligence, by dint of study and reflection encouraged and sustained in his progress by an ardent love of country, he made himself preeminent for his profound acquaintance with that other branch of jurisprudence, entirely modern and purely American, which effects the rights and obligations, legal and political, growing out of the constitutional construction of our confederacy, and its various members, and their relations and dependencies. He distinguished himself while yet young, by very able arguments as to the respective powers of the General and State Governments—and soon secured a reputation as a constitutional lawyer, of which it is the highest praise to say, that it is not inferior to the great American Chief Justice in the tribunal, adorned by whom and in whose presence that reputation was deserved and won. Of his peculiar traits as a lawyer I will not here speak in detail. They are well understood by all his legal brethren. But it is gratifying to state that to the very close of his life he prized his reputation as a lawyer, loved and honored all who proved worthy the distinctions of his profession, and evinced an unchanging belief in what he said, with so much beauty and force, when the bar of Massachusetts convened to pay a tribute of respect to the memory of Judge STORY: "Justice, sir, is the great interest of man on earth. It is the fragment which holds civilized beings and civilized nations together. Wherever her temple stands, and so long as it is duly honored, there is a foundation for social security, general happiness, and the improvement and progress of our race. And whoever labors on this edifice with usefulness and distinction, whoever clears its foundations, strengthens its pillars, adorns its entablatures, or contributes to raise its august dome still higher in the skies, connects himself, in name and fame, and character, with that which is and must be as durable as the frame of human society." It will always be a delightful reminiscence of my life that I enjoyed the great honor of being associated with Mr. WEBSTER in the last case to which, as counsel, he brought the influence, not only of his great name, but of the talent, knowledge, industry and energy which it seemed neither time nor debility of body could impair while his intellect remained alive. It was a memorable association. Youth as I felt myself beside the veteran whose labors I sought to lessen, I could not but feel that the aged but sturdy oak which I sought to maintain preserved its pristine vigor, and that our cause could lean on that alone nor want any other support. It was a sublime illustration of the consoling truth, that the divine intelligence which the Almighty kindles in man may continue to burn with the brilliancy of its first illumination, when the temple, made radiant by its humble flame, has begun to perish. He was required to perform labor from which many a younger man would have shrunk, and at times what was physical of the great man fretted under its toil; but the mind reproached the machine it governed, and steadfastly and steadily, without murmur or complaint, pursued its investigations, never pausing, except to be certain of truth, never satisfied until it was capable of demonstration. During all the time allotted to this preparation he performed all his duties in the State Department with his usual attention and industry. In his journey through the devious passages of a complicated history, it was sufficient pleasure to me if I could lend the glimmer of my feeble capacity to prevent his stumbling over obstacles which might not arrest his attention, as he contemplated the higher regions of the investigation. I was delighted with his patience, his willingness to be informed, the anxiety he evinced to be conducted to the real merits of the controversy, cheerfully accepting the services of any guide, if he could at last be led from the darkness into that open day, the light of which, afterwards concentrating in him as an intellectual sun, he could diffuse over the cause, and the tribunal, that the fertilizing irradiation might secure the fruits of enlightened justice in full maturity. You can excuse the pride with which I refer to the kind attention he paid to my poor effort in the struggle which it remained for him to terminate in triumph. I can never forget the evident emotion with which a large and intelligent auditory listened to the clear, learned, logical and conclusive demonstration, by which he advanced to the point he set out to reach, taking captive with him the judgment of all his hearers. A man of more years than are prescribed as the limit of human existence—a lawyer at a period of life, when in the ordinary course of nature, zeal would be chilled, the interest in a cause materially lessened, care as to its decision soon overtaken by indifference, the applause of success, or the chagrin of defeat, equally transitory, and yet old as he was, over-tasked as one might well conclude, he suggested to all of us how gigantic, how irresistable must have been his efforts in years gone by, when thus in his age he outstripped all competitors in the race for success or fame. But a higher, a noble result, attended his last professional triumph. He made us all feel what dignity and honor the profession could derive from one lofty display of courtesy and consideration by its greatest member, where a smaller intellect might have exhibited only a grovelling pursuit of that advantage over an opponent in debate, so often secured by means which injuriously affect the profession itself. He spoke and acted so as to present in the most interesting light the character of a true, educated, and refined lawyer, from whose demeanor the principle and breeding of the gentleman should never be absent. He closed his professional career in a State which deserves all honor for its unostentatious devotion to law and order, and the compliment which he paid to its jurisprudence and judiciary could not have been more meritoriously bestowed. New-Jersey, never boastful of what it has done for the Republic, little likely to be carried away by the vanity which a State, like an individual, too often exhibits, may nevertheless acknowledge her gratification that the last forensic effort of the greatest American lawyer was made in her presence, and on her soil. I will speak presently of Mr. WEBSTER'S political life—of his actions in the great theatre where he met the constant gaze of his countrymen—where he every often commanded the attention of the whole civilized world, and where he performed for the benefit of mankind those patriotic deeds, gratitude for which shall abide forever in the heart of this nation. But before passing to that most important part of his career, I must exhibit him to you in other and interesting relations. Certainly not in this country or age—I think in no country or era—has an intellect quite equal to that of WEBSTER appeared on earth. His superb head—"that lofty deme of thought"—his expansive brow, and the searching expression of his profound eye, indicated that there was no distance to which his intelligence might not reach—no combination, process, or result of thought, too large for the grasp of his conception. Unlike most men, who enjoy, at a distance from close and familiar examination, a reputation for more greatness than they possess, WEBSTER actually enlarged as you approached him, and in the quiet of a parlor impressed you more, if possible, than in the most important efforts before the public. His mind was prodigious in compass and power. Ideas familiar amongst men, when submitted to his reflection, seemed to be enlarged, and after being forged and fashioned anew in his brain, came forth with increased power, and seemed rather to bestow strength on language than to receive force from it. Though his perceptions were rapid, it was his habit to subject to his reason and judgment even what seemed self-evident, and to use no expression, to deem none ready for use, until it fitted precisely the thought he meant to convey. In this he was cautious and distrusting man: he formed no opinion except on mature consideration—he spoke from preparation—he avoided the affectation of purely extemporaneous speech when the importance of an occasion required that speech should be judicious and valuable—he was Athenian in the elaboration of his great public addresses—he trusted his language to no hurried or loose report where it was possible to have it correctly expressed under his own supervision. Approaching a subject, he was not satisfied with a comprehensive glance at its general character of bearing, but calmly and closely surveyed all its parts, considered them in their various relations, and gathering a reliable judgment from the whole examination, laid it before you in words as ponderous as they were clear. He never uttered a mystical sentence. There was no imperfection in the thought—no ambiguity in the expression. He made all men understand him by thoroughly understanding himself. He knew that if we do not express ourselves clearly it is because we have nothing clear to express. He made thoughts simple, and was not afraid to use simple words in uttering them. And yet when the dignity of one thought, or of a succession of noble thoughts, warranted a corresponding dignity of language, the grandest words bore his ideas along, and his sentences moved forward with majestic march. He was a scholar. He had stored his mind with treasures of classic lore, and received on his style the impress of that which delighted him in the great authors. Who that heard it will ever forget the last and elegant address which he delivered before the American Historical Society in this City? Our ripest scholars—men distinguished in every intellectual department—clustered around the old man and watched, with an interest that increased with every step he took, his journey over the literary world of antiquity. The great lawyer, the great statesman, the patriarch of threescore and ten, was gathering flowers and forming garlands in the classic fields where he had so often reveled in his youth. He spoke of the old authors from familiar acquaintance with them, led them before us, introduced them as dear friends, and described their qualities at once with the familiarity of friendship and the discrimination of a Censor. The great historians lived before us. We grew intimate with TACITUS, LIVY, SALLUST and THUCYDIDES. We spent a delightful hour in society to which some of us had never before been admitted, and from which others had unwisely absented themselves too long. While WEBSTER enriched his mind with acquisitions from the past, he also judiciously profited by modern literature. He had the highest admiration of SHAKSPERE, whose works he not merely read, but studied. To this we may often attribute his happy selection of words. Perhaps it explains how he obtained the purity and power of diction for which his speeches and writings are so remarkable. He did not attempt that eloquence which abounds in gorgeous imagery, words that burn and sparkle, and periods harmonized into music. Careful, happy as he was in clothing the thought, he yet valued the thought itself more than the drapery. His style of composition, with far greater strength than ADDISON'S, is not less simple. In what he has written or spoken, you perceive his meaning at once. The idea is never obscured by ornaments. All his works exhibit beauty, but it is the beauty that consists with strength. And it is not erroneous to say, that if WEBSTER had to depend for his equal place amongst the greatest men in history, exclusively on his claims as a mere orator, his compositions as a writer, or his nobler achievements as a statesman, he would be well entitled to association with any man of any age or country.

But it is as the statesman—the American statesman—that DANIEL WEBSTER is destined to have the widest and most enduring fame. In this respect he is American, and the property of America. It was his good fortune to render his country services which cannot be too highly appreciated. The time and place of his birth, and the history of his family, naturally inclined him to seek political distinction. He was born before our revolutionary struggle had been crowned with the success which established the Republic, and made our land an asylum and a refuge for the oppressed. His father took part in that struggle. The stories of its perils, its defeats, its sufferings and its successes, were related to him in his early life by the actors in the great event. He imbibed and cherished the patriotic feeling which animated those heroes. He felt that to them, to all the patriots of the revolution, a debt of eternal gratitude was due, and it could only be discharged by insuring to all their posterity, to their country forever, the free and happy form of government to obtain which so much suffering was encountered, and unrivalled courage shown. He resolved to exert all his power in effecting that great purpose. He made himself familiar with constitutional history. He considered fully the eventful incidents which occurred between the close of the war and the adoption of the Federal Constitution; and having deliberately formed the opinion which never changed, and which he never for a moment distrusted, that the Constitution of the United States maintained and enforced in its every provision, in spirit and in letter, was the only means which human wisdom could contrive to hold the States of our confederacy in close and happy association, he determined that the greatest efforts of his whole life should be made in preserving that Constitution inviolable—intact, just as it came from the hands of the sages who devised it. The Constitution of the United States! The productions of the first American Congress elicited from Lord CHATHAM his memorable eulogium. He declared that, for solidity of reasoning, force of sagacity, and wisdom of conclusion, no body of men could stand in preference to that Congress. If the works they alluded to deserved the high encomium bestowed by England's most enlightened statesman, in what terms can we sufficiently praise the wonderful, and I hope imperishable, compact which gave us a national character—which has enabled us to cover the nation with glory, and which affords all the means of achieving for our country in the future, new opening to it so full of brilliant promise, a greatness and prosperity never before witnessed on earth. The Federal Constitution bound the States together by ties of common interest, through securities for common happiness, and leaving them so much separate sovereignty as was not surrendered for the general good of all, established a national Government, no power to improve which, in any respect consistently with the existence of such a Government at all, has ever been or ever will be discovered. That ligament of united interests should always have been, and should forever continue to be, preserved with reverence; guarded with unceasing care; observed by all men within the land; maintained by every citizen to the utmost extent to which he has the means of giving it support; and kept high above and beyond all bad influences which either a fanatic or a traitor could have the ingenuity or the wickedness to direct against it. That Constitution first enclosed in its parental embrace only thirteen colonies; but it was invested with an inherent power to enlarge its generous capacity—to receive into its arms new States—nay, the whole continent—even territory beyond—to shelter all that wide expanse with its protecting care, and to diffuse happiness and secure honor to all. WEBSTER lived to see eighteen new States in happy fraternal connection with the original thirteen; and thank God, he died undisturbed by the slightest fear that the holds of affection which keep them thus together can ever be loosened while the name of American continues to deserve honor. If we take a broad view of his entire political life, we find that it was as the champion of the Federal Constitution that he rose to the greatest altitude before his countrymen, displayed the most thrilling eloquence, won his greatest victories, and entitled himself to the largest gratitude. In that championship he encountered the first intellects of America—the brilliant, enthusiastic HAYNE—the acute, pure, profound CALHOUN, and others whose names your own recollections will furnish. The passage between HAYNE and WEBSTER has always been considered unequalled for interest by any similar incident in parliamentary history. The stimulus of the fiery assault was required to awaken in WEBSTER the whole slumbering energy of his nature. When thus roused, he developed in its full majesty the stupendous intellectual power which he never before had been provoked to employ in debate; and the result was, not that HAYNE ceased to be considered great, but that WEBSTER, proved himself to be greater. HAYNE lost nothing of that reputation so brilliant for a man of his years; but the reputation of WEBSTER, fixed at that hour, gave him a position before the American people, than which none ever has been nor can be more exalted. In the discussions between CALHOUN and WEBSTER, all arguments that the ablest or most subtle minds could suggest appeared on either side of the great question as to the exact boundary between the power of the general government and that of a State, and the precise nature of the compact between the constituent parts of our national organization. This is not a time to consider the points involved in that controversy. It is our pride to know that the intellectual conflict of the two master minds furnished a display of splendid genius, knowledge of political science, eloquence and reason, which charmed while it astonished a Senate which could number amongst its other illustrious members, the warm hearted, enthusiastic fearless and gallant HENRY CLAY. WEBSTER survived his two worthy compeers; but it delights every true American heart to know that the great triumvirate defended the Union against its last danger. In the Senate Chamber, which shall no more behold either of the three illustrious men whose stirring tones its walls have so often echoed, WEBSTER delivered the funeral eulogium on CALHOUN. Yet, in that Chamber, where not many days before the great Southerner came from the very bed of death, and with marble brow—an eye, the effulgence of which could only cease with life—with a spirit which even the cold touch of the great destroyer could not for a moment appal—presented to the body which his mind had so often instructed, his purity always awed, and his dignity elevated, the last appeal for the maintenance of those doctrines which, whatever men may think of their truth, all will say he advocated with sincerity, and with fidelity, with zeal and with ability never surpassed in the world. But let him speak of that noble man whose own grand language never illustrated a character more worthy: "Mr. CALHOUN was calculated to be a leader in whatsoever association of political friends he was thrown. He was a man of undoubted genius and commanding talent. All the country and all the world admit that. His mind was both perceptive and vigorous. It was clear, quick and strong. * * * His demeanor as a Senator is known to us all—is appreciated, venerated by us all. No man was more respectful to others; no man carried himself with greater decorum—no man with superior dignity. I think there is not one of us, when he last addressed us from his seat in the Senate, his form still erect, with a voice by no means indicating such a degree of physical weakness as did in fact possess him, with clear tones and an impressive, and I may say an imposing manner, who did not feel that he might imagine that we saw before us a Senator of Rome while Rome survived." We are not called upon now to review the course of WEBSTER in reference to the great questions of policy which, during his long public life, provoked between hostile parties in the country so much fierce controversy. We differ with our most honored statesmen and with one another on subjects which concern us all, and the action upon which is to affect us all, but about which we cannot be united in sentiment, as we must be in interest, I trust, however, that recent events in our country, the solemn admonition furnished by the decease of the great men on whom we have been so long accustomed to rely, that the increasing necessity to cultivate a brotherly feeling all over the land, and to advance the glory while we guard the safety of our beloved Republic, will dispel the rancor of party feeling, encourage the utmost liberality in matters of opinion, and incite us to indulge rivalry only in the effort to surpass each other in fidelity and devotion to the country, which we may not all serve in the same way, but all have the power to serve well. I leave WEBSTER'S general political life to the historian—to his countrymen—to the posterity who will judge it calmly and with right appreciation. But from that eventful career I must select for this occasion that by which I think it was and is most adorned. I refer to the last and most memorable struggle which he made to preserve for you and for me, for this land and its people, now, and through the long lapse of coming ages, "one country—one Constitution—one destiny." He was impelled to that holy enterprise by that love for the Constitution which he has expressed on so many occasions and always so well: "I am bound to it," said he, "I am bound to it by indissoluble ties of affection and duty, and I shall cheerfully partake in its fortunes and its fate. I am ready to perform my own appropriate part whenever and wherever the occasion may call on me, and to take my chance among those upon whom blows may fall first and fell thickest. I shall exert every faculty I possess in aiding to prevent the Constitution from being nullified, destroyed, or impaired; and even should I see it fall, I will still, with a voice feeble, perhaps, but earnest as ever issued from human lips, and with fidelity and zeal which nothing shall extinguish, call on the people to come to its rescue." This was uttered at an early period in his political life. The period arrived when he thought it was demanded of him to go forth and meet the blows. He did as he had promised, and made sturdy battle in the good old cause. Hear him at the age of seventy:—"Never did there devolve on any generation of men higher trusts than now devolve upon us, for the preservation of this Constitution and the harmony and peace of all who are determined to live under it. Let us make our generation one of the strongest and brightest links in that golden chain which is destined, I fondly believe, to grapple the people of all the States to this Constitution for ages to come." I will furnish one more illustrative extract from a letter which, on the 27th of January, 1851, Mr. WEBSTER addressed to JAMES A. HAMILTON, Esq., and others, of Westchester, New-York.—"For myself, I confess that if I were to witness the breaking up of the Union and Constitution of the United States, I should bow myself to the earth in confusion of face; I should wish to hide myself from the observance of mankind, unless I could stand up and declare truly before God and man, that by the utmost exertion of every faculty with which my Creator has endowed me I had labored to avert the catastrophe." What spirit-stirring words are these! What a response they command from every heart faithful to our Union. May the sentiment thus expressed pervade the whole mind, and possess the entire soul of America through all time. May it be taught to the American youth as part of his prayer to be uttered, and felt when uttered; as a declaration of duty only second to that which he owes to Heaven. And when he sends up his orisons to the Throne of Grace itself, may the appeal for his own salvation be attended always with one for the salvation of that country which nature, and all the dictates of patriotism, call upon him to defend, support, and honor, and for which he should be ready at any moment to lay down his life

Young men of America! Let those words of one who passed his life that you might enjoy the happiness which now is yours, sink deep into your hearts. You have health and strength. With you it is yet the morning of life. You move and prosper in the light of institutions created and secured by patriotism. The generous enthusiasm which animated their spirits should burn brilliantly in your bosoms. The patriotism which actuated them should in your young hearts be no sluggish sentiment, fading and failing in unworthy repose, but a living, active principle, animating and guiding your thoughts, your purposes and your actions. As you move nearer to age, the ardent emotions which now influence you, may be chilled into indifference. Standing on the border line whence I find my affections turning to the past, and my fears resting over the future, I have scarcely the right to appeal to the young men in the tones of brotherhood, nor have I authority to call on them in virtue of any experience which age might bestow. But I may, and do entreat you by the blood which courses in your veins, by the love you bear your native land, by your gratitude for the past and your hopes of the future, to emulate the great example of WEBSTER, who despite his fullness of years, despite the selfish influences constantly operating around him during a long and laborious life of service, often so ill-requited, retained to his last moment a sympathy with his race, and an interest in all that might improve and dignify it, not less ardent than that which glowed within him in the pride of his manhood. And when you trace and follow him along the path which his genius and merit illumined, if any of his sentiments differing from your own should, though for an instant, qualify your regard for his character or services, restore him at once to your affection and reverence, by the just recollection that in every sentiment he felt, every thought he formed, every word he uttered, and every act he performed, he was at all times, and in all places, in heart, soul, speech and action, an American. The world has furnished heroes whose ambition has journeyed through blood and devastion to win the fame of history. Nations have been conquered, empires overthrown, races subdued and exterminated, to satisfy the craving of some splendid egotist, yearning for power and glory. The world has been too frequently captivated by the record of such careers. It is becoming more just. The merit of faithful service is acquiring great esteem amongst men. They honor example, such as was afforded when in his age WEBSTER, so worthy of repose after long travail for the people, felt himself called to use his giant energies in opposing insidious schemes by which he believed in all the sincerity of his soul, that the Union was jeopardied. The Union was in danger! The Constitution was threatened! He went forth to battle for it—NESTOR, with the heart of Cœur de Lion. He sought, found and conquered the enemy. He encountered the reviling of foes, sometimes the remonstrance of friends. He obeyed the dictates of his conscience. He adhered to the faith, he clung to the purpose of his life. New vigor animated his frame—new eloquence descended upon his lips. This was destined to be the crowning glory of his life and he earned it nobly. Young men of America! Do you fully realize the incalculable importance of preserving the Constitution and the Union for which the great champion of both toiled with such earnestness? By what name would you be known on earth? By what name will you describe to posterity the immortal men who wrested the colonies of this continent from British oppression? There are here to night natives of many, perhaps of all the States, and doubtless they feel children's love for the places in which they were born. Here are, also, exiles from many a fatherland beyond the deep. They have left forever the scenes of their youth—the graves where their ancestors moulder. They came here to mingle and be happy with our people. Behold our territory extending to the Pacific. See a new and golden State making rapid strides to greatness, in a region which, but a few years since, was considered scarcely within the pale of civilization. A restless ambition for more territory excites attention, if not fear, at home and abroad. All the land we acquire, all the myriads of beings spread over it, the natives born on the soil, the millions thronging thither from the Old World—all these must be included under one Government, and made to feel the same interest in its welfare. And how can this be effected? Not by segregating classes according to locality of birth, but by the combination of all agencies, moral, social, and political, to make all who live under our Constitution feel that our country, in its whole extent, and in every inch of its soil, is America; and that those who reside upon it, with the intention to yield our Government allegiance, are to be known, in all that concerns their civil interests and obligations, as Americans, and Americans only. This policy, and this alone, can secure us a national character. As Americans, we have already earned distinction amongst nations. No prophecy can prescribe limits too remote for the extension of our greatness. The world cannot but wonder at our progress. It has startled, and must continue to startle the old empires. From no spirit of aggression, for no object of mere interest, against no right, in furtherance of no wrong, should we seek to enlarge our dominions, or glorify our name. But, yielding no jot or title of our right as a people, submitting neither to indignity nor dictation from foreign powers, peaceably pursuing the objects of our government, and never abstaining through fear of all that foreign powers can do, from exercising a generous sympathy for all mankind whenever and wherever humanity requires, we will go on with a design to make our name, as Americans, equal at least in honor and greatness to any which has designated a race a people from the beginning of time. And when anything occurs, which touching the pulse of the whole people, finds the nation's heart vibrating from a sense of national pleasure, or any other national feeling—when we feel how blessed is the fraternal association of American States, and what great abilities have been employed to rivet the bands binding them in close embrace—in our devout thanks to those who under Providence have contributed to perpetuate our Union for us and our prosperity—no man can claim and no man shall receive, in history, a prouder place than WEBSTER. He is gone! His voice can never more be heard on earth. He could not bequeath to the intellect employed so long and so faithfully for our advantage, but he has given us the legacy of that intellect's productions. Many a future generation will linger over them with delight. May the hour never arrive when they will cease to be regarded, not alone as models of style for American youth, but as words of wisdom from which Americans and American citizens shall obtain the rules to guide them and to encourage them in the performance of their duty to the Republic. WEBSTER is gone. His mission ended as it began—in honor. He died as became a man, sensible of his responsibilities to his Maker. He appreciated the truths expressed when he spoke in honor of a great professional brother whose loss he deplored: "Religion is a necessary and indispensable element in any great human character. There is no living without it. Religion is the tie that connects man with his Maker and holds him to his throne. If that tie be all sundered, all broken, he floats away, a worthless atom in the universe—its proper attractions all gone; its destiny thwarted, and its whole future nothing but darkness, desolation and death." He went out upon the dread path of the next life, hoping to be supported by the staff and crutch his Maker could afford. He died with the simplicity which marked his character and life. He said, on a memorable occasion: "One may live as a conqueror, a king, or a magistrate, but he must die as a man. The bed of death brings every human being to his pure individuality." Reduced to that singleness of existence, WEBSTER calmly awaited and resignedly met the common doom of our race. Family and friends stood around his bed and consoled his latest moments. And when it was made known that the mind of which our country boasted, as the most brilliant jewel in her coronet, had lost its lustre for ever, the whole land throbbed with anguish. WEBSTER was a man of whom any nation would have been proud at any era in history. He could not have existed without occupying the highest position among men. Europe would have loaded him with titles and rewards. Greece, which esteemed as a highest honor, the funeral obsequies and a funeral oration, would have exhausted its purest taste, and employed its greatest orator, to commemorate his great name. But the heart of such a man could not have been so touched by all else as by the grateful appreciation of his services emanating from his countrymen. Having referred on one occasion to his ancestors, and claimed for them only the merit of faithful devotion to their native land, [illegible] well that the year rolls to his eye, and his whole [illegible] with deep emotion, of the [illegible] "This is heraldry enough for me." He [illegible] There was a noble heart in this intellectual giant. Relieved from the cares of station and the demands of duty, he was a very social man. It was pleasant to converse with him—to see his brow relax, and a sweet smile light up his countenance. He had a quiet, genial, and effective humor, too. He was a modest man. With all his greatness, he met his fellows with respect. No human being could be more willing to receive and act upon a good suggestion, from whomsoever it might emanate. Like other truly great men, he avoided the error which makes lesser beings come to be pompous when they attain distinction. He could not be what he was without faults, and the frailty of great men seem to take their own proportions, and grow immense in the sight of men whose frailty, though greater, seem small, because never fully exposed, or but remotely exhibited to the public eye. A high regard for public and private morality pervades all his works. He was in the best sense of the term conservative, and this quality sometimes led him to act with more caution and less boldness than the occasion justified. He dreaded war above all evils except dishonor. In the negotiation of questions endangering our peaceful relations with other Governments, he exhibited the same large capacity which characterized all his public acts. He was not inferior as a diplomatist to any with whom he came in contact. The clearness, precision, and elegance which mark his correspondence with Lord ASHBURTON, cannot be too much admired. WEBSTER, CALHOUN, CLAY, ADAMS—all are departed! Other of our leading statesmen must, in the course of events, soon follow. The brightest lights of our galaxy are going out. The stars, by observation of which the bark was guided, are disappearing, and it becomes us to watch the noble vessel with the more zeal. For their successors, where shall we look? Answer, ye aged of the land! Look around, young men, and seek the pure and able to fill the vacant places in our councils. Our present is now all prosperity. The future encourages our fondest hopes. No speck of danger spots the clear horizon into which we peer. But the storm and the danger come suddenly, and often when we are unprepared. Let us be ever on the watch to avert the injury. Peril will threaten our Constitution. Unholy assaults may endanger our Union—but I have no fear of the result. I am incapable of contemplating a period when our banner, seen at all, will not be known and honored as the American flag—the flag of a united, powerful and happy nation, and now and forever, when the fanatic or the felon hand would humble that flag, or sully in the least its brilliant folds, and a faithful arm is interposed to check the desecration, may the bad hope which inspires the traitor be dismayed, and the noble purpose of the patriot, strengthened by the spirit of WEBSTER, which, ever at the point where danger assails his country, shall utter, to baffle treason and cheer fidelity, his own solemn words, "I still live."

Amusements.

WALLACK'S.—The "Rent Day" still continues the attraction here. It will be repeated this evening, together with the Farce of "His Last Legs" and "Two can play at that game."

—Mr. WALLACK takes his first Benefit on Friday night, and we understand he has selected for the interesting occasion one of his best comedy characters in the very best comedy presented this season—Rover in the *Wild Oats*. We heartily wish the talented veteran a bumper in numbers and a triumph in the evening's performance, both of which he is quite sure of. We could write a column in his just praise, and have the will; but there are two good reasons, either or both conclusive, why this would be a waste of words on his Benefit night: 1. The simple mention of the night and the occasion will more than fill his delightful house. And 2. To make much noise about it would create disappointment by sending to the Theatre hundreds who would be unable to find seats or standing-place. The box-book should be visited by Mr. W.'s old friends at once.

On Monday night Mr. J. WALLACK LESTER takes his Benefit, and this, too, will be another crowded occasion for the Lyceum. There is no truer actor in New-York than this gentleman. He has judgment, scholarship and taste, to aid a graceful stage address and fine person.

BURTONS.—The "Serious Family" is to be performed this evening, in addition to the comedy of "City Politics," and the farce of "One Thousand Millions."

NIBLO'S.—Opera, Ballet and the Drama have combined here for the evening's entertainments. First, we have the new farce of "Box and Cox," in which BROWNE plays—followed by a concert in which Madame BISHOP, ROSA JACQUES and the Opera Troupe sing several popular songs—among which are "Home, Sweet Home," "Comin' through the Rye," and the "Banks of the Guadalquiver." The performances conclude with the ballet of "When the Cat's away the Mice will play," in which Mons. COREY and Mella. BOLAN will appear.

THE BROADWAY.—The BATEMAN children made their second appearance last evening, in the comedietta of "Her Royal Highness," and the "Young Couple." Both of these were written expressly for the children, and in them they are inimitable. They display more self-possession than is often exhibited by older actors, and therefore their performances are natural and perfect. They have, no doubt, been carefully tutored, yet they seldom give any indication that they act in obedience to the tuition of others. Their engagement only lasts through this week. To-night they appear again in "Her Royal Highness," and the "Young Couple," to which is added the farce of "Married and Settled."

THE MUSEUM.—A well-known and popular drama in the evening, and two farces in the afternoon.

WOOD'S MINSTRELS—Will keep open house, and their audiences open faces, every night until further notice.

A Ship Newspaper.

To the Commercial Public.

Some weeks since, the undersigned issued a Circular announcing that it was intended "if sufficient encouragement offered," to commence the publication of a paper similar to the London *Lloyd's List*. The public having had an opportunity to reflect whether such a paper is *needed* by the merchants of the United States, canvassers have already commenced procuring the names of subscribers. In some cases the canvassers have been told by distinguished merchants that "they would wait and see the first number." If such is the *general* feeling of the business community, the first number will probably never appear; as the undersigned is neither able nor willing to commence an enterprise of so expensive and important a character unless there is a *fair* prospect of being enabled to go on without a sacrifice of money, time and labor.

At least one thousand subscribers will be required to start with; and the object of canvassing this city is to ascertain what proportion of that number New York will furnish. No money is required until it is fully ascertained that a sufficient number of subscribers have been secured to commence the publication; and gentlemen who are not called on by the canvasser, who are desirous to encourage the *only work of the kind in the United States*,

MEMORIALS OF MR. WEBSTER.

NUMBER TWELVE.

MARSHFIELD, August, 1848.

I left Newport before the grand fancy ball, which is to be the closing scene of this season's mock-drama, and hastened here, touching Boston on my way. A sail up the bay from Newport to Fall River, and a ride thence on the railway, must always be an agreeable pastime, but my trip on this occasion was doubly so, for I was in the most agreeable company. Three Boston ladies so far beguiled my attention, that I found myself at that city before I thought half time enough had elapsed. All I remember seeing on the way were some handsome landscapes, some pretty islands, a few flourishing hamlets, and a great many smiles. Of Boston I shall not say much. The hotels were crowded, and the accommodations afforded to a sportsman and his dog were not those of which I am disposed to boast. When I speak of my dog, by the way, don't imagine he is the same Cato so much noted during my early traveling and sporting.—His days have been numbered. This is Cato the younger. Instead of spending a day, as I was wont to do, coming here on foot, that I might have a crack at woodcock and other birds along the path, I took the cars on the Old Colony road, with my fishing-tackle, dog and gun, and was brought to Kingston, seven miles distant from this, with the speed of steam. I wish Capt. MILES STANDISH could have seen us coming.

Marshfield appears better, far better than ever. All things about this farm, notwithstanding the prolonged absence of the great agriculturist, who expends upon it annually so much skill, are in good repair, and here "two blades of grass" are made to grow where, in truth, "only one grew before."

When I arrived at the mansion of the great man who permits me to call him my friend, I found no one in except his faithful GEORGE, who made me feel at home. It was towards the close of the day, and the cool breezes from the ocean had sprung up to fan the face of nature. The herds of oxen, of cows, and of younger cattle, which the heat of the day had driven to the shades, were then venturing forth; the bleating flocks were visible, and all the inhabitants of the farm were astir. There was an enchantment in the scene before me, which the hot bricks and dusty streets of a crowded town rarely present to the mind. The ladies had gone out for a drive; I entered my room to await their return.

From what I had heard, I expected to find Mr. WEBSTER confined to his house with illness, brought on by severe labors at Washington, and the journeys hither and thither during the late oppressively hot weather; but in a few moments after my arrival, my apprehensions were dispelled by his cheering voice calling me out (for GEORGE had told him I was here) to see the result of his afternoon's sport, in the shape of eight or ten blue fish, which he had just brought from Duxbury Bay. There they were, on the clean straw in his buggy wagon, a sight gratifying to a fisherman, and giving me no very distant idea of a delicious chowder. He is not sick. His iron constitution manfully sustains him against the ravages of time, under the most incessant toil, and in the midst of the most heart-rending afflictions. Let it be the prayer of his countrymen that his health may not be impaired, and that the years on years to which he is entitled before old age comes, and his undiminished intellect, may be devoted to his country during the perils through which she too often passes. While the governments of the old world, touched by the potent influence of the new, are crumbling to atoms, it is of vital importance that he, who has so often averted imminent dangers, should be on the watch tower of the most exposed battlement.

In a day or two he will meet his friends and neighbors on his own farm, under the shade of his own trees, and give them the benefit of his wisdom and experience, by suggestions touching the coming election. He is true to his country and his party; indeed he cannot be otherwise, and he yields to no complaints, to no unworthy motives, but on the contrary, is governed by the loftiest patriotism, and will now and always do his duty to both. A whisper at variance with this is a gross slander. He does not always follow blindly this or that particular leader in the party, but acting on his own judgment and experience, he is always consistent, always right.

After Mr. WEBSTER had given some directions about his farming affairs, I joined him in his library. He bade me welcome to Marshfield. The many pleasant scenes—field sports, fishing and social amusements through which it has been my good fortune, as well as great pleasure, to pass with him here and elsewhere, and of which I have given you some accounts in years gone by, are the gems of my life. Arrangements are already made for the cheerful repetition of some of them, while I am in this vicinity. The ladies returned and are with us.

The pleasures of the day and many agreeable incidents were talked over. Supper was announced, and after supper each took himself to that which was most agreeable. I came back to the library, and while looking over a large number of books, ancient and modern, as I went from case to case, I was instructed and amused by an account of the sale of the copyright of "Paradise Lost." MILTON, it seems, contracted to sell it to one SAMUEL SIMMONS, on the following terms: £5 to be paid down, £5 to be paid on the sale of thirteen hundred copies, £5 on the sale of thirteen hundred copies of the second edition, and £5 on the sale of the same number of the third. Only fifteen hundred of each to be printed. By his own receipt, dated April 26, 1669, it appears he received two instalments—£10 in all. The other £10 were received by his widow. Mr. SIMMONS sold it to one BALTHAZOR AYLMER for £25. It was afterwards sold to JACOB TONSON, who made a fortune from it. The evening has been cheerful. I shall now retire to dream, if I can, how rich I should be with all the money that has since been made from the selling of MILTON'S "Paradise Lost."

I wish I could give you a true idea of one of nature's concerts or operas as I hear it at this moment. The ocean on one side, with its continual roar, makes music as deep-toned and solemn as the fullest note of BENEVENTANO; a thousand insects are rendering vocal every bush and plant on the lawn, and on the border of the fish-pond on the other side. No Italian chorus I ever heard displayed finer voices. In the midst of all these comes the whip-poor-will, making the welkin ring with her wild notes, first on one side and then on the other, like TRUFFI, the *prima donna*, in one of her exciting scenas. What a glorious serenade to welcome slumber, and lull me while I sleep.

MARSHFIELD, August, 1848.

"But yonder comes the powerful King of day,
Rejoicing in the East."

Just as I sit down to write the sun is rising, and half his circle is seen from my window above the surface of the ocean. What a magnificent sight! How tame all the colors which art has put on canvas, when compared with the brilliancy of the scene before me. Come, ye citizens of Gotham, and see what ye rarely ever see in your lives—a glorious sunrise.

Bang! I hear the report of a gun. What has fallen?

On going to my window, I saw Mr. WEBSTER standing on the point of the bay which stretches inland to his garden wall, with a gun in his hand, the smoke rising above his head, and one of his men bringing to him a bird. He has shot a plump teal, one of the numerous kinds of wild fowl on his part of the coast, which had ventured thus late in the morning to linger too near the premises, not knowing that the sun never rises to find the owner asleep. For this unreasonable contempt of danger on its part we will taste the bird at dinner.

Excuse me for an hour, for I am called to take a ramble in the fields with boots proof against the morning dews, to use Mr. WEBSTER'S words, "to spy out the nakedness of the land." I don't think we shall find much nakedness to spy out.

I have returned from a delightful walk with farmer WEBSTER. Thousands have seen Mr. WEBSTER in the Capitol, where listening Senators were hearing the wisdom that fell from his lips; tens of thousands have heard him at the bar demanding justice, exculpating innocence, and expounding the law; hundreds of thousands "with up-turned faces," have been charmed by his eloquence in popular assemblies; and millions have read his speeches, sent by reporters to all parts of the civilized world; but comparatively few have seen and heard *farmer* WEBSTER, among his cattle and sheep, his crops and forstes, the products of his own care and labor. Whenever he is to speak on any of the above mentioned occasions, short-hand writers are sent to take down his words, so that no idea of his may be lost.

Now if the cultivators of the soil should send reporters to note down what he says touching their most useful and indispensable occupation, whenever he has occasion, they would be enriched, as the earth is by the overflowing of the Nile. In the fields walking through his crops, among his cattle and his sheep, each one suggesting a topic, he surpasses even himself. But alas! of what use is so much wisdom to me in a chase for a fox, or in shooting a woodcock, or in angling for a trout? Were I a farmer it would be otherwise.

We took a good look at the potatoes. If there is any crop worthy of attention, and indeed absolutely requiring it, Mr. WEBSTER says it is the *potato crop*, and especially so when it is liable to that fatal disease by which it is destroyed in so many countries. He has this season produced a large quantity, chiefly of two kinds, the mercers and the pinkeyes. He has never had a finer crop. He planted them early, and they are ripe early. Many are already harvested, and all have been ready for the harvest some time. They grow, he says, to a large size, with but few in a hill, and without any appearance of disease. He planted the seed on a light, loamy soil, which he prepared with a sub-soil plough, and manured with a fish called manhaden, and a sea-weed called kelp, taken from the ocean bordering on his farm. For this crop he uses no barn yard manure, for where it is scattered on the land, weeds will grow. At a proper time his men will take these potatoes to Boston, where their good quality will bring for them a good price.

We looked at the turnips. He has one field of ten acres, the best he has ever produced. He said he chooses for this crop also a light soil, and excludes from it all barn yard manure. Manure fresh from the sea is exactly the thing for turnips. All succulent crops delight in it. To-morrow he will show me how and where he obtains the weed, and how he uses it.

We next looked at a field of five acres of beets, growing by the side of the turnips in a most luxuriant manner. His preparation for this crop was like that of the potato and turnip, consequently the field is free from weeds. After the seed is once planted, he has nothing to do, but wait for the harvest to come. Mr. WEBSTER has a strict regard for what is called a rotation in crops, and generally makes his turnips and beets follow a crop of wheat or oats. These green crops, he says, do not exhaust the soil, but bring to it as much annually as they take away.

His corn is growing finely and promises an abundant harvest; and, as we passed over the stubble fields, I could see there had been an extraordinary yield. Mr. WEBSTER remarked that in this respect, "Nature had been bountiful." His barns are full.

Among his cattle he apparently takes great delight. He has imported some of the finest breeds in England and Scotland. His Devonshires, Durhams and Ayrshires are all noble specimens. He almost always has some prodigies in nature. Sometimes an ox, sometimes a cow; but this year he has a remarkable pair of twin steers, yearlings, exactly alike, and as large as a common three-year old.

His sheep, especially the South-Downs and Cheviots, are the finest I ever saw, and I presume they are not excelled by any in this country.

Coming through the lawn, around the fresh pond near the house, I saw a large number of the real Canada geese. He says they feed on grass, and flourish best when left alone, where they have access to water and islands beyond the leap of a fox. Here they have just such an island.

You must excuse me again, as I am going to take a ride with a lady. The "neighing and pawing steeds" are at the door.

MARSHFIELD, August, 1848.

* * * * On our return home we found the defender of the Constitution seated under the shade of the great elm tree, in front of his house, with several eminent men, his guests, talking gravely and wisely upon some political topics of deep concern to the country. I listened awhile and was greatly instructed, but under his own tree Mr. WEBSTER would rather talk on any other subject. Some gentlemen had come from a distance to see him on these subjects, but, as soon as courtesy would permit it, topics more agreeable were introduced. While under the trees, a messenger brought him a walking staff with this inscription: "Constantinople, September, 1846. The Honorable DANIEL WEBSTER, Marshfield, Massachusetts, United States of America, for whom this Daphne-wood stick was cut on the borders of the Bosphorus, where MAHOMET II. and the Greeks had their last field battle before the complete subjugation of the latter." It was a present from a clergyman. Mr. WEBSTER, in September, 1846, probably little thought that any one so far off was thinking to compliment him in this manner. His premises are greatly occupied by mementoes from all sorts of persons, in all the States and Kingdoms with which we have intercourse.

The house is filled with guests, and I see another carriage—full driving up the glen. I must dress for dinner.

MARSHFIELD, August, 1848.

Long before the sun rose, Mr. WEBSTER was in his library, pondering doubtless on what he should say to his neighbors, who are to meet him to-morrow, in other words, he is going to make a speech. Although it is taken for granted that he could draw from his immense storehouse on the spur of any moment, sufficient to give them tolerable satisfaction, and to produce the desired effect without much thinking, no man is more ready—such is never his practice. He would sooner appear before them half clothed, than half-prepared; and he has told me he would as soon stand up and tell them that he had garments enough at home, but did not think it worth while to put them on, as to tell them he could have made a satisfactory speech, perhaps, if he had taken the requisite pains. He never turns off his hearers by saying he throws out crude thoughts for their improvement and consideration, in which there may be something, or may be nothing. All the thoughts he throws out, have been well-digested, and all their bearings and soundings have been carefully ascertained. He holds it disrespectful in a high degree, to an audience that will listen to him, and perhaps come a great distance to do so, "to make an apology instead of a speech." Besides, what he is to say to-morrow, and indeed what he says on almost all occasions, is virtually said to the whole country. Several reporters are already on the ground—short-hand writers to send forth, on the wings of lightning, each word as soon as it shall be spoken. And he knows too, that each word will be weighed in a thousand scales, and if found wanting, complaints will be made.

I have never heard of a man who would take more pains to meet the just expectations of those who are to hear him, or be more particular in showing a proper respect to their opinions, taste, and their convenience, than Mr. WEBSTER. He even takes care that he is dressed in a becoming manner. Whoever saw him in Court, in the Senate, at dinner, at any party in the presence of ladies, or on any occasion, without discovering that he was dressed in a manner peculiarly proper? His uniform for the Senate and the Bar is, a blue coat with gilt buttons, a buff-colored vest and black pantaloons. It is not that he fancies he appears personally better in one suit than another, but because he will, on all occasions, show, by some mark of attention, that he omits nothing that is due to those before whom it is his duty or pleasure, to present himself. If he does not show this respect, it is because some circumstance prevents him. Hence it is, that whenever time is given, he goes before his hearers with every topic well considered, with every mark of respect.

He never writes out a speech, which he over and over again scratches and amends, and finally commits to memory *in hæc verba*, as many speakers do, but he prepares himself by thinking. The whole mass of matter pertaining to any subject he puts into the crucible of his brain, and there separates the dross from the pure gold, which he forges into links and forms the chain.

It is his custom to do this great business of thinking at an early hour, before any of the stirring events of the day, or matters of common concern come to occupy or divert his attention. Thus I saw him this morning in his library, surrounded by those countless volumes which contain the thoughts and learning of all preceding ages, with one hand in his vest pocket, standing erect, and his countenance illuminated as if he was communing with some master spirit. On the table lay the half sheet of paper on which he had noted down the index of the thoughts he was revolving. If HEALY will transfer to canvass a correct portrait, as I saw him, with all his surroundings, and catch a gleam of the inspiration which seemed, at that time, to have touched his mind, I will pay him any price he may ask. HARDING, the great artist, has done it to perfection, except, in his portrait, the right hand touches the table.

After breakfast Mr. WEBSTER and myself drove to the residence of his son, Mr. FLETCHER WEBSTER, who resides in a pleasant place on this farm, nearer the sea than the mansion house, and paid our regards to his accomplished lady, and for a while played with his children.

In driving and riding about I had seen scores of wagons and carts loaded with an article which had never before arrested my attention. I asked what it was. Mr. WEBSTER said it was kelp, a seaweed, to which he alluded yesterday. It is used by himself and neighbors to fertilize their farms, and one load of it, he says, is equal to three of manure taken from barnyards. In some countries it is used in making glass. I was curious to know all about it. He said previous to his coming to Marshfield it had never, to his knowledge, been used here, though thousands of tons were thrown on the shore annually, to be decomposed, and washed back again to the deep. It had long been used advantageously in Ireland and on the coast of Scotland. He drove me to the beach, that I might see where the bounteous ocean deposited so much real wealth. There it lay, in an extended pile, at high water-mark, from which the waves had receded, leaving it in a convenient position to be taken away, and there could not be less than one thousand tons or loads. It has a greenish appearance, and is, beyond all doubt, very rich in fertilizing qualities. In ancient times, when Heaven rained down manna, there was no more cause for gratitude than this bounteous gift.

Between the beach and the uplands a small river runs, some distance partly parallel to the shore of the ocean, and, without a bridge, would prevent communication. Mr. WEBSTER and the Hon GERSHON S. WESTON, a rich and liberal citizen of Duxbury, headed a subscription to build one, and thereby afforded the inhabitants of the neighboring farms an opportunity to use it. A greater public benefit can scarcely be conferred than to disclose such a source of wealth, and, at the same time, open the way to its general enjoyment.

Having seen where it was obtained, we drove to that part of his farm which he was covering with it. After spreading it carefully and evenly over the surface, he turns it deep into the soil by plows, each drawn by three yoke of oxen, in its fresh state. There his men were at work, as if their lives depended on what they could accomplish in a short time. He says this plan is adopted by the Kentish and Suffolk farmers, and many of the Scotch, and he has found that by consigning it to the soil as soon as possible after it comes from the sea, the better will be its effects. After the salt water has drained from the weeds, and a partial decomposition has taken place, its value will be materially diminished. His poorest lands, those that have been worn and tilled since the Pilgrims landed, are benefitted and rendered greatly productive by its use.

One chief excellence, he says, this manure possesses over barn yard, and which he highly prizes, is that it brings with it no noxious weeds, which require vast labor to destroy them, or which exhaust the land. It freshens and endows the soil with capacity to produce the most luxuriant crops. All his lands in which he produces potatoes, turnips, and beets, are fertilized with kelp. No plant, he says, delights in it so much as potato. Hence one of the reasons for his having so fine a crop, always free from the disease so destructive in other parts of the country.

In rating one load of this at a value equal to three of the other kind, he thinks he underrates it. Although these green manures have been in use since men began to till the land, they have not been systematically used. The idea of piling them up and leaving them to decompose before using them, he entirely repudiates, and shows beyond all doubt the advantage of using not only this, but all green manures in their freshest possible state.

While upon our morning excursion, we went to the top of Bascom Hill, which is one of the highest promontories of his farm, and sat in the enjoyment of the breeze, in the shade of a rude summer house erected for that purpose. From this point, farmer WEBSTER can view his whole plantation. On its summit has been also planted a flag-staff a hundred feet high, with halliards for hoisting and lowering the American flag. I have spoken of this on another occasion.

On the Fourth of July, and on any important occasion, its stars and stripes are flung to the wind, and can be hailed by the mariner as he approaches the shores of the greatest nation on earth.

We have made up our minds to use the language of Mr. WEBSTER, that "there are some codfish off in the vicinity of South Rock, waiting to see us; and we are not the men to disappoint them."

WASHINGTON, March 8, 1850.

It happens to be my great and good luck to be here at this interesting stage in the progress of national events, and that I heard Mr. WEBSTER'S speech yesterday in the Senate. I have never been present on any occasion more interesting, or when the excitement ran higher, or on any to which my country will recur with more pleasure.

It had been known for several days that, on Thursday, Mr. WEBSTER was to speak on the subjects which shake the foundations of our Government. Mr. CALHOUN, the greatest champion of the South, uttering sentiments which made many stout hearts tremble, had spoken on Monday, and his speech, like flashes of lightning, had been seen simultaneously in all parts of the surrounding country; consequently every man or woman who could come to Washington with any hope of hearing Mr. WEBSTER was here. The day itself was glorious. At an early hour crowds of ladies and gentlemen moved along the avenue, and besieged every door of the Senate Chamber.

On the opening of the galleries they were immediately filled by the most fortunate, but the crowd without was not sensibly diminished. At 10 o'clock, two hours before the Senate was to convene, privileged persons, and other gentlemen and ladies with permits from Senators, began to pour into the Senate chamber itself. Soon all the seats except the chairs of the Senators were occupied by ladies whose smiles had won the privilege to enter, while the lobbies were crowded with members of the other house and other eminent gentlemen standing. Soon the Senators themselves made their appearance with more ladies—their wives, daughters and friends—and then extra chairs, and sofas, and temporary seats, made with public documents piled one upon another, were called into use. The steps which surround the Vice-President's chair were occupied by ladies, while between every two Senators was sandwiched at least one pretty woman. In many instances gallantry so far overcame convenience that the Senators gave up their own seats to ladies, standing themselves in the crowd. There was not unoccupied a spot in that chamber above or below, or in any avenue leading to it, where the sound of Mr. WEBSTER'S voice could be heard.

It was a magnificent sight. The assembled wisdom and beauty of this country never before beheld an audience of a higher grade.

At 12 o'clock the Vice-President took the chair, and a rap on the table with the ivory mallet before him called the Senate to order; then a prayer was made by Rev. Mr. BUTLER, and the minutes of the previous day were read by the Secretary. As soon as possible the Senate proceeded to the special order of the day, which was the subject of the Compromise. The Vice-President said that Mr. WALKER, of Wisconsin, not having finished his speech the day before, was entitled to the floor. Thereupon Mr. WALKER rose and said:

"Mr. PRESIDENT—This vast audience has not assembled to hear me; and there is but one man, in my opinion, who can assemble such an audience. They expect to hear him, and I feel it to be my duty, as well as my pleasure, to give the floor, therefore, to the Senator from Massachusetts."

In a moment the buzz of a thousand voices and whispers was silenced, and as many bright and piercing eyes were turned to the seat of Mr. WEBSTER. With that self-possession which so eminently distinguished him, he rose, passed his hand over his brow, bowed to the Vice-President, surveyed the multitude in his presence, expressed his obligations to the gentleman who had yielded the floor to him, and began by saying: "Mr. President, I wish to speak, to-day, not as a Massachusetts man, not as a Northern man, but as an American and a member of the Senate of the United States." And he did so speak. He made, as you and hundreds of thousands ere this reaches you will have read, one of the greatest speeches he ever uttered, if not the greatest of all.

It was my good fortune, by the courtesy of a Senator, to have a position on the floor of the Senate, exactly in front of the Speaker. I therefore heard every word, and saw every gesture, and every look. In manner, as well perhaps as in matter, he surpassed himself. It was not an occasion for fluent oratory, as if it were a dinner speech, and therefore nothing of that sort was introduced. It was not a political harrangue, made to excite the action or draw forth the plaudits of the people. It was none of those occasions on which we are apt to look for smart sayings, classical allusions or any of the flowers of speech.

It was a grave occasion. It was before the Senate of the United States, treating the Senate as if it were what it ought to be, whether it is or not. The question was, substantially, "SHALL OR SHALL NOT THE UNION BE DISSOLVED?" When, in your time or mine, has arisen a question more momentous? Never, and Heaven grant that hereafter the question may never be asked. He spoke three hours; yet, what is extraordinary, he never looked at his notes except to take from them copies of resolutions and several extracts from his former speeches, which he asked Mr. GREEN, whose seat is near his own, to read for him. He never transposed a sentence, or attempted to change the phraseology of an idea he had put forth; but his speech came on, as the Mississippi rolls from its fountains, increasing in depth and width till it terminates in the ocean.

I happen to know that it was his intention to occupy parts of two days. He supposed that, in the order of business, he should begin not far from 2 o'clock, and might speak till the usual hour for the adjournment of the Senate, and that on the next morning he could finish what he had to say. He had notes prepared on half a sheet of letter paper, to which he would have referred, and he would have introduced several other topics, had Mr. WALKER not given way, and had he not concluded thereupon to curtail his speech to what could be submitted on that morning. Hence the reason of his laying aside his notes, and making, as he did, an entirely extemporaneous speech, more brief than it would otherwise have been and purposely stripped of ornament.

His utterance was slow and his enunciation very distinct. His voice was generally raised just loud enough to be heard clearly in all parts of the chamber, and only occasionally rose to a pitch indicating exitement. As he approached the close he became a little warm, and the Senate felt and manifested the force of his sentiments. When the idea of dissolving the Union by peaceable secession came into his mind, his eyes appeared like two balls of fire, and his gesticulation indicated the strength of his patriotic impulses.

His whole manner spoke on this topic more than any words that he could command. Not a sound—not even the falling of a pin—broke the silence between his sentences. He stood erect, with his burning eyes fixed on Mr. CALHOUN, to whom at this instant every eye was drawn, and to whom a hundred curling lips were bidding simultaneous defiance. I should like to see and study for hours a true picture of the Senate, taken at that moment. A more sublime *tableau vivant* I never expect to see.

There was one sentance on the subject of the proposed Southern Convention which roused the feelings of those venerating the name of ANDREW JACKSON, who swore "by the eternal this Union *must* and SHALL be preserved," and who lies in his tomb at Nashville.

"I believe," said Mr. WEBSTER, "if the Convention meet at all, it will be for this purpose; for certainly, if they meet for any purpose hostile to the Union, they have been singularly inappropriate in their selection of a place. I remember, Sir, that when the treaty was concluded between France and England at the peace of Amiens, a stern old Englishman and an orator, who disliked the terms of the peace as ignominious to England, said in the House of Commons, that if King WILLIAM could know the terms of the treaty, he would turn in his coffin. Let me commend the saying, in all its emphasis and in all its force, to any body who shall meet at Nashville for the purpose of concerting measures for the overthrow of the Union of this country over the bones of ANDREW JACKSON."

The effect upon the audience was like a shock of electricity. Here again the flashing eye and the glowing countenance spoke more than any words that can be uttered.

He finished his speech by quoting the poet's description of the ornamental buckler of Achilles, and sat down. An enthusiastic burst of applause followed, though the enchanted hearers were in the presence of the Senate.

The Senators from all parts of the Chamber advanced, took him by the hand, and complimented him and congratulated the country.

Mr. BENTON told him that his speech would do more toward allaying the dangerous excitement, and forever annihilating the idea of disunion, than all the propositions and schemes for compromise that had been or could be proposed from any quarter of the Union. Such language was addressed to him spontaneously from all parts, East, West, North, and South.

Sir HENRY L. BULWER took him by the hand and said: "Sir, that was one of the most finished specimens of oratory I have ever heard, and would do honor to any man I ever saw." This from one so distinguished as a scholar, and so well acquainted with all the great men of Europe, is a high compliment, to say the least of it.

The speech is reported this morning, and it reads well; but it is impossible to put it on paper as it appeared to those who heard it, and are capable of appreciating its merits. Yours, truly.

BOSTON.

Sontag—Bunn—Thackeray—Lord Mahon—Jared Sparks, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

BOSTON, Monday, Nov. 14, 1852.

SONTAG has given three concerts with great applause, and her attendant artists, POZZOLINI, ROCCO, JABLL and PAUL JULIEN, the little *crowder*, have pursued the triumph and partaken the gale. Madame has received the countenance and good word of several of our clergy who have come to hear her at rehearsal. Morning concerts are talked of, and she will, probably, give some. She is to sing in several other towns of the State, and will come again to charm us with oratorios at the new Music Hall, in Spring.

Mr. ALFRED BUNN gave us a second lecture last night—a man in *good case*, as the French say, and on very fair terms with himself—on better terms than with the Queen's present dramatic company at Windsor. He is a fall, fat man—jaunty and John Bullish. His lecture was—what shall I say?—*managerial*; I can find no fitter word than managerial—a manager's *mélange*. I hope THACKERAY is going to give us a different sort of entertainment. Mr. BUNN showed us some good paintings of SHAKSPERE'S house, his room, Stretford Church, &c. But his style of talking was mighty and melodramtic in the extreme. "How low soever the matter, I hope in God for high words," says somebody, somewhere in one of the Swan's plays. The theme, in this instance, being a high one, perhaps it was only fitting we should have a style to match—the old style of SHAKSPERE and the musical glasses. Mr. BUNN among other things, said, I remember, that JOHNSON and BYRON were "the *bulwarks* of our literature," which you, perceive, Sir, was very good and very managerial. He spoke principally of Drury Lane and its dynasties, (the series of which closed with himself)—thus traveling in a narrow way and scattering his anecdotes as he went. The subject, as he treated it, was not a very embracing one—at least not exactly the one to enchain an audience out of Ludland. There was no tempt to generalize or philosophize about the English stage: we had only some details and facetious facts, which were not too facetious, neither. Considering that some splendid people once trod their hours upon the boards of Drury-lane, I expected Mr. BUNN'S reminiscences and traditional matter would have been more numerous and diversified. Indeed he might have made a charming night of it, with SIDDONS and KEAN—to go no further. But we had nothing characteristic of any of the stars, except the way in which Mrs. SIDDONS used to go through a few lines of the witch-scene on the heath. And, talking of this—I think Mr. B. was not very felicitous in his emendations of the manner of the three witches. He took off, happily enough, the halting, hobbling, doubled-up, interjectional style of the old ladies, as they are usually represented on the stage, with their long sticks; and then gave his own view of the matter, in an erect way, with a sharp, high intonation—while the words,

But in a seive I'll thither sail
And, like a rat without a tail,
I'll do, I'll do, I'll do!—

were brought out with a fierce and grinding emphasis—especially on "a rat without a tail"—which was very startling, to say the least of it. Now, a towering, mouthy manner, does not suit these vulgar, fantastic, wild, and whirling witch-words. A mumbling, grotesque manner, grim-laughing and spasmodic, is much more natural. The old women are malignant; not heroic. On this matter, I am ready to lay my head against good Mr. BUNN'S hat. The latter part of his lecture was less measured than the former, and more agreeable. But it was, all through, very slight, as to the materials. I wanted to tell something funny when I got home, and hang me if I could remember anything which would bear the experiment! In conclusion, Mr. BUNN talked of the decline of the legitimate drama; but unsatisfactorily. While we used to be expecting a knowing glance at the causes of the effects, I could perceive the lecturer taking short steps, and managing his sentences so as to come properly upon an anecdote—a little leap, and then on again, as it were. As for the decline of the drama, and the preference of a splendid spectacle to *King John* or *Richard the Third*—it is all very natural. Why should the people run after the heavy dramas? They must have something light, gay, and easily exciting. After labor, people prefer the exhilaration of pleasantry to the depressions of pathos. The masses in England are not educated up to a keen love of SHAKSPERE—nor, indeed, elsewhere: and the theatre was and is more attended for amusement than sublimity. People of the deepest thought and feeling would rather read a noble tragedy than see it acted; and the chief actor is, generally speaking, of more consideration than the play. High tragedies are seldom properly acted; there is, mostly, one good performer, and the rest are indifferent. Besides, cheap literature, and many other sources of amusement have latterally been diminishing the attractions of the theatre. Mr. BUNN'S second audience was better than his first. If his matter and his manner had more careless simplicity—more of the gossip and less of the dignity—it would be an improvement. But this unaffected, simple style, and natural manner, are very rare in the world, after all—as rare as Genius itself.

Mr. COFFIN, a schoolmaster of Charlestown, has been held to bail for flogging one of his boys; and it is easy to see that the newspapers are sharp against the *dominie*. This is not as it should be. It is a remarkable fact that, of all children the American are the most independent of their parents, and the least reverent towards their seniors. They get habits of self-action very early, and obey the influences of this free republican society. Besides this, they know ferular punishment is not approved of, and thus they are apt to be insolent to their instructors. The worst is, that when a boy or girl is *pandied*, the foolish parents go howling to the school—sometimes maul the teacher and hurt his feelings. This, I repeat, is bad. Mr. COFFIN, (I wish, considerately, his name was Cradle, or anything else instead) was, doubtless, provoked by the sturdiness of his truant, and gave him what he deserved. I know nothing of the case; but I know, in a general way, that the little fathers of our future men are a very independent, rebellious set of rogues, and, on the average, merit more flogging than they get. I was pretty tolerably flogged myself, and think the custom wholesome. (See Proverbs.)

Mr. THACKERAY is in town—at the Tremont. He will flatter the Voices in Carioli to-morrow, I suppose; that is, vulgarly speaking, send about his advertisements.

Business is very brisk at Charlestown Navy Yard, just now. The *Vermont*, ship of the line, is in Dry Dock under a swarm of artisans, and the *Albany* lies at the wharf ready for sea with her armament and all munitions aboard.

Mr. SPARKS' pamphlet, in reply to Lord MAHON is published here. What a feeble defence it is! He makes a plea for his *motives*, and seems to treat the rest very lightly. For the omission of a highly graphic phrase of WASHINGTON, he says he allows a full equivalent to stand in print elsewhere. Another phrase is left out, and he defends himself by saying he omitted along with it, the entire paragraph in which it occurred. As to another omission, he does not know how it took place, or why it should have taken place, or why it might not have taken place! All Lord MAHON'S charges come home; and the impartial reader must conclude that Mr. SPARKS *did* intend to soften the General's phraseology as regarded persons and things in New-England. This may conciliate opinions about here, and I see by our journals that it does; but that is a poor consolation, if Mr. SPARKS has no other. If these omissions be trifling matters, he is pardonable; but as they regard GEORGE WASHINGTON and our revolution, nobody can think them matters of indifference. Every word our greatest man spoke belongs to us—to History. He never wrote anything that a great and good man need be ashamed of. Where is the room for any critical fastidiousness in the case? Did not OLIVER CROMWELL tell the painter that if he dared to leave any of the warts or moles out of his portrait, or diminish a pimple on his big red nose, he would not pay him? If the ghost of WASHINGTON could have walked, it would have gone and said: "Professor SPARKS—Professor JARED SPARKS, mark me! Don't leave out anything which could show me as I was, and thought, and wrote! Don't stick at the syntax, or the irascible feelings!" If the omitted parts were indifferent in their nature, there would be some defence for Mr. SPARKS; but it is awkward that very graphic and forcible bits are left out, in a very suspicious way.

Apropos of omissions—I often see light, gay articles of the *Times*—"Ho, for a strike," "Tell your Wife," and such pleasant familiar things—printed by several papers in this vicinity round about, without any acknowledgement, or any hint, at top or bottom, "to whisper whence they stole such sweetness." That's flat burglary, I think.

The weather here still continues unbroken; but there is a certain moist meaning in the air now blowing rather coldly from the land of frost and snow, that harbingers a change. I have only to say that the 25th is our day for turkey, and am, &c.

ION.

Money—No. 2.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

Assuming that the volume of currency is becoming more and more enlarged, from the metallic enlargement of its basis, the question, whether it is likely to exceed the demand for its legitimate use, has, of late, attracted serious attention in monetary circles.

This enlargement, too palpable to be hidden, and since the most recent developments of treasure, quite obvious, even to reluctant eyes, has, finally, opened the stern inquiry, how the surplus is to be disposed of without reducing its usufructory value.

The spirit of territorial improvement, so rife at present, and thus far, so capacious, has silently, but surely, taken out of market and dispersed abroad, any amount of excess beyond commercial wants, that the confidence of capitalists, and the adroitness of applicants, could fancy to be judicious; and without considering, in every case, how much the allurements of a higher than the commercial rate of interest, had to do with the convictions of the lender; or how much by-ends, and private indemnities, aside from any legitimate product of the investment, had to do with the motives of the borrowers.

And this spirit of improvement, now so widely extended, comprising nations of both hemispheres, is actively absorbing the surplus currency, to an extent, and with a rapidity, that exhausts it before pressed on the market; and, thus far, without much affecting the usual rates, or routine of commercial transactions.

The higher rates of interest, which these borrowers profess to be able, and have made shift, to pay, could not but suppress any remonstrance from the mercantile class against the payment of old rates, and stifle any expression of discontent; although, aside from such drains, it would command a rate only more proportioned to its abundance. This, if an evil, is destined to be soon corrected. The lender sees in it, good only, nor any mixture of evil, until he learns that, by such a course, transactions become shortened, and thus a heavier surplus will eventually regurgitate upon the market, at once casting down the rate below what a gradual and reasonable progress in such investments would have sustained: while the borrower, should he never return his loan, has so shifted his corporate interest in it over to others, that he stands intact and unhurt, whatever disaster may supervene.

The Territorial improvements, railroads, canals and telegraphs are thus, however, promoted, and may eventually become productive, and replace all capital thus withdrawn from commerce, together with much additional wealth to the great marts, from districts that otherwise would never have so early, if at all, been reached or cultivated.

The effect, however, upon the rate of use for money while thus employed, is to sustain it at a point above the legitimate commercial rate until returned into the regular current of exchanges, and until which return, the late and continued additions to the volume of the currency will not be so distinctly felt—all evincing that there is in the currency no exception to the general rule of commerce respecting demand and supply. C. P.

HOME AND WIFE ON SATURDAY.—Happy is the man who has a little home and a little angel in it, on a Saturday night. A house, no matter how little, provided it will hold two or so—no matter how furnished, provided there is hope in it; let the winds blow—close the curtains!

What if they are calico or plain without border or tassel, or any such thing? Let the rain come down; heap up the fire. No matter if you have'nt a candle to bless yourself with, for what a beautiful light glowing coals make, reddening, clouding, shedding sunset radiance through the little room; just enough to talk by; not loud as in the highways; not rapid as in the hurrying world—but softly, slowly, whisperingly, with pauses between them, for the storm without and the thoughts within, to fill up.

Then wheel the sofa round before the fire; no matter if the sofa is a settee, uncushioned at that; if so, may be it is just long enough for two, or say two and-a-half, with two or two and-a-half in it. How sweetly the music of silver bells from time to time, falls on the listening ear then. How mournfully swell the chimes of the "days that are no more."

Under such circumstances, and at such a time, one can get at least sixty-nine and-a-half statute miles nearer "kingdom come," than any other point in this world laid down in "Malte Brun!"

May be you smile at this picture; but there is a secret between us, viz: it is a copy of a picture, rudely drawn, but true as the Pentateuch, of an original in every human heart.—*Exchange.*

Ironton, which has recently been made the county seat of Lawrence County, O., increased in three years its population from about nothing to 2,000 inhabitants

ORIGINAL MISCELLANY.

About Getting up Early.

The propriety of rising with the first dawn of light, we think may be deemed as settled. There should be no question whether to use artificial light at night, or the "light of nature" in the morning. To Him who first caused light to loom up from utter darkness, we should give the credit of creating a better medium of vision, than the Gas companies can furnish. But whether, (the number of hours for sleep being fixed,) the time for retiring should be placed so early, as to make the use of artificial light necessary in the morning; whether the delicate tissues of the eye can best endure its severest trials after the rest of the night, or after it has been exposed to the sources of its excitement without remission for fifteen hours,—these are questions of a practical use, and experience utters uncertain oracles concerning them.

During the Summer months we have so many hours of light, that the point is hardly debatable. And in winter, the customs of society scarcely leave it open to *citizens*. But in the rural districts, all parties, but wedding parties break up at nine. Prudent lovers do not extend their sessions much past that hour, and in the family, most heads are nodding, and eyelids heavy by that time. But then it is terribly hard to turn out of the warm bed in the morning, when the wind howls around the corners, and among the leafless trees of the orchard, and a glance at the window shows the snow piled on the sash half the height of the panes! And then there will be the fire to make, and we must wait hours for breakfast, while now the fire is glowing, and will be comfortable for hours. And further, if we are writing, or deeply interested in any matter, it seems wasteful to leave it—to retire, while there is such an abundance of inspiration on. It seems thriftless to stop the engine while there is such a head of steam on, and the fire is at its height, and we might without any additional expense dash on a score of miles through forest and over marshes, tunneling hills and leaping rivers. And yet the engineer knows it is the best policy to push down the brakes, stop at the appointed place, blow off steam and learn how to time it better in the future.

Habit settles the matter for many, contrary to the advice of their own judgment. They allow themselves to need all the day's accumulated excitements to bring them up to the proper pitch to start their severer labors. Dr. Rush wrote much by the midnight lamp, but his constant engagements by day, in employments that occupied his time and body without taxing his mental powers, leaving the night as the season least liable to interruptions, probably led him to it. Then, again, physicians, like seamen and M. P.'s, earn much of their bread after dark, and they soon learn about what time they are most likely to be summoned to the bedside of the sick, and so make a virtue of their necessity for keeping late hours. It is very pleasant to think of,—the sea-coal fire burning in the grate, throwing its ruddy light on the goodly company of glorious old authors in their robes of vellum, calf, and sheep, interspersed among the more modern men of cloth. The cold wintry storm raging without seems to condense the comfort within, and make more valuable the calm. The shaded lamp upon the table; the open portfolio; the sheets yet damp with ink; the volumes for reference strewn around; and the student undisturbed for hours! We are wont to feel that such a bookman as Southey must have labored at that immense Brazilian History, on till the "wee bit hours" were striking. That, looking up from his manuscripts wedged in between "Kehama," already growing bulky on the left, and obstructing the opening of the private drawer where he locked the slips for "the Doctor, &c.," and a "solid article" on the right, to-day finished for the next issue of the *Quarterly*, and glancing at the clock on the mantel lifting both hands upwards as if to say these are the heavenly hours, and again fondly at the volumes that load every shelf, and chair, and table, and were piled from the floor to ceiling,—that then he uttered those words:

"My days among the dead are passed,
Around me I behold,
Where'er these casual eyes are cast,
The mighty minds of old;
My never failing friends are they,
With whom I converse day by day."

And yet it was much earlier than this that the laureate retired from "that glorious court," where hourly he conversed

"With the old sages and philosophers,"

For De Quincey says that he was seldom later to bed than 10½ o'clock. And in his advice to young J. T. Coleridge, he deprecates the habit of sitting up late.

Willigh, in his lectures, commends the custom which was said to prevail in some foreign Universities of retiring at 8 and rising at 3 or 4 in the morning. It would puzzle a New-Yorker to follow such advice during the lecture seasons, and it is not probable that "the reporters" generally will ever adopt it.

Sir John Sinclair thought it most healthy to rise by daylight in Winter, using candlelight mostly before retiring.

John Boyce, with all his exceeding diligence and extreme parsimony of time, was not willing, especially towards the close of life, to study much after supper, but gave the hours of the evening to cheerful conversation; and that none of the morning might be lost, he went early to bed.

Of Roger Ascham it is recorded that his application to study rendered him so infirm that he was obliged to desist from his evening studies, and then he took to early rising. When, afterward, being severely tempted, he relapsed into his night studies, a disease that was on him was greatly exasperated.

Bishop Hall allowed no book to follow his late trencher. The discoveries and thoughts of the day were diligently recollected, with all the doings of hand and mouth since morning. As the night drew near, he shut up his mind, comparing himself to a tradesman who takes in his wares and closes his windows in the evening. He said that the student was miserable who lies down like a camel, under a full burden. And so, calling his family together, he ended the day with God, and laid him down to sleep, took his rest, and rose up again, for He sustained him.

Gibson called the early morning the sacred part of the day. Walter Scott went early to rest, that he might have the whole of it in its freshness, for his severest labors. Sir William Jones, one of the closest students of his or any other age, retired early, that he might rise early and be at his task. Daniel Webster retired at nine, that he might be early at his work. All these "yet live;" then it will not be out of place to instance one more, though he lives in the flesh. Albert Barnes, in the preface to one of his invaluable commentaries, says; "These Notes on the New Testament, and also the Notes on the Books of Isaiah, Job, and Daniel, extending in all to sixteen volumes, have all been written before 9 o'clock in the morning, and are the fruit of rising between 4 and 5 o'clock." He says nothing of the time of retiring, but we know that no man, unless nature has enacted in his favor a special clause exempting him from her common requirements, can habitually rise at 4 o'clock in the morning, without retiring early to rest.

Names.

Why should any one have a disagreeable name? This is a question little considered, and yet it would not be difficult to show that it possesses no slight importance when regarded in its relation to human happiness. It may not, perhaps, be easy to analyze or account for the different impressions produced by different names, and yet no one will be bold enough to deny that George Herbert Hamilton impresses him very much more pleasantly than Jotham Cobb Snooks. The first, by common consent, would be regarded as a noble and lofty sounding name, while politeness itself could scarce restrain a smile at hearing the last announced to a room full of company. These names are selected merely as examples, and they represent, perhaps, fairly, the two extremes of English and American nomenclature. Between them is a vast array of appellations—romantic, homely, ridiculous and indifferent, for every one of which some lucky or unlucky representative can be found. The variety seems exhaustless, and moreover, the inventive genius of our own countrymen in particular has been turned in these latter days to the invention of a great many names never before heard of. We speak not here of surnames, which every now and then drive us aghast with new and frightful combinations of sound, the result of long corruption, but only of the Christian names, as they are called, (often fit for pagans rather) which are subject to the absolute choice of parents, and for the fitness of which they ought to be held accountable.

The discomfort and humiliation entailed upon the bearer of a contemptible name is too often made the subject of mirth on the part of the more favored, but we never see a man suffering from such an infliction without a feeling of indignation against those who had the naming of him. Some vain parent, or rich old uncle, whose god-father had saddled him with one of the homeliest of Scripture names, was bent upon seeing it perpetuated in the person of the new-born child, and so the poor little innocent, helpless creature, "mewling and puking in his nurse's arms," in utter unconsciousness of the doom that awaited him, was taken to church and christened, Pelag!

It is easy to say that genius can ennoble any name. But, thank heaven, most of us are not so unlucky as to be sons of genius, nor even "persons of distinction;" and moreover, no amount of ability or distinction can entirely remove all sense of unhappiness arising from a disagreeable name. It is an ever-present torment. It haunts you like a shadow. It stares at you from the bottom of every letter you write, and looks maliciously out from between the initials with which you seek to conceal it.

There is no excuse for bad names, either. Good ones are as plenty as blackberries. No vocabulary is richer than ours in this respect. John, George, William, Charles, Henry, Thomas, James, Joseph, Walter, Arthur, Edward, Alfred, Theodore, Robert, Lewis, Richard, Horace, Francis, Frederic, Oliver, Andrew, Albert, Luther, and many more like them, besides the long list from the Latin, ending in *us*, and the numerous beautiful surnames, once given as family designations, but now adopted into general use as Christian names—with any one of these, a man feels no inconvenience, experiences no mortification when his name is announced.

Is not this matter worthy of the serious consideration of those who are about to give names to their children? Is it fair or kind to fasten upon them without their consent, names that will be sources of lifelong annoyance, just for the sake of gratifying the pure vanity which prompts the wish to see your own perpetuated? If your name is Job, or Obed, or Nehemiah, let it die out as soon as possible, and turn over a new leaf with your boy. And above all things, don't name that sweet little cherub whose blue eyes look up so lovingly at you from the cradle—don't name her Jerusha, or Abigail, or Rachel Ann, when it is just as easy to call her Mary, (sweetest of earthly names,) or Fanny, or Alice, or Louisa. If everybody would turn to this matter and give it an hour's attention, the work of reformation would be mainly done. All would not be able to agree in relation to the merits of each particular name; but, as a general thing, those which everybody feels to be mean and belittling would be dropped, and good ones gradually succeed them.

Let us humbly hope, that inasmuch as this subject affects so deeply the happiness of the coming generation, and is, moreover, so closely connected with the promotion of good taste, it may not be deemed beneath the notice of those in whose hands the remedy lies.

Pursuit of Knowledge Under Difficulties.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

The letters which have of late appeared, signed the "Canal street Switchman," having attracted my attention, I became not a little anxious to make the writer's acquaintance, which desire has grown on me since his last communication, in which I discover some sly allusions which seem to say: "*We could, and if we would*; or, *If we list to speak*," we could recount more than we have yet uttered. It may be that the ambiguous phrases are affected, but I have a desire to know the Switchman on many grounds. I haunted Canal-street yesterday for hours, but there came by not one whom I could suppose for a moment to be the man I sought. A switchman there was there, but when I accosted him with "Good day, friend," he shrugged his shoulders and gathering his waistband tighter, muttered something about folks who mind their own business, and folks who didn't, which convinced me that this fellow could not be the man I wanted. By and bye a smart looking fellow approached the switch and "turned off" a train of cars; he was dressed in broadcloth, which looked suspiciously new, and which almost convinced me I had the right man this time. He is getting up in the world, thought I, and this is the five dollar suit he was so witty about, although he has not given it to his servant "just to take the shine off." Again I was mistaken—it proved to be a ticket clerk from the office who did the duty gratuitously, and who cursed my eyes for not knowing a gent from a switchman. I am thankful that my ignorance has been dispelled; I think I know the difference now. I had almost given up the task and come to the conclusion that the switchman was neither more nor less than a harmless myth, and had turned down Broadway, when a man crossed me whom I at once felt to be the veritable switchman. I forbear description at least until we are further acquainted; but I know my man. I followed him up Broadway as far as Bleecker-street, and then turning east we pursued our rambles even to the river. He seemed to have a morbid passion for exploring narrow lanes, and dark stench-choked alleys; peering through the dirt-covered window pane, from which a faint ray straggled, as though he viewed a scene of interest, smiling the while. At times he would pause and turn sharp round, hastily retrace his steps, and step again before the window, or crouch under the shadow of the covered court, and watch the almost naked children wallow in the mire of the pestiferous den. We wandered on for hours, and as if worn out with the task of exploring such vile places, my companion sat down upon the wharf, and with his feet dangling over the water, gazed out upon the dreamy mist that covered the river. Another suddenly executed movement brought us down town, and past the Station. My companion looked to see that everything was right, and then we walked on. Into the Five Points went we, and my surprise may be but faintly imagined when I saw him enter a dance-house. Yes, verily Mr. Editor, no other place I assure you, than the self same house made classic by the visit of Dickens, and described so graphically in those most graphic "Notes!" At first I moved toward the door, but a second thought forbid me entering. So I passed on, but as the Switchman is a public character, I could conceive no other line of conduct in the case than simple duty. I leave the matter before you, nothing doubting but the gentleman whose motions I have taken the liberty of watching, will fully explain the reason of his presence in a place of such questionable morality. Yours,

M. P.

New-York, Nov. 14, 1852.

Some Account of Mrs. Beecher Stowe and Her Family, by an Alabama Man.

From Fraser's Magazine for November.

The family to which Mrs. Stowe belongs is more widely and favorably known than almost any other in the United States. It consists of the following persons:

1. Rev. Lyman Beecher, the father, Doctor of Divinity, ex-President of Lane Theological Seminary, and late pastor* of a Presbyterian Church at Cincinnati, Ohio.
2. Rev. William Beecher, pastor at Chillicothe, Ohio.
3. Rev. Edward Beecher, pastor at Boston, Massachusetts.
4. Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, pastor at New-York, City.
5. Rev. Charles Beecher, pastor at Newark, New-Jersey.
6. Rev. Thomas Beecher, pastor at Williamsburg, New-Jersey.
7. Rev. George Beecher, deceased several years since. His death was caused by the accidental discharge of a gun. At the time he was one of the most eminent men in the Western Church.
8. Mr. James Beecher, engaged in commercial business at Boston.
9. Miss Catherine Beecher.
10. Mrs. Harriet B. Stowe.
11. Mrs. Perkins.
12. Mrs. Hooker.

Twelve! the apostolic number. And of the twelve, seven apostles of the pulpit and two of the pen, after the manner of the nineteenth century. Of the other three, one has been swept into commerce by the strong current setting that way in America; and the other two, wives of lawyers of respectable standing, and mothers of families, have been absorbed by the cares and affections of domestic life. They are said to be no way inferior, in point of natural endowments, to the nine who have chosen to play their parts in life before a larger public. Indeed, persons who know intimately all the twelve, are puzzled to assign superiority to any one of them. With the shades of difference which always obtain between individual characters, they bear a striking resemblance to each other, not only physically, but intellectually and morally. All of them are about the common size—the doctor being a trifle below it, and some of the sons a trifle above it—neither stout nor slight, but compactly and ruggedly built. Their movements and gestures have much of the abruptness and want of grace common in Yankee land, where the opera and dancing school are considered as institutions of Satan. Their features are large and irregular, and though not free from a certain manly beauty in the men, are scarcely redeemed from homeliness in the women, by the expression of intelligence and wit which lights them up, and fairly sparkles in the bluish grey eyes.

All of them have the energy of character, restless activity, strong convictions, tenacity of purpose, deep sympathies, and spirit of self-sacrifice, which are such invaluable qualities in the character of propagandists. It would be impossible for the theologians among them to be members of any other than the church militant. Father and sons, they have ever been in the thickest of the battles fought in the church and by it; and always have moved together in solid column. To them questions of scholastic theology are inumineries, dry and attractionless; they are practical, living in the real present, dealing with questions which palpitate with vitality. Temperance, foreign and home missions, the influence of commerce on public morality, the conversion of young men, the establishment of theological seminaries, education, colonization, abolition, the political obligations of Christians; on matters such as these do the Beechers expend their energies. Nor do they disdain taking an active part in public affairs; one of them was appointed at New-York City to address Kossuth on his arrival. What is remarkable is that, though they have come in violent collision with many of the abuses of American society, their motives have never been seriously attacked. This exemption from the ordinary lot of reformers is owing not only to their consistent disinterestedness, but to a certain Yankee prudence, which prevents their advancing without being sure of battalions behind them; and also to a reputation the family has acquired for eccentricity. As public speakers they are far above mediocrity; not graceful, but eloquent, with a lively scorn of the mean and perception of the comic, which overflow in pungent wit and withering satire; and sometimes, in the heat of extemporaneous speaking, in biting sarcasm. Their style of oratory would often seem, to a staid, church-going Englishman, to contrast too strongly with the usual decorum of the pulpit.

Nine of the Beechers are authors. They are known to the reading and religious public of the United States, by reviews, essays, sermons, orations, debates, and discourses on a great variety of subjects, chiefly of local or momentary interest. All of these productions are marked by vigorous thought; very few by that artistic excellence, that conformity to the laws of the ideal, which alone confer a lasting value on the creations of the brain. Many of them are controversial, or wear an aggressive air which is unmistakeable. Those which are of durable interest, and of a high order of literary merit, are six temperance sermons by Dr. Beecher; a volume of practical sermons by the same; the "Virgin and her Son," an imaginative work, by Charles Beecher, with an introduction by Mrs. Stowe; some articles on Biblical literature, by Edward Beecher; "Truth stranger than Fiction," and other Tales, by Miss Catherine Beecher; "Domestic Economy," by the same; "Twelve Lectures to Young Men," by Henry Ward Beecher; "An Introduction to the Works of Charlotte Elizabeth," by Mrs. Stowe; "The May Flower," by Mrs. Stowe, being a collection of stories originally published in the newspapers; and "Uncle Tom's Cabin." I am sorry not to be able to place in this category many letters, essays, and addresses on education, and particularly those from the pen of Catherine Beecher. Before Mrs. Stowe's last book, her celebrity was hardly equal to her maiden sister's. Catherine had a wider reputation as an authoress, and her indefatigable activity in the cause of education, had won for her very general esteem. I may add in this connection that it is to her the United States are indebted for the only extensively useful association for preparing and sending capable female teachers to the West. She had the energy and the tact to organize and put it in successful operation.

Such is the family, in the bosom of which Mrs. Stowe's character has been formed. We cannot dismiss it without pausing before the venerable figure of the father, to whom the honor of determining the bent of the children properly belongs. Dr. Lyman Beecher is now 78 years old. Born before the American Revolution, he has been, until recently, actively and ably discharging duties which would be onerous to most men in the prime of life. He was the son of a New-England blacksmith, and was brought up to the trade of his father. He had arrived at mature age when he quitted the anvil, and began his collegiate studies at Yale College, New-Haven. Ten years later, we find him pastor of the church at Litchfield, and rising into fame as a pulpit orator. His six sermons on temperance extended his reputation through the United States; I might say through Europe, for they ran rapidly through several editions in England, and were translated into several languages on the Continent. Being now favorably known, he was called to the pastoral charge of the most influential Presbyterian Church at Boston, where he remained until 1832. In that year, a project long entertained by that portion of the Presbyterian Church, whose active and enlightened piety and liberal tendencies had gained for it the name of New School, was put into execution: the Lane Theological and Literary Seminary was founded. Its object being to prepare young men for the Gospel Ministry, such facilities for manual labor were offered by it, as to make it feasible for any young man of industry to defray, by his own exertions, a large part of the expenses of his education. Dr. Beecher had long been regarded as the only man competent to direct an institution which, it was fondly hoped, would demonstrate the practicability of educating mind and body at the same time, infuse new energy into the work of domestic and foreign missions, and revolutionize the Presbyterian church. A large corps of learned and able professors was selected to aid him. The doctor removed to his new home in the immediate neighborhood of Cincinnati, and remained there until 1850, and with what success in his chief object we shall hereafter see.

A certain eccentricity of manner and character, and sharpness of repartee, have given rise to hundreds of amusing anecdotes respecting Dr. Beecher. Some of them paint the man.

His lively sense of the comic element in everything, breaks out on the most unlikely occasions. One dark night, as he was driving home with his wife and Mrs. Stowe in the carriage, the whole party was upset over a bank about fifteen feet high. They had no sooner extricated themselves from the wreck, than Mrs. Beecher and Mrs. Stowe, who were unhurt, returned thanks for their providential escape. "Speak for yourselves," said the doctor, who was feeling his bruises, "I have got a good many hard bumps, any how."

In many matters he is what Miss Oliva would have called "shiftless." None of the Goldsmith family were more so. No appeal to him for charity, or a contribution to a good cause, ever goes unresponded to, so long as he has any money in his pockets. As the family income is not unlimited, this generosity is sometimes productive of inconvenience. One day his wife had given him from the common purse twenty-five or thirty dollars in bills, with particular instructions to buy a coat, of which he stood in need. He went down to the city to make the purchase, but stopping on the way to a meeting in behalf of foreign missions, the box was handed round, and in went his little roll of bills. He forgot his coat in his anxiety for the Sandwich Islanders.

Well do I remember the first time I heard him preach. It was seventeen years ago. From early childhood I had been taught to reverence the name of the great divine and orator, and I had long promised myself the pleasure of listening to him. My first Sunday morning in Cincinnati found me sitting with his congregation. The pastor was not as punctual as the flock. Several minutes had elapsed after the regular hour for beginning the service, when one of the doors opened, and I saw a hale looking old gentleman enter. As he pulled off his hat, half a dozen papers covered with notes of sermons fluttered down to the floor; the hat appeared to contain a good many more. Stooping down and picking them up deliberatey, he came scuttling down, along the aisle, with a step so quick and resolute as rather to alarm certain prejudices I had on the score of clerical solemnity. Had I met him on a parade ground, I should have singled him out as some general in undress, spite of the decided stoop contracted in study; the iron-gray hair brushed stiffy towards the back of the head; the keen, sagacious eyes, the firm, hard hues of the brown and wrinkled visage, and the passion and power latent about the mouth, with its long and scornful under-lip, bespoke a character more likely to attack than to defend, to do than to suffer. His manner did not change my first impression. The ceremonies preliminary to the sermon were dispatched in rather a summary way. A petition in the long prayer was expressed so pithily I have never forgotten it. I forget now what reprehensible intrigue our rulers were busy in at the time, but the Doctor, after praying for their adoption of various useful measures, alluded to their conduct in the following terms: "And, O Lord! grant we may not despise our rulers; and grant they may not act so, that we can't help it." It may be doubted whether any English Bishop has ever uttered a similar prayer for King and Parliament. To deliver his sermon, the preacher stood bolt upright, stiff as a musket. At first, he twitched off and replaced his spectacles a dozen times in as many minutes with a nervous motion, gesturing meanwhile with frequent pump-handle strokes of his right arm; but as he went on, his unaffected language began to glow with animation, his simple style became figurative and graphic, and flashes of irony lighted up the dark groundwork of his Puritanical reasoning. Smiles and tears chased each other over the faces of many in the audience. His peroration was one of great beauty and power. I have heard him hundreds of times since, and he has never failed to justify his claim to the title of "the old man eloquent."

Harriet Beecher was born in Litchfield about the year 1812. After the removal of the family to Boston, she enjoyed the best educational advantages of that city. With the view of preparing herself for the business of instruction, she acquired all the ordinary accomplishments of ladies and much of the learning usually reserved for the stronger sex. At an early age she began to aid her eldest sister, Catherine, in the management of a flourishing female school, which had been built up by the latter. When their father went West, the sisters accompanied him, and opened a similar establishment in Cincinnati.

This city is situated on the northern bank of the Ohio. The range of hills which hugs the river for hundreds of miles above, here recedes from it in a semicircle, broken by a valley and several ravines, leaving a basin several square miles in surface. This is the site of the busy manufacturing and commercial town which, in 1832, contained less than forty thousand inhabitants, and at present contains more than one hundred and twenty thousand—a rapid increase, which must be attributed, in a great measure, to the extensive trade it carries on with the slave States. The high hill, whose point, now crowned with an observatory, overhangs the city on the east, stretches away to the east and north in a long sweep of table-land. On this is situated Lane Seminary—Mrs. Stowe's home for eighteen long years. Near the Seminary buildings, and on the public road, are certain comfortable brick residences, situated in yards green with turfed grass, and half concealed from view by acacias, locusts, rose-bushes, and vines of honeysuckle and clematis. These were occupied by Dr. Beecher and the Professors. There are other residences more pretending in appearance, occupied by bankers, merchants, and men of fortune. The little village thus formed is called Walnut Hills, and is one of the prettiest in the environs of Cincinnati.

For several years after her removal to this place, Harriet Beecher continued to teach in connection with her sister. She did so until her marriage with the Rev. Calvin E. Stowe, Professor Biblical Literature in the Seminary of which her father was President. This gentleman was already one of the most distinguished ecclesiastical *savans* in America. After graduating with honor at Bowdoin College, Maine, and taking his theological degree at Andover, he had been appointed Professor at Dartmouth College, New-Hampshire, whence he had been called to Lane Seminary. Mrs. Stowe's married life has been of that equable and sober happiness so common in the families of Yankee clergymen. It has been blessed with a numerous offspring, of whom five are still living. Mrs. Stowe has known the fatigues of watching over the sick bed, and her heart has felt that grief which eclipses all others—that of a bereaved mother. Much of her time has been devoted to the education of her children, while the ordinary household cares have devolved on a friend or distant relative, who has always resided with her. She employed her leisure in contributing occasional pieces, tales, and novelettes to the magazines and newspapers. Her writings were of a high moral tone, and deservedly popular. Only a small portion of them are comprised in the volume—"The Mayflower"—already mentioned. This part of Mrs. Stowe's life, spent in literary pleasures, family joys and cares, and the society of the pious and intelligent would have been of as unalloyed happiness as mortals can expect, had it not been darkened at every instant by the baleful shadow of slavery.

The "peculiar institution" was destined to thwart the grand project in life of Mrs. Stowe's father and husband. When they relinquished their excellent positions in the East in order to build up the great Presbyterian Seminary for the Ohio and Mississippi valley, they did so with every prospect of success. Never did a literary institution start under finer auspices. The number and reputation of the professors had drawn together several hundred students from all parts of the United States; not sickly cellar-plants of boys sent by wealthy parents, but hardy and intelligent young men, most of whom, fired by the ambition of converting the world to Christ, were winning their way, through privations and toil, to education and ministerial orders. They were the stuff out of which foreign missionaries and revival preachers are made. Some of them were known to the public as lecturers: Theodore D. Weld was an oratorical celebrity. For a year all went well. Lane Seminary was the pride and hope of the church. Alas for the hopes of Messrs. Beecher and Stowe! this prosperity was of short duration.

The French Revolution of 1830, the agitation in England for reform, and against colonial slavery, the fine and imprisonment by American courts of justice, of citizens who had dared to attack the slave trade carried on under the federal flag, had begun to direct the attention of a few American philanthropists to the evils of slavery. Some years before, a society had been formed for the purpose of colonising free blacks on the coast of Africa. It had been patronised by intelligent slaveholders, who feared the contact of free blacks with their human chattels; and by feeble or ignorant persons in the north, whose consciences impelled them to act on slavery in some way, and whose prudence or ignorance of the question led them to accept the plan favored by slaveholders. However useful to Africa the emigration to its shores of intelligent, moral, and enterprising blacks may be, it is now universally admitted that colonization, as a means of extinguishing slavery, is a drivelling absurdity. These were the views of the Abolition Convention, which met at Philadelphia in 1833, and set on foot the agitation which has since convulsed the Union.

The President of that Convention, Mr. Arthur Tappan, was one of the most liberal donors of Lane Seminary. He forwarded its address to the students; and a few weeks afterwards the whole subject was up for discussion amongst them. At first there was little interest. But soon the fire began to burn. Many of the students had traveled or taught school in the slave States: a goodly number were sons of slaveholders, and some were owners of slaves. They had seen slavery, and had facts to relate, many of which made the blood run chill with horror. Those spread out on the pages of "Uncle Tom's Cabin," reader, and which your swelling heart and overflowing eyes would not let you read aloud, are cold in comparison. The discussion was soon ended, for all were of accord; but the meetings for the relation of facts was continued night after night and week after week. What was at first sensibility grew into enthusiasm; the feeble flame had become a conflagration; the slave owners among the students gave liberty to their slaves; the idea of going on foreign missions was scouted at, because there were heathen at home; some left their studies and collected the colored population of Cincinnati into churches, and preached to them; others gathered the young men into evening schools and the children into day schools, and devoted themselves to teaching them; others organised benevolent societies for aiding them, and orphan asylums for the destitute and abandoned children; and others, again, left all to aid fugitive slaves on their way to Canada, or to lecture on the evils of slavery. The fanaticism was sublime; every student felt himself a Peter the Hermit, and acted as if the abolition of slavery depended on his individual exertions.

At first, the discussion had been encouraged by the President and Professors; but when they saw it swallowing up everything like regular study, they thought it high time to stop. It was too late; the current was too strong to be arrested. The commercial interests of Cincinnati took the alarm—manufacturers feared the loss of their Southern trade. Public sentiment exacted the suppression of the discussion and excitement. Slaveholders came over from Kentucky and urged the mob on to violence. For several weeks there was imminent danger that Lane Seminary, and the houses of Dr. Beecher and Professor Stowe, would be burnt or pulled down by a drunken rabble. These must have been weeks of mortal anxiety for Harriet Beecher. The board of Trustees now interfered, and allayed the excitement of the mob by forbidding all further discussion of Slavery in the Seminary. To this the students responded by withdrawing *en masse*. Where hundreds had been, there was left a mere handful. Lane Seminary was deserted. For seventeen years after this, Dr. Beecher and Professor Stowe remained there, endeavoring in vain to revive its prosperity. In 1850 they returned to the Eastern States, the great project of their life defeated. After a short stay at Bowdoin College, Maine, Professor Stowe accepted an appointment to the Chair of Biblical Literature in the Theological Seminary at Andover, Massachusetts, an institution which stands, to say the least, as high as any in the United States.

These events caused a painful reaction in the feelings of the Beechers. Repulsed alike by the fanatism they had witnessed among the foes, and the brutal violence among the friends of slavery, they thought their time for action had not come, and gave no public expression of their abhorrence of slavery. They waited for the storm to subside, and the angel of truth to mirror his form in tranquil waters. For a long time they resisted all attempts to make them bow the knee to slavery, or to avow themselves abolitionists. It is to this period Mrs. Stowe alludes, when she says, in the closing chapter of her book: "For many years of her life, the author avoided all reading upon or allusion to the subject of slavery, considering it as too painful to be inquired into, and one which advancing light and civilisation would live down." The terrible and dramatic scenes which occurred in Cincinnati, between 1835 and 1847, were calculated to increase the repugnance of a lady to mingling actively in the *melée*. That city was the chief battle ground of freedom and slavery. Every month there was some event to attract attention to the strife: either a press destroyed, or a house mobbed, or a free negro kidnapped, or a trial for freedom before the courts, or the confectionary of an English abolitionist riddled, or a public discussion, or an escape of slaves, or an armed attack on the negro quarter, or a negro school-house razed to the ground, or a slave in prison and killing his wife and children to prevent their being sold to the South. The abolition press, established there in 1835 by James G. Birney, whom, on account of his mildness and firmness, Miss Martineau called "the gentlemen of the abolition cause," and continued by Dr. Bailey, the moderate and able editor of the *National Era*, of Washington city, in which *Uncle Tom's Cabin* first appeared in weekly numbers, was destroyed five times. On one occasion, the mayor dismissed, at midnight, the rioters who had also pulled down the houses of some colored people, with the following pithy speech: "Well, boys, let's go home; we've done enough." One of these mobs deserves particular notice, as its victims enlisted deeply the sympathies of Mrs. Stowe. In 1840, the slave-catchers, backed by the riff-raff of the population, and urged on by certain politicians and merchants, attacked the quarters in which the negroes reside. Some of the houses were battered down by cannon. For several days the city was abandoned to violence and crime. The negro quarters were pillaged and sacked: negroes who attempted to defend their property were killed, and their mutilated bodies cast into the streets; women were violated by ruffians, and some afterwards died of the injuries received; houses were burnt; and men, women, and children were abducted in the confusion, and hurried into slavery. From the brow of the hill on which she lived, Mrs. Stowe could hear the cries of the victims, the shouts of the mob, and the reports of the guns and cannon, and could see the flames of the conflagration. To more than one of the trembling fugitives she gave shelter, and wept bitter tears with them. After the fury of the mob was spent, many of the colored people gathered together the little left them of worldly goods, and started for Canada. Hundreds passed in front of Mrs. Stowe's house. Some of them were in little wagons; some were trudging along on foot after their household stuff; some led their children by the hand; and there were even mothers who walked on, suckling their infants, and weeping for the dead or kidnapped husbands they had left behind.

This road, which ran through Walnut Hills, and within a few feet of Mrs. Stowe's door, was one of the favorite routes of the "underground railroad," so often alluded to in *Uncle Tom's Cabin*. This name was given to a line of Quakers and other Abolitionists, who, living at intervals of 10, 15, or 20 miles between the Ohio River and the Northern Lakes, had formed themselves into a sort of association to aid fugitive slaves in their escape to Canada. Any fugitive was taken by night on horseback or in covered wagons, from station to station, until he stood on free soil, and found the folds of the lion banner floating over him, and the artillery of the British Empire between him and slavery. The first station north of Cincinnati was a few miles up Mill Creek, at the house of the pious and lion-hearted John Vanzandt, who figures in chapter nine of *Uncle Tom's Cabin*, as John Van Trompe. Mrs. Stowe must have often been roused from her sleep by the quick rattle of the covered wagons, and the confused galloping of the horses of constables and slave-catchers in hot pursuit. "Honest John" was always ready to turn out with his team, and the hunters of men were not often adroit enough to come up with him. He shortened in the future [illegible] The [illegible] was worn down at last by want of sleep, exposure and anxiety; and his spirits were depressed by the persecutions which were accumulated on him. Several slave-owners who had lost their property by his means sued him in the United States Courts for damages; and judgment after judgment stripped him of his farm and all his property.

During her long residence on the frontier of the Slave States, Mrs. Stowe made several visits to them. It was then, no doubt, she made the observations which have enabled her to paint noble, generous, and humane slaveholders, in the characters of Wilson the manufacturer, Mrs. Shelby and her son George, St. Clare and his daughter Eva, the benevolent purchaser at the New-Orleans auction sale, the mistress of Sarah and Emmeline, and Symmes, who helped Eliza and her boy up the river bank. Mrs. Stowe has observed slavery in every phase; she has seen masters and slaves at home, New-Orleans markets, fugitives, free colored people, pro-slavery politicians and priests, abolitionists, and colonizationists. She and her family have suffered from it; seventeen years of her life have been clouded by it. For that long period, she stifled the strongest emotions of her heart. No one but her intimate friends knew their strength. She has given them expression at last. *Uncle Tom's Cabin* is the agonizing cry of feelings pent up for years in the heart of a true woman.

THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON.

Letter from Hon. Richard Rush.

From the Southern Literary Messenger.

Sydenham, near Philadelphia, Oct. 28, 1852.

My Dear Sir: I have received your recent favor, in which you intimate a wish to receive from me, in the form of an article to be prepared for the *Southern Literary Messenger*, some of my recollections of the Duke of Wellington, while yet the public interest is fresh concerning his remarkable character and career.

With every sensibility to the obliging spirit of your letter, I yet feel forced to withdraw from the request or intimation it conveys. There could be little hope indeed that anything I might be able to send you would be of much if any interest in the public eye, now that the Duke's death will bring forth accumulations of anecdote and reminiscence from persons of his own country, possessing opportunities of intercourse and intimacy with him, so superior to any that fell to my share. It is true that whilst I was Minister in England during more than seven years, he then being of the British Cabinet, it was my good fortune to see him often, under various circumstances, in social life; and I was constantly struck with his remarkable naturalness of manner and frankness of speech, as beautifully contrasting with his brilliant fame first blazing up in Asia; conceded to him more or less throughout Europe, as won afterwards by his more extended deeds in arms and in council on that continent; and of exaltation altogether supreme over every name in England, in the estimate of all, from the throne to the cottage, when I was there. He made this same impression on the whole diplomatic corps assembled in London. At that era of his life he was very hospitable to the corps—often inviting members of it to dinner; not on great and set occasions only, but on more simple and unceremonious ones. And in an humble work I have given to the public, founded on the diplomatic negotiations I was charged with in the English mission at that epoch, and on some of the personal scenes interwoven with them, I have briefly told here and there what seemed to me illustrative anecdotes of this great British chieftain—pointing to the qualities of the public man in him. This task was never attempted, but under the restraints due from me when imparting to the public any information whatever so obtained; and I feel that I have nothing to add derived from my own intercourse with him, to what has appeared in those humble volumes. One thing very characteristic in his personal habits I have not alluded to, which was well known and may be here stated: It was his great punctuality in answering letters and notes. Scarcely anybody ever wrote to him in proper terms, on any subject, without receiving a prompt reply, and very generally in his own hand. I have seen these answers in the possession of respectable mechanics, in his own hand-writing, and when the subjects were of no great importance, certainly of none to him. Notes and letters to him were extremely numerous; and this habit, considering the multiplicity of his social engagements, and heavy calls on his social time, marked at once his industry and kindly feelings.

And I may dare venture to mention, if at this moment any curiosity or interest may attach to it, an opinion of the late Lord Ashburton, respecting the Duke of Wellington, as I heard it from him when he was in the United States in 1842, laboring, and laboring successfully, in conjunction with the great statesman we have just lost, Mr. Webster, in concluding the treaty which at last settled our Northeastern Boundary with England. It was no limited sagacity or powers of judgment that this nobleman was gifted with. He was long and usefully conspicuous for both: and, with an expanded benevolence and intelligence, was warmly attached to our country while devoted to his own. He long possessed the Duke's good will; possessed it when he was Alexander Baring, founded on his high qualities, not merely as a great and most honorable merchant, but as a commercial statesman of large views, exercising in the House of Commons the powers of a mind as accomplished and classic as it was elevated and clear in the whole range of its knowledge of the wants and interests of the British commercial empire; and this early good will of the Duke ripened into friendship under further opportunities of intercourse after the peerage, so well earned by Mr. Baring, was conferred upon him. This enlightened Briton, the more so from being the friend of America, said to me when speaking of the Duke, that he had been always greatly struck in contemplating his character, with its resemblance, in many points, to that of our Washington. He was right. Eating that Washington's name towers to the skies as the founder of a great nation, where no room can be left for parallel, the two men were still alike in truthfulness and honesty; alike in straight-forward conduct and perpetual honor, that ever rose above all intrigue, all selfishness, and little jealousies, all thought of small ambition, or playing a small game under any circumstances; alike in that wisdom in vast affairs which looks at men as they are, and events as they exist, with no misleading thoughts to mistake either in planning and executing momentous measures; alike in that enduring resolution, those self-relying resources of in born and well-trained virtue, bravery and patriotism, which never think of yielding, but going on amidst misrepresentation and difficulties, no matter how many or stubborn or complicated, that overset the weak and vacillating, but which the intrinsically strong heed not, but turn to final success and glory, in fighting great battles and undergoing other great trials, whether for a country or to found a country; these were the grand qualities that Wellington and Washington possessed in common. The former served Britain as she was; the latter made America what she has become, and what she is to be. The sphere of the one was more wide-spread and multitudinous in events, and in detached achievements; the sphere of the other was single and matchless at the time, but boundless in the future. One was the great Englishman of the age; the other, the great American of centuries. It was to this effect Lord Ashburton expressed himself. He started and led the way in the comparison, as far as it was carried, and I concurred with him.

Hardly can I suppose, my dear sir, that this letter will be of any

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, NOV. 17, 1858.

☞ Persons wishing the *Daily Times*, morning or evening, served at their residences or places of business, can receive it regularly by sending a note to that effect, through the penny post, to this office.

☞ Persons wishing the *Daily Times* in Philadelphia, can have it served at their houses by application to T. R. CALLENDER, No. 86 South-Third st.

News of the Morning.

The funeral obsequies which were celebrated in this city yesterday seem to have absorbed almost everything else, and although we present an excellent variety of matter this morning, the news columns give little of much interest not connected with the ceremonies of yesterday, of which we make a full report.

It is now settled that Illinois has elected four Whigs and five Democrats to the next Congress—a Whig gain of three. Judge DOUGLAS does not seem to have strengthened his party at home by proposing to give to the States the power to levy tonnage duties for internal improvements.... Further returns from Georgia indicate that PIERCE and KING's majority in that State will be about 16,000.

The Presbyterian Synod of New-Jersey met at Trenton yesterday. Rev. HENRY PERKINS of Allentown, moderator. Dr. SOLOMON ANDREWS of Perth Amboy, argued his appeal from a decision of the Sessions of the Church at that place, expelling him for un-Christian conduct and conversation against the pastor.... The large Woolen Mill in West Fitchburg, Mass., belonging to Colonel IVERS PHILLIPS, was entirely destroyed by fire yesterday morning. The machinery was owned by Messrs. WM BICKFORD and HENRY GOULDING of Worcester, who are insured, the Franklin Company of this City holding a part of the risk. Total loss estimated at from twelve to fifteen thousand dollars.... The house and barn of Mr UPHAM in Clinton, Mass., were destroyed by fire, supposed to have been caused by an incendiary.... Madame SONTAG's concert at Boston last night was another triumph, the house being filled to overflowing.... The Propeller supposed to have foundered on Lake Erie during the late gale, is the *Princeton* and not *Powhatan* as reported by telegraph. Her two boats and part of her papers, together with a large quantity of flour have drifted ashore about five miles above Dunkirk. There is no doubt of the loss of all on board.

A fire occurred at St. Louis, on Saturday night, which destroyed the pork-house of J. J. SAYE. Loss probably $15,000... A severe frost fell at Charleston, on Tuesday night. The water was covered with ice, and yellow fever is of course at a discount... A man named JACOB C. AUGENBAUGH was arrested at Philadelphia, yesterday, on a charge of forgery, committed in Switzerland.... SAMUEL COWPERTHWAITE was convicted at Philadelphia, yesterday, of murder in the second degree, in killing the Watchman MILLER, by striking him on the head with a "billy," and fracturing his skull, on the 10th July last, while the prisoner was in charge of said officer.

The trial of JAMES DOYLE for the murder of Mrs. CONNERY was resumed in the Oyer and Terminer yesterday, and the testimony closed therein. The defence relies on the absence of positive testimony against the accused, and the probability that, if he did commit the homicide, it was done while under the influence of *delirium tremens*.... Rev H. N. HUDSON delivered the second lecture of the "New England Course," last evening, at the Brooklyn Female Institute. His subject was "Shakspere's King Henry the IVth."

Public Funerals.

We trust our City has now seen the last of the hollow mockeries by which respect is feigned for the distinguished dead. It would be difficult to conceive anything more alien to the Republican simplicity we so much affect, or less fitted to awaken the emotions which the departure of our great men from the scenes of their earthly labors should excite, than the tawdry, theatrical pageantries paraded in our streets on such occasions. They belong to other forms of society, and to another age. They may be appropriate where ostentatious pomp is the insignia of greatness and of power, and they may be useful in those countries where an essential part of Government consists in feeding the curiosity of the gaping multitude, and in diverting their thoughts and their eyes from the conduct of their rulers. It has become proverbial that the French are dazzled by shows, and that nothing is easier than for a skillful despot to rob them of their liberties, by waving a red flag before their eyes. But it is this very frivolity of character,—this readiness to be blinded by fireworks, and fascinated by the artificial glare of military display, that unfits them for the manly task of self-government, and renders liberty with them a more hollow mockery, than the empty parades under cover of which it is betrayed. The susceptibility to such influences is a weak spot in the public character; and we should be very sorry to have similar reasons urged in support of similar observances among our people.

To-morrow the remains of England's great Duke will be borne in solemn and majestic pomp, through the streets of London, to their last resting-place under the dome of St. Paul's Cathedral, by the side of him who gave to her meteor flag so much of its prestige and power upon its ocean home. The vast resources of a mighty kingdom have been lavishly used to swell the grandeur of the ceremonial. Nothing that wealth, rank, the countenance and commands of Majesty itself, can do, will be left undone to give impressiveness and magnificence to the solemn show. Yet what heart, in which nature still holds her seat, does not feel, that England with all her wealth,—her nobility with all its stately pride,—her royalty with all its power,—after weeks of preparation, and with the consenting enthusiasm of a mighty people,—cannot elaborate so majestic a scene as that amidst which, borne upon the arms of his rustic friends, surrounded by the loving hearts whom warm affection had gathered to that sacred spot, followed in reverent silence by the thousands whose softly treading feet profound respect had turned into that cypress-shaded, sepulchral path, and attended, in solemn troops and sad societies, by mourning millions of his countrymen,—DANIEL WEBSTER moved under the open sky, without attendant drum or funeral note, to the humble tomb which his own hands had reared,—

> And, so sepulchred, in such pomp doth lie,
> That Kings, for such a tomb, would wish to die!

It seems a profanation to dim the glory of such a burial, by such a feeble and unsubstantial show as that by which, five times within the last ten years, our City has endeavored to signalize its grief for the death of our public men. We believe the public sense revolts at the desecration. It seems like an attempt to cover the naked simplicity of Republican manners with the cast-off rags—the fag-ends and shreds of feudal pomp and ostentation. We should either adopt in full, or reject altogether, the customs and habits to which such displays belong. If we are prepared to vote millions of the public money to reward the great while living, and to build their monuments when dead; if we are ready to vote vast estates and untold wealth in recompense for brilliant public services, and to crown with whatever of glory, and honor, and substantial treasure the nation can confer, high deeds performed in the nation's cause,—then it may be well to adopt also the pompous shows by which we pretend to pay respect to the memory of our distinguished men. But we reject the substance and retain the shadow. Nay, more:—by the neglect and persecution we bestow upon them while living,—by the virulent and uncharitable censure with which we visit their labors while they are engaged in their performance, we convert these shows of regard for their memory into the grossest of insults—that of affected, hollow-hearted, hypocritical grief at their death.

We trust our City has seen the last of these mocking pageants. They make less impression upon the public mind than the marching of RICHARD's army across the stage makes upon the boxes and the pit when FORREST plays. They waste the public money and do less than nothing to touch the public heart and elevate the public taste.

The Funeral Rites.

The obsequies in honor of Mr. WEBSTER passed off without remarkable eclat yesterday. The weeds upon private dwellings were not frequent, though occasionally much good taste was displayed in the use of them. Nor was the procession so large as those, which sometimes attend the rites of departed notables. By all this, however, the degree of sympathy and sincere grief, existing among the masses, was not betokened. Pageants of the kind, indeed, in no wise represent really prevalent sorrow; but only apologize for that deeper feeling, of which the people have sense enough to realize the propriety. They express the balance of regret, due from the hosts of those, who neither appreciate the loss, nor the heartfelt grief of those who appreciate it at its true value. They are formal matters, at best, and without special significance.

It may be remarked however, in compliance with the hoary proverb, what is worth doing at all, is worth well-doing, that so much of the show as fell to the lot of the Common Council, was executed with the utmost penury, and was utterly discreditable to the city. The funeral car was a sadly ricketty affair, tottering as if on the verge of dissolution itself; while the emblematic figures within were obviously caricatured from the well known illustration to Esop's fable of the Crow and the Pitcher. The only part of the display at all proportioned to the occasion, was due to the military and volunteer associations; and the authorities are entitled to no credit for the real splendor of their appearance. The bill of expenses will not be a dollar the smaller for the shabbiness of the affair. It will count in thousands, exceeding, we predict, the charges for the CLAY demonstration; and some pet of the Committee will pocket the handsome difference between the cost and the pay. It must be the very depth of corruption, which converts the pomp of mourning into a job.

The eulogy pronounced by JAMES T. BRADY, Esq, before an immense and attentive audience, at Metropolitan Hall, in the evening, was very respectable in point of ability and, with perhaps a single exception, in faultless taste. It was not brilliant nor eloquent;—it was simply a clear, discriminating statement of the leading events and acts by which Mr. WEBSTER's name will be handed down to posterity, and of his special claims to the gratitude and affectionate remembrance of his countrymen. In pronouncing Mr. WEBSTER's intellect the greatest that has ever existed in any country or in any age, we cannot help thinking that Mr. BRADY sacrificed his own judgment to a misconception of the demands of the occasion. Certainly Mr. WEBSTER does not need such exaggerated praise as this, which can have weight only with those whose limited knowledge does not enable them to detect its untruth. The Oration will be found at length in another part of this paper.

The Empire of Peace.

The next steamer from Europe will bring us word that the first formal step towards the erection of the French Empire has been taken. Despotism has this advantage over Democracy, that it despatches business with amazing celerity. The preparations were all completed for the meeting of the Senate on the 4th inst. The order of proceeding, the words to be put into the mouths of the legislators, the arguments to be gone through in a formal way to keep up the masquerade of right, begun a year ago, the result to be reached, were all distinctly settled, so that there need be no halt in the gait of the transaction. The Consulte, or record avouching the result was all drawn, with that due display of flourish and fuss which the popular taste of France exacts in all cases, solemn or burlesque. We may consider it all *une affaire finie*; and proceed to alter our vocabulary of titular epithets to suit the amended state of things. It will go hard to transmogrify such phrases as black-leg, perjurer, and vagabond, into "His Most Gracious Majesty, the Emperor of the French;" but the French do much more difficult things, readily, and so may we.

On the surface, the progressive acts of imperialization appear to be the result of popular volition. The millions are represented as contributing the votes to make the exaltation of the Prince virtually unanimous. We have assumed repeatedly that the Empire meets the wishes of the people; and must be accepted by the outside world as a national act. And so, for all practical purposes, it is. But we must not forget how much this unanimity owes to the false alarm excited against Socialism. Danger to the State or to some veteran system, is ever the pretext for transgressions of popular rights. The Crown and the Church of England have always been in imminent peril when it was desirable to withhold a reform. This Union will still be in peril, whenever any stout-lunged party shall be otherwise baffled in its plans. And tell the French middle classes and rural population of red-republican extravagancies, and to save themselves from the dreaded evil, they will crown Lucifer himself. The extent to which LOUIS NAPOLEON is indebted to his adroit use of this principle cannot be told at present. It is among the host of false pretences by which he has helped himself onward. Will their falsity remain undiscovered? Profound, cautious and admirable as have been the management of the scheme, will it succeed? Will it bide the event of that popular waking, which is already even while the Empire is taking shape and name, showing itself here and there among the masses.

Writers, who claim to know, declare that there is much discontent prevalent in Paris. Through the maladroit management of subofficials, the factitious character of the enthusiasm displayed throughout the recent progress, has been brought to light. It turns out to have been dictated bodily from the Bureau of Police in Paris. Similar wire-pulling produced it, to that which secured unbounded enthusiasm for FRANZ JOSEPH, during his tour in Hungary. Failures in the arrangements have betrayed their surreptitious nature, just as a puff of wind raises one corner of the cloak wrapping an assassin, and shows the poniard. The discovery is not auspicious for the Prince. It adds to a deep-seated feeling of discontent, rapidly spreading among thoughtful, designing, or ambitious men, chagrined at finding the old Napoleonic idea, "the career is open to talent," omitted from the modern *idees Napoleoniennes*. It invites scrutiny to the reasons urged in defence of previous usurpations, and discredits them. The book of VICTOR HUGO has helped to *disillusion* thousands; for notwithstanding the shrewdest vigilance of the police, it has been imported into France in vast numbers, and read by multitudes whose sympathies and convictions are with the exile. Never was political pamphlet penned, so well calculated to achieve its end, as this of HUGO. Abounding in the keenest sarcasm; eloquent invectives against the Prince, and eloquent appeals to the people; descending into a most scornful account of the early history of the usurper; and analyzing his present motives and character with a master hand; and then unveiling the future of a progress begun under auspices so despicable; the work is destined to produce unparalleled effect. It could not be generally read by a people so mercurial as the French, without starting a revolution. The pen, if allowed its legitimate action, would prove mightier than the sword. But even in the limited field, where it now does its work, it works effectually. And we do not for a moment believe, that in the presence of the strong retro-active feeling already setting in, in consequence of these and other causes, the new *regime* will last a twelve-month, unless LOUIS NAPOLEON abandon the published programme of his empire. *L'Empire est la paix.* But an "empire of peace" cannot live. All precedents discourage hope of the kind. Empires are born of and feed on war. Public attention, as the excitement of novelty cools away, must be diverted from retrospection, or it will run to remorse. The Mikanna must be veiled. The masses, like those of Rome, call for their bread and blood, and threaten mutiny. The existence of the Emperor depends on the direction popular sentiment may take, and he must turn it outward. Peace is no novelty; and novelties are the only wear. France has had more of the article, since Waterloo, than at any one time before. The appetite is palled. Change is wanted; a vent for the fever beating the arteries of the body politic; and whosoever restrains it, does so at his own peril. The complete disillusion of Frenchmen will be the end of the Empire.

The Crescent City.

We published an article from the *Republic* yesterday, admitting that the Government had informed the Spanish Minister that Captain PORTER and Purser SMITH would not again be sent out in the *Crescent City* to Havana; and alleging that this information was based upon statements made to members of the Government, by Mr. ROBERTS, the agent of the Company.

We have taken some pains to inquire into the facts, and learn from the best source that they are these. As early as the 6th of Oct., Mr. ROBERTS, in behalf of the Company, had addressed the Department of State on the subject of the outrage upon the *Crescent City*. Instead of receiving a reply to his letter, Mr. ROBERTS was sent for to come to Washington. In the interview which took place there, Mr. ROBERTS explained the circumstances under which Purser SMITH went out in the *Crescent City*; stated the careful and satisfactory manner in which the Company and its officers had uniformly deported themselves, in their business intercourse with Havana; that they had sought no difficulty now—Mr. SMITH being entirely innocent of the charges brought against him; and that while he (Mr. R.) regarded the course of the Cuban authorities as wholly without justification, yet, if our own Government should instruct the Company, or express to them the *desire*, that Purser SMITH should not go out in the *Crescent City*, he did not doubt they would promptly and cheerfully comply with it. And yet no such wish was expressed or intimated in any way.

If this statement is correct, it seems to us that the Government evinces a lamentable reluctance, to assume the responsibility which the serious nature of the crisis devolves upon it. If the Administration considers the Cuban authorities *justified*, in demanding the dismissal of Purser SMITH, why does it not so inform the officers of the Company? If, on the other hand, it does not concede the right and the justice of the course they have pursued, but considers it the right of the *Crescent City* to enter Havana, why does it not assert that right, and sustain the officers of the vessel, in exercising it? This shuffling and dodging behind alleged verbal declarations of Mr. ROBERTS, is undignified and pusillanimous. The Company and the country have a right to know what position the Government intends to take in this matter.

—We should like to know what obligation rests upon the Commander of the *Crescent City*, to answer questions from the Captain of the Port of Havana, as to who is on board and who is not? Suppose he should refuse to be catechised upon the subject; and should simply demand admission as an American vessel, in the ordinary course of Commerce, and under existing treaty stipulations. They could then either grant, or refuse admission, and perhaps this might bring the Government to some decisive action on the case. The authorities of Cuba may undoubtedly refuse to allow Purser SMITH, or anybody else, to come ashore; but we apprehend they cannot refuse admission to an American vessel, simply because he is on board, without a gross violation of at least the *spirit* of existing treaties, and the most marked discourtesy towards the United States.

The U. S. Consulate at Acapulco.

The following duplicate receipts for Consular fees, paid to two different persons claiming the right to exact them in the port of Acapulco, are published by the *Herald*, without any explanation whatever of the circumstances under which collected:

"Received, Acapulco, Oct. 23, 1858, from Captain P. E. LEFEVER, of steamship *Pacific*, four dollars, it being fees for deposit of register. WM. FOSTER,
"U. S. Consular Agent."

"Received from Capt. LEFEVER, master of the steamship *Pacific*, four dollars for deposit of papers.
"FRANCIS W. RICE, U. S Consul.
"U. S. Consulate, Acapulco, Oct. 23, 1858."

It is not to be supposed for a moment that the owners of the *Pacific* took the trouble to cause the foregoing publication: and if they had instigated it, they certainly would have accompanied it by more complete information on the subject. A plain statement of the facts will show a malicious withholding of the attendant circumstances—amounting to a perversion—either by the sheet from which we have quoted, or the officious intermediar who procured the copies of receipts given above. In justice to Captain LEFEVER we cannot omit the remark that we know him too well to believe him capable of having given the copies with any expectation of their being perverted to purposes of personal malice.

Mr. FRANCIS W. RICE, the late Consul at Acapulco, has been for months past desirous of resigning his position at that port; and long before he could have had the least intimation or suspicion that his own Government would sacrifice him in a conflict wherein the Mexican Government sustained him directly against their own subordinates, he requested his friends at home to use their influence to promote a definitive settlement of his controversy with the local authorities at Acapulco, at the earliest day, that—having been vindicated before the country—as he had every reason to suppose he would be—he might leave a position which gave a much richer harvest of persecution, vexation and abuse, than of pecuniary emolument. Immediately on hearing that another had been appointed to supercede him, Mr. RICE applied to Mr. RICH, (acting U. S. Minister at Mexico,) for two months leave of absence, or until his successor should arrive. At the same time he suggested as Consular agent, *ad interim*, Mr. J. HOWLAND BILL, a very respectable resident at Acapulco, and the Agent of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company. As the bonds given by Mr. RICE for faithful performance of his duty would be held for the good faith of his temporary successor, it would seem nothing more than courtesy, if more than right that the Consul's suggestion of the person for whom he was to be responsible should have been heeded, unless good cause were shown for a different course. Mr. RICH seems to have overlooked this view of the case altogether, and without any explanation whatever, gave the temporary Consular Agency to WILLIAM FOSTER, the keeper of a grocery at Acapulco, in whom, for various reasons which need not be specified here, Mr. RICE did not repose such a degree of confidence as would make him willing to become responsible for him. Under these circumstances he declined availing himself of his leave of absence, and remained at his post, as he had an unquestionable right to do. FOSTER, however, asserted his right to be acknowledged as Consular Agent; but the authorities refused so to consider him while the regular Consul remained. In the mean time Mr. RICE wrote to Mr. RICH, explaining the circumstances, and suggesting the propriety of an appointment which he could safely recognize, and avail himself of the leave of absence, in time to return to Washington and seek the vindication which he believes himself entitled to, and for which he will assuredly sue, carrying the case to Congress, if the Administration persist in refusing to do him justice. To be detained at Acapulco cannot be otherwise than a misfortune to himself; and every just man will acknowledge that his remaining, under the circumstances, can be nothing less than a sacrifice which duty neither to himself nor his country, would permit him to evade.

On the arrival of the *Pacific* at Acapulco, on her recent trip down the Coast, FOSTER presented a bill for the Consular fees, which Capt. LEFEVRE paid at once, as the sum was too trifling an incentive to running any risk of detention in port. Subsequently, the Captain went up to Mr. RICE's office and paid the customary fees, without ever mentioning that he had already paid them to FOSTER—a fact of which Mr. RICE was himself ignorant up to the hour of sailing of the *Pacific* from Acapulco for Nicaragua. As authority for this statement, we give HENRY J. RICE—brother of the Consul—who arrived in this City from Acapulco in the *Illinois*, on Friday. There is no doubt that as soon as Mr. RICE became aware of FOSTER's illegal exactions, he provided against any repetition of his charges.

Mr. RICE will continue at his post until his regular successor arrives, unless his request to have some one for whom he is willing to be responsible appointed *ad interim*, is heeded by the Acting Minister at Mexico. As soon as he *can* leave with safety, he will return home, when he will defend himself—we venture to say successfully—against all attacks made upon him, either covertly or openly. In the meantime, the public will do well to remember the neither the Administration nor its organs have ever attempted to show the least justification for the ungenerous and un-American treatment to which he has been subjected by his Government.

—While speaking of this matter, we take occasion to add, that we have received a letter from R. A. WILSON, Esq., complaining of the comments of the *Times* upon his action in this case, and especially of statements made by Mr. RICE in a letter which we published some weeks since. Mr. WILSON states that his name has not been brought before the public, in connection with this case, by any act of his own, but that his letter to the Mexican Minister was written at his request, and published without his knowledge. In whatever we have said upon this subject, we have not intended to cast any reproach upon Mr. WILSON, personally, or to intimate that his course was dictated by any but proper motives. We have thought him wrong in the grounds he assumed, and upon what we deemed his errors, we have commented freely. Mr. WILSON denies peremptorily the injurious allegations contained in the letter of Mr. RICE, for which, as it was published under his own signature, we did not wish to be held responsible.

☞ The *fast man* was born a year too late, and now his most earnest effort is to overtake time. He spends money as if it were all due a year ago, and his mission were to see it disbursed, whether it be his own or his creditors. He starts out of a sound sleep, and thinks "the crisis has come," and quite possibly it has, for he has a big brood of them under his wing. He has seen a score of them within five years, and he enjoys the ruin of his country as much as his mother enjoyed her murders with her coffee. He swallows his meals without digesting them, and drinks the very hottest liquors. He goes for his "country, right or wrong," providing he is friendly to the Administration. In politics, he is a fillibuster, in religion a spiritualist, in social life a great reformer of men's morals, but he never returns borrowed umbrellas.

The *slow man* boasts of his conservatism, by which he means unbounded faith in keeping quiet. He knows by heart the history of all fields that have been won by delaying, and sometimes he thinks that worlds might be created by "a masterly inactivity." He values institutions, as men do their friends and their wine, according to their age, and foolishly supposes that whatever abuse it takes a century for Time to correct, Time has hallowed. His back is always turned on the good, since the good times are all past. If there is in reality a millenium to come, he fancies it will come as a man might go to Buffalo, by the Cape of Good Hope, Canton, and the Pacific Ocean;—he thinks the Millenium will have to gather its glories from the Old Times, and march backward round the cycle till it meets us. All the great men have died at last. All the great speeches have been made. All the fine poetry has been written. All the fine essays have been penned, and when Irving dies, the last of the essayists departs. All the good jokes have been cracked, and the wit of the present day is a miserable abortion. He eats the flesh of oxen that were too slow for the yoke, and pronounces spirited the leaders of the *Courier and Enquirer*. The fast man bursts his boiler and prevents a natural death. The slow man gets through his tedious illness a day after death's appointment, and has to be picked up by a private dispatch at the expense of impatient heirs.

☞ One of the most instructive of the thousand and one stories with which, under ALLAH, the Vizier's elder daughter softened the heart of King SHARIAR, and wrought the deliverance from death of one thousand Mahommedan ladies, was that of NOUREDDIN ALI and BEDREDDEN HASSAN. These two were loving brothers, united in all things, and rejoicing in their fraternal affection. But at last they quarrelled while yet bachelors, because they could not agree on the jointure to be settled on the possible daughter of the one by the possible son of the other. Now, it is the opinion of some of the most learned Arabic scholars and Oriental commentators that this Eastern fable was intended as a prophetic parable, which is to find its fulfilment in our day, and within the lines of the victorious Democratic party. The Bed-ridden Fogies and the Barn-burning Ally are as yet on excellent terms and full of affection. But the jointure—the settlement—how will that ever be arranged! Bystanders are afraid that order will not long remain in the wigwam. Prince Ally wants too much, and it is doubtful if Bedridden will always hush up when the Prince proposes a drink all around.

☞ Uncle SAM has played two games with his Cousin JOHN, who thinks he can beat the world. But SAM backgammoned him the first time, and gammoned him the second. That made JOHN bluster a good deal, and since it he is as cautious as if half his fortune were staked on the next issue. SAM has had capital throws, and grows careless. He has not covered half his points, and he leaves half of those he has made exposed. His home table is in miserable condition, and if JOHN should let him take him up, he could enter at the first throw. Come, come, Uncle SAM, keep your eyes open, and don't trust too much to luck. Play a safer game, though it is not quite so interesting. See how you stand at home before you take him up. Move as prudently as if he had all the luck, then you are safe any way, and, if fortune favors, you will whip him handsomely again.

☞ The Broadway Railroad, according to present appearances, is destined to be built. The Committee charged with the inquiry in the Board of Aldermen, has reported strongly in its favor. And what is still more to the purpose, it is said that the persons interested in the Railroad, and the Omnibus proprietors, have effected a compromise, satisfactory to both parties. The project, therefore, will encounter very little opposition hereafter.

☞ We understand that the New-England Society have resolved not to give their usual dinner, on the anniversary of the landing of the Pilgrims, this year, in consequence of the death of Mr. WEBSTER. The Oration will be delivered by Rev. WILLIAM ADAMS, of this City.

☞ Hon. HORATIO SEYMOUR, the Governor elect, lectures this evening before the Mercantile Library Association, and Prof. FELTON, of Harvard University, at the Tabernacle. Both will be well worth hearing.

PERILOUS RESCUE.—Captain HOOPER, of the schooner *Congress*, gives the following particulars of the rescue of the crew of the schooner *Eagle*, which was lost on Lake Erie on Friday night. The *Congress* ran into Grand River Harbor, while the storm was raging in all its fury. As she went in, the Captain heard the cries of distress from the crew of the *Eagle*, who were all clinging to the rigging, the hull of the vessel being under water. They were some distance from the shore, in the midst of breakers which dashed furiously over them, benumbing them with the cold, and compelling them to exhaust their strength in their efforts to retain their position. Captain HOOPER immediately went ashore, and proceeding down the beach in company with others, endeavored to drag the schooner *Howlet's* boat to the spot where the *Eagle* lay, and to make an attempt to get the crew ashore. Their efforts were unavailing, however, until they were joined by Captain HOLLOWOOD, of the steamer *Mohawk*, who with his crew and passengers volunteered their services in the rescue. The boat was now dragged along the beach and launched, a rope being attached to it and held by those on shore. The mate of the *Mohawk* and four seamen went out in the boat. When they reached the wreck, which was only accomplished after great exertion, they found the crew almost exhausted and took six of them off the rigging. Eight, however, had succeeded in launching the boat, and were making for the shore, the rope parted, and the boat was instantly upset in the breakers. The crew of the *Eagle* were now weak to swim, and Capt. HOLLOWOOD and some of his passengers rushed into the water and rescued five of them at the imminent risk of their own lives. The cook, a young man, was lost. Capt. HOLLOWOOD then returned in the boat and rescued Capt. WYFIELD and his companion from the wreck. The sufferers were taken on board the *Mohawk* and every attention was shown to them. dry clothes being provided by the liberality of the Captain and passengers, who refused any recompense for the services they rendered. Too much praise cannot be awarded to the brave men who thus risked their own lives to rescue the *Eagle's* crew from the fate which threatened them. To Capt. HOLLOWOOD's exertions principally, we are informed, are the poor fellows indebted for their escape from death, and for his noble conduct he well deserves all the praise that can be bestowed upon him.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

THE GREAT SENSATION WHICH HAS BEEN created among the medical faculty, and throughout the civilized world, by the announcement of DR. HASTINGS' discovery of the medical properties of NAPHTHA, has settled down into a thorough confidence that his "COMPOUND SYRUP OF NAPHTHA" is a positive and speedy cure for Consumption, Decay, Decline, Asthma, and all diseases which involve the wasting away of the human system by excessive sweatings, expectorations, and other effects of a contingent nature. It is likewise admitted to be immeasurably superior to any other Cough Medicine which has ever been introduced, as it almost instantaneously relieves the huskiness of the throat, softens the cough, and removes the hacking and the phlegm. And the activity of its nature is such that, the moment it is taken, it pervades the frame—diffuses a gentle warmth throughout—secures a free circulation of the blood, and opens every pore of the body, thus giving universal egress to the impurities which all systems engender, and which are the true origin of nearly all the diseases to which the human family is liable.
C. V. CLICKENER & CO., No. 81 Barclay-st., New-York, are the General Agents for DR HASTINGS in America, to whom all orders should be addressed. Sold in Brooklyn by MRS. HAYES, No. 175 Fulton-st.

SMITH & RICE.—EVERYBODY HAS HEARD OF Smith, and Rice, thanks to the greatest delineator of Ethiopian peculiarities in the world, is a name that will never die. SMITH & RICE is the patronymic of a firm, the members of which deal in all sorts of Clothing, at No. 102 Fulton-st. The best of Coats, Pantaloons, Vests, &c., can be had at this place at the lowest imaginable prices. Their goods are, although very cheap, of the most serviceable as well as the most fashionable quality.

WAX DOLLS! WAX DOLLS!—THE LARGEST and most beautiful assortment in the United States has just been received by the steamer *Atlantic*, and is open at TUTTLE'S EMPORIUM, No. 345 Broadway. Those dressed Dolls are the admiration of all who see them. Such a variety of Dolls, and at such low prices, cannot be found elsewhere. An early call secures the best choice.

HEALTH AND COMFORT, PROMOTED BY WEARING Woollen, Merino and Silk Undergarments, imported and manufactured by BAY & ADAMS. These superior garments have wholly superseded the use of flannels, being warmer, more durable and cheaper. BAY & ADAMS, importers and manufacturers of Undergarments and Hosiery, No. 491 Broadway, opposite the Metropolitan Hotel.

THE DEATH OF THE ROSES.
The Last Rose of Summer has faded, 'tis true;
But its fragrance and beauty we will not forget—
They 'll live in our souls all the long winter through,
Like a twilight that marks where the sun has just set.
Our friends, too, will fade, and as certainly fall,
As the roses that wither in autumn's cold breath;
Then let us secure of the worshipped ones all
That science can save from the ruin of Death.
The likenesses taken by ROOT, at No. 363 Broadway, are the most perfect things ever achieved by the Daguerrian art. Examine them at his rooms, and be convinced. Perfect likenesses taken in any weather. The exquisite Crayon Picture is taken by ROOT only.

AN EXCELLENT HOUSEHOLD ARTICLE.—DURKEE'S BAKING POWDERS.—Whenever we know of an article that is in reality all that is claimed for it, we take pleasure in chronicling its merits; we do so for our own interest as a member of society, as well as for the interest of the reader and the benefit of the proprietor. Mr. DURKEE sent us a sample of his Baking Powder—we took it home to our "local habitation"—and we now cheerfully recommend it to the confidence of our readers. It is a valuable improvement on the old-fashioned way of operating in the "kitchee," and every housekeeper should have it—every housekeeper will have it, after once becoming acquainted with its merits. Dealers can find no more profitable article to keep in their stores, as wherever it has been introduced, it sells readily.—*Easton Daily Times.*
Principal office No 139 Water-st. For sale by druggists and grocers throughout the country.

FURS—RICH VELVET CLOAKS TRIMMED WITH choice Furs.—COX & FRANKLIN respectfully invite the attention of Ladies to inspect a beautiful collection of rich Velvet Cloaks, trimmed with the most costly Furs; including Russian Sable, Hudson Bay Sable, Buenos Ayres Chinchilla Regs, Ermine, Russian Mink, and the silvery plumage of the Grebe from the Lake of Geneva. Ladies are most earnestly requested to view these very beautiful goods permanently on supply at the manufactory, 625 Broadway. Furs altered to the present fashion, cleaned and freed from moth.

"THE WHOLE PRESS OF PHILADELPHIA ARE out in favor of HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS, as they are prepared by Dr. C. M JACKSON. We are glad to record the success of this valuable remedy for Dyspepsia, as we believe it supplies a desideratum in the medical world long needed. The wretched imitators and inventors have withdrawn their nostrums from the market, and the public are spared from the danger of swallowing poisonous mixtures in lieu of the real Bitters."—*Herald.*
For sale in New-York by the Messrs. SANDS, corner of Fulton and William-sts.; and C. H. KING corner of Johnst. and Broadway; and by MRS HAYES, Brooklyn.

FURS AT GENIN'S LOWER STORE.—GENIN SOlicits the attention of the ladies residing in or visiting New-York to the very extensive assortment of beautiful Furs at his lower store, No. 214 Broadway. Duplicates of all the Muffs, Victorines, Tippets, Cuffs and Fur Gloves, at the Bazaar will be found at the lower establishment. Especial attention is invited to a number of sets of the purest white Ermine and Russian Sable and to the very moderate rates at which these splendid Furs are offered. The assortment of Stone Marten, Mink Chinchilla and other Furs, is very large and choice, and the prices low beyond all precedent. GENIN, No. 214 Broadway opposite St. Paul's.

UNION HALL OVERCOATS FOR FALL AND WINter are all the go, now, which excites no surprise in the minds of those who have examined the immense establishment of P. L. ROGERS corner Fulton and Nassau-sts. Every variety of ready-made clothing, for Gentlemen's, Youth's and Children's wear, of the choicest quality of goods, always on hand or made to order by the best of workmen at cheaper prices than can be afforded by any other establishment in New York.
UNION HALL, cor Fulton and Nassau-sts, N. Y.

TO SADDLE AND HARNESS MAKERS.—SEVERAL of the most extensive saddlery manufacturers in the United States have introduced SINGER'S Sewing Machines with the most brilliant success. All who are interested in these branches of business are invited to call at the office of I. M. SINGER & CO., No 258 Broadway, where they can examine specimens of the work, and see the machines in operation.

WELLS, FARGO & Co.'s CALIFORNIA EXPRESS.—We send our next regular Express by U. S. mail steamer ILLINOIS, on SATURDAY, Nov 20, at 2 P. M., in charge of our own special messenger and Freight Agent. Freight should be sent to our office, by FRIDAY next, in water-proof order. No package should measure more than 5½ cubic feet, or weigh more than 125 pounds. Small parcels received until 1 o'clo k the day the steamer sails.
WELLS, FARGO & CO., No 16 Wall-st.

IT IS A FIXED FACT AMONG BUSINESS MEN THAT much depends upon dress, and any gentleman who respects himself will give that attention to his outward appearance which will command the respect of others. With an eye single to the interest of all classes, H. L. FOSTER invites the attention of citizens and strangers to his Clothing Establishment at No. 27 Cortlandt-st., where every article required in a gentleman's wardrobe can be procured on liberal terms.

BRADY, having received the GOLD MEDAL from the American Institute, and also other prize medals for years in succession, as well as the prize medal awarded in London at the World's Fair deems it unnecessary to expatiate on the superiority of his pictures; but invites the attention of the public to his superb and unrivalled collection of Daguerreotypes now on exhibition at his Gallery, No. 205 Broadway, corner of Fulton-st.

HEAR! HEAR! HEAR! HEAR! HEAR!—THIS is cheap enough. HIRAM ANDERSON No. 99 Bowery is selling splendid ENGLISH Tapestry Brussels at 75, 88 and 90; Three-ply Carpets at 68. 6d., 75 and 78. 6d; Ingrain Carpets at 38 6d., 4s., 5s and 6s. 6d.; English Floor Oil Cloths 8 yards wide; Drugget 4 yards wide. 500 remnants of English Floor Oil Cloth at one-half their real value.

A JEWEL OF A MAN IS HE WHO NEVER BREAKS a promise. Among such jewels GREEN, No 1, Astor House, claims to be gem of the first water. His first ambition is to manufacture the best fitting and handsomest Shirts in America. He does it. His next ambition is to send them home to the very door. He does that too.

PETERSON & HUMPHREYS, No. 379 BROADWAY, corner White-st., are daily making additions to their already large stock, and are now prepared to exhibit to their friends and the public generally, the most complete and extensive stock of rich and elegant Carpets ever offered in this City. Also, Oil Cloths, of every pattern and color, with the satin finish, for sale on the most reasonable terms.

SELLING OFF!—J. M. BODINE WILL CLOSE out the balance of his Velvets, Silks, Shawls, Merinoes, Parasattas, Delaines, Plaids, Bombazines, Alpacoas, Cloths, Cassimeres, Flannels, Blankets, &c., at a reduction of 25 per cent. below former prices. Look out for bargains—No. 323 Grand, corner of Orchard st.

ON HATS.—THOSE GENTLEMEN WHO HAVE EXperienced the pinching of a shapeless hat, will appreciate the easy and perfect fit invented by the one of our inimitable Conformateur. Every description of Hats and Caps manufactured and for sale at J. W. KELLOGG'S, No. 128 Canal-st.

HOUSEKEEPERS AND ALL OTHERS IN WANT OF Bedding, Bedsteads, &c., would do well to call at M. WILLARD'S old established Warerooms, No. 146 Chatham-st., corner of Mulberry-st., where may be found the largest assortment of articles in his line ever offered to the public.

SINKS EMPTIED BY ATMOSPHERIC PRESSURE.—By which process your basements are removed, in the daytime, without any unpleasant effluvia whatever. Orders left at the Office of New-York Pneumatic Draining Company, No. 91 Maiden-st.

PRICES REDUCED!—LADIES WISHING TO purchase a fine Shawl, a rich Silk, a splendid Plaid, or any kind of Dry Goods of first-rate quality, at extremely low prices, go to BODINE'S, No. 323 Grand st., corner of Orchard, where you will be sure to get suited and save money.

FOWLERS & WELLS, PHRENOLOGISTS, CLINton Hall, No. 131 Nassau-st., N. Y.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

Presbyterian Synod.

TRENTON, Tuesday, Nov. 16.

The Synod of the Presbyterian Church of New-Jersey met in this city, to-day. A number of clergymen and others are present. Rev. HENRY PERKINS, of Allentown, presides as Moderator; Rev. Mr. ROGERS as Secretary. The appeal of Dr. SOLOMON ANDREWS, of Perth Amboy, from a decision of the Sessions of the Church at Perth Amboy, by which he was expelled for unchristian conduct, and conversation against the Pastor of said Church, was taken up. Dr. ANDREWS is before the Synod stating his case. Dr. MURRAY, of Elizabethtown, will reply on behalf of the Presbytery of Elizabethtown, by whom the decision was confirmed.

Destruction of a Woolen Mill by Fire.

WORCESTER, Tuesday, Nov. 16.

The large three story woolen mill in West Fitchburg took fire this morning, just as the operators were going to their breakfasts, and was entirely consumed with all its contents. The building was owned by Col. IVERS PHILLIPS, of Fitchburg, and the machinery by Messrs. WM. BICKFORD and HENRY GOULDING, of Worcester, and was occupied by HENRY S. FAY-ER, for the manufacture of flannels. The loss is estimated at from $12,000 to $15,000, most of which is covered by insurance. Messrs. BICKFORD & GOULDING are insured at the Fitchburg Mutual, the Franklin, New-York, and the Etna, Hartford.

On Monday evening, the house and barn of Mr. UPDER, in Clinton, were consumed by fire, supposed to have been caused by an incendiary.

Forgery—Conviction for Murder.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Nov. 16.

JACOB CHRISTIAN AUGSBURGER was arrested to-day, being charged by GARDON KARTCH with having obtained 1,500 francs from the Bank of Basel, in Switzerland, where it had been deposited by the latter, through a forged power of attorney and other documents. Both parties are Swiss.

SAMUEL COWPERTHWAITE, charged with the murder of the watchman MILLER, was convicted this afternoon of murder in the second degree.

Tampa Bay—Severe Frost at Charleston.

CHARLESTON, Monday, Nov. 15.

We are in the receipt of dates from Tampa Bay to the 25th Oct. The only vessel there was the bark *R. H. Gamble*, waiting spars, for New-York. The gale of the 9th Oct. was scarcely felt at Tampa.

We had a killing frost in Charleston on Sunday night. The water was covered with ice. All danger from yellow fever has, of course, vanished.

Fire at St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Sunday, Nov. 14.

A fire broke out on Saturday night in a building near the Pork House, belonging to J. J. BATE, and the wind being very high, and setting towards the Pork House, the Lard factory and outhouses took fire, and soon burned down the entire building, which contained bacon and meat to the value of $10,000 to $12,000. The property was partially insured.

Southern Mail Failure—Re-capture of an Escaped Murderer.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, Nov. 16.

The mail has failed south of Wilmington to-night.

WILLIAM GAULT, who escaped from Jail here, where he was confined on a charge of murder, is reported by Telegraph to have been re-captured to-day in Washington.

The Southern Mail, &c.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, Nov. 16.

We have no mail south of Savannah this morning.

There was a slight fall of snow at Richmond, Va., on Sunday.

Information of the death of Captain CHAUVEAU, (an old Baltimore Sea Captain,) at Acapulco, has been received at the State Department.

Georgia Election.

CHARLESTON, Tuesday, Nov. 16.

The returns from 93 counties in Georgia result as follows: FISHER 33,836—SCOTT 15,977—Other tickets 10,362. There are yet a few counties to be heard from, but they will not materially alter the above.

The Congressional Election in Illinois.

CHICAGO, Tuesday, Nov. 16.

Illinois elects 4 Whigs and 5 Democrats to Congress, being a Whig gain of 3.

Madame Sontag at Boston.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Nov. 16.

Madame SONTAG's concert was full to overflowing again to-night. Every seat was sold at an early hour this morning, and $4 to $5 premium was obtained by speculators. Not even at JENNY LIND's concerts was more enthusiasm manifested.

The Alabama at Savannah.

SAVANNAH, Tuesday, Nov. 16.

The steamship *Alabama*, Capt LUDLOW, arrived here from New-York, at an early hour this morning.

The Marion at Charleston.

CHARLESTON, Tuesday, Nov. 16.

The United States Steamship *Marion*, Capt. M. BERRY, arrived here at one o'clock, this (Tuesday) morning.

NEW-YORK CITY.

THE FESTIVAL AT TAMMANY HALL—THE HERALD'S REPORT.—To one who was actually present at the grand Democratic Festival at Tammany Hall on Monday night, a queer sort of disagreement, amounting in fact to actual discrepancy, appears to exist between the *Herald's* report of the doings and the facts—the actual incidents and occurrences of the occasion. But the *Times* can afford to set the Democratic organ right, inasmuch as we paid the regular price for the admission of our reporters to the banquet. No, the dinner was paid for, though the purchased tickets were not used till the feasting was done with. And the Young Men's Democratic Union Club are welcome to the profit that accrued from the assistance. But to the *Herald's* report, which concludes with an address from Capt. RYNDERS, in reply to toast No. eleven, and one from C. C. BURR, in reply to toast No. twelve, and a long toast to the "New York *Herald*," all of which performances may have been promised in the bill, but which certainly did not come off at Tammany Hall on Monday evening. But it's all the same. It was probably intended that said speeches should be made, and the official organ accomplishes a duty which it owes to its supporters to give all their doings, though they do poke fun at the editor about that torpedo.

ASSAULTS WITH INTENT TO KILL.—During the present term of the Grand Jury, a bill of indictment has been found against a man named MICHAEL HESS, for assaulting and beating JAMES MOONEY, with intent to take his life. A bench warrant was issued by Judge BOSS for his arrest, and yesterday he was taken into custody by Officer TAUNA in the Twentieth Ward.

....A German by the name of FREDERICK WILLAND was also arrested yesterday in the Eleventh ward, by Officers KARST and BAUSH, charged with stabbing PETER GERMANS in the breast on Sunday night, in Second-street. The injured man is considered quite dangerous, and the prisoner has been closely confined to await the result of said injuries....On Monday night another man by the name of EDWARD MCLANE, was arrested by Officers SMITH and LEGGATT, of the Eleventh district Police, charged with being concerned in the bloody affray on Sunday night, in the vicinity of the Dry Dock. He was committed by Justice WELSH, of the upper police-office.

☞ In consequence of the public ceremonies yesterday, the Court of General Sessions were not in session, and the Police Courts transacted no business of any importance

MILITARY.—The Sloane Guard, composed of Young Men engaged in the different Newspaper Establishments in Nassau-street, turned-out yesterday, and went to Harlem for Target practice. The first prize, a Silver Goblet, was won by Private WHITFIELD. The second prize by Private WHALEN, the third by Private MANER, the fourth by Capt. MULLEN, commandant of the Company.

FIRE IN AMITY-PLACE.—Last evening about 6 o'clock, a fire broke out in the basement of a Cabinet maker's shop, at No. 10 Amity-place. It originated in a bale of hemp, and had it not been discovered in time the result would have been serious. Officer ROCKWELL, of the Fifteenth Ward, aided by several citizens, speedily extinguished the flames, before any material damage was sustained.

INJURED BY FALLING FROM A CAR.—About 6 o'clock last evening, a man by the name of JOHN BARRY, was dangerously injured by falling from the platform of a Sixth Avenue Railroad Car, corner of Amity street. His skull was shockingly fractured, extending from the left to the right temporal region, and he was conveyed to the Ninth Ward Station-house in a state of insensibility, and was attended by Dr. HENRY, and then carried home.

[Advertisement.]

☞ We would advise those who have not already called upon Messrs. THOMPSON & ROBERTS' Manufactory of fine Furs, No. 19 Maiden-lane, to do so without delay, as their present stock of superior Hudson Bay Sable, Mink Sable, Stone Marten, Fitch and other Furs, is fast disappearing on account of the great demand made on them during the late Wintry weather. They have a variety of furs for children.

[Advertisement.]

☞ JAMES G. MOFFETT, Nos. 119 and 121 Prince-street, has on hand a splendid assortment of Gas Chandeliers, Pendants, Brackets, Candelebras, Girandoles, Solar, Fluid and Lard Lamps, suitable for private mansions, churches, hotels, &c. As J. G. MOFFETT manufactures the above articles he is prepared to sell them, wholesale or retail, at moderate prices. Gas Fixtures introduced into houses with dispatch.

[Advertisement.]

LADIES' WRITING CLASSES.—MR. GOLDSMITH will receive new pupils on Monday, Wednesday and Friday of this week, to his cheap writing classes, commencing at 11 A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M. Terms $3 for ten, or $6 for twenty lessons, and no extra charge. Private instruction, $15. Rooms No. 289 Broadway.

WILLIAMSBURG CITY.

NEW FERRY-BOATS—Messrs. PERINE, PATTERSON & STACK are building three new ferry-boats, intended for the Bridge-street Ferry, Brooklyn. They are to be 135 feet long, 35 feet beam, and 13 feet deep, and measure 500 tons. They will be launched about the 1st of February next.

☞ The launch of the *Ada Swift*, from the yard of PERINE, PATTERSON & STACK, did not take place yesterday, owing to the high wind. She will probably be launched to-day at 12 o'clock.

COMMON COUNCIL.—The Board of Aldermen held a regular meeting at the City Hall on Monday evening. Alderman MAUJER in the chair. Various petitions were received and referred to committees; one was received from Mr. SISARNS, asking that the right to construct a Railroad through Grand-street, may be sold to those offering the best terms, the proceeds to be used in improving, and keeping said street in repair; also, a petition of owners of property on Conselyea-street, for opening, paving &c., of said street. Bills reported for payment; H. N. Ellison, $17; F. Light, $32 57; H. F. Betts, $110 97; R. Hervins, $92; J. Bolton, $118; R. Graves, $212 70; Wm. Lake & Brothers, $125; F. M. & P. M. Doyle, $1,500; J. Rodwell, $194 63; J. Salter, $87 50.

A statement was received from the City Treasurer, stating that he had received $71,585 87, and paid out $61,328 96, and on hand $10,256 91. The Committee reported in favor of the Controller borrowing on the credit of the city, $3,500, to meet the expenses of building the new Hall. Alderman DALOOS offered a resolution, requesting the Common Council of New-York to reduce the rates of ferriage on the new ferry, the lease of which was recently granted to A. J. Berry and John J. Hicks, to two cents, and a corresponding reduction for vehicles, &c.; and also to reduce the term of the lease from fifteen to ten years, and to provide such other restraints as are necessary to meet the increasing wants of the inhabitants of both cities. Adopted and adjourned.

☞ A Mrs. Batchelor, residing in North Seventh-street, was seriously burned on Sunday night by her clothes taking fire, and is not expected to survive. Cause, Rum

Another Fire in Dunkirk.

From the Dunkirk Journal, Extra.

About 1 o'clock, Sunday morning, a fire broke out in the "Shades Hotel," Front-street, and the wind blowing fresh from the North-west, all the buildings on the north side of Front-street, between Buffalo and Center-streets, were destroyed except the brick warehouse of the New York and Erie Rail Road Co. The following are the losses:

FRONT-STREET.—Montayne & Co., produce and commission merchant, loss $1,000—no insurance. C. West, merchant tailor, loss $300—no insurance. A small frame building, vacant—loss $300. — Hills, grocery and variety store, loss $1,200—insured, $250. Dunkirk Hotel, C. G West & Co., loss $700—insured, $250 George Stow, passage ticket office, loss $300—no insurance. G. M. Abell, grocer and provision dealer, loss $2,500—insured, $1,400. Reoj. Rivers, grocer and flour dealer, loss $400—insured, $200. Wilbur & Drigs, auction and commission-merchants, loss $3,500—insured, $1,500. Mrs. Chamberlain, milliner, loss $1,500—no insurance. Shades Hotel, loss $500—no insurance. E. Wager, grocer—fully insured. Hart & Boother, merchant tailor and saddler, loss $600—no insurance. Wm O'Neil, dry goods and grocery store, loss $5,000—insured, $4,000. James Gerrans, butcher, loss $1,700—insured, $1,000. N Tidd, variety store, loss $300—no insurance. J. S. Begge, druggist, loss $4,000—insured. The building was owned by the estate of C. Begge, on which there was an insurance of $400—loss on building $460 above insurance.

WATER-STREET.—Bradley & Co., produce dealers—fully insured; building owned by Risely & Co.—loss $1,500; insured $500. D. S Forbes & Co., produce dealers—loss $150; no insurance. The wards of Front-st, between Buffalo and Centre sts., including the American Hotel block, was in imminent danger, and was only saved by the united and well-directed exertions of our citizens.

THE JAPANESE EXPEDITION.—The following statement is said to exhibit the effective force of the squadron which is to sail next month for Japan, under the command of Com. PERRY:

"The Vermont, with 96 guns and 800 men; Mississippi, 375 men; Susquehanna, 350 men; Princeton, 199 men; Allegheny, 190 m-n; Saratoga, 22 guns and 193 men; St Mary's, 22 guns and 190 men; Vincennes, 22 guns and 190 men; Macedonian, 23 guns and 450 men; Porpoise, 10 guns and 190 men; Southampton, 4 guns; Lexington, 4 guns; and Talbot, already sailed, 4 guns. Total, 206 guns, and 3,045 men. The three last named vessels are storeships. There are to be added to the ships' companies 700 marines, which, with the complement of the storeships, officers, scientific corps, and others attached to the expedition, will make an effective force of 4,000 men and 330 guns, mostly heavy ordnance. The steamers are each to mount a couple of Paixhan shell-guns of largest calibre, and placed on revolving trucks, so as to sweep the horizon. These guns are intended to be used for the discharge shells of 60 and 190 pounds each, and long 42's, making 24 guns to each steamer. Each ship is provided with two brass 24-pound field pieces, to be used for shells or canister shot."

SINGULAR CASE OF CRUELTY.—The Philadelphia *Bulletin* of Friday gives the following detail of a case exhibiting some singular features now on trial in one of the Courts of that city:

George Sutherland and Hester, his wife vs. Henry Kittera. This is an action to recover demages for an assault and battery, and other cruel treatment, inflicted by the defendant upon Hester Sutherland and her two children. It appears that on the 17th of January last, Mrs. Sutherland and her two children visited the wife of the defendant, who resides on the west side of the Schuylkill, near the Wire Bridge. The parties are distantly related to each other. The weather coming on very bad, Mrs. Sutherland was compelled to stay all night. The storm, which was of snow and wind, continued for several days, and was the severest of last winter. From the tenderness of the age of her children, Mrs Sutherland could not leave the house. The snow was knee deep. The defendant seems to have become dissatisfied with her long stay, and resorted to several expedients to annoy her, which ended in the assault and battery complained of, and with his turning her and her children out into the street at night, during the severest of the storm of the 19th of January last. A young man by the name of Bracelund, who worked for the defendant, seeing the forlorn condition of Mrs. Sutherland and her children, moved by the generous impulses of his manly heart, and despite the threats of his employer, agreed to pilot her through the blinding fury of the storm across the Schuylkill. They started, the young man carrying the youngest child in his arms. Missing their way to the bridge, they were forced to cross the river on the ice, with the snow in some places up to the middle of their bodies.

They succeeded, after great fatigue in getting upon the Eastern shore, about a mile above the bridge. But here they were overtaken with new difficulties. They lost their way, and were compelled to wander all night amid the hills and valleys of that locality, sometimes crawling upon their hands and knees through the snow-drifts. No cheering house presented itself to their straining eyes. From the tops of the hills, nothing discovered itself, but a dreary waste of snow. At last overcome with despair and exhaustion, Mrs. SUTHERLAND and her children sank down upon the drifted snow almost lifeless. Stimulated by the generous sympathies of his nature, young BRACELAND left his weary companions where they lay, and climbed the top of another hill, when he discovered a light glimmering in the distance. He hailed it with delight, and renewing his energies, made for it as the shipwrecked mariner makes for the beacon which is to secure him safety, and allay his fears. As he approached the house, he shouted aloud, but the hills alone echoed it back. Having arrived at the small house which showed the light, he knocked violently at the door, until he aroused those within. The window was opened, and his knock was answered; but the inmates suspecting harm at that hour of the morning, (for midnight at passed) they refused to open the door.

The young man told his tale of woe, and expostulated with them, but all to no purpose. Rushing back, in the madness of despair, to where he left the sunken bodies of his companions, he spoke a few words of comfort to Mrs. SUTHERLAND, and seizing one of the children, carried it in his arms back again to the house, as an attestation of the truth of his story. This satisfied the inmates, and the door was quickly opened. With such aid as they could obtain, they all proceeded to the spot where Mrs. SUTHERLAND lay, and arrived just in time to save her and her remaining child from impending death. Had they been detained a few minutes longer, the spirits of the mother and her child would have been with Him who gave them. They took both in their arms and carried them to the humble but hospitable mansion in the vicinity.

Every means were resorted to, to reanimate the scarcely alive victims of this most cruel barbarity. A physician was sent for, and by resorting to stimulants and severe friction of the benumbed and frozen limbs, life was restored within their bodies. Both mother and children have suffered greatly since, and their healths have been much impaired.

DEATH OF HENRY STRONG.—It falls to our lot to announce to the public the decease of one who, for years, has occupied a most conspicuous place in this community. HON. HENRY STRONG expired in the bosom of his family at a few minutes past 7 o'clock last evening. Mr. STRONG's age at the time of his decease was 64.—*Norwich* (Ct.) *Courier*.

The Leonardtown *Beacon* states that the pungy *Georgiana* was capsized in the Potomac, off Blackstone's Island, during the very heavy wind that prevailed along the river on the 2d inst. She was owned by Captain Ellis, of Georgetown, D. C., but had been chartered by K. H. Beatley, of that place, with three other persons, for a gunning excursion. There is much reason to apprehend that all on board have perished.

In the darkness of Thursday evening, an aged traveler drove on to the Fitchburg Railroad track, while passing from East Cambridge to Somerville, Mass., instead of keeping on the highway, and would have been run down by the approaching train, had it not been for the attention of the "flag man" at the crossing, and the sagacity of his horse, which refused to move upon an unplanked bridge.

The sportsmen of Addison County, Vermont, have been making extensive preparations for a grand bear hunt. A preparatory meeting of the Nimrods of the neighborhood was to have been held at East Middlebury, on Friday, for the purpose of making preparations, choosing officers, fixing upon the time, and arranging the general organization of the grand event.

Senator de Sansaure, of South Carolina, it is announced in the Charleston *Mercury*, will not be a candidate for reelection to the post he occupies. The *Mercury* suggests Gen. James H. Hammond as the man for the position.

Col. Wm. R. King, the Vice-President elect, has been seriously ill, and confined to his house since his return home, a few weeks since. He resides near Selma, Ala.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ **Mercantile Library Association.**—The Board of Direction have the pleasure to announce that Mr. WILLIAM M. THACKERAY will commence the delivery of his course of six lectures on the *English Humorous Writers of Queen Anne's Reign*, on FRIDAY EVENING, Nov. 19, at 8 o'clock, at Rev. Mr. Chapin's (late Rev. Mr. Bellows,) Church, No. 548 Broadway, near Prince st., to be continued on MONDAY and FRIDAY of each week until concluded. Subscriptions will be received until FRIDAY EVENING next, at the bookstores of C. S. FRANCIS & CO., and EVANS & BRITTAN, and at the Library. Subscribers, (and subscribers only) will be entitled to reserved seats for the course.

Price of Tickets—To members.....$2
Non-members.....2

WILLARD L. FELT, Chairman.
JAMES D. SMITH, JOHN F. HALSTED, } Lecture Committee.

☞ **Mercantile Library Association.**—Hon. HORATIO SEYMOUR, Governor Elect, will deliver a Lecture before the members of this Institution, at Metropolitan Hall, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Nov. 17. Subject—"*The Study of the Natural Sciences*"

Tickets admitting a Lady and Gentleman, 75c. Single tickets, 50c. Members' tickets, half the above prices. To be had only at the Library.

Tickets to be had at the desk of the Library, and at the desk on the evening of the Lecture.

WILLARD L. FELT, Chairman.
JAMES D. SMITH, JOHN F. HALSTED, } Lecture Committee.

☞ **Great inducements to purchase Lots in the new village of Clarenceville, L. I.** So great has been the demand for Lots in this beautiful village, that although it has only been in operation for little over one month, yet over one-third of the Lots have been already sold, and as soon as the coming spring shall open, there will be upwards of one hundred buildings in the course of erection. There are but few villages at the present time that offer so many advantages. The many access to the City by the Long Island Railroad from Brooklyn, and the stages from Williamsburg, make it a desirable place of residence for those wishing to live out of town and at the same time do business in the City. We would advise all who wish to secure a home, by only paying from $2 to $4 per month, to call immediately and purchase at the office, D. F. MACFARLAN, General Agent, No. 2 Nassau-st., from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.

☞ **Land Reform.**—The man who have struggled for the establishment of this great and beneficent national measure for the past twelve years, are requested to meet THIS EVENING, at No. 454 Broadway, at 7½ o'clock. The intentional repudiation of this question by the sham Democracy, both at Baltimore and during the Presidential contest, indicate that the eyes of the party were directed to the security of place for its tall gatherers who are so fat on the proceeds of the public domain. With this in view Hedge of the immediate pre-emption law, settled conviction of its continued hostility to the interest of the workingmen of our country, a Committee has to be appointed will submit a plan of organization for the consideration of the meeting.

JOHN COMMERFORD,
JAMES MAXWELL,
L. W RYCKMAN, } Committee.

☞ **People's Building Association.**—The regular Monthly Meeting will be held on WEDNESDAY EVENING, 17th inst., at 7½ o'clock in the Assembly Room, corner of 25th-st and 6th av. A full attendance of the members is particularly requested, as business of importance will be brought before the meeting. Members will facilitate the business by calling at the office and paying their dues previously. Office will be open from 7½ A. M. to 9 P. M.

J. F. WILLIAMS, Secretary.

☞ **Bloomingdale Building Association.**—Notice is hereby given to HENRY SCHMIDT, FREDERICK ENDLER, LEWIS L. WAY, JOHN SNYDER, JOHN S. SMITH PETER S WILBUR, WILLIAM RIDLER, and SAMUEL IRWIN, Shareholders in the above Association, that the dues upon their Shares have been in arrears for four months, and that unless payment of the same be made within sixty days, the said Shares will be forfeited

☞ **The Annual Meeting of the XVIIth WARD TEMPERANCE ALLIANCE,** for the election of officers, will be held in the Lecture Room of the Station at Baptist Church, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, 17th inst., at 7½ o'clock. Members and citizens of the Ward, favorable to the objects of the Alliance, are requested to attend.

S. W. CODEY, Recording Secretary.

☞ **The Annual Meeting of the XVth WARD TEMPERANCE ALLIANCE** for the election of officers and delegates to the City Alliance, will be held THIS EVENING, Wednesday, Nov. 17th, at 8 o'clock at No. 11 Amity-st,

By order of the President,
DAVID P. HOLTON, Sec.

☞ **The Regular Convention of the DELTA PHI FRATERNITY** commences MONDAY, November 15th, at 6½ P. M., at the American Hotel. The regular dinner will take place Wednesday, 17th.

MISCELLANEOUS.

REMOVAL.

WM GALE & SON, MANUFACTURERS OF SILVER WARE,

Have removed from their old place of business, No 116 Fulton-st, to No 487 BROADWAY, corner of Broome-st, second story, where they continue the

MANUFACTURING OF SILVER WARE

in all its branches, who'esale and retail; and where they hope to receive a continuance of the liberal patronage hitherto extended to them

STEREOSCOPIC DAGUERREOTYPES.

AT NO 373 BROADWAY—WHITTEMORE HAS opened a Gallery for the production of these new Wonders of the Daguerreian Art, to which, since the discovery of Professor Wheatstone, he has devoted persevering attention. Portraits from the living subject. Sculptured Busts and Groups. Views of Buildings, and Monuments in Cemeteries accurately produced, with all the solidity and natural effect of the originals. Specimens on view.

FANCY SOAP

OF EVERY KIND, consisting of White Variegated, Rose, Almond, Palm, Emollient, Rough and Ready, Windsor, &c., &c. Bars and Cakes, Wash Balls and Shaving Creams, Military and Shaving Compound, making in all over 70 varieties. Also, Pale Yellow and Brown Soaps, and patent refined Mould Candles, for all warm climates, always on hand and for sale by W. HULL'S SON, Nos 108, 110 and 112 Cliff-st., north end.

GEORGE W. TUTTLE,

IMPORTER of English, French and German Fancy Goods. Novelties and Toys, both useful and ornamental, suitable or presents. Emporium No 346 Broadway.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN BROOMS.—The undersigned are now exhibiting at Lovejoy's Hotel, on the corner of Park-row and Beekman st., a very unique and beautiful improvement in common sweeping or house Brooms, a patent for which was issued a short time since. It is constructed so as to enable any person to replace the broom corn with facility whenever it becomes useless from repeated wear. This desirable object has been attained by the ingenuity of an American inventor, and is well worth the attention of those engaged in the manufacture of brooms, or of any person desiring to engage in a profitable and easily managed business. The above may be seen for a few days between the hours of 9 A. M. and 9 P. M.

SANBORN & TWOMBLY.

TO THE LADIES.—Our Fall style of Ladies, Misses and Children's Drab and Black Felt, Black and Drab Beaver Bonnets, with a beautiful Beaver Riding Hat for Ladies and Misses, made from the best stock in market. Also, a large and handsome assortment of plain and embroidered Caps of the latest Paris fashions, with new styles of Drab and Silver Felt, Black and Drab Beaver Hats and Flats for Boys, Misses and Children, at MONASQUE'S old establishment, No. 228 Bowery.

RICH, PLAIN and SUBSTANTIAL FURNITURE.—H. STONEY invites the attention of the patronizers of the above to examine the styles, quality and prices of his large assortment of Parlor and Chamber Furniture, at his warehouse in Broadway; also, his plain, substantial Mahogany and Walnut Furniture at his store No. 84 6th av. Every article guaranteed best quality.

HENRY STONEY, No 536 Broadway, and No 84 6th-av.

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REMOVAL—GEORGE PIERCE & CO., Manufacturers of PIERCE'S KITCHEN RANGES, Revolving Roaster, and Pierce's Elliptical Air-Heater, removed from No. 343 to No. 306 Broadway, next door to Grace Church. N. B.—Pierce's Ranges repaired.

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SITUATION WANTED—By a man well acquainted with the mercantile business in this City, who can learn his employer $300; or an interest in some safe and legitimate business. A note addressed D. C., and left at the office of this paper will receive prompt attention. References will be given and expected.

SITUATION WANTED.—By a respectable married woman as wet nurse. Can produce good city reference. Please call or address M. H., No. 9 Greenwich av., in the grocery store. Can be seen for two days if not engaged.

MAN WANTED to serve customers with Ink, Blacking, Lustre, &c., also to sell and solicit customers. This is a rare chance for a steady man. Apply at No. 45 Gold-st. BLAKE.

WANTED.—Ten Men of good address, to sell several articles wanted in every family. Agents can make $5 per day. Also, a Man with $500, to take an interest in a Depot in Philadelphia; also, one in Boston; may make $1,500 per annum. Call at No 317 Bowery, from 9 until 2 o'clock; or, send $1, and samples will be forwarded to any part of the United States.

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LIVERY STABLE.—WM. H. MILES begs leave to thank the ladies and gentlemen of New-York for their patronage for many years past, and to inform them that he has opened another establishment (in connection with the La fayette place Stable) in 19th-st., between 5th and 6th-aves., and his earnest endeavor will be to furnish good Carriages with careful Drivers. By unremitting attention to the wishes of his patrons, he hopes to

FOREIGN.

The Duel at Windsor.

The following account of the duel between two *French* refugees, COURMENT and BARTHELEMY, in which the former lost his life, is written by an eye-witness. We copy only that portion of the narrative which relates to the proceedings on the ground. It is in every respect a shocking statement:

On the ground the choice of the pistols took place before their being loaded. BARONNET and ALLAIN on one hand, and BRISSOT and MORNET on the other, loaded the pistol of their respective friend; so that BARONNET and ALLAN cannot have the slightest responsibility in the fact of a piece of rag having been found in the barrel of the pistol, which twice missed fire in the hands of BARTHELEMY.

The two opponents were then placed at a distance of 40 paces from each other, with the faculty of advancing ten paces before firing. COURTMAY immediately walked his distance. He then said to his adversary, who continued still, "Well, sir, do you intend to remain yonder?" "I will do what I think proper," was the answer. "Do you mean to say," added COURTMAY, "that you will walk your ten paces if I miss you?" "I will do what I think proper," was again the reply. "If such be the case," said COURMENT, "we may long stay here." "As long as you please." "Well," exclaimed COURMENT, "I am to fire." He did so, and, as is well known, without effect.

COURMENT had no sooner fired his pistol than his opponent advanced ten paces towards him, and BARONNET exclaimed, addressing BARTHELEMY, (the presumed opponent of COURMENT), "You call yourself a gentleman when you dare to fire at a distance of 20 paces at a man who fired at you at a distance of 20?"—"You have no right to interfere," said BARTHELEMY. "It is not only my right but also my duty to do so," replied BARONNET.

The further particulars of the duel are too well known. Twice did BARTHELEMY take his aim, and twice the cap of his pistol only exploded. COURMENT's pistol was then loaded by his opponent's seconds, and about ten minutes elapsed, during which BARTHELEMY could easily recover from the emotion which, more or less, overtakes every man who has just been fired at. He then coolly took his third aim, the fatal effect of which I need not relate. When BARONNET perceived that his friend was seriously wounded, he exclaimed, "Away with you, wretch! and remember you have shot my friend at a distance of 20 paces, when he fired at you at 30. His blood will be an eternal stain to you."

This letter is already too long for me to relate the strange circumstances of the first ineffectual rendezvous at Richmond, which, when known, will do but little credit to COURMENT's adversary.

I will add only a few words. COURMENT is dead without having been able to revenge himself of the cowards who poisoned his last days by their base calumnies. In the week before his death, he said to some friends of his, with a bitter expression, "What endeavors they have made to put me down!" Down he is, in fact, but we will not allow his vile defamers to pursue against our late friend the same slanderous system they so wilfully organized against him when alive; and we shall defend his memory against his secret or open enemies by every means in our power.

I hope, Sir, you will excuse me for taking up so much of your valuable space, and believe me

Your obedient servant, GUSTAVE NAQUET.
LONDON, Monday, Nov. 1.

Fashions for November.

From Le Follet.

The Richelieu, of black velvet. This manteau is plaited into a neck-piece, with a collar of guipure falling over the shoulders. Large Venetian sleeves, fastened up with a bow, from which escape three tassels. The same description of bows serve to fasten the manteau in front.

The Seigliere, of grey cloth, with violet-colored velvet trimming. The form is very full, and round behind, with a deep pelerine camail fastened at the shoulder seam; the fronts are straight; a broad band of violet velvet is placed round the manteau and pelerine, and a narrower one at the edge. The pelerine is usually trimmed with a double row of fringe—the one grey—the other violet. The opening for the arm is concealed by the pelerine, the rounded form of which gives an appearance of a Venetian sleeve. A small turn-over violet-colored collar, trimmed with galons.

The Czarine, of chestnut-colored velvet, straight in front, and rounded behind. Five flounces, edged with fringe, entirely cover the manteau. The top flounce, which is rather wider than the other four, forms the collar. The fringe is black, with small ornaments of chestnut velvet hanging at intervals, giving it an elegant appearance, and securing great success to the Czarine.

The manteau espagnol, of white or ruby-colored cachemire, is a kind of bournous in form, extremely full at bottom, and fitting on the shoulders. The material is cut on the bias; at the bottom edge and and on the fronts is a rich galon of gold and bright-colored silks, designed in beautiful flowers which serpentine on the gold ground.

We had almost forgotten the Ambassadrice—a violet-colored mantelet, rounded behind, with square ends in front. An imitation cape is formed by a rich black silk fringe, with stripes of graduated violet-colored beads, mixing at distances. A black and red violet embroidered galon is placed on the top of the fringe. The bottom edge of the mantelet is trimmed with three rows of the same fringe and galon, the richness of which disputes with the good taste of the entire mantelet. We must here make one general remark, which is, that great fulness is given this season to all garments designated pardessus. Fitting garments are disappearing except for in-door costume.

NEW MATERIALS.—We must refer to some of the rich materials by which the season is announced as likely to be most brilliant. We will first speak of full dress. Moire antiques, grande, Pampadour, dents Watteau, upon pale blue or cerise-rose-colored ground. The moire antique flambe, the designs forming an apron in front, and wreaths intended for the trimming of the body and sleeves. The skirt is plain, and the royal damask in flowered designs.

Grosde Tours, with three flounces, with a gold or silver thread, upon a deep flounce; the alternate lines of gold and silver are graduated, the upper one being a mere thread. Nothing can be more elegant for evening dress. This style is made mostly in light colors.

Dresses with fringed flounces, with designs in passementerie guipure, are very pretty. The word "fringed" implies that the color of the fringe matches the ground of the dress. The flounces are straight; two are generally placed on taffetas or gros de Tours.

The violet-colored taffetas skirts are trimmed with five rows of black velvet, worked in the material, surmounted by stripes of violet-colored reps. This style is worn for full-dress visiting costume.

We will now speak of walking dresses:

Gros de Tours, with fancy flowers designed in wreaths of all colors.

Gros de Tours, with colored brochées wreaths upon black and white ground. The flounces are printed.

Taffetas, with bouquets of different colors and sizes. Plain and terry velvet robes, with flounces.

Taffetas, with flounces with satin stripes, some straight, others undulated, in bright dark colors.

Taffetas, with flounces with black bands; Scotch-poplin, with striped ground; Albanaise poplin, with squares marked by a bright colored thread; Valenciaa, in new Scotch plaids.

The Hungarian tissue—a pretty woolen material, with satin Albanaise stripes, either the same color as the skirt, or of a totally different shade.

BONNETS.—Plain velvet is still in favor, as is also the terry velvet; satin is employed in light colors, such as white and pink. The shapes are open over the forehead, closing at the chin; but not exaggerated in style, giving them a stamp of modesty and distinction, which appeared rather doubtful a short time since. Wreaths of flowers are less frequently used. Lace, embroidered with chenille and jet, are often employed to ornament bonnets. The ribbons with blonde designs are light and delicate; satin and velvet flowers, blonde embroidered with gold, filigree gold and silver ribbons, and blonde leaves, are all charming novelties, and employed with great success and exquisite taste.

Bonnet of plain garnet-colored velvet; at the bottom of the plain crown is a ruche of curled feathers of the same color, but shaded; the edge of the front is of lace, upon which is a fringe or ruche of feathers. Across this ruche is a trifling of black tulle, which gives the bonnet a light and becoming appearance. A knotted feather is placed on one side, to the ends of which are attached small garnet beads falling in showers over the shoulder. White jesquilles in satin, with garnet colored velvet leaves, inside.

Another bonnet, of two colored groens; the crown and part of the front being lighter than the rest of the bonnet; the light-colored velvet terminating in points edged with black lace. Two flat feathers—the one light, the other a darker shade—are crossed, and form a coronet round the head, and falling at each ear. Roses with foliage, and black lace, inside.

A charming coiffure, or half-cap, the front formed of a wreath of vine leaves in different shades of crape, from the pale green to the purple Autumn foliage. Behind, and fastened to this wreath by an imperceptible band of black tulle, is a frill of deep lace gathered round. In the middle of the round is a bow of violet satin ribbon, the ends of which fall over the shoulders.

A very pretty wreath a toutes, but merely across the back of the head, (that is to say, there is nothing to be seen in front but a thread or narrow band passing under the plait), is a foliage of green vine leaves and grapes of crape. Sky-blue velvet ribbon, or blue broché with silver; white ribbon broché, in gold and cerise velvet; white velvet, green and gold, violet and gold, are all much used as ornaments in the hair.

We must conclude this description with an original and pretty cap. The crown is of black lace, upon which some points of blonde, forming a star are placed. The same points border the edge of the tulle, forming a star over the hair. A small wreath of daisies fastens this coiffure on the back of the head.

Miscellaneous—Foreign and Domestic.

The Mayor of St. Cloud begins an address to Louis NAPOLEON with the following startling fact in the annals of universal starvation: "France—France has lived on one single idea during the last month." "The above poor diet may astonish them," says *Punch*, "for the present weakness of France. Poor century! how can it possibly hold its head up amongst the nations of Europe, when it only gets one idea a month! However, there may be a motive in keeping its strength down. France has not stronger food given to it, as the object, doubtlessly, is to keep the country as low as possible in order to prevent its rising."

On Tuesday, Sir JAMES GRAHAM's eldest son was married at St. Martin's-in-the-Fields, to Lady HENRIETTA SEYMOUR MAUR, eldest daughter of Lord SEYMOUR, and grand-daughter of the Duke of SOMERSET. The *Morning Post* revels in beauty on the occasion. The mother of the bride was the "Queen of Beauty of the Eglinton Tournament;" the bride herself is "a young lady of remarkable beauty;" then the bridesmaids, "a more beautiful bevy of fair faces could scarcely have been selected;" the white silk bonnets were "most chaste and beautiful;" and at the close of the ceremony, even the merry peal was rung by "the *beautiful* set of bells in St. Martin's steeple."

Soon after Dr. WATSON had been installed at Llandaff, a rural bonfires exchanged for his original sign of the Cock, an effigy of his new diocesan. But somehow the ale was not so well relished by his customers as formerly. The head of the bishop proved less inviting to the thirsty than the comb and spurs of the original Chanticleer. So to win back again the golden opinions of the public, mine host adopted an ingenious device. From reverence to the Church he retained the portrait of Dr. WATSON, but, as a concession to popular preferences, he caused to be written under it the following inscription: "This is the old Cock."

If LOUIS NAPOLEON is hated by no other order of men, he enjoys the threatened vengeance of the *litérateurs* of his country. MANY of these unfortunate men are starving, and others are engaged in the most menial occupations. "A few days ago," writes the Paris correspondent of the *Literary Gazette*, "I met a once famous editor, whose 'slashing articles' used to make a great noise last year, who earnestly assured me that he could let me have any quantity of the best hay and oats on most moderate terms, with two per cent. discount for cash; and a clever Parliamentary reporter and *feuilletoniste* of my acquaintance has turned trader in babies' cradles. Another editor whom I know boasts that he is still in what he calls 'the enlightenment line;' inasmuch as, though he is no longer able to enlighten the people by his lucubrations, he enlightens them by lighting the lamps; which means that he has got a place in a gas company."

The *Nation*, alluding incidentally to the worthy Archbishop of Dublin, says: "At an early hour in the morning you may meet him striding, like Capt. BARCLAY, the pedestrian, round the long walks of Stephen's-green, followed by a large mastiff, and intent, mayhap, on some particularly tough and thorny point of political economy."

A poetical auctioneer, well known in the County of Durham, the *Gateshead Observer* tells us, for his literary powers, concluded a recent announcement of a furniture sale with the following sublime comparison: "And a host of domestic appreciables, in some degree countless as the glittering jewels which bestride the lacteal turnpike of the blue ethereal."

The *Leicester Mercury* extracts the following anecdote from a lecture just delivered by a Mr. POTTER, before the Working Men's Improvement Society, at Loughborough: Many years ago several youths were bathing in the Soar near Cotes, and were amusing themselves by jumping into the water from the parapet of the bridge. One of them was incited to repeated efforts by his companions shouting "Well done, LUMLEY." A merchant of the same name rode up on horseback at the time, and hearing the cry, became much interested with the lad, took him with him and brought him up as a gentleman. Some years after, in acknowledgment of services he rendered to the Crown, the lad was created Earl of Scarborough, and the present Earl of Scarborough is one of his successors. "Some time ago, (said Mr. POTTER,) when the present Earl was on a visit at Rompstone Hall, I saw his lordship looking over that bridge; whether meditating upon the claims the bridge had upon his gratitude I cannot say, but whenever the bridge wants repairing, it would not be amiss to remind him."

It is stated in the last number of the *Church of England Quarterly Review* that LORD PHILIPPS, on his death bed, would not receive the sacrament until it had been repeatedly suggested to him by the Queen, who urged that his salvation rested upon his submission. He smiled—the rite was celebrated—communion performed—and the spirit of the communicant exhibited in the remark made immediately after, to the effect that now, as he hoped, the "Queen was satisfied!"

Some of the stories told by Mr. ST. JOHN in his "Village Life in Egypt," recall the grim story of some French antiquaries who, having crawled and wriggled their way into the heart of one of the pyramids, and having set about to return, were stopped by the stoutest of their number, who crawled first, sticking fast in the passage. He could neither advance nor retreat, nor could they help him, and they finally decided that the only means of saving the lives of the rest of the party was to cut the unfortunate man into quarters. And this they had resolved to do; but the horrible idea, when imparted, acted so violently upon the poor fat man, that he made a desperate effort and got through!

Miss STRICKLAND states in her third volume of the "Lives of the Queens of Scotland," that MARY STUART was accustomed when sitting in council with her ministers, to employ her hands with her needle—a little table of amodal-wood, with her work-basket and implements of industry, being always placed by her chair of state. Miss STRICKLAND thinks every rightly-constituted mind must appreciate this characteristic trait of feminine propriety in a young female Sovereign, whom duty compelled to take the presiding place in a male assembly.

The young ladies in the Northern and Eastern States of America have an extraordinary fashion of visiting every corpse within reach. A gentleman who resided at Boston, told a recent traveler that his father-in-law had died and been laid out, when the next day he was surprised at the arrival of ten or fifteen young ladies at the door, and on asking their business, they said: "Oh, they only wanted to see the body;" and when they had gone many more came.

At a meeting the other day of the Entomological Society, the President called attention to the subject of insects impaled, stating that he recently saw a bee alive and transfixed on the spiny end of a reed. In such a position that it must have been blown there by the wind. One gentleman mentioned that he had a moth transfixed by a thorn, but in such perfect condition that he was certain no bird had touched it. Others, however, were of opinion that birds had implanted most of the insects found in that condition, and one gentleman said "he had often been guided to the nests of shrikes by the impaled birds and insects in their vicinity."

The business of a slater is unquestionably the most dangerous in connection with building. You will scarcely meet with an old slater who is not possessed of a whole catalogue of "hair-breadth 'scapes," broken bones, and severe contusions. In the Edinburgh Hospital at this moment there are three cases of accidents that happened to slaters. One of them is a terrific case of fracture. The man fell from a roof in Broughton street, seventy feet high, alighted on his feet, smashed the bones of both legs, and dislocated his spine at the same moment.

SUPERSTITION IN NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.—It may not be generally known that there exists a species of superstition in Nottinghamshire against letting eggs go out of a house after sunset. A friend of our's the other day, in want of some eggs, called at a respectable farm-house in East Markham, and inquired of the good woman of the house whether she had any eggs to sell, to which she replied that she had a few scores to dispose of. "Then I'll take them home with me in the cart," was the answer; to which she somewhat indignantly replied, "That you'll not. Don't you know the sun has gone down? You are welcome to the eggs at a proper hour of the day; but I would not let them go out of the house after the sun is set on any consideration whatever." This, too, in 1852!—*Nottingham Journal.*

BRITISH AND YANKEE CLIPPERS.—On Saturday, the *Chrysolite*, Capt. ENSIGHT, one of the four clippers which were to accomplish a race, from the Celestial Empire to the Mersey, arrived at the latter port, having made the voyage in 104 days. Another clipper, the *Stormaway*, left China the same day, and two Yankee clippers were to follow in three or four days after. From the log of the *Chrysolite* we find that she left China on the 9th July, and was in company with the *Stormaway* until the 1st September (4 days), when they parted off Cape Recifo. This vessel brings the first cargo of new tea to England, and Liverpool can boast of having the first arrival of new leaf for two years in succession.

EXPEDITION TO KAMSCHATKA.—The *Nouvelliste* of Hamburg, states that the expedition of the Russian Geographical Society to Kamschatka, for which MM. Goludkow have given 30,000 roubles, and Count Holtzen 27,000, is about to be carried into execution. The expedition is to be composed of twelve persons, divided into two sections, the first part of which will leave at the end of the year, and is to last six years.

COMPOSITION OF THE MOON.—Every object on its surface of the height of one hundred feet is distinctly seen through Lord Rosse's telescope. On its surface are craters of extinct volcanoes, rocks and masses of stone almost innumerable. But there are no signs of habitations such as ours, no vestige of architectural remains, to show that the moon is or ever was inhabited by a race of mortals similar to ourselves. No water is visible, no sea, no river; all seems desolate.

RAILWAY MOTTO.—"Slow and Sure"—of an accident.—*Punch.*

The following words if spelt backwards or forwards, are the same, "Name no one man."

There is a fellow in California so extravagant that he kindles the fire with bank-notes, and skates on ice-cream.

"The only pocket (says a sour philosopher,) that really opens and melts over a man's *beer* is a pocket of hope!"

A BURST OF TALENT!—A Yankee, being asked to describe his wife, said: "Why, sir, she'd make a regular fast, go-a-head steamer, my wife would—she has such wonderful talent for blowing up."—*Punch.*

MACHINERY has reached a great state of perfection. We saw some hurot peas put into the hopper of a coffee mill the other day, and in less than two minutes it was occupying a place in a grocery window, labelled "Fine old Mocha."

A COUNTRY GIAL, comieg in from the fields, was told by her cousin that she looked as fresh as a daisy kissed with dew. "Well, it wasn't any fellow of that name, but Bill Jones, that kissed me; and, confound his picture, I told him everybody would find him out."

A RAV. DEAN, economical of his wine, descanting on the extraordinary performance of a blind man, remarked that the poor fellow "could see no more than that bottle." "No wonder, sir," replied a minor canon; "for we have seen no more than that bottle all the afternoon."

One little "Garden Patch" of ours has been very profitable, very—this season. The high tax on the consumers, the chickens can spy the bugs, the neighbors' cats eat the chickens, and we are now in search of something that will suit the cats. Any one of our agricultural friends aid us!

Person observing that he could pun on any subject, a person present defied him to do so on the Latin grenade, which, however, he immediately did in the following admirable couplet:

"When Dido found Æneas would not come,
She mourned in silence, and was DI-DO-DUM."

THE LECTURE SEASON.

Mrs. E. Oakes Smith's Lecture at Hope Chapel.

The lecture of Mrs. SMITH on the subject of *Womankood* was extremely well attended, and her remarks were listened to apparently with deep interest.

She commenced by observing that since the days of the great Reformer, the sphere of man had been materially enlarged, that of woman had gradually become more circumscribed—that human progress had had the effect to consign woman more and more within the precincts of the nursery till she might be considered little better than a ball-room flirt or a household supernumerary to sew on buttons, scold servants and whip the children. Her object was to incite her sex to awaken to the true spirit of the age, and not be behind those of the other sex in seizing upon the best truth commensurate therewith. She was far from saying that the amount of intellect was in favor of the men, or that the hearth-stone was the only sphere for a woman; that women can be poets, philosophers, astronomers, critics, and most excellent wives and mothers at the same time; but she had known many instances where men had acquired a reputation through their wives whom they took good care to keep in the back ground: she contended that women merely wanted an incentive to action in almost any department, and there were sufficient amongst them ready and competent to perform the task; that at present there is no inquisition to give a last thrill of tenacity to her opinions, and no burning stake to reward her for her constancy. Nevertheless, she could not see that women are groaning under any great wrongs; believing, as she did, that the disabilities of her sex were mostly of their own creating; and such as had not been of their own creating had been consequent upon imperfect civil and social organization; that women are level with human progress; that in the ordering of human affairs man had denied her sex an utterance except in the nursery; thus, in fact, man had divorced himself from the feminine portion of humanity in all the momentous interests in life; that woman is protected only in the maternal relation; that from past experience, she despaired of her sex ever having justice done them; thus if a man wanted any work done cheap he employed a woman; if he had a bad bill to pass he gave it to a woman; if he got a fit of the sullens he gave a woman the full benefit of it. She contended that this ignoring of the woman element in the experience of the world had been the secret of all its disorders; that it was this woman element, whether it came in the feminine action of men's mind, or the masculine action of woman's mind which should redeem the world; therefore she would enter a plea not for sex, but for her kind; not for woman, but for humanity. She would inquire whether it would not be better that the weak man and the ignorant man were to have no greater privileges than the weak and the ignorant woman, that intellect should be recognized according to its quality, without regard to the sex of the recipient. She argued with much force that half the licentiousness, half the grossness and evil that now prevails in the world proceeds from the separation of the sex in the ordering of its affairs; that EVE would have been content in Paradise had not one tree been interdicted—so now woman would be content if they could only meet frankly with the other sex on all occasions, "instead of the men leaping the ditch and then turning round and saying, it is not safe nor proper for woman to do this, we will see all that can be seen and tell you, leaving the women to put their thumbs in their mouths and peep through the bars and wait the report." Had woman at all times been admitted into the councils of nations there would have been no torture on the rack, no burning at the stake; woman would have used a different method of accomplishing the desired object. Were women admitted into free companionship with man, much, very much of the prevailing wickedness would be avoided. It might be contended that man would look after and protect the interests of those he loved, but on this point she would refer to the bold GARIANA, who, when asked which of her four husbands was most beloved by her, replied, "He to whom I was the most evil disposed, was the most beloved by me—that some husbands and brothers and fathers may be just and noble, but all are not so; and since the laws and perhaps human expediency condemn women to the Penitentiary, she deemed it right that they should have a voice in the ordering of those living tombs. In conclusion she advocated a nearer and holier union of the sexes.

Mrs. SMITH, at the close, announced that her next lecture would be delivered on Friday evening. Subject, "Humanity."

Trial for the Murder of a Woman.

THIRD DAY.

OYER AND TERMINER—Before Judge EDWARDS, and Aldermen WARD and PURNELL.

The People vs. James Doyle—PRISONER'S DEFENCE.—Mr. Clinton opened the case on the part of the prisoner in a long speech. The points which the learned gentleman appeared to rely upon for an acquittal of his client were—First, from the facts detailed in evidence, is it more probable that the prisoner than the deceased committed the act which resulted in the death of the unfortunate woman? Second, supposing that the prisoner committed the deed, was he in such a state of mind as to make him morally or legally responsible? He (Mr. Clinton) would show that the prisoner was a foreign artisan of good character, that he had been addicted to drinking and to going on sprees until the arrival of Father Mathew in this country, when the prisoner took the pledge at the hands of the Apostle of Temperance, and it is believed it was religiously kept until about two weeks before the commission of this homicide; and from that time until the prisoner was taken to the Hospital, in Blackwell's Island, he was undoubtedly laboring under *delirium tremens*. If this was proved to the satisfaction of the Jury, it would be a case to which the prisoner was not legally responsible, and he must be acquitted.

The learned gentleman concluded by reading from the report of the trial of Abner Rogers, Jr., at Boston, in 1843, the opinion of Chief Justice Parker, of New-Hampshire, in relation to cases of homicide, where insanity was set up in defence. The following is one portion of the extract read to the Jury: "There are undoubtedly instances in which this kind of defence is attempted from the mere conviction that nothing else can avail; cases in which the advocate forgets the high duty to which he is called, and excites a prejudice against the case of others, by attempting to procure the escape of a criminal under this false pretence; but such cases are truly rare, and usually unsuccessful."

THE EVIDENCE.

Barney Fay, examined by Mr. Clinton.—I am a nurse in the N. Y. Hospital; have been there since the 1st of May last; saw the prisoner in the Marine Ward, about 3 P. M.; after the Doctor saw the prisoner, I put a straight-jacket on him; had to call for help to put it on; saw the prisoner strike at the other nurse; he looked very wild; we kept him bound to the bed all night; next morning, his eyes had a scarish look—a wild appearance; he slept but very little—not more than half an hour during the day.

By the District Attorney.—I have only been a nurse since May last, but have been employed in the Hospital before; the prisoner was naked when brought to the Marine Ward; Dr. Cooper dressed the wound; he was the house surgeon.

Alfred Grimes—By Mr. Clinton—I drive a hack; I knew James Doyle three years past; I saw the prisoner the night before the occurrence in Pearl-street; met him at the corner of Rector and Washington-streets; he was sweating then; he told me he had liked to die with the horrors of liquor on Sunday night; he invited me to take a drink; I told him I did'nt take any liquor; he then said you will have a cigar, and I went down with him; he called for liquor, and when he took it up his hand shook so; the prisoner is an honest man; that is his character since I have known him; he lodged with me at one time in Greenwich; I was the man who made him take the pledge; it is over twelve months ago.

By District Attorney—He told me in Rector-street, that the devils were after him all Sunday night.

Lawrence Haley examined by Clinton—Have known James Doyle about 3 years; I saw him a night or two previous to this occurrence, at Fifty-third West-street; I was sitting on the bench when he called me up to have a drink; I can't tell if it was a glass of liquor or a cigar I took; he told me he was near dying last week of the horrors; he was quite nervous, the perspiration running down freely; I never heard anything bad of Doyle; he has been a nice, quiet fellow, and an honest man too; never'd saw him beating a child, nor doing violence to no man; I have seen him taking liquor.

By District Attorney—He was not drunk the night I saw him in West-street.

Mr. Grimes, was recalled, but the additional evidence only elicited that while the prisoner lodged with the witness, he, the prisoner, fell out of bed while drunk, and the witness picked up the prisoner, who squeezed witness as hard as ever he could, and then was put into bed again.

Edmund Grand, examined by Clinton—I know the prisoner since a year last May; met him a few days before this occurrence, and he asked me to take a drink; I said, No, you have been a teetotaling, you've broke your pledge; he said it's worse drink with him, he would take the pledge again; I said if he'd do that, I would drink with him; he cried, and I went in and had a drink with him; was not with him more than 2 minutes; during all the time I have known him, he has been an honest, quiet man; never knew him to use any violence.

Dr. Gilman—I am a physician and have seen a great many cases of *delirium tremens*. I have heard all the evidence given this morning. I think it would be very difficult to form an opinion from the evidence. I have heard as to whether the prisoner was laboring under delirium tremens while in the hospital.

Dr. John P. Cowal—I was physician to City prison in May last. I remember the prisoner being brought there. He stayed a couple of days. When I first saw him, the wound was partially closed up. The nurse came to me and said Doyle had torn the wound open. I went to him and found he had torn the gash and was bleeding freely. I then took means to forward him to the hospital on Blackwell's Island.

John Marcy, examined by Clinton.—I have known the prisoner about three years, have often seen him take a drink; he is a very honest hard working man, and also very peaceable.

Robert Hanson, examined by Clinton.—I am a policeman of the First Ward, and have known the prisoner for about two years.

Robert F. Allison, examined by Clinton—I am a policeman and know the prisoner; he is a quiet man, and a good citizen, and in two or three cases, he has assisted me in taking prisoners to the Station House; never saw him have a word of altercation with any one.

George Roland, examined by Clinton.—I am a policeman, and knew the prisoner in West-street; I never heard anything again the prisoner; never saw him out of the way with any body—any how.

Thomas W. Alkinson examined by Clinton.—I have known the prisoner between four and five years. He was in the employ of my father all that time. The character of the prisoner is good. He is very industrious, but at times he would go on a spree. I can't say how long it would last; may be a week or a fortnight. His character is peaceable. I saw him on the Saturday before the occurrence, and paid him for his work; he said it a was a day and a quarter. He looked very wild. He was intoxicated.

Charles Hewett examined by Clinton.—I have known the prisoner three years and nine months. I have worked with him during that time. He used to drink sometimes pretty hard. I saw him the Saturday before this happened; he came to his work a little drunk. He was a peaceable and quiet while I knew him.

Richard Atkinson, examined by Clinton.—I am a shipsmith, and have known the prisoner over five years; he has worked for me; I saw him standing at the shop door before the occurrence, and said "What's the matter, Jim?" he said "It's not my fault, Boss;" I said "It's not my fault, Jim; whose fault is it?" he made no reply; that's the last I saw of him, until I saw him in the Hospital; before that, he would take a spell of drinking and be off.

Dr. Suckley, recalled by Clinton—I asked the deceased why he (Doyle) did it; he said because I would not give him money to buy rum; he added he would take all my money to buy rum.

Dr. David Smith examined by Clinton—I am a physician in this City; I have frequently attended a case of delirium tremens; the symptoms testified to in the case of the prisoner indicate delirium tremens.

Henry Guernsey, M. D., examined by Mr. Clinton—I have heard the evidence given to-day, and should think it indicated delirium tremens.

Dr. C. W. Barstow, examined by the District Attorney.—I am a physician now at Blackwell's Island; I was at the City Hospital in May, when the prisoner was there; saw him after the wound was dressed; I am not very familiar with delirium tremens; I did not see anything in the case indicative of delirium tremens.

Dr. Cooper, by the District Attorney.—I am the resident surgeon of the City Hospital; I was there in May last; I was there when Doyle was brought in, and dressed his wound. I attended him under the superintendence of Dr. Budd; I saw him twice a day; he had a wound five inches long across the front of the throat; at the time the prisoner went out of the Hospital, I concluded he had no delirium tremens; he may have been delirious when he came in, but I don't think that at any time he had delirium tremens.

FOR THE DEFENCE.

Thos. W. Higgins, one of the counsel for the prisoner, was called to testify as to a conversation he had with the last witness, Dr. Cooper.

The testimony here closed on both sides and the Court adjourned, the jury separating with the consent of counsel on both sides.

NEW-YORK CITY.

THE SESSIONS.—The Court of General Sessions resumed the business of the November term again, on Monday at the Halls of Justice, and disposed of the following criminals:—The first case called on was an indictment pending against a German by the name of Phillip Melango, for the crime of Grand Larceny. It appears in evidence that a stranger in this country named Frederick Linckie, arrived from the old country some months ago, and had in his possession $150 in gold coin of large denominations, which he was induced to part with, by the prisoner, who pretended to give $5 American gold pieces in exchange. The pretended $5 gold pieces, however, proved to be worthless trash, such as brass false tokens, &c. The guilt of the prisoner at the bar was clearly established, through the perseverance of Mr. Hall, Assistant District Attorney; and the Jury rendered a verdict of *guilty*..... A man by the name of James Walker was next tried, and convicted of Grand Larceny in stealing a large quantity of wearing apparel from Mrs. Honora Jenkins, in the month of October last. A prisoner named John Bishop was next arraigned, and placed on trial upon an indictment, charging him with the crime of highway robbery on the person of Edward C. Daly. The evidence, on the part of the prosecution, would not warrant a conviction as the indictment charged, and the Jury rendered a verdict of Grand Larceny. This prisoner, and the two former convicted felons, were remanded to their cells to await sentence.....On motion of A. Oakey Hall, Esq., Assistant District Attorney, the Court ordered Bench Warrants to be issued forthwith for Samuel McDonald, Thomas Smith and Nathan K. Ballard, who stand indicted for robbery, Grand Larceny and false pretences. The processes were immediately issued by the Deputy Clerk of the Sessions, and the Court took a recess until this morning, at 11 o'clock.

STEALING A VALUABLE PUMP.—On Monday morning, a man by the name of Richard Ritner was arrested in the Twelfth Ward by Officers Boyer and Church, charged with stealing a steamer's bilge pump, valued at $300, belonging to George Law, Esq. The accused was brought before Justice Welsh, at the Third District Police Court, and committed for a further hearing in the matter.

COURT CALENDAR.—*Wednesday.*—SUPREME COURT CIRCUIT.—Nos. 205, 636, 464, 675, 710, 703, 717, to 722, 725, 509, 682, 564, 694, 491, 4964, 600.

SUPERIOR COURT.—Nos. 197, 316, 459, 143, 498, 116, 331, 558, 580, 479, 209, 214, 132, 559, 615, 456, 574, 132, 546, 547, 567, 7, 182, 310, 165, 432, 120, 199, 304, 259, 581 to 591.

BROOKLYN CITY.

CITY IMPROVEMENTS.—Ordinances have been adopted to flag sidewalks on both side of Court-street, between Fulton-street and Second-place; do. Schermerhorn-street from Bond to Morris-street; do. Cumberland-street, from Myrtle to Flushing-avenue; do. west side of Franklin-avenue, from Flushing-avenue to De-Kalb-avenue; to fence lots on west side of Third-avenue, between Twenty-eighth and Thirty-sixth-streets; to fill up lots to support sidewalks on both sides of Rapelyea-street to Hamilton-avenue; on south side of Hamilton-avenue, from Rapelyea to Smith-street, on block bounded by Hamilton-avenue, Hicks and Nelson-streets; east side Hicks, from Nelson-street to Hamilton-avenue; on both sides of Fifth-avenue, from Twenty-seventh-street to Flatbush-avenue.

Assessments have also been ordered for the following improvements; Hamilton-avenue gas lamps and posts; Myrtle-avenue flagging; Fulton avenue flagging; Court-street flagging; Clinton-avenue flagging; well and pump, corner of Franklin and Sales-avenues; well and pump on Carlton-avenue, between Park and Myrtle-avenues; well and pump, corner of Middle-street and Third-avenue; and also appointing Commissioners in the matter of Warren-street, grading and paving from Columbia-street to the East River; to flag side-walks north side of Myrtle-avenue, between Hudson-avenue and Cumberland-street; to flag side-walks on both sides of Navy-street, between Fulton and Myrtle-avenues; do. both sides of Kent-avenue, between Flushing and De Kalb-avenues; do. easterly side of Adelphi-street, between Myrtle and De Kalb avenues; planking side-walks of Third-avenue; grading and paving Lafayette-avenue, Washington-avenue to Graham-street; to fill up lots between Wyckoff and Warren-streets and Fourth and Fifth avenues; to open Lafayette-avenue, from Bedford to Division-avenues; well and pump corner of Grand and Gates-avenues; well and pump corner of Bond and Degraw-streets.

ANNUAL TARGET EXCURSION OF THE BURDON GUARD.—This fine Company, composed of the marksmen from the establishment of W. BURDON, Esq., turned out yesterday, on a target excursion to Mount Morris, and the appearance of their target was conclusive evidence of their skill with the musket. Mr. BURDON received them on the ground, and addressed them in a very neat and appropriate manner. The Company, with their invited guests, partook of a very fine dinner provided by the landlord of Mount Morris Hotel. After addresses and toasts, the Company adjourned to the grounds in front of the house, for the awarding of the prizes by the judges. Annexed is a list of the prizes:

1st prize, watch, patent lever, won by Geo. Wilson; 2d do., silver watch, won by J. Newland; 3d do., sett silver spoons, won by N Hubbard; 4th do., won by C. Phillips; 5th do., gold eagle, won by Wm. Canes; 6th do., gold eagle, won by T. McIlvoy; 7th do., silver goblet, won by J. McGee; 8th do., pair silver butter knives, won by A. Stephens; 9th do., silver goblet, won by P. Carr; 10th do., gold pen and pencil, won by A. McLane; 11th do., set silver spoons, won by W. Hughes; 12th do., gold pen and pencil, won by J. J. Byrne; 13th do., plated cake basket, won by E. Gray; 14th do., dictionary, won by Wm. Hampshire; 15th do., travelling brush, won by W. Vanderbilt; 16th do., hunting watch, won by D. Hallenbeck.

WATERWITCH GUARDS.—To-day the Waterwitch Guards, under the command of Captain Gunner M. CROWELL, will parade and proceed to the Pavilion, Staten Island, for target practice. Among the many prizes are, a gold watch, diamond rings, silver sugar-tankards, &c.

DECEASE OF MR. WEBSTER.—The Special Committee of the Brooklyn Common Council, appointed to make arrangements for a suitable demonstration out of respect to the deceased, have reported "that JAMES HUMPHREY, Esq., has consented to deliver an oration, and recommend the time to be fixed about or on the 26th inst."

WASHINGTON MONUMENT.—As per request, in several of the Wards of the City on Election day boxes for the receipt of contributions to the Washington Monument fund were prepared and placed at the polls—of which money thus far received returns have been made, and at the last meeting of the Common Council, Alderman EVANS offered the following, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the persons holding such sums pay them to the Mayor, to be held subject to the call of the General Committee at Washington.

JUSTICES.—The Common Council have adopted a resolution reported by the Law Committee, that the Justices have no authority whatever to contract any bills on the part of the City. Notice was directed to be given to each of the Justices.

QUEEN'S COUNTY.—Many of the inhabitants of Queen's Country are desirous of having the Court House removed from Hempstead to Jamaica, where it will be much more easy of access. The Clerks, Surrogates and other officers are located now at Jamaica.

A CALL ACCEPTED.—Rev. E. H. DANFIELD has accepted a call to the Rectorship of Christ Church, in this city, which was made vacant by the resignation of Rev. Dr STONE.

DEATH OF AN ARTIST.—THOMAS THOMPSON, an artist of considerable merit, died, in this city, Monday morning, in Clinton-street, at the residence of his son. He was 77 years old, and a member of the National Academy of Design.

RESPECT TO THE MEMORY OF DANIEL WEBSTER.—Several of the principal stores in Brooklyn were closed, yesterday, out of respect to the funeral pageant in New-York, for the late Mr. WEBSTER.

SHOOTING AFFAIR.—At Newtown last week, Tuesday, a German, who had just returned from California to his family, became jealous of another German and shot him, the ball passing through the abdomen and out at the groin. The injured man is yet alive and the jealous husband is in jail awaiting the result of the injury.

BURGLARY.—Some daring villain entered house No. 53 Willoughby-street, on Saturday night, and stole therefrom a lady's gold watch, chain, and other articles, with which he made good his escape.

ACCIDENT.—A man named John McLaughlin was seriously injured by being run over by a horse and wagon, on Monday last in Smith-street. He was conveyed to the City Hospital by Officer O'Donnell of the Third District Police.

Later from Mexico.

From the N. O. Picayune, 7th.

By the U. S. revenue cutter *Duane*, we have received files of our Mexican exchanges to the 26th, and from Vera Cruz to the 30th ult.

The news is more important in a general point of view than has been brought by any single arrival since the conclusion of the war. We give below extracts from the papers of the City of M

FINANCIAL.

$100 000 CITY OF ROCHESTER BONDS.—Proposals are invited by the undersigned, in pursuance of a resolution of the Common Council of the CITY OF ROCHESTER, the undersigned is authorized to receive proposals for ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS of the BONDS OF THE CITY OF ROCHESTER, having twenty years to run, and payable in the City of New-York, bearing interest at five or six per cent.

The Bonds will be for ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS EACH, with coupons attached, interest payable semi-annually in the City of New-York.

A payment of ten per cent is required on the proposals when accepted, and the balance on the 1st day of January next, when the bonds will be delivered. Parties proposing for the above bonds, will state the price offered for the same, at each of the above rates of interest, five per cent. or six per cent.

The Common Council of the City of Rochester reserves the right to reject any proposition which may not be satisfactory.

Proposals for any part of said bonds will be received at the office of Messrs. CARPENTER & VERMILYE, No. 44 Wall-st., New-York, until TUESDAY, Nov. 23, at 2 o'clock, P. M. Proposals to be addressed "E WHALIN, Comptroller," and indorsed "Proposals for Rochester City Loan." E. WHALIN, Comptroller.

OFFICE OF THE ROCHESTER AND SYRACUSE RAILROAD CO.—CANANDAIGUA, Oct. 8, 1852.

NOTICE.—An installment of twenty dollars per share on the capital stock of this Company is required to be paid on the 20th day of October instant, and the balance due on said capital stock (being ten dollars per share,) is required to be paid on the 1st day of February next.

By paying the last installment on the 15th day of January next instead of 1st February, with interest on both of said installments from the 1st day of August last to the times of payment, and on the surrender of the scrip certificates the subscribers will be entitled to full stock with the future dividends.

Payments of the said installments may be made at the office of Messrs. Duncan, Sherman & Co., New-York; J. E. Thayer & Brother, Boston, at the Bank of Syracuse, Bank of Auburn, Rochester City Bank, and at this office.

By order of the Board of Directors.

CHAS. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

CREDITS ON CHINA, INDIA &c.—Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, New-York, are prepared to issue Mercantile Credits, Circular Notes, and Letters of Credit on the Oriental Bank of London, available at all the branches and agencies of that establishment, as follows:

Canton, Hong-Kong, Singapore, } China. Madras, Bombay, Calcutta, Columbo, Kandy, Singapore, } Ceylon.

REDEMPTION OF THE ALBANY AND SCHENECTADY (LATE MOHAWK AND HUDSON) RAILROAD COMPANY'S BONDS OF 1842, DUE DECEMBER 1, 1852.—Notice is hereby given, that the principal and interest due on the above bonds, will be paid on presentation at the office of Messrs. WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., No 52 Wall-st., New-York, or at the office of the Company in the city of Albany. Interest on the above bonds will cease after the 1st December next.

Albany, Nov. 13, 1852. E. FOSTER, Jr., Secretary.

BROADWAY BANK.—NEW-YORK, Nov 6, 1852.—DIVIDEND.—A semi-annual dividend of four per cent. upon the capital stock of this Bank, will be payable to the stockholders on and after the 15th inst. The transfer books will be closed from the 10th inst. until the day of payment. J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

UNION BANK of London.....England
Belfast Banking Company.....Ireland.
National Bank Edinburgh.....Scotland.

We draw by special authority on the above Banks, payable at sight, and in sums from £1 upward.

TAYLOR BROTHERS, No 76 Wall-st., corner Pearl

CREDITS, &C. FOR THE PACIFIC.—Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, New-York, issue Credits and Bills of Exchange, available at sight, on the following places on the West Coast: LIMA, VALPARAISO, PANAMA, SAN FRANCISCO.

SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS OF THE NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY, reimbursable in 1867, with semi-annual interest coupons attached; for sale by BLATCHFORD & RAINSFORD, No. 12 William-st.

C. S. BOURNE & BROTHER,

BILL AND EXCHANGE BROKERS, No. 35 Wall-st., New-York.

CHRISTOPHER S. BOURNE, FRANCIS BOURNE.

SPECIE WANTED at the highest market rates, by GOODING & BROTHER, Bullion and Exchange Office, No. 6 Wall-st.

COAL.

PITTSTON COAL.—The PENNSYLVANIA COAL CO., is prepared to furnish superior White Ash Pittston Coal of all sizes, clean and in good order, suitable for steam, shipping, and domestic purposes, from its boats, or yards in this city, Williamsburg and Brooklyn. The Company's facilities are such as to enable it to give good dispatch to vessels loading at New-York, or at Port Ewen.

Particular attention given to the delivery of Coal for domestic purposes.

Apply at the office, corner of Broadway and Wall-st., or yards, West near Morton-st., corner of Fourteenth-st and 9th-av., and foot of Gouverneur-st, city; foot of North Tenth-st., Williamsburg, and foot of Gold-st., Brooklyn.

COAL.—The subscriber has in yard, and is constantly discharging, all the various kinds of Anthracite and Bituminous Coals, viz.: Peach Orchard, Black Heath, Lehigh, Liverpool Orrel, Cannel, Sidney, &c &c., all of the very best quality, delivered in handsome order from vessels or yard, and for sale low. JAMES L. WORTH.

Fourth-st. cor. Thompson, and 8th-av. cor. Amos-st.; down town office, No. 53 Wall-st.

COAL, COAL, COAL.—Buy your Coal before the advance of Winter prices. Peach Orchard, Broad Mountain, Liverpool, Cannel, Cumberland, &c, &c., of the best quality, screened and delivered from the yard, No 9 Christopher-st, near 6th-av, at the present market prices. Orders by mail promptly attended to.

M ALLISON, Jr, & CO., No. 9 Christopher-st.

SCHOOLS.

FAMILY BOARDING SCHOOL—FAIRHAVEN, Conn.—THOMAS G. SLOAN, Principal of the Fairhaven Academy, having erected a new building adjoining his dwelling, for the accommodation of Boarding Scholars, can now receive into it a family six additional pupils—number limited to fifteen. The School is delightfully situated, about one mile East of New-Haven. Circulars may be had at Gould & Berry's Music Store, No. 297 Broadway, and at H. S. Dunn's Book and Music Store, No 135 8th av

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS, at DOBBS FERRY.—Rev. S KELLOGG, Principal.—This school is beautifully located on the banks of the Hudson, twenty-five miles from New-York, with which there is almost hourly communication by railroad. Number limited to 12. Terms, $35 per quarter.

SALAMANDER SAFES.

SALAMANDER SAFES.

WILDER'S PATENT, WITH RICH'S IMPROVEMENT.—STEARNS & MARVIN, successors to Rich & Co., are the only manufacturers of SALAMANDER SAFES combining both patents. Depôt, No 144 Water-st., New-York.

GREAT FIRE AT OGDENSBURG.—HERRING'S SAFES.—We, the undersigned, have been present at the opening of one of SILAS C. HERRING'S Safes, in the store of Messrs. WATROUS & LAWRENCE, after the Great Fire on the 19th of October, are free to acknowledge this as the greatest triumph we have ever yet witnessed of a Salamander Safe. The fire in the stores of Messrs. WATROUS & LAWRENCE and H. S HOWARD & Co., was much hotter than in any other part of the burnt district—its intensity, being increased by the large quantity of oil, camphene, alcohol, and other combustible matter in the drug store. One of the feet of the safe was entirely burnt off, and a quantity of iron and nails were melted together in one solid mass, not great as the heat. Yet notwithstanding all this, every paper was preserved entire, and the printing perfectly legible, the varnish inside having been untouched.

SIGNED—J. C. Baxter, Collector Port of Ogdensburg; George Robinson, Post-Master do; L. Hasbrouck, Agent Ezra Insurance Co., of Hartford; Edwin M. Holbrook; E. H. Very, Agent for American Insurance Co.; W. J. Parsee, General Agent Etna Insurance Co; Samuel H. Price, General Agent North Western Insurance Co.; D. M. Chapin, Agent Springfield and Marine and Protection, of Hartford, Insurance Co.

The above certificate was received from Ogdensburg by this day's mail, unsolicited on my part. The persons whose names are attached are mostly unknown to the subscriber.

It is but another testimonial (among many others) of the superiority of "HERRING'S Safes" over all others.

The subscriber is the only person in the United States authorized to make or sell HERRING'S Patent Salamander Safe, that was awarded the medal at the World's Fair, in London, in 1851. SILAS C. HERRING.

Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-st., N. Y.

PAPER WAREHOUSE!
WRITING PAPER BY THE CASE ONLY!
CYRUS W. FIELD & CO.,
No. 11 Cliff-st.,
SOLE AGENTS FOR THE
VICTORIA MILLS,

AND AGENTS for almost all the principal Paper Manufacturers in this country, now offer for sale, on very favorable terms, (much less than mill prices) one of the most extensive and desirable stocks of American, French and English Writing Paper ever shown in the United States.

TO CONTRACTORS.—PROPOSALS are requested for the graduation, masonry, timber, bridging and track-laying of the ALBANY AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD, extending from Albany to Binghamton—distance, 140 miles

The Line will be ready for the inspection of Contractors on the 16th November, and proposals will be received until the 30th November.

The work will be divided into sections of about five miles each, and Contractors can include in their proposals as many of these as may suit their convenience.

The Company reserves the right to accept of such proposals as in their judgment will best secure the prompt construction of the Road.

All proposals to be sealed and endorsed, "Proposals for the Albany and Susquehanna Railroad," and directed to J. P. KIRKWOOD, No. 116 State-st., Albany

The plans and profiles can be seen at the Engineer's Office, No. 116 State-st., Albany, on and after the 16th November, where further information can be obtained.

E. C. DELAVAN, President.
JAMES P KIRKWOOD, Engineer.

FINE FURS.—MONARQUE, OF NO. 228 BOWERY, solicits the patronage of the Ladies to his rich and elegant styles of Furs, comprising in part of Martin, Mink, Fitch, Lynx and Swedish Martin Victorines, Muffs and Cuffs. Save your time and money and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere, at the old establishment, No. 228 Bowery.

YEAST POWDER.—B. T. BABBITT is the original inventor of the Chemical Yeast Powder, which is prepared and sold by him at Nos 69 and 70 Washington-st. New-York, in tin cans. Those who purchase it should see that they get that with the above name on.

THE EYES.—Dr. WHEELER'S Office, No. 28 Barclay-st., for the successful treatment of diseases of the Eye, and the insertion of Artificial Eyes, imported from Paris. Near-sightedness restored, and chronic inflammation of the Eyelids, however long standing, can be completely cured. Office hours, 8 A. M. till 2 P. M.

BABBITT METAL.—The best mixture of metals for boxes of freight cars and locomotives, is that known as Babbett Metal—metal which can be obtained at a moments' notice, by applying at the store of

LUCIUS HART, No. 6 Burling-slip.

C. S. VANDERHOOF, COMMISSIONER OF DEEDS, No. 461 Broadway, Pacific Bank

MEDICAL.

A VERY GREAT PECTORAL—FOR THE CURE OF COUGHS, COLDS, HOARSENESS, BRONCHITIS, WHOOPING-COUGH, CROUP, ASTHMA and CONSUMPTION.—Of all the numerous medicines which are offered to the public as valuable for the cure of pulmonary complaints, nothing has ever been found which could compare in its effects with this Preparation. Others cure sometimes, but at all times and in all diseases of the lungs and throat where medicine can give relief, this will do it. It is pleasant to take, and perfectly safe in accordance with the directions. We do not advertise for the information of those who have tried it, but those who have not. Families that have known its value will not be without it, and by its timely use, they are secure from the dangerous consequences of Coughs and Colds, which neglected, ripen into fatal consumption. The Diploma of the Massachusetts Institute was awarded to this preparation by the Board of Judges, in September 1847; also, the Medals of the three great Institutes of Art, in this country, also the Diploma of the Ohio Institute at Cincinnati, has been given to the CHERRY PECTORAL, by their Government, in consideration of its extraordinary excellence and usefulness in curing affections of the Lungs and Throat.

Read the following opinion founded on the long experience of the eminent Physician of the Port and City of

ST. JOHNS May 10, 1851.

DR. J. C. AYER: Five years trial of your CHERRY PECTORAL in my practice has proven what I foresaw from its composition, must be true, that it eradicates and cures the colds and coughs to which we, in this section, are peculiarly liable. I think its equal has not yet been discovered, nor do I know how a better remedy can be made for the distempers of the Throat and Lungs.

J. J. BURTON, M. D., F. R. S.

See what it has done on a wasted constitution, not only in the following cases, but a thousand more:

SUDBURY, Jan. 24, 1851

DR. AYER: In the month of July last I was attacked by a violent diarrhœa in the mines of California. I returned to San Francisco in hope of receiving benefit from a change of climate and diet. My diarrhœa ceased, but was followed by a severe cough—and much soreness. I finally started for home, but received no benefit from the voyage. My cough continued to grow worse, and when I arrived in New York I was at once marked by my lecquaintances as a victim of consumption. I must confess that I saw no sufficient reason to doubt what my friends all believed. At this time I commenced taking your truly invaluable medicine with little expectation of deriving any benefit from its use. You would not receive these lines did I not regard it my duty to state to the afflicted, through you, that my health, in the space of eight months, is fully restored. I attribute it to the use of your CHERRY PECTORAL.

Yours truly, WILLIAM W. SMITH.

WASHINGTON, Pa., April 12, 1848.

DEAR SIR: Feeling that I have been spared from a premature grave, through your instrumentality by the providence of God, I will take the liberty to express to you my gratitude. Although mild the alarming symptoms of Consumption had reduced me too low to leave me anything like hope, when my physician brought me a bottle of your "PECTORAL." It seemed to afford immediate relief, and now, in a few weeks time has restored me to sound health. If it will do for others what it has done for me, you are certainly one of the benefactors of mankind. Sincerely wishing you every blessing I remain, gratefully, yours,

JOHN J. CLARKE, Rector of St. Peter's Church.

With such assurance and from such men, no stronger proof can be adduced, unless it be from its effects upon trial. Prepared and sold by JAMES C. AYER,

Practical Chemist, Lowell, Mass.

Sold by A. B. & D. SANDS, corner Fulton and William streets, BUSHTON, CLARK & CO., C. H. RING, T T GREEN, and all the Druggists in New-York; Mrs. HAYES, No. 175 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, and by all dealers in medicine everywhere.

A CERTAIN CURE FOR THE PILES.

OFFICE, NO. 196 BOWERY, (4 doors above Spring-st.,)—DR. UPHAM'S VEGETABLE ELECTUARY, (an internal remedy,) is a certain cure for Piles, in every form; also, for all those affections of the stomach, liver and bowels, which are the cause of this afflicting complaint. For some of the most remarkable cures on record, see Pamphlets, which can be had gratis, at the Proprietor's office. Price of the Electuary, $1 per box. Sold at No. 196 Bowery; by Mrs. HAYS, No. 175 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, and by Druggists generally.

CAUTION—Dr WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY—The only genuine and original was first introduced in the year 1835. It has been well tested and appreciated for ten years, in all the complaints for which it has been recommended, viz: Coughs, Colds, Influenza, Bronchitis, Asthma, and Consumption in its incipient stages. No other medicine has proved more efficacious. Various remedies, it is true, have been offered to public notice for the cure of diseases of the lungs, and some have been found, no doubt, very useful; but or all that have yet been discovered, it is admitted, by Physicians and all who have witnessed its effects, that none has proved so successful as this. For Asthma, shortness of breath and similar affections, it may be pronounced a specific. It has cured Asthma, in many cases, of ten and twenty years' standing, after Physicians had declared the case beyond the reach of medicine.

From the Boston Post

Dr S. W. FOWLE, No 138 Washington-st., has an article, entitled as above, which, we bel eve, is the best preparation hitherto discovered for the cure of colds and other Consumptive complaints. Having tested it in such cases, we can speak with confidence as to its salutary effects in removing coughs and other complaints, incident to this season of the year

Beware of the syrups and all other preparations of Wild Cherry. Buy none but the genuine Dr. WISTAR'S BALSAM, signed I. BUTTS on the wrapper. Originally prepared by WILLIAMS & CO., Philadelphia—now prepared and sold, wholesale and retail, only by SETH W FOWLE, Boston, Mass; to whom all orders should be addressed, and for sale by his agents. For sale at wholesale or retail by A. B. & D SANDS, General Agents, No. 100 Fulton-st.; THOMAS & MAYKELL, No 86 William-st.; JOHN MILHAU, No 183 Broadway, Astor and Irving House Drug Stores, and No. 110 Broadway.

A TUMOR IN THE NECK CURED by HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.—THOMAS MARLOW residing on the Welsh Back, Bristol, had been ill in all health for years, and always complained of a sore rash on the neck; he was seen by several medical gentlemen, but none were successful in affording him the least relief; however after some time a large tumor formed under his left ear, from which he suffered in cruelty, and tried remedy after remedy, without obtaining any benefit until he made use of HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS, and these wonderful medicines soon reduced the tumor, and effectually cured it, and he is now in the enjoyment of the most robust health. Sold by all venders of medicines in the British Empire, and by those in the United States, in pots and boxes, at 37½ cents and $1 50 each. Wholesale by the principal drug houses in the Union, and by Messrs A. B. & D. SANDS, New-York, and by the proprietor, No. 244 Strand, London.

MOTHER'S COUGH LOZENGES.—The best and most convenient remedy for Coughs, Colds, and diseases of the Throat and Lungs generally. Sold by A. B & D. SANDS, No 100 Fulton-st; M. DAME, No 32 Carmine-st.; ABM BIRDSALL, No. 451 Pearl-st, and others 25 cts. package.

GREAT CURE FOR DYSPEPSIA.—Dr. HOUGHTON'S Pepsin or Gastric Juice, prepared from Rennet. Agent, J. BALL & CO., No. 100 Nassau-st

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

A CARD.—The Subscribers believe they can render a service to those in want of PIANO FORTES by calling attention to a class of instruments which they are now manufacturing from their new and essential improved Scales.

These instruments, exteriorly, are comparatively plain. Their aspect is that of neatness and chaste elegance. But in all the radical qualities of a first rate Piano Forte, in soundness, durability, retention of tuning, excellence of workmanship, and above all, in fullness, richness and melody of tone they most decidedly excel.

Nearly one half of the workmen in this establishment at present have themselves been masters in the business, and are among the oldest, most experienced, and finest workmen in the country.

The subscribers sell only for CASH, or convertible paper, on short time, but at prices which make it an object to purchasers, to deal with them.

J. F. WARNER & CO., No. 411 Broadway.

GILBERT'S BOUDOIR PIANO-FORTES.—The attention of the public is particularly requested to this comparatively new style of PIANO-FORTE, which, as a neat and elegant article of parlor furniture, is unsurpassed. Occupying but small space, it possesses a power and sweetness of tone, and delicacy of touch, not exceeded by any. There can be but little doubt, that this instrument, presents, the many advantages it does over the common Piano, is destined, eventually, to be brought into common use, in every private residence. It is to be received by a visit to the rooms where they are exhibited for sale. Every instrument warranted to give entire satisfaction. Also, Melodeons of Prince's and Carhart's make Pianos to let, tuned and repaired

HORACE WATERS, Sole Agent.
No 333 Broadway, cor. Anthony-st., 2d floor.

ÆOLIAN PIANOS, and others, by HALLETT, DAVIS & CO., Boston, always to be found in extensive assortment at the spacious Music store and warerooms of the subscribers. Also, New-York and other Pianos, ranging in price from $150 to $400. Carhart's and Prince's Melodeons, Musical merchandize, of every kind wholesale and retail.

Also, second-hand Pianos at $25, $35, $40, $50, $60, $75, $90, $100, $125, to $225 GOULD & BERRY,
No. 297 Broadway, Music Publishers.

PIANO FORTES—The best assortment of Pianos in this city can be seen at the Warerooms of LINCOLN & THOMPSON, No. 441 Broadway, including Hall, Davis & Co's celebrated Æolian Pianos, of new and much approved scales, acknowledged superior to any other in the market. Also, a large variety from other distinguished New-York and Boston makers. Gilbert's and other second-hand with and without the Æolian, at various prices

LINCOLN & THOMPSON, No 441 Broadway.

MESSRS. LIGHTE & NEWTON, No 22 Canal-st., in consequence of the increased demand and unrivaled popularity of their PIANO-FORTES, have extended their business, and are now prepared to offer to their friends, and those wishing a superior instrument, an extensive assortment, in plain and ornamented cases, of modern style, from 6½ to 7⅓ octave. Second-hand Pianos taken in exchange. Broadway Ware-rooms, No 438.

PIANO-FORTES.—The finest assortment of Piano-Fortes in the city may be found at the spacious warerooms of N. P. B. CURTIS & CO., No. 447 Broadway, consisting of George Hew's celebrated American Patent Action Pianos, T. Gilbert and Co's popular Æolian Pianos, Gilbert's and others' Boudoir. Also, a variety of new and second-hand Pianos for sale and to let. No. 447 Broadway.

J. & C. FISCHER, (late NUNNS & FISCHER,) Manufactory and Warerooms, No. 170 Greenwich st. corner of Dey-st. PIANO FORTES, warranted, with reverse bridge and patent tubs, well calculated for keeping in tune. Piano-Fortes tuned, repaired and exchanged.

N. B.—Also, Æolian Piano-Fortes for sale.

PIANOS FOR SALE—At No. 8 Barclay-st., next door to the Astor-House—a variety of 6½ and 7-octave rosewood Piano-Fortes, warranted to give satisfaction in every respect, or no sale, for cash or approved paper. Pianos to hire. JAMES THOMPSON.

PRINCE & CO.'S MELODEONS.—The original PRINCE MELODEON, which has stood the test of years, and proved itself a superior instrument to those of any other make, can be had only of the sole agents, WM. HALL & SON, No. 239 Broadway, (opposite the Park)

PIANO-FORTES.—One splendid "Gilbert" Æolian Piano for $280, worth $375. One beautiful and excellent 7-octave Boudoir Piano for $180, worth $290. One good second-hand Piano for $75. For sale by CHARLES F. HILL, No. 54 Great Jones st.

PIANO-FORTES.—HAZELTON & BROTHER, Manufactory and Ware-rooms, No. 319 Centre-st., near Grand, where may be found a fine assortment of Rose wood Pianos, made in the most substantial manner and latest style.

TO RENTERS OF PIANO-FORTES.—The Piano forte Association, No. 361 Broadway, are selling Piano fortes, to be paid for by installments of $3 to $10 per month.

J. PECK, Trustee.

PIANO-FORTE—Six superior Pianos for Hire at No. 59 3d av., between 10th and 11th sts

THOS. C. CALLAWAY.

OLDEST ESTABLISHMENT.—T. H. CHAMBERS, PIANO FORTE WAREROOMS, No. 385 Broadway.

INSURANCE.

OFFICE OF THE ASTOR MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 26, 1852.

THE FOLLOWING STATEMENT of the affairs of this Company is published in conformity with the requirements of its Charter:

Amount of premiums not marked off Dec. 31, 1850, $321,866 26
Amount of Premiums on Marine and Inland Navigation and Transportation Risks for the year ending Dec. 31, 1851..... 521,809 05
Total amount of Premiums..... $843,675 46

Amount of Earned Premiums during the year as above..... $692,895 20
Less Return Premiums..... 89,601 14
Net Earned Premiums, 1851..... $603,294 0
Losses paid during same period..... $389,997 14
Re-Insurance Commissions, Expenses and Bad Debts..... 56,642 14
446,639 28
Net Earned Profits..... $154,654 78

The profits of the Company from April 2, 1849, to Dec. 31, 1850, for which certificates were issued, amount to..... $177,550 98
Additional Profits as above..... 154,654 78
Net Earnings to Dec. 31, 1851..... $332,204 76

The Assets of the Company on Dec. 31, 1851, were as follows:
Bills Receivable..... $424,137 73
Cash..... 34,634 15
Loans on Stocks..... 88,830 00
Premium Accounts to be closed by Notes or Cash..... 52,973 32
Scrip of sundry Mutual Insurance Companies and Salvages..... 8,910 28
Total..... $610,225 36

This Company take no Fire Risks disconnected with Marine Risks.

The Board of Trustees have this day declared a Dividend of TWENTY-FOUR per cent. on the Earned Premiums of the year ending Dec. 31, 1851, for which Certificates will be issued on and after the 7th of April next. Also, an interest of six per cent. on the Scrip heretofore issued, payable in cash on and after Feb. 3. By order of the Board,

EDWARD A. STRONG, Secretary.

TRUSTEES

Zebedee Cook,	Francis Skiddy,	P. A. H. Renauld,
Thomas Tileston,	Samuel E Sproulls,	Chas. M. Connolly,
N. L. McCready,	Eben. B. Crocker,	Elisha Robbins,
Sidney Brooks,	L. S. Pond,	Paul Alden,
G. Griswold, Jr.,	Wm. F. Bulkley,	Thomas Dunham,
Elias Ponvert,	Arthur Pinnegan,	W. Kent, 85 Cedar-st.
E. J. Bowne,	James S. Lyde,	John Harper,
Fred. A. Lee,	William Bryce,	James Myers,
George Bird,	J. W. Culbert,	James Stuart,
John B. Kitching,	R. T. Woodward,	Samuel L. Bush,
Alfred Barratt,	Theodore Crane,	Francis L. Cook,
Chauncey D. Hurd,	Robert L. Taylor,	Benj. A. Mumford,
Edward Jardine,	B. B. Crowninshield,	W. Frazier,
Wm. B. Lothrop,	Josiah O. Low,	Ulysses B. Brewster,

ZEBEDEE COOK, President.
EDWARD ANTHONY, Vice-President.
EDWARD A. STRONG, Secretary.

THE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
Office No. 54 Wall-street.

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL, £2,000,000, or $10,000,000.
Paid up Capital..... £200,000 } Or Two and a
Surplus and Reserved Fund, £268,000 } Quarter Million of Dollars

THIS COMPANY has formed a Local Board of Directors in this City, (duly qualified by holding the required number of shares,) with full power to issue policies for Fire Risks, settle all losses, and to invest in New-York all funds derived from premiums and the sale of shares.

DIRECTORS IN NEW-YORK:
JAMES BROWN, Esq., Chairman.

FRANCIS COTTENET, Esq., Deputy Chairman.	
George Barclay, Esq.,	Mortimer Livingston, Esq.
C. W Faber, Esq.,	E F. Sanderson, Esq.
Joseph Gaillard, Jr., Esq.,	Alex. Hamilton, Jr., Esq.,
	William S. Wetmore Esq.

ALEX. HAMILTON, Jr., Council of the Company.
ALFRED PELL, Resident Secretary.

TRUSTEES IN LIVERPOOL:
ADAM HODGSON, Esq. SAM'L HY THOMPSON, Esq.
SIR THOMAS BERNARD BURCH, Bart., M. P.

DIRECTORS IN LIVERPOOL:
JOSEPH HORNBY, Esq., Chairman.

THOMAS, BRIKELBANK, Esq.	
JOSEPH CHEW EARP, Esq., Deputy Chairman.	

DIRECTORS IN LONDON:
WILLIAM EWART, Esq., M. P., Chairman.
GEORGE E. FREDERICK YOUNG, Esq., M. P., Dep'y Ch'm

PERMANENT INSURANCE.

In addition to the ordinary modes of Insurance, parties may, by depositing with the Company 5 per cent. on the amount at risk, have their dwelling houses insured against loss by fire, as long as the deposit remains with the Company.

FOR EXAMPLE: A deposit of $125 (which is 2½ per cent. on the sum insured,) insures $5,000 in a first class house, the interest on which, $7 50, is the cost, instead of $12 50 per annum, the difference, with, in a few years, save the whole sum deposited, and the risk, trouble and expense of renewing entirely obviated. This mode of insurance is neither new or untried; it prevails almost universally in Philadelphia, where the "Contributionship" was established under the auspices of Dr. Franklin, just a century ago, viz: in 1752, and still exists one of the richest and most prosperous Insurance Companies on the Continent

REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—Insurance Buildings cor. Wall and William sts., offices Nos. 16 and 17, ground floor.

This Company having their capital of $150,000 paid in, in cash, and securely invested, are prepared to insure against loss and damage by fire, on favorable terms.

The charter of this Company provides that after paying interest to the stockholders, at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum, four-fifths of the remaining profits are to be divided among the assured in scrip bearing interest, which scrip is to be redeemable in cash with the accumulated profits and capital shall amount to $1,000,000

TRUSTEES.

Samuel S Howland,	John A Stephens,	Jos. Gaillard, Jr
Stephen Whitney,	James Warren,	Jas. M. Waterbury,
Daniel S Fearing,	Arthur Leary,	George Curtis,
Wm H Russell,	M. W. Hamilton,	George T Asiss,
A C Downes,	Deming Dunn,	D. S Kennedy,
Gazaway B. Lamar,	John Stewart, Jr.,	John J. Astor, Jr
Wm H Aspinwall,	Robert B. Minturn,	Fred'k A Delano,
Wm B Duncan,	Reuben Withers,	James C. Bell,
Chas H Russell,	Ed. C. Center,	Daniel D Smith,
Isaac Townsend,	Josiah Oakes,	Fred'k G. Foster,
Peleg Hall,	Robert B Hone,	

ROBERT B. HONE, President.
DUNCAN F. CURRY, Secretary.

THE BROOKLYN FIRE INSURANCE CO.—CHARTERED IN 1824.—Offices, No. 43 Fulton-st. Brooklyn, No. 6 Merchants' Exchange, Wall-st., New-York. Have their Capital (as also a handsome surplus) invested in the most undoubted securities, and continue to insure Buildings, Merchandize, Furniture, and other personal property, Vessels in port, and their Cargoes, upon as favorable terms as any other similar institution.

DIRECTORS.

William Ellsworth,	William Miles,	Hon. Quackenbos,
Phineas T. Barnum,	George Gilfillan,	Justus S Sedgley,
Daniel D. Howard,	S. P Townsend,	J. W. Amerman,
Caleb S. Woodhull,	John Eadie, Jr.,	Fordyce Hitchcock
Chas T. Cromwell,	Joel S Satman,	John C Smith,
Anasta's Nicholas,	Robert C. Bell,	Jos. M. Greenwood.
Richard L. Allen,	John N. Genin,	Simeon Leland.

WILLIAM ELLSWORTH, President.
ALFRED G STEVENS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 61 Wall-st., 4th Month, 5th, 1852.—This Company, with a CASH CAPITAL OF $210,000 with a surplus of over $100,000, insures against loss or damage by fire on favorable terms

DIRECTORS.

George S. Fox,	C. W Lawrence,	Richard F Carman,
Rich'd A. Reading,	Peter S. Titus,	Henry H. Barrow,
Josiah T. Marvin,	T. C. Wyckoff,	Moll Coleman,
Wm. H. Falls,	Ralph Mead,	Wm C White,
Joseph W. Corlies,	Richard Field,	John J Walker,
John D. Wright,	Elias Hicks,	Chas. H. Marshall,
Abraham Bell,	Irad Hawley,	Elisha Biggs

GEO. S. FOX, President.
SAMUEL TOWNSEND, Secretary.

LIFE INSURANCE.—THE MANHATTAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY—Cash Capital, $100,000, independently of the premium fund. Office, No. 146 Broadway, corner of Liberty-st. This Company continue to insure against all manner of life risks on most favorable terms Persons may insure in this Company either with or without participating in the profits

ABRAM D. BOIS, M. D., at the office daily from 2 to 3 o'clock, P. M

California permits granted at greatly reduced rates.

A. A. ALVORD, President
C. Y. WEMPLE, Secretary.
N. D. MORGAN, Actuary.

BUILDING ASSOCIATION AND GENERAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, corner of Tyrone and Chatham-st., in the Harlem Railroad Buildings, are taking risks on rents, buildings, &c., on the most favorable terms JOHN BRUCE, President.
DANIEL BARNES, Secretary.

TRAVELING.

FOR RIO JANEIRO AND VALPARAISO—The new and splendid Steamship SIERRA NEVADA, J. D WILSON, Commander, will be despatched for the above Ports, on or about the 25th of November, from Pier No 3, N. R. For passage only apply to

J. HOWARD & SON, Agents, No. 34 Broadway.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD—WINTER ARRANGEMENT—NOV. 1, 1852.

TRAINS OUT OF NEW-YORK

Accommodation and Special Trains leave at 7 and 11:30 A. M.; 4 and 5 P. M., through to New-Haven.

At 9 10 A. M., and 6:30 P. M., for Port Chester.

The 11:30 A. M. train runs in connection with train from New-Haven to Hartford and Springfield, and with train over the Canal road

Express Trains at 8 A. M. and 3:30 P. M., for New-Haven, Hartford, Springfield, Worcester and Boston, Connecticut River and Vermont Railroads. These trains connect at New Haven with trains of the New London Road, to New-London, Norwich, Stonington and Providence.

The 8 A. M. stops at Stamford and Bridgeport, connecting with Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroads at Bridgeport. The 3:30 P. M. stops at Stamford, Norwalk and Bridgeport, connecting with Danbury Railroad at Norwalk, and with Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroads at Bridgeport

TRAINS INTO NEW-YORK.

Accommodation and Special Trains at 5:30, 7, and 9:35 A. M., and 4:30 P. M., through from New-Haven.

At 5:30 A. M., and 3:45 P. M., from Port Chester

The 9:35 A. M. Train receives passengers from Springfield and Hartford, New-London and Canal Railroads at New-Haven. The 4:30 P. M. Train receives passengers from Hartford and Springfield, and Northern Railroads

Express Trains leave New-Haven, on arrival of trains from Boston, at 1:15, and 8:50 P. M., (stopping at Bridgeport, Norwalk, and Stamford,) leaving Boston at 8 A. M. and 3.30 P. M. Trains of the New-London Road run in connection.

See large bill of advertisement at the Station Houses and principal Hotels

GEO. W. WHISTLER, Jr., Superintendent.
NEW-HAVEN Nov. 1852.

FOR PHILADELPHIA DIRECT—U S MAIL EXPRESS LINES.—Through in 4 hours.—New-Jersey Railroad, via Jersey City—leaving New-York at foot of Cortlandt-st., at 6 and 9 A. M., and 5½ P M. Fare, $3 for first-class, and $2 50 for second-class, in 6 and 9 A M. Return at 1 and 9 A. M., and 5½ P. M. Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, and Charleston through Tickets, sold in the above lines, and through baggage received in the 9 A. M. and 5½ P. M lines. Passengers with baggage cross the ferry fifteen minutes before the trains leave.

MICHIGAN SOUTHERN AND NORTHERN INDIANA RAILROAD.—Over SIXTY miles of distance saved between Buffalo, Dunkirk and Chicago, Waukegan, Kenosha, Racine, Milwaukee and Sheboygan, via Toledo and Monroe. The Company have increased their facilities. Merchandize will be forwarded with dispatch. Mark packages "Michigan Southern Railroad Line, Toledo." For further information, inquire of

JOHN F. PORTER, Agent, No. 199 Broad-st.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—New-York to Easton, Pa.—Fare, $1 75—Fall arrangement, commencing Nov. 15, 1852.—Leave Pier No 1, N. R., daily, for Easton and intermediate places at 8 A. M., 12 M., and 3.45 P. M., and for Somerville at 4.45 P. M Returning, leave Phillipsburgh at 6 and 9 A. M., and 3 15 P. M.

TRAVELING.

NEW-YORK AND SAN FRANCISCO STEAM SHIP LINE—THROUGH TO SAN FRANCISCO AT REDUCED RATES.—NO DETENTION ON THE ISTHMUS.—The new and splendid steamship UNITED STATES, Wm. C. BERRY, Commander, will leave New-York for ASPINWALL, Navy Bay, FRIDAY, November 19, at 11 o'clock A. M., precisely, connecting at Panama with the new double engine steamship CORTES, 1,800 tons, THOS. B. CROPPER, Commander, which steamship leaves Panama on the arrival of the passengers by the UNITED STATES, for San Francisco, stopping only at Acapulco, for supplies. This line has never failed to connect at the appointed times.

These vessels in accommodations, ventilation, speed, and safety, are unsurpassed. An experienced physician is attached to each steamer.

Passengers will be landed on the wharf at Aspinwall, and take the Panama Railroad.

Passengers are cautioned, that all tickets for this line must bear the signature of the undersigned, and that no other parties are authorized to sell tickets at New-York. Apply to DAVIS, BROOKS & CO., No. 26 Broadway.

U. S. MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.—FOR NEW-ORLEANS, viâ HAVANA.—The splendid steamship CRESCENT CITY, H. K. DAVENPORT, U. S. N. Commander, will sail from the Pier at foot of Warren-st.,

New-York Daily Times.

THE WEBSTER OBSEQUIES.

THE PROCESSION.

MOURNING DECORATIONS AND INSCRIPTIONS.

INCIDENTS.

CEREMONIES AT METROPOLITAN HALL.

ORATION, PRAYER AND BENEDICTION.

Yesterday being the day designated by the Common Council for the solemn ceremonies in honor of the late DANIEL WEBSTER, nearly all kinds of business were suspended, in order to give an opportunity for all who desired it to join in the solemnization of the obsequies, intended to do honor to the memory of the departed statesman. Public business was for the time deferred. The banks and insurance offices closed at 12 o'clock. The schools throughout the City adjourned at the same hour. The stores down town were for the most part closed, and the streets bore the appearance of Sunday. The weather was all that could be desired; and at at an early hour in the morning it was evident that there would be no postponement. Many busy hands were therefore at once busily engaged in arranging mourning drapery in front of stores and public houses along the prescribed line of the procession. The flags throughout the City, and in the harbor, were at half-mast. At 9 o'clock, and even earlier, men in uniform were to be seen hurrying along the streets to meet their companies at their various rendezvous. Soon, troops of gay hussars, and companies of cavalry were seen and heard galloping through the streets, and music was heard in all directions. At about 11 o'clock, the different societies and military companies began to take their positions in the streets leading out of Broadway. The police formed along the line at noon, and the omnibus stages, hacks and carts, were directed to take the other streets, leaving Broadway for the use of the procession. The side-walks were thronged with pedestrians, all eager to get some good stand from which to view the procession as it passed; and as no one found such good place, a continued movement was kept up, and the jostling which was everywhere carried on, produced a state of affaire desirable only by the pickpockets, who, it seems, improved the opportunity for the prosecution of their trade

THE PROCESSION.

As the bell of the City Hall tolled one, the procession slowly defiled from the Western gate of the Park, in the following order—the several church and alarm bells throughout the city continuing to toll until the close:

Leading the van, came a

Troop of Cavalry, as escort to the Grand Marshal,
Col. LINUS W. STEVENS, Grand Marshal.

Col. John W. Avery,	Col. W. E. Vermilye,
Samuel Osgood, Esq.,	Major R. B. Bard,
J. R. Walter, Esq.,	Freeman Campbell, Esq.,

Special Aids

First Division New-York State Militia, under the command of Major General Charles W. Sandford, as a military escort, in reverse order of Brigade.

The standards of the different Regiments were furled and draped in crape. The officers wore crape on their left arm and hilt of their swords.

The military were out in large numbers, and appeared to very great advantage. Conspicuous among them were the Seventh National Guards, whose martial step and soldierly bearing showed very superior training. The Ninth Regiment Irish Brigade looked well in their rich uniform of green and gold. The Montgomery Guards were in large force, and presented a gallant appearance. The Twelfth Regiment also attracted considerable attention. The Fourth Regiment turned out ten field pieces, with ammunition carts. The Cavalry was in full pride and force, nor were the Washington Grays and Continentals wanting in their usual prominent place on such occasions.

THE SECOND DIVISION

came in the following order:

Gen. William L. Morris, Marshal.
Officiating Clergymen and Orator of the Day, in a close Carriage.

Lafayette Fusileers,	Funeral car,	Lafayette Fusileers,
Capt. French,	drawn by	Capt. French
as a	eight	as a
Guard of Honor.	Grey Horses	Guard of Honor.

The Funeral Car was a large Dais, draped with black cloth, with silver fringe. On the sides were the letters "D. W." encircled in a wreath. Upon the dais was erected a canopy; under it a gilt urn, with the name of "WEBSTER" inscribed on the side, and a large bronze eagle, its beak resting on the top of the urn. These were shrouded in black silk crape. The whole drawn by eight grey horses, draped in black cloth.

After the car came the pall-bearers, thirty-one in number, being the number of States in the Union.

Jacob A. Westervelt,	William F. Havemeyer,
Richard T. Mulligan,	General Stryker,
George A. Wood,	Philo V. Beebe,
Charles A. Stetson,	D. A. Cushman,
Joseph N. Lord.	Franklin Cooley,
John D. Kating.	Theodorus Vantine,
Daniel Lord,	Doctor Drake,
James Lynch,	William Smith,
Richard Tweed,	Andrew Mills,
Anthony Compton,	Thomas O. Conor,
Sylvanus Gosney,	John Dimon,
Nathan Peck,	Adam Blackledge,
Thomas Jeremiah,	Hiram Ketchum,
Frederick R. Lee,	John E. Ross,
Jacob Aims,	John C. Green,
Frederick Pentz,	Charles G. Stoppani.

Next followed forty close and ten open carriages, containing the Mayors of New-York, Brooklyn, Williamsburg, Jersey City, and Newark: the Common Councils of the Cities of New-York, Philadelphia, Brooklyn, Williamsburg, Jersey City, Newark, Patterson, and adjoining cities; Ex-Presidents of the United States; His Excellency Gov. HUNT and suite; Heads of Departments of the State; Senate and Assembly of the State of New-York; Members of Senate and House of Representatives of the United States; Major General JOHN E. WOOL and suite, commanding the Eastern Division of the United States Army; Officers of the Army of the United States; Commander CHARLES BOARMAN, Commander of the Navy Yard and Station of New-York, with the Officers of the Navy of the United States; Civic Officers of the Navy Yard; New-York State Society of the Cincinnati.

Then followed

THE THIRD DIVISION.

Col John W. Styles, Marshal.

Ex Members of Congress and of the State Legislatures.
Ex-Mayors, ex-Aldermen and Assistants of the Cities of New-York, Brooklyn, and other cities.
Heads of Departments and Officers of the City Government.
Foreign Ministers and Consuls.
Judges of the United States, State and Circuit Courts.
District Attorney. Members of the Bar
Members of the Press.
Sheriff, Under-Sheriff and Deputies of the City of New-York
Register, County Clerk and Coroners of the City of New-York, with their Officers.
Police Magistrates, with staves.
Marshal of the United States for the Southern District of New-York, with his Deputies and other Officers.
U. S. District Attorney, Collector of the Port of New-York, with the Clerks and other Officers of his Department.
Surveyor, Naval Officer, and other Officers connected with their Departments.
Postmaster of the City of New-York, with his Secretary, Assistant and Clerks.
The Board of Education of the City of New-York, preceded by its President and Clerk.
President, Trustees, Faculty and Students of Columbia College
President, Council, Faculty and Students of the University of New-York.
College of Physicians and Surgeons.

THE FOURTH DIVISION.

Gen. F. E. MATHER, Marshal.

Was composed of the New-England Society, the Medical Societies of New-York, Professors and Pupils of Free Academy, the New-York Historical and other Societies, Mechanics' Societies, &c., &c. The Veterans of 1812 and 1813, in stages tendered for their use by the New-York Stage Proprietors. These association stages (eighteen) were hung in deep morning, many of them having handsome devices. The banners of the various Societies were shrouded in crape.

THE FIFTH DIVISION,

was composed of Political Committees and Associations.

THE SIXTH DIVISION.

WM. T. CHILDS, Esq, Marshal.

UNITED ORDER OF AMERICANS.

The United Order of Americans mustered very strong from the several Chapters. Their banners were tastefully draped, and their numbers added much to the appearance of the procession.

After passing round the Park, the line of procession proceeded through Chatham-street to the Bowery, and Fourth-avenue to Astor-place, through to Broadway, and down to the Park in front of City Hall, on passing which each division was placed under the orders of its respective Marshal. When the first part of the division of New-York Regts had reached the Park, the Military formed in open order, and the Funeral Car passed through, when the Regiments closed ranks, marched through the Park, thence to their several drill rooms, and were dismissed.

The Decorations in Broadway.

Along the line of route taken by the procession, were some very fine mourning decorations.

Delmonico's Hotel was gracefully draped in black and white, from windows and balconies.

The store of GREENWAY, BRO. & Co. was hung with black paramatta. The following inscription was placed above the main entrance:

"I still live!" said his mortal lips that day;
"I still live!" would his spirit voice now say.

From Judson's Hotel, three large banners, with deep mourning borders, were suspended across Broadway.

At No. 104, the entire front was gracefully draped. Over the entrance was a full life-size bust of the departed statesman.

The fine block of stores, Nos. 115, 117 and 119, were elegantly draped in Alpaca and black and white muslin. Over the store of HENRYS, SMITH & TOWNSEND, was a bust of WEBSTER, draped, and a transparency bearing the following extracts from the speeches of the great statesman:

"I shall stand by the Union and by all who stand by it."

"I shall do justice to the whole country, and act for the good of the whole country in all I do."

"I mean to stand upon the Constitution; I need no other platform."

The Howard Hotel was very gracefully draped; over the entrance was a bust of WEBSTER, shrouded in crape.

The store of LEROY M. WILEY was decorated with festoons and large rosettes, and a banner having the following sentiment:

"*The Constitution*—IT MUST BE MAINTAINED."

The stores of D. APPLETON & Co., and of A. R. Frothingham, were draped in deep black. Above the entrance to the latter, was a bust of WEBSTER, and underneath the words—"I STILL LIVE." A black banner, with a representation of the four cardinal points of the compass, and the words:

"He knew them not
But as one,"

was suspended above the bust.

Coming immediately on the route of the procession, the decoration and deep drapery of mourning for a nation's loss, became more full, and the sentiments more frequent. From BARNUM'S, along Park-row and up Broadway, the line of elegant buildings presented an unbroken aspect of mourning. In front of BARNUM'S the folds of a large and rich national banner, shrouded, fell gracefully around a wax figure of WEBSTER, standing on the balcony. Underneath, in large letters, on a black ground, were these words:

"DEFENDER OF THE CONSTITUTION."

The front and magnificent portico entrance to the Astor House was deeply draped in black. A bust of WEBSTER, on a pedestal, stood in the portico. In front of the building was a large transparency, representing WEBSTER in the centre, with a scroll in his hand; Justice and Liberty, (laying a laurel wreath at his feet,) on either side, mourning. Underneath the inscription:

"WHILE HE LIVED
He did what he could to support the Constitution of his Country."

On a large banner was inscribed the words:

"I STILL LIVE,"

and the following remarkable and applicable words from his own address on the death of ADAMS and JEFFERSON:

"A superior and commanding human intellect, a truly great man, when Heaven vouchsafes so rare a gift, is not a temporary flame, burning bright for a while, and then expiring, giving place to returning darkness. It is rather a fervent heat as well as a radiant light, with power to enkindle the common mass of human mind, so *that when it glimmers in its own decay, and finally goes out in death, no night follows, but it leaves the world all light—all on fire, from the potent contact of its own spirit.*"

The American Hotel was truly national in its decorations. The entire front was gracefully draped. A large transparency represented the Tomb of DANIEL WEBSTER, surmounted by his bust, and having inscribed the epitaph:

"The heart of a great nation throbs at the portals of his grave."

An American Mother is pointing out the tomb to her child; while Liberty mourns on the left. In the porch were busts of the renowned triumvirate of American Statesmen—WEBSTER, CALHOUN, and HENRY CLAY.

Several busts, and appropriate sentiments, adorned the block of stores running opposite the Park. Over No. 233 were:

"A WORLD MOURNS HIS LOSS."

"MEN DIE; PRINCIPLES NEVER."

And others, tastefully arranged.

HALL'S Music Store, and that adjoining, were shrouded. Above the entrance were banners.

The Irving House, and STEWART'S Marble Palace, were deeply and gracefully draped—festoons and large rosettes extending from the windows and balconies. There was an absence of any sentiments.

Over JOLLIE'S Music Store was a deep mourning banner, with the inscription—

"The defender of the Constitution,
He sleeps, yet lives."

The front of MENNELL'S Store was tastefully decorated. Under a canopy was a bust of WEBSTER, and underneath the words,

"HONOR TO THE GOOD, THE JUST, AND THE WISE."

The balcony of Broadway Theatre was festooned, and on front hung a banner bearing the following:

"DANIEL WEBSTER."
"*I still live.*"
"Yes, thou art Freedom's now, and Fame's,
One of the few, the immortal names,
That were not born to die."

On a store opposite were the lines:

"Search the land of living men,
Where will you find his like again!"

The balconies in front of Carlton House were shrouded in deep mourning.

Mr. HALL'S, No. 398 Broadway, was tastefully draped with folds of the national flag and black muslin. A colossal bust of WEBSTER occupied the front, and a smaller bust was placed on the balcony.

The Florence Hotel was also tastefully decorated. A bust of WEBSTER occupied the centre.

From the rooms of the Independence Chapter of O.U.A. floated across the street a large national flag and a handsome banner, bearing the following inscription:

INDEPENDENCE CHAPTER.
"Spirit of sympathy from
Heaven descend;
Columbia weeps—A nation
Mourns his end."
O. U. A.

A little further up, a banner was suspended across the street inscribed:

"The Lafayette Fusileers
Mourn a nation's loss."

No. 458 Broadway was covered with banners inscribed:

O. U. A.

Three banners, the centre having a bust of WEBSTER, and the words:

"I wish no other epitaph than this:
While he lived he did what he could to support the Constitution of the Country."

The banners on either side set forth the dates of his birth, death, and election to the different offices he had filled. Underneath were the words:

SEVENTH COMPANY NATIONAL GUARDS.

The Broadway House was tastefully draped, and at half-staff floated the national flag shrouded in black.

Over the entrance to St. Nicholas Hotel was the inscription in silver letters:

"We thank God for giving to
The world a WEBSTER."

The balcony of the Collamore House was handsomely shrouded.

The front of the Hotel of Captain DE GROOT—Prescott House—at the corner of Broadway and Spring-street, was draped in mingled white and black. Over the balcony was a handsome pall of sable velvet, and the inscription,

"WEEP NOT,"

in silver lettering. A bust of WEBSTER, crowned with laurel, surmounted the balcony, over which a group of American flags, gracefully thrown together, and a large eagle capped the whole. A bunch of blended white and black plumes was placed on pedestals, giving a fine finish to the entire decoration.

The establishment of HUYLER & PUTNAM was deeply draped in black; over the entrance was an urn and wreath. It was from this establishment that the metallic burial case for the remains of Mr. WEBSTER was furnished. The family of Mr. WEBSTER presented Mr. PUTNAM with a silver cup, as a testimony of the satisfaction afforded by him in ordering the funeral obsequies at Marshfield.

Over the store of HAUGHWOUT & DAILEY was a banner inscribed:

"We mourn that Sun whose brilliant light
Shone o'er our happy home;
"We mourn that mountain sunk from sight—
That ocean dried—that spirit gone."
"The spirit in Heaven for ever lives,
So may his memory on earth endure."

A portrait of WEBSTER shrouded in crape was suspended over the entrance to the Metropolitan Hotel. The entrance to Niblo's Garden and Saloon was draped with folds of the national flag and black. A bust of WEBSTER with a wreath of evergreen occupied the balcony.

The armory of that spirited corps, the City Guard, at No. 600 Broadway, was, as usual upon such occasions, beautifully draped. Although a rather small building, the taste displayed was excellent. The following sentiments, in silver letters upon black ground had a fine effect:

"The patriotic heart is quiet.
The lover of the Constitution is at rest."
"His requiem, a nation's affection!"

The City Guard flag and National ensign were beautifully entwined with black rosettes, &c.

WALLACK'S Theatre was tastefully decorated with National flags and black drapery. A large bust of WEBSTER, on a pedestal, occupied the centre of the entrance hall. Around were busts of FRANKLIN, WASHINGTON, and CLAY.

Park Row. Chatham-street and the Bowery.

No. 9 Park Row was hung in black from the roof to first floor, and in the centre of the front were the words:

"WEBSTER BEING DEAD YET SPEAKETH."

No. 15, being a large Warehouse, was hung with white and black drapery. A plaster bust of Mr. WEBSTER stood over the door, with the words beneath it:

"I STILL LIVE."

Earle's Hotel, next door, was shrouded with white and black drapery. Beautiful taste was displayed in the arrangement of the mourning drapery and emblems at No. 21 Park Row: below the third story windows, was a transparency of white cambric, with the words in black letters:

"The great heart of a nation throbs heartily at the portals of his grave."

Beneath the second story windows was a black cambric transparency with the words, in white letters:

"Let him be regarded as the most noble corse that ever herald did follow to his urn."

No. 25 was in deep mourning, and looked exceedingly neat.

No. 26 was draped in white and black, and in large letters were the following words, with a bust of Mr. WEBSTER beneath it:

"WE NE'ER SHALL LOOK UPON HIS LIKE AGAIN."

At No. 27, a fine display of appropriate mourning was made, and the following words in black letters, with white ground:

"The friend of man who fearlessly sought the brotherhood of all."

No 29, was also dressed in black drapery.

Nos 31, 32, 33, and up to the corner of Beekman-street, occupied by Lovejoy's Hotel, was draped in white and black.

The *Tribune* Office was very tastefully hung in drapery, on the west side.

At Tammany Hall, the large political transparency was draped with black and white cambric, and in large letters around the balcony, were these words:

"The Democratic party reveres the memory of the great Statesmen, who on the 7th March, 1850, extinguished the Wilmot Proviso."

Next came French's Hotel, which made a fine appearance, having black and white drapery hung in festoons, from the uppermost story to the second, and the stars and stripes streaming from half-mast.

Beyond FRENCH'S Hotel, and up to the corner of North William-street, the dwellings were more or less dressed in mourning.

At No. 44 Chatham-street, (BLUNT & SYMS') the building was hung in deep black and black and white cambric extended to the opposite corner.

From this point, up to the head of Chatham-square, the buildings were not in great extent draped in mourning.

The first building in the Bowery, that we noticed in mourning, was the Bowery Theatre, which only had two strips of black and white cambric stretched along the front of the balcony.

The Melodeon, opposite the Theatre was handsomely festooned with deep mourning, from the roof to the ground floor.

The large store of Messrs. GILLETS, adjoining the Butchers' and Drover's Bank, was neatly draped in white and black.

The Irving Literary Union building, at No. 149, was in deep mourning, and in the centre were the following words:

"IRVING LITERARY UNION."

"Nature doth mourn for thee: there is no need for man to strike his plaintive lyre and fail, as fail he must, if he attempts this praise."

On the corner above, was the Westchester House, very tastefully draped in white and black cambric, and flags at half-mast.

Military Hall was in mourning, consisting of white and black drapery.

The block of stores at Nos. 210, 212, 213½, 214 and 216, had the fronts covered with deep black.

The Seventeenth Ward Station-House, corner Bowery and Third-street, was in mourning, and presented a fine appearance.

At No. 380, a large store was in deep black, and across the upper story was a white banner, with these words:

"WE MOURN THE LOSS OF DANIEL WEBSTER."

At the corner of Bowery and Sixth-street, the following words were exhibited in white and black, on the front of Kirk's Hotel:

"CALHOUN, WEBSTER, CLAY,
They Sleep."

The above comprise all the devices displayed along these streets.

As the procession marched through the above streets all appeared very quiet, and the best of order was preserved by the Police force, stationed at different points along the line. Many of the buildings were filled with ladies and gentlemen, who sought elevated positions to get a better view of the imposing pageant, than those who remained on each side of the streets and side-walks.

CEREMONIES IN METROPOLITAN HALL.

Long before 7½ o'clock, the hour appointed for the closing ceremonies, every available seat was occupied in the body of the house and galleries at Metropolitan Hall. A number of ladies graced the scene with their presence. The entrances leading on the stage were draped with mourning. On the platform were the orator of the evening, JAS. T. BRADY, Bishop WAINWRIGHT, Rev. EDWD. LATHROP and other Clergymen, members of Common Council, Officers, &c.

The ceremonies were opened by a prayer from Rev EDWARD LATHROP, as follows:

Almighty and everlasting God, we adore Thee as the King Eternal, immortal, invisible, and only wise God (in our fathers trusted in Thee, and were not confounded. We bless Thee for the knowlege of Thyself, through Jesus Christ our Lord, by whom we have access to that throne; and on account of whose merits we obtain forgiveness of our sins, and hope of eternal life; and we acknowledge our indebtedness to Thee for every good and perfect gift. We would recognize our obligations to love and serve Thee, and we humbly invoke thy blessing, while we seek to derive instruction from the impressive dispensation of Thy providence, which has brought us together on this occasion. We give Thee hearty thanks for our civil and religious liberties, and for the lives of those whom Thou from time to time hast raised up to expound and defend these inestimable blessings. We thank Thee for the bestowment of those rare intellectual endowments which Thou hast conferred upon some of our fellowmen, above others, and by which the principles of Government and of law are unfolded and made plain to the comprehension of inferior minds. We would not be unmindful of these Thy gifts, and we pray that we may ever appreciate those institutions of our Country and of religion that are adapted to the development and rightness of these Thy benevolents of the noblest powers of man. We bless Thee especially at this time, for the gift to our nation of him whom Thou hast recently removed from his high place of power upon earth, and whose loss we now deplore. We bless Thee for his wisdom in council, for his service to the State, and for his life-long devotion to the good of his Country. And now, Thou Sovereign Disposer of all events, while we bow in humble and uncomplaining submission to Thy will, we devoutly entreat Thee to enable us to derive profit from a review of the life and character of him whom Thou hast caused to pass away from among the living. Whatever was wise in his counsels, may we appreciate, and honor; whatever was just, may we adopt; whatever was excellent, may we imitate; and thus may he live over again in our own, and the generations following. Impress us, we implore Thee, at this time, with a proper sense of the transitiveness of all earthly good, with an abiding conviction of our own faults, and with an intelligent estimate of that true and lasting honor which cometh from Thee. May we be partakers of the inheritance which is incorruptible and undefiled, and that fadeth not away. We earnestly supplicate Thy blessing upon the family of Thy deceased servant; upon the official circle from which Thou hast removed him, and upon all the rulers of our nation—from the President of these United States to the lowest in authority. May our nation be ever the subject of Thy fatherly care; may peace and prosperity dwell on our borders; may our liberties never be surrendered, and may our Union be perpetuated to the remotest time. And now, we beseech Thee, oh, thou Most High, to extend like blessings throughout all nations. May the sceptre of every tyrant be broken; may the oppressed of every clime go free, and may the Gospel of Thy Son, which giveth liberty to the captive and hope to the despairing, be proclaimed to all dwellers upon earth. Hear us in these our petitions. Accept these our offerings and prayers through Jesus Christ, our Redeemer. Amen.

After prayer, a Funeral Dirge was executed with solemn and beautiful effect by DODWORTH'S Brass Band.

Mr. JAS. T. BRADY, the Orator of the Day, was introduced, and delivered the Oration, which will be found on our first page.

The Oration elicited repeated applause during delivery. At its close,

Right Rev. Bishop WAINWRIGHT pronounced a benediction: "The peace of God, which passeth all understanding, keep your hearts and minds in the knowledge and love of God, and of his son, Jesus Christ, our Lord; and the blessing of God Almighty, the Father, Son, and Holy Spirit, be amongst you, and remain with you always. Amen."

Thus suitably concluded the ceremonies in honor of the great man, whose name remains a legacy to his country, and whose end gave happy assurance of a glorious resurrection.

INCIDENTS.

Among the incidents of the day, we are called upon to record an accident that occurred yesterday afternoon. It appears while the procession was moving up the Bowery, one of the spirited horses attached to the carriage containing His Honor Mayor KINGSLAND, Hon. Recorder LEE of Philadelphia, RICHARD T. COMPTON, Esq, President of the Board of Aldermen, and JONATHAN TROTTER, Esq, President of the Board of Assistants, took fright, at the corner of Walker-street, and became unmanageable. The carriages occupied by the members of the City Council, were close behind, and the excitement was intense, as it was thought the runaway horses would dash up the line, and cause serious interruption; but the driver prevented this, and the animal continued to rear and pitch until his mate became startled also, when they wheeled around the east corner, and dashed along Walker-street, at the height of their speed. The driver was entirely unable to control them. The honorable gentlemen fearing they would be either killed or dangerously injured if they clung to the vehicle, determined to leave it. The Mayor took the lead, and leaped upon the side-walk, but, unfortunately, his feet slipped, and he was slightly injured by falling on the flagging. Recorder LEE, and Alderman TROTTER, followed the Mayor, and landed safe upon *terra firma*. Alderman COMPTON remained until the last moment, and finally jumped out, but was not injured in the least. Two aged ladies were knocked down, and severely injured by the horses trampling upon them. They were removed home before we could ascertain their names. A crowd of persons finally headed the infuriated animals, and, after great exertions, succeeded in checking them before any material damage was sustained by the carriage. The vehicle and horses were taken to the stable of the owners—Messrs. STONE & BELLOWS; and the gentlemen took passage in another conveyance. The procession was detained about a quarter of an hour by the accident, and then proceeded. It was truly a miraculous escape from loss of life or limb.

At the time the procession was forming a line in the Park, a dispute arose between some of the police officers attached to the Chief's office, and Captain MOANTON, commandant of a military company, which resulted in the officers arresting the Captain, and keeping him in confinement until the arrival of Chief MATSELL. It appears Captain M. desired to pass through a portion of the military line, and deemed that he had a perfect right so to do, as he was the commander of a military company himself. The officers stopped him, and words ensued, with the result as above stated. In the evening, after the procession had separated, the Chief of Police came to his office, and was waited upon by several influential friends of Captain MORRISON, who by persuasion obtained his release.

As usual on all public celebrations, the light fingered gentry were out in full force, and made their way among the mourners for the purpose of relieving them of their wallets, watches, &c. Officers CLARK, REED, HOGAN, RADFORD and BIDDELL, the Chief's Shadows, were actively engaged in keeping a watch of the rogues, and at various times detected four in the act of picking the pockets of ladies and gentlemen. They gave their names as JOHN BYRNES, CHARLES LANDON, PATRICK RYAN and LEWIS HARSCH, and Justice BOGART fully committed them for trial.

The Committee on Pardons, of the Executive Council of Massachusetts, held a session on Saturday forenoon. The case of Richard Walkley, for the murder of his father in Springfield, was brought before the Committee, and Rev. Charles Spear, of Boston, made addresses, strenuously urging that the sentence of death may be commuted to imprisonment for life.

MARRIED.

At Montreal, on Thursday, Nov. 11, by Rev. J. McLoud, Mr JOHN M. DOUBLEDAY, of Brooklyn, N. Y., and Miss MARIA A. BRUSH, daughter of George Brush, Esq., of the former place.

On Sunday evening, Nov. 7, by Rev. R. A. Chalker, Mr. CHARLES E. WILLARD to Miss ELIZABETH BURKE, all of this city.

In Boston, 11th inst., Mr. Lorenzo D. Fish to Miss Sarah E. A. J. Lambert, 13th inst., Mr. Tobias Trafton, of York, Me., to Hannah G. Watson, of Moultonboro', N. H. 13th, Thomas Simmons, of Bermuda, to Amelia Crooke of Boston

In Portsmouth, Paschal Hall, of Boston, to Mary K. Howard, of South New-Market

In Sabec, Me., L. L. Fuller, of Boston, to Lucy P. Lorejoy, of 6

DIED.

On Sabbath, 14th inst., at noon precisely, SAMUEL GEORGE DOUGLAS, in the 13th year of his age, eldest son of George Douglas, Esq., of Douglas Farm, Long Island.

His funeral will take place from his father's residence, No. 28 East 32d-st., on Thursday, 18th inst. at 2 P. M. The friends of the family are respectfully and particularly invited to attend. 915-3t

In Brooklyn, on the 16th inst, WILLIAM JOSEPH, son of Joseph B. and Catharine E. King, aged 4 months and 10 days.

This precious bud, so fresh and fair,
Called forth in all its bloom,
Just came to show how sweet a flower
In Paradise could bloom.

Suddenly, on the 15th inst., in the 32d year of her age, ANNA KATE, wife of Frederick B Vanderpool

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 50 Lexington-av., corner of 35th-st., on Thursday, the 18th, at 1 P. M., without further invitation Her remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

Newark and Elizabethtown papers please copy. n172t*

Nov 16. Mrs FRANCES NICHOLSON.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral this afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from No 82 East 22d-st., without further invitation

On Monday afternoon, 15th inst., ADOLPHUS F. R. MARSH, son of Aaron and Eliza Marsh, aged 2 years and 8 months.

The friends and relatives of the family are requested to attend the funeral from the residence of his father, No. 5 9th-av., without farther invitation, on Wednesday afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

In Boston, 7th inst., Mrs. Elizabeth V. Rowell, formerly of Newcastle, N. H. 12th, Lydia Hathaway, only daughter of Joanna R. and Ruth H. Bigelow, aged 3 years and 4 months. 14th, Mrs Elizabeth Franck, widow of the late Captain John Franck, of Boston, 78. 15th, Miss Mary Cushing

In South Boston, 14th inst., Benjamin, Wheeler, 50 years and 6 months.

In Somerville, Mass., 13th inst, Franklin Henry, son of Gen. Seid Learned, Esq, of the Boston *Shipping List*, aged 3 years and 8 months.

In New-Bedford, Ellis Bartlett, 25

In Portland, Me., Samuel H. Nash, 21.

In Providence, R. I., Amasa Mason, Esq, 76; Peleg A. Rhodes, in his 49th year.

At Battle Creek, Mich., 7th inst., of typhoid fever, William Howard Bartlett, 27.

Lost overboard from schooner *Oliver*, 10th inst., on the passage from Albany to Providence, William Aiken, of Bath, Me., 16.

COMMERCIAL AND MONEY AFFAIRS.

TUESDAY, Nov. 16—6 P. M.

This was a partial holyday in business. There was no Board of Brokers, and no meeting of the Merchants on 'Change. In the Street, some transactions were had in the fancy shares, the chief being in Erie, which advanced to 89½, ½@¾. The Broker of the Bull party in the stock took 1,000 shares in lots, at 89½ per cent. The other fancies sympathized. We heard Cumberland named at 64½, Nicaragua at 29½, Harlem 73½@¾, and Canton 88½.

A few bills were taken for the British Steamer *Africa*, sailing to-morrow, France were stiffer, rating 5.13¾, and in several cases 5.12½ paid. Sterling 110@110¼ and same, No movement in money loans. The business at Bank closed at an early hour for the WEBSTER procession.

Flour showed more firmness in the limited business of the morning, Common State Brands worth $5.19. Wheat not so speculative as yesterday. Old Corn was held in some instances for $1 ℔ bushel, though that price was not paid.

The Shoe and Leather Bank was organized, on Saturday last, with the following direction: Loring Andrews, John Harper, A. G. Trask, M. Armstrong, A. V. Stout, James Stokes, J. D. Ingersoll, William Lottimer, J. H. Frothingham, Samuel Leeds, Josiah Oakes, A. Bragg, J. H. Foster, W. B. Isham. Nearly all of the stock being subscribed, the Bank will go into operation in a few days. A book for further subscriptions will be open on Thursday morning, the 18th instant, at the office of the President, LORING ANDREWS, Esq, No. 72 Gold-street.

We are now given to understand that no arrangement will be made with the Wild Cat Banks of Illinois and Indiana by the Bank of the Republic, to go into effect this side of December, if at all. We are quite sure the more the bearing of the proposed extension of the City bank credit to this bastard species of currency is considered, the more certain will be its repudiation. The following remarks of the *Journal of Commerce* of this morning, confirming our own view, and speaking the general opinion of the community, are worthy of reflection.

BANKS OF CIRCULATION.—The currency manufacturers are determined that we shall have a "circulating medium" irredeemable in gold, to be sold in Wall street for the accommodation of speculators. The Metropolitan Bank, on the good work of ruining, drove out a large portion of the paper of the respectable banks throughout here, and rendered the exchanges of the Wild Cat Banks nearly dangerous. First these gentry attacked the reformers. The "Manufacturers" bank was dazzled with abuse and opprobrium, and "stood" and "suspended" in the vain hope of killing it. When this experiment failed, the next move was to get out of its reach; and a brood of "banks" was hatched at Washington, D. C., not one of which had any legal vitality, and most of which it was found, in the day of trial, could not stand alone. The next experiment was under the banking laws of Indiana, Illinois, &c., and about 25 free banks have been started in this way, to furnish circulation for New York city. Pretty pictures were engraved for vignettes, and high sounding names were adopted for the titles, but the new bills would not go: every man who received one, handled it to the tune of "Robin's alive," and public confidence was not secured. The *Tribune* asserts that an arrangement has been made by 30 of these banks, with the Bank of the Republic in this city; to receive their notes from its depositors, and thus give them the sanction of a responsible institution in this city. We are glad to learn that no such arrangement has yet been consummated, and we trust it never will be. Such a movement would be directly hostile to the interests of all sound Banks in this section, and a positive injury to our prosperity. We wage no war against banks of the West, when designed for that meridian; but we want no shinplaster institutions, nominally located on the Mississippi, to place them beyond the reach of par-redemption, but in reality owned and managed in Wall-street. If any such arrangement is consummated, we trust that our people will make the city too hot to hold the new currency.

We cannot believe that any respectable Bank will ally itself to such a movement. Nothing else can give to such depreciated notes any considerable currency here. We are now advancing towards par-redemption for all classes of paper currency. Any attempt to stay this reform, will effect a great injury to the community if successful; and if unsuccessful, must bring disaster upon its originators and abettors.

We revise our quotations for the leading State, United States and Railway Loans for the out-going steamer to-morrow.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

	Offered	Per Ct. Asked
Loan, 6 ℔ cent., 1856	110	110½
Loan, 6 ℔ cent., 1862	115½	116
Loan, 6 ℔ cent., 1867	119½	120
Loan, 6 ℔ cent., 1868	119½	120
Loan, 5 ℔ cent., 1853	102½	103½
Loan, 6 ℔ cent., Coupon bonds, 1868	120	....
Loan, 5 ℔ cent., Coupon bonds, 1865	102	102½

STATE SECURITIES.

New-York, 6 ℔ cent., 1860, '61, '62	118	120
New-York, 6 ℔ cent., 1864, '65	119	121
New-York, 5½ ℔ cent., 1860, '61	113	115
New-York, 5 ℔ cent., 1858, '60, '62	109	115
Ohio, 6 ℔ cent., 1856	106	....
Ohio, 6 ℔ cent., 1860	111	....
Ohio, 6 ℔ cent., 1870	116½	117
Ohio, 5 ℔ cent., 1875	117	....
Ohio, 5 ℔ cent., 1865	....	106
Pennsylvania, 5 ℔ cent.,	97½	99½
Pennsylvania, 5 ℔ cent., Coupon, 1862	103½	103½
Kentucky, 6 ℔ cent. bonds, 1869, '72	111	112
Illinois, Int. Imp. 6 ℔ cent., 1847	83	....
Illinois, Int. Imp. 6 ℔ cent., Interest	55	....
Indiana, State 5 ℔ cent.	101	102
Indiana, State 2½ ℔ cent.	61	64
Indiana, Canal Loan, 6 ℔ cent.	96½	97½
Indiana, Canal Preferred, 5 ℔ cent.	45	47
Maryland, 6 ℔ cent.	108½	110
Maryland, 5 ℔ cent.	99½	100½
Tennessee, 5 ℔ cent. bonds	45	....
Tennessee, 5 ℔ cent. bonds, long	107	109
Virginia, 6 ℔ cent bonds, 1886	112	113½
Missouri, 6 ℔ cent. bonds, 1872	106	108
Georgia, 6 ℔ cent., 1872	109	109½

CITY SECURITIES.

New-York, 7 ℔ cent., 1857	....	....
New-York, 5 ℔ cent., 1858, '60	102½	102½
New-York, 5 ℔ cent., 1870, '75	103½	....
New-York, 6 ℔ cent., 1890	106	....
Philadelphia, 6 ℔ cent., 1876, '90	108½	109
Baltimore, 6 ℔ cent., 1870, '90	107½	108
Brooklyn, bond, 6 ℔ cent., long	105	....
Jersey City, bond, 6 ℔ cent., 1877	104	105
Albany, bond, 6 ℔ cent., 1871, 1881	107½	....
Cincinnati, bond, 6 ℔ cent.	101	104
St. Louis, bond, 6 ℔ cent.	96½	97½
Louisville, bond, 6 ℔ cent., 1880	96½	97½
Pittsburg, bond, 6 ℔ cent., 1869, 1871	103½	102½
Wheeling, bond, 6 ℔ cent., (Guar.) 1872	....	108
Covington, bond, 6 ℔ cent., 1851	92	93
Chicago, bond, 6 ℔ cent., 1876, 1877	98½	99

COUNTY BONDS.

St. Louis, Mo., 6 ℔ cent., 1866	96½	....
St. Louis, Mo., 7 ℔ cent., 1871	107½	108½
Fayette, Ky., 6 ℔ cent., 1881	88½	89
Bourbon, Ky., 6 ℔ cent., 1881	88½	89
Fairfield, Ohio, 7 ℔ cent., 1862	94½	....
Guernsey, Ohio, 7 ℔ cent., 1862	96	....

RAILROAD BONDS.

New-York and Erie, 1867	113½	114
New-York and Erie, 1859	105½	106½
New-York and Erie, 1855	99½	99½
New-York and Erie, 1871	98½	99
New-York and Erie, 1862	99½	99½

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THE LECTURE SEASON.

LECTURE BY HON. HORATIO SEYMOUR.

"The Study of the Natural Sciences."

HON. HORATIO SEYMOUR delivered a Lecture last evening, at Metropolitan Hall, before the Mercantile Library Association, upon the Study of the Natural Sciences. It is to be regretted that only six or seven hundred persons were present on the occasion,—a number which gave the capacious Hall a rather cheerless appearance. The address, however, was listened to with deep attention, and will be found to be of much interest. The speaker unfortunately labored under a rather severe indisposition, which almost incapacitated him for speaking. Indeed, in the course of his lecture he was at one time compelled to take his seat, apologizing for his inability to proceed. A moment later, however, he rose again, and completed his remarks. Mr. SEYMOUR spoke as follows:

When I accepted the invitation of this association to address it at this time, I was influenced by a desire to manifest my respect for its members and the objects they had in view. Four thousand young men, who are preparing to engage in one of our most important and most honorable pursuits, have associated themselves together for the purpose of intellectual improvement. Engaged in a business which is peculiarly exacting in its demand upon their time and upon their exertions, they have determined, not only to become successful merchants, but intelligent, liberal, united men. Most of them are in circumstances of life which render it necessary for them to work out their own fortunes. Living in a great mart of commerce, where the pursuit of wealth presents itself, in its most attractive, absorbing aspect, they have manifested a determination not to lose themselves in their business, or to sink themselves in subordination to it, but to make their honorable pursuit subservient to their advancement as men. They are not less earnest, industrious and devoted, in their positions as clerks or assistants to their employers, nor do they fail in properly estimating the dignity or importance of the American merchant, for they intend to increase and elevate them by placing them upon a broad, comprehensive basis. In a few years those whom I now have the honor of addressing will control the commerce of this great city; and it is a matter not only of professional and local but of national importance that they should be enlightened and liberal men. We are now a great commercial people; we shall soon be the greatest among the nations of the earth. We have a vast extent of maritime coast, immense inland lakes and navigable rivers, whose united length would span the world. The important and varied productions of our country give great activity and scope to domestic and foreign commerce. It is impossible to estimate the magnitude and extent to which they will ultimately swell. This city must continue to be the centre of commercial transactions. It will give to them the tone and character and aspect they are to assume. The wealth accumulated here will be the source from which we are to derive the means to carry out great measures of domestic improvement or foreign enterprise; it is therefore a matter of national interest that the merchants of New-York should be liberal, enlightened and educated men. To those who entertain just views of the position and duties of the American merchant, it is a cause for congratulation that those who are about to assume them, appreciate what they owe to themselves and their pursuit. The members of this Association have founded one of the most extensive libraries in our country; they maintain valuable courses of instruction in the various branches of literature and science, and becoming public benefactors even before they have entered fully upon their mercantile pursuits, they sustain valuable and interesting courses of public lectures. Actuated by the liberal and comprehensive enterprise which characterizes them, they have induced one of the most eminent foreign writers of the day, whose works are as familiar to us as household words, to entertain and instruct themselves—this community—with a series of lectures upon literary topics. I deemed it an honor to be asked to deliver the first or introductory address of the season, to such an Association, and I accepted the invitation, although want of time and pressing duties have subjected me to many embarrassments in fulfilling my engagement. My object at this time is to call the attention of this Association to a class of intellectual pursuits well calculated to give a healthful tone to the mind. It must be understood they are not urged to the exclusion of other studies, and that when I attempt to show there is danger that we, as a people, allow ourselves to be too much absorbed by our business concerns, I do not design to say anything in derogation of the value or dignity of business pursuits. When I dwell upon the necessity for mental and physical relaxations, I do so because I believe they are calculated to promote the best interests of the merchant, as well as of the man. I am also conscious that many of my suggestions may appear to be inapplicable to the circumstances of those whom I now address. I wish them, therefore, to be received, not as recommendations, but as illustrations of the ideas I wish to enforce. The American people have a right to proud of their history, their progress, and their characteristic energy. Within a few years we have risen from an insignificant nationality to a high position among the powers of the earth. We have achieved great triumphs in our struggles with our older competitors, and although these contests have been mainly of a peaceful character, they have not been less real or vital than if they were carried on with all the violence, and pomp and circumstance of war. We are the second commercial nation in the world, and can boast of splendid victories over our great rival on that ocean she has been wont to claim as her own peculiar element. We have built finer and faster steamers, more elegant and swifter sailing vessels. Our domestic triumphs have been equally signal. Our long lines of canals, connecting the western rivers and lakes with the Atlantic coast—the still more wonderful extension of our system of railroads—the prodigious length of our telegraphic communication, and their adaptation to the transmission of business or domestic intelligence, with an economy and to an extent unknown in Europe, afford evidence of the devoted energy with which our people pursue enterprises calculated to promote their individual interest, or the prosperity of the country. Intelligence is universally diffused throughout our land, and the number and character of our literary institutions, and our extended common school system, prove that education is highly and justly appreciated. So far, our Government, although of a mild character, has afforded that degree of protection to person and property that inspires confidence even in the minds of those brought up under other institutions and taught to distrust the capacity of a people to govern themselves. However severely our political institutions may be criticised and condemned by Europeans, there are some facts which conclusively answer their objections. In peace as well as in war, a struggle is constantly going on among the nations of the earth for supremacy, and in modern times this contest is condemned on a vast scale. Its scenes are the oceans of the earth—its prize, the commerce of the world. Peace has its triumphs, too, as well as war; and in the history of the world no conqueror in ancient or modern times ever made such acquisitions of physical strength as we have annually made for a series of years, in drawing from the ranks of our antagonists in the Old World three or four hundred thousands of their subjects or partizans, who leave their homes and kindred to become citizens of our country. We have a right to ascribe the mighty current of emigration to our shores, mainly to the superiority of our political institutions, for fertile and abundant lands do not belong to us alone. The Government of Great Britain, whose subjects constitute a large share of the tide of emigration, endeavors in vain to divert the stream to her own vast, fertile and thinly inhabited possessions. While we are justified in exulting with an honest pride over the progress of our country, we must not conceal from ourselves the defects of our national character, which spring from our restless and untiring devotion to our business pursuits. Nor should we overlook the danger that these qualities of enterprise and ceaseless toil may degenerate into grasping covetousness or sordid avarice. The complete absorption of the American mind by personal or public pursuits, is attended by some conspicuous evils. A prejudiced foreigner has said that our achievements in the past give no assurance of success in the future, as they are the results of morbid and unnatural excitements, and that when the paroxysm is past, we shall sink into a condition of mental and physical weakness. There is a sufficient coloring of truth in this ill-natured remark to make it worth our attention. It is true that we are a money loving people—that we admire wealth and respect its possessor. It is sought with a self-sacrificing spirit, and with a bold and daring energy, unknown in any other quarter of the world. The eagle on the Roman standard was not followed with more bravery by the legions of the CÆSARS, than is the eagle on the American dollar by our adventurous citizens. No knight-errant or crusader ever peril[led] life with more devotion than we display in deliberately working ourselves to death. We carry this so far that we admire the very ravages which this passion makes upon the mental and physical constitution of our people. The care-worn countenance and the exhausted frame are looked upon with the same reverence that the dented shield, the worn armor, and the sacred countenance of the warrior were regarded in the days of chivalry. Our sentiments in this respect are attended with physical evils of no small magnitude. We retain the prejudices of our puritan ancestors against many manly amusements. I will not say how just these may be, but I have always suspected, with WESLEY, that we have given over to the devil a great deal more than fairly belongs to him. Our public opinion is exacting of the business man to the last degree, and we often labor under a sense of guilt when we devote any of our time to the preservation of our health or the relaxation of our minds. The English statesmen, for a season of the year, lay aside the cares of government for country and field sports and amusements. For this purpose they suspend the diplomacy of nations; and those who control the affairs of an empire upon which the sun never sets, and the beat of whose morning drum makes one continuous strain of music round the world, do what an American man of business could hardly do without injury to his reputation—they spend a month or six weeks in fishing, hunting, riding, or other athletic sports of the country. But I must not be understood as standing here to advocate these particular relaxations; I have a substitute for them which is open to none of the objections existing in the minds of many against popular amusements. I wish to call your attention to the fact that we carry our devotion to business to that extreme, that we unconsciously learn to admire the very evils this devotion produces. We associate intellect with a pale face and an attenuated form; good business habits with a care-worn countenance; and sometimes, I fear, mistake the dullness produced by unvarying toil, for wisdom. Is it extravagant to say that vigorous and robust health is sometimes injurious to reputation in commercial circles, at the bar, and in the pulpit? This intense application of our faculties to our business pursuits is attended with mental as well as physical evils. Concentration of mind is necessary to produce any valuable result. We must bring to bear upon the desired end all our powers of reflection, and all our stores of knowledge; but we must not allow an absorption of mind in our business pursuits, that prevents us from gathering stores of knowledge, and that prevents our powers of reflection. Excessive thought upon any subject weakens the mind and impairs the judgment, rendering it obscure and vacillating; complete absorption is a common form of insanity, and unless corrected destroys the intellect. Although the mind does not, like the body, require rest to recruit its energies, it does demand a range of thought to preserve and increase them. How frequently do we see those of bright promise for a successful and improving career, first become immersed in their peculiar callings, then lose their onward and upward progress, and, in the end, cease to become forcible even in their own business affairs. Like the horse that turns the shaft, they become dull, their minds run into ruts, and their daily path sinks into channels so deep that they are unable to see beyond the walls upon the right hand or the left. We see merchants wither up mentally and physically in their counting rooms—physicians pour over physical facts until they are incapable of conceiving of the existance of mind or soul—lawyers who grow dull, dry, and pedantic, persuaded that all valuable knowledge consists of judicial lore, and belong to that class who "shook their heads at MURRAY for a wit"—mechanics, who become mere adjuncts to their tools, and quite as lifeless—or clergymen, withered up until their weekly sermons are only diversified by a re arrangement of theological formula. Who has not felt that he would like to galvanize them with a new idea, and arouse them with new topics for mental ailment and invigoration? This habit of continually poring over one topic is well described by CARLYLE in his quaint language, "as an ever-repeated thrashing of straw—a world of rotten straw, thrashed into powder, filling the universe, and blotting out the stars and skies." The versatility of the minds of great men, and the vanity of their acquirements, have often been noticed; and this has been true even of great warriors, whose ambition did not lead them into purely intellectual paths. We are not well informed of the character of ALEXANDER the Great, but his patronage of learning, his admiration of poets, the cities he founded, and the libraries he established, show that war did not express his faculties. CÆSAR was not only a victorious general, but a distinguished orator, statesman and historian. NAPOLEON, the great warrior of modern times, was remarkable for his love of the fine arts, his taste in literature, and his judicial code, that has rivalled the influence of his arms. We are apt to regard these tastes as mere diversions from their great objects of conquest; but were they not the aids by which their minds were vivified, enabling them to return to the councils of the camp with fresh vigor and enlarged capacities? It is doubtful if any profession can be followed exclusively without withering up the faculties and dwarfing the mind. I should give a very mistaken view of our society if I assumed that there were no idlers in our community; but I mean to say, that our ideal of a "highly respectable man," is one who thinks only of his business and works himself to death. One extreme leads to another; amusements and relaxation being regarded as dissipations, are followed with a desperation parallel with that with which wealth is pursued by the more respected citizen. Politics are a resource by which many excite themselves, and relieve the monotony of their ordinary pursuits. Under our governmental institutions, they must always occupy more or less of attention, and cannot be entirely avoided by those who do their whole duty to the whole Republic; but, carried too far, they only excite, not invigorate the mind. They do not serve to render it expanded and strong, and thus add to its vigor for the ordinary duties of life. Every trained politician must lead a life of exhausting excitement. He must always be pathetic or indignant. He must be either in the patriotic, philanthropic, or some other exciting line of business. The philosophy of partizan warfare was well explained by a veteran agitator, who informed a pupil, "That the great point was to have a grievance, and to have one that could not be cured, as a remedy would spoil the whole game." His strongest position is when he stands like NIOBE, all in tears. To preserve his activity and zeal, like the anchorite of old, he puts thorns under his jacket, in the shape of envy, jealousy, and hatred, and the victim in the end is carried off with a political delirium tremens, haunted with visions of disappointed hopes and ungrateful friends, and exclaiming with WOOLSEY:

"If I had served my God with half the zeal
That I have served my King, he would not in my age,
Have left me naked to mine enemies."

Political parties, like Saturn, destroy their own progeny. There is reason to fear American enterprise and energy may run into narrow and sordid channels, and that our intellects, intensely applied to personal callings or professions, and overlooking the necessity for varied and enlarged subjects for mental reflection and aliment, may lose their vivacity and elasticity, and shrink up and become degenerate. The world is strewed with the wrecks of cities and empires whose destruction has been occasioned by similar causes. Natural advantages can never save a people from the consequences of mental, moral, or physical decay. The skies of Italy are as bright, her soil as fertile, and her air as genial, as when Rome was mistress of the world; yet now it can hardly boast of a political existence. For the improvement of our people, and the correction of the evils to which I have alluded, we look to their intellectual, moral and religious training. Of the religious considerations I shall say nothing; they are themes for other speakers and different occasions. When I speak of mental or moral culture—I have reference to its highest purpose, the formation of character, elevation of morals, and the enjoyments of intellect, and not merely of its subordinate and utilitarian aspect, as an aid to success in our business affairs. I shall confine my remarks to that class of intellectual pursuits which I have termed "studies of nature." I do not wish to exalt one branch of learning at the expense of others, for all alike contribute to expand the mind, to elevate the sentiments, and to make the man. But I feel there are some peculiar adaptations of these studies to those phases of our society to which I have alluded, which has led me to present them more particularly to your attention. By this term, "studies of nature," I mean those intellectual pursuits which leads to the consideration of the physical world, in contradistinction to the abstruse sciences or belles lettres, and I include in the term the attention that marks the beauty of a landscape—that notes the peculiarities of vegetable or animal life—that explores in rocks the past history of the earth—that studies the mysterious laws of matter in chemistry, or, taking a bolder flight, contemplates the worlds that glitter above and around us. Intellectual pursuits have two aspects—first, they are valuable agencies in promoting success in business; second, they create character and mind, and give us the enjoyment of intelligence. Education, as a direct auxiliary to our respective callings is highly and justly valued. But it is not in this aspect that I wish to speak of mental improvement on this occasion. As a people, we are sufficiently impressed with the duty of getting ready to live, although we allow ourselves but little leisure for the enjoyments of life, and rarely reach the time when it is thought suitable to begin until is it too late. I propose to speak of learning as a means of enlarging the mind, varying its powers, elevating the sentiments, and giving those intellectual enjoyments which I call living.

The studies of Nature are recommended by the fact, that a taste for them is easily created, and when once aroused, is enduring. They are embarrassed by no tedious preliminary preparations, nor obscured by abstractions; they are valuable and pleasurable from the outset; he who has learned to notice the peculiarity of a leaf, has made one step, complete in itself. They are enduring, and adapted to all ages and conditions, giving pleasure to youth, relaxation to active middle life, and consolation to the weakness of age.

They are boundless in their range, inexhaustible in their considerations, and tend to habits of life, alike beneficial to the health, invigorating to the mind, and elevating to the moral sentiments.

They do not interfere with the paramount duties of life by unhealthy excitements; while they afford that healthful variety and stimulus essential to the preservation of full mental vigor.

They are adapted to the condition of all classes of our population. Involving no burthensome expenses, they are within the reach of all. Their objects are around, above and beneath us, and constantly within the range of our observations. They are peculiarly fitted to the wants of that interesting and truly American class of our citizens, who, without advantages of early education, have achieved their fortunes, and who feel an honorable anxiety that their outward circumstances shall not outshine their mental and moral acquisitions. I may also add that the magnificent scale of Nature's works on this Continent, seems to invite us particularly to these considerations.

Let me illustrate my ideas by a reference to some of the familiar discoveries of modern science.

Those who have paid any attention to the geology of our country, know that the different strata of rock that compose the crust of the Earth, and which were deposited principally when this part of our Continent was covered with water, have been upheaved from the North in such a manner and with such a dip, that in traveling to the South, their edges are exposed to view and examination, and we are thus enabled practically to see each formation since the period the Earth was molten with intense heat.

Their original relative position is so far preserved, that we are able to learn the order in which they were formed. Every geologist knows in what succession he will find the different strata and groups of rocks and earth, from the shores of Lake Ontario to the Gulf of Mexico. When he explores the lower strata, and which but for the convulsion which upheaved it, would now be sunk at an immense depth, he finds in it shells, and other remains, showing an animal existence of low organization, but in many instances of curious forms.

If we go South within the limits of our State, we come to the point where this class of rocks disappear beneath another system, which contains the evidence of a different class of animals, of which fishes were the highest order, and those of extraordinary forms. Continuing South until this system disappears beneath the overlaying one, you come to the carboniferous or coal creating period, when the earth was covered with growth of trees, resembling ferns, and marsh weeds, and palms, but of enormous size. Their remains constitute the coal fields of Pennsylvania, and their forms, size, and peculiarities are clearly shewn by their imprints. We then come to rocks containing remains of the marine reptiles of monstrous forms and sizes, highly carnivorous, and whose struggles with each other, in that ancient ocean which they inhabited, must have been of a terrific character. Following these, we find the vestiges of land reptiles of forms more monstrous than their predecessors. This was the period of hideous creations, surpassing Eastern fable, and if their existence was not proved beyond dispute by these remains, we should scoff at the mind that could conceive them, as morbid, distempered, and foul.

We then reach the time, comparatively recent, still vastly remote, when land animals, somewhat resembling living species, but of greater size, inhabited the earth. It was the era of the mastodon and other gigantic creatures. From these remains, they must have existed in prodigious numbers, as an island in the Arctic Ocean is almost made up of the bones of a species that inhabited high latitudes. At length, we emerge from the ancient history of our earth, leaving its monstrous existences for the periods of man's existence with the pleasure we feel in awaking from disturbed dreams upon a bright and beautiful morning.

This hasty and imperfect sketch of Geological discoveries has shown that the surface of the earth around us is not a mere meaningless expanse of land and sea, but it is a mighty record of the wondrous past, written in characters and terms that all can understand, and all must give credence to.

Let me also call your attention to another familiar field of research assisted by that modern aid to science, the microscope—the history of the improvement of which, during the last fifty years, is of itself an interesting study, and which has made and is destined to make the most remarkable discoveries in science; for it may be said to give us a new sense, so much does it increase our powers of observation. We learn by it that the earth, air and water teem with existence, and that a large share of our soil and of our rocks is made up of the remains of the siliceous shells, of animalculæ invisible to the naked eye. That the living species exist around us in multitudes, and with forms so extraordinary, and under conditions of existence so antagonistic to our ordinary conceptions of vitality, that it requires actual observation to satisfy the mind of the truth of some representations that are given us by popular works on the subject. While using this instrument, nothing appears more absurd than the skepticism that doubts a spiritual existence because we cannot conceive of it without the organization with which we are accustomed to see it. I do not mean to say the microscope will show animal life without an organization, but it shows it with an organization so imperfect that it approaches the vanishing point, or, with conditions of life so strange and so entirely opposed to all our ideas, that it is easier to conceive of an existence without such a body than with. When we are forced to believe the greater wonder, we should not be skeptical about a smaller one.

To the naked eye, the vegetable world presents an aspect of immobility and repose, but we learn from microscopic observations that the interior portion of these cellular structures is incessantly animated by the most varied currents either rotating, ascending and descending, ramifying and ever changing their directions. Modern science has invested our forests with interests and wonders, far surpassing the fanciful creations of ancient mythology.

The curious structures of vegetable organization, the numberless living streams that course through every tree and shrub, expanding their foliage, and coloring and forming their flowers, and increasing their size by the most beautiful and wonderful processes, weaving and creating the gorgeous covering of our earth. The dreams of the poet, his Faune, and Satyrs and Dryads, are feeble conceptions compared with the realities of Nature.

Did time permit, I might glance at the most striking and interesting facts in the history of animals, the beautiful variety of vegetable life; the mysterious and startling laws of Chemistry, or the sublimer discoveries of the Astronomer, but perhaps enough has been said to enable me to enforce the idea to which I wish to call your particular attention.

All of these studies relate to objects that are constantly in view, they are never absent from the eye; but how are they changed to the mind by a full knowledge of their character!

If two of your business citizens of equal standing and capacity, one of whom had devoted his leisure hours at the subjects at which I have glanced, while the other tasked his faculties by a constant application to his personal and money making pursuits, were asked to look abroad over the face of nature, how entirely different would be their conceptions. To the one the rocky eminence would seem an obstruction unless it made a good quarry. Speak of the soil and its constituents, and he would talk of their crops, of the forest growth, and he would tell you of the inconvenience which will follow from their rapid destruction, and he would wonder how farms could be fenced in fifty years from now. If you pointed to the stars, he would talk of the weather, if to the earth, its value by the acre. His remarks might be shrewd and sagacious, but would his better informed friend have no advantages over him? He could be equally intelligent in strictly utilitarian matters, and he would be vastly superior in mental resources, and in intellectual scope. The strata of rocks to him, would be tomes that contained the wonderful history of the past. The forests replete with beauty, interest and variety, and the world full of wonders. In the language of Dr. JOHNSON, "whatever makes the past, the distant or the future, predominate over the present, advances us in the dignity of thinking beings."

The mind thus stored cannot shrink up and become torpid under the monotonous influence of daily drudgery; it is protected against the influence of unwholesome excitements; it has a resource from corroding cares and pursuits that cannot be exhausted or lose their interest. So far as the world around them is concerned, the two individuals I have supposed, would be as completely unlike in their positions for all practical purposes, as the man who lives in a bare hovel compared with him who inhabits a palace adorned with beautiful pictures, sculptured statuary and gorgeous furniture. If it is wise to adorn and beautify our dwellings, should we not also invest the world around us with beauties and interests? All this may be done by studies involving no sacrifice of time or means, giving health and pleasure to their pursuits, elasticity and vigor to the mind, and force and scope to its conceptions.

DICK, in his admirable work on the Philosophy of a Future State, has made a beautiful argument to show that these investigations are inexhaustible, and may be continued hereafter throughout eternity, and possibly constitute a part of the employment of our next existence.

Yet these studies may be entered upon by all without sacrifice of time or money, or interfering with the paramount claims of our business pursuits. At the same time they induce those habits of exercise so essential to the health, and contribute to make us the perfect man—a sound mind in a sound body.

The value of these studies will appear from an examination into the personal habits and tastes of the eminent poets, orators, statesmen, and even warriors of ancient and modern times, most of them having been lovers of nature.

It has been said, that although all of our farmers did not become Presidents of our country, yet all the Presidents became farmers; and it is a remarkable fact, that all of our eminent public men, who have preserved their mental vigor to the close of their lives, have been keen, close observers of her natural phenomena. This was conspicuous in WASHINGTON, JEFFERSON, in his notes on Virginia and other writings, has shown a large share of learning on such topics. Without exception, every President has had marked tastes for natural history, or some of the physical sciences, and all who have outlived their terms of office, have returned to rural life, and have found ample resources in nature to satisfy minds that had been accustomed to the intense excitements incident to their positions. Mr. VAN BUREN is now one of the most skilful farmers and keenest fishermen, as he formerly was one of the most able and accomplished statesmen of our country.

PATRICK HENRY, the most eloquent orator of our country, was so passionately fond of wandering amidst the hills and forests, and streams of his native State, that he was at one time thought to be but little better than a vagrant.

The conspicuous living men of our country are remarkable for the same tastes and free and constant communion with the Druid divinity in her groves, by the sides of her streams or in her temples in mountain gorges. Like ANTÆUS, when exhausted with their struggles, they touch the earth and new vigor refreshes and animates them.

It is, perhaps, no unjustifiable fancy to say that the peculiar tastes of some of our leading men have made deep impressions upon their cast of character. General CASS is a naturalist of large attainments, and his contributions to some of the sciences have been of value and interest. He is cool, cautious and investigating, showing that persistance in his views, characteristic of those who examine and explore with care and fortify each step in their conclusions.

The two great men whose recent deaths have shrouded our land in mourning, and called forth expressions of sorrow from all classes of our citizens, irrespective of party distinctions, are illustrations of the advantages of the tastes and pursuits I desire to commend to your consideration. The last time I saw Mr. WEBSTER it was at this place, when a vast assemblage at his entrance rose to do him homage. Last evening, when I entered this hall for the first time since I saw him here the object of admiration and applause, it was to witness manifestations of sorrow and mourning for his death, and to listen to the eloquent tribute of the orator to his character and services. Mr. WEBSTER was a wonderful instance of mental and physical developement and power. His love for natural objects was a conspicuous trait of his character.

The Sage of Marshfield was noted for his love of fishing. I fear some worthy people may regard this habit as unbecoming his dignity. Now, I do not pretend there is anything particularly elevating in this amusement, strictly considered, but let us take the place and scenes in consideration. It is on the wild, rock-bound shores of New-England, perpetually chafed by the restless Atlantic, or, tossed on the bosom of the ocean itself, in his light boat, watching its changing moods amid the solitude of its wastes of water, that the statesman recruited his exhausted frame, invigorated his mind and enlarged its comprehensiveness. The tone of his eloquence and the style of his oratory partakes of the scope, the simplicity and grandeur of his ocean resort.

You find traces of his studies of nature even in his diplomatic correspondence, not foisted in, but a part of the warp and woof of the mental fabrics he weaves. None but a keen and earnest observer of scenery could have conceived and expressed the fine and graphic description of the burning of the *Caroline* that occurs in his correspondence with Lord ASHBURTON.

Mr. CLAY, whose boldness, vigor, and eloquence have always been characteristic, and who, laboring under the weight of many years, in his last days surprised the world by striking proofs that these qualities were not dried up and withered at the approach of old age, always preserved his mental elasticity by the study of Nature. If you visit his farm, you will find it stocked with animals of such excellence of kind and variety of breeds, that you see the owner is interested in the subject. He resembled the generous and high-spirited courser that he loved, dying with his harness on upon the field of duty and renown.

The charm of the writings of WALTER SCOTT springs in a great degree from his love of nature and his close observation, and the admirable descriptions that pervade his works. Although a writer of fiction, he copied Nature so truthfully and was so thoroughly imbued by a manly, healthful, tone of mind, that we cannot confound him with the sickly sentimentalists who are deluging our country with romances and yellow-covered literature, apt livery for their pestiferous contents. His character of "Edie Ochiltree" in the "Antiquary" was evidently a favorite one with the author. The old man, a vagrant, a beggar, childless and alone in the world, yet moves about cheerful, shrewd, and ever made a welcome guest by his humor. Refined by his constant communion with nature, he was a lover of deep glens and nature's nooks and bye-places. His reproof to the angry men that were about to shed each others blood in personal, and it was then deemed, honorable conflict, was prompted by a morality he had learned from Nature's works:

"What are ye come here for, young men? Are ye come among the most lovely works of God to break his laws? Have ye left the works of man, the houses and the cities that are but clay and dust like those that built, and are ye come here among the peaceful hills and by the quiet waters, that will last while aught earthly will endure, to destroy each others lives?"

His, too, was a genuine burst of patriotism—in answer to the inquiry of the Antiquary, when an invasion was expected, what he had to fight for—"Me, no muckle to fight for? Is nae there the country to fight for? and the burnside that I gang daundering beside; and the hearths of the gude wives that gie me my bit of bread, and the bits of weans that come toddling to play with me when I come about the landward town?—and I had as gude pith as I had gude will and a gude cause, I should gie some of them a day's kemping."

I fear that some who have more ample reasons for patriotism, have less than was exhibited by this poor and simple wanderer.

This cheerfulness, this self-dependence and self-respect is a marked feature in the character of those who are brought in closest contact with Nature, and is prominent among our hunters and trappers.

In traversing the great wilderness which covers a large share of Northern New-York, I have had occasion to call at the cabins of its lonely and scattered inhabitants. I found an utter absence of what we should deem the first necessaries of life, but I never found despondency or want of self respect. I have found what in towns would be deemed distressing poverty, and would at once call out the whine of paupers, cheerfully endured, without a suspicion that theirs was a hard lot.

Their judgment told them they were poor, but they never felt so, and generally contrived to build up a source of wealth and self-complacency from the fact that they were the owners of a better axe, or dog, or gun, than any other occupant of the woods.

Freshness, cheerfulness and vivacity have ever been characteristic of naturalists. They are remarkable as a class for the purity of their minds, the elevation of their morality as well as the vigor of their intellects and the force of their purposes. The history of those who have devoted themselves to geographical discoveries constitute an interesting portion of our literary reading. Neither war, nor conquest, nor the pursuit of wealth have led men to encounter greater dangers, toils or privations than has the thirst for increased knowledge of natural history, and I know of no description of reading better calculated to arouse the weakened and discouraged minds than the journals of these adventures.

I have endeavored to show that there is danger that the American people may allow themselves to be so entirely engaged in promoting the material improvement of our country that higher and more important objects may be overlooked. The public energies and public sentiment may wear themselves into narrow channels, and be directed to subordinate ends. Purposes more elevated than the attainment of wealth must animate a nation that aspires to a high civilization—they must be inspired by taste for the beautiful, by a just appreciation of knowledge for its own intrinsic value, by conceptions of what is noble in design or in conduct. The rise and decline of empires have ever been correctly indicated by the rise and decline of learning, the arts, and of public virtue. Physical or material improvements alone have never created nor perpetuated national greatness.

Nor can individual character be formed without a range of intellectual pursuits. The distinguishing characteristic of the human mind, is its capacity for continual and perpetual improvement, and the mind that rests stationary on one object of thought and reflection, violates a law of its organization. It cannot become enlarged, while it is absorbed in a single profession or pursuit; nor can it preserve its vigor or decision.

Hence the varied tastes, studies and acquirements of great men are not mere diversions from the particular pursuits, in which they have made themselves most conspicuous; they are the means by which they have preserved the balance, and prevented an absorption and consequent weakening of their mental powers by one governing passion or ambition.

In urging the value of the natural sciences as one corrective to our national tendency, or to injurious individual habits of life and action, I must not be understood as seeking to give them an undue importance in comparison with other intellectual pursuits.

Whatever improves the mind, purifies the tastes or exalts the moral sentiments, will correct the evils at which I have glanced, but I have deemed these studies worthy of being particularly urged upon your attention, as I feel that their value, their interest and dignity are not justly appreciated. Although they have afforded inspiration to the poet, imagery to the orator—repose and relief to the excited or exhausted minds of our statesmen and warriors.

The sublimity of the poetry of the Old Testament, and the gorgeous magnificence of MILTON, are intrinsically blended with imperishable and figures drawn from nature. They address themselves to inherent tastes, and are adapted to all ages, conditions and circumstances. They are calculated to unite physical with mental advantages, and lead to habits of life alike beneficial to the wearied body and excited mind. The happy remark of one of our best writers applies peculiarly to the pleasures they afford. "No enjoyment," says SIDNEY SMITH, "however inconsiderable, is confined to the present moment." A man is the happier for life for having once made an agreeable tour, or lived for any length of time with agreeable people, or enjoyed any considerable interval of pleasure.

Our restless, enterprising character make us a care-worn people. The anxieties of life fasten themselves upon our shoulders like the old man of the mountain on those of Sinbad the sailor, harthening us during the day and harassing us at night. Let us at least be so informed upon other topics than those relating to our business affairs, that we may be able to turn to them to compose our minds on restless beds; or to turn aside from the perplexities of our affairs until our reeling faculties may recover their tone and steadiness. In the language of BRYANT:

To him who in the love of Nature holds
Communion with her visible form, she speaks
A various language; for his gayer hours
She has a voice of gladness, and a smile,
And eloquence of beauty; and she glides
Into his darker musings with a mild
And healing sympathy, that steals away
Their sharpness, ere he is aware.

I am aware that in the estimation of many, these pursuits are regarded as poetical rather than substantial; as entertaining but not profound. But it is the bigotry of ignorance that thus underrates them. Those subjects cannot be unworthy or undignified that have engaged the attention of the great and distinguished in all ages.

They do not merely interest by giving a dreamy, poetical pleasure; they afford considerations that require the grasp of the strongest minds and the most vigorous comprehensions; and they have engaged the attention of the most robust intellects, and they strengthen the mind by giving healthful aliment.

In modern times these studies have assumed an interest and importance far surpassing anything that could have been imagined by the ancient lovers of nature. Their knowledge was comparatively incomplete and superficial. We have learned the character of the stars that glitter in the heavens around us, and the sublime laws that govern them, and the geography of our earth, which to them was a profound mystery, is now understood. They were impressed with the beauty, variety and magnificence of the outward aspect of mountains, plains and seas. We have explored their recesses, detected many mysterious laws, and have learned to read the startling records of the past history of our globe.

What were the wildest fancies of the poet compared with the discoveries of modern science? Did they ever attribute to divination or enchantment such results as our knowledge of chemistry, electricity or magnetism enables us to produce? Prospero's wand could not call around him such wonderful forms from ocean, earth and air as the modern microscope will display to those who will avail themselves of its powers. The touch of Ithuriel's spear when it developed the fiend in the gardens of Paradise made no disclosure more wonderful or startling than geology displays when it calls from the embedded rock the evidence of the monstrous existences that once inhabited our globe.

Before the world was enlightened by the clear revelations of the Christian religion, the structure of the world and wonders of Nature afforded strong evidences upon which were predicated the doctrine of the existence of a deity. Even now the Theologian sometimes resorts to the natural evidences to prove the existence, wisdom and power of a God.

CICERO has quoted with admiration the following extract from the writings of ARISTOTLE, as a model of reasoning and eloquence:

"If there were beings who lived in the depth of the earth, in dwellings adorned with statues and paintings, and every thing which is possessed in rich abundance by those whom we esteem fortunate; and if these beings could receive tidings of the power and might of the gods, and could then emerge from their hidden dwellings, through the open fissures of the earth to the places which we inhabit; if they could suddenly behold the earth and the sea, and the vault of heaven; could recognize the expanse of the cloudless firmament, and the might of the winds of heaven, and admire the sun in its majesty, beauty, and radiant effulgence; and lastly, when night veiled the earth in darkness, they could behold the starry heavens, the changing moon, and the stars rising and setting in the unvarying course ordained from eternity, they would surely exclaim, 'There are gods, and such great things must be the work of their hands.'"

We cannot, indeed, bring inhabitants from beneath the surface of our earth and show them for the first time, the brightness and beauty of the ocean, earth and sky; but is less done when the scales of ignorance drop from the eyes of those who blindly walk over the face of our globe; and is not the condition of those who are insensible to the wonders of the world around them, living in darkness, as strangely in contrast with the light of knowledge and science as the supposed inhabitants of the gloomy recesses of the earth would be to the residents of its bright and beautiful surface? May we not hope that they too, when they can see with an intelligent vision the magnificent and gorgeous world around them, may be made to feel that there is a Divinity, and be led from the contemplation of Nature up to Nature's God.

☞ The Democrats of the North Carolina Legislature, in Caucus, have nominated Hon. JAMES C. DOBBIN as their candidate for U. S. Senator in place of Mr. DE SAUSSURE. It is thought the Whigs will nominate Ex-Secretary GRAHAM as their candidate.

We learn from the Bridgeport *Standard* that a serious accident occurred on the Housatonic road, near Sherlick, on Friday morning last. The down train, being behind time, was moving rapidly, when an axle of one of the passenger cars broke. Two cars were thrown from the track and nearly demolished, the floor of one being torn off completely. Two passengers were badly injured, one man having an arm broken, with other injuries, and a lady being taken up insensible. The names of these persons we have not learned. Others were somewhat injured, and among them was Mr. Perry, the President of the Company. There were but few passengers in the two cars; but all, we believe, suffered more or less injury. A postscript in the *Standard* states that all the sufferers are doing well.

Out at Cambridge, Ind., while Robinson's Athenæum was exhibiting on Saturday evening, the seats gave way, on which two to three hundred persons were collected, and by the falling down a number of the citizens were badly injured, among them J. C. Lutz had a leg broken, and was badly bruised in different portions of his body. S. P. Cottom, foot and ancle severely fractured, and otherwise seriously injured; Jacob Rismal, two or three ribs broken and otherwise injured; Mrs. John Wise, badly bruised; Daniel Harter had one of his legs much injured; James Wallace (colored man) was dangerously hurt by the heavy timbers falling upon his breast and other portions of his body.

Early Tuesday morning, as the first inward freight train was passing the Brighton bridge on the Boston and Worcester Railroad, a brakeman named John A. Hayward, who was on the top of the cars coiling the bell rope, incautiously failed to look out for the b

METEOROLOGY.

New Theory of Storms, by Dr. Blasius.

These phenomena in our atmosphere, which sometimes prove a blessing, sometimes a calamity, and which constitute the weather, have, in all ages, and in all civilized nations attracted the attention of the intelligent, but never more so than at the present day. The importance of a knowledge of the true laws which regulate those destructive motions of the atmosphere, which interfere so much with our comfort, and which are called storms, tempests, hurricanes, tornadoes, waterspouts, &c., increase in proportion to the increase of commerce and navigation. Who is not painfully affected in seeing that, according to Lloyd's List of shipwrecks, the average loss of ships at sea amounts to seven every day. If at one glance we could overlook the long lists of disasters that have occurred on our great lakes and on our extensive seacoasts, which are recorded every day in the newspapers, we would perhaps be still more surprised. A knowledge of the nature and laws which govern these phenomena becomes this of more than a mere scientific interest, for it renders us independent of them, and accidents may be prevented by a sufficient attention to such knowledge.

Two theories, *entirely opposed to each other*, have been brought forward, one is called the *rotary*, the other the *centripetal* theory, and from these, rules to guide the mariner have been derived. However, from the unsettled state of these two theories, these rules are rather calculated to mislead than to assist.

The very destructive tornado which last year, on Aug. 22, passed over Middlesex County, (Mass.) afforded me an opportunity to obtain information from Nature herself, about a phenomenon which nowhere appears so frequently or with such characteristic accompaniments as it does in this country. A minute and unprejudiced survey of the destruction occasioned by this tornado, made during four months, and a subsequent study of the northeast storms, &c., have led me to the conclusion, that the above-mentioned theories are based upon partial observations. I have reason to ascribe the unsatisfactory and contradictory conclusions that have been arrived at with regard to those phenomena, principally to a wrong course of pursuit in the investigation of the subject. This error, however, is one so naturally committed by all persons, that I also at first made the same mistakes and arrived at similar results. It will therefore be seen that these two theories could have both been defended from the facts with regard to this very phenomenon. In adopting a more philosophical course in my investigations, and analyzing the phenomenon from its first appearance throughout the whole course with regard to the state of the atmosphere, and the places over which it passed before, during, and after its occurrence, I became satisfied that different phenomena have been mistaken for one and the same, and that especially tornadoes are quite different in their nature from other storms. Hence the facts exhibited in the destruction caused by tornadoes, cannot be used to prove and establish a theory of storms, as has been done.

I understand by storm only a violent motion of the air caused by a tendency to reestablish its disturbed equilibrium. The general and special causes of these disturbances may be found in the ever-changing position of the sun and moon towards our globe, and from the inequalities of the surface of the latter, producing differences of temperature and moisture in the air. A difference of temperature and moisture in different places produces an exchange and a motion of the air in the direction between those places. From the fact that we find the temperature and moisture of our atmosphere decreasing in two directions, perpendicularly and horizontally, and from other special causes, arises the following different kind of storms:

I. *Local or Centripetal Storms.*—These are caused by a tendency of the air to reestablish its equilibrium which has been destroyed in a *perpendicular* direction. Its characteristic cloud is the *cumulus*, which is the first elementary form of clouds. In our latitude the Summer shower is an example of a centripetal storm.

II. *Progressive Storms* are caused by a tendency of the air to reestablish its equilibrium, which has been destroyed in a *horizontal* direction from the equator towards the poles. They may be subdivided for our latitude into:

(*A.*)—*Northeast or Winter Storms*, produced by a replacing of the polar current by the equatorial current. Its characteristic cloud is a long, narrow stripe, formerly called *cirrus stratus*, which I consider as the second elementary form, and propose the simple name *stratus*.

(*B.*)—*Squalls or Summer Storms*, produced by a replacing of the equatorial current by a polar current. The characteristic cloud is a combination of the *cumulus* and *stratus*, and therefore justly called *cumulus stratus*.

III. *Both Local and Progressive or Rotary Storms*, caused by local and special causes, combined with those in I. and II. In our latitude, tornadoes, waterspouts, and some hail storms, are examples.

1. *Theory as to Centripetal or Local Storms.*—Wherever the air acquires a higher temperature or a higher dew-point than the air in surrounding places, it becomes lighter and rises upward. As it rises it becomes cooled, condenses its vapor, and forms a round globular cloud above the upward current called *cumulus*. The air at the surface then rushes in from all sides towards the place left vacant by the upward current, and produces a centripetal storm proportional in severity and extending to the generating cause. It takes place in the largest scale during the whole year, in the region of calms or continual storms near the equator, where the sun never goes far enough away to allow any cooling of the atmosphere. The two trade winds, which extend to 25° 30′ north and south latitude, may be considered the centripetal currents of this great and continual storm. The different effect of the sun's rays upon land and water calls forth special local phenomena of a similar nature, which considerably modify this general and continual storm. Thus dead calms alternate near the equator with terrific thunder showers. The trade winds flowing to places where their capacity to contain aqueous vapor constantly increases, on account of a higher temperature, preserve a constant serenity and a cloudless atmosphere; this produces, in tropical regions, the dry season. As the region of calms or constant upward currents, following the sun in his course north and southwards, passes over a part of the tropical regions, the rainy season is produced. Centripetal storms take place in the temperate zone during the Summer season in the more harmless form of sudden showers above islands, volcanic eruptions, *great* fires, valleys surrounded by mountains, etc., and generally above places which produce a greater amount of heat than surrounding places. They only can be formed when there is no lateral or horizontal current stronger than the upward current. They are therefore local and unable to travel to great distances like our northeast storms. They occur never, or at least very seldom, in the Arctic regions. This upward current was observed by Aristotle, explained first by De Saussure, and lately brought forward as the sole cause of all storms by Espy.

2. *As to Progressive Storms.*—The upward current near the equator spreads in the upper region like a mushroom towards the north and south, and gradually descends in the 25° 30′ north and south latitude. One part returns toward the equator, forming the trade winds. The other part flows towards the poles, and prevails during the Summer in our latitude as a southwest wind. As it comes from the equator, it is called an equatorial current. As *only* one part of the upward current returns towards the equator, a deficiency of air in the equatorial regions will cause from time to time the air from the poles to flow over the temperate zone towards the equator. This true polar current appears on the northern hemisphere like the trade wind, as a northeast or east wind, and prevails during the Winter, at least in the northern part of the temperate zone. The meeting of these two currents in the temperate zone produces a calm on the surface of the earth. Here the equatorial current rises obliquely over the polar current and descends at the pole the second time. In this region the atmospheric pressure will be found at its minimum, and therefore the barometer lowest on account of the upward motion of the equatorial current. On the northern side of this calm will be found a cold, heavy northern wind; on the southern side of it, a warmer, lighter southerly wind. Advancing towards the north, the barometer will rise, because the depth of the polar current increases, while that of the equatorial current diminishes. The region of calm will be found during the Summer nearer the Arctic region than during the Winter. If it could be fixed for a whole season, as it is in the Indian Ocean by a peculiar distribution of land and water, we would have during the Winter a northeast, and during the Summer a southwest monsoon. A deficiency of air at the poles will cause the equatorial current to flow thither, and in displacing the region of calm and the prevailing polar current towards the northeast, will produce the northeast storms. (*A.*) A deficiency of air at the equator will cause the polar current to flow thither, and in displacing the region of calm and the prevailing equatorial current towards the tropical region, will produce the squalls. (*B.*) The exchange of air between the tropical and Arctic regions would take place indifferently with regard to longitude, if the surface of the earth were of the same nature. But the unequal temperature above the continents, and the oceans alternating with each other, assists the progress of one or the other current to flow according to the season, either over the continents or the ocean. The width of the storm seems, then, to depend somewhat upon the width of the continental or oceanic road over which the progressive current advances. The direction of mountains being different, viz.: in the New World from north to south, and in the Old World from west to east, renders this exchange over the United States easier. Thus the region of calm, or the centre of the storm, oscillates during all seasons in our temperate zone from north to south and from south to north. This will explain the sudden changes of temperature for which this country particularly is known; for, as this region of calm passes over a place, that place must experience the contrasts on the northern and southern side of it.

(*A.*) *The Northeast Storms.*—The progressive motion of the equatorial current commences first in the upper region, and may be compared to tidal waves running up a river. The top of each wave coming into colder regions, condenses its vapor and forms a long narrow stripe of cloud, while in the trough between them the heavens remain clear. These stripes of cloud (stratus) lie about parallel with each other, but by an optical illusion they appear to converge to two points, in the northwest and in the southeast. The appearance of the first stripe over the horizon towards the southwest, is a certain indication of the approaching equatorial current, or the northeast storms. The time which elapses between the first indication and the passing over of the centre of a storm, depends upon the latitude and the season. In Boston it amounts to one or two, sometimes three days. As the equatorial current advances from warmer to cooler regions, it condenses more aqueous vapor, evolves more latent caloric, becomes thus lighter and increases in its upward motion, which in its turn increases the condensation still more. The equatorial current gains thus energy by its own action, particularly upwards. The increasing upward motion deprives it sooner of its vapor, and its progressive energy on the surface. On account of this and its own increasing intensity towards the north, the polar current lifts it up in flowing in the opposite direction in its season bed. As it finds in its way air which has just before discharged its aqueous vapor, and as its own capacity for aqueous vapor increases, it brings clear weather, because the clouds become dissolved, and vanish before it towards the southwest. An observing person will be able to determine the changes of the weather, and especially the veering of the wind during that time beforehand. In order to understand this, let us suppose ourselves standing in the middle of the calm, and advancing with it towards the northeast. The wind at all places along the calm will be directed towards it. As we pass with the calm over a place, the northeast wind before us will be replaced by the southwest wind behind us. On the left half of the calm or the storm, it will veer over the left side through northwest, on the right half of the calm over the right side through southeast. Towards the borders it will veer through smaller angles than in the middle, where we stand. If in the backward motion of the calm, or the progress of the polar current, the borders pass over the same places over which they came in the forward motion; the veering occurs in all places in the same angle, but in an opposite direction. If, however, in the backward motion the northwestern half passes over that part which in the forward motion the southeastern half passed over, we will have a complete circulation in the sense of Dove's law. Such a motion may be compared to that of an eccentric wheel. It takes place in this country during the Spring and Fall, when the sun displaces the meteorological phenomena towards the north and south. It takes place in the Old World more frequently, probably on account of its more rounded form.

(*B.*) *Squalls.*—During the Summer, when in the temperate zone the equatorial current prevails and becomes displaced by the polar current, the changes in the wind, in temperature and atmospheric pressure take place in a similar manner as in the backward motion of the northeast storms. The effects are, however, different, because here the colder polar current finds in its way an equatorial current nearly saturated with vapor. As it proceeds, shoving like a wedge over the surface beneath the equatorial current, it forces it upward. The equatorial current, growing cooler from below and above, commences to condense its vapor, to evolve heat, and increases, therefore, its upward motion by its own action. The characteristic clouds of an upward current—the *cumuli*—become thus arranged before and over the upper margin of the polar current, and form thus that combination of the two elementary forms of cloud—the *cumulus stratus*. Such a black bank of cloud appears at first sight when it rises over the northern horizon like a gigantic locomotive, passing suddenly from west to east. This long black bank advances continually, forming itself anew with the polar current. When the upper region of contact between the two currents where it lies, rises over the horizon, a more equal gray appears beneath the black cloud. It is to some extent the remaining part of those black banks, which were formed before, and which had precipitated their main water already in rain, and spread now like a nimbus over the polar current; partly it is the rain which falls down from the last formed black bank. The progressive motion decreases gradually as the supply current produced by the upward motion of the equatorial current increases. At last it stops entirely, and becomes again replaced by the prevailing equatorial current. If, during the time of greater tension between the two currents, the equilibrium at one place becomes disturbed in the region of calms, the following kind of storms are generated:

3. *Local and Progressive or Rotary Storms.*—In order to understand these storms, let us suppose the region of calm arrived, in its march from north to south, nearly at the southern limits of a plateau. Let its direction be nearly or entirely parallel to the direction of the plateau, from west to east. A valley running from the top of the plateau to the general plain, in the direction from northwest to southeast, lies at the western half of the storm where the polar current comes from northwest and the equatorial current from southwest. That part of the polar current which comes over this valley, sinks down and rushes forward more rapidly than those parts west and eastward from the valley. This produces a concavity in the upper region of the polar current, like the valley below, but deeper. That part of the equatorial current, balancing against the down-sunken part of the polar current, will, on account of greater elasticity, rush through that concavity and will rebound and produce a whirl in that region which is to be seen by the suddenly condensed blacker cloud. As the storm advances over the wider and deeper part of that valley, the concavity in the upper region deepens even more and approaches the earth. Thus air from lower regions of the equatorial current rushes into the whirl and shares in it. The whirl gradually sinks downwards. When the forward rushing part of the polar current arrives above the plane where the full equatorial current at the surface of the earth can reach it, the whirl will touch the earth and the inrushing part produce the first destruction in the direction from southwest. The whirl will travel then in the diagonal of the parallelogram of the two currents through the region of calm which is indicated by the direction of that long black bank of cloud. It moves first in a zigzag between the two currents, and gradually turns into a straight line. This mechanical formation of the whirl will doubtless be assisted by the increase of the rarefaction in its interior, produced partially mechanically, partially by the increasing evolution of latent caloric, and perhaps by electricity, which, by friction of air of different qualities, may be generated. The greater speed of the equatorial current increases its rotary motion, the continual acting forces of both currents increase progressive motion of the whirl. By the increase of the rotary motion air around the whirl joins it and increases its diameter. The progressive velocity becomes first equal, then greater than the combined velocity of the two currents. The whirl is then independent of the generating currents and of their diagonal of parallelogram; it goes, in virtue of inertia, with that acquired speed against the wind. The opposing forces soon diminish its rotary and progressive motion and dissolve it.

Thus, in the first part of the tornado, I discovered only a destruction caused by the southwest wind, which rushed into the whirl when it touched the surface. No destruction from the north to the south or no left side was to be seen. I found then a combination of these two destructive forces, the whirl and the southwest wind partially over the same place. The destruction of the whirl extended however over a very small space of about 30 feet, while the whole destruction extended already over a width of 300 paces. Two miles farther in the track indications of the left side appeared, and the destruction of the whirl extended over a greater width. In West Cambridge, about six miles further, the whirl extended almost over the whole width of 600 paces. It seems to me that here the progressive motion of the whirl and that of the two currents were equal, so that there the rotary motion fully developed itself. It is here where the phenomena corresponded the most with the rotary theory developed by Mr. Redfield. But from here over Medford, the progressive motion seems to have increased in such a degree that the rotary motion was scarcely to be recognized. It seemed, as Rev. Mr Brooks in the report of his investigations at that place says, as if a vacuum had traveled and drawn all objects in its course towards it. Over this part the centripetal theory is best developed. But to the first half of the track neither of these two theories is to be applied. From these facts and from other reasons, I am induced to believe that both of these theories were developed from analogous places.

What the valley produces over the land is produced over the sea by the more rarefied air above islands, the gulf stream, etc., and thus causes the water-spouts.

If a whirl has passed along the calm, the two currents balance as before, only at a place more southward. Similar conditions in other places of that calm will cause other whirls, which travel all in the same direction. This was the case in the above-mentioned storm, and has been observed with water-spouts.

The moist air of the equatorial current, being thrown over the polar current to great heights, produces, according to the number of whirls, one or more belts of rain or hail.

Only when the peculiar state of the atmosphere as above described, coincides with such conditions at the surface, a whirlwind will be produced. Whirlwinds are therefore bound to localities, and this is known so well by insurance companies that they do not like to insure some farms because the crops are almost regularly destroyed by hail-storms.

Whether those violent progressive storms of the tropical regions, known under the name of hurricanes and typhoons, whose northeast direction has been so well traced by Redfield, and Piddington, are storms of the 2d or 3d kind, can only be decided when we are presented with some more of the results of the valuable investigations of Lieut. Maury. A want of space and diagrams prevents me from giving more here than the most general results of my investigations. Details and illustrations by diagrams I hope to present to the public in the form of popular lectures.

Attempted Murder.—A young man named Christian Becker, was shot yesterday morning, at the residence of his parents, in Clinton-street, above Brown, by a woman named Marilena Messer. The parties are Germans. It appears that Becker had paid considerable attention to her for four or five years, and had made some pretension to marry her. About the month of July last he was put into prison for some offence not made known, and it required the sum of $50 to get him liberated. This sum was furnished by Marilena, out of her hard earnings, and the fellow was restored to liberty.

From this time up to September she seemed unwilling to regard him as well as she had done formerly, but finally yielded to his persuasions, and was seduced. After this he borrowed the sum of $12, under the pretence of wishing to make arrangements to marry her. He, however, altered his mind, and refused to give the woman any satisfaction. He lived at a place which she could not find, and on Sunday night she went to the residence of his parents, as above stated. She remained all night, supposing that he might come there. In this she was not mistaken. He made his appearance there about daylight, and she accosted him. He refused steadily to tell her where he lived, and told her to go away, as he wanted nothing more to do with her. He bade her good bye, and as he turned to leave she leveled a pistol at him, pulled trigger, and he fell.

The ball struck him on the hard bone behind the ear, glanced upward between the scalp and the skull, for several inches. Had it gone one-half inch lower down, he would have been instantly killed. The woman was at once arrested and taken before Alderman Buckman, who committed her to prison. Yesterday afternoon the wounded man, being able to walk, proceeded to the Alderman's office, whereupon the magistrate sent him to prison to answer a charge of fornication and bastardy.

[*Philadelphia News.*

Murder.—Coroner Vandenburgh, of Schodack, was called upon last Friday, to hold an inquest on the body of a colored child, named Mary Jane Moore, who was scalded to death by having a kettle of hot water thrown upon her, by a colored woman, named Sarah Ryers, on the 3d inst., in the town of Nassau, in this County. The Coroner's Jury fully committed Sarah for murder, and she was placed in the Jail, in this City, yesterday. The mother of the child was also scalded, and is not expected to live.—*Troy Budget.*

Wild ducks are abundant on the Potomac, even as far up as Cumberland this season.

IRELAND.

Ireland and Her Prospects.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

Wholesale ejectments, flight by emigration, fighting for religion—that is the present history of Ireland. It shows that the poor island is where she was. One hundred years ago the case was exactly the same, as may be seen by the old poem of Lawrence White, some lines of which you quoted the other day:

> "Whole colonies, to shun the fate
> Of being oppressed at such a rate,
> By tyrants who still raise the rent,
> Sailed to the Western continent."

And the polemics are the same, too; nay, they are much more virulent than ever. A few years ago, there was a healthy national party, represented by a crowd of high-minded young men, who, on behalf of free progress, opposed Daniel O'Connell. That party is swallowed up or silenced. The *Nation* newspaper, once the organ of it, has given way and cowers before the predominating influences of the Catholic hierarchy. The editor of it is now in the English Parliament, and, doubtless, sees the hopelessness of trying to do anything in Ireland, at present, in opposition to that influence. On the question of National Education—a thing which would help to wear away the vile animosities of sect, that, like ugly vermin, have been so long preying upon the body of that noble dependancy—the majority of the Catholic journals, (one of them, the *Freeman's Journal*, has a Protestant editor,) are on the side of prohibition. "There was a time," says one of them (the *Nation*,) "when the system of mixed education proceeded well and attracted the sympathies and support of men. That hour has gone by. It surely has had a fatal development when its first-fruits have been a rupture with the *supreme ecclesiastical authorities* of the Catholic people, and when the arena of its first literary triumphs is her majesty's Castle of Dublin!"

A dreary, deplorable spirit of the stale, old religious rancor has settled down on the country. Protestant against Catholic—Catholic against Protestant, and the poor island crucified between both. Instead of regarding the wholesale extermination of the people, and their miserable running away, and trying to put a stop to these, the clergy, the press, and all who can afford to debate and discuss, fall together by the ears, full cry, like wild animals—and all about the religion of the meek and lowly Jesus Christ, who had not where to lay his head on earth. If he were an Æon who had come to leave eternal ferocity and strife as legacies to the sons of men, instead of peace and love, he could not be more devoutly worshipped in that beautiful and bewildered angle of God's earth. Archbishop Machale denounces the Church Establishment, National Education, and "the Godless Colleges;" and the Protestants of the Empire are odiously cheering on the wretched work of proselytism in Ireland. The *Nation* says, lamentably, "the Irish nation is fast dissolving, as the Jewish nation dissolved before the curse of God,—as the Carthaginian nation dissolved before the sword of Rome,—as the red Indians sunk before the face of the white man. Ireland is ceasing to be a Roman Catholic nation!" Rev Mr. Mullen, about to set out to these States, says: "Soon, very soon the day will come when the Saints will look down from heaven and see their own land a wilderness,—none to speak their praises or revere their temples, old or new!" Rev. Mr. Fitzgerald says: "Our nation and our church are perishing!" The Dublin *Post* and the *Tablet* deplore the ravaging of the land by the Protestant missionaries. What a condition for that unhappy Island! Protestant sectaries tempting, bribing, denouncing; the Catholic hierarchy in fierce distress, stopping secular education with one hand, and trying to extinguish the besetting sin of proselytism with the other, and the people groaning, perishing, flying—flying as from a purgatory! Can Hungary, Italy, or Poland show such a picture of desolation, in sight of the sun, at this time of day?

One of the Irish papers, seeing the abandonment of all those manful principles on which the young men of a few years ago opposed O'Connell, and it was said broke him down, cries out: "O'Connell, you were murdered!" Alas! if so, more than O'Connell has been murdered—the nation is murdered. The people of America feel the strongest interest in the fate of that Island; and, looking closely to its condition, and summing up the whole question, must rejoice that the people are running away altogether—cutting the Gordian knot of their difficulties, in that way. Sir Joseph York said nothing would ever benefit Ireland but twenty-four hours under the Atlantic! Something like that sweeping alteration is going on just now. The mass of the people will be removed from the soil which will know them no more. This will be all for the best. The present elements of Ireland—that dreary conglomeration—must be put or pulled asunder; and then a happy condition may take the place of that furious and festering provincialism. The poor people will come to the New World, and be comfortable with millions of their race and kindred; their children will be educated, and thus stand upon the great republican level with us. In the mean time, education will also slowly make its way in Ireland; the large estates will be broken up in time; a net work of petty proprietorship will cover the isle, and secular knowledge will leave the settlers and enlightened natives with minds bold and free enough to spurn every obstacle to union. Then the people will *unsredly* ask for what they want, *and get it!* And then will be fulfilled poor O'Connell's dream of Ireland as she ought to be,—

> Fairest flower of the earth and first gem of the sea.

Education and mental independence must restore Ireland. The edifice cannot be extemporised—as people supposed a few years ago. The rubbish must be first cleared away—then the brick must be made, and the stones hewn, and then there will be the sensible and just hope of a building—and not till then! These fruits of education will come, in spite of opposition. The Government schools are attended by a minority of Catholic children, and the number of the instructed youth must increase. The sectarian schools will also afford knowledge; there is a principle of enlightenment in any sort of knowledge, which will germinate, some day. The day will come when the Irish people can, on our own grand Jeffersonian plan bid the priests of all denominations *be quiet*, and give their thoughts to their proper functions. Till this shall be the case, Ireland will be a symbol of rotteonese and degradation, as heretofore.

As the matter stands, every lover of happy promises, must be glad to see the disruption of the old Irish elements—the coming of millions to this soil, and the peace and comforts it can afford. The clinging of peoples to their ancient concrete conditions is now-a-days proved to be more a curse than a blessing. Our people show the world the true principles of national wealth and greatness—revolution, innovation, intermixture. When Ireland shall be a composite society, resembling ours—when she will have a full and equal mixture of English, Scots, Welsh, Irish and Americans, she will then be on a level with the greater island, with the rest of the colonies, (which will be no colonies, *then*,) and with ourselves. The present breaking up gives promise of good. If it were not so, the condition of that island would repulse all solicitude—deaden even the emotions of our pity—divided as it is into so many virulent and helpless parties, and giving such melancholy evidences of despair or contented slavishness on the part of those who ought to be the foremost to hold out for better things.

Cosmo.

WASHINGTON.

Another New-York Appointment—Washington Monument—Mexico—Statue of Jackson—Insane Asylum.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

Washington, Monday, Nov. 15, 1852.

Mr. Comstock, of New-York has been appointed Solicitor of the Treasury in place of the late John C. Clark. The President wisely and resolutely looks after his own household, and in that respect has no sympathy with the heathen alluded to in Scripture. Under no Administration has New-York had so liberal a share of patronage as since Mr. Fillmore's accession. It takes some degree of firmness to carry out his choice on such occasions, in defiance of protest and local jealousies, but I am told the President always does so, when from personal acquaintance, he is assured of the qualifications of his nominee.

The *Union* of Sunday morning has two articles which, taken together, are note-worthy indications of Democratic policy. In one article it undertakes to show that the present Administration are entirely incompetent to manage our difficult relations with Mexico, and in the next, that as Mexico is about to be divided among the spoilers, we must stand by to secure our share. This means that Frank Pierce must assist in the disintegration of the Mexican Republic, and must, in the second place, appropriate the Isthmus of Tehuantepec to the United States. For myself, I have no objection to the annexation of territory in that quarter, but I do not see how it is to be done without the previous absorption of the intervening district south of the Rio Grande. Destiny guides us and we must follow. One gentleman recommends the practical repudiation of the federal power in Mexico, so far as to make a treaty, forthwith, with the States traversed by the canal and railroad route, for the immediate construction of the works. That is the Alexandrian method of cutting the knot.

The Washington Monument begins to look up. The sum collected at the polls, for its benefit, during the Presidential election, is estimated at over one hundred thousand dollars. It has now risen to the height of one hundred and forty feet. The force employed is about forty men. The original design was to rear a plain shaft in the form of an obelisk to the height of six hundred feet, and to surround its base with a temple on a classical model, one hundred feet high. It is five years and four months since the corner-stone was laid. The cost of construction has been about one thousand dollars for each perpendicular foot. At that calculation they have secured funds to continue it to the height of two hundred and forty feet. The projectors have still sanguine hopes that Congress will make an appropriation sufficient to complete it, if individual subscriptions fail. They do not think it desirable to advance at a rate more rapid than fifty feet a year. This allows nine years for the completion of the shaft.

Mr. Mills has got his equestrian statue of Jackson in such a state of forwardness, that he expects to elevate it upon its permanent pedestal in Lafayette-square on the 8th of January. It is a wonder of art. The horse, which is now put together and placed in its intended posture, is a magnificent creation. It is a triumph of genius for which the warmest admirers of the artist were not prepared.

A little local quarrel has arisen about the location of the Asylum for the Insane, for which Congress appropriated $100,000 last Summer. This people of the District, especially such of them as have land to sell, think the whole matter should be turned over to them. They speak somewhat irreverently of Miss Dix and the other benevolent persons whom the Secretary of the Interior has taken into his counsels, derisively styling them "Saints of philanthropy by trade." It is insinuated that Miss D. has had so much to do with crazy folks that she has imbibed some of their idyosyncrasies, among which, disagreement to whatever is suggested by anybody else, is a conspicuous characteristic. But the impartial and disinterested are quite satisfied to leave the whole matter to Mr. Stuart's decision. He has given notice that he will purchase 100 acres for the site of the proposed Institution any where within the District.

X. Y.

Crimes of Personal Violence.

To the Editor of the London Morning Advertiser.

Sir: I notice in your paper some excellent letters upon the defective state of the law and its administration, with respect to crimes of personal violence committed against women and young persons, and of the want of protection afforded against domestic brutality.

May I claim from your courtesy a brief space in your columns, the press being the only way which, as a woman, is open to me for the expression of our wrongs, or suggestion for their remedies?

Your correspondent is quite correct when he says that the men among the "populace" entertain the idea that they have a right to inflict almost any amount of corporal violence upon their wives or children, and that the brute who has systematically beaten and ill-treated his wife to the peril of her life, as often as his temper or drunken violence may prompt, is astonished to find some day that he is to be tried for murder, for doing no more than what he has been in the constant habit of doing, almost without impunity. That any one should claim a power to punish him because he has seen fit to punish his wife, his own, is received by him with unaffected stolid surprise.

Now, is it to be wondered at that any uneducated ruffian should be possessed with that idea, when we look at the existing laws with regard to women, and more especially to wives?

The law declares that let his conduct be what it may, he shall have power to compel her to live with him, bow and in whatsoever manner he shall choose; that if they have children, he shall have the control of them; that it shall be impossible for her to possess anything but what he shall give her; that any money she shall earn shall not be hers, but his. Her labor is his. She is his—body and soul, she is his. He may send the children to the streets for their school if he chooses; no one can make him responsible. Should his daughter be seduced, it is he who sues for damages for the injury he has sustained.

That the populace entertain an exaggerated idea of the power conferred by the law upon them over their wives and children is not surprising. It is difficult to many better educated to define its limits. Now and then a chivalrous editor of a newspaper feels his blood to boil at some instance of frightful cruelty or gross outrage which becomes public, and eloquently denounces the power which the existing laws give to the strong to oppress the weak; but it is but the coarser, more glaring cases of violence which come across his observation as the editor of a public journal. The domestic tyranny which may be exercised—by those in a different rank to the above—seldom appears in the columns of a public newspaper.

The law sanctions that a virtuous, upright wife shall be forced—I use the word advisedly—forced to live with a husband whose gross infidelities are known to her. He may threaten to remove her from the care of her children unless she submits to his absolute will. He may tear the infant from her bosom, whose young life has nearly cost her own, and give it over to the care of another; nay, if he chooses, to the one who has supplanted the mother in his affections. She has no property of her own; she cannot separate from him; she must submit.

God forbid that I should think such cases common, or fancy husbands generally either brutal or unfeeling, or capable of such outrage or wrong. There are many of us so happily circumstanced, that the thought never obtrudes that our position, and all we hold dear, are dependent only upon individual tenderness and sense of justice. But it is nevertheless true that the power to do us the most bitter wrong is sanctioned by the law—that domestic tyranny, from the lightest to the blackest shade, may exist without the power of appeal. "The law allows it, and the court awards it."

Sir, what is the remedy? The theory of our law is that it knows of no respect to persons; should it know distinction of sex? or if one party is weaker, is not their need the greater for equal rights, that they may not fall under the tyranny of the stronger?

I remain, Sir, yours respectfully,

Oct. 20. One of the Unrepresented.

Beware of the Doctor's Leaks.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

A frugal son of the "Emerald Isle," whose better half was lying dangerously ill, was directed by the attending physician to go to the nearest apothecary with his prescription, and obtain the article ordered without delay. On his way thither, (Paddy being naturally of a suspicious turn of mind,) he concluded that he might possibly obtain the article at a cheaper rate by inquiring for it knowingly, and independently of the prescription, than by merely presenting that same identical and hieroglyphical order of the physician itself. He, therefore, read the prescription over and over, until he believed he understood it perfectly; then, placing said document in his pocket, walked in the store, and inquired of the clerk for "*a small bit as actual race with Moses.*" "A bit of what, sir?" responded young Physic. "Actual race with Moses, sir, *er Mose*, sure, if ye av it, sir," answered Paddy. The clerk, thinking he was after some new book or publication by that name, directed him to the nearest bookstore. And Paddy, intent upon obtaining said "race with Moses," actually started on the chase.

In the course of two or three hours, however, he returned to tell of his good luck; for he had obtained the article asked for, sure enough. Some wag had sold Paddy a small pocket Bible, with a leaf turned down at the 14th chapter of Exodus, (where Pharaoh's race with Moses, across the Red Sea is described.) "Why, sir," said the apothecary, "this is a Bible." "Bible! is it, sir—not actual race with Moses, thin, eh?" responds Pat.

The apothecary now being satisfied there must be some mistake about the matter, instituted further inquiries, which soon led to the discovery of the secret document; and Pat, now beginning to realize the wisdom of the old adage, that "discretion is the better part of valor," he, of course, made an unconditional surrender of the same.

Now, suffice it to say, that the clerk weighed him out, as per prescription, 1 oz. of *Actæa racemosa*, which, the clerk assured Paddy, was nothing more nor less than simply black-snake root, with which Pat, after paying sixpence, value received, departed somewhat wiser, but fully resolved never again to meddle with the doctor's Latin.

S.

A Gigantic Project.

From the Washington Republic.

A railroad from Minnesota to New Orleans, competing with the great Father of Waters throughout its course, and joining in close fellowship the six months' snows of Lake Superior with the perpetual summer of the Gulf of Mexico! *That* is the latest project to which the exhaustless enterprise of the Republic has given birth, and one which in its gigantic proportions is little likely to be paralleled. Mr. Whitney's scheme for uniting with iron bonds the waters of two great oceans exceeds it in immensity, but will bear no comparison with it in regard to feasibility. His route for the most runs through arid wastes, now and for generations to come devoid both of necessities and facilities for an undertaking of the kind. The plan of which we speak is dissimilar to it in all respects save one. In proportions the line from the extreme north to the far south yields the palm to the indomitable advocate of the Pacific line, but in every other particular it is immeasurably superior. It starts from a point just opening to civilization, it is true, but one that is manifestly destined to achieve an unexampled growth; and thence, running southward, it opens to market the broad prairies of Iowa, exacts tribute from the fertile soil of Missouri, and having stopped for breath at the commercial emporium of the West, proceeds to traverse the gorgeous savannahs of Arkansas and the rich plantations of Louisiana, finally pouring its accumulated treasures into the lap of New Orleans. A route, in round figures, of some three thousand miles, already possessed of an enormous river traffic, and more or less settled at every important point!

We are not dreaming dreams, or indulging in fancies at variance with facts. We record a project now occupying attention along both banks of the Mississippi, which has received the cordial approval of cool business men, and which will shortly be presented to the country in a plain business aspect. The merchants of St. Louis have taken the lead in its behalf with a spirit that betokens early and good results; their efforts must command the assistance of New-Orleans, which is at length awakening to a sense of the necessity of land as well as water communication; Arkansas and Iowa are pledged by their action in other matters to a cordial cooperation; while the infant giant, Minnesota, "the New-England of the Northwest," enters into it with a spirit at once characteristic and hopeful.

The project is pregnant with great considerations, political and commercial. It will unite climates unlike in their nature and productions and will give a common aim and interest to peoples differing widely in their circumstances and pursuits. It will form a new guarantee for the perpetuity of the Union, and will contribute more than legislation to smother sectional strife. It will secure to the extreme Northwest its legitimate markets, and will more rapidly attract to it the capital and the labor that are needed to develop its magnificent resources.

A convention is to be held at St. Louis in December to obtain the practical co-operation of the North and South along the Mississippi Valley. We look forward to its deliberations as to the beginning of a new era in the commercial history of the South and West.

New Tariff at Sydney, New South Wales.

Department of State, Nov. 13, 1852.

The annexed extract from a dispatch received this day from J. H. Williams, Esq., dated Aug. 13, relating to a new Tariff passed by the Legislative Council at Sydney, New South Wales, is published for general information:

"I have the pleasure of enclosing herewith a copy of the new Tariff passed by the Legislative Council.

"You will perceive that articles likely to be imported into this Colony from the United States, with the single exception of tobacco, are free; upon tobacco the duty, both of leaf and manufactured, has been reduced 6d per pound, and is to be still further reduced, after Dec., 1853."

THE NEW TARIFF.

The following are the duties leviable under the new Customs act, which came into force on Thursday morning:

	s.	d.
Ale, porter, and beer, of all sorts, in wood, per gal.	0	1
Ale porter, and beer, of all sorts, in bottle, per gal.	0	2
Coffee, chocolate, and cocoa, per lb	0	0½
Currants, raisins, and other dried fruits, per lb	0	0½
Spirits, or strong waters, of the strength of proof by Sykes' hydrometer, and so on in proportion for any greater or less strength, per gal, viz.:		
Brandy	5	0
Gin	5	0
Rum, whisky, and all other spirits, per gal	4	0
Perfumed spirits, of whatever strength, in bottles for every gallon	5	0
All spirits, liquors, cordials, brandied fruits, or strong waters, respectively sweetened or mixed with any article so that the degree of strength thereof cannot be ascertained by Sykes' hydrometer, at the rate of, per gal	5	0
Refined sugar, per cwt	3	4
Unrefined sugar, per cwt	3	5
Molasses, per cwt	1	5
Tea, per pound	0	1½
Manufactured tobacco, per pound, 1s. 6d., until the 31st Dec., 1853, and thereafter, per pound	1	6
Unmanufactured tobacco, per pound, 1s., until the 31st Dec., 1853, and thereafter	0	8
Cigars and snuff, per lb	2	0
Wine, not containing more than 25 per cent of alcohol of a specific gravity of 825, at the temperature of 60° of Fahrenheit's thermometer, in wood or in bottle, per gallon	1	0
Drawback on the exportation of refined sugar made in the colony, per cwt	3	4
Drawback on refined sugar, known as bastard sugar, per cwt	1	5

The Howard (Md) *Gazette* states that Mr. Fort, of Ellicott's Mills, has an Ayrshire cow, which during the month of May, in twelve days, yielded sixteen pounds of butter. In one week, during June, Mr. Fort sold fifteen gallons of new milk and made five pounds of butter; and during the last six days in October he sold thirteen gallons of new milk and made two pounds of butter. This was her average yield during the whole summer, though she ran out on the commons and is only fed while milking.

We see it stated that a number of the patriotic citizens of Boston are getting up a complimentary testimonial of their personal esteem for the President elect, in the shape of a "model" carriage, together with horses and equipage complete, all of New England production, for the occasion of his inauguration in March next.

Miss Mary Carpenter, of Littleton, Morris Co. N. J., daughter of Rev. J. M. Carpenter, who mysteriously disappeared from her home on the 17th ult., was found in Philadelphia on Friday last, whither she had wandered during a temporary derangement, and has been returned to her family.

FROM HAVANA.

ARRIVAL OF THE BLACK WARRIOR.

AFFAIRS IN CUBA.

The steamship *Black Warrior*, Capt. SHUFELDT, arrived yesterday morning, from Mobile on the 9th and Havana on the 12th inst.

On the 13th, in lat. 26° 30' N., long. 79° 46' W., the *Black Warrior* exchanged signals with ship *Pelican State*, from New-Orleans for Liverpool.

On Tuesday evening, 16th ult., about 8½ o'clock, Barnegat Light bearing west-north-west, standing to the northward, the *Black Warrior* made the schooner *Sarah Emma*, of St. Georges, bound from New-York to Philadelphia, on the port bow, standing to the south east. The *Black Warrior* immediately put her helm hard a-port, stopped the engine and backed it strong, the schooner stood directly across the steamer's bow and came in collision, carrying away her bowsprit and doing other damage. The schooner was cut down nearly to the water's edge. The steamer was rounded to and her boats sent alongside, when the Captain of the schooner having determined to abandon her the crew were brought off, and the schooner left at anchor in about nine fathoms water.

The *Black Warrior* has a large freight of Cotton and Tobacco. She brings the following passengers:

J Tift, lady and 2 children, L. St. John and lady, Mrs. J. Hodges, child and servant, Miss H Collins, Capt. C. T. Baker, Capt. S G. Stone, A. W. Baker, J. Tarleton, E. Phelan, J. Foot, H. I. Livingston, P C Rogers, S. Fuget, Jose Corvera, B. Calefit, F. Medeiro, Jose Puis, Jose Perlaer, J. Earis, A Hernandez, A Arzy, F. Caloo, J. Turk, F. Tomana, F. Oliver.

We learn from Havana that the *Crescent City* difficulty had been revived, at the instance of some of the old Spaniards, who represented to the Captain-General that his retrogression in the matter would have the appearance of cowardice, and finally persuaded him to insist that his understanding with Judge CONKLING only had reference to one voyage. When the *Black Warrior* left Havana, a Spanish man-of-war steamer was cruising off the Morro, to prevent the *Crescent City* from entering, with orders, it is said, to stop her at all hazards; but we have good authority for believing that the Captain-General already regrets a renewal of trouble, and that if she persists, she will again be allowed to enter. In regard to other American vessels, there have been no difficulties; on the contrary, every attention was shown them.

The American steamer *Ometepe*, belonging to the Nicaragua Company, put into Havana for coal and water, without a bill of health, contrary to the Quarantine regulations of the Port. She was, however, given every facility, and having obtained her supplies, sailed on the morning of the 12th for San Juan.

Havana was healthy and business dull.

The British steam-frigate *Highflyer*, and two sloops-of-war, together with several French vessels of war, were in the harbor of Havana, but not an American man-of-war.

The following American Vessels were in port at Havana, November 11th.

Ship E. B. Milan, 474 tons, Ellis, of New York, arrived from Key West—repaired. Ship Norma, 292 tons, Brown, of New York, discharged—for New York soon. Bark Robert Fatten, 377, Purrington, Bowdoinham, for Port Chester. Bark Henry Kelsey, 196 tons, Cortis, of Boston—loading for Boston. Sh p Hampton, 442 tons, Young, of Boston—loading for New York. Bark Elizabeth G., 166 tons, Brooks, of and for Philadelphia—soon. Steamer Isabel, Rollins, 1,115 tons, arrived from Charleston to-day—leaves 15. Steamer Black-Warrior, Shufeldt, 1,500 tons, arrived from Mobile to-day—leaves 12. Steamer Ometepe, Sherman, 241, arrived from Nicaragua to-day—leaves 13. Brig F. Soule, 142 tons, Smith, of and for New-Orleans 10-morrow. Brig H. Kelloch, 218 tons, Kelloch discharging—uncertain. Schr. Aid, 97 tons, of and for Charleston—to-day. Schr. Midas, 185 tons, Rauch, of and for New Orleans—repairing. Sixty vessels arrived in the port of Havana, of which, 13 American and 44 Spanish—near the minimum for American shipping. The only charter of the last week being the brig H. Kelloch, for Boston, at 8½ cts. per box.

The following is a copy of the affidavit of Purser SMITH, of the *Crescent City*, sworn to on the 21st Oct. Mr. SMITH's denial of the charges urged against him is explicit and emphatic:

COPY OF AN AFFIDVIT OF PURSER SMITH.

United States of America, Southern District of New York, ss.—I, WILLIAM SMITH, Purser of the United States Mail Steamship *Crescent City*, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the allegations contained in a certain order or manifesto, signed "M. GALLIANO," an officer of the Government of the Island of Cuba, and dated at Havana, the 4th day of September, 1852, and repeated in the official paper at Havana, that I had "published the most gross calumnies against the Government of said Island," and the further allegations which I understand have been made unofficially to the Government of the United States, that I had held communication with disaffected persons in the port of Havana, in the Island of Cuba, and had been the bearer of letters or messages to or from such persons, are all utterly without foundation. I have never written nor published anything against the Government of the said Island of Cuba, nor have I ever carried letters or messages to and from disaffected persons in said Island, or the proceedings of its authorities. I have confined myself strictly to the discharge of the duties of Purser of the ship, and have demeaned myself accordingly. Furthermore, it has been the express command of Captain PORTER, and of the Mail Steamship Company, that no officer or person employed on the ship, should be allowed to carry letters outside of the Mail, other than those belonging to the ship's business; and when letters have been sent on the steamer, after the Mails have been closed and received on board, they have been placed in charge of the Purser, and in all cases delivered to the Postmaster at Havana. I also further depose and say, that I have never been in any manner connected with any association or expedition for hostile purposes in relation to the Island of Cuba, or for annoying, resisting, or interfering with its authority. (Signed,) WILLIAM SMITH.

Sworn to this 21st day of October, 1852, before me,
JOSEPH BROWNE,
U. S. Comr. for the Dist. of New York.

The Crescent City.

Translated from the Diario de Marina.

The arrival, yesterday, of the *Crescent City*, in our port, under somewhat different circumstances from those which characterized her recent trips, has somewhat aroused the curiosity of the public, and afforded a topic of conversation for those who have nothing else to do. Perhaps, (and we might probably employ a more decisive word,) this affair has already been spoken about too much, if we take into consideration the real importance of the case, and we confess frankly that we are to blame among others. However, when the public interest themselves about a matter, it is hardly possible for the journalist, whose province is to render an account and descant upon the events of the day, to refuse to obey their humor.

To-day we will limit ourselves to a faithful and succinct relation as to how far the matter has been arranged. Our words may possibly lose some of their weight from not possessing that authorized character which, from our position we are unable to give them; still, in spite of this drawback, we believe that we can hazard them, as entitled to the fullest and most implicit confidence. The reports on which they are founded are of the most faithful nature,—the result of the most diligent inquiry that we have instituted both at home and abroad, in order to merit the confidence which the public awards us, by avoiding, so far as lays in human power, any chance of misrepresentation. The admission into our port of this vessel, and of its correspondence and passengers, conceded as a temporary favor, only extending to the present voyage, is no more than a trait of Knightly and generous Spanish character, and the fruit of that moderation which is always the companion of true energy. To friendly entreaties based on the desire not to injure our commerce, and unauthorized by the omission of the principal question, it was easy to oppose a negative. However, it is of slight importance to yield to the solicitation of respectable mediators, when the concession is merely transitory; the right still remains, and with the right dignity suffers no injury. The removal of the Captain reveals the true grounds of the debate.

The Lobos Question.

Translated from the Diario de Marina, Oct 30.

The journals of New Orleans came to us, as we announced in our bulletin, destitute of all interest, not even mentioning the question of the Island of Lobos, to which our active and intelligent New-York correspondent had made almost simultaneous mention. This silence of the Press, and of the Telegraph, always hunting after news more or less exact, does not hold here the value that might be supposed. Our private sources of information, of such a character that is worthy of full credit, agree in every point in assuring us that the question was debating at Washington, and occupied attention in certain circles which were aware of existing intentions, and foresaw, up to a certain point, its ultimate consequences. Great, in truth, is the consideration of this affair—much greater than it would be thought at a first superficial glance. The affair in itself does not lack of importance. The rights of Peru in such a debate, are as clear and manifest as it is possible to be; and its attempted insult would be another trait to add to those of unjust despotism when justice is trampled upon by force.

But when the affair is considered, not as a solitary case, but in logical connection with other contemporaneous events, its interest increases to a high point. When we bring to memory the recent events in Texas and California, when we join these with the piratical attempts against our own island, when the fresh threats made to Mexico alike on the margins of El Bravo and the Isthmus of Tehuantepec are added to this imposing aggregate, not forgetting the results that dawn in Nicaragua, and even in Panama, with such rare secrecy, then, and only then, we repeat, can we arrive at a fair idea of the great principles of the question under debate. The question of race developed itself to the nearest sighted in all its magnificence, and on every side appears the same unbridled covetousness and the same appetite for universal empire that recedes before no obstacles. We may even say that the question at the present moment takes a palpable and concrete form such as it has never yet had. All hypocritical fallacies disappear, since they cannot advance their aspirations *to extend the area of* liberty over those parched rocks, nor that the *Christianizing* of the mariner birds which inhabit them, awakens deep philanthrophic sympathy in their benevolent hearts. It is a question of Guano and not of doctrine; it is a question of cash, or, to speak more clearly, of robbery, and nobody can see or hear with indifference of such unhallowed perpetrations.

An association of interests, not less evident now than when would-be usurpers launched themselves against Mexico, justifies us in following, step by step, the present negotiation. By good fortune we feel more confidence in its *denouement*, inasmuch as its management is confided to good hands. El Señor Don J. J. DE OSMA, the Minister Plenipotentiary of Peru at Washington, is, as we have said on former occasions, one of the most honored statesmen of Spanish America. To the healthy conservative doctrine which protects our race, he unites that true patriotism which teaches the publicists, whatever his station, that his first duty is to his country. In fact, if we do not very much err, Signor DE OSMA is of that school which knows no wavering when vital principles, assisted by strict justice, are the points of disputation. * * But although we have every reliance on Peruvian diplomacy on this important occasion, other considerations of equal weight lead us to desire that the affair is attacked and scrutinized in all its phases. It is melancholy to have to confess, that at the most the result appears doubtful. Certainly Peru is invulnerable within her territory, partly from its distance, and partly from the fact that its population is not so liable to disorganization as that of Mexico, thanks to the influence of Democratic institutions; and lastly, from the certain support that she will find in Chili, the neighboring republic, not without cause jealous of too close a foreign intervention. But as the Islands of Lobos are seperated from the continent, their inferiority of naval force may lead to ruin. In exchange, Peru can avenge herself, and with interest, by inundating the waters of all the Pacific, and especially the coasts of California, with corsairs.

Such a struggle, however, borders on the impossible. The intimate bonds created between all the members of the civilized community, by means of the modern rapid circulation of news, we cannot think European indifference will last much longer. The Lobos Island question, with its incidents involving the fundamental principles of the Rights of Man, have aroused sensations so universal and profound, as they are just. All the leading organs of England and France have assiduously occupied themselves with the strange pretensions advanced by our neighbor country, and all have concurred in severe condemnation.

The *Diario*, of Nov. 2, we learn, says of the death of Doctor ANDRES BONELLY, at the advanced age of sixty years: "He was a good citizen, a good father and husband, a true friend, and (according to the Editor) the perfection of a Doctor."

Favorable Season—The Slave Trade—Port Regulations—Passports—Public Amusements—The Negroes—The Captain-General and Secretary Galliano—Consul Sharkey.

Special Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

HAVANA, Thursday, Nov. 11, 1852.

The season here, though it has been distinguished for unusual and very fatal sickness, has been highly favorable to the sugar planters, and they are now drawing toward the realization of the most abundant crop ever made on the Island. Probably, in the aggregate, the increased production of the season will more than make up for all the losses of negroes by the various epidemics which have prevailed. The trade in negroes from Africa is now quite prosperous, and appears to be favored by the business men generally, and only so far interfered with by the Government as to enforce the payment of the regular contribution in the way of bribes to the officials. I have heard a person interested in the landing of a cargo of 450 slaves on the south side of the Island, last month, exult heartily at the successful skill with which the parties concerned assisted by the officers of the locality, humbugged a British cruiser lying within five miles at the time of the disembarkation, employed for the express purpose of preventing such piracy, but was amused and kept ignorant till the cargo was disposed of, and when, in the evening the Captain was permitted to have information, he could not leave port till morning, the slaver, meanwhile, having made good her escape to parts unknown. It is one of the wise and prudent regulations that prevail in this Island, that no vessel can enter or leave any port after 6 o'clock P.M., till sunrise the next morning. No matter how threatening or tempestuous the weather may be, no regard for property or for life ever relaxes the rigid rule. Instances are related of vessels belonging to this port and conveying passengers residing here, being compelled to buffet the storms outside for twelve hours, because they arrived at the entrance of the harbor a few minutes too late; and one ship went to pieces within hail of the Castle, having as passengers a family of consideration here, and no interposition, even to save life, was allowed until the appointed hour, and then it was permitted to rescue the people, but the ship and cargo were lost. The same inflexibility obtains in regard to passports. An instance came under my observation of three well known residents of Havana returning, from Europe with passports from Paris for Havana *via* England and the United States, being fined $10 each, and the master of the steamer $25 for bringing each of them, because they had not procured the signature of the Spanish Consul at New-York, their last point of departure, to their passports. Notwithstanding these and thousands of other absurdities, this is a rich, prosperous, and growing city, of which any country might justly be proud. There is not a single hotel in town built for that purpose, and only four in all at which foreigners requiring the comforts of civilized life, can be accommodated, and these four together cannot lodge two hundred persons. Consider that the city is larger, and has a more extended commerce than Boston, and these facts show plainly enough the wide difference between the habits of the Cubans and those of the Universal Yankee Nation. In amusements the contrast is as marked and striking as in any other particular. I shall not describe a cock-fight or a bull-fight, everybody has heard enough about them. There is only one of the public amusements of this great city, being the one most regular in its recurrence and frequented by the greatest number of persons, to which I will now refer. The Sunday negro dances exhibit the wildest, rudest and most revolting scene that it is possible to imagine human beings to present, especially if it be considered that pleasure is the object of the performance. There are on the street facing the wall of the city something like thirty houses which are appropriated solely to these savage displays. They are used every Sunday, and only then, and their owners get a liberal rent for them though only used as dance-houses by these wretched beings one day in seven. They stand together, as in fact their appropriation to these horrid displays makes the neighborhood uninhabitable. The negroes assemble in these buildings every Sunday, and from 3 o'clock to sundown the dances occur. Every contrivance that their ingenuity and means can compass to make a deafening and damnable noise is brought into activity. Drums, horns, pans, kettles, sheets and bars of metal, clubs, and in fact everything which by beating and pounding can be made to contribute to the infernal din is added to the concert. Suppose some two hundred performers to be thus occupied, and then throw the voices of three or four hundred negroes and negresses, each trying to out yell the rest and you begin to have some idea of the prominent feature, to wit, the music of these weekly African *reunions*. But the dancing should not be passed by without notice. The twenty or thirty houses devoted to these refined enjoyments, are crowded with African chivalry and beauty, and every individual seems to put forth the utmost possible exertion to make the exercise as furious as their excited vigor is capable of performing. This with the thermometer at 85°, you may well conceive soon moistens the starch of the ladies' finery. As for the gentlemen they look as if they were dripping from the sea. Few of them have any clothing but their shirts and trowsers, which are thoroughly soaked with sweat. Many of them omit the shirt altogether, and their bare bodies look as shiny and slippery as if just greased from the crown of their head to their waistbands. I have referred to this delightful picture, because next to the display of the fairer beauty of the city in the rides on the *Paseo*, which occurs at the same hour, it seems the most striking feature in the gayer life of this wealthy city. These extremes of taste in social enjoyment and intercourse, and ostentation, are exhibited in close proximity, not out of earshot but for the city wall. The frantic and hideous orgies of the African heathen, and the joyous and graceful exhibition of Christian beauty, side by side, and only separated by a wall. If stronger contrasts can be presented in as narrow a view, my researches have not yet disclosed them to me.

I saw the Captain-General on the *Posco*, and noted his appearance as closely as the opportunity permitted, he being one of the notabilities of the day, and destined, probably, to make a more distinguished figure in history than his merits would win for his name. He is a decent looking gentleman of about fifty, of medium height and figure, grave aspect of countenance, rather mild and benevolent in expression than otherwise. He is not thought to be a bad man, but feeble only. MARVIN GALLIANO, his political secretary, is said to be the malignant and scheming spirit whose wicked counsels originate all the embarrassing measures of his chief, and will doubtless hasten the extinction of the Spanish dominion here. We learn this morning, by the *Isabel*, the election of Gen. PIERCE to the Presidency. The Creoles with one voice exult in the result, feeling an assured confidence that his accession will mark the final period of their oppression. I confess I have more than one motive in hoping that their deliverance will not be so long postponed. If there was any courage or generosity in the present administration, I am sure it would not. The return of Judge SHARKEY to the discharge of his duties as Consul, has given very great satisfaction to his countrymen. He is a very intelligent and competent officer, and his presence is felt to be some security to Americans and their interests. But since the departure of the *Powhattan* no ship of our navy has appeared in port, although every one feels that life, liberty and property are in constant peril from the piratical Government, which practices all sorts of atrocities without compunction.

An Incident in the Administration of Cuban Law—Arrival of Troops—News of the Presidential Election.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

HAVANA, Friday, Nov. 12, 1852.

Not for the purpose of censure, but to show the working of the ordinary police regulations, under the *apprehension* of political motion in the masses, so different from the experience of your readers under the blessed influences of a more liberal institution of Government, I will, as briefly as possible, give the tracery of a recent occurrence, which will shadow to their minds the sorrow that has wrapped many Cuban hearts, and destroyed the happiness of many creole families. ANGELA GUERRA, and daughter LOUISA, a young married lady, were imprisoned by order of the Captain-General, on the denunciation of a tool of the Government, for having occupied themselves with the embroidery of a Cuban banner—the "lone star," or something analogous thereto. They were brought from the eastern extremity of the island, and incarcerated in the common prison built by TACON, and bearing his name. Deprived of the comforts of life to which they had been accustomed, and treated with *unbecoming* severity and rigor, without that regard for difference of sex, which is generally permitted to soften the harsher features of the law, especially when the offence arises from a difference of sentiment, merely political. After publications in the United States, had made known the details of *this*, and other like treatment *distributed* by hard taskmasters, who would give no straw to their brickmakers, there was an anxious desire to relieve the superior authority of the odium that was gathering to his credit, to be fastened irrevocably to his history in the future, and a labored article of refutation was prepared for the press, which has not been given to the light. They were immediately released from prison, and returned to their friends in Havana. The young lady was moreover visited *in person*, at her temporary residence, by the highest functionary of the land, to smooth over the harshness which had been exercised in her behalf, under the *overpowering* sense of justice. At this visit, a letter, *prepared in the palace*, was presented for her signature, purporting to give the history of her confinement and trial, contradictory of the statements which had obtained credence at home and abroad, as to the exercise of unnecessary cruelty. This letter the lady declined signing, stating "that it was not in verity with the facts;" that by General CANEDO, *as a gentleman*, she had been treated with courteous attention—as Captain-General of Cuba, she had been treated by him with unjustifiable severity and harshness, considering her sex, position, and alleged offence. By her Judges and the executive officers of the law, the same measure had been meted to her with great care to avoid the claims of clemency charity and indulgence, which her sex would seem to warrant, while the *cover-smiles* of Spanish politeness were ever at her disposition. She could not sign the letter as it was written, but she would, with pleasure, make the needful corrections, so that it should be consistent with truth and fact, if desired by the General." "My dear young lady, what a Filibustero you are!" "Now, General, is it had to be a Filibustero? What is your conception of a Filibustero, General?" "A Filibustero, my dear young lady!—yes, it is very bad to be a Filibustero! A Filibustero is a very bad man—one that plunders upon sea and land—kills innocence and purity—destroys the peace of families and nations—who robs, ravages and burns everything upon his path, for the accomplishment of his desires." "I do not think so, General, and as you have been so kind as to give me your definition, if you will be still more indulgent, I will give you my feeble conception of a Filibustero of the present day. A Filibustero, as I apprehend the term now in use, is a man, who under the influence of a pure and unselfish patriotism, wishes others to enjoy the blessings of civil and religious freedom, which the casualty of birth has made his own. He is willing with his prayers and his blood, to be the instrument of its procurement for an oppressed people; he would not reap where he has not planted, nor be unfaithful in the use of the mental and physical capacities given him for good in his day and generation; such is the basis of the character as I have pictured it, in my long prison-nights, and it has helped me to consolation and comfort." "Let us change the subject, my dear young lady; I am afraid of you." "Afraid of yourself, General; for I can prove *you* a Filibustero." "No more, my dear young friend." After further conversation, upon various, less-exciting topics, the Chief, on retiring, left with her the letter, requesting her to make such corrections as she deemed proper, and send it to him. The letter was rewritten and sent to the Palace, but it *did not appear as was intended*, in the *Diario de la Marina*, of the next day, in justification of the conduct of the Captain-General, and the several officers, who were implicated in the needlessly cruel treatment of ANGELA GUERRA's daughter and others. Of the young lady I have no personal knowledge; that she is a lady—the fact—she has been visited by the Captain-General of Cuba, and others, his peers, as gentlemen. The ungentle treatment of her husband, has deprived her of a home, and has been the cause of censure, entirely undeserved, as I am assured by her friends; and that she is a gentle, quiet and unoffending woman, representing the feelings and spirit of many of her sex in Cuba. She is at present living in Havana with her mother.

I observe an order from the Queen's Attorney of the Military Commission, dated Nov. 3, and published in the *Gazette of Havana*, calling upon Don JOSE ELIAS HERNANDEZ to present himself at the prison within six days, to answer to the offence of unfaithfulness, &c. He is now living in the City of New-York, I believe, and will not be able to meet the demand in time to save himself from the *appearance* of contumacious disobedience.

Some fifteen hundred troops have been recently sent to the country, and dispersed in small detachments on the north coast, west of the City for the benefit of *health* and improvement in discipline and drill, and ten pieces of field artillery in the same direction. I am informed that in every village and hamlet a small piquet is quartered.

Intelligence from one quarter to another may be *specially* transmitted—the slow telegraph. We have a rumor that the *Crescent City will* be permitted to enter on her trip from New-Orleans, discharge and receive, passengers and mails, for this time *only*—the *public policy* in regard to that *fated* steamer having changed immediately after her departure, as Capt. DAVENPORT received notice that his ship would not be allowed entrance again; and the *blockading squadron* is still off the port; so, we shall know, what we shall know, when she comes, and not till then.

Whatever may occur, we feel assured that Judge SHARKEY, our Consul, will stand by the dignity and honor of the country; that unpleasant relations will not be precipitated by any injudicious action on his part, and any change will have to be determined by the course of Spanish action; they have made their own case, and must abide the issue. The Consul has not yet taken a house, preferring, *for the present*, to occupy rooms at the "Hotel Cubano," kept by Mrs. SARAH E. BREWER, which is probably the house where *more comfort* is obtained than any other in our City. Quite a splendid celebration of the birthday of the Prince of WALES took place on board of the English steamer *Highflyer*, evening and night of the 9th inst., under the management of Mrs. CRAWFURD, lady of the British Consul. All the official dignity of Havana was in attendance—and more—all the beauty, a most brilliant display; although the night was tempestuous, it wore well, and the most delicate were perfectly protected. Three hundred additional troops have been thrown into Cardenas.

The health of Havana is at its best—there is no sickness. The people are amiable—the authorities glad to welcome the stranger with their usual formalities, and there is no reason why it should not be availed of for health, or any other purpose.

The news received by the steamer *Isabel*, from Charleston, yesterday, and confirmed by the *Black Warrior*, in from Mobile, last evening, has met the intense excitement which waited the result in the bosoms and minds of the antagonistic members of the Cuban family. The election of Mr. PIERCE, being placed beyond doubt, has given to the Creole face a short joyous cast, which is really infectious, while the Spaniard's has become much elongated with a vinegar aspect that sets the teeth on edge, and sends a chill along the whole line of *blue collars* (the *civil* guard) from the wharf to the palace. The officials have become quite facetious since the morning of yesterday, and a very slight inclination to be more courteous towards Americans in discharge of their duties on board the steamers than is the wont of *Idera* and his gang of *secret* police—remarkable by their coarse deportment and the bludgeons they wear—a corps of the particular institution of CANOVO, drawn from the dregs of the Havana loafing and pad-community, ready *to denounce* or *to stab in the dark*. In the country, they have adopted a new method of *extracting testimony*, which has been applied with considerable liberality, as I am advised, in the Pine River District—the lash as long it can be endured, to white overseers of estates, until they are made to utter words putting in jeopardy the lives and property of their employers.

OCCATOR.

FROM ASPINWALL AND KINGSTON.

Arrival of the United States.

The steamship *United States*, Capt. BERRY, arrived yesterday morning from Aspinwall via Kingston. She brings no later dates from California.

The *United States* left Aspinwall Nov. 8, at 6 P. M., and arrived at Kingston at 6 P. M. on the 10th, in 48 hours.

Left Kingston for New York on the 11th, at 4 P. M.

Left at Aspinwall ship *Cornelius*, discharging railroad iron.

The steamship *Cortes*, of the New-York and San Francisco Steamship Line, left San Francisco Oct. 20th, arrived at Panama Nov. 3d, in 14 days, and was to leave Panama on the 5th, with the passengers by the *United States* for San Francisco. Her passengers for New-York came by the *United States*.

The following is the specie list of the *United States*:

A. Forbes, $13,511; Dale, Austin & Co., $13,040; A. A. Low and Brother, $43,300; Minot and Hooper, $32,900; Allen and Parson, $6,500; Davis, Brooks & Co., $10 000. Total, $120,151.

The following is the list of passengers by the *United States*:

L. C. Sands, M. E. Bradley, J. E. Maxwell, Mrs. Tenner, Mrs. Fensby, C. H. Baily, Mr. Miles, L. Byl, J. H. Losey, Mr. Gibbs, E. Bisie, Mr. Prescott, Mr. Pallatier, J. Frank, J. Houston, Mr. Smith, B. Kassenary, H. Cohen, H. Levy, A. Gholdston, W. H. Luther, S. H. Colburn, A. C. Fuller, Osma Ung, W. A. Williams, W. H. Johnson, Mr. Miles, Mr. Piques, J. Q. A. Tilton, J. Call, R. Townsend, Mons. Gwyper and lady, G. W. Stillwell, Swanson, A. W. Shipley, A. Mansfield, Mr. Caro, Mr. Fenner, Mr. Keeman, Mr. Pertinillo, J. M. Gibson, J. W. H. Pattee, J. Wallace, J. N. Bell, N. E. Gifford, J. N. Love, E. J. Benton, John Earl, Saml. R. Batch, D. A. Miller, W. A. Settler, D. Pettigrew, Joseph Black, E. J. Laforge, Oliver Cherry, A. W. Calle, E. B. Treat, M. Cohen, J. W. Stern, J. Kirkpatrick, Jno. Kirkpatrick, C. Howland, Peter Mann, G. Skiss, D. Cohen, W. Murray, Mrs. Trumbull, Mrs. Lavello, A. B. Osborne, H. H. F. Williams, Capt. S. Studley, and 92 in the steerage.

The dates from Kington are to the 10th inst.

The papers contain no items of special interest.

The Legislature opened on the 9th. The Governor's speech referred to the subject of the import duties, was attracting much attention; and gave the members some wholesome advice.

"Believing as I do, that the immediate fortunes and fate of those who are specifically designated as the planting interest, depends mainly upon what may be done for the benefit of the Colonies by the Imperial Parliament or for Jamaica in particular, by the associated efforts of those who are connected with that interest, and who are resident in the United Kingdom, although I would earnestly exhort and implore you to second and support, with hearty good will, any provisions or plans which may be calculated to arrest the course of the misfortunes, and to restore in full measure the prosperity of a class so important, and on which the prosperity and the social character and the station of this Island, in the scale of British Colonies, and in the world, so greatly depend; it is certainly in the correction of the particular and positive abuses which are patent to all, and in a general and comprehensive legislation, which, keeping steadily in view the permanent interests of the whole community, might find its materials and its strength in the very elements of society, that I think your labors would at present be most successfully and beneficially employed."

On the reading of the 35th rule of the House, Mr. PHILLIPS proposed the following amendment: "That no grant of money shall be proposed in the House which has not been recommended to the House from a committee of the whole House, and that no grant of money, nor vote of credit shall be proposed to the House, or to the Committee on the State of the Island, unless due notice shall have been given at least seven days previously.

The American ship *Euphemia*, which was on shore since her arrival, was got off on Thursday last, and came up Kingston harbor on Friday. She had to discharge about 500 tons of coals to lighten her.

The town of Falmouth has been free from rain during the past week, but the state of health in it has not been favorable. The *Tracksman*, referring to these circumstances, observes: "The weather has been dry and pleasant during the week; but we regret to state that we cannot make as favorable a report of the state of health. Fevers, accompanied sometimes with ague, and influenza, prevail generally throughout the parish; but, thanks be to an All-merciful Creator, we are glad to inform our friends at a distance, that the prevailing sickness has not proved fatal, as yet, among those who have been attacked. We still continue to hear of a case of measles occasionally occurring among the families both in town and country."

From the Mormons—Later from Utah—Indian Hostilities.

From the St. Louis Union, Nov. 5

Among the passengers who arrived yesterday from the Missouri, on the *Tamour No. 2*, were J. H. KINKEAD, Esq., and Judge REID, of the Supreme Court of the flourishing Territory of Utah. Mr. KINKEAD and his party started for the States one day after the departure of the mail, which reached Independence several days ago. The news from the Territory is not of startling importance, yet we are glad to learn that its affairs were in the most prosperous condition. The crops had turned out admirably, and the agricultural class was, of course, in fine spirits. Trade of almost every description was remarkably brisk, and the regular merchants were exceedingly fortunate in being able to transact a large and remunerative business. In fact, there was no cry of hard times.

So far as we could ascertain, the officers and the people were getting along in a most satisfactory manner, and no outbreak was anticipated. The Pawnee Indians were again becoming disorderly, and had been committing depredations on California emigrants. The guilty parties were, however, discovered and apprehended, and would be dealt with in a proper manner. The Sioux and Cheyennes tribes were anxious to declare war against the Pawnees, and were seeking only for an opportunity to commence active hostilities.

We may soon expect to see a lot of active propagandists from Salt Lake in our midst. A party was passed on the way in, and the members of it are composed almost entirely of missionaries. Judge REID, who had been recently appointed, was on his way to this new locality; but the journey across the plains did not agree with his health, and he returned from Fort Laramie.

The St. Louis *Republican* says: "By the printed proceedings of the Mormon Conference, held at Salt Lake, in the Tabernacle, on the 28th of Aug. last, we learn that a large number of Elders were appointed to missions in various quarters of the globe. Faithful to their creed, and duty to the Church, all or nearly all of them, immediately departed to their several stations. They went without "purse or scrip," and most, if not all of them, reached Kanesville. Those appointed at this recent conference go abroad, some for three and others for seven years, and the injunction they bear from the Church is, that during that period they must forget their wives, children, friends, and all worldly interests, and devote themselves, in thought and in practice, to the propagation of their doctrine, and making of converts.

"ORSON PRATT, a veteran in the cause, and a man of considerable ability, whom we have known for many years, goes to Washington City, and has a general supervision of the Saints throughout the United States. We are informed that the book publications of the church will be in Washington, and under his supervision and direction. These Missionaries go out to make converts to their faith, and gather them into the Salt Lake Valley, preparatory to the day when they shall be commanded by God to return to the resting-place of the faithful and upright in Jackson County, in this State. This system of missionaries was commenced in 1832, under a revelation to JOE SMITH, and from that day forward they had labored most faithfully. They now have missions and missionary establishments throughout Europe, in many parts of Asia, Africa, and the Islands of the Sea. They claim that the rapid and universal spread of their faith is one of the *miracles* of the day; and it is certainly most extraordinary. We believe that from nearly every missionary station, there are some of the converts assembled in Salt Lake Valley."

Mr. Webster's Person.

Advancing to the front of the stand or platform, Mr WEBSTER stood with his arms folded over his chest, like a statue, calmly awaiting the subsidence of the waves of popular applause. It was long before the surges of that ocean of sound ceased, nor did they entirely so, until, as if weary of adulation, he stretched forth his arm, and then "there was a great calm."

Before he speaks let me, as well as I can with this pen of mine, sketch the personal appearance of this great man.

Did you ever, reader, gaze with a sort of undefined awe on the cast of some grand old head in the mythological gallery? Doubtless you have. Then you will form some idea of the magnificent cranium of DANIEL WEBSTER. Never was anything like it in past time, I believe—never again, I equally believe, shall men look upon its like. The development was perfect—the different portions so finely balanced as to challenge admiration and defy criticism. SPURZHEIM has recorded his opinion of it, and I take it he was no mean authority. Over the high, broad bulging forehead, was carefully swept aside dark brown hair, exhibiting its unparalleled surface. I said *bulging* forehead, and by such word I can best express that protuberance of the anterior portions of the frontal bones, which in a great measure contributed to form the cavernous orbits, in which his dark eyes glowed rather than shone. These orbits, moreover, were shadowed by bushy brows, that lent additional expression to the wondrous eyes beneath and within. Wondrous, indeed, they were, and searching as the fabled basilisk's. In their repose they lay like those of the sphynx—mysterious, awful, yet serene—but when the soul burned, it was wonderful to see how they would kindle, and blaze up. They were almost more than mortal eyes, and worthy of the domed palace of mind beneath which they seemed perpetually to keep "watch and ward." The nose was large, and thickest at its point. Perhaps it may be asserted that this feature was the mar-all of harmony in Mr WEBSTER's face; it was not, however, unnoticeable—nothing belonging to him could be. The great feature (next to the eyes) was the mouth; and, let people say what they will about the eyes, the mouth is the grand expressional feature of the human countenance. You may out-stare the eyes, but you cannot stop the lip from quivering under strong emotion. Well, then, Mr WEBSTER's mouth was large and decisive; the lips such as one might suppose a cataract of eloquence to pour over; capable of vast and varied change, it could express scorn, hatred, love, tenderness, sorrow or joy. But its most remarkable character was its smile. I heard a lady remark not long since, that "WEBSTER smiled as no other man ever did, or ever could smile," and I believe her; and so will all who have marked that face illuminated. I do not think the phrase illuminated inappropriate, for generally the face was clouded—partly owing to the singular swarthiness of his complexion, and partly to the severity of its owner's thoughts. The angles of this organ had what KRAFT calls "a downward drag austere." The chin was well shaped, and its apex half buried in a white neckcloth, each dark cheek being flanked with collars turned down.

Mr. WEBSTER's figure, like his mind, was cast in a large mould. Broad and deep was the chest, sinewy and symmetrical the arms, and the figure altogether such as a strong son of ADAM. He was dressed—but why describe that familiar costume. In such he walked our streets; in such he stood in the Senate; in such he often addressed admiring millions; and in such he reposes at Marshfield,

"Nor in sheet, nor in shroud they bound him,"

but in his habitual dress he sleeps his last sleep; and who will not agree with me in thinking that such habiliments are far less objectionable than the hideous ceremonie of the sepulchre. Mr. WEBSTER's eloquence has been so frequently described that it would be sheer impertinence on my part to more than slightly advert to it. What struck me most was its solidity. No claptrap, no roundabout arguments, no rhetoric flash. As a Down Easter once said to me—"Every word of Dan's weighs a pound." And the Yankee was right. His voice was magnificent—flexible without feebleness, sonorous without gloom, piercing without harshness. Now he would appal by his thunder, now dazzle with his lightning—now charm with his poetry, and anon sadden with his pathos. To compare or construct him with other orators would not be to give a fair estimate of his eloquence. He stood alone, and by his own standard must he alone be judged.—*Boston Atlas.*

The Alleged Coal Bed of Lake Superior.—Charles Whittlesey, Esq., of Cleveland, has written to the Lake Superior *Journal*, avowing his disbelief in the existence of coal in that region. The locality of the alleged coal bed is at the southern extremity of the bay, lying between Keewenaw Point and the Huron Mountain district. Mr. WHITTLESEY, who is a skillful mineralogist, remarks:

"I do not hesitate to assert that there does not exist, and of course never has been, and never will be found a workable coal vein on Lake Superior.

"The American and the Canadian surveys enable me to lay down the outlines of the rock formations on both shores.

"There are no indurated and stratified rocks among them of the carboniferous era, or of the more recent coal bearing strata. The shales or slates of the Anse in which the pretended coal has been found, are of the oldest rocks known to geology, even below the Potsdam Limestone. There are no stratified sedimentary rocks touching Lake Superior nearer than the "Trenton Limestone," which is low down in the Silurian system. Bitumen is distributed through all the rocks, even in those of igneous origin. It is possible that seams of solid bitumen may have been found in these slates, or perhaps it may be carbon in the shape of anthracite or united with a little iron, as in plumbago—veins of solid bitumen have been found in very ancient rocks, and they are sometimes of practical value.

"But the structure of the earth is now pretty well known, and in no case are beds of coal found in rocks of the age of those on Lake Superior. There is either deception or want of knowledge in the statements that have reached you in regard to such beds. The region has merits enough in its unparalleled mines of copper and iron, whereon to stand without resorting to fictitious ones. We may both of us live to see the mines of Cornwall and the smelting works Swansea, ruined by the Lake Superior Copper finding its way into England.

"The consumption of Russia and Swedes iron, I expect to see diminished, and eventually cease before the gradual introduction of Lake Superior iron.

"But having answered your query respecting the supposed coal mines of the Anse, I will not prolong this letter."

At Charlottetown, recently, Mrs. Davis, wife of the member to the Provincial Legislature from that place, and daughter of Samuel Waite, of Fredericton, had her clothes take fire while engaged in the kitchen, and rushed into a bedroom, where her shrieks called a servant, who threw a blanket over her, but in the intensity of her agony she threw it off, and rushed into the street, where some person extinguished the flames. She lingered a few days and then died. An infant child of Mr Cruise of the same place, was also burned to death while its parents were at work in a field adjoining the house.

GEOLOGY—WEBSTER AND KENT.—Mr. WEBSTER attended Commencement at Dartmouth College in 1831, and in an animated conversation upon geology and kindred sciences, with the Professor in that department, lamented his inability, for want of time, to read learned works on

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, NOV. 18, 1852.

☞ Persons wishing the *Daily Times*, morning or evening, served at their residence or places of business, can receive it regularly by sending a note to that effect, through the penny post, to this office.

☞ Persons wishing the *Daily Times* in Philadelphia, can have it served at their houses by application to T. R. CALLENDER, No. 88 South-Third st.

News of the Morning.

By the arrival of the steamer Black Warrior, we have accounts from Havana to the 12th inst. The Crescent City difficulty has been revived at the instance of some of the old Spaniards, who represented to the Captain General, that his retrogression in the matter would have the appearance of cowardice, and finally persuaded him to insist that his understanding with Judge CONKLING only related to one voyage. When the Black Warrior left Havana, a Spanish man-of-war steamer was cruising off the Moro, with orders to prevent the Crescent City from entering the port, at all hazards. There seems good authority, however, for believing that the Captain General already regrets a renewal of the trouble, and that if the steamer persists in going in, she will be permitted. Other American vessels were treated with marked civility. We give some translations from the Havana papers, and two interesting letters from our correspondents in that city.... The steamship United States arrived yesterday from Aspinwall *via* Kingston, with California passengers. She brings no later intelligence from the Pacific. From Kingston, Ja., we have dates to the 10th inst. The Colonial Legislature opened on the 9th. The Governor's speech, referring to the subject of the import duties, was attracting much attention. The American ship Euphemia, which had been on shore, was got off by discharging her of 500 tons of coal.

The Legislature of New-Hampshire assembled at Concord, yesterday, and Governor MARTIN delivered his annual message, which congratulates the people on the social, educational and political condition of the State; recommends economy and equality of taxes; suggests action for preserving the public lands; virtually recommends the abolition of the statute of limitations in relation to the collection of debts, and suggests some additional legislation to prevent accidents on Railroads and in manufactories. A Committee of the House was appointed to take measures demonstrative of the sympathy, respect and regard of the State of New-Hampshire, in view of the death, and towards the memory of DANIEL WEBSTER.... Two trains ran over Lake Shore Railroad, yesterday, from Cleveland to Buffalo. The event was celebrated in Buffalo by the firing of cannon..... Lieut. DAVENPORT and Purser SMITH, of the "Crescent City," have declined the public dinner tendered them by the citizens of New-Orleans.... Major RIPLEY ARNOLD, arrived at New-Orleans from the Texas frontier, reports everything quiet among the Indians.... SAMUEL BYRNE was arrested at Baltimore yesterday on the charge of kidnapping a free colored woman from Virginia, and selling her as a slave.... Mrs. GEORGE FLICK drowned herself at Philadelphia yesterday morning. She had been deranged for some time past.... Madame SONTAG gave a full dress rehearsal at Boston yesterday morning, in the presence of about 400 clergymen. After the rehearsal the songstress was addressed by Rev. Dr. SHARP in appropriate and touching terms. The Protestant and Catholic Clergy each presented her with a handsome Bible.

Our local columns this morning present several matters of interest. Hon. HORATIO SEYMOUR, Governor elect of this State, delivered an interesting lecture at Metropolitan Hall last evening, which we give in full ... The trial of JAMES DOYLE, for the murder of Mrs. CONWAY, was concluded in the Oyer and Terminer yesterday, the Jury finding a verdict of "Guilty," but recommending the prisoner to mercy.... At the regular meeting of the Farmers' Club, held yesterday at the rooms of the American Institute, Mr. C. A. SHELTON, Mr. DYE, and Rev. Mr. FITCH, all of California, made some highly interesting statements relative to the agricultural advantages of that State. Mr. SHELTON is the pioneer of scientific agricultural research in California, and has brought with him to this city drawings and specimens of about two hundred varieties of the California plants and flowers. He proposes to return to that State in a few weeks with a hundred thousand choice fruit trees. The enterprise is an extensive one, but cannot fail to prove highly remunerative.

The Administration and Cuba.

We copy from the *Republic*, an attempt to define the position of our Government in regard to the exclusion of the *Crescent City* from the port of Havana by the authorities of Cuba. Considered as a semi-official declaration, it may be deemed high praise to say of it, that it does not essentially deepen the darkness which it pretends to dispel. We gather from it,—though with no great certainty as to the correctness of our conclusion, the following points:

1. That Mr. GEORGE LAW is a decided Filibuster,—and that the Government will not willingly do anything that may meet his views or promote his purposes. As Mr. LAW is a person with whose plans and sentiments we are not especially familiar, we are not prepared to doubt the wisdom and propriety of these extraordinary precautions against him taken by the Government of the United States.

2. That the authorities of Cuba have a perfect right to exclude Purser SMITH from Havana, if they have any reason to suppose him a dangerous person. And this position, being impregnably fortified by the examples of England, France, and South Carolina, we are not prepared nor disposed to dispute.

3. That whether Mr. SMITH is, or is not, a "dangerous person"—whether he has ever done anything to warrant his exclusion upon such grounds, or not, is a matter for the Cuban authorities alone to decide. "So long as they *consider* their grounds of suspicion valid," says the *Republic*, "neither he, nor we, can complain." This, too, may perhaps be good law:—but if it is, we should like to know what the *Republic* means by saying afterwards that "the Administration will guard unflinchingly the personal rights of American citizens "visiting Cuba, who do not compromise themselves by an infraction of the local law." Who is to determine whether they do, or do not, thus "compromise" themselves? Mr. SMITH is an American citizen—having personal rights to be protected under the principle involved in this assurance. The Cuban authorities asserted that he has violated their "local laws." He denies it under oath. Still he is excluded; his personal rights are disregarded; and the Administation, according to the *Republic*, "is neither prepared nor disposed to call in question" the propriety of this action. Its vaunt, therefore, about protecting he personal rights of American citizens, is very hollow gasconade; inasmuch as the exclusive right to judge whether they are entitled to such protection, or not, is conceded to the authorities of Cuba.

4. That in excluding the *Crescent City* because Mr. BARNUM was on board, the Cuban authorities "*violated the spirit, if not the letter, of "the treaty existing between Spain and the United "States;*" and that "this was an act which admits of no justification." Very well. This is coming to the point. Of course, such a violation of the treaty will not be permitted to occur again. And yet, upon the heels of this explicit declaration, follows the statement that if Mr. LAW persists in sending the *Crescent City* to Havana with Purser SMITH on board, "he will be permitted to extricate himself from the dilemma "that may result, as best he can." In other words, the Government will *not* interfere to prevent a renewal of what it has deliberately and distinctly pronounced a "violation of an existing treaty," and *such* a violation as "admits of no justification"! And this is what the *Republic* styles "maintaining to the fullest extent the right of American vessels to trade with Havana"

The *Republic* is profoundly astonished at the intention of citizens of New-Orleans to give Purser SMITH a dinner; and is equally puzzled to understand for what anybody can cheer Mr. LAW. We quite agree with the official organ that neither of these individuals has done anything very remarkable *per se*. But they happen to have furnished the occasion for testing the manliness and courage of the present Government of the United States; and demonstrations of respect for them are nothing more than indignant protests against the halting, vacillating pusillanimous policy which seeks to evade the responsibility of protecting the honor and the interests of the country, by sneering at the individuals in whose persons they happen to be represented. A good many high-minded people sneered at HAMPDEN, in his day, for the littleness of refusing to pay a three-and-sixpenny tax to the English Government; but now-a-days their names are not recalled with special honor.

Col. Benton in Congress.

The gallant Colonel BENTON made perhaps a military *faux pas* when he published the plan of his campaign against abuses at the capital. It might have answered very well to declare war in general terms against existing wrongs; but to descend to specifications, and indicate his foes by name, and his grounds and purposes *seriatim*, was a shade less judicious than other acts of the chivalrous Colonel that might be named. His adversaries will have time to arm themselves at all points, arrange their tactics, dig their mines, lay their ambushes, and so surround the challenger with their engines the moment he sits down to the task, as to make his labors perfectly Herculean.

Unfortunately, the Colonel has disclosed a wide gap in his armor, and it will go hard but some one of his antagonists plants a successful thrust at the point. His craving for certain Western enterprises is the secondary staple of his recent manifesto. That every man has his price, is an adage exceedingly defective as a rule; but we shall not be sure that Col. BENTON has not his until he has passed the ordeal triumphantly. His metal is tougher than ordinary, but better tempers have yielded to smaller temptations. To men-buying speculators, the Missourian only appears as an article for which an extravagant price must be paid before they can have him in their pound. The price is simply a railroad from St. Louis to the Pacific, and certain concessions in the way of river improvements, land grants, and a few unimportant matters of the same kind. These will be tendered to the Colonel very much in the same way as another log-rolling transaction was executed many centuries ago, on an exceeding high mountain, and we shall see whether he will be proof to the lure. It is the most obvious way to approach him. He has pointed it out. He will be pardonable, at least among all those who estimate the strength of his local attachments adequately; for there is hardly any sacrifice Col. BENTON is not ready to make in behalf of pet projects, or to benefit that great West which monopolizes his thoughts, affections and imagination. Himself he has repeatedly but vainly staked in the service. If the Colonel fight through his term, and fight on, even when his own ends are answered, he will enjoy a reputation as a patriot and national-souled statesman, which has not been generally assigned him.

English Opinion on the Colonies.

If we did not know how actively the principle of innovation is working among the British Colonies of South America—in the legislature and the press—we should be able to gather from various organs of English opinion enough to convince us that these dependencies are making a pronounced progress in the ways of change. The *Westminster Review* believes the Colonies are growing too independent, and wishes to establish a sort of guarantee for their continued connection with the mother country. For this purpose it proposes a *Federation* of them all, and delegates to be sent from each, who should meet in London and constitute a Consultative Assembly. The duty of this last would be to advise the Home Government in all matters of Colonial policy—that is, in all questions of legislation and taxation, and all acts of executive and judicial authority, relative to British North America. But the *Times* strongly opposes such a very clumsy piece of conservatism, and points out the danger of letting the Colonies feel anything like a common interest, and act in confederation; seeing that confederation would pave the way to independence. But in thus opposing a scheme which might have the effect of impairing the imperial supremacy, the *Times*, as if under the influence of a spirit which it could not resist, allows that the English Parliament meddles too much with the local affairs of the Colonies, and then goes on to say that "the proper way to do justice to the Colonies and ourselves is, to leave them to manage their own provincial affairs, without interference from us, and for us to manage imperial affairs without obstruction from them. So long as a community is content with such a position, let it remain a Colony. When it aspires to regulate its own external relations, without reference to the policy of the rest of the Empire, it no longer feels and acts as a dependancy, and *the sooner it casts off the form of a relation of which the substance is gone, the better for all parties.*"

This is very remarkable—coming from a paper like the *Times*, which is always foremost in expressing the inevitable English sentiment, and always by its decided phraseology, or charge of phraseology, giving notice of what is to become an accomplished fact in political statesmanship. The colonists, in any case, and without reference to that journal, are destined to practice the alternative thus submitted. It is not possible that the interests of the continental dependencies can be ruled under laws suitable to an island about three thousand miles off, with a swarming population, or dutifully adapt themselves to an imperial policy. To prove this we may point to the fact that this policy—in the matter of free trade—has been the cause of grumblings manifold and remarkably unfilial, among the colonists. At all events, they may gather some prospective comfort from the knowledge that whenever they resolve to set up for themselves, in a fair Anglo-Saxon way, they may calculate on having the logical and friendly thunders of the *Times* on their side.

The Defences of Cuba.

Our news from Cuba gathers interest as we go on. The attitude of the Government is more decided, and all talk of concession and conciliation is abandoned. The apologetic disposition evinced before the sorry blunder of Mr. CONRAD was committed, in placing our Government in the posture of deprecation, with reference to the affair of the *Crescent City*, is replaced by a contemptuous assurance of security. It is evident that the courage of the viceroy is toned by the large present and prospective martial and maritime force at his disposal, and the backing of those old Spanish dealers in slaves, whose partnership relations with the Queen CHRISTINA give them great weight at the Escurial. But it is doubtless the military arm upon which the Captain-General relies. Thirty-five thousand troops are a formidable body of defenders, equally numerically, supposing other things equal, to the defence of the island against the largest armament at all likely to be directed against it. Thirty-five thousand Spanish soldiers—how different the value of the phrase to what it had three centuries ago. The Spanish infantry was invincible. The best troops of Europe fled before their sturdy columns, and owned their superiority. The Swiss, always famous for their martial skill and drill, were no match for the Spaniards. With them CHARLES V. kept together the vastest and most ill-assorted empire that has existed since the days of the Cæsars; and without them, his sceptre would have been of mist. The Constable of Bourbon at their head carried the Eternal City by storm and escalade; and nowhere, when the command was in judicious hands, did they fail of victory. And to-day the Spanish soldier is what the tedious Peninsular War and all later experience proves him—a spiritless, worthless machine, unendowed with any of the gallant qualities of British or French campaigners, one of whom is potentially equal to three of his degenerate rivals.

When, therefore, we read of Spanish legions guarding the shores of ever-faithful Cuba, we must bear in mind their quality, and obtain the actual value of the grand sum total, by using three as a divisor. Against such a force as this Government can send against them, they could make no permanent stand. Such troops as marched from Vera Cruz to Mexico, and such a commander as SCOTT, whose character for soldiership has survived the Second of November without the slightest damage, could sweep the Island, from one end to the other, in a twelvemonth. In all the constituents of military success, there can be no comparison between the Saxon and the Spaniard. They are not only without the science, skill, and certainty of a well-trained Army, but lack that hearty animus of the American Volunteer, which helps him, in the name of the Lord, to leap over a wall, or in Western idiom, to "whip his weight in wildcats." To a soldiery who are unappalled by the tales of the ancient Spanish infantry, the Spanish infantry of the time present are so many vulnerable shadows.

We say so, however, rather by way of commentary upon the belligerent carriage of Excellency CAÑEDO, than with a view to actual practice. It is obvious that the Deputy mistakes the degree of danger he is exposed to in throwing down the gauntlet, in his cavalier way, to the American people, and needs information. Once possessed of it, such conciliatory conduct will be pursued, as will obviate the duty now urged upon us of putting a sudden, and, if necessary, forcible period to the petty and protracted vexations we are daily exposed to. In thus vaunting every advantage to our own arms in case of a possible contest, we say nothing in a spirit of bravado. The superiority claimed has been demonstrated in advance, and needs no exaggeration. We only regret that the Viceroy fails to heed it duly.

On the other hand, the protective force of the island is amply sufficient to defend it against private assaults. The army, if composed of indifferent soldiers, is made up of first-class policemen, who are scattered over every square league of the soil. They form an elaborate net-work of espionage upon the rumored restlessness of the Creoles. By frequent interchange of station they are prevented from forming personal attachments among the natives, calculated to jeopardize the efficacy of the system. They draw a strict cordon along the shores, acting as a triple *guarda costa*, to prevent treasonable intercourse or access from without. Under such a system, it is simply impossible to place arms in the hands of malcontents, supposing it possible for a cargo of weapons and adventurers to penetrate the vigorous blockade maintained by the navy, wherever a landing is deemed probable or practicable. No body of men drawn freshly from a peaceful population, generally unused to the avocations of the camp and field; indifferently drilled, and indifferently officered, has any chance of success. The impetus of plunder is insufficient to reach the end. A higher and more energetic motive must act; a sense of national dishonor—an appetite for vengeance, an invincible acquisitiveness; and it must act among the people at large, and be directed by the Government, or it fails as the inchoate scheming of a faction. If our Government does its duty it will do what it attempted in the case of LOPEZ—prevent the departure of invading expeditions from the United States. Every such adventure is in direct violation of our own laws, and, as such, ought to be arrested upon our own territory. But while our Government takes all pains to meet the just expectations of the Cuban authorities, as well as of our own people upon this point, it should be quite as careful not to degenerate its own spirit of repelling insult, or its means of redressing it. The only way of enforcing peace upon minds so constituted as his Excellency's, is by parading preparations for the other course. Humility prospers poorly among Castilians. Assure them that their thirty thousand defenders will fade as a mirage before the arms of America, and they will at once put themselves into holiday humor.

Cattle in the Streets.

We would not interfere for anything—but the victors can afford to be magnanimous, and perhaps they will vouchsafe a hearing to our petition, preferred, as it shall be, in all modesty. We humbly pray the newly elected to our Common Council, that they come to the relief of suffering humanity. They will oblige us by reading a little further—for we are not pleading for the very poor, the houseless, or the utterly destitute. We are speaking for ourselves, our wives, our little ones, and possibly for their wives and children also. The droves of cattle in the street, which send not timid women only, but the stoutest men, clambering up the door-steps of strangers—that frighten the drivers of all vehicles, from private carriages to the dirt-cart, into bye-streets—that trample on stray children, and when excited, gore honest citizens to death—we beg of you to relieve us of this nuisance, and cause for daily terror.

We are not ignorant of the difficulties of the task that we ask you to undertake. We know that butchers have votes, and that, being a hardy, enterprising people, their votes are remarkably potent for their number. We do not forget that we have sought in vain for the Alderman who dared to look one of the class in the face, and do a thing contrary to his wishes, though petitioned by all the world beside. But then it is to be remembered that the election is over, and will not return again short of two years. And moreover, it should not be forgotten that other people have votes—men who don't drive cattle. But, there it is again; they who grumble about the cattle in the thoroughfares are the steady, honest folk, who always vote the other ticket, or women, who cannot vote at all.

But your honors will oblige us by weighing the following consideration. The foreign population in our midst are not few or far between. Their sentiments with regard to the physical training of their children differ essentially from those of the natives. They permit their hopeful bairns to wander pretty much at will in the street, and adopted Young America is proverbially careless of his personal safety. Well, now suppose that a mad bull should tumble the young citizen down, and before he could recover himself the herd should trample on him, and the little fellow be borne to his distracted home more dead than alive. We say nothing about the distress of the family, nor the sufferings of the injured one—that you don't mind; but the exasperated father cut off from all legal redress, and assured that the mad bull tossed and the herd of beef trampled his little one *according to law*—is there not danger that he will *scratch* you for declining to enact a prohibitory ordinance? Butchers are great, but the "foreign population" are greater. Are you willing to trifle with the "illegant brogue?"

If cattle instinctively trod down none but the members of *our* families it would be different. But they make no such selection. They pitch into Democrats with the same fury as into Whigs. Indeed, it is probable that if three men were gored to death in the City to-day, two of them would be Democrats, and we supposed it a settled principle in political economy that Democrats would not be trampled on by anybody—John Bull or bull-beef.

Gentlemen, you have two years to serve. We cannot ask you to devote all of that time to the welfare of the people. Of course you will not. All we ask is that you will spend a month or so, after taking the oath, in abating nuisances, in promoting much-needed reforms, in making our City as safe as Madrid, or Paris, or Havana to unarmed citizens. Do it with a will, and the good folks will bless you, and teach their children to rise up when your name is called, and respond *blessed*—aye more, they will vote for you. They will overlook a year of rascality succeeding so great a service. They will keep quiet about the tea-room, and your bargains and all that, if only you will make the streets passable, and give us a comfortable assurance that so far as in you lies we may be permitted to die natural deaths at last.

New Theory of Storms.

A number of theories regarding the origin and effects of Storms, have attracted the attention of the Scientific world. Among the most prominent investigators of the subject in this country, are Mr. WM. C. REDFIELD, of this City; Dr. ROBERT STONE, of Philadelphia, Prof. ESPY and Lieut. MAURY. These gentlemen hold different theories, and none have succeeded in enlisting the general sympathy of modern inquirers. Dr. W. BLASIUS, a German savan, who comes to this country highly recommended, has prosecuted a series of careful investigations in the Eastern States during the last four months, and has produced a new Theory of Storms, which differs in some essential particulars from the ideas previously advanced. He thinks the subject has not been properly considered, that all Storms are not whirlwinds, nor all perpendicular currents, and that a tornado is not properly a Storm. He argues further, that no true exposition of all the mysteries of Nature can be made without going to the very commencement of their phenomena,—as, in the animal kingdom, the science of Embryology unfolds truths which had hitherto lain hidden.

Dr. BLASIUS has favored us with a brief account of his observations, which will be found in another part of this morning's *Times*.

☞ WANTED.—Twenty independent Yankee men, under thirty years of age, who dare wear their coats in the street, with a patch the size of a cent and a half on the elbow.

WANTED.—The same number of native-born Americans, in good standing in society, who dare wear their hats, though sound as a well-conditioned life-preserver, if the nap is a little short, and the rim half an inch narrower than the latest fashion.

WANTED.—The same number of gentlemen who are members of "the three learned professions," or in the mercantile line, that would prefer wearing an overcoat three winters in succession, to running in debt for a new one.

WANTED.—Twenty sprucc dry-goods clerks within the City limits, who would be satisfied to dress no richer or more fashionably than their employers.

WANTED.—Twenty gentlemen of strong and robust body, who could help their brothers carry a trunk four blocks on Broadway by daylight.

WANTED.—Twenty, ten, or even five gentlemen, respectably connected, and enjoying an extensive circle of acquaintance, who dare saw a stick of wood before the door of their City residence.

If the above-named gentlemen will meet at any convenient gathering place, something may turn up for their mutual benefit. They may be sure of honorable intentions in this call. It is not to offer proposals from BARNUM, or anything of that sort. Young men of common sense, rally!

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

New-Hampshire Legislature.

CONCORD, N. H., Wednesday, Nov. 17.

The State Legislature assembled this morning, and Governor MARTIN delivered his Message, the leading features of which are as follows:

He commences with a warm congratulation on the social, educational, and political condition of the State, recommending economy and equality in the levying of State taxes;—suggests action for preserving the public lands, and virtually recommends the abolition of the statute of limitations in relation to the collection of debts.

The Message suggests some additional legislation to prevent accidents on railroads and in manufactories.

He refers to the late General Election, and deprecates the bitterness of party strife as exhibited in the late campaign;—and closes with an appropriate notice of the great men recently deceased—CALHOUN, CLAY, WOODBURY and WEBSTER.

A committee of the House was moved for, and will be appointed this afternoon to take steps demonstrative of the sympathy, regret and regard of the State of New Hampshire, because of the death, and toward the memory of the late DANIEL WEBSTER.

The arrangements will doubtless be worthy of the State, and honorable to the memory of the deceased.

The Proposed Dinner to Lieut. Davenport and Purser Smith—From Texas—Preparations to receive General Pierce in Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, Nov. 17.

The mail is through from New-Orleans as late as due.

Lieut DAVENPORT and Purser SMITH of the *Crescent City*, declined the public dinner tendered them by the citizens of New-Orleans.

Major RIPLEY ARNOLD, arrived at New-Orleans from the Texas frontiers, reports everything quiet among the Indians.

The Baltimore City Democratic Convention have appointed a Committee to make arrangements for the reception of General PIERCE on his expected passage through this City to Virginia.

SAMUEL BYRNE was arrested here to-day on a charge of kidnapping a free colored woman, whom he brought from Virginia and sold as a slave.

Madame Sontag in Boston.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Nov. 17.

Madame SONTAG gave a full dress rehearsal this morning, to about 400 Clergymen and their families. Many members of the Press were also present. The first part consisted of Sacred Music, and was beautifully rendered. At the close, the audience joined in a vote of thanks to the fair songstress, and the Rev. Dr. SHARP addressed her in appropriate and very touching terms. Madame SONTAG was much affected. The Protestant and Catholic Clergy each presented Madame S. with a handsome Bible, the title pages of both containing all the names of the Clergy present.

Washington Items.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Nov. 17.

Secretary CORWIN returned last night in excellent health. All the members of the Cabinet are now in Washington.

Senators SMITH and MORTON have remained here during most of the recess. Senators BRODHEAD and PRATT have been here several days on the business of the Mexican Claims Committee, of which they are members.

Representative PAIGE, of N. J., arrived yesterday.

A Woman Shot by a Lunatic.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Nov. 17, 1852.

As Mrs. MARGARET MILLER, accompanied by her son, aged 12 years, was on her way to market, about 8 o'clock this morning, she was shot at on South-street by an insane man of named JOHN DIAMOND.

The ball is supposed to have lodged in her lung, and will probably prove fatal. DIAMOND has been committed to prison. He had two loaded pistols with him, and accuses her of having bewitched him. He has persecuted her for some time.

Suicide.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Nov. 17.

Mrs. GEORGE FLICK, while in a deranged state of mind, drowned herself at Race street wharf, at 3 o'clock this morning. She has been partially deranged for three months past. She was married about two years ago, and leaves a child only ten days old. The unfortunate lady stole from the house while the nurse in attendance upon her was asleep, and her body was found at an early hour this morning on the dock.

Completion of the Railroad between Buffalo and Cleveland.

ERIE, Wednesday, Nov. 17.

Two trains came through from Cleveland to-day at 4 P. M., amidst the firing of cannon and the cheers of the assembled citizens. The road is now completed from Buffalo to Cleveland.

Destruction of a Paper Mill by Fire.

CONNERSTOWN, Wednesday, Nov. 17.

The extensive Paper Mill belonging to A. H. TOWN & BROTHERS, was destroyed by fire about 2 o'clock this morning. The loss is about $30,000. Insured for $6,000.

Southern Mail Failure.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, Nov. 17.

We have no Mail south of Washington this morning. Two New-Orleans Mails are now due.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

BROADWAY, 363, GALLERY IIIS INSPECT TO Public the invites who, ROOT by taken are Crayons only The twelve, eleven, ten, nine, eight, seven, six, five, four, three two but,—one of nothing think would he—only one not—ROOT by taken been has medals of number greatest. The ROOT by taken are Daguerreotypes best The

SECURITY IN COLD WEATHER.—AT THIS season of the year there is no better protection from coughs and colds than the

SILK, MERINO AND WOOLEN UNDERSHIRTS sold at No. 104 Bowery. They protect the person from the effects of sudden change, keep the skin in a healthy condition, and are as remarkable for their cheapness and durability as for other excellencies

A. RANKIN & CO., Hosiers, No 104 Bowery.

BEWARE OF THE CHILLING MILDEW OF THESE cool mornings, and the corroding dampe of these apparently bewitching nights. Be fortified with a package of Mrs. JERVIS'S COLD CANDY, that all time and universally admitted good remedy for coughs, colds, hoarseness, and other throat and lung complaints. Sold by Mrs. W. JERVIS, No 166 Broadway; Mrs. HAYES, Brooklyn; ZIEBER, Philadelphia, and by Druggists generally.

THEY ARE COMING—THE HOLIDAYS ARE COMING!—But those splendid Games, Toys, Dolls, and Fancy Goods of every description, which have been imported expressly for the Holidays, have come, and are now opened at TUTTLE'S EMPORIUM, No. 345 Broadway. In beauty, variety, and extent, they are not to be equalled in this country. This hint will be sufficient for those who care for the first choice.

MAGAZINE OF GUNS, PISTOLS, SWORDS AND Drums, together with Dolls, Whips, Cabs, Prepellors, Sleighs, &c. A large and varied assortment of Toys, selected for cheapness and durability, always on hand, at the Fancy and Utility Store, No. 128 Canal-st. J. KELLOGG.

WE WOULD ADVISE THOSE WHO HAVE NOT already called upon Messrs. THOMPSON & ROESLER, manufacturers of fine Furs, No. 19 Maiden-lane, to do so without delay, as their present stock of superior Hudson Bay Sable, Mink Sable, Stone Martens, Pitch and other Furs, is fast disappearing on account of the great demand made on them during the late Wintry weather. They have a variety of furs for children.

FOWLERS & WELLS, PHRENOLOGISTS, Clinton Hall, No. 131 Nassau-st., N. Y.

BROADWAY FASHIONABLE CLOTHING Establishment.—ALFRED MUNROE & Co., No. 441 Broadway, have on hand, and are continually receiving the most superb styles of

GENTLEMEN'S GARMENTS

of every description, Walking Coats, Business Coats, Dress and Frock Coats of the richest Broadcloths,

FANCY GOODS

of black and fancy Doeskins, and Cassimeres of the latest styles;

VESTS

of rich Velvets, Cashmeres, Canvasses, Embroidered goods, &c., &c.

BOYS' DRESS CLOTHING

of various styles and qualities.

GENTLEMEN'S UNDERGARMENTS

of every description. The whole surpassing the best assortment of well made Clothing to be found in New York.

BOY'S AND CHILDREN'S CLOTHING

on a department in very extensive; the styles, workmanship, and make of which are of the highest order.

Purchasers will be pleased to call and examine for themselves.

ALFRED MUNROE & Co.,

No. 441 Broadway, between Howard and Grand-sts.

CLAY, TAYLOR, BENTON, VAN BUREN, AND hundreds of other distinguished men, have certified to the efficacy of MRS JERVIS'S COLD CANDY, in relieving any complaints. It is a well-established, comfortable family remedy, fruitful in its healing mission, and satisfactory to those who use it. Sold by Mrs. W. JERVIS, No. 166 Broadway; ZIEBER, No. 123 Chambers-st., and at RYE & SMITH'S, No. 177 Market-st., MILLER'S, No. 143, C. H. KING, No. 192, M. W. GRAY, No. 444 Broadway; E. M. GUION, No. 127 Bowery; Miss M. HAYES, No. 175 Fulton, and J. HAYES, No. 146 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

DR. ROGERS' SYRUP OF LIVERWORT, TAR, AND CANCHALAGUA.—This medicine is a scientific remedy for Consumption in all its various stages, and is especially efficacious for a common Cold or Cough. When taken according to the directions, it gives relief almost immediately, and in a few days effects a permanent cure. For sale by A. L. SCOVILL & CO., at the depot, No. 380 Broadway, and by all the retail druggists. Price, in large bottles, $1 each, three bottles for $2 50.

A CERTAIN AS THE SUNRISE IS THE FACT that over the universally inquiring Niagara Falls, is the fame for Mrs. JERVIS'S COLD CANDY. People may smile and call it "mere candy," but it has, commingled with the sugar—which is used to make the medical properties easy to take—as diversified a almolicity, and as happy a combination of astere whole as ever human administration applied to pulmonary ills.

HEALTH AND COMFORT PROMOTED BY WEARING Woollen, Merino and Silk Undergarments, imported and manufactured by RAY & ADAMS. These superior garments have wholly superseded the use of flannels, being warmer, more durable and cheaper. RAY & ADAMS, importers and manufacturers of Undergarments and Hosiery, No. 502 Broadway, opposite the Metropolitan Hotel.

"IT IS NOT FOR A DAY, BUT FOR ALL TIME." Mrs. JERVIS'S COLD CANDY still continues its usefulness in cases of coughs, colds, hoarseness, sore throats, whooping cough, asthma, &c., &c. Sold by Mrs. W. JERVIS, No. 166 Broadway; ZIEBER, Philadelphia; REDDING, Boston; GILMAN, Washington; WRIGHT & CO., New-Orleans, and by Druggists generally.

"A MAN IS KNOWN BY THE COMPANY HE KEEPS."—Very true.—So a Gentleman's Shirt is a sure index to his taste or refinement. Call at Mrs. VAN HOUTEN'S, No. 52 Nassau-st., and see the latest style.

"VAN DEUSEN'S IMPROVED WARPENE" HAS AT length fully established its merits and superior excellence as one of the very best Hair Restoratives now in use. In doing this it has had to contend with the untiring efforts of an opposite influence, conducted wholly for the ignoble and unmanly purposes of decrying its merits and demanding its unparalleled circulation. Those who desire to have their gray hair restored to its first and natural color, and to test its merits in producing a new growth of beautiful and luxuriant locks, can do so by visiting the Depot Rooms, No. 122 Chambers-st., and at RYE & SMITH'S, No. 177 Market-st., MILLER'S, No. 143, C. H. KING, No. 192, M. W. GRAY, No. 444 Broadway; E. M. GUION, No. 127 Bowery; Miss M. HAYES, No. 175 Fulton, and J. HAYES, No. 146 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

FURS AT GENIN'S LOWER STORE.—GENIN solicits the attention of the ladies residing in or visiting New-York to the very extensive assortment of beautiful Furs at his lower store, No. 214 Broadway. Duplicates of all the Muffs, Victorines, Tippets, Cuffs and Fur Gloves, at the Bazaar will be found at the lower establishment. Especial attention is invited to a number of sets of the purest white Ermine and Russian Sable and to the very moderate rates at which these splendid Furs are offered. The assortment of Stone Marten, Mink, Chinchilla and other Furs, is very large and choice, and the prices low beyond all precedent. GENIN, No. 214 Broadway, opposite St. Paul's.

IMPORTANT DISCOVERY.—MR. KNIGHT, OF THE firm of KNIGHT & QUERU, Chemists, No. 57 John-st., up stairs, having for a long while devoted a large portion of his time to the study of the anatomy of the human hair, the various causes of its growth, decay, falling off and turning gray, has now prepared and for sale, a medicine for the hair, called the HAIR REGENERATOR, with which he is entirely successful in restoring the hair of any person to its original color; also, to entirely prevent the hair from falling off in one week. The above is really and truly an article or medicine of much importance, and deserves the attention of the public.

WE WOULD CALL YOUR ATTENTION TO THE large Clothing Establishment of ALFRED MUNROE & CO., No 441 Broadway, where may be found the best assortment of ready Clothing for Gentlemen and Children's wear, made of the best material and by the best workmen. Also Furnishing goods, in great variety. As their business is a cash one and no deviation made from marked prices, they are enabled to sell to their customers the best quality of goods, on the most reasonable terms. Clothes made to order at the shortest possible notice.

LADIES' SHOES.—THE UNMISTAKABLY BEST Ladies' Shoe manufacturer in this City is CANTRELL, and his productions, in superiority of materials, elegance of style and durability, rival the best work of Paris. If the ladies doubt this we advise them to call and examine his delicately-fashioned slippers, for which he received the award of a medal at the late Fair, as being the best imitation of the French slipper. Every article manufactured by him is equally excellent in every particular and all who wish to procure first rate articles at very low prices, should visit him at No. 336 Bowery.

LADIES' FURS.—KNOX'S ELEGANT DISPLAY OF ladies' Furs, comprising every variety, is already attracting general attention and is universally acknowledged to be one of the largest and best selected stocks to be found in this city. KNOX, as every body knows, sells cheap, and the ladies in purchasing their Furs should not fail to visit his establishment, No. 128 Fulton-st. His assortment of Hats for the present season for gentlemen, and Caps and Hats for children, is of the most superior excellence, and his sales in this department are more extensive than ever.

UNION HALL OVERCOATS FOR FALL AND WINTER are all the go, now, which excites no surprise in the minds of those who have examined the immense double, six story establishment of P. L. ROGERS, corner Fulton and Nassau-sts. Every variety of ready-made clothing, for Gentlemen's, Youth's and Children's wear, of the choicest quality of goods, always on hand or made to order by the best of workmen at cheaper prices than can be afforded by any other establishment in New York.

UNION HALL, cor. Fulton and Nassau-sts., N. Y.

WELLS, FARGO & CO.'S CALIFORNIA EXPRESS.—We send our next regular Express by U. S. mail steamer ILLINOIS, on SATURDAY, Nov. 20, at 3 P. M., in charge of our own special messenger, and Freight generally. Freight should be sent in our office, by Friday next, in water-proof order. No package should measure more than 5½ cubic feet, or weigh more than 125 pounds. Small parcels received until 1 o'clock the day the steamer sails.

WELLS, FARGO & CO., No 16 Wall-st.

IT IS A FIXED FACT AMONG BUSINESS MEN THAT much depends upon dress, and any gentleman who respects himself will give that attention to his outward appearance which will command the respect of others. With an eye single to the interest of all classes, H. L. FOSTER invites the attention of citizens and strangers to his Clothing Establishment at No. 27 Cortlandt-st., where every article required in a gentleman's wardrobe can be procured on liberal terms.

WINDOW DRAPERIES, &C.—KELTY & FERGUSON, No. 289½ Broadway and No. 54 Reade-st., have on hand an extensive stock of French Brocatelles, Satin De Laines, Worsted Damask, Lace and Muslin Curtains, Gilt Cornices, and an immense assortment of Window Shades, &c., all of which we are selling full twenty per cent less than any other establishment. Examine the inducements we offer before you purchase.

BOOTS AND SHOES.—THE MOST ELEGANT AND extensive assortment of Boots, Shoes, and Gaiters, to be found in this City, is that of CAHILL'S, No. 377 Broadway. All his goods are of superior manufacture, and his prices are much lower than those of the smaller dealers. We commend economists in shoe leather to CAHILL'S magnificent store, where any article in the trade can be obtained in the best style, and at the lowest prices.

A CHANCE FOR BARGAINS—WE ARE TOLD that JOHN GREASON, of No. 361 Greenwich-st., is just at this time offering some great bargains in Oil Cloths; also some splendid Window Shades are offered extremely low. Paper Hangings, Cornices, Bands, and all the paraphernalia of this branch of the trade, at prices entirely satisfactory.

FRENCH SLIPPERS.—MR. E. J. SMITH, THE agent of the celebrated Parisian manufacturer, MILLEFORT, has an extensive supply of French Slippers, well worth the examination of the fashionable public. His charges are as reasonable as are demanded for inferior articles. His store is at No. 78 Bleecker-st., a few doors west of Broadway.

GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS CHEAP.—THOS MACLAUGHLIN, No. 292 Greenwich, corner of Chambers-st, N. Y., dealer in all kinds and sizes of Under Shirts and Drawers, Collars, Cravats, Stocks, Gloves, Scarfs, Hosiery. Fine shirts made to order in the best manner. Shirts of our own manufacture constantly on hand.

PETERSON & HUMPHREYS, No. 379 BROADWAY, corner White-st., are daily making additions to their already large stock, and are now prepared to exhibit to their friends and the public generally, the most complete and extensive stock of rich and elegant Carpets ever offered in this City. Also, Oil Cloths, of every pattern and color, with the satin finish, for sale on the most reasonable terms.

SUPERIOR FURS.—LADIES, IF YOU WANT TO select from a large assortment of Furs, got up in a superior style, and comprising every modern shape, go to YOUNG'S Premium Fur establishment, No. 92 Bowery. His Stone Martins, Minks, Fitches, &c., &c., are really handsome. His Sontag, or B

POPULAR LECTURES.

Modern Life Anticipated by the Athenian Stage.

A LECTURE—BY PROF. FELTON.

The Fifth Lecture of the Series was delivered at the Tabernacle, last evening, by Prof FELTON, of Harvard University. Subject: *Modern Life Anticipated by the Athenian Stage.*

Rev. Mr. BUSHNARD announced that the Committee had, at the suggestion of numerous friends, decided on reducing the price of admission from 25 to 12½ cents, which would be the charge for tickets in future. On Friday evening, the Sixth Lecture of the Series would be delivered by Rev. Dr. SEARS, of Boston. Subject: *Imagination—Its Culture and Use.* He now presented to the audience Prof. FELTON, of Harvard University, who introduced his lecture by saying:

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: Having been honored with an invitation to deliver one of a Course of Lectures in this place, I accepted it with pleasure. This great and beautiful City—so gigantic in its progress—so brilliant and queenly in its position, and in its civilizing establishments and institutions—so famous in the annals of the country—so urbane and hospitable to strangers—has always been to me a land of promise, for social enjoyment, elegant amusement, and gratifying conversation with refined and cultivated friends. It was, therefore, with no other reluctance that I embraced the opportunity of coming hither at this time, except the doubt of my ability to contribute anything worth your hearing, to your entertainment or instruction. I reluctantly select for my lecture, a subject which my studies as a college teacher, have made me familiar with. If it should fail to interest this audience, I must throw myself on the mercy of the Court, and implore them to take the will for the deed. I shall venture to ask your indulgent company for an hour, on a journey back three and twenty centuries into the past, to pause with me an hour in the city of Athens, to contemplate her condition, and to listen to voices—so long silent, yet so strangely significant—from the Athenian Stage.

Before the time of ARISTOPHANES, the constitution of Athens having undergone many changes and revolutions, had lost the balances on which SOLON relied, to steady the ship of State. But a succession of great men, whose genius had been developed by her free institutions, had labored with patriotic pride, and masterly ability, to make Athens not only the centre of Hellenic culture, but politically the sovereign arbiter of Greece. The slumbering genius of art and poetry, especially in the brilliant administration of PERICLES, awoke to a fervid and fruitful life, astonishing in the splendor of its achievements. She had risen, with strengthened wing, from the dust and ashes of the Persian wars; and Athens had become the central power of a vast confederacy. The immense resources in the shape of contributions, taxes, fines and fees, drawn by the capital from the subject and confederated States, enabled the popular rulers to adorn it with works of Architecture, Sculpture, and Painting, that made the city a museum and gallery for the whole Hellenic world. Every species of literature, and especially that peculiar glory of Athens, the tragic and comic Drama, suddenly rose to the most exquisite perfection of art. It was an age in which genius seemed to run riot in its prodigality, with no fear of hidden danger, and no forethought of coming doom. Letters and art were cultivated, not for a favored class, but for the people; and that the poorest citizen might listen to the majestic tragedy of ÆSCHYLUS, SOPHOCLES, and EURIPIDES; or laugh at the infinite jest of ARISTOPHANES. The resources of the Treasury—the *theorikon* which no statesman dared to divert to any other object, however pressing—were scattered with unstinted liberality among the civic multitude. The dramatic, lyric, musical entertainments; the festive shows and splendors, crowding every season of the year, filled up a round of intellectual gayeties that seemed destined to be immortal. But with all these intellectual riches, Athens was the centre of an illcompacted Empire; and in the Peloponnesus, she had a dangerous neighbor in sullen, proud, and hostile Sparta—with different institutions, jealous feelings, and bitter scorn for the graces of Athenian life. The Spartan was silent; the Athenian was social and talkative; the Spartan pretended to like black-broth; the Athenian thought the black-broth furnished a natural explanation of the Spartan's preference to fall on the field of battle rather than return to the table. The Spartan spent his days in the hardships of the camp; the Athenian liked to take his pleasure in time of peace, and enjoy himself while he could. To the one, life was morose, austere and forbidding—good for nothing but to fight. To the other, it was a scene of elegance, enjoyment, and intellectual delight. There was no common sovereign to hold these hostile tendencies in check. The passion for autonomy—which is, Greek for State Rights,—not only kept Athens and Sparta asunder, as the heads of two opposite political systems, but prevented even the members of their several confederacies from consenting to any effective union, under a common government, whose genial influence might shed its beneficence and its blessings on the nearest and most remote alike. They were held together, mostly through fear and necessity; and frequent occasions were seized to break the fetters of an enforced union—followed by vindictive infliction of exile, confiscation and death. The Amphictyonic Congresses were clothed with slender powers for few and limited purposes, without the means of executing the result of their deliberations. The disease of slavery, which gnawed at the heart of the ancient civilization everywhere, was sapping the foundations of Athenian power and prosperity. Then omens of convulsion threatened, and the shadow of coming civil war was cast across the outward brightness of the picture.

PERICLES was at the height of his influence and the maturity of his genius, when this death struggle for the leadership in Greece broke out; a struggle marked by the worst features of civil war, and a war of races; for the belligerents represented not only different political systems, but the opposing principles of the Ionian and and Dorian descents. The weight of his character and the grandeur of his eloquence, governed the policy of the Athenians.

Unhappily for Athens, in the second year of the war the pestilence struck the city, sweeping off multitudes of the crowded population, demoralizing the survivors, and worst of all, costing the life of PERICLES just at the moment when his great abilities were most needed. THUCYDIDES draws his character in a few brief and significant sentences: "During the whole time that he stood at the head of the State in peace, he governed it with moderation, and watched over its safety; and under him it rose to the highest pitch of greatness. After the war broke out, it was seen that he had a true conception of its power; and after his death, his foresight in relation to the war was still more clearly recognized. The course of his influence was, that powerful in dignity of character and wisdom, and having conspicuously shown himself the most incorruptible of men, he curbed the people freely, and led them, instead of being led by them. For he did not speak to their present favor, endeavouring to gain power on unbecoming means, but dared to brave their anger while holding fast to his own dignity and honor. The Constitution was a Democracy in word; but in fact it was the Government of the most distinguished citizen. Those, however, who came after him, being more on an equality with one another, and each eager to stand foremost, turned to the gratification of the people, and sacrificed to this the public interests.

Such was the fair picture of Athens, and such the character of the great men who ruled her by his wisdom and eloquence. Look on this picture, and on this THUCYDIDES, whose work is crowded with the profoundest moral and political philosophy, paints in the darkest colors, the demoralizing effects of the war. Like the whole of his history, the lesson contained in those few forcible sentences, is a possession forever.

The Peloponnesian War, which reduced the States of Greece to the condition here described, opened B. C. 422, and closed by the downfall of Athens, and the establishment of the Thirty Tyrants, in 404. Notwithstanding the exhaustion of this long struggle, and its demoralizing consequences, the free principles of the Institutions of Athens, the elasticity of mind produced by habits of parliamentary debate and the open administration of justice, and still more the redoed education of the people, were so conservative that the city soon rallied, and in a few years regained a considerable part of her ancient ascendancy. In the following age, under the leadership of DEMOSTHENES she maintained a long and desperate conflict with PHILIP and ALEXANDER; and had the States of Greece followed the counsels of that great orator and consummate statesman—had they listened to his constant and eloquent appeals for the Union of the Grecian Commonwealths—the ambitious schemes of the Northern Conqueror would have been baffled, and the liberties of Athens would have been triumphant. So vital is the union of freedom and education, that with all the abatements to be made from our admiration of ancient Athens, the history of civilization tells us that she enjoyed a long, splendid, and powerful national existence; and after that was closed, continued to rule, and still rules, by her science, philosophy, poetry, art, and eloquence, the empire of the human mind.

During the disastrous period of Athenian History, embraced by the work of THUCYDIDES, the internal condition of society, socially, morally, and philosophically, the tone, temper and conduct of the Demos, must be gathered chiefly from the dramatic literature. THUCYDIDES exhibits, in the speeches scattered through his book, the principle and policy of the parties, so far as those principles controlled the course of public events; and in the memorable passage, a part of which I have read, shows with what unsurpassed ability he would have drawn the social life of Athens, had that subject fallen within the scope of his work. The tragedy stage has been compared to the English pulpit in the time of JEREMY TAYLOR; and there is justice in the comparison. But the tone of tragedy was lofty and ideal; its exhibitions were stately; its subjects mostly taken from a distant heroic age: and though it indulges in political and ethical allusions suggested by the circumstances of the times, we cannot safely draw many general conclusions from those passages. And on the other hand, though comedy proposes to take the measure of the times, living as they rise, we must make large deductions on account of the exaggerating satire, caricature, and the necessity it lies under to make hard hits, at any rate. By the necessity of its nature it deals in burlesque exaggeration; and we must be cautious how we judge of society or individuals in any country by the representation of the comic stage.

The lecturer then spoke of the Comic drama, in the hands of ARISTOPHANES, as supplying the place of the political press, London Punch, and humorous and satirical novels. He described the principal features of the Old Comedy, and the satirical ability displayed in "whipping the abuses of the day," and the boldness with which it attacked the most formidable demagogues. He gave graphic descriptions of the plots and allusions of some of ARISTOPHANES's plays, and quoted some fine passages; applying the characters to the reality of life in the present day, in a happy and entertaining manner. He described the introduction of demagogueism, by which the passions of the people were swayed, and explained the telling points in some passages of the drama. In the characters of CLEON and the sausage-seller, the political fact was whimsically put off, that official responsibility cools down the most hot-headed, and sobers the most tumultuous radicalism; besides satirically justifying the idea of attempting to overthrow one opposite party by the "sausage-selling" policy, which is the Greek for "availability." [Applause.] When the sausage-seller is solicited to take office, he asks, "Are there any means of making a great man of a sausage-selling fellow such as I?" and is answered:

"The very means you have must make you so:
Low breeding, vulgar birth, and impudence,—
These, these must make you what you're meant to be."

This character, the lecturer contended, happily hit off the demagogue of the present day.

In the play called the *Ecclesiazousæ* we had a good satire on the present "Women's Rights Convention." The lecture went into a full and laughable description of the plot.

I have thus, concluded the lecturer, presented a few features of the drama. It is a kind of masquerade of the ages. We have a familiar form through the crowd of fantastic features; the mask is raised for a moment, we recognize the face of one we have seen in our daily walks; but the next *moment* it is again drawn down; the phantom flits away, and we stand alone with the realities of the nineteenth century and the American Republic.

The lecture was replete with interesting facts, graphic description, and numerous quotations.

Musical Items.

To-night, the English tenor, Mr. AUGUSTUS BRAHAM, makes his first appearance in Opera in this country. Heretofore we have known this accomplished gentleman in the United States only in concert singing, but we make little doubt from all we know of his professional history and thorough musical education, that he is really more at home on the lyric stage. He appears in "Lucy of Lammermoor," the text rendered in English, which will be another novelty at NIBLO'S.

Week after next, we shall have the pleasure of Mr. WILLIAM H FAY'S first Lecture on Music. His programme is one of entirely new interest, and the rapid and gratifying advance in musical taste in this country, will make the course both valuable and timely.

FINE ARTS IN BROOKLYN.—A number of artists living in Brooklyn met at the Institute, in Washington-street, on Tuesday evening, to consider the expediency of forming a class for the coming Winter, to study from the antique and living models. E. F. CHILDS was called to preside, and H. W. HERRICK was chosen Secretary. As most of Bronklyn artists live at a great distance from the National Academy of Design, it was voted that a class be formed at the Institute. Resolutions were passed that the class study three evenings each week, and that the members be equally assessed to defray expenses. The following artists were chosen officers: President, H E. BROWN; Vice-President, F. C. EVANNS; Secretary, R. O'BRIEN; Treasurer, H W. HERRICK; and a Committee of six to obtain models. The meeting was a full one; thirty subscribers have already been obtained.

On Friday last an adopted daughter of Mr T. D. CHEEVER, of Lynn, aged about 17, left her home and was missing until Sunday, when she was found drowned in a reservoir belonging to the Eastern Railroad company.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ **Crystal Palace.**—CIRCULAR TO AMERICAN PRODUCERS.—FROM THE ASSOCIATION FOR THE EXHIBITION OF ALL NATIONS—OFFICE, No. 53 BROADWAY—NEW-YORK, Oct. 11, 1852.

I address you on behalf of the Association for the Exhibition of the Industry of all Nations, to invite your cooperation in the general objects of the enterprise.

The building intended for the purposes of the Exhibition, constructed entirely of iron and glass, will be, it is believed, the largest and most beautiful edifice in the country. It covers, on the ground floor, two and a half acres, and, with the galleries, the whole space is four acres. The main work is far advanced, and is to be completed on the 21st of October. The main part of the iron work is contracted for, and the castings are to be delivered from the 15th of October to the 15th of December. We have it in our power, therefore, to assure you, as we have already stated to the public, that the Exhibition will certainly be opened on the 2d of May, 1853.

You are thus offered an unequaled opportunity of exhibiting to the vast population of this country such of your productions as you send us, free of all charge of every kind whatever from the time that they are delivered into our custody until withdrawn.

The Association has already announced that their objects are limited exclusively to *Exhibition*. They have no interest whatever, direct or indirect, in the final disposition to be made of any article that may be displayed.

You are, no doubt, aware that we have received all the assistance from the public authorities that we have desired. The City has given us the lease of Reservoir-square, the State has granted us a charter, and the Federal authorities have engaged that the building shall be made a bonded warehouse for the purpose of receiving foreign articles without paying duty so long as they remain in it.

We have the strongest assurances of support from the Representatives, in this country, of the principal foreign powers; and we are receiving daily confirmation of the general interest that the subject is exciting among the manufacturers of Europe. A large number of articles of high value are already secured, and we have no doubt whatever that we shall have a very extensive representation of all the branches of foreign industry.

The measures which we have adopted will thus secure two great objects we have desired to attain, viz. the erection of a building which will be a great architectural ornament to our City, and the exhibition in that building of the products of the industry of the Old World: still, we shall fail far short of our mark if we do not equally succeed in obtaining the fullest and most extensive cooperation of American Industry; our Exhibition would be extremely defective—it would be very inferior, both in interest and to utility, to what we mean to make it—if the great resources of the people of our own country were not fully displayed in it.

We believe it to be unnecessary to urge upon you the arguments on this subject, which we are sure will present themselves to the mind of every intelligent American producer—your position in the world of American industry your own interest and what is more to the enterprise devised and meant to be carried out with no narrow views, but on a large scale of public usefulness—I could be to entertain the full set conviction that you will send us some of the choicest specimens of your skill, and that you will urge your friends to do the same.

We do not doubt that once will be the result when the subject is once brought fairly and fully before you, and our only reason for addressing you thus particularly is that the matter may not be overlooked in the press of daily business, and that you may give the subject attention in time to be fully prepared.

We enclose our General Circular and also a form of Application for Space, to which we beg your attention. Copies of these or of this letter, if you desire them to send to your friends or correspondents, can be had at this office.

In order that we may know on what extent of cooperation we may depend, the favor of a reply on or before the 25th day of November is asked.

I have the honor to be, with great respect,
Your obedient servant,
THEODORE SEDGWICK, President.

☞ **American Art-Union.**—The Court of Appeals having decided that the distribution by lot, of paintings and other works of art, among the members of the Art Union, would be contrary to the existing statutes of the State, notice is hereby given that the paintings and other works of art will not be distributed.

The Committee of Management having in behalf of the members carried this litigation to the Court of last resort, and the questions involved therein, so far as the mode of distribution is concerned, being settled, they will proceed at once to adjust and close the business of the Association for the year 1851. For this purpose the paintings will be sold at public auction at the Galleries of the Art-Union, on the 15th, 16th and 17th days of December next.

By order of the Committee of Management.
NATH'L. JARVIS, Jr., Rec'g. Secretary.
New York, November 17th, 1852.

☞ **Industrial Home Association, No. 3.**—The twenty-third regular meeting of this association will be held on FRIDAY EVENING, Nov 19, at Union Buildings, No 163 Bowery. This Association is organized on the same plan as Mount Verang No 1, and Unionpoint, No 2. The land is located on elevated position between Gillens Bridge and Mount Vernon, has a front of about 2½ miles on the Harlem and New Haven Railroads, and commands a fine view of Long Island Sound, the Palisades and the surrounding country. It will be laid out in acre, half, and one-quarter acre lots. The first to fast filling up, and those who wish to obtain a plot for a home at farm prices, must hand in their names immediately at one of the following places, where copies of the Constitution and Bylaws can be had: JOHN COMERFORD, No 454 Broadway, D. OWEN, No 414 Broadway, W B. SMITH, No 11 Nassau st., C. A. COOPER, No 110 Barrow st., J. F. WELLS, No 99, Avenue B, J. A HANDSUCH, No. 186 Spring st, or at the Hall on the evening of the meeting. J. COMMERFORD, President, J. A HANDSUCH, Secretary.

☞ **Hall of the Brooklyn Institute.**—Lecture, on THURSDAY EVENING, Nov. 18, 7½ o'clock. Subject—*The Genius and Character of the late Robert Hall*, by Rev. J. WEST, Brooklyn. Tickets free at the door.

☞ **Rev. Mr. Inscip**, of the Methodist M. E. Church, will speak on the subject of Temperance THIS EVENING, in the Big Tent erected by the Ladies' Home Missionary Society at the Five Points.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ **Great Inducements** to purchase Lots in the new village of Clarenceville, L. I.—So great has been the demand for Lots in this beautiful village, that although it has only been in operation for little over one month, yet over one-third of the Lots have been already sold, and as soon as the coming spring shall open, there will be upwards of one hundred buildings in the course of erection. There are but few villages at the present time that offer so many advantages. The easy access to the City by the Long Island Railroad from Brooklyn, and the stages from Williamsburg, make it a desirable place of residence for those wishing to live out of town and at the same time do business in the City. We would advise all who wish to secure a home, by only paying from $2 to $4 per month, to call immediately and purchase at the office, D. T. MACFARLAN, General Agent. No. 3 Nassau-st., from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.

☞ **Catholic Institute of New-York.**—The Second Lecture of the Course will be delivered on THURSDAY EVENING, Nov. 18, at the Stuyvesant Institute, at 8 o'clock P. M., by the Rev B. O'REILLY, S.J., of St. John's College, Fordham. Subject—*The Irish Emigration of 1847*. Tickets 25 cents, to be had at the door on the evening of the lecture.
DANIEL D SULLIVAN, Secretary.

☞ **New Baptist Church.**—Those who feel interested in the formation of a new Baptist Church in the north part of the 16th ward, are invited to meet in the Knickerbocker Hall, corner of Eighth-avenue and 23d-st., on the 18th inst., at 7½ o'clock P. M.

☞ **Juvenile Books** in great variety—comprising all that is new and interesting, together with an assortment of Games for the family circle, will be found at EVANS & BRITTAN'S, No. 607 Broadway, next to corner of Fourth-st.

WANTED.

SITUATION WANTED—By a man well acquainted with the mercantile business in this City, who can loan his employer $300; or an interest in some safe and legitimate business. A note addressed D. C., and left at the office of this paper will receive prompt attention. References will be given and expected.

SITUATION WANTED by an industrious, healthy and tidy young woman to do general housework, in a good plain worker and first-rate washer and ironer. Can give the best of references and go in the country. Call at No. 191½ Bowery.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young woman, to do general housework or as laundress. Good city references given. Call at No. 51 Marion-st., for two days.

ABOUT 50 PLAIN and first rate Cooks, 75 Chambermaids, Seamstresses, &c., 75 nice genteel girls, aged 16 to 18, and a good assortment of men and boys are now wanting employment at C. MASON'S Office, No. 558 Broadway and No. 145 Bowery. Terms—Yearly subscription 50 cents otherwise 25 cents.

WANTED—Two young Men of good address, with reference for integrity, to travel. Address or call at No. 55 1st-st., Williamsburg, room No. 14, (late Williamsburg Garden Building.)

WANTED—At No. 76 Roosevelt-st., a tin and sheet iron worker.

BOARDING.

BOARD WANTED IN SOUTH BROOKLYN, within six minutes' walk of South Ferry, for a Gentleman and wife; also for four single Gentlemen. Address, *for two days*, H. R., Bank of America, post-paid.

BOARDING—Two very Handsome furnished Rooms, with or without breakfast and tea, where the comforts of a home can be enjoyed. Apply at No. 123 Chambers-st., a few doors from the Girard House.

BOARDING—Two or three single Gentlemen can be accommodated with good Board and pleasant rooms at No 77 Elm Broadway, corner of Market-st.

BOARD WANTED—By a respectable Lady, in a private family, or where there are but few boarders. Terms must be moderate. Address E. C., 128, Times office.

A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY, residing in the neighborhood of Union-square, will let a Room in the second story, with Board, to a gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen. The house is new, with the modern improvements. Apply at No. 386 Fourth-av. References exchanged.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—To single gentlemen, with or without partial board, at No. 278 East 8th-st. near Tompkins Square.

HUGHES, DUPUY & CREHANGE,
IMPORTERS OF
FANCY GOODS,
JET AND BERLIN IRON GOODS. BONE, JET AND Berlin Iron Bracelets, Brooches, Combs, &c., Buttons of all kinds, Brushes, Percussion Caps, Imitation Jewelry, FANS of all descriptions and qualities, Silk and Fancy Dress Buttons of many styles, Beads, Calf-skins, Hooks and Eyes &c., &c.
Depot for the most superior quality of
French ACCORDEONS and FLUTINAS.
No 73 William-st., (up stairs) New-York.
The newest Paris fancy articles received by every steamer from Europe.

W. H. McDONALD'S GENERAL NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING HOUSE, No. 102 NASSAU-ST., (corner of Ann.)
Advertisements inserted at the very lowest rates in any paper in the United States or Canada.
The very best papers are received by mail daily and kept for reference, and copies of each furnished to advertisers.
The fullest authority and recommendation, over the written signatures of the publishers of the leading daily and weekly papers, will be shown to those who require it.
Merchants who may have heretofore given their advertising to irresponsible persons, and have been disappointed in its results, are informed, that in dealing with me no payment is required till the advertiser is satisfied that his orders have been properly attended to.
My books, the columns of the papers, &c., will show that I am doing nearly all the New-York advertising that is being done in the leading papers from Canada to California.
W. H. McDONALD.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.—The Subscriber is now selling Watches at retail at the following remarkably low prices, being much less than any other house:

Fine Gold Lepine Watches, 4 holes jewelled	$25 00
Fine Gold Detached Levers, full jewelled	35 00
Gold Enameled Watches, for Ladies	25 00
Gold Hunting Watches, for Ladies	25 00
Gold Hunting Patent Levers, for Gentlemen	50 00
Silver Patent Levers	$15 00 to 20 00
Silver Detached Levers	13 00 to 20 00

Gold Hunting Watches, which run eight days; Gold Hunting Watches, which run fifteen days; Gold Watches in magic cases, which change into three different Watches; Gold Watches which wind up and set without any key.

Also, Coppers, Tin, Britannia-ware, in large assortment, splendid Chronometers, and all other styles of Watches, at equally low prices. Also, all kinds of Jewelry and Silver Ware, at much less than the usual prices.

GEO. C. ALLEN, Importer of Watches and Jewelry, wholesale and retail, No. 11 Wall-st., (up stairs,) near Broadway, formerly at No 51 Wall-st.

BROOKLYN AND WILLIAMSBURG PAPERS,
The Brooklyn *Daily Advertiser*,
The Brooklyn *Daily Eagle*,
The Brooklyn *Daily Star* and
The Williamsburg *Daily Times*,
all papers that are well known to the Advertising community.—For advertising either, or all of them, call at the Advertising House of W. H. McDONALD, No. 102 Nassau-st., New-York, who will attend to all orders for the above, or any other papers in the Union or Canadas, at the lowest rates charged by the offices.

S. M. PETTINGILL & CO., NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING AGENTS, No. 122 Nassau-st., are the regularly appointed Agents for the best and most widely circulated Journals in the Union, and are daily receiving advertising and subscriptions for them. Regular and complete files may be seen and examined. Advertisers are invited to call and examine papers, terms, and our system of doing business.

MURPHY'S ADHESIVE MIXTURE, for Post-Office Stamps, Envelopes, Fancy Paper and Card Work, &c., &c.—Invaluable to Editors and Scrap-Book Makers, as a substitute for wafers, paste, gum arabic, and all other odious and inconvenient make-shifts.
This Mixture remains always pure, clear, and free from smell; does not mould, turn sour, nor become candied; is ready for use and in complete order in all weathers and under all circumstances.
Prepared and sold, wholesale and retail, by WILLIAM MURPHY, No. 257 Broadway, N. Y., and by Stationers generally throughout the City and Country.

NELSON'S PREMIUM CHINESE WASHING FLUID.—This is the greatest discovery ever made for saving labor and expense—making clothes white and clean, without injury to the fabric or color. No bleaching required where this is used, and the clothes are wanted to last at least one-third longer than if washed by the old process. This Fluid is now used by the principal laundries and families in the United States. BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS—Be sure to ask for NELSON'S CHINESE WASHING FLUID. Manufactured and sold by JAMES PYLE, No. 114 Warren-st., and retailed by respectable Grocers generally, in bottles, or by the gallon. Orders received at No. 156 Nassau-st., and by all the wholesale Druggists and Grocers.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN BROOMS.—The undersigned are now exhibiting at Lovejoy's Hotel, on the corner of Beekman and Nassau-st., a very unique and beautiful improvement in common sweeping or house Brooms a patent for which was issued a short time since. It is constructed so as to enable any person to replace the broom corn with facility whenever it becomes useless from repeated wear. This desirable object has been attained by the ingenuity of an American inventor, and is well worth the attention of those engaged in the manufacture of brooms, or of any person desiring to engage in a profitable and easily managed business. The above may be seen for a few days between the hours of 9 A. M. and 9 P. M.
SANBORN & TWOMBLY.

PLANS FOR A HOSPITAL.—The governors of the New-York Hospital propose to erect a new Hospital building, and invite plans for the same to be delivered at the Hospital in Broadway, on or before the 15th of next month, (December) where information as to the size, site and general style of the contemplated building, can be obtained.
The sum of $2.0 will be paid for the plan most approved by the Board; $100 for the second, and $50 for the third most approved plans. The governors to retain and use any part of either. NEW-YORK, Nov. 7, 1852.

TO THE LADIES.—Our Fall style of Ladies, Misses and Children's Drab and Black Felt, Black and Drab Beaver Bonnets, with a beautiful Beaver Riding Hat for Ladies and Misses, made from the best stock in market. Also, a large and handsome assortment of plain and embroidered Caps of the latest Paris fashions, with new styles of Drab and Silver Felt, Black and Drab Beaver Hats and Plats for Boys, Misses and Children, at MONAEQUE'S old establishment, No. 228 Bowery.

DOG FOR SALE.—A first rate English Bull Dog, two years old, without fault, and believed to have no superior as a watch dog. None need apply but those willing to pay a fair price. Leave address at the Times office, stating where an interview may be had.

EXTENSIVE SALE—Of French and English everblooming Roses, comprising the best of Hybrid, Perpetuals, from A. Jardin, Washington. Sale to take place at No. 7, John-st., on FRIDAY, the 19th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M. Catalogues on the morning of sale.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

KNICK-KNACKS
FROM AN EDITOR'S TABLE.
D. APPLETON & CO., 200 Broadway, publish on FRIDAY,
KNICK-KNACKS FROM AN EDITOR'S TABLE; by L. GAYLORD CLARK, Editor of the Knickerbocker Magazine,—with original Illustrations; 1 vol. 12mo., handsomely printed and bound. Price $1.25.

The announcement of this work was hailed with the most hearty applause by the press, in every section of the Union—East and West, North and South—and its plan cordially commended by some of the best literary minds in the country. A few of the many articles which it has elicited, are annexed:

"I have often thought it a great pity that the sallies of humor, the entertaining or amusing incidents, and the touches of tender pathos, that are so frequently to be met with in the "Gossip" of the *Knickerbocker*, should be comparatively lost among the multitudinous leaves of a Magazine."—WASHINGTON IRVING.

"This will prove one of the pleasantest books of the season, with alternations of healthful mirth and wholesome sadness. The Editor's Table of the *Knickerbocker* has things quite too good to be forgotten, and it is well thought of to gather them and garner them up in a volume."—*New York Evening Post.*

"A collection of the very cream of the good things which during nineteen years the popular and experienced Editor of the *Knickerbocker*, Mr. L. Gaylord Clark, has so bountifully and acceptably spread before his readers."—*N. Y. Albion.*

"A repast of which thousands have partaken with zeal, and found intellectual refreshment, invigorating and delightful."—Correspondence Mr. Clark's humor is quiet, soothing, irresistible; it diffuses itself through your whole system, and when you join him in his benignant smile, a glow passes all over you. So with his pathos; it is not mawkish, nor exaggerated, but 'the real bear;' and leaves the reader—if our temperance friends will not pervert our meaning—with a 'drop in his eye,' also."—*Boston Post.*

"A very epicurean feast of the richest and daintiest, called with the most tasteful care and nicest discrimination. It is a collection of luxuries such as was never before made on American soil; and thousands when they hear of it will be ready to greet their favorite purveyor with old Chaucer's irrepressible, '*Ah, benedicite! Ah, benedicite!*'"—*N. Y. Daily Tribune.*

"The work will be hailed with satisfaction by every one who can appreciate the genial humor, wit, and pathos, which have given such a zest to the *Knickerbocker* for so many years."—*Augusta (Me.) Gospel Banner.*

"The title is a very taking and happy one. It cannot fail to have a wide sale, and become immensely popular; readable, quotable, and enjoyable, for all ages, sexes, and conditions."—*N. Y. Sunday Courier.*

"A most various and pleasant companion for the traveler abroad, or the stayer at home."—*Croydon (Ind.) Gazette.*

"We have often wished for just this very book, and we shall welcome it rejoicingly."—*Susquehanna (Pa.) Register.*

"These Knick-Knacks" are bound to have a run wherever Clark and the *Knickerbocker* are known, which is everywhere this side of the Kaffirs and the New-Zealanders."—*Augusta (Me.) Journal.*

"That will be a book for the million—for all capable of feeling and enjoying—who can neither resist laughter nor forbid tears that will out, and must have vent when the secret strings of the heart are touched. 'Old Knick' has many friends and admirers who will thank him for this excellent thing. His Knick-Knacks will go off like hot cakes. They are just the article the people most affect, and cannot fail to be popular with all classes of readers."—*Reading (Pa.) Journal.*

"To doubt the success of the "Knick-Knacks" would be about equal to doubting the success of the *Knickerbocker* itself, which, happily is one of the fixed literary facts of American history."—*Godey's Lady's Book.*

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"To such as have laughed or wept over Clark's "Editor's Table," for past years, this work will have a double charm; for, while it will delight anew, it will revive the memory of by-gone days."—*Burlington (Vt.) Courier.*

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THE LECTURE SEASON.

Lectures at the Brooklyn Institute.

The second lecture of the New-England Course was delivered Tuesday evening at the Brooklyn Institute, by Rev. E. H. Rusden—the subject being "*Shakspere's King Henry the Fourth.*" The attendance was quite respectable, and the audience appeared much pleased with the matter and manner of the lecturer.

He commenced by saying that the first and second parts of SHAKSPEARE'S "King Henry the Fourth" were written, as nearly as can now be ascertained, in 1597, when the author was in his thirty-third year. They were published separately, and in quarto pamphlet form, the first part five times, the second, once, during the poet's life. His death took place, as will be remembered, in 1616. Both parts appeared in the folio collection published subsequently in the division of Histories in 1623, under the editorial care of HEMINGE and CONDELL, the poet's old friends and fellow-actors. In these plays, as in others of the same class, SHAKSPERE'S main historical authority was HOLLINGSHED, whose chronicles, published in 1577, and again in 1586, were at that time the most common and most popular references in matters of English history. And the plays, notwithstanding the vast wealth they contain of fictitious representations, are justly termed historical, because History everywhere *guides*, and in good measure *forms* the plot. Whereas, MACBETH, for example, though having much historical matter, is rightly called a tragedy, because History merely subserves and is incident to the plot. It is not clear whether the dramas now forming the subject display a more creative or imaginative spirit in the poet—there being no other work to be named which unites so much freedom of invention with so extensive a fund of historical matter. Indeed, SHAKSPERE possesses this remarkable peculiarity, that his fiction possesses nearly as much historical matter as his fact. And HALLAM well observed "what he invented is as truly English, as what he found." (Here the speaker drew a rapid historical sketch of the events and characters on which the play of SHAKSPERE is founded.) King HENRY IV., surnamed BOLINGBROKE, came to the throne in 1399, after the deposition of his cousin, RICHARD II., of whose death he was generally thought to be the cause. His chief agents were the PERCYS, NORTHUMBERLAND, WORCESTER and HOTSPUR. The rightful heir to the throne next after RICHARD, was EDMUND MORTIMER, a young lad, whom, together with a younger brother, the King held in a sort of privileged confinement, using various artifices to prevent any public discussion of his claims. Early in his reign, one of his partizans in Wales, Lord GRAY of Ruthven, began to insult Lord GLENDOWER, of that country, who had been brought up near the English Court. GLENDOWER, finding he could get no redress from the King, immediately took the law into his own hands, and in the conflict that ensued, worsted Sir EDMUND MORTIMER, who had been sent against him by the King, taking him prisoner. There the King suffered him to remain, so that he might not assert the claims of young MORTIMER, of whom he was the natural guardian.

After the defeat of MORTIMER, GLENDOWER succeeds in baffling the King, who marched against him in person, and this no less than three several times, so that GLENDOWER is made to say by the poet:

> "Three times hath HENRY BOLINGBROKE made head
> Against my power; thrice from the banks of Wye,
> And sandy-bottomed Severn, have I sent him
> Bootless home, and weather-beaten back."

At the close of the historical recapitulation, the lecturer proceeded to analyse the four prominent personages of the drama—BOLINGBROKE and his scapegrace son, "Prince HAL" who afterwards reformed into an exemplary ruler—GLENDOWER and HOTSPUR. The first portrait was that of the King, although its proportions seemed somewhat crowded up by those that followed. The first conspiracy against him—of the great Lords, NORTHUMBERLAND, WORCESTER, DOUGLAS, and HOTSPUR—he destroyed at the battle of Shrewsbury, fought in 1403, where his son, then sixteen years of age, acted with a spirit far beyond his years, already evincing the possession of those qualities which afterwards became so conspicuous, although clouded for a time.

There is a strong relationship between the two plays mentioned, insomuch that, according to Dr. JOHNSON, one is but the sequence of the other. And the principle of unity is to be sought in the character of Prince HENRY, and the wonderful change alleged to have taken place in his character after his succession to the crown. This, it seems, is to be taken as the central point, around which revolve the characters and events of the drama in one organic whole—evincing a wonderful opulence of imagination, but a still more wonderful mastery of reason.

BOLINGBROKE is represented as a man of great valor and policy, aspiring, yet prudent; a profound master of state-craft, a keen discerner of the secret springs and workings of public opinion, and therefore popular; fiery, yet of a regulated enthusiasm; so that the bad title by which he held the crown, he was able to make good against the series of rebellions which disturbed his reign. And this character appears nowhere so well delineated as by SHAKSPERE. His policy is emphatically an art; but so is far too skilful a politician to let its artifice be seen. Yet this policy had much of the breadth and largeness that distinguish the statesman.

HOTSPUR is depicted as a fractious and turbulent character, and many passages from the play introduced to illustrate his violence of speech and of will. Yet there is much poetry in the man, of which he is altogether unconscious, acting and speaking as he does from impulse. Notwithstanding his freaks of passion, HOTSPUR is a Yorkist, whether from his own outspoken frankness, or the injuries he suffered from the King. His wife, too, is a true Shaksperian woman, whose gentleness harmonizes well with his roughness. For the gentleness of the one is not without its strength, nor the roughness of the other without its gentleness.

But the most genial delineation of all was that of "Prince HAL," whose ingenious and graceful character was dwelt on at length, and illustrated by many extracts. Perhaps—said the lecturer—I cannot dismiss him better than by rehearsing the charming description of his praise by VERNON, when, just before the battle of Shrewsbury, he tells HOTSPUR of the Prince's challenge.

> "How showed his tasking? seemed it in contempt?"
>
> And VERNON replies—
>
> "No, by my soul! I never in my life
> Did hear a challenge urged more modestly," &c.

This concluded the lecture, which was heard throughout with marked satisfaction. The next lecture of the series will be delivered by the same lecturer.

Farmers' Club of the American Institute.

The second meeting for the present month (postponed from yesterday on account of the ceremonies in honor of late Mr. WEBSTER,) was held in the rooms of the Institute at 12, M., yesterday. The Chair was taken by Mr. GRIFFIN.

Mr. C. E. SHELTON, recently from California, was introduced by Mr. MEIGS, the Secretary. Mr. SHELTON has been for two years travelling through that region, and has made valuable collections of vegetables, fruits and flowers indigenous to and produced in the soil. He went there with the view of forming "A Western Institute," similar to our "American Institute," which has been so successful. From the rich stores of information possessed on those subjects, he furnished some very interesting particulars to the meeting. In last November Mr. S. held the first Agricultural Fair ever held in California, at San Francisco, at which he presented a silver goblet to Mr. HORNER, of that city, as a premium for his success in advancing the Agricultural interests of the State. On that occasion Mr. WILLIAMS delivered an able address, from which we take the following interesting statement of monstrosities in the growth of vegetables; which was authenticated by the signature of twelve citizens of Santa Cruz:

"On land owned and cultivated by Mr. JAMES WILLIAMS, an onion grew to the enormous weight of 21 pounds. On this same land a turnip was grown which equalled exactly in size the head of a flour-barrel. On land owned and cultivated by THOS. FALLEN, a cabbage grew which measured, while growing, 13 feet 6 inches around its body; the weight is not known. The various cereal grains also grow to a height of from 6 to 12 feet; one red-wood tree in the valley, known as FREMONT'S tree, measures over 50 feet in circumference, and is nearly 300 feet high."

Added to these astonishing productions are a beet grown by Mr. ISAAC BRANNAN, at San Jose, weighing 63 pounds; carrots, three feet in length, weighing 40 pounds.

At Stockton, a turnip weighing 100 pounds. In the latter city, at a dinner party for twelve persons, of a single potato, larger than the size of an ordinary hat, all partook, leaving at least the half untouched.

Mr. SHELTON introduced his friends, Mr. DYE and Rev. Mr. FITCH, who had spent some years in California, and gave much information from their experience.

CORN AND PLANTS.

Mr. SHELTON said that the corn that produced best was a species of low Canada corn, which eared near the ground. He had seen some very long stalks, growing to near thirty feet in height, but these did not produce. The heat of the day was excessive through parts of the country; but the nights are generally cold, which is injurious to the growth of corn. At Sacramento the wind blows so steadily from the West, that the forest trees have grown inclined to the East, and so matted in their growth, like a chapparal, that he had frequently walked along their tops.

Mr. DYE corroborated the statements of Mr. SHELTON, and related some additional interesting particulars. He had noticed in the San Jose valley, which is 78 miles long, and 60 miles across in the widest part, a particular sweet kind of wild clover, which the native cat with great relish. So thick was the growth of this clover, that when the dry season of the year comes, he has seen thousands of acres covered with the seed of the burr-clover to a depth of two inches. On this happy provision of nature, the cattle feed during the dry season. Mr. SHELTON showed some specimens of this seed, of which he had collected three bushels on 18 feet square. He had collected sixteen varieties of clover, of which he exhibited specimens. The blossoms of some are very rich. He formed a bouquet of clover-tops alone. He had exhibited some of these specimens in San Francisco, and they had been very favorably noticed by the papers. One variety called the "Mammoth Shelton Clover" was very large. The roots covered a space of 8 feet, and the stalks grew to a height of 10 feet. In Maraposa county there was a large growth of acid clover, of which the natives made drink, resembling our lemonade.

Mr. DYE said that the trees in California were very different from the varieties bearing the same names here. Mr. SHELTON also exhibited specimens of over forty varieties of grasses. Some of those grew to such a height that he had known the natives to tie it above their heads, when on horseback.

Rev. Mr. FITCH remarked that the dry season begins in June, and continues to November. It rarely occurred, during that time that they had any rain: neither were there any dews. In reference to the certainty of the dry season being uninterrupted, Mr. SHELTON related an instance in which he had seen hundreds of acres of Barley and Oats which had been cut down, and let lie in swaths on the ground for two months, without injury. Mr. DYE related an instance, near Sacramento city, where three crops of Wheat were taken, without any second plowing or sowing:—the first crop produced 50 bushels to the acre, the second 30 to 40 bushels, and third crop, from 20 to 30 bushels. He considered that there was as large a proportion of arable land in California as in the State of New York. Mr. SHELTON stated that HORNER & BRAND had inclosed four leagues (4,400 and odd acres to the league) with an iron fence. He had walked one fenced field of 8 miles.

VEGETABLES AND FRUITS.

Mr. SHELTON said that he had frequently in his room one dozen heads of cabbage, weighing from 50 to 60 pounds. One, a perfectly solid head, weighed 56 pounds, and was seven feet in circumference. He gave an instance of a spruce tree, 300 feet in height, and 50 feet in circumference.

Of Grapes, in California, Mr. DYE said they were as good as those grown in this State. He did not think they were indigenous, except in the mountain districts, where he had met a small, sour description. Rev. Mr. FITCH said that the arable land was about one-third in proportion. It was an erroneous opinion that vegetation could not go on without irrigation. Without irrigation, they could, at all times, have one crop in the year; and where irrigation was introduced, vegetation went on throughout the year. He had seen three crops taken in the year. The oats grew wild, high and thick, on the hills, and in the valleys.

Mr. SHELTON exhibited a California potato, over a year out of ground. They grew to a very large size, and were sweet and floury, when boiled. In speaking of vegetables, Rev. Mr. FITCH remarked that the vegetables of California were very superior for eating, to those grown here. There, he could make a meal of a turnip, or on potatoes; here, he could not eat much of either with impunity. The Beet was very fine, growing to an extraordinary size, and was sweet, and uniform in color to the centre, unlike the large beet grown here, which is often stringy.

SILK WORM.

Rev. Mr. FITCH, had discovered a new Silk worm. All the Caterpillars in California were Silk worms. They were destructive to the oak foliage, which they preferred to any other food. The silk was fine and strong, of yellow color, the cocoons were about one-third the size of those made by the Chinese. The thread was finer than that of our silk worm, and he was led to believe that, if fed on the Mulberry, their cocoons would be as large as those of the Chinese or Italian worm.

SHEEP.

The country was very favorable for sheep. They were never subject to the rot, as in this country.

Mr. MEIGS said that they had derived very great gratification and much information from Mr. SHELTON and his friends. He wished that they would have an opportunity of pursuing the subject further.

On motion of Gen. TALLMADGE, the Club adjourned to next Tuesday, to enable them to avail themselves of the attendance of these gentlemen.

Mr. SHELTON presented to the Institute a large collection of seeds of grasses and grain. He laid before the meeting water-color drawings of above two hundred floral varieties, executed by NAHL and WENDERETH, artists who accompanied him, and other interesting matters.

The meetings of the Institute are open to any of the public who desire to attend their proceedings.

Trial for the Murder of a Woman.

FOURTH DAY.

OYER AND TERMINER—Before Judge EDWARDS, and Aldermen WARD and CORNELL.

The People vs. James Doyle.—This prisoner was again put to the bar, and his counsel, Mr. Clinton, proceeded to sum up his side of the case in a very brilliant, logical and argumentative speech which occupied near three hours and a half.

The District Attorney followed in a brief, terse, and logical argument, in which he contended that in his judgment the prisoner was guilty of the crime of murder.

The Court charged that the Jury, in order to acquit the prisoner of the crime, must believe that, at the time he committed the homicide, his reason was so far dethroned that he did not know right from wrong. His Honor, in conclusion, said that if, after fairly and impartially weighing all the evidence, the Jury should have a reasonable doubt as to the guilt or innocence of the prisoner, it would be the duty of the Jury to give him the benefit of that doubt. If the Jury believe the prisoner to be guilty of murder it was their duty to say so. It was not an easy thing to be just, not much more easy to be merciful, but it was neither the province of the Court or Jury to be merciful; if that boon was to be acceded, it must come from the Executive of the State. It was only the duty of the Jury to find a verdict according to the evidence, and for the Court to pronounce the sentence according to law.

The Jury retired at 10 minutes past 4 P. M.

At 6 o'clock the Jury came into Court, having agreed on a verdict. Having answered to their names, the Foreman, in reply to the usual question, replied that they found the prisoner *guilty*, but with a recommendation to mercy.

The verdict having been recorded, the prisoner's counsel asked to have the Jury polled, which was done; but the Jurors all answered, "Aye."

The prisoner then shook hands with his friends who were in Court, and was taken back to the Tombs to await his sentence. He bore the result without emotion.

The Jurors were then discharged, and the Court adjourned.

A BEAUTIFUL MISE IN MALE ATTIRE.—About a week since, a smart-looking lad, in appearance, entered the extensive clothing warehouse of SIMMONS & Co., Water-street, and applied for employment. The intelligent, honest look of the applicant instantly procured a favorable answer, and the supposed lad was set to work folding and packing goods, filling papers, &c., and remained in such employment, boarding at a "quiet" house at the north end, until yesterday, when the pretty lad acknowledged herself a lass of 18. She is the daughter of an official, an excellent gentleman of New-York City, and was induced to leave her father's house by one whom she loved, but who has since abandoned her. Being left alone, she sought employment as above.

[Boston Post.

☞ Mr. WEBSTER was an ardent admirer of CHARLES DICKENS. One evening, when conversing with an intimate friend at Marshfield, "David Copperfield" was mentioned. "DICKENS, Sir," said Mr. WEBSTER, "DICKENS, Sir, is a profound philosopher, a great philosopher. Wilkins Micawber is the finest progressionist I ever heard of. In some things, Sir, DICKENS is inferior to no one but SHAKSPERE." *Such praise, from such a man, is "enough of fame."—Boston Atlas.*

Three youths, eleven, twelve and thirteen years of age, left the residence of their parents in Portland, Me., one day last week, declaring that they were going West. The father of each started in pursuit, and overtook the trio in Boston. Just as the elders were preparing to return with the captured party, two of the boys made their escape again, and were not heard of until Sunday, by telegraph from Albany, where they arrived Saturday, and were taken into custody by officers. The third returned to Portland with his father. They were provided with money by one of the boys, who obtained his father's check for $5. He ingeniously wrote the words "one hundred and sixty" in a blank on the same check, before the word "five," and received for the paper at the Bank $165. The lads, on arriving in Boston, armed themselves with revolvers, dirk knives, and other instruments of a similar nature.

The planing-machine controversy, which has been so long pending between Wilson and Gibson, complainants, and George W. Beardsley, defendant, and in relation to which a mass of testimony, (some 400 printed pages,) has been taken, before a United States Judge, has finally been adjusted, the testimony adduced by the defendants being so conclusive that the application for an injunction to restrain the use of Beardsley's machines has been abandoned. Mr. Wilson has also stipulated and agreed to let Beardsley's machines run forever unmolested.

The steamer *G. H. Devereaux* left Salem on Tuesday, 9th inst., for Cherryfield, Me. On Thursday night, when off Gloucester, she became unmanageable by reason of the heavy sea, which, making a complete breach over her, put out her fire, and rendered her rudder useless. While in this helpless situation she was fallen in with by the schooner *Matilda*, of Lubec, and towed into Portsmouth, where she arrived about noon on Friday.

A catamount, about three feet long, was shot last week near Tarrytown, by Jackson Knapp, a sportsman of note in that region. We believe the preservable part of the animal is to be added to the attractions of Barnum's Museum. We believe no animal of this species has been seen in Westchester county before for thirty years.

NEW-YORK CITY.

EXPLOSION OF A CAMPHENE LAMP—MOTHER AND CHILD SEVERELY BURNED.—At an early hour Tuesday evening, while a young lady named Miss MARY PURDY was engaged filling a lighted camphene lamp with spirit gas, in the basement of her residence, No. 135 Le Roy-street, the fluid ignited with the blaze and the vessel instantly exploded. The fragments scattered in all directions, and set fire to the clothes of the female, and before the flames could be smothered she was burned in the most shocking manner. The aged mother made several attempts to save her child, and in doing so, was also dreadfully burned about the face and arms. The unfortunate mother and child were saved from horrible deaths by the assistance of several neighbors, who heard their screams, hastened to the apartment, and extinguished the flame of the burning liquid. Skillful physicians were called in and rendered every exertion to alleviate the sufferings of the injured persons.

SAD ACCIDENTS.—Yesterday morning about 10 o'clock, a tinman by the name of THOMAS SMITH, received serious, and probably fatal injuries, by falling from the roof of a three story new building in Forty-fourth-street, near Eleventh-avenue, where he was at work in putting on a new tin roofing. His life was despaired of, and officer HAVILAND conveyed him to the City Hospital....At an early hour yesterday morning, a man named WILLIAM STACE had his leg fractured in two places, while skylarking at a porter-house in Forty-fourth-street, near the Ninth-avenue. He was brought to the City Hospital by officer OAKLEY, where the broken bones of the limb were replaced by Surgeon COOPER.

FIRE IN LIVERY STABLES—TWO VALUABLE HORSES PERISHED IN THE FLAMES.—At about 14 o'clock yesterday morning, a fire broke out in the Livery Stables of Mr. JOHN MALLIN, situated at No. 179 East Twenty-fourth street, and owing to the combustible nature of the contents, the flames swept through the building with great rapidity. The firemen were early on the ground, as were also the police force from the Eighteenth Ward, and before the progress of the fire could be arrested, two valuable horses perished in the flames. The interior of the stables were destroyed, and the origin of the fire is supposed to be the work of an incendiary.

FIRE IN THE NINTH AVENUE.—Between 1 and 2 o'clock yesterday a fire broke out in the basement of a dwelling-house at No. 206 Ninth-avenue. It was however discovered before making much headway, and by the prompt arrival of the Sixteenth Ward Policemen the flames were speedily extinguished before any material damage was sustained to the premises or contents.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.—*Wednesday*, Nov. 17th.—RICHARD COMPTON, Esq., President in the Chair, and a quorum present. The minutes of the previous evening were read and approved.

Petitions Referred.—Of B. F. Rogers for an alteration of the Market Ordinance regarding the prohibition of Trout being sold in the public market at certain seasons of the year; of D. Babold and others, owners of property on First Avenue, in favor of giving to Garrison, Merriam & Co., a Grant to build a Railway in said Avenue; of T. Bertine and others in favor of the same.

Resolutions Adopted—The following by Alderman FEARCIE was unanimously adopted:

Whereas, Information has been received that General Franklin Pierce, President elect of the United States, intends, at an early day, to visit the city of New-York, as the guest of the Democratic Republican General Committee of the city of said, this board is desirous that our citizens generally should enjoy the opportunity of testifying their respect for the exalted character and commanding talents of the distinguished citizen who has just been chosen to fill the highest office know to the American Constitution. Therefore—

Resolved, That the hospitalities of the City of New-York be tendered to General FRANKLIN PIERCE, President elect of the United States, and that a Joint Committee of five members from each board be appointed, whose duty it shall be to carry the resolutions into effect. Alderman BOYLE, Haly, Oakley, Francis and Alvord, were appointed as such Committee.

Reports Adopted.—In favor of giving permission to the owners of property on Fifty-fifth-street, from Broadway to the Seventh-avenue, to regulate and grade the same; in favor of refunding the amount of a judgement against Cunningham, Belknapp & Co; in favor of paying Benjamin F. Peace for services in the Department of Streets and Lamps; concurring in favor of the Manhattan Gas Company, to lay three mains in Sixth-avenue to Forty-fourth-street; in favor of bunding a new Hose House for Company No. 32.

Alderman PECK called up document No. 57, being the report of the Special Committee in favor of constructing a railroad in Broadway, which was carried. The document was being read, when Alderman WARD entered and took his seat. He asked immediately that the reading and action on the report be postponed to Friday evening, when he would be ready to offer his minority report. He had been steadily engaged in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, and had not the opportunity of preparing his objections to the project. After some discussion the reading was suspended, and the subject made the special order for Friday evening.

A petition from Stephen Storm and others, remonstrating against the proposed railroad in Broadway—referred to the Special Committee.

On motion, the Board adjourned to Friday afternoon, at 5 o'clock.

BOARD OF ASSISTANTS.—The President, J. TROTTER, Esq in the Chair. The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

Petitions Referred.—Of officers of the Sixth-avenue Railroad for permission to extend the same to University Place and Fourteenth-street—Of Engine Company No. 7 to have Croton Water pipes placed in their house.

Resolutions—To repair the sewer on 6th avenue between Thirty-ninth and Fortieth streets—Adopted. To repair the carriage way on First-avenue from Sixteenth to Twenty-first-street—Adopted. To light with gas Fourth-street from avenue C to avenue D—Adopted.

Reports Adopted—In favor of permitting W. Sherman to construct a Bay Window on the house corner of Twenty-second-street and Fifth-avenue. Concurring for sewer in Tenth-street from Seventh to Ninth avenue. Concurring for sewer in Broome street from Varick-street, and through Sullivan to near Grand-street. Concurring for sewer in Spring-street, from Thompson to Greene street. Concurring for a sewer in Prince street, near Greene to and through Thompson to near Broome-street. Concurring for sewer in Thirty-ninth-street between Eighth and Ninth-avenues. In favor of of a basin and culvert at the south-east corner of Twenty-second-street and Third-avenue. Adverse to petition for sewer in Second-street, from First-avenue to the Bowery; adverse to a sewer in Twenty-eighth-street, from Ninth-avenue to the Hudson River; in favor of Basins and culverts at the corner of Fourteenth-street and First-avenue; concurring for sewer in Fourth-avenue, from Twenty-fourth-street to Twenty-ninth-street, concurring to lay a cross walk in Grand-street, from Lewis to Madison-street; concurring to enclose vacant lots on the northwest corner of Lexington-avenue and Thirty-first-street; concurring to flag a de-walk, from No. 51 Thirty-fourth-street to Tenth-avenue; concurring to flag side-walk on the south side of Twenty-first-street, along the old burying-ground, between Sixth and Seventh-avenues; concurring to flag west side-walk in Fifth avenue, between Twenty-first and Twenty-second street; concurring to pave South-street, from Roosevelt to Oliver-street, concurring to grant a Ferry lease to J. T. Hicks and A. T. Berry, to run a ferry from No. 35, East River, to a point between Williamsburg and Brooklyn; in favor of a sewer in Forty-first-street, between Third and Fourth-avenues; concurring for sewer in Fifty-first-street, from Ninth-avenue to the Hudson River; concurring for sewer in Greenwich-street, from Vandam to Charlton-street; concurring for sewer in Forty-eighth-street, from Eleventh avenue to the Hudson River; adverse to sewer in Third-avenue, from Eleventh to Twelfth-street; in favor of sewer in Thirty-fifth-street, between Ninth and Tenth-avenues; concurring to regulate, grade, &c., Forty-fourth-street, from Fourth to Fifth-avenue—also, to pave said street, from Third to Fifth-avenue; in favor of sewer in Fifty-fourth-street, from Broadway to and through Seventh-avenue to Fifty-sixth-street; concurring to fill sundry sunken lots.

The Board adjourned to Thursday.

ARREST OF A HOUSE ROBBER.—On Tuesday afternoon about 2½ o'clock, the boarding house of Joan Austin, at No. 55 Rutger st., was entered by two thieves, one of whom made his way into a bedroom, and was in the act of opening a trunk, when the occupants of the house detected him, and he made his escape. The cry of stop thief was raised, and the rogue was pursued to the ferry at Gouverneurs slip, where he was arrested by officer Greagor, of the Seventh Ward, and conveyed to the Third District Police Court, where he was committed for trial by Justice Welsh.

ALLEGED HIGHWAY ROBBERY.—Yesterday morning, between 12 and 1 o'clock, a man by the name of Patrick Carroll, was met in Catharine-street by two men, one of whom stole his watch and chain by force and violence, and made his escape. The alarm was given, and he was pursued and caught in Oliver-street by officer Lyon of the Seventh Ward, who brought him before Justice Welsh at the Essex Market Police Office, where he was committed to await a further hearing in the matter.

CHARGE OF GRAND LARCENY.—Yesterday morning two young women, by the names of Ann Moore and Margaret Farley, were brought before Justice Welsh, at the Third District Police Court, by Officer Kelly, of the Tenth Ward, charged with being jointly concerned in stealing $23 in cash from the residence of Martin Dixon, at No 71 Eldridge-street. The case was thoroughly investigated by the Magistrate, and resulted in Margaret being held for the crime, and Ann discharged.

INHUMAN TREATMENT OF A CHILD BY ITS MOTHER.—Yesterday forenoon a lady by the name of Margaret Burke, residing at No. 104 Eleventh-street, came to the Seventh Ward Station House, in company with a child named Delia Schnitzer, (aged six years,) who had been beaten in a shameful manner by her mother. The body of the little girl exhibited marks of violence, which she said were inflicted by her mother. Capt Hartt sent the child to the Police Office at Essex Market, and a warrant was issued by Justice Welsh for the apprehension of the cruel parent.

A CHILD RUN OVER.—Yesterday morning about 5 o'clock, a young lad named Wm. O'Brien, was seriously injured in Greenwich-avenue by being run over by a hose-cart that was returning from the alarm of fire rounded by the Jefferson District bell, for the third district. The child received severe contusions, and Capt. LOVETT of the Ninth Ward Police conveyed him to the residence of his parents, at No. 21 Charles-street.

BURGLARY ON BOARD OF A BRIG.—Yesterday morning, about 4½ o'clock, a man by the name of Henry H. Hillibrant, was detected in the act of burglariously entering the cabin of the *Wilson Fuller*, lying at the foot of Maiden-lane, East River. The rogue was handed over to the police of the First Ward, and then locked up to await a hearing.

BIGAMY.—Yesterday morning, the police of the Ninth Ward, arrested a man by the name of John J. Forrester, upon a warrant issued by Justice Welsh, wherein Forrester stands charged with the crime of bigamy. The accused was sent before the Magistrate, and committed for a further examination.

COURT CALENDAR.—*Thursday.*—SUPREME COURT, CIRCUIT.—Nos. 675, 710, 703, 717, 718, 730, 721, 722, 509, 682, 600, 736 to 739, 694.

SUPERIOR COURT.—Nos. 138, 130, 216, 459, 248, 23, 231, 143, 498, 116, 231, 358, 580, 479, 202, 214, 122, 559, 456, 674, 132, 546, 547, 267, 7, 422, 130, 199, 200, 259, 568 to 585, 588, 6, 28, 29, 30, 39, 78, 106, 506, 159, 324, 250.

SUPREME COURT—*Special Term*—Before Judge ROOSEVELT—*A divorce case—Hannah Wimse, by her next friend, &c., vs. James D. Wimse.* This case came up before the Judge on a complaint by the wife for a separation or a limited divorce, on the alleged abandonment of the wife by the husband. The case was tried without a jury. The lady appeared before his Honor accompanied by a number of female friends. She is said to have been a widow, keeping a boarding-house in the city at the time of her union with the defendant, who is said to be much below her age; she has a son by her first marriage who appears as her next friend in this suit.

It is alleged on the part of the complainant that the defendant had left the bed and board of the plaintiff so long back as June last, and further that he had kissed the chambermaid, who was said to be of very superior personal attractions, and this too in the presence of the complainant herself. On the part of the husband it was set up that the lady's temper was mentioned as objectionable, and therefore he, the husband, left her in possession of her boarding-house, not solitary or alone, but with all the furniture or appurtenances thereof, and with the society of the boarders. Witnesses proved that the furniture was worth from $500 to $800, and witnesses further testified, that after the husband had left the house, the lady made money by her boarders, and could do so again; and it was therefore contended as matter of logical inference, that the lady had not been abandoned to destitution.

Mr. DYOTT, on the part of the husband, submitted that the counsel for the lady had not made out a case even for a limited divorce, accompanied with alimony, much less one for a legal separation. After some further consultation between the counsel for the parties, the Court suggested that the defendant should consent to a decree for a separation, the husband releasing all claim to the furniture in the boarding-house, and the wife giving up all claim to alimony in any real estate the husband might possess now or at any future time. Such a decree being entered, the parties left highly satisfied with the result.

U. S. COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE—Before Mr. Commissioner BARNDAM.—*The United States vs. John Brown and Martin Bonnell*—These prisoners were brought up for examination on a charge of making a revolt on board of the ship *Queen of the West*. It appeared that the prisoners were part of the crew of that vessel, and on her last voyage from Liverpool, the captain discovered that the accused had been violating the rules of the ship, and going below between decks among the passengers, for which offence the captain put Brown in irons, and subsequently, Donnell and Brown fell upon the captain, and refused to obey orders. The Commissioner held the two prisoners to bail in $100 each.

SUPREME COURT—Before Judge CAMPBELL.—*George Oscar Bartlett, vs. the New-York and New-Haven Rail Road Co*—This was an action to recover damages for personal injuries sustained by the plaintiff, in consequence of the negligence of the employees of the defendant, in permitting the trains to come into collision at Williams' Bridge, W. C., on the 25th Oct. 1851. The damages were laid at $10,000. A case was tried last spring against the same defendants, for injuries sustained on the same occasion by one Patrick Carroll, and a verdict of $4,000 was obtained. The defence set up in this case is, that the plaintiff contributed himself to the injuries he sustained, by riding on the baggage-car, which is said to be in derogation of the rules and regulations of the company, to insure the safety of passengers. The case stands adjourned.

BROOKLYN CITY.

THE FIRE DEPARTMENT.—For a year past the Fire Department of this city has had more or less disturbance with several of the companies belonging to that organization, caused by what few can tell. The first hard feeling was engendered at a "wash" last Christmas, at the foot of Fulton-street, near the Ferry, where Nos. 3 and 5 Engine Companies were the contestants, since which time Engine Companies Nos. 3 and 7 have got also into the difficulty, "all for nothing," when sifted to the bottom. It is now proposed that an amicable arrangement be entered into by the meeting of a committee from each company to settle their differences as men and citizens of Brooklyn. If this is done, and we can see no reason why it should not be, the blot now resting upon the fair fame of our noble Fire Department will be washed out.

BONE BOILING ESTABLISHMENTS.—By an ordinance of the City of Brooklyn, Bone boiling establishments are declared to be nuisances, and any person having such within certain limits, are liable to a fine of $100, for each day such business is carried on. The citizens of the Eighth Ward have frequently complained of one of these nuisances, located in Gowanus, corner of Twenty-first-street and Third-avenue. Yesterday the proprietor GEORGE GROVE was arrested, by officers MERRILL and WILLIAMS of the Eighth Ward Police, and brought before Justice JOHN B. KING. The accused was fined $50, and to default of payment was sentenced to imprisonment in the County Jail not exceeding 30 days, or until the fine is paid.

RELIEF FOR THE POOR.—The General Agent for the Brooklyn Association for the relief of the poor, has opened an office at No. 12 Tillany-street, where application may be made for relief, every day, between from 9 to 12 A. M. This will be gratifying intelligence to many who are now suffering for the want of the bare necessities of life. But at the same time we trust that those who read this notice, will bear in mind, that also at the above mentioned place, contributions are received for the maintenance of those poor persons.

☞ A Company from New-York, styling themselves the "Pickwick Guards," passed through Brooklyn yesterday, and attracted considerable attention. They were on their way to the country, for target practice.

EXCURSION.—The Warren Life Guard, under the command of Capt. EZEKIEL BALDWIN parade to-day, and go on their annual target excursion, accompanied by GRANGER'S Brooklyn Band.

DECEASED.—JAMES MURPHY, one of the Police of the First District, died on Tuesday, at his residence, corner of Hicks and Doughty-streets.

ELECTION.—On Tuesday next, 23d inst., the Fire Department of Brooklyn elect a Chief Engineer.

FALSE ALARM.—The alarm of fire last evening about 7 o'clock, was a false alarm.

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.—A regular meeting of the Kings County Board of Supervisors was held yesterday afternoon, at the County Jail, J. A. Berry, President of the Board, in the Chair, and a quorum of the members present.

The assessment rolls of Flatlands, New Lotts, Gravesend, and New-Utrecht, were presented, with the taxes of 1852, as apportioned; which were signed by the members present.

A communication was received from P. S. Crooke, Esq., counsel for Samuel Graham, claiming damages from the Board of Supervisors, for non-fulfilment of contract in the erection of the Lunatic Asylum. The communication was placed on file.

A communication was received from J. B. Graham, Esq., asking for a piece of land, adjoining the Hospital grounds, belonging to the county, which was referred to the Jail Committee.

The Committee appointed to examine the Treasurer's accounts, reported that they had examined the funds and securities of the County in Treasury on the 31st July, 1852. They were safely and properly invested. Placed on file.

The following bills were ordered to be paid. Wm. Hinman, $5 08; Sterling and Marion, $150; Joseph Riley, $39 70; Jas. Duck, $8; A. M. Wilder, $38 46; A. M. Wilder, $13 03.

On motion the Board adjourned until Tuesday, November 30.

BURGLARIES.—The burglars seem to have a fine field for operation in this city of late. Not less than a dozen dwelling houses have been entered during the past ten days, and from most of these houses the burglars have been enabled to carry off considerable booty. As yet we hear of no arrests, although we understand the police are on the track of some of the parties, and will probably be secured. The last place where these villains made their presence known was at No. 134 Duffield-st., at the residence of Mr. Richard Ingraham. At this place the burglars entered between the hour of 12 o'clock midnight and 2 o'clock in the morning, and carried away with them 4 silver teaspoons, 6 silver tablespoons, 1 silver butter-knife—all marked "R. L. D. I." It behooves housekeepers to be well on their guard for these burglars, and give them a warm reception when discovered.

INCENDIARY ATTEMPT.—Last Monday night, at 10 o'clock, an attempt was made to fire a building on Putnam-street, between Joralemon and State-street, by some daring villain, who placed a pile of shavings, saturated with turpentine, against the building, and set fire thereto, which it was fortunately discovered by officer McLaughlin of the First District Police, who with the assistance of some persons being in the vicinity, were enabled to extinguish the fire before much damage was done. The lower part of the building upon which this attempt was made, has been formerly occupied as a blacksmith-shop, and the upper part as a dwelling-house, and is now so occupied. This base attempt has been kept from the public until now, for the purpose of furthering the ends of justice. As yet no arrest has been made, but the police feel confident that they know the man.

FINED.—Thos. McClure for violating the Sunday law, has been fined $50, by Justice John C Smith.

PADDY Welsh for a similar offence, was fined $30, by the same Justice.

The case of McClure will be carried to a higher Court.

WILLIAMSBURG CITY.

CITY BIBLE SOCIETY.—A Special Meeting of this Society was held Tuesday evening, at the First Baptist Church, in Fifth-street. The exercises of the evening were introduced by singing, reading of the Scriptures, and prayer. The Colporteurs, (six in number,) who are engaged for the Society in New-York and vicinity, visiting families, distributing bibles, tracts, &c., were present, and made statements of their progress in this laudable work. Mr. WILLIAMS, who is engaged as Colporteur in the Fourth Ward, New-York, stated, the within the past month, he had visited 401 families, many of whom were poor and destitute. Of these, 212 families were Roman Catholics. He had also supplied a number of families with bibles, and distributed a large number of tracts. He stated that he had met with many trials in persevering in this good work, and had even been violently attacked and beaten by persons who were opposed to the introduction of Protestant Bibles into their families.

Mr. SMELTZER, who is laboring in this cause in the Eastern portion of New-York City, said that within a short period, he had visited over 800 families, and had conversed on the subject of religion with over 1,000 persons, and had distributed a large number of tracts. He had also formed a prayer meeting, which he hoped would be the means of much good.

Messrs. PASCHEN, GRISNELL, and LEHMAN, also made statements of their doings as Colporteurs. Mr. H. LAVERE, Agent for the Society, made some statements in regard to the doings of the Society; and said, that during the months July, Aug., Sept, and Oct., 5,513 families had been visited by Colporteurs.

WASHINGTONIAN TEMPERANCE MEETING.—A temperance meeting, upon the Washingtonian principle, was held on Tuesday evening, at the First Mission M. E. Chapel, in Union-avenue. Mr. CROSBY, the President, opened the meeting by reading the pledge. Mr J. K. NAGLE then addressed the meeting relative to the object of the Society, and its proposed plan of operations; after which Messrs. WATERBURY, MCKIM, and MOORE spoke upon the subject of Temperance. The pledge was circulated among the audience, and 33 signatures were obtained—two of the signers (a man and woman,) had been picked up in the street and brought to the meeting. A choir was present and added to the interest of the meeting by singing several pieces. These meetings are to be held at the above place every Tuesday evening.

REALLY COMMENDABLE.—The Street Cleaners were actively engaged yesterday, in hoeing up the paving-stones once more to daylight. The question now is, can there be sufficient dirt-earts obtained to cart off this immense amount of filth? Should the Street Inspector be in that vicinity again, we would advise him to take a look at the lower part of South Sixth-street, and see if the undertaking would be a hopeless one, of removing the filth and small

Development of Insect Life.

From the National Intelligencer.

Two or three months ago, we published a letter from FRANCIS B. OGDEN, Esq., American Consul at Manchester, to his kinsman, A. O DAYTON, Esq., of this city, giving an account of Mr. CROSSE's experiments in developing insect life by galvanism. That letter, our readers will remember, elicited a very interesting article from our esteemed scientific friend, BENJAMIN HALLOWELL, of Alexandria; and now we subjoin the reply of Mr. CROSSE to that article, conveyed in another letter from Mr. OGDEN:

MANCHESTER, Sept. 17, 1852.

MY DEAR SIR: I forwarded the *National Intelligencer*, containing the remarks of Professor HALLOWELL, to Mr. CROSSE, and two or three days since received from him a reply to my letter accompanying it. The following is an extract:

"The Professor's remarks upon my experiments on the acari are on the whole well made, with the exception of the *possibility* of my mistaking the motions of the animal for the undulations attending crystallization of a mineral. In your account you have given an excellent sketch of the apparatus I employed in my *most accurate* experiment on this subject, but I beg to observe that in this experiment *only one* acarus made its appearance, and this took place on the 140th day after its commencement. The apparatus was placed on a shelf in a subterranean cellar, which was quite dark, as I was examining the bulb of the retort, by a lens with a lamp held behind it, I distinctly perceived a large well-formed acarus, *moving rapidly within the retort*. I at first fancied it might be on the outside of the bulb. I passed my finger repeatedly over its surface, but on removing it the acarus was *still visible*, and I watched it for a considerable time as it crawled around the *inside* of the retort above the fluid it contained. I never saw this acarus again, nor did I observe any other during the experiment. I have, however, seen many hundreds in other experiments, and most *attentively* watched their development from an incipient speck or hemisphere to its full formation. I perfectly agree with the gentleman who observed in your letter that those experiments should be received 'with more or less distrust;' and I can assure him and the public that *no one has felt more distrust in them than myself*. It is not my object to take the least credit to myself for these observations. I was an humble investigator of *truth*, and it is my wish to encourage others to an investigation of the same. It has long been my belief that the *electric influence* is the great principle by which the Almighty *puts together* and *separates*; and that it might be called, metaphorically speaking, *the right arm of God*. I trust ere long to give to the world a more detailed account of my observations and experiments on animal and vegetable life, as connected with electrical action. I am no judge whether this acarus be a distinct species or not. On this there are conflicting opinions. I have already observed that these acari are *always* produced upon a surface *kept constantly moist, or under a fluid*. I observed them two inches below the surface of fluo-silicic acid, forming upon a piece of negatively electrified quartz. When sufficiently advanced to throw out filaments, these filaments, on being approached by a sharp point, a pin or such like, collapsed and shrunk from the touch like the zoophytes on rocks, and after a time expanded again. *This was the first symptom of animal life*. I earnestly wish these experiments were repeated and varied in every possible way. In a vast number of experiments I have produced various species of fungi, where I should never have expected to see them, and in some of them the fungi have preceded the acari. We know little of these mysterious matters at present to confine them within the present laws of science.

"P. S. I used no soda in the above experiment. *Caustic potash, silex*, and *water* were the only ingredients. It is my intention, as soon as I can, to publish an account of my experiments relative to these animal and vegetable mysteries. In fact I have begun to write my treatise.

"You are perfectly welcome, my dear sir, to publish any part or the whole of this letter, as you think fit."

The above from Mr. CROSSE must satisfy the most incredulous that animal life was actually produced instead of mineral. There could be no mistake of the one for the other, unless the "*imperfect crystal*," the undulations of which the writer of the remarks thinks might have been mistaken for animal motion, could be imagined to have received fuller development, and, endowed with automatous power, have crawled round the glass. I think the Professor would be quite as much astonished at such a sight as at the other, especially if procreativeness was added, and little *perfect* crystals were the result. We know too little of the operations of Nature, and of the means by which the all-wise Creator may choose to carry out his works, to set up any infallible rule by which to judge or to limit them. The whole creation is a miracle, and to my mind the production of animal life is not more miraculous than that of vegetable. Man may accidentally, or by design, so bring together the necessary elements as by immutable laws must produce certain results, and who will be so presumptuous as to set a limit to them? Yours, truly,

FRAS B. OGDEN.

Hon. A. O. DAYTON, Washington.

DIFFICULTY IN A TOBACCO FACTORY.—A NEGRO MAN SHOT.—A difficulty occurred yesterday morning about 7 o'clock, in the tobacco factory of Dr MOSBY, between the overseer and one of the hands, which resulted in serious consequences. It seems that a slave named AMOS, belonging to the estate of WILLIAM G WATSON, deceased, had absented himself from the factory for a couple of days, without permission. Thursday evening Dr. MOSBY sent word to the fellow that he should expect him to be in his place on Friday. Accordingly he came to the factory yesterday morning, and upon reporting himself to the overseer, Mr. GEORGE FUQUEAN, received directions to strip for punishment. The negro refused to comply, remarking in an insolent manner, that it was not his purpose to submit to a flogging. The overseer seized him by the collar, when the fellow offered resistance, and a scuffle ensued. Finding the negro disposed to resist to the bitter end, Mr F. called on his brother (quite a young man) to his assistance. As soon as he came up, the negro remarked that he could and would whip both if they interfered with him. Mr F then took up a screw-wrench, which the negro attempted to wrest from his grasp—another scuffle ensued during which the negro throttled the overseer quite severely. While engaged with the fellow, and finding him more than a match, Mr. F. called upon his brother and requested him to get a revolver out of the desk. The pistol was placed in the hands of the overseer; and upon the negro still refusing to release his hold, Mr. F fired upon him. Three shots were fired; the first took effect in his right shoulder; the other two penetrated one of his thighs. As soon as he discovered that the shots had taken effect, the negro released his hold upon the throat of the overseer, ran out of the factory, and went to the office of his master, W. F. WATSON, Esq. Mr. J. M JACKSON heard of the difficulty and followed the negro. Upon reaching Mr. WATSON's office, however, he found that the fellow in custody of Lieutenant JOHNSON. As his wounds were serious, it was deemed advisable to carry him to the infirmary, and he was accordingly taken thither by the officer. His wounds were dressed by the attending physicians; but we have not heard any opinion expressed as to the extent of his injuries.—*Richmond Times 13th.*

BRUTAL MURDER.—We learn that a most brutal murder was committed on board of a schooner lying at the Nail Factory dock, on Saturday morning. The names of the parties engaged, the murderer or the victim, we have been unable to learn. The particulars, as far as ascertained, are as follows:

A negro employed on the schooner mentioned above, was discharged on Friday for drunkenness, and sent on shore. On Saturday morning the same was on board, when the mate asked the captain if he intended to give the man work again? The captain replied that he did not, when the mate picked up a handspike, and told the negro to go on shore, or he would "spit his head open." One of the crew then rushed in with another handspike, and told the mate that *he* "wanted to have a hand in that business," and immediately struck the negro, knocking him down. He got up, and was again knocked down. He now made an attempt to get on shore, when he was knocked down the third and fourth times. He then managed to get on the deck, where he was pursued and struck a fifth time, by the same man. The last blow killed him instantly.

A bystander tried to check the blows of the murderer, when the inhuman wretch told him that he "*meant to kill the dam'd nigger!*"

We believe that the murderer has been arrested. [*Troy Post.*

As Thomas Barns, a conductor on the New-London, Willimantic and Palmer Railroad, on Tuesday afternoon, attempted to step on board the train, just as the cars were starting, a stick of wood rolled or slipped beneath his foot and threw him upon the track, so that the car passed over one of his legs, just above the knee. The leg was amputated, but the unfortunate young man died under the operation, or very soon after it was completed. He had been employed upon the road as conductor only a few days.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

ÆOLIAN PIANO FORTES.—T. GILBERT & CO.'S CELEBRATED PIANO FORTES, with and without the Æolian. The subscriber, who is the sole agent in this city for the sale of these instruments, (the reputation of which has become world-wide,) is now prepared to offer them at prices which, to those wishing to purchase, cannot fail to be satisfactory. Possessing facilities for obtaining Pianos unsurpassed, if equaled, by those of any other house in the city, he does not hesitate to say that he can present inducements to buyers not to be found elsewhere. He has constantly on hand an extensive assortment of second hand Pianos, at bargains, which, he fearlessly asserts, will defy competition. Gilbert's elegant boudoir or cottage Pianos, suitable for small rooms. Also Melodeons of Prince's and Carhart's make. Æolian and other Pianos to let.

HORACE WATERS,
No. 333 Broadway, corner of Anthony-st., 2d door.

PIANO FORTES.—The best assortment of Pianos in this city can be seen at the Warerooms of LINCOLN & THOMPSON, No. 441 Broadway, including Hallet, Davis & Co's celebrated Æolian Pianos, of new and much approved scales, acknowledged superior to any other in the market. Also, a large variety from other distinguished New-York and Boston makers. Gilbert's and other second-hand with and without the Æolian, at various prices.

LINCOLN & THOMPSON, No. 441 Broadway.

MESSRS. LIGHTE & NEWTON, No. 22 Canal-st., in consequence of the increased demand and unrivaled popularity of their PIANO-FORTES, have extended their business, and are now prepared to offer to their friends, and those wishing a superior instrument, an extensive assortment, in plain and ornamented cases, of modern style, from 6½ to 7½ octave. Second-hand Pianos taken in exchange. Broadway Ware-rooms, No. 423

PIANO-FORTES.—The finest assortment of Piano-Fortes in the city may be found at the spacious warerooms of N. P. B. CURTIS & CO., No. 447 Broadway, consisting of George Hew's celebrated American Patent Action Pianos, T. Gilbert and Co.'s popular Æolian Pianos, Gilbert's and others' Boudoir. Also, a variety of new and second-hand Pianos for sale and to let. No. 447 Broadway.

PIANOS.—Two new and valuable rosewood Pianos of 6⅞ and 7 octaves, warranted, and for sale at bargains. Also, 7 second-hand Pianos at 25, 40, 75, 90, 100, 125 and 140 dollars. Also, watches, jewelry, cigars, soaps, books, silks &c. Cash advances for short periods on pianos, watches, and merchandise generally.

I. F. JONES, No. 52 Ann-st., 2d floor.

J. & C. FISCHER, (late NUNNS & FISCHER,) Manufactury and Warerooms, No. 170 Greenwich st. corner of Dey-st. PIANO-FORTES, warranted, with reverse bridge and patent tube, well calculated for keeping in tune. Piano-Fortes tuned, repaired and exchanged.

N B.—Also, Æolian Piano-Fortes for sale.

PIANOS FOR SALE.—At No. 8 Barclay-st., next door to the Astor-House—a variety of 6¾ and 7-octave rosewood Piano-Fortes, warranted to give satisfaction in every respect, or no sale, for cash or approved paper. Pianos on hire.

JAMES THOMPSON.

PRINCE & CO.'S MELODEONS.—The original PRINCE MELODEON, which has stood the test of years, and proved itself a superior instrument to those of any other make, can be had only of the sole agents, WM. HALL & SON, No. 239 Broadway, (opposite the Park.)

PIANO-FORTES.—One splendid "Gilbert" Æolian Piano for $280, worth $375. One beautiful and excellent 7-octave Boudoir Piano for $190, worth $294. One good second-hand Piano for $75. For sale by CHARLES F. HILL, No. 54 Great Jones st.

PIANO-FORTES.—HAZELTON & BROTHER, Manufactory and Ware-rooms, No. 319 Centre st., near Grand, where may be found a fine assortment of Rosewood Pianos, made in the most substantial manner and latest style.

CARHART'S MELODEONS, which are pronounced by the best judges superior to all others, can be had only of the sole agent, J. S. CLARK, No. 364 Broadway (opposite the Park.) N. B.—Instruments with stops, for churches. All instruments warranted for one year.

HARP FOR SALE—At a great bargain, a double-action Harp, by one of the best makers, in perfect order. Can be seen at the Piano-Forte ware-rooms of LINCOLN & THOMPSON, No. 441 Broadway.

MUSIC ON THE PIANO-FORTE—Thoroughly taught by a young lady of several years' experience, at No. 262 7th-st., between Avenues C and D, or at the residences of the pupils. Terms moderate

TO RENTERS OF PIANO-FORTES.—The Piano forte Association, No. 361 Broadway, are selling Piano fortes, to be paid for by instalments of $3 to $10 per month.

J. PECK, Trustee.

PIANO-FORTE—Six superior Pianos for Hire at No. 59 3d av., between 10th and 11th sts

THOS C CALLAWAY

OLDEST ESTABLISHMENT.—T. H. CHAMBERS, PIANO FORTE WAREROOMS, No. 385 Broadway.

MEDICAL.

SANDS' SARSAPARILLA,
IN QUART BOTTLES.

FOR PURIFYING THE BLOOD AND FOR THE CURE OF SCROFULA, MERCURIAL DISEASES, RHEUMATISM, CUTANEOUS ERUPTIONS, STUBBORN ULCERS, LIVER COMPLAINT, DYSPEPSIA, BRONCHITIS, SALT RHEUM, CONSUMPTION, FEVER SORES, FEMALE COMPLAINTS, ERYSIPELAS, LOSS OF APPETITE, PIMPLES, BILES, GENERAL DEBILITY, &c., &c.

THIS PREPARATION has now borne the test of over fourteen years' experience, since its first introduction to public favor, during which time numerous imitations have sprung into existence, founding their claims to the confidence of the community on the curative powers contained in Sarsaparilla Root—the great reputation and extended use of which has been mainly attributable to the many wonderful cures effected by the use of this preparation. While Sarsaparilla Root forms an important part of its combination, it is, at the same time, compounded with other vegetable remedies of great power, and it is in the peculiar combination and scientific manner of its preparation that its remarkable success in the cure of disease depends. Other preparations imitate it in the style of putting up, and in bearing the name of one of its ingredients—and here ends their resemblance to it. Those needing a remedy and purifier like this, are requested to note where this difference exists, and in making choice of what they will use, not to take any other but one entitled to their confidence, from the long list of cures it has effected on living witnesses, whose testimonials and residences have been published, and who are still bearing daily testimony to its worth

ASTONISHING CURE.

PATERSON, N. J., Tuesday, May 19, 1851.

Messrs. A. B. & D SANDS: Gentlemen—Having witnessed the most beneficial effects from the use of your Sarsaparilla, it gives me pleasure to send you the following statement in regard to my son: In the Spring of 1848 he took a severe cold, and after eight weeks of severe suffering the disease settled in his left leg and foot, which soon swelled to the utmost. The swelling was lanced by his physician, and discharged most profusely; after that no less than eleven ulcers formed on the leg and foot at one time. We had two several physicians, but none relieved him much, and the last Winter found him so emaciated and low that he was enabled to leave his bed, suffering the most excruciating pain. During this time the bone had become so much affected that piece after piece came out of which he has now more than twenty-five preserved in a bottle, ranging from one and a half inches in length. We had given up all hopes of his recovery, but at this time we were induced to try your Sarsaparilla, and with its use his health and appetite began immediately to improve and so rapid was the change that less than a dozen bottles effected a speedy cure. With gratitude, I remain truly yours, DARIUS BALLARD

We, the undersigned, neighbors of Mr. BALLARD, cheerfully subscribe to the facts of the above statement.

H. & H. S HAYT, A. M. TROWBRIDGE
GEO T. DEAN, C. EASTWOOD.

PATTERSON, Wednesday, May 21, 1851.

Prepared and sold, wholesale and retail, by A. B. & D. SANDS Druggists and Chemists, No. 100 Fulton, corner of William-st., New-York. Sold also by Druggists generally throughout the United States and Canadas. Price $1 per bottle; six bottles for $5.

A CERTAIN CURE FOR THE PILES.

OFFICE, NO. 196 BOWERY, (4 doors above Spring-st.)—DR UPHAM'S VEGETABLE ELECTUARY, an internal remedy,) is a certain cure for Piles, in every form; also, for all those affections of the stomach, liver and bowels, which are the cause of this afflicting complaint. For some of the most remarkable cures on record, see Pamphlets, which can be obtained, gratis, at the Proprietor's office. The Electuary, $1 per box. Sold at No. 196 Bowery; by Mrs. HAYS, 175 Fulton-st Brooklyn, and by Druggists generally.

A TUMOR IN THE NECK CURED BY HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.—THOMAS MARLOW, residing in the Welsh Back, Bristol, had been in ill health for years, and always complained of a soreness in the neck; he was seen by several medical gentlemen, but none were successful in affording him the least relief; however after some time a large tumor formed under his left ear, from which he suffered intensely and tried remedy after remedy, without obtaining any benefit, until he made use of HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS, and these wonderful medicines soon reduced the tumor, and effectually cured it, and he is now in the enjoyment of the most robust health. Sold by all venders of medicines in the British Empire, and by those in the United States, in pots and boxes, at 37½ cents, 87 cents and $1 50 each. Wholesale by the principal drug houses in the Union, and by Messrs. A. B. & D. SANDS, New-York, and by the proprietor, No. 244 Strand, London.

MONEY SAVED—A WARRANTED ARTICLE.—In offering to persons suffering from Chronic Rheumatism, Colic, Dysentery, Pains in the Limbs, Back or chest, Headache, Old Sores, Cuts, Burns, &c., Dr. TOBIAS VENETIAN LINIMENT, they feel no fear purchasing it, as their money will be returned if on using it according to directions, it does not give relief. Thousands have certified to its pain-relieving properties. It is an internal as well as an external remedy, and it is warranted harmless.

No family should be without it if they have children, as it is a certain remedy for the Croup, and it is warranted to cure Cholera if taken when first attacked.

Dr. TOBIAS expressly wishes it understood that any person using his Liniment without obtaining relief can have their money returned.

Price 25 cents and 50 cents. Depôt No. 240 Greenwich-st, and No. 5 East 11th-st

BACHMAN'S SUPERIOR MEDICATED CANDY—Highly recommended for its infallible effects in the cure of coughs Colds, Sore Throat, Whooping Cough, and all other Pulmonary Affections, is now offered for general administration to the public at large, and more especially to those who suffer in consequence of the above distressing maladies. Its efficacy and soothing qualities have been sufficiently tested for upwards of 10 years, to warrant its superiority over all other similar remedies introduced. It is prepared from the best admitted ingredients found in the vegetable kingdom, by the proprietor in person, and sold by druggists generally. Wholesale agents, CLICKENER & CO., No. 61 Barclay-st; BOYD & PAUL, No. 46 Cortlandt-st., and GREENLEAF & KINSLEY, No. 62 Vesey st. All applications for agency or advice, must be addressed (post paid), to RENATUS BACHMANN & CO., No. 8 Varick-st., New-York. See certificates at office.

DRUGS, DYES, PAINTS, OILS, GLASS, &c.—City and country trade dealt with on liberal terms, for cash, at No. 62 Vesey-st., N. Y.

GREENLEAF & KINSLEY.
SAMUEL F. GREENLEAF. WILLIAM H. KINSLEY.

GREAT CURE FOR DYSPEPSIA.—Dr. HOUGHTON'S Pepsin or Gastric Juice, prepared from Rennet. Agent J. BALL & CO., No. 100 Nassau-st.

FINE FURS.—MONARQUE, OF NO. 223 BOWERY, solicits the patronage of the Ladies to his rich and elegant styles of Furs, comprising in part of Martin, Mink, Fitch, Lynx and Swedish Martin Victorines, Muffs and Cuffs. Save your time and money and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere, at the old establishment, No. 223 Bowery.

LOOKING GLASS PLATES, AND PLATE GLASS for Windows. Goods sent to any part of the City or Brooklyn free from risk or charge to the purchaser. Old Looking Glasses repolished and silvered.

JOSEPH HINDS, No. 97 Anthony-st, near Broadway.

FINANCIAL.

C. S. BOURNE & BROTHER,

BILL AND EXCHANGE BROKERS, No. 35 Wall-st., New-York.

CHRISTOPHER S. BOURNE, FRANCIS BOURNE.

$100 000 CITY OF ROCHESTER BONDS.—By a resolution of the Common Council of the CITY OF ROCHESTER, the undersigned is authorized to receive proposals for ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS OF THE BONDS OF THE CITY OF ROCHESTER, having twenty years to run, and payable in the City of New-York, bearing interest at five or six per cent.

The bonds will be for ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS EACH, with coupons attached, interest payable semi-annually in the City of New-York.

A payment of ten per cent is required on the proposals when accepted, and the balance on the 1st day of January next, when the bonds will be delivered. Parties proposing for the above bonds, will state the price offered for the same, at each of the above rates of interest, five per cent, or six per cent.

The Common Council of the City of Rochester reserves the right to reject any proposition which may not be satisfactory.

Proposals for any part of said bonds will be received at the office of Messrs. CARPENTER & VERMILYE, No. 44 Wall-st., New-York, until TUESDAY, Nov. 23, at 2 o'clock, P. M. Proposals to be addressed "E WHALIN, Comptroller," and endorsed "Proposals for Rochester City Loan."

E. WHALIN, Comptroller.

OFFICE OF THE ROCHESTER AND SYRACUSE RAILROAD CO.—CANANDAIGUA, Oct. 8, 1852.—NOTICE.—An instalment of twenty dollars per share on the scrip stock of this Company is required to be paid on the 20th day of October instant, and the balance due on said scrip stock (being ten dollars per share,) is required to be paid on the 1st day of February next.

By paying the last instalment on the 18th day of January next instead of 1st February, with interest on both of said instalments from the 1st day of August last to the times of payment, and on the surrender of the scrip certificates the scripholders will be entitled to full stock with the future dividends.

Payments of the said instalments may be made at the offices of Messrs. Duncan, Sherman & Co., New-York; J. E. Thayer & Brother, Boston, at the Bank of Syracuse, Bank of Auburn, Rochester City Bank, and at this office.

By order of the Board of Directors.

CHAS. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

MESSRS. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., BANKERS, New-York, issue Foreign Circular Letters of Credit on the following

CITIES:

Alexandria,	Carlsruhe,	Malta,	Rotterdam,
Antwerp,	Dresden,	Marseilles,	Rio de Janeiro,
Bremen,	Dusseldorf,	Milan,	St Petersburg,
Berlin,	Florence,	Moscow,	Strasburg,
Baden-Baden,	Frankfort,	Munich,	Siena,
Berne,	Genoa,	Messina,	Smyrna,
Bordeaux,	Geneva,	Mulhouse,	Seville,
Boulogne,	Gibraltar,	Naples,	Turin,
Bremen,	Hamburg,	Nice,	Toulon,
Brussels,	Hague,	Oporto,	Trieste,
Bagni de Lucca	Havre,	Oleron,	Venice,
Basle,	London,	Paris,	Vevey,
Cairo,	Leghorn,	Pau,	Vienna,
Coblentz,	Leipsic,	Pisa,	Wiesbaden.
Cologne,	Lyons,	Rome,	Warsaw.
Cadiz,	Madrid,		

Also, Letters of Credit, payable in all the principal cities of the United States, Canada, West Indies, &c.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK—ALBANY, Aug. 17, 1852.—Notice is hereby given, in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued by the SULLIVAN COUNTY BANK, at Monticello, (an individual Bank,) must be presented at the Office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York for payment, within two years from the date of this notice, or that the funds deposited for the redemption of the notes issued by the above Bank will be given to the said Bank.

au19-law2yTh DANIEL B. ST. JOHN, Sup't.

BANK DEPARTMENT—ALBANY, Dec. 1, 1851.—Notice is hereby given, in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued by the CORTLAND COUNTY BANK, of Ashford, Cattaraugus Co., (an individual bank,) must be presented at the office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York, for payment, within two years from the date of this notice, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the notes issued by the said Bank, will be given up to said Bank. D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

d4'51-lawThAy

BANK DEPARTMENT—ALBANY, Nov. 4, 1851.—Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued by the WARREN COUNTY BANK, Johnsburg, Warren County, (an individual bank,) must be presented at the office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York, for payment, within two years from the date of this notice, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the same will be returned to the owner of said Bank.

n6'51-lawTh3y D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

BANK DEPARTMENT, ALBANY, Oct. 19, 1852.—Notice having been filed in this office pursuant to law, by CHAUNCEY ELWOOD, President and Proprietor of the BANK OF LAKE ERIE that the said banker has changed its residence; public information is hereby given that the said banker resides in the village of Frankfort, Herkimer County, at which place the business of the Bank of Lake Erie will hereafter be conducted.

o21-law6wTh D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

EXCHANGE AND COLLECTION OFFICE.—The undersigned have taken the office, No. 173 Canal-st., under the People's Bank, where they will transact the EXCHANGE AND COLLECTION BUSINESS, in all its branches, upon the most reasonable terms, and feel confident of giving satisfaction to those who will favor them with a call. WM. E. HAWES,

NEW-YORK, Nov. 1, 1852. FRED A DUBOIS.

CREDITS ON CHINA, INDIA &c.—Messrs DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, New York, are prepared to issue Commercial Credits, Circular Notes, and Letters of Credit on the Oriental Bank of London, available at all the branches and agencies of that establishment, as follows:

Canton	Madras,	Columbo,	
Hong-Kong, China.	Bombay,	Kandy,	Ceylon.
Shanghai,	Calcutta,	Singapore,	

REDEMPTION OF THE ALBANY AND SCHENECTADY (LATE MOHAWK AND HUDSON) RAILROAD COMPANY'S BONDS OF 1842, DUE DECEMBER 1, 1852.—Notice is hereby given, that the principal and interest due on the above bonds, will be paid on presentation at the office of Messrs WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., No 52 Wall-st., New-York, or at the office of the Treasurer of the Company at Albany. Interest on the above bonds will cease after the 1st December next.

Albany, Nov 13, 1852. E. FOSTER, Jr., Secretary.

BROADWAY BANK—NEW YORK, Nov. 6, 1852.—DIVIDEND.—A semi-annual dividend of four per cent upon the capital stock of this Bank, will be paid to the shareholders on and after the 15th inst. The transfer books will be closed from the 10th inst until the day of payment. J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

CREDITS, &C., FOR THE PACIFIC.—Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, New-York, issue Credits and Bills of Exchange, available at sight, on the following places on the West Coast: LIMA, VALPARAISO, PANAMA, SAN FRANCISCO.

SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS OF THE NEW YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY, reimbursable in 1867, with semi annual interest coupons attached; for sale by BLATCHFORD & RAINSFORD, No. 12 William-st.

SPECIE WANTED at the highest market rates, by GOODING & BROTHER, Bullion and Exchange Office, No. 6 Wall-st.

TRAVELING.

FOR RIO JANEIRO AND VALPARAISO—The new and splendid Steamship SIERRA NEVADA, J. D WILSON, Commander, will be despatched for the above ports, on or about the 25th of November, from Pier No. 3, N. R. For passage only apply to

J. HOWARD & SON, Agents, No 34 Broadway.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD—WINTER ARRANGEMENT.—NOV 1, 1852.

TRAINS OUT OF NEW-YORK.

Accommodation and Special Trains leave at 7 and 11:30 A. M., 4 and 5 P M, through to New Haven

At 9:10 A M, and 6:30 P. M, for Port Chester.

The 11.30 A. M. train runs in connection with train from New-Haven to Hartford and Springfield, and with train over the Canal road

Express Trains at 8 A. M, and 3:30 P M, for New-Haven, Hartford, Springfield, Worcester and Boston, Connecticut River and Vermont Railroads. These trains connect at New Haven with trains of the New London Road, to New-London, Norwich, Stonington and Providence.

The 8 A. M. stops at Stamford and Bridgeport, connecting with Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroads at Bridgeport. The 3:30 P. M. stops at Stamford, Norwalk and Bridgeport, connecting with Danbury Railroad at Norwalk, and with Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroads at Bridgeport

TRAINS INTO NEW-YORK

Accommodation and Special Trains at 5:30 7, and 9:35 A. M., and 2:20 P M, through from New-Haven.

At 5:30 A. M., and 3:45 P. M., from Port Chester.

The 9 35 A. M. Train receives passengers from Springfield and Hartford, New-London and Canal Railroads at New-Haven. The 4:20 P M. Train receives passengers from Hartford and Springfield, and Northern Railroads.

Express Trains leave New-London, on arrival of trains from Boston, at 1:15, and 8:50 P. M. (stopping at Bridgeport, Norwalk, and Stamford,) leaving Boston at 8 A. M, and 3:30 P M. Trains of the New-London Road run in connection.

See large bill of advertisement at the Station Houses and principal Hotels.

GEO. W. WHISTLER, Jr., Superintendent.

NEW-HAVEN Nov. 1852

FOR PHILADELPHIA DIRECT—U S MAIL EXPRESS LINES.—Through in 4 hours.—New-Jersey Railroad, via Jersey City—leaving New-York at foot of Cortlandt-st., at 6 and 9 A.M., and 5½ P M. Fare, $3 for first-class, and $2 50 for second-class, in 6 and 9 A. M. Return at 1 and 9 A. M., and 5½ P. M. Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, and Charleston through Tickets, sold in the above lines, and through baggage received in the 9 A.M. and 5½ P.M. lines. Passengers with baggage cross the ferry fifteen minutes before the trains leave.

MICHIGAN SOUTHERN AND NORTHERN INDIANA RAILROAD.—Over SIXTY miles of distance saved between Buffalo, Dunkirk and Chicago, Waukegan, Kenosha, Racine, Milwaukee and Sheboygan, via Toledo and Monroe. The Company have increased their facilities. Merchandize will be forwarded with dispatch. Mark packages "Michigan Southern Railroad Line, Toledo." For further information, inquire of

JOHN F. PORTER, Agent, No. 109 Broad-st.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—New-York to Easton, Pa.—Fare, $1 75—Fall arrangement, commencing Nov. 15, 1852—Leave Pier No 1, N. R., daily, for Easton and intermediate places at 8 A. M., 12 M., and 3:45 P. M., and for Somerville at 4:45 P. M. Returning, leave Phillipsburgh at 6 and 9 A. M., and 3 15 P. M.

SALAMANDER SAFES.

WILDER'S PATENT, WITH RICH'S IMPROVEMENT.—STEARNS & MARVIN, successors to Rich & Co., are the only manufacturers of SALAMANDER SAFES combining both patents. Depôt, No. 146 Water-st., New-York.

PAPER WAREHOUSE!
WRITING PAPER BY THE CASE ONLY!
CYRUS W. FIELD & CO.,
No. 11 Cliff-st,
SOLE AGENTS FOR THE
VICTORIA MILLS,

AND AGENTS for almost all the principal Paper Manufacturers in this country, now offer for sale, on very favorable terms, (much less than mill prices,) one of the most extensive and desirable stocks of American, French and English Writing Paper ever shown in the United States.

REMOVAL—GEORGE PIERCE & CO., Manufacturers of PIERCE'S KITCHEN RANGES, Revolving Reamer, and Pierce's Elliptical Air-Heater, removed from No. 243 to No. 688 Broadway, next door to Grace Church. N. B.—Pierce's Ranges repaired.

TRAVELING.

NEW-YORK AND SAN FRANCISCO STEAMSHIP LINE—THROUGH TO SAN FRANCISCO AT REDUCED RATES.—NO DETENTION ON THE 8TH INS.—The new and splendid steamship UNITED STATES, Wm. C. BERRY, Commander, will leave New-York for ASPINWALL, Navy Bay, FRIDAY, November 19, at 11 o'clock A. M., precisely, connecting at Panama with the new and fast sailing steamship CORTES, 1,800 tons, Thos. B. CROPPER, Commander, which steamship leaves Panama on the arrival of the passengers by the UNITED STATES, for San Francisco, stopping only at Acapulco, for supplies. This line has never failed to connect at the appointed time.

These vessels in accommodations, ventilation, speed, and safety, are unsurpassed. An experienced physician is attached to each steamer.

Passengers will be landed on the wharf at Aspinwall, and take the Panama Railroad.

Passengers are cautioned, that all tickets for this line must bear the signature of the undersigned, and that no other parties are authorized to sell tickets at New-York. Apply to DAVIS, BROOKS & CO., No. 56 Broadway.

U. S. MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.—FOR NEW-ORLEANS, via HAVANA.—The splendid steamship CRESCENT CITY, R. K. DAVENPORT, U. S. N, Commander, will sail from the Pier at foot of Warren-st., N. R., on SATURDAY, Nov. 27, at 2 o'clock P. M., precisely.

RATES OF PASSAGE TO HAVANA AND NEW-ORLEANS.
New Arrangement.

Ladies' and After Saloon Berths	$60
Second Cabin	$50 | Steerage $35

Specie only taken on freight to Havana. Freight taken to New-Orleans at 90 cents per cubic foot. Shippers of freight are requested to supply themselves with the Company's bills of lading, which may be had on application at the office. No other form will be signed. No bills of lading signed after 12 o'clock ON THE DAY OF SAILING.

For freight or passage, apply to M. O. ROBERTS,
No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren-st.

FOR LIVERPOOL—United States Mail steamship PACIFIC, Capt. EZRA NYE.—This steamship will depart with the United States Mails for Europe, positively, on SATURDAY, Nov. 27, at 12 o'clock M., from her berth, at the foot of Canal-st. No berth secured until paid for. For freight or passage, having unequaled accommodations for elegance and comfort, apply to

EW'D K. COLLINS & CO., No. 56 Wall-st.

Passengers are requested to be on board at 11½ A. M.

The steamship BALTIC will succeed the PACIFIC, and sail Dec. 11.

THE NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.—The ships composing this line are the following:

ATLANTIC, Capt. WEST. PACIFIC, Capt. NYE.
ARCTIC, Capt. LUCE. BALTIC, Capt. COMSTOCK.
ADRIATIC, Capt GRAYTON.

These ships have been built by contract, expressly for Government service. Every care has been taken in their construction, as also in their engines, to insure strength and speed, and their accommodations for passengers are unequaled for elegance and comfort. Price of passage from New-York to Liverpool, in first-class cabin, $120; in second do, $70; exclusive use of extra size state-rooms, $300; from Liverpool to New-York, £30 and £20. An experienced surgeon attached to each ship. No berth secured until paid for

PROPOSED DATES OF SAILING.

FROM NEW-YORK.	FROM LIVERPOOL.
Saturday.....July 10, 1852	Wednesday.....July 14, 1852
Saturday.....July 24, 1852	Wednesday.....July 28, 1852
Saturday.....Aug. 7, 1852	Wednesday.....Aug 11, 1852
Saturday.....Aug. 21, 1852	Wednesday.....Aug 25, 1852
Saturday.....Sept. 4, 1852	Wednesday.....Sept. 8, 1852
Saturday.....Sept. 18, 1852	Wednesday.....Sept 22, 1852
Saturday.....Oct. 2, 1852	Wednesday.....Oct. 6, 1852
Saturday.....Oct. 16, 1852	Wednesday.....Oct. 20, 1852
Saturday.....Oct. 30, 1852	Wednesday.....Nov. 3, 1852
Saturday.....Nov. 13, 1852	Wednesday.....Nov. 17, 1852
Saturday.....Nov. 27, 1852	Wednesday.....Dec. 1, 1852
Saturday.....Dec. 11, 1852	Wednesday.....Dec. 15, 1852
Saturday.....Dec. 25, 1852	Wednesday.....Dec. 29, 1852

For freight or passage apply to

EDW'D. K. COLLINS & CO., No. 56 Wall-st., N. Y.
BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO., Liverpool.
E. G. ROBERTS & CO., No. 19, King's Arms Yard, London.
JOHN MUNROE & CO., Rue Notre Dame des Victoires, Paris; or
GEORGE H. DRAPER, Havre.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof therein expressed.

ALBANY, TROY AND LEBANON SPRINGS.—The cars of the NEW-YORK and HARLEM RAILROAD leave the City Hall Station, New-York, daily, (Sundays excepted.)

At 10 o'clock A. M., Mail Train to Chatham Four Corners, connecting with Western Railroad for Albany and Troy, Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, and other intermediate Stations.

At 3 o'clock P. M., Accommodation Train to Chatham Four Corners, connecting with Western Railroad going East.

Passengers for Lebanon Springs will take the 10 o'clock A. M train to Chatham, Western Railroad to Canaan, and stage to Lebanon, arriving early the same afternoon. Fare through, $2. M. SLOAT, Superintendent

NEW-YORK, July 19, 1852.

MICHIGAN, SOUTHERN AND NORTHERN INDIANA RAILROADS—GREAT MAIL ROUTE TO CHICAGO.—On and after Monday, May 31—until further notice—passenger steamers

New-York Daily Times.

NICARAGUA.

The Nicaragua Transit Company—Interesting Correspondence.

The difficulties which have arisen between the Government of Nicaragua and the "Nicaragua Transit Company," have given rise to an extensive correspondence, of which we append the material portions. The Government justifies its opposition to the Company on the ground that it has forfeited its charter by non-compliance with the provisions, and cites, among other causes of complaint, the fact that the Company has not paid over to the Government the tenth of the profits due to it. The Counsel for M. de MARCOLETA, the Nicaragua Minister, is Mr. DANIEL LORD of this City, by whom the conflict with the Company has been conducted. The Government, meantime, is taking measures to compel a closer fulfillment of the contract entered into by the Company, and has determined to adhere to the rigid course it has adopted.

On behalf of the Company, the following letter was addressed on the 1st inst. by Mr. JOSEPH L. WHITE, of this City, to M. de MARCOLETA

Letter of Mr. White.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 1, 1852.

SIR:—Don JOSE DE MARCOLETA,

SIR:—Your letter of the 30th was duly received, and referred to the undersigned as counsel of the Accessory Transit Company for reply.

Passing over the affected scorn with which you were pleased to treat the "strange and unconnected subjects" referred to in the letter of the undersigned of the 27th ult., with the mere remark that in any other person than yourself, such conduct would be deemed impertinent, the undersigned proceeds to notice that part of your letter only with which the company has any concern.

In your first letter, you announce to the company that you have, "by virtue of your office and powers," appointed commissioners, under the act 83, for the State of Nicaragua.

Your right, by virtue of your office, and the powers belonging to it, to make such appointment was denied by the company, on the grounds stated by the undersigned, in his letter of the 27th ult., and you were asked for the evidence of any specific authority which you might have from your Government to act in the matter of appointing commissioners in her behalf.

For that specific authority, such as it is, you refer the company, in your letter of the 30th, to the decree of the Supreme Director, of the 26th of March last.

Mr. MARCOLETA, in resting his claim of authority to appoint Commissioners on this decree, is quite as much at fault as when he rested it on his "office and power."

The decree referred to authorizes Mr. MARCOLETA "to settle with the Canal and Transit Companies whatever incidents may occur."

An authority given to Mr. MARCOLETA to settle with the company is not an authority to litigate or arbitrate, nor an authority to appoint other persons to settle.

If there is any incident requiring settlement between the company and Mr. MARCOLETA, the company is quite ready to settle it with him in his capacity of Minister, acting under the specific authority of the decree. But the company cannot recognize any substitute for Mr. MARCOLETA, since the decree gives to him no power to delegate his authority.

It is quite too apparent for dispute that the supreme Director never designed by the decree in question to appoint Mr MARCOLETA a Commissioner under art. 33, since two Commissioners are required in case of dispute or controversy, and there, then, was not dispute or controversy.

As therefore Mr. MARCOLETA is not a Commissioner, and as the decree gives him no power to appoint Commissioners, the Company declines all action under art. 33, until such time as the State of Nicaragua shall designate the Commissioners, and formally notify the Company of the fact.

To correspond further with Mr. MARCOLETA on this point would be but a waste of time. It is obvious that he has entirely misapprehended his powers, and that his appointment as Commissioner has been made under an authority usurped, instead of an authority given, and is therefore wholly void. Yours,

J. L. WHITE, Counsel of the A. T. Co.

Upon receiving the above letter, M DE MARCOLETA submitted the entire correspondence to Mr. LORD, from whom the following reply was received:

Letter of Mr. Lord.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Nov. 15, 1852.

SIR: I have read the letters addressed to you on the part of the accessory Transit Company, created under the grants of the State of Nicaragua for the construction of the canal between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans. Not noticing the impropriety of the mode of address among the Counsel of the Company to the Minister of Nicaragua, there are two topics worthy of notice. 1. That the Company claim to be dealt with as an institution of that State, only casually or constructively present in this country, by keeping an office in this city. This seems to me a very express admission of the subjection of that Company to the law and Government of Nicaragua and a disclaiming of any peculiar rights as citizens of the United States, and such seems to me to be a true as well as conceded proposition. Consequently the Company cannot decline obedience to such measures as the Government of Nicaragua might adopt in a similar case toward any of its citizens and subjects. 2. In considering what measures should be adopted by that State for doing to itself justice, as well as defending and protecting its dignity, it is proper to ask, whether the refusal to name arbitrators is not a mere pretense adopted to avoid fulfilling the obligations of the company to that State. It cannot well be doubted that the nomination of arbitrators by M DE MARCOLETA, as Minister, would bind that State, in good faith, by the result of the arbitration; and it is only the rules of good faith which form the obligation of nations, and the distinction pretended on the part of the company between an authority to settle and an authority to name arbitrators is very unsound. To settle a controversy carries with it, as containing the less within the greater, the power to refer, to adjust by means of persons whose wisdom and justice are mutually confided in, and to settle in that manner. The whole seems to be the endeavour of men, under an obligation which they are unwilling or unable to fulfil, to avoid its performances. Under these circumstances, the State of Nicaragua may, on the ground of a non-fulfilment of the stipulations of the company, suspend its privileges, if not wholly withdraw them. Especially it would be proper to levy such duties and charges on persons and property on the transit route, as the same could be subjected to, if unprivileged. It would not be expedient to interrupt the working on the constructions of the canal and road in the first instance. This might be nonecessary if the levying of duties, &c., would indemnify the Government; and moreover, all work of construction within the State, is a security to it and a benefit. If the State should adopt this plan of levying duties on the transit of passengers and goods, it should make a reasonable previous announcement of the measure with the motives which induce it. I am, very respectfully,

Your obedient servant, DAN. LORD.

M. DE MARCOLETA, Minister, &c., &c.

Nov. 5, 1852.

The measures indicated by Mr. LORD are those which have been determined upon by the Nicaraguan Government, and the relations with the Company have been terminated by the issue of the subjoined Protest:

PROTEST OF THE NICARAGUAN MINISTER.

LEGATION OF THE REPUBLIC OF NICARAGUA, } NEW YORK, Nov. 5, 1852.

To the Directors of the Nicaragua Canal and Accessary Transit Companies:

The undersigned, Minister Plenipotentiary and Envoy Extraordinary of the Republic of Nicaragua, has received from the counsel of the above Transit Company two letters, in reply to those communicated by this legation to the directors above named, concerning the nomination of arbitrators to arrange the pending difficulties between the Republic of Nicaragua and the said company, relating to the liquidation of the percentage due to the Republic.) in accordance with article 83 of the primitive contract. The said letters can only be regarded as the ravings of a maniac and the effusions of a man of no consequence, and therefore merit no reply; and for this reason the undersigned confines himself to protesting, and does solemnly and energetically protest.

First—Against the bad faith, the conduct and acts of the Companies in all that relates to a compliance with the obligations which they have contracted with the Government of Nicaragua, which Government they have not treated considerately, but with ingratitude.

Second—Against the delays and difficulties maliciously interposed by the Transit Company and its Commissioners, Messrs. SNOW and WHITE, to the liquidation and payment of the sums due to Nicaragua from the Transit route; and

Third—Against the form and language of their communications; against their gratuitous insults lavished on the Government of Nicaragua; against their invectives, false suppositions, and perfidious calumnies against the representative of Nicaragua, with the object of preventing him from exercising an ocular supervision and diligent vigilance over the affairs of said Company in conformity with his duties, and from discharging his obligations to his country and Government.

The Government of Nicaragua will determine, in its prudence, if the time has now arrived to take severe measures to put a limit and end to the want of respect, evasions, abuses and scandalous excesses of which these Companies and their agents have been, and are, so repeatedly and frequently guilty.

The undersigned also deems it proper and requisite to his duty and dignity, to inform the directors of the said Transit Company, that hereafter he can receive no communications signed by its "counsel." Mr J. L. WHITE, who more than once has compromised the good intelligence, harmony, and interests of the State and Company. He can also add, in the name of his Government, that it will adopt the same course towards this person, who is a mere adviser and pensioner of the Company, without authority or power to enter into direct and official communication with the Government of Nicaragua on its representation in the United States. The company has its representation in the United States. The company has its legitimate officers upon whom is devolved the exercise of such functions.

JOSE DE MARCOLETA,
Minister, &c., &c., of Nicaragua.

Later from Central America.

From our Havana files we glean the following items of Central American news, which is some three weeks later than has been previously received.

GUATEMALA.—The elections have passed quietly. The Conservative party has an overwhelming majority. In spite of the inferior harvest of its principal fruit, an augmentation is observable in the public revenues, and other symptoms of success signalize the firm Government of General CARRERA. Much disgust was occasioned by the obstinacy of the small parties of Mountaineers.

EL SALVADOR.—The sparing remarks of the organ of the Government of the 27th August, confirm us in the idea that the President DURNAS does not desire to provoke dissension with Guatemala. If any chance of disturbance presents itself, it will be on the part of Honduras, where there is a party which evidently aspires to war.

HONDURAS.—The *Gaceta* of 31st August, inserts some sour-sweet communications between Honduras and El Salvador, respecting certain publications concerning the above bellicose agitation. The impression given is, that the General CABANOS protects the plan of fomenting disturbances among his neighbors.

NICARAGUA.—The journals of this unfortunate country are overflowing with indignation against the diplomatic deception, of which they have been the victims, and the *Jacets de Nicaragua* does not hesitate to qualify the conduct of Mr. WEBSTER, in signing the agreement of the 30th April last, as fickle and perfidious. From the same Gazette we abridge the following, which reveals the moral advances in Christianity in those parts:

"During this week the public tranquility has been momentarily disturbed by a few Americans, who have endeavored to commit scenes here similar to those they have perpetrated at Chagres, Panama, California and other places. They have, however, this time received a lesson, which will teach them that whatever contempt they may express towards the authorities of the country, that these have the power to enforce respect and punish those who step into crime. The following is a brief account of the events alluded to:

On the evening of the 21st, "an American, of the name of ROBERT M. STAPLES, summoned one ROBERT E. DOYLE, accusing him of an outrage. Immediately, and without respecting the presence of the Judge, and the place he was in, DOYLE attacked STAPLES, and bruised him in a dreadful manner. DOYLE was, with some difficulty, separated from him, and, as a punishment for this open defiance and contempt of legal institutions, was committed to prison. The imprisonment of DOYLE caused much commotion among the other Americans, who, aware that it was useless to try legal means, determined to have recourse to force to liberate their companion. In the evening of the same day sixteen of them assembled, armed to the teeth, using the vilest and most offensive language, and even proceeded so far as to fire a volley against the wall of the garrison. Nothing would have been easier or more effective than to order a sally of the garrison, but as such a step, although merited, would have led to most unhappy results, the matter was left entirely to the civil department;—the meeting was quietly declared illegal and commanded to disperse immediately. Some of the more sensible listened to the suggestions of well wishers, but others went about the streets firing and making hideous noises, the result of which was that they speedily found themselves in the company of their friend DOYLE. They now await the results of their foolish conduct, and to receive such punishment as will teach them, for the future, not to insult a country where they have experienced nothing but the most generous treatment.

COSTA RICA.—The news is very incomplete. We have confirmation, however, that the present Government is in very bad odor with its neighbors.

Public Opinion in Central America.

Translated from the Diario de la Marina, Nov 6.

As a sample of the spirit that, without distinction of parties, to day animates the entire Centro-American press, we print the following article from the *Gaceta de Guatemala*, notable for the leniency of its tone and its logical reasoning:

POLICY OF THE UNITED STATES WITH RESPECT TO NICARAGUA.—In our last number we have shown that the powers at Nicaragua have refused to accept the treaty signed at Washington the 30th of April, by the Secretary of State of that Republic and the English Ministers, with the object of terminating the question of Guanacaste and the Mosquitos. In the cited number we inserted the petition of the delegate to Zapato to the Government of Nicaragua, in which he most gravely admonishes the representative of the State for having officially yielded up the territories in question. In the treaty referred to, and which we to-day publish, we find explicitly and formally acknowledged by the United States the Sovereignty of the Mosquito Nation, and the right made over that England had acquired in favor of these Aborigines. It is not our desire to enter into the question, nor even to evince our opinion upon it pactionarily, still we cannot but remark the political contradictions that the Government and citizens of the United States have evinced on this subject.

It is notorious that some years ago the Anglo American as of every shade of politics, incessantly employed all their powers to persuade Nicaragua that the United States would never recognize the legal existence of Musquito. It is notorious that the diplomatic agents and consuls of that same Republic in Central America and in England, have given every cause to induce the government of Nicaragua to refute its acquiescence of British protectorship of the Musquitos. We will not extract one or another of the articles published by the Anglo American press; we will limit ourselves to copying some of the official documents now before us, published by the Senate of the United States on the subject of the questions moved in that body in 1850–'1, respecting the occupation of the island of Tigre and blockade of the ports of St. Salvador to be found in the recent work of the Charge d'Affaires, SQUIER, as well as in the New-York *Review*, entitled the American Whig.

Those who are interested in this matter can refer to the books mentioned, beginning with HENRY CLAY'S following instructions to the Anglo American delegates at Panama:

"There is not in the limits of the American Continent a single spot in which a European colony can plant itself without violating the territorial rights of some American State," &c., &c.

"And is it that now the Anglo American Government, not only cooperates where it formerly attacked, but absolutely assigns an important part of Nicaragua to that same Indian tribe which it has repeatedly styled *the farce of the pretended Musquito nation*."

The celebration of the Treaty of the 30th of April last, accepted or not accepted by Nicaragua, we regard with pain as an event, as we said in our last number, formed expressly, it would almost seem, to render the matter still more complicated than ever. But this is just what the United States require, and it is this which led us to say in our number of the 9th of the past month, that the history of the last few years proves that certain of the diplomatic agents, and even the simple citizens of the United States lose no opportunity of complicating the affairs of these Republics toward which they profess protection! What does it matter so long that the United States is always the gainer, for the moment in the matter of Canals, for the future, probably—Annexation!

The Administration and the Crescent City.

From the Washington Republic, Nov. 17

There is a manifest determination in certain quarters to misrepresent the action of the Administration in regard to the Havana difficulties, and to use them as material to strengthen filibustering influences throughout the country The Cleveland (Ohio) *Plain Dealer*, for example, has the following editorial in the number last received:

"DISGRACEFUL.—It appears from the dispatches published yesterday in regard to Cuban affairs, that the miserable despotic Captain General of Cuba still insists upon his former requisition in regard to Purser SMITH and Captain PORTER. Captain DAVENPORT, who now has command of the *Crescent City*, who, after a long parley with the Cuban authorities, was graciously permitted to go on shore on certain restrictions on his late trip there; but he refused to avail himself of this poor privilege. His correspondence with the Consul there brought out the important fact, viz., that the Spanish Minister at Washington had obtained an assurance from Mr Conrad, the Acting Secretary of State, that neither Captain PORTER nor Purser SMITH should be permitted to return to the island. Shame! *shame!* upon such cowardice and pusillanimity. An Administration that will thus far forget the rights of our citizens and the honor of our Government, ought to be hurled from power *sans ceremonie*."

Writing on the same subject, the New Orleans *Delta* announces that arrangements are in progress to give Purser SMITH a public dinner on the next return of the steamer in that city.

The *Plain Dealer's* "important fact" was shown in this paper on Monday to be a groundless invention of Mr. GEORGE LAW; and to it, therefore, we pay no further attention. Still it may be worth while to inquire once again wherein the administration has "forgotten the rights of our citizens and the honor of our Government," and what distinguished services Purser SMITH has rendered to his country that New Orleans should esteem him worthy of a public reception.

The *Crescent City* affair is wholly undeserving of the importance that has been attached to it, and would never have existed save for reckless speculators—in powder and politics—had just magnified and perverted the facts relating to it. The gunpowder of Cuba acted indiscreetly, it is true, and in a manner which one desiring to maintain friendly relations should have avoided; but there was nothing in its action, after all, that can be construed into a reasonable ground of quarrel, still less of war.

What publicist—what man of common sense, denies to a country the right of enacting and enforcing such police regulations as its rulers may deem necessary to its peace or safety? France, in seasons of domestic trouble, decrees that certain suspected individuals and classes shall not cross her boundaries; and neither LEDRU ROLLIN nor LOUIS BLANC questions her right to do so, however little they relish the hardship it occasions. When Ireland was in a state of incipient rebellion, England seized and cast into prison American citizens who were suspected of fomenting mischief; and though Mr. BANCROFT remonstrated against the harshness of the proceeding, neither he nor Mr. BUCHANAN, the then Secretary of State, disputed the right on which it rested. At this moment South Carolina asserts her right to hold in durance colored subjects of Britain entering Charleston harbor in British vessels; not because they have committed felony, but because their color brings them within the range of police provisions, which the local authorities hold to be essential to the good order of the city. Still more, South Carolina and Louisiana claim and enforce the right of imprisoning—and, under certain contingencies, selling—colored citizens of Boston, New-York or Philadelphia, sailing as servants on board of merchant ships or steamers, when they trespass against local laws; laws not levelled against theft or drunkness or riot, but simply against the presence, under particular circumstances, of free colored individuals. Surely, then, the right conceded to England in times of peril, and exerted even now by France and by States of this Union, may without impropriety be claimed by Spain, and be exercised by her in any precautionary measures she may adopt to maintain her colonial possessions intact. It is the right of self-defence and nothing more. If Cuba, having a disaffected population among the Creoles, be menaced by organized bodies in the United States, *her Government is clearly justified in declaring who shall and who shall not be permitted to land upon her shores*; and this country has no ground of offence if one or another of our citizens be excluded by the arrangement thus devised.

If Purser SMITH availed himself of the visits of the *Crescent City* to Havana to obtain information which he communicated to parties in New-York, who afterwards used it to the prejudice of the Havana authorities, they committed no offence against our rights or honor when they prohibited his return. They did what the Government of the United States, or of any other nation, would have done in similar circumstances. We do not say that SMITH did what he is alleged to have done; we are willing to believe that he did not, after what Lieutenant PORTER had said upon the subject; but *so long as the authorities of Havana consider that their grounds of suspicion against him are valid, neither he nor we can complain.* They are to be satisfied of his innocence, and he must abide by the consequences of the suspicion until the evidence adduced be sufficient to remove it. They now ask for his own disclaimer as the only proof required; and we cannot but think that Passed Midshipman DAVENPORT was needlessly punctilious when, on the last visit, he refused to allow SMITH to comply with the demand. The testimony of the superior officer should be enough; but the Captain General having decided otherwise, we are at a loss to perceive how the national honor could have been compromised by humiliating his dignity. Passed Midshipman DAVENPORT may claim to be the character of the tribunal which should administer justice in SMITH'S case, with as much reason as he claims to decide that the written disavowal of SMITH is not necessary to meet the requirements of the Havana law. Such a claim, if acceded to, would reduce the sovereignty of nations to a nonentity.

Whether the Captain-General exceeded his powers in excluding the *Crescent City* because the conscious individual was on board, is a question on which we do not propose to enter. But this we do say, that *the exclusion violates the spirit if not the letter of the treaty existing between Spain and the United States.* The course uniformly pursued by Mr. FILLMORE'S Administration—its efforts to rigidly enforce treaty obligations, and to preserve relations of peace—should have restrained the Captain-General from the unfriendly manifestations involved in the refusal to permit the landing of the mails and passengers. *That was an act which admits of no justification.* It was offensive to the Government of this country, and calculated only to excite a retaliatory temper on the part of the American people. As a matter of policy, it was absurd. As a blow aimed at our ordinary commercial intercourse, it was singularly indiscreet.

But the Captain General has not played the only absurd and indiscreet part that figures in this connexion. Mr CHARLES LAW, of the steamship company of which he is the head, excite the Captain-General in both particulars in actually going to force Purser SMITH into a row. Mr LAW has done what admits of no excuse. He has arrogated to himself a right from which any upright Government would shrink; and if he persists in pressing the position, *he will be permitted, or else extricate himself from the dilemma that may result*, as it is to be.

Suppose the United States to be threatened with insurrection, or war, and a Spanish steamer plying to New York had on board an officer whom the Mayor of New-York, or the President of the United States, suspected of being a spy, we want to know how often the steamer would be permitted to enter the dock with that officer on board. Would more than a single warning be given to her commander! We think not. Or suppose that the British Anti-Slavery Society were to send a steamer to Charleston, with GEO. THOMPSON as its Purser, would the citizens permit him to land? or would the steamer be permitted to repeat the visit with the same incendiary as its officer? Or suppose that the Boston Anti-Slavery Society were to make FRED. DOUGLAS captain of a schooner, freighted for New-Orleans, would he be allowed to anchor alongside of the wharf where Purser SMITH is to be welcomed to a public dinner? Still we answer, No. And if, not being allowed to land, GEORGE THOMPSON or his black ally were to attempt to force himself into Charleston or New-Orleans, we imagine that the authorities or the people of the city would resent the impertinence summarily and effectually.

We dare say that in each case Mr. GEORGE LAW would run as much as any body not vengeance. And yet Mr. LAW'S proceeding has been as offensive as that of any of these imaginary instances. Purser SMITH was told that he could not enter Havana; still Mr. LAW sent him. He sent him a second time—a third time—and, for aught we know, a fourth time awaits him. What is this but sheer bravado? What but a discreditable attempt to bully the Captain-General into the surrender of a position rightfully held? What but a disturbing device in fact the flame of public excitement, and, if possible, to involve the two countries in the horrors of war!

Of Mr. SMITH'S title to the honors, promised him by the *Delta*, it is difficult to speak with a grave countenance. He may be an efficient Purser and a most estimable man; though the public dinner is not intended as a recognition of him in either capacity. He is to be elevated into martyrdom, and to be feted as one who has struggled to emancipate Havana! We shall be curious to learn who and how many consent to compromise themselves by participating in a display which would be ridiculous if it were not so obviously designed for mischief.

While, then, the Administration is prepared to uphold the rights of commerce, and to vindicate all the proper privileges of our citizens, *it is neither prepared nor disposed to call in question the prerogative claimed by Cuba with regard to the exclusion of Purser SMITH.* The Administration will maintain to the fullest extent the right of American vessels to trade with Havana, and *will guard unflinchingly the personal rights of American citizens visiting Cuba, who do not compromise themselves by an infraction of the local laws.* Further than this it will not—cannot go. It will not enter into war to gratify the caprices of an individual or a Company—to subserve the purposes of desperate adventure, or to punish Spain for an act in which she is sustained by the common law of nations. It stands where it stood fifteen months ago—unaddounced by clamor at home, unawed by threats abroad. It will adhere to the principle of honor and honesty, and will carry them out at sea or on land, without reference to consequences. Such a policy may not receive the approbation of those who cheer Mr. LAW, or idle Mr. SMITH; but it will be sustained by the country as that most likely to advance its interests, and to maintain its influence in the councils of the world.

NEW-YORK CITY.

FALLING OF A BUILDING IN BLEECKER-STREET, AND LOSS OF LIFE.—Yesterday afternoon the residents of the upper portion of the Ninth Ward were thrown into an alarming state of excitement by the sudden crash of a building that gave way and tumbled to the ground, the particulars of which are as follows: A contract was recently taken to excavate a basement under a dwelling house, situated on the south-east corner of Bleecker and Hammond-streets, and belonging to JOHN B. WALTER, of No. 328 Spring-street, for the purpose of lowering said building to alter it into a store. The earth was taken out, and the base of the house was braced up by props, the main one of which gave way about 3 o'clock yesterday, and the entire building fell to the ground with a tremendous crash, resulting in loss of life, and severe injury to one of the principal masons engaged upon the work.

Before the building fell, a laborer, named TIMOTHY COLLINS, heard some portion of it crack, and immediately warned his boss and others, who were beneath it, but they heeded not. The cautious laborer was in the act of ascending upon the cellar wall to the street when the building fell, and he barely escaped with his life. The foreman, named DANIEL LINN, was crushed to death, and a mason named THOMAS MURRAY, had his limbs horribly mangled.

The Police force of the Ninth Ward, headed by Captain's LOVETT, SEABRING and TAFT, were early on the ground, as were also Justice STUART, Captain TURNBULL of the Eighth Ward, and Captain VOORHIES of the Fifteenth Ward. The fire bell at Jefferson market, sounded the Third District alarm, at the request of Captain TAFT, which soon brought assistance in the way of Hook and Ladder Companies. Their apparatus were actively used, and in the course of half an hour the mass of ruins were cleared away, sufficiently to extricate the body of Mr. LINN, which was terribly mutilated. The remains were conveyed to the residence of his afflicted family, at No. 97 Charlton-street. Mr. MURRAY is an aged man residing at No. 43 Perry-street, and it is feared his injuries will terminate fatally.

Fortunately, the other workmen made their escape with slight injury. The coroner was notified, and will investigate the death of Mr. LINN this forenoon, when evidence will be taken as to the cause of the catastrophe, which appears to have been purely accidental.

SERMON ON THE DEATH OF THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON.—Services in honor of the late Duke of WELLINGTON are to be held at Calvary Church, Fourth Avenue, this evening. The sermon for the occasion will be preached by the Rev. Dr. HAWKS.

THE HOSPITALITIES OF THE CITY VOTED TO GENERAL PIERCE.—In the Board of Aldermen last evening, a preamble and resolution were adopted in favor of tendering the hospitalities of the city to General FRANKLIN PIERCE, the President elect of the United States, and a Committee was appointed to carry the resolutions into effect.

[Advertisement.]

WHAT IS A SEA TIGER?—The advent of the great Sea Tiger at BARNUM'S Museum—that most wonderful of all wonderful creations—puts this question in every mouth. The Sea Tiger at BARNUM'S is a ferocious-looking, yet beautiful fish, of vast size, and yet so well tamed that it obeys all its master's orders, and performs many strange tricks. Come, it is the rarest curiosity in America.

[Advertisement.]

LADIES' WRITING CLASSES.—Mr. GOLDSMITH will receive new pupils on Monday, Wednesday and Friday of this week, to his cheap writing classes, commencing at 11 A. M. and 6 o'clock P. M. Terms $2 for ten, or $5 for twenty lessons, and no extra charge. Private instruction, $15. Rooms No. 269 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

We would call the attention of those in want of the best watch dog in this City, to an advertisement which appears in our paper this morning Those wishing to purchase a first-rate dog would do well to address J., *Times* office.

MARRIED.

At St. John's Church, New-York, on the 17th inst., by Rev. Mr MORRIS, Mr. ROBT. IRWIN, of Jarrets Pass, to Miss RACHEL ROGERS, of Belfast, Ireland.

On the 16th inst. at New-Fairfield, Conn., Dr WM. F. HOLCOMB, of New-York, to MARGARET, daughter of Moses Wagner, of the former place.

At Washington, D.C., on the 2d inst., by Rev. Jesse T. Peck Mr Joseph H. Collins, of Washington, to Miss Savanah C Carr of Mary'and. 11th inst., by the same, Mr. George Miller to Miss Eleanor D Emerson, all of Washington City Sunday, 14th inst., at the Foundry Church, by Rev. Dr Peer, Christopher K. Byrne to Fanny V. Middleton daughter of the late Robert Middleton, all of Washington 16th inst., by Rev. J. G Butler, Alfred Gawler and Henrietta Tryer, both of Washington

DIED.

Suddenly, on the 15th inst., in the 32d year of her age, ANNA KATE, wife of Frederick S Vanderpool

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 50 Lexington av., corner of 25th st., on Thursday, the 18th, at 1 P. M., without further invitation Her remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

Newark and Elizabethtown papers please copy. 11781*

On the 15th inst., ABRAHAM A., son of John J. Boyd.

Nov. 13, at Westfield, Chautauque Co., at the house of her son-in-law Moses Lancaster, Esq., Mrs SARAH HALE GREENLEAF, at the advanced age of 85 She was the mother of Matthew H. Greenleaf, of West Newbury, Mass., and of Alfred Greenleaf, Brooklyn, N. Y., and was distinguished for her beneficence, energy and ardent, consistent piety. Her remains were taken to Greenwood for interment.

At New-Orleans, on Monday, Nov. 13, WILLIAM A. CANTINE, of this city.

At Albany, on Sunday morning the 14th inst., Mrs. J M Eberwood, after an illness of two weeks. Mrs. E. was a liberal, energetic, philanthropic woman, and her loss is sensibly felt by the community of which she was a member.

COMMERCIAL AND MONEY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange ... Nov 17

$40,176 U. S. 6's, '67	119	300	Erie Railroad		b60 89
9,000 U. S. 5's '53	102	375	do		89
9,000 Ohio 6's, '50	106	175	do		89
1,000 N Y State 5's, '61	114	200	do		b60 90
718 Illinois 6's	85	100	do		s60 90
1,100 Ind Canal Def 5's	14	725	do		90
5,000 I. Indiana R R Bds	84	200	do		b60 90
7,000 Erie Income Bonds	99	100	do		at 60 90
1,000 Erie R R. Conv '71	99	100	do		b6 91
10,000 do	99	100	do		at60 91
1,000 Hud 1st Mtg. Bds	103	300	do		s3 90
2,000 do	103	175	do		s3 90
3,000 Hd 2d Mtge Bonds	103	525	do		91
2,000 Hods R R N Bs	95	100	do		at60 91
70 Phoenix Bank	114	100	do		91
75 Del & Hods Canal	136	150	do		s3 91
50 Farmers Loan	s3	103	100	do	s60 91
150 Morris Canal		17	50	do	b60 91
50 Carr Imat Co		16	500	do	b60 92
100 do		b30	11	500	d 92m 90
200 do		b3.	11	1173	Harlem Railroad 73
100 Mugta ory Zinc		4	118	do	73
150 Ports. D		20	50	do	73
270 Nicaragua Transit Co		28	200	do	b60 73
225 do		28	250	do	at60 73
200 do		b30	28	100	do b30 73
270 do		b60	28	100	Long Island R R s3 10
100 do		s90	28	300	do b15 40
100 do		b45	28	100	do s3 40
200 do			28	150	do 40
100 do		b30	28	100	do b30 41
100 do			28	100	do s30 39
450 do			28	5	Utica & Schen R R. 142
400 do		s3	28	350	Stonington Railroad 56
200 do		s30	28	300	Nor. & Wor. Railroad 53
100 do		s60	28	35	New Haven & Hart. 130
150 Penn'a Coal Co		s3	11	50	Hudson River R. R. 76
150 do		s3.	11	50	do 76
50 Cumb'd Coal Co		b10	64	17	do 74
200 do			64	100	do b60 76
50 Parker Coal Company			50	50	Panama Railroad. 136
10 Florence & Keyport			25	14	Roch., Lock. & Niag 106
25 Canton Company			87	200	Bt. Lawrence Co 11
100 New-Jersey Zinc		b3	11		

SECOND BOARD

$10,000 Penn. State 5s	98	450	Erie Railroad s3 92
6,000 N Y State 6s, '65	120	150	do b3 92
5,000 Erie Bonds	99	200	do s60 92
15,000 Erie Conv., '71	99	100	do s3 92
1,000 do	99	100	do b60 92
5,000 do 62	b10	100	422 do 92
100 Morris Canal	b30	17	1000 do b60 92
50 Pennsylvania Coal Co		118	100 do s4 92
100 do		118	50 do b3 92
500 Nicaragua Transit Co.		28	50 do b30 92
200 do			373 do s3 92
200 do		b60	28	100	Stonington R R. 50
110 do		b60	28	100	do b30 56
210 Montgomery Zinc Co.		4	700	Reading Railroad 101
100 do		4	400	do 101
50 Canton Company		108	64	58	Mich. Cent Railroad 111
350 do		13	14	500	L. I Railroad b6m 42
100 Harlem Railroad		73	58	do 42
150 Edgew'h Land Co		b60	28	300	Cary Imp. Co 10
100 do			65	200	do b30 11

Sales of Stocks.

By S. Draper, at the Merchants' Exchange.

$5,000 N. Y. & Erie R R.	First Mortgage,	1868		113
9,000 do.	do	Second Mort.,	1859	106
1,000 do.	do	Income Bonds,	1855	99
1,000 do	do	Convertibles,	1871	99
500 Hud. River Railroad,	First Mort.,	1869		108
5,000 do.	do.	do.	1869	107
5,000 do.	do.	do	1870	108
500 do.	do.	do.	1870	107
2,000 do.	do	Second Mort.,	1860	103
10,000 N.Y.&Liv. S.S.(Collins line)	First Mortgage,			97
1,200 San Francisco 10 ₱ cent. Bonds				98
5,000 California State Sevens				93
100 shares Mechanics' Bank				129
60 Seventh Ward Bank				119
16 Mechanics' Banking Association				104
10 Mechanics and Traders' Bank				161
5 Manhattan Company				106
5 City Fire Insurance Company				178
5 Rutgers Female Institute				90
10 New-York and Erie Railroad				91½
12 New-York and New-Haven Railroad				115½
10 Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati Railroad				127½
60 do.	do	do		127½
33 do.	do	do		127½

THURSDAY, Nov. 17—6 P. M.

Over ten thousand shares of the stock of the Erie Railroad were sold on the Stock Exchange and in the street, to-day, at prices rapidly appreciating from 89½ to 92½ ₱ cent. The record transactions at the Board were 5,000 in the forenoon, and 3,000 at the closing session. The temptation with some of the holders to realize, caused a partial weakness in the afternoon rates, but the main party operating for the advance were quite determined in the amounts bid for, and par instead of 95 ₱ cent. before the January dividend, is now confidently talked of—we were about to say aimed at,—but of the real purpose of the speculators, we leave the public to judge for themselves. The movement has awakened a new spirit in the general Stock dealings, extending as well to the substantials as to the fancies. An advance of 9 ₱ cent has been felt in the Mohawk Railroad, (Albany to Schenectady,) within three or four weeks; 6 ₱ cent. in Delaware and Hudson, 4 in Pennsylvania Coal, 4@5 in Reading, 6 in Panama, 3 ₱ cent. in Farmers' Loan, 2½ in New-Haven, 3 in Southern Michigan, 3 in Rochester, and 5 in Syracuse and Utica. The changes in the speculative list from Monday's and yesterday's rates, to-day, in addition to the Erie, just noticed, were ½ ₱ cent rise in Harlem, 1 on Norwich, ½ on Morris; Canton about the same; Long Island, ½@¾ down; Cumberland, same as on Monday, but ½ less than the highest street sales, yesterday. Nicaragua Transit fell off as much as 2½ ₱ cent. closing with sales, after the adjournment of the afternoon Board, at 27@27½. We hinted last week, that while the Bulls were buying this stock confidently on the improved transit business and quick trips of the route, the Bears were going on the precarious character of the distant Government, from which the right or charter is derived. The rumor then privately circulated of a serious disagreement between the Company and Government, took public shape, to-day, in the correspondence of Mr. DANIEL LORD and Mr. MARCOLETTA—the former the New-York counsel, and the latter the Minister of the United States, of the Nicaragua Government—which will be found in another part of our paper. These documents reflect the feelings of every one of the parties concerned. The other party we understand to be ready to submit the dispute to arbitrators chosen, in pursuance of the charter, *by the Government* and themselves—not recognising Mr. MARCOLETTA as the Government, unless specially delegated to act as such. We imagine there is no more danger of forfeiture or bad faith from the particular breeze now blowing, than there has always been from the original source and looseness of the contract. And this has been one of the risks upon which the whole speculation has been conducted.

The sales of Loans to-day were about $125,000 at the Board; prices quite firm; and on Pennsylvanian old fives, and Erie Convertibles of '71 an advance of ½@1 per cent. There is a good deal doing in the various new railroad loans of the West, by private contract, and the amounts spoken of as negotiated are important in amount—but whether sold out and out for cash, or on credit, or consigned, under advances, to London or the Continent, or bartered for iron, we are not particularly apprised. There is enough, however, sold in various sums, to foreign houses, to sensibly relieve the demand for bills, and from the tone of the last advices, the amount, in this way, is on the increase. But for the multiplicity of new schemes, this demand would more sensibly advance the prices for the first class of Bonds, than the changes in the Board list has recently indicated.

We add to our Stock list to day the sales of Mr. SIMEON DRAPER, by auction, at the Merchants' Exchange. The company brought together was large, and the bidding prompt and at full rates. The City B

THE NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES

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FUNERAL CEREMONIES
IN HONOR OF THE LATE DUKE OF WELLINGTON.

ORATION BY REV. DR. VINTON.

Yesterday being the day appointed for the funeral obsequies of the late Duke of WELLINGTON in London, a meeting was convened by the British residents of New-York, in Calvary Church, (kindly granted for the occasion by Rev. Dr. HAWKS) to hold a religious service in honor of the illustrious Commander. The large edifice was filled by a most respectable audience—British subjects, American citizens, native and adopted—all congregated to do honor to the memory of the old hero of many battles. Two rows of seats in front of the chancel were reserved for the British Consul, British and American officers, and Presidents of the St. George's, St. Andrew, and other Benevolent Societies, dressed in uniform, and the regalia of their orders.

The Rt. Rev. Bishop WAINWRIGHT, Rev. Drs. CLINTON and MCMURRAY took part in the services of the evening, and Rev. Dr. HAWKS wore a scarf and rosette. Several other Clergymen occupied seats in the Chancel, all robed in surplices.

At 7½ o'clock, the service was opened by a funeral dirge, by Mr. GREATOREX, who presided at the organ. The *Gloria in Excelsis, Bonum est*, and *Benedicite* were all executed in admirable style.

Evening prayer was said by Rev. Dr. MCMURRAY of the Diocese of Toronto. He chose for the second lesson the consoling and impressive passage, selected for the "Burial Service," from 1st Cor. ch. 15.

FRANCIS VINTON D. D. of Grace Church, Brooklyn, ascended the pulpit and delivered the following

ORATION:

"The last enemy is Death" WELLINGTON is dead!

Mourned by Russia; by Austria; by Prussia; by Turkey; by the minor kingdoms of Europe; by England, Scotland, and by Britain's Colonies; by the human hearts of men conscious of their manhood—a great Conqueror has surrendered to the Last Enemy.

The four quarters of the globe are hung with sables. Out of the many languages the echoes come that "WELLINGTON is dead."

What is it that constitutes true greatness—the greatest kind of greatness—greatness that is permanent, and missed when gone?

Not brilliant talents; not gorgeous genius; not brave attempts nor adventurous achievements; not the possession of active qualities so much as the exercise of the passive virtues.

It is submission; it is fortitude; it is endurance; it is obedience to truth and the performance of duty, at the cost of self-control, self-denial, of self sacrifice. It is the CROSS.

The Cross is the symbol and the measure of human greatness. That which men revere, and miss when its light is gone out, is magnanimity and moral courage; the supremacy of faith in God, demonstrated by submitting self-will to the Divine. Superiority to adverse circumstances betokens and makes manifest the true greatness of a man.

Such men are guides of their fellow-men; they are guides to wisdom, justice, truth, love and piety. Their power is a moral power—a spiritual magnetism—attracting all feebler persons to gravitate towards the Right. Such men are vast blessings to the inferior world and to human welfare. They are the fixed stars hung out of Heaven to regulate the courses of the navigators of life. They are Mont Blanc, piercing the sky, (huge way-mark,) for bewildered travelers over life's hills and hollows.

The whirlwind is not great, nor the lightning, nor the thunderbolt, nor the clouds of sunset. But the ocean, the firmament, the cataract, the mountain. The wind may toss the ocean; the thunderbolt may rive the firmament; the clouds may hide the mountain and obscure the cataract. What then? The wild and flashing powers of Nature make a noise and fret themselves to death, and are no more. While the things they covered or assailed remain, quiet, unhurt, unblemished. The passive, the yielding, the expanding, the towering, the FIXED things in Nature—these are great. God is greatest in His own calm eternity; in His forbearance; in His long-suffering; in his Love.

I shall not look, then, for the properties of the heroic in the active energies of man's nature, but in the self-controlling qualites of the soul. And in these characteristics, if I know the life and death of WELLINGTON, he was great. He was styled the IRON DUKE.

The Iron Duke he was, whom the fires of trial made glowing and malleable for higher uses—out of whom the sledge of contradiction clanged reverberations of fresh truth—in whom inclination and conscience were welded together on the anvil of the public welfare, and forged into weapons for support, for defence, for aggression against his country's enemies, or wrought into firm pillars and stiff braces for his country's peace. Of historic men, WELLINGTON, (though not unrivalled,) is among the peers in the nobility of excellence. England is opulent in these treasures. She has given birth to sons (and daughters, too,) who have left their mark—nay, printed their very idiosyncrasies on their age not only, but on the nation's face and heart, forming a feature in British character.

On her throne, ALFRED and ELIZABETH. In her armies, MARLBOROUGH. In her Navies, BLAKE and NELSON. In her Parliament, CHATHAM and PEEL. In her Courts, HALE and MURRAY. In her workshops, WATT and ARKWRIGHT. Among her pioneers in enterprise, RALEIGH and the lamented FRANKLIN. Among her historians BEDE and CLARENDON. BACON, in Philosophy; NEWTON, in Mechanics; DAVY, in the Laboratory; SHAKSPEARE, in the Drama; MILTON, in the Epic; WORDSWORTH, in the Lyric and Philosophic; HOOKER, "the judicious," in Theology; JOHNSON, "the Giant," in Philology; SIDNEY, in true chivalry; KEBLE, on the top round in the ladder of Saintliness. These are "bright particular stars" in the firmament of her renown; stars whose influence seemed to change the thoughts of lower minds. And from her Universities and her Exchanges there shine a hundred constellations, which have adorned her literature, increased her wealth, and sent forth a light upon the earth.

These all were distinguished in their particular orbits for peculiar powers, which left an impress on men's minds, and changed the current of their thoughts.

But, excepting ALFRED, I know not of a historic name in the legends of British annals to match and rival WELLINGTON'S. Both of these great men, combined, in large proportions, the ingredients of particular greatness in almost all departments of the public weal as well as in the private worth. The various qualities and attainments that embellished their several possessors blended in these two, like the colors of the Spectrum, into pure beams of light, influencing England's destinies; and through England, the world's progress.

ARTHUR WELLESLEY has no peer, in British history, save only the great ALFRED, as uniting the excellencies of the MAN, the SOLDIER, the CIVILIAN, and the CHRISTIAN. Is there anything in *blood?* Does the spirit of the ancestry reappear in qualities transmitted to a descendant; latent for many generations, and then re-produced, visibly and potentially, in some lineal offspring?

WELLINGTON was thirty-second in direct descent from ALFRED the Great. His lineage came to him from England's hero, through the Plantagenet sovereigns and King EDWARD I., on his mother's side. Nature is prodigal of men. But of great men she is frugal. Generations intervene between their birth. A WASHINGTON and a WELLINGTON in a single century is (as the world goes) a lavish gift from GOD to man.

For half a century WELLINGTON stood forth conspicuous and commanding.

It is no accident that gives a man a fame capable of withstanding criticism and of shaming envy for such a length of time. It was not an accident, but the homage of the spontaneous conviction of men's souls, when in one day, before the High Court of Parliament, ARTHUR WELLESLEY received the tribute of a Nation's gratitude from his sovereign's willing hand, in every title of nobility, from Baron up to Duke, as the symbols and the insignia of his surpassing merit that had won them all. These added not a ray to the lustre of his worth. He was himself the gem of his ducal coronet. It was he, already noble, who glorified the titles that he wore.

It is made a question where WELLINGTON was born. The strife is pardonable, between Celt and Saxon, to possess upon their escutcheon the arms of the dead hero. But as a Cis-atlantic, I determine, as past doubt, in favor of the claims of Ireland. And well may Erin be proud—whether some of her sons will or no—to enrol this name among her children.

The Duke was born in 1769, in Dublin, and was baptized, April 30, of that year, by Archdeacon ISAAC MANN—afterwards, Lord Bishop of Cork and Ross.

The Duke was not in any way descended from the Wesleys, and therefore not connected with the celebrated preacher of this name. His paternal ancestors were the COLLEYS, of Castle Carberry. The name of WESLEY was first adopted by his grandfather, RICHARD COLLEY, Esq., afterward 1st Lord MORNINGTON, in 1728, on succeeding, by bequest, to the estate of GARRET WESLEY, Esq., whose mother was a COLLEY. The name of WESLEY was changed to WELLESLY, by the Duke's eldest brother, on receiving his commission in the army. The Duke was born in the same year with NAPOLEON BONAPARTE. What thoughts press in speculation, for utterance, at this suggestion! Two such mighty souls, sent forth from God together—to be antagonists; to upheave the decayed foundations and overturn the structures of society; to act as the forces in nature act,—the one the impulsive, the other the still constant force,—producing a resultant that forms the orbit in which the world shall roll hereafter, about the centre of the universal system. Who knows—who can doubt, that God sent those children upon earth to fulfil the prophecy, "I will overturn, overturn, overturn, till He shall come whose right it is." That change was the precursor of stability, (let us trust)—of stability in a higher style of civilization, in deeper knowledge, in holier piety, and in happiness. Inertia and momentum are necessary to safe progress in society.

If "the boy is father of the man," we naturally desire to know something of the boyhood of great men. ARTHUR went to Eton, and afterwards was sent to the military school of Angiers. While NAPOLEON was at Brienne, ARTHUR WELLESLEY was at Angiers, in France; but, unlike NAPOLEON, he was not a smart scholar. His metal lay deeply in the mine, not reached as yet by smelting and conversion. He matured slowly, but all the surer. He had a mother, and she was his educator. She trained WELLINGTON *as a man*—hence his moral qualities shone in all things. His love of truth preëminently shone. He was jealous of the good name of another—never envious; never detracting; very compassionate. He was an honest man; a champion of the right at all times and in all places.

When the army under Lord MOIRA was ordered to effect a landing on the coast of Brittany, to be a rallying point for the Royalists, the 33d Regiment, of which WELLESLEY was Lieut.-Colonel, was included. As much as he desired to meet the enemy, he could not, he thought, leave the kingdom with honor while he owed money to tradesmen and others, though his privilege as Member of Parliament exempted him from any annoyance. He therefore called upon Mr. THOMAS DILLON, with whom he had dealings, exposed his embarrassments, and hypothecated his whole estate and income, empowering Mr. DILLON to pay off every creditor 20 shillings in the pound, with interest, until the debts were extinguished.

This man WELLESLEY, so upright at the beginning of his career, lived to be the possessor of a princely income; and by the integrity of his name alone supporting an army in the field when his military chest was bankrupt.

Duty was his motive, facts his guide, the happiness of the people his end, through life. "His life," says one, "is a perpetual hymn in praise of Truth." His life tells every man that the simple principle of obedience to truth and duty is the way to popularity, and that each man in his sphere, by doing right, can be the benefactor of his species. His accurate habits in answering all letters every day, in settling his accounts every week, in helping regularly his little army of pensioners, in always being punctual to his appointments, and similar traits, are familiar to you all. In these things he was a pattern of virtue to all men. His love of justice was another benevolent trait of WELLESLY'S character. He was the scourge of the wrong, the defender of the right; his discipline was exacting but equal. An officer could not escape rebuke, if he deserved it; a private soldier was sure of a protector, if innocent.

WELLINGTON ennobled human nature by acting as a man. His whole existence was a reality, a shame to shams, a refutation to all falsehood. In his civil career he conquered all political systems, by establishing the superiority of the living man, and the living truth to all effete and worn-out forms. Accordingly, he knew when to yield an old policy to new facts and exigencies. He knew as well when to stand firm and resist the clamors of reformers. In this proud attitude his place in history will be alongside of WASHINGTON. "Like him he was the destroyer (without intending it) of decayed institutions, and the introducer (without intending it) of a new, improved, and adapted order of society."

He was not thoughtful of self, nor of reputation for political consistency, nor of popular praise or popular odium. When he accepted the repeal of the Test and Corporation Acts, he did so for a solid peace. He emancipated the Roman Catholics, when penal laws endangered the security and happiness of the realm. He coöperated with Sir ROBERT PEEL in commercial reforms, (from Protection to Free-Trade,) though he had to separate from old friends and cherished companions.

On the other hand, he would *not* assent to the Reform measures towards Democracy, though he was insulted by the mob in the streets, and the windows of Apsley House were broken. Yet at the command of his sovereign, King WILLIAM, he agreed to form a Cabinet on the Reform policy, in 1832. This was his loyalty—that was his independence. Influenced by facts, WELLINGTON became the champion of systems of society quite opposite. He was born an aristocrat. He loved the English Constitution from habit and tradition. He was, ingrain, a Tory. But he was a Tory *with life* in *him*; not high, and dry, and soulless—but a Tory with a heart, sympathetic with the people; a true friend of both the people and the crown. Thus it come to pass that WELLINGTON was, at once the destroyer both of revolutionary violence, and of stagnant conservatism. Into the empty pride of mere *caste* of aristocracy, he infused love and the sense of responsibility. He taught the nobles of the realm, yea, the throne itself, that they ought to live, not unto themselves, but unto the Commonwealth and unto God. He was a successful evangelist of the new order of society—a successful apologist of the old. His long life linked him with both systems, and chained them into one. Opposed to the disorder of Democracy; looking upon law as the guardian of security, and believing security to be the norm of all happiness, he was, of all *subjects* of the Crown, among the *most loyal*, and of all *men* in England, among the *most fraternal*. He was an agent of God to herald and establish a social order, of which the great principle is that the wants of society are to overrule even pre-established system The characteristics of truth and duty made WELLINGTON all that he was to England and the world. In short, his qualities as a *man*, made him the soldier and the civilian.

As BACON taught mankind to conquer Nature by studying her laws, and following their dictation, so WELLINGTON conquered men by studying facts. He was all eye, all ear, for facts. Traditional feelings and familiar habits, gave way before the majesty of a Fact. To this mighty power of Truth, WELLINGTON sacrificed his predilections, his opinions, his party, and his class. To him a Fact was an Omnipotence. He did not grasp it. It grasped him.

But the severe chasteness of such a character was much adorned with softer graces.

WELLINGTON in social life was charming. He was a warm lover of Music. Lord MORNINGTON, his father, (made a Doctor of Music,) was himself a composer of many Glees well known in England, and of some good Church Chants and Tunes which are now sung,—*were sung to-night, at the obsequies of his son.* It was pleasant to see the Duke at the Oratorio and the Opera, (for he *would* frequent the Opera,) and witness how absorbed and pleased he was.

With children, he was young again; having an ear for their prattle, and a tongue to imitate it; a hand to help their little wants, and an eye to watch their gambols.

His affection for Her Majesty, the Queen, was patriarchal, and Her Majesty's reverence for the Duke was filial. He was present at her birth, as Minister of State. And ever since that day they were, as the old Oak of England, clasped by the Ivy that has sprung up and flourished at its foot: the tender tendrils clinging to the rough bark, and the Vine encircling herself around the tree, as if to protect him from storms and frost: while the Oak bore up, on his sturdy sides, the delicate Vine, and lifted her, in his branching arms, to sunshine and the dews of heaven. *That old Oak is scathed.* But the evergreen Vine still will embrace the supporter of its infancy and growth, with the embraces of its own fast hold, that nothing can unclasp, but death. WELLINGTON *was a soldier.* This theme must form a portion of my Oration, even in this house.

The Duke's military career commenced in the low countries under circumstances of great discouragement. That campaign was marked by continual disaster. He commanded the rear guard of the army. And at this most difficult post of retreating forces, he saved many a day by his masterly stands against the French republicans, rushing on in the flush of victory. That was the right school for WELLESLEY, in which he rivalled XENOPHON, FABIUS and WASHINGTON. To manage a retreat, with worn down soldiers, without loss of men or damage to their spirits, while exhausting the enemy in foiling his attacks, is the rarest and the greatest of military exploits. The hero of the Peninsula and of Waterloo learned his first lesson in such warfare, while in command of the rear guard of the army in Holland.

In April 1796, the 33d Regiment sailed for India and reached Calcutta February 1797. The war was raging, and TIPPOO SULTAUN was the foe. The chase of Conaghull—the storming of Admednuggar—the attack at Assaye—the pitched battle on the fields of Argusm—the capture of Gawilgbur, considered as impregnable—these are some af the victories of WELLESLEY in India. They demanded and brought out different qualities of the conqueror. Patience, determination, perseverance, contrivance, courage, wisdom and promptitude distinguished him.

I shall speak particularly of only the battle of Assaye for which WELLESLEY was severely criticised for his seeming rashness.

This battle was fought Sept. 24, 1803. WELLESLEY was gazetted a Major-General the previous year, and appointed to the command of a Division to form the advanced corps of the army of Madras. While marching against the enemy he came abruptly on the hostile army encamped in order of battle on the fields of Assaye. WELLESLEY'S force was only 17,000 effective men and 17 pieces of cannon. The larger part of his command, under Col. STAPHENSON, was in the rear, having taken another route. WELLESLEY determined to wait till their arrival. Below him, the Indian army lay in pride and pomp; boasting squadrons of 30,000 Cavalry; a park of artillery of 1,000 guns, and a dense mass of Infantry.

It was soon manifest that the enemy was about to assail him. To retreat would be sure destruction under the sabres of those gallant horsemen. To wait for reinforcements, was to surrender at discretion. There was no alternative but to attack with promptitude. WELLESLEY'S quick eye discerned that the left flank rested on narrow and broken ground, unfavorable for cavalry. To this point, therefore, he directed his little army, and reached it by a forced and secret march. That movement required the enemy to change his front. But before the maneuvre could be finished, WELLESLEY'S infantry charged into the disordered ranks, and routed the foe. It was a Napoleon onslaught. It was a match with Austerlitz. Victory or ruin was the alternative. Daring,—nay, audacity, was true prudence. So far, then, from deserving the stigma of being rash, WELLINGTON, for his triumph at Assaye, deserves eulogium for wisdom and for reasonable valor. His chief misfortune is, that the glory of his martial deeds on the Peninsula, eclipsed, by their exceeding brightness, the splendor of his victories in India. *These* purchased to England peace with Scindiah and the Rajah of Berar. *Those* extorted peace to Europe from the mighty NAPOLEON. Gen. WELLESLEY returned to England; was married in 1806. Succeeded Lord CORNWALLIS, his Colonel, to the command of 33d Regiment; was returned again to Parliament.

Under the Duke of PORTLAND'S Administration, in 1807, WELLESLEY was appointed to the Chief Secretaryship of Ireland; which he accepted—accepted on condition that it should not impede his military promotion or pursuits.

Gen. WELLESLEY accompanied Lord CATHCART, as second in command, in the expedition to Denmark; the object of which was to prevent the Danish fleet from reinforcing NAPOLEON. The expedition was, as you know, eminently successful. On his return from Denmark, General, now Sir ARTHUR WELLESLEY, resumed his civil office in Ireland.

The grand epoch, that revealed WELLINGTON as "the great Captain," in which he won that title, was now opening in the Peninsular Campaign. Sir ARTHUR WELLESLEY was selected to command the forces that first sailed for Portugal. JUNOT, Duke D'ABRANTES, commanded the French armies in that kingdom.

The first action was the brilliant skirmish at Rolica, where WELLESLEY tore the victorious Eagles from the French invaders. Then followed the battle of Vimiera, where he conquered JUNOT, in which the French force in Portugal was engaged. After this, the Convention of Cintra procured a truce, and WELLESLEY returned to England.

The disastrous invasion of Spain, by Sir JOHN MOORE, (whose burial awakened the sweet muse of WOLFE, and produced a requiem that has imparted a wide celebrity to that campaign) almost disheartened the British Ministry.

WELLESLEY, however, strongly advised a fresh expedition; which was organized and dispatched under the gallant General BERESFORD. Sir ARTHUR was nominated Commander-in-Chief: upon which he resigned his civil offices and embarked for Lisbon.

It was characteristic of the Duke that he took nothing second-hand, which he might obtain from original sources. His presence seemed to be ubiquity—his knowledge, a sort of omniscience. He looked into every thing. And having seen his ground and studied his resources, he planned his actions.

To plan and to execute were, with him, synonymous. The case was this: SOULT and VICTOR were separated. WELLESLEY determined to assail them while apart. The plan required the passage of the Douro in the face of Soult. All the boats, excepting one, were on the enemy's side of the river. By this lone boat the others were brought over from under the guns of the fortress, the army was ferried across, and SOULT was defeated. It was an exploit not only daring and brilliant, but romantic. It matched the attack at Assaiz.

After this aggressive movement, WELLESLEY was called to act chiefly on the defensive, and so exhaust the enemy by their vain, or, at least disheartening efforts.

I must pass by the series of sanguinary combats at Talavera—a doubtful field. I must omit all details of that grand conception, the planning of the lines of Torres Vedras—a series of defences, enough to fix any other soldier's fame. So, likewise, you must allow me to refer you to NAPIER for an adequate history of the victory of Busaco, achieved by repelling MASSINI'S fierce assaults—the defeat and treason of the Spanish allies at Badajoz. Fuentes d'Onoro, in which WELLESLEY'S generalship was among the finest displays of military genius, united to the daring to which only iron nerve could resort. The siege of Ciudad Rodrigo, at first a defeat and then a triumph. All these are the historian's property. Yet I would remark that, though SOULT had taken more prisoners in 56 days than exceeded his whole effective corps, yet "great, and daring, and successful, as his operations had been, MASSENA was in retreat, and the principal object of the invading expedition was prostrated by WELLINGTON'S admirable combinations, his stout resistances, and his masterly assaults, which palsied the arm of the conqueror."

In addition to the passing of the Douro, I will name particularly Salamanca's battles. In the progress of these battles, WELLINGTON exhibited a matchless patience, with which he waited for a favorable moment, and resistless gallantry, with which he assailed the enemy. A month elapsed, at the end of which the French army vanished, as it were, in darkness. WELLINGTON might have rested his fame at Salamanca, and none would have been found to contest his claim for immortality.

Vittoria developed other faculties besides. That great battle was won by strategy, by the mind and movements of the Duke. It was a series of operations on the chess board, against JOSEPH BONAPARTE and his abler generals, which a summary will best describe. "In six weeks, and with scarcely 120,000 men, Lord WELLINGTON marched 600 miles, passed over six great rivers, gained one decisive battle, invested two fortresses, and, after driving 120,000 veteran troops out of Spain, stood on the summit of the Pyrenees, a recognized conqueror.

On the 10th June, 1814, the Duke of WELLINGTON took leave of the brave old Peninsulars and returned to England. Throughout Great Britain, WELLINGTON'S arrival was hailed with true British enthusiasm. His reception into the House of Lords, on the 28th June, 1814, was touching and magnificent. Robed in Ducal dignity he entered the Chamber of the Nobles. There, in the midst of the gathered Peerage of the realm, sat the mother and wife of WELLINGTON; while, from his woolsack, the Lord Chancellor ordered to be read the patents of nobility, as Baron, Viscount, Earl, Marquis, and Duke, conferred by a Sovereign's grace and a Nation's approbation upon one whose merit outshone them all. WELLINGTON was then 45 years old. That scene will one day task a painter's pencil.

In 1815, Lord WELLINGTON was deputed to the Congress of Vienna, and when there, intelligence reached there of NAPOLEON'S escape from Elba. On the 5th of April, WELLINGTON was named Generalissimo in the Netherlands of the allied forces of the collected powers of Europe. NAPOLEON'S reappearance struck amazement and terror into the heart of law-loving men. How formidable he was, may be understood by the unparalleled extent of the means employed to conquer him the second time.

NAPOLEON was declared to be under ban; excluded from the pale of civil and social relations—a ban which BLUCHER (it is said) would willingly have executed by the assassination of the Emperor, after the defeat of Waterloo, but for the humanity and honor of the Duke of WELLINGTON.

The events of the hundred days belong to history.

Waterloo closed the scene. It was a tragic end. The world-wide celebrity of that contested field, makes it needless and impertinent for me to comment on it, in particulars.

WELLINGTON conquered Waterloo, by *enduring*. The assaults of the French were almost superhuman, in both force and number. But, in the words of Gen. FOY, "the battalions of WELLINGTON seemed rooted in the ground." The hot blood of Erin boiled for action. The cool patience of the Scotch broke down, muttering, "Why are we not let forward?" A charge or two was all. The old Tower of Hougemont remained untaken. The waves of fire, the storms of steel and lead, dashed and beat upon it, until night-fall; when, (on the approach of the Prussians) the Duke characteristically uttered, "*At 'em Guards!*" and the day was won.

NAPOLEON'S army was a splendid wreck. In his own words, "It was a total rout." An Empire, founded on twenty years of conquest, was annihilated in one day. It is yet to be seen whether that Empire (even in its ghost and semblance) is capable of a resurrection. Europe was restored to peace by this last and crowning victory. It has been a peace that, Atlas like, has lifted the world forward in the orbit of human happiness.

Since the peace of Waterloo, the most wondrous advances have been made in arts, in commerce, in civilization, in national fellowships—unparalleled, unchecked, and yet progressing. It was a peace that was "conquered" for mankind, by the great Captain of the age, ARTHUR, Duke of Wellington. May it be perpetual!

I proceed, in as few words as I can, to contemplate "*Wellington as a Civilian.*"

It is assumed by a certain class of thinkers, that great military genius is incompatible with superior civil abilities. But nothing, I think, is more unsound than this presumption, whether we view the question *a priori* and philosophically, or take the facts of history into consideration. The attributes of a Commander-in-Chief are precisely those that distinguish a wise statesman. Both should be men of comprehensive minds, capable of embracing large relationships; joined with a talent for perspicacity, quick to discern minute details, and to know precisely where each belongs, however small, in the complete machinery of affairs. The human eye is the symbol of such minds; dilating itself or contracting itself at pleasure; to behold what is vast or to detect what is minute, in every light—under all circumstances.

They must possess intuitive faculties to know men. They must be judicious, self poised, superior to prejudice, resolute, yet modest and ready to be advised, with dispositions "to look before and after"—"men of large discourse"—in order to resolve problems of public policy.

They must be informed in national and international law, in their chief departments; and especially in the underlying principles of law. In short, they must be wise men, just men, patient men; men of strong wills and ready sympathies, with the fear of God and love of man, before their eyes and in their hearts.

Both civil and military responsibilities touch the same rights, involve the same duties, and challenge the same attributes. PERICLES among the Greeks, CÆSAR among the Romans, CHARLEMAGNE among the Franks, were great generals, as well as great civilians. And, in modern times, WASHINGTON, NAPOLEON, and WELLINGTON, are not less worthy of renown for their statesmanship than for their military greatness. The administration of WASHINGTON and his Farewell Address will challenge the amazement and admiration of a thoughtful posterity. The Code of NAPOLEON has outlived his victories. And so the statesmanship of WELLINGTON shall become, confessedly, that wreath in the chaplet of his fame of most evergreen perpetuity, and of fragrance most redolent of the savor of wisdom, of loyalty, and of benevolence.

Among the monuments of the Duke's civil qualities, the world agrees that his despatches, both military and political, are models of excellence. His military despatches first brought him into public notice. Clear, brief, comprehensive and suggestive, couched in words well chosen, and in nervous sentences, they presented the whole subject before the minds of the administration.

Like PERRY'S famous despatch to General HARRISON, "We have met the enemy, and they are ours," written on ship-board, on a tarpaulin; like CÆSAR'S more celebrated despatch from PONTUS, "I have come, I have seen, I have conquered," written perchance on a shield: so WELLINGTON'S despatches were dictated for the most part, on the field of battle, written on a drum-head, and contain (such was his fortune) tidings of unprecedented valor and successes. In looking over them, in late years, for the first time since they were indited, he proudly said, "There is not a word to blot or alter."

After vacating the office of Secretaryship for Ireland, he went to Spain. It was on shipboard that he dictated to the Judges the heads of the Dublin Police Bill, which has since become the model of social regulation in London! rendering that metropolis the wonder of the world for social order; thence in Australia, in Malta, and over all the British colonies.

In the cabinet, as in the field, facts were his guide. Duty was his motive; the happiness of the nation and the security of the crown his end.

As a Peer of the realm, his influence was twofold, both firm in maintaining the rights of the aristocracy, and persuasive in producing concessions to the people. High among the highest in dignity, he was yet the artificer of his own eminence, not indebted for it to the virtue of a remote ancestor; so that he could both feel with the people from whose ranks he emerged, and whose wants he was familiar, and sympathize with the nobility, whose prerogatives were threatened by the revolutionary spirit of the times. He was justly, therefore, an oracle with both parties.

In 1827 he was invited to a seat in CANNING'S administration. In 1828 he was Prime Minister. At this time he was a Protectionist, and he was opposed to any modification in the Constitution. But when he saw reason for it, he changed his opinions and his policy; accepting the repeal of the Test and Corporation Acts, emancipating the Roman Catholics, and becoming an advocate of Free Trade, on the ground of the principle of his whole life, namely: *Truth*, as revealed by facts; and *Duty*, as demanding the subordination of self-will. In the proposals to extend greatly the political rights of suffrage, he never would consent, though, when KING WILLIAM commanded, he assented in attempting to form a cabinet on the scheme of moderate reform.

Posterity alone can judge of the soundness of the Duke's politics in this regard. He affronted the populace of that day by his opposition to the Reform Bill, so that he was insulted by the mob in the streets, and the windows of his London residence were broken in.

Yet under the displeasure of the people, as when receiving their unforced adulation, he maintained the same composure, preserved the same calm dignity; rested on the same deep consciousness of fidelity to his convictions of truth and duty.

There are four recorded instances of the Duke's mistakes; I will say more—his departure from courtesy, from justice, from loyalty, and from religion. The first, when he supercilliously inquired of CANNING, "Whom does His Majesty intend to place at the *head* of the Administration?" when CANNING himself was the man, (in 1827,) but CANNING was a Commoner and the Duke an Aristocrat who at *that time* could not brook a Commoner's preeminence. But how he changed, after "sober second thought" and cautious observation, we all know from his subsequent adherence to the great Commoner, ROBERT PEEL.

The second fault was his passionate ejection of HUSKISSON for his Free Trade vote, when HUSKISSON tendered his resignation. Had HUSKISSON been spared his premature and violent death, he would have lived to see the Duke make ample reparation, by the embrace of his principles, and the reciprocation of his love. (In 1828.) The third fault was the Duke's dictation to Her Majesty, (in 1839,) to change her household and banish her personal attendants, for political causes and party policy.

But Her Majesty showed herself the Queen, and revealed the woman too, in claiming to be sole elector of the ladies proper for her family, and daring to be faithful, under opposition to the companions whom she honored with her friendship. The aged Duke acquiesced in loyal and willing resignation.

The fourth fault of the great WELLINGTON was his challenge to a duel with the Earl of Winchelsea, in 1829. Let Pity cast her mantle over the hero, who for once fell from the pinnacle of true courage, and dared to sin against conscience, against humanity, and against God. Repentance, and that gracious voice which bade the sinner to "Go and sin no more," has brought forgiveness, we trust, to this crime.

These four frailties are all the errors that the eagle eye of jealous truth can discern, in the public life, of half a century's duration, of the Duke of WELLINGTON.

Persons may differ from him in politics, and revile his ways therein—or reject his conclusions, and cast stones at them and him. Agitators may hate him—conservatives may scorn him—demagogues may fear him—liberals may pity him; but one and all, if honest to their own consciences, must concede to him the guerdon of an honorable politician and an honest man.

The Duke's official career ended in 1839, yet he continued to retain the command-in-chief of the army, and he was a consulting member of the Cabinet on the return of Sir ROBERT PEEL in 1841.

In 1848, when London was threatened with a Chartist insurrection, the Duke organized the defences of the metropolis. As the old war-horse springs again at the sound of the trumpet, so the Duke evinced alacrity and avidity at the snuffings of that civil war. But the Duke's precaution—always the better part of valor—probably proved the safeguard of the kingdom in the unsettled state of the times in Europe in 1848.

The Duke's eulogy of Sir ROBERT PEEL is his own best eulogy as a statesman and civilian.

After the Marquis of LANSDOWN, Lords STANLEY and BROUGHAM had sat down, the Duke arose. His feelings so overcame him that it was some time before he could acquire the command of speech. His words were uttered at intervals, and the effort to articulate was painfully apparent.

"My Lords," he said, "I was long connected with Sir ROBERT PEEL in public life. We were both in the councils of our Sovereign together, and I had long the honor to enjoy his private friendship. In all the course of my acquaintance with him, I never knew a man in whose truth and justice, I had a more lively confidence, or in whom I saw a more invincible desire to promote the public service. In the whole course of my communication with him, I never knew an instance in which he did not show the strongest attachment to truth. I never saw, in the whole course of my life, the smallest reason for suspecting that he stated anything which he did not firmly believe to be the fact. My Lords, I could not let this conversation close, without stating that which I believe to have been the strongest characteristic feature of his soul."

This is the Duke's own character in his own words:

"Lord, who shall dwell in thy tabernacle? or who shall rest upon thy holy hill? Even he that leadeth an uncorrupt life, and doeth the thing that is right and speaketh the truth from his heart.

"He that hath used no deceit in his tongue, nor done evil to his neighbor, and hath not slandered his neighbor.

"He that setteth not by himself, but is lowly in his own eyes, and maketh much of them that fear the Lord.

"He that sweareth unto his neighbor, and disappointeth him not, though it were to his own hindrance

"He that hath not given his money upon usury, nor taken reward against the innocent.

"Whoso doeth these things shall never fall."—(XV. Psalm.)

The secret power whereby the Duke of WELLINGTON acquired his title to an eulogium such as this, was perceived by them who knew him as a Christian.

The Duke as a Christian man, (without indeed reaching the lofty height of that Prime Minister of the Middle Passion Empire, whose God was himself, and who "considered none of the attributes of God more glorious than that of forgiveness") believed in his God. His creed, as far as we could find some, occasion here from, [illegible] he was sincere. That creed we [illegible] shall not find any occasion against the [illegible] cept we find it against him concerning the law of his God."

I shall appropriate to WELLINGTON what has been said of DANIEL. "It was his piety which begat his loyalty. The honesty, integrity and integrity which adorned his character, were the offspring of his faith. That morality which [illegible] dignity with the lofty title of integrity, but which springs not from a pious motive and only wears an outside show, is but the counterfeit and mockery of the true integrity of character, of which DANIEL is the exemplar."

At St. James' Chapel, in London, it was the Duke's habit, every day, to go and worship in the Daily Prayers. He never failed, but on account of sickness, and this was rare with him. "I went," said a friend to me, "at 8 o'clock, on a Winter's morning, through snow and sleet, to St. James' in the forlorn hope to see the Duke at his unpropitious morning. But there he was—the *only worshipper* but the parson. They (we) were offering the incense of prayer and praise to the [illegible] I made the third of that *Apostolic quorum.*"

And another told me: "The Duke would read as the Bible was in reading, and listen, leaning forward, as if to lose no word or syllable of the precious book. And when the dread vow was pronounced, the Duke, erect, repeated the "I believe," in solemn tones, and followed in the language of that symbol of the Faith. It was to me a thrilling moment, when, at the name of Jesus, that famous conqueror of conquerors bowed his aged head, in adoration of the King of Kings and Lord of Lords."

The Duke's habits of piety were as fixed and regular as all his other avocations. He loved the church. He revered her institutions as the safeguards of pure Christianity. He felt himself to be a sinner, needing pardon through the blood and intercession of an atoning and great High Priest. He was conscious of his infirmities and weaknesses, and was not ashamed to seek for help from the Holy Ghost; nor so presumptuous as to despise the means of grace and hope to find what he sought for elsewhere than in God's appointed channels. At Walmer Church, where he loved to worship when at the Castle, his devoutness, his habits of attention, and his deep reverence, were noticed.

He was appointed Warden of the Cinque Ports, January 20th, 1829. To this place, at Castle Walmer, the Duke had gone, as his wont was, to remain awhile for the sea air, and to inspect the works at Dover. The "Last Enemy" met him there. In that fortress, grim with the aspect of defiance; yet tranquil for a long time, under the sunshine of that blessed peace which his valor and discretion had contributed to win, the Duke breathed out his quiet soul, on the 14th September, in the 84th year of his age. The spirit returned to God who gave it—the body, death claimed as its prey—"The last enemy is death." This day the remains of that venerable form which loving and loyal men rejoiced to gaze upon, is consigned to its mother earth,—"dust to dust, ashes to ashes,"—to wait for "the adoption, to wit, the redemption of the body."

I finish as I began "The last enemy is death." This is the end of *mere human greatness*, but not the end of greatness that owns the inspiration and sanctity of God. Let me then complete the text, as it is written in God's word, "The last enemy *that shall be destroyed*, is death."

The Duke of WELLINGTON is not dead. He cannot die. He is gathered unto the houses of History. His fame is not the heritage of England only, but of the world. While faction, envy and rebell

LITERARY.

ANNA. William by himself. By W. M. Thackeray. Harper & Brothers.

Except Macaulay's History, no work has of late been so anxiously awaited as this new novel by Thackeray. It was partly curiosity to see how the author would acquit himself in a new field, and partly the pertness of old friend Becky Sharp, with the pertness of wealth substituted for the dismal precocity of Pauline in his turban; and a collar with his motto: "Ich dien"; I know we would put one on as soon as she heard a Captain was coming to supper."

This laughing colloquy took place in the hall of Walcote House: in the midst of which a sarcophagus, containing the remains of the late Sir Francis Varney, were at that moment being conveyed over the threshold to their last resting-place. Varney was a wicked baronet, who had produced the greatest sensation in the neighborhood by his mysterious disappearance, and his return in the form of a vampire. Varney had married Lady Isabella Walcote, the beautiful daughter of the Earl of Derwentwater, and the sarcophagus contained the remains of the deceased Countess, who had died in giving birth to a son and heir, the present Sir Francis Varney, Bart., who, with his mother, had returned to Walcote House to take possession of the family estates.

Dramatis Personæ.

Sir Francis Varney, Bart.
Lady Isabella Varney, his mother.
Flora Varney, his sister.
Mr. Chillingworth, the family lawyer.
Mr. Bloxam, the family doctor.
Mr. Charles Holland, a young gentleman.
Mr. Richard Marchdale, a young gentleman.
Mr. Hawkins, a gentleman.
Mr. Bannister, a gentleman.
Mr. Wilson, a gentleman.
Mr. Jones, a gentleman.
Mr. Robinson, a gentleman.
Mr. Williams, a gentleman.
Mr. Thomas, a gentleman.
Mr. Harris, a gentleman.
Mr. Brown, a gentleman.
Mr. Green, a gentleman.
Mr. Smith, a gentleman.
Mr. Jackson, a gentleman.
Mr. Peters, a gentleman.
Mr. Lee, a gentleman.
Mr. Walker, a gentleman.
Mr. Hall, a gentleman.
Mr. Allen, a gentleman.
Mr. Young, a gentleman.
Mr. Hill, a gentleman.
Mr. Scott, a gentleman.
Mr. Adams, a gentleman.
Mr. Baker, a gentleman.
Mr. Gray, a gentleman.
Mr. Cook, a gentleman.
Mr. Morgan, a gentleman.
Mr. Bell, a gentleman.
Mr. Murphy, a gentleman.
Mr. Bailey, a gentleman.
Mr. Rogers, a gentleman.
Mr. Reed, a gentleman.
Mr. Kelly, a gentleman.
Mr. Howard, a gentleman.
Mr. Ward, a gentleman.
Mr. Cox, a gentleman.
Mr. Richardson, a gentleman.
Mr. Wood, a gentleman.
Mr. Watson, a gentleman.
Mr. Brooks, a gentleman.
Mr. Kelly, a gentleman.
Mr. Howard, a gentleman.
Mr. Ward, a gentleman.
Mr. Cox, a gentleman.
Mr. Richardson, a gentleman.
Mr. Wood, a gentleman.
Mr. Watson, a gentleman.
Mr. Brooks, a gentleman.

Mr. Thackeray has been charged with repeating himself. This is pretty true; but like all half-truths, perhaps, half a dozen exceptions, such as Pickering, Dorset and Sir Lancaster—are not worth considering subjects than those now before us. They told him that a return to his old allowance was all that was necessary to restore him to a proportionate body. Hence his characters—with, perhaps, one exception, which had been declared by a historical picture, "began a harangue upon art and cold, and reparation and perplexation, with which I was so much amused that I soon fell asleep, and left him and his philosophy together; but I believe they were equally sound and unmeaning. He would be the leading of equality. During the continuance of the lordship must have been now hopeless to "The Caxtons," but we care about it only as to our own enjoyment as readers is concerned. But Henry Esmond," proved a failure, we should have felt as if a personal friend had missed of success. The reason is because Thackeray has attached to bodies and limbs drawn on a different scale. Mr. James fails in his characterization in quite a different way. He has no individuality. His knights, ladies, and robbers, and horses—and horses too, for the matter of that—are all alike. The greatest wonder is, how he invented, and where he found the time to write, we cannot even conjecture. We have read the greater part of his works; we perused them with pleasure. We have read the greater part of his romances; we perused them with pleasure. We have read a number of his novels; we perused them with pleasure. We have read a number of his novels; we perused them with pleasure. We have read a number of his novels

PAVEMENT SKETCHES.—No. V.

The Tide of Life.

Commend me to the broad daylight and the ample pavement for the study of men and manners. There may we see the pleasant side of human nature, the holiday side of the heart. Let me shoulder my way through the crowd and mingle with the many strange people that compose it; let me watch the living panorama as it rolls its gay and varied length, and the fault is mine if I do not bear away to my study (where's the abject author that would say garret?) a goodly impression for after use. What other sketches are half so good as those which are the faithful jottings-down from nature as she treads the rugged path of life? especially rugged in my beautiful, my Broadway. What matters it howsoever rough they may be as that the limner has regarded the bold outline of Truth, and placed the dark shadow in contrast with the glad sunshine? But commend me to the gay sparkling sunshine at all times and in all places. Heaven knows the shady side of poor human nature has been painted often enough, and it is an act of merest charity to get a laugh out of her any way.

Broadway! What cosmopolitan thoughts lie nestled in those two syllables! Never since the world began has thoroughfare been so honored in the cotemporary history of the times; no avenue of old Imperial Rome or buried Pompeii ever knew such greatness. It is on the liaping tongues of all the races of man, and is breathed affectionately at both poles. If all America consisted of one street it could not be better known than is my own tremendous Broadway.

When the veritable DIEDRICH KNICKERBOCKER came upon a little Dutch house with its queer gable ends and complement of quaint inhabitants, he looked upon it not as so much bricks and mortar, and human clay, but as a compact little volume of black-letter, worthy of being studied and understood. How much worthier of the anxious student is the large volume of humanity for ever lying open in our principal thoroughfares; how much more may he learn from a careful perusal of its every feature! Again say I, commend me to the broad daylight and the ample pavement; there with my fellow-man will I hold converse, and, arm in arm, shape my course as the humor inclines me.

The "poet" BUNN once met DOUGLAS JERROLD ruminating in Bond-street, London. "Ah!" cried the "poet," "there you are studying men and manners and picking up character." "I might very well do the last," replied JERROLD, "seeing how much is lost in this neighborhood." Truly there was a world of sarcasm and bitter truth in that remark.

Picking up character! where is the spot on earth where that may not be done; and done advantageously too. If people would only keep their eyes open and see what there really is to see without paying, what a fearful revolution would take place in the prices of admission to theatres. Here in this one thoroughfare, we have a stage four miles long, a company counted by thousands, and each man and woman playing a part as artistically and studiously as the veriest hero of the sock and buskin. All this we may witness for nothing, and go behind the scenes too, and see the company painting and dressing themselves, and drinking brandy and water at short intervals.

The tide of life rolls on in Broadway as in some mighty river receiving its supplies from (instead of giving to) the high seas, and irrigating our country through innumerable outlets. There, as in the waters of our noble bay, may be seen crafts of all builds and of all nations, scudding about cheerily; many of them, truth to tell, very much out of their proper element. Let us breast the stream and make a few memorandums in our mental log.

Who is this well-dressed little gentleman with the elegant moustache and gloomy eye? He is a Spaniard—a noble Castilian to the back-bone. You perceive that he is good-looking; he has an oval face, faultless nose, large dark eyes, and moderately high cheek-bones. There is an expression of remarkable solemnity pervading the whole countenance, provokingly suggestive of queer thoughts; you fancy that the owner has been deceived into swallowing something which has not agreed with him, but which the laws of polite society render it imperative for him to say nothing about; you likewise fancy that he has been experimenting on short cut, and would like to be left by himself for a few minutes in a tranquil spot.

In complexion he is not altogether wholesome, although its peculiar tint is by no means unpleasant to look on. It approximates very nearly to the delicate hue of the olive in its pickled state, ground down with a light dash of Vandyke brown. To the uninitiated mind, not up to the secret of Castilian suns, it suggests the possibility of his having been weaned in tender infancy on Homeopathic doses of very strong coffee without milk: nevertheless his complexion forms a good background for his moustache, and his moustache sets off his eyes, so that he is a "pretty fellow," as the ladies say, any way you can fix it. In point of dress he is precise, exquisite, and gentlemanly; every garment is well-made and well-fitting; perfectly stylish, yet perfectly subdued; he wears dainty little gloves, and carries a cane for the apparent purpose of chastising his right leg, or else with the object of protecting himself against the attacks of some ruffianly butterfly or canary bird. It is quite strong enough to knock down any monsters of that size, and is doubtless a great comfort.

Well, a Spaniard is a very creditable sort of personage to see in a respectable thoroughfare like this. He may, perhaps, be a little too much dignified; he may, perhaps, look a little too much disgusted and all that sort of thing, yet he is, notwithstanding, a notable kind of individual and highly ornamental in a pavement point of view. By the way, are all the Spaniards in New-York members of the same family? There is a singular and striking likeness between them; scarcely a shade of difference indeed, except what we might expect to find in the various qualities of pickled olives, Vandyke-brown and coffee.

We may look on a pure Castilian as a manufactured article, excellently got up, and finished in the highest style of art.

We may also look upon these five newly landed Saxons, who are now approaching, as favorable specimens of the raw material.

Blue stockings, puce skirt, velvet boddice, no bonnet, round face, and open mouth, is evidently the height of fashion with the three ladies from Hamburg, whose arrival this morning was so ostentatiously announced in the shipping intelligence under the generic name of Steerage 267. They are looking up at the houses and down at the pavement, and into the windows, and over the road, wondering what it can all mean, and appreciating it very much, as if it were a good practical joke from beginning to end. The two gentlemen from Hamburg are dressed in green frieze jackets, brown frieze pants, gray frieze waistcoats, a shovel hat, (made of what appears to be a compromise between frieze and felt,) with two long tassels hanging down like those from a coach window, and for the rest a liberal supply of heavy shoes, blue shirts and hair, with just enough of countenance left to prevent mistakes. They are consequently either very friezy or very frowzy, or both. They wear their hands in their pockets and look very solid and durable; which may be considered a fortunate circumstance, inasmuch as they get in every one's way, and are much exposed to damage, particularly about the shins.

The three ladies and the two gentlemen from Hamburg are looking round in search of the elephant; or to speak more technically, (and, in this instance, more correctly,) they are, in an American point of view, going through their first course of sprouts, prior to transplantation to a more westerly soil. It is presumed the operation is an agreeable one by reason of the congenial verdancy of their dispositions.

The three ladies and two gentlemen from Hamburg do not promenade in strict accordance with any fixed law of locomotion, nor do they walk arm-in-arm or keep close together; on the contrary, they stagger about the pavement, with their feet wide apart, very much as if they were walking on slippery ice, and expected every minute to be reduced to extremities in an abrupt and unpleasant manner. As to walking arm-in-arm, it is a physical impossibility, inasmuch as the three ladies being very fat and very square, and the two gentlemen very solid and durable, such an act would inevitably result in the entire blockade of the sidewalk. However, they get along somehow, stimulated occasionally by hard knocks from the other passengers. They are filled with wonder not unmixed with delight, and smile at each other good naturedly enough. The mere fact of their being in a strange country, without knowing a word of the language, and with no prospect before them but that of labor, makes but very little impression on them; like Micawber, they confidently expect that "something will turn up," and don't mind waiting for it.

We will leave our German friends and stroll on a little further. By all that is fortunate, here comes two Frenchmen, with their hands in the pockets of their wide-topped pantaloons, talking, walking, smoking, and doing every other physical and mental thing which the human subject is capable of getting through at one and the same time.

As a general axiom we may safely assert, that two Frenchmen will make more noise and confusion than a dozen of any other country. Irishmen are good "fists" at that kind of thing, but the French will beat them or collapse in the attempt. Just listen to those two excited little individuals; they are making their way to the Hotel de Paris to play dominoes, but you might reasonably suppose they were defying each other to mortal combat.

It is an utter impossibility for a Frenchman to remain perfectly quiet for five consecutive minutes; the mere idea of the thing is a gigantic absurdity, not to be entertained for a moment by a sane man. Quietude is, in fact, an alarming symptom with a Frenchman, suggestive of very severe sickness, or of charcoal and a three pair back. Should you ever see one in such a state, conclude at once that he is in a helpless state of physical prostration, and has'nt got a sound left in him.

When a Frenchman talks he talks all over, that is to say with his head, his hands, his feet, and his body—his mouth probably having the easiest part of the work to perform, and therefore enjoying a comparative sinecure; par example, he bites his words, hits them, kicks them, stamps them, shrugs them, and whistles them; he smiles on them, grins on them, leers on them, frowns on them, and scowls on them; he pronounces them distinctly (always offensively) in syllables, violently in words, and incoherently in sentences. His face undergoes as many changes as a chameleon; he begins with a smile, breaks into a laugh, bolts into a frown, struggles with a groan and winds up with a wink. He will talk about destiny with tears in his eyes until you think he is disgusted with life, and begin to look on him pitiably as a most wretched and unfortunate gentleman. In another minute he will be "chaffing" a retailer of roasted chesnuts, (a constitutional dish with French Republicans,) and laughing as if he were the happiest dog in all creation, or elsewhere.

What little time he has left over and above that devoted to talking he spends in singing, id whistling or in waltzing round the room with a chair; sometimes (for he is not at all particular,) in sighing, in groaning, or in weeping. Whatever may be the emotion of the moment, he must give it utterance, or, you may depend on it, there is something organically wrong—fatally out of order in fact.

Our two friends are now going to play dominoes and drink black coffee; the probability is that they will quarrel like tigers over the game, and say more hard things in a genteel way than would suffice for a week's regular musses amongst the Baltimore firemen. Afterwards they will swear eternal friendship to each other, have a small glass of cognac at the bar, and go home in a tranquil frame of mind—at least, as tranquil as a Frenchman can be.

It has always struck me as a very remarkable fact, that the code duello is ever resorted to by Frenchmen. Were they to stand up and bully each other for half an hour it would not only save powder but be much more effectual and fatal. One would be certain to break a blood vessel, and the other, in all probability, die from sheer exhaustion.

VAUC.

Pacific Exploring Expedition—Its Importance, Object, and Equipment.

We take from the *National Intelligencer* the following interesting article, relating to the highly important Expedition about to set sail for the North Pacific and Japan Seas, in pursuance of an act of Congress, passed during the last Session, on the motion of Senator SEWARD. The objects, advantages, and Equipment of the Expedition, are set forth in a clear, comprehensible, and interesting manner.

"In preparing the following article, we have thought it due to the importance of the subject that the information which it contains should be full, as well as accurate, (though not official.) We have been at some pains, therefore, to obtain all the material points embraced in the plans and object of the expedition.

About the first of January next an expedition will depart from the port of Norfolk for the performance of important and arduous duties in the far-off seas and islands of the Pacific Ocean. Its objects will be to survey portions of the China and Japan seas, the route between China and California, and the North Pacific Ocean in the region of Behring's Straits. It may probably also ascend the Sea of Tartary, to make some examinations needed for the advantageous prosecution of commercial enterprises in those comparatively unknown waters.

In the North, however, it will no doubt find a very wide field for its operations, in making such investigations as are desirable for the furtherance of our important interests in the whale fisheries.

The Sandwich Islands will for a time be the principal rendezvous of the vessels of this expedition; but it is not unlikely that its arrival at Japan will be so timed as to make it available in facilitating the efforts of Commodore PERRY, whose fleet will tarry a considerable time in the vicinity of those islands.

This expedition will consist of—First—The sloop-of-war *Vincennes*, Commander CADWALADER RINGGOLD, with Lieut. F. A. BOOD and other officers, not yet designated, and one hundred and seventy-five men. This sloop is now at New-York. Second—The steam-propeller *John Hancock*, Lieut. JOHN RODGERS commanding, with sixty men. She is now undergoing thorough repairs at Boston. Third—The brig *Porpoise*, Lieut. H. B. DAVIS commanding, with sixty men. She is now at New-York. Fourth—A tender to be called *The Pilot*, with about twenty men. We believe her commander is not yet chosen.

The passed midshipmen, midshipmen, and many other officers are not yet designated.

The most eminent medical skill in the service will be detailed, and scientific men in every department will be selected with reference to their high reputation and eminent suitableness for the duties in view. The crews also will consist alone of young, healthy, vigorous, and efficient seamen; men capable of enduring all the requisite labor and privations, and intelligent enough to appreciate the importance and salutary results of the mission upon which they are to be sent.

In every particular this expedition will be thoroughly prepared for the work before it. The vessels will all be peculiarly adapted for it in their construction and equipment. All the late and well-established improvements in the machinery of steamers have been introduced into the *John Hancock*; and the boats have been constructed in the best manner, with special reference to the contemplated surveys.

In the selection of the requisite armaments efforts have been successfully made to obtain the most perfect of every kind, and such as will prove efficient in their appropriate uses. Thus SHARP'S breech-loading rifle, with MAYNARD'S primer and COLT'S improved revolver, will occupy their places among the small arms.

In the scientific department the same circumspection is manifested. The astronomical instruments are obtained through the National Observatory at Washington, and are of the very best quality. Many of them, we understand, have been made in this city under the supervision of Mr WUNDERMAN, and possess the advantage of all the improvements suggested in the experience of the coast and topographical surveys, and of the naval service. We are assured, indeed, by those who are competent to judge of their merits, that instruments so perfect and so well adapted to their uses could not elsewhere be obtained, either in this country or in Europe.

Scientific and miscellaneous libraries, for the uses of both the officers and men, have also been provided; and thus the best means of preserving order and discipline, and of securing improvement, will constantly be at hand.

The means of collecting information in natural history have been exceedingly well cared for, even to the most minute particular, insomuch that a complete photographic apparatus will form part of the implements supplied.

In the stores of these vessels the same particular regard is had to all the possible wants of the journey. Clothing adapted to the many vicissitudes of the varying climates; food of the most wholesome and fitting kinds; preventives and remedies for the scorbutic affections so generally attendant upon long voyages—these and all other precautions, suggested by experience and benevolence, have been provided so liberally as to give every assurance of the safety and welfare of the several crews.

We understand that this expedition will probably consume three years in the accomplishment of its varied and important work, and in returning to the Atlantic coast. In this time it will traverse the waters of many of the hitherto unfrequented regions bordering upon the Pacific Ocean. On the one side are the coasts of California and Oregon; on the other, the regions of Kamschatka and the Islands of Japan; in the North, to a very high degree of latitude, the scenes of our adventurous whalers; and in the South, the countless islands of the ocean, so imperfectly known to the civilized nations of the earth, yet many of them inhabited by human beings whose condition challenges our pity, and whose characteristics invite the scrutiny of the learned and the curious.

One of the most remarkable, and to us most interesting island groups in the world is the Sandwich Islands. They form the natural stopping-place for all the vessels plying between China or Japan and the coasts of California. They are already the established resort of our whaleships, *six hundred* of which have already taken harbor there within a single year, and not a few of them, with the meagre facilities now existing, transfering their cargoes at these ports. In the lapse of but a few years more they will constitute the great commercial dépôt of many nations. Through them will pass the tidings from China that will be thence received as news in London some twenty or thirty days later.

At present a sail vessel can make a voyage from Canton to San Francisco in forty-five days; but it is thought that ocean steamers, which must necessarily touch at the Sandwich Islands, will accomplish it in sixteen, or even fourteen days. The passage from San Francisco to Panama now occupies twelve days. When the railroad shall be completed the sixty miles transit across the Isthmus will be made in three hours; and thence to New-York in eight days. But how long will the Isthmus be the way of transit from the Pacific to the Atlantic shores? Who can tell? The Western States of this Union are neither listless nor idle. They are alive to their interests and full of enterprise. They will soon connect their mercantile cities with the ports of the Pacific by railroads and telegraph wires. Before many years shall pass, not only will the Canton news be transmitted by telegraph from San Francisco to St. Louis, and thence to the Atlantic coasts, within sixteen or eighteen days after the occurrence of the incidents at Canton, but chests of tea and bales of silk, by the same conveyance across the ocean, will be there opened within a few brief days thereafter; and St. Louis, a few years ago an unimportant village amidst the wilds of the West, will be the city of commerce and divergence for the choicest products of the Celestial Empire. And sixteen days, it is confidently predicted by many, will be a sufficient lapse of time to enable the merchant of New-York to read the despatches of his correspondents at Canton.

In view of such important probable facilities of intercourse with China, Japan, and the great intermediate dépôt of trade in the Sandwich Islands, how important is it that our national vessels should at once make our flag a familiar object in every inlet to the great Pacific Ocean? How necessary is it that enlightened and scientific navigators should lead the way through many labyrinths of the clustering Isles, and that clear and accurate charts should be made of every channel to be plowed by the keels of our ships and ocean steamers?

Congress has appropriated for this expedition one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars; a large sum, to be sure, but how small when contrasted with the magnitude of the work to be accomplished! Our Government derives from its import duties about fifty millions of dollars per annum, and this under perhaps the lowest practicable tariff of duties. The commerce that thus sustains the Government asks but little in return. For the want of such information as it is the present purpose to obtain, a whale ship of four thousand barrels of sperm oil was lost not long ago; the *Memnon*, with a freight worth $250,000, perished in like manner; and more recently the *Huntress* was lost in Behring's sea by running upon previously unascertained shoals. These losses, all of which might have been prevented if faithful charts had existed to guide the navigators aright, exceed in amount five times the cost of the present important enterprise. How unerringly, then, does true economy guide us to a liberal system of appropriations for purposes so salutary and so beneficent! Yet, limited as our Navy is, how pleasing it is to perceive the general acquiescence of our Government and people in the devotion of important portions of it to purposes so wholly subservient to the pursuits of peace as to banish from our minds all other considerations than such as relate to the business advantages to be promoted. Such an exhibition goes further toward ennobling and elevating our conceptions of man than the record of the most dazzling and sanguinary conflicts.

We are gratified in being enabled to state, in connexion with this subject, that the preparation and equipment of this expedition has proved to the present able and accomplished SECRETARY OF THE NAVY a highly agreeable task, and that he has manifested a prompt and commendable appreciation of the project, and has evinced the utmost liberality and most resolute determination to have everything executed and provided in an acceptable and efficient manner.

The command of the expedition also devolves upon one whose courage, whose ability, whose past services, and whose humane feelings and generous and elevated character afford an ample guaranty that success will attend his efforts, and that his labors will prove worthy the admiration and gratitude of his countrymen.

ANECDOTE.—"There is something inexpressibly touching in an anecdote which I have heard of a foreign artist. He was an American, and had come hither, (he and his young wife,) to paint for fame and—a subsistence. They were strangers in England; they had to fight against prejudice and poverty, but their affection for each other solaced them under every privation, every frown of fortune. They could think, at least, 'all the way over' the great Atlantic; and their fancy, (little cherished here) had leisure to be busy among the friends and scenes which they had left behind. A gentleman who had not seen them for some time, went one day to the artist's painting room, and observing him pale and worn, inquired about his health, and afterwards regarding his wife.

He answered only, 'She has left me;' and proceeded in a hurried way with his work.

She was dead; and he was left alone to toil, and get money, and mourn. The heart in which he had hoarded all his secrets, all his hopes, was cold, and Fame itself was but a shadow."—*Barry Cornwall.*

HON. Henry Strong, of Norwich, Ct., died on Friday evening last. Mr. Strong ranked among the first lawyers and most talented men in the State. His loss is one that will be felt and regretted wherever he is known.

Mr. SAXE, the poet-editor of Burlington, Vt., is recovering from his severe illness, and will probably be again heard before the Lyceums during the Winter.

A Flying Visit to Havana.

The steamship *Empire City*, of which we were a passenger, landed us at Havana about 7½ o'clock on the morning of the 17th instant. We made the Moro light at 12 o'clock on the night of the 29th, but as no vessel is allowed to enter the harbor before sunrise or after sunset, we were compelled to beat about in a heavy sea, until the sun should rise, and the officials of Havana think proper to follow this example. Day broke at length, but a heavy mist obscured the land from our sight—the twinkling light of the Moro being only visible. It seemed like a bright eye winking in derision at our perplexity. Within three or four miles of the light, the mist yielded to the rising sun, and we had revealed to us one of the loveliest views imaginable.

On one side of the narrow entrance to the harbor stands Moro Castle, with its frowning battlements, and beyond the Pointo on the other side, we caught sight of a cluster of light, pasteboard-looking houses, which form one of the outskirts of the city of Havana. A pilot came on board *after* we were fairly and safely in the harbor. The harbor is one of the most secure and beautiful in the world. It is capable of accommodating a large fleet of ships, and so safely, that no winds can visit them too roughly.

We had scarcely cast anchor, when we were visited by an official, who came to our ship side in a boat manned by a dozen sailors, dressed very much like our man-of-war's men. Their appearance was clean and neat. This gentleman hastily looked at some papers, and then went his way. He had scarcely departed, before up came another, and then another, until we were overhauled by a ball a dozen boatloads of officials, of all ranks and degrees. All this time we were prevented from landing; and our patience was getting exhausted, knowing how little time we should have to satisfy our curiosity in Havana. At length, for the value of one dollar we got a permit to land, and away we started. There was a crowd of listless idlers standing upon the landing-place as we approached. To our unaccustomed eyes, the half naked negroes were the first objects of attention; for, we were curious to see, under Spanish control even, the objects upon which so much of the world's so-called philanthropy is expended, if not wasted. Instead, however, of seeing men with their backs scored by the lash of a cruel master, we saw a set of jolly, obese, laughing fellows, who could well spare a little of their mirth and fat for the Manchester weavers, and have enough left for home consumption.

We never before saw such splendid muscular developments as some of these men exhibited. They were perfect models for the painter and sculptor. Had we been visiting any European city, we should have said that the alleys, called streets, through which we had passed, were indices of a poverty-stricken and miserable city. But no such thoughts arose. The appearance of the streets and houses was so entirely different to anything we had conceived, that we should have been almost disappointed had we suddenly been placed in a fine, open, modern-built street. The houses scarcely ever exceed a story and a half in height, and are painted in various colors, to suit the taste or convenience of the proprietors. The appearance of the place is so theatrical—the buildings not appearing much larger than stage-scenes—that we almost expected to hear the prompter's whistle, and behold an entire change of scene.

We had no time to notice the names of streets, but following the steps of a gentleman who had been there before, we were soon in the Plasso, where stands the Palace of the Captain-General. This is a fine building—the lower part of which is devoted to the use of the Government officials, with the exception of one department, which sheltered a volante and a couple of mules. What particular official duties these mules performed we did not accurately ascertain, but we strongly suspect that it was from this office that the orders were issued in relation to the *Crescent City*. Hybrid animals do not propagate, and why the *mails* should have been prevented landing, remains yet to be explained.

Anxious to see as much of the city as possible, we hired a volante. This vehicle, despite its odd and grotesque appearance, is a very easy and comfortable conveyance. The wheel is about six or seven feet in diameter—the shafts about twelve feet long, the ends of which terminate just behind the legs of the conductor, who rides the horse. The body of the volante is like a gig-body, and rests just in advance of the wheel, and about six feet back of the horse. Our driver's costume was somewhat the worse for wear. It consisted of a short-tailed or half-military coat, with standing collar. His hat was a military one, no doubt thrown aside by the original owner five or six years before it came into the possession of its present proprietor. His nether garments, made of coarse crash, extended just below the knees. His legs and feet were untrammeled by either stockings or shoes; hut, as a substitute, he wore a pair of large spurs, with which he impressed upon his sorry beast the value and necessity of motion.

We visited the grand Plasso and the Passo, the fashionable drive and promenade. The Paseo is a beautiful avenue, two miles or more in length, shaded by magnificent trees on either side, and ornamented every few hundred yards with monuments and fountains. Lit up with gas at night, and peopled with the fashion of Havana, the effect must be very beautiful. But this place, like all other public places we saw in Havana, displays an air of ruin and neglect. Everything seems to feel the imbecility and indolence of the ruling powers, as well as the decreasing influence upon the people of a despotic rule.

Soldiers were stationed in and about all the public buildings; even the market-house was not free from their presence. We have used the word soldier out of courtesy to the Cuban Government; but heaven save the mark! they are as unlike soldiers in look and stamina, as "*E pluribus Unum*" is to a Broadway dandy. A monument has been erected near the ramparts of Moro Castle, in honor of the memory of the Spanish soldiers who fell in the LOPEZ Expedition. There is no doubt but there were about fifteen hundred men killed by the little handful of patriots under the command of LOPEZ, although the Spanish authorities will only admit one hundred and fifty. This transparent cunning of the Spaniards puts us in mind of a naive excuse for defeat we once heard a young Greek give for the slaughter of his countrymen by the Turks. "The fact is," he said, "we should have been triumphant, but the Turks came on faster than we could kill them." The Spanish soldiers in Cuba, we take it, may do very well for a sort of uniformed police, to keep down a cowed and ridden down people, but are utterly unfit for actual warfare. We believe that a dozen fire companies from any of our cities would prove more than a mark for the whole squad.

We forgot to state that in front of the Captain-General's Palace there is a beautiful garden of flowers and shrubs, in the midst of which stands a monument in honor of Columbus. Immediately in front of this, and outside of the garden, there is a small building devoted to the keeping of certain manuscripts and curiosities relating to the early history of the Island. This repository is only opened twice a year, and then with great ceremony. Directly in front of this sacred building, and inclosed by an iron paliasde, is a monument erected to the memory of the first woman found on the island of Cuba. Within the same enclosure is the tree under which the Catholic rites of the Romish Church were first performed.

The bell from the *Empire City* warned us to return, and after a short three hours' run in the enchanting city of Havana, we bade adieu to a scene of rare enchantment. The treatment which the *Crescent City* had received of course suggested a thousand things to our mind, the first of which was, that our government at Washington would not submit tamely to the insults which were offered to our flag, and that a very humble apology from the Spanish authorities, or actual possession of the Island would be the consequence. Believing in the latter just demand of progress, civilization, and national honor, we took the liberty of selecting a site for our country residence, under the beneficent rule of Uncle Sam. We shall not particularize, lest some of our patriotic countrymen should anticipate us.—*New Orleans Delta.*

A BEAUTIFUL PRESENT.—Gen F. K. ZOLLICOFFER, editor of the *Republican Banner*, was presented, on Tuesday week, by Messrs. WM. P. BAIRD, JOHN L. BATEMAN and BENJ. F. ROY, on behalf of the Whigs of Nashville, Tenn., with a superb tea service of wrought silver, "as a mark of their esteem for him as a fellow-citizen, and of their regard for the untiring energy, devotion and ability he has manifested" in sustaining the great principles of the Whig party, in the recent political conflict. The highly flattering compliment is acknowledged by Gen. Z. in neat and appropriate terms of warm and grateful appreciation, in happy unison with his long, active and distinguished services to the Whig cause. An honor duly bestowed, and gracefully accepted.

Phinney & Co., a publishing house of Buffalo, issued last year three hundred thousand copies of bound books.

The Sebago Lake Ice Company has been organized in Portland, with a capital of $25,000.

From Mexico.

From the N. O. Delta, 15th.

We have received dates from the City of Mexico up to the 30th ult., and Vera Cruz to the 30th ult.

The United States steam-frigate Powhatan, Com. NEWTON commanding, arrived at Vera Cruz on the 1st. She had on board Judge CONKLIN, United States Minister to Mexico. The Powhatan left for Pensacola on the 3d.

Vera Cruz is still in the midst of a revolution. A body of troops had left Jalapa for Cordova and Orizaba, commanded by Gen. MARIN. It was understood between him and the authorities of the State of Vera Cruz, that he should proceed against the insurgents without declaring any of the towns in a state of siege, or in any way usurping the functions of the State officers. A jealousy appears to exist between the latter and the Supreme Government.

The insurrection at Mazatlan is still raging. The revolutionists at Mazatlan, at Jaliaco, and Guadalajara, seem to have entered into a sort of compact, and are determined not to surrender. The Governor of Jaliaco has issued a decree for a forced loan, for the purpose of repelling the insurgents.

It was rumored in Mexico that the Michoacan insurgents have entered Morelia, and that the Government troops had pronounced in their favor. The *Siglo* says that fifty men, with some pieces of artillery, had left Mexico for Morelia, which gives some color to the rumor. BARANONDE, one of the leaders of the revolutionists in Michoacan, had issued a proclamation holding out inducements to the officers and soldiers of the Government to come over to him.

The Minister of Foreign Affairs is called upon to say whether negotiations have been entered into by which the United States should be relieved of the obligation imposed upon her by the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, of protecting the Mexican frontier from the incursions of the American Indians.

A plot to assassinate the President of the Republic has been discovered.

The Legislature of Puebla had preferred an accusation against Senor AGUIRRE, one of the Cabinet, for the decree permitting the exportation of the two millions and a half in specie, belonging to the English creditors of the Republic, without the payment of the customary duties.

We find a letter to the *Orden*, of the 20th, which says that it is false that Mr ELOO had or pretended to claim a single cent from the Mexican nation; that it is equally false that he has nothing to do with the Garay privilege, as it is notorious that he now represents the firm of HARGOUS, to New-York. The *Orden* says that these declarations from Mr. ELOO's agents will greatly help the Company, their position before the Government being honorable and open.

From the Picayune, 16th.

Señor YANEZ took possession of the Portfolio of Foreign Affairs on the 23d ult.

It was said that Señor ARRAYE, the Chief Clerk of the Department, who had been conducting the business, resigned on the next day, and that a complete change in the Cabinet was talked of.

Rumor named Señor FUENTE as Minister of Justice, MALO, of Treasury, and ALCONTA, of War.

Señor YANEZ being a member of the Chamber of Deputies, the vote authorizing him to accept the appointment of Minister was 56 yeas to 30 nays.

The Spanish papers in Mexico are fearful that the late Convention between the Governments of Spain and Mexico, in regard to the recognition and settlement of certain claims, will be rejected by Congress. The Chamber of Deputies has asked for all the correspondence in the matter.

The Chamber of Deputies has passed the bill of Señor SALVEDRA, authorizing the Government to order out 5,000 men of the National Guard of the District and 5,000 of the National Guard, for the purpose of reëstablishing order and providing resources by stopping payments for work on the palace, to officials, to newspapers, and extra war charges of other kinds.

In secret session Señor ARRAYE had been questioned in regard to certain diplomatic conventions, and in his defence made use of language very unfavorable to the Government, and boasted that he had arranged all the old credits from the year 1810 to that of 1851, and that he understood the foreign affairs better than Señor RAMIREZ, or any other of his predecessors. His remarks were received ill by the Chamber.

In the Senate, Señor BARCENAS presented a bill, which was passed by a suspension of the rules, calling upon the Government for information within eight days as to how much money has been expended in each of the frontier States for defence against the Indians; what plan it adopts for the defence of those States; and what are the necessary expenses of carrying out that plan. This is a preparatory movement to the equal distribution among the States of Sonora, Chihuahua, Durango, Coahuila, Nuevo Leon, and Tamaulipas of 18,000 rifles, muskets and long carbines, in accordance with the law of the 21st of April, 1849.

Serious differences are said to exist between the Supreme Court and the Government as to the power assumed by the latter to issue decrees and laws.

The Siglo Diez y Nueve says:

"We know positively that the Government of France declines to take part in any alliance which shall tend to intervention in the opening of the Isthmus of Tehuantepec."

Several of the parties which have made propositions for the Tehuantepec grant, inform the editor of the *Siglo* that they have no objections to the publication of their proposals, but that it now rests with the Government to publish them.

The accusations against the Ministers of Foreign Affairs and War for the banishment of Gen. WOOL have been renewed.

The escort of a conducta of money from Guanajuato to Mexico, abandoned their charge and joined the insurgents of Michoacan.

The *Universal* newspaper has been denounced for an epigram against one of the Ministers. The Minister of War has complained to the Government of Vera Cruz that the authorities of Orizaba speak ill of him.

A commission has been named by Congress to intervene in the affairs of the war against the Indians and to endeavor to incite Government to action therein.

News has been received in the Capital that a pronunciamento, which was to have to have taken place in Tampico on the 11th ult., had been frustrated.

Mlle STEFFANONE received a benefit in the City of Mexico, on the 26th, which was very productive. From some personal difficulty, SALVI did not assist in the performance.

The revolution of Mazatlan goes on apace, and the Supreme Government have finally declared the city in open rebellion, and decreed the closing of its port. Gen. MORALES had been ordered to return and take charge of the State of Sinaloa, and assist the Commandante against the insurgents of Mazatlan. The *Siglo* says these measures are now too late. Gov. VALDEZ, of the State of Sinaloa, was at the head of the movement, and had proclaimed the plan of Guadalajara with a few unimportant additions, and all the public officers had signed with him. BARANONDE, the Commander of the troops of the movement, had taken Morelia, the garrisons surrendering. The Mazatlan movement thus ceases to be merely a local affair.

The *Patria*, of Guadalajara, says that on the 24th ult., advices were received from San Luis Potosi that the Departments of Tancanhuitz and Rio Verde had pronounced in favor of the plan of Guadalajara, and rejecting the authority of the Governor of the State of San Luis.

In regard to the pronunciamiento of Guadalajara we find the following further particulars.

All correspondence that leaves Guadalajara is examined by the Governor. The *Astrea* of Lagos, which asserts this, says also that there is no personal security in Guadalajara. The army and Government officers in Guadalajara have joined the movement and offered their personal services. Señor PEDROZO GARAY has been appointed Major General and Quarter Master General to the National Militia services of the Republic.

Letters from Orizaba say that the insurgents there are in a state of disorganization, and could easily be defeated by a large body of troops. They had taken $17,000 in paper from the savings bank of CORDOVA, and $3,500 from the lottery fund. The *Monitor* says that it has advices from Cordova announcing that RESCLLEDO has not seconded the plan of JALISCO.

It was rumored in Mexico that Mr LAVALLETTE, the French Minister, had been recalled. The Trait d'Union says he sometime since asked for leave of absence, and that it is probable this is the only foundation for the rumor.

Later from Texas.

From the N. O. Picayune, 11th.

By the arrival of the steamship *Jas. L. Day*, Capt. TALBOT, we have received dates from Galveston to the 5th inst.

A letter from Col. LOBING, commander of the forces on the Lower Rio Grande, says there are no Indians in that quarter, nor has there been any since the party that crossed the Rio Grande on the 8th or 9th Sept.

The substantial steamboat *Julia*, of Mobile, has been purchased by some of the enterprising merchants of Galveston for the Brazos river trade, and will be out in a few weeks.

The Indianola *Bulletin* says that the schooner *Ariope*, Capt. LAND, bound from Atkasapas to Indianola, with 150,000 feet of lumber, consigned to BALDRIDGE, SPARKS & Co., encountered a severe blow in the Gulf last week. When ten miles outside the Pass she lost both anchors and injured her mainsail so that she was compelled to run the hazard of entering through the old and shallow pass above Pelican Island, and without a pilot. She was drawing seven feet large, and with an ordinary tide would have been lost; but as it was, she got in without striking. The captain threw overboard 12,000 feet of lumber; but the vessel is not seriously injured.

A public dinner was given to Gen. SHERMAN by the citizens of Galveston, on the 1st inst., in acknowledgment of his services in the war of the Texas revolution, and also of his exertions in the cause of internal improvements in the State.

Judge LUCKIE, one of the heroes of the revolution, and the last Senator from the County of Bexar, in the Congress of the Republic of Texas, died in San Antonio on the 23d ult.

The great sale of town lots in San Antonio was to have come off on Monday, the 8th inst.

The ship *Diana*, from Bremen direct, arrived off Pass Cavallo bar on the 31st ult. She brought 175 passengers, who, the *Bulletin* says, are of the better class, and provided with means. Two births took place on board during the voyage—a male and a female. The first was named after the captain, and the second "Diana," after the ship. Two other large ships from Bremen, loaded with emigrants, were hourly expected.

A difficulty occurred between two Mexicans in San Antonio, during which one stabbed the other several times, causing his death. Jealousy, we understand, was the cause.

The body of IGNACIO PEREZ, an aged Mexican, was found in the San Antonio River on the 26th ult. From marks and bruises on the head and face, it is believed he came to his death by violent means. He was one of the oldest inhabitants of San Antonio, and at one time was considered the most wealthy. For some years his mind has been partially deranged.

The Lavaca *Commercial* says peanuts are selling at two dollars and fifty cents per bushel, in that town.

The Washington *Lone Star* predicts that if Texas

From Mexico.

We have received dates from the City of Mexico up to the 30th ult., and Vera Cruz to the 30th ult.

The United States steam-frigate Powhatan, Com. NEWTON commanding, arrived at Vera Cruz on the 1st. She had on board Judge CONKLIN, United States Minister to Mexico. The Powhatan left for Pensacola on the 3d.

Vera Cruz is still in the midst of a revolution. A body of troops had left Jalapa for Cordova and Orizaba, commanded by Gen. MARIN. It was understood between him and the authorities of the State of Vera Cruz, that he should proceed against the insurgents without declaring any of the towns in a state of siege, or in any way usurping the functions of the State officers. A jealousy appears to exist between the latter and the Supreme Government.

The insurrection at Mazatlan is still raging. The revolutionists at Mazatlan, at Jaliaco, and Guadalajara, seem to have entered into a sort of compact, and are determined not to surrender. The Governor of Jaliaco has issued a decree for a forced loan, for the purpose of repelling the insurgents.

It was rumored in Mexico that the Michoacan insurgents have entered Morelia, and that the Government troops had pronounced in their favor. The *Siglo* says that fifty men, with some pieces of artillery, had left Mexico for Morelia, which gives some color to the rumor. BARANONDE, one of the leaders of the revolutionists in Michoacan, had issued a proclamation holding out inducements to the officers and soldiers of the Government to come over to him.

The Minister of Foreign Affairs is called upon to say whether negotiations have been entered into by which the United States should be relieved of the obligation imposed upon her by the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, of protecting the Mexican frontier from the incursions of the American Indians.

A plot to assassinate the President of the Republic has been discovered.

The Legislature of Puebla had preferred an accusation against Senor AGUIRRE, one of the Cabinet, for the decree permitting the exportation of the two millions and a half in specie, belonging to the English creditors of the Republic, without the payment of the customary duties.

We find a letter to the *Orden*, of the 20th, which says that it is false that Mr ELOO had or pretended to claim a single cent from the Mexican nation; that it is equally false that he has nothing to do with the Garay privilege, as it is notorious that he now represents the firm of HARGOUS, to New-York. The *Orden* says that these declarations from Mr. ELOO's agents will greatly help the Company, their position before the Government being honorable and open.

From the Picayune, 16th.

Señor YANEZ took possession of the Portfolio of Foreign Affairs on the 23d ult.

It was said that Señor ARRAYE, the Chief Clerk of the

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, NOV. 19, 1852.

The Times for California.

The next number of the *Times for California* will be issued on Saturday morning. Among other contents which will be especially interesting to readers on the Pacific, will be found accounts of the recent occurrences at Havana, and our correspondence from that port, giving the present position of affairs in Cuba. The sheet will also contain its accustomed variety in every department.—Editorial, News, and Commercial.

☞ Persons wishing to the *Daily Times* in Philadelphia, can have it served at their houses by application to T. B. CALLENDER, No. 88 South-Third st.

News of the Morning.

By the arrival of the steamer *Asia*, we have three days later intelligence from all parts of Europe. The news is interesting to some readers, although not important. Both Houses of Parliament met on the 4th inst., the Duke of NORTHUMBERLAND, the Marquis of SALISBURY, and the Earl of LORNDALE representing the Queen in the House of Lords. Hon. CHARLES SHAW-LEFEVER was unanimously reelected Speaker of the Commons....The London *Times* continues its rejoicing over the election of PIERCE as a guarantee of the firm-grade policy, and the abuse of America generally with regard to the Lobos Islands, the Cuban question, and the Japan Expedition.

From France we learn that the Senate has had a meeting for the purpose of settling the preliminaries for the establishment of the Empire. All that the public know of the result is that ten members voted that the people should be consulted in the matter; and M. FOULD, Minister of State, declared that this Government did not oppose the proposition, which was then referred to a Special Committee, which was to report on the 16th. It is stated confidentially in Paris, that the *Senators* consulted will declare the Imperial Crown hereditary in the person of LOUIS NAPOLEON and his male descendants; and in the event of his not leaving any male heirs, then in the person of his adopted s; should the latter die childless, then in the person of the ex-King JEROME and his family. VICTOR HUGO and other political refugees, signing themselves "The Commission of the Democratic socialist Proscribed of France, residing at Jersey, and met in general assembly, Oct. 31, 1852," warn their brethren in France to abstain from voting for the Empire. For further details of the intelligence by this steamer, we refer our readers to other columns of our sheet.

By telegraph from Charleston we learn that the steamer Isabel, which had arrived at that port, left Havana on Monday evening last at Sundown. At that time the Crescent City was about five miles from the Morro. The Spanish war steamer Isabel and a sloop-of-war were bearing down upon her at dark, and a signal-light—of what character is not stated—was displayed from the Morro. It is supposed by officers of the Isabel that the Crescent City would be allowed to pass the Morro without further trouble, and that the war steamer was bearing down upon her to convey the information that the harbor was open to her. If the steamer was to be allowed to enter, what necessity was there of meeting her at sea for any such purpose as that supposed? The opinion expressed seems rather doubtful, under the circumstances, especially as a sloop-of-war is also stated to have been bearing down to the steamer. Even if the object was merely to convey the friendly information suggested, one vessel, surely, would have been quite sufficient for the purpose....The Hon. WM. R. KING, Vice-President elect, has nearly recovered from his recent indisposition, and is on a visit to his brother, at Tuscaloosa.

By an arrival at Boston, we have dates from Buenos Ayres to the 11th September, on which day it is reported that an attempt was made to overthrow the Government of URQUIZA, who was absent at the time, attending the Congress at Santa Fe. Many supposed that a civil war would ensue. The letters give no details whatever of the fact further than an announcement that the revolution was attempted. Further intelligence from that quarter will be waited with anxious interest.

We publish this morning a table of official majorities in this State, on the Electoral and State tickets. The majority for PIERCE and KING is 27,345; for SEYMOUR, (Governor,) over HUNT, 21,610; for CHURCH, (Lieut.-Governor,) over KENT, 24,198; for FOLLETT, (Canal Commissioner,) over KEMPSHALL, 20,595; for CLARK, (State Prison Inspector,) over CROSBY, 26,561. ....An accident occurred yesterday on the Central Railroad, a few miles east of Pittsburg. The locomotive and tender ran off the track in consequence of the misplacement of a switch, and were precipitated down a bank forty feet high. The engineer and fireman were badly injured. Fortunately the coupling and the passenger cars remained on the track....A collision occurred on the Ogdensburg and Amboy Railroad last evening, near Burlington, between a freight and a passenger train. No passenger were injured....Quite a handsome haul of counterfeiters has been made at Philadelphia. Among the persons arrested were LOUIS H. RIGGIN and WM. STELLER. At STELLER'S house, 400 counterfeit half-dollars were found, with moulds and other apparatus for the manufacture of bogus. He has narrowly escaped conviction on a similar charge on a former occasion....The Norfolk *Beacon* contradicts the reported death of Capt. UPSHUR at Sparta. It says that at last accounts he was still alive, though very ill....The Baltimore City Council have resolved to tender the hospitalities of that city to General PIERCE....It is stated that there were fifteen persons on board the schooner *Lively*, of Fairhaven, which was recently fallen in with capsized, all of whom are supposed to have perished....The stores were all closed at Montreal yesterday, and business generally was suspended, on account of the funeral of the Duke of WELLINGTON. Military honors were paid to his memory.

GOV. BELL, of TEXAS, has called an extra session of the Legislature of that State, to meet on the 10th January. The object of this special session is not stated in our advices....Further election returns from Texas show a large majority for PIERCE and KING.... Complete returns from Louisiana, show PIERCE'S majority to be 1,454.....Mr. THRASHER commences a weekly paper at New-Orleans on Sunday next, to be called the *Beacon of Cuba*.....The official returns of North Carolina show PIERCE'S majority to be 686. The The Legislature of that State has unanimously reelected Hon. WM. HILL, Secretary of State....In a regatta which came off yesterday at Charleston, S. C., two New-York boats—the W. W. Woodworth and New-York—were badly beaten.....The Superior Court of New-Hampshire have decided the Liquor bill of the last June session of the Legislature unconstitutional....The receipts of the Washington National Monument Fund, from the 1st to the 15th inst., amount to $5,500....Mr. STAONG, the Superintendent of the Capital Extension, at Washington, has tendered his resignation, to take effect on the 22d inst.....The publication of the Evening Telegraph at Washington is suspended....Mrs STEPHEN GOULD committed suicide by cutting her throat with a razor, yesterday, at Williamsport, Pa. She had been partially deranged for three years, in consequence of the sudden loss of three children....JOHN and HONORIA CARLEY were acquitted at Pittsburg, yesterday, of the charge of poisoning the CUTHBERT family. HESTER RICHARDSON was also acquitted in the United States Court, of murder, by shooting her step son at Alleghany Arsenal, last Summer.

Funeral Services in honor of the late Duke of WELLINGTON were celebrated at Calvary Church last evening by the British residents and sojourners in this City and vicinity. The sermon preached on the occasion by the Rev. Dr. VINTON, is given in our columns this morning. There was a large attendance at the Church. Bishop WAINWRIGHT and the Rev. Dr. MCMURRAY took part in the devotional exercises, and the music which was performed for the occasion was of a high character....The trial of NICHOLAS HEWLETT and two others for the alleged murder of the Policeman BAXTER was concluded yesterday, but the jury had not agreed upon a verdict when we went to press.

Agitation.

The slavery agitation, it seems, is to be renewed: and that, too, in just the shape which the Anti-Slavery men of the North would prefer above all others. For ten years past the laws of the State of New-York have prohibited slavery within its limits, in every case except that one for which special provision is made in the Constitution of the United States. During all that time it has been perfectly understood, at the South as well as at the North, that if any slaveholder should bring his slaves into this State, he would bring them within the jurisdiction of a law which declared them to be *free*. No one hitherto has ever doubted that this was the meaning and effect of the law, or questioned the right of the State of New-York to enact it. Mr. CLAY, whenever he traveled at the North, and especially in this State, always brought his servant CHARLES with him;—but he always conceded that he became thereby entitled to his freedom, and relied entirely upon his personal attachment for his retention. Scores of cases have occurred in which Southerners have brought their slaves hither and have not even contested their claim to freedom, whenever they have seen fit to assert it. The existence and operation of the law have been universally understood, especially in the Southern States which were most directly affected by it.

Mr. LEMMON brought his eight slaves to this City in direct defiance of this law of the State. From his own letter, which we published yesterday, it seems that he was aware of its provisions and of the risk he encountered by bringing his slaves within its jurisdiction. He was induced, however, to rely upon the assurances of the Clerk of the steamboat,—whose desire to pocket their passage money was much greater than his knowledge of law,—that he should have no difficulty in retaining them; and upon that reliance he chose to encounter the risk. The result was precisely what might have been anticipated. A claim was at once preferred, on behalf of the slaves, to their freedom under the laws of the State. The case was heard by a Judge who felt bound to take the law as he found it, and not as he, or somebody else, might wish it to be. He decided that these slaves, brought within the State of New-York by their master, became *free*. And even the *Journal of Commerce* concedes that "beyond a douht Judge PAINE'S decision "was in accordance with the law and demanded by it, *unless* he was prepared to take the "ground that the law itself was unconstitutional "and therefore void." Such an assumption of the judicial function of the Supreme Court of the United States, it seems Judge PAINE was *not* prepared to take. We concur with the *Journal* in its expression of satisfaction, that the case is to be reviewed by the higher tribunals: for it involves important questions of *State rights* under the federal Constiution, which cannot be too promptly settled by the highest authority.

Conceding that the law of this State, as it now stands, frees every Slave brought voluntarily within its limits,—and that Mr. LEMMON lost all legal title to his Slaves by bringing them hither,—the *Journal of Commerce* calls upon the State Legislature, in the first place, to *repeal* this law,—and in the next place to appropriate out of the State Treasury $5,000, or $5,500 to indemnify Mr. LEMMON for the loss incurred by its violation. The reason given by the *Journal*, for this demand is curious and characteristic. Such a step is required, according to that paper, because "not only will Judge PAINE'S decision, if sus- "tained, *deprive our steamers of a portion of "the business* which would otherwise fall to "them, but it will lead to the establishment "of *competing* lines further South. Already "we find a proposition to this effect in the "Baltimore *Patriot*." The Legislature of New-York is thus called upon to reëstablish Slavery within its limits, lest "our Steamers" should lose the business of transporting Slaves,—and lest competing lines should be established further South. This is certainly high ground on which to place legislation, involving political and moral principles of the widest concernment. We cannot doubt that the people of Madison and St. Lawrence counties will promptly come to the rescue of the Steamboat interest in this respect. After the hope of commercial patronage shall have made the *Journal of Commerce* a little bolder in its magnanimous policy, it will doubtless recommend the reëstablishment of the African Slave trade, in order to restore to our vessels "that portion of the business" of which they have been "deprived," and to offset the severe "competition" of vessels from Cuba and Brazil to which they are now exposed.

The *Journal's* proposition to raise a fund to reimburse Mr. LEMMON'S losses is worthy of consideration. If the merchants or others interested in the business relations of this question, or if those who may be actuated by a sincere sympathy with Mr. L. in his misfortune, see fit to contribute for his relief, it is all very well. We regret his losses—incurred though they were through a culpable negligence on his part to inform himself reliably as to the laws of the State into which he had brought his slaves. But the *Journal's* proposition to raise a fund for him "in shares of "$50 or $100 each, to be reimbursed to the "subscribers when the appropriation for his "relief shall be made by the Legislature," may mislead those who confide in the commercial acuteness of that print, into as serious an error as that into which Mr. LEMMON was led by the Clerk of the *City of Richmond* steamboat. The *Journal* is quite sure that, taking into view its "various influences and bearings," this will be "money well and *economically* expended." That may be; but we would not advise any one to take the stock as a speculation, dependant on the passage of the appropriation by the Legislature. We are afraid that the members from the rural districts would look twice at the principle involved in such a bill, as well as at its practical operation, before they would give it their votes. We think it doubtful whether the State would deem it safe thus to offer rewards for the infraction of its laws, or to invite Southern slaveholders to seek in New-York a market for their property. At all events, we apprehend that the unsophisticated victims from the country of our city gambling establishments, our Peter Funk auctions, and our steamboat baggage smashers, would be regarded as having a prior claim over Mr. LEMMON, for reimbursement from the Treasury.

—We had hoped that this Slavery agitation had been put to rest; and that each section of the country would be left to the management of its own affairs. We believe that there is a strong and growing disposition among the people of the North to leave Slavery entirely to the jurisdiction and action of the States in which it exists; and we felt sure that, while this determination should prevail, the country could have rest from this sectional, harrassing and mischievous agitation. So beneficent a result, however, the super-serviceable champions of the commercial interests of Slavery are determined to thwart. They insist upon extending the local law by which Slavery exists, into States which have abolished it. They demand that the issue shall be made in the Legislature at its coming session; and that, too, in just the shape best calculated to arouse the public sentiment of the State against the institution from whose aggressions, in one form or another, no part of the Union seems to be safe. There is not an Abolitionist in the State of New-York who will not hold up both hands for just such a contest as the *Journal of Commerce* invites.

The Meeting of Congress.

In a few days more than a fortnight, the last session of the Thirty-second Congress will begin. The usual preparations are already advancing at Washington. Senators, whose long terms justify the measure, prepare their metropolitan residences, if they have not done so before, for permanent occupation, where domestic comforts may solace the labors of Statesmanship. Busy Representatives already congregate thither, to execute a few private commissions, before public duties interfere. The clerks in the several departments are scratching away with a velocity unknown to Mr. Richard Swiveller, posting up their statistics for the Annual Message and Documents. Washington is a stirring place, just now; and we may anticipate a stirring session of Congress to follow. The leap-year session is generally more industrious than the longer one preceding it, because the Presidential question is then at rest.

And especial causes induce us to expect more than common devotion to business. Never were so many members on the home-going list. The Fall elections have passed sentence of deportation upon a host of them. A terribly adverse majority fronts a great many as they look homeward. There are no longer, for a good working member, local interests to conciliate, or Buncombe to consult. They will have no private causes to divert them from the work in hand. Besides great assiduousness in the public service, will answer for an eloquent protest against the decree which consigns them, the one to his plow, the other to his merchandize, and the third to his neglected briefs. And the prescriptive idleness of an anti-election session, heaps enough work upon its successor, to employ the busiest to the top of their bent.

The threatened demonstrations of Messrs. VENABLE and BENTON, will likewise have their effect. The former is on the spot, ready to push his reforms right cogently. The latter hangs like a sombre thunder-cloud on the Western horizon, ready to shed torrents of wrath on the memory of the expiring Congress, should it prove delinquent. Popular attention is directed to Washington, and the gaze is not tender or confiding. Knavery is suspected.

In letters, visible to illuminated eyes, "JOB- "BING DONE HERE," is inscribed on the door-posts of the Capitol. The members will therefore, walk circumspectly. Congresses that save the Union, should save a little of its honor, money, and other conditions of a respectable living, for its future subsistence. The temptations to another course may be excessively attractive, but a fearful threat of punishment impends over the weak and yielding.

But, however industrious at the start, the winding up will be sure to compensate for any extreme exertion. The customary relaxation, embodied at present, we believe, among the unwritten rules of the House, is regarded as full pay for three months' partial denial. Public servants must have their saturnalia with the rest, however unbecoming it is for a legislator to enact the "wild Bacchante" in the eye of the world; and go away homeward with a cap and bells over his ears. But the thing has become a custom; and serves, perhaps, as an incentive to the laggards to keep up with the march of business. The Horatian adage may be cited, too, in justification: something, the reader will remember, touching the satisfaction of playing the fool in the proper place; not to mention the Hudibrastic dictum about a little nonsense now and then being relished by the wisest men. So we may prepare to pardon any valedictory follies in consideration of prefatory industry; and brace ourselves to the spectacle of a rarity—a busy and profitable session of Congress.

☞ Mr. THACKERAY delivers the first of his Series of Lectures this evening, at the Church lately occupied by Rev. Dr. BELLOWS, in Broadway. It is quite unnecessary for us to direct attention to these Lectures, as the interest already felt in them is quite sufficient to fill the house to overflowing. We understand that Mr. THACKERAY'S unwillingness to speak in a larger room, is the reason why Metropolitan Hall was not selected for the delivery of this course. A notice of THACKERAY'S new novel, "Henry Esmond," will be found in another part of this morning's *Times*.

☞ *One thing at a time*, my dear fellow, one thing at a time. If you attempt to lift both the twins and your wife over the stream at once, you will probably drop the doll of one of the little ones, and the bonnet of the other, and set the wife down ankle deep into the stream. Some men of extraordinary gifts can rock the cradle and read the paper at the same time; but few can stir the hominy and calculate an eclipse at once, without burning the one, and postponing the other a year or two. You may put as many irons in the fire as the furnace will hold, if you time them rightly about their coming out. But don't try to hammer out all at once, nor attempt to shape an eel-spear and a horse-shoe nail at the same blow. A wise builder will have the masons busy here, and the carpenters there, and much work proceeding with equal pace; but he does not draw up the specification for a new house while he is draughting the plan of another. We may set ont a tree that will be growing while we sleep, wind up a clock that will run its round while we run up town on an errand; but we don't set out trees, nor wind clocks, while running of errands or while asleep. It is wise to have things so situated that there be no chinks between our jobs, no time wasted in taking up another when one is ended, and that, when really tired of one, we can refresh ourselves by laboring at another. But it is wasteful to turn from one undertaking to another, while yet fresh enough to push the first on to a conclusion. One thing at a time, and that thoroughly, is the secret of success in all great attainments. Crowd the inspiration in between narrow banks, too narrow to allow of two jobs to ride abreast, and you can float down it any task that you have attempted, though as large among your common labors as a seventy-four is among ships. But widen the stream to accommodate a score of trifling tasks, and half of them will stick at sand-bars, and be left for another tide.

Mr. Webster's Intellect.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

I have been, Mr. Editor, for many years a profound admirer of the intellectual character of Mr. WEBSTER. My mind has often poised over the thought thrown out by Mr. BRADY in his address last evening, to which you demur—"that in no country or era, has an intellect quite equal to that of WEBSTER appeared on earth"—and if I have not come to the same conviction which Mr. BRADY seems to have reached, I have not been able to decide "what country or era" has produced a superior.

I therefore confess myself among,—"those whose limited knowledge does not enable them to detect" an untruth in Mr. BRADY'S estimate of Mr. WEBSTER'S intellectual character—and if the world has, as for aught I know it has, produced an intellect over which I can ponder with a profounder veneration, you will do me a great favor, and open to mine, and many younger minds, a noble study, if you will kindly turn me to the page of History on which its character is portrayed.

I do not write these few lines, Mr. Editor, to re-affirm Mr. BRADY'S position, or to deny the correctness of yours—but because I love to contemplate the greatness of Mr. WEBSTER'S intellectual character—and the contemplation of an equal, or greater, will afford a delightful study for the leisure hours of many of your grateful readers. Yours, &c.

We should have very little hesitation in designating the intellects of SHAKSPEARE, MILTON, Lord BACON, COLERIDGE, and BURKE, as being at least "quite equal" to that of Mr. WEBSTER; nor in so doing, do we derogate in the least from his claim to the profound admiration and respect of all lovers of commanding and transcendent genius. There is large room for immortality this side the names we have mentioned; and Mr. WEBSTER may well command the homage of generations yet to come, without being ranked above these great ones, who are "like stars, and dwell apart." There are other names which we think might justly be added to the list, but those we have given are quite enough to sustain our original statement. Mr. WEBSTER was accustomed to say that he considered ALEXANDER HAMILTON'S by far the greatest intellect which this country had produced, and there are many sound judges who would concur in the opinion, even when the claims of Mr. WEBSTER himself should be taken into the estimate. It is not necessary, for any purpose of practical utility, to discuss these questions of relative superiority among the great minds to whom the world is indebted for its light and glory. They all belong to that great constellation whose effulgent blaze illuminates the earth, and will shine with growing lustre to the end of time.

New-York Weekly Times.

Contents for Saturday, Nov. 20.

Poetry.—Webster; by W. H. C. HOSMER.

Literary.—John Adams' Diary—Voltaire—The Court of France. Some Account of Mrs. Beecher Stowe and her Family, by an Alabama Man—from *Fraser's Magazine*. Home and Wife on Saturday. Anecdote of Turner, the Artist. How to Finish a Daughter. What Whisky is good for. De Quincey. Why Mr. Webster went to Marshfield.

Agricultural.—Conversations of Daniel Webster on Agriculture.

Editorial.—British Lectures on Cuba. Colonel Benton in Congress. Kentucky and Tennessee. Mr. Calhoun's Works. Free Trade and War. The Late Canvass. The American Anti-Union. The Defences of Cuba. The Antilles. The Slave Case. The Caloric Ship. Our Foreign Agents. The Habit of Early Rising. Tell your Wife' Superstitions.

News of the Week.—Weekly Summary, containing careful condensations of current topics—Local Intelligence, Domestic News, Foreign Advices, etc. Letter from Gov. Kossuth. Com. McCauley's Proclamation relative to the Lobos Islands.

Correspondence.—Letters from the correspondents of the *Times* in Havana, London, New-Orleans and Washington—giving reliable information of movements and events.

Commercial.—The Money, Stock and Produce Markets for the week, carefully condensed and arranged expressly for this paper. New-York Cattle Market. Foreign Advices.

☞ The terms of the *New-York Weekly Times* are Two DOLLARS per annum in advance. Single copies, at 6¼ cents, may be obtained at the desk, in wrappers ready for mailing. Club prices, TWENTY COPIES for Twenty Dollars.

☞ The postage on this paper is now only 6¼ cents per quarter, paid in advance.

RAYMOND, JONES & CO., Publishers,
No. 113 Nassau-street.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

"THOU CANST NOT SAY I DID IT!" REPLIED ROOT to a man who complained of having a bad Daguerreotype. "I trusted to fair promises and was betrayed," the man rejoined. But he immediately rectified his error, and sat to ROOT, who gave him a sun-stroke in two seconds—ROOT'S usual time for casting reflections on a plate. ROOT cannot take a bad Daguerreotype. His gallery is at No. 363 Broadway.

BEWARE OF THE CHILLING MILDEW OF THESE cool mornings, and the corroding damps of these apparently bewitching nights. Be fortified with a package of Mrs. JERVIS'S COLD CANDY, that all time and universally admitted good remedy for coughs, colds, hoarseness, and other throat and lung complaints. Sold by Mrs. W. JERVIS, No. 366 Broadway; Mrs HAYES, Brooklyn; ZIEBER, Philadelphia, and by Druggists generally.

A PHYSICIAN'S RECEIPT WORTH FOLLOWING.—Put on seasonable Under-Garments in time to anticipate the extreme fluctuations in temperature incidental to the Fall of the year. Merino, Woollen, and Silk Under-Garments, excellent in quality, and reasonable in price, are offered by RAY & ADAMS, Importers and Manufacturers of Hosiery and Under-Garments, No. 521 Broadway, opposite the Metropolitan Hotel.

IMPORTANT ARREST.—IF THIS SHALL SUCCEED in drawing the attention of the community to our Fall style of Hats and Caps, which are as cheap as they are beautiful, we shall have simply performed an act of duty. Warranted to retain both shape and color.

J. W. KELLOGG, No. 128 Canal-st.

FASHION AND ECONOMY.—A BEAUTIFUL HAT is the chief attraction in a gentleman's appearance. No artist can exceed MEALIO, the fashionable hatter, corner of Broadway and Canal-st., in producing a covering for the head, which will combine all the excellencies that mechanism, perfect taste, and long experience ever concentrated in a hat.

FOWLERS & WELLS, PHRENOLOGISTS, CLINton Hall, No. 131 Nassau-st., N. Y.

DR. KELLINGER AGAIN ON RESTORING THE HAIR.—It may well be said that "wonders will never cease." The Doctor's great discovery for Restoring the Hair, after having been bald from twenty to thirty years, has astonished the various professors and philosophers of the day. To restore the human hair has been set down as one of those things not to be accomplished by the art or ingenuity of men. Scholarship has been exploded, and the patience of the most profound philosophers and chemists from every country has been worn out. The idea of the hair being restored after having been bald twenty-five years given up. Gentlemen of the first minds, and some of the wealthiest of this country, call in and say, "Well, well, Doctor, I see you are giving us apparently very strong evidence of restoring the hair, and if it can be relied on, you may enjoy your million, and perhaps millions." The Doctor would not give two straws to have any one guarantee it to him. He can, if he lives, make all he wants. It is morally certain that he will never be taxed for the amount of William B. Astor's or the Rothschild's capital, for as fast as he makes it he breaks it up and scatters it among the people, the printers, and the various charitable institutions.

DR. KELLINGER'S MAGIC FLUID.

This great remedy has been privately used for nearly twenty-five years, doing wonders in restoring bald heads—notwithstanding it has to labor under the brand of quackery—and so it would if it had emanated from our celebrated Dr MOTT as soon as it was made public. However, truth can always stand and combat successfully against any species of slander, no matter from what source it may come.

$1,000 FORFEIT, THAT DR. KELLINGER'S MAGIC FLUID has restored more bald heads and made more crops of different diseases than all the pretended remedies in the known world. Don't be deceived; there is foul play in market. Call or send to the Depots, No. 230 Pearl-st., No. 476 Broadway, between Grand and Broome-sts; also, at JOLLIE'S Music Store, No 300 Broadway, near STEWART'S; Brooklyn, of Mrs HAYES, and at the corner of Sands and Gold-sts. T. HOPE & CO., corner of Chambers and Hudson-sts., will send it to their customers. It can be had in all parts of the world—but be sure to get it genuine. This wonderful remedy is entirely free from grease; it neither looks nor works like any other article in the market; it will extract grease from anything, and will scarcely soil white linen. With this remedy, the patient is cured for life. His Magic Fluid for restoring the hair does not fail in a thousand trials. His discovery for preventing sea-sickness, curing cholera, diarrhœa, cramps, and all manner of spasmodic troubles, immediately—has never failed. It is so pleasant that the patient would rather use and take it than not. It cures, sweetbreaths and delicates while in use. By all means, as you value your life, don't fail to keep this magic remedy always by you, by sea or by land; none should be without it. It will be observed that the Doctor's references are not in Orange or Anthony-sts., or confined to a class of persons that can be obtained on any terms, but they can be seen easily and readily, of the first class in the nation for intelligence and respectability. For the most astounding cures and particulars, send and get circulars. It is used by the Irvings, Grinnells, Costers, Janeways, and by the elite generally.

DR KELLINGER'S EFFORTS

Are now appreciated in every quarter of the globe. His great remedies have and will continue to astonish the whole world. He is the first and only person that ever has been able to obtain the praise and support of the Faculty—the wealth and distinction of the whole country—from the merits of his remedy and his own personal energies. He has not built himself up by and through the labor of a deceased friend or relative, as ninety-nine-hundredths who have amassed immense fortunes during the history of patent medicines have done.

ANOTHER WONDERFUL CURE.

As another astonishing evidence of the curative effects of this MAGIC REMEDY, we offer the case of Hon. MOSES H. GRINNELL, who, some three years since, was riding to a steamboat landing at Yonkers, when one of his horses which held the shaft came out, going down the hill; the horse took fright and threw Mr. GRINNELL, son and coachman upon the ground. Mr. G and son escaped with little injury; but the coachman was thrown upon his face and head with a most frightful concussion breaking the nose flat in the face. The accident occurred on Thursday morning, and on the following day (Friday) he received Mr. G. at the landing without a mark to be seen. Mr. G was perfectly astonished, and, as a natural consequence, inquired what had been done. It is three years since Mr G has been referred to, but the facts have been published before from this reliable and highly respectable source. The Faculty and the wealthy families generally, throughout the city and country, became acquainted with its merits.

ANOTHER STILL GREATER CURE OF RHEUMATISM.

Mr. Arnold Mason, the senior partner in the firm of Law, Roberts & Mason, the builders of the stupendous bridge over the Harlem River, was cured, after medicating to no good effect. It is nearly seven years, and he has been entirely free from pain ever since. Residence, Utica, N Y. In corroboration of the above, we most respectfully refer to Mr. George Law and Hon. Daniel Dodge, of New York City. These are no random assertions, as are generally resorted to.

DR. KELLINGER

Is evidently moving in the upper circles, among whom he has made an impression that cannot be erased. Don't fail to read this most interesting letter from Mr. Wm H Vanderbilt, the son of our enterprising and distinguished countryman, Mr. Cornelius Vanderbilt.

STATEN ISLAND, Feb. 28, 1852.

DR. DEWITT C KELLINGER—Dear Sir: A short time since I saw an advertisement in the New-York *Herald*, signed D. L. Ormsby, in which my name was mentioned, and recently saw her card, signed by a friend. I have always refrained from writing to you, (not having the pleasure of your acquaintance) informing you of the wonderful effects of your Magic Fluid, being aware that a large portion of the community look upon those things as humbugs. But since my name has been used by my friends, I can have no hesitation in allowing you to use me as a reference. I lost my hair six years since, during which time I used numerous recipes, advertised in the papers at the time, and also had medical advice, but to no effect. I almost despaired of ever regaining my hair, when I accidentally saw a card in the *Herald*, signed by a gentleman I knew, and at once determined to try the Fluid. Accordingly, in May, 1850, I commenced, and in about four months I began to see its effects. In July, 1851, I threw off my wig altogether, and have at this time as handsome a head of fine, soft black hair as I ever had. YOURS, respectfully,

WILLIAM H VANDERBILT,

DR. KELLINGER'S MAGIC FLUID.

Dr. Kellinger had a call from Mr. Stephen Kingsland, who said that his niece was losing her hair, and spoke of his own head, which he did not think could ever be helped; but Dr. K thought there was no room for a doubt, and they commenced using the Fluid. In a short time, to the agreeable astonishment of himself and niece, they had regained their hair. He showed his hair to Dr. E C Budd, our long-tried and distinguished Veterinary Surgeon, who then kept his office adjoining Mr Kingsland's, at No. 5 Mercer-st, and has since opened an extensive Veterinary establishment at No 266 Mott-st. Mr. K has moved to Bridgeport. Dr B. from this circumstance was induced to try it for himself and wife, she having lost nearly all her hair. With her it proved very successful. The gentleman is about 60 years of age, and had been bald over 15 years. His hair has started, however, and is growing finely. Call and see them.

DR. KELLINGER, IN THE VILLAGE OF YONKERS,

where he resides and is best known has many cases of restoring the hair, to a few of whom he will here refer. Mr. D. MCFARLAND, was bald for nearly 8 years; M. HIRAM SEABLE, nearly 20; Mr E. AUSTIN, about 15; Mr. DANIEL BLAUVELT, 5; and all have regained their hair. Mr. JAS. RASHFORD and Mrs. ALBERT KEELER, had lost their hair. Mrs KEELER'S is the most astonishing growth ever witnessed. Her original hair was quite light, but it has come in dark, soft, thick and beautiful, and everything before tried had failed even to start it. Mr. JOHN CLARKE, of Hardings, 4 miles north of Yonkers, was bald for 15 years, and has now a fine head of hair. This shows that where it is best known, it is most approved and patronized. These things do not generally sell well at home, but the Doctor's first friends are his best, which most certainly speaks well for the merits of his articles.

A SOMEWHAT DIFFICULT MATTER.

A certain Physician, who has a right to feel somewhat elated; he stands alone in his glory and cannot be charged with stealing, as is too often done, the compositions of others. His neither looks or tastes like any other preparation ever offered to the public; it does a little more and a good deal more. The Dr does his own advertising all his compositions; he is not a mechanically educated and stereotyped piece of animated machinery, who cannot or dare not try anything without referring to the book.

Those who do not believe what they see in print, in relation to DR. K's efforts, will be fully satisfied by calling and conversing with him at his Central Depôt, No. 476 Broadway between Grand and Broome-sts. If they are themselves disappointed, and find him to be a soap-and-water man, they may publish him to the world, as every imposter should be who lives by false pretenses.

ANOTHER STILL MORE WONDERFUL CURE.

The lady of Lieut THOS. BROWNELL, of the U. S. Navy, was sixteen years afflicted from a injury received upon the front part of the leg. This truly wonderful case was like many of the others a miraculous cure. This lady was compelled to use crutches the chief part of the time. It has made a perfect cure—not a vestige of the difficulty remains to be seen, although it is three years since the cure was perfected. Mrs Brownell is an intimate acquaintance of our distinguished member of the United States Senate, Hon. John A. Dix, into whose family this wonderful medicine has found its way through the above medium. It is indeed most true that great men and great measures should dwell together. 8

ANOTHER EQUALLY GREAT CURE.

Mrs. THOMAS MOZARNY.—This lady has been cured for more than four years, and not a solitary line has been published in relation to the case. She was suffering under the effects of Inflammatory Gout, of the most awful and excruciating character, so that the tendons of the toes were drawn under, upon the points of which she was compelled to walk, with the feet greatly swollen, and suffering everything but death. Her patience, as well as her means, at length was exhausted; she had no faith in anything. Every scientific preparation of the most erudite and profound scholars of the age had failed to give even relief, nor could anything be obtained, until her husband's attention was called to this great panacea, by Mr. GEORGE SCARFF, at the corner of Grand-st. and Broadway. He replied that it was of no use to talk about remedies—that he had expended so much money and had not received any benefit, that he should not try any more of kill-cure remedies. He added that his wife was near lydead from the effects of the trash she had taken. However, Mr SCARFF, who had sold thousands of bottles, and well knew its medical virtues, would not be put off. He told Mr M. that he might try as much as he pleased, free of expense. This was the only course that would have inspired confidence in Mr. M. This lady had not used two bottles before she was *evidently* better, and in a short time was entirely well, and has enjoyed perfect health from that time to the present. Mrs. M. is a Teacher of Music, Painting, and the Classics; she attends to her duties as if she had never been lame a day.

MR. ELIJAH BLAKEMAN

was cured of a most awful attack of Sciatic Rheumatism, after having been twenty years afflicted. Has been cured by the magic influence of this great remedy over six years, and has not had a solitary attack since, but has enjoyed perfect and uninterrupted health. Residence, 3d-av, near Wm D Sparks's Four-Mile House. Mr. Sparks knows all the circumstance in relation to this wonderful cure.

ANOTHER ASTOUNDING CURE.

Hon. ANSON WILLIS, of No. 1112 Broadway, was cured of an attack of Neuralgia with which he was afflicted for nearly eight months, suffering the most excruciating pains. He only used two bottles in less than ten days.

ANOTHER EQUALLY ASTOUNDING.

Mr. Z. M QUIMBY, of No. 389½ Broadway, Fancy Store, was cured over five years ago of Inflammatory Gout, that had baffled and resisted the skill of the first medical talent in the country. He has enjoyed perfect and uninterrupted health ever since. Mr. Q. has sold us, from the effects of his great cure and strong recommendations, thousands of bottles. Call and see him. These are facts not to be got over or to be set aside.

A WONDERFUL CURE OF SCROFULA.

Mr FREDERICK BRICKINGER was cured of a mass of sores, with which he was afflicted for many years from head to foot, with less than six bottles; has been cured over four years, and not a mark has made its appearance since, and is enjoying perfect health. Residence, Orange county.

☞ 4 000 000 of bottles nearly have been sold of Dr. KELLINGER'S Infallible Liniment. It has been rigidly tried by the most scientific and practical men in the Union. To a few of the world's best and finest judges of the secret, as well as other matters of a general nature, we take pleasure and feel proud of the honor of referring, viz: Mr R. H. Budd, our long-tried and distinguished Veterinary Surgeon; Mr. H. Woodruff, Isaac Woodruff, W. Wheelan, W. D. Sparks, W. L. Reed, L. G. Rogers, E. Jones, W. Cowan, J. Somerendyke, J. H. Gatfield, George Barnett, G. C. Harthorn, Mr. Harrington, who attended to the veterinary department of Messrs Kipp & Brown's extensive establishment. Among their immense number of horses, he says after every other article fails, that this great remedy does all they require of it. Its wonderful cure justly over all other remedies now offered for sale for the horse, is, that it heals a 1 manner of sores, cuts, kicks and bruises, and works like a charm daily; it cures the shallow lameness, and in all cases breaks up the nerves at the bottom, and performs an entire cure in a few days—unlike the great foreign pretended remedies, which at best only answer while you are using them, and as soon as you stop, your horses are lame as ever, having allied their system with poisonous drugs.

There is some difference with the mankind, whether he has been cured, these cures are such, the most dirty and vicious looking curs you ever saw, the most dirty and vicious looking curs that have nothing but the paws and fangs of the first class to contain them. It is a very easy manner to lend assistance to themselves with trashy patent medicines on commencing, but somewhat difficult to get them paid for cash. Dr KELLINGER finds no trouble in selling for cash. Merchants know it to be good. He can make as much money as any respectable man should desire in and about New-York City, this is the most convincing proof of its good qualities and general usefulness. It sells most where it and the Doctor are best known. Those who used it ten years ago, use it now; it is not up to-day and down to-morrow. It is the only general remedy that ever could command the wealth and intelligence of the country. It is no clean, delightful, and certain cure, that when once tried you can never shake it off.

From the London Observer.

THE FAME OF HASTINGS' NAPHTHA SYRUP is, if possible, on the increase. If we may credit the general report, it is a positive cure for that hitherto incurable disease, Consumption; and we are able to state from personal knowledge, that a gentleman in our employ, who was in an apparently confirmed decline, has been restored to robust health by its use.

From the London Times.

As a general rule, we have a profound contempt for patent medicines and infallible nostrums; but HASTINGS' COMPOUND SYRUP OF NAPHTHA is working such well-authenticated cures in Asthma, Consumptions, &c., all around us, that we feel it as a most important discovery, and recommend it to the notice of those whom it may concern. Many of our medical friends have tried experiments with it, which have been astonishingly successful.

C. V. CLICKENER & CO., No. 81 Barclay-st., New-York, are the General Agents for Dr. HASTINGS in America, to whom all orders should be addressed. Sold in Brooklyn by Mrs. HAYES, No. 175 Fulton-st.

BROADWAY FASHIONABLE CLOTHING EMPORIUM.—ALFRED MUNROE & Co., No. 441 Broadway, have on hand, and are constantly manufacturing the most superb styles of

GENTLEMEN'S OVERCOATS
of every description, Walking Coats, Business Coats, Dress and Frock Coats of all the choice made cloths,
PANTALOONS
of black and fancy Doeskins, and Cassimeres of the latest styles.
VESTS
of rich Velvets, Cashmeres, Cassimeres, Embroidered goods, &c., &c.
ROBES DE CHAMBRE
of various styles and qualities
GENTLEMEN'S UNDERGARMENTS
of every description. The whole embracing the best assortment of well made Clothing to be found

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

Telegraphic Dispatches to The New-York Daily Times.

THIRTY DAYS LATER FROM HAVANA.

Arrival of the Isabel at Charleston—The Crescent City ready for sea—Off the Harbor—No Interference by Government.

CHARLESTON, Thursday, Nov. 18—9:30 P. M.

The steamship *Isabel*, Capt. ROLLINS, has arrived at this port. She left Havana at 5 P. M. on the 15th inst., and Key West at 3.30 A. M. on the 16th.

On the evening of the 14th, the *Isabel* saw the steamship *Crescent City*, Captain DAVENPORT, from New-Orleans, near the entrance of the harbor of Havana, and also saw a Spanish war steamer bearing down to her, supposed with the intention of informing her that she might enter the harbor without any further trouble, as considerable uneasiness had been felt in Havana in consequence of her non-arrival when due, it being thought that she had been ordered not to touch there. [It will be remembered that the *Crescent City* was detained at New-Orleans until Friday last.—ED.]

It is said that the Captain-General will not interfere further with her.

This information is furnished by one of the officers of the *Isabel*, and is believed to be perfectly reliable.

Second Dispatch.] CHARLESTON, Nov. 18.

The *Isabel* left Havana on Monday evening, at sundown, at which time the *Crescent City* was about five miles from the Morro. The Spanish war steamer *Isabel*, and a sloop-of-war, were bearing down upon her at dark, and a signal light seen on the Moro.

Later from Buenos Ayres—Attempted Overthrew of the Government.

BOSTON, Thursday, Nov. 18.

The bark *Wm. G. Lewis*, from the Rio Grande, Oct. 24, arrived at this port, brings dates from Buenos Ayres to the 11th Sept., and reports that on that day an attempt was made to overthrow the Government of URQUIZA, who was absent at the time, attending the Congress at Santa Fé. Many supposed that there would be a civil war.

Another letter from the Rio Grande says: "We have dates from Montevideo to Sept. 13th. On the 11th, while Gen. URQUIZA was absent, a revolution took place at Buenos Ayres." The letters give no details, as the outbreak occurred on the day the advices left.

At Montevideo, on the 13th Sept., Flour was netting $6 56. Hides were scarce, and cost 28½@39 reals.

At Rio Grande, Oct. 3, all produce was extremely scarce, and hides of light weight were not procurable.

Arrest of Counterfeiters.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, Nov. 18.

The Marshal's police succeeded in making an important arrest of counterfeiters to-day. Two women were arrested last night at the theatre for passing counterfeit half dollars, and the developments they made led to the capture to-day of LEWIS H. RIGGIN and WILLIAM STETLER, the former for passing and the latter for making base coin. At STETLER's house four hundred counterfeit half dollars were found, with moulds and other apparatus. A hearing was had before Commissioner HEAZLETT, and both were committed to prison. STETLER escaped from a similar charge not long since, after having been found guilty, but a second trial was granted, and he was acquitted, owing to some legal technicality.

Later from Texas—Election Returns—The Full vote of Louisiana—A new Cuban Paper by Mr. Yarnasher.

NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday, Nov. 17.

The steamship *Louisiana* has arrived here with Galveston dates to the 13th inst. The news generally is unimportant.

Governor BELL has called an Extra Session of the Legislature, to meet on the 10th January.

Further election returns gave PIERCE and KING a heavy majority.

Complete returns of Louisiana, give PIERCE 1,454 majority.

Mr. THRASHER starts a weekly paper in this city, next Sunday, calling it the "*Beacon of Cuba.*"

The Presidential Vote of North Carolina—Re-Election of the Secretary of State

BALTIMORE, Thursday, Nov. 18.

We have no mail south of Raleigh this morning.

The official vote of North Carolina gives PIERCE 686 majority.

Governor REID has issued his proclamation calling on the electors to assemble at Raleigh on the first Wednesday in December, to cast the vote of the State.

The Legislature of North Carolina has unanimously reelected Hon. WILLIAM HILL Secretary of State.

The Charleston Regatta.

CHARLESTON, Wednesday, Nov. 17.

Our regatta came off to-day, and proved a brilliant affair. The first race was won by Mr. COWPER, of Darien, Ga., with the *Becky Sharp*—the New-York boats, *W. W. Woodworth* and *New-York* being badly beaten—time, 6 minutes.

In the second race, Capt. BERRY's *Julia* came in first, and Capt. DICKINSON's *J. C. Booth* second, being beaten a length and a half. Three others started—time, 6 minutes 20 seconds.

The third race was won by *Violet*, owned by C. M. BAILEY, of Charleston. Captain BERRY's *Marion* second. The *George Washington* also started. Time—6 minutes 50 seconds.

The Capitol Extension—Resignation of the Superintendent—Further Dismissals—Suspension of the Evening Telegraph

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Nov. 18.

Mr. STRONG, the Superintendent of the Capitol Extension has resigned, not being disposed to continue the office under the incoming Administration, and wishing to engage in a more profitable business. The resignation to take effect from the 23d inst.

Another 200 workmen are to be dismissed on Saturday.

The publication of the *Evening Telegraph* is suspended.

Railroad Accident.

PITTSBURG, Thursday, Nov. 18.

This morning, on the Central Railroad, a few miles east of Pittsburg, as the accommodation train was coming in, the locomotive and tender were precipitated down a bank forty feet high, and the engineer and fireman were badly injured. Fortunately, the coupling broke, and the passenger cars remained on the track, tearing up about eight rods of the road before they were stopped. The accident was caused by the switches being misplaced.

The Rumored Death of Capt. Upshur—The Baltimore City Council and Gen. Pierce.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, Nov. 18.

We have no mail south of Charleston to-night.

The Norfork *Beacon* contradicts the reported death of Captain UPSHUR, at Spezzia. It says, at last accounts he was still alive, though very ill.

The Baltimore City Council held an extra session to-day, and tendered the hospitalities of the City to General PIERCE. A Committee was appointed to make arrangements for his reception.

Madame Sontag in Boston.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Nov. 17—Noon.

Madame SONTAG's last concert is, as usual, full to overflowing, and several hundreds were unable to obtain admission to the Melodeon. The receipts of the five concerts given amounted to over $15,000.

On Sunday evening Madame SONTAG gives a Grand Sacred Concert in the New Music Hall in conjunction with the Handel and Haydn Society.

Railroad Collision.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, Nov. 18.

A passenger train on the Camden and Amboy Railroad, came in collision this evening near Burlington with a freight train, both engines were damaged, but none of the passengers were hurt. The passengers for this City crossed the river at Burlington, and came down by the Trenton road.

Suicide.

WILLIAMSPORT, Pa., Thursday, Nov. 18.

Mrs. STEPHEN GOULD committed suicide by cutting her throat with a razor this morning. She has been partially deranged for three years past in consequence of several of her children having been drowned during the breaking of a mill dam.

Murder Trials at Havana.

PITTSBURG, Thursday, Nov. 18.

JAMES and HONORIA CAULEY, on their second trial for the murder of the CUTHBERT children by poison, were acquitted to-day, and liberated.

MARTIN RICHARDSON was also acquitted in the United States Court on the charge of murder, by shooting her children, at Allegheny Arsenal, last Summer.

Illness of the Duke of Wellington at Montreal.

MONTREAL, Thursday, Nov. 16.

The stores were closed here to-day, and business generally suspended, on account of the funeral of the Duke of WELLINGTON. Military honors were paid to his memory.

The Election Still in Doubt.

CANADA, N. Y., Wednesday, Nov. 17.

The Judges of the Superior Court, in this State, have decided that in each of its several details, the Liquor Bill of the last June session of the Legislature of New-Hampshire conflicts with the Constitution.

Supposed Loss of Fifteen Lives.

BOSTON, Thursday, Nov. 18.

The schooner *Lively*, before reported fallen in with, bottom up, in lat. 33° N., lon. 67° W., had, when she sailed from New-Bedford, a crew of fifteen persons, all of whom are supposed to have perished.

Marine Disaster.

NORFOLK, Thursday, Nov. 18.

The schooner *Monclover*, from Philadelphia, with a cargo of coal for Charleston, was run into and cut down on Sunday night, off Cape Henlopen, and was towed in here by the schooner *J. S. Higgins*.

The Washington Monument Fund.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Nov. 18.

The receipts to the Washington Monument Fund, from the 1st to the 16th inst., amount to $5,500.

Snow Storm at Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, Nov. 18.

It has been snowing and raining here all this morning; business is consequently very dull.

The Result in the State.

The following are the official majorities in all the Counties in this State, except New-York, on the Presidential Electoral ticket. The stated majority in New-York is added, and the whole foots up a majority for PIERCE and KING of over 27,000.

SCOTT.			
Cattaraugus	195	Livingston	1,041
Cayuga	286	Monroe	1,146
Cortland	254	Niagara	550
Chautauque	1,909	Ontario	1,055
Erie	1,033	Orleans	319
Essex	783	Saratoga	206
Fulton	101	Washington	1,057
Genesee	1,192	Wyoming	534
Total			11,663
PIERCE.			
Albany	1,119	Oswego	598
Allegany	336	Otsego	1,032
Broome	390	Putnam	655
Chemung	863	Queens	691
Chenango	602	Rensselaer	379
Clinton	526	Richmond	177
Columbia	314	Rockland	1,055
Delaware	763	Schenectady	244
Dutchess	105	Schoharie	868
Franklin	387	St. Lawrence	1,014
Greene	439	Steuben	1,644
Hamilton	216	Suffolk	1,390
Herkimer	1,541	Sullivan	622
Jefferson	623	Seneca	302
Kings	2,132	Tioga	581
Lewis	808	Tompkins	62
Madison	56	Ulster	863
Montgomery	376	Warren	539
New-York	11,177	Wayne	17
Oneida	805	Westchester	1,249
Onondaga	318	Yates	179
Orange	950		
Total			39,018

PIERCE and KING's majority in the State, 27,345.

The vote on the State Ticket is the largest ever polled, showing an increase over the popular vote of 1850, of 73,840. The following are the majorities:

Seymour, Governor, majority over Hunt			21,810
Church, Lieut. Gov.	"	Kent	24,188
Follett, Canal Com'r.	"	Kempshall	20,596
Clark, State Prison Ins.	"	Crosby	26,564

Mr. Fillmore and the Compromise.

A rumor has obtained currency that during the pendency of the Compromise bills, Mr. FILLMORE, then Vice-President, had caused it to be understood that if it came to his casting vote, he should vote against them. The *Republic* makes the following statement in regard to this rumor:

Previous to the Baltimore Convention a rumor reached Mr. FILLMORE's ears that a report had been privately circulated among Senators, in substance, that while he (Mr. FILLMORE) was presiding officer of the Senate, and the Compromise measures were under consideration by that body, he had made up his mind to vote against them, and had so announced his determination to his friends; and by way of justifying himself before the public for the vote which he intended to give, that he had prepared a written argument or speech assigning his reasons for the vote which he intended to give, and that this had been shown to several of his friends with whom he had consulted on the subject. Mr. FILLMORE also learned that this report came from Senator FISH, and was said to have been founded upon information received by him from Mr. BARNARD. He accordingly addressed a letter to Mr. FISH on the 13th of May, informing him of the report thus circulated, and inquiring what knowledge or information he had on the subject. Senator FISH replied to the inquiry, that in a conversation with Mr. BARNARD soon after his return from Washington during the pendency of the controversy, he derived the impression from him that Mr. FILLMORE had determined, in case the responsibility of the casting vote should be thrown upon him, to vote against the bill; and he thought, too, that it was suggested that Mr. FILLMORE would probably accompany his vote with the reading of a paper, assigning his reasons for that vote; but Mr. BARNARD did not tell him that he had seen any paper, although Mr. FISH inferred that he had. Senator FISH thereupon applied to Mr. BARNARD for the purpose of ascertaining whether he was correct in his recollection on the subject; and Mr. BARNARD, by a letter to him dated June 7, 1852, among other things said, "One thing, however, is quite clear: if Mr. FILLMORE had told me in terms that he should vote against the 'Omnibus,' and that he had prepared a statement of the reasons of his vote, I could not fail to recollect it to-day. I am sure he could not have done so, and of course I could not have so declared." This shows conclusively that the first attempt to sustain such a report on the authority of Mr. BARNARD failed.

JERSEY CITY.

TEMPERANCE.—Considerable interest is manifested by the friends of Temperance in Hudson County. Meetings are held in Jersey City and Hoboken, and occasionally in other parts of the county. The Maine Law is the favorite measure of those engaged in the movement.

LECTURES AND DEBATES.—It is the intention of the United Americans, of Jersey, to have lectures delivered to them, and to engage in debates, for their instruction and entertainment, during the coming winter.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ **American Art-Union.**—The Court of Appeals having decided that the distribution by lot, of paintings and other works of art, among the members of the Art Union, would be contrary to the existing statutes of the State, notice is hereby given that the paintings and other works of art will not be distributed.

The Committee of Management having in behalf of the members carried this litigation to the Court of last resort, and the questions involved therein, so far as the mode of distribution is concerned, being settled, they will proceed at once to adjust and close the business of the Association for the year 1851. For this purpose the paintings will be sold at public auction at the Galleries of the Art-Union, on the 15th, 16th and 17th days of December next.

By order of the Committee of Management.

NATH'L. JARVIS, Jr., Rec'g. Secretary.

New York, November 17th, 1852.

☞ **Miss Bacon's Historical Lessons.**—The introductory lesson of Miss Bacon's Course of Historical Instructions will be given at the Stuyvesant Institute on TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 30, at 8 o'clock. Miss Bacon wishes to present what is new in her plan, and its objects, to those who are best qualified to judge beforehand of its merits, and to all who have any personal interest in ascertaining definitely what is proposed in it. For this reason the tickets to the introductory lesson—which may serve as an introduction to the study of History in general—will admit gentlemen attending ladies. The gentlemen of the New-York Historical Society are especially and respectfully invited to honor this introductory-statement with their attention.

But the subsequent lessons of the course will be given in the morning, twice a week, at 11 o'clock. The course is divided into terms corresponding to the natural divisions of the subject.

Price of tickets for a term including fifteen lessons, $5 For the introductory lesson 50 cents, to be obtained at the Bookstores of C. S. FRANCIS & CO and EVANS & BRITTAN, and at the door.

We, the undersigned, beg leave to state that we have examined the proposals for a Course of Historical Instruction herein advertised by Miss Bacon to the ladies of this city, and the evidence of its claims, and we are happy in this way to add our approval of it, to that of the eminent gentlemen in Boston who have already concurred in a public expression of opinion in regard to its merits. We believe that such a Course of Instruction, commended by men so eminently qualified to judge of its claims, must have merits of a high order, and we unhesitatingly recommend it to the ladies of this city, as an opportunity for mental improvement well worthy their attention.

Jonathan M. Wainwright,	Washington Irving,
Francis L. Hawks,	Charles King,
Thomas H. Taylor,	Luther Bradish,
George Potts,	George Bancroft,
Henry W. Bellows,	William Kent,
Theodore Irving,	Theodore Sedgwick.

☞ **Mercantile Library Association.**—The Board of Directors have the pleasure to announce, that Mr. THACKERAY will deliver his Course of Six Lectures, at Rev. Mr CHAPIN's (late Rev Mr. BELLOW's) Church No. 548 Broadway, near Prince-st., on MONDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS of each week, commencing at 8 o'clock:

FRIDAY Nov. 19—*Swift.*
MONDAY, Nov. 22—*Congreve and Addison.*
FRIDAY, Nov. 26—*Steele, and the Times of Queen Anne.*
MONDAY, Nov. 29—*Prior, Gay, and Pope.*
FRIDAY, Dec. 3—*Hogarth, Smollett, and Fielding.*
MONDAY, Dec. 6—*Sterne and Goldsmith.*

Course Tickets to Members.....$3 00
Course Tickets to Non-Members.....5 00
Single Admission to Members.....50
Single Admissions to Non-Members.....75

A limited number of single admission tickets can be had at the Library Room, or (unless previously disposed of) at the door.

WILLARD L. FELT, Ch'n,
JAMES D. SMITH,
JOHN F. HALSTED, } Lecture Committee.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

KNICK-KNACKS
FROM AN EDITOR'S TABLE.
D. APPLETON & CO., 200 Broadway, publish on FRIDAY,
KNICK-KNACKS FROM AN EDITOR'S TABLE; by L. GAYLORD CLARK, Editor of the Knickerbocker Magazine,—with original illustrations; 1 vol. 12mo., handsomely printed and bound. Price $1.25.

The announcement of this work was hailed with the most hearty applause by the press, in every section of the Union—East and West, North and South—and its plan cordially commended by some of the best literary minds in the country. A few of the many articles which it has elicited, are annexed:

"I have often thought it a great pity that the sallies of humor, the entertaining or amusing incidents, and the touches of tender pathos, that are so frequently to be met with in the "Gossip" of the *Knickerbocker*, should be comparatively lost among the multitudinous leaves of a Magazine."—WASHINGTON IRVING

"This will prove one of the pleasantest books of the season, with alternations of healthful mirth and wholesome sadness. The Editor's Table of the *Knickerbocker* has things quite too good to be forgotten, and it is well thought of to gather them and garner them up in a volume."—*New York Evening Post.*

"A collection of the very cream of the good things which during nineteen years the popular and experienced Editor of the *Knickerbocker*, Mr L. Gaylord Clark, has so bountifully and acceptably spread before his readers."—*N. Y. Albion.*

"A repast of which thousands have partaken with zeal, and found intellectual refreshment, invigorating and delightful, therefrom. Mr. Clark's humor is quiet, soothing, irresistible: it diffuses itself through your whole system, and, when you join him in his benignant smile, a glow passes all over you. So with his pathos: it is not mawkish, nor exaggerated, but 'the real tear:' and leaves the reader—if our temperance friends will not pervert our meaning—with a 'drop in his eye,' also"—*Boston Post.*

"A very epicurean feast of the richest and daintiest, culled with the most sedulous care and nicest discrimination. It is a collection of luxuries such as was never before made on American soil; and thousands when they hear of it will be ready to greet their favorite purveyor with old Chaucer's irrepressible, '*Ah, benedicite! Ah, benedicite!*'"—*N. Y. Daily Tribune.*

"The work will be hailed with satisfaction by every one who can appreciate the genial humor, wit, and pathos, which have given such a zest to the *Knickerbocker* for so many years."—*Augusta (Me.) Gospel Banner.*

"The title is a very taking and happy one. It cannot fail to have a wide sale, and become immensely popular; readable, quotable, and enjoyable, for all ages, sexes, and conditions."—*N. Y. Sunday Courier.*

"A most various and pleasant companion for the traveler abroad, or the stayer at home."—*Croydon (Ind.) Gazette.*

"We have often wished for just this very book, and we shall welcome it rejoicingly."—*Susquehanna (Pa.) Register.*

"These 'Knick-Knacks' are bound to have a run wherever Clark and the *Knickerbocker* are known, which is everywhere this side of the Kaffirs and the New-Zealanders."—*Nashua (N. H.) Journal*

"That will be a book for the million—for all capable of feeling and laughing—and can neither resist laughter nor forbid tears that will out, and must have vent, when the secret strings of the heart are touched. 'Old Knick' has many friends and admirers who will thank him for this excellent idea. His 'Knick-Knacks' will go off like hot cakes. They are just the article the people most affect, and cannot fail to be popular with all classes of readers."—*Reading (Pa.) Journal.*

"To doubt the success of the "Knick-Knacks" would be about equal to doubting the success of the *Knickerbocker* itself, which, happily is one of the fixed literary facts of American history."—*Godey's Lady's Book.*

"Those who have enjoyed the "feast of fat things" spread before them monthly, in the "Editor's Table" of 'Old Knick,' need no artificial stimulus to create an appetite for the "Knick Knacks."—*Adrian (Mich.) Watchtower*

"All who are fond of odd comicalities, served up with *sauce piquante*, should "dip in" at this feast. As a literary *chef de cuisine*, Clark has no rival on this continent. He has all the skill of Soyer, who it is said, can make you believe you are at the soles of your boots with infinite relish."—*Yankee Blade.*

"If Clark does not print and sell 50,000 copies "the fools are not all dead," but maintain a very decided majority among the 'people'"—*Graham's Magazine.*

"A various and pleasant companion for the rail car, the steamboat and the fireside: and the news of its publication will be "glad tidings" to every lover of good things."—*Norwich (Con.) Tribune.*

"To such as have laughed or wept over Clark's "Editor's Table," for years past, this work will have a double charm; for, while it will delight anew, it will revive the memory of by-gone days."—*Burlington (N. J.) Gazette.*

"A volume by us publishes a called 'Knick-Knacks,' but by after-times to be called 'Specks of Immortality.'" [*Evening Mirror.*

"This will be among the most charming and interesting books of the season. The humor and pathos of Clark, as scattered through the inviting pages of his inimitable "gossip with his readers and correspondents," are unexcelled by anything in the literature of this country."—*Albany Daily Register.*

READY THIS DAY,

CAPTAIN KYD, or The Wizard of the Sea. By J. H. INGRAHAM, Author of "Lafitte, the Quadroon," &c, Price, 50 cents.

Who has not heard of Captain Kyd, the celebrated Robber, Buccaneer, and Pirate, whose unparalleled murders and atrocities have been the theme of many a pen for more than a century past! This bold rover was no fictitious character raised to frighten children, but a veritable buccaneer, who existed about the year 1665, when, as the commander of a privateer, he was something of a trader, much more of a smuggler, and mostly a pirate; and by his abilities in these varied occupations, he so recommended himself to the Government, that he was duly commissioned by His Majesty George III, and put in command of a Government vessel, to cruise for pirates, on the principle of "set a thief to catch a thief," but not being successful in his search, he concluded to turn pirate himself, and was for some years the "Scourge of the Ocean."

The immense treasures which he amassed were undoubtedly buried somewhere in this vicinity; some suppose, up the East River, at Gardiner's Island; others think he sunk his vessel, with its untold treasures, at Caldwell's Landing; hence, in our day, the "Kyd Salvage Company" was formed to raise the vessel; but they never proceeded; and lawsuits and animosities were the only results.

Out of this splendid material our author, mingling truth with fiction, has created a story of intense and thrilling interest, equal, if not superior, we think, to any production of modern times.

The work is elegantly printed on good paper, making a large octavo volume of 200 pages.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

In the present work, the life of this celebrated Privateersman, King's Officer, and Buccaneer, is vividly portrayed.—*Boston Mail.*

A book of thrilling interest.—*Buffalo Express.*

A perusal of the work will well repay the time spent. Its author stands conspicuously eminent among the novelists of the day.—*Newark Eagle*

DEWITT & DAVENPORT,
Tribune Buildings, Nassau-st.

NEW GLEE BOOK.

THE METROPOLITAN GLEE BOOK, or ALPINE GLEE SINGER. Vol. 2, by WM. B. BRADBURY—just published—contains the most choice and beautiful collection of Glees, Glee Choruses and Harmonized Songs, yet published. Think of it ye lovers of music! There are in this volume 100 Glees, Choruses, Quartettes and Harmonized Songs, all for $1—one cent only for a beautiful Glee or Chorus. Beautiful specimens from the following popular German glee writers will be found:

Mendelssohn,	F. Schubert,	Kalliwods,
F. Rucken,	C. Krebs,	Carl Zollner,
Franz Otto,	Steinhault,	Gluck,
C. M. Von Weber,	F. Silcher,	Cherubini,
C. Kreutzer,	Franz Abt,	H. Proch.

The following are new Glees Choruses from the author:

A shout for the Maine Law	Praise of song
A long pull and a strong pull	Tea-party song
Good Morning	The morning walk
My father's growing old	The sweet voice of home
Once more a song	The young gleaner
Parting song	

Teachers who wish to examine this book can have a copy sent by mail and prepaid, by sending us 75 cents in post-office stamps. NEWMAN & IVISON Publishers,
No. 199 Broadway, New York.

JUST PUBLISHED

THE BRACHIAL TELEGRAPH.—An original method of conversing and signalizing on land and at sea by means of the human arms at any and all distances, even within furthest range of the Telescope. By Capt R. W. JENKS. Price 37½ cents. Published by H. SANDERS, No 28 Washington-st.

"The 'Brachial Telegraph,' by Capt. JENKS, is a description of an ingenious system of communicating at a distance on land or sea by means of the human arms. The author writes from long experience of seafaring life and his method is worth examination, whatever conclusion may be formed as to its practical utility."—*N. Y. Daily Tribune.*

CONSTITUTIONS OF ALL THE STATES.

A. S. BARNES & CO, No. 51 John-st, New-York, publish a complete edition of the UNITED STATES CONSTITUTIONS, (including all the new Constitutions to this date,) to which is added the Declaration of Independence, embellished with an Engraving of the Signers of Independence, Portrait of Washington, and Picture of Mount Vernon, with the Coat of Arms of each State. All in one handsome 8vo. volume. Price $2.

Publishers and Wholesale Booksellers, No. 51 John-st.

BOOKSTORE.

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Books for the family circle.
Books for recreation and amusement.
Books for Sabbath schools.
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Prayer-Books, Hymn-Books and Bibles, in great variety, and in the various styles of binding. A. Clarke's, Scott's, Henry's, the Illustrated and Pictorial Commentaries.
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MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE—A practical treatise never before published. Twenty-five cents a copy, free of postage. Sold by STRINGER & TOWNSEND, No. 222, J. C. HARRIOT, No. 422½ Broadway; and by the author, M. LAMONT, physician and surgeon, No. 42 Reade-st., corner of Broadway, N. Y., where he treats all these complaints, from 12 M. till 6 P. M.

DODWORTH MUSIC STORE—No. 493 BROADWAY.—American and Foreign Music, for the Voice, Piano, Guitar, Violin, Cornet, Flute, Sachovn, &c. Bands supplied with Instruments, Military Concert or Orchestral Music Books, Paper, &c HARVEY B. DODWORTH, Leader of the Cornet Band, and CHARLES L. LAZARUS, Proprietors.

DOOR SASHES AND BLINDS.

THE DERBY BUILDING and LUMBER COMPANY have on hand and are receiving the above articles, made in the most approved style, and are from the best kiln-dried Lumber, which they will furnish on reasonable terms to all who may favor them with their patronage Depot, No. 4 Railroad Building, corner of Canal and Centre-sts.

BUILDING ASSOCIATION AND GENERAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, corner of Tyrrow and Chatham-st, in the Harlem Railroad Buildings, are taking risks on rents, buildings, &c., on the most favorable terms. JOHN BRUCE, President.
DANIEL BARNES, Secretary.

BABBITT METAL.—The best mixture of metals for boxes of freight cars and locomotives, is that known as Babbitt Metal—metal which can be obtained at a moments' notice, by applying at the store of
LUCIUS HART, No. 6 Burling-slip.

BISMUTH—Pure Metallic Bismuth, constantly on hand and for sale, in quantities to suit purchasers, at No. 6 Burling-slip, by
LUCIUS HART.

BOARDING.

BOARDING—Two very handsome furnished Rooms, with or without breakfast and tea, where the comforts of a home can be enjoyed. Apply at No. 123 Chambers-st., a few doors from the Girard House.

BOARDING.—Two or three single Gentlemen can be accommodated with good Board and pleasant rooms at No. 77 East Broadway, corner of Market-st.

A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY, residing in the neighborhood of Union-square, will let a Room in the second story, with Board, to a gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen. The house is new, with the modern improvements. Apply at No. 236 Fourth-av. References exchanged.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—To single gentlemen, with or without partial board, at No. 278 East 9th-st. near Tompkins Square.

MISCELLANEOUS.

W. H. McDONALD'S GENERAL NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING HOUSE, No. 102 NASSAU-ST., (corner of Ann.)

Advertisements inserted at the very lowest rates in any paper in the United States or Canadas.

The very best papers are received by mail daily and kept for reference, and copies of each furnished to advertisers.

The fullest authority and recommendation, over the written signatures of the publishers of the leading daily and weekly papers, will be shown to those who require it.

Merchants who may have heretofore given their advertising to irresponsible persons, and have been disappointed in its results, are informed, that in dealing with ME no payment is required till the advertiser is satisfied that his orders have been properly attended to.

My books, the columns of the papers, &c., will show that I am doing nearly all the New-York advertising that is being done in the leading papers from Canada to California.

W. H. McDONALD.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.—The Subscriber is now selling Watches at retail at the following remarkably low prices, being much less than any other house:

Fine Gold Lepine Watches, 4 holes jewelled	$35 00
Fine Gold Detached Levers, full jewelled	34 00
Gold Enamaled Watches, for Ladies	35 00
Gold Hunting Watches, for Ladies	35 00
Gold Hunting Patent Levers, for Gentlemen	50 00
Silver Patent Levers	$16 00 to 20 00
Silver Detached Levers	13 00 to 30 00

Gold Hunting Watches, which run eight days; Gold Hunting Watches, which run fifteen days; Gold Watches in magic cases, which change into three different Watches; Gold Watches which wind up and set without any key.

Also, Cooper's Duplex Watches, in hunting-cases, splendid pocket Chronometers, and all other styles of Watches, at equally low prices. Also, all kinds of Jewelry and Silver Ware, at much less than the usual prices.

GEO. C. ALLEN, Importer of Watches and Jewelry, wholesale and retail, No. 11 Wall-st., (up stairs,) near Broadway, formerly at No. 51 Wall-st.

BROOKLYN AND WILLIAMSBURG PAPERS.
The Brooklyn *Daily Advertiser*,
The Brooklyn *Daily Eagle*,
The Brooklyn *Daily Star* and
The Williamsburg *Daily Times*,
all papers that are well known to the Advertising community.—For advertising in either, or all of them, call at the Advertising House of W. H. McDONALD, No. 102 Nassau-st., New-York, who will attend to all orders for the above, or any other papers in the Union or Canadas, at the lowest rates charged by the offices.

S. M. PETTINGILL & CO., NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING AGENTS, No. 122 Nassau-st., are the regularly appointed Agents for the best and most widely circulated Journals in the Union, and are daily receiving advertising and subscriptions for them. Regular and complete files may be seen and examined. Advertisers are invited to call and examine papers, terms, and our system of doing business.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—CHANGE OF HOURS.—On and after MONDAY, Nov. 22, 1852, the Peekskill Train, now leaving New-York at 7 o'clock A. M., will be discontinued.

The Freight and Accommodation Train, now leaving New-York at 9½ A. M., will leave 31st-st at 9 40 A. M.

The Peekskill Train, leaving New-York at 2 P. M., will run only to Tarrytown.

The Poughkeepsie Train, now leaving New-York at 4½ P. M., will leave at 4

The Albany Train, now leaving New-York at 4 P. M., will be discontinued

The Express Train, now leaving New-York at 6 P. M., will leave at 5

The Peekskill Train, now leaving New-York at 6½ P. M., will leave at 5½.

The Emigrant Train, now leaving New-York at 7½ P. M., will leave at 7.

The Albany Train, now leaving Poughkeepsie at 6½ A. M., will be discontinued.

A Way Train will leave Chambers-st. at 11 P. M. for Tarrytown.

The Train now leaving Peekskill at 6½ A. M., will run only from Tarrytown, leaving Tarrytown at 7.

The Train now leaving Poughkeepsie at 6½ A. M., will leave at 7½.

The Train now leaving East Albany at 6½ A. M., will leave at 6.

The Train now leaving East Albany at 7.10 A. M., will leave at 8.

The Train now leaving East Albany at 11 10 A. M., will leave at 11.

The Train now leaving East Albany at 11½ A. M., will be discontinued.

The Train now leaving East Albany at 4 P. M., will leave at 3½.

The Train now leaving East Albany at 6½ P. M., will leave at 7.

GEO. STARK, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 17, 1852.

PLANS FOR A HOSPITAL.—The governors of the New-York Hospital, propose to erect a new Hospital building, and invite plans for the same to be delivered at the Hospital in Broadway, on or before the 15th of next month, (December) where information as to the size, site and general style of the contemplated building, can be obtained.

The sum of $200 will be paid for the plan most approved by the Board; $100 for the second, and $50 for the third most approved plans. The governors to retain and use any part of either. NEW-YORK, Nov. 7, 1852.

TO UNHAPPY WIVES AND HUSBANDS.—The undersigned, having had great experience in divorce cases, hereby tenders his services to those persons who desire to be relieved from the bonds of matrimony and to become again eligible for marriage. Confidential communications are promptly attended to. Apply at MARTIN VAN HOVENBURGH, Attorney and Counsellor at Law, 234 Broome-st, 3d door from Bowery Bank.

BROOKLYN TAXES FOR 1852.—Notice is hereby given that the Taxes for 1852 are now payable to the Collector, at his Office Room No. 8, City Hall. An addition of One Per Cent. will be made to all Taxes remaining unpaid on the 1st day of December next. Hours for receiving, from 9 A. M. till 3 P. M. J. P. S. BRIANT,
Collector of Taxes and Assessments.
BROOKLYN, Nov. 6, 1852.

DOG FOR SALE.—A first rate English Bull-Dog, two years old, without fault, and believed to have no superior as a watch dog. None need apply but those willing to pay a fair price. Leave address at the *Times* office, stating where an interview may be had.

CHAMPAGNE AND CLARET WINES—Best brands; Smyrna and other Currants; best English Mustard, and Clay Pipes, at half the market price, by
W. C. MEADE, No 26 Liberty st.

BANCA TIN.—A moderate supply of best quality of Block Tin, including Bands, Straights, Bar, English and Spanish Tin, for sale at No. 6 Burling-slip, by
LUCIUS HART.

SPELTER SOLDER.—A few hundred pounds of fine Spelter Solder, for sale at No. 6 Burling-slip.
LUCIUS HART.

DRY GOODS.

FALL AND WINTER CLOAKS AND MANTILLS,
MOLYNEUX BELL,

HAVING MADE EXTENSIVE ALTERATIONS and improvements in his store and workrooms, is now prepared to display, to the ladies of New-York and vicinity, a stock of CLOAKS AND MANTILLAS,
which, for variety and beauty of design, cannot be surpassed by any other establishment in the United States. It comprises every novelty of
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC MANUFACTURE.
The ladies are invited to call and examine for themselves
NOTICE—No. 58 CANAL-ST., NORTH SIDE

JAMES OSTROM,
NO. 36 LIBERTY-STREET,
Next door to the Post-Office.
Offers for sale for cash only, a full assortment of
EMBROIDERIES, LACES,
BONNET RIBBONS,
WHITE GOODS,
DRESS TRIMMINGS,
GLOVES, MITTS, &c,
20 per cent. below the usual credit prices. Merchants will do well to call before purchasing elsewhere.

AUCTION SALES.

R. C. KEMP, AUCTIONEER.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PIANO-FORTES, &c., THIS DAY, (Friday,) at 10½ o'clock, at No. 23 Nassau-st, near Fulton—R. C. KEMP will sell at auction, as above, a large and beautiful assortment of valuable rosewood and mahogany cabinet furniture of good quality, all of which will be sold without reserve to pay cash advances, and presents a very favorable opportunity for housekeepers to purchase a good quality of parlor, dining-room and chamber furniture, at auction, viz: Carved rosewood parlor furniture en suite, covered in rich satin brocatelle; carved rosewood and walnut chamber furniture, painted chamber do. en suite, to match, with and without marble; library and secretary bookcases, carved mahogany sofas, tete-a-tetes, easy and rocking chairs, spring seat parlor chairs, in a great variety of styles; extension dining tables, marble top and plain bureaus and washstands, best curled hair mattresses, with all the usual assortment of housefurnishing articles. At 12 o'clock—Piano-Fortes: five superior rosewood 6½ and 7 octaves Piano-fortes, from city makers of good reputation, all of which are fully guaranteed the same as when sold at private sale. Catalogues on the morning of sale

F. COLTON, Auctioneer.

MORTGAGE SALE OF ROSEWOOD AND MAHOGANY FURNITURE, THIS DAY (Friday,) Nov. 19, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 766 Broadway, between 8th and 9th sts, the entire furniture of the house, consisting in part of rosewood and mahogany chairs, French bedsteads, rosewood sofas and tete-a-tetes in brocatelle and hair cloth, rosewood and mahogany and marble-top centre tables, &c., pier and spring mattresses, hair do. and palliasters, oil cloths, dressing and plain bureaus, marble-top and plain washstands, tapestry, Brussells, three ply and ingrain carpets, rugs, lace curtains and cornices, enamelled bedroom furniture en suite, china and glass ware, stoves, kitchen furniture &c. N. B—Sale will be peremptory, and catalogues ready early on the morning of sale.

WILLIAM IRVING, Auctioneer.

SPLENDID SALE OF FANCY GOODS.—WILLIAM IRVING & CO., will sell at Auction on THURSDAY and FRIDAY, Nov. 18 and 19, at 10

Five Points House of Industry.

The Superintendent of this Institution, from various considerations, finds called upon to give a brief statement of the present position, and how he came to occupy it. This he hopes to do without making any invidious comparisons, or ostentatious reflections, or imputing himself is controversy. For this he had no time, or disposition, and if he had, the evil that must unnecessarily result to the cause of humanity in this community, from such a cause, would be sufficient to deter him. Having lived for two years and a half in the heart of the Five Points, he has become satisfied that there is work enough for all who have a disposition to labor, without any jealousies, or bickerings, or fears that they will not find enough to do, for years to come.

It is generally known that the Superintendent of the Five Points House of Industry, was appointed by the New-York Annual Conference, May, 1850, to the Centre-street Mission, (for this was the first name given, and not the Five Points Mission,) under the auspices of the Ladies Home Missionary Society of the M. E. Church. The instrumentalities it was intended he should use, were only such as are ordinarily used in the awaking and conversion of sinners, with the exception that the Society instructed him to distribute to the destitute such clothing as might be at his disposal. These he found of themselves to be inadequate to meet the necessities of this fearfully degraded community. When a Tract or a Bible was offered to these unfortunates, they would ask for bread; and when warned of the consequences of their lives, and urged to return to the path of honesty, sobriety, and virtue, they would reply: "We do not live this life because we love it, but because we cannot get out of it." "Show us how we can live without vice and crime, we care not how hard the work is, be it from daylight till dark, and we will do it." These facts were mentioned to the Board of the Society, to which they replied, in substance, that their organization did not contemplate financial relief, but spiritual, (this is evident from their report of 1851,) and if their Missionary embarked in any such enterprise it must be on his own responsibility, not theirs.

This, in a short time, in order to secure the objects of the mission, he found himself compelled to do. He found a shop willing to furnish him sewing work on the condition that he personally would be responsible for its being safely returned and well made. This he promised, and as the Society's report says, had for five weeks a daily attendance of one hundred engaged in the work-room. Their first efforts at the use of the needle, as might have been expected, were truly discouraging. Many of the shirts were so poorly made that the slightest force would pull them to pieces; others had to be ripped and re-made, and that, too, at the expense of the missionary. This, as the above cited report says, "created a drain upon his personal funds which he could not long meet." Not that many, and perhaps the majority of the Board, if they had felt themselves at liberty, would not have most cheerfully supplied the lack, but in view of the number of their missions, and as they say, "the spiritual task contemplated in their organization," they did not feel themselves at liberty to do it.

To the Missionary's carrying on this work on his own responsibility, the Society as such, to his knowledge, had never objected. Yet, certain of its leading members strongly opposed it, citing the failure of an effort to civilize some tribes of Oregon Indians, before christianizing them. This the Missionary did not consider relevant to the case. He was told that it illy comported with the dignity of a minister, to be found in his shirt-sleeves, superintending a work-shop—giving to such characters shirts and buttons. But if he did not, who would? It was as much as his limited means would allow, to hire persons to repair the bad work, without adding the expense of a superintendent. And if he had the means where would he have found the man? The work at that time had not become sufficiently popular to offer any very strong inducement for a business man to risk his person in a community where fists and paving stones were liable to welcome his first coming. A reporter of one of the leading journals of the city being present, told the principal objector that he was unable to discover how it was any worse for their missionary to manufacture shirts than it was for PAUL to make tents. This novel feature of his work the missionary found to meet his most sanguine expectations, and though it was difficult and laborious to take charge of a hundred such sewing women, in such a place, yet he and his wife found themselves amply repaid for all their toils, by the marked change which a conscious, honorable, though humble independence, produced in the appearance and behavior of those employed in the workshop. In this connection the Superintendent would state, what to him is a very pleasing fact, that, though he has frequently had hundreds of dollars worth of work scattered over the Five Points in irresponsible hands, yet he has never, to his knowledge, lost so much as a spool of thread.

Happy as these results were, he still found his provisions incomplete. A home was wanted in which they could be protected from brothel influences, and encouraged in their efforts at reformation. But where and how was it to be secured? Whoever thought of planting such a home on the then Five Points? Yet there, evidently, was the place. Every house was a brothel, and every brothel a hell, and how was it sufficient clearing to be made in the midst of these for the desired home? While moral suasion awakened the long-stifled consciences of the unfortunate victims of vice, it fell powerless upon their keepers. One instrument there was that could reach them, viz.: law, and that the missionary resolved to use. He secured the indictment of two of the largest and worst houses in the community, hired, and took possession before they were vacated by their occupants, and when thoroughly cleansed and refitted, took up his residence therein. His first plan was to rent apartments to those employed in the shop, and furnish them with the opportunity of providing their own meals. This he soon found to be too expensive, and to involve too many difficulties to answer his purpose. His next move was to break up the small families, and combine them in one, under his own supervision and direction, boarding them at the nominal price of $1 25 per week.

Here was the commencement of the present House of Industry. It opened about the 1st of Sept., 1850, with thirty subjects, mostly women of bad repute. The Superintendent, forced to enlarge his operations by the great numbers who constantly applied for admittance, soon felt the importance of a Board of Directors for the Institution, which should be responsible for the necessary funds, as well as for its proper management. Such a relation the Mission Board disclaimed all right to sustain, their organization contemplating "only the spiritual task." Yet they regarded with approbation the effort of the Superintendent and others to secure such an organization in the M. E. Church. Several meetings were held, a constitution drafted and presented, a plan of action reported, and yet nothing done, and finally the effort was abandoned. The Institution was still under the sole care of the Superintendent—"managed on his own personal account, and in his own way."

This was the state of things February 1, 1851, when the agent of the property, occupied both by the home and the mission, called on the Superintendent and informed him that several persons were anxious to rent all the property now occupied by him for reformatory purposes; that they had offered him considerable more then he was now receiving, and that he had no doubt they wished it for brothel purposes. He also stated that as agent for the court, (this property being in litigation) he would be expected to make immediate provision for its occupancy for the coming year, and he wished an immediate answer, whether the Superintendent did or did not wish it. After calling several times, he consented to wait until the 15th of the month, beyond which time he could give him no assurance of it. These facts were repeatedly stated to those gentlemen most interested in the Institution and in the Mission; likewise the disastrous effects of being supplanted by the original occupants, and thereby lose the footing obtained with so much difficulty.

The 15th came, and yet no provision had been made; neither was there any in prospect, either for the Mission or the Institution. The agent could wait no longer; an answer must be given. What was to be done? Should the Superintendent and Missionary refuse to assume any responsibility, and thus suffer his family, which now numbered over sixty, to be broken up—the Mission-room to be closed, and the whole premises to be occupied by brothels and grog-shops? Or should he take the property on his own responsibility, throwing himself on the protection of Almighty God, and the generous aid of a benevolent public. Though the future was all dark, and he knew not that he would be sustained, yet, after much thought, and earnest prayer to Almighty God for direction, he resolved to act. Three large houses at the base of the little park on the Points, and a smaller one on Cross-street, were hired, thus making provision for the Institution and the Mission, if the Board should deem it proper to continue their efforts in the room they already occupied. This they did exempt from any charge of rent for the ensuing year. He then commenced making such arrangements for the future operations of the Institution as should lead all Christian denominations to take an interest in, and contribute to its support.

Before these were accomplished, the National Temperance Society, which had for some time been conversant with its workings, came forward with a proposition to take the Institution, with its superintendent as their agent, and become responsible for it for the future. This proposition was received by the Superintendent, sanctioned by the Mission Boards, and indirectly approved by the Conference. They granting the Superintendent a supernumerary relation with the understanding that he was the agent of such Society, and for the above stated purpose.

In referring to this arrangement in prospect, the Missionary Board say in their report, "Other plans are in contemplation, which it is hoped will cover the whole ground, and yet leave our Board and Missionary only the spiritual task contemplated in our organization."

The House of Industry, (known while under the care of the National Temperance Society, by the name of the Five Points Temperance Home,) continued its connection with that Society only about ten months, at which time it was found necessary, by the Superintendent, to take the responsibility of its continuance, as was by him at first contemplated. This he did, selecting one of the Executive Committee of the National Temperance Society as a member of the new Board of Directors. Immediately chosen for the Institution. The names of that Board are STACY B. COLLINS, JAMES DONALDSON, HENRY R. REMSEN, Esq., JOHN STEVENSON, and JOHN H. SWEET. Into the hands of this Board every interest of the Five Points House of Industry (for this was the name it then assumed) was committed; and under the direction of this Board it still remains.

Testimonials in behalf of this Institution have been received from several ecclesiastical bodies, from the Grand Jury, from the Ex-Recorder of the City, Police Justices, District Attorney, &c. Its object is the physical, social and moral reformation of its members, and likewise of the immediate community in which it is located. It aims, too, at the suppression of houses of infamy, and of the open lewdness of action, even in the Five Points; also at securing civil protection for its immediate poor and friendless from the miserable harpies who still infest that degraded locality. Its instrumentalities for securing these objects are a bath-tub, a wardrobe, which, by-the-by, is too often empty, a work-shop, morning and evening devotion, prayer meeting, singing-school, a Bible-class, a Sabbath-school, and a regular Sabbath preaching. Likewise a Temperance meeting on Friday evening, which has been held weekly for over two years and a half. More than twenty-five hundred signatures have been taken to the pledge. The House of Industry has had more than eight hundred regular inmates since its organization, from five to six hundred of whom have been hopefully reformed, and placed in situations of independence and comfort. For the last six months it has averaged nearly a hundred inmates. Its monthly expense is from $1,000 to $1,300, $250 of which is supplied by its Board of Directors, and the remainder produced by the Institution, after paying its female operatives all they earn over $1 25 per week, which is reserved for board and washing.

The Institution is still considerably in debt for furniture at its first commencement. Any assistance rendered towards liquidating this obligation, or providing for its constant wants, will be most thankfully received, and faithfully appropriated. Contributions, either in cash or clothing, may be sent to the address of the Superintendent, No. 2 Little Water-street, or to any of the above named Board. All who feel any interest in the Institution are respectfully requested to call, at any time, and see for themselves, its workings.

Early in the Fall of 1850, a day school was organized on the Five Points, under the care of the Superintendent of the present House of Industry, and under the direction of Mr. J. DONALDSON, of the Presbyterian Church—means having been raised and placed in his hands for such an object by Mrs. Dr. BEDELL, of the Protestant Episcopal Church. Some little time after the commencement of the school, the Ladies' Home Mission Board furnished their Missionary a female assistant, with the understanding that she might teach in one department of the school. This she continued to do for a part of the time only, (being detered for a portion of it by sickness,) until the Spring of 1851, at which time her salary was met by the Day School fund. It has now been in operation over two years; has averaged at least an attendance of one hundred per day, and has been sustained at an expense of from eight to ten hundred dollars per year, exclusive of food and clothing, which have been distributed in considerable quantities.

Donations for this object may be sent to the address of Mrs. Dr. BEDELL, corner of Fifth-avenue and Tenth-street; Mr. JAMES DONALDSON, corner of Fifth-avenue and Eleventh-street, or Rev. L. M. PEASE, No. 2 Little Water-street, Five Points. L. M. PEASE.

Trial for the Murder of a Watchman on the East River.

OYER AND TERMINER.—Before Judge EDWARDS, Aldermen WARD and DENMAN.

The People vs. *Nicholas Hewlett, and two others, indicted for the murder of Charles Baxter, by shooting him with a pistol, on the night of the 20th of August last.*—The prisoner, Hewlett, who is quite a young man, not more than twenty, is a native of Nova Scotia, was put to the bar, and demanded a seperate trial. Mr. Wheaton appeared as counsel for the prisoner, and the District Attorney for the prosecution. The Clerk proceeded to call the panel of jurors, and the following were sworn after a brief examination by the counsel for the prisoner.

Charles B. Collins, 2d Ward,	John Cook, 4th Ward,
John Dwyer, 3d Ward,	Herman Kaubel, 16th Ward,
Peter Trumper, 19th Ward,	James Barry, 7th Ward.
Peter Welling, 15th Ward,	Russell Benedict, 1st Ward,
Nicholas C. Smith, 16th Ward,	Peter J. Babcock, 11th Ward,
Thomas Shannon, 18th Ward,	Peter Fink, 8th Ward.

Three Jurors were excused because they did not understand the English language; one was challenged peremptorily, and one dismissed, as he had such conscientious simples, that he said "he would not go on the Jury no how."

The Jurors having taken their seats, the District Attorney opened the case on the part of the prosecution, briefly stating the facts as he expected to prove them in evidence, and concluding by saying that, if the testimony should make out the identity of the prisoner, it would be a clear, unadulterated case of murder.

Evidence for the prosecution—Charles Shaw examined by the District Attorney.—In the month of August last I resided in Oliver-street, and was in the paint business; I remember a man being shot at the foot of Oliver street that month; I was on the dock at that time, between 12 and 1 o'clock at midnight; John Desmond and Mr. Perry were with me; we were close to the end on the string piece; I remember the ship *Thomas Watson* laying there on the left side, and while standing there we heard the report and saw the flash of a pistol from on board that vessel; a man sung out "watch;" I next saw a man coming from the ship and run towards the end of the dock; there were two men, and they got into a boat at the foot of the dock, outside of a schooner which lay there; I noticed the dress of one of them; he had on a very low sized white hat, no coat, and a pair of pants with two colors in them, light and dark; one man was larger than the other; the short one had the plaid pants; something I heard said, but I could not understand what it was; there were three in the boat when she went from alongside the vessel; it was a dark boat and rowed up the river towards Corlear's Hook; the other man was dressed in dark altogether; when the men came ashore one of them jumped very near up against me; that was the man with the plaid pants on; I don't think he had any shoes on, as he ran very light.

Look at these two men at the bar, (Sauland Hewlett) and say if you can identify them as the men you saw.

A.—Yes; they are about the size of the two men who passed me.

Cross-examined by Wheaton.—I went down to the dock to accompany one of my friends, who did not like to go by himself; the stern of the *Thomas Watson* came near to the dock, and I was on the string-piece; two were sitting down and one standing up; I saw the flash of the pistol; it was near the cabin door, abaft the mainmast; I had not seen anybody before; the first I heard after the flash was a man coming from the vessel on to the dock; the next thing was the cry of "watch," and the police running; I had seen two men come from the vessel before the police came; I continued to sit on the dock; we made no effort to stop them, but I said, "What is up?" in reply he said something; it was not a dark night; it was starlight; I saw them by the light of the stars; I could discover the color of a man's pants; the other man had a hat or cap on, of a dark color; the man in the shirt sleeves came the nearest to me; he came first down or forward of the other; the pants had white something in them; I should call them plaid pants.

WHEATON.—That won't do.

Witness.—Then I should say there was white spots on them with a dark ground; I was examined the next day up at the Hospital, before the Coroners Jury; I suppose, as the man ran past me, they were as much apart as you and I are, and I am able to say that one was taller than the other; I thought so at the time, and made that remark; the two prisoners now here, were before the coroner at the time I was; when the men ran past me, they ran right on board the Schooner.

John Desmond examined by the District Attorney.—I was with the last witness on the night in question; heard the pistol and saw two men come from on board the vessel; one man was in his shirt-sleeves, and had a white hat and a pair of striped pants; the other was in dark clothes, a dark hat and frock coat; they had neither shoes nor stockings on; I could have reached the man in his shirt-sleeves if I had reached out; the man in his shirt-sleeves said, "You son of a b—, if you don't get out of the way, I will serve you the same;" I trembled, and remembered his words; there were three men in the boat when it moved off.

Q.—Look at the prisoner Hewlett, at the Bar, and say if he was one of the men who ran past you on the wharf?

A.—He resembles him very much.

Q.—Look at his pantaloons and say if they resemble those the man had on?

A.—Yes, they resemble them very much.

[The trowsers are a mixture of black and white, the latter color preponderating.]

Q.—What sort of a hat had the man on when he ran past you?

A.—A small white Panama hat with a black ribbon; it was after 11 o'clock, but I did not have the time; after they had got in the boat I got up in the schooner's rig ging and watched the boat as far as Catharine Market; the police then came on the ground; the mate of the ship asked me if they were arrested; I said "No, they made off in the boat;" I saw the deceased with his hands to his throat, saying he was shot.

Cross-examined by Mr. Wheaton.—I had been on the wharf with my companions ten or fifteen minutes before we saw anybody or heard any noise; the man in the shirt sleeves had the club in his hand; I was afraid he was going to strike me.

Robert Perry called by the District Attorney.—The witness was a seaman, and corroborated the last witness as to the identity, in all the material points, and added—I did not take any particular notice of the men; that is the man (Hewlett) who had the club in his hand; I noticed the man who had the light pants; they were a plaid grey and white mixture.

Q.—Who is that man?

A.—That's the man. [Hewlett pointed out by witness.]

Q.—How was he dressed?

A.—Why, he had a low Panama hat, not made in this country, striped pantaloons, and the ends tucked up; he said, "You son of a b—, get out of the way, or I'll serve you the same;" he then said to the man in the boat, "Get up," or "Wake up;" I have heard Hewlett speak, and he is the man; the Catharine *Ferry* boat was coming in or going out, and they had to hold water to save themselves from getting under the paddle-wheels; I called out "Fire! watchman!" I took no particular notice of the other man; he kept clear of me, and I kept clear of him; I took notice of the man who threatened to strike me.

Cross-Examined.—If I were at sea, and asked how the weather was, I should say it was a light, starlight night; I am an American, born in Philadelphia; I go to sea, and have traveled with a gentleman, as servant; I began to go to sea very young—about ten years old, about twenty-four years ago; I suppose I have done something else; I have cooked ashore at New Orleans; [Here the Counsel objected to the witness repeating what he thought about the shoes being stolen.]

Wheaton—Take the shoes in your hand and point out to the Court and Jury what there is to distinguish them from all others.

Witness—Yes, there are the creases in the back, and what we call maroon in the front.

Q. Did you never see another pair with different colored leather in front?

A. Not that I know of.

Q. How long have you been in this country?

A. Going on for thirteen years.

Q. Did you attempt to put the shoes on him that time?

A. No; only told him to try them on.

John Morrison examined by District Attorney—I knew Hewlett. The night before the man was shot, I was with Hewlett at a Bowling Saloon in Cherry-street. I don't know the man's name, I was there with Hewlett, William Johnson, McLachlin, and John Malin. Saul came in while we were there. I left in company of McLachlin Saul and Hewlett, and Johnson turned down Roosevelt-street towards Water-street; I did not see them again until after they were arrested.

By Mr. Wheaton.—They did not cross over diagonally. I saw them go down Roosevelt-street that leads to the river.

Q.—Had Hewlett the same coat on then as he has now?

A.—Yes, he had a black one.

[The coat is a dark grey sack coat, and worn over a black coat.]

Henry G. Sanders by District Attorney—I was a private watchman watching three steamboats at the foot of Gouverneur-street. There was a brig lying near the Islam, I had a dog with me, and about 3 A. M. of the 25th I heard something sound like a boat. The dog barked which called my attention, and I thought it was not a great way off; I hailed the man on board the brig, and said I heard a boat, then I went on board, found two policemen and two other men.

Q.—Who are these two other men?

A.—Hewlett and Saul. One was in the house where the men slept on deck, the other was part in and part out. Hewlett had on light striped pants, a Panama hat, he was in his shirt sleeves and bare headed.

Q.—Look at his pants now?

A.—They are the same, or very similar.

Q.—How was Saul dressed?

A.—He had dark clothes, a coat and cap on. I saw a boat a few feet off to the stern with one man in it; I told the man to stop, or I'd shoot him; he kept on pulling and I shot at him; he pulled towards Brooklyn; when I first saw the boat it was about two rods off, and drifting; Saul and Hewlett had neither shoes or stockings on; I had seen Saul before so that I knew him.

Cross examined.—The time was 3 o'clock or a little after, or 3½; I did not hit the man but I aimed at him, supposed the gun was loaded, but it was not mine and handed to me by another watchman; I intended to stop the man any how.

Charles R. Wheaton examined by District Attorney.—Q.—You heard the voice of the prisoner at the Coroner's Jury?

A.—Yes, it is the same voice as said, "Get out of the way, you son of a b—."

Q—Did he speak loud?

A.—He spoke loud enough for me to hear him; a little louder than he spoke before the Coroner's Jury; he spoke in the same tone, but not so loud; I know a man again who threatens me.

Q—Have you been paid for staying in Eldridge-street Jail?

A.—I expect to be paid for staying in Eldridge-street Jail, but not for convicting any more than acquitting him; I was taken out of a ship in which I could have got pay.

By District Attorney—I was engaged to go in the *Thomas Watson*, as cook and steward; I did not know Baxter, but had seen him leaning over the ship's side.

Timothy Gleason by District Attorney—I am one of the Fourth Ward Police; on the night of this occurrence I was in Oliver-street and heard the report of a pistol; the roundsman was with me; I went to the foot of the street, and, at the head of the pier, I met Mr. Baxter, the deceased, holding his hands to his neck; I asked what was the matter; he said he was shot; I passed him into the hands of another officer and went on board the ship *Thomas Watson*; I got a light and outside the cabin door I saw a pair of pants with a pocket torn out; I came ashore then; it was about 10 o'clock, and I went on board at 4 o'clock and found a pair of patent leather gaiters, boots, or bootees; they lay near the pants; after finding them the mate called me in the cabin; I saw the bureau drawers drawn out and all the papers scattered; I also found a pair of rough leather boots of larger size and an under cotton handkerchief; they were in the cabin; I knew Hewlett before that night; I had seen him before that same night with a pair of patent leather boots on; it was in Cherry-street, near a coal-yard, going into a bowling-saloon; three or four were with him; Saul and Johnson I recognized; it was before the report of the pistol and about 12 o'clock, I think; I think it was Lowry's bowling-saloon they were going into; did not see them again that night.

Cross-examined by Wheaton—It was in the night time about 12 o'clock that I saw the prisoner with a pair of patent leather shoes on; it was a starlight night, but there was a bright light near the bowling-saloon; he was not in his shirt-sleeves; I think he had the same coat on he has now; I did not see what kind of shoes Saul or the others had on except the prisoner; my beat comes up pretty close to the door of the bowling-saloon, and I saw him near the door; I met him as he was just turning into the door of the saloon.

John Clahan examined by District Attorney—I belong to the Fourth Ward Police; I know Hewlett, and I saw him that night in a bowling-saloon, No. 51 Cherry-street; Saul and Monahan were with him; I stood on the edge of the steps about 9 or 10 minutes looking at the bowling; I noticed the dress of Hewlett; he was in his shirt-sleeves, a black vest, such pantaloons as he has now on, a Panama hat, a pair of patent leather brogans; his pants were turned up at the bottom; while I stood there Hewlett, Saul and another came out and went slanting across the street to another bowling-saloon; Saul asked Hewlett and the other to take something to drink; I left them standing at the counter as it was near my time to be relieved, near 12 o'clock; I am a boot and shoemaker by trade; I saw a pair of patent leather shoes the next day at the Coroners Office. They were the same as were worn by Hewlett that night; I judge so by my knowledge as a shoemaker.

By Wheaton—It is about four years six months since I did business at my trade, but I have made boots for the captain and for myself since. I have been in the police about five years. I was not in the bowling saloon when they were there. It is below the level of the street and about four feet down the steps. I stood looking down the saloon for about ten minutes. There were a good many other youngsters in the place as well as the prisoners Hewlett and Saul. I could not tell what kind of shoes they had on. I should say Saul had a pair of coarse calve-skin brogans on when Hewlett went into the saloon; he was in his shirt sleeves. I think the number is 58 Cherry-street he went into when I saw him. Where Gleason saw him go in I think is No. 51 on the same block. When I saw them it wanted about ten minutes to 12. It is not half a mile from the place where I left them to the foot of Oliver street. I could not swear the pair of patent leathers I saw at the Coroner's were the same Hewlett had on. I could only swear they looked like them.

[A pair of ankle boots, or half boots, produced, and a pair of high shoes, or brogans, also shown to the witness.]

By the District Attorney—These are the ankle boots like those worn by Hewlett, and the others, brogans, like those worn by Saul.

John Ives, Coroner, examined by the District Attorney—I held an inquest on the body of Baxter; the shoes and other articles now here were produced on the inquest; the wound of Baxter was in the throat; he was about 34 or 35 years of age.

Thomas Flannerly examined by the District Attorney—I was one of the Fourth Ward police, and heard a pistol fired that night; I ran in the direction, and the first I saw was the deceased holding on to his throat; he said he was shot, and spoke of his children in Philadelphia; I told him to keep his courage up; but he fell twice, and a young man coming up, I asked him to help us to the station-house; Dr. Traphagen was called to attend him; I saw the body at the inquest; it was the same man.

No cross examination of this witness.

Neal Duffy examined by the District Attorney—I know Nicholas Hewlett; I had him in charge about a week before; he had on patent leather shoes; I examined them at different times closely; I was in the Fourth Ward station-house when officer Gleason brought some shoes there; I had not heard of the arrest of Hewlett on this charge; I examined the shoes at that time.

Q.—What are your conclusions as to those shoes?

A.—Well, we were talking among ourselves. Objected to.

Q.—To whom did those shoes belong, in your opinion?

A.—To Nicholas Hewlett.

Q.—When did you form that opinion?

A.—As soon as I took them in my hand out of officer Gleason's hand.

District Attorney.—Take the shoes in your hand and look at them.

Witness.—Yes, these are the shoes he wore when I had him in custody, a week previously.

Q.—What did you do?

A.—I heard that two men had been arrested in the Seventh Ward, so I went there with the shoes and found Hewlett and Saul both bare footed. I said "Hewlett, there are your shoes—put them on." He refused to put them on, and said they were not his. This was about 6½ or 7 o'clock in the morning. Hewlett had on plaid pants and a Panama hat, a black vest.

Cross Examined—I am by trade a morocco leather dresser; was in that trade nine years; I have been in the Police two years and a half; I had the prisoner in custody a week before; kept him all night at the Station House and the next morning took him to the Tombs, along with two females; he was fined $5 and was back again; I examined his shoes because I thought he had stolen them; I noticed the shoes when I first saw Hewlett with the two females; I did not have the shoes in my hand until Officer Gleason brought them in after this murder; I saw the heels of the shoes were creased out, and I supposed they had been too small for him, and he had stolen them.

Wheaton—Yes, there are the creases in the back, and what we call maroon in the front.

Q. Did you never see another pair with different colored leather in front?

A. Not that I know of.

Q. How long have you been in this country?

A. Going on for thirteen years.

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Q.—Who are these two other men?

A.—Hewlett and Saul. One was in the house where the men slept on deck, the other was part in and part out. Hewlett had on light striped pants, a Panama hat, he was in his shirt sleeves and bare headed.

Q.—Look at his pants now?

A.—They are the same, or very similar.

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Charles R. Wheaton examined by District Attorney.—Q.—You heard the voice of the prisoner at the Coroner's Jury?

A.—Yes, it is the same voice as said, "Get out of the way, you son of a b—."

Q—Did he speak loud?

A.—He spoke loud enough for me to hear him; a little louder than he spoke before the Coroner's Jury; he spoke in the same tone, but not so loud; I know a man again who threatens me.

Q—Have you been paid for staying in Eldridge-street Jail?

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By District Attorney—I was engaged to go in the *Thomas Watson*, as cook and steward; I did not know Baxter, but had seen him leaning over the ship's side.

Timothy Gleason by District Attorney—I am one of the Fourth Ward Police; on the night of this occurrence I was in Oliver-street and heard the report of a pistol; the roundsman was with me; I went to the foot of the street, and, at the head of the pier, I met Mr. Baxter, the deceased, holding his hands to his neck; I asked what was the matter; he said he was shot; I passed him into the hands of another officer and went on board the ship *Thomas Watson*; I got a light and outside the cabin door I saw a pair of pants with a pocket torn out; I came ashore then; it was about 10 o'clock, and I went on board at 4 o'clock and found a pair of patent leather gaiters, boots, or bootees; they lay near the pants; after finding them the mate called me in the cabin; I saw the bureau drawers drawn out and all the papers scattered; I also found a pair of rough leather boots of larger size and an under cotton handkerchief; they were in the cabin; I knew Hewlett before that night; I had seen him before that same night with a pair of patent leather boots on; it was in Cherry-street, near a coal-yard, going into a bowling-saloon; three or four were with him; Saul and Johnson I recognized; it was before the report of the pistol and about 12 o'clock, I think; I think it was Lowry's bowling-saloon they were going into; did not see them again that night.

Cross-examined by Wheaton—It was in the night time about 12 o'clock that I saw the prisoner with a pair of patent leather shoes on; it was a starlight night, but there was a bright light near the bowling-saloon; he was not in his shirt-sleeves; I think he had the same coat on he has now; I did not see what kind of shoes Saul or the others had on except the prisoner; my beat comes up pretty close to the door of the bowling-saloon, and I saw him near the door; I met him as he was just turning into the door of the saloon.

John Clahan examined by District Attorney—I belong to the Fourth Ward Police; I know Hewlett, and I saw him that night in a bowling-saloon, No. 51 Cherry-street; Saul and Monahan were with him; I stood on the edge of the steps about 9 or 10 minutes looking at the bowling; I noticed the dress of Hewlett; he was in his shirt-sleeves, a black vest, such pantaloons as he has now on, a Panama hat, a pair of patent leather brogans; his pants were turned up at the bottom; while I stood there Hewlett, Saul and another came out and went slanting across the street to another bowling-saloon; Saul asked Hewlett and the other to take something to drink; I left them standing at the counter as it was near my time to be relieved, near 12 o'clock; I am a boot and shoemaker by trade; I saw a pair of patent leather shoes the next day at the Coroners Office. They were the same as were worn by Hewlett that night; I judge so by my knowledge as a shoemaker.

By Wheaton—It is about four years six months since I did business at my trade, but I have made boots for the captain and for myself since. I have been in the police about five years. I was not in the bowling saloon when they were there. It is below the level of the street and about four feet down the steps. I stood looking down the saloon for about ten minutes. There were a good many other youngsters in the place as well as the prisoners Hewlett and Saul. I could not tell what kind of shoes they had on. I should say Saul had a pair of coarse calve-skin brogans on when Hewlett went into the saloon; he was in his shirt sleeves. I think the number is 58 Cherry-street he went into when I saw him. Where Gleason saw him go in I think is No. 51 on the same block. When I saw them it wanted about ten minutes to 12. It is not half a mile from the place where I left them to the foot of Oliver street. I could not swear the pair of patent leathers I saw at the Coroner's were the same Hewlett had on. I could only swear they looked like them.

[A pair of ankle boots, or half boots, produced, and a pair of high shoes, or brogans, also shown to the witness.]

By the District Attorney—These are the ankle boots like those worn by Hewlett, and the others, brogans, like those worn by Saul.

John Ives, Coroner, examined by the District Attorney—I held an inquest on the body of Baxter; the shoes and other articles now here were produced on the inquest; the wound of Baxter was in the throat; he was about 34 or 35 years of age.

Thomas Flannerly examined by the District Attorney—I was one of the Fourth Ward police, and heard a pistol fired that night; I ran in the direction, and the first I saw was the deceased holding on to his throat; he said he was shot, and spoke of his children in Philadelphia; I told him to keep his courage up; but he fell twice, and a young man coming up, I asked him to help us to the station-house; Dr. Traphagen was called to attend him; I saw the body at the inquest; it was the same man.

No cross examination of this witness.

Neal Duffy examined by the District Attorney—I know Nicholas Hewlett; I had him in charge about a week before; he had on patent leather shoes; I examined them at different times closely; I was in the Fourth Ward station-house when officer Gleason brought some shoes there; I had not heard of the arrest of Hewlett on this charge; I examined the shoes at that time.

Q.—What are your conclusions as to those shoes?

A.—Well, we were talking among ourselves. Objected to.

Q.—To whom did those shoes belong, in your opinion?

A.—To Nicholas Hewlett.

Q.—When did you form that opinion?

A.—As soon as I took them in my hand out of officer Gleason's hand.

District Attorney.—Take the shoes in your hand and look at them.

Witness.—Yes, these are the shoes he wore when I had him in custody, a week previously.

Q.—What did you do?

A.—I heard that two men had been arrested in the Seventh Ward, so I went there with the shoes and found Hewlett and Saul both bare footed. I said "Hewlett, there are your shoes—put them on." He refused to put them on, and said they were not his. This was about 6½ or 7 o'clock in the morning. Hewlett had on plaid pants and a Panama hat, a black vest.

Cross Examined—I am by trade a morocco leather dresser; was in that trade nine years; I have been in the Police two years and a half; I had the prisoner in custody a week before; kept him all night at the Station House and the next morning took him to the Tombs, along with two females; he was fined $5 and was back again; I examined his shoes because I thought he had stolen them; I noticed the shoes when I first saw Hewlett with the two females; I did not have the shoes in my hand until Officer Gleason brought them in after this murder; I saw the heels of the shoes were creased out, and I supposed they had been too small for him, and he had stolen them.

[Here the Counsel objected to the witness repeating what he thought about the shoes being stolen.]

Wheaton—Take the shoes in your hand and point out to the Court and Jury what there is to distinguish them from all others.

Witness—Yes, there are the creases in the back, and what we call maroon in the front.

Q. Did you never see another pair with different colored leather in front?

A. Not that I know of.

Q. How long have you been in this country?

A. Going on for thirteen years.

Q. Did you attempt to put the shoes on him that time?

A. No; only told him to try them on.

John Morrison examined by District Attorney—I knew Hewlett. The night before the man was shot, I was with Hewlett at a Bowling Saloon in Cherry-street. I don't know the man's name, I was there with Hewlett, William Johnson, McLachlin, and John Malin. Saul came in while we were there. I left in company of McLachlin Saul and Hewlett, and Johnson turned down Roosevelt-street towards Water-street; I did not see them again until after they were arrested.

By Mr. Wheaton.—They did not cross over diagonally. I saw them go down Roosevelt-street that leads to the river.

Q.—Had Hewlett the same coat on then as he has now?

A.—Yes, he had a black one.

[The coat is a dark grey sack coat, and worn over a black coat.]

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The Last Explosion.

We take the following letter, giving additional particulars of the explosion of the steamboat Buckeye Belle, from the Ohio State Journal:

BETHANY, Nov. 12—10 o'clock, P. M.

Mr. Bleeker: I hasten to inform you of one of the most awful catastrophies that has ever been the lot of any one to witness—the explosion of the boilers of the Buckeye Belle, this afternoon about 4 o'clock, at the Court Lock, just above the town, in the canal. The boat is the most complete wreck that was ever seen. Even the lower deck and hull are so completely torn to fragments that there hardly remains a whole plank forward of the wheel-house, and the cabin, pilot-house, and everything back of the wheel-house shivered to atoms, and strewn to the four winds, covering the ground and water for a great distance around with kindling wood, furniture, trunks, and baggage, limbs and bodies of men, in the most awful manner that the imagination could possibly conceive.

There were about forty passengers on board, (besides the boat's crew,) among whom were seven or eight ladies from this town, some with their children, every one of whom escaped with their lives, and with only one or two slight injuries, which was most remarkable, as the ladies' cabin was completely broken up—even the floor fell almost to the lower deck; but, as fortune would have it, the cabin deck did not fail to crush them—they remained on the stern of the boat (outside of the cabin) until they were rescued by their friends in skiffs. From among the passengers and crew, seven were killed outright, and two have since died, and probably one or two more will die before morning. Their names could not be ascertained, except Mr. Barbour, from Pittsburg. Among the wounded is your friend Leland Murray, who is badly scalded, and somewhat bruised, but I think not dangerously; Mr. C. C. Covey, formerly of McConnellsville, right leg broken below the knee; Mr. Ukry, Representative from Monroe County, badly scalded; Mr. Bartlett, Representative from Washington County, do.; Mr. Weisson, Clerk, leg badly broken; Calvin Stull, Pilot, leg broken; Mr. Evans, do.; Mr Daniels, Engineer, badly scalded; Mr. ——, Mate, arm broken; Capt. Hahn, scalded inwardly, and arm injured, and five or six more that have broken limbs, or are scalded more or less. And there are from six to ten or twelve that are missing, who are probably among the ruins of the wreck, or in the water, which cannot be told until to-morrow, when the wreck is cleared out.

The boilers were completely blown to pieces. The largest piece (about one half) was thrown more than fifty yards over the boat, down the canal, (the boat was going up,) another piece upon the guard lock, and other pieces many of large size strewn in every direction—one large piece alighting near the top of the hill some three or four hundred yards from the wreck, and some of the bricks of the flue were found in the lot on the top of the highest hill above town.

The people have shown all the sympathy that such a scene is calculated to call out in taking care of the dead and wounded, and doing all that humanity could prompt in relieving the distresses of their fellow men.

But the attempt to describe the scene that presented itself at the boat when we arrived, would be impotent and futile. Imagination is hardly lively or prolific enough for the task. The scene was too horrid for description. We almost doubted the sense of sight, so like a dream it seems.

The explosion was undoubtedly occasioned by carelessness of the Engineer in letting the water get too low, and the moment the engine was stopped to let the boat pass the guard lock, it exploded with such a shock as to shake the houses all over town. E. H. S.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

STRAKOSCH METROPOLITAN EMPORIUM, No. 629 BROADWAY, AND NORTH MAIN-ST., Springfield, Mass.

SARLES & ADEY.

Dealers in Piano-Fortes, and Music Publishers,

Respectfully invite the public inspection of their extensive and carefully selected stock of Piano-Fortes and Sheet Music.

FIRTH, POND & Co.'s Pianos, so justly celebrated for the elegance of their construction, richness and duability of tone.

The beautiful Iron Piano-Fortes. The First Premiums of the American Institute have been awarded to these Instruments, at the late Fair in Castle Garden.

The Grand Square Piano, with antique carvings, unrivalled for beauty in design and sweetness of tone, manufactured by the celebrated house of KNABE & GUEHLE, of Baltimore.

The magnificent and powerful-toned Pianos, style a la Parisian, from the well known manufactory of G. N. SCHMIDT, Philadelphia.

Those about purchasing Pianos should visit this establishment. The Instruments are offered at the lowest cash prices of the makers

MELODEONS AND SERAPHINES,

With patent reeds and late improvements from the best makers.

GILBERT'S BOUDOIR PIANO-FORTES.—The attention of the public is particularly requested to this comparatively new style of PIANO-FORTE, which, as a neat and elegant article of parlor furniture, is unsurpassed. Occupying but small space, it possesses a power and sweetness of tone, and delicacy of touch, not exceeded by any. There can be but little doubt, that this instrument, presenting the many advantages it does over the common Piano, is destined, eventually, to be brought into common use. Any prejudice against them cannot fail to be removed by a visit to the rooms where they are exhibited for sale. Every instrument warranted to give entire satisfaction. Also, Melodeons of Prince's and Carhart's make. Pianos to let, tuned and repaired

HORACE WATERS, Sole Agent.

No. 333 Broadway, cor. Anthony-st., 2d floor.

ÆOLIAN PIANOS, and others, by HALLETT, DAVIS & CO., Boston, always to be found in extensive assortment at the spacious Music store and warerooms of the subscribers. Also, New-York and other Pianos, ranging in price from $150 to $400. Carhart's and Prince's Melodeons, Musical Harmoniums, of every kind wholesale and retail.

Also, second-hand Pianos at $25, $35, $40, $50, $60, $75, $90, $120, $125, to $225.

GOULD & BERRY,

No. 297 Broadway, Music Publishers.

PIANO FORTES.—The best assortment of Pianos in this city can be seen at the Warerooms of LINCOLN & THOMPSON, No. 441 Broadway, including Hale's, Davis & Co.'s celebrated Æolian Pianos, of new and much approved scales, acknowledged superior to any other in the market. Also, a large variety from other distinguished New-York and Boston makers, and a few other of second-hand with and without the Æolian, at various prices

LINCOLN & THOMPSON, No. 441 Broadway.

MESSRS. LIGHTE & NEWTON, No. 22 Canal-st., in consequence of the increased demand and unrivaled popularity of their PIANO-FORTES, have extended their business, and are now prepared to offer to their friends, and those wishing a superior instrument, an extensive assortment, in plain and ornamented cases, of modern style, from 6½ to 7½ octave Second-hand Pianos taken in exchange. Broadway Ware-rooms, No 423

PIANO-FORTES.—The finest assortment of Piano-Fortes in the city may be found at the spacious warerooms of N. P. B. CURTIS & CO., No. 447 Broadway, consisting of George Hew's celebrated American Patent Action Pianos, T. Gilbert and Co.'s popular Æolian Pianos, Gilbert's and others' Boudoir. A variety of new and second-hand Pianos for sale and to let. No. 447 Broadway.

J. & C. FISCHER, (late NUNNS & FISCHER,) Manufactory and Warerooms, No. 170 Greenwich st. corner of Day-st. PIANO-FORTES, warranted, with reverse bridge and patent tube, well calculated for keeping in tune. Piano-Fortes tuned, repaired and exchanged.

N. B.—Also, Æolian Piano-Fortes for sale.

PIANOS FOR SALE—At No 8 Barclay-st., next door to the Astor-House—a variety of 6½ and 7-octave rosewood Piano-fortes, warranted to give satisfaction in every respect, or no sale, for cash or approved paper. Pianos on hire. JAMES THOMPSON.

PRINCE & CO.'S MELODEONS.—The original PRINCE MELODEON, which has stood the test of years, and proved itself a superior instrument to those of any other make, can be had only of the sole agents, WM. HALL & SON, No. 239 Broadway, (opposite the Park.)

PIANO-FORTES.—One splendid "Gilbert" Æolian Piano for $280, worth $375. One beautiful and excellent 7-octave Boudoir Piano for $180, worth $298. One good second-hand Piano for $75. For sale by CHARLES F. HILL, No. 34 Great Jones st.

PIANO-FORTES.—HAZELTON & BROTHER, Manufactory and Ware-rooms, No 219 Centre-st., near Grand, where may be found a fine assortment of Rosewood Pianos, made in the most substantial manner and latest style.

TO RENTERS OF PIANO-FORTES.—The Piano forte Association, No. 361 Broadway, are selling Piano fortes, to be paid for by instalments of $3 to $10 per month.

J. PECK, Trustee.

PIANO-FORTE—Six superior Pianos for Hire at No. 90 3d av., between 10th and 11th sts

THOS. C. CALLAWAY.

OLDEST ESTABLISHMENT.—T. H. CHAMBERS, PIANO FORTE WAREROOMS, No. 385 Broadway.

TO CONTRACTORS.—PROPOSALS are requested for the gradation, masonry, timber, bridging and track-laying of the ALBANY AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD, extending from Albany to Binghamton—distance, 140 miles.

The Line will be ready for the inspection of Contractors on the 15th November, and proposals will be received until the 30th November.

The work will be divided into sections of about five miles each, and Contractors can include in their proposals as many of these as may suit their convenience.

The Company reserves the right to accept of such proposals as in their judgment will best secure the prompt construction of the Road.

All proposals to be sealed and endorsed, "Proposals for the Albany and Susquehanna Railroad," and directed to J. P. KIRKWOOD, No. 116 State-st., Albany.

The plans and profiles can be seen at the Engineer's Office, No. 116 State-st., Albany, on and after the 16th November, where further information can be obtained.

E. C. DELAVAN, President.

JAMES P KIRKWOOD, Engineer.

REMOVAL.—GEORGE PIERCE & CO., Manufacturers of PIERCE'S KITCHEN RANGES, Revolving Roaster, and Pierce's Elliptical Air-Heater, removed from No. 343 to No. 606 Broadway, next door to Grace Church N. B.—Pierce's Ranges repaired.

C. H. VANDERHOOF, COMMISSIONER OF DEEDS, No. 441 Broadway, Panic Bank.

LIVERY STABLE.—WM. H. MILES begs leave to return his thanks to his friends and gentlemen of New-York for their patronage for many years past, and to inform them that he has opened another establishment (in connection with the La Fayette place Stable) in 19th-st., between 5th and 6th-aves., and his earnest endeavor will be to furnish good Carriages with careful Drivers. By unremitting attention to the wishes of his patrons, he hopes to merit a continuation of their support. WM. H. MILES, Lafayette-place.

BRITANNIA LAMPS.—A splendid assortment of Britannia Metal Lamps, for burning oil, camphene or spirit gas. Although they are apt, as an inventor of the latest gas lamp declares—"five per cent cheaper than daylight for those who have weak eyes," yet they are very cheap, and perfectly safe to use. For sale, wholesale and retail, at the old established Britannia Warestore. No 6 Burling-slip, by LUCIUS HART.

JOSEPH BURGER, DYER OF SILK AND WOOLEN GOODS, No. 139 Grand-st., between Crosby and Elm, near Broadway, New-York. All kinds of goods, new or old, Dyed in the neatest manner, and on the most reasonable terms. Orders promptly attended to.

ROOFING SOLDER.—A constant supply of Roofing Solder; also, Tinmens' Fine Solder, for sale at No. 6 Burling-slip, by LUCIUS HART.

SCHOOLS.

MOUNT PLEASANT INSTITUTE.—AMHERST, Mass., J. A. HASKELL, A. M., President.—The object of this institution is to educate thoroughly, and in circumstances favorable to the formation of correct habits and sound moral principles, a select number at low rates, (not to exceed 50) preparatory to college or business. Details of information, with references, will be communicated in reply to letters addressed to the principal, at Amherst, Mass.

Mr. H. is now in the city, and would call on individuals, if desired, by note left at C. M. SAXTON'S Bookstore, No. 152 Fulton-st., or at the Post-Office

FAMILY BOARDING SCHOOL.—FAIRHAVEN, Conn.—THOMAS G. SLOAN, Principal of the Fairhaven Academy, having erected a new building adjoining his dwelling, for the accommodation of Boarding Scholars, can now receive into his family six additional pupils—number limited to fifteen. The School is delightfully situated, about one mile East of New-Haven. Circulars may be had at Gould & Berry's Music Store, No. 297 Broadway and H. S. Dunn's Book and Music Store, No 135 8th-av

A GRADUATE OF THE N. Y. UNIVERSITY, accustomed to teaching, would be willing to devote a portion of the day or evening, at his residence, in West 36th-st., to the instruction of a gentleman's son. For satisfactory testimonials of character, qualifications, &c., he is permitted to refer to BEECHER & CO., No. 36 John-st. Terms moderate.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS, at DOBBS' FERRY—Rev. S. KELLOGG, Principal.—This school is beautifully located on the banks of the Hudson, twenty-two miles from New-York, with which there is almost hourly communication by railroad. Number limited to 12 Terms, $35 per quarter.

COAL.

PITTSTON COAL.—The PENNSYLVANIA COAL CO., is prepared to furnish superior White Ash Pittston Coal of all sizes, clean and in good order, suitable for steam, shipping, and domestic purposes, from its boats, or yards in this city, Williamsburg and Brooklyn. The Company's facilities are such as to enable it to give good dispatch to vessels loading at New-York, or at Port Ewen.

Particular attention given to the delivery of Coal for domestic purposes.

Apply at the office, corner of Broadway and Wall-st.; or yards, West near Morton-st., corner of Fourteenth-st and 9th-av., and foot of Gouverneur-st, city; foot of North Tenth-st., Williamsburg, and foot of Gold-st., Brooklyn.

COAL.—The subscriber has in yard, and is constantly discharging, all the various kinds of Anthracite and Bituminous Coals, viz.: Peach Orchard, Black Heath, Lehigh, Liverpool Orrel, Cannel, Sidney, &c. &c., all of the very best quality, delivered in handsome order from vessels or yard, and for sale low. JAMES L. WORTH, Fourth-st. cor. Thompson, and 6th-av. cor. Amos-st.; down town office, No. 52 Wall-st.

COAL, COAL, COAL.—Buy your Coal before the advance of Winter prices. Peach Orchard, Broad Mountain, Liverpool, Cannel, Cumberland, &c., &c., of the best quality, screened and delivered from the yard, No 9 Christopher-st, near 6th-av, at the present market prices. Orders by mail promptly attended to.

M ALLISON, Jr., & CO.. No. 9 Christopher-st.

MEDICAL.

AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL—FOR THE CURE OF COUGHS, COLDS, HOARSENESS, BRONCHITIS, WHOOPING-COUGH, CROUP, ASTHMA and CONSUMPTION.—Of all the numerous medicines extant, (and some of them valuable) for the cure of pulmonary complaints, nothing has ever been found which could compare in its effects with this Preparation. Others cure sometimes, but at all times and in all diseases of the lungs and throat where medicine can give relief, this will do it. It is pleasant to take, and perfectly safe in accordance with the directions. We do not advertise for the information of those who have tried it, but those who have not. Families that have known its value will not be without it, and by its timely use, they are secure from the dangerous consequences of Coughs and Colds, which neglected, ripen into fatal consumption. The Diploma of the Massachusetts Institute was awarded to this preparation by the Board of Judges, in September 1847; also, the Medal's of the three great Institutes of Art, in this country; also the Diploma of the Ohio Institute at Cincinnati, has been given to the CHERRY PECTORAL, by their Government, in consideration of its extraordinary excellence and usefulness in curing affections of the Lungs and Throat.

Read the following opinion founded on the long experience of the eminent Physician of the Port and City of

ST. JOHNS May 8, 1851.

DR. J. C. AYER: Five years trial of your CHERRY PECTORAL in my practice has proven what I foresaw from its composition, must be true, that it eradicates and cures the colds and coughs we, in this section, are peculiarly liable. I think its equal has not yet been discovered, nor do I know how a better remedy can be made for the distempers of the Throat and Lungs.

J. J. BURTON, M. D., F. R. S.

See what it has done on a wasted constitution, not only in the following cases, but a thousand more:

SUDBURY, Jan. 24, 1851.

DR. AYER: In the month of July last I was attacked by a violent diarrhœa in the mines of California. I returned to San Francisco in hope of receiving benefit from a change of climate and diet. My diarrhœa ceased, but was followed by a severe cough—and much soreness. I finally started for home, but received no benefit from the voyage. My cough grew worse, and when I arrived in New-York, I was at once marked by my acquaintances as a victim of consumption. I must confess that I saw no sufficient reason to doubt what my friends all believed. At this time I commenced taking your truly invaluable medicine with little expectation of deriving any benefit from its use. You would not receive these lines did I not regard it my duty to state to the afflicted, through you, that my health, in the space of eight months, is fully restored. I attribute it to the use of your CHERRY PECTORAL

Yours truly, WILLIAM W. SMITH.

WASHINGTON, Pa., April 13, 1848.

DEAR SIR: Feeling that I have been spared from a premature grave, through your instrumentality by the providence of God, I will take the liberty to express to you my gratitude. A Cough and the alarming symptoms of Consumption had reduced me too low to leave me anything like hope, when my physician brought me a bottle of your CHERRY PECTORAL. It seemed to afford immediate relief, and now, in a few weeks time has restored me to sound health. If it will do for others what it has done for me, you are certainly one of the benefactors of mankind. Sincerely wishing you every blessing, I am, very respectfully, yours,

JOHN C. CLARKE, Rector of St. Peter's Church.

With such assurance and from such men, no stronger proof can be adduced, unless it be from its effects. Prepared and sold by JAMES C. AYER,

Practical Chemist, Lowell, Mass.

Sold by A. B. & D. SANDS, corner Fulton and William-streets, BUSHTON, CLARK & CO., C. H. RING, T. T. BREEN, and all the Druggists in New-York; Mrs. HAYES, No. 175 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, and by all dealers in medicine everywhere.

A CERTAIN CURE FOR THE PILES.

OFFICE, NO. 196 BOWERY, (4 doors above Spring-st.,)—Dr. UPHAM'S VEGETABLE ELECTUARY, (an internal remedy,) is a certain cure for Piles, in every form; also, for all those affections of the stomach, liver and bowels, which are the cause of this afflicting complaint. For some of the most remarkable cures on record, see Pamphlets, which can be obtained, gratis, at the Proprietor's office. Price of the Electuary, $1 per box. Sold at No 196 Bowery; by Mrs. HAYS, No. 175 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, and by Druggists generally.

PROCRASTINATION IS THE THIEF OF TIME.—Delay is dangerous. Neglect that cold and cough a few weeks, and the hope of recovery will be lost to you forever. Let not any pecuniary consideration deter you from trying to save your life and health while there is a chance. Consumption is annually sweeping off thousands to the tomb; no disease has baffled the skill of physicians like it; no physician, perhaps, has done more for this large class of suffering humanity than DR. WISTAR. "An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure;" therefore, before your lungs become ulcerated, and so diseased that no human means can save you from an early grave, try in season—try at once, a medicine which has been of such infinite value to thousands,—obtain a bottle of DR WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY; don't get another, if necessary; persevere in using it, until you have removed the disease entirely, which if neglected, will terminate your life.

PULMONARY CONSUMPTION.—Has, until within a few years, been generally considered incurable, although many medical men of the highest standing, among whom we might mention Laennec, and his friend Boyle, both distinguished authors, admit that this much dreaded disease may be cured even in its advanced stages, when the lungs are not completely disorganized. The remedy which we now offer—WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY—not only emanates from a regular physician, but has been well tested in all the countries for which it is recommended.

BEWARE OF IMPOSITION.—Remember the original and only genuine WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY always bears the written signature of I. BUTTS on the outside wrapper. For sale wholesale or retail by A. B. & D. SANDS, General Agents, No. 100 Fulton-st.; THOMAS & MAXWELL, No 86 William-st.; JOHN MILHAU, No. 183 Broadway, Astor and Irving House Drug Stores; and No. 110 Broadway.

A TUMOR IN THE NECK CURED BY HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.—THOMAS MARLOW, residing on the Welsh Back, Bristol, had been in ill health for years, and always complained of a soreness in the neck; he was seen by several medical gentlemen, but none were successful in affording him the least relief; however after some time a large tumor formed under his left ear, from which he suffered intensely, and tried remedy after remedy, without obtaining any benefit, until he made use of HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT and PILLS, and these wonderful medicines soon reduced the tumor, and effectually cured it, and he is now in the enjoyment of the most robust health. Sold by all venders of medicines in the British Empire, and by those in the United States, in pots and boxes, at 37½ cents, 87 cents and $1 50 each. Wholesale by the principal drug houses in the Union, and by Messrs. A. B. & D. SANDS, New-York, and by the proprietor, No. 244 Strand, London.

M. DAME'S COUGH LOZENGES.—The best and most convenient remedy for Coughs, Colds, and diseases of the Throat and Lungs generally. Sold by A. B. & D. SANDS, No. 100 Fulton-st; M. DAME, No. 32 Carmine-st, I. ABM. BIRDSALL, No. 451 Pearl-st, and others. 25 cts. package.

GREAT CURE FOR DYSPEPSIA.—Dr. HOUGHTON'S Pepsin or Gastric Juice, prepared from Rennet. Agent, J. BALL & CO., No. 100 Nassau-st.

HARDWARE.

COOKING AND PARLOR STOVES,

OF THE MOST APPROVED PATTERNS, for sale low by the subscriber.

No. 9 Carmine-st, (four doors above Bleecker.)
No. 328 Hudson-st., (two doors above Vandam.)
No 192 6th-av., (three doors above 13th-st.)
No. 200 8th-av., (three doors above 20th-st.)

N. B.—Stoves repaired and put up.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES.—These curious and ingenious machines, which attracted so much attention at the Fair of the American Institute, and where they kept a crowd about them while in operation, can be seen by those who were unable to get a sight at them at the Fair, at the principal office, No. 258 Broadway, where they are in operation daily. These machines are simple and easy in their operation, durable in all their parts, and can be used by any person with a very little practice. Shoe manufacturers, Saddlers and Clothiers in all parts of the country are now using these machines, with which all kinds of sewing, either on cloth or leather, can be executed in a beautiful manner and with astonishing dispatch.

FAIRBANKS' PATENT PLATFORM AND COUNTER SCALES—Improved in quality and reduced in price. Adapted to every required operation of weighing. For sale in all their varieties by

FAIRBANKS & CO., No. 89 Water-st.

FINE FURS.—MONARQUE, OF NO. 128 BOWERY, solicits the patronage of the Ladies to his rich and elegant styles of Furs, comprising in part of Martin, Mink, Fitch, Lynx and Swedish Marten Victorines, Muffs and Cuffs. Save your time and money and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere, at the old establishment, No. 128 Bowery.

FINANCIAL.

C. S. BOURNE & BROTHER,

BILL AND EXCHANGE BROKERS, No. 72 Wall-st., New-York.

CHRISTOPHER S. BOURNE. FRANCIS BOURNE.

$100 000 CITY OF ROCHESTER BONDS. By a resolution of the Common Council of the CITY OF ROCHESTER, the undersigned is authorized to receive proposals for ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS OF THE BONDS OF THE CITY OF ROCHESTER, having twenty years to run, and payable in the City of New-York, bearing interest at five or six per cent.

The bonds will be for ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS EACH, with coupons attached, interest payable semi-annually in the City of New-York.

A payment of ten per cent is required on the proposals when accepted, and the balance on the 1st day of January next, when the bonds will be delivered. Parties proposing for the above bonds, will state the price offered for the same, at each of the above rates of interest, five per cent, or six per cent.

The Common Council of the City of Rochester reserves the right to reject any proposition which may not be satisfactory.

Proposals for any part of said bonds will be received at the office of Messrs. CARPENTER & VERMILYE, No. 44 Wall-st., New-York, until TUESDAY, Nov. 23, at 2 o'clock P. M. Proposals to be addressed "E. WHALIN, Comptroller," and endorsed "Proposals for Rochester City Loan." E. WHALIN, Comptroller.

OFFICE OF THE ROCHESTER AND SYRACUSE RAILROAD CO.—CANANDAIGUA, Oct. 8, 1852.—NOTICE.—An instalment of twenty dollars per share on the scrip stock of this Company is required to be paid on the 30th day of October instant, and the balance due on said scrip stock (being ten dollars per share,) is required to be paid on the 1st day of February next.

By paying the last installment on the 10th day of January next instead of 1st February, with interest on both of said installments from the 1st day of August last to the times of payment, and on the surrender of the scrip certificates the scripholders will be entitled to full stock with the future dividends.

Payments of the said installments may be made at the offices of Messrs. Duncan, Sherman & Co., New-York; J. E. Thayer & Brother, Boston, at the Bank of Syracuse, Bank of Auburn, Rochester City Bank, and at this office.

By order of the Board of Directors.

CHAS. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

BANK DEPARTMENT—ALBANY, June 3, 1852. Notice is hereby given in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes of the ADAMS BANK, at Ashford, Cattaraugus County (an individual bank) must be presented at the office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York for payment within two years from the date of this notice, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the notes issued by the said bank will be given to said Bank.

jn4'52-law2y F D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW YORK ALBANY, Nov 17, 1852.—THE DAIRYMEN'S BANK, (Newport, Herkimer co.) having this day filed in this office, a notice of the appointment of the ALBANY EXCHANGE BANK, in the city of Albany, as agent for the redemption of its circulating notes, agreeable to the act entitled "An act to amend the several acts relating to Incorporated Banks, Banking Associations and Individual Bankers," passed April 17, 1851. DANIEL B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

CREDITS ON CHINA, INDIA &c.—Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, New-York, are prepared to issue Mercantile Credits, Circular Notes, and Letters of Credit on the Oriental Bank of London, available at all the branches and agencies of that establishment, as follows:

Canton, Hong-Kong, Shanghai, } China. Madras, Bombay, Calcutta, Columbo, Kandy, Singapore, } Ceylon.

REDEMPTION OF THE ALBANY AND SCHENECTADY (LATE MOHAWK AND HUDSON) RAILROAD COMPANY'S BONDS OF 1842, DUE DECEMBER 1, 1852.—Notice is hereby given, that the principal and interest due on the above bonds, will be paid on presentation at the office of Messrs. WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., No. 52 Wall-st., New-York, or at the office of the Company in the city of Albany. Interest on the above bonds will cease after the 1st December next.

Albany, Nov. 13, 1852. E. FOSTER, Jr., Secretary.

BROADWAY BANK—NEW-YORK, Nov 6, 1852.—DIVIDEND.—A semi-annual dividend of four per cent. upon the capital stock of this Bank, will be paid to the shareholders on and after the 15th inst. The transfer books will be closed from the 10th inst. until the day of payment. J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

CREDITS, &C., FOR THE PACIFIC.—Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, New-York, issue Credits and Bills of Exchange, available at sight, on the following places on the West Coast: LIMA, VALPARAISO, PANAMA, SAN FRANCISCO.

SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS OF THE NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY, reimbursable in 1867, with semi-annual interest coupons attached; for sale by BLATCHFORD & RAINSFORD, No. 12 William-st.

SPECIE WANTED at the highest market rates, by GOODING & BROTHER, Bullion and Exchange Office, No. 6 Wall-st.

EXPRESSES.

OFFICE NO. 59 BROADWAY—ADAMS & CO.'S U. S. MAIL EXPRESS FOR CALIFORNIA, OREGON, AND THE SANDWICH ISLANDS.—Via the Isthmus of Panama,—in charge of a Special Messenger to destination. Per United States Mail Steamer ILLINOIS, on SATURDAY, Nov. 20, 1852. Our next regular Express for California, etc., will leave as above, per U. S. Mail steamer ILLINOIS, on SATURDAY, Nov. 20, at 2 o'clock, P. M., for Aspinwall, Navy Bay, direct.

All freight for this Express, must be delivered to us, with invoices, before the day of sailing, to enable us to comply with the Government order for cording and sealing.

Small parcels will be received until 1 o'clock, on day of steamer's departure.

No charge to shippers by this line for Custom House fees or Consular Certificates.

No package to exceed 125 lbs. weight, or 5½ feet cubic measurement, and everything must be in WATER-PROOF CONDITION, or it will be at owner's risk

ADAMS & CO., No. 59 Broadway.

SPECIAL CALIFORNIA EXPRESS, per steamer UNITED STATES, on FRIDAY, Nov. 19th, 1852, connecting at Panama with the new and splendid steamer "CORTES," for San Francisco

ADAMS & CO., Office No. 59 Broadway.

☞ We shall dispatch a Special Express for CALIFORNIA, OREGON, and the SANDWICH ISLANDS, by the fast sailing steamer "UNITED STATES," for Aspinwall Navy Bay, direct, on FRIDAY, 19th instant, at 2 o'clock, P. M., in charge of our own Freight Agents and a Special Messenger to destination.

All Freight for this Express must be delivered to us, with Invoices, before the day of sailing. Small parcels and dispatches received until 2 o'clock, on the 19th

☞ Everything must be in water-proof condition, or it will be at owner's risk.

☞ No packages should exceed 125 lbs. weight, or 5½ feet cubic measurement. ADAMS & CO., No. 59 Broadway.

TRAVELING.

NEW-YORK AND SAN FRANCISCO STEAMSHIP LINE.—Through to SAN FRANCISCO, at reduced rates. No detention on the Isthmus. The new and splendid Steamship UNITED STATES, WILLIAM C. BERRY, Commander, will leave NEW-YORK, for ASPINWALL, Navy Bay, on FRIDAY, Nov. 19th, 3 P. M., connecting at Panama, with the new double-steamship CORTES, which steamship leaves PANAMA on the same day, with passengers by the UNITED STATES, for SAN FRANCISCO, stopping only at Acapulco for supplies. This Line has never failed to connect at the appointed time.

These vessels, in accommodations, ventilation, speed, and safety, are unsurpassed. An experienced Physician is attached to each steamer.

☞ Passengers are cautioned that all tickets for this line must bear the signature of the undersigned, and that no other parties are authorized to sell tickets at New-York.

DAVIS, BROOKS & CO., General Agent, No. 26 Beaver-st., New-York.

NICARAGUA TRANSIT COMPANY.—Persons contemplating taking passage for California are invited to take the route via Panama, thus avoiding all the extra expense which may be imposed by the Government of Nicaragua, growing out of their recent difficulties with the Transit Company, or chance of detention at the harbor of San Juan.

FOR RIO JANEIRO AND VALPARAISO—The new and splendid Steamship SIERRA NEVADA, C. D. WILSON, Commander, will be despatched for the above Ports, on or about the 25th of November, from Pier No. 3, N. R. For passage only apply to

J. HOWARD & SON, Agents, No 34 Broadway.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD —WINTER ARRANGEMENT—NOV. 1, 1852.

TRAINS OUT OF NEW-YORK

Accommodation and Special Trains leave at 7 and 11:30 A. M.; 4 and 5 P. M., through to NewHaven.

At 9.10 A. M., and 6:30 P. M., for Port Chester.

The 11:30 A. M. train runs in connection with train from New-Haven to Hartford and Springfield, and with train over the Canal road

Express Trains at 8 A. M. and 3:30 P. M., for New-Haven, Hartford, Springfield, Worcester and Boston. Connecticut River and Vermont Railroads. These trains connect at New Haven with trains of the New London Road, to New-London, Norwich, Stonington and Providence.

The 8 A. M. stops at Stamford and Bridgeport, connecting with Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroads at Bridgeport. The 3:30 P. M. stops at Stamford, Norwalk and Bridgeport, connecting with Danbury Railroad at Norwalk, and with Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroads at Bridgeport

TRAINS INTO NEW-YORK.

Accommodation and Special Trains at 5:30, 7, and 9:35 A. M., and 4:30 P. M., through from New-Haven.

At 5:30 A. M., and 3:45 P. M., from Port Chester.

The 9:35 A. M. Train receives passengers from Springfield and Hartford, New-London and Canal Railroads at New-Haven. The 4:30 P. M. train receives passengers from Hartford and Springfield, and Northern Railroads.

Express Trains leave New-Haven, on arrival of trains from Boston, at 1:15, and 8:50 P. M., (stopping at Bridgeport, Norwalk, and Stamford,) leaving Boston at 8 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. Trains of the New-London Road run in connection.

See large bill of advertisement at the Station-Houses and principal Hotels.

GEO. W. WHISTLER, Jr., Superintendent.

NEW-HAVEN Nov. 1852.

FOR PHILADELPHIA DIRECT—U. S. MAIL EXPRESS LINES.—Through in 4 hours.—New-Jersey Railroad, via Jersey City—leaving New-York, at foot of Cortlandt-st., at 6 and 9 A. M., and 5½ P. M. Fare, $3 for first-class, and $2 50 for second-class, at 6 and 9 A. M. Return at 1 and 9 A. M., and 5½ P. M. Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, and Charleston through Tickets, sold in the above lines, and through baggage received in the 9 A. M. and 5½ P. M lines. Passengers with baggage cross the ferry fifteen minutes before the trains leave.

MICHIGAN SOUTHERN AND NORTHERN INDIANA RAILROAD.—Over SIXTY miles of distance saved between Buffalo, Dunkirk and Chicago, Waukegan, Kenosha, Racine, Milwaukee and Sheboygan, via Toledo and Monroe. The Company have increased their facilities. Merchandize will be forwarded with dispatch. Mark packages "Michigan Southern & Northern Indiana Railroad." For further information, inquire of

JOHN F. PORTER, Agent, No. 189 Broad-st.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—New-York to Easton, Pa.—Fare, $1 75—Fall arrangement, commencing Nov. 15, 1852—Leave Pier No 1, N. R., for Easton and intermediate places at 8 A. M., 12 M., and 4 P. M. and for Somerville at 4 45 P. M. Returning, leave Phillipsburgh at 6 and 9 A. M., and 3 15 P. M.

LOOKING GLASS PLATES, AND PLATE GLASS for Windows, Goods sent to any part of the City of Brooklyn free from risk or charge to the purchaser. Old Looking Glasses re-plated and silvered.

JOSEPH G. MOSES, No. 67 Anthony-st, near Broadway.

TRAVELING.

NEW-YORK AND HAVRE LINE.—UNITED STATES MAIL LINE.—REGULAR WEEKLY LINE. REDUCED RATES.—NO DETENTION ON THE MAILS.—The new and splendid steamship UNITED STATES, Wm. C. PERRY, Commander, will leave New-York for ASPINWALL, Navy Bay, FRIDAY, November 19, at 11 o'clock A. M., precisely, connecting at Panama with the new double engine steamship CORTES, 1,800 tons, THOS. H. COOPER, Commander, which steamship leaves Panama on the arrival of the passengers by the UNITED STATES, for San Francisco, stopping only at Acapulco, for supplies. This line has never failed to connect at the appointed time.

These vessels in accommodations, ventilation, speed, and safety, are unsurpassed. An experienced physician is attached to each steamer.

Passengers will be landed on the wharf at Aspinwall, and take the Panama Railroad.

Passengers are cautioned, that all tickets for this line must bear the signature of the undersigned, and that no other parties are authorized to sell tickets at New-York. Apply to DAVIS, BROOKS & CO., No. 26 Broadway.

U. S. MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.—FOR NEW-ORLEANS, via HAVANA.—The splendid steamship CRESCENT CITY, H. K. DAVENPORT, U. S. N. Commander, will sail from the Pier at foot of Warren-st., N. R., on SATURDAY, Nov. 27, at 2 o'clock P. M., precisely.

RATES OF PASSAGE TO HAVANA AND NEW-ORLEANS.

New Arrangement.

Ladies' and After Saloon Berths.....$60
Second Cabin.....$35 | Steerage.....$25

Specie only taken on freight to Havana. Freight taken to New-Orleans at 90 cents per cubic foot. Shippers of freight are requested to supply themselves with the Company's bills of lading, which may be had on application at the office. No other form will be signed. No bills of lading signed after 12 o'clock ON THE DAY OF SAILING.

For freight or passage, apply to M. O. ROBERTS, No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren-st.

FOR LIVERPOOL—United States Mail steamship PACIFIC, Capt. EZRA NYE.—This steamship will depart with the United States Mails for Europe, positively, on SATURDAY, Nov. 27, at 12 o'clock M., from her berth, at the foot of Canal-st. No berth secured until paid for. For freight or passage, having unequaled accommodations for elegance and comfort, apply to

EDWD K. COLLINS & CO., No. 56 Wall-st.

Passengers are requested to be on board at 11½ A. M. The steamship BALTIC will succeed the PACIFIC, and sail Dec. 11.

THE NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.—The ships composing this line are the following:

ATLANTIC, Capt. WEST. PACIFIC, Capt. NYE.
ARCTIC, Capt. LUCE. BALTIC, Capt. COMSTOCK.
ADRIATIC, Capt. GRAFTON.

These ships have been built by contract, expressly for Government service, and in their care has been taken in their construction, as also in their engines, to insure strength and speed, and their accommodations for passengers are unequaled for elegance and comfort. Price of passage from New-York to Liverpool, in first-class cabin, $130; in second do., $70; exclusive use of extra size state-rooms, $300; from Liverpool to New-York, £30 and £36. An experienced surgeon att

New-York Daily Times.

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE

ARRIVAL OF THE ARIA.

MEETING OF PARLIAMENT.

MR. MACAULAY'S MANIFESTO.

THE FRENCH EMPIRE.

THE SUCCESSION.

VICTOR HUGO ON THE EMPIRE.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE, &c.

The British and North American mail steamship *Asia*, Capt. LOTT, arrived at this port about 1 o'clock this morning from Liverpool, which place she left at 1 o'clock P. M. on Saturday, the 6th, bringing London and Liverpool advices of that date, and 80 passengers.

Among the passengers by this arrival is Mr. WILLIAM MURR, British Consul at New-Orleans.

By this arrival we have three days later intelligence from all parts of Europe.

ENGLAND.

Both houses of Parliament met on Thursday, viz. The Commissioners to represent the Queen in the House of Lords were the Lord Chancellor, the Duke of Northumberland, the Marquis of Salisbury and the Earl of Lonsdale. A crowd of "the Commons" appeared at the bar to hear the writ read, after which the House adjourned.

The House of Commons assembled at the same hour as the Lords, (2 o'clock,) and there was a good attendance of members, new and old. BARON ROTHSCHILD appeared among them. After attending at the bar of the Lords to hear the commission read, the House organised with Sir DENIS C. MARCHANT in the Chair, and proceeded to elect the Speaker. Mr. R. PALMER proposed and Lord R. GROSVENOR seconded the re-election of Hon. CHARLES SHAW LEFEVRE, which was carried unanimously. Sir R. H. INGLIS, Lord JOHN RUSSELL, Chancellor of the Exchequer and JOSEPH HUME congratulated the Speaker; and the House adjourned.

On Friday, the Members of the Lower House were again summoned to the bar of the Lords, when the Chancellor signified the Queen's approbation of their choice of a speaker. A number of Peers took the oaths and their seats; and the House adjourned. On the return of the Commons to their own department, the Speaker returned thanks for his reelection. Swearing in of the members was then proceeded with for an hour or two, after which the House adjourned.

Mr. MACAULEY's address to the constituency of Edinburgh has attracted attention as well from its eloquence as political tone. (It may be remembered that the distinguished gentleman is just recovering from an illness which it was feared would prove fatal.) He professes himself unable to foresee from the language held by the members of the Government what their conduct will be on the subject of Protection, but he thinks he can predict that the reform effected by Sir ROBERT PEEL is safe. Personally he (MACAULEY) is earnest in favor of Free Trade, and is prepared to go further towards universal suffrage than he once thought it possible he should. He says:

"I tell you, that in those Colonies which have been planted by our race—and when I say Colonies, I speak as well of those which have separated from us as those which still remain united to us—you know that in our Colonies the condition of the laboring man has long been far more prosperous than in any part of the old world. Everywhere the desert is receding before the advancement of the flood of human life and civilization; and in the meantime those who are left behind find abundance, and never endure those privations, which, in old countries, too often befall the laboring classes. And why has not the condition of our laborers been equally fortunate? Simply as I believe, on account of the great distance which separates our country from the new, unoccupied, and uncultivated fertile part of the world, and on account of the expense of traversing that distance.

"Science, however, is abridged, and is abridging that distance, science has diminished and is diminishing that expense. Already New Zealand is nearer for all practical purposes than New England was to the Puritans, who fled thither from the tyranny of Laud. Already the coasts of North America, Halifax, Boston, and New York are nearer to England than, within the memory of persons now living, the Island of Skye and the county of Donegal were to London. Already emigration is beginning, I rightly understand, to produce the same effect here which it has produced on the Atlantic States of the Union. And do not imagine that our countryman who goes abroad is altogether lost to us. Even if he go from under the dominion and protection of the English flag, and settle himself among a kindred people, still he is not altogether lost to us, for, under the benignant system of free trade, he will still remain bound to us by close ties. [Cheers.] If he ceases to be a neighbor, he is still a benefactor and a customer. Go where he may, I you will but uphold that system inviolate, it is for us that he is turning the forests into corn-fields on the banks of the Mississippi; it is for us he is tending his sheep and preparing his fleece in the heart of Australia; and in the meantime it is from us he receives the commodities which are produced with vast advantage in an old society, where great masses of capital are accumulated. His candlesticks, and his pots and pans come from Birmingham; his knives from Sheffield; the light cotton jacket which he wears in Summer comes from Manchester; and the good cloth coat which he wears in Winter comes from Leeds; and in return he sends us back what he produces in what was once a wilderness—the good flour out of which is made the large loaf which the Englishman divides among his children." [Cheers.] At this point the speaker was unable to proceed, from exhaustion.

The Free Trade Banquet, at Manchester, came off on Tuesday night, as previously announced. Full reports of the speeches have since come to hand, but we do not see they contain much beyond a recapitulation of the well-known points of faith of the CORDEN-BRIGHT School. About 3,000 persons were present, but as a "demonstration," it appears to have fallen rather flat.

The London *Times* has a rather noticeable leading article (14th inst.) It commences by stating that, owing to the "blunders" of the Whig, the "undignified" conduct of General SCOTT, and the "discreditable attempts" of Mr. WEBSTER, it never entertained a doubt of the election of PIERCE. It rejoices that "General PIERCE is known to be favorable to low tariff and liberty of trade"—praises Mr. FILLMORE as possessing neither the passions nor the enthusiasm of his fellow-citizens." Finally—next states that the fitting out of the Japan Expedition was a sham,—that its real destination is Cuba,—but if it be for Japan that it is insufficient, and that the President's letter "will be read with astonishment and resented as an indignity." "The truth is," says the *Times*, "the American Cabinet is prepared to deal with the coal fields of Japan just as it attempted to deal with the guano of Lobos, and there is no defence against such a policy but the possession of superior strength!"

In London the preparations for the WELLINGTON funeral are going on with the most lavish extravaganee. The following officers are selected as pall bearers: Generals CONBERMERE, LONDONDERRY, HARDINGE, SEATON, GOUGH, CHARLES NAPIER, LUSHINGTON, GEORGE POLLOCK and HARRY SMITH. The funeral takes place on the 18th.

GEORGE FREDERICK DICKSON is gazetted as Consul-General at London for the Argentine Confederation, and THOMAS PRICE as Treasurer for the Island of Antigua.

The Mexican and West India mails are to hand per mail steamer *Magdalena*. Dates are from Vera Cruz Oct. 8, Chagres 9th, St. Thomas 17th. The *Magdalena* brought $440,371 silver, and $605,028 gold, of which $38,676 was on account of the Mexican dividends. Nothing specially interesting by this arrival. Count MONTHOLON, French Chargé d'Affaires at Ecuador, came passenger by the *Magdalena*, having struck his flag in consequence of difficulties with the Equadorean Government.

The Commissioners of the late World's Fair, have purchased with the surplus funds of the Exhibition, a plot of ground near Kensington, which they intend to present to the nation as a site for a new National Gallery of Art.

Application for habeas Corpus in the case of BARROBERT and ALLAIN, seconds in the late duel has been refused.

Sir WILLIAM NEWBIGGING, an eminent physician, died at Edinburg, Saturday last.

The Daily News acknowledges the receipt of six shillings in pence, to head a penny subscription on behalf of Mrs. Brown.

A true bill for libel arising out of "the six-mile Bridge affray," has been found at the instance of Government against the Anglo Celt, Irish newspaper.

Father GAVAZZI is on the eve of embarking for America.

F. DU BOURDIEN, Civil Engineer, has adressed a letter to the Earl of MAYO, warmly sustaining the project recommended by that nobleman, for making Blacksod Bay a Transatlantic packet Station.

FRANCE

The Senate met Thursday, for the purpose of settling the preliminaries for the establishment of the Empire. About all the public know, is that ten members voted that the people should be consulted. M. FOULD, Minister of State, declared that the Government did not oppose the proposition, which was then referred to a special committee, whose report would be presented to-day (19th).

It is stated in Paris as certain, that the *Senatus Consulte* will declare the Imperial Crown hereditary, in the person of Louis NAPOLEON and his male descendants; and in the event of his not leaving male heirs, then in the person of his adopted son; should the latter die childless, afterwards in the person of ex-King JOSEPH and his family.

ABD-EL-KADIR continues to be the lion of the day. He had a second time visited LOUIS NAPOLEON, and was entertained with a review of cavalry.

VICTOR HUGO, FONBERTAUX, and PHILIPPE FAURE, signing themselves the "Commission of the Democrat Socialist Proscribed of France, residing at Jersey, and met in General Assembly, Oct. 31, 1852," warn their brethren in France to abstain from voting for the Empire. The document, which does not stick at terms, is published in the London Morning Advertiser, of the 5th inst.

The Russian and Prussian Ministers have received sudden orders from their respective Governments no longer to absent themselves from their potes at Paris, and M. CASTELBEJAC has in like manner been ordered immediately to return to St. Petersburg. The *quidnuncs* are trying to worm some diplomatic secret out of these hasty movements.

The Government has made an offer to purchase the *Journal de Debats* with the view of getting rid of its influence.

A deputation from the London Costa Rica Company for the junction of the Atlantic and Pacific Ocean had had several conferences with Council of Surveillance on final arrangements for carrying out the project.

The Council of State has lately had a number of questions brought before it relative to legacies bequeathed to the Clergy and in particular to the Jesuits. It appears that during the past year so many instances of this kind have occurred, that the Council consider the practice to have fallen into abuse, and intend in future to investigate such claims more closely than heretofore. One point appears decided on—that whatever gifts or legacies of money may be authorized, the Government will not sanction any donation of real estate.

SPAIN.

The Council of Ministers met on the 29th ult., to decide the question of a Colonial Department.

It is believed that Gen. CONCHA will represent the Spanish Army at the funeral of the Duke of WELLINGTON.

Government, it is reported, is about to sell all the Salt Mines belonging to the State. Nothing positive has transpired respecting the resolution come to, relative to the construction of Railways.

The *Diario Espanol* has resumed its character as a political journal, and avows its intention of continuing its hostility to the present government

The Catalina sailed from Barcelona, on the 25th ult., having on board 500 men to reinforce the garrison in Cuba.

BELGIUM.

M. BROUCKERE, the new Minister, met the Chambers Wednesday last, and explained the circumstances under which he had undertaken the formation of a Cabinet, as well as gave an indication of the policy he intended to pursue. He admitted that factions had broken up and weakened the Liberal party, but believed they had still a working majority: and he would frame his measures in accordance with a liberal and conciliatory creed, which would entitle him to their support.

PORTUGAL.

The steamship *Madrid*—advised by telegraph per *Atlantic*—brings no news of much interest. Dates are from Lisbon, 29th; Vigo, 30th ult. A line of steamships is being organized by a Portuguese Company at Oporto, to run fortnightly or monthly, according to the season, between Lisbon and Rio de Janeiro, calling at Madeira, St. Vincents, Pernambuco, and Bahia. One of the projectors has gone to Brazil to procure subscribers to the share list.

Lisbon exchange on London, 3 months bills, quoted at 54. Paris, 527. Little business doing.

ITALY.

Sardinia.

The Ministerial crisis has not advanced a step, but M. DE REVAL, head of the Constitutional party, has been summoned by the King in all haste from Chamberry.

Tuscany.

The learned EMANUEL REPETTI, author of the "Geographical and Historical Dictionary of Tuscany," died on the 24th ult., aged 76.

A deputation, consisting of Lord RODEN, Capt. TROTTER and other persons of standing, recently proceeded to Florence to solicit from the Grand Duke the release of MADIAI and wife, whose imprisonment for conscience sake has caused a sensation in religious circles. The Duke refused to receive the deputation, but they are in hopes the MADIAI will shortly be set at liberty. Sir HENRY BULWER had returned to Florence from Rome.

Naples.

A violent storm raged on the Northern Coast of Sicily on 19th ult., and caused much damage to shipping. The eruption of Etna has increased in intensity, but causes little apprehension as the lava follows in the old tracks.

GERMANY.

The Austrian Premier, Count BUOL-SCHAWENSTEIN, opened the Zoll Congress at Vienna on the 2d. The Darmstadt allies have decided that they will enter into a Custom's Union with Austria, leaving the path open to a re-union with Prussia, till 1st January, 1854.

RUSSIA.

Dates from the Baltic, Oct. 26th, state that the ice is beginning to form towards St. Petersburg.

The Trieste Gazette states that Russia has rejected the protest of Turkey against the independence of Montenegro.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

The King of Sweden is so dangerously ill that it has been deemed necessary to appoint an interim Regency for Sweden and Norway.

Gen. CONCHA has declined to attend the Wellington funeral. The Spanish army will therefore be represented by the Duke of Ossuna.

A correspondent of the London papers states that nine of EDWARD MURRAY's fellow prisoners were shot at Ancona, on the 25th ult.

Three ships are reported by telegraph at Deal, from Australia, with dates to 23d of June—no later.

The *Leader* has a pithy reply to the *Times'* comments on the Presidential election—above referred to.

The *Franklin* had not been telegraphed at the hour of closing our dispatch.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

Havre Market.

HAVRE, Wednesday, Nov. 3—The COTTON market is dull in consequence of the report from Liverpool, and in expectation of advices by the *Franklin*, now due. Sales of the week to evening of Nov. 2, 11,350 bales, including 1,200 bales afloat—most of which is on speculation, against only 2,500 bales imports—so that the stock is reduced to 12,000 bales, of which 10,500 are American. Quotations, according to Havre classification, are New Orleans, tres bas, 59; bas 87; tres ord 96; ord. 102; bon ord. 105; p cour 108; cour 111: Mobile tres bas 80; bas 87; tres ord 94; ord 98; bon ord 102; p cour 106. Upland, tres bas 80; bas 86; tres ord 91; ord. 95; bon ord 99. Total imports Cotton in port of Havre from 1st January to 31st October, 1852, including stock 1st January, 376,601 bales, of which 333,972 were from the United States.

State of Trade.

The Manchester Market, influenced by the check which has taken place in the COTTON Market has been very quiet during the present week, yet spinners and Manufacturer being in many instances, under contract for a considerable length of time are indifferent as to sales, and firm in their demands. Buyers on the other hand, have generally retired from the Market. The accounts from the United Sta es as to the COTTON crop, will for some time to come, influence in a very great degree, the operations of the Manchester Market. *A. Denniston & Co's Circular.*

Money Market.

The English Money Market continues to establish a firm tone. There has been a further offer at London of Canada 6 per cent Bonds to the extent of £200,000 for Canada West-ern R. R. English Railway shares appear to be in a tolerably sound condition. French shares of all kinds are good, and with still an upward tendency. Mexican in good odor. Consols, during the week have fluctuated from 100¼ for money to 100¾, and close at 100⅝@¾. Bank Stock 223½@224; Bullion in Bank £21 244,315.

American Stocks.

The *Daily News*, of 5 h, says: "The market for American STOCKS this week has been active, and prices are good. The Pennsylvania Railroad Bonds recently taken by Messrs. BARING are quoted 98 to 100 being dealt in prior to the arrival of the bonds in the English market. On taking into consideration the difference in the Exchange, this price shows a great advance on the rate at which Messrs. BARING took up these securities."

Current quotations were reported by Messrs. D. BELL, Son & Co., for transmission per *Asia*, as follows:

U. S. 5 ₱ Cent. Bonds, 1865, 98@99; ditto 6 ₱ Cent. Bonds, 1862, 103@104; ditto 6 ₱ Cent ditto, 1868, 109@110; ditto 6 ₱ Cent Inscribed Stock, 1867-8, 107@108; New-York State 5 ₱ Cents. 1858 60, 97@98; Pennsylvania 5 ₱ Cents., 86@87; ditto 5 ₱ Cent Bonds, 1852, 95; Ohio 6 ₱ Cents., 1875, 107@108; Mass. 5 ₱ Cents. Sterling Bonds, 1868, 1876 108; ditto 5 ₱ Cent. Dollar Bonds, 1855, 94@95; Illinois Internal Imp't 6 ₱ Cents, 73@76; ditto Interest, 47; Maryland 5 ₱ Cents 1863, 85@87; ditto 5 ₱ Cent. Sterling Bonds, 1858 9-68, 87@89; Virginia 6 ₱ Cent. Bonds, (1886) 100@101; Kentucky 6 ₱ Cent., (1868,) 99@100; Tennessee 6 ₱ Cent. (1890,) 99@99; Canada 6 ₱ Cent Sterling Bonds, (1874,) 115@116; Boston City 5 ₱ Cents, (1858-62,) 92@93; Montreal City 6 ₱ Cents., (1857 65,) 84@85; New-York City 5 ₱ Cent. Sterling, (1855 70,) 95; Pennsylvania 6 ₱ Cent, Railroad Bonds, 98@100; Philadelphia and Reading Railroad 6 ₱ Cent. Mortgage Bonds, (1840,) 86@87; New York and Erie 7 Cents., 1st Mortgage, (1868-9,) 106; ditto 7 ₱ Cent, 2d Mortgage, (1859,) 94@95; ditto 7 ₱ Cents. Convertibles, (1862,) 89@90.

Liverpool Markets.

From Mr. McHenry's Circular.

LIVERPOOL, Friday, Nov. 5, 1852.

PROVISIONS—Beef is in fair request, and anything fine brings good prices. Pork and Bacon are nominal. Lard sells slowly. Cheese is wanted.

RICE—Active and again dearer.

QUERCITRON BARK—Has advanced to 9s. for Philadelphia.

SPERM OIL—Is more inquired for. Of WHALE the market is still bare.

TALLOW—Is less brisk, and 6d. cheaper.

BREADSTUFFS—The advance on Wheat and Flour, last advised, has been fully maintained, with a business quite equal to the demand.

INDIAN CORN—Slackens a little, under heavy imports.

COTTON—The market has not improved since the sailing of the *Atlantic*. Cotton is freely offered as fast as landed, and to effect sales a decline of ¼d.@¾d ₱ lb. must be submitted to. In Manchester business has been limited this week, the unsettled state of the Cotton market making buyers act with great caution. Stock this day, 425,681 bags, of which 227,363 are American. Do last year, 445,854 do., of which 260 446 were American. Sales this week 54,400 bags, including 36,570 American—19,800 bags being on speculation, and 3,820 bags to exporters. JAMES M'HENRY.

Wright, Gandy & Co.'s Liverpool Circular.

Per Asia.] No. 34 CHAPEL-STREET, Friday, Nov. 5.

In our circular advices of the 29 h ult., we reported the Cotton Market as closing on that date with firmness, and sales amounting to 8,000 bales, were not so easily effected at the currency of Friday, although holders generally were not willing to accept lower rates, nor was there any pressure to realize manifested. Tuesday's transactions were also circumscribed, while business on Wednesday and Thursday was confined to a very small volume (particularly on the part of home buyers), although no progress worth could only be done by concessions in purchasers' favor, the sales footing up 5,000 bales. On Wednesday a more plentiful supply on offer had a marked effect on rates, and in the 6,000 bales which changed hands, great irregularity existed. Yesterday this feeling was visible to even a greater extent, and to make sales a decline id. ₱ lb., on qualities middling and below must have been submitted to, although in advances are recorded where further indorsements were offered without swelling the amount of business, which was estimated at 7,000 bales. Holders have been and continue free sellers, while Speculators and Exporters operate only when the temptation is strong and promising in the result.

The total sales of the week (as per details in annexed statement,) amount to 54,400 bales, of which 19,800 are to speculators and 3,820 to exporters, and include 36,570 bales of American, of which 12,450 are to speculators and 1,930 to exporters.

The import for the same time is 30,292 bales, of which 9,198 are American.

PRICES TO-DAY:

	Fair.	Middling.	Ordinary.
New-Orleans	6¾d.	6¼d.	4¾d @5¼d. ₱ lb
Mobile	6¾d.	6d.	4¾d.@5¼d. ₱ lb
Atlantic	6¾d.	6d.	4¾d @5¼d. ₱ lb

The downward tendency appears arrested to day, and there is more uniformity in prices, with less disposition to press sales, which are estimated at 10,000 bales, and include 5,000 to speculators and exporters.

We cannot see we were not prepared for so speedy a reaction in our market as we now have to report, in comparison with the excitement of our last record: that it would occur no doubt was entertained, but we are at a loss to assign a reason for so sudden a transition; nor can we view it otherwise than temporary, for the prevailing features of the trade have not been such as to warrant the change being permanent. The cause must be attributed to the indifference of Spinners, &c., to embrace further contracts, and holding sufficient of the raw material to work up those on hand, prefer purchasing sparingly until something like correct estimates of future supplies induce them to adopt a different course. The *Asia's* accounts, giving promise of a crop equal in extent to the last, further strengthens this view, and no doubt influences all classes alike. As before remarked, everything hinges on this point, and the advices to come will be regarded with interest, and according to their tenor so will be their effect. We may here remark that the stock of Cotton on the Continent is represented to be large, and this circumstance, coupled with the relatively higher value here, suggests the reasonable supposition of our receiving a greater portion of the incoming crop than last year.

The check given to operations in the raw material has induced holders of orders for Goods and YARNS in Manchester to pause in their purchases, and in offering contracts for future delivery an endeavor to reduce prices has been attempted, but the position of Spinners and Manufacturers enable them to maintain late rates with much firmness, and consequently the amount of fresh engagements is limited, which, however, is indifferently felt, on account of the trade being so fully engaged for some time to come.

A firm healthy aspect continues to be the ruling feature in our GRAIN market, all kinds or Breadstuffs having an upward tendency, and in the business transacted very full and hardening prices have been paid. WHEAT is in good demand, and large operations have been entered upon, both on speculation and for home consumption. FLOUR is less freely dealt in, on account of the limited supplies, which find ready purchasers, at extreme rates, on arrival. The demand for INDIAN CORN has not been so brisk, but no alteration in value can be noticed, and holders are not eager to realize. At to-day's market there was a fair attendance, and wheat was in good consumptive demand. Other articles did not go off with such animation as has lately been the ruling feature in the trade, although very firm prices were established, except, perhaps, for Indian Corn, which holders submitted on slightly easier terms. The advance is 2d @ 3d on wheat, and 3d. to 6d. ₱ barrel on Flour during the week. We subjoin and refer to the table of Imports, Exports, Prices, &c.

ASHES—Have ruled dull this week, and sales are confined to 250 bbls. Montreal Pots and Pearls at 27c ₱ cwt.

BARK—The sales of this article are confined to 20 tons of Baltimore at 7s 6d ₱ cwt.

BEES' WAX—Retail transactions of fine quality at £7 17s. 6d. ₱ cwt

TALLOW—is in in steady request at last quotations for P. Y. C. We continue without supplies of American.

LARD—The business doing is of a limited character at about 63s ₱ cwt.

TURPENTINE and SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE—No sales for want of stock. The former may be quoted nominally 11s., and the latter 50s. ₱ cwt.

TAR—In the absence of supplies no transactions have taken place.

RESIN meets ready sale on arrival; the sales embrace 3500 barrels common amber at 4s 9d. to 5s. up to 12s. for fine per cwt.

LINSEED CAKES are scarce and would command £7 10s. for thick and £8 10s. for thin oblong cakes.

OILS continue as last reported. Yours respectfully,

WRIGHT, GANDY & CO.

DIED.

On Wednesday, Nov. 17, in the 17th year of her age, Mrs. JANE OLIVER, sister of Mrs. and Miss Irvine.

Her friends and acquaintances, and those of her sons, Alexander, John and William, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the house of her son, 50 Sev-enth-st., on Friday, Nov. 19, at 10½ o'clock.

On Thursday morning, the 18th inst., Mrs MARGARET ELIZABETH, wife of Henry Kimber, aged 43 years.

On Wednesday, 17th inst, Mrs. ANN MYERS, aged 49, widow of the late Capt. Joseph Myers.

The funeral will take place on Friday, 19 P. M., from the residence of her brother-in-law, Capt. Andrew Walker, No. 169 South 3d-st., Williamsburg, L. I.

In Brooklyn, on the 17th inst., Mrs HANNAH MARVIN, in the 79th year of her age.

Her friends and those of her sons, George and Charles R. Marvin, and of her son-in-law, Andrew Wesson, are invited to attend her funeral from No. 79 Henry-st., Brooklyn, on Friday, the 19th inst., at 2 o'clock, P. M.

On Thursday morning, 11th inst., on board the steamboat *Georgetown* between Vicksburg and New-Orleans, Charles, son of Elizabeth N. and C. C. Lathrop, aged 2 years and 7 months.

COMMERCIAL AND MONEY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....Nov. 18.

$15000 U. S. 6s, '62	115¼	110 Erie Railroad	92
1000 U. S. 6s, '63 Coupon	115¼	1675 do	b3 92½
4000 N. Y. State 5s, '55	108	50 do	b10 92¾
500 Ohio 6s, '60	111	50 do	b20 92¾
1000 Reading Bonds	101	50 do	s30 92¾
6000 Erie 2d Mtge	s10 106	300 do	92¾
3000 Erie Conv. Bds. '71	99	200 do	91¾
11000 do	b60 99½	200 do	s60 92
5000 Long Island Bds. b3	85	50 do	s90 92
2000 Gal. & Chic. 10 ₱ ct.	107½	100 do	s50 92½
14 Ocean Bank	100	50 do	s30 92¾
16 Am. Exchange Bank	125½	200 do	b30 92¾
100 Del & Hudson Canal	137	150 do	b60 93¼
50 Canton Company	32½	100 do	b60 93
150 do	33	50 do	s3 93½
100 do	s3 33	100 Harlem Railroad	73
175 do	s3 33	100 do	b5 73
200 do	b60 33½	100 do	b60 73¼
450 New-Jersey Zinc	11½	500 do	b60 73¼
400 do	11½	100 do	b60 73¼
150 Portsmouth Dry Dock	5½	858 do	73¼
10 Flor. & Keyport R. R.	24	5 Utica & Schen. R.R.	141
650 Nicaragua Trans. Co.	26¼	100 Long Island R. R	s3 39½
50 do	26¼	100 do	b4m 41½
100 do	26¼	300 do	b6m 42
50 do	s10 26¾	100 do	s30 40
50 do	s30 26	736 New-Haven & Harfd.	130
1,150 do	26	500 Reading Railroad	s3 101¾
950 do	25½	700 do	s3 101¾
250 do	25½	150 Hudson River R R.	s10 76
50 do	b30 25½	11 do	76
225 do	25½	102 do	76¼
225 do	25½	50 do	s3 76
100 Edgeworth Land Co.	6½	200 do	b60 76¼
100 Pennsyl'a Coal Co.	s30 118½	50 do	76¼
250 Cumberland Coal Co.	64½	50 do	b60 76¼
150 do	64½	20 Michigan Central R.R	111½
300 do	b60 64½	30 do	111½
100 Cary Improve't Co.	b30 11	10 Michigan S. Railroad	130
400 do	b3 11	100 Montgomery Zinc Co.	4½
100 do	b30 11½		

SECOND BOARD.

$4,000 North Indiana Bds.	100	300 Harlem Railroad	73
7,000 Erie Conv Bds. '62	100	600 do	73½
100 Cumberland Coal Co.	64½	100 Long Island Railroad	39½
200 do	b3 64½	200 do	b60 41
100 do	b30 64½	400 do	s3 40½
150 Canton Co.	33½	800 do	b60 41½
25 do	90	200 Erie Railroad	s60 93
50 do	33½	100 do	s90 93
500 Cary Imprvt. Co.	11	250 do	s10 93½
200 do	11	700 do	93½
75 Nicaragua Transit Co	26½	100 do	b10 93½
100 do	26½	100 do	b60 93½
375 do	26½	50 do	s60 93½
450 do	b60 27	100 do	b10 93½
50 do	b10 26½	100 do	b60 93½
100 do	b60 26½	50 Nor. & Wor. R. R.	s3 51
200 do	s15 26½	30 Mich. Central R. R.	112
100 do	b90 27		

Sales of Stocks.

By S. Draper, at the Merchants' Exchange.

$101,000 Pacific Mail Steamship Co			120
2,000 do.	do.	do	127½
3,000 do.	do.	do	121½
101.000 do.	do.	do	125½
10,000 Pennsylvania Coal Co. Conv. 6 ₱ Ct. Bds			120½
21,000 Hudson River Second Mortgage 7 ₱ Cent			103½
100 shares Hudson River Railroad			76¾
156 do.	do.	do	76½
35 New-York and Erie Railroad			92½
40 Syracuse and Oswego Railroad			68
50 Boston and Providence Railroad			88½
200 Panama Railroad			140½
100 do.	do.	do	141½
118 do.	do.	do	141½
20 Peterburg (Va) Railroad			75
750 Pennsylvania Coal Company			119½
50 do.	do.	do	120
200 New-Orleans Canal Bank			105½
45 do.	do.	do	107
100 Bank State of New-York			107½
10 Mechanics' Bank			130
50 Montreal City Bank			80
100 Eagle Fire Insurance Company			131
45 do.	do.	do	139
60 Washington Insurance Company			94½
15 Ætna Insurance Company			112
50 Manhattan Insurance Company (dividend off)			127
165 New-York Gas Company			138
21 Brooklyn Union Ferry Company			121
96 Newtown and Bushwick Turnpike			96
100 Astoria and Flushing Turnpike			4
50 do.	do.	do	24
11 Glenham Manufacturing Company			95
10 Apalachicola Land Company (500 acres)			29
70 Phœnix Manufacturing Company			15
20 New-Orleans Gas Company			126
64 do.	do.	do	125½
25 North American Trust and Banking Company			21

THURSDAY, NOV. 18—6 P. M.

The day has been a very active one in Wall-st., notwithstanding the forbidding character of the cold, drizzly weather. The main feature on the Stock Exchange was the extensive and spirited auction sale, by Mr. DRAPER, of the Stocks owned by the estate of the late Mr. HOWLAND, of HOWLAND & ASPINWALL. The aggregate amount of the sale must be near $600,000. The shares were generally of the best class, and certainly, in most cases, brought the best prices yet realized in the market, either by board or public sale. The attendance, as on yesterday, was very large, and the competition for the Panama, Pennsylvania Coal and Fire Insurance shares quite animated. We add the full list to our Stock Report. About one half of the interest sold in the Pacific Mail Steamship Company was bought by Mr. WOOLSEY, the wealthy sugar-refiner; the remainder by Mr. WOLCOTT, son-in-law of the late Mr. HOWLAND. The lot of New Orleans Canal Bank shares brought the highest figures known for the stock since the great break down of 1837-39, and 4 per cent. above its present currency at New Orleans. In 1842 it sold, we believe, as low as $7: to day, it brought $107.

At the Stock Board, a further rise of nearly 2 ₱ cent was had in Erie, making 7 ₱ cent. for the week, with sales of over 500 shares. The same party continue the great buyers. The short interest is not a large one, and the movement is evidently not impelled by the ordinary fancy purpose of punishing the Bears. The stock sold as high as 93¼, buyer 60 days. It is not impossible it may follow the Farmer's Loan and Reading, and leave the fancy to other foot-balls. The Farmer's Loan movement was managed by the same head that now leads in Erie. The Canton Loan Co. shares advanced 89¾@90, a rise of ¼ ₱ cent. Harlem lost ¼ ₱ cent at the early Board, but revived to yesterday's rate at the close. Hudson was in request at 76¼, and Long Island went up full 1 ₱ cent. Cumberland ruled steady. Cary Improvement was dealt in freely at 11@11¼.

The excitement of the day was on Nicaragua Transit shares, which showed various as well as heavy fluctuations from the opening rate of yesterday morning. Something like 6000 shares changed hands. The minimum price reached under the Marcoleta bug-bear, was 25¼ from which there was a recovery from 26¼@¾. A plain and dispassionate note from Mr. JAMES DE PEYSTER OGDEN, the President of the Company, was made public in the afternoon, from which it is evident, as we remarked yesterday, that this little tempest is not likely to upset the charter, however slender its original tenure. Mr. MARCOLETA, it appears, is not the Government, but a very anxious Government creditor of Nicaragua. If ambitious of stock-jobbing, he has had the chance of a nice turn by a muss of his own making, and has proved a Jack of Tramps to the Bears in Nicaragua besides.

Erie Bonds advanced ¼al per cent., on the Convertibles of '62 and '71, the former touching par at the close, U. States 6s of '62 sold at 115¾. The other business in Bonds at the board was light. The Hudson Second Mortgage $21,000 sold up to 103¾ at auction, and $10,000 of the Pennsylvania Coal Co. 6 per cent. Convertibles brought 120¾.

The premium shares were quite stiff again, Delaware advanced and sold at 137, Mtchigan Southern brought 130, Central 112, Hartford 130, Pennsylvania Coal at auction 119¾@118¾' Sellers option, 30 days at the Board.

The great movement in Stocks creates some shifting in Demand Loans, and Money may be called a little more active at 5 per cent. It is offered a fraction less on promise 60 day acceptations, and on Federal and State Collaterals. Exchange, owing in part to the nonarrival of the *Asia*, was tame. The *Humboldt* goes to Havre on Saturday. Continental bills are not abundant, and the rates proportionably better than the English.

The receipts of the Rochester and Syracuse Road for Oct. were $105,000, against $64,000 same month last year.

The General Markets keep active. Our quotation of State Brand Flour yesterday should have been $5 19, instead of $5 31. It was held at the close to-day at $5 25; Western was worth $5 12½@$5 37½; and Southern $5 50@$5 68¾. Canadian sold freely at $5 06¼ @$5 12½ ₱ bbl. Western White Wheat realized as high as 125c.; Canadian, 114c.; Rye, 106c.; and Western Mixed Corn, 95c. ₱ bushel. The provision business was more extensive, at previous quotations.

The Buffalo and New York City Road, (six feet gauge) is now complete; a through passenger train arrives at Buffalo, day before yesterday. From Attica, south-east to Hornellsville, over the splendid Portage bridge at the Falls of Genesee, the line has been working several months.

The Chicago and Galena Union Railroad Company are driving an immense traffic. All their facilities are put in requisition for freight and passengers, and much freight rejected besides. The Convertible Bonds of the Road sold at 117½ to-day; the shares, we believe are held at 120@122.

As winter approaches the New-London River Road is increasing its traffic very sensibly. The preference is given to the Road, over the Long Island Sound boats. The *N. Haven Palladium* of yesterday remarks:

The storms of this season, do not render a passage by steamer the whole length of the Sound very desirable, and those who during the summer have preferred the boats to railway, are now returning to the more latter certain mode of conveyance. Last night, we are informed, the eastern boats failed to make their trips, and were obliged to put into New-London for a harbor, where many of the passengers were transferred to the cars and were taken to New-York via this city.

A new road to connect Ithaca, Tompkins county, with Geneva, New-York, is in contemplation.

The Nicaragua Company and Marcoleta.

NICARAGUA TRANSIT COMPANY.

COMMUNICATION FROM THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

To the Evening Post:

An article in the *Evening Post* of yesterday, headed "Nicaragua and the Transit Company," has surprised many of its well-informed readers as much as it may mislead those who, though ignorant on many of the points referred to, are not the less interested in knowing how far they are to be relied upon.

The whole matter rests upon the question whether Mr. MARCOLETA is or is not authorized by his Government to appoint arbitrators for the adjustment of accounts.

It is far from correct that a controversy of a "serious nature has been for some time going on between the Government of Nicaragua and the Accessory Transit Company." The Company has received no notification from that Government, nor from any other source, as to the forfeiture of its charter, nor can it contemplate the possibility of such an occurrence while, as heretofore, the conditions of that charter have been not only complied with but anticipated.

The Company has never refused to pay to that Government the tenth of the profits due to her under the charter; but, on the contrary, and immediately on the arrival of her Commissioners in this city, every book of accounts and every document relating to the business was unhesitatingly placed at their disposal, while every facility was tendered for examination and explanation.

It may easily be supposed that, in entering on the first settlement, occasional differences of opinion might arise as to what should be considered "profit." Such is frequently the case in arranging the simplest private transactions between individuals, and was far more likely to occur between the representatives of a State and a Company, inasmuch as the first settlement would form the precedent on which all subsequent accounts would probably be adjusted.

Mr. MANNING, as Commissioner from Nicaragua, considered it his duty to claim for that State certain sums, which Messrs. SNOW and WHITE, acting on behalf of the stockholders, considered it equally incumbent on them to decline paying.

So far, however, from refusing to arbitrate the question, they themselves proposed to Mr MANNING to submit the matter to arbitration, in conformity with the stipulations of the charter; Mr. MANNING, though declaring himself authorized to appoint arbitrators, declined acting under that authority without first communicating with the Government. Their nomination by

New-York Daily Times.

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THE NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES,

A Daily Morning Newspaper, ... Publication Office, No. 113 Nassau-street, ... Single Copies, Two Cents. Mail Subscription, Four Dollars a year; six months, Two Dollars and a half; three months, One Dollar and half. Three Dollars in advance required in all exchanges with Country Newspapers.

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THE NEW-YORK EVENING TIMES,

An Independent Sunday Evening, (Sunday excepted.) One Edition will be issued at 1, and the other at 3 o'clock, P.M. It will be sent by mail, or sold, at the same rates as the Daily Times.

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES,

An Eight Large Newspaper for the Country, is published every Saturday Morning, at the low price of Two Dollars per annum. Ten copies for Fifteen Dollars, Twenty copies for Twenty Dollars, will be sent to one address; and the paper in no case continued beyond the time for which payment is made. Postage on the Weekly Times, sent by mail for one year, is as follows:

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Within the State..... 13 cents.
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THE TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA.

A Large Newspaper of Eight Pages, or Forty-Eight columns, made up expressly for circulation in *California*, Oregon and the Sandwich *Islands*, and containing only news of interest to readers in those sections of the country, is published on the departure of every Mail steamer. Price 25 cents a copy.

Payments in all cases must be made in advance.

RAYMOND, JONES & CO., Publishers.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

☞ **Presbyterian Service in French and English.** The THIRD SERVICE, at 3 o'clock, at No. 254 Broadway, third story, front rooms. Subject—*No Hell after Death.* Sermon on this subject are provoked and expected

Rev. Dr. F. E. VIONIE.

NOTE—The Doctor gives tuition in the French Language.

☞ **Broadway Tabernacle**—There will be preaching MORNING and AFTERNOON, Nov 21st, by Rev. Robert Aikman, of Elizabethtown, N. J. In the EVENING, Rev. Mr. Wood, formerly Missionary at Constantinople, will deliver a discourse in behalf of Foreign missions, commencing at 7½ o'clock.

☞ **Madison M. E. Church**, corner of Madison and Cherry-sts. Rev. J. E. Inskip, Pastor, will preach at 10½ o'clock A. M. Subject—*Contrast between Christianity and Infidelity*; and at 7 P. M. Subject—*End of those who obey not the Gospel.* Preaching also at 3 P. M. The public are invited to attend.

☞ **Notice.**—The NEW-YORK BIBLE SOCIETY will hold their anniversary meeting at the Broadway Tabernacle on MONDAY EVENING, the 22d inst., at 7½ o'clock. Addresses may be expected from Rev. Dr. Tyng, Rev. Dr. Murray and Rev. E. O. Haven.

☞ **The Rt. Rev. Bishop Wainwright** will preach in the Church of the Epiphany, No. 139 Stanton-st. between Ressex and Norfolk sts., on SUNDAY evening, Nov. 21. Services to commence at 7½ o'clock.

☞ **Church of the Ascension, South Brooklyn**—The Rev. Dr. Muhlenberg will preach in this Church, corner of Sackett and Court-streets, TO-MORROW (Sunday) EVENING, 21st inst., at 7½ o'clock.

☞ **Lectures to Young Men**, in the TWELFTH-ST. BAPTIST CHURCH.—The Fourth in course will be delivered TO-MORROW EVENING, Nov. 21, by Rev. Sidney A. Corey. Service to commence at 7½ o'clock.

☞ **Rev. M. Thatcher** will repeat his sermon on Temperance, in the West Presbyterian Church, Carmine-st., TO-MORROW (Sabbath) EVENING, at 7½ o'clock.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ **Gouraud's Instantaneous Liquid Dye**—changes, as it were by magic, in a few moments, red or gray hair to a brown or black. The useful discoveries of Dr GOURAUD, and his known eminence as a chemical philosopher, is a sure guarantee that the above is the NE PLUS ULTRA of hair dyes, and we congratulate those who have been deceived with worthless compounds, in being enabled to obtain the genuine, and which is to be found only at Dr. FELIX GOURAUD'S old established Depot, No. 67 Walker st., near Broadway, and at No. 129 Wasaington-st., Boston.

☞ **American Art-Union.**—The Court of Appeals having decided that the distribution by lot, of paintings and other works of art, among the members of the Art Union, would be contrary to the existing statutes of the State, notice is hereby given that the paintings and other works of art will not be distributed.

The Committee of Management having in behalf of the members carried this litigation to the Court of last resort, and the questions involved therein, so far as the mode of distribution is concerned, being settled, they will proceed at once to adjust and close the business of the Association for the year 1851. For this purpose the paintings will be sold at public auction at the Galleries of the Art-Union, on the 15th, 16th and 17th days of December next.

By order of the Committee of Management.

NATH'L. JARVIS, Jr., Rec'g. Secretary.

New York, November 17th, 1852.

☞ **Miss Bacon's Historical Lessons.**—The introductory lesson of Miss Bacon's Course of Historical Instruction will be given at the Stuyvesant Institute on TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 30, at 8 o'clock. Miss Bacon wishes to present what is new in her plan, and its objects, to those who are best qualified to judge beforehand of its merits, and to all who have any personal interest in ascertaining definitely what is proposed in it. For this reason the tickets to the introductory lesson—which may serve as an introduction to the study of History in general—will admit gentlemen attending ladies. The gentlemen of the New-York Historical Society are especially and respectfully invited to honor this introductory statement with their attention

But the subsequent lessons of the course will be given in the morning, twice a week, at 11 o'clock The course is divided into terms corresponding to the natural divisions of the subject.

Price of tickets for a term including fifteen lessons, $5 For the introductory lesson 50 cents, to be obtained at the Bookstores of C. S. FRANCIS & CO and EVANS & BRITTAN, and at the door.

We, the undersigned, beg leave to state that we have examined the proposals for a Course of Historical Instruction herein advertised by Miss Bacon to the ladies of this city, and the evidences of its claims, and we are happy in this way to add our aproval of it, to that of the eminent gentlemen in Boston who have already concurred in a public expression of opinion in regard to its merits. We believe that such a Course of instruction, commended by men so eminently qualified to judge of its claims, must have merits of a high order, and we unhesitatingly recommend it to the ladies of this city, as an opportunity for mental improvement well worthy their attention.

Jonathan M. Wainwright,	Washington Irving,
Francis L. Hawks,	Charles King,
Thomas H. Taylor,	Luther Bradish,
George Potts,	George Bancroft,
Henry W. Bellows,	William Kent,
Theodore Irving,	Theodore Sedgwick.

☞ **Crystal Palace**—ASSOCIATION FOR THE EXHIBITION OF THE INDUSTRY OF ALL NATIONS. —Office, No. 53 Broadway. New-York, Nov. 21, 1852.

Proposals will be received at this office until the 10th day of December, for the publication, in pamphlet or book form, of an Illustrated Catalogue, and an Illustrated Weekly Paper, to be devoted exclusively to the objects and interests of the Exhibition which this Association is preparing to open next May.

It will be required that these two works shall be executed in such style as to mark the highest point reached in this country by the respective arts employed.

The contractor will have the privilege of printing the Illustrated Weekly Paper in the Exhibition building, and shall receive such facilities in the compilation of both works as the Association can reasonably afford.

WM. WHETTEN, Secretary.

☞ **Gold Medal.—The First Premium, a Gold Medal**, was awarded to J. GURNEY, of Nos. 189 and 349 Broadway, for his superior Daguerreotypes at the late Fair of the American Institute. The report of the Premium Committee on these Daguerreotypes reads thus: "They are the best Daguerreotypes that have been exhibited, and show by their distinct outline, clearness of light and shadow, roundity and relief, with artistic arrangement, the perfect state to which the Daguerrean art has arrived in this country. His chromo-pictures are also very fine." These specimens, together with a large collection of portraits of distinguished persons, can be seen at his new and magnificent gallery, 349 Broadway; also a large collection of views of California, embracing all the principal cities, towns, bays, rivers, gold regions, &c., &c., &c. Admission, free

N. B.—Chemicals of a superior quality, prepared by GURNEY and LEITCH, for artists' use, for sale by GURNEY.

☞ **Great inducements to purchase Lots** in the new village of Clarenceville, L. I. So great has been the demand for Lots in this beautiful village, that although it has only been in operation for little over one month, yet over one-third of the Lots have been already sold, and as soon as the coming spring shall open, there will be a large number of the two hundred buildings in the course of construction. There are but few villages at the present time that offer so many advantages. The easy access to the City by the Long Island Railroad from Brooklyn, and the stages from Williamsburg, make it a desirable place of residence for those wishing to live out of town and at the same time be business in the City. We would advise all who wish to secure a home, by only paying from $2 to $4 per month, to call immediately and purchase at the office, D. T. MACFARLAN, General Agent. No. 3 Nassau-st., from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.

☞ **Lectures—POPULAR SERIES AT THE TABERNACLE.**—Rev. Dr. Sears, of Boston, Secretary of the Massachusetts Board of Education will lecture on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Nov. 24, at Broadway Tabernacle. Subject—*Asphaltum—its Culture and Use.*" The lecture will be one of very general and practical interest, as it will doubtless be ably treated. Tickets 12½ cts, to be had at the Bookstores and at the door.

☞ **Two Lectures**—On the alleged Witchcraft of the Bible, will be delivered in the Evangelical Lutheran Church, in Mulberry-st. between Grand and Broome, by the pastor, Rev. J. L. Schoch First Lecture on TO-MORROW EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Subject—*The Raising of Samuel by the Witch of Endor.*

☞ **Gentlemen's Furnishing Store.**—Gentlemen in search of Shirts, Under Shirts or Drawers, will do well to call at the store of Mrs. LAMBERT & E. W. PAGE, No. 359 Broadway. They will be sure of getting a good article. Their Shirts are made in a style that cannot be surpassed. Shirts made to order by exact measurement, and warranted to fit.

☞ **Third Manhattan Building Association** will hold its ninth regular monthly meeting on MONDAY EVENING NEXT, Nov 22, at No. 430 Broome-st. (Masonic Temple.) Shares will be offered for Redemption at this meeting. Any person wishing to become a member, can do so at this meeting. Par value, $50; dues, $2 per month.

☞ **Post Office, New-York.**—NOTICE.—California Mail for the Arrawahk steamer per U. S. M. S. ILLINOIS, will close at this Office on SATURDAY, Nov. 20, at 1 P. M.

W. V. BRADY, P. M.

New-York Daily Times.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

From Mexico—Details of the Outbreak.

BALTIMORE, Friday, Nov. 19.

The mail is through from New-Orleans.

The papers contain the particulars of the late outbreak at Matamoros. It appears that CARDENAS, on assuming the Governorship of Tamaulipas, established and armed Military Police, against which the Arguamento of Matamoros protested.

General CANALES undertook to uphold CARDENAS, but was hissed and hooted out of the room. He then presented himself at the doors of the Town Hall, surrounded by a military guard, and informed the members that they were all under arrest and would be sent to Victoria. The willing tools of CARDENAS were substituted for the deposed members, and on this the National Guards crossed the river to the American side, almost *en masse*, and after receiving arms and ammunition re-crossed to the Mexican side, and marched towards Victoria, with the intention of driving out CARDENAS.

They were pursued by CANALES and AVALOS, and a battle ensued, in which the National Guard were victorious, driving CANALES and AVALOS off the field and retaining possession of their arms and artillery. Letters containing the news were written in great haste, but there appears to be no doubt of the defeat of AVALOS and CANALES.

The New Hampshire Legislature and the Hon. Daniel Webster—The Liquor Law.

CONCORD, N. H., Friday, Nov. 19.

The House of Representatives, to-day, unanimously passed resolutions to clothe the State House in mourning in respect to DANIEL WEBSTER, to attend the funeral ceremonies in Boston on the 30th, and to have a funeral oration from Judge PERLEY on the 22d of December, which day should be set apart for the purpose.

The opinion of the Judges of the Superior Court on the proposed new Liquor law, resembling that of Maine, was read in the Senate Chamber to-day. The Judges take the ground that the law conflicts both with the State and United States Constitution.

Almost a Duel.

ALBANY, Friday, Nov. 19.

We learn from the Louisville *Courier*, of the 16th instant, that Hon. GEO. C. DUNN and Hon. W. A. GORMAN, of Indiana, went to that city, on Tuesday, for the purpose of settling a difficulty between them, which, we believe, grew out of a statement, made by the latter, that Mr. DUNN had instigated a disturbance in a recent Democratic meeting at Indianapolis. Through the interposition of friends, the matter was satisfactorily and honorably adjusted.

The Presbyterian Synod of New Jersey.

TRENTON, Friday, Nov. 19—6.

The Presbyterian Synod adjourned *sine die* yesterday afternoon. The appeal of Dr. SOL. ANDREWS was dismissed by a vote of 7 to 15. A resolution, however, has passed requiring the Session at Albany to correct their minutes in reference to Mrs. and Miss ANDREWS—this was an important point for Dr. ANDREWS, and will probably settle the matter; as the minutes stand it would appear that the wife and daughter had been dismissed from the Church when they had voluntarily withdrawn.

From New-Brunswick and Newfoundland.

BOSTON, Friday, Nov. 19.

We have St. John, N. B. papers of the 18th inst.

There was good sleighing at Fredericton on the 16th, and it mowed all that day in St. John.

Accounts from Newfoundland, state that the Potatoe crop had proved an entire failure.

Election excitement was running very high.

Excellent specimens of Copper ore and Silver had been discovered on the Island.

The Council of the City of St. John, N. B. have passed a vote in favor of the election of Mayor, by the people, and to vote by ballot.

Madame Sontag in Boston.

BOSTON, Friday, Nov. 19.

The tickets for the Oratario by Madame SONTAG and the Handel and Haydn Society, on Sunday, in the new Music Hall, are nearly all sold. The amount received to-day was $2,700. Madame SONTAG received information by the last steamer that her eldest son had been appointed Attache of the Sardinian Legation in Paris. She gives a farewell Concert next Tuesday in the new Hall.

Murder.

PITTSBURG, Friday, Nov. 19.

Another murder was committed in this city this morning. About 3 o'clock four men went to a tavern where a ball was going on, and got into an altercation with the landlord, whom they dragged outside the house. A man named BENJAMIN FOX went to the landlord's assistance, when he was assaulted and beaten so horribly that he died of his wounds. Two of the villains, named JACKSON CUPPLES and JOHN HULL, have been arrested.

The Charleston Regatta.

CHARLESTON, Friday, Nov. 19.

Our Regatta was concluded to-day. The following were the results:

First Race.—Tariff, first; Kate Kehan, second. The other starters came in in the following order—Viola, Floyd, Wild Goose, Dickens, Daughter and Marion well up, and last of all DECKER'S Southerner. Time, 7 minutes—won by a third of a length.

Second Race.—J. W. Booth first by a good bow-shot, beating Sylph, American Boy, Coquette, Charleston, and Pilot. Time, 7 minutes, 37 seconds.

Third Race.—New-York again victorious, George Washington winning by a long distance, beating Julia, Yellow Jack and Southerner.

This evening EDMUND RUFFIN, of Virginia, delivered an address before the Carolina Institute on the opposite results of the exhausting and fertilizing systems of agriculture. The document is very able.

Destruction of a Cotton Factory by Fire.

HARPER'S FERRY, Friday, Nov. 19.

The Valley Cotton Factory, on the Shenandoah, above this place, has been entirely destroyed by fire. The factory was owned by Messrs. STANBOROUGH, HOLLIDAY & Co., and the loss is about $20,000.

The Schooner Isabella Dismasted.

BOSTON, Friday, Nov. 19.

The schooner *Isabella*, from Boston for New-York, was dismasted in the Bay, on Monday night—and was fallen in with on Tuesday evening, off Cape Cod, and towed back to this City.

Southern Mail Failure.

BALTIMORE, Friday, Nov. 19.

The Mail has failed to-night south of Richmond.

Death of Ex-Governor Shultz of Pennsylvania.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, Nov. 19.

Ex-Governor SHULTZ of Pennsylvania died this morning at Lancaster.

THE ELECTION.

Official Vote of Vermont.

BOSTON, Friday, Nov. 19.

The following is the official vote of Vermont: SCOTT, 22,173; PIERCE, 13,044; HALE, 8,629.

Massachusetts—(OFFICIAL.)

Scott 52,683; Pierce 44,569; Hale 28,023; Webster 1,670; Broome 165.

☞ The Hon. W. R. KING, Vice-President elect, has almost recovered his health, and is now on a visit to his brother at Tuscaloosa.

The Perrysburg *Democrat* is urgent for an appropriation of forty or fifty thousand dollars for the improvement of the Maumee River. It says that the Maumee is the largest and most beautiful river within the State of Ohio; that it is navigable at all times for the largest lake-craft, except during a gale from the southwest; that a great commercial interest is growing up at the foot of the rapids; that more than ten thousand barrels of fish are caught in its waters, and that Perrysburg and Maumee City have the brightest prospects for the future if the obstructions to navigation are removed, and finally asks why the noble Maumee is neglected while every insignificant bay and creek on the Lakes share in the munificence of Congress.

The Ohio *Statesman* says that Mr. Henry, Weaver, of Urbana, has given to that town forty acres of beautiful woodland, as a public park.

The Providence *Journal* has seen a full-blown rose, just plucked in the open air.

WASHINGTON.

Senor Calderon de la Barca and the Filibusteros—Colonel Benton as Claim Agent—His Experience and Distinguished position in that Character.

It is a well settled fact with our Government that the Spanish minister here does the diplomacy of Spain for the Island of Cuba. Senor CALDERON DE LA BARCA is an exceedingly able man. He is cautious and moderate. His vigilance is the most effectual obstacle to the success of the Filibuster expeditions which are constantly in agitation against that colony of his royal mistress. He has in operation well drilled and well supported corps of spies and informers who furnish him information of all movements threatening the quiet of Spanish rule in Cuba, much more reliable than can be obtained by our Government, which does not employ such means. I have reason to think that Senor DE LA BARCA has within a month laid before the Secretary of State statements going to show than an extensive and formidable plan has been laid within the United States, for a descent upon Cuba during the coming Winter or early in the Spring, and has invoked its interference to suppress the undertaking and to punish its authors. But he will not succeed here. The power of our Government to protect Spain in the possession of Cuba, was tested in the trials at New York and New Orleans of the persons indicted for conspiring to equip and send out the LOPEZ expedition. Spain must depend upon its own strength, and the assistance of its European allies.

There is no longer any doubt that a very extensive disaffection exists among the Creole inhabitants of Cuba. If next Spring a force of five thousand American volunteers can be landed with artillery and supplies, the Spanish troops and foreign auxiliaries will be found the sole supporters of Spanish interests. The Spaniards will arm as many of the slaves and free negroes as they can find arms for—and it is stated that large supplies of refuse tower muskets (that is, surplus British muskets,) have been sent out to provide for so fearful a contingency. While this administration remains in power, the immense supply of United States muskets sold to GEORGE LAW, are pretty safe in the store-houses of the government, but under its successors it is supposed that Mr. LAW will find the means of withdrawing them, and placing them at the disposal of the "liberating army." This is a reason for believing that no invasion will be attempted before March or April next.

Mr. BENTON will be at the head of the third House, or Lobby Reserve, this coming Session. He will divide the outside interests into Eastern and Western, and it will be his endeavor to defeat all the Eastern schemes, in order that Congress may have the more to lavish upon those of the West. He has already attacked, with his accustomed vivacity and effect, the Steamship Contracts, the French Claims, and the Tehuantepec Railroad and Canal. The projects for which he is the leading agent and managing attorney are equally vast and expensive. In the first place, he will urge his plan for building the St. Louis and Pacific Railroad. This will cost at least $100,000,000. For the present, if he cannot get money, he would take its equivalent in land, though his latest speech indicates that he would prefer the abrogation of some, or all of the Steamship Mail contracts, and an application of the money now paid to support them to his Railroad. It may be remarked that the Colonel is in this instance, appropriating thunder that belongs, by priority of invention, to another party, ASA WHITNEY, to wit. Then Mr. BENTON will advocate the claims of the local Railroad schemes in Missouri, for an amount of lands, which I think, he sets down at about three millions of acres, although one of these Missouri projects received a grant of about that quantity last summer—and by the way was the only proposition of the kind which did succeed.

The agencies for these Western land grants are said to pay well, and are considered the best jobs about the lobbies. Next Mr. BENTON will urge the payment of certain withheld instalments of the two per cent. fund, said to be due Missouri, although Mr. CLAY told Mr. BENTON in the Senate, two years ago, that Missouri had received *more* than her share of this fund, and declared himself ready to prove it when Mr. BENTON should bring in his bill for the payment claimed to be due. It is noticeable that Mr. BENTON did not court the exposition then promised by Mr. CLAY. Upon the whole, Mr. BENTON is regarded as the prospective-chief of the corps of agents who will this session besiege Congress for its patronage to schemes not of a public character. I have forgotten to include in the above enumeration, the claim of Colonel FREMONT on behalf of himself and the California volunteers. The amount is three quarters of a million of dollars, and four years ago Mr. BENTON made a very strenuous effort to get a bill through appropriating $700,000 for this object, and making Colonel FREMONT himself a Commissioner to decide upon his own claims and those of others.

X. Y.

Settlement of the Lobos Question.

The Washington papers publish the following official announcement of the settlement of the Lobos Islands difficulties.

It will be recollected that Mr. WEBSTER, in his letter of the 21st of August, which was laid before Congress and has been extensively published, informed the Peruvian Chargé d'Affaires that the United States would still consider the question of the Lobos Islands as an open one, and give full consideration to any arguments or facts which might be adduced to show the possession and occupancy of those islands by Peru; that Mr. CLAY, our Chargé at Lima, should be written to for information; and that in the meantime the order of the 5th of June, by which Commodore MCCAULEY was directed to protect American vessels in taking guano from the Lobos Islands, should be suspended, which was done on the 24th of August. Communications were received from Mr. CLAY in advance of the dispatches sent for that purpose; and on the arrival of the Peruvian Envoy, Mr. J. DE OSMA, an able note was addressed by him to Mr. WEBSTER, in support of the claims of his Government. Further communications of the greatest importance have from time to time been received from Mr. CLAY, and through him from the Peruvian Government at Lima.

The subject having been fully reconsidered, and the arguments and facts derived from the sources just mentioned, and from various other quarters, having been duly weighed, the President came to the conclusion, which was unanimously concurred in by the Cabinet, that it was just and proper to *withdraw the objections taken by the late Secretary of State to the rights of Peru, and to acknowledge unreservedly her sovereignty over the Guano Islands on her coast and in her possession.* It would have been in the President's power to stipulate, as the condition of this acknowledgement, that Peru should make liberal provision for the American vessels chartered under the order of the 5th of June; but, having made up his mind that the title of Peru was clear, and that it had been hastily questioned by the United States, it seemed to him right to make the acknowledgment voluntarily and without condition.

It is but just to Peru to say that the confidence thus reposed in her Government has not been disappointed. It was already known, from a communication of the Minister of Foreign Affairs to Mr. CLAY, that the Government of Peru was willing to freight, on her own account, the American vessels chartered for guano, and that a notification to this effect, addressed to American vessels in the Pacific, had been published by Mr. CLAY. The Peruvian Minister at Washington has given effect to this intention of his Government. He has addressed a note to the Secretary of State, in which he engages that the Peruvian Government will, on its own account, freight, at twenty dollars per ton, all the vessels which left the United States, for the Lobos Islands, between the 5th of June and the 25th of Aug.; that the Peruvian Government will buy, at a fair price, the implements and utensils carried out by those vessels to be used in procuring guano; and that vessels in the Pacific, chartered under orders sent before the 25th of Aug., and which could not be countermanded, shall be included in the arrangement, on condition of reporting at the agents of the Peruvian Government, in the United States, before the 1st of Jan., 1853.

Such on both sides is the substance of the terms on which this embarrassing affair has been disposed of, to the advantage, as we have no doubt, of the parties interested and the honor of the two Governments.

As our readers may regard the information given above as authentic, we feel at liberty to congratulate the Government on so speedy an adjustment of a matter which seemed pregnant with difficulty, but which has yielded to the frank and direct manner in which the Administration has met and treated it.

LECTURE SEASON.

Mrs. E. Oakes Smith's Lectures on Woman.—Mrs. E. OAKES SMITH, last evening, delivered the Fourth Lecture of her present series, at Hope Chapel. The subject on the occasion was *Our Humanity.*

The fair lecturer commenced her remarks by observing that she had said in her two former lectures, "that the separation of the sexes into entirely diverse spheres of action is unphilosophic, and at variance with the designs of the Creator, and that manifold disorders have been consequent upon this disagreement." I have shown, "said she," that the idea of manhood is intimately associated with the sentiment of Progress—that the vital man, the forth-man, must be a man of progress, also that woman's sphere is not a circumscribed family sphere merely; that woman's sphere is side by side with man's; that it is in fact, what she has a capacity to make it—that taste, beauty, harmony, power, will modify the sphere of each; and that the highest harmony, the highest beauty, combines the highest power.

In my former discourses I considered the sexes each separated, as man and woman. In my present I shall regard them as one. I shall speak of them as one race, and all I may say, will be of the genus *homo*, without sex. I fear I shall not interest you. I shall lose the pithiness of points and angles so essential to tickle the public ear. People wish to be amused, and I am too earnest in what I inculcate to study for effect. I cannot treat my hearers like lubberly children, who must be wheedled with listening, so I will say candidly in the outset, I have nothing funny to utter, and should you leave before I am half through, I shall not be surprised, and you need not stay from mere courtesy.

Thence, the wherefore, and the whither, are the never-ceasing questionings of the human mind. The child who has crept only to the vestibule of thought, whose earnest, wondering eyes hardly begin to peer into the mysteries of human science, asks who made God, and he asks with that bold, instinctive need of learning a clew to the whence of our intelligence.

It is not my design to enter a plea for what we call the Bible, either as a whole or a part. Our clergy are paid regularly for enforcing its doctrines and its authority, and I leave that kind of logic for abler hands. But truth is free, and clear, and unveiled, and outspoken, and she does better sometimes when unburdened by the heavy robes which pedantry is apt to lay upon her shoulders. Instead of looking to tradition, authority, and history to sustain the great argument of our creation, its object and destiny, the stronger one is to be found in the nature of things—in the response of the outward testimony to their internal oracle. We find certain voices uttered in our own hearts, calling forever and forever to the great universe for answer; and whatever responds most harmoniously to these acknowledged voices, it becomes us to accept, whether the revelation come in one shape or another. And we needn't cast about to ask for external testimony, for we bear the witness within, if the oracle be true; and if it seem dark to us, it is because of our imperfect developements—or evil lives have blinded the vision.

There is one fact in the entire history of the race—that in its rudest aspect, every nation or tribe has the existence of the religious sentiment; a belief in something unamiable to his senses; a belief in the invisible and unseeing, which he instinctively adores, either in love or terror. This worship springs from a consciousness over-ruled above it—a central power. This consciousness is powerful, just in proportion to the degree of culture of a people.

Nothing can come from nothing. Here is a great fact in our mental constitution, upon which all worship, of whatever grade, has been forced—the idol worship; the planetary homage; and the purer abstractions of the Christian. Now, if there be no truth in all this, if there be no God, no spirit, no eternity—if it be an illusion of the mind, a device of Priestcraft, it is one of the most awful illusions of which the mind itself can conceive—so awful, so complete and universal, that it brings us to an entire mental chaos—leaves us in doubt whether, after all, the whole universe is not the baseless fabric of a dream—and yet whence comes the mighty dream? Whether we be not, after all, only illusions, stray meteors across an eternal night, chimeras amid fortuitous pageantries; fata morganas stalking amid dim solitudes, to fade at length into darkness and death. If it be a fraud, it is one so subtle, entire, stupendous, that thought, soul, man, is caught in the snare, and he has armed himself in deadly conspiracy against himself. I believe such a universal fraud requires a miracle to be wrought upon the soul itself, before which those of Jesus upon the body, dwindle into simple common-place facts.

The fair lecturer then proceeded to show that the whole universe is progressive, and that man follows a like law; that there has been from the earliest ages down to the present time a progressive development of the moral senses, and that the quality of character which would have been tolerated in past ages would be looked upon now in horror; and just so will our present cruelties, our bloodshed, our wars, slave markets, and legal murders be looked upon in time to come; that all the mourning over the past, the good old times, that we hear so much about, is absurd in the extreme; that the race, including the mass, is higher now in the scale of moral beings than it ever was before; that, according to all history, we find that in proportion as man attains the highest culture he leans to a democratic form of government; that this tendency is found in Democratic Greece and Rome, as well as in some other sections of Europe, where the masses are trying to arrest the despotism and tyranny that at present exist in those countries. She alluded to Greece as being in the highest degree of culture in this respect that was ever attained by a people. She did not consider that this or that form of religion brought about such a result, but the gradual and full development of man himself.

The lecture was very favorably received, and at the close of her remarks Mrs. SMITH announced that the subject of her next lecture, on Monday evening, would be "Woman, the Inferior."

Quarterly Examination of Pupils at the Deaf and Dumb Institute.

The quarterly examination of the pupils was held yesterday in the Chapel of the Institution, Fiftieth-street. A train of Cars left the city at 1½ o'clock, for the accommodation of visitors, of whom there was a large and most respectable attendance. The seats on either side of the Chapel were occupied by the male and female pupils, while the centre was reserved for visitors. The appearance of the children was truly gratifying to behold. Provided with every comfort, bodily, and their minds enlightened, and dispositions sweetened by social interchange of thought, it would be impossible to look upon their countenances, beaming with intelligence and content, without a feeling of deep thankfulness for the ingenious philanthropy which had rescued them from the darkness of mute insensibility.

Dr. H. P. PEET, President, opened the examination by a few remarks. A few years since, and there was no Institution for the instruction of the Deaf and Dumb in the country. Within a few years twelve Institutions have been founded, affording the blessings of instruction to over 1,200 persons so afflicted. In contemplating this rapid advance, they were led to conclude that man had been brought to learn that his duty was to cheer and console—not to enslave his kind. A feature of considerable interest in the course of instruction was, that the hand and muscle required training, as well as the mind and morals; and the best time for intellectual improvement was also the suitable period of acquiring habits of industry; hence the necessity of providing for the instruction in mechanical arts. Of the success of their efforts for intellectual improvement, they would presently have an opportunity of judging; and in order to arrive at a fair estimate, it was necessary to weigh all the difficulties which attended the imparting of knowledge through the *media* of signs alone, which was to them a vernacular. Their ideas had first to be developed. Written characters were to them much what a foreign language is to others; and in their composition such errors would be perceived as were common to men in their early study of a language not their own. They had now in the Institution 258 pupils, divided into 14 classes.

The first class brought forward were 3 small girls and five boys, who had been but a few weeks in the Institution. These were able to spell familiar objects presented to them, on the fingers. After these, were examined some members of Mr. BERRETT'S class. One girl, named ELLEN MOORE, Dr. PEET mentioned as having come two years since, from Saratoga. She had been observed at Congress Springs by a lady from New-York, who was interested in her very melancholy condition, and wrote to him; and having made further inquiries, she was placed at the Institution. The temperament had been much soured by the annoyance she had suffered from the idle children of the neighborhood; but she had been wonderfully improved since her arrival there.

In the next class brought forward for examination was the daughter of Rev. Mr. GALLAUDET, the pupil the young lad, D. P. MEEKER, of Penn Yan, and Dr. PEET showed questions and varied information. He spoke in rapid and beautiful alphabetic language, ready answers to questions in history, &c. The older members of the class were then put through their exercises, which were very gratifying. The pupils could converse with each other by signs, and Dr. GALLAUDET'S system was one that bore an interesting fact: The daughter, who is now at home, Rev. T. S. GALLAUDET, professor of the Hartford Institution, holds daily communication with her father, in the small chapel of the University of New York; and the next week there is to be a meeting of the class, of whom there are scattered to the four quarters of the globe, to converse with their teacher. The pupils were then requested to write down a few words, which they did, expressing the sentiments in appropriate language. The specimens of these were then handed to the visitors, to examine. Mr. GALLAUDET then addressed the pupils, and Dr. PEET closed the exercises with a few remarks.

The Institution is in a most flourishing condition, and is conducted by going through numerous processes of various nations, such as reading and writing upon slates, smoking, (with the aid of a tobacconist's sign,) shaving, &c.

A very interesting dialogue (interpreted by the Teacher) followed, between Master BARNES, of Utica, and Master HICKS, Long Island, in which the one contended that BONAPARTE, and the other that WASHINGTON was the greater and braver man—fully showing considerable knowledge of history.

The comprehensiveness and force of "sign language" was beautifully illustrated by a young lad whose name we failed to get, and Miss BARNES, of Utica. The teacher spelled to them certain incidents in the life of CHRIST—such as his birth in the manger, preaching in the temple, healing the sick, curing the blind, &c., which she rendered by signs most expressive and unmistakeable in meaning. This is a great improvement in the manual alphabet, enabling the mutes to express a large proportion of their ideas with beauty and force; it also imparts an animation of manner to their discourse.

Among other exercises, Hon. Mr. FLAGG, who was present, required the pupils to draw a comparison between WASHINGTON and CROMWELL. As this question was entirely unprepared for, we were interested in the answers of the class, many of them good and expressed in good language. As a specimen we copied one, by Miss TOLLE, of Forestville: "Our teacher has signified to us that Hon. A. C. FLAGG, formerly Secretary of State, and a warm friend of the deaf mutes, wished us to give our opinion with regard to the comparative merits of WASHINGTON and OLIVER CROMWELL. In our humble opinion, without partiality, we should say that our own beloved WASHINGTON, the Star of the West, was incomparable; and though CROMWELL was an enemy of the king, and a friend of freedom, he lacked the goodness of heart, and the firm self-sacrificing spirit of our *pater patriæ*."

The hour for the return cars having nearly arrived, Dr. PEET invited the visitors to the ladies' saloon, where an excellent entertainment was spread: cold meats, pies, fruits, tea and coffee—all of the best, and in profusion; after partaking of which, the visitors returned, much gratified with the day's proceedings.

Musical.

NIBLO'S.—"Lucy of Lammermoor" was attempted to be rendered with the English libretto, on Thursday. It was not creditable to Mr. BOCHSA. His orchestra was like a volunteer army without a skillful leader, each playing or running on his own hook; the leader himself, mounted on the conductor's chair, learning his own lesson, book in hand, and beating time with his right foot with an energy only equalled by the fierceness of the big drum. Mr. BOCHSA should rehearse at midday, not before an audience brought together to hear the opera complete. The poor singers did all they could to keep up, and considering the novelty and violent contrast of the English text as compared with the Italian, with which the musical public is familiar in this piece, acquitted themselves respectably. It would be unfair to criticise so respectable a tenor as Mr. BRAHAM on his first appearance under such unfavorable auspices. He sang with sweetness and taste, and to all the advantage the accompaniment would allow.

Amusements.

THE BROADWAY.—The BATEMAN CHILDREN appear this evening in three of their favorite characters—"RICHARD III," the "Young Couple," and the "Spoiled Child." To these performances is added the Comedietta of the "Woman I Adore."

—Mrs. MOWATT is at the residence of her brother-in-law, Dr. WM. TURNER, in Twelfth-street, this City, recovering from a very severe attack of bronchitis. She will commence an engagement at the Broadway Theatre on the 29th inst, in a round of her favorite characters.

NIBLO'S.—The FARCE, the Drama, and the Ballet, alternate with the Opera. To night, BROWNE plays *Box* in the new Farce of "Married and Settled," CORBY *Godsche* in the new Comic Pantomine of the "Sailor Boy's Return," and the French Ballet troupe appear in the Divertisement of "Une Fête a Constantinople."

WALLACK'S.—Mr. BROUGHAM, than whom there are few better actors, has a benefit at the Lyceum on Wednesday next. We merely make "a note" of the fact now, but will take another occasion to notice his programme, which we are assured will be worthy of the occasion. To-night the comedy of the "Boarding School" and the farce of "Simpson & Co." are to be performed.

—On Monday evening Mr. LESTER has a benefit. We have heretofore spoken of the high talents of this gentleman, and we cannot believe that they are unappreciated by the New-Yorkers.

BURTON'S.—Three pieces are on the programme this evening—"The Two Queens," the new farce of "One Thousand Milliners," and the popular drama of "The Toodles." BURTON appears in the two last, and JOHNSTON in the two first, and between the first and second Miss JULIA VALLEE dances the "Pas Giselle." An attractive bill.

THE MUSEUM.—The drama of the "Last Nail" is to be played again this evening, and two or three comical farces are on the afternoon programme.

WOOD'S MINSTRELS—Give all their best pieces in a row this evening.

The Lemmon Case.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK.—*The People of the State of New-York ex. rel. Louis Napoleon against Jonathan Lemmon, a citizen of Virginia.*

Having observed, from the comments of a portion of the Press, that considerable misapprehension exists in regard to the legal grounds on which we sought to protect our client's rights, respecting his property, consisting of eight slaves, we take this opportunity to correct that misapprehension. On the argument before Justice PAINE, we opposed the discharge of the slaves on the ground, first: That, by reason of the comity existing between the several States of the Union, the citizens of a Slave State have a right to take their slaves through a free State, *in transitu*, to another Slave State. We cited various decisions, in which it was expressly adjudicated, that this right exists. *Not an American authority was cited to the contrary, for the reason that none could be found.* The second ground taken by us was, that the statute of New-York, providing that slaves shall not be imported or introduced into the State, has no application to this case. This statute, when interpreted by the ordinary rules of construction, applicable to all statutes, we contended contained nothing more *than* a prohibition against the introduction of slaves into the State, for the purpose of *remaining or residing* here, either permanently or temporarily. We do not desire to speak disparagingly of the eminent Judge

CORRESPONDENCE.

GREAT BRITAIN.

[Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.]

LONDON, Friday Evening, Nov. 5, 1852.

THE MANCHESTER LEAGUE.

The Manchester "League"—resuscitated, and once more in arms in defence of the great principle of free trade—had its banquet on Tuesday last, if "banquet" it can be called, when a sorry set-out of sandwiches, pies and tarts and other semi-vegetarian viands constituted the bill of fare. The number of guests, amounting to about three thousand, probably dulled the culinary resources of the cotton metropolis, to say nothing of the fact that the great majority met for more serious purposes than eating and drinking. An imposing anti-ministerial demonstration was the object to be attained, and hence mere conviviality was held in small account. The intellectual was somewhat better than the physical entertainment, albeit in this respect, considering the immense array of parliamentary celebrities, the affair has not come up to general expectation. Two speeches only, those of Messrs. COBDEN and BRIGHT, excited or repaid much attention. Mr. COBDEN, it must be confessed, rode his old and favorite hobby with much vigor, though there was no novelty in his feats of horsemanship. His main object was to show the necessity of forcing an explicit declaration in favor of free trade policy from the DERBY Cabinet, and if possible before Christmas. This can of course be accomplished only by some cunningly devised motion, calculated to extort something far more definite on this important point than the Premier has yet found it expedient to make. Such a motion Mr. COBDEN led his hearers to expect will be made, and we shall soon see how far he is in a condition to keep his promise.

Mr. BRIGHT also made an effective speech; and it is indeed only fair to the Quaker M. P. to state that he is treading hard upon the heels of COBDEN in popularity and influence, if he is not already viewed as the more practical legislator of the two. He is endowed with courage, stamina, and the capability for hard work, and every session sees him a man of wider aims and views, and more completely emancipated from the domination of sectarian prejudices. He has lost nothing in general estimation by his late scheme for settling the Irish Church question, little as it is likely to be adopted by the Legislature. If it is laughed at, it is so by those who regard it as a good joke that the principle of justice should prevail in the settlement of religious differences and the division of church property. The Quaker has at least hit the right nail on the head, and somebody may be one day found to drive it home. The lesser stars at the League banquet did not shine much, and the only "moral" of the demonstration is that ministers must expect to be badgered very fiercely about free trade as soon as possible after the preliminary business of Parliament is fairly dispatched.

THE DUKE'S FUNERAL.

The preparations for the burial of England's great Duke are in active progress, and the newspapers record daily the doings of the artists and undertakers employed. The funeral car is to be a miracle of surpassing taste and workmanship, and every element of military and funereal pomp will be brought into requisition. The day for this solemn ceremonial has been fixed for the 18th inst., provided the needful preparations can be completed in time. Meanwhile a brisk traffic in seats at the different shop windows, first floors, &c., is going on, and the prices obtained are reported to be very high. Printed bills are seen in almost every window on the line, and a general resolve is visible to make the utmost possible profit of the public curiosity. Many indeed among the genus shopkeeper seem to view the old Duke's obsequies as a kind of god-send, or providential event, of which they are morally bound to take every advantage, and the advertising columns of the *Times* contain every morning a score or two of announcements of the most eligible places for viewing the pageant. What everybody does is felt to be discreditable by none; yet I confess there is something that jars upon one's sense of right and decency in this eager display of the workings of the organ of acquisitiveness. The rumor even prevailed that the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's meditated selling the seats in the Cathedral, but for the honor of that rather unpopular ecclesiastical body, I am happy to say the report has been denied. However, until very lately the Dean and Chapter did not disdain to exact two pence for mere admission to the Cathedral, and it is not very surprising that they were thought capable of the covetous enormity just contradicted.

THE MAIL SERVICE.

Another proof of the mismanagement of the mail service has just occurred. The *Melbourne*, destined to carry the Australian mails and passengers, had hardly commenced her voyage before she is found disabled and obliged to stop at Lisbon. It is even a mercy she got there, after encountering all the perils a bad ship is liable to. The passengers give a miserable account of their discomforts and dangers while on board, and the question now is, how are they to get to Australia. The *Melbourne* is one of the worst specimens of a screw steamer the navy can furnish, and the secret is explained by the fact that she was originally built by the Admiralty, and since bought by the Australian Mail Packet Company. Going to Australia by steam power must be put on a better footing before it is likely to be extensively patronised.

LORD BROUGHAM AND LAW REFORM.

For some time past, Lord BROUGHAM has been lost sight of, and still more wonderful, scarcely heard of either. No doubt he has been nursing up his remaining vigor at Brougham Hall, or vegetating pleasantly at his French villa at Cannes. But though silent during the greater part of last session, he is yet far from being extinguished. He has just given a satisfactory proof of his mental vitality, in a long letter to a legal periodical, quoted in the *Times*, a few days ago, on the general question of law reform. From this letter it is easy to perceive this his lordship's aspirations for amendments in the law are as strong as ever. In this respect he has been the terror of the profession, and likely to remain so while the power of speech and penmanship continues unimpaired. His last epistle has quite a Benthamite look about it, and the necessity and advantages of "codification" are vigorously urged. This was also the crotchet of poor old JEREMY, but it is still far enough from being carried out. Codification in fact would be equivalent to the general smashing or amalgamation of hundreds of Acts of Parliament,—a comprehensive sort of proceeding for which the legislature is not yet prepared; and were it attempted on any great scale, the greater part of the lawyers, being composed chiefly of men of routine, would have to learn their profession again.

LORD DENMAN.

Another great legal celebrity, Lord DENMAN, has also come before the public in a letter on the subject of bar etiquette, no trivial topic, though it sounds so, since it involves the question of a barrister taking a brief without the intervention of an attorney. The noble lord, than whom there can be no more learned authority, is in favor of the counsel being brought face to face with the client, and leaving the attorney out of the conference altogether, and the law has recently given this privilege so far as regards the County Courts. All the barrister tribe, of the old school, who have thriven by the abuses connected with the old system, terribly regret the changes which have lately taken place. Lord DENMAN does not share this feeling, but evidently considers that the profession has lost nothing that it had a right to retain; nor does he believe that the best days of the bar are over, because some of its privileges of pillage by means of needless briefs and unprincipled attorneys are cut off. The County Courts offer a new field for exertion, and when the practice of the client consulting the barrister at once, in lieu of employing that costly go-between, a solicitor, becomes well established, the profits of the barrister will be largely augmented. Altogether, gloomy as the gentlemen of the horsehair wig and stuff gown look at present, they are not yet quite ruined, as they will perceive as soon as the present transition state is fairly accomplished.

LONDON AND PARIS TELEGRAPH.

Direct telegraphic communications were formally opened between Cornhill and Paris on Monday last, when a series of experiments was tried at the Company's offices, and a number of messages transmitted to and from the two capitals. As yet, however, the working of the electric current is not quite so perfect as could be desired, or its progress through the submarine wires is in some degree impeded; and indeed, though in common parlance we may talk of an instantaneous communication between London and Paris, the accomplishment of the feat is still actually dependent on a chain of connecting agencies, which must all be in good working order to produce a satisfactory result. That the thing can be done, however, was demonstrated in fact, as it had been in theory, and ere long the constant daily transmission of messages between the French metropolis and our own, will doubtless add materially to the Company's revenues. The Irish submarine telegraph, by the way, is still unaccomplished—a failure, in fact, as far as the three attempts yet made are concerned.

SPIRIT RAPPINGS.

By an advertisement in the *Times*, I perceive that a Mr. G. W. STONE has just imported one MRS. M. B. HAYDEN, for the purpose of giving the London public a sample of those "spiritual manifestations" which have excited so much sensation on your side of the Atlantic. The number of wonder-seekers is quite great enough in this metropolis to make the thing pay, provided anything really marvellous be exhibited. The mesmeric trance is no novelty truly, but our clairvoyants have mostly limited their revelations to things of this world; still, we have no objection to obtain a few glimpses of the next, if it can be decorous and orthodoxly managed. Mr. G. W. STONE and the mystic MRS. HAYDEN may, however, anticipate encountering a large share of skepticism, seeing that, however wonderful her "manifestations" may seem, no means have as yet been discovered of ascertaining whether such marvels properly belong to the other world or not. There is, moreover, the old theory of Satanic origin to be got over, and the devil, as every body believes, is a "deep card," and easily capable of being at the bottom of any delusion. In short, let the said "spiritual manifestations" take what shape they may, their real nature and origin must always be a matter of doubt; and it is quite possible that the entire exhibition, like many which have preceded it, may be resolved by an unbelieving public into what is profanely termed "humbug."

SIR FRANCIS BOND HEAD.

That crotchetty, but clever writer, Sir FRANCIS BOND HEAD, has just entered once more the field of authorship, and produces the results of his Hibernian experience, under the title of "A Fortnight in Ireland." Within the compass of an octavo volume of about 400 pages, Sir FRANCIS discusses, with his characteristic shrewedness, the causes of Irish wretchedness and degradation, which, as far as his opportunities permitted, he has endeavored to trace out. A fortnight's trip through any country does not *a priori* promise much in the way of novelty of information or enlightenment, especially in points involving the problem of national degradation. Sir FRANCIS, however, has had every official aid and resource open to him, of which he has availed himself with ability and discrimination. The result is that his volume is quite a curiosity for the various knowledge it conveys of the state and condition of Ireland. The result of his researches tells much in favor of the people, but nothing on behalf of the priests, to whose evil counsels he ascribes much of the rebellious spirit and hatred of the law which too generally prevails. Sir FRANCIS forgets that there is a groundwork of wrong and oppression which serves as the fulcrum of the denunciation of the priests, and that we must go further if we would fathom the depths of Irish disaffection, until we come to the landlords—that beautiful class of whom the *Times*, in a leader last week, stated that "for selfishness and cruelty they have no parallel in the civilized world." Sir FRANCIS HEAD, in his new work, justly praises the Irish people for their temperance, sobriety, and chastity, but while condemning the priesthood, he leaves the landlord class unscathed. It is not difficult to prophecy who will be the greatest admirers of his fresh literary venture.

FOREIGN REFUGEES.

The "Friends of Italy," who include a large number of foreign refugees, are to have another meeting or soirée on the 10th inst., at which both MAZZINI and KOSSUTH are to assist. The latter has lived in retirement since his return to this country, his health, leaving out other considerations, rendering seclusion necessary. How singular the contrast to his career during the tumult of popular enthusiasm when he made his *debut* among us. KOSSUTH'S views as to the real value of such demonstrations have, it is said, been much modified by his subsequent experience here and in America, and this is not much to be wondered at. His appearance at the gathering referred to will be the first since his return, and if he has not renounced public speaking, his oratory will still prove highly attractive.

GOLD FROM AUSTRALIA.

Gold still comes in by ship loads from Australia, and by way of grateful return for so much treasure, we continue to export convicts. The *Oriental Queen*, containing 280 of the greatest rascals the country can produce, sailed a few days since for Van Diemen's Land, where high wages and the finest climate in the world awaits them. Every one of this cargo of criminals has undergone his prison probation in this country, which is the purgatory which must be endured before entering the Australian paradise. Each man is provided with, or is to have a ticket of leave on his arrival, so that he will be immediately in a condition to profit by the lucky turn of fortune which has rendered him an exile. If he is of an enterprising temperament, and not content with good wages and abundant rations, there are the gold regions at no impassable distance, and the example of hundreds of his felon predecessors to encourage him to throw off the last shackles which fetters his movements. Sooner or later he finds his way to the diggins, and the road to fortune is before him. This is a daily occurrence in the land where convicts congregate, and now people at home are asking themselves whether this can be the most rational and effectual mode of punishing crime, and whether we can fairly expect to deter others from its commission when we take such elaborate pains to reward the criminal. Transportation is the true road to wealth in these days; and in order to ensure the future prosperity of the lucky scoundrels who have broken the law, we send them to the land of fabulous riches and abundance at the national expense! Verily, we are a most "thinking people;" we exhibit a rigid indifference to the welfare of the masses until they have passed into the category of rogues, and are tenderly solicitous of the latter when they have ceased to merit respect.

MR. MACAULAY.

The admirers of Mr. MACAULAY had been under the treat of reading in yesterday's *Times* one of his speeches. It was addressed by the honorable gentlemen to his constituents on Tuesday, at Edinburgh, and is not unworthy of his high reputation. The health of the great English historian is yet far from being restored, and he is manifestly unequal to any close attendance in Parliament. Hard work would soon kill him, especially in such an atmosphere as that of St. Stephens. He may, however, still come out on great occasions, and it is hoped and believed he will. There is no such redundant talent in the House, that MACAULAY can be spared; and from the course of studies in which he is engaged we have a right to look for those enlarged and philosophic views which we should vainly expect from the shoals of commonplace legislators who transact the business of the country. Mr. MACAULAY was bitter enough on the *personnel* of the present ministry, and ridiculed poor Mr. WALPOLE without mercy for his notable proposal of last session to give every militia-man a vote, and withdrawn directly afterwards. Few orators, or writers either, hit harder than MACAULAY, and many a pretender to statesmanship will have reason to dread his shafts of satire in the course of the session.

THE NEW PARLIAMENT.

The new Parliament met for the first time on Thursday (yesterday), but, beyond the choice of Speaker, no business was done. There was no purpose to be answered by opposing the election of Mr. SHAW LEFEVRE, the Speaker last session, that Right Hon. gentleman being universally admitted to be the least objectionable individual that could be chosen. He possesses, indeed, some admirable qualifications for the exalted post, viz., vast power of passive endurance, indomitable patience, insensibility to fatigue, and a perfect command of temper. It would seem to require almost a superhuman amount of patient resignation to listen unmoved to the prodigious quantity of speech-making which occurs in the course of a session—to say nothing of the indifferent quality of a large proportion. The absurdities breached by the various orators may be often found amusing enough; but what can compensate for the intolerable tediousness and "thrice told tales" of every possible legislative topic, to which it is the duty as well as fate of the Speaker to listen? He must moreover be perfectly versed in every rule, by-law, regulation, and precedent laid down for the despatch of legislative business, and be able to apply one or all at a moment's notice. Finally, he is bound to possess a heavenly temper, since to him is entrusted the duty of composing the angry passions and dissensions that arise in the course of debate, and especially to keep a watchful eye on incipient "affairs of honor"—for although hon. members are not "advanced" enough to carry bowie knives and revolvers, the duello, though much discouraged, is not quite extinct. Truly, Mr. SHAW LEFEVRE is a great man—that is, great as a Speaker—seeing that he has not only all these duties to fulfil, but has shown himself able to perform them well, and was never once known to fall asleep in the House. He was warmly complimented by Lord JOHN RUSSELL, Mr. DISRAELI and others on his reelection, and received the formal approval of her Majesty to-day in the House of Lords.

The next few days will be occupied in swearing in of the new members, about which, except as relates to ROTHSCHILD, the smallest curiosity exists. What the Hebrew millionaire means to do is not yet authoritatively stated; and whether he intends to insist on his rights as a legislator, brave the House, and bully the Black Rod, are interesting possibilities which must soon be determined. The general opinion at present is, that the Baron is rather disposed to swear *at* than *before* the Speaker. *Nous verrons.* The regular opening of Parliament and the Royal speech are reserved for the 10th inst.

THE DUKE'S FUNERAL.

The *Morning Herald* has, in a stop-press of a third edition, just announced, by authority, that the funeral of the late Duke of WELLINGTON will positively take place on Thursday, the 18th inst. The body will be carried to the Horse Guards, accompanied by an escort of cavalry, on the preceding evening. The procession will form on the morning of the 18th, at 7½ o'clock, opposite the Horse Guards, in St. James' Park. From thence it is to proceed up Constitution Hill, down Piccadilly into St. James's-street, through Pall Mall, Cockspur-street, Charing-cross, the Strand, Temple Bar, Fleet-street, Ludgate Hill, and into St. Paul's. The "note of preparation" is ringing with renewed energy all along the indicated route, and carpenters are everywhere employed, fitting up seats, platforms, and stands for the curious multitude who will rush to witness the solemn ceremonial.

MUSIC AND AMUSEMENTS.

The great hall in Exeter Hall, which has been employed for musical purposes for several years past, has, during the recess, been altered and decorated; it was reopened to-day by the Sacred Harmonic Society, who performed MENDELSOHN'S unfinished Oratorio of *Christus*, for the first time, in London. A selection from HANDEL'S Oratorio of *Samson* was also performed, as a tribute of respect to the late Duke of WELLINGTON.

The long-expected comedy of *Richelieu in Love* was produced on last Saturday night at the Haymarket Theatre, where it was well received though it is by no means calculated to draw money to the treasury. It is, however, exceedingly witty in the dialogue—resembling in this respect the brilliant but unproductive comedies of JERROLD. The comedy was, some years since, here prohibited by the Lord Chamberlain, because the Queen of France, one of the characters, appears in male attire. This objection has been removed, by keeping her Majesty in petticoats on the stage, and the piece is now as harmless as can well be imagined. The name of the author has been kept a profound secret, but I have good reason to believe that MRS. L'ESTRANGE is the literary parent of this comedy, as well as of the novel of *Whitefriars* and other productions by the same hand.

FRANCE.

Political Movements—General News.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

PARIS, Thursday, Nov. 4, 1852.

The Senate being in session, and the Empire awakening at the present writing, one must say something of them, and if out of mere regard to the proprieties and congruities, though there is little new worth saying. Indeed, as the Empire is a restoration, not a creation, novelty should not be expected. Rumor, as usual, my grand authority, promises for the most part only antiquities. The Senatus Consultum, reasonably supposed to have been drawn up in advance, is to be only a reissue of that Senatus Consultum which made the first BONAPARTE Emperor, and fixed the rules and order of the Imperial succession. The date and a few names will need to be changed to meet circumstances. The original, with notes and comments, was published yesterday in the Semi-Official *Patrie*. That decree permitted NAPOLEON BONAPARTE to adopt the children or grandchildren of his brother, but prohibited the privilege of adoption to his successors. In default of legitimate or adopted heirs, the succession went first to JOSEPH BONAPARTE and his descendants, then to LOUIS BONAPARTE and his—to males only, and in the order of primogeniture. Now, the adopted heir—awaiting the natural issue from the marriage with the Princess VERA, is to be NAPOLEON BONAPARTE, son of King JEROME, and his descendants, to the supreme exhilaration of our countrymen, descendants [illegible] Jerome by marriage with Miss PATTERSON, the presumptive [illegible] all the democratic [illegible] to his cousin, who [illegible] of the Extreme left in the late National Assembly. The new Emperor will retain a reserved right of adoption, limited to the members of the BONAPARTE family, and subject in practice to the approval of the Senate. So much for the succession. The title must be the Dynastic III. What popular acclamation, and official declamation, and proclamations had designated as the proper title, rigid history confirms. "History," said the semi-official *Patrie*, "can neither be suppressed nor invented. It is made up of facts, and if there was ever an incontestible fact, a logical inference, it is that NAPOLEON II. has been Emperor of France, and consequently the new Emperor must take the name and title of NAPOLEON III." NAPOLEON first abdicated, for the second time in favor of his son, On the 23d of June MANUEL spoke as follows in the Chamber of Deputies.

"I have the honor of proposing to the Chamber the following declaration: The Chamber of Deputies, deliberating on the various propositions made in its session and recorded on its journal, passes to the order of the day for this cause, that NAPOLEON II. is become Emperor of the French, by the fact of the abdication of NAPOLEON I., and by virtue of the Constitution of the Empire."

This proposition was voted by the Chamber of Deputies, and adopted the same day by the Chamber of Peers. On the 24th June was issued the "Proclamation of the Commission of the Government:

"Frenchmen, in the space of a few days, glorious successes and a fearful reverse have anew agitated your destinies. A great sacrifice has seemed necessary to your peace and that of the world. NAPOLEON has abdicated the imperial power; his abdication has terminated his political life. His son is proclaimed."

All this and more to the same effect may be read in old numbers of the *Moniteur*, of those days, although LOUIS XVIII. would persist, looking at history from his point of view, that he has been reigning all the while.

I think I mentioned the solemn representation in presence of his Imperial Highness at the Theatre Française. ARSENE HOUSSAYE has received a diamond-set snuff-box for having re-written *l'Empire c'est la paix;* and RACHEL has received a bracelet for having chaunted ditto. The ungrateful Republic gave her nothing for chaunting the Marseillaise—her almost terrible impersonation of the French Revolution—four years ago. The amount of jewelry that the generous Prince gives away, is astonishing. The Court jeweller enjoys it. The Grand Opera, following the example of the Française, has had its solemn representation—cantata sung in full chorus—each repetition of the grand *mot, l'Empire c'est la paix*, being loudly applauded. The Italian Opera opens on the 16th, (the Director *has* engaged the CRUVELLI,) with its solemn ditto and cantata, by MERY. The Opera Comique is to be solemn also, in spite of its title, with its cantata,—music by ADOLPHE ADAM. The Odeon is preparing its solemnity as well. The lesser theatres solemnize in their small way, by free admission granted to one hundred young girls, dressed in the white robes in which they went to meet the Prince and offer him flowers, on his late entry into Paris.

We have had no *fête* since week before last. Plots are out of favor. Not every one can go to the theatres. We cannot expect Imperial *fêtes* before next month at earliest. Meantime, as nothing is more dangerous for a despotic government than an unamused public, ABD-EL-KADER has been brought up to Paris and paraded before it with fine effect. He is taken to see the President one day and King JEROME the next, to the Madeleine or the Circus the next, and so on. He is apparently accompanied by a Stenographer and Clairvoyant, for all that he says, does and *feels* to-day, is in print on the morrow, and furnishes more or less interesting reading matter. The French public seem to look on their old enemy with much favor. He seems to behave with entire propriety and dignity, unless we except a rather overdone style of flattery to his keepers. For it should be remarked that he is still a strictly-watched prisoner; and probably will be so at Brousse, which is not the place whither the French Government, with whose breach of faith LOUIS NAPOLEON lately reproached his predecessors, promised to transport him. By his reiterated lectures to the President on the solemnity of an oath, it would seem as if the poor Emir was still afraid of being remanded to the Chateau d' Amboise. His gratitude towards the President is doubtless sincere. His long imprisonment has made him thankful for a commutation of punishment. He was had out yesterday to a great review on the plain of Sartory, near Versailles, and dines to-day at St. Cloud.

Among the names of Senators about to be appointed, those of LA ROCHEJAQUELIN and LAMARTINE are mentioned. Some express as much surprise at this rumor (it is but rumor) as though they had utterly forgotten that the Archbishop of Paris is a member of the Senate. Surprise is an unjustifiable emotion, when French politics are in question.

The mention of LAMARTINE'S name, reminds me to say that the seventh volume of his "History of the Restoration," is published. A work just published by the Count MONTALEMBERT, on the condition and interests of the Catholic Church at the present time, is exciting a great deal of attention and discussion. One of his positions is that at the present day no European government can exist that does not admit in some form the representative element into its system. It is the boldest book that has issued from the French press since February. I except PROUDHON'S, which was too extravagant, however, to be dangerous to the Government. MONTALEMBERT speaks respectfully of the present government, in the stability of which he cannot logically believe, but sacrifices nothing to flattery.

The publication of one of several translations lately made, or in process of making, of "Uncle Tom's Cabin," is commenced in the feuilleton of the *Presse*.

We are enjoying the soft, mild weather of St. MARTIN'S Summer, the Indian Summer of America. Under its kindly favor and led by holy memories of the dead, half Paris went out last Tuesday to the various cemeteries of the environs to pay their tribute of regrets and prayers at the graves of those whom they have lost. Take all the burial places together, and the number of the visitors in the course of the day, is not extravagantly estimated at half a million. Very heartless people these French!

BUNCLE.

DASTARDLY ATTEMPT AT ASSASSINATION.—The Cleveland *Forest City* of the 17th says: We have frequently been told of outrages committed on the C. C. & C. Railroad, between this City and Columbus, by highhanded villains, who have usurped the power to chastise the conductors of trains, whom they conceive responsible for the destruction of property on the road; but we were informed on Friday last of a recent attempt at assassination on the road. As the passenger train passed down the road between Iberia and Gilead, about 5 o'clock on Friday night last, the engineer was several times fired upon from persons concealed in the adjacent wood. The tender in front of the locomotive was shattered to pieces, and that no one was injured is most miraculous, as the firing was kept up along the road for some minutes.

That many persons have been aggrieved by the destruction of their cattle on this road, no one can doubt; but who can forgive the demon-like spirit which prompted this mode of seeking redress. The Company have given out a contract for the building of a fence on each side of the track, from end to end of the line, and workmen are now busily engaged in constructing it. We are pleased to learn this, as the majority of the accidents which have occurred on this road have been from obstructions on the track. This will protect the road from all such obstructions, and guard the property of persons residing along the road from danger, and remove all cause of complaint, which is at present resulting in discontent.

MR. MACAULAY'S SPEECH.

Great Meeting in Edinburgh—Speech of the Right Hon. T. B. Macaulay.

[From the London News, Nov. 6.]

On Tuesday afternoon Mr. MACAULAY addressed the electors of Edinburgh for the first time since his election in July last. It will be remembered that the right Hon. gentleman was on that occasion elected in his absence, and without his solicitation, and that, on receiving intimation of that gratifying fact, he promised to appear among the electors in a few days and thank them for their kindness. The 30th of July was, indeed, fixed for the meeting, but, in consequence of a fresh attack of the illness under which he had for some time been suffering (bronchitis, we believe), it was found necessary to postpone his visit till his health would enable him to undertake the journey. Tuesday last was at length named as the day on which he should deliver the promised address, and the right Hon. gentleman arrived in Edinburgh for that purpose on Saturday night by the express-train from London. The meeting took place in the Music-hall, the doors of which were thrown open as early as 12 o'clock for the admission of those who were provided with tickets, but it was half-past 12 before the general public were admitted. In a few minutes thereafter the hall was filled almost to suffocation, a large crowd having been waiting outside for some time previous. About 300 ladies were accommodated with seats in the orchestra. Precisely at 1 o'clock Mr. MACAULAY entered the hall, accompanied by a large number of his friends, and was received with immense applause. He looked pale and thin, and was evidently affected by the warmth and cordiality of his reception.

Sir W. G. CRAIG proposed that Mr. BLACK should take the Chair, which was at once agreed to by acclamation.

The CHAIRMAN congratulated the meeting upon having the pleasure of once more seeing in the midst of them their highly esteemed representative; but, while he congratulated them, he was not without misgivings that they had not acted with perfect prudence in asking him to visit them at this time, although he, Mr. MACAULAY, was himself desirous of the opportunity personally of returning his thanks to them for the honor they had done him in electing him as their Representative in Parliament in his absence. He (the Chairman,) was persuaded that the citizens of Edinburgh would a thousand times rather be disappointed of the pleasure of seeing him and hearing him, than that they should be the cause, in the smallest degree, of injuring a health so valuable to the country and to the civilized world. [Loud cheers.] And he was sure that, however much they might rejoice in hearing his views on questions of importance at the present time, there was not one among them who would be the occasion of causing him more exertion or more anxiety than he could easily undergo. He would not detain the meeting longer, as he knew how anxious they all were to hear the Right Hon. gentleman, and therefore it was with the greatest pleasure that he now asked Mr. MACAULAY to address them.

Mr. MACAULAY then stood up, and was received with a double round of the most enthusiastic applause. When the cheering had subsided, he said:

GENTLEMEN, I thank you from my heart for this kind reception. In truth, it has almost overcome me. [The right hon. gentleman seemed at this moment, and for some minutes afterwards, to be laboring under considerable emotion.] Your good opinion and your good will were always very valuable to me—more valuable by far than any vulgar object of ambition—more valuable than any office, however lucrative or dignified. In truth, no office, however lucrative or dignified, would have tempted me to do what I have done at your summons—to leave again the happiest and most tranquil of all retreats for the bustle of political life. But the honor which you have conferred upon me—an honor of which the greatest men might well be proud—an honor such as it is in the power only of a free people to bestow—laid on me such an obligation that I should have thought it ingratitude, I should have thought it pusillanimity, not to make it at least an honor to serve you. [Great applause.]

And here, gentlemen, here we have met again in kindness, after long separation. It is more than five years since I stood in this very place. A large part of human life. There are few of us on whom these five years have not set their mark, few circles from which these five years have not taken away that which can never be replaced. Even in this multitude of friendly faces I look in vain for some which would on this day have been lighted up with joy and kindness. I miss one honorable man, who, before I was born, in evil times, in times of oppression and of corruption, had adhered, with almost solitary fidelity, to the cause of freedom, and, whom I knew in advanced age, but still in the full vigor of mind and body, enjoying the respect and gratitude of his fellow-citizens. (Hear, hear.) I should, indeed, be most ungrateful if I could, on this day, forget Sir J. GIBSON CRAIG. (Hear, hear.) His public spirit, his judicious counsel, and his fatherly kindness to myself, and Lord JEFFREY too. (Hear, hear.) With what effusion of generous affection he would, on this day have welcomed me to Edinburgh. He too is gone; but remembrance of him is one of the many ties which bind me to the city which he loved, and with which his fame is inseparably associated.

But, gentlemen, it is not only here that, on entering again at your call on a course of life which I had believed I had quitted for ever, I shall be painfully reminded of the changes which the last five years have produced. In Parliament I shall look in vain for virtues which I loved, and abilities I admired. Often in debate, and never more than when we discussed questions of colonial policy, which are every day acquiring a new interest, I shall remember with regret how much eloquence and wit, how much acuteness and knowledge, how many engaging qualities, how many fair hopes, are buried in the grave of poor CHARLES BULLER. (Hear.) There were other men, men with whom I had no party and little personal connexion, men to whom I was, during a great part of public life, honestly opposed, but of whom I cannot now think without grieving that their wisdom, their experience, and the weight of their great name can never more in the hour of need, bring help to the nation or to the throne. Such were two eminent men whom I left at the height, the one of civil and the other of military fame—the one the oracle of the House of Commons, the other the oracle of the House of Lords. [Hear, hear.] There were parts of their long public life which they themselves, I am persuaded, on a calm retrospect, would have allowed to have been censurable; but it is impossible to deny that each in his own department saved the State—that the one brought to a triumphant close the most triumpoant close the most formidable conflict in which this country was ever engaged against a foreign enemy, and that the other, at the sacrifice—the immense sacrifice—of personal feeling and personal ambition, freed us from an odious monopoly, which could not have existed many years longer without producing most fearful intestine discords. [Hear, hear.] I regret them both, but I peculiarly regret him who is associated in my mind with the place to which you have sent me. I shall hardly know the House of Commons without Sir ROBERT PEEL. [Hear, hear.] On the first evening I took my seat in the House of Commons, in 1830, he was then at the hese of thd Government in that House. During all the years of my Parliamentary service which followed, I scarcely remember one important discussion in which he did not hear a part with conspicuous ability. His figure is now before me; all the tones of his voice are in my ears, and the pain with which I think I shall never hear them again, would be embittered by the recollection of some sharp encounters which took place between us, were it not that at the last there was an entire and cordial reconcilia-

tion, and that only a very few days before his death, I had the pleasure of receiving from him many marks of kindness and esteem of which I shall always cherish the recollection. [Cheers.]

But, gentlemen, it is not only by these strange events which the natural law of mortality produces—but not by the successive disappearance of eminent men that the face of the earth has been changed during the five years which have elapsed since we met here last. Never since the origin of the race have there been five years more fertile of great events—five years which have left behind them a more awful lesson. We have lived many lives in that time. The revolutions of ages have been compressed into a few months. France, Germany, Hungary, Italy—what a history have their names! When we met here last, there was to all of them an outward show of tranquility; and there were few, even of the wisest among us, who imagined what wild passions, what wild theories were fermenting under that pacific exterior. An obstinate resistance to a reasonable reform—a resistance prolonged but for one day beyond the time—gave the signal for the explosion; and, in an instant, from the borders of Russia to the Atlantic Ocean, everything was thrown into confusion and terror. The streets of some of the greatest capitals of Europe were piled up with barricades, and were streaming with civil blood. The House of Orleans fled from France—the Pope fled from Rome. The Emperor of Austria was not safe at Vienna. There were popular institutions at Florence, popular institutions at Naples. One Democratic Convention sat at Berlin; another Democratic Convention sat at Frankfort. You remember, I am sure, but too well, how some of the wisest and most honest friends of reform—men most inclined to look with indulgence on the excesses inseparable from the vindication of public liberty by physical force, began to doubt and despair of the prospects of mankind. You remember how all sorts of animosity—national, religious and social—broke forth together with the political animosity. You remember how, with the hatred of discontented subjects towards their Governments, were mingled the hatred of nation to nation, and class to class. In truth, for myself, I stood aghast; and, though naturally of a sanguine disposition, and disposed to look with hope at the progress of mankind, I did, for one moment, doubt whether the course of mankind was not to be turned back, and whether we were not doomed to pass in our generation from the civilization of the nineteenth century to the barbarism of the fifth. [Hear, hear.] I remembered that ADAM SMITH and GIBBON had told us that there would never be again a destruction of civilization by barbarism. That flood, they said, would no more return to cover the earth; and they seemed to reason justly, for they compared the immense strength of the civilized part of the earth with the weakness of those parts which remained savage; and they asked whence were to come the Huns and the Vandals that should destroy civilization? It had not occurred to them that civilization itself might engender the barbarians who should destroy it. [Hear, hear.] It had not occurred to them that in the very heart of great capitals—in the very neighborhood of splendid palaces and churches, and theatres, libraries, and museums, vice and ignorance might produce a race of Huns fiercer than those who marched under ATTILA, and the Vandals more bent on destruction than those who followed GENSERIC. [Great applause.]

Such was the danger. It passed by, and civilization was saved; but at what a price! The tide of popular feeling turned and ebbed almost as fast as it had risen. Imprudent and obstinate opposition to reasonable demands brought on anarchy, and as soon as men saw the evils of anarchy, they fled in terror to crouch at the feet of despotism. To the dominion of mobs armed with pikes succeeded the sterner and more lasting dominion of disciplined armies. The Papacy rose from its debasement; rose more intolerant and insolent than before; as intolerant and insolent as it had been in the days of HILDEBRAND; intolerant and insolent to a degree which dismayed and disappointed those who had fondly cherished the hope that its spirit had been mitigated by the lapse of years and by the progress of knowledge. [Hear, hear.] Through all that vast region where little more than four years ago we looked in vain for any stable authority, we now look in vain for any trace of constitutional freedom. [Hear, hear.]

And we, gentlemen, in the meantime, have been exempt from both these calamities which have wrought ruin all around us. The madness of 1848 did not subvert our throne. The reaction which followed has not touched our liberties. And why is this? Why has our country, with all the ten plagues raging around us—why has she been a land of Goshen? Everywhere else thunder, fire burning along the ground, a very grievous storm—since as there was none like it since man was on earth; yet everything was tranquil here; and then again thick night, darkness that might be felt; and yet there was light in all our dwellings. We owe this, under the blessing of God, to our wise and noble constitution, the work of many generations of great men. Let us profit by the lessons we have received, and let us thank God that we profit by the experience of others, and not by our own. [Cheers.] Let us prize our constitution. Let us purify it, let us amend it, but let us not destroy it. [Great applause.] Let us shun extremes, not only because each extreme is in itself a positive evil, but also because it has been proved by experience that each extreme necessarily engenders its opposite. We love civil and religious freedom, let us in every day of danger uphold law and order. If we are zealous for law and order, let us prize as the best security of that law and order civil and religious freedom. [Hear, hear.] Yes, gentlemen, the reason that our liberties remain in the midst of the general servitude, that the *Habeas Corpus* Act has never in this island been suspended, that our press is free, that we have liberty of association, that our representative system stands in all its strength, is this, that in the year of revolutions we stood firmly by our Government in its peril; and, if I am asked why we stood by our Government in its peril, when men around us were engaged in pulling their Governments down, my answer is, that it was because we knew that, although our Government was not a perfect Government, it was a good Government, that its faults admitted of peaceable and legal remedies, that it had never been inflexibly opposed to just demands, that we obtained concessions of inestimable value, not by beating the drum, not by ringing the tocsin, not by tearing up the pavement, not by running to the gunsmiths' shops to search for arms, but by mere force of reason and public opinion. [Cheers.]

And, gentlemen, pre-eminent among the pacific victories of reason and public opinion, the recollection of which chiefly, I believe, carried us safe through the year of revolutions, and through the year of counter-revolutions, I would place two great reforms, inseparably associated—the one with the memory of an illustrious man, who is now beyond the reach of envy—the other as closely associated with the name of another illustrious man, who is still, and, I hope, long will be, living to be the mark for detraction. I speak of the great commercial reform of 1846, the work of Sir R. PEEL and of the Reform Bill of 1832, which was brought in by Lord J. RUSSELL. [Loud Cheers.] I particularly call your attention to those two great reforms, because it will, in my opinion, be the especial duty of that House of Commons in which, by your distinguished favor, I shall have a seat to defend the commercial reform of Sir R. PEEL, and to perfect and extend the Parliamentary reform of Lord J. RUSSELL. [Applause.]

With respect to the commercial reform, although I say it will be a sacred duty to defend it, I do not apprehend that we shall find the task very difficult. [Hear, hear.] Indeed, I have great doubt whether we have reason to apprehend a direct attack upon it at all. From the expressions used during the last session, and during the late election by Ministers and other adherents, I should, I confess, find it utterly impossible to draw any inference whatever. They have contradicted each other and they have contradicted themselves. I would engage to produce, selected from their speeches, passages which should prove them to be Freetraders, and other passages which should prove them to be Protectionists. (Laughter.) But, in truth, the only inference that can really be drawn from any such passages, is [illegible] the question whether the persons who made the speeches were addressing a town constituency or an agricultural one. (Renewed laughter.) I left London in the heat of the elections—for I was forced to leave London for Bristol—I left behind me a Tory candidate for Westminster and a Tory candidate for Middlesex, proclaiming themselves Freetraders. All along my journey through Berkshire and Wiltshire I heard nothing but the cry of Derby and Protection; but when I got to Bristol it was Lord DERBY and free trade again. (Laughter and cheers.) On the one side of the Wash, Lord STANLEY, the Under-Secretary of State for the Foreign Department—a young nobleman of great promise, a young nobleman who appears to me to inherit a large portion of his father's ability and energy—held language which was unanimously understood to indicate that the Government of his

fellow, had altogether abandoned all thoughts of protection. He was addressing the inhabitants of a town; but on the other side of the Wash the Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster was haranguing the farmers of Lincolnshire, and when somebody took it upon him to ask, "What will you do, Mr. CHRISTOPHER, if Lord DERBY abandons protection?"—the hypothesis was so monstrous, so insulting, that he said he would not answer a question so derogatory to Lord DERBY. "I will stand by Lord DERBY," he said, "because I know that Lord DERBY will stand by protection." Well, then, those opposite speeches of two eminent persons, both likely to know the mind of Lord DERBY on the subject, go forth, and are taken up by the less distinguished adherents of the party. The Tory candidate for Leicestershire says: "I will stick by Mr. CHRISTOPHER; for, while you see Mr. CHRISTOPHER in the Government, protection is safe." But, when I go into East Surrey, which is really a suburb of London, and a town constituency, there I find the Tory candidate saying: "Never mind Mr. CHRISTOPHER, I swear by Lord STANLEY. What should Mr. CHRISTOPHER know on the subject; he is not in the Cabinet; he can tell you nothing about it?" [Hear, hear.] And to such a degree was the thing carried, that the different members of the party changed their sides and previous professions, if they passed from a town constituency to a county constituency, or from a country to a town constituency. [Laughter]

Take, for example, Lord MAIDSTONE. He was, at one time, one of the most vehement Protectionists in England, and put forth a small volume, which I do not know whether any of you have seen; but as I am an elector of Westminster, and as I know he stood for Westminster, I thought it my duty to buy it, in order to be informed of his opinions. It was entitled, "Free Trade Hexameters." Of the political merits of Lord MAIDSTONE's hexameters I shall not presume to pronounce an opinion; but you may all easily form an opinion of them for yourselves by ordering copies; for I found, when I bought mine of the publishers in Bond-street, that the supply on hand was still considerable. [Laughter and cheers.] But of the political merits of Lord MAIDSTONE's hexameters I can speak with confidence; and it is impossible to conceive a fiercer or more bitter attack—according to the measure of power of the assailant [laughter]—than that which he made on Sir ROBERT PEEL's Free Trade policy. On the other hand, Sir FITZROY KELLY, who is now Solicitor-General and who was Solicitor-General under Sir ROBERT PEEL, and voted for all Sir R. PEEL's Free Trade measures, and doubtless from a regard to the public interest, which would have suffered greatly by the retirement of so able a lawyer from the service of the Crown—he did not think it necessary to lay down his office even when Sir ROBERT PEEL brought in his measure for free trade in corn. But unfortunately Lord MAIDSTONE became a candidate for the city of Westminster, and Sir FITZROY KELLY went to stand for an agricultural County; so, instantly, Lord MAIDSTONE forgets his verse and Sir FITZROY KELLY forgets his votes. [Laughter and cheers.] Lord MAIDSTONE declares himself a convert to the opinions of Sir ROBERT PEEL, and Sir ROBERT PEEL's own Solicitor-General stands up and makes a speech, apparently composed out of Lord MAIDSTONE's hexameters, against Free Trade. [Laughter and renewed cheers.]

It is, therefore, gentlemen, utterly impossible for me to pretend to foresee from the language held by the members of the Government and their adherents, what their conduct will be on the subject of protection. Nevertheless, I think that I can confidently say that the great reform effected by Sir ROBERT PEEL is perfectly safe. (Applause.) I believe that the law which repealed the corn laws stands now on a firmer foundation than when it was first passed. We Freetraders are stronger in reason, and we are stronger in numbers. We are stronger in reason, because what was only prophecy is now history; and because no person can dispute the salutary effect which the repeal of the corn laws has had on our trade and industry. (Loud cheers.) We are infinitely stronger in numbers; for I am sure you will all recollect the time when an exceedingly strong and formidable opposition to the repeal of the corn laws proceeded from a class which was most deeply interested in their repeal—I mean the labouring classes. I do not now remember—I ought to remember perhaps—whether that opposition produced much effect here, but I do know that there were many of the largest towns in England where the Freetraders durst not venture to call a meeting for the purpose of petitioning against the corn laws, for fear of being interrupted by a crowd of working people, who were taught by a certain class of demagogues to say that it was a question in which working people had no concern; that it was purely a capitalist question; that if the poor man got a loaf twice as large, the capitalist would give only a sixpence, where he formerly gave him a shilling; that it was a matter absolutely unimportant to the working classes, nay, that any change would be positively injurious to them. I never had the slightest faith in these doctrines myself. Experience even then seemed to me completely to confute them. I compared place with place, and I found that though bread was cheaper in the State of Ohio than in England, wages were higher in Ohio than in England. I saw that those times when bread was cheapest in England, within my own memory, were also the times in which the condition of the laboring classes were best. [Hear, hear.] But now the experiment has been tried in a manner which admits of no dispute; and I should be glad to know, if there were now an attempt made to re-establish a tax on corn, what demagogue would be able to bring in a crowd of working men to hold up their hands in favor of such a tax. [Applause.] Thus strong, gentlemen, in reason, and thus strong in number, we need, I believe, apprehend no direct attack on the principles of Sir ROBERT PEEL's reform. It will be one of the first duties of your Representatives to be vigilant, that no indirect attack shall be made on these principles; and to take care that in any change which may be made in the present system of taxation, no undue favor shall be shown to any class.

With regard to the other question which I have mentioned—the question of Parliamentary reform (cheers)—I think that the time is now near when that question will require the gravest consideration, when it will be necessary to reconsider the reform of 1832, and to amend it temperately and cautiously, but in a large and liberal spirit. (Great applause.) I confess that, in my opinion, this revision cannot be made with advantage, except by the Ministers of the Crown. I greatly doubt whether it will be found possible to carry through any well matured and complete plan of improvement if you have not the Government heartily with you; and I must say that from the present Administration I can, as to that matter, expect nothing good. (Hear, hear.) What I am to expect from them precisely I do not know—whether the most obstinate opposition to every change, or the most insane and violent change. For if I look to their actions and conduct, I find the gravest reasons for apprehending that they may at one time resist the most just demands, and that at another time, from the merest caprice, propose the wildest innovations. And I will tell you why I entertain this opinion: I am sorry that, in doing so, I must mention the name of a gentleman for whom, personally, I have the highest respect—I mean Mr. WALPOLE, the Secretary of State for the Home Department. My own acquaintance with him is slight, but I know him well by character. I believe him to be an honorable, an excellent, an able man. No man is more esteemed in private life; but of his public conduct I must claim the right to speak with freedom; and I do so with less scruple because of that freedom he has himself set me an example, and because I am really now speaking on the defensive. Mr. WALPOLE addressed the constituency of Medhurst and in his speech to them he spoke personally of Lord J. RUSSELL as one honorable and good man should speak of another, and as, I am sure, I always wish to speak of Mr. WALPOLE. But of Lord JOHN RUSSELL's public conduct he spoke with severity. Chief among the faults which he objected to his Lordship was this, that he had reopened the question of reform. Mr. WALPOLE declared himself to be opposed on principle to organic change. He justly said that if an organic change were introduced it should first be deeply meditated and well weighed, and that nothing should be done without thought and care; and he charged Lord JOHN RUSSELL with having neglected these precepts of prudence. I was perfectly thunderstruck when I read his speech, for I recollected that the most violent and democratic change in our representative system, that ever was proposed within the memory of the oldest man, had been proposed but a few weeks before by this same Mr. WALPOLE, as the organ of the present Government. [Laughter and applause.] Do you remember the history of the Militia Bill? [A renewed burst of laughter and applause.] In general, when a great reform in Parliament is to be brought in, the Minister announces it some weeks before. He gives notice that he means to propose a change in the representative system. There is a great attendance, and the most painful anxiety to know what he is going to propose. I well remember, for I was present, with what breathless suspense six hundred persons waited, on the 1st of March, 1832, to hear Lord JOHN RUSSELL announce his Reform Bill. But what was his Reform Bill to the bill of Mr. Secretary WALPOLE, of the Derby Administration! [Cheers.] At the end of a night, in the easiest way possible, without the smallest notice, he proposed a clause to the tail of the Militia Bill, to the effect that every man who served in the militia for two years should have a vote in the County. ["Hear, hear," and cheers.] What is the number of these voters who were to be entitled to vote in this way for a county? The militia of England is to consist of 80,000, and the term of service is to be five years. In ten years the number will be 160,000; in 20 years, 320,000; and in 25 years, 400,000. Some of these will, of course, have died off in 25 years, though the lives are picked lives—remarkably good lives. How many I do not know, but an actuary will easily calculate it for you. I should say in round numbers, that you will have, when the system is in operation for a generation, an addition of about 300,000 to the county constituent bodies—that is to say, 6,000 voters on the average to be added to every county in England and Wales. (Hear, hear.) That is an immense addition; and what is the qualification? Why, the first qualification is youth. They are not to be above a certain age; but the nearer you can get them to 18 the better. (Laughter and applause.) The second qualification is poverty. They are all to be persons to whom a shilling a day will be an object. (Renewed laughter and applause.) The third qualification is ignorance; for I venture to say that if you ever take the trouble to observe the appearance of these young fellows who follow the recruiting-sergeant in the streets, you will at once say that, among our laboring classes, they are not the most educated—they are not the most intelligent. (Laughter and cheers.) That they are brave stout fellows, I have not the least doubt. Lord HARDINGE tells me that he never saw a finer set of young fellows; and I have not the slightest doubt that, if necessary, after a few years' training, they will be found standing up for our fire sides and hearths against the best disciplined soldiers the Continent can produce. But these are not the qualifications of men whom we want to choose our legislators. [Cheers.] The habits that generally send young men from the ploughtail to the army are rather a disposition to idleness. [Hear, hear.] Oh! but there is another qualification which I have forgot, and that is, that they must be 5 feet 2. [Loud laughter and cheers.] This is a qualification for a county voter! Only think of measuring a man for the franchise! [Continued laughter and applause.] Well, this comes from a Conservative Government—a measure which would swamp all the county constituencies in England with people who possess the Derby-Walpole qualifications;—that is to say, youth, poverty, ignorance, a roving disposition, and 5 feet 2. [Continued laughter and applause.] Why, what have people who have brought in such a measure as this to talk about—I do not say Lord J. RUSSELL's imprudence—but about the imprudence of ERNEST JONES and other people who propose universal suffrage? At all events, they join wealth with poverty, and knowledge with ignorance, and mature age with youth. But to make a qualification compounded of disqualifications is a thing I really do believe was never heard of, except in the case of this Conservative reform. [Hear, hear, and cheers.] This prodigious proposition was made, I believe, in a very thin House, but next day the House was full enough—everybody having come down to know what was coming. One asked, why not this? and another, why not that? Are all the regular troops to have a vote, all the policemen, and all the sailors? for, if you take ploughboys of 21, what possible class of honest Englishmen and Scotchmen could you have the slightest pretence to exclude? But up gets the Home Secretary, and states that the thing had not been sufficiently considered, that some of his colleagues were not satisfied, and that he would not press the thing. Well, I must say that if it had happened to me first to propose such a reform, and at the next sitting of the House to withdraw it, because it had not been well considered, I do think that to the end of my life I never should talk about the exceeding evil of reopening the question of reform; I would never read any other man a lecture on the extreme prudence and caution with which he should approach questions of organic change. [Cheers and laughter.] I repeat, that if I am to judge from the language of the present Ministers, taken in connection with this solitary instance of legislative skill in the way of reform, I am utterly at a loss what to expect; but what I do expect is a pertinacious, vehement, provoking opposition to what is most safe and reasonable, and then that, in some moment of fear and caprice, they will bring in a plan and fling it on the table in a fit of desperation or levity—a plan which is enough to loosen the foundations of society. [Cheers.]

For my own part, I think the question of Parliamentary reform is one which must soon be taken up, but it ought to be taken up by the Government; and I hope, before long, to see in office a Ministry which will take it up in earnest. [Loud cheers.] I dare say you will not suspect me of saying so from any interested feeling. The truth is, that in no case whatever shall I again be a member of any Ministry. During what may remain of my public life, I shall be the servant of none but you. [Loud and prolonged cheering.] I have nothing to ask of any Government, except that protection which every Government owes to every faithful and loyal subject of the Queen. But, as I live, I do hope to to see in office before long a Ministry which will treat this great question as it should be treated. It will be the duty of that Ministry to consider whether small constituencies, notoriously corrupt, and proved to be corrupt—such, for example, as Harwich—ought to retain the power of sending members to Parliament. It will be the duty of such a Ministry to consider whether such constituent bodies, even less notoriously corrupt, ought to have in the councils of the empire a share as great as the West Riding of York, and twice as great as that of the county of Perth. [Hear, hear.] It will be the duty of such a Ministry to consider whether it be not possible, without the smallest danger to peace, law, and order, to extend the elective franchise to classes of the community which do not now possess it. As to universal suffrage—on that subject you already know my opinions, and I now come before you with those opinions strengthened by everything which, since that period, has passed in Europe. We have seen by the clearest of all proofs that universal suffrage, even united with secret voting, is no security against the establishment of arbitrary power. (Cheers.) But, gentlemen, I do look forward, and at no very remote period, to the extension of the franchise, further than I admit I once thought would be safe or practicable. (Hear, hear.) I believe that such an extension will, by the course of events, be brought about in the very best and happiest way. Perhaps I may be sanguine, but I think that good times are coming for the laboring classes of this country. I do not entertain that hope because I expect that Fourierism, or St. Simonianism, or Socialism, or any of those other "isms," for which the plain English word is "robbery"—will prevail. I know that such schemes only aggravate the misery which they pretend to relieve. I know it is possible, by such legislation, to make the rich poor, but I know it is utterly impossible to make the poor rich. (Hear, hear.) But I do believe and hope that the progress of experimental science, the free intercourse of nation with nation, the unrestricted influx of commodities from countries where they are cheap, and the unrestricted influx of labor towards countries where it is dear, will soon produce, and are beginning to produce, a great and most blessed social revolution. (Cheers.)

You know, gentlemen, I need not tell you, that in those colonies which have been planted by our race—and, when I say colonies, I speak as well of those which have separated from us as those which still remain united to us—you know that in our colonies the condition of the laboring man has long been far more prosperous than in any part of the Old World. And why is this? Some persons tell you that the people of Pennsylvania or New-England are better off than the people of the Old World, because the United States have a republican form of Government. But we know that the laborers of Pennsylvania and New-England were more prosperous than the people of the Old World when Pennsylvania and New-England were as loyal as any part of the dominions of GEORGE I., GEORGE II., or GEORGE III.; and we know that in Van Dieman's Land, in New-Zealand, in Australasia, in New-Brunswick, in Canada, the subjects of Her Majesty are as prosperous as they could be under the government of a President. The cause, gentlemen, is different. The cause is, that in these new countries, where there is a boundless extent of fertile land, nothing is easier than for the laborer to pass from the place which is overstocked to the place which is understocked; and that thus he who moves and he who stays always have enough. This it is which keeps up the prosperity of the Atlantic States of the Union. They force their population back to Ohio, across the Ohio to the Mississippi, and beyond the Mississippi. Everywhere the desert is receding before the advancement of the feet of active life and civilization; and, in the meantime, those who are left behind find abundance, and never endure those privations which in old countries, too often befall the laboring classes. And why has not the condition of our laborers been equally fortunate? Simply, as I believe, on account of the great distance which separates our country from the new, unoccupied, and uncultivated, fertile part of the world, and on account of the expense of traversing that distance. Science, however, has abridged, and is abridging that distance, science has diminished and is diminishing that expense. Already New-Zealand is nearer for all practicable purposes to England than New-England was to the Puritans who fled thither from the tyranny of LAUD. Already the coasts of North-America, Halifax, Boston, and New-York, are nearer to England than, within the memory of persons now living, the Island of Syke and the county of Donegal were to London. Already emigration is beginning, if I rightly understand, to produce the same effect here which it has produced on the Atlantic States of the Union. And I do not imagine that our countryman who goes abroad is altogether lost to us. Even if he go from under the dominion and protection of the English flag, and settle himself among a kindred people, still he is not altogether lost to us, for, under the benignant system of free trade, he will still remain bound to us by close ties. [Cheers.] If he ceases to be a neighbor, he is still a benefactor and a customer. Go where he may, if you will but uphold that system inviolate, it is for us that he is turning the forests into cornfields on the banks of the Mississippi, it is for us he is tending his sheep and preparing his fleeces in the heart of Australia, and in the meantime it is from us he receives the commodities which are produced with vast advantage in an old society where great masses of capital are accumulated. [Cheers.] His candlesticks and his pots and pans come from Birmingham, his knives from Sheffield, the light cotton jacket which he wears in summer comes from Manchester, and the good cloth coat which he wears in winter comes from Leeds; and, in return, he sends us back what he produces in what was once a wilderness—the good flour out of which is made the large loaf which the Englishman divides among his children. [Loud cheers.]

The right honorable gentleman here began to show considerable symptoms of exhaustion; and, after pausing a moment, he said, I believe [that it is in these changes we shall see the best solution of the question of the franchise—not so much by lowering the franchise to the level of the great mass of the community as by raising, in a time very short in the existence of a nation, the great mass up to the level of a reasonable and moderate franchise. [Hear, hear, and cheers.] I feel that I must stop. I had meditated on some other things upon which I intended to address you. I had meant to say something about the ballot, to which, as you know, I have always been favorable—something about triennial Parliaments, to which, as you know, I have always been honestly opposed; I had meant to say something about your University tests—[Hear, hear]—something about the religious equality movement in Ireland; but I feel I cannot well proceed. [Cheers.] I have only strength to thank you again, from the very bottom of my heart, for the great honor which you have done me in appointing me, without solicitation, to the distinguished post of one of your representatives. I am proud of our connection, and I shall try to act in such a manner that you may not be ashamed of it.

The right hon. gentleman resumed his seat amid loud, general and reiterated applause.

Letter from Lord Maidstone.

As a curiosity we copy the following letter from Lord MAIDSTONE, elicited by allusions in Mr. MACAULAY's speech, given above.

From the Times, Nov. 5.

We are requested by Lord MAIDSTONE to publish the following letter, which we do *verbatim*:

71 South-Audley-st. Nov. 4, 1852.

MAIDSTONE *versus* MACAULAY.

To T. B. MACAULAY ESQRE M.P. FOR EDINBRO.

Sir,—The world at large will be surpris'd to find, that you cannot address your Philistines at Edinbro, for an hour together, without the introducing a subject upon which you are as ignorant as you were two years ago of William Penn's morals, or of *James* (quere John?) Viscount of Dundee's christian name.

You may, or may not merit the comprehensive title once applied to you of "book in breeches"; but you should recollect, that many books (including the two first volumes of your own history,) are generally consider'd very pleasant reading, and very poor authority. Still, as a profess'd historian and moralist, it cannot have escap'd your notice that, duty excuses every man who changes his opinion *conscientiously* from the charge of inconsistency. Otherwise, all argument, and evidence must be dispens'd with definitively.

If your friends at Covent Garden had allow'd me the Englishman's right, (which in their character of Liberals they very consistently denied me,) viz.: a hearing, I might have clear'd up the difficulty in less than five minutes; but that worthy *plebs* was so engag'd in cheering Sir J. SHELLEY's platitudes, cursing General EVANS's explanations, and exhibiting to him backs which he had flogged in Spain—that it would have been better for me to have taken a hint from the clown of the theatre opposite, and unfurl'd a series of legends at them, instead of opening my mouth.

But without the direct evidence of a public explanation, charity if not chivalry might have led you to conclude that one who can count kin with the great *James Graham*, (not *John*, mind! nor *he* of Netherby,) must have had good and honorable reasons for taking a step which you are pleas'd to brand with inconsistency; and for which *you*, after the long parliamentary experience you boast of, are not asham'd to coin base and ungenerous motives.

To raise a laugh at the expense of the absent, and the helpless, has long been the prevalent *acabes* of what is facetiously termed Whig humor. In the last category I have no design to figure. Give your own orders, Mr. MACAULAY! They shall be punctually attended to, "according to the measure of power of the assailant." It will be for you to cry *Oho*, when you have had enough. In the meantime, *Gare à qui me touche!*

If this charge of inconsistency depends upon yourself, I am sorry to be obliged to tell you that there is no foundation for it; and if you depend upon another for your information, pray put in practise the ridiculous directions you have thrust into the mouth of Appius Claudius, and—

"Stop him alive, or dead!
"Ten thousand pounds (in *copper*) to the man who brings his head."

I am, Sir,
(with every respect for you as a Novelist,)
Yours,
as you use me,
MAIDSTONE.

English Views of the Presidential Election.

From the London Times, Nov. 3.

From the moment at which the Democratic Convention of Baltimore proclaimed General PIERCE to be the candidate of that party for the Presidency of the United States, we have never entertained a doubt of his success; and our conviction on this point has been materially strengthened by the divisions and blunders of the American Whigs. It was a blunder to make General SCOTT the candidate of that party, but, having once adopted him, it was another blunder to start Mr. WEBSTER on the footing of an independent competitor; and although on this, as on some former occasions, Mr. WEBSTER might justly be considered the foremost and ablest man of his country, yet his discreditable attempts to court popularity on the questions of the Fisheries and of the Lobos Islands have materially lowered his political character. General SCOTT has also done himself harm by his own injudicious exertions, for even the laxity of American etiquette was startled by the exhibition of a General officer, filling the post of Commander-in-Chief of the forces, who contrived to combine his military tour of inspection with the undignified canvass of an itinerant orator. General PIERCE has shown more discretion and reserve, for the world has not learnt much more of his abilities and intentions than it knew when he was nominated. But the result of several of the State elections has been so decidedly favorable to the Democratic party, that the ascendency now possessed by those opinions throughout the greater part of the Union may be said to be already demonstrated.

As General PIERCE is known to be favorable to low tariffs and liberty of trade, no doubt can be entertained that the period during which he may probably conduct the affairs of the United States will witness a vast and rapid extension of their own resources and of their relations with this country. On the score of the internal policy of the Government no apprehensions need be entertained; but we confess that we do not feel equal confidence in the foreign policy of the American Government, and it will require an unusual measure of firmness and prudence in the new President, whenever he may be, to resist the extensive pressure from without which seems ready to take the most extravagant and lawless enterprises under the sanction of popular omnipotence. The American people are, no doubt, all-powerful at home, but when they proceed to mix in the affairs of other countries they must be content to recognize and obey those general laws which ought alike to control the excesses of despotism and of freedom. Mr. FILLMORE is, perhaps, as useful a man as could be found to fill the presidential chair under such circumstances, for he has acted under a strong sense of responsibility, and he seems to share neither the passions nor the enthusiasm of his fellow-citizens. He has quietly, but practically, thwarted the consequence of many of their most dangerous ebullitions, and, in spite of a vast deal of idle declamation, he has creditably adhered to the fundamental precepts of the founder of the Republic. A new President, elected at the very moment when the passion of conquest and aggrandizement seems to have possessed itself of the nation with increasing violence, will naturally find it more difficult to control these mischievous and unprincipled tendencies.

Among other circumstances that may tend to the gratification of these passions, it seems that the Navy Department under Mr. FILLMORE has gradually formed a squadron of unusual strength, now lying ready for use in the harbors of the United States. The expedition against Japan is still the motive or the pretext for the equipment of this armament, and we have no doubt that this squadron does consist of a line-of-battle ship, three or four steam frigates, and some sloops of war, equal in their respective kinds to the vessels of any navy in Europe. But, compared to the existing naval forces of some other countries, such a squadron is inconsiderable, and we should watch with interest, amounting to wonder, the advance of such a force, numbering in all but 219 guns, against the unknown but not inconsiderable powers of resistance of the Empire of Japan. *In the present aspect of affairs with Spain, we are, however, by no means satisfied that Japan is the true destination of this little fleet; and it will certainly be extraordinary if this important detachment of the American Navy be sent across the Eastern Archipelago, and entirely out of reach, at a time when the relations of the United States with any European power are unsettled or insecure.*

In the wars carried on with success by this country against some of the chief independent States of Asia, such as the Chinese and Burmese Empires, we have had several peculiar advantages. We have in the arsenals and armies of India a complete basis of operations, amply provided with supplies and reinforcements, within comparatively easy distance of the theatre of war. We have explored rivers by means of steamers which took us into the heart of the enemy's country, and enabled us, when there, to carry on regular military operations. Without these means of warfare it would have been difficult, perhaps impossible, to conquer with a handful of men the *vis inertiæ* of an Asiatic monarchy; and we are by no means sure that the appearance of an American squadron off Nangasaki or Jeddo will produce more decisive effects on the Mikado or the Kubo of Japan than the ransom of Canton or the capture of Rangoon by our own forces did on the respective Courts of Pekin and Ava. If we know anything at all of the character of the Japanese Government, the professions of pacific intentions contained in Mr. FILLMORE's letter will be read with astonishment and resented as an indignity; and not undeservedly so; *for never did an expedition sail with a more downright intention to take by force what it cannot obtain by favor.* It is mainly in this sense, and as an exhibition of prowess and maritime daring, that the scheme is popular in the United States, for as the charges brought against the Japanese Government are, to say the most of them, negative, occasioned merely by their churlish refusal of intercourse with the rest of the world, it would be hard to say on what principle or by what right Commodore PERRY is to be sent to instruct the Japanese in civilization and free trade with 10-inch mortars and one 100-gun ship. The truth is, that the American Cabinet is prepared to deal with the coal-fields of Japan just as it attempted to deal with the guano of Lobos, and there is no defence against such a policy but the possession of superior strength.

Additional Foreign News per Steamer Asia.

We gather the following additional items of news from our foreign files, per steamer *Asia*.

The Registrar-General has issued his quarterly return of the marriages, births, and deaths registered in the divisions, counties, and districts of England. The marriages, births, and deaths in the return exceed the average, so that the result is mixed; indicating great activity in all the sources of employment, but no general diminution in the causes of mortality. The number of marriages was 40,007, or 80,014 persons, being 5,286 more than in the corresponding period of 1848. In Hampshire, Devonshire, Somersetshire, Cheshire, Lancashire, Durham, Cumberland, and South Wales, and generally in the ports from which emigrants sail, an unusual number of marriages were celebrated. The number of births was 151,193. Within the last twelve months 621,260 children have been enrolled on the National Register. The number of deaths during the quarter was 100,497.

The Parochial Clergy of the city of Bath having petitioned her Majesty in reference to the question of convocation, received the following official reply: "Her Majesty's Government have no intention of advising her Majesty to grant the royal sanction to the revival of the active functions of the Convocation."

FRANCE.

Signs and Tokens.

Notwithstanding the extensive repairs now going on at the Palace of the Tuileries, it is believed that the President, even when Emperor, will not give up the Elysée; it will continue to be his residence when in Paris, and the Tuileries will only be used for State occasions and official receptions. In the new Corps of Guides in course of organization, Capt. DE TOULONGEON will, it is stated, enter as Chef d'Escadron. There are, or were very lately, only sixty vacancies for officers, and for these places I am assured that not less than 600 demands have been sent in.

It is reported that the Government is occupied in drawing out regulations for the mixed Commission of Public Works, and affairs connected with it. These regulations, which will have for their principal object the fixing the limits of the frontier zone and the competence of the mixed Commission, will be published on the report of the Minister of War, acting in concert with the Ministers of State, Marine, Interior, Public Works, and Finance, and with the advice of the Council of State. The Commission will, it is said, be composed of thirteen members, four Councillors of State, one of whom is to act as President. The Commission will have to decide, within the limits of the frontier zone and the neighborhood of fortified places, on all works relative to national and departmental roads, railways, &c., on the clearing of forests and woods belonging to the State, communes and public establishments; on the concessions and regulation of water mills and other manufactories; on concessions of dykes on the sea-shore, or on the banks of rivers; on the tracing out of streets, squares, &c., in fortified and other towns; on all objects of public interest which may be considered as connected with the defence of the territory; on works of fortification or military buildings which may render necessary any change in roads, canals, &c.; and on all questions relative to the preservation of the said works. This project will also, it is said, contain provisions relative to the execution and reception of mixed works, the payment of the expenses, and the repression of contraventions.

The steamboat *Ville de Bordeaux* arrived at Cette on the 27th ult. from Algiers, having on board four political prisoners, who had been transported, and who are now allowed to return to France.

Dispatches from the Commissary-General of Guiana, to the 17th of September, have been received by the Ministry of Marine. They announce the safe arrival of a new detachment of 513 persons by the *Dugueschin* man-of-war, and give details of the measures he has taken for establishing them at the Montagne d'Argent and other places, where they are to be employed in cultivating the land and taking care of cattle. They also contain a brief account of the plans he proposes to carry into effect for forming other establishments, laying out roads, &c.

Abd-el-Kader.

ABD-EL-KADER paid a second visit on Monday to St. Cloud, and rode out on an Arab horse with the Prince President in the Park, for the space of about an hour. General DE ST. ARNAUD was of the party. The Prince inquired of the Emir how his aged mother was at present. "During my captivity," replied the Arab chief, "my mother required a stick to support her step, but since my liberation she has become younger, and can walk without any extraneous aid." Yesterday ABD-EL-KADER paid visits in Paris to several personages of note. He first went to see General MAGNAN, with whom he spoke of the French army, its courage, and glory, and expressed a wish to see the manœuvres at Vincennes. The General promised to give him notice when his wish could be gratified. The Emir afterwards paid visits to M. FOULD, Minister of State, M. de PERSIGNY, Minister of the Interior, and the Archbishop of Paris. On leaving the Archbishop he proceeded to the Hotel des Invalides, where, in the absence of the Marshal Prince JEROME BONAPARTE, the Governor, he was received by General SAUBOUL and the other officers of the establishment. He asked to see the tomb of the Emperor NAPOLEON, and exclaimed on viewing it: "This sepulchre, so great and so beautiful, is worthy of him whose immortal name fills the world; his mortal remains are here, but his glory is everywhere." He afterwards visited the infirmary and said, "It is a consolation for me to think that many of those brave men should have been wounded by my followers; now I was defending my country, and the French army pardons me when they think that I was an enemy worthy of them." The Emir then went to the Gallery of Paintings, the Chamber of Peers, the Ministers of Finance and Justice, and the menagerie of M. HOUZEAU DE MAISNIER. He quitted

the Emperor's stables in the midst of the salutations of the grooms and coachmen. "Never," said he, "since the time of Darius, was such a thing seen."

The *Presse*, speaking of ABD-EL-KADER, says:

"His sobriety is remarkable. He never eats animal food, and his regular diet consists principally of rice, bread, milk, fruit, and vegetables. At the hotel where he is staying he sleeps in a bed of the ordinary kind, but one of his companions, who occupies the same room, has his bed on the ground, according to the eastern custom. His companions smoke a great deal, but the religious rank of the Emir interdicts for him the use of tobacco."

Direct Submarine Communication with London.

The *Daily News* correspondent writes on Monday evening: I have just been a witness of, and even an actor in, one of the greatest events in the history of the world—instantaneous interchange of thought between London and Paris. Since the success of the Submarine Telegraph, it has been very commonly supposed that this grand result, the possibility of which was then demonstrated, had actually been accomplished. They, however, who, like myself, have had frequent occasion to deplore a delay, varying from a quarter of an hour to six or seven hours in the electric communication with London, know that two breaks in the magic iron threads have hitherto prevented the full realization of the miracles of electric intercourse between the capitals of the civilized world. On the 1st day of November, 1852, a conversation was carried on between London, at London Bridge, and Paris, in the Rue Grenelle, St. Germain. This memorable event occurred—so far as Paris is concerned—in a little back office of the Ministry of the Interior, without parade, without much previous notice, and in the presence of a very few individuals. Mr. JACOB BRETT, the originator of the Submarine Telegraph, two English gentlemen connected with the Telegraph Company, who came from Calais, for the occasion, M. LEROY, the manager of the Telegraphic department of the Ministry of the Interior, to whose kindness I was indebted for admission to the interesting ceremony, the *employées* of the Telegraph Office, and two or three other gentlemen, were the only spectators. From some trivial defect in the arrangement—a defect certain to be remedied almost immediately—the experiment was made with some difficulty. When the needles set in motion at London first began to work the general exclamation was that the motion was very feeble. For some time nothing intelligible could be deciphered. But at length the question, "Are you Paris?" convinced us that our friends did not quite know whom they were talking to. Having, as we believed, satisfied them of our identity, we endeavored to carry on the conversation, but for a long time we found the answers to us inarticulate. At length we distinctly read the inquiry, "Which way is the wind?" To which we replied "South-east." Subsequently we were informed that it was very foggy in London—a fact which we are well prepared to believe from the species of Scotch mist that prevailed here. The next sentence that we distinctly made out was "Please to put on more power"—an injunction which we on our side reciprocated: After this the communication became more and more indistinct. I sent a message to the *Daily News*, which was answered, but I cannot tell whether it was understood. It was the opinion of the scientific men that the wires, either on the French or English coast, were not well connected. The experiment will, I believe, be repeated to-morrow.

Miscellaneous.

The sum of 220,000 francs has been decreed for the relief of the first Bishop of Algiers, M. DUPUCH, by whom heavy liabilities were incurred in his efforts to build up the Colony.

It is stated that a gentleman, representing Mr. MARJORIBANKS and Sir EDMUND ANTROBUS, two of the partners of the eminent banking firm of Messrs. COUTTS & Co., of London, has been in Paris for some weeks, negotiating for the purchase of the chateau and estate of Chantilly, and that he has finally concluded the purchase on behalf of those gentlemen.

The Festival of All Saints was observed as a strict holiday at Paris.

BELGIUM.

Ministerial Declaration.

The Chamber of Representatives reassembled on Wednesday. M. H. DE BROUCKERE, President of the Council and Minister of Foreign Affairs, arose, amidst profound silence, and explained the circumstances under which he had undertaken to form a Ministry, at the reiterated demand of his Majesty. He (the Minister) freely admitted that recent parliamentary elections, and the results of the votes, in September last, for the post of President of the Chamber, had disturbed the old liberal majority; but he did not believe that that majority had been broken up. He was convinced that the Liberal party had still a majority in the Chamber, and he would adduce in proof the election of the present honorable President. The new Ministry was one of moderation, and it would be as conciliating as possible; but no one should have just cause to accuse it of concealing or betraying the Liberal flag which he and his colleagues had so long upheld. He was happy to say that the Cabinet was a perfectly homogeneous one, no difference of opinion prevailing on any points of policy. He indulged in the hope that the new Ministry, which had neither desired nor sought power, and which adopted the principles of moderation, would obtain the support of the Right, and of the great majority. The country was in a delicate and difficult position, and it behoved all patriots to give it a helping hand. The present Cabinet had made no demands or promises in other quarters. So long a ministerial crisis as the one just ended would produce the most serious inconveniences in other countries, but in Belgium it had only served to manifest in a strong light the good sense, prudence, and patriotism of the people. Belgium would continue to deserve the esteem of Europe, as well as the confidence of European Governments. The Minister, in conclusion, passed a warm eulogium on the National Congress which had drawn up the admirable Constitution of Belgium, and urged all present to keep the labors of that illustrious assembly in view.

DENMARK.

COPENHAGEN, Oct. 28.—Sir CHARLES FOX, attended by his engineer, Mr. BROUNGER, has had an audience of the King, and has exhibited to his Majesty his plans for the canal over the Isthmus of Panama. The immediate object of Sir CHARLES's visit in the Roskilde Korsör Railway, for the execution of which he is a successful applicant. The company represented by this gentleman has just entered into a contract with the authorities in Malmö, Sweden, for lighting that town with gas. Another English company will probably undertake the same task in Elsinore.

The fortress of Rendsburg is rapidly disappearing. The western front of the northern side is already gone, and an auction has been held over the materials.

His Majesty the King is now perfectly restored, and has gone to Frederickaburg, where he was received with every demonstration of respect.

The King of Sweden is very ill. He took cold on his way from Christiania to Stockholm, and is now laboring under a rheumatic fever. The bulletins state him to be in considerable pain, and to enjoy but little sleep. His late visit to Germany, however, has given him additional strength, so that it is hoped he will be enabled to get over his sickness. The corpse of his son, Prince GUSTAV, has been lying in state in Riddarholms Church, and the number of visitors was so immense that the number of days was extended to enable all classes to pass through the temple.

GERMANY.

Prussia and the Catholics.

The Prussian Government is involved, in two provinces, in serious contests with the authorities of the Romish Church as to the rights of the Crown. In Westphalia, the Bishop of Paderborn demands back the whole of the estates held by the Order of Jesuits at Buren, at the time the Pope dissolved the order in 1773; the estates were made over to the Bishop, and the revenues were applied to the use of the Church; but when, in 1802, the bishopric was ceded to Prussia, the property was managed by the Chamber of Domains on behalf of the Crown; in 1813 the funds were given to the general educational institutions at Paderborn, the High School, the Training School for Teachers, and the Deaf and Dumb School. The present bishop disputes the right of the Crown to these funds, and claims their restoration to the bishopric, with repayment of all the proceeds of the estates since 1813. If the question is carried into court, the case will prove a very intricate one, from the many titles involved. The estates originally belonged to a Count BUREN. In Posen, the Catholic Archbishop disputes the right of the Crown to nominate to the benefices that were formerly in the gift of the monastic orders. When their property was secularized the right of patronage became vested in the Crown, which, on a vacancy, nominates to the living, the priest receiving afterwards the confirmation of the ecclesiastical authority. The dispute is an old one; former lawsuits on the subject having been decided in favor of Crown; the Archbishop said he did not recognize the decision of the Civil Courts as binding on him. A subsequent appeal to the Ministry of that time produced an offer of a compromise, by which the Crown and the Archbishop should present to the vacant benefices alternately. The Church was not disinclined to accept it, but the revolution of 1848 found the matter still unsettled; as the Constitution changes nothing in the rights of the Sovereign, the President of the Province has again acted on them, and the conflict is renewed. The Archbishop will not confirm the nominees of the Crown, nor will he recognize the decisions of the Courts, and recently made a "demonstration" of disrespect to the provincial President by refusing to attend the dinner given to the Diet of the province, and afterwards inviting the members of that body to dine at the Palace, and excluding the President.

Austria and the Crents.

It is proverbial that gratitude is not a prominent trait in the character of the House of Austria, and this has perhaps never been more strikingly exemplified than during the last two years. Faithful servants who have long and well served the State are continually shelved in the most unceremonious way, in order to make room for new and often less able men. This is no continually the case in the army, that some of the most distinguished officers have been heard to say that when they take up the *Wiener Zeitung* in the morning, it

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, NOV. 20, 1852.

The Times for California.

Sections 3 of the *Times for California* will be issued this morning. Among other contents which will be specially interesting to readers on the Pacific, will be found accounts of the recent occurrences in Europe, and our correspondence from that field, giving the present position of affairs in Cuba. The sheet will also contain its accustomed variety in every department—Editorial articles on general topics, summary of Foreign, Domestic, and Local News, further Speeches thereon, notices of Political Movements, Commercial matters, notices of Marriages and Deaths, &c.

Orders may be had at the counter, in wrappers, ready for mailing, at 9 o'clock this morning. Price 6 cents.

News of the Morning.

We present our readers this morning interesting letters from our London and Paris correspondents, together with additional extracts from our foreign mails by the Atlas, including the eloquent speech delivered by Mr. MACAULAY, the historian, before his constituents, at Edinburgh. Like all the productions of his pen this effort will be found an able and well written document—valuable for its literary merit, even if it had nothing else to recommend it.

The Lobos Island difficulty has been settled; the American Government having unreservedly acknowledged the sovereignty of Peru over the island, and Peru, in return, stipulates to supply American vessels, chartered for guano, on highly advantageous terms. This latter stipulation was voluntary on the part of the Peruvian Government, the Administration having in the first place unconditionally acknowledged the sovereignty of Peru.... The U. S. steamer *Princeton*, now at Norfolk, will sail, in a few days, for Modena, *en route* for Japan.... The House of Representatives of New-Hampshire, yesterday, unanimously passed resolutions to clothe the State House in mourning, in respect to the memory of DANIEL WEBSTER, to attend the funeral ceremonies in Boston, on the 30th, and to have a Funeral Oration from Judge PARKER on the 22d December, which day should be set apart for the purpose.... Hon. GEORGE C. DUNN and Hon. W. A. GORMAN, of Indiana, went out on Tuesday last for the purpose of settling a political difference by the code duello. Through the interposition of friends, the affair was amicably adjusted.... Ex-Governor SHUNK, of Pennsylvania, died at Lancaster yesterday morning.... The official vote of Vermont is—SCOTT, 23,173; PIERCE, 19,044; HALE, 8,039. The official vote of Massachusetts is—SCOTT, 52,683; PIERCE, 44,569; HALE, 28,022; WEBSTER, 1,670; BANNER, 166.

We have further particulars of the late outbreak at Matamoras. It appears that CARDENAS, on assuming the Governorship of Tamaulipas, established an armed military police, against which the Ayuntamento of Matamoras protested. CANALES undertook to uphold CARDENAS, and was hissed and hooted out of the room. Subsequently the National Guards crossed the river to the American side, and after receiving arms and ammunition recrossed again, and marched towards Victoria, with the intention of driving out CARDENAS. They were pursued by CANALES and AVALOS, and a battle ensued, in which the latter were defeated with loss of their arms and artillery.... Accounts from Newfoundland state that the potatoe crop had proved an entire failure.... The Council of the city of St. John, N. B., have passed a vote in favor of the election of Mayor by the people, and the vote by ballot.

The great regatta at Charleston was concluded yesterday. It will be seen that our New York boatmen did themselves credit on the occasion.... Madame SONTAG received information, by the last mail, that her eldest son had been appointed an *attaché* of the Sardinian Legation, in Paris.... The Valley Cotton Factory on the Shenandoah, above Harper's Ferry, has been entirely destroyed by fire. Loss about $20,000. The factory was owned by Messrs. STANBOROUGH, HALLIDAY & Co.... Another murder was committed at Pittsburgh, Pa., yesterday morning. Three men went to a tavern where a ball was going on, and got into an altercation with the landlord, whom they dragged out of the house. A man named BENJAMIN FOX went to the assistance of the landlord, when the rowdies turned upon and beat him so horribly that he died soon after. Two of the murderers, named JACKSON CUPPLES and JOHN HULL, were arrested.

In local matters we notice the verdict of guilty with a recommendation to mercy, found by the Jury in the case of HEWLETT for the murder of the Policeman BARNES.... The Broadway Railroad project passed the Board of Aldermen last evening by a vote of 16 to 3.... Two men named PETER and JOHN MCINTYRE, were terribly injured yesterday, in Murray street, in consequence of the falling of a scaffold at a building in course of erection. One of the unfortunates survived the accident but a short time, and the other is not expected to live.... Mr. THACKERAY commenced his course of lectures before the Mercantile Library Association last evening.... Mrs. E. OAKES SMITH also delivered another lecture last evening at Hope Chapel.... The quarterly examination of the pupils of the Deaf and Dumb Asylum took place yesterday. We give a report of the exercises.

The Week in Europe.

The events wherewith the 4th of November was freighted have transpired. On that day, the British Parliament met in London, and the French Senate met in Paris. Both bodies played the parts previously assigned them. Parliament, after dispatching the forms of organization, passed to the discussion of the funeral ceremonial of the Duke of WELLINGTON. No public business of importance will be reached until the old soldier is securely and officiously tucked away; and then the ball is to open. While no question is on foot to test the strength of the Ministry, it is quite obvious from the outdoor talk, and temper of the members generally, that the Derbyites will very shortly find themselves in a position where neither ambiguity or equivocation can save them. The Free-traders are resolved to have the measures of 1846 settled beyond a cavil. At the recent Manchester banquet that determination was distinctly expressed, and no doubt the very first act of the Liberals will be to bring the parvenu Cabinet to the mark, and oblige them to forswear every doctrine that has distinguished them as Protectionists, until they are thoroughly purged of their staunchest convictions on that subject. The condition upon which Lord DERBY and his friends are to remain in power, is that they will abandon every principle a vote of the Commons shall black-ball, and adopt the views of the majority as rapidly as they can discover them. The condition will probably be rejected, and the Christmas holidays witness the vocation of Lord JOHN RUSSELL, to constitute a new administration. In that event, Sir JAMES GRAHAM and the Peelites will return to influential posts in the Cabinet.

In connection with English politics, the speech of Mr. MACAULAY, at Edinburgh, is the most prominent object of gossip. The famous historian was in his very happiest vein. His remarks deserve a place in a future volume of Miscellanies. After interesting the hosts of several personal friends, who had been apt, in other times, to greet his return to the Scottish Athens, he turned to National concerns, defending his quondam Whig leader, Lord JOHN, from a silly assault of Lord WALPOLE, the present Home Secretary. Touching the questions involved in the approaching session of Parliament, he took occasion to say that the existing policy of Free Trade was, in his opinion, entirely secure from disturbance. A very singular passage, uttered, doubtless, without recollection of the very wonderful echo which sends the words of great men from one continent to the other, illustrates the dependence of the American consumer upon the British manufacturer, in a light so vivid as to startle some of those who have recently expressed their sympathy with the Free Trade aspirations of the English. The whole speech may be found on another page, and the passage we allude to we published yesterday. Friends (if any are left,) of American industry, is there nothing in this to alarm you?

From France, the intelligence verifies all predictions. The Senate met, and with such keen eagerness to gratify the President, that every member was present before the hour named for the assemblage. There was no difference of opinion about the propriety of inaugurating the Empire. It was determined to await the draft of a proper address to the people upon the subject, and the long anticipated Senatus-Consulte was then to be issued, and the business completed. Ere this, the decree has appeared, and a plebiscite, in all probability appointed for December 2, instituted. When general plans have been so thoroughly cut and dried, there is a remarkable celerity in the details.

The news from Germany is of more than usual interest. The Zoll difficulties are assuming a soluble shape. The intrigues of Austria have had their effect upon the minor States of the Confederation, in decoying them away from their alliance with Prussia—Prussia, the founder of the German Customs Union—and making them subsidiary to the interests of Austria—Austria, the Micawber of nations, suffering under the pressure of pecuniary embarrassments. Count BUOL has got the better of the astute MANTEUFFEL; Vienna has outgeneraled Berlin. Prussia has the alternative left her of organizing a Northern Union, independently of old confederates, or of overcoming her aversion to Austria, and acceding to the Southern pact. In either case, her influence in Germany will become second-rate.

Thackeray's Lectures.

Mr. THACKERAY made an auspicious opening of his lectures last night. The large church selected for their delivery was densely crowded by as intelligent an audience as could be well selected from the half million inhabitants of our metropolis. In London, delivered a year ago at midday, these same lectures drew large audiences, in which the best of the nobility, and of that still higher rank whereof MACAULAY, CARLYLE and DICKENS are prominent members, were conspicuous. In Liverpool, where they were delivered a few weeks since, the papers complained that the attendance was thin and cold. New-York is generally supposed to resemble Liverpool more nearly than London; but in this instance it has the advantage of its commercial sister just across the sea. Larger audiences have been assembled here—though not in that house:—more attentive and delighted auditors never sat for an hour under an evening lecture.

Yet Mr. THACKERAY's fascination lies wholly in what he says—nothing of it is due to the way in which he says it. He is a large man, of quiet and gravely impressive manner, with thick grey hair and florid face, and graceful in his movements, but evidently embarrassed. He has a pleasant voice of no great compass, and reads with the neat pronunciation of a scholar, but without the slightest attempt at elocutionary or oratorical effect. We were never more thoroughly impressed with the extreme utility of *pockets*, than after witnessing the infinite service to which he put them. If, on commencing his leeture, he has suddenly discovered that they had vanished from his coat-skirts and vest, he would unquestionably have postponed his discourse until another evening. Both hands in his coat-skirts—one in and the other out—one in his coat and the other in his vest—one upon the desk, and the other pocketed—these various movements constituted the *gamut* of his gesticulation. Yet nobody wanted, or thought of needing, more.

The lecture was upon SWIFT: and it was the most exquisite piece of biographical criticism and characterisation we ever heard or read. It would be difficult to say precisely in what its charms consisted,—as it is always most difficult to analyze what is most beautiful. Its sentiments were the perfection of common sense: its language the extreme of simplicity: its arrangement the unstudied method of a thoroughly cultivated mind, discoursing of a perfectly familiar topic. There was not an attempt at wit or humor in it; and yet it overflowed with both. It was made up mainly of the simplest, most direct statements of *fact;* yet they were all full of humor, beauty and eloquence. Mr. THACKERAY did not enter upon any criticism of SWIFT's books: he referred to them only to throw light upon his life and character. Both were depicted with graphic picturesqueness, and judged charitably but with rigid respect for morality and religion. We shall make no attempt to sketch the lecture: as any such sketch would give no adequate notion of its character. It was exquisitely beautiful as a work of art, and in the highest degree instructive and entertaining as the picture of a great genius, in all his moods.

The second lecture of the series is to be delivered on Monday night.

"What is quite as curious, the *Times*, in its reply, designates SHAKSPEARE, MILTON, Lord BACON, COLERIDGE and BURKE, as "at least equal to WEBSTER."—*Post.*

☞ The phrase "at least equal," when used by the *Times*, was quoted from its correspondent's letter;—and now, bearing this in mind, will the *Post* be good enough to explain what there is in this, especially "curious!" Our neighbor is very fond of exhibiting its critical acumen; here is what Mr. Peckwith, who would have been editor of the *Post*, if there had been one in his day, would call an "eligible opportunity."

The State Elections.

The State elections in Massachusetts, on the 8th inst., proved to be a drawn game. The majorities in favor of the Whigs were too meagre to denote the character of the future government; two or three votes, and they of an undecided stripe, constituting the plurality of that party in the Lower Legislative body. Thirty four representatives are the subject of a new trial on Monday next. The utmost exertions of both parties—Coalitionists, as the allied Hunkers and Free-Soilers are styled—and Whigs, will be made in order to secure the larger number of these. If the towns hold true to their ancient ties the Whigs will succeed by handsome odds; otherwise, the scale and all its contents will turn to the confederates.

The contest on Monday, is in fact, of much greater importance than were the elections of the 2d and 8th. The Democratic programme for the distribution of offices is public, and leads to animated discussion. Mr. HORACE MANN figures at the head of it. Either one of the two great positions in the gift of the Legislature, is assigned to him as the Attorney of the Free-Soil party. The gubernatorial chair or a seat in the United States Senate, is to be filled by him in the event of a Democratic triumph; and it must be with a feeling of entire satisfaction that Mr. BENJAMIN F. HALLETT and his fellow sympathizers with the South, consummate the treaty by which the leading and extreme Abolitionist of the State is put forward as its most prominent representative.

Mr. MANN's continuance in the political field has not been anticipated. Having accepted the Presidency of the Antioch College, it was presumed the Academic shades would woo him successfully back from the glare and bustle of public life, for which, but a few years ago, he abandoned his quiet addiction to educational matters. But the taste for publicity is too recent with the quondam philanthropist not to be overpowering. Mr. MANN is indisposed to forsake the deliberative chamber or the forum, while any reputation of his own or others is to be made or marred. He courts the last faint echo of applause from the most insignificant spectator. Old actors sometimes haunt the stage when their popularity has quite vanished. Having served in Congress as the successor of the venerable JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, only, like that truly great man, to record his ineffectual protest against Slavery, Mr. MANN has no record to show of good achieved or a high moral principle made more current and acceptable, to grace his retreat withal. His career has been one of negations. He has refused to do divers things inconsistent with his peculiar convictions; and has been unable to do one thoroughly agreeable to them. To retire now is to leave the banquet without having eaten; to have sacrificed his ease, private enjoyment, and popularity, without one trophy of accomplished good to show as a return. The history of Mr. HORACE MANN, the generous, devoted, self-sacrificing Superintendent of Massachusetts Common Schools, is worth more as a claim to remembrance than volumes of Congressional debates.

How far evil associations have corrupted the manners of the ex-Superintendent we leave others to find out. Measuring his political by his philanthropical experience, we were formerly disposed to regard Mr. MANN as a person of large benevolence, whose

"Heart, at high tide, swamped his brain now and then;"

but whose actions were uniformly based on the necessities of a sincere, earnest nature. He seemed to vindicate this character in all his congressional sallies. Where conservative prepossessions led us to shrink from his ultraisms of sentiment, we confessed the honesty that seemed to impel him to such extremes. The first shock to these partialities, we received from his violent assaults upon Mr. WEBSTER. They had obviously more than the ordinary acrimony of party feeling. There was something personal and malignant in their tenor. No palliatives, drawn from the recollection of embittered prejudices, disappointed by the course of the great statesman upon national questions, sufficed to account for the peculiar sharpness of the attack upon his character. There was something meaner behind; something to qualify the favor with which men generally regarded the successor of Mr. ADAMS—something to impugn his motives. And from that day the meter of Mr. MANN's reputation has sunk notably, until this day, when we find him fighting side by side with the most absolute advocates of slavery in New-England, sharing their fortunes, and claiming an undue proportion of the booty. As a coalitionist, Mr. MANN figures far more unpleasantly than as an abolitionist. The violent union of the two characters destroys whatever dignity there might be in either. The desire which first brought him into politics, the desire of benefiting his species, has given place to a craving for self-aggrandizement. Neither place tendered him by the ill-starred conjunction of two factions, offers the slightest opportunity for the effective assertion of his anti-slavery ideas. The Gubernatorial and Senatorial fields are equally impracticable for good in his peculiar lines of culture. The private citizen or the College President has vastly better occasions of planting his notions in fruitful minds than a man misplaced among men, who despise not only the individual but his pretended principles. Far-sighted as Mr. MANN doubtless is, he makes the usual blunder of self-interested persons, in failing to see the risk he runs of a thorough defeat in consequence of these decadences; or if success be possible, he overlooks the useless mediocrity of position that will be his in the Senate, where even his more accomplished fellow-soldier, Mr. CHARLES SUMNER, has to employ a *tour de finesse* to obtain a hearing.

A few days will, however, determine the doubt. Mr. MANN, whose private qualities, we are disposed to believe, are in the main estimable, will either be punished by success or let off, by a salutary defeat, to complete his career in walks more congenial with his character. Defeat is the best blessing his friends can invoke for him. As the executive officer of a College, his fine talents, wide educational experience, and thorough scholarship will do better service, than as the legislative agent of a great people, among whom his sentiments are not acceptable. He has effected nothing for himself or for a single good purpose, since he emerged from private life; another walk may enable to make up the lost time. A little while, and we shall know all about it.

The Census of 1850.

The full report of the Census has not, to our knowledge, reached our City as yet. The "Abstract" is before us, and contains some important information in a very compact form.

In respect to territory, it appears that during the last ten years, we have extended the area of the United States from 2,055,153 to 3,230,572 square miles, without including the great lakes, or the sea-bays.

The population gained by these accessions, is 172,000. No full returns have as yet come in from California, but assuming its population; partly by estimate, at 165,000; the whole population of the Union is 23,263,488. Absolute increase from 1840, 6,194,035; increase per cent., 36.28; or deducting that from addition of territory, and the relative increase, is 35.27 per cent.

The number of whites is 19,630,738, and the relative increase the last ten years, is 38.28 per cent.

The slaves amount to 3,204,089, relative increase, 28.81 per cent.

The number of free-colored is 428,661; relative increase since 1840, 10.96 per cent.

If we refer to the data of previous tables, it appears that the increase of the whites in the Union every decade since 1790, has been very equal; being lowest from 1820 to 1830, (33.95 per cent.;) and highest in the last, (38.28 per cent.) With the slaves, the greatest increase was from 1820 to 1830, (30.61 per cent.,) and the least, from 1830 to 1840, (23.8 per cent.) The average increase of the free colored, on the other hand, has regularly diminished since 1790; being 82.2 per cent. in the first decade, 25.25 in the third, and rising a little in the fourth, it falls in this last to 10.96 per cent. A fact worth considering as respects the probable destiny of this race.

In the most favored country of Europe, the Report states, the decimal increase is less than 1½ per cent. per annum, while in the United States, it is 3½ per cent. In 40 years, with the present rate of increase on both continents, the population of the Union will exceed that of England, France, Spain, Portugal, Sweden and Switzerland combined.

As respects the rate of increase in the different New-England States, during the last ten years, it is greatest in Rhode Island, (35.57,) and least in Vermont (7.59)—which is also the least in the whole Union.

What is somewhat remarkable, the rate of increase in the great States of New-York, Pennsylvania, Ohio and Maryland, is *less* than in either Rhode Island or Massachusetts,

In the whole Union, Wisconsin shows the greatest ratio (890.48); next, Iowa (345.84); then Arkansas (114.85) and Michigan (87.33).

In regard to the number of immigrants, the Report goes into an extended, though, as it seems to us, hardly thorough enough examination. The conclusion is, that there are now, of immigrants and their descendants, since 1790, in the Union, 4,350,934. Of these, 1,542,860 arrived during the last ten years, or about double the number of the previous decade.

Tables are given for the density of population of the States. Massachusetts and Rhode Island are the two most populated—the former having 127.49 inhabitants, to the square mile; the latter, 112.97. The least are Texas, (0,89 to the square mile,) and Florida, (1.47.) Taking the 31 States, the average number is 15.54 to the square mile; with the whole area, it is 7.2.

The number of slaves manumitted and escaped during the year ending June, 1850, is given. The latter amount in all, to 1,011; the former to 1,467. Maryland loses the most (279), then Kentucky (96), and then Louisiana (90). Of the manumitted, Maryland claims 493; Delaware, 277; and Virginia, 218.

Of the slaves in the respective States, Virginia has the largest number—472,528; the next, South Carolina, 384,934; and the smallest, Florida, (39,309); and Delaware, (2,289.)

The free-colored are most numerous in Maryland—74,077; and in Virginia, 53,829; Pennsylvania has also 53,323. The least numbers are in Iowa, 335; and Texas, 331.

A table of the number of deaths and their ratio to the living in each State, has been also made. This is a deeply important matter, and it is to be regretted, for the sake of science, and likewise for the sake of the National health, that there were no more facilities furnished the officers of the Census. They have done well, as far as their means would permit.

From this, it appears, that the two States where the number of deaths is greatest, in proportion to the living, are *Massachusetts* and *Louisiana!* The ratio in the former being one to every 51.23, and in the latter, one to 42.85. Wisconsin, Vermont, Iowa and Florida are apparently the healthiest; the average of the first being one to every 105.82; of the second, to 100.29; of the third and fourth, to 94.06 and 93.67. The average of New-York, if one considers the terrible mortality among our immigrant population, speaks well for the climate—being 69,85.

We have not space here to draw extended conclusions from these interesting data. The diseases which are the especial cause of this great mortality in the two extremes of our Union, are probably Consumption in the Northern States, and Yellow Fever in the Southern. It appears, too, that the cold equable climate of Vermont, and Wisconsin, and the mild equable climate of Iowa, Georgia, and Florida, are the most favorable to health. A result agreeing singularly with the late investigations upon "The relation of Climate to Tubercular Diseases," put forth in the Boston *Medical Journal*.

In these tables, the average for Minnesota and Oregon is very large; double that of any of the States. But we may conclude in such distant and unsettled territories, the returns would hardly be exact enough, to draw satisfactory conclusions. Yet there can be little doubt that the climate of our Pacific coast is much more favorable, on the whole, to health, than that of our Atlantic coast.

As regards the *Press*, the result of the Census speaks well for the intelligence of our people. The whole number of papers and periodicals in the United States in June 1, 1850, was 2,800; circulation, 5,000,000, and the number of copies printed annually, 422,600,000.

For the very important statistics of manufactures and agriculture, we can give but a brief space.

The entire capital invested in manufactures in the United States is estimated to exceed [illegible]

Value of raw material	[illegible]
Amount paid for labor	236,000,000
Value of manufactured articles	1,019,106,616
Number of persons employed	1,885,861

In the manufacture of *Cotton Goods*, Massachusetts stands first; New-Hampshire second, and Rhode Island third—Pennsylvania following next.

In *Woollen Goods*, Massachusetts first; New-York second; Connecticut third, and Pennsylvania fourth.

In the manufacture of *Pig Iron* Pennsylvania produces (in value) about half the whole production of the Union. Ohio stands second and Maryland third.

In *castings*, New-York produces the greatest value; then Pennsylvania, followed by Ohio and Massachusetts.

Of *wrought iron*, Pennsylvania works rather more than half the product of the whole Union; followed by New-York, Virginia and Ohio.

In the production of *malt and spirituous liquors*, New-York has the greatest capital invested; the next, Pennsylvania; and the next, Ohio.

In *agricultural productions*, Pennsylvania produces the greatest number of bushels of wheat; Ohio, and then New-York, and then Virginia, closely follow.

The first *wool-producing* State is Ohio, and next, New-York.

Of *live stock*, New-York has the greatest value; next, Ohio; and next, Pennsylvania.

Ohio produces the most *wine*, followed by Pennsylvania, and then Illinois.

In *hemp*, Kentucky leads; followed by Missouri,

Of *maple sugar*, New-York shows the greatest production, and Vermont the next.

In *cane sugar*, Louisiana produces nearly three-quarters of the production of the whole Union; Florida is second.

In *home-made manufactures*, Tennessee leads.

This "abstract" is probably only an imperfect specimen of the Census. There are evident defects in it of arrangement. Still it shows very great research and patience of investigation, for which all gratitude should be shown. There has been in our country a narrow prejudice against extended investigations of this kind. We hope this is past. A nation in the position of ours, both for the sake of the historian and for the interests of science, should allow the most minute research into every particular of its wonderful resources and its material progress. Many a vital question in medical, economical and political science, may be settled by these laboriously gathered statistics.

☞ The clergy, unlike those in most other professions, enter into the heaviest part of their work at first. They accept a call, and at once have all their sermons to write, their lectures to prepare, their visits to make, just like their elder brethren, but without their abundance of "preparation" to assist them when cramped. Few other professions are so. Mechanics, having served their time, take small jobs at first and extend them afterward, as they acquire confidence and capital. Lawyers and doctors are thankful if the very smallest silver thread of business runs through their first years in practice. President-makers and cabinet-makers and the discoverers of planets try their hands and instruments on much small game and worthless material, before venturing upon that which is costly. So the clergyman finds his task grow lighter each year. While he remains with his first people, it grows easier, because habit comes to his assistance, and when he removes to the charge of another flock, there are all the old notes ready for an emergency, and when "adapted" a little, as fit as ever for the edification of the people.

Hence the temptations of clergymen are to overwork in their youth and grow indolent when older. The members of other professions generally beginning with the smallest possible amount of business that conscientious men can call urgent, find a special temptation to turn off to side issues, and by-engagements. Their leisure comes when they don't know how or have not the means of appreciating it, and disappears at the season that they come into condition to enjoy it. It is no wonder that so many clergymen break down early, and are obliged to go abroad or into some new employment to recover health. And it is not strange that the Esq. or M. D. appended to a young man's name does not furnish any kind of index to his employment.

☞ JEREMY TAYLOR suggested that it might be as hard to be born as to die. A great deal harder if the Whig Party is really dead. For it was born with infinite pains, extraordinary efforts, great exhortations, tons of documents, a long and a strong pull. It died without knowing it. And as the Seminoles did not know how to stay whipped, when thoroughly beaten, very likely the Whig party won't know enough to lie still after it is knocked down, *nor to stay dead* after it is killed.

NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES,

Contents for Saturday, Nov. 20.

Poetry.—Webster; by W. H. C. HOSMER.

Literary.—John Adams' Diary—Voltaire—The Court of France. Some Account of Mrs. Beecher Stowe and her Family, by an Alabama Man—from *Fraser's Magazine*. Home and Wife on Saturday. Anecdote of Turner, the Artist. How to Finish a Daughter. What Whisky is good for. De Quincey. Why Mr. Webster went to Marshfield.

Agricultural.—Conversations of Daniel Webster on Agriculture.

Editorial.—British Lectures on Cuba. Colone. Benton in Congress. Kentucky and Tennessee. Mr Calhoun's Works. Free Trade and War. The Late Canvass. The American Art-Union. The Defences of Cuba. The Antilles. The Slave Case. The Caloric Ship. Our Foreign Agents. The Habit of Early Rising. Tell your Wife! Superstitions.

News of the Week.—Weekly Summary, containing careful condensations of current topics—Local Intelligence, Domestic News, Foreign Advices, etc. Letter from Gov. Kossuth. Com. McCauley's Proclamation relative to the Lobos Islands.

Correspondence.—Letters from the correspondents of the *Times* in Havana, London, New-Orleans and Washington—giving reliable information of movements and events.

Commercial.—The Money, Stock and Produce Markets for the week, carefully condensed and arranged expressly for this paper. New-York Cattle Market. Foreign Advices.

☞ The terms of the *New-York Weekly Times* are Two DOLLARS per annum in advance. Single copies, at 6¼ cents, may be obtained at the desk, in wrappers ready for mailing. Club prices, TWENTY COPIES for Twenty Dollars.

☞ The postage on this paper is now only 6¼ cents per quarter, paid in advance.

RAYMOND, JONES & CO., Publishers,
No. 113 Nassau-street.

☞ We are glad to learn that Professor JOHN MCCOY, of the Brooklyn Lyceum, is about to deliver a series of Lectures on the United States, in Canada. Just at this moment such an undertaking, in competent hands, cannot fail to be exceedingly useful. A very general interest is felt among the Canadians in the character, resources and prospects of this country; and reliable information upon these points will be found of the highest advantage. Prof. MCCOY is a gentleman of fine talents, thoroughly conversant with his subject, and admirably qualified to discuss it in an interesting and instructive style. We cannot doubt that his efforts will be attended with marked success.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

ASTHMA.—ASTHMA, LIKE CONSUMPTION, HAS been generally considered incurable when it has established itself in the system, and was regarded as a highly dreadful disease, even in its earliest stages. The reason of this is, that no medicine heretofore discovered was up to, or operated with any force upon the affected parts. The majority of medicines clear the bowels and stomach, and thus cure the headache and the diseases of the upper parts of the body, which are produced by the foul exhalations from the regions below. But the Asthma is an independent disease, which principally seats itself in the chest, and cannot be affected by purges or blood letting, or, in fact, any remedy that will not rise up to, and operate on, the source of the existence. Hence warm brandy-toddy which causes a heat to ascend from the stomach to the chest—and smoking tobacco, afford much relief in this disease. But the NAPHTHA SYRUP is a positive cure. Owing to its volatile nature, the moment it is taken it ascends in its own proper particles to the seat of the disease, pervades it in all parts, and produces, from the first, a feeling which shows a powerful agent is at work, grappling with the disease, and triumphing over it. Dr. HASTINGS'S COMPOUND SYRUP OF NAPHTHA is sold by C. V. CLICKENER & CO., No. 81 Barclay-st., who are the General Agents for Dr. HASTINGS in America. Also, by Mrs HAYES, No. 275 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

BROADWAY FASHIONABLE CLOTHING EMPORIUM.—ALFRED MUNROE & Co., No. 441 Broadway, have on hand, and are constantly manufacturing the most superb styles of

GENTLEMEN'S OVERCOATS
of every description, Walking Coats, Business Coats, Dress and Frock Coats of all the choice mode cole s,
PANTALOONS
of black and fancy Doeskins, and Cassimeres of the latest styles.
VESTS
of rich Velvets, Cashmeres, Cassimeres, Embroidered goods, &c., &c.
ROBES DE CHAMBRE
of various styles and qualities
GENTLEMEN'S UNDERGARMENTS
of every description. The whole embracing the best assortment of well made Clothing to be found in New York.
IN BOY'S AND CHILDREN'S CLOTHING,
our assortment is very extensive; the styles, trimmings, and make of which are of the best character.
Purchasers will be pleased to call and examine our assortment.
ALFRED MUNROE & Co.,
No. 441 Broadway, between Howard and Grand sts.

A GHOST, AT THE DEAD OF NIGHT, STOOD AT the bedside of a citizen of New-York. It was the spirit of his deceased wife. 'You neglected to procure my Daguerreotype of ROOT, as you intended," she said, "and now it is too late." Agitated by remorse, he awoke, (for it was but a dream,) and found his wife calmly sleeping by his side. But he interpreted the dream as a warning and delayed no longer. And a few months afterwards his wife really died, but ROOT had taken her Daguerreotype. ROOT'S Gallery is at No. 363 Broadway.

TO THE LADIES.—SANDERS & Co., No. 261 Grand-st., will sell still greater bargains in Dry Goods the coming week, than have been offered before. To-day they will offer their large stock of Gloves, Hosiery, Linen Hdk'fs, &c.
The large stock of Velvets, French Merinos, Ladies' Cloths, Black and Colored Silks, Paramattas, De Laines, &c., &c., will be sold without reserve
Also, 500 Long and Square Broche and Cashmere Shawls, Long and Square Wool Shawls, &c., &c., all will be sold immediately to close the business.

NO OPIUM OR CALOMEL—THERE ARE MANY PERsons of an excitable nervous temperament who cannot use any of the popular Cough remedies of the day, on account of the *Opium* which they contain. To all such we would say, Dr. ROGERS' LIVERWORT, TAR AND CANCHALAGUA is free from this objection, as it contains no Opium Calomel or any mineral whatever. It is at the same time surprisingly efficacious. For sale by A. L. SCOVILL & Co., at the Depot, No. 316 Broadway, and by all the retail druggists. Price, in large bottles $1; three bottles for $2 50.

TOYS! TOYS! TOYS!
GAMES, DOLLS, DRUMS, SWORDS, STANDARDS, Shields, Magic Lanterns, Balls, Bows, Rattles,
Tea and Dinner Sets,
Soldiers, Sham Fights, Transparent Slates, Tool Chests, Dogs, Carts, Sheep, Monkeys, Elephants, Donkeys, Horses, Mice, Birds, Rabbits, Lions, Tigers, and indeed
Every variety of Toy
is just received at ROGERS' Fancy Bazaar, No. 449 Broadway.

SPLENDID SHAWLS AND SILKS.—THE RICHEST assortment of Shawls, Silks, and other Dress Goods, embracing every variety of Broche, Cashmere and Woollen long and square Shawls: plain black, Gro de Rhin, Brocade, Glace and plaid Silks, still continue to attract the attention of ladies at Columbian Hall, No. 281 Grand-st., not only for the superiority of their qualities, but for the remarkable low prices at which they are offered. Columbian Hall is the place to practice economy while displaying taste.

TWO FAMILIAR NAMES.—SMITH IS A NAME that has been immortalised by its numerous owners, and RICE is a cognomen that the "original Jim Crow" has made famous in both hemispheres. Both names, however, are likely to become more familiar to the public than ever, in consequence of the great bargains in clothing offered to "all mankind" by those popular venders of superb and cheap clothing for gentlemen, Messrs. SMITH & RICE, of No 102 Fulton-st. Go and see them.

MANTILLA VELVET AND PELISSE CLOTHS.—An extensive assortment of materials for Mantillas and Cloaks, has become a new feature in the establishment of S. & M. E TOWLE, of Columbian Hall, No. 281 Grand-st. Rich Mantilla Velvets and Pelisse Cloths of every quality and color, are offered at such price that places the buying ready made Mantillas and Cloaks out of the question with the Ladies.

BEWARE OF THE CHILLING MILDEW OF THESE cool mornings, and the corroding damps of these apparently bewitching nights. Be fortified with a package of Mrs. JERVIS'S COLD CANDY, that all time and universally admitted good remedy for coughs, colds, hoarseness, and other throat and lung complaints. Sold by Mrs. W. JERVIS, No 366 Broadway; Mrs. HAYES, Brooklyn; ZIEBER, Philadelphia, and by Druggists generally.

A PHYSICIAN'S RECEIPT WORTH FOLLOWING.—Put on seasonable Under-Garments in time to anticipate the extreme fluctuations in temperature incidental to the Fall of the year. Merino, Woollen, and Silk Under-Garments, excellent in quality, and reasonable in price, are offered by RAY & ADAMS, Importers and Manufacturers of Hosiery and Under-Garments, No. 591 Broadway, opposite the Metropolitan Hotel.

CLAY, TAYLOR, BENTON, VAN BUREN, AND hundreds of other distinguished men, have certified to the efficacy of MRS JERVIS'S COLD CANDY, in pulmonary complaints. It is a well-considered, conscientious remedy, fruitful in its healing mission, and delicious to take. Sold by Mrs. W. JERVIS, No. 366 Broadway; ZIEBER, 3d-st., below Chesnut-st., Philadelphia; Mrs. HAYES, Fulton-st., Brooklyn, and Druggists generally.

AS STEADILY AS THE SUBLIME FLOW OF WATER over the religiously inspiring Niagara Falls, is the demand for Mrs. JERVIS'S COLD CANDY. People may smile and call it "mere candy," but it has, commingled with the sugar—which is used to make the medical properties easy to take—as dignified a simplicity, and as happy a combination of nature's herbs as ever human ministration applied to pulmonary ills.

"IT IS NOT FOR A DAY, BUT FOR ALL TIME." Mrs. JERVIS'S COLD CANDY still continues its usefulness in cases of coughs, colds, hoarseness, sore throats, whooping cough, asthma, &c., &c. Sold by Mrs. W. JERVIS, No. 366 Broadway; ZIEBER, Philadelphia; REDDING, Boston; GILMAN, Washington; WRIGHT & CO., New-Orleans, and by Druggists generally.

OPERA GLASSES.—WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED by Steamer *Humboldt* a full assortment of OPERA GLASSES, from the best makers in Paris. These goods are made expressly for our Retail trade, the lenses having been carefully selected by an experienced optician,
OSBORNE & BOARDMAN, No. 413 Broadway.

HOUSEKEEPING AND VARIETY BAZAAR, No. 128 Canal-st.—Large Basement Store.—The subscriber is continually adding to his very extensive stock of articles for Housekeepers' use. Ladies and Gentlemen are invited to call and examine. One Price. J. KELLOGG.

HANDSOME JACK.—THIS NEW AND BRILLIANT Romance will be continued in to-morrow's *Sunday Courier*. Buy it. Price, three cents. For sale everywhere.

SPIRITUAL MANIFESTATIONS.—READ THE ADvertisement of an *expose* of the "Rappers," among "New Publications."

IT SEEMS TO BE THE GENERAL FAILING OF ALL garment makers to be impenetral. But as GREEN, of No. 1 Astor House, the world, after admitting the impenetrability of his shirts, is compelled also to admit that he never inconveniences a customer by neglecting to send them home paper agreeably cut.

"Yet, though I speak in Proverbs, Wanderer—This world is not a Proverb."—Bulwer.

Every thing different in character and composition from the usual "Dye Stuffs" and "Mineral Washes" of the day, it would seem due to public interest that a brief description of the "IMPROVED WAHPENE" and its claims to public favor should be made known. As a preparation intended to be strictly its name implies, "a medicine for the hair," it is beyond all question unrivalled. In its composition no ingredient is introduced in any manner injurious to the growth, coloring, and healthy condition of the hair. The most delicate and precious objects are sought to be secured by its extirpation and use, viz.: A change of any hair to its early and native color, and the restoration of a vigorous and healthy growth in the pores of those roots to be found and watered by sickness or other causes. To effect these paramount objects, the "IMPROVED WAHPENE" is a powerful aid to the natural process of supplying the hair,—operates on the bulbs or roots of the hair in the capillaries of the first secretion of those fluids, and in all the matter necessary to give vitality and nourishment to the newly created hair. A second, and not less important fact, in view of the success of this article is, that it is permanent in its operations; and its favorable results are not instantaneous, nor in any way dependent on a hasty and forced application. Things which quickly come to maturity, soon wither. To produce the desired effect it must remain on the head for a few consecutive days. The IMPROVED WAHPENE is not a dye; its agreeable preparation, in no way interferes with the healthy circulation of sluices who use it. In view of its reception, circulation, and use, as a popular effective specific for the growth and improvement of the hair, it is proper to state that the proprietor has now on sale, in this and other States of the Union, over 50,000 bottles of this valuable article. Testimonials—not spurious, nor manufactured of expediency, but from the highest sources of respectability, character, and standing—continue to establish its high value, and attest its most favorable results. These may be seen and duly examined at the General Depot Rooms of the proprietor, No. 191 Chambers-st., where may be obtained, gratis, a pamphlet treatise on the Human Hair, containing a physiological description of its natural qualities and its various diseases, interspersed with a brief history and success of the IMPROVED WAHPENE.

Subjoined are given two Certificates recently presented to the proprietor, which, with numerous others in his possession, will serve as unmistakable evidences of the value and efficacy of the preparation called the IMPROVED WAHPENE.

The following is from Rev. W. F. SMITH:

DURAND, FAIRFIELD Co., Conn., Oct. 15, 1852.

DEAR SIR:—Having for several months made trial of your IMPROVED WAHPENE," I take great pleasure in according to its beneficial effects. My hair from some cause for which I could not account, became thin and much wasted away, and I was in a fair way to produce partial baldness on the top of my head. The faithful use of your most excellent preparation has induced a new growth; and my hair is now once more restored to its former healthy condition.

I am, Sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant.

W. F. SMITH.

To G. VAN DEUSEN, Esq., No. 123 Chambers-st., N. Y.

NEW-YORK, Nov 3, 1852.

To Mr. G. VAN DEUSEN, No 123 Chambers-st.—SIR: Having used your IMPROVED WAHPENE since June last, the result of restoring my hair, which was gray, I would gratefully acknowledge to the public. You are at liberty to use my name who may wish to call on me at No. 289 4th-st. ELIZABETH T. LYON.

SPLENDID IMPORTATIONS, BY THE WASHINGTON, FOR GEVIN'S BAZAAR.—GEVIN has the pleasure of announcing to the fashionable world of New York that he has received by the steamer *Washington* a superb assortment of articles for Ladies', Misses' and Children's wear, which will be opened for sale at the Bazaar this day. There will be found a great variety of satin, velvet and cloth Talmas for misses, made in Paris in styles which had not yet been issued by the modists of the city when they were dispatched hence by the agent for the Bazaar; also beautiful Scotch Plaids for dresses of youthful circulars of the richest and choicest fabrics, for misses; boys' overcoats, trimmed with capes, richly trimmed; ladies', misses' and children's cloaks, deeply trimmed with furs; a large assortment of ladies' riding whips brilliantly mounted and displaying a great diversity of entirely new designs; children's and infants' hoods and cloaks, very delicate and elegant. All these goods are of the very latest fashion and cannot fail to command the admiration of every lady of discriminating taste.

IF YOU ARE SICK, THE PROBABILITY IS THAT the root of your suffering is in the stomach. From a weak stomach proceed Dyspepsia, Languor, Oppression in the Diaphragm, Jaundice, Headache, Nausea, Bodily Weakness, Dizziness of Sight, Heartburn, Costiveness. Dreantery and a legion of other tormenting diseases. Indigestion produces thin blood, and, therefore, destroys the strength and vigor of the system. To restore the tone of the stomach, and enable it to throw off and dismiss forever all these tormenting and dangerous complaints, nothing is necessary but a persevering use of HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS, prepared by Dr. C. M. JACKSON, Philadelphia. There is no mistake, no failure in their amative effect. For sale in New-York by the Dr. SANDS, corner of Fulton and William sts; and C. H. RING, corner of Johnst. and Broadway; and by Mrs. HAYES, Brooklyn.

IMPORTANT DISCOVERY.—MR. KNIGHT, OF THE firm of KNIGHT & QUERU, Chemists, No. 57 John-st., up stairs, having for a long while devoted a large portion of his time to the study of the anatomy of the human hair, the various causes of its growth, decay, falling of and turning gray, has now prepared and for sale, a medicine for the hair, called the HAIR REGENERATOR, with which he is entirely successful in restoring the hair of any person to its original color; also, to entirely prevent the hair from falling off, in one week. The above is really and truly an article or medicine of much importance, and deserves the attention of the public.

DURKEE'S BAKING POWDER.—WE HAVE NO hesitation in stating, having given it a fair trial, that, in the words of the advertisement it is infinitely superior and more economical for all kinds of home baking than the old method of yeast, saleratus, &c. The purse is saving is fully realize the superiority of this powder over soda, saleratus, and such like, must, however, implicitly follow the directions for use; or otherwise be deceived, and attach a failure to the powder, which it is incapable of when rightly used.—*Quebec Morning Chronicle.*

Principal Office, No. 129 Water-st., New-York. For sale by Druggists and Grocers throughout the country.

LADIES' SHOES.—THE UNMISTAKABLY BEST Ladies' Gaiter manufactured in this City is CANTRELL, and his productions, in symmetry of materials, elegance of style and durability, rival the best work of Paris. If the ladies doubt this we advise them to call and examine his delicately-fashioned slippers, for which he received the award of a medal at the late Fair, as being the best imitation of the French slipper. Every article manufactured by him is equally excellent in every particular, and all who wish to procure first rate articles, at very low prices, should visit him at No. 396 Bowery.

"A HAT! A HAT FOR ALL THAT."—WE CHALlenge the Hats at Mr FEENY'S No. 52½ Bowery, against all the trade. He makes his own Hats—that's the rub; so he knows when a Hat is a Hat, and to cap the climax (though he may not be a poetical lover) he sells at styles, fashions, &c., as reasonable as possible. No one that ever bought a Hat from Mr. FEENY, but felt himself a new man, while the ladies were sure to compliment him seeing at once that the hat made the man. Remember No. 52½ Bowery.

WELLS, FARGO & CO.'s CALIFORNIA EXPRESS. We send our next regular Express by U. S. mail steamer HERMES, on SATURDAY, Nov. 20, at 2 P. M., in charge of our Express special messenger and Freight Agent. Freight should be sent to our office, by Friday noon, in water-proof order No package should measure more than 5½ cubic feet, or weigh more than 125 pounds. Small parcels received until 9 o'clock the day the steamer sails.

WELLS, FARGO & CO., No. 16 Wall-st.

SELLING OFF SILKS AND SHAWLS AT REDUCED PRICES.—A large and splendid stock of Silks, the richest imported this season, will be sold 20 per cent. below Auction prices. Also, a large and elegant stock of Shawls, of every description, will be sold very cheap. Ladies, call at Mr. BODINE'S before making your purchases. You will save money and get rich goods.

No. 323 Grand-st., corner Orchard.

WINDOW DRAPERIES, &c.—KELTY & FERGUSON, No. 259½ Broadway, and No. 54 Reade-st., have on hand an extensive stock of French Brocatelles, Satin De Laines, Worsted Damask, Lace and Muslin Curtains, Gilt Cornices, and an immense assortment of Window Shades, &c., all of which we are selling full twenty per cent. less than any other establishment. Examine the instruments we offer before you purchase.

BOOTS AND SHOES.—THE MOST ELEGANT AND extensive assortment of Boots, Shoes, and Gaiters, to be found in this City, is that of CAHILL'S, No. 378 Broadway. All his goods are of superior manufacture, and his prices are much lower than those of the smaller dealers. We commend economists in shoe leather, to CAHILL'S magnificent store, where any article in the trade can be obtained in the best style, and at the lowest prices.

WARM AND DURABLE UNDER-GARMENTS.—These articles, so indispensable at this season to all who wish to protect themselves from coughs, colds and rheumatism, should be bought of the Importers and Manufacturers, No. 104 Bowery. For cheapness, excellence and variety, the NEW-YORK STOCKING AND UNDERGARMENT FACTORY is the place.

A. RANKIN & CO., Hosiers, No. 104 Bowery.

"KNOX LEADS THE COLUMN."—SINCE THE defeat of General SCOTT, KNOX, the Prince of Hatters, has concluded to lead the column of politicians, both successful and unsuccessful, into his store, No. 128 Fulton-st., and furnish them with his brilliant, beautiful and substantial Hats, for Fall and Winter wear, at the unexampled low price of four dollars each—cash.

PEABODY & HUMPHREYS, No. 379 BROADWAY, corner White-st., are daily making additions to their already large and rich stock, and are now prepared to exhibit to their friends and the public generally, the most complete and extensive stock of rich and elegant Carpets ever offered in this City. Also, Oil Cloths, of every pattern and color, with the satin finish, for sale on the most reasonable terms.

FASHION AND ECONOMY.—A BEAUTIFUL HAT is the chief attraction in a gentleman's appearance. No artist can exceed MEARS, the fashionable hatter, corner of Broadway and Chambers-st., in producing a covering for the head, which will combine all the excellencies that mechanism, perfect taste, and long experience ever concentrated in a hat.

FRENCH SLIPPERS.—MR. E. J. SMITH, THE agent of the celebrated Parisian manufacturer, MILLEFORT, has an extensive supply of French Slippers, well worth the examination of the fashionable public. His old stock are as recommended as ever, demanded for inferior articles. His store is at No. 79 Bleecker-st., a few doors west of Broadway.

THREE PLY LINEN COLLARS.—THE MOST fashionable styles, and also other patterns of every size and quality at either wholesale or retail.

IRA PEREGO & SON,
Gentlemen's Furnishings, No. 61 Nassau-st.

"PROCRASTINATION IS THE THIEF OF TIME." This was emphatically true of the man who neglected to call at VAN BOUTON'S, No. 82 Nassau-st. Consequences—caught cold—rheumatic coughs—hoarseness.

GOOD BOOTS AND SHOES FOR GENTLEMEN and ladies, whose means and circumstances are limited, can always be found ready made, or made to order, at WATKINS', No. 114 Fulton-st. Our rule always to sell at prices of getting really good articles and no humbug at WATKINS'.

SUPERIOR FURS.—LADIES, IF YOU WANT TO select from a large assortment of Furs, got up in a superior style, and comprising every modern shape, go to YOUNG'S Premium Fur establishment, No. 91 Bowery. His Sable Marthas, Minks, Fitches, &c. &c. are really handsome. His Muffs, Boas, or Scotia Rose, are really beautiful.

TEAS.—THE BEST ASSORTMENT OF FINE TEAS will be found at the store of the CANTON TEA COMPANY, No. 125 Chatham-st., (between Pearl and Roosevelt,) the oldest Tea establishment in the City. We assure our readers that they can do better here than elsewhere, either at wholesale or retail. They have now no branch stores.

THE DAGUERREOTYPE OF DANIEL WEBSTER, from which was engraved the Portrait published in the Gallery of Illustrious Americans, is on exhibition at BRADY'S Gallery, No. 205 Broadway, corner of Fulton-street.

SINKS EMPTIED BY ATMOSPHERIC PRESSURE.—By which process yard nuisances are removed, in the daytime, without any unpleasant effluvia whatever. Orders left at the Office of New-York Pneumatic Draining Company, No. 91 Mangin-st.

BUTTER—GOOD FAMILY BUTTER. ALSO, TEAS, Coffees, and Sugars, and Fruits for the Holidays, and warranted to suit. A. PARKER'S Temperance Store, No. 344 Broome, corner of Ludlow-st.

FOWLERS & WELLS, PHRENOLOGISTS, CLINton Hall, No. 131 Nassau-st., N. Y

MISCELLANEOUS.

HUGHES, DUPUY & CREHANGE,
IMPORTERS OF
FANCY GOODS,

JET AND BERLIN IRON GOODS, BONE, JET AND Berlin Iron Bracelets, Brooches, Combs, &c., Buttons of all kinds, Brushes, Percussion Caps, Imitation Jewelry. FANS of all descriptions and qualities, Silk and Fancy Dress Buttons of many styles, Beads, Calf-skins, Hooks and Eyes &c., &c.

Depot for the most superior quality of
French ACCORDEONS and FLUTINAS.
No. 73 William-st., (up stairs) New-York.

The newest Paris fancy articles received by every steamer from Europe.

REMOVAL.

WM. GALE & SON, MANUFACTURERS OF SILVER WARE,
Have removed from their old place of business,
No 116 FULTON-ST., to
No. 487 BROADWAY,
corner of Broome-st., second story, where they continue the MANUFACTURING OF SILVER WARE, in all its branches, who'esale and retail; and where they hope to receive a continuance of the liberal patronage hitherto extended to them.

W. H. McDONALD'S GENERAL NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING HOUSE, No. 102 NASSAU-ST., (corner of Ann.)

Advertisements inserted at the very lowest rates in any paper in the United States or Canadas.

The very best papers are received by mail daily and kept for reference, and copies of each furnished to advertisers.

The fullest authority and recommendation, over the written signatures of the publishers of the leading daily and weekly papers, will be shown to those who require it.

Merchants who may have heretofore given their advertising to irresponsible persons, and have been disappointed in its results, are informed, that in dealing with me no payment is required till the advertiser is satisfied that his orders have been properly attended to.

My books, the columns of the papers, &c., will show that I am doing nearly all the New-York advertising that is being done in the leading papers from Canada to California

W. H. McDONALD.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.—The Subscribes is now selling Watches at retail at the following remarkably low prices, being much less than any other house

Fine Gold Lepine Watches, 4 holes jewelled.....$25 00
Fine Gold Detached Levers, full jewelled..... 30 00
Gold Enameled Watches, for Ladies..... 25 00
Gold Hunting Watches, for Ladies..... 35 00
Gold Hunting Patent Levers, for Gentlemen..... 50 00
Silver Patent Levers.....$16 00 to 20 00
Silver Detached Levers..... 13 00 to 20 00

Gold Hunting Watches, which run eight days. Gold Hunting Watches, which run fifteen days; Gold Watches in magic cases, which change into three different Watches Gold Watches which wind up and set without any key.

Also, Cooper's Duplex Watches, in hunting-cases, splendid pocket Chronometers, and all other styles of Watches, at equally low prices. Also, all kinds of Jewelry and Silver Ware, at much less than the usual prices.

GEO. C. ALLEN, Importer of Watches and Jewelry, wholesale and retail, No. 11 Wall-st., (up stairs,) near Broadway, formerly at No. 51 Wall-st.

BROOKLYN AND WILLIAMSBURG PAPERS
The Brooklyn *Daily Advertiser*,
The Brooklyn *Daily Eagle*,
The Brooklyn *Daily Star* and
The Williamsburg *Daily Times*,
all papers that are well known to the Advertising community—For advertising in either, or all of them, call at the Advertising House of W. H. McDONALD, No. 102 Nassau-st., New-York, who will attend to all orders for the above, or any other papers in the Union or Canadas, at the lowest rates charged by the offices.

S. M. PETTINGILL & CO., NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING AGENTS, No. 122 Nassau-st., are the regularly appointed Agents for the best and most widely circulated Journals in the Union, and are daily receiving advertising and subscriptions for them. Regular and complete files may be seen and examined. Advertisers are invited to call and examine papers, terms, and our system of doing business.

LIFE'S DIFFICULTIES.

Life is at best a vale of tears,
But those who in the comeg years
Can see their map of life displayed,
By means of ROBACK'S magic aid,
Can many a threatened evil shun,
Reading the future as they run,
By all the signs that Earth and Heaven
As Times' interpreted have given,
He reads the secrets of the past.
The future, too, before him cast,
Its evil and its good reveals,
And all its mysteries unseals;
If debt, or love, or fraud, or pain,
The fear of loss, the love of gain,
Success in life or any plan
To benefit your fellow man,
Your anxious thoughts and hopes engage,
Seek ROBACK, Sweden's prophet sage;
For the nativities he draws
Are transcripts from Truth's shining laws,
Written in lustrous words on high
Upon the volume of the sky.

Dr. C. W. ROBACK may be consulted at all hours at his residence, No. 6 White-st. Full nativities—Gentlemen $5; ladies $3.

AN ENTIRE NEW STOCK OF SUPERIOR MANUFACTURED FURS.—Messrs. THOMPSON & ROESLER, Manufacturers, No. 19 Maiden-lane, invite attention to their assortment of Fancy Furs, &c. comprising Royal Ermine, Hudson's Bay and Canada Sables, very fine Grecian Stone Marten, Mink Marten, Fitch Marten, Mountain Marten, Chinchilla, Hudson's Bay Lynx, Russian Coney, Siberian Squirrel, Imt. Fitch, Imt. Ermine; Blue and Brown Coney, in Muffs, Capes, Victorines, Boas, Muffetees, Mitts, and Trimmings. Also, Gentlemen's Fur Caps, Muffetees, Gloves, Fur Coats, Fur Overshoes, Foot Muffs, (an excellent preventative against cold feet in churches, cars or stages—every traveler should have one)—Buckskin Gloves, Sleigh Robes of Hudson's Bay Wolf, Prairie Wolf, Genet, Bear and Buffalo. All of which will be found very desirable goods, and worthy the examination of purchasers

WM. M. THOMPSON,
OTTO ROESLER,
No. 19 Maiden-lane.

MRS. ALLEN'S WORLD'S HAIR RESTORER is not a hair dye, and contains no deleterious ingredient. It never fails to restore the Hair, however gray, to its original color, and at the same time to strengthen and restore the sight, however weak, if applied according to directions. The hair will retain its original color during life, by invigorating the skin, muscles, nerves, blood vessels and roots of the hair; prevents the hair from falling, cures baldness, removes and prevents dizziness headache, perspiration of the head, dandruff, scald-head, or any eruption of the head. See *New-York Chronicle* for old and large advertisement. Price, $1 50c. ₱ bottle For sale at the principal depôt, No. 355 Broome, corner of Elizabeth, No. 198 Bowery, No. 192 Broadway, No. 10 Astor House, No 347 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, and No. 146 Fourth-st., Williamsburg.

IMPORTANT TO THE COMMUNITY.—A discovery has recently been made by Dr. WHEELER, of No. 29 Barclay-st., (who has been many years in extensive practice as Oculist in New-York,) by which Piles can be effectually and almost instantly eradicated, without pain or imposing restraint from business. He is enabled, in proof of remarkable cures effected, to give reference to gentlemen holding exalted positions in society.

Persons residing in the country, on describing to Dr. WHEELER (by letters, postpaid), the length of time they have suffered from Piles, and the manner in which they are afflicted by the disease, can be successfully treated by him, on his usual terms being complied with.

Office hours from 8 o'clock A. M. until 2 P. M.

PLANS FOR A HOSPITAL.—The governors of the New-York Hospital propose to erect a new Hospital building, and invite plans for the same to be delivered at the Hospital in Broadway, on or before the 15th of next month, (December) where information as to the size, site and general style of the contemplated building, can be obtained.

The sum of $2'6 will be paid for the plan most approved by the Board; $100 for the second, and $50 for the third most approved plans. The governors to retain and use any part of either. NEW-YORK, Nov. 7, 1852.

WEDDING, VISITING, INVITATION, ADDRESS, and at home cards, cake boxes, wadding envelopes, business cards, bill heads, portraits, maps, bills of exchange, book and magazine work of every description. A name and fifty cards for $1 25, at KELLEY'S half price engraving and printing office, No 141 Fulton street.

DOG FOR SALE.—A first rate English Bull-Dog, two years old, without fault, and believed to have no superior as a watch dog. None need apply but those willing to pay a fair price. Leave address at the Times office, stating where an interview may be had.

TWINE.—Of every description: cut and wrought Nails, Brads and Spikes, Shoe thread, Mantilla, Hemp and Cotton Cordage, Carpet Warps, Gilling thread, &c., for sale by CERRA & CUMING, No. 146 Pearl-st.

MEDICAL NURSING.—By J. M. LUDLOW, No. 6 6th-av, New-York City.—Has had much experience with nervous sickness, insanity and fevers. Physicians' references given as to character and faithfulness.

C. A. VANDERHOOF, COMMISSIONER OF DEEDS, No. 45 Broadway, Trinity Block.

WANTED.

WANTED.—A first rate White Cook, capable of doing the washing and ironing. Also a girl, who knows plain sewing work. Apply at No. 24 Barclay-st. on the 1 day and Monday mornings, between the hours of 9 and 11 o'clock.

WANTED—A good Journeyman Bookbinder, to go to the West, capable, from steady habits and experience, of taking charge as Foreman. Single man preferred. Address E. at this office.

TWO YOUNG LADIES WANTED—To learn Dress-making; very neat sewers taken for two months and taught the art of cutting and fitting. Apply immediately at No. 156 Canal-st.

WANTED—Two young Men of good address, with reference for integrity, to travel. Address or call at No. 55 1st-st., Williamsburg, room No. 14, (late Williamsburg Garden Building.)

DRUG CLERK WANTED.—One who can bring good references as to integrity and capability, may hear of a situation by addressing J. W. S. Box No. 197, New Haven Post-Office.

BOARDING.

BOARDING—Two very handsome furnished Rooms, with or without breakfast and tea, where the comforts of a home can be enjoyed Apply at No. 123 Chambers-st., a few doors from the Girard House.

BOARDING.—Two or three single Gentlemen can be accommodated with good Board and pleasant rooms at No 77 East Broadway, corner of Market-st.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET.—To single gentlemen, with or without partial board, at No. 273 East 9th-st. near Tompkins Square.

AUCTION SALES.

WILLIAM IRVING, Auctioneer.

WHOLESALE FURNITURE.—WILLIAM IRVING & CO. will sell at Auction, on MONDAY, Nov. 22d, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 19 Pearl-st., a general assortment of second-hand furniture, removed for convenience of sale, consisting of tapestry, Brussels and ingrain carpets, mahogany sofas, couches, lounges, chairs, &c., in brocatelle, plush and hair cloth: rosewood do., mahogany marble-top dressing bureaus, do. wash stands, toilet tables, mahogany bedsteads, mahogany extension dining table, 7 extra leaves; marble-top centre and pier tables, wardrobes, bookcases, secretaries, &c.; enamelled suits of cottage furniture, mahogany tea tables, sofa bedsteads, hair mattresses, elegant Turkish carpets, &c.

WILLIAM IRVING, Auctioneer.

FINE ANCIENT AND MODERN OIL PAINTINGS.—WILLIAM IRVING & CO., will sell at Auction, on SATURDAY, Nov. 20, at 10½ o'clock, at their Sales Rooms, No 16 Pine-st., about 100 beautiful Paintings, just received from Paris (in rich gilt frames, suitable for Parlors, Galleries, Dining Rooms, &c. Among them will be found Originals by Carter, Van Coppel, Le Brun, and others. Also fine Oil Paintings on silk attached to glass in oval frames, by the celebrated Artist Chambeux.

R. W. WESTCOTT, Auctioneer.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE On MONDAY MORNING, 10 o'clock, at No. 146 Greenwich-st. The Furniture of a family, consisting of bureaus, bedsteads, carpets, 3 feather beds, mattresses, chairs, rockers, sofas, lounges marble top bureaus and tables, wardrobes, dining and card tables, with a large quantity of other furniture, kitchen utensils, stoves, &c.

MISCELLANEOUS.

COST OF GOING TO HOUSEKEEPING.—WHAT IT COSTS FOR HOUSEKEEPING ARTICLES.—The following list of articles, of good quality, which are all requisite in going to Housekeeping, may be had, delivered in any part of the City, Brooklyn, Williamsburg, Jersey City or Hoboken for Thirty Dollars, or at any parts at proportionate rates, at the General House-Furnishing Store, No. 56 Maiden-lane, sign of the Big Tea-kettle

S. W. SMITH & BROTHER.

HOUSE-FURNISHING LIST—SET No. 1 FOR $30.

1 Kitchen Shovel, Tongs and Poker	2 Painted Pails.
1 Iron Teakettle.	1 Coal-Hod.
1 Tinned Iron Pot	1 Gridiron.
1 Tinned Iron Saucepan.	1 Fry Pan.
1 Sap-stone Griddle.	1 Cullender.
1 Tin Bake-pans	1 Coffee Boiler.
1 Tin Dripping pan.	1 Tea-Pot.
1 Tin Sauce pan.	1 Grater
1 Small Tin Kettle.	1 Tin Dipper.
1 Pepper and Flour Dredge.	1 Egg-Whip.
3 Tin Pie plates	1 Basting Spoon.
1 Tin Washbasin	1 Skimmer.
1 Lamp.	1 Ladle.
3 Table and Teaspoons, Iron	1 Meat-Knife.
1 Chop knife and Bowl	1 Knife Board.
1 Tea and Coffee Canister.	2 Scrub Brushes.
2 Japanned Lamps.	1 Dust Pan.
1 Match-Safe.	1 Dust Brush
1 Camphene Pail.	2 Brooms.
2 Smoothing-Irons.	1 Coffee-Mill.
2 Large Cedar Washtubs.	1 Clothes Horse.
1 Washboard	1 Flour Sieve.
1 Box Clothes-pins.	1 Oil Filler.
1 Pint Measure.	1 Knife-box.
1 Set Table Mats.	1 Door Mat.
1 Britannia Coffee Pot.	1 Kitchen Table.
1 Britannia Tea-Pot.	1 Potato Masher.
6 Knives and Forks, Stag Handles.	1 Flour Pail.
1 Pair Carvers, to match.	1 Spice Box.
1 Corkscrew and Tunnel	1 Pastry Board.
1 Large Waiter.	1 Rolling-pin.
	1 Clothes-line.

HOUSE-FURNISHING LIST—SET No 2. FOR $75.

1 Set kitchen Shovels, Tongs and Poker	Set 6 Table Mats.
1 Large Coal Shovel.	Set 6 Ivory Napkin Rings.
1 Tinned Iron Tea-kettle	Set 5 Wire Dish Covers.
1 Tinned Iron Oval pot.	2 Coal-Hods.
2 Tinned Iron Saucepans.	1 Fry-Pan.
2 Sap-stone Griddle.	1 Cake-Turner.
3 Sets Iron Drip-pans.	1 Tin Lamp Nutmegs.
2 Tin Pans assorted sizes.	1 Cullender.
1 French Coffee Filter.	1 Bread Grater.
2 Small Tin Kettles,	1 Dishpan.
1 Set Measures, quart to gill	1 Washbasin.
1 Kitchen Corkscrew.	1 Tin Teapot.
2 Tin Scoops	1 Tin Sets, assorted.
1 Sugar do.	1 Wire Egg-Whip.
1 Flour Dredge.	1 Ladle.
1 Pepper do.	1 Skimmer
1 Tin Water Dipper.	1 Meat Fork
2 Flour Sieves, assorted.	1 Toast Fork
1 Chop-knife and Tray.	1 Meat Knife.
1 Vegetable Slicer	1 Bread Knife.
1 Square Waiter for kitchen	1 Basting Spoon.
2 Round Bowls, wooden.	Set Skewers.
1 Barrel and Half-barrel Cover.	2 Wooden Spoons
1 Neat Wooden Boxes.	1 Towel Roller.
1 Nest Flour Pails.	2 Painted Pails.
1 Nest Scrub Brushes, assorted.	1 Potato Masher.
1 Oil Feeder.	1 Chamber Pail.
1 Oil-Can.	2 Match-Safes.
1 Enamelled Preserve kettle	1 Cup Mop.
1 Roasting Tin Oven	1 Preserving Spoon.
1 Pastry Board and Rolling-Pin.	1 Cup Keeler.
1 Paste Jigger.	1 Cake-Box.
1 Apple Corer.	1 Square Spice-Box.
1 English Coffee-Mill.	1 Lemon Squeezer.
3 Pairs Kitchen Knives and Forks.	1 Window Brush.
2 Cedar Washtubs, assorted	1 Wash-Bench
1 Zinc Wash Board.	2 Clothes-Lines
1 Settee Ironing Table.	1 Dozen Clothes-Pins.
1 Clothes-Basket, willow.	1 Clothes-Horse
2 Britannia Lamps	1 Smoothing Irons.
1 Each, Coffee and Tea Caddies.	1 Stand for do.
1 Six Foot-step Ladder	1 Dust Pan.
1 Door-Mats, assorted sizes.	1 Dust Brush.
1 Japanned Knife-Tay.	1 Floor Brush.
1 Knife-Board	3 Shaker Brooms.
	1 Feather Duster.
	1 Meat Safe.
	1 Eng. Butter Print.

HOUSE-FURNISHING LIST OF EXTRAS.

Many articles comprised in this last list are not enumerated in the above two sets, as their size, style, and quantity are varied to the requirements of different families—such, for instance, as Refrigerators, Tea-Trays, Castors, Hat Stands, &c., &c., which are offered at equally low prices.

S. W. SMITH & BROTHER,
General Furnishing Store, at the Big Tea-Kettle, No 56 Maiden-lane.

Illustrated Catalogues, of articles not here enumerated, may be had at the store, gratis.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—CHANGE OF HOURS.—On and after MONDAY, Nov. 22, 1852, the Peekskill Train, now leaving New-York at 7 o'clock A. M., will be discontinued

The Freight and Accommodation Train, now leaving New-York at 9½ A. M., will leave 31st-st at 8 40 A. M.

The Peekskill Train, leaving New-York at 2 P. M., will run only to Tarrytown.

The Poughkeepsie Train, now leaving New-York at 4½ P. M., will leave at 4

The Albany Train, now leaving New-York at 4 P. M., will be discontinued

The Express Train, now leaving New-York at 6 P. M., will leave at 5

The Peekskill Train, now leaving New-York at 6½ P. M., will leave at 5½.

The Emigrant Train, now leaving New-York at 7½ P. M., will leave at 7.

The Albany Train, now leaving Poughkeepsie at 6½ A. M., will be discontinued.

A Way Train will leave Chambers-st. at 11 P. M. for Tarrytown.

The Train now leaving Peekskill at 6½ A. M., will run only from Tarrytown, leaving Tarrytown at 7.

The Train now leaving Poughkeepsie at 6½ A. M., will leave at 7½.

The Train now leaving East Albany at 7.10 A. M., will leave at 8

The Train now leaving East Albany at 11 10 A. M., will leave at 11.

The Train now leaving East Albany at 11½ A. M., will be discontinued.

The Train now leaving East Albany at 4 P. M., will leave at 3½.

The Train now leaving East Albany at 6½ P. M., will leave at 7.

GEO. STARK, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 17, 1852.

SILVER MEDAL PREMIUM.—Tea and Coffee Sets, Silver Plated Cruet Frames, with cut-glass bottles.—Elegant and choice patterns of the above goods of American manufacture—for some of which, exhibited by us at this year's Fair of the American Institute, we were awarded the Silver Medal—are offered for sale at very low prices by WINDLE & CO., No. 56 Maiden-lane

Also, a large assortment of Silver Plated Spoons, Forks and Ladles, on the best German Silver base. Also, the newest and most superb patterns of James Dixon & Son's Silver Plated Ware and Britannia Tea and Coffee Sets, just received per steamship *Pacific*.

FIRST PREMIUM MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT, No. 564 Broadway, one door below Prince-st., near the Metropolitan Hotel.—MRS. W. SIMMONS has the pleasure to announce to the fashionable world, that her large and richly varied stock of PARIS BONNETS and MILLINERY, is not surpassed by any other in this metropolis; and she is constantly adding to it the latest and most recherche patterns of the French Capital. Connected with her spacious sales-rooms she has an extensive manufactory. By the late steamship arrivals, she has received large invoices of the most beautiful Satins, Silks, Velvets, Ribbons, Feathers, Artificial Flowers, &c., &c.

MRS. SIMMONS solicits the patronage of Merchants and Milliners.

NELSON'S PREMIUM CHINESE WASHING FLUID.—This is the greatest discovery ever made for saving labor and expense. Every cake will go as far as two bars of soap, without injury to the fabric or color. No bleaching required where this is used, and the clothes warranted to last at least one-third longer than if washed by the old process. This Fluid is now used by the principal laundries and families in the United States. BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.—Be sure to ask for NELSON'S CHINESE WASHING FLUID. For sale wholesale and retail by JAMES PELL, No. 216 Pearl-st., and retail by all the principal Druggists and Grocers. Orders for the trade promptly executed at No. 120 Nassau-st., and by all the wholesale Druggists and Grocers.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

ALL THE PHILADELPHIA MAGAZINES.

FOR DECEMBER, ready this day at DEWITT & DAVENPORT'S Cheap Publication Depôt, Tribune Buildings, Nassau-st.

GRAHAM'S MAGAZINE, very splendid and full of plates Price, 25 cents.

GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK, very beautiful. Price, 25 cents.

PETERSON'S NATIONAL MAGAZINE, very cheap and elegant. Price, 12½ cents.

ARTHUR'S MAGAZINE, full of useful matter. Price 12½ cents.

NEW BOOKS.

CAPTAIN KYD, OR THE WIZARD OF THE SEA, by J. H. INGRAHAM, Author of Lafitte, The Quadroon, &c. Price, 50 cents.

THE HISTORY OF HENRY ESMOND, Colonel in the service of Her Majesty Queen Anne. Written by himself. By WM. M. THACKERAY, Author of Pendennis, &c. Price, 50 cents

WHITEHALL, by the Author of Whitefriars. Price, 50 cents.

DEWITT & DAVENPORT, Publishers,
Tribune Buildings, Nassau-st.

HARPER & BROTHERS

NO. 329 and 331 PEARL-ST., FRANKLIN-SQUARE, PUBLISH THIS DAY:

I.

By W. M. THACKERAY, Esq., Author of "Vanity Fair" and "Pendennis." The HISTORY OF HENRY ESMOND, Esq., Colonel in the service of Her Majesty Queen ANNE. Written by himself. 8vo, paper 50 cents.

The presence of Mr. THACKERAY in this country was not needed to excite the curiosity of the American public in regard to this latest production of his versatile, creative pen. Though exhibiting little resemblance to *Vanity Fair* or *Pendennis*, it betrays the rare spirit of observation, the shrewd insight into the weaknesses of man, and the wonderful facility of hitting off character by a few bold touches, which distinguish the more recent writings of the author The scene is laid in the time of Queen ANNE. The hero, who tells his own story, was a Colonel in Her Majesty's service. The plot gives occasion to the introduction of several celebrated historical characters, who are made to play their part with consummate effect. In the style, we find a smack of the olden time, fragments appropriate dress for the incidents which are related.

II.

By CHARLES DICKENS—BLEAK HOUSE, No. IX. With Illustrations, by H. K. BROWNE 12mo, Paper, 12½ cents. Handsome Library Edition, uniform with HARPER'S Edition of "David Copperfield" and "Dombey and Son."

III.

By CHARLES DICKENS.—The PERSONAL HISTORY AND EXPERIENCE OF DAVID COPPERFIELD THE YOUNGER. With 40 Illustrations, engraved on Wood, from Designs, by H. K. BROWNE Handsome Library Edition uniform with "Bleak House" and "Dombey and Son." 2 vols. 12mo, Muslin, $2.

IV.

By JACOB ABBOTT.—The HISTORY OF ROMULUS. 16mo, tastefully bound, and embellished with an Illuminated Title-page and numerous Engravings, Muslin, 50 cents; Muslin, gilt edges, 75 cents. The following volumes of ABBOTT'S Illustrated Histories have already been published, uniform with ROMULUS:

Cleopatra,	William the Conqueror,
Cyrus the Great,	Queen Elizabeth.
Xerxes the Great,	Mary, Queen of Scots,
Darius the Great,	Charles I.
Alexander the Great,	Charles II,
Hannibal,	Josephine,
Julius Cæsar,	Madame Roland,
Alfred the Great,	Maria Antoinette.

V.

By Dr. ANTHON.—CORNELIUS NEPOS. With Notes, Historical and Explanatory. 12mo, Sheep, $1. Recently published, by the same Author:—"Cicero's Tusculan Disputations;" "A Latin-English and English-Latin Dictionary for Schools." "A Manual of Roman Antiquities, Illustrated;" "A Manual of Grecian Antiquities, Illustrated."

"SPIRITUAL MANIFESTATIONS."

PUBLISHED THIS DAY, in pamphlet form, a SERMON ON THE "SPIRITUAL MANIFESTIONS," by Rev. JOHN LITTLE. The author discusses at considerable length the "Spirit" question, and shows the preposterous, unscriptural and blasphemous character of the claims and pretensions of the "Rappers." He takes the ground that Magnetism and Mesmerism, together with Legerdemain, Ventriloquism and craft, have much to do with the "manifestations," and

THE LECTURE SEASON.

Catholic Institute Lectures.

The Rev. EDMUND O'FLYNN, of St. John's College, Fordham, on Thursday evening delivered the second lecture of a series now being given before the members of the Catholic Institute. The subject of the lecture was "Irish Emigration." The house was densely crowded, and the remarks of the lecturer elicited frequent applause from the audience.

He was introduced by Mr. JAMES MITCHELL, President of the Institute, the Rev. Speaker came forward and commenced by giving a sketch of scenes of famine and pestilence which he had witnessed on the shores of the St Lawrence about [illegible] ago—that although a British writer had given a long account of the horrible dungeons of Venice, they would sink into the shade if brought into comparison with what he had seen in the condition of the emigrants who had been driven from their homes and sent off in ship-loads, crowded together, and thrown into the lazarettos on the banks of the St. Lawrence. And this was done by that Government which sympathizes for the downtrodden people of every nation save its own. With regard to the famine of 1847, he hoped and believed that Almighty God would bring some good out of it, and gave him hope of independence for the Irish. He believed that the plague of that year, causing a closer friendship between the Americans and the Irish, would eventually lead to the salvation of this country. Before he had set his foot on American soil these ideas had occured to his mind, and now he felt assured that the famine was designed for some great end. He then proceeded to give some account of the wrongs which had been done to Ireland since the days of Queen ELIZABETH; the sufferings that her people had had to endure; that upwards of eight millions of her population had been starving while her granaries were filled to overflowing, and while piles of gold were in the country, but which her people were not allowed to touch. Passing from the famine in Ireland to the scenes of distress and sickness on the St. Lawrence, the Rev. Speaker gave a flattering account of the unwearying exertions on the part of the bishops, priests and nuns in attending to the sick and dying during the prevalence of the cholera and ship fever in 1847, when landlords in Ireland had driven across the Atlantic with pretended checks on Canadian merchants, in order to induce them to leave their native homes—or quit their improved hospitals and hulks, and when the laws regulating the number of passengers conveyed in each of the vessels employed for their transportation were most shamefully violated. He depicted in vivid colors the dreadful havoc that was made by the cholera during the summer of 1847, when the thermometer ranged at 98° in the shade, and thousands were thrown upon the shores of the St. Lawrence without shelter of any kind, and that for want of sleep and proper nourishment, hundreds became victims of disease, and their Catholic clergy went to work administering to their wants of soul and body, and the nuns converted their nunneries into hospitals, and for months these devoted sisters occupied themselves in alleviating the sufferings of these destitute strangers. Indeed, he felt convinced that no such suffering had ever existed before. The French Canadian Catholic population generously contributed eight thousand pounds for the aid of these poor emigrants, and as each parish priest returned from his mission of salvation he was hailed by the French mothers, although the latter in most instances shrunk from the contagion in other cases. In connexion with this matter he felt it due to the generosity of one individual to make his acts known, he referred to the Governor-General of Canada, the Right-Honorable Earl of ELGIN, who went down fearlessly to examine the state of things in the hospitals and tents, and cheerfully he adopted such suggestions as were made, calculated to alleviate the sufferings of the victims of disease. Such nobleness of heart might be expected, said he, from the descendant of Scotland's Royal Bruce. The conduct of Lord PALMERSTON was then severely commented upon by the lecturer, on account of various official acts which called forth the indignation of the Irish people.

The Rev. Speaker then referred to the character of the Irish people, their abject gait, and unceasing accent, their nobleness of soul, their talents and capabilities to shine forth in the Legislative Halls, as well as in the walks of private life. That the daughters of Ireland, too, were to be met with everywhere, and in every capacity in which they were engaged they were ever faithful to the interests of their earthly masters. The Irish, too, were gradually increasing their influence in the future destinies of our Republic.

In conclusion, the lecturer appealed to the members of the Institute to unite hand and heart in protecting these crowds of strangers who are landing on our shores; and urged enlisting every American heart for the cause of Ireland, contending that it was a debt which America owed to the Emerald Isle.

Mr. MITCHELL then announced that Mr. T. DARCY MCGEE, of Buffalo, would deliver the next lecture, the subject of which would be "The Reformation: Importance of its study in relation to Modern Politics."

MORAL AND RELIGIOUS.

Church and Missionary Intelligence.

The want of ministers is becoming a matter of more frequent complaint in most of the religious denominations. From the representations of the papers, it would seem that a larger number of Churches are without regular preachers than at any previous time. It was recently stated that some ten or twelve of the large Congregational Churches in New-Hampshire are vacant, as at Concord, Exeter, Boscawen, Nashua, &c. The *Presbyterian Herald*, of Louisville, Ky., notices a large number of Old School Churches in South Illinois vacant, as Galena, Nashville, Edwardsville, &c.; and in Missouri the Churches in Hannibal, St. Joseph's, Richmond, St. Francisville, Liberty, Potosi and Savannah, all flourishing cities and villages. In Western New-York, it is stated that a large number of New School Presbyterian Churches are vacant. Similar complaints are made by the Baptists and other denominations.

"A new "Western Education Society" was formed at Cincinnati on the 3d inst., by a Convention composed of delegates from the five New School Presbyterian Synods adjacent. The Convention was called by a committee appointed by the late General Assembly at Washington, and the Society is formed in obedience to a recommendation of the Assembly. It is designed to be a voluntary Society, after the model of the American Education Society, at Boston, in which Congregationalists and Presbyterians are to cooperate. Its meetings and Board of Directors are to be composed of delegates sent by the several Presbyteries and Associations, uniting in it, in equal proportions. One peculiarity of the Society is, that its anniversaries are to be held at the same time and place of the meetings of the Presbyterian General Assembly, and such members of the Assembly, as represent the Presbyteries connected with the Society, only be *ex officio*, members of the Society. It is to have a Central Board located at Cincinnati, which Board is to appoint and support a Corresponding Secretary. The institution appears at a favorable juncture, and enlists a wide circle in its support.

The Annual Report of the American Society for Meliorating the Condition of the Jews, recently published, states the number of missionaries in the employ of the Society, and engaged in Christianizing the Jews, to be 7; colporteurs 6, and students in training 4—all of whom are converted Jews. It has mission stations at New-York, Albany, Syracuse, Rochester, Boston, New-Haven, Philadelphia, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Charleston, Richmond, and a few other places. The number of Jews who have professed the Christian faith since May last, is 6, among whom are two Rabbis; the number within one year, 20; the number of Jews in the United States some say 100,000; of whom, it is estimated, that 150 are converts. The number of Jews in the world the Rev. Secretary makes at fourteen millions—of whom some 90,000 [illegible] nominally professing Christianity. The whole number of Christian missionaries to the Jews is estimated at 70. The Secretary, Mr. MCGREGOR, thinks the Jews in the United States more accessible than in any other part of the world.

The anniversaries of the Massachusetts Baptist Convention, and of the Societies associated, were held at Framingham, week before last. The first day was appropriated to the Conference of Baptist Ministers, at which Prof. PARKER preached on "the Skepticism of the Age." The Anniversary of the New-England Sunday-school Union was next held, at which Hon. ISAAC DAVIS presided. During the year, 8 new books, and 19 reprints had been issued. 37 libraries had been given to Sunday-schools. Receipts $1,781. The Convention's project followed. The Treasurer's report stated that the receipts during the year had been $3,207,—expenditures, $3,207. Of the amount expended, $1,627 were in aid of feeble churches; and $665 for salary of the Missionary Agent. The reports on the state of religion, from the various associations comprising the Convention, indicated a prosperous state of things. One association reported 400 baptisms; another additions to 19 of its churches. Next was the Northern Baptist Education Society, whose resources were stated to be $5,562; of which $3,765 had been paid to beneficiaries studying for the ministry. The whole number of students supported by the Society is 76.

The project of Church Education which has been entertained, from time to time, by the Old School Presbyterian Church, has attained, through the efforts of the Secretary of the Board of Education, Rev. Dr. VAN RENSSALAER, an important position. Several colleges have been recently commenced by, or taken under the care of the Synods of the Church. The Synods of Ohio and Cincinnati have resolved to start a college under their joint supervision; Washington College has been taken under the care of the Synod of Wheeling; Jefferson, under the care of the Synod of Philadelphia; McDonough College under that of the Synod of Illinois, and Des Moines College under that of the Synod of Iowa. The Synod of Missouri has resolved to establish the Westminster College at Fulton, Mo.; the Synod of Arkansas, also, have resolved to establish a college within their bounds, and the Synod of Memphis, Tenn., have adopted a similar resolution. The number of academies thus controlled is already quite large.

Mr. JOHN HILL, a convert of the Mohawk tribe of Indians, is now in this City endeavoring to obtain funds for the erection of an Episcopal church in Canada West, to be built at a place called Tuyendinaga, named after BRANDT, where a colony of this tribe has resided since the close of the Revolutionary War. The enterprise is commended by the Bishops of Toronto, Montreal, Quebec, and New-Jersey.

The anniversary of the Methodist Biblical Institute, the only Wesleyan Methodist Theological Seminary in the country, was held at Concord, N. H., last week. The graduating class consisted of thirteen. Within the few years of its existence, seventy-four pupils have been connected with it. It is presided over by the Rev. Dr. DEMPSTER, and has a library of 2,000 volumes.

The remains of Rev. HIRAM A. GRAVES, formerly editor of the *Christian Reflector*, Boston, (Baptist,) were removed from Kingston, West Indies, on the 4th inst., the anniversary of his death, and re-interred in Woodlawn Cemetery, near Boston.

A Methodist Tract Society was formed in this City on the 10th, in pursuance of a recommendation of the General Conference, at its last session in Boston. Rev. Mr. STEVENS was appointed Corresponding Secretary by the Conference, and who explained the object of the Society to be, not to take the place of the American Tract Society, but to supply denominational tracts, and to act in relation to that Church, as other doctrinal Tract Societies in relation to the denominations they are connected with. The Bishops of the Church are to be Presidents of the Society, in the order of their seniority.

The New-York correspondent of the Boston *Congregationalist*, states that the Central Committee appointed by the Congregational Convention at Albany, for raising the fund of $50,000 for the erection of churches, are vigorously at work for the accomplishment of the object for which they were appointed. They have prepared circulars to be sent immediately to the various State Committees, and the hope is expressed that the grand Donation Fund which will be collected in January will be one worthy the Congregational body.

Miss SARAH STILLE, a member of the Seventh (O. S.) Presbyterian Church in Philadelphia, recently bequeathed $2,500 for a scholarship in the Princeton Seminary; $400 for Bibles for the blind; $300 to the Board of Domestic Missions; and $300 to the American Sunday School Union. Mrs. CORNELIA C. ADAMS, wife of Rev. S. W. ADAMS, a Baptist clergyman of Cleveland, O., and daughter of the late Rev. Dr. KENDRICK, of Hamilton, N. Y., on her death-bed expressed her wish to make a donation of $500 to Madison University.

Rev. R. T. MIDDLEDITCH, of New-Jersey, has been awarded by the Southern Baptist Publication Society, a prize of $50 for the best Essay on Missions. Rev. Messrs. RYLAND and MANLY were the adjudicators on the essays offered.

The Methodist Churches in this City have been holding a series of general love feasts, in which portions of the members from all the Churches meet and mingle their testimonies, their sympathies, and their praises. Three such love-feasts have been held. They are described as seasons of unwonted spiritual enjoyment and profit.

Rev. J. M. SHERWOOD, formerly editor of the *Biblical Repository*, was installed Pastor of the Presbyterian Church in Bloomfield, N. J, last Wednesday week. The sermon was preached by Rev. Dr. SPENCER, of Brooklyn.

Rev. GEORGE F. WISWELL, formerly Financial Agent of the Union Theological Seminary in this City, was installed Pastor of the Presbyterian Church in Peekskill, last week.

A public Convention has been called to meet at Salem, O., during this month, to discuss the origin, authority, and influences of the Jewish and Christian Scriptures. The call originated with certain members of the Sect of Campbellites.

The German correspondent of the Boston *Puritan Recorder* states that the celebrated philologist, Prof. HENGSTENBERG, of Berlin, is preparing a "Commentary on the Song of Solomon." He says the Professor told him that his mind was fully made up in favor of the canonical character of the book, that he should reassert the old allegorical interpretation of the Song which the orthodox critics have so generally adopted.

The denomination of Free Will Baptists have lately sent a missionary, Rev. JOHN B. SMITH, to labor among the colored population in Canada. The mission and the man are strongly commended by Rev. S. NOYES.

The Old South Church in Boston has a unique and valuable collection of books, chiefly relating to the department of Theology, and the ecclesiastical history of New-England. The works are mostly the donation of Rev. THOMAS PRINCE, formerly the pastor of the church. In the collection is preserved a vast number of the works of the fathers of the churches in New-England—Shepard, Cotton, Norton, Stoughton, Oakes, Stoddard, Elliot, Davenport, Willard, Colman, the Mathers, (father and son,) Pemberton, Hugh Peters, Higginson, Cooper, Foxcroft, Edwards, and others, with the Thursday Lectures, the Election, Ordination, Funeral, Thanksgiving, Fast, Artillery Election, and Massachusetts Convention sermons of former generations.

The amount contributed to the treasury of the Episcopal Board of Missions, from Aug. 15 to Sept. 15, for Domestic Missions, was $1,042; the amount since June 15, $29 39. For Foreign Missions for the past month $23 66, from June 15, $72 69.

The Female Guardian Society have appointed Friday, Nov. 26, the day after Thanksgiving, as their annual donation in aid of their Home of the Friendless. The previous occasions of this kind have proved very profitable and interesting.

The Legislature of Pennsylvania has appropriated two thousand dollars, per annum, to facilitate the emigration of the free people of color, within the State, to the Republic of Liberia. The Synod of Pittsburg has enjoined it upon all the churches under its care to raise a collection, for the same object, on or about the fourth of July.

Rev. DANIEL KIDDER, the accomplished editor of the Methodist Book Concern, with his wife and daughter sailed in the steamer of October for Europe. His first object in this trip is to benefit the health of Mrs. K., and then for his own improvement by foreign travel, and, with especial reference to his Sabbath School duties.

The New School Synod of Cincinnati at its last meeting adopted a proposition to unite with the Synods of Iowa, Wabash and Ohio, in raising fifteen thousand dollars to purchase the *Central Christian Herald*, edited by Rev. THORNTON A. MILLS, and make it a strictly church paper.

The Protestant Methodists have commenced a movement to establish a College in Alabama. About $30,000 has been already raised for the purpose, one-third of which was contributed in the form of an endowment, by a noble hearted gentleman—ABNER M'GEHEE, Esq., residing near Montgomery, Ala.

An interesting letter was lately read at the Missionary meeting in Dartmouth College, from Rev. Mr. WRIGHT, missionary of the American Board to the Nestorians, describing the discoveries of a commission employed to run a boundary line between Turkey and Persia. The commission had discovered the ruins of the ancient palace, Shushan, and hear it what seems to be the grave of the Prophet DANIEL, with an inscription yet to be deciphered. By the grave stands the statue of a lion. On the walls of the palace were found many inscriptions. Each inscription is in three languages. Great curiosity is excited in respect to those when deciphered.

The Old School Presbyterian Synod of Pittsburgh has received in cash during the past year [illegible] thousand dollars, to enable its Board of Colportage to distribute the husband the Board of Publication, within its bounds.

Rev. F. OSTLER, editor of the Episcopal *Banner of the Cross*, of Philadelphia, has recently returned from his mission to attend the jubilee of the Gospel Propagation Society in London, last Summer.

A monthly Lutheran paper has been started in Buffalo, entitled *Kirchliches Informatorium*, edited by Pastor J. A. A. GRABAU, and is printed in German.

Several young men connected with the Baptist Churches in Philadelphia, have lately presented a sett of BUNYAN'S Practical Works, published by that denomination, to the pastor of the Tenth Baptist Church, and to the Rev, Mr. JACOBS, the editor of the *Christian Chronicle* of that city.

The Rev. Dr. PATTISON, of the Newton Theological Seminary, made the death of Dr. MAGINNIS, late Professor in the Rochester University, the subject of a lecture to the students a short time since, in which he expressed in strong terms his sense of the soundness of Dr. MAGINNIS'S teachings, and the ability and learning with which they were always enforced.

The American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions have issued a Circular regarding their appropriations for the ensuing year. The arguments of the Board appeal to the members of the Church and benevolent persons generally:

APPROPRIATIONS OF THE AMERICAN BOARD.

The Prudential Committee take this method to inform the friends and patrons of the American Board, that the appropriations for the year have just been made; and although less than was asked for by the missions by about $17,000, yet the sum total is $300,564. An effort was made by the Committee to reduce the appropriations to a lower sum; but after repeated attempts, they were satisfied that it could not be done without seriously embarrassing the missions, or at least some of them; and this they did not feel at liberty to do. They cannot for a moment imagine, that the friends of the Board would desire them to adopt any measures that must necessarily be disastrous. They feel constrained, therefore, to go forward, walking by faith. If the income of the Board, during the current financial year shall equal $300,000, (the sum received last year) its existing operations will be prosecuted without any serious impediment. But if, on the other hand, the receipts from all sources shall fall much short of this sum, one of two things will be inevitable;—either another debt must be contracted, or the missions must be thrown into painful and even distressing perplexity by having expected remittances withheld, both which the Committee anxiously desire to avoid. With these facts before them, it may certainly be hoped, that the patrons of the Board will not allow their gedersosity to fall below that of the past year. R. ANDERSON, S. B. TREAT, S. L. POMROY, E. W. WOOD, } Sec'ys.

MISSIONARY HOUSE, Boston, Nov. 10, 1852.

Physical Education.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

In large cities, where but few of the inhabitants belong to the laboring professions, and where there is little opportunity for physical exercise, we must not wonder that effeminacy so generally prevails among both sexes—that soft hands and graceful limbs are preferable to developed forms, a healthy complexion, and vigorous muscles. These may be attributable, in a great degree, to false and erroneous education upon such matters—peculiar, perhaps, to City life—but especially is it due to the influences of wealth, and the luxuries which wealth brings. It is often otherwise in the country, where the pleasures of the young and the middle-aged are made up of those exercises happily adapted to the requirements of both body and mind; but in a city where the gambols of the school-boy are limited to the narrow bounds of his play-grounds, which are soon laid aside, and where a mother's anxious solicitude would make it unfashionable for a daughter to indulge in any of the innocent amusements which are known in cities as *rude, vulgar*, or to do aught which would in the least harden the tender cuticle of a delicate hand, and where the nice young man would disdain to spend any of that time in the manly sports which nerve the muscles to strength, which could be so profitably devoted to the Opera and to a thousand and one of his "lady loves," whose health is sacrificed to the whims of the "bon ton," and where the conventionalities of the town debar the promising daughter and the gifted son from the natural enjoyment of exercise in the open air, to an extent sufficient to insure health and activity of the system. When such matters are a restraint upon Nature's laws, we need not wonder at the sickly and effeminate habits of the capricious and feeble, the just objects of disease and suffering through life.

That a very general apathy prevails among the residents of cities to anything and everything which pertains to physical education, cannot well be denied. At the same time, these feelings, like any of the impulses by which the mind is aroused to action, where mental or physical good is to be done, can be overcome.

The young should be made acquainted with the relations existing between body and mind—the dependence of the one upon the other.

Physical education should occupy a prominent place during the days of pupilage. Facilities for sports and exercises in which they could indulge, without the imputation of *vulgar*, and in which the young, as if prompted by the instinctiveness of Nature to constant exercise, and in which they so much delight, should be encouraged as of more importance to the human family than soft hands, delicate complexion, or small feet.

Gymnasiums should be built where both sexes could have the advantages of the various exercises which such institutions offer, properly arranged with apparatus; grounds where the lungs of the Pedestrian could enjoy a full inhalation of pure air at each inspiration, as he followed the running course; Riding Schools where the Equestrian Art could be practiced, and halls devoted to the pleasures of the Terpsichorean Muse should be respectively accessible to the fastidious, the high-born and the more lowly.

From some of the means of Exercising above mentioned, many would shrink as too violent, others would think them unsuited to their condition, rendered so perhaps by the habits of a delicate education, but there are but few who could not easily be persuaded that dancing was adapted to their condition, and who would not be ready to indulge in it, not only in private circles, but public assemblies, if it were fashionable. It may be considered unfortunate that where so much exercise is found in pleasure, which might be so conducted as to answer most of the purposes for which exercise is sought, it is not practiced and sought more than it is. In a city like ours where groups of friends are so easily and so frequently convened, dancing might become a useful and healthful, besides pleasurable entertainment, for most of those evenings which are spent in less sensible, if not less innocent amusement.

It might be shown, upon physiological principles, that dancing is one of the best exercises in which the young can participate, producing the most happy results upon the organs and function of the body; and since it is so enjoyable, it has the additionable recommendation of exercising both the body and mind, forming a most useful combination of physical training with pleasure. This, like all the exercises we have mentioned, has not the advantage of the open air, but in a city this is not practicable; instead thereof we have large, beautiful and healthfully arranged halls, built on a scale of magnificent taste and boundless liberality which compare with the most costly temples dedicated to education, music or the drama, where the novice and unskilled can be made acquainted with all the rules which preside over the mystery of motion, and soon become familiar with all the graces in the mystic maze. Look into any of the parlors of our city, and compare the enfeebled form and sickly complexion of its inmates with the more favorable appearance of the symmetrically proportioned limbs of a SOTO, or the developed form of a RAVEL.

Without detracting in the least, from the deservedly attained reputation of others, we must be permitted to say, that foremost among the many certainly very eminent professors, with which our city abounds, stands the musically associated name of DODWORTH, whose talent in music, world-wide as it is, very naturally led him to the kindred profession of dancing—where his fame and success is likely to suffer no diminution. But the exercises of the young, whenever, or by whom conducted should be of daily practice, and should be much the same with both sexes, the corporeal advantages, which nature formed them to enjoy should be secured to both, and the same rational means of ensuring a continued flow of health, and animal spirits to enable their system to perform all the functions of the body. Girls should be kept from a too sedentary life, and without the precincts of the nursery, short-walks, veiled from every gleam of sunshine, and from every breath of air should be avoided. The unconstrained enjoyment of their limbs and muscles, without the least hindrance to restrain the freedom of their motion, or an over watchful eye, to curb the lively joy of their unclouded spirits, is equally important to *their* well being, as that of their brothers. To communicate a graceful form to a child, health and vigor to its constitution, by the use of ligatures and bandages so common, is an irrational, absurd and foolish, as it would be to attempt to improve the beauty and stability of the forest tree, by ingrafting it to the grass-plant, and extending its branches on some artificial frame work.

BENEVOLENT ACTS.

SOCIETY FOR THE RELIEF OF WIDOWS WITH SMALL CHILDREN.—This old and most benevolent charitable Ladies' Association met yesterday morning at the Lecture Room in the Church of Rev. Dr. POTTS, in University Place. The following Report, read by the Secretary, sets forth the specific objects of the Institution, with the degree to which hitherto they have been attained:

More than half a century has rolled away since "The Society for the relief of poor widows with small children" was organized in this City, by a devoted band of Christian women, with Mrs. ISABELLA GRAHAM at their head. Among them, we find the names of HOFFMAN, BRUNDRE, MURRAY, HAMILTON, SETON, BIRD, HOSACK, WYCKOFF, RODGERS, WATTS, FEW, &c., &c. They have, with one or two exceptions, gone down to the dust, and the places that knew them, know them now no more. But the good work which, perchance, was begun by them in weakness and fear, had been blessed of God, so that "a little one has indeed become a thousand;" and their descendants, in some instances, are laboring to prosper the cause in which they took so lively an interest. Being the first incorporated charitable institution in the United States conducted by ladies, your Managers feel as if they were not presumptuous in trusting that this Society may continue to be a favorite channel for those streams of benevolence, which, circumscribed at first, have widened and deepened as they flowed.

In presenting our fifty-fifth report to the public, we would acknowledge with heartfelt gratitude our obligations to those who have generously aided us in our work of mercy and labor of love, by contributing of their substance. Vain would it be to say to the helpless pensioners on our bounty, "Be ye warmed and filled;" if they whom God has prospered should withhold from us of their abundance, and turn a deaf ear to our petitions on behalf of the widow and the fatherless. Vain indeed would it be for us to visit those abodes of destitution where the children cry for bread, and the mother looks despairingly around for succor, if they whose garners are full should send us away empty when we plead. With a larger number of new subscribers than usual, we have also received very liberal donations, not only from those who year by year pour gifts into our treasury, but from new sources which God has opened up to us. To each and all of these we tender our thanks, not doubting but that "the blessing of those who are ready to perish," will follow them, and the reward of a cheerful giver be meted out them by Him who has said: "It is more blessed to give than to receive."

The almost unexampled severity of the past Winter bore with fearful weight upon the poor, and multiplied greatly the calls upon our sympathy and our resources. Many are the cases of suffering witnessed Winter after Winter, by your Managers. The same desolate hearths—the same penury—the same struggling efforts—the same scanty fare meet them as they go from house to house, sometimes, from cellar to cellar, on their errand of mercy. But when the once happy wife and children of the respectable mechanic or laborer are brought to sudden destitution, by the death of him who honestly provided for their daily wants, then, oh! then, the heart turns sick at the sight of a sorrow embittered by contrast with the past, and hopeless dread of the future.

Such a case we may be permitted to extract from the report of one of the Managers, and will give it in her own words:

"In the early part of January last, I received a note from a subscriber, requesting me to visit Mrs. M——, No. — Eighth-avenue. Upon repairing thither, I found that she occupied the lower story of a comfortable dwelling, and I was somewhat surprised at the air of respectability pervading it. When I entered, however, I saw only two or three articles of furniture; and there was no fire, although the weather was bitter cold. A woman, about eight and thirty years of age, was holding to her breast an emaciated infant, and it was easy to perceive that hunger and wretchedness were doing their work, for the fount of nourishment had failed. One child after another poured into the room. 'And who are children are these?' I inquired. 'Mine,' she said, hiding her tears upon the brow of her infant; 'all mine.'"

"I learned from her that they had been in this country but few years. Her husband was a hard-working man, and supported his family comfortably. He had been carried off by a violent cold a few weeks before, and after his funeral expenses were paid, his widow found herself a beggar, with ten young children under fifteen years of age, in a strange country, without knowing which way to turn, or what to do. One article after another was pawned to meet urgent necessities; while the poor mother wandered from shop to shop, endeavoring to get work, but endeavoring in vain. In her desperation she addressed a lady in the street, and begged her, for God's sake to tell her what she should do to support her fatherless children. Touched with compassion, the lady took her address, gave her some present relief, spoke of the Society which befriended the widow and the fatherless, and then dispatched the note which took me thither.

"I remained some time with her, informing myself in what manner she could be most effectually assisted, and put in the way of supporting her little family; and after giving her orders for coal, provisions, &c., was about taking leave, when she said with tears, 'Oh, ma'am and did you but know the comfort you had brought to the widow's heart this day—it tells me God has not forgotten me, although I thought he had.' She is now industriously and honestly striving to get her living by taking in fine washing and ironing; and with the aid afforded her by the Society, is able to procure the necessaries of life for herself and her children. The last time I saw her she told me that every month brought her new customers; and added, with a happy smile, 'I shall soon have as much work as I can do.'

During the past Winter, your Managers, now numbering thirty, have visited and relieved 468 widows, and 1,352 children under ten years of age. While ministering to their temporal wants, we trust we have not lost sight of their spiritual need. "The word spoken in season," like "bread cast upon the waters, will be found after many days;" for we are persuaded that no effort made with a single eye to God's glory, will be permitted to return unto him utterly void.

It but remains for us once more to commend our cause to the benevolent in our midst. Remember us, when sitting at your well-replenished boards. Remember us, when, in the curtained sanctuary of home, you gather around your genial firesides. Remember us, when the little ones you love are nestling on downy pillows by your side. Remember us! Remember our cause! It is for the widow and the fatherless that we plead.

The following is an account of the expenditure for the past year:

Wood and coal	$1,393 37	Board of children	$18 00
Provisions	1,683 53	Sickness	76 73
Clothing	2,206 46	Donations	194 00
		Total	$5,571 99

Donations will be received by the Secretary, Mrs. J. J. SWIFT, No 8 Clinton-place, or by any of the Board of Managers.

MEETING OF THE PUBLIC CARTMEN.—The third meeting of the public Cartmen of the City of New-York was held Thursday evening at Hermitage Hall, cor. of Houston-st. and First Avenue. The chair was occupied by Mr. JAMES RILEY, and Mr. P. MCCABE was selected as the Secretary. The object of the meetings of this body of the bone and sinew of the workingmen of New-York, is to establish a beneficial and protective organization, whereby they can aid and assist each other in their daily manual labors. The Carmen of this City number over three thousand, and no portion of the working classes in our midst, are more deserving of the sympathies of their employers than they are. The Association has been effectually organized, through the instrumentality of Mr. JOHN MCGRATH, who, by resolution, was requested to aid them in carrying forward their movement. Appropriate by-laws and articles of association were adopted, and also the rates of cartage among the cartmen employed by the coal merchants, which on average is an advance of six and a quarter cents additional to the prices now paid them. They further state that they do not ask for this advance to take effect until April next. The meeting last night was numerously attended, and a large number enrolled themselves as members of the Association. After the transaction of some preliminary business, the meeting adjourned until Thursday night next, when a general meeting of the carmen will be held at the same place.

ACCIDENT ON THE NEW-HAVEN TRAIN.—On Thursday a blacksmith named TRACY fell, or was pushed off one of the cars of the New-Haven Railroad train at Thirty-first-street, and the wheels passed over one of his legs near the thigh, mutilating it in a shocking manner. He was conveyed to the City Hospital, and it was thought could not long survive.

BOARD OF ASSISTANTS — *Thursday.—Resolutions*—To pay the Presidents of the Boards of Aldermen and Assistants $250 each for their services as Commissioners of Health for the past season—laid on the table; to repair the cross-walks from Hubert-street across West-street—adopted; to widen Church-street, from Canal to Fulton-street, 25 feet on its western side, and that said street be continued to a corresponding width from Fulton to Liberty-street—referred.

Petition—Of G. C. Tomkins, for permission to construct a railroad from Fourteenth-street, E. R., to the South Ferry. The Board adjourned to Monday.

COURT CALENDAR.—*Saturday.*—SUPERIOR COURT—Motions and decisions.
U. S. DISTRICT COURT.—Adjourned to Monday.
SUPREME COURT—Special Term.—Motion Calendar.

SUPREME COURT BEFORE JUDGE CAMPBELL.—In the case of George C. Bartlett vs. The N. Y. and New Haven Railroad Company, the Jury found for the plaintiff—damages $27 50.

SUPREME COURT—Before Judge CAMPBELL.—*Francis Ramsay vs. Robert Dewsnap.*—This was an action between two ladies for an assault and battery. The parties had a personal rencontre in Chambers-street, and the plaintiff being taken ill had called upon the charitable consideration of the defendant, who, it was alleged, shut the other lady up in her room and denied her the comforts of home. The Jury awarded the plaintiff $150 damages.

WILLIAMSBURG CITY.

TEMPERANCE MEETING.—The City Temperance Society held a meeting on Thursday evening, at the Methodist Protestant Church, in Grand-street, which was well attended. Mr. JOHN MCINTOSH presided, and EDWARD H. ROWLANDSON, acted as Secretary. The Chairman stated that this Society was organized in April last, and had been in existence nearly seven months; during which time 207 signatures had been obtained. Mr. JACOB E. VANDEWATER delivered a spirited and interesting address, and spoke of the many evils arising from intemperance, and urged in strong terms the passage of such a law as would do away with the evil to a great extent. He was followed by Mr. JACOB VREELAND, who also made a few remarks in favor of the Maine Law.

RACING AND NARROW ESCAPE.—On Thursday evening, some "fast young gents" from New-York, who were returning from the races, drove down Grand-street at a furious rate, and passed through the gate of the Houston-street ferry (without stopping,) as the boat was leaving the bridge. The forward wagon succeeded in getting on board the boat. The other carriage, having two horses attached to it, did not reach the end of the bridge until the boat had got several feet from it. The horses being under full headway, made a spring, cleared the intervening distance, and landed safely on board the boat. The carriage became disengaged from the horses, and fell into the stream. The two young men saved themselves by jumping from the carriage to the bridge, and were allowed ample time to pay their farriage. Undoubtedly they were very forcibly reminded of the adage "haste makes waste." The carriage was secured, and taken on board the boat.

Trial for the Murder of a Watchman.

OYER AND TERMINER.—Before Judge EDWARDS, Alderman WARD and DENMAN.

The People vs. *Nicholas Hewlett.*—The Jurors in this case, were kept in deliberation all Thursday night without having agreed on a verdict.

The Court refused to discharge them, and up to noon they had not agreed.

At 2 o'clock they came into Court, having agreed on a verdict.

The Clerk having called the names of the Jurors, they replied that they found the prisoner *Guilty*; but recommended him to mercy; the verdict was recorded, and the Jurors were discharged until Saturday.

The case of *Peter Gillen*, indicted for the murder of *Charles Foster* on 17th February, 1850, was called up for trial. James T. Brady appeared for the prisoner, and as the medical attendant on the deceased was now absent from the country, on board the U. S. ship Princeton; the Court ordered the trial to be called up again on Saturday; in the meantime Mr. B., was to make up his mind to admit the deposition of the Doctor.

The Jurors were then discharged for the day, and the witnesses ordered to be punctual in their attendance.

The Court then took a recess.

Arkansas—Message of Gov. Roane.

The Message of Governor ROANE to the Legislature of Arkansas fills ten columns. Its importance does not correspond to its length. A large portion of it is devoted to the consideration of Railroad projects, and the Governor earnestly recommends the introduction of Railways into the State. He advocates Memphis as a central point for Railroad lines from North to South, and adds:

I hold that, for years yet to come, there can be constructed and supported but one Railroad from the Mississippi river to the Pacific. And while St. Louis and New-Orleans are leaving no stone unturned, no exertion untried, and no necessary amount of money unexpended, to secure to themselves the benefits which must result from the crossing of the Mississippi at these points, it is incumbent on Arkansas to enter the lists, and by a proper representation of her superior advantages, contend for the prize. I have not the slightest doubt, if she prove but true to herself in such a contest, this Great National Highway, stretching from ocean to ocean, holding in its embrace a mighty continent, teeming with wealth, luxury, and refinement, will pass over our soil, and through our State, from one extremity to the other. Whether this road to the Pacific will be built or not, I deem a settled question, and shall not enter upon its discussion.

The Governor enters into a long argument, and adduces facts and figures, to prove that a Railroad from the Mississippi to the Pacific cost, can be built at a cost of $60,000,000, and that when completed, it will pay six per cent. upon the investment. In order that the stock may be taken without delay, it is proposed that the General Government shall gurantee the payment of this rate of interest for forty years; and as an indemnity the company will be required to transport the mails, Government stores, and munitions of war free of charge, for the same period. He advises that Congress be memorialized in favor of this project, and has no doubt of the success of the movement, if properly conducted.

It is proposed to construct, first: The Arkansas Railroad, from Memphis to Fulton; second: The road from Helena to Van Buren or Fort Smith; and, third: through our State, that portion of the road from St. Louis to New-Orleans, with a branch to Gaines' Landing.

MORE PARTICULARS OF THE LOSS OF THE BUCKEYE BELLE.—D. ZINSMASTER, of Zanesville, was one of the killed.

WM. A. GILL, Esq., of this city, had a little daughter, about eleven years old, on the boat, on her passage from Marietta home. The solicitude of the family to know her fate was intense, for a few hours, when they learned she had escaped unhurt. She was in her berth, asleep, at the time the disaster occurred. The explosion drove one half of the boilers back through the stern of the boat, breaking every post and prop of the floors above it. She was thrown on the floor among chairs, mattresses, and rubbish of all kinds, but not injured. The steam for a few moments obscured every thing. She found a person weltering in his blood, near her, unable to move. After a few moments she got to the outside of the boat, and held on to the railing till a boat came alongside and took her off. Her baggage being in the state room, was saved.

Senator COVEY was sitting in the ladies' cabin, and in the crash the stove, near which he was sitting, was thrown upon him, and broke his leg. A young lady of our acquaintance, Miss CHARLOTTE STONE, of McConnelsville, manifested great presence of mind. By her exertions she removed the hot stove from Mr. COVEY, and took him from the cabin wreck to the guard of the boat. She then procured a mattress, and put him on it till he could be removed. The hot stove, with its burning contents, was on the floor, and would soon have set the wreck on fire. She took blankets and sheets from the berths, and, plunging them in the water, threw them on the stove and floor, and thus avoided that danger.

Mr. COVEY was taken to the house of S. B. ROBINSON, Esq., of Beverley, and will receive all the attention that friends can bestow.

A number of bodies have been found, more or less mutilated.

Mr WHISSON, the clerk, was alive at the last accounts, but his injuries are so severe that doubts of his recovery are entertained.

Important Judicial Decision.—Destruction of Property by Mobs.

From the Baltimore Patriot, 13th inst.

During the present session of the United States Circuit Court, held in this city, a trial was had of the case of JOHN H. DUFFY *vs.* the Mayor and City Council of Baltimore City, in which action was brought to recover the value of property alleged to have been destroyed by a mob in the year 1849. The following is a copy of a prayer filed by the counsel for the defence, to which Chief Justice ROGER B. TANEY responded, by giving the jury the subjoined bill of instructions containing the opinions and decisions on the several important points of law involved in the case:

"The defendant by its counsel, prays the Court to instruct the jury as follows:

"1. That the plaintiff is not entitled to recover in this case for any damages he may have sustained by the injury or destruction of property spoken of by the witnesses, unless they shall find from the evidence in the cause that such injury or destruction was occasioned by a riotous or tumultuous assemblage of people.

"2. That even if they shall find that there was injury or destruction of the property of the plaintiff, and that the same was occasioned by a riotous or tumultuous assemblage of people, still the plaintiff is not entitled to recover in this case—unless they shall also find from the evidence in the cause, that the authorities of the City of Baltimore had good reason to believe prior to such injury or destruction of property that such riot or tumultuous assemblage was about to take place, or had notice of its existence in time to prevent such injury or destruction; nor then, if they shall find from the evidence that the civil authorities used all reasonable diligence, and exercised the powers entrusted to them for the prevention of the same, so far as it was necessary to exercise such powers."

The instructions of the Court were as follows:

1. In order to enable the plaintiff to recover, it must be shown by the evidence that the

SCHOOLS.

SEVERAL FEMALE INSTITUTE.

THE ANNUAL FEMALE INSTITUTE, Mrs. NOWELL'S, will open on WEDNESDAY, the 1st of September, at the corner of Fifth-avenue and Forty-fifth-st. Applications may be made on WEDNESDAY, the 25th of September, between the hours of 10 and 12 A. M., at the Institute, on 5th-avenue, between 45th and 46th-sts.

A NEW STYLE DANCING ACADEMY, No. 574 Broadway, next to Grace Church, will open for the season on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 6, at 8 P.M. Terms—Quarter, $5; Single Ticket, $1. Private lessons given daily, at 7 for Gentlemen.

Mr. PARKER, late of Paris, and Prof. of Dancing in this city for more than twenty years, begs to inform his friends and the public that he will resume the instruction of his Classes for the season. Having removed to the new building just erected in Grand-st., near Broadway, for this purpose, I can now offer for the season one of the most convenient and complete Halls in this City; the experience of twenty years' teaching enables me to assure my friends that no pains will be spared to render this as pleasant and agreeable a place as possible for the instruction of children, and I trust that a continuance of the liberal patronage I have received for so many years will not be withdrawn from me. It is my intention to make this what it should be—a place for mental and moral improvement, as well as for physical development, and I shall endeavor to unite with it the good deportment and general improvement of all who may be placed under my charge.

The Classes for Gentlemen will be arranged on an entirely new system, which will greatly facilitate the progress and add very much to the convenience of the pupils. But as too much stress cannot be laid upon describing the system here, the public is referred to an advertising Circular in reference to or furnishing a description of the new method and its advantages.

All the new dances of the present and former seasons will be introduced.

Private Soirées, for pupils only, semi-monthly.

The Academy is remarkably fortunate in being accessible from all parts of the City by stages or railroad, as there are no less than three lines which pass directly in front of the door, or within one, two, or three squares of it; and arrangements have also been made to run stages from 42d-st., Broadway, Madison-st., and that neighborhood, directly to the Academy, thus affording the patrons in that part equal facilities with the other portions.

DEAN, WILLIAM ROD has opened a School for Boys, at No. 1,096 Broadway, third door north of 26th-st. Course of Instruction—Ancient and Modern Languages, Mathematics, and the various branches of an English education. Pupils will be carried through the Mathematical Course required in Military Schools of France, if their parents desire it. Circulars, containing testimonials from some of the most eminent scholars and statesmen who have had pupils under his instruction, may be obtained at Carvill's and R. M. DODD's Bookstores. References—Rev. Drs. W. W. PHILLIPS, JAMES W. ALEXANDER, and S. H. TURNBRIDGE.

MOUNT PLEASANT INSTITUTE.—AMHERST, Mass., J. A. HASKELL, A. M. Principal.—The object of this institution is to educate thoroughly, and in circumstances favorable to the formation of correct habits and sound moral principles, a select number of lads, (not to exceed 20) preparatory to college, or business. Definite information, with references, will be communicated in reply to letters addressed to the principal, at Amherst, Mass.

Mr. H. is now in the city, and would call on individuals, if desired, by note left at C. M. SAXTON'S Bookstore, No. 152 Fulton-st., or at the Post-Office.

FAMILY BOARDING SCHOOL.—FAIRHAVEN, Conn.—THOMAS G. SLOAN, Principal of the Fairhaven Academy, having erected a new building adjoining his dwelling, for the accommodation of his scholars, can now receive into his family six additional pupils—number limited to fifteen. The School is delightfully situated, about one mile East of New-Haven. Circulars may be had at Gould & Berry's Music Store, No. 297 Broadway and at H. S. Dunn's Book and Music Store, No. 135 8th-av

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

ÆOLIAN PIANO FORTES.—T. GILBERT & CO.'S CELEBRATED PIANO FORTES, with and without the Æolian. The subscriber, who is the sole agent in this city for the sale of these instruments, (the reputation of which has become world-wide,) is now prepared to offer them at prices which, to those wishing to purchase, cannot fail to be satisfactory. Possessing facilities for obtaining Pianos unsurpassed, if equaled, by those of any other house in the city, he does not hesitate to say that he can present inducements to buyers not to be found elsewhere. He has constantly on hand an extensive assortment of second hand Pianos, at bargains, which, he fearlessly asserts, will defy competition. Gilbert's elegant boudoir or cottage Pianos, suitable for small rooms. Also Melodeons of Prince's and Carhart's make. Æolian and other Pianos to let.

HORACE WATERS,
No. 333 Broadway, corner of Anthony-st., 2d door.

PIANO FORTES.—The best assortment of Pianos in this city can be seen at the Warerooms of LINCOLN & THOMPSON, No. 441 Broadway, including Hallet, Davis & Co.'s celebrated Æolian Pianos, of new and much approved scales, acknowledged superior to any other in the market. Also, a large variety from other distinguished New-York and Boston makers. Gilbert's and other second-hand with and without the Æolian, at various prices.

LINCOLN & THOMPSON, No. 441 Broadway.

MESSRS. LIGHTE & NEWTON, No. 22 Canal-st., in consequence of the increased demand and unrivaled popularity of their PIANO-FORTES, have extended their business, and are now prepared to offer to their friends, and those wishing a superior instrument, an extensive assortment, in plain and ornamented cases, of modern style, from 6½ to 7⅓ octave. Second-hand Pianos taken in exchange. Broadway Ware-rooms, No. 423.

PIANOS.—Two new and valuable rosewood Pianos of 6⅔ and 7 octaves, warranted, and for sale at bargains. Also, 7 second-hand Pianos at $5, 40 75, 90, 100, 125 and 140 dollars. A no. watches, jewelry, cigars, soaps, books, silks, &c. Cash advances for short periods on pianos, watches, and merchandise generally.

I. F. JONES, No. 52 Ann-st., 2d floor.

PIANO-FORTES.—The finest assortment of Piano-Fortes in the city may be found at the spacious warerooms of H. P. B. CURTIS & CO., No. 447 Broadway, consisting of George Hew's celebrated American Patent Action Pianos, T. Gilbert and Co.'s popular Æolian Pianos, Gilbert's and others' Boudoir. Also, a variety of new and second-hand Pianos for sale and to let. No. 447 Broadway.

J. & C. FISCHER, (late NUNNS & FISCHER,) Manufactory and Warerooom, No. 170 Greenwich st. corner of Dey-st. PIANO-FORTES, warranted, with reverse bridge and patent tube, well calculated for keeping in tune. Pianos to let, tuned and repaired. Second-hand Pianos taken in exchange.

N.B.—Also, Æolian Piano-Fortes for sale.

PIANOS FOR SALE—At No. 8 barclay-st., next door to the Astor-House—a variety of 6⅔ and 7-octave rosewood Piano-Fortes, warranted in every satisfactory in every respect, or no sale, for cash or approved paper. Pianos on hire. JAMES THOMPSON.

PRICE & CO.'S MELODEONS.—The original PRINCE MELODEON, which has stood the test of years, and proved itself a superior instrument to those of any other make, can be had only of the sole agents, WM. HALL & SON, No. 239 Broadway, (opposite the Park.)

PIANO-FORTES.—One splendid "Gilbert" Æolian Piano for $300, worth $375. One beautiful and excellent 7-octave Boudoir Piano for $180, worth $290. One good second hand Piano for $75. For sale by CHARLES F. HILL, No. 54 Great Jones st.

PIANO-FORTES.—HAZELTON & BROTHER, Manufactory and Ware-rooms, No 219 Centre-st., near Grand, where may be found a fine assortment of Rosewood Pianos, made in the most substantial manner and latest style.

CARHART'S MELODEONS, which are pronounced by the best judges superior to all others, can be had only of the sole agent, J. S. CLARK, No. 264 Broadway (opposite the Park.) N. B.—Instruments with stops, for churches. All instruments warranted for one year.

HARP FOR SALE—At a great bargain, a double-action Harp, by one of the best makers, in perfect order. Can be seen at the Piano-Forte ware-rooms of LINCOLN & THOMPSON, No. 441 Broadway.

MUSIC ON THE PIANO-FORTE—Thoroughly taught by a young lady of several years' experience, at No. 262 7th-st., between Avenues C and D, or at the residences of the pupils. Terms moderate.

TO RENTERS OF PIANOFORTES.—The Piano forte Association, No. 361 Broadway, are selling Piano fortes, to be paid for by instalments of $3 to $10 per month. J. PECK, Trustee.

PIANO-FORTE—Six superior Pianos for Hire at No. 59 3d av., between 10th and 11th sts

THOS. C. CALLAWAY.

OLDEST ESTABLISHMENT.—H. CHAMBERS, PIANO FORTE WAREROOMS, No. 385 Broadway.

INSURANCE.

REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—Office, Building Contractor, Wall and William-sts., offices Nos. 10 and 11, ground floor.

This Company having their capital of $150,000 paid in, in cash, and securely invested, are prepared to insure against loss and damage by fire, on favorable terms.

The charter of this Company provides, that after paying interest to the stockholders, at the rate of 7 per cent. per an num, four-fifths of the remaining profits are to be divided among the assured in scrip bearing interest, which scrip is to be redeemable in cash whenever the accumulated profits and capital shall amount to $1,000,000.

TRUSTEES.

Samuel S Howland,	John A. Stephens,	Jos. Gaillard, Jr	
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A. C. Downing,	Denning Duer,	D. S. Kennedy,	
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Wm. H. Aspinwall,	Robert B. Minturn,	Fred'k A. Delano,	
Wm. B. Duncan,	Reuben Withers,	James C. Bell,	
Chas. H. Russell,	Chas. G. Center,	Daniel D. Smith,	
Isaac Townsend,	Tenich Coles,	Fred'k G. Foster,	
Peleg Mall,	Robert S. Hone,		

ROBERT S. HONE, President.
DUNCAN F. CURRY, Secretary.

THE BROOKLYN FIRE INSURANCE CO.—CHARTERED IN 1824.—Offices, No. 43 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, No. 4 Merchants' Exchange, Wall-st., New-York. Have their Capital (as also a handsome surplus) invested in the most undoubted securities, and continue to insure Buildings, Merchandise, Furniture, and other personal property, Vessels in part, and their Cargoes, upon as favorable terms as any other responsible institution.

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Amasa Nicholas,	Robert C. Bell,	Jos. M. Greenwood,
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WILLIAM ELLSWORTH, President.
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OFFICE OF THE CITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 61 Wall-st., 4th Month, 5th, 1852. This Company, with a CASH CAPITAL OF $210,000 with a surplus of over $100,000, insures against loss or damage by fire on favorable terms.

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George T. Fox,	C. W. Lawrence,	Richard F. Carman,
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GEO. S. FOX, President.
SAMUEL TOWNSEND, Secretary.

LIFE INSURANCE.—THE MANHATTAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.—Cash Capital, $100,000, invested in the Manhattan Bank. Office, No. 146 Broadway, corner of Dey-st. This Company continue to insure lives on the most favorable terms. Persons may insure in this Company either with or without participating in the profits.

Applications received at the office daily from 9 to 3 o'clock, P. M.

Children's portraits painted at greatly reduced rates.

A. B. ALFORD, President.
S. V. WHITE, Secretary.
H. B. HOWARD, Actuary.

MEDICAL.

DR. FELIX GOURAUD'S

ITALIAN MEDICATED SOAP.—The health of modern ladies are threatened with an epidemic greater than the world-renowned discovering skin which Dr. FELIX GOURAUD has exhibited under the name of ITALIAN MEDICATED SOAP; for even the most delicate and fragile of human forms it possesses the power to set forth and bring out its wonderful properties. But the high seal of public approbation has so decidedly and unchangeably stamped the superior virtues of this remarkable soap, that to doubt its efficacy in the curation of TAN, FRECKLES, PIMPLES, BLOTCHES, ERUPTIONS, CHAPS, CHAPPED SKIN, CRACKS, TETTER, SALT RHEUM, MOTH, RING-WORM, SHALLOW HEAD, BARBER'S ITCH, WORMS IN THE SKIN, ERYSIPELAS, PUSTULES, SCROFULA, SCURVY, OBSTINATE OLD SORES, and other cutaneous disfigurements, is to imply a doubt of the existence of truth itself! But it is not alone the power it possesses in restoring to an eruptive and darkened skin its pristine health and beauty, to which we can vouchsafe; it has other and still more delightful qualities. It is, for instance, to remarkable for its fragrance, that, let the hands be ever so thoroughly begrimed with dirt, or ingrained with stains, this Soap, with the potency of magic, searches the minutest pores of the skin, and instantaneously removes every particle of filth and discoloration, imparting to the roughest and hardest cuticle a clearness, whiteness and softness as voluptuous and enviable as that which graces "a fair young child." It is a medicated soap, yet, not at all an uncommon thing now a days for mechanics, by the use of GOURAUD'S SOAP, to display a delicate, soft white hand in the presence of their "ladye loves"

Think of this, ye stainers, dyers, blacksmiths, painters, et cet prenes omne; ye whose diurnal vocations so begrime you or skins that you find it impossible to resume your natural color even on the Sabbath! Ponder upon it, ye tinkerellas, whom necessity compells to do the drudgery of the kitchen, and whose hands and arms in time assume the dingy hue of your own pots and kettles! Reflect upon it all who are emulous of possessing a luxurious soft, smooth and transparent complexion, unbecked by a single blemish to mar its beauty. THAT GOURAUD'S CELEBRATED ITALIAN MEDICATED SOAP will perform all this, is as certain as there is a sun in the heavens! It is, moreover, the best Shaving Compound ever used. Price, 50 cents.

POUDRE SUBTILE.

INFALLIBLE SUCCESS during a period of seven years has fully established the excellence of Dr FELIX GOURAUD'S POUDRE SUBTILE, for eradicating disagreeable and unsightly superfluous hairs from the forehead, back of necks, the arms, moles, &c., or the stubborn beard of man. This safe, speedy and sure remedy has been in general use for upwards of seven years, without a single instance of its having failed to eradicate the most stubborn hair. Besides it can be seen and tested before purchasing, putting its efficacy and safety past all kind of doubt. $1.

I have had an opportunity of observing the operation of DR FELIX GOURAUD'S preparation for the removal of superfluous hair, and am perfectly satisfied of its singular efficacy. After an analysis of the composition of these Powders I can, without any hesitation, pronounce them perfectly harmless, and in every way infinitely superior to any preparation of the kind ever offered to the public. I have pleasure in giving them my recommendation, being thus fully convinced of their value. JAMES A. HOUSTON, M.D., New-York, Feb. 1, 1843. Editor N.Y Lancet

GOURAUD'S HAIR RESTORATIVE is warranted to prevent hair from falling off, cure Dandruff, and render harsh, wiry hair, soft, silky and glossy.

GOURAUD'S LIQUID ROUGE will impart to the pale cheek and lip, a crimson flush as magnificent as that of the rose. 50 cents.

GOURAUD'S LIQUID HAIR DYE will change red or grey hairs to a beautiful black or brown, the instant it is applied, without staining the skin, warranted, or no pay taken.

We earnestly ask a candid perusal of the testimonials appended of Dr. Northall, the celebrated Dramatist. It will then be seen that all we have urged in favor of the pre-eminence of DR. FELIX GOURAUD'S HAIR DYE over all other Dyes, receive "confirmation strong as proof of Holy Writ."

BROOKLYN, March 15, 1852.

To Dr. FELIX GOURAUD: Dear Sir: Whatever value may belong to the evidence of one who never in his life gave testimony to a secret medical Remedy of any kind, I am desirous that you should possess it in favor of your most admirable INSTANTANEOUS LIQUID HAIR DYE!—When my Grey Hairs became a noticeable fact to my children, I thought it was time to seek some means of hiding those tell-tales from the family eye. I have seen so many ludicrous effects produced by various Hair Dyes among my friends, giving all the prismatic colors of the rainbow to one, blackening the skin of another, and making the hair of a third stand up in dry unmoistened stiffness, like quills upon the fretful porcupine, that I almost despaired, and should have given up the thought of "Dyeing" had I not met a celebrated literary man, a friend of mine, who had used your preperation. He told me what a pleasant practical experience has since taught me, that your Hair Dye was instantaneous in its effects, not requiring more than ten minutes for its operation, permanent in its beautifying results, never leaving the slightest mark or stain upon the skin, and what is still more remarkable, invigorating and vitalizing the hair, giving to it the youth and strength of adolescence, as well as the glossy beauty and exuberance of early manhood.

I have the honor to remain, yours truly,
Price $1; Sold by all Druggists.
K. NORTHALL.

AGENTS—T. B. CALLENDER, No. 88 South 3d st Philadelphia; BATES, No 129 Washington-st., Boston; GREEN, Worcester; GUILD, Bangor; W. D. ROBINSON, Portland, Me.; G. FARGUS, No 36 St. Charles-st., New-Orleans; E. H. HAYCRAFT, No. 96 4th-st., Louisville; COUSE, Detroit, Michigan; CARLETON & Co., Lowell; ALBERT PERRY, Manchester; WILLIS, Rochester; ROBERT CAMERON, Bridgeport, Conn; LEO. GARIG, Nashville, Tenn; S. S. CROCHERON, M. D., Cahaba, Ala., and generally throughout the Union

Dealers supplied on liberal terms for cash. Small orders executed by the through Mail and Expresses.

SANDS' SARSAPARILLA,
IN QUART BOTTLES,
FOR PURIFYING THE BLOOD AND FOR THE CURE OF SCROFULA, MERCURIAL DISEASES, RHEUMATISM, CUTANEOUS ERUPTIONS, STUBBORN ULCERS, LIVER COMPLAINT, DYSPEPSIA, BRONCHITIS, SALT RHEUM, CONSUMPTION, FEVER SORES, FEMALE COMPLAINTS, ERYSIPELAS, LOSS OF APPETITE, PIMPLES, BILES, GENERAL DEBILITY, &c. &c.

THIS PREPARATION has now borne the test of over fourteen years' experience, since its first introduction to public favor, during which time numerous imitations have sprung into existence, founding their claims to the confidence of the community on the curative powers contained in Sarsaparilla Root—the great reputation and extended use of which has been mainly attributable to the many wonderful cures effected by the use of this preparation. While Sarsaparilla Root forms an important part of its combination, it is, at the same time, compounded with other vegetable remedies of great power; and it is in the peculiar combination and scientific manner of its preparation, that its remarkable success in the cure of disease depends. Other preparations imitate it in the style of putting up, and in bearing the name of one of its ingredients—and here ends their resemblance to it. Those needing a remedy and purifier like this, are requested to note where this difference exists, and in making choice of what they will use, not to take any other but that one entitled to their confidence, from the long list of cures it has effected on living witnesses, whose testimonials and residences have been published, and who are still bearing daily testimony to its worth.

AN ASTONISHING CURE.

PATERSON, N. J., Tuesday, May 19, 1851.

Messrs. A. B. & D SANDS: Gentlemen—Having witnessed the most beneficial effects from the use of your Sarsaparilla, it gives me pleasure to send you the following statement in regard to my son: In the Spring of 1849 he took a severe cold, and after eight weeks of severe suffering the disease settled in his left leg and foot, which soon swelled to the utmost The swelling was lanced by his physician, and discharged most profusely; after that no less than eleven ulcers formed on the leg and foot at one time. We had five different physicians, but none relieved him much; and the last Winter found him so emaciated and low that he was confined to leave his bed, suffering the most excruciating pain. During this time the bone had become so much affected that piece after piece came out, of which he has now more than twenty-five preserved in a bottle, varying from one-half to one and a-half inches in length. We had given up all hopes of his recovery, but at this time we were induced to try your Sarsaparilla, and with its use his health and appetite began immediately to improve and so rapid was the change that less than a dozen bottles effected a speedy cure. With gratitude, I remain truly yours, DARIUS BALLARD

We, the undersigned, neighbors of Mr. BALLARD, cheerfully subscribe to the facts of the above statement.

H. & E. HAYT, A. M. TROWBRIDGE,
GEO T. DEAN, C. EASTWOOD.

PATTERSON, Wednesday, May 21, 1851.

Prepared and sold, wholesale and retail, by A. B. & D. SANDS, Druggists and Chemists, No. 100 Fulton, corner of William-st., New-York. Sold also by Druggists generally throughout the United States and Canadas. Price $1 per bottle; six bottles for $5.

A CERTAIN CURE FOR THE PILES.

OFFICE, NO. 196 BOWERY, (4 doors above Spring-st.,)—Dr. UPHAM'S VEGETABLE ELECTUARY, an internal remedy,) is a certain cure for Piles, in every form; also, for all those affections of the stomach, liver and bowels, which are the cause of this afflicting complaint. In some of the most remarkable cures on record, see Pamphlets, which can be obtained, gratis, at the Proprietor's office. Price of the Electuary, $1 per box. Sold at No. 196 Bowery; by Mrs. HAYS, No. 175 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, and by Druggists generally.

A TUMOR IN THE NECK CURED BY HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.—THOMAS MARLOW, residing on the Welsh Back, Bristol, had been in ill health for years, and always complained of a soreness in the neck; he was seen by several medical gentlemen, but none were successful in affording him the least relief; however, after some time a large tumor formed under his left ear, from which he suffered intensely, and tried remedy after remedy, without obtaining any benefit, until he made use of HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT and PILLS, and these wonderful medicines soon reduced the tumor, and effectually cured it, and he is now in the enjoyment of the most robust health. Sold by all venders of medicines in the British Empire, and by those in the United States, in pots and boxes, at 37½ cents., 87 cents and $1 50 each. Wholesale by the principal drug houses in the Union, and by Messrs. A. B. & D. SANDS, New-York, and by the proprietor, No. 244 Strand, London.

MONEY SAVED—A WARRANTED ARTICLE.—In offering to persons suffering from Chronic Rheumatism, Colic, Dysentery, Pains in the Limbs, Back or Chest, Head-ache, Old Sores, Cuts, Burns, &c, Dr. TOBIAS' VENETIAN LINIMENT, they need not fear purchasing it, as their money will be returned if, on using it according to directions, it does not give relief. Thousands have certified to its pain-relieving properties. It is an internal as well as an external remedy, and it is warranted harmless.

No family should be without it if they have children, as it is a certain remedy for the Croup, and it is warranted to cure Cholera if taken when first attacked.

Dr. TOBIAS expressly wishes it understood that any person using his Liniment without obtaining relief can have their money returned.

Price 25 cents and 50 cents. Depôt No. 340 Greenwich-st. and No. 5 East 11th-st

BACHMAN'S SUPERIOR MEDICATED CANDY.—Highly recommended for its infallible effects in the cure of Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Whooping Cough, and all other Pulmonary Affections, is now offered for general administration to the public at large, and more especially to those who suffer in consequence of the above distressing maladies. Its efficacy and soothing qualities have been sufficiently tested for upwards of 10 years, to warrant its superiority over all other similar remedies introduced. It is prepared from the best selected ingredients found in the vegetable kingdom, by the proprietor in person, and sold by druggists generally. Wholesale agents, CLUCKENER & CO., No. 81 Barclay-st; BOYD & PAUL, No. 48 Cortlandt-st., and GREENLEAF & KINSLEY, No 62 Vesey st. All applications for agency or advice, must be addressed (post paid), to BENJ. DE BACHMANN & CO., No. 8 Varick-st., New-York. See certificates at office.

DR. BENEN'S CELEBRATED FEMALE PILLS.—This wonderful and justly celebrated remedy can be had at his office, and may be relied on in any of the cases. Office corner of Broadway and Houston-st., over the drug store. The doctor attends exclusively to an office practice. Hours from 9 o'clock, A. M., till 12, and from 6 till 9 in the evening.

DRUGS, DYES, PAINTS, OILS, GLASS, &c.—City and country trade dealt with on liberal terms, for cash, at No. 62 Vesey-st., N. Y.

GREENLEAF & KINSLEY.
SAMUEL F. GREENLEAF. WILLIAM K. KINSLEY.

FINANCIAL.

C. S. BOURNE & BROTHER,

BILL AND EXCHANGE BROKERS, No. 28 Wall-st., New-York.

CHRISTOPHER S. BOURNE, FREDERIC BOURNE.

$100 000 CITY OF ROCHESTER BONDS.—By a resolution of the Common Council of the CITY OF ROCHESTER, the undersigned is authorized to receive proposals for ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS OF THE BONDS OF THE CITY OF ROCHESTER, having twenty years to run, and payable in the City of New-York, bearing interest at five or six per cent.

The bonds will be for ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS EACH, with coupons attached, interest payable semi-annually in the City of New-York.

A payment of ten per cent is required on the proposals when accepted, and the balance on the 1st day of January next, when the bonds will be delivered. Parties proposing for the above bonds, will state the price offered for the same, at each of the above rates of interest, five per cent. or six per cent.

The Common Council of the City of Rochester reserves the right to reject any proposition which may not be satisfactory.

Proposals for any part of said bonds will be received at the office of Messrs. CARPENTER & VERMILYE, No. 44 Wall-st., New-York, until TUESDAY, Nov. 23, at 2 o'clock, P. M. Proposals to be addressed "E WHALIN, Comptroller," and endorsed "Proposals for Rochester City Loan." E. WHALIN, Comptroller.

OFFICE OF THE ROCHESTER AND SYRACUSE RAILROAD CO.—CANANDAIGUA, Oct. 8, 1852.—NOTICE.—An instalment of twenty dollars per share on the scrip stock of this Company is required to be paid on the 30th day of October instant, and the balance due on said scrip stock (being ten dollars per share,) is required to be paid on the 1st day of February next.

By paying the last instalment on the 15th day of January next instead of 1st February, with interest on both of said instalments from the 1st day of August last to the times of payment, and on the surrender of the scrip certificates the scripholders will be entitled to full stock with the future dividends.

Payments of the said instalments may be made at the offices of Messrs. Duncan, Sherman & Co., New-York; J. E. Thayer & Brother, Boston, at the Bank of Syracuse, Bank of Auburn, Rochester City Bank, and at this office.

By order of the Board of Directors.

CHAS. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

MESSRS. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., BANKERS, New-York, issue Foreign Circular Letters of Credit on the following CITIES:

Alexandria,	Carlshrue,	Malta,	Rotterdam,
Antwerp,	Dresden,	Marseilles,	Rio de Janeiro,
Athens	Dusseldorf,	Milan,	St Petersburg,
Berlin,	Florence,	Moscow,	Strasburg,
Baden-Baden,	Frankfort,	Munich,	Siena,
Berne,	Genoa,	Messina,	Smyrna,
Bordeaux,	Hamburg,	Naples,	Seville,
Boulogne,	Gibraltar,	Nice,	Turin,
Bremen,	Hamburg,	Oporto,	Toulon,
Brussels,	Hague,	Oleron,	Trieste,
Bagni de Lucca,	Havre,	Paris,	Venice,
Basle,	London,	Pau,	Vevey,
Cairo,	Leghorn,	Pisa,	Vienna,
Coblentz,	Leipsic,	Rome,	Wiesbaden,
Cologne,	Lyons,	Madrid,	Warsaw.
Cadiz,			

Letters of Credit, payable in all the principal cities of the United States, Canada, West Indies, &c.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW YORK—ALBANY, Nov. 17, 1852.—The DAIRYMEN'S BANK, (Newport, Herkimer co.,) has this day filed in this office a notice of the appointment of the ALBANY EXCHANGE BANK, in the city of Albany, as agent for the redemption of its circulating notes, agreeable to the act entitled "An act to amend the several acts relating to Incorporated Banks, Banking Associations and Individual Bankers," passed April 17, 1851. DANIEL B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

CREDITS ON CHINA, INDIA, &c.—Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, New-York, are prepared to issue Mercantile Credits, Circular Notes, and Letters of Credit on the Oriental Bank of London, available at all the branches and agencies of that establishment, as follows:

Canton,	Madras,	Columbo,	
Hong-Kong,	Bombay,	Kandy,	Ceylon.
Shangesi,	Calcutta,	Singapore,	

China.

REDEMPTION OF THE ALBANY AND SCHENECTADY (THE MOHAWK AND HUDSON) RAILROAD COMPANY'S BONDS OF 1842, DUE DECEMBER 1, 1852.—Notice is hereby given, that the principal and interest due on the above bonds, will be paid on presentation at the office of Messrs. WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., No. 52 Wall-st., New-York, or at the office of the Company in the city of Albany. Interest on the above bonds will cease after the 1st December next.

Albany, Nov. 13, 1852. E. FOSTER, Jr., Secretary.

ST. LAWRENCE MINING COMPANY.—The Stockholders are hereby notified that the last instalment on their Stock has been called in by the Trustees of this Company, payable as follows:

Fifty cents on each share, on or before 30th Nov. inst.
Fifty cents on each share, on or before 31st Dec next
To be paid to the Treasurer, at their Room, No 17 Insurance Building, No. 51 Wall-st. Dated, NEW-YORK, Nov. 2, 1852. JEROME LOTT, Secretary.

EXCHANGE AND COLLECTION OFFICE.—The undersigned have taken the office, No. 173 Canal-st., under the People's Bank, where they will transact the EXCHANGE AND COLLECTION BUSINESS, in all its branches, upon the most reasonable terms, and feel confident of giving satisfaction to those who will favor them with a call. WM. E. HAWS.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 1, 1852. FRED. A DUBOIS.

BROADWAY BANK—NEW-YORK, Nov 6, 1852.—DIVIDEND—A semi-annual dividend of four per cent. upon the capital stock of this Bank, will be paid to the shareholders on and after the 15th inst. The transfer books will be closed from the 10th inst. until the day of payment. J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

UNION BANK of London.....England
Belfast Banking Company.....Ireland.
National Bank Edinburgh.....Scotland.

We draw by special authority on the above Banks, payable at sight, and in sums from £1 upward.

TAYLOR BROTHERS, No. 76 Wall-st., corner Pearl

CREDITS, &c., FOR THE PACIFIC.—Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, New-York, issue Credits and Bills on Exchange, available at sight, on the following places on the West Coast: LIMA, VALPARAISO, PANAMA, SAN FRANCISCO.

SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS OF THE NEW YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD CO PANY, reimbursable in 1867, with semi annual interest coupons attached; for sale by SLATCHFORD & RAINSFORD, No. 13 William-st.

SPECIE WANTED at the highest market rates, by GOODING & BROTHER, Bullion and Exchange Office, No. 6 Wall-st.

TRAVELING.

AUSTRALIA.—The magnificent clipper-ship ALBUS, 750 tons, will sail on TUESDAY next, and will take a few more second cabin passengers only, at reduced rates. The demand for steerage berths on this incomparable vessel is a sufficient argument that in all the essentials of room, light and ventilation, she is very far in advance of all their other ships advertised for Australia. Apply on board, Pier No. 16, foot of Wall-st.

FOR RIO JANEIRO AND VALPARAISO—The new and splendid steamship SIERRA NEVADA, J. D. WILSON, Commander, will be despatched for the above Ports, on or about the 25th of November, from Pier No. 3, N. R. For passage only apply to J. HOWARD & SON, Agents, No. 34 Broadway.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD—WINTER ARRANGEMENT—NOV. 1, 1852.

TRAINS OUT OF NEW-YORK.

Accommodation and Special Trains leave at 7 and 11:30 A. M.; 4 and 5 P. M., through to New Haven.

At 9:10 A. M., and 6:30 P. M., for Port Chester.

The 11:30 A. M. train runs in connection with train from New-Haven to Hartford and Springfield, and with train over the Canal road.

Express Trains at 8 A. M., and 3:30 P. M., for New-Haven, Hartford, Springfield, Worcester and Boston. Connecticut River and Vermont Railroads. These trains connect at New Haven with trains of the New London Road, to New-London, Norwich, Stonington and Providence.

The 8 A. M. stops at Stamford and Bridgeport, connecting with Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroads at Bridgeport. The 3:30 P. M. stops at Stamford, Norwalk and Bridgeport, connecting with Danbury Railroad at Norwalk, and with Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroads at Bridgeport

TRAINS INTO NEW-YORK.

Accommodation and Special Trains at 5:30, 7, and 9:25 A. M., and 4:30 P. M., through from New-Haven.

At 8:30 A. M., from Port Chester.

The 9:25 A. M. Train receives passengers from Springfield and Hartford, New-London and Canal Railroads at New-Haven. The 4:20 P. M. Train receives passengers from Hartford and Springfield, and Northern Railroads.

Express Trains leave New-Haven, on arrival of trains from Boston, at 1:15, and 8:50 P. M., (stopping at Bridgeport, Norwalk, and Stamford,) for New-York at 4 P. M. and 3:30 P. M. Trains of the New-London Road run in connection.

See large bill of advertisement at the Station-Houses and principal Hotels.

GEO. W. WHISTLER, Jr., Superintendent.
NEW-HAVEN Nov. 1852.

FOR SAVANNAH.—The new and splendid side-wheel steamship STATE OF GEORGIA, Capt. J. E. WALTON, carrying the U. S. Mail, will leave Philadelphia for Savannah on WEDNESDAY, the 24th inst, at 10 o'clock A. M., from the second wharf above Vine-st. In speed and strength, and in every arrangement for the comfort and safety of passengers, this ship is unsurpassed. Fare from New-York or Philadelphia, $25; Steerage, $9 The STATE OF GEORGIA will leave as above every alternate WEDNESDAY. Agents in Philadelphia, HERON & MARTIN; in Savannah, PADELFORD, FAY & CO.

FOR PHILADELPHIA DIRECT—U. S MAIL EXPRESS LINES.—Through in 4 hours.—New-Jersey Railroad, via Jersey City—leaving New-York, at foot of Cortlandt-st., at 6 and 9 A.M., and 3½ P.M. Fare, $3 for first-class, and $2 50 for second-class, in 6 and 9 A. M. Returns at 1 and 4½ P. M. Through to Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, and Charleston through Tickets, sold in the above lines, and through baggage received in the 9 A.M. and 3½ P.M. lines. Passengers with baggage cross the ferry fifteen minutes before the trains leave.

MICHIGAN SOUTHERN AND NORTHERN INDIANA RAILROAD.—Over SIXTY miles of distance saved between Buffalo, Dunkirk and Chicago, Waukegan, Kenosha, Racine, Milwaukee and Sheboygan, via Toledo and Monroe. The Company have increased their facilities. Merchandize will be forwarded with dispatch. Mark packages "Michigan Southern Railroad Line, Toledo." For further information, inquire of JOHN F. PORTER, Agent, No. 109 Broad-st.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—New-York to Easton, Pa.—Fare, $1 75—Fall arrangement, commencing Nov. 15, 1852.—Leave Pier No 1, N. R., daily, for Easton and Somerville at 8 A. M., 12 M., and 3:45 P. M., and for Somerville at 4:45 P. M. Returning, leave Phillipsburgh at 6 and 9 A. M., and 3 15 P. M.

HARDWARE.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES.—These curious and elegant machines, are attracted much attention at the Fair of the American Institute, and where they kept a crowd about them while in operation, can be seen by those who were unable to get a sight at them at the Fair, at the principal office, No. 208 Broadway, where they are in operation daily. These machines are simple and easy in their operation, durable in all their parts, and can be used by any person who is very little acquainted with operating, either on cloth or leather, can be executed in a beautiful manner and with astonishing dispatch.

FARRINGTON'S PATENT PLATFORM AND COUNTER SCALES.—Unequaled in quality and reliability. Adapted to every mercantile operation or weighing. For sale by the manufacturers

FARRINGTON & CO., No. 31 Water-st.

TRAVELING.

NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.—The Steamships of this line will be despatched punctually as follows:

From New-York on SATURDAY, from Liverpool on WEDNESDAY.

The U. S. Mail Steamship ATLANTIC, Capt. W. C. West, will leave New-York, for Liverpool, on SATURDAY, Nov. 27, at 10 o'clock A. M., from the second wharf above Vine-st. In speed and strength, and in every arrangement for the comfort and safety of passengers, this ship is unsurpassed. Fare from New-York

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK CITY.

PUBLIC DINNERS.—Among the [illegible] that fill to the lot of reporters for [illegible] is that of reporting the proceedings at [illegible]. If 7 o'clock be the hour announced it is [illegible] before soup is served; then comes the [illegible] or two hours' devoted to knife and fork [illegible]. By the time the cloth is finally removed, and [illegible] exercises of the evening commence, the [illegible] has a small space between the hour hand [illegible] upon the final plate; and now the re- [illegible] about to begin his evening's work; while [illegible] regaling themselves, and listening to fine [illegible] and witty sayings, the reporter is laboring for [illegible] of his journal in the morning. And when, [illegible] the last toast has been drunk and responded to, [illegible] has played the last lively air, and all others [illegible] ready for home and bed, the reporter is still doomed [illegible] hour or two of unpleasant labor in preparing his [illegible] for the printers; and he generally winds up with a [illegible] of disgust at public dinners generally, and [illegible] condemned especially. It has heretofore been [illegible] of the press to report all these dinners, no matter [illegible] they might be intended to serve. [illegible] were sent to the newspaper offices, and [illegible] to custom, reporters were sent, duly armed [illegible] and note-books. Some of the Societies how- [illegible] annually give public dinners, avoid the cere- [illegible] of sending invitations; preferring, probably, that [illegible] when in a "merry mood" should not be [illegible]. To the managers directing the affairs of all [illegible], the fraternity of reporters feel deeply [illegible], inasmuch as the avoidance of customarily send- [illegible] relieves the members of the press from the al- [illegible] here of reporting their doings.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN—[illegible] RAILWAY RAILROAD.—The Board of Aldermen [illegible] evening for the purpose of settling the Broad- [illegible] business. Previous to taking up the re- [illegible] which had been made the order of the evening, sev- [illegible] petitions were read and referred to appropriate Com- [illegible]. Among these were the petition of JOHN LYNCH [illegible] for the permission to run small cars on the Har- [illegible] railroad track from Thirty-second-street to the Astor [illegible]; of Eagine Co. No. 8 to have their house re- [illegible]; of THOS. BARRY for extension of time for the [illegible] Division-street; of owners of property on the [illegible] avenue in favor of giving GARRISON, MERRIAM & Co., the Grant of the First Avenue Railroad; of WM. [illegible] and others, for the privilege of laying a rail- [illegible] in Ninth Avenue, Gansevoort, Washington-street, [illegible] place and Greenwich; of J. HAGAN, to build a [illegible] in Third Avenue.

Ordered to be Printed—The report of the Committee [illegible] the Obsequies of Hon. HENRY CLAY. Two thou- [illegible] copies ordered to be printed.

Broadway Railroad.—Ald. STUYVESANT, then moved that the special order of the day, being the report of the special Committee, relative to the Broadway Railroad project be taken up for the action of the board. Alder- [illegible] WARD rose and moved that the Minority Report, he also read at the same time, together with all the papers connected with the subject.

Ald. STUYVESANT then proceeded to read the Majority Report; after which, the Minority Report was read. The latter set forth that out of the thousands of persons interested in real estate along the line of the proposed road, but a few solitary dozen of them had come out in favor of it, and while all the rest had remonstrated against it; that a subject of so much importance to the public, should be more carefully examined before the interests of at least owning millions of dollars worth of property, should be sacrificed in the manner proposed.

He then referred to the plan of the road and cars in- [illegible] by the petitioners, and their impracticability; the very idea of having cars two stories high and four feet wide, was absurd in the extreme; the picture of [illegible] got up by the applicants of the road, might do very well to amuse children with, and that was all. The Committee, in their majority report, now propose to give the applicants privilege of running cars seven feet wide, instead of four feet, as had been asked for, so that 28 feet of the street would be occupied instead of twelve, as originally proposed. Again, Mr. STEWART, Mr. HARVEY, and others, had offered to pay the city $2,000 per annum for the privilege of constructing the road, and they were gentlemen who were well-known, responsible parties—therefore why not give the grant to them; especially as they would thereby realize a sum quite out to indemnify them in some measure for the loss they would sustain by the depreciation of the value of their property along the line of road.

It may be said on the other side, that the law would not admit of the City receiving a bonus for the privilege. Well, let that be admitted; but in this case there would be no exaction of a bonus when the parties come forward and offer to give the money voluntarily for the grant. The law, however, does not prohibit the Common Coun- [illegible] from charging a license, and it has the right to fix the [illegible] of such license; and if the Common Council fix it at [illegible] for each car when it should be $1,000, why, they only [illegible] the treasury out of that amount. When we present [illegible] against the road, we are met by the statements [illegible] those property owners have themselves become an- [illegible] for the road. Such a course was unfair, ungen- [illegible]—that after using every effort in their power to [illegible] the building of the road, and finding that there [illegible] every reason to believe that a road would be granted [illegible] had asked for the privilege as an offset to their [illegible].

After the reading of the Minority Report, Alderman STUYVESANT moved the adoption of the Majority Report, and Alderman WARD moved that the Minority Report be substituted for the Majority Report, which was put and lost by a vote of 15 to 4.

Alderman CORNELL moved that the Report of the Minority be laid on the table and printed.

Ald. TWEED moved for the reading of the resolution embraced in the Majority Report, which was carried, and on the question of adoption was put. Ald. WARD rose and stated that the land-owners on Broadway had appeared before the Committee, also the omnibus proprietors and others, for the purpose of remonstrating against the projected Railroad, and that at the meetings of the Committee it had been shown that in consequence of the obstacles that would present themselves to the work- [illegible] of the road, would render it impracticable; in fact that the cars would require double the time in passing from Whitehall to the Park that was now occupied by the omnibuses. He wanted to know where all the property owners and store-keepers were from Broadway that asked for the road; what portion of them had asked for relief from the omnibus nuisance.

The omnibus proprietors had at the outset made a great hue and cry, and he expected to have made a great splash, to describe their ruination; but he now discovered that they had, like NOAH, entered the Ark for safety. The property owners however, were willing to stay out of it. Alderman WARD then remarked that some few aristocrats had signed in favor of the road, merely because they desired to ride down Broadway in their carriages, without coming in contact with the omnibuses, but that we didn't find the Democracy coming forward and asking for the road. He next described the difficulties that were likely to be experienced by the number and character of the cars that would be placed on the road, especially when it was considered that so many other vehicles were crossing Broadway below the Park every minute, that at some points no less than eight hundred were known to pass in an hour.

Alderman STUYVESANT next rose, and said that the Alderman of the Fifteenth Ward had made several state- [illegible] at variance with the true facts of the case. With regard to the relief to Broadway not having been asked for, he would have that gentleman to call to mind the fact, which was well-known, that the newspapers had been constantly calling upon the authorities to adopt some sort of relief, some new mode of travel, some new facili- [illegible] for transporting along that thoroughfare. He then proceeded to show that the storekeepers would be bene- [illegible] in more respects than one; by the railroad project they would have less noise and less dust, because the sweeping would be done early in the morning; that it was [illegible] the omnibuses that supplied the cus- [illegible], either at home, or nearly so, either visited the stores on foot or went in their private carriages. And instead of running the Russ pavement, it was the very mode of preserving it, because the principal portion of the travel would then be conveyed on iron rails, and thereby cause no injury to the pavement, whereas the heavy omnibuses were now making sad havoc with it, as could be seen on examination, and instead of the owners of property on Broadway having paid for the road, as might be inferred from what had been said, he would have it understood that the citizens at large had contributed their share towards paying for it. He con- [illegible] that it would be a vast improvement, and he would refer to the Sixth and Eighth Avenue Railroad, and although they were strongly opposed, he felt sure that not one person in fifty could now be found, in favor of taking it up. After a few other observations in favor

of the project, he concluded by calling for the adoption by the Board in the Majority Report, which, as amended, was as follows:

Resolved, That Jacob Sharp, Freeman Campbell, Wm. B. Reynolds, James Gamble, J. Newton Snyder, Wm. A. Hood, David Woods, John L. O'Sullivan, Wm. M. Pellis, Jonathan Bee, John W. Hawkes, James W. Faulkner, Henry Du Bois, John F. Hollister, Preston Hamilton, John Anderson, John R. Flanagan, Sargeant V. Bagley, Peter B. Sweeny, Charles R. White, James W. Feahny, Robert E. King, Thomas Ladd, Conklin Sharp, Samuel L. Titus, Alfred Martin, D. R. Martin, William Meastes, Charles H. Glover, Gershon Cohen, and such real estate owners on Broadway as desire to become associate with them, as well as those who may for the time being be associated with them, all of whom are herein designated as associates of the Broadway Railway, have the authority and consent of the Common Council to lay a double track for a Railway in Broadway and Whitehall or State street, from the South Ferry to Fifty-ninth-street, and also, hereafter, to continue the same, from time to time, along the Bloomingdale road to Manhattanville; which continuation they shall be required, from time to time to make, whenever directed by the Common Council, the said grant of permission and authority being upon and with the following conditions and stipulations, to wit:

First. Such tracks shall be laid under the direction of the Street Commissioner, in or near the middle of the street, the outer rails not exceeding twelve feet six inches apart, and the rails being laid flush and even with the pavement, the inner portion of the rail being of equal height with the outer, with grooves not exceeding one inch in width, or such other rails as shall be approved by the Street Commissioner or the Common Council, on such grades as are now established, or may hereafter be established, by the Common Council; and the said associates shall keep in good repair the space between the said rails; also, to the extent of one foot on the outside of the outer rails; and no motive power, excepting horses, shall be used below Fifty-ninth-street.

Second. The said associates shall place new cars on said railroad, with all the modern improvements, for the convenience and comfort of passengers. And they shall run cars thereon every day, both ways, as often as the public convenience may require, under such direction as the Common Council may, from time to time, prescribe.

Third. The said associates shall, in all respects, comply with the directions of the Common Council in the building of such railway, and in the running of the cars thereon; and that said cars with horses attached shall not exceed 45 feet in length.

Fourth. At the Bowling Green, the said associates may divide the two tracks aforesaid, running one of them down Whitehall-street, and the other down State-street, should they deem such division necessary; and also, whenever in the course of their route the said road shall pass a public square, it may be carried with a single track round both sides of said square, instead of only one, for the better accommodation of the public on both sides thereof.

Fifth. The said associates shall be required to procure a depôt, at some place near or at the lower part of said route, for the purpose of keeping withdrawn from Broadway such proportion of the cars coming down in the morning as shall not be required for the accommodation of the return travel until the afternoon; and also, they shall be required to stop a portion of the cars at the Park, and to send down below that point no greater proportion of the whole number employed, than shall be found by experience to be requisite for the accommodation of the travel below that point, subject to regulation by the Common Council.

Sixth. The cars shall be so constructed as not to make provision intended for standing passengers to crowd upon the seated passengers; and also, when all the seats are full, the cars shall not be stopped to take in more passengers to be crowded into the said seats; a flag being displayed in front of the car to give notice that all the seats are full.

Seventh. The said cars shall not be allowed to stop, so as to obstruct a crossing, nor to stop more frequently in a block (unless the same be of extraordinary length) than just beyond its first crossing, except in rainy weather.

Eighth. The said associates shall keep an attendant, distinguishable by some conspicuous mark or badge, at every such appointed stopping place, in all the parts of the street usually much crowded with vehicles, whose duty it shall be, with attention and respect, to help in and out of the cars all passengers who may desire such assistance, and in general to watch over the safety of passengers from all dangers of passing vehicles.

Ninth. The said associates shall be required to keep, or cause to be kept in readiness, a number of sleighs adequate to the public accommodation, when the travel of the cars may be obstructed by snow.

Tenth. The said associates shall cause the said street to be well swept and cleaned every morning, and the sweepings carried away, before 8 o'clock in Summer, and 9 o'clock in Winter, except Sundays; this provision applying to the whole of the street south of Fourteenth-street, above which point the same shall be done as many times as twice a week, when the weather will permit, and carried to the corporation dumping ground.

Eleventh. No higher rate of fare shall be charged for the conveyance of passengers from any one point to any other point along said routes, and the such combined system of routes as may hereafter be established, by means of cars and transverse omnibuses, than five cents for each passenger.

Twelfth. In consideration of the good and faithful performance of all these conditions, stipulations and requirements, and of such other requirements as may hereafter be made by the Common Council, for the regulation of the said Railway, as aforesaid, the said associates shall pay, for ten years from the date of opening the said Railway, the annual license fee for each car, now allowed by law, and shall have a license accordingly; and after that period, shall pay such amount of license fee, for further licenses, as the Corporation, with permission of the Legislature, shall then prescribe; or, in default of consenting thereto, shall surrender the road, with all the equipments and appurtenances thereto belonging, to the said Corporation, at a fair and just valuation of the same.

Thirteenth. Within a reasonable time after the passing of this resolution, the said associates, or a majority in interest thereof, shall form themselves into a joint stock association, which association shall be vested with all the rights and privileges hereby granted, and shall have power, by the votes of at least a majority in interest of the associates, to frame and establish articles of association and by-laws, providing for the construction, operation, and management of the said railway, and the mode of admitting new associates, and of transferring the shares or interests of any associates to new associates or assigns, the number, duties, mode of appointment, tenure, and compensation of officers, the manner of making contracts, amending the by-laws, and calling in assessments from the associates, and generally the means and mode of establishing the railway and carrying it on, and of controlling and managing the property and affairs of the said association.

Fourteenth. The association shall not be deemed dissolved by the death or act of any associate, but his successor in interest shall stand in his place; and the rights of each associate shall depend on his own fulfillment of the conditions imposed on him by these restrictions, or the articles of association and by-laws of the association; and, in case of his failure to fulfil the same after twenty notices given him to do so, his right shall be forfeited to, and devolve upon the remaining associates. And said associates may, at any time, incorporate themselves under the general Rail-road Act, whenever two-thirds in interest of the associates shall require it.

Fifteenth. The associates, whose names are set forth in this resolution, shall, by writing, filed with the Clerk of the Common Council, signify their acceptance thereof, and agree to conform thereto; and all new associates or assigns, duly admitted, according to the provisions of the articles of association and by-laws, shall be deemed parties to such agreement.

The report of the Committee and accompanying resolution were adopted by the following vote: Affirmative—Aldermen Moore, Haley, Sturtevant, Oakley, Barr, Tweed, Compton, Brisley, Francis, Smith, Bard, Denman, Cornell, Doherty, and Peck. Negative—Aldermen Boyce, Pearsall, Ward, and Alvord.

ANOTHER NEW CITY RAILWAY.—A movement has recently been started by WM. RADFORD, MASON THOMPSON, and other responsible persons, for the construction of another double-track City Railway, which they propose to have built with all the modern improvements. The route proposed is to run through the Ninth-avenue to Greenwich-street, down this street to Battery-place, thence to Washington-street, through which street the cars are to return. There appears to be considerable interest manifested in this new project. An application was made last evening to the Board of Aldermen for a grant to build this road.

FIVE POINTS THANKSGIVING DINNER.—Thanksgiving supper in the *hall* of the House of Industry. The Rev. L. M. PEASE, will hold his annual feast for the children of the institution, the day school, and neighborhood generally, on Thursday evening, Nov. 25. All who feel interested in helping forward the truly benevolent work in which he is engaged, are requested to send in their donations either in cash, clothing, or food, to his address, No. 2 Little Water street, Five Points.

Those who cannot well send, if they will drop him a line, he will be pleased to call and receive whatever they are disposed to give. "He that giveth to the poor lendeth to the Lord."

THE PACKET SHIP GALLIA.—Letters have been received in this City from Captain RICHARDSON, of the packet ship *Gallia*, lately lost on Green Turtle Key, stating that she went ashore at 1 o'clock A. M., on the 29th ult., and that she went to pieces in less than an hour, barely giving those on board time to escape. Captain R. had chartered a schooner to take them to Mobile, and had sold the wreck as she lay for $800. The *G.* was built in this City, was about three years old, and was valued at $60,000, for which amount she was insured in this city.

ST. GEORGE'S AND BRITISH PROTECTIVE EMIGRANT SOCIETIES.—A grand Concert will be given at Metropolitan Hall, on the 23d inst., the proceeds of which are to be added to the funds of the St. George's and British Protective Emigrant Societies. Madame BISHOP'S Operatic Company, and several Bands of Music have been engaged for the occasion.

PERSONAL.—JOHN B. WELLER, U. S. Senator from California, Hon. TRUMAN SMITH, U. S. Senator from Connecticut, and Captain LOVE, of the steamship *Asia*, were among the arrivals at the Astor House yesterday.

THE FATAL ACCIDENT ON THE NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD CARS.—The coroner on the New-Haven Railroad Cars, stationed in the Tenth precinct, rendered in the death of a blacksmith, named JAMES TRACY employed by the Harlem Railroad Company. It is stated that deceased was meddling with an employee of the New-Haven Company, on the platform of a car while in motion, near Thirty-first-street, and the baggage master having occasion to go to the break, he pushed himself between the contending parties, and TRACY fell upon the trunk, at which time he received terrible injuries, that caused death in a few hours after. The dying deposition of the unfortunate man was taken by Justice STUART, a short time before he expired, and in it, he said, "I was pushed off the cars by SMITH." The police of the Eighteenth Ward shortly after, arrested said SMITH, who is an employee of the New-Haven Railroad Company, and he was detained in custody until the conclusion of the Coroners inquest, which was postponed until 9 o'clock this morning.

THE CATASTROPHE IN BLEECKER-STREET.—INQUEST ON THE BODY OF DANIEL LINN.—Yesterday forenoon, Coroner IVES held an inquest on the body of DANIEL LINN, who was instantly killed on Wednesday last by the falling of a two story dwelling house, situated on the corner of Bleecker and Hammond-streets, where the deceased was at work, with other men, in the capacity of masons. The sad accident was thoroughly investigated yesterday. A number of witnesses were examined, from whose testimony it appears that there was some carelessness in the removal of the partition walls by one of the men employed on the job. Annexed is a copy of the verdict rendered by the Jury and recorded by the Coroner:

The Jurors empannelled, "Upon their oaths and affirmations do say, that the said Daniel Linn came to his death by injuries received by the falling of the second story of building at the corner of Bleecker and Hammond-streets. The Jury are of the opinion that the removing of the partitions on the first floor by Mr. Bently was very unwise, and further, that it was the duty of the Superintendent, Mr. John Murray, to have seen that the building was properly secured. They therefore recommend that the said John Murray and Mr. Bently be held by the Coroner for further examination."

Upon the rendition of the above verdict, Coroner IVES dismissed the Jury, and reserved further action in the matter until some future day.

FIRE IN COLUMBIA-STREET.—A fire was discovered at 6½ o'clock last evening in the second story of R. HOE & Co.'s Pattern-shop, corner of Broome and Columbia-streets. The damage to patterns, &c., cannot be readily ascertained—supposed to be several thousand dollars, fully covered by insurance. The firemen were soon on the ground, and, with admirable promptness, succeeded in extinguishing the flames, which were confined to the apartment in which they originated: as no lights or fire have ever been allowed in the building, the cause of the fire has not been ascertained. Serious interruption to Messrs. HOE & Co.'s business will result from it.

[Advertisement.]

A NATIONAL NEWSPAPER.—The "*American Union*" for this week contains three original American stories, half-a-dozen laughable sketches, choice original poetry, editorials, thoughts and facts, news, all the musical and theatrical intelligence of the day, items for the curious, and a column for everybody. No continued stories—no advertisements—each number complete in itself. Sold by Newsmen and Periodical Dealers at four cents. Buy a copy by all means.

[Advertisement.]

"FASHIONABLE TAILORING.—I am happy to find that Mr. J. C. BOOTH, long known as one of the best Tailors in the country, has opened a fashionable tailoring establishment at No. 486 Broadway. I understand that Mr. BOOTH intends to do first class custom work at prices considerably reduced from the usual standard. From experience I can recommend Mr. BOOTH as possessed of superior talent, and elegant taste, and sound judgment in his business. He is also a gentleman of the strictest integrity, and all who desire to combine economy with elegance in their apparel, will do well to call on J. C. BOOTH, No. 486 Broadway.

AN OLD CUSTOMER.

MARRIED.

In Washington, on the 16th inst., by the Rev. Mr. Pyne, Wm. W. Young, of Charleston, S. C., to Miss Martha Wetherill, daughter of the late Samuel M. Wetherell.

In Springfield, 13th inst. by Rev. Mr. Okeld, William H. D Callender, Cashier of the State Bank, Hartford, and Julia A., daughter of Edmund Freeman, of the former city.

In Hartford, 27th ult., by Mr. Turnbull, George McElwain, of Rochester, and Martha M. Rice, of Hartford.

In Pittsfield, 10th inst., Timothy H. French, of Peru, and Elizabeth Robbins, of Pittsfield.

In Boston, Thursday, 16th inst., by Rev. Edmund Q Sewall, of Cohasset, Seth Webb, Jr., Esq., of Boston, to Miss Helen Gi bons, of Cambridge

This day, by Rev. Mr. Kirk, Rev. F. V. Tenney to Miss A. D. Webb, both of Byfield.

In Charlestown, 17th inst., by Rev. Dr. Caldicott, Mr. Lawrence Litchfield, of Boston, to Miss Sarah M. Lincoln, of this lestown.

In Roxbury, 16th inst., by Right Rev. Bishop Eastburn and Rev. Dr. Warland, John G. Neil, Esq., of Columbus, O., to Anna M. Coolidge, daughter of Henry Rice, Esq., of Boston.

In Thompsonville, Conn., 14th inst., at 11 P. M., while sitting in their wagon in the street, Lester King to Lucinda Pease, both of East Windsor.

DIED.

At Saratoga Springs, 13th inst., aged 22, at the residence of her father, SARAH ELIZABETH, wife of Henry Fowler, Esq., of Chicago, Ill., and only daughter of Hon. John Willard, Justice of the Supreme Court.

At his residence, Bloomingdale, on the 19th inst., JOHN LOW, in the 85th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family and those of her son in-law, Anthony B. McDonald, are requested to attend the funeral, without further invitation, at St. Thomas' Church, on Sunday afternoon, 21st inst., at 2 o'clock precisely.

On Friday evening, at 7 o'clock, at the residence of her son, No. 31 Canal-st., Mrs. CATHERINE JOHNSON, relict of the late Wm Johnson, of Staten Island, in the 72d year of her age

Notice of funeral in Evening papers.

Of quinsy sore throat, Mrs. JANE THOMPSON, No. 74 West 24th-st., a native of Lanarkshire, Scotland, aged 52 years.

Her friends and acquaintances are invited to attend her funeral on the 20th inst., at 10 o'clock, A. M., also the members of the 2d Reformed Presbyterian Church.

In Boston, 14th inst., Mr. Thomas Reed, 83, formerly of Milton.

In Somerville, Mass., 16th inst., James G, eldest son of James G. and Mary E. Gallagher, 18 years and 4 months.

In Sandwich, Mass., 16th inst., Luther Stone, 66.

In Newburyport, 17th inst., Mrs. Bridget, relict of the late Abel Bartlett, 80.

In Philadelphia, 7th inst., Caleb Fellowes, Esq., a native of Boston, and for many years a resident of Roxbury, 82.

In Cleveland, O., 13th inst., Mr. Willard Burnham, 53, formerly of Boston.

In Charleston, S. C., 13th inst., Mr. John D. Winslow, 72, formerly of Boston, late of New-York.

In Pittsfield, 15th inst., John L. Hull, 26.

In Evansville, Ia., 22d ult. Emily, widow of John M. Dunham, of Boston, and daughter of the late Nathaniel Burt, of Longmeadow.

In Feeding Hills, Mass., 14th inst., Mary, 49, wife of Orson Smith, and daughter of the late Allen Dewey, of Sullivan, Pa.

COMMERCIAL AND MONEY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....Nov. 19

$8,000 U. S. 6s '62	s3	115¾	100 Nicar. Transit Co.	b15	27¼
52,000 U. S. 6s '67	s3	115¾	50 do	b3	27¼
17,000 do	b3	115¾	550 do	s3	27
3,000 Ohio 6s '60		107	50 do	b15	27
1,000 Ohio 6s '65		107	50 do	s30	27
1,000 Ohio 6s '70		116¾	50 do	b30	27
2,000 Kentucky 6s		111	500 do	s3	26¾
3,000 Ky 15 year Bonds		108	300 do	s3	26¾
2,000 Ill. Int. Impt '47		83¾	50 do	s30	26¾
15,000 Georgia 6 ₩ cents		109¾	14 Penns. Coal Co.		119
2,000 Penn. Coupon 5s		104¾	100 Cumb'd Coal Co.	s15	67
2,500 Long Island Bonds		86	250 do	s30	64¾
3,000 do		86¾	175 do	do	64¾
1,000 do	b15	86¾	100 do	b60	64¾
19,000 Erie 1st Mortgage		113¾	50 do	b30	64¾
40,300 Erie Conv. Bds. '71		99¾	10 do		64¾
5,000 do	b30	99¾	366 Erie Railroad		94
2,000 do	b60	100	550 do		93¾
52,000 Erie Conv. Bds '62		100	50 do		93¾
1,000 Hudson 2d Mtge		103¾	320 do		93¾
1 Atl. & Pac. Can Rgt.		500	50 do		93¾
26 Bank Commerce		111	150 do	b60	93¾
140 Del. & Huds. Canal		137¾	200 do	b10	93¾
10 Niagara Insurance Co		102	100 do	b60	93¾
10 do		103	200 do	s60	93¾
70 New-York Gas		100	400 do	s90	93¾
100 Canton Company		90	575 do		93¾
100 do		90¾	900 Harlem Railroad	s3	73¾
300 do		91	38 Utica & Schen. R. R.		141¾
100 do	b90	91¾	25 Roch. & Syr. Railroad		125
100 do	s90	91¾	200 Long Island R.R.	s10	41
50 Ports. Dry Dock	b60	5	100 do		41¼
250 do		5¼	1500 do		41¼
500 Cary Improvement Co.		11¼	320 do	b60	41¼
200 do		11¼	150 Stonington Railroad		56
100 do	b3	11¾	50 do	b60	56¼
100 do	s6m	11	50 Nor. & Wor. R.R.	s3	52¼
20 Flor. & Keyport	b30	23¾	250 Reading Railroad		101
50 do		23	11 Hudson River R.R.		76
25 do		22	25 do		76¼
31 N. Haven & Hartford		130	23 do		76¼
50 Panama Railroad		137	100 do	b90	77
25 do. scrip		136	20 N. Y. & N. Hav. R.R.		115
25 do scrip		137	60 Mich. Central R.R.	b3	112¾
5 Erie & N. East R.R.		100			

SECOND BOARD.

$5,000 U. S. 6s '67		115¾	450 Erie Railroad		93¾
5,000 N. Y. State 6s '52		120¾	50 do		94
17,000 Erie Conv '62, b3		100¼	50 do	s60	93¾
5000 Mich. Southern Bds.		100	100 do	b10	94
50 Canton Co.		91¾	100 do	s30	94
75 do		92	200 do	s60	94
125 do	b60	92¼	200 do	b10	94¼
100 Nicaragua Transit Co.		27	200 do	b10	94¼
1150 do		27¼	200 do		94¼
500 Portsmouth Dry Dock.		5	100 Hudson River R. R.		76¼
500 do	b60	6	200 do	b60	77
100 Florence & Keyport		22¾	50 do		76¾
100 Penn. Coal Co.		119	100 do		77
50 Dauphin Coal Co.		65	100 Long Island Railroad		41¾
450 Cary Improv. Co.		11¼	50 do		41¾
250 Sandy Hook Ring		24¼	200 do		41¾
300 Harlem Railroad		72¾	200 do		41¾
100 Stonington R. R.	b30	56	200 do	b60	42

FRIDAY, Nov. 19—6 P. M.

The *Asia* steamer, from Liverpool, arrived early this morning, and a liberal summary of her news was published in our last issue. The market continues to show further weakness in the great Cotton speculations at Liverpool and Manchester; but, with this single exception, they are highly favorable to continued improvement. Wheat is marked brisk, at a rise of 5d. the market, and Flour at 2d. to 6d. the barrel. Indian Corn had sold at 2½s. 6d. for white, 2½s. for yellow. The receipts were more liberal, and extreme rates for Corn scarcely firm. Colonial Produce continued in request, and the speculative feeling is strong in Sugars, Coffee and Teas. Iron Rails are up to £8, cash free on board in Wales; and the Metal market generally was firm. The weekly returns of the Bank of England show a falling off in Specie of £98,000, and a decrease of £668,500 in private deposits, while the public deposits increased £215,000. Money active in London but the rate and supply very easy. The Australian receipts of the week, by two vessels alone, were over a million and a half. Consols ruled 100¾@½. We notice much activity and an advance of 5 to 10 ₱ cent in the Wool market at Liverpool. Tobacco meets a free demand. The public quotations for American Stocks in London show no essential change in prices. The private letters speak of a moderate business only. But the Continental advices are decidedly better, and they are accompanied by very liberal orders for Railway Bonds, and in some cases for the premium class of Railway Shares, Rochester and Michigan Southern among the number. The Railway fever is said to be pretty high in France, and orders thence to buy in the American lines were in Wall-street to-day. In a few instances Federal Stocks are returned for conversion into something that promises higher interest.

The activity on the Stock Exchange extended to-day to the Bond list, and the transactions were little short of $300,000. There were foreign orders to sell U. S. 6s of '67, and to buy State 6s and Railway 7s. Erie advanced ¼@¾ ₱ cent., and Long Island 5s 1@1¼ ₱ cent; Georgia State has brought 109¾, and Southern Michigan Bonds par. The premium shares were also wanted. Delaware touched 137½; for Southern Michigan, 131¼ was asked; Central sold at 112¾; Rochester at 125; Utica, 131½; Reading, 101; Panama Scrip, 137; New-Haven, 115.

The speculatives were nearly all in request, Erie leading off, as usual of late, and fluctuating from 94 down to 93 in the forenoon, and up to 94¾ at the close. Harlem firm at yesterday's rate. Long Island up to 42¼; Cary Improvement sold at 11¼@11½ at Second Board, and attracts some attention from the high terms in which the improvement is spoken of at home. Canton Land Co. advanced to 92½, buyer 60 days. It appears to go up without much effort on the part of its friends. They argue that while speculation runs on Real Estate in the great cities, their property ought to come up in price. Farmers' Loan, from similar reasons, and owning New-York property, is worth in the market 104@105. Hudson is in favor, at 76¼@77, a rise of 1 ₱ cent. in two or three days. Nicaragua closed with sales at 27¼. The range of prices was less violent than yesterday, and the Marcoleta flurry appears to have subsided. The Canal Rights are down to $500.

The movement of Foreign Dry Goods this week is about the same in amount as last week. The following is the summary of imports:

	CONSUMPTION DIRECT.		WAREHOUSED.		WITHDRAWN.	
	Pkgs.	*Values.*	*Pkgs.*	*Values.*	*Pkgs.*	*Value*
Wool	388	$149,443	35	$12,644	19	$6,168
Cotton	614	122,975	108	20 945	25	3,694
Silks	467	367 401	52	25,721	74	34,981
Flax	923	153,361	13	3,366	48	7,708
Miscellaneous	127	27,292	60	19,355	35	6,056
Total	2,550	$765,173	268	$81,871	201	$47,703

The Stock houses are using more money on call loans, but they are readily supplied at 5 ₱ cent. Continental Exchange for the *Hamboldt* is in moderate request, Francs 5.13¾. There is little doing on London at 110@110¼.

The Cincinnati private Bankers have informally agreed to reduce the interest allowed on current deposits to 4 per cent., after January 1.

The *Commercial Advertiser* of this evening, says:

A new Express Company has been formed in this city, with a capital of $500,000, for the transportation of money and other property between New York, Albany, Buffalo, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis. The principal parties in the Company are H. DWIGHT, Jr., WM. A. LIVINGSTON, WM. C. CHURCHILL, HAMILTON SPENCER, T. S. FAXTON and C. C. BACKUS. It will be a very strong concern.

The following list of the Free Bonds in Indiana has been furnished by the State auditor:

Bank of Connersville—Sanford and Co., of Cincinnati, and George Frybarger, of Connersville, proprietors. Capital $400,000; notes issued, $225,000.

State Stock Bank, at Loganspport—D. E. Robinson, of New-York, proprietor. Capital $100,000; notes issued, $100,000.

Government Stock Bank, at Lafayette—Odin Benedict, of New-York, proprietor. Capital $50,000; notes issued. $50,000.

Public Stock Bank, at Newport—W. H. Marston, of New-York, proprietor. Capital $50,000; notes issued, $27,000.

State Stock Bank of Indiana, at Peru—A. De Graff, of Dayton, and E. F. Drake, of Xenia, Ohio, proprietors. Capital, $100,000; notes issued, $16,000.

Bank of Plymouth—P. Bryant Taylor, of New-York, proprietor. Capital $50,000; notes issued, $12,000.

Indiana Stock Bank, at Laporte—Ives & Co., Detroit, proprietors. Capital $50,000; notes prepared, $4,500.

Wabash Valley Bank, at Logansport—papers filed. Capital $200,000.

Prairie City Bank, at Terre Haute—Capital $150,000; organized.

Total capital $1,150,000—stocks deposited, $542,000; notes issued, $434,500.

The Sub-Treasury received to-day $70,160; paid $130,556; balance, $5,500,726.

The New-Jersey Free Banks, owned by non-residents, are being withdrawn, under the amendment of the law requiring par redemption at the central business points of the State. Remarking on the withdrawal of the Freehold Farmers' Bank, the *Newark Advertiser* says:

"Various others of the banks which sprang up so suddenly and numerously in our State, under the Banking law of 1850, have during the present year been calling in their bills and redeeming their securities. The amendment to the Banking law, compelling them to become local institutions, and to give a par value to their currency in the State, has been the cause of this, and shows that the concerns were mere brokers' speculations, which were of no benefit to the communities in which they were located, a regular banking business not being sufficient to sustain them. The operation of the law has been directly the reverse upon the Free Banks of regular character, they having been engaged during the past year in increasing their capital and extending their business. The Newark City Bank, the Bank at Paterson, the Hightstown and the Bordentown Banks, are of the latter character. It is said that the New-York brokering influence intends to make vigorous exertion in the Legislature this winter for the repeal of the amendments, and endeavor again to make New-Jersey the sphere for their wild-cat operations."

The Northern Missouri Railroad is one, among the many new schemes of the Great West in Railway enterprise. A convention is soon to meet at St. Charles, Missouri, to discuss the subject. The project is:

The construction of a railroad from this city through St. Charles, along or near the dividing ridge between the waters that flow into the Mississippi and those that flow into the Missouri river, to the Iowa line, with an ulterior purpose of its extension on the highlands, or along the valley of the Des Moines river, to the line of Missouri; across the Territory of Missouri to the Red river of the North, to the line of Canada, and thence to the interior of the British possession in that quarter—probably to the head of the Hudson Bay.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW-ORLEANS, Friday, Nov 19.

The sales of COTTON on Thursday amounted to 4,000 bales. The market was heavy, at the following quotations: Strict middling, 9½c; fair, 10½c Sterling EXCHANGE has improved ½@¾. Merchants have been awaiting the receipt of the *Asia's* news.

CHARLESTON, Friday, Nov. 19.

The COTTON sales or the week have been 9,100 bales, exclusive of contracts entered into for future delivery. Fair Uplands is quoted at 10@10½c; middling fair 7¾@9½c; good middling 9¼@9½c; and ordinary to middling 6½@9c. All the outside figures buyers act cautiously. The week's receipts have been 22,090, and the stock in this market is 31,385 bales. The receipts at all the Southern ports are thus far 22,300 bales ahead of last year.

CINCINNATI, Friday, Nov. 19.

Private advices in regard to the *Asia's* news this forenoon, caused a speculative demand for FLOUR, 2,000 bbls sold at $4@4 05. The market for HOGS is excited, and prices are firm at $6; 3,000 sold for December delivery, at $5 85. Produce has advanced in proportion with large sales in Eastern markets. No. 1 lard has been refused for barrelled LARD. MESS PORK is held at $16. Shoulders and Sides in dry salt for future delivery, sell at 6¦c.@7¦c. FREIGHTS are advancing.

ALBANY, Friday, Nov. 19.

The receipts of the past twenty-four hours foot up, FLOUR—6 060 bbls.; WHEAT—6,000 bushels; CORN—6,400 bushels; BARLEY—27,000 bushels. FLOUR is dull but prices are unchanged. WHEAT sales—2,100 bushels Genesee at $1 32

New-York Daily Times.

VOL. II....NO. 368. NEW-YORK, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 22, 1852. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE DAILY TIMES,

A FIRST CLASS NEWSPAPER, containing twenty-eight columns, Most Full, and Early Market Reports, and giving the latest Telegraphic and Foreign News by the Steamers, Ships, and Packets, which arrive at this port. Only Two Dollars and half. Three Dollars to subscribers beyond the city limits. Payable in advance. Subscribers in the City, want to any part of the United States, paid in advance at the office where delivered, at one dollar per quarter, or $1.00 per annum.

THE NEW-YORK EVENING TIMES,

A FIRST CLASS NEWSPAPER, (Sunday excepted.) One edition will be issued at 1, and the other at 3 o'clock, P.M. It will be sent by mail, or sold, at the same rates as the Daily Times.

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES,

A FIRST CLASS NEWSPAPER FOR THE COUNTRY, is published every SATURDAY MORNING, at the low price of Two Dollars per annum. Two copies for Three Dollars, Twenty copies for Twenty Dollars, will be sent to one address; and the paper in no case continued beyond the time for which payment is made. Postage on the WEEKLY sent by mail for one year, is as follows:

Within the County..... Free.
Within the State..... 13 cents.
Within the United States..... 26 cents.

NEW TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA,

A FIRST CLASS NEWSPAPER OF EIGHT PAGES, or Forty-Eight columns, made up expressly for circulation in California, Oregon and the Sandwich Islands, and containing only news of interest to readers in those sections of the country, is published on the departure of every Mail steamer. Price 25 cents a copy.

Payments in all cases must be made in advance.

RAYMOND, JONES & CO., Publishers.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ Crystal Palace.—CIRCULAR TO AMERICAN MANUFACTURERS.—FROM THE ASSOCIATION FOR THE EXHIBITION OF ALL NATIONS—OFFICE, No. 53 BROADWAY—NEW-YORK, Oct. 11, 1852.

I address you on behalf of the Association for the Exhibition of the Industry of all Nations, to invite your cooperation in the general objects of the enterprise.

The building intended for the purposes of the Exhibition, constructed entirely of iron and glass, will be, it is believed, the largest and most beautiful edifice in the country. It covers, on the ground floor, two and a half acres, and, with the galleries, the whole space is four acres. The mason work is far advanced, and is to be completed on the 21st of October. The main part of the iron work is contracted for, and the castings are to be delivered from the 15th of October to the 15th of December. We have it in our power, therefore, to assure you, as we have already stated to the public, that the Exhibition will certainly be opened on the 2d of May, 1853.

You are thus offered an unequaled opportunity of exhibiting to the vast population of this country such of your productions as you send us, free of all charge of every kind whatever from the time that they are delivered into our custody until withdrawn.

The Association has already announced that their objects are limited exclusively to *Exhibition*. They have no interest whatever, direct or indirect, in the final disposition to be made of any article that may be displayed.

You are, no doubt, aware that we have received all the assistance from the public authorities that we have desired. The City has given us the lease of Reservoir-square, the State has granted us a charter, and the Federal authorities have engaged that the building shall be made a bonded warehouse for the purpose of receiving foreign articles without paying duty so long as they remain in it.

We have the strongest assurances of support from the Representatives, in this country, of the principal foreign powers; and we are receiving daily confirmation of the general interest that the subject is exciting among the manufacturers of Europe. A large number of articles of high value are already secured, and we have no doubt whatever that we shall have a very extensive representation of all the branches of foreign industry.

The measures which we have adopted will thus secure two great objects we have desired to attain, viz: the erection of a building which will be a great architectural ornament to our City, and the exhibition in that building of the products of the industry of the Old World; still, we shall fall far short of our mark if we do not equally succeed in obtaining the fullest and most extensive cooperation of American Industry; our Exhibition would be extremely defective—it would be very inferior, both in interest and in utility, to what we mean to make it—if the great resources of the people of our own country were not fully displayed in it.

We believe it to be unnecessary to urge upon you the arguments on this subject, which we are sure will present themselves to the mind of every intelligent American producer—your position in the world of American industry, your own interest and what is due to an enterprise devised and meant to be carried out with no narrow views, but on a large scale of public usefulness—all entitle us to entertain the fullest conviction that you will send us some of the choicest specimens of your skill, and that you will urge your friends to do the same.

We do not doubt that such will be the result when the subject is once brought fairly and fully before you, and our only reason for addressing you thus particularly is that the matter may not be overlooked in the press of daily business, and that you may give the subject attention in time to be fully prepared.

We enclose our General Circular and also a form of Application for Space, to which we beg your attention. Copies of these or of this letter, if you desire them to send to your friends or correspondents, can be had at this office.

In order that we may know on what extent of cooperation we may depend, the favor of a reply on or before the 25th day of November is asked.

I have the honor to be, with great respect,
Your obedient servant,
THEODORE SEDGWICK, President.

JOHN B. GITTINGS, SAM'L C. DONALDSON, WM. H. GRAHAM.

☞ Gittings, Donaldson & Graham, COMMISSION STOCK BROKERS, southeast corner of South and Second-sts, Baltimore, buy and sell (upon commission exclusively) all stocks and other securities in the Baltimore market. Orders from abroad will receive prompt attention. Money loaned upon all good stocks.

REFERENCES.

New-York—Messrs. Brown, Brothers & Co; R. Withers, Esq, Cashier Bank State of New-York.

Philadelphia—Messrs. Brown & Bowen, Charles H. Fisher, Esq.

Baltimore—Messrs. Alexander Brown and Sons.

Washington—Messrs. Corcoran & Riggs.

Liverpool—Messrs. Brown, Shipley & Co.

☞ Lecture by Thomas Francis Meagher.—A requisition, from many citizens, having been presented to THOMAS FRANCIS MEAGHER, Esq., expressing the desire that he should deliver a Lecture in New-York, previous to his departure for the cities of the Union, the Committee of Arrangements received the following, in answer thereto:

No. 37 IRVING-PLACE, Wednesday, Nov. 17, 1852.

GENTLEMEN: In answer to the kind invita tion you have done me the honor to communicate, I beg to say it will give me sincere pleasure to comply with the wish you have expressed, at such place, and at as early a day as your Committee may designate. I remain your faithful friend

T. F. MEAGHER.

To his Honor A. C. KINGSLAND, and others

The Committee beg leave to announce, that they have secured Metropolitan Hall, for THURSDAY EVENING, 25th Nov., (instant,) when a LECTURE will be delivered by THOMAS FRANCIS MEAGHER, in compliance with the invitation to that effect.

Lecture to commence at 8 o'clock; doors open at 7 o'clock. Tickets 50 cents—to be obtained at the principal book stores, hotels, and at the doors, on the evening of the Lecture.

☞ Great Inducements to purchase Lots in the new village of Clarenceville, L. I. So great has been the demand for Lots in this beautiful village, that although it has only been in operation for little over one month, yet over one-third of the Lots have been already sold, and as soon as the coming spring shall open, there will be upwards of one hundred buildings in the course of erection. There are but few villages at the present time that offer so many advantages. The easy access to the City by the Long Island Railroad from Brooklyn, and the stages from Williamsburg, make it a desirable place of residence for those wishing to live out of town and at the same time do business in the City. We would advise all who wish to secure a home, by only paying from $2 to $4 per month, to call immediately and purchase at the office, 17 T. MACFARLAN, General Agent, No. 3 Nassau-st., from 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.

☞ Thackeray's Lectures.—The second of Mr. THACKERAY'S Course of Lectures before the Mercantile Library Association will be delivered THIS (Monday) EVENING, at 8 o'clock, at Rev. Mr. Chapin's Church, No. 548 Broadway, near Prince-st.

Subject—*Congreve and Addison.*

A limited number of single admission Tickets for sale at the Library Rooms, and (unless previously disposed of) at the door. Price—to members, 50 cents; non-members, 75 cents.

WILLARD L. FELT, Chairman.

JAMES D. SMITH, }
JOHN F. HALSTEAD. } Lecture Committee.

Third Manhattan Building Association will hold its ninth regular monthly meeting on MONDAY EVENING NEXT, Nov 22, at No. 430 Broome-st. (Masonic Temple.) Shares will be offered for Redemption at this meeting. Any person wishing to become a member, can do so at this meeting. Par value, $50; dues, $1 per month.

☞ Lectures—POPULAR SERIES AT THE TABERNACLE.—Rev. Dr. SEARS, of Boston, Secretary of the Massachusetts Board of Education, will lecture on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Nov. 24, at Broadway Tabernacle. Subject—*Imagination: its Culture and Use.* A lecture of surpassing interest may be expected. Tickets, 12½ cts, at the Bookstores and at the door.

☞ Notice.—The New-York Bible Society will hold their Anniversary meeting at the Broadway Tabernacle THIS EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Addresses may be expected from Rev. Dr. TYNG, Rev. Dr. MURRAY, and Rev. E. O. HAVEN.

☞ Mrs. E. Oakes Smith will lecture at Hope Chapel, No. 720 Broadway, THIS (Monday) EVENING, at 8 o'clock. Doors open at 7 o'clock. Subject—*Women, the Inferior.* Tickets 25 cents.

John Ringo, aged 90 years, died in Fleming County, Ky., on the 7th inst. He was a soldier of the Revolution, and had the pleasure to witness the surrender of Cornwallis to Washington, which terminated the active field operations of the American Revolution.

Mr. Charles Jewett is a prominent candidate for representative in Millbury, and John B. Gough in Boylston, Mass.

New-York Daily Times.

MR. THACKERAY'S LECTURES.

No. I.—Dean Swift.

On Friday night, Mr. THACKERAY delivered the first, in his course of six lectures upon the Humorous Writers of the last century. In compliance with a request made on his behalf that his lectures might not be reported, we confined ourselves on Saturday morning to an editorial notice of its general character. As some of our cotemporaries, however, have been less scrupulous in this matter, to the entire defeat of the object which Mr. T. evidently designed to secure, we shall present an outline sketch of his lecture, which can be little more than a dry skeleton of it, as its especial merit consists in the exquisite felicity of its thought and style, which cannot, of course, be preserved in such a sketch. No one, we are quite sure, will receive such an outline as anything but a stimulant to hear the whole.

Mr. THACKERAY said that in treating of the Humorous Writers of the past century, it was of the men themselves, rather than their books, that he should speak, and in doing so, they were aware that they could not hope to be entertained by a mere humorous story, for humorous writers were not always amusing. They dealt frequently with the poor and the weak and strove to excite both tenderness and sadness. Their own stories were often serious and melancholy—resembling Harlequin without his mask. They were in fact, week-day preachers, and when they were gone, the preacher of to-day became the text of to-morrow. SWIFT was descended from an English family of good condition, but was born in Dublin in 1667. When a boy he was sent to Kilkenny, and after that he entered the College of Dublin, where he got his degrees with difficulty. He was reputed to be wild, witty and poor. In 1688, by the recommendation of his mother, he was received into the family of Sir WM. TEMPLE. In 1690 he left the baronet, and remained in Dublin, during which time he took orders. After that he threw up his preferment, and returned to TEMPLE, with whom he remained till his death. Here he met with HESTER JOHNSON (Stella) with whom he contracted an intimacy, which was increased on account of their mutual dependence. After the death of Sir WM. TEMPLE, his hopes having failed in England, he returned to Ireland, and invited Stella to him. In 1709, he visited England, and stayed there five years, and took a distinguished part in the movements of the day. After that he returned to Dublin, and remained there twelve years. At this time he wrote the celebrated "Draper's Letters," married Stella and buried Vanessa. SWIFT had many biographers. The kind, good-natured SCOTT admired, but could not love him; and stout old JOHNSON, though forced to admit him into the company of the poets, met him with a cold and stately bow of surly recognition, scanned him from head to foot, put on his hat and walked over to the other side of the street. Mr. WILD, who wrote a work on the latter part of his life, called Dr. JOHNSON the most malignant of SWIFT's biographers. It is not easy for English writers to please an Irish reader; yet JOHNSON really admired the man. And after all, was he such a man as one would have liked to live with? I should like to have been call-boy to SHAKSPEARE, and run of his errands for the sake of hearing his voice and looking upon his serene face. I should have been glad to wait upon HARRY FIELDING, to help him up the stairs, to use his latch-key for him, and perhaps put him to bed at his rooms in the Temple. But to reside in the same house with SWIFT would be constant misery. His brains were his bullets; he took the road, like MACHEATH, and made society "stand and deliver." But the prize—the coach with the mitre and crozier on it—intended as his share, came not. It was delayed on the road from St. James's, and so he fired his pistols in the air with a curse, and rode away to his own country. The Queen and the world, however, were quite right in mistrusting SWIFT's religion. In those days men were loose in politics and religion, and the old beliefs had lost their moorings and gone adrift. Authors then would get drunk, and while lying in the streets cry *peccavi* with most sonorous orthodoxy, and hiccup their prayers with great devotion—they were loyal, very loyal, but sadly dissipated. It was a pretty well established fact that JONATHAN SWIFT was born at No. 7 Hoey's Court, Dublin, and there was no denying to the sister Island that honor and glory; but that no more made him an Irishman than being born of English parents at Calcutta (THACKERAY's own case) made a man a Hindoo. GOLDSMITH was an Irishman and always an Irishman; but SWIFT was an Englishman and always an Englishman. His love of money, among other traits in his character, was adduced to prove this point. Having adverted to SWIFT's initiation into politics at the house of Sir WILLIAM TEMPLE, where he wore a cassock that was only not a livery, had £20 a year, used to run my Lord's errands, talked to King WILLIAM, who, by the way, taught him to cut asparagus Dutch fashion; and having described how SWIFT's proud spirit, loathing this servitude, rebelled from it, and how he had to eat humble pie and come back again, Mr. THACKERAY went on to sketch the character of Sir WILLIAM himself. He described his politeness, his immense pretensions to learning, and withal his great superficiality; his reverence for his sovereign, evinced by the most eloquent bows; but his far greater reverence for himself, GULIELMUS TEMPLE, Baronetus, particularly when sitting in his darling gardens, cutting his apricots and pruning his essays. With bitter irony, he described the position of SWIFT in the household of the baronet. They could fancy the uncouth servitor following his honor's heels into the garden, or receiving his orders from behind the chair of Sir WILLIAM, when he had the gout, and when he had the gout, there was hard work for for Irish secretary. He owned as much himself afterwards. Looked down upon by even Sir WILLIAM's "gentleman;" yet this uncouth Irishman bore in his soul a contempt for them all; and when he listened to the poor jokes and pompous commonplaces of the great men in periwige, who ruled the State, how he must have despised them. After alluding to SWIFT's pitiable appeal to the generosity of his patron, the lecturer proceeded to dwell upon his character as a clergyman; observing that his sermons had scarcely a characteristic of Christianity about them, and might have been delivered equally well in a synagogue, a mosque, or a coffee-house. He had, however, no cant—he was too great and too honest for that. And yet SWIFT's was a revering and a pious spirit. He could love and he could pray. Through the storms and tempests of his furious mind, the stars of religion and love broke out. He suffered dreadfully from the consciousness of his own skepticism, and had bound his pride so far down as to put his apostacy out to hire. He went through life, tearing like a man possessed of a devil. The *ira indignatio* of which he spoke as lacerating his heart, broke out from him in a thousand pages of his writings, and tore and wrung him like a fiend. The propositions in the "Draper's Letters" were monstrous. Like most madmen, certain subjects always enraged him. He raged against marriage, against children; what gibes and foul language, for instance, he uttered against poor curates with large families. Neither TOM FIELDING or STERNE had any particular aversion to children. They fondled them and caressed them, but SWIFT entered the nursery with the tread and gait of an ogre. Could either of the former produce anything equal to SWIFT's "modest proposal for eating children" at the time of the famine. The Dean's appreciation of the wild freaks of the "Mohawks"—a company of young men associated for the purpose of knocking watchman over, &c., was also mentioned. In GULLIVER, however, he exposed the folly of having and loving children by graver arguments. Mr. THACKERAY further illustrated, from GULLIVER, SWIFT's constant method of gravely laying down the most absurd propositions; it was truth, as it were, turned topsy-turvy, the most monstrous blundering, at once satirely logical and absurd. His humor was fine; but his moral was shamefully, unmanly, blasphemous. He said that conjugal love was a mistake, and he illustrated it by his life—yet how wretched he always was—for he told a friend when his prospects were the brightest, that he was the most unhappy man in the world. The connexion of SWIFT with Stella and Vanessa formed the next breach of the lecture, and afforded Mr THACKERAY an opportunity for some charming description and speculation. The pure star in the dark life of SWIFT was his love for HESTER JOHNSON. The lecturer believed, that the verdict of most women, as far as his experience went, was in favor of Vanessa, (Mrs. VANHOMRIG.) Professedly, however, he had read a great amount on sentiment, love, and so forth, and was acquainted with love making in various languages and manners, and as far as his knowledge went, he was of opinion that there never was anything more unmanly or more shameless than JONATHAN SWIFT's treatment of Stella. Nothing could be more manly, tender, and more exquisitely touching than some of his letters to her, several passages of which were read. One little triumph Stella had in life: that other person, Vanessa, was thrown over. The latter made love to the Dean in an outrageous manner, and in her letters implored him, admired him, thought he was something God-like, and only wished to die at his feet, but some how or another those feet every Sunday after prayers found their way to Vanessa's apartments. The jealousy of Stella, one of the saints of English story, her scenting of Vanessa in the air, SWIFT's visit to the latter, and the subsequent campaign, which ended with his private marriage with Stella, were all delineated with masterly humor, and with a few sarcastic hits at female weakness. The news of the marriage killed Vanessa; she died of that passion. The episode of the Dean's looking at the hair of Stella, and saying only a "woman's hair," was introduced with a degree of quiet feeling which goes to the very heart. "Only a woman's hair," and were those words uttered through indifference or an attempt to hide the fears? Who ever heard words more pathetic? "Only a woman's hair"—only love—only purity, innocence and simplicity—only hope deferred and love insulted—only pitiless desertion, and it only left remorse and anguish to the wretch shivering over the grave of his victim. To have had so much love, SWIFT must have given some Treasures of wit and wisdom, and tenderness, too, must that man have locked up in the caverns of his gloomy heart, and showered fitfully to one or two whom he took in there. Stella and Vanessa both died near him, and away from him. He had not heart enough to see them die. He broke away from his fast friend, SHERIDAN; slunk from his fondest admirer, POPE. He was always alone; alone, and guashing in the darkness, except when Stella's sweet smile came and shown upon him; and when she no longer smiled, dark night closed over him. An immense genius; an awful downfall and ruin. So great a man he seemed that thinking of him was like thinking of an empire falling. There were many great names to mention in connection with the subject he (the lecturer) had chosen, but none so great and gloomy.

Mr. THACKERAY delivers the second lecture of the series, this evening. Its subject is to be "CONGREVE and ADDISON."

NORFOLK-STREET BAPTIST CHURCH.

"Woman's Tongue."

A LECTURE BY REV. THOMAS ARMITAGE.

The membership of the Norfolk-street Baptist Church was formed some ten years since, and service held in a small building on the site of the Church now standing in Norfolk, near Broome-street. The present commodious and handsome edifice was erected about four years since, by Rev. THOMAS ARMITAGE, who was chosen to the Ministry of this congregation the year previous. The membership has increased, of late, and now numbers upwards of 600. The Church is capable of accommodating above 1,000 persons. In the late "Bible Union" Convention, Rev. Mr. ARMITAGE took a prominent part; and at the subsequent "Conciliation meeting," his judicious efforts toward a mutual spirit of concession went far to promote a feeling of comity between the anti and pro-Revisionists. Mr. A. has been delivering a course of "Lectures to Young Ladies," on Sunday evenings, during the past two months. His subject, last evening, was "*Woman's Tongue*," a fruitful topic, on which he discoursed ably, to an audience of about 1,200. He chose for his text SOLOMON's description of the wise woman he experienced such difficulty in finding: "She openeth her mouth with wisdom; and in her tongue is the law of kindness." PROV. XXXI, 26.

The word "tongue," said the speaker, as used in the Sacred Scriptures, and indeed, in common parlance, has various significations, and various applications. But there can be only one sense, and one application of the term, as it is used in the text, and that sense and application is so clear, that no person can possibly mistake it. It relates to the human tongue literally, and to that wonderful organ, under the most interesting circumstances, namely, as directed by the wisdom, and controlled by the government of "a virtuous woman." Under any circumstances, and in any light, the human tongue is a wonderful and beautiful creation of infinite power. A small, but uncomely member of the splendid structure of the human body. The organ of taste, overspread with a most exquisite and delicate network of nerves and blood-vessels. A most complex structure of muscles, endowed with a variety of offices, both of sensation, and of voluntary motion. What a variety of uses has nature laid upon that one member, the tongue. It is the grand organ of the sense of taste, the faithful judge between the pleasant and the noxious; between the nutritious and the unwholesome; the sentinel, the watchman of all our bodily nourishment; the necessary servant of health, and the method of mental communication. This last is its crowning glory, and distinguishes the human tongue from that of the brute.

Hence, the expression of the tongue is the index of the operations of the inmost soul, as says ARISTOTLE, "Such as a man is, such are his speeches, such his works, and such his life;" and as says a greater than he, "out of the abundance of the heart the mouth speaketh." Let the particular duties of the tongue be well understood here. To glorify God by magnifying his name—to speak the praises of his attributes and works—to delight ourselves in the sweetest commemoration of his excellencies—to give thanks at the remembrance of his holiness, and for the blessings he has bestowed on the Church and on the world—to present to him in the heart and expressions of the soul, the necessities to be supplied, in prayer—to make covenants and vows to him, and open profession of our belief, and subjection, and obedience, before men—to preach his word—to instruct those committed to our care, and to edify and enlighten the ignorant—to defend the word of God—to confute the false doctrines of men—to exhort the wayward—to reprove the sinful—to crave the counsel of our fellow-men, and to open our month for the dumb—to bear witness to the truth—to defend the cause of the just and the innocent, and to plead the cause of the needy, and to be a means of great social blessing to ourselves, that our joy and our peace may abound while we pass through this world.

In keeping with these high and holy designs, see with what strange and incomparable powers he has seen to fit to endow the tongue, subject to the volitions of the mind. It is truly a world of power. It creates an intercourse of thought and affection, and as the great law of attraction unites all the parts of nature, and preserves order and combination among them, so the tongue, properly governed and used, strengthens the social principle and augments personal happiness. And what an amount of labor has it to perform? what transcendent subjects to discuss? what stern necessities to meet? How much it may incite to holiness or to sin, for there is no thought, holy or unrighteous, which the tongue may not embody in words, for the purpose of encouraging or repressing; it is the *hand* that executes, but it is the *tongue* that persuades. In danger or blessing it is prolific, and holds an agency which is really fearful. It can raise a wild storm or hush it to rest. It has crowned kings and hurled them from their thrones. It has established a dynasty, and scattered it to the four winds. It has enslaved millions and set millions free; it has trampled on human rights and crushed human hopes; and then rocked a kingdom or a continent into enthusiastic clamor for liberty. It has lashed the surges of religious ardor into fury, and fields have been drenched in blood to satisfy its claims for bigotry; and it has whispered the soothing consolations of a Saviour's love into the ear of the neglected and persecuted.

Its sceptre is swayed and its empire extends over body and spirit, intellect and sympathy, principle and perfidy, love and hatred, discord and full-choired harmony, sentiment and passion. And over these its mastery is perfect and undisputed. It creates order where all would be confusion, and without it man would lose his charm and be little more than an inanimate statue. The tide of mind would ebb and flow in muteness—the deep pulsations of thought would beat and roll in silence—the warm aspirations of the soul would seek to rise, but having no "winged words," would fall to soar, and the smothered fires of the soul would consume it to ashes. Poetic numbers would never flow into the ear, eloquence would never send its thrill through the heart, patriotism would never spread its flames through the masses, and religion would never greet the throng at the divine altars. Patriotism would be mute, and eloquence dumb, and religion chilled, and the soul as silent as the tomb. Law would be unenacted, order would be unprotected, bravery would be unknown, and consolation unfelt!

The Reverend gentleman here refuted the position of men who contended that words were empty air, and that God looked alone to deeds, quoting the declaration, "By thy words thou shalt be justified," and other passages of Scripture. By these it appeared that the tongue was as powerful and fruitful in evil as it was in good, unless kept in a state of subjection; and then proceeded to consider the importance and the difficulty of governing the tongue.

You may tame the wild, carniverous bird of the forest—you may charm the poisonous, hissing serpent—you may calm the roaring lion, and the blood thirsty tiger, but who can silence the boisterous ravings of another man's tongue? Who can cool the molten lava, who can sweeten the bitter gall, who can quench the hellish flame that issues from an infuriated tongue!

The wise woman in the text has succeeded in governing her tongue, for "she openeth her mouth with wisdom, and in her tongue is the law of kindness," and because she ruleth her own tongue, she is more powerful than him that taketh a city! I believe it has ever been the fashion of the strong to take advantage of the weak, and, certainly, it is common for the guilty to accuse the innocent, and I am not sure but this is true, in some measure, of the serious and universal charges brought against woman's tongue. Whatever its reputation may have been originally, it certainly is not the most inviting one now, and however innocent it may be, the most serious charges are continually alleged against it. Now, I am not sure that all that has been charged could be sustained. I am disposed to think that it could not, and that there may be a kind of malice—a forethought—in the allegation; nor am I sure but that those who cast so many reflections on woman's tongue, are not obnoxious to the retort, "Physician, heal thyself;" and I *am* sure, that, so far as I believe woman to be slandered, and maligned, I am ready to enter into her defence, as I am able; but, at the same time, I must confess to serious misgiving as to whether it would not be stretching the mantle of charity until it rends, to affirm of them all, or even of most of them, that they always open their months with wisdom, and that the law of kindness is always in their tongues.

He made no pretensions whatever to anatomy; but sometimes he had been so puzzled to find a word to express a thought, and so ashamed to see the elocution and imagination, and rhetoric of woman, that he had been almost tempted to think there was some anatomical difference between their organs of speech and man's; that there must be certain fluids, which rendered it so flippant and loquacious.

HUMPHREYS, continued Mr. A., gave it as one of the articles of his belief, that the tongue is like a race-horse, which runs the faster, the less weight it carries in which he agreed. It became women to consider that the fountain was estimated by the stream. If the rill ran bubbling along, shallow and frothy, if her conversation is adorned with absurdities; if she talks politics and metaphysics, and mangles both—and infallibly puzzles the sense of either—if she adds darkness to mystery, and ridiculousness to common sense—the *source* of all this will be deemed of a piece with the stream.

He spoke of vanity, frivolity and affectation, as the chief faults in female conversation. He would not forbid the expression of brilliancy and wit, cheerfulness and even mirth; but the principle of happiness consisted in ease. It was no more than common candor to avow that much of these defects were to be ascribed to the injudicious and apprehensive behavior of the other sex. He warned young men against concluding every lady had taken leave of good sense; by doing so, and shaping their discourse accordingly, they fell into the net laid by ladies of talent, who used them for their mirth.

The reverend speaker dealt hard knocks and some home truths against the "Woman's Rights Convention," showing that in seeking the prerogatives of the other sex, woman lost the position of influence to which her proper sphere of action entitled her. His discourse was able and interesting throughout. At the conclusion he intimated that in this lecture he had confined himself to the frailties of the tongue; in his next discourse he would speak of its aims and its government.

Later from Rio.

By the arrival of the bark *D. Godfrey*, of Boston, TREADWELL, master, we have dates from Rio Janeiro to the 3d ultimo.

Our files contain nothing of interest.

Much interest was felt at Rio on account of an agreement entered into by the largest importing houses, regulating the transactions between the importers and the jobbers. The rules, which forbade a certain class of transactions which it had been the practice for the former to carry on with the retail trade, were exceedingly stringent, and sanctioned with a fine in cases of violation. Commercial circles regarded the subject as of great importance, involving the prosperity of trade, and the British Consul, Mr. WESTWOOD, had protested against it.

SR. ANTONIO PINTO DA FONSECA, a prominent merchant of Rio, was on the 20th of September ordered to quit the Empire in thirty days. He was suspected of participation in the slave trade. Sig. PINTO fills the papers with protestations of his innocence, offering to deposit any sum of money in the Imperial Treasury as security that he will prove his innocence.

The Commission appointed to adjust the Boundary question between Brazil and Uruguay, set out from Rio on the 19th September.

The Brazilian Envoy's protest against the treaty recently concluded between the Argentine States and Paraguay, appears in the *Jornal do Comercio*, with the reply of the Argentine Minister, who politely insists that no rights of Brazil are involved in the Convention.

SOUTHERN RIGHTS AND PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATES.—Close upon Election Day, we published a correction of Gov. TROUP's letter of acceptance of the Presidential nomination, tendered him by the Southern Rights party. The ex-Governor was earnest in remonstrance against unwarranted liberties which, he claimed, had been taken with his first published epistle; and gave out the correction, with an intimation that his name was only to be used to "cement the party." Since that time, Messrs. THOMAS WILLIAMS and GABRIEL DOVAL, members of the Southern Rights Committee, have issued an explanatory Card. They admit that the saving clause was omitted by them in the publication of the original letter of Gov. TROUP; but excuse the act on the ground that the words, "embrace it, and," were in direct contradiction to the spirit of the document. The alteration of a public paper is therefore justified as a "purely literary," and not a political correction. The Southern Press find a theme for extensive discussion in these developements.

NEW-YORK—THE OFFICIAL VOTE.—An error occurred in the official vote of Rensselaer County, as published a day or two since. The vote as published stood thus:

For Seymour	6,636
For Hunt	6,641
Majority	5

Giving Governor HUNT a majority, as will be seen, of 5. The vote corrected stands as follows:

For Seymour	6,636
For Hunt	6,141
Majority	495

Making a difference of 500 in the actual vote.

With this correction, Governor SEYMOUR's majority in the State is 22,310, instead of 21,810 as published.

☞ Mr. THACKERAY, in his lecture of Friday night quoted MILTON's comparison of Satan's spear to the "mast of some tall *Ammiral*,"—giving it, of course, as MILTON wrote it. Whereupon a morning paper, with a sheet almost as large as its pretensions, remarks "it is noteworthy" that Mr. THACKERAY pronounces *Admiral*, as if written Ammiral.

☞ The Oneida *Telegraph* has a piece of news which will be highly gratifying in Wall-street. In speaking of our remarks on the election of GERRIT SMITH to Congress, it says:

"The most unfavorable notice of Mr. SMITH's election that we have seen, is that of the *New-York Times*, which our readers will find in another column. The *Times* is one of that class of Whig papers which have a great horror of ultraisms and new-fangled notions. Its conservatism is such as every journal in high favor in Wall-street must possess."

Amusements.

Mlle. CAMILLE URSO gives a farewell Concert on Thursday evening, at Niblo's Saloon. For this occasion she has engaged the services of Mrs. GEORGIANA STUART, who will sing several popular airs, Mr. ROBERT HEELES, an eminent Pianist, and Mr. BRISTOW, as Conductor. Mlle. URSO will herself give several violin performances.

BURTON'S.—This evening "A Cure for the Heart Ache," and the Extravaganza of "One Thousand Milliners" are to be repeated.

THE BROADWAY.—The BATEMAN CHILDREN have been reengaged for this week, and to-night appear in "The Merchant of Venice" and the "Young Couple." The farce of "Married and Settled" and the comedy of "Popping the Question," are also on the programme.

NIBLO'S.—The Opera troupe appear this evening in the English version of "La Somnambula," Madame BISHOP playing *Amina*, GUIDI *Elvino*, and Mrs. HILL *Lisa*.

WALLACK'S.—This is Mr. LESTER'S benefit night, and he has offered an excellent programme. "A Morning Call," in which he and Miss KEENE appear, the Comedy of "The Soldier's Daughter," with BLAKE, LESTER and Miss KEENE in the cast, and the laughable Farce of "High Life below Stairs."

THE MUSEUM performances consist of a popular Comedy and Farce in the afternoon, and a Drama of intense interest in the evening.

WOOD'S MINSTRELS continue to attract large audiences, and continue to please them.

Mr. DAMPSTER gives this evening his Third Ballad Entertainment at the Broadway Tabernacle. "John Anderson, My Jo," the "Lament of the Irish Emigrant," and other favorite songs are on the programme.

YALE COLLEGE.—The annual Catalogue of this venerable institution, just issued, shows that there are four hundred and forty-four undergraduates, and one hundred and fifty-seven in the departments of Theology, Law, Medicine, and Philosophy, now connected with the College—total, six hundred and three. Every State in the Union except North Carolina, Florida, Iowa, and California are represented; Canada, Cuba, New-Grenada, West Indies, the Sandwich Islands, England, Scotland, Turkey, Bavaria, and China have also their representatives among the pupils of the present year.

☞ We have received dates from Barbadoes to the 23d ult. Great sickness prevailed among the people in all the Islands, and yellow fever was a prominent complaint. Martinique and Guadaloupe have suffered severely from the scourge. No American vessels were in port at Bridgetown. The markets were well supplied. Flour, $8 ₱ bbl., in small lots. Meal, $4 85. Pork, $23@$25. No Prime in market. Crackers, $4. Lard, 16c. Butter, 18c. Peas, $3 ₱ bag; and Corn, $1 90.

G. P. R. JAMES.—The President of the United States has officially recognized this gentleman as British Consul at Norfolk, Va.

JUBILEE COLLEGE—LETTER FROM BISHOP WHITEHOUSE.—Bishop WHITEHOUSE, of Illinois, late Rector of St. Thomas's, in this city, has written an interesting letter to Dr. DAVID ROTHS, of Chicago, which we find in the Chicago *Tribune*. It says of Jubilee College and the services of the late Bishop CHASE:

"The manner in which the debt to the late Bishop was arranged by his will, made in July last, has been the salvation of the College, and of deepest import to the Bishop's own memory. The claim against the College, by the Estate, is reduced from *fifteen thousand* (which it appeared to be last winter) to less than ten thousand five hundred. Two-thirds of this is funded in Scholarship Trusts. One-third, which comprises the main part of our whole obligatory indebtedness, is to be paid to Mrs. CHASE, within a year. Had we been open to a claim, immediately pressing for settlement in cash or security, of the large original amount, I do not see how we could have met it; or presented the circumstances in such a light as to secure public confidence.

Now the debt is very small. The property is certainly unincumbered. The title to it is unimpeached, and, I believe, beyond all suspicion. The books have been kept closely and accurately. The transition is securely made of the College, from the seclusion of private administration, to the open breadth of a corporate and public government. The income of the school is probably equal to its expenditures. The invaluable services of Rev. Dr. CHASE, and its other experienced managers, continue uninterrupted. The whole is now in such a shape as to admit of a full, honest, business-like exposition to the Diocesan Convention at its next meeting.

Up to the point attained, I feel more than satisfied—full of admiration for its "brave old Founder," and of gratitude to God, who made him an instrument of such long entailed blessing.

THE VOTE OF NORTH CAROLINA.—We publish the official vote of this State to day in full, and also the Proclamation of Gov. REID convening the Electors in this city on the first Wednesday in December next, to cast the vote of the State for President and Vice-President.

The vote for Gen. PIERCE, it will be seen, is 29,744, and that of Gen. SCOTT 39,058—majority for PIERCE, 666. The vote is 12,675 less than that polled for REID and KERR in August; and about the same as that polled for CASS and TAYLOR in 1848. PIERCE runs 8,740 votes behind REID, and SCOTT 3,935 behind KERR. The Democratic loss on the August vote is 4,905, and the Democratic gain on the vote of 1848 is 9,238.

There were some fifty or sixty votes cast for HALE and JULIAN. At one precinct in Hyde the people voted directly for PIERCE and KING, and SCOTT and GRAHAM, and of course their votes were not counted; and in Cleveland one of the Whig Electors ran twenty votes behind his ticket. The Proclamation of the Governor will show the votes of the respective candidates for Electors.—*Raleigh Standard.*

Donald Wilson,
From the Albany Journal.

Boston, Nov. 10, 1852.

Mr. STEVENS: Sir,—I send you for publication the remarks made by me at a public meeting held in Faneuil Hall, on the evening of the 9th inst., which I there read, with the exception of the incidents to which I referred on that occasion.

Your obedient servant, JOSIAH QUINCY.

On Wednesday, the 10th inst., I had the honor of presiding with the "Southern Rights National Convention" just now in session, and in answer to a call to give some information regarding the sickness of the late Hon. DANIEL WEBSTER, I took occasion, after a brief statement of his case, to make some remarks with reference to an aspersion upon his moral character, and to show that the manner and the means by which he came to his end were such as to show that the influence of intemperate liquors was not the cause of his death. I had made a public address in Faneuil Hall, on the 30th of July, in declaration to this effect; I had heard several times since, insinuating from persons of intelligence and influence, that I did not intend to vindicate the character of Mr. WEBSTER from what it needed no defence. I did it to disabuse the minds of those who had heard it, from the influence of a false assertion, which I knew to be without any foundation. What I meant, by a simple relation of circumstances under my own observation, to show that the charge was entirely untrue.

I stated that after the injury Mr. WEBSTER received from a fall from his carriage in Duxbury in June, he came to this city, and was under my professional care for some days previous to the delivery of the address that I had visited him two or three times daily, and reduced his diet below his usual mode of living, in consequence of inflammation in his arm.

That on the day of his address, I visited him early in the morning, and dressed his arm particularly for the occasion. After dressing him I said: "I have kept you very low, sir, for some time, and as you have an important duty to perform to-day, I think I shall advise you to take a glass of wine at dinner, and to eat a little meat." He was walking across the room at this time, which he stopped, and turning towards me, replied in a positive but decided manner:

"I don't know, Doctor; I think I shall not. I have found the benefit of temperance. I shall take a cup of soup, retire to my chamber and lie down for an hour, then I shall dress and be ready for his Honor the Mayor when he calls to attend me to Faneuil Hall."

At his request I went with him to the Hall, and was fully convinced that he had not on that day, or for some days preceding, taken even the smallest amount of stimulating drinks. I admitted that Mr. WEBSTER used the occasional use of wine, and sometimes of other alcoholic drinks, and gave as a probable reason that it was much more the custom in Washington than in this city, but I confidently expressed the opinion that no one could be produced, who could

A STIRRING PLACE.

Right and be generally known to the people of the United States, that comprised within the limits of the good State of New-York, there are two localities. One sufficiently well known lies in Connecticut, the other and more retiring Dromio is snugly nestled upon a creek in Long Island.

Some months ago, when Summer was at its height, and all who people were regaining health and strength at the watering places, and all the fashionables were seeing how far they could transplant the dissipations of the city into said watering places, I contrived to steal a few days from business, and made arrangements to pass them with some friends who were staying at Southport. I had never been to that important place, and did not know where it lay; I was also in total ignorance of the fact that there was a second place of the same name. On making a simple inquiry of a friend as to where Southport was, I received the information that he believed it to be on Long Island. At the terminus of the Long Island Railroad a puzzled official gave me a hazy clue to its being "sixty or seventy miles down the line." And a man who kept a bar close by, and to whom I fled in my despair, informed me that the nearest place to Southport was a place which we will call Grassport, which was some seventy odd miles down the line. That once arrived there, by hiring a yacht and making a sea voyage across a certain bay, I would eventually succeed in arriving at my destination. I was "bound to go," and indefinite as *my carte de voyage* was, I determined to trust myself to it. On Monday morning, at 9 o'clock, I solemnly took leave of my friends, and got into the railway cars at the Brooklyn terminus. My whole aim in life now was to entrap some intelligent individual into conversation, and find out if he had anything to tell me about Southport. In pursuit of this laudable object, I attacked conversationally at least a dozen people; and as I invariably led the discourse to one point immediately, as soon as I found that they evinced ignorance thereon, I darted off abruptly to fasten on some one else, leaving them transfixed with astonishment at my sudden sociability and equally rapid withdrawal. I found at last one individual who appeared to be very well "up" in Southport. He was going with a young friend to Grasport for a day's fishing, and from him I learned, for the first time, that the Southport to which I evidently wanted to go, must be the one in Connecticut. The other he told me was a small farm on the shore of the bay opposite to Grassport, and existed only as a town upon maps. Its ambitious proprietor had christened it before it was built, and though legally, Southport was an important country town, it as yet consisted but of one farm house and a half a dozen fishing boats.

I generally surrender myself to fate. It is the best place in the end, and saves thinking; so when I discovered I was all wrong I immediately said "all right," and made up my mind to go on to Grassport with my new friends and see whatever was to be seen there.

When we arrived at the Grassport station, which consisted of an isolated wooden platform on which a shivering woman with a bulged bandbox was waiting to go on to the next station, a deserted grocery store, blinded up with mouldy shutters, and surmounted by a sign-board which declared that it was the "Post-Ofis," and a dog who apparently spent his life rolling himself in the sand, and was, no doubt, well paid by the Company to frequent the place in order to give it a lively and inhabited appearance. When we arrived at this striking terminus, my fishing friend put his head out of the carriage window and directing his attention to an infirm wagon drawn by a modest looking pony, called out "Fal!" Straightway in reply to this cabalistic summons an apparition presented itself. It was apparently a man, but so tall and so broad, and so covered with hair, and so distressingly powerful in his whole appearance, that I had a miserable feeling of not belonging to his race at all, but of being some inferior kind of animal, and a sort of outsider of the human species of which he was the true type. After some salutations passing between my fishing friend and this giant, he was formally introduced to me as Mr. FALKIN, the owner of the Grassport Hotel, and a great man in those parts. He held out his hand to me. Heavens! what a gulf of flesh. I dropped my arm up to the elbow in it, and allowed him to shake it. This ceremonial concluded, I put my valise into the infirm wagon, and packing myself after it in company with my two fishing acquaintances, was driven off to Grassport, the giant FALKIN walking alongside of us as if possessed of the seven-league boots.

The chief feature of Grassport is sand. Time appears to have done nothing since he was born but empty his hour-glass upon this favored spot. Sand on the roads, sand in the fields, sand on the floors. Sand in one's ears, eyes, nose and mouth. FALKIN himself was sandy-haired, and had sandy haired children. I got sand-paper to write my letters upon, and the sugar I had for my tea looked suspiciously sandy. The boy who drove the wagon was called ALEXANDER, and I am sure if there was a musician in the village, he must have been a sand-piper. There was a grittiness about every thing that one touched. The bread was friable and inclined to be dusty, and the very butter looked as if it contained quartz and mica. There were several fat children playing about on the road, and I found myself speculating as to whether if I made holes in their feet and shook them, they would not turn out to be stuffed with the universal material.

The architecture of Grassport was of the mixed or composite order. Mr. FALKIN's house which was the most important in the plan, if it did not exhibit much unity of design, displayed considerable original daring on the part of the architect. It was, of course, built of wood, and painted white. Its shape was difficult to catch, as on every side it presented a different aspect. Pilasters were the predominant feature. They sprouted everwhere, and ran in such complete ranks around the building that it seemed as if the house had misbehaved itself at some time or other, and was put into a wooden jail; and really at a little distance the dark windows peering like sad eyes from between the gratings of pilasters, gave the unhappy tenement a very captive-like appearance. If the exterior of the FALKIN residence was imposing, the interior was decidedly dirty. Off the hall lay a deserted bar-room, in which stood some fly-blown tumblers, out of one of which I got a draught of some very remarkable Sherry—it being the only occasion on which I remember seeing that wine of a dark purple color. There were two pictures in the room. One of General WASHINGTON, the other, which was colored, perhaps with some of the Sherry, was entitled "War's alarm." In this latter, a fat trumpeter was seen blowing his lungs out in the distance, while in the foreground a General in full uniform, was embracing his wife with one hand, and endavoring to buckle his sword-belt with the other. On the lady's cheek, two very distinct tears were visible; and if solidity was any proof of grief, they were certainly proportionate to the occasion. The only other part of the house that made any impression on me, was my own bedroom, which was of the rhomboid shape, and not being of a much larger area than my own body, caused me to sleep all night with one shoulder higher than the other.

FALKIN, as I stated before, was the most important man in Grassport. He owned the hotel—he kept an universal store on the other side of the way, and varied these amusements by working as a carpenter and wheelright in a wonderful shop at the back of the house, which was usually filled with an ocean of yellow shavings, and if any unskillful mariner like myself was daring enough to plunge in without FALKIN as a pilot, he was sure to be wrecked the next moment, upon handsaws, and chisels, and adzes which were cunningly distributed beneath the curling billows. The Italians have a saying that "there is a skeleton in every house"—and even the great FALKIN was not an exempt from the universal dispensation. FALKIN's thorn was a man named CLAPP. CLAPP was neither so tall, or so broad, or so hairy, or so rich as FALKIN. He did not own such a big house, nor was he on intimate terms of friendship with a young engineer from the city like FALKIN, yet he nevertheless was a sharp thorn in that great man's side. CLAPP was comparatively a poor man. He kept a faded store which once had been a Dutch Church, but now was devoted to groceries and brandy. He was nothing remarkable to look at, and had no distinguished city acquaintances. Why then was CLAPP so obnoxious in the sight of FALKIN? Question easy of solution! CLAPP had in the very teeth of FALKIN, established the Grassport Guards, of which he, as the founder, was naturally the commanding officer. Now it was utterly impossible that a man like FALKIN could serve as a subordinate officer. He must be all or nothing. And as the post of commander-in-chief had devolved on CLAPP by natural right, FALKIN had of course nothing left, but to stand aloof upon his dignity, and discountenance the whole proceeding. Therefore, did FALKIN bring all the artillery of his contempt to bear upon the Grassport Guard; and therefore did CLAPP, all glittering with lace, and plumed with feathers, draw up on every parade-day, his seventeen soldiers on the road, in front of FALKIN's abode, and call out the words of command in the hearing of his enemy.

CLAPP's store was nearly opposite to FALKIN's house, and having been originally a church, it still possessed a little tumble-down porch in front, with a couple of wooden beaches laid along. Here, in the Summer's evenings, the Grassport Guards would assemble and drink of CLAPP's brandy, and smoke, and discuss politics, much to the chagrin of FALKIN, who grimly contemplated his own empty bar-room, with its fly-blown tumblers and remarkable sherry. On these occasions, he was heard to express opinions of CLAPP which were not at all complimentary to that soldierly person. As I was a guest of FALKIN's, I was, of course, bound in honor to hold no communication with CLAPP. So when that gentleman endeavored to form my acquaintance, I was so uncivil that I instantly rose to the highest pinnacle of FALKIN's esteem.

FALKIN was addicted to field sports. He had a long, old-fashioned gun, that he alluded to affectionately as "she." He told me marvelous stories about the quantities of fowl that "she," under his skillful superintendence, had slain; and it was an incident of great note that on one occasion "she" had been immersed "stock, lock, and barrel," in the water for half an hour, and had absolutely gone off afterwards.

FALKIN possessed another memorial of his sporting career by which he set great store. It seems that some time since a wandering Daguerreotypist discovered Grassport and "put up" at FALKIN's, hoping to practice his art; but finding that unless every inhabitant of the place got him, or herself taken half a dozen times over, there would not be a weeks' work, he departed, leaving behind him a full length portrait of his hospitable host, in lieu of certain dollars which the wandering artist did not probably find it convenient to pay. This portrait was very imposing, and FALKIN himself thought it was not to be surpassed. It was usually kept in security at the bottom of a chest where the blankets were stored, and Mrs. FALKIN, on all occassions when it was produced took a half an hour to find it. In this work of art FALKIN is represented in what he calls his "Gansy"—a kind of striped shirt, holding "She" vertically in one hand, and ferociously grasping a brace slaughtered ducks with the other. FALKIN considers the "Gansy," the ducks, and "She" as "darned like." Mrs. FALKIN, however, has no great opinion of the picture, and is heard sometimes to declare that she'd rather have had the board money.

Sandport, lying upon an arm of the sea, possesses a beach—it has also a pier for loading and unloading fishing smacks, erected by some speculative individual, who believed that all people using it would pay a toll. A reproachful board, intimating that a payment of dues to JOHN STAGG would be acceptable, stares with lack-lustre authority at one end. But JOHN STAGG died a beggar four years ago; and the letters of his painted mandate are fast fading into blankness, and the fishermen load and unload their craft, and pass the toll-board by, as if JOHN STAGG had never lived, and that the pier on which they tread was fairy-work, instead of a dark gulf in which an aching heart had sunk its hopes, its fears, and at last itself.

This pier is a melancholy place. A smell of stale fish frequents the spot, and the ground is covered with a startling species of sea-weed that goes off with a report when you tread on it. One or two miry boys continually haunt the place, and fling mud at one another, and a pair of sea-larks sit undisturbed in the intervals upon the outer edge, and pipe their shrill notes of alarm or love. Flies in myriads settle on the sand, where lie the traces of decomposed fish, and buzz all day long in the hot sun. FALKIN himself wanders down in the evening, with a bad cigar between his teeth, and predicts the weather of the ensuing week.

Sandport consists of eleven houses and the pier. The general architecture is of the pilaster order before mentioned, and the tenements look a little crazy about the doors and shutters. A good many of the Venetian blinds hang on one hinge, and have to be partially fished up when they are wanted to be shut. The number of the inhabitants I am entirely unable to guess at, as I never saw more than four people out at a time. When I first went there I formed a theory that there were but four persons in the whole place, and that these, by rapid and judicious changes of apparel, such as are practised by supernumeraries in theatrical processions, continued to do treble or quadruple duty, and after making their appearance as the wealthy storekeeper or shrewd farmer, they would retire to change their clothes, and issue forth in some entirely new character. I never had the absolute proof that this theory was incorrect, but I have my suspicions that things were not quite so bad as all that.

There was one person at Grassport who seemed to have absorbed all the animal life of the place to himself. A fine, joyous, fair-haired fellow, of fifteen, whose rounded limbs and broad shoulders betokened a power beyond his age. This was FALKIN, junior, eldest son of *the* FALKIN, and the dictator of the village. It was good to hear FALKIN, junior, ordering about the negro boy, that cleaned the wagon, and took care of the children. It was pleasant to hear his clear laugh ringing through that great, dead, wooden house, making the spiders run up their webs in terror, and creep into their castle in the corner, as if their last hour was come. It was pleasant to see him returning from some field-work, with bright sunburnt face, leaping over rails, singing some negro melody, or calling aloft with a wild chirrup, as he saw one of his vagrant pigeons scud through the sky. FALKIN, junior, was a decided favorite with all. Even the inexorable CLAPP, attracted by his fine figure, made him an offer of a commission in the Grassport Guards, which, however, was scornfully refused. There ran also a mild joke through the FALKIN family, to the effect that FALKIN, junior, had a pretty cousin named PHŒBE, who lived a few miles off, and in whose young heart a love had sprung up for the young hope of the FALKINS. But whenever this was alluded to, the "junior" would spring from his seat as red as a tomato in the face, and with an anathema on "them girls," rush from the room. The remainder of the FALKIN family were not very interesting. There were two Miss FALKINS, both notable housekeepers, who wore stuff gowns, and always looked as if they had floured their faces. They kept the keys, and had control over the cranberry jam. They made the beds, and sometimes appeared with the fluff of blankets adhering to them in an unseemly manner. Next to housekeeping, they had but one idea in the world—"beaux." To have a "beau" was the highest aim of woman, and immediately conferred unlimited distinction. Cousin PHŒBE, who had several "beaux," including the brother, although much younger than either of them, was always treated with intense respect. When PHŒBE paid them a visit, the two sisters flew down the steps to the wagon, and the word "beau" instantly formed a prominent feature in their conversation. I may state that I have not the slightest grounds for supposing that either sister possessed such an appendage, at any period of their existence, however remote. But I believe there was a young man named NUTTAL, who, at some period or other, exhibited symptoms of attachment for the eldest Miss FALKIN. But the train of true love never did run smooth, and in this case the stone that threw it off the line, was CLAPP. When that gentleman established the Grassport Guards, NUTTAL permitted himself to be seduced with a majority and a rusty sabre, and seceded unto CLAPP. Henceforward, as the novelist would say, Miss FALKIN and Major NUTTAL were as nothing to each other.

I had passed two days at Grassport. I was intimately acquainted with the history of every person in the village, and I had began to like the sluggish monotony of existence there. I was revolving in my own mind whether I would not buy a house and a piece of sand, and live on my estate like a gentleman. I thought I would consult FALKIN on this matter, and sought him out for the purpose. He was sitting in the balcony smoking a cigar, and watching the negro boy washing the wheels of the wagon. FALKIN, junior, had taken a holiday, and was gone off to fish. The sunshine poured a full tide along the road, and made the stones so hot as to blister the negro boy's naked feet, and make him jump and writhe like a monkey. CLAPP's faded house dozed in the sunshine, with the windows half closed, like that traditional personage who is reported to have slept with one eye open, and CLAPP's dog dozed in the crazy porch, a type of the house in little. Everything was painfully bright: the white houses glared offensively, and one of the Grassport Guard, who stood on the hill in full uniform, seemed burnished with surpassing splendor. I sat in the balcony with FALKIN, talking of my estate, and listening to my host libelling CLAPP, when a cluster of three or four people congregated suddenly at the bottom of the road, near where it joined on to the pier, and seemed to point towards the house frequently. Presently one man broke from the crowd and ran eagerly up the slight ascent toward us. It was Major NATTAL, and he was very pale and breathless.

"Mr. FALKIN," he cried, as soon as he came within speaking distance, "you are wanted down below."

"What's the matter, Major?" asked FALKIN, removing his cigar from between his teeth; "any folks fightin' down there?"

"No, no, but come down, you're wanted, man!" and NUTTAL gave a glance at me that told me that something terrible had happened.

"Why can't you speak out?" said FALKIN angrily; "if there's anything bad in the wind I can bear it."

"Your son, Mr. FALKIN," said NUTTAL, faintly.

"My son!" echoed FALKIN in a sort of subdued shout. "J—— C——! what has happened to him? Is he drownded?"

NUTTAL said nothing, but his silence was more significant than words. FALKIN accepted it affirmatively, and for a moment his large frame quivered in every muscle; his face was ashen pale, and glistening beads of dew stood upon the long hairs of his beard. At first he looked round upon us, as if he was deliberating which of us he would strangle, then subduing his emotion with a great gulping effort, he took his hat and said in a quiet, broken voice, "Let us go down, sir, and see my poor boy." I inclined my head, for I could not speak, and FALKIN with large strides led the way. The little crowd gathered at the end of the pier, silently gave way before us, and entered the circle of Death! Stretched out flat upon the burning sand, lay FALKIN, junior. The water running from his clothes made a wet margin all round the body, and a long rope of sea weed was twined about the right leg and arm. His shirt was partially unclosed at the throat, leaving his round, white chest visible. His face was smooth, and his eyes closed decently. It seemed as if so calm a sea could not give any save a gentle death. FALKIN strode through the crowd and knelt down beside the corpse. He placed his hand upon its heart to ascertain if there was any vitality yet remaining. After a moments trial, he withdrew it with a hoarse sigh. Some one suggested that a bier should be obtained to bear the body to the house. But FALKIN scowled savagely at the speaker. Then without speaking a word, he rose up, and clasping the corpse in his long arms, passed through the crowd with his dead son. I did not follow him. It was perhaps selfish, but I could not witness without agonizing pain the meeting between the living mother and her dead child. A man's solemn and silent grief impresses us powerfully, and makes a scar upon our memory; but a woman's passionate, uncontrolled wailing rends the heart on the instant, and as FALKIN went striding up the hill with his lifeless, dripping burden, I wandered off alone, along the reedy beach, and thought and theorized upon the old theme of Death.

There was a gloom indeed over Grassport, the next day, as I was taking my departure. Universal sympathy spread all through the place, and CLAPP was busy putting the Grassport Guards into mourning. I saw the man talking mournfully with FALKIN as I left. The accident of death had quelled all enmity, and common grief made them friends.

F. J. O'B.

More Wants.

If the following notices are responded to, it is proposed that the ladies described below should meet at the same time and place, with the independent gentlemen advertised for in Thursday's *Times*, to form an Association or Phalanx for their mutual good.

WANTED—Twenty independent young ladies of "good families" who dare wear their last Winter's bonnets to church on a clear Sunday.

WANTED—The same number of young ladies "who are anybody," who dare to be seen in Broadway wearing shoes with soles thick enough to keep their feet warm.

WANTED—The same number of young ladies of sufficient age "to go into company," who dare confess they ever made a loaf of bread.

WANTED—One young married lady who is willing to begin housekeeping in the same style in which her parents began.

WANTED—Twenty fashionable young ladies who dare be seen wielding a dusting brush, or darning their brother's stockings, if a gentleman should happen to make an early morning call.

WANTED—The same number of maiden ladies who dare own they never had an offer.

WANTED—The same number of matrons—leaders of the upper ten—who dare confess that they were tallow-faces and their husbands milkmen.

B.

TURKEY.

Appalling of Turkish Loan—Persecution of Catholics—Robbery of Dr. Bacon.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Friday, Oct. 15, 1852.

Our new Gran Vizier, MEHEMET PASHA, is the fifth who has been in the office within a year. He is brother-in-law of the Sultan, was originally a page of Sultan MAHOMED's, has sustained the title of Grand Master of Artillery, of Minister of War, of Minister of the Marine, and now is Lieutenant of the State. He is forty-four years of age, of the modern school of Turks, was opposed to RESHID PASHA; he is enterprising, energetic and independent. His nomination is not regarded as a good omen, as far as I have heard, but I think there is every reason that he will do as much as almost any one else that was likely to get the office, to retrieve the Empire from its present bad financial condition.

He has begun his career by opposing the loan just contracted at Paris and London, of £2,000,000, and if the Government does not find that the damages of annulling the contract are not more excessive than the loss from the exorbitant terms of the loan, it assuredly will be annulled. There is some pride among the Ottomans, if there is not what we call patriotism, and the Sultan will not easily consent to give besides his word, pawns of the revenues of Egypt in pledge for it, and then to pay, including the *bonus*, twice as much interest as any other Government of Europe pays. The terms of the loan never could have been agreed to by an equally intelligent and honest Minister unless he had been deceived by his European bankers. Prince CALLIMACHI is recalled from Paris for having overstepped his instructions in the matter, and a son of MUSTAFA PASHA appointed in his stead. A large part of the loan had been bought in Constantinople by those who were early in the secret of the terms of the loan.

The frequent changes in office during this year arise not from any veritable changes intended in the policy of the Government, but from the excitability of the Sultan, aggravated and worked upon purposely by those who are nearest to him. I have not heard a man however regret the fall of RESHID PASHA—a proof that no one thinks he will ever again be Grand Visier. He is accused of having been infinitely more engaged in promoting his private ends, than the well being of the Empire, an accusation as unjust as extreme assertions usually are.

570 shops, 50 houses and khans, a mosque and other buildings were consumed by fire on the 27th Sept., at Smyrna. Nearly all the shops belonged to Jews.

There was a rumor that the plague had broken out on the frontiers of Persia and Turkey, but it is not confirmed. It is but the cholera.

The Greek Archbishop of Scio has issued a bull of excommunication of any of his flock who should continue to have any thing to do with the Greek Catholics of the island, and, in consequence, Greek nurses have been obliged at a moment's warning to abandon children, and the baker will not give to the Catholics bread. The Greeks amount to 80,000 souls, and the Catholics are fifty or sixty families. The wonder is not that an Archbishop should fulminate such a bull, but that a whole people should stand in such terror of it, as to yield it obedience.

The Governor of Mosul in Mesopotamia, in consequence of orders received from Constantinople, has forced the Curds who robbed Dr. BACON of New-Haven, when traveling in their country last year, to refund the value of all they stole, and the money has been paid over to his agent.

The American missionaries at Gawar, in Kurdistan, were lately in great trouble, half of the people of the village where they live having been imprisoned on account of the murder of a soldier by night-robbers in their village. Col. WILLIAMS, the English Commissioner for surveying the Turkish boundary with Persia, happened to be in the vicinity, and gallantly and generously rode several day's journey to urge the claims of justice in their behalf with the Pasha of the District, and was successful.

FARAO YUSSUR, a Turkish merchant, living at Jedda, on the Red Sea, the port of Mecca, has just spent $100,000 from his own purse, to bring water from the mountains by an aqueduct to the town. Doubtless his motives in this princely benefaction may not come up to our ideal of perfection, but how often are similar acts done from better motives? He desires to be remembered for good by his fellow citizens, and that they may invoke blessings upon him after his death.

Troops are concentrating at Damascus to force the Mussulmans of the Lebanon mountains to furnish recruits for the regular army. There are already 20,000.

NEW HOLY FOUNTAIN.

The Greek population of Constantinople and the surrounding country, is in a fervor of religious enthusiasm at the discovery of a new sacred fountain, four hours distant from the city on the shores of the Marmora. The truest version of the discovery is the following: At the farm of Anassia there was an ignorant humble gardener who, last Summer, (1851) came to the neighboring village of Arzu, and declared to the people that three men clothed in white, with red caps and yellow slippers, had repeatedly appeared to him in the night and told him that somewhere in a level field of the farm, under ground was an ancient church, where they were in prison, and that he must invite the people of the village to come and dig there and they would find it, and thus they would be set at liberty. "But," said they, "the people of the village will not believe you, except a certain DEMETRIUS, and as a punishment of them for their unbelief, in the winter the village will be visited by such a malignant fever as never occurred there before." Thus spake the gardener; the villagers laughed; Winter came and was passing away, the gardener all the time prophesying. Before Spring, one hundred and fifty souls from the small village were buried in the village church-yard, and my informant, a physician, says, "I have seen their graves." At last, not in faith, but as an experiment, the villagers spent several days in digging, and on a dry barren plain, at the depth of twelve feet, came to a fountain of living water, with a stone arch covering it, and a picture of the resurrection of Christ. Already rumor reports by scores the numerous miracles performed—the blind receiving their sight, and the palsied walking. They that were blind sit at the fountain and testify to the cure that has been operated. My friend, the physician, admits that he saw none who were blind from their birth. The Bishop of the Diocese is preparing his report for the patriarch, but in the meantime the whole world is rushing to see the wonder. Last Sunday four steamboat loads went down there from Constantinople.

The gardiner says that the three spirits are still coming to him, that he sees them with his eyes open, and that they implore the villagers through him, to dig over a place not larger than a threshing floor, and they will come to the buried church, for that they are still imprisoned. Those who listen carefully, hear them chaunting mass within.

The farm belongs to the late Grand Vizier RASHID, and he has made a donation of the fountain to the Greek Christians. It is a curious fact, connected with the inconceivable tolerance of the Turks, that I am acquainted with three such holy fountains, in the gardens or under the houses, of Turkish Pashas in Constantinople. The Pashas have in every case gone to considerable expense to build avenues for approaching them, and arches over these fountains, and derive not a penny of advantage for themselves, while they are frequented continually by the Greeks, who come to burn candles there, or to carry off the water for the cure of various diseases.

DEY OF TUNIS.

The Turkish Government has been prompted latterly, to assert strongly its right of sovereignty over Tunis as well as over Tripoli. It has winked at, but does not recognize the validity of the treaties that the various Christian powers have made with the Bey of Tunis, who is but a hereditary prince and subject of the Sultan. He obeyed the late orders of the Porte in reference to the tax of a dollar on all the subjects of the Empire, and this is a proof that he has not even the semi-independence of the Porte, that the French claim for him. Those who wish to strengthen the Ottoman dynasty, and to prevent the Mediterranean from becoming a French lake, will be careful how they favor the unfounded pretensions of the ambitious Beys of Tunis.

INTERCEPTED LETTER.

A Pilgrimage to Mecca is one of the most meritorious acts of a Musaulman. Those who are not able to go themselves in person, send a proxy at their own expense. Those who are not able to go at all, or who have been, and are anxious for a fuller measure of merit, send on contributions in money to support the devout in praying for them, or in providing water at the various holy places to quench the thirst of the fainting pilgrims. Here is a translation of an original letter from a Turkish gentleman of Constantinople to a Sheikh at Mecca, on the subject.

"My very honorable brother the Sheikh!

"The precious gifts and letter you deigned to send me, have safely reached your friend, and I must explain that they rendered me inexpressibly obliged and delighted. We hope that you do not neglect those water jugs in those holy places, which we gave as our benefaction, and that they are always full and overflowing with water for the thirsty. And on account of your zeal to remember us and pray for us at the Sacred House of God, at the grave of the Prophet ABRAHAM, (upon him be peace!) at the well of the Zemzem water, at the golden conduits, at the Mount Arafat, and at the rest of the blessed Stations. We have written you a special letter, and on its reaching you, you will find inside of it five pieces of gold, which we send for your acceptance, and hope that when it comes into your honorable hands, that you will accept our humble offering. And it is our prayer that you should make us happy the coming blessed year by being so good as to write us a letter.

Your servant and pure friend, KHALIL.

THE WEST.

The Storm on Lake Erie—Comforts of Travel, &c., &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

ERIE, Pa., Thursday, Nov. 18, 1852.

"Old Boreas" has been in a dreadful rage over and around the environs of Lake Erie for the last few days, and has scattered the relicts of his devastating power all along the shore. Between this point and Buffalo, numerous vessels are laid up on the beach or, in other words, pretty permanently located on *terra-firma*. But now the "sound and fury" has subsided, and the elements are quite strangers. What a god-send to the traveling and business world is the completion of the Lake Shore Railroad! To-day the time-honored "slow coach," which has been the *monarch* of winter travel, is arrested in its tardy career through this region, and the Iron Horse, with his fangs of fire and smoking nostrils, rushes along with a snort, while the traveling world are attached to his tail. To-morrow travelers can start from Portland, in Maine, or New-York, and ride the "iron rail" to Cincinnati. Yes, the Lake Shore road is done, and "December is now as pleasant as May." What a revolution! Your correspondent can well remember when it would break a *life policy* to travel in the winter along here, where now *parlor comforts* are enjoyed while traveling at the rate of thirty miles per hour. We left the Hudson River, a few days since, on this Western tour, and in order to "kill time" for the completion of this road, that we might avoid horse power, and go all the way "by steam," we very contentedly luxuriated at the Western Hotel at Buffalo, and other points on the route to this locality, and now we can "go on our way rejoicing." The Western Hotel, by the way, and the "Astor" of your city, and Weddell House, Cleveland, with the Winne House, Cincinnati, are a quartette of home-like accommodations sufficient to make the sojourner forget his programme of travel. There are now strenuous efforts being made here to arrange the difficulties of the railroad companies concerning the different gauge of tracks. They have discovered that the interest of all stockholders demand a uniform guage between Buffalo and Cincinnati, but the citizens of Erie wish for a continuance of the break of the guage here. It is rumored that the directors of the wide guage have proposed to the "powers that be," in Erie, that if they will take one hundred thousand dollars worth of stock at par, the guage shall remain as it is; and if not, it will be turned into the narrow uniform guage. What will be the result of the effort, we cannot say. It certainly is great folly to have a wide track of 19½ miles, making two shipments of freight and baggage, where there need be none. The business of this Lake Shore road is destined to be large this winter, and will furnish a great convenience to the traveling or business world. My next scrawl will probably be from the *Queen City* of the West.

BUCKEYE.

Thanksgiving.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Nov. 19, 1852.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

Will you please inform your readers if you or any one else has seen the Proclamation of the Governor of Connecticut for a Thanksgiving Day. I have seen a number of lists of the States where it was *said* to have been appointed, and in one of them only was Connecticut included. I reside in one of the villages of that State, where the quiet beauty of the landscape, and the gorgeous display of the autumnal foliage, have caused even some of our *summer* friends to linger beyond their usual wont, and of which our own HALLECK has said that

"in the autumn time
Earth has no purer and no lovelier clime."

Well, Sir, our pumpkins are "turning up their fair, round, yellow bellies to the sun" in the cornfields, as erst they did in Farmer VAN TASSEL's; the supply and the quality of West India molasses and of STUART's syrup are good; the Shanghai and the Polanders are in the hen coops waiting, and the strutting young turkey gobler is almost tired of feeding. My wife and daughters have insisted that I should buy some currants and raisins, and have even been so heterodox as to propose that I should carry into Connecticut, not having the fear or favor of Maine or men before my eyes, a demijohn of wine and a bottle of the good orator, called champagne-cognac, for mince pies. But as I once had lodgings with a young man, now one of our first bankers, in the law-buildings of Nassau-street, and was then at the *top of the profession*, I have ever continued to be a law abiding citizen, and would wish to do nothing contrary to the law. Now, my dear Sir, if the worthy Governor of the land of steady habits has done his duty, please make it known, and if he has not, please send him a copy of this paper, and "I shall be at charges for it," and let him know that if he does not wish to excite a rebellion, or if ever he expects pumpkins and sugar cane, with fiddles also,

To flourish and grow again,
From New-Orleans, clear on to Maine,
Then he must quick proclaim
Our good old THANKSGIVIN'.

P. S.—In case he don't do it, we are determined to set up for ourselves, as the Universal Nation of ——— has done; for we are determined to be thankful, but would like to be so "according to law."

THE STATE PRISON INSPECTORS.—These officers publish a long communication to vindicate themselves from the censure of their official conduct, implied by Governor HUNT in his dismissal of the charges preferred against them by Mr. SUSSDORF, of AUBURN.

Home and Wisdom Hints Abroad.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

The following is from a letter written by a lady in Gettysburg, Pa., to a lady in this City, and goes to show how well the Whigs enjoy their defeat:

You ask "how the Whigs bear their defeat?" Well, they are at least about as much chagrined as ever a set of poor fellows were in this world, but will not gratify the opposition so much as to manifest it publicly. They turn it all into fun. On last Monday evening we had a *demonstration* in the shape of a *Salt River* expedition. Truly, there were but a few of us who knew anything of the matter, until the time of starting arrived, when, all of a sudden, at the sound of the drum, the procession loomed up amid the gathering darkness, with torches, flambeaux, and all the et ceteras of an emigrating party, and such a ludicrous, grotesque, motley array of characters as appeared, baffles description. Every one seemed to have gone on his "own hook" in getting up characters, and we had them of every shade and variety; some weeping as they went, others laughing and nodding farewell to their fellow-citizens as they passed along; men, women, children, and even babies were present, some on horse-back, some in wagons, but more on foot, with wheelbarrows, boxes, trunks, knapsacks, provisions, camp-kettles, fishing apparatus, and indeed every conceivable idea was represented. Some were on horse-back with their ladies on behind them.

We had a real side-splitting time. Everybody was convulsed with laughter. A great many of the *Locos* said it was the richest thing they ever saw. Others were sorely vexed, as they were to have a torch-light procession the following evening, and it took all the *point* from their performance, besides they had to alter some of their transparencies. Their procession seemed a very flat affair, and to make it appear so, was the intention of the whole matter. If our Whigs *are* defeated, they are "hard to beat."

The moral effect of the Loco-Foco triumph upon the Whigs, as individuals, is likely to prove most happy. It is seen almost everywhere in the quiet and cheerful submission of the defeated to the decision of the majority.

O.

Canadian Items.

Messrs. CRANE and HILL, Reeve and Clerk, respectively, of Dunner and Burleigh, Canada, lately addressed a sort of memorial to the Legislature, protesting, in the most republican manner, against the existence of the Clergy Reserves. They assert the alliance between Church and State a piece of iniquity which will never do on this Continent; speak of imitating "the Boston boys;" and declare that the Yankee Republicans are within call! The Assembly, after a short discussion, dismissed it, as something intolerable and not to be endured.

The expenses of the Civil Government of Canada for 1852 are estimated at £774,234, and the income at over a million sterling. The appropriation for the sinking fund is £75,000; the interest on Public Debt, £225,000, and the amount of Civil List, £73,884.

Towards the close of the session, Mr. L. MACKENZIE made a motion for an Address to her Majesty, praying that the political exiles, O'BRIEN, MITCHELL, FROST the Chartist, &c., may be allowed to go back to society and their homes. But the Canadian parliament had no sympathy with these rebels, and their motion was defeated by a very decided majority. The Canadians themselves were rebels once upon a time.

Mr. MATTHEW H. WARREN informed the Canadian parliament, in a petition, from Indian Island, on the coast of Labrador, that the latter coast imported Canadian goods free of duty, and desired that the produce of that Northern coast may be admitted free into the colony. Labrador, he says, has a sea-coast of over one thousand miles, and is frequented, in summer, by over twenty thousand persons. It has a population of about ten thousand, and does a large business with the United States. Labrador stocks will be seen looking up, apparently.

The Canadian parliament, during the last session of three months, passed about sixty-seven bills. The apprehension of spread of cholera in Quebec had produced the adjournment of the House till next February, when the greater measures of general reform, now left at sixes and sevens, will doubtless be once more brought forward.

"UNCLE TOM" LITERATURE.—*Norton's Literary Gazette* ciphers up the number of volumes, relating directly or indirectly to the subject of Slavery, which have appeared since the publication of Mrs. STOWE's remarkable work. Three separate editions of that book itself are published in this country, and it is reported that a pamphlet edition has appeared in California. In England, no less than *nineteen* editions have been brought out, including BOSWORTH's, in which Mrs. STOWE has an interest. TAUCHNITZ has issued an edition at Leipsic, and the book is undergoing translation into French and German, for further European circulation. In the class of stories similar to *Uncle Tom*, there are *seven* candidates for public favor, comprising, among others, Mrs. HALE's old tale of *Northwood*, just republished, and HILDRETH's *White Slave*. Other works relating to *Uncle Tom* have appeared, in the shape of Reviews, Letters, etc, to the number of a round half-dozen; while MARK LEMON and TOM TAYLOR are dramatizing the original production, for the Adelphi at London—Mad. CELESTE to take the part of *Cassy*. Nearly forty books from different publishers, all on one engrossing theme, indicate a fever of book-making that has seldom been created by a single work. Mrs. STOWE has started a ball that bids fair to keep rolling.

DEATH OF EX-GOVERNOR SHULTZ.—Hon. JOHN ANDREW SHULTZ, ex-Governor of Pennsylvania, died Friday morning last in the city of Lancaster. Mr. SHULTZ had probably arrived at nearly eighty years of age. He was bred to the pulpit, but was obliged to give up preaching, at an early day, in consequence of some physical affection. As long ago as 1810, he represented the county of Lebanon, then including Dauphin, in the House of Representatives of the State, and was for many years actively engaged in the politics of the Commonwealth, and consistently acting with the Democratic party. In 1822 he was elected to the State Senate; in 1823 he was elected Governor, and in 1826 he was reelected. In 1829 he was again a candidate for nomination, but was opposed by Mr. BEDNARD, and the Convention finally settled upon Governor WOLF, as a new man. After his retirement from office, he removed to Lycoming county, where he lost heavily by some unfortunate speculations, and of late years he has resided in Lancaster with some relatives.

Governor SHULTZ was a man of respectable, though not commanding talents. His administration of the government was faithful and judicious, and throughout his long career of service in the State, he bore an irreproachable character. As Governor of the Commonwealth he had the honor of representing the people of Pennsylvania in entertaining Lafayette in his tour through the country. His bearing and manner were dignified and agreeable, and he was as popular in social as he was in political life. The only surviving ex-Governors of the State now are Hon. JOSEPH RITNER, Hon. DAVID R. PORTER, and Hon. WM. F. JOHNSTON.—*Phil. Bulletin.*

TAKING IT COOLLY.—Next day after election, a Whig wrote the editor of the Detroit *Free Press* as follows:

DETROIT, Wednesday, Nov. 3.

S. M. JOHNSON, Esq.: DEAR SIR: Having now discovered "Who *Franklin Pierce* is," I hasten to enclose you my check for fifty dollars in payment for the information, and at the same time to wipe out a small bet I made with you on the State of Pennsylvania.

Yours, truly.

Write me down for the "anxious seat," and near the front.

The *National Intelligencer* states that Mr. Richard Cole, some twenty years ago engaged as a compositor in that office, but now employed by the London Missionary Society, in China, has made a most successful attempt in casting type by which books can be printed in Chinese characters.

The extensive paper mill belonging to A. E. Todd & Brother, of Cooperstown, was destroyed by fire, Nov. 17. The loss is about $30,000—insured for $6,000.

The dairymen on the Western (O.) Reserve, have had a very productive season. They have been favored by the weather, and the prices of butter and cheese have doubled the usual profits of the business.

GOSSIP ALOFT.—NO. XV.

"I have prepared a supper, and am expecting a few friends," said ASMODEUS.

Then I saw what on entering the room had escaped my notice, that my little table was elongated, and upheld some dainty viands.

"A poor collation," he proceeded. "not a supper exactly. Quite supplementary or intercalary; quite a poor thing. But were the deed only worth the will, not even APICIUS could have contrived a better feast."

I am only a poor man. I never eat at a President's table. Under a rich man's mahogany or black walnut my legs never extended, and I cannot pretend to name the dishes.

"The *pate de fois gras* is excellent," he continued. "The turkeys were roasted alive in the French fashion. The flavor is exquisite, and the liver, so prepared, is a dainty morsel. Their agony, you must understand, causes the liver to swell, and your swollen turkey liver is delicious. They are so prepared in the palaces of Europe, and at 'rich men's feasts.' Let us enjoy ourselves." The Roman *cena* was especially the conversational season."

ASMODEUS was standing on one side of the table, and the woman MARIA DE GLORIA sat at the other. She was engaged, as I first saw her in the street, in reckoning upon the tips of her fingers—that unaccountable employment!

"A few friends," proceeded ASMODEUS. "I have invited RABELAIS' *Gargantua*, a character or two out of the Decameron, (BOCCACCIO will send whom he pleases.) I have also applied to CATULLUS for his *Lesbia*, to HORACE for his *Lalage*, and to GOETHE for his *Mephistopheles*. We may anticipate a pleasant and quite a desultory conversation."

When I heard these words, my hair rose literally on end, and I think it would have yielded electric sparks, like a cat's fur rubbed backwards in the dark. I sank into a seat, with my eyes riveted on that terrible ASMODEUS. Was he my evil conscience, that I was so tormented by him? I was minded to rush from the cupola, to abjure my home, and cast myself at large upon the world. Suddenly I heard him disputing with the woman. I will throw what they said into the form of a dialogue.

Asmodeus—Praise them as you will, our modern women are not worth their salt. They are potato-cheeked bread and butter eaters.

Maria de Gloria—'Tis easy for a tongue to be ribald.

Asmodeus—But mine is not ribald. They paint their faces to hide their potato complexions.

Maria de Gloria—If their complexions are at fault, it is not their fault. And the base paint their faces, not the good.

Asmodeus—Peradventure there be fifty righteous within the city. Peradventure ten shall be found there.

Maria de Gloria—An evil soul producing holy writ.

Asmodeus—I walk Broadway every day.

Maria de Gloria—'Tis a fine street filled with sinners.

Asmodeus—Quite likely. They are very numerous.

Maria de Gloria—

"The tongue that rails at woman,
Blasphemes Creation in its brightest work."

Asmodeus—The ancients were no friends of woman.

Maria de Gloria—They were not; but Christianity has asserted her real position.

Asmodeus—Which she does not yet fill.

Maria de Gloria—Because men are unjust.

Asmodeus—Rather because women are frivolous. A woman loves to be dressed. Men have to work hard for women's dresses.

Maria de Gloria—Would you have them go unclothed?

Asmodeus—Though beauty unadorned is adorned the most, I would not. One Greek Slave is enough. But why do they not earn their own dresses, or dress in moderation?

Maria de Gloria—Can woman obtain a sphere for work? Are not all the avenues closed? And would you deprive woman of her ornaments?

Asmodeus—Modesty is her ornament.

Maria de Gloria—Does not a man wish to see his wife well dressed?

Asmodeus—Yes, if he can afford it.

Maria de Gloria—It is very paltry to grudge a woman good clothes.

Asmodeus—They require the latest fashions, which are expensive. They demand the richest silks, which are expensive. If their husbands are rich, it is very well. But there are husbands who are poor, and husbands who are struggling. And if a woman sits all the day in the parlor, the work does not go forward. I have known a woman weep bitter tears thirty-one days for a hundred dollar shawl. Her husband had a thousand dollars a year and three children, *her* children. But he bought his wife the hundred dollar shawl, and then she wished a bonnet and dress to match, with white kid gloves once a week.

Maria de Gloria—Such women are the exceptions. For I too have known wives who have worn their last year's dresses that their husbands might have good overcoats; and I have known wives who have eaten scanty meals themselves that their husbands might have full ones. Do you doubt me?

Asmodeus—Heaven forbid. There are such women. I would persuade myself they are numerous.

Maria de Gloria—Sir WALTER SCOTT said that only a bad man would speak evil of woman.

Asmodeus—Then OTWAY was bad, and MILTON was not over good. He calls her "that fair defect of nature," which is worse than VIRGIL'S "*varium et mutabile*."

Maria de Gloria—You make playthings of women, and expect them to be angels.

Asmodeus—Pretty, showy creatures, one likes to see them at theatres, and concerts, and churches, and in the balconies on procession days, as we like to see butterflies and humming-birds among the flowers. But life is stern, and daily bread has to be won. Of what use, in that travail, are butterflies and humming-birds? The converted Benedick said the world must be peopled. I do not see the reason.

Maria de Gloria—You should turn Shaker.

Asmodeus—I think the Shakers are wise.

Maria de Gloria—I will not pray that your tongue may wither, but if your conversion were possible, I would pray for that. I have seen man faint and fall and lay supine in his despair. Then has woman gone forth and wrestled. The heroism of woman—when the depths of her soul are stirred, exceeds that of man by as much as the infinite of a mother's love. In sickness, let man stand without the chamber;—in death, O Heaven! let the soft hand of woman smooth the pillow, and wipe the death damp from the brow;—in adversity, come, thou mother, wife, sister, daughter, stranger from afar, and raise this drooping man. Let men turn from thee, let the whole world cast thee out, and woman shall approach thee with open palm, and be all the world to thee. From her tongue thou shalt fear no reproach. Let the world frown on, the sunshine of one face shall stream into thy heart forever.

ASMODEUS did not immediately reply. Presently he said:

"ALBERT DURER had a wife."

Maria de Gloria—He had, and perhaps not wholly a bad one, but one totally unfitted for him. I think that artists, sculptors, authors, should not marry. "Into paint will I grind thee, my bride," cried ALLSTON, and men and women of Art should be wedded to their Art.

Asmodeus—You remember how BOCCACCIO railed against marriage?

Maria de Gloria—Yet take from the poet his beloved, and how level he appears, and akin to smaller men. "There is a magic in the name of Mary." The *Beatrice* of DANTE is his crown, as *Laura* is that of PETRARCH. CATULLUS, whose *Lesbia* you are expecting, loves even her sparrow for her sake.

"Delicise meæ passer puellæ."
(Oh, sparrow of my delicious girl!)

Take *Geraldine* from SURREY, and he would be remembered only as an Earl that was beheaded. The cold GOETHE breaks the hearts of damsels as a monkey cracks nuts. Yet, harshly but truly, must I say, the relations of husband and wife should not be undertaken by the artist.

"Though thou loved her as thyself,
As a self of purer clay,
Though her parting dims the day,
Stealing grace from all alive;
Heartily know,
When half gods go,
The gods arrive."

Asmodeus—I am of opinion that the world is old enough. There should be no more marrying or giving in marriage. Not artists alone, but all mankind should henceforward be celibates.

Maria de Gloria—Domestic comfort, the warm fireside, a smiling wife and happy children, are as Heaven itself to the contented man.

Asmodeus—And, like Heaven, very difficult, to attain. Married life has also been compared to Hell.

Maria de Gloria—There are brutal husbands.

Asmodeus—And scolding wives. A man who toils all day has his soul fretted and galled by the bleak looks and bitter tongue of his wife. There is much to be said on both sides; but my advice to young men is, *Do not marry*. Girls are conceited because the market is good. Do not ask their price. Let them become cheaper. Let them get over-ripe, or even wilted, like October peaches. I desire an increase of old maids.

I could not but think, as I listened to the cruel language of ASMODEUS, of my loving, contented, patient wife at home. I am not ashamed to confess that we have been poor; that we have learned the merits of a hard crust. In one severe winter—it was when skaters crossed to the Sybil's Cave on the ice—I was out of employment and could obtain none, though I strove early and late in the search. She turned seamstress, which is generally the resource of females in want. It was an unthankful labor, badly recompensed, and she wore her fingers to the bone, to gain us bread and fire. My heart was turned as it were to stone.

"I struck it, and it hurt my hand."

as CLARENCE MANGAN sings. That leal, great-hearted wife. I regarded ASMODEUS with detestation, but the face of MARIA DE GLORIA was beaming with beauty. I shouted to the devil, "May I never see thee more, thou abhorred one!"

"My friends are late," he said, calmly, as if he had not heard me. "I am afraid they will disappoint us. And really, Bell-ringer, I should like you to have a chat with GARGANTUA. Never was there a better fellow. If PANTAGRUEL should accompany him, what a merry party we shall be. And LESBIA is such a bewitching huzzy. She is only so-so in reputation, you know; no better than she should be; but if any of us were half as good as we might be, what a world it would make! But I count on MEPHISTOPHELES. Ho, to the rescue, my brother devil."

There came a tramping up stairs, as of many feet ascending, and presently the door opened, and GARGANTUA and PANTAGRUEL entered, each with a lady on his arm, who were announced as LALAGE and LESBIA, the lovers of HORACE and CATULLUS. I was struck with their beauty, but especially with that of LESBIA. I wished that her sparrow had lived, that she might have brought it with her.

The door closed. MEPHISTOPHELES had not arrived. Neither had the characters from the Decameron.

* * * * I do not expect to be believed. I dare not hope it. I am, it is true, fond of books, and have some odd cramped notions in my brain, but I am only a poor Bellringer, and people regard me as unsound, flighty, wild—in one word, crazy. I regret their delusion, for I know as well as thou dost, thou profound one, that ASMODEUS is a shadow, and *Maria de Gloria*, and *Gargantua*, and *Pantagruel*, and *Mephistopheles*, and *Lalage*, and *Lesbia*: but I contend that you also, wise as you think yourself, and as you haply are,—that you also are a shadow: that we are all shadows; that only THE SOUL is real, of which great ocean we are only rivers or rivulets. Herr Teufelsdroeckh has suggested the same thing before, thou sayest. Yes, and before Herr Teufelsdroeckh a thousand curious philosophers. Even the Middle Age mystics, such as Madame GUION, did not deny that.

—But be more practical.

I will make the attempt. I will strike my head against bricks and timber. I will test Dr. JOHNSON'S theory of actual existence,—solidity, or the power of resistance.

The river of life, (whereof we are air-bubbles on the surface) rushes on. The progress of the race is without haste, without pause, without return. The whence, the wherefore, the whither, are the problems presented to the human child. Unhappy the man to whom ASMODEUS comes. Unhappy the man to whom ASMODEUS does not come.

The river of life rushes on. The rich, the poor, the wise, the fool, the learned, the ignorant, the happy, the wretched, the honest, the knave, the candid, the cunning, the frank, the subtle, Vandal and Greek, Ethiop and the fair-browed—we all sail together, rich argosies wrecked and tiny craft coming safe to land.

Down the river—for we cannot sail against stream. The pedlar elbows the merchant, the plebeian jostles the prince, the magdalen intercepts the lady, and the bishop stumbles over a deist. 'Tis a parti-colored world, a strange world, "a mad world, my masters."

We look through telescopes at the moon, trying to descry men there. Let us keep our faces on a level with the horizon, and we shall see men without telescopes. "Men, my brothers, men, the workers," as the poet sings. Come, let us start together, and sail a mile or so down the broad river in each other's company. On this cold morning a segar will be good. Try one.

The start is made. The child is born. We shove off with a good pair of oars, and shall presently set our canvas. 'Tis a fair prospect, launching into this beautiful bay. But there are already graves beneath the gleaming ripple of the water. Infants' graves.

Off from the land a mile. Let the boat ride easy, for this is play time. Lead not the child too young to school. Let his dreams be of birds and bees and flowers—the birds that skim upon the sea, and the bees and flowers that woo him from the land. What would the world be without children? The man that was hanged this morning was once a child, shown to admiring friends, kissed and patted on its cheek, cosseted in warm, loving arms, looking rearward into Heaven from its cradle, and crowing at the angel faces.

* * * * "But thou art very sentimental, my friend," cried ASMODEUS, suddenly breaking in upon my reflections, for he had understood all that I was meditating, as well as if I had spoken it aloud. "Now, stop that boat-sailing; and don't get beyond the child; for thou rememberest thy own boyhood, and had'st many a whipping, I'll warrant. Aye, and deserved'st it too. Here are Gargantua and his son Pantagruel; of the race of giants, as you remember; but as you see, men of quite ordinary stature, and looking very much like the usual run of mankind."

And without formality he introduced me to his visitors, and privately whispered in my ear that he intended to hold a convocation of such guests, and had written to the Greek dramatists, and to CALDERON and SHAKSPEARE for some of their leading characters.

"As for CALDERON," he said, "there is a family likeness between all his *dramatis personæ*, and if he sends one man and one woman, we shall have enough. But for SHAKSPEARE and ÆSCHYLUS and SOPHOCLES, we shall have to hire chairs."

I was rooted to the ground, and my tongue was immovable in my mouth.

THE CITY HALL BELL-RINGER.

A Biography of William Wallace.

Last week was twice performed at the Bowery Theatre, BARNICOAT'S drama of "WILLIAM WALLACE." The scenery was beautiful; the company, especially EDDY and DAWES, did that in which SHAKSPEARE says, "all the honor lies;" and, consequently, although the play is a very poor one, on both evenings the house was crowded. This, added to the great popularity of Miss PORTER'S "Scottish Chiefs," is a gratifying proof of the deep affection entertained by our countrymen for the "Savior of Scotland."

WALLACE is worthy of the homage of a nation of Patriots. For, with the exception, perhaps, of EPAMINONDAS, no man ever strove so earnestly or personally performed such achievements for the liberation of the country which produced him. After his first "baptism of blood" the Spirit of Bravery alighted on him, and never left him until the mantle of his power and his patriotism was thrown upon ROBERT THE BRUCE.

If the history of WALLACE was written, as it deserves to be, no other biography would be half so interesting. His life was an heroic poem, worthy of a place in the library of the gods! But no such work has yet been composed. The children of Clio have been so busily employed (as THACKERAY, echoing EMERSON and CARLYLE, complains) with attending levees and eulogizing the animalculæ who flourish in Courts, and who, instead of being placed as stars in the firmament of history, should, if exhibited at all, be only seen through the microscope of Dryasdust, that this illustrious man who lived a hero, and who died a martyr, has yet had no biographers.

The following very brief memoir is condensed from the lives by CHALMERS, by CARRICK, by different Encyclopædists, from Scottish traditions, and from the works of English historians.

SIR WILLIAM WALLACE was born about the year 1270, of a poor but noble and ancient Anglo-Norman family, whose estates are situated near the modern city of Paisley:

"His fadyere was a manly knyght,
His modyere was a ladie bricht.'

At an early age he was removed to the house of his uncle, a good and rich ecclesiastic in Stirlingshire, who stored the mind of the "baby Jupiter" with all the wisdom of the ancients. One maxim he often inculcated, and effectually; for WALLACE in after life is said to have frequently repeated it; we know that he implicitly obeyed its injunctions:

"Dice tibi rerum, Liberatus optime rerum,
Nunquam servili sub nexu vivito, fili."
"My son, I say, Freedom is best;
Then, never yield to Thrall's arrest."

He next attended a public school at Dundee. While residing there he was insulted by the son of the English Governor of the Castle. He slew him and was outlawed. He instantly betook himself to the forest; rallied around him a little band of kindred spirits; and resolved to free his country or to perish in the attempt.

To comprehend the difficulty of such a task it is necessary to understand the relation which Scotland then held to England, and the condition of her population. JOHN BALIOL had, by the intrigues of EDWARD I., been raised to the Scottish Throne, but held it only as his vassal. Mortified by the insults heaped on him by the English monarch, BALIOL at length entered into a league with France and threw off his allegiance. But EDWARD, surnamed the Hammer of the Scotch, was too powerful to be thus defied. He raised an army; stripped the viceroy of his power; overran the kingdom, destroying its records and its monuments; imprisoned the Chiefs of the nobility; bestowed on Englishmen all offices of importance; and after annexing it to his native country, departed for home. But the punishment for this righteous rebellion had not yet been completed. Tyrants had been appointed governors, and their reign of terror followed his visit of vengeance. The nobles were oppressed by the supreme magistrates, and the people by the soldiery. Every Englishman did that which was right in his own eyes. Estates were confiscated. Whatever was coveted was taken. The woman were violated, and the men were with impunity insulted.

Of a change there was but little hope. The people, indeed, were panting for revenge; but they were scattered, and without a leader. The English were numerous—held all the castles and fortified places in the kingdom—were brave, also, and under perfect discipline. The Scotch nobility, belonging to a different race, had but little sympathy for popular wrongs, and were almost all the devoted friends of EDWARD. No people, however, ever yet deserved to have a hero, and were unprovided with one. Scan the pages of history, from the days of MOSES to the age of NAPOLEON, and you will not find one exception to this truth. The prayers of the Scotch were heard. WILLIAM WALLACE was sent to them. Physically and intellectually, he was perfectly qualified for the accomplishment of his mission. He was a SAUL in stature—a SAMSON in strength; and in courage "none but himself was e'er his equal." An ordinary man cannot wield his sword, (which is still in existence,) with both of his hands. Thus he could, with a fair chance of success, attack a number of foemen; and thus was he enabled, by the influence of his example, at once to strike terror into his enemies, and to increase the courage of his friends. He possessed, moreover, the distinguishing characteristics of the educated man. He was eloquent, and a lover of justice—a warm sympathizer of the poor, the wretched, and the oppressed—and, says one who knew him well, "a great enemy of cheats and liars." He was modest and unselfish, prudent and magnanimous. But to resume his biography.

After he had formed a party he seemed to have acted on the principle that "there is sleep enough in the grave." He instantly commenced an irregular warfare, and by his intimate knowledge of the country and by his bravery, was always successful. He soon found the truth of JUSTIN'S remark, that "to whatever side fortune leans, thither does the favor of men incline." The people flocked to his standard; even the nobles (so-called) began to join or secretly to favor him. Pre-eminent among the latter was his brave, good friend, the Earl of DOUGLASS.

In 1297, he suddenly attacked the Justiciary at Scone, and took several prisoners—the chief officer himself narrowly escaping his sword. At this time he resided near AYR, continually harassing its garrison, when a cowardly and cruel stratagem on the part of the English roused him to a signal act of vengeance. The Governor invited members of the Scottish gentry to a friendly meeting in the "Barns of AYR." As they entered the door of the building, a noose was placed round their necks and they were hanged! The uncle of WALLACE was among them. As soon as the hero heard of this event he set out with his followers for the scene of the atrocity. He arrived at mid night; surrounded the house and fired it; slaying or driving back into the flames all who tried to escape. The friars of a neighboring convent, where numbers of soldiers were lodged, aided in avenging the Scotch by killing their guests; an action which is to this day celebrated as "the Friar of Ayr's blessing." We consider that these deeds were justified necessary, but we hope that no Scotchman who holds a similar opinion will again try to blacken the memory of CROMWELL, a thing very customary among the Scotch, by systematizing the "Massacre of Drogheda."

WALLACE had now three hundred men. He proposed to make an immediate descent upon an English company of one thousand soldiers who were lying at Glasgow. On his way thither he encountered, and after a desperate combat, conquered them.

These and many other similar feats at length aroused the anger of EDWARD, who at first had despised WALLACE. He sent forth an army to crush the rebels. At Annandale it was surprised by the Scotch, who were however forced, in consequence of the smallness of their force, to withdraw. On the following day the patriots drew up on the borders of a lake. But dissensions arose among the nobles, who deserted the Cause and concluded a peace. WALLACE alone disdained to betray his countrymen. He retired to the north-east, laid waste the lands of the Bishop of Glasgow who had negotiated the treaty with the English; surprised the Castle of Dunottar; drove the English from Montrose, Brechin, Forfar Aberdeen, and almost all of the towns to the north of the Forth; and proceeded to besiege the Castle of Dundee. Information reached him that the enemy in great force was marching to fight him. He commanded the citizens to continue the siege and departed to guard an important passage of the Forth. On Sept. 11, 1297, he encamped with an army of 40,000 foot and 180 horse in the neighborhood of Stirling Bridge. The English had 50,000 foot and 1,000 horse. Before attempting to cross, the English General sent an offer of pardon to WALLACE and his companions if they would surrender. "Go back to your masters," was the proud reply given by him to the Ambassadors, "tell them that we stand not here to treat of peace, but to avenge the wrongs, and restore the freedom of our country. Let the English come on; we will meet them beard to beard!" They attempted to pass over. When about one-half of the army had crossed WALLACE rushed upon them and routed them; thousands were slain and drowned. Panic-stricken, the English on the opposite side abandoned their wagons and fled. The Scotch allies, therefore threw off their allegiance, and completed the victory by attacking and pursuing those who so lately they regarded as their masters. Great were the consequences of this decisive victory. Berwick, Dundee, Roxburgh, Edinburgh, instantly surrendered. Scotland was once more independent. And one man had accomplished this task even when the martial EDWARD sat upon the English Throne!

WALLACE pursued the enemy over the Border to the walls of Newcastle.

"With fire and sword the country round
Was wasted far and wide."

On his return he was proclaimed by the people Regent of the Kingdom under JOHN BALIOL, at that time a prisoner in the Tower of London. EDWARD was in Flanders.

The elevation of WALLACE was a transient one. The nobility envied one whom they considered a "kinless loon," and began to mutter, "We will not have this man to rule over us."

To prevent a dearth, he planned and carried into execution an invasion of England. On returning, he proved himself as well qualified to rule as to liberate a country. The nobility, however, had resolved to thwart him.

EDWARD, on being informed of his loss, instantly returned. WALLACE, deserted by the aristocracy, did everything in his power to oppose his progress, made several successful descents upon his army, and finally drew up his followers at Falkirk, with the intention of making an onset upon EDWARD by night. Traitors revealed his plan. His forces were not one-third so numerous as those of the invaders. A battle ensued. WALLACE made almost superhuman efforts, but the disparity between the forces, and the dissensions of the Scotch nobility rendered his exertions fruitless. He was defeated but escaped.

WALLACE, disgusted with the conduct of the nobility, resigned his office as governor, and resolved to return to his guerilla mode of warfare. A treaty with the Scottish leaders was made by the English monarch; but WALLACE was excluded from the capitulation, and was outlawed. It is difficult to discover how his time was passed after this event. He was still engaged in assailing the enemies of his country, but in what part, and with what success, is unknown. It is believed that he went to France to effect a league against EDWARD; and it is certain that on the 5th of Aug., 1305, he was betrayed at Robroyston, near Glasgow, by Sir JOHN MONTEITH, a Scotch baron of high rank, whose name is to this day a bye-word among the Scotch. He was taken to London, and on the 23d of Aug. was charged in Westminster Hall with the crime of high treason. In mockery, a crown of laurel was placed on his head. He defended himself with dignity. "I could not," said he, "be a traitor to the King of England, for I never was his subject, never swore fealty to him. It is true I have slain many Englishmen; but it was in defence of the rights and liberties of my native country of Scotland." He was found guilty of death; was dragged by horses through the streets of London; was hanged on a gallows in Smithfield, was cut down while still breathing, and had his bowels torn out and burned. His body was drawn and quartered, and was displayed in different parts of the kingdom.

His name is now a sacred word with his countrymen. The places where he staid are regarded as holy grounds. The last relic of him, a chair made of the rafters of the house in which he was betrayed, and which is in the hall of Abbotsford, I have seen looked at by a Scotchman as I suppose an Israelite would have looked at the Ark of the Covenant. There is but one statue of stone erected to his memory in Scotland, which is on the estate of the Earl of Buchan, and represents him frowning upon England, which is at that place only a few rods distant. But within every Scotch bosom is a temple where his praise is often sung. B. H.

The Bishop of New-Jersey and his Presenters.

Having published an article from the Philadelphia *Bulletin*, signed by one of the Presenters of Bishop DOANE, we of course give place to the following in reply:

A WORD OR TWO WITH "ONE OF THE PRESENTERS."

The Presenting Bishops, in the apt words of the Editor of the American *Artisan*, "appeal, from the decisions of the Diocese of New-Jersey, and the House of Bishops, to the secular press." They had me summoned before a tribunal of their own adoption. I publicly declared my wish that every Bishop of this Church should be present at the trial. I avowed my entire satisfaction with the Court assembled. I ordered myself "lowly and reverently to all my betters." I never said one word in my own personal behalf. I was there to be tried, if the Court decided that they would canonically try me. They ordered that, "as to the matters acted upon" by the Convention of New-Jersey, the Court was not "called upon to proceed further;" and that, in reliance on the pledge of the Convention, as to "the new matters," they "do not now proceed to any further action in the premises." I was contented with these orderings. I supposed that, unless the Convention, on the new investigation, should find cause to make presentment, there was an end of the proceeding. But not so the Presenting Bishops. Into the sick bed, which arrested my "Autumnal Visitation," at New-Brunswick, I was pursued by their "Brief Notice" "of the action of the Court," dated at Philadelphia on the day after its adjournment, and first published in the *Evening Bulletin*. And I am scarcely settled to the genial duties which devolve upon me, in the care of more than one hundred and sixty children, already gathered to my side, from almost every diocese in our communion, *within the first three days of the new term*, and within four weeks of my appearance, at their instance, in "the Hall of the Library Association, corner of Market and Fourth-sts."—commonly called "Odd Fellows' Hall"—in Camden; when I find myself discussed and dealt with, in the *Banner of the Cross*, by some one, who describes himself as "One of the Presenters." I shall now confine myself to the first of the three points which he attempts to make; refreshing his recollection, and supplying his deficiencies.

"One of the Presenters" "*cannot undertake to state the exact words* of Bishop BURGESS"—he alludes to the expression, in a recent editorial, in the *Banner*: "The Bishop of Maine so far forgot himself, and the occasion, as to offer a wanton and cruel insult to his brother of New-Jersey"—"or those of Bishop DOANE, in reply;" but "*can* state the particular topic which called forth the words used on both sides." Your readers will not fail to notice this convenient generality, nor to see that, where the question is about *words used*, "the particular topic" is of very slight importance. Now, I *can* "undertake to state the exact words," and shall proceed to do so, without the slightest fear of contradiction. I am the more bound to do this, as the "public papers" in no case quote the very words of Bishop BURGESS. They seem, with one consent, to shrink from them. I had addressed a note to the Bishop presiding, to request the adjournment of the Court from Camden—where, as the Presenting Bishops were afterwards brought to think, they had themselves requested the Presiding Bishop to appoint it—to Burlington, the city of my residence. The Bishop of Maine, as "one of the Presenters," earnestly opposed my request. When he had urged, with great warmth, the unfitness of holding the session of the Court in Burlington, because the people there were altogether in my favor, he said that, should the adjournment take place, he trusted no Bishop would be "*guilty of the* INDECENCY *of being the guest of the accused.*" When he had finished his speech, I replied that the language of the Bishop of Maine was susceptible of an application which I did not think he could have intended. I myself had been the guest of the Bishop of New-York, during his trial, and had been so in the most perfect innocence and integrity. I had been often entertained at his house before, and when the trial was approaching, had been again invited.

When I reached New-York, the Rev. Dr. WAINWRIGHT, whose house had been for twenty years, my hospitable home, said to me, "your room is ready for you"; but when I told him of the invitation to the Bishop's, he replied, "Then I have not a word to say!" I claimed that there was no man among us with a more instinctive intuition of proprieties, than Dr. WAINWRIGHT; and stated that until after the trial, I never heard the slightest hint of any impropriety. Such were the circumstances, and, in conclusion, I expressed the conviction that the Bishop of Maine could not have known the fact. When he immediately replied, "I was aware of it"; I said, "Then the Bishop of Maine has attempted in this presence, a gross and wanton insult, one which I am sure will be felt as such, I need not say by every Bishop, but by every man,—and I have done with the Bishop of Maine." "One of the Presenters" need not take any trouble to inquire how this transaction became public. A Bishop, though presented, is still a human creature, and entitled to the sanctions of humanity; nor is the whole vocabulary of vituperation permitted to a Bishop, who becomes the accuser of his brethren. The indignation which was stifled at the moment, burst out when the Court rose, and many Bishops in the presence of whoever had come in upon the doors being thrown open, loudly declared their stern displeasure at the outrage which they had been compelled to witness.

"One of the Presenters" volunteers another defense of Bishop BURGESS; as charged "in the public papers," with having "insulted me," by recapitulating the offences contained "in the Presentment." No one will believe that the mere recapitulation, however gratuitous, would be regarded as an insult, any more than their first recital, in the reading of the paper. The case was this. I had said in reply to the paper read by the three Bishops in answer to the memorial from New-Jersey, that I was "bound by the most sacred duty," "to stand by the Convention, and vindicate it from the depreciating and abusive language," which they had employed. And I had added, that should I be "guilty, if I did not, of a blacker crime, than I am yet accused of; the treachery of silence, when the absent is condemned unjustly." It was after the Bishop of Ohio had replied to my argument, before the Court, and I had replied to him, that Bishop BURGESS claimed the right to speak. Several of the Court objected, on the ground that enough, on both sides, had been said. I requested that he might be heard. He said that, as his remarks would be directed against me, and must be very severe, he could not consent to speak by my courtesy. I urged the Court to give him the right to speak. They did so; reserving "the last word" for me. He then proceeded in a strain of accusation, condemnation, and denunciation, such as I have never heard; not only reciting, one by one, the offences charged, but urging them as crimes committed; and that with a dilation and detail, as odious and offensive as language can supply. To that portion of his speech, my answer was precisely in these words, "Were I in any other position than that I now hold, I would say that I had listened to an atrocious libeller. But, I will not say it; and I did not. This, however, I will say, if the members of this Court have ever witnessed such an assault, in such terms, and in such temper, then there are two, which I do not believe, such as the Bishop of Maine is. I lay such restraints upon myself, in this connection, I lay such restraints upon myself as amaze me in their contemplation, and force me to the conclusion that, sinner as I am, I am not yet forsaken by the heavenly grace." And now we are told by "One of the Presenters," that Bishop BURGESS "only uttered what it was agreed among the Presenters ought to be said, and what he was requested to say." On the one hand, it is a sensible relief to find that Bishop BURGESS was not capable alone of all he did. But, on the other, a proportionate surprise and sorrow that there should be two others who were capable of sharing in it. Such was the sense of several of the Bishops as to his behavior on that occasion, that, after the adjournment that day, the strongest expressions of amazement were employed that such an outrage could be borne as patiently. And, what to me is more precious than all the issues of the case, a Bishop, second to none in meekness, modesty and moderation, assured me, when the Court had risen, that, in all that I had said, I had not uttered one word that I should ever have to regret. "*Non nobis, Domine.*" "Not unto us, O, Lord, not unto us, but to Thy name give the praise."

It is painful to me to speak thus of myself, and to write such things of any other. But I am left with no alternative. From the tribunal of their own choice, the Presenting Bishops, jointly or severally, make their appeal to the public through the press. I shall not follow them where duty to my Diocese or to my order does not compel. I lay myself under one other limitation. Whenever I pursue them, it will be with no convenient shelter of a trinal responsibility; but with my plain and proper name. G. W. DOANE.

RIVERSIDE, Nov 4, 1852.

A Night off "The Horn."

From the San Francisco Whig.

The accident occurring to the clipper-ship *Gazelle*, [at Cape Horn, on her late voyage from New-York to San Francisco,] was one of those narrow escapes to which sea-faring life is incident and which is often the fatal termination of the voyage commenced with so many proud and happy auspices. Very little more headway in the two vessels would have sent them, with their crews, to the deep grave where so many brave hearts have found their final resting-place. Doubtless, many of the missing ships whose return have been so anxiously looked for, have met their fate on the angry billows, in this way. The ships *England* and *United States*, probably sunk together, and possibly the ill-fated *President* carried down with her the shattered remnants of some "tall ship," with whom she may have come into collision during the prevalence of the gale in which she was last seen.

The night on which the disaster occurred to the *Gazelle*, was cold and cheerless. As the sun went down the order was given to shorten sail, and as darkness gathered over the ocean, the ship pursued her course in as much security as can be looked for in the hospitable regions of 55° south latitude. Towards midnight a heavy gale was blowing from the southwest, which soon after shifted out into the westward, and commenced howling through the rigging in what a sailor would call "a snorter." The sky became at the same time heavily overcast—while the sea, which for days back, had been large and irregular, commenced running in long, white-crested hills, over which the noble vessel lifted herself with all the buoyancy of a cape pigeon. The topsails were run down upon the caps, close reefs clapped in, and the coursers were reefed, jib and spanker furled, and, in short, every preparation for one of the violent but short-lived tornadoes so frequently taking the mariner unawares in the region of Cape Horn. Towards the end of the middle watch, additional lookouts were stationed, for fear of accident, who strained their eyes into the blackness of the night, to guard against the dangerous proximity of unwelcome companions. At 4 A. M., the watch was called, the pumps tried, the wheel and lookouts relieved, and those who had just left the deck, to shift their drenched clothing, and were preparing for a few hours' slumber. At this time the ship was on the starboard tack, heading to the southward and westward. Suddenly the cry of "Sail O!" was shouted simultaneously from the look-outs, and in an instant more the wet and glistening sides of a large ship loomed up to windward, close aboard; so near was she to the *Gazelle* that ere she was descried the roaring and hissing of the water under her bows was echoed from the taughtened canvas of her bellying foresail. The quick voice of the officer of the deck was instantly heard giving the order to keep away, which perhaps lessened the violence of the shock, but with the impetus of a ship at sea, in a driving gale, it is almost miraculous that they were not both shattered to pieces. The stranger struck the *Gazelle* full on the bluff of the bows. Amid a smother of foam—the crashing of spars, the rending and tremendous flapping of the stout canvas in the storm—the cries and unintelligible orders of the officers and men—the howling of the gale plainly to show discord through the rigging of the two vessels as they tore themselves apart, and the stranger vessel almost as soon as she had struck, lifted her pinnacle lights twinkling through the darkness, and her shadowy outline vanishing in the gloom like a departing ghost.

The whole affair took place in about the time we have taken to tell it, and hardly had the watch got on deck before the cry was raised, "She's going down!" Those who have trusted their lives to the frail keeping of a ship, and felt, as they rushed into the little bunk, that only a plank intervened between them and eternity, can conceive of the sudden thrill such an announcement would send through their breast. How many thousand thoughts rush through the brain, that, under ordinary circumstances, it would take hours to digest. With what a sudden gulp does the mariner "swallow his heart," and with what rapidity he overhauls his memory to save the sinking ship. But Capt. DOLLARD and his officers were not the men to be panic-stricken, or to let an instant pass unemployed. It was found that the bowsprit was carried away close at the bows, and that the entire fore part of the ship was destroyed. It was too dark to examine the injury to the stem, even if the bank of sparkling foam which the ship plowed up to her very cat-heads, would have admitted an examination. The pumps were tried, and it was found the ship was leaking. After an hour's pumping she was freed, and as daylight dawned over the troubled deep, they descried their visitor of the night far to windward. She soon displayed English colors, and appeared to be light and bound to the westward. A spare main-yard was rigged as a jury-bowsprit, and the crew, by dint of mariner-like and watch-tackle, soon had the ship wearing a tidy and creditable appearance forward. The *Gazelle*, with all these disadvantages, was only 135 days on the passage. Considering her misfortunes, we must say that she has not been surpassed in average sailing by any of her ocean rivals. The injury to the other ship was not ascertained.

Important from the Rio Grande—Defeat of Gen. Avalos.

From the New-Orleans Picayune, Nov. 11.

The steamship *Yacht*, Capt. AGUD, arrived at this port on Wednesday night, from Brazos Santiago. We received by her a copy of the Brownsville *Flag*, of the 30th ult., which contains not a line of news of any kind. From a couple of interesting letters in the Nueces *Valley*, however, we gather the following facts relative to the present state of affairs in that section of MEXICO:

It appears that CARDENAS, as soon as he found himself firmly seated in the gubernatorial chair of Tamaulipas, issued an order establishing companies of gendarmes for what is called the Department of the North of Tamaulipas. The apparent object of this was for the protection of the roads, and the arrest and punishment of robbers, &c.; but its real intent was to bully, gag, and if necessary, murder the opponents of CARDENAS. The Ayuntamiento of Matamoras had protested against the usurpation of the latter, and on the 6th ult., the notorious CANALES, Lieutenant Governor of the State, arrived in that city, and on the 8th presented himself to the Ayuntamiento, which was then in session. He represented himself as Commissioner *ad hoc*, invested with unlimited power, and above all responsibility. The Ayuntamiento refused him, however, alleging that as he was an officer of the State, he could not also be a Commissioner, according to the Constitution of the State. CANALES wished to remonstrate, but he was hissed and hooted out of the room. We now let the correspondent of the *Valley* speak:

For the moment the greatest excitement prevailed, and a smile of triumph played on the features of all present. But, alas! their imaginary success was but short lived, and in less than half an hour CANALES'S brother chip, AVALOS, had furnished him with a hundred soldiers, with which he proceeded himself at the doors of the town hall, and politely informed the unruly members of the Ayuntamiento that they were all deposed and under arrest, to be sent to Victoria for trial, and to answer the charges that would there be presented against them. The Ayuntamiento of last year substituted them, with MACHEMBRA CAPISTRAN at their head, every one being, as you may well suppose, the most willing tool and unscrupulous instrument of both CARDENAS and CANALES. This was the signal for all who considered themselves in danger to look out for their personal safety, and about dusk of that day they commenced crossing to this side of the river at five or six different points, the member of the Legislature for Matamoras being one of the first who came over. The arrested ex-members of the Ayuntamiento have not as yet been sent on to the seat of Government for trial, although CANALES, on Monday last, called on AVALOS to let him have an escort of two hundred men, for the purpose of sending the prisoners to Victoria. AVALOS answered that he had but fifty that he could spare, and as yet CANALES has not accepted their services, as he imagines that the force is too small to guard the five prisoners on the road."

The National Guard of Matamoras had crossed the river to the American side almost *en masse*, well armed and equipped, and in constant receipt of accessions of force, money, munition, &c. Various rumors were afloat as to their intentions, but nothing definite was known when the correspondent of the Nueces valley wrote

We were shown yesterday a letter received by a gentleman in this city from his brother in Matamoras, written just before the Yacht sailed, which states that the National Guard had crossed the Rio Grande a day or two before, about six hundred str

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, NOV. 22, 1858.

☞ Persons wishing the *Daily Times*, morning or evening, served at their residences or places of business, can receive it regularly by sending a note to that effect, through the penny post, to this office.

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News of the Morning.

By the arrival of the bark *D. Godfrey*, we have received dates from Rio Janeiro to the 3d October. The news is not important. The Commission appointed to adjust the Boundary question between Brazil and Uruguay had set out from Rio. The protest of the Brazilian Minister against the Treaty recently concluded between the Argentine Confederation and the Republic of Paraguay, had been published. The Minister insists that the rights of Brazil are not involved in the Convention. The commercial classes at Rio evince much interest in the agreement entered into by the large importing houses for the regulation of transactions between importers and jobbers. The subject was regarded as of great importance, involving the extent and prosperity of commercial intercourse. A protest had been entered by the British Consul against the action of the merchants. Sr. DA FONSECA, a prominent merchant of Rio, being suspected of participancy in the Slave-trade, had been ordered to quit the Empire in thirty days.

Later advices from Mexico bring intelligence that Gen. URAGA has united with JALISCO, in opposition to the present Government, and is supposed to favor the return of SANTA ANNA to power. The condition of affairs gives rise to continual rumors of new movements tending to the overthrow of the existing authorities. The country is manifestly unsettled and unsafe.

From Turk's Island we have dates to the 27th of October. There is no news.

We learn from Nassau, N. P., that the Cholera was abating at last accounts. Its ravages have been terrible.

No tidings are yet received of the *Crescent City* which was fully due here yesterday. The Telegraphic communication with New-Orleans having been interrupted by a storm at the South last evening, we are also without intelligence of the *Empire City* at that point from Havana. The *Empire City's* news will be two days later.

The official Presidential Vote of North Carolina is as follows: SCOTT, 39,058; PIERCE, 39,744; Democratic majority, 686; gain since 1848, 9,336.... The official returns of Ohio show a majority of 10,634 for PIERCE....The Massachusetts Whig Convention has renominated, by the casting vote of the President, the twelve candidates for Representatives in Boston, who were defeated at the last trial. An Opposition ticket is proposed....PRESTON, (Whig,) is elected to Congress from the Louisville (Ky.) District. The City of Louisville gave him 1,370 majority. The majority on the Whig ticket in the District will be 1,000 or 1,500.... The Democrats of Utica had a torch-light procession on Saturday night, and afterwards marched to the residence of Hon. HORATIO SEYMOUR, Governor elect, who made them an address....The Legislature of New-Hampshire has passed resolutions inviting Gen. PIERCE to accompany the Members to Boston on the occasion of the Obsequies of Mr. WEBSTER on the 30th inst.

Yellow fever and cholera have resumed their sway at New-Orleans. During the week ending on the 16th inst., there were seventeen deaths from yellow fever, and eleven from cholera. At Charleston, during the past week, there have been ten deaths from yellow fever....A collision occurred on the North River, on Friday night, between the *Francis Skiddy* and the *Baltic*. Neither vessel was much injured, but a deck-hand—name not give—is missing, and is supposed to have been drowned....A terrible locomotive explosion occurred yesterday morning on the Syracuse and Utica Railroad. The morning freight-train West had started from Syracuse, drawn by two engines, when the foremost locomotive, the *Achilles*, exploded with a tremendous report. ISRAEL MORGAN, the engineer, was blown into the air and instantly killed. The fireman of the *Achilles* was severely injured. The second locomotive had nearly the entire machinery of one side carried away. Fragments of the *Achilles* were thrown to distances of several hundred feet. The loss of the Company will be $12,000 or $15,000.... ....The Express and Mail trains on the Cleveland Railroad came into collision near Morrow, O., on Friday night. Both engines and two baggage cars were nearly destroyed and one passenger, name not given, was badly injured....Several riots among the firemen of Baltimore took place yesterday. A few of the rioters were wounded by fire-arms, but no serious injury was inflicted. The companies engaged in the disturbance had just been released by the new Mayor from the operations of the District Law.....At Orange, Mass., on Thursday, a man named WEEKS, of New Salem, was murdered by another named WHITNEY. In a dispute growing out of a wrestling match, WEEKS was stabbed and died in a few minutes.....The man HOWARD, who killed HENRY DRINSHAWE at Louisville, Ky., about a year ago was on Saturday convicted of murder....The trial of SHERMAN, in Philadelphia, for the murder of his wife by poison, terminated on Saturday, in a verdict of not guilty....Two canal boatmen named CHAS. TOURER and CHAS. BOSSESIMER, were arrested at New-Hope, on the Delaware canal, on Friday, charged with passing counterfeit half dollars. Several hundred dollars in spurious coin were found in their possession....JOHN W. RAND, the Bank robber, escaped from jail at Portsmouth, Va., on Friday night, and has not been recaptured....HENRY C. WRIGHTMAN, a clerk in the Washington Post-office, was arrested on Saturday, on a charge of robbing the Richmond and Baltimore mail of money letters. The case has not been investigated....RICHARD WAKELY, convicted at Springfield, Mass., for the murder of his father, has had his sentence commuted to imprisonment for life....A serious accident occurred at Bethlehem, Pa., on Saturday afternoon, during a Democratic celebration. A premature explosion of a cannon terribly mangled two men, one of whom, named JOHN ROTH, was fatally injured....Capt. SELDEN GIBSON, of the brig *J. Marshall*, died at Savannah on Friday, leaving a family in Maine....The new bleaching establishment at Gloucester, N. J., was partially destroyed by fire on Saturday night. The buildings consumed were the dyeing and drying rooms, each 100 feet in length. The loss is about $20,000, chiefly insured....STAHL'S Mill in Niagara County, was consumed, with all the adjacent buildings, on Thursday. Loss about $15,000—partially insured....A fire broke out on Saturday evening, at Boston, in the immediate vicinity of the New Music Hall, and fears were for a time entertained for the safety of that edifice, but no damage occurred, and the inauguration of the new building proceeded. The Handel and Haydn Society gave a splendid Concert, assisted by the best musical talent.....The Liberia packet *Lord Sligo* sailed for Baltimore on Saturday, with nine emigrants for Liberia, and would stop at Norfolk for one hundred and seventy more, making a total of one hundred and seventy-nine. Among her cabin passengers are Bishop SCOTT, Rev. W. HOSNE, Rev. Mr. SCOTT, and a number of ladies. The bark *Shirley* will sail this week, with another list of emigrants....The American schooner *Gladiator*, Capt. MORAY, from Prince Edward Island, for Boston, was wrecked on Jeddore Ledge, near Halifax, on Friday. The crew took to the boats, and were picked up and taken into Halifax....

Judge RUFFIN, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of North Carolina, has resigned. The venerable Justice has occupied his seat upon the Bench since 1816.

Seven ocean steamers left this port on Saturday....The Coroner held an inquest on Saturday on the body of JAMES TRACY, who was killed on the New-Haven Railroad on Friday. The Jury returned a verdict of nobody to blame....Rev. Dr. ADAMS preached yesterday his Eighteenth Anniversary Sermon in the Central Presbyterian Church....Rev. Mr. ARMITAGE delivered a discourse yesterday in the Norfolk-street Baptist Church on the subject of "Woman's Tongue"....PETER MCINTYRE, one of the men injured on Friday, by the fall of a cornice in Murray-street, died on Saturday.... The sum of $5,300 has been raised in this City for the benefit of Mr. JONATHAN LEMMON, whose slaves were set free by the decision of Judge PAINE.

Mexico.

The affairs of Mexico approach the long-anticipated crisis. The insurrection in Guadalajara has gathered strength, and resisted all efforts of Government to repress it, until it may be regarded as entirely out of danger. Gen. URAGA, if the telegraph speak honestly, has consented to head it; funds are liberally supplied by SANTA ANNA and his friends; and we may reckon on hearing the next thing that the old dictator is once more at home in Mexico, and *en route* for the capital. With his appearance, the federal system, established in 1838, will disappear; for such is the *project* of the revolutionary party.

Certainly, the federal system is unworthy of preservation, if we may judge from late transactions in the Northern States. The State of Tamaulipas has refused to admit the authority of the federal officers, and carried their opposition so far as to attack and rout the Government troops. President ARISTA is without the moral support of the respectable class of citizens; and lacks officers and men to enforce executive control. CANALES, CARDENAS, AVALOS, and the others concerned in the recent affair, are men without character, notorious as a sort of demi-brigand and cut-throat personages, living on the Republic, because refused service elsewere. It will be well for Mexico when the central scheme is abandoned, and each separate State freed from having other bravos than those in their own employ. The Customs-revenue of the Union all goes to English and French creditors. Upon meagre internal imports and exactions, the Government is forced to sustain itself in a beggarly way. And there is no doubt that the prosperity of the whole people will be much advanced by the revolution, because each State will then have no other Government to support than its own; an expense it is already subjected to. The new plan resembles that of the Argentine League: a common authority to conduct Foreign affairs, while Domestic interests remain with the individual members.

Abd-el-Kader.

The Emperor of the French has thought proper to release ABD-EL-KADER. The unfortunate Arab has suffered a weary imprisonment, and accepts his discharge with corresponding gratitude. The Emperor spares no endeavors to magnify the favor. As if to state as broadly as possible the contrast between weary confinement and the enjoyments of liberty, the captive is feted and caressed to a degree unparalleled and quite incredible. All the chief functionaries of State are drafted to do him courtship. He has grand receptions, and hears and makes extremely complimentary speeches, and enjoys an escort of honor. Palace doors—St. Cloud and the Elysée—roll easily back to welcome him, as if to make up for the rust that rendered the opening of his prison gates so tardy. Altogether the gallant Emir has reason to be satisfied with the change. He gets sun-light for dungeon-gloom; and hope for despair.

A reasonable despair. There were precedents before him for a very different fate. One JUGURTHA, whose history was writ in choice Latin by CRISPUS SALLUSTIUS, resembled the Arab in divers respects, and was summarily throttled in a Roman jail. The Romans had as keen a craving for African colonies as the French. They had their BUGEAUDS, CAVAIGNACS, LAMORCIERES and other African heroes as well. There were triumphs for victories won on the very soil where ABD-EL-KADER achieved his laurels. And JUGURTHA was the Emir of those wars; as well taught in, and thoroughly acquainted with European arts, and as skilful; but sad to say, a very ogre of cruelty and treachery. He had better claims on this score to the bow-string than our cotemporary. He reaped no more than his deserts.

And in latter times there was that other African chief, TOUSSAINT LOUVERTURE, a case very much in point. He had stood up stiffly for the independence of his native Hayti; and for a long time sorely perplexed and baffled the most potential BUGEAUDS and LAMORCIERES of fifty years ago. Not only in martial prowess, but in refinement of manners, and kindly gentleness of temper, did the character of the West Indian negro approximate to that of the Moor. Like him he fell a victim to misplaced confidence, and was carried away captive to Babylonish Paris, and shut up in a French Chateau. Fortune seems to take fantastic pleasure in running the career of the nephew parallel with that of the uncle; in a minor key, however, like theatrical thunder compared with the pure out-door article, making the welkin to reel. LOUIS NAPOLEON in dealing with the captive which fortune had thrust on his hands, was shrewd enough to seize the very first opportunity of gleaning whatever profit the fact might afford him. The uncle was robbed of the opportunity by impertinent death. TOUSSAINT died a year before the imperial amnesty was to be declared. And not only did the embryo emperor lose the glory of liberating the wretched negro, but for long years the death of poor TOUSSAINT in an unmerited dungeon, assisted the murder of ENGHIEN in tarnishing the imperial reputation. An over greed of applause was thus duly rewarded. LOUIS NAPOLEON has profited by the lesson. He has not permitted death to cheat him of his opportunity. In the absence of warlike trophies to grace his throne, this feat of clemency will go a great way. It will help to relieve the darker hues of the tissue, from which the robes of empire are woven. The liberated Arab is a part of the pageant, like the vanquished enemy in a Roman triumph. His presence will gratify the popular vanity, while the Emperor's is not likely to suffer very seriously from it.

Nor are the views of the BONAPARTE, shrewd politician as he is, confined to the day and the occasion. His empire of peace already bristles with preparations for war. ALGERIA is a pet foible of the French; one of the few remaining colonies; the largest and the latest. A war with a maritime power, England for instance, will presently involve an attack upon that precarious outpost; an attack certainly irresistible, unless the native tribes be beguiled into quietude. The largest army ever sent into Africa by LOUIS PHILLIPPE was barely able to cope with them. And with a foreign force added, and a blockade established, as it may easily be, by a British fleet, Algeria must presently revert to its old proprietors. The Arabs are therefore to be pacified. ABD-EL-KADER, conciliated by the multiplied attentions of the Imperial court, is to be the pacificator. His discharge is the pledge of good feeling towards the desert tribes, and a bribe to secure a return. The profound veneration with which he is regarded in his African home, as a leader, a prophet, a saint, will ensure the success of his offices. And herein doubtless is the whole secret of this splendid display of magnanimity. The Arab is to act as a sort of States evidence against his people. If the contract hold good, he will sell them remorselessly to the French alliance, or in other words bind them in secure servitude to France. Such clemency is a paying investment.

But the chief may not stand to the bargain. A good Mussulman is not scrupulous about keeping faith with infidels. Again on his native sands, and in old company, and at the dim periphery instead of the dazzling centre of French power, he may recollect wrongs, crying for vengeance, and listen to appeals, now inaudible against the intolerable yoke of France. Then for fresh revolts; *coup-de-main* onslaughts upon French outposts; and busy work for French armies. The game is a doubtful one, and may turn against the player. The insurgents, if so, will not want for aid on an extended scale.

The New-York Hospital and Bloomingdale Asylum.

The Governors of the New-York Hospital have addressed a statement to the public, in which they call attention to the magnitude and extended usefulness of the Institutions under their care. These Institutions are the City Hospital proper, located in Broadway opposite Pearl-street, and the Bloomingdale Asylum for the Insane. The objects of both establishments are the relief and cure of patients who are unable to obtain the requisite medical treatment elsewhere. A sketch of the history of the two may not be uninteresting.

The City Hospital was founded in the year 1773, when its spacious grounds, now in the heart of the City, were removed far from the bustle and confusion of business. A substantial stone edifice was constructed, mainly through the liberality of private individuals, but the progress of the Revolutionary war retarded the usefulness of the Institution. In 1796, after a number of smaller previous grants, the Legislature of the State granted to the Hospital an annuity of $12,500, payable out out of the Auction duties of the City. Private contributions were now added to the funds. The admission of seamen, at a nominal rate of payment, was regulated by arrangement with the Treasury Department. A diligent corps of accomplished Physicians and Surgeons have gratuitously proffered their services during the last sixty years. The list of these professional donors has comprised, and now embraces, many of the brightest ornaments of Medical Science in the country; the Institution owes to them much of its celebrity and success. Three classes of patients are received—viz., 1. Persons without means of payment, who constitute an average of above 40 per cent of the whole number under treatment. 2. Seamen paid for, in whole or in part, from the Hospital Fund established under the laws of the United States. 3. Pay-patients. The tariff of charges for this latter class is very moderate, being barely sufficient to meet the expenses which are necessarily incurred.

The aggregate number of patients admitted into the Hospital from the 1st of February, 1792, shortly after the reopening, to the 1st of January, 1852, was 92,828. Of this enormous mass—nearly one hundred thousand—upward of sixty-seven thousand have been discharged cured, and nearly six thousand as relieved. Of the entire number, 9,471 have died; including, of late years, an average of 100 per annum from the numerous terrible accidents which have plunged the City into mourning. The two great Fires, the Hague-street explosion and the numerous building casualties, may serve as examples of this class of deaths, the patients having mostly been brought to the Hospital in a dying state.

The annual number of patients has risen gradually with the growth of the City. In 1794, it was only 566. In 1821, it had increased to 1,637. In 1831, to 1,870. In 1841, to 2,000. And during the last year it was 3,715. The Hospital can comfortably accommodate 340 patients, though it often receives 380. The several classes of patients received for the past ten years, have been as follows: January 1, 1842, to January 1, 1852—Seamen, 12,760; pay patients, 9,293; gratuitous recipients, 11,682.

By dint of economy and management, the Institution has been enabled to sustain itself without flinching, although the work required of it was immense. Desirable improvements in the construction of the buildings have been introduced, and considerable additions have been made to the original structure. The gentlemen to whose charge it is confided have spared neither time nor labor to place the Hospital upon the broadest and most useful basis, and they now ask the aid and countenance of the public to assist them in the enterprise of still further enlarging and improving the buildings and conveniences for tending upon the sick. They urge with good reason that the City grows rapidly, and that a larger share of labor is thrown upon them—that the demands upon the Institution increase yearly, and that its conductors desire to make its advantages open and free to all. This can only be done, they argue, by increasing the available resources and capabilities of the Institution, through the liberality of its friends and well-wishers. The probable sum, needful to carry out the views entertained by the Governors, would be about $250,000, of which $150,000 is required for the Hospital, and $100,000 for the Bloomingdale Asylum.

The Asylum for the Insane at Bloomingdale was opened on the 27th of July, 1821. It has admitted, up to the 1st of January last, 3,714 patients, of whom 1,715 have been discharged cured, and 756 as improved. The number of patients remaining in the Asylum in January, was 122.

The Governors of the Hospital, therefore, speaking in behalf of the "Society of the New-York Hospital," and the two Institutions under their care, have commended their wants to the public, in the hope of a speedy and favorable issue to their request. The statement is signed by GEORGE NEWBOLD, President, and ROBERT I. MURRAY, Secretary of the Society.

The Slave Case.

We are glad to learn, as we do from the *Journal of Commerce*, that the sum of $5,200 has been raised by contribution among the Merchants, to indemnify Mr. LEMMON for the loss of his Slave. Mr. LEMMON'S lose was a misfortune,—none the less serious because it grew out of his own direct violation of a well known law of the State of New-York;—and we are very glad to see Charity so prompt and so liberal, among the Merchants of our City, even in a case where the necessity for its exercise grows out of a palpable violation of law. We trust it will be extended, with equal readiness, to other cases, equally pressing and meritorious. Thousands of men, women and children, are in danger of suffering in our midst the extremities of cold and hunger, during the coming season. Their poverty is in no sense their fault:—they have lost their property, not through any violation of law, but from sickness, lack of employment, or some of the forms of calamity to which the poor in great cities are constantly exposed. The Association for improving their condition and relieving their necessities, has already commenced its appeals to the benevolent; and the result in Mr. LEMMON'S case encourages us to hope and believe, that it will be met with unwonted liberality and promptitude by the mercantile portion of our people.

There are some features in this case of Mr. LEMMON, which deserve a more careful inquiry than they have received. Mr. LEMMON, in his letter which we have already published, states that Mr. ASHMEAD, Clerk on the *City of Richmond* steamer, assured him that he would run no risk of losing his Slaves by taking them to New-York; that on reaching the City, Mr. A. went ashore to procure passage for him to New-Orleans;—that after an hour's absence he returned, and handed him the name of a person in South-street from whom passage could be procured. Mr. L. went there, met the man to whom he had been referred, who gave him tickets, and said he would send for his family, &c.;—Mr. L. adds:

"He and I then went to the *City of Richmond*, and very soon two hacks came there, which he stated had been ordered by him, and into which myself, family, and slaves got, under his direction, he saying to us that they were to convey us to the steamer *Memphis*. The hacks then, instead of proceeding to the steamer *Memphis*, drove round to his office in South-street. Here I was told that I must pay my fare before being put on board of the *Memphis*. I then paid the amount, being $191. As soon as this money was paid, the hack-drivers refused to take us to the steamer *Memphis*, but carried us, against our earnest protest, to a house, No. 3 Carlisle-street, dropped us down upon the sidewalk, and drove off. It was now dark, and we being utter strangers in the city, were compelled to stay at that place till morning. The next morning, the 6th instant, the steamer *Memphis* sailed, leaving my self, family, and slaves, and when she was departing from the wharf word was sent to me that my slaves had been taken into Court."

In a card published in this morning's *Times*, Mr. LEMMON speaks of the "*fraud* committed on him"; and if the above statement is correct, the language used is not too strong. Who was the person to whom Mr. LEMMON was referred by Mr. ASHMEAD—who procured carriages, went with him to the *City of Richmond*, and under whose directions the hack-drivers acted in refusing to take him to the steamer *Memphis*? It seems from his statement, that the "fraud" was practiced by this person: and whatever may be thought of the result of the whole proceeding, we do not believe that any right-minded person can fail to reprobate the deception of which Mr. LEMMON was made the victim. The law was against him, and, once brought within the sphere of its active intervention, his slaves were *free*. No other result than this could have been looked for. And it was the undoubted right of any citizen to call the attention of the administrators of law to the case, and to procure a writ for bringing the question into Court. But the proceedings ought to have been open, direct and free from the paltry fraud by which it seems to have been marked.

We may expect these cases to multiply. If it comes to be understood that New-York merchants stand ready to pay for all the slaves who may be brought by their masters within the scope of the law which gives them their freedom, the market will be abundantly supplied. Whether this is a result which would be generally deemed desirable, we cannot say. We trust, however, that every similar case which may arise will be met with equal promptitude and liberality, on the part of our New-York merchants. Such action cannot fail greatly to strengthen the attachment of Southern slaveholders to our commercial metropolis, while it also affords material and effectual aid towards the redemption of the slaves from their bonds.

Piedmontese Liberality.

The Sardinian Government has transported the remains of the exiled GIOBERTI back to Turin. Another instance to the many of popular debts paid with posthumous honors. GIOBERTI, the Scholar, Christian, and Patriot, is only welcome to his native Italy, dead!

The position of the Court of Turin towards the several political organizations busy in Europe is extremy ambiguous. There is enough of rigidity in the rule of King VICTOR to keep his absolutist neighbors quiet, and enough of liberality to overlook the fact that Piedmont swarms with refugees from all the recent reactionary movements—men nursing their plans and hopes for still another reaction. Piedmont is, indeed, hardly less active than London in the conception and prosecution of revolutionary projects. But Government sees nothing of it; and when Vienna occasionally grows anxious and remonstrates, Turin ignores the whole subject. Practically VICTOR EMANUEL is as much of a revolutionist as MAZZINI; and yet nobody heeds him.

The fact, probably, is that his Sardinian Majesty realizes the importance of the revolutionary schemes. Immediately surrounded by the schemers, he gathers the truest information about their prospects, and has his own estimates of their possibilities. His own Government is so conducted as to secure toleration if not liking, from the grander despotisms at the North; while its benignity and liberality entirely satisfy the people who enjoy it, and political plotters who admire and confess their indebtedness to it. And by slight expressions of his temper, such as his resistance to the dictation of the Pope, and his permission for the superb funeral rites of MAZZINI'S mother: a display notoriously political in its meaning: and the tribute now paid to GIOBERTI; he contrives to maintain the very best feelings among liberals. Thus guaranteed by the friendship of both parties, the Sardinian moharchy, not otherwise strong enough to outlast the turbulence of a general storm, has made sure, whatever happens, of fair weather for itself. At heart, VICTOR EMANUEL is as staunch a champion of Italian unity as CHARLES ALBERT; but a vastly better politician.

Cheap Lectures.

We doubt if twenty men could be found in all Gotham to regret the announcement which appeared in the *Times* of Thursday, that the price of tickets to the popular lectures which are in course of delivery at the Tabernacle was reduced from 25 to 12½ cts. each. Yankee men and women insist upon having their wares of the best quality, and at the cheapest paying price too. The one condition is as essential as the other. This is no mark of degeneracy of which they need be ashamed, though the ghosts of all the fathers that died in our heroic age were to stalk in to witness it. Nobody complained that the cargo of tea which our old folks threw into Boston Harbor was of inferior flavor or at all stale. But the price was too high. If DEMOSTHENES himself were to come back, and a committee of the Common Council were to invite him to speak in Metropolitan Hall, he might draw a full house the first night at a dollar a ticket; but we have greatly mistaken the spirit of our countrymen if they would submit to the imposition long. The Fifth-avenue and Union-square folks would be glad to pay it—though, if it would make the audience more select, they would prefer to pay ten. But the bone and sinew—the citizens who are not ashamed to have full-grown muscles, and dare walk a mile a day—would scorn to be humbugged by him or anybody else. A dollar a ticket! The orator might go thunder his gibberish Greek in the senseless ears of Greeks dead two thousand years ago, again, before they'd pay it. Put down your tickets to a shilling a piece, and they'd give him such a hearing as he never had since he used to practice on the beach with his mouth full of juvenile cobble stones. At a shilling a head every citizen, "native and adopted," from Montauk to Dunkirk, would hear him. Extra trains would come in from Long Island, from New-Haven, and thereabouts, from along the Hudson and from the Southern tier of Counties, bringing the sturdy old settlers who would not stir an inch to hear JENNY, and never felt a temptation to see KOSSUTH. But at a dollar, we don't believe he could get enough after paying expenses of the hall, horse hire, board at the Astor House, &c., to buy a sop for Cerebus juicy enough to keep his three mouths shut on the next occasion.

"Cheap as the cheapest and good as the best," is the doctrine of Young America. The politicians did not get their eyes open—but why else did manufacturers and their hands, employers and the employed, all go in together with such a rush, for PIERCE and Free-Trade! Because they believed they could get some things cheaper under a free-trade policy than under any other. Four years hence, *cheap or dear* will be the main issue. We bid the wise ones give heed to our prophecy, "Cheap and nasty," has long enough been the bugbear to frighten us into paying fifty per cent. too high for our lecture tickets, a hundred per cent. too much for our books, and all above nothing that we have had to pay for being so shamefully misgoverned. If the *Courier and Enquirer* should fulfil its threat of drawing off from the Whig ranks with the design of forming, by the aid of eight or ten other old lady Slocums, "a great National Conservative party," we may be obliged to head off their traitorous projects, by going in for a new party, to be designated the *Cheap Democracy*, pledged to everything that is worthy and of good report to be furnished at the cheapest rates.

☞ Thanksgiving Day comes on apace, let us prepare for it. For its turkeys and pumpkin pies, plum puddings and hickory nuts we are always prepared. For the reunion of old friends, the gathering together of scattered households, for the coming up of the old folks leaning on staffs, and the little ones reaching up to take hold of pa's big finger with their tiny hand, or bodily transported in nurse's arms; for the hearing of a good sermon we are prepared ever. And these are the appropriate engagements of the day—the engagements which lead the thoughts by a thousand diverse roads up to the same altar of devout thankfulness, for the unbroken series of blessings that have been bestowed during the year, and through all our lives. Even those unpleasant incidents of the year which came up shrouded in gloomy weeds, have deposited their basket of good things unobserved as they passed. What seemed like afflictions as they moved toward us with the sun behind them—now that they have goneb y the light reveals them blessings disguised. It is the day for memory to turn her glass upon these nebulous, cloudy occurrences, and resolve them into stars and fountains of light.

But there are other engagements which we like to see eddying in the flow of these most proper and universal employments of Thanksgiving Day. We have great faith in set-days, which without turning our thoughts away from our business entirely, make us move slowly over the road that we generally hurry past at the highest speed. Fast-Days, Thanksgivings, New-Years, Christmas and Birth-Days, are the mile posts along our road, which not only tell us how far we have travelled, but where we naturally stop to breathe awhile, and eat our pomegranate and cluster of grapes. These are the times to review the past and arrange for the future; to brush off the worst of the travel stains, to tie up four shoes, and shift the knapsack to a new position. These are the opportunities to overhaul our private diaries, to look over the balance-sheet if we are living in a small way, and on their revelations, as a basis to build those air castles, which are the homes of our imaginations, and which when solidified into actual tenements, we hope will one day be the homes of ourselves and families. All of the days are winged, and unless we wrestle with them as old Jacob did, they fly away without leaving half the good things they were deputed to bring us. But these set-days have their budgets *full* of presents. Thanksgiving especially, is so loaded that it leaves some in the houses of those even who pay it the least regard. But for those who prepare for it, it is the noon-spell—the dinner hour of the year.

☞ We understand that the *Churchman* is to be edited hereafter by Rev. H. N. HUDSON, well known by his Lectures on SHAKSPERE and other literary productions. It has been purchased by Mr. JOHN HECKER. Mr. HUDSON is one, of the ablest writers in the United States, and is admirably qualified, in many important respects, for the responsible position upon which he is about to enter. The *Churchman*, in his hands, cannot fail to become one of the ablest and most influential religious journals in the country.

ARRIVAL OF THE SOUTHERNER.—The steamer *Southerner* arrived yesterday from Charleston. On Saturday, at 11½ P. M., Barnegat Light bearing N. by W., the *Southerner* passed a vessel, apparently a schooner of 200 tons, capsized. The steamer rounded to along side, but could see no person about the wreck, and proceeded on her voyage.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

DON'T BE BEHIND YOUR NEIGHBORS.—They are seen daily at TUTTLE'S GRAND EMPORIUM of Fancy Goods, toys, games, and novelties of every kind; selecting from his new and immense variety something to please either their own, their children's, or their friends' fancy. That invoice of Papier Mache goods which has just arrived contains the most recherche writing and note desks, jewel caskets, work and card boxes, port feuilles, &c., &c., that can be found in the city.

A PHYSICIAN'S RECEIPT WORTH FOLLOWING.—Put on seasonable Under-Garments in time to anticipate the extreme fluctuations in temperature incidental to the Fall of the year. Merino, Woollen, and Silk Under-Garments, excellent in quality, and reasonable in price, are offered by RAY & ADAMS, Importers and Manufacturers of Hosiery and Under-Garments, No. 591 Broadway, opposite the Metropolitan Hotel.

"MY BOSOM'S LORD SITS LIGHTLY ON ITS throne, for I have at last obtained a good Daguerreotype," said our friend SOLLICLOVER, when we met him in the street the other day. "I have been" he added, "to all the Daguerreotypists in the city, but I never got one perfectly to please me, till I called on ROOT, at No. 363 Broadway."

NOTICE.—THIS DAY, NOV. 22, SANDERS & Co., No. 301 Grand-st., will sell their large stock of Silk Shawls, French Merinoes, Velvets, Parametta, De Laines, Ladies Cloths, &c., at still greater bargains than have been before. N. B.—500 Long and Square, Broche and Cashmere Shawls; 500 Wool Shawls, selling very cheap, Blankets, Flannels, &c., &c.

OPERA GLASSES.—WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED by Steamer *Humboldt* a full assortment of OPERA GLASSES, from the best makers in Paris. These goods are made expressly for our Retail trade, the lenses having been carefully selected by an experienced optician.
OSBORNE & BOARDMAN, No. 413 Broadway.

LIGHT.—WHO WOULD "SWEEP DARKNESS RATHER than hair?" No one, surely, in this age of Candelabras, Girandoles, Solar, Fluid and Lard Lamps. Those who are in search of elegant articles for the hall, kitchen, parlor and boudoir, should call on J. G. MOFFETT, without delay at Nos. 119 and 121 Prince-st.

A WORD OF ADVICE.—THE MORNINGS AND evenings are now very cold, and a good overcoat is a garment no one would willingly put aside. There are many in the streets without this desirable comforter. To such we would advise a visit to SMITH & RICE'S Clothing Store, No. 152 Fulton-st.

RICH FURS—WHOLESALE PRICE—THE Subscribers respectfully direct attention of the Ladies of New-York to a variety of novelties which they have just imported, and among which the Berthe Boa, the Fur Spanish Mantilla, and the Parisian Muff stand prominent. The Berthe Boa is by far the most elegant article in fur ever invented, and displays the figure to the greatest advantage. The Fur Spanish Mantilla is admirably adapted for the promenade, the carriage, or the opera; is exceedingly becoming, and is manufactured in every fur city of fur. The Parisian Muff, now so fashionable in Paris, is a great improvement upon the large and old fashioned muff.
COOK & FRANKLIN, No. 625 Broadway,
Furriers and Skin Importers.
FURS ALTERED to the present fashion, RECHANGED and freed from moth.

IF YOU ARE SICK, THE PROBABILITY IS THAT the root of your suffering is in the stomach. From a weak stomach proceed Dyspepsia, Languor, Oppression in the Diaphragm, Jaundice, Headache, Nausea, Bodily Weakness, Dimness of Sight, Heartburn, Costiveness, Dysentery and a legion of other tormenting diseases. Indigestion produces thin blood, and, therefore, destroys the strength and vigor of the system. To restore the tone of the stomach, and enable it to throw off and dismiss forever all these tormenting and dangerous complaints, nothing is necessary but a persevering use of HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED BITTERS, prepared by Dr C. M. JACKSON, Philadelphia. There is no mistake, no failure in their sanative effect. For sale in New-York by the Messrs. SANDS, corner of Fulton and William sts; and C. H. RING, corner of Johnst. and Broadway; and by Mrs. HAYES, Brooklyn.

FASHIONABLE TAILORING.—I AM HAPPY TO FIND that Mr. J. C. BOOTH, long known as one of the best Tailors in the country, has opened a fine fashionable tailoring establishment at No. 486 Broadway. I understand that Mr. Booth intends to do first class custom work at prices considerably reduced from the usual standard. From experience I can recommend Mr. Booth, as possessed of superior talent, and elegant taste, and sound judgment in his business. He is the gentleman of the experienced interior, and all who desire to combine economy with elegance in their apparel, will do well to call on J. C. BOOTH, No. 486 Broadway.
AN OLD CUSTOMER.

DURKEE'S BAKING POWDER.—WE HAVE NO hesitation in stating, having given it a fair trial, that, in the words of the advertisement it is infinitely superior and more economical for all kinds of home baking than the old method of yeast, saleratus, &c. The person using it, to fully realize the superiority of this powder over soda, saleratus, and such like, must, however, implicitly follow the directions for use; or otherwise be deceived, and attach a failure to the powder, which it is incapable of when rightly used.—*Quebec Morning Chronicle.*
Principal Office, No. 139 Water-st., New-York. For sale by Druggists and Grocers throughout the country.

SEWING MACHINES.—THE PUBLIC ARE CAUTIONED against purchasing Sewing Machines without first thoroughly testing them, and ascertaining they will do what is required. The Machines now offered, which operate with two needles, make a chain stitch, which has often been tried and shown to be worthless. The sewing with them takes twice the quantity of thread which a good machine requires and the seam when made, will ravel from end to end. Buying such Machines is mere waste of money. The only really good Machines are sold by I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 258 Broadway.

SEASONABLE CLOTHING.—IT CAN ONLY BE NEcessary to intimate to citizens and strangers, who may in want of Fall Clothing, that their wants can be unexceptionably called at the Clothing Establishment of H. L. FOSTER, No 27 Cortlandt-st., where every article in the Clothing and Outfitting department can be procured on the most favorable terms.

SELLING OFF SILKS AND SHAWLS AT REDUCED PRICES.—A large and splendid stock of Silks, also recently imported this season, will be sold 20 per cent. below Auction prices. Also, a large and elegant stock of Shawls of every description, will be sold very cheap. Ladies will find Mr. BOOTH'S before purchasing your purchases. You will save money and get rich parties.
No 339 Grand-st., corner Orchard.

EMBROIDERED CHEMISETTES, VESTS, COLLARS, Sleeves, Handkerchiefs, Shirts, Infants Waists and Robes, Lace, Veils, Muslin, Trimmings, Hosiery, Dress Caps, Head Dresses, &c., superior in style and lower in price than usually offered. Ladies are invited to call and judge for themselves at NEWMAN'S, No. 697 Broadway, near Fourth-st.

WE WOULD AGAIN REMIND OUR READERS THAT Messrs. THOMPSON & ROESSLER manufacturers, No. 19 Maiden-lane, are selling fine Furs at remarkably low prices. Particular attention is requested to their superior assortment of Sable, Lynx, Cape, Victorine, Muff, Collar, Cuffs, &c. Also Hudson's Bay Sables, Stone Martens, &c. &c.

PETERSON & HUMPHREYS, No. 379 BROADWAY, corner White-st., are daily making additions to their already large stock, and are now prepared to exhibit to their friends and the public generally, the most complete and extensive stock of rich and elegant Carpets ever offered in this City. Also, Oil Cloths, of every pattern and colour, with the newest finish, for sale on the most reasonable terms.

THREE PLY LINEN COLLARS.—THE MOST fashionable styles, and also other patterns of every size and quality at either wholesale or retail.
IRA PEREGO & SON,
Gentlemen's Furnishers, No. 97 Nassau-st.

A RICH FALL DE LAINE FOR 18.—HITCHCOCK & LEADBEATER, No. 247 Broadway, corner Leonard-st. opened this morning a splendid stock of elegant Fall and Winter de Laines at 18 a yard. Now, ladies, is your time, if you would have a splendid dress for half its real value.

TEAS.—THE BEST ASSORTMENT OF FINE TEAS will be found at the store of the CANTON TEA COMPANY, No 125 Chatham st., (between Pearl and Roosevelt,) the oldest Tea establishment in the City. We assure our readers that they can do better here than elsewhere, either at wholesale or retail. They have now no branch stores.

THE DAGUERREOTYPE OF DANIEL WEBSTER, from which was engraved the Portrait published in the Gallery of Illustrious Americans, is on exhibition at BRADY'S Gallery, No. 205 Broadway, corner of Fulton-street.

HOUSEKEEPERS AND ALL OTHERS IN WANT OF bedding, Bedsteads, &c., would do well to call at M. TILLARD'S old established Warehouse, No. 21 Canal-st., corner of Hudson-st., where they may be supplied from the largest assortment of such goods in the city, at the lowest prices.

FOWLERS & WELLS, PHRENOLOGISTS, CLARK'S Hall, No. 131 Nassau-st., N. Y.

TELEGRAPHIC INTELLIGENCE

Received by Magnetic Telegraph for the New-York Daily Times.

Fatal Accident on the Syracuse and Utica Railroad.

SYRACUSE, Sunday, Nov. 21—7½ P.M.

The morning freight train on the Syracuse and Utica Railroad, this morning started from the East at 4 o'clock, drawn by two locomotives. When about three-quarters of a mile from this dépôt, the foremost locomotive—the *Achilles*—exploded with terrible and disastrous consequences. The boiler exploded in the fire box. The machinery and wood work were rent asunder or demolished, and the locomotive left an almost worthless wreck. The power of the agent of this mischief may be imagined, from the fact, that the entire locomotive was lifted from the track, and carried around so as to lie directly across the second and parallel track, and the tender was thrown entirely clear of the track, in the opposite direction.

ISAAC MORGAN, the engineer, was blown into the air, and fell in the road, about one hundred and fifty feet distant. He received the full effects of the steam and heated water upon his person, as it was forced through the door of the furnace, and was undoubtedly instantly killed. Most of the clothes were torn from his body, and he was terribly scalded and burned.

The fireman was in a more fortunate location, and although blown some feet to the side of the road, where he was found in an insensible condition, he escaped with a severe scalding and bruising, which are not considered mortal.

The second locomotive, the Thesis, had nearly the entire machinery of one side carried away. Messrs. HOWARD and PALMER, the engineer and fireman of this engine, narrowly escaped injury.

The probable cause of the explosion was high steam and low water, preparatory to accomplishing the difficult grade of the road as it leaves the city.

Mr. MORGAN had been an engineer some seven or eight years, and was considered very careful and competent. He leaves a wife and three children.

The report of the explosion was tremendous, and was heard at a great distance. Fragments of the locomotive were thrown hundreds of feet, and several houses on either side of the street were slightly damaged by the clapboards breaking through, windows smashed, &c. Mr. MORGAN's watch was found in a vacant lot fully two hundred feet from the scene of the disaster. It was still running, and in no way damaged, except that the crystal was cracked.

The loss to the Syracuse and Utica Railroad Company by the accident, is estimated at from twelve to fifteen thousand dollars.

Serious Accident in Philadelphia—Murderous Assault on a Police Officer.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, Nov. 20.

The brick cornice of RICHE's Leather Store, on North Third-street, fell this morning upon the pavement, terribly injuring Mr. THOMAS GRAHAM, an elderly gentleman, who was passing at the time. A boy also had an arm broken. Workmen were adding a fourth story to the building.

A sad accident occurred at Bethlehem, Pa., this afternoon. Preparations were making for a Democratic supper and torchlight procession, to take place this evening, and several men were firing cannon, when a premature explosion took place, and two men were shockingly injured. One of them, named JOHN ROTH, had both his arms shot away, and cannot live, and the other, named WILLIAM BUSH, lost one arm. The procession was postponed in consequence of the accident.

J. M. FOSTER, of Baltimore, made a murderous assault, last night, upon Constable JAMES BARBER, at the corner of Seventh and Arch-streets. The constable was arresting him when he gashed his throat with a knife, inflicting a severe wound. FOSTER has been committed.

The steamship *State of Georgia* arrived here this morning from Savannah.

In the trial of SHEERAN, in this city, for the murder of his wife by poison, the argument was concluded this afternoon, and the case given to the Jury at 4 o'clock. The Court met again at 8 o'clock, when a verdict of "not guilty" was rendered.

Southern Items—Firemen's Riots—For Liberia.

BALTIMORE, Sunday, Nov. 21.

The mail is through from New Orleans.

Seventeen deaths from Yellow Fever and eleven from Cholera, occurred at New-Orleans during the week ending 13th inst.

At Charleston there were ten deaths from Yellow Fever during the past week.

Judge RUFFIN, Chief Justice of the North Carolina Supreme Court, has resigned; he has been on the bench since 1816.

Several firemen's riots occurred here this afternoon, keeping the City in a state of uproar and excitement. HENRY POOLE, one of the rioters, was shot in the arm, and several others received injuries. The companies engaged in the riot have just been released from the operation of the district law by the new Mayor.

Bark *Lind Stewart* sailed for Liberia, yesterday, with nine emigrants. She will stop at Norfolk for 170 more. Bishop SCOTT, Rev. W. HORNE, Rev. Mr. SCOTT, and several ladies go out as cabin passengers.

Brig *Shirley* will leave on Thursday next, with another party of emigrants.

Arrest for Robbing the Mails—Washington Items.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Nov. 21.

Letters containing money having frequently miscarried, of late, between Richmond and Baltimore, Mr. MCGUIRE, Special Agent of the Post Office Department, on Friday mailed a decoy letter in Virginia, addressed to a Banking-house in Baltimore. It contained worthless bank bills and a marked quarter dollar. The Agent, on Saturday, traced possession of the sole to HENRY C. WEIGHTMAN, a clerk in the Washington Post Office. He says he received it in change. He has hitherto sustained an irreproachable character. He was held to bail.

The mechanics and laborers upon the Capitol extension held a meeting last evening, upon the occasion of the resignation of their Superintendent, Mr. STRONG. They complimented him highly, and agreed to present him a service of plate.

Hon. EDWARD STANLY, of North Carolina, arrived to-day.

From Halifax—Loss of the Schooner Gladiator.

HALIFAX, N. S., Saturday, Nov. 20.

The American schooner *Gladiator*, Capt. MOREY, from Prince Edward Island, for Boston, with mackerel, barley and oats, struck on Jedore ledges, twenty miles east of Halifax, yesterday morning, and went down in ten minutes. The crew took to the boats, and were picked up three hours afterwards, and brought here.

The brig *Halifax* and schooner *Washington* sailed for Boston this morning, with a large number of passengers. Wind northeast.

The steamer *Sir John Harvey* has not arrived from Boston.

The weather continues fine for the season.

Southern Steamships.

CHARLESTON, Saturday, Nov. 20.

The U. S. Mail steamship *James Adger*, Capt. JOHN DICKINSON, from New-York, arrived at her wharf in this city, last (Friday) night.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, Nov. 20.

The steamship *City of Glasgow* sailed for Liverpool at 9 o'clock this morning, with 38 passengers and $15,000 in specie.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, Nov. 20.

The steamships *Philadelphia* for Aspinwall, and *Daniel Webster*, for San Juan, cleared from this port to-day. The *William Penn* leaves here for New-York to-morrow.

Murder at Orange, Mass.

SPRINGFIELD, Sunday, Nov. 21.

A man named WEEKS, of New Salem, was killed at Orange, in Franklin County, on Thursday night, by a man named WHITNEY, in the course of a dispute in regard to a proposed wrestling match between the two parties. During a conversation, WHITNEY drew a dirk knife and plunged it into the body of WEEKS, and afterwards inflicted another blow upon his hand and face, the knife passing completely through the hand. WEEKS lived but a few minutes. WHITNEY was arrested and is now in jail at Greenfield.

Bleachery Destroyed by Fire—Military Funeral.

PHILADELPHIA, Sunday, Nov. 21.

The dyeing and drying rooms, two buildings, each 100 feet long, attached to the new bleaching establishment at Gloucester, New-Jersey, were entirely destroyed by fire last evening. Loss, $20,000, insured principally in Providence and this city. This part of the same establishment was destroyed by fire a year since, and the new buildings had just been built and put into operation. The fire originated in the drying rooms, immediately over the boiler.

JACOB DILES, from major of the Pennsylvania Regiment in Mexico, was buried to-day with military honors.

Arrest for passing Counterfeit Money.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, Nov. 20.

Captain CHAS. TOWNER, and CHAS. BOSSERMER, canal boatmen, were arrested at New Hope, on the Delaware canal, last night, charged with passing counterfeit half dollars.

Several hundred dollars in spurious coin were found in their possession.

They were brought here and had a hearing before a United States Commissioner to-day, and were fully committed for trial.—*Post and Com.*

Mill Destroyed by Fire.

ALBANY, Sunday, Nov. 21.

On Thursday night, a fire broke out in STAHL's Mill, situated on the Eighteen Mile Creek, Niagara County, just below the site of the "Old Farmers' Mill," which completely destroyed that valuable property and its adjoining buildings. The fire is supposed to have originated in the smut-machine. Loss in neighborhood of $15,000, which is partly covered by insurance. Nearly all the portable contents of the mill were removed, so the loss in that respect will be trifling.

From Charleston—Illness of Senator Bell—Death of a Ship Master, &c.

CHARLESTON, Saturday, Nov. 20.

Senator BELL, of Tennessee, arrived at Chattanuga on the 16th inst., on his way to New-Orleans. His visit is caused by continued ill health.

SELDON GIBSON, Master of the brig *J. Marshall*, died at Savannah, on Friday, after a brief illness. He leaves a wife and family in Bath, Me.

From Louisville—Congressional Election.

LOUISVILLE, Saturday, Nov. 20.

An election to Congress took place here to-day. The majority for PRESTON, Whig, in this city, is 1,370. His supposed majority in the District is between 1,000 and 1,500.

HOWARD, who killed HENRY DRISHAWS a year ago, was to day convicted of murder in the first degree.

Great Concert in Boston—Madame Sontag

BOSTON, Sunday, Nov. 21.

The Concert of the Handel and Haydn Society, in the new Music Hall, this evening, was a grand affair, being participated in by Madame SONTAG, the artists of her company, and between 300 and 400 vocal and instrumental performers. An immense audience was present.

The Case of Wakely, the Murderer—His Sentence Commuted by the Governor.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Saturday, Nov. 29.

The Governor and Council have commuted the sentence of RICHARD WAKELY to imprisonment for life. It will be recollected that he was recently sentenced to death for the murder of his father. He is now in the county jail in this city.

Politics in Massachusetts.

BOSTON, Saturday, Nov. 20.

The Whig Convention has renominated, by the casting vote of its President, the twelve candidates for representatives in the Legislature from the City of Boston, who were defeated at the last election.

It is probable that an opposition ticket will be put up.

New-Hampshire and the Webster Obsequies at Boston.

CONCORD, N. H., Saturday, Nov. 20.

A resolution has passed the Legislature of this State inviting Gen. PIERCE to accompany its members to Boston on the occasion of the obsequies of the late Hon. DANIEL WEBSTER, on the 30th inst.

Democratic Procession at Utica.

UTICA, Saturday, Nov 20.

The Democrats of this city, to the number of three or four hundred, formed in torch-light procession to-night, and after parading the principal streets with a band of music, they proceeded to the residence of the Governor elect, who delivered an address to them.

Railroad Collision.

CINCINNATI, Saturday, Nov. 20.

The Express and mail trains on the railroad, came in collision last night near Morrow, this side of Springfield. Both engines and two baggage cars were badly smashed. One passenger was very seriously injured and many were badly bruised.

The New-Hampshire Legislature

CONCORD, N. H., Saturday, Nov. 20.

The New-Hampshire Legislature have adjourned over till Tuesday next. Previous to adjournment a joint resolution was passed unanimously, to attend the WEBSTER obsequies, and inviting Gen. PIERCE to accompany them.

Steamboat Accident—Loss of Life.

RONDOUT, Sunday, Nov. 21.

The steamer *Francis Skiddy*, on her passage up on Saturday night, ran into the tow of the steamboat *Baltic*, which was coming down. Two boats were damaged, and one man, a hand on one of the boats, is missing, and supposed to be drowned. The accident happened a few miles North of this place.

Fire in Boston.

BOSTON, Saturday, Nov. 20.

A fire broke out about 6 o'clock this evening, in Bromfield-street, rear of the New Music Hall, which for a time caused considerable apprehension for the safety of that building. It was, however, soon put out, and the opening Concert in the new Hall duly took place.

Escape of a Bank Robber.

NORFOLK, Va., Saturday, Nov. 20.

JOHN W. RAND, the bank robber, escaped from the Portsmouth jail last night. Officers are in pursuit, but he has not yet been taken.

The Asia's News Sou h.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, Nov. 20.

The *Asia's* news appears in the *Picayune*. Holders of Cotton offer their stocks freely, but buyers are shy, anticipating a further decline. The decline since the receipt of the *Atlantic's* advices is fully ½.

Abatement of the Cholera at Nassau.

NEW ORLEANS, Thursday, Nov. 18.

Advices from Turk's Island to October 27th, have been received. The cholera at Nassau was then abating, and business slightly improving.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Nov. 20.

Mr. G. P. R. JAMES arrived here yesterday, and proceeded to Norfolk to day. LOLA MONTEZ is staying at Brown's Hotel.

Late and Important from Mexico.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, Nov. 20.

We are in possession of later dates from Mexico, by which we learn that URAGA has pronounced in favor of the plan of JALISCO, which opposes ARISTA, and favors the return of SANTA ANNA to power.

Official Returns of Ohio.

COLUMBUS, Friday, Nov. 19.

According to the complete official returns of the Presidential election, PIERCE's majority in this State is 16,634.

The Lemmon Slave Case—Letter from Messrs. Brower & Co.

No. 45 SOUTH-STREET, Nov. 19, 1852.

GENTLEMEN—We hand you herewith one hundred dollars towards making Mr. JONATHAN LEMMON good for the loss of his servants, under a legal decision of one of our State Courts—a decision which, in our humble opinion, could not have been otherwise. We know of several cases of servants having been brought here by their owners from the South, enticed away and not recovered. Nor do we understand the Fugitive Slave law, or the basis of it, to bear on such cases; but on the protection of owners whose servants run away, or are kidnapped from places where they are legally held to service. In this case, we take the broad ground that a master from another State cannot, of his own choice, bring his servants into a free State and hold them, any more than the citizen of the free State could hold slaves in it himself—that the laws of our State cannot protect a citizen of Virginia any further than the citizens of our own State under similar circumstances.

On the arrival of the *City of Richmond* here, while these persons were yet on board, her purser (as he said he was) called at my office to engage passage for Mr. LEMMON, his family, and these servants, in one of our vessels, for Galveston. The writer told him, at once, he feared Mr. LEMMON would lose the servants, and gave the reasons above stated; advising that they should be taken out of the city to a place of security without any delay. That although our vessel was not intended to sail for several days, we would dispatch her immediately for a fair compensation, to accommodate the case. He appeared much surprised at our opinion, and stated that Mr. LEMMON had felt a perfect security that our laws would protect him. The case has resulted as we predicted. And while we fully sympathize with Mr. LEMMON, (and will freely further contribute our fair share of expense to procure a reversal of Judge PAINE's decision, if reliable counsel advise that it can be done,) we cannot but condemn the great risk he voluntarily took upon himself of losing his property.

Nor are we of those who belive that our laws should be changed to give protection (if they do not do it already, as we think they do not,) to masters in passing their servants through this City in transporting them from one slave State to another, because, notwithstanding the protection of law, we think we know enough of political Abolitionists to feel assured they would lose no opportunity to effect the escape or kidnapping of a negro in any way, to keep up a continual ferment of this question to the irritation and disquiet of our friends of the South. We therefore prefer the preventive to the cure.

Very truly, your obedient servants,

J. H. BROWER & CO.

Editors *Journal of Commerce*.

A Card.

Finding that some persons have supposed that my card, published in the *Journal of Commerce* of the 17th instant, intended to implicate Mr. C. ASHMEAD in the fraud committed on me, resulting in the loss of my property, I take this opportunity publicly to disclaim any intention to impute fraud to Mr. ASHMEAD; and I will further say, that Mr. ASHMEAD has kindly tendered his services, so far as time will permit, to assist me in repairing the loss, and recovering the possession of my property. JONATHAN LEMMON.

Dated, NEW-YORK, Nov. 19, 1852.

GREAT FIRE IN TODDSVILLE, N. Y.—On Tuesday night last, between 12 and 1 o'clock, the Paper Mill of Messrs. TODD & SONS, situated in the village of Toddsville, was together with its contents, entirely consumed. The fire broke out in the upper part of the building. It is supposed that the fire must have originated from spontaneous combustion among the rags. The loss of the owners TODD, over and above insurance, is estimated at about $11,000. They were insured for $9 000, as follows: $3 000 Hudson River, Watervliet; $3,000 Mohawk Valley Farmer's; $3,000 Ætna, Utica; $2,000 Union, Ft. Plain. There were about 70 tons of rags in the building, worth 5 cents ₱ lb., of which only about 7 tons were saved. There was also a large quantity of books, paper, alum, twine, &c., destroyed. By this catastrophe some twenty operatives are thrown out of employ.—*Cooperstown Democrat, 20th.*

One of the Cochituate water-pipes on the Boston Common, burst on Thursday morning, flooding the Common, especially in the vicinity of the parade ground, to a considerable extent, before the damage could be repaired.

The catalogue of the Genesee Wesleyan Seminary at Lima shows that the aggregate number of pupils during the past year has been 988, of whom 483 were females.

The *Fountain City Herald* is the title of a new and sprightly Weekly, devoted to Whig interests, just started at Fond-du-Lac, Wisc. by Royal Buck.

Patrick Rohan, of Belchertown, Mass., this Fall, dug, picked up and emptied into a cart in one day, one hundred and one bushels of potatoes.

Frank Willar, a little son of F. Willar, of East Windsor, Ct., was killed on Wednesday, by being buried in a falling sand-bank

An effort will be made at the coming session of the Legislature to have Nahant set off from Lynn.

WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—In the fancy Dry Goods business, generally termed Yankee Notions. An old established firm is in want of a young man with first-rate experience, to act as purchaser. None need apply but those having first-rate capabilities as regards knowledge of the goods, added to a large acquaintance among buyers of this description of goods. All communications strictly confidential. Address box 3,148, Post-Office, with real name and address

MUSIC COPYISTS.—Wanted immediately, twenty Music copyists of experience, who can copy Orchestra and chorus parts from the score with perfect accuracy and dispatch. None others need apply. Address, by note, WILLIAM HENRY FRY'S Agent, Hall & Son's music store, No. 239 Broadway.

WANTED—Ten men of good address to sell several articles wanted in every family. Agents can make $5 per day. Also, a man with $500 to take an interest in a Depot in Philadelphia; also one in Boston. May make $1,500 per annum. Ten men, fair wages. Call or address No. 317 Bowery, from 9 until 2 o'clock.

WANTED.—A first-rate white Cook, capable of doing the washing and ironing. Also a girl who understands waiters' work. Apply at No. 23 Barclay-st. on Saturday and Monday mornings, between the hours of 9 and 11 o'clock.

A BOY WANTED—To work at Coach Painting and go of errands, about 16 years of age. Apply, with recommendations, at No. 27 Wooster st

MAJOR THOMPSON.

DRUG CLERK WANTED.—One who can bring good reference as to integrity and capability, may hear of a situation by addressing J. W. S. Box No. 197, New Haven Post-Office.

$1,000 TO 1,500—PARTNER WANTED—A man of energy, a working man, who wants to get rich, and has 1,000 dollars or more, and is ready, cash in hand, to go to work at once; none other need apply—in a business well established in this city, and can be extended throughout the Union. Address E A. C. *Times* Office

BOARDING.

BOARDING—Two very handsome furnished Rooms, with or without breakfast and tea, where the comforts of a home can be enjoyed. Apply at No. 123 Chambers-st., a few doors from the Girard House.

BOARDING—Two or three single Gentlemen can be accommodated with good Board and pleasant rooms at No. 77 East Broadway, corner of Market st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

REMOVAL.

WM GALE & SON, MANUFACTURERS OF SILVER WARE,

Have removed from their old place of business,

No 116 FULTON-ST., to

No 487 BROADWAY,

corner of Broome-st., second story, where they continue the MANUFACTURING OF SILVER WARE, in all its branches, wholesale and retail; and where they hope to receive a continuance of the liberal patronage hitherto extended to them.

W. H. McDONALD'S GENERAL NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING HOUSE, No. 102 NASSAU-ST., (corner of Ann.)

Advertisements inserted at the very lowest rates in any paper in the United States or Canadas.

The very best papers are received by mail daily and kept for reference, and copies of each furnished to advertisers.

The fullest authority and recommendation, over the written signatures of the publishers of the leading daily and weekly papers, will be shown to those who require it.

Merchants who may have heretofore given their advertising to irresponsible persons, and have been disappointed in its results, are informed, that in dealing with us no payment is required till the advertiser is satisfied that his orders have been properly attended to.

My books, the columns of the papers, &c., will show that I am doing nearly all the New-York advertising that is being done in the leading papers from Canada to California.

W. H. McDONALD.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.—The Subscriber is now selling Watches at retail at the following remarkably low prices, being much less than any other house:

Fine Gold Lepine Watches, 4 holes jewelled	$25 00
Fine Gold Detached Levers, full jewelled	30 00
Gold Enameled Watches, for Ladies	35 00
Gold Hunting Watches, for Ladies	35 00
Gold Hunting Patent Levers, for Gentlemen	50 00
Silver Patent Levers	$16 00 to 20 00
Silver Detached Levers	13 00 to 20 00

Gold Hunting Watches, which run eight days; Gold Hunting Watches, which run fifteen days; Gold Watches in magic cases, which change into three different Watches; Gold Watches which wind up and set without any key.

Also, Cooper's Duplex Watches, in hunting-cases, splendid pocket Chronometers, and all other styles of Watches, at equally low prices. Also, all kinds of Jewelry and Silver Ware, at much less than the usual prices.

GEO. C. ALLEN, Importer of Watches and Jewelry, wholesale and retail, No. 11 Wall-st., (up stairs,) near Broadway formerly at No. 51 Wall-st.

BROOKLYN AND WILLIAMSBURG PAPERS

The Brooklyn *Daily Advertiser*,
The Brooklyn *Daily Eagle*,
The Brooklyn *Daily Star* and
The Williamsburg *Daily Times*,

all papers that are well known to the Advertising community—For advertising in either, or all of them, call at the Advertising House of W. H. McDONALD, No. 102 Nassau-st., New-York, who will attend to all orders for the above, or any other papers in the Union or Canadas, at the lowest rates charged by the offices.

S. M. PETTINGILL & CO., NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING AGENTS, No. 122 Nassau-st., are the regularly appointed Agents for the best and most widely circulated Journals in the Union, and are daily receiving advertising and subscriptions for them. Regular and complete files may be seen and examined. Advertisers are invited to call and examine papers, terms, and our system of doing business.

PLANS FOR A HOSPITAL.—The governors of the New-York Hospital, propose to erect a new Hospital building, and invite plans for the same to be delivered at the Hospital in Broadway, on or before the 15th of next month, (December) where information as to the size, site and general style of the contemplated building, can be obtained.

To the sum of $200 will be paid for the plan most approved by the Board; $100 for the second, and $50 for the third most approved plans. The governors to retain and use any part of either. NEW-YORK, Nov. 7, 1852.

BRITANNIA LAMPS.—A splendid assortment of Britannia Metal Lamps, for burning oil, camphene or spirit gas. Although they are not, as an inventor of the latest gas lamp declares—"five per cent cheaper than daylight for those who have weak eyes," yet they are cheap, and perfectly safe to use. For sale, wholesale and retail, at the old established Britannia Warestore, No 6 Burling-slip, by LUCIUS HART.

DOG FOR SALE.—A first rate English Bull Dog, two years old, without fault, and believed to have no superior as a watch dog. None need apply but those willing to pay a fair price. Leave address at the *Times* office, stating where an interview may be had.

DUST, AIR AND WATER.—MATHEWSON'S patent weather strip, will make your doors and French windows tight at the bottom, make a great saving in fuel, keep your house warm, clean, airy and comfortable. Only office, No. 486 Broadway, near Grand-street.

SPELTER SOLDER.—A few hundred pounds of fine Spelter Solder, for sale at No. 6 Burling-slip.

LUCIUS HART.

BISMUTH—Pure Metallic Bismuth, constantly on hand and for sale, in quantities to suit purchasers, at No. 6 Burling-slip, by LUCIUS HART.

ROOFING SOLDER.—A constant supply of Roofing Solder; also, Tinners' Fine Solder, for sale at No. 6 Burling-slip, by LUCIUS HART.

C. A. VANDERPOOL, COMMISSIONER OF DEEDS, No. 32 Broadway, Phenix Bank.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THACKERAY—THACKERAY.

VALUABLE AND INTERESTING WORKS, desirable in connection with Thackeray's Lectures. For sale by D. APPLETON & CO., No 200 Broadway.

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MEMOIRS OF THE LIFE OF SIR WILLIAM TEMPLE. 2 vols.
THE WORKS OF CONGREVE, VANBRUGH, FARQUHAR.
ADDISON'S WORKS. 3 vols., various styles.
STEELE'S PAPERS IN THE SPECTATOR AND TATTLER.
HOGARTH'S WORKS. 2 vols., 4to., plates
HOGARTH MORALIZED. By Dr. TRUSLER.
POPE'S WORKS. By ROSCOE. 2 vols., 8vo.
POPE'S POETICAL WORKS. 2 vols. ALDINE.
SMOLLETT'S WORKS. 1 large vol.
FIELDING'S WORKS. 1 large vol.
GOLDSMITH'S WORKS. 4 vols., 8vo
FORSTER'S LIFE OF GOLDSMITH. Illustrated.
HAZLITT'S LECTURES ON THE COMIC WRITERS.
CHARLES LAMB'S WRITINGS.
JEFFREY'S MISCELLANEOUS ESSAYS.
ESSAYS FROM THE LONDON TIMES.
MACAULAY'S CRITICAL ESSAYS. 5 vols.
CHAMBERS' CYCLOPEDIA OF ENGLISH LITERATURE.

WORKS BY W. M. THACKERAY.
Published by D. APPLETON & CO.

1. A SHABBY-GENTEEL STORY. 1 vol., cloth, 50c.
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3. THE BOOK OF SNOBS. 1 vol., cloth, 50c
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BISHOP DOANE CASE.

RECORD OF THE PROCEEDINGS of the Court of Bishops, assembled for the trial of Right Rev. George Washington Doane, D.D. L.L.D., Bishop of New-Jersey, upon a presentment made by Bishops Meade, McIlvaine and Burgess. Also containing the opinions of the Bishops comprising the Court. Price 37½ cents. Just published by STANFORD & SWORDS, No. 137 Broadway.

GRACE AGUILAR'S

NEW AND LAST WORK—D. APPLETON & CO., No. 200 Broadway publish this day.

HOME SCENES AND HEART TRIALS. Tales, by GRACE AGUILAR, author of "Woman's Friendship," "Mother's Recompense," &c., &c. 1 vol., 12mo. Paper cover, 4s.; cloth, 75 cents.

"The works of Grace Aguilar, in a collected form, are now before the public—the present volume being the conclusion of a series, in which the delineation of the character of woman has been the chief design. The wishes of the author of "The Mother's Recompense" will be fulfilled, should the unceasing labors of a life too early closed, awaken sentiments of pure affection, and illustrate, by example, the delights of Home. SARAH AGUILAR."

D. A. & CO PUBLISH,

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"Her stories are not only artistically beautiful, but more than beautiful for their pure moral inculcations."

[Home Journal.

NEW GLEE BOOK.

THE METROPOLITAN GLEE BOOK, or ALPINE GLEE SINGER, Vol. 2, by WM. B BRADBURY—just published—contains the most choice and beautiful collection of Glees, Glee Choruses and Harmonised Songs, yet published. Think of it ye lovers of music! There are in this volume 186 Glees, Choruses, Quartettes and Harmonised Songs, all for $1—one cent only for a beautiful Glee or Chorus. Beautiful specimens from the following popular German glee writers will be found:

Mendelssohn,	F. Schubert,	Kalliwoda,
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The following are new Glee Choruses from the author:

A shower for the Maine Law	Praise of song
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My father's growing old	The sweet voice of home
Once more a song	The young gleaner
Parting song	

Teachers who wish to examine this book can have a copy sent by mail and prepaid, by sending us 75 cents in post-office stamps. NEWMAN & IVISON Publishers,

No. 199 Broadway, New-York.

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OR, THE TIMES OF CROMWELL. By the author of "Whitefriars"

This splendid historical romance presents the grandest and most stirring picture of that age so rich in extraordinary adventure, the age of the downfall of the English monarchy, and the rise of Cromwell, ever yet presented to the public. The author of "Whitefriars" achieved a lofty reputation in the production of that work, but "Whitehall" is marked with even greater ability, and, taken all in all is beyond doubt the first romance of the age. It is vigorous, full of adventure and character, and so intense in interest, as to engross the attention of the reader from the first page to the last. Beautifully illustrated. One large octavo volume. Price 50 cents. Just published and for sale by

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Books for the family circle.
Books for recreation and amusement.
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Prayer-Books, Hymn-Books and Bibles, in great variety, and in the various styles of binding. A. Clarke's, Scott's, Henry's the Illustrated and Pictorial Commentaries.
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A. S. BARNES & CO., No. 51 John-st, New-York, publish a complete edition of the UNITED STATES CONSTITUTIONS, (including all the new Constitutions, to this date,) to which is added the Declaration of Independence, embellished with an Engraving of the Signers of Independence, Portrait of Washington, and Picture of Mount Vernon, with the Coat of Arms of each State. All in one handsome 8vo. volume. Price, $2.

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BY THE AUTHOR of "A Trap to Catch a Sunbeam," &c. 25 cents

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LITTLE SILVER STRING, by Bourne. 75 cents.

ROMULUS, by Abbott. 50 cents.

FAR OFF, by the author of "Peep of Day." 75 cents.

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MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE.—A practical treatise never before published. Twenty-five cents a copy, free of postage. Sold by STRINGER & TOWNSEND, No. 222, J. C. HARRIOT, No. 423½ Broadway; and by the author, M. LAMONT, physician and surgeon, No. 42 Reade-st., near Broadway, N. Y. where he treats all these complaints, from 12 M. till 8 P. M.

DODWORTH MUSIC STORE—No. 493 BROADWAY.—American and Foreign Music, for the Voice, Piano, Guitar, Violin, Cornet, Flute, Bazhorn, &c. Bands supplied with Instruments, Military Concert or Orchestral Music Books, Paper, &c. HARVEY B. DODWORTH, Leader of the Cornet Band, and CHARLES L. LAZARUS, Proprietors.

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PITTSTON COAL.—The PENNSYLVANIA COAL CO., is prepared to furnish superior White Ash Pittston Coal of all sizes, clean and in good order, suitable for steam, shipping, and domestic purposes, from its boats, or yards in this city, Williamsburg and Brooklyn. The Company's facilities are such as to enable it to give good dispatch to vessels loading at New-York, or at Port Ewen.

Particular attention given to the delivery of Coal for domestic purposes.

Apply at the office, corner of Broadway and Wall-st.; or yards, West near Morton-st., corner of Fourteenth-st and 9th-av., and foot of Gouverneur-st, city; foot of North Tenth-st., Williamsburg, and foot of Gold-st., Brooklyn.

COAL.—The subscriber has in yard, and is constantly discharging, all the various kinds of Anthracite and Bituminous Coals, viz.: Peach Orchard, Black Heath, Lehigh, Liverpool Orrel, Cannel, Sidney, &c. &c., all of the very best quality, delivered in handsome order from vessels or yard, and for sale low. JAMES L. WORTH, Fourth-st. cor. Thompson, and 6th-av. cor. Amos-st.; down town office, No. 52 Wall-st.

COAL, COAL, COAL.—Buy your Coal before the advance of Winter prices. Peach Orchard, Broad Mountain, Liverpool, Cannel, Cumberland, &c., &c., of the best quality, screened and delivered from the yard, No 9 Christopher-st, near 6th-av, at the present market prices. Orders by mail promptly attended to.

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AT NO. 373 BROADWAY—WHITTEMORE HAS opened a Gallery for the production of these new Wonders of the Daguerreian Art, to which, since the discovery of Professor Wheatstone, he has devoted persevering attention. Portraits from the living subject. Sculptured Busts and Groups, Views of Buildings, and Monuments in Cemeteries accurately produced, with all the solidity and natural effect of the originals. Specimens on view.

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OF EVERY KIND, consisting of White Variegated, Rose, Almond, Palm, Emollient, Rough and Ready, Windsor, &c., &c., in Bars and Cakes, Wash Balls and Shaving Creams, Military and Shaving Compound, making in all over 70 varieties. Also, Pale Yellow and Brown Soaps, and patent refined Mould Candles, for all warm climates, always on hand and for sale by W. HULL'S SON, Nos. 108, 110 and 112 Cliff-st., north end.

DOOR SASHES AND BLINDS.

THE DERBY BUILDING and LUMBER COMPANY have on hand and are receiving the above articles, made in the most approved style, and are from the best kiln-dried Lumber, which they will furnish on reasonable terms to all who may favor them with their patronage. Depot, No. 4 Railroad Building, corner of Canal and Centre-sts.

FINE FURS.—MONARQUE, OF NO. 228 BOWERY, solicits the patronage of the Ladies to his rich and elegant styles of Furs, comprising in part of Martin, Mink, Fitch, Lynx and Swedish Martin Victorines, Muffs and Cuffs. Save your time and money and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere, at the old establishment, No. 228 Bowery.

250 DOZEN RICH OSTRICH FEATHERS.

150 dozen black and colored Plume de Cock.
100 do. white Chenille'd do. do.

Just received, and for sale by

J. M. HOMER, No 64 John-st.

BABBITT METAL.—The best mixture of metals for Babbitt Metal—metal which can be obtained at a moments' notice, by applying at the store of

LUCIUS HART, No. 6 Burling-slip.

TO RICE GROWERS.—A lot of "STRONG" PATENT RICE HOLLERS for sale—one of which may be seen in operation by applications to

E. & G. BRIGGS,
No 621 Pearl-st., corner Fletcher-st.

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JAMES OSTROM,

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Offers for sale, for cash only, a full assortment of

EMBROIDERIES, LACES,
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DRESS TRIMMINGS,
GLOVES, MITTS, &c,

20 per cent. below the usual credit prices. Merchants will do well to call before purchasing elsewhere

ONE SHILLING A YARD.

A GOOD DRESS FOR A DOLLAR.—HITCHCOCK & LEADBEATER, No. 347 Broadway, corner Leonard-st., opened this morning one of the most splendid assortments ever offered in this City, of

MUSLIN DE LAINES AT 1s. A YARD.

A very elegant article for any lady, as a

MORNING OR HOUSE DRESS.

This lot of Goods was purchased at auction, at about half their real value, and are thus offered to our customers at the same low rate. We have also a splendid stock of

SILKS, SHAWLS, DE LAINES, MERINOS,

and every other kind of Goods suited to the season, which we will sell far below first cost.

GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHINGS.

As Under-shirts, Drawers, Scarfs, Cravats, Gloves, Pocket Handkerchiefs, &c., very cheap.

IRISH LINENS.

M'CALDIN & THOMPSON, No. 165 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn, have just received a large lot of the above goods, which they are enabled to sell at importer's prices, thus realizing to the consumer a saving of at least 15 per cent. 7-4 pure Linen Tablecloths only 56c. worth 75c.; 5-4 Napkins, $1 75 a dozen, worth $2 50

NEW-YORK CITY.

CHARGE OF STEALING CUTLERY.—On Friday morning, a man by the name of Henry Naylington was committed for trial by Justice Osborne, at the Lower Police office, upon a charge of stealing a quantity of valuable cutlery from the stationery establishment of Messrs. Bassett, Ahorn & Motley, at No. 28 Park-row. It appears the accused was employed by the above firm as a porter in the warehouse, and the property he purloined represents to be the genuine "Rogers" make. A clerk in the above house named Mr. Greenly, appeared before the magistrate, and testified that said cutlery was manufactured and owned by a Mr. Parker, in the State of Connecticut. Officer Martin, of the Sixth Ward Police, testified to arresting the prisoner with the cutlery in his possession, which evidence was quite conclusive as to his guilt.

ALLEGED FALSE PRETENCES.—On Friday morning a resident of No. 11 Wall-street, by the name of Geo. H. Bissewell, formerly of the *Globe* newspaper, appeared before Justice Osborn, at the Lower Police Office, and made an affidavit respecting a case of alleged false pretenses against a prominent resident of the State of Pennsylvania named Ovid F. Johnson. The complainant sets forth, under the solemnity of an oath, that Mr. Johnson obtained from him the sum of $120, upon a draft drawn on Stephen D. Dillaye, residing at the Metropolitan Hotel, in favor of the complainant, which has not been honored, and the substance of his charge is that the defendant made false representations concerning his having funds in the hands of Mr. Dillaye. A warrant was issued by the magistrate, and the accused was taken into custody by Officer Crossett. He was, however, subsequently allowed to go on his parole of honor, and when the case is fully investigated Mr. Johnson asserts he will show to the authorities that the charge is founded on a false basis.

THE SESSIONS.—An important case of using a deadly weapon, known as the "slung shot" was tried on Friday, in the Court of General Sessions. The prisoner, Henry Lankenow was recently indicted for injuring Patrick Cassidy on the Five Points, by striking him on the head with a heavy leaden slung shot. The evidence was very conclusive against the prisoner, and the Jury rendered a verdict of guilty. The Court then remanded him to await sentence.

COURT CALENDAR—*Monday.*—SUPERIOR COURT.—Nos. 459, 248, 23, 221, 143, 498, 116, 331, 479, 304, 314, 122, 559, 456, 574, 132, 267, 432, 130, 200, 582 to 586, 8, 22, 30, 20, 29, 78, 108, 608, 334, 218, 536, 392, 177, 179, 362, 455, 9, 402, 587, 7.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT.—Nos. 15, 19, 20, 21, 27 to 32.

SUPREME COURT CIRCUIT.—Nos. 717, 624, 731, 734, 720, 728 to 748.

SUPREME COURT, SPECIAL TERM, before Judge EDWARDS.—*Decisions.—Frederick W. Macondry and others vs. Thomas Wardle and others.*—Motion for receiver denied.

Charles Weber and wife vs. Alfred Moore and others.—Motion for a receiver granted.

Jacob Siller vs. Mary Catherine Siller.—Judgment for a divorce.

Louisa Warner F. Wardell, vs. Charles Edward Wardell.—Judgment for divorce.

BEFORE JUDGE ROOSEVELT.—*Charles W. Trotter vs. John W. Leisom and Almet Reed.*—Motion for attachment against the defendant, for non-attendance with books and papers. Denied, but without costs.

Hezard Knowles vs. Augustus Noble and George W. Brown.—Motion for continuance of injunction granted, on the plaintiff giving additional security for damages.

SUPERIOR COURT—*General Term.*—Before Chief Justice OAKLEY, Judges DUER, CAMPBELL, Bosworth, and PAINE.—DECISIONS—*Samuel F. B. Morse and Alfred Vail vs. Francis O. J. Smith.*—In the case known as the Telegraph case, the Court decided that the temporary injunction heretofore granted, must be dissolved, and the motion for a permanent injunction denied.

Joseph Giles vs. Anthony Dunn.—Judgment appealed from, affirmed with costs.

Samuel H. Cattlin vs. Lewis G. Hansen.—New trial ordered; costs to abide the event.

Thomas Bingham impld., &c. vs. Manuel N. Harmaning.—Motion denied with costs.

Herman H. Gunter vs. Samuel H. Catlin.—New trial denied.

Abner Taylor vs. John M. Bradhurst.—New trial denied, and judgment affirmed with costs.

James Newton vs. James S. West.—New suit entered.

Calvin Sweezy and wife vs. James S. Thayer, Public Administrator.—Judgment appealed from, affirmed with costs.

SUPERIOR COURT—Before Judge DUER. *William E. Farley, vs. The Hudson Railroad Company.* This was an action to recover damages for personal injuries, loss of time, &c., arising out of the alleged negligence of the employees of the Defendants. It appeared that the Plaintiff was a passenger by the Express Train in December, 1851, from New York to Albany, and that when near Croton, they came into collision with the Train from Peekskill, and that the Plaintiff suffered severe contusion which laid him up for three weeks. The defence set up that the injuries were a matter of small moment, but the Jury awarded the Plaintiff $1,000 as the measure of his damages.

BROOKLYN CITY.

INQUEST.—On Thursday last, Coroner Donly of Gravesend, at Fort Hamilton, held an inquest on the body of a man found drowned at that place, supposed to be William Z. Culbertson, of Ohio. The deceased was clothed with black cloth pants, black silk vest, black silk cravat, bottle-green coat, and dark brown overcoat. In height, about four feet five inches. A gold watch was found upon his person, also $55 in bank bills. One note, by S. W. Allison & H. J. Conner, for $60, dated Oct. 26; a due bill of $10, by George Brown, June 5; a receipt, Nov. 1, 1852, of payment for rent in Wooster, Ohio, and a letter of his own writing, directed to a sister in Cincinnati, Ohio. A verdict of death from causes to the Jury unknown. Any of the friends can obtain further information by applying to Coroner Donly, at his store in Gravesend.

VENERABLE HORSE DEAD.—The horse "Abdallah," formerly owned and, in fact, raised by the late John Treadwell, of this City, not unknown to celebrity, died on the 17th inst., at James Cozines, Gravesend beach, at the advanced age of 29 years. Abdallah leaves a large number of descendants.

INCENDIARY CAUGHT.—A boy named Toreston was arrested in Gowanus on Thursday, and brought before Justice John B. King on Friday by Officer Carey, of the Third District Police, charged with setting some property of Mr. Polhemus on fire. He was committed for examination; his family reside in New-York.

WILLIAMSBURG CITY.

FUNERAL OF CAPT. J. R. VAN RANST.—The funeral of Mr. VAN RANST, who died suddenly on Wednesday night last, took place from his late residence in North Second-street, at one o'clock yesterday afternoon. The procession, as it moved through Grand-street, was very imposing. The procession came in the following order:

Shelton's Brass Band; Members of Masonic Benevolent Lodge of New-York, in regalia; Citizens; Mammoth stage, in which were the female teachers of Public Schools 1 Mayer, and Trustees of Public School No. 2; Pupils (150) of Public School No. 2; carriage containing remains of deceased, with members of Masonic Benevolent Lodge as pall-bearers; mourners in carriages, followed by citizens on foot and in carriages.

We are informed that the remains of deceased were to be buried in the Canhon-street burying ground at Bushwick.

SWINDLE IN COAL.—A correspondent in the Williamsburg *Times* states, that having purchased four tons of coal from a certain coal dealer, ascertained by measurement, after delivery, that it was more than half a ton short. He also states, that by repeated trials, he finds that nine flour barrels will contain exactly a ton of coal. If consumers of coal would resort to this means of measuring their coal, they would soon ascertain *whom* they should shun when making their purchases, and in so doing *dishonest* dealers would receive their just deserts.

DROWNED.—On Saturday morning, about 4 o'clock, a man named Thomas Grace, residing in Forty-first-street, New-York, went on board the Houston-street ferry-boat, in company with a friend, for the purpose of crossing over to New-York. After the boat had got out into the stream, the pilot rung the bell for the engineer to stop the boat. The two men supposing that they had arrived across, left the cabin to go ashore, and Grace being in advance of the other, walked off the bow of the boat, and his friend was following him when he was detained by one of the deck hands. Efforts were made to rescue him, but without avail. Deceased has left two daughters, who reside in Brooklyn. It is said that deceased and his companion were under the influence of liquor at the time

POLICE.—On Saturday morning a boy named Mayhew, was brought before Justice Bosworth, charged with having stolen a pair of fine boots and a pair of gaiters, the evening previous, from the show-case of Mr. McLee, in First-street. The father of the boy appeared in court, and desired to be released from surety of bail, for the appearance of the boy on a previous charge of being concerned in a robbery of a money drawer. He was committed for examination.....Peter Dunn, charged with disorderly conduct in a Porter House in the Third Ward, was sent to the county jail for 60 days.....Peter Dunn, for being drunk and disorderly was sent to the county jail for five days.

SUDDEN DEATH.—On Saturday evening, between 8 and 9 o'clock, Mr. Wm. Armstrong, while at his store No. 144½ Grand-street, was seized with a fit of coughing, which lasted about fifteen minutes, (during which time he was conveyed up stairs to bed.) The violence of the attack caused a blood-vessel to break, which caused his death within three minutes after. Deceased was 54 years of age, and was in good health otherwise than having a bad cold.

ROBBERY.—During Friday night some robbers effected an entrance through the cellar way into the leather & Finding store of Mr. Andrew Haine, No. 264 Grand street, and stole about $300 worth of leather, with which they made their escape.

JERSEY CITY.

A WEDDING IN A JAIL.—JOHN LOFTIS and ELLEN MCCLUSKY were united in the bonds of wedlock, on Saturday last, in Bergen Jail; the ceremonies being performed by a priest of the Roman Catholic Church. The law had decided that the bridegroom was under obligations to the bride, which warranted his imprisonment until he should summon his courage for a change of relations, by way of experiment. The prisoners of the jail and other witnesses were present during the ceremonies.

JUVENILE MISSIONARY SOCIETY.—The Juvenile Missionary Society of the M. E. Church, in York-street, held a public meeting in that church yesterday afternoon. An address was delivered by Mr. STEPHEN SMYTH, agent of the New-York Bible Society; and a report of the doings of the Society during the past month was rendered.

MILITARY SERMON.—The Pollard Guard went to the South Sixth-st. M. E. Church, by appointment, yesterday afternoon, to hear a sermon to the military, by the pastor.

PLANK-ROAD COMPLETED.—The Plank-road from Bergen Corners to the Plank-road extending from Jersey City to Newark, is finished. It was constructed for the Company, by Sheriff MESSELES.

JAIL ENLARGEMENT.—The work of enlarging the Jail at Bergen Corners is nearly completed. There will be about seventy rooms, altogether, including five or six witness rooms. The roof has been raised one story, and room otherwise made for additional cells. The enlargement was much needed.

Trial for Stabbing a Man in a Street Fight.

OYER AND TERMINER.—Before Judge EDWARDS, Ald. WARD and DENMAN.

The People vs. Peter Gillen.—This prisoner was put to the bar, to take his trial for the murder of Charles Foster, by stabbing him with a knife Feb. 17, 1850; Gillen is quite a youth, only 18, of a very mild inoffensive appearance, is a native of this City, and is said to have graduated as a news boy; and risen to the important station of a carrier for a morning paper. The unfortunate deceased was a native of Boston, aged 22.

Mr. James T. Brady, appeared as his counsel, and the District Attorney for the People.

The following gentlemen were sworn as Jurors to try the case; Mr. Brady interposing no peremptory challenges, and not questioning the Jurors, as to their opinion of his client, or the reports which may have been published about him in the daily papers.

Lewis Chichester, 7th Ward.	Andw Binninger, 15th Ward.
Chas. N. Decker, 10th Ward.	Benj F. Curtis, 3d Ward.
John J. Jenkins, 13th Ward.	Edwin Peck, 15th Ward.
Joseph Schultz, 2d Ward.	Wm P. Cook, 7th Ward.
John T. Farish, 1st Ward.	Wm R. Gray, 5th Ward.
John W. Kilsby, 9th Ward.	Havilah M. Smith, 9th Ward

The District Attorney briefly opened the case to the Jury,

William Hill examined by District Attorney—I reside at No. 21 Mulberry-street; I know the prisoner, and did know the deceased; in Feb., 1850, I lived at 118 Mulberry-street, at the corner of Cross street; it was a grocery kept by a Dutchman; his first name was Henry: after supper, between 7 and 10 o'clock, a difficulty occurred between Gillen and Foster; it was on Sunday evening; Foster and several others, were in the store, and Gillen came in and made some remark about some girl in Mulberry-street; he said she came and looked him up; Foster told him he did not want to hear of it; Foster after that struck Gillen, as he was standing up against the counter; the blows were in the face; three or four times; I told Foster he ought not to strike that boy, as he was a much larger man than Gillen; the latter went out, but returned in three or four minutes; Foster remained in the store and it went on peaceable till Gillen came in again; I thought he had a club in his hand, but it was not; it was about a foot long; Gillen rushed up to the bar; I went up to Gillen and laid hold of what I thought was the club and it cut me; I let go of it then; I told Foster to go away as it was a knife Gillen had; I was looking at my finger, and next I saw they had clenched; that is the last till I saw Foster in the street; I should say it was inside of ten minutes; then Foster's shirt was all blood; I did not see Gillen, to know him, after that night; I saw the body of Charles Foster afterwards at the Hospital. He was taken to the Doctor's shop on the corner

Cross-examined by Mr. Brady—I am about 36 years of age next July; I had known Foster one year or more, not two; he always went by the name of Foster; I don't know if his name was Fish; I did not know him by any other name; I don't know his business, except that he had been to Mexico; he boarded in the same house with me; I think I have known Gillen two years there, but not to speak to him; Foster and me had been drinking, but I could not say he was drunk; but he was not sober; I had been in company with him that afternoon; I had been drinking but was sober; I don't think Gillen was drunk; I did not see him drink any that night; Foster did not knock him down, but gave him three or four blows on the face; I did not see if he had a black eye, or had any bruise on his face; I did not go between them, but I told Foster he ought not to strike that boy; Gillen then went out; I saw them afterward clench, and I think Foster was coming towards Gillen, but can't say if it was to attack him; I told Foster to go away, as Gillen had a knife; Foster took hold of Gillen first; I did not see the blow with the knife, but as I went out on the side-walk, I saw Foster bleeding, and next I saw him on the side-walk; I did not see Gillen again; I believe he at that time lived with his mother, in Orange-street; I understood he was a news-boy; Foster was a larger man than I am. [The witness was above the middle size.] Gillen may have grown taller since then; Foster was a large man, and I should say pretty strong.

Robert W. Phalen examined by District Attorney—I lived at No. 118 Mulberry-street in February, 1850; I was there when Gillen came in and said he had been to some house; was going up stairs with a Dutch girl when Foster's girl came and stopped him; then I heard Gillen dare Foster to go out, as he (Gillen) could lick him in twenty minutes; then Foster sprung up and struck him; Hill interposed, and said it was wrong to strike such a little fellow; then Gillen went out and appeared as if he was looking for a stone; I called to him, but he paid no attention to me, but he came back from towards another store with something in his hand which I did not see distinctly; I caught him by the collar, but he jerked away from me and went into the store where Foster was; the door opened again, and I saw Foster by a dim light coming out leaning on one or two men; then I went into the store and saw Gillen standing with something in his hand; I went up to him but Hill said "look out, he has got a knife, he has cut me, mind he don't cut you;" I then went with Hill to the doctor's, to have his finger dressed; while we were there we saw Foster coming in, supported by Mr. Edwards and two policemen; Edwards tore off Foster's clothes, and I saw the wound; it was in the lower part of the body; I did not see Gillan after that night until two or three months before his arrest, and after he was arrested I did not point him out; what Gillan had in his hand, when I supposed he had a club, was about a foot long; I was not in the store when Foster was wounded.

Cross-Examined by Mr. Brady.—I was at that time clerk in an Exchange office, No. 27½ Orange-street. I don't know Foster's business. After his death I heard his right name was Fisher. I never knew him to have any business. I had been with him that day, and we had drank considerably. Hill and seven or eight others had been with him. Gillen was not of the party. Gillen and Foster knew each other by name. We were all on good terms together, I am sure. Foster was sitting on the box. I did not hear Foster say anything, but he did not say he could whip Gillen, but he said he could whip Foster. The latter got angry, when he flew at Gillen. I don't remember what I said to Gillen when I called to him in the street. I believe I told him to stop. The store he went towards is opposite. I thought Gillen carried on as if he had been drinking, but I did not see him drink anything. I don't think Hill was drunk, but we had been round drinking, and after that we went to supper in the house where we lived. We did not drink before Gillen came in. Before supper we had been walking round the East-River, and perhaps we drank eight or ten times. I don't know if Hill was drunk. He did not appear to be so, but the liquor might have been dead in him. I didn't feel the worse after supper.

The District Attorney read the deposition of Dr. Freeland, taken the day after Foster died. It merely stated that the wound was in the abdomen, and penetrated the left lobe of the liver.

Dr. Church examined by District Attorney.—In the year 1850, I was assistant to Dr. Freeland at the New-York Hospital; I was there when Foster died, and assisted at the *post mortem* examination; the wound was in the abdomen, and cut through the left lobe of the liver; it was a smooth, incised wound; the intestines were not wounded; the wound caused the man's death; I do not recollect having any conversation with him.

By Mr. Brady—It is very rare that a patient with such a wound is recoverable; the wound in the liver would not necessarily affect it; in that case inflammation supervened.

Mr. Hill, recalled by Mr. Brady—I can't say if Foster was sitting on a box; Gillen was standing up; something was said about a challenge to fight, but I don't know who said it.

John Swansmacker examined by District Attorney—I kept a grocery in Mulberry-street in Feb., 1850; I know the prisoner and I remember the night Foster was stabbed; it was not in my store, but opposite to it; I did not see Gillen come in my store; I was not at home; we kept carving knives in the store to cut meat with; one was about six or eight inches long; we missed one and made inquiries, it was a beef knife, six or eight inches long with a wooden handle—about nine inches altogether; it was a regular common butchers beef knife; we never saw the knife again.

Henry Barkiage examined by District Attorney—I keep a grocery and liquor store at the corner of Cross and Mulberry-streets; I recollect the night Foster was stabbed; I was in the store; Foster was in first; I saw Gillen come in the first time; I could not say if he sat down or stood up; I don't know what passed; but I heard some words, but could not mention them; but they were in an angry tone; I could not tell from which; but I saw Foster strike Gillen right in the face,—three or four blows I guess; he then went out, and I lighted a candle and blew out the lamp; he was absent four or five minutes, and passed me as I was putting in the shutter; I could not tell what passed, as I was so frightened I could not tell; it was a mass, and I did not want to hear it; that's why I closed the store, and did not see Foster again until I saw him in the doctor's store; I did not see Gillen until about an hour before his arrest; I did not find any knife.

By Mr. Brady—I did not like that fight and began to put up the shutters, directly Gillen went out.

Joseph Dowling, of the Sixth Ward Police, Examined by District Attorney—I recalled the night Foster was stabbed, and heard of it first at the Tombs; I went to see if I could find anybody, or if I could find a knife, but I could not; I arrested the prisoner on the 15th May this year.

By Mr. Brady—I knew Foster; he used to attend an eating-house on the North River; I do not know that he did any business except being about "the Points." I have known Gillen about 10 years; I heard he was employed in the *True Sun* office once; his mother lived in Elizabeth-street, but his father is dead; I found Gillen at No. 21 Mulberry-street.

Here the prosecution rested.

Mr. Brady said he had a witness in attendance to speak to the good character of the prisoner, but as the witness had left the Court, he, Mr. B., would not detain the Jury, but proceed to sum up the case, and which, if the offence amounted to anything against the prisoner, would only be manslaughter in the fourth degree. The learned gentleman then proceeded to address the Jury on the facts as proved by the District Attorney.

Judge EDWARDS briefly explained the law to the Jury, in connection with the facts proven. If they believed the prisoner struck the fatal blow they must consider whether he intended to take the life of the deceased, or whether the prisoner, smarting under the provocation, did it without the design to take the life of the deceased. If the evidence bore out the first charge, it would be manslaughter in the first degree, if the latter, manslaughter in the third or fourth degree, as the Jury might determine.

The Jury, after a few minutes absence, returned into Court with a verdict of "*Guilty of manslaughter in the third degree.*"

On motion of the District Attorney, the prisoner was called up for judgment, and being asked what he had to say, addressed a few words to the Court to the effect that his character had always been good; that he had never been in the Tombs before this, and that his great concern was that he had to leave his mother, two brothers and a little sister unprovided for.

The Court then adjudged the prisoner to the State Prison for *three years and ten months.*

The Court then adjourned to Monday, when another murder case will be taken up.

The Cherokee Nation—Message of the Chief—Indian Government.

The Annual Message of JOHN ROSS, Principal Chief of the Cherokee Nation, is a model of concise brevity. Mr. Ross is a sound reasoner, and puts his recommendations into a reasonable compass. The past year has been one of harmony and prosperity in the Nation. The earth, says the Message, has yielded its fruits in rich abundance. Industry has been richly rewarded, and new life and activity been infused into all the walks and pursuits of life. The Message acknowledges the partial payment by the Government of the United States of the money so long due the Cherokees under the treaties of 1835-'46; but chiefly adverts to the evident progress which the Cherokee people have made in the pursuits and knowledge of civilized life. The benefits resulting from the former source having diffused throughout the community its effects, must remain permanent, and will give, it is to be hoped, an impetus to business and enterprise that shall be felt for many years to come. A judicious development of the resources of the country, (it is added,) and a wise improvement of the manifold social, intellectual and political privileges we are permitted to enjoy, cannot fail to place our happiness and prosperity upon a sure and exalted basis. Among those resources, agricultural husbandry, in its various branches, must furnish employment to the largest portion of the population, and be the foundation of their wealth as a community. It should, therefore, be encouraged, as far as practicable, by wise legislation that shall give ample security to property. Provision for agricultural instruction, in connection with the male school, where it should be taught both practically and scientifically, would in a few years extend great benefit to the people at large; while it would secure to the students a calling, if they chose to follow it in after life, that would place them above want, and render them useful to their country.

The settlement with Gen. WADDY THOMPSON and ARNOLD HARRIS, Esq., authorized at the last session of the National Council, has been made, and the amount found due paid.

The Delegation appointed have returned from Washington. The Department deferred till a more favorable period entering into negotiation with the Delegation upon the important subjects entrusted to their care. This postponement to negotiate with us leaves the means of paying the National Debt still unprovided. Its vital importance to the character and honor of the Nation demand that it should not be lost sight of, but be prosecuted till the Nation be in some way relieved from its embarrassments. As the present time may be more favorable in the opinion of the Department, I submit to your wisdom the propriety of making further efforts to carry out the views and intentions of your constituents in accomplishing this object, and thereby placing our educational interests upon a more enlarged and permanent footing. I may here remark, that the precarious health of the Assistant Principal Chief, and the responsible duties which at all times devolved upon the office of Principal Chief, were such as made it inexpedient, in my opinion, for me to leave the country. For these reasons I did not accompany the Delegation in compliance with the request of the National Council, and as I had hoped and expected to be able to do.

In a community like ours, the chief guarantee of the personal freedom of the citizen and the just protection of his rights must be found in an enlightened and independent Judiciary, and in the unquestioned and unquestionable supremacy of the laws of the land. The standard of our Judiciary can best be elevated by placing our best men on the bench, and allowing them such compensation as will secure their whole time and devotion to qualifying themselves for the creditable discharge of their duties, and the respect of the citizen for the laws of his country insured by their faithful and impartial enforcement, regardless of person and character. Particularly should this be the case when two or more persons combine to set the law at defiance, and secretly or openly perpetrate murders of the most shocking violence and brutality. To this subject I invite your special attention, and recommend such legislation as shall more effectually prevent the dangerous occurrence of mob violence, and protect our Courts from all improper influences that dishonest men may attempt to bring to bear upon them in the disposal of all such cases. My serious attention has been brought to this subject, and I here take occasion, not only to assure you that my hearty approval shall be given to anything constitutional you may enact to accomplish this end, but of a full determination to allow the law to exercise its sternest penalties upon all persons fairly convicted of such offenses

In consequence of the expiration of the term of Miss WHITMORE, (now Mrs. GOODALE) Principal of the Female Seminary, and of Mr. WOODFORD, Teacher in the Male Seminary, Miss JOHNSON, of Mount Holyoke Female Seminary, has kindly accepted the place of the former, and Mr. LYON, of the University of Rochester, New-York, the place of the latter. It would be superfluous at this late day to dwell upon the general subject of education which naturally presents itself in connection with the reference here made to our schools. The enlightenment of the mind, improvement of the moral and physical condition of the masses of every community, are known to be essential to the permanent security and prosperity of every people. And if this be the case among nations of enlarged population, wealth and power, how much more so must it be with ourselves! Our very being depends upon the virtuous development of all the faculties of all the people, and as one other means to this end, I respectfully suggest the propriety of annual appropriations from the general funds of the nation of a sum of money to be applied for the founding and enlarging a National Library at the seat of our Government. A small sum, judiciously expended for this purpose, would, in the course of a few years, bring within the reach of our public men, and others, highly valuable information on various subjects with which every man aspiring to regulate the affairs of others should be familiar, but which is beyond the reach of private means.

Mr. Anthony Cogger informs the Newburyport *Union* that an Irish lad, in his family, ran away from Ireland a year or two since, received a letter a day or two since from some official personage at home, informing him that he has fallen heir to £10,000 besides the annual income of £1,000. The boy is about sixteen years old, and came over here entirely destitute of means.

On Wednesday, 17th, a murder was committed in New Salem under the following circumstances. Two men named Whitney and Oakes, who were employed in the saw-mill of Messrs. Bacon, Day & Co., were engaged in wrestling when they got into a quarrel, and Whitney drew a knife and stabbed Oakes, causing instant death. The murderer has been arrested.

A little Irish girl, about 10 years old, was killed in South-street, Boston, early Friday evening, by being run over by a truck team. Her name was Mary O'Connell. The team was rapidly driven away after the accident, which is attributed to gross carelessness on the part of the driver.

The skeleton remains of an Indian were dug up at Wheeling, Vt., a few days ago. From the enormous size of his skull, his thigh bones, and other parts of the human frame, it is thought he could not have been less than seven feet high. Most of the remains crumbled to pieces upon being exposed to the air.

The Knox County Scott Club, of Knox County, Tenn., have presented the editor of the Knoxville *Register* a gold watch, as a token of the estimation in which they held the editor's "services during the campaign which has just closed."

A. H. Bull, of Hartford, a Summer resident in Brattleboro', has guaranteed to give, for the purpose of establishing a library in that village, the sum of $100 per annum for twenty years, provided the inhabitants of the place will first raise $500 for the same purpose.

The well which the Galena Railroad Company undertook to bore at Chicago some time ago, had reached a depth of 220 feet, and no sign of living water yet. The Chicago *Journal* says the last 32 feet has been through a soft marble with which is intermixed considerable iron.

A young man named Edward Waite, son Capt. Alfred Waite of Freeport, fell from the forestopmast-head of the new brig *Ohio*, lying at Union Wharf, Portland, on Monday afternoon, a distance of 50 feet, and was very severely, but, it is hoped, not fatally injured.

The mill, machinery and real estate belonging to the Sagamore Company, in Portsmouth, N. H., was sold on Saturday for $15,000, to a company from Massachusetts. The whole cost of the property was $70,000.

The original Hutchinson Family gave a concert at Amherst, N. H., on Thursday evening, and one at Milford, on Saturday evening, of last week.

Robert C. Winthrop has been invited to deliver a eulogy upon Mr. Webster, before the faculty and students of Yale College.

THE BREACH OF PROMISE CASE.—The case of SUSAN MARIA LEARNED *vs.* ALONZO WATKINS, for breach of promise, which has occupied the attention of the Circuit Court for several days past, closed last night, with a verdict of $2,500 for the plaintiff.

There are but very few points of interest in this case, although the testimony was somewhat voluminous. It appeared that the plaintiff is the daughter of EDWARD LEARNED, Esq., of West Troy, and that the defendant was the physician of the family. Miss L., during the alleged courtship, which ran through the year 1850 and Spring of '51, was in her nineteenth and twentieth years, while the Doctor is a venerable gentleman of sixty Winters. It was shown that the defendant had paid particular attention to the plaintiff—upon one occasion spending nearly a whole day alone in her company; and frequently expressing to members of the family his satisfaction at the approaching union. So well settled was the match deemed, that the plaintiff looked forward with confidence to the promised tour of Europe, which was to immediately follow the marriage. Not only the family, but the neighbors, seemed to deem the match settled, and only thought differently when it was announced that the Doctor had or was about to marry another young lady—younger than the plaintiff—in Greenbush.

The defence was that the Doctor's frequent visits at the house of the plaintiff were professional visits, and the account-book was presented to show that frequent entries were made of such professional visits. It was also shown that upon one occasion, after the match had been broken off, the plaintiff's sister denied that any engagement had ever existed between the plaintiff and defendant.

These are the substantial facts in the case, although the effort was made to show that the plaintiff's health had been greatly impaired by the disappointment and mortification resulting from his breach of faith. This attempt, however, was met by testimony that immediately before and ever since, the plaintiff was "the very picture of health."

Nothing appeared in the testimony reflecting in the least upon the character of the plaintiff; nor was it alleged that the Doctor was culpable any further than in improperly withholding his hand from the plaintiff, and transferring his affections to a lady of about equal standing, youth and beauty.

The verdict, although somewhat formidable, is probably just; and while it will teach all venerable and gay Lotharios how they trifle with the ladies, in this case its payment will hardly make an impression upon the "pile" which the defendant has accumulated during many years of successful practice.—*Albany Evening Journal.*

PRAIRIE FIRES IN MINNESOTA AND WISCONSIN. The fires on the prairies have been very destructive. Between Stillwater and the Mississippi River, the loss in hay alone amounts to hundreds of tons; one man lost sixty. Mr. BISSELL lost his fences, crops, stables, and everything but his house that could be burned, amounting in the aggregate to a large sum, and several of his neighbors suffered in a like manner. On the Wisconsin side of Lake St. Croix, the loss has been fully as great. The beautiful valley of Kinikinik, with the flourishing settlement, has been literally swept—all the settlers have lost something, and some all. One man who had made a farm last spring had his fence around about sixty acres of land burnt, together with his stables and out-houses, and the crop of twenty-five acres—the small grain in the stack, and the corn in the shock in the field. These are but few instances out of many. The right side of the St. Croix, including lower Apple River, has been swept of all the hay stacks upon it. Mr. DOE, a teamster in the employ of Mr. GOX, at the Falls, had gone to the meadow with a wagon and a yoke of oxen for hay; after he had loaded, he discovered the fire coming, and before he could escape he found himself surrounded by flames. He unhitched his oxen from the wagon, and holding on to the bow of the nigh ox, pushed through the flames, which he says were twenty feet high. One of the oxen fell and was lost, together with the wagon, hay, &c.; the driver and the other ox escaped by the bow breaking, which separated them, though badly burnt. This will be a hard winter in Minnesota. Supplies are very high, and money, owing to last year's logs not coming down is not to be had; and the majority of the settlers do not get produce enough to supply their own consumption, so that what little cash there was realized from the sales of the few logs that were sold, has gone to pay for supplies for the lumbermen the present winter.—*Galena Advertiser.*

THE RUMORED OUTBREAK AT BUENOS AYRES.—We stated, yesterday, on the authority of letters from Rio Grande, that an attempt had been made at Buenos Ayres to overthrow Gen. URQUIZA, the conqueror of ROSAS, and the present temporary head of the Buenos Ayrean Republic. Whether there was a general rising of the people of the city, or whether it was one of those periodical outbreaks so common in that region, we are not informed.

Letters from Americans in Buenos Ayres have all along stated that the inhabitants of that city were inimical to URQUIZA, and would make an attempt to overthrow him, if the opportunity offered. If the statements in the letters from Rio Grande are correct, the absence of URQUIZA at Santa Fé, to attend the Congress, consisting of members from all the Provinces, charged with the duty of maturing a system of Confederation, &c., was seized upon by the discontented as the propitious moment. A gentleman from Buenos Ayres states that URQUIZA, some time since, doubtful of the peaceable intentions of the Buenos Ayreans, removed his artillery and heavy guns from the city, so that even if the Buenos Ayreans shut their gates against him, they will hardly be in a position to keep him out for a long period. The chief trouble at Buenos Ayres at the present moment is, where to find the ways and means to pay the debts accruing in consequence of the large army assembled to overthrow ROSAS. There are, also, many internal causes of jealousy which stand in the way of the peace of this beautiful but ill-fated country

[*Boston Traveller*, 19th.

MYSTERIOUS DISAPPEARANCE.—Miss ANN JANE CONVERSE, a young lady 25 years of age, of Watertown, Jefferson County, disappeared last week very mysteriously. She was visiting at the house of a friend, near her father's. She retired with the family at night, and when called in the morning, could not be found. Search was immediately made for her, and the only clue to her that can be found is, a statement that early next morning a female resembling her was seen by a man at Felt's Mills. She did not take her bonnet or shawl, but a new horse blanket, hanging in the chamber, is missing, which, it is presumed, she took. She was dressed in black, and is an interesting and affiable young lady—an only daughter. Her mysterious disappearance causes great excitement in the vicinity, and the whole neighborhood have been searching for her ever since her disappearance. It is thought she went off in her sleep, or became suddenly insane, and fears are very naturally entertained that she has thrown herself into the river. The anguish of her parents and friends is most intense. The Watertown *Journal* says the immense forests in the neighborhood have been thoroughly searched, with occasional traces reported of the missing girl. At least a thousand men were out each day last week, but up to Sunday night nothing could be found of her, and the general belief is that she must have drowned herself either in the river, or in a mill pond near the house, which is covered with saw-logs. Others think she has escaped. A letter from a relative describes her as middle-sized, with blue eyes, dark brown hair, light complexion, and about 25 years of age. She has taught music, and was an accomplished young lady.

TERRIFIC ACCIDENT.—An accident of a very unusual character occurred yesterday about 12 o'clock, in the foundry of James L. Haven & Co., on the corner of Broadway and Liberty-streets. In a small room in the second story of the building, were stationed three grindstones, which were propelled by steam-power, and on which three Germans were engaged grinding hinges. The workmen's minds, intently fixed upon their several jobs, were in a moment of time transformed from quiet placidness to the most bewildering sensations of terror. It is supposed that a very great velocity was applied to the stones, causing the centrifugal force to become immensely great—so much so that the largest of the stones—one about four feet and a half in diameter—was hurled with tremendous force into many pieces, which flew in all the directions to which tangents inclined. Mr. Phifer, who lives on the corner of Elm and Green streets, was at work on this stone, one piece of which struck his right leg, breaking one of the bones. Another piece flew over the stone next to it, and striking the third one—about two feet in diameter—broke it, which being in motion, caused it also to fly in all directions. One of its fragments struck the workman engaged upon it, but did him no serious injury. Other pieces flew through the roof and walls, breaking everything before them. The room was a perfect wreck, and the most singular part of the whole catastrophe was that the three men were not instantly killed. The stone was from the famous Berea Quarry, and it seems that the bursting must have been produced from no other cause than the great velocity at which it was propelled.—*Cincinnati Gazette*, 18th *inst.*

MANUFACTURING IN NEWBURYPORT.—The manufactories of Newburyport are gradually recovering from their severe depression, though much more slowly than they would do had they a sufficiency of working capital. At the meeting of the Globe Mills Company on Monday, it was stated that the profits of the last six months had been $12,600, which sum has been applied to the reduction of the debt of the Company. The capital of the Company, which was deficient a year ago, $90,000, is now minus only $68,000, and three more good years would nearly liquidate the loss. This, however, is not to be expected, as three good years in succession are are not to be looked for in large business.

The Ocean Mill, which last year made a loss of about $15,000, has this year nearly worked out of its loss, being now a little less than $1,000 minus.

The Bartlett Mills show a profit of about $14,550, in the last six months' work, from which they have declared a dividend of 3½ per cent.

The James Mills have not made up their accounts for the last half year. The Essex Mill does not make up their accounts until February, and it will probably require the first half of the next year to make the capital whole.—*Newburyport Herald*, 16th.

A meeting will be held in Albany on the 12th of Jan. next, for the purpose of considering a plan for a College, to be located in this State, whose aim shall be the dissemination of Practical Science, including Chemistry, Geology, Mineralogy, and those sciences most immediately and vitally essential to agriculture and the useful arts, and in whose management the feature of manual labor shall be prominent.

A man named J. G. Green, hailing from the North, was arrested in Washington for swindling nearly $3,000 from Messrs. Corse & Co., of Alexander, and Daniel Rowland, of Washington, by means of tickets altered so as to represent numbers which had drawn prizes.

John Freeman, convicted of manslaughter before Hartford County (Md.) Circuit Court, for killing Joseph Sunbury, in Baltimore County, the Bel-Air *Gazette* says, has been granted a new trial.

PLEASURES OF DISPENSING OFFICES.—The Hon. STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS, Senator of the United States, and prospective Secretary of State for the same, arrived at New Orleans yesterday morning, and departed in the afternoon per mail boat for Mobile, *en route*, it is supposed, for the Federal Metropolis. While here, the prominent Senator and presumptive Secretary, was attended by numerous friends, with the "most distinguished consideration," and a goodly troupe departed with him, sternly determined that he should be escorted safely and respectably to the proud Capital where the "loaves and fishes" are expected to be "lying about loose," very shortly after the expiration of a certain period in March next. Such devotion, such disinterestedness has not had a parallel within—four years!

Poor DOUGLAS! poor PIERCE! poor all of you who may have the disposal of offices! How we pity you! You will be teased, you will be threatened, you will be annoyed in all possible ways, lied to and about, have to read, or promise to, innumerable letters of introduction, recommendation, and petitions without number—the ladies will be after you to give their dear husband, venerable father, darling of a brother, or love of an uncle, an office, each armed and equipped with a spotless cambric handkerchief, which she will apply to her streaming eyes if you don't positively promise "right off," to do as she requests. You can't say no—you dare not say yes. Oh, what a fix you will be in! Every individual will be prepared with bundles of documents to prove that he is the *very man*, and the *only man*, to fill properly the place he seeks, and as there will be about one hundred applicants (all worthy, and all having preeminent claims, in their own estimation,) for every office, how you will be abused by the disappointed and raven

List of Patents

Issued from the United States Patent Office for the week ending Nov. 23, 1852, and bearing date Nov. 16, 1852.

Charles L. Barnes, of New-York, N. Y.—For improvement in cultivating hops.

Lewis H. Davis, Samuel and Morton Pennock, of Kennett Square, Pa.—For improvement in seed planter.

Lewis S. Chichester, of Brooklyn, N. Y.—For improvement in flax pullers

John A. Van Rigen, of New-York, N. Y.—For improvement in carpet looms.

William Field, of Providence, R. I.—For improved machine for making the thimbles for rigging, &c.

Wm. A. Gates, of Mount Comfort, Tenn.—For improvement of cotton-seed planters.

J. B. S. Hadaway, of East Weymouth, Mass.—For improved cask stopper and fastener.

Robert F. Jones, of Birmingham, Pa. For improved blind and shutter operator

David Kennedy, of Reading, Pa.—For improvement in carding.

Edward and D. Kinsey, of Cincinnati, Ohio.—For improvement in bottle-stopper.

Joel G. Northrup, of Syracuse, N. Y.—For improvement in cylinder printing press.

Professor Adolph Richter, of New-York, N. Y.—For improvement in perspective drawing apparatus.

Reuben P. Ruggles, of Boston, Mass.—For improvement in printing presses.

Cornelius Speer, of New-York, N. Y.—For improvement in bracing and supporting card teeth.

Daniel H. Southworth, of New-York, N. Y.—For improvement in serving mallets

Daniel H. Wiswell, of Buffalo, N. Y.—For improvement in railroad car seats

Hezekiah T. Jennings and Charles S. Collier, of Bethany, N. Y., and Thomas P. How, of Buffalo, N. Y., assignees to H. T. Jennings and C. S. Collier, of Bethany, N. Y., and Doras Perry and Anenzo Beardsley, of Middlebury, N. Y., and Allen Hemmingway, of Perry, N. Y.—For improvement in carriage machinery.

DESIGNS.

Jos. Pratt, of Boston, Mass., assignor to Bowers, Pratt & Co., of same place—For design for a Franklin stove.

Jos. Pratt, of Boston, Mass., assignor to Bowers, Pratt & Co., of same place—For design for a parlor grate.

SMUGGLED GOODS.—Considerable stir has been occasioned in this community in consequence of the discovery of a large quantity of smuggled goods, which were stored in the basement of the premises in Water-st., formerly occupied, as we understand, by Mr. DARIUS GARDNER. They consist, we learn, of from sixty to one hundred casks of wine, and one hundred or two hundred boxes of raisins, and are ascertained to be a part of the cargo of the smuggler discovered in the Sound some weeks ago, and of which mention was made at the time in this paper. Some parties were arrested as participants in that operation, and committed to the jail in this city. A son of one of them—a Capt SAMUEL CLARK, of this place—in order to procure the freedom of his father, volunteered a few days since to inform the officers where they could find a quantity of the smuggled goods. Upon his information, search was made, and the goods found secreted as above stated. Suspicion, it appears, had already fastened upon the premises, and other eyes had been watching for developments. Really, our officials and "shipping interest" men must rub their eyes, when such things are being boldly carried on in their midst.

Since the above was in type, we learn that the sloop *Shawe*, of this port, was seized by Deputy-Marshal BLISS, on Monday, as being implicated in this contraband affair.

These cases will probably be brought before the United States District Court, which sits in Hartford on Tuesday next.—*Norwich (Conn.) Aurora.*

A CHINESE FRAUD.—One of our City merchants, an importer of teas, showed us this morning a specimen of the ingenuity and boldness of the Chinese in defrauding even the sharp-sighted Yankees. He purchased in New-York a quantity of tea, for one box of which, of a fine quality, he paid seventy cents a pound. The box had never been opened since it left China, and was opened only when it reached here. Its entire contents, much to the surprise and anger of our friend, were not superior "Imperial" tea, but the husks and shells of the grain of rice, mingled with a light, friable, clayish colored earth. A decided cheat.—*New-Orleans Picayune.*

FINANCIAL.

C. S. BOURNE & BROTHER,

BILL AND EXCHANGE BROKERS, No. 35 Wall-st., New-York.

CHRISTOPHER S. BOURNE. FRANCIS BOURNE.

$100 000 CITY OF ROCHESTER BONDS. By a resolution of the Common Council of the CITY OF ROCHESTER, the undersigned is authorized to receive proposals for ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS OF THE BONDS OF THE CITY OF ROCHESTER, having twenty years to run, and payable in the City of New-York, bearing interest at five or six per cent.

The bonds will be for ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS EACH, with coupons attached, interest payable semi-annually in the City of New-York

A payment of ten per cent is required on the proposals when accepted, and the balance on the 1st day of January next, when the bonds will be delivered. Parties proposing for the above bonds, will state the price offered for the same, at each of the above rates of interest, five per cent. or six per cent.

The Common Council of the City of Rochester reserves the right to reject any proposition which may not be satisfactory.

Proposals for any part of said bonds will be received at the office of MESSRS. CARPENTER & VERMILYE, No. 44 Wall-st., New-York, until TUESDAY Nov. 23, at 3 o'clock, P. M. Proposals to be addressed "E. WHALIN, Comptroller," and endorsed "Proposals for Rochester City Loan." E. WHALIN, Comptroller.

OFFICE OF THE ROCHESTER AND SYRACUSE RAILROAD CO.—CANANDAIGUA, Oct. 8, 1852. NOTICE.—An installment of twenty dollars per share on the scrip stock of this Company is required to be paid on the 20th day of October instant, and the balance due on said scrip stock (being ten dollars per share,) is required to be paid on the 1st day of February next.

The payment of the 10th day of January next instead of 1st February, with interest on both of said installments from the 1st day of August last to the times of payment, and on the surrender of the scrip certificates the scripholders will be entitled to full stock with the future dividends.

Payments of the said installments may be made at the offices of Messrs. Duncan, Sherman & Co., New-York; J. E. Thayer & Brother, Boston, at the Bank of Syracuse, Bank of Auburn, Rochester City Bank, and at this office.

By order of the Board of Directors.

CHAS. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

BONDS FOR SALE.—NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN R. R. BONDS, 7 ₱ cent., due in 1856.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM R. R. BONDS, 7 ₱ cent., due in 1872.

MOBILE CITY BONDS, COUPONS, and principal payable in New-York, 8 ₱ cent., due in 1857.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL R. R. BONDS, 7 ₱ cent., due in 1875.

WESTERN VERMONT R. R. BONDS, 7 ₱ cent., due in 1865-70.

MANSFIELD AND SANDUSKY CITY 1st MORTGAGE R. R. BONDS, 7 ₱ cent., due in 1860.

PLATTSBURGH AND MONTREAL R. R. BONDS, 7 ₱ cent., due in 1862. By

KETCHUM, ROGERS & SEMENT, No. 45 William-st.

BANK DEPARTMENT—ALBANY, Sept. 17, 1851.—Notice is hereby given, in pursuance of the statute in such cases made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued by the HENRY KEEP'S BANK, of Watertown, Jefferson County, (an Individual Bank,) must be presented at the office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York, for payment, within two years from the date of this notice, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the same will be returned to the owner of said bank.

o13-1941lawM D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK—ALBANY, July 7, 1852.—Notice is hereby given, in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, that all circulating notes issued by the OSWEGO COUNTY BANK, Meriden, an Individual Bank, and deposited to the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York, for payment, within two years from the date of this notice, or the funds deposited with said Superintendent for the redemption of the notes issued by the above bank will be given up to said bank.

jy12-1awM3y D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

BANK DEPARTMENT—ALBANY, Feb. 12, 1852.—Notice is hereby given, in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued by the MERCHANTS' BANK, late of Canandaigua, now of Naples, Ontario County, (an Individual Bank,) must be presented at the office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York, for payment, within two years from the date of this notice, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the same will be returned to the owner of said Bank.

16f-1awM3y D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW YORK—ALBANY, Nov. 17, 1852.—The DAIRYMEN'S BANK, (Newport, Herkimer co.,) has this day filed in this office, a notice of the appointment of the ALBANY EXCHANGE BANK, in the city of Albany, as agent for the redemption of its circulating notes, agreeable to the act entitled "An act to amend the several acts relating to Incorporated Banks, Banking Associations and Individual Bankers," passed April 17, 1851. DANIEL B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

CREDITS ON CHINA, INDIA &c.—Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, New-York, are prepared to issue Mercantile Credits, Circular Notes, and Letters of Credit on the Oriental Bank of London, available at all the branches and agencies of that establishment, as follows:

Canton, Hong-Kong, Shanghai, } China. Madras, Bombay, Calcutta, } India. Columbo, Kandy, Singapore, } Ceylon.

REDEMPTION OF THE ALBANY AND SCHENECTADY (LATE SCHAW AND HUDSON RAILROAD COMPANY'S BONDS OF 1842, DUE DECEMBER 1, 1852.—Notice is hereby given, that the principal and interest due on the above bonds, will be paid on presentation at the office of Messrs. WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., No 52 Wall-st., New-York, or at the office of the Company in the city of Albany. Interest on the above bonds will cease after the 1st December next.

Albany, Nov. 13, 1852. E. FOSTER, Jr., Secretary.

ST. LAWRENCE MINING COMPANY.—The Stockholders are hereby notified that the last instalment on their Stock has been called in by the Trustees of this Company, payable as follows:

Fifty cents on each share, on or before 30th Nov. inst.

Fifty cents on each share, on or before 31st Dec next

To be paid to the Treasurer, at their Room, No. 17 Insurance Building, No. 51 Wall-st. Dated, NEW-YORK, Nov. 2, 1852. JEROME LOTT, Secretary.

CREDITS, &C., FOR THE PACIFIC.—Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, New-York, issue Credits and Bills of Exchange, available at sight, on the following places on the West Coast: LIMA, VALPARAISO, PANAMA, SAN FRANCISCO.

SIX PER CENT. BONDS OF THE NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY, redeemable in 1867, with semi annual interest coupons attached, for sale by BLATCHFORD & RAINSFORD, No. 19 William-st.

SPECIE WANTED at the highest market rates, by DUNCAN, SHERMAN & BROTHER, Banking and Exchange Office, No. 6 Wall-st.

MEDICAL.

AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL—FOR THE CURE OF COLDS, INFLUENZA, HOARSENESS, WHOOPING-COUGH, CROUP, ASTHMA AND CONSUMPTION.—Of all the numerous medicines extant, (and some of them valuable) for the cure of pulmonary complaints, nothing has ever been found which could compare in its effects with this Preparation. Others cure sometimes, but at all times and in all diseases of the lungs and throat where medicine can give relief, this will do it. It is pleasant to take, and perfectly safe in accordance with the directions. We do not advertise for the information of those who have tried it, but those who have not. Families that have known its value will not be without it, and by its timely use, they are secure from the dangerous consequences of Coughs and Colds, which neglected, often into fatal consumption. The Diploma of the Massachusetts Institute was awarded to this preparation by the Board of Judges, in September 1847; also, the Medals of the three great Institutes of Art, in this country; also the Diploma of the Ohio Institute at Cincinnati, has been given to the CHERRY PECTORAL, by their Government, in consideration of its extraordinary excellence and usefulness in curing affections of the Lungs and Throat.

Read the following opinion founded on the long experience of the eminent Physician of the Port and City of

ST. JOHNS May 2, 1851.

DR. J. C. AYER: Five years trial of your CHERRY PECTORAL in my practice has proven what I foresaw from its composition, must be true, that it eradicates and cures the colds and coughs for which we, in this section, are peculiarly liable. I think its equal has not yet been discovered, nor do I know how a better remedy can be made for the distempers of the Throat and Lungs.

J. J. BURTON, M. D., F. R. S.

See what it has done on a wasted constitution, not only in the following cases, but a thousand more:

SUDBURY, Jan. 24, 1851.

DR. AYER: In the month of July last I was attacked by a violent diarrhœa in the mines of California. I returned to San Francisco in hope of receiving benefit from a change of climate and diet. My diarrhœa ceased, but was followed by a severe cough—and much soreness. I finally started for home, not received no benefit from the voyage. My cough continued to grow worse, and when I arrived in New York, I was at once marked by my acquaintances as a victim of consumption. I must confess that I saw no sufficient reason to doubt what my friends all believed. At this time I commenced taking your truly invaluable medicine with little expectation of deriving any benefit from its use. You would not receive these lines did I not regard it my duty to state to the afflicted, through you, that my health, in the space of eight months, is fully restored. I attribute it to the use of your CHERRY PECTORAL.

Yours truly, WILLIAM W. SMITH.

WASHINGTON, Pa., April 12, 1848.

DEAR SIR: Feeling that I have been spared from a premature grave, through your instrumentality by the providence of God, I will take the liberty to express to you my gratitude. A Cough and the alarming symptoms of Consumption had reduced me too low to leave me anything like hope, when my physician brought me a bottle of your "PECTORAL." It seemed to afford immediate relief, and now, in a few weeks time has restored me to sound health. He will be for others what it has done for me, you are certainly one of the benefactors of mankind. Sincerely wishing you every blessing, I am, very respectfully, yours,

JOHN J. CLARKE, Rector of St. Peter's Church.

With such assurance and from such men, no stronger proof can be adduced, unless it be from its effects upon trial. Prepared and sold by JAMES C. AYER,

Practical Chemist, Lowell, Mass.

Sold by A. B. & D. SANDS, corner Fulton and William-streets, RUSHTON, CLARK & CO., C. H. RING, T. T. SEREN, and all the Druggists in New-York; MR. HAYES, No. 175 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, and by all dealers in medicine everywhere.

A CERTAIN CURE FOR THE PILES.

OFFICE, NO. 196 BOWERY, (4 doors above Spring-st.,)—DR. UPHAM'S VEGETABLE ELECTUARY, (an internal remedy,) is a certain cure for Piles, in every form; also, for all those affections of the stomach, liver and bowels, which are the cause of this afflicting complaint. For some of the most remarkable cures on record, see Pamphlets, which can be obtained, gratis, at the Proprietor's office. Price of the Electuary, $1 per box. Sold at No. 196 Bowery; by Mrs. HAYS, No. 175 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, and by Druggists generally.

DR. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY. It was known, many years ago, that the wild cherry-tree of this climate possesses valuable medicinal properties. Indeed, this fact was known to the aborigines, and a decoction of the leaves, or bark, of this tree has ever been regarded by their physicians as one of the most effectual remedies in many diseases. This fact, several years since, arrested the attention of Dr WISTAR, a highly respectable practitioner of Virginia. He investigated, with care, the healing properties of the wild cherry—tested its effects when administered alone, and when in combination with other remedial agents. He found that the natural virtues might be greatly improved; and by combining it with ingredients whose properties were well proved and generally recognized, a medicine was produced which constitutes a remedy of great value in pulmonary affections and diseases of the chest and throat—diseases which are proverbially prevalent in our cities and large towns, and often prove fatal—swelling the bills of mortality to a much greater extent than is the case with most others; we had almost said, all other classes of diseases. EXAMINE CLOSELY BEFORE PURCHASING. The genuine Balsam is put up in bottles, with the words "DR. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY, PHILADELPHIA," blown in the glass, each bottle bearing the signature of "I. BUTTS" on the front with the signature of "H. WISTAR, M. D."

This will be enveloped, hereafter, with a wrapper copyright, secured in 1844, on which will always appear the written signature of "I. BUTTS."

Any one counterfeiting the label or wrapper, or forging the signature of the General Agent, will be punished with the utmost rigor of the law. For sale, wholesale or retail, by A. B. & D. SANDS, General Agent, No. 100 Fulton-st.; THOMAS & MAXWELL, No. 96 William-st.; JOHN MILHAU, No. 183 Broadway; Astor and Irving House Drug Stores; and No. 110 Broadway.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS, AN ADMIRABLE REMEDY FOR THE CURE OF LIVER COMPLAINTS AND BAD DIGESTION.—Mr. WILSON, a gentleman lately returned from Bengal, where he had been employed for several years in the Hon. East India Company's service, called at Professor HOLLOWAY'S Establishment a few days ago to state the benefit he had derived from taking these unparalleled Pills, having suffered from a liver complaint for years with a digestion so impaired, that for months he could not take any solid food; other remedies seemed to have no effect on his disorder but HOLLOWAY'S PILLS acted so wonderfully in cleansing the liver and strengthening the digestive organs that he is now quite restored to health. Sold by all venders of medicines in the British Empire, and by those in the United States, in pots and boxes, at 37½ cents, 87 cents, and $1 50 each. Wholesale by the principal drug houses in the Union, and by Messrs. A. B. & D. SANDS, New-York, and by the proprietor, No. 244 Strand, London.

RUSHTON, CLARK & CO'S GENUINE MEDICINAL COD LIVER OIL.—The uniform success of this valuable remedy in cases of Consumption and Scrofulous affections, has rendered it the most popular medicine of the day, and it is recommended by all the most eminent Physicians. Prepared from fresh livers, and warranted perfectly pure by RUSHTON, CLARK & CO.

Chemists and Druggists, No. 165 Broadway, No. 10 Astor House and No. 273 Broadway.

DR. BERON'S CELEBRATED FEMALE PILLS.—This wonderful and justly celebrated remedy can be had at his office, or may be sent by mail to any address. Office corner of Broadway and Houston-st., over the drug store. The doctor attends exclusively to an office practice. Hours from 9 o'clock, A. M., till 12, and from 6 till 9 in the evening.

MADAME'S COUGH LOZENGES.—The best and most convenient remedy for Coughs, Colds, and diseases of the Throat and Lungs generally. Sold by A. B. & D. SANDS, No. 100 Fulton-st.; M. DAME, No. 32 Carmine-st.; ABM. BIRDSALL, No. 451 Pearl-st., and others. 25 cts. package.

GREAT CURE FOR DYSPEPSIA.—Dr. HOUGHTON'S Pepsin or Gastric Juice, prepared from Rennet. Agent, J. BALL & CO., No. 100 Nassau-st

SCHOOLS

MOUNT PLEASANT INSTITUTE.—AMHERST, Mass., J. A. NASH, A. M. Principal.—The object of this institution is to educate thoroughly, and in circumstances favorable to the formation of correct habits and sound moral principals, a select number of lads, (not to exceed 20) preparatory to college or business. Definite information, with references, will be communicated in reply to letters addressed to the principal, at Amherst, Mass.

Mr. N. is now in the city, and would call on individuals, if desired, by note left at C. M. SAXTON'S Bookstore, No. 152 Fulton-st., or at the Post-Office

FAMILY BOARDING SCHOOL—FAIRHAVEN, Conn.—THOMAS G. SLOAN, Principal of the Fairhaven Academy, having erected a new building adjoining his dwelling, for the accommodation of Boarding Scholars, can now receive into his family six additional pupils—number limited to fifteen. The School is delightfully situated, about one mile East of New-Haven. Circulars may be had at Gould & Berry's Music Store, No. 297 Broadway and at H. S. Dunn's Book and Music Store, No. 135 8th av

COTTINGON'S GYMNASIUM—Nos. 159 and 161 Crosby-street.—Mr. C. F. COTTINGON begs leave to remind the public that his Gymnasium is open daily from sunrise until 10 P. M.; for general exercise. Gentlemen's Class meets every evening at 8 P. M. for class exercises and instruction. Boy's Classes meet on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, at 3½ in the afternoon.

A YOUNG LADY who has had experience in teaching wishes to engage in a private family, or assist in a school, a few hours each day, in Mathematics, French or primary department, for her board or its equivalent as compensation. Best testimonials given. Address or apply to S. H. HARRINGTON, No. 227 West 31st-st., or No 63 Barclay-st.

TO PARENTS.—The Winter Quarter of Mr. J. B. QUICK'S School for Boys No 103 Franklin-st., opens to-day. Terms, $8. A French teacher wanted, three hours per week. Apply to-day at 1 o'clock.

SALAMANDER SAFES

SALAMANDER SAFES.

WILDER'S PATENT, WITH RICH'S IMPROVEMENT.—STEARNS & MARVIN, successors to Rich & Co., are the only manufacturers of SALAMANDER SAFES combining both patents. Depôt. No. 146 Water-st., New-York.

GREAT FIRE AT OGDENSBURG.—HERRING'S SAFES.—We, the undersigned, having been present at the opening of one of SILAS C. HERRING'S Safes, in the store of MESSRS. WATROUS & LAWRENCE, after the Great Fire on the 19th of October, are free to acknowledge this as the greatest triumph we have ever yet witnessed of a Salamander Safe. The fire in the stores of Messrs. WATROUS & LAWRENCE and H. S. HUMPHREY & Co., was much hotter than in any other part of the burnt district—its intensity being increased by the large quantity of oil, camphene, alcohol, and other combustible matter in the drug store. One of the feet of the safe was entirely burnt off, and a quantity of iron and nails were melted together in one solid mass, so great was the heat. Yet notwithstanding all this, every paper was preserved entire, and the printing perfectly legible, the varnish inside having been untouched.

SIGNED—J. C. Barter, Collector Port of Ogdensburg; George Robinson, Post-Master do; L. Hasbrouck, Agent Ætna Insurance Co., of Hartford; Edwin M. Holbrook; B. H. Vary, Agent for American Insurance Co.; W. J. Pardee, General Agent Ætna, Hartford, Insurance Co; Sam'l H. Price, General Agent North Western Insurance Co.; D. M. Chapin, Agent Springfield and Marine and Protection, of Hartford, Insurance Co.

The above certificate was received from Ogdensburg by this day's mail, unsolicited on my part. The persons whose names are attached are mostly unknown to the subscriber.

It is but another testimonial (among many others) of the superiority of "HERRING'S Safes" over all others.

The subscriber is the only person in the United States authorized to make or sell HERRING'S Patent Salamander Safe, that was awarded the medal at the World's Fair, in London, in 1851. SILAS C. HERRING,

Nos. 125, 127 and 129 Water-st., N. Y.

BANCA TIN.—A moderate supply of best quality of Block Tin, including Banca, Straights, Bar, English and Spanish Tin, for sale at No. 6 Burling-slip, by

LUCIUS HART.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

STRAKOSCH METROPOLITAN EMPORIUM, NO. 629 BROADWAY, AND NORTH MAIN-St., Springfield, Mass.

SARLES & ADEY,

Dealers in Piano-Fortes, and Music Publishers,

Respectfully invite public inspection of their extensive and carefully selected stock of Piano-Fortes and Sheet Music

FIRTH, POND & Co.'s Pianos, so justly celebrated for the elegance of their construction, richness and durability of tone,

The beautiful Iron Piano-Fortes. The First Premiums of the American Institute have been awarded to these Instruments, at the late Fair in Castle Garden.

The Grand Square Piano, with antique carvings, unrivalled for beauty in design and sweetness of tone, manufactured by the celebrated house of KNABE & GUEHLE, of Baltimore.

The magnificent and powerful-toned Pianos, style a la Parisian, from the well known manufactory of G. N. SCHEIB, Philadelphia.

Those about purchasing Pianos should visit this establishment. The Instruments are offered at the lowest cash prices of the makers

MELODEONS AND SERAPHINES,

With patent reeds and late improvements from the best makers.

GILBERT'S BOUDOIR PIANO-FORTES.—The attention of the public is particularly requested to this comparatively new style of PIANO-FORTE, which, as a neat and elegant article of parlor furniture, is unsurpassed. Occupying but small space, it possesses a power and sweetness of tone, and delicacy of touch, not exceeded by any. There can be but little doubt, that this instrument, presenting the many advantages it does over the common Piano, is destined, eventually, to be brought into common use. Any prejudice against them cannot fail to be removed by a visit to the rooms where they are exhibited for sale. Every instrument warranted to give entire satisfaction. Also, Melodeons of Prince's and Carhart's make. Pianos to let, tuned and repaired.

HORACE WATERS, Sole Agent,

No. 333 Broadway, cor. Anthony-st., 2d floor.

PIANO FORTES.—The best assortment of Pianos in this city can be seen at the Warerooms of LINCOLN & THOMPSON, No. 441 Broadway, including Hallet, Davis & Co.'s celebrated Æolian Pianos, of new and much approved scales, acknowledged superior to any other in the market. Also, a large variety from other distinguished New-York and Boston makers. Gilbert's and other second-hand with and without the Æolian, at various prices.

LINCOLN & THOMPSON, No. 441 Broadway.

MESSRS. LIGHTE & NEWTON, No. 82 Canal-st., in consequence of the increased demand and unrivaled popularity of their PIANO-FORTES, have extended their business, and are now prepared to offer to their friends, and those wishing a superior instrument, an extensive assortment, in plain and ornamented cases, of modern style, from 6½ to 7½ octave. Second-hand Pianos taken in exchange. Broadway Ware-rooms, No. 423

ÆOLIAN PIANOS, and others, by HALLETT, DAVIS & CO., Boston, always to be found in extensive assortment at the spacious Music store and warerooms of the subscribers. Also, New-York and other Pianos, for sale in price from $150 to $400. Carhart's and Prince's Melodeons, Musical Harmonicas, of every kind wholesale and retail.

Also, second-hand Pianos at $25, $35, $40, $50, $60, $75, $90, $110, $125, to $225

GOULD & BERRY,

No. 297 Broadway, Music Publishers.

PIANO-FORTES.—The finest assortment of Piano-Fortes in the city may be found at the spacious warerooms of N. P. B. CURTIS & CO., No. 447 Broadway, consisting of George Hew's celebrated American Patent Action Pianos, T. Gilbert and Co.'s popular Æolian Pianos, Gilbert's and others' Boudoir. Also, a variety of new and second-hand Pianos for sale and to let. No. 447 Broadway.

J. & C. FISCHER, (late NUNNS & FISCHER,) Manufactory and Warerooms, No. 170 Greenwich-st corner of Dey-st. PIANO-FORTES, warranted, with reverse bridge and patent action, well calculated for keeping in tune. Piano-Fortes tuned, repaired and exchanged.

N. B.—Also, Æolian Piano-Fortes for sale.

PIANOS FOR SALE—At No. 6 Barclay-st., next door to the Astor-House—a variety of 6½ and 6 octave rosewood Piano-Fortes, warranted to give satisfaction in every respect, or no sale, for cash or approved paper. Pianos on hire. JAMES THOMPSON.

PRINCE & CO.'S MELODEONS.—The original PRINCE MELODEON, which has stood the test of years, and proved itself a superior instrument to those of any other make, can be had only of the sole agents, WM. HALL & SON, No. 239 Broadway, (opposite the Park.)

PIANO-FORTES.—HAZELTON & BROTHER, Manufactory and Ware-rooms, No. 219 Centre-st., near Grand, where may be found a fine assortment of Rosewood Pianos, made in the most substantial manner and latest style.

PIANOS TUNED FOR 75 CENTS.—Orders addressed to PIANO TUNER, No. 365 Bowery, No. 214 Canal-st., and No. 22 Newark-av., Jersey City, promptly and efficiently performed.

TO RENTERS OF PIANOFORTES.—The Piano forte Association, No. 361 Broadway, are selling Piano fortes, to be paid for by instalments of $3 to $10 per month. J. PECK, Trustee.

PIANO-FORTE—Six superior Pianos for Hire at No. 59 3d av., between 10th and 11th sts

THOS. C. CALLAWAY.

OLDEST ESTABLISHMENT.—T. H. CHAMBERS, PIANO FORTE WAREROOMS, No. 365 Broadway.

TRAVELING.

INDEPENDENT OPPOSITION LINE FOR CALIFORNIA, at reduced rates.—The new and splendid steamer UNCLE SAM, 2,000 tons WM A. MILLS, Commander, will sail for Aspinwall on MONDAY, Dec. 6, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 3, North River

This steamer is new, and has accommodations for both cabin and steerage passengers unsurpassed by any other steamer in the trade. She will be found to be of great strength, having been constructed with especial reference to the new law of Congress, both as to strength, ventilation and security against fire. The traveling public are invited to examine the ship at her berth.

Arrangements have been made with the Agents of this line at Panama, Messrs. GARRISON & FRITZ, to forward the passengers without delay by the regular boats for Detroit and Toledo.

For passage apply to JONES & JOHNSON, or E. MILLS, Agents, at the office, No. 104 West-st., corner Liberty.

VANDERBILT LINE FOR SAN FRANCISCO—ONLY LINE GIVING TICKETS FOR CROSSING THE ISTHMUS. The favorite double-engine steamship PROMETHEUS, 1,800 tons, will leave from pier No. 2 North River, at 3 o'clock, P. M., precisely, on SATURDAY, December 4th, for SAN JUAN DEL NORTE, connecting with the popular steamship PACIFIC now on the Nicaragua Transit Route, having but *twelve miles of land transportation*. These steamers are unsurpassed in their accommodations and ventilation. For information or passage, apply only to D. B ALLEN, Agent,

No. 9 Battery Place, up stairs.

AUSTRALIA.—The magnificent clipper-ship ALSUS, will sail on TUESDAY next, and will take a few more second cabin passengers only, at reduced rates. The demand for steerage berths on this incomparable vessel is a sufficient argument that in all the essentials of room, light and ventilation, she is very far in advance of all other ships advertised for Australia. Apply on board, Pier No. 16, foot of Wall-st.

FOR RIO JANEIRO AND VALPARAISO—The new and splendid steamship SIERRA NEVADA, J. D. WILSON, Commander, will be despatched for the above Ports, on or about the 25th of November, from Pier No 3, N. R. For passage only apply to

J. HOWARD & SON, Agents, No 34 Broadway.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD—WINTER ARRANGEMENT—NOV 1, 1852.

TRAINS OUT OF NEW-YORK

Accommodation and Special Trains leave at 7 and 11:30 A. M.; 4 and 5 P. M., through to NewHaven

At 9:10 A. M., and 6:30 P. M., for Port Chester.

The 11:30 A. M. train runs in connection with train from New-Haven to Hartford and Springfield, and with train over the Canal road

Express Trains at 8 A. M. and 3:30 P. M., for New-Haven, Hartford, Springfield, Worcester and Boston, Connecticut River and Vermont Railroads. These trains connect at New Haven with trains of the New London Road, to New-London, Norwich, Stonington and Providence.

The 8 A. M. stops at Stamford and Bridgeport, connecting with Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroads at Bridgeport

The 3:30 P. M. stops at Stamford, Norwalk and Bridgeport, connecting with Danbury Railroad at Norwalk, and with Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroads at Bridgeport

TRAINS INTO NEW-YORK.

Accommodation and Special Trains at 5:30, 7, and 9:35 A. M., and 4:20 P. M., through from New-Haven.

At 5:30 A. M., and 3:45 P. M., from Port Chester.

The 9:35 A. M. Train receives passengers from Springfield and Hartford, New-London and Canal Railroads at New-Haven. The 4:20 P. M. Train receives passengers from Hartford and Springfield, and Northern Railroads.

Express Trains leave New-Haven on arrival of trains from Boston, at 1:15, and 8:50 P. M., (stopping at Bridgeport, Norwalk, and Stamford,) leaving Boston at 8 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. Trains of the New-London Road run in connection.

See large bill of advertisement at the Station Houses and principal Hotels.

GEO. W. WHISTLER, Jr., Superintendent.

NEW-HAVEN Nov. 1852

FOR SAVANNAH.—The new and splendid side-wheel steamship STATE OF GEORGIA, Capt. J. E. WALTON, carrying the U. S. Mail, will leave Philadelphia for Savannah on WEDNESDAY, the 24th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M., from the second wharf above Vine-st. In speed and strength, and in every arrangement for the comfort and safety of passengers, this ship is unsurpassed. Fare from New-York or Philadelphia, $25; Steerage, $9. The STATE OF GEORGIA will leave as above every alternate WEDNESDAY. Agents in Philadelphia, HERON & MARTIN; in Savannah, PADELFORD, FAY & CO.

MICHIGAN SOUTHERN AND NORTHERN INDIANA RAILROAD.—Over SIXTY miles of distance saved between Buffalo, Dunkirk and Chicago, Waukegan, Kenosha, Racine, Milwaukee and Sheboygan, via Toledo and Monroe. The Company have increased their facilities. Merchandize will be forwarded with dispatch. Mark packages "Michigan Southern Railroad Line, Toledo." For further information, inquire of

JOHN F. PORTER, Agent, No. 109 Broad-st.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—New-York to Easton, Pa.—Fare, $1 75—Full arrangement, commencing Nov. 15, 1852—Leave Pier No 1, N. R., daily, for Easton and intermediate places at 8 A. M., 12 M., and 3.45 P. M., and for Somerville at 4.45 P. M. Returning, leave Phillipsburgh at 6 and 9 A. M., and 3.15 P. M.

HARDWARE.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES.—These curious and ingenious machines, which attracted so much attention at the Fair of the American Institute, and where they kept a crowd about them while in operation, can be seen by those who were unable to get a sight at them at the Fair, at the principal office, No. 258 Broadway, where they are in operation daily. These machines are simple and easy in their operation, durable in all their parts, and can be used by any person with a very little practice. Shoe manufacturers, Saddlers and Clothiers in all parts of the country are now using these machines, with which all kinds of sewing, either on cloth or leather, can be executed in a beautiful manner and with astonishing dispatch.

FAIRBANKS' PATENT PLATFORM AND COUNTER SCALES—Improved in quality and reduced in price. Adapted to every required operation of weighing. For sale in all their varieties by

FAIRBANKS & CO., No. 28 Water-st.

LIVERY STABLE.—WM. H. MILES begs leave to thank the ladies and gentlemen of New-York for their patronage for many years past, and to inform them that he has opened another establishment (in connection with the La Fayette place Stable) in 19th-st., between 5th and 6th-aves., and his carriages (of every style) will be found good. Careful men with careful Drivers. By unremitting attention to the wishes of his patrons, he hopes to merit a continuation of their support. WM. H. MILES, Lafayette-place.

TRAVELING.

NEW-YORK AND SAN FRANCISCO STEAMSHIP LINE—THROUGH TO SAN FRANCISCO AT REDUCED RATES.—NO DETENTION ON THE 15TH JUNE.—Steamer and splendid steamship UNITED STATES, W. G. CHERRY, Commander, will leave New-York for ASPINWALL, Mary Bay, MONDAY, December 13 at 4 o'clock P. M., precisely, connecting at Panama with the new double-engine steamship CORTES, 1,800 tons, THOS. B. CROPPER, Commander, which steamship leaves Panama on the arrival of the passengers by the UNITED STATES, for San Francisco, stopping only at Acapulco, for supplies. This line has never failed to connect at the appointed time.

These vessels in accommodations, ventilation, speed, and safety, are unsurpassed. An experienced physician is attached to each steamer.

Passengers will be landed on the wharf at Aspinwall, and take the Panama Railroad.

Passengers are cautioned, that all tickets for this line are sold only at No. 3 Broadway, New-York.

DAVIS, BROOKS & CO., General Agents.

JONES & JOHNSON, No. 90 Wall-st.

U. S. MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.—FOR NEW-ORLEANS, *via* HAVANA.—The splendid steamship CRESCENT CITY, H. K. DAVENPORT, U. S. N., Commander, will sail from the Pier at foot of Warren-st., N. R., on SATURDAY, Nov. 27, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely.

RATES OF PASSAGE TO HAVANA AND NEW-ORLEANS.

New Arrangement.

Ladies' and After Saloon Cabin.....$60
Second Cabin.....$50 | Steerage.....$25

Specie only taken on freight to Havana. Freight taken to New-Orleans at 30 cents per cubic foot. Shippers of freight are requested to supply themselves with the Company's bills of lading, which may be had on application at the office. No other form will be signed. No bills of lading signed after 12 o'clock ON THE DAY OF SAILING.

For freight or passage apply to M. O. ROBERTS,

No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren-st.

FOR LIVERPOOL.—United States Mail steamship PACIFIC, Capt. EDW. NYE. This steamship will depart with the United States Mails for Europe, positively, on SATURDAY, Nov. 27, at 12 o'clock M., from her berth, at the foot of Canal-st. No berth secured until paid for. For freight or passage, having unequaled accommodations for elegance and comfort, apply to

EWD K. COLLINS & CO., No. 56 Wall-st.

Passengers are requested to be on board at 11½ A. M. The steamship BALTIC will succeed the PACIFIC, and sail Dec. 11.

THE NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.—The ships composing this line are the following:

ATLANTIC, Capt. WEST. PACIFIC, Capt. NYE.
ARCTIC, Capt. LUCE. BALTIC, Capt. COMSTOCK.
ADRIATIC, Capt. GEORGE STEBBINS.

These ships have been built by contract, exp

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK CITY.

ARREST OF THREE MEN CHARGED WITH BURGLARY AND MANSLAUGHTER.—At a late hour on Saturday night the Police of the Fourth Ward arrested three [illegible], named DANIEL MCCARTHY, JAMES FARRELL and WM. BLAIN, charged with burglariously entering a dwelling house at No. 31 James-street. It appears they ascended to the fifth story of the building and broke open the room door of an apartment occupied by a returned Californian, named CHARLES BROWN, who, in his endeavors to escape, jumped or was thrown out of the window, and fatally injured. The prisoners were locked up, and the unfortunate man conveyed to the City Hospital, where he was carefully attended, but only survived a few hours. The further investigation in the case will take place this forenoon.

SERIOUS AND FATAL CASUALTIES.—On Saturday afternoon a man by the name of CHRISTIAN VALENTINE, was dangerously injured in the head by the falling of a heavy stick of timber, from the top of a new building in Henry-street, where he was passing. He was picked up insensible, and conveyed to the residence of his family, Fortieth-street, by Officer O'CONNER, of the Seventh Ward.... A wheelwright, by the name of [illegible], met with a sad and fatal accident on Saturday afternoon, by falling through the hatchway of [illegible]'s manufactory, No. 121 East Twenty-Third-street. The poor man struck his head among a lot of [illegible], and when his fellow workmen reached him he was unable to speak. He was then removed to the Bellevue Hospital, where he died in the course of an hour. The Coroner was notified and will hold an inquest this morning.

THE FATAL ACCIDENT ON THE NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD TO JAMES TRACY—VERDICT OF THE CORONER'S JURY—NOBODY TO BLAME.—The death of JAMES TRACY, who was horribly cut and mangled on the New-Haven Railroad, as heretofore noticed in the *Times*, was rigidly investigated on Saturday, before Coroner JONES and a jury of six good and lawful citizens. Considerable interest was manifested in the case, as it was rumored the deceased had been pushed off the car by the baggage-master, GEORGE JEFFERSON SMITH. Numerous witnesses were sworn, but the following was the most important of the evidence:

Sidney H. Stuart, sworn—I am a police magistrate; I was called upon to take the dying declarations of the deceased, the night before last, at the City Hospital; he was then in a dying condition; I asked him "if he thought he would recover;" he replied, "I think I cannot stand it much longer;" I asked him the question to be satisfied that he was sensible; I asked "if he could relate how he got injured," he said "yes;" then he said, "I wanted to get upon the baggage car, and the baggage master did not wish to have me on; I told him that I will now upon the platform and would remain on; and he (the baggage master) told me that he would make me get off; the baggage master then struck me twice, and knocked me off;" I then asked deceased, "do you know the baggage master's name?" he said, "if do not," I asked, "was there any previous encounter between you and the baggage master?" the only reply that I could get to this was, "he knocked me off;" deceased made his replies with a good deal of ill feeling towards the baggage master; this was at ten minutes to 10 o'clock, and he was sinking rapidly; at 10 o'clock he became unable to make any reply to questions put to him, and I left him; what he did say did not appear to be the words of a dying man; they were uttered without any apparent thought of the future; he swore vehemently on making his answers; this was, I think, in consequence of his extreme suffering.

Sidney Briggs, (a driver in the employ of the company) sworn—Drove the baggage car of the 5 o'clock New Haven train last Thursday; deceased, with six or eight other workmen got in with me, in Canal street; there were Mr. Ellsworth, Quilan, the deceased, myself and six or eight others; they were laughing and joking; they dropped off one by one; at Twenty-eighth-street Quilan, deceased, Ellsworth and myself, were only on; Quilan was behind me, and Tracy stood upon the steps on the east side of the cars; he swung off the car, and I "braked up" to prevent him falling; he got back upon the car, and said Quilan had tripped him; they quarrelled; deceased called Quilan an opprobrious name, and Quilan reached across my head and clenched him; they remained so until the baggage master seperated them, and pushed one to the right and one to the left; I think he parted both with equal force; Quilan got off the car immediately upon being pushed; deceased hung on the rear of the baggage master with his right hand, and held the railing with his left, having a foot on each step; his hand got lose from the coat, and he swung around the corner in front of the car; he fell with his head between the two rails, his legs were over the left hand rail, between the up and down tracks; I immediately stopped the car; we found the forward wheel of the forward truck upon one leg; we pushed the car ahead to see is it off his limb; I then turned off my team, when I saw Mr. Reniance, Mr. Quigly and others, endeavoring to get him up; I am satisfied he was intoxicated at the time; I saw no person strike him, if it had been so, I would have seen it; I think if he had been sober it would not have occurred; had the men not have been separated by the baggage master I could have hauled up my horses before touching the engine, and then serious consequences would not have ensued.

The evidence of Dr. B. L. BUDD respecting the *post mortem* examination was here taken; and after a careful summing up by Coroner IVES, the Jury rendered the following verdict:

JAMES TRACY came to his death by accidentally falling from, and being run over by, one of the cars belonging to the New-Haven Railroad Company when in motion. The Jury further say, that they attach no blame to any person.

TRACY was a native of Ireland, aged twenty-four years.

RIOT IN THE BOWERY CIRCUS.—TWO POLICE OFFICERS INJURED.—On Saturday afternoon a gang of about thirty rowdies entered the Bowery Amphitheatre, and attempted to create a serious riot. They walked in without tickets, and when in the act of passing the inner entrance, the doorkeeper spoke to them and requested their tickets of admission, which were positively refused. One of the ringleaders knocked the doorkeeper down and injured him severely. Police officers HAYES and Prince JOHN DAVIS were present, and while in the discharge of their duty in endeavoring to suppress the riotous conduct, each of them received powerful blows by the hands of the villains. Information was forwarded to Captain BRADFORD, at the Tenth Ward station house, but before his posse reached the place of amusement, the intruders had fled.

A DARING HIGHWAY ROBBERY.—On Saturday night, between the hours of 10 and 11 o'clock, while a gentleman named CHARLES N. JONES, was proceeding through West-street, on his way home, No. 289 Broadway, he was attacked by a desperate character, calling himself JOHN LEWIS, who by force and violence abstracted a silk handkerchief, ivory comb, and made an effort to obtain his wallet, but was prevented. The daring villain made off, but was pursued and captured by officer JOHN HAMBLIN, of the Third District police, who searched him and found the identical handkerchief and comb, which have been clearly identified by Mr. JONES, and the rogue was fully committed to the City prison, to await his trial.

☞ The Eighteenth Anniversary Discourse of Rev. WM. ADAMS, D. D., Pastor of the Central Presbyterian Church in Broome-street, was delivered yesterday morning before a very large congregation. Dr. ADAMS was installed in his present charge on the 15th of November, 1834. His ministry has been eminently successful. The occasion of this anniversary was improved to call up the interesting reminiscences which cluster around a long continued pastoral connection, and an eloquent discourse on the duties and responsibilities of the Clergy was preached from Colossians i. 27, 29.

THE SWINDLING "CONFIDENCE" OPERATIONS.—The case of swindling Mr. LAWRENCE DAVENPORT of New Rochelle, and ANDREW S. NORWOOD of West-Fourteenth-street by the "Confidence" operations, was further investigated on Saturday before Justice. The prisoner GEORGE PATTEN was ordered to procure bail in the sum of $1,000, and WILLIAMS and ROBINSON were discharged, as there was not sufficient evidence to hold them.

PERSONAL.—The Prince of Nassau, brother to the reigning Duke, and the Prince of Wyede, (Germany,) are at the Union-place Hotel, as are also his Excellency Senor J. J. DE OSMA, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, from Peru, with his family and suite.

THACKERAY'S LECTURES.—Mr. THACKERAY will deliver the second lecture of his course before the Mercantile Library Association this evening, at Rev. Mr. CHAPIN'S Church, No. 548 Broadway. His subject for this evening will be CONGREVE and ADDISON.

OCEAN STEAMERS.—On Saturday no less than seven ocean steamers left this port for various destinations, viz.: The *Humboldt*, for Southampton and Havre; the *Glasgow*, for Glasgow; the *Illinois*, for Aspinwall; the *Star of the West*, for San Juan; the *Florida*, for Savannah; the *Union*, for Charleston, and the *Roanoke* for Richmond.

NEW-YORK BIBLE SOCIETY.—The Anniversary Meeting of the New-York Bible Society is to be held this evening at the Tabernacle. The interest attached to the work of the Institution at this centre of commerce and immigration, together with the reputation of the speakers engaged—among whom we notice Rev. Drs. TYNG and MURRAY—cannot fail to secure a large attendance.

FATAL ACCIDENT TO AN AGED CITIZEN.—About 1 o'clock on Saturday afternoon an aged and highly respectable citizen, named JAMES R. WILLIAMSON, residing at No. 673 Fourth-street, met with a sad and fatal accident. It seems he was standing upon a scaffold suspended at the second story of his building, engaged in painting the window-blinds of the tea-room apartment, when the ropes broke, and the unfortunate man was precipitated to the ground and instantly killed. Deceased was born in the City of New-York, and was 65 years of age.

THE MURRAY-STREET ACCIDENT.—The terrible accident that occurred in Murray-street on Friday by the falling of a scaffolding, has resulted in the death of one of the brothers (PETER) MCINTYRE, and yesterday his body was removed to No. 91 Mulberry-street, where his friends reside. An inquest will be held at 10 o'clock this morning.

☞ We call attention to the advertisement of the Moving Pictures illustrating the War of the Revolution.

☞ Mrs. E. OAKES SMITH delivers the last lecture but one, of her present popular course, at the Hope Chapel this morning.

[Advertisement.]

BUY A COPY, AND SEE.—The *American Union* newspaper, for this week, contains several original stories published *entire*, racy sketches, choice poetry, able editorials, valuable miscellany, all the theatrical news, thoughts and facts, any quantity of gems and jokes, and no advertisements. Specimen copies may be obtained of newsmen and dealers for the small sum of four cents.

A SPORTING HORSE-THIEF.—A genteel looking Frenchman, named Armand Simon was arrested on Saturday by the Police of the Nineteenth Ward, upon suspicion of stealing a horse and gig. It appears the accused had in his possession a bay horse in a gig, at the public house of George Noakes, situated at Sixty-ninth-street and Third-avenue, which he offered to sell, and desired to match his horse against the horse of Mr. Noakes, to Harlem Bridge and back, and if he (Mr. Noakes) won, he was to have the horse for $10; but if he (Noakes) lost, he was to pay $70 for the horse. The match was made, and Mr. Noakes won. Mr Noakes then paid the $10 and took the horse, and shortly after gave the accused $5 for the gig, making in all $15 for the two. From the conduct of the accused, and the easy manner in which he parted with the property, Mr. Noakes suspected that the horse and gig had been stolen, and accordingly informed the Police of the Nineteenth Ward, who took the accused into custody, and conveyed him to the Station-House, where, on searching his person, a number of pawn tickets of clothing pawned in this City and Philadelphia were found. During the day, Mr. James W. Smith, of No. 309 West Twenty-first-street, appeared before Justice McGrath, and made oath that the bay horse and gig found in the possession of the prisoner was his property, having been stolen from the corner of William and Wall-streets, where the horse had been left standing. The sporting rogue was then committed for trial.

THE SESSIONS.—The Court of General Sessions concluded the business for the present term, on Saturday morning, and after sentencing the following criminals, the Court adjourned until December: James Judge, for an assault on Capt. Trigler of the Police, fined $10 and discharged; Lawrence McDonald, petit larceny, discharged; James McQuade, burglary in the third degree, imprisonment in State Prison for three years and four months; William Carr, grand larceny, the same; John Chase, pleaded guilty of grand larceny, State Prison for two years; Edward H Shephard, forgery in the third degree, State Prison three years and four months; Philip Melang, grand larceny, State Prison for two years; James Walker, pleaded guilty of grand larceny, State Prison for four years and ten months; John Bishop, grand larceny, State Prison for two years and six months; John Dixon and Charles Johnstone, pleaded guilty of burglary in the third degree, State Prison for two years each; Louisa Fischer, grand larceny, State Prison three years and six months; David Stickney, pleaded guilty of bigamy, State Prison two years; Richard Lankenow, assault with a sling shot, State Prison one year.

A SERIOUS CHARGE.—Yesterday morning, officer Greene, of the Lower Police Office, arrested a young man by the name of Lawrence Mitchell, upon a warrant issued some days ago, wherein he stands charged with effecting the ruin of a young girl named Miss Eliza Sommerville, residing at No. 143 Livingston-street, Brooklyn, who preferred the charge. In her affidavit she deposes that the accused visited her for nearly three years, and under the solemn promise of marriage she yielded to him, and he accomplished his design. She became a mother a few weeks ago, and the gay deceiver abandoned her and joined in wedlock with another. The accused was committed to await further action in the matter.

IMPORTANT ARREST OF A BOARDING-HOUSE ROBBER.—Yesterday morning, a shrewd and expert boarding house robber by the name of Wm. Sheppard *alias* John Jackson, was arrested in Mott-street, by officers Keefe and Devoe of the Chief's Office, charged with cutting open a carpet-bag at No. 90½ Murray-street, belonging to Mr. Alexander Dunn, on the 14th inst., and stealing therefrom $300 in cash. The accused was identified by Mr. Dunn, and also by a lady boarding-house keeper in Reade-street, where the prisoner committed another robbery. He was detained at the office of the Chief of Police until this morning, when the necessary evidence will be taken.

FELL DOWN DEAD.—On Saturday morning, a young lady by the name of Miss Angeline Bolce, who had been lately residing at Absicombe beach, near Cape May, and was about to return to her home in Philadelphia, went into the station house of the Jersey City ferry, and having procured her ticket, sat down. She sickened in a short time, and fell dead almost immediately. The Coroner held an inquest, in order to allow her sorrowing friends to take the body home by one of the Philadelphia trains last night. The verdict of the Jury was, that the deceased came to her death "from severe congestion of the lungs."

STEALING A TRUNK AND VALUABLE CONTENTS.—On Saturday afternoon, a man by the name of Charles Dobson was arrested by officer Watson, of the First Ward Police, charged with stealing a trunk, containing $200 worth of wearing apparel, belonging to Mr. A. Martin, residing at No. 486 Broadway. The accused was held to answer.

ENDANGERING LIFE BY BLASTING ROCKS.—Just at twilight on Saturday evening, a laborer named John Doyle set off a heavy rockblast in Twenty-second-street near Seventh-avenue without giving the necessary warning, thus endangering human life and limb. Doyle was, therefore, arrested by the police of the Sixteenth Ward, and detained for a further hearing.

SUICIDE OF A FEMALE.—About 3 o'clock on Saturday morning a female named Sarah Watson, aged about twenty-six or thirty years, died in Pearl-street from the effects of a dose of laudanum taken with the intention of poisoning herself. She had been separated from her husband for some time past, and it is supposed that this circumstance induced a state of mind which led to the commission of the rash act.

SHOOTING WITH INTENT TO KILL.—On Saturday morning the Police of the Sixth Ward arrested a sailor named David Gillman, charged with shooting at a negro named Peter Vance, with intent to kill him. The contents of the pistol took effect on the left ear of Vance, and severed it from his head. He was committed in full for trial.

STEALING GOLD AND SILVER COIN.—Yesterday forenoon, a negro named THOMAS MOORE, was arrested in the Fifth Ward by Officer BIGLEY, charged with stealing about $100 in gold and silver coin from the possession of SIDNEY MCFARLANE, residing at No. 57 Anthony-street. A portion of the money was found concealed about the clothing of the prisoner, and Justice OSBORN fully committed him for trial.

ROBBERY OF SILK GOODS.—A man by the name of Patrick Fitzpatrick was arrested on Saturday, by the Police of the First Ward, charged with stealing upward of $100 worth of silk cravats from the warehouse of Mr. George W. Young, No. 79 William-street. Justice OSBORN committed Patrick for a further hearing.

BURGLARY CONTEMPLATED.—This settlement was very generally observed yesterday by the keepers of all respectable saloons. A few of the lower class shops kept open in some of the back streets.

ACCIDENT.—A young man named Felcher, a German, was thrown from a wagon yesterday afternoon on the Fifth-avenue, near the bridge, and severely injured. The horse took fright at a gang of city boys swinging stake and throwing dirt at him while passing. Felcher when thrown out, struck upon his head, and was taken up for dead, but after applying proper restoratives he revived and was conveyed to a residence in the vicinity, when medical aid was called. Last evening he was considered out of danger.

ATTEMPTED HIGHWAY ROBBERY.—Late Saturday night a respectable citizen of Brooklyn while passing in the vicinity of Fort Greene, on DeKalb-avenue, was confronted by an Irishman who demanded his money. This proposition was not acceded to, but on the contrary the villain received a blow which stunned him enough to give time to the party waylaid opportunity to escape, which he improved to the best advantage by running. Our informant states that he could have arrested the fellow, but feared that he had associates near by, and concluded that it was the wisest policy to make his escape unhurt as swiftly as possible.

Foreign Items.

After the prohibition of a journal for Austria, the other States, even those of the Austro-German postal Union, cannot receive the said journal, and have no other alternative than of getting it by some circuitous route!

A correspondent, whose manuscript at the first glance appears to have been the result of a Scotch reel danced upon the paper by a hen and chickens with sooty feet, in describing to (*Preston Chronicle*) the extreme sufferings of a youth of tender years, gives the following graphical picture of the dilapidated condition of the boy's habiliments: "Is Hat was hout at The top, and his stokins (stockings) In the *same State*."

An opinion prevails that the Hindoo system of caste is fast declining. The Rev. E. J. HARDY, an American missionary in Mysore, who has with much labor made an analysis of the ramification of this system, says:—"So far from the chain of caste being broken, I can prove the existence at this time, and can furnish the names, if required so to do, of four hundred and eighty-six distinct castes amongst the Jains; and of seventy distinct castes amongst the Roman Catholics! And what I mean by distinct castes is, that few of them will eat together, and fewer still will intermarry."

In a pamphlet just published by a gentleman named RICHARDSON, residing at Newcastle, a curious picture is given of the past generations of Newcastle folk. "The litter and filth" of the streets in which they dwelt "became the favorite resort of troops of dogs, ducks, and swine, which, roaming about in great numbers, during the Elizabethan and earlier eras, attracted the tender mercies of certain corporate officers, who, it appears, went about killing them with flails." What a *concert monstre* when the flail came thundering about the ears of the pigs, the dogs, and the ducks!

The Darlington *Times* records what it believes to be "one of the most extraordinary feats which has ever been recorded in ecclesiastical history." The Rev. A. JAMES HOWELL, incumbent of St Cuthbert's Church, Darlington, who has been incarcerated for debt in Durham jail during the last five weeks, having passed the Insolvent Debtors' Court on the 15th inst., was liberated on that day, and performed the service and preached on Sunday morning to a small congregation, *several of whom were his creditors*. From an analysis of the reverend bankrupt's debts, given by the Gateshead *Observer*, it appears that the insolvent has borne with much more delicacy of touch on the booksellers than on the brewers, publicans and wine sellers.

One of the foreign correspondents of the *Athenæum* contributes a very intercating letter upon the exaggeration of natural objects in the South of Europe, and in the Tropics. If his account is safe, we see the best of tropical plants at home. "The gorgeous flowers, which the eye takes in at one view, in our European conservatories, are here so widely and rarely dispersed, that a traveler may spend years in the search, and not come across a tithe of them." And when they are found, he proceeds to state, they are far inferior to those reduced to compactness and regularity by the gardener.

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1,000 do	b15 88	150	do		b60 95
2,000 Erie Income Bonds	90	100	do		b30 95
7,000 Erie Conv. Bds '71	99	100	do		b10 95
5,000 do	b90 100	100	do		s60 95
2,000 Erie Conv. Bs. '62	100	25	do		94⅞
1,000 Erie 2d Mtg. Bds	106	1	840	do	94⅞
9,000 Huds 2d Mtg. Bds	101⅛	23	Alb'y & Schnec. R R.		114
5,000 Huds. New Bonds.	93⅛	50	do		115
5,000 N. Ind. R R Bds.	100	s50	Harlem Railroad		73⅛
1,000 Ohio & Penn. Bds	108	300	do		s60 73⅛
1,000 Mich S & N I R Bds	100	550	do		b60 73⅛
100 Ohio Life & Trust Co.	107	100	do		s60 73⅛
50 Canton Company	s3 93	50	Rock & Sr. R. R.		94⅛
70 do	s3 93	100	Long Island R. R.		s3 43⅛
100 do	s90 93⅛	700	do		s3 43⅛
400 do	94	200	do		s3 43⅛
800 Cary Improvement Co	12	300	do		s3 43⅛
100 do	s6m 11	500	do		b60 44
225 New-Jersey Zinc Co.	63	50	Stonington R. R.		56⅛
200 Portsmouth D. Dock	s3 6	300	do		s60 56⅛
300 Nicaragua Trans. Co	27	100	do		b60 56⅛
50 do	s10 27	19	Norwich & Wor. R R.		52
300 do	s90 27	666	do		52⅛
200 do	b15 27⅛	150	Reading Railroad		100
450 do	27⅛	50	Hudson River R.R.		76⅛
50 do	b60 27⅛	50	do		b60 77
50 Penn's Coal Co.	55	115	do		77
111 do	b3 119	50	do		s30 77
200 Cumb'd Coal Co.	s30 64⅛	50	do		s90 77
50 do	64⅛	865	do		s3 77⅛
150 do	64⅞	200	do		b10 77⅛
50 do	b30 64⅞	100	do		s3 77⅛
100 do	s60 64⅞	80	N. H. & N. London.		75
50 Parker Coal Co.	b15 50	50	do		75⅛
25 do	b10 50	55	do		75⅛
75 do	b3 50	20	Mich. S. R. R.		132
125 Panama R R Scrip	138	200	do		132
300 N Y. & N. H. R. R.	s3 115	10	Roch L. & Niag. R R.		106
310 Mich Central R R.	s3 112⅛	10	Erie & N. E. R. R.		97⅛
45 Panama R. R.	139				

SECOND BOARD.

$20,000 Erie Con. Bds.	71.100	50	Harlem Railroad		73⅛
5,000 do	100	50	N. H. & N. London.		76
2,000 Erie Income Bds.	100	200	do		76⅛
50 Canton Company	b30 39	82	do		76⅛
225 do	38	100	Stonington Railroad.		56⅛
125 do	s3 93⅛	125	do		56⅛
50 do	94	200	do		57
25 Parker Coal Co.	b15 50	125	Hudson River R. R.		78⅛
25 do	b15 50	175	do		78⅛
100 Nicaragua Transit Bds	39	100	do		78⅛
125 do	b30 28⅛	100	do		78⅛
100 do	28⅛	200	Erie Railroad		95
1,800 Edgeworth Land Co	6	200	do		94⅛
500 do	b60 6	200	do		94⅛
200 do	6	200	do		s60 94⅛
450 Cary Impt. Company.	12	175	do		94⅛
100 do	12⅛	5	do		94⅛
100 Long Island Railroad	43⅛	100	Roch. & Sr. R. R.		125
200 Cumb'land Coal	s90 64	100	Panama Railroad		138
100 do	64⅛				

SATURDAY, Nov. 20—6 P. M.

The week closes on a very active Stock market, and the upward changes within the past six days, are, we believe greater, and more general than during any preceding week of the season. The transactions have been enormously large in several of the speculative shares, and to-day the buoyant feeling appeared to reach the whole list. Erie touched 95. Hudson rose 2 per cent.; Long Island 1½; New-London 1½; Michigan Southern 3, Nicaragua 1½; Canton 2½; Panama Scrip 1 per cent; Cary Improved at ½; Cumberland Coal ½. The Erie Bonds of '71 and also the Incomes reached par, and the Convertibles of '62 100½; Long Island sixes sold at 88.

Owing to the stiff rates for Continental Exchange, the *Humboldt* for Havre, carried out to-day $307,000 in Specie. Sterling closed tame at 110@110½.

We are pleased to see it authoritatively stated that the Bank of the Republic, declines to lend its credit to the Illinois and Indiana, small notes attempted to be circulated in N. York by their owners in Wall-street.

The produce markets have continued active. The trade in cotton was moderate at 10½c. for upland middling, and 10½c. for Orleans do. ℔ lb. The *Asia's* news made no impression upon the trade. State flour sold freely at $5 18½@$5 25; Western do. at $5 25@$5 50; common Southern at $5 50@$5 68½; and extra Richmond City do. at $7 50. The latter sort was very scarce and wanted by shippers. Genesee white wheat realized $1 30; Western, $1 24; Southern, $1 18; Canadian, $1 17½; Western red, $1 13; and Southern, $1 12. Western mixed corn was plenty and heavy, at 90c. ℔ bushel. Some parties quoted it higher, but the sales were chiefly made at that figure. Provisions varied little. The grocery trade was more animated as far as coffee was concerned. Large sales Java transpired at 11c.@11½c., and Rio at 8½c.@9½c. ℔ lb. There was but little done in other articles in the line. Tobacco sold more freely to-day and closed firm.

The day's business at the Sub-Treasury was as follows: Received, $90,908 65; Paid, $98,072 05; Balance, $5,493,562 75.

By the accidental omission of the figure "2" from the Charleston market report, published this morning, we gave the receipts of Cotton at all the Southern ports over last year at this time at 22,000 bales. It should have been 222,000 bales.

A railway from Camden, opposite Philadelphia, to Cape May, has been surveyed on their different routes, 78, 85 and 105 miles in length, respectively, and the cost is put down at $775,000, $880,000 and $1,181,000 respectively.

Imports, (other than Dry Goods) at the Port of New-York, for the week ending this day, Nov. 19:

Ale	128	983	Musical	31	5,613
Brandy	321	8,846	Paintings	1	200
Rum	40	948	Jewelry	15	6,000
Whisky	46	3,864	Leather	13	3,057
Marble	95	2,984	Boots & shoes	3	501
METALS—			Dressed Skins	101	24,294
Brass Goods	11	1,855	Undressed do	—	3'533
Copper—P. Cake	10	3,098	Patent Leather	1	350
Dutch Nickel	2	1,599	Furs	12	1,053
Iron	757	29,926	LIQUORS—		
" Pig tons	284	3,802	Ale	128	983
" R.R. bars	12,445	70,983	Brandy	321	8,846
" Sheet	1,002	4,599	Rum	40	948
" Kentledge	95	1,510	Whisky	46	3,864
" Tubes	99	1,253	Marble	95	2,984
" Chains	5	736	METALS—		
" Cutlery	30	13 677	Brass Goods	11	1,855
" Guns	60	7 348	Copper—P. Cake	10	3,098
" Hardware	100	14,734	Dutch Nickel	2	1,599
" Nails	83	1,579	Iron	757	29,926
" Needles	2	1,031	" Pig tons	284	3,802
" Saddlery	7	1,353	" R.R. bars	12,445	70,983
" Wire	21	566	" Sheet	1,002	4,599
Lead	650	9,089	" Kentledge	95	1,510
Plated Ware	35	5,707	" Tubes	99	1,253
Old Metal		650	" Chains	5	736
Spelter	6,590	11,519	" Cutlery	30	13 677
Steel	816	21,339	" Guns	60	7 348
Tin	4,395	30 094	" Hardware	100	14,734
" Foil	7	198	" Nails	83	1,579
Zinc	253	10,464	" Needles	2	1,031
Molasses	90	1,233	" Saddlery	7	1,353
Mustard	57	413	" Wire	21	566
OILS—			Lead	650	9,089
Linseed	184	11,108	Plated Ware	35	5,707
Olive	204	7,233	Old Metal		650
Whale	204	18,372	Spelter	6,590	11,519
Paint	95	1'880	Steel	816	21,339
Paintings	17	3,376	Tin	4,395	30 094
Paper	36	4,993	" Foil	7	198
Papier Maché	6	630	Zinc	253	10,464
Patterns	1	222	Molasses	90	1,233
Perfumery	14	1,888	Mustard	57	413
Pipes	3,419	787	OILS—		
Pipe Clay	450	1,302	Linseed	184	11,108
Polishing Stones	12	442	Olive	204	7,233
Porcelain	16	2,418	Whale	204	18,372
Potatoes	3,400	850	Paint	95	1'880
Pickles	89	416	Paintings	17	3,376
Perfumeries	15	7,782	Paper	36	4,993
Precious Stones	1	731	Papier Maché	6	630
Rags	1,307	30,649	Patterns	1	222
Rattans	498	1,616	Perfumery	14	1,888
Rope	4	19	Pipes	3,419	787
Rice	300	1,622	Pipe Clay	450	1,302
Salt	buah 24,378	3,962	Polishing Stones	12	442
SEEDS—			Porcelain	16	2,418
Canary	266	4,585	Potatoes	3,400	850
Mustard	331	4,299	Pickles	89	416
Shells	6	1,731	Perfumeries	15	7,782
Silver Manufa'r	3	124	Precious Stones	1	731
Soap	13	1,004	Rags	1,307	30,649
Spices—Cassia	3,200	1,855	Rattans	498	1,616
" Cocoa	180	569	Rope	4	19
" Pimento	1,905	17,385	Rice	300	1,622
Sponge	12	1,063	Salt	buah 24,378	3,962
Stationery	25	3,595	SEEDS—		
Sugar	1,319	17,905	Canary	266	4,585
Tallow	25	1,841	Mustard	331	4,299
Tea	8,737	153,649	Shells	6	1,731
Toys	37	1 847	Silver Manufa'r	3	124
Twine	6	477	Soap	13	1,004
Tobacco	2,480	42,382	Spices—Cassia	3,200	1,855
Varnish	18	1,760	" Cocoa	180	569
Watches	55	103 388	" Pimento	1,905	17,385
Watch'ker's Tools	3	743	Sponge	12	1,063
Wine	2,530	9 504	Stationery	25	3,595
Champagne	2,197	10,969	Sugar	1,319	17,905
WOODS—			Tallow	25	1,841
Cedar	33	450	Tea	8,737	153,649
Mahogany	917	5,073	Toys	37	1 847
Willows	2,962	1,597	Twine	6	477
Wool	18	1,882	Tobacco	2,480	42,382
Flocks	28	316	Varnish	18	1,760
Fish—Sardines	87	1,593	Watches	55	103 388
Other Imports'ns.	20	3,220	Watch'ker's Tools	3	743
			Wine	2,530	9 504
			Champagne	2,197	10,969
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Total value $1,163,937

We quote from the *Miner's Journal* the annexed Coal statement:

Anthracite.	For the week.	Previously this year.	Corresponding time last year.
Tons.	36,937 05	1,590,028 03	1,553,105 10
Value.	$90,908 65	$3,976,070 08	$3,882,762 75

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300 Nicaragua Trans. Co	27	100	do		b60 56⅛
50 do	s10 27	19	Norwich & Wor. R R.		52

New-York Daily Times.

VOL. II.....NO. 369. NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 1852. PRICE TWO CENTS.

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[illegible] published EVERY MORNING, (Sunday excepted,) at No. 113 NASSAU-STREET, and is delivered to subscribers in New-York, Brooklyn, Williamsburg and Jersey City, for TWELVE AND A HALF CENTS a week, payable to the carrier. Single Copies, Two Cents. Mail Subscribers, FIVE DOLLARS a year: six months, Two Dollars and a half; three months, One Dollar and half. Three dollars to advance required in all exchanges with Country Newspapers.

POSTAGE on the DAILY TIMES, sent to any part of the United States, paid in advance at the office where delivered, —39 cents per quarter, or $1 56 per annum.

THE NEW-YORK EVENING TIMES,

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THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES,

A VERY LARGE NEWSPAPER FOR THE COUNTRY, is published every SATURDAY MORNING, at the low price of TWO DOLLARS per annum. Ten copies for FIFTEEN DOLLARS, Twenty copies for TWENTY DOLLARS, will be sent to one address; and the paper in no case continued beyond the time for which payment is made. Postage on the WEEKLY TIMES, sent by mail for one year, is as follows:

Within the County..... Free.
Within the State..... 13 cents.
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THE TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA,

A LARGE NEWSPAPER OF EIGHT PAGES, or Forty-Eight columns, made up expressly for circulation in *California, Oregon and the Sandwich Islands*, and containing only news of interest to readers in those sections of the country, is published on the departure of every Mail steamer. Price 25 cents a copy.

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RAYMOND, JONES & CO., Publishers.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

JOHN S. GITTINGS, SAM'L C. DONALDSON, WM. H. GRAHAM.

☞ Gittings, Donaldson & Graham, COMMISSION STOCK BROKERS, southeast corner of South and Second-sts., Baltimore, buy and sell (upon commission exclusively) all stocks and other securities in the Baltimore market. Orders from abroad will receive prompt attention. Money loaned upon all good stocks.

REFERENCES.

New-York—Messrs. Brown, Brothers & Co.; R. Withers, Esq., Cashier Bank State of New-York.

Philadelphia—Messrs. Brown & Bowen, Charles H. Fisher, Esq.

Baltimore—Messrs. Alexander Brown and Sons.

Washington—Messrs Corcoran & Riggs.

Liverpool—Messrs. Brown, Shipley & Co.

☞ New-York Historical Society.—COURSE OF LECTURES: 1852—1853—FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE FIRE PROOF BUILDING FUND.—The Committee on Lectures have announce that the Course of Lectures for the benefit of the Fire Proof Building Fund will be opened at Metropolitan Hall, on THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 2, 1852. The Course will consist of Ten Lectures, to be given on Thursday Evenings of December, January, and February. Among those who have liberally consented to lend their names and service for this object, are the following gentlemen:

Hon. GEO. BANCROFT, of New-York.
Hon. PIERRE SOULE of Louisiana.
Hon. JOHN A. DIX, of New-York.
Hon. EDWARD EVERETT, of Massachusetts.
Rev. FRANCIS L. HAWKS, D.D., of New-York.
CHARLES O'CONOR, Esq., of New-York.

The Committee are also authorized to announce that the Forty-Eighth Anniversary Address will be delivered by Hon. RUFUS CHOATE, of Massachusetts, at the conclusion of the Course, under the direction of the Committee of Arrangements for the Anniversary.

Admission to the Course will be TEN DOLLARS for each Ticket. Tickets to the Course will also admit the holder to the Anniversary Address by Hon. RUFUS CHOATE, of Massachusetts.

Each Member will be entitled to one Ticket to the Course —not transferable in any case—to be had on application at the Library Rooms in the University.

Tickets may be procured on and after Thursday, the 25th inst., at the Bookstores of HORACE H. MOORE, Merchants' Exchange; APPLETON & CO., No. 200 Broadway; C. S. FRANCIS & CO. No. 252 Broadway; EVANS & BRITTAN, No. 697 Broadway; and at the Library Rooms in the University,

AUGUSTUS SCHELL,
FRANCIS L. HAWKS, } Committee.
GEORGE H. MOORE,

Nov. 20, 1852.

☞ Miss Bacon's Historical Lessons.—The introductory lesson of Miss Bacon's Course of Historical Instructions will be given at the Stuyvesant Institute on TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 30, at 8 o'clock. The subsequent lessons of the course will be given in the morning, twice a week, at 11 o'clock. The course is divided into terms corresponding to the natural divisions of the subject.

Price of tickets for a term including fifteen lessons, $5. For the introductory lesson 50 cents, to be obtained at the Bookstores of C. S. FRANCIS & CO. and EVANS & BRITTAN, and at the door.

We, the undersigned, beg leave to state that we have examined the proposal for a Course of Historical Instruction addressed by Miss Bacon to the ladies of this city, and that evidence of its claims, and we are happy in this way to add our approval of it, to that of the eminent gentlemen in Boston who have already concurred in a public expression of opinion in regard to its merits. We believe that such a Course of Instruction, commended by men so eminently qualified to judge of its claims, must have merits of a high order, and we unhesitatingly recommend it to the ladies of this city, as an opportunity for mental improvement well worthy their attention.

Jonathan M. Wainwright,	Washington Irving,
Francis L. Hawks,	Charles King,
Thomas H. Taylor,	Luther Bradish,
George Potts,	George Bancroft,
Henry W. Bellows,	William Kent,
Theodore Irving,	Theodore Sedgwick.

☞ Lecture by Thomas Francis Meagher.—A requisition, from many citizens, having been presented to THOMAS FRANCIS MEAGHER, Esq., expressing the desire that he should deliver a Lecture in New-York, previous to his departure for other cities of the Union, the Committee of Arrangements received the following, in answer thereto:

No. 37 IRVING-PLACE, Wednesday, Nov. 17, 1852.

GENTLEMEN: In answer to the kind invitation you have done me the honor to communicate, I beg to say it will give me sincere pleasure to comply with the wish you have expressed, at such place, and at as early a day as your Committee may designate. I remain your faithful friend

T. F. MEAGHER.

To his Honor A. C. KINGSLAND, and others

The Committee beg leave to announce, that they have secured Metropolitan Hall, for THURSDAY EVENING, 25th Nov., (instant,) when a Lecture will be delivered by THOMAS FRANCIS MEAGHER, in compliance with the invitation to that effect.

Lecture to commence at 8 o'clock; doors open at 7 o'clock. Tickets 50 cents—to be obtained at the principal book stores, hotels, and at the doors, on the evening of the Lecture.

☞ Great Inducements to purchase Lots in the new village of Clarenceville, L. I. So great has been the demand for Lots in this beautiful village, that although it has only been in operation for little over one month, yet over one-third of the Lots have been already sold, and as soon as the coming spring shall open, there will be upwards of one hundred buildings in the course of erection. There are now two villages at the present time that offer so many advantages. The easy access to the city by the Long Island Railroad from Brooklyn, and the stages from Williamsburg, make it a desirable place of residence for those wishing to live out of town and at the same time do business in the City. We would advise all who wish to secure a house, to buy now, as by next month, to call immediately and purchase at the office, D. T. MACFARLAN, General Agent. No. 3 Nassau-st., from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.

☞ Crystal Palace—ASSOCIATION FOR THE EXHIBITION OF THE INDUSTRY OF ALL NATIONS. —Office, No. 53 Broadway NEW-YORK, Nov. 22, 1852.

Proposals will be received at this office until the 10th day of December, for the publication, by contract, of an Illustrated Catalogue, and an Illustrated Weekly Paper, to be devoted exclusively to the objects and interests of the Exhibition which this Association is preparing to open next May.

It will be required that these two works shall be executed in such style as to mark the highest point reached in this country by the respective arts employed.

The contractor will have the privilege of printing the Illustrated Weekly Paper in the Exhibition building, and shall receive such facilities in the compilation of both works as the Association can reasonably afford.

WM. WHETTEN, Secretary.

☞ The N. Y. City Temperance Alliance will hold its Annual Meeting at No. 461 Broadway, cor. of Grand-st., on WEDNESDAY EVENING, the 24th instant, at 7½ o'clock, for the choice of officers for the ensuing year. Five delegates from each Ward Alliance, with proper credentials, will be expected to be present without further notice.

JOEL BLACKMER, Rec. Sec'y.

☞ Post Office, New-York—NOTICE.—On and after MONDAY, Nov. 22, the Northern and Western Mails, via Hudson River and Erie Railroads, will close at this office at 2½ P. M.

Mails for offices adjacent to the line of each road will be closed at 3 P. M. WM. V. BRADY, P. M.

☞ New-York Society for the Relief of WIDOWS AND ORPHANS OF MEDICAL MEN.—The annual meeting of this Society will be held at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, in Crosby-st., on WEDNESDAY, 24th inst., at 4 o'clock, P. M.

H. D. BULKLEY, Secretary.

☞ Lectures—POPULAR SERIES AT THE TABERNACLE.—Rev. Dr. SEARS, of Boston, Secretary of the Massachusetts Board of Education, will lecture on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Nov. 24, at Broadway Tabernacle. Subject—*Imagination: its Culture and Use*. A lecture of surpassing interest may be expected. Tickets, 25½ cts., at the Bookstores and at the door.

☞ Tuesday Lectures at Brooklyn—FALSTAFF. Rev. E. N. HUDSON will deliver the third lecture of the M. E. Course at the Brooklyn Institute, to-night. Subject—*Falstaff*. Tickets, 25 cents, to be had at the door. Hon. HORACE MANN will deliver the next lecture.

TRAGICAL AFFAIR IN MISSISSIPPI.—An affray occurred a few days since, on the steamer *C. E. Watkins*, while lying opposite the residence of Judge JAMES, of Washington County, which resulted in the death of THOMAS CARNEAL, Jr., and probably of Judge JAMES also. A difficulty occurred between Mr. C. and the Judge, which resulted in the stabbing of the Judge, so that his life is despaired of; and a son of the Judge, who came up shortly after the occurrence, being greatly exasperated on learning that his father's wounds would probably be fatal, deliberately shot CARNEAL dead; firing two barrels loaded with buckshot—several balls entering the head, and the region of the body around the heart. The Judge of the Circuit Court issued a warrant for young JAMES, and we learn that he sent word to the Sheriff that he would give himself up, and a Deputy was commissioned to take him. We learn, also, that Mr. CARNEAL, in his passion, cut Mr. YERGER, the Sheriff, and Mr. ROBARDS, while they were endeavoring to keep him from using the knife on Judge JAMES.

A medicine case and contents, valued at three or four dollars, was recently stolen from Dr. Pillsbury, of Lowell, and the Doctor says if the thief will return the case, he may take *the medicine*, and have "advice gratis." Very generous, considering that he would probably be beyond the reach of advice, after taking the medicine.

New-York Daily Times.

MR. THACKERAY'S LECTURES.

No. II.—Congreve and Addison.

Mr. THACKERAY read his second lecture last evening to an audience which, in spite of the extreme inclemency of the weather, was still larger than the first. His subject led him into a train of remark quite different from that of the former evening, and afforded no opportunity for the graphic sketches of passion which in that were so well calculated to enchain attention:—but his lecture was heard with even greater interest and a deeper satisfaction. Increased familiarity with his style of thought and expression, and with those quaint touches of humor which characterize his productions, leads to a warmer and better appreciation of him. Avoiding any attempt at a verbatim or full report, we shall endeavor to give such an outline of his lecture as will indicate its general scope and leading sentiments. He began by saying that in Cambridge University there was an under-graduates' debating club called "The Union:" and when he was there, twenty-five years ago, the tradition went that the great leaders of the Opposition and of Government had their eyes upon it, and if any one especially distinguished himself in it he was pretty sure of being returned to Parliament for one side or the other. The result of this rumor was that Jenkins of John's, and Tompkins of Trinity, used to fulminate at a tremendous rate,—rallying round the monarchy or pouring their fiercest invectives upon the abuses of government,—fancying all the while that the agents of some of the great leaders aforesaid were intently listening on the back benches, and that they were pretty certain of being summarily caught up and sent into Parliament. Many of the scholars were thus induced to desert the regular curriculum of the University to hang on the fervid wheels of the Parliamentary car. In Queen ANNE'S time the young noblemen got places mainly by composing verses in honor of the men in high position. SWIFT, ADDISON, CONGREVE, TICKELL and other wits of their time, touched the King's coin and had a happy quarter day. All began at school. They made odes, after the approved classical style in which the age delighted, in which the Olympian gods and all the muses were fatigued by being called in to aid the praise of some favorite of the King, or some leader of the party in power. The Olympians now remain undisturbed. Few practice the divine art in our day; but in the past century all exercised it, and got places by it. WILLIAM CONGREVE'S Pindaric odes are still to be found in JOHNSON'S Poets, and one who will go through the labor of hunting them up may still find in them the wit and humor which recommended him to court favor. For his first play Lord HALIFAX, to whose notice it brought him, made him Commissioner of Hackney Coaches, gave him a place in the pipe office, and finally promoted him to the Custom House. Does n't that place in the pipe office sound like a fable now? There are no pipe offices for literary men, to be given in exchange for verses, in our day;—the public have *smoked* them long ago. Words which pass current soon obtain an established meaning in society; and Mr. T., therefore, supposed he should be understood by the ladies and gentlemen present when he said that WILLIAM CONGREVE was the most eminent "literary swell" of his age. His wig was the tallest, and he wore it with the jauntiest air. His whole carriage and conversation seemed to proclaim—I am the great Mr. CONGREVE! and everybody regarded him as such. Fortunately neglecting the law which he undertook to study, he lounged magnificently about town, and splendidly frequented the theatres and the opera. The great JOHN DRYDEN,—the veteran Field Marshal of letters, declared that he was equal to SHAKSPERE, and makes the profoundest acknowledgments of the condescension of CONGREVE, then but three or four and twenty, in reviewing a portion of his translation of the Æneid, and comparing it with the original. SWIFT, ADDISON and STEELE all acknowledged his rank; VOLTAIRE waited on him; and the Grub-street Timon, old JOHN DENNIS, stood hat in hand to Mr. CONGREVE. And he was no less admired elsewhere. He admired, loved and jilted the heroine of all his works. MARLBOROUGH'S daughter so admired and doted on him that she had made an ivory figure of him, which she fondled and kissed—dressing it as he was dressed, and bending up its gouty feet just as the great CONGREVE had his gouty feet bound up. He saved money from his pipe office; but instead of willing it to the woman who needed it, he gave it to the Duchess, who did n't. Mr. THACKERAY, in a passage of great beauty, introduced under the similitude of NELL GWYNNE, the merry, shameless, comic muse of that age. She came over from the Continent with CHARLES—a wild, dishevelled lass—her eyes bright with wit and wine, and when she showed her bold cheeks at her carriage window she had the great men of the age bowing round her wheels. Truth and falsehood are always intermingled in literature as in life. Mr. T. said he had read two or three of CONGREVE'S plays, and his feelings were like those of one amid the ruins at Pompeii. The comic muse of CONGREVE'S time is dead, and her song is choked in Time's ashes. We gaze at the ruin; we take up the skull, and muse over the joy and the grief, the anger and the mirth, that have filled its caverns. We think of the tears that have coursed down those cheeks—of the lips that have whispered love. They used to call those teeth pearls; and there is the cup from which she used to drink. Reading these pages now is like shutting your ears and looking at people dancing. What does it all mean, this going backward and forward, up and down, crossing over, solemnly bowing and then standing still? Without the music we cannot understand the comic muse of the last century. I am afraid it was little better than a heathen mystery—that CONGREVE'S Theatre was at bottom a pagan scene. In the play in which libertines scoff at virtue—in the ballad where the rhymer reminds his mistress that time is flying, and that life consists only in enjoyment; may we not see the pagan protest against the morals and maxims of a Christian age? Nothing like life, love and beauty; gather while you may! and as he sings the song—a distant dirge, faintly heard at first—draws near. Death and Fate are at the gate, and will come in. Mr. THACKERAY went on to characterize at length, and quoting illustrative passages, the general character of the plays of CONGREVE'S time—dwelling especially upon their conspicuous disregard of all morality—their exaltation of pleasure and of youth. Away with the old people—they have no business here! The world was not made for them. Their money was not made to be hoarded; their young wives ought not to be locked up from the world at large. Mr. T. said he could no more quote at random from these plays, than he could quote from the witty bargeman and the brilliant fishwoman, exchanging compliments at Billingsgate; he could only give a few passages, to show CONGREVE'S magnificent style of paying compliments,—always in full uniform, and with a sort of transcendent pity for his victims. LOUIS QUATORZE, in all his glory, was not more resplendent than our poet of the Mall. A single touch of STEELE'S tenderness, is worth all his tawdry finery; but the ladies loved him, and he was undoubtedly a pretty fellow.

We have seen in SWIFT, Mr. T. went on to say, a humorous philosopher whose truth frightens us and whose laughter makes us melancholy; and in CONGREVE one whose ghastly doctrine is to eat, drink and be merry while we can, and go to the deuce,—if there be a deuce,—when the time comes. We come now to one of the kindest and best of men—JOSEPH ADDISON, honored name! In reading his life, and especially that splendid review of him in the *Edinburgh*,—a magnificent statue of one of the greatest men of the last age, by one of the best artists of our own,—we can't but fancy that he, too, was one of the lonely ones of the world. Such men have few equals and they don't herd with them. It is their nature to be solitary. Kind, just, impartial,—wiser, wittier, more instructive than any of those around him, how could he, as we say, *feel* very much? You could scarcely show him anything which he did not know he could have done better. He must have stooped to be on a level with anybody. A just and wise man ought not to praise indiscriminately, as SCOTT and GOETHE did. ADDISON praises an actor and a coffee house keeper highly, and MILTON with all his heart; but between those degrees his praise was scanty. His father was a clergyman in good repute, in Wiltshire. Having, in 1687, entered Queen's College, Oxford, he distinguished himself by his Latin verses, and found a patron and a pension of three hundred a year. During his ten year's residence at Oxford, he became familiar with the Latin poets, and soon after went abroad. His patron died and his pension stopped; still he remained abroad in the best society. His letters to his friends are full of courage and philosophy and none the worse in my eyes because they were sometimes written in the morning while his hand was shaking after libations to Læyus over night. The fact is, he was very fond of drinking the health of his friends. If he had not had that little weakness, we could have found no fault with him and could not like him as we do. At thirty years of age, he was without a profession or an income, living up two pair of snabby stairs in the Haymarket. It happened that a poem was wanted about MARLBOROUGH'S Battle at Blenheim; and word was returned to the Lord Treasurer GODOLPHIN,—who had sent to inquire if MR. ADDISON would write it,—that MR. ADDISON would. Part of it—that closing with the simile of the *angel*—was sent to Lord GODOLPHIN, who pronounced it the finest simile ever written. That angel flew off with ADDISON and put him down in the royal service, in place of Mr. LOCKE, promoted. Such angel visits are far between now a days! Such wings seldom quiver at second story windows in our time! We are apt to think that few such poems are written now;—but we can comfort ourselves with the thought that it contains some as bad lines as heart could wish. In 1713 "Cato" came out, and SWIFT has left a description of its first night. All Europe was full of its praise. Everybody was delighted with it,—except JOHN DENNIS, who was left in a minority of *one*. Meanwhile ADDISON went as Secretary to Ireland,—became Secretary of State in 1717, married Lady WARWICK and died three years after that splendid but cheerless union. Far more than for his tragedies, do we admire ADDISON as a tattler of smalltalk. He came in that artificial age and spoke with his own honest, manly voice. While SWIFT went about trying and hanging great malefactors, like JEFFRIES on his Western Circuit, ADDISON only castigated small offenders, and did it with a smile,—as gaily as if he were going to a feast. His mind was fresh and full. He never goes very deep,—there is no great passion or sentiment about it. Until after his marriage, it might be doubted, whether he ever lost a night's sleep for any woman. He amused himself by going about and watching their little foibles—at church, in the street, or in the boxes at the theatre. He was one of the most eminent club men of his day. Besides drinking, he indulged in the odious vice of smoking. The only woman he knew he did n't write about; if he had, there would n't have been much humor in that story! He likes to sit in the theatre and watch the actors on the stage, and those in the stage who don't know they're playing for him. Never doing any man a wrong, he plays with the humor of all of us, laughs the kindest laughs, and then whispers our foibles into his neighbor's ear. Would Sir Roger be without his foibles and that little brain crack? If he was any better than he is, of what use would he be to us? We are so fond of him because we can laugh at him so: and out of that touched brain and honest manliness, people get a result of tenderness, and pity, and piety, such as doctors and divines have not often the good fortune to inspire. Is the glory of the heavens sung only by gentlemen in black coats? Commend me to this preacher without orders,—this parson in a tie wig. His verses shine like the stars,—they shine as from a great calm. The sense of religion stirs his whole being. Wherever he is, good will and peace to all God's creatures fill his heart and shine in his sweet face. If SWIFT was the most miserable, ADDISON was the most enviable of men,—and has left behind him a happy and a spotless name.

—Mr. THACKERAY introdnced various passages from both these authors,—reading them with the most charming elocution, and commenting upon them at length. His manner was easier than at his first lecture, and the whole style of his delivery exceedingly pleasing and impressive. His *third* lecture will be on Friday evening: its subject is "STEELE *and the Times of Queen* ANNE."

Amusements.

WALLACK'S.—The comedietta of "Two Can Play at that Game," with LESTER and Miss KERNE; the comedy of the "Soldier's Daughter," and the laughable farce of "High Life Below Stairs," are all to be played this evening.

NIBLO'S.—KNOWLES'S comedy of the "Love Chase," is to be performed this evening—BROWNE playing *Wildrake*, and Miss FITZPATRICK, *Constance*. This is the first time Miss F. has played the character in this City, but we doubt not she will do it well.

BURTON'S.—"David Copperfield," and the farce of "One Thousand Milliners," are to be repeated this evening, at the urgent request of some thousands who could not get a night the last time they were performed.

BROADWAY.—The BATEMAN Children appear this evening in two of their best performances, "The Old School and New School," and "The Young Couple." The afterpiece is the farce of "The Woman I Adore."

MUSEUM.—A drama in the evening, and two farces in the afternoon.

WOOD'S MINSTRELS—Have a way of giving satisfaction to all who attend musical soirees.

—Madame ALBONI having made arrangements to give concerts in Providence, New-Bedford, and Portland, which were postponed in consequence of the death of Mr. WEBSTER, will now redeem her promise, and commence on Tuesday next, at New-Bedford, and Wednesday at Providence, after which she returns to Boston, and gives her farewell concert, on Friday evening next, previous to her departure for the South.

☞ That General CASS will not accept any post in General PIERCE'S Cabinet, if proffered, is believed, in Michigan, to be a fixed fact. The Detroit *Tribune* says:

We learn from some of the most intimate friends of Gen. CASS in this city, that he has stated that he would not, under any circumstances, consent to accept of any position in the new Cabinet.

ANOTHER FATAL RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—On Saturday night a young Irishman, named MICHAEL CROTTY, left his residence, a short distance below Hastings, to go to a store in the village. He was shortly afterwards run over by an up train of the Hudson River Railroad, and literally cut to pieces. It is supposed that, perceiving a down train coming, he stepped aside, to the east track, and almost at the same instant the up train approached him from behind unheard. Coroner LAWRENCE, of Yonkers, was called, on Sunday, to hold an inquest upon the body of the deceased, and the Jury rendered a verdict that he came to his death by coming in contact with the up train, which left this City at 7 o'clock P. M., on Saturday, and that his death was accidental on the part of the officers of the road.

☞ The *National Intelligencer* denies, by authority, that any offer for the purchase of Cuba has been made by the American Minister at Madrid.

COMPLIMENT TO MR. SUMNER.—Prefixed to an edition of DANIEL'S "Chancery Practice," just issued, we find the subjoined tribute to Mr. SUMNER, from a political opponent, Mr. Justice PERKINS, of the Common Pleas Bench, of this State:

"To Hon. CHARLES SUMNER, of the Senate of the United States, this American Edition of *Daniell's Chancery Practice* is inscribed, in testimony of regard for his thorough judicial learning, accomplished scholarship, and genuine philanthropy, by J. C. PERKINS."

A farmer in Canton has a cranberry meadow of twelve acres in extent, lying near Punkasong Pond, from which he has raked, the present season, upwards of 1,000 bushels of fine cranberries, for which he has realized $3,000 cash.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

Massachusetts Election.

BOSTON, Monday, Nov. 22.

We have returns from about 60 towns for the election of Representatives, on which depends the political complexion of the State.

In Boston, owing to the Anti-Maine Law men refusing to support all the regular Whig ticket, 7 representatives only were elected, the other 5 being defeated.

In New-Bedford—No choice of 5 representatives.

Roxbury—Elects 4 Whigs, 2 no choice.

Charlestown—No choice.

Salem—Elects 5 Whigs.

Lowell—3 Coalitionist.

Newburyport—3 Whigs.

In many of the small towns where the Coalitionists had small majorities for Governer, no choice has been made, owing to the Temperance question.

So far, 32 Whigs, and 22 Coalitionists and National Democrats are elected, and for 50 representatives there is no choice.

The House thus far stands in full 132 Whigs, 112 Coalitionists, and 36 National Democrats.

The Towns to come in, if they make a choice, will give the Coalitionists the majority. But should they fail to choose in proportion to those received, the run will be close, and the National Democrats may control the Legislature.

Lynn—no choice of representatives. Chelsea—no choice.

A large part of Worcester County has been heard from. Only about seven Coalitionists elected, and one Whig, which is a heavy loss to the Coalitionists.

The Free-Soilers have only claimed ten majority, and now concede the balance of power to the National Democrats, thereby rendering HORACE MANN'S defeat, for Governor, highly probable.

SPRINGFIELD, Monday, Nov. 22—10 P. M.

Two Whigs; 1 Hunker Democrat, and 1 no choice in Springfield. Northampton—1 Coalitionist. Pittsfield—2 Whigs. In the four Eastern Counties, so far as heard from, 10 Whigs and 11 Opposition were chosen. The Legislature will be very close indeed, and perhaps the Hunker Democrats may hold the balance of power, but our opinion is that Mr. Clifford will be the next Governor of Massachusetts.

Virginia Legislature—The Steamer Princeton—An American Whaler Chased by a Spanish Vessel.

BALTIMORE, Monday, Nov. 22.

The mail to-night brings nothing south of Mobile.

The Virginia Legislature met at Richmond to-day. It being an adjourned session no message was received from the Governor, and both Houses organized under the officers previously chosen.

The Baltimore *Patriot* says it learns on reliable authority, that the U. S. steam frigate *Princeton* will not be able to proceed to Japan, her boilers having been condemned by the Chief Engineers, Messrs. SEWALL and WILLIAMSON.

The bark *E. H. Chapin*, arrived here to day from Callao, reports that on the 2d instant, in lat. 19°, lon. 92°, she spoke the whaling brig *Grim*, of Truro, the Captain of which reported that they had been chased for several hours by a Spanish vessel, supposed to be a pirate, and which bore off when the *Chapin* appeared in sight. The *Grim* had been out six months without obtaining any oil, and was going into St. Thomas to refit.

The extensive rope-walk on Federal Hill, belonging to JOHN S. GITTINGS, was totally destroyed by fire to-night. The loss is estimated at $25,000 to $30,000, principally covered by insurance. It is supposed to have been set on fire.

Resurrectionists at Troy—Robbery.

TROY, Monday, Nov. 22.

Two men were taken about 11 o'clock last night, while in the act of robbing a grave in the Catholic burying ground, near this city. They confessed that they had already taken up one body, and that it was in a vacant lot near the burying ground. The officers proceeded to the spot and found the body, which proved to be that of a female lately deceased at the Hospital. The prisoners were brought to this city, where they are confined in jail. Their names are withheld for the present.

A bold robbery was committed at the Mansion House in this city last night, about 11 o'clock. An entrance was effected at the rear of the building, and the robber (or robbers) proceeded to the Dining-room, and took from a side-board about $200 or $300 worth of Silver Spoons. No arrests have been made.

☞ A riot took place yesterday afternoon near the Ferry, between 15 or 20 Germans, in which some 5 or 6 were seriously, though not fatally injured.

Serious Affray in Mississippi—The Mississippi Central Railroad.

BALTIMORE, Monday, Nov. 22.

The mail is through from New-Orleans.

A terrible affair had occurred near Vicksburg, Miss.; it commenced between Judge JAMES and THOMAS CARNEALL, Jr., and the former was fatally wounded by the latter with a knife. A son of Judge JAMES thereupon shot CARNEAL dead. Sheriff YERGER and Mr. ROBARDS, a magistrate, were also badly wounded by CARNEAL, whilst endeavoring to stop the affray. Young JAMES had surrendered himself to the authorities.

The people of Holmes County, Miss., decided by nearly a unanimous vote in favor of subscribing $200,000 to the Mississippi Central Railroad.

The Senate Committee on Revenue Frauds.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Nov. 22.

The Senate Committee on Revenue Frauds, (Mr. JAMES, Chairman,) have pursued their investigation in various Atlantic Cities during the recess, but finding it necessary to examine a very large number of witnesses, they will be able to make only a preliminary report at the meeting of Congress, and will ask leave to continue their sittings.

Hon. CHARLES CHAPMAN, of Connecticut, arrived this evening.

Arrest of two Forgers.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Nov. 22—Noon.

Lieut. BUCKLEY and other officers of the Mayor's Police have arrested J. H. VINER and JOSEPH SHUSTER, for a series of forgeries upon the banks of Philadelphia, New-York, Boston, Louisville and Memphis. Since April, 1850, their forgeries have amounted to $11,500, of which $7,000 was on banks in this city. FORREST S. STURDIVANT and JOSEPH BROWN, implicated in the same forgeries, are in prison at Boston. VINER and SHUSTER were committed by the Mayor in default of bail to the extent of $10,000 each.

The Empire City at New-Orleans—Odd Fellows' Celebration.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, Nov. 22.

The steamship *Empire City*, from Havana, 18th inst., arrived here to-day. The news of the *Crescent City's* reception has disappointed general expectation. A great procession of Odd Fellows took place to-day in honor of the dedication of their new Hall.

Fire at Owego.

OWEGO, Monday, Nov. 22.

The barn and several out-houses of GEORGE J. PRIMPELLEY, together with a large quantity of hay and a yoke of oxen, were destroyed by fire last night. A large quantity of lumber, belonging to the Erie Railroad Company, was also consumed, and the immense building of that Company was with great difficulty saved.

Fire and Loss of Life at Waymart.

HONESDALE, PENN., Monday, Nov. 22.

The dwelling of Mr. DOUGHERTY, in Waymart, was destroyed by fire on Sa urday night, and Mr. DOUGHERTY and his mother perished in the flames. The cause of the fire is unknown, and there was no insurance.

Arrivals at Washington.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Nov. 22.

Senator DOUGLAS and ANDREW JOHNSON have arrived here.

Senator DODGE, Sr., has remained at Georgetown, D. C., during the recess.

The Case of Weightman for Robbing the Mails.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Nov. 22.

HENRY C. WEIGHTMAN, a Clerk in the Post-Office in this City, who was arrested on Saturday, on a charge of robbing the mails, has been bailed in the sum of $6,000 for trial at the December Court.

His brother, a highly respectable citizen of Washington, and formerly U. S. Marshal, went his security.

The late Dr. Francis Parkman.

BOSTON, Monday, Nov. 22.

The *Times* of this morning gives a report that Dr. FRANCIS PARKMAN, recently deceased, hung himself in his bath room, caused in part by alleged conspiracies of abandoned women and others, to extort money, &c., from him.

General Pierce and his Visit South.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Nov. 22.

A letter has been received from General PIERCE, dated the 18th inst., in which he states that he does not expect to leave for the South before the first of February.

Snow Storm at Syracuse.

SYRACUSE, Monday, Nov. 22.

It is snowing here for the first time worth mentioning this season—the ground is frozen hard and the snow is already two inches deep.

Destructive Fire at Cincinnati—Loss $75,000.

CINCINNATI, Monday, Nov. 22.

GEO. W. SHILLITO'S Candle Factory, with seven adjoining buildings were destroyed by fire yesterday. The total loss is $75,000, including $55,000 on Mr. SHILLITO'S property. The insurance amounts to $35,000.

The Accident at Bethlehem, Pa.

BETHLEHEM, Pa., Monday, Nov. 22.

JOHN ROTH, one of the parties injured by the premature discharge of a cannon on Saturday, died on Sunday morning.

Fire at Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, Monday, Nov. 22.

The extensive rope-walk of JAMES CHAMBERS, on Federal Hill, was destroyed by fire this evening. Loss $4,000, no insurance.

The Election—Ohio and Tennessee.

CINCINNATI, Monday, Nov. 22.

The following is the official vote of Ohio:—PIERCE 169,160—SCOTT 152,526—HALE 31,782.

The official majority for Scott in Tennessee is 1,811.

Florida Congressional Election.

CHARLESTON, Monday, Nov. 22.

MAXWELL'S (Democrat) official majority for Congress is 22, 47 ballots cast for him having been rejected for informalities.

South Carolina Legislature.

CHARLESTON, Monday, Nov. 22.

The Legislature met to-day. The Governor's Message will be delivered to-morrow.

ANOTHER BOGUS OPERATION.—CHARLES TONER, Captain, and CHARLES BOSSHEIMER, of the canal boat J. Lowett, were arrested on Friday night, at 12 o'clock, about a mile this side of New-Hope, by JOHN JERKINS and SAMUEL HALZELL, Deputies of the U. S. Marshal, on a charge of counterfeiting and passing counterfeit half-dollars. The officers had been on the track of the defendants for some time, and on Thursday discovered the trace of them, and proceeded to New-Hope, Pa., arriving there before the boat. The officers waited at the locks for its arrival, until Friday night, and about midnight found the Captain, TONER, at the Collector's office. On searching him, they found five of the spurious coin upon him, and having put him in irons, and placed him in charge of HALZELL, JERKINS started down the canal in search of the boat, which had not come up. He found it made fast among a large number of other boats, and on proceeding to the cabin, found BOSSHEIMER in bed. On searching him the officer found one of the half-dollars in his pocket, and after securing him, proceeded to search the boat. Twenty-four of the counterfeits were found in TONER'S bed, in the leg of an old pair of pants, and one hundred and forty more in a closet under BOSSHEIMER'S bed, done up in bundles of twenties. They were brought to this city on Saturday morning, and were committed in default of $2,000 bail each, by Commissioner HEAZLITT, to answer the charge at the present term of the court. The coins captured with the defendants are perfect fac-similies of the genuine, and can only be distinguished by the sound in ringing them. They are so good that one of them was passed upon officer JENKINS, at New Hope, while waiting for the defendants. He received it without suspicion from the tavern keeper, in change for a five dollar note. It had no doubt been passed on the tavern keeper by some canal man.—*Phil. Ledger*, 22d.

THE "NORTHERN LIBERTIES," PHILADELPHIA.—The new registry of the various properties in the incorporated District of the Northern Liberties, gives the annexed statistical information: There are 6,438 dwelling houses in this District. Of this number 2,358 are three storied brick houses, with two rooms on each floor; 1,347 with one room on each floor; 110 are four-storied dwellings. Besides the above, there are 169 taverns, 63 grocery stores, 57 bakehouses, 34 drug stores, 31 barber shops, 26 breweries, 10 distilleries and liquor stores, 14 wool and skin dressing establishments, 12 morocco factories, 11 slaughter houses, 10 bottling establishments, 9 tobacco establishments, 8 confectionary establishments, 7 soap factories, 6 smoking and curing establishments, 5 dyeing establishments, 5 vinegar manufactories, 3 sugar houses, 3 mineral water manufactories, 3 potteries, 2 drug mills, 2 hat manufactories, 1 blacking manufactory, 1 marine paint manufactory. The number of steam engines is 42. There are also 2 banks, 20 churches, and 8 school houses in the District. Of the above properties, 715 were found without water, and 52 that are supplied with water from the city.

DEDICATION OF THE ALBANY CATHEDRAL.—The imposing ceremony of dedicating the Albany Cathedral—the second Cathedral dedicated in this State—according to the rites and usages of the Roman Catholic Church, were performed yesterday in the presence of the largest congregation ever before collected in this city, on any occasion of a similar character. Most Rev. Archbishop Hughes, of New-York; Most Rev. Lord Bishop Moshera, of Santa Fé de Bogota, South America; Right Rev. Bishop Burgett, of Montreal, Canada; Right Rev. J. B. Fitzpatrick, Bishop of Boston, Mass; Right Rev. Bishop Timon, of Buffalo; Right Rev. Bishop Wheelan, of Wheeling, Va., and Rev. Bishop McClusky, of this Diocese were present, and took active part in the various ceremonies of the day. The opening exercises of blessing the church, and consecrating the altar, were performed by Most Rev. Archbishop Hughes, attended by Rev. Mr. Bacon, Assistant Priest, Rev. James Rooney, and Rev. Mr. Collins, Deacons of Honor, together with the Actolytes, Priests, Bishops and Archbishops in attendance, and numbering about 130. The sermon was delivered by Bishop Wheelan, of Wheeling, Va., and the services closed with the grand *Te Deum*, by the choir. [*Albany Argus*, 22d.

THE WASHINGTON MONUMENT.—The Philadelphia *Ledger* says:—The Fremen's Convention, consisting of one delegate, each, from upwards of forty Companies, originally called together on the 18th of October last, for the purpose of considering the design and cost of a Stone for the Washington National Monument, held an adjourned meeting at the Hall of the Fire Association on Thursday evening. The design selected consists of

ORIGINAL MISCELLANY.

The Crystal Palace.

Any doubt which has ever been entertained here as to the interest felt by the producing classes in Europe in the coming next year World's Fair, seems to be in a fair way of being rapidly removed. The carpenting of the building, now erecting in Reservoir square, we see has been republished in London in the *Illustrated News*, the *Builder*, and the *Engineers and Architects' Journal*, and we see by the Times of Nov. 1, that Mr. Buschek had had a special audience with Prince Albert at Windsor, to show him the plans and designs. A large list of exhibitors has been already sent to the office of the Association here by Mr. Buschek, in which the applications of space for a great number of most interesting articles sent by English exhibitors are very systematically entered and arranged. In France the same interest is being manifested. The *Pays*, of Oct. 29, contains a long article on the subject of the New-York Exhibition, in which, after announcing the time of its opening, that paper goes on to say:

"We joyfully welcome then the idea of collecting in one magnificent competition the wonders of Industry and Art at the principal seat of the power of that American Democracy so remarkable among the nations of the world, for its indefatigable activity, its spirit of enterprise, and its industrial audacity."

After reciting the benefits produced by the London Exhibition, it proceeds to say:

"The Exhibition at New-York will be quite as useful, although on a smaller scale. * * * It will be curious to see and to compare the products of the industry of the principal nations of the Western World—it will be equally interesting to understand in detail the industrial progress of that Anglo-American race, which marches with so bold, so rapid and irresistible a step in the path of labor and progress. As to France, its part in the New-York Exhibition is clearly pointed out. We shall there excel as in London by the perfection and elegance of our silks, of our luxurious products, by our superiority in everything that appertains to artistic beauty and genius in art. * * * We must omit no exertion, for we have rivals who will not spare themselves. Our artists will not fail to send to America samples of their capacity. They constitute one of the glories of France. They will certainly enter lists where they are sure to reap laurels."

And the article closes by showing the bearing of the Exhibition on the French project for the establishment of a line of steamers between France and New-York.

In addition to this we have seen a very important letter from Mr. Heuzitza, Counsellor of State and Director of Agriculture and Commerce, written for the Minister of the Interior of Agriculture and Commerce, in which Mr. Hacatiza requests Mr. Buschek, the agent of the Association, to send him 200 copies of his circular and plan of the building, so as to distribute them throughout the Chambers of Commerce of the Republic. Those who know the immense weight of the French Government, will see, at a glance, the impulse which this is calculated to give to the interests of the Exhibition. We have also seen a letter from the Minister of the Interior of the Grand Duchy of Baden, dated Carlsruhe, Oct. 14, by which it appears that the Baden Government sends Mr. Buschek's Circular to the Grand Ducal Central Office of the Agricultural Society, to the Baden Academy of Arts, and to various other public establishments, in order to give it all possible publicity under the sanction of the authorities.

Thus, then, in the two chief countries of Europe, and in one of the most important of the minor German Powers, the Government, and the productive classes, are actively in motion. In fact, it seems strange that any doubt should ever have existed that the producers of Europe would eagerly avail themselves of incomparably the best opportunity that has ever yet been offered to make their work known to the millions of the great Republic. They would be a vast deal more slow than we give them credit for being if they hesitated about sending here samples of the very best they can do.

Many considerations suggest themselves. Are our own manufacturers fully alive to the importance of this enterprise? Are they preparing the best, and handsomest, and most striking specimens of their respective workshops? Things right under one's nose are often overlooked. We wish the American producer to wake up, if not already roused. We wish him to do his utmost for his own credit, for that of the country, and for his own interest.

A great responsibility, too, is imposed on the Association itself. They have yet a great deal to do. The details before them are immense, and they have on their shoulders an enterprise that, of necessity, assumes a quasi-national character. It is the first one and the only one of the kind. Mr. Webster, very shortly before his death, wrote a circular letter to our Ministers at Paris, London, Berlin, Vienna, and St. Petersburgh, in which he used this strong language:

"I am satisfied that the complete and triumphant success of this enterprise will be a subject of great satisfaction to all our people, and that it will expect that the Association should be supported in every legitimate and proper way."

"*The people will expect.*" And so doubtless they will expect that here at home the directors will conduct the Association on broad and liberal grounds, that they will fully carry out the programme that they have marked out. We do not doubt that they will do so. They have our best wishes for their success. It will be a subject of gratification to the City and to the country.

About the Ferries.

It seems there is at last a prospect of a ferry from the foot of Wall-street, New York, to the foot of Montague-street, Brooklyn. No failure about it this time. The men who are driving the piles for the slip at the foot of the last named street, and others who are engaged there, are diving into the work with as much energy and activity as if they were building a coffer-dam on their own account, for the purpose of securing a box of gold which they knew to be at the bottom of the river.

Even a little steam-engine which was harnessed up and made to lend a hand, and earn its own living, seemed unusually pert and lively, even for that characteristically nervous and off-hand specimen of natural history. It had seen much service, and appeared old enough to give good advice, as well as work, if its judgment were consulted. It seemed, as well as the men, to take a personal interest in things. Its particular duty at this time was the raising of the hammer to drive the piles, which it accomplished in the usual manner, by rope and pulley. When the hammer falls it comes down with an emphasis that a writer would make a reputation by if he could transfer it to an article. It is calculated that if you should make a pile of yourself, and stand under and receive the blow on your self-esteem and firmness, it would crack your skull, or it is thicker even than we had supposed.

Speaking of the engine, led us to think of engineer, and then of *civil* engineer, and this brought to mind how the information was *not* given, when applied for by us, concerning the Ferry Buildings, and other matters connected therewith. The foreman deserves credit, no doubt, for attending to his employers' business and not to ours. If there was a man up at auction, or at private sale, and we stood in need of one, and had made up our mind to purchase, (and had the money to pay down for him,) there is no point we should examine so closely as his *anatomy*. It is a good article. It is scarce in most markets. The world needs more of it. You can hardly do more good, while your dwelling places in on the face of the earth, than by cultivating, from noble motives, this rare plant.

Among other good things which the new Company is going to [illegible] they intend to have any arrangement by which they can shut off the crowd, or individuals, to prevent them from jumping after the boat? Not only to save life ought it to be done, but to save the outraged feelings of those who have any, in witnessing the recklessness and narrow escapes which are to be seen every minute of the day at the existing ferries—to say nothing of the actual accidents and loss of life in consequence of the present state of things.

Many persons seem to value their lives at a very low rate, and the supposition is, that their judgment is founded on a good basis, and they show their faith by their works. They rush down over the bridge in the most helter-skelter manner. Sometimes they succeed in getting on board, as often they do not. Sometimes they stumble into the water, and are taken out alive, at other times they are taken out dead.

This helter-skelter business should have an end. It could be stopped by a gate or some other apparatus. By such means passengers would be apprized when it was too late to attempt a leap, long before reaching the boat, and thus save themselves the inconvenience of making the attempt, at the risk of their lives. To considerate persons this would be very desirable information, as no one in the present circumstances, knows with certainty whether he can reach the boat or not; and may, in an effort to stop in his career, find it too late; then down he goes to a ducking, or to death.

Do, kind friends, think of this matter. And also, please give us a few seats *outside* of the cabins, like the Williamsburg boats, or unlike them. And then we will be so thankful. Have you never felt the want of these seats yourselves, when crossing the ferry, for instance, on a beautiful moonlight night in Summer, to say nothing of any other time, with, or without a lady?

At Catherine-street Ferry fine improvements are making; new houses, new bridges, new boats and many new passengers.

The accommodations for Jersey City passengers, foot of Cortlandt-street, are most excellent. May they be rivalled by our East River friends who are in the same line in another line.

Runaway Pond.

Previous to the year 1810 there existed, in the town of Glover, Orleans County, Vermont, a pond, about half a mile wide and nearly two miles in length. It occupied a valley lying between two ranges of hills, and discharged its small surplus of water by an insignificant stream which ran northward to Lake Memphremagog. A short distance from the pond this outlet descended very rapidly into a woody valley, far below the level of the water in the pond, whence it wound very leisurely along to its entrance into the lake.

On this small stream an enterprising Yankee had built a mill, which, for a considerable portion of the year, he managed to keep going with the scanty supply of water, but which often was compelled to cease operations just when its invaluable services were most earnestly required.

In October, 1810, during an unusually dry time, it occurred to this "cute" mill-owner that it would not be a bad idea to "give nature a jog," and make the pond pour its waters over his wheel a little faster.' He accordingly procured the aid of a few of his neighbors, who, with spades and pickaxes, soon deepened the channel several feet, leaving a narrow bank of earth next the pond, to be removed when all was ready. At the word of command this was suddenly cut away, and the water rushed into the aperture with terrific force. Not content with the opening made for it, it immediately began to deepen and widen its channel, which the lightness of the soil rendered a fatally easy and rapid operation, and in an incredibly short time it swelled to the dimensions of a river. The terrified miller, finding he had raised a devil he could not exorcise, thought now only of saving his family, who dwelt in the mill below. He rushed home, got his wife and children out with all possible speed, and had barely time to place them in safety before the mill and all its appurtenances were swept out of sight. The entire waters of the pond seemed to move at once toward the opening, annihilating every vestige of the embankment that once held them in place, and rushing on, roaring and crashing with wild fury, to Lake Memphremagog, twenty miles distant. The shock was so great that the earth trembled as with an earthquake, and the terrific and unaccountable roar of the flood was heard with astonishment and terror for many miles in every direction.

In a few hours the bed of the pond was laid bare, the waters all were gone, and men walked, like the Israelites crossing the Red Sea, where a moment before the great waters had been piled far above their path.

The scene in the track of the freshet was fearful. Huge trees, that had stood the storms of centuries, lay crushed and broken like twigs, and piled in confused masses on every side. Some were found lodged bodily in the tops of those left standing on the sides of the valley. A rock, weighing hundreds of tons, was carried down the stream more than half a mile. Deep ravines were cut, and bluffs undermined and precipitated into the vale below. Fish were found in the tops of trees, forty feet from the ground. Every thing gave evidence of the presence of enormous, but erratic and unusual force; and when, the next day, a party traced the progress of the waters to their entrance into Lake Memphremagog, not a tree was found standing in the centre of the valley in the whole distance. No token of the mill was ever discovered, except a small piece of an iron wheel, picked up miles below.

The place where the pond had been soon dried up, and was converted into fertile meadows, and now a small stream winds lazily through the bottom of the valley, and the road to Barton runs directly through the bed of "Runaway Pond."

Marine Affairs.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

Key West, Florida, Saturday, Nov. 13, 1852.

On the 10th inst. the bark *Byron*, Pinkham, master, bound from Laguna for New-York, arrived here in a leaking condition. The Surveyors appointed have ordered her cargo, which consists of logwood, to be discharged, when another survay will be held to estimate repairs, should they be deemed necessary.

The schooner *J. L. Lane*, Pray, master, arrived here, 12 days from New-York, on Friday, the 5th inst. While on her passage out she fell in with the British brig *Integrity*, with a cargo of lumber, from Savannah for St. John, New-Brunswick. The brig was settling rapidly, and it was found necessary to take off all on board. The Captain and a portion of the crew were transferred to the *Empire City*.

The bark *Emily Miner* has completed her repairs, and left this port for New-York on the 13th inst. Her expenses are $4,095.

The brig *Catharine Rogers* arrived here on the 8th inst., from Bath, with lumber and mdse. for this place. Sailed for Attakapas on the 14th inst.

The brig *G. G. Lawrence*, Reddens, arrived here from New-York, bound through the N. W. Pass to Tampa Bay, with materials for bark *R. H Gamble*.

The ship *Benjamin R Milam* sailed from here on the 4th ult. for Havana.

The schooner *Anthem* sailed from here for New-York on the 13th, with mahogany, damaged hides from bark *Emily Miner*, old copper, mdze., &c.

There is no further news. The wrecking business continues dull. The weather here for the last few days has been pleasant, with winds from N.W. and N.

There have been no shipments received here from New-York lately, and consequently provisions are very scarce. I remain your correspondent,

CAYO HUESSO.

A tumor of a cancerous nature, 10 inches in circumference, and weighing 54 ounces, was taken from the neck of a lady in Chambers County, Alabama, by Dr. Weldham of Savannah, and Drs. Creary, Stewart and Billing, of Columbia, on the 8th inst. The operation was entirely successful, and was finished in ten minutes, leaving an opening in the side of the neck, and exposing the spine for a space sufficiently large to lessen a hand. Dr. Chiles, of the University of Pennsylvania, removing from the anatomy of a dead subject, had previously pronounced the operation impossible, and it is put down as a very skillful one.

INTERESTING FROM HAVANA.

ARRIVAL OF THE CRESCENT CITY.

THE STEAMER DIFFICULTY.

THE CRESCENT CITY AGAIN WARNED.

Letter of Prohibition from Secretary Galliano.

LIEUT. DAVENPORT'S REPLY.

The U. S. Mail steamer *Crescent City*, Lieut. Henry K. Davenport, U. S. N., commanding, arrived at her wharf early yesterday morning, from New Orleans *vid* Havana, leaving the latter port on the afternoon of the 16th. A succession of heavy northerly gales, which she has encountered, accounts for the unusual length of the trip.

The *Crescent City* arrived off the Morro on the evening of the 15th inst., after sunset, and had to remain outside until the next morning. The Spanish steam-frigate *Isabel Segundo*, which was cruising off the port, spoke the *Crescent City*, and after learning her name and destination, passed on. After entering the port, to which no objection was made, the Captain of the Port came alongside and informed Capt. Davenport that the mails and all persons could land except Purser Smith.

Upon Capt. Davenport expressing himself pleased at the termination of the difficulties heretofore existing, the Captain of the Port *assured* him that it was *only for this trip*; but should Mr. Smith return in the ship from New-York, no communication with the shore would be allowed.

Capt. D. expressed his regret at this, and remarked that the difficulty was becoming more complicated by this measure, and that although the right to exclude any individual from the island whom the authorities might consider prejudicial to its tranquility was not denied, he could not concede the same to the Captain-General to prohibit the mails and all passengers, simply because *one* person on board was obnoxious to his Excellency.

To this no reply was made. Capt. Davenport was told, when he left Havana for New-Orleans on the outward trip, that the ship would not be permitted to enter the port on her return, if Mr. Smith came in her; but it seems the Captain-General was induced to change his mind a few days previous to her arrival, in consideration that her voyage would not be completed until her return to New-York, and that no change could take place in the officers before that time.

On the eve of sailing Capt. D. received a note from Messrs. Drake & Co., inclosing a copy of one to them from Martin Galiano, the Political Secretary of the Captain-General. The letter, together with one from Capt. D. to Messrs. Drake & Co., will be found below.

There were three English war-steamers in Havana, and the report was that they were waiting to see the result of the "*Crescent City* affair," many stories being in circulation about her being fired into, &c., &c.

Judge Sharkey, the American Consul, a gentleman who has upon all occasions proved himself worthy of the high trust reposed in him, called on board of the *Crescent City* and had a long conversation with Capt. Davenport upon the state of affairs in Havana.

Letter from Secretary Galiano.

[Translation.]

Political Secretary's Office, Havana, Nov. 16, 1852.

Notwithstanding that there remains in full force and vigor the order of his Excellency the Governor and Captain-General, which I communicated to you on the 4th of Sept. last, relative to its being forbidden that Mr. Smith, as employee of the American steamer *Crescent City*, should return to this island, and also the entry of said vessel in this port should she convey him, as the special concession made by his Excellency on the last voyage of said vessel to New-Orleans, and on her return to this port, which she has effected to-day, might be interpreted in a doubtful manner, it being a concession founded on special reasons, of which his Excellency the Minister Plenipotentiary of her Majesty at Washington has a knowledge. His Excellency instructs me to say to you that in future the said order will be enforced, so that, being informed of this particular, you may communicate the information to whom it may concern, and thereby avoid that, through bad intelligence, third parties be injured. God preserve you many years.

(Signed) MARTIN GALIANO.

To Messrs. Drake & Co., Consignees of the American steamer *Crescent City*.

Lieut. Davenport's Reply.

U. S. Mail Steamship Crescent City, Havana, Nov. 16, 1852.

Gentlemen: I am in receipt of your favor of this date, enclosing an official letter from the Secretary of the Captain-General, by which I learn that this ship will not be permitted to enter this port on her return from New-York should Mr. Smith be on board. I was in hopes this matter was settled; however, I can assure you that Mr. Smith will return in the ship, and the consequences, whatever they may be, the Spanish authorities will be responsible for.

I am, respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. K. DAVENPORT, U. S. Navy, Commanding *Crescent City*.

Messrs. Drake & Co., Havana.

The Condition, Prospects, and Hopes of the Cubans—The Government of the Island—Its Tyranny and Oppressions—The Nation an Outlaw—Annexation to the United States—The Slave Trade—Official Corruption—Impunity of Monied Rascality—Outrages upon American Citizens—Contempt for the United States Government—George Law Above Par.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

Steamship Crescent City, Saturday, Nov. 20, 1852.

After a visit of a month to Havana, during which I mingled very freely with the best classes of the Creole and foreign population, I propose to submit to you the results of my observations upon the condition, prospects and hopes of the people I have been among. Do not suppose me vain enough to imagine that in the short time mentioned I have been able to comprehend all the peculiarities that mark the social and political state of Cuba; but let me state, in the outset, that I only design to give the impressions I have received, without claiming any higher degree of accuracy than may be supposed to attach to opinions adopted on so brief acquaintance with the subjects of observation.

The Government of the island of Cuba is an exception and an anomaly among the political communities of the world. It is so claimed to be by Spain—the Captain-General exercising sovereign and despotic power, but wholly irresponsible for whatever acts he may do, to any foreign country whose interests or honor may be assailed or affected by his policy or caprice. The system of government is evidently one of force and terror. All authority is vested in Spaniards who are more emphatically aliens than the foreigners who settle on the island in agricultural pursuits, or visit it for commercial purposes. There is no confidence or kindness between the Spaniard and the Creole. Hatred of Spain and of Spaniards is the ruling passion of the Creoles, and contempt and distrust are the sentiments with which the Spaniard pays them back. Of course the Government can have no popular support, but on the contrary would be overthrown in an instant if the least power or liberty existed on the part of the native population. Conscious of this, the Government imposes every restraint upon them. They are not permitted to possess arms. They are not permitted to hold meetings upon any occasion, and if more than three or four meet together for social purposes, they are immediately called to account by the police. No freedom of intercourse by travel from place to place is permitted. Leave from the authorities and passports must be procured to pass from town to town, both going and returning. A constant record is thus kept of every person's movements during every hour of his life, in addition to which every person of importance, on account of intelligence or wealth, or who has incurred suspicion of favoring liberty, is kept under the watchfulness of spies at all hours. Under such a system denunciation is destruction, and no man ever for a moment feels an assurance of security for his property, liberty or life. Humanity shudders at the cruelties practiced when the vengeance or even the [illegible] ment are aroused. [illegible] ment to illustrate the instances of dreadful atrocity related to me by most respectable persons, occurring by order of the Government,—not belonging to the history of the past, or exaggerated by an excited imagination—but bloody facts of the present hour, under which the people, crushed and helpless, are now groaning. Within the last month more than fifty free people have been whipped by order of the Captain General, without judicial trial or sentence, in the district of *Vuelta Abajo*, to extort confessions and accusations from them in relation to suspected treason. Several of these unhappy victims of despotic cruelty died under the lash. These instances are not exceptional. They are only new scenes in a drama that has been acting for three hundred years. It would seem incredible that any people, even with naked hands like the Creoles of Cuba, could be kept in subjection to such bloody tyranny, but it must be remembered that three centuries of oppression bear lasting fruits in the demoralization of the people. All sense and appreciation of justice is obliterated from the land. It was said to me, with much feeling, by a Creole gentleman, lamenting the condition of his countrymen, "We have all the vices engendered by centuries of slavery, with no redeeming virtues." And it cannot be disguised that with the burning desire for emancipation which flames in every Creole breast there is mingled a general thirst of revenge against the Spaniards, which with fitting opportunity would break forth in bloody retaliation of past injuries, overweeping all the bounds and restraints of order and discipline. It is with this conviction that many of the most enlightened and patriotic among the Creoles, and they are men who would do honor to any country, look to annexation to the United States, as the only way of substantial and permanent relief to their people. The mass of the people are wholly uneducated and in regard to political matters, have no opinions nor wishes except the constant sense of oppression and desire of freedom and revenge. Such a population, it is sorely felt by the intelligent among them, would form but an insecure and unquiet basis and support for a liberal Government. Hence the desire of those who have the mind and qualifications to lead to secure for this country the support of membership in the American Union.

The Government of Spain has placed Cuba in the position of an outlaw among nations. It has no right as a member of the Spanish Monarchy. When the Constitution of the mother country is ameliorated and the privileges of the people are enlarged, and additional protection thrown around their rights and possessions, it brings no dawn of relief or of hope to Cuba. When the administration of the home Government passes from one party of courtiers to another, the only change it brings to Cuba is, that one set of oppressors and plunderers are substituded for another. The only reforms in domestic or commercial policy which the unhappy Island experiences from age to age, are such as yield to the leeches of Spain an increase of the fruits of corruption and such as fasten more hopelessly the yoke of oppression on the necks of the prostrate and unhappy Creoles. In her relations with other nations, the Island is equally in a condition of outlawry. Ruled by a Viceroy exercising supreme power, he holds himself irresponsible to other nations for any injustice he may commit—neither negotiates nor treats with any government, but refers all things to Spain, where, by simply disavowing such acts as the Ministry dare not approve, all proper responsibility in the forum of nations is evaded, and the system of wrong and outrage proceeds unchecked. By this arrangement the African slave trade, which Spain is bound by treaty to suppress and prevent, is sustained in a condition of great activity and profit. But a trifling check has been suffered by this commerce for many years, when, for a short period, General Concha, the late Captain-General, refused the bribes tendered him for the admission of slaves and honestly used his power to restrain the traffic. He, however, was not supported either by his subordinates or by the Spanish Government, but was speedily recalled, for no good reason that has ever been made known in Cuba. Under his successor the slave trade is again in a condition of great prosperity. During my sojourn in the Island, I received authentic information of the landing of near two thousand slaves, fourteen hundred on the northern coast, and four hundred and fifty near Trinidad. For these acts in breach of Spanish faith, pledged by treaty, it is known that the Captain-General received heavy bribes. These facts are so notorious in Havana, that the rate per capita at which slaves are admitted is as well known and as openly spoken of as the prices of sugar and other merchandise. The corruption of the Spanish officials is not confined to any one branch of trade or administration. It pervades all. No merchant, doing any considerable business, pays the duties prescribed by law, but by bribing the officers of the Customs he enters all his importations short, seldom paying more than half, and never more than two-thirds of the legal duties. This practice is universal, and is publicly canvassed and justified by the mercantile community. Their argument is that the public officers being corrupt, will find confederates among the merchants, who, if the great body of merchants should refuse to participate in the fraud, will enjoy undue advantages—therefore, in self-defence, all agree to cheat together, thus making corruption more fair and equal than it would otherwise be. Corruption to the same degree characterizes the judicial tribunals and the internal Administration. If a stranger dies on the Island, his estate is swallowed up by the members of the tribunals, unless he has made provision for the possession to pass into the hands of agents selected by himself, without the intervention of the law or its servants. Life and liberty are in like manner the subject of barter and sale, and no matter what crimes may have been committed, money will purchase impunity; and if suspicion or accusation falls upon the innocent, acquittal is never obtained as matter of right, but only as a hard concession to the persuasive power of gold.

The instances of outrages upon the rights of Americans which are treasured in the memories of the foreign residents of Havana would make a volume. Our Consuls and private citizens on their own behalf, have again and again represented these grievances to our Government, and there the history of the matter has closed. Our Government is despised by the Spaniards, and has hardly more respect from any class of foreigners in Havana. Surely, Congress, now that a President has been elected, ought to afford time to vindicate the interests of our citizens and the honor of our flag. The difficulties in which the Captain-General has involved himself with this ship, (the *Crescent City*,) have become the occasion for a general discussion of the position of the Island in regard to foreign powers in all circles in Havana. The firm and consistent bearing of our naval officers is the subject of universal admiration. It was deeply regretted that Lieut. Porter was not continued in command until the close of the controversy, but his successor has at once succeeded to the full measure of respect accorded to him. I hazard nothing in saying that when the report of this present trip, and Lieut. Davenport's note to Messrs. Drake & Co., become known in Havana, the hope will be unanimous that that officer remain in command of the *Crescent City*, till the Captain-General shall be forced to surrender the absurd position he has taken, and suffer Mr. William Smith peaceably to perform the inoffensive duties of his station.

In this matter [illegible] have acquired the respect [illegible] the consideration of all classes at Havana, our Government has forfeited both, by weakly abandoning the enterprising proprietors of the mail steamers to their own discretion and resources—a reliance which it is gratifying to know, will not be likely to fail them, even on occasions of greater difficulty, if such should arise.

George Law, at this moment, occupies a much higher place in the esteem of the *Habaneros*, than the administration at Washington, and if their hopes of him are not disappointed, he will maintain that position in the pages of history.

Cuba has inexhaustible wealth. Merchants resort there from every civilized country, and large profits reward their enterprize. But every one is depressed with a constant feeling of insecurity, on account of the corruption, faithlessness and tyranny of the government. The government is in various ways in a condition of outlawry. By its utter debasement at home; by its habitual treachery abroad; by its multiplied aggressions upon our citizens, their property, their liberty and rights; it has placed itself in the attitude of a culprit before the power of the United States, and every obligation of justice requires our government to stretch forth the hand of correction. Spain has been sufficiently admonished. Let the forces of the United States take immediate possession of Cuba, and secure justice, quiet and order within her borders, and every interest of commerce and industry will hasten to testify its gratitude, no matter what portion of Christendom it represents. Negotiations with Spain, if that shall be deemed necessary or due to magnanimity, may follow the punishment of injustice and wrong which are so grievous as to call for instant remedy. E.

The Secret Police—Severe Punishments—Miscellaneous.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

Havana, Sunday, Nov. 14, 1852.

The stretch of the power of the "secret police," under the instructions of the "military commission," has brought many unoffending persons into bonds, and among them I have heard of a case well authenticated, of suspected disaffection to the present organised form of government, which is very singular, even in Cuba, under the administration of Canedo. Manuel Rovina, a coffee planter, was arrested three months since and brought to Havana from the small town of Sebo del Agua. He has been for the whole period "incommunicado," except with his triers. One examination, when he was asked if he knew a named party, to which he replied he had known him for fifteen years. Did you see him at such a time?—day and date given. I did not; and no other judicial proceedings, to his knowledge or that of his friends, had. At the village of Guira, in the district of San Antonio, on the 10th ult., Juan Mesa was executed by the garrote for the killing of an informer of the Government, and his accomplice in the crime has been sentenced to "presidio" for life, hard labor. These offences grow out of the peculiar proofs of judicial investigation and proceedings, under the influence of revenge for denunciations which consign innocence to the healthy and life-inspiring dungeons of Spanish hospitality. Any malignant heart that wishes to do an injury to his neighbor, whether for cause or not, has it in his power, through the agency of the "secret police," under his own irresponsible denunciation and declaration, to procure death or chains for his friend; and it is often taken advantage of, as recently exemplified in the case of Gonzalez, now in prison; and again with the youth Facciola, whose blood rests upon the head of a Nassau mulatto, who is permitted to wear arms for the defence and protection of his person, while all other citizens are denied that privilege. This negro Johnson has been made a member, ex officio, of the secret police, and under the influence of his evil passions, the blood-money of Facciola, and official station, he has recently undertaken the commission of a crime upon a young woman of honesty, of his caste, endeavoring to force the consent of the mother, by threats of denunciation, if she presumed to protect her daughter from his purposes. A representation of the facts, through the British Consul, to the Captain-General, has defeated the miscreant; but he is allowed freedom, and to mingle with the lower grades of society, for the perpetration of crime, where the corrective may not so speedily be attained. In the case of Masa there was much difficulty in effecting his execution, notwithstanding the large force which was present to preserve tranquility, owing to the determined character of the man, and his desire to explain to the people the political wrongs that had led to the commission of the act for which he was about to suffer the extreme penalty. To keep his words from the ears of eager listeners, he was gagged, and from the prison to the place of execution, it was one continued struggle with the prisoner to get advantage of his guard and to speak, which did not cease until after he was seated in his last chair, the iron collar placed upon his throat, and the lever turned which severed his connection with the living, amid the deep sympathy of the crowd of friends and neighbors that bore witness to his previous good character.

There was evidently great excitement in the community, which was only restrained from motion under the awing influence of a large body of troops. The man, Masa, was one of those fearless spirits—his whole being wrapped in the accomplishment of one object—and, although in an humble position, the desire of freedom for his country was his inspiration. The plans of himself and others had been exposed by treachery, under the operation of golden appliances—their arms and munitions delivered to the authorities—many had been thrown into prison, and the life of one valued member of society, and often his protecting friend, was in jeopardy—and he, in the excitement of the moment, visited the *cause* with the knife.

I would not justify the wrong, although the aggravation was of death to his hopes and death to his friends; and one which under a more mild Government would not have obtained; yet I might find in it a motive for clemency and pardon on the part of Canedo, at least as strong, as influenced him recently in the case of two soldiers, who murdered without any but the vilest purposes to obtain of lust and revenge—*they* were pardoned, and the erring patriot dies. "*Labitur et labetur in omne volubilis ævum.*" In my last, I desire to correct the information given of the Guerras. The names of the prisoners were Angela Guerra y Castillo and her daughter, Louisa Guerra y Castillo. They were on a visit to Havana when made prisoners, and not brought under constraint from the eastern part of the island. And, for reason of their *unconcealed* liberal sentiments, their residence was searched by the police, and in their armor were found American flags, Cuban banners, copies of the *Verdad* and *Voice of the People*, when the mother and youngest daughter, Louisa, were seized and thrown into prison, one daughter being left unmolested. The Captain General sent for the ladies to meet him at his country residence on two occasions, where the scene occured as described in my letter of the 12th inst., after their release from prison. They were in confinement for 28 days, when the cause was closed *in haste*.

The order that the *Crescent City* should *not* be permitted to enter this port again has been *again* superseded by the Captain-General, to be effective *for this voyage*, when, the inference is, that it will be renewed. We fear, however, that the steamer has gone directly to New-York from New-Orleans in order to close this child's play. Quite enough of offence has been offered, without inviting more, by persisting in forced entrance of the harbor of Havana, to demand from the Government of the United States that instant action which shall redress it in prompt and manly fashion. This statement of the *Crescent City* at this time will be of no inconsiderable disadvantage, for the reason that correspondence has been anticipated by other means after publication of the *last* order of the Captain-General in the United States, which was furnished Captain Davenport previous to his departure. But to the business of the Company the injury is serious, as many persons are now remaining in New Orleans who intended being here by this trip of the steamer, and who feared to venture in the face of the Medo and Persian mandates—that *change not*.

Havana, Tuesday, Nov. 16, 1852.

The *Crescent City* entered port this morning a few minutes before 6 o'clock, without molestation, and was permitted to land her mails and receive passengers. She brought no passengers from New-Orleans, although many were there waiting for an opportunity, fearing to avail of this on account of the order of the Captain-General. The instructions given are, that under no circumstances, having Purser Smith on board, will communication be allowed to the steamer for the future—this given with positive assurance that it will be adhered to on the part of this Government—so we are likely to have something definite for further consideration of the Cabinet at Washington, unless in the meantime the Captain-General should change his views, under the influence of the "inherent benevolence" of Spanish character. The Consul has visited the steamer this morning, and will, under any circumstances that may derive, do his duty in a way that will comport with and sustain the honor of the country, while from his strong judgment and prudence, nothing will occur on his part to involve the country in difficulty—leaving the Spaniards in the wrong, if they so elect. Yours, Occaton.

American vessels in the port of Havana, Nov 12, 1852:

Ship *Hampton*, 443 tons, Young, of Boston, for New-York soon.

Steamer *Isabel*, 1,115 tons, Rollins, of Charleston, U. S. Mail steamer for Charleston 15th.

Bark *Henry Kelsey*, 196 tons, Curtis, of and for Boston this week.

Ship *Robert Patten*, 377 tons, Pabbington, of Bowdoinham, for Matanzas and New-York.

Ship *R. B. Milan*, 474 tons, Ellis, of New-York, discharging.

Ship *Norma*, 292 tons, Brown, of and for New-York, 18th.

Schooner *Cornelia*, Goodmanson, of and from New-Orleans evening 14th, 4½ days.

Schooner *Midas*, 186 tons, Ranch, of and for New-Orleans, has been repaired from damage and loss of foremast and bowsprit, forward sails and rigging, at sea.

Sixty-two vessels of all nations in port, of which but seven Americans. No vessels for freight or charter.

Shipments to the United States from 1st January, from Havana:

187,789 boxes of sugar, 60,130 arobas of coffee, 34,862 hhds. of molasses, 107 tierces of honey, 243 arobas of wax, 391 pipes of Rum, 62,504 M's of segars, and 770,985 lbs. of leaf tobacco.

Shipments from Matanzas to the United States: 133,063 boxes of sugar, 125 arobas of coffee, and 53,145 hhds. of molasses.

University of Pennsylvania.—On Monday evening, the 15th inst., the Rev. George Potts, D. D., New-York, delivered the annual oration before the alumni of the University of Pennsylvania, at their hall in Philadelphia. The oration occupied two hours in the delivery, and was listened to with unflagging attention. We would not pretend to do justice to so elaborate a production in a brief notice, nod hence prefer bespeaking attention to it when it shall appear through the press. It will possess more than an ephemeral interest, from the practical nature of its topics, and the very able and ornate style of their presentation.

The spirit of the age, both in its literary and social development, was skilfully and graphically portrayed, and in a manner which the scholar and man of large observation alone could attain. Its restless inquietude; its eagerness for novelty; its radicalism and infidel sciolism, were minutely exhibited, in connection with those healthful principles of conservatism with which it should be met and controlled. The orator avowed his friendly regard for progress, provided it was progress in a right direction, and with salutary aims, while earnestly repudiating those ebullitions and effervescences of the public mind which often assumed the name of progress, and which had no other effect than to unsettle great principles, and produce changes for the worse, rather than for improvement. He justly regarded literature in its high and legitimate walks, as possessing a truly conservative influence, and as imposing a peculiar obligation on its teachers and cultivators to bring it to bear in its controlling power upon the public mind.

Neither did he lose sight of the important part which religion is destined to exert, in its connection with sound learning, in regulating the activities of the human mind, so apt to go astray without suitable checks. We give only the general drift of the discourse, without any attempt to justice to the able and impressive style in which the subject was illustrated and enforced. For this the reader must be referred to the discourse itself, when it shall be published. Most orations delivered on such occasions lose their interest as soon as the occasion which gave them birth shall have passed away; but, unless we are mistaken, this one shall have a permanent value for the scholar and civilian, the moralist and the patriot, who are alike solicitous that, in an age of large pretension, truth should assert its claims, and achieve its triumphs.—*Presbyterian.*

Fatal Mistake at the Massachusetts General Hospital.—The *Boston Traveller* contains a long document from Dr. J. C. Warren, in relation to a death by chloroform, accidentally administered at the Massachusetts General Hospital. It appears that chloric or sulphuric ether is used in the hospital, in preference to chloroform. Three operations were performed on Saturday, Oct. 30. The first was for a contracted hand, and the patient was etherised with what was supposed to be chloric ether. The operation was performed, and the patient escaped without any other inconvenience than a slight soreness of the throat. The second case was for a tumor on the right side of the face. During the operation the patient came very near dying, but was saved. The third case, which proved fatal, was that of a young man, about twenty years old, a native of Ireland, who had his arm entangled in the machinery of a bark mill about five days before. He refused to have it amputated until mortification had taken place. On Saturday the operation was performed. Etherization was carefully made, and the operation was accomplished in about two minutes. Just as it was finished it was perceived that his pulse was rapidly failing. Every effort was made to save him, but the patient breathed his last without an effort or convulsion. Dr. Warren adds:

"On the following morning an examination of the body was proposed, but his friends arriving, objected, and although we urged the importance of ascertaining the immediate cause of his death, they continued to object decidedly.

"Immediately after the occurrence of alarming symptoms in this case, it was discovered that the substance which had been used was not chloric ether, but chloroform; and not till then did we understand the extraordinary phenomena which presented themselves in this and the preceding cases. This patient died with the usual phenomena of chloroform poison.

Canadian Lumber.—The U. S. District Court at Buffalo has decreed the condemnation and sale of 73,000 feet of pine lumber, belonging to Messrs. Jacob Tusner and Lyman R. Avery, which was shipped from Canadian ports on Lake Erie to Oswego, with invoices at a rate actually lower than cost, to avoid the payment of duties. The Buffalo *Commercial* says that the Collector at that port "had noticed the fact, that the better qualities of lumber shipped to the Albany and Troy markets from the Canadian ports, went by the way of Oswego instead of coming to Buffalo. Knowing the fact that lumber could be carried more advantageously by way of Buffalo, if the same amount of duty were imposed at Oswego as is charged here, examination was instituted, which led to the seizure in this case.

The town of Rutland, Vermont, is getting to be a great place. It has not only four railroads, but has turned out a million dollars worth of marble the past year. Besides, it is quite a nursery of smart men. Mr. S. H. Hodges, the new Commissioner of Patents, is a citizen of that town; and it is also the native spot of no less than three members of Congress viz: Hon. Solomon Foote, of the Senate, and James Meacham and Harvey D. Johnson, of the House. The latter represents one of the districts in Ohio.

On Monday evening, as the steamers were about leaving the Mad River Wharf, in Sandusky, O., a man and his two little children entered their carriage and fell into the water. The night was very dark, and the mother and wife stood distracted upon the steamer's deck. Mr. John C. Price, agent of the steamer Piedmont, who chanced to be on the wharf, jumped into the water, and succeeded in rescuing all three. In the midst of his disinterested exertions, he was struck by the paddle-wheel of the steamer, and will be a sufferer from the accident for some time.

POLICY OF THE NEW ADMINISTRATION.

REMOVALS FROM OFFICE.

SPEECH OF FRANKLIN PIERCE,

Denouncing the System of Appointments to Office as a Reward for Political Services.

IN SENATE, July 1, 1841.

Upon Mr. Buchanan's Resolution, calling upon the President to Furnish the Names of Persons Removed from Office and of those Appointed, since the 4th of March last.

MR. PRESIDENT: Although I could not, with my convictions of what belonged to myself as an American Senator, and to the friends with whom I usually act here, accept the offer to proceed in this debate as a matter of favor, still I appreciate the kind feelings of the Senator from North Carolina (MR. MANGUM) towards me personally, and thank him for waiving his motion to lie upon the table, and thus leaving us to exercise the poor privilege of discussing this interesting subject during the *morning hour*.

After the full and satisfactory exposition yesterday and the day before, by the Senator from Illinois, (MR. MCROBERTS,) I should, probably, have relinquished the design of taking a part in the debate, especially in the present stage of it, but for a paragraph which I noticed in the *National Intelligencer* yesterday morning, in the following words:

"The opposition papers continually accuse the Whigs of violating their professions, now that they have come into power; and yet these very same papers loudly protested a year ago that the Whigs had no principles but 'hard cider,' and made no professions, but were voting for their candidates 'without a why or wherefore.' The writers of these stories must rely upon the credulity, and very little upon the memory, of their readers."—[*Providence Journal.*

Now, Sir, we will see who have relied upon the *credulity* of the people, and who are still persevering in their attempts to impose on that *credulity*. While removals are taking place with unparalleled rapidity, the names of the men removed and those appointed, are not chronicled from week to week in the Government paper, as was the case during the late Administration; but articles like this are circulated far and near, calculated to fix the impression attempted to be made upon the public mind, pending the late Presidential election, that our arguments were fallacious—our professions insincere—our assertions baseless. What accusations did we bring against you? What did we claim for ourselves? I answer for one, Sir, I declared publicly, everywhere, when I had occasion to address my countrymen in small or large assemblies, that you had but one common ground—opposition to the then Administration; that your army of leaders, from the captains of twenties upwards, who cheered on in your unprecedented displays and your boisterous movements, were animated by one common impulse—hostility to the Democratic party and Democratic principles, coupled with ambition for place and expectation of preferment; that you had no common platform of *principles*—no leading measure of national importance, and involving the great national interests, which you *dared* to present to the American people either in addresses or resolutions from the Conventions at Harrisburg or Baltimore—none which you *could* present, without at once breaking up and distracting the heterogeneous material of which you party was composed.

So far from saying that you "made no professions," we declared that you had them prepared, by concert and arrangement, of every complexion and hue, of all sorts and descriptions, suited for every meridian—assertions and *professions* designed to reach the passions and prejudices of every neighborhood where they were to be promulgated. It was with you, we asserted, a contest in which great principles were kept studiously in the back ground; while policy, expediency, *ad captandum* arments, were doing their work in each State, according to the peculiar interests and opinions of its people. There were, it is true, some assertions and professions suited to all portions of the country, and resorted to on all occasions. Among them, the standing army humbug—the charge that we desired to reduce the wages of the honest laborer, and reduce the laborer himself to the condition of the serfs of Russia—that the Administration had already, by its improvidence, its extravagance, and its profligacy, run the nation in debt more than thirty millions of dollars. I listened to my honorable colleague with unfeigned pleasure, when he wrung from the Administration the other day the unwilling admission that this last charge—most of all harped upon during that canvass—was baseless, a mere "*phantom* of the imagination." While meeting these assaults and professions before the people, we bore aloft, wherever we went, the Constitution, the resolutions of 1798, and the received opinions of the fathers of Democracy, as applicable to the great questions which we knew must agitate, and which are now agitating Congress and the country. We were wofully, fearfully beaten, but we were not routed; we stood upon the field at the close of the conflict, with three hundred thousand more Democratic legal voters than had ever before, in any single election, exercised the right of freemen at the polls. Routed! No, sir; nor disheartened. We are now here, upon this elevated ground, as the representatives of eleven hundred thousand intelligent, patriotic, *legal* voters, to renew the contest upon those great issues which we strove, but strove in vain, to bring distinctly before the people in their popular meetings—issues, upon the determination of which we in our hearts believe rest the liberties of this country. The subject of the resolution of the Senator from Pennsylvania (MR. BUCHANAN) had no slight influence in that contest, and I thank the Senator from South Carolina (MR. PRESTON) for his interposition. Let the debate go on, he says; let it have its fullest latitude; and, as I understood him, he and his friends will undertake to show that they have not departed from the principles which they have avowed in relation to removals from office. Sir, they shall receive no injustice at my hands. If I shall be so unfortunate as to err in any matter of fact or deduction, while I shall regret the error, it will afford me pleasure to give the prompt correction.

I trust, Mr. President, that we shall not be denied the information sought by the resolution, and that it may not be embarrassed by another call that must inevitably occupy much time at the Departments, and can be of no possible weight, so far as the *professions* of this Administration and its *practice* are concerned. The information will be interesting and useful, not only here, but to the whole country; and, unless statements made to me upon high authority are singularly incorrect, I shall be able, with the contemplated report before us, to impart some additional information that can hardly fail to be of interest, particularly to the Senator from North Carolina (MR. MANGUM)—information connecting itself with rights and interests dear to his constituents, and at the same time with the action of the Executive here, particularly with one of the Departments. I deal in no mysteries, and will state the nature of the information to which I allude. In the State which I have the honor in part to represent, there are, as appears by the returns of the late election, about twelve hundred Abolition voters, in a poll of between fifty and sixty thousand; and yet, small and inconsiderable as that party is in point of numbers, they are so peculiarly the favorites of this Administration, that when removals have occurred, the vacated places have been filled by zealous and prominent members of that faction. What is most remarkable, Democrats alone have not been removed to give place to them. I give an instance—place and instance—with the view that if I have been led into error, and do injustice to the Department, I may be readily corrected. At Haverhill, one of the most considerable towns in that State, WILLIAM BARROW, a worthy and competent officer, and a consistent friend of the late President, of long standing, has been displaced as deputy postmaster, and TIMOTHY K. BLAISDELL, a conspicuous Abolitionist, and active in the capacity of Secretary of the Abolition Society for Grafton County, in fomenting and stirring up agitation to excite prejudice and hostility against the institutions and people of the South, has been appointed in his place. I refer to this as an individual instance. When we shall be furnished with the list called for, I will point gentlemen to other and more important cases, illustrative of the feelings of the *appointing power* towards this faction in New-England. I will show that those men who have labored in and out of season, *by all means*, to put down Mr. VAN BUREN's administration, especially on the ground that he declared in advance, in his inaugural address, that he would veto any bill the object of which should be to abolish slavery in this District, are the especial favorites of the power to which has been committed, to a great extent, the destinies of this nation. I will show that while the party with which it is my pride and pleasure to be associated in New-Hampshire has, without a division, with united energy, with one voice, and with one heart, in their individual capacity as citizens, as through their representatives in the General Court assembled, declared in the strongest terms in favor of putting down this political safe-guard of our institutions, and against any interference with those rights secured to our Southern brethren by that instrument—which I trust is destined to outlive, and outlive unimpaired and unshaken, all factions in one end of the Union or the other—have been removed from positions of responsibility and trust, the faction of which I have spoken have been freely rewarded with public confidence and emoluments, and thus have been held out to them not only encouragement, but urgent stimulants to persevere in their incendiary measures. I cannot believe my Southern friends on the other side are as yet aware of this. I impute to them no fault, except perhaps the want of vigilance. As yet, I impute to the President no other blame; his eye cannot penetrate everywhere; his judgment cannot be expected to act upon every case; he must, in the nature of things, depend, to a great extent, upon his Constitutional advisers; and he has invited to their acts, so far as removals and appointments are concerned, our strictest scrutiny. But let this pass for the present. It is a subject which, now and hereafter, shall be left to the disposition of Southern gentlemen, so far as I am concerned. If they think it proper and expedient, from political considerations, or to carry any out *pledges*, that fuel be thus added to the flame, which we have sincerely, earnestly, and in a spirit of disinterestedness and patriotism, exerted ourselves to stifle, and, if possible, to extinguish—we certainly—I, for one, at least—shall not stand in their way. What I say is, if they will, in the blindness of party zeal, sow the seed, they must expect to reap the fruit. There has been much discussion within the last few years in relation to prohibiting the circulation of incendiary abolition documents through the United States mail. Now, Sir, let me say this to Southern gentlemen—when they commit the care and keeping of that mail, through Executive patronage, to the most active and efficient partisans in the abolition movement, the nation will judge of their sincerity. The Democracy of the North will judge how far it becomes them to make exertions and sacrifices in resisting the advancement of a cause, which you are, through the instruments of your own creation, patronising and promoting.

One word more—a word of warning. Great elements are at work upon this fearful question; not in the non-slaveholding States alone, or chiefly. The present apparent repose will prove illusory. There is below the surface, which attracts the notice of the superficial observer, a deep, profound movement, receiving its strongest impulse from the other side of the ocean, which is, I fear, destined in some future struggle to operate frightfully upon the Southern division of this Continent, and perhaps shake the Union to its centre. Who that has turned even a careless glance upon the action of the British empire within the last ten years can doubt it? Who so stupid as not to have noticed the military operations of that Government—the thorough organization of large bodies of black troops in Canada and the West Indies, under white commanders—without perceiving the natural, if not inevitable, results that will grow out of a change in the attitude of the two nations, which, at this moment, there is too much reason to apprehend?

Other points there are, connected with this subject of removals, interesting to the whole country—to a confiding people, who were induced to anticipate what they will not realize—who became, I deplore to say, the dupes, the too willing dupes of professions, in some instances, never *designed* to be operative beyond the occasions on which they were uttered; *protestations* and *professions* of no recent origin, but deliberately put forth ten years ago, in the form of solemn resolution, denying the *constitutional power* of the Executive; and, so far as man could judge, their truth and soundness seemed to have gained strength in the minds of their authors by subsequent calm observation and reflection. Let it be observed that this has not been, in the minds of the prominent leaders of the present Administration, a mere question of policy and expediency, on which opinions might change with a change of circumstances; but a question resting upon the immutable basis of constitutional right.

Mr. President, when the hour for the standing order arrived yesterday, I was about to proceed with reference to the journal of this body, and speeches delivered upon this floor and elsewhere, to show what were the opinions of the leading supporters of the present Administration in relation to the *constitutional* power of the Executive to remove from office, and also in relation to the policy and expediency of the exercise of such power, even if it were admitted to exist. The remarks which have been made on the other side, especially the declarations of the Senators from North and South Carolina, (MR. MANGUM and MR. PRESTON,) ought, perhaps, induce me to take all these principles and opinions of their party as fully admitted at this time. The former gentleman said that he and his friends would be prepared to show that no officer had been removed, "unless he was incompetent, unfaithful, or a political brawler." The latter, that they had not departed from the principles they had professed. Now, Sir, I take issue with the gentlemen upon this point, and assert as a fact, which I pledge myself to prove to the country, if they will give us the open doors, (which I have no doubt they will,) that they have removed men *competent, faithful, and no political brawlers*, and have supplied their places by the appointment of men who are notoriously bankrupt in all the qualities which should be required in a public officer. I do not allude to individual cases now; the proper time for that will come; and the very nature of some of the men to whom I could refer are, in consequence of disclosures before a judicial tribunal of the land, the most expressive terms for all that is base and infamous. This is strong language, Mr. President; not merely justified, but demanded, from the spirit of unshrinking truth and liberty, by the facts and the occasion. I shall proceed then, Sir, dull and uninteresting as I know these things are here, to read from your journals and speeches, without, perhaps, a single comment. They are known here, and admitted; but will be flatly denied, as other facts equally palpable have been, in the country whence I come. I leave out the great mass of evidence, and propose to imbody only enough incontestably to establish my position. I find upon your journals the following resolution, presented to this body in 1830, by a man who now occupies the place which has for the last four years been filled with distinguished ability by an individual whom it was my good fortune to know slightly in my boyhood. The resolution was introduced by M. HOLMES, Senator from Maine, and is in these words:

"*Resolved*, That the President of the United States, *by the removal of officers*, (which removal was not required for the faithful execution of the law,) *and filling the vacancies thus created in the recess of the Senate*, ACTS AGAINST THE INTERESTS OF THE PEOPLE, THE RIGHTS OF THE STATES, AND THE SPIRIT OF THE CONSTITUTION."

Will any man say that JOSEPH HOWARD was "incompetent, unfaithful, or a political brawler?" Not at all. His political opponents cannot fail to bear—I believe they will bear willing testimony to his pure, estimable, and elevated character, both in public and private life; and yet the man who deliberately declared, by a resolution upon this floor, that such a removal was "*against the interests of the people, the rights of the States, and the spirit of the Constitution*," at this moment occupies his place. But, Sir, proposing as I do to group together the opinions of this consistent, patriotic party, as they are presented in their resolutions and speeches, I must not indulge in remarks which will suggest themselves to every reflecting mind.

In January, 1832, MR. EWING, the present *accurate* Secretary of the Treasury, submitted the following resolution:

"*Resolved*, That the practice of removing public officers by the President, for any other purpose than that of securing a faithful execution of the laws, is hostile to the spirit of the Constitution, was never contemplated by its framers; is the extension of Executive influence, is prejudicial to the public service, and dangerous to the liberties of the people.

"*Resolved*, That it is expedient for the Senate to advise and consent to the appointment of any person to fill a supposed vacancy in any office occasioned by the removal of a prior incumbent, unless such prior incumbent shall appear to have been removed for sufficient cause."

The principles thus advanced were ably sustained by the mover, and most of the prominent men of his own party, in speeches; by all of them, I believe, in opinion.

In March, 1834, the distinguished Senator from Kentucky introduced the following, with a series of resolutions upon the same subject:

"*Resolved*, That the Constitution of the United States does not vest in the President power to remove at his pleasure officers under the Government of the United States, whose offices have been established by law.

The honorable Senator, in supporting his resolutions, said, "they presented subjects of grave purity of the Administration, if not the very morality of the Government. The three first resolutions assumed that the Constitution gave no power of removal from office by the President of the United States, at his pleasure."

And again: "It was a settled axium in the Government, that a standing army was dangerous in time of peace. That is, such an army as, being distinguished by their dress from the rest of the community, was capable of being seen and estimated. But how different from this was this army of forty thousand men, dispersed over the whole country, and obeying one common impulse, ready to rally around and carry into effect the purposes and objects of the Government; and how much more dangerous than that army against which the fears of the people have been directed. And the time would come when, if it was not soon checked, it would as certainly decide the succession to the Presidential chair, as the *Prætorian band* of the ancient Rome decided on the disposition of the imperial crown. He hoped gentlemen would turn their attention to the subject seriously, examine the Constitution carefully, and not retrench themselves behind one solitary precedent."

In the same year President TYLER said: "I have argued these questions (of Executive power) without reference to the power of removal. Upon the nature of that power great differences of opinion have always existed. I find in No. 47 of the *Federalist*, p.437, ALEXANDER HAMILTON reasoning upon it as an admitted fact, that the consent of the Senate was required both to appoint and remove. And in the debate which took place in 1789, exalted names are found on both sides. I mean only so far to express an opinion upon it as to say, that, if properly exerted to get rid of incompetent or unfaithful agents, it is beneficial in its results. *But if used merely to reward favorites and to punish opponents—if the offices of the Government shall be considered as 'spoils,' to be distributed among a victorious party*—then, indeed, Sir, *the consequences are most fatal*; all stability in Government is at an end; *novices* are introduced in the place of long tried, experienced, and faithful public agents; *and the public interests suffer, and suffer severely*. Nor is this all: the acrimony of political conflicts increases to an extent truly alarming. The public mind is kept continually agitated, and, to obtain a little quiet, the people may be sooner or later be brought to change their form of Government. The Presidential power is thereby swollen beyond all just bonds; opening perpetually on the hopes and fears of men, his will becomes law. Nor would there be a secure refuge in the courts of justice. True, he cannot evict the judge; *but, by his power over the marshal*, HE COULD PACK THE JURY."

Now, Mr. President, I do not think it necessary to pursue these opinions further than to read an extract from a speech delivered by you, which it affords me great pleasure to quote on this occasion; and to the beauty and force of which generally I might be tempted to address some deserved compliments, did any gentleman other than yourself occupy that chair. In the winter of 1834, in this chamber, you spoke as follows: "Mr. President, if there does now exist in this country a power which can, by its single volition and word, relieve officers acting under the Constitution and laws from their responsibility, and this with regard to the Treasury itself, *we already have an absolute unincumbered despotism*, beyond which no other can advance. What is despotism, but the existence, in the hands of a single individual, of the power and right to say to all subordinate agents, you are to act on my responsibility and by my opinion? Can the Russian go further? Can the Turk?" Questions for the answer to which I will refer to your Executive friends, who are filling your table from day to day with "I nominate ——— in the place of ———, *removed*."

Sir, these were not the ebullitions of high excitement in an animated debate; they were avowed in solemn resolutions, argued and voted upon as the deliberate doctrines of the party of which you are a most distinguished member.

But I must these constitutional opinions, which are now referred to by their authors as abstractions, (for which, by the way, they have no particular fancy just now,) and call your attention to declarations of a more recent date, uttered, as their friends and advocates most of them believed, in the ardor of full, sincere, patriotic hearts. What intelligent citizen of the country can have forgotten the perpetual din of "Executive patronage," "Executive usurpation," worse than Turkish despotism," kept up unceasingly—kept up with vigor until the memorable canvass of 1840, when it became more universal and clamorous than ever? But notes of unsparing denunciation began to be mingled with those of joy and of expected triumph. *Proscription for opinion's sake was to be proscribed*. It rung not only in every township, but in every village and hamlet, however obscure. It was carried to the ears of the humblest peasant; and he was urged and implored by every consideration that belonged to liberty, and by every feeling of patriotism that stirred within him, to arouse from his lethargy, and drive out the usurpers who had trampled upon the Constitution of the country and the rights of the citizen. That party, which had formerly and solemnly denied the *power* of the National Executive to remove from office, was about to take the control; and an example was to be set, in relation to removals, that would not be lost upon our latest posterity. Over the country so much down-trodden and oppressed by the administrations of General JACKSON and Mr. VAN BUREN, and the alleged usurpations of both, the dawn of freedom was again breaking. Timid, weak, deluded men were asked to open their eyes upon his gleaming light, and assured that in a few short months the sun of freedom and of prosperity would burst upon them again in all the power of its meridian splendor.

This is no fancy sketch; it does not even approximate to the reality of what was done and said to mislead the public mind. Ten years hence, it will be regarded as too extravagant for the greatest stretch of human credulity. I therefore name an instance, to plant my foot firmly upon the disgraceful fact. Among the innumerable exhibitions, no one perhaps had more prominence in the Federal press of the day than that at Utica, N. Y., I name, from recollection, a few of the things particularly and conspicuously set forth. The procession was nine miles long; the banners almost infinite in number and devices; and the whole affair the most distinguished among that class of *arguments* presented to the intelligence and sober sense of the people of the Empire State. But that which has represented in the papers to have attracted the greatest notice and applause, was the personification of Mr. VAN BUREN, in the midst of the procession, seated upon a magnificent throne, with a crown upon his head, and the regal habiliments drawn gracefully around his person; behind him, upon another car, of plain and simple architectural construction, was personated the late President of the United States, in the unpretending dress of a farmer, surrounded by other *personations*—war-worn veterans—disabled soldiers shaking him by the hand. And all this disgraceful appeal made to the eyes and senses, to put down that truly pure and great man, who in his life never forsook the interests of the people; who, indeed, sprung up by the force of his own high energies from the very bosom of the middling interest, and never in a single instance betrayed the interests which at various times they have committed to his hands. This man represented, in the face of assembled thousands in his native State, as a haughty tyrant upon his throne; while, at the same time, another distinguished individual, whose whole political course at a period when his country, in a war with *real* tyrants, was bleeding at every pore—assailed by a colossal power—anxious—her very capital sacked—I will not stop—no, let me say *stoop*—to characterize—was in another part of that State, waving in menace his stalwarth arm, and, with assurance unparalleled, setting up *his* pretensions to the appellation of a *Jeffersonian Democrat*.

"How strange is truth! stranger than fiction."

Is there no burning shame for these things, now that the excitement of the occasion has passed away? Is not calm reflection, at this moment, in the bosoms of a people intrinsically just and patriotic, as well as intelligent, fixing its brand upon those scenes where blind passion and vulgar rioting reigned? Let the November elections answer.

Language cannot present the point of absurdity to which things were carried. The dark day of "*Executive usurpation*," (it was proclaimed in the midst of these various exhibitions,) and of the *cringing* of office-holders, was approaching its sunset. The one was to be speedily disarmed of its power; and the other to go forth as a freeman, to follow the dictates of his conscience, and his own honest impulses. He was to stand once more like an independent, honorable, and disenthralled man, among his fellow-men. But let these worthy and eloquent gentlemen speak for themselves.

In introducing authorities of a recent date upon the *policy* and *expediency* of removals from office for opinion's sake, if we accomplish no higher object, we shall at least present plenary evidence of the political sagacity and wisdom of that Roman consul, who remarked that a "striking contrast was observable in the conduct of candidates for offices of power and trust before and after obtaining them—they seldom carrying out, in the latter case, the pledges and promises made in the former."

The first authority which I shall quote will not be questioned, and is made pointed and direct by its personal application. It is an extract from the late President's speech at Cleveland, Ohio, in these words:

"I can over the way a public officer; although he may oppose me, if he does so honestly and conscientiously, I shall be the last man to disturb him. Before I would remove him for a mere difference of opinion, *I would suffer my right arm to be severed from my body*."

Extract from his Letter to Hon. J. M. Berrian.

"I am opposed to the practice of making appointments to office the reward of partisan services."

Extract from his letter to Hon. Harmer Denny.

"Among the principles proper to be adopted by any Executive sincerely desirous to restore the Administration to its original simplicity and purity, I deem the following to be of prominent importance; that, in removals from office of those holding appointments during the pleasure of the Executive, the cause of such removal should be stated, if requested, to the Senate, at the time the nomination of a successor is made."

"Office-holders!" "office-holders!" "Executive interference!" Many individuals holding office, I fear, cowered under these *threats* and *promises*, and forgot, in their trepidation, what belonged to them as freemen. If such have felt the axe, for one, they have no sympathy of mine.

The present President of the United States, in a letter to a certain gentleman of the Democratic party in South Carolina, pending the late canvass, after speaking of the reasons why he had confidence in WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON, says: because he (Gen. HARRISON) "regards the public offices of the country as created for the benefit and advantage of the people, and not for the political advantage of the President; and in that spirit utterly denies the *right*, on the part of the President, to remove from office one 'who is honest, capable, and faithful to the Constitution,' to make way for another, whose chief recommendation is to be found in his being a noisy and clamorous demagogue and partisan."

And again, in his inaugural address:

"I will remove no incumbent from office who has faithfully and honestly acquitted himself of the duties of his office, except in such cases where such officer has been guilty of an active partizanship, or by secret means—the less manly, and therefore the more objectionable—has given his official influence to the purposes of party, thereby bringing the patronage of the Government into conflict with the freedom of elections."

Now, Sir, this "secret means—the less manly, and therefore the more objectionable!"—does it not occupy new ground, and take a sweep to cover every possible case that can be presented? The President might not so have regarded it; and so I will believe *for the present*, because the general sentiment I hardly respond to. The craven spirit that dares not utter its sentiments in the face of day, but strives to carry out its purposes under the cover of secrecy, *should* be the first to be visited always. But who does not perceive that the rule is boundless—that it has no limit in the Executive grasp?

A few words with regard to the circular of the Jeffersonian Democrat at the head of the State Department, sent forth to the people, under date of March 20, 1841.

Little notice as that paper attracted at the time, its author need indulge no apprehensions that it is to be ephemeral.

No, Sir, no. If liberty shall not become a mere name, this bold invasion by the Executive of the rights of the *man* and the *citizen* will be invoked to arouse popular indignation in many a contest, long after your bones and mine will have mingled with our mother earth. Let the humble and perhaps dependent officer, whose eyes fall tremblingly upon this circular, turn them from it to the Constitution of his country, and learn that every citizen of the Republic, whether learned or unlearned, high or low, rich or poor, *in office*, or in the walks of private life, is of right entirely unshackled in the exercise of thought and speech, so far as the elective franchise is concerned; and *remember* that any attempt to abridge that right, come from what quarter it may, is *usurpation*.

"But," says the Secretary, "persons employed under the Government, *and paid for their services* out of the public Treasury, are not expected to take an active or officious part in attempts to influence the minds or votes of others." Uncertain—indefinite—just fit to suit the purposes of despots and tyrants.

What did the honorable Secretary mean? I have a letter before me, said to have been written by a very intimate friend of his—a man who, so far as the finances of the Government are concerned, is in the most responsible station in America; holding at this moment the key of the Treasury of the nation—which affords the best possible illustration, and saves me from the necessity of remarks which I would otherwise pour into the ear of an insulted people.

It is in the following words. I read the correspondence as it appears in a New-York paper:

"Three weeks subsequent to my removal, Mr. CURTIS, without having consulted his associates in the commission, addressed to the present Chief Clerk a note, of which the following is a true copy, and which note was brought home and handed to me by my son, who, having read it, and holding it in his hand, expressed to said Chief Clerk a disposition to go home and take the note with them. The comment was, *Very well*.

MY DEAR SIR: I should be glad if you would employ the lad, CHARLES HUNTER in the place of JEFFERSON YOUNG.

I have reason to believe that the political principles of the lad are all right, and his appointment would give satisfaction to the District, the Ward, the City, and the State in which he lives. Very respectfully, yours,

June 3, 1841. E. CURTIS.

On the 7th inst. I addressed a note to Mr. CURTIS, of which the following is a copy, and to which I have received no answer:

NEW-YORK, June 7, 1841.

SIR: I would call your attention to the subject matter of a communication made by you to the Clerk of the commission (of which, by virtue of your office as Collector, you are Chairman) instituted by law of Congress for the benefit of the sufferers by the great fire, &c., for the purpose of ascertaining whether you intend that I should consider it has the basis of my son's removal.

I will add, that he having been recognized by the commissioners as a Clerk under their appointment and remuneration, the announcement of his removal should have been made directly to me.

Please address me at O'HERN's, corner of Wall and Nassau-street, I have the honor to be, &c.,

EDWARD CURTIS, Esq. PIERRE A. YOUNG.

The manner of this removal, Mr. Editor, rather than the fact, induces me to ask, Is this man worthy of the imposing trust confided to him?

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

PIERRE A. YOUNG.

The *lad*, whose 'political principles' 'are all right,' is, as nearly as I can ascertain, about 13 years old.

P. A. Y."

Here is an illustration of the Secretary's *meaning* in his official, *officious* circular. Has Mr. CURTIS been removed; or will he ever be, with the consent of the present Secretary of State? The question involves its own answer, and holds up to every man of sense its own absurdity.

Now, Mr. President, "spoils party," as we were denounced to be from one end of this continent to the other, I ask you, in all candor, did we ever invade the *nursery*? Did we ever arraign the infants, to inflict upon them punishment for political opinions, which they might have imbibed from the lips of their mothers? No, Sir; no, Sir; we never sunk, notwithstanding all the clamor, to that depth of degradation and disgrace. Falsehood, with all its tongues, never charged it; detraction, on this point, never assailed us. We removed the *men*, but we did not disturb the *infants*. To that circular of the Secretary I shall have occasion to allude hereafter; for the present, and in this connection. I desire to introduce quotations of another distinguished individual, who has been prolific upon this subject.

Extracts from Mr. Clay's speech on the Sub-Treasury bill, in Senate, January 20, 1840.

"We have seen, within a few years past, the most extraordinary power asserted and exercised. We have seen, in a free, representative, Republican Government, the power claimed by the Executive—and it is now daily enforced—of dismissing all officers of the Government, without any other cause than a mere difference of opinion." "But this is not all. If you call upon the President to state the reasons which induced him, in any particular instance, to exercise this tremendous power of dismission, wrapping himself up in all the dignity and arrogance of royal majesty, he refuses to assign any reason whatever, and tells you that it is his prerogative."

"And what, Sir," the Senator exclaims, "is the consequence of a power so claimed and so exercised?"

He expressed similar views in an electioneering speech at Taylorsville, Hanover County, Virginia, June 27, 1840—being in these words:

"If the President were compelled to expose the grounds and reasons upon which he acted in dismissals from office, the apprehensions of public censure would temper the arbitrary nature of the power, and throw some protection around the subordinate officer. Hence the new and monstrous pretension has been advanced, that, although the concurrence of the Senate is necessary, by the Constitution, to the confirmation of an appointment, the President may subsequently dismiss the person appointed, not only without communicating the grounds on which he has acted to the Senate, but without any such communication to the people, for whose benefit all offices are created! And so bold and daring has the Executive branch of the Government become, that one of its Cabinet Ministers, himself a subordinate officer, has contemptuously refused to members of the House of Representatives to disclose the grounds on which he has undertaken to dismiss from office persons acting as deputy postmasters in his Department.

[illegible] to those occasionally to submit the public interest [illegible] of the Senate; but, in all such cases, the President should be bound to communicate fully the grounds and motives of the dismission. The power should be [illegible] whatever, in the exercise of the power, is utterly repugnant to free institutions, the basis of which is perfect responsibility, and dangerous to the public liberty."

Accompanying the nominations made to the Senate during the present session, have the reasons for the removal been assigned in a single instance?

To stop here would be to do great injustice to the Senator from South Carolina, [MR. PRESTON,] who spoke in the language of eloquence at the close of the last session, the sentiments of a man determined to abide by previously conceived opinions, and to vindicate the professions of himself and his party made before the people. In reply to a Senator from Michigan—an able man and worthy friend, now no longer with us—he said:

"*Alas for poor, frail, fallen human nature! It is hard to judge a political opponent as we ourselves would be judged.*

"This system of proscription is itself to be proscribed. I stand on that ground; *and, so help me God, I will, so far as I am concerned, act upon it.* I believe those who are to be at the head of the Government have put themselves upon the same ground. *They come into power, not to divide the spoils of the country among the members of a faction.* When that principle is avowed and followed, we cease from that moment to be a Government and a people; we pass into a conquered nation and a conquering faction, that seizes the power and the forms of Government only for the gratification of cupidity and revenge. *Never have I read, in all the pages of political profligacy, a sentiment so detestable as that the Senator has ascribed to us.* MACHIAVEL himself never conceived so foul a maxim, or dared to avow it. The author of 'The Prince' would blush to utter such a thought.

"I protest against it; it is not Whig doctrine; the Administration coming into power reject and repudiate the infamous maxim, that to the victors belong the spoils. The spoils?—what spoils? The spoils of our common country? The spoils of our brethren and fellow-citizens? Is the country a vanquished country? God forbid. I should as soon think of making spoils out of the possessions of my own family.

"*I shall rest at and denounce all giving of office as a political reward, or turning out of office for mere political opinion.*"

This volume is filled with speeches of yourself and your distinguished associates, embodying opinions and doctrines upon this subject as I have stated them, and as they have been understood by the country for the last ten years. I have before me speeches of the present Secretary of War, and the strong, glowing language of your Attorney General; but I will not, by further references, waste my own energies or weary your patience.

Was there any single point of policy upon which the popular will was more distinctly expressed in the late Presidential contest, than this? Who could fail to have observed in listening to the Senator from Kentucky (MR. CLAY) yesterday, the suddenness with which a change had come over the spirit of his dream, in relation to what can be reasonably inferred from the vote in a popular election as to the opinion of the majority of the people upon any *one* great political question or measure. Why, Sir, while the Senator's powerful appeal to us on this side of the Chamber not to debate, not to deliberate, but to enter up judgment, in obedience to the verdict of the people rendered in November last upon the Independent Treasury, was yet ringing in our ears, we heard him, with equal earnestness and power, arguing to satisfy the Senator from Virginia (Mr. RIVES) that when General JACKSON put his veto upon the Bank bill in 1832, sent to him by overwhelming majorities in both Houses, upon the very eve of an election—when he put that issue boldly and distinctly in his veto message, and went before the people only to receive the outgushing expression of their approbation, confidence, and gratitude—the popular vote could not be safely or properly taken as evidence of the opinion of the nation upon that particular measure. Why? Because, in the judgment of the Senator, it was impossible to separate that issue from the variety of issues, motives, and inducements which had their weight in that contest. I am not now, Sir, to controvert this position; but, in November last, was not this question of removals from office for opinion's sake put forward and pressed everywhere, and in many places, to the almost entire exclusion of every other question? "Down with Executive usurpation"—"emancipation to office-holders"—was proclaimed from the platform, floated upon your banners, teemed through your press.

Do not misunderstand me, Sir. I do not mean to say that this, or any other issue involving great national questions, was made by your party before the country in the late contest. You presented *none* in resolutions or addresses from your great national conventions: but, instead of them, you resorted to all sorts of *instrumentalities*. With a steady and persevering aim and purpose, you drew away the public mind from matters of national concernment to exhibitions, shows, and displays, designed to catch the public eye, inflame the imagination, and *calculated* to take possession of the lowest and worst passions of the lowest and most degraded portion of our countrymen. I shall not allude more particularly to those *instrumentalities*. While I never think of them without shame for my country—without a deep conviction that if they shall not be rendered *infamous* in the eyes of this people, their liberties are in imminent danger,—I shall remember with pride, to the latest day of my life, that they were brought to the wrong market in *one* New-England State.

But, to the circular of the Secretary of State. The rule (if any really exist) is a *nullity* as it is administered—a fact known to every man in this chamber, whatever may be professed before the people; but, in my judgment, it is absurd in any point of light in which it can be regarded, and its promulgation an insult to the intelligence and common sense of the people of this country. It may—from its very nature, it will—our experience shows us that it *is*—made to mean much or little—anything, everything, or nothing, to suit the determination of the Executive and the wishes of the expectant. I am no advocate for the interference of public officers in popular elections. It has been my good fortune not to witness such interference. Their active labors, beyond their vote, and the fair and just expression of their opinion, always have been, and, in the nature of things, always *must* be, productive of more harm than benefit to the cause they desire to sustain. I refer gentlemen around me to their knowledge of human nature, and to the proper and commendable jealousy, on this point, of the people in all sections of this country. Whatever may be said here, or elsewhere, every man knows, who has mingled with the multitude, and consequently must be aware of that spirit of jealousy, what, in this particular, is the interest of the party in power. There is but one sensible practical rule upon this subject. If the discretion of the office holders will not observe it, let them feel the effect of it.

It is this: When a public officer neglects the duties of his office for political purposes, prostitutes it for political ends, or in any way abuses the trust confided to him, to promote the objects of a party, *he should be removed*; and, so far as I know, my party yield to that principle their cordial assent. But when you transcend this, you assail the public officer in the free and unembarrassed exercise of his inalienable rights secured to him by the Constitution *as a man and a citizen*. If it be not a paradox in terms, the rule of the Secretary is a striking instance of its own violation. Every man sees, at a single glance, how unequally it must operate in the very nature of things. Opponents deposed—friends appointed to their places—the reverse *never*. No Administration that has ever held the reins of Government, or that ever will, can afford to turn out the public officers who prudently, but openly, in the exercise of their undeniable rights, have done all within their scope to sustain the power that conferred upon them place. I did not propose in these remarks to cite instances, and shall not. But do you not know, Sir, that some gentlemen holding public offices, on your side, have written electioneering letters, that have been published from one end of the Union to the other? Have they been removed? No, Sir. Will they be removed? No, Sir. I answer with confidence, and add, that I should deplore to see some of them removed for this exercise of the privilege which belongs to the man and the citizen. A single instance to this point I must be permitted to introduce. The late District Attorney of the State of New-Hampshire was one of the most able, eloquent, and efficient advocates of the late Administration. The Clerk of the District Court was also a gentleman of high energies and ability; he was also before the people exerting all his powers against that Administration. What has been the operation of your rule? The District Attorney promptly removed. I saw him retire from office at our commercial capital with grace last Spring. The Clerk retired also—not by removal, but by resignation—to accept, on the ground of character and services, the best office, probably, in that State.

What do we witness here daily—here, under our own eyes, and within the scope of our personal observations? The highest officers of the Government—the constitutional advisers of the President—engaged, if I can be permitted to refer to the number of *Executive* communications upon your table, in the violation of their own rule.

I can prove, in many instances, that they have put down their political opponents *solely* to raise their political friends. I do not merely hope for, but I anticipate, the privilege of doing this [illegible] open doors; and I tell my friends from my place here, if we do nothing else, it will be [illegible] this out—open doors through which [illegible] we cannot control. To what but this is the Post-master-General devoting his time and energies? The same thing is going on, through the instrumentality of the higher officers, in all the offices. The principle of proscription for opinion's sake, not stopping with men, but extending, as appears *from the manly and high toned letter* of the New-York Collector, to the *children*; and yet, while the whole country is in commotion by the *proscription* of your professions, and the removing power exercised by the Executive upon political grounds alone, the people are insulted by this miserable and gauze-like pretence of the Secretary's circular. High public functionaries, the Secretaries, Collectors, &c., are not only to suppress their opinions, and to exercise such political influence as may suit their taste and convenience; but they are authorized, and, it would seem, expected to turn out all their political opponents to subordinate places, who presume to exercise the like privilege of thought and action. To bring the case home, and make the point upon the spot. The day laborer here, under the eye of the Executive, at work upon the public buildings, if he has dared to lisp his political sentiments, is arraigned before an extraordinary (and, from what I have heard of it, in my judgment unauthorized) *star chamber* tribunal, and his liberty of speech and of action visited with the sentence that he must wipe the perspiration from his damp brow in other service, and seek bread for his wife and children where he can find it. The application of this rule must, according to your notions, Sir, in the nature of things, be what you have so eloquently denounced "absolute, unincumbered despotism."

Democratic Administrations have turned out some—many, if you please—political opponents, to give place to political friends; and on the single ground that they had the right and power to prefer their friends to their opponents. But, on this point, let me observe that no man can say, from his individual knowledge, how it is over the whole country; but here we *can* know, and here we do know the fact, that a majority of the subordinate officers in the Executive Department have, during the last twelve years, been opposed to General JACKSON's and Mr. VAN BUREN's administrations. They were faithful and competent officers, I believe; at all events, they were not reached by any spirit of proscription. Where for the last twelve years your political friends have enjoyed a majority of the places, how have our friends been treated now that the table are turned? They have not escaped your sharper and broader axe, wielded against

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, NOV. 23, 1852.

☞ Persons wishing the *Daily Times*, morning or evening, served at their residences or places of business, can receive it regularly by sending a note to that effect, through the penny post, to this office.

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News of the Morning.

The steamship *Crescent City* arrived at this port yesterday morning, from Havana on the 16th inst. Her arrival was delayed by a succession of heavy northerly gales. Her reception at Havana was peaceable, but the old tone of menace was still employed. The steamer arrived off the Morro on the evening of the 15th, and remained outside until the next morning. The Spanish steam-frigate *Isabel Segundo* spoke her, and passed on. No objection was offered to the entrance of the *Crescent City* into the port, but she was speedily visited by the Captain of the Port, who gave permission for her mails and passengers to be landed, with the exception of the unlucky Purser SMITH. Capt. DAVENPORT having expressed his pleasure to the official at the termination of the difficulties, was assured, in return, that the privilege of landing was accorded for this trip only, and that it would not again be permitted if the offending Purser remained on board. Captain DAVENPORT rejoined that the troubles would be still further complicated by such a course of action, and argued that the authorities of the Island had no right to stateside all, for the alleged delinquencies of one party. No reply was made to this representation. Upon the eve of sailing, Captain DAVENPORT received from DRAKE & Co., the consignees of the *Crescent City*, a copy of a letter addressed to them by MARTIN GALIANO, Secretary of the Captain-General, conveying the assurance that the order of the Government would hereafter be strictly enforced. Captain DAVENPORT returned for answer that Mr. SMITH would continue in the ship, and that the consequences, whatever they may be, will be laid at the door of the Spanish authorities. The latest threat, therefore, is the entire cessation of intercourse, to take effect on and after the next trip of the *Crescent City*, unless the Company shall see fit to succumb to the demands of the Dons. The *Diario* comments upon the Presidential Election, and expresses no surprise at the result.

We have dates from Mexico to the 4th inst., three days later. The position of the country, socially and politically, is deplorable. Irregular, violent and revolutionary measures are rife from the Capital to the furthest limits of the Republic. The decision of the Grand Jury of the House of Representatives against M. ADUIRE, has induced the resignation of that Minister. The case has passed into the Senate for final decision. Two important subjects occupy the attention of Congress—the Sonora question and the relations of the Government with the French Company headed by M. DE RAVEST-BOULBON, a controversy relating to the possession of certain property in the mines—and the action taken by the Minister of Finance relative to the English debt. The Minister has asked a subsidy sufficient to supply the deficiency of $1,300,000. An attempt at insurrection had occurred at Puebla, but the enterprise miscarried. A rumor prevailed at the Capital that ARISTA intended to resign the Presidency, but it was not generally credited. Several inhabitants of Tamaulipas, who took part in the recent revolutionary movements, have been arrested. Among them are a prominent merchant and a Custom House officer. MANTZER'S Opera Troupe was still at the Capital. The new American Minister, Judge CONKLING, and the members of the GADSDEN Commission, were met on the 2d inst., on the road between Vera Cruz and the Capital.

From St. Domingo, we have received advices to the 3d inst. The inhabitants were apprehensive of some filibuster demonstration against their country, by pseudo-immigrants from the United States. It is stated as a suspicious circumstance that an American steamer presented itself before Puerto Plata, but fled on perceiving an English steamer. The Government has taken precautions for safety. It evidently stands in mortal terror of sacrilegious attempts against its peace and prosperity. Accordingly, it is decreed by Sr. BUENAVENTURA BAEZ, President of the Republic, that foreigners without passports shall be immediately arrested, and dispatched under custody to the Capital; that the only open ports shall be Santo Domingo, Azua, and Puerto Plata—the ports of Samana and La Romana being closed; and that no persons shall be allowed to disembark if the number of passengers on board shall exceed six. An exception, however, is made in behalf of shipwrecked persons. At the same time, the Government advertises for proposals to furnish munitions of war.

From Texas, we learn that business in the principal towns is improving, and planters are sending their cotton to market. The New School Presbyterian denomination are endeavoring to effect an organization. The body embraces 150,000 communicants in the State. An Orphan Asylum is about to be established in Austin County.

The *National Intelligencer* contradicts, by authority, the statement that our Minister at Madrid has proposed the purchase of Cuba by this Government.... The Committee of the Senate on the subject of Revenue frauds, of which Mr. JAMES is Chairman, have prosecuted their inquiries diligently, but find it necessary to examine many witnesses, and will ask leave to continue their sittings....The Legislature of Virginia met at Richmond yesterday, but, being an adjourned session of the body, no Message was received from the Governor. Both Houses organized under the officers previously chosen....The U. S. steam-frigate *Princeton*, it is stated, will not go to Japan, in consequence of defects in her boilers, which have been condemned by the Chief Engineers....A Spanish vessel, supposed to be a pirate, is reported to have chased the American whaling-brig *Germ*, of Truro, but bore away upon the appearance of the bark *E. H. Chapin*, which arrived at Baltimore yesterday, and reports the circumstance. The *Chapin* spoke the *Germ* on the 2d inst., in lat. 19°, long. 62°. The *Germ* had then been pursued by the Spaniard for several hours.....The County Prison at Worcester, Mass., was partially destroyed by fire yesterday. Four insane men, named WM. O'KEITH, THOS. DOWNES, JAS. FITZPATRICK and BLOCKLIN J. BUSHEE, were suffocated before their cells could be reached....At Waymart, Pa., on Saturday night, the dwelling-house of Mr. DOUGHERTY was burned, and Mr. D. and his mother perished in the flames....The rope-walk of JAMES CHAMBERS, on Federal Hill, Baltimore, was consumed last night; loss, $4,000—no insurance ...Two resurrectionists were arrested on Sunday night at Troy, while in the act of robbing the graves in the Catholic burial-ground. Their names are withheld....A riot took place at Troy, on Monday afternoon, between fifteen or twenty Germans, of whom five or six were badly injured....A destructive fire occurred at Cincinnati on Sunday, destroying the candle factory of GEORGE W. SHILLITO; loss $75,000—insured for $35,000....Two forgers, named J. H. VIENA and JOSEPH SQUIRES, were arrested in Philadelphia yesterday. They are charged with a series of forgeries, amounting to $11,200, upon the Banks of Philadelphia, New-York, Boston, Louisville, and Memphis. Two of their confederates are already imprisoned at Boston. The parties arrested yesterday were committed in default of $10,000 bail for each....Snow fell at Syracuse yesterday to the depth of two inches....The Mississippi, at New-Orleans is at present very high, and the receipts of merchandise at that port are almost unprecedented....The Governor of Louisiana has appointed the 25th instant for Thanksgiving day....The President-elect will not leave New Hampshire for the South until the 1st February.

The new trial for the election of Representatives in Massachusetts, took place yesterday. In Boston, owing to the refusal of the Anti-Maine Law men to support the regular ticket, the Whigs elected only 7 Representatives out of 62. No choice was made in many of the small towns, where the Coalitionists stood strongest in the Gubernatorial vote. The Legislature will be very close. The towns to come in, if they make a choice, will give the Coalition a majority. So far, 32 Whigs and 22 Coalitionists and National Democrats are elected; and for 50 Representatives there is probably no choice.... In Florida, MAXWELL (Dem.), for Congress, has a majority of 22. Forty-seven ballots were rejected....The official majority for SCOTT in Tennessee, is declared to be 1,911....HALE received 31,762 votes in Ohio.

Mr. THACKERAY delivered the Second Lecture of his course before the Mercantile Library Association last evening. There was a large attendance. A sketch of the Lecture, the Subject of which was CONGREVE and ADDISON, will be found in another column.....Both branches of the Common Council met last evening. In the Board of Aldermen a Report was adopted in favor of granting to KIER & BROWN the privilege of constructing a railroad through Ninth-avenue and Greenwich-street from Fifty-first-street to Battery-place. In the Board of Assistants several new Railroad projects were broached but none of them reached any final action....The New York Bible Society celebrated their Twenty-ninth Anniversary at the Broadway Tabernacle last evening. The proceedings, which were very interesting will be found reported at length in another part of this paper.... AARON DIAMONT was yesterday tried in the Court of Oyer and Terminer on a charge of Arson in the 1st degree. The evidence was altogether circumstantial, the District Attorney did not ask for a conviction and the Jury rendered a verdict of acquitted....There were 362 deaths in this city for the week ending on the 20th inst. ....The rogues who have of late been depredating by means of what is termed the confidence swindle managed a short time since by the use of the ministerial disguise to fleece an old gentleman from the country out of $270. The case has just come to light.

The New Administration—Policy of General Pierce.

We publish this morning an extended speech by General PIERCE, upon the principles which ought to govern a new Administration in its appointments to office. This is one of the most important points connected with the new government which will come into power, under General PIERCE himself, on the 4th of March next; and anything that may throw light upon the principles of the policy by which he will be guided—and especially so important a document as a speech by the new President himself upon that very subject—cannot fail to be read with general interest. There are not less than forty thousand persons in the United States, holding office under the appointment of the President, the great mass of them, of course, being Whigs; and the disposition that will be made of them becomes a matter of general concern.

This speech of General PIERCE was made in 1841, when in many important respects the political condition of the country bore a striking resemblance to its present state. The Administration of one party had been swept away by a deluge nearly as terrific as that which has just overwhelmed the Whigs, and General HARRISON had been elected President by almost as large a majority as that which has now placed General PIERCE in the same position of power and responsibility. General PIERCE was then in the Senate and made this speech in strong denunciation of the policy pursued by the new President, in removing from office the great mass of Democrats whom he found in possession, and in filling their places with Whigs. A perusal of it will show that this practice of removing office-holders, and appointing others for their political opinions, was regarded by General PIERCE as deserving of the severest reprehension. No language he could use was deemed too strong for the political and moral iniquity of this proceeding. He found in it the germ of a worse tyranny than ever disgraced the despotisms of the old world, and branded it as fatal alike to public integrity, to private morals and to the domestic and social prosperity of any nation. In the closing passage of this speech, he will be found to have spoken with an eloquence seldom surpassed, in condemnation of the system, which was then obtaining too strong a hold in the Administration of our government, of making *party opinion* the test of fitness for office.

Although it is not to be presumed that General PIERCE supposed himself to be then laying down rules for his own subsequent guidance, in the Presidential office, it cannot be doubted that the principles he then set forth, form part of his political faith, and that he will be governed by them so far as possible, in the exercise of any political power committed to his hands. If he is allowed to follow his own inclination, and to administer the affairs of the Government according to his own convictions of justice and of right, he will undoubtedly act upon the general basis of this speech in the Senate, and discard forever the maxim, which has been so largely admitted into all the Administrations of late years, that the political offices of the country are lawful spoils to be divided among the victors. We must confess, however, that we see very little room to hope that he will be permitted to act thus independently. He has been elected, not by any personal strength of his own, but by the union upon him of all the factions and cliques which make up the mass of the Democratic party; and they will claim the right, in all substantial respects, to dictate the policy of his Administration,—especially in so important a matter as that of appointments to office. He will undoubtedly find himself compelled, in a great degree, to abandon the convictions of his own judgment, and the dictates of his own heart, and to enter upon a policy quite as sweepingly proscriptive as that which he so eloquently and feelingly denounced in the case of General HARRISON.

To a great extent this policy has indeed become essential to any Administration which seeks to act upon well defined principles of political partizanship. General SCOTT, in his letter accepting the Whig nomination, declared that he should select subordinate officers from those whose views should substantially coincide with those principles which it would be the aim of his Administration to carry into practical effect; and no different rule, we apprehend, is likely to be adopted by any Administration. We commend the speech of General PIERCE to public attention, not only as the best indication yet afforded of the policy which his own judgment would dictate, but as affording the means of estimating the ability and character of the new Administration.

City Legislation.

The Common Council will grant the charter for a Railroad in Broadway. Up to a very recent period scarcely a member of that body, in either branch, was openly in favor of it: no general public sentiment has ever demanded its construction: and yet, without any discussion calculated to throw the faintest light upon the subject, at a single sitting and with less than an hour's talk upon both sides, the privilege is granted in one Board to a private company, of laying down a railroad track through Broadway and pocketing the profits of it for all time to come.

We are not prepared to say that a Railroad in Broadway ought not to be constructed. On the contrary we should be in favor of it, under proper regulations and with due precautions for the protection of private interests and of the public rights. But no one can attribute the action of the Common Council to any intelligent and carefully reached conviction of the public good. It bears upon its front the stamp of *corruption*. We do not believe that you can find, among the respectable, well-informed portion of our community, one man in ten who will hesitate to express the belief that the votes and other agencies by which this measure has been carried, have been *bought outright*, and paid for either in money or by some contingent share in the profits of the job. Whatever of investigation the subject has received has been had before a special committee of which Aldermen STUYVESANT, MOORE, BRISLEY and BAND reported strongly in favor of granting the monopoly to a private company,—allowing them to fix the fare at *five* cents, when others equally responsible would have taken it at *three*—imposing a license fee of $20, instead of accepting the bonus offered by responsible persons, of $1,000, upon each car—and in every respect shaping the grant to the purposes of individual profit, disregarding utterly the claims of individuals for injury to their property and throwing overboard all regard to the interests of the City at large. And the ordinance received in its favor the following fifteen votes:—Aldermen MOORE, HALEY, STUYVESANT, OAKLEY, BARR, TWEED, COMPTON, BRISLEY, FRANCIS, SMITH, BAND, DENMAN, CORNELL, DOHERTY, and PECK—Aldermen BOYCE, PEARSALL, WARD and ALVORD being the only persons who voted against it. We have not the slightest doubt that individual members of this Board, who have been especially active in pushing this project through, have received more than $10,000 for their services and their votes; and it would be very difficult to convince the public that there are *five* out of the *fifteen* men who voted in favor of the grants, who have not pocketed at least $5,000 each, as their share of the bribery fund. And we venture the assertion that there are not three men in that Board, who will declare upon oath that they believe the measure to have been carried by honest means through the Common Council.

This is certainly not a very flattering picture of the men to whose hands the interests of this great City have been committed: and yet we believe it is a true one; and what is still more significant, the public at large believe it also. There is not the slightest confidence, on the part of the community at large, in the honesty of those who govern the City. The universal conviction is, that they are utterly venal—that they can be bought just as readily as meat in the market, and that they sought, obtained and hold their offices for no other purpose than that of *being* bought, whenever interests are involved of sufficient magnitude to warrant the disbursement. We can name members of both Boards who have said openly, without equivocation or the slightest attempt at disguise, that they wanted and must have a certain sum of money for their votes upon particular measures. We can name members who have said that they spent so many hundred or thousand dollars to procure their seats—and that, *of course*, they expect to get it back. We can name men who went into that Common Council not worth a thousand dollars in the world, and who now, after from three to five years service, and with no other business or means of profit, are worth from twenty to fifty thousand dollars. Is there any room for mistake in supposing, under such circumstances, that bribery and corruption of the boldest and most shameless stamp, actually govern and regulate our City affairs!

Two questions will probably suggest themselves to unsophisticated persons, upon reading such statements as these. The first is, how do such men get elected;—and the answer is, they *purchase* their elections. They hire men to attend the primary meetings at which candidates are nominated; they hire them to carry their ticket,—and if the pay is sufficient this is regularly and easily done, by voting a dozen times each, by importing voters from other wards, bribing the inspectors to fill the ballot box with votes before the polls are opened,—or in any of a score of ways perfectly familiar to the Office hunter and his tools. And the next is, how can men guilty of such practices hold up their heads among honest people! Why are they not indignantly ejected from office at the next election! Why don't you expose them by name, and thus bring down upon them the crushing indignation of an outraged public! Simply because the brazen impudence without which they could never be guilty of such crimes, is quite sufficient to fortify them against any fear of consequences; because they count upon the indifference of the great mass of the public to a matter in which the interest of each citizen is so small; and because they know that, a powerfully influential public sentiment in this City *respects the man who has money*,—and not a whit the less on account of his having obtained it by dishonest means. This last is the potential reason why such practices continue to flourish in our midst. Elected rulers will never be more virtuous than the influences which elect them;—and in this City the agencies which choose our public officers, are as depraved and corrupt as they well can be. Nor do we refer in this, to the lowest class of our population,—that which has comparatively little at stake in society, and still less intelligence or principle to guide its action. The *moneyed* interests,—the business agencies in this City, are quite as reckless of the public good, quite as indifferent to all consideration of principle, and quite as tolerant of corruption in official station as the lowest and poorest, and least respectable of our population. Now and then a desire to save a quarter per cent. in the rate of taxation, spurs them to a spasmodic protest against dominant iniquity; but they soon find out that it costs more to protest than to pay, and their regard for the public good suffers a sudden collapse. They growl a little at the expensiveness of the City Government,—curse the policy which makes a poor man's vote as good as their own,—raise their rents a trifle, vote the regular ticket, and accommodate themselves as well as they can to the desperate condition of public affairs.

Whether we shall ever see any improvement in this condition of things, is a matter mainly of speculative interest. We certainly shall not while public sentiment remains as it is. While money is deemed the one thing needful—and the means of getting it a matter of secondary consequence;—while an Alderman who sells his vote takes rank so far above the woman who sells her favors;—while prostitution in the Common Council is more profitable and therefore more respectable than prostitution at the Five Points; and while the business interests of the City,—the enterprising men who seek charters for railroads, traffic in markets, supply iron, oil, provisions and other articles to the City Authorities, consider it no degradation, either to buy or sell the votes they need,—we see little chance of amendment in the character and conduct of our City Rulers. Only one thing remains,—and that falls within the province of the Public Press:—the crime and the criminal can be *branded*, even if the brand cannot be made in the public apprehension, infamous.

Musical Criticism.

Our neighbor of the *Mirror* is disposed to have a fling at Mr. FRY, the proposed Lecturer on the History and Theory of Music. That gentleman's opera of "Leonora" was, everybody admits, a failure, and has been defunct these many years, and buried in the tomb of the Capulets. But is it fair to resurrectionize it, and poke it impertinently in the teeth of the composer, merely because he proposes to talk about his favorite art! The *Mirror* forgets that every judge of painting need not be a RAPHAEL, nor every architectural critic a house-carpenter. Mr. FRY is not only a "*fanatico per la musica*," but a judicious musical critic, eminently qualified for the office of instructor, and, with deference to our neighbor, eminently needed in our musical world.

Justly or unjustly, an idea is abroad that the musical ideas of the American press are not, to use the gentlest phrase, what they should be. In Paris they call our commentaries on ALBONI, SONTAG, and the rest, "dilettantism run mad," when as they have been penned in the soberest humor, and with the best available lights to aid us. Is it not possible that we are in want of teachers! Are not some canons of criticism needed! Have not paper-readers, at all events, a right to own a standard to which the critic may occasionally be brought and tested! Let us look at the matter diffidently, and listen to Mr. FRY meekly, that we may henceforth write of music intelligently.

Very happy results, we conceive, will flow from a lucid and popular statement of a few musical principles. They will save a vast deal of trancendentalism and extravagance among gentlemen who feel impelled to say much where they know little; and in cases of difficulty we shall possess an authority whose *ipse dixit* we may confide in. We propose, in fact, that Mr. FRY organize a special class of musical editors, with reference to the correction of vulgar taste. If there were reasonable unanimity on the subject among the press, we should detect a better tone of sentiment pervading the Hall and Opera House. New-York audiences, need especially, to learn the art of judicious sibilation. Let them hear Mr. FRY

Cuban News.

The news from Cuba, which will be found in our columns this morning, is not of special interest. The *Crescent City* was admitted into Havana, by special favor and for that occasion only; as a very distinct declaration was made that hereafter she would be rigidly excluded, Upon this point, we take it, the position of the Administration, as explained by the *Republic* to be entirely defensible, and that it will be maintained. The *Republic* states that the Government is not prepared to insist that Purser SMITH shall be allowed to go ashore at Havana,—which is all right. But it says also that the refusal to receive the mails and passengers,—the exclusion of the vessel because Mr. SMITH is on board, is an offence for which there is no justification whatever. In spite, therefore, of certain paragraphs in the *Republic*, apparently intended to justify this statement, the position itself is one from which the Government cannot, and we hope will not, recede. The authorities of Cuba are now evidently endeavoring to bully our Government into a pusillanimous compliance with their whims. While we would readily go to the last extreme in conceding anything essential to their safety and founded on substantial grounds, we should deem it a degradation to yield to such paltry and senseless demands as are urged in this case.

☞ Dr. RUSH advised his students to provide themselves, on "going out into the world" to practice medicine, with two pockets, —a very small one for the fees, and the largest possible one for the insults." Poor advice for military men and those in general who live under the "code of honor," where an insult pocketed would be as hazardous to the reputation as a torpedo pocketed would be to the person. Poor advice to those who need the excitement of boiling hot water to keep them swimming vigorously, but very good advice to all of us who have had experience enough of the world to know that we cannot have everything our own way.

There are some insults which it is a Christian duty to resent; as where the one who offers it is a swell, and a gentle thrust kindly relieves him of much internal pressure, and gives ampler room for those who are obliged to endure his society;—as, when he has become presumptuous by our long forbearance, and a retort, that costs nothing, has the effect of opening his eyes "to see himself as others see him;—as, when he has so often repeated it that meekness under the infliction loses its virtuous character. But with the greater number which are tendered as commonly as crossed shillings, it is the wisest course to pocket them and say nothing about it. Indeed some men are privileged by their position to insult decent people at will, and attempting to punish them would be as unprofitable and undignified, as for the victor on a triumphal march to dismount and whip the puppies that bark about his horse's heels. A lawyer in cross-examining a witness, a scurrilous little newspaper without a circulation, hired bullies at the polls, boys on the corner in snow-balling season, men in uniform when marching down the side-walk, these and their insults all, are tolerated by Nature perhaps as nuts for the Millenarians to crack, perhaps as fertilizers to the grace of patience. Let us tolerate them too, and when most tempted, remember that SOLOMON meant just such when he said "Answer not a fool according to his folly."

☞ One of our exchanges reports the following as the gist of an exhortation by a colored preacher to his congregation. Taking the Bible in his hands, he said: "What I see in dis book, dat I do. If dis book tells me to go troo a stone wall, I run *at* it—dat's my part. Going *troo* it belongs to de Lord. I do my share when I run *at* it." Now, without questioning the preacher's motives, we may be permitted to doubt whether a more enlightened zeal would not lead him, on making sure of the command, to try whether with picks, and pries, and crows, such an excavation could not be made as to admit the passage of the body through the wall, without running such risks of cracking the skull and not getting through after all.

But there are many who do not agree with us, and who act in strict accordance with the policy laid down by the preacher for his adoption. Such are the extreme Abolitionists. They see the command to cease from all sin, and feel called on to make everybody, for whose acts the fact of living under the same Government makes them in the slightest degree responsible, to cease from it, too, and at once. Now this is very much like feeling obliged to run through a stone wall! A pretty serious undertaking any way! But a practical man, under the circumstances, would bring all his neighbors out to see if an opening could not be effected, through which they might run at their leisure, and be glorified for their ultimate success. But they don't do any such thing. Individually, and as a party, they run at the frowning pile, which does not feel a jar, till sensible men pronounce them crack-brained. What a pity that such as HORACE MANN should run at the wall, to their own unbounded injury, while a little more regard for the practicabilities of life, might enable them to undermine it!

☞ If a man only knew beforehand that he was going to be born, how many little arrangements he would like to make preparatory to his birth. He would doubtless have a choice whether he should be born into the Empire of France, or of Quashee-land, which lies a hundred leagues to windward of the unexplored portions of Ethiopia, or under the refreshing shadow of the American flag. He would object to being boro the brother of a hangman, or the subject of a Gallic B'hoy. But man, if he ever lives in a preëxistent state, takes chloroform before he comes into this, and forget all his plans and projects. In this world he arrives, knowing less of himself than others know of him, and without carpet-bag, umbrella, a purse in his pocket, or a coat to his back.

Very similarly comes the Democratic party to its great and undreamed of victory. If it had only known that it would win beforehand, what different arrangements it would have made! How different the debts it would have contracted! What changes there would have been in the committee of fathers to which it owes filial reverence! But it is as it is, and the new Administration party must make the best of its relations, rich and poor. No mortal foresight could have prevented the state of affairs that exists. And so Hunker and Barnburner must embrace with sisterly affection. Free-Soiler and Slaveholder, Flibustier and Old Fogy, Young America and Old Austria, Prince JOHN and the "Virginia Senator, DICKINSON," the *Evening Post* and *Albany Argus*, must "rub noses" and agree!

☞ A cheerful man's hopes and fruitions are put in different buckets of the same well. When his actual enjoyments are so far cast down that starlight is evident overhead, his hopes are up in the hot sunshine; when his wishes are gratified, and he is as high as he formerly hoped to be, fear keeps his spirits low—down even to the water's level. The Whigs just now are at the bottom of the well, terribly cold, half-drowned, and all in the dark. Meanwhile, as everybody knows, their spirits have gone up to air themselves.

THE GENERAL POST-OFFICE.—The Postmaster-General is maturing his arrangements for the transmission of the President's annual Message, in order that through the Postmasters, it may be delivered to the editors of all the principal cities immediately after the reading is commenced in the halls of Congress. In this, the seventh week of the quarter, it is estimated that twenty thousand Postmasters' accounts, (up to the 30th September,) are received at the General Post-Office. One of the earliest reforms introduced into the Department by the energetic AMOS KENDALL, was a prompt and regular rendition of the accounts of Postmasters. The wisdom of this measure has been so apparent, that Mr. KENDALL's successors in office have strictly adhered to it, and the second month of a quarter rarely expires before the returns are all in.—*Cor. Baltimore Sun.*

BUSINESS NOTICES.

From the London Observer.

IMPORTANT AND TRUE.—THE FAME OF HASTINGS's Naphtha Syrup is, if possible, on the increase. If we may credit the general report, it is a positive cure for that hitherto incurable disease, Consumption; and we are able to state from personal knowledge, that a gentleman in our employ, who was in an apparently confirmed decline, has been restored to robust health by its use.

From the London Medical Journal for Jan. 1852.

We have heretofore believed that Consumption was incurable, but our opinions have been changed by a remarkable circumstance. Three months since we saw a person whose right lung showed indubitable evidence of tubercles. Last week we again saw him, and his right lung was to all intents and purposes in a perfectly healthy state. He told us that this result had been produced by six bottles of HASTINGS's Naphtha Syrup. A statement of this case will be found in the ensuing number of our journal.

C. V. CLICKENER & CO., No. 21 Barclay-st., are the general agents for Dr. HASTINGS in America, to whom all orders should be addressed. Sold in Brooklyn by Mrs. HAYES, No. 175 Fulton-st.

THE DAY HAPPILY IS PASSED WHEN PHYSICIANS were compelled to inflict upon their patients the discomfort of a Flannel garment; they now recommend the use of RAY & ADAMS' Stocking-knit Silk, Merino, and Woolen Under Garments. The benefit is increased, and luxury substituted for discomfort, to the mutual satisfaction of all parties. RAY & ADAMS, Importers and Manufacturers of Under Garments and Hosiery, No. 504 Broadway.

THE DAGUERREOTYPE OF DANIEL WEBSTER, from which was engraved the Portrait published in the Gallery of Illustrious Americans, is on exhibition at BRADY'S Gallery, No. 205 Broadway, corner of Fulton-street.

HOLLAND GIN AS A MEDICINE.—In our late issue we accompanied the publication of a circular on this subject from our Rhine-wines, Unrivalled Whits, Hock, with a brief commentary expressive of our own views. Since then we have been employing this agent, and thus far with favorable results. But we see in the receipt of several communications on the subject from medical men, which serve to show that Mr. WOLFE's Aromatic Schiedam Schnapps is very extensively in use, and, in the hands of Physicians, is proving itself, as a stimulating diuretic, to be eminently successful, after other medication with this intent has been tried in vain. In one of the cases thus reported, abdominal dropsy has been thus cured, and the necessity of tapping averted; and in another, a distressing case of gravel, so called, has been entirely removed by the passage of a calculus of considerable size, which is ascribed to the use of only two bottles of this article. We know not the object of Mr. WOLFE in designating his preparation by the singularly euphonious name of "Schnapps," nor of his denominating it in his advertisements, the "concentrated Tincture of Juniper," instead of perpetuating its ancient title of Holland Gin. It is true that he admits it to be nothing else than the latter article, in its pure state, undeliterated by noxious drugs, and thence he contradistinguishes it from gin of commerce, nearly all of which, as is well known, is manufactured, here and elsewhere, from inferior whisky and refuse drugs. The name he has given it, however, may serve the purpose of designating this article as prepared exclusively for medical purposes, and thus commend it to physicians, for whose convenience it is on sale only by reputable druggists and apothecaries. As respects its medicinal and curative effects, we understand him to claim only that it is a pure and palatable article of Holland Gin, and as such, worthy of the confidence of physicians in those diseases for which they are wont to prescribe it, and have hitherto only been restrained by finding it impracticable to obtain the article in a pure state. Nor should any prejudice against alcoholic medicine deprive the afflicted of the benefit of this article, which, from time immemorial, has held its place among the remedial agencies of the Materia Medica, if it be found worthy of confidence by continued experience. At all events, those who persist in the employment and toleration of other alcoholic medicines, as tinctures, bitters, &c., and especially those who prescribe gin under any circumstances, must all unite in giving the preference to a pure article over the manifold manifestations so rife in the market. Mr. WOLFE liberally supplies Physicians with a sample bottle for analysis and trial, as set forth in his circular, and stakes the reputation of the remedy upon the innocence, safety and efficiency of his Holland Gin, when used under medical advice, and pledges his own character in business that the article will not disappoint any who use it.—*New-York Medical Gazette and Journal of Health, Oct. 21, 1852.*

WOLFE'S AROMATIC SCHIEDAM SCHNAPPS.—Manufactured by the proprietor exclusively at Schiedam, in Holland, by a process peculiar to his own factory. It is flavored and medicated, not by the common harsh berry, but by the choice botanical variety of the aromatic Italian Juniper Berry, whose more vinous extract is distilled and rectified with its spirituous solvent, and thus becomes a concentrated tincture of exquisite flavor and aroma, altogether transcendent in its cordial and medicinal properties to any Holland Gin heretofore known. Put up in quart and pint bottles, with the proprietor's name on the bottle, cork and label. For sale by the principal druggists in the City and United States. UDOLPHO WOLFE,
Importer, No. 22 Beaver st.

BE WARNED IN SEASON, AND NEGLECT NOT that Cough, which is daily weakening your constitution, irritating your throat and lungs, and hurling on that dread disease Consumption, when so soothing and healing a remedy can be obtained as Dr ROGERS' SYRUP OF LIVERWORT, TAR AND CANCHALAGUA. For sale by A. L. SCOVILL & CO., at the depôt, No. 316 Broadway, and by all the retail druggists. Price, in large bottles, $1; three bottles for $2 50.

NOVELTIES OF THE WORLD.—TUTTLE CAN show you more Games at his Emporium, No 315 Broadway, than your fancy ever conceived. He has imported the newest, the most instructive, the most comical, the most amusing, the most puzzling Games that England, France, Germany or China can produce. If you care about a choice you must call early.

OPERA GLASSES.—WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED by Steamer *Humboldt* a full assortment of OPERA GLASSES, from the best makers in Paris. These goods are made expressly for our Retail trade, the lenses having been carefully selected by an experienced optician.
OSBORNE & BOARDMAN, No. 413 Broadway.

HAPPILY DISAPPOINTED TO FIND THOSE SHIRTS I ordered of Mrs. VAN HOUTON, No. 81 Nassau-st., (contrary to the usual custom,) delivered at the hour appointed. Prompt, that's the word.

GOLD MEDAL.—THE FIRST PREMIUM, A GOLD Medal, was awarded to J. GURNEY, of Nos. 189 and 349 Broadway, for his superior Daguerreotypes at the late Fair of the American Institute. The report of the Premium Committee on these Daguerreotypes reads thus: "They are the best Daguerreotypes that have ever been exhibited, and show by their distinct outline, clearness of light and shadow, roundity and relief, with artistic arrangement, the perfection to which the Daguerrean art has arrived in this country. His stereoscopic pictures are also very fine." These specimens, together with a large collection of portraits of distinguished persons, can be seen at his new and magnificent gallery, 349 Broadway; also, a large collection of views of California, embracing all the principal cities, towns, bays, rivers, gold regions, &c., &c. Admission, free.
Chemicals of a superior quality, for artists' use, prepared by GURNEY & LITCH. None genuine without the written signature of J. GURNEY and A. LITCH. For sale by GURNEY, at No 349 Broadway.

IF YOU ARE SICK, THE PROBABILITY IS THAT the root of your suffering is in the stomach. From a weak stomach proceed Dyspepsia, Languor, Oppression in the Diaphragm, Indigestion, Headache, Costiveness, Bodily Weakness, Dimness of Sight, Heartburn, Costiveness, Dyspepsy and a legion of other tormenting diseases. Indigestion produces thin blood, and, therefore, destroys the strength and vigor of the system. To restore the tone of the stomach, and enable it to throw off and dismiss forever all these tormenting and dangerous complaints, nothing is necessary but a persevering use of DR. HOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS, prepared by Dr. C. M. JACKSON, Philadelphia. There is no mistake, no failure in their curative effect. For sale in New-York by the Messrs. SANDS, corner of Fulton and William sts.; and C. H. RING, corner of Johnst. and Broadway; and by Mrs. HAYES, Brooklyn.

IMPORTANT DISCOVERY.—MR. KNIGHT, OF THE firm of KNIGHT & QUERU, Chemists, No. 57 John-st., up stairs, having for a long while devoted a large portion of his time to the study of the anatomy of the human hair, the various causes of its growth, decay, falling off and turning gray, has now prepared and for sale, a medicine for the hair, called the HAIR REGENERATOR, with which he is entirely successful in restoring the hair of any person to its original color; also, to entirely prevent the hair from falling off, in one week. The above is really and truly an article or medicine of much importance, and deserves the attention of the public.

FURS AT THE BAZAAR.—AS WAS ANTICIPATED, the ladies flock in crowds to GENIN'S BAZAAR for the purpose of examining the magnificent Collection of Furs at that establishment. The superb Ermine, Sable Stone Martin, Fitch and Chinchilla Muffs, Victorines, Tippets and Cuffs are selling at prices hitherto unheard of, for Furs of equal beauty and fineness. Large additions have been made to the assortment within the last few days, and it may be safely said that the various Furs recognized by taste and fashion, were never so brilliantly represented in New-York as they now are at GENIN'S BAZAAR, No. 513 Broadway, St. Nicholas Hotel.

THE HAT SEASON AT GENIN'S LOWER STORE seems as if it had just begun, so great is the demand for the Winter styles. The GENIN Felt Beaver seems to have charmed half the hat-wearing public, and the regular Winter style the other half. These Hats are certainly the most brilliant specimens of taste and skill in the art of hatting that have appeared this season, at any price, and it may well provoke the astonishment of those who are not aware of the almost unlimited extent of GENIN'S business, that he can sell such Hats at $3 each. GENIN,
No. 214 Broadway, opposite St. Paul's.

GAS VS. LIGHT.—NO ONE DOUBTS THE IMportance of light. It brings into existence all the beauties of Nature, and by it the mind is invited from those dark and superstitious impressions to the brightness of the noonday sun. An accomplished intellect must have light. If it is obtained from one of those Gas Fixtures found at the great manufacturing depot of ARCHER, WARNER & CO., No. 375 Broadway, it will be light and beauty combined.

LOOK AT UNION HALL CLOTHING WAREHOUSE, and you will realize, from its immense magnitude, the reason why the prices there are so wonderfully low. It is stocked throughout with Ready Made Clothing and Cloths, and its vast business enables the proprietor to undersell by thirty per cent. all minor dealers. Call and examine the splendid assortment of Overcoats, Overcoats, Talmas, Cloaks, Wrappers, &c. UNION HALL, corner of Fulton and Nassau-sts.

WINDOW DRAPERIES, &c.—KELTY & FERGUSON, No. 229½ Broadway and No. 54 Reade-st., have on hand an extensive stock of French Brocatelles, Satin De Laines, Worsted Damask, Lace and Muslin Curtains, Gilt Cornices, and an immense assortment of Window Shades, &c., all of which we are selling at full twenty per cent less than any other establishment. Examine the inducements we offer before you purchase.

THE RUSH AT FREEMAN'S, No. 90 FULTON-ST., is not to be wondered at, when it is known he is selling a splendid Hat for $3, such as others sell for $4. FREEMAN can do so, for he manufactures the Hat from the raw material, his customers therefore get the article without paying two or three profits, as is generally the case at other establishments.

PRICES REDUCED.—MANY OF OUR DE LAINES and rich Brocade Silks, we are now selling at reduced prices. The styles will be found most beautiful. Our stock of Embroideries and Laces is complete and full. Also, Cloaks, Shawls, Mourning, Linens, and Domestic Goods.
TIFFANY & CUTTING, No. 321 Broadway.

SUPERIOR FURS.—LADIES, IF YOU WANT TO select from a large assortment of FURS, get up in a superior style, and comprising every modern shape, go to YOUNGS Premium Fur establishment, No. 32 Astor-pl. His Sable Martins, Minks, Fitches, &c. &c., are very handsome. His Scantag, or Bertha Boas, are really beautiful.

WE WOULD AGAIN REMIND OUR READERS THAT Messrs. THOMPSON & ROESLER, manufacturers, No. 19 Maiden-lane, are selling their Furs at remarkable low prices. Particular attention is requested to their assortment of Mink Sable, in Capes, Victorines, Boas, Cuffs, &c. Also Hudson's Bay Sables, Stone Martens, &c. &c.

PETERSON & HUMPHREYS, No. 378 BROADWAY, corner White-st., are daily making additions to their already large stock, and are now prepared to exhibit to their friends and the public generally, the most complete and magnificent stock of rich and elegant Carpets ever offered in this City. Also, Oil Cloths, of every pattern and color, which they are selling at the most reasonable terms.

WINDOW DRAPERIES, &c.—KELTY & FERGUSON, No. 229½ Broadway and No. 54 Reade-st., have on hand an extensive stock of French Brocatelles, Satin De Laines, Worsted Damask, Lace and Muslin Curtains, Gilt Cornices, and an immense assortment of Window Shades, &c., all of which we are selling at full twenty per cent less than any other establishment.

Anniversary Meeting of the New-York Bible Society.

The Twenty-ninth Anniversary meeting of the New-York Bible Society was held, in the Tabernacle, last evening. The attendance was thinner than on previous occasions, but larger than could have been hoped from the inclemency of the weather. The proceedings opened with an anthem, sung by a full choir.

Rev. Mr. WATSON then read a portion of the 119th Psalm, and offered up an appropriate prayer.

Mr. E. C. SMITH then read the Treasurer's Report, from Nov. 17, 1851, to Nov. 17, 1852, showing that cash had been received, at and after the last Anniversary, $162 19; individual donations, $755 88; annual subscriptions, $1 601; sales of books by agents, $946 08; sales at Depositories, $25,900 25; from Presbyterian, Episcopal, Congregational, Dutch Reform, and Methodist churches, $9,600. The expenses at Depository have been $944 62; expense of Agents and incidentals, $2,874; paid for Bibles and Testaments, $34,403 38.

Mr. R. DE FORREST next read the Corresponding Secretary's Report, from which we make the following extracts:

The exploration of the entire City has been very recently concluded. The First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth and Sixth Wards, with part of the Tenth, were visited by Rev. Mr. POTTER and by others, and Mr. WATSON, our present agent, has himself thoroughly explored every other portion of the City, up to the very banks of the Harlem River. He has called at every house and upon every family to which he could obtain access, excepting at the residences of clergymen, and has presented to every destitute household the opportunity of becoming possessed of the Book of Books.

The arithmetic of these visitations is most interesting and instructive. The number of families visited during the whole period has been 83,006; the number of families found utterly destitute of the Scriptures, 12,631, or an average of 15 1-5th per cent. As proof that the distribution has been discriminating and by no means lavish, it is to be noted that of the 12,631 families thus found destitute, 5,713 only have been supplied, and of the remainder, about one-half have refused the Bible, and one-half have been left unsupplied for sufficient reasons—inability to read being the principal one. In cases of the latter class, the Testament has been given in many instances to the children of the household who were attending school.

The greatest destitution was found in the Sixth Ward, being 31½ per cent; the least in the Fifteenth Ward, being 5½ per cent. The whole number of volumes distributed by sale and gift has been 16,414; the costs of gratuitous and semi-gratuitous distribution, $2,349. The largest number of families visited in any one ward was 16,942 in the late Sixteenth Ward, and the smallest number in the first being 503. Of the destitute families, able to read, about two-thirds were supplied.

As already intimated, every house has been visited. The most costly mansions have been saluted with the oft repeated introduction of our indefatigable agent, who, while careful never to infer the absence of the Bible where such a course might give offence, has yet never failed to propose its reception where he had reason to think it was needed. The most miserable have not been overlooked, and sometimes in most unwholesome tenements, dark basements, garrets, and even wretched shanties, this blessed volume has thus found admission, and visibly verified the sacred declaration, "The entrance of thy words giveth light."

It is to be noticed of these labors that they chiefly consist in ministering to the spiritual necessities of those whom other means do not reach, and to the poorest and most neglected of our city residents. The inspired volume has been tendered by the distributor even amid the brawl of a bar-room, and in haunts of vice, and there are instances where over the gambling table Christian remonstrances have seemed to fall with stunning weight upon some misguided creature, as if to wrest him against his will from the road to ruin.

The sales at the Depository during the year have been 81,442 volumes, comprising 29,512 Bibles and 55,530 Testaments. This extensive branch of duty involving great care and the highest confidence continues under the superintendence of our general agent, Mr. HORACE HUNT, long connected with the Bible cause, and whose able administration it is a pleasure to commend.

The whole number of volumes issued during the year through all channels has been 132,339, including 37,520 Bibles and 94,819 Testaments. Of this number 50,887 volumes have been gratuitous or semi-gratuitous issues, comprising 11,608 Bibles and 39,289 Testaments at a cost of $7,598 91. The gratuitous circulation of the year exceeds that of any previous one by 10,500 volumes, the number bestowed in foreign languages constituting a very considerable item.

As in all institutions of this nature, our finances require most attentive and earnest consideration. The common English Bible distributed by our means is furnished at 25 cents per copy; the common Testament at 6¼ cents per copy. It is believed that our entire organization is framed upon a truly economical plan, and that the liberality of Christian donors is wisely and faithfully applied. Still, the largely increasing field before us seems to outstrip the increasing liberality of our friends and patrons. Aggregating the different classes referred to separately in this report, emigrants, seamen and city residents, the number swells to more than 100,000 souls, and when it is remembered that the destitute among this immense multitude are only reached by the appliances in use; that at least one-half of the entire body is annually displaced by migration, removal or death, and the vacuity immediately filled by others as needy and destitute as ever, conclusive arguments seem to be furnished for increased endeavors to obtain the necessary means to meet these increasing exigencies.

After the reading of the Report, Rev. Dr. TYNG was introduced, and addressed some remarks to the meeting. He was glad, he said, to take part in the proceedings, though very much worn out with the toils of the day. This was a cause in which, if living men did not engage, the skeletons of the dead would rise up to the work. He regretted to hear repeated in the report which had been read, the expression "Protestant Scriptures." There was no such thing in the world. Though the Scriptures were bound and circulated by Protestants, they were not therefore Protestant—they were still GOD'S Scriptures. He was the more anxious on this account, because many who were opposed to all Scripture truth, were pleased to make this an excuse for rejecting the word, and called it a Protestant Bible. He begged them before adopting the report, to strike out the word "Protestant," and make it read "Holy Scriptures."

The Rev. gentleman quoted from the Book of Genesis the account given of ISAAC digging again, at Gerar, the wells which the Philistines had filled up; the opposition he met from the men of Gerar, and said it was a beautiful illustration of the work which this Society were accomplishing, in digging up again the wellsprings of truth, which had been filled up by the tradition and errors of the Romish church, and the opposition which they met in this work. They had dug out the Esek (strife) and Litnah; but the Rehoboth they had not yet come to. But the day would come when they would have "room on the earth," and the last family on this round world would be provided with the Word of God.

It was a peculiar characteristic of this Society that, while local in its working, the results spread throughout the world. By distributing the Bible in foreign vessels, the Word became disseminated to distant nations. He felt an earnest anxiety for the coming of the national brotherhood, which was to be brought about by these means—the beautiful sentiment so often quoted by KOSSUTH—the "solidarity of nations;" and if America did not save the world, another nation would be raised up to do it. And, except for America and England, what hope did there appear for the world. England, "with all her faults, he loved her still," as the champion of God's truth. Go to *la belle* France, beautiful in every gift and nature, and what was she in this very day, but a curse to the nations of the earth. They might travel through the rest of the world, and the only encouragement to be found was in the dissatisfaction of the people. The expression, *vox populi, vox Dei*, had been often scoffed at; but it was one of those truths which men affected to scoff at because they could not overcome; and in this voice of the people was the only hope of the nations.

Dr. TYNG cited an instance of an Italian seaman now chained to the galleys at Naples, because he had in his possession a copy of the Bible, given to him by a Missionary in this port, as an instance of the enmity borne by the Romish Church to Gospel truth. This man had nobly said, when the question was asked as to who owned the Bible, "It is mine." He thanked God for the nobleness of mind that enabled this sailor to boldly make the acknowledgment which he knew would bring down upon him priestly vengeance. It was the assertion of the *vox populi* which would be heard. Their feelings had been deeply interested in the case of the MADIAIS—man and wife—at Florence, who were undergoing a similar punishment for reading the Word of God. How long before America would tolerate such an instance of oppressive persecution? But there was between the Church of Rome and the Bible a systematic opposition that could not be overcome; they might chain them together, but like the ox and ass mentioned in the Pentateuch, they would not work together.

Now, their Bible Society (called by the Pope, "a pestilent institution,") had much to encourage them. Ireland had sent 7,000,000 of immigrants to this country; yet the Archbishop of the Roman Church could find only 3,000,000 belonging to his Church. What had become of the other 4,000,000? They were *non est inventus*. They had become Protestants—the chickens had become ducks; and he would be pleased to have still a further increase of them egge to be hatched by the sun of truth. All over the world the same contest between Rome and the Bible was going forward. He had a letter in his hand, written by the Bishop of Palestine, which showed that struggle to be going on in the scene of ancient Scripture history.

The Bible was an [illegible] which, though attacked, [illegible] which the more it was trodden under, the more it increased, and became redolent of sweetness.

The time was passed now, in which they were to be contradicted by a feeling of hostility on this great subject. He was ready to receive the whole Roman Catholic World on the broad principles of Democracy, and Civil and Religious Liberty; but in the claims of God's Word, heaven forbid that he would yield a hair's breadth.

Rev. E. O. HAVEN, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, next addressed the meeting. He said he felt embarrassed in speaking, under the circumstances. He could not hope to interest them as the learned gentleman who had preceded him. He would remark in the very beginning, that much of the labor of the Society during the last year had been in a great degree inoperative. Fifty thousand copies of the Scriptures, or portions of the Scriptures, had been distributed; but what had become of them? A large proportion of those which had been received with laughing eyes, were laid aside like other keepsakes; while others had been burned by the hand of bigotry; while but a small proportion went to the overthrowing of error, and building up of truth. But they were not therefore to be discouraged. They should proceed on the same principle that guided the Almighty in his actions towards man, in pressing profusely his benefits upon them, even though they proved themselves unworthy of, or insensible to, his blessings. There was a perfect analogy between the system of benevolence God held in his own hands, and in that he placed in the hands of men—he meant in Nature, and in the Bible; and this was seen in nothing more than its inexhaustible profuseness.

As the powers recently discovered by science existed heretofore in nature, though not developed, so a power existed in the Bible to produce results which it had not yet produced upon men. The researches in Geology and other sciences had been brought to prove the truth of the Bible. Every power of earth might be brought to destroy the Bible, but it would rise superior to all. He called on them to scatter it wide; for every volume was an epitome of the world—of truth, and justice, and love. When he walked through this City, his admiration was excited, not by the various Churches which adorned it, but by that new building that was in course of erection—the Bible House—where those weapons of love were to be manufactured which would be powerful for the overthrow of sin and error.

A collection was then taken up; after which, the Rev. Dr. MURRAY, of Elizabethtown, was introduced, and said that under other circumstances he would have much to say on this subject; but his brethren had said so much that he would confine himself to a few remarks. This book, (the Bible) said the speaker, is a wonderful book, in whatever light you view it. Wherever its sublime truths were proclaimed, the people gave up their idols, and came back to the worship of the only true God. In the course of a few centuries, the Bible fell into disuse, and was lost to the people during the dark ages; and what was the effect? Humanity was sunk in the lowest depths of degradation. Again, a copy of the Bible fell upon an honest heart, and illuminated the mind of MARTIN LUTHER.

And what a change did that produce. We owed the Reformation to this book. We owed civilization to its teachings. It was, indeed, a wonderful book. And it is astonishing the opposition this book met. He believed the Pope of Rome would prefer to see one hundred cannon playing against the gate of the Vatican, than that one copy of the Bible should be circulated in Rome. The speaker related some instances which had come under his own knowledge, of the deep hatred evinced by the Roman Catholic Jesuits against the Bible, and against any who endeavored to spread the Word of Truth among the people. This, he said, was to be accounted for, only by the knowledge that the Bible struck at the very root of their doctrines. He went into theological arguments, and quoted some passages of scripture to prove the fallacy of certain doctrines of the Church of Rome.

If the Bible were true, and universally disseminated, what would become of their trade of indulgences—of their masses?

The speaker then paid a tribute to Lord ASHLEY, as the greatest friend of humanity, and a firm advocate for disseminating the Scriptures. The spread of the Bible was the only instrument for the conversion of the world. The time was come, he said, when they should talk plainly; and he solemnly believed, that if there was a system of idolatry to be found in the world, it was to be found in the Church of Rome. The French people could not maintain the liberty they had obtained, because they wanted the Bible. They first went into anarchy, and again came back and crouched low at the feet of despotism. But the Bible had been laid at the foundation of the institutions of this country, by the piety of the Pilgrim Fathers, and gave solidity to our Constitution. If, then, the Bible were taken from us—if it were not inculcated, it would be written of this country, as of Carthage—"It was, but is not."

The speaker then concluded by expressing his thankfulness that the tide of emigration from all countries was setting in for this land—now when their institutions were settled, and on a firm basis. Scarcely did these people touch our shores, when they began to estimate the blessings of civil and religious liberty. They had a mill on this country, (if he might so express it,) the upper stone being the Bible and the lower the Common Schools. Put the emigrants into the mill, and they would certainly come out Protestants. When they circulated the Bible, it should be with the spirit of Christ; and in their lives each of them should be a living Bible. Every member of the Church should be a pillar, from which the word of God might be read plainly.

The doxology was sung, Rev. Dr. MURRAY pronounced a benediction, and the audience were dismissed, the members remaining for transaction of business. The following are the officers of the Society elected for the ensuing year:

President—HENRY K. BALL

Vice-Presidents—HENRY IDE, E. M. KINGSLEY, J. W. RUMSEY, D. J. STEWARD, J. W. UNDERHILL, J. F. WILLIAMS.

Corresponding Secretary—WILLIAM ALLEN.

Recording Secretary—F. E. BUTLER.

Treasurer—JAMES MCFULLER.

THE LUTHERAN CHURCH IN THE UNITED STATES.—Some of our readers will be interested in the question how the Lutheran Church is distributed over the United States. We have compiled the following statement of the residence of 801 ministers, which will give a pretty accurate conception of the strength of that Church in the different States. This table includes Lutheran ministers of names, grades and Synods, whether "Old Lutherans," "New Lutherans," "General Synod Lutherans," "Hinkelites," "Frankeans," etc., comprising about as great a diversity of views, doctrines and characters, as can readily be found.

The following is the list:

Pennsylvania 224, Ohio 168, New-York 75, Indiana 47, Illinois 40, Virginia 37, Maryland 30, Missouri 30, South Carolina 29, North Carolina 24, Wisconsin 20, Michigan 14, Texas 13, Tennessee 10, Georgia 9, New-Jersey 6, Alabama 6, Canada West 4, India 4, Kentucky 3, District Columbia 3, Iowa 2, California 1, Massachusetts 1, Nova Scotia 1, Connecticut 1, Maine 1. Total, 801.

[Western Missionary.

Considerable snow fell at Chicago, Ill., on the 16th instant.

STEREOSCOPIC DAGUERREOTYPES.

AT NO. 373 BROADWAY—WHITTEMORE HAS opened a Gallery for the production of these new Wonders of the Daguerreian Art, to which, since the discovery of Professor Wheatstone, he has devoted persevering attention. Portraits from the living subject. Sculptured Busts and Groups, Views of Buildings, and Monuments in Cemeteries accurately produced, with all the solidity and natural effect of the originals. Specimens on view.

DUST, AIR AND WATER.

MATHEWSON'S PATENT WEATHER STRIP, will make your doors and French windows tight at the bottom, make a great saving in fuel, keep your house warm, clean, dry and comfortable. Only office, No. 480 Broadway, near Grand-street.

GEORGE W. TUTTLE,

IMPORTER of English, French and German Fancy Goods, Novelties and Toys, both useful and ornamental, suitable or presents. Emporium No. 345 Broadway.

PLANS FOR A HOSPITAL.—The governors of the New-York Hospital, propose to erect a new Hospital building, and invite plans for the same, to be delivered at the Hospital in Broadway, on or before the 15th of next month, (December) where information as to the size, site and general style of the contemplated building, can be obtained.

The sum of $200 will be paid for the plan most approved by the Board; $100 for the second, and $50 for the third most approved plans. The governors to retain and use any part of either. NEW-YORK, Nov. 7, 1852.

GREY HAIR RESTORED, FOR ONE DOLLAR, to its natural color, with a beautiful gloss and thickness, by a new, simple and safe discovery. The expense will not exceed twenty-five cents, and no trouble in the application. The receipt and full directions will be sent to any address for $1. Address CHESTER WILSON, Box No. 170 Chatham-square Post-Office, post paid. Dr. C. WILSON'S name is a guarantee that this is no humbug.

FINE FURS.—MONARQUE, OF NO. 228 BOWERY, solicits the patronage of the Ladies to his rich and elegant styles of Furs, comprising in part of Martin, Mink Fitch, Lynx and Swedish Martin Victorines, Muffs and Cuffs. Save your time and money and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere, at the old establishment, No. 228 Bowery.

HENRY BENARY—Dealer in new and second-hand Pianos, offers for sale, at a bargain, four splendid new 6½ and 7-octave Pianos, best New-York and Boston make. Second-hand Pianos from $50 to $160. Having no Broadway expenses, he can afford to sell cheaper than any where else in the city. Bowery, No. 392.

JAMES R. BALL begs to state to his acquaintances, that the store No. 229 Bleecker-st. has been refitted by M. D. PETTIBONE, (his nephew). All orders left at the above number will receive due attention, and be appreciated as a personal compliment by JAMES R. BALL.

LOOKING GLASS PLATES, AND PLATE GLASS for Windows. Goods sent to any part of the City or Brooklyn free from risk or charge to the purchaser. Old Looking Glasses repolished and silvered.
JOSEPH HINDS, No. 97 Anthony-st, near Broadway.

TOYS! TOYS!!—Shopkeepers will find a great assortment of Dolls and Toys of all kinds, suitable for the Holidays, CHEAP, at the Wholesale Stores, Nos. 132 Chatham and 62 John-sts.
W. H. FREY & BROTHER.

REMOVAL.—GEORGE PIERCE & CO., Manufacturers of PIERCE'S KITCHEN RANGES, Revolving Roaster, and Pierce's Eliptical Air-Heater, removed from No. 843 to No. 806 Broadway, next door to Grace Church N. B.—Pierce's Ranges repaired.

250 DOZEN RICH OSTRICH FEATHERS.
150 dozen black and colored Plume de Cock.
100 do. white Chenile'd do. do.
Just received, and for sale by
J. H. HOMER, No. 64 John-st.

TO RICE GROWERS.—A lot of "STRONG'S" PATENT RICE HULLERS for sale—one of which may be seen in operation by application to
MORTON & BREMNER,
No. 212 Pearl-st., corner Fletcher-st.

C. S. VANDERHOOF, COMMISSIONER OF DEEDS, No. 21 Broadway, Pacific Bank.

WANTED.

SITUATION WANTED, by a respectable young Woman, as Chambermaid, and willing or sewing; would be willing to do general housework in or a small family. Call at No. 327 6th-av., between 23d and 24th-sts, in a store, rear. Call for three days.

SITUATION WANTED—By a well recommended tidy Girl to do general Housework, understands plain Cooking and first-rate Washing and Ironing; would make herself useful. Call at 291½ Bowery.

SITUATION WANTED—As Cook and to wash and iron, or to do the housework of a private family, by a very experienced girl with excellent City reference. Call at No. 74 6th-av., in the Bookstore.

SITUATION WANTED.—By a Protestant young woman, as Chambermaid, or would engage to do general house-work. Can come well recommended. Can be seen at No. 234 West 13th-st.

CHILDREN'S HAT TRIMMERS.—Two or three young ladies possessing taste and experience in trimming children's straw goods, may find steady employment at A. LELAND & Co. No. 171 Pearl-st.

PARTNER WANTED—In the fancy Dry Goods business, generally termed Yankee Notions. An old established firm is in want of a young man with first-rate experience, to act as purchaser. None need apply but those having first-rate capabilities as regards knowledge of the goods, added to a large acquaintance among buyers of this description of goods. All communications strictly confidential. Address box 3,148, Post-Office, with real name and address.

MUSIC COPYISTS.—Wanted immediately, twenty Music Copyists of experience, who can copy orchestra and chorus parts from the score with perfect accuracy and dispatch. None others need apply. Address, by note, WILLIAM HENRY FRY'S Agent, Hall & Son's music store, No. 239 Broadway.

WANTED—Ten men of good address to sell several articles wanted in every family. Agents can make $5 per day. Also, a man with $500 to take an interest in a Depot in Philadelphia; also one in Boston. May make $1,500 per annum. Ten men, fair wages. Call or address No. 317 Bowery, from 9 until 2 o'clock.

WANTED—Two young Men of good address, with reference for integrity, to travel. Call at No. 55 1st-st., Williamsburg, room No. 14, (late Williamsburg Garden Building.)

$10 REWARD.—Stolen from the door of No. 293 Broadway, on Saturday evening last, one Rosewood Frame containing twelve whole plate Daguerreotypes—nine single and three groups, one group of four men and one boy, one group of a lady and three children, one of two men, natives of Mount Lebanon. The above reward will be paid for the return of the pictures.
M. M. LAWRENCE.

BOARDING.

BOARD IN JERSEY CITY.—Two handsome front rooms, with two large pantries—2d floor; also, a pleasant hall bed-room, suitable for a single gentleman, in a very desirable situation—less than five minutes' walk from the ferry. Apply at No. 41 Grand-st., Jersey City.

BOARDING.—A private family, residing in one of the most pleasantest locations in Brooklyn, within a short distance of either ferry, could accommodate two gentlemen with comfortable rooms and partial board. Apply at No. 213 Baltic-st., Brooklyn.

BOARDING—Two very handsome furnished Rooms, with or without breakfast and tea, where the comforts of a home can be enjoyed. Apply at No. 123 Chambers-st., a few doors from the Girard House.

MISCELLANEOUS.

HUGHES, DUPUY & CREHANGE,
IMPORTERS OF
FANCY GOODS,

JET AND BERLIN IRON GOODS, BONE, JET AND Berlin Iron Bracelets, Brooches, Combs, &c., Buttons of all kinds, Brushes, Percussion Caps, Imitation Jewelry, FANS of all descriptions and qualities, Silk and Fancy Dress Buttons of many styles, Beads, Calf-skins, Hooks and Eyes &c., &c.

Depot for the most superior quality of
French ACCORDEONS and FLUTINAS.
No 73 William-st., (up stairs) New-York.
The newest Paris fancy articles received by every steamer from Europe.

REMOVAL.

WM. GALE & SON, MANUFACTURERS OF
SILVER WARE,
Have removed from their old place of business,
No 116 FULTON-ST., to
No. 487 BROADWAY,
corner of Brooms-st., second story, where they continue the MANUFACTURING OF SILVER WARE, in all its branches, wholesale and retail; and where they hope to receive a continuance of the liberal patronage hitherto extended to them.

W. H. McDONALD'S GENERAL NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING HOUSE, No. 103 NASSAU-ST., (corner of Ann.)

Advertisements inserted at the very lowest rates in any paper in the United States or Canadas.

The very best papers are received by mail daily and kept for reference, and copies of each furnished to advertisers.

The fullest authority and recommendation, over the written signatures of the publishers of the leading daily and weekly papers, will be shown to those who require it.

Merchants who may have heretofore given their advertising to irresponsible persons, and have been disappointed in its results, are informed, that in dealing with me no payment is required till the advertiser is satisfied that his orders have been properly attended to.

My books, the columns of the papers, &c., will show that I am doing nearly all the New-York advertising that is being done in the leading papers from Canada to California.
W. H. McDONALD.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.—The Subscriber is now selling Watches at retail at the following remarkably low prices, being much less than any other house:

Fine Gold Lepine Watches, 4 holes jewelled	$25 00
Fine Gold Detached Levers, full jewelled	30 00
Gold Enamelled Watches, for Ladies	25 00
Gold Hunting Watches, for Ladies	25 00
Gold Hunting Patent Levers, for Gentlemen	50 00
Silver Patent Levers	$16 00 to 20 00
Silver Detached Levers	15 00 to 20 00

Gold Hunting Watches, which run eight days; Gold Hunting Watches, which run fifteen days; Gold Watches in magic cases, which change into three different Watches; Gold Watches which wind up without any key.

Also, Compass & Duplex Watches, in hunting-cases, splendid pocket Chronometers, and all other styles of Watches, at equally low prices. Also, all kinds of Jewelry and Silver Ware, at much less than the usual prices.

GEO. C. ALLEN, Importer of Watches and Jewelry, wholesale and retail, No. 11 Wall-st., (up stairs,) near Broadway, formerly at No. 51 Wall-st.

BROOKLYN AND WILLIAMSBURG PAPERS
The Brooklyn *Daily Advertiser*,
The Brooklyn *Daily Eagle*,
The Brooklyn *Daily Star*, and
The Williamsburg *Daily Times*,
all papers that are well known to the Advertising community.—For advertising in either, or all of them, call at the Advertising House of W. H. McDONALD, No. 103 Nassau-st., New-York, who will attend to all orders for the above, or any other papers in the Union or Canadas, at the lowest rates charged by the offices.

S. M. PETTINGILL & CO., NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING AGENTS, No. 121 Nassau-st., are the regularly appointed Agents for the best and most widely circulated Journals in the Union, and are daily receiving advertising and subscriptions for them. Regular and complete files may be seen and examined. Advertisers are invited to call and examine papers, terms, and our system of doing business.

A FREE EXCURSION TO THE CITY OF NEWARK.—Will be made by the New-Jersey Railroad, on FRIDAY, Nov. 26, for the purpose of giving every person a chance of seeing three beautiful building lots, 50 by 100, which are to be sold to the highest bidder, on TUESDAY, Nov. 30, at 12 o'clock noon, at the Merchants Exchange, New-York, by ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer. The Excursion Train will leave the depôt, at Jersey City, at 10 o'clock A. M., for Newark, and returning leave Newark at 1 P. M. Stages will be in readiness on the arrival of the cars, to convey passengers to the ground FREE OF EXPENSE. Should it rain on FRIDAY, Nov. 26, the Excursion will not take place until MONDAY, Nov. 29. All persons that are desirous of viewing the property previous to the sale, can procure tickets free of charge, for the Excursion, together with maps and full particulars, of the Auctioneer, No. 40 Wall-st. N. Y.

FIRST PREMIUM MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT, No. 564 Broadway, one door below Prince-st., near the Metropolitan Hotel.—Mrs. W. SIMMONS has the pleasure to announce to the fashionable world, that her large and richly varied stock of PARIS BONNETS and WINTER MILLINERY, is not surpassed by any other in this metropolis; and she is constantly adding to it the latest and most recherche patterns of the French Capital. Connected with her spacious sales-rooms she has an extensive manufactory. By the late steamship arrivals, she has received large invoices of the most beautiful Satins, Silks, Velvets, Ribbons, Feathers, Artificial Flowers, &c., &c.
Mrs. SIMMONS solicits the patronage of Merchants and Milliners.

MURPHY'S ADHESIVE MIXTURE, for Post-Office Stamps, Envelopes, Fancy Paper and Card Work, &c., &c.—Invaluable to Editors and Scrap-Book Makers, as a substitute for wafers, paste, gum arabic, and all other odious and inconvenient make-shifts.

This Mixture remains always pure, clear, and free from smell; does not mould, turn sour, nor become candied; is ready for use and in complete order in all weathers and under all circumstances.

Prepared and sold, wholesale and retail, by WILLIAM MURPHY, No. 257 Broadway, N. Y., and by Stationers generally throughout the City and Country.

AT AN ADJOURNED MEETING of the BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF THE PUBLIC SCHOOL SOCIETY, held on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 17, 1852: On motion—*Resolved*, by the Board of Trustees of the Public School Society, a majority of the whole number of Trustees being present, and concurring therein, that it is, and is hereby declared necessary and proper to dispose of the real estate owned by the Society, lying and being on 25th-st. between Madison and 4th-av., and occupied by Public Primary Schools, Nos. 35 and 55, for the purpose of carrying into effect the objects of said Society, as the same are set forth in any of the Acts of the Legislature relating thereto.

Resolved, unanimously, that the above Resolution be forthwith published at least one month in one of the newspapers published in the City of New-York.
JOS. B. COLLINS, Secretary.

TO THE LADIES.—Our Fall style of Ladies Misses and Children's Drab and Black Felt, Black and Drab Beaver Bonnets, with a beautiful Beaver Riding Hat for Ladies and Misses, made from the best stock in market. Also, a large and handsome assortment of plain and embroidered Cane of the latest Paris fashions, with new styles of Drab and Silver Felt, Black and Drab Beaver Hats and Plats for Boys, Misses and Children, at MORABQUITO old establishment, No. 220 Bowery.

MEDICAL NURSING—By J. M. LUDLOW, No. 9 4th-av., New-York City.—Has had much experience with nervous diseases, insanity and fevers. Physicians' references given as to character and faithfulness.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

G. P. PUTNAM & CO.

WILL PUBLISH ON FRIDAY, the 26th inst., in one handsome volume, square 8vo., in various styles of elegant binding,

THE HOMES OF AMERICAN AUTHORS,

comprising Anecdotal, Personal and Descriptive Sketches; by eminent writers—profusely and splendidly illustrated with engravings on steel, wood and stone.

"I do not know of a book so captivating to the eye and heart of an American."—*James T. Fields.*

"The volume will have a permanent and increasing value, and will adorn the libraries and centre-tables of American families, as long as American literature continues to be read."—*Commercial Advertiser.*

"The most elegant book of the season—with greater attractions for the eye of taste and the cultivated mind, than any other—is the splendid volume, 'Homes of American Authors.'"—*Observer.*

"It presents such a series of personal, anecdotal, descriptive and artistic sketches as the public will right gladly welcome. The publishers are to be thanked for employing able pens that can give raciness and originality to such a compilation as this."—*Albion.*

"This superb and elegant volume is the book of the season, unquestionably."—*N. Y. Evening Post.*

"It is composed of sketches from the pens of some of our most polished and gifted writers, of those more eminent in our literature whose places in public estimation they may in the progress of time expect to fill. All must admit that in its design and in its execution, as well as in the fact that it is in every respect original and national, the work is honorable to its publishers, and an inspiring augury for the future of its departments of arts and literature with us."—*Courier and Enquirer.*

"The book itself is attractive in appearance. Its portraits, sketches of landscapes, interio s, pages of autograph, are mostly novel, and all of them agreeably executed, bringing before us a great variety of subjects from a number of artists. We see skill and good taste, whether in the employment of the Daguerreotype, the crayon drawing, or the canvas. Then the particular articles have been appropriately given to different hands, so that there is more than usual discrimination and feeling."—*Literary World.*

BISHOP DOANE CASE.

RECORD OF THE PROCEEDINGS of the Court of Bishops, assembled for the trial of Right Rev. George Washington Doane, D D L L D., Bishop of New-Jersey, upon a presentment made by Bishops Meade, McIlvaine and Burgess. Also containing the opinions of the Bishops comprising the Court. Price 37½ cents. Just published by
STANFORD & SWORDS, No. 137 Broadway.

GRACE AGUILAR'S

NEW AND LAST WORK—D. APPLETON & CO., No. 200 Broadway, publish this day.
HOME SCENES AND HEART TRIALS. Tales, by GRACE AGUILAR, author of "Woman's Friendship," "Mother's Recompense," &c., &c. 1 vol., 12mo. Paper cover, 4s.; cloth, 6s.

"The works of Grace Aguilar, in a collected form, are now before the public—the present volume being the conclusion of a series, in which the delineation of the character of Woman has been the chief design. The wishes of the author of "The Women of Israel" will be fulfilled, should the unceasing labors of a life too early closed, awaken sentiments of pure affection and illustrate, by example, the delights of Home. SARAH AGUILAR."

D. A. & CO PUBLISH,
By the same author, uniform in style,
THE DAYS OF BRUCE. 2 vols. 12mo. Paper, 8s.; cloth, 12s.
THE WOMEN OF ISRAEL. 2 vols. 12mo. Paper, 8s.; cloth, 12s.
MOTHER'S RECOMPENSE. 1 vol. 12mo. Paper, 4s; cloth 6s.
THE VALE OF CEDARS. 1 vol. 12mo. Paper, 4s.; cloth, 6s.
WOMAN'S FRIENDSHIP. 1 vol. 12mo. Paper, 4s.; cloth, 6s.

"Her stories are not only artistically beautiful, but more than beautiful for their pure moral inculcations."
[Home Journal.

WHITEHALL;

OR, THE TIMES OF CROMWELL. By the author of "Whitefriars."

This splendid historical romance presents the grandest and most stirring picture of that age so rich in extraordinary adventure, the age of the downfall of the English monarchy, and the rise of Cromwell, ever yet presented to the public. The author of "Whitefriars" achieved a lofty reputation in the production of that work, but "Whitehall" is marked with even greater ability, and takes a station as beyond doubt the first romance of the age. It is vigorous, full of adventure and character, and so intense in interest, as to enchain the attention of the reader from the first page to the last. Beautifully illustrated. One large octavo volume. Price 50 cents. Just published and for sale by
BUNCE & BROTHER, 134 Nassau-st., N. Y.

BOOKSTORE.

NO 139 ATLANTIC-ST, BROOKLYN,
Books for the family circle.
Books for recreation and amusement.
Books for Sabbath schools.
Books for private devotion.
Prayer-Books, Hymn-Books and Bibles, in great variety, and in the various styles of binding. A. Clarke's, Scott's, Henry's, the Illustrated and Pictorial Commentaries.
Juvenile and School-Books. Blankbooks American and European Stationery. Sold by J. McMURRAY & CO.

MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE.—A practical treatise never before published. Twenty-five cents a copy, free of postage. Sold by STRINGER & TOWNSEND, No. 222, J. C. HARROT, No. 422½ Broadway; and by the author, M. LARMONT, physician and surgeon, No. 42 Reade-st., corner of Broadway, N. Y., where he treats all those complaints, from 12 M. till 8 P. M.

DODWORTH MUSIC STORE—No. 499 BROADWAY—American and Foreign Music, for the Voice, Piano, Guitar, Violin, Cornet, Flute, Sachora, &c. Bands supplied with Instruments, Military Concert or Orchestral Music Books, Paper, &c. HARVEY B. DODWORTH, Leader of the Cornet Band, and CHARLES L. LAZARUS, Proprietors.

COAL.

PITTSTON COAL.—The PENNSYLVANIA COAL CO., is prepared to furnish superior White Ash Pittston Coal of all sizes, clean and in good order, suitable for steam, shipping, and domestic purposes, from its boats, or yards in the city, Williamsburg and Brooklyn. The Company's facilities are such as to enable it to give good dispatch to vessels loading at New-York, or at Port Ewen.

Particular attention given to the delivery of Coal for domestic purposes.

Apply at the office, corner of Broadway and Wall-st.; or yards, West near Morton-st., corner of Fourteenth-st and 9th-av., and foot of Gouverneur-st, city; foot of North Tenth-st., Williamsburg, and foot of Gold-st., Brooklyn.

COAL.—The subscriber has in yard, and is constantly discharging, all the various kinds of Anthracite and Bituminous Coals, viz.: Peach Orchard, Black Heath, Lehigh, Liverpool Orrel, Cannel, Sidney, &c. &c., all of the very best quality, delivered in handsome order from vessels or yard, and for sale low.
JAMES H. WORTH,
Fourth-st. cor. Thompson, and 8th-av. cor. Amos-st.; down town office, No. 52 Wall-st.

COAL, COAL, COAL.—Buy your Coal before the advance of Winter prices. Peach Orchard, Broad Mountain, Liverpool, Cannel, Cumberland, &c., of the best quality, screened and delivered from the yard, No 9 Christopher-st, near 6th-av, at the present market prices. Orders by mail promptly attended to.
M ALLISON, Jr., & CO.. No. 9 Christopher-st.

AUCTION SALES.

R. C. KEMP, Auctioneer.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF STOCK OF JEWELRY, DIAMONDS, GOLD WATCHES, SILVER AND SILVER PLATED WARE, CLOCKS, &c., to-morrow, WEDNESDAY, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 85 Nassau-st., near Fulton-st.—R. C. KEMP, will sell at auction as above, by catalogue, being the balance of the valuable stock in part of which was sold on Wednesday last, and all of which will be sold without reserve, by order of the Assignee, and will be found particularly worthy of the notice of the trade and others, as the goods may all be relied upon to be of good quality and as represented in the catalogue, having been imported and selected with great care for the City retail trade. Also, a splendid assortment of bracelets and ear-rings; single stone and cluster pins and rings, of the most fashionable styles. Also, a small lot of unset diamonds; fine gold English patent lever watches; full jewelled hunting watches; duplex and detached levers, thirteen holes jewelled, of the best makers; gold vest, guard and fob chains, brooches, ear-rings and pins in great variety; silver plated castors, cake baskets, forks and spoons, &c. Also, Clocks, and all the usual assortment. Also, one iron safe, and other store fixtures. Catalogues on the morning of sale. N. B. The goods may be examined this day.

F. COLTON, Auctioneer.

LARGE AND IMPORTANT SALE OF ROSE WOOD and MAHOGANY FURNITURE, FRENCH PLATE GLASSES, CARPETS, PIANOS, &c.—F. COLTON will sell on THIS DAY, November 22, at 10½ o'clock, at the Auction Rooms, No. 59 Beekman-st. and No. 69 Ann-st., the largest and most extensive stock of Household Furniture that has been offered this season. It will comprise, in part, 40 sofas of various patterns, covered in Brocatelle and hair cloth, full French bedsteads, in rose wood and mahogany, marble-top dressing bureaus, marble-top centre tables, all patterns, spring seat chairs, hat stands, bed room furniture in suits, ladies' work tables, card do., extensive dining do., large French plate glasses, Brussels and ingrain carpets, oil cloths. Also one rose wood piano forte, 7 octave, but little used; also, 7 dozen black walnut and curl maple chairs, all patterns; also, balance of goods from Broadway catalogues. Ready early Tuesday morning, and no postponement on any account.

R. C. KEMP, Auctioneer.

PIANO-FORTES AT AUCTION.—WEDNESDAY, at 1 o'clock, at No. 85 Nassau-st., near Fulton, eight superior Rosewood 6¾ and 7 octave Piano-Fortes, of various well-known city makers of good reputation, and all of which are fully warranted the same as when sold at private sale, and are particularly worthy of the attention of purchasers. Can be packed for shipping at a reasonable charge. The sale will be without reserve

WASHINGTON.

~~The Secretary's Department—Secretary Conrad and Col. Abbey—Purchase of the Lobos Islands—Explanations by the Lieutenant Cass—His Purposes.~~

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Nov. 21, 1852.

The Administration has concluded the Lobos business in a sensible and creditable manner. I was exceedingly the President's method of getting out of the difficulty. Finding that we were wrong, he has deliberately receded from a position inconsiderately taken,—still keeping, however, his face to the foe. Our Government has fully admitted the right of Peru to the Lobos Islands and all the guano thereon. With a true and proper sense of the national dignity, the Executive declined to accept, as a return for this concession, the liberal offer of the Peruvian Government, to provide remunerating freights for the American vessels, chartered on the faith of the unfortunate promise of proposition of June 5. It was more magnanimous to make the acknowledgment, which had been determined upon, without any such inducements. But it is regrettably to perceive that the adventurers in this ridiculous enterprize will have an opportunity of making themselves against loss, on account of the temporary misunderstanding between their Government and that of Peru. In the mean time, it is well to remark, that whatever be the results of this arrangement with Peru, their claim against that of the United States is perfectly desperate. No matter what assurances may have been given them, not a mimarchee will ever be awarded them for damages, or upon any other pretence. They have a beautiful case for the Lobby, but it will never get any further.

The Secretary of War and Col. ABBEY, head of the Topographical Engineers, have had a little altercation of a nature usually denominated in the slang tongue of a portion of our fellow-citizens a "pretty shindy." It is stated that, on Friday, the Col. called upon Mr. CONRAD, at his office, on official business. Some difference of views led to warm words more personal than amiable. The Col. is reported to have observed that he thought he had been talking to a gentleman, to which the Secretary responded by ordering the Colonel to leave his presence, which he declined doing in curt and positive terms. It is not supposed that the affair will go farther.

Upon the whole, it must be admitted that the Democrats wear their laurels modestly. I have noticed very little exuberant exultation. One reason of this is, that the more sober and silent work of dividing the spoils has engrossed their attention. This task was immediately entered upon, and is understood to have proceeded with tolerable good feeling, considering the elements of discord which have precipitated themselves upon Concord since the third of November. The very first rule adopted *for* Gen. PIERCE by the mass of claimants upon his gratitude and favor was, that factions, divisions, and interests within the party, based on the late Slavery agitation, were to be ignored and forgotten. If this article of the *entente* be sanctioned by Gen. PIERCE, of which there is little doubt, the Free-soilers, secessionists, and State-Rights men, will be made equally comfortable. The elder, younger VAN BUREN, the TROUPS, QUITMANS, JEFFERSON DAVISES, and A. G. BROWNS, will have at least an equal share with competitors who did business on the capital obtained from the profits of the Union saving investment.

It is believed that there will be a pretty clean sweep in the departments here as well as in those appointments more generally admitted to rest on political claims. There are a great many quiet and respectable persons in office, who were originally Democrats, but having passed through several administrations of opposite politics, have become nothing but fogies, as the sharpest and most industrious musquitoes are turned into dull and unwieldly gallinippers by a single season over their natural term. These gentlemen will be rotated with as little compunction as so many blue light Federalists or Seward Whigs.

The reception of Judge PAINE's decision in the case of LEMMON's slaves furnishes melancholy presage of the future. It seems to me that no question in any way connected with the exciting topic could have come which could have given less occasion for difference of opinion than this. If LEMMON's claim had been allowed, the effect would have been virtually to reestablish slavery in New-York, and to lay the foundations for a coast slave-trade and slave pens, incidents of the system which have been prohibited in all the more northernly slave States themselves. In point of fact, the very law under which Judge PAINE liberated LEMMON's slaves is now the law of Maryland. If a slave be brought there for sale, he is free. Of course, if New-York could lawfully be made an *entrepot* for the Virginia and Texas slave-trade, those same dens of crime and filth which Congress, by one of the acts of the Compromise, expelled from this district, as a disgrace to the country and the age, would be set up in your city. And yet the persons who are attempting to inflict this outrage upon you in violation of the Compromise, are those who clamor most loudly against others for opposing it. But, in truth, it seems that we are to have no peace. Neither State Constitutions nor State laws are safe from the assaults of an institution which is never satisfied unless when inflicting indignities and aggressions. Its abject toadies in the North are now absolutely foaming at the mouth with rage because slave-holders and slave-traders are not allowed privileges there which are denied them in their own State.

The whole argument in this case, based upon the assumption that LEMMON's slaves were property, or that any slaves in the United States can be property, *in an unqualified sense*, is a mixture of falsity and absurdity, which has done and will continue to work incalcable injury to the peace of the country, if unopposed. They constitute in the Slave States a modified species of property, under special local law, which quality they are immediately divested of, when passing under a jurisdiction that does not expressly recognize slavery. Under the law of Nature and Nations, which is the *Federal* law of the United States, as well as of the State of New York, they are men, and not property. Even after returned to Slavery after escape therefrom, they are sent back as men owing service for life or for years, just as white apprentice is under the same law. An apprentice assuredly is not a piece of property. CIVIS.

Mr. Webster's Religious Sentiments.

A sermon preached by Rev. C. M. BUTLER, in Washington, on the death of Mr. WEBSTER; has been published at the request of President FILLMORE and several other gentlemen in that city. We copy from it the following interesting statements concerning Mr. WEBSTER's religious opinions, and also some new and touching details of his death from Dr. JEFFRIES:

"Let me in conclusion, speak of his religious character and his closing hours.

"Mr. WEBSTER, in early life, before his removal to Boston, was a communicant in a Congregational Orthodox Church in New-Hampshire. After his removal to Boston, he attended the Unitarian Church. About ten years since he became a communicant of the Episcopal Church in this city. During also five years and a half of my residence in this City, he has been a regular attendant and communicant in this church.

"Of the entire system of religious opinions entertained by Mr. WEBSTER, I have no authority to speak. But, in the conversations which I have had with him on religious subjects, his sentiments on several topics have been freely expressed. His preference for the Episcopal Church rested chiefly on the grounds of its liturgy, and its general conservative character. He had no sympathy with, but rather a profound conviction of the folly of that churchmanship which shrinks with its face to the past, and its back to the future. He loved most that preaching which was plain, serious, affectionate, personal, and expository, rather than that which was general and discursive. His conversation was always understood by me to proceed upon the admission, on his part, of what are called the distinctive and evangelical truths of the Gospel. I have known his most emphatic approbation to have been expressed of sermons in which these truths were most distinctly presented.

M. WEBSTER was exceedingly fond of discoursing and conversing on religious subjects. I never remembered to have visited him, when the circumstances admitted of it, that he did not enter upon the subject. I particularly remember a call which I made upon him on the third or fourth evening after the delivery of his great speech of the 7th of March, 1850. He was alone, and somewhat indisposed. But at once, and with great interest—apparently forgetful of public affairs, at a moment when most men would have been alive at every pore to know how their course would be responded to or approved—he entered upon a most interesting discussion of moral, philosophical, and religious questions. Among other subjects, he dwelt much on the tendency of men to rest in church, or services, or sacraments, or doctrines, or something else, for salvation and acceptance, except just that spiritual purity, and homage, and service which God demands; and he gave me a sketch of a series of sermons which might be preached from the text, "God is a spirit, and they that worship him must worship him in spirit and in truth." One who had seen and heard him that evening would have supposed that he was a sage and philosopher, whose interest was absorbed in these great themes. It would not have occurred to him that he was at that moment the most eminent of our public men, at the most critical period of his own and the nation's life. The incident impressed me with his singular greatness.

It was my purpose, with Mr. WEBSTER's consent and aid, to collect all that he had written and said upon the subject of religion, and present it in a volume to the world. This purpose was delayed that he might furnish me with some of the published and manuscript productions on this subject which he had written in early life. His numerous duties and frequent indispositions from time to time prevented the fulfilment of his promise to furnish me with these matterials. I was led to suppose that there might be no inconsiderable amount of such material scattered in some periodicals, which were written while he was a student at law, or during the earliest years of his legal life. He mentioned an argument which he had written on the immortality of the soul, which I trust may be recovered.

But I must hasten to a close. Some of the incidents of his closing hours have been given to the world. They show him to have been, in death, peaceful, majestic, resigned. From my friend, Dr. Jeffries, his attending physician, a pious member of our communion, I have received a more full detail of incidents of his dying hours than has yet appeared. They are in the highest degree interesting and pleasing. They assuage our sorrow. They confirm our hope.

From the letter I take the following:

"I was assured, early in the sickness of Mr. WEBSTER, that he understood the danger of his situation. As the disease progressed, he knew that it would be soon fatal: and he was the first to fix upon a definite time when he should die. But he was not disposed to speak of it, as I think, because he knew it would be distressing to his friends. He *acted* on this knowledge from the earliest period of my attendance; everything he did had a reference to this result. I had no conversation with him on the subject of his death until it was near, and but little on serious subjects; that little, however, showed distinctly his views on this important subject, and, together with what I otherwise heard and observed, served to illustrate satisfactorily his religious character.

"I have not time, at so short a notice, to explain the circumstances and incidents of his sick chamber. I, therefore, send you only a few *facts* for your consideration and use. I would observe that his *epitaph* has not as yet been printed.

"If you analyze that remarkable embodiment of his thoughts, you will find a full expression of his faith under the teachings of the spirit. His reference to the atonement you will perceive by what followed my recital of the hymn. I have no doubt that he was an experimental Christian. May we not confidently hope that he, who so often spoke with the truth and clearness of a prophet's vision, uttered under a Divine guidance those remarkable words, 'I shall be to-night in life, and joy, and blessedness.'

"The few facts I have to present to you are as follows:

"On leaving Mr. WEBSTER for the night at 11½ o'clock, on Saturday, October 16, 1852, I asked him if I should repeat to him a hymn at parting, to which he gave a ready assent, when I repeated the hymn which begins:

"'There is a fountain filled with blood,
Drawn from Immanuel's veins.'

"He gave very serious attention to the recital, and at the close he said, 'Amen, amen—even so come Lord JESUS.' This was uttered with great solemnity. He afterwards asked me if I remembered the verse in one of WATTS' hymns on the thought of dying at the foot of the Cross, and repeated these lines, with remarkable energy and feeling:

"'Should worlds conspire to drive me hence,
Moveless and firm this heart should lie,
Resolved, (for that's my last defence,)
If I must perish—*here* to die.'

After this he said that 'he owed it to his fellow-countrymen to express his deep conviction of the divine inspiration of the Gospel of JESUS CHRIST,' and had embodied some thoughts which he gave to Mr. EDWARD CURTIS.

He repeated the text, 'Believe on the Lord JESUS CHRIST and thou shalt be saved,' and then, what he had given to be inscribed upon his tombstone, which was as follows:

"'Lord I believe, help Thou mine unbelief.'

"'Philosophical argument, especially that drawn from the vastness of the Universe, in comparison with the apparent insignificance of this globe, has sometimes shaken my reason for the faith that is in me; but my heart has always assured and reassured me, that the Gospel of JESUS CHRIST must be a Divine reality.'

"'The Sermon on the Mount cannot be a merely human production. This belief enters into the very depth of my conscience.

"'The whole history of man proves it.

"'DANIEL WEBSTER.'

"He afterwards said that he wished also to leave, somewhere his testimony in favor of early piety; that he was familiar with all the great poets, POPE, DRYDEN, COWPER, MILTON and others, but that the hymns of WATTS, from his cradle hymns to his version of the Psalms, and other deeper hymns, were always uppermost in his mind and on his tongue; that he could repeat them faster than four scribes could write them down.

"He conveyed very strongly, by his remarks, that his early religious instruction and acquirements had always had the most profound and abiding influence upon his mind and life.

"I was informed by Mrs. WEBSTER, about a fortnight before his death, that he had been speaking to her of his case, and expressed the apprehension that it would term inate fatally; he then appeared to consider his preparation for the event, and clasping his hands he said, with deep emotion, 'I *believe* on the Lord JESUS CHRIST.'

"A short time before he became unable to express his thoughts, he appeared to be engaged in silent prayer, (as I often noticed his appeared to indicate during his sickness,) when he gave utterance to something—a few words of which were low and lost by me; that which followed was: 'But whatsoever I do, Almighty God, receive me to Thyself for JESUS CHRIST's sake.' He also exclaimed: 'I shall be to-night in life, and joy, and blessedness."

"On Saturday, Oct. 23, about 8 o'clock, A. M., he requested that all in the room should leave it, except myself. He had just vomited, and was still sitting erect in the bed; I had taken the place of the person who had previously supported him at his back, and was behind him. He asked if all had left the room. I answered 'yes.' He then, in a perfectly clear and distinct voice, said, 'Doctor, you have carried me through the night, and I think you will get me through the day; I shall die to-night.' This was spoken emphatically, but without any agitation, and was followed by minute directions for what he wished consequently to be done. During the day he gave particular attention to many lesser, as well as some important, matters of business.

"Could I, my dear Sir, have delayed this reply, I should have written much more fully, and furnished you with more of the occurrences of his sickness and death, especially a prayer which he made after executing his will; but I have time only for these irregular remarks."

The Masons at Montgomery, Ala., celebrated the centennial anniversary of Washington's initiation in splendid style, with procession, an oration and a dinner.

Senator Clemens, of Alabama, has accepted an appointment to deliver a eulogy on Mr. Webster at Huntsville.

NEW-YORK CITY.

THE LEMMON INDEMNITY.—The amount subscribed to the fund designed to indemnify Mr. LEMMON for the loss of his eight slaves, has reached $5,280. This is $280 more than was asked for.

THE LAST WEEK'S MORTALITY.—The City Inspector reports that for the week ending *Nov. 20*, there were in this City 262 deaths, viz: 55 men, 60 women, 92 boys and 75 girls. Of the whole number of the deceased 110 were infants under two years of age. The deaths are reported to have been the result of the following

Disease.		Disease.		Disease.	
Abscess	2	Dropsy, head	6	Infam'n. liver	1
Apoplexy	14	Drowned	2	Intemperance	1
Asphyxia	1	Dysentery	5	Jaundice	1
Atrophia	5	Exposure of spine	1	Lues venerea	1
Bleed'g. fm. lungs	1	Fracture of leg	1	Malformation	1
Burned or scald'd	1	Fracture of thigh	1	Marasmus	14
Bronchitis	4	Fever	2	Measles	1
Cancer	2	Fever intermt'nt	3	Measles	1
Ca'arrh	1	Fever remittent	1	Old age	1
Casualties	2	Fever scarlet	14	Palsy	2
Cholera Infant	4	Fever typhoid	1	Premature birth	1
Cholera Morbus	3	Fever typhus	4	Pleurisy	2
Colic	1	Fever nervous	2	Scrofula	2
Consumption	42	Heart, disease of	4	Small pox	16
Convulsions	30	Hip. disease	1	Suffocation	2
Croup	13	Hooping cough	8	Varioloid	2
Congest. of lungs	5	Infam'n, brain	5	Worms	1
Cancrum Oris	1	" bowels	6	Unknown	2
Debility	6	" lungs	12		
Delirium trem's	1	" chest	2	Total	278
Diarrhea	5	" stom'h	2		
Dropsy	8	" throat	1		

AGE—Under 1 year, 71; 1 to 2 years, 29; 2 to 5, 22; 5 to 10, 19; 10 to 20, 11; 20 to 30, 39; 30 to 40, 24; 40 to 50, 16; 50 to 60, 13; 60 to 70, 19; 70 to 80, 8; 80 to 90, 3; 90 to 100, 1; unknown, 2.

PLACES OF NATIVITY.—United States, 186; Ireland, 55; England, 7; Scotland, 2; Wales, 0; Germany, 20; France, 2; Italy, 3; British Possessions in North America, 1; unknown, 2.

From Hospital Bellevue, 11; Penitentiary, Blackwell's Island, 1; Randall's Island, 3; City Hospital, 3; Alms House, Blackwell's Island, 1; Colored Home, 1; Colored Orphan Asylum, 1; Colored Persons, 2.

Interments returned from Ward's Island, 13.

AN ALARMING AFFRAY—A BOARDING-HOUSE KEEPER STABBED.—Sunday night, about 9½ o'clock, an alarming affray occurred at the boarding-house of JAMES DUGAN, No. 190 Eleventh-street. The particulars are as follows: A boarder by the name of THOMAS OAKWELL came home grossly intoxicated, and commenced disturbing DUGAN and his family, who became angry and ordered OAKWELL out of the house. He refused to obey his landlord, and hard words followed. Finally OAKWELL seized a large carving knife, and while in a rage, he thrust the deadly weapon at his antagonist, and stabbed him under the right shoulder, inflicting a deep and dangerous wound. The desperado also cut Mrs. DUGAN in the arm, when she was trying to shield her husband, and he then attempted to make his escape, but was secured by officers BYRNE, WHITE and LONG, of the Seventeenth Ward Police, and locked up. Mr. DUGAN was placed under skillful medical treatment.

AN UNKNOWN MAN FOUND DROWNED.—An inquest was held yesterday morning, at Fort Washington on the body of an unknown man that floated on the beach, Saturday afternoon. The deceased answered the description of a young man named PHILO SIMPSON, who was drowned two weeks ago, from on board the steamer *Michigan*. The body was removed to the dead-house, foot of Twenty-sixth-street, to await recognition by his friends.

NEW ENGINE APPROPRIATED TO FIRE COMPANY No. 18.—Engine Company No. 18 mustered in full force yesterday morning, and accompanied by a brass band, marched to SICKLES' manufactory, No. 8 Lafayette-place, where they received the new fire engine ordered for them by the Corporation.

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS—THE RECORDER IN THE CHAIR.—The minutes of the last meeting was read and approved.

Petitions Referred.—Of Wm. Burke for remission of personal tax.

Reports Adopted.—In relation to the Juvenile Asylum that when $50,000 shall be recovered, then this Board shall raise by tax $50,000 by law. In relation to the payment for printing the indexes of the Surrogate's Office.

Resolutions.—To pay the Coroner's Bill, and also to pay the bills of newspapers for advertizing election notices.

Adjourned to 1st Wednesday in December.

A HOUSE ROBBERY.—On the complaint of Patrick Madden, residing at No. 362 Greenwich-street, two young men, named William Whitney and Thomas O. Morle, were yesterday arrested by Officers Archer and Godell, in the Fifth Ward, charged with stealing a gold watch and other jewelry from the house of complainant. The prisoners were taken before Justice Osborne, at the Centre street Police Office, and severally committed for trial.

ROBBING A LODGER.—Officer O'HARE, of the Fourteenth Ward Police, arrested a man yesterday named ROBERT PATTERSON, charged with stealing a trunk and contents, valued at $50, from a lodger at No. 50 Canal-street, by the name of JOSEPH E. LESLIE. The accused was taken before Justice OSBORN, and fully committed for trial.

FOUND DEAD.—Yesterday morning at an early hour, a resident of No. 105 Sheriff-street, by the name of JAMES RYDER, was found lying dead in his bed-room, and is supposed to have died in a fit of apoplexy. Coroner IVES was notified to hold an inquest.

COURT CALENDAR — *Tuesday.*—SUPERIOR COURT—Nos. 459, 221, 143, 498, 331, 479, 202, 559, 132, 267, 431, 200, 582 to 585, 6, 28, 29, 30, 39, 108, 508, 334, 8, 536, 392, 302, 455, 9, 402, 537, 7, 486, 103½, 239, 135, 139.

SUPREME COURT CIRCUIT.—Nos. 717, 634, 731, 734, 720, 738 to 748.

Trial for Arson in the First Degree.

OYER & TERMINER.—Before Judge EDWARDS and Aldermen WARD and DUDLEY HALEY.

The People vs. *Aaron Diamont, indicted with one Joshua Fencher, for Arson in the First Degree, in setting fire to the dwelling house of John Nally, situate No. 25 Roosevelt-street*, was put to the bar. Diamont is a Hebrew, born in Germany, and unable to speak English. Mr. Morrison appeared as counsel, and demanded a separate trial for Diamont.

The following Jurors were selected from the panel to try the case, viz:

George F. Nevin, 7th Ward, Wm. H. Sanford, 7th Ward,
James Power, 8th Ward, Lewis Vernam, 4th Ward,
Chas. W. Underhill, 9th W'd, Sam'l W. Bass, 16th Ward,
Joseph Leggett, 11th Ward, David Beach, 9th Ward,
James L. Stewart, 17th Ward, Simon Stern, 17th Ward,
John Endicott, 8th Ward, Peter Nelson, 16th Ward.

The District Attorney stated that the prisoner and another man stood indicted for arson in the first degree, and read the definition of that crime from the Revised Statutes: "Arson in the first degree consists in willfully setting fire to, or burning in the night-time a dwelling house in which there shall be at the time some human being. On conviction for this offence the punishment is death."

The facts of this case were that Nally being asleep smelt smoke and fire, and, on getting up, proceeded to the rooms occupied by the prisoners as cap-makers for J. B. Phillips & Co., who furnished the raw material to the prisoners. On opening the door the interior of the room was on fire, and, on the alarm being given, the flames were put out, but a quantity of combustible matter was in the room, and the caps and materials were removed, of which a large supply had been obtained a few days before from Messrs. Phillips & Co., all of which had been removed from the premises.

John Nally, examined by District Attorney—In Aug. last I resided with my family at a three story house in Roosevelt-street; we were nine in family; the prisoner, Diamont, and his partner, Fenscher, occupied one floor or an apartment; I retired to bed that night about 10 o'clock, and did not smell any fire until between 11 and 12 o'clock; I then got up and set on the bed for a moment, not wishing to alarm my wife, who is a timid woman; my daughter, who slept in the inner room, said, "Are you awake, father?" I then got up and got a candle; I searched the unoccupied room; passed Diamont's room; found it all right in the unoccupied room, but felt a great heat outside the room used by Diamont as a workshop; that was locked; I then went into the room they occupied as sleeping room; that room was not locked; I found a man there whose name, I suppose, is Fencher; he lay on a bed at the time with his clothes on, and him broad awake; I said, Get up.

Mr. Morrison objected, that what the witness said to Fencher could not be evidence against Diamont.

The District Attorney insisted that the declarations of Fencher were evidence in the cause, the same as if he were himself on trial.

Judge Edwards said that the mere circumstance of the prisoner being separately on trial, gave him no greater privilege than if he were on trial with the other man. The question then came up, how far the confessions of Fencher could be admitted. Beyond a doubt, they might as against himself, but not to inculpate another.

The District Attorney insisted that the conversations of the witnesses with the other man were admissable as evidence in the cause, and cited several cases.

Judge Edwards said that the rule as to conspiracies was not applicable until you proved a common intent.

EXAMINATION RESUMED.

Witness—The man made no declaration to me of any kind, but he jumped up and unlocked the door.

By the Judge—He had the key with him.

By the District Attorney.—The smoke at first prevented me from getting into the room, but I could see lumps of fire in various parts of the room. I gave the alarm to the inmates; the officers and the engines came, and the fire was put out. We saw nothing in the room but lumps of cotton and paper, of different sizes, some as large as a hat, some as large as two or three hats. After the room was cleared out, I examined the wood-work. There was a fan-light to the door, it was found closed and buttoned the next morning. Before that, I had generally seen it open. I found the floor of the room charred in various parts; eight or nine different places and the trimmings of the room also burnt; my daughter got a camphene lamp, which she brought into my room; I don't know what it contained, as my wife ordered it to be thrown out into the street; I smelt turpentine to be burning; I think there were two trunks, but am not certain if the officer took one; I looked into the other, but there were only some trifling articles there; this was on a Sunday night, about a month after I was there; I had been at home most of the day, only went to church; there used to be work done in that room on Sundays at other days; before I went to bed that day, a man passed my door, and I heard a door unfastened; I heard no noise, but shortly after, the smoke came into the room; I got up, looked at the door again; I saw the flash of a candle; when I went into Fencher's room there was no candle; I counted nine different places where the wood was more or less charred; there were seven or eight different fastenings occupied in that house.

Witness was cross-examined by Mr. Morrison at great length, but nothing material to the case was elicited. The witness was a native of Ireland, had been employed on the public works there, and arrived in this country on the 1st of May last.

Wm. Phillips examined by District Attorney.—I am a policeman; I heard cry of fire; went to the house in Roosevelt-street, No. 25; I went up stairs, the door was open and the room full of smoke; I called for water, which was brought in buckets, and thrown on the fire by me; it was 10 o'clock P. M.; the fire was in different places, and it appeared to be wads of cotton on fire; we soon extinguished the fire, and then examined the room; we found two chairs, a leathern trunk; nothing of much value in trunk; there were some cap fronts in the trunk; I would not give two dollars for all in the room; I did not notice the extent of burning; none but inmates of house were there when I arrived; I am sure nothing was taken out of the house; some of the wads of cotton on fire, were large as a hat, some larger.

Morris B. Moss, examined by District Attorney—I am a book-keeper to J. D. Phillips & Co., No. 174 Water-street, cap-makers; I have known prisoner two or three years; he made caps of cloth and silk plush for that firm; the materials were furnished by them; I paid from $1 to $1 75 per dozen for making; when made up, the caps were worth from $6 to $17 per dozen; I heard of the fire the morning after it occurred, and made some inquiries in relation to it; I went to the house No. 25 Roosevelt-street, and into the room where the fire was; found floor charred in several places; I saw a camphene lamp on the side-wall, an old trunk, and some worthless articles; did not see prisoner; heard he was in Mulberry-street; I went there in the evening, and saw the prisoner standing in the door; I asked him about the fire and caps; he said, "I don't know—I suppose they are burned;" I asked him where he was at the time of the fire; he said he was not home that night; I told him the firm had insurance on caps, and it was necessary to swear they were burned, and he must come to the store next day; prisoner said he would do so; he did not come as he promised; prisoner said he was at the house in Roosevelt-street, at dinner time the previous day; he said he saw the caps there about 2 o'clock on Sunday; I asked prisoner where he slept; he said he usually slept there, but was not there that night; he did not say where he slept that night; I went into a room, a kind of closet way, about two or three feet from where the fire was; I found a mattrass there, about twenty sheets of pasteboard, and about twenty sheets of wadding; I saw no articles of clothing there; the room was charred in eight or nine places; if you took a knife, you could scrape off the charred-ash or charcoal. Diamont never came to the store of my employers again.

Cross-examined.—Heard of the fire from Mr. Summers the next morning; when I saw Diamont he said the place was burnt up, and the caps also; I asked him if he would come down to the store; he said, Yes; but he never came.

Richard Alpine, Examined by District Attorney.—In August last I resided in Roosevelt street and recollect the fire. I was standing in the stoop of the house; it was about 10 or 11 o'clock. I gave the alarm down stairs and went up stairs. I saw Nally at the door where the fire was. I had lived in the house for a year. I did not know the prisoner or Fencha except by sight. When I went up stairs again the Fire Department and the officers were there. No one did or could pass me with property that night without my noticing them. I saw two trunks in the room and some cotton a burning. I could not tell how many places were on fire in the room.

John Allen examined by District Attorney.—I reside at No. 45 Roosevelt street; I remember the night of the fire; went up stairs and saw the room full of smoke; saw no property taken, and none could have been taken without my seeing it go.

After two other witnesses had been called and not answering, the District Attorney said that under this evidence it would be unsafe to convict the prisoner, and the Jury by the direction of the Court, found him *not guilty*. The prisoner was immediately discharged from custody.

Fined for non-attendance.—24 Jurors were fined $25 each for non-attendance at Court this day. The Court then adjourned to Tuesday.

Interesting from St. Domingo.

We have advices from St. Domingo to the 3d ult., being sixteen days later than previous advices.

From the *Eco del Ezama*, of Sept. 26, of Sante Domingo, we learn that the Islanders have been much alarmed by reports coming by the way of Turk's Island, that a filibuster expedition from this country was near their shores, whose purpose it was to enter the country as immigrants, in order, by this means, and without any bloody sacrifice, to become masters of the country.

The paper referred to, says—

It is stated that an American steamer presented itself before Puerto Plata, but that on perceiving the English steamer it fled. This it is very difficult to give credit to, for the direction taken by this vessel when thus receding the English steamer would have watched more carefully judging with good reason that the flag might well be a stratagem of some foe approaching our coast with hostile intentions, or that it formed part of the expedition projected by some madmen against Cuba. We are all of us aware that the English and French vessels appear in our seas, are particularly directed to prevent any troubles between the republic and the neighboring empire at present, and also to oppose any projects hostile to Cuba from being executed. We must, therefore, suppose that the American steamer, if indeed an such did actually appear, did not afford any grounds of suspicion to the English war steamer in the harbor of Puerto Plata.

There is, thus far, no reasonable ground of alarm because the pretensions of the Americans with regard to Cuba, are known. If we knew that they did harbor such a project, although they lack all excuse for such an outrage, we would be justified in fearing that immortal audacity with which they attack the rights of others, to gratify their own covetousness as is fully proved by their invasions against Cuba, invasions, too, which neither the laws nor the Government to which they owe obedience, have been able to prevent, and which follow their course notwithstanding the perils which the new recruits taking part in them must run, when attacking in smaller numbers the well-tried troops of the Spanish nation

The Government of the Republic has dictated the measures necessary to avoid the results of an act of perfidy; it remains in a defensive attitude, so that be these threats real, or be they as suspected by some, a ruse of the enemy with whom we are now at war, to disconnect our citizens, it is scarcely possible that any advantage be derived therefrom. On the appearance of the foe, the Republic, to a man, would rise, armed in defence of her hearths and her most sacred rights.

But let not our good citizens be alarmed; let them pursue without uneasiness their usual occupations and rest assured that society is well guarded. More than ever do we now feel the beneficent effect of a provident and intelligent administration, which has known how to seek abroad for sympathy for the country, and to find an increase of power and substantial guaranties for independence. In our number of Aug. 23, we announced that Prince LOUIS NAPOLEON insisted that the propositions of the mediation should take effect, and we can say with certainty that England has concurred in the suggestion made of carrying this magnanimous intention into execution, a project worthy of these two great nations. There is then no reason to entertain any fears of the results of the neighboring empire's threat that a group of men, without any political character or authorization of any kind, should with impunity invade the republic.

Would the mediating powers, we ask—those powers which will not allow our former ruler to crush the independence of the young Republic—will they permit a hostile band, whose acts are guaranteed by no flag, boldly and openly to invade and usurp her sovereignty? No: the sense of decorum of these powers; their relations with this country; their views with regard to the New World, and their regard for the future interests of Europe, would prevent them from consenting to such a thing.

Let the Republic but be on her guard, and avert the anarchy which such pretensions might produce; let her avoid a sudden, bold stroke, a *coup de main*, and it will have nothing to fear. This is the view taken by the Government, and in accordance therewith shall its measures tend.

The political situation of the Republic being modified by the hopes held out by the mediation, and in the provision of an unexpected attack on the part of a band of reckless adventurers, it must appear in a purely defensive attitude. Resigned as he who prefers independence to life, confident as they must be who rely on the justice of their cause, and joyful hopes founded on her immense resources, and in the protection of the most potent nations, full of confidence in the decrees of Providence, our country must present the appearance of an athlete on his guard against all attack and against every act of aggression.

The *Gaceta de Gobierno* of September 26th, contains the following manifesto, as will be seen by the rumors above referred to.

Buenaventuba Baez, President of the Republic.

Whereas, *Firstly*. It is a duty of the Government to consolidate the security of the nation whenever the same is in jeopardy.

Secondly. The insidious projects of the foes of the Republic, and all other projets founded on personal ambition, must ever find an obstacle in the preventive measures of the Government.

Thirdly. That on the efficacy of those means depends the tranquillity of the people and the rest of families, true basis of public order.

Fourthly. That under the present state of circumstances, the Republic being at war with its neighbors, and at the expiration of the truce agreed upon, it is indispensable to inspire in the interior that confidence which the union and concord reigning among the citizens render easy, and which alone can enable us to resist aggression.

In accordance with the extraordinary powers vested in him by Art. 210 of the Constitution, and after having consulted the law on immigration and the decree of the Executive power under date of Sept. 26, 1845, decrees as follows:

ART. 1. No foreigner shall enter the territory of the Republic without disembarking at the ports opened by law to foreign importation.

ART. 2. Any foreigner, disembarking at ports not thus lawfully opened, without a passport from the authorities of the Republic, will be immediately arrested by the employes of the place, either civil or military, and dispatched, under custody to the capital, to be there placed at the disposal of the Secretary of the Interior and Police.

EXCEPTION.—From the above shall be excepted, shipwrecked persons who twenty-four hours after having reached land, shall receive the necessary succor, and be provided with the means of continuing their voyage, and also those who, in consequence of stress of weather, shall be obliged to enter the ports of the Republic, which latter, however, cannot be considered as ports of entry. Such persons shall be detained for the time absolutely necessary for the repairs of their vessels, and shall then be obliged to depart from the ports of the Republic.

ART. 3. Notwithstanding the foregoing, the necessary steps continue to be established, and the existing regulations may be carried on through Samana and in Azua.

ART. 4. No passenger shall be allowed to disembark from her vessel in the ports of Azua and Puerto Plata, if the number of those on board should be over six, with the exception of persons residing habitually in the country, or of such further persons as shall present a written permit of the Government.

ART. 5. Every passenger coming into the country shall immediately after disembarking present himself to the highest authority of the place, whose duty it shall be to order such person to appear, within a delay proportionate to the distance, before the *Gefe Politico* (Political Chief) of the Province.

EXCEPTION.—Shall be excepted from the above: Firstly, those whose habitual residence is in the country, or shall present a Government permit. Secondly, those not intending to remain more than eight days in the place, and giving bail, should the authorities require the same. Thirdly, such merchants as should come with a view to establishing themselves permanently, provided always he should have with him merchandise or money to employ in business, to the amount of more than one thousand dollars, (*pesos fuertes*,) and should prove the same by a Custom-House certificate. Fourthly, the retail merchants who shall come with a view to realizing their effects, they also being bound to give bail, should the authorities require it.

ART. 6. Should more than six strangers, arriving in the same vessel, desire to enter the country as immigrants, or under any other title, they shall disembark at the port of Sante Domingo, first obtaining a permit from the Government, which shall be authorized to refuse the same if there have not been previously passed any law on immigration providing for the entry of such persons.

ART. 7. No passenger shall disembark with more arms than are necessary for his personal use, this being fixed at one sword and one pair of pistols, unless he have the permission of the *Gefe Politico* to the contrary.

ART. 8. No one, under the title of foreigner, shall be allowed to remain in the country without any known office, employment, or profession, for a longer period than two months, unless he be thereto authorized by the Government.

ART. 9. It shall be the duty of the local authorities to inform the respective *Gefes Politicos*, or Governors, and that of the latter to inform the Minister of the Police of the arrival of every person coming into the country by sea, always expressing the names, professions and condition of such person, whence he comes, of what country be is a citizen, and where he habitually resided, what the name of the vessel by which he comes, and what the object of his voyage.

ART. 10. The importation of fire arms and of every element of war or instrument calculated to further or carry on the same, is hereby prohibited. Shot and hunting guns, as well as powder, shall remain in the stores of the State, it remaining within the discretion of the Government to stop the sale of these articles for a determinate time, whenever it may deem such a measure expedient.

Given at the National Palace on the twenty-first day of the month of September, 1852.

BUENAVENTURA BAEZ,
President of the Republic.

T. E. AYBAR, Minister of War, &c.

The same paper states that the Government is in need of Munitions of War, and invites proposals for manufacturing the same.

The *Eco del Ezama* of the 3d Oct. announces that the excitement consequent upon the rumors of invasion had entirely subsided, and confidence was again completely restored. It further says:

As for the government it is ever prepared for any emergency or any invasion; and should the latter be attempted by any one, it will certainly not find the country unprepared.

As the government has been very solicitous to trouble the citizens very little with military service, the one year's truce has been employed with great advantage to farmers and those generally employed in agriculture pursuits; and although a portion of the tobacco crop in the Cibao province has been lost, we have reason to hope for a reduction in the prices of the minor fruits in the market. A great deal has been done, too, in the mahogany line, and if our population were more numerous, an extreme abundance might be insured, for the only limit the work has found has been the want of hands to perform it. Should our population only be increased by immigration, and our progress during the next four years be such as it has been during the present one, the face of the republic would be entirely changed.

Three Days Later from Mexico.

The British mail steamship *Dee* left Vera Cruz on Thursday, the 4th, touched at Tampico on the 5th, and arrived at Havana on the 12th inst. She brings three days later news from the city of Mexico.

Owing to a severe norther at Tampico, the *Dee* was compelled to leave that port without the mails or specie intended for her.

The *Brazildero* left Vera Cruz at 2 o'clock in the afternoon of the 4th inst. for New-York.

Our new Minister to Mexico, Judge CONKLING, Esq., and BUCKINGHAM SMITH, Esq., and the other members of the Commission gone out in search of the mines of Dr. GARDINER, were passed on the 2d inst. on the road between Vera Cruz and the capitol.

MARETZEK's opera troupe continued highly successful in Mexico. It was MARETZEK's intention to leave for the United States about the middle of this month.

From the Mexican Trait d'Union, Oct. 30.

The decision of the Grand Jury of the House of Representatives against Mr. AGUIRRE—a decision rendered with a majority of sixty-four against eighteen—has of necessity brought on the resignation of that Minister. The fulfilment of his duties has already been undertaken by the official Mayer, JOSE MARIA DURAN.

Some papers have pretended, not without a show of reason, that the publication of the decree of Sept. 21 had been decided by the Council of Ministers, and that Mr. AGUIRRE ought not, therefore, to be held solely responsible, but that, on the contrary, there should be solidarity between all the Ministers composing the Cabinet at the time of that publication. Mr GUILLERMO PRIETO, struck, doubtless, by the justice of this reasoning, and conforming his conduct, moreover, to strict parliamentary usage, has sent his resignation to President ARISTA, who refused it, and returned it without even deigning to open it.

The case of ex-Minister AGUIRRE has passed to the Senate, and the decision of that body is awaited with considerable interest. It continues to be the principal affair of Congress, whose

Rather Down Them Said.—Most men can kiss, probably, but it was reserved for an obstruse writer in the *New-Englander* to collect the different modes to which the performers would define it. The Naturalist: A kiss is the bringing into juxtaposition two contrarily charged poles, by which it, like an electric spark, is elicited. The Moralist: A kiss is the token of the most intimate communion of love, and is therefore only to be permitted in the married state. The Physician: A kiss is the act of moving the labial muscles that the lips are first brought suddenly together and then explosively separated, so that after all a kiss is only an artificial spasm. The Philologist: Kiss is an onomatopoetic word, in which the curtness of the thing is represented by the brief sound of the word. The Antiquary: Kissing is a custom handed down to us from the Greeks and Romans, as to the true signification of which we are not perfectly clear. Probably it is symbolical of the sun's rays greeting the earth; and if so, doubtless was received with all the other lore of sun-worship from the Orientals. Theologians (a host of them): A kiss is an emblematic action, by which the bending of the heavens to the earth is destined to be symbolized. The Philosopher: A kiss is that protruding of the circle of the lips whereby the quantitative difference of the sine of one is placed in such relation to the quantitative difference of the sine of another that thereby the identity of the subject object with the ideal is proved. The Punster: A kiss (kuss) is the gush (guss) of one soul to another. The pressing of the lips is the pressing of the lemon into the insipid beverage of life. The pressure is the expression of the impression which oppresses the heart. It is the only press with which no censorship can interfere. Here still we have "freedom of the press." The Lawyer: The kiss is a nullity in law, being neither a right in *posse* nor a right in *esse*. Some, however, have considered it as a family right, and would treat it after the analogy of the *dos*. But *L 74 D de dote constit* does not treat of the kiss at any length. Still, in the married state we may venture to consider a kiss in the light of *donatio intervivos*. The Lover: A kiss is—heaven! Translator: To be sure—with a difference!

Flight of the Wild Goose.—Coming up on the express train the other day, it so happened that on leaving Fonda, a flock of some thirty wild geese swept over into the valley of the Mohawk just as the cars were under way. The geese being manifestly bewildered, kept on steadily up the river, but well over on the opposite side of the valley, hence a good chance to compare their speed with the "lightning train" was afforded.—At first it seemed to be about an "even thing," but after a few moments it was readily perceivable that the geese were drawing ahead of the locomotive. After a few minutes, the flock seemed half inclined to drop down into the Mohawk, and abated much of their speed—the engine recovering the lost ground, but the geese thought better of it—changed front, sought a greater elevation, and pushed ahead again in the same direction as the train. By this time the race became quite exciting, and one could hardly refrain from exclaiming, "go, engine, go! in goose," but there was no need of exhortation, as both seemed letting out about all they knew—the geese gradually drawing ahead till within a short distance of Little Falls, when the bevy hauled up in the wind's eye, shivered a moment and stood down the river again, having gained in the race about two miles. The geese must have been going, when last seen, at the rate of sixty or seventy miles the hour. This is the first race we have ever seen between a locomotive and the feathered race, and though the latter had the best of it, the former did well considering that it was compelled to carry weight.—*Rock. Daily Advertiser.*

Importance of Forms.—The Court of Appeals granted John W. Rand, found guilty of robbing the Portsmouth Bank, a new trial, owning to the fact that one of the counts in the indictment was improper. The count charged that the prisoner had been convicted of felony in the State of Massachusetts, but did not state whether the conviction was made *before or since* the Portsmouth Bank robbery.

SCHOOLS

ASTORIA FEMALE INSTITUTE.

THE ASTORIA FEMALE INSTITUTE, Mrs. HOWARD and Miss FREEMAN Principals, will reopen for the reception of Pupils on WEDNESDAY, the 15th of September.

For circulars, apply at the Institute, or of Messrs. NEWMAN & IVISON, No. 199 Broadway. Pupils received at any time.

PROF. WILLIAM DOD has opened a School for Boys, at No 1,004 Broadway, third door north of 26th-st. Course of Instruction—Ancient and Modern Languages, Mathematics, and the various branches of an English education. Pupils will be carried through the Mathematical Course of the best Military Schools of France, if their parents desire it. Circulars, containing testimonials from some of the most eminent scholars and statesmen who have had sons under his instruction, may be obtained at CARTER'S and M. DODD'S Bookstores references—Rev. Drs. W W. PHILLIPS, JAMES W ALEXANDER, and S. H. BURCHARD

FAMILY BOARDING SCHOOL.—FAIRHAVEN, Conn.—THOMAS G. SLOAN, Principal of the Fairhaven Academy, having erected a new building adjoining his dwelling, for the accommodation of Boarding Scholars, can now receive into his family six additional pupils—number limited to fifteen. The School is delightfully situated, about one mile East of New-Haven Circulars may be had at Gould & Berry's Music Store, No. 297 Broadway and at H. S. Dunn's Book and Music Store, No 135 8th av

OTTIGNON'S GYMNASIUM—Nos. 159 and 161 Crosby-street.—Mr. C F OTTIGNON begs leave to remind the public that his Gymnasium is open daily from sunrise until 10 P. M. for general exercise. Gentlemen's Class meets every morning at 9 P. M. for class exercises and instruction. Boy's Classes meet on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, at 3½ in the afternoon.

A YOUNG LADY who has had experience in teaching wishes to engage in a private family, or assist in a school, a few hours each day, in Mathematics, French or primary department, for her board or its equivalent as compensation. Best testimonials given. Address or apply to S. H. HARRINGTON, No. 227 West 31st-st., or No 63 Barclay-st.

TO PARENTS.—The Winter Quarter of Mr. J. B. QUICK'S School for Boys No 10 Franklin-st., opens to-day. Terms, $8. A French teacher wanted, three hours per week. Apply to-day at 1 o'clock.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

ÆOLIAN PIANO FORTES—T. GILBERT & CO.'S CELEBRATED PIANO FORTES, with and without the Æolian. The subscriber, who is the sole agent in this city for the sale of these instruments, (the reputation of which has become world-wide,) is now prepared to offer them at prices which, to those wishing purchase, cannot fail to be satisfactory. Possessing facilities for obtaining Pianos unsurpassed, if equaled, by those of any other house in the city, he does not hesitate to say that he can present inducements to buyers not to be found elsewhere. He has constantly on hand an extensive assortment of second hand Pianos, at bargains, which, he fearlessly asserts, will defy competition. Gilbert's elegant boudoir or cottage Pianos, suitable for small rooms. Also Melodeons of Prince's and Carhart's make. Æolian and other Pianos to let.

HORACE WATERS,
No. 333 Broadway, corner of Anthony-st., 2d floor.

PIANO FORTES.—The best assortment of Pianos in this city can be seen at the Warerooms of LINCOLN & THOMPSON, No. 441 Broadway, including Wal st, Davis & Co.'s celebrated Æolian Pianos, of new and much approved scales, acknowledged superior to any other in the market. Also, a large variety from other distinguished New-York and Boston makers. Gilbert's and other second-hand with and without the Æolian, at various prices.
LINCOLN & THOMPSON, No. 441 Broadway.

MESSRS. LIGHTE & NEWTON, No. 22 Canal-st., in consequence of the increased demand and unrivaled popularity of their PIANO-FORTES, have extended their business, and are now prepared to offer to their friends, and those wishing a superior instrument, an extensive assortment, in plain and ornamented cases, of modern style, from 6½ to 7½ octave. Second-hand Pianos taken in exchange. Broadway Ware-rooms, No 433

PIANOS—Two new and valuable rosewood Pianos of 6½ and 7 octaves, warranted, and for sale at bargains. Also, 7 second-hand Pianos at 25, 40 75, 90, 100, 125 and 140 dollars. Also, watches, jewelry, cigars, soaps, books, silks, &c. Cash advances for short periods on pianos, watches, and merchandise generally.
I. F. JONES, No 52 Ann-st., 2d floor.

PIANO-FORTES.—The finest assortment of Piano-Fortes in the city may be found at the spacious warerooms of N. P. & CURTIS & CO., No. 447 Broadway, consisting of George Hew's celebrated American Patent Action Pianos, T. Gilbert and Co.'s popular Æolian Pianos, Gilbert's and others' Boudoir. Also, a variety of new and second-hand Pianos for sale and to let. No. 447 Broadway.

J. & C. FISCHER, (late NUNNS & FISCHER,) Manufactory and Warerooms, No. 170 Greenwich st. corner of Dey-st. PIANO-FORTES, warranted, with reverse bridge and patent tube, well calculated for keeping in tune. Piano-Fortes tuned, repaired and exchanged.
N. B.—Also, Æolian Piano-Fortes for sale.

PIANOS FOR SALE—At No. 8 Barclay-st., next door to the Astor-House—a variety of 6½ and 7-octave rosewood Piano-Fortes, warranted to give satisfaction in every respect, or no sale, for cash or approved paper. Pianos sent free.
JAMES THOMPSON.

PRINCE & CO.'S MELODEONS.—The original PRINCE MELODEON, which has stood the test of years, and proved itself a superior instrument to those of similar make, can be had only of the sole agents, WM. HALL & SON, No. 239 Broadway, (opposite the Park.)

PIANO-FORTES.—HAZELTON & BROTHER, Manufactory and Ware-rooms, No 319 Canal-st., near Grand, where may be found a fine assortment of Rosewood Pianos, made in the most substantial manner and latest style.

CARHART'S MELODEONS, which are pronounced by the best judges superior to all others, can be had only of the sole agent, J. S. CLARK, No. 264 Broadway (opposite the Park.) N. B.—Instruments with stops, for churches. All instruments warranted for one year.

HARP FOR SALE—At a great bargain, a double-action Harp, by one of the best makers, in perfect order. Can be seen at the Piano-Forte ware-rooms of LINCOLN & THOMPSON, No. 441 Broadway.

MUSIC ON THE PIANO-FORTE—Thoroughly taught by a young lady of several years' experience, at No. 362 4th-st., between Avenues C and D, or at the residence of the pupils. Terms moderate.

TO RENTERS OF PIANOFORTES.—The Piano Forte Association, No. 361 Broadway, are selling Piano Fortes, to be paid for by instalments of $3 to $10 per month.
J. PECK, Trustee.

PIANO-FORTE—Six superior Pianos for Hire at No. 36 24 st., between 16th and 17th sts
THOS. U. CALLAWAY.

OLDEST ESTABLISHMENT.—F. H. CHAMBERS, PIANO FORTE WAREROOMS, No. 362 Broadway.

MEDICAL.

DR. FELIX GOURAUD'S

ITALIAN MEDICATED SOAP.—The Annals of modern science are literally filled with surprising records of the wonderful discoveries of the 19th century, but Dr. FELIX GOURAUD has enriched their pages; foremost among which stands the delicious beautifier to which he has given the name of ITALIAN MEDICATED SOAP! Language is powerless to set forth one tithe of its wonderful properties. But the high meed of public approbation has so decidedly and unchangeably stamped the superiority of this remarkable soap, that to doubt its efficacy in the curation of TAN, FRECKLES, PIMPLES, BLOTCHES, ERUPTIONS, CHAPS, CHAFES, CRACKS, TETTER, SALT RHEUM, MOTH, RINGWORM, SCALD HEAD, BARBER'S ITCH, WORMS IN THE SKIN, ERYSIPELAS, PUSTULES, SCROFULA, SCURVY, OBSTINATE OLD SORES, and other cutaneous disfigurements, is to imply a doubt of the existence of truth itself! But it is not alone the power it possesses in restoring to an eruptive and darkened skin its pristine hue and beauty, to which we now advert; it has *other* and still more delightful qualities. It is, for instance, so remarkable a *detergent*, that, let the hands be ever so thoroughly begrimed with *dirt*, or ingrained with *stains*, this Soap, with the potency of magic, searches the minutest pores of the skin, and instantly removes every particle of filth and discoloration, imparting to the roughest and hardest cuticle a clearness, whiteness and softness as voluptuous and enviable as that which graces "a fair young child." It is consequently not at all an uncommon thing now a days for mechanics, by the use of GOURAUD'S SOAP, to display a delicate, soft white hand in the presence of their "ladye loves."

Think of this, ye stainers, dyers, blacksmiths, painters, *id est omnes omne*; ye whose diurnal vocations so begrime your skins that you find it impossible to resume your natural color even on the Sabbath! Ponder upon it, ye Cinderellas, whom necessity compels to do the drudgery of the kitchen, and whose hands and arms in time assume the dingy hue of your own pots and kettles! Reflect upon it all ye ladies of possessing a luxurious soft, smooth and transparent complexion, unfleckt by a stain or blemish to mar its child-like beauty. THAT GOURAUD'S ITALIAN MEDICATED SOAP will perform all this, is as certain as there is a sun in the heavens! It is, moreover, the best Shaving Compound ever used. Price, 50 cents.

DR. FELIX GOURAUD'S POUDRE SUBTILE.

INFALLIBLE SUCCESS during a period of twelve years has fully established the excellence of Dr FELIX GOURAUD'S POUDRE SUBTILE, for eradicating disagreeable and unsightly superfluous hairs from low foreheads, back of necks, the arms, moles, &c., or the stubborn beard of man. This safe, speedy and sure remedy has been in general use for upwards of twelve years, without a single instance of its having failed to eradicate the most stubborn hair. Besides it can be seen and tested before purchasing, putting its efficacy and safety past all kind of doubt. $1.

I have had an opportunity of observing the operation of Dr FELIX GOURAUD'S preparation for the removal of superfluous hair, and am perfectly satisfied of its singular efficacy. After an analysis of the composition of the Poudres I can, without any hesitation, pronounce them perfectly harmless, and in every way infinitely superior to any preparation of the kind ever offered to the public. I have pleasure in giving them my recommendation, being thus fully convinced of their value. JAMES A. HOUSTON, M D., New-York, Feb. 1, 1843. Editor N.Y. *Lancet*.

GOURAUD'S HAIR RESTORATIVE is warranted to prevent hair from falling off; cure Dandruff, and render harsh, wiry hair, soft, silky and glossy. 25 cts.

GOURAUD'S LIQUID ROUGE will impart to the pale cheek and lip, a crimson flush as magnificent as that of the rose, defying detection or rubbing off. 50 cents

GOURAUD'S LIQUID HAIR DYE will change red or gray hairs to a beautiful black or brown, the instant it is applied, without staining the skin, warranted, or no pay.

We earnestly ask a candid perusal of the testimonials appended of Dr. Northall, the celebrated Dramatist. It will then be seen that all we have urged in favor of the pre-eminence of Dr. FELIX GOURAUD'S HAIR DYE over all other Dyes, receive "confirmation strong as proof of Holy Writ."

BROOKLYN, March 15, 1852.

To Dr. FELIX GOURAUD: *Dear Sir:* Whatever value may belong to the evidence of one who never in his life gave testimony to a secret medical Remedy of any kind, I am desirous that you should possess it in favor of your most admirable "INSTANTANEOUS LIQUID HAIR DYE." When my Grey Hairs be-came a notiicesable fact to my children, I thought it was time to seek some means of hiding those tell-tales from the family eye. I have seen so many ludicrous effects produced by various Hair Dyes among my friends, giving all the prismatic colors of the rainbow to one, blackening the skin of another, and making the hair of a third stand up in dry unmoistened stiffness, "like quills upon the fretful porcupine," that I almost despaired, and should have given up the thought of "Dyeing" had I not met a celebrated literary man, a friend of mine, who had used your preparation. He told me what a pleasant practical experience has since taught me, that your Hair Dye was instantaneous in its effects, not requiring more than ten minutes for its operation, permanent in its color, that it curls, never leaving the slightest mark or stain upon the skin, and what is still more remarkable, invigorating and vitalizing the hair, giving to it the youth and strength of adolescence, as well as the glossy beauty and exuberance of early manhood.

I have the honor to remain, yours truly,
Price $1; double size $1 50. W K. NORTHALL.

AGENTS—T. B. CALLENDER, No. 88 South 3d st, Philadelphia; BATES, No 129 Washington-st., Boston; GREEN, Worcester; GOULD, Bangor, W D. ROBINSON, Portland, Me.; G. FABOUR, No 26 St. Charles-st., New-Orleans; E. H. HATCHETT, No. 90 4th-st., Louisville; COUSE, Detroit, Michigan; PARKTON & Co Lowell; ALBERT PERRY, Manchester; WILLIS, Rochester; ROBERTS CAMERON, Bridgeport, Conn.; GEO. GAZIS, Nashville, Tenn.; S. B. CROCHERON, M. D., Cahaba, Ala., and generally throughout the Union.

Dealers supplied on liberal terms for cash. Small orders executed by Mail and Expresses.

SANDS' SARSAPARILLA,
IN QUART BOTTLES,

FOR PURIFYING THE BLOOD AND FOR THE CURE OF SCROFULA, SYPHILITIC DISEASES, RHEUMATISM, CUTANEOUS ERUPTIONS, STUBBORN ULCERS, LIVER COMPLAINT, DISPEPSIA, BRONCHITIS, SALT RHEUM, CONSUMPTION, FEVER SORES, FEMALE COMPLAINTS, ERYSIPELAS, LOSS OF APPETITE, PIMPLES, BILES, GENERAL DEBILITY, &c., &c.

THIS PREPARATION has now borne the test of over fourteen years' experience, since its first introduction to public favor, during which time numerous imitations have sprung into existence, founding their claims to the confidence of the community on the curative powers contained in Sarsaparilla Root—the great reputation and extended use of which has been mainly attributable to the many wonderful cures effected by the use of this preparation. While Sarsaparilla Root forms an important part of its combination, it is, at the same time, compounded with other vegetable remedies of great power; and it is in the peculiar combination and scientific manner of its preparation, that its remarkable success in the cure of disease depends. Other preparations imitate it in the style of putting up, and in bearing the name of one of its ingredients—and here ends their resemblance to it. Those who have tried it, and purified like this, are requested to note where this difference exists, and in making choice of what they will use, not to take any other but that one entitled to their confidence, from the long list of cures it has effected on living witnesses, whose testimonials and residences have been published, and who are still bearing daily testimony to its worth.

ASTONISHING CURE.
PATERSON, N. J., Tuesday, May 19, 1851.

Messrs. A. B. & D SANDS: Gentlemen—Having witnessed the most beneficial effects from the use of your Sarsaparilla, it gives me pleasure to send you the following statement in regard to my son: In the Spring of 1848 he took a severe cold, which kept him for several weeks suffering the disease settled in his left leg and foot, which soon swelled to the utmost The swelling was lanced by his physician, and discharged most profusely; after that no less than eleven ulcers formed on the leg and foot at one time. We had five different physicians, but none relieved him much; and the last Winter found him so emaciated and low that he was unable to leave his bed, suffering the most excruciating pain. During this time the bone had become so much affected that piece after piece came out, of which he has now more than twenty-five preserved in a bottle, varying from one-half to one and a-half inches in length. We had given up all hopes of his recovery, but at this time we were induced to try your Sarsaparilla, and with its use his health and appetite began immediately to improve and so rapid was the change that less than a dozen bottles effected a speedy cure. With gratitude, I remain truly yours, DARIUS BALLARD

We, the undersigned, neighbors of Mr. BALLARD, cheerfully subscribe to the facts of the above statement.

H. & R 8 HAYT, A. M. TROWBRIDGE,
GEO T. DEAN, C. EASTWOOD.
PATTERSON, Wednesday, May 21, 1851.

Prepared and sold, wholesale and retail, by A. B. & D. SANDS Druggists and Chemists, No. 100 Fulton, corner of William-st., New-York. Sold also by Druggists generally throughout the United States and Canadas. Price $1 per bottle; six bottles for $5.

A CERTAIN CURE FOR THE PILES.

OFFICE, NO. 196 BOWERY, (4 doors above Spring-st.,)—Dr. UPHAM'S VEGETABLE ELECTUARY, (an internal remedy,) is a certain cure for Piles, in every form; also, for all those affections of the stomach, liver and bowels, which are the cause of this afflicting complaint. For some of the most remarkable cures on record, see Pamphlets, which can be obtained, gratis, at the Proprietor's office. Price of the Electuary, $1 per box. Sold at No. 196 Bowery; by Mrs. HAYS, No. 175 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, and by Druggists generally.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS, AN ADMIRABLE REMEDY FOR THE CURE OF LIVER COMPLAINTS AND BAD DIGESTION.—Mr. WILSON, gentleman lately returned from Bengal, where he has been employed for several years in the Hon. East India Company's service, called at Professor HOLLOWAY'S Establishment a few days ago to state the benefit he had derived from taking these unparalleled Pills, having suffered from a liver complaint for years with a digestion so impaired, that for months he could not take any solid food; other remedies seeming to afford him no relief, but HOLLOWAY'S PILLS acted so wonderfully in cleansing the liver and strengthening the digestive organs that he is now quite restored to health. Sold by all venders of medicine in the British Empire, and by those in the United States, in pots and boxes, at 37½ cents, 87 cents, and $1 50 each Wholesale by the principal drug houses in the Union, and by Messrs. A. B. & D. SANDS, New-York, and by the proprietor, No. 244 Strand, London.

MONEY SAVED—A WARRANTED ARTICLE.—In offering to persons suffering from Cutonic Rheumatism, Colic, Dysentery, Pains in the Limbs, Back or Chest, Head-ache, Old Sores, Cuts, Burns, &c, Dr. TOBIAS VENETIAN LINIMENT, they need not fear purchasing it, as their money will be returned if, on using it according to directions, it does not give relief. Thousands have certified to its pain-relieving properties. It is an internal as well as an external remedy, and it is warranted harmless.

No family should be without it if they have children, as it is a certain remedy for the Croup, and it is warranted to cure Cholera if taken when first attacked.

Dr. TOBIAS expressly wishes it understood that any person using his Liniment without obtaining relief can have their money returned.

Price 25 cents and 50 cents. Depôt No. 240 Greenwich-st. and No. 5 East 11th-st

BACHMAN'S SUPERIOR MEDICATED CANDY.—Highly recommended for its infallible effects in the cure of Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Whooping Cough, and all other Pulmonary Affections, is now offered for general admin.stration to the public at large, and more especially to those who suffer in consequence of the above distressing maladies. Its efficacy and soothing qualities have been sufficiently tested for upwards of 10 years, to warrant its superiority over all other similar remedies introduced. It is prepared from the best adapted ingredients found in the vegetable kingdom, by the proprietor in person, and sold by druggists generally. Wholesale agents, CLICKENER & CO., No. 81 Barclay-st.; BOYD & PAUL, No. 48 Cortlandt-st., and GREENLEAF & KINSLEY, No. 62 Vesey st. All applications for agency or advice, must be addressed (post paid), to RENATUS BACHMANN & CO., No. 6 Varick-st., New-York. See certificates at office.

RUSHTON, CLARK & CO'S GENUINE MEDICINAL COD LIVER OIL.—The uniform success of this valuable remedy in cases of Consumption and Scrofulous affections, has rendered it the most popular medicine of the day, and it is recommended by all the most eminent Physicians. Prepared from fresh livers, and warranted perfectly pure by RUSHTON, CLARK & CO. Chemists and Druggists, No. 165 Broadway, No. 10 Astor House and No. 275 Broadway.

GREAT CURE FOR DYSPEPSIA.—Dr. HOUGHTON'S Pepsin or Gastric Juice, prepared from Rennet. Agent, J. BALL & CO., No. 189 Nassau-st.

MEDICAL.

DR. BROWN'S CELEBRATED FEMALE PILLS.—This wonderful and justly celebrated remedy can be had at this office, or may be sent by mail to any address. Office hours 9 to 1 and 2 to 4 o'clock. Dr. BROWN, 294 Bowery, store. The doctor attends exclusively to his office practice. Hours from 9 o'clock, A. M., till 12, and from 2 till 6 in the evening.

DRUGS, DYES, PAINTS, OILS, GLASS, &c.—City and country trade dealt with on liberal terms, for cash, at No. 62 Vesey-st., N. Y.
GREENLEAF & KINSLEY.
SAMUEL F. GREENLEAF. WILLIAM H. KINSLEY.

FINANCIAL.

C. S. BOURNE & BROTHER,

BILL AND EXCHANGE BROKERS, No. 35 Wall-st., New-York.
CHRISTOPHER S. BOURNE, FRANCIS BOURNE.

$100 000 CITY OF ROCHESTER BONDS. By a resolution of the Common Council of the CITY OF ROCHESTER, the undersigned is authorized to receive proposals for ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS OF THE BONDS OF THE CITY OF ROCHESTER, having twenty years to run, and payable in the City of New-York, bearing interest at five or six per cent.

The bonds will be for ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS EACH, with coupons attached, interest payable semi-annually in the City of New-York.

A payment of ten per cent is required on the proposals when accepted, and the balance on the 1st day of January next, when the bonds will be delivered. Parties proposing for the above bonds, will state the price offered for the same, at each of the above rates of interest, five per cent, or six per cent.

The Common Council of the City of Rochester reserves the right to reject any proposition which may not be satisfactory.

Proposals for any part of said bonds will be received at the office of Messrs. CARPENTER & VERMILYE, No. 44 Wall-st., New-York, until TUESDAY, Nov. 23, at 3 o'clock, P. M. Proposals to be addressed "E WHALIN, Comptroller," and endorsed "Proposals for Rochester City Loan." E. WHALIN, Comptroller.

OFFICE OF THE ROCHESTER AND SYRACUSE RAILROAD CO.—CANANDAIGUA, Oct. 8, 1852.—NOTICE.—An instalment of twenty dollars per share on the scrip stock of this Company is required to be paid on the 30th day of October instant, and the balance due on said scrip stock (being ten dollars per share,) is required to be paid on the 1st day of February next.

By paying the last installment on the 10th day of January next instead of 1st February, with interest on both of said installments from the 1st day of August last to the times of payment, and on the surrender of the scrip certificates the scripholders will be entitled to full stock with the future dividends.

Payments of the said installments may be made at the offices of Messrs. Duncan, Sherman & Co., New-York; J. E. Thayer & Brother, Boston, at the Bank of Syracuse, Bank of Auburn, Rochester City Bank, and at this office.

By order of the Board of Directors.
CHAS. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

MESSRS. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., BANKERS, New-York, issue Foreign Circular Letters of Credit on the following

CITIES:

Alexandria,	Carlsruhe,	Malta,	Rotterdam,
Antwerp,	Dresden,	Marseilles,	Rio de Janeiro,
Athens	Dusseldorf,	Milan,	St Petersburg,
Berlin,	Florence,	Moscow,	Strasburg,
Baden-Baden,	Frankfort,	Munich,	Siena,
Berne,	Genoa,	Messina,	Smyrna,
Bordeaux,	Geneva,	Malhouse,	Seville,
Boulogne,	Gibraltar,	Naples,	Turin,
Bremen,	Hamburg,	Nice,	Toulon,
Brussels,	Hague,	Oporto,	Trieste,
Bagni da Lucca	Havre,	Oleron,	Venice,
Basle,	London,	Paris,	Vevey,
Cairo,	Leghorn,	Pau,	Vienna,
Coblentz,	Leipsic,	Pisa,	Wiesbaden,
Cologne,	Lyons,	Rome,	Warsaw.
Cadiz,	Madrid,		

Also, Letters of Credit, payable in all the principal cities of the United States, Canada, West Indies, &c.

BANK DEPARTMENT—ALBANY, Oct. 30, 1852.—Notice is hereby given, in pursuance of the Statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued by the NORTHERN BANK OF NEW-YORK, at Madrid, (an individual bank) must be presented at the office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York for payment within two years from the date of this notice, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the notes issued by the above Bank will be given up to said Bank.

n2-law-2y D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW YORK—ALBANY, Nov. 17, 1852.—The DAIRYMEN'S BANK, (Newport, Herkimer co.,) has this day filed in this office, a notice of the appointment of the ALBANY EXCHANGE BANK, in the city of Albany, as agent for the redemption of its circulating notes, agreeable to the act entitled "An act to amend the several acts relating to Incorporated Banks, Banking Associations and Individual Bankers," passed April 17, 1851. DANIEL B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

CREDITS ON CHINA, INDIA &c.—Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, New-York, are prepared to issue Mercantile Credits, Circular Notes, and Letters of Credit on the Oriental Bank of London, available at all the branches and agencies of that establishment, as follows:

Canton, Hong-Kong, Shanghai,	China.	Madras, Bombay, Calcutta,	Columbo, Kandy, Singapore,	Ceylon.

REDEMPTION OF THE ALBANY AND SCHENECTADY (LATE SCHAUF AND MUDGE) RAILROAD COMPANY'S BONDS.—Notice is hereby given, that the bonds of the above Company, issued in pursuance of the provisions of the act of the Legislature of the State of New-York, entitled "An act to authorize the Albany and Schenectady Railroad Company to borrow money," passed April 17, 1832, will be redeemed on presentation at the office of Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., No. 63 Wall-st., New-York, or at the office of the Company in the city of Albany. Interest on the above bonds will cease after the 1st December next.

Albany, Nov. 13, 1852. E. FOSTER, Jr., Secretary.

ST. LAWRENCE MINING COMPANY.—The Stockholders are hereby notified that the last instalment on their Stock has been called in by the Trustees of this Company, payable as follows:

Fifty cents on each share, on or before 30th Nov. inst.
Fifty cents on each share, on or before 31st Dec next.

To be paid to the Treasurer, at their Room, No. 11 Insurance Building, No. 51 Wall-st. Dated, NEW-YORK, Nov. 2, 1852. JEROME LOTT, Secretary.

EXCHANGE AND COLLECTION OFFICE.—The undersigned have taken the office, No. 173 Canal-st., under the Pearl House, where they will transact the EXCHANGE AND COLLECTION BUSINESS, in all its branches, upon the most reasonable terms, and feel confident of giving satisfaction to those who will favor them with a call. WM. E. HAWS.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 1, 1852. FRED. A. DUBOIS.

CREDITS, &C., FOR THE PACIFIC—Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, New-York, issue Credits and Bills of Exchange, available at sight, on the following places on the West Coast: LIMA, VALPARAISO, PANAMA, SAN FRANCISCO.

SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS OF THE NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY, reimbursable in 1867, with semi-annual interest coupons attached; for sale by SLATCHFORD & RAINSFORD, No. 13 William-st.

SPECIE WANTED at the highest market rates, by GOODING & BROTHER, Bullion and Exchange Office, No. 6 Wall-st.

INSURANCE.

REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—No. 1 Insurance Buildings, cor. Wall and William-sts., offices Nos. 10 and 11 ground floor.

This Company having their capital of $150,000 paid in, in cash, and securely invested, are prepared to insure against loss and damage by fire, on favorable terms.

The charter of this Company provides, that after paying interest to the stockholders, at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum, four-fifths of the remaining profits are to be divided among the assured in scrip bearing interest, which scrip is to be redeemable in cash whenever the accumulated profits and capital shall amount to $1,000,000.

TRUSTEES.

Samuel S Howland,	John A Stephens,	Jos. Gaillard, Jr.,
Stephen Whitney,	James M. Warren,	Jas. M. Waterbury,
Daniel B. Fearing,	Arthur Leary,	George Curtis,
Wm. H. Russell,	M. W. Hamilton,	George T. Ades,
A. C Downing,	Denning Duer,	D. S. Kennedy,
Gazaway B. Lamar,	John Stewart, Jr.,	John J. Astor, Jr.
Wm. H. Aspinwall,	Robert B. Minturn,	Fred'k A. Delano,
Wm. B. Duncan,	Reuben Withers,	James C. Kelly,
Chas. H. Russell,	Ed. C. Center,	Daniel D. Smith,
Isaac Townsend,	Josiah Oakes,	Fred'k G. Foster,
Peleg Hall,	Robert S. Hone,	

ROBERT B. HONE, President.
DUNCAN F. CURRY, Secretary.

THE BROOKLYN FIRE INSURANCE CO.—CHARTERED IN 1824.—Offices, No. 43 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, No. 6 Merchants' Exchange, Wall-st., New-York. Have their Capital (as also a handsome surplus) invested in the most undoubted securities, and continue to insure Buildings, Merchandize, Furniture, and other personal property, Vessels in port, and their Cargoes, upon as favorable terms as any other similar institution.

DIRECTORS.

William Ellsworth,	William Miles,	Hon. Quackenbos,
Phineas T. Barnum,	George Gilfillan,	Justus S Redfield,
Daniel D. Howard,	S. P. Townsend,	J. W. Amerman,
Caleb S. Woodhull,	John Eadie, Jr.,	Fordyce Hitchcock,
Chas. T. Cromwell,	Joel S. Oatman,	John C. Smith,
Anasta's Nicholas,	Robert C. Bell,	Jos. M. Greenwood,
Richard L. Allen,	John N. Genin,	Simeon Leland,

WILLIAM ELLSWORTH, President.
ALFRED G STEVENS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 61 Wall-st., 4th Month, 5th, 1852.—This Company, with a CASH CAPITAL OF $210,000 with a surplus of over $100,000, insures against loss or damage by fire on favorable terms

DIRECTORS.

George S. Fox,	C. W. Lawrence,	Richard F. Carman,
Rich'd A. Reading,	Peter S. Titus,	Henry H. Barrow,
Josiah Macy,	T. C. Cardavoyne,	Hull Clark,
Wm. Faulkner,	Ralph Mead	Wm. C. White,
Joseph W. Corliss,	Richard Field,	John J. Walker,
John D. Wright,	Elias Hicks,	Chas. H. Marshall,
Abraham Bell,	Irad Hawley,	Elisha Riggs.

GEO. S. FOX, President.
SAMUEL TOWNSEND, Secretary.

LIFE INSURANCE.—THE MANHATTAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY—Cash Capital, $100,000, independently of the premium fund. Office, No. 146 Broadway, corner of Liberty-st. This Company continues to insure against all manner of life risks on most favorable terms. Persons may insure in this Company either with or without participating in the profits.

ABRAM DUBOIS, M. D., at the office daily from 2 to 3 o'clock, P. M.

California permits granted at greatly reduced rates.
A. A. ALVORD, President.
C. Y. WEMPLE, Secretary.
N. D. MORGAN, Actuary.

THE PEOPLE'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, established 1851, at No 173 Canal-st.; Branch Office, No. 92 Broadway, next corner of Wall-st., opposite Trinity Church—Insure Buildings, Merchandize, Household Furniture, Vessels in port, and their Cargoes, &c., against Loss or damages by fire.

JEREMIAH TERRELL, President.
MOSES G. LEONARD, Secretary.
GEORGE PAULDING, Surveyor.

FANCY SOAP

OF EVERY KIND, consisting of White Variegated, Rose, Almond, Palm, Emollient, Rough and Ready, Windsor, &c., &c., in Bars; also Cakes, Wash Balls, and Shaving Creams, Military and Shaving Compound, making in all over 70 varieties. Also, Pale Yellow and Brown Soaps, and patent refined Mould Candles, for all warm climates, always on hand and for sale by W. HULL'S SON, Nos. 186, 178 and 112 Chrystie-st., north end.

YEAST POWDER.—B. T. BABBITT (with certain improvements of the Cincinnati Yeast Powder,) will in future spend and sold by him at Nos. 68 and 70 Washington-st., New-York, in the usual way. Those who purchase and use it say that they get that with the above name in.

TRAVELING.

NEW-YORK AND ASPINWALL STEAMSHIP LINE FOR CALIFORNIA, OREGON AND CHAGRES.—THE NEW AND SPLENDID STEAMSHIP CORTES, 1,500 tons, Thos. B. Crosswell, Commander, will sail for Aspinwall on MONDAY, Dec. 6, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 1, North River.

This Steamer is new, and has accommodations for both cabin and steerage passengers unsurpassed by any other steamer in the trade. She is double iron braced and of great strength, having been constructed with especial reference to the new law of Congress; both as to strength, ventilation and security against fire. The traveling public are invited to examine the ship at her berth.

Arrangements have been made with the Agents of this line at Panama, Messrs GARISON & FRITZ, to forward the passengers without delay by the Independent steamers on the Pacific.

For passage apply to JONES & JOHNSON, or E. MILLS, Agents, at the office, No. 104 West-st., corner Liberty.

VANDERBILT LINE FOR SAN FRANCISCO—ONLY LINE GIVING TICKETS FOR CROSSING THE ISTHMUS. The favorite double-engine steamship PROMETHEUS, 1,800 tons, will leave the foot of Canal-st., North River, at 3 o'clock, P. M., precisely, on SATURDAY, December 4th, for SAN JUAN DEL NORTE direct, connecting with the popular steamship PACIFIC over the Nicaragua Transit Route, having but *twelve miles of land transportation*. These steamers are unsurpassed in their accommodations and ventilation. For information or passage, apply only to
No. 9 Battery Place, up stairs.

AUSTRALIA.—The magnificent clipper-ship ALBUS, will sail on TUESDAY next, and will take a few more second cabin passengers only, at reduced rates. The demand for steerage berths on this incomparable vessel is a sufficient argument that in all the essentials of room, light and ventilation, she is very far in advance of all their other

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK CITY.

THE "CONFIDENCE" OPERATIONS—ANOTHER GENTLEMAN FLEECED BY THE SWINDLERS—GEORGE POTTER BAILED OUT AND RE-ARRESTED.—Some ten days ago, we gave in the *Times* the details of several high-handed swindles, perpetrated upon aged citizens of excellent standing in community, by the shrewd and artful "confidence" operations of the notorious GEORGE POTTER, alias JOHNSON, and other expert English pickpockets. The first two victims were Mr. ANDREW S. PETERSON, residing at No. 155 West Fourteenth-street, this City, and Mr. LAWRENCE DAVENPORT, a wealthy farmer residing in the village of New-Rochelle, Westchester County, N. Y. The publicity given to their cases created considerable excitement, and the old gentlemen (who have each lived half a century or over) received the smiles of their friends and relatives whenever they met them. In connection with these laughable, yet base frauds, yesterday another victim was discovered, who was recently duped in a similar way to the tune of $370 in cash. The last named gentleman is a comely old farmer by the name of JAMES PURCELL, residing within a few miles of the village of Kingston, Ulster County, N. Y., and from his own statement, it appears he was victimized by the following intrigues and devices. The verdant arrived here during the latter part of October, with twelve head of fat cattle on board of a barge. The day after his arrival he was called upon by a grey-headed man, who made various inquiries as to the price of cattle, where they were raised, and numerous other matters concerning the name of the seller, and his business generally. Shortly after, the countryman had numerous other visitors, (confederates of the swindlers,) among these were two in company, one of whom he described as a tall man of genteel appearance, attired in black, with a California hat. The other was attired in the garb of a minister of the Gospel, having a Quaker coat, broad-brim hat, and a white cambric neck-cloth. This individual approached the victim, and said in a mild tone, "Are these your cattle, Sir?" He replied, "They are, Sir, and are very fine." "Oh, yes," replied the pretending clergyman, "and as I have been buying some land on Staten Island, they will just suit me, and I will send my farmers to examine the beeves." The unsuspecting countryman looked at his customer, and inquired: "You are a minister, are you not?" "I am," replied the sanctified-looking villain, "and I have a parish on Long Island." "I want to know if you have?" says the green one, and continues: "Why, then, I 'spose you know my friend down there, Rev. Mr. ALLIGER?" "Bless your soul, I know him well, and we are of the same persuasion," replies the "confidence" operator. At this instant, another of the gang steps up, and raises a dispute with the minister, saying, "You have done me wrong, sir, in bidding against me for that bull the other day, at the Cattle-show." The confederate feigns to be in a terrible rage, and exclaims, "You shall not have that horse and wagon now at any price." The rogue in clergy's dress here gives a heavy sigh, and whispers to the farmer, "I'm in trouble if I don't purchase that horse and wagon." He then turns to the accomplice, and says: "Will it answer, sir, if I get any one else to buy the establishment?" "Do as you like," replies the "Peter." The ministerial-looking villain then purchases a yoke of cattle from Mr. PURCELL, and agrees to give him his check for the same, and send his farmer to get them. With an air of an honest man, the minister says: "Mr. PURCELL, if you will just buy that horse and wagon for me, I'll take them immediately, and pay you well for your trouble." The countryman, by this time, was fairly in the snare, and believing he was dealing with an honest preacher, launched out his $370, in good Bank bills, and paid it over to the swindler, who then accompanied the victim to a stable in the vicinity of Washington market, and while Mr. PURCELL was looking at the animal and vehicle, the rogue fled, under pretence of going next door to see his father. In the meantime, the other imposter, described as the clergyman, had stepped to his brother's store with a view of getting the farmer to come and get the yoke of cattle. It is needless to say, that neither of the rogues have been seen since by honest Mr. PURCELL. On Saturday evening the notorious GEORGE POTTER was bailed out in the sum of $500, and was yesterday re-arrested by the police, to see if Mr. PURCELL could identify him, as one of the gang who swindled him, but he was unable to do so. Justice STUART has issued a warrant for other parties who have been extensively engaged in these swindling manœuvres by obtaining the "confidence" of the victims selected for the trap into which these men, who have lived over 50 years, have been caught.

COWARDLY ATTACK UPON FIREMEN.—On Sunday afternoon, while Engine Companies Nos. 18 and 30 were passing through Sixteenth-street, a cowardly attack was made upon the members and apparatus, by a gang of rowdies, known as the "First-avenue Rangers," who freely used stones, brick-bats, and clubs. The firemen finally left their machines, and pitched into the gang of desperadoes, and used their physical powers until they were compelled to retreat, as the rowdies outnumbered them. The scene was one of the most disgraceful exhibitions of Sabbath rowdyism we have witnessed for a long time, and the actors deserve the severest punishment the law can inflict. The encounter continued up as far as Twenty-second-street, when the police force of the Eighteenth Ward, headed by Capt. WIGHAM came up and arrested two of the ring-leaders, named JOHN RILEY and PATRICK MCCUE, who were taken before Justice STUART, at the Second District Police Court, and each held to bail in the sum of $1,000, to answer the charge of Riot.

MR. FRY'S LECTURES ON MUSIC.—These Lectures with the accompanying illustrations will certainly prove one of the attractive features of the Musical season, and the success of the enterprise is now said to be rendered certain, tickets enough having been sold to cover all expenses. Tickets to the course may be had at the Music Store of HALL & SON. Each of these tickets secures a numbered seat, and there is another advantage of purchasing tickets now, viz: the price of cards of admission for the course of twelve lectures is but $5. This arrangement closes on Thursday next, after which time the tickets will be sold for single admission, at $1 each. It will be seen by Mr. FRY's advertisement that upwards of two hundred performers will give the illustrations which are to accompany the lectures.

☞ Ship *Emma Fields*, of Bath, THOMPSON, from Liverpool Oct. 6, arrived here last evening, with mdse. and passengers to W. & J. T. TAPSCOTT. The Ocean had severe westerly weather during the passage, and lost some of her passengers from debility. She was towed into Quarantine last night by the steam-tug *Achiller*, Captain YATES.

MRS. E. OAKS SMITH, last evening, delivered the fifth lecture of her new series, at the Hope Chapel, in accordance with her announcement, on the subjec of "Woman regarded as inferior to Man." Her next lecture will be delivered on Wednesday evening—subject CLEOPATRA, the representative of Civilazation

☞ It is stated that the Committee appointed by the New-York Bar to arrange for suitable testimonials to the memory of the late Judge SANDFORD and DAVID GRAHAM, have decided on a medallion head in marble, with allegorical tablets and a suitable inscription for each; and the designs and execution are entrusted to T. D. JONES, the sculptor.

FAIR OF THE SHIRT SEWERS' UNION.—The Benevolent Association known as the Shirt Sewers' Union, will hold a Fair at Metropolitan Hall, on the 7th, 8th and 9th of December.

DEDICATION OF A NEW TEMPERANCE HALL.—On Sunday evening last, the new Hall in Spring-street, near Thompson-street, was dedicated to the use of the Temperance cause.

PERSONAL.—THOS. H. SEYMOUR, Governor of Connecticut, arrived in town yesterday, and is at the Union Place Hotel. Gen. JAMES SHIELDS, of Illinois, and Hon. JESSE D. BRIGHT, of Indiana, left the Union Place Hotel yesterday, for Washington.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN—*Monday, Nov. 22.*—RICHARD T. COMPTON, Esq., and a quorum present. The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

Petitions Referred—Of William A. Johnson and others for the use of the ground about being filled in, between Fulton and Dey-streets, for market purposes; of Wm. H. Hoyt and others, for grant to lay a railroad track through the Seventh-avenue, Hammond and Washington-streets, to the Battery; of P. S. Sherman and others, against laying the proposed railway in Grand-street; of J. R. Marver and others, for the purpose of laying a railroad track in Avenue C, from Twenty-ninth-street, through Avenue D, East Broadway and other streets, to Grand-street; of John McCormick and others, to lay a railroad track in Christopher-street, Greenwich-avenue Seventh-avenue, to Harlem River, returning through Seventh-avenue, Hammond-street, and Washington-street, to the Battery; of James Murphy and others, for a lease to establish a ferry from Sixth-street, E. R., to North Sixth-street, Williamsburg; of Philip Mahle and associates, to lay rails in Eleventh-street, from the ferry to, and through Second and other streets, thence down Broadway to Dey-street, to the Jersey City ferry, returning through Broadway, and connecting with the Broadway railroad; of Samuel L. Sullivan, in relation to an elevated railway in Broadway; of Avery Smith and others, for the privilege of laying rails in Park-row, Chatham-street, Bowery and the Third-avenue; of the officers of the People's Bathing and Washing Establishment, for the free use of Croton water; of William G. Cheve and others, in favor of giving a railroad grant to Garrison, Merriam & Co., to construct a railway in First-avenue.

Reports concurred in.—From Board of Assistants in favor of extending the Sixth and Eighth-avenue Railroad from the present terminus in Chambers-street through Church and Vesey-streets to Broadway.

Reports adopted—Of the Committee on Streets, in favor of granting to Solomon Kipp and Abraham Brown the privilege of constructing a railway in the Ninth-avenue, commencing in Ninth-avenue at the intersection of Fifty-first-street, running thence along the avenue to Hudson-street, (one track in this street) to Bank-street, and through it to Greenwich-street; also another track through Ninth-avenue to and through Gansevoort to Greenwich-street, thence to Bank-street, thence both tracks along Greenwich-street to Battery-place, and to continue said railway from Fifty-first-street along the Ninth-avenue to the Bloomingdale-road, thence along said road to the Tenth-avenue, through Tenth-avenue to the Harlem River, whenever required by the Common Council. The grantees to pave the streets through which the rails are laid, and keep the same in good repair, &c., and use no motive power, except horses, below Fifty-second-street. The cars to be run as often as every fifteen minutes, from 5 to 6 o'clock A. M.; and every four minutes from 6 A. M. to 8 P. M.; every fifteen minutes from 8 to 12 P. M.; and every thirty minutes from 12 M. to 5 A. M.,—at five cents fare. Said road to be commenced within six months, and completed from Battery-place to Fifty-first-street within one year, and from Fifty first-street to Harlem River within three years after the execution of the agreement.

The report was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Moore, Haley, Sturtevant, Oakley, Barr, Tweed, Compton, Brisley, Francis, Smith, Bard, Ward, Denman, Cornell, Alvord, Doherty, and Peck.

Negative—Aldermen Purssell and Boyce.

The report of the Committee on Streets in favor of a system by which any street in the City can be paved with Russ pavement, at $2 17 per superficial square yard, to the City, while the owners of property, in front of the improvement will pay the other two-thirds ($2 17 being one-third) of the expense. Said improvement to be made wherever Russ & Reed can get the owners of property to favor it.

On motion, the Board adjourned to Wednesday.

THE BOARD OF ASSISTANT ALDERMEN.—The Board of Assistants met last evening and wound up the business of the November term. The subject of a railroad in Broadway did not come up. Several other railroads were asked for, however, and among them one through Grand and Canal-streets, and one from the Park to the Dry Dock. But little else was done, and the Board adjourned till the first Monday in December.

ANOTHER BREACH OF PROMISE CASE.—Yesterday morning, a young girl, named Miss Catherine Spelesye, residing at No. 43 West Broadway, appeared before Justice Osborne, at the Lower Police Court, and preferred a charge of seduction against a man, named Michael Flanagan. The fair complainant made an affidavit that she was engaged in a courtship with the defendant for several months, during which time he solemnly promised to make her his wife, and under such promise effected her ruin, after which he renounced all obligation to her. The magistrate having issued his warrant, Michael was arrested last evening, and committed for a further hearing.

DETECTION OF A BURGLAR.—Yesterday morning about 1 o'clock, the Police of the Seventeenth Ward detected a rogue, calling himself John McLaughlin, in the act of burglariously entering a dwelling house at No. 73 Avenue A, occupied by Leopold Stormin. The robber made a strenuous effort to release himself from the custody of the "Star," but was unsuccessful, and Justice Wood fully committed him for trial.

ASSAULT WITH INTENT TO KILL.—Yesterday, a German, by the name of Gotlelb Stragwell, was arrested in the Nineteenth Ward, by officer Oat, charged with assaulting Frederick Fairchild with stones, inflicting a dangerous wound on the back part of his head, evidently with intent to kill. The accused was sent before Justice Stuart, at the Second District Police Court, and detained for further hearing.

BROOKLYN CITY.

THE NEW ENGLAND COURSE OF LECTURES.—The Fourth Lecture of the New-England course will be delivered at the Brooklyn Institute this evening by H. N. HUDSON, Esq., who has chosen for his subject "Falstaff." The next lecture of the course will be delivered by HORACE MANN.

FIREMEN'S RIOTS.—Brooklyn Firemen, after a little training, which they are in a fair way for, will earn and deserve a reputation similar to the Department of Philadelphia and Baltimore. Yesterday afternoon a most disgraceful row occurred at Fulton Ferry, between firemen attached—most of them temporarily, to Engine No. 18, which machine the Company have just had repaired, and were trying it, when a fight ensued, and knives and other weapons were freely flourished, but we heard of no one being seriously injured. The row occurred, and it matters but little who is, or who is not at blame. The whole affair was not only a disgrace to the Department, but to the city of Brooklyn.

EXCURSION.—On Tuesday, the 21st of Dec., the members of Franklin Engine Company No. 3 will parade for a target excursion to some place not yet designated. They have assumed the name of "Velsor Guards," in honor of their late foreman, ISRAEL D. VELSOR, and will be under the command of JAMES H. BALDWIN as Captain, and ROBERT BARR as First Lieutenant. The Brooklyn Band will discourse music on the day of the excursion.

TEMPERANCE.—The Annual Temperance Soiree by the George Hall Union Daughters of Temperance, will be held, for this year, on the 8th of December, at Gothic Hall, in Adams-street. Extensive arrangements are being made by the ladies to make this surpass any heretofore held; and if we may judge anything from the character of those who have charge of making the arrangements, it will be fully equal to what is expected.

OUTRAGE.—A respectable female, who resides in Van Brunt-street, near the Atlantic Docks, was attacked a few nights since by two ruffians near the South Ferry, who made a desperate attempt to violate her person. Fortunately they were frustrated in their designs, but we do not hear of any arrests for it.

CONTINENTALS.—On Thanksgiving day the First Company Continental Guards, under the command of Captain HOOGLAND, will attend morning service at the Plymouth Church, Mr. BEECHER's; after which, they will partake of a dinner at Arents' Gothic Hall, Adams street.

SEVENTIETH REGIMENT.—This morning, at 9½ o'clock, the 70th Regiment, Light Dragoons, will make their annual parade, under the command of Colonel PHILIP S COOKE.

THANKSGIVING DAY.—His Honor the Mayor of Brooklyn, has issued a proclamation requesting the citizens to observe the 25th instant—as desired by the Governor of the State—in offering up to our heavenly Father a tribute of thanksgiving and prayer and praise.

☞ The Weekly Report of Deaths in the City of Brooklyn, for the week ending Nov. 20, 1852, shows a total of 39:

Abscess, Pelvic.	1	Dropsy.....	1
Bronchitis.....	1	Dropsy, Abdom..	1
Burned.....	1	Dropsy, Chest...	1
Consst. of Brain.	1	Dropsy, Head..	3
Consumption....	4	Fever, Congest..	1
Convulsions....	6	Fever, Typhoid..	2
Croup.....	1	Heart Disease...	1
Debility.....	1	Hooping Cough..	1
Diarrhea.....	1	Inflam. Brain....	1
Inflam. Bowels..	1		
Inflam. Lungs...	2		
Marasmus.....	2		
Old Age.....	1		
Premature Birth.	1		
Stillborn.....	5		
Teething.....	1		

Males, 19: Females, 20; Adults, 11; Children, 28. Total, 39.

COMMON COUNCIL.—A regular meeting of this body was held last evening. In the absence of the President, Alderman HARTEAU, of the Eleventh Ward, presided.

Water for Brooklyn.—The following communication, from C. W. Houghton, President of the Williamsburg Water Works Company, was presented to the Board by Alderman MORRIS, which the petitioner had leave to withdraw by a vote of the Board:

"GENTLEMEN—The Board of Directors of the Williamsburg Water Works Company have concluded their arrangements for supplying the cities of Brooklyn and Williamsburg with pure and wholesome water, and they have directed me to inform your honorable body that they are now prepared to negotiate for the public supply of Brooklyn. I am also directed to say that the Company will furnish water to your citizens at the same rates as now charged in the City of New-York, and it is expected that the water will be introduced into Brooklyn in about a year."

New Engine Company.—A large number of citizens of the Eleventh Ward have petitioned the Common Council to organize "Good Will" Engine Company, No. 20, which petitions were referred to the Fire Department Committee.

Special Order.—The resolution of Aldermen BAYLISS, relative to sale of Fireman's Hall and purchase of a new site on which to locate Engine No. 4, together with the amendments of Alderman SPINOLA laid on the table at the last meeting, were then called up, whereupon Alderman SPINOLA moved the adoption of the amendment.

Alderman STILWELL moved the adoption of the following, as amendatory to Alderman SPINOLA's amendment.

That the Fire Department Committee be requested to report suitable sites for Engines Nos. 2, 4, 11, 14, and 19, the subject now before the Board, be referred to the Finance Committee with a request that they report the ways and means to pay for the same and to build houses for the said Engines.

Alderman BOOTH called for a division of the latter amendment.

The question was then taken upon the several resolutions relating to the selection of the location of sites for Engine Companies Nos. 2, 4, 14 and 19, and resulted as follows: On a site for No. 2, Ayes, 9, Nays, 4.

AYES—Spinola, Booth, Hawxhurst, Morris, Rice, Stilwell, Queen, Bayliss, Harteau.

NAYS—Green, Neely, Marvin, Fowler, Wilson, Ryder.

On site for No 4, Ayes 14, Nays 1—voting in the negative, Alderman Neely. The remainder, relating to Engines Nos. 11, 14 and 19, were adopted by acclamation. The question then recurring upon that part of the amendment referring the subject to the Finance Committee to report the ways and means to pay for the purchase of sites for the above companies, and the erection of houses, thereon, Alderman SPINOLA moved to lay on the table. Lost.

AYES—Aldermen Green, Spinola.

NAYS—Neely, Marvin, Fowler, Booth, Hawxhurst, Morris, Stilwell, Wilson, Queen, Ryder, Bayliss, Harteau.

Expenses—The Water Committee, according to the accounts of the City Comptroller and the Water Committee, have, during their investigation incurred an expense of $543 48.

CITY COURT—Judge GREENWOOD.—Calendar for Tuesday, Nov. 23—Nos. 35, 33, 36 to 47 inclusive, and 7.

SUPREME COURT—*Special Term*—Justice STRONG.—Calendar for Tuesday, Nov. 23—Nos. 1 to 15 inclusive, and 63. Justice Strong will hold Special Term in the Common Council Chamber.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER—Before Judge BARCULO, Justices STILWELL and STRYKER—*Monday.*—This Court assembled yesterday at the City Hall, Brooklyn, when the following Grand Jurors were sworn. After which the Court adjourned till Tuesday morning, 10 o'clock. David B. Baylis, Foreman. George D. Morgans, Joseph Hegeman, Theo. Doyle, Henry E. Pierrepont, George Patchen, Ebenezer Howell, John Dinor, Ditmus Durjea, Peter Kelley, Daniel Strey, James Frost, Francis M. Potter, John E. Smith, Stephen H. Cornell, John S. Pearson, Lewis Dufon, Lewis Nichols, James R. Waldron, Ralph Lane.

WILLIAMSBURG CITY.

☞ The Board of Education have purchased four lots of ground on South Fourth-street, near Eighth, for the purpose of erecting a Primary School house.

☞ The Union Avenue Washingtonian Total Abstinence Society are to have another of their interesting meetings this evening, at the First Mission M. E. Church, in Union-avenue.

RIOT AND STABBING.—Five desperate looking characters named Adolph New, Philip Koll, Christian Koll, Charles Gross, and Falton Sweeble, were arrested in Remsen and Lorimer-streets, by officers Kohl and Thompson, on Sunday evening, charged with assaulting with knives, two boys named Patrick and John Hogan. These five persons were pursuing two others, with whom they had just had an altercation in a lager-bier house in Remsen-street. On coming up to these two boys, (who were standing in front of their own residence,) they attacked them; John Hogan received three dangerous wounds, two upon the arm and one upon his forehead, and is now lying in a critical condition. Another of the party struck at Patrick with a hatchet, which glanced downwards cutting through his clothes to the skin. These men were brought up before Justice Bosworth yesterday afternoon, and waiving an examination, were committed to the County jail to await trial before the Court of Sessions, now in session at Brooklyn.

DANGEROUS ASSAULT.—Yesterday morning, between 1 and 2 o'clock, a man named Myers, in company with James Lynch, a merchant in New-York, entered a groggery kept by Charles Volk. While there, a dispute arose between Myers and Volk, which terminated in the latter seizing an iron bar, about six feet in length, with which he struck Myers on the head, breaking in his skull, from which his brains protruded. Lynch immediately ran for an officer, while Myers wandered down to the Peck-slip Ferry, perfectly unconscious, and was about to step from the ferry-bridge into the river, when he was deterred by some persons who noticed his strange movements; and he was conveyed to his residence, corner of South Third and Fourth-streets, where he now lies beyond all hopes of recovery. Capt Hunt, of the Second Ward Police, together with officers Burnett and McElroy, proceeded to the residence of Volk, where they arrested him, in bed, and his examination is to take place, before Justice Boswell, at 9 o'clock today.

JERSEY CITY.

WINTER LECTURES.—Much interest in Public Lectures is manifested at present in Jersey City. A Lecture Association has been formed which contemplate a series of Winter Lectures. We understand that they will be delivered each week, alternately by those from abroad and those residing in Jersey City. This evening the first of the course is to be delivered by E. GEORGE SQUIER, A.M., on "The Monumental History of America."

HOUSE BREAKING.—A burglary took place yesterday morning, the residence of J. B. Stoll, Esq., No 24 Pavonia place, having been entered by burglars, who went in through the front basement window, and carried off butter, sugar, flour, meat, two silver spoons and other articles to the value of $50. They were not heard or seen.

Destructive Fires—Loss of Life.

About 9 o'clock on Saturday night, the dyeing and hot-drying rooms attached to the new bleaching establishment at Gloucester, N. J., was discovered to be on fire, and before the alarm could be given, the flames had spread beyond control. The fire, it is supposed, originated from the furnace under the boiler, as the room in which the flames were first discovered was directly over the boiler, and an aperture had been left in the floor for the purpose of admitting the heat to pass from the furnace to the drying-room. There were a large quantity of goods in the process of drying, some of which hung directly over this aperture, and it is thought that they had become so dry by the extraordinary heat, that ignition took place. All the machinery in the drying-room, which was manufactured at the Phœnix Iron Foundry, at Providence, R. I., and which was of the most superior kind, was totally destroyed, together with about 800 pieces of goods. The second building, containing the hot drying rooms, was also consumed, with nearly all of its contents, only a few pieces of goods and machinery being saved, in a partially damaged condition. The machinery in these two apartments was of the most improved order, and had been put into successful operation only a few days before. So intense had the fire become, from the immense mass of burning material, that, had it not been for the fire-proof paint used on the main building, all the efforts to extinguish the fire would have been fruitless, and the destruction of all the buildings belonging to the Company would have been inevitable. The loss is estimated at about $20,000, most of which is covered by insurance, in companies at Providence and Philadelphia.

The cotton factory destroyed at Harper's Ferry by fire on Tuesday, of which mention has already been made in our telegraphic dispatches, belonged to Messrs. STANBROUGH, HALLIDAY & Co. Loss about $20,000, on which there was but a partial insurance.

Two barns and a shed on the Plains Farm, near Olneyville, in Cranston, R. I., were destroyed by fire on the 19th inst. They were the property of RICHARD J. ARNOLD and WILLIAM M. BAILEY, and were insured for $1,000 at the Mutual office, which will about half cover the loss. The barns were occupied by the heirs of ANNA JENKINS, and contained eleven cows, fodder, &c., which, together with several stacks of hay, were destroyed. Loss $2,500—no insurance.

The Worcester *Transcript* Extra gives the following account of the terrible catastrophe at the County Poor-House, by which four lives were lost: At half-past 12 o'clock on Monday, a fire broke out in the Worcester County House, in this City, by which four lives were lost. The fire occurred in the new north-wing of the prison, and in the basement beneath the lower tier of cells, where the furnace is located. It was communicated to the air-box of the furnace and thence to the surrounding wood-work. Capt. LAMB, the architect of the prison, was sent for, and succeeded in removing some of the fastenings so that the doors were forced open as speedily as possible, but not till four insane men had smothered to death by the dense smoke and heat which poured through the gratings into their cells. The following are their names: WILLIAM O'KEITH, an Irishman, aged 17; had been in the hospital since 1849. THOMAS DOWNES, of Worcester, aged about 40 years. JAS. FITZPATRICK, Irish, aged 50 to 60 years, had been an inmate of the hospital since 1846. BUCKLIN J. BUSHEE, of Rhode Island, aged 47, a carpenter by trade, and had been in the hospital since 1845.

DETENTION OF VESSELS AT HAMPTON ROADS.—A Committee was appointed at the last meeting of the Board of Trade to address the Treasury Department with reference to the undue detention of vessels bound to Baltimore at Hampton Roads, by the Collector at Norfolk. The Committee received in answer the following letter:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
November 12, 1852.

GENTLEMEN: In reply to your communication of the 8th inst, respecting the detention of vessels, bound to Baltimore, by being compelled to enter and clear at Norfolk while detained at Hampton Roads, I have to state that the Collector at Norfolk has been instructed under this date to require, in such cases, the delivery of a certified copy of the manifest to the boarding officer, but not to require the vessels to enter and clear at his port.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
WM. L. HODGE,
Acting Secretary of the Treasury.

THE MUSKINGUM DISASTER.—HON. C. C. COVET, Member of the Senate from Marietta, who had his leg broken and was otherwise injured by the explosion of the *Buckeye Belle*, is dead. His loss will be severely felt in Southern Ohio. His talents were of a high order and he was universally esteemed. He died on the 17th. We learn by the Zanesville *Courier* of the 18th, that Hon. Mr. BARTLETT, Member of the House, from Washington County, was dangerously injured by the explosion, much more so than first reported, and his recovery is considered doubtful. Hon. Mr. OAKLEY, Member of the House, from Monroe County, was likewise dangerously injured, and will not probably be able to take his seat during the present session.

The body of Miss Jane Converse, whose parents reside between Le Rayeville and Sterlingville, and whose strange disappearance was noticed a day or two since, has been found in the millpond. It is supposed she drowned herself while in a state of somnambulism.

DISASTERS ON THE LAKES.—The following is an authentic list of the disasters or stranding on the Lakes, occasioned by the recent heavy gales:

November 7—Schooner A. Wilson, wrecked on the west shore of Lake Michigan. Three men lost.

November 10—Schooner D. Newhall, lost 19 barrels of beef and damaged 900 bushels of wheat.

November 12—Schooner Ariel, beached at Grand River, Canada West. She had a cargo of salt. Brig Robert Burns, lost at same place with a full cargo of merchandise bound to Lake Michigan. Schr. Sea Gulf, lost at same place; no cargo. Schr. Canton disabled, her cargo damaged and two feet water in her hold.

Schooner Buena Vista, loss of sails.

Schooner Hamlet, beached at Grand River, C. W. She is high and dry. Her cargo consisted of 150 tons of merchandise from Buffalo, bound to Cleveland—cargo landed in safety.

Schooner Lady Bagot, wrecked at Grand River, Schr. Eagle a total loss at Grand River, with her cargo of wheat.

Brig Powhatan, beached at the same place and her cargo a total loss.

Schr. J. G. King, disabled at Grand River.

Schr. Sovereign (British) beached.

Schr. Somerset, beached at Cattaraugus Creek, has been got off.

Schr. Sarah J. Eason, beached at Long Pond, C. A. cargo of cheese, &c.

Schr. Abigail, beached near Ashtabula.

Schr. Marengo, on the rocks at Gravelly Point.

Schr. Montgomery, lost 53 casks of oil cake and 37 barrels of beef.

Schr. L. D. Coman, threw over 160 tons rail iron.

Schr. Mobile, wrecked near Toronto, cargo wheat.

Schr. Arkansas, beached on Lake Erie, cargo rail iron.

Schr. Rip Van Winkle, do. cargo salt.

Propeller steamer Oneida, capsized, cargo lard, tallow, &c., crew, 17 in number, all lost.

Steamer Michigan lost smoke pipes, hove overboard her merchandise, and was finally towed into Cleveland.

Brig Patrick Henry, supposed to be a total loss at Michigan City—cargo of iron.

Schr. Gold Hunter, wrecked on Sleeping bear, Lake Michigan; cargo grain—all believed to be a total loss.

Schr. Twin Brothers, wrecked on Muskigan, Lake Michigan.

Schooner G. R. Roberts, beached at same place.

Schooner Walton, beached at Grand River, Lake Michigan.

Steamer Diamond, damaged at Dunkirk, to the amount of about $1,000.

Propeller Globe, badly damaged, same place.

Schooner New-Haven, beached at the Curt, C. W.—cargo railroad iron.

Propeller Backus, beached at the same place; cargo of merchandize.

Schooner Albion, (British), beached at Toronto.

Propeller Forest Queen, threw over her cargo.

Schooner G. T. Williams, beached at the mouth of Detroit river.

Nov. 15—Schooner Star, wrecked on Georgiana Bay, Lake Huron, cargo rail iron—cargo partly lost.

Nov. 20—This morning the brig Buffalo was run into by a propeller, killing one man—the brig was not seriously injured.

SHOCKING MURDER.—The Hollidaysburg, Pa., *Register* gives the following particulars of an atrocious crime: One of the most atrocious murders ever committed in any community, was perpetrated in Juniata Township, in this County, on the night of the 12th inst. The wife of JAMES SHIRLEY, and an unborn babe, were the victims. The deceased was the second wife of SHIRLEY, who is addicted to intemperance, and married her in a drunken frolic about two years ago; and they are known to have lived unhappily together. On the night of the murder, the three children of his former wife, and a young girl residing in the family, went to bed at the usual time, leaving SHIRLEY and his wife in the room below. At about 2 o'clock they were awakened by SHIRLEY and ordered to leave—go to Newry, which was about a mile and a half distant. The girl had left her shoes in the room, and about to enter in order to get them, but was prevented by SHIRLEY; the door, however, was partly open, and she saw the blood on the floor, and felt assured that Mrs. S. was murdered. On reaching Newry, they related what had occurred, and in the morning some persons went over to SHIRLEY's, and found Mrs. SHIRLEY lying in the room dead, her head having been most shockingly battered with a hammer, and SHIRLEY lying in bed apparently asleep, but resisting all attempts to arouse him or make him speak. He was then bound, and in the afternoon lodged in jail, still refusing to move or speak. On Sunday, however, he washed himself, spoke a few words, and has since been partaking of nourishment. Mrs. S. was considered by the physicians who made the post mortem examination, within a week of her lying-in time. An inquest was held by Mr. Cox, from whom we gathered most of the facts above. Verdict of the Jury, that the deceased came to her death by the hands of her husband, JAMES SHIRLEY. He is a farmer, and a man of some property.

THE CANALS OF THE STATE.—The Canal Commissioners have determined not to designate any day for closing the canals of the State—being desirous that navigation should continue as long as the weather will permit. Although this determination is not in accordance with the general usage, it will, no doubt, be more in conformity to the wishes and interest of most commercial men and of all doing business upon the canal, or interested in canal navigation. In this respect, the Commissioners undoubtedly consult both the welfare of the State and the interest of those who contribute so largely to its prosperity and resources.—*Albany Argus.*

The new gas works in Milwaukie, Wis., exploded on the 15th inst., blowing out the side of the meter room. No person was in the building at the time. The lighting of the city had been announced for the 17th but in consequence of the accident it will be postponed for two weeks.

MARRIED.

On Monday, 22d inst., by Rev. Thomas Armitage, Mr. HENRY G. LEASK to Mrs. MARGARET HARE, both of this City.

On Sunday, 21st inst, by Rev. Mr. Kennedy, HENRY A. PHILLIPS, to Miss SUSAN A. MERRILL, eldest daughter of Robert Merrill, Esq., all of Brooklyn.

On Monday morning, 22d inst., at the Church of the Holy Trinity, Brooklyn, by Rev. Mr. H. Lewis, D.D., THOMAS A. DOYLE to Miss ANNIE S. GROVE, all of the above place.

☞ Norfolk, Virginia, papers please copy.

DIED.

In Brooklyn, 21st inst, Mrs ELIZABETH HIPWOOD MILFORD, relict of the late Edward Milford.

The funeral will take place this (Tuesday) afternoon, at 1 o'clock, from Grace Church, Brooklyn Heights. The friends of the family are requested to attend, without further invitation.

At the residence of her son in-law, Judge Morse, Brooklyn, N. Y., on Sunday, 21st inst., Mrs. CHLOE TIFFANY, of Brooklyn, Conn., aged 72 years.

The remains will be taken to her late home for interment.

On Sunday, 21st inst., Dr. WILLIAM L. SYMERS, aged 76 years.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence No. 315 Hicks-st., Brooklyn, on Tuesday the 23d inst., at 2 o'clock, P. M.

Suddenly, on Monday morning, 22d inst., MINIAN S. LIVEZEY, in the 70th year of his age.

His friends and those of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from his late residence, No. 149 West 13th-st., this day (Tuesday) at 1 P. M.

Of consumption, on the 12th inst., at Jacksonville, East Florida, where he went for the benefit of his health, DAVID B. TULLY, (son of the late Francis Tully, coppersmith, of the City of New-York, aged 21 years and 3 months.

☞ Rochester papers please copy.

On Saturday morning, 20th inst., MARY ANN, wife of Alfred Colvill

The friends of the family and those of her brother, John McKeon, are invited to attend her funeral on Tuesday, the 23d inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., from her late residence, Saturday, 4th house above 27th st. n22-2t*

COMMERCIAL AND MONEY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange ...Nov. 22.

$500	U. S. 6's '67	119¼	
500	do.	119¼	
1,000	Ohio 6's '60	111¼	
12,000	Ind. Canal Pref. 5's	47	
5,000	do.	47¾	
10,000	L. I Railroad bds	88	
10,000	do.	b15	88½
3,000	Erie Income Bonds		100
7,000	Erie R R. Convt. '71		100¾
1,000	Erie R R Convt. '65		100
1,000	Hud. 2d Mtg. Bds.		103¾
5,000	Mich. So. R. R. Bs.		104
9,000	N. Ind R. R. Bs.		104¾
7,000	Panama R. R. Bs..		140
10	N. A Trust		22
125	do.		22¾
50	do.	b30	22¾
50	do.	b30	23
400	Ohio L ne & Trust	b60	16¾
50	Morris Canal		17¼
31	U S Ins. Co		122
50	Canton Company		95
125	do.		95¼
50	do.	s60	95¼
125	do.		95¾
225	do.		96
110	Edgeworth Land Co..		7
125	do.		7¼
525	do.		7
200	Cary Improv't Co...		12
100	do.		12¼
750	do.		12
200	do.	b60	12
260	New-Jersey Zinc		111
50	Portsmouth Dry Dock		6
100	do.	b60	6
100	do.	b10	6
350	do.		6
1,150	Harlem Railroad	s3	75
950	do.	b30	75¾
11	Harlem R. R. Pref'd.		113
50	Hudson Riv. R. R..	s3	78¼
55	do.		79
150	do.	s3	79¾
100	do.	s3	75¾
50	do.	b60	75¾
5	Bank of America		120
42	Phœnix Bank		115
18	Ocean Bank		106
100	Nicaragua Tr. Co.	b60	28¾
50	do.		29
50	do.		28¾
50	do.	s60	28¾
375	do.		28
100	do.	b10	28¾
500	do.		28¾
700	do.	b60	28¾
200	do.	b60	29
50	do.	s10	28¾
100	do.	s3	28¾
150	Dauphin Coal Co..	b3	67
100	do.	b10	67
100	Pennsylvania Coal Co		120
200	do.		121
100	Cumberland Coal Co..		64¼
150	do.		64¾
100	do.	s90	64¾
100	Erie Railroad		95
185	do.		95¼
518	do.		95¾
540	do.		95¾
250	do.	b60	95¾
50	do.	s90	95
50	do.	s60	95
100	do.	s30	95¾
100	do.	b30	95¾
100	Long Island R. R..	s3	44¼
100	do.	s3	44¾

THE NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES

[illegible] Eight Pages, or Forty-Eight columns, and giving more reading matter than any other Daily Newspaper in the United States,—is published EVERY MORNING, (Sundays excepted,) at No. 113 NASSAU-STREET, and is delivered to subscribers in New-York, Brooklyn, Williamsburg and Jersey City, for TWELVE AND A HALF CENTS a week, payable to the carrier. Single Copies, TWO CENTS. Mail Subscribers, FIVE DOLLARS a year: six months, Two Dollars and a half: three months, One Dollar and half. Three Dollars in advance required in all exchanges with Country Newspapers.

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THE NEW-YORK EVENING TIMES,

An EVENING EDITION OF THE DAILY TIMES, is published every Evening, (Sunday excepted.) One edition will be issued at 1, and the other at 3 o'clock, P.M. It will be sent by mail, or sold, at the same rates as the Daily Times.

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A VERY LARGE NEWSPAPER FOR THE COUNTRY, is published every SATURDAY MORNING, at the low price of Two DOLLARS per annum. Ten copies for FIFTEEN DOLLARS, Twenty copies for TWENTY DOLLARS, will be sent to one address; and the paper in no case continued beyond the time for which payment is made. Postage on the WEEKLY TIMES, sent by mail for one year, is as follows:

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SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ New-York Historical Society.—COURSE OF LECTURES: 1852—53.—FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE FIRE PROOF BUILDING FUND.—The Committee on Lectures have to announce that the Course of Lectures for the benefit of the Fire Proof Building Fund will be opened at Metropolitan Hall, on THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 2, 1852. The Course will consist of Ten Lectures, to be given on Thursday Evenings of December, January, and February. Among those who have liberally consented to lend their names and service for this object, are the following gentlemen:

Hon. GEO. BANCROFT, of New-York.
Hon. PIERRE SOULE, of Louisiana.
Hon. JOHN A. DIX, of New-York.
Hon. EDWARD EVERETT, of Massachusetts.
Rev. FRANCIS L. HAWKS, D.D., of New-York.
CHARLES O'CONOR, Esq., of New-York.

The Committee are also authorized to announce that the Forty-Eighth Anniversary Address will be delivered by Hon. RUFUS CHOATE, of Massachusetts, at the conclusion of the Course, under the direction of the Committee of Arrangements for the Anniversary.

Admission to the Course will be TEN DOLLARS for each Ticket. Tickets to the Course will also admit the holder to the Anniversary Address by Hon RUFUS CHOATE, of Massachusetts.

Each Member will be entitled to one Ticket to the Course not transferable in any case, to be had on application at the Library Rooms in the University.

Tickets may be procured on and after Thursday, the 25th inst., at the Bookstores of HORACE H. MOORE, Merchants' Exchange; APPLETON & Co., No 200 Broadway; C. S. FRANCIS & Co. No. 252 Broadway; EVANS & BRITTAN, No. 389 Broadway; and at the Library Rooms in the University.

AUGUSTUS SCHELL,
FRANCIS L. HAWKS, } Committee.
GEORGE H. MOORE,

Nov. 20, 1852.

☞ Lecture by Thomas Francis Meagher.—A requisition, from many citizens, having been presented to THOMAS AS FRANCIS MEAGHER, Esq., expressing the desire that he should deliver a Lecture in New-York, previous to his departure for other cities of the Union, the Committee of Arrangements received the following, in answer thereto:

No. 37 IRVING-PLACE, Wednesday, Nov. 17, 1852.

GENTLEMEN: In answer to the kind invitation you have done me the honor to communicate, I beg to say it will give me sincere pleasure to comply with the wish you have expressed, at such place, and at as early a day as your Committee may designate. I remain your faithful friend

T. F. MEAGHER.

To his Honor A. C. KINGSLAND, and others

The Committee beg leave to announce, that they have secured Metropolitan Hall, for THURSDAY EVENING, 25th Nov., (instant,) when a Lecture will be delivered by THOMAS FRANCIS MEAGHER, in compliance with the invitation to that effect.

Lecture to commence at 8 o'clock; doors open at 7 o'clock. Tickets 50 cents—to be obtained at the principal book stores, hotels, and at the doors, on the evening of the Lecture.

☞ Great inducements to purchase Lots in the new village of Clarenceville, L. I. So great has been the demand for Lots in this beautiful village, that although it has only been in operation for little over one month, yet over one-third of the Lots have been already sold, and as soon as the coming spring shall open, there will be upwards of one hundred buildings in the course of erection. There are but few villages at the present time that offer so many advantages. The easy access to the City by the Long Island Railroad from Brooklyn, and the stages from Williamsburg, make it a desirable place of residence for those wishing to live out of town and at the same time do business in the City. We would advise all who wish to secure a home, by only paying from $2 to $4 per month, to call immediately and purchase at the office, D. T. MACFARLAN, General Agent. No. 3 Nassau-st., from 12 A.M. to 4 P.M.

☞ Thanksgiving Day.—Rev W. M. LIVELY will preach a Sermon on the 25th inst, at 10½ o'clock A.M., at No. 477 7th-av. Text, GENESIS XXVII 28. The special Providence of God is manifest in the result of this event:

1. In saving the lives of a peculiar people, through whose descent the promise of a Redeemer and the means of grace were made to Abraham.

2. In preserving the existence of a nation in which, alone, the arts, sciences and philosophy were centered at that period of the world.

II. Men are often guilty of sin against God in carrying out His Providence, and for the execution of his Judgments.

☞ Notice to Railroad Companies. CIVIL ENGINEERS AND BRIDGE BUILDERS.—There will be a model of a newly invented bridge broken the North Penn. Peninsury, Jersey City, Nov. 22, 1852, at 3 o'clock P.M., in competition with Howe's plan of bridge. Having Howe's plan doubly arched on each truss, and well braced at the abutments

We contend that the above plan of bridge will sustain more weight than any in use with the same amount of timber, beside having better facilities for tightening and repairing.

☞ Bloomingdale Building Association.—No tice is hereby given to HENRY SCHMIDT, FREDERICK ENDLER, LEWIS L. WAY, JOHN SEVOER, JOHN S. SMITH, PETER S WILSON, WILLIAM RIDLER, and SAMUEL IRWIN, Shareholders in the above Association, that the dues upon their Shares have been in arrears for four months, and that unless payment of the same be made within sixty days, the said Shares will be forfeited.

☞ The N. Y. City Temperance Alliance will hold the Annual Meeting at No. 461 Broadway, cor. of Grand-st., on WEDNESDAY EVENING, the 24th instant, at 7½ o'clock, for the choice of officers for the ensuing year. Wise delegates from each Ward Alliance, with proper credentials, will be expected to be present without further notice.

JOEL BLACKMER, Rec. Sec'y.

☞ Lectures—POPULAR SERIES AT THE TABERNACLE.—Rev. Dr. SHARP, of Boston, Secretary of the Massachusett s Board of Education, will lecture THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, Nov 24, at Broadway Tabernacle. Subject—*Imagination: its Culture and Use*. A lecture of surpassing interest may be expected. Tickets, 25¢ etc., at the Bookstores and at the door.

☞ New-York Society for the Relief of WIDOWS AND ORPHANS OF MEDICAL MEN.—The annual meeting of this Society will be held at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, in Crosby-st., on WEDNESDAY, 24th inst., at 4 o'clock, P. M.

H. D. BULKLEY, Secretary.

☞ Catholic Institute of New-York.—It is the wish of Mr. M'GEE that his Lecture announced for Saturday Evening next should, in consequence of Mr Meagher lecturing on the same evening, be postponed to FRIDAY EVENING, the 26th inst. JOHN NICHOLSON, Sec.

☞ Eld. Thos. E. Brown will preach on THANKSGIVING MORNING, in the Seventh Day Baptist Chapel 11th Street, between 3d and 4th Avenue. Services will commence at 11 o'clock.

☞ Mrs. E. Oakes Smith will give the last lecture of her present course at Hope Chapel THIS EVENING, Nov. 24th, at 8 o'clock. Subject, *Cleopatra of Egypt*. Tickets 25 cents.

OUR HAVANA CORRESPONDENCE.—Our Havana correspondent "R," in his letter published in yesterday's *Times*, referred to the brutal whipping of many free persons for the purpose of extorting from them confessions or accusations implicating themselves and others in insurrectionary movements. We learn, from a reliable source, some additional facts connected with the affair. These floggings, and other tortures still more revolting, were inflicted by the Military Commission sent out by the Captain-General. MANUEL HERRERA DAVILA, the Governor of San Cristoval, (where the commission was holding its infamous court,) horrified at these proceedings, went at once to Havana, and laid before CANEDO a statement of the conduct of the Commissioners, not supposing that the Captain-General would authorize or countenance their barbarities. The Captain-General, however, told him he must close his eyes and know nothing of the transactions of which he complained; that they were necessary and must be winked at. DAVILA, in reply, said he could not go back a century for his education and human sensibilities, and respectfully asked leave to resign the commission under which he was expected to forget himself and the humane impulses of civilized man. For this act he has suffered abuse and persecution at the hands of the Cuban Government.

ARRIVAL OF THE ALABAMA.—The U. S. mail steamer *Alabama*, Capt. LUDLOW, arrived yesterday from Savannah. The Purser and our Savannah friends have our thanks for files and memoranda. The *Alabama* encountered strong head-winds during the entire passage. On the 21st, at 30 miles south-west of Hatteras, exchanged signals with steamships *Union* and *Florida*. On the 20th inst. arrived, in Savannah, ship *Matilda Lee*, five days from New-York. Bark *Henry Barnes*, MERWIN, &c. &c.

New-York Daily Times.

VOL. II....NO. 370. NEW-YORK. WEDNESDAY. NOVEMBER 24. 1852. PRICE TWO CENTS.

New-York Daily Times.

☞ THE COURSE OF TEN LECTURES ON MUSIC to be delivered at Metropolitan Hall by Mr. WM. H. FAY, gives promise of unusual attraction and interest. Mr. FAY is a fine scholar, as well as a musical critic, and is well qualified to judge of Music from the Stand-point of a Literary connoisseur, as well as by personal experience of the style and quality of tones and inflections. A finished and graceful writer, he makes interesting any theme upon which he dwells, whether it be Music, Art or Politics, and we have no hesitation in predicting for him a very successful fulfillment of his new enterprise. The illustrations to be employed during the Course are well suited to bring out the peculiar merits of the different schools of which Mr. FAY will treat. A careful record of the origin and progress of the Opera, the Oratorio and the Ballad is not to be had, in a popular form, and the value of such a compendium would be highly appreciated. These Lectures will go far towards supplying the deficiency, and give the musical and the non-musical public alike an insight into the mysteries of the art. We notice that among the pieces of curious and rare music brought forward by Mr. FAY for illustration, are comprised the best specimens of the melodies of India, China, Egypt, and Greece, and that the early European music occupies a large space upon the programme. The illustrative pieces will be performed by an orchestra and chorus of two hundred. Engagements have already been made with four distinguished artists to assume the leading parts. Mr. FAY will deliver his first Lecture on Tuesday evening next. The subscription lists close to-morrow.

CRYSTALOTYPES.—We have received from Mr. J. A. WHIPPLE, of Boston, some specimens of this recent discovery in the Photographic Art. It would seem that the uses of the daguerreotype, like those of steam, are yet far from being fully revealed. The Crystalotype was discovered in France. A daguerreotype is taken on a thick plate of glass, from which any number of impressions can be transferred to paper, after the manner of ordinary copper-plate engraving. The pictures forwarded by Mr. WHIPPLE represented Mr. WEBSTER'S House at Marshfield, the House of Mr. WEBSTER'S mother at Franklin, N. H., and the Hotel kept by Mr. WEBSTER'S father in his infancy. They are superior to any of the French Crystalotypes that we have seen.

PORTUGUESE CLAIMS.—The Department of State has issued a notification to claimants under the convention with Portugal, that the second instalment has been received and is ready to be distributed. All claimants are accordingly requested to forward to this Department such evidence as will enable the distribution to be made to the proper parties respectively.

IMPORTANT DOCUMENTS.

ATTEMPTED PURCHASE OF CUBA.

Diplomatic Correspondence and Instructions of our Government.

OFFICIAL PAPERS,

Transmitted to Congress at its last Session, in reply to a call for them by the House of Representatives:

MESSAGE OF THE PRESIDENT.

To the House of Representatives:

In answer to the resolution of the House of Representatives, requesting information relative to the policy of the Government in regard to the island of Cuba, I transmit a report from the Department of State, and the documents by which it was accompanied. MILLARD FILLMORE.

WASHINGTON, July 13, 1852.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
WASHINGTON, July 14, 1852.

On the 4th of Feb. last, a resolution of the House of Representatives, in the following words, was referred to this Department:

Resolved, That the President of the United States be requested to communicate to this House, if not incompatible with the public interests, all instructions from the Department of State to the diplomatic agents of the United States abroad, not heretofore communicated to Congress, declaratory of, or relating to, the policy of the Government of the United States in relation to the island of Cuba.

The papers mentioned in the subjoined list are accordingly respectfully submitted.

W. HUNTER, Acting Secretary.

To the PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

List of Papers accompanying the above Letter:

Mr Forsyth to Mr Adams, extracts, Nov. 20, 1822.
The same to the same, extract, Dec. 13, 1822.
Mr. Adams to Mr. Forsyth, extract, Dec. 17, 1822.
Mr. Forsyth to Mr. Adams, extract, Feb. 10, 1823.
Mr. Adams to Mr. Nelson, extract, April 28, 1823.
Mr. Appleton to Mr. Adams, extract, Aug. 6, 1823.
The same to the same, extract, July 10, 1823.
Mr. Nelson to Mr. Clay, extract, July 10, 1825.
Mr Clay to Mr Everett, extract, April 27, 1825.
The same to the same, extract, April 13, 1826.
Mr Everett to Mr. Clay, with enclosure, Aug. 17, 1827.
The same to the same, extract, Dec. 12, 1827.
Mr. Van Buren to Mr. Van Ness, extract, Oct 2, 1829.
The same to the same, extract, Oct. 13, 1830.
Mr Van Ness to Mr. Forsyth, extract, Aug. 10, 1836.
The same to the same, extract, Dec. 10, 1836.
Mr Stevenson to Mr. Forsyth, June 16, 1837.
Mr. Eaton to Mr. Forsyth, extract, Aug. 10, 1837.
Mr. Forsyth to Mr. Vail, extract, July 15, 1840.
Mr. Webster to Mr Irving, extract, Jan. 17, 1843.
The same to the same, extract, March 14, 1843.
Mr. Upshur to Mr Irving, extract, Jan. 9, 1844.
Mr Buchanan to Mr Saunders, extract, Feb. 4, 1847.
The same to the same, extract, June 17, 1848
Mr. Saunders to Mr. Buchanan, extract, July 29, 1848.
The same to the same, Aug. 18, 1848.
The same to the same, Nov. 17, 1848.
The same to the same, extract, Dec., 1848.

[The last of the papers in this list, being those within the administration of the late President POLK, are selected for immediate insertion, as exhibiting the last correspondence which appears to have taken place on the subject. The residue of the papers enumerated above, being of earlier date, shall be published in our next.—*Nat Int*.]

Mr. Buchanan to Mr. Saunders.—[Extract.]

[No. 21.] DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
WASHINGTON, June 17, 1848.

SIR: By direction of the President, I now call your attention to the present condition and future prospects of Cuba. The fate of this island must ever be deeply interesting to the people of the United States. We are content that it shall continue to be a colony of Spain. Whilst in her possession, we have nothing to apprehend. Besides, we are bound to her by the ties of ancient friendship, and we sincerely desire to render these perpetual.

But we can never consent that this island shall become a colony of any other European Power. In the possession of Great Britain, or any strong naval Power, it might prove ruinous both to the domestic and foreign commerce, and even endanger the Union of States. The highest and first duty of every independent nation is to provide for its own safety; and, acting upon this principle, we should be compelled to resist the acquisition of Cuba by any powerful maritime State, will all the means which Providence has placed at our command.

Cuba is almost within sight of the Coast of Florida, situated between that State and the peninsula of Yucatan, and possessing the deep, capacious, and impregnably fortified harbor of Havana. If this island were under the dominion of Great Britain, she could command both the inlets to the Gulf of Mexico. She would thus be enabled, in time of war, effectively to blockade the mouth of the Mississippi, and to deprive all the Western States of this Union, as well as those within the Gulf, teeming as they are with an industrious and enterprising population, of a foreign market for their immense productions. But this is not the worst: she could also destroy the commerce by sea between our ports on the Gulf and our Atlantic ports, a commerce of nearly as great a value as the whole of our foreign trade. Is there any reason to believe that Great Britain desires to acquire the island of Cuba? We know that it has been her uniform policy, throughout her past history, to seize upon every valuable commercial point throughout the world, whenever circumstances have placed this in her power. And what point so valuable as the Island of Cuba?

The United States are the chief commercial rival of Great Britain; our tonnage at the present moment is nearly equal to hers, and it will be greater, within a brief period, if nothing should occur to arrest our progress. Of what vast importance would it, then, be to her to obtain the possession of an island from which she could at any time destroy a very large portion both of our foreign and coasting trade! Besides, she well knows that if Cuba were in our possession, her West India islands would be rendered comparatively valueless. From the extent and fertility of this island, and from the energy and industry of our people, we should soon be able to supply the markets of the world with tropical productions, at a cheaper rate than these could be raised in any of her possessions. * * * *

But let me present another view of the subject. If Cuba were annexed to the United States, we should not only be relieved from the apprehensions which we can never cease to feel for our own safety and the security of our commerce, whilst it shall remain in its present condition, but human foresight cannot anticipate the beneficial consequences which would result to every portion of our Union.

This can never become a local question. With suitable fortification at the Tortugas, and in possession of the strongly fortified harbor of Havana as a naval station on the opposite coast of Cuba, we could command the outlet of the Gulf of Mexico, between the peninsula of Florida and that island. This would afford ample security both to the foreign and coasting trade of the Western and Southern States, which seek a market for their surplus productions through the ports on the gulf.

2. Under the Government of the United States, Cuba would become the richest and most fertile island, of the same extent, throughout the world. According to MCGREGOR'S Commercial Regulations and his Commercial Statistics, "in 1830, of the 468,523 caballeras of thirty-two English acres of land which compose the whole territory, 38,276 were under sugar, coffee, tobacco, garden and fruit cultivation, and 9,364 in grazing grounds and in unfelled woods, belonging to sugar and coffee estates." It thus appears that in 1830 less than one-twelfth of the whole island was under cultivation. The same author says: "We have no accounts of the present extent of cultivation in Cuba; but by comparing the value of exportable produce in 1830 with that of 1842, and by various estimates, we consider it probable that the lands under sugar, coffee, tobacco and gardens may fairly be estimated at 54,000 caballeras, or 1,728,000 acres." According to this estimate, between one-eighth and one-ninth only of the whole island was under cultivation in 1842. The author proceeds: "If we compare this extent with the remaining vast area of the fertile soils of Cuba which are still uncultivated, and the produce which the whole island at present yields, it can scarcely be an exaggeration to say that Europe might draw as much coffee and sugar from Cuba alone as the quantity already consumed." Mr. MCGREGOR states the aggregate population of Cuba in the year 1841 to have been only 1,007,624; but from the data which have just been presented, it may fairly be inferred that the island is capable of sustaining in comfort a population of ten millions of inhabitants. Were Cuba a portion of the United States, it would be difficult to estimate the amount of breadstuffs, rice, cotton, and other agricultural as well as manufacturing and mechanical productions; of lumber, of the produce of our fisheries, and of other articles which would find a market in that island, in exchange for their coffee, sugar, tobacco, and other productions. This would go on increasing with the increase of its population and the development of its resources, and all portions of the Union would be benefited by the trade.

Desirable, however, as the possession of this island may be to the United States, we would not acquire it except by the free will of Spain. Any acquisition not sanctioned by justice and honor would be too dearly purchased. While such is the determination of the President, it is supposed that the present relations between Cuba and Spain might incline the Spanish Government to cede the island to the United States, upon the payment of a fair and full consideration. We have received information from various sources, both official and unofficial, that among the Creoles of Cuba there has long existed a deep-rooted hostility to Spanish dominion. The revolutions which are rapidly succeeding each other throughout the world, have inspired the Cubans with an ardent and irrepressible desire to achieve their independence. Indeed, we are informed by the Consul of the United States at the Havana, that "there appears every probability that the island will soon be in a state of civil war." He also states that "efforts are now being made to raise money for that purpose in the United States, and there will be attempts to induce a few of the volunteer regiments now in Mexico to obtain their discharge and join the revolution."

I need scarcely inform you that the Government of the United States has had no agency whatever in exciting the spirit of dissffection among the Cubans. Very far from it. A short time after we received this information from our Consul, I addressed a dispatch to him, of which I transmit you a copy, dated on the instant, from which you will perceive that I have warned him to keep a watchful guard both upon his words and actions, so as to avoid even the least suspicion that he had encouraged the Cubans to rise in insurrection against the Spanish Government. I stated also that the relations between Spain and the United States had long been of the most friendly character, and both honor and duty required that we should take no part in the struggle which he seemed to think was impending. I informed him that it would certainly become the duty of this Government to use all proper means to prevent any of our volunteer regiments now in Mexico from violating the neutrality of the country by joining in the proposed civil war of the Cubans against Spain. Since the date of my dispatch to him, this duty has been performed. The Secretary of War, by command of the President, on the day following, (June 10,) addressed an order to our commanding General in Mexico, and also to the officer having charge of the embarkation of our troops at Vera Cruz, (of which I transmit you a copy,) directing each of them to use all proper measures to counteract any such plan, if one should be on foot, and instructing them "To give orders that the transports on which the troops may embark proceed directly to the United States, and in no event to touch at any place in Cuba." The Consul, in his dispatch to me, also stated, that if the revolution is attempted and succeeds, immediate application would be made to the United States for annexation; but he did not seem to think that it would be successful, and probably would not be undertaken without the aid of American troops. To this portion of the dispatch I replied—knowing the ardent desire of the Cubans to be annexed to our Union—that I thought it would not be "difficult to predict that an unsuccessful rising would delay, if it should not defeat, the annexation of the Island to the United States;" and I assured him that the aid of our volunteer troops could not be obtained.

Thus you will perceive with what scrupulous fidelity we have performed the duties of neutrality and friendship towards Spain. It is our anxious hope that a rising may not be attempted in Cuba; but if this should unfortunately occur, the Government of the United States will have performed their whole duty towards a friendly Power

Should the Government of Spain feel disposed to part with the Island of Cuba, the question, What should we offer for it? would then arise. In deciding this question, it will be important to ascertain, 1st. What net revenue it yields at the present moment to the royal treasury, after deducting all the expenditure incurred on its account? and 2d. What net revenue would it yield to the Government of the United States in its present condition?

The first inquiry I have no means of answering with accuracy. MCCULLOCH, in his *Gazetteer*, states "that the whole revenues of the Island, at an average of the five years ending with 1837, amounted to $8,945,581 per year;" and it is stated in *Hunt's Merchants' Magazine* for October, 1845, that the revenue for the year 1844 amounted to $10,490,252 87½. Since 1844, we have no information on the subject in the Department upon which reliance can be placed. Mr. CALDERON informs me that the Spanish Treasury at Madrid has never received from Cuba, in any one year, a sum exceeding $2,000,000. In answer to an inquiry how the remainder of the revenue was expended, he stated that it was appropriated to defray the expenses of its Colonial Government, and to pay and support the troops, and maintain the vessels of war, necessary for its defence and security.

It will occur to you that if Spain should cede Cuba to the United States, she would at once relieve herself from a great part, if not the whole, of this civil, military, and naval expenditure. In this view of the subject, it would seem that the sum of $50,000,000 would be an ample pecuniary indemnity to Spain for the loss of the island.

2. What net revenue it would yield to the Government of the United States at the present moment?

In estimating the amount of this revenue, we must mainly rely upon two sources—duties on imports, and the proceeds of the public lands.

Of the average revenue of $8,945,581 for the five years ending with 1837, MCCULLOCH states that "the maritime duties formed 61 per cent., the internal taxes 22¾ per cent., the ecclesiastical deductions 1¼ per cent., the personal deductions 2¼ per cent., the miscellaneous revenues 2¼ per cent., and the casual revenues 10¼ per cent. Now, it is manifest that if Cuba were in the possession of the United States, the people would be relieved from the greater part, if not the whole, of these contributions, with the exception of the maritime duties. Besides, a considerable proportion of these maritime duties are levied upon exports which the Constitution of the United States would forbid.

But the important inquiry on this branch of the subject is, what amount of duties could we collect in the island? and this must depend upon the amount of the imports.

This we can ascertain for many years up, till 1844 inclusive, from the tables published annually by the Intendente of the island. The following tabular statement, extracted from *Hunt's Magazine*, is doubtless correct:

Years.	Imports.	Exports.
1840	$24,700,189 31½	$25,941,783 37½
1841	25,081,408 50	26,774,614 56½
1842	24,637,587 25	26,684,761 00
1843	23,422,096 43½	25,029,792 68½
1844	25,056,231 06½	25,426,591 18½

Admitting that these imports have increased to twenty-six millions of dollars since 1844, and estimating the average rate of our duties under the existing tariff at 25 per cent, which the Secretary of the Treasury informs me is correct within a small fraction, the revenue from imports would amount to $6,500,000; but from this sum must be deducted that portion of it which arises from productions of the United States imported into Cuba. The total value of these during the year ending the 30th June, 1846, according to the books of our custom-house, was $4 713,966. Estimating for their increased value at the custom-houses in Cuba, in consequence of freight and other charges, it would approximate the truth to state that one-fifth of the imports into Cuba consists of American productions. Then, in order to show what revenue we would derive from imports into Cuba, we must deduct one-fifth from $6,500,000, and the balance remaining, $5,200,000, would be the amount.

It may be remarked, however, that our acquisition of the island would doubtlessly considerably increase the annual military and naval expenditure of the United States. But these calculations all refer to Cuba in its present condition. Were it a possession of the United States, its population and industry, and consequently its exports, would rapidly increase, and produce proportionally increased imports. Indeed, it is highly probable that during the very first year the duties would amount to a sum not less than $6,000,000.

In regard to the quantity of public lands still remaining in Cuba, the Department does not possess accurate information. From all that we have learned, it is believed that the Crown of Spain has already granted by far the greater portion of the whole territory of the island to individuals. We need not, therefore, calculate upon deriving much revenue from this source. Upon the whole, the President would not hesitate to stipulate for the payment of ——, in convenient instalments, for a cession of the island of Cuba, if it could not be procured for a less sum.

The apprehensions which existed for many years after the origin of this Government, that the extension of our federal system would endanger the Union, seem to have passed away. Experience has proved that this system of confederated republics, under which the Federal Government has charge of interests common to the whole, whilst local governments watch over the concerns of the respective States, is capable of almost indefinite extension, with increasing strength. This, however, is always subject to the qualification that the mass of the population must be of our own race, or must have been educated in the school of civil and religious liberty. With this qualification, the more we increase the number of confederated States, the greater will be the strength and security of the Union, because the more dependant for their mutual interests will the several parts be upon the whole, and the whole upon the several parts. It is true that of the 418,291 white inhabitants which Cuba contained in 1851, a very large proportion is of the Spanish race; still, many of our citizens have settled on the island, and some of them are large holders of property. Under our Government it would speedily be *Americanized*, as Louisiana has been. Within the boundaries of such a federal system alone can a trade exempt from duties and absolutely free be enjoyed. With the possession of Cuba we should have throughout the Union a free trade or a more extended scale than any which the world has ever witnessed, arousing an energy and activity of competition which would result in a most rapid improvement in all that contributes to the welfare and happiness of the human race. What State would forego the advantages of this vast free trade with all her sisters, and place herself in lonely isolation? But the acquisition of Cuba would strengthen our bond of union. Its possession would secure to all the States within the valley of the Mississippi and Gulf of Mexico free access to the ocean; but this security could only be preserved while the ship-building and navigating States of the Atlantic shall furnish a navy sufficient to keep open the outlets from the gulf to the ocean. Cuba, justly appreciating the advantages of annexation, is now ready to rush into our arms. Once admitted, she would be entirely dependant for her prosperity, and even existence, upon her connection with the Union, while the rapidly increasing trade between her and the other States would shed its blessings and its benefits over the whole. Such a state of mutual dependence, resulting from the very nature of things, the world has never witnessed. This is what will ensure the perpetuity of our Union.

With all these considerations in view, the President believes that the crisis has arrived when an effort should be made to purchase the island of Cuba from Spain, and he has determined to entrust you with the performance of this most delicate and important duty. The attempt should be made, in the first instance, in a confidential conversation with the Spanish Minister for Foreign Affairs; a written offer might produce an absolute refusal in writing, which would embarrass us hereafter in the acquisition of the island. Besides from the incessant changes in the Spanish cabinet and policy, our desire to make the purchase might thus be made known in an official form to Foreign Governments, and arouse their jealousy and active opposition. Indeed, even if the present Cabinet should think favorably of the proposition, they might be greatly embarrassed by having it placed on record; for in that event it would almost certainly, though some channel, reach the opposition and become the subject of discussion in the Cortes. Such delicate negotiations, at least in their incipient stages, ought always to be conducted in confidential conversation, and with the utmost secrecy and dispatch.

At your interview with the Minister of Foreign Affairs you might introduce the subject by referring to the present distracted condition of Cuba, and the danger which exists that the population will make an attempt to accomplish a revolution. This must be well known to the Spanish Government. In order to convince him of the good faith and friendship towards Spain with which this Government has acted, you might read to him the first part of my dispatch to General CAMPBELL, and the order issued by the Secretary of War to the Commanding General in Mexico, and to the officer having charge of the embarkation of our troops at Vera Cruz. You may then touch delicately upon the danger that Spain may lose Cuba by a revolution in the island, or that it may be wrested from her by Great Britain, should a rupture take place between the two countries arising out of the dismissal of Sir HENRY BULWER, and be retained to pay the Spanish debt due to the British bondholders. You might assure him that, while this Government is entirely satisfied that Cuba shall remain under the dominion of Spain, we should in any event resist its acquisition by any other nation. And, finally, you might inform him that, under all these circumstances, the President had arrived at the conclusion that Spain might be willing to transfer the island to the United States for a fair and full consideration. You might cite as a precedent the cession of Louisiana to this country by NAPOLEON, under somewhat similar circumstances, when he was at the zenith of his power and glory. I have merely presented these topics in their natural order, and you can fill up the outline from the information communicated in this dispatch, which will be furnished with information in this dispatch which will enable you to discuss that question. In justice to Mr. CALDERON, I ought here to observe that, while giving me the information before stated, in regard to the net amount of revenue from Cuba which reached Old Spain, he had not then, and has not now, the most remote idea of our intention to make an attempt to purchase the island.

The President would be willing to stipulate for the payment of one hundred millions of dollars. This, however, is the maximum price; and if Spain should be willing to sell, you will use your best efforts to purchase it at a rate as much below this sum as practicable. In case you should be able to conclude a treaty, you may adopt as your model, so far as the same may be applicable, the two conventions of April 30, 1803, between France and the United States, for the sale and purchase of Louisiana. The seventh and eighth articles of these conventions ought, if possible, to be omitted; still, if this should be indispensable to the accomplishment of the object, articles similar to them may be retained.

I transmit you a full power to conclude such a treaty.

You will be careful to make a full and faithful report to this Department of all the conversations and proceedings on this subject between yourself and the Spanish Minister for Foreign Affairs. Should you succeed in accomplishing the object, you will associate your name with a most important and beneficial measure for the glory and prosperity of your country.

Yours, very respectfully,
JAMES BUCHANAN.

ROMULUS M. SAUNDERS, Esq.

P. S. You will send your dispatches on the subject of this dispatch by a special messenger to our Consul at Liverpool, and draw upon the Department for the expense, unless you can transmit them by a trusty person. They may be directed to the President. You may probably have occasion, in relation to this subject, to use the cipher of the legation.

[No. 22.] DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
WASHINGTON, July 7, 1848.

SIR: With reference to the instructions to you of the 17th ult., (No. 21,) I will thank you to substitute the following paragraph for that beginning with the words, "In regard to the public lands of Cuba:"

In regard to the quantity of public lands still remaining in Cuba, the Department does not possess accurate information. From all that we have learned, it is believed that the Crown of Spain has already granted by far the greater portion of the whole territory of the island to individuals. We need not, therefore, calculate upon deriving much revenue from this source.

I am, Sir, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant.
JAMES BUCHANAN.

ROMULUS M. SAUNDERS, Esq.

Mr. Saunders to Mr. Buchanan.—[Extracts.]

[No. 37.] LA GRANJA, July 29, 1848.

SIR: I had the honor to receive, by the hands of Mr. SAWYER, on the 24th inst., despatch No. 21, enclosing copies of a letter from the Department to Mr. CAMPBELL, and of a confidential order from the Secretary of War to Major-General BUTLER, all relating to matters in Cuba, together with a special commission from the President, authorizing me to enter into negotiations for the cession of that island to the United States.

In acknowledging the receipt of these papers, I beg to express to the President my deep obligations for this distinguished mark of confidence in confiding to me so important and delicate a commission, and at the same time to express to you my thanks for the very full and valuable information you have given me in your dispatch. I shall not fail to avail myself freely of its suggestions, facts, and arguments, in any negotiation I may have on the subject.

As I am directed to make a full and faithful report to the Department of everything which may transpire in connection with the subject, I have thought it advisable to avail myself of your directions to engage a special messenger to carry this communication as far as Liverpool, and to make it as full as I can at this time, so that in any future dispatch I may refer to it in a way you will understand, without at the same time risking anything by a miscarriage.

There are difficulties which surround the subject which meet us at the threshold, and which it is proper I should explain, that you may be the better prepared to judge as to the course I may find it necessary to pursue in the business. In the first place, I am not a little embarrassed as to the person to whom I should first open the subject. * * * * * *

I have also heard from another source that the Duke of SOTOMAYOR was unfriendly to the United States. I have not myself discovered any feeling of the kind. On the contrary, he always speaks with pride of his grandfather, Gov. MCKEAN, and with respect of our country. Gen. NARVAEZ, the President of the Council, is a bold, fearless man, the soul of the Cabinet. * * * *

* * * Yet he is difficult of approach, and might not like the responsibility of having the subject in the first instance broached to him. Another difficulty, and, as I fear, an insurmountable one, is the influence of the Queen Mother. She has great control over her daughter, and is feared by the Ministry, and I suspect would most decidedly object to the cession. She has considerable investments in Cuba, from which she derives great profits.

These investments are loudly complained of by the people of Havana, as interfering with their private matters, and such as the Queen Mother should not intermeddle with,—such as gas-light companies, in a small way. She could not only be silenced by a prospect of gain, or indemnity for her loss; but at this stage of the business it is not necessary she should know anything about it, unless the Minister should see fit to consult her. I have already intimated to the Secretary of Foreign Affairs my wish to have a private interview with him, and received an answer, through his Secretary, that he was confined to his chamber by a severe attack of the gout, but would see me so soon as he was able to attend to business. Whether I shall ask an audience of Gen. NARVAEZ will depend on my meeting with a favorable opportunity for doing so.

At this stage of my report, I heard there was likely to be a change in the office of Minister of Foreign Affairs.

I deemed it prudent to see Gen. NARVAEZ, and ascertain the truth of the rumor. He readily informed me the health of the Duke of SOTOMAYOR rendered it necessary for him to retire, and that Mr. PIDAL would take his place. I at once decided to ask a private interview of General NARVAEZ, and to make to him my communication in regard to Cuba. He, without hesitation, acceded to my request, if it should be my pleasure to make any communication to him.

It was arranged I should call the next day, when he would receive me at an early hour. I accordingly called at the hour appointed, and opened the conversation by stating the information which had been given by Mr. CAMPBELL relative to the threatened insurrection in the Havana, your instructions to our Consul as to the caution to be used in his words and actions, to avoid even the suspicion of encouraging the insurgents, and the positive order of the Secretary of War to Major General BUTLER to prevent any attempt on the part of the volunteers in their return from Mexico from stopping at the Havana. He expressed himself as thankful for the information, as entirely satisfied with the conduct of our Government, and requested me to express to the President for his course in the business. He further said they had their difficulties to contend with, both in Cuba and at home, but should always look with confidence to our great country, from the friendly relations which had so long existed between Spain and the United States.

He requested to be furnished with copies of your answer and of the Secretary's letter. I promised to give him a copy of the order to Gen. BUTLER, and of so much of your letter as referred to the subject—with the understanding that the information given by Mr. CAMPBELL was not to be used in any way to excite prejudices against him as our Consul.

I considered this a favorable moment to introduce the subject which had been the peculiar object of my visit. I began by saying: "His Excellency would allow me to advert to another matter in regard to the Island of Cuba, which, though one of delicacy, was of great importance to us, and I trusted he would receive my communication in the same friendly spirit in which it was made." He replied it would afford him much pleasure to hear anything I might have to say. I continued: "His Excellency was fully aware of the very deep interest which the United States felt in everything connected with the present condition and future prospects of Cuba; its position, its great importance to our commerce, the expulsion of a portion of its population, were well calculated to increase the interest we felt in its fate." He expressed his full assent to all this. I said, "that while the President and our people were perfectly content that it should remain a Colony of Spain, and did not by any means desire to change that relation, several events had recently taken place well calculated to excite our fears, and to create some alarm on the subject. I should content myself by referring him to a few of them. The recent revolution in France, and the order by its Provisional Government for the immediate emancip

...ultimate fate in spite of any attempts from abroad to...ter, to wrest from her the portion of her territory, (Cuba,) the may securely depend upon the military and naval resources of the United States to aid her in preserving or recovering it." This assurance was accordingly given by Mr. VAIL, and again repeated by Mr. IRVING, under his instructions from Mr. WEBSTER. With this guaranty for the safety of the Island, the Spanish Government has rested in perfect security. At the time of Mr. BULWER's dismissal, when the public apprehended a rupture with England, it was a common remark at the Puerta del Sol—the great theatre for political discussion—"that the United States would aid us in the protection of Cuba." Now, while I would not formally withdraw this assistance, I suggest the propriety of changing our tone by saying, "In a war between Spain and England the United States might feel greatly embarrassed, from her friendly relations with England; that she is not only our ally, with whom we are at peace, but with whom at present we have the most intimate commercial relations; that whatever we may think of her colonial policy, in the extension of her commerce and for the advancement of her manufactures, the United States would feel great reluctance in an open rupture with her at this time; besides, she might claim from us the same neutrality in a war with Spain as she had observed in our late contest with Mexico." This language might do good; and, as I think, could do us no harm. And whatever might be our secret resolution—that under no circumstances could we allow Cuba to come under the control of England—still it might be as well for us to keep this resolution to ourselves.

In my interviews hereafter with the Minister I shall venture to present this view of the subject, as a reason why we should greatly prefer the purchase of Cuba to any interference to prevent its falling into the power of England.

I have thus given you a full account of what has taken place since the reception of your dispatch—of the difficulties which surround the subject, of my prospects, and of the course I design to pursue in regard to this interesting subject. I feel highly flattered in having confided to me a trust in whose successful execution I should connect my name with one of the most important events in our diplomatic history.

I am, Sir most respectfully, your obedient servant,
R. M. SAUNDERS.
JAMES BUCHANAN, Esq., Secretary of State.

Mr. Saunders to Mr. Buchanan.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES.
MADRID, August 18, 1848.

SIR: I reached here this morning from La Granja, and was somewhat surprised to find the gentleman who had engaged to carry my dispatch to Liverpool had not yet left, but expects to do so to-night. It is perhaps as well, as it enables me to add information on the subject of a more definite character. On the 15th instant I had an interview with the Minister of Foreign Affairs, in which I was more explicit in my communication, and he more candid in his reply. I repeated the interest which the United States felt in the present and future condition of Cuba, and the belief of the President that possibly the existing state of things might render it desirable for her Majesty to enter into negotiations on the subject. He said he had been informed by General NARVAEZ of the nature of my communication to him, and of my authority; that, if I wished to press the matter further at this time, he should like to hear whether I proposed to treat for the cession of Cuba to the United States, or for its security to Spain; and, in the event of a difficulty with England, whether Spain could rely for any aid from the United States.

I answered, that it was from the fear of a difficulty with England and the threat on her part to seize on Cuba, which had, in part, induced the President to give me the special authority he had done at present; that, as his Excellency would see, an open rupture between Spain and England—the allies of the United States—might greatly embarrass her as to the part which she, as a neutral, might find it necessary to take; that while self-preservation and the interest of her commerce might prevent her from remaining passive in the event of any pressing danger, she would greatly prefer a direct purchase of Cuba to involving herself in a war with England on that account. He said he fully understood our difficulty; that, from the present state of things, he did not anticipate anything of the kind; that it was but candid in him to say he could not hold out any prospect, at present, of a cession; that, possibly, time might bring it about. Cuba was reported to them as being secure, but there was no telling how long it might remain so. He was pleased to receive my communication; should treat it as entirely confidential; and if anything should occur to produce a different state of things, he should not fail to inform me of it.

The above is, in substance, what transpired. I did not deem it prudent to urge the matter further at this time, but shall not fail to keep myself fully informed of everything which may occur, and should I see the least prospect of success, shall, of course, avail myself of it.

You may possibly see in the English papers some reference to the relations with Spain, and the anxiety on the part of the latter to have these matters accommodated. I doubt if this be so. At least I am certain Gen. NARVAEZ has manifested no anxiety on the subject. Senor MON has just come into the cabinet as Minister of Finance. He is the brother-in-law of the Minister of State; is the peculiar friend and partisan of CHRISTINA; is reported an honest man, and from his character, is likely to improve the moneyed matters of the country. The calculation is that he and NARVAEZ may not continue to act very long with much harmony. I doubt if he is likely to contribute anything to my success in regard to Cuba. I have received from the Minister of State the note, a copy of which I enclose, inviting me, as you will see, to be present at the accouchement of the Duchess of MONTPENSIER. As I found most of the diplomatic corps intended going, I deemed it proper for me to accept, and shall go off within a few days. This may seem rather a ridiculous matter to us, but, as you know, is considered a necessary ceremony among the royal families of Europe. I have been given to understand my prompt acceptance was quite gratifying, both to the Queen and her mother. I trust, therefore, in the absence of any direct instructions, the President will approve of my course. I am, sir, very respectfully,
R. M. SAUNDERS.
JAMES BUCHANAN, Esq., &c. &c.

Mr. Saunders to Mr. Buchanan.

[No. 42.] LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES,
MADRID, Nov. 17, 1848.

SIR: There appears in the New-York *Herald* of the 20th Oct. a letter purporting to be from a Madrid correspondent, and to have been written by an American. It reflects in no very polite manner on this Legation, and refers to negotiations which the writer assumes as pending for the cession of Cuba to the United States. These statements, with the editorial of the *Herald*, have been copied into the English and French papers, and, as you will see from the enclosed articles, have been noticed by the press here. I deemed it proper to call on the Minister of Foreign Affairs, and to assure him the matter had found its way into the press without any authority from anything done or said on the part of myself or the Secretary of this Legation. He said he had no suspicion of anything of that kind, but supposed it a trick of the newspaper editors, or of some one, for the purpose of mischief; that it was somewhat annoying, as it was calculated to produce a bad effect in their colonies. I assured him I had taken steps to have the matter set right at home, and to find out, if I could, the author of the letter. He expressed himself as satisfied, and the matter dropped. You will see, from the articles enclosed, the spirit in which the question of cession is received, and the feeling of the public on the subject. It is certain they regard Cuba as their most precious gem, and nothing short of extreme necessity will ever induce them to part with it. There are some statements in the publication which I feel called upon to notice. It is utterly untrue that I have ever found it necessary to consult any one unconnected with the legation, on my intercourse with the Government. On the contrary, most of the Secretaries of Foreign Affairs since my being here have spoken English, and I have at no time been embarrassed on that account, as the Under-Secretary is a good English scholar. So the statement does great injustice to Mr. SAWYER, as he is a good French scholar, speaks it well, and is fully qualified to interpret in and to translate the Spanish. I regret to say these references, with other allusions in the letter, have excited my suspicions as to the author. In this I may be mistaken. I deem it proper to inform you, as the letter refers to negotiations which the writer says took place during the cabinet of my predecessor, I felt at liberty to write to Mr. IRVING, requesting him to say to Mr. Buchanan the statements in the letter were false, and to endeavor, if practicable, to find out its author. You can, therefore, if you should see fit, communicate direct with Mr. IRVING, or await his answer to my letter. If my suspicions as to the author of the letter shall prove to be well founded, he certainly deserves to be exposed; if unfounded, then it will give me pleasure to have them removed.

* * * * * * *

I have had no encouragement to renew the subject in regard to Cuba; so far as I have been able to collect the opinion of the public, it is against a cession, and I do not think the present Ministry could or would venture on such a step; both PIDAL and MON are against it, and NARVAEZ says nothing. I am, Sir, very respectfully,
R. M. SAUNDERS.
JAMES BUCHANAN, Esq., Secretary of State.

Mr. Saunders to Mr. Buchanan.—[Extract.]

[No. 43.] LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES,
MADRID, Dec. 14, 1848.

As I considered this a favorable opportunity to renew the subject, I remarked to the Minister he must excuse me for again calling his attention to the matter of the cession of Cuba; that an impression had been produced in the United States, in consequence of some recent publications on the subject, that Spain might be induced to make the transfer, if terms sufficiently liberal should be offered; and I desired to know if he was willing to hear anything further on the question. He answered, he had understood, from our former conversations on the subject, that I had not been instructed to make any direct proposition for the cession, but was authorized to enter into negotiations whenever it might please her Majesty to signify her wish to do so.

In the meantime the President was satisfied to suffer things to remain as they were, so long as Cuba should continue under the dominion of Spain. With this understanding, my communication had been well received, and was entirely satisfactory; that, so understanding me, he had felt authorized to give a direct denial to the publications to which I had referred, and had so instructed the different agents of the Government; that he wished the matter thus to stand, as it would enable him to give, in a satisfactory way, any explanations which might be demanded by the Cortes. I replied he had correctly understood me, and I had so reported to my Government, and had since received the President's approval of my course; that I did not now design to make any proposition, as I had received no new instructions; but my object was a simple inquiry, to enable me to learn and to state whether any terms, however liberal, would induce Her Majesty to make the cession.

He answered, he fully appreciated my motives, as he had seen the statement in the papers, and could answer most positively "that it was more than any Minister dare to entertain such proposition; that he believed such to be the feeling of the country, that, sooner than see the Island transferred to *any Power*, they would prefer seeing it sunk in the ocean." I replied, I was happy to find he understood my motives, and after his positive and candid avowal, I certainly should not again renew the subject, unless I should be specially invited to do so. I was fully aware of this being an unpleasant subject with the Ministry; that they had been much annoyed by the recent publications; but as I had heard from private sources that an improper impression had been produced in the United States, in consequence of the articles in the New-York *Herald*, and that I had been charged with inefficiency in failing to press the matter with sufficient energy; and as I was anxious to vindicate myself against such an imputation, and to justify the confidence reposed in me by the President, I felt authorized to renew the conversation, which ended in a way, as I think, to the satisfaction of the Minister. I had made it my business to inquire, in a private way, from those I knew to be friendly to the annexation of Cuba to the United States, what they thought to be the public feeling on the subject, and they have uniformly given the same answer; and that was, that the nation would not sanction the measure; that the general belief was, whatever sum might be paid for the cession, it would not go to the relief of the nation, but would be seized upon by those who might happen to be in power. And these remarks were always made under the strictest injunctions of secrecy, as the individuals were most anxious to conceal the fact that they were friendly to annexation.

I flatter myself the President will not disapprove of what I have felt myself called upon to do, as the matter is now placed beyond all misapprehension, and will be fully understood in future. I might, indeed, have manifested a more active and zealous importunity; but it would have been that pressing importunity alike wanting in dignity and unauthorized by usage, and which certainly was not becoming a question of this character. I was satisfied a direct proposition would have been met with a flat rejection, and might have left a bad impression; whereas the communication was well received, and may, in the end, produce a good effect. For the present I am well convinced, such is the temper and feeling of the nation in regard to the matter, that it would not have been within the power of the most skilful diplomatist to have commanded success; and it is because of my conviction that nothing is to be effected on either of these important subjects that I am most anxious to close my mission and to return to my own country. And, as this is likely to be the last communication which I shall have the honor to make you on this interesting subject, I avail myself of the occasion to renew to the President my grateful acknowledgments for the high confidence reposed in me, and to express my deep regret that it has not been in my power to add to the other important matters which have marked his administration as one of the most distinguished in the annals of our country.

I remain, sir, with highest respect and esteem, your obedient servant,
R. M. SAUNDERS.
JAMES BUCHANAN, Esq., Secretary of State.

REMINISCENCES OF MR. WEBSTER.—The papers far and near are relating many anecdotes and reminiscences of the late Mr. WEBSTER, some of which are well told, and possess interest. There is one matter connected with his European tour, in 1839, which we have not seen published, and which we will now relate. Of its authenticity there can be no doubt, as we heard Mr. WEBSTER himself relate it. Upon his arrival in London, among the first acquaintances he made was the late Rev. SYDNEY SMITH. It was agreed that on the following day they would call together, upon Lord BROUGHAM, who had private lodgings at the West End. His lordship and the reverend gentleman were upon terms of the closest intimacy. The call upon Lord BROUGHAM was made during the forenoon, at a time when it was expected he would not be interrupted with visitors. Upon entering the library, Mr. WEBSTER was introduced by his friend to Lord BROUGHAM as *Mr. Clay*, of America. His lordship shook hands with him, and, after interchanging the usual civilities, and making some common place inquiries respecting America, he addressed his conversation almost exclusively to Mr. SMITH. Meanwhile Mr. WEBSTER sat quietly, saying a word now and then, in answer to some question put by Mr. SMITH, who was much annoyed at the neglect of Lord BROUGHAM of the distinguished stranger, whom he desired should be drawn out in conversation. After about an hour's interview the parties separated.

Upon regaining the street, both Mr. WEBSTER and Mr. SMITH were silent for several minutes, both evidently grieved at the want of cordiality which Lord BROUGHAM had exhibited towards Mr. WEBSTER. At length SMITH exclaimed: "I have it, the fault was mine; I introduced you as Mr. CLAY, and not as Mr. WEBSTER. How could I have made such a mistake! And why, Mr. WEBSTER, did you not correct me?" Mr. WEBSTER said he was aware of the error when it was made, but did not think it necessary at the time to speak of it; besides, that could not have been the cause of the rudeness; for Mr. CLAY was one of the most patriotic and distinguished of his countrymen, of whom he felt proud, and who was worthy of the highest consideration wherever he was placed. "True," said Mr. SMITH, "but then you know Lord BROUGHAM has strong feelings in opposition to Slavery, and as Mr. CLAY is a slaveholder, perhaps that may have been the cause." He pressed him to return and have the mistake corrected, but Mr. WEBSTER declined doing so. They proceeded with their walk, made several calls, and visited several celebrated localities, so that Mr. WEBSTER did not get back to his hotel until late in the afternoon. Upon his return he found a number of cards which had been left for him during his absence, and among them a note from Lord BROUGHAM, who had called in person to see him, and not finding him in, had written the note, expressing the pleasure he felt in knowing he was in London, and the gratification he anticipated in making his personal acquaintance, closing with an invitation to dine with him the next day. Another interview and an explanation followed, and during Mr. WEBSTER's stay in England, he had no warmer admirer or sincerer friend than Lord BROUGHAM.—*Boston Atlas.*

The Wadsworth Monument, an appropriation of five hundred dollars for the repair of which was made by the last Massachusetts Legislature, has been completed, and was dedicated on Tuesday. Governor Boutwell delivered the address. The monument was originally erected in 1730 by President Wadsworth, of Harvard College to commemorate the memory of Captain Samuel Wadsworth and other officers and soldiers in the service of the colony, who were slain in the defence of the town against the Indians, April 18, 1676. The monument was erected on the spot where they fell. The remains of the brave men—twenty-nine in number—whose gallantry it commemorates, were found in a remarkable state of preservation.

Several of the English Railroad Companies, and especially the Midland, have a supply of tourniquets on board, which are often eminently serviceable in case of accident, till a surgeon can be called. Why should they not be kept by the conductors of our American trains also? Many deaths occure from hemorrhage in cases of crushed limbs, wounds of blood vessels, &c., before surgical assistance can be had.

RURAL ECONOMY.

Field Operations.

Harrowing.—In conducting this operation, the harrows pass over the ridge either longitudinally or across. At the end of the ridge they are turned, and generally pass again over the same ground. This is called a double turn of the harrows. When they do not return over the same ground, but pass to another space, they are said to give a single turn. When the land is to be pulverized and cleaned of root-weeds, the operation consists of repeated double turns of the harrows in different directions. The root-weeds being dragged to the surface, are collected by the hand, and carried off the ground or burned. The plow prepares the ground for the action of the harrow, and the plow and the harrow acting by turns, the land is pulverized and cleaned. Besides the cleaning of the ground, a purpose in harrowing is to cover the seeds of the cultivated plants. The number of harrowings to be given for this end depends on the state of the ground and other circumstances. When the surface is matted together by the roots of plants, as in the case of land plowed when in grass, repeated double turns are required to cover the seeds in a proper manner.

The operation of harrowing is best performed when the land is dry. Harrowing when the land is wet is to be avoided, both on account of the less efficiency of the operation, and of the injury done to the ground by the treading of the cattle. In the case of covering seeds, however, in unfavorable seasons, it is often necessary to harrow the ground when in a wet state.

Rolling.—This operation—which, however, should not be attempted when the land is so wet as to clog the roller—is highly conducive to the vegetation of crops, especially wheat, by reducing the rough parts of the surface to a mouldered state, and thus earthing up the stems of the plants, while it renders the surface level and compact. Its use in closely compressing the particles of earth on light, sandy soils, by excluding cold winds or a parching sun from the roots of young corn, is extremely great, and may be repeatedly performed to grain crops in the Spring months, as long as it can be continued without injuring the stems. A heavy roller is essential to the success of corn in tenacious soils, by closing up the fissures which dry weather occasions, and is useful for breaking down clods.

If the roller be heavy—as it ought to be, in order to be really useful—and require two horses, they should not be in line, unless the roller be constructed with only single shafts; independently of the disadvantageous application of power in this case, the trampling of eight legs instead of four, in the same track, will make, under particular circumstances, impressions which the roller will not so readily remove as if only the footsteps of a single horse in the track were imbedded. On grass lands, heavy rolling is highly efficacious, particularly if the surface has been rendered uneven by the treading of cattle, or by other causes. On dry, absorbent land, when under grass, rolling will be most useful after rain, if not so immoderate as to cause injury from the feet of the animals during the process; and the earlier in the morning the better, in order to destroy vermin. Meadows are served by rolling immediately after the hay is removed, in order to press the seeds that had been diffused over the surface into the earth, and thus promote their vegetation. The usual way of moving the roller is to begin at one end of the field, and to leave at each bouting an interval precisely of the breadth of the roller, (in order to allow a sufficient sweep for the roller in each turning, without injuring the head-rig by tearing it, or distressing the horses,) and alternately to roll these intervening portions. When the land is in ridges, the rolling should be across them.

Manuring.—Here, according to that veteran cultivator, Mr. WILBER, one principle lies at the foundation of the whole matter, namely, that which calls for the restoration of the strength and fertility which have been expended by vegetation and production. Inexhaustible fertility, he remarks, very truthfully, is a chimera. Sooner or later, even the richest alluvial soil will require a return of the nutritive materials which have been abstracted by vegetation. However fertile our fields at first, the inevitable consequence of the annual removal of the crops is a reduction of the elements upon which growth and fruitfulness depend, and, without a restoration of these, sterility must ensue.

It is principally upon manures that the farmer of New-England, in especial, must depend for the productiveness of his soil. Hence the best method of manufacturing, preserving, and applying this article, and the adaptation of its varieties to different soils and crops, are of the utmost importance. Farmers cannot generally afford to purchase manures very largely, nor is this necessary, except where the soil is deficient in some mineral, or other quality, essential to the production of certain kinds of crops. But with due attention to the accumulation and preservation of all that can be acquired from the fields, herds, and other sources, even where there are no beds of peat, and no mineral manures, sufficient may be obtained to keep the soil in a productive state. It is the farmer's business to *make* manures, rather than to purchase them.

Of the different kinds, their manufacture, adaptation, and application, it may suffice to say, that there are two methods of practice on all these points—one is by the slow process of personal experience, the other is by chemical analysis which leads at once to the desired result. If, in either way, the farmer adds twenty-five per cent. to the fertility, and consequently, to the products of his farm, (an amount less than that which may be realized by many cultivators,) and, should a corresponding result be secured throughout the country, how would the agriculture of our land be advanced in value and importance! Look, for instance, at the crop of hay in the United States, which, in 1848, was worth, at $8 per ton, $127,000,000, or at the product of Indian corn, which, for 1848, at 50 cents per bushel, would amount to nearly $300,000,000. The next year, by this hypothesis, these would have been increased, the former $30,000,000 and latter $75,000,000. But if we accumulate all the products of the ground, we do not ascertain the full benefit of this increase of fertility and productiveness, because the expense of cultivation is not increased in the same proportion on the production, labor is saved, and therefore high cultivation is the best economy. Such is the opinion of Mr. WILDER; and we could wish nothing better for the benefit of every American farmer and the interests of the whole country, than that ideas so enlightened and practical should receive that weight of consideration which they so largely merit.

DICKSON, an old but sagacious writer on agriculture, was strongly of the opinion that the manuring of pasture lands should be a paramount object with farmers, as where the soil is not good, and is kept in a constant state of feeding and pasturage, it would seem probable that the fertility must measurably decline, if proper means be not taken to preserve and keep it up, even though they should be fed down with sheep, which is unquestionably, in this view, the most favorable sort of stock. It is, indeed, hardly to be supposed that the small proportion of excrementitious matter that is dropped at random during the feeding of the animals, especially the larger kinds, under an exposure to the dissipating and depreciating effects of the atmosphere at different seasons, where no other sort of food than that of the natural grasses of the pastures is consumed, can, in such lands, be adequate to the restoration of the great degree of fertility that is constantly conveyed away in the time of pasturage. Such impoverishing pasturage is not to be found in the best land, where the produce of the grass is more valuable, improvement may, and undoubtedly does, take place, by feeding them, especially by sheep, as the discharges of the animals are not only more abundant, but a proportion of old grass is left to decay during the winter season, and in that way makes an annual addition to their fertility. It appears probable to us, however it may differ from opinions that have been held on this subject by some cultivators, from much close attention to the management of grass lands of the less rich kinds, in state of pasture, that in such cases, unless attention be paid to improve their condition by some other means than merely that of the manure dispersed over the land by the animals in simply consuming the herbage, they must in time become gradually deteriorated and the quantity of pasture be lessened so as to support smaller proportions of stock than was formerly the case. This supposition seems, indeed, in some degree supported by the condition of unin closed lands that have been in a state of pasturage for a great length of time; as in these cases, if feeding had rendered them more fertile, they must long since have been enabled to carry a vastly increased proportion of stock, which is not the case. That feeding down lands, in a judicious manner, has the effect to render the herbage more fine, and better for the support of stock in general, there can be little doubt; but it does not certainly follow that the fertility of land in such a case as has just been mentioned, is thereby really improved, as has been supposed by some employed in grazing. It seems not improbable that the bettering of the condition of the herbage by feeding the lands with sheep, may have occasionally led to the supposition that the fertility of the grounds was thereby, in all cases, much improved.

COUNTRY SKETCHES—No. III.

Our Pastor.

Yonder white cottage opposite the church, and half hidden among those beautiful maples, is our country parsonage. Its occupant is Rev. Mr. JOHNSON, who, for twenty-five years past—quite a long time, by the way, in this day of frequent changes—has been our beloved pastor. Imagine to yourself, reader, a person apparently about fifty years of age, of medium height, rather stoutly built, with dark hair, light complexion, eyes of rather pale blue, but with a fixed expression, with a benevolent smile upon his countenance, that always wins and prepossesses a stranger; a form erect, and whose general appearance is strikingly dignified, and you may then form a very good idea of the parson himself.

This is Mr. JOHNSON's first and only settlement. He came to us a young man when our little church was struggling for an existence, and he has labored with faith and perseverence until he has made us what we now are. His talents might have commanded him a more prominent station and a wider sphere, but actuated by the noblest motives, he has chosen the humbler position. He has been long enough with us to become a father, not only among his ministerial brethren of this section, but also in our community. He has united in marriage many of those he has baptized, and seen a generation of youth grow up to maturity around him, whose early recollections are associated with no other minister but him. There is scarcely a family in his congregation but has known his kind attentions in times of sickness and affliction, and some one of whose members, a child, or parent, or husband, or wife, he has not followed with them to the grave. Sabbath after Sabbath have we been accustomed to behold his revered form in the sacred desk, and to hear the impressive messages of divine truth from his lips. He has become identified with all our various interests for a quarter of a century past. He has comforted us in adversity, advised us amid perplexities and doubts, and mediated in all our differences. Every one in the parish from the oldest to the youngest, loves Mr. JOHNSON. His ripe judgment, his accurate knowledge of human nature, his peculiar self command and easy adaptation to the various circumstances and characters with which he meets, admirably fit him to please every one. His name is always mentioned with respect and reverence. Not one would do or say anything to wound the feelings of their beloved pastor, or trifle with his dignity. The very boys in the street subdue their boisterousness while he passes. The parsonage lot is as secure from the intrusion of fruit stealers, as if it was walled up to the skies. Mr. JOHNSON's parishioners never allow themselves to think that he will ever leave them until he departs for the "better country." They expect that having begun his ministry with them, he will close it with them, and lay his bones in their grave-yard on the hill. They would as soon expect to see an earthquake remove their old church from its foundation, as his departure for another field of labor. True it is that, in the earlier part of his ministry, some restless spirits thought that he was not quite up to the times in refusing to adopt some of the religious novelties of the day, and there was some stir of opposition; but the faction was soon overruled by the more stable and prudent portion of the flock. All are now satisfied that Mr. JOHNSON pursued the wisest course. The storm which he encountered for a time, seemed to strengthen him in the affections of his people; like an oak whose roots seem to grasp the earth with a firm hold when it has wrestled with the tempest. Not long since a committee from a city church visited our town, hearing a "call" to our pastor, with an offer of a much larger salary than he receives from us. The knowledge of the circumstance spread like wild-fire through the parish, and created a perfect fever of excitement. The fact that the church referred to was endeavoring to get away their pastor aroused a perfect storm of indignation against the committee. All the tin-pans and horns in the parish were brought into requisition; and we are greatly mistaken if the boys did not give the three gentlemen a serenade in front of Squire BROWN's tavern that night, that convinced them that their presence was not very acceptable to the people, and that their object would not be very easily accomplished. With what deep anxiety did the young and old wend their way to the parsonage on the following day, to inquire if they were to lose their dear pastor. And how it gladdened the pastor's heart to witness these manifestations of their strong affection. It was one of the happiest days of his life, and he deemed it a fortunate occurrence for him that such a circumstance had taken place to test his people's regard for him. Their fears, however, were groundless. Mr. JOHNSON is one of those men who attach great importance to a stable ministry. He frowns upon frequent changes, and advises his younger brethren by all means to avoid them. And as for financial considerations, which an additional compensation would have placed within his reach advantages for himself and his children which he did not possess, he would be the last one to leave a field of usefulness from such a motive.

Our pastor has allowed him a salary of four hundred dollars, together with the use of the parsonage and a few acres of land attached. Upon this miniature farm he pastures a cow and horse, and raises all the hay, vegetables, fruit and poultry he requires, besides a surplus of apples, cherries, pears, and garden vegetables, to dispose of at the nearest market. His cow yields him his milk and most all his butter, and his poultry yard supplies him with eggs, chickens, ducks and turkies in abundance, more than are necessary for his own table. In addition to the above resources, he has the usual prerequisites of marriage fees, daily presents and the annual donation. As he visits the various families of his congregation, it is the desire of himself and family to make his marriage or his parochial visits, or their regard for the shape of some article of food for his family, perhaps a quarter of butter, a piece of cheese or of fresh meat. But the "donation visit" is the great occasion when all the members of his congregation visit the parsonage and presents substantial offerings to the pastor and his family. These generally consist of a silk dress or shawl or some other useful article for his wife, broadcloth or vest patterns for himself and boys, calico for the girls, huge quarters of beef, several barrels of flour, a supply of wood for the year, the addition of some choice work to the study library, and sundry minor articles too numerous to mention.

Reckoning together these sources of income, Mr. JOHNSON receives the amount in value of at least eight hundred dollars or more from his people. To many, this may seem rather a small support for a Minister. Many Clergymen, with the same or greater amount, scarcely live within their means. Mr. J. has made it a principle, however, that a minister should be an example to his people in economy and prudence as well as in other respects; and that his family, as well as others, should not only live within their income, but also provide for future wants. Acting upon this principle, he has from the commencement of his ministry set aside a portion of every year's salary with a view to the wants of his old age, or of his family in the event of his death. And now, at the end of twenty-five years, he has accumulated the handsome sum of five thousand dollars, which he has invested in bank stock, and which yields him an annual dividend of ten per cent. Yet he has not lived meanly or niggardly. All this has been accomplished without sacrificing any of the real comforts and privileges of life. His table is supplied with an abundance. His children dress well, and are educated well; and his house is the resort of many a brother minister, who is cordially welcomed and cheerfully provided for. He is, moreover, a bright example in his contributions to all objects of benevolence. The secret of Mr. J.'s financial success is to be found not only in his own economical habits, but also in the superior management of his wife, herself a daughter of a New-England minister, she has been well trained in the peculiar art of making everything go a great ways. In all her domestic arrangements she gives unmistakable evidence of completely fulfilling SOLOMON's description of the prudent wife, that "She looketh well to the ways of her household." The parish ladies, who are certainly strict observers of the conduct of a pastor's wife, regard her as a perfect pattern in this respect, and nice questions of domestic economy, which may arise in the community, are submitted for her decision.

Mr. J.'s children, four in number, two sons and two daughters, are taught to practice and respect labor. They have their particular daily duties to perform. The girls assist their mother in performing the indoor work, such as washing, mending, sweeping and cooking, besides feeding the poultry. The boys milk the cow, feed the pig, take care of the horse, and assist their father in various other labors about the premises. The elder son, who has taught school two or three winters, is to enter College next Fall. The daughters are both qualified to be teachers by the aid of their father's instructions and the advantages of the neighboring Academy. All have been trained up on the principle that children are not properly educated unless able to provide for themselves.

Mr. J. is himself a hard worker. It is his rule to rise very early in the morning, and to devote all the time previous to dinner to laborious study; except on Monday, when the exertions of the day previous render it important for him to seek recreation. The afternoon he devotes to labor upon his little farm and visiting his parishioners. The evening he spends with his family, reading to and studying with them. By regular out door exercise, he has strengthened his physical frame, and is as rugged as any farmer in the place. He never complains of dyspepsia, nor has it ever seemed necessary for him to make a European tour for the benefit of his health. He is, also, one of the best of pastors. He understands how to reach the hearts of his people, by always making himself at home in their families, and sympathizing with them in all their various wants and interests. He is always present in times of sickness and affliction, to administer spiritual comfort and support. He is attentive to the aged and infirm, and especially is he watchful over the younger portion of his congregation. All the children, from the first moments of their existence, are objects of deep interest to him. He deems it no useless, much less unworthy condescension, to interest himself in their sports, to drop, now and then, a word to encourage them in their pursuits, to question them about the Bible and Catechism, and to visit their schools frequently to address proper advice, and urge them to diligence. Thus, he indelibly impresses himself upon the youthful mind. He wins their affections and moulds their characters. Nor does he confine himself to those duties which are strictly ministerial. It is his aim to improve and elevate the community around him in every sense; he therefore encourages reading associations for the entertainment of the young people during the long Winter evenings, seizes every opportunity to lead his people to the selection of choice works of literature for their families, urges them to adopt various agricultural improvements, and tasteful modes in the erection of their dwellings and the arrangement of their grounds, and to provide the higher branches of education for their children. In these ways, as well as by the exertions of direct religious influences, the whole community has been happily transformed, morally and socially.

Mr. J., if not a brilliant, is by no means an ordinary preacher. His sermons are the result of hard study, and are characterized more by depth of thought and power of reasoning, than rhetorical ornament. They are replete with instruction. He has trained his people to think closely; and most of his regular hearers are well versed in a knowledge of theological truths. He seldom resorts to the "barrel"; for his Sabbath preparations are generally the fresh productions of the last week's labor. His attitude in the pulpit is dignified. The tones of his voice are richly varied and musical. His countenance beams with sincerity, and his whole manner is that of one who deeply realizes the solemnity of his position. His language is the outpouring of a heart overflowing with the spirit of devotion. But, after all, his most eloquent preaching is his holy and consistent life.

Our pastor is a man of extensive reading, and is well informed upon all the various topics of the day. His library is stored with the choicest works of literature and theology. By feeding his mind from day to day with substantial knowledge, he imparts a richness and freshness to all his instructions which prevent his hearers from growing weary of his sermons. He is not a Doctor of Divinity, though undoubtedly deserving the degree more than many who flourish the title. He has never sought it, nor has he endeavored to thrust himself into public notice. He heartily despises all "wire pulling" and popularity seeking, and is very far from being one of those ministerial Diotrephes who "love to have the preeminence".

Mr. J. faithfully obeys the Scripture injunction with regard to hospitality. His house is always open, and his family are never disconcerted by unexpected arrivals. His wife never leads any one to think that he is giving her too much trouble by his presence. Cordiality beams from the face of every member of the family; and there is an easiness of entertainment which is the chief excellence of hospitality, and makes every one feel at home. And a more attractive home than Pastor's visits. Neatness, taste and an air of comfort pervade the whole establishment.

Every one loves to visit Mr. JOHNSON, and every one goes away with the conviction that we have a model pastor and a model parsonage.

MONPER.

Cheap Postage in Canada.

The Postmaster-General of Canada has made his report for the year ending the 5th of April, 1852. It shows the favorable working of the system under the reduced rates of postage.

On 6th April, 1851, the management of the Canada Post Office was given up by the Imperial authorities to the Provincial. Under the Queen's officers, the gross revenue at the high tariff of rates was £93,802 currency, including the British packet postage—about £10,000.

By a Provincial act, the postage was reduced from nine-pence the half-ounce to three-pence—a reduction of two-thirds. The postage on box or drop letters was also reduced one-half. Furthermore, the charge was taken off the newspaper circulation, so that papers to and from the other British Provinces, papers sent to the United States, and exchange editors' papers have passed free of any postage charge. The rates on printed papers, circulars, pamphlets, books, &c., have been modified and reduced.

With all these reductions, it has been found that £15,000 appropriated last session of the Legislature to meet the apprehended deficiency in the revenue, has more than covered it. The first quarter of the present fiscal year, since April 5, exhibits still more favorable results of the cheap system; and it is estimated that, at the end of the year, £4,000 only will be required to balance the books of the Post Office. The increase of business is very marked. During a week in 1851 there passed through the post-offices of the Province 41,000 letters and 90,000 newspapers. During a corresponding week of April, in this year, the number of letters was 86,051, and of newspapers. 101,000. During the past fiscal year 343 new post-offices have been established. Post communication between Canada and the Provinces of New-Brunswick and Nova Scotia, by land route, *via* Quebec and Temiscoator, has, with the co-operation of the latter provinces, been increased from twice to three times a week.

Since April 1851 an agreement has been in operation with the U. S. Postmaster General, by which letters pass between any place in Canada and any place in the States at the rate of 6d. currency per half oz., except to and from California and Oregon,—the rate in the latter case being 9d. Each country retains the postage it collects, and dead letters are mutually returned to the Post-Office Department of the country whence they came. Last year there were $43,031 77 for collection in Canada, and $42,605 20 for collection in the United States, on letters. Several new points of inter-communication have been established on the frontier, for exchange of mails.

Mails from and to the west of Kingston, are forwarded by direct routes through the States, to the steamer at Boston and New-York. The mails are made up weekly at Kingston and Toronto for England; and in England for these places.

The Postmaster-General gives it as his opinion that packet postage ought to be reduced; the present high rates pressing severely upon poor emigrants and others, at a time like this, when thousands of families are, as it were, divided between the two continents. He says that as regards Canada, the present packet collection might be maintained at a much lower rate of postage charge. He mentions that the people do not take to the purchase of stamps for prepayment. This is serious and significant—proving the general reluctance to pay *postage*, and tacitly indicating the tendency to look for its reduction as much as possible.

A report of the cases of abstraction or loss of money letters shows that such violations of trust on the part of the Post Office *employés*, is very rare. The number of letters with inclosures is very great—37,000 such having been registered at Montreal alone during the past year. There is a regular system of money letter registration in operation, which greatly helps the commercial intercourse of society. No money is charged for registering letters with inclosures; for it is found that sooner than pay anything for security, the majority of people would *trust to chance*; (there is, after all, a great leaning to the lottery business in human nature;) and in this way a great amount of temptation would be put in the way of the Post-Office clerks. It is to prevent any such demoralization that the Post-Office very wisely, and considerately guarantees the money letters *gratis*.

The number of dead letters in the Post-Office for the last year, was 66,862; of which 12,299 came from these States, and have now been sent to Washington.

In conclusion, the Postmaster-General recommends a further reduction of postage, and expresses his opinion that the financial condition and prospects of the Department, at the close of another year, will be such as to warrant the Governor-General in recommending a penny rate. A moderate aid from the general revenue, he says, will bridge over the deficiencies of the first and second year of the experiment, after which the results would resemble those of the postal changes in England.

On Saturday morning last, a man was found upon the track of the railway at Mansfield, Mass., entirely dead. He appeared to have been killed by the steamboat train of the last evening, from Boston to Providence. The right arm was severed from the body above the elbow, and the skull was also wounded severely. He was five feet seven inches high, and pricked upon his right arm in India ink, were the initials "M. J. S., 1821." His pocket book contained seventy-one cents in change, and a bill of goods amounting to $65, headed "Thomas Wilson to Mr. J. Farr." His baggage check to New York was also found upon him. One joint from the middle finger of his right hand had been formerly lost.

A fire broke out on Saturday, in the warehouse of Wm. McGregor, at Bolivia, O. The building—the largest warehouse on the canal—was consumed, together with its contents, including a large dry goods store and a quantity of wheat; loss estimated at $7,000. The flames spread to the adjoining warehouse of J. V. Smith, and swept it together with its contents, including a stock of goods and 2,000 bushels of wheat; loss estimated $2,000—insured $3,200. The wheat was sold the day before to a wheat buyer, to be shipped in a few days. A nice legal question is likely to arise as to which party shall suffer the loss. The fire is supposed to have originated in the I. O. of O. F. Lodge-room, in the third story of the large warehouse.

Last Saturday night, as the *Skiddy* was going up the river, and a short distance above Coeymans, she ran into some barges towed by the *Baltic*, but her appearance the next morning indicated that she had rather the worst of the encounter. Every stanchion under the guard, on the larboard side, from the bow to the wheel, was taken off as if by a knife. A part of the wheel-house was carried away, and a hole stove in her side. It is believed that a man missing was knocked off one of the bowsprits and was drowned. The damage to the *Skiddy* was speedily repaired.

The Commissioners appointed to select a site for the new Custom House at Richmond, Va., have agreed to pay $50,000 for a lot on Main-street, belonging to Mrs. Wickham, situated immediately opposite the Farmers' and Virginia Banking Houses. It fronts one hundred and forty feet on Main-street, extends through to Bank-street, having a depth of one hundred and sixty feet, and fronts a like number of feet on that street.

An interesting little girl, ten years of age, in Nashua, N. H., was so badly frightened recently, by a man disguised in a mask, at a window

FUNERALS OF MR. WEBSTER.

SPRINGFIELD, Aug. 9, 1844.

* * * * At Pittsfield, Mr. FRANCIS GRANGER came into the cars as a passenger, and he too, was most rapturously cheered. Thus we came and arrived here, at 8½ o'clock. At the depôt the crowd was immense. The whole population o the village seemed to be there to receive Mr. WEBSTER, who was momentarily expected. Soon the Eastern train arrived, bringing not only Mr. WEBSTER and his lady, with some friends who are on a pleasure trip with her;—but Mr. CHOATE, Mr. WINTHROP, and other distinguished personages from the East. When they all landed, the vast multitude rent the air with plaudits, and escorted them to their respective lodgings. It is strange that any man has been able to get such a hold on the feelings of the people of his State, as this great man has. I cannot, if I would, describe the enthusiasm which seizes them as he approaches. The mention of his name is like a "hip, hip, hip;" which you know is followed by "three times three." The town was beautifully illuminated in the evening, and fireworks of various kinds were displayed. All night long the people continued to arrive.

This morning the sun rose beautifully; and the day has been unusually fine. Thirty thousand people have attended the meeting. The procession was grand. Mr. WINTHROP spoke one hour, Mr. GRANGER a little more than that, Mr. CHOATE about fifty minutes, and Mr. WEBSTER about twenty.

In my next I may give you some of the incidents, which are somewhat interesting.

SPRINGFIELD, (Mass.) Aug. 14, 1844.

In my last letter I mentioned to you that a party came here with Mr. WEBSTER, which was composed of several ladies and gentlemen. To the highest endowments of nature all of them have added what education, traveling, and careful observation can do, to qualify them for the fullest and most rational enjoyment. The object of the trip is, not only to cultivate health, but to see a portion of the good old "Bay State," not visited by the majority of travelers. At this season how much more sensible to go forth and breathe the pure air of the country, than to remain in "a pent-up city," feeding upon the vapors of the town!

I was kindly invited to join the party, and proceed up the valley of the Connecticut River to Northampton, and so on, to visit some other towns on its banks; then to return by some other route to Boston, and thence to Marshfield. To me this route is quite new, and as it is about my time, for making my annual visit to the retreat of Mr. WEBSTER, I have therefore accepted the invitation. Among the gentlemen whom we meet here, is the Honorable GEORGE ASHMUN, for whom Mr. WEBSTER entertains very high respect, and places him in the first rank of his personal friends.

NORTHAMPTON, MASS., Aug., 1844

The party, of which I spoke in my last letter, set out this morning, and has safely reached this place. Mr. WEBSTER and the ladies, Mr. B. and myself, six in number, took seats in an extra stage-coach—as parties of pleasure were accustomed to do, before railroads had driven that good old mode of traveling from almost all the great thoroughfares.

I am a constant advocate in the cause of internal improvement, and I would have a railway on every important route in the country, developing its resources, affording not only facilities but strong inducements to travel, and in other respects aiding in the advancement of all the concerns of life. * * * * * *

No incident worthy of much note occurred on the way. Each hamlet suggested new topics for conversation, and of course arrested our attention. The fine farms, the rich crops, and noble herds of cattle, drew from Mr. WEBSTER, as we passed along, many valuable remarks upon agricultural subjects, with which, as everybody knows, he is very familiar. Two of the ladies had traveled over England, seeing the residences and estates of the nobility. Occasionally a section of the valley reminded them of what they had visited abroad, and this often led to topics full of interest. The whole party was in excellent spirits, and enjoyed it much. Many and many a day will go by before another ride will be had as agreeable to me as that of this morning. It appeared to be agreeable to all of the party, for all knew how to appreciate and enjoy the beautiful country through which we passed.

We drove on the east side of the Connecticut River for several miles, and then crossed over in a ferry-boat, propelled in the old mode, by two horses walking around like convicts in a treadmill. Steam power, for which the ladies would have had less sympathy than for these poor horses, is not yet in use. We crossed the Chickapee River—a rapid stream—on a bridge about three hundred feet long. The bridge is high, stands on seven stone piers, and afforded us, while crossing, a fine view of the dam and manufacturing establishment. The village of Chickapee, (or Chickopee as I saw it written on the guide-board,) is about a mile north of the bridge, and is a neat and flourishing hamlet. * * * * *

Few towns in New-England have sent forth more great and good men than this. Some of them seem to have been influenced by the grandeur of the mountains and scenery amid which they were born. Among the distinguished men who had their origin here, are CALEB STRONG, the former Governor of the State; and Judge STRONG, an upright and eminent man; Rev. Dr. EDWARDS, the great theologian; his son, Dr. EDWARDS, formerly President of Union College; the great and good SOLOMON STODDARD, an eminent divine; and his son, Hon. JOHN STODDARD.

These are a few of the names which have graced the annals of our country—men who have conferred honor on the place of their birth. Their memories are cherished with affectionate regard by the citizens of the village. We paid our respects to a venerable and highly respectable citizen—Judge LYMAN—who is, I am sorry to say, a little indisposed. His head is white with age, but his bland and agreeable manners indicate that he has not forgotten the charms of hospitality, for which he has long been loved. He and Mr. WEBSTER talked over the many scenes, social and political, through which they had passed. At 3 o'clock, we returned home to dine; and, while dining, we projected an excursion to the top of Mount Holyoke; an account of which I will give you in my next.

MARSHFIELD, Aug. 1844.

I wrote you last from Northampton, as we were about setting out for a rapid drive up the valley of the Connecticut.

On the way across the country to this place, I had neither time nor opportunity to write from either of the New-England villages we visited. We passed through a large number of them, remarkable for their neatness and apparent thrift, and in relation to each I could write a paragraph or two, perhaps of some interest, for each has its legends, and its peculiar history; but I shall omit it all till I make another trip, which I intend to do when more at leisure.

My account of our drive from Springfield to Northampton, will afford you some idea of the pleasures we enjoyed as we passed from one village to another. The party, however, after leaving the latter place, occupied two carriages instead of one, which being open, gave us a fine view of the mountains and valleys as we drove on.

Before setting out, Mr. WEBSTER provided himself with a variety of entertaining books, which he was ready to read occasionally, when not engaged in conversation, or not interested in some object by the way-side. One of these books was "Pencillings by the Way," which he read attentively, and praised; he said the letters were both instructive and amusing, and evinced great talents on the part of the author. He read the books through with great rapidity, catching at a glance what each page unfolded, and mastering their contents within a quarter of the time which I should consume. He did not, however, like the Emperor, tear out the pages as fast as he perused them, and from the window of his carriage scatter them to the winds. To me it was instructive to see him read a book. He first went over the index, and apparently fixed the frame-work of it in his mind; then he studied with equal earnestness the synopsis of each chapter. Then he looked at the length of the chapter. Thus, before he began to read it, he took an accurate survey of its parts. Then he read it; passing rapidly over whatever was common-place, and dwelling only on what was original and worthy of note.

At one time, while conversing on the subject of reading, and of topics worth the attention of men, he said he wished he could live three lives, while living this:

One he would devote to the study of Geology, or to use his own words, "to reading the earth's history of itself."

Another life he would devote to Astronomy; he said he had lately been reading the history of that science, written so clearly, that he, although no mathematician, could understand it, and he was astonished at seeing to what heights it had been pushed by modern intellects.

The other life he would devote to the Classics.

He spoke in the highest terms of commendation of the acquirements in this respect of Mr. CHOATE, who by the daily habit of reading them, has become as familiar with those languages as they who wrote them.

While at school, he (Mr. WEBSTER) had never read much of Greek or Latin. He had, however, read the latter considerably while in the study and practice of the law.

The best of his life he had devoted to law and politics, and he mentioned what great authors he had studied, on both subjects, with most attention. For his light reading, and for amusement, he had chosen the travels and biographies of men more or less eminent in various respects. But for the last ten years, he had studied natural subjects, and from these only could he derive any adequate satisfaction. As years crept upon him, he felt his mind involuntarily drawn more to the study and contemplation of sober realities—to the book of nature itself, rather than to the fancies and speculations which belong to youth and early manhood.

* * * * * *

I have heretofore spoken of [the respect and high regard shown on the part of the people of this State for Mr. WEBSTER. Wherever we stopped, strong demonstrations were made of the hold he has upon them. Lawyers, clergymen, farmers, and all classes have some prominent reason for their attachment; and in a moment after his arrival at any village, although he manifestly shunned observation, the news flew from house to house, and men, women and children gathered around, but without being obtrusive, and seemed to rejoice in the opportunity to take, as one of them said, "a good look at him."

* * * * * *

We added to the party a young lady from Boston, and another Mr. B. from New-York, together with Mr. T. a gentleman from the same city, who is one of the most agreeable companions for such an excursion I have ever met.

These gentlemen have left their banks, their insurance companies, their counting-houses, and have turned their backs on their vast concerns, for a week of unalloyed sport; and, rely upon it, they will have it.

If enjoyment can be obtained by seeking for it here it can be found. We came by the route I have heretofore described, and arrived just as the evening shades began to appear.

We dined at 6 o'clock. A fishing excursion is already projected for to morrow. The excitement in anticipation begins to run high, for both Mr. B. and Mr. T. are expert fishermen, and the strife is, who will take the greatest number; I have bet on Mr. T. I now go to my pillow for that sweet sleep which follows a day of wholesome exercise. My windows open upon the sea, from which comes the most delicious gales to freshen and invigorate the sources of health.

MARSHFIELD, August, 1844.

The sun rose this morning with unusual splendor. I was up to see it. Just as I threw up my window, his upper disc was emerging, as it were, from the bosom of the ocean, and I watched his rising steadily till the whole orb was above the water. A magnificent spectacle. The artificial fire works, which crowds rush to NIBLO's to see, dwindle to nothing, compared with the great natural display which I saw, and which Mr. WEBSTER sees every fair morning when at home.

The fishermen, Mr. BLATCHFORD and Mr. TILESTON, of New-York, and myself, were summoned to breakfast at 6 o'clock, according to the arrangements made last night. The ladies were, undoubtedly, in a sound sleep. Coming from a long journey, replete with excitement and fatigue, nothing could be more agreeable to them than prolonged slumbers, and the uninterrupted indulgence of their sweet dreams. They were, therefore, not called. While we were partaking of that early repast, the wagons to take us to the fish house, with all the apparatus for sport, were drawn to the door. Each one put on apparel adapted to the business. I will not stop to describe each dress, but suffice it to say that four fine subjects for the pencil of some HOGARTH, were presented in our tableaux vivant on the porch, (including Mr. WEBSTER,) all bent on fun.

We drove rapidly to the point of land at Green Harbor, distant from the mansion about two miles, where the fish house is located, and where the boats, when not engaged, are moored for safety.

On the way we took in Mr. SETH PETERSON, who was made famous by Mr. WEBSTER's speech at Saratoga in 1840. He knows not only where the best fishing grounds are, but how to make the sport agreeable to gentlemen. Respect for his age and experience induces Mr. WEBSTER to call him Commodore PETERSON. Everything being ready, we embarked in a small sail boat called the *Signet*, which was pulled by oars a short way down the river to the harbor, where Mr. WEBSTER's beautiful yacht *Comet*, under command of Captain NICHOLAS, lay in waiting with her anchor weighed. We boarded her, and in the twinkling of an eye, the sails were thrown to the breeze, and we were scudding before the wind. The Commodore in the *Signet* unfurled his sail and followed in our wake. We steered for the fishing grounds, some eight or nine miles from the land, where codfish and haddock abound.

We had not sailed far, before we saw what to a landsman was almost incredible. It was a shoal of menhaden, literally filling acres of the sea. I could scarcely believe my own eyes. It was the first time I ever had any adequate idea of the innumerable inhabitants of the ocean. The sands upon the shore, the leaves of the forests, are no more countless than these fish. Millions of fins were protruded above the surface, making the bay resemble an extensive marsh covered with water, when the growing grass appears above it. As we glided on, we saw them moving to the right and left, so thick, they seemed to crowd each other.

Mr. WEBSTER informed us that these menhaden are a species of herring, which, from the first of May to the last of August, subsist along the shores of the Sleepy Hollow Manor and Long Island. They are too oily to be much used for food, but they are extensively used for manure. He applies them with great effect to his lands, which had been worn out by too long cultivation without being adequately manured, and these lands now yield abundant crops.

These fish are also used as mackerel bait, and as bait for other fish. At Lynn, in 1836, 1,500 barrels were disposed of for this purpose. Recently, they have constituted an article of commerce. The usual length of the menhaden is from ten to fourteen inches, and they weigh, on an average, he says, about a pound. Two hundred of them fill a barrel, which will bring, at the shore, 15 cents. One hundred barrels to the acre is very rich manuring. One fish is equal to a shovel full of common manure, and he said it frequently happens that the fishermen take, with a seine, five hundred barrels at a single haul. One hundred barrels is a moderate haul. These menhaden, he says, are called by various names, such as bony fish, moss bunkers; Mare bunkers, hard heads and parr hengers; but he called them Marshfield roses—a name suggested, doubtless, by their perfume just after being exposed on the fields which they are to enrich. After passing these fish, we heard the Commodore cry out from the *Signet*, "Look to the forward!" which we did, and there saw an immense shoal of porpoises, apparently bound for Plymouth Bay, and going at the rate of fifteen or twenty miles the hour. The whereabouts and rapidity of their movements, were seen by their constant leaping above the surface. While we watched their movements, there was scarcely a moment when several were not out of the water. It was a sight to make a landsman stare.

On our way out, Mr. WEBSTER was chiefly occupied examining the hooks and lines, and in adjusting and distributing among the party the requisite fishing apparatus, with which the *Comet* was well furnished; others did what was called "trailing for mackerel." Mr. B., with no bait but a bit of white rag, while trailing his hook, caught a codfish, weighing some fifteen or twenty pounds. This indicated what luck was to attend his fishing.

At length we reached the ground designated by the Commodore, hauled down the canvas, cast anchor and went to work. Mr. B. and Mr. T. were each provided with two lines—one large, for codfish; the other small, for haddock; which were baited accordingly, and both occupied the most favorable position in the yacht; because, in addition to the sport which all expected, the strife between those gentlemen for the largest number, added much to the excitement of the occasion, and entitled them to the preference. I had bet on the success of Mr. T. The weather was favorable, and the sport began early, and continued without much interruption till it was time to set out for home.

Mr. B., in the morning, led off in advance of Mr. T., in numbers, and by 11 o'clock he was a dozen ahead.

When the sport was over, it was ascertained that the former had taken seventy-one, and the latter fifty-seven.

I lost my wager. Mr. WEBSTER and myself had tolerable luck; but we did not zealously apply ourselves to the sport more than half the time There were, as you may well suppose, a great many pleasant incidents during the day, to break any monotony that might otherwise have existed, and to keep up the excitement.

A chowder, made under the direction of Mr. WEBSTER, and a dinner composed of codfish, haddock, perch, lobster, and other delicacies of the ocean, followed; and I need not add, that they were well relished by us all. We had the company of ladies, and the evening went pleasantly away.

My friend, Mr. T., says "it will not do to give it up," and has challenged Mr. B. to another contest, to-morrow, which the latter has accepted. I shall be there to see. Yours truly.

PHILADELPHIA.

City Architecture—Habitations for the Million—Two new American Orders of Architecture—Reflections upon High Life and the Follies of the Times, and a Recipe given to make City Life perfectly Agreeable and Happy to Everybody.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Nov. 15, 1852.

It was observed by TRANQUILLUS SUETONIUS that the Emperor AUGUSTUS found Rome built of wood, and left it adorned with marble. It is not to imperial power, except in few lands, that we look now for the most splendid and imposing illustrations of metropolitan taste and opulence as displayed in architecture. Industrial enterprise and accumulated capital, in the hands of individuals or of associations, are now exerted to adorn and improve the cities of modern growth almost everywhere.

Nothing more strikingly distinguishes the former era of the world from the present, than those cumbrous ruins and massive structures observable in both hemispheres, and which belong, not only to other epochs, but apparently to a sturdier and more Titanic race of men, who struck their foundations deeper, and did their work more surely than we do ours. The monuments, temples, towers, triumphal arches, obelisks, and pyramids of classic and mythic times, are only so many wonders to excite the curiosity of tourists and travelers; and partly, in the same point of view, we look upon the cathedrals and monastic establishments which have descended to us from the middle ages.

The prosperity of a city is soon portrayed in the improved style of its buildings, and their adaptations to the growing fortunes of its merchants, manufacturers, artizans, and operatives. A laudable ambition has been manifested, especially to improve and elevate the lower classes, and to make them more comfortable by providing them with suitable and convenient abodes. In this respect, no city in the Union, and certainly none on the continent, surpasses Philadelphia. In her principal thoroughfares may be seen the most chaste and superb edifices, consecrated, apparently, to the peaceful enjoyment and dignified ease of private life. Their elegant finish, harmonious proportions, even height, and tasteful adornments, prepossess a stranger favorably, until so much unchangeable symmetry and regularity lose the greater part of their effect by the prolonged vistas which, in every direction, are extended before you, and which finally produce impressions of sameness and monotony. But if you step into any of the less notable courts and streets, where tenements are provided for the poorer classes, you observe the same style of building, varying only in magnitude and extent, but having the same characteristics of taste and neatness.

No city is more blessed with Carrara than this. Every house, however small and humble, glistens with its marble facings, landings, and lintels. And, if you enter within it, the interior arrangements for comfort and ease are of the same description as those of the princeliest mansion, with the exception of those superfluities which encumber the pride and ostentation of wealth, and increase its cares as much as its enjoyments.

These smaller houses have, each and all of them, their furnaces, flues, registers, gas fixtures, pendents and brackets, bath rooms, hydrants, and supplies of air and light, just as well as their grander rivals have, but restricted to more moderate proportions. The poor, therefore, are far better provided for here than almost anywhere else. This city is said to contain twice as many houses nearly as the City of New-York, while it has a population less by a hundred thousand and upwards. Upon an average, six or seven persons occupy a single house here, while in New-York thirteen or fourteen are assigned to every building.

The pernicious effects of crowding human beings together, as in New-York, London, and Paris, are abundantly seen in the increase of vice and crime, epidemic diseases, and social disorders and discomforts. But how much would all these consequences be aggravated but for these very meliorations and improvements in the art of building and living of which we have spoken? Domestic architecture has become a science, and the advancements made in it have been due to the application of scientific principles to the purposes, more especially of heating, lighting, and ventilating houses. And, for the accomplishment of these useful objects, how much are we indebted to the able and praiseworthy labors of such men as ACCUM, CLAVARINO, ORR, ESPY, PETTIBONE, TRENDGOLD, and others!

But when cities acquire a greater expansive growth, it has been often observed that they retrograde in society to the same degree that they increase in extent. Sensible of this, the old residents lament the declension of ancient simplicity and hospitality, and deplore the unfortunate exchange of the former courtesy and gentility for the present vulgarity and rowdyism.

"The good old times—all times when old are good—
Are gone; the present might be, if they would."

But not only are the good old times gone, but many good customs have gone with them. Especially are the good old days of housekeeping past. Houses are now gaudy and showy, but less homelike and agreeable. And not only our houses but everything else is tricked off with ornament. We have ornamental men, women, and children; ornamental heads and hearts; ornamental tastes and attire; and highly ornamental systems of education, which decorate the minds of the young, and deprave, but invigorate them not. What a pleasurable existence we might lead, and how enchanting and delightful it would be, if we could perpetuate, for life-leases, this toying and fooling; and if the avenging sword of Experience should never leap from the scabbard of Time to inflict retribution upon our thoughtless vanities and follies.

A common, and unfortunately, too well-founded reproach has been cast upon the reputation of American cities, owing to the fragile and insubstantial manner in which our buildings are constructed. We are not Cyclops or Titans, but pigmies and fairies in architecture. We build not for long ages, but only for a few fleeting hours or years. To the five established orders of architecture, the Corinthian, Doric, Ionic, Composite, and Gothic, we are entitled to the credit of having added two others—the Mushroomic and the Avalanche. These two last are greatly in vogue. Fantastic creations of fanciful shapes and hues, in the Mushroomic style, which scarcely deserve the name of dwellings, spring up in one moment and vanish in another. While, in the Avalanche order, in which we particularly excel, whole rows of edifices are run up, in breathless haste, and scarcely tenanted before they tumble down, like an Alpine avalanche upon the heads of their unfortunate occupants, burying them under an indiscriminate mass of ruins. Our architects seem determined to outdo the railroads and steamers in the wanton destruction of life and property, both of which are insecure and uncertain possessions in this go-ahead, knock-down and drag-out country.

In a city, the unpretending, and even wretched, abodes (for some such there must always be) of the poor, surprise us less than the lordly residences of the rich. How many elegant and even splendid palaces do we behold, every one of which it costs a small or a mammoth fortune to keep them up. How great must be the resources of trade; how indefatigable the industry of man; and how thrifty the countless methods of money-making, to equalise the equally as countless ways and means of money-spending. Yet, resolve the problem as you will, the question is still asked, where does all the money come from? not only for necessary expenses, but for the maintainance of this ostentatious display and sumptuous extravagance of

"Tumultuous grandeur crowds the blazing square,
The rattling chariots clash, the torches glare;
Sure scenes like these no troubles e'er annoy,
Sure these denote one universal joy."

But all this splendor, gaiety, fruition, and display of wealth, is not unalloyed by care, nor unaccompanied by difficulty and danger. Here is the treachernia and fatal sea of city life, in which so many fortunes and reputations, so many aspiring hopes and flattering views, and so much peace and happiness are perpetually wrecked, and, too often, lost irretrievably and forever Deluded and unhappy dreamers, who are contending with

"The huge army of the world's desires,"

how insdequately do these corroding rivalships of folly, and these fashionable absurdities, compensate for the headaches and heartaches, which they constantly occasion; and for the immense sacrifice in the misapplication of life to the most trivial, the most preposterous, and the least satisfying of all pursuits.

Need we be surprised that prophets, poets, philosophers, moralists and divines, have so often rebuked the follies, and railed at the abuses of urban life? They have coined for us the wisest maxims of prudence, virtue, and morality, and have sounded the most salutary warnings, and to what end?

"I know not if the angels weep; but men
Have wept enough; for what? to weep again."

There are two sayings in GOLDSMITH's "Citizen of the World," that are worth remembering, first, "That happiness is lost in seeking after refinement;" and secondly, "That wisdom and precept may lessen our miseries, but never can increase our positive satisfactions." Amidst all these follies which justify precept, and these abuses which render castigation necessary, there is a glaring inconsistency in the spirit of the times, in the simultaneous existence of boundless profusion on the one hand, and exorbitant avarice on the other, which is remarkable.

"The plague of gold strikes far and near,
And deep and strong it enters;
This purple cymar which we wear,
Makes madder than the Centaur's;
Our thoughts grow blank, our words grow strange,
We cheer the pale gold-diggers,
Each soul is worth so much on 'Change,
And marked, like sheep, with figures."

It would be wicked to encourage men in their errors; and at the same time it requires extraordinary faith in the rectitude of the species to believe that they will ever be satirized into patterns of wisdom and discretion. The majority of mankind would acknowledge the greater obligation conferred, by pointing out to them some feasible plan of supporting, and even surpassing, their present high-pressure system of luxury and extravagance, so that they may continue to enjoy themselves, and to "kick up their heels" before high Heaven. This is what I am about to do; not by advising them, as a certain Aristarchus has done in New-York, to abandon their present homes and live herded together in some spacious pen like a flock of sheep, or domiciled like a sociable community of chattering grossbeaks. This would only be rendering matters worse, and adding tumult to discontent. It is not what the people want, and is not the millennium they are looking forward to;

"We same delight and pledge it round;
It shall be ours to-morrow,"

but not after this fashion.

To make us easy in our shoes, and to enable us to endure almost any amount of expense and wastefulness, I know of nothing so simple and easy as *a grand reduction* in the rate of rents. It does not require Lord ROSS's telescope to discover this shining star of public economy, but still it is capable of shedding a very benignant and grateful degree of comfort from the cloud of human despondency and gloom of prospect in their perceptions, to influence moral and religious duty.

Its practical effect has been, hitherto, to help on the world's progress beyond the power of its then existing volumes of currency; and hereafter, must be in connection with the constantly enlarging basis of currency to bring all nations into commercial unity; and then into national amity; and eventually, through the increasing facilities for extensive personal intercourse, to concentrate mankind, and to bring them into more beneficent personal relations.

Moreover, the mercantile balances alluded to as the result of mercantile adventure are not, of course, transmitted in currency of any kind, but by mercantile acceptances, in the line of other parties having accounts still open, and may never be thus transmitted, but passed from one to another until as a portion of the aggregate of the trade of the nation, they remain to be therewith adjusted.

All these vast monetary operations are wrought by agencies, personal, epistolary and telegraphic; by advice, checks, drafts, and stock transfers, while nations, with like confidence, so settle their respective balances of trade.

Currency, therefore, as such, is a vehicle chiefly of domestic use; and in respect to world-wide exchanges is, indeed, one of narrow and altogether inadequate capacity.

Still, its *metallic* portion is the basis, life, and support of all these vast movements. Destroy it, or annihilate its value as a medium of exchange, and all commercial relations at once become palsied, or cease to exist. True, exchanges of commodities by barter would remain, but without any standard to measure the value of an excess in quantity, they would end with the requirements of each several occasion, and not accumulate at the natural points of supply. Before such a catastrophe however could possibly happen, all other devices now upheld solely by *confidence*, for working the present vast exchanges of the world, must have failed to be used and their places supplied by treasure alone.

This being a gradual and protracted process, and at first well nigh imperceptible, (keeping pace only with the gradual reduction of the volume of mercantile credit from its remoter points, and reflux of treasure thither, to sustain the equilibrium,) will not at any given period much attract public notice; but at intervals more or less distant, be felt in the regular outlet thus opened for the flow of treasure, and consequent trade in bullion, and which trade will increase in the ratio of the decrease of its conversional value; and this simply because such value will then exceed that of any credit based solely upon it. Until, therefore, the world becomes filled in all its commercial avenues, with the precious metals to the exclusion of all commercial credit, a period infinitely remote, no apprehension need exist lest any derangement of the measure of value should occasion any noticeable inconvenience. C. F.

* * * * * *

"Up, up again, ye rents exalt your notes."

Exalted is he who has the *notes* ready to respond to these notes, and to appease the punctual demands of these worthy citizens,

"Whose good, ill, health, wealth, joy, or discontent,
Being, end, aim, and life, is rent, rent, rent."

Under the high-rent system our sufferings have been intolerable. We have been wofully cramped and confined, and few have had a fair opportunity of indulging in these pleasures and dissipations which they have a genius and talent for. This is much to be regretted, as many have had their characters suppressed, and their light hid under a bushel.

As to landlords, it is to be feared that many of them are poor catechumens, and have never been fully inducted into the fraternal sentiments of brotherly kindness and Christian charity. All such should be forthwith turned over to the Home Missionary Society, to be converted to the same.

In a few rare instances, and perhaps, in a century or two only, some rapacious and refractory one, should be called upon to renounce his manors and his manners, and to journey with DANTE and VIRGIL "within the round of some Malebolge," or into those penitential and purgatorial circles where carnal sinners and simonious popes are confined, their bodies ingeniously reversed, as "stakes driven in the soil," and

——"on either foot,
The soles were burning,"

But if we should preserve intact the soles of their feet, and the souls of bodies, it is easy to see that by the universal reduction of rents, city life might be rendered perfectly happy and delightful to every one. VICTOR.

WASHINGTON.

General Pierce and his Advisers—Young America vs. Old Fogydom—States' Rights vs. the Free-Sellers—A Mosaic Cabinet—The War in the War Office.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Nov. 21, 1852.

An attempt will be made by cliques, local and political, of the universal Democratic party, to obtain exclusive possession of General PIERCE's confidence and to control his Administration. The Young America division of the party has already made a bed for him. They have energy and pertinacity to back them, and they may, at least, compel him to eschew Old Fogydom in the formation of his Administration. They may promise him reelection on the condition solely that he will comply with their views now. They will insist upon a representation of Young America in the Cabinet, in the form of Mr. DOUGLAS or some other politician who may be supposed to be favorable to their views of Democratic progress. The State's Rights clique will assume to have control over him, and, on the other hand, the VAN BUREN and PRESTON KING Free-Soilers claim a right to a full share of his regard. The Old Hunkers of New-York suppose themselves to be the President's keepers; and Virginia abstractionists say they own him because they made him. The Southern interests claim particular protection, and the Western local interests demand exclusive favor and encouragement. There are the Conservatives of the Democracy and the Democratic destructives, all equally influential in the promotion of PIERCE's election, are equally entitled to become his advisers on party grounds. The Cabinet ought to be a curious piece of Mosaic, if it is to represent the universal Democratic party.

General PIERCE might use the circumstances of his triumphant election, in a manner that would disembarrass him of all obligations to cliques, factions, and interests, in his party. Elected by the people, and with the voice of every portion of the Union, he might assume that he can best answer this general call, by acting in an independent manner, without reference to any particular factions and interests. He owes nothing to any particular interest, but everything to the great mass of interests that were combined to elect him. It is the condition of General PIERCE's success that he must act independently; for, if he does not, he must be a victim to the broils in his party. The first thing he should do, if he would escape much trouble, is to follow the example of Mr. POLK, and announce that he will not be a candidate for a second term. Next, let him bring into his Cabinet new men, like himself, and thus avoid the contentions and feuds that would follow the old fogies into his counsels.

If this country is to be divided into new parties—one for and one against the acquisition of Cuba—let Gen. PIERCE, standing aloof from both, become the independent arbiter between them—holding the progressives in check if they move too rashly, and encouraging the conservatives to trust in American destiny. This, and a great deal more of good advice, the press can afford to give Gen. PIERCE free gratis; adding that he ought to find time, from this day forth, to read the newspapers, and particularly to consult them upon all important public subjects before he acts upon any.

The war in the War Office is the talk of the day. A sharp altercation has taken place between Secretary CONRAD and Col. ABERT in relation to the improvement of the Tennessee River, under the River and Harbor Bill. Crimination and recrimination followed. The Colonel closed the argument by intimating that the Secretary was not a *gentleman*. The Secretary thereupon peremptorily ordered the Colonel to quit the room.

It is conjectured that Mr. CONRAD will have Col. ABERT arrested for a contempt, for insubordination, or some charge or other, and court martialled. X. Y.

Money—Number III.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

Commercial credit now threading the wide world, and connecting its trading points with their mercantile centre of operation, has, of late, to a great extent, superseded the use of currency in effecting its heavy mercantile exchanges.

Now, the proceeds of each adventure, however remote, are soon transmitted thence to a London banker; who in turn, at once advises his home correspondent of the state of his account, as the basis for his entries of profit or loss; while those bankers are themselves held in mutual check by each day's clearing-house balance sheet.

A system of mercantile credit, so organized and carried out, cannot be overlooked in this connection. It is the confidence of personal knowledge, expanded throughout the lines of commerce; it is *the* fact of our age—it stands out, and on high, the light and guide by which, at a single glance, the whole circle of trade is at once seen and compassed; it is the proof of high civilization—a new and higher element of progression than the world has ever before known, and which, if properly developed, will be the means of uniting all nations in the bonds of peace and brotherhood.

Its practical effect has been, hitherto, to help on the world's progress beyond the power of its then existing volumes of currency; and hereafter, must be in connection with the constantly enlarging basis of currency to bring all nations into commercial unity; and then into national amity; and eventually, through the increasing facilities for extensive personal intercourse, to concentrate mankind, and to bring them into more beneficent personal relations.

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Broadway Railroad.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

What, a Railroad in Broadway! After so much has been said and written, has it passed to become a law? Our Aldermen are elected by the people, to act for the people—act as they themselves would vote; and yet, in spite of the public voice which has risen against it, notwithstanding the innumerable petitions which have been circulated, signed and presented, we are still to have a Railroad in Broadway. That beautiful street is to be deprived of all that makes it attractive to us, as Broadway. The life and bustle, the confusion of sounds and perpetual din, the attractive and busy scenes, the crowd, are all to be hushed, and the tinkling sounds of the solitary car bell, are alone to awaken the echoes, and be the lone music of Broadway.

We cannot now go into the details of the plans which this Railroad Company will carry out. But these are a few of them. The two tracks are to occupy twelve and a half feet in the centre of the street; the cars are to be forty-five feet in length, and to carry a stated number of passengers (with polite and well-trained ushers to secure seats for them); the cars to start from South Ferry, all going up on the same track; and an empty car, taking up passengers with frequent stoppages, say in the vicinity of STEWART's, (and no one is to be permitted to get in or off without the car's being brought to a stand,) must necessarily check the whole train, and the foremost car

"Like a thought, shall have control
Over the movements of the whole."

Broadway is not *over-wide* in many places, and though it generally measures 42 feet from curb to curb—it is at Fulton-street, we believe, but about 38 feet. Now with the 12½ feet occupying the centre for the track, we have left but 25½ feet, or 12¾ feet on either side. How are our carmen to "back-up" for the purpose of loading or unloading their goods—how are our private carriages to pass and turn in this cramped space? Again, the Russ pavement is very slippery, and it is oftimes near impossible for the horses to start a loaded omnibus, with but twelve inside—how then will they be able to start a car, forty feet long, with perhaps four times that number of people? It will become necessary to put down the old cobble stone pavement between the rails, and the symmetry and beauty of the Russ pavement will be destroyed.

We will not here again sum up the corruptions and high-handed authority which our Aldermen are everywhere displaying. We have often alluded to them, and called for a reform; but why, if they must accept a proposition for a railroad, should they give it to a favorite company, who pay but $25 a year tax on each car, when $1,000 is offered by others? X. Y. Z.

The President Elect on Removals from Office.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

SIR: You have laid the public under new obligations to you by publishing the excellent speech made by General PIERCE, in the Senate, against removals from office for opinion's sake; but you have done him an injustice by remarking that "it is not to be presumed that General PIERCE supposed himself to be then laying down rules for his own subsequent guidance in the Presidential Office," for although you are undoubtedly correct in your supposition, yet General PIERCE has since his nomination, republished the sentiments then uttered, in such a manner as to leave no doubt that he has not changed his opinions on the policy of removals, and that he intends to be guided by the same principles which he so eloquently enunciated for the guidance of another. It is well known that Mr. HAWTHORNE's Life of FRANKLIN PIERCE was prepared under his own supervision, and was heartily approved of both by him and his friends. Mr. HAWTHORNE is the intimate personal and political friend of General PIERCE, and of course, in preparing his biography for circulation among the people, after his nomination to the Presidency, great care must have been taken to exclude everything that would give a false impression of his present political leanings, and of the course of policy he would follow if elected. In this biography we find quoted the strong points of this very speech against the removal of Government officials on account of a difference of political opinion from the existing Administration. It is not at all probable that General PIERCE would have caused such extracts from his former speeches to have been published if he had not intended them as an indication of the policy he would adopt when he should find himself in power.

As an act of justice to General PIERCE I presume that you will not refuse to correct a wrong impression, which, I am quite sure, you did not intend to make. Your obedient servant, X. Y. Z.

There are about 12,000 live turkies at Cambridge and Brighton, Mass., in readiness for the approaching festive day.

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK: WEDNESDAY, NOV. 24, 1852

News of the Morning.

By the arrival of the steamer *Hermann* at this port, we have received dates from Europe four days later than our previous advices. The news turns upon the course of events in France. *The Empire in France is finally re-established*, and the Prince-President assumes the title of NAPOLEON III. The Senate met on the 4th inst., in accordance with the summons of the President, when a Message was received from LOUIS NAPOLEON, announcing the approaching change in the Government, and declaring the reasons, founded in the alleged wishes of the French people, which have induced the action. "The nation," says the Message, "has clearly manifested its wish for the re-establishment of the Empire." In this act, the document continues, "the People finds a guaranty for its interests, and a satisfaction for its just pride. The People nobly avenges its reverses without threatening any independence, and without troubling the peace of the world." On the 8th, a Committee of the Senate submitted a long report, accompanied by a Senatus Consultum, consisting of eight articles, which was adopted by a vote of 58 to 1. The programme is as follows: 1. LOUIS NAPOLEON is named Emperor, under the title of NAPOLEON III. 2. The Imperial dignity is made hereditary in the line of LOUIS NAPOLEON, the privilege extending only to the male heirs. 3. LOUIS NAPOLEON failing of issue, the legitimate children and descendants in the male line of the brothers of the Emperor NAPOLEON I. are to continue the succession. 4. LOUIS NAPOLEON is to designate the succession by will. 5. A Senatus Consultum is to provide for the succession in default of a legitimate or adoptive heir. 6. The members of the family of the new Emperor form part of the Imperial family, and cannot marry without the Imperial authorization. 7. The Constitution of January 15, 1852, is maintained in all provisions not conflicting with the proclamation of the Empire. 8. The proposition is to be submitted to the acceptance of the French People. In presenting this document to the President, M. MESNARD, First Vice-President of the Senate, expressed the sentiments of that body, and LOUIS NAPOLEON signified his acceptance of their proposition. JEROME BONAPARTE, the President of the Senate, subsequently had an interview with LOUIS NAPOLEON, and upbraided him for the exclusion of his family from the succession, an act which JEROME deems an insult to himself and his son. The President employed soothing language, but could not induce the ex-King to abate his complaints. JEROME has accordingly resigned the Presidency of the Senate and the office of Governor of the Invalides, and declares that he will hold no station but that of Marshal of France. The question of the ratification of the Empire was to be submitted to the people on the 21st and 22d instant. On the 25th (to-morrow) the Senate is to meet to declare the result. The final consummation is at hand.

From England we have interesting intelligence. The *America* arrived at Halifax, yesterday, with dates to the 14th inst., four days later than the *Hermann*. Her news reached the City after midnight. Parliament met on the 11th. The Queen delivered her speech in person. The speech opened with a tribute to the memory of WELLINGTON, and gave a brief space to the chief topics of national interest. The Fishery disputes with the United States are commented upon in a moderate tone. The Kingdom has received assurances of friendly feeling from the foreign powers, and is internally tranquil. The efforts of the Brazilian Government for the suppression of the Slave Trade, having been made quite effectually, the British cruisers have been withdrawn. The East India Company's Charter is recommended as a proper subject for revision. In regard to manufacturing industry, the speech hints towards Protection, and commends the case of IRELAND to the favorable consideration of Parliament.... A severe earthquake had taken place at Liverpool, Manchester, and several other towns in the vicinity. No great damage was done, but the circumstance is the subject of much Comment.... From Austria, we learn that the ex-Emperor was supposed to be dying of a fit of epileptic apoplexy. Dissatisfaction abounds in Hungary and Croatia. The Customs' Companies opened on the 30th ult., when Count BUOL SCHAUNSTEIN distinctly announced that if the existing Zollverein should be dissolved, a new one, including a population of 48,000,000, will be formed.... The election of the Second Chamber of Prussia took place on the 3rd inst., throughout the kingdom ..... From Russia, we have intelligence of the death of Prince LEUCHTENBERG, son-in-law to the Emperor NICHOLAS. The Russian fleet has cast anchor in the Black Sea..... The King of Sweden is still seriously ill.... Accounts from Constantinople state that the remainder of the first payment of the Loan had been sent off by the English packet The Ambassador of Greece at the Sublime Porte has given in his resignation, in consequence of the late Ministerial changes.

The affairs of Cuba occupy a large portion of our space this morning. We give in full the documents relating to the attempted purchase of Cuba by the Administration of President POLK, with the diplomatic correspondence which was occasioned by that event. These documents were transmitted to Congress at its last session, in reply to a call from the House of Representatives, but have just been made public.... The Government has removed Capt. DAVENPORT from the command of the steamer *Crescent City*, probably in consequence of the late events at HAVANA. His successor in the command is not named. Capt. DAVENPORT, who holds the rank of Passed-Midshipman in the Navy, will attached to the *Vincennes*, one of the vessels of the Japan Expedition. .... A telegraphic dispatch announces that the French Minister to Mexico has received his letters of recall.

Preparations have been made at Washington for the prompt delivery of the President's Message, at the Post-Offices of all the principal cities and towns, simultaneously, with the reception of the document by Congress. Twenty special messengers have been detailed from the Post-Office Department for this purpose .... The Message of the Governor of South Carolina was delivered to the Legislature yesterday. It alludes to the proceedings of the British Consul relative to the imprisonment of colored seamen, and recommends amendment of the act of 1844, preventing free colored persons from entering the State. The Legislature is recommended to subscribe $1,000,000 towards the stock of the Blue Ridge Railroad. The appointment of a suitable person to examine into the operations of the free school system of the State, is recommended. The Bank of the State is represented as in a highly flourishing condition, the receipts of the year being nine per cent. on the capital. The Governor demands that the Bank be re-chartered, with an additional capital to give it power to act as a check on private Banks.... The case of Mr. LEMMON and his slaves has waked up the South Governor JOHNSON, of Virginia, has called the attention of the Legislature of that State to the circumstances involved in the case, and promises to make it the subject of a special communication when he shall have received the authentic report of the result of the legal proceedings in this City.... The returns of the Massachusetts Representative Election indicate that the House will be exceedingly close. The National Democrats will be likely to hold the balance of power, though an actual Whig majority of five is possible. The chances of Hon. HORACE MANN for Governor are allowed by the Free-Sellers to be very slim. Gov. BOUTWELL has directed that an election to fill the Congressional vacancies be held on Monday, Dec. 13.... The heritage for the Susquehanna Railroad from Harrisburgh to Sunbury were concluded yesterday on favorable terms; three hundred applicants appeared.... A statement that the Williamsburt and Flushing Railroad has passed into the hands of parties in New-York is contradicted by the Baltimore Stock-holders... The friends of a direct Railroad from Albany to Plattsburgh met in Convention at Albany yesterday. 100 delegates appeared from the Northern and Eastern countries of the State. A Committee of thirteen was appointed to consider the measures expedient to be taken.... The official Presidential vote of New-Jersey is as follows:—SCOTT, 38,540; PIERCE, 44,293; HALE, 359; BROOME, (Native,) 813. Majority for PIERCE over SCOTT, 5753.... The New Hampshire House has voted to suspend the statute requiring the meeting of the Electoral College on the 30th inst., for the purpose of attending the Obsequies of Mr. WEBSTER in Boston on that day. To-morrow, the Legislature will proceed to elect a U. S. Senator in place JOHN P. HALE.... The Democrats of Washington are making arrangements for a great Jubilee Dinner in the city.... The Baltimore Board of Trade has called a Convention of merchants, planters, farmers, and business men, generally, of Southern and Western States, to meet in Baltimore on the 16th Dec. next, to consider the progress of the Southern and Western States, in their direct interest with Europe, regarding internal trade, and with a view to stimulate commercial affairs. A grand dinner is also to be given, to which the President of the U. S., the Cabinet and Members of Congress are to be invited.... Dr. JONATHAN COWDRY, the oldest surgeon in the U. S. Navy, died at Portsmouth, Va., on Saturday, of apoplexy.

Mr. H. N. HUDSON delivered the Fourth Lecture of the New-England Course, at the Brooklyn Institute, last evening. His subject was "Falstaff"..... The New-York Vegetarian Society met last night, for the transaction of business... The Concert of the St. George's and British Protective Emigration Societies came off, at Metropolitan Hall, last evening, before a large audience. The funds of the benevolent Associations were materially increased by the sale of tickets.

Our Cuban Relations—Important Developments.

We publish this morning a very interesting collection of public documents relating to the efforts of the United States to purchase the island of Cuba from Spain. It seems that this subject has engaged the attention of our government at intervals for the last thirty years; and that among the official papers recently transmitted to Congress upon the subject are letters from Mr. CLAY, Mr. WEBSTER and other distinguished men. Those which we give to-day, however, relate exclusively to the negociations attempted during the administration of President POLK; the others are to come hereafter. It will be seen that Mr. BUCHANAN, in the very able letter which is here given, as the first of the series, instructed Mr. SAUNDERS, then our minister at Madrid, to open negociations, directly but cautiously, with the Spanish government, for the transfer of Cuba to the United States; that he was authorized to give the most positive assurances that the United States would never permit the transfer of the island to England, or any other European power; and that the sum of $100,000,000 was further tendered to Spain in exchange for Cuba. The details of the various conversations had upon this subject, as given by Mr. SAUNDERS, will be read with interest. The Spanish government not only declined to listen to the proposition, but declared that it would sooner see Cuba sunk in the ocean than consent to its transfer to any other power. This was probably in the main a verbal flourish, but it indicates the very great unwillingness which Spain unquestionably feels to regard the alienation of Cuba as a possible event.

So far as any progress in the direct negotiation is concerned, these papers show no important result. But they are of the very highest interest, as throwing light upon the probable policy of the Administration which will come into power on the 4th of March next. The *National Intelligencer* announced a day or two since, by authority, that no proposition for the purchase of Cuba had been made by the present Administration; and we presume that none will be made during the remainder of its term. But we hazard little in predicting that, unless War or civil revolution in Cuba shall intervene to settle the question in another shape, the very first act of the Administration of General PIERCE will be *to renew the negotiations upon this subject*, and to press them forward, with all possible vigor, to a successful termination. And in this endeavor the President will have the cordial, earnest and almost unanimous support of the American people. For our own part, we should be glad to see the present Administration signalize its close of power by an act of such transcendant importance to the United States, and so essential to the preservation of the public peace. In our opinion nothing but an amicable arrangement for the transfer of Cuba *by purchase* to the United States—an arrangement at once honorable and beneficial to both parties, and conducive in the highest degree to the preservation of peace, not only with Spain, but with all the other powers of Europe, can prevent the accomplishment of the same end by a bloody war, in which both countries will suffer largely, but which will prove utterly ruinous to the power of Spain.

We are aware that different views seem to govern the Councils of President FILLMORE. His first and final object seems to be the preservation of *peace*, under all circumstances and at every cost. But he will find this the worst way in the world to accomplish that object. Every new concession which he makes for its attainment, spurs the Cuban authorities to fresh insolence, and arouses a feeling of profound dissatisfaction throughout the United States. And this cannot go on much longer without kindling a flame of excited indignation, which will inevitably plunge the two countries into war, in spite of the utmost efforts of the Government. Public sentiment will fully sustain the Administration in the strict enforcement of our laws—in all proper measures for preventing wanton aggressions of Cuba from our shores—and in conceding to the Cuban authorities everything just in itself and necessary to their own defence. But beyond this limit it will not go. It will not tolerate any mere concessions to Cuban policy, and still less to Cuban insolence; and it will visit with swift and sweeping penalties every indication of pusillanimity, everything that looks like a tame submission to outrage and insult, from fear of War.

We are amazed at the extent to which our Government seems inclined to go in this direction. It has already conceded the right of the Cuban Captain General to exclude Purser SMITH, innocent of any offence, from the Island of Cuba. It has given assurances to the Spanish Minister that he would not again go on the *Crescent City*, to Havana,—although it confessed its lack of all control over this matter. It has warned Mr. GEORGE LAW that, if he persisted in keeping Mr. SMITH on board, he would be left to his own resources in attempting to enter the port,—although it declared, in the same breath, that the exclusion of the *Crescent City* for such a reason was an outrage "for which there could be no justification and no excuse." And we now learn that Lieutenant DAVENPORT *has been removed from the command of the Crescent City*, for having ventured to assure the Cuban authorities that Purser SMITH would be found on board when the steamer should return. And this is considered a *pacific* policy! It is this way,—by throwing overboard every consideration of American right and dignity, and by zealously pandering to every whim of the Cuban authorities, that our Government proposes to preserve peace. We cannot think peace, at such a price, *worth* preserving.

We trust that the next trip of the *Crescent City* will bring our relations with Cuba to such a point that active and decisive steps can no longer be postponed. If the authorities persist in excluding her from Havana, upon the grounds they have hitherto assumed, it will be time to demand quite a thorough revision of our relations with that island, and a distinct understanding of the ground on which we stand. It is quite possible, as has been alleged, that no treaty stipulations are violated by the exclusion of one or of all our vessels from one or from all her ports, with or without any reason assigned. But if Cuba chooses so to act, she should understand that her course is one of direct *hostility*—that it is idle to talk of amicable relations under such circumstances—and that she must take the responsibility of thus establishing unfriendly and hostile relations between the two countries. We hope that the owners of the *Crescent City* will not remove Purser SMITH, unless there be some better reason therefor than the demand of the Cuban Captain General; and that her Commander will be instructed to enter the port of Havana, and land her passengers and mails, unless she shall be excluded *by actual force*. And we shall then see whether our Government will take the responsibility of submitting to conduct at once so injurious to our interests and so insulting to every sentiment of American honor.

Railways in the British Provinces.

After much delay, opposition, protest, and general contention, in the Provinces, the great railways proposed for some time past in the North are beginning to be distinguishable; and we see the outlines of what will be soon accomplished facts. A couple of years ago we had an earnest discussion of the North American and European Railway, to connect Nova Scotia with New-England and Canada. It was stated the English Government would aid in making the thoroughfare to Canada, by what is called Major ROBINSON's route—that is, a line running from the Nova Scotian isthmus, along by the St. Lawrence. But New Brunswick could not be brought to listen to such a plan, which would carry the road remotely, by way of her Northern border—give her little more than the noise of the passing train, as it went. She wanted a route down to her capital, St. Johns; and thence to the West. Such a road would approach the Maine frontier, where it would join our line from Portland. But John Bull would not give the money for making this circumbendibus; did not like it. Mr. HINCKS went to London, but found the home government reluctant to have anything at all to do with that Southern, semi-republican route. Mr. HINCKS then applied to the wealthy railway architects, JACKSON BRASSEY, BETTS & Co., and they agreed to undertake the railways of the British Provinces. Mr. JACKSON, M. P., came to America, accordingly, and the Provincials began negotiations afresh. In Canada, a Railroad Company had been chartered in 1851, to build a road between Montreal and Kingston, as part of a contemplated Trunk line to Halifax. It had been got up with a view to imperial aid, which was now out of the question, and the Canadian government resolved to put it aside. This abolition business produced a good deal of dust. The Company was feeble as to funds, and flaws were easily found in it. In spite of the protests of the President and Vice-President, Messrs. HOLTON and GALT, the Legislature lately cancelled the Company and chartered the JACKSONS. Whereupon the former parties, having exhausted their angry outcries, made a smart rush, just about the third reading, and got aboard the new Company, in self-preservation. The grumblings have been hushed, and the great Trunk line is about to be potentially and promptly laid across the Canadian ground. The English capitalists will furnish the cash *instanter*; the Province will have only to guarantee about £3,000 per mile, and will have the first charge on the road for the interest.

New-Brunswick has received JACKSON with enthusiasm; the Legislature has unanimously accepted his terms (which are similar to those of Canada) in the midst of the hosannas of the press, and the exhilaratory prophecies of the *oi polloi*, and a line 214 miles long is to run across the province, from our Maine frontier to the Gulf of St. Lawrence. When this highway shall be completed, in four or five years, the New-Brunswickers will have a vast amount of the commerce and intercourse of our States with Europe carried on before their doors.

Nova Scotia has also been taking advantage of the occasion and righting herself. She will make her own part of the great main line; that is, from Halifax to the extremity of the New-Brunswick portion, at Miramichi.

As to the first proposed and relinquished line—that by Major ROBINSON's route, along the Northern part of New-Brunswick to the St. Lawrence—that will be taken up too. If, after all, there is to be an iron road down to the States, there must also be one to the Canadas. The Canadian Legislature has agreed to make part of this last, for the distance between Detroit and Trois Pistoles. Between the latter place and Miramichi, in New-Brunswick, lies a dreary, non-paying tract; and Mr. HINCKS, the Canadian Minister, states that the home Government, seeing all the rest undertaken, will step in and help to fabricate that intermediate link of two miles, and so complete the magnificent catenation. Thus, as the reader perceives, there will shortly be two grand trunk lines—*Reginæ Viarum*—from the extreme east of our continent; one running down through New-Brunswick into New-England, and so to the extreme south; and the other leading along the shores of the St. Lawrence to Quebec, Montreal and the wild woods and waters of Western Canada. A number of smaller branches will be connected with these large trunks and *routes* in several directions throughout the provinces.

Thus has a private company undertaken what the English Government had no mind to do. Indeed, if, as is sometimes suggested, the mother country suspects the independent tendencies of the colonies, perhaps she is only prudent in refusing to help them with national cash, which, in case of "trouble," would be lost, while a private debt could be enforced by the law of nations; see Greece, Naples, Mexico, the Equator, &c. At all events, a new era will be inaugurated for the provinces when Mr. JACKSON will turn the first provincial sod. New Brunswick and Nova Scotia will feel the advantages of being in the highway of two hemispheres, and Canada will largely share with the United States, the benefits of immigration and commerce. The Messrs. JACKSON & Co. will not alone make iron roads for the provincials; but this will consummate their great undertaking by getting up a line of steamers to run between British or Irish ports, or both, and the North American terminus. At present a contract is nearly completed—subject to the approval of the English Parliament—by which a Liverpool firm will establish a line of powerful screw-ships, to run between Liverpool and Montreal, during the Summer, and between Liverpool and Portland, in Winter. With all these aids, the British Provinces will begin to rejoice in their geographical position which makes them nearest to the Old World, and their prosperity and civilization will move *pari passu* with our own.

The Foreign News.

The French Empire has come at last. The phantom Republic has vanished, and in place of a President sits NAPOLEON III, Emperor of France. We are glad of it. Republicanism was shamed and degraded while he wore its livery. The cause of Freedom was reproached, while he pretended to be at the head of a nation of free men. He is now Emperor, and rules over obedient slaves. Congruity is restored between the French people and their Government.

The Empire is established upon the NAPOLEONIC basis. It is hereditary in the NAPOLEON family. LOUIS NAPOLEON, if he leave no male heirs, may adopt them from the male line of the brothers of the Emperor NAPOLEON I. If he neither leaves nor adopts an heir, he can designate by will his own successor. And if the succession fail in spite of these precautions, a *Senatus-consultum* supplies the deficiency. None of the Imperial family can marry without the Emperor's authorization. The Constitution of January 15, 1852, is to continue in force. And the French people are to vote whether all this shall be so or not. They are to have the felicity of clasping the collar after it has been placed around their necks. What a glorious boon to a great and magnanimous people!

JEROME BONAPARTE. it will be seen, takes offence at the exclusion of his name, or that of his son, as heirs to the Empire. He has resigned the Presidency of the Senate by way of showing his resentment.

☞ We met an odd but intelligent old gentleman last night, who seized our arm, and with marks of much emotion said, "My young friend, I am in trouble; I do a small business, you know, a very small business, but it is intended to be a cash business in every item. No man can say that I owe him a cent, and no man owes me with my consent. But here is a customer who jews me out of money enough in the course of a year to support a wife, or bring up a family of children."

We began to be alarmed, and inquired if possibly *we* had neglected to cash the purchases we made at his store. "No, no, it is not you of course. But see what the villain has taken, and never paid a cent for! He took an umbrella last night. He took my pocket-knife yesterday morning. He took my purse and all its contents this morning."

"Why this is no customer—but a thief. He belongs on Blackwell's Island; you have grossly mistaken his title."

"No, no," he replied, "he is respectable,—he is in a handsome house,—he associates well. He borrowed your gold pencil last week, and wore your watch to hear the WEBSTER eulogy. He talked with your wife at the church door after THACKERAY's lecture, while you run off with your friend, and run on about the lecture."

"Why, who is the rascal—he deserves to be caned!"

"Don't use hard language," he replied, "for he boasts you as one of his friends, aye, and your wife, too. I have seen in his possession her breast-pin,—keep cool,—and her marriage ring. He did not steal it, either."

"Tell me the villain's name. He shall pay for his impudence."

"Ah!" said he, "there you mistake again. *He* never pays. But I'll show you his name." And drawing us nearer the gas-light, he opened his book of memoranda and pointed to the word written in great capitals,—the meanest of all debtors—☞ FORGETFULNESS.

☞ The New-York Historical Society promises an attractive course of Lectures for this Winter. Among the gentlemen whose services have been engaged, are Hon. RUFUS CHOATE, Hon. GEO. BANCROFT, Hon. EDWARD EVERETT, Hon. PIERRE SOULE, Hon. JOHN A. DIX, Rev. Dr. HAWKS and CHAS. O'CONOR, Esq. It is needless to say that the Lectures will be of the highest order of talent, as literary efforts, and will commend the enterprise to the public as a pleasant method of aiding the Society in the erection of a fire-proof building for its extensive and valuable Library. The Lectures will be delivered in Metropolitan Hall, commencing on Thursday, December 2. The Historical Society has done a good work for the country, in collating and preserving the records of our Colonial and Federal History, and it is essential that its choice collections should be placed in greater security than is afforded by its present restricted accommodations in the University. Its Managers have found no method of relief to its finances more promising, that the arrangement of a Course of Lectures. The high reputation of the gentlemen whose names are upon the programme, is a sufficient indication of the success which awaits the project.

☞ At a Boys' meeting, one of the speakers was insisting on the rewards of virtue in this life. "Be steady, honest and industrious," said he, "and you will be rich, respected and honored. Out of your number men will select their judges, mayors and aldermen." "Ho!" sung out one of the boys—"pretty way to get to be an alderman—to be honest!" "Very true," replied the speaker, "Some bad men do get as high as alderman, but they seldom go any higher. For you see that's as high as the rum-drinking rowdies could reach. But for Congressmen, Presidents and Mayors, you must be honest; see both of the men who were nominated lately for Mayor—sober, busy, steady men!" We thought the boy rather "had him;" but the speaker took to deeper water, when he told of the good character necessary to obtain higher offices, and his audience, never having voted any but the Charter-ticket, were satisfied.

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE AMERICA AT HALIFAX.

MEETING OF PARLIAMENT.

THE QUEEN'S SPEECH.

ARRIVAL OUT OF THE BALTIC.

Cotton Declined—Wheat and Flour Advanced.

PROVISIONS UNCHANGED.

[*By the Nova Scotia and New-Brunswick Telegraph Lines to St. John, thence by the Halifax and Quebec Line to Quebec, and thence by the Canada and Bain Buffalo Line to New-York.*]

HALIFAX TELEGRAPH OFFICE,
Tuesday Evening, Nov. 23, 1852.

The R. M. steamship *America*, Capt. SHANNON, arrived at this port at 9½ o'clock this morning, bringing Liverpool dates of the 13th inst., and 45 through passengers. She sailed again at 4½ o'clock for Boston.

The Collins steamship *Baltic*, which sailed from New-York on the 30th ult., arrived at Liverpool at 1 o'clock on Wednesday afternoon, the 10th inst.

Since the sailing of the *Asia*, on the 6th, the Liverpool Cotton market has been unsettled and dull, with a constantly declining tendency. All qualities have declined from a quarter to five-sixteenths, and at the close of the market on Friday evening there were more sellers than buyers.

ENGLAND.

Opening of Parliament—The Queen's Speech.

The actual session of Parliament commenced on the 11th inst The speech from the throne was read by the Queen in person, and is more lengthy than usual, extending to over one thousand words. The following embraces the main features. The first paragraph pays a tribute to the memory of WELLINGTON, and calls on the House to provide funds for his funeral. The second acknowledges the readiness with which volunteers have enlisted in the militia. Section 3d continues to receive from all foreign powers assurances of friendly relations.

Section 4th says, frequent and well founded complaints on the part of my North American Colonies, of infractions by citizens of the United States, of the Fishing Convention of 1818, induced me to dispatch, for the protection of their interests, a class of vessels better adapted to the service, than those which had been previously employed. This step led to a discussion with the Government of the United States, and while the rights of my subjects have been firmly maintained, the friendly spirit with which the question has been treated, induces me to hope that the ultimate result may be a mutual beneficial extension and improvement of our common intercourse with that great Republic.

Section 5th, announces that the joint English and French Mission to the Argentine Confederation opens their greatest rivers to the commerce of the world. Section 6th. From the zealous efforts of Brazil for the suppression of the Slave-trade, stringent measures, on the part of England, have been suspended, and it is hoped a recurrence to them will be unnecessary. Section 8th, suggests that the inquiry be resumed in the East India Company's charter. Section 9th says, estimates will, in due time, be laid before Parliament. Section 10th, proposes a scheme for the advancement of the arts and sciences. Section 11th, congratulates the country on its prosperous condition, and hints vaguely at protection, as follows:

"If you should be of opinion that recent legislation, in contributing, with other causes, to this happy result, has, at the same time, afflicted unavoidable injustice on certain important interests, I recommend you dispassionately to consider how, as far as it may be practicable, equitably to mitigate that injury, and to enable the industry of the country to meet successfully that unrestricted competition to which Parliament in its wisdom has decided it should be subjected.

Section 12 trusts that the improvement has extended to Ireland, and recommends a generous policy towards that country.

Section 13 announces the appointment of a Commission of Inquiry on ecclesiastical matters.

Section 14 recommends university reform.

Section 15 would rejoice if the transportation of convicts to Van Dieman's Land might be dispensed with.

Section 16 relates to present and future measures of law reform.

Section 17 concludes by praying for God's blessing on things in general.

After a lengthy discussion, the Address was agreed to in both Houses.

On Friday, nothing of much importance was transacted.

INDIA AND CHINA.

A telegraphic dispatch from Trieste furnishes later intelligence from India and China. The departure is announced of the First Brigade of the advance force from Rangoon for Prome, which was shortly to be followed by the Second Division. It was confidently expected that upon the troops reaching Prome, the country would yield and be annexed, and the war be immediately brought to a conclusion.

Advices from China state that the insurrection was extending.

Liverpool Markets.

COTTON.—The sales of the week foot up only 32,000 bales, of which speculators have taken 12,000, and exporters 2,750. The brokers quote fair Orleans at 6¾, middling 5¾@5¾, fair Mobile 6¾, middling 5¾, fair upland 6¼, middling 5¼. The stock at Liverpool, exclusive of shipboard, 425,000.

The market for BREADSTUFFS continues moderately active, and sales of wheat have been made at one penny advance, and flour at sixpence advance over the rates current at the sailing of the *Asia*. Western Canal is quoted at 23s; Ohio at 21s. 6d., and Baltimore at 24s. Indian corn is firm at 33s. 9d. for white, and 32s. for yellow.

PROVISIONS.—The market generally is unchanged, and a limited business has been doing. Lard, however, of all qualities has considerably declined, and is quoted at 43s.

ASHES.—A small business is doing in Pots at 27s. Pearls are the same.

BARK.—Baltimore is quoted at 7s. 6d., and Philadelphia at 7s. 9d.

TURPENTINE.—Prime is held at 11s.; and Spirits at 49s. 6d.@50s., with a dull market.

ROSIN.—Sells at 5s. for common, and 2,000 bbls. fine sold at 14s.

SUGAR.—A large business is doing at firm prices.

TEA.—Prices are a shade higher.

COFFEE.—The market is unchanged, but the business is limited.

TALLOW.—P. Y. C. sells at 41s.@42s.

London Money Market.

Consols for money and account closed on the 13th inst at 100¼@100¾

UNITED STATES SECURITIES.—A small business has been doing at the following quotation: U. S. Sixes, 1 867-67, 100; U. S. Sixes, '67-68, 107; U. S. Sixes, '68, Bonds 103¼@110; U. S. Fives, '53, 96@99; U. S. Sixes, '51, 103@104; New York State Fives '58-60, 97@98; Pennsylvania Fives, 95@97; Ohio Sixes, 1,878-75, 107; Maryland Fives, 97@98; Massachusetts Fives, Bonds, 107@108; Kentucky Sixes, 1,869-70, 107@110.

Havre Market—Wednesday, Nov. 18.

The sales of COTTON for the week have been 3,700 bales, and the imports for the same time 1,600 bales. The stock on hand 17,000 bales. The market ladies with a considerable decline on all qualities. We quote New Orleans *free ordinaire* at 92.

Col. Percael, who was deputed by a large number of Hungarians in Jersey, England, and France, to act for them, made a purchase last month of the town ships situated near Davenport, in Iowa, for a Hungarian colony, and in the Spring the great body of the purchasers design emigrating to this country and settling upon their purchase.

☞ Rev. Dr. FRANCIS, of Boston, will deliver the next Course of the Peoples' Lectures in the Tabernacle, this evening. His subject is the "Importance of cultivating and using." Dr. FRANCIS is a deep thinker, a pleasant speaker, and brings his thoughts in an attractive dress, which will command them to the earnest attention of his hearers.

FROM THE CANARY ISLANDS.—By the arrival of the bark *Nancy Trent*, Capt. TRENT, from the Canary Islands, on the 7th Oct., we learn that the drought had caused great damage to the crops. The dry season had been the most severe ever experienced. There is no other news of importance.

The Boston *Times*, of Tuesday, has the following: "We yesterday referred to the painful rumors current in the City concerning the reported untimely and tragical end of a reverend divine, Dr. PARKMAN, well known in this community. The statement in yesterday's *Times* created a deep sensation. It has not been contradicted; nor has any attempt at explanation in regard to it been made; and we, therefore, presume it to be substantially correct."

BUSINESS NOTICES.

From the London Observer.

IMPORTANT AND TRUE.—THE FAME OF HAYTIEN'S Naphtha Syrup is, if possible, on the increase. If we may credit the general report, it is a positive cure for that hitherto incurable disease, Consumption; and we are able to state from personal knowledge, that a gentleman in our employ, who was in an apparently confirmed decline, has been restored to robust health by its use.

From the London Medical Journal for Jan. 1852.

We have heretofore believed that Consumption was incurable, but our opinions have been changed by a remarkable circumstance. Three months since we saw a person whose right lung showed indubitable evidence of tubercles. Last week we again saw him, and his right lung was to all intents and purposes in a perfectly healthy state. He told us that this result had been produced by six bottles of HAYTIEN'S Naphtha Syrup. A statement of this case will be found in the ensuing number of our journal.

C. V. CLICKENER & CO., No. 11 Barclay-st., are the general agents for DR. HAYTIEN in America, to whom all orders should be addressed. Sold in Brooklyn by Mrs. HAYES, No. 175 Fulton-st.

INDIA RUBBER CANES.—THIS SPLENDID ARticle, the very last thing yet in India Rubber, is the most beautiful specimen we have seen in the manufacture of this most singular material, resembling somewhat ebony and whalebone, although much more beautiful and elastic than either—being in fine the most exquisite thing in the shape of Walking Sticks we have ever seen. They have only recently been introduced to the public, and are for sale by TIFFANY, YOUNG & ELLIS, No. 271 Broadway; DANIEL J. TENNEY, No 251 Broadway; LEARY & CO., Astor House; NEAL, CARROLL & HUTCHINSON, No. 547 Broadway; and by the exclusive manufacturer, L. P. PORTER, No 43 Maiden-lane.

THE DAY HAPPILY IS PASSED WHEN PHYSICIANS were compelled to inflict upon their patients the discomfort of a Flannel garment; they now recommend the use of RAY & ADAMS' Stocking-knit Silk, Merino, and Woolen Under Garments. The benefit is increased, and luxury substituted for discomfort, to the mutual satisfaction of all parties. RAY & ADAMS, Importers and Manufacturers of Under Garments and Hosiery, No. 501 Broadway.

SINCE ENVIOUS TIME STEALS AWAY THE ROSES from the cheeks of maidens, let their lovers secure their Daguerreotypes, while the bloom upon their cheeks is tender and beautiful as the blush of an August peach. BOOT pays particular attention to these pledges of affection. His gallery is at No. 363 Broadway.

NOVELTIES OF THE WORLD.—TUTTLE CAN show you more Games at his Emporium, No 345 Broadway, than your fancy ever conceived. He has imported the newest, the most instructive, the most comical, the most amusing, the most puzzling Games that England, France, Germany or China can produce. If you care about a choice you must call early.

VALUABLE NEWARK LOTS AT AUCTION.—ALBERT H. NICOLAY is going to sell on TUESDAY next, Nov 30, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, about 251 beautiful corner lots, situated at Newark, within 40 minutes of the City of New York by the New-Jersey Railroad. These lots are 58x100, and will be sold with the privilege of three or more adjoining lots of the same size. This property is situated on the highest point of elevation in the City of Newark, having a perfect panoramic view of the City of Newark bay and harbor, and the surrounding country, and with the naked eye can be seen the steamships and sailing vessels going in and out the New-York harbor. These lots are without fear of contradiction, the best that have been sold at auction in this vicinity for many years. A free excursion will be made on Friday, Nov. 26, for the purpose of giving all persons that are desirous of purchasing any portion of this property an opportunity of seeing it before the sale. For full particulars we refer to the advertisement of the auctioneer.

FURS AT GENIN'S LOWER STORE.—GENIN solicits the attention of the Ladies residing in or visiting New-York, to the very extensive assortment of beautiful Furs at his lower store, No. 214 Broadway. Duplicates of all the Articles, Victorines, Muffs and Fur Gloves at the Bazaar will be found at the lower establishment. Especial attention is invited to a number of sets of the purest white Ermine and Russian Sable, and to the very moderate rates at which these splendid Furs are offered. The assortment of Stone Martens, Mink, Chinchilla and other Furs, is very large and choice, and the prices low beyond a precedent. GENIN, No 214 Broadway, opposite St. Paul's.

FASHIONABLE TAILORING.—I AM HAPPY TO FIND that Mr. J. C. BOOTH, long known as one of the best Tailors in the country, has opened a fashionable tailoring establishment at No 486 Broadway. I understand that Mr. Booth intends to do first-class business, at prices considerably reduced from the usual standard. From experience I can recommend Mr Booth, as possessed of superior talent, and elegant taste, and sound judgment in his business. He is also a gentleman of the strictest integrity and all who desire to combine economy with elegance in their apparel, will do well to call on J. C. BOOTH, No. 486 Broadway.
AN OLD CUSTOMER.

NEW ATTRACTIONS AT GENIN'S BAZAAR.—A splendid assortment of Boys' and Youths' Clothing, consisting of Full Suits, Overcoats, Talmas, &c., &c., has been received by the *Asia*, and were opened at the Bazaar on SATURDAY; together with a great variety of Misses' Furs, Misses' Cloaks, and Ladies' and Misses' Shoes. GENIN invites the special attention of Heads of Families and Ladies in search of useful Fancy-made articles for Children's, Misses', and Ladies' wear, and to the very moderate prices at which they are offered. GENIN'S Bazaar, No. 513 Broadway, St. Nicholas Hotel.

LOOK TO YOUR FEET.—OF ALL PARTS OF THE body, there is not one the clothing of which ought to be so carefully looked after as the feet. It is the part in which the circulation of the blood may be the most readily checked, and being also exposed to cold and wet in direct contact with good conducting surfaces, it is the part of the system where such a check is most likely to take place. Therefore, be particular in buying your foot gear of CAHILL, No. 377 Broadway where you may be sure of getting it both good and cheap

CANTRELL'S "ALPINE GAITERS."—The demand for this popular article is very great this season the ladies having discovered that they are not only exceedingly comfortable, but likewise elegant in appearance, durable and cheap. Wear the "Alpine," by all means, if you have any regard for your health. CANTRELL has a very superior assortment of gaiters of all kinds, slippers ties, sandals, children's shoes, &c. His establishment is at No. 336 Bowery.

UNION HALL IS THE GREAT FEATURE OF Fulton-st. Asks large proportions loom up before the eyes of the passer-by, he asks, "Can this enormous double office be filled with Clothing?" Yes, sir, and a third building will be opened soon. In the meantime the superb overcoats and the new styles of Talmas are going off at prices which even the most thrifty admit to be wonderfully cheap. Union Hall Clothing Warehouse, corner of Fulton and Nassau-sts.

SOME PERSONS SUPPOSE THAT IF AN ARTICLE be sold at low price, it must therefore be cheap; this is a great mistake. Thousands of Sewing Machines have been palmed off at a small price that are not and never can be used. Many such worthless machines are now being offered to the public. The only Sewing Machine that will operate to advantage, are those sold by I. M. SINGER, & CO., No 253, Broadway.

I HAVE USED THE FORMULA KNOWN AS WATTS' NERVOUS ANTIDOTE, and have found from a choice case selected from a much larger number and proved its efficacy to acute and chronic diseases, neuralgia, pain, irritation and spasms sufficient to substantiate the claims of the author in favor of his medicine.
JOHN CLENDINNING, M. D.
$1 per bottle, or $9 per dozen. Depot, No. 183 Nassau-st.

THOSE SHADES.—IS HAS OFTEN BEEN A MATter of surprise to us that otherwise neat and tidy housewives will, despite the cheapness at which elegant Shades are now offered by JOHN GREASON, put up old cotton cloths to their windows! Why, you can buy of GREASON, at No 261 Greenwich-st., beautiful Window Shades for almost the price it costs for cotton curtains!

GENTLEMEN GOING INTO THE COUNTRY TO celebrate the annual Thanksgiving, would materially add to their comfort in providing themselves with Fur Coats, Fur Caps, Fur Overshoes, Mufflers, Collars &c. which can be had in great variety at THOMPSON & BOESSER'S, Manufacturers and Dealers in Furs, No. 19 Maiden-lane.

THE RUSH AT FREEMAN'S, No. 90 FULTON-st., is not to be wondered at, when it is known he is selling a splendid Hat for $3, such as others sell for $4. FREEMAN can do so, for he manufactures the Hat from the raw material, his customers therefore get the article without paying two or three profits, as is generally the case at other establishments.

PETERSON & HUMPHREYS, No. 329 BROADWAY

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

Message of the Governor of South Carolina to the Legislature.

CHARLESTON, Tuesday, Nov. 23.

The Governor's Message was delivered to the Legislature to-day, and is a long and able document.

It represents the Bank of the State to be in a highly prosperous condition, the profits of the year being 9 per cent. on the capital. He recommends strongly that the Bank be rechartered with an additional capital, to give it power to act as a check on private banks.

He recommends the recharter of all private Banks, with proper restrictions, and that no capital shall exceed $1,000,000.

He recommends that a suitable person travel over all of the Free School System, point out defects, and suggest improvements.

He recommends the appointment of a Legislative Committee to report at the next Session of the Legislature, on the Criminal Law. The Governor goes dead against public executions and doubts the propriety of whipping.

Alluding to the proceedings of the British Consul relative to the imprisonment of the colored seaman, REUBEN ROBERTS a native of Nassau, who arrived in the ship *Clyde* on the 6th May at Charleston from Farnoos. The Sheriff detained him till the 26th May, when the *Clyde* sailed. On the 9th June, a writ in trespass for assault and false imprisonment from the Federal Court was served on the Sheriff, laying the damage at $4,000.

The Governor recommends the Act of 1844 to prevent persons of color entering the State, to be amended, to meet any similar case that may arise. Had not proceedings been instituted, the Governor would have recommended a modification of the law, so as to require captains to confine colored seamen to their vessels, and prevent their landing under heavy penalties; but now, self respect demands that we should not abate one jot or tittle of the law which was enacted to protect us from the influence of ignorant incendiaries.

He also recommends the Legislature to subscribe $1,000,000 to the Blue Ridge Railroad, or even more, if necessary, to complete it; adding, that if the stock never paid a dollar interest, it would be a judicious expenditure. Recommends the continuance of the Commission on Charleston Bar until the work is actually commenced by the United States Government.

He concludes by congratulating the State on the present political calm; refers to past Northern aggressions; acknowledges that nothing has been done by Congress this year to complain of, but believes that this cessation from hostile acts against our institutions will be of short duration; and however strong his conviction as to the propriety of attempting to stay the coming storm, by separate State action, and however he might deplore the decision of the people, God forbid that he should fan the expiring embers of party strife by recommending it.

He hopes however that the Southern States on the occurrence of further aggression, which will surely come, will rise in their majesty and strength, and in conjunction with South Carolina either force their rights to be respected in the Union, or take their place as a Southern Confederacy among the nations of the earth, recommending in the meantime the development of the resources of the State, and by that means giving it all the power and strength of which it is capable.

Railroad Convention.

ALBANY, Tuesday, Nov. 23.

More than one hundred of the friends of a direct line of railroad from this city, north to Plattsburg, in Clinton County, assembled in convention at the Hall of the Young Men's Association this afternoon. The delegation comprised business men from the Counties of Albany, Saratoga, Warren, Washington, Essex and Clinton. The convention organized by the choice of the following officers: President, Hon. ERASTUS CORNING, of Albany; Vice Presidents, JOHN J. HARRIS, of Warren County, LEROY MOREY, of Washington County; Secretaries, Hon. ORVILLE CLARK, of Washington County, E. H. ROSENKRANS, of Warren County.

After the organization was effected, several hours were occupied in an interesting statistical discussion of the routes, the termination of the proposed Road, &c. The upshot of the afternoon's deliberations was the adoption of the following resolution:

Resolved, That a Committee be appointed to prepare articles of association for the organization of a Company to construct a Railroad from some point on the Albany Northern Railroad in the town of Half-moon, County of Saratoga, through the Counties of Saratoga, Washington, Essex, and part of Clinton, to the village of Plattsburg.

A Committee of thirteen was appointed by the Chair, and the Convention adjourned until 6 o'clock, P. M., when it reassembled in the Mayor's Court Room, City Hall, where it remained in session during the evening.

The Crescent City Affair—Censure and Removal of Captain Davenport—The President's Message.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Nov. 23.

Passed Midshipman DAVENPORT'S recent course at Havana is severely censured by the Government, and he has been removed from the *Crescent City* and ordered to the *Vincennes*, now fitting for a three years' cruize in the Pacific.

A special meeting of the Cabinet was held this afternoon, perhaps on the *Crescent City* affair, but more probably respecting the President's message.

Some twenty special messengers have been detailed from the Post-Office Department to deposit the message with the Postmasters in the principal cities and towns throughout the United States, in the same manner as last year. They will start early next week.

Gen. SHIELDS and half-a-dozen members of the House arrived to-day.

Virginia and the recent Slave Case—Railroad Intelligence.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, Nov. 23.

The Mail is through from New-Orleans.

Governor JOHNSON, of Virginia, has called the attention of the Legislature to the recent Slave Case in New-York. He does not recommend any specific action, but says when he obtains a certified copy of the proceedings in the case, he will make it the subject of a communication.

The Susquehannah Railroad from Harrisburgh to Sunbury, was let on favorable terms to-day; there were 300 applicants for different portions of the work.

A statement published in the *Philadelphian*, that the Williamsport and Elmira Railroad has passed into New York hands is denied here; a majority of the stock of the Road is owned in this city.

Convention of Merchants and Planters.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, Nov. 23.

The Board of Trade, in this city, has called a convention of the various merchants, planters, farmers, and business men, generally, of the Southern and Western States, to meet at Baltimore on the 18th of December next, to consider the progress of the Southern and Western States in their direct interest with Europe, regarding internal trade, and also with a view to stimulate commercial affairs. A grand dinner is also to be given, at which the President of the United States, Members of the Cabinet, and Members of Congress are to be invited.—*Post and Commercial.*

Further from Mexico—Recall of the French Minister—The Tehuantepec Route.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, Nov. 22.

The *Picayune* has received letters from the City of Mexico, which state that ARISTA has demanded to head the troops himself against the revolutionists.

General URAGA, who has joined the latter, asserts that, even should he prove successful in the overthrow of the Government, he will accept no public office as a reward.

The French Minister, at Mexico, received a letter of recall.

The Tehuantepec Commissioner has, it appears, finally left its proposals to the decision of the Government.

The Late Slave Case in New-York.

RICHMOND, Tuesday, Nov. 23.

The *Whig* states that Mr. ASHMEAD, Clerk of the steamship *Richmond*, has been removed from that vessel for practicing deception towards Mr. LEMMON, the owner of the slaves recently set free in New-York.

The *Despatch* recommends to the Legislature to make reprisals on New-York, until the statute of the State, by which slaves brought into it voluntarily by their owners are free, is repealed.

Sentence of Death.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, Nov. 23.

One of the slaves belonging to JOHN JONES, of Montgomery County, Md., has been sentenced to death for committing a rape on a white woman.

A heavy rain and snow storm prevailed here last evening.

The mail has failed this morning beyond Raleigh.

Death of Surgeon Cowdrey—Scarcity of Vessels at Norfolk, Tuesday, Nov. 23.

Dr. JONATHAN COWDREY, the oldest surgeon in the United States Navy, died at Portsmouth on Saturday, of apoplexy.

All kinds of vessels are in great demand here, and freights are rapidly advancing.

Massachusetts Election.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Nov. 23.

Nearly all the Towns in which elections took place yesterday have been heard from, and show the choice of 37 Whigs, 29 Coalition, and 3 National Democrats. These, added to the result on the first election, make the House stand 138 Whigs, 110 Coalition and 15 National Democrats. The Towns to be heard from will not vary the result much. The Whigs will undoubtedly have a majority, and CLIFFORD will probably be Governor.

Additional returns indicate that the House will be exceedingly close. The Whigs may possibly have five majority, and it is possible the National Democrats may control the House. The Free Soilers concede that it is improbable that HORACE MANN can be elected Governor.

It is thought that the opponents of the Maine Law will have a majority in the House.

New-Hampshire Legislature.

CONCORD, N. H., Tuesday, Nov. 23.

The House has voted to suspend the statute requiring the meeting of the Presidential Electors on the 30th inst., in order to enable the Legislature to attend the WEBSTER obsequies in Boston, in a body.

Thursday next has been fixed for choosing a U. S. Senator in the room of J. P. HALE.

The Official Vote of New-Jersey.

TRENTON, Tuesday, Nov. 23.

The State Canvassers met in this City, to-day, and announced the official vote of the State, as follows: PIERCE, 44,293; SCOTT, 38,540; HALE, 259; BROOME' Native, 612. Majority for PIERCE, 5,753.

Cabinet Shop destroyed by Fire.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Nov. 23.

The Cabinet Establishment of J. LUTZ, on Eleventh-street, below Chestnut, was destroyed by fire last night with most of the contents of the upper stories. The rear wall fell down into the yard, and the firemen had a narrow escape.

Washington Items.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Nov. 23.

The Democracy of Washington are arranging a sumptuous jubilee dinner to take place at the United States Hotel, next Tuesday evening.

Among the arrivals here to-night, were Col. WELLER, Gov. BROWN, and Mr. MCMULLEN.

Quick Work—The Hermann's News at New Orleans.

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, Nov. 23—P. M.

The news by the steamship *Hermann*, (which left New York at 7 o'clock—Rep.,) was received here by the lower telegraph line at 15 minutes past 7 o'clock, New-Orleans time.

Snow Storm at Springfield.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Tuesday, Nov. 23.

The first show of the season commenced falling last evening about 8 o'clock.

The Florida at Savannah.

SAVANNAH, Tuesday, Nov. 23.

The steamship *Florida*, Capt. WOODHULL, has arrived at her wharf in this city, in sixty-two hours from New-York.

NEW-YORK CITY.

THE EXPENSE OF THE NEW-YORK ALMS-HOUSE DEPARTMENT.—The report of the expenditures of the Governors of the Alms-House for the last month has just been printed. From the document it appears that the net expenditure during the month of October amounted to $41,923 75. Of this sum, $6,628 77 were appropriated to purchase supplies for the relief of out-door poor, and the remainder for the support of the inmates of the Penitentiary, the Lunatic Asylum, the Alms-House, Bellevue Hospital, the Work-House, &c. The following table shows the number of inmates in each institution during the month:

Alms House	1,043	Nursery	1,125
Bellevue Hospital	476	Nursery Hospital	219
Children at nurse	178	Penitentiary	849
City Prison	278	Penitentiary Hospital	277
Colored Home	221	Small Pox Hospital	7
Col'd Orphan Asylum	110	Total in doors	5,327
Lunatic Asylum	545		

The new Work-House progresses, but is not complete. Up to the 1st inst., the sum of $76,853 45 had been expended on this building.

ADDITIONAL RAILROAD FACILITIES.—With a view of affording the residents of Manhattanville, Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry, Tarrytown, and intermediate places, an opportunity of remaining in the City to attend our places of amusement, &c., Mr. STARK, the efficient Superintendent, has commenced running an accommodation train, on the Hudson River Railroad, from the City every night, (Sundays excepted,) at 11 o'clock. Arrangements also have been made to have a steam ferry-boat to ply between Tarrytown and Nyack, in connection with the road, whereby the interests and convenience of the citizens of Rockland County will be greatly promoted. It is also understood that Mr. WHISTLER, of the New-Haven Railroad, intends shortly to grant similar facilities to residents o New-Rochelle, Port Chester, Rye and other places on that road, for remaining in the City much later than at present.

THE HARLEM RAILROAD AND ITS PATRONS.—We have received a communication from some of the patrons of the Harlem Railroad, who complain of a want of light, warmth, and other comforts on the Harlem train which comes down at an early hour in the morning and goes up in the evening. There certainly is no good reason why the cars employed in conveying the working men of Harlem to and from their work should not be as well warmed and as well lighted, and in every way made as comfortable as the cars of any other train. The mechanics and laborers pay the same price for their fare as other travellers on the Road, and they deserve as good accommodation.

NEW-YORK VEGETARIAN SOCIETY.—This Society held its second monthly meeting last evening, at the Water Cure Institute, No. 15 Laight-street. Dr. R. T. TRALL in the Chair. The business was entirely of a preliminary nature, there being no discourses or address. Some new members were admitted. They now number twenty-five. The officers are: For President, Dr. R. T. TRALL; Vice-Presidents, JAS. MORAN and J. M. HALL: Corresponding Secretary, C. LE BARON; Recording Secretary, EDWIN S. BEEBE; Treasurer, WM. HUNT; Executive Committee, R. T. TRALL, C. B. LE BARON, C. C. MANY, JOHN S. BOYDEN, and E. D. STARK. The meeting adjourned to meet again in a month, of which notice will be given, and some address on the principles of the Society may be expected.

THE MURRAY STREET CATASTROPHE—THE JURY NOT IN ATTENDANCE.—The further investigation respecting the catastrophe in Murray-street last week, at which PETER MCINTYRE lost his life, was to have been resumed yesterday forenoon, at the Coroner's office; but the Jury, it seems, were not in attendance, and Coroner IVES adjourned the matter over until to-day, when the necessary witnesses will be present, and give their testimony. Considerable interest appears to be manifested as to the real cause of this fatal accident, and the investigation should be rigid.

THE NEW-YORK HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.—At the last meeting of the New-York Horticultural Society the following gentlemen were chosen officers for the ensuing year:

President—SHEPHARD KNAPP.
Vice Presidents—W. Coventry, H. Waddell, Wilson G. Hunt, Nicholas R. Anthony, Wm. W. Livermore and John Groshon.
Treasurer—Jacob C. Parsons.
Recording Secretary—Geo. W. Curtis.
Corresponding Secretary—Peter B. Meade.

SECOND BRIGADE NEW-YORK STATE MILITIA.—The report of the late annual Inspection of this Brigade, shows the following as the effective force of the command:—General and Staff, 9: 4th Regiment, Col. YATES, 363; 5th Regiment, Col. WARNER, 541; 6th Regiment, Col. PEERS, 291. Total number, 1,204.

Commandants of Regiments are ordered on or before Monday, the 29th instant, to furnish to the Brigadier General, a Roster, containing the names of all the Commissioned Officers, (including Staff and Line,) of and in their respective commands, with the dates of their commissions, and the places of their residence.

MILITARY.—The *Duffy Guards*, Capt. WILSON, turned out in handsome style yesterday for target practice. They returned to town in the afternoon with quite a number of handsome prizes, and a well riddled target. The *Snyder Guard* were also out for practice.

The *Ogden Guard*, Capt. TICE, mustered fifty muskets strong. They went out of town, and fired for the prizes, six in number. The first prize, a set of silver spoons, was won by Capt. TICE.

THANKSGIVING FEAST AT THE FIVE POINTS.—Rev. J. LUCKEY, the Missionary employed by the Ladies' Home Missionary Society at the Five Points, acknowledges the receipt yesterday of one hundred dinners, one box of prunes, 6 pounds tea, 1 box tobacco, 19 pies and 1 turkey, contributions towards the Thanksgiving Dinner to be given at the Old Brewery on Thursday.

CHANGE OF RECRUITING STATIONS.—The troops stationed at Fort Columbus, Governor's Island, are ordered to be removed, under the direction of Col. PAINE, to Fort Hamilton; as also are those under the command of Major PEMBERTON, now at Fort Washington. The recruiting station is to be changed from Fort Hamilton to Fort Columbus, on Governor's Island.

NEW HOUSE OF REFUGE.—The corner-stone of the new House of Refuge on Randall's Island, was to have been laid yesterday, but in consequence of the rain, a postponement took place till the first pleasant day.

INVITATION OF THE NEW-YORK LIGHT GUARD TO VISIT BOSTON.—The New-York Light Guard have received an invitation from the Chief Marshal of the Charlestown Delegation to attend the WEBSTER obsequies in Boston on the 30th inst.

CHARGE OF MAYHEM.—Yesterday morning, officer Welsh of the Fourth District Police arrested a young man by the name of Francis Williams upon a charge of Mayhem in biting off the ear of one William Smith, with whom he had an altercation. The accused was brought before Justice Osborn at the lower Police office and fully committed for trial.

WANTED.

WANTED.—In a respectable Dry Goods House, in the city, 16 or 18 Boys, between the age of 13 and 14, to act in the capacity of Check Boys. None but Americans need apply. Address BOX, No. 656 *Times* Office, in their own hand-writing. Salary $40 first year.

CHILDREN'S HAT TRIMMERS.—Two or three young ladies possessing taste and experience in trimming children's straw goods, may find steady employment at A. LELAND & Co. No. 171 Pearl-st.

PARTNER WANTED—In the fancy Dry Goods business, generally termed Yankee Notions. An old established firm is in want of a young man with first-rate experience, to act as purchaser. None need apply but those having first-rate capabilites as regards knowledge of the goods, added to a large acquaintance among buyers of this description of goods. All communications strictly confidential. Address box 3,148, Post-Office, with real name and address.

MUSIC COPYISTS.—Wanted immediately, twenty Music Copyists of experience, who can copy orchestra and chorus parts from the score with perfect accuracy and dispatch. None others need apply. Address, by note, WILLIAM HENRY FRY'S Agent, Hall & Son's music store, No. 239 Broadway.

WANTED—Ten men of good address to sell several articles wanted in every family. Agents can make $5 per day. Also, a man with $500 to take an interest in a Depot in Philadelphia; also one in Boston. May make $1,500 per annum. Ten men, fair wages. Call or address No. 317 Bowery, from 9 until 2 o'clock.

WANTED—A young man, from 16 to 17 years of age, of good address, that resides with his parents. He must write a good hand and be quick at figures. Salary first year, $150. Best of reference required. Apply to ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer, No. 40 Wall-st.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—At No. 29 Catharine street, a good Upholsterer at Cabinet-work, where steady employment will be given.

AN EXPERIENCED SALESMAN WANTED—In the Cloth Department of an old established jobbing house. Address M., box 1295, P. O.

$10 REWARD.—Stolen from the subscriber's residence, No. 313 East Broadway, on SATURDAY EVENING, 20th instant, THREE BLACK CLOTH OVERCOATS, two partially worn, and one entirely new. In the pocket of the new Coat was a deed of Lot No. 79, at Mount Vernon, which has been recorded, therefore is of no use except to the owner. Various other papers were in said coat; in the other coats a bill and receipt in favor of R. J. Rogers. Whoever will return the deed and papers to my office, shall receive the above reward.
DAVID R. SELLECK No. 162 Broadway.

$10 REWARD.—Stolen from the door of No. 203 Broadway, on Saturday evening last, one Rosewood Frame containing twelve whole plate Daguerreotypes—nine single and three groups, one group of four men and one boy, one group of a lady and three children, one of two men natives of Mount Lebanon. The above reward will be paid for the return of the pictures.
M. M. LAWRENCE.

BOARDING.

BOARDING.—A private family, residing in one of the pleasantest locations in Brooklyn, within a short distance of either ferry, could accommodate two gentlemen with comfortable rooms and partial board. Apply at No. 213 State-st., Brooklyn.

HUGHES, DUPUY & CREHANGE,
IMPORTERS OF
FANCY GOODS,
JET AND BERLIN IRON GOODS, BONE, JET AND Berlin Iron Bracelets, Brooches, Combs, &c., Buttons of all kinds, Brushes, Percussion Caps, Imitation Jewelry, FANS of all descriptions and qualities, Silk and Fancy Dress Buttons of many styles, Beads, Calf-skins, Hooks and Eyes &c., &c.
Depot for the most superior quality of
French ACCORDEONS and FLUTINAS.
No. 73 William-st., (up stairs) New-York.
The newest Paris fancy articles received by every steamer from Europe.

REMOVAL.
WM. GALE & SON, MANUFACTURERS OF SILVER WARE,
Have removed from their old place of business,
No 116 FULTON-ST., to
No. 487 BROADWAY,
corner of Broome-st., second story, where they continue the MANUFACTURING OF SILVER WARE, in all its branches, wholesale and retail; and where they hope to receive a continuance of the liberal patronage hitherto extended to them.

W. H. McDONALD'S GENERAL NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING HOUSE, No. 102 NASSAU-ST., (corner of Ann.)
Advertisements inserted at the very lowest rates in any paper in the United States or Canadas.
The very best papers are received by mail daily and kept for reference, and copies of each furnished to advertisers.
The fullest authority and recommendation, over the written signatures of the publishers of the leading daily and weekly papers, will be shown to those who require it.
Merchants who may have heretofore given their advertising to irresponsible persons, and have been disappointed in its results, are informed, that in dealing with ME no payment is required till the advertiser is satisfied that his orders have been properly attended to.
My books, the columns of the papers, &c., will show that I am doing nearly all the New-York advertising that is being done in the leading papers from Canada to California.
W. H. McDONALD.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.—The Subscriber is now selling Watches at retail at the following remarkably low prices, being much less than any other house:

Fine Gold Lepine Watches, 4 holes jewelled	$25 00
Fine Gold Detached Levers, full jewelled	30 00
Gold Enameled Watches, for Ladies	25 00
Gold Hunting Watches, for Ladies	25 00
Gold Hunting Patent Levers, for Gentlemen	50 00
Silver Patent Levers	$16 00 to 20 00
Silver Detached Levers	12 00 to 20 00

Gold Hunting Watches, which run eight days; Gold Hunting Watches, which run fifteen days; Gold Watches in magic cases, which change into three different Watches; Gold Watches which wind up and set without any key.
Also, Cooper's Duplex Watches, in hunting-cases, splendid pocket Chronometers, and all other styles of Watches, at equally low prices. Also, all kinds of Jewelry and Silver Ware, at much less than the usual prices.
GEO. C. ALLEN, Importer of Watches and Jewelry, wholesale and retail, No. 11 Wall-st., (up stairs,) near Broadway, formerly at No. 51 Wall-st.

BROOKLYN AND WILLIAMSBURG PAPERS
The Brooklyn *Daily Advertiser*,
The Brooklyn *Daily Eagle*,
The Brooklyn *Daily Star*, and
The Williamsburg *Daily Times*,
all papers that are well known to the Advertising community.—For advertising in either, or all of them, call at the Advertising House of W. H. McDONALD, No. 102 Nassau-st., New-York, who will attend to all orders for the above, or any other papers in the Union or Canadas, at the lowest rates charged by the offices.

S. M. PETTINGILL & CO., NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING AGENTS, No. 122 Nassau-st., are the regularly appointed Agents for the best and most widely circulated Journals in the Union, and are daily receiving advertising and subscriptions for them. Regular and complete files may be seen and examined. Advertisers are invited to call and examine papers, terms, and our system of doing business.

RICH, PLAIN AND SUBSTANTIAL FURNITURE.—H. STONEY invites the attention of the patronisers of the above to examine the styles, quality and prices of his large assortment of Parlor and Chamber Furniture, at his warehouse in Broadway; also, his plain, substantial Mahogany and Walnut Furniture at his store No. 94 6th av. Every article guarantied best quality.
HENRY STONEY, No 536 Broadway, and No 94 6th-av.

THE EYES.—Dr. WHEELER'S Office, No. 28 Barclay-st., for the successful treatment of diseases of the Eye, and the insertion of Artificial Eyes, imported from Paris. Near-sightedness restored, and chronic inflammation of the Eyelids, however long standing, can be completely cured. Office hours, 8 A. M. till 2 P. M.

FAIRBANKS' PATENT PLATFORM AND COUNTER SCALES—Improved in quality and reduced in price. Adapted to every required operation of weighing. For sale in all their varieties by FAIRBANKS & CO., No. 89 Water-st.

YEAST POWDER.—R. T. BABBITT is the sole inventor of the Chemical Yeast Powder, which is prepared and sold by him at Nos. 68 and 70 Washington-st. New-York, in tin cans. Those who purchase should see that they get that with the above name on.

BANCA TIN.—A moderate supply of best quality of Block Tin, including Banca, Straights, Bar, English and Spanish Tin, for sale at No. 6 Burling-slip, by LUCIUS HART.

CHAMPAGNE AND CLARET WINES—Best brands; Smyrna and other Currants; best English Mustard, and Clay Pipes, at half the market price, by W. C. MEADE, No. 24 Liberty-st.

ROOFING SOLDER.—A constant supply of Roofing Solder, Galen's, Allen, Tennent' Fine Solder, for sale at No. 6 Burling-slip, by LUCIUS HART.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

CAUTION.
OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK CITY DIRECTORY, No. 49 Ann-st., New-York, Nov. 24, 1852.
In consequence of the fact that an attempt to enlist the generous sympathies of the public in favor of another Directory, by means of the unworthy pretence, as successfully made last Spring, that the widow and children of the late Mr. DOGGETT would participate in the profits arising from its publication, has been again renewed; and having been informed that some of our agents have, upon the above representation, canvassed from charitable motives, it is deemed proper, in order to prevent such an abuse of the public charity, to state that Mr DOGGETT died a BACHELOR.
The undersigned begs leave to inform the public, that the type and material used by Mr. DOGGETT in the publication of his Directory, and the file of Directories belonging to him—forming, in fact, his whole interest in the business—were purchased for him at the public sales of Mr. DOGGETT'S effects;—and that if the sympathy of the public is in any wise due to the late Mr DOGGETT it should be enjoyed by Mr. WILSON, the compiler of the Directory issued from this establishment, by whose exertions solely Mr DOGGETT was sustained in his business, at the time when an attempt was made (during his illness) to drive him from the field by the party now claiming sympathy as his successor.
It is the determination of the undersigned, that the Directory issued by him shall maintain its already manifest superiority over any other which may be offered to the public, and he has made arrangements to insure this result.
A file of City Directories from 1786, and Directories of many of the towns and cities of the Union, may be found at this office, for the convenience of subscribers to this Directory.
JOHN F. TROW, Publisher,
No 49 Ann-st., New-York.

CONSTITUTIONS OF ALL THE STATES.
A. S. BARNES & CO., No. 51 John-st., New-York, publish a complete edition of the UNITED STATES CONSTITUTIONS, (including all the new Constitutions, to this date,) to which is added the Declaration of Independence, embellished with an Engraving of the Signers of Independence, Portrait of Washington, and Picture of Mount Vernon, with the Coat of Arms of each State. All in one handsome 8vo. volume. Price, $2.
A. S. BARNES & CO.,
Publishers and Wholesale Booksellers, No. 51 John-st.

BOOKSTORE.
NO. 129 ATLANTIC-ST., BROOKLYN,
Books for the family circle.
Books for recreation and amusement.
Books for Sabbath schools.
Books for private devotion.
Prayer-Books, Hymn-Books and Bibles, in great variety, and in the various styles of binding. A. Clarke's, Scott's, Henry's, the Illustrated and Pictorial Commentaries.
Juvenile and School-Books. Blankbooks. American and European Stationery. Sold by J. McMURRAY & CO.

MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE.—A practical treatise never before published. Twenty-five cents a copy, free of postage. Sold by STRINGER & TOWNSEND, No. 222, J. C. HARRIOT, No. 429½ Broadway; and by the author, 24, LAIGHT, physician and surgeon, No. 42 Beade-st., corner of Broadway, N. Y., where he treats all these complaints, from 12 M. till 2 P. M.

DODWORTH MUSIC STORE.—No. 499 BROADWAY.—American and Foreign Music, for the Voice, Piano, Guitar, Violin, Cornet, Flute, Bandoons, &c. Bands supplied with Instruments, Military Concert or Orchestral Music Books, Paper, &c. HARVEY B. DODWORTH, Leader of the Cornet Band, and CHARLES L. LAZARUS, Proprietors.

AUCTION SALES.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.
Peremptory Sale of
250 CHOICE BUILDING LOTS AND COTTAGE SITES,
IN THE CITY OF NEWARK,
Within Forty Minutes of the City of New-York.
ALBERT H. NICOLAY
Will sell,
ON THURSDAY, NOV. 30, AT 12 O'CLOCK,
AT THE MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE,
250 BEAUTIFUL BUILDING LOTS AND COTTAGE SITES, located in the City of Newark, N. J. These lots are all 50 feet front and rear, and 100 deep, and will be sold with the privilege of three adjoining lots of the same size.
This property is situated on the highest point of elevation in the City of Newark; and the soil is of the finest quality, and is immediately in the rear of the mansion of WM RANKEN, Esq., adjoining the former beautiful residence of JOSEPH C. WALLACE, Esq. These lots front on Fairmount and Littleton-aves., which are 80 feet wide, running from Bank-st. to Orange av., and West, Bank, Camden and Cabinet sts.
These lots are, without fear of contradiction, the most splendid building sites within 20 miles of the City of New-York, having a perfect panoramic view of the City of Newark, bay and harbor and surrounding country, and with the naked eye can be seen the steamboats and sailing vessels going in and out the New York harbor.
The water in this part of the City of Newark is of the purest quality—coming from a solid rock—and is unsurpassed.
There are churches of most all denominations and good schools, in the immediate vicinity of this property.
These lots are, without exception, the best that have been offered at auction in this section of the country for many years.
The City of Newark is one of the most pleasant cities in the Union, and the largest in the State of New-Jersey—containing about 50,000 inhabitants—and property is increasing very rapidly in value in locations for private residence. The streets will be graded at the expense of the Ward.
Merchants, mechanics and others doing business in New-York can live in the City of Newark and reach New-York in 35 to 40 minutes. Newark is only nine miles by the New-Jersey Railroad, and 7 miles by the plank road from Jersey City.
The cars leave the ferry every half hour until 11 P. M., and the commutation is only $56 per year.
Omnibuses leave Newark and New-York every fifteen minutes, and the three steamboats ply daily. The fare by omnibus and steamboat is only 12½ cents.
Terms—10 per cent. and the Auctioneer's fees on the day of sale; 40 per cent. on the 31st of Dec., when the deeds will be delivered, and the balance—50 per cent.—can remain on bond and mortgage for three years at 6 per cent. A discount of 5 per cent. will be made on all lots bought for cash.
Title indisputable. A printed abstract of title will be furnished to every purchaser.
For maps and full particulars, apply to the Auctioneer, No. 40 Wall-st.

R. C. KEMP, Auctioneer.
ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF STOCK OF JEWELRY, DIAMONDS, GOLD WATCHES, SILVER AND SILVER PLATED WARE, CLOCKS, &c., THIS DAY, (Wednesday,) at 10½ o'clock, by No. 85 Nassau-st., near Fulton-st., R. C. KEMP, will sell at auction as above, by catalogue, being the balance of the valuable stock a part of which was sold on Wednesday last, and all of which will be sold without reserve, by order of the Assignee, and will be found particularly worthy of the notice of the trade and others, as the goods company all to be retailed soon, of good quality and as represented in the catalogue, having been imported and selected with great care for the City retail trade viz: richly set diamonds brooches, bracelets and ear-rings; single stone and cluster pins and rings, of the most fashionable styles. Also, a small lot of unset diamonds; fine gold English patent lever watches; full jewelled hunting watches; quintuple and detached do. do. of thirteen holes jewelled, of the best makers; gold vest, guard and fob chains, brooches, ear-rings and pins in great variety; silver plated castors, cake baskets, forks and spoons, &c. Also, Clocks, and all the usual assortment. Also, one iron safe, and other store fixtures. Catalogues on the morning of sale. N. B. The goods may be examined this day.

WILLIAM IRVING, Auctioneer.
WHOLESALE FURNITURE.—WILLIAM IRVING & CO., will sell at Auction, on WEDNESDAY, Nov 24, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 10 Pearl-st, a general assortment of second-hand furniture, removed for convenience of sale, consisting of tapestry, Brussels and ingrain carpets, mahogany sofas, couches, lounges, chairs, &c., in brocatelle, plush and hair cloth; rosewood do., mahogany marble-top dressing bureaus, do. wash stands, toilet tables, mahogany bedsteads, mahogany extension dining table, 7 extra leaves; marble-top centre and pier tables, wardrobes, bookcases, secretaries, &c.; enamelled suits of cottage furniture, mahogany tea tables, sofa bedsteads, hair mattresses, elegant Turkish carpets, &c.

R. C. KEMP, Auctioneer.
PIANO-FORTES AT AUCTION.—THIS DAY, Nov 24, at 1 o'clock, at No. 85 Nassau-st., near Fulton, eight superior Rosewood 6½ and 7 octave Piano-Fortes, of various well-known city makers of good reputation, and all of which are fully warranted the same as when sold at private sale, and are particularly worthy of the attention of purchasers. Can be packed for shipping at a reasonable charge. The sale will be without reserve, to pay advances. Catalogues on the morning of sale.

DUST, AIR AND HEAT.
MATHEWSON'S PATENT WEATHER STRIP, will make your doors and French windows tight at the bottom, make a great saving in fuel, keep your house warm, clean, dry and comfortable. Only office, No. 480 Broadway, near Grand-street.

GEORGE W. TUTTLE,
IMPORTER of English, French and German Fancy Goods Novelties and Toys, both useful and ornamental, suitable for presents. Emporium No 345 Broadway.

PLANS FOR A HOSPITAL.—The governors of the New-York Hospital propose to erect a new Hospital building, and invite plans for the same to be delivered at the Hospital in Broadway, on or before the 15th of next month, (December) where information as to the size, site and general style of the contemplated building, can be obtained.
The sum of $200 will be paid for the plan most approved by the Board; $100 for the second, and $50 for the third most approved plans. The governors to retain and use any part of either. NEW-YORK, Nov. 7, 1852.

GREY HAIR RESTORED, FOR ONE DOLLAR, to its natural color, with a beautiful gloss and thickness, by a new, simple and safe discovery. The expense will not exceed twenty-five cents, and no trouble in the application. The receipt and full directions will be sent to any address for $1. Address CHESTER WILSON, Box No. 176 Chatham-square Post-Office, post paid. Dr. C. WILSON'S name is a guarantee that this is no humbug.

FINE FURS.—MONARQUE, OF NO. 228 BOWERY, solicits the patronage of the Ladies to his rich and elegant styles of Furs, comprising in part of Martin, Mink, Fitch, Lynx and Swedish Martin Victorines, Muffs and Cuffs. Save your time and money and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere, at the old establishment, No. 228 Bowery.

HENRY BENARY—Dealer in new and second-hand Pianos, offers for sale, at a bargain, four splendid new 6½ and 7-octave Pianos, best New-York and Boston make. Second-hand Pianos from $50 to $168. Having no Broadway expenses, he can afford to sell cheaper than any where else in the city. Bowery, No. 392.

BABBITT METAL.—The best mixture of metals for boxes of freight cars and locomotives, is that known as Babbitt Metal—metal which can be obtained at a moments' notice, by applying at the store of LUCIUS HART, No. 6 Burling-slip.

JAMES R. BALL begs to state to his acquaintance, that the store No. 229 Bleecker-st. has been refitted by M. D. PETTIPONE, (his nephew). All orders left at the above number will receive due attention, and be appreciated as a personal compliment by JAMES R. BALL.

LOOKING GLASS PLATES, AND PLATE GLASS for Windows. Goods sent to any part of the City or Brooklyn free from risk or charge to the purchaser. Old Looking Glasses resilvered and silvered.
JOSEPH HINDS, No. 97 Anthony-st. near Broadway.

TOYS! TOYS!!—Shopkeepers will find a great assortment of Dolls and Toys of all kinds, suitable for the Holidays, CHEAP, at the Wholesale Stores, Nos. 122 Chatham and 62 John-sts.
W. H. FREY & BROTHER.

TO RICE GROWERS.—A lot of "STRONG'S" PATENT RICE HULLERS for sale—one of which may be seen in operation by application to MORTON & BREMNER, No 212 Pearl-st., corner Fletcher-st.

BISMUTH—Pure Metallic Bismuth, constantly on hand and for sale, in quantities to suit purchasers, at No. 6 Burling-slip, by LUCIUS HART.

AMUSEMENTS.

MADAME HENRIETTE SONTAG'S NEW SERIES OF FESTIVAL CONCERTS.
CARD.
In announcing this new series of Concerts it is deemed necessary to direct the attention of the public to the peculiar construction of the different programmes which will be successively presented.
The programme of a Concert, like a musical composition, or a picture, should possess the proper elements of light and shade; monotony especially should be avoided. In place, therefore, of devoting an entire Concert to either classical music, selections from sacred works, comic operas, morceaux from Italian Operas, and what is commonly termed Concert Music—it has been thought preferable to introduce a specimen of all these at each Concert.
That these pieces will be given with due effect is guaranteed by the excellency of Madame SONTAG'S eminent company of artists—who will be supported by a vocal and instrumental corps of nearly
SIX HUNDRED PERFORMERS;
And it is confidently believed that the array of talent, both in quantity and quality, will impart to these Festival Concerts that eclat of grandeur and completeness in every department for which the Musical Festivals of England and Germany are so justly famed.
THE FIRST GRAND FESTIVAL
will take place at Metropolitan Hall on
MONDAY, Nov. 29.
PRINCIPAL PERFORMERS:
MADAME HENRIETTE SONTAG,
Signor C. BADIALI, M. CARL ECKERT,
Signor G. POZZOLINI, PAUL JULIEN, and
SIGNOR LUIGI ROCCO,
from La Scala at Milan (his first appearance in New-York.)
THE ORCHESTRAL AND CHORAL DEPARTMENT
will consist of
The Harmonic Society, 150 performers male and female;
Ten Societies forming "The Song Union," 300 Male Voices;
Selections from Church Choirs, 50 Ladies;
The Italian Opera Chorus, 50 Males and Females; and
Madame Sontag's Grand Orchestra, of 70 Performers.
DIRECTORS OF THE CHORUSES:
Mr. G. F. BRISTOW.....Director of the Harmonic Society
Mr. AGNICEL FAUR.....Director of the Song Union
Mr. HENRY C. WATSON.....Director of the Church Choirs
Mr. SC

FINANCIAL.

C. S. BOURNE & BROTHER,
BILL AND EXCHANGE BROKERS, No. 35 Wall-st,
New-York.
CHARLES S. BOURNE. FRANCIS BOURNE.

BONDS FOR SALE.—NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN R. R. BONDS, 7 ₩ cent., due in 1876.
NEW-YORK AND HARLEM R. R. BONDS, 7 ₩ cent., due in 1872.
MOBILE CITY BONDS, COUPONS, and principal payable in New-York, 8 ₩ cent., due in 1857.
ILLINOIS CENTRAL R. R. BONDS, 7 ₩ cent., due in 1875.
WESTERN VERMONT R. R. BONDS, 7 ₩ cent., due in 1868-70.
MANSFIELD AND SANDUSKY CITY 1st MORTGAGE R. R. BONDS, 7 ₩ cent., due in 1860,
PLATTSBURGH AND MONTREAL R. R. BONDS, 7 ₩ cent., due in 1892. By
RITCHUM, ROGERS & BEMENT, No. 45 William-st.

OFFICE OF THE ROCHESTER AND SYRACUSE RAILROAD CO.—CANANDAIGUA, Oct. 8, 1852.
NOTICE.—An installment of twenty dollars per share on the new stock of this Company is required to be paid on the 30th day of October instant, and the balance due on said scrip stock (being ten dollars per share,) is required to be paid on the last day of February next.
By paying the last installment on the 10th day of January next instead of the 28th February, with interest on both of said installments from the 1st day of August last to the times of payment, and with the surrender of the scrip certificates the subscribers will be entitled to full stock with the future dividends.
Payments of the said installments may be made at the office of Messrs. Duncan, Sherman & Co., New-York; J. E. Thayer & Brother, Boston, at the Bank of Syracuse, Bank of Auburn, Rochester City Bank, and at this office.
By order of the Board of Directors.
CHAS. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK
ALBANY, Nov. 17, 1852.—THE DAIRYMEN'S BANK, (Whipple, Stetson & co.,) has this day filed in this office, a notice of the appointment of the ALBANY EXCHANGE BANK, in the city of Albany, as agent for the redemption of its circulating notes, agreeable to the act entitled "An act to amend the several acts relating to Incorporated Banks, Banking Associations and Individual Bankers," passed April 17, 1851. DANIEL B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK
ALBANY, Nov. 22, 1852.—The BANK OF BINGHAMTON has this day filed in this office, a notice of the appointment of the ALBANY EXCHANGE BANK, in the city of Albany, as agent for the redemption of its circulating notes, agreeable to the act entitled "An Act to amend the several acts relating to Incorporated Banks, Banking Associations and Individual Bankers," passed April 17, 1851.
DANIEL B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

CREDITS ON CHINA, INDIA &c.—Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, New-York, are prepared to issue Mercantile Credits, Circular Notes, and Letters of Credit on the Oriental Bank of London, available at all the branches and agencies of that establishment, as follows:
Canton, Hong-Kong, Shanghai, } China. Bombay, Calcutta, } Madras, Kandy, } Columbo, Singapore, } Ceylon.

REDEMPTION OF THE ALBANY AND SCHENECTADY (LATE MOHAWK AND HUDSON) RAILROAD COMPANY'S BONDS OF 1842, DUE DECEMBER 1st, 1862.—Notice is hereby given that the principal and interest due on the above bonds, will be paid on presentation at the office of Messrs. WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., No. 52 Wall-st., New-York, or at the office of the Company in the city of Albany. Interest on the above bonds will cease after the 1st December next.
Albany, Nov. 13, 1852. E. FOSTER, Jr., Secretary.

UNION BANK of London.....England.
British Banking Company.....Ireland.
Scottish Bank Edinburgh.....Scotland.
We draw by special authority on the above Banks, payable at sight, and in sums from $1 upwards.
TAYLOR BROTHERS, No. 76 Wall-st., corner Pearl

CREDITS, &c. FOR THE PACIFIC.—Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, New-York, issue Credits and Bills of Exchange, available at sight, on the following places on the West Coast: LIMA, VALPARAISO, PANAMA, SAN FRANCISCO.

SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS OF THE NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY, redeemable in 1867, with semi-annual interest coupons attached; for sale by SLATCHFORD & RAINSFORD, No. 10 William-st.

SPECIE WANTED at the highest market rates, by GODDING & BROTHER, Bullion and Exchange Office, No. 6 Wall-st.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

STRAKOSCH METROPOLITAN EMPORIUM, NO. 629 BROADWAY, AND NORTH MAIN-ST., Springfield, Mass.
SARLES & ADEY,
Dealers in Piano-Fortes, and Music Publishers,
Respectfully invite public inspection of their extensive and carefully selected stock of Piano-Fortes and Sheet Music.

FIRTH, POND & CO.'s Pianos, so justly celebrated for the elegance of their construction, richness and durability of tone. The beautiful Iron Piano-Fortes. The First Premiums of the American Institute have been awarded to these Instruments, at the late Fair in Castle Garden.
The Grand Square Piano, with antique carvings, unrivalled for beauty in design and sweetness of tone, manufactured by the celebrated house of KNABE & GUEHLE, of Baltimore.
The magnificent and powerful-toned Pianos, style a la Parisienne, from the well known manufactory of G. N. SCHERR, Philadelphia.
Those about purchasing Pianos should visit this establishment. The Instruments are offered at the lowest cash prices of the makers.
MELODEONS AND SERAPHINES,
with patent reeds and late improvements from the best makers.

GILBERT'S BOUDOIR PIANO-FORTES.—The attention of the public is particularly requested to this comparatively new style of PIANO-FORTE, which, as a neat and elegant article of parlor furniture, is unequaled. Occupying but small space, it possesses a power and sweetness of tone, and delicacy of touch, not exceeded by any. There can be but little doubt, that this instrument, presenting the many advantages it does over the common Piano, is destined, eventually, to be brought into common use. Any prejudice against them cannot fail to be removed by a visit to the rooms where they are exhibited for sale. Every instrument warranted to give entire satisfaction. Also, Melodeons of Prince's and Carhart's make. Pianos to let, tuned and repaired
HORACE WATERS, Sole Agent.
No. 333 Broadway, cor. Anthony-st., 2d floor.

ÆOLIAN PIANOS, and others, by HALLETT, DAVIS & CO., Boston, always to be found in extensive assortment at the spacious Music store and warerooms of the subscribers. Also, New-York and other Pianos, ranging in price from $150 to $400. Carhart's and Prince's Melodeons, Musical merchandize, of every kind wholesale and retail.
Also, second-hand Pianos at $25, $35, $40, $50, $60, $75, $90, $110, $125, to $250.
GOULD & BERRY,
No. 297 Broadway, Music Publishers.

PIANO FORTES.—The best assortment of Pianos in this city can be seen at the Warerooms of LINCOLN & THOMPSON, No. 441 Broadway, including Mallet, Davis & Co's celebrated Æolian Pianos, of new and much approved scales, acknowledged superior to any other in the market. Also, a large variety from other distinguished New-York and Boston makers. Gilbert's and other second-hand with and without the Æolian, at various prices.
LINCOLN & THOMPSON, No. 441 Broadway.

MESSRS. LIGHTE & NEWTON, No. 22 Canal-st., in consequence of the increased demand and unrivaled popularity of their PIANO-FORTES, have extended their business, and are now prepared to offer to their friends, and those wishing a superior instrument, an extensive assortment, in plain and ornamented cases, of modern scales, from 6½ to 7 octaves, both Second-hand Pianos taken in exchange. Broadway Ware-rooms, No. 423

PIANO-FORTES.—The finest assortment of Piano-Fortes in the city may be found at the spacious warerooms of H. P. R. CURTIS & CO., No. 447 Broadway, consisting of George Hew's celebrated American Patent Action Pianos, T. Gilbert and Co.'s popular Æolian Pianos, Gilbert's and others' Boudoir. Also, a variety of new and second-hand Pianos for sale and to let. No. 447 Broadway.

J. & C. FISCHER, (late NUNNS & FISCHER,) Manufactory and Warerooms, No. 170 Greenwich-st. corner of Dey-st. PIANO-FORTES, warranted, with reverse bridge and patent tube, well calculated for keeping in tune. Piano-Fortes tuned, repaired and exchanged.
N. B.—Also, Æolian Piano-Fortes for sale.

PIANOS FOR SALE.—At No. 8 Barclay-st., next door to the Astor-House—a variety of 6½ and 7-octave rosewood Piano-Fortes, warranted to give satisfaction in every respect, or no sale, for cash or approved paper. Pianos on hire.
JAMES THOMPSON.

PRINCE & CO.'S MELODEONS.—The original PRINCE MELODEON, which has stood the test of time, and proved itself a superior instrument to those of many other make, can be had only of the sole agents, WM. HALL & SON, No. 239 Broadway, (opposite the Park.)

TO LETTERS OF PIANOFORTES.—The Piano Forte Association, No. 361 Broadway, are selling Piano Fortes, to be paid for by instalments of $3 to $16 per month.
J. PECK, Trustee.

PIANO-FORTE.—Six superior Pianos for Hire at No. 59 3d av., between 10th and 11th sts.
THOS. C. CALLAWAY.

OLDEST ESTABLISHMENT.—T. H. CHAMBERS, PIANO FORTE WAREROOMS, No. 365 Broadway.

SALAMANDER SAFES.

SALAMANDER SAFES.
WILSON'S PATENT, WITH RICH'S IMPROVEMENTS.—MARTIN, successors to Rich & Co., are the only manufacturers of SALAMANDER SAFES combining both patents. Depot, No. 146 Water-st., New-York.

GREAT FIRE AT OGDENSBURG.—HERRING'S SAFES.—We, the undersigned, having been present at the opening of one of SILAS C. HERRING'S Safes, in the store of Messrs. WATSONS & LAWRENCE, after the Great Fire on the 13th of October, have great pleasure in acknowledging this as the greatest triumph we have ever yet witnessed of a Salamander Safe. The fire in the stores of Messrs. WATSONS & LAWRENCE and H. S. HOUGHTON & Co., was more hotter than in any other part of the burnt district—its intensity being increased by the large quantity of oil, camphene, alcohol, and other combustible contained in the drug store. One of the feet of the safe was entirely burnt off, and a quantity of iron and nails were melted together in one solid mass, no great was the heat. Yet notwithstanding all this, every paper was preserved entire, and the printing perfectly legible, the varnish inside having
Signed—J. C. Barter, Collector Port of Ogdensburg; George Bowman, Post-Master do; L. Hasbrouck, Agent Ætna Insurance Co., of Hartford; Edwin M. Holbrook; H. B. Wory, Agent for American Insurance Co.; W. J. Farwell, General Agent State, Hartford, Insurance Co.; Saml. H. Pyne, Agent North Western Insurance Co.; H. D. Chesbro, Agent Springfield and Marine and Protection, of Hartford, Insurance Co.
The above certificate was received from Ogdensburg by this day's mail, unsolicited on my part. The persons whose names are attached are mostly unknown to the subscriber.
It is but another testimonial (among many others) of the superiority of "HERRING'S Safes" over all others.
The subscriber is the only person in the United States authorized to make or sell HERRING'S Patent Salamander Safe, that was awarded the medal at the World's Fair, in London, in 1851.
SILAS C. HERRING,
Nos. 125, 127 and 129 Water-st., N. Y.

CORNELIUS DISOSWAY, ATTORNEY and COUNSELLOR AT LAW, and COMMISSIONER OF DEEDS for New-York and Illinois, No. 70 Nassau-st., between John and Fulton-sts., N. Y.

SCHOOLS.

FAMILY BOARDING SCHOOL.—FAIRHAVEN, Conn.—THOMAS U. SLOAN, Principal of the Fairhaven Academy, having erected a new building adjoining his present, for the accommodation of Boarding Scholars, can now receive into his family six additional pupils—number limited to fifteen. The School is delightfully situated, about one mile East of New-Haven. Circulars may be had at Gould & Berry's Music Store, No. 297 Broadway, and at H. S. Dana's Book and Music Store, No. 135 8th-av

OTTIGNON'S GYMNASIUM.—Nos. 179 and 181 Crosby-street.—Mr. C. F. OTTIGNON begs leave to remind the public that his Gymnasium is open daily from sunrise until 10 P. M., for general exercise. Gentlemen's Class meets every evening at 8 P. M. for class exercises and instruction. Boy's Classes meet on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, at 3½ in the afternoon.

A YOUNG LADY who has had experience in teaching wishes to engage in a private family, or assist in a school, a few hours each day, in Mathematics, French or primary department, for her board or its equivalent as compensation. Best testimonials given. Address or apply to S. H. HARRINGTON, No. 227 West 31st-st., or No 69 Barclay st.

INSURANCE.

1852
OFFICE OF THE ASTOR MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 28, 1852.
THE FOLLOWING STATEMENT of the affairs of this Company is published in conformity with the requirements of its Charter:

Amount of premiums not marked off Dec. 31, 1850.	$321,866 35
Amount of Premiums on Marine and Inland Navigation and Transportation Risks for the year ending Dec. 31, 1851.	621,809 05
Total amount of Premiums.	$943,675 40
Amount of Earned Premiums during the year as above.	$502,235 26
Less Return Premiums.	89,661 14
Net Earned Premiums, 1851.	$403,394 0
Losses paid during same period.	$389,997 14
Re-Insurance Commissions, Expenses and Bad Debts.	58,642 14
	443,639 28
Net Earned Profits.	$154,654 78

The profits of the Company from April 2, 1849, to Dec. 31, 1850, for which certificates were issued, amount to. $177,556 00
Additional Profits as above. 154,654 78
Net Earnings to Dec. 31, 1851. $333,304 78

The Assets of the Company on Dec. 31, 1851, were as follows:

Bills Receivable.	$234,137 73
Cash.	34,364 15
Loans on Stocks.	83,330 00
Premium Accounts to be closed by Notes or Cash.	
Scrip of sundry Mutual Insurance Companies and Salvages.	62,973 35
Total.	$416,825 50

This Company take no Fire Risks disconnected with Marine Risks.
The Board of Trustees have this day declared a Dividend of TWENTY-FOUR per cent. on the Earned Premiums of the year ending Dec. 31, 1851, for which Certificates will be issued on and after the 7th of April next. Also, an interest of six per cent. on the Scrip heretofore issued, payable in cash on and after Feb. 3. By order of the Board,
EDWARD A. STRONG, Secretary.

TRUSTEES.

Zebedee Cook,	Francis Skiddy,	P. A. R. Remsaldt,
Thomas Tileston,	Samuel E. Sproulls,	Chas. M. Connolly,
N. L. McCready,	Eben. B. Crocker,	Elisha Robbins,
Sidney Brooks,	S. S. Pond,	Paul Aldon,
G. Griswold, Jr.,	Wm. F. Bulkley,	Thomas Dunham,
Elias Ponvert,	Arthur Finnegan,	W. Kent, 85 Cedar-st.
E. J. Brown,	James S. Hyde,	John Harper,
Fred. A. Lee,	William Bryce,	James Myers,
George Bird,	J. W. Culbert,	James Stuart,
John B. Kitching,	E. V. Woodward,	Samuel L. Buell,
Alfred Baucher,	Theodore Crane,	Francis I. Cook,
Chauncey D. Hurd,	Robert L. Taylor,	Benj. C. Mumford,
Edward Anthony,	S. B. Chittenden,	L. B. Wyman,
Wm. H. Lothrop,	Josiah O. Low,	Ulysses B. Brewster.

ZEBEDEE COOK, President.
EDWARD ANTHONY, Vice-President.
EDWARD A. STRONG, Secretary.

THE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
Office No. 56 Wall-street.
AUTHORIZED CAPITAL, £2,000,000, or $10,000,000.
Paid up Capital.....£200,000 } Quarter Million
Surplus and Reserved Fund..£268,000 } of Dollars.
THIS COMPANY has formed a Local Board of Directors in this City, (duly qualified by holding the required number of shares,) with full power to issue policies for Fire Risks, settle all losses, and to invest in New-York all funds derived from premiums and the sale of shares.
DIRECTORS IN NEW-YORK:
JAMES BROWN, Esq., Chairman.
FRANCIS COTTENET, Esq., Deputy Chairman.
George Barclay, Esq., Mortimer Livingston, Esq.
C. W. Faber, Esq., E. F. Sanderson, Esq.
Joseph Gaillard, Jr., Esq., Alex. Hamilton, Jr., Esq.
William S. Wetmore Esq.
ALEX. HAMILTON, Jr., Council of the Company.
ALFRED PELL, Resident Secretary.
TRUSTEES IN LIVERPOOL:
ADAM HODGSON, Esq., SAM'L HY. THOMPSON, Esq.
SIR THOMAS BERNARD BURCH, Bart., M.P.
DIRECTORS IN LIVERPOOL:
JOSEPH HORNBY, Esq., Chairman.
THOMAS, BROKELBANK, Esq.
JOSEPH CHRIS. EWART, Esq., Deputy Chairman.
DIRECTORS IN LONDON:
WILLIAM EWART, Esq., M. P., Chairman.
GEORGE E. DERICHSWEILER YOUNG, Esq., M. P., Dep'y Ch'n
PERMANENT INSURANCE.
In addition to the ordinary modes of Insurance, parties may, by depositing with the Company 2½ per cent. on the amount at risk, have their dwelling houses insured against loss by fire, as long as the deposit remains with the Company.
FOR EXAMPLE: A deposit of $125 (which is 2½ per cent. on the sum insured,) insures $5,000 in first class house, the interest on which, $7 50, is the cost, instead of $12 50 per annum; the difference of expense will, in a few years, save the whole sum deposited, and the risk, trouble and expense of renewing entirely obviated. This mode of insurance is neither new or untried; it prevails almost universally in Philadelphia, the "Contributionship" having been established under the auspices of Dr. Franklin, just a century ago, viz: in 1753, and still exists one of the richest and most prosperous Insurance Companies on the Continent.

REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—Insurance Buildings, cor. Wall and William-sts., offices Nos. 10 and 11, ground floor.
This Company having their capital of $150,000 paid in, in cash, and securely invested, are prepared to insure against loss and damage by fire, on favorable terms.
The charter of this Company provides that after paying interest to the stockholders at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum, four-fifths of the remaining profits are to be divided among the assured in scrip bearing interest, which scrip is to be redeemable in cash whenever the accumulated profits and capital shall amount to $1,000,000.
TRUSTEES.

Samuel S. Howland,	John A. Stephens,	Jos. Gaillard, Jr.,
Stephen Whitney,	James Warren,	Jas. M. Waterbury,
Daniel B. Fearing,	Arthur Leary,	George Curtis,
Wm. H. Russell,	M. W. Hamilton,	George T. Ades,
A. C. Downing,	Denning Duer,	D. S. Kennedy,
Garaway B. Lamar,	John Stewart, Jr.,	John J. Astor, Jr.
Wm. H. Aspinwall,	Robert B. Minturn,	Fred'k A. Delano,
Wm. B. Duncan,	Reuben Withers,	James C. Bell,
Chas. H. Russell,	Ed. C. Center,	Daniel H. Smith,
Isaac Townsend,	Josiah Oakes,	Fred'k G. Foster,
Peleg Hall,	Robert S. Hone,	

ROBERT S. HONE, President.
DUNCAN F. CURRY, Secretary.

THE BROOKLYN FIRE INSURANCE CO.—CHARTERED IN 1824.—Offices, No. 43 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, No. 6 Merchants' Exchange, Wall-st. New-York. Have their Capital (as also a handsome surplus) invested in the most undoubted securities, and continue to insure Buildings, Merchandize, Furniture, and other personal property, Vessels in port, and their Cargoes, upon as favorable terms as any other similar institution.
DIRECTORS.

William Ellsworth,	William Miles,	Hon. Quackenboss,
Phineas T. Barnum,	George Gilfillan,	Justus S. Bedfield,
Daniel D. Howard,	S. P. Townsend,	J. W. Amerman,
Caleb B. Woodhull,	John Radie, Jr.,	Fordyce Hitchcock,
Chas. T. Cromwell,	Jas. S. Gautman,	John C. Smith,
Anasta's Nicholas,	Robert C. Bell,	Jos. M. Greenwood,
Richard L. Allen,	John N. Genin,	Simeon Leland,

WILLIAM ELLSWORTH, President.
ALFRED G STEVENS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 61 Wall-st., 4th Month, 5th, 1852.—This Company, with a CASH CAPITAL OF $210,000 with a surplus of over $100,000, insures against loss or damage by fire on favorable terms
DIRECTORS.

George S. Fox,	C. W. Lawrence,	Richard F. Carman,
Richd'd A. Reading,	Peter S. Titus,	Henry H. Barrow,
Josiah Macy,	T. C. Cardavoyne,	Hull Clark,
Wm. H. Falls,	Ralph Mead,	Wm C. White,
Joseph W. Corliss,	Richard Field,	John J. Walker,
John D. Wright,	Elias Hicks,	Chas. H. Marshall,
Abraham Bell,	Irad Hawley,	Elisha Riggs.

GEO. S. FOX, President.
SAMUEL TOWNSEND, Secretary.

LIFE INSURANCE.—THE MANHATTAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY—Cash Capital, $100,000, independently of the premium fund. Office, No. 146 Broadway, corner of Liberty-st. This Company continues to insure against all manner of life risks on most favorable terms. Persons may insure in this Company either with or without participating in the profits.
ARIEL DUBOIS, M. D., at the office daily from 2 to 3 o'clock, P. M.
California permits granted at greatly reduced rates.
A. A. ALVORD, President.
C. Y. WEMPLE, Secretary.
N. D. MORGAN, Actuary.

BUILDING ASSOCIATION AND GENERAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, corner of Tyron-row and Chatham-st., in the Harlem Railroad Buildings, are taking risks on rents, buildings, &c., on the most favorable terms.
JOHN BRUCE, President.
DANIEL BARNES, Secretary.

COAL.

PITTSTON COAL.—The PENNSYLVANIA COAL CO., is prepared to furnish superior White Ash Pittston Coal of all sizes, clean and in good order, suitable for steam, shipping, and domestic purposes, from its boats, or yards in th's city, Williamsburg and Brooklyn. The Company's facilities are such as to enable it to give good dispatch to vessels loading at New-York, or at Port Ewen.
Particular attention given to the delivery of Coal for domestic purposes.
Apply at the office, corner of Broadway and Wall-st.; or yards, West near Morton-st., corner of Fourteenth-st and 9th-av., and foot of Gouverneur-st, city; foot of North Tenth-st., Williamsburg, and foot of Gold-st., Brooklyn.

COAL.—The subscriber has in yard, and is constantly discharging, all the various kinds of Anthracite and Bituminous Coals, viz.: Peach Orchard, Black Heath, Lehigh, Liverpool Orrel, Cannel, Sidney, &c. &c., all of the very best quality, delivered to headsome order from vessels or yard, and for sale low.
JAMES L. WORTH,
Fourth-st. cor. Thompson, and 9th-av. cor. Amos-st.; down town office, No. 32 Wall-st.

COAL, COAL, COAL.—Buy your Coal before the advance of Winter prices. Peach Orchard, Broad Mountain, Liverpool, Cannel, Cumberland, &c., &c., of the best quality, screened and delivered from the yard, No. 9 Christopher-st., near 8th-av., at the present market prices. Orders by mail promptly attended to.
M. ALLISON, Jr., & CO., No. 9 Christopher-st.

DOOR SASHES AND BLINDS.
THE DERBY BUILDING and LUMBER COMPANY have on hand and are receiving the above articles, in the most improved of the art, and are from the best timber in the market, which they will furnish on as low terms as all who may favor them with their patronage. Depot, No. 4 Railroad Building, corner of Canal and Centre-sts.

MEDICAL.

AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL, FOR THE CURE OF COUGHS, COLDS, HOARSENESS, BRONCHITIS, WHOOPING-COUGH, CROUP, ASTHMA and CONSUMPTION.—Of all the numerous medicines extant, (and some of them valuable) for the cure of pulmonary complaints, nothing has ever been found which could compare in its effects with this. Other preparations sometimes, but at all times and in all diseases of the lungs and throat where any medicine can give relief, this will do it. It is pleasant to take, and perfectly safe in accordance with the directions. We do not advertise for the information of those who have tried it, but those who have not. Families that have known its value will not be without it, and by its timely use, they are secure from the dangerous consequences of Coughs and Colds, which neglected, ripen into fatal consumption. The Diploma of the Massachusetts Institute was awarded to this preparation by the Board of Judges, in September 1847; also, the Medals of the three great Institutes of Art, in this country; also the Diploma of the Ohio Institute at Cincinnati, has been given to the CHERRY PECTORAL, by their Government, in consideration of its extraordinary excellence and usefulness in curing affections of the Lungs and Throat.
Read the following opinion founded on the long experience of the eminent Physician of the Port and City of
ST. JOHNS May 8, 1851.
DR. J. C. AYER: Five years trial of your CHERRY PECTORAL in my practice has proven what I foresaw from its composition to be true, that it eradicates and cures the colds and coughs to which we are subject here, the acute, are peculiarly liable. I think its equal has not yet been discovered, nor do I know how a better remedy can be made for the distempers of the Throat and Lungs.
J. J. BURTON, M. D., F. R. S.
See what it has done on a wasted constitution, not only in the following cases, but a thousand more:
ST. JOHNS, Jan. 24, 1851.
DR. AYER: In the month of July last I was attacked by a violent diarrhœa in the mines of California. I returned to San Francisco in hope of receiving benefit from a change of climate and diet. My diarrhœa ceased, but was followed by a severe cough—and much soreness. I finally started for home, but received no benefit from the voyage. My cough continued to grow worse, and when I arrived in New York I was at once marked by my acquaintances as a victim of consumption. I must confess that I saw no sufficient reason to doubt what my friends all believed. At this time I commenced taking your truly invaluable medicine with little expectation of deriving any benefit from its use. You would not receive these lines did I not regard it my duty to state to the afflicted, through you, that my health, in the space of eight months, is fully restored. I attribute it to the use of your CHERRY PECTORAL.
Yours truly, WILLIAM W. SMITH.
WASHINGTON, Pa., April 13, 1848.
DEAR SIR: Feeling that I have been spared from a premature grave, through your instrumentality by the providence of God, I will take the liberty to express to you my gratitude. A Cough and the alarming symptoms of Consumption had reduced me too low to leave me anything like hope when my physician brought me a bottle of your CHERRY PECTORAL. It seemed to afford immediate relief, and now, in a few weeks time has restored me to sound health. If it will do for others what it has done for me, you are certainly one of the benefactors of mankind. Sincerely wishing you every blessing, I am, very respectfully, yours,
C. J. MADDOX, Rector of St. Peter's Church.
With such assurance and from such men, no stronger proof can be adduced, unless it be from its effects upon trial. Prepared and sold by
JAMES C. AYER,
Practical Chemist, Lowell, Mass.
Sold by A. B. & D. SANDS, corner Fulton and Williamsts., RUSHTON, CLARK & CO., C. H. RING, T. F. GREEN, and all the Druggists in New-York, Nov. 1, 1852. No. 175 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, and by all dealers in medicine everywhere.

A CERTAIN CURE FOR THE PILES.
OFFICE, NO 198 BOWERY, (4 doors above Spring-st.)—Dr. MARSH'S GREAT AMERICAN REMEDY, (an internal remedy,) is a certain cure for Piles, in every form; also, for all those affections of the stomach, liver and bowels, which are the cause of this afflicting complaint. For some of the most remarkable cures on record, see Pamphlets, which can be obtained, gratis, at the Proprietor's office. Price of the Electuary, $1 per box. Sold at No. 198 Bowery; by Mrs. HAYES, No. 175 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, and by Druggists generally.

BEWARE OF IMPOSITION.—The greater the value of any discovery, the higher it is held in the esteem of the public, and so much in proportion is that public liable to be imposed upon by the unprincipled scions of ignorant, designing and dishonest man, who, like the drones in the hive, have neither the ability nor inclination to think or provide for themselves, but thrive and luxuriate upon the earnings of the deserving. The extraordinary success attending the use of DR. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY in the cases of Lung and Throat diseases of the most singular nature it has effected, have naturally attracted the attention of many physicians, as well as the whole fraternity of quacks, and caused unprincipled counterfeiters and imitators to palm off spurious mixtures, of similar names and appearance to the genuine Balsam. Some are called "Syrup of Wild Cherry," and "Cherry Syrup," "Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry," "Wild Cherry Tar," "Wild Cherry Pectorine," and sundry and many other compounds, to which they attach a long string of "puffs" But of such nostrums we know nothing. It is Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry alone that performs the cures. Let them not deceive you. The genuine is signed I BUTTS. SETH W FOWLE, Druggist, No. 138 Washington-st., Boston, Mass., is the sole proprietor of the original recipe for the manufacture of this medicine, and no spirits both at wholesale and retail, and of whom agencies can be obtained. For sale wholesale or retail by A. B. & D. SANDS general agent, No 100 Fulton-st; THOMAS & MAXWELL, No 96 William-st.; JOHN MILHAU, No 183 Broadway, Astor and Irving House Drug Stores, and No. 110 Broadway.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS, AN ADMIRABLE REMEDY FOR THE CURE OF LIVER COMPLAINT AND BAD DIGESTION.—Mr. HOLLINGS, a gentleman lately returned from Bengal, where he had been employed for several years in the Hon East India Company's service, called at Professor HOLLOWAY'S Establishment a few days ago to state the benefit he had derived from taking these unparalleled Pills, having suffered from a liver complaint for years with a digestion so impaired, that for months he could not retain food; other remedies seemed to have no effect on his disorder but HOLLOWAY'S PILLS acted so wonderfully in cleansing the liver and strengthening the digestive organs that he is now quite restored to health. Sold by all venders of medicine in the British Empire and by those in the United States, in pots and boxes, at 25 cents, and $1 each. Wholesale by the principal drug houses in the Union, and by Messrs. A. B. & D. SANDS, New-York, and by the proprietor, No. 244 Strand, London.

RUSHTON, CLARK & CO'S GENUINE MEDICINAL COD LIVER OIL.—The uniform success of this valuable remedy in cases of Consumption and Scrofulous affections, has rendered it the most popular medicine of the day, and it is recommended by all the most eminent Physicians. Prepared from fresh livers, and warranted perfectly pure by RUSHTON, CLARK & CO.
Chemists and Druggists, No. 165 Broadway, No 10 Astor House and No. 273 Broadway.

DR. BERON'S CELEBRATED FEMALE PILLS.—This wonderful and justly celebrated remedy can be had at his office, or may be sent by mail to any address. Office corner of Broadway and Houston st., over the drug store. The doctor attends exclusively to his office practice. Hours from 9 o'clock, A. M., till 12, and from 6 till 9 in the evening.

MADAME'S COUGH LOZENGES.—The best and most convenient remedy for Coughs, Colds, and diseases of the Throat and Lungs generally. Sold by A. B. & D. SANDS, No. 100 Fulton-st; M. DAME, No. 32 Carmine-st.; ABM. BIRDSALL, No. 451 Pearl-st., and others. 25 cts. package.

GREAT CURE FOR DYSPEPSIA.—Dr. HOUGHTON'S Pepsin or Gastric Juice, prepared from Rennet. Agent J. BALL & CO., No. 100 Nassau-st.

TRAVELING.

VANDERBILT LINE FOR SAN FRANCISCO—ONLY LINE GIVING TICKETS FOR CROSSING THE ISTHMUS. The favorite double-engine steamship PROMETHEUS, 1,800 tons, will leave from pier No 3, North River, at 3 o'clock, P. M., precisely, on SATURDAY, December 4th, for SAN JUAN DEL NORTE direct, connecting with the popular steamship PACIFIC over the Nicaragua Transit Route, having the shortest land portage. These steamers are unsurpassed in their accommodations and ventilation. For information or passage, apply only to D. B. ALLEN, Agent,
No. 9 Battery Place, up stairs.

FOR RIO JANEIRO AND VALPARAISO—The new and splendid Steamship SIERRA NEVADA, J. D WILSON, Commander, will be despatched for the above Ports, on or about the 25th of November, from Pier No. 3, N. R. For passage only apply to
J. HOWARD & SON, Agents, No. 34 Broadway.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD—WINTER ARRANGEMENT—NOV. 1, 1852.
TRAINS OUT OF NEW-YORK
Accommodation and Special Trains leave at 7 and 11:30 A. M.; 4 and 5 P. M.
At 9:10 A. M., and 6:30 P. M., for Port Chester.
The 11:30 A. M. train runs in connection with train from New-Haven to Hartford and Springfield, and with train over the Canal road
Express Trains at 8 A. M, and 3:30 P. M., for New-Haven, Hartford, Springfield, Worcester and Boston, Connecticut River and Vermont Railroads. These trains connect at New Haven with trains of the New London Road, to New-London, Norwich, Stonington and Providence.
The 8 A. M. stops at Stamford and Bridgeport, connecting with Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroads at Bridgeport. The 3:30 P. M. stops at Stamford, Norwalk and Bridgeport, connecting with Danbury Railroad at Norwalk, and with Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroads at Bridgeport
TRAINS INTO NEW-YORK.
Accommodation and Special Trains at 5:30, 7, and 9:35 A. M., and 4:20 P. M., through from New-Haven.
At 5:30 A. M., and 3:45 P. M., from Port Chester.
The 9:35 A. M. Train receives passengers from Springfield and Hartford, New-London and Canal Railroads at New-Haven. The 4:30 P. M. Train receives passengers from Hartford and Springfield, and Northern Railroads.
Express Trains leave New-Haven, on arrival of trains from Boston, at 1:15, and 5:50 P. M., (stopping at Bridgeport, Norwalk, and Stamford,) leaving Boston at 8 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. Trains of the New-London Road run in connection.
See large bill of advertisement at the Station-Houses and principal Hotels.
GEO. W. WHISTLER, Jr., Superintendent.
NEW-HAVEN Nov. 1852.

FOR BRIDGEPORT, CONNECTING WITH THE Housatonic, Naugatuck and New-Haven Railroads. The Steamer CATALINE, Capt. CHARLES WEEKS, will leave from East River Steamboat piers, Peck-slip, every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY MORNING, at 10 o'clock. Fare to Bridgeport 50 cents. Freight taken at low rates. Returning, leaves BRIDGEPORT every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY MORNING, at 8 o'clock, on the arrival of the Cars. For further information inquire of GEO. W. CORLISS, No. 203 Pearl-st., N. Y.—All persons are forbid trusting any one on account of the boat or owner.

MICHIGAN SOUTHERN AND NORTHERN INDIANA RAILROAD.—Over SIXTY miles of distance saved between Buffalo, Dunkirk and Chicago, Waukegan, Kenosha, Racine, Milwaukee and Sheboygan, via Toledo and Monroe. The Company have increased their facilities. Merchandize will be forwarded with dispatch. Mark packages "Michigan Southern Railroad Line, Toledo." For further information, inquire of
JOHN F. PORTER, Agent, No. 189 Broad-st.

AT AN ADJOURNED MEETING of the BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF THE PUBLIC SCHOOL SOCIETY, held on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 17, 1852: On motion—Resolved, by the Board of Trustees of the Public School Society a majority of the whole number of Trustees being present and concurring therein, that it is hereby declared necessary and proper to dispose of the real estate owned by the Society, lying and being on 25th-st. between Madison and 4th-av., and occupied by Public Primary Schools, Nos. 35 and 55, for the purpose of carrying into effect the objects of said Society, in the same are set forth in any of the Acts of the Legislature relating thereto
Resolved, unanimously, that the above Resolution be forthwith published in the City of New-York.
JOS B. COLLINS, Secretary.

SPELTER SOLDER.—A few hundred pounds of the best Spelter Solder, for sale at No. 9 Barclay-st.
LUCIUS HART

TRAVELING.

NEW-YORK AND CHAGRES STEAMSHIP LINE.—REDUCED RATES.—NO DETENTION ON THE ISTHMUS.—The new and splendid steamship UNCLE SAM, W. A. MILLS, Commander, will leave New-York for ASPINWALL, Navy Bay, MONDAY, December 6, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, connecting at Panama with the new and splendid steamship CORTES, 1,500 tons, THOS. B. CROWELL, Commander, which steamship leaves Panama on the arrival of the passengers by the UNITED STATES, for San Francisco, stopping only at Acapulco, for supplies. This line has never failed to connect at the appointed time.
These vessels in accommodations, ventilation, speed, and safety, are unsurpassed. An experienced physician is attached to each steamer.
Passengers will be landed on the wharf at Aspinwall, and take the Panama Railroad.
Passengers are cautioned, that all tickets for this line are sold only at No 26 Broadway, New-York.
DAVIS, BROOKS & CO., General Agents.
J

NEW-YORK CITY.

HOUSE OF REFUGE, RANDALL'S ISLAND.—The ceremony of laying the corner-stone of the House of Refuge, on Randall's Island, for the Reformation of Juvenile Delinquents in this City, was postponed until to-day, in consequence of the unfavorable state of the weather. The steamboat will leave Peck-slip wharf at 11 A. M. to-day.

COURT CALENDAR — *Wednesday.* — SUPERIOR COURT—Nos. 538, 2, 246, 251, 143, 498, 231, 479, 132, 287, 385, 209, 361, 563, 584, 508, 334, 218, 536, 396, 302, 455, 9, 402, 7, 359, 139, 539, 425, 533, 169, 534, 481, 579, 336, 250.

SUPREME COURT CIRCUIT.—Nos. 52, 634, 720, 739, 747, 666, 731, 753, to 756, 760, 766, 768.

SUPERIOR COURT, before Judge DUER—*James Leonard vs. John Sass.*—This was an action for a violent assault and battery, for which the defendant had been indicted at the Tombs, and fined $50. The jury on this occasion mulcted him in $400 for the benefit of the plaintiff.

Emery Matthews vs. Moses S. Beach and Alfred E. Beach.—This was an action for a libel published in the *Sun* of Oct. 9th, 1851. The history of the case is rather singular, showing the dangers which environ the man who meddles with metal type.

"An individual"—that can't be libelous—got into a row—the *Sun* reported it, was sued for libel, and mulcted in $500. For grumbling at that award, the *Sun*—or BEACH'S Sons—were sued again, and the jury did not agree, hence the present trial, which is the third of the series, and will probably last out the term.

BEFORE JUDGE CAMPBELL.—*Patrick Kneans vs. Wesley Smith.*—This is an action of assault and battery, against the defendant, who is the Alderman of the Eleventh Ward, and by way of defence, it is set up that the assault was committed in his magisterial capacity.

BROOKLYN CITY.

A SUGGESTION.—A lady makes the following suggestion: "It may be well, as Thanksgiving is near at hand, to remind our benevolent citizens, that there is a new institution just commenced, which consists of a family of twenty-two old ladies, who have all seen better days. While the good housewives are making their pumpkin pies, would it not give a better zest to those used at home on that day, by making an extra one for this family; and would not the gentlemen, while buying poultry for that day, enjoy what is sent home, more, by sending a turkey, goose or chicken to this family? Their residence is on the corner of DeKalb and Washington-avenues."

EXCURSION.—To-day, the "McKinney Guards," under the command of Captain D. MCLAUGHLIN, will parade and proceed to Clifton Park for target practice, accompanied by Granger's Brooklyn Band. This Company is composed of the employées of Mr. MCKINNEY, iron fence manufacturer, in Furman street, numbering about 40 in all.

ACCIDENT AT JAMAICA.—A man named RICHARD BRUSH Jr., at Jamaica, Long Island, on Monday while out gunning, accidentally discharged the contents of his gun into one of his legs near the knee, making a horrible wound. The gun was loaded with shot.

FLATBUSH AVENUE.—On Monday evening the following resolutions, reported by the Land Committee, relative to Flatbush Avenue, was adopted in Common Council.

Resolved, That upon the due execution of a deed of cession and confirmation, by all parties whose lands are required and taken in the matter of opening of Flatbush-avenue, and the approval thereof by the Counsellor, (such cession, and the necessary investigation of titles being at the expense of such owners, and without prejudice to their right to be paid their awards in said matter,) the Controller be, and is hereby authorized to pay out the sums collected and paid pro rata, to the respective parties entitled to awards therein.

CORRECTION.—An article in yesterday's *Times*, headed "Expenses" of the Water Committee of Brooklyn, should have read $5,453, instead of $452 40.

THE SUNDAY ORDINANCE.—Judge STRONG on Monday rendered his opinion upon the Brooklyn Sunday Ordinance, which is adverse to the Ordinance.

AN ATTEMPT AT SUICIDE.—On Monday evening a woman named Elizabeth Wendell attempted to commit suicide by jumping into the East River, at the foot of Amity-street, Brooklyn. She had at the time a young child in her arms. both mother and child were rescued from the water by Mr. Andrew Brady, and were yesterday sent to the King's County Alms-house for safe keeping. Domestic afflictions and poverty we understand were the prompters of this rash act.

ARREST OF ROWDIES.—Officers Raynor, Barr and Swift, of the First District Police, arrested, on Monday afternoon, three rowdies, from New-York, on suspicion of stealing, when they gave their names as Richard Ritter, James Donovan and Alexander Pearson. Upon examining their persons, handkerchiefs and other small articles were found, probably taken from the pockets of strangers. The three were locked up for examination.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—We have to record another fatal accident from the bursting of a camphene lamp. Several days since a young girl named Mary Morris, residing with a family at the corner of Boerum and Pacific-streets, was so severely burnt by the explosion of a camphene lamp that death ensued on Sunday last.

FALSE ALARM.—The alarm of fire which was sounded for the Fourth District between 12 and 1 o'clock yesterday morning, turned out to be a false alarm. At least the firemen, after running over half of the city, could not find any.

OVERBOARD.—A man, who gave his name as Cowdin, a resident of Bayard-street, New-York, fell into the dock at the South Ferry on Monday evening, and was with great difficulty rescued from drowning.

BROOKLYN CITY COURT CALENDAR—*Wednesday*.—Nos. 8, 40, 43, 44, 46, 47, 7

CIRCUIT COURT CALENDAR—*Wednesday*.—At City Hall, Brooklyn.—Nos. 16 to 40, both inclusive.

Trial for the Murder of a Watchman.

OYER AND TERMINER.—Before Judge EDWARDS, Aldermen WARD and DUDLEY HALSEY.

The People vs. William Saul and ——— Johnson, indicted for the murder of the Watchman Baxter.—Those prisoners, both youths under twenty, were put to the bar to take their trial for the same offence that Hewlett was convicted of. Mr. WHEATON, of Albany, who defended Hewlett, had been assigned by the Court to defend these prisoners, but he did not appear. After some delay, Saul addressed the Court, and said he had got a witness in Philadelphia who could prove what does he (Hewlett) had on; that he did not want Mr. Wheaton to defend him, as he had no conversation with Mr. W.; and, said the prisoner, "I only want a fair trial for my life, and would like to have more time."

Judge Edwards said that the prisoner had better not say any thing, and after some remarks from the District Attorney, Messrs. John Cochrane and Jonas B. Phillips were assigned as counsel in place of Mr. Wheaton. The Court then adjourned to Wednesday.

WOMAN'S RIGHTS CONVENTION.—The recent Convention at Mount Gilead was numerously attended, the church being filled during the sessions. There was quite a sprinkling of Quakers present, and the resolutions reported the second day produced considerable discussion, and was finally adopted. Mrs T. C. SEVERANCE, of this city, read an address, which was listened to with marked attention. Mr A. L. HINE and Prof. STOCKWELL, of Cincinnati, also addressed crowded houses.—*Cleveland Herald.*

☞ We notice among the arrivals at Willard's Hotel the following:—Hon. D. A. Bockee, of New York, Captain Du Pont, U. S. N., Major Merchant, U. S. A., Captain Merchant, U. S. A., Commodore Perry, commanding East India Squadron, Captain Sands, U. S. N., Hon. Edward Stanly, of N. C., Colonel De Russy, U. S. A., Hon. Reverdy Johnson, of Md., Hon. John A. Rockwell, of Conn., Philip Greeley, Esq., of Boston, A. S. De Peyster, Esq., of New York, Hon. Richard Brodhead, and family, of Pennsylvania.—*Washington Republic*, 22d.

Rev. Thomas Smith, President of Gambier College, in Knox County, this State, has a goose quill writing pen which he has used in his every day writing for *sixteen* years. He exhibits it to the students as an example of what care and economy will accomplish. This is certainly also a very good indication that he is not of an excitable nature. This fact was mentioned among a party of our acquaintances a few evenings since, when one of the number exhibited a goose quill tooth-pick which he had carried in his vest pocket for eighteen months. Another of the party showed a common wooden pencil that he had carried two years; a third gentleman had a three bladed pocket knife which he had carried for *seventeen* years. The ivory portion of the handle was worn off, but the blades were perfect, bearing only the scars of time. Of course these latter gentlemen also had some other inducements for the preservation of their articles save merely economy. So says the Cincinnati *Gazette*.

It is stated that the Secretary of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, Hon. Amasa Walker, has recently procured from England authentic copies of the secret correspondence carried on by the Tories just at the commencement of the Revolution, in 1774, both among themselves in this country, and with the English Government. These letters, written chiefly by the Governor, Lieutenant-Governor and Councillors, appointed by the King, relating to the doings of the friends of Liberty in this country, and the increasing difficulties growing out of the same, will probably soon be published, and cannot fail to be read with intense interest. The authors resided in various parts of Massachusetts, and in their letters described minutely many of the prominent transactions and events of that period.

The aggregate number of deaths in Newark, during the year 1852, was 235. Last year, the deaths were 367.

The Constitutional Convention of Delaware meets at Dover, on the first Tuesday of December.

University of Vermont—Dr. Wheeler's Eulogy on Mr. Webster.

Correspondence of the Boston Atlas.

BURLINGTON, Vt., Nov. 13, 1852.

The students of the University of Vermont, feeling anxious to show to the world that the death of DANIEL WEBSTER had made a deep impression upon their hearts, held a meeting a few days ago, and appointed Rev. J. WHEELER, D.D., former President of the University, to deliver an eulogy upon the character and services of the great New-England statesman and orator. It was intended, at first, to have the eulogy pronounced at the College, but the importance of the occasion, and the well-known talents of Dr. WHEELER, induced the students to give the public a better opportunity to hear the discourse than could be found in any room of the College buildings, and therefore, at the request of the students, the Congregational Church was opened for the demonstration, which took place last evening, before a large and attentive congregation. It was well known here that DANIEL WEBSTER had always been a favorite of the learned Doctor, and the public were prepared to hear a long, well-written and able eulogy on the character and services of Mr. WEBSTER. They were not disappointed, for it was two hours long, ably and eloquently written, and delivered with feelings and emotions such as the death of so great a man might well inspire in one of his admirers.

The Doctor gave a very interesting sketch of the WEBSTER family, of the rustic home where they lived, and of the early life of the subject of his eulogy. He was by no means sparing of his praises in behalf of the young DANIEL. His college life was also depicted in glowing colors. His remarks upon this point were eloquent and full of feeling, and much good advice was given to the students before him. His first efforts as a member of the legal profession, his sudden and yet substantial fame, his practice and contests with acute and learned lawyers, his first appearance in the Congress of the United States, and his brilliant career as Senator, were all commented upon and ably portrayed. In the closing part of his eulogy, the Doctor alluded to WEBSTER'S literary and scholastic acquirements, to the philosophical character of his mind, and his claims as a scholar or man of genius. He remarked, the critics might say that WEBSTER had but little creative power, small imagination, and but few or none of those mental qualities which constitute true genius. But he confessed he was not of that company. Had WEBSTER confined his great mental powers to literary pursuits or philosophical inquiries, instead of devoting his time and attention to the study of English common law and its application to American institutions, in their earlier developments, to the science of human Governments in general and our Constitution in particular, the world might have been furnished with evidence that he possessed genius of a high order. But his legal pursuits, and his career as a legislator, statesman and diplomatist, left him no time for purely literary studies or philosophical investigations. The gallant General HAYNE, of South Carolina, must be answered on the floor of Congress, and a constitutional limit affixed to his wild and dangerous doctrines. The height of our own Constitution must be measured, and its depth sounded; and a Huisemann must be lectured, and foreign powers shown the true spirit and policy of our Government; and none but WEBSTER'S mind could do it so well as it has been done. To do all this, and at the same time to walk constantly in academic groves and cull the flowers of literature, and drink deeply at the fountains of science, is beyond the scope and power of one human intellect. The friends of the lamented WEBSTER were highly gratified with the Doctor's eulogy, and his enemies, if any were present on the occasion, remained silent and attentive listeners. What they thought is best known to themselves.

The Siamese Twins.

Many persons who, in days gone by, have taken a lively interest in the welfare of Messrs. ENG and CHANG BUNKERS, the celebrated Siamese Twins, may be glad to learn that these gentlemen are well, and live at Mount Airy, in this (Surry) County, surrounded by their wives and children.

Mr. ENG has six and Mr. CHANG five children, all of whom are apt scholars and remarkably well behaved, manifesting the strongest possible desire to learn their lessons and to secure the good will of their teacher. They all partake strongly of the most refined Siamese cast of countenance, form and manner of deporting themselves. In truth, they are a credit to their parents and the community in which they live.

Messrs. CHANG and ENG are alike remarkable for their industry and belligerent dispositions. They are strict and thorough-going business men, and woe to the unfortunate wight who dares to insult them.

Formerly they resided in Wilkes County, but in consequence of the numerous actions for assault and battery brought against them in the county, they removed into the adjoining county, shortly after which they were fined $15 and costs at Rockfort, the county seat, for splitting a board into splinters over the head of a man who had insulted them.

As regards the supposed sympathy existing between them, it may be stated that their most intimate acquaintances deem them to be entirely independent of everything of the kind, and give us instances to sustain their opinion, that not long since they attended an auction sale of hogs, and bid against each other till they ran up the prices altogether above the market rates. Also, that on one occasion Mr. ENG or CHANG, was taken ill and took to his bed, where he lay complaining for some time, although his brother scolded him severely all the while for detaining him in bed when he ought to have been attending to the business of their plantation.

On another occasion, as they were passing up the road, a gentleman inquired of them where they were going—whereupon Mr. ENG replied, "I am going over the Blue Ridge in the stage;" at the same instant Mr CHANG, looking over his shoulder, replied with an arch smile, "I am going back home to look after our wives and children." When questioned about their mother some time since by an acquaintance, they stated that they had formerly received letters from her, but latterly they had heard nothing of her, and even if they were to receive letters from her written in the Siamese language, they would not be able to read them, as they had forgotten their mother tongue.

They are excellent hands to carry up a corner of a log house—exceeding all their neighbors in cutting saddles and notches in corner logs—both of them wielding the axe with a power and dexterity superior to any of the most expert wood-cutters in this wooden country. When they chop or fight, they do so double handed; and in driving a horse or chastising their negroes, both of them use the lash without mercy.

A gentlemen who purchased a black man, a short time ago, from them, informed the writer he was "the worst whipped negro he ever saw. They are inveterate smokers and chewers of tobacco—each chewing his own quid and smoking his own pipe; it has been remarked, however, in support of the sympathy supposed to prevail throughout their systems, that, as a general rule, when one takes a fresh quid, the other does the same. It is also generally admitted that there is a marked difference in the systems and temperaments of the gentlemen, but still they almost invariably draw the same inference from topics submitted to their consideration, and arrive at similar conclusions. Mr. ENG not unfrequently gives serious offence to Mr. CHANG, by jesting him about his having one more child than he has. When shooting, (a sport they are very fond of,) one sights or takes aim, and the other (it is said) pulls the trigger; now, if this be true, it would go far to prove the doctrine of supposed sympathy existing between the brothers, but is questioned by most of the neighbors.

They readily admit and acknowledge themselves to entertain a strong Christian faith or belief, and are regular attendants at Church, and other religious meetings, where they deport themselves as becomes good citizens of the land of their adoption. They are strong politicians, and take a lively interest in all elections that occur in their district. As the writer was informed by a lady of Mount Airy, "Gentlemen might stay at home people"—rarely ever going from home unless called away by business.—*Greensboro' (N. C.) Patriot.*

REV. MR. PARKER AT THE NEW MUSIC HALL.—Yesterday the Twenty-eighth Congregational Society of this city, under the pastoral charge of Rev. THEODORE PARKER, occupied, for the first time, the new Music Hall, which has been rented for their use, one service per Sabbath, at the rate of $1,200 per annum. The vast and sumptuous hall—floor, balconies and orchestra—was densely packed, probably presenting the largest congregation ever convened within walls in this city. Upwards of five hundred people went away unable to obtain seats. In a discourse of an hour's duration, the eloquent preacher, with equal truth, faithfulness, learning and feeling, described the "functions of the minister," showing that to him was committed, in a great measure, the welfare of States as well as souls, social virtue as well as individual happiness, and the direction of the great mass of the people into the paths of right, justice, humanity and practical Christianity. [*Boston Commonwealth*, 22d.

MORMON MISSIONARIES.—The Mormon Elders held a Special Conference at Salt Lake City, August 28, and made extensive Missionary arrangements, considering their numbers and means. England seems to be their great field of labor—no less than thirty-seven Elders being appointed Missionaries to that benighted country. To Ireland they send two; Wales two; France one; Germany four; Berlin three; Norway two; Denmark one; Gibraltar two; Hindostan nine; Siam two; China three; Cape of Good Hope three; British North American Provinces four; West Indies four; British Guiana two; Texas three; New-Orleans one; St. Louis one; Washington City one; Iowa one; Australia nine, and the Sandwich Islands nine. The appointments were confirmed by the unanimous vote of the congregation.

OPENING OF THE NEW HALL.—The festival on Saturday evening, in honor of the New Hall passed off with much *éclat*, though one or two of the prominent vocalists did not appear, as announced, from indisposition. An audience of between two and three thousand was present, and the effect was most dazzling. A more fashionable assembly never was seen in Boston. Madame ALBONI did finely, her voice completely filling the hall. The choruses by the united HANDEL and HAYDN and Musical Education Societies were grand and imposing. The German Liederkranz gave an excellent indication of both instrumental and vocal execution. Madame SONTAG and *suite*, were in attendance, and heard for the first time in this country, the liquid notes of ALBONI.—*Boston Commonwealth*, 22d.

EFFECT OF JUDGE PAINE'S DECISION.—The Howard (Md.) *Gazette* states that Mr. WM. J. TIMANUS, of Ellicott's Mills, who left that place a few days ago for New-York, to embark for San Francisco, to superintend the building of lighthouses on the Pacific coast, had intended taking with him a servant who has five years to serve, and the man was very anxious to go, but, after taking him to Baltimore, he was advised not to risk the trouble and expense of New-York interference, and the man came back very reluctantly to Ellicott's Mills on Thursday morning. Mr. TIMANUS was accompanied by JOEL PRICE, A. DORSEY and CHAS. HIGHLEY. They sailed from New-York on Saturday by the Isthmus route.

NEWS BY THE MAILS.

The Newburyport *Herald* says the manufactories in that city are gradually recovering from their severe depression, though much more slowly than they would do if they had a sufficiency of working capital. The profits of the Globe Mill for the last six months have been $12,000—which has been applied to the reduction of the debt of the Company. The Ocean Mill, which last year made a loss of about $15,000, has this year nearly worked out of its loss, being now a little less than $1,000 minus. The Bartlet Mills show a profit of about $14,550 in the last six months' work, from which they have declared a dividend of 3½ per cent. The James and the Essex Mills have not yet made up their semi-annual accounts.

A few miles from Boston on Friday, a curious sight was seen, being a drove of turkeys, not driven, but led or coaxed by a man with a basket of corn. He occasionally threw out a handful, and the turkeys marched after, not reflecting on the many hungry appetites they were destined to satisfy on Thanksgiving. There were 750 in the drove, and they came in that novel manner all the way from the northern part of Vermont, where live turkeys are worth from 8 to 10 cents per pound.

California contains four hundred thousand square miles. This would give eight States as large as New-York State, fifty as large as New-Jersey, and fifty-seven as large as Massachusetts. With a population equal per square mile to that of New-Jersey, California would support eighteen millions of inhabitants; if equal to New-York, twenty millions, and if equal to Massachusetts, forty millions—or fifteen millions more than the present population of the entire United States.

The last census statistics show that Alabama has more than four millions of acres of improved land; that the value of her live stock and agricultural productions exceeds one hundred millions of dollars; and that she has expended for railroads more than nineteen millions of dollars. The estimated value of her real and personal estate is over two hundred and twenty millions of dollars, or more than five hundred dollars for every free man, woman and child in the State.

At Plymouth, Marshall County, Indiana, on the 3d inst., Mrs. Fail was accidentally shot by her oldest son, a lad 15 or 16 years of age; he was in the yard before the door, loading a gun; the cap was rather small, and in the act of forcing the cap on the tube, the powder exploded, and the ball struck Mrs. Fail in the back. She died in an hour, leaving six or seven children. The husband and father is insane, and has been for some time at the hospital.

Mr. John C. Hancock, a respectable printer of Boston, started for California in a packet ship last week without having given his wife and family any notice of his intentions. A few days before, he collected between four and five hundred dollars belonging to his wife, which he carried off with him. He always lived most happily with his wife, and has four children living, and is possessed of a house and some other property in Charlestown.

The jail of Randolph County, Ala., was destroyed by fire on the 28th ult. A prisoner named John E. Smith was under confinement on a judgment for abuse of his wife, and was also indicted for perjury. By the aid of accomplices he broke out of jail and set fire to it; broke into the Circuit Court Clerk's office, and stole all the indictments, the trial docket, and many other papers, and attempted to burn the Court-house, and has got off clear.

The will of the late Judge De Veaux was proved in the Surrogate's Court of Niagara County, last week, and Elijah Ford, Esq., of this City, has been appointed financial agent of the estate by the Trustees. The estate is valued at from one hundred and twenty thousand to one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, the whole income of which, after the erection of suitable buildings, is to be applied to the education of orphans and children of the destitute.

A writer in the Washington *Union* suggests John H. B. Latrobe, Esq., of Baltimore, as a suitable person to succeed the late Henry Clay as President of the American Colonization Society. Mr. Latrobe was, many years ago, in connection with Hon. Robert Goodlow Harper, instrumental in the establishment of the Maryland colony at Cape Palmas, in Africa. For several years he has been the President of the Maryland Society.

Governor Campbell, of Tennessee, has appointed Hon. R. L. Caruthers to be one of the judges of the Supreme Court of that State, vice Hon. Nathan Green, resigned. Judge C. has obtained an enviable reputation as a profound lawyer and estimable gentleman, and will doubtless fill the duties of the high position to which he has been called with honor to himself and satisfaction to the people. So says the Nashville *Whig*.

Thomas Kirkland, of Agawam, Mass., exhibits a specimen of Orange carrots, raised by him the past season, exhibiting the greatest yield we have ever known. He raised from one-eighth of an acre 160 bushels—1,280 bushels to the acre—and some of those shown are a trifle smaller than a tapered-off saw-log; one of them weighed five pounds, and was fourteen inches in circumference, and a number of others were two feet long.

We learn from the Amherst *Express*, that Col Cyrus Kingman, of Amherst, during the forenoon of last Tuesday week, while the balloting for a Representative was going on, was attacked with paralysis, and taken from the hall speechless. He has partially recovered from the shock, but it is thought he will never recover entirely. Col. K. has been a member of the State Senate.

In April last, three Misses Hunt, of Ripley County, Ind., accompanied by eight male relatives, started for California across the Plains. By the time they arrived at Salt Lake, every male member of the family had fallen a victim to the cholera, and the ladies, being thus left without their natural protectors, determined to return home, which they did, arriving at St. Louis a few days since.

The Olean (N. Y.) Journal says: Mr. Harper Bover, formerly a citizen of this county, died a few days since, of cholera. His age was about 60 years. He removed from Wyoming county, several years ago, to the town of Coldspring. In 1840 he came to Little-Valley, and in 1846 settled in Crawford county, Pa., where he resided at the time of his death.

A young lady, aged about 25 years, daughter of Mr. John Cutler, of Lima, Livingston County, came to her death on Tuesday last. Mr. C.'s house was on fire, and while burning, he ran up into the deceased's bedroom, and found that she had been burned to death. The fire originated in the deceased's bedroom, and it is not ascertained whether the fire was accidental.

The town of Richfield, in Summit County, was visited by a severe fire on Saturday night. The Page Tavern, a store, the large Methodist Church, and some other buildings were destroyed. We understand the tavern was unoccupied, had been sold on Saturday, and, it is thought, was set on fire. Total loss about $15,000, a considerable portion covered by insurance.

There are in Cincinnati, 70 Protestant schools numbering 8,540 scholars, 1,354 teachers, and 21,504 books in their libraries. The schools are divided among the denominations as follows: Methodist 23, Presbyterians 16, Congregational 3, Episcopal 4, Baptist 6, Lutheran and German Reform 3, Society of Religious Inquiry 4, Miscellaneous 11.

The Baltimore *Argus* has seen two mammoth carrots, one measuring fifteen inches in length, and twelve and a half in circumference, and weighing *two pounds eight ounces*; the other seventeen inches in length, eleven inches in circumference, and weighing one pound nine ounces. Both smooth, clean and clear of any rootlets.

The Mercantile Library Association of Charleston, S. C., now numbers 110 members, including 72 Juniors. A course of lectures will be delivered this Winter, by the following gentlemen among others: Hon. Pierre Soulé, Prof. A. D. Bache, Lieut. M. F. Maury, John Forsyth, John S. Preston, Esq., and the Rev. Benjamin M. Palmer, of Columbia.

A letter from Mr. Peabody says, that when lately in Paris, he had the pleasure of meeting and dining with quite a large circle of Americans, among whom were Miss Charlotte Cushman, mother and brother, "Grace Greenwood," the authoress, Eliza Cook, &c., who compose one party, on their way to Rome to spend the winter.

The fishermen of Swampscot, on Wednesday night last, landed 80,000 weight of fish, for which, when cured, at the present prices, they will receive six cents per pound. Never before since the "remembrance of the oldest inhabitant," have the fishermen of that place been so eminently successful as during the present season.

At the annual meeting of the Young Men's Benevolent Society, in Boston, the following officers were chosen for the ensuing year: President—Wm. R. Lawrence, M. D.; Vice President—Wm. Appleton, Jr.; Secretary—George A. Brown; Treasurer—Frederic W. Lincoln, Jr.

During the recent storm on Lake Erie, the water in the Detroit River fell two feet, and at Malden, near the mouth of the river, it fell four feet. Vessels lying at the latter place grounded at the piers, where they had to lay for two days for the water to return.

Charles Stephens, a seaman on board the U. S. ship Pennsylvania, was recently tried at Gosport Navy Yard, for mutiny and other bad conduct, found guilty and sentenced to one year's solitary confinement in a cell of the Gosport Navy Yard.

An interesting little girl, about ten years of age, in Nashua, N. H., was so badly frightened by a man disguised in a mask, at a window she was passing, that an affection of the brain ensued, of which she died.

The "Ladies' New-England Art-Union," says the Boston *Courier*, will make its first distribution during the month of December, and as every one is entitled to a picture, some degree of interest will be manifested.

The Naval Academy operations are as active and successful as ever. The workmen are now building an addition to the mess hall, and a large building is going up for the occupancy of midshipmen.

Orders have been received at the Portsmouth Navy Yard to place the old ship *Franklin* in the dry dock. This will give employment to no small number of our mechanics.

A fund, to be appropriated to purchasing comforts for the poor on Thanksgiving Day, is being collected at the Boston *Traveller* office. Several hundred dollars have already been sent in.

A farmer in Canton, Mass., has a cranberry meadow of twelve acres, from which he has raked, the present season, upwards of 1,000 bushels of the cranberries, for which he has realized $3,000 cash.

A little daughter of John McMullen, while playing with fire and shavings, at Cincinnati, on the 15th, her dress caught fire, and before assistance could reach her, she was burnt to death.

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE HERMANN.

RE-ESTABLISHMENT OF THE EMPIRE.

THE THRONE HEREDITARY IN THE BONAPARTES

Official Acceptance of Louis Napoleon.

THE VOTE TO BE TAKEN NOV. 21 AND 22.

THE EX-EMPEROR OF AUSTRIA DYING.

Death of Prince Leuchtenberg.

EARTHQUAKES AT LIVERPOOL, HOLYHEAD, &c.

SLIGHT DECLINE IN COTTON.

The U. S. Mail Steamship *Hermann*, Captain HIGGINS, arrived last evening, from Bremen on 5th inst., and Southampton on the 10th. Her news is important, conveying intelligence of the official acceptance of the Empire by LOUIS NAPOLEON.

The *Hermann* left Bremen on the 5th November, and during her passage to Southampton experienced a violent gale, and shipped several heavy seas. She finally departed from Southampton at 4 P. M. on the 10th, and brings a fair number of passengers, a heavy and valuable freight, comprising 240 tons merchandise from Bremen, and 180 tons from France, besides a smaller quantity of British manufactures.

RISLEY'S Panorama of the Mississippi and of the Thames have arrived by this Steamer. They were erroneously reported as having come to hand by the *Washington*, but were left behind at Southampton by that vessel at the last moment.

The British and North American Steamer *America* reached Liverpool on the 7th inst.

The U. S. M. steamship *Franklin*, which left New-York on the 23d October, for Southampton and Havre, when about four days from this port, had the misfortune to break her centre shaft, and the remainder of the voyage had to be performed with only one engine and paddle wheel, assisted by the canvass. The weather at the time of the accident was too unfavorable to permit of Captain WOTTON putting back to the port of departure. The *Franklin* accordingly reached Cowes on the 8th inst., and went up to Southampton Docks on the 9th, to effect the necessary repairs to her machinery, which it was expected would occupy from 4 to 6 weeks. The passengers and mails for Havre were promptly sent thither, and it was probably the cargo would be transhipped from Southampton to that place. It appears there are no conveniences at Havre for manufacturing a new shaft such as the *Franklin* requires, whereas at Southampton, engineering operations can be effected on the largest scale. The *Franklin* behaved admirably during the heavy weather she experienced.

The following is a list of the passengers per *Hermann*:

Miss Schleisinger, Messrs Stockfleet, Peterson, Lahusen, Delius, Meerlo, Boker, Abingsaus, Arnstein, Mrs. Arnstein Mrs. Wendisch, Mrs. Buddecke, Mr. Buddecke, Theodore Buddecke, Charles Buddecke, Miss Aug. Buddecke, Miss J. Buddecke, M. J. Buddecke, Miss Becker, Miss Braun, Messrs. Braun, Risley, Dr. Reort de Beuregard, Miss W. Rohman, Miss Cath. Rohman, Mrs. Hincke, Messrs. Hincke, Sammus, Weigel, Reese, Melatwisch, Clausser, Edinghausen, Weingert, Abrahmson, Neuinger, Kothmann, Colin, Haegner, Mrs. Clausseret, Mr. Schmidt, Miss Schmidt, Mr. Lew, Miss Lew, Miss Kuiger, Miss Heilbur, Mr. Hotop, Mr. Lansing, Miss Dessauer, Mr. Kuhn, Messrs. Pennock, Whipple, Fisk, Hall, Mrs. Hall, Miss Hall, Messrs. J. Hall, C. Hall, Krisson, Griffiths, Miss White, Messrs. Heins, Cambell, Hammersly, Mrs. Hammersly, Messrs. G. Hammersly, T. Hammersly, Miss Hammersly, Messrs Mathey, Schoow, Betry, Malus, Mrs. Brister, Miss Brister, Miss C. Brister, Messrs. Brister, Richards, Vansew, Vauneret and child, Mr. Ropp, Miss Ropp, Mrs. Ropp, Miss Ryuder.

ENGLAND.

The English political news by this packet is unimportant. Parliament has been merely occupied with the customary forms of taking the oaths. The Queen's speech was to be delivered on the 11th, when the real business of the session would commence. Great interest continued to be excited in reference to the Presidential election. The success of General PIERCE would, it was anticipated, give the last blow to the Derby Government.

LIVERPOOL, Tuesday.

An earthquake was experienced at 4 30 this morning in various parts of the town and suburbs. Its greatest force was felt along the line of the river, and particularly at Bootle, a village at the north end of the docks. At Birkenhead, also, and in the villages on the Cheshire side of the Mersey, a considerable vibration of the earth was noticed. Our correspondent, who resides at Jericho, Aigburth, was awakened by a peculiar trembling sensation. All his joints appeared to be loosened, and for a moment it seemed as if he had been attacked with a violent fit of ague. The person who usually obtains *The Times'* despatches from the Transatlantic steamers was awakened about 4½ o'clock by a rumbling noise, and thinking it was the gun of one of the American steamers, he arose, dressed himself, and went down to the pier. At Seacombe, on the Cheshire side of the river, a gentleman was so much shaken while asleep, that, on awakening, he imagined for the instant that some one was concealed under the bed. In many houses, on both sides of the river, cupboard doors were banged open and such noises were caused as to make the inmates believe that burglars had broken into the premises.

The *Liverpool Mercury*, in a second edition, gives the following particulars:

It is now some years since an earthquake was felt in this neighborhood, but this morning, between 4 and 5 o'clock, unmistakeable symptoms of a vibratory motion of the earth were experienced here. The weather for the last few days has been wet and sultry, the atmosphere, even out of doors, being unusually warm. Last night, about 10 o'clock, the sky was very dark, with huge black streaks extending from the west to the east. Nothing unusual was, however, heard until this morning, when, according to all the accounts we have heard, about 4½ o'clock persons in all parts of the town, but more especially in the outskirts and at Birkenhead, felt a rocking or heaving of the earth. In some cases persons were awoke from a sound sleep, and jumped on the floor, expecting an attack from some nocturnal marauder; in other cases children screamed and hid their faces under the bedclothes, while in a few instances, persons in bed simply felt a kind of rocking motion, like that of a cradle-bed. The thermometer is unusually high for the season of the year, and during the night the barometer rose nearly a quarter of the circle, although heavy rain had fallen.

At Woolton, Childwall, and Aigburth, the earthquake was distinctly felt, and also at Oxton, Claughton, and other parts of Cheshire. All the parties describe their sensations and the noise in their own peculiar way, but the list above includes all the different statements we have heard.

The day has been exceedingly dark and misty, and a drizzling rain has never ceased falling. Gas has been obliged to be used in all the shops and mercantile houses the whole of the day.

BANGOR, Nov. 9.

A shock of an earthquake, accompanied by a loud noise, at 4 30 A. M. Wind southeast; fog.

HOLYHEAD, Nov. 9.

A shock of an earthquake was felt at 4.30 A. M., accompanied by a very loud noise. Wind southeast; cloudy.

MANCHESTER, Nov 9.

This morning at 4½ o'clock, the shock of an earthquake was distinctly felt at Manchester by many persons, and also in the surrounding neighborhood. It was the subject of much conversation in the Exchange throughout the day, and in all places of business. A gentleman at Sale, (six miles south-west of Manchester) who has resided nine years at St. Domingo, and is not unacquainted with such phenomena, was awoke by it and recognized the sensation immediately. It was something like the vibration felt in a badly built house when a heavily-laden carriage rattles past. The crockery rattled and the sensation lasted about half a minute. He looked at his watch, and found that the time was about 4½. The residents at Timperley-hall and of Longford-hall speak of feeling the shock. The residents at Davyhulme-hall noticed the shock, and a young lady of the family, having a lighted lamp in her room, saw the dressing table vibrate. All speak of the motion as a lateral vibratory one. A solicitor at Bowdon, 10 miles from Manchester, says he felt a tremulous vibratory motion of his bed, as if some one moved it from head to foot. The head of his bed was to the north, or north-east. It occurred at exactly 4½, he says, and lasted two or three seconds. It awoke two other members of the family. A manufacturer residing beyond Bolton and about fourteen miles north-west of Manchester, said he was awoke, and felt his bed tremble under him. His wife was awoke at the same time. The bed and the curtains shook with the motion, and his first impression was that a servant in a room above had been seized with a fit. Several servants and members of the family were roused by it, and one of his sons went out under the impression that the cotton mill had suffered damage, but found that such was not the case. On looking at his watch he found it exactly 4½ o'clock by railway time. A cotton spinner and manufacturer at Ramsbottom, twelve miles North of Manchester, felt the shock, and another gentleman speaks of being roused by it at Parr's wood, five miles South of Manchester, and of hearing the furniture shake distinctly. He examined his watch and found it exactly 4½ o'clock. Evidence of the fact, indeed, might have been obtained from a thousand persons in Manchester yesterday, but we heard of no damage done. Several persons speak of a sensation of sickness. Dogs trembled and were much frightened. Messages by electric telegraph on the Manchester Exchange speak of smart shocks having been felt at the same moment at Holyhead, Bangor, Conway, and Liverpool, accompanied or preceded by a rumbling noise; but at Hawkshaw no noise was heard, except that caused by the shaking of bed curtains, crockery and furniture. The weather is described as having been gloomy at Liverpool, and at Manchester the day was overcast, and the morning very dark, but calm and fair.

Miscellaneous.

The new Lord Mayor of London was sworn in on the 9th, before the Barons of the Exchequer.

The foreign refugees in London, celebrated on the 9th inst., the anniversary of the death of ROBERT BLUM, an event which is recalled to mind by a banquet at Freemasons' Hall. The chair was taken by Dr. ARNOLD RUGE, well known as the editor of the *Deutsche Jahrbucher*, a periodical of singular talent and audacity, which was stopped in its progress some time before the year of revolution.

Large quantities of potatoes have been imported from abroad, as appears from the trade returns for the last month, yesterday published. In the month, ending the 19th of October, 36 803 cwt. were imported, and in the same period of 1851, the quantity was only 10,125 cwt. There is no duty on potatoes.

From an official paper, yesterday issued, it appears that in the month ended the 10th October, the importation of opium was 23,863 lbs.; whereas, in the like period of the previous year, it was 14,340 lbs. The quantity entered for home consumption in the last month was 7,672 lbs., in the same period of 1851.

FRANCE.

Proclamation and Acceptance of the Empire.

The Senate met on the 4th of Nov., in accordance with the summons of the President of the Republic, and was opened by Prince JEROME BONAPARTE in a brief speech, stating the object of the meeting. The following message from the President was then read:

SENATORS—The nation has clearly manifested its wish for the reëstablishment of the Empire. Confident in your patriotism and your intelligence, I have convoked you for the purpose of deliberating on that grave question, and of entrusting you with the regulation of the new order of things. If you should adopt it, you will think, no doubt, as I do, that the Constitution of 1852 ought to be maintained, and then the modifications recognized as indispensable will in no way touch its fundamental basis.

The change which is in preparation will bear chiefly on the form, and yet the resumption of the Imperial system is for France of immense signification. In fact, in the reëstablishment of the Empire, the people finds a guarantee for its interests, and a satisfaction for its just pride. That reëstablishment guarantees the interests of the people, by insuring the future, by closing the era of revolutions, and by again consecrating the conquests of '89. It satisfies its just pride, because in restoring, with liberty and reflection, that which thirty-seven years ago the entire of Europ

New-York Daily Times, Wednesday, November 24, 1852.

...being thrown hours of such expletives as those employed by the writer in the *Lloyd*. In a recent letter it was mentioned that Baron PACKNACK was to leave Berlin for Constantinople, and we now learn by letters of the 20th from Frankfort that Count THUN, who is President of the Diet, is to be his successor, although the change will not take place until the end of next month. It is now very probable that Count THUN will be much more successful in Prussia than he has been in Frankfort; but this Government has acted wisely in sending Baron PACKNACK to Turkey, where the influence of Austria has greatly decreased during the last few years. A correspondent of the *Oest Deutsche Post* writes from the Italian frontiers that Austrian diplomacy is not more successful in Italy than in Turkey. He says:

"During the last half-year the Porte has done all in its power to make the Turkish waters disagreeable to Austrian steamers. It is the same case with Naples and Sicily. The Papal Government, of which Austria is the principal support, imposes a heavier duty on Austrian iron, but it flatters the French, and avoids giving offence to England. The recent decision of Tuscany, that the Railroad should go by way of Arezzo, also shows how little regard is paid to the wishes of Austria."

Financial.

The Vienna Exchange is still laboring under a kind of atrophy. The friends of the Finance Minister profess to be well satisfied with the course things are taking, but such is not the case with the commercial public, who complain bitterly that the Bank affords so little accommodation. The arguments employed by the tradespeople and manufacturers appear reasonable enough. They urge, that now it has become necessary to redouble their exertions in order to compete with their foreign competitors, the credit they before received from the Bank has been diminished, and they are obliged to raise money at ruinous prices, in order to keep things moving. The Government organs assert that the present depressed state of things is mainly owing to such a large amount of capital having been invested in landed property when paper was so plentiful. Credible information has just been forwarded me that no more bills will be taken in payment of the subscriptions to the loan. This will naturally lead to a further decline in the price of stocks.

PRUSSIA.

Election of the Second Chamber.

The election of the Second Chamber took place on the 3d throughout the kingdom. In Berlin the Electoral College assembled in the four districts into which the city is divided at an early hour this morning. In two districts a second voting and scrutiny were necessary; but the following is the final result:—In the first district, M. von MANTEUFFEL, President of the Cabinet, M. KUHNE, retired General Director of Taxes, and M. BIMM were elected. If M. von MANTEUFFEL should decline the nomination, another election will be taken. In the second district M. RIEDEL and M. von PATOW, both Opposition candidates, were returned. In the third district the former deputies, Colonel von PRITTWITZ and M. PECHAMMER, were re-elected. In the fourth district Dr. NORR and M. KUHNE were nominated; the latter will have to decide for which district he shall take his seat.

In Potsdam the Conservative candidates were defeated.

RUSSIA.

Death of Prince Leuchtenberg.

The *Kölner Zeitung* has a telegraphic dispatch from St. Petersburg, announcing the death of the Duke MAX of Leuchtenberg. His Imperial Highness died on the 5th inst.

MAX JOSEPH EUGENE AUGUSTUS NAPOLEON, Duke of Leuchtenberg, and Prince of Eichstadt, was a grandson of the Vicomte ALEXANDRE BEAUHARNAIS, and of JOSEPHINE, afterwards Empress of the French. He was the second son of the Duke EUGENE of Leuchtenberg. He was born on the 2d Oct., 1817, and succeeded his brother in 1835. He was Adjutant-General of the Russian Emperor, a Lieutenant-General in the Russian army, and President of the Academy of Arts at St. Petersburg. He married on the 14th July, 1839, MARIA NICOLAJEWNA, eldest daughter of the Czar. Of this marriage there is issue, viz., four sons and two daughters.

The Black Sea Fleet.

A letter dated from Odessa, Oct. 20, says: "The Russian fleet of the Black Sea cast anchor in our port on the 17th. It consists of the following vessels: *Varna*, 24; *Jagondiel*, 84; *Chrabryi*, 84; *Tschezma*, 84; *Uriel*, 84; *Rotuslaw*, 84; *Sviatoslaw*, 84; *Gabriel*, 84; *Pario*, 120; and *Apostols*, 120; two frigates, *Kulevski*, 60, and *Rovarna*, 52; two corvettes, *Pylades*, 20; and *Calypso*, 18 guns. This squadron, which is commanded by Rear-Admiral NAKIMOW, is destined to convey the troops from the camp at Woznesenski to their winter quarters in the Crains. The Emperor left Sebastopol on the 18th Oct, and embarked on board the steam-frigate *Wladimir en route* to Nicolajew."

The Wellington Funeral.

Dispatches had been received from St. Petersburg, announcing that the Emperor had selected to attend the funeral of the late Duke of WELLINGTON three officers of most distinguished service and high rank, namely, General of Infantry Prince GORTZAKOW; Major-General Count BENKENDORF, Imperial Military Commissioner at Vienna; and a Colonel. It is most probable that the Russian delegates will join their excellencies Generals von NOSTITZ, SCHARNHORST and MASSOW at Vienna, for the purpose of proceeding together to London next week.

SWEDEN.

Illness of the King.

King OSCAR is still seriously ill of nervous fever, the sickness which was fatal to his son. A regency has just been appointed, composed of Swedish and Norwegian members, to govern the two kingdoms until his Majesty's recovery. The corpse of Prince GUSTAVUS has now been deposited in the Carolinian mausoleum. The Crown-Prince and his brothers were present, and the organ and a select choir chanted the favorite psalm of the deceased.

A new steam frigate, the *Rurik*, has just been launched at Helsingfors.

The Rev. Mr SMITH has arrived at Christiania, as chaplain to the English residents there.

ITALY.

Signs and Movements.

The *Piedmontese Gazette* of the 5th inst. announces that the King had definitively composed his Cabinet as follows: Messrs. CAMILLUS CAVOUR, President of the Council and Minister of Finance; General DABORMIDA, Minister of Foreign Affairs; PONZA DI SAN MARTINO, of the Interior; CIBRARIO, of Public Instruction; General LA MARMORA, of War and Marine; BONCOMPAGNI, of Grace and Justice; and PALEOCCAPA, of Public Works.

The *Piedmontese Gazette* announces that M. HIS DE BUTENVAL, French Ambassador to the Court of Turin, had a private audience of the King of Sardinia on the preceding day, and presented to him a letter from the Prince-President, in answer to that which General LA MARMORA had delivered to the latter at Lyons.

The *Monitore Toscano* of the 2d announces the departure from Florence of the members of the International Commission for the construction of the Railroad of Central Italy, after having visited the different points of the projected line, and communicated the results of their investigations to the Grand Duke of Tuscany in a private audience.

The *Italia e Popolo*, the Mazzinist organ of Turin, was seized by order of the public prosecutor on the 4th.

Letters from Rome of the 31st ult. state that the sentence of death passed upon Mr MURRAY had been commuted into hard labor for life.

SPAIN.

Doings of the Government.

Our accounts from Madrid are of the 3d inst.

It was rumored that M. BRAVO MURILLO intended to resign the direction of the Finance Department, and to retain only the Presidency of the Council.

According to a return, published by the *Gazette*, the receipts of the Treasury, during the month of Sept., were 102,934,000 reals. They had amounted, during the corresponding month of 1851, to 105,376,000 reals.

General ORTEGA had been permitted to return to Spain.

A Seville journal states that the infant daughter of the Duchess de MONTPENSIER had received the following names: Maria Christiana, Francisco de Paula, Antonia, Luisa, Fernanda, Amelia, Felipa, Isabel, Adelaida, Teresa, Josefa, Joaquina, Justa, Rufina, Lutgarda, Elena, Carolina, Bibiana, Polonia, Gaspara, Melchosa, Ana, Baltasara, Agueda, Lucia, and Narcisa.

Brigadier LOPEZ BALLESTEROS had left for the West Indies, to be placed under the immediate orders of the Captain-General of Cuba.

The news that the Government meant to put a stop for the present to the execution of railway works, with the exception of the one or more lines on which they have for sometime been commenced, has stirred up some of the concessionaires, who are offering better terms, in the hope of being allowed to commence at once. This is the case with the projected line from Ciudad Real to Alcaraz de San Juan. On the projected line from Cadiz to Seville, the engineers (English) are said to be actively engaged, divided into parties, in examining the ground. Senor SALAMANCA has come forward as a competitor for the Malaga and Cordova line, and offers to make it in a year's less time than that agreed to by the concessionaires, and at 300,000 reals less per league; and this offer has been ordered by Senor RUTROSO, Minister of Public Works, to be taken account of, and read at the time that the public bidding for the line takes place. The same Minister has addressed a circular to the Governors of the other Galitian provinces, desiring the provincial deputations to determine in what way and to what extent they will concur with the province of Orense in supporting a railway scheme proposed to connect Corunna with the projected Madrid and Irun line, *viâ* the Castilles.

A shock of an earthquake had been felt at Malaga, which spread general consternation among the inhabitants of that city. At 1¼ o'clock A. M., strong oscillations shook all the edifices The people immediately rushed out of their houses, and sought refuge at La Alameda, and in the public squares. Fortunately, the shock was not renewed. The temperature was suffocating. The cloudy aspect of the sky induced the belief that another earthquake would take place the following night. Many families, accordingly, retired on board the vessels in the harbor. The shock was preceded by a loud noise.

TURKEY.

Accounts from Constantinople to the 21st ult. have been received *viâ* Vienna. The remainder of the funds intended for the reimbursement of the first payment of the loan was sent off by the English packet of the 19th. It could not be sent by the French packet in consequence of the difficulty in procuring gold, and particularly foreign gold. The Government has, however, decided on taking measures beforehand, so as not to meet with similar embarrassment with subsequent remittances, and it will, in case of need, send ingots to Europe. The same mail has also brought a considerable amount in bills on Paris and London. The Sultan went to the Porte on the 19th, as it is the custom to do every time that he appoints a new Grand Vizier; the visit gave rise to no incident of any moment. The sudden departure of the French vessel, the *Ajaccio*, from her anchorage at Theapia, in the night of the 17th, caused some degree of excitement among the Turks, and was the subject of various comments among the newsmongers of Pera. The only motive of her departure, however, was that she was sent to the Dardanelles to meet Count BACCIOCHI. While the Hospodars of Moldavia and Wallachia were disputing about a question of precedence, on the subject of the congratulations which they had been charged to offer on the part of the Sultan to the Emperor of Russia, on his passing near the frontiers of Turkey, the Czar left, and these gentlemen found themselves too late. The Porte has signified its disapprobation of their conduct in the affair.

Count BACCIOCHI arrived at Smyrna on the 19th October, on board the steamer *Magellan*. He was received with great distinction. On the 21st he proceeded to Constantinople. The French squadron, under the orders of Rear-Admiral ROMAIN DESFOSSES, is stationed at Smyrna. Forty-eight pirates have made their appearance in the Turkish Archipelago. They are commanded by a son of the celebrated Negro.

GREECE.

The King and the People.

King OTHO was expected in Athens on the 28th ult., and great preparations were being made for his reception. The Ministry hope to protest by the manifestations of loyalty against the rumor which had lately arisen, that the King would be induced to abdicate immediately in favor of his brother; as well as other intrigues, which are supposed to be at the bottom of the question of the succession. But it is far from necessary to await this manifestation, paid by the budget, to learn the opinion and wishes of the Greek people. They feel that their existence as a nation depends on the stability of the throne, and, besides, they are really attached to King OTHO, whose devotion to his duty, strict justice, and other good qualities they fully appreciate; but they do not like his present system of government, which completely sets aside all men of capacity, in order to bring into power those possessed of local influence, at present quite incompatible with an enlightened education.

The Bavarian ambassador at Athens has notified to the Greek Government that the family treaty was signed at Munich on the 1st of October, by which the Prince LUITPOLD abdicates for himself and for his children in favor of his brother, Prince ADALBERT, who agrees to conform to the 40th article of the Greek Charter; the children of Prince LUITPOLD reserving their right in the sole case of Prince ADALBERT having no issue. It now remains to be seen what interpretation is given to this promise on the part of Prince ADALBERT, and whether its fulfillment will be required immediately, or not till the throne of Greece becomes vacant.

The English squadron under the command of Admiral DUNDAS, is expected back to the Piræus immediately.

Diplomatic.

M. METAXA, the Greek Ambassador at Constantinople, has just given in his resignation, alleging that Turkey having by her last Ministerial changes entered on a retrograde path, which is announced by hatred and persecution against all Christians, and above all, against her Greek subjects, it is no longer according to the dignity of Greece to have an ambassador there, and that her interests ought to be left to a Chargé d'Affaires. Some persons, however, suppose that the real motive for this step is quite a different one; and that the Russian party, of which he is the chief, wish him to be present in Greece during the critical circumstances which the question of the succession is likely to give rise to.

The Minister of the Interior found himself some days ago in danger of forfeiting the protection of the French legation, to whom he owes his position. When Count BACCIOCHI, cousin of the President of France, was in quarantine at the Piræus, Baron BOSIN, the French ambassador, had asked as a particular favor that his quarantine being ended, he might be allowed to leave the lazaretto the evening before, instead of the next morning. The Minister of the Interior answered that it was not even necessary that the court should remain till evening, as his quarantine was out that morning; but on M. BACCIOCHI proceeding to profit by the permission, the governor of the lazaretto refused to let him out. It seems that the Minister had written his letter in utter ignorance of the rules of the lazaretto; but, on M. BOSIN's demand for satisfaction, the matter was patched up so as not to produce to the French party the loss of one of their most influential partizans.

Miscellaneous.

The Government have just instituted a Board of Agriculture, to belong to each of the ten provinces of the kingdom.

A most extraordinarily violent hurricane of wind and rain recently passed over Athens, doing a very great deal of damage. One of the three single columns of the Temple of Jupiter, which date from the time of Adrian, was blown completely over, as well as the three half columns on the west side of the Erechtheum. The old cypress tree near the Temple of the Druids was torn up by the roots, as well as many other trees; and a part of the roof of the English Church was blown far down the neighboring street. The damage at sea, which must have been immense, is not yet known; but happily the Austrian steamer, which had left the Piræus for Syra, succeeded in getting back into the port.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

Markets.

The London Corn market was without much alteration from the previous week's prices. Floating cargoes of Mediterranean Wheat were held for 1s. per quarter advance. American Flour met with a tolerably free sale.

Great activity continued to prevail in the Manufacturing Districts, with a tendency to higher rates for labor. There was a full demand at Manchester, although the excitement of the markets had subsided. In Birmingham the export orders for Australia and the United States, are almost beyond the means of supply. In Nottingham the demand was extensive, and the Irish Linen market was very active.

Silver in bars and dollars had advanced ½d. ℔ oz. on the London market.

On the London Stock Exchange all money securities were in demand at advancing prices.

In the Liverpool Cotton market a general disposition to realize was evinced by holders. Sales on the 8th, 5,000 bales; on the 9th, 3,000 bales at ⅛d. to ¼d. decline.

Mr. Webster's Death in England.

From the London Times, Nov. 9.

To the remarkable deaths which will hereafter signalize the obituary of 1852, we may now add that of the man who by common consent was reputed the greatest among the statesmen of the New World. The knowledge generally possessed by Englishmen respecting the life and services of DANIEL WEBSTER will, perhaps, hardly prepare them for the sensation which his decease has created in the country of his birth. He is spoken of in America almost as PEEL was spoken of in England. The journals of the States appear in mourning for the departed statesman, writers of all political denominations concur in eulogistic biographies, and the reception of the intelligence in every town of the Union is chronicled with uniform testimony to the popularity of the subject. As far, indeed, as concurrence of admiration can be taken for proof, we should be justified in ranking DANIEL WEBSTER among the truly great men of his age.

In this opinion, however, it is not probable that the voice of Europe or the decision of history will entirely concur. The truth is, that Mr. WEBSTER's reputation was eminently American, and the apparent grandeur of its proportions was due in no small degree to that spirit of hyperbole in which the citizens of the States are accustomed to address themselves to all national topics. They magnify their statesmen as they magnify their scenery or their strength, not, it must be owned, for purposes of delusion, and still less with the emptiness of Asiatic boasting, but with the exageration incidental to Democratic institutions and national adolescence. Besides this, Mr. WEBSTER's qualities appealed directly to the passions and sentiments of his countrymen. His oratorical powers were remarkable, and in no country does popular oratory exercise so great an influence as in the United States. Americans are enchained by speeches, and when DANIEL WEBSTER addressed an audience already predisposed to admiration, his eloquence rarely failed to rouse them to enthusiasm. In justice to his memory, it should be added that this eloquence was usually employed on the side of genuine policy. Nor would it, indeed, be easy, with certain recent exceptions, to point out any question in which his authority was not ultimately exerted in the general interests of conciliation and peace.

But it was not from this personal gift that Mr. WEBSTER's reputation derived its most characteristic feature. He, above all others, was peculiarly the person in whom American statesmanship was displayed before the eyes of Europe. He was the conventional representative of his countrymen in their diplomatic relations with the other great Powers of the world. It was not that he enjoyed any extraordinary tenure of those Ministerial appointments to which such functions are committed, but his terms of office coincided remarkably with some of the most critical conjunctures of the foreign policy of the Union, and to the consideration of these subjects he brought an extensive store of jurisprudential information, great personal aptitudes, and a wisdom, if not liberality of view, beyond that usually prevailing around him. It is true that he was an American, but he was an American who had seen the world, and he recognized those necessities of international intercourse for which Republican politicians are sometimes fain to substitute the suggestions of impulse, interest or power. In this capacity he commanded a respect more universal than attended to him as a Whig Senator or a popular speaker. He filled with considerable success what would otherwise have almost been a void in the representative of his countryman. In him they saw an American who was not only carried American elections and guided the discussions of Congress, but who had met the diplomatists of Europe on fair ground without discredit, and who enjoyed in the capitals of the Old World, a distinction which in other cases was limited to the Chief of the Union. The extent, if not the character, of this renown is sufficiently evinced by the attention now paid to his memory. We do not imagine, as we have already intimated, that the verdict of Europe will altogether support the natural partialities of America; but, at any rate, the event now announced will be esteemed of European importance, and it will be universally admitted that a Statesman of the world has been lost in the Senator of Massachusetts.

It is in this representative capacity that he has been so remarkably endeared to the people of the Union, nor was there any more striking feature in the recent political rivalries than the respect which in the most passionate heats of conflict was uniformly paid to his general pretensions. Even those who opposed the elevation acknowledged his claims, and so universally was he recognized as a "great man," that his adversaries were compelled to show cause why great men should not always be made Presidents. He was a distinguished and successful lawyer, a writer of considerable repute, a triumphant orator, a veteran parliamentarian, and, above all, a celebrated American. It is unfortunate that his latest displays should have been so unfavorable to his renown. On the present occasion we should be naturally reluctant to bring these blemishes conspicuously into view, but it cannot be denied that the questions of the bay fisheries and the Lobos Islands placed the departed statesman in no creditable light either as a minister or a civilian. We are the less called upon, indeed, to conceal or qualify our opinions, since the justice of our strictures was afterwards confirmed by the reversal of American policy in Mr. WEBSTER's own hands. Either from declining strength or incidental disability, or some increase of that extraneous bias from which few American politicians can remain exempt, it is manifest that he took a wrong course, without evidence of any laudable motive. In his earlier views of foreign policy, he was both more successful and correct. At various times it became his duty to assist at or conduct some of the most important negotiations in which the Government of the Union was ever engaged. The North-Eastern Boundary, the provisions of Mutual Extradition, the Right of Search on the High Seas, and the Oregon Frontier, constituted successive questions of policy, involving the highest interests of more than one State; and in all these discussions the influence of Mr. WEBSTER's authority was both powerfully and meritoriously evinced. On points, too, of more exclusively local interest, such as the annexation of TEXAS, the Mexican war, the reception of new States into the Union, and the compromise of the Slavery disputes, his voice was heard on the side of moderation and equity. Indeed, when not biased by the temptations of party, or swayed by the pressure of a political crisis, he was far too sagacious to be seduced into error or excess, and his support might be confidently anticipated by the promoters of right and reason.

There is nothing surprising in the esteem and affection with which his name is now regarded throughout the provinces of the States, for his very faults were the faults of his countrymen, cherished for their pleasure, and caricatured for their benefit. In many respects—in his oratory, for instance, in his popularity, and in his eminent nationality—he present a marked resemblance to DANIEL O'CONNELL; but he enjoys this superiority over the great Agitator, that he never seriously designed to lead his countrymen astray. If he talked to them after their own fashion, he rarely carried these popular views into the practical administration of the state; and if his resistance to public extravagance was not always what might have been desired, it was perhaps as much as could be attempted. He was beyond all doubt an accomplished scholar, an acute lawyer, an experienced diplomatist, and a great statesman. In this last capacity his proceedings were occasionally opposed to our ideas of such a character, but it must be remembered that statesmen are adjusted to states, and a minister who can secure the permanent approbation of his own countrymen, with as fair a renown abroad as was enjoyed by DANIEL WEBSTER, has achieved as much glory as even the best politicians are likely to obtain.

From the London Daily News.

DANIEL WEBSTER surpassed all his contemporaries among American statesmen in a certain sinewy knitness of mental constitution. He was to the rest what the gnarled oak of the forest is to the softer wooded trees that surround it. To use a hackneyed figure of speech, he was a man of iron. The outward countenance expressed the inner mind. A capacious forehead, a pale complexion, relieved by the tinge of a closely-shaven blue-black beard, an inflexible intentness of purpose imparting tensity to every feature, no interchange of smiles or softer expression. Quick and indefatigable in acquiring knowledge, endowed with a tenacious memory, clear-sighted, gifted more with the logic of the will than the intellect, his eloquence was commanding rather than winning. There was a want of elevation and refinement in his sentiments, but his burly strength supplied the deficiency.

No man deficient in generosity and geniality of temperament ever rose to the first honors of a State. Thus it was with DANIEL WEBSTER. He adopted, he cherished all the favorite aims and opinions of the New-Englanders; he brought unsurpassed information and unequalled vigor and endurance to champion the policy of the New England States. He was "the Boston pet." But even the New-Englanders rated him no higher than a first-rate advocate; they had unconscious misgivings that his heart was not in the cause. Having taken his line, knowing that loyalty and consistency alone could insure the prize his ambition aimed at, there was no fear of WEBSTER's ratting. His party could rely upon him. But it relied upon him only because it believed him to be too shrewd not to see that honesty was the best policy, not from confidence in his sentiment of loyalty. He was more trusted than beloved. His supporters were not animated by that enthusiasm which alone can enable a party to carry its man in triumph over every obstacle.

DANIEL WEBSTER came next to the highest office of the State, but he never reached the highest. And had he lived to the age of METHUSALEM, he never could have reached it. He was doomed to be one of the first of second-rate men. But though incapable of standing highest, he was a check upon those who did. He was the natural organ of a neutral, of a recusant, or hesitating minority. There was no getting DANIEL WEBSTER out of the field, and it was never safe to have him for an opponent. Though he could not have his own way, he could prevent others from having theirs in every thing. "I can't rise to your sphere, but I can keep you down to mine," he more than once said—by deeds, not words—to more buoyant natures.

No doubt when his countrymen were going wrong, Mr. WEBSTER at times, and on great occasions, offered a resolute oratorical resistance. He lifted up his voice, and warned his fellow-citizens as to whither General JACKSON was leading and directing them. He opposed in its origin the spirit of ambition which annexed TEXAS, and assailed Mexico. He preached peace with England when the two countries were going to quarrel about "a bit of bunting." And he lost no opportunity, in power or out, of consolidating the Union. These were great merits, for which let Mr. WEBSTER's memory have all the praise and renown it deserves. But had his moral attributes been as highly cultivated as his intellectual capacity, more—far more—would have been within his power; and he might have produced, what he certainly has not, a powerful impression for good on the national character of his countrymen. And, as much is required from those to whom much is given, it is by the highest standard Mr. WEBSTER is to be impartially and finally judged.

So far, indeed, from having had any beneficial effect on public opinion in America, there is not wanting evidence to suggest that Mr. WEBSTER had in his latter days yielded to its deteriorating influences, and was content to encourage that spirit of braggadocia and aggression which, at an earlier period, he had failed to arrest. It is, we think, to be found equally in his manner of repelling the conduct of our Government on the fisheries question, and in the encouragement he gave to lawlessness when it fixed its selfish eyes on the Lobos Islands. In the one case, he began by fanning a flame which might have spread to a general conflagration had not the people of England compelled the DERBY Cabinet to retreat from their original position: in the other he issued a state paper, unwarrantable in its facts, unsupportable in its law, and immoral to the last degree in its purpose. In both affairs he must have suffered heavy mortification; and it may have depressed his spirits and rendered his frame more accessible to the inroads of the disease, which has carried him off.

It is as the director of the external relations of America that Europe knows most of Mr. WEBSTER; and during the two periods when he conducted those relations he certainly performed some services scarcely less important to America than to Europe. Under General HARRISON, he successfully removed all those difficulties which threatened to bring on a rupture with England; and now that time has abated opposition and prejudices on either side the Atlantic, it must be admitted on all hands that the Slave Trade, the Boundary, and the Extradition Conventions were all measures of great and reciprocal usefulness. Mr. WEBSTER's second tenure of office under President FILLMORE has scarcely been so highly characterized; but in his conduct in the affair of Cuba, he saved his country from the reproach and shame of a great crime; and in supporting and carrying out the Compromise Act, he at least aided in postponing the great question of internal separation. Perhaps he also opposed as well as he could those designs against Mexico, Nicaragua, and the Sandwich Islands, which seem still stored for future American outbreaks.

Both as a leading member of the Whig party, and as connected with the State of Massachusetts, which has gained most by the policy, Mr. WEBSTER was a supporter of Protection principles. But here, also, more fortunately, his great abilities were thrown away. In spite of his oratory, freedom of trade prevailed; and in the ill success of the Whig party since it became thoroughly protective there is something like retributive justice. In the approaching election of General PIERCE to the Presidency, the financial prosperity of the general treasury at Washington will, in all probability, lead to further reductions in the tariff;—all the more easily now that Mr. WEBSTER will not be in Congress to resist the great policy which unites nations in the bonds of amity and concord, and makes them react on each other's prosperity.

It is characteristic of American institutions that the removal of this robust and inflexible soul will not even for a moment be felt in the progress of political events. His place will be filled—more or less ably—and things will go on as if he had never been or had never been removed. This is the consequence of popular institutions and of self-government—that statesmen are the agents, not the masters, of popular opinion and wishes, and that there is always a redundant supply of competent public servants. Hence the steadiness and consistency in the policy of popular Governments. Individuals may be fickle and changeable; but masses are ever decently moving on in their aims and efforts. As children like to hear the same tale told over again, so the multitude like to see their rulers go incessantly through the same routine. The watchwords of popular party change slowly.

This reflection places in a strong light the fatuous folly of those who dream they see in the resuscitation of the Empire a guarantee to France for the suppression of revolutionary changes. By vesting all power in the hands of an autocrat, the French render their national policy liable to shift and change with all his freaks and whims. Nay, they render that order and tranquillity for which they yearn dependent upon the continuance of his life, certain to be interrupted with the interruption of its frail and precarious tenure. In the Democratic Republic of America the survival or extinction of a master mind like WEBSTER does not for a moment shake public tranquillity—does not perceptibly affect the steady course either of domestic or foreign politics. In the French Empire now in process of inauguration, the death even of a LOUIS NAPOLEON would restore anarchy. Everything would be interrupted till the rivals for his inheritance of power had fought it out. This is the inevitable consequence of the people leaving the management of their affairs to one or a few instead of keeping it mainly in their own hands. Popular governments among civilised people are more truly conservative than despotism or oligarchies.

Accident to the Steamer Franklin.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

U. S. STEAMER FRANKLIN, Havre,
Off Southampton, Eng., Nov 7, 1852.

Presuming that many of your readers will be anxious to know the fate of this steamer, which sailed from New-York on Oct. 23, and especially those of them who have friends aboard, I embrace the opportunity of the stopping of the boat to deliver the mails at Southampton, to write you a line, explaining the cause of our delay in not arriving at Havre on the 4th inst., as we should have done under ordinary circumstances. Our ship sailed on her appointed day, (23d ult.,) from New-York with 107 passengers; the first 12 hours we had pleasant weather and favorable wind, after which we had rain and adverse winds, or rather a continuous gale for 10 days. On the morning of the 29th Oct., at 7½, the passengers were astounded with the report that the steamer's shaft had broke. In the midst of the storm all was confusion and alarm at this announcement. Inquiries from one passenger to another, and from them to the Captain and officers, were en passant from deck to cabin, and from the bow to the stern of the ship. Meanwhile our vigilant Captain, J. A. WOTTON, plunged into the midst of the wreck and marked the whole extent of the disaster, and set about securing the ship and machinery from further injury. It was found that the main shaft had broken about three inches inside the crank of the starboard engine No defect of the iron was observable. We were then in lat. 47 40, lon. 43 5½, being 1,412 miles from New-York, 1,750 from Havre. At the time of the accident, the first and second Engineers were on the spot, and both at once, instinctively, as they heard the crack, applied their bars and stopped the engines Had not this been done instantly, there is no knowing what further damage would have been done to the machinery and the ship. The examination demonstrated the gratifying fact, that the ship and the remaining machinery had maintained their integrity. During the next succeeding four days, the winds and storm continued, but the ship, under the constant vigilance of Captain WOTTON, rode on in comparative safety. We occasionally changed our courses, but not to any considerable extent. On the 2d Nov., the weather commenced being favorable, since when the *Franklin*, notwithstanding our crippled condition, has made her 150 to 200 miles daily. There is but one sentiment among the passengers regarding the conduct of Capt. WOTTON and his men, in the severe trial they were put to, and the admirable manner in which they extricated the ship from its threatened peril, and bore us safely and with fair speed to our destined haven. Yours,

C. S. J. G.

ARRIVAL OF THE MARION.—The U. S. M. Steamship *Marion*, Capt. BERRY, arrived yesterday from Charleston, S. C., which port she left on Saturday last. We are indebted to the Purser and our Charleston cotemporaries for memoranda and late papers.

MARRIED.

On Sunday, 21st inst., by Rev Mr. Henson, AUGUSTUS H. SMITH, of Sing Sing, to Miss ELIZA J. KEYES, daughter of John S Keyes, Esq, of East Brooklyn

At Stamford, Conn., 23d inst., by Rev E. D. Bryant, Mr. JOHN ABENDROTH of this City, to Miss AMANDA W., daughter of Isaac B. Reddield, of the former place.

In Trinity Church, on Tuesday morning, 23d inst., by Rev. C. B. Wyatt, CHRISTOPHER C. HOLMES to Miss EMMA, daughter of Edward Windust.

On Sunday, 21st inst, by Rev. James Brownly, Mr. JAMES STOUT, of New-York, to Miss ELIZABETH C. GIBSON, daughter of Philip Gibson, Esq, of Port Richmond, Staten Island.

At Baltimore, 18th inst, by J G. Morris, Edward T. Schultz, of Mobile, to Susan R., daughter of David Martin, of Baltimore.

18th inst., by Rev. J. W. Everist, Alexander G. Webber to Miss Estelle M., daughter of Jas B Mannan, of Baltimore.

18th inst., by Rev. Dr. Bachus, Dr. Elias C. Price, of Baltimore County, to Martha A, daughter of the late Jno. P. Cowman, of Alexandria.

DIED.

On Tuesday 23d inst., at No. 73 Warren-st., HENRY C. ADAMS, son of Ebenezer Adams, Rondout, Ulster Co., in his 27th year.

On Monday evening, 22d inst., Mrs. JANE LAMBERT, relict of Capt. W. Lambert, in the 74th year of her age.

Her friends and those of her son, Edward A Lambert, and of the family generally, are invited to attend her funeral, this (Wednesday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from the house of her son-in-law, Joseph Green, corner of Avenue A and 16th-st, without further invitation

On Monday, 22d inst, FRANCIS TOWS, aged 73 years.

His relatives and friends and those of his son, Wm. R. Tows, are requested to attend the funeral on Wednesday afternoon at 3 o'clock, from No. 158 Elizabeth-st., without further invitation

On Tuesday, 23d inst., Mrs. WM. J. REYNOLDS, aged 53 years, daughter of the late Yuling Underwood, of London, England.

The friends of her husband and those of her son, James J Smith, and of her family generally, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral at No. 73 Eldridge-st., on Thursday morning, at 9 o'clock.

☞ English and Canada papers please copy.

At Baltimore, 16th inst., Margaret V., in her 23d year, consort of Wm. C Martenet.

15th inst., Mrs. Ann E. M., in her 46th year, wife of Joseph Montgarrett.

13th inst., Matilda, consort of the late Jesse Windsor.

At Havre de Grace, 17th inst., David Richardson, late of Baltimore, in his 33d year.

In Howard County, Md., 11th inst., Capt. Vachel Harding, in his 61st year.

In Washington County, Md., 4th inst., Mrs. Watson in her 75th year; on the 11th inst., John Beterbenner, in his 80th year.

COMMERCIAL AND MONEY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....Nov. 23.

$2,500 U. S 6s, '56	110½	100 Cumb'd Coal Co	b30 64
10,000 U S 6s, '62	s3 116	100 do	b30 63½
700 Ohio 6s, '76	112½	50 do	b30 63½
15,000 Penn. State 5s	98	300 do	s60 64
15,000 Penn. Coupon 5s	104	50 do	63½
6 000 Harlem R. R. '67	101½	200 Erie Railroad	93
1,000 Erie 2d Mtge. Bds	107	250 do	b10 95
1,000 Erie Conv. Bds. '71	100½	250 do	s3 94
8,000 do	100½	50 do	b10 94
1 000 Hudson 1st Mtge.	108	50 do	b7 94
900 North Am. Trust	s3 22½	100 do	s90 94
100 do	b10 23	50 do	s60 94
50 do	22½	100 do	94
50 do	23	150 do	b3 94
21 Ohio Life & Trust	s3 107½	200 Harlem Railroad	s3 73
150 New-York Gas	140½	750 do	s3 73½
100 do	140½	150 do	b90 74
50 do	140½	100 do	b30 73½
960 Canton Company	98	200 do	b60 73½
100 do	s10 98	100 Utica & Schn R. R.	s60 14½
250 do	97½	26 do	14½
150 do	b60 98	30 do	14½
150 do	b3 97½	10 Roch & Syracuse R. R.	126½
200 Edge'h L'd Co.	b60 7½	10 do	126½
200 do	7½	16 do	126½
400 Cary Imp. Co	s3 13	100 Long Island R. R	s12m 40
500 do	s3 13½	200 do	s3 46
175 do	13½	100 do	b3m 47½
100 do	b60 13½	350 do	s3 45½
200 do	13½	500 do	b60 47½
100 New Jersey Zinc	s3. 12	800 do	b4m 48
900 do	s8 12½	400 do	s3 47
700 do	b30 12½	150 Stonington R. R.	s60 57½
100 do	b60 13½	250 do	s3 57½
100 Ports. D. Dock	b30 6½	50 do	b30 57½
100 do	b60 6½	50 do	b60 57½
100 do	b60 6½	50 Norw & Wor. R. R.	53
125 do	s3 6½	250 do	b30 53
109 do	s3 6½	150 do	53½
25 Nicara. Trans. Co	s3 28½	100 do	s60 53½
250 do	s3 28	50 Reading Railroad	100½
200 do	b10 28	100 Hudson River R. R.	79
250 do	27½	100 do	79½
200 do	s3 27½	230 do	78½
200 do	b60 28	11 do	78½
190 Pennsylv'a Coal Co.	123	50 do	b60 79
200 Dauphin Coal Co	b3 67½	25 Mich. Central R. R.	113
100 do	s5 67½	15 do	s3 113½
100 do	b3 68	50 R., L. & N. F. R. R.	s3 108½
300 do	s3 68	100 Morris Canal	b30 17½

SECOND BOARD.

$10,000 U. S 6s, '62	116	375 Cary Impt. Co	13½
10 North Am. Trust	23	450 do	13½
20 do	23½	200 Edgeworth Land	b20 7½
50 do	23½	200 do	7½
100 do	b30 23½	50 New Jersey Zinc	12½
550 Cumberland Coal Co.	63½	100 do	s10 12½
250 do	63½	250 Mich. Central R. R.	114
150 Erie Railroad	54½	100 Mich. Southern	b60 134
20 Canton Company	95½	100 Harlem Railroad	s10 73½
50 do	95½	25 Long Island R. R.	46½
275 do	95	200 do	s10 46
60 Pennsylvania Coal Co	121½	200 do	46
100 Nor. & Wor. R. R.	53½	50 Nicaragua Transit Co	27½
100 do	53½	50 do	27½
100 Syracuse & Utica	s60 131	50 do	27

TUESDAY, Nov. 23—6 P.M.

The Stock market has been very animated today, but prices, though generally buoyant, have been variable At the Second Board there was a considerable reaction, and the market closed without buoyancy. A project has been started to construct an air line between Schenectady or Troy to Rochester. As this will compete with the existing line, the Stocks of the several Central Northern Roads fell about 1 ℔ cent. Erie was rather heavy to-day. The advanced prices recently attained, lead to many to realize, and a little reaction is being experienced. The friends of the road, however, speak confidently of the Stock reaching par shortly—towards which end they are industriously working. Cumberland Coal Stock has declined to 63—a fall of 1½

New-York Daily Times.

VOL. II....NO. 371. NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 25, 1852. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES,

Is published every Morning, (Sunday excepted,) at Forty-three and forty-five Nassau-st., corner of Beekman-st., in the City of New-York, by the New-York Times Association, consisting of Henry J. Raymond, George Jones, and others, and is published every afternoon at the Office No. 113 Nassau-street, and is delivered to subscribers in New-York, Brooklyn, Williamsburg, and Jersey City, for TWENTY-FIVE AND A HALF CENTS a week, payable to the carrier. Single Copies, Two Cents. Mail Subscription, FIVE DOLLARS a year; six months, Two Dollars and a half; three months, One Dollar and half. Three Dollars in advance required in all exchanges with Country Newspapers.

POSTAGE on the DAILY TIMES, sent to any part of the United States, paid in advance at the office where delivered, —50 cents per quarter, or $1 50 per annum.

THE NEW-YORK EVENING TIMES,

Is published every Evening, (Sunday excepted.) One edition will be issued at 1, and the other at 3 o'clock, P.M. It will be sent by mail, or sold, at the same rates as the Daily Times.

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES,

A very large Newspaper for the Country, is published every Saturday Morning, at the low price of Two Dollars per annum. Ten copies for Fifteen Dollars, Twenty copies for Twenty Dollars, will be sent to one address; and the paper in no case continued beyond the time for which payment is made. Postage on the Weekly Times, sent by mail for one year, is as follows:

Within the County..... Free.
Within the State..... 13 cents.
Within the United States..... 26 cents.

THE TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA.

A large Newspaper of Eight Pages, or Forty-Eight columns, made up expressly for circulation in *California, Oregon and the Sandwich Islands*, and containing only news of interest to readers in those sections of the country, is published on the departure of every Mail steamer. Price 25 cents a copy.

Payments in all cases must be made in advance.

RAYMOND, JONES & CO., Publishers.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

☞ **Notice.**—The 16th Anniversary of the NEW-YORK SUNDAY SCHOOL MISSIONARY ASSOCIATION will be held in the Laight-st. Baptist Church, corner of Laight and Varick-sts., on THURSDAY EVENING 25th inst. at 7½ o'clock.

Addresses may be expected from the Rev. E. L. Magoon and Rev. A. D. Gillett. The public are invited to be present. CHARLES F. KETCHAM, Rec. Sec'y.

☞ **Madison-st. M. E. Church**, corner Madison and Cherries-sts.—THANKSGIVING DAY.—A Sermon, suitable to the occasion, will be preached in this Church THIS MORNING, (Thursday,) at 10½ A. M., by Rev. J. S. Inskip. Seats free. The public are invited to attend. Also preaching on FRIDAY EVENING, at 7½ P. M.

☞ **The Pastor**, Rev. George Thacher, will preach a Thanksgiving Sermon in the Allen-st. Presbyterian Church at 11 o'clock, A. M. Subject—"*Foreign Emigrations.*" Seats free.

☞ **Rev. Mr. Bellows** will preach on THANKSGIVING DAY, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the Church of the Divine Unity.

☞ **Rev. R. S. Foster** will preach a Thanksgiving Discourse, in the Green-st. M. E. Church, at 11 o'clock A. M.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ **Crystal Palace.**—CIRCULAR TO AMERICAN PRODUCERS.—From the Association for the Exhibition of all Nations—Office, No. 53 Broadway—New-York, Oct. 11, 1852.

I address you on behalf of the Association for the Exhibition of the Industry of all Nations, to invite your cooperation in the general objects of the enterprise.

The building intended for the purposes of the Exhibition, constructed entirely of iron and glass, will be, it is believed, the largest and most beautiful edifice in the country. It covers, on the ground floor, two and a half acres, and, with the galleries, the whole space is four acres. The mason work is far advanced, and is to be completed on the 21st of October. The main part of the iron work is contracted for, and the castings are to be delivered from the 15th of October to the 15th of December. We have it in our power, therefore, to assure you, as we have already stated to the public, that the Exhibition will certainly be opened on the 2d of May, 1853.

You are thus offered an unequaled opportunity of exhibiting to the vast population of this country such of your productions as you send us, free of all charge of every kind whatever from the time that they are delivered into our custody until withdrawn.

The Association has already announced that their objects are limited exclusively to *Exhibition*. They have no interest whatever, direct or indirect, in the final disposition to be made of any article that may be displayed.

You are, no doubt, aware that we have received all the assistance from the public authorities that we have desired. The City has given us the lease of Reservoir-square, the State has granted us a charter, and the Federal authorities have engaged that the building shall be made a bonded warehouse for the purpose of receiving foreign articles without paying duty so long as they remain in it.

We have the strongest assurances of support from the Representatives, in this country, of the principal foreign powers; and we are receiving daily confirmation of the general interest that the subject is exciting among the manufacturers of Europe. A large number of articles of high value are already secured, and we have no doubt whatever that we shall have a very extensive representation of all the branches of foreign industry.

The measures which we have adopted will thus secure two great objects we have desired to attain, viz: the erection of a building which will be a great architectural ornament to our City, and the exhibition in that building of the products of the industry of the Old World; still, we shall fall far short of our mark if we do not equally succeed in obtaining the fullest and most extensive cooperation of American Industry; our Exhibition would be extremely defective—it would be very inferior, both in interest and in utility, to what we mean to make it—if the great resources of the people of our own country were not fully displayed in it.

We believe it to be unnecessary to urge upon you the arguments on this subject, which we are sure will present themselves to the mind of every intelligent American producer—your position in the world of American industry, your own interest and what is due to an enterprise devised and meant to be carried out with no narrow views, but on a large scale of public usefulness—all entitle us to entertain the full est conviction that you will send us some of the choicest specimens of your skill, and that you will urge your friends to do the same.

We do not doubt that such will be the result when the subject is once brought fairly and fully before you, and our only reason for addressing you thus particularly is that the matter may not be overlooked in the press of daily business, and that you may give the subject attention in time to be fully prepared.

We enclose our General Circular and also a form of Application for Space, to which we beg your attention. Copies of these or of this letter, if you desire them to send to your friends or correspondents, can be had at this office.

In order that we may know on what extent of cooperation we may depend, the favor of a reply on or before the 25th day of November is asked.

I have the honor to be, with great respect,
Your obedient servant,
THEODORE SEDGWICK, President.

☞ **New-York Historical Society**—Course of Lectures: 1852—1853—For the Benefit of the Fire Proof Building Fund.—The Committee on Lectures have to announce that the Course of Lectures for the benefit of the Fire Proof Building Fund will be opened at Metropolitan Hall, on THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 2, 1852. The Course will consist of Ten Lectures, to be given on Thursday Evenings of December, January, and February. Among those who have liberally consented to lend their names and service for this object, are the following gentlemen:

Hon. Geo. Bancroft, of New-York.
Hon. Pierre Soule, of Louisiana.
Hon. John A. Dix, of New-York.
Hon. Edward Everett, of Massachusetts.
Rev. Francis L. Hawks, D.D., of New-York.
Charles O'Conor, Esq., of New-York.

The Committee are also authorized to announce that the Forty-Eighth Anniversary Address will be delivered by Hon. Rufus Choate, of Massachusetts, at the conclusion of the Course, under the direction of the Committee of Arrangements for the Anniversary.

Admission to the Course will be Ten Dollars for each Ticket. Tickets to the Course will also admit the holder to the Anniversary Address by Hon. Rufus Choate, of Massachusetts.

Each Member will be entitled to one Ticket to the Course—not transferable in any case—to be had on application at the Library Rooms, in the University.

Tickets may be procured on and after Thursday, the 25th inst., at the Bookstores of Horace H. Moore, Merchants' Exchange; Appleton & Co., No. 200 Broadway; C. S. Francis & Co., No. 252 Broadway; Kyle & Baitlan, No. 607 Broadway; and at the Library Rooms in the University.

AUGUSTUS SCHELL,
FRANCIS L. HAWKS, } Committee.
GEORGE H. MOORE,

Nov. 20, 1852.

☞ **Lecture by Thomas Francis Meagher.**—A resolution, from many citizens, having been presented to THOMAS FRANCIS MEAGHER, Esq., expressing the desire that he should deliver a Lecture in New-York, previous to his departure for other cities of the Union, the Committee of Arrangements received the following, in answer thereto:

No. 37 Irving-place, Wednesday, Nov. 17, 1852.

Gentlemen: In answer to the kind invitation you have done me the honor to communicate, I beg to say it will give me sincere pleasure to comply with the wish you have expressed, at such place, and at as early a day as your Committee may designate. I remain your faithful friend

T. F. MEAGHER.

To the Honor A. C. Kingsland, and others.

The Committee beg leave to announce, that they have secured Metropolitan Hall, for THURSDAY EVENING, 25th inst., (instant,) when a Lecture will be delivered by Thomas Francis Meagher, in compliance with the invitation to that effect.

Lecture to commence at 8 o'clock; doors open at 7 o'clock. Tickets 50 cents—to be obtained at the principal book stores, hotels, and at the doors, on the evening of the Lecture.

☞ **Crystal Palace—Association for the Exhibition of the Industry of All Nations.**—Office, No. 53 Broadway. New-York, Nov. 22, 1852.

Proposals will be received at this office until the 20th day of December, for the publication, by contract, of an illustrated Catalogue, and an Illustrated Weekly Paper, to be devoted exclusively to the objects and interests of the Exhibition which this Association is preparing to open next May.

It will be required that these two works shall be executed in such style as to mark the highest point reached in this country by the respective arts employed.

The contractor will have the privilege of printing the Illustrated Weekly Paper in the Exhibition building, and shall in all other facilities in the accomplishment of both works on this Association can reasonably afford.

WM. SHEETZER, Secretary.

☞ **Apprentices' Institute of New-York.**—It is the wish of Mr. Meagher that the Lecture announced for Thursday Evening, 25th inst., should, in consequence of Mr. Meagher delivering on the same evening, be postponed to FRIDAY EVENING, the 26th inst. JOHN NICHOLSON, Sec.

☞ **Miss Bacon's Historical Lessons.**—The introductory lesson of Miss Bacon's Course of Historical Instruction will be given at the Stuyvesant Institute on TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 30, at 8 o'clock. The subsequent lessons of the course will be given in the morning, twice a week, at 11 o'clock. The course is divided into terms corresponding to the natural divisions of the subject.

Price of tickets for a term including fifteen lessons, $5. For the introductory lesson 50 cents, to be obtained at the Bookstores of C. S. FRANCIS & CO and EVANS & BRITTAN, and at the door.

We, the undersigned, beg leave to state that we have examined the proposal for a Course of Historical Instruction as discovered by Miss Bacon to the ladies of this city, and the evidences of its claims, and we are happy in this way to add our approval of it, to that of the many gentlemen in Boston who have already concurred in a public expression of opinion in this matter. We believe that such a Course of instruction, commended by men so eminently qualified to judge of its claims, must have merits of a high order, and we unhesitatingly recommend it to the ladies of this city, as an opportunity for mental improvement well worthy their attention.

Jonathan M. Wainwright,	Washington Irving,
Francis L. Hawks,	Charles King,
Thomas M. Taylor,	Luther Bradish,
George Potts,	George Bancroft,
Henry W. Bellows,	William Kent,
Theodore Irving,	Theodore Sedgwick.

☞ **Great Inducements to purchase Lots** in the new village of Clarenceville, L. I. So great has been the demand for Lots in this beautiful village, that although it has only been in operation for little over one month, yet over one-third of the Lots have been already sold, and as the railroad is now in operation, there will be upwards of sixty hundred buildings in the course of erection. There are but few villages at the present time that offer so many advantages. The easy access to the City by the Long Island Railroad from Brooklyn, and the stages from Williamsburg, make it a desirable place of residence for those wishing to live out of town and at the same time do business in the City. We would advise all who wish to secure a home, by only paying from $3 to $4 per month, to call immediately and purchase at the office, D. T. MACFARLAN, General Agent. No. 3 Nassau-st., from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.

☞ **Thackeray's Lectures.**—The third of Mr. THACKERAY'S Course of Lectures before the Mercantile Library Association will be delivered on FRIDAY EVENING next, at 8 o'clock, at Rev. Mr. Chapin's Church, No. 548 Broadway, near Prince-st.

Subject—*State of the Times of Queen Anne*

A limited number of single admission tickets may be had at the Library Rooms, or (unless previously disposed of) at the door. Price to members, 50 cts.; non-members, 75 cts.

WILLARD L. PELT, Chairman
JAMES B. SMITH } Lecture
JOHN F HALSTED, } Committee.

☞ **Notice to Railroad Companies.** CIVIL ENGINEERS AND BRIDGE BUILDERS.—There will be a model of a newly invented bridge broken the North Pavil Foundry, Jersey City, Nov 27, 1852, at 3 o'clock P.M., in competition with How's plan of bridge. Having How's plan doubly arched on each truss, and well braced at the abutments.

We contend that the above plan of bridge will sustain more weight than any in use with the same amount of timber, beside having better facilities for tightening and repairing.

☞ **Headquarters**, Nov. 24, 1852.—ORDERS.—The Veteran Corps of the War of 1812, '13, '14, will assemble at headquarters, Star Hotel, No. 54 Lispenard-st., on THURSDAY MORNING, the 25th inst., at 8½ o'clock, in citizen's dress of dark cloths, with the corps cockade on his hat, to celebrate the eventful day of our national history, by attending divine service agreeable to provision made therefor. Side arms will be furnished by the State

N B.—Punctual and general attendance is requested.

By order, N. HAIGHT, Colonel Commandant.
A. Dally, Jun., Adjutant

☞ **Lecture.**—POPULAR SERIES AT THE TABERNACLE.—Wendell Phillips, Esq., of Boston will lecture on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Dec 1, at 8 o'clock, seventh of the course at the Broadway Tabernacle. Subject—*The Lost Arts* Tickets 12½ cents, to be had at the bookstores and at the door on the lecture evening.

☞ **The Franklin Lectures** will be given at the Tabernacle, on MONDAY EVENING, at 8 o'clock. Tickets one shilling each. Professor Olmsted, of Yale College, has agreed to give a brief course on *Astronomy* illustrated by large and elegant drawings, made for these Lectures. First Lecture, Dec 6.

New-York Daily Times.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

Collision and Loss of Life on the Erie Railroad.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Nov. 24.

Private dispatches, received here, announce a collision between two engines on the Erie Railroad. Messrs. Bookhamer and Dull (Engineer and Fireman) were killed or mortally wounded. The accident is said to have occurred between Tioga and Corning.

[The foregoing meagre account is all that we can obtain of the distressing disaster on the Erie Railroad, as the company which now controls the only telegraph line in that direction, has, we are assured, given peremptory insinuctions to exclude all such reports from passing over the wires.—Rep.]

Naval Intelligence—Consul for Belgium at Boston.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, Nov. 24.

The Washington *Intelligencer* announces that the sloop-of-war *Cyane* has been ordered to the harbor of Havana, and the *Albany* to Pensacola.

The reported failure of the machinery of the steamship *Princeton* is confirmed by the Norfolk papers—only fifteen inches of steam can be kept on her, and usually not more than six or seven. Her speed is but six miles an hour, and, in going to Norfolk, the *Mississippi* had to take her in tow. Commodore Perry has gone to Washington to endeavor to get the *Powhattan* substituted for her.

The President officially recognizes Jose Gilman Bates as Consul for Belgium at Boston.

We have no mail south of Richmond.

Recovery of Stolen Property.

SPRINGFIELD, Wednesday, Nov. 24.

Some two years since the jewelry store of H. D. Brackett, of Brattleboro', Vermont, was broken open and robbed of a large amount in watches and miscellaneous jewelry,—estimated at the value of about $3,000. From that day no trace of the stolen property has been discovered. Suspicion however fastened upon an individual who has all this time been closely watched, and as it has proved, so closely that he would not move or dispose of his ill-gotten treasure. A short time since he removed from his residence, and another family entered on possession.

On Monday the lady of the new family noticed, in one room, that the paper was loose, and on putting it back to its place she disturbed the wall and a number of gold watches burst out upon the floor; and here the whole of the stolen jewelry was found, amounting to the originally estimated loss.

Death of Hon. Walter Forward—Navigation of the Ohio—Politics in Pittsburg.

PITTSBURG, Wednesday, Nov. 24.

Hon. Walter Forward died at 5 o'clock this morning, of bilious colic, in the 65th year of his age. He was ill three days only. He has filled many important stations—represented this County in Congress for many years—was Secretary of the Treasury under President Tyler—was Minister to Denmark—and up to his death a Judge of the District Court. He will be much lamented in this community.

The River measures four feet three inches by the pier mark, and is rising. Weather damp.

A Convention of the friends of the Maine Liquor Law was held in the Baptist Church in this city to-day.

The Free-Soilers nominate a candidate for Mayor, and a full ticket for the City Council.

Murder Trial—Railroad Accident.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Nov. 24.

The Jury in the case of Felix Burns, charged with the murder of Charles Burd, (a jeweler,) two two years since, went out this afternoon, under a charge by Judge Thompson. They returned into Court this evening, and inquired whether they could bring him in guilty of a lower grade than murder, and were told they could. They then returned again.

James Fry, a plasterer, was found dead this morning, beside the Baltimore Railroad track, near Darby, with his head crushed. He is supposed to have been killed while attempting to get off the train.

Washington Items.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Nov. 24.

Rev. R. R. Gurley, the well known Colonizationist, has been appointed a Clerk in the Land-Office. We understand the appointment is only a temporary arrangement, and that Mr. Gurley has no intention of quitting the Ministry.

Wm. D. Gallagher, formerly editor of the Cincinnati *Gazette*, and more recently private Secretary to Mr. Corwin, has become associate editor and proprietor of the Louisville *Courier*.

The Railroad Convention at Albany.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Nov. 24.

The friends of the direct railway route from Plattsburg to Albany, are still in session. A meeting of the friends of a railway from Whitehall along the west shore of Lake Champlain to Plattsburg, was also held here yesterday. They appointed a Committee of One from each town through which it is to pass to solicit subscriptions. A Committee on Correspondence &c., was also appointed, and they adjourned to meet at Westport, Essex County on 15th of December.

Fire in North Adams—Suspected Murder—An Old Lady Burned to death in Westfield.

SPRINGFIELD, Wednesday, Nov. 24.

A dwelling-house occupied by two Irish families, in North Adams, was consumed by fire on Tuesday night, and on Wednesday morning, the body of a woman with her skull badly broken, and nearly consumed, was found in the ruins. Her husband and child are missing, and it is supposed that he first murdered her, and then fired the house, as they were heard quarreling in the night. The man's name is Martin Heath.

Mrs. Smith, (mother of Reuben Smith,) 94 years of age, was burned to death in Westfield, by her clothes taking fire, on Wednesday evening.

A hard frost is prevailing here, and the ground has a light covering of snow—not sufficient for sleighing.

New Hampshire Legislature and the Election of United States Senator.

CONCORD, N. H., Wednesday, Nov. 24.

The Democratic Legislative caucus met this evening, and nominated Charles G. Atherton for United States Senator, in place of J. P. Hale. The vote stood as follows:—Atherton, 80; John S. Wells, of Exeter, 69; Scattering, 2. The Whigs, in caucus, nominated Ira Perley, of Concord, for Senator.

The Maryland State Debt.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, Nov. 24.

Five hundred thousand dollars of the State debt of Maryland has been paid off within the present fiscal year. Next year it is estimated that $800,000 will be paid, and in six years, with the present taxation, the entire principal will be swept off.

Destructive Fire at West Meriden.

WEST MERIDEN, Wednesday, Nov. 24.

The wooden building in this village owned and occupied by Merriam & Blakeslee, as a tin ware manufactory, and by Kellogg & Co., druggists, took fire last night about 11 o'clock, and was consumed with all its contents. Merriam & Blakeslee's loss is $8,000, insured for $5,000; Kellogg & Co.'s loss $3,000, insured for $1,500.

Massachusetts Legislature.

SPRINGFIELD, Wednesday, Nov. 24.

The House, according to our returns, will stand Whigs 149, Coalition 122, Hunker Democrats 18. This is probably complete, and undoubtedly correct, and gives the State Government to the Whigs.

Departure of the Canada.—and Arrival of the America.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Nov. 24.

The R. M. Steamship *Canada*, sailed at noon, to-day, for Liverpool with $47,000 American gold dust and $19,500 English gold. The *America* reached her wharf at 12½ o'clock.

The McLane Court Martial.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Nov. 24.

The President is said to have disapproved, by the advice of General Scott, of the judgment of the Court Martial acquitting Captain McLane, and has ordered a new trial.

Massachusetts Election.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Nov. 24.

It is now positively certain that the Whigs will have a majority of from five to eight in the Legislature.

Musical.

Mlle. Camille Urso gives a farewell Concert at Niblo's Saloon, this evening. If her success should prove equal to the young artist's merit, she will have a crowded house. During the last series of Concerts given in this City by Madame Alboni, the young *violiniste* contributed very largely to their popularity. Those who heard her then, and who manifested their delight by most flattering demonstrations, will not be likely to miss the present opportunity; and those who have not yet listened to her extraordinary performances, will thank us, after attending her Concert, for calling their attention thereto. Very few adult performers, possess the skill, taste and musical enthusiasm of this child of eleven years. She is to be assisted on the present occasion by a number of able assistants. The tickets, it will be seen, are placed at fifty cents only.

Madame Sontag is about to give a new series of Concerts in this City, the first of which is advertised for next Monday night. In these Concerts the leading artists will be aided by vocal and instrumental musicians to the number of nearly 600. Madame S arrived here yesterday, and active preparations are making for the grand Concerts, which are soon to commence. Those who have heard and appreciated Madame Sontag, need only to be informed of the fact that she is about to appear again. Those who have not yet heard her have a new treat in store.

Amusements.

Broadway Theatre.—The Bateman children appear at the Broadway Theatre to-night in two pieces, viz.: "Her Royal Highness," and "The Young Couple." The farce of "Married and Settled," is also to be added to the entertainment of the evening.

Burton's—The Farce of "One Thousand Milliners Wanted," "Woman I Adore," "Begone Dull Care," and several interludes, are on Burton's bill for to-night.

Wallack's Theatre.—"The Soldiers Daughter," "A Morning Call," and "High Life below Stairs," are to be performed at Wallack's this evening.

Niblo's Garden.—"The Lady and the Devil," "Married and Settled," "Mons. Dechalumeaux" and a variety of popular Dances, constitute the evening's performance at Niblo's.

Wood's Minstrels.—These Minstrels will give an excellent performance for Thanksgiving night.

Dempster at the Tabernacle.—Dempster gives a ballad soiree at the Tabernacle to-night. The price of tickets for this evening is only twenty-five cents.

The New-York Evening Mirror.

[Advertisement.]

From the Evening Mirror.

On the 7th of October last, the *Evening Mirror* entered upon the *ninth* year of its existence. Absence from the city prevented us from "improving the occasion," by having a few words with our readers touching our own affairs—a subject we are not in the habit of saying much about.

From the question almost daily asked by friends and acquaintances—"*How does the Mirror get on?*" we take it for granted that there is an honest desire on the part of some, and curiosity enough on the part of others, to justify us in giving an honest answer to this interrogatory. We are happy, therefore, to inform all whom it may concern, that the *Mirror* is doing well—if not as well as could be expected or desired, nevertheless, its prosperity is increasingly satisfactory. We can now count its annual "profits" by thousands, with a daily growing subscription list of names, that any editor might be proud to number among his readers.

The growth of the *Mirror*, like all durable things, has been "slow and sure;" and we now claim a circulation equal in every respect to any *Evening* journal published in this City. Of the *character* of the *Mirror*, political, literary and moral, it does not become us to speak. On this point, we almost daily have "renewed assurances of distinguished regard" from men whose commendation, like "praise from Sir Hubert Stanley, is praise indeed."

In looking back upon the *hard times*, in which, "solitary and alone," we have struggled "to hold the *Mirror* up——," we can hardly regret the losses, crosses, and trials through which we have passed. The recollection of the departing storm and darkness only brightens the present sunshine. The only personal facts we have to state are briefly these: Since attaining the age of fourteen years, we have never received "assistance" from any quarter without paying for it, *often dearly*; and no man ever had a pecuniary claim against us who, in settlement, received *less* than his full demand. And when we add, that we have paid more than *ten thousand dollars of other men's debts* within the last eight years; and that we do not owe, at this present writing, for type, paper and labor, a sum exceeding eight hundred dollars—any portion or all of which is ready "on demand" every Saturday, between the hours of 3 and 5 o'clock P. M.—*our story is told.*

We trust that this brief explanation, not only of "how the *Mirror* is *doing*," but how it has done, and *been done*, may be as satisfactory to our readers as it is to ourselves.

☞ **The Thirty-first Anniversary of the New England Society** will be celebrated this evening, at the Chinese Assembly Rooms, Broadway.

FOREIGN EXTRACTS.

FURTHER BY THE AMERICA.

THE MEETING OF PARLIAMENT.

The *America's* mails reached this city at about 1 o'clock, this morning. We have time for a few extracts only from our foreign files.

The Queen's Speech.

In the English Parliament, on the 11th inst., the Queen, in person, presented the following address:

My Lords and Gentlemen,

I cannot meet you for the first time after the dissolution of Parliament without expressing my deep sorrow, in which I am sure you will participate, that your deliberations can no longer be aided by the counsels of that illustrious man whose great achievements have exalted the name of England, and in whose loyalty and patriotism the interests of my Throne and of my people ever found an unfailing support. I rely with confidence on your desire to join with me in taking such steps as may mark your sense of the irreparable loss which the country has sustained by the death of Arthur, Duke of Wellington.

I am happy to acknowledge the readiness with which my subjects in general have come forward, in pursuance of the act of last session, to join the ranks of the militia, and I confidently trust that the force thus raised by voluntary enlistment will be calculated to give effective aid to my regular army for the protection and security of the country.

I continue to receive from all Foreign Powers assurances of their anxious desire to maintain the friendly relations now happily subsisting with my Government.

Frequent and well-founded complaints on the part of my North American Colonies, of infractions, by citizens of the United States, of the Fishery Convention of 1818, induced me to dispatch for the protection of their interests a class of vessels better adapted to the services than those which had been previously employed. This step has led to discussions with the Government of the United States; and while the rights of my subjects have been firmly maintained, the friendly spirit in which the question has been treated induces me to hope that the ultimate result may be a mutually beneficial extension and improvement of our commercial intercourse with that great Republic.

The special mission which in concert with the Prince-President of the French Republic, I deemed it right to send to the Argentine Confederation, has been received with the utmost cordiality, and the wise and enlightened policy of the Provisional Director has already opened to the commerce of the world the great rivers hitherto closed, which afford an access to the interior of the vast continent of South America.

I have the satisfaction of announcing to you that the sincere and zealous efforts of the Government of Brazil for the suppression of the slave trade, now nearly extinguished on that coast, have enabled me to suspend the stringent measures which I had been compelled reluctantly to adopt, a recurrence to which I anxiously hope may be proved to be unnecessary.

The Government of her most faithful Majesty have fully recognized the justice of the claim which my Government have long urged for the abolition of the discriminating duties on the export of wine, and have passed a decree for giving complete effect to the stipulations of the treaty on this subject.

You will probably deem it advisable to resume the inquiries which were commenced by the late Parliament, with a view to legislation on the subject of the future government of my East Indian possessions.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons.

The estimates for the ensuing year will in due time be laid before you.

The advancement of the fine arts and of practical science will be recognized by you as worthy of the attention of a great and enlightened nation. I have directed that a comprehensive scheme shall be laid before you, having in view the promotion of these objects, towards which I invite your aid and cooperation.

My Lords and Gentlemen: It gives me pleasure to be enabled, by the blessings of Providence, to congratulate you on the generally improved condition of the country, and especially of the industrious classes. If you should be of opinion that recent legislation in contributing, with other causes, to this happy result, has at the same time inflicted unavoidable injury on certain important interests, I recommend you dispassionately to consider how far it may be practicable equitably to mitigate that injury, and to enable the industry of the country to meet successfully that unrestricted competition to which Parliament, in its wisdom has decided that it should be subjected.

I trust that the general improvement, notwithstanding many obstacles, has extended to Ireland; and while I rely with confidence on your aid, should it be required, to restrain that unhappy spirit of insubordination and turbulence which produced many and aggravates all the evils which afflict that portion of my dominions, I recommend to you the adoption of such a liberal and generous policy towards Ireland, as may encourage her to rally from the depression in which she has been sunk by the sufferings of late years.

Anxious to promote the efficiency of every branch of our National Church, I have thought fit to issue a Commission to inquire and report to me how far, in their opinion, the Capitular Institutions of the country are capable of being made more effective for the great objects of religious worship, religious education, and ecclesiastical discipline.

I have directed that the reports of the Commissioners for inquiring into the system of education pursued at Oxford and Cambridge should be communicated to the governing bodies of those Universities for their consideration, and rely upon your readiness to remove any legal difficulties which may impede the desire of the Universities at large, or of the several Colleges, to introduce such amendments into their existing system as they may deem to be more in accordance with the requirements of the present time.

The system of secondary punishments has usefully occupied the labors of successive Parliaments, and I shall rejoice if you shall find it possible to devise means by which, without giving encouragement to crime, transportation to Van Dieman's Land may at no distant period be altogether discontinued.

The subject of Legal Reform continues to engage my anxious attention. The acts passed in last session of Parliament have been followed up by the orders necessary for putting them in operation; inquiries are in progress, by my direction, with a view of bringing into harmony the testamentary jurisdiction of my several courts; and bills will be submitted to you for effecting further improvements in the administration of the law.

To these, and other measures affecting the social condition of the country, I am persuaded that you will give your earnest and zealous attention; and I pray that by the blessing of Almighty God, your deliberations may be guided to the well-being and happiness of my people.

The clear and distinct voice, (says *Willmer & Smith's Times*,) and happily modulated tones, with which her Majesty usually delivers the speech from the throne were not less conspicuous on this than on former occasions. The most intense interest was evinced in the opening sentence of the address, in which allusion was made to the departed veteran in war and council; and here a momentary evidence of emotion on the part of the royal speaker was manifestly participated in by all the illustrious assembly. The Queen's voice, however, soon recovered its firmness; and the interest next centred in the paragraph of the speech wherein mention was made of the improved condition of the country. A suppressed "hush" went through the House at this portion of the address; and the most marked curiosity was manifested as to the wording of the allusion to the possible "unavoidable injury on certain important interests," occasioned by the free-trade measures.

Her Majesty having finished the reading of the speech, handed it to the Lord Chancellor, who received it kneeling. Then giving her hand to the Prince Consort, and graciously bowing to those present, the Queen left the edifice with the same formalities which had marked her entrance. At 2½ o'clock the House adjourned till 5.

The House resumed at 5 o'clock. The address, in reply to the speech from the throne, having been moved and seconded by Lord Donoughmore and the Marquis of Bath.

The Marqu's of Lansdowne called the attention of the House to the great loss which the nation had sustained by the death of the Duke of Wellington. Apart from considerations of personal friendship there was a peculiar reason why he, one of the oldest members of the House, should address them on this occasion; for it had fallen to his lot, when a member of the House of Commons, to perform the same duty to England's greatest Admiral when he fell in the arms of victory. At that moment, when the nation was absorbed in grief for the loss of its naval hero, few were aware that a great military genius was rising in the East, who was destined to perform the same service for the British army that Nelson had render to her fleets. Though the characters of the two men were different in some respects, they were alike in the one glorious object of their ambition and energies—the safety of the people and the honor of the Crown. During the long period of peace with which the country had been blessed, arts, science, and industry had flourished; but it must be remembered that these triumphs of peace must be protected, and that, if we boasted of being one of the most prosperous, we must make up our minds to be also one of the most powerful nations in the world. He would not enter into a detail of the great actions of the Duke of Wellington, which were engraven on the hearts of his countrymen; but, turning his attention to the rest of the speech, he could have wished it had contained a less vacillating and faltering declaration as to the commercial policy which the Government intended to pursue. It was, perhaps, only natural that the officers of a sinking ship should be the last to leave the vessel, but if by saying nothing the Government meant to say that free trade legislation had been attended with the happiest results, they might be sure of the cordial support of all the adherents of that policy.

Lord Brougham was anxious to bear his testimony to the transcendent merits of the Duke of Wellington, which had secured for his memory an universal tribute of praise from all classes both at home and abroad. His public virtues and constant absorption of self were even more remarkable than his private goodness and unbroken fortune. God forbid that the day should ever arrive when the nation should be more insensible of its bereavement than it was at the present moment! The most appropriate tribute to the great Duke would be to strengthen our defences at home, and maintain our ancient allies.

Lord Derby, after paying his tribute of respect to the memory of the Duke of Wellington, proceeded to thank the Marquis of Lansdowne and Lord Brougham for the support which their remarks on the necessity of maintaining our defences would afford to the Government, and to congratulate the House on the success which, up to the present time, had attended the enrolment of the militia. Passing to that part of Her Majesty's speech which spoke of the "improved condition" of the industrious classes, he wished to state a few facts. From the increased consumption of several articles, such as tea, tobacco, coffee, and sugar, it was evident that the circumstances of large classes of the community had improved considerably during the last three years. In the savings' banks of the agricultural districts, too, within the same period, the deposits had been increasing as compared with the sums withdrawn, until, in the present year, they had balanced one another, for the first time since 1847, when Free-Trade gave such a severe blow to industry in those districts. When he considered the circumstances which had combined to neutralize the injurious effect of the free-trade system, he concurred with those who attributed them to the great importation of gold and extensive emigration. With regard to the policy of free-trade, he did not hesitate to say that, after the opinion pronounced by the country, he was prepared to bow to its decision, and, while desirous as far as possible to mitigate the injury inflicted by that policy, to adopt it, and to carry it out frankly and loyally. With regard to the measures proposed in mitigation of the injury caused to certain classes by free-trade, if the House would wait patiently for a fortnight, till the Chancellor of the Exchequer made his financial statement, it would see how the Government were prepared to deal with the subject. Until then he hoped the House would abstain from expressing its opinion.

After some observations from Lord Stafford, the address was agreed to.

The Search for Sir John Franklin.

On Monday, the 8th, at the meeting of the Geographical Society, Captain Penny, in answer to the call of the President, made some interesting remarks respecting the future route of the search. He directed the attention of the meeting to the chart, and pointing to the Wellington Channel, he remarked, "You will there see that Captain Sir Edward Belcher has only now entered upon the door of the search. Then turn your eyes to the American shore, you will there see H. M. ships *Enterprise* and *Investigator* vainly struggling with a drifting body of ice, in a position which, if Franklin had been there at all, we should have had him in England long ago by his own beaten path. The renewed search that I have now the honor to propose, in order to solve this great geographical problem, would be worthy of England's humanity and commercial wealth. We have now a new agent at command, namely, screw steam power. What I propose, then, would be that two steamers be dispatched to Behring's Straits, so that they should be early on the ground to take advantage of the land ice. That they should pass along the Asiatic shore, through the Strait formed by Cape Yakan and the land seen by Wrangell and Her Majesty's steamer *Herald*, into the Arctic Basin, where an extensive sea must exist, in the months of June, July, Aug., and Sept. Any one can easily conceive what an extensive search would be accomplished in four months by traversing in every direction that vast ocean. The whole distance from Cape Farewell to Baffin's Bay, although one thousand miles, is icebound in April, but in August frequently not a piece of ice is to be seen. If now you will turn your attention to the north end of Spitzbergen, and lay down by compass one thousand miles, you will see that it will reach New-Siberia and the Asiatic shore. This proves unquestionably that a large sea must exist even to the Pole. And who is he that would not be proud to see the flag of our beloved Queen floating upon it. With these facts before us, we should urge upon the Government the adoption of Mr. Pearman's Nova Zembia route, the practicability of which he has so clearly demonstrated, and which possesses such great advantages of commercial wealth to his nation. I would suggest that a small screw steamer, of a light draft of water, not more than six feet, be likewise dispatched to Captain Macguire, to search along the American shore, in order to watch over the brave men on board the *Enterprise* and *Investigator*, who have become second Franklins. Likewise, that Dr. Rae should be dispatched again along the Victoria land towards Banks' land to watch that coast for the arrival of the same party, since Captain Maclure and his crew will probably be compelled to abandon his vessel this spring. I have yet a valuable fact to bring forward. I have this day received a letter from Stromness, which informs me that twelve American seamen who left their ship and wintered in an inlet discovered by me on the west side of Davis' Strait, have killed thirteen whales during the season, an amount of food upon which Franklin and his whole crew might have subsisted during the whole time he has been absent. With these valuable facts before us, and such inducements, is England to lag behind in the solution of the greatest geographical problem of the last three centuries, and which by the aid of steam power might now be happily resolved?"

The Wellington Remains.

The Duke's remains were removed on Wednesday night (the 10th inst.,) privately from Walmer Castle to Chelsea Hospital. During the day the room in which the coffin lay was visited by thousands of people, who came from all parts of the neighborhood for the purpose. So large was the influx of spectators that the beach all the way from Deal wore the appearance of being traversed by an immense funeral procession. It was also found requisite to check the stream of visitors occasionally at the Castle gates in order to avoid a crush inside. The greatest good order and propriety of conduct prevailed, and the respectable manner in which all were dressed was again a subject of just observation. Nearly all the married people who visited the Castle for the last two days brought their children with them, believing that they would treasure up as one of the great events of their lives the recollection of the little room in which Wellington died, and of the grand coffin, lined with crimson velvet, in which his body rested. The removal took place shortly after 7 o'clock, and was conducted as privately and with as little pomp as was possible under the circumstances. Three mourning coaches followed the hearse, the first containing the new Duke and Lord Arthur Hay; the

NEW-ORLEANS.

[Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.]

NEW ORLEANS, Tuesday, Nov. 16, 1852.

It is now beyond all doubt that the new Constitution of the State, which was adopted by the Convention held in July last, has been accepted by a large majority of the people. With the exception of the "total population" basis of representation, the Constitution is a most excellent one. The people have thought proper to adopt it, however, notwithstanding this odious feature which was generally discussed during the late campaign, showing, that by forming a basis including all the slaves in the State, the representation in different Parishes would be swerved, (as in some Parishes the *blacks* greatly preponderate over the *whites*, and *e con* versa) and that the successful party under this representation, would have the unlimited and perpetual power and control over the State. The reason which swayed the minds of the people were these: The new Constitution gives power to the Legislature to grant aid to companies, or associations of individuals, for the purpose of making works of internal improvements," without banking or discounting privileges, while at the same time it gives power to create corporations with banking and discounting privileges, by providing ample security for the redemption of the notes or bills in specie, and for the registry of all bills put in circulation.

It was thought then, by the rejection of this Constitution, that our Commerce, Railroads, and other works of internal improvements would receive a sudden check—that it would depreciate our stocks, and that the mercantile and planting community would be cut off from the advantages and accommodations they would otherwise receive by the extension of our banking privileges. In other words, they wanted "to go ahead," and this idea predominating, they cared but little for the basis of representation, and thus the Constitution has been adopted. It is, in my opinion, an obliquity of judgment, however, and they may see their error when too late. It is all a mistaken idea, that the rejection of the new Constitution should have injured our commerce or credit, or impeded our railroads, as the provision of the old Constitution only prohibited the incorporation of institutions for banking and discounting purposes. And the present old banks, whose charters have not yet expired, afford sufficient discount accommodation for the relief of all "sound and substantial men." But the *fiat* of the people has gone forth. In accordance with it, the Governor will issue his proclamation dissolving the old Legislature, and authorizing a general election to be held on the 4th Monday of December next, for Governor and other State officers. The General Assembly elected under this Constitution, will be held at Baton Rouge on the 3d Monday in January, 1853. The Conventions soon to be held by both parties for the nomination of officers, will put forth their strongest and most able men, and the contest for the supremacy over the State will be severe and desperate. Gen. PIERCE's majority in this State over SCOTT, is 1,480, and although the vote for the Constitution far exceeds it, yet it must be recollected that a large portion of the Democratic party voted for it. Then, calculating the number of Whigs who refused to vote for SCOTT, it will be seen that it is extremely doubtful which party will succeed in the coming Gubernatorial election.

The season for lawyers and litigants has fairly opened, and our Courts are daily crowded with petitioners for justice! It appears that the late Judge PRESTON, of the Supreme Court, made no decision in the great MCDONOUGH Will case, and, consequently, yesterday was fixed for rearguing the case—Judge DUNBAR, the newly appointed Judge having consented to sit in the cause. The counsel, however, agreed to submit it on the briefs and written arguments already filed. Hon. PIERRE SOULE was to have presented the resolutions of the Bar in memory of Judge PRESTON, but the Honorable Senator did not appear in Court, owing to indisposition.

The *Delta* this morning has chalked out a Cabinet for Gen. PIERCE, who will no doubt feel greatly indebted to the Editor for his presumption. Judge WALKER's suggestions on this occasion are equal to those given to Gen. SCOTT during the late Presidential canvass. The following is the *Judge's prospectus*: For Secretary of State, R M. T. HUNTER, of Virginia; Secretary of the Treasury, Gov. DICKINSON, of New-York; Secretary of War, JEFF. DAVIS, of Mississippi; Secretary of the Navy, Gov. SEYMOUR, of Connecticut, or R. C. STOCKTON, of New-Jersey; Postmaster General, Col. GREEN, of the Boston *Post*; Secretary of the Interior, J. W. DAVIS, of Indiana; Attorney-General, A. F. BROWN, of Tennessee.

The Judge is likely to hit it in one instance, however, as Col. JEFFERSON DAVIS is strongly talked of for the War Department; and, being a graduate of West Point, and a man of military experience and talent, he certainly would not be objectionable. Hon. JOHN R. GRYMES, of this State, one of the most profound jurists of the day, and the compeer of WEBSTER, CLAY, CALHOUN, CRITTENDEN, CHOATE, and others, is also spoken of for Attorney General. But it is very doubtful whether Mr. GRYMES would accept office, though none could be found more competent and accomplished.

Our Sugar crop, this year, will fall short, on account of the long drought, which prevented the cane from maturing. The weather, until lately, has been too warm for sugar-making, but, as our Winter has now fairly set in, planters will be able to make better headway in getting their sugars to market.

The Cotton crop will beat any former year, and the immense arrivals and heavy sales of cotton this season exceeds all precedent and calculation. Since the price of cotton has kept up, we hear no more "talk" of a short crop.

Booth is playing at the St. Charles to crowded houses. His *Sir Giles Overreach*, last night, with the exception of a slight failing in his voice, was acted with all the fire and genius of his palmiest days.

The French Opera troupe from Havre is daily expected, when DAVIS will immediately open his house. And then, and not till then, can it be said that the amusements of the gay season have commenced.

The City Fathers have determined to make the procession and obsequies to the memory of CLAY, CALHOUN and WEBSTER, the most imposing and magnificent ever gotten up—so they have deferred the day, for preparations, until the 9th December next. The cenotaph, to be erected in Lafayette-square, is to be 60 feet high, and the scene-painting will be executed by Mr. MONDELLI. The three orations will be delivered at the same time.

Gov. WALKER, of this State, has set apart the 29th of this month for a day of thanksgiving.

Mr. J. S. THRASHER has issued the prospectus of a weekly paper, to be called the *Beacon of Cuba*, which will make its appearance next Sunday.

The mail came through this morning, bringing the Times as late as due. To-day is cold and rainy.

ADELUS.

A journeyman printer, named Jos. Stevens, of Fort Wayne, Ind., left home in 1846, and was last heard of in 1847. His parents are in great distress on his account, and will be thankful to any one who will give them any information of him.

A fire broke out at Augusta, on Tuesday evening last, in the barrel cellars of J. H. Manchester. The damage to the goods was probably about $2000.

[Thoughts by the Inglenook.]

Rumble, grumble! Those noisy-footed disturbers of our peace, the Omnibuses, send their unmusical notes into the most private recesses of my Sanctum. While we annihilate space what a blessing would it be could we put an end to noise.

I was in a delightful, momentary meditation when the drops of the girandole vibrated to the jar of one of those "infernal machines" that carry destruction and misery to unfortunate outsiders. A variety of causes chain me to this place, or I would fly to parts undescrated by an omnibus. It is only by using late hours that I can meditate at all. Indeed I should not have attempted to do so at this early hour of the night, had not my mind received its impetus in one of those very vehicles that I have been vituperating. In it, with many male occupants, were two young women. One clad in costly attire, the other plainly, nay, humbly dressed. Both were beautiful, and one was quite young. The extremes of respectability, thought I, the one at the very entrance of that position, the other in its centre, standing as it were under the gas chandelier to receive the homage of mankind. A portly gentleman at my side seemed to regard each handsome *vis-à-vis* with interest, while a train—longer than the Orange County train—of thoughts were speeding through my mind. I was mentally at war with these clashing states of society, this wealth of one and poverty of the other. Presently the vehicle stopped at a cross street, the male occupants departed, save the portly gentleman and myself. We remained until both ladies had withdrawn. As the costly velvet mantle of the one fluttered down the steps, my companion said, pleasantly,

"A fine countenance, Sir."

"Certainly, but less so than that of the young woman who left before her."

"More character to the last, I think."

"Wealth confers a charm," I replied bitterly.

"Wealth!" echoed he; "yet, after all, she *has* wealth."

"The dress bespeaks it," I replied testily, for my sympathies were in favor of the poorly clad woman.

"Certainly, but all she has is earned by patient, skillful industry. She is indebted to no adventitious circumstances for her elegant attire. The other lady has equal chance."

I turned in amazement to look at the speaker.

"You are acquainted with them, then?"

"Yes, Sir, they both *work* for me—they are cap makers. The younger lady is a good hand, and has no one to do for but herself. The other is a clergyman's daughter. She assisted her brother, who graduated honorably at college, and is now settled as a minister in a western town. Although but twenty-two, he has married into a respectable wealthy family. She has seen a younger sister advantageously married, and now lives in half of a pleasant house up town with her widowed mother. Their house is tasteful and neat. They have three gentlemen boarders who have been quite six years with them. The mother attends to these, while the daughter, LAURA, devotes herself to her business, assisted by a few apprentices. If she dresses well, she is beholden to no one for her apparel."

"What was the history of the other damsel?"

"A widowed mother who follows nursing as a means of living,—a sister who superintends a comfortable home provided by the united funds of herself and mother; and this young lady comprise the family. MARY *can*, if she chooses, earn good wages; but she is indolent, and will not apply herself. She works lazily, and thus is able to procure only the plainest clothing."

This revelation fell like lead upon my heart. Yet the old prejudice in favor of apparent injustice of fortune clung to my thoughts and tinctured my meditations as I stepped from the omnibus to my own door, and after I had ensconced myself in my Ingleside chair.

"Shall we condemn people for being lazy? Is not energy of character an adventitious circumstance? Was LAURA not favored by fortune, and MARY to be pitied for the cruel injustice that made one indolent and the other energetic. Laziness in a lovely woman who is not your wife, is after all, a venial characteristic."

I had arrived at this point of my soliloquy, when the rumble of that abominable machine, so useless to fireside muses, scattered my thoughts, that could only be connected in censure of the nuisance.

Perhaps, thought I, after the rumble was lost in the depths of night, perhaps comparison has much to do with it. If LAURA earned but three dollars per week, and MARY one, we could give the former our commendations, but because LAURA makes ten, shall we despise the three that a moment before was so large a sum when seen in the light of comparison? Industry is undoubtedly a good thing, a sweetener of life, giving zest to existence. We generally appreciate by comparison.

ADAM knew not the full force of love until it soothed the anguish of bereavement and threw its brightness around his exiled lot. EVE was to him but as one of the bounties lavished upon him in his Eden home until she became his only treasure amid the sterility and loneliness of the outer world.

The fruits of the earth had been lightly prized when they fell unsought upon the luxuriant soil, but when called into being by toil and privation they were far more luscious on the lip. In the glare of prosperity we cannot always see the lambent ray falling from on high, but when the syrens of pleasure have fled with their torches, we turn gladly in our hour of darkness to the unfailing beam.

There may be latent industry in every heart, but owing to physical causes it may never show itself. Undoubtedly there are other means, save a birchen rod, to bring out the hidden quality. Starvation is an impetus, but it often stops at just enough to satisfy its cravings. Is MARY, then, so very unwise because she does not toil to dress like a princess? Imagine the enjoyment of a long nap in the morning. Can it be equally balanced by the enjoyment of wearing a black velvet mantilla, won by toil during the moments devoted by another to Morpheus. Laziness may be merely the result of a refined philosophy. Simple wants and leisure, luxurious tastes and toil. This last thought was a clincher. MARY, after all, was a philosopher in calico, a rosy-cheeked stoic of the DIOGENES school. I sank back into the luxurious depths of my chair, with a feeling of satisfaction at this solution of the question.

On Saturday forenoon, at Bangor, Me., Marshal Farnham, furnished with a precept, visited the schooner *Eclipse*, from Boston, and took possession of sixteen barrels of American liquors, rum, gin and brandy, and two quarter pipes of Pelevoisin brandy, bearing the Custom-house brand of F. Webster, Boston. Some of the barrels were directed on the cards appended to town agents. The good liquor had small labels of "Frankfort" upon them. The cheap liquor was stored in the watch-house, and the good in the Marshal's office.

At the annual chowder party on Thursday evening last, given by Tiger Engine Company, No. 6, of Dorchester, Mass., that company received as a present a splendid hunting tiger of Africa, stuffed, the skin of which was obtained at Cape Town. It is thought to be the only specimen of the kind in these parts.

The citizens of Wedenham county, Connecticut, are to have a meeting at Brooklyn, in that county, December 1, to take measures for erecting a suitable monument to the memory of Gen. Putnam, of revolutionary memory.

The Senate of North-Carolina has rejected by a decided vote a bill to give the election of Clerks and Masters in Equity to the people. It had previously passed the House of Commons.

James Brewster, Esq., of New-Haven, has presented the County Alms House with a library of useful books for the use of the inmates.

On the 19th inst., at East Windsor, Ct., a son of Mr. F. Willard, was accidentally killed by being buried under a sand-bank.

John Chester, Esq., a n old resident of Detroit, died in that city on Thursday last. He was a native of Connecticut, and removed to Detroit in 1834.

THE AMOURS OF DEAN SWIFT.

Sacks and Vanessa.

From the London Times.

Greater men than Dean SWIFT may have lived. A more remarkable man never left his impress upon the age, immortalised by his genius. To say that English history supplies no narrative more singular and original than the career of JONATHAN SWIFT, is to assert little. We doubt whether the histories of the world can furnish for example and instruction, for wonder and pity, for admiration and scorn, for approval and condemnation, a specimen of humanity at once so illustrious and so small. Before the eyes of his contemporaries, SWIFT stood a living enigma. To posterity he must continue forever a distressing puzzle. One hypothesis—and one alone—gathered from a close and candid perusal of all that has been transmitted to us from this interesting subject, helps us to account for a whole life of anomaly, but not to clear up the mystery in which it is shrouded. From the beginning to the ending of his days JONATHAN SWIFT was more or less MAD.

Intellectually and morally, physically and religiously, Dean SWIFT was a mass of contradictions. His career yields ample materials both for the biographer who would pronounce a panegyric over his tomb, and for the censor whose business it is to improve one generation at the expense of another. Look at SWIFT with the light of intelligence shining on his brow, and you note qualities that might become an angel. Survey him under the dark cloud, and every feature is distorted into that of a fiend. If we tell the reader what he was, in the same breath we shall communicate all that he was not. His virtues were exaggerated into vices, and his vices were not without the savor of virtue. The originality of his writings is of a piece with the singularity of his character. He copied no man who preceded him. He has not been successfully imitated by any who have followed him. The compositions of SWIFT reveal the brilliancy of sharpened wit, yet it is recorded of the man that he was never known to laugh. His friendships were strong, and his antipathies vehement and unrelenting, yet he illustrated friendship by roundly abusing his familiars, and expressed hatred by bantering his foes. He was economical and saving to a fault, yet he made sacrifices to the indigent and poor sternly denied to himself. He could begrudge the food and wine consumed by a guest, yet throughout his life refuse to derive the smallest pecuniary advantage from his published works, and at his death bequeath the whole of his fortune to a charitable institution. From his youth SWIFT was a sufferer in body, yet his frame was vigorous, capable of great endurance, and maintained its power and vitality from the time of CHARLES II. until far on in the reign of the second GEORGE. No man hated Ireland more than SWIFT, yet he was Ireland's first and greatest patriot, bravely standing up for the rights of that kingdom when his chivalry might have cost him his head. He was eager for reward, yet he refused payment with disdain. Impatient of advancement, he preferred to the highest honors the state could confer, the obscurity and ignominy of the political associates with whom he had affectionately labored until they fell disgraced. None knew better than he the stinging force of a successful lampoon, yet such missiles were hurled by hundreds at his head without in any way disturbing his bodily tranquillity. Sincerely religious, scrupulously attentive to the duties of his holy office, vigorously defending the position and privileges of his order, he positively played into the hands of infidelity by the steps he took, both in his conduct and writings, to expose the cant and hypocrisy which he detested as heartily as he admired and practised unaffected piety. To say that SWIFT lacked tenderness, would be to forget many passages of his unaccountable history that overflow with gentleness of spirit and mild humanity; but to deny that he exhibited inexcusable brutality where the softness of his nature ought chiefly to have been evoked—where the want of tenderness, indeed, left him a naked and irreclaimable savage—is equally impossible. If we decline to pursue the contradictory series further, it is in pity to the reader, not for want of materials at command. There is, in truth, no end to such materials.

SWIFT was born in the year 1667. His father, who was steward to the Society of the King's Inn, Dublin, died before his birth and left his widow penniless. The child, named JONATHAN, after his father, was brought up on charity. The obligation due to an uncle was one that SWIFT would never forget, or remember without inexcusable indignation. Because he had not been left to starve by his relatives, or because his uncle would not do more than he could, SWIFT conceived an eternal dislike to all who bore his name, and a haughty contempt for all who partook of his nature. He struggled into active life, and presented himself to his fellow men in the temper of a foe. At the age of fourteen, he was admitted into Trinity College, Dublin, and four years afterwards, as *a special grace*—for his acquisitions apparently failed to earn the distinction—the degree of Bachelor of Arts was conferred upon him. In 1682, the year in which the war broke out in Ireland, SWIFT, in his twenty-first year, and without a sixpence in his pocket, left college. Fortunately for him, the wife of Sir WILLIAM TEMPLE was related to his mother, and upon her application to that statesman the friendless youth was provided with a home. He took up his abode with Sir WILLIAM in England, and for the space of two years labored hard at his own improvement, and at the amusement of his patron. How far SWIFT succeeded in winning the good opinion of Sir WILLIAM may be learnt from the fact that when King WILLIAM honored Moor Park with his presence, he was permitted to take part in the interviews, and that when Sir WILLIAM was unable to visit the King, his *protégé* was commissioned to wait upon his Majesty, and to speak on the patron's authority and behalf. The lad's future promised better things than his beginning. He resolved to go into the church, since preferment stared him in the face. In 1692 he proceeded to Oxford, where he obtained his Master's degree, and in 1694, quarrelling with Sir WILLIAM TEMPLE, who coldly offered him a situation worth £100 a year, he quitted his patron in disgust, and went at once to Ireland to take holy orders. He was ordained, and almost immediately afterwards received the living of Kilroot, in the diocese of Connor, the value of the living being about equal to that of the appointment offered by Sir WILLIAM TEMPLE.

SWIFT, miserable in his exile, sighed for the advantages he had abandoned. Sir WILLIAM TEMPLE, lonely without his clever and keen-witted companion, pined for his return. The prebend of Kilroot was speedily resigned in favor of a poor curate, for whom SWIFT had taken great pains to procure the presentation; and with £80 in his purse, the independent clergyman proceeded once more to Moor Park. Sir WILLIAM received him with open arms. They resided together until 1699, when the great statesman died, leaving to SWIFT, in testimony of his regard, the sum of £100 and his literary remains. The remains were duly published and dedicated to the King. They might have been inscribed to his Majesty's cook, for any advantage that accrued to the editor. SWIFT was a Whig, but his politics suffered severely by the neglect of his Majesty, who derived no particular advantage from Sir WILLIAM TEMPLE's "remains."

Weary with long and vain attendance upon Court, SWIFT finally accepted at the hands of Lord BERKELY, one of the Lords Justices of Ireland, the rectory of Agher and the vicarages of Laracor and Rathbeggan. In the year 1700 he took possession of the living at Laracor, and his mode of entering upon his duty was characteristic of the man. He walked down to Laracor, entered the curate's house, and announced himself as "his master." In the course of time, he affected brutality, and having succeeded in alarming his victims, gradually soothed and conciliated them by evidences of undoubted friendliness and good will. "This," says Sir WALTER SCOTT, "was the ruling trait of SWIFT's character to others: his praise assumed the appearance and language of flattery, his blame that of insult. Compliments, his letters often ghastly, by a prologue of scurrility, abuse, or satire. The telling this" of SWIFT's character was shortly echoed by the city. Much less eccentricity has saved many a murderer in our days from the gallows. We approach a period of SWIFT's history where we must accept this conclusion, or revolt from the cold-blooded doings of a monster.

During SWIFT's second residence with Sir WILLIAM TEMPLE, he had become acquainted with an inmate of Moore Park, very different to the accomplished man to whose intellectual pleasures he so largely ministered. A young and lovely girl—half ward, half dependent in the establishment—engaged the attention and commanded the untiring services of the newly made minister. ESTHER JOHNSON had need of education, and SWIFT became her tutor. He entered upon his task with avidity, condescended to the humblest instruction, and inspired his pupil with unbounded gratitude and regard. SWIFT was not more insensible to the simplicity of the lady than she to the kind offices of her master; but SWIFT would not have been SWIFT had he, like other men, returned everyday love with ordinary affection. SWIFT had felt tender impressions in his own fashion before. Once in Leicestershire he was accused by a friend of having formed an imprudent attachment, on which occasion he returned for answer, that "his cold temper and unconfined humor" would prevent all serious consequences, even if it were not true that the conduct which his friend had taken for gallantry had been merely the evidence of an active and restless temper, incapable of enduring idleness, and catching at such opportunities of amusement as most readily occurred." Upon another occasion, and within four years of the Leicestershire pastime, SWIFT made an absolute offer of his hand to one Miss WARYNG, vowing in his declaratory epistle, that he would forego every prospect of interest for the sake of his "Varina," and that "the lady's love was far more fatal than her cruelty." After much and long consideration, Varina consented to the suit. That was enough for SWIFT. He met the capitulation by charging his Varina with want of affection, by stipulating for unheard-of sacrifices, and concluding, with an expression of his willingness to wed, "*though she had neither fortune nor beauty*," provided every article of his letter was ungrudgingly agreed to. We may well tremble for ESTHER JOHNSON, with her young heart given into such wild keeping.

As soon as SWIFT was established at Laracor, it was arranged that ESTHER, who possessed a small property in Ireland, should take up her abode near to her old preceptor. She came, and scandal was silenced by a stipulation insisted on by SWIFT, that his lovely charge should have a matron for a constant companion, and never see him except in the presence of a third party. ESTHER was in her seventeenth year. The vicar of Laracor was on his road to forty. What wonder that even in Laracor the former should receive an offer of marriage, and that the latter, wayward and inconsistent from first to last, should deny another the happiness he had resolved never to enjoy himself? ESTHER found a lover whom SWIFT repulsed, to the infinite joy of the devoted girl, whose fate was already linked for good or evil to that of her teacher and friend.

Obscurity and idleness were not for SWIFT. Love, that gradually consumed the unoccupied girl, was not even this man's recreation. Impatient of banishment, he went to London, and mixed with the wits of the age. ADDISON, STEELE and ARBUTHNOT, became his friends, and he quickly proved himself worthy of their intimacy by the publication, in 1704, of his *Tale of a Tub*. The success of the work, given to the world anonymously, was decisive. Its singular merit obtained for its author everlasting renown, and effectually prevented his rising to the highest dignity in the very church which his book labored to exalt. None but an inspired madman would have attempted to do honor to religion in a spirit which none but the infidel could heartily approve.

Politicians are not squeamish. The Whigs could see no fault in raillery and wit that might serve temporal interests with greater advantage than they had advanced interests ecclesiastical; and the friends of the Revolution welcomed so rare an adherent to their principles. With an affected ardor that subsequent events proved to be as premature as it was hollow, SWIFT's pen was put in harness for his allies, and worked vigorously enough until 1709, when, having assisted STEELE in the establishment of the *Tatler*, the Vicar of Laracor returned to Ireland and to the duties of a rural pastor. Not to remain, however. A change suddenly came over the spirit of the nation. SACHEVERELL was about to pull down by a single sermon all the popularity that MARLBOROUGH and his friends had built up by their glorious campaigns. SWIFT had waited in vain for promotion from the Whigs, and his suspicions were aroused when the Lord Lieutenant unexpectedly began to caress him. Escaping the damage which the marked attentions of the old Government might do him with the new, SWIFT started for England in 1710, in order to survey the turning of the political wheel with his own eyes, and to try his fortune in the game. The progress of events was rapid. SWIFT reached London on the 9th of September; on the 1st of October he had already written a lampoon upon an ancient associate; and on the 4th he was presented to HARLEY, the new Minister.

The career of SWIFT from this moment, and so long as the Government of HARLEY lasted, was magnificent and mighty. Had he not been crotchetty from his very boyhood, his head would have been turned now. SWIFT reigned. SWIFT was the Government. SWIFT was Queen, Lords and Commons. There was tremendous work to do, and SWIFT did it all. The Tories had thrown out the Whigs, and had brought in a Government in their place quite as Whiggish, to do Tory work. To moderate the wishes of the people, if not to blind their eyes, was the preliminary and essential work of the Ministry. They could not perform it themselves. SWIFT undertook and accomplished it. He had intellect and courage enough for that, and more. Moreover, he had vehement passions to gratify, and they might all partake of the glory of his success; he was proud, and his pride reveled in authority; he was ambitious, and his ambition could attain no higher pitch than it found at the right hand of the Prime Minister; he was revengeful, and revenge could wish no sweeter gratification than the contortions of the great who had neglected genius and desert when they looked to them for advancemnnt, and obtained nothing but cold neglect. SWIFT, single-handed, fought the Whigs. For seven months he conducted a periodical paper in which he mercilessly assailed, as none but himself could attack, all who were odious to the Government, and distasteful to himself; not an individual was spared whose sufferings could add to the tranquility and permanence of the Government. Resistance was in vain; it was attempted, but invariably with one effect—the first wound grazed, the second killed.

The public were in ecstacies. The laughers were all on the side of the satirist, and how vast a portion of the community these are, needs not be said. But it was not in the *Examiner* alone that SWIFT offered up his victims at the shrine of universal mirth. He could write verses for the rough heart of a nation to chuckle over and delight in. Personalities to-day fly wide of the mark; then they went right home. The habits, the foibles, the moral and physical imperfections of humanity, were all fair game, provided the shafts were dipped with gall as well as venom. Every passing, longer pamphlets—whatever could help the Government and cover their foes with ridicule and scorn, SWIFT poured upon the town, with an industry and skill that set eulogy at defiance. And because they did defy praise, JONATHAN SWIFT never asked and was never too proud to accept it.

But he claimed much more. His disordered yet exquisite intellect acknowledged no superiority. He asked no thanks for his labor; he disdained pecuniary reward for his matchless and incalculable services; he did not care for fame; but he imperiously demanded to be treated by the greatest as an equal. Mr. HARLEY offered him money, and he quarrelled with the Minister for his boldness. "If we let these great Ministers," he said, "pretend too much, *there will be no governing them*." The same Minister desired to make SWIFT his chaplain. One mistake was as great as the other. "My Lord OXFORD, by a second hand, proposed my being his chaplain, which I, by a second hand, refused. I will be no man's chaplain alive." The assumption of the man was more than regal. At a later period of his life he drew up a list of his friends, ranking them respectively under the heads, "Ungrateful," "Grateful," "Indifferent," and "Doubtful." POPE appears among the grateful; Queen CAROLINE among the ungrateful. The audacity of these distinctions is very edifying. What autocrat is here, for whose mere countenance the whole world is to bow down and be "grateful."

It is due to SWIFT's imperiousness, however, to state that, once acknowledged as an equal, he was prepared to make every sacrifice that could be looked for in a friend. Concede his position, and for fortune or disgrace he was equally prepared. HARLEY and BOLINGBROKE, quick to discern the weakness, called their invulnerable ally by his Christian name, but stopped short of conferring upon him any Christian surname. The neglect was no difference to the haughty satire, who contented himself with putting down the barriers that had been impertinently set up to separate him from rank and worldly greatness. But, if SWIFT shrank from the treatment of a client, he performed no part so willingly as that of a patron. He took literature under his wing, and compelled the Government to do it homage. He quarrelled with STEELE when he deserted the Whigs, and pursued his former friend with unflinching sarcasm and banter; but, at his request, STEELE was maintained by the Government in an office of which he was about to be deprived. CONGREVE was a Whig, but SWIFT insisted that he should find honor at the hands of the Tories, and HARLEY honored him accordingly. SWIFT introduced GAY to Lord BOLINGBROKE, and secured that nobleman's weighty patronage for the poet. ROWE was recommended for office, POPE for aid. The well-to-do, by SWIFT's personal interest, found respect, the indigent money, for the mitigation of their pains. At Court, at SWIFT's instigation, the Lord Treasurer made the first advances to men of letters, and, by the act, made tacit confession of the power which SWIFT so liberally exercised for the advantage of everybody but himself. But what worldly distinction, in truth, could add to the importance of a personage who made it a point for a Duke to pay him the first visit, and who, on one occasion, publicly sent the Prime Minister into the House of Commons to call out the First Secretary of State, whom SWIFT wished to inform that he would not dine with him if he meant to dine late.

A lampoon directed against the Queen's favorite, upon whose red hair SWIFT had been facetious, prevented the satirist's advancement in England. The see of Hereford fell vacant in 1712. BOLINGBROKE would now have paid the debt due from his Government to SWIFT, but the Duchess of Somerset, upon her knees, implored the Queen to withhold her consent from the appointment, and SWIFT was pronounced by Her Majesty as "too violent in party" for promotion. The most important man in the kingdom found himself in a moment the most feeble. The fountain of so much honor could not retain a drop of the precious waters for itself. SWIFT, it is said, laid the foundations of fortune for upwards of forty families who rose to distinction by a word from his lips. What a satire upon power was the satirist's own fate! He could not advance himself in England one inch. Promotion in Ireland began and ended with his appointment to the Deanery of St. Patrick, of which he took possession, much to his disgust and vexation, in the Summer of 1713.

The Summer, however, was not over before SWIFT was in England again. The wheels of Government had come to a dead lock, and of course none but he could right them. The Ministry was at sixes and sevens. Its very existence depended upon the good understanding of the chiefs, BOLINGBROKE and HARLEY, and the wily ambition of the latter, jarring against the vehement desires of the former, had produced jealousy, suspicion, and now threatened immediate disorganization. A thousand voices called the Dean to the scene of action, and he came full of the importance of his mission. He plunged at once into the vexed sea of political controversy, and whilst straining every effort to court his friends, let no opportunity slip of galling their foes. His pen was as damaging and industrious as ever. It set the town in a fever. It caused RICHARD STEELE to be expelled from the House of Commons, and it sent the whole body of Scotch peers, headed by the Duke of ARGYLL, to the Queen, with the prayer that a proclamation might be issued for the discovery of their libeller. SWIFT was more successful in his assaults than in his mediation. The Ministers were irreconcilable. Vexed at heart with disappointment, the Dean, after his manner, suddenly quitted London, and shut himself up in Berkshire. One attempt he made in his strict seclusion to uphold the Government and save the country, and the composition is a curiosity in its way. He published a proposition for the exclusion of all dissenters from power of every kind, for disqualifying Whigs and Low Churchmen for every possible office, and for compelling the presumptive heir to the throne to declare his abomination of Whigs, and his perfect satisfaction with Her Majesty's present advisers. Matters must have been near a crisis when this modest pamphlet was put forth, and so they were. The intrigues of BOLINGBROKE had triumphed over those of his colleage, and OXFORD was disgraced. The latter, about to retire into obscurity, addressed a letter to SWIFT, entreating him, if he were not tired of his former prosperous friend, "to throw away so much time on one who loved him as to attend him upon his melancholy journey." The same post brought him word that his own victory was won. BOLINGBROKE triumphant besought his Jonathan, as he loved his Queen, to stand by her Minister, and to aid him in his perilous adventure. Nothing should be wanting to do justice to his loyalty. The Duchess of SOMERSET would be reconciled, the Queen would be gracious, the path of honor should lie broad, open, and unimpeded before him. BOLINGBROKE and HARLEY were equally the friends of SWIFT. What could he do in his extremity? What would a million men, taken at random from the multitude, have done, had they been so situated, so tempted? Not that upon which SWIFT, in his chivalrous magnanimity, at once decided. He abandoned the prosperous to follow and console the unfortunate. "I meddle not with Lord OXFORD's faults," is his noble language, "as he was a Minister of State, but his personal kindness to me was excessive. He distinguished and chose me above all men when he was great." Within a few days of SWIFT's self-denying decision QUEEN ANNE was a corpse, BOLINGBROKE and OXFORD both flying for their lives, and SWIFT himself hiding his unprotected head in Ireland, amidst a people who at once feared and hated him.

During SWIFT's visit to London in 1710, he had regularly transmitted to Stella, by which name ESTHER JOHNSON is made known to posterity, an account of his daily doings with the new Government. The journal exhibits the view of the writer that his conduct invariably presents. It is full of tenderness and confidence, and not without coarseness that startles and shocks. It contains a detailed minute account, not only of all that passed between SWIFT and the Government, but of his changeful feelings as they arose from day to day, and of physical infirmities that are commonly whispered in the ear of the physician. If SWIFT loved Stella in the ordinary acceptation of the term, he took small pains in his diary to elevate the sentiments with which she regarded her hero. The journal is not in harmony throughout. Towards the close it lacks the tenderness and warmth, the minuteness and confidential utterance that are so visible at the beginning. We are enabled to account for the difference. SWIFT had enlarged the circle of his female acquaintance whilst fighting for his friends in London. He had become a constant visitor, especially at the house of a Mrs. VANHOMRIGH, who had two daughters, the eldest of whom was about twenty years of age, and had the same Christian name as Stella. ESTHER VANHOMRIGH had great taste for reading, and SWIFT, who seems to have delighted in such occupation, condescended, for the second time in his life, to become a young lady's instructor. The great man's tuition had always one effect upon his pupils. Before Miss VANHOMRIGH had made much progress in her studies she was over head and ears in love, and, to the astonishment of her master, she one day declared the passionate and undying character of her attachment. SWIFT met the confession with a weapon far more potent when opposed to a political foe than when directed against the weak heart of a doting woman. He had recourse to raillery, but, finding his banter of no avail, endeavored to appease the unhappy girl by "an offer of devoted and everlasting friendship, founded on the basis of a virtuous esteem." He might with equal success have attempted to put out a conflagration with a bucket of cold water. There was no help for the miserable man. He returned to his deanery at the death of Queen ANNE, with two love affairs upon his hands, but with the stern resolution of encouraging neither, and overcoming both.

Before quitting England he wrote to ESTHER VANHOMRIGH, or Vanessa, as he styles her in his correspondence, intimating his intention to forget everything in England, and to write to her as seldom as possible. So far the claims of Vanessa were disposed of. As soon as he reached his deanery, he secured lodgings for Stella and her companion, and reiterated his determination to pursue his intercourse with the young lady upon the prudent terms originally established. So far his mind was set at rest in respect of Stella. But SWIFT had scarcely time to congratulate himself upon his plans before Vanessa presented herself in Dublin, and made known to the Dean her resolution to take up her abode permanently in Ireland. Her mother was dead, so were her two brothers; she and her sister were alone in the world, and they had a small property near Dublin, to which it suited them to retire. SWIFT, alarmed by the proceeding, remonstrated, threatened, denounced—all in vain. Vanessa met his reproaches with assertions of equality and rights, and appealed from the remonstrances of passion to reason without the colour of his friendship and protection. Perplexed and distressed, the Dean had no other resource than to leave events to their own development. He trusted that time would satisfy and show the hopelessness of Vanessa's passion, and in the meanwhile he sought, by occasional communication with her, to prevent any catastrophe that might result from actual despair. But his thoughts for Vanessa's safety were inimical to Stella's repose. She pined and gradually sank under the alteration that had taken place in SWIFT's deportment towards her since his acquaintance with Vanessa. SWIFT, really anxious for the safety of his ward, requested a friend to ascertain the cause of her malady. It was not difficult to ascertain it. His indifference and public scandal, which spoke freely of their unaccountable connection, were alone to blame for her sufferings. It was enough for SWIFT. He had passed the age at which he had resolved to marry, but he was ready to wed Stella provided the marriage were kept a secret and she was content to live apart. Poor Stella was more than content, but she over-estimated her strength. The marriage took place, and immediately afterwards the husband withdrew himself in a fit of madness, which threw him into gloom and misery for days. What the motives may have been for the inexplicable stipulations of this wayward man, it is impossible to ascertain. That they were the motives of a diseased, and at times utterly irresponsible, judgment, we think cannot be questioned. Of love, as a tender passion, SWIFT had no conception. His writings prove it. The coarseness that pervades his compositions has nothing in common with the susceptibility that shrinks from disgusting and loathsome images in which SWIFT revelled. In all his prose and poetical addresses to his mistresses, there is not one expression to prove the weakness of his heart. He writes as a guardian—he writes as a friend—he writes as a father, but not a syllable escapes him that can be attributed to the pangs and delights of the lover.

Married to Stella, SWIFT proved himself more eager than ever to give his intercourse with Vanessa the character of mere friendship. He went so far as to endeavor to engage her affections for another man, but his attempts were rejected with indignation and scorn. In the August of the year 1717, Vanessa retired from Dublin to her house and property near Cellbridge. SWIFT exhorted her to leave Ireland altogether, but she was not to be persuaded. In 1720, it would appear that the Dean frequently visited the recluse in her retirement, and upon such occasions Vanessa would plant a laurel or two in honor of her guest, who passed his time with the lady reading and writing verses in a rural bower built in a sequestered part of her garden. Some of the verses composed by Vanessa have been preserved. They breathe the fond ardor of the suffering maid, and testify to the imperturbable coldness of the man. Of the innocence of their intercourse there cannot be a doubt. In 1720, Vanessa lost her last remaining relative—her sister died in her arms. Thrown back upon herself by this bereavement, the intensity of her love for the Dean became insupportable. Jealous and suspicious, and eager to put an end to a terror that possessed her, she resolved to address herself to Stella, and to ascertain from her own lips the exact nature of her relation with her so-called guardian. The momentous question was asked in a letter, to which Stella calmly replied by informing her interrogator that she was the Dean's wife. Vanessa's letter was forwarded by Stella to SWIFT himself, and it roused him to fury. He rode off at once to Cellbridge, entered the apartment in which Vanessa was seated, and glared upon her like a tiger. The trembling creature asked her visitor to sit down. He answered the invitation by flinging a packet on the table, and riding instantly away. The packet was opened; it contained nothing but Vanessa's letter to Stella. Her doom was pronounced. The fond heart snapped. In a few weeks the hopeless, desolate Vanessa was in her grave.

SWIFT, agonised, rushed from the world. For two months subsequently to the death of Vanessa his place of abode was unknown. But at the end of that period he returned to Dublin calmer for the conflict he had undergone. He devoted himself industriously again to affairs of State. His pen had now a nobler office than to sustain unworthy men in unmerited power. We can but indicate the course of his labors. Ireland, the country not of his love, but of his birth and adoption, treated as a conquered province, owed her rescue from absolute thraldom to SWIFT's great and unconquerable exertions on her behalf. He resisted the English Government with his single hand, and overcame them in the fight. His popularity in Ireland was unparalleled, even in that excited and generous-hearted land. Rewards were offered to betray him, but a million lives would have been sacrificed in his place before one would have profited by the patriot's downfall. He was worshipped, and every hair of his head was precious and sacred to the people who adored him.

In 1726, SWIFT revisited

FRANCE.

The Second Empire.

To the Editor of the London Times:

SIR,—The curtain is rising on a second "Empire." The decorations are prepared, the machinery constructed, the *mise en scene* arranged, and parts allotted, but no man, not even the hero of this piece, can forecast its termination. Tragedy or comedy, melodrama or pantomime, its action and *denouement* are unknown alike to *France*, that must perform, and Europe, that must suffer it. Our curiosity is goaded by our interests, and we interrogate the past and watch the present, to divine, perhaps disarm, the future.

The history of tyrants is not seldom that of early promise cruelly belied, of plausible professions scandalously violated, of a nation's confidence volunteered in smiles, and recalled in tears and blood. TIBERIUS, then ten years old, won the admiration of the Roman world by his filial piety and funeral oration on his parent; when he assumed the purple, he aspired, he said, to no higher title than that of "Father of the Citizens." NERO declined the felicitations of the Senate, modestly begged the conscript sycophants to "reserve their praises until he had deserved them," and, when asked to sign the writ for the execution of some malefactors, "wished to heaven that he could not write." NAPOLEON BONAPARTE, to "save society," bayonetted, in the name of "Liberty and Equality," the national representation, made himself First Consul to guarantee "stability," announced that the revolution was "concluded," and protested to the world that peace was the first necessity of nations, and their highest glory. The Empire and its hecatombs are the commentary upon "peace;"—Fontainebleau, Elba, St. Helena, the Restoration, the days of July, those of February and December, are the bitter gloss upon "stability." The imitations of the nephew are, of course, literal. He also has "saved society," guarantees "stability," struck the *coup d'état* in the name of "the Republic," elected himself President for ten years, "to close the era of revolutions," within ten months commands the cry of "*Vive l'Empereur!*" and professes the mission of "peace."

The word of LOUIS NAPOLEON is too inviolable to admit of doubt, and, fortunately for the probabilities of peace, he has not yet sworn to abstain from war. But necessity and circumstance have both their logic, and neither endorses his professions nor our belief. The Imperial policy must not be sought in claptrap answers to adoring prefects or blaspheming mayors, but in the instincts of a nature, the antecedents of a life, the passions of the man, and the laws of his position.

"I represent," he said to the Chamber of Peers, "a principle, a cause, and a defeat. The principle is the sovereignty of the people, the cause is the Empire, the defeat is Waterloo. That principle you have recognized, that cause you have served, and that defeat you would avenge. No difference exists between you and me."

The "sovereignty of the people," of the Bonapartist pattern, reigns; the Empire is an accomplished fact; Waterloo is yet to be avenged; that vengeance was promised in the proclamation to the troops on the 2d December; it is fiercely debated in the messroom and canteen; hot-headed colonels reminds the soldiers that Marshals of France started from the hut; doggrel rhymes on perfidious Albion circulate in the faubourgs and the barracks; the Ultramontanes curse the heresy of England, subscribe their sous to persecuted Ireland, and preach a holy war; and the *Constitutionnel*, licensed by the Government, deprecates the calamities, insinuates the need, and demonstrates the facility of an invasion.

LOUIS NAPOLEON is lavish of assurances. "I say, the Empire is peace, for France desires it, and when France is satisfied the world is tranquil."

The Empire is peace! What are its credentials, where its guarantees? Are they to be sought in the *coup d'état*, in a Prætorian camp, in Algerian regiments, in a Roman garrison, in half a million soldiers? Do we see them in the new fortifications of Toulon, in the dusky dockyards, in the construction of the *Napoleon*, the *Jean Bart*, and the *Austerlitz*, in the prophecy of the Minister of Marines that vessels such as those will "decide the destiny of nations;" in the declaration of LOUIS NAPOLEON that "the Mediterranean *should* be a French lake!" Or, is it in Belgium we shall find them? In the war of tariffs, threatened by CASABIANCA, repudiated by LOUIS NAPOLEON, and carried out by him—in the Bonapartist propagandism within, the concentration of troops without; in the placards of "*Vive l'Empereur!*" posted on the walls of Brussels, in the *ultimatum* of the Elysée against the freedom of its press; in the treason of its Jesuits; in their surreptitious petitions for annexation to France; in the dislocation of its Ministry—in the distraction of its counsels? We are told of strategy and of intrenched lines. But no strategy is proof against subornedd disloyalty, and scarp and ravelin, parapet and fosse, are powerless to exclude domestic treachery. The works of VAUBAN have been mined by LOYOLA.

"The Empire," says LOUIS NAPOLEON, "is peace, for LOUIS XV. and LOUIS XVI. inherited not the wars, but the glory of the *Grand Monarque*. His glory! LOUIS XV.'s was the Petit Trainon and the Parc aux Cerfs—LOUIS XVI.'s, a revolution and the scaffold. Which shall it be? These parallel's are false. The present cannot subsist upon the past. Governments, like individuals, have their proper life. What is born of violence must live by force. However Bonapartism may gasconade, the Republic is not dead, nor HENRY V., nor the Count of Paris. Principles and claims, though prostrate, breathe. They wait only circumstance and opportunity to renew the combat and unfurl their flag. Can Imperialism conciliate rights that it denies, or satisfy factions that it tramples on? Can it crush liberty and disarm too?

The dupes, the organs, and accomplices of Bonapartism are, or affect to be, in transports. Peace is assured, and Europe may disband, for LOUIS NAPOLEON has declared it. Germany, they write, must regret her levies; England must repent of her militia. After the conspiracy of Strasburgh LOUIS PHILIPPE trusted the plighted honor of a BONAPARTE, and was repaid by the expedition to Boulogne and by the spoliation of his children. France confided in a Princely word, and she is now enslaved. The Legislative Assembly credited his oaths, and it met with a malefactor's fate. Word, honor, oath, are only counters in the game, shifted with the chances of the cards.

The professions jump with the occasion. To the army they are all eagles and glory, "common" misfortunes, and revenge; to the merchants of Bordeaux the conquests are merely of marshes and morality, Christianity and comfort; to the Chamber of Peers he protested that his uncle had "preferred abdication to acceptance of restricted frontiers," and that "he had never for one instant breathed in forgetfulness of that great lesson."

The peace which LOUIS NAPOLEON proclaims is Napoleonian. It is of the same stamp as that "sovereignty of the people" he has now restored. The "first" Emperor proclaimed it too, and always most loudly before each fresh spoliation. The herald* of the third "explains it. "The wars of the Empire were always provoked and always defensive. Even the Russian campaign was forced upon him!" It is a calumny to charge him with lust of conquest or ambition: "he was only too good, too great, and too magnanimous!" The peace of the uncle fertilized with blood the battle fields of Europe—that of the nephew has hitherto manured the Boulevard only, and the Champ de Mars. The world retains too fresh a memory of the goodness, magnanimity, and greatness of the one not to feel a wise affright at their imitation by the other.

France is satisfied! LOUIS NAPOLEON, the *Moniteur*, the salaried press, the Jesuits, the functionaries and the police affirm it. France is more than satisfied, she is delirious with delight at the massacre of Paris, the proscription of her "illustrations," the deportation of her citizens, the destruction of her liberties, at the gag upon her lips and strait-waistcoat on her limbs, at the spy by her side and the Gendarme at her heels, at the vote a sham and the sabre a fact, the police, the *gouloe*, and the prison.

What is true of the whole is true of the part, and, if France is satisfied, the press and the opinions that it represents are so. More than half a hundred of its members are no more. Some were strangled on the 2d of December—the rest have been choked by the "*avertissements*" of the police. Of the survivors, the once independent few are terrified to silence, or, what is worse, to hypocritical subserviency. The eye of the Government is fastened on their page, its hand upon their property, suspicion tracks them, suspension waits them, and their future seems only the desperate choice of a lingering atrophe or public execution. Not only does a sacred inviolability hedge the whole *personnel* of power, from LOUIS NAPOLEON to the beadle, but the *writers* in its pay may neither be criticised nor laughed at. The *Presse* has received an *avertissement* for daring to discuss a question with the *Pays*, and the *Charivari* a reprimand for want of respect to Laguéronière.

The BONAPARTIST organs comprise deserters from every flag, renegades from every faith. They resemble those mediæval mercenaries who fought for "any God or man." These *condottiers* of the pen, like those of the sword, have brought into the camp the license, insubordination, disloyalty, and scandal of Free Companies. They strike for booty, they desert defeat. They were yesterday for the Republic, to-day they are for BONAPARTE, they would charge for St. DENIS and HENRI CINQ to-morrow.

As all love but one object, that may, perhaps, explain their mutual hatred. It is remarkable. The *Pays* at the same time reduced its price and augmented its dimensions, in order to ruin the *Constitutionnel*. The *Constitutionnel* has lowered *its* price, in order to destroy the *Pays*. The *Patrie* wages a life and death struggle with both; and the *Moniteur* has been greatly cheapened to annihilate them all. Sure as the dissolution of journalism is, it would seem to be too slow for LOUIS NAPOLEON, and rumor has bruited more than once a fresh *coup d'état* against the press. NAPOLEON I. abolished all journals but the *Moniteur*, and NAPOLEON III. may do the same. The "ideologues" that both have affected to despise, and, in reality, have feared, would fall with greater dignity by the stroke of a decree than beneath the marasmus of enforced inanity or baseness.

The France of the functionaries and the church is satisfied. In conjunction with the "*élite* of the nation," they find themselves the Corinthian pillars of that "society" which has been "saved." The wages of the Prefects have been liberally raised, independence chased, and obsequiousness, or unscrupulous audacity promoted. New powers, perquisites, and privileges have been accorded to them: crosses and circulars have rained upon them; and the Prefecture has swollen into a pasnalic. But the tenure of the office is discreet obedience; and while a blunder is a crime, hesitation is disgrace. More than one prefectorial *razzia* has taught this salutary lesson.

The Jesuits and the Ultramontanes are drunk with exultation. The sacerdotal heel is on the neck of France—the garotte prepared for Europe. The Holy Roman Apostolic Church dreams once more of universal empire. Before or behind its ecstatic obscurantism six centuries vanish, and the 19th, which we falsely believed this to be, is only really the 13th. The *Univers* laments that LUTHER was not burnt, and sanctifies the Inquisition; DONOSO CORTEZ denounces reason as a damnable impertinence; abbés and bishops aroynt the classics, anathematize CICERO and VIRGIL, and prescribe for the education of youth the study of the "Fathers," the breviary and paternoster; Frére Léotade and the Curé Gothland are on the road to canonization, and the land teems with miracles. Winking Madonnas, sweating saints, bleeding altarpieces, and inspired cowboys; the Gendarme who disposes to the pious lie, and the sub-prefect who endorses it; episcopal charges, archiepiscopal pastorals, and Papal rescripts, all testify alike that the favor of Heaven has fallen on the Jesuits, that LOUIS NAPOLEON is the "chosen of the Lord," and that "society is saved."

When the early Christians were smeared with pitch and burnt for torches, flayed, crucified with their heads downwards, and cast to the lions of the amphitheatre,

"To make a Roman holyday,"

they were butchered as "the enemies of human kind," in the name and behalf of "society" menaced. civilization outraged, and the gods avenged.

When SIMON DE MONTFORT led against the Albigenses, the "holy commission" of INNOCENT III., and the Inquisition sprang like a scorpion from the fire, the Reformers were a holocaust on the altar of "society." For its eternal interests, they were hunted like wild beasts and destroyed like vermin, speared, disembowelled, chopped in pieces, crushed by millstones, sawed asunder, massacred with those obscene atrocities which fiends alone would seem able to conceive, and the "defenders of society" to compass. The maturity of the Holy-office kept the promise of its birth, and the tortures of its dungeons and flames of its *auto-da fés* still racked the joints and scorched the bodies of its victims, to the priestly *Ca ira* of the glory of God and present and future salvation of man. This is the institution which the *Univers* laments, and the Jesuist would assuredly restore.

Prefect and priest vie in blasphemous servility. LOUIS NAPOLEON had long ranked as the official "Providence." The sacrilegious title had become stale. The Prefect of Perigueux displayed in a transparency the likeness of his master, with the inscription beneath it,—"*Dieu fit Napoléon et se reposa!*"

The Bishop of Thalons informs the faithful that LOUIS NAPOLEON is "The man of God." Mayors and prelates salute "The messenger of heaven." The flood of profane flattery mounts higher as it goes;

"'A present Deity,' they shout around,
'A present Deity,' the vaulted roofs rebound.
With ravished ears
The monarch hears,
Assumes the God,
Affects to nod,
And seems to shake the spheres."

The Lord's Prayer is parodied, the Creed travestied, Genesis burlesqued, and Bishops listen without a blush while France is made to supplicate this "Father" for its daily bread, and stutter its belief in his divinity. The Episcopacy cannot reproach its conscience with so much blasphemy for nothing. LOUIS NAPOLEON had the piety and polity to raise the salaries of these holy men. Oh! mitred hypocrisy, does thy impious cynicism defy alike the chastisement of Heaven and the scorn of earth?

Jesuitism plays the desperate game of double or quits with reason. After the revolution of February, Catholic priests blessed the trees of liberty. After the *coup d'état* they chanted a *Te Deum* on its massacre. They sanctified legitimacy until it fell, they consecrate perjury when it has triumphed, Ministers of Christ, they burlesque Christianity, teachers of morality, they deify crime. They have learnt and forgotten nothing. For them HILDEBRAND may still thunder in the Vatican; the Inquisition is an incomplete experiment; the Reformation is a heresy, and not a lesson, and the war of civilization must be recommenced. Their black conspiracy against intelligence envelopes Europe, its staff in Rome, its file everywhere. In Italy, its banner is "the Pope;" in France, "Society!" in Ireland, "Religious Equality!" The equality which triumphant Jesuitism would dispense is that of persecution and damnation.

France is satisfied! She utters but a single cry, and that is "*Vive l'Empereur!*" That stereotyped "enthusiasm" which has greeted every power, and ravished every *Moniteur*, is as "indescribable" as ever. The venal writers and fanatic acolytes of Bonapartism exhaust the forms of adulation. Their idol is at once "the New Alexander," and the "Napoleon of Peace;" "a political genius which administers like COLBERT, executes like RICHELIEU, writes like PASCAL, and reigns like BONAPARTE!" The language of European flattery is unworthy such an ear, and it is worshipped in a strain of fustian and hyperbole, stolen from some newsman of the Byzantine Palace, or some master of the ceremonies of "the Cousin of the Moon."

The enthusiasm, if indescribable, is not absolutely unintelligible. At the affair of Strasburgh there was found an order for "three hundred bawlers with good stout lungs, to shout '*Vive l'Empereur!*'" The prospects of the Empire have improved, and two thousand pairs of the best lungs have reverberated in the provinces. The whip and the spur urged the recalcitrant or sluggish—deputations were marshalled by tuck of drum—the penalties of "contravention" menaced the omission of flags and lanterns—prominent citizens were held responsible for the demonstrations of the rest—no shutters might be closed upon the line of the *cortége*—arrests preceded and followed it—intimidation marched with it. The will of the police is law, and personal liberty a myth.

BONAPARTISM brandishes the lash in one hand, and holds the purse in the other. Toulon is promised millions for its forts, Nimes for an aqueduct, Marseilles for a cathedral. The Imperial liberality is as boundless as the gratitude of a nation bribed with its own coin. That gratitude is most conspicuous among the peasantry officially denounced as communists and brigands. The "enthusiasm" of the towns is only in the *Moniteur*.

The power which sets itself above the law, invites revenge beyond the law. Fanaticism listens to no conscience but its own. The tyrannicide, deaf to God and man, sees only crime, heeds only vengeance; is BRUTUS when he strikes, a martyr when he falls. Amid Prætorian cohorts, and "indescribable enthusiasm," LOUIS NAPOLEON encounters this murderous logic. Marseilles and the Police prepared a pasteboard copy of the infernal machine of the Rue Nicaise—Toulon contributed a shot at a review—Moulins an apothecary, who substituted suicide for homicide. The uncle furnishes a deadly argument to those who would dispatch the nephew. NAPOLEON left a legacy of 10,000f. to CANTILLON, who attempted the life of WELLINGTON, and boldly justified the murder of his rival.

France is satisfied, but its enthusiasm does not reach to its electors. Universal suffrage is retired, for the time, to its Aventine Mount. In vain prefects threaten and appeal; nearly three-fourths of the voters shun the electoral urn. The scrutiny is frequently invalidated by the lack of votes; the Government candidates rarely obtain a third of those inscribed; occasionally the Opposition makes a stand; if it carries its list, the Prefect quashes it. Abstention is the only possible protest against such "illimitable liberty."

The world is tranquil! Its tranquillity is that of a loaded mine, of a shell with the fusee burning. Such peace is nothing but a pause and an armistice. Its guarantee is neither the word nor the oath of LOUIS NAPOLEON, but the vigilance and armament of Europe.

But if, no matter why, the Empire is peace, England will loyally accept it. Is it war? *Væ victis!* It will be that strife of principles which began in the last century, and whose shifting tide has bathed every camp in blood. Our flag is freedom. It has made us great, and it will keep us so. Let those who will hug despotism. We detest, but do not war on it. Our propagandism is our prosperity and our example. If its suicidal frenzy hurls its legions against *us* they affront a people strong in its faith, its traditions, and its right, which has shattered one liberticide Empire, and will face another.

AN ENGLISHMAN.

New-England Course of Lectures....No. IV.

The Rev. H. N. HUDSON delivered his second, and fourth of the course, of the New-England Lectures last evening at the Brooklyn Institute, to a not very large, but an appreciative audience. Previous to the introduction of the speaker for the evening, SETH LORD, Esq., announced that the next lecture of the course would be delivered on Tuesday evening next by Hon. HORACE MANN. Subject—"Woman."

Mr. HUDSON took for his subject this evening "SHAKSPERE'S FALSTAFF, in King HENRY the Fourth," and commenced by saying—"In my former lecture I had occasion to remark that the 1st and 2d parts of King HENRY the Fourth are substantially one drama; and that the ground of this unity lies in the character and history of Prince HENRY. It was also seen how this man's deportment as King seemed to contradict all that he had given promise of while Prince of Wales. He appeared to jump all at once from the wild, giddy, thoughtless, mad cap Prince HAL, into the brave, wise, gentle and heroic HENRY the Fifth."

From this point the lecturer gave in detail the marked features of the character in a clear and descriptive manner, and said,—"Here, then, we have an inimitable FALSTAFF whose character stamps itself as thoroughly on the proceedings at Eastcheap, as the King's does on those at the Palace. Whatsoever may have been the facts in the case, there was strong, artistic reason why he should be just such a marvellous congregation of charms and vices as he is; none but an old man could be at once so dissolute and so discerning, or appear to think so much like a wise man, even when talking most unwisely; and he must have a world of wit and sense to reconcile a mind of such native rectitude and penetration to his riotous and profligate courses.

"In the qualities of Sir JOHN we can only see how the Prince might be the mad-cap reveller that history gives him out, and yet all the while secretly laying in choice preparation of wisdom and virtue; thus needing no other conversion than the calls of duty and the opportunities of noble enterprise.

"FALSTAFF is a very impracticable subject for criticism to deal with; his character being more complex and manifold than can well be digested into the forms of logical statement. He has more, or is more, than that one can easily tell what he is. Diverse and ever opposite are the qualities that meet in him, yet their opposition only enriches, not distracts their working; and so perfect withal is their fusion, so happily are they blended, so easily balanced, and they move together so smoothly and in such mutual good will, that no generalities can be made to set him off; if we undertake to grasp him in a formal conclusion, the best part still escapes between the fingers, so that the only way to give any idea of him is to take the man himself along and show him; and he is both too real and too plump in his reality, for this to be an easy task; one of the wittiest of men, yet he is not a wit; one of the most sensual of men, still he cannot with strict justice be called a sensualist; he has a quick, showy sense of danger, and lively regard to his own safety, a peculiar vein indeed of cowardice, or of something very like, yet he is not a coward; he lies and brags prodigiously, still he is not a liar nor a braggart. No such general terms, applied to him, can do otherwise than mislead, causing us to think we understand him when we do not." Here the lecturer recited several colloquial passages from the play, and speaking further of the character which he had illustrated, "His immoralities are mostly such wherein the ludicrous element is prominent, and in this he loses, and makes us lose sight of their other qualities. The animal susceptibilities of our nature are carried up in him to their highest pitch; his several appetites hug their respective objects with exquisite gusto; his vast plumpness is all mellow with physical delight and satisfaction; and he converts it all into thought and mirth. Moreover, his speech borrows additional flavor and effect from the thick foldings of flesh which it oozes through; therefore he glories in his much flesh, and cherishes it as being the procreant cradle of jests; if his body be fat, it enables his tongue to drop fatness, and in the chamber of his brain all the pleasurable agitation that pervade the structure below are curiously wrought into mental delectations. With how keen and inexhaustible a relish doss he pour down sack, as if he lusted it all over, and through his body to the ends of his fingers and toes! Yet who does not see that he has far more pleasure in discoursing about it than in drinking it? And so it is through all the particulars of his sensuality.

"In conclusion, I cannot leave Sir JOHN without remarking how he is a sort of public brains, from which shoot forth nerves of communication through all the limbs and members of the commonwealth.

"The most broadly representative, perhaps, of all ideal characters, his conversations are as diversified as his capabilities; so that through him the vision is set forth into a long drawn, yet clear perspective of old English life and manners. What a circle of vices, and obscurities, and nobilities are sucked into his train! how various in size and quality the orbs that revolve around him, ard shine, by his light, from the immediate heir of England, and the righteous Lord Chief Justice to poor Robin Ostler, who died of one idea, having 'never joy'd since the price of oats rose.' Verily he is a most multitudinous man, or thorough epitome of ancient John Bull, and can spin fun enough out of his marvellous brains to make all the world "laugh and grow fat."

The lecturer was well received and listened to with much interest throughout.

THE FARM OF DAVID HENSHAW.—We are informed by a friend of the deceased, that the farm on which the late DAVID HENSHAW resided, in Leicester, was purchased about the year 1717 by Mr. MINZIE, then Admiralty Judge for the Colony of Massachusetts Bay, of the four proprietors to whom the township was originally granted by the General Court. Two of the proprietors were DANIEL DENNY, then recently of England, whose sister was the wife of Rev. THOMAS PRINCE, pastor of the Old South Church in Boston, and JOSHUA HENSHAW. DANIEL DENNY was the progenitor of all of the name of DENNY now in England.

Judge MINZIE built a fort in front of the dwelling-house in the year 1725, as a protection against the Indians, and into which the inhabitants were accustomed to go at night, a company of soldiers being stationed there. The late Mrs. MARY SARGEANT, of Leicester, daughter of DANIEL DENNY here spoken of, (and grand-mother of Hon. DAVID HENSHAW,) who died about the year 1830, at the age of 95 years, often related the fact of her being carried, when an infant, to the fort for safety.

Judge MINZIE planted an orchard of some hundred and fifty apple trees, a number of which still remain standing. He probably erected the present dwelling-house, judging from the ancient style of finish of some of the rooms, the walls being paneled. From Judge MINZIE the place passed to Judge STEELE, who resided there several years. From Judge STEELE the farm passed by sale into the BOWDOIN family. The late Governor JAMES BOWDOIN sold the place (six hundred acres) to DAVID HENSHAW, Esq., senior, about the year 1781. Mr. HENSHAW resided upon it until his decease in 1808. The farm then passed into the possession of the late DAVID HENSHAW, who has made it his place of residence since the year 1838. A pond of very pure water, fed by springs, covering forty acres, and lying near the centre of the farm, has long been known as "Henshaw Pond." The farm for the last thirty years has been known as "Henshaw Place." It now passes by bequest to JOHN HENSHAW, of this city, brother of the late Hon. DAVID HENSHAW.—*Journal.*

Caleb Barker, Esq., a well known and valued member of the Society of Friends, died at Poughkeepsie in this State, on the 21st inst., aged 67. He commanded the memorable heritage in 1826—and finally retired in 1847, being the oldest dry goods merchant in Poughkeepsie.

NEW-YORK CITY.

FARMERS' CLUB.—A special conversational meeting of the Farmers' Club was held Tuesday, at the rooms of the American Institute, No. 351 Broadway, with a view of eliciting some valuable information concerning the agricultural productions of California, from Mr. A. SHELTON, a gentleman recently returned from that country, where he has spent considerable time and paid much attention to the examination of the soil of various sections of California, and its peculiar adaptation to the cultivation of the products of other climes.

SAMUEL GRIFFING, Esq., of New-Jersey, was called to the Chair.

According to the information derived from Mr. SHELTON, almost every variety of fruit appears to flourish with very little attention in California. The apple, pear, peach, apricot, quince, plum, nectarine, pomegranate, fig, grape and olive, are now growing there in the greatest perfection. It is the firm conviction of Mr. S. that no country in the world surpasses California in the productions of these fruits. The pear abounds in great variety, equaling, if not surpassing those of the Eastern States. Many of the orchards are said to be very old, having been planted when the Missions were first established there. Grapes are also of a very superior quality, and the cultivation of the vine is attended with the most wonderful success, it not being uncommon for bunches of grapes to weigh from eight to ten pounds.

In reply to questions put to him relative to the cultivation of barley, Mr. S said that he had seen extensive fields of barley from three and a half to four feet high, with from forty to sixty grains per head. One head of seed had furnished one bundle of seven pounds dry. A. M. HAWLEY, of San José, reported at the exhibition in San Francisco, that on the Ranchero of Buena Vista of Gen. VALLEJO, containing less than six acres, 965 bushels of barley had been raised, and Mr. JOHN M. HORNER, of the San José Mission, had raised last year from 50 to 100 bushels of barley to the acre. Mr. DYE said that in and about Coloma, which was a hilly country, and not the best agricultural district, barley averaged from 30 to 40 bushels to the acre.

Mr. S. appears to regard the production of onions as the most astonishing. They grow very large and mild there, and are eaten like apples. Mr. HORNER raised about 60,000 pounds on one acre, and they were worth about $20,000. Gen. VALLYO raised 80,000 pounds on two acres. Mr. SHELTON said he had seen a field of onions, averaging a pound weight each. Fifty of them would weigh from two to four pounds apiece. Mr. DYE, another gentlemen from California, stated that he had seen at Messrs. WHITE, KEARNEY & Co.'s, several bags of onions, averaging over a pound each. Some weighed upward of three pounds each. Mr. SHELTON took some onions from Los Angeles to the mines, and sold them for $1 per pound, but the price of them now averages about 50 cents per pound. The seed is sown in February, they are transplanted in March, and are ripe in June and July. They are raised without the use of manure, yet the crop of Mr. HORNER averaged half a pound each.

Potatoes also grow to a very large size, some of them weighing three pounds each—and have to be cut up in order to boil them well—125 pounds had been obtained from five stalks. Mr. HORNER had raised from 250 to 300 bushels of potatoes per acre, without manure.

Mr. DYER said that he had seen radishes in California as large as his arm, and perfectly free from strings or hard fibres. Mr. SHELTON stated that these radishes were fit for table in thirty-one days. He represented that lettuce grew there in great variety, and are very fine—some of them attaining the size of a man's hat, and weighing from three to four pounds each. At San Francisco he had seen the tomato growing all Winter. Grapes considered to be far superior to the Catawba; from one to seven pounds on a stem could be raised with very little trouble. He had seen branches weighing upwards of ten pounds each.

Mr. S. stated that there were no less than twenty varieties of clover growing there, and that he found Burr clover seeds and wild oats covering the ground to the depth of an inch for a 120 miles; and that a single root and stalk of the Burr clover weighed six pounds. The heads of which are of a cream color. The white clover grows three feet high. To show that public attention is not entirely occupied in searching for the precious metals, Mr. SHELTON remarked that Mr. HORNER has 1,000 acres of land under cultivation, near the Mission at San José.

Mr. WM. S. SMITH, who first located upon the Mission Lands, Mr. J. S. BEARD, also of the Mission, and a few others, have recently inclosed with wire fence from 15,000 to 20,000 acres of land, all of which will be put under cultivation as soon as possible. There is a straight line of wire fence ten miles long.

In answer to some questions asked relative to procuring ice, Mr. DYE said that their supplies had been principally obtained from Boston, and sold at from ten to twelve cents per pound. Frozen snow or hail had also been obtained from the mountains packed in gunny bags and blankets. This was sold for the same price as the Boston ice.

Mr. SHELTON has brought with him about a thousand specimens of pressed flowers, grasses, trees, &c.; also a colored drawing of a great variety of native flowers of great beauty, which are deserving the attention of florists. He has likewise presented to the American Institute about 200 varieties of flower seeds from California.

On motion of Mr. NASH the meeting then adjourned until Tuesday next, when the subjects of "New Plants," "New Uses of Old Plants," and the "Cultivation of the Osier Willow," will be discussed.

A DOWN-EASTER IN THE HANDS OF MOCK AUCTIONEERS—THRICE SWINDLED BY THE ARTFUL DODGER.—A few days ago, a pure specimen of a green backwoodsman arrived in the City from the interior of the State of Maine, and registered his name at one of the down-town Hotels, as T. A. ARMSTRONG. The countryman brought with him a large quantity of ax-helves, which were the products of an entire summer's work, and finding the market for them quite brisk, he readily disposed of them for the net cash amount of $250. On Monday morning Mr. ARMSTRONG ventured out alone to stroll through the streets of the City, and take a glimpse of the "elephant." He rambled from place to place, until he reached Chatham-street, where are located a den of infamous swindling "Mock auction shops," where sharpers of every description can be seen every hour in the day, hovering about, seeking whom they may devour. The greenhorn had no sooner hove in sight, than the machinery was set in motion, and while the decoy ducks played their part, a grave-looking individual, with the hammer in hand commenced in the usual tone, going! going! for mere nothing, at the same time holding in his hand a large polished brass repeater, and crying at the top of his voice, "It has been sent from the police office; there is no owner, and it must be sold to the highest bidder." This last exclamation did the business, and in the twinkling of an eye, the down-easter was within the shanty, and found himself paying $20 for the watch. The cash being paid, a "Peter" stepped up, saying, "My Christian friend, allow me to examine that watch." He passes himself as Mr. JONES, the watchmaker, examines the watch with an eye-glass, and then whispers to the green 'un, "You have been sucked in, it is a brass watch." The auctioneer is then requested to exchange it for a good one, and he puts up another watch, which with great emphasis he declares to be genuine guinea gold. Another "Peter" whispers in the ear of the victim, "You buy it for $50, and I'll give you $55 for it, by going to my hotel in the next block." The countryman, all innocence, bids the $50, down goes the hammer, and the book-keeper is called to receive the funds. The verdant one and his new acquaintance now start for the "Peter's" hotel, but instead of reaching one, Mr. ARMSTRONG is enticed into another shop of the "same sort" of swindling concerns. There he was induced to put up the $50 watch, and requested by the Peter Funk to bid when he "nodded his head." The countryman did just as the other desired him; and to his great astonishment he had bid on another watch for $50 more, which was knocked down to him, and he was forced to pay up. The State of Maine axe manufacturer was by this time completely in the hands of the mock-auctioneer swindlers, and with a view of getting out of the bad bargains, he allowed himself to be escorted from shop to shop, where he paid "commissions," bought other watches, and paid pretended watch-makers, until he was minus over $200 in cash, and had nothing left to show for it, except two old brass watches, not worth $20. Mr. ARMSTRONG was finally released from the gang of land-sharks, and laid his case before Justice OSBORN, at the Tombs Police Courts, who despatched officer BURLEY with the victimized stranger, and he succeeded in recovering every dollar of the ill gotten funds, which was very gratifying to the Maine gentleman, who left for home in the first train of cars *vid* the New-Haven Railroad.

ROBBERY ON BOARD OF THE STEAMBOAT CORNELIUS VANDERBILT—SINGULAR CONDUCT OF THE CAPTAIN AND A POLICEMAN.—Wednesday afternoon, about a quarter of an hour before the steamboat Cornelius Vanderbilt left her wharf at Pier No. 3, for Boston, a gentleman passenger, residing at No. 40 Pemberton street, had his pocket picked of a wallet containing $105 in Bank bills. The passenger missed his funds while in a crowd on the after deck. He immediately gave the alarm, and requested the officers of the steamer to allow no one to go ashore. Officer HOGAN, one of the Chief's detective force, was standing on the pier near the gangplank, at the time, and fearing the robbery had been perpetrated by some of the light fingered gentry with whom he was not acquainted, he hastened to the opposite pier and procured the assistance of officer REED, one of his associate "detectives," who instantly ran to the *Vanderbilt*, and getting on board, commenced searching for the thief. The former officer entered the ladies' saloon to follow a suspicious looking individual, while officer REED remained at the gangway to watch all who went ashore.

It appears Officer HOGAN had just crossed the door sill, when he was roughly seized hold of by the Captain, and ordered to go ashore. A crowd collected together, and the officer remonstrated with the Captain by saying: "Sir, I am a police officer, and in search of a thief who has robbed one of your passengers." The Captain seemed to pay no attention to the officer's appeal; and before he had an opportunity to exhibit his emblem of office, he was thrust ashore. Officer REED was also put ashore, and the person who caught hold of him he recognized as a policeman attached to the First District, named ROBERT HASSON, who exclaimed, "It's the Captain's orders." Before the officers who were so rudely treated had time to make an explanation to the passengers, the hour for starting the steamer arrived, and she put off.

The above account of the transactions is given from the statement made to the Chief of Police by officers REED and HOGAN. From this account, the conduct of the *Vanderbilt's* Captain seems to have been very singular, to say the least, as was also that of policeman HASSON, who knew REED and HOGAN to be police officers, attached to the Chief's bureau, and was informed they were in search of the pickpockets who had just committed the robbery. The whole matter will be fully investigated in a day or two, and in the meantime charges will be preferred before the Mayor and Chief of Police, against HASSON, and proceedings instituted against Capt. STONE of the *Vanderbilt*, upon his return to this port.

FIRES.—Yesterday between 1 and 2 o'clock, A. M. a fire was discovered in the bakery establishment of Mr. HENRY HEARLEY, by officers HAVENS and CUMMINGS, of the Sixteenth District, who quickly gave the alarm, and the firemen were soon on the ground. It originated among some shavings and other material of an inflammable nature, near the ovens, in an out-building attached to the main structure. The flames spread rapidly, and before their progress could be arrested the interior of the premises were entirely consumed, together with the stock and fixtures. The latter property was valued at $300, and fully insured in the Marine Insurance Company. The building belongs to Mrs. MARGARET MITCHELL, and the damage has been estimated at $150, which has an insurance of $800 upon it in the Howard Insurance Company....Yesterday, at about 9 o'clock, a fire broke out in a dwelling house at No. 58 Seventh-avenue, occupied by SAMUEL S. LAZEARUS, and the furniture was damaged to the amount $300, by fire and water. It was fully insured in the Equitable Insurance Company for the sum of $1,000. The building is owned by JOHN LEE, Esq., and the damage to it has been estimated at $500, which is fully covered by an insurance of $800, in the National and People's Insurance Company. The firemen and police of the Ninth and Sixteenth Wards, were on the ground and rendered very efficient service in preventing the flames from communicating with the adjoining dwellings.... Tuesday night about 9 o'clock, the second story of a frame dwelling at No 111 Orange-st., was slightly damaged by fire....The alarm of the Hall bell at 9½ o'clock yesterday morning for the sixth district, was caused by a trifling fire in Delancy-st. near the East River.

FALL THROUGH A HATCHWAY.—At an early hour yesterday morning, a young man named JOHN SLAVIN, employed in the large warehouse of Messrs. SANDFORD, BAKER & Co., at No. 40 Peck-slip, was precipitated from the third story through the hatchway to the ground floor. His skull was found to be fractured, and he also received other injuries of a serious nature, which may probably result in his death. The sufferer was conveyed to the City Hospital.

MELANCHOLY AND FATAL ACCIDENT.—An inquest was held Tuesday afternoon at the New-York Hospital, in Broadway, by Coronor Ives, on the body of a Corporation laborer, named Thomas McAnnally. It appears deceased was employed by a contractor named Thomas McGiff, and while he was engaged, Friday last, in excavating a sewer in Thirty-ninth street, near Third Avenue, some twenty feet deep, a heavy rock above him gave way, and crushed his body in the most shocking manner. The unfortunate man was extricated alive, and immediately conveyed to the above hospital, where he received skillful medical treatment, but his life could not be saved, and at 4 o'clock Monday afternoon, he expired. Deceased leaves a wife on the eve of confinement, with three small children to mourn his loss, and the broken-hearted woman states, that she is left entirely destitute of means to obtain subsistence for herself and children. She at present lives in Thirty-ninth street, near the Third Avenue, and is truly a subject deserving of notice by charitable citizens.

FALL FROM A BUILDING.—Wednesday morning a house carpenter by the name of Matthew Cypher, was fearfully injured by falling from the roof of a new building erecting at No. 120 Greenwich street. His skull was fractured, and his arms broken. The police of the 1st Ward, conveyed him to the City Hospital in great suffering.

WILLIAMSBURG CITY.

COMMON COUNCIL.—This Board met at the City Hall on Monday evening, the President, Alderman MAUJER in the Chair. A communication from Mayor BERRY was received, returning the resolutions passed at the Board in reference to the new ferry, without his approval, in consequence of the action of the Common Council of New-York, upon this subject. The communication was ordered on file. The following bills were approved and ordered paid: Mr. Gilligan, $2 50; R. Rawson, $552 90; P. Eiseman, $150; J. Caseldy, $49 50; F. Swift, $49 50; J. McCaddin, $25 22; J. Millard, $41 56; Mr. Thorp, $4 00; B. B. Cazine, $42 75; H. Hoggett, $18 81; Brown & Terry, $66 81; J. A. Short, $3 25; J. M. Gillet, $8 25; J. M. Holt, $3 50.

The Finance Committee reported in favor of petition for the opening of Conselyea-street; favorably on petition of J. P. Teale and others, for repairs on Grand-street; favorably on petition of owners of property to open South Third-street, East River—all of which were adopted.

The Stage Committee reported favorably on petition of A. D. Myer, for extension of his stage route to Bushwick line: favorably on petition of J. Furman and others, for permission to run a line of stages from South Eleventh-street to Graham-avenue; also, favorably on petition of Mr. Thompson, to run a line of stages from Peck-slip Ferry to Jamaica Turnpike, and through East Williamsburg to Middle Village. Adopted.

Ald. TRAYER offered a resolution requiring Butchers to take out license, in accordance with the ordinance, and that the Captain of Police take the names of all persons violating said ordinance, after two weeks' notice in the Corporation papers. Adopted, and adjourned.

☞ Mr. MYERS, who was so severely injured in the fracas, early on Monday morning, in First-street, was still alive yesterday afternoon, and may poss

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, NOV. 25, 1852.

☞ Persons wishing the *Daily Times*, morning or evening, served at their residences or places of business, can receive it regularly by sending a note to that effect, through the penny post, to this office.

☞ Persons wishing the *Daily Times* in Philadelphia, can have it served at their houses by application to T. R. CALLENDER, No. 68 South-Third st.

News of the Morning.

The Foreign Mails by the *America*, came to hand at a late hour last evening, but we find in them little in addition to that furnished yesterday in our telegraphic summary. We give in full this morning the Queen's speech, at the actual opening of Parliament. Lord JOHN RUSSELL denounced, in Parliament, the evasive policy of the Ministers, and Lord PALMERSTON said that the country approved of the Ministry's declaration in favor of the present commercial policy. The latest intelligence from Paris is that the time-serving Judges and Prefects are already at their odious task of filling the jails with parties who are suspected of opposition to the tyrant and usurper. The slightest pretexts are made use of for arrests, and once in durance, the very name of the Republic is sufficient to procure for the unhappy utterer an indefinite incarceration.

Hon. WALTER FORWARD died at Pittsburg, Pa. yesterday morning, of bilious cholic, in the 65th year of his age, after an illness of three days. The deceased has been prominent in political life for many years, having been once elected his district in Congress, filled the post of Secretary of the Treasury under President TYLER, was once recently U. S. Minister to Denmark, and at the time of his death a Judge of the District Court of Allegheny.... Hon. JOHN SERGEANT, one of the most eminent citizens of Philadelphia, died on Tuesday night, in the 70th year of his age. He was candidate for Vice-President on the ticket with Mr. CLAY in 1832.

The U. S. sloop-of-war *Cyane* has been ordered to the harbor of Havana.... The reported failure of the machinery of the steamship *Princeton* is confirmed. Only fifteen inches of steam can be kept on her, and her speed is only about six miles an hour. Commodore PERRY has proceeded to Washington, to endeavor to have the *Powhattan* substituted for her in the Japan Expedition.... President FILLMORE, under advices of General SCOTT, has disapproved the judgment of the Court Martial acquitting Capt. MCLANE of the charges on which he was recently tried in this City, and ordered a new trial.

It seems to be quite certain now that the Whigs will have a majority of from five to eight in the Massachusetts Legislature, and thus secure the election of Mr. CLIFFORD to the Gubernatorial office.... A Democratic Legislative Caucus was held at Concord, N. H., last evening, when Hon. CHARLES S. ATHERTON was nominated for the U. S. Senate, to succeed Hon. JOHN P. HALE. The Whigs in Caucus nominated IRA PERLEY, of Concord. Mr. ATHERTON will probably be elected. He is an intimate personal friend of Mr. PIERCE, and has served one term in the Senate already.

The Free-Soilers of Pittsburg, it is stated, will nominate a candidate for Mayor and a full ticket for the City Council.... The friends of the "Maine Liquor law" are moving at Pittsburg, where they held a meeting yesterday.

Private despatches received at Philadelphia announced that a collision occurred yesterday on the Erie Railroad between Tioga and Corning. An engineer and a fireman, named respectively, BOSENKAMER and DULL, were killed or mortally wounded.... A man named JAMES FOX, was found dead yesterday morning, beside the Baltimore Railroad track near DARBY, with his head crushed. It is supposed he was killed whilst attempting to get off the train.... $500,000 of the State Debt of Maryland, has been paid off within the present fiscal year and it is estimated that $600,000 more will be paid next year, and the whole debt swept off in six years from the present time.... The friends of the proposed direct railway route between Plattsburg and Albany are still in session in the latter city. A meeting was also held there yesterday, of friends of a railway from Whitehall along the West coast of Lake Champlain to Plattsburg. A committee to solicit subscriptions from towns on the line and another on correspondence were appointed. Another meeting, on the same subject, is to be held at Westport, Essex County, on the 15th of December.... A frame building in Meriden, Conn., owned and occupied by HERRIAN & BLAKESLEE, and by KELLOGG & Co., was burned on Tuesday night. M. & B.'s loss was $2,500; insured for $5,000. K. & Co.'s loss $3,000; insured for $1,500.... A dwelling house at North Adams, Mass., occupied by two Irish families, was burned on Tuesday night, and on Wednesday morning the body of a woman, named HEATH, was found in the ruins, nearly consumed, and with her skull badly broken. Her husband and child are also missing; and it is supposed that he murdered her, and then set fire to the house to conceal his crime, as they were heard quarreling during the night.... An old lady, aged 94 years, named SMITH, was burned to death in Westfield, Mass., last evening, in consequence of her clothes taking fire.

The corner stone of the edifice to be used as House of Refuge for juvenile delinquents, was laid yesterday, on Randall's Island, with appropriate ceremonies.... Rev. Dr. SEARS, Secretary of the Massachusetts Board of Education, delivered a lecture at the Tabernacle last evening, on the subject of "The Uses and Culture of the Imagination.... Mrs. E. OAKES SMITH delivered her lecture on "CLEOPATRA," again, at Hope Chapel.... In the Court of Oyer and Terminer, WM. SAUL was placed at the bar, charged with being an accomplice with JOHN LEVY and others, in the murder of CHARLES ROBINSON, a watchman on board the ship *Thomas Watson*, on the night of the 24th of August last.... The Board of Aldermen met last evening, closed up the business for November, and adjourned till the first Monday of next month.

Thanksgiving.

This day has been designated by the Authorities of twenty-one of the States of the Union, New-York among the number, as a day of Thanksgiving to Almighty God for the mercies and blessings which have crowned the year. This has become one of the regular and established festivals of the country; and being, as it is, social as well as religious in its character, its influence upon the best interests of society is marked and most beneficent. The several religious congregations of our City will assemble for worship in their respective Churches:—family gatherings and social festivities will spread joy thoughout the land:—and the hand of benevolence will be opened wider than ever, to extend the blessings and enjoyments of the day to those upon whom poverty and misfortune have placed their grievous burdens.

No Evening paper will be issued from this Office, this afternoon.

On Sunday night, between 1 and 2 o'clock, says the Troy Whig, officer AGEY, assisted by Mr. LOCKwood and William Carey, of Ida Hill, arrested two persons while dragging up a body at the new Catholic burial ground. The persons implicated had dug down as far as the coffin when they were taken. Yesterday morning, before they brought the body to the surface and handed it over, they were taken before the Police Justice and bound over in $1,000 each to appear at the Court of Sessions. The body of the child is yet in the ground.

The Purchase of Cuba.

If President FILLMORE has sought to render impossible all further negotiations for the peaceful acquisition of Cuba by the United States, he could scarcely have chosen a more effectual method of accomplishing that object, than by publishing the documents which were given at length in yesterday's *Times*. The negotiation was, and still is, one of the utmost delicacy. The pride of Spain—the excessive sensitiveness of her people—the interests of England, and the value of Cuba to each of the parties seeking to bargain for its sale, were elements of the subject requiring the most careful handling. Our Government gave to our Minister at Madrid very detailed instructions upon the whole case—how he was to approach the Government so as not to startle its jealousy—how he was to disguise the real wishes of our Government until the way should be smoothed for safely revealing them,—by what arguments jealousy against England was at one time to be excited, and at another how the chances were to be held out that the United States and England might possibly unite against Spain—upon all these points, as well as upon all others involved, our Minister received the fullest directions—exclusively, of course, for his own guidance. And Mr. SAUNDERS, in reply, narrates, with equal minuteness, the several steps taken by him in pursuance of these instructions. The negotiation, for the time at least, failed; and all these confidential papers are given to the world. The Governments and people of both England and Spain are put in full possession of the whole case. Each knows precisely what we want, why we want, how much it will be worth to us, and by what means they can most effectually prevent our getting it. The English Press will bestow its choicest billingsgate upon our cloaked rapacity and upon the jealousy of England by which our Government is moved. Spain will look upon the whole affair as an attempt to cajole her out of her possessions. And an infinite amount of prejudice and jealousy thus aroused, must be removed, before any negotiations upon this subject can be renewed.

It is not for us to say that in sending these papers to Congress, the President's motive was to *prevent* any successful attempt at such renewal hereafter. He may consider it in the highest degree "compatible with the public interest" thus to embarrass all future negotiations upon this subject, and submit the whole question to the incalculable chances of civil rebellion or of open war, unless, indeed, this is his view of the case, it is difficult to imagine what motive could have prompted his action in this case. It is true, we have always had a delightfully loose way of managing these matters;—and very few public documents are of so secret and confidential a character that they do not sooner or later see the light. But this is the first instance we recall to mind in which instructions of this character to our agents abroad, have been submitted to the inspection of the very parties against whom they were framed, and that, too, just at the time when a renewal of the negotiations seemed to afford the only chance of avoiding war. Unless we are greatly mistaken, our relations with Spain, already threatening, will be still further embarrassed by this untimely and ill-judged step.

We continue, in another part of this day's *Times*, the publication of the official documents relating to this subject. Those which we give to-day go back to the time of Presidents MONROE and JOHN QUINCY ADAMS; and though they have no immediate bearing upon the question as it is now pending, they are exceedingly interesting in a historical point of view and as showing the views taken of the subject by the several Administrations of the last thirty years. It will be noticed that Mr. MONROE, Mr. ADAMS and Mr. CLAY, at various times concurred in declaring that the United States could never consent, under any circumstances, that Cuba should be transferred to any other European power;—and that as early as in 1822, JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, then Secretary of State,—while he granted that the time for such a consummation had not yet arrived,—set forth incontrovertible reasons why Cuba ought to belong to the United States, and declared that this result must be reached within half a century from the time at which he wrote. Even then, he declares that "Cuba, from a multitude of considerations, "has become an object of transcendant im- "portance to the commercial and political in- "terests of our Union. Its commanding po- "sition, with reference to the Gulf of Mexico "and the West India seas; the character of "its population; its situation midway between "our southern coast and the island of St. Do- "mingo; its safe and capacious harbor of the "Havana, fronting a long line of our shores "destitute of the same advantage; the nature "of its productions and of its wants, furnish- "ing the supplies and needing the returns of a "commerce immensely profitable and mutually "beneficial—give it an importance in the sum "of our national interests with which that of "no other foreign territory can be compared, "and little inferior to that which binds the dif- "ferent members of this Union together. "Such, indeed, are, between the interests of "that island and of this country, the geograph- "ical, commercial, moral, and political rela- "tions, formed by Nature, gathering in the "process of time, *and even now verging to ma- "turity*, that in looking forward to the probable "course of events for the short period of *half "a century*, it is scarcely possible to resist the "conviction that *the annexation of Cuba to our "federal Republic will be indispensable to the con- "tinuance and integrity of the Union itself.*" It would not be easy even now to present the case in a stronger light, or in more forcible language, than this.

The whole series of Documents,—of which the conclusion will be given to-morrow,—merit the careful perusal of all who are interested in the current history of the Country.

ELECTION FOR MASSACUSETTS MEMBERS OF CONGRESS.—The Governor and Council have directed that elections be held on the second Monday of December, to fill the vacancies in all the Congressional Districts where they have failed to elect. As a plurality elects on this trial, *all* the vacancies will then be filled.

It has been found, on counting the votes at the last trial, that only Mr. WALLEY in the Fourth, and Mr. APPLETON in the Fifth, were elected.

LORENZO SABINE claims that he is entitled to the old Fourth, on the ground that the plurality law applies to all the elections after the first for the same term, which claim was not admitted by the Governor and Council.

The French Empire.

The Empire, which, in the Spring, Louis NAPOLEON threatened to inflict upon the French as a chastisement for misbehavior, is awarded them now as a premium for their virtues, and a concession to their most ardent longings. It will be hard to say by whose grace the BONAPARTE is Emperor of France. He will, probably, claim the act as peculiarly his own, independent of the volition of anybody in particular; regarding it not as an honor vouchsafed by the people, but as a gift of infinite value let down to them from the heights of Presidential condescension. There is, of course, an attempt at the assertion of divine right, in the nomenclature of the dynasty. The Duke of REICHSTADT, numbered among these modern Pharaohs, as NAPOLEON II., never occupied the throne; and his name in the calendar is a virtual claim to dynastic right. The name of LOUIS XVII. answered very well to piece out a hiatus in the Bourbon legitimate succession; although not an historical personage. And the unfortunate Duke of REICHSTADT, sickly, puling imbecile that he was, only obtained admission into the Napoleonic pantheon on the strength of lineal right. In a modest fit, not long since, the pretender to the throne denominated himself a special evangelist of God for the redemption of the French people. Perhaps he blends the diverse titles of his elevation; claiming by inheritance and by special mission as well.

But, wherever begotten, in the upper or the nether regions, an Empire in France is a momentous fact. The Republican nebula has aggregated into imperial substance. The field for speculation is unbounded. Had the Emperor secured a repute for veracity, along with his other acquisitions, we should find no trouble in predicting the history of the new régime, as we predicted its origin. It would be an empire of peace. The grandeur of France would be the sole object of the governmental solicitude; a grandeur obtained by the arts of NUMA, rather than by the strong arm of a ROMULUS. There would be building, enlargement, decoration of cities; construction of canals, railroads, telegraphs; extension of commerce, shipping, manufactures; encouragement of labor; diffusion of teaching among the poor, and wiser provision for the culture of deserving scholars, poor or rich; and efforts of every kind to elevate the popular character from that abjection, which enables it to vote with exemplary unanimity that LOUIS NAPOLEON shall be CÆSAR. Were the Empire an Empire of peace; and NAPOLEON III. as wise for the interests of the many as he is for his own, France would present itself to the present generation in a flush of splendor that has not aureoled it for more than a thousand years.

The prospect, unfortunately, promises nothing so auspicious. The people are restless, and its ruler insatiable. In retracing the path of the great dynastic founder, there are rivers of blood to be crossed, and Alpine conquests to be achieved. The frontier of France must not stop short of its extreme landmark, in the days of its extremest extension. Nay, there is no certainty that it may not go yet further, realizing projects of enlargement, which NAPOLEON failed to effect. France, after a tedious interval of peace unparalleled in its history, is lusty and voracious in its appetite for war; and once at the feast, will only leave it when gorged to repletion. Whatever other equivalent may be named for the thing, it is glory the French have bartered their liberties for; and the contract must be completed or forfeited. The splendors of peace will not answer. The Bordeaux maxim is only accepted as a pledge that internal dissension and disturbance shall no longer balk the national *penchant* for glory, at the expense of outside victims. It draws no wall around the frontier; prohibits no foreign foray; but only concentrates the whole strength of the nation upon some single object of habitual craving. The "Empire is peace" for France, in order that war may exist elsewhere. It is aggravated taxation and conscription at home, invested in the purchase of so much glory abroad.

But whatever private views we may take of the means or ends of the business, the course of this Government is settled by well founded precedent. France has elected its present executive deliberately. It will be universally recognized and dealt with, as a legitimate authority, as worthy the same respect as if immediately given of God. Nations are not supposed, or not allowed to have any conscience in these matters. Political and commercial convenience rules absolutely; and congratulates the new Sultan, who has just strangled a score of his brothers, with the same cordiality as it bends to a newly-crowned Queen VICTORIA. Of course, Mr. RIVES having done his duty to the hero of December 2, and the elect of seven millions, will be ready to hail the Emperor graciously. Americans will always be able to think of more palatable duties than the recognition of a defunct republic, and of a fresh despotism, but there is no help for it. We are passive, though regretful spectators; praying ever that in his own good time, Providence will bestow wisdom upon the French, and take NAPOLEON III. to himself.

The Bonnpartes.

King JEROME is not pleased with the course of affairs in France. Ousted from the Chair of that obliging body, the Senate; and without assurance that his blood will ever fill the temporal arteries which an imperial crown shall press; his hoary ambition defeated and chagrined—King JEROME is to be pitied. His life has not been successful. The elder brother was not excessive in his partiality for the younger, howbeit he did convert him into a German King on the same principle that agents of police were stationed in the different quarters of France. JEROME married an American wife, and the Emperor divorced him. JEROME endeavored to introduce social equality into his Westphalian realms, and the Emperor snubbed him. He was anxious to save the French army in Russia, and failing, the Emperor publicly abused him. Altogether, his relations with NAPOLEON I. were not so happy as they might have been, had he possessed a trifle more of discretion, and a despotic control of his tongue. The boy was spoiled at home, in Corsica, by his parents. Younger boys are usually spoilt.

Nor have years brought the amendment we are wont to expect of them. When the affairs of December 2 occurred, the old gentleman knocked at his nephew's doors, and exhorted him to moderation; appealing feelingly to him to spare the Republic, and its Constitution of 1848. The secret of the coup had not been communicated to him or to his. The outset of the march towards Imperialism found him a sturdy and inopportune Republican. Old dogs learn new tricks slowly. The ex-King had preached Republicanism to his Westphalian-ham-eating subjects, thirty years before; and had hailed the dawn of the French February Republic with rapture; and how could he so shortly subdue his prejudices, and come out an *empiric*—as they call the Imperialists now-a-days—at a day's notice; a December day at that, with only eight hours or so between morn and frosty eve! The nascent Emperor, however, applied the most approved methods of "bringing men round." As Governor of the Invalids and Governor of the Senate—the latter position being equivalent to the mastership of the gladiators among the Romans, or plantation overseership at the South—he was utterly identified with the new order of things, and encouraged to lend it the weight of his popularity, a commodity of which the venerable man always contrived to maintain a respectable share. And the ex-King has tramped on in the nephew's livery, meekly until this day. The prelude is now played out. The great drama is in its first act, and the services of my uncle are no longer required. LOUIS NAPOLEON, as NAPOLEON III., is disposed to be his own slave-driver. The functions of the Senate are fulfilled. Henceforth the Emperor, in form as well as in fact, is to be the State; and the last act of the two bodies, created less than a year ago, will be performed when the votes upon the plebiscite have been enumerated in the *corps législatif*. The scaffold designed to erect the throne will be thrown away; and JEROME already recognizes that, like Quilp's wooden Admiral, once a figure-head, he will be put by among useless lumber, or reserved as a carved and gilded curiosity. His baton of Marshal will be a receipt in full of all honors, due or expectant.

There is a handful of comfort, however, for King JEROME, in the hope that the nephew may finally relent, and assign the sceptre, when he is done with it, to one of his cousins. Young NAPOLEON is already mentioned in that connection. We trust the American posterity of the ex-king will not be omitted from any family arrangements. We take this early opportunity of assuring the old gentleman that there is no prospect that any provision of an imperial kind will be made for the grandson here. The prophecies of the over sanguine *Univers* stand no chance of realization. Mr. JEROME BONAPARTE may win promotion and laurels in the army, and achieve some civic distinction, in case the present prejudice against soldier-citizens be mitigated; but, with the exception of the "Berkeley Men," he will probably find few American supporters for claims to other than republican honors. The armed intervention of his cousin might have an effect; but the trial would be hazardous. His grandsire might better send for him. A republican origin will not damage him in the least. All the dignities and splendors of the Bonapartes have come from the same quarter. The present Empire is parvenu. And of the education our Government has given the lad we will resign all the advantage cheerfully, if it do anything towards securing him the seat of Charlemagne. The Ex-King, moreover, may count on finding him a pure BONAPARTE, undiluted by his grand-dame's milk. He has been nourished among busts and other tokens and relics of the man who repulsed his father's mother from the shores of France, and bade his grandson cast her off, and disown her offspring; for with such has JEROME's discarded son decorated his home at Baltimore, thereby exhibiting a devotion to the *Napoléonienne* ideas, which, as overcoming every natural instinct, excites the liveliest amazement. The American off-shoot is in all respects worthy of redintegration with the parent stock; and we shall regret vastly if the accident of cisatlantic birth and rearing damage its royal advantages. Is it not included in that article of the *Senatus-consultum* which authorises the Emperor "to fix the titles and conditions of the other members of his family!"

Board of Aldermen.

WEDNESDAY, Nov. 24.—The Board met, pursuant to adjournment, RICHARD T. COMPTON, President of the Board, presiding. The minutes of the last meeting being read and approved, the next business in order was the

Presentation of Petitions—Engine Company No. 24 asked for an appropriation to pay for repairing their engine.

The members of the Police Department asked for leather caps to be used by them in case of fire or riot.

WM. WADSWORTH asked to have his name included among those to whom was granted the privilege to build and carry into effect the proposed Third-avenue Railroad.

The Sixth-avenue Railroad Company ask for permission to extend their rails through Mercer, Canal, Wooster, Green, Eighth and Fourteenth-streets and University-place.

JAMISON & BROTHERS, and MACKRELL & SIMPSON, asked that if a railroad be built in Avenue D, East Broadway, and other streets through which their stages run, that they might be the grantees, as otherwise it would seriously injure their business.

F. H. GEISENHEIMER asked for permission to lay a railroad track from the corner of Thirty-Fourth-street and Avenue A, through that Avenue and other streets to the Fulton Ferry. Several persons asked for remission of erroneous tax. All these petitions were read and referred without debate.

Reports of Committees were next taken up. The Committee to whom was referred the petition of JOHN CUDNEY, the proprietor of a liquor store at the corner of Gouverneur and Division-streets, for damage sustained by riots on the 26th of August and 30th of September last, having reported in favor of allowing him $100,

Alderman PECK rose and said, that he was opposed to making such an appropriation, as it would be establishing a dangerous precedent, that would bring out hundreds of other applications of like character.

Alderman TWEED replied that, inasmuch as the City was not properly protected by the police, the Corporation was liable for the damage done to property.

Alderman DENMAN—I agree with Alderman PECK, that there is great danger in establishing such a precedent as is proposed. The City would soon be run down with such claims.

Alderman OAKLEY—If the Police force had been what it out to have been, the depredations would not have been committed.

Alderman PECK, called for another reading of the Petition, and Report of Committee thereon, which set forth that a riot took place in the street, in front of CUDNEY's premises, on the 30th of August last, when his windows were broken, and his property otherwise injured, and that another riot occurred on the night of the 30th of September, the result of which was similar to the former case, and that CUDNEY had claimed considerably more than $100, but the Committee, thought that amount should and would prove satisfactory.

Alderman PECK—It appears conclusive evidence to me, from the fact that two riots have occurred in front of the petitioner's house, that it is not an orderly house, and that when he established his grocery, he calculated he would have fights and rows at his house all the time. I shall, therefore, oppose any appropriation for damages.

Alderman BARD, referred to some other case, which had occurred, wherein the City had had to foot the bills for damages done under like circumstances.

Alderman ALVORD—I belive the City and County is liable for the damage done; and I would inquire whether it would not cost the City more to go into litigation in the case than allow the amount recommended in the report.

Alderman TWEED—On one of the nights of the riots, I was passing by CUDNEY's house, and found stones flying in all directions. His house was then closed. He closed the house as soon as possible after the disturbance commenced.

A motion was made to refer the subject to the Committee of the Law Department, but it was lost, and the Report and Resolution in favor of paying the $100 was carried.

☞ Lovers of Literature and Art will find a collection of Books, and also one of Paintings at the rooms of H. H. LEEDS & Co., in Wall-street, which are of unusual merit and interest. Among the Books are some of the finest illustrated productions of the London and Parisian press, and works rarely met with upon Art and the Drama. The paintings are from the pencils of the most admired masters of the Flemish and English schools, agreeable in subject, convenient in size, and of such intrinsic excellence that they would command the admiration of persons of cultivated taste even without the announcement of the names of their distinguished Masters.

Thanksgiving Day.

A PROCLAMATION BY WASHINGTON HUNT, GOVERNOR OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK.—The varied blessings enjoyed by the people of this State during the past year calls forth the grateful tribute of praise and devotion due to our heavenly Benefactor. An abundant harvest, crowning the labors of the husbandman and filling the land with plenty—peace with all nations—the maintenance of social order and free institutions, imparting fresh vigor to the cause of civil liberty—the diffusion of religion and learning—the general prevalence of health—the merciful deliverance of the towns and cities which were visited for a season by the destroying pestilence, and the innumerable benefits which have been conferred upon our commonwealth proclaim the infinite goodness and protecting care of the Creator and Supreme Ruler of the Universe. In compliance with established usage, I respectfully recommend to the people of this State the observance of Thursday, the 25th day of November next, as a day of prayer and thanksgiving.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto signed my name and affixed the privy seal of the State, at the City of Albany, this 16th day of October, in the year of our Lord, 1852. By the Governor.

WASHINGTON HUNT.

JAMES F. RUGGLES, Private Secretary.

Proclamation.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK.

The Governor of this State having recommended the observance of THURSDAY, the 25th inst, as a day of Thanksgiving to Almighty God for the mercies which have crowned the year, I would urge upon the inhabitants of this city the observance of that recommendation, by suspending their ordinary avocations and closing their places of business. Our city during the past year has been blessed by freedom from the pestilence which ravaged other sections of our land. Peace, happiness and prosperity have attended us: and we have been exempted from most of the calamities incident to our social condition. It is therefore especially meet that upon this day we should assemble together, and offer up the expressions of our gratitude for the mercies by which we have been distinguished.

Given under my hand and official seal this 23d day of November, 1852. A. C. KINGSLAND, Mayor.

List of Patents

Issued from the United States Patent Office for the week ending Nov. 23, 1852, and bearing date Nov. 23, 1852.

Joseph J. Couch, of Philadelphia, Pa.—For improvement in machines for drilling stone.

William F. and Nathan Davis, of Castleton, Vermont—For improvement in swinging churns.

Augustus Faulkner, of Walpole, New Hampshire—For improvement in pincers for operating pile wires.

E. C. Harmon, of New-York—For improvement in spaces for setting type.

George Hess, of Easton, Pa.—For improvement in mode of fastening the palings to the rails in iron fences

Heman S. Lucas, of Chester, Mass.—For improvement in processes for preparing prisms.

John H. Manny, of Waddam's Grove, Illinois—For improvement in harvesters

Charles Montague, of Pittsfield, Mass.—For improvement in printing presses.

David Sadler, of McWilliamstown, Pa.—For improvement in boot-trees.

Aaron H. Cragin, Martin Buck, James H. Buck, and Franklin A. Tenney, of Lebanon, New-Hampshire, assignors to Aaron H. Cragin, of the same place—For improvement in printing presses.

Dewit C. Williams, of Madison, Ohio—For improvements in whiffle-tree.

REISSUE.

Cadwallader Evans, of Pittsburg, Pa.—For improvement in steam boilers and apparatus to be used on board of steamboats to prevent the explosion of boilers. Patented April 15, 1839. Released Nov. 23, 1852.

Mr. Benjamin Chadburn, of North Providence, was found dead in his wood-house, where he had gone a little time previous to cut some wood, on Friday afternoon. An inquest rendered a verdict that he came to his death by visitation of God. He was about 60 years of age.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

ROOT'S COUNTERFEITS—WE MEAN, IN HAMLET'S phrase, "Counterfeit presentments" of the Ladies and Gentlemen who throng daily to his Gallery, have procured him Twelve Prize Medals, which are no counterfeits, but genuine gold and silver. ROOT will be glad to see his friends on Thanksgiving Day. His Gallery is on the first floor of No. 363 Broadway, and therefore very easy of access.

DAGUERREOTYPES.

A CARD.—THE UNDERSIGNED TAKES THIS method of reminding his numerous friends and the public of the necessity of calling for their Pictures during the early part of the day.

Our facilities for executing pictures with accuracy and dispatch are unsurpassed, and yet we are compelled to disappoint hundreds from the fact of their calling too late.

During the short days, Sittings should always be taken before 3 P. M., as the light fails soon after that hour.

N. B.—Extra exertion will be made to supply the demand for Pictures during the Holidays

BOGARDUS, Practical Daguerreotypist,
No. 229 Greenwich-st., east corner of Barclay-st.

CITY LADIES, OR LADIES VISITING THE CITY, wishing their supply of Shoes for the Fall and Winter seasons, can find, at MILLER'S in Canal st., a large and splendid assortment, or assisting of black and colored Gaiter Boots, Cloth Button Boots, lined with Chamois leather, soft and warm for Winter; Quilted Silk Boots; Buskins, a beautiful article; Ladies and Gentlemen's Toilet Slippers, suitable holiday presents for both sexes; White Satin and Linen Gaiters; White and Black Satin; also, White Pink and Blue Kid Slippers, for Parties, Balls, Weddings, &c.; Boys', Misses', Infants' Boots and Shoes of all the various styles and prices, with India Rubber Boots and Shoes, French Clogs, &c., the largest assortment of any store in New-York. Ladies will please call and examine for themselves at

MILLER'S, No. 134 Canal-st.

SEWING MACHINES, WORKING WITH TWO Needles, are offered for sale, and called cheap—but is a they be used to advantage? Did any one ever see a Coat or Vest made, or Shoe fitted, or any other profitable work done by one of them? No, nor ever will. Machines which will do all kinds of work, from a linen shirt bosom to a sole leather trace, and do it perfectly, are sold by I. M. SINGER & CO.

PETERSON & HUMPHREYS, No. 370 BROADWAY, corner White-st., are daily making additions to their already large stock, and are now prepared to exhibit to their friends and the public generally, the most complete and extensive stock of rich and elegant Carpets ever offered in this City. Also, Oil Cloths, of every pattern and color, with the satin finish, for sale on the most reasonable terms.

THE GAY AS STILL THEY COME!—WHO Come? Why, the customers come to McLAUGHLIN'S Clothing Establishing Store, No. 282 Greenwich-st., corner of Chambers, to buy Shirts, Under-Shirts, Drawers, Collars, Cravats, Socks, Suspenders, Gloves, and Hosiery of which his stock is so well supplied. Fine Shirts made to order in the best manner.

FOWLERS & WELLS, PHRENOLOGISTS, CLINton Hall, 308 Broadway, N. Y.

"FIRE'S METALLIC RUSTIC CASES."—The attention of those artistes is now (or ought to be) established as requires no further effort in manufacturing the Coffins of the United States. During the short period since their first introduction, they have been used for the remains of Mrs. Madison, John C. Calhoun, Edward Everett, Gen. Campbell, Clerk of the House of Representatives, Gov. Young, of New-York, Gov. Wheelwright, of Gov Hill, of N. H., Rev. Samuel, and Mr. Thomas Mass., Henry Clay and Daniel Webster, David Reid, former Secretary of the Navy; besides thousands of others in all parts of the United States.

No better evidence can be presented of the estimation in which they are held, than the fact that the sales have increased so rapidly within the last six months as to require the enlargement of manufacturing facilities to double the original size and still difficulty is found in supplying the demand. But the proprietors are again enlarging their works so as to make them fully adequate to the prompt execution of all their orders. Their Salesroom was still continued at 736 Broadway, where also Messrs. Hayden & Fenner are located as furnishing undertakers for the retail business in this city.

Applications for rights to manufacture the article or for the sale in the unoccupied parts of the United States should be made to the subscribers.

W. M. RAYMOND & CO.

TOYS! TOYS! TOYS!—DOLLS, GAMES, MARBLES, LANTERS, Drums, Swords, Standards, Shields, Bows, Cross Balls, Rattles, Hobby Horses, Furniture Sets.

TEA AND DINNER SETS.

Soldiers Sham Fights, Tops, Tool Chests, Dogs, Cats, Sheep, Monkeys, Elephants, Horses, Rabbits, Mice, Reindeers, Lions, Tigers, Deer, Birds, Snakes, Silk Purses, Whips, Toy Piano-Fortes, Harps, Fiddles, Harpsichords, and indeed EVERY VARIETY OF TOYS, in new and beautiful styles, just imported for

HOLIDAY PRESENTS,

by H. S. ROGERS, at his FANCY BAZAAR, No. 449 Broadway.

PRICES DISTINCTLY MARKED, and SO CHEAP, as cannot fail to please those who favor him with a call.

INDIA RUBBER CANES.—THIS SPLENDID ARticle, the very last thing yet in India Rubber, is the most beautiful specimen we have seen in the manufacture of this most singular material, resembling somewhat ebony cane whalebone, although much more beautiful and elastic than either—being in fine the most exquisite thing in the shape of Walking Sticks we have ever seen. They have only recently been introduced to the public, and are for sale by TIFFANY, YOUNG & ELLIS, No. 271 Broadway; DANIEL J. TENNEY, No 251 Broadway; LEANY & CO., Astor House; NEAL, CARROLL & HUTCHESON, No. 547 Broadway; and by the exclusive manufacturer,

L. P. PORTER, No. 43 Maiden-lane.

GIVE US LIGHT.—NOTHING CHEERS THE WEARY spirit at night so much as a brilliant light. This, by the aid of Mr. JAMES G. MOFFAT, of Nos. 119 and 121 Prince-st., can be readily and economically obtained. We advise our friends to call and inspect his superior stock of Gas Chandeliers, Girandoles, Pendants, Candelabras, Solar, Fluid and Lard Lamps, &c. They are all beautiful, and are all to be procured for very little money. Mr. MOFFAT can furnish private dwellings, churches, hotels, or other public buildings with his wares, promptly and cheaply.

CLOTHING FOR THE PEOPLE.—COLD WEATHER always wakes up such of the natives as have the loose change to spare, to get a new outfit. To all such we can most confidently recommend the house of SMITH & RICE, No. 188 Fulton-st., as in every way prepared to supply their wants on terms that will square with the strictest rules of economy. They have now on hand a very large stock of Ready-Made Clothing, besides the best Goods in the market all ready to make up at a moment's warning.

A SHORT LESSON.—TO STEP BETWEEN DEATH and his prey is a good work, and whoever induces the victim of Cough, Bronchitis, or any Pulmonary disease, to take one bottle of Dr. ROGERS' LIVERWORT, TAR AND CANCHALAGUA, has begun that good work. There can be no question of the result, if the remedy is persevered in. For sale by A. L. SCOVILL & CO., at the Depot, No. 126 Broadway, and by all the retail druggists. Price, in large bottles $1; three bottles for $2 50.

THE DAY HAPPILY IS PASSED WHEN PHYSICIANS were compelled to inflict upon their patients the discomfort of a Flannel garment; they now recommend the use of RAY & ADAMS' Stocking-knit Silk, Merino, and Woolen Under Garments. The benefit is increased and luxury substituted for discomfort, to the mutual satisfaction of all parties. RAY & ADAMS, Importers and Manufacturers of Under Garments and Hosiery. No. 591 Broadway.

NOVELTIES OF THE WORLD.—TUTTLE CAN show you more Games at his Emporium, No 345 Broadway, than your fancy ever conceived. He has imported the newest, the most instructive, the most comical, the most amusing, the most puzzling Games that England, France, Germany or China can produce. If you care about a chance you must call early.

WANTED, IN A RESPECTABLE DRY GOODS House, in the city, 10 or 12 Boys, between the age of 12 and 14, to act in the capacity of Check Boys. None but Americans need apply. Address B. Z., No 353 *Times* Office, in their own hand-writing. Salary $60 a year.

SILKS, SHAWLS, VELVETS, LADIES' CLOTHS, French Merinos, Paramattas, Blankets, Flannels, &c., are selling off at great sacrifice, to close the business, at

SANDERS & CO., No. 301 Grand-st.

HAPPILY DISAPPOINTED TO FIND THOSE SHIRTS I ordered of Mrs. VAN HOUTON, No. 81 Nassau-st., (contrary to the usual custom,) delivered at the hour appointed. Prompt, that's the word.

CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS.—THOSE FAMILIES WHO desire to have delicate and finely-flavored Cake, in view of the approaching festivities, will find it to their interest to visit the well-known Tea-Cake Baking Establishment of Mr. J. FAYRES, No. 26 Chambers-st. The Pound, Plum, Fruit, Lady, and other Cakes are prepared with the choicest materials, and produced in the most attractive and acceptable style Mr. SAYRES possesses a peculiar facilities in preparing for his customers the very best articles in his profession. The purest and most approved Flour; Butter from the Dairy; Eggs carefully preserved for Winter; and the choicest Foreign Fruits, constitute materials in baking worthy of public patronage and the attention of families.

Fastidious ones, and taste refined,
That seek the gifts of treasured Art,
At SAYRES' will truest dainties find,
Prepared with skill in every part.
Here the rich Bridal-Cake, so white,
Mid gilded leaves and fairest flowers,
Attracts the Lover's longing sight,
In view of bright and cherished hours.
And Lady-Cakes, with flavor fine,
For China's beverage made for all,
More grateful than the sparkling wine
That flows at Christmas Festival
And there the simple Tea Cake shows
Its hue of wholesome white and brown,
Which old and young, at evening's close,
Their hour of love and friendship crown.

A NEW PLEASURE.—HISTORY INFORMS US OF a certain king, who offered a large reward to any one who would furnish him with a new pleasure. The sovereign people of this great country have determined to pay a reward for the SMOKE, prepared and sold by WILLIAM BOGLE, No. 277 Washington st., Boston,—that charming compound having produced the newest pleasure, and one which every gentleman who uses it for shaving readily and gratefully acknowledges. As a preparation promoting easy shaving it is unparalleled. Sold wholesale and retail by A. B. & D. SANDS, No. 100 Fulton-st.; RUSHTON, CLARK & CO., No. 273, and RICE & SMITH, No. 787 Broadway; W. H. CARY & CO., No. 245 Pearl-st., and by the Druggists and Perfumers throughout the world.

NEW ATTRACTIONS AT GENIN'S BAZAAR.—A splendid assortment of Boys' and Youths' Clothing, consisting of Full Suits, Overcoats, Talmas, &c., &c., has been received by the *Asia*, and were opened at the Bazaar on SATURDAY; together with a great variety and fashionable Furs, Misses', Cloaks, and Ladies' and Misses' Hats. GENIN invites the special attention of Heads of Families and Ladies to his beautiful Paris-made articles for Children's, Misses', and Ladies' wear, and to the very moderate prices at which they are offered.

GENIN'S Bazaar,
No. 513 Broadway, St. Nicholas Hotel.

FURS AT GENIN'S LOWER STORE.—GENIN solicits the attention of the Ladies residing in or visiting New-York, to the very extensive assortment of beautiful Furs at his lower store, No. 214 Broadway. Duplicates of all the Muffs, Victorines, Tippets, Cuffs and Pelerines in the Bazaar will be found at the lower establishment. Especial attention is invited to a number of sets of the very finest White Ermine and Russian Sable, and to the very moderate prices at which these splendid Furs are offered. The assortment of Stone Martes, Mink, Chinchilla and other Furs, is very large and choice, and the prices low beyond all prec

NEW-YORK.

Miscellaneous Advertisements.

Donation Visit to the Home for the Friendless.—We commend the following communication to the perusal of the benevolent. There are, in a large city like New-York, numerous appeals to the charitable considerations of the affluent, but none that represent more worthy claims than the institution known as the Home for the Friendless:

HOME FOR THE FRIENDLESS.

"DONATION VISIT."—"Send portions to them for whom nothing is prepared."

A donation visit to the Home for the Friendless, on East Thirtieth-street, has been appointed by its Managers on Friday afternoon and evening of this week—the day after Thanksgiving. Having at the present time an overdrawn treasury, and a family of a hundred to be fed and cared for, through the aid of the charitable, the present is regarded by them as a favorable opportunity to solicit a kind remembrance. The chief object of this institution is to withdraw the friendless and destitute children of the City from the condition of paupers, beggars and vagrants, from the path to the alms-house, almost-house and prison, and place them under the guardianship of the Christian family—the place that God has provided as the best place for the education of children. It has already done a work in this respect that has lessened human suffering and vice, and conferred blessings upon many hundreds who are now being trained to virtue and usefulness. Those who have contributed to its support hitherto, may find, in known results, reliable testimony that their gifts have been as "Bread cast upon the waters."

Carelessness with Fire.—A Child Burned to Death.—On Tuesday afternoon, the daughter (aged 10 years and 5 months,) of Alexander Bates, Esq., Health Inspectors of the Third Ward, residing at No. 84 Murray-street, met with a shocking accident, which has resulted in her death. It appears the mother of the unfortunate child, was absent from home, and while she was carelessly playing with the fire in the stove, her clothing caught fire, and in a few moments, were all in a blaze. The screams of the little creature were heard by the neighbors, but before they could render any assistance, her body was burned in several places, almost to a crisp; the poor child was in the greatest agony when Dr. Childs and Dr. Driggs, two skillful Surgeons, were immediately called, and although they used every exertion to alleviate the sufferings of the little patient all was without avail, and she lingered until yesterday morning at 9 o'clock, when she expired. This painful accident should be a warning to parents who, too often, leave their children alone in apartments where fire is kept.

Lecture by Thomas Francis Meagher.—Mr. Meagher having been solicited to deliver a lecture before a New-York audience, has consented, and will deliver his first lecture at Metropolitan Hall this evening. There has been a great deal of anxiety to hear Mr. M. speak in public, and we doubt not there will be a large audience in attendance on this occasion. It is understood that Mr. Meagher has selected "Australia" as the subject of his lecture.

Court Calendar.—*Thursday.*—This being Thanksgiving Day, the Civil Courts will all remain closed. The Superior Court has adjourned for the Term. Chief Justice Nelson having left town, the business of the Term will be concluded by Judge Betts.

Charge of obtaining a Quarter's Rent on False Representations.—Yesterday afternoon, a man by the name of William Haight, residing at No. 3 Washington-street, was taken into custody by officer Wm. H. Stephens, of the Lower Police Office, upon the authority of a warrant issued by Justice Osborne, wherein he stands charged with the crime of false pretences as follows: On the 22d inst., a lady named Mrs. Deborah Bent appeared before the above-named magistrate, and made an affidavit, setting forth the facts, viz: That she hired a house situated at No. 96 Duane-street, belonging to Henry Barclay, of Astoria, Long Island, at the annual rent of $600, payable quarterly in advance, and further, that on the 11th of August last, the accused, Haight, called upon her, represented himself as the agent of the owner, and collected from her the amount of $150, for which he gave a receipt, as per copy annexed:

Received, New-York, Aug. 11, 1852, from Mrs. D. Bent, $147 30, and $43 61, for repairs, making $150, which is the advance rent up to this date. (Signed.) Wm. HAIGHT.
For Mr. Bartlett.

As will be observed, the accused signed a name of some person named Bartlett, instead of the name of the legitimate owner, Henry Barclay. The complainant also states under oath, that the owner brought a suit of ejectment against her before Judge O'Connor, and she was compelled to quit and surrender the premises, at a loss of $150, paid to the prisoner. In connection with the foregoing declaration of Mrs. Bent, Mr. Barclay made an affidavit, wherein he says he is the owner of house and lot at No. 96 Duane-street, and that he never authorized Haight to collect any rent for him. The further hearing in the case was adjourned over until next week. In the meantime, the accused was permitted to go on his parole of honor.

Detection of Burglars.—Yesterday morning a gentleman by the name of Thomas Cahill, residing corner Third-avenue and Fifty-ninth-street, detected a man in the act of robbing his bed-room. Mr C. procured officer Cartwright of the Nineteenth Ward, to whom he handed over the rogue. From marks of violence on the front door, it was evident he had forcibly entered the dwelling. He gave the name of Joseph Bates, and was fully committed for trial by Justice Bixby....At a late hour on Tuesday night, while policeman White of the Seventeenth Ward was patroling his beat, he detected an individual going from house to house in St. Mark's Place, (Eighth-street), attempting to burglariously enter them with false keys and a jimmy. The vigilant star watched the rogue's movements until 3 o'clock in the morning, and finding his attempts had been unsuccessful, he took him into custody, and at the opening of the Second District Police office, he was committed by Justice Stuart, under the cognomen of Richard O. Graham.

A Dishonest Clerk.—A clerk, by the name of Wm. Harrington, employed at the clothing store of George W. Baker, No. 437 Broome-street, was arrested, yesterday, by the police of the Fourteenth Ward, upon a charge of stealing a lot of cloths and vestings, valued at $250, from said store, and appropriating the same to his own use. The accused was conveyed before Justice Bixby, at the Third District Police Court, and detained for a further hearing.

Thief Dislocated.—An old sailor named John O'Brien, got "half seas" over yesterday morning, and tumbled into the cellar of a new building in Forty-Second-street, dislocating his left thigh and receiving other serious injury. Captain Maynard, of the Nineteenth Ward, had the old tar sent to the Bellevue Hospital, where he received due medical attendance.

Supreme Court Circuit before Judge Mitchell.—*Wheaton vs. The N. Y. and Erie R. R. Company. Opinion of the Judge.*—The Jury in this case have, by consent of parties, passed certain facts, and by like consent the Court was to find any other facts from the evidence which the Jury should not find. There is no direct evidence as to what portion of injury was caused to the cattle by want of food and water, and what portion by the delay merely, and the injury that would arise from the delay if they had been properly fed and watered. The cattle were somewhat bruised and were stiffened in the legs, these were injuries resulting from their being long confined in the cars; they looked gaunt and hollow, these were injuries from the want of food and water. The Jury put the whole of this damage at $5 per head. The cattle were not fed from Saturday 3 P. M., until Monday 3 P. M. I am satisfied that at least half of this delay might have come from want of food and water. In this case, it was the duty of the plaintiff to furnish food and water if the cattle needed it, and the Company were not to refuse; and when there was delay on the part of the Company, then it was his duty to notify the officers of the Company that the cattle needed food and water, and ask them to stop at suitable places to procure it. The Company were not the agent of the plaintiff to contemporary

BROOKLYN CITY.

Irish Volunteers.—The Long Island Regiment of Irish Volunteers will parade to-day under the command of Captain Edward Powers, whose command will consist of the "McManus Invincibles;" three Companies, Captains Powers, Dowling, and McGuinness; second Company, "Montgomery Guards," Captain Humphrey; sixth Company of "Exile Guards," Captain Gilbert Riarden. The Regiment will form at 9 A. M., in Fulton, right resting on Hicks-street. The Regiment will march through the principal streets of the City, after which they will partake of a collation at the Tenth Ward House; thence will proceed to Williamsburg. This will be the first appearance of this Regiment on parade.

Thanksgiving Day.—This being Thanksgiving Day, services will be held in the different churches at 11 o'clock, A.M. In several, collections will be taken up for the Poor.

In compliance with the request of the Executive, all places of business will be closed.

The Poor.—At the Reformed Dutch Church, (Rev. Dr. Bethune's) on the Heights, a Sermon will be preached, by the pastor, this morning, at 11 o'clock; after which, a collection will be taken up, for the benefit of the Association for the Relief of the Poor of the City of Brooklyn.

Shoplifters.—Yesterday three women from New-York, named Margaret McMahon, Ellen Fagan and Ellen McMahon, were arrested by officer Albertis of the First District Police, on a charge of stealing goods from a Store down in Fulton-street. They are evidently old hands at the business, and were committed for examination.

Thieves Abroad.—The inhabitants of Long Island are still complaining of the presence of the City thieves in the vicinity of Roslyn, Westbury, Herricks, &c. Demonstrations have been made showing their presence.

Foundling.—Officer Wolven, of the First District Police, found a live baby at the door of house No. 65 Poplar-street. The stray waif was handed over to the care of the Overseers of the Poor.

Circuit Court Calendar—*Friday.*—Nos. 7, 19, 23, 24, 27, 28, 30, 35, 36, 37, 38, 41, 42, 43, 44.
City Court Calendar—*Friday.*—Nos. 7 and 47.

Circuit Court.—Before Judge Barculo—*Wednesday*—Andrew Delany *agt.* Amos R. Eno and John O'Donnell. This was an action to recover $2,500 damages for injuries sustained by plaintiff, in falling down an excavation in front of a new building in Broadway, in the City of New York, owned by the defendant Eno, and breaking two of his ribs, and sustaining other injuries. He was picked up and carried to the Eighth Ward Station-house, where his wounds were dressed by Dr. Fell. The defence set up was, that the plaintiff did not use due caution in passing, and that the excavation was sufficiently protected by a barrier placed by the defendant O'Donnell, the contractor, who had charge of the work, and the plaintiff was also under the influence of liquor. The case is still on.

City Court.—Before Judge Greenwood.—Anthony F. Ostram *vs.* Jas. G. Robbins.—This action was brought to recover the value of a lot of bricks furnished by plaintiff to the defendant. The defence set up was that the bricks were bought as Philadelphia brick, and that they were in reality Wilmington brick, turned green, thus deteriorating the value of the building several hundreds of dollars. To the contrary it was shown that the bricks in this case had been washed with muriatic acid, instead of nitric acid, and owing to this mistake in chemicals, the brick had turned green. Verdict for plaintiff—full value of the brick.

A company has been formed at Troy, Ohio, to build a new and commodious hotel, and they have commenced the work.

MISCELLANEOUS.

HUGHES, DUPUY & CREHANGE,
IMPORTERS OF
FANCY GOODS,
JET AND BERLIN IRON GOODS, BONE, JET AND Berlin Iron Bracelets, Brooches, Combs, &c., Buttons of all kinds, Brushes, Percussion Caps, Imitation Jewelry, FANS of all descriptions and qualities, Silk and Fancy Dress Buttons of many styles, Beads, Calf-skins, Hooks and Eyes &c., &c.
Depot for the most superior quality of
French ACCORDEONS and FLUTINAS.
No. 73 William-st., (up stairs) New-York.
The newest Paris fancy articles received by every steamer from Europe.

W. B. McDONALD'S GENERAL NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING HOUSE, No. 102 NASSAU-ST., (corner of Ann.)
Advertisements inserted at the very lowest rates in any paper in the United States or Canadas.
The very best papers are received by mail daily and kept for reference, and copies of each furnished to advertisers.
The fullest authority and recommendation, over the written signatures of the publishers of the leading daily and weekly papers, will be shown to those who require it.
Merchants who may have heretofore given their advertising to irresponsible persons, and have been disappointed in its results, are informed, that in dealing with me no payment is required till the advertiser is satisfied that his orders have been properly attended to.
My books, the columns of the papers, &c., will show that I am doing nearly all the New-York advertising that is being done in the leading papers from Canada to California.
W. B. McDONALD.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.—The Subscriber is now selling Watches at retail at the following remarkably low prices, being much less than any other house:
Fine Gold Lepine Watches, 4 holes jewelled....$25 00
Fine Gold Detached Levers, full jewelled..... 30 00
Gold Enamelled Watches, for Ladies..... 25 00
Gold Hunting Watches, for Ladies..... 25 00
Gold Hunting Patent Levers, for Gentlemen..... 30 00
Silver Patent Levers.....$16 00 to 20 00
Silver Detached Levers..... 12 00 to 20 00
Gold Hunting Watches, which run eight days; Gold Hunting Watches, which run fifteen days; Gold Watches in magic cases, which change into three different Watches; Gold Watches which wind up and set without any key.
Also, Cooper's Duplex Watches, in hunting-cases, splendid pocket Chronometers, and all other styles of Watches, at equally low prices. Also, all kinds of Jewelry and Silver Ware, at much less than the usual prices.
GEO. C. ALLEN, Importer of Watches and Jewelry, wholesale and retail, No. 11 Wall-st., (up stairs,) near Broadway, formerly at No. 51 Wall-st.

FINE FURS.—MONARQUE, OF NO. 228 BOWERY, solicits the patronage of the Ladies to his rich and elegant styles of Furs, comprising in part of Martin, Mink, Fitch, Lynx and Swedish Martin Victorines, Muffs and Cuffs. Save your time and money and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere, at the old establishment, No. 228 Bowery.

HENRY DENARY—Dealer in new and second-hand Pianos, offers for sale, at a bargain, four splendid new 6½ and 7 octave Pianos, best New-York and Boston make. Second-hand Pianos from $50 to $100. Having no Broadway expenses, he can afford to sell cheaper than any where else in the city. Bowery, No. 292.

A RARE CHANCE.—A splendid new (two months' old) 6½ PIANO-FORTE, of beautiful touch and tone, and made by one of the best and oldest manufacturers of this City, will be sold at a great sacrifice, as the owner intends leaving the City. Call at No. 169 West Broadway, opposite Franklin-st.

JAMES R. BALL begs to state to his acquaintances, that the store No. 229 Bleecker-st. has been rented by M. D. PETTIBONE, (his nephew). All orders left at the above number will receive due attention, and be appreciated as a personal compliment by JAMES R. BALL.

LOOKING GLASS PLATES, AND PLATE GLASS for Windows. Goods sent to any part of the City or Brooklyn free from risk or charge to the purchaser. Old Looking Glasses resilvered and silvered.
JOSEPH HINDS, No. 97 Anthony-st. near Broadway.

FAIRBANKS' PATENT PLATFORM AND COUNTER SCALES—Improved in quality and reduced in price. Adapted to every required operation of weighing. For sale in all their varieties by
FAIRBANKS & CO., No. 189 Water-st.

YEAST POWDER.—B. T. BABBITT is the original inventor of the Chemical Yeast Powder, which is prepared and sold by him at Nos. 68 and 70 Wash ington-st. New-York, in tin cans. Those who purchase it will see that they get that with the above name on.

TOYS! TOYS!!—Shopkeepers will find a great assortment of Dolls and Toys of all kinds, suitable for the Holidays, CHEAP, at the Wholesale Stores, Nos. 128 Chatham and 62 John-sts.
W. H. FREY & BROTHER.

TO RICE GROWERS.—A lot of "STRONG" PATENT RICE HULLERS for sale—one of which may be seen in operation by application to
HOOPER & BREMNER,
No. 212 Pearl-st., corner Fletcher-st.

PIANO-FORTES.—HAZELTON & BRO., Manufactory and Ware-rooms, No. 319 Centre-st., near Broome, where may be found a fine assortment of Rosewood Pianos, made in the most substantial manner and latest style.

TO GROCERS.—CLARET WINE, first brands, 25c. per gallon; MUSCATEL, best English, at 75 cents per d.; CLAY PIPES, 18¾ cents per dozen. CHAMPAGNE, Rhenish Wines, by order. C. MALTBY, No. 10 Vesey-st.

MEDICAL NURSING.—By J. H. LUDLOW, M.D., 67 Warren-st., New-York City. Also, for sale, Medicines, Water Cures, Electricity and Galvanism, Physiological information given on all subjects of Health.

CARPETINGS.—The Subscribers are now receiving their Fall Importations of Carpetings, which they offer at the lowest market prices. Purchasers will find it to their interest to call and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere.
HOYT, SPRAGUE & CO., No. 297 Broadway.

DRY GOODS.—The Subscribers are now receiving their Fall Importations of Dry Goods, which they offer at the lowest market prices. Purchasers will find it to their interest to call and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere.
HOYT, SPRAGUE & CO., No. 297 Broadway.

HENRY DENARY—Dealer in new and second-hand Pianos, offers for sale, at a bargain, four splendid new

WANTED.

PAINTING WANTED.—Any Quantity. The Goods finished first class, and delivered freight. The Advertisement is in want of a young man who understands painting, and is sober. Wages liberal. None need apply but those having first-class recommendations. Address, stating wages, &c., Box 2,168, Post-Office, with real name and address.

WANTED—An intelligent young Lady, of pleasant address, to attend a Perfumery and Fancy Store. One having a widowed mother, (or parents with a very small family) who could occupy the dwelling attached to the store, would be preferred. Rent given for services. Must be well recommended. Also, a smart Boy wanted. No. 237 Hudson-st.

WANTED—Ten men of good address to sell several articles wanted in every family. Agents can make $5 per day. Also, a man with $500 to take an interest in a Depot in Philadelphia; also one in Boston. May make $1,500 per annum. Ten men, fair wages. Call or address No. 317 Bowery, from 9 until 3 o'clock.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—At No. 20 Catharine street, a good Plasterer at Cabinet-work, where steady employment will be given.

TWO BOYS WANTED, to learn the Dry Goods Jobbing business. They must be intelligent and well educated. Address Box No. 150, Post Office.

AN EXPERIENCED SALESMAN WANTED—In the Cloth Department of an old established jobbing house. Address M., Box 1295, P. O.

$10 REWARD.—Stolen from the subscriber's residence, No. 317 East Broadway, on SATURDAY EVENING, 20th inst., THREE BLACK CLOTH OVERCOATS, two partially worn, and one entirely new. In the pocket of the new Coat was a deed of Lot No. 79, at Mount Vernon, which has been recorded, therefore is of no use except to the owner. Various other papers were in said coat; in the other coats a bill and receipt in favor of R. J. Rogers. Whoever will return the deed and papers to my office, shall receive the above reward.
DAVID R. BELLECK No. 163 Broadway.

$10 REWARD.—Will be paid for the recovery of the following articles stolen on the 23d inst., from No. 139 Front-st., Brooklyn: 1 gold bracelet with plate; 1 hair do. with plate containing hair; 1 pair coral ear-rings; 1 pair hoop do.; 1 cameo breast-pin; 1 do. with white stone; 1 eight keyed flute, silver keys; 1 ladies port-manaie; 1 very heavy Rob Roy shawl; 2 figured black table cloths; 1 heavy drab overcoat.
JOHN STOPELL, Jr.

BOARDING.

BOARDING.—Several single gentlemen, or gentlemen and their wives, can be accommodated with large and handsome rooms, with fine large closets attached to each, together with hot and cold baths, also single rooms, at No. 20 St Mark's place. No children will be taken. Dinner at 5, or 6 o'clock, if required.

BOARD IN JERSEY CITY.—Two handsome front rooms, with two large pantries—2d floor; also, a pleasant hall bed-room, suitable for a single gentleman, in a very desirable situation—less than five minutes' walk from the ferry. Apply at No. 41 Grand-st., Jersey City.

BOARDING—A small private family, having several pleasant rooms, single or double, could accommodate two or three gentlemen with partial board. Apply at No. 18 1st-av. Bal ances exchanged.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—With Board, at No. 137 Spring-st., one handsome front Room on the second floor, with bedroom attached if required, suitable for a gentleman and wife. There are no children in the house.

TO LET.

TO JEWELLERS, GOLD PEN MAKERS, SILVERSMITHS, AND OTHER MANUFACTURERS—TO LET IN BROOKLYN, the premises, No. 58 Prince-st., a few doors from Myrtle-av., consisting of a neat two story attic and basement frame house, containing nine rooms, with marble mantels, sliding doors, parlor drums and kitchen range. On the rear of lot is a two story jeweller's shop, with work-benches, forges, and a heater; with a three foot alley way from front to rear of lot. The shop will seat ten or twelve hands. The whole will be leased to a good tenant for a term of years, at a moderate rent, or will be sold on easy terms. Possession given on the 1st of February next. Apply on the premises, or to FOSTER & LOPER, No. 4 Sands-st., Brooklyn.

TO LET—POSSESSION IMMEDIATELY—A three story brown stone front House, No. 378 Pacific-st., South Brooklyn, in a handsome row, the sixth house from the corner of Bond-st. Gas and water fixtures, Bath and Kitchen Range, 15 minutes walk from South Ferry. Rent, $500 per year. Apply to JAMES COCKER & CO., No 94 John-st., New-York.

APARTMENTS TO LET.—A number of apartments to rent to small families, in houses Nos 135, 137, 139, 141, and 143 East 11th-st., at low rents. Croton water on every floor. Apply to D. T. MACFARLANE, No. 57 3d-av., from 6 A. M. to 7 P. M.

TO LET—A large, handsome and very comfortable furnished front parlor, on the second floor, and two equally furnished bed-rooms on the third floor, in a small private family, to single gentlemen, with breakfast and tea, if desired. Hot, cold and shower baths in the house. Inquire on the premises, No. 109 Canal-st., second block from Broadway.

TO LET.—Two 3 story marble-front Houses, with basements and counter cellars, situated on the corner of Third-place and Court-st., Brooklyn. Terms moderate. Apply to M. F. BUTLER, at his residence, same block, or at No. 90 Beaver-st., N. Y.

STEAM POWER TO LET—Several well lighted rooms, with constant and steady power, in building corner Elizabeth and Hester-sts. Apply to MORTON & BREMNER, No. 212 Pearl-st., corner Fletcher.

BUILDING TO LET—With Steam Power. A building on 1st-av., between 22d and 24th-sts., 18 by 45 feet, containing five rooms. Will be let together or in rooms to suit applicants. Apply on the Premises, or to MORTON & BREMNER, No. 212 Pearl-st., corner of Fletcher-st.

TO LET—The Store at present occupied by us.
TWEEDY, MOULTON & PLIMPTON,
No. 47 Broadway.

FOR SALE.

FOUNDRY FOR SALE—An Iron Foundry and Machine Shop, with Store and Tin Shop attached, located at Middletown, Orange County, N. Y., 65 miles from the City, on the New-York and Erie Railroad. The buildings are of brick and nearly new. The concern always has done, and is now doing, a good business, (larger at present than ever before.) The Establishment will be sold low, with the good will of the Proprietors. If sold with the stock, possession will be given on the 1st of January next; if without, the stock on March 1st. For further information, address WHEELER & MADDEN.
Refer to PHELPS, DODGE & CO., New-York.
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FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY—A valuable little farm, situated at Leedsville, near East Bush, N. J., 35 acres of excellent land for fruit and gardening purposes—two story house, large barn, and other buildings, all new, good water in the kitchen, 1,400 bearing peach trees, 2 600 choice grapevines, 100 apple and other fruit trees, good garden, &c.
H. DIBBEN, No. 304 Spring-st.

TO PURCHASERS OF PROPERTY.—J. R. PITKIN has for sale a very great variety of choice building lots at Woodville, L. I., East New-York, Jamaica and other places. The best in the market and at low prices. Titles perfect and terms easy. See maps and catalogues to be had at his office—No. 208 Broadway, N. Y., (Room No. 10.)

LOTS FOR SALE.—A very desirable plot of ground, between 75th, 76th, and 77th-sts. The location is very desirable, commanding a view of the East River, with good soil and grade, and fronting Jones Woods Park. Apply to T. G. CHURCHILL, No. 29 Nassau-st.

FARM FOR SALE.—A valuable farm, containing 60 acres, well improved and about a good state of cultivation, within one hour's ride by Railroad of New-York. A great portion of the purchase money may remain on mortgage for ten years. Apply to J. PECARE, No. 163 Hester-st.

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The Brooklyn *Daily Advertiser*,
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all papers that are well known to the Advertising community.—For advertising in either, or all of them, call at the Advertising House of W. H. McDONALD, No. 102 Nassau-st., New-York, who will attend to all orders for the above, or any other papers in the Union or Canadas, at the lowest rates charged by the offices.

INASMUCH AS THE INSURANCE COMPANIES decline to insure to our customers, we propose to insure at the usual rate, all Merchandize, Specie and other property put on board of the *Cherokee*. Such insurance will be effected at the Office of the United States Mail Steamship Company, 177 West-st, any time before the sailing of the Ship, on the 27th inst., by
GEORGE LAW,
M. O. ROBERTS.

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MATHEWSON'S PATENT WEATHER STRIP, will make your doors and French windows tight as the bottom, make a great saving in fuel, keep your house warm, clean, dry and comfortable. Only office, No. 430 Broadway, near Grand-street.

GEORGE W. TUTTLE,
IMPORTER of English, French and German Fancy Goods, Novelties and Toys, both useful and ornamental, suitable for presents. Emporium No. 349 Broadway.

FIRST PREMIUM MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT, No. 364 Broadway, one door below Prince-st., near the Metropolitan Hotel—Mrs. W. SIMMONS has the pleasure to announce to the fashionable world, that her large and richly varied stock of PARIS BONNETS and WINTER MILLINERY, is not surpassed by any other in this metropolis; and she is constantly adding to it the latest and most recherche patterns of the French Capital. Connected with her spacious salesrooms she has an extensive manufactory. By the late steamship arrivals, she has received large invoices of the most beautiful satins, Silks, Velvets, Ribbons, Feathers, Artificial Flowers, &c., &c.
Mrs. SIMMONS solicits the patronage of Merchants and Milliners.

PLANS FOR A HOSPITAL.—The governors of the New-York Hospital propose to erect a new Hospital building, and invite plans for the same, to be delivered at the Hospital in Broadway, on or before the 15th of next month, (December) where information as to the size, site and general style of the recommended building, can be obtained.
The sum of $300 will be paid for the plan most approved by the Board; $200 for the second, and $100 for the third most approved plans. The premiums to publish and use any part of them. Board, Nov. 17, 1858.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

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JUST PUBLISHED—The tenth edition of the magnificent work entitled, "THE NAPOLEON DYNASTY; OR THE HISTORY OF THE BONAPARTE FAMILY," by the Rochefort Men. Illustrated by twenty-two fine portraits in tint. 8vo., Cloth, 600 pp. Price $2 50.

This work contains the most brilliant history of the Emperor Napoleon that has ever been written, besides seventeen most interesting biographies of the different members of his family. The work has received the highest encomiums of the press of both hemispheres, and at this particular time the full and impartial history of Louis Napoleon is alone worth the price of the book.

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"In this work we have the Bonaparte authority brought together in a family group. Seventeen distinct and well executed biographies are clustered around the main figure in the picture. The work is not a mere compilation of materials generally known. Many interesting incidents and details are given, but known, we presume, to the most industrious reader of the annals of the period. The design of the book—a worthy if fictitious one—is carried out with great skill; the style is terse but glowing; the typography of the highest order, and the portraits, from original sources—some of them new to us—executed with care and truthfulness. We do not see how it can fail to acquire a popularity and circulation seldom, equaled by any biographical production."—*N. Y. Daily Times.*

"A very handsome volume in large paper, typography and plates, greets us under the title now given. It will be fresh and new in many of its details and attractive by its dashing style and rapid narration. The whole career of Napoleon is comprised in 200 pages, and yet a clear, animated and complete account is presented. This volume is full of interest for its biographies and its narratives. All the members of this family, including young brave Lieutenant in the United States army, who has just graduated from West Point, are duly chronicled here. Each has a portrait. It is a very readable book"—*N. Y. Courier and Enquirer*

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"This work has been elaborately prepared and the greatest care and judgment shown in the selection of the materials from which it is compiled; and we are informed that the pens of the first American writers have been employed in the production. It is certainly only American that could have produced even a tolerably impartial history of the Bonaparte family. Writers have striven to blight the characters of all connected with Napoleon. To his brothers have been attributed the worst of vices, and his sisters, first wife and her child have been charged with the blackest crimes which can deface the purity of women. The book now before us denies all these imputations, and denounces them as the avowed enemies of the whole family. We agree with them perfectly, and are glad to find that America has come forward to rescue the fame of the slander ed, and expose the falseness of the venomed gall of the slanderer."—*London Court Journal.*

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Now is the time to subscribe for the new volume.

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ROBERT M. HARTLEY,
Sec'y Public School Building, No. 148 Grand-st., up stairs.

MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE—A practical treatise never before published. Twenty-five cents a copy, free of postage. Sold by SPRINGER & TOWNSEND, No. 322, J. C. HARRIOT, No. 423½ Broadway; and by the author, DR. LAMONT, physician and surgeon, No. 3 Beach-st., corner of Broadway, N. Y., where he treats all these complaints, from 12 M. till 8 P. M.

DODWORTH MUSIC STORE—No. 493 BROADWAY. American and Foreign Music, for the Voice, Piano, Guitar, Violin, Cornet, Flute, Sacbeut, &c. Bands supplied with Instruments, Military Concert or Orchestral Music Books, Paper, &c. HARVEY B. DODWORTH, Leader of the Cornet Band, and CHARLES L. LAZARUS, Proprietors.

MAGNETIC POWDERS.
LYON'S MAGNETIC POWDER AND PILLS.—Mr. LYON has more than once convinced us, by ocular demonstration, that his Magnetic Powder will destroy any quantity of insects, if properly applied, and we have the highest scientific assurances that it contains no corrosive or mineral poison. The Pills are used with wonderful success for the destruction of rats and mice. Mr. L.'s store is No. 424 Broadway.

AN ENTIRE NEW STOCK OF SUPERIOR MANUFACTURED FURS—Messrs. THOMPSON & ROESLER, Manufacturers, No. 19 Maiden-lane, invite attention to their assortment of Fancy Furs, &c., comprising Royal Ermine, Hudson's Bay and Canada Sables, very fine Circassian Stone Marten, Mink Marten, Pitch Marten, Mountain Marten, Chinchilla, Hudson's Bay Lynx, Russian Coney, Siberian Squirrel, Imt. Fitch, Imt. Ermine; Blue and Brown Coney, in Muffs, Capes, Victorines, Boas, Muffatees, Mitts, and Trimmings. Also, Gentlemen's Fur Caps, Mufflers, Gloves, Fur Coats, Fur Overshoes, Foot Muffs, (an excellent preventative against cold feet in churches, cars or sleighs—every traveler should have one)—Buckskin Gloves, Sleigh Robes of Hudson's Bay Wolf, Prairie Wolf, Genet, Bearand Buffalo. All of which will be found very desirable goods, and worthy the examination of purchasers.
WM. M. THOMPSON,
OTTO ROESLER,
No. 19 Maiden-lane.

MRS. ALLEN'S WORLD'S HAIR RESTORER is not a hair dye, and contains no deleterious ingredient. It never fails to restore the Hair, however gray, to its original color, and at the same time strengthens it, and promotes the growth, however weak, if applied according to directions. The hair will retain its original color during life, by invigorating the skin, muscles, nerves, blood vessels and roots of the hair; prevents the hair from falling, cures baldness, removes and prevents dizziness, headache, perspiration of the head, dandruff, scald-head, or any eruption of the head. See New-York *Chronicle* for old and large advertisement. Price, $1 per bottle. For sale at the principal depôt, No. 356 Broome, corner of Elizabeth-st., No. 186 Bowery, No. 129, Broadway, No. 10 Astor House, No. 247 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, and No. 146 Fourth-st., Williamsburg.

A FREE EXCURSION TO THE CITY OF NEWARK—Will be made by the New-Jersey Railroad, on FRIDAY, Nov. 26, for the purpose of giving every person a chance of seeing those beautiful building lots, 50 by 104, which are to be sold to the highest bidder, on TUESDAY, Nov. 30, at 12 o'clock noon, at the Merchants Exchange, New-York, by ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer. The Excursion Train will leave the depôt, Jersey City, at 10 o'clock A. M. for Newark, and returning leave Newark at 1 P. M. Stages will be in read

Sheffield Cutlery made at Meriden, Ct.

Almost invariably the conviction of the great merits of any article is first made and most progress effected in the midst of the most intelligent people in the world, by their own countrymen. Then follows the admiration of foreigners, and finally the people of the whole world. When American manufactures, such as watches, locks, guns, &c., have through the ingenuity of the Yankee mechanic, for the time being, distanced the old world, they are observed to be viewed in the usual manner of all conservatives, and Americans glory in over-praising their own ingenuity, too. When some new thing is introduced among American manufactures, and large outlays of capital have embarked in perfecting machinery to produce them, few had faith, and a still smaller number would risk their means. But fortunes have been made in cutting pins, and a genuine article is produced in the country. But the crowning glory of the Yankee mention of which the shrewdest Britishers took off to the utmost Yankees," indulged in clothing limbs and middle—was the American Button factory. The fellow who started the button business was a "true Yankee," who "could see nothing else to do and just thought he'd try that." He began with nails and bars, and proceeded on till he employed several hundred, and every other conceivable material out of which a Yankee could be supposed, by any possibility, to make a button. Who tangle at the button enterprise? Names of princely fortunes, equaling modern dukedoms, have been made by the American Button trade. So we might go on and enumerate hundreds of articles, for every purpose, but which are now made here successfully, where enterprise is left free to choose its own channels of operation. The inimitable energy of the American character is a guarantee to the world for their full development, in due time, of all the immense resources whereof we are providentially made the favored possessors and stewards. And nothing more emphatically marks the vast extent and rapid growth of our country, than the fact that all these several and successive articles of our manufacture, find their chief market and consumption here.

But we are first thought—the Mattewan Cutlery Establishment. We confess we were not prepared to find a branch of Sheffield (of old England,) domiciled in our midst, but so it is. On visiting Mattewan the other day, the Sheffield fact presented itself—and in full tide of successful operation. A number of English Cutlers, catching the go-ahead spirit of the country of their adoption, have, each commanding himself to the others by his own skill, according to the Sheffield standard of workmanship, have formed themselves into a joint stock company, erected buildings and water power ample for all their purposes, and are fairly under way in this, to this country, nearly new species of manufacture—that of *pocket and table knives*. They of course bring with them (some of them from Sheffield,) a thorough knowledge of their business, and so much of the same material as is necessary to the production of as good an article of Cutlery as can be produced; and, from specimens of knives of all patterns, sizes and qualities—some of them most elaborately and beautifully finished—it strikes us that they cannot be, and do not design to be, out-done nor undersold in the market of this country. Indeed, they must succeed. They turn out the first year of their experiment about $30,000 worth of knives, and intend increasing—having the power and facilities for doing so—as the demand for their works increases. We wish them success, for they deserve it.—*Newburg Telegraph.*

SCHOOLS.

ASTORIA FEMALE INSTITUTE.

THE ASTORIA FEMALE INSTITUTE, Mrs. HOWARD and Miss FREEMAN Principals, will reopen for the reception of Pupils on WEDNESDAY, the 15th of September.

For circulars, apply at the Institute, or of Messrs. NEWMAN & IVISON, No. 199 Broadway. Pupils received at any time.

PROF. WILLIAM DOD has opened a School for Boys, at No 1,004 Broadway, third door north of 26th-st. Courses of Instruction—Ancient and Modern Languages, Mathematics, and the various branches of an English education. Pupils will be carried through the Mathematical Course to the Military Academy at West Point, if their parents desire it. Circulars, containing testimonials from some of the most eminent scholars and statesmen who have had sons under his instruction, may be obtained at Carter's and M. M. Dodd's Bookstores. References—Drs. W. PHILLIPS, JAMES W. ALEXANDER, and S. H. BURCHARD.

FAMILY BOARDING SCHOOL—FAIRHAVEN, Conn.—THOMAS G. SLOAN, Principal of the Fairhaven Academy, having erected a new building adjoining his dwelling, for the accommodation of Boarding Scholars, can now receive into his family six additional pupils—number now limited to fifteen. The School is delightfully situated about one mile East of New-Haven. Circulars may be had at Gould & Berry's Music Store, No. 297 Broadway and at W. E. Dunn's Book and Music Store, No. 135 8th-av

CUMMINGS' SCHOOL OF DESIGN FOR LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.—Drawing in lead pencil, crayons and from the antique, painting in oil and water colors. Winter arrangement—the afternoon classes assemble at 2 P. M. Gentlemen's evening class, 7 to 9. Other classes, schools and private classes as heretofore, No. 143 8th-av

OTTIGSON'S GYMNASIUM—Nos. 159 and 161 Crosby-street.—Mr. C. F. OTTIGNON begs leave to remind the public that his Gymnasium is open daily from exercise until 10 P. M., for general exercise. Gentlemen's classes every evening at 8 P. M. for class exercises and instructions. Boy's Classes meet on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, at 3½ in the afternoon.

A YOUNG LADY who has had experience in teaching, wishes to engage in a private family, or assist in a school. A few years' residence in this city desirable. Can be seen at the Piano-Forte ware-rooms of LINCOLN & THOMPSON, No. 441 Broadway.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

ÆOLIAN PIANO FORTES—T. GILBERT & CO'S CELEBRATED PIANO FORTES, with and without the Æolian. The subscriber, who is the sole agent in this city for the sale of these instruments, (the reputation of which has become world-wide,) is now prepared to offer them at prices which, to those wishing to purchase, cannot fail to be satisfactory. Possessing facilities for obtaining Pianos unsurpassed, if equaled, by those of any other house in the city, he does not hesitate to say that he can present inducements to buyers not to be found elsewhere. He has constantly on hand an extensive assortment of second hand Pianos, at bargains, which, he fearlessly asserts, will defy competition. Gilbert's elegant boudoir or cottage Pianos, suitable for small rooms. Also Melodeons of Prince's and Gilbert's make. Æolian and other Pianos to let.

HORACE WATERS,
No. 333 Broadway, corner of Anthony-st., 2d floor.

PIANO FORTES.—The best assortment of Pianos in this city can be seen at the Warerooms of LINCOLN & THOMPSON, No. 441 Broadway, including the celebrated Davis & Co's celebrated Æolian Pianos, of new and much improved scales, acknowledged superior to any other in the market. Also, a large variety from other distinguished New-York and Boston makers. Gilbert's and other second-hand with and without the Æolian, at various prices.

LINCOLN & THOMPSON, No. 441 Broadway.

WILLIAMS, LIGHTE & NEWTON, No. 22 Canal-st., in consequence of the increased demand and undoubted popularity of their PIANO-FORTES, have extended their business, and are now prepared to offer to their numerous friends and the public a superior instrument, an extensive assortment, in plain and ornamented cases, of modern styles, from 6½ to 7¼ octave. Second-hand Pianos taken in exchange. Broadway Ware-rooms, No. 423.

PIANO-FORTES.—The finest assortment of Piano-Fortes in the city may be found at the spacious warerooms of W. P. B. CURTIS & CO., No. 447 Broadway, consisting of George Hews's celebrated American Patent Action Pianos, T. Gilbert and Co.'s popular Æolian Pianos, Gilbert's and others' Boudoir. Also, a variety of new and second-hand Pianos for sale and to let. No. 447 Broadway.

PIANOS.—Two new and valuable rosewood Pianos of 6¾ octaves, warranted, and for sale at bargains. Also, 3 second-hand Pianos at 25, 40, 75, 90, 100, 125 and 140 dollars. Also, watches, jewelry, cigars, soaps, books, silks, &c. Cash advances for short periods on pianos, watches, and merchandise generally.

I. F. JONES, No. 52 Ann-st., 2d floor.

J. & C. FISCHER, (late NUNNS & FISCHER,) Manufactory and Warerooms, No. 170 Greenwich-st. corner of Dey-st. PIANO-FORTES, warranted, with reverse bass and patent tube, well calculated for keeping in tune. Pianos tuned, repaired and exchanged.

Also, Æolian Piano-Fortes for sale.

PIANOS FOR SALE.—At No. 8 Barclay-st., next door to the Astor-House—a variety of 6¾ and 7-octave rosewood Piano-Fortes, warranted to give satisfaction in every respect, or no sale, for cash or approved paper. Pianos to let.

JAMES THOMPSON.

FIRCH & CO.'S MELODEONS.—The original PRINCE MELODEON, which had stood the test of years, and proved itself a superior instrument to those of any other make, can be had only of the sole agents, WM. HALL & SON, No. 239 Broadway, (opposite the Park.)

CARHART'S MELODEONS, which are pronounced by competent judges superior to all others, can be had only of the sole agent, J. L. CLARK, No. 364 Broadway (opposite the Park.) N. B.—Instruments with stops, for churches. All instruments warranted for one year.

HARP FOR SALE.—At a great bargain, a double-action Harp, by Erard, in the shop of the late firm, in perfect order. Can be seen at the Piano-Forte ware-rooms of LINCOLN & THOMPSON, No. 441 Broadway.

TO RENTERS OF PIANO-FORTES.—The Piano-Forte Association, No. 361 Broadway, are selling Piano-Fortes, to be paid for by instalments of $2 to $10 per month.

J. PECK, Trustee.

PIANO-FORTE—Six superior Pianos for Hire at No. 49 3d av., between 10th and 11th sts.

THOS. C. CALLAWAY.

OLDEST ESTABLISHMENT.—T. H. CHAMBERS, PIANO FORTE WAREROOMS, No. 385 Broadway.

COAL.

PITTSTON COAL.—The PENNSYLVANIA COAL CO. is prepared to furnish superior White Ash Pittston Coal of all sizes, clean and in good order, suitable for grates, stoving, and domestic purposes, from its boats, or by the cargo, at its city, Williamsburg and Brooklyn yards. The facilities for delivery are such as to enable it to give good dispatch to vessels loading at New-York, or at Port Ewen.

Particular attention given to the delivery of Coal for domestic use.

Apply at the office, corner of Broadway and Wall-st.; Williamsburg Office, Montrose-st., corner of Fourteenth-st. and Bedford-av.; and foot of Gouverneur-st. city; foot of North 7th-st., Williamsburg, and foot of Gold-st., Brooklyn.

CHEAP COAL.—The subscriber has in yard, and is constantly receiving, all the various kinds of Anthracite and Bituminous Coals—viz.: Peach Orchard, Broad Mountain, Locust Mountain, Forest, Diamond, Lehigh, Red Ash, Cannel, Kidney, &c. &c., all of the very best quality, prepared in Brooklyn in order from vessels or cars, and delivered to any part of the city. JAMES B. WORTH, Office, cor. Atlantic and Fulton-sts., Brooklyn.

COAL! COAL! COAL.—Buy your Coal before the advance. Peach Orchard, Broad Mountain, Locust Mountain, Cumberland, &c., all of the best quality, prepared in Brooklyn in order from vessels or cars, and delivered to any part of the city. No. 1 Coal-st., foot of Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

COAL.—The subscribers, late in yard, and is constantly receiving, all the various kinds of Anthracite and Bituminous Coals—viz.: Peach Orchard, Broad Mountain, Locust Mountain, Forest, Diamond, Lehigh, Red Ash, Cannel, Kidney, &c. &c., all of the very best quality, prepared in Brooklyn in order from vessels or cars, and delivered to any part of the city. JAMES B. WORTH, Office, cor. Atlantic and Fulton-sts., Brooklyn.

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MEDICAL.

DR. FELIX GOURAUD'S

ITALIAN MEDICATED SOAP.—The attention of the public is earnestly requested to the remarks made in the accompanying observations, upon which DR. FELIX GOURAUD has ventured their opinion favorably, and upon which stands the reputation, unaided by which he has given the name of ITALIAN MEDICATED SOAP to a preparation he is about to set forth upon the merits of its own proper claims. But the name of your physician has so decidedly and unchangeably established the superiority of this remarkable Soap, that to confer the efficacy in the creation of TAN, FRECKLES, PIMPLES, BLOTCHES, ERUPTIONS, CHAPS, CHAPPED, CRACKED, TETTER, SALT RHEUM, MOTH, RINGWORM, SCALD HEAD, BARBER'S ITCH, WORMS IN THE SKIN, ERYSIPELAS, PUSHES, BLOTCHES, SCROFULA, SCURVY, OBSTINATE OLD SORES, and other cutaneous disfigurements, as to imply a doubt of the existence of truth itself! But it is not alone the power it possesses in restoring to an eruptive and darkened skin its pristine health and beauty, to which we now advert; it has other and still more delightful qualities. It is, for instance, so remarkable a *deforgent* that, let the hands be ever so thoroughly besmirched with dirt, or begrimed with stains, this lovely, this potency of magic, searches the minutest pores of the skin, and instantly removes every particle of filth and discoloration, imparting to the roughest and hardest cuticle a clearness, whiteness and softness as voluptuous and enviable as that which graces "a fair young child." It is consequently not at all an uncommon thing to see a dame for mechanism, by the use of GOURAUD'S SOAP, to display a delicate, soft white hand in the presence of their fellow-sex.

Think of this, ye statesmen, dyers, blacksmiths, painters, *et aut genus omne*; ye whose diurnal vocations so begrime your skins that you find it impossible to resume your natural color even on the Sabbath! Ponder upon it, ye Cinderellas, whom necessity compels to do the drudgery of the kitchen, and whose hands and arms in time assume the dingy hue of your own pots and kettles! Reflect upon it all who are emulous of possessing a luxurious soft, smooth and transparent complexion, unfleshed by a single blemish to mar its child-like beauty. THAT GOURAUD'S ITALIAN MEDICATED SOAP will perform all this, is as certain as there is a sun in the heavens! It is, moreover, the best Shaving Cosmetic ever used. Price, 50 cents.

GOURAUD'S POUDRE SUBTILE.

INFALLIBLE SUCCESS during a period of twelve years has fully established the excellence of Dr FELIX GOURAUD'S POUDRE SUBTILE, for eradicating disagreeable and unsightly superfluous hairs from low foreheads, back of necks, the arms, moles, &c., or the stubborn beard of man. This safe, speedy and sure remedy has been in general use for upwards of twelve years, without a single instance of its having failed to eradicate the most stubborn hair. Besides it can be seen and tested before purchasing, putting its efficacy and safety past all kind of doubt. $1.

I have had an opportunity of observing the operation of Dr FELIX GOURAUD'S preparation for the removal of superfluous hair, and am perfectly satisfied of its singular efficacy. After an analysis of the composition of the powders I can, without any hesitation, pronounce them perfectly harmless, and in every way infinitely superior to any preparation of the kind ever offered to the public. I have pleasure in giving them my recommendation, being thus fully convinced of their value. JAMES A. HOUSTON, M. D., New-York, Feb. 1, 1851. Editor N.Y. *Lancet.*

GOURAUD'S HAIR RESTORATIVE is warranted to prevent hair from falling off, cure Dandruff, and render harsh, wiry hair, soft, silky and glossy. 25 cts.

GOURAUD'S LIQUID ROUGE will impart to the pale cheek and lip, a crimson flush as magnificent as that of the rose, defying detection or rubbing off. 50 cents.

GOURAUD'S HAIR DYE will change red or gray hairs to a beautiful black or brown the instant it is applied, without staining the skin, warranted, or no pay.

We earnestly ask a candid perusal of the testimonials appended of Dr. Northall, the celebrated Dramatist. It will then be seen that all we have urged in favor of the pre-eminence of Dr. FELIX GOURAUD'S HAIR DYE over all other Dyes, receive "conformation strong as proof of Holy Writ."

BROOKLYN, March 15, 1852.

To Dr. FELIX GOURAUD: *Dear Sir:* Whatever value may belong to the evidence of one who never in his life gave testimony to a secret medical Remedy of any kind, I am desirous that you should possess it in favor of your most admirable "INSTANTANEOUS LIQUID HAIR DYE."—When my Gray Hairs became a noticeable fact to my children, I thought it was time to seek some means of hiding those tell-tales from the family eye. I have seen so many ludicrous effects produced by various Hair Dyes among my friends, giving all the prismatic colors of the rainbow to one, blackening the skin of another, and making the hair of a third stand up in dry unmoistened stiffness, "like quill's upon the fretful porcupine," that I almost despaired, and I should have thought of "Dyeing" myself had I not met a celebrated literary man, a friend of mine, who had used your preparation. He told me what a pleasant practical experience has since taught me, that your Hair Dye was instantaneous in its effects, not requiring more than ten minutes for its operation, permanent in its beautifying results, leaving the slightest scent of perfume upon the skin, and what is still more remarkable, invigorating and vitalizing the hair, giving to it the youth and strength of adolescence, as well as the glossy beauty and exuberance of early manhood.

I have the honor to remain, yours truly,

Price $1; double size $1 50. W. K. NORTHALL.

AGENTS.—T. B. CALLENDER, No. 88 South 3d-st., Philadelphia; BATES, TURNER & WASHINGTON-st. Boston; GREEN, Worcester; GUILD, Bangor; W. D. ROBINSON, Portland, Me.; G FARGUE, No. 26 St. Charles-st., New-Orleans; E. H. HAYCRAFT, No. 96 4th-st., Louisville; COUSE, Detroit, Michigan; CARLETON & Co., Lowell; ALBERT PERRY, Manchester; WILLIS, Rochester; ROBERT CAMERON, Bridgeport, Conn.; GEO. CRAIG, Nashville, Tenn.; S. H. CROCHERON, M. D., Cahaba, Ala., and generally throughout the Union.

Dealers supplied on liberal terms for cash. Small orders executed by Mail and Expresses.

SANDS' SARSAPARILLA,
IN QUART BOTTLES.

FOR PURIFYING THE BLOOD AND FOR THE CURE OF SCROFULA, MERCURIAL DISEASES, RHEUMATISM, CUTANEOUS ERUPTIONS, STUBBORN ULCERS, LIVER COMPLAINT, DYSPEPSIA, BRONCHITIS, SALT RHEUM, CONSUMPTION, FEVER SORES, FEMALE COMPLAINTS, ERYSIPELAS, LOSS OF APPETITE, PIMPLES, BILES, GENERAL DEBILITY,

THIS PREPARATION has now borne the test of over fourteen years' experience, since its first introduction to public favor, during which time numerous imitations have sprung into existence, founding their claims to the confidence of the community on the curative powers contained in Sarsaparilla Root—the great reputation and extended use of which has been mainly attributable to the many wonderful cures effected by the use of this preparation. While Sarsaparilla Root forms an important part of its combination, it is, at the same time, compounded with other vegetable remedies of great power; and it is in the peculiar combination and scientific manner of its preparation, that its remarkable success in the cure of disease depends. Other preparations imitate it in the style of getting up, and in bearing the name of one of its ingredients—and here ends their resemblance to it. Those needing a remedy and purifier like this, are requested to note where this difference exists, and in making choice of what they will use, not to take any other but that one entitled to their confidence, from the long list of cures it has effected on living witnesses, whose testimonials of residences have been published, and who are still bearing daily testimony to its worth.

ASTONISHING CURE.

PATERSON, N. J., Tuesday, May 19, 1851.

Messrs. A. B. & D SANDS: Gentlemen—Having witnessed the most beneficial effects from the use of your Sarsaparilla, it gives me pleasure to send you the following statement in regard to my son: In the Spring of 1849 he took a severe cold, and after eight weeks of severe suffering the disease settled in his left leg and foot, which soon swelled to the utmost. The swelling was lanced by his physician, and discharged most profusely; after that no less than eleven ulcers formed on the leg and foot at one time. We had five different physicians, but none relieved him much; and the last Winter found him so emaciated and low that he was enabled to leave his bed, suffering the most excruciating pain. During this time the bone had become so much affected that piece after piece came out, of which he has now more than twenty-five preserved in a bottle, varying from one half to one and a half inches in length. We had given up all hopes of his recovery, but at this time we were induced to try your Sarsaparilla, and with its use his health and appetite began immediately to improve and so rapid was the change that less than a dozen bottles effected a speedy cure. With gratitude, I remain truly yours, DARIUS BALLARD

We, the undersigned, neighbors of Mr. BALLARD, cheerfully subscribe to the facts of the above statement.

H. & R. S HAYT, A. M. TROWBRIDGE,
GEO. T. DEAN, C. EASTWOOD.

PATTERSON, Wednesday, May 21, 1851.

Prepared and sold, wholesale and retail, by A. B. & D. SANDS Druggists and Chemists, No. 100 Fulton, corner of William-st., New-York. Sold also by Druggists generally throughout the United States and Canadas. Price $1 per bottle; six bottles for $5.

A CERTAIN CURE FOR THE PILES.

OFFICE, No. 198 BOWERY, (4 doors above Spring-st.) DR. SCHENCK'S VEGETABLE ELECTUARY, (an internal remedy,) is a certain cure for Piles, in every form; also, for all those affections of the stomach, liver and bowels, which are the cause of this afflicting complaint. For some of the most remarkable cures on record, see Pamphlets, which can be obtained, gratis, at the Proprietor's office. Price of the Electuary, $1 per box. Sold at No. 198 Bowery, No. 138 Hanover, No. 178 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, and by Druggists generally.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS, AN ADMIRABLE REMEDY FOR THE CURE OF LIVER COMPLAINT AND INDIGESTION.—Mr. WILSON, a gentlemen lately returned from Bengal, where he had been employed for several years in the Hon. East India Company's service, called at Professor HOLLOWAY'S Establishment a few days ago to state the benefit he had derived from taking these unparalleled Pills, having suffered from a liver complaint for years, with a digestion so impaired, that for months he could not take any solid food; other remedies seemed to have no effect on his disorder, but HOLLOWAY'S PILLS acted so wonderfully in cleansing the liver and strengthening the digestive organs that he is now quite restored to health. Sold by all venders of medicine in the British Empire, and by those in the United States, in pots and boxes, at 37½ cents, 67 cents, and $1 50 each. Wholesale by the principal drug houses in the Union, and may be had on presentation at the office of Messrs. A. B. & D. SANDS, New-York, and by the proprietor, No. 244 Strand, London.

MONEY SAVED—A WARRANTED ARTICLE.—In offering to persons suffering from Chronic Rheumatism, Colic, Dysentery, Pains in the Limbs, Back or Chest, Head-ache, Old Sores, Cuts, Burns, &c., Dr. TOBIAS' VENETIAN LINIMENT, they need not fear purchasing it, as their money will be returned if, on using it according to directions, it does not give relief. Thousands have certified to its pain-relieving properties. It is an internal as well as an external remedy, and it is warranted harmless.

No family should be without it if they have children, as it is a certain remedy for the Croup, and it is warranted to cure Cholera if taken when first attacked.

Dr. TOBIAS expressly wishes it understood that any person using his Liniment without obtaining relief can have their money returned.

Price 25 cents and 50 cents. Depôt No. 240 Greenwich-st. and No. 5 East 11th-st

BACHMAN'S SUPERIOR MEDICATED CANDY.—Highly recommended for its immediate effects in the cure of Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Whooping Cough and all other Pulmonary Affections, is now offered for general admin.stration to the public at large, and more especially to those who suffer in consequence of the above distressing maladies. Its efficacy and soothing qualities have been sufficiently tested for upwards of 10 years, to warrant its superiority over all other similar remedies introduced. It is composed of those simple and valuable ingredients found in the vegetable kingdom, by the proprietor in person, and sold by druggists generally. Wholesale agents, CLUCKNER & CO., No. 51 Barclay-st; BOYD & PAUL, No. 46 Courtlandt-st, and GREENLEAF & KINSLEY, No. 62 Vesey-st. All applications for private advice, must be addressed (post paid), to RENAUD FAPHANN & CO., No. 9 Varick-st., New-York. See certificates at office.

ROBINSON, CLARK & CO'S GENUINE MEDICAL CURE.—The universal success of this valuable remedy in cases of Consumption and pulmonary affections, has rendered it the most popular medicine of the day, and it is recommended by all the most eminent Physicians. Prepared from fresh Roots, and warranted perfectly pure by ROBINSON, CLARK & CO., Chemists and Druggists, No. 345 Broadway, No. 30 Astor House and No. 279 Broadway.

CURE FOR DYSPEPSIA.—Dr. HOBBS' CELEBRATED SARSAPARILLA, prepared from the finest Spanish Sarsaparilla, and other valuable vegetable extracts, is the best remedy for Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Scrofula, Rheumatism, Erysipelas, Boils, Pimples, Blotches, Ulcers, Sore Eyes, Mercurial Diseases, Female Complaints, Fever Sores, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Ringworm, Tetter, Coughs, Colds, Consumption, and all diseases arising from impure blood. Sold by the proprietor, No. 714 Broadway, corner of Bond-st., and by druggists generally.

DR. HOBBS' CELEBRATED SARSAPARILLA, prepared from the finest Spanish Sarsaparilla, and other valuable vegetable extracts, is the best remedy for Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Scrofula, Rheumatism, Erysipelas, Boils, Pimples, Blotches, Ulcers, Sore Eyes, Mercurial Diseases, Female Complaints, Fever Sores, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Ringworm, Tetter, Coughs, Colds, Consumption, and all diseases arising from impure blood. Sold by the proprietor, No. 714 Broadway, corner of Bond-st., and by druggists generally.

DRUGS, DYES, PAINTS, OILS, GLASS, &c.—City and country traders will find it their interest to call for cash, at No. 62 Vesey-st., N. Y.

GREENLEAF & KINSLEY.

SAMUEL F. GREENLEAF, WILLIAM H. KINSLEY.

FINANCIAL.

STATE, COUNTY, CITY AND RAILROAD BONDS—STATE OF TENNESSEE SIX PER CENT. BONDS, redeemable in 1890.

FAYETTE COUNTY, KENTUCKY, SIX PER CENT. BONDS, redeemable in 1862, guaranteed by the Covington and Lexington Railroad.

BOURBON COUNTY, KENTUCKY, SIX PER CENT. BONDS, redeemable in 1850, guaranteed by same road.

NORFOLK CITY, VIRGINIA, SIX PER CENT. BONDS, redeemable in 1872.

MEMPHIS CITY, TENNESSEE SIX PER CENT. BONDS, guaranteed by the Memphis and Charleston Railroad, redeemable in 1892.

ROCHESTER, LOCKPORT AND NIAGARA FALLS RAILROAD SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS, redeemable in 1854, '55 and '57.

PHILADELPHIA AND SUNBURY RAILROAD COMPANY SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS, redeemable in 1872.

EVANSVILLE AND ILLINOIS RAILROAD COMPANY SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS, Convertible, redeemable 1856

NEW-ALBANY AND SALEM RAILROAD EIGHT PER CENT. BONDS, Convertible

NEW-ALBANY AND SALEM RAILROAD TEN PER CENT. BONDS, Convertible.

The principal and interest of all payable in this city. For sale by CAMMANN, WHITEHOUSE & CO.

JOHN S. GITTINGS, SAM'L C. DONALDSON, WM. H. GRAHAM.

GITTINGS, DONALDSON & GRAHAM, COMMISSION STOCK BROKERS, southeast corner of South and Second-sts., Baltimore, buy and sell (upon commission exclusively) all stocks and other securities in the Baltimore market. Orders from abroad will receive prompt attention.

Money loaned upon all good stocks.

REFERENCES.

New-York—Messrs. Brown, Brothers & Co.; R. Withers, Esq., Cashier Bank State of New-York.

Philadelphia—Messrs. Brown & Bowen, Charles H. Fisher, Esq.

Baltimore—Messrs. Alexander Brown and Sons.

Washington—Messrs. Corcoran & Riggs.

Liverpool—Messrs. Brown, Shipley & Co.

C. S. BOURNE & BROTHER,

BILL AND EXCHANGE BROKERS, No. 35 Wall-st., New-York.

CHRISTOPHER S. BOURNE, FRANCIS BOURNE.

OFFICE OF THE ROCHESTER AND SYRACUSE RAILROAD CO.—CANANDAIGUA, Oct. 8, 1852.—NOTICE.—An installment of twenty dollars per share on the scrip stock of this Company is required to be paid on the 20th day of October instant, and the balance due on said scrip stock (being ten dollars per share,) is required to be paid on the 1st day of February next.

By paying the last installment on the 10th day of January next instead of 1st February, with interest on both of said installments from the 1st day of August last to the times of payment, and on the surrender of the scrip certificates the scripholders will be entitled to full stock with the future dividends.

Payments of the said installments may be made at the offices of Messrs. Duncan, Sherman & Co., New-York; J. E. Thayer & Brother, Boston, at the Bank of Syracuse, Bank of Auburn, Rochester City Bank, and at this office.

By order of the Board of Directors.

CHAS. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

MESSRS. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., BANKERS, New-York, issue Foreign Circular Letters of Credit on the following

CITIES:

Alexandria,	Carlskrus,	Malta,	Rotterdam,
Antwerp,	Dresden,	Marseilles,	Rio de Janeiro,
Athens	Dusseldorf,	Milan,	St Petersburg,
Berlin,	Florence,	Moscow,	Strasburg,
Baden-Baden,	Frankfort,	Munich,	Stettin,
Bonn,	Genoa,	Naples,	Stuttgard,
Bordeaux,	Geneva,	Mulhouse,	Seville,
Boulogne,	Gibraltar,	Naples,	Turin,
Bremen,	Hamburg,	Nice,	Toulon,
Brussels,	Hague,	Oporto,	Trieste,
Bagni del Lucca,	Havre,	Oleron,	Venice,
Baile,	London,	Paris,	Vevay,
Cairo,	Leghorn,	Pau,	Vienna,
Coblentz,	Leipsic,	Pisa,	Wiesbaden,
Cologne,	Lyons,	Rome,	Warsaw.
Cadiz,	Madrid,		

Also, Letters of Credit, payable in all the principal cities of the United States, Canada, West Indies, &c.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK—ALBANY, Aug. 17, 1852.—Notice is hereby given, in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued by the SULLIVAN COUNTY BANK, at Monticello, (an individual Bank,) must be presented at the Office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York for payment, within two years from the date of this notice, or that the funds deposited for the redemption of the notes issued by the above Bank will be given up to said Bank.

au19-law2y Th DANIEL B. ST. JOHN, Sup't.

BANK DEPARTMENT—ALBANY, Dec. 1, 1851.—Notice is hereby given, in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued by the CORTLAND COUNTY BANK, of Ashford, Cattaraugus Co., (an individual bank,) must be presented at the office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York, for payment, within two years from the date of this notice, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the notes issued by the said Bank, will be given up to said Bank. D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

de1-law2y Th

BANK DEPARTMENT—ALBANY, Nov. 4, 1851.—Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued by the WARREN COUNTY BANK, Johnsburg, Warren County, (an individual bank,) must be presented at the office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York, for payment, within two years from the date of this notice, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the same will be returned to the owner of said Bank.

n5'51-law2y Thy D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

BANK DEPARTMENT, ALBANY, Oct. 19, 1852.—Depositing bonds and issuing circulating notes pursuant to law, by CHAUNCEY ELWOOD, President of the Board of the BANK OF LAKE ERIE, that the said banker has changed his residence; public information is hereby given that the said banker resides in the village of Frankfort, Herkimer County, at which place the business of the Bank of Lake Erie will hereafter be conducted.

o21-law6wTh D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK—ALBANY, Nov. 17, 1852.—The DAIRYMEN'S BANK, (Newport, Herkimer co.,) has this day filed in this office, a notice of the appointment of ALBANY EXCHANGE BANK, in the city of Albany, as agent for the redemption of its circulating notes, agreeable to the act entitled "An Act to amend the several acts relating to Incorporated Banks, Banking Associations and Individual Bankers," passed April 17, 1851.

DANIEL B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

EXCHANGE AND COLLECTION OFFICE.—The undersigned have taken the office, No. 173 Canal-st., under the People's Bank, where they will transact the EXCHANGE AND COLLECTION BUSINESS, in all its branches, upon the most reasonable terms, and feel confident of giving satisfaction to those who will favor them with a call. WM. E. HAWS.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 1, 1852. FRED. A. DUBOIS.

DIVIDEND.—The Board of Direction of the HOWARD INSURANCE COMPANY have this day declared a Dividend of Twelve Per Cent upon the Capital Stock, payable on and after MONDAY, Dec. 6.

LEWIS PHILLIPS, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 24, 1852.

CREDITS ON CHINA, INDIA &c.—Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, New-York, are prepared to issue Mercantile Credits, Circular Notes, and Letters of Credit on the Oriental Bank of London, available at all the branches and agencies of that establishment, as follows:

Canton, Hong-Kong, Shanghai, } China. Madras, Bombay, Calcutta, } Columbo, Kandy, Singapore, } Ceylon.

REDEMPTION OF THE ALBANY AND SCHENECTADY (LATE MOHAWK AND HUDSON) RAILROAD COMPANY'S BONDS OF 1842, DUE DECEMBER 1, 1862.—Notice is hereby given that the principal and interest due on the above bonds, will be paid on presentation at the office of Messrs. WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., No. 52 Wall-st., New-York, or at the office of the Company in the city of Albany. Interest on the above bonds will cease after the 1st December next.

Albany, Nov. 12, 1852. E. FOSTER, Jr., Secretary.

CREDITS, &c. FOR THE PACIFIC.—Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, New-York, issue Credits and Bills of Exchange, available at sight, on the following places on the West Coast: LIMA, VALPARAISO, PANAMA, SAN FRANCISCO.

SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS OF THE NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY, redeemable in 1867, with semi-annual interest coupons attached: for sale by BLATCHFORD & RAINSFORD, No. 12 William-st.

SCRIP WANTED at the highest market rates, by GOODING & BROTHER, Bullion and Exchange Office, No. 6 Wall-st.

TO CONTRACTORS.—PROPOSALS are requested for the excavation, masonry, timber, bridging and tracklaying of the ALBANY AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD, extending from Albany to Binghamton—distance, 140 miles.

The Line will be ready for the inspection of Contractors on the 15th November, and proposals will be received until the 8th December.

The work will be divided into sections of about five miles each, and Contractors can include in their proposals as many of these as may suit their convenience.

The Company reserves the right to accept of such proposals as in their judgment will best secure the prompt construction of the Road.

All proposals to be sealed and endorsed, "Proposals for the Excavation and Superstructure Railroad," and directed to J. P. KIRKWOOD, No. 144 State-st., Albany.

The plans and profiles can be seen at the Engineer's Office, No. 144 State-st., Albany, on and after the 15th November, where further information can be obtained.

E. C. DELAVAN, President.
JAMES P. KIRKWOOD, Engineer.

GRAY HAIR RESTORED, FOR ONE DOLLAR, to its natural color, without dye, by the use of CHEVALIER'S LIFE FOR THE HAIR. This splendid preparation stands unrivalled for its wonderful effects in restoring gray hair to its natural color, and in preventing it from falling off. It is perfectly harmless, and will not stain the skin. Sold by CHEVALIER, No. 1 Astor House, and by druggists generally.

TRAVELING.

FOR CHAGRES AND NEW-GRANADA.—The fine and splendid steamship SIERRA NEVADA, T. D. Wilson, Commander, will be despatched for the above Ports, on or about the 25th of November, from Pier No. 3, N. R. For freight only apply to

J. HOWARD & SON, Agents, No. 24 Broadway.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD—WINTER ARRANGEMENT—NOV. 1, 1852.

TRAINS OUT OF NEW-YORK.

Accommodation and Special Trains leave at 7 and 11:30 A. M., and 4 P. M., through to New-Haven.

At 5:30 A. M., and 3:30 P. M., for Port Chester.

The 11:30 A. M. train runs in connection with trains from New-Haven to Hartford and Springfield, and with train over the Canal road.

Express Trains at 9 A. M. and 3:30 P. M., for New-Haven, Hartford, Springfield, Worcester and Boston, Connecticut River, and Western and Northern connections.

At Morrisania with trains of the New London Road, to New-London, Norwich, Stonington and Providence.

The 9 A. M. stops at Stamford and Bridgeport, connecting with Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroads at Bridgeport. The 3:30 P. M. stops at Stamford, Norwalk and Bridgeport, connecting with Danbury Railroad at Norwalk, and with Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroads at Bridgeport

TRAINS INTO NEW-YORK.

Accommodation and Special Trains at 5:30, 7, and 9:35 A. M., and 1:30 P. M., through from New-Haven.

At 5:30 A. M., and 3:45 P. M., from Port Chester.

The 9:35 A. M. Train receives passengers from Springfield and Hartford, New-London and Canal Railroads at New-Haven. The 1:30 P. M. Train receives passengers from Hartford and Springfield and Northern Railroads.

Express Trains leave New-Haven, on arrival of trains from Boston, at 1:15, and 3:30 P. M., (stopping at Bridgeport, Norwalk, and Stamford,) leaving Boston at 9 A. M. and 2:30 P. M. Trains of

IMPORTANT DOCUMENTS.

THE UNITED STATES, SPAIN, AND CUBA.

OFFICIAL PAPERS,

Transmitted to Congress at its last Session, in reply to a call for them by the House of Representatives.

[CONTINUED.]

John Forsyth to Secretary of State.—[Extracts.]

[No. 51.] MADRID, November 20, 1832.

"SIR: * * * I understand that this Government are under serious apprehensions lest Cuba should declare itself independent and place itself under our protection; that they are informed a society of Freemasons in Philadelphia has connections with a society of Freemasons in Havana, with the object, it is supposed, to hasten the declaration of independence. This, according to their usual mode of judging our conduct, is thought to be known and countenanced by our Government. The squadron sent to Havana by the British, the pressure upon Spain at this moment, when she has so much reason to dread the determination of the European sovereigns, by Great Britain, all combine to show the necessity of watchfulness on our part as to the designs of that Power, and the probability of their accomplishment afforded by the present condition and attitude of this country. A commercial treaty between Spain and England is desirable to England, but it is not of sufficient importance to induce her to take up the gauntlet for Spain against the combined sovereigns. It is not of sufficient importance to induce her to guaranty the loans of money Spain must have for the support of the constitutional system. What, then, is the object of the one party, and how far will necessity oblige the other party to assist in the accomplishment of it? England desires the weight of Spain as a European ally; secondly, the benefit of the commerce of the Peninsula; thirdly, to become the mediator between Spain and the Spanish-American Governments; fourthly, the possession of Cuba to give her the command of the Gulf of Mexico; fifthly, the communication between the Atlantic and Pacific oceans over the Isthmus of Darien; sixthly, Montavideo. * * *

That Great Britain has any fixed determination as to the fourth, fifth and sixth objects, I will not pretend to affirm positively, but my impressions are strong that she has. If she has, the means of success are, a guaranty of loans, taking a lien upon some or all of them as an eventual indemnity, or a purchase of them. The guaranty of Cuba against the designs of the United States would not be an unlikely mode of proceeding. The island, however, will be most reluctantly surrendered by Spain, and the population of the island itself is known to be hostile to any transfer to Great Britain. * * * * * *

The commercial treaty opens the road to Great Britain to profit by the necessities of Spain. If the Congress do nothing decisive, I hope nothing of consequence will grow out of the determination to treat with England. Whatever may happen, I am here without power to do more than to give you notice of what may be done or intended. Without instructions I can make no offers to this Government in order to divert them from this course, nor [do] I perceive what offers we could [make that] in her present situation could induce Spain not to pursue [it;] and we are here, I am constrained to say, not considered in the friendly light we ought to be considered by Spain. * *

On the subject of Cuba, I have taken all due pains indirectly to remove the apprehensions of the Government. To several Deputies of the Cortes, and to persons who I presumed would repeat what I said to the Ministers, I have spoken of Cuba as a very desirable acquisition to any Power, but that our interest required, as there was no prospect of its passing into our hands, that it should belong to Spain; that as English property, it would be infinitely injurious to us; as Colombian or Mexican it would not be but hurtful. Independent of its formidable position, its slave population would make us anxious to keep the island out of the hands of Governments which would be compelled by their institutions to make changes in it extremely dangerous to the repose and prosperity of the Southern States. In a conversation with one of the members of the political commission of the Cortes, I expressed a conviction that Spain would procure, by an immediate recognition of Colombia and Mexico, and the adoption of a liberal system of commerce, a guarantee of the island from Colombia, Mexico, and the United States, the three Powers being equally interested to keep it in the hands of Spain, out of the hands of England, and of each other. He asked permission to speak of it to the Ministers, which I gave him, provided he spoke of it to the Ministers as a matter of opinion on a subject which had never been even named to me by my Government.

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, Secretary of State.

J. Forsyth to the Secretary of State.—[Extract.]

[No. 53.] "MADRID, Dec. 13, 1832.

"SIR: * * * I received, a few days since a note from Mr. SAN MIGUEL, * * * informing me that the Spanish squadron in the Gulf of Mexico was about to be reinforced. I supposed it probable that a similar note had been written to all the foreign Ministers, but find that this was not the fact. My answer * * * was written after ascertaining this. What the motive is for sending a naval reinforcement, you may probably understand better than I do, having direct information from Havana. As far as we are informed here, a land force would be more useful for destroying the piracies of Cuba, and of breaking up their connection with Havana. It is more probable the view is to protect Cuba, and to assist the Government party against the Mexican and Colombian Governments.

"Hon. JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, &c."

Mr. Adams to Mr. Forsyth.—[Extract.]

[SECRET.] DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, Dec. 17, 1832.

SIR: The present condition of the island of Cuba has excited much attention, and has become of deep interest to this Union. From the public dispatch and other papers which you will receive with this, you will perceive the great and continued injuries which our commerce is suffering from pirates issuing from thence, the repeated demands made upon the authorities of the island for their suppression, and the exertions, but partially effectual, of our own naval force against them. There is another point of view, however, in which the condition of the island is yet more an object of concern. From various sources, intimations have been received here that the British Government have it in contemplation to obtain possession of the island. It is even asserted, from sources to which some credit is due, that they have been for more than two years in secret negotiation with Spain for the cession of the island; and it is added that Spain, though disinclined to such an arrangement, might resist it with more firmness, if, for a limited period of time, she could obtain the joint guarantee of the United States and France, securing the island to herself.

There is reason, also, to believe that the future political condition of the Island is a subject of much anxiety and of informal deliberations among its own inhabitants; that both France and Great Britain have political agents there observing the course of events, and perhaps endeavoring to give them different directions. The President has, therefore, determined to dispatch to you a special messenger, to deliver this letter; upon receipt of which he wishes you to take such measures as may be adapted to obtain correct information whether such a negotiation as has been above suggested is on foot between Spain and Great Britain; and, if so, to communicate to the Spanish Government, confidentially, with [such qualifications, to prevent Cuba, from being [illegible], that he who no doubt knows [illegible] there could be no understanding between the two Governments on this point without a reference to Washington. He said he was aware of that, and should, as soon as the question here, which was varying every moment, was settled, give instructions to the Spanish Minister in the United States on this subject.

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, Secretary of State.

Mr. Adams to Mr. Nelson.—[Extract.]

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, April 28, 1823.

In the war between France and Spain, now commencing, other interests, peculiarly ours, will, in all probability, be deeply involved. Whatever may be the issue of this war, as between these two European powers, it may be taken for granted that the dominion of Spain upon the American Continent, North and South, is irrevocably gone. But the islands of Cuba and Porto Rico still remain nominally, and so far really, dependant upon her, that she yet possesses the power of transferring her own dominion over them, together with the possession of them, to others. These islands, from their local position and natural appendages to the North American continent, and one of them, Cuba, almost in sight of our shores, from a multitude of considerations, has become an object of transcendent importance to the commercial and political interests of our Union. Its commanding position, with reference to the Gulf of Mexico and the West India seas; the character of its population; its situation midway between our Southern coast and the island of St. Domingo; its safe and capacious harbor of the Havana, fronting a long line of our shores destitute of the same advantage; the nature of its productions and of its wants, furnishing the supplies and needing the returns of a commerce immensely profitable and mutually beneficial, give it an importance in the sum of our national interests with which that of no other foreign territory can be compared, and little inferior to that which binds the different members of this Union together. Such indeed are, between the interests of that island and of this country, the geographical, commercial, moral, and political relations, formed by nature, gathering, in the process of time, and even now verging to maturity, that, in looking forward to the probable course of events, for the short period of half a century, it is scarcely possible to resist the conviction that the annexation of Cuba to our Federal Republic will be indispensable to the continuance and integrity of the Union itself. It is obvious, however, that for this event we are not prepared. Numerous and formidable objections to the extension of our territorial dominions beyond sea present themselves to the first contemplation of the subject; obstacles to the system of policy by which alone that result can be compassed and maintained are to be foreseen and surmounted, both from at home and abroad; but there are laws of political as well as of physical gravitation; and if an apple, severed by the tempest from its native tree, cannot choose but fall to the ground, Cuba, forcibly disjoined from its own unnatural connection with Spain, and incapable of self-support, can gravitate only towards the North American Union, which, by the law of nature, cannot cast her off from its bosom.

In any other state of things than that which spring from this incipient war between France and Spain, these considerations would be premature. They are now merely touched upon to illustrate the position that, in the war opening upon Europe, the United States have deep and important interests involved, peculiarly their own—the condition of Cuba cannot but depend upon the issue of this war. As an integral part of the Spanish territories Cuba has been formally and solemnly invested with the liberties of the Spanish Constitution. To destroy those liberties, and to restore in the stead of that constitution the dominion of the Bourbon race, is the avowed object of this new invasion of the Peninsula. There is too much reason to apprehend that, in Spain itself, this unhallowed purpose will be attended with immediate, or at least with temporary, success. The Constitution of Spain will be demolished by the armies of the Holy Alliance, and the Spanish nation will again bow the neck to the yoke of bigotry and despotic sway. Whether the purposes of France or of her continental allies extend to the subjugation of the remaining Ultra Marine possessions of Spain or not, has not yet been sufficiently disclosed. But to confine ourselves to that which immediately concerns us—the condition of the Island of Cuba—we know that the Republican spirit of freedom prevails among its inhabitants. The liberties of the constitution are to them rights in possession; nor is it to be presumed that they will be willing to surrender them because they may be extinguished by foreign violence in the parent-country. As Spanish territory, the island will be liable to invasion from France during the war; and the only reasons for doubting whether the attempt will be made, are, the probable incompetency of the French maritime force to effect the conquest, and the probability that its accomplishment would be resisted by Great Britain. In the mean time, and at all events, the condition of the island, in regard to that of its inhabitants, is a condition of great imminent and complicated danger; and without resorting to speculation upon what such a state of things must produce upon a people so situated, we know that its approach has already had a powerful effect upon them, and that the question, what they are to do upon contingencies daily pressing upon them and ripening into reality, has for the last twelve months constantly excited their attention and stimulated them to action. Were the population of the island of one blood and color, there could be no doubt or hesitation with regard to the course which they would pursue, as dictated by their interests and their rights: the invasion of Spain by France would be the signal for their declaration of independence. That even in their present state it will be imposed upon them as a necessity, is not unlikely; but among all their reflecting men it is admitted as a maxim fundamental to all deliberation upon their future condition, that they are not competent to a system of permanent self-dependence; they must rely for the support of protection upon some force from without; and, in the event of the overthrow of the Spanish constitution, that support can no longer be expected from Spain—their only alternative of dependence must be upon Great Britain or upon the United States. Hitherto the wishes of this Government have been that the connection between Cuba and Spain should continue as it has existed for several years; these wishes are known to the principal inhabitants of the Island, and instructions, copies of which are now furnished you, were some months since transmitted to Mr. FORSYTH, authorizing him in a suitable manner to communicate them to the Spanish Government. These wishes still continue, so far as they can be indulged with a rational foresight of events beyond our control, but for which it is our duty to be prepared. If a Government is to be imposed by foreign violence upon the Spanish nation, and the liberties which they have asserted by their Constitution are to be crushed, it is neither to be expected nor desired that the people of Cuba, far from the reach of the oppressors of Spain, should submit to be governed by them. Should the cause of Spain herself issue more propitiously than from its present prospects can be anticipated, it is obvious that the trial through which she must pass at home, and the final loss of *all* her dominions on the American continents, will leave her unable to extend to the Island of Cuba that protection necessary for its internal security and its outward defence.

Great Britain has formally withdrawn from the councils of the European alliance in regard to Spain; she disapproves the war which they have [illegible] which is undertaken by France [illegible] possibility of its continued dependence upon Spain, have been as precarious the want of protection there—the power of affording it possessed by Great Britain, and the necessities of Spain to secure by some equivalent, the support of Great Britain for herself, have formed a remarkable concurrence of predispositions to the transfer of Cuba, and during the last two years rumors have been multiplied that it was already consummated. We have been confidentially told, by indirect communication from the French Government, that more than two years since Great Britain was negotiating with Spain for the cession of Cuba, and so eager in the pursuit as to have offered Gibraltar, and more, for it in exchange. There is reason to believe that, in this respect, the French Government was misinformed; but neither is entire reliance to be placed on the declaration lately made by the present British Secretary for Foreign Affairs to the French Government, and which, with precautions indicating distrust, has been also confidently communicated to us, viz: that Great Britain would hold it disgraceful to avail herself of the distressed situation of Spain to obtain possession of any portion of her American colonies. The object of this declaration, and of the communication of it here, undoubtedly was to induce the belief that Great Britain entertained no purpose of obtaining the possession of Cuba; but these assurances were given with reference to a state of peace then still existing, and which it was the intention and hope of Great Britain to preserve. The condition of all the parties to them has since changed; and however indisposed the British Government might be ungenerously to avail themselves of the distress of Spain to extort from her any remnant of her former possessions, they did not forbear to take advantage of it by order of reprisals given to two successive squadrons dispatched to the West Indies, and stationed in immediate proximity to the island of Cuba.

By measures thus vigorous and peremptory, they obtained from Spain an immediate revocation of the blockade which her generals had proclaimed on the coast of Terra Firma, and pledges of reparation for all the captures of British vessels made under cover of that military fiction. They obtained, also, an acknowledgment of many long-standing claims of British subjects upon the Spanish Government, and promises of payment of them as a part of the national debt. The whole amount of them, however, as well as that of the reparation and indemnity promised for the capture of British property under the blockades of General MORALES and by the Porto Rico privateers, yet exists, in the form of claims, and the whole mass of them now is acknowledged claim, for the satisfaction of which pledges have been given to be redeemed hereafter, and for which the island of Cuba may be the only indemnity, in the power of Spain to grant, as it will undoubtedly be to Great Britain the most satisfactory indemnity which she could receive.

The war between France and Spain changes so totally the circumstances under which the declaration above mentioned of Mr. CANNING was made, that it may, at its very outset, produce events under which the possession of Cuba may be obtained by Great Britain without even raising a reproach of intended deception against the British Government for making it. An alliance between Great Britain and Spain may be one of the first fruits of this war. A guaranty of the island to Spain may may be among the stipulations of that alliance: and, in the event either of a threatened attack upon the island by France, or of attempts on the part of the Islanders to assume their independence, a resort to the temporary occupation of the Havana by British forces may be among the probable expedients through which it may be obtained, by concert between Great Britain and Spain herself. It is not necessary to point out the numerous contingencies by which the transition from a temporary and fiduciary occupation to a permanent and proprietary possession may be effected.

The transfer of Cuba to Great Britain would be an event unpropitious to the interests of this Union. This opinion is so generally entertained that even the groundless rumors that it was about to be accomplished, which have spread abroad, and are still teeming, may be traced to the deep and almost universal feeling of aversion to it, and to the alarm which the mere probability of occurrence has stimulated. The question both of our right and of our power to prevent it, if necessary by force, already obtrudes itself upon our councils, and the Administration is called upon, in the performance of its duties to the nation, at least to use all the means within its competency to guard against and forefend it.

It will be among the primary objects requiring your most earnest and unremitting attention to ascertain and report to us every movement of negotiation between Spain and Great Britain upon this subject. We cannot, indeed, prescribe any special instruction in relation to it. We scarcely know where you will find the Government of Spain upon your arrival in the country, nor can we foresee, with certainty, by whom it will be administered. Your credentials are addressed to FERDINAND, the King of Spain, under the Constitution. You may find him under the guardianship of a Cortes, in the custody of an army of faith, or under the protection of the invaders of his country. So long as the *constitutional* Government may continue to be administered in his name, your official intercourse will be with his Ministers, and to them you will repeat, what Mr. FORSYTH has been instructed to say, that the wishes of your Government are that Cuba and Porto Rico may continue in connection with independent and constitutional Spain.

You will add that no countenance has been given by us to any projected plan of separation from Spain, which may have been formed in the island. This assurance becomes proper, as by a late dispatch received from Mr. FORSYTH, he intimates that the Spanish Government have been informed that a revolution in Cuba was secretly preparing, fomented by communications between a society of Free-Masons there and another of the same fraternity in Philadelphia. Of this we have no other knowledge; and the societies of Free-Masons in this country are so little in the practice of using agency of a political nature on any occasion, that we think it most probable the information of the Spanish Government, in that respect, is unfounded. It is true that the Free-Masons at the Havana have taken part of late in the politics of Cuba, and, so far as it is known to us, it has been an earnest and active part in favor of the continuance of their connection with Spain. While disclaiming all disposition on our part either to obtain possession of Cuba or of Porto Rico ourselves, you will declare that the American Government has no knowledge of the lawless expedition undertaken against the latter of those islands last Summer.

Mr. J. J. Appleton to Mr. Adams.—[*Extract.*]

CADIZ, Aug. 6, 1823.

If no buyers for the new loan offer without security, the interest may be secured from the revenue of the *island of Cuba*, which exceeds the ordinary expenditures of the island by about $1,500 000; more than sufficient for the principal which remains to be disposed of. A member of the Cortes, high in the confidence of the Government, and who has been constantly employed in the commission of "ways and means," came to see me yesterday with the formal object of inquiring whether a loan could be negotiated in the United States, mortgaged upon the proceeds of the customs of Havana. He said that he was afraid that England, pursuing her policy to thwart all the financial operations of Spain, and to curtail thus her means of resistance, would prevent a negotiation of the "inscriptions;" and that Spain would thus become a victim of the reliance placed upon England. He was, therefore, anxious that Spain should look beyond England, and had thought that the United States, knowing best how to value the island of Cuba, would be most likely to engage in [illegible] desired, and about to send [illegible] mission for it, as the affairs of the importance of those in question dispatch was everything. This gentleman, with whom I had this conversation, though not friendly to England, has always felt the importance of securing her good will, if not her assistance, and has, in consequence, been one of the organs through which the Cortes have, if I may so say, conversed with the English Minister and unaccredited but confidential *agents* of Mr. CANNING at this Court.

His coming to me, under such circumstances, has impressed me with the idea that there was but little hopes of engaging England to enter in the speculation which he proposes to the United States. That she has been sounded on this or some analogous point I have but little doubt; that she has been found cold and distant, in consequence of her engagements to other Powers, and her little confidence in the stability of the Government from which the overtures proceeded, is also not improbable. What, however, you may rely upon as certain is, that up to this day there has been nothing done involving the fate of the Island of Cuba.

Mr. J. J. Appleton to Mr. Adams.—[Extract.]

CADIZ, July 10, 1823.

SIR: The contents of the letter of which I herewith enclose a duplicate are substantially confirmed by all that has come to my knowledge since it was written. I shall say nothing of the official declaration of England; they are documents which must long since have reached you. I have it, however, in my power to say, upon the best authority, that the sentiments she now professes in relation to acquisition of territory at the expense of Spain have not always been entertained by her. Mr. QUADRA, now deputy of the Cortes, had, when Minister of Ultra-Marine in the year 1820, distant overtures made to him for a cession of the eastern side of Cuba to England. These overtures were treated with great coldness, and it is supposed have not been repeated. This fact has been communicated to me in confidence by Mr. GENER, a deputy from the Havana, who, being a European by birth, has had more access to the secrets of the Cabinet than his companions, and has lately received a distinguished proof of the respect in which he is held, in being called to preside over the Cortes during an epoch of particular difficulty. This gentleman has, moreover, assured me that these overtures were the only ones that had ever come to his knowledge, though, before leaving Madrid, he had made it a subject of particular inquiry. The deputies of Cuba have, within a few days, written a letter to the provincial deputations, in which, after acquainting them with the events which have lately occurred here, express a hope that, if some of the worthy patriots who have sacrificed everything to support the liberties and independence of the Peninsula should be obliged to cross the Atlantic, they will find an asylum in the island of Cuba. This letter is, as I am informed by one of the signers, intended to prepare the people of Cuba for the worst that can happen here. They suppose, and no doubt correctly, that the invasion of the mother country will elicit much speculation as to the future fate of the island among its inhabitants, and that the impulse which they have received in favor of independence will not now be easily repressed; they see calamities, therefore, brooding over their island. These deputies, who in common with their colleagues, voted for the removal of the royal family to this place, are now declared traitors by the regency at Madrid, and will, if the cause of the constitution fails, be exposed to cruel persecutions. Under, these circumstances, it is not astonishing that they should wish to insure themselves an asylum among their friends, and save their particular provinces from the despotism with which those of Europe are threatened. Great, however, as is their horror of despotism, it does not exceed their dread of becoming *independent* too soon. In their anxiety, they cast their eyes towards the United States, and inquire whether an arrengement could not be made for the protection of the island against the evils with which it is threatened in case things go badly here. Is there no remedy, say they, but holding again our necks to the yoke? Is there no alternative between despotism and the ruin that awaits us if, unsupported, we attempt to resist? I have not dared to suggest any, though I should suppose that the United States, or the United States and England jointly, might find one in a guaranty of the island to Spain, while in the enjoyment of the Provincial Government lately decreed for it by the Cortes. The present is the moment when such an arrangement might be made with Spain; all her influential men look to the chance of their being driven from their country, and would probably rejoice in having it in their power to reconcile its best interests with their own safety. Should Mr. NELSON come provided with adequate instructions, he will arrive in the best possible moment to fix the fate of the island in the way that will best suit the interests of the United States.

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, Secretary of State.

Hugh Nelson to the Secretary of State—[Extract.]

[No. 59.] MADRID, July 10, 1825.

SIR: I have the honor to enclose a copy of my last note to the Secretary of State of his Catholic Majesty, in which, on his request, I state what I have been instructed to say to this Government in reference to the aversion of the American Government to see the Island of Cuba pass into the hands of any other European power, and our disclaimer of all views on our part in reference to the same subject. This note was written on the request of the Secretary, and on his stating that it would extract from them an answer in writing on the application which I had made for the privilege of sending Consuls to these islands. It has produced no such effect; and although I have called repeatedly in person and urged the subject, and have delayed my departure from Madrid some weeks on their request, I have only obtained a promise that it would soon be given be given. As I presumed, from its delay, that it would not probably be very favorable, I have concluded to leave it to my successor.

Hon. HENRY CLAY, Secretary of State.

Don Francisco de Zea Bermudez to Mr. Nelson

[Translation.] PALACE, July 12, 1825.

SIR: I had the honor of laying before the King, my august master, the note which you were pleased to address to me on the 22d ultimo. His Majesty has, with the greatest satisfaction, seen confirmed in it the friendly dispositions of your Government, and, firmly persuaded of their continuance, will always take pleasure in responding to them with that faithfulness and noble frankness which are characteristic of him.

His Majesty has at no time thought of ceding to any power the islands of Cuba and Porto Rico; and, so far from such a purpose, is firmly determined to keep them under the dominion and authority of his legitimate sovereignty.

This formal declaration will be satisfactory to the wishes of your Government, as you have been pleased to state to me, with respect to the intentions of Spain; and the equally explicit declaration which you make me, that the United States will not suffer, far less take part or afford this assistance to, any plan which, by means of expeditions or armaments, or of any other mode, is intended to foment internal discord in said Islands, to disturb their tranquility, or attempt their separation from the Spanish Empire, has been in the highest degree grateful to the King, my master. Wherefore his Majesty doubts not that your Government, duly appreciating the just observations which I had the honor of making to you verbally, will particularly apply, with respect to the said possessions, all the amplitude necessary to the assurances and guaranties which you mention to me, and that in a faithful observance of the strictest neutrality, it will be pleased to take the most prompt and efficacious measures to prevent the rebellious subjects of his Majesty in America [illegible] desired, and about to send [illegible] mission for it, as the affairs of the importance of those in question dispatch was everything. This gentleman, with whom I had this conversation, though not friendly to England, has always felt the importance of securing her good will, if not her assistance, and has, in consequence, been one of the organs through which the Cortes have, if I may so say, conversed with the English Minister and unaccredited but confidential *agents* of Mr. CANNING at this Court.

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[illegible] will immediately respond to the [illegible] ship which he receives from the United States, cheerfully concurring on his part to consolidate the harmony and good understanding between the two nations.

I avail myself of this occasion to express to you, sir, the value and esteem which the King, my master, has for you personally, for the frankness and good faith with which you have endeavored, during your residence at this court, to conciliate the interests of both Powers; and, wishing you the most prosperous return to your country, I pray you, sir, to receive the assurances of my sincere good will and very distinguished consideration.

God preserve you many years,
Your most obedient, humble servant,
FRANCISCO DE ZEA BERMUDEZ.

Hugh Nelson to H. C. M. First Secretary of State.

[With No 59.]

MADRID, June 22, 1825.

The undersigned, Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States, has the honor to submit to His Excellency a proposition in behalf of the Government of the United States, for the admission of consuls into His Catholic Majesty's Islands of Cuba and Porto Rico. The undersigned having presented to His Excellency this proposal in conversation, now, by the request of His Excellency, offers it in writing. His Excellency having suggested, in the conference on this subject, the propriety, on the part of Spain, under existing circumstances, of asking some assurances, or pledges, to guard against the hazard of injury which might result from this measure, was informed by the undersigned that he was not authorized to give any assurance or pledges, but that when he was honored with the mission to Madrid, there then being rumors in circulation that some European Power was negotiating with Spain for the transfer of these islands, he was authorized to declare to Spain the repugnance with which the United States would see these islands transferred to any other Power; that they prefer to see the connection between Spain and these islands continued, to their severance from Spain and junction to any such Power who might be desirous of acquiring these rich possessions; that, whilst instructed not to conceal from Spain the repugnance of the United States to such transfer of those islands, he was authorized, unequivocally, to disclaim all views of aggrandizement, on their own part, in reference to these objects, and to declare the exemption of his Government from all connivance at, or countenance of, internal dissension, or at expeditions, or equipments, having in view either the disturbance of the internal repose of these islands or the dismemberment of the Spanish Empire. The undersigned was also instructed to say that the Government of the United States expected, from the friendship and good understanding subsisting between the two Governments, that Spain would not conceal from them a measure of this sort, should they at any time contemplate the transfer of these islands so contiguous to the territory of the United States. These instructions were only deemed necessary from the existence of the rumors alluded to, and from some insinuations which had been made by the representative of his Catholic Majesty in the United States, injurious to the good faith and honor of the United States, which it was presumed might have been laid before his Majesty's Government, and might render these explanations proper. The undersigned has the honor to ask an answer to his proposals, and to tender to his Excellency his distinguished consideration, and to subscribe himself his Excellency's obedient, humble servant, &c.,

HUGH NELSON.

Mr. Clay to Mr. Everett.—[Extract.]

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, April 27, 1852.

Besides the preceding objects, to which your attention will be directed, others of great interest will also claim it. Of these, that of the highest importance is the present war between Spain and her former Colonies on this continent. The President wishes you to bring this subject, in the most conciliatory manner possible, before the Spanish Government; it would be as unnecessary as unprofitable to look to the past, except for the purpose of guiding future conduct. True wisdom dictates that Spain, without indulging in unavailing regrets on account of what she has irretrivably lost, should employ the means of retrieving what she may yet preserve from the wreck of her former possessions. The war upon the continent is in fact at end, and not a solitary foot of land from the western limit of the United States to Cape Horn owns her sway, not a bayonet in all that vast extent remains to sustain her cause, and the peninsula is utterly incompetent to replace those armies which have been vanquished and annihilated by the victorious forces of the new Republics. What possible objects, then, can remain to Spain to protract war which she can no longer maintain, and to the conclusion of which, in form, there is only wanting the recognition of the new Governments by treaties of peace? If there were left the most distant prospect of her reconquering her continental provinces which have achieved their independence, there might be a motive for perseverance. But every expectation of such reconquest, it is manfest, must be perfectly chimercisl; if she can entertain no rational hope to recover what has been forced from her grasp, is there not great danger of losing her what she yet but feebly holds? It should be borne in mind that the armies of the new States, flushed with victory, have no longer employment on the continent; and yet, whilst the war continues, if it be only in name, they cannot be disbanded without a disregard of all the maxims of just precaution.

To what object, then, will the new republics direct their powerful and victorious armies? They have a common interest and a common enemy; and let it be supposed that that enemy, weak and exhausted as he is, refuses to make peace, will they not strike wherever they can reach? And, from the proximity and great value of Cuba and Porto Rico, is it not to be anticipated that they will aim, and aim a successful blow, too, at those Spanish Islands? Whilst they would operate from without, means would doubtless be at the same time employed to stimulate the population within to a revolt; and that the disposition exists among the inhabitants, to a considerable extent, to throw off the Spanish authority, is well known. It is due to the United States to declare that they have constantly declined to give any countenance to that disposition.

It is not, then, for the new Republics that the President wishes you to urge upon Spain the expediency of concluding the war; their interest is probably on the side of its continuance, if any nation can have an interest in a state of war. But it is for Spain herself, for the cause of humanity, for the general repose of the world, that you are required, with all the delicacy which belongs to the subject, to use every topic of persuation to impress upon the councils of Spain the propriety, by a formal pacification, of terminating the war; and, as the views and policy of the United States in regard to those islands, may possibly have some influence, you are authorized frankly and fully to disclose them. The United States are satisfied with the present condition of those islands in the hands of Spain, and with their ports open to our commerce as they are now open: this Government desires no political change of that condition. The population itself of the islands is incompetent at present, from its composition and its amount, to maintain self-government. The maritime force of the neighboring Republics of Mexico and Colombia is not now, nor is it likely shortly to be, adequate to the protection of those islands if the conquest of them were effected. The United States would entertain constant apprehensions of their passing from their possession to that of some

[illegible] will immediately respond to the [illegible] ship which he receives from the United States, cheerfully concurring on his part to consolidate the harmony and good understanding between the two nations.

I avail myself of this occasion to express to you, sir, the value and esteem which the King, my master, has for you personally, for the frankness and good faith with which you have endeavored, during your residence at this court, to conciliate the interests of both Powers; and, wishing you the most prosperous return to your country, I pray you, sir, to receive the assurances of my sincere good will and very distinguished consideration.

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New-York Daily Times.

HOUSE OF REFUGE AT RANDALL'S ISLAND.

LAYING OF THE CORNER-STONE.

Addresses by Mayor Kingsland and Robert Kelly, Esq.

The "Society for Reformation of Juvenile Delinquents" laid the corner-stone of their new "House of Refuge," on Randall's Island, yesterday. The steamboat [illegible] left Peck-slip at 11 A. M. The morning was fine, and several gentlemen attended on the invitation of the Committee. Besides the officers of the Society, we noticed his Honor Mayor KINGSLAND, Geo. W. MATSELL, Chief of Police, Gen. BRUCE, the Inspector, Colonel of the State, Gen. H. B DURYEA, Gen. P. M. [illegible], Col. A. WARNER, Rev. Dr. FERRIS, Rev. Dr. KREBS, Dr. BARRETT, Chaplains of the Society, Dr. HALL, Judge WALSH, PETER V. B. STANTON, Esq., and others. The boat reached Randall's Island a little after 12 o'clock, and the party proceeded to the site chosen for the new building, the foundations of which are laid. The following is a plan of the edifice about to be built:

The buildings cover 2 acres of ground, and of this 2 [illegible] the boys' building covers 1½ acres. The stone [illegible] 50 feet high, enclose about 10 acres, including that occupied by the buildings. The lawn, in front, [illegible] to the Harlem river, amounts to about 5 acres. The 15 acres of land, undulating and rough by nature, [illegible] of rocks, swamps and meadow land, has been reclaimed to a fair plain, descending gently, front and rear, to the water. This principal building is in the Italian style of architecture, and comprises a centre building, [illegible] 87 feet, and radiating from this centre building, four wing buildings, each 46 by 160 feet, connected to the centre building by four corridor buildings, each 12 by 25 feet, and at the extension of each wing building, an end building, 50 by 86 feet. The centre building, and each end building, is surmounted by a dome. The centre and end buildings are four stories high, and the wings three stories, and in each part the stories are 14 feet high. The centre building, from the ground to the ridge of the roof, is 76 feet high, and surmounted by a dome 40 feet in diameter. Each end building is 76 feet high, and surmounted by a smaller dome. The wing buildings are 63 feet high.

The erection of two of the radiating wings is deferred till a future time. The two wings now in course of erection, extend to the right and left of the centre building in one line, and with the centre building present a front of 800 feet, located exactly parallel with the Avenues of the City of New-York. The front of the centre building stands 37 feet in advance of the front of the wing buildings. The buildings are designed for the accommodation of over 1,000 juvenile delinquents. Of the boy's department, each wing is arranged for 220 inmates, with a separate sleeping room for each. The first story of each wing contains the dining room, school rooms and bathing room. The centre building contains a large chapel, the managers' rooms, and apartments for the officers. The inmates are to be classified, those of one wing not being permitted to associate at any time with those of the other wings. The buildings are erected with brick, fixed inside and outside with smooth brick, and left without plastering on the interior. Each wing building is provided with four cylindrical ventilating shafts, 3 feet in diameter each, arranged for carrying off the smoke from the fires of the building, and for ventilating each separate bed-room. The corridor buildings, by which access is had from the centre building to either of the four wings, are *fire proof*, having iron floors and roof.

The boys from Randall's Island School, 400 in number, marched down under the superintendence of Mr. BARRETT, to the music of fife and drum, and took up a position on the platform.

Dr. BARRETT, Chaplain of the Society, offered up an appropriate prayer.

Mr. EDGAR S. VAN WHIPPLE, President of the Committee, introduced Mayor KINGSLAND, who said:

The occasion, gentlemen, on which we are assembled is one of more than ordinary importance and interest,—importance in view of the influence which the result of the labors this day commenced, is to have upon the rising generation, and interest in view of the truly noble and philanthropic motives of those associated in the enterprise. We are not here merely to lay the Corner-Stone of a public edifice with imposing ceremony,—we are here to commence the foundation of a building which may in time send forth to the world wise, good and virtuous citizens whose influence and example will be felt and acknowledged far and wide.

I need not advert to the great good accomplished by the institution to which the building—the corner stone of which we are about to lay—is attached. The records of the Association afford abundant and most gratifying evidence of that. But, while I rejoice over the good that has been accomplished, I cannot but regret the necessity which demands this addition to the accommodation required, and which is now about to be afforded.

It is our duty as good citizens—as conservators of the public interests, to check the tendency to vice and wickedness at the fountain-head. Vice often originating in ignorance, and want of proper parental care, or proper influences, may be checked by prompt and early action on our part, and in no manner can that check be so efficaciously interposed as through the medium of an Institution like this. The youth growing up in crime, midst its vice and ignorance, without moral restraint, can be placed within the reach of proper care and culture—habits of industry and discipline are acquired which will fallow them into the world, and render them good and useful citizens, and many who otherwise might find a home in a prison cell, or end an ignominious career upon the gallows, may live to bless the day in which they were thrown under the kind and paternal influence which this association seeks to impart.

I am very happy, gentlemen, to have had the honor, as Chief Magistrate of this City, of taking an official part in these circumstances; as a private citizen, my warmest sympathies have ever been enlisted on behalf of the association whose members now surround me, and I am glad to lend my official cooperation to a measure which will tend to enhance so greatly its usefulness, and enlarge the spheres of its operation, the gratifying results of which must cause a thrill of pleasure to my heart.

I will now, gentlemen, proceed to perform the pleasant duty imposed on me, and desire to express my thanks for the honor conferred on me, and my earnest heartfelt wishes for the continued success and prosperity of an Institution having for its aim and object such a noble, generous and truly Christian purpose.

His Honor then read the following list of articles, which were placed in the corner-stone by Mr. J. W. C. LEVERIDGE:

Acts of Incorporation; Annual Report of the Society from the year 1832 to 1853; Rules and Regulations of the House for 1849 and 1849; copies of the Apprentices Indentures; of letter given to employers on receiving apprentices; of the letter of advice to apprentices; of the letter of inquiry to employers; of the permit given to employers to receive apprentices from the House; specification of work and materials; general description of building and premises, with list of officers; plans showing location of the building, and front elevation on Harlem River; copies of the *New-York Daily Times, Courier and Enquirer, Journal of Commerce, Express, Post, Tribune, Herald* and *Sun*, and various coins from one cent up to one dollar.

The President, ROBERT KELLY, Esq., then delivered the following interesting address:

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN:—This building is erected for an old and well-known Institution. The New York House of Refuge was the first institution of its precise character ever established, and in the extent of its operations, to the greatest reform school in the world. It sprung out of an organization that will be remembered by our elder citizens, instituted in the year 1818, one of those many charitable associations for which, because of their number, practical usefulness, and the quiet business-like efficiency with which they are managed, the City of New York deserves to be famous, called "The Society for the Prevention of Pauperism." The managers of the Society, in the ministration of its beneficence and had their attention directed particularly to the subject of juvenile vagrancy and to the condition of youth imprisoned for petty offences, among the adepts and professors of crime. A committee of the Society, appointed in the year 1823, presented in a report of masterly ability, a graphic picture of these evils, and proposed a practical remedy in the plan of this Institution. The Society for the Reformation of Juvenile Delinquents was thereupon organized, which was incorporated by an Act of the Legislature, passed May 29th, 1824. An appeal to the benevolence of our citizens was responded to by subscriptions to the amount of $16,000, to be swelled in subsequent years, by legacies, &c. to an amount exceeding $30,000.

A piece of ground, containing about four acres, on the present site of Madison-square, which had been ceded by the City to the United States, for a Government Arsenal, was obtained, the City transferring the same to the Society for occupation as a House of Refuge, and the Society paying the United States a sum agreed upon, $6,000, for the buildings that were upon it. On the first day of January, 1825, the house was opened with some public ceremony, in the presence of the Mayor of the City, the Corporation, and a large concourse of citizens. Six boys and three girls were the number of children received into the house at the opening of its doors. In a few years additional buildings being provided, the number increased to an average of two hundred. For several years past the house has been constantly full—overflowingly so, in the Boys' Department—and accommodating to six hundred inmates. The whole number admitted to the present date, is 5,660 leaving over five thousand as the number of those who have received the benefit of its reformatory instruction and discipline. A few have been removed from our charge by death, a small number transferred to the Alms House Department, some given up to friends, and the rest indented as apprentices during minority.

The first Managers of the Society were:

CADWALLADER D. COLDEN,	JOHN E. HYDE,
SAMUEL ALLEN,	ANGEL W. IVES,
ANDREW BONTIA,	JOHN T. IRVING,
ISAAC COLLINS,	PETER A. JAY,
SAMUEL COWDRAY,	JAMES LOVETT,
CHARLES COUTANT,	ROBERT E. MOTT,
JOHN DOYE,	HUGH MAXWELL,
CORNELIUS DUBOIS,	HENRY MEAD,
CORNELIUS R. DUBOIS,	RALPH OLMSTED,
THOMAS EDDY,	JOHN STEARNS,
CHARLES FOSTER,	JOHN TABOR,
JAMES W. GERARD,	J. M. WAINWRIGHT,
JOSEPH GRISCOM,	HENRY J. WYCKOFF.

These worthies present an array of solid worth which is exceedingly gratifying to look back upon; many of them still remain among us, but the greater part have been called from the scene of their usefulness here to the joys of the eternal world. May the City of New-York never want for such men to be the representatives of its benevolence.

The affairs of the Society are conducted by a Board of thirty Managers, elected annually by ballot, each subscriber to the institution being entitled to a vote. In addition, a large Committee of ladies is annually appointed, a sub-committee of whom visit the Girls' House every week. Some of these ladies have served since the commencement of the operations of the Society, and their counsels and influence have been of incalculable value upon the hearts and minds, and manners of the female inmates of the House of Refuge during all these years.

The annual income is derived as follows:—First, $6,000 a year from the State; Second, between $7,000 and $8,000 from the City, out of the excise fund and theatre licences, two appropriate sources of revenue; Third, a like sum from the proceeds of the boys' labor; Fourth, about $2,000 towards the School, out of the school monies. The income has been found sufficient for the support of the institution upon its present scale.

It will thus be seen that the Society is a private Corporation, employed by the State as the care-taker, educator and reformer of its juvenile vagrants and offenders. But though a private Corporation, it is completely under the control of the representatives of the people. All the inmates it admits it receives by law, through regular commitments by Judges and Police Magistrates; and when it shall be found not to fulfil its objects properly, the law can take away all its subjects, and put an end to its operations. It is an organization for the enlistment of a body of volunteers, devoting themselves to a benevolent task, giving a full account of their actions, accumulating a store of experience in their work, and continued in their trust until their services shall be no longer required. The position of the Society towards the State was presented with characteristic force and eccentricity by the late reverend and venerable Dr. SANFORD, so long the Chaplain of our public institutions, in a sermon preached in the House of Refuge, on the first Christmas after its opening. "*Take this child away and nurse it for me, and I will give thee thy wages,*" was the text selected. The daughter of PHARAOH represented the State, and this Society was the nurse into whose hands the child was *committed*. The good Doctor did not forget the application which he urged with great zeal, that the nurse's wages should be punctually and liberally paid. The Managers of the Society will feel it their duty, at the present juncture, in view of the heavy expenditure they are compelled to undertake, to repeat the *application* to the City and State authorities.

It is not easy for us to estimate the good that has been accomplished by the House of Refuge during the twenty-eight years that it has been in existence. A very large majority of its five thousand graduates of both sexes have been saved without doubt, whereas the greater part probably would otherwise have been lost to themselves and others, ruined for time and eternity, and lated, by the law of their moral nature, to spread, wherever they should go, the leprosy of evil. One of the pleasantest circumstances connected with our labors is the evidence we are constantly receiving of an entire change of character that has taken place in children who have been under our care, as shown by letters from them, by information from those with whom they are living, and occasionally visits at the house by men who introduce themselves as former refuge boys, and express their gratitude for what the institution did for them.

The method and spirit of the treatment pursued in the Refuge are so well expressed by the author of one of the Annual Reports of the Society, that I will quote the paragraph in his own language: "It takes the place of a parent, and it enforces the mild and salutary discipline of a parent. Its main object, that of reformation, is never lost sight of, in any of its regulations, in all its discipline. From the entrance of the child he becomes subject to a routine of duties having in view mental education, moral improvement, and mechanical skill. Order and method, it is the effect of the system practically to enforce. His habits of life undergo a great and thorough change. At such tender age past impressions are not ineffaceable, and custom, assisted by principle, soon change a character. When again he goes into the world to take his place among men, he goes without the brand of infamy on his brow. His misdeeds have been forgotten; he starts afresh from a new and equal platform; his former associations have been ruptured; the haunts of vice are not familiar; he has an intelligence that has been cultivated; he at least recognizes the principles of virtue and right; he has the cunning of his right hand to furnish him with honest means of life. To the world he has been a slumberer, and the world has an opinion to form of a stranger.

"*He knows that it rests with himself to determine what that opinion shall be, and light, and knowledge, and habits are between him and evil.*"

The subsequent disposition of the children we regard as an important part of the process of restoration. After an average residence in the house of a year or more, the boys are bound out in the country to farming or trades, the girls to domestic service. By this means they are brought under the influence of moral families to which they would never have had access under other circumstances. To the girl, the influence of a well-ordered family, the tone of refinement, the moral atmosphere which surrounds her in all her domestic employments, is a particularly valuable means of awakening a sense of delicacy, and an appreciation of the beauty of a virtuous womanly character.

With our older boys, a different course is pursued. They would be unmanageable as apprentices, and would run away. They are shipped, with their own and friends' consent, on whaling voyages. Remarkable success has attended these cases. The very energy which, under other circumstances, would have led them to ruin, is here turned to good account. The discipline of the long voyage, the excitement of the new life, and companionship with men of generous, independent spirit constitute the appliances which they need, and when they come home, they have grown out of the knowledge of their old associates and outgrown their former tastes.

This is the third time the Managers of the Society for the Reformation of Juvenile Delinquents have had to provide buildings. They remained on the Arsenal site till 1839, when they removed to their present location at the foot of Twenty-third-street, on the East River. They are now compelled to move again. The city has encompassed them, and the premises are altogether insufficient for the exigencies of the day. For a portion of the year, the Male Department is obliged to close its doors. The vast increase of vice and destitution among our youthful population, as shown in the Reports of the Chief of Police, warned the Managers to fulfil their duty by striving to erect extensive buildings, arranged for the separate accommodation of the various grades of outcasts and delinquents, in which marked discriminations in discipline might be introduced; fresh incentives supplied to good behavior, and the reformatory powers of the institution greatly augmented. Fifteen years had been the term of occupation on each of the former locations, about the usual period for a general rebuilding of the city, or at least, the adaptation of its tenements to new purposes.

The House of Refuge is now safely, conveniently and admirably located where streets cannot cut through the premises, and the tide of the City's population can never dash against its walls. The site, which may be said to have been unoccupied, being no longer available as a place of interment, was conveyed to the Institution by the Common Council, the Society conveying to the City at the same time a piece of ground on Ward's Island, containing ten acres which is now used as a Potter's Field. This portion of Randall's Island is topographically a separate and distinct location, and the occupation of it for a House of Refuge will not interfere in any way with the occupation of the north end for Farm Schools, or any other kindred purpose. We mean to be good neighbors with the Governors of the Alms House, only that we intend to compete with them in the supply of apprentices, and gain, if we can, the reputation of furnishing the most useful and best behaved children. Our formidable wall of inclosure will protect our children from the contamination of theirs, or *vice versa* as the case may be.

The Common Council have authorized us to sell all the land we at present occupy, and devote the proceeds to the erection of our new buildings. The Legislature of the State has granted us an appropriation of fifty thousand dollars for the same purpose. By a special provision of the act, the premises on which the Society may erect its buildings, are to be subject to the lien of the City Sinking Fund. The proceeds of the land at the foot of Twenty-Third-street will be kept entire, and expended in permanent erections. The security of the Sinking Fund will therefore be augmented by the amount of the State appropriation, by any future appropriations from the same quarter, and by all the expenditures of the Society from their own resources upon the premises. And when they are no longer occupied as a House of Refuge, they immediately become the property of the City.

The description of the building in your hands will show you its extent, and its adaptation to the best methods of reform. A Reform School for one thousand children is truly a colossal institution of benevolence. Unfortunately, the cost will assume the same colossal proportions. The grading of the site, which was exceedingly uneven and a bed of rock, will cost, when completed, $20,000. The contract price for putting up the centre and two wings of the main building is $165,810. Our entire resources will not be adequate to meet the expenditure. The completion of the whole, which cannot be delayed, will amount to another enormous sum. The Managers of the Society will lay its wants before the Legislature, with the confident belief that an institution, so necessary to the welfare of the community, and so precious in its benefits to those unfortunate children whom it rescues from degradation and ruin, will not make its appeal in vain.

We have now, upon one of our isles of the unfortunate, laid the corner stone of a temple of humanity. This range of beautiful islands seem to have been set on purpose to be a moral rampart around our great city. The towers which shall be erected upon them, unlike the fortresses which encircles the cities of the old world, are not for our defence against foreign enemies, nor to overawe our own peaceful citizens, but for the protection of the destitute, and for a defence against crime and depravity. There is something peculiarly appropriate in such a site for the purpose of our institution. The unfortunate and erring youth who shall be gathered upon this Isle of Refuge, separated from the city by yonder silvery channel, and breathing the pure air of Heaven, will look within a short period upon a dense mass of buildings, homes of comfort and domestic happiness, reared by industry and tenanted by thrift, with churches and school-houses scattered among them, and will see what labor and virtuous endeavor, the restraints of law and the influences of education and religion, have done for the great body of that vast population. I have called our House of Refuge a temple of humanity; and when I think of its purpose—to receive the young within its shelter, reclaim and restore them, teach them the duties of the present life, and tell them of the life hereafter—it seems to me to be, in its spirit and object, an embodiment of that beautiful expression of the Savior of mankind—"*Suffer little children to come unto me.*"

After the ceremonies of the ceremonies, the company adjourned to the Alms House School, where an excellent entertainment was furnished by the Messrs. [illegible], whom Mr. KELLY styled in a short speech proposing their health: the "Decorators of our public structures."

After satisfying the "inner man," they proceeded to inspect the school, and Rev. Dr. KREBS and Rev. Dr. FERRIS addressed a few words of encouragement to the children. The party then went on board the boat, and departed being loudly cheered by the boys, who marched to the landing. The boat stopped at Blackwell's Island, and the party were escorted by Mr. MCLAUGHLIN, one of the Governors, through the different Institutions. At 5 P.M. the boat reached the City, and the Company separated, having had "a delightful time"

The following are among the officers of the Society:

President—ROBERT KELLY.

Vice Presidents—WILLIAM W. FOX, AUGUSTINE AVERILL, ISRAEL RUSSELL, SHEPHERD KNAPP, ROBERT D. WEEKS.

Treasurer—JOSHUA S. UNDERHILL.

Secretary—JOHN H. GOURLIE.

Acting Committee—ROBERT KELLY, Chairman, J. W. UNDERHILL, Secretary, LINUS W. STEVENS, SAMUEL L MITCHELL, J. W. C. LEVERIDGE, FREDERICK A. DOUNER, WILLIAM H. MAYWELL.

POPULAR LECTURES.

Imagination—its Culture and use.

A LECTURE,—BY REV. DR. SEARS.

The sixth Lecture of this course was delivered last evening in the Tabernacle, by Rev. Dr. SEARS of Boston, Secretary of the Massachusetts Board of Education. The attendance, at the reduced rate of admittance, was larger than usual. The Doctor took for his subject. "*Imagination—its culture and use.*" He would, he said, call it an "Intellectual" imagination, in contradistinction to "lawless" imagination. It was often argued, that imagination was the destroyer of the peace of the mind; but this he considered rank heresy; for if education were the proportionate, and symmetrical developement of all the powers of the mind, then the imagination, as an original faculty of the mind, was a proper subject for cultivation. This position the lecturer proceeded to illustrate by MARTIN LUTHER, and again by JEREMY TAYLOR. Of the last they might say, as DRYDEN had said of another, that his imagination soared in lofty flights, and melted in sweetest song. Another illustration he took from the case of Dr. CHALMERS. How much of his resistless power and eloquence would be lost, were his imagination like that of ordinary men! He was like a fiery steed that could not stand, when his imagination carried him away. He would not proceed any further to illustrate the kind of imagination he meant. But they would say it was not this, but a "lawless" imagination to which they objected. One of two things would follow a neglect of the imagination—either the mind would lose its force, or it would be perverted to evil rather than good. In this country the results were very evident.

To the mind, proceeded the Lecturer, truth is everything—to the imagination it is nothing. The mind seemed to him to follow too much the dry abstractions of the logician; and to neglect nature. Hence was it that there were so many unproductive minds. The mind became weary with dry abstractions. The student should leave aside the authorities of men, and investigate the great book of nature more fully. He who came to nature with a fondness for her treasures, would find himself assimilated to the object of his pursuits

Where the imagination had not a well-regulated understanding to act on, it gave place to a mawkish sensibility. It was better to see the coarseness of pure ignorance, than an ill-regulated imagination of this kind. Nothing could be conceived more wretched than a great mind lost by indulgence in the school of French Morals, and pestiferous writers. The youth of this country should be plied by all the aids of morality to save them from a love of those works which were inundating the land. He would suggest one remedy—the forming of a pure taste—a government over the imagination—a subjection to the light of reason, and the authoritative teachings of Divine Revelation. The danger was, that when reason could not solve the difficulty of life, imagination would indulge in speculations never to be realized, and the youth often resorted to crime for the purpose of success. This was frequently the cause of first crime. Go to our penitentiaries, and how often would they find that a wild and unregulated imagination had brought ruin upon men. This was a matter of painful interest when they considered the vast extent to which juvenile depravity had grown.

The senses seemed the first portals at which Nature knocked to leave her treasures in the soul. The fact that men of great genius had often been accounted dunces at school, showed that their minds were given up to the teachings of a higher master—Nature. The young soul was absorbed and yielded up to Nature—and Nature did her work. The result was, a fertile imagination. In education, it was found that works of an imaginative character exercised a far greater hold upon the mind than works dry and argumentative. The mind, as it advanced in years, was constantly undergoing change. The mental growth went on until manhood. The imagination remained in full power when the understanding came to a stand. There was a mistake in regard to the books prepared for youth. It frequently happened that the books which were the greatest favorites with youth were written for the full grown. This was the case with the interesting work of DE FOE, "Robinson Crusoe," and "The Pilgrim's Progress"—works in which the imagination was largely and the understanding moderately exercised. It was difficult to say whether these works were more read by the young or the old. The understanding of youth was too severely taxed by dry abstractions, which were not adapted to the earlier stages of the mind. He would instance the subject of Geography. The statistics of population and towns, which have since entirely changed, were then made to burden the memory, and the only blessing was that they had not since stuck there. In architecture, a view was far better than any description. Imagination was prepense in its working: and if, in youthful instruction, it was not guided to give the mind a proper idea of things and places, it would go to work and make wrong impressions. Of this the lecturer gave an instance, in the examination of a class, who, having answered several questions of fact correctly, when the inquiry was put as to what swallowed up vessels at the West Indies, replied, "Whales." In dry facts they had been well instructed; but their imagination, from want of proper training, was entirely at fault.

In reading, the taste should be cultivated to receive delight from the beauties of poetry and prose. When they considered the myriad-handed press that now threw books within the reach of all—and that the youth were all a reading youth—how important was it that they should be trained to appreciate all that was beautiful, and rich, and delicate in books.

The lecturer wished he had time to say what he had intended to say on music, in connection with this subject. (Applause.) Nothing could be more absurd than the old method of teaching it. The rules were all laid down with mathematical percision, but the soul of music was everything. Drawing, too, stood as much connected with the imagination as any which he had alluded to. How strange it was that an art so important should be neglected. In the present day, a quarter of a million annually was paid to foreigners, for designs, which should be furnished by Americans, and this, because imagination was wanting in the American people.

There was but one other point, to which he would call their attention. We always assign to the imagination of a great epic poet, the conception of the plan, as well as the execution of the poem. They took all these into combination, when propounding on the talent or genius of the author. Also, in statesmen—of which BOLINGBROKE was a striking illustration—the powers of a great imagination, as well as of solid understanding, were required to form a comprehensive, creative statesman. So of the great statesman whom they were so lately called upon to lament—he wonderfully combined large imagination, with strength of intellect. It was far easier to find men of an analytical cast of mind, than comprehensive and imaginative minds, capable of creating.

The lecturer then proceeded to enumerate other portions of the subject, on which he would dilate in his second lecture, to come off on the evening of Friday week.

Death of John Sergeant.

From the Philadelphia North American of yesterday.

Philadelphia mourns one of her most eminent citizens. Mr. SERGEANT died at his residence, in this city, at nine o'clock last evening, after a long bodily decline, but, almost to the last moment, in full and unclouded possession of his mental faculties, meeting the summons of his Maker in the humble spirit of a Christian, and with the consoling consciousness of a long life spent in doing good to his family, his friends, his immediate fellow citizens, and, in varied functions, to his country at large. His death will strike painfully the chords of many a heart in this community, even beyond the family circle that now mourns his loss. His memory will be affectionately cherished here. His name is associated with that generation of illustrious professional men—almost passed away—of which Philadelphia has so much reason to be proud.

Though known to all the living of our day, Mr. SERGEANT may be described as having been a contemporary with EDWARD TILGHMAN and WILLIAM LEWIS, and JARED INGERSOLL, and ALEXANDER JAMES DALLAS, and the elder RAWLE, and of having earned the first fruits of his professional fame in competition with the lawyers of the olden and better times. Beyond the sphere of a local community he was known before the judicial tribunals of the nation as a fellow laborer, honored by their confidence and competition, with CLAY, WIRT, PINCKNEY, TALCOTT and WEBSTER. Amidst all this professional rivalry, that rivalry where the most generous and unstinting homage is always paid to genius, Mr. SERGEANT, as we all know, rose to high distinction. Of all those, at home or abroad, with whom, in point of age, he was contemporary, but few now survive.

Mr. SERGEANT'S fame belonged to Philadelphia especially. It was the city of his birth and education, the home of his best affections. His father, himself a distinguished lawyer, was a patriot of the Revolution, and the first Attorney General of the State, having been appointed by President WHARTON in 1777. He died in 1793, a victim to the pestilence which he, as one of the committee of citizens who remained to watch the sufferers, in vain remained to combat. JOHN SERGEANT was born at Philadelphia, on the 5th of December, 1779, and was, therefore, at the time of his death, within a few days of seventy-three. After an academical education at the school attached to the University, he entered Princeton College, and was graduated as Bachelor of Arts in September 1795.

On leaving college, after a brief apprenticeship in the mercantile house of ELLIOTSON & PEROT, he began and completed the elementary study of the law in the office of the late JARED INGERSOLL. If we mistake not, Mr. BINNEY was one of his fellow-students. In July, 1799, then being but twenty years of age, Mr. SERGEANT was admitted to the bar. At once—in this respect, unlike some of his contemporaries—he embarked in a large and lucrative practice, and in the earliest years of this century his name is found in the Reports, mentioned with more than ordinary distinction. From that time till within the last few years, his bright professional career is known to all. In 1800, and for several years afterwards, he conducted, as Deputy Attorney General, the prosecutions in this and Chester County.

Mr. SERGEANT'S public life commenced early. In 1801 he was appointed Commissioner of Bankruptcy, by Mr. JEFFERSON. In 1805 and 1807 he represented this city in the Legislature, and in the latter session was the foremost and successful advocate of what may be described as the first Internal Improvement law, appropriating the then large sum of $190,000 for the construction of Turnpike Roads. In 1806 he was appointed Recorder of the City, but declined the post. In 1815 Mr. SERGEANT was elected to Congress from the District composed of the City and County of Philadelphia and Delaware County, in the room of General JONATHAN WILLIAMS, recently deceased. His first speech in the House of Representatives was on the Military Academy bill. He was elected to the three following Congresses, the last time in 1820, without opposition, his popularity resting on conceded services to his constituents, and on their sense of the high position which—especially in the heated conflicts arising out of the Missouri restriction, of which Mr. SERGEANT was the leading and most distinguished advocate—we had won. In 1825 he was President of the Board of Canal Commissioners of Pennsylvania. In November, 1826, he was appointed by Mr. ADAMS one of the Ministers Plenipotentiary to represent this country in the proposed American Congress, to meet at Panama, and passed the Winter of that year in the City of Mexico, in vain waiting the reassembling of that body. On his return, he was again elected to Congress; and in the following year—the year of General JACKSON'S election—was nominated, and defeated by Judge HEMPHILL.

In 1832, Mr. SERGEANT was the Whig candidate for the Vice-Presidency, on the ticket with Mr. CLAY. He returned to Congress for the last time in 1840-41, and during his term of service, or immediately afterwards, the mission to England was offered to him by Mr. TYLER, but declined. In 1838, he served as President of the Convention to alter the State Constitution. His last public function was as Arbitrator, appointed by the Secretary of War, Mr. MARCY, to determine the long pending and vexatious controversy between the United States and the State of New-Jersey. His decree settled the question finally. Mr. SERGEANT'S last appearance in public was as President of the great Union meeting, which assembled in this City on the adoption of the Compromise measures. The last time his voice, then enfeebled by disease, was heard among us, was in an appeal for the Constitution and the Union. It was an interesting sight to witness the consistent effort of Philadelphia's favorite son—of him who had resisted manfully and conscientiously the extension of Slavery in his early manhood—for to the last hour of his life he deplored the defeat of the Missouri restriction—to find him uttering his latest words in behalf of conciliation, and peace and union.

Such was Mr. SERGEANT'S long public career, its tides varied, not relieved, by ready attention and interest in any enterprise of charity or benevolence for which his aid was invoked. To any appeal to his sympathy or generosity he rarely returned denial. "Of the time and labor," said he to a friend who asked for some materials of biography, "devoted in an infinite variety of unobtrusive ways to the public, no account can be given. For many years past there has been no meeting in Philadelphia for any worthy public object, to which I have not been invited, and there has been none which, when invited, I have refused, if able, to attend. I may safely say that in doing so I have been obliged even to disregard and sacrifice my own reputation. Often unprepared, sometimes sick, I have hurried from my office to a meeting, and often too, exhausted and wearied, I have been compelled to return to my professional work when I really stood in need of rest. The truth is, that when at home I have been tasked to the utmost of my power. But I have been amply rewarded." And this was all literally true. He was always ready to respond with cheerfulness to any public call upon his time, whether in the form of an invitation from his political friends to aid them in the promotion of the principles he and they cherished, or from his fellow-citizens generally, to unite in some measure of social beneficence. There was no selfish seclusion about him—no insensibility to exactions of an almost romantic sense of public duty. He was rewarded by a warmth of affectionate regard by his friends—his neighbors—his fellow-citizens generally which rarely has been equalled. This was the ample reward of which he was so justly proud.

Of Mr. SERGEANT'S private character, and his relations to those immediately around him, his family and familiar friends, we do not feel authorized to speak. There is a sanctity in the fresh sorrow of a bereaved family circle, that must not be intruded on. That sorrow extending in much of its intensity far beyond his own fireside, is the best tribute to his domestic virtues. In one other relation only do we now desire to refer to him. He was sincerly and conscientiously under the influence of religious principle—a Christian in every sense. Mr. SERGEANT was a member of the Protestant Episcopal Church, and an invariable attendant with his family on its services. Not only did he outwardly conform to its discipline, and study, with a care and exactness which were most remarkable, its history and doctrines, but in the tenor of his daily life, the gentle influence of religious principle was steadily visible. It was operative always. And when, at last, decaying nature relinquished her hold on his immortal spirit, Religion, familiar to his thoughts when death seemed far away—Religion, which had consoled him when wounded near the close of life by the loss of those he dearly loved, was there to sustain him in his final struggle, and smooth his passage to the grave.

Sales of Real Estate....Nov. 24.

By Cole & Chilton.

1 lot corner of 62d-st. and 9th-av.	$1,300
1 lot adjoining, on the avenue	850
1 lot adjoining, on the avenue	845
1 lot south-west corner of 8th-av. and 66th-st.	1,500
1 lot adjoining, on the avenue	950
2 lots adjoining, on the avenue—each $810	1,630
1 lot south side of 66th-st., near 8th-av.	475
2 lots adjoining—each $430	860
2 lots adjoining—each $425	850
1 lot adjoining	420
6 lots adjoining—each $490	2,940
1 lot south-east corner of 9th-av. and 66th st.	995
1 lot adjoining, on the avenue	800
2 lots adjoining, on the avenue—each $770	1,540
1 lot on 66th-st., near 9th-av.	500
1 lot on 66th st., near 9th-av.	430
2 lots on 66th-st, near 9th-av—each $410	820
2 lots on 66th-st., between 8th and 9th-avs.—each $465	930
1 lot on 65th-st., near 9th-av.	505
1 lot south-east corner of 11th-av. and 65th-st	700
3 lots adjoining, on the avenue—each $355	1,065
2 lots on 65th-st., between 10th and 11th-avs.—each $385	770
2 lots north side of 64th-st., between 10th and 11th avs.—each $350	700
2 lots adjoining—each $345	690
7 lots adjoining—each $310	2,170
1 lot on 66th-st., between 8th and 9th-avs.	470
1 lot on 66th-st., between 8th and 9th-avs.	[495
7 lots adjoining—each $480	3,360

IMPORTATIONS.—*Wednesday, Nov.* 24.—100 casks, 30 tierces, 10 barrels Bleaching Powder; 181 tons Coal; 285 tierces Soda ash; 137 boxes, 10 barrels, 22 tierces Chemicals; 3 casks Lime juice; 1 cask, 2 barrels Chlorate potash; 634 packages Dry Goods per steamer *Hermann*; 394 packages per *Henry Clay*; 30 barrels Flax; 530 tons Guano; 119 bales; 25 casks skins; 5,200 bars railroad Iron; 19,302 bags Cut Nails; 1,551 bundles do.; 688 bars sheet do.; 94 kegs do.; 670 plates do.; 38,275 bushels Potatoes; 320 tons Plaster; 4 bales Rags; 6,455 bags Salt; 200 bags Pimento; 2 barrels Ginger; 100 reams 125 Bristol Board; 1,200 boxes Tin plates; 3,848 barrels Corn do.; 300 quarters, 30 pipes, 400 barrels Wine; 75 bales Wool; 17 casks Zinc.

COMMERCIAL AND MONEY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....Nov. 24.

$6 000 U. S. 6s, '67	116	200	Panama & Export
1,000	do. do. cash	116	100
2,000	do. do.	116	50
25,000	Penn. State 5s	93	200
30,000	Erie Con. bds. '71	100	100
44,000	do.	100	100
2,000	Erie 1st Mtge. Bds	113	50
11,000	Erie 1st Mtge. Bds	100	50
11,000	Hudson New Bds.	90	50
50	Ocean Bank	105	50
50	Mechanics Bank	120	125
20	Metropolitan Bank	112	50
100	Ohio Life & Trust	107	250
110	do.	107	50
50	Morris Canal	17	200
200	Canton Company	95	100
100	do.	95	100
140	do.	95	100
50	do.	s90	1755
50	do.	b60	50
150	do.	b60	200
50	do.	94	200
100	Edgeworth Land Co.	7	100
1050	Cary Improvement Co	14	50
200	do.	13	100
250	do.	13	250
200	do.	s3	100
150	Nicara. Transit Co.	27	150
50	do.	27	150
675	do.	27	50
200	do.	s30	27	100
50	do.	s30	26	50
100	do.	b10	27	200
100	do.	b30	27	250
100	do.	s30	27	500
10	do.	27	150
150	Hudson River R. R.	78	100
50	do.	77	85
50	do.	b60	78	27
100	do.	b60	77	300
50	do.	77	

$28,000	U. S 6s, '63	116	25
6,500	N. Y. State 5s, '61	113	50
1,000	Erie Income Bonds	104	100
1,000	Harlem Ex. Cfs	73	50
125	North Am. Trust	22	100
100	Morris Canal	b3	17	100
200	do.	b3	17	100
400	do.	b30	19	100
65	Del. & Hudson Canal	137	100
25	Dauphin Coal Co.	68	217
200	Cumberland Coal Co	63	50
100	do.	b30	65	150
200	do.	s10	65	50
275	Cary Improv. Co.	13	50
165	Fla. & Key R. R.	23	50
100	Edgeworth Land Co.	7	250
100	do.	6	250
100	Montgomery Zinc Co	4	500
25	Hudson Riv. R. R	s30	77	1,000
25	do.	77	
100	Nicaragua Transit Co	27	
150	do.	b30	28	
200	do.	27	

25	Canton Company	95	
50	Stonington R. R.	b3	57

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New-York Daily Times.

THANKSGIVING SERMONS.

Our Country and its Destiny.

Sermon by Rev. Samuel D. Cochran, at the Broadway Tabernacle.

The Thanksgiving discourse at the Broadway Tabernacle was preached yesterday morning by Rev. SAMUEL D. COCHRAN, of Paterson, N. J. Although this gentleman is not so widely known in our community as others whose sermons we notice this morning, we feel satisfied that the interesting sketch we give of his appropriate and practical effort upon this occasion, will lead our readers to desire to hear and know more of him.

The text selected by the reverend gentleman is the following:

"He hath not dealt so with any nation; and as for his judgments they have not known them. Praise ye the Lord."—Psalm cxlvii, 20.

The subject designed to be presented from these words was:

1. What the Psalmist intended by the declaration that God had not dealt with any other nation as with the Israelites; and

2. With what propriety we, as a State and Nation, may adopt the same grateful utterance.

Under the first branch of the subject, the speaker held it as obvious that the declaration did not refer to any feature of God's dealings with the Israelites, which was equally visible in his course with any other Nation; but to some peculiar kinds of dealings by which He had signalised his favor towards them. It did not refer to the country which the Jews inhabited, for fruitful and beautiful as it was, it did not rival Egypt and some portions of Northern Africa in fertility of soil and for the production of grain, nor equal Greece or Italy in the captivating charms of clear atmosphere, blue sky, bright stars, pure light, tinted glories of morning and evening, and fascinating scenery, which have been the theme and inspiration of every age. Nor did it excel all other lands in the salubrity of its climate. From earliest times it has been the frequent scene of the ravages of pestilence. There is no evidence that the Israelites had better health or greater longevity than the inhabitants of many other countries, nor that they equalled some other nations in these respects.

The Psalmist could not have designed to imply that God had bestowed upon the Israelites superior mental endowments, for such is not the fact. In support of this negation, the speaker assumed that the *languages* of a people, where they have reached or passed through a historical development, constitutes one of the best exponents and criteria by which to judge of the genius that is in them. The nation which is most highly endowed with mental power must also develope a language correspondingly superior. If the Hebrew race be tried by this criterion, they entirely fail to sustain a comparison with other ancient nations—the Hindoos, the Greeks, the Romans, and probably the Persians. The languages of these nations are rich, full, and various, and in their whole structure and development, grammatical and verbal, abound in the marks of a progressive, elaborate and artistical cultivation, while that of the Hebrews is comparatively meagre, monotonous, and destitute of refinement, poetical variety and flexible adaptation to scientific purposes. Judge the Hebrews by their language, they are almost destitute of philosophic and dialectic power, of artistic taste, and of an inquisitive and progressive energy—quite the reverse of the judgment which by the same rule we bestow upon the Greeks or Romans. The Greeks would seem to make it their main endeavor to elaborate the most beautiful language ever used by mortals, and the language of the Romans, in all its development, is one of surpassing strength and majesty—the language of a race of indomitable men, competent, in strength of intellect and will, to conquer and rule the world. All the facts of the history of the Hebrews bear out the inference thus drawn from their language. In artistic genius they never equalled the Greeks. In poetry, music, painting, sculpture, architecture, eloquence and general literature, the Grecians were much their superiors. Even when, in their palmiest day, SOLOMON was about to build their illustrious temple, the whole plan of which had been divinely communicated, he was obliged to resort to HIRAM, King of Tyre, for a guiding architect and skillful workman to execute the design! And so, too, in painting, sculpture and architecture, they were behind the ancient Egyptians, as has been satisfactorily proved by antiquarian research.

Nor do they sustain a more honoring comparison in other manifestations of mental greatness. While the names of PYTHAGORAS, SOCRATES, PLATO, ARISTOTLE, and many others, are with us the synonyms of the most sublime philosophical genius ever developed among men, just as the names of HOMER, ÆSCHYLUS, SOPHOCLES, PINDAR, and numbers more, represent our highest ideal of poetic power, it is remarkable that the Hebrews, during their entire history, furnish not one specimen of the philosophic spirit—not one name indicative of such a natural tendency! So, too, no single art or instrument can be ascribed to the invention of the Hebrews, while the Egyptians, the Assyrians, the Chinese, the Phœnicians, the Greeks, the Etruscans, and the Romans have left behind them evidence that they discovered or invented numerous useful arts and applications of mechanical powers to the purposes of peace and war! In oratory they had no DEMOSTHENES or CICERO, and in historical authorship what comparison is there between HERODOTUS and THUCYDIDES, LIVY and TACITUS and JOSEPHUS! In like manner it might be shown that they sustain no comparison with Rome in capacity for government, or, indeed, in anything that required far reaching plans and combinations, whether in the cabinet or in the field.

In what then was it that God dealt with the Jews as with no other nation? It was in making them alone of all the nations of the earth, the objects of a special religious culture, and in the means and ministers by which He carried it on. He chose them to be his own peculiar people, in whom it was his design to develope the ethics and religion of heaven, to inaugurate and ripen His unsearchable measures and combinations for the world's salvation, and thus to demonstrate, not to men only but to principalities and powers in heavenly places, through the lapse of eternal ages, His manifold wisdom and infinite benevolence. He dwelt with them as with no other nation, in assuming towards them the special relations He did in becoming their legislator and king, and in His mighty interventions in their behalf, from the origin of their history to its consummation; in the terrible judgments with which He again and again afflicted them; in raising up among them that illustrious succession of prophets; in developing among and committing to them the inspired oracles of His will; in the religious institutions and pure worship He established and perpetuated among them; in the glorious and enrapturing promises and prospects with which He illuminated their future. Moreover, by special arrangements, pervading the whole structure of their theocratic constitution and religious institutions, and connecting with all their terrible fears and sublime hopes, He consecrated upon them, and sought to perpetuate over them the influence of the example of the most pious ancestry that ever adorned or blessed a nation's history. Thus did He make them emphatically peculiar in all that is involved in ethics and religion. If they fail to compare with other ancient nations in those mental endowments, which give faith and development to science, philosophy, arts, and inventions, they immeasurably surpass them all, in what we may denominate moral and religious genius. Their moral sense as much exceeded that of any of the ancient heathen nations, as the greatest and grandest of the Pyramids of Egypt, exceeded the twelve stones which JOSEPH set up as a monument in the midst of Jordan, or as the poetry of HOMER exceeds that of the Scandinavian Skalds. The Hebrew mind was perfectly prolific of moral and religious intuitions and sentiments. What a wealth and variety of them are embraced in their literature! And as we range through its pages, what a divine arena of purity and perfection constantly breathes around. We feel ourselves in contact with the very sacredness of God, and all our moral nature is aroused and energized within us. It is the literature of virtue and godliness, and evinces that, in them, the moral will, the conscience, and the religious susceptibilities were cultured in a manner and to a degree, perfectly without parallel in any other ancient people.

Are the Hebrews then to be regarded as, on the whole, inferior to other ancient nations, because God did not favor them with equal general mental endowments? The speaker thought not. Above all scientific profundity, all power of imagination, all philosophic and artistic capability, all eloquence of voice or pen, is that department of our nature which we may term religious, consisting of conscience and those susceptibilities which sympathize with, and move at its bidding; and above all other greatness and glory, is that heroic virtue, so transcendentally exemplified in the Hebrew Patriarchs, Prophets, and Saints, which, allying itself to God and his Vicegerent, within us, subdues and controls all our other attributes and tendencies, and exalts the soul to companionship with angels, and meetness for the felicities and sanctities of heaven.

In concluding on this point, the speaker quoted the profound observation of FREDERICK VON SCHLEGEL, in his Philosophy of History, that while with all other ancient nations, their historical view is ever turned back towards the glorious past, with a melancholy regret for all that man has since lost, it was the exact reverse with the Hebrews. *Their* whole existence turned on the point of Hope, and the keystone of their moral life projected its far shadows into futurity; so that the Hebrew people may, in a lofty sense, be called prophetic, and really have been so in their whole existence and wonderful destiny. They led the van in the mighty march of humanity towards that sublime future, which we denominate the Millenium—a future all roseate and glorious with the beauties of holiness and its beaming accomplishments. They were, in short, a kind of national impersonation of *religious hope!* What a grand fact is this! and what a potency for good it must have involved! Well might the Psalmist exclaim: "He hath not dealt so with any nation."

In considering the second branch of the subject—the great propriety with which we, as a nation, may adopt the language of the Psalmist—the speaker proceeded, first to compare ourselves with other nations of the earth, to see in what respects we do not excel them, and therefore cannot say that God hath not dealt so with any nation. Although we have a magnificent country, embracing great varieties of climate, soil, productions, and commercial advantages, internal and external, it is doubtful whether, on the whole, it excels or even equals China or India, except in its virgin character. In salubrity it evinces no superiority over equally extended territories in some other portions of the globe. Nor is it yet demonstrated that we surpass all other modern nations in mental endowments. What our now youthful nation shall become when we have had time for development we cannot estimate. But, when we look at the vast intellectual and imaginative developments of the Germans, the English, the Scotch, and the French, in language, literature, science, arts, and inventions, we may well feel, that to surpass them will be to surpass an array of mental giants.

But God has dealt peculiarly with us in various ways. First, he has caused to be introduced and established among us, and to be incorporated into the public mind, more correct views of religion—a purer Christianity, on the whole, than can be found in any other country on the globe. To sustain this position we have only to make the comparison with even the Protestant countries of Europe. Of these, England, including Scotland, is unquestionably in the van; and the history of her churches, both established and dissenting, is illustrious and pregnant with names and sublime monuments, demonstrative of the deepest insight into, and appreciation of, our divine religion. But her popular mind is not so generally pervaded with, and apprehensive of, the pure and spiritual truths of revelation, as is the popular mind of our own country—especially of the Northern portion of it. Surely, evangelical truth is more generally recognized among us, because the general mind is more released from the biassing and blinding influence of old habits and associations, and long current forms and traditions. Here, from the first, the general drift has been away from a ritual, ceremonial and formal worship, to one which is the result of intelligent convictions and real experiences, and of highly intellectual inculcations from the sacred desk. The result is, that pure ethics, and principles of the glorious Gospel, have passed into such general circulation and potency, that all parts of our population must, to a greater or less degree, recognize and heed them, whether they will or not. Even Catholicism cannot possibly be, among us, what it is in any country where it predominates. The invisible, intangible, resistless circulation of the truth as it is, pervades it, shoots it through with beams, cripples its energies, stifles its tendencies, neutralizes its views, and changes it, even while it endeavors to fortify itself against its power, and to work its overthrow. For this reason, connected with my confidence in the good Providence of God—continued the speaker—I cannot sympathize with the fears of those who almost anticipate the destruction of our evangelical religion, and the subversion of our institutions and liberties, from the great influx of Roman Catholics into our country. On the contrary, I confidently anticipate the reverse. Time, Truth, and Freedom, are mighty transformers; and sons and grandsons do not always walk in the footsteps of their sires.

Again: God has dealt with us with peculiar favor, in disencumbering religion among us of State control, and left it unfettered and free in its influence and operation. Political privileges or disabilities have nothing to do with the question whether one belongs to this or that denomination of Christians. The effect of this is to stimulate religious inquiry, and give the Bible an ascendancy which it cannot possibly possess in any country where a particular sect is favored and fostered by law.

God has given us also, as he did the Hebrews, the *prestige* of a pious ancestry. To it must be ascribed not only the prevalent correct views of religion and their results already noted, but also our free and happy Government and institutions. It is not necessary here to eulogize the sublime excellencies of the Puritans who first settled New-England. Their worth is blazoned, and their fame consecrated to all futurity. The civil and religious institutions which they inaugurated, are their imperishable monument; to the latest times they will loom aloft on the summits of our national history, colossal in their virtues, refulgent in glory, and redeeming and moulding in example—the embodiment of Abrahamic faith, of apostolic piety, of martyr-like zeal and devotion, and of scriptural wisdom in social legislation. The immigrant throngs of the Scotch and Scotch-Irish Presbyterians, the Huguenots and the Dutch—less conspicuous, indeed, than the Puritans, and less creative of our civil and religious institutions—also had a most important part in giving type and character to our nation—a part which has been entirely too little recognized and appreciated.

Our nation, too, has been peculiarly dealt with in the remarkable outpourings of God's spirit, and in the consequent revivals of religion, which, ever and anon, during our entire history, have so distinguished us. No nation thus visited with grace can ever fail to progress in all the elements of civilization and true greatness and glory. It is "righteousness that exalteth a nation," and it is down the steeps of irreligion and infidelity, and the general profligacy they generate and foster, that nations, as individuals, are precipitated into misgovernment, anarchy, bankruptcy, retrogression to barbarism, and, not unseldom, total perdition. "Sin is a reproach to any people," just because it works their ruin.

God has also distinguished his dealings with us in giving us such a matchless system of Government—a system proceeding *from* the people themselves, and operating *for* the people themselves. What matchless legislative wisdom and philanthropy is displayed throughout the whole—the General Government, and the Governments of the several States—so homogeneous—a political development and combination, resembling in relations, grandeur and beneficence, the planetary system with its magnificent central orb, regulating and refulgent!

Further, God has begotten in our entire population such a unanimous devotion to the genius and principles of our political system; no other people ever had so deep-wrought and all-pervading a love for real liberty as ours, and, consequently, no people ever had so strong a love for law and order—not the law and order of NICHOLAS, or the young FRANCIS JOSEPH, the abhorred results of the resistless despotism of the few over the many; but, of a whole people, mutually cognizant of each others equal rights and interests, and combining in regulated society for their protection. A remarkable proof of this is furnished by the fact that while all Europe has been weltering for years past in the agitated waves of revolution, and it has required the utmost strength of its disciplined soldiery to suppress the tumults of the people, not a revolutionary voice has been raised among us; and all our millions, natives and gathered from every land, would unite to execrate the wretch who should seriously attempt the subversion of our political fabric. Our hatred for despotisms and tyrants is universal and intense; and all candidates for popular suffrage must at least pretend a martyr's devotion to our free institutions. Is this not of God?

Another particular, illustrative of God's distinguishing dealings with us for good, consists in the fact that He has given us a country so sequestered from others of opposite social, political and religious character. In Europe, for example, it is hardly proper to call any of its States independent. They are all involved in the meshes of what is termed *The European System*. That system is one in which despotism is in the ascendant. The genius of this gigantic incubus overbears all. Within such limits as it permits, each State may pursue the tenor of its own aspirations; but no sooner does any of them overpass these bounds, than the hideous monster, fierce as ten furies, and frowning like night, muttering of treaties and holy alliances, and law and order, and even of religion, attempts to frighten his presumptuous disturber back to its former condition; and, if this fails, then denouncing desperate revenge, he falls with all his crushing weight on his unequal adversary, and presses it, broken and gory, into the dust of abhorred subordination. What a contrast does our condition present? Here the benignant genius of freedom is unawed and unfettered by any external foes; she has no foreign dictation; she speaks and acts as her own heart moves her; and looking forward along the highway of her future progress, she sees nothing from without to restrain her in her bright career, or to prevent her from fulfilling the most resplendent destiny. No nation in any age of the world was thus favored of God, for it is He that has "determined the bounds of their habitation."

Another peculiarity of God's auspicious dealings with us, is the general appreciation and love of education and knowledge which he has signally diffused among us. Those who, under God, laid our foundations were a highly intelligent and cultivated people; and, from the very outset, it was their care to establish schools and colleges and to make education as general as possible. This care has continued rather with increase than abatement and the result is that almost universal ability to read and write by which we are distinguished. We are emphatically a *reading* people; and this general love of reading is of most auspicious promise. A nation nourished on such intellectual fare as is furnished to our millions, and so freely partaken of by them, can never become the dupes of demagogues, nor sink into the chaos of anarchy or the night of barbarism. When, therefore, we look with the eye of Christian patriotism over our country, more and more thickly dotted with schoolhouses and other institutions of education; and then at our free press and free Government, both so stimulant to the acquisition of learning, we are constrained to say with profound gratitude—"God hath not dealt so with any nation."

Finally, God has highly distinguished us with his favor in making our domains the receptacle and home of so many varieties of mankind. At first glance it may seem otherwise; but in the lapse of years all their different physical and mental peculiarities, their languages and modes of thought, their habits and aptitudes, their traditionary legends and maxims of wisdom will be fused into one, so far as they are compatible; and as this fusion will take place under the auspicious influence of our genial institutions, civil and religious, the result must be a population physically and mentally superior to what it could possibly have been if its derivation had been entirely from one nation; and a corresponding richer and loftier style of civilized development. Is this not plainly the indication of that Providence, which, in all its measures and evolutions, works ever for the production of the sublimest and best? Did God make our land the home of all nations and races in order that they might, by interfusion, deteriorate each other; or, that he might produce a still higher style of humanity, fit to be the models and renovators of an admiring world?

It is deeply to be lamented that there are any drawbacks upon the fair view thus taken of our country and nation. But there are such, prime among which is the institution of human slavery. But if is not to be believed that either this or any other, or all combined, will avail to blight and falsify all the providential indications and elements of promise respecting the glorious natural destiny at which we have just glanced. On the contrary, the view taken is full of prophesy that everything essentially at war with the grand design of God's dealings with us, shall certainly perish.

Of the future destiny of our country the speaker drew a glowing picture, and in contrast with it imagined the dire calamity and woe which would ensue if, instead of all the promised good, the spirit of evil should gain the ascendancy. But he had no fears of this. On the contrary, in addition to the illustrious destiny anticipated for our beloved country, it must also be believed that the most sublime of all missions is before it. Said NICHOLAS, the Czar, as he hurled his disciplined myrmidons on struggling Hungary, to crush her aspirations and extinguish the flame of the spirit of freedom in Europe, "Russia must perform her mission." What a different mission is ours! It is by our quickening example and general influence, to lead the van in the renovation of the world, in religion, government, laws and institutions. In the very nature of our government and institutions is an immense auxiliary to the prevalence among ourselves, and the propagation abroad, of a pure Christianity. To comprehend the genius of our governmental system, is to be intellectually prepared to comprehend the essential elements of the moral government of God—a government for *all*, impartial and beneficial, with sanctions to foster and protect virtue, inducing to its practice by the proffer of rewards, and deterring from its abandonment by the threatening of penalties. How vast is our responsibility as well as our glory!

But at the bottom all our hopes do and must depend, not on our system of government and free institutions, on politics and politicians, on legislators and statesmen, on science, arts, inventions, literature or commerce, but on the Church—on American Christians. It is a most significant fact that the whole modern heathen world presents no nation at all equal in civilization or power, to many of the heathen nations of antiquity. There is no Egypt, Assyria, Persia, Greece or Rome, now flourishing out of Christendom. Even China has deteriorated since the era of Christ. Retrogression is everywhere visible. How different is the case with the nations of Christendom! What vast advances they have made within a thousand years in all the elements of civilization! What does this difference argue? That all real improvement and progress of the race must result mainly from the prevalence of Christianity—the religion of the Bible.

How strangely have God's providences developed themselves from first to last towards us! He reserved our country unknown and unoccupied by settled inhabitants till He had prepared a people to occupy it. As soon as their preparation was sufficiently advanced, He caused or permitted a state of things which drove them hither. He raised up WASHINGTON and had him in readiness to lead their armies and secure their freedom, in the war which led to independence. When our Government was to be organized, he gave us legislators of unrivaled sagacity and qualifications to found the Empire of Freedom. Is it not infidel to overlook a Providence in all this?

Finally; as with the Jews so with us—our Golden Age is before us. We also are a national impersonation of Hope; and in this, like them, we rather contrast than compare with the greatest of contemporary nations. Even England, with all imperial sway, and while the boast is in her mouth that the beating of her morning drum rings round the world, *is* sadly sick with dark anticipations. Her ablest statesmen feel that they walk on slippery places, and some of her best writers frankly confess their melancholy forebodings. Equally, if not to a greater degree, is this the case with France. Some hopes she doubtless has, but fears more. One class hopes in one course, and fears it cannot be realised; another in another, and the result is, that she wanders in uncertainty and agonizing fears. Worse still are Austria, Spain, and sorrow-stricken Italy. To all these nations the past is brighter in review than the future in prospect. To us, on the contrary, bright as is our brief past, the future, all ecstatic and radiant with hope, is the home of our thoughts and the inspiration of our actions. Hearse-like airs for departed glories mingle not with our buoyant songs. Who can estimate the advantage of such a distinguished part? What courage, what energy, what progress it must generate! As the shout of an army rushing into battle, hopeful of conquering, contributes to secure the victory it anticipates, so our belief that we are destined to a future of unparalleled greatness and glory, must immensely aid the very progress it inspires. Well is it, then, that we should comprehend our calling and mission; well that we should think and act under its mighty stimulus. Our race will reach the Millenium, as often predicted in the oracles of God, by progressive advancement. The processes of Providence to effect its fulfillment, are marked by preparatory agencies and epochs. Among the agencies are individuals and nations. Hence, not only was an ABRAHAM called, but the nation that sprung from his faith was chosen and cultured to be the medium of transition from the night of Paganism to the light of Christianity. In like manner hath God chosen us to be the medium of another transition—to develope to the world the true idea of civil and religious liberty, and the nature and end of all right government in Church and State, and to lead the van in its Christianization. Our destiny will not be fulfilled till all the tribes of the earth are exulting amid the virtues, the immunities and splendors of the Millenial Day.

How much, then, have we, as a people, for which to be thankful! In addition to all the common form ties of Providence, we should lift up our thanks for all these propitious and peculiar dealings of God towards us; and also that, while all Europe has been heaving with earthquake throes of revolution, and war has reddened so many of its fields, we have dwelt in peace and quietness; that the visitations of the pestilence were no more destructive among us; and finally, that God hath shown his word unto us, his statutes and his judgments. "He hath not dealt so with any nation; and as for his judgments, they have not known them. Praise ye the Lord."

The Duty of Cultivating Unity, and the Spirit of Nationality.

A Thanksgiving Sermon, by Rev. Dr. Hawks.

Every available seat in Calvary Church was occupied at morning service, yesterday, by a most respectable auditory, anxious to hear Rev. Dr. HAWKS deliver his discourse on this occasion of National Thanksgiving. The old veterans of 1812 attended, and were seated in front of the Chancel. We give the learned Doctor's address in full, as a masterpiece of eloquence and true patriotic sentiment, which will be appreciated by our readers:

15. The word of the Lord came again unto me, saying,
16. Moreover, thou Son of man, take thee one stick, and write upon it, For Judah, and for the children of Israel his companions: then take another stick, and write upon it, For Joseph, the stick of Ephraim; and for all the house of Israel his companions:
17. And join them one to another into one stick; and they shall become one in thine hand.
18. And when the children of thy people shall speak unto thee, saying, Will thou not show us what thou meanest by these?
21. Say unto them: Thus saith the Lord God; Behold, I will take the Children of Israel
22. And I will make them one nation in the land.
[Ezekiel, xxxvii, 15, 16, 17, 18, 21, 22.

This day, a nation assembles around its altars to send up its united thank-offering to its God. It is a goodly spectacle on which to look. Men, with diversities of religious opinion, but each one in his creed, acknowledging the same God, are bowing, each in his consecrated place, for the same hallowed purpose; and the thousands, at this moment, thus employed, are assembled by no coercive mandate of their rulers; there is no imperial decree, no legislative enactment necessary. A simple *recommendation* from those placed in authority by the people themselves, is the whole apparatus required to call a nation to an act of simultaneous devotion. The nation's heart responds to its propriety; and so the people come *voluntarily*, and "worship and fall down and kneel before the Lord their maker." And this is a purely American spectable; and God grant that successive years may long continue to present it.

For, in a country with institutions like ours, there is (independent of the grateful homage due from all men to their Maker) a peculiar propriety in the observance of this, our national custom. "The powers that be" are here made powers by ourselves; and in the exciting and rapidly changing times in which we live, the necessity for *action* is apt to deprive us of the opportunity for sober *reflection*. It is well, therefore, that a time should periodically occur, when our *business* is, calmly to survey our position as citizens of our happy country, to ponder upon our *duties*, to look closely at our *obligations* at home and abroad; and to be reminded that, beside the merely *political*, there is also a *religious* aspect in which to contemplate our position, character, and duties, as a nation, which it has pleased God to make one of the strongest on earth.

Our theme, therefore, for to-day, is OUR COUNTRY: What its condition, physical and moral; what the means of advancing its prosperity; and what, with the blessing of Heaven, may be its probable future. I shall speak as an American, who feels that his home is bounded by the two Oceans that wash the opposite shores of this continent, and reaches from the lakes of the North to the Gulf of Mexico; as an American who rejoices that all is *one*. I shall speak as a Christian citizen of a land which, favored much of God, owes to its benefactor a national return, in diffusing truth and temporal blessings among men. I shall endeavor to gather our duties from "the signs of the times," as God has spread them before us.

As to our condition: We remark first, that in one particular, and that a most important one, we are unlike any people on the face of the globe. When European enterprise first sought successfully permanent colonization on our shores, the spirit of adventure was not confined to those who were bound together by similar opinions, or the same habits of life. Diversity of motive led to the hazardous undertaking of emigration. The men who seated themselves on the pleasant waters of Virginia, impelled mostly by the hope of better fortunes, were sent forth, and led out on their pilgrimage, by the fast friends of the crown, and staunch adherents to the religious establishment of England. Next in order were the amphibious Hollanders, who here, to the very spot on which we stand, brought their phlegmatic coolness, their untiring patience, calm courage, and indomitable industry; they had fought at home a hard battle with the Ocean and conquered; and having snatched there a domain from the sea, they came here to build up a domain on a land uncivilized; but they brought with them reverence for God, and held fast to the principles of the Synod of Dort.

Next made his way to the iron-bound shores of New-England the stern old Puritan. He was brave, and his courage was sustained by enthusiasm; he sought to establish not merely a colony but a *religion* also. He might be right or he might be wrong in his opinions, many of his children have since abandoned these; but he was *honest* and knew no fear of man. Heroic, indeed, were those brave men who faced the horrors of the awful Winter of 1630. These, in a touching memorial, preserved by their own historian, when they were bidding a long, and, to some, an everlasting farewell, to the homes of their childhood, called the Church of England their "dear mother," ever acknowledging "that such hope and part as they had obtained in the common salvation, they had received in her bosom and suckt from her breasts." Yet, were they not, in America, conformists to the Church of England. Their religious system approached nearer, in its ceremonials, to the Reformed Churches of France.

And now the hardy Scandinavian from Sweden comes; and prepared to cope alike with the rigors and the perilous labors of subduing a wilderness in which there lurked a savage foe; he holds to the faith taught by the great German reformer, and calls himself a Lutheran.

Presently appears CECIL CALVERT, Lord BALTIMORE, within the limits of what is now Maryland, planting his colony of Romanists at old St. Mary's. And to his honor be it said, he offered religious freedom to all.

Next in the train is PENN, the leader of a pacific yet industrious and honest set, who came to teach that human hearts might be won by kindness more easily than savage courage could be conquered by arms.

The persecuted French Huguenot next finds his way hither, seeking an escape from death, and the privilege of worshiping God in peace; and finds a friendly asylum in more than one spot on our continent. The names of this persecuted body of men still live among their descendants in Massachusetts, New-York, Virginia and both the Carolinas.

The brave mountaineer of Switzerland, too, is not wanting. His undying love of home is attested by the names bestowed on some of our Southern towns; and the forests of the Carolinas resounded in early times with the songs in which the expatriated Swiss poured forth his fond remembrance of the mountains and the vallies of his dear fatherland. His devotions were the prayers of a French Protestant.

And last of all, in this enumeration, comes the German Moravian, who penetrates the wilderness and plants his settlement, not for the sake of worldly gain, not to gratify earthly ambition, but that, in the noble spirit which has ever marked his brotherhood, he may, in the midst of peril and at every personal sacrifice, preach to the heathen the unsearchable riches of Christ. How varied the mass! Different in religion, different in social feelings and manners, different in language; agreeing in but the single fact that all are exiles from a fatherland, here has God in his providence brought together on this continent, the Englishman and the Hollander, the Swede and the Swiss, the German and the Frenchman. All bring with them the principle of religion; all acknowledge the name of Christ, each in his own way; and from many different spots in our land go up, to the same God, the prayers of the Protestant Episcopalian, and the Episcopalian of the Church of Rome, of the Reformed Dutch and the Lutheran, of the Moravian and the Huguenot. And this was the beginning of a great and free people.

Now how shall this heterogeneous mass be fused into one great, consolidated nationality? With but limited intercourse in the beginning, owing allegiance, in some instances, to different sovereignties in different parts of Europe, and with different speech; the difficulties in the way of such a fusion seem, to mere human enterprise, insurmountable—but that God who brought hither all those wanderers from many lands, and who, from the beginning, in his wise providence, meant, as I believe, that there should be fusion, and that there should rise up here a powerful, united and happy nation, as an instrument for the accomplishment of his purposes on this earth; that God so orders events that gradually these disjointed materials shall assume something like a form of unity. He adopts, however, no coercive measures, nor does He perform his purposed work in a day. Man, in the sober exercise of the faculties with which his maker has blessed him, is to be the agent of the work; and that it may be sure, He who orders it, purposely makes it a work of *time*. And here, digressing for a moment, I would remark that it is no new feature in the history of the great events wrought by His providence. When He would emancipate Israel from the tyranny of Egypt, by human agency, He allowed years to elapse from the first announcement of His purpose before he permitted the appointed agent to commence the work; nay, though it was he who proposed, yet did he also interpose obstacles in the way of an immediate commencement. Man, in his honest but ignorant zeal for the instant accomplishment of what he deems good, would fain "hasten Providence." Would he but wait patiently, God will show him that *time* is one of His elements of progress, and will indicate, too, the proper period to begin wisely the work of human agency. But to return.

The lapse of time brought about events of comparatively minor moment, the end of which men did not then see, all of which, however, were quietly and surely tending to this fusion. New generations were born, and community of language thus grew up; similarity of condition in a new country necessarily created, by the presence of common wants, similarity of usages, feelings and social habits; the long extended array of a common savage foe along the whole Western line of the Colonies, begat a strong sense of the necessity for mutual support and cooperation, and engendered also a strong paternal friendship; the same cause operated to make the same fearless spirit, in encountering danger and death, the common characteristic; the wild life of the wilderness, the constant and unavoidable adoption of expedients to supply wants of various kinds, built up a spirit of lofty independence, and caused the hardy pioneer, who, with rifle in hand, kept watch and ward on the dangerous frontier, and whose quick ear caught the stealthy step of the concealed savage, to feel, at every moment, that God had made him a *man*—aye, and that he had in him, too, all the elements which go to the making of a man who will brook no insolent invasion of his rights as a man; and finally, the silent course of events had, in the lapse of time, brought all the Colonies under *one* sovereignty, that when the "hour and the man" should come, all, from Maine to Georgia, should feel that they had *one*, and but one common enemy.

The hour and the man did come. The hour was when the first blood was shed at Lexington; the man was GEORGE WASHINGTON. And thus God had brought our fathers to their first sense of the indispensable necessity of consolidation: but the light as yet was very feeble—they caught but a glimpse of the nationality; they were very far from having reached it. The pressure from without, and that alone, created all the union they had; they had not had time, nor were they ready yet to find enduring, God-created links of union *within*; that was yet to come, for God's providences moved gradually. At length, against fearful odds, and by evident interposition of God himself, as our brave old fathers piously acknowledged, (for they were not ashamed to pray,) we were recognized before the world as a free and independent people. But were we thereby made *one nation*, prepared, as the youngest in the sisterhood of nations, to take our place on earth? Not at all—far from it; the achievement of independence merely did not make of us *one nation*: it only gave us the right and the power to make ourselves so if we pleased. Did we please? Again I answer, not at all: the importance of nationality did not appear to be felt; but God saw fit to teach it to us by *experience* that we might not forget it. We formed the old articles of confederation, the grand feature of which was simply a mutual pledge to stand by each other as independent sovereignties; for that, having been tried as separate colonies, and having therein no other advantage of combination but that of opposing consolidated strength to the assaults of a common foe, we saw no need of nationality. We were, therefore, content to be simply a league of petty and independent sovereignties.

But this answered not the purpose of Heaven in bringing our ancestors hither. The wise and the good of all parties saw that some better bond of unity was necessary; and it was this that under God gave birth to the CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES.

The principles embodied in that instrument from the moment of its adoption became our sovereign, because we made it so. To that, loyalty is due—there we owe our allegiance: for what matters it whether supreme authority be placed in a charter or a Prince? It must reside somewhere. Let those who prefer it, place it in a human being as the exponent and representative of certain unwritten principles, which they call a constitution. We do not so prefer. We embody the principles themselves, with no intervention of a human representative or exponent; we write them down, that they may be plainly read and understood of all the people, who, by themselves, or others chosen by themselves, made them the supreme principles, which, in the matter of government, should control all others. And in the instrument itself we took care to avoid the collisions and bloodshed which sometimes flow from the ambition of human aspirants to a throne; we provide for a peaceful mode of securing from our supreme power justice to our rights; no swords are drawn, no blood is shed; for, if in the lapse of time and altered state of society, the new relations thereby created, either between ourselves at home, or with others abroad, should call for modifications or alterations in our sovereign principles; we, the people, who made the parchment monarch, quietly, and by fixed rules, can introduce such changes as the majority among us may declare necessary. But, changed, or unchanged, while it remains on the elevation where we have placed it, there it stands, a monument of the patriotism and wisdom of our good old fathers, who shed their blood to purchase the power and the right to put it there. There it stands, rightfully demanding the love, the loyalty, the obedience of every true American heart.

The day on which that instrument went into effect by the free consent of a majority of the people who were to live under it, was the true birthday of the United States *as a nation*. That day gave these States a supreme authority, and proclaimed to the world that it was the supreme authority. Before, there was none; and we were not a nation; for who, among the civilized races of the Earth, ever heard of a nation that had not supreme earthly authority residing somewhere?

And thus did the Providence of God, shaping man's actions to His own great ends, build us up to the point we have just named. We passed through the perils of our infant state; but all men did not then know that it was the infancy of a giant which God was nurturing. We began to spread Westward; we soon found that our beautiful colonies, washed by the waves of the Atlantic, on the line of our Eastern coast, made but the rich fringe and border of a richer garment to which it was attached. We found, across the mountains, the great artery of our body politic, which, rising beyond our Northern limits, passed on with majestic power, bearing its grand accumulations of strength and speed, to the remotest limits of our Southern confines. We made the Mississippi ours. Even then we were but unconscious instruments in the hands of God. There are those living who remember the event. They cannot have forgotten how useless, how worse than useless, was deemed the acquisition. Who does not now perceive and acknowledge its wisdom! In the midst of this our early progress as a nation, the elements of our population were gradually melting into a homogeneous mass, and the first germs of an American national character began, in certain particulars, to develop themselves; though want of easy communication, as well as the short period of our national existence, had presented insuperable obstacles to a complete fusion; yet, in the love of personal liberty—in the courage to defend and preserve it at all hazards—in the spirit of unconquerable enterprise—might be seen the unfoldings, as it were, of some of the buds from which presently was to come the first fruits of distinct nationality of character. At that period there was little interruption to the process of gradual fusion by the introduction of any foreign element, that required some previous process before it was adapted to enter into the combination. It is true that even then, an occasional wanderer from the lands of the other hemisphere found his way to our shores, and receiving a hearty welcome, was content to stay and find a home among us. But the advent and settlement of such emigrants offered no obstacle to the gradual establishment of a nationality of character, habits and interests.

And thus for a time we proceeded, our industry and enterprise penetrating and subduing the wilderness, our population "native and to the manner born" increasing, our institutions acquiring stability, our States in the sisterhood of nations consolidating respect; when, all things having been, by His providence made ready, the depopulation of empires began, and the world is called to look upon such a spectacle as has not been seen before since the exode of Israel from Egypt. The wave, no longer as of old, breaks with a gentle murmur on the shore, and runs in chasing ripples up the beach; but now, like those eccentric tides which mark some spots upon our globe, ocean comes in its resistless might, and with a roar of thunder sends to land a moving wall of water of fearful height, pushed onward, not by a "mountain billow," but by hundreds of such billows, pressed together into a billowy mountain.

Long have things in Europe tended to precisely such a result, and in my soul I believe that, from the beginning, when the first tree was cut at Jamestown, God was providing here for this very result; was making an asylum here for the European outcasts of oppressed humanity. But it is only in the gradual unfoldings of his plans, that we have been able within the last ten years to read further, that Asia's overcrowded hordes were also to find expansion; that on the middle ground of this vast continent, held under free institutions by one mighty power wise enough to understand its destiny, pious enough to acknowledge it, and resolute enough to fulfil it, Europe and Asia may meet together

SHIP TIMES AND TIDE TABLE

...ome to your door when you call for it. Then you can have it washed and ironed and returned to you in the same way. You can have it washed at home, if you prefer, by sending for a washerwoman. Or you can wash it yourself. Any of these ways is better than sending it to the public laundry, where it is rubbed against dirty clothes, and comes back to you in a filthy condition.

But here again an obstacle is interposed. I am told that the people would not like to have their clothes washed at home. They prefer to have them washed in public, where they can see the fun. Very well. If the people will have it so, the thing must be done. But I am sure that the people do not know how much better it is to wash clothes at home. Besides, it is cheaper. Besides, it is more healthful. Besides, it is more convenient. Besides, it is more cleanly. Besides, it is more economical. Besides, it is more respectable. Besides, it is more decent. Besides, it is more proper. Besides, it is more genteel. Besides, it is more ladylike. Besides, it is more refined. Besides, it is more elegant. Besides, it is more fashionable. Besides, it is more aristocratic. Besides, it is more lady-like. Besides, it is more gentlemanly. Besides, it is more polite. Besides, it is more courteous. Besides, it is more obliging. Besides, it is more kind. Besides, it is more benevolent. Besides, it is more humane. Besides, it is more charitable. Besides, it is more pious. Besides, it is more religious. Besides, it is more godly. Besides, it is more heavenly. Besides, it is more angelic. Besides, it is more divine. Besides, it is more celestial. Besides, it is more seraphic. Besides, it is more cherubic. Besides, it is more blessed. Besides, it is more glorious. Besides, it is more immortal. Besides, it is more eternal. Besides, it is more infinite. Besides, it is more omnipotent. Besides, it is more omniscient. Besides, it is more omnipresent. Besides, it is more almighty. Besides, it is more everything else that is good, and lovely, and desirable, and praiseworthy, and honorable, and glorious, and heavenly, and angelic, and divine, and celestial, and seraphic, and cherubic, and blessed, and immortal, and eternal, and infinite, and omnipotent, and omniscient, and omnipresent, and almighty, that I can think of.

Now, I ask you, my dear sir, if all these things are so, why should not the washing be done at home? Why should it be done in public? Why should it be done in a filthy, dirty, disgusting, nasty, vile, mean, low, contemptible, abominable, detestable, abhorrent, loathsome, repulsive, repugnant, revolting, sickening, nauseating, horrible, frightful, shocking, terrible, awful, dreadful, hideous, ugly, monstrous, fiendish, devilish, infernal, diabolical, damnable, damned, accursed, execrable, execrated, abominated, abhorred, detested, hated, despised, scorned, contemned, reprobated, reprobate, vile, base, low, mean, ignoble, degraded, degrading, disgraceful, shameful, scandalous, infamous, opprobrious, ignominious, shameless, impudent, brazen-faced, impertinent, saucy, rude, boorish, ill-bred, ill-mannered, ill-behaved, ill-conditioned, ill-natured, ill-tempered, ill-humored, ill-disposed, ill-affected, ill-looking, ill-favored, ill-shaped, ill-made, ill-contrived, ill-constructed, ill-formed, ill-proportioned, ill-arranged, ill-regulated, ill-ordered, ill-managed, ill-governed, ill-conducted, ill-behaved, ill-mannered, ill-bred, ill-taught, ill-instructed, ill-informed, ill-educated, ill-trained, ill-disciplined, ill-broken

the lofty church, or magnificent palace; and listen to his wise colloquies investing with life whatever he touches; there mark the crimson which mantles his cheek on finding himself detected, and the confusion with which each fishy thought will hasten to its cover on being observed, and learn then that fine lesson of delicacy, and propriety and modesty, which you can learn nowhere else half so well. Go in the stillness of night into the chamber where your infant children lie in softest slumber, and there call to mind the innumerable forms of evil which beset them; the sickness from which no care of yours can protect them; the temptations from which no vigilance of yours can shield them; then listen to the voice which comes from your own heart, as well as from heaven, "Commit thyself and thine helpless offspring unto the Watchman who never sleeps;" and then kneel down in thanks to God, for the bestowal of a gift and a charge, which have spontaneously taught you how to pray.

"A family of children," says an old Puritan writer, "walking amidst a thousand dangers and often escaping, is one of the most striking proofs of a particular Providence that ever met my mind. To talk about the general laws of nature immutable and unbendible to the interposing will of Deity. Away with such metaphysical trash. It is just fit for old bachelors to write. It is very unfortunate that some of the great geniuses who have undertaken to enlighten the world by their infidelity, were not married men. It would have done more to help them to digest the venom of their spleen than all the long volumes of rejoinders which have been written by metaphysical theologians.

It is generally to be noticed that infidelity and misanthropy have an affinity for each other, and are often combined in the same heart. But how is a man to avoid misanthropy? No man ever became a misanthrope under the smiles of an affectionate wife, and surrounded by a family of ruddy children. These are tender chains which connect us with the Universe; they bind us in harmony with our species; they lead us to feel our need of a higher protector; to see the glory and the goodness, and therefore to believe in the existence of God. God, when he built the world, designed to pack men together in families; and it is the only way in which you can throw the human species together, without impairing their principles and endangering their virtue. A man goes into a splendid city; he becomes too licentious, or too lazy, or too proud, to establish a family. He passes his time among the rubicund inmates of a fashionable boarding-house. He spends his evenings at the theatre or billiard-table. He rails at women, and hates children, because he only knows the vilest of the sex, and has never seen a child which was his own. His affections become warped, his heart is insulated; and because he has lost his humanity, he has never found his religion."—WILLINGTON.

A year rolls round, and it is fit that our family should meet together and recount their manifold blessings. Changes not a few may occur in a twelve month. Grateful acknowledgments should be made for God's protection, and God's bounty. Are your parents yet spared to bless you? They in the sear and yellow leaf of age, and you in your maturity? Count it a special favor that they are continued to you, at that period of your life, when you are both able and disposed to appreciate the blessing. Now the pleasure is yours of honoring the hoary head, and ministering to those who lived only to minister to you. Remember that however high and honored you may be before the world as men and women, to your parents you are nothing but children still; and bring, to your yearly festivals, a heart thankful to them and to God. Have your children been spared to you for another year? It is wonderful, when you consider how thick about them are the dangers which threaten their life. Fail not to be thankful to Him who keeps the sparrow's children and yours.

It was a beautiful custom among the ancients to throw the gall of the nuptial sacrifices far behind the altar, as a sign and pledge that every bitterness should be excluded from the relation which was then consummated. Approaching this day the household altars, with an oblation of united thanks for our many personal and family blessings, let every bitter thought be banished from the sweet and sunny charities of the domestic sacrifice; and let this, and every similar occasion—alas, but too few and infrequent are they—be specially improved to cement the relations we sustain to one another by means of a warm and special gratitude to our Father in Heaven.

So it may be that this day, which to most is one of peculiar pleasure, to some is one of irresistible sadness; and the very remarks in which I have indulged, instead of cheering, have only pained their hearts with many a poignant pang. The return of this anniversary seems only to remind them of happy scenes which have gone, never to be renewed. The old homestead, whither they were went to go, is passed into the hands of strangers, and its former inmates are now in that narrow house where there is no greetings—and no welcomings. "The delights of which you have spoken," say these, "once were ours; but ours they are no longer." Recall the word, my dear hearer. Scenes like these, they never fade—pleasures of this description can never die. What you have already felt and enjoyed can never be taken from you. It is yours still, and will be yours forever. You have an invisible property in these remembered delights which death itself cannot steal from you. The forms of your beloved parents may have mouldered back to dust; but their memory and their love can never decay. You cannot rid yourself of their influence; no wave of oblivion can wash out the fond recollection of all they were, and all they did. You are rich in those priceless memories and affections. You have treasures garnered up in the past which gold could not buy. The spiritual can never perish. It was the virtue, the affection of those remembered but now departed relatives alone which you loved; but death never can touch these immortal qualities of their life. Desolate, indeed, would your heart be, if despoiled of all these cherished recollections. The mould may be broken up and thrown away, but the spiritual fabric which was cast therein never can be marred nor stolen; and the product of those scenes and relations whose loss you so bitterly regret, lives in those grateful memories and kindly affections which neither time nor bereavement can ever touch; and which, even now, are exerting their influence to make you better and happier. Count yourself, then, no more solitary; for the dead still live—their voices, their smiles, their examples, their virtues, are still yours beyond the reach of vicissitude: and with them you will hold close sympathy until your own hearts crumble to dust.

Or, perhaps, the shadow of a more recent bereavement is on you. Some seat at your table will this day be vacant: some bright and darling head on which you were wont to put your hand with a blessing, is pillowed beneath the Winter's snow. Surely, you will be thankful that religion has taught us, how many mercies are mingled in with our bereavements. When night comes, the different members of a family go to their separate apartments for sleep; the morning soon unites them—and waking or sleeping, they are a household still. So is your family separated for a season—a part are here, and a part are in the chambers of the tomb—but the bond is not broken; and soon the morning will come, when you shall meet again face to face. The most important thing of all would have been omitted, had I failed to remind you that the best and greatest blessing which religion has conferred on a Christian home, is, in making its affections immortal. If we were all thrown together fortuitously, the companions of a brief moment, our true wisdom would be in moderating or even destroying those affections which would expose us to sorrow from the violence of their rupture. Far different is it when Christianity assures us that beyond the narrow pass of death, our pure fellowships are to be perpetuated in endless harmony. We meet around a paternal hearth at the yearly sacrifice—and then plunge anew into life's dangers and cares;—but hereafter we shall meet in our Father's house in Heaven, with welcomings and rejoicings that never shall cease. Who of us will not be thankful to-day, with such a prospect gilding his skies, and such a promise shining on his path?

GREENE-STREET SYNAGOGUE.

Dr. Raphall's Sermon

I. "It is good to give thanks unto the Lord—to sing praise unto Thy name, O most High!" Such are the words in which the inspired Psalmist gave vent to the feelings that filled his breast, as he chaunted his beauteous XCIId Psalm; such are the words with which I open my discourse to you, my friends, on this solemn and happy day, when, along with our fellow-citizens of every denomination and lineage, we of the ancient race of ASAPH—we the time-honored guardians of God's Holy Word—assemble to give thanks and praise unto Him who is "good, and doeth good unto all."

Yes! from Maine unto Texas, from the shores of the Atlantic unto those of the Pacific, twenty millions of freemen—twenty millions of the most enlightened, the most happy of his intellectual creatures, appear before their God, to offer him that worship which is due to him alone, and those thanks which are the only return the creature can make to his Creator. It is a solemn, an instructive sight. It is a great, a glorious lesson, this triumph of Religion, this free-will offering of devotion, which this day unites in one sacred purpose, men whose opinions, pursuits, and feelings, at all other times, and on almost every other subject, so greatly differ. Even in this new country, so preëminently the seat of practical sound sense even in this vast human bee-hive of industry, in which the most intense physical and mental activity seeks and finds incessant occupation; even here where men entertain and carry out the highest appreciation of the dignity of human nature, so that no man will acknowledge an earthly superior, or in anywise abate his equality before God and the Law; even here, the busy hum of labor is hushed—enterprise rests in her eager career at the voice of Religion—the neck that never bowed to mortal man, is bent in humble adoration, whilst throughout the land all the inhabitants thereof, unite in one vast chorus of gratitude and love, as in the words of our DAVID they exclaim, "Give thanks unto the Lord for he is good: his mercy endureth for ever! And whilst they all unite, whilst they almost realise before our eyes the fervent prayer of *Bosh Hashana*, "May they all form one band to do thy will with an upright heart," we the witnesses of God's unity do not keep back nor stand aloof. We know that most of our fellow citizens of various denominations, hold articles of faith, in which we do not join; that in their devotion they use words we may not utter; but we also know they believe in the God of ABRAHAM, even as we do; that their prayers and their thanks like our own, are addressed to the Lord, the most high God, Creator of Heaven and Earth. Nay, more! we admit the differences between them and us are important; but we know that these differences relate to speculative, not to moral truths, to matters of opinion, not to rules of moral conduct; and that, therefore, the points on which we agree in our duties, are far more numerous than those on which we disagree in our opinions. And this is quite natural; for their religious system stands to ours in the relation of a child to its parent. One of their teachers has compared Judaism to an olive-tree: and the comparison is just; because, like the perennial olive-tree, Judaism is an evergreen. The storms of forty centuries have assailed, but not overthrown, or even weakened its stem; the snow of hoary eld blanches its crown, but at its heart the sap is strong and fresh and healthful, while its roots are firmly fixed—planted in the rock of ages. From its stem a sapling has sprung forth, that has grown and flourished till it overshadows the ancient tree; wild olive branches have been grafted on it; they have been fed, purified and ennobled by the rich juices of the old stem; but still it is the parent root that bears the sapling with its offshoots, and still Christianity is the offspring of Judaism. Accordingly, the Creator whom we adore, they worship; the Bible which we revere, they believe in; the Ten Commandments that we read in our synagogues, are repeated in their churches and chapels. For as the olive leaf plucked off by the dove became a sign of pardon and prosperity to the whole human race sheltered within the protecting planks of NOAH's Ark, even so the universal truths of Religion—those fruits off the olive-tree of Judaism—hold out the assurance of pardon and of prosperity to all mankind. And when they set apart one day, thereon to give thanks to their Father and our Father who is in heaven, for the manifold blessings which he has vouchsafed unto them and unto us, as citizens of this highly favored land—we who share these blessings, rejoice with them and delight to join with them in thanksgiving. For it is good to give thanks unto the Lord—to sing praise unto thy name, O Most High!

II. My friends, when we this day assemble to do that which the Psalmist declares, and we feel, to be good, it is not merely for the mercies extended unto us during the last year that we give thanks unto the Lord!—not merely for that during this last year the earth has yielded its fruit, the flocks and herds their increase; that the toil of the husbandman, the industry of the mechanic, the enterprise of the trader have flourished; that the pestilence which ravaged great part of the old world has not been permitted to draw nigh unto our dwellings; that no strife, foreign or domestic, has disturbed our peace; and that our prosperity as a nation, has, during the last year, wrung tears from no eye, nor cost the life blood of any human being. For all this we are, indeed, bound to give thanks and praise, and glory and worship, unto our Supreme benefactor. But not for these alone. His mercies towards this—the land of our birth or home of our adoption—have not been limited to a year or an age, or a century. The New-Englander has still abundant cause to thank the All Merciful, who permitted the Pilgrim Fathers to take root and to flourish on Plymouth Rock, and in the howling wilderness that surrounded it. The Pennsylvanian has equal cause to thank Him, for that He guided the steps of PENN; the Virginian, for that He vouchsafed to shield the life of SMITH; the Marylander, for that He prospered the undertaking of CALVERT. All emigrants and descendants of emigrants—and who, in these United States, is not either one or the other—for that He, in his mercy, permitted them or their fathers to reach these happy shores, and to exchange the thraldom and misery of the Old World for the freedom and happiness of the new! But far back as each and all of these have cause to carry their gratitude, none of them can carry back his thanks so far as we have cause to do. To none of them was it made so manifest "that in his wrath he remembereth mercy." For the self-same year that witnessed the expulsion of our race by FERDINAND and ISABELLA from Spain, (the land in which, since their dispersion, the Jews had flourished most,) likewise witnessed the discovery of America by COLUMBUS, the servant of those ruthless persecutors; and thus, when our fathers were driven from one home, another home was opened for their descendents. It is true that for nearly two centuries after its discovery, the New World offered no asylum to the persecuted. On the contrary, the first discoverers conducted themselves more like fiends than like men. The worst vices that degrade human nature—lust, avarice, cruelty—boldly reared their unblushing fronts. Tyranny and fanaticism—as though the Old World was not sufficiently wide for their sway, nor their victims numerous enough—rapaciously seized on the richest portions of this great continent. Millions perished in their rude grasp; and from Florida unto Patagonia, all the land became one vast slaughter-house, in which the many wept, and groaned, and toiled, and died, for the gratification of the few. But mankind is not destined to remain forever the victims of error and injustice. In the physical as in the moral world, —in religion as in politics, the triumph of truth and virtue, though slow, is sure; the downfall of vice and of fraud, though long delayed, is not the less certain. The power that perpetrated all these horrors of which I have been speaking—that power, once the most formidable in the world, has fallen, never more to rise—destroyed beyond the hope of recovery, by its own guilt. Of all its colonies and conquests on the continent of the New World, it retains not one. The few islands which are yet compelled to yield unwilling obedience to its sway, long and hope for the day that shall see them freed,—while civil war, and ignorance, and poverty, and crime, and misgovernment of the mother country proclaim to the Old World "that God judgeth 'even' on earth." Yes, God judgeth to exalt the lowly not less than to humble the proud. From the pride, and grandeur, and crime, and fate of the cruel and fanatical conquerors of Mexico and Peru, let us turn to the humble, the poor, but God-fearing and successful settlers of these United States. When they landed on these shores, they had passed through the school of suffering and persecution, and had learnt to put their trust in Him who is alone mighty to save. In that trust they braved the terrors of the ocean and the perils of the wilderness. Theirs was a long and fearful struggle, but eventually, as ever, mind triumphed over matter. The wilderness yielded before their industry; its inmates, fierce brutes and fiercer men, had to recede before their civilization, and though at first the stern zeal engendered by persecution bore its bitter but natural fruits, and they who had been sufferers, in their turn inflicted suffering on others—though even for a time the fury of fanaticism alike possessed the people and their teachers, and urged them on to deeds

> "Which men in coming days shall hail
> As poet's dreadful dream or tragic tale."

Yet their frenzy was of brief duration. A generation of strifes was succeeded by one composed of men, wiser but enlightened; conscious of their own rights but equally determined to respect the rights of others. Early in the last century already the North American colonies were recognised as the asylum of the oppressed from every part of the Old World. Here Romanist and Protestant, Churchman and Dissenter, Jew and Gentile, could meet in amity, and work together in brotherly love. The antiquated fanaticism, the rancorous zeal, the pride and prejudice which had so long kept them asunder, were all "in the deep bosom of the ocean buried." In a new world new feelings spring up in their breasts, new ideas enlighten their minds. That primeval truth which the Prophet of the Lord had preached three thousand years ago, but which, amid the corruption of the Old World, king-craft and priest-craft had so long perverted and concealed. "Have we not all one Father—has not one God created us," began to make its force felt and acknowledged, alike by their reason and their conscience, and the result was freedom, civil and religious, and equality of rights, brotherly love, and general happiness; and when in the fullness of time the North American colonies had outgrown the leading-strings in which the pride and rapacity of the mother country sought forever to keep them; when in the consciousness of justice they proclaimed their independence, the protection of Heaven was visibly and most signally manifested throughout a contest in which all the best interests of humanity were at stake, until right overcame might, and the proudest and most powerful monarch of Europe withdrew from a war, the only one in upwards of a century, in which she had been foiled. From that happy day until this present one the history of this country records an uninterrupted succession of prosperity unequaled in the annals of mankind. It is true, war and it horrors did again visit some portions of the land; it is true that in the eagerness of Mammon-worship, individual prosperity has more than once been wrecked, and that to an extent which even threatened to affect the general welfare. But by the blessing of God, the onward progress of this, the only real commonwealth now on earth, has never been checked; so that though the ordinary period of one man's life has barely elapsed since the United States proclaimed their independence, they already take rank with the proudest and rival the mightiest powers of the earth. And amidst all this progressive prosperity, amidst the seductions of wealth boundless, and power unlimited, these United States have, as a nation, never swerved from the great and sacred principles which in the season of trial, of adversity, and of need they chose for their guidance and proclaimed to the world. Those principles have rendered the United States the paradise and stronghold of freedom, the great asylum of the world, where there is room for all, a home for all, bread for all, education for all, and the right to worship God according to the sole dictates of every man's reason and convictions. And the principles which have wrought all this are justice, softened by the blessings of religion, upheld by the strong arm of Freedom, guided by the early training of sound education and attended by the noblest emotions of our nature; hospitality, benevolence, love of truth and purity of domestic affections. To these, under Providence, the United States are indebted for all their material greatness. Verily "it is good to give thanks unto the Lord, to sing praise unto Thy name, O most High.

III. Amidst all blessings and the constant flow of progress during the last year, it has not been exempt from those solemn visitations which teach us that sorrow and suffering are the inevitable lot of humanity even in its most prosperous conditions. Calamities, accidents caused by reckless cupidity or culpable negligence, have been of frequent occurrence and attended with great loss of life. In the South, in the West, and even portions of our own State, the victims of fell disease have not been few, whilst in the North the angry notes of national contention threatened to interrupt our friendly relations with our nearest neighbors. But more striking, more deeply felt, more impressive is the loss the country has sustained in two of her sons, foremost amongst her wisest and best, HENRY CLAY and DANIEL WEBSTER. Both were gifted with talents of the highest order, with eloquence at once persuasive and commanding, with knowledge so vast and varied as to be almost universal. Both combined the heart of the patriot with the mind of the statesman, while their abilities and experience entitled them

> The applause of list'ning Senates to command
> And read their history in a nation's eyes.

Fellow-laborers, but not rivals, their friendly, their noble emulation was, who should best serve his country—who should most zealously promote her welfare and uphold her Constitution. United in life, they were not long separated by death. The one soon followed the other to the grave, each in the fulness of years and of fame, with every wish satisfied save one, with every aim of their legitimate ambition attained except the crowning one. And this last highest honor was denied to them, not because either of them was in anywise unworthy or had forfeited the confidence of the people; but because even the most highly gifted favorites of fortune are still doomed to repine over some fond hope disappointed—some lofty aspiration overthrown. Peace be with their ashes. Each of them quitted life with resigned submission to the will of their Maker, for both were pious men, who felt and believed that lasting felicity is not of earth, but of heaven. Their names are inscribed in imperishable characters on some of the brightest pages of their country's annals, while their memory is enshrined in the hearts of their fellow-citizens. May their virtues and talents survive in future generations. But though the past year has not been exempt from trials, yet when we reflect on the present condition and future prospects of our country, we shall find that whatever conduces to individual happiness and (consequently to national prosperity) is here more fully and abundantly within the reach of every individual than in any other country on the face of the earth. For what is it that individual happiness requires? The blessings of religion? Here conscience is free. The advantages of mental cultivation? Here education is the birthright of the masses. Equal rights? Here no citizen arrogates unto himself any superiority over his fellow-citizen. Purity of domestic life? Throughout our country simplicity of manners and purity of morals prevail to a much greater degree than in any other country of the civilized world. Full and free scope for efforts of industry? Here every occupation pursued with diligence and honesty affords abundant remuneration. What more does each man want to secure and complete his happiness? The grace of God teach him how to make best use of his gifts! The blessing of God with its concomitants, a contented mind and an humble, thankful disposition! For it is good to give thanks unto the Lord; to sing praise unto thy name "O Most High."

National Boasting.

Sermon by Rev. Dr. Potts, at the Presbyterian Church, in University-place.

Rev. Dr. POTTS preached a Sermon at his Church, in University-place, from Deuteronomy, viii., 11-14.

"Beware that thou forget not the Lord thy God, in not keeping his Commandments, and his judgments and his statutes, which I command thee this day; lest when thou hast eaten and art full, and hast built goodly houses and dwelt therein; and when thy herds and thy flocks multiply, and all that thou hast is multiplied—then thine heart be lifted up, and thou forget the Lord thy God, which brought thee forth out of the land of Egypt from the house of bondage."

Dr. POTTS, in introducing his discourse, said that the theory according to which the Church renounces any right to the support of the State, and the State any right to the subjection of the Church, by no means implies a total dissevering of these two divine institutions. A Christian summons from our State authorities has brought us together to give thanks to the God of the Bible, and yet has invaded no rights and created no jealousies, because it is enforced by no civil penalties whatever, but submitted to the decision of every man's sense of duty to God.

This summons finds us surrounded by associations out of which it ought not to be difficult for us to gather abundant material for our thanksgiving anthems. Dwellers in a broad land, from the varied climate and soil of which we gather the products of the temperate and tropical zones, we might speak of the abundant harvests which the husbandmen has reaped from fields which the Lord has blessed; of mineral riches which yield the materials of comfort and luxury; of a commerce which gives profitable employment to vast numbers, and carried on with a success which has attracted the eyes of the world; of a population, not thinned by pestilence or war, but increased by multitudes from other lands who had heard of the story of our prosperity; of these, and all that is implied in them, might we remind you to-day, as the gifts of God, for which we are bound to give thanks.

But great as these evidences of a material prosperity are, it is not upon these chiefly that we desire you to fix your eyes. It depends on the manner of its distribution and use, whether the aggregate of wealth in any country is to be regarded as a token of true national prosperity. The earth may yield the finest of wheat, and the laborer not be allowed to eat of it; the finest of fabrics may be woven by artisans, who gain hardly enough to clothe them in the coarsest raiment. Lands as fertile, mines as rich, rivers as extended, climates as favorable as ours, have elsewhere been occupied by multitudes who are but beasts of burden and working machines, laboring for the few, and sunk in ignorance and vicious degradation.

If, therefore, we regard our outward elements of prosperity with gratitude, it is because God has given us Institutes and Laws, of which the direct tendency is to distribute and secure to the laborer a fair proportion of the general prosperity. Our political Constitutions, without pretending to create an absolute equality of conditions after the fashions of those theorists whose mischievous schemes only furnish the discontented and idle with excuses for indolence, contain the largest possible infusion of the elements which give hopefulness to the many by removing all hereditary restrictions upon their aspirations. If we have reached a degree of vigorous maturity unprecedented when we consider that we count the years of our national life by scores, and not by centuries as other nations, if we have borne without sinking the pressure of terrible commercial revulsions, if we have been able to admit with safety into our bosom, thousands of the poor and degraded of others lands, and have seen themselves or their descendants escape from the condition of pauperism into that of competence; if we have secured so many of the rewards of industry in commerce, agriculture, and manufacturers, we owe it, under God, not merely to our large and fertile territory, but to our large and liberal Institutions, political and social. More than this. An intelligent gratitude will never confine itself to a view of the present, but look back along the streams to the sources of the streams—and to Him who opened them. It will not forget that our best qualities, our highest interests, our keenest enjoyments, have their roots struck deep into the soil of the past; that we owe our best attainments to ancestral labors that smoothed the way for us, and started us in our career with an inherited capital. The chief cause of gratitude this day is that God gave us such predecessors. The Union, with all its great, and—I hope, in spite of traitors—its durable advantages, is the product of a thousand causes, in the concurrence of which we find the principal reason for a wondering thankfulness to God. The discovery of a continent, the time and manner of its settlement, the Protestant Christianity of its settlers; their reverence for intelligent religion, their association of the school with the Church, their ideas of liberty, the gradual development of their first principles, the raising up of competent leaders, both statesmen and soldiers, and at their head one unapproachable WASHINGTON; the successes of the Revolution—its toils and sacrifices,—these and kindred considerations must be weighed by those who would understand the value of the Union, the obligation to maintain it, and above all, the duty of gratitude to Him,

> "From whose right hand, beneath whose eyes
> All period, power and enterprise,
> Commences, reigns and ends."

In this disposition to look back upon the past for the sources of the blessings which we enjoy, we see the acknowledgment of that grand dependance of generations one upon another, as links of one great chain, which is one of the marvels of the Divine Constitution. Society—a "permanent body with transitory parts"—can never be regarded at any period, as an isolated object of consideration; but exhibits every where the traces of derivation, and therefore of dependance, and therefore of obligation to sources now out of sight. In this fact we have the reason for a becoming modesty and humility. If it be, as it undoubtedly is, absurd to talk of *self-made men*, when, in fact, there is no man whatever be his inherent energy of nature, or the obstacles over which he has triumphed, who does not owe to distant head-streams the main part of his gifts and acquirements; still more absurd is the variety of the nation, which at any given era claims for the present generation the glory of its advantages. It may be great and even good and useful to the world, but all this it owes to the Divine arrangements in times long gone by—just as the "Father of Waters" owes its waters to distant head-springs, and its fertilizing alluvion to the deposits of by-gone centuries.

National ingratitude may exhibits itself as a two-fold crime—first, in its ignoring of the human medium, and, second, in its proud indifference to the Divine source of its blessings. These things usually go together. For a Nation that refuses to commemorate the beneficent human agency, will be atheistic and refuse to recognize the Divine agency—and of course will refuse to acknowledge those sentiments of duty which always accompany a grateful sense of dependance. Thank God, that this day proves that there is yet felt in this Nation, the power of those Divine teachings which were imprinted upon the consciences of the early settlers of this country, not universally indeed, but to such an extent that they have spread and I hope are spreading their power up to this moment. This I hold to be the crowning favor of God to this land, without which, its fertile soil and varied climate and remarkable mineral wealth would never have been, as now, enjoyed by a vast population, so cemented and united in civil and social conditions hitherto unexampled as to their universality.

I have said that these considerations furnish the reason for a becoming modesty and humility; a truth which will furnish the theme of my remarks at the present time. We cannot be blind to the growth of a disposition among our people, which I dread as something more than a folly—something in danger of becoming a crime—I mean the disposition to boast of our national advantages in a proud and arrogant spirit—as if they were not only great—(as undoubtedly they are) but as if they entitled us to assume the merit of them and to demand of others that they shall form themselves upon our pattern. Vanity is held to be a harmless folly: and we admit it has much which is simply ludicrous in it, much to provoke a smile. But it ceases to be simply ludicrous, when it is associated with a power to push and enforce its demand of admiration. When touchy to the slightest signs of a disparagement, it can grow indignant and haughty—and puts forth its power in the spirit of reprisal, and endeavors to coerce the admiration, which it has failed to win. As in individuals, so in nations, wounded vanity is malign in its very nature, and fosters resentments which only wait—nay, sometimes they do not wait—for an opportune occasion of venting themselves in the form of usurpation of rights—and in murderous conflicts. It gathers around it, indeed, the cloak of principle; talks of contending for principle; regrets that it is forced by circumstances into the maintenance of just rights; lays great stress upon state necessities; even assumes the benevolent air of a benefactor and patron—but in all this, cannot conceal the workings of a proud assumption of superiority which is too often the real promptor of its agressors.

When I speak of the dangers of a growth in national conceit, to which our advances in population, wealth and other resources expose us—there arise before my view the same principles which are expressly enumerated in the word of God, as the principles upon which the Divine Government conducts its dealings toward proud individuals. I know of no ethics which are not as applicable to corporations and any other aggregates of human beings, as to single persons. God is at war with Pride, because Pride is at war with Truth and Right—and although he may permit it to wax bolder, and to culminate and shine with the brazen lustre of its successes, he has a scourge for it—and when the day of retribution comes, which is the strongest—the great nation with all its muniments, its broad domains, its fleets and armies, its cultivation and luxury—or the great God with the resources of a true Omnipotence unlimited by time or space? The time of Divine retribution in national, as in individual experience, may be delayed, and men may grow bold in impunity; the sky may even seem to grow brighter, and the rays of a glowing sun may seem to promise rich harvests indefinitely—but in those very rays, the believer in the Divine Laws will see the cause of the storm of wind and deluge which sweeps much of this prosperity to the grave. The image of the green bay-tree—to-day in full-blown pride, to-morrow prostrate and soon to rot or be burned—has been realized in unnumbered instances in national as in individual history—and conveys a warning to every nation which is in danger from an ill-used material prosperity.

That there is such a danger among us is too obvious to need argument. Nor is the certainty of retributive punishment where the like exists, any more doubtful to one who will look over the broad field of History, and mark the cries, progress and decay of nations. It is the doctrine of Revelation—not of the Bible, that the cries of nations are analogous to the cries of a single life—a doctrine which has expressed itself in the words of an old poet:—

> States have degrees, as human bodies have,
> Spring, summer, autumn, winter and the grave.

But it is not an involuntary necessity which carries them upward and then as infallibly carries them downward. I have but lately had occasion to expose this fatalist sophistry, and will not now go over the same ground: contenting myself with the observation that if there be any one lesson articulately and emphatically taught by experience, as applicable no less to nations than to individuals, it is that which is couched in the nervous language of Scripture "Pride goeth before destruction and a haughty spirit before a fall." Wherever the destruction has been averted or delayed, it has been followed by repentance and compensation on the part of another portion of the nation toward the objects of the injustice. Marked instances of these facts are familiar to every student of History who explores her records with the Bible lamp in his hand, and who seeks for the evidences of a nation's greatness, not in the greatness of its fleets, armies, palaces, works of art and numbers, as in the peaceful pursuits of industry, in general competence, in the administration of justice, the security of personal rights, in the sanctity of the family ties and the general diffusion of intelligence. We believe that a lengthened examination of cases will establish this false inflated sense of greatness to be the originating cause of those varied influences which go to sap and overthrow national well-being. Such a detailed examination is impossible in a brief discourse like the present—but it may be worth while to take a glance at some of the illustrations of history. Shall we summon Spain into Court—and ask why the greatest and wealthiest nation of the 17th century, should now have fallen so low in the scale! Injustice and rapacity provoked by haughty ideas of supremacy, and which converted the very materials of her greatness and sources of her wealth into the means of her humiliation. Her reliance upon force and not light and persuasion; her methods of conquests and colonization in South America—no bloodier annals have ever been written by injustice and oppression; her luxurious rioting upon the treasures which were paid for by the unregarded tears and groans of an enslaved population; present altogether a picture in which the provocations of retributive justice can be traced by any one who can see at all the finger of God in history. What elements of material prosperity did she lack which we or any other nation ever had? Not extent and fertility of soil; or climate, or mineral treasures. But these puffed her up, and made her haughty and arrogant and prompted the series of unwise measures by which she was deprived of every foreign jewel in her crown until but one diamond is left to her—and of that there is a danger she may be dispossessed, since covetous eyes already fixed upon it, and covetous hands may soon be stretched out to grasp it—although in turn they may thereby incur the same retribution.

Or shall we turn to France? Behold her culminating in the age of the King whom, most unjustly, history calls Louis the Grand Monarch. Inconceivable pride and arrogance in this man, who constituted the State and who scarcely deigned to tread the earth; who not only submitted to, but required a profound obeisance from his own abjects, while himself did homage to nothing but the superstition which he made his tool; who, in his pride, thought to force millions of his worthiest subjects to bow to the image which *he* set up, recalling the edict of Nantz, and letting loose upon the Protestant Church the most madening persecution; who, not content with his own territories, invaded the territories of weaker nations, and would have overrun Europe and trampled civil and religious freedom into the dust, had he not been met and foiled by MARLBOROUGH. What were he and his minions doing for France in all this? Laying the train which exploded in the next reign but one, and which covered that beautiful land with hideous ruins; which entailed on her were that drained her life-blood from her; which ended in a second humiliation at Waterloo; and which subjected her to change and convulsion, one after another; and which have finally prostrated her at the feet of a miserable adventurer, who has actually been imprisoned for his personal vices in the City of New-York. Is not this humiliation, if there was humiliation? Contains it no lesson in the most legible handwriting? Run your eye over the links of this chain, and mark how, by the most simple and natural means, without miracle, the results follow one another. Be not led away from the main track of the investigation by the questions of State necessity, the special pleas which are readily manufactured for the most glaring injustice, by the excuse for acts of aggression which seems to the eyes of many to sanction any State crime, viz: that others will do it if they do not. Looming through the mists of all such national sophistry a Christian eye will see written, "Pride goeth before destruction, and a haughty spirit before a fall." It is the judgment of God upon national crime, growing out of the arrogance of national conceit. It is the judgment which fell on him who cried, "Is not this great Babylon," and gave not God the glory, and who was sent to feed with the beasts of the field. The end is not yet, but what and when that end shall be, is hidden in the unknown of the future.

And should we turn to the father-land of our own people, we may read the same story, modified indeed by one powerful influence which has thus far prevented any such catastrophe as those we have been contemplating. And as our purpose is to do what we may to arrest the natural tendency of our own prosperity, and to condemn unsparingly the aggressions to which a proud consciousness of strength prompts many in this nation at this moment, I am not afraid of being misunderstood as intending to assail the national conduct of the great people from whom we sprung, and who have stamped upon us their own lineaments in this as well as more beneficial respects. The various administrations of Great Britain have not—many of her own best people being witnesses—always observed the laws of justice and moderation in their extension of the vast empire which now owns their away. War, (and how many ideas of violence to the laws and rights of man does that word call up), war has subjugated the larger portion of her vast territories. Annexation is the word, here as well as there, used to describe accessions to the space over which our flags wave. But annexation—what does it mean? Does it mean fair and honest purchase? Does it mean peaceful cession for a good reason? Does it mean the right conferred by the discovery of barbarous regions, into which Christian colonization may send fertilizing streams, and subjugate the barbarian, or semi-barbarian by the power of religious truth? Ah, not always; it means often, both with us and them, the interests of commerce, and the opening of new sources of wealth. In India, in China, and now in Burmah, this is the main cause of increase of empire; and however over-ruled and modified by the fact that some compensation is afforded by the Christian element which has followed, though at an obviously great disadvantage in the train of bloody conquests, no one who examines into the original justice of the movements which have resulted in so enormous an empire can fail to come to the Christian conclusion that there lies in them great national sin, which calls for either a painful discipline or retribution, and which can be averted only by an active and speedy reparation by the introduction of Christian teachings and liberal institutions. As it was the haughty pride of the monarch and Government of 1770, which lost her these colonies; so may an assumption of power, prompted by the proud consciousness of power, lose her other territories; and there is but one hope that such a retributive expiation may not be exacted at some one of the future crises; which God's providence may bring about at any time; and that is, the one I have adverted to—reparation in the form of those liberal principles of government in which her own immediate population share so largely.

I need not say, that there are some great features of national character, in respect to which the nation to whom we trace our derivation, deserve the profound admiration of Americans. In respect to some of those features we may trace a family likeness in ourselves. But there are others not so well favored, in which the likeness is equally strong. This is one of them—*an intense sense of superiority to all the rest of the world.* The resemblance shows a common origin, and though it has its laughable points—which it would be easy to describe, and though each charges the other with having this trait in an exaggerated form, a candid observer will find it difficult to decide in favor of either. If there be any difference, perhaps it lies in this, that one has the haughty reserve which scornfully takes its superiority for granted, and the other the testiness which is vexed and indignant at not having it acknowledged. But be this as it may, the serious results following this disposition, while it takes from either the right and the power of crimination and recrimination, ought to awaken in both a profound humility, and to whatever causes to stay this progress of pride, and its concomitant aggressiveness, and to take to the best account the powers which both already possess.

The point of these reflections need scarcely be stated more distinctly, for it has already suggested itself to you. The principles upon which the extension of our territories has already taken place, and the obvious increase of a desire for more, are enough to awaken us this day of Thanksgiving, ideas of danger which should cause us to mingle humble confession and earnest petitions and deprecations, with our grateful acknowledgments. Is it not—I ask the question with a deep anxiety—is it not the part of patriotic men to consider the danger of any further extension of territory at all, and especially any such extension as is likely to lead to harsh, oppressive measures, and which, however covered up by specious pleas of State necessity, or desires to extend the area of freedom, cannot escape the charge of covetousness and injustice to the rights of others? Is it not our duty, as a just nation and a God-fearing nation, to keep our national movements in the same line of rectitude, as we admit should govern our individual movements? Shall we admit, even by indirection, the principle that might makes right; or the principle that, if our neighbor does not know what we deem best for his own interests, we will force him to give way and assume his rights?

When applied to individual rights and duties, we reject such principles with scorn, as demoralizing and destructive; but what is there in national rights and duties which requires a different code for them? And if there be no essential difference between the cases, then what else can be expected than that He who is the Governor and Judge among the nations—He who has said "righteousness exalteth, &c.," should make us feel that He is the same God who has heretofore visited sin with stripes? We have seen that He can bring the lofty down to the dust, and make their very prosperity the whip to scourge them. As every human bosom, so every nation, contains the elements of its own destruction, and the mere withdrawal of Divine restraints, the mere kindling of the combustible material by a spark, may, as we have seen it do, in many cases, bring on ruin sooner or later.

In our own case, we have many intestine evils which require all the energies we can employ, in order to remove them. They are the concomitants of our very prosperity; they are the results of that which forms one of the items of our self-glorification, viz: our rapid increase of population; they indicate the proximity of dangers, some local, some general in their character, which, unless averted, will convert our boasted greatness into a curse. If with so much work to do in consolidating our Union, allaying the growing jealousies of sections, defeating the treasonous designs of extreme parties, educating and training our people, opening our resources, and growing in wisdom, moderation and integrity as well as in wealth, we should be bent on our extension of our power, and with it our already heavy responsibilities, we shall but realize the fable which teaches that one who grasps too much may lose all.

If I do not enter into the minute examination of the special cases in which this boasting and self-glorifying spirit manifests itself, it is only that the time allotted to this occasion prevents it. It would be easy to show that pride of power and attainments is not less destructive to national than it is to individual improvement; because it tempts one to courses of action, which in fact are ignoble and contracted, instead of generous and just; it changes the standard upon which true national greatness should be measured, and thus gradually releases the public and individual conscience from those restraints of principle which are the only guarantees of a sound liberty, and the only security for the continuance of the divine approval. "He that exalteth his gate seeketh destruction." "What doth the Lord thy God require of thee, but to do justly, to love mercy, and to walk humbly with thy God." "Better it is to be of an humble spirit with the lowly, than to divide the spoil with the proud." Truths no less appropriate to the nation than to the individuals who compose it, and truths, which if neglected by the nation or its governments, forewarn us that no splendor of successes, though it blind our own eyes to the wrong methods by which they may be achieved, can dazzle the eyes of the judge of all the earth.

On this day of Thanksgiving, it is my duty, as a Minister of Christ, as a loyal patriot, as a well-wisher to the final triumph of the eternal principles of law, to remind you, my hearers, that a true gratitude to God for the vast blessings which you enjoy, personal and social, can in no way be so honorably manifested, as by the strict discharge of personal and social duties. Wordy tributes of praise to God are worse than vain, if they are divorced from modesty, humility and penitence for personal and social sins, and an earnest endeav

...ful gratitude than the very abundance of the ...struggle for it. The more and the more regular ...our blessings, the less and the less special ...thanksgivings. This very festival is an inheritance ...from times of adversity. Our pious and pious fathers—pious, perhaps, because poor—could tell over their comforts and handle for a short catalogue. They called their blessings mercies, as if they were reprieves from a general condemnation to sorrow and want. But neither poverty nor hardship, nor persecution, clouded the views of heaven upon their upturned eyes. Their sufferings brought them nearer to Him who was made perfect by sufferings. Their destitution of outward possessions drove them in to find the riches of the mind. Their prosperity was of the soul, and when God in his providence added to their store of wealth in temporal gifts, they could hardly find terms of gratitude sufficient to express their sense of his undeserved and unrequited favor. But the day of their annual Thanksgiving appointed to commemorate an ingathering of the harvest when food itself was sometimes a precarious blessing, has descended from their day of small things and great hearts to us and to our times, to find us a rich, free, powerful and prosperous people, with hands full of material riches, with want, and war and discomfort far removed from our doors, and with a long and habitual experience of ease, peace and plenty. With what hearts, I ask you, can we, who never knew what it was to fear that the seed or the harvest might fail; who gather with no anxious thrift into our barns the food, or into our sheds the fuel, which alone stood between them and destruction; who practice no solicitous forethought and need none; who are waited on by the commerce of the world; whose granary is the teeming West; whose wood-shed is the coal fields of Pennsylvania; whose household well is sunk forty miles from home, and discharges itself in the chambers of our dwellings; whom chemical science lights to bed with one great lamp millions of brilliant wicks; whose log cabins are petrified into palaces of stone; over whose roads roam chariots and horses of fire, which, in their fleetness, unite the scattered villages in one unbroken street, and make great forests seem like the fringes of our gardens; who talk with electric elements so clear and strong that cities in different climates, and whom seas divide, hear the hum of each other's traffic—with what hearts, I ask, can a community thus crowned with plenty, lapped in luxury and guarded from surprise—a community to which art and science have made themselves an intermediate providence, stealing the sharpness from pain, sheathing the surgeon's knife in a voluntary stupor, extinguishing the rage of flame by a more potent power that stands harmless, bottled, in the corners of our halls—with what hearts, I say, can such a community celebrate a day founded in times when a fire on the hearth was the only candle in the house; when a wood-lot was a regular common part of every minister's salary of £70, Colonial currency, a year; when a price was set on the heads of wolves and bears, and the Indians had not ceased an occasional massacre of a family or a village; a time when a small leathern pouch, carried on horseback once a fortnight, conveyed all the intelligence, correspondence, newspapers and pamphlets from the little cities of Boston or New-York to the towns within fifty miles distance; and even stage-coaches and turnpikes had not relieved ox-teams and forest roads on the great routes of the country? Thankful, indeed, for what we should count small mercies, were those brave and suffering pioneers of our prosperity. We can be thankful for them, if for nothing else, amid our large and varied possessions; for they were our conscripts; bore our burdens; planted in tears what we reaped in joy; and laid up with God that great deposit of faith and piety which, with constant care, He continues to disburse to their descendants, even when most unworthy of their sons.

How quickly, my brethren, could Divine providence convert whatever is thoughtless in our thanksgiving to-day into a most intelligent Amen, by visiting our land with such a famine as fell on Egypt in Joseph's day, or on Ireland in our own; by letting loose again the Asiatic pestilence that smote our cities in 1832, or the devouring flame that devastated our warehouses in 1835; by stirring up the ashes of civil war in our borders, or bringing down the vengeance of European states upon our borders and coasts; by diverting trade from its accustomed channels through some unexpected openings with larger promise, until the grass that grows in prouder cities than ours, should stain our streets with its mocking mouldy greenness; by winking at the rise of some genius inspired from below with ambition and patience, audacity and conquests, with the greatest talents and the greatest selfishness, the worst purposes and the best opportunities—a man of the people with the heart of an autocrat, the aims of a tyrant with the power to win all hearts, and yet without a single feeling for anybody but himself; a mighty soldier, yet a cunning civilian, whose vices are on so grand and popular a scale that the petty sins of the senses lack all power to betray him; left to model and pervade purity and worth, by the all-absorbing magnitude of his public crimes and world embracing wickedness; in short, even Napoleon the First, mighty and malignant enough in his genius to make his people proud of their own abasement before his selfish power, but strong enough in the passion for glory—a spectacle with which he instigated his nation to support upon the bearings of his fame, or the echo of his name—a Napoleon the Third, the coming Emperor of France, and the present scorn of the world. Yes, Christian brethren, what were left to us by these scourges and plagues would be fully appreciated and gratefully traced to the source of all blessings. But at the close of the year, when smiling plenty and ruddy health, and gentle peace, and civil concord, and transcending commercial thriftiness, and unthreatened liberty, sit together at one board of national thanksgiving, it is much to be feared that in their enjoyment of each other's society, and their admiration and zest for the table before them, they will be impatient of the benediction which opens the feast, and forgetful of returning thanks at its close. For notwithstanding any drawbacks cast by the reaction of constitutional freedom in Europe, when did sun shine upon a more prosperous world than its beams irradiate to-day? At this present moment, the trumpet is silent and the sword is sheathed on the late bloody field of continental war; trade is revived in revolutionary capitals in Europe so recently threatened with barricades, that no commerce could thrive. Our own land, that lately prospered upon the misfortune of foreign nations, is now more happily prosperous upon their plenty. Great Britain, that lately envied us our California, has found her own golden Australia. Only yesterday, pressed with a stifled and stifling population, torn with Chartist riots, perplexed with problems of industry, England today seems to have found a providential rescue from what the natural jealousy and vindictiveness of some of our own countrymen would have gladly hailed as her ruin, in a voluntary and immense migration of her subjects to her own colonies in the Pacific and in North America. Capital and labor, so lately at sword points, are rapidly settling their unequal partnership, and capital will probably deserve quite as much sympathy as labor in the near future. No nation on earth presents a nobler moral attitude than our English mother at the present moment. Her vigorous and faithful Press—free as our own, and more able—criticizing with unsparing fidelity the offences of Absolutism across the Channel; her best men laboring with the problems of Poverty, Sanitary Reform, Education and Religion; her serial literature the food of Christendom; her Constitutional Reforms, rapid as security permits, and peaceful and benignant as order could desire; her people loyal; her rulers serious and kind; with a past as splendid and as enviable as Rome; and a territorial dominion, more by intellect and statesmanship, as wide as the German Empire, over which her language is rapidly extending. With a past which Italy never knew, England has a future yet more glorious far; for she is conquering herself, her prejudices, her hereditary inequalities, her religious superstitions, her conservative interests, her time-hallowed policies. Nowhere is justice surer to prevail than there; nowhere is free discussion more fatal to wrong policy; no Government dares less trade writing; no statesmanship is so uncorrupt and so frank. Blessings be on her aged head and her faithful heart! and be it among the thanksgivings of her happy and prosperous children, today, that the home country—Old England—was never more powerful, happy, free and glorious, than now, when she beholds her rebellious Colonies a great rival power on the earth.

If we turn to the Continent, we behold indeed what seems a backward look in popular rights; but certainly we have learned some great lessons by the result of the unhappy and abortive revolutions in Europe—either that political oppression is not so intolerable at home as it has been represented, or that the people are less alive to the consequences of it, or that civil war ...

...at all popular, especially when relief is promised by peaceful means, to all intolerable suffering. Emigration is affording a perfect safeguard against war by the vent it offers unpaid labor. Emigration is not only gradually coalescing the population of the earth and breaking up the feudality of landed wealth, but it is destroying the very antipathies and antagonisms of mankind, so that the war of races, heretofore so common, must soon become almost a conflict between the ventricles of the same heart. Shall we not say Amen to such a ground for thanksgiving.

If we look nearer home for evidence of the world's prosperity, our only embarrassment is in particularizing, among the innumerable blessings, the newest and most affecting. To my mind, no view of the benignity of our institutions is so instructive and striking, as that of the indifference of the community at large to evils, dangers and follies, in themselves prodigious in magnitude, yet buried or unnoticed in the overwhelming flood of blessings. A state of high bodily health is best exhibited by the smallness of the impression which great exposures, severe hurts, sudden changes, unaccustomed food, or large excesses, leave upon the constitution. There is sanative power enough in youthful blood to throw off disease, and resist attacks, and certainly the gross indifference shown in this community to abuses that would sap the political life of a less vigorous State. Our continued prosperity under a local administration utterly reckless of justice and truth, not to say wholly shameless in bribery and corruption; the beneficent result of national measures and policies begun in defiance of rectitude, and carried through by party feeling; the vast accumulation of wealth under the discovery of our American Ophir, made at a time when extensive importations and headlong extravagance threatened to plunge the nation into more terrible crisis than it had ever experienced; the safety and integrity of the nation under the stormy agitation and perhaps unhallowed settlement of sectional questions—all these go to show the existence of a state of unparalleled prosperity, making the citizens at large in a manner independent of public policies, and indifferent to national questions or municipal concerns. The engrossment of commercial and professional men in schemes of successful speculation, the sudden enrichment of whole classes with the means of domestic splendor, the common aim of union of comfort, taste, ...

...and every thing are made cheap, and open, wider, at last, to the great Anglo-nation, it seems with a religious inspiration that the era of light and freedom and blessing. A few bright electrified the nations. The lights kindled in the days of Lexington and Runnymede, and revived by the spirits of Hutton and Cromwell, have not been extinguished. By their shining the Puritans read their Bibles—were guided over the dark waters to this land of boundless yet undeveloped wealth, and were encouraged in felling the forests and planting our institutions of civil and religious liberty. The spirit of the Reformation was with them, and that spirit has become American; it is our legitimate inheritance, and it is one of the encouraging features of the age. Knowledge and freedom must go hand in hand; and knowledge is becoming widely and generally diffused. Free Schools, a Free Press and a Free Pulpit, are performing wonders in this country. Men are taught to respect themselves as men, and not because of their circumstances or position. The Declaration of our Independence utters true words when it says that "all men are created free and equal," and the great American heart responds to the truth of this sentiment. It recognizes the essential humanity of every individual, be he high or low, rich or poor, President or pauper. Hence, our educational provisions are made for no privileged class, but for the masses. Hence, ignorance is regarded in this country not simply as a calamity, but as a crime, a culpable negligence; and the poor are availing themselves of these privileges, and knowledge is increasing, and the lower strata of society coming up to be the higher. Let this thing continue and spread, and it will be the advent of a new era. Let the humbler classes, as they are called, become as intelligent as those above them—and to this our Free Schools, Lyceums and Lectures are tending—and a social revolution shall be effected to which all political revolutions are mere forms, or mere instruments, at most.

1. In the second place, a *spirit of inquiry and invention* was mentioned as characteristic of the times. In parts of the Old World freedom of thinking was punished as a crime. The right of private judgment—freedom of inquiry is our birthright, under its fostering care mind has been stimulated into unprecedented activity. Old ways are brought to the test of truth. This tendency to original inquiry may be attended with some evils, and some men, of more sail than ballast, may go off into fanaticism; still it must be regarded as one of the favorable signs of the times. A storm is better than a dead calm—a little ultraism is not so much to be deprecated as a bed-ridden conservatism. As yet the action of this principle has not generated dangers which we have not had the wisdom to shun. I have great confidence in our country and in the causes operating to work out for her a glorious destiny. I know that there are great and appalling evils—evils that I deplore and hate; still I love this land, where thought is free and religion untrammeled by the State. Although in poetry, sculpture, paintings, and the fine arts, we may not have reached the ideal of perfection, we have still a generous enthusiasm for the good and true; but our genius is more fully developed in the region of the practical and useful. In useful discovery, in practical invention, we are in advance of the nations of the earth. Nor will it do to say that because we are becoming more mechanical we are becoming less spiritual. The reverse is the tendency of all mechanical improvements and inventions. They take off the drudgery of labor, relieve the hand of toil, multiply indefinitely the comforts of living, add to our leisure hours for study and improvement, increase the number, yet lessen the price of books, thus bringing the facilities of knowledge within the reach of every man. The establishment of ocean steam navigation has done much to break down national prejudice, and bring all nations into intimate and fraternal fellowship; and through its agency we may well hope that our American example may go forth to be a light and a blessing to all mankind.

3. In the third place was mentioned the *spirit of philanthropic enterprise* as manifested in the various reforms of the age. Dr. B said he could not point out all of these benevolent reforms in detail; but he would ask what class of an unfortunate, suffering and hitherto neglected fellow-beings has not felt the outgushings of Christian charity? In regard to the *slaves* he said he did not believe that all the sympathy for this most unfortunate class of our fellow beings was embodied in those who have associated themselves together, and are laboring with commendable zeal for their emancipation. There was a growing conviction in this country among all classes, that Slavery in all its forms is wrong; and could we but lay aside prejudice and excitement, and confer calmly together, as brethren of the same confederacy, we should find that the point of difference is not as to the nature of Slavery, but as to the manner of its removal. A better feeling is beginning to prevail on this subject, and the aspects of the times are encouraging. In regard to the Temperance reform, great changes have been effected. The public conscience has been aroused; the most stringent prohibitory laws have been enacted in several of the States, and a public sentiment has been created which must sweep this pigsue spot from the face of society. What has been done is the certain pledge of still more perfect success. And not only are the slave and inebriate embraced in the benevolent efforts of the age; but what wanderer upon the sea or the land is not cared for? Who now pines in hopeless or forgotten misery? How many desolate dwellings have been visited and their disconsolate inmates have heard the voice of brotherly counsel and sympathy? Moral and reformatory agencies are at work—the Providence of God is at work. And can we sit down in some dark corner, or amidst old habitudes of thought, and find nothing to do but to bewail the evil of the times?

4. Dr. B. mentioned in the last place the *agencies of religion*. He was disposed to enter a protest against the sounding complaint, that the light of religion is obscured, her ministers degenerate, her martyr-spirit dead. He saw in Christianity no symptoms of decrepitude or decay. Her history is, and ever has been, a history of progress, and never before has she exerted a mightier influence over the affairs of men. Never before was it so unpopular to be sceptical—never before did religion have such a strong and general hold upon the public conscience. Men now must acknowledge the truth of Christianity to save themselves from ignominy and contempt. Let a Statesman pass away from the earth, and though he never had any religion to boast of during his political and professional career, yet now that he is dead, his confessions to the truth of Christianity are regarded as the brightest jewels of his crown. What a tribute to this is the truth of our faith, and what a proof of its hold upon the general mind. Public speakers on all occasions are becoming preachers; so also is the press. In short, we believe that a higher idea altogether of religion, of duty, of human worth, dignity and greatness is entering into the world and taking its place among those mighty powers that are to mould and shape the future. We are not wont to believe that all the wisdom in theological teaching died out of the world with our ancestors. We reverence the great lights of the Church in past ages, and no minds have appeared stronger, wiser, safer, than those of Calvin, Howe, Baxter and Edwards; but we doubt whether the pulpit was ever more *practical*, *effective* and *sound* than the American pulpit.

A wider view will show that religion is spreading over the entire world. The spirit of God is moving among the nations of the earth. Wide doors, and effectual, are opened for missionary labor. The whole Empire of China with its teeming millions is ready for the reception of the Gospel. Persia, Hindostan, and the islands of the Southern and Indian oceans present most interesting and promising fields for missionary effort. The spirit of life is descending upon the scattered Churches of Asia Minor, and they are beginning to emerge from the darkness which has long rested upon them into the life and light of primitive Christianity. In a word, there is such a breaking down and softening of prejudices, such light poured upon long-sanctioned evils, such a change and renovation of systems, such a spirit of curiosity and acquaintance among the nations, such a connection of distant points, such a conquest of time and space, such a quick and simultaneous knowledge of each other's movements, plans and policies, such mutual copying of things that are good, and reproof and rejection of things that are evil, such a blending of things that harmonize, and such a distinguishing of things that differ, that God seems to be melting down the moral materials of the world, in order to recast them into the bright unity of millenial glory.

Encouraging Aspects of the Age.

Sermon by Rev. Dr. Burchard, at the Presbyterian Church in Thirteenth-street.

Rev. Dr. Burchard preached from the text, Mathew xvi. 3: "Can you not discover the signs of the times?" He said that the familiar adage—that "coming events cast their shadows before"—involves two important principles: 1. That no great event stands alone, but is the effect of previously operating causes. 2. That we may determine from the appearances of the present what will be in the future, with sufficient clearness for all practical purposes. As the astronomer may calculate eclipses, so may the careful observer of the moral firmament anticipate, with tolerable certainty, the changes that are yet to signalize the world's history. From the nature of the operating causes, he may determine the nature of the results. Of course, in this process man is liable to err, both in his apprehension of existing facts and in the conclusions he may draw from them. The clearest discrimination and the soundest judgment are both required. Two classes of persons in this country are continually falling into extremes, in their estimates of the future; the alarmists, on the one hand, who see nothing in the present to encourage hope for the future,—in whose eyes religion is dying out, faith is expiring, all reverence, enthusiasm, poetry, eloquence and liberal art are giving way before the march of selfishness, and the noble fabric of our free institutions is fast dropping into fragments; and those on the other hand who see nothing in religion, in politics, in the practical working of our free institutions to deplore—to whom all is indicative of a bright and glorious future. But a calm and comprehensive view of the signs of the times will lead us to be both *watchful* and *hopeful*,—to remove the evils that peril our interests and yet gather up the elements of encouragement and success. The theme which he had deemed most appropriate to the spirit and demands of the day, Mr. B. said, was the Auspicious Signs of the Times. And among these he presented,

1. *The general increase of knowledge.* There may be partial relapses in certain directions, and the deep fountains of intelligence in the old world may have disappeared. But they have only found new and underground channels, and will yet force their way up through the superincumbent mass, and even Europe, with all her ignorance and oppression, shall yet rejoice and blossom as the rose. The past triumphs of the human mind, give the best presage of its future career of glory. Its history is a book of chapters. The golden days of Greece were succeeded by an age of darkness and ignorance, under which, however, the human mind chafed, restless ...

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, NOV. 26, 1852.

☞ Persons wishing the *Daily Times*, morning or evening, served at their residences or places of business, can receive it regularly by sending a note to that effect, through the penny post, to this office.

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Thanksgiving Sermons.

Public worship was had in nearly all our City Churches yesterday, and in most of them discourses were delivered, having reference more or less direct, to various phases of the public affairs of our country and the world at large. Discussions of this kind from the pulpit, in which moral and religious principles are brought to bear with commanding force upon the political and social interests of the day, cannot fail to be of very high utility:—and in the hope of giving still wider influence to these inculcations, we have devoted a very large space in this morning's *Times* to reports of seven or eight of the leading discourses of Thanksgiving day. Admitted thus to *our* Pulpit, each one of them will preach to a congregation probably *five times* as large as the *auditors* of *all* would have made, if they had been collected together. We have on hand two or three other discourses for which we regret that we are not able to make room. Those which we have given are all marked by great ability and will be read with interest.

The Slave Trade.

Our recent intelligence from Brazil indicates increased energy on the part of the Imperial Government for the suppression of the slave trade. Brazil has been one of the two great slave markets, whose incessant demands have baffled the utmost vigilance of the Christian powers. The proximity of her shores to those of Africa; the diminished danger arising from the brevity of the voyage; and the impunity with which the coast-guard could be run and the cargo delivered, have contributed to render the case almost hopeless. The Court of Rio has never disclosed any especial anxiety to fulfill its treaty obligations. The convention with England, of November 23, 1826, definitely obliged the Emperor to use extreme diligence in restraining the traffic; but from that time until 1845, there was no perceptible check opposed to it; and it became necessary to insist upon more scrupulous faith on the part of the Brazilian Government. The treaty, however, concluded in May of that year between the Courts of London and Rio, did little towards producing the desired effect until within the last year or two, when some hearty earnestness in the service has displayed itself. A few weeks since the British squadron stationed on the South American coast, in order to assist his Brazilian majesty, was withdrawn, the energy of the Brazilian navy rendering such help superfluous. We recorded, only a day or two ago, the banishment of one of the leading Portuguese merchants of Rio Janeiro, upon mere suspicion of interest in the trade. The Slave-trade Abolition Society of the Empire is in frequent session, aiding and countenancing the Government. All possible agents are thus enlisted against the evil; and the difficulties to the dealer have become so formidable as to operate as a tolerably effectual bar. Brazil is, therefore, out of the category of recusants, and Cuba stands alone as the fomentor of the horrible traffic. Slavery, it may be added, exists in Brazil in a form so mitigated as to tend rather to the melioration of the negro race, than to its brutalization; a defence that cannot with equal propriety be urged for any other slave soil on the face of the earth.

In Cuba, the Slave Trade is systematically organized. The successive Viceroys, with a few exceptions, have been pecuniarily interested in the evasion of the laws; and thousands of wretched Africans, whose sufferings are sadly enhanced by the very prohibition of the traffic, are annually landed at some of the least conspicuous points of the Island. The whole Spanish interest is involved in this contraband business. The Spanish merchants and Dons of Havana have all of them more or less capital invested in Slave-shipping; and it is notorious that the most dignified personages at the Escurial are up to their eyes in the trade. It was because Concha refused to lend his sanction to the system, that he was recalled. No other reason was alleged. Gen. Cañedo is a more pliable instrument of the traders. There is abundant proof that three thousand negroes, stolen from Africa, and run successfully through the British, American and French squadrons both on the African and the West Indian shores, have been landed in Cuba within three months. The transaction was, of course, impossible without the connivance of the Captain General. With every inch of the Island on the *qui vive* for filibustiers; with the most perfect scheme of observation to guard against American intruders; and a fleet of unexampled strength scattered about its waters, no such debarcation could possibly occur without the knowledge of the authorities. And recollecting the motives of Concha's recall, we cannot fail to recognize Cañedo as the instructed agent of the Spanish Government for the perpetuation of the Slave Trade in Cuba. The Court of Spain is thus answerable for the whole business.

And yet, by repeated treaties, Spain has solemnly pledged herself to exert her power to its very last extent for the repression of the traffic. The treaty of 1817, with England, was a deliberate engagement to put an entire stop to it in the colonies; and the latter Government paid down £400,000 as a consideration for the undertaking. The Convention of June, 1835, reaffirmed the provisions of the preceding, with additional assurances on the part of Spain that the traffic should thenceforth cease totally and finally. A mixed commission, which has proved quite worthless, was established at Havana, for the more thorough enforcement of these stipulations. A British fleet was likewise placed in the West Indian seas, to sustain the Spanish authorities in their task of exclusions, and maintained there at a vast expense. And, nevertheless, the traffic thrives prosperously; and, because the Government of Spain, regardless of treaty sanctions and the obligations of honor to do what it has agreed to do and received pay to do, and is bound by every honest consideration to do, encourages the dealers, and shares their plunder. At the present moment the authorities of Cuba are quietly supported by the Ministry at home in a systematic attempt to thwart the benevolent designs of England, and reestablish the slave-trade. Cuba is thus the last remaining refuge of that inhuman wrong; and slave-stealing can only cease to flourish when the Spanish rule of the island shall be extirpated.

It may rationally be made a question, whether the laws of nations would not justify decided measures for the punishment of Spain. Faithless to treaties, and insensible to the ordinary impulses of humanity, she has outlawed herself from the international scheme of Christendom. Violating her solemn oaths, and outraging the common sense of mankind by deliberate volition, she challenges the only treatment as yet untried upon her. To strip her of Cuba would be no more than fair retribution for her crimes. It would be the necessary complement of the conjoint effort of the Christian world to extinguish the foulest stain on the history of the human family. Is the possession of Spain, Cuba will be the hot-bed of slave-dealing. When the ownership passes into any other hands, the last cargo of negroes will have landed in the last market left open for them. The right to repress such wrongs, in the mode we allude to, implies a duty. It is the duty of humanity to deprive a perjured Government of the means of further treachery. And it is doubtful after all whether any European power will stand obstinately in the way of whatever policy the United States may think proper to pursue in regard to the island, if it be distinctly understood that with the termination of the Spanish title, will terminate the vast evil, which has given more trouble to modern diplomatists than any other of latter times. Certainly England, relieved from a tedious and costly surveillance, will have cause of profound thankfulness.

An Almsgiving Day.

He who yesterday gave something else than thanks, slept last night with sounder digestion and brighter dreams than others. His turkey, however juicily and greasily sauced, exhibited no propensity to post-prandial rebellion. The pumpkin-pie created no heart-burning, ill-feeling, or internal disquietude in the bowels of such; for they are bowels of mercy, and had been strengthened by preparatory acts of charity and thoughtfulness. Whosoever shared the abundance he was thankful to God for, was heard far sooner than his niggardly neighbor; for slight actions—we have the word of our Saviour for it—speak louder in the ear of heaven than whole dictionaries of words.

It deserves consideration, whether it might not answer to change the title of "Thanksgiving Day" to "Alme-giving Day." Let the gubernatorial homily open in the ordinary way, with a recital of the varied blessings of the year; and the duty of gratitude; and the propriety of designating a day for its expression; and conclude by recommending charity as the happiest expression of that or any other buoyant, contented, heaven-directed feeling. It might well suggest that the twilight days of November, just before the dawn of Winter, are peculiarly suited for deeds of beneficence. How many hearths are then desolate and fireless? How many hearts desolate and hopeless? How many of the helpless—women, children, the sick and the impotent—are on these cheerless days anticipating with agony the advance of the bitter season? On this day of November, how many an innocent soul, whom want and dread are driving to and beyond the last struggle against flattering temptation, might be saved by a kindly hand? And in a more especial way, it might be mentioned, that the plenty which yesterday loaded a million boards, is the cause of positive suffering among the poor, whether laboring, or vainly seeking for work. The amplitude of means reacts upon those to whom none of the affluence descends. Rich people are reckless about the prices they pay for food and the daily necessities of life. This fact tells upon the finances of the poor. The huckster, the grocer, the butcher will not discriminate. Mr. A., the banker, pays eighteen pence for his steak, and so must Mr. B., the porter. Fifth-avenue gives three dollars for a Thanksgiving turkey, and Coventry must go without. The laborer, who has but a few to feed, is required to buy what for him are wholesale quantities. The trader does not choose to haggle about pecks, when he can name his own price for bushels. And thus it always is, when monetary supplies are swelling, and before the ripple of wealth reaches the outer, darker, colder edge of poverty. We should remember this thing as we turn the matter over, and it may help us to petition for an almsgiving day to blend with the day of thanks. And until His Excellency embrace the idea, each of us may appoint a season for himself, and relieve some want, and create a ray of comfort in some hapless breast, every day of the Winter. Thus all our days will be holy days, and afford us holiday feelings.

Cheap Benevolence.

Good lady, your kindness of heart is apparent to all; you do good to the poor at all seasons; none are turned away hungry from your door; you seek out employment for the idle, and your benevolence is a noble example to all who, like you, are blessed with the means of giving liberally. Will you pardon us for suggesting another means of benefiting not the poor only, but those as well who have a moderate competence? And it shall take no gold from your purse—in no wise encroach upon the sacred fund of "pin money," nor astonish your husband with an unlooked-for item of expense. It is simply by illustrating, in your own example, the truth of the maxim that beauty, when unadorned with jewels of costly dress, is adorned the most. You are perfectly able to appear out in gold and diamonds, in elegant feathers, in the most expensive velvets, and in the richest furs; for your husband is one of the merchant princes, and his profits might fit out a fleet. But there is a wide circle of your acquaintance who look to you as the standard of their aspirations in all matters of dress; and each of them may be the centre of another circle of admirers, all of whom must be at charges for furs

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New-York and Erie Railroad.

Agent's Office, Duane-street, New-York, Thursday, Nov. 25, 1852.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

Sir—In the absence of the Superintendent, the undersigned takes the liberty of contradicting the telegraphic report in your paper of an accident having occurred upon the New-York and Erie Railroad. There has been no collision or any accident of any kind whatever upon the road for a great length of time. The statement made that instructions have been given to exclude all reports of accidents from passing over the wires of the telegraph line belonging to the Company is also erroneous. No such instructions have ever been given. By giving this publicity you may correct any erroneous impressions that have been caused by the false report, and very much oblige Your obedient servant, CHAS. S. TAPPAN, Agent New-York and Erie Railroad.

☞ The collections of Books and Pictures to be sold by H. H. Leeds & Co., to which attention was called in the columns of the *Times* of Thursday, are to be sold, the Books this morning, the Pictures to-morrow morning. Both will be found worthy of attention by purchasers of taste.

Musical.—Madame Sontag—Will give a Dress Rehearsal on Saturday morning, commencing at 12 o'clock, at Metropolitan Hall. Invitations to attend the rehearsal have been sent to the clergy and members of the press of this City and vicinity. It is desirable that all who are engaged to take part in the Concert, should be present at the rehearsal; and Madame S. requests that the ladies and gentlemen of the various Musical Societies and Church Choirs, as also the Professional Singers who are to assist at these Musical Festivals, to be present at the last and general rehearsal from 11 to 1 o'clock on Saturday morning. It is said that the Dress Rehearsal will be attended by clergymen, including those of nearly all denominations.

Ellen, a little daughter of Dennis O'Brien, was knocked down and run over by a horse and carriage, in Perry-street, Springfield, on Sunday, and killed, a terrible wound being inflicted on her head. The child was carried to a house near by, when so many individuals crowded upon the piazza as to break it down, and inflict somewhat severe injuries on several persons, one or two having their ribs broken.

and silks and feathers of a price that is indirectly determined by the value of yours. For those who are in moderate circumstances, seeing the respect that is paid to the *appearance* of wealth, feel bound to win that respect by putting on appearances, at however inconvenient a sacrifice. There is a most lamentable lack of independence exhibited by the mass, who dare not omit a needless and costly article of dress, if it is fashionable. But that difficulty lies too deep in society, and is too inseparably connected with human vanity to be hopefully combated at present. When wealth is known by its badges alone, the badge will be worn by those who must buy it at the expense of all comforts. There are no gradations permitted in the costliness of dress by Fashion. The shop-girl who works till seven at night for two-and-sixpence a day; the vest-maker who earns the same in perhaps a more independent way; the wife of a tradesman, who can scarcely make his profits cover his growing expenses; the daughters of the widow, left to support herself by taking boarders—daughters who labor with most commendable industry and self-sacrificing energy, that they may retain their self-respect and be respected by their associates—all must dress alike. If the fine lady wears silk velvet, the shop-girl would not be seen in the street on Sunday or a holiday with "cotton-back" velvet, for the world. If the one wears a fussy French bonnet, the other will not be seen with a neat plain one on, if possibly she can help it.

Now, good lady, you alone can afford to dress simply, neatly, tastefully. If one only will set the example, she cannot but save scores of dollars to those whom she influences, and they in turn will confer the same blessing upon all who move within her orbit. How cheap yet how effectual a mode of benevolence! Now that Winter begins to stiffen the streams and fill the air with frost, will not some of our wealthy lady-readers abandon some of those luxuries which seem at first to do nothing worse than gratify the "pride of the eye," but which really put out the fire in many a poor widow's desolate home, and lead hard-working girls to put all their wages on their backs, when otherwise one-half of the amount might find its way to the Savings' Banks and grow by slow degrees into a staff for the day of their weariness and a relief for the day of their need.

☞ "Our aristocracy," said a divine in his Thanksgiving sermon, "is a matter of dollars and cents. It goes up with cotton and down with stocks." We have seen a man labor and sweat to attain it, all the way up from "a dollar a day and found," till none but the lobby-man at Washington could tell his price. Economy long practiced leads to it, but a shorter cut is the investment of a few hundreds with the "strikers," before the "primary meetings" are held. They speedily put us into the Common Council, where, with every successful bargain, we imbibe new draughts of the aristocratic element. It is hard to obtain, yet there are a thousand ways of reaching it. You may pull the waxed end, carry the hod, drive pigs to the market, or shoe horses, only be "up with the lark, and before the sound of any bell," and never to bed till every opportunity to labor has passed, and you are on the right road. Remember the maxim,

"Late to bed and early to rise
Makes a man sickly, aristocratic and wise."

The sickly you'll not mind—the wisdom is all folly, if the *aristocracy* is what you are after. American aristocracy, though so vigilantly guarded, has as many gates as Buntan's town of Mansoul. One enters it by the way of the porter-house. One goes through a path wet with the tears of orphans, and dismal with their cries. One goes through the valley of the shadows of the deaths he inflicts, and a select little company go by ways that good men deem honest and reputable. Perhaps the shortest route they ever take is through the City Building lots.

Once within its sacred circle, what wonders it works in a man's bearing. How it stiffens the neck and elevates the head, lifts up the eye-brows and draws down the corners of his mouth! How drolly it modifies his sight, making some invisible though close by, and bringing into view others who were never the objects of his vision before.

But, then, aristocracy is like a parrot that has the liberty of the yard. If left too long unwatched it takes to itself wings and flies away. Storms at sea whelm it in ruin. Fires on land consume it, and commercial convulsions frighten the poor thing.

How careful we ought to be, if ever we become aristocratic, to keep the pinions of our more expensive desires well clipped, to have our ships and our houses well insured, and an anchor dropped among the rocks of some very safe bank, that we may ride out the storm of commercial revulsions without compromising our aristocracy.

☞ Is it not the one abominable thing of our day, that men first cut down the wages of female labor to so miserable a pittance, that the severest and most assiduous labor can only with difficulty obtain bread, for the widow and her dependent children, and then snatches from them every kind of honest business in which they can earn those wages, if they themselves can make any better profits, by adding it to their multifarious methods of money-making! If a woman makes a comfortable living in a place, by selling thread and needles, straightway a man, stout enough to earn a dollar a day at farming, sets up a thread and needle store in opposition. If a company of enterprising Yankee girls are found to do well at manufacturing mantillas, the largest dry-goods man in town thinks that is reason enough why he should add a mantilla-making department to his establishment. If the spirited orphan lass, who has made all the bonnets for a village for several years, is reputed to be doing well, the country storekeeper, at his next visit to the metropolis, orders home some several boxes of bonnets, by which he undersells the milliner, drives her out of employment, and puts the cash she should have made, into his manly pocket. There is scarcely a pursuit, for which the superior delicacy and tact of females especially fit them, and which a few years ago was exclusively theirs, but boorish, clownly men have elbowed themselves into it, and driven them out, oftentimes to poverty, and how often to shame! The business of teaching, especially the elementary branches, ought to be exclusively theirs by every title. We think we have seen signs of an increased objection to this effect. Let all who make any professions to gallantry, all who have given a passing thought to the prodigious obstacles that block the path of unprotected females to an honest livelihood, respect their claim, and refuse to take wages that belong to those who cannot live by the sweat of the brow.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Wasting of the Flesh.—Hastings's Naptha Syrup will put an almost immediate stop to the apparently unaccountable wasting away of the flesh which generally marks the earlier stages of the decline. Persons taking it grow robust and increase in weight, while their muscles become strengthened and more developed, and their flesh compact and firm, losing all signs of paller and flabbiness, which usually denote declining persons. Owing to its peculiarly strengthening properties, it is one of the best remedies ever discovered for

DIARRHEA,

which soon yields to its influence; not to recommence when the remedy has been discontinued, as is but too often the case with this disease, but to be entirely subdued; for it so strengthens the stomach, and secures to it a healthy tone of action, that further diarrhea is well nigh impossible It is also an unrivalled remedy in

COUGHS, COLDS AND HOARSENESS,

which it almost instantly relieves by the warmth it imparts throughout the system, and by its wonderful efficacy in cutting through and removing phlegm, which is far superior to that of any other known medicinal agent.

SPITTING OF BLOOD

is at once arrested by the Naphtha Syrup. A single bottle has frequently cured a severe case, which had long resisted other remedies; and the spitting has occasionally entirely ceased after one or two doses.

C. V. CLICKENER & CO., No. 81 Barclay-st, are the General Agents for Dr. HASTINGS in America, to whom all orders should be addressed. Sold in Brooklyn by Mrs. M. HAYES, No. 175 Fulton-st.

Life of Eveline Wilson.—A curious narrative of persecution and wrong will appear in the *Sunday Dispatch* of this week, (Nov. 28, 1852,) under this title.

Ye dark and troubled waters of the old ocean, beneath your turbid waves how many sad mysteries lie buried! How many crushed and bruised hearts, too, have found a peaceful resting place in the bosom of the rivers that encircle the Empire City with their rolling tides! No human pen can ever trace the record of the wrongs and crimes that for ages have found their last scenes here! 'Tis only here and there that a solitary instance occurs where the world learns the secret that led the victim to madly leap into eternity.

One of these exceptions it is the writer's sad privilege to record, in laying before the world the narrative of Eveline Wilson. If ever crime and villany called to heaven for vengeance upon the head of the guilty, or appealed to men and angels for sympathy, then does the story of this poor exile—upon a foreign soil among strangers, persecuted, wronged, driven to despair and madness—all that a few miserable dollars might be added to treasures of villany, and that human lust might be gratified.

As people glanced over the city items of our daily papers, how many ever gave the item that told of her fearful leap into the dark waters of the Hudson even a second thought? Perhaps not one! Many indeed made it the subject of a rude jest and laughter!

Every body should read this narrative, and learn the causes which lead their fellow mortals to be anxious to shuffle off this mortal coil before nature's appointed time. But let us stop moralizing and hear the story. We shall then know more of the world—of the human heart—of the motives of the suicide—and especially will we know more of the poor girl whose attempt at self-destruction was so unceremoniously dealt with by the City reporters, not long since.

Those who want copies of this week's *Dispatch*, will have to look out for them in time, as the circulation of that paper has now reached a point where the capacity of Napier Presses occasionally fail to supply the rush. The Office is at 25 Ann-st. Price 3 cents per copy.

India Rubber Canes.—This splendid article, the very last thing yet in India Rubber, is the most beautiful specimen we have seen in the manufacture of this most singular material, resembling somewhat ebony and whalebone, although much more beautiful and elastic than either—being in fine the most exquisite thing in the shape of Walking Sticks we have ever seen. They have only recently been introduced to the public, and are for sale by TIFFANY, YOUNG & ELLIS, No. 271 Broadway; DANIEL J. TENNEY, No. 251 Broadway; LEARY & CO., Astor House; NEAL, CARROLL & HUTCHINSON, No. 547 Broadway; and by the exclusive manufacturer, L. F. PORTER, No 43 Maiden-lane.

Wanted five or six Intelligent Boys, neat in their appearance and residing with their parents, from 16 to 15 years of age, to act in capacity of Check Boys in a Retail Dry Goods Store; none but those who can bring the most unexceptionable reference as to honesty need apply at COLUMBIAN HALL, No. 281 Grand-st., between the hours of 7 and 8 o'clock, A. M.

Novelties of the World.—Tuttle can show you more Games at his Emporium, No 345 Broadway, than your fancy ever conceived. He has imported the newest, the most instructive, the most comical, the most amusing, the most puzzling Games that England, France, Germany or China can produce. If you care about a choice you must call early.

New Attractions at Genin's Bazaar.—A splendid assortment of Boys' and Youths' Clothing, consisting of Full Suits, Overcoats, Talmas, &c., &c., has been received by the *Asia*, and were opened at the Bazaar on SATURDAY; together with a great variety of Misses' Furs, Misses Cloaks, and Ladies' and Misses' Shoes. GENIN invites the especial attention of Heads of Families and Ladies to his beautiful Paris-made articles for Children's, Misses', and Ladies' wear, and to the very moderate prices at which they are offered. GENIN'S Bazaar, No. 513 Broadway, St. Nicholas Hotel.

Furs at Genin's Lower Store.—Genin solicits the attention of the Ladies residing in or visiting New-York, to the very extensive assortment of beautiful Furs at his lower store, No. 214 Broadway. Duplicates of all the Muffs, Victorines, Tippets, Cuffs and Fur Gloves at the Bazaar will be found at the lower establishment. Especial attention is invited to a number of sets of the purest white Ermine and Russian Sable, and to the very moderate prices at which these splendid Furs are offered. The assortment of Stone Marten, Mink, Chinchilla and other Furs, is very large and choice, and the prices low beyond all precedent. GENIN, No 214 Broadway, opposite St. Paul's.

About once in ten days, in some part of the country, a new Sewing Machine is offered for sale, said to be simple and cheap. A brief trial proves the simplicity to be in the purchasers of the machines, and the cheapest expense it turns out to be a complete loss of the money invested. This is particularly true of all machines working with two needles, which make a stitch entirely defective in principle. Call and see the only practically useful machine in operation, and examine their work at the office, No. 233 Broadway.

Union Hall is the great Feature of Fulton-st. As its large proportions loom up before the eyes of the passer-by, he asks: "Can this enormous double edifice be filled with Clothing?" Yes, sir, and a third building will yet be annexed. In the meantime, the superb Overcoats, and the new styles of Talmas, are going off at prices which even the most thrifty admit to be wonderfully cheap. Union Hall Clothing Warehouse, corner of Fulton and Nassau-sts.

Window Shades and Oil Cloths.—John Gregson, No. 261 Greenwich st., has perhaps as fine an assortment of this class of goods as you can find at any store in the city of New-York. In addition to their excellence, he offers the public another inducement to buy from him, in the fact, that his prices are exceedingly moderate. His Window Shades have met with the endorsement and approval of men of art, and ladies of the most excellent and cultivated taste are among his regular patrons.

Peterson & Humphreys, No. 379 Broadway, corner White-st., are daily making additions to their already large stock, and are now prepared to exhibit to their friends and the public generally, the most complete and extensive stock of rich and elegant Carpets ever offered in this City. Also, Oil Cloths, of every pattern and color, with the satin finish, for sale on the most reasonable terms.

'Tis a well known fact that Freeman, No. 90 Fulton-st, is selling Hats, Caps, Furs and Children's Fancy Hats cheaper than any other establishment, and the reason he can do this is, that his articles are all manufactured under his own immediate supervision; he can therefore sell to his customers from first, thereby saving to them the profit which evidently has to be paid to those who do not manufacture.

Seasonable Clothing.—It can only be necessary to intimate to citizens and strangers, who are in want of Fall Clothing, that their wants can be answered by calling at the Clothing Establishment of H. L. FOSTER, No 27 Cortlandt-st., where every article in the Clothing and Outfitting department can be procured on the most favorable terms.

Hats.—Within a few years, the artists of New-York have done more to perfect this particular article of dress, than all their predecessors. Not the least conspicuous among modern manufacturers, is MEALIO, corner of Broadway and Canal-st. His styles have uniformly been adopted by the *ton*, and henceforth he may be looked upon as one of the princes of fashion.

Neuralgia, Tic Doloreux, Rheumatism, and the thousand other complaints incident to the nerves, weakness, &c., instantly relieved and permanently cured by WATTS' NERVOUS ANTIDOTE. $1 per bottle, six bottles $5. Depot No. 169 Nassau-st, one door from Ann, new building.

Housekeepers and all others in want of Bedding, Bedsteads, &c., would do well to call at M. WILLARD'S old established Warerooms, No. 196 Chatham-st., corner of Mulberry-st., where may be found the largest assortment of articles in his line ever offered to the public.

Fowlers & Wells, Phrenologists, Clinton Hall, No. 131 Nassau-st., N. Y.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ Thackeray's Lectures.—The third of Mr. THACKERAY'S Course of Lectures before the Mercantile Library Association will be delivered on FRIDAY EVENING next, at 8 o'clock, at Rev. Mr. Chapin's Church, No. 548 Broadway, near Prince-st.

Subject—*Wit and Humor of Queen Anne.*

A limited number of single admission tickets may be had at the Library Rooms, or (unless previously disposed of) at the door. Price to members, 50 cts.; non-members, 75 cts.

WILLARD L. PELT, Chairman,
JAMES P. SMITH,
JOHN F. HALSTED, } Committee.

☞ Industrial Home Association, No. 3.—The twenty-fourth regular meeting of this association will be held on FRIDAY EVENING, Nov. 26, at Union Buildings, No 163 Bowery. This Association is organized on the same plan as Mount Vernon, No 1, and Unionpoint, No. 2. The land is located in an eligible position between Williams Bridge and Mount Vernon, has a front of about 2½ miles on the Harlem and New-Haven Railroads, and commands a fine view of Long Island Sound, the Palisades and the surrounding country. It will be laid out in acre, half, and one-quarter acre lots. Those who wish to obtain a plot for a home at farm prices, must hand in their names immediately at either of the following places, where copies of the Constitution and By-laws can be had: JOHN COMERFORD, No 454 Broadway. D. OWEN, No. 414 Broadway, W. B. SMITH, No. 11 Nassau-st., C. A. COOPER, No. 110 Barrow st., J. F. WELLS, No. 20, Avenue B, J. A. HANDSUCH, No. 196 Spring st, or at the Hall on the evening of the meeting. J. COMMERFORD, President. J. A HANDSUCH, Secret'y.

☞ Great inducements to purchase Lots in the new village of Clarenceville, L. I. So great has been the demand for Lots in this beautiful village, that although it has only been in operation for little over one month, yet over one-third of the Lots have been already sold, and as soon as the coming spring shall open, there will be upwards of one hundred buildings in the course of erection. There are but few villages at the present time that offer so many advantages. The easy access to the City by the Long Island Railroad from Brooklyn, and the stages from Williamsburg, make it a desirable place of residence for those wishing to live out of town and at the same time do business in the City. We would say to all who wish to secure a home, by only paying from $2 to $4 per month, to call immediately and purchase at the office, D. T. MACFARLAN, General Agent, No. 3 Nassau-st., from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.

☞ Notice to Railroad Companies. CIVIL ENGINEERS AND BRIDGE BUILDERS.—There will be a model of a newly invented bridge broken the North Point Foundry, Jersey City, Nov 27, 1852, at 3 o'clock P.M., in competition with How's plan of bridge. Having How's plan doubly arched on each truss, and well braced at the abutments

We contend that the above plan of bridge will sustain more weight than any in use with the same amount of timber, beside having better facilities for tightening and repairing.

WANTED.

Situation Wanted—By a respectable young Woman, as Chambermaid and Waiter; or would be willing to do general housework, for a small family. The best of city reference given. Call at No. 156, 12th-st, between 7th and 8th-avs., upper floor, front room. Will receive calls for two days.

Situation Wanted, by an industrious, well-recommended young woman to do general housework. Is a good plain cook, and first rate washer and ironer, and is willing to make herself generally useful. Call at 191½ Bowery.

Partner Wanted—In the fancy Dry Goods business, generally termed Yankee Notions. An old established firm is in want of a young man with first-rate experience, to act as purchaser. None need apply but those having first-rate capabilities as regards knowledge of the goods, added to a large acquaintance among buyers of this description of goods. All communications strictly confidential. Address box 3,148, Post-Office, with real name and address.

Wanted—To find the lady with whom Eveline Wilson stopped the day before her attempt at suicide in the Hudson. A liberal reward will be paid for any information that will lead to her discovery, by the writer of her Life and Adventures which are to appear in the *Sunday Dispatch* this week. A line addressed to "S." Office of the *Dispatch*, No. 25 Ann street, will be promptly attended to.

Wanted—Ten men of good address to sell several articles wanted in every family. Agents can make $5 per day. Also, a man with $500 to take an interest in a Depot in Philadelphia; also one in Boston. May make $1,500 per annum. Ten men, fair wages. Call or address No. 317 Bowery, from 9 until 2 o'clock.

To Type Founders.—A brass rule bench with Planes, Cutters, Crampers, Hyphens and Dotted Machines, Lead Moulds, Brass, &c. for sale cheap. Apply to G. SQUIBB, No. 183 William-st., 3d Floor.

An experienced salesman wanted—In the Cloth Department of an old established jobbing house. Address M., box 1295, P. O.

$10 Reward.—Stolen from the subscriber's residence, No. 218 East Broadway, on SATURDAY EVENING, 20th instant, THREE BLACK CLOTH OVERCOATS, two partially worn, and one entirely new. In the pocket of the new Coat was a deed of Lot No. 79, at Mount Vernon, which has been recorded, therefore is of no use except to the owner. Various other papers were in said coat; in the other coats a bill and receipt in favor of R. J. Rogers. Whoever will return the deed and papers to my office, shall receive the above reward.

DAVID R. SELLECK No. 162 Broadway.

BOARDING.

Travelers to Havana.—Persons visiting Havana will find a genteel, comfortable, and agreeable boarding place at the HOTEL DE COLON, kept by SEÑORA DE ALMY, at *Calle del Empedrado, No 36, Esquina La Da Luz*, (No. 36 Empedrado, corner of Luz-street.) Mrs. ALMY is an American lady, long resident in Havana. Guests at her house may rely on every attention Americans especially will experience the advantages of a residence where their own language is spoken.

Boarding.—Several single gentlemen, or gentlemen and their wives, can be accommodated with large and handsome rooms, with fine large closets attached to each, together with hot and cold baths, also single rooms, at No. 93 St. Mark's place. No children will be taken. Dinner at 5, or 6 o'clock, if required.

Boarding—A small private family, having several pleasant unoccupied rooms, could accommodate two or three gentlemen with partial board. Apply at No. 18 1st-av. References exchanged.

Furnished Rooms to Let—With Board, at No. 127 Spring-st, one handsome front Room on the second floor, with bedroom attached if required, suitable for a gentleman and wife. There are no children in the house.

MISCELLANEOUS.

W. H. McDonald's General Newspaper Advertising House, No. 102 Nassau-st., (corner of Ann.)

Advertisements inserted at the very lowest rates in any paper in the United States or Canadas.

The very best papers are received by mail daily and kept for reference, and copies of each furnished to advertisers.

The fullest authority and recommendation, over the written signatures of the publishers of the leading daily and weekly papers, will be shown to those who require it.

Merchants who may have heretofore given their advertising to irresponsible persons, and have been disappointed in its results, are informed, that in dealing with me no payment is required till the advertiser is satisfied that his orders have been properly attended to.

My books, the columns of the papers, &c., will show that I am doing nearly all the New-York advertising that is being done in the leading papers from Canada to California.

W. H. McDONALD.

Watches and Jewelry.—The Subscriber is now selling Watches at retail at the following remarkably low prices, being much less than any other house:

Fine Gold Lepine Watches, 4 holes jewelled	$25 00
Fine Gold Detached Levers, full jewelled	30 00
Gold Enamelled Watches, for Ladies	25 00
Gold Hunting Watches, for Ladies	25 00
Gold Hunting Patent Levers, for Gentlemen	28 00
Silver Patent Levers	$16 00 to 20 00
Silver Detached Levers	13 00 to 20 00

Gold Hunting Watches, which run eight days; Gold Hunting Watches, which run fifteen days; Gold Watches in magic cases, which change into three different Watches; Gold Watches which wind up and set without any key.

Also, Cooper's Duplex Watches, in hunting-cases, splendid pocket Chronometers, and all other styles of Watches, at equally low prices. Also, all kinds of Jewelry and Silver Ware, at much less than the usual prices.

GEO. C. ALLEN, Importer of Watches and Jewelry, wholesale and retail, No. 11 Wall-st., (up stairs,) near Broadway, formerly at No. 51 Wall-st.

Brooklyn and Williamsburg Papers

The Brooklyn *Daily Advertiser*,
The Brooklyn *Daily Eagle*,
The Brooklyn *Daily Star*, and
The Williamsburg *Daily Times*,

all papers that are well known to the Advertising community.—For advertising in either, or all of them, call at the Advertising House of W. H. McDONALD, No. 102 Nassau-st., New-York, who will attend to all orders for the above, or any other papers in the Union or Canadas, at the lowest rates charged by the offices.

Inasmuch as the Insurance Companies decline to insure to our customers, we propose to insure at the usual rate, all Merchandize, Specie and other property put on board of the *Cherokee*. Such insurance will be effected at the Office of the United States Mail Steamship Company, 177 West-st, any time before the sailing of the Ship, on the 27th inst., by

GEORGE LAW,
M. O. ROBERTS,

S. M. PETTINGILL & CO., NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING AGENTS, No. 121 Nassau-st., are the regularly appointed Agents for the best and most widely circulated Journals in the Union, and are daily receiving advertising and subscriptions for them. Register and counter-files may be seen and consulted. Advertisers are invited to call and examine papers, terms, and our system of doing business.

Fashionable Patent Platform and [illegible] is unsurpassed in quality and [illegible] for sale, and delivered at any railroad depot in the city, at manufacturers' prices. Also, Platform Scales of every description, warranted correct, for sale by [illegible] & CO., No. 49 Water-st.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Mr. Thackeray's Great Novelet!

Published by Harper & Brothers, 329 Pearl-street, Franklin Square. 1.—Henry Esmond.

The History of Henry Esmond, Esq., Colonel in the Service of her Majesty Queen Anne. Written by Himself. 8vo. paper, 50 cents.

The presence of Mr. Thackeray in this country was not needed to excite the curiosity of the American public in regard to the latest production of his versatile, creative pen. Though exhibiting little resemblance to "Vanity Fair" or "Pendennis," it betrays the rare spirit of observation, the shrewd insight into the weaknesses of man, and the wonderful facility of hitting off character by a few bold touches, which distinguish the more recent writings of the author. The scene is laid in the time of Queen Anne. The hero, who tells his own story, was a Colonel in Her Majesty's service. The plot gives occasion to the introduction of several celebrated historical characters, who are made to play their parts with consummate effect. In the style, we find a smack of the olden time, forming an appropriate dress for the incidents which are related.

II.—VANITY FAIR.

VANITY FAIR. A Novel without a Hero. With illustrations. 8vo. Muslin, $1 25: paper, $1.

"Vanity Fair must be admitted to be one of the most original works of real genius that has of late been given to the world. It will take a lasting place in our literature."—*Examiner.*

"We were little prepared for the keen observation, the deep wisdom, and the consummate art which Mr Thackeray has interwoven in the slight texture and whimsical pattern of 'Vanity Fair.' It is one of the most amusing books we have read for many a long year."—*London Quarterly Review.*

III.—PENDENNIS.

THE HISTORY OF PENDENNIS—His Fortunes and Misfortunes, his Friends and his greatest Enemy. With numerous Illustrations. 8vo. Muslin, $2; Paper, $1 50.

Thackeray must take his stand at the head of the prose satirists, if not of the novelists of the day. No one describes the scenes and manners of society with such curious felicity.—*Washington Republic.*

No recent fiction seems to us to bear such intrinsic evidence of being drawn from life.—*Home Journal.*

From the pen of a writer who has proved himself as faithful a limner of human nature, in many of its aspects, as Dickens himself. It is full of humor, incidents and satire. (N. O. *Bee.*

Thackeray pictures society, in all its phases, in a graphic, sarcastic, and yet genial manner.—*Portland Transcript.*

Replete with truthful delineations of character, and sparkling with the curvacations of wit and humor.—*N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.*

IV.—THE GREAT HOGGARTY DIAMOND.

8vo, paper, price 25 cents.

A most humorous work, by Thackeray—very droll and very good. There is one scene in the book, varying from its general character, that surpasseth in beauty and pathos anything we have ever read by Dickens. We need not point it out, as everybody will know the scene by the moisture that rises to his eyes while reading it.

New Editions of Standard Works recently Published by HARPER & BROTHERS.

By Dr. Goodrich, of Yale College.

SELECT BRITISH ELOQUENCE—Embracing the best Speeches, entire, of the most eminent Orators of Great Britain, for the last two centuries; with sketches of their Lives, an estimate of their Genius, and Notes Critical and Explanatory. In one large octavo volume, price $3 50; half calf, $4.

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A SHABBY GENTEEL STORY.
HISTORY OF PENDENNIS.
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For sale by CHARLES B. NORTON,
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THE BEST COLLECTION OF SONGS EVER PUBLISHED.

WOOD'S MINSTREL'S SONGS, containing "Young Folks at Home," "Good Old Hut at Home," "Poor Uncle Tom," "The Fireman's Song," "Katy Darling," and "O'er the Hills Bessie."

Also, a selection of the most popular Choruses, Quartettes, Glees, Trios, Duets, Songs, Parodies, Burlesques, &c. Also, Funny Stories, Satirical Jokes, Quaint Sayings, Conundrums, Repartees, &c., as told by the celebrated E. Horn. With numerous illustrations. Price 12½ cents.

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A sad narrative of persecution and wrong,—in which the motives of the young lady for attempting to commit suicide by plunging into the North River, are explained,—will appear in the *Sunday Dispatch* for Nov. 28. A large extra edition will be printed. Newsmen, &c., should send in their orders early. Advertisements to appear should be sent in early, on or before Saturday morning.

CONSTITUTIONS OF ALL THE STATES.

A. S. BARNES & CO., No. 51 John-st, New-York, publish a complete edition of the UNITED STATES CONSTITUTIONS, (including all the new Constitutions, to this date,) to which is added the Declaration of Independence, embellished with an Engraving of the Signers of Independence, Portrait of Washington, and Picture of Mount Vernon, with the Coat of Arms of each State. All in one handsome 8vo. volume. Price, $2.

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Dodworth Music Store—No. 493 Broadway—American and Foreign Music, for the Voice, Piano, Guitar, Violin, Cornet, Flute, Sachons, &c. Bands supplied with Instruments, Military Concert or Orchestral Music Books, Paper, &c. HARVEY B. DODWORTH, Leader of the Cornet Band, and CHARLES L. LAZARUS, Proprietors.

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The Derby Building and Lumber Company have on hand and are receiving the above articles, made in the most approved style, and are from the best kiln-dried Lumber, which they will furnish on reasonable terms to all who may favor them with their patronage. Depot, No. 4 Railroad Building, corner of Canal and Centre-sts.

DUST, AIR AND WATER.

Matthewson's Patent Weather Strip, will make your doors and French windows tight at the bottom, make a great saving in fuel, keep your house warm, clean, dry and comfortable. Only office, No. 420 Broadway, near Grand-street.

Fine Furs.—Monarque, of No. 238 Bowery, solicits the patronage of the Ladies to his rich and elegant styles of Furs, comprising in part of Martin, Mink, Fitch, Lynx and Sweden Marten Victorines, Muffs and Cuffs. Save your time and money and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere, as the old establishment, No. 238 Bowery.

The Eyes.—Dr. WHEELER'S Office, No. 39 Bond-st., for the successful treatment of diseases of the eye, with the assistance of Artificial eyes, inserted from [illegible]

AMUSEMENTS.

Madame Henriette Sontag's New Series of Festival Concerts. Card.

In announcing this new series of Concerts it is deemed necessary to direct the attention of the public to the peculiar construction of the different programmes which will be successively presented.

The programme of a Concert, like a musical composition, or a picture, should possess the essential elements of light and shade; monotony especially should be avoided. In place, therefore, of devoting an entire Concert to either classical music, selections from sacred works, complete oratorios, morceaux from Italian Operas, and what is commonly termed Concert Music—it has been thought preferable to introduce a specimen of all these at each Concert.

That these pieces will be given with due effect is warranted by the excellency of Madame SONTAG'S eminent company of artists—who will be supported by a vocal and instrumental corps of nearly

SIX HUNDRED PERFORMERS;

And it is confidently believed that the array of talent, both in quantity and quality, will impart to these Festival Concerts that character of grandeur and completeness in every department for which the Musical Festivals of England and Germany are so justly famed.

THE FIRST GRAND FESTIVAL

will take place at Metropolitan Hall on

MONDAY, Nov. 29.

PRINCIPAL PERFORMERS:

MADAME HENRIETTE SONTAG,
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Signor G. POZZOLINI, MLLE. JULIEN, and
SIGNOR LUIGI ROCCO,
from La Scala at Milan (his first appearance in New-York.)

THE ORCHESTRAL AND CHORAL DEPARTMENT will consist of

The Harmonic Society, 150 performers male and female;
Ten Societies forming "The Song Union." 300 Male Voices;
Selections from Church Choirs, 50 Ladies;
The Italian Opera Chorus, 50 Males and Females; and
Madame Sontag's Grand Orchestra, of 70 Performers.

DIRECTORS OF THE CHORUSES:

Mr. G. F. Bristow..... Director of the Harmonic Society
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Mr. Henry C. Watson..... Director of the Church Choirs
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CONDUCTOR AND CHIEF DIRECTOR.
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(under whose direction the principal German festivals have been organized.)

LEADER..... THEODORE EISFELD
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To afford the required accommodation, the Orchestra portion of the Hall will be entirely removed on the plan of Exeter Hall, London, forming a spacious amphitheatre, occupying one-third of Metropolitan Hall, and materially facilitating the acoustic effects of the music.

PROGRAMME OF THE FIRST FESTIVAL.

PART I.

1. Overture—Struensee, (first time in America,).....Meyerbeer
By the Orchestra.
2. Romanza—"Maria di Rudesz".....Donizetti
Sig. Cesare Badiali.
3. Grand Variations—"Oh, que dirai-je maman"....Adam
Mad. Henriette Sontag.
4. Ma Celine—"Fantasia".....Hauman
Paul Julien.
5. Duet—The Music Lesson.....Fioravanti
Mad. Sontag and Sig. Rocco.
6. Romanza—"Guiramento".....Mercadante
Sig. Pozzoloni.
7. Choral.....Luther
Mad. Henriette Sontag.
And the combined Choruses of Six Hundred Performers.

PART II.

8. First part of the 4th Symphony B flat.....Beethoven
By the Orchestra.
9. Quartette—"Puritani".....Bellini
Mad. Henriette Sontag,
Sigrs. Badiali, Pozzolini and Rocco.
10. Grand Chorus for 300 male voices.....Lachner
By the 10 Societies of the Song Union.
11. Terzett—"Papataci," Italiana in Algeri.....Rossini
Sigrs Badiali, Pozzolini and Rocco.
12. Eckert's Swiss Song.....Eckert
Mad. Henriette Sontag.
13. The "Tremole".....Beriot
Paul Julien.
14. The Prayer from the Israelites in Egypt.....Rossini
Mad. Henriette Sontag, Sigrs Badiali, Pozzolini, Rocco, and the combined Choruses of 600 performers.

Prices of Secured Seats, $2 and $1—to be had at Messrs. Hall & Son's, No. 239 Broadway.

The Regular Sale of Seats will begin on SATURDAY, Nov. 27, at 8 A. M.

Order of Sale.—On SATURDAY, the $2 seats only; on MONDAY, the $1 and remaining $2 seats.

Notice.—Owing to the length of the Concert it will commence at 7½.

All the arrangements (with regard to the comfort of the audience) of the first series will be retained.

WM. HENRY FRY'S

Course of Ten Lectures on Music will be given at Metropolitan Hall, on successive TUESDAY EVENINGS, commencing on TUESDAY next, Nov. 30. The Musical Illustrations will be given by upwards of

TWO HUNDRED PERFORMERS,

including a GRAND ORCHESTRA OF EIGHTY,
A MILITARY BAND OF FIFTY,
and ONE HUNDRED CHORUS SINGERS.

The following distinguished artists have already been engaged, and engagements are still pending with others, which will be announced as soon as completed.

Madame ROSA DE VRIES,
Signora PICO VIETTI,
Signor VIETTI, and
Signor COLLETTI.

Subscribers Tickets for the Course of Ten Lectures, $5 single nightly admission, $1.

TICKETS AND PLACES MAY BE SECUR

WASHINGTON.

The Situation Monday of Cuba—The Market Completely Overstocked by Filibuster Muskets—The Case of Filibuster Polk, The French Empire.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Nov. 23, 1856.

The Democratic course of the Governor-General of Cuba and his subordinates, in regard to the "individual named WILLIAM SMITH," justifies the presumption that the gods have decreed the destruction of the Spanish tyranny in that Island. A clearer case of official insanity it would be impossible to make out. He declares in the most solemn manner that he will fight the battles of Spanish right upon the case of Mr. SMITH, and announces in the style of the play-bills that he, SMITH, has positively made his last appearance on the Havana stage with the regal license. Our own administration will undoubtedly sustain him in this determination. Captain DAVENPORT has been removed from the command of the steamer, and it is in contemplation to issue an order to prohibit any other naval officer from taking charge of her. If the object cannot be attained in any other way, no officer of the navy will henceforth be permitted to engage even for a time in the service of that company, which will involve the necessity of withdrawing Captain MYRICK from the *Ohio*, and Captain PORTER from the *Georgia*.

In the mean time it is important to know that the programme laid down by Lieut. DAVENPORT will be carried out. The *Cherokee* will on Saturday next sail from New-York on her return to Havana, and Purser SMITH will be on board of her. That she will be excluded from the port is certain; perhaps she will be fired into or seized. There will arise the very state of things which the Cuban Annexationists and the Filibusteros desire. A very pretty quarrel will arise which will be kept warm until the arrival of the 4th of March and FRANK PIERCE, Gen. CASS and Young America. Then will come fierce reclamations and menaces, next, perhaps, war, and finally,

"last scene of all
That ends this strange eventful history,"

the occupation of Cuba, as indemnity for the past and security for the future!" What a vista of mighty events has been opened by the "individual named WILLIAM SMITH," and the madness of Governor-General CANEDO.

It does not affect the merits of this controversy that Gorgon Law, M. O. ROBERTS, and other owners of the steamer that has got into this trouble, have a great quantity of muskets to sell. An authentic statement of this very singular affair, the musket purchase, derived from official records, is about to be made. From this it appears that Mr. LAW made the purchase originally, not from Secretary MARCY, but from Mr. CRAWFORD, in April, 1843. Mr. LAW has paid about $150,000 in principal and interest, on the contract leaving still due nearly $300,000. The last payment was on Oct. 1, 1852, of $24,000. There have been delivered to him 5,000 muskets, and the remainder continue in store at the Atlantic Docks. The muskets withdrawn from the warehouse have been fitted with percussion instead of the old flint locks, at an expense of one dollar each. Mr. LAW and his co-adventurers have made very strenuous exertions to be released from the contract and the bonds by which the Government is secured for its faithful performance, but to no other purpose than to obtain an extension of the time of payment. They are excellent pieces and should an actual or prospective war make a market for them, they would go off "quick" at ten dollars a piece. As the number of the articles is at least 15,000, and the average price, with improved locks, is not over three dollars, the profits of the speculation in that event would not be less than one million of dollars. But is that any reason why we should relinquish our right of free intercourse with Cuba, prescribed by treaties and public law? Let the national dignity be upheld, and justice be done, though GORGON LAW make a million of dollars out of the old muskets.

A new trial has been ordered in the case of Capt. MYRICK, and the Court will meet in your city to-morrow. It is supposed that the verdict was for the acquittal of the accused, but that is by no means certain. The President would be no less likely to lean to the side of clemency than of severity. Beside, if the Captain had been acquitted, could the President have felt at liberty to cause him to be tried twice for the same offence?

The reading public has been a good deal startled by the developments of the document containing the correspondence of the State Department relative to Cuba, while it receives with comparative indifference the intelligence that the French Republic has thrown off the veil and put on the purple. Mr. BUCHANAN, it seems, directed Mr. SAUNDERS, Mr. POLK's Minister to Spain, to offer $130,000,000 for Cuba, and "say no more about it." Spain, though much in want of money, would not sell. One hundred millions is a very large sum to give, but a war—perhaps I should say *the* war—would or will cost twice as many millions. As to the eccentricity of that meteoric character, LOUIS NAPOLEON, it is the natural and proper termination of everything he has been doing since the day when, in defiance of the Constitution of 1848, he was elected to the Republican Assembly. In his very letter of acceptance of that dignity, LOUIS repudiated that dignity, and his whole career since he became President has been that of an absolute King.

X. Y.

NOTICES OF NEW PUBLICATIONS.

BARBOUR'S REPORTS OF THE SUPREME COURT, Vol. XI.—No text can be more uppermost in the mind of our worthy reporter than the often quoted one, "there is nothing new under the sun." For every four months there appears in the shape now before us a collection of judicial platitudes, axioms, and idiosyncrasies, which to read are less instructive but more amusing than the pages of Punch. Thirty-two Judges fight upon their own hook in divers parts of the State—no one seeming to agree upon any one point, excepting in the truth of the copy-book maxim, "Many men of many minds." The flowers of their rhetoric bloom for a short Summer's day, when, in due course of dignity, comes along the garden sickle of the Court of Appeals, and their beauty withers and perishes. *Id certum est quod reddi potest certum*, with an old law maxim, and our State Judges, if BARBOUR's Reports are to be believed, are determined the maxim shall not grow stale with age. We are only laymen, and therefore can only pity and not sympathise with the sufferings of our legal brethren, who are compelled to wade through volumes of Reports. To refresh one's mind with the alphabet, or to distil wisdom from Mother Goose, may *be* intellectual occupation: but this should occur when one is a Robinson Crusoe upon a Juan Fernandez, with a remarkably small stock of select works.

To read that "it is too late to raise in the appellate Court an objection not made in the Court below"—(professional Dan Tuckers, too late for supper)—or that "a man cannot sell a debt against himself," (which is worse than robbing PETER to pay PAUL!) or "that the consideration of a receipt is open to explanation," (like Mr. Micawber, open to conviction;) or that "the Supreme Court appoints an assignment decision of the Court of Appeals, (as if they should soliloquize, "my very admired and approved good masters,") with about one hundred other old stories like these, may be very useful for modern code lawyers, who begin their studies in the law where their GAMALIELS ended—in disgust, but gentlemen of the profession who have experienced, must feel, in reading BARBOUR, as if they were allured into the dusty roads of learning, under aggravated false pretences.

Perhaps, however, our reporter is turning waggish in his old age (they say—and DICKENS in Bleak House humors the idea—that chancery has a full tendency to dim,) and wishes to instruct playfully, to instruct. Under this view he has succeeded. On every page we meet with the de-

quaintances; and "Bunsby," of all others, is out in the splendor of judicial glory.

The Oyster Case, on page 249, is as suggestive of humor as any of THACKERAY's sketches, and to it the public are indebted for information, that oysters are wild animals; or, to quote literally: "It is not doubted that oysters are animals *ferœ naturæ*, nor that the sea or navigable bays and rivers are their natural element." What does Mrs. Grundy, Downing, or Mrs. Florence say to that? The terrible truth is further evolved—"that in the case of oysters no power of locomotion exists, and they cannot, of their own act, escape or return." An oyster may not escape, and it is very certain that he or she does not, under certain circumstances, return. A fact which reminds one of the enthusiastic oyster eater, who mourned that man's throat was not formed like a cow's, for a cud, "'twould be so convenient when pockets were light."

In conclusion, we call upon DEWITT & DAVENPORT, to immediately "lay in" a stock of "BARBOUR'S REPORTS." It is unfair that GOULD & BANKS should enjoy a monopoly of selling so much fun and so much of fancy.

An extremely valuable addition to Biblical literature has been made by Prof. DUNCAN, of the Louisiana University, in his Treatise on "THE LIFE, CHARACTER, AND ACTS OF JOHN THE BAPTIST." The history of that evangelist has not been the subject of study among American scholars that it deserves to be. It is rich in doctrine, and abounding in questions profoundly interesting to the polemic and exegesist, and as explanatory of the mission of our Saviour worthy the closest and devoutest investigation. German students have appreciated the value of the subject, making it the subject of some of their finest researches. From these Prof. DUNCAN has borrowed important helps. He informs us that at least one-half of his work is based upon the "Johannes der Taufer" of VON ROHDEN, and that in the compilation of the remainder he has drawn largely from LEOPOLD, NEANDER, WINER, JACOBI, THOLUCK, and other brighter lights of European divinity. The merits of the Editor are not, however, confined to these laborious collations. He has added much of his own in a philological and practical way, so that his work may be regarded as a variorum, embracing the best results of scholarship upon the subject. CORNISH, LAMPORT & Co.

The writings of the late ALEXANDER CARSON are not only able and admirable as controversial treatises, but are profitable for instruction. We had occasion, not long ago, to note one of his several illustrations of Divine Providence, as illustrated in the Old Testament. Others of these works are now on our table, embracing the application of the History of Esther, and of the general testimony of Scripture to demonstrate the same sacred fact. Mr. E. H. FLETCHER is issuing a complete collection of Mr. CARSON's writings, occupying several volumes, one of which is taken up with an extremely meagre and inadequate biography of the distinguished Irish divine, by Mr. GEO. C. MOORE, who had not the means, or had not taken pains, or had not the capacity, for accomplishing his office properly. It does not require a great man to write the biography of a great man; but the biographer is sadly out of order, who perpetually thrusts his own personal and puerile conceits between his reader and his subject. In other respects, Mr. FLETCHER's enterprise is commendable.

A book of striking topygraphical beauty is the "FOOT-PRINTS OF TRUTH; or, the Voice of Humanity," by JOHN COLE HAGAN. The publishers, Messrs. CORNISH, LAMPORT & Co., deserve applause for the mechanical getting up of the work. The same award can hardly be make to the artists. A more horrible grouping of figures was never committed by pencil to paper. "Gorgons and Hydras and Chimeras dire" glare at the reader from every other page. The imagination that bred such monsters must suffer under perpetual night-mares; and its proprietor must privately yearn to annihilate the critic who shall be dissatisfied with the letter-press by showing him the head of Medusa on steel. Did the designer ever travel with DANTE through Hades, or sup on one of QUEVEDO's visions? The verses, which sometimes reach mediocrity, deserve better company.

The "MOON HOAX," of which Mr. RICHARD ADAMS LOCKE was the author, was in its day a wonder of ingenious humbug. Humbugs of equally gigantic stature, have since then been so frequent as to dim the splendor of that effort; and yet as a sample of misdirected science and ingenuity, the Moon-story is not likely to be entirely forgotten these many years. Mr. LOCKE is the Aretino of Science. A reprint of the narrative has been made by Messrs. BUNNELL & PRICE, who have added a biography of the author and other appendixes, throwing light on the Moon.

The third and final volume of Prof. DE BOW's encyclopedic work on the "INDUSTRIAL RESOURCES, &c., OF THE SOUTHERN AND WESTERN STATES," has appeared, completing one of the most important books of reference within our reach. We have heretofore remarked that the labors of the compiler have not been confined to the sections indicated on his title page. Every part of the Union comes in for a share of attention, and the mass of information is inaccessible in any other quarter. The business office of Prof. DE BOW is at 167 Broadway.

The PARKER and MUSEBY edition of the Waverley Novels has reached its thirteenth volume. It embraces the "HEART OF MID LOTHIAN," one of SCOTT's second rate works, but second to no work of any one else.

The rival edition of Messrs. LIPPINCOTT, GRAMBO & Co., appears more tardily. The "FORTUNES OF NIGEL" and "QUENTIN DURWARD" are contained in the latest issues, being parts fourteen and fifteen. The series would have been better worth the price if it had been bound.

The "HOUSEHOLD WORDS" of CHARLES DICKENS are reproduced from week to week by Messrs. ANGELL, ENGEL & HEWITT of this City. A collected volume before us is filled with the choicest, gossippy reading matter upon every-day topics, written; every word of it, if not by DICKENS himself, by those into whom his spirit has been intimately infused, and whose style is quite Pickwickian. Such books should be read by everybody.

It is a little curious that the most complete edition of IZAAK WALTON's "COMPLETE ANGLER" should issue from the American press. Under the auspices of Messrs. WILEY & PUTNAM, several years ago, that edition appeared, the text carefully adjusted to the best of the various readings, and enriched with elaborate prolegomena, notes and appendices. Mr. JOHN WILEY has just reprinted the edition.

Messrs. CARTER & BROTHERS have gathered, from the numberless pages of SAMUEL BAGSTER's "Comprehensive Bible," a dissertation on the "AUTHENTICITY AND INSPIRATION OF THE BIBLE." It forms the more valuable portion of that elaborate work, exposing the internal evidences of the genuineness of the Scriptures, with a logical accuracy and conciseness not accessible to the student elsewhere.

The Burlington, N. J., Gas Works are at length finished, and have gone into operation. The town was lighted up a few nights ago.

Mr. Timothy Bailey, President of the Malden Bank, Malden, Mass., died very suddenly on the 19th inst., on the 67th year.

Mr Grundy and his Family.

The keen observer of passing events and of human nature, has remarked that great attention has been devoted for the last few years to the raising of fowls, especially the large breeds. Many persons have related to the ample ear of the public the history of their experience and successes in this department of business. My own has not been recorded to this day. The hiatus shall not longer be unfilled.

It came to pass that the writer went from the city to spend a year in the country. For the same reason that the young poet, or author, spreads his wings and mounts before the public gaze—namely, the urgency of friends—did I have faith in Chittagong and Dorking. In a town not far distant from my own, resided a man who had the "varieties" for sale. That man's name was O. HATCH. There could not have been a more propitious name as an element in my enterprise. "O! hatch," I repeated to myself, and felt justified, this time, in "counting my chickens," in the face and eyes of the fable. I felt justified in the act I was about to commit,—to induce the sagacious old white horse, by means of a few oats in a basket, to be caught, and to inveigle him into a vehicle, as a foundation for journeying into the land of the feathered fowl. The history of that horse—he was twenty-five years old last grass—would be more remarkable and entertaining than my present subject, and now he is fairly harnessed, it is hard to forbear dismounting from the hobby I started upon, and trotting out his wonderful qualities. But the impulse must be bridled.

It was the ancient town of L., in Connecticut, from whence I was now starting, and where I was to come out in full feather in the poultry line. It had been an aristocratic town in its day. It was here that the three Governors TRUMBULL were born, and where the two elder lived and died. The illustrious painter of that name was born here. The family mansion is standing now, as white and good, one would think, as it had ever been. Here, too, WILLIAM WILLIAMS, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, lived and was buried. Dartmouth College had its existence in this town before its removal to New-Hampshire, as a school, in part for Indians, under the supervision of Mr. WHEELOCK. And here the term "Brother Jonathan" had its origin from the fact of General WASHINGTON calling so often when in a strait, especially when funds were needed, upon faithful brother JONATHAN TRUMBULL. It is the boast of the inhabitants that their town has been the birth-place of more famous men, Governors, Judges, Senators, Ministers, &c., than any other town in the State. Hence it is apparent that my judgment was not leading me astray in supposing that the "large breed" would flourish on this soil. A soil, it may be stated, as fertile in vegetation as it is in great men. It occurs to me at this moment to say—and I would call Dr. GRISWOLD's attention to the fact—that the name of a great and learned male poet is omitted in the volume entitled "The Poets of America," a resident of this same town of L. I know him well. His name is LEARNED HEBARD, which signifies—without interpretation—learned *he* bard. And as he stands over six feet high in his stockings, is every way large in proportion, and is now 'Judge HEBARD of Connecticut," my position is proved, and Doctor GRISWOLD will please act accordingly.

I started for the residence of Mr. O. HATCH. On my way thither, I passed the Church of the late worthy and most venerable Dr. SAMUEL NOTT, then living. More than twenty years ago, I was present at his fiftieth anniversary sermon. He lived until the past year, and preached almost to the last days of his life, being nearly one hundred years old when he was gathered to his fathers. I next came near to the birth-place of Mrs. SIGOURNEY, Ik. MARVAL and BENEDICT ARNOLD—and to the spot where the immortal UNCAS is buried, with the granite monument over him, the foundation-stone of which I saw laid by General JACKSON, with LEWIS CASS and MARTIN VAN BUREN by his side.

My destination was reached at last. Mr. H., for a consideration, soon satisfied my wants to the utmost. The kind of fowls selected by me on this occasion, as stock in trade, were those known by the name of Chittagong. The head of this family, the old rooster, was what was called, in elegant language, a "buster," and he was just the awkwardest bird I ever did see. He weighed all the imaginable number of pounds and ounces, according to the formula laid down in newspaper and pamphlet paragraphs upon this subject. His presence would, perhaps, sooner remind you of a giraffe than any other animal, so that this appropriate name attached itself to him, as it were, of its own accord. His lungs went on a scale corresponding to his altitude. I should like to read in a morning paper a "critical notice" of *his* singing, with episodes touching his gracefulness and costume. I can only relate in my plain way that his voice was loud but not melodious, as was clearly demonstrated presently after he came into my possession. Thus: there was a gentleman who was subject to the night-mare. He would go off in the silent hours like a brazen trumpet with a crack in it. It was soon ascertained that my Giraffe, in the shed outside, was raising false alarms whenever he crowed, awakening the sleepers in the house, and causing them to run from their beds to the gentleman's apartment who had a taste for music in the trumpet line, and begging him, for mercy's sake, to come out of his night-mare and not alarm the neighbors.

My new "variety" evidently meant well, but there was a sad deficiency in performance. Their physical organization seemed excellent, but perhaps they lacked mental capacity, as other giants have before them. It was told me before my purchase that one of the admirable qualities of the breed was, that they would not trouble the garden. The seeds and vegetables might grow in peace for all them. They would not scratch. That was true enough, and good reason for it, for old Giraffe was so weak in his legs that he had to sit down on his haunches to pick up the corn given him gratis. Such a fowl would look well, I should think, going out to work for his own living. Wouldn't scratch! No, I judge not. That was rather too much of a good thing. The deuce of it was, plague take 'em, they wouldn't come up to the scratch in any particular. If so, where are the large flocks of young Giraffes, and the large profits, that I had carte blanche to cackle over the next Fall?

But the blame did not altogether belong to them. A dreadful enemy arose against them—such, in extent, as was never known in that town by any inhabitant. The skunks were so numerous that Summer that, every night after sunset, they could be seen walking about the yards and outhouses, and several times came into the house. On one occasion I watched two of them playing together in a hen's nest, exactly like kittens. That such numbers should be found that season where so few were known before, is really a curious fact, and the naturalists may decide the cause as soon as they please.

From whatever country or city they emigrated, they seemed to have embarked in the very business which I had engaged in myself—the egg and Chittagong line. They were honorable competitors enough, perhaps; successful ones, I know. They took just half my business: dividing it as the man did the oyster, swallowing, himself, that part which the Alderman rolls up his eyes over in ecstacy, and giving the "balance" to the disputants; or, as the boy, who had a bed-fellow, divided the bed, taking his half out of the very middle, leaving the other boy to take his half in each side. They my rivals possessed themselves of the "lion's" of the eggs that I laid, while their cackle they left me was a vain, outward show.

But I retain no hard feelings towards them, having heard in the city that all was fair in trade. There are not probably many out of Wall-street that may be considered as their superiors in keen business transactions. They are quite up to Wall-street morals and sagacity. They annoyed me, it may be supposed, in more ways than one, and though I made not a cent by my operations, they made a great deal by theirs. They kept the field! Nevertheless, in choosing between city and country pole-cats, I say give me the latter.

Returning to town, I imported, or exported, Giraffe and his family.

The gentleman of whom I made my purchase was a worthy farmer, much engaged in introducing new implements of husbandry. He was very successful, himself, in raising and selling fowls of many kinds. And he certainly was by no means blame-worthy, because, with his wares he could not sell me his *tact* to go along with them. Those readers who have already not graduated, may learn a lesson from that truth.

I purchased, it will be remembered, of Mr. Hatch, the remnant I sold to Mr. Fowler, who keeps a fine assortment of fowls, large and small, in South street, opposite Fulton Market.

The most remarkable case of laying which I have to record is that they all lay dead, save two, after my arrival in town. All the hatching that followed my enterprise is the hatching of this article, which certainly is not of the mammoth breed, although the ink was in my pen which was to say that my hope was to receive, in some mysterious way, the "large variety" pay for it, to make up for my bad speculation. But according to my own showing, that would not be worth hoping for, so I will alter the phraseology, and say, the larger *species*.

I shall not crow over my experience as here related, for a long time to come.

Broadway Railroad and the Common Council.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

SIR: The undersigned address you this communication as the Executive Committee of the Broadway Railroad Association, in whose favor a resolution has passed the Board of Aldermen, granting, on specified conditions, the privilege of laying and working a railroad in Broadway.

You have intimated the charge that the vote (16 to 2) by which that resolution was passed was a bought and bribed vote. Heavily wronged and aggrieved by such an insinuation, we desire to meet it with a prompt, broad and full contradiction. You are entirely mistaken in the suspicion on which it was founded. It no doubt arose from the deceptive appearance which has been exhibited before the public, by the opponents of the Railroad, an appearance well calculated to mislead, to the effect that an offer of $1,000 a year, per car, from leading wealthy property owners on Broadway, had been disregarded, to bestow the grant upon our association for a nominal license fee. The fact is, that that offer was not a genuine and bona fide one, but *a mere device to get possession of the work for the purpose of killing it.* This will not be denied. We know it from several respectable gentlemen to whom it was acknowledged by prominent persons among those who made the said application and offer. At the same time that they thought to kill off our serious application, and to get the grant themselves by dint of such counter-offers to our application, they had the arrangements ready, *even the papers drawn*, for an injunction to be served to *stop the work*, to which injunction, they would, of course, oppose no efficient defence, if any at all. We are ready to prove this if required.

In addition to our sources of information and evidence, *one of* their number expressly and frankly avowed to Alderman STURTEVANT that their hostility to the project was unchanged, and that their sole motive in thus applying for the grant themselves was *to kill it.* Alderman STURTEVANT stated this publicly in the Board; averred that it would not be contradicted; it was not, could not, and cannot be contradicted. Of course it threw any such application entirely out of the case. Not to characterize it more strongly, it was a proceeding little creditable to its projectors, and justly deserving stronger rebuke than it received in being simply disregarded. We will here mention, in passing, that they have since threatened to send forward other similar offers, in other forms!

If you will examine well the Report of the Committee, you will see that obligations were in fact imposed upon us far more beneficial to the public interest and more onerous to the Railroad Company, than would have been contained even in the payment of the amount of *their* bonus thus offered by the undisguised bitter enemies of the work, for the sole and simple purpose of *suffocating* what they were proposing to take charge of. We were severely and hardly dealt with in this respect; and remain, moreover, for the future, entirely subject to the regulation and direction of the Common Council, at their own good will and pleasure.

And now we find that this very cause has made many persons, (imposed upon by this pretended *bonus* offer,) imagine that the grant must have been corruptly given, and of course, therefore, corruptly procured.

Such suspicions are utterly unjust and unfounded. We deny the charge or insinuation, in its entire length and breadth, and in every form, shape or degree. We do so for ourselves, individually, and for the Association we represent, and for which we act and have acted throughout. We have spent months, and a large amount of money, in fair public discussion of the whole subject, which we have courted and challenged. We have thus so far succeeded by forming, enlightening, and gaining over the deliberate public opinion of the community. At first, prejudice was general against the project. The opinion now is all but universal the other way—and the only question now any longer seriously contested, is as to who should execute the work. We refer you to the Report of the Committee for the conditions on which our application is granted, and the reasons for granting it. Those conditions are heavy against us, and those reasons impregnable. There never was a public enterprise projected, urged forward or conducted in a more upright, straightforward or honorable manner. None, too, was ever executed with a more liberal regard to the public accommodation and satisfaction, than is contemplated in all our plans. It is enough to say that we remain under the constant control and regulation of the public authority. We intend to make the Broadway Railroad as popular as the Croton water, and if we do not, we can be made to. And now at the outset, we repeat, heavier conditions, (and really wiser for the public good,) have been imposed upon us *in earnest*, than would have been contained in that bonus which was *deceptively* offered by our opponents, as a mere blind, to trick the Common Council, smother the project, and kill off the Association of its resolute and earnest projectors and friends, who are represented by

Your obedient servants,

WILLIAM MINNER, FREEMAN CAMPBELL,
JOHN ANDERSON, RANDOLPH MARTIN,
JACOB SHARP, JOHN O'SULLIVAN.

For themselves and associates.

Halifax and Pictou dates to the 20th state that the railway almost [illegible] Mr. Andrew Fisher of New-Haven, Oswego County, while in a [illegible] Mr. Conrad [illegible]

Agriculture in California.

The following extract from an address delivered before an agricultural society at Sacramento City, by Dr. J. F. MORSE, former editor of the *Union*, of that city, contains some interesting statistics of the agricultural advantages and capabilities of California:

We all know that the world, by a foregone and tangent conclusion, has set down California as a sort of desert waste, so dry and barren that the fertilizing hoof of Pegasus could not redeem it from a total sterility. And yet, strange to relate, no country in the universe can exhibit a more prolific soil, or a climate and topography more perfectly adapted to the wishes of husbandmen. In proof of this, we invite the attention of the world to the following descriptions of the vegetable productions of California in her incipient development:

We will first call your attention to some of the general results of husbandry in our immediate vicinity, and by these you can at a glance perceive the power of California agriculture as a source of wealth. First, we refer you to Maj. BENNETT, an enterprising farmer upon the American River. This gentleman cultivates 100 acres of land, 30 acres devoted to garden vegetables, and 60 acres devoted to grains. He employs ten men as laborers, and from his garden alone sends one load of vegetables daily to this city, and from two to three loads per week to the mines. That sent to this city yields him $25 per load; that sent to the mines, $140 per load—total receipts from the garden alone, $595 per week.

This gentleman has contributed to the Fair a squash weighing 108½ pounds, and from one vine he has gathered in weight of squashes, 1,319 pounds. Maj. BENNETT urges the necessity of deep plowing.

Messrs. SMITH & BARBER, a couple of energetic farmers upon the American River, cultivate 50 acres; 30 acres devoted to garden vegetables; employ ten men, and bring to our city, from this source alone, two loads per day, averaging $30 per load. These gentlemen also strenuously urge the use of the sub-soil plows.

Mr. SOUTHWICK, a gentleman who has paid a most commendable attention to the dairy business, gives us the following report: He keeps 125 cows, employs 8 men at a cost of $600 per month in the aggregate; he sells per day 175 gallons of milk at $1 per gallon, yielding him a monthly income of $5,250, or an annual revenue from this source alone of $63,000.

Next we would like to direct your attention to the magnificent results of agriculture under the energetic patronage of our worthy Mayor, Gen. HUTCHINSON. Late in the season he commenced the cultivation of 800 acres of land on Putah Creek. From this area he raised an average of 53 bushels of barley to the acre, the average weight per bushel being 52 pounds. Total yield in bushels, 42,400; total yield in weight, 2,289,600. The value of this immense crop, at four cents per pound, would amount to an aggregate of $91,584.

Mr. J. C. DAVIS, who manifests an exhaustless interest in the general advancement of agriculture, has a ranch or farm of one half league, 600 acres of this are under fence. He has 2,000 head of stock—raised the last season 2,000 bushels of grain and 100 tons of hay.

Next allow me to call your attention to the agricultural efforts of J. M. HORNER, Esq., of San José Valley. Mr. HORNER, on 200 acres, raised 16,000 bushels of barley—an average of 80 bushels to the acre. From 300 acres he harvested an average of 48 bushels per acre. From 500 acres he received an aggregate of 29,500 bushels,—one and a half million pounds, or, in value about $60,000 at present prices.

Mr. HORNER also cultivated 150 acres devoted to potatoes, yielding an average of 600 bushels per acre, and an aggregate of 58,500 bushels, or at present price $4 per bushel, yielding a revenue of $234,000. In addition, large crops of wheat and oats, statistics not yet received.

Mr. E. L. BEARD, also of San José Valley, another very limited cultivator of the soil, appropriated 540 acres to barley, wheat, and oats; average yield per acre 50 bushels—total amount, 27,000 bushels, or 1,350,000 lbs. In addition to this, are 260 acres of potatoes, averaging 250 bushels per acre. Total amount, 65,000 bushels; aggregate amount in value, $260,000. And, again, this magnificent husbandman has raised, in addition to the above, 160,000 lbs. of onions, 90,000 lbs. grapes, and 24 acres of cabbages.

In addition to these general descriptions and statistics of crops, we wish to invite the world's attention to the following products, which are now on exhibition at Col. WARREN's hall:

	Weight.	Circumference.
A squash from Major Bennett	108 lbs.	6 ft. 8 in.
A squash from Major Bennett	65 lbs.	5 ft. 8 in.
A squash from Dreutman & Co.	75 lbs.	5 ft 8 in.
A squash from Mr Horner	92 lbs.	6 ft. 3 in.
A squash from Mr. Horner	87 lbs.	5 ft. 9 in.
From H. B. Crist three watermelons:		
One 34 feet in circumference, weighing 44 lbs.		
One 3 feet in circumference, weighing 40 lbs.		
One 2½ feet in circumference, weighing 36 lbs.		
Potatoes from Mr. Horner, 4½ lbs. each.		
Potatoes from E. G. Beard—a bushel, averaging 3 lbs. each.		
Onions from Runion and Co.'s, one weighs 4½ lbs. and is 22 inches in circumference. Sixty others 113 lbs.		
Twenty onions from Mr. Horner weigh 66 lbs.		
Beets, 7½ feet long, from Smith, Barber & Co.		
From Dr. Logan one beet measuring 62 inches in circumference and weighing 40 lbs. Also one weighing 35 lbs.		

A cabbage from Capt. J. Beam with 25 well formed heads.

A cabbage from Mr. Horner weighing 35 lbs. with 13 heads, and the main head in the centre, measuring in circumference 45 inches. Also from Mr. Horner one weighing 30 lbs., and another 23 lbs.

From Mr. Runion a cabbage weighing 20 lbs. and 23 inches in circumference.

Corn from Major Bennett, measuring in length 30 feet—taken from five acres averaging nearly 50 bushels per acre.

Broom-corn from Dreutman & Co., 8 feet high—heads two feet long.

Cucumbers from the same firm, weighing 6½ lbs. and 15 inches long.

Tomatoes, 2 lbs. each, from Horner & Runion.

A turnip weighing 15 lbs. and measuring 22 inches in circumference.

One of 19 lbs. and 24 inches in circumference, from Downieville.

And one of 6 lbs. and 23 inches in circumference, raised by Rev. O. C. Wheeler. This turnip was exhibited as illustrative of the benefit of throwing up and planting in the subsoil. The seed, furnished by Warren & Co. from the Patent Office, was deposited in loose earth taken from three feet below the surface on the 25th July last, without any preparation—no watering or care of any kind. Pulled for the Fair, Oct. 3.

Capt. JOHN. A. SUTTER has exhibited some magnificent specimens of Italian wheat, the seed of which were obtained from the straw in which WASHINGTON's statue was packed. They were deposited at a late date, but the sun and soil of California have produced an excellent though limited crop of this species of wheat.

A SAUCY PETITION.—Considerable confusion was caused in the Canadian Parliament upon reading the following petition from the townships of Daunes and Burleigh, in reference to the clergy reserves:

"Your memorialists neither ask nor desire that any threats towards the crown of England should be employed. Such a course where a lady's in the case might be thought ill-mannered, and it would be silly into the bargain; for they know their Queen is game to the back bone, and they like her all the better for being so. What they do ask and desire is, that Parliament will be firm and speak out like men—like the representatives of a loyal but justly incensed people, and not let itself be made game of by the Sir John Falkingtons of Downing-street—persons living two thousand miles from them, and who probably never saw a skunk or a muskrat since the first day they got into coat and trowsers. Your memorialists wish much reason gentlemen to be reminded, that though the air breathed by the Canadians is not so pure as they hope yet to breathe it, and as they know it will be breathed by their children, it is still comparatively but little tainted by those foul exhalations springing from a connection between the Church and the State which have been accumulating in the Old World for more than fifteen hundred years, until they have spread a moral pestilence over the length and breadth of Europe, which, plainly, neither God nor man can endure to see the very name pestilence perpetrated in this, their adopted country. Let the Falkingtons be also reminded that the crippling whom ill-treatment has rendered factious and discontented, does not always forget the one nor relinquish the other when grown up to manhood, and the thirty years may be sufficient to enable Canada to fling the connection between Church and State (should her rulers be determined to force it on her) into the ocean lanes, just as the tea-chests of Boston were flung into the Atlantic.

* * * * * * *

In conclusion, your memorialists venture respectfully to suggest that your honorable House would give the Falkingtons a little lesson in topography, which might be of infinite service to them, by stating that we live the very next door to the Yankees, just at the corner where Monarchy and Republicanism strikes join."

A motion was made to reject it, which was ultimately carried by a large majority, but Messrs. CARTIER, PAPINEAU and MACKENZIE sustained its reception.

Gov. FOOTE, of Mississippi, has published an address to the people of that State on the subject of the late Presidential election.

The President of the United States has recognized [illegible] Minister Resident and Consul-General of Belgium at [illegible]

The Mobile Herald of Tuesday says that the [illegible] of the season appeared in that city the day before.

NEW-YORK CITY.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN—November 26. *New Colors for the New York Volunteers.*

The Committee of Ways and Means reported in favor of presenting the retiring members of the First Regiment of New-York Volunteers with a new stand of colors, but the amount having been too small, Alderman STURTEVANT moved that the report be referred back to be filled up. In the course of other debate, it appeared that the report was again presented for adoption, with the blanks filled up with the sum of $500, whereupon,

Alderman STURTEVANT rose and said: Now, Mr. President, this is wholesale squandering of public money; it is all wrong. I am aware that the Volunteers rendered gallant service in the Mexican war, but they have not only had the thanks of the community, but they have already received about twenty thousand dollars amongst them, and it seems to me that this granting them a new stand of colors for display, is a foolish idea. If you find this appropriation of $500 as proposed, spoils that one with the same propriety, and for a like reason, [illegible] If you appropriate $500, the stand of colors will cost $500; if you appropriate $250 it will cost $250; and if you appropriate $1,000, it will cost $1,000. The whole thing is to gratify their vanity, desire for show.

Alderman TWEED: Before the regiments left New-York, the City presented them with a stand of colors. That stand has been so mutilated by being shot through, that it cannot now be unfurled; and as the new regiment of volunteers have organized themselves into a new Company, it is proposed to give them the new stand of colors, to rally and fight under if necessary. After some further remarks of minor importance, the question was put, and the resolution making the appropriation adopted.

A communication from the Street Commissioner, in reference to the sale of some land fronting the North River near the foot of Gansevoort street, and recommending a reference to the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund to fix the price of the same.

Aldermen BOYCE and DENMAN opposed the [illegible] and argued in favor of having the property sold.

Alderman STURTEVANT contended that it would be [illegible] more by being sold by the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund than it would at public auction.

The subject was finally laid on the table.

The following Reports were adopted: In favor of giving a donation of $200 to FRANCIS KEENAN for injuries received in the discharge of his duty as a fireman; of presenting the 71st Regiment First Brigade of N. Y. S. M. with a stand of colors and appropriating $600 for the same; in favor of purchasing a marble bust of HENRY CLAY from PETER V. HUSTED, for $1,600 and placing it in the Governor's room.

Expenses of the Croton Aqueduct Board for 1856.—A communication was presented from the President of the Croton Aqueduct Department, submitting the required plan and estimates of expenditures on the work for 1857. The following is an abstract of the estimates for the Aqueduct construction account [illegible]
Aqueduct repairs and improvements [illegible]
Croton water works extension [illegible]
Water pipe laying [illegible]
Sewers, repairing and cleaning and [illegible]
Statistical tables [illegible]
Salaries [illegible]

The communication was ordered to be laid on the table and printed.

More Railroads still.—Petitions were presented out of order, just at the close of the meeting, from James W. McKee and Joseph C. Pinkney, for a grant to build a Railroad in the First-avenue and other streets, and from John Valentine, for permission to lay a wooden Railroad in the Fifth-avenue, above Forty-third-street. These petitions were referred, and the Board adjourned till December.

SUPREME COURT CIRCUIT.—Nos. 1,592, 2,122, 1,570 598, 1,686, 1,015, 624, 720, 729, 466, 751, 753, 766, 721, 736, 740, 750, 491, 496, and 24.

Trial for the Murder of the Watchman, Charles Baxter.

OYER AND TERMINER.—Before Judge EDWARDS, Ald. WARD and DUDLEY HALEY.

The People vs. *William Saul.*—This trial was continued throughout Wednesday night, and about 3 A. M. the Judge charged the Jury on the law and the facts. The Jury then retired, and about 4 o'clock the Court took a recess. About 8 o'clock the Jury gave notice they had agreed. The Court having reassembled, and the Jurors having answered to their names, returned a verdict of *guilty*. The unfortunate young man heard the result without much emotion, and was remanded to the Tombs, and the Court adjourned to Friday, at 10 o'clock, when the trial of Johnson will probably be taken up.

Post-Office Operations.

The Postmaster General has established, discontinued, and changed the names of the following Post-Offices, during the week ending Nov. 29, 1856.

Office.	County.	State.	Postmaster.
Inorsston	Sullivan	N. Y.	H. B. Osborn.
Ligonier	Charlotte	Va.	Samuel Gordon.
McKinney's	Ritchie	"	Dav. McGregor.
Marble Spring	Cherokee	N. C	Henry Moss.
Smith's Turnout	York District	S. C.	Barnard Lovell.
Hopeville	Marshall	Miss	Law. Beverley.
Kinley's	Bexar	Tex's	C. C. Kinley.
Holly Springs	Wood	"	P. M. Thompson.
Cedar Islds	Isle of Wight	Va.	Mrs. P. Powell.
Marysville	Robison	N. C.	A. Rowland.
Steep Creek	Lowndes	Ala.	E. M. Pritchett.
Mackeville	Clarke	Miss	A. Carmichael.
Enon Grove	Heard	Geo.	E. G. Davis.
Durham	Columbia	Fla.	D. Bancock.
Franklin	Milwaukee	Wis.	J. Cunningham.
Grove	Walworth	"	R. B. Hewbert.
Neahonoe	Lacr

"A Sad Story."—About eight months ago a ship master sailed on a voyage, bound for the port of Rio: he was accompanied by his wife and child, and his partner. Since the sailing of the vessel nothing has been heard of her, and it is almost certain that she is lost. Seven days or five years since the Captain effected an insurance on his own life of $2,000, and one on the life of his wife of $6,000, in the Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Company; and up to the time of his sailing on his last voyage the premiums had been promptly paid as they fell due, and at that time he remarked that it was a useless expenditure of money, and ordered his attorney to discontinue the insurance when the next premium became due. This his attorney did not deem advisable after having paid so much money and getting no equivalent, and accordingly renewed the policy. A few days ago the captain's father, who resides in Maine, having business in Boston, called upon the agent of the Company, Mr. J. R. PEIRCE, to ascertain whether the policies were still good. Being informed that they were both good, he proceeded to a store to make some purchases, and while examining some goods in the third story, inadvisedly made a step backward and was precipitated through two scuttles to the lower floor, receiving such severe injuries as to cause his death in an hour. Thus we are called upon to record the death of a father, two sons, one son's wife and her child, all in the short space of eight months—leaving two small children and their aged grandmother to mourn their loss. Are not these startling evidences of the uncertainty of life, and ought they not to remind all of the necessity of providing, while in health and strength, for those dependent upon us, when otherwise our death must throw upon the cold charities of the world!—*Boston Atlas.*

One evening last week, says the Cleveland *Herald*, Mr. Smith, one of the Jail attachées in that city, had occasion to go into one of the halls around the cells, in one of which Lida Brushley, a young woman recently convicted of arson was confined. She had pried back the bolt of her cell door, and when Mr. Smith entered the hall she popped out, locked the door on him and escaped. Thus far the affair was one in the natural "course of human events," but the conclusion was a strange one. About three hours afterwards, Lida presented herself at the door of the Jail and knocked for admission. The returned prodigal was welcomed back to her cell.

A daring attempt to murder was perpetrated at Hinsdale, N. H., on Friday evening last. Mr. Pliny Smith, a farmer in easy circumstances, living about one mile south of the village, had returned from the latter place, where he had been engaged during the afternoon in collecting some bills, when he was shot by some unknown person through the barn window. It is thought that the wound, though very serious, will not prove fatal. The pocket-book and money upon his person at the time, are both missing, which probably accounts for the cause of this criminal attempt upon his life.

On the Rutland and Burlington Railroad, on Monday morning, as the down train about two miles north of Bellows Falls was passing the curve, it came into collision with a hand-car with Railroad Iron going out for repairs, smashing the hand-car to pieces and injuring Mr. Henry, Cashier of the Bellows Falls Bank, but not seriously. The damage is estimated at one or two thousand dollars. The cause of the accident was that the watch of the hand-car man was 20 minutes out of the way.

A rich crop of bank bills was gathered on Monday, in Front and Lafayette-streets, Salem. Capt. Turner of a Newburyport coaster, had several hundred dollars, in a handkerchief, tied around his body. The handkerchief becoming loose the bill escaped, without his knowledge, and were picked up by several individuals. After some hunting the right owner was found, and the whole was restored to him, excepting about thirty or forty dollars.

Mr. David White, of Madison, Ind., has made a handsome thing by the extraordinary rise in hogs. He cleared $60,000 on Friday, by one sale, and it is thought that his profits will reach $200,000 before the season closes. The price of hogs has risen to $6 per hundred, and still they are in demand. Mr. White is the proprietor of the largest slaughtering and packing establishment in the West, known as the "Mammoth Cave."

Col. Amasa G. Smith, while sitting on the rail of the Lowell Railroad bridge, near the city depot, about 6½ o'clock Monday evening, lost his balance, fell overboard and was drowned. His body was not recovered yesterday morning. He resided in Somerville, where he leaves a wife and daughter. He was a well known military man, and an officer of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery.

SCHOOLS.

FAMILY BOARDING SCHOOL.—FAIRHAVEN, Conn. THOMAS G. BLOOM, Principal of the Fairhaven Academy, having erected a new building adjoining his dwelling, for the accommodation of Boarding Scho ars, can now receive into his family six addition pupils—number limited to fifteen. The School is delightfully situated, about one mile East of New-Haven. Circulars may be had at Gould & Berry's Music Store, No. 297 Broadway and at H. S. Dunn's Book and Music Store, No 135 8th-av

CUMMINGS' SCHOOL OF DESIGN FOR LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.—Drawing in lead pencil, crayons, and from the antique, paint ng in oil and water colors. Winter arrangement—the afternoon classes assemble at 2 P. M. Gentlemen's evening class, 7 to 9. Other classes, schools and private classes as heretofore, No. 143 5th-av

OTTIGNON'S GYMNASIUM—Nos. 159 and 161 Crosby-street.—Mr. C F OTTIGNON begs leave to remind the public that his Gymnasium is open daily from sunrise until 10 P. M., for general exercise Gentlemen's Class meets every evening at 8 P. M. for class exercises and instruction. Boy's Classes meet on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, at 3½ in the afternoon.

A YOUNG LADY who has had experience in teaching wishes to engage in a private family, or assist in a school, a few hours each day, in Mathematics, French or primary department, for her board or its equivalent as compensation. Best of testimonials given. Address, or apply to S. H. HARRINGTON, No. 227 West 31st-st., or No 68 Barclay-st.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

STRAKOSCH METROPOLITAN EMPORIUM, No. 639 BROADWAY, AND NORTH MAIN-ST., Springfield, Mass.
SARLES & ADEY.
Dealers in Piano-Fortes, and Music Publishers,
Respectfully invite public inspection of their extensive and carefully selected stock of Piano-Fortes and Sheet Music.
FIRTH, POND & Co.'s Pianos, so justly celebrated for the elegance of their construction, richness and durability of tone.
The beautiful Iron Piano-Fortes. The First Premiums of the American Institute have been awarded to these Instruments, at the late Fair in Castle Garden.
The Grand Square Pianos, with antique carvings, unrivalled for beauty in design and sweetness of tone, manufactured by the celebrated house of KNABE & GUEHLE, of Baltimore.
The magnificent and powerful-toned Pianos, style a la Parisian, from the well known manufactory of G. N. SCHERR Philadelphia.
Those about purchasing Pianos should visit this establishment. The Instruments are offered at the lowest cash prices of the makers.
MELODEONS AND SERAPHINES,
With patent reeds and late improvements from the best makers.

GILBERT'S BOUDOIR PIANO-FORTES.—The attention of the public is particularly requested to this comparatively new style of PIANO-FORTE, which, as a neat and elegant article of parlor furniture, is unsurpassed. Occupying but small space, it possesses a power and sweetness of tone, and delicacy of touch, not exceeded by any. It can be but little doubt, that this instrument, presenting the many advantages it does over the common Piano, is destined, eventually, to be brought into common use. Any prejudice against them cannot fail to be removed by a visit to the rooms where they are exhibited for sale. Every instrument warranted to give entire satisfaction. Also, Melodeons of Prince's and Carhart's make. Pianos to let, tuned and repaired.
HORACE WATERS, Sole Agent.
No. 333 Broadway, cor. Anthony-st., 2d floor.

ÆOLIAN PIANOS, and others, by HALLETT, DAVIS & CO., Boston, always to be found in extensive assortment at the spacious Music store and warerooms of the subscribers. Also, New-York and other Pianos, ranging in price from $150 to $400. Carhart's and Prince's Melodeons, Musical merchandize, of every kind wholesale and retail.
Also, second-hand Pianos at $25, $35, $40, $50, $60, $75, $90, $120, $125, to $225.
GOULD & BERRY,
No. 297 Broadway, Music Publishers.

PIANO FORTES.—The best assortment of Pianos in this city can be seen at the Warerooms of LINCOLN & THOMPSON, No. 441 Broadway, including Hallet, Davis & Co.'s celebrated Æolian Pianos, of new and much approved scales, acknowledged superior to any other in the market. Also, a large variety from other distinguished New-York and Boston makers. Gilbert's and other second-hand with and without the Æolian, at various prices.
LINCOLN & THOMPSON, No. 441 Broadway.

MESSRS. LIGHTE & NEWTON, No. 22 Canal-st., in consequence of the increased demand and unrivaled popularity of their PIANO-FORTES, have extended their business, and are now prepared to offer to their friends, and those wishing a superior instrument, an extensive assortment, in plain and ornamented cases, of modern style, from 6½ to 7⅓ octave. Second-hand Pianos taken in exchange. Broadway Ware-rooms, No. 422.

J. & C. FISCHER, (late NUNNS & FISCHER,) Manufactory and Warerooms, No. 178 Greenwich st. corner of Dey-st. PIANO-FORTES, warranted with reverse bridge and patent tube, well calculated for keeping in tune. Piano-Fortes tuned, repaired and exchanged.
N. B.—Also, Æolian Piano-Fortes for sale.

A RARE CHANCE.—A splendid new (two months' old) PIANO-FORTE, of beautiful touch and tone, and made by one of the best and oldest manufacturers of this City, will be sold at a great sacrifice, as the owner intends leaving the City. Call at No. 102 West Broadway, opposite Franklin-st.

PIANOS FOR SALE—At No. 6 Barclay-st., next door to the Astor-House—a variety of 6½ and 7-octave Rosewood Piano-Fortes, warranted to give satisfaction in every respect, or no sale, for cash or approved paper. Pianos to let.
JAMES THOMPSON.

PRINCE & CO'S MELODEONS.—The original PRINCE MELODEON, which has stood the test of years, and proved itself a superior instrument to those of more modern date, can be had only of the sole agents, WM. HALL & SON, No. 239 Broadway, (opposite the Park.)

PIANO-FORTES.—HAZELTON & BRO., Manufactory and Ware-rooms, No 319 Centre st., near Grand, where may be found a fine assortment of Rosewood Pianos, made in the most substantial manner and latest style.

TO RENTERS OF PIANOFORTES.—The Piano-Forte Association, No. 361 Broadway, are selling Piano fortes, to be paid for by instalments of $3 to $10 per month.
J. PECK, Trustee.

PIANO-FORTE—Six superior Pianos for Hire at No. 20 34 st., between 10th and 11th sts.
THOS. C. CALLAWAY.

GREY HAIR RESTORED, FOR ONE DOLLAR, to its natural color, with a beautiful gloss and softness, by a new, simple and safe discovery. Its extraordinary effects caused twenty-five cents, and no trouble in the application. The receipt and full directions will be sent in any address for $1. Address CHESTER WILSON, Box No. 778 Chatham-square Post-Office, post paid. Dr. CHESTER WILSON is a graduate of the University of Edinburgh.

C. A. VANDERHOOF, COMMISSIONER OF DEEDS for N. Jersey, No. 44 Broadway, Pacific Bank.

MEDICAL.

A VERY CHERRY PECTORAL—FOR THE CURE OF COUGHS, COLDS, HOARSENESS, BRONCHITIS AND CONSUMPTION.—Of all the numerous medicines extant, (and many are valuable) for the cure of pulmonary complaints, nothing has ever been discovered which could compare in its effects with this Preparation. Others cure sometimes, but at all times and in all diseases of the throat and chest where medicine can give relief, this will do it. It is pleasant to take, and perfectly safe in accordance with the directions. We do not advertise for the information of those who have tried it, but for such as do not. Families that have known its value will not be without it, and by continuing use, they are secure from the dangerous consequences of Coughs and Colds, which neglected, ripen into fatal consumption. The Diploma of the Massachusetts Institute was awarded to this preparation by the Board of Judges, in September 1847; also, the Medals of the three great Institutes of Arts, in like manner; also the Diploma of the Ohio Institute at Cincinnati, has been given to the CHERRY PECTORAL, by their Governments, in consideration of its extraordinary excellence and usefulness in curing affections of the Lungs and Throat.
Read the following opinion founded on the long experience of the eminent Physician of the Port and City of
Dr. JOHNS May 1851.

DR. J. C. AYER: Five years trial of your CHERRY PECTORAL in my practice has proven what I foresaw from its composition, must be true, that it eradicates and cures the colds and coughs to which we, in this section, are peculiarly liable. I think its equal has not yet been discovered, nor do I know how a better remedy can be made for the distempers of the Throat and Lungs.
J. J. BURTON, M. D., F. R. S.

See what it has done on a wasted constitution, not only in the following cases, but a thousand more:
SUDBURY, Jan. 24, 1851.

DR. AYER: In the month of July last I was attacked by a violent diarrhœa in the mines of California. I returned to San Francisco in hope of receiving benefit from a change of climate and diet. My diarrhœa ceased, but was followed by a severe cough—and much soreness. I finally started for home, but received no benefit from the voyage. My cough continued to grow worse, and when I arrived in New-York, I was at once marked by my acquaintances as a victim of consumption. I must confess that I saw no sufficient reason to doubt what my friends all believed. At this time I commenced taking your truly invaluable medicine with little expectation of deriving any benefit from its use. You would not receive these lines did I not regard it my duty to state to the afflicted, through you, that my health, in the space of eight months, is fully restored. I attribute it to the use of your CHERRY PECTORAL.
Yours truly,
WILLIAM W. SMITH.
WASHINGTON, Pa., April 12, 1848.

DEAR SIR: Feeling that I have been spared from a premature grave, through your instrumentality by the providence of God, I will take the liberty to express to you my gratitude. A Cough and the alarming symptoms of Consumption had reduced me too low to leave me anything like hope, when my physician brought me a bottle of your "PECTORAL." It seemed to afford immediate relief, and now, in a few weeks time have restored me to sound health. I feel it a duty for others what it has done for me, you are certainly one of the benefactors of mankind. Sincerely wishing you every blessing, I am, very respectfully, yours,
JOHN J. CLARKE, Rector of St. Peter's Church.

With such assurance and from such men, no stronger proof can be adduced, unless it be from its effects upon trial. Prepared and sold by
JAMES C. AYER,
Practical Chemist, Lowell, Mass.
Sold by A. B. & D. SANDS, corner Fulton and William streets, RUSHTON, CLARK & CO., C. H. RING, T. T. GREEN, and all the Druggists in New-York; Mrs. HAYES, No. 175 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, and by all dealers in medicine everywhere.

A CERTAIN CURE FOR THE PILES.
OFFICE, NO. 196 BOWERY, (4 doors above Spring-st.,)—Dr. UPHAM'S VEGETABLE ELECTUARY, (an internal remedy,) is a certain cure for Piles, in every form; also, for all those affections of the stomach, liver and bowels, which are the cause of this afflicting complaint. For some of the most remarkable cures on record, see Pamphlets, which can be obtained, gratis, at the proprietor's office. Price of the Electuary, $1 per box. Sold at No. 196 Bowery; by Mrs. HAYS, No. 175 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, and by Druggists generally.

ONE OF THE MOST IMPORTANT discoveries of modern science, for the cure of pulmonary affections, is the BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY, and the credit of its discovery is due to the celebrated Dr. WISTAR. This valuable compound has restored thousands to health. It is expectorant, tonic and demulcent, and is said to be a purely vegetable preparation. Under its magic influence the most obstinate coughs, colds and bronchial irritations disappear. We have used it, and can recommend it, particularly at this season, when the great cause of disease, wet weather, is so prevalent. The original and only genuine WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY was introduced in the year 1833, and has been well known in all the complaints for which it is recommended. For ten years it has proved more efficacious as a remedy for coughs, colds, influenza, bronchitis, asthma and consumption, in its incipient stages, than any other medicine.
From the Dedham, Mass. Gazette, Feb 13, 1849.

"The introduction of this famous medicine to the public, by SETH W FOWLE, has been of more service, probably, than any other article that has yet been discovered, and has effected more cures of various complaints that flesh is heir to than all the miserable compounds that have as yet been trumpeted throughout the country. The numerous certificates in his advertisement fully substantiate the virtues of it."

LOOK OUT FOR IMITATIONS AND COUNTERFEITS.—Remember, the original and only genuine article always bears the written signature of I. BUTTS on the outside wrapper. For sale, wholesale or retail, by A. B. & D. SANDS, General Agent, No. 100 Fulton-st.; THOMAS & MAXWELL, No 56 William-st.; JOHN MILHAU, No. 183 Broadway; Astor and Irving House Drug Stores; and No. 110 Broadway.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS, AN ADMIRABLE REMEDY FOR THE CURE OF LIVER COMPLAINTS AND BAD DIGESTION.—Mr. WILSON, a gentleman lately returned from Bengal, where he had been employed for several years in the Hon East India Company's service, called at Professor HOLLOWAY'S Establishment a few days ago to state the benefit he had derived from taking these unparalleled Pills, having suffered from a liver complaint for years, with a digestion so impaired, that for months he could not take any solid food; other remedies seemed to have no effect on his disorder but HOLLOWAY'S PILLS acted so wonderfully in cleansing the liver and strengthening the digestive organs that he is now quite restored to health. Sold by all venders of medicines in the British Empire, and by these in the United States, in pots and boxes, at 37½ cents, 87 cents, and $1 50 each Wholesale by the principal drug houses in the Union, and by Messrs. A. B. & D. SANDS, New-York, and by the proprietor, No. 244 Strand, London.

RUSHTON, CLARK & CO'S GENUINE MEDICINAL COD LIVER OIL.—The uniform success of this valuable remedy in cases of Consumption and Scrofulous affections, has rendered it the most popular medicine of the day, and it is recommended by all the most eminent Physicians. Prepared from fresh livers, and warranted perfectly pure by RUSHTON, CLARK & CO.
Chemists and Druggists, No 165 Broadway, No 10 Astor House and No. 273 Broadway.

DR. BERON'S CELEBRATED FEMALE PILLS.—This wonderful and justly celebrated remedy can be had at his office, or may be sent by mail to any address. Office corner of Broadway and Houston-st. over the drug store. The doctor attends exclusively to an office practice. Hours from 9 o'clock, A. M., till 12, and from 6 till 9 in the evening.

MADAME'S COUGH LOZENGES.—The best and most convenient remedy for Coughs, Colds, and diseases of the Throat and Lungs generally. Sold by A. B. & D. SANDS, No. 100 Fulton-st; M. DAME, No. 32 Carmine-st.; ABM. BIRDSALL, No. 451 Pearl-st., and others. 25 cts. package.

GREAT CURE FOR DYSPEPSIA.—DR. HOUGHTON'S Pepsin or Gastric Juice, prepared from Rennet. Agent, J. BALL & CO., No. 100 Nassau-st.

SALAMANDER SAFES

SALAMANDER SAFES.
WILDER'S PATENT, WITH RICH'S IMPROVEMENT.—STEARNS & MARVIN, successors to Rich & Co., are the only manufacturers of SALAMANDER SAFES combining both patents. Depôt, No. 146 Water-st., New-York.

GREAT FIRE AT OGDENSBURG.—HERRING'S SAFES.—We, the undersigned, having been present at the opening of one of SILAS C. HERRING'S Safes, in the store of Messrs. WATROUS & LAWRENCE, after the Great Fire on the 19th of October, are free to acknowledge this as the greatest triumph we have ever yet witnessed of a Salamander Safe. The fire in the stores of Messrs WATROUS & LAWRENCE and H. S HUMPHREY & Co., was much hotter than in any other part of the burnt district—its intensity being increased by the large quantity of oil, camphene, alcohol, and other combustible matter in the drug store. One of the best of the safe was entirely burnt off, and a quantity of iron and nails were melted together in one solid mass, so great was the heat. Yet notwithstanding all this, every paper was preserved entire, and the printing perfectly legible, the varnish inside having been untouched.
SIGNED—J. C. Barter, Collector Port of Ogdensburg; George Robinson, Post-Master do; L. Hasbrouck, Agent Etna Insurance Co., of Hartford; Edwin S. Holbrook; B. H. Vary, Agent for American Insurance Co.; W. J Pardee, General Agent Etna, Hartford, Insurance Co.: Saml. H. Price, General Agent North Western Insurance Co.; D. M Chapin, Agent Springfield and Marine and Protection, of Hartford Insurance Co.
The above certificate was received from Ogdensburg by this day's mail, unsolicited on my part. The persons whose names are attached are mostly unknown to the subscriber.
It is but another testimonial (among many others) of the superiority of "HERRING'S Safes" over all others.
The subscriber is the only person in the United States authorized to make or sell HERRING'S Patent Salamander Safe, that was awarded the medal at the World's Fair, in London, in 1851. SILAS C. HERRING,
Nos. 125, 127 and 129 Water-st., N. Y.

COAL.

PITTSTON COAL.—The PENNSYLVANIA COAL CO., is prepared to furnish superior White Ash Pittston Coal of all sizes, clean and in good order, suitable for steam, shipping, and domestic purposes, from its boats, or yards in this city, Williamsburg and Brooklyn. The Company's facilities are such as to enable it to give good dispatch to vessels loading at New-York, or at Port Ewen.
Particular attention given to the delivery of Coal for domestic purposes.
Apply at the office, corner of Broadway and Wall-st.; or yards, West near Morton-st., corner of Fourteenth-st and 9th-av., and foot of Gouverneur-st, city; foot of North Tenth-st., Williamsburg, and foot of Gold-st., Brooklyn.

COAL.—The subscriber has in yard, and is constantly discharging, all the various kinds of Anthracite and Bituminous Coals, viz.: Peach Orchard, Black Heath, Lehigh, Liverpool Orrel, Cannel, Sidney, &c. &c., all of the very best quality, delivered in handsome order from vessels or yard, and for sale low. JAMES L. WORTH,
Fourth-st. cor. Thompson, and 8th-av. cor. Ame-st.; down town office, No. 52 Wall-st.

COAL, COAL, COAL.—Buy your Coal before the advance of Winter prices. Peach Orchard, Broad Mountain, Liverpool, Cannel, Cumberland, &c., &c., of the best quality, screened and delivered from the yard, No 9 Christopher-st., near 6th-av, at the present market prices. Orders by mail promptly attended to.
M. ALLISON, Jr., & CO., No. 9 Christopher-st.

MURPHY'S ADHESIVE MIXTURE, for Post-Office Stamps, Labels, Fancy Paper and Card Work, &c., &c.—Invaluable to Editors and Manufacturers, as a substitute for mucilage, paste, gum arabic, and all other odious and inconvenient make-shifts.
This Mixture remains always pure, clear, and free from smell; does not spoil, turn sour, nor become mouldy; is ready for use and in complete order in all weathers and under all circumstances.
Prepared and sold, wholesale and retail, by WILLIAM MURPHY, No. 30 Broadway, (up stairs,) N. Y., and by Stationers generally throughout the City and Country.

FINANCIAL.

STATE, COUNTY, CITY AND RAILROAD BONDS—STATE OF TENNESSEE 6 PER CENT. BONDS redeemable in 1890.

FAYETTE COUNTY, KENTUCKY, SIX PER CENT. BONDS, redeemable in 1867, guaranteed by the Covington and Lexington Railroad.

BOURBON COUNTY, KENTUCKY, SIX PER CENT. BONDS, redeemable in 1856, guaranteed by same road.

NORFOLK CITY, VIRGINIA, SIX PER CENT. BONDS, redeemable in 1872.

MEMPHIS CITY, TENNESSEE SIX PER CENT. BONDS, guaranteed by the Memphis and Charleston Railroad, redeemable in 1892.

ROCHESTER, LOCKPORT AND NIAGARA FALLS RAILROAD SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS, redeemable in 1854, '55 and '57.

PHILADELPHIA AND SUNBURY RAILROAD COMPANY SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS, redeemable in 1873.

EVANSVILLE AND ILLINOIS RAILROAD COMPANY SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS, Convertible, redeemable 1856

NEW-ALBANY AND SALEM RAILROAD EIGHT PER CENT. BONDS, Convertible

NEW-ALBANY AND SALEM RAILROAD TEN PER CENT. BONDS, Convertible.

The principal and interest of all payable in this city. For sale by CAMMANN, WHITEHOUSE & CO.

JOHN S. GITTINGS, SAM'L C. DONALDSON, WM. H. GRAHAM.
GITTINGS, DONALDSON & GRAHAM, COMMISSION STOCK BROKERS, southeast corner of South and Second-sts., Baltimore, buy and sell (upon commission exclusively) all stocks and other securities in the Baltimore market. Orders from abroad will receive prompt attention.
Money loaned upon all good stocks.
REFERENCES.
New-York—Messrs. Brown, Brothers & Co.; R. Withers, Esq., Cashier Bank State of New-York.
Philadelphia—Messrs. Brown & Bowen, Charles H. Fisher, Esq.
Baltimore—Messrs. Alexander Brown and Sons.
Washington—Messrs. Corcoran & Riggs.
Liverpool—Messrs. Brown, Shipley & Co.

BONDS FOR SALE.—NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN R. R. BONDS, 7 ₱ cent., due in 1876.
NEW-YORK AND HARLEM R. R. BONDS, 7 ₱ cent., due in 1873.
MOBILE CITY BONDS, COUPONS, and principal payable in New-York, 8 ₱ cent., due in 1857.
ILLINOIS CENTRAL R. R. BONDS, 7 ₱ cent., due in 1875.
WESTERN VERMONT R. R. BONDS, 7 ₱ cent., due in 1865-70.
MANSFIELD AND SANDUSKY CITY 1st MORTGAGE R. R. BONDS, 7 ₱ cent., due in 1860.
PLATTSBURGH AND MONTREAL R. R. BONDS, 7 ₱ cent., due in 1863 By
KETCHUM, ROGERS & BEMENT, No 45 William-st.

C. S. BOURNE & BROTHER,
BILL AND EXCHANGE BROKERS, No. 35 Wall-st., New-York.
CHRISTOPHER S. BOURNE. FRANCIS BOURNE.

OFFICE OF THE ROCHESTER AND SYRACUSE RAILROAD CO.—CANANDAIGUA, Oct. 8, 1852.—NOTICE.—An installment of twenty dollars per share on the scrip stock of this Company is required to be paid on the 26th day of October instant, and the balance due on said scrip stock (being ten dollars per share,) is required to be paid on the 1st day of February next.
By paying the last installment on the 16th day of January next instead of 1st February, with interest on both of said installments from the 1st day of August last to the times of payment, and on the surrender of the scrip certificates the scripholders will be entitled to full stock with the future dividends.
Payments of the said installments may be made at the offices of Messrs. Duncan, Sherman & Co., New-York; J. R. Thayer & Brother, Boston, at the Bank of Syracuse, Bank of Auburn, Rochester City Bank, and at this office.
By order of the Board of Directors.
CHAS. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK. ALBANY, Nov 22, 1852.—The BANK OF BINGHAMTON has this day filed in this office, a notice of the appointment of the NEW-YORK STATE BANK, in the City of Albany, as agent for the redemption of its circulating notes, agreeable to the Act entitled "An Act to amend the several acts relating to Incorporated Banks, Banking Associations and Individual Bankers," passed April 17, 1851.
DANIEL B ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

BANK DEPARTMENT—ALBANY, June 2, 1852.—Notice is hereby given in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes of the ADAMS BANK, at Ashford, Cattaraugus County (an individual bank) must be presented at the office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York for payment within two years from the date of this notice, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the notes issued by the said bank will be given up to said Bank.
je4'52-1aw2yF D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

DIVIDEND.—The Board of Direction of the HOWARD INSURANCE COMPANY have this day declared a Dividend of Twelve Per Cent. upon the Capital Stock, payable on and after MONDAY, Dec. 6.
LEWIS PHILLIPS, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 24, 1852.

CREDITS ON CHINA, INDIA &c.—Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, New-York, are prepared to issue Mercantile Credits, Circular Notes, and Letters of Credit on the Oriental Bank of London, available at all the branches and agencies of that establishment, as follows:

Canton, Hong-Kong, Shangeai,	China.	Madras, Bombay, Calcutta, Columbo, Kandy, Singapore, Ceylon.

REDEMPTION OF THE ALBANY AND SCHENECTADY (LATE MOHAWK AND HUDSON) RAILROAD COMPANY'S BONDS OF 1842, DUE DECEMBER 1, 1852.—Notice is hereby given, that the principal and interest due on the above bonds, will be paid on presentation at the office of Messrs. WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., No. 52 Wall-st., New-York, or at the office of the Company in the city of Albany. Interest on the above bonds will cease after the 1st December next.
Albany, Nov 13, 1852. E. FOSTER, Jr., Secretary.

CREDITS, &C. FOR THE PACIFIC.—Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, New-York, issue Credits and Bills of Exchange, available at sight, on the following places on the West Coast: LIMA, VALPARAISO, PANAMA, SAN FRANCISCO.

SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS OF THE NEWPORT AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY, reimbursable in 1867, with semi-annual interest coupons attached; for sale by BLATCHFORD & RAINSFORD, No. 13 William-st.

SPECIE WANTED at the highest market rates, by GOODING BROTHER, Bullion and Exchange Office, No. 6 Wall-st

TRAVELING.

VANDERBILT LINE FOR SAN FRANCISCO—ONLY LINE GIVING TICKETS FOR CROSSING THE ISTHMUS.—The favorite double-augur steamship PROMETHEUS, 1,800 tons, will leave from pier No 1, North River, at 3 o'clock, P. M., precisely, on SATURDAY, December 4th, for SAN JUAN DEL NORTE direct, connecting with the popular steamship PACIFIC over the Nicaragua Transit Route, having but twelve miles of land transportation. These steamers are unsurpassed in their accommodations and ventilation. For information or passage, apply only to D. B. ALLEN, Agent,
No. 9 Battery Place, up stairs.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD —WINTER ARRANGEMENT—NOV. 1, 1852.
TRAINS OUT OF NEW-YORK
Accommodation and Special Trains leave at 7 and 11:30 A. M.; 4 and 5 P. M., through to New-Haven.
At 9:10 A. M., and 4:30 P. M., for Port Chester.
The 11:30 A. M. train runs in connection with train from New-Haven to Hartford and Springfield, and with train over the Canal road.
Express Trains at 8 A. M. and 3:30 P. M., for New-Haven, Hartford, Springfield, Worcester and Boston, Connecticut River and Vermont Railroads. These trains connect at New Haven with trains of the New London Road, to New-London, Norwich, Stonington and Providence.
The 8 A. M. stops at Stamford, Norwalk and Bridgeport, connecting with Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroads at Bridgeport. The 3:30 P. M. stops at Stamford, Norwalk and Bridgeport, connecting with Danbury Railroad at Norwalk, and with Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroads at Bridgeport
TRAINS INTO NEW-YORK.
Accommodations and Special Trains at 5:30, 7, and 9:15 A. M., and 4:20 P. M., through from New-Haven.
At 5:30 A. M., and 3:45 P. M., from Port Chester.
The 9:25 A. M. Train receives passengers from Springfield and Hartford, New-London and Canal Railroads at New-Haven. The 4:30 P. M. Train receives passengers from Hartford and Springfield, and Northern Railroads.
Express Trains from New-Haven, on arrival of trains from Boston, at 1:15, and 8:20 P. M., (stopping at Bridgeport, Norwalk, and Stamford,) leaving Boston at 8 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. Trains of the New-London Road run in connection.
See large bill of advertisement at the Station-Houses and principal Hotels.
GEO. W. WHISTLER, Jr., Superintendent.
NEW-HAVEN Nov. 1852.

FOR BRIDGEPORT, CONNECTING WITH THE Housatonic, Naugatuck and New-Haven Railroads. The Steamer CATALINE, Capt. CHARLES WEEKS, will leave from East River Steamboat place, Peck-slip, every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY MORNING, at 10 o'clock. Fare to Bridgeport 50 cents. Freight taken at low rates. Returning, leave BRIDGEPORT every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY MORNING, at 8 o'clock, on the arrival of the Cars. For further information, inquire of GEO. W. CORLISS, No. 282 Pearl-st., N. Y.—All persons are forbid trusting any one on account of the boat or owner.

MICHIGAN SOUTHERN AND NORTHERN INDIANA RAILROAD.—Over SIXTY miles of distance saved between Buffalo, Dunkirk and Chicago, Waukegan, Kenosha, Racine, Milwaukee and Sheboygan, via Toledo and Monroe. The Company have increased their facilities. Merchandize will be forwarded with dispatch. Mark packages "Michigan Southern Railroad Line, Toledo." For further information, inquire of
JOHN F. PORTER, Agent, No. 189 Broad-st.

PLANS FOR A HOSPITAL.—The governors of the New-York Hospital, propose to erect a new Hospital building, and invite plans for the same, to be delivered at the Hospital in Broadway, on or before the 15th of next month, (December) where information as to the size, site and general style of the contemplated building, can be obtained.
The sum of $300 will be paid for the plan most approved by the Board; $100 for the second, and $50 for the third most approved plans. The governors to retain and use any part of either. NEW-YORK, Nov. 7, 1852.

YEAST POWDER.—R. T. BABBITT is the original inventor of the Chemical Yeast Powder, which is prepared and sold by him at Nos. 69 and 70 Washington-st. New-York, in tin cans. Those who purchase should see that they get that with the above name on.

TO MOLASSES GROWERS.—A lot of "STRONG" PATENT SUGAR BOILERS for sale—one of which may be seen in operation by application to
MORGAN & BEMENT,
No. 213 Pearl-st., corner Frankfort-st.

CARPET BAGS.—The subscriber offers for sale a large assortment of Carpet Bags, Valises, Satchels, Trunks, Umbrellas, &c., at wholesale and retail, at the lowest prices. Dealers will find it to their interest to call before purchasing elsewhere. Store No. 2 Astor House.
C. A. PUTNAM.

TRAVELING.

NEWPORT AND ALBANY STEAMBOAT LINE.—The new and splendid steamboat UNCLE SAM, Capt. ARZEL WALL, Pilot, Sam. MOSHAY, Engineer, will leave Pier No. 1 N. R., foot of Cortlandt-st., every afternoon at 5 o'clock P. M., precisely, commencing at Panama with the new double engine steamship CORTES, 1,500 tons, Thos. B. CROWELL, Commander, which steamship leaves Panama on the arrival of the passengers by the UNCLE SAM, for San Francisco, stopping only at Acapulco, for supplies. This line has never failed to connect at the appointed time.
These vessels in accommodations, ventilation, speed, and safety, are unsurpassed. An experienced physician is attached to each steamer.
Passengers will be landed on the wharf at Aspinwall, and take the Panama Railroad.
Passengers are cautioned, that all tickets for this line are sold only at No 26 Broadway, New-York.
DAVIS, BROOKS & CO., General Agents.
JONES & JOHNSON, No 90 Wall-st.

U. S. MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.—FOR NEW-ORLEANS, via HAVANA.—The splendid steamship CHEROKEE, H. K. DAVENPORT, U. S. N. Commander, will sail from the Pier at foot of Warren-st., N. R., on SATURDAY, Nov. 27, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely.
RATES OF PASSAGE TO HAVANA AND NEW-ORLEANS.
New Arrangement.
Ladies' and After Saloon Berths.....$60
Second Cabin.....$50 | Steerage.....$30
Specie only taken on freight to Havana. Freight taken to New-Orleans at 30 cents per cubic foot. Shippers of freight are requested to supply themselves with the Company's bills of lading, which may be had on application at the office. No other forms will be signed. No bills of lading signed after 12 o'clock ON THE DAY OF SAILING.
For freight or passage, apply to M. O. ROBERTS,
No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren-st.

FOR LIVERPOOL.—United States Mail steamship PACIFIC, Capt. EZRA NYE.—This steamship will depart with the United States Mails for Europe, positively, on SATURDAY, Nov. 27, at 12 o'clock M., from her berth, at the foot of Canal-st. No berth secured until paid for. For freight or passage, having unequaled accommodations for elegance and comfort, apply to
EW'D K. COLLINS & CO., No. 56 Wall-st.
Passengers are requested to be on board at 11 A. M.
The steamship BALTIC will succeed the PACIFIC, and sail Dec. 11.

THE NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.—The ships composing this line are the following:
ATLANTIC, Capt. WEST. PACIFIC, Capt. NYE.
ARCTIC, Capt. LUCE. BALTIC, Capt. COMSTOCK.
ADRIATIC, Capt. GRAFTON.
These ships have been built by contract, expressly for Government service. Every care has been taken in their construction, as also in their engines, to insure strength and speed, and their accommodations for passengers are unequaled for elegance and comfort. Price of passage from New-York to Liverpool, in first-class cabin, $100; in second do., $75; exclusive of wines, which are extra. State-rooms, $150; from Liverpool to New-York, £30 and £20. An experienced surgeon attached to each ship. No berth secured until paid for.
PROPOSED DATES OF SAILING.

FROM NEW-YORK.	FROM LIVERPOOL.
Saturday.....July 10, 1852	Wednesday.....July 14, 1852
Saturday.....July 24, 1852	Wednesday.....July 28, 1852
Saturday.....Aug. 7, 1852	Wednesday.....Aug. 11, 1852
Saturday.....Aug. 21, 1852	Wednesday.....Aug. 25, 1852
Saturday.....Sept. 4, 1852	Wednesday.....Sept. 8, 1852
Saturday.....Sept. 18, 1852	Wednesday.....Sept. 22, 1852
Saturday.....Oct. 2, 1852	Wednesday.....Oct. 6, 1852
Saturday.....Oct. 16, 1852	Wednesday.....Oct. 20, 1852
Saturday.....

New-York Daily Times.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

Election of an United States Senator in New-Hampshire.

CONCORD, N. H., Thursday, Nov. 25.

In the House, this morning, Hon. CHARLES G. ATHERTON, Democrat, was chosen United States Senator, having received 139 out of 265 votes. IRA PEARSLEY, Whig, had 91 votes; JOHN PRESTON, Free-Soil, 27; JOHN P. HALE, 4; JOHN S. HILLS, 4; Scattering, 5. The Senate elects this afternoon, and will undoubtedly concur in the choice of Mr. ATHERTON.

Fire in Philadelphia—Narrow Escape.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, Nov. 25.

A dwelling house on Lombard, below Ninth-street, occupied by colored persons, was destroyed by fire last night. A girl and woman, whose retreat was cut off, saved themselves by jumping from a window in the rear, the latter first throwing out her infant, which was caught by the crowd below. None of the party were seriously injured.

Thanksgiving in Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, Nov. 25.

Thanksgiving in this city passed off very quietly. Business was generally suspended, and all the churches were filled, in many of which patriotic sermons were preached.

The Southern mail is in, but the papers contain nothing of interest.

Colonel Preston's Election to Congress in Kentucky.

LOUISVILLE, Wednesday, Nov. 24.

Colonel PRESTON, the Whig nominee, has been elected to Congress from this District, by fully 1,500 majority. PRESTON and KING carried the District by this majority.

Markets by Telegraph.

CHARLESTON, Wednesday, Nov. 24.

The late news from Liverpool has had a very depressing effect upon our Cotton market, and prices have declined from ½c. to ¾c. At this decline 3,350 bales were sold to-day.

LECTURE BY THOMAS F. MEAGHER

Subject—Australia.

The much admired patriot and orator, THOMAS F. MEAGHER, delivered his first lecture in Metropolitan Hall, last evening, by invitation of the citizens of New York. The Hall was densely crowded, long before the lecture commenced, and numbers had to return disappointed from want of accommodation. The number present could not be far short of six thousand. Above the platform hung a large map of Australia, to which the lecturer referred in illustrating portions of his subject. Mr. MEAGHER's discourse fully met the expectations of his friends. It was a splendid effort of glowing description and brilliant apostrophe. The only fault to be found was with its length—taking two hours and twenty minutes in delivery; we think the historical part of the lecture, though highly interesting, could have been condensed with advantage. There are few audiences to be found whose attention will not flag in that time, and lose the power to follow the finest efforts of oratory. In the enthusiasm awakened by Mr. MEAGHER's presence among an audience comprising so many of his countrymen, and the magic force and passionate eloquence of the closing portions of his address, these seemed in a great degree to be forgotten. But in future efforts, we doubt not, Mr. M. will see how much of the success is a due precaution against exhausting the attention.

Mr. T. F. M., Mr. MEAGHER, accompanied by Mr. ROBERT EMMETT, appeared upon the platform, and was greeted with deafening and long-continued applause. In accordance with his request, we confine ourselves to a brief sketch of his discourse. He opened by rising the curtain on some of the most prominent and thrilling incidents which form the land-marks of history in the latter end of the past and beginning of the present century—giving us the glimpses a masterly touch of elegant and graphic description.

Thence he went into a long and interesting history of the discovery of Australia, its first occupation in the name of King GEORGE III., "by the Grace of God, Defender of the Faith," by Capt. COOK, the arrival of the good ship Sirius, from London in Jan. 1788, and its subsequent history, to the present time. The erection of a first house, by a mason who happened to be of the party, was the first beginning of that flourishing colony, whose future shone bright in the promise of a free Republic. Its first Government was vested in a Court of the Navy Officers, with sash and sword, who tried all cases, and a Judge Advocate, who was at once Prosecutor, Judge and Executive.

The character of the first governor appointed, Capt. HUNTER, was entirely unfitted for such a position. The choice was most infelicitous. A greater tyrant seldom ruled on shore from the quarter deck. A gentleman named MCARTHUR was arrested on a warrant, and disputing the authority of the Judge Advocate, was accused of mutinous conduct. The officers of the New South Wales Regiment, took MCARTHUR's view, and by a majority of one, the Governor was arrested, sent back to England, and Col. JOHNSON assumed the government. But the English Government gazetted Capt. BLIGH, to an Admiralty Commission, and cashiered Col. JOHNSON.

New South Wales was next blessed in the governorship of LACHLAND MCQUARRY, a man who understood nothing of wants, and embarked for England in 1812, with a fortune unsullied. Mr. MEAGHER proceeded with a history of the Colony, and the colonization of the province of Port Philip, now called Victoria, which was the finest and most fertile province in Australia. The settlers there were a hearty, dashing set of young men, with a spice of the aristocracy; but who had happily left England before the taints of aristocracy had cramped their natures.

Contemporaneously with that of Port Philip, the Colony of South Australia was established. The Royal Commission establishing it was read by Gov. HINDMARSH. The Colony made a very pitiable condition. When Gov. GAWLER left it in 1841, South Australia stood £200,000 in debt; the Governor himself was ruined. The means of things arose from the artificial mode adopted to raise the Colony, and the description of men who had at first gone out there. Strippings for the most part, with a very limited supply of brains; no industry, and an irresistible propensity to make the most of life, which meant to make the least of it, they were ill-calculated to benefit either themselves or the Colony. Mr JERMINGHAM WAKEFIELD, in his hand-book, gives an advice for providing of articles, which seemed followed out by those going to either. Whips, spurs, cart-harness, dogs, turnip cutters, and cricket apparatus, were among their stock. They dashed about in dog-carts after their arrival, in "search of eligible lots or sections," or on high-blooded horses secured the bush.

The successor of the Colony, however, brightened up under Sir GEORGE GREY, the present Governor. The enormous sales of land effected after the discovery of the Burra Burra Copper Mines enabled the Colonists to pay off the greater part of those residuary debts between the years '45 and '50. At present only £50,000 remain due. The Burra Burra Mines of 20,000 acres, were divided among four parties called the "snobs" and "nobs." The scrip of the former was at a premium; that of the latter at a discount. But no matter. Australia had borne and survived more than this. Despite of all the grievances that galled her—all the indignities that stung her to the quick—all the frauds by which her monies were squandered—the young Colony had grown strong—had multiplied her means. The lecturer then went into a beautiful description of the discovery of the gold mines. All the credit of this discovery was due to a Mr. HARGRAVE, of New South Wales. It would not be expected of him to enter into all the particulars. Enough for him to say, that this country, of such humble origin—this Colony, which in 1837 numbered only 16,454 souls, 21,000 acres of cultivation and 74,168 under pasture,—now counted within its limits 3,000,000 of free people; enjoyed an export of £7,000,000; an import of £2,078,300; had 7,000,000 horned cattle and 22,000,000 sheep. But with all this wealth she was not at rest. There was an armed hand upon her, a wrinkled hand, but yet one that had not forgot its cunning, a hand that plundered and polluted.

Against all this—against the appropriation of her revenue—against the alienation of the patronage that belonged to her—Australia had ever and ever again protested. But there was another wrong which pressed more heavily than this fraudulent appropriation of her revenue, and alienation of her patronage. Year after year, ever since the lonely ship *Sirius* moored in Sydney Head, in 1788, the English Government had persisted in opening their prison-gates, and turning loose upon that noble land the blackest criminals that ever disturbed the propriety, disgraced the annals, and shocked the morality of a nation. Van Diemen's Land, established in 1804 as a penal settlement, continues to be a huge reservoir, in which the villainies of the whole—in the language of RICHARD SHEIL, "sewer into which the abomination of those empires are disembogued." The consequence was, that the plague of crime spread, and infected the very air. The torture of MEZENTIUS was revived—there was a dead frame lashed to the living. In 1815 the five colonies entered into a league to resist, by every just means, the transportation of criminals. They adopted a flag, which was designated as a "petition rag" because it bore the words "Stop it." It did look, indeed, as if it were copied from the painting of the *Chesapeake*. Honor and victory was their flag. It was lifted in a holy cause. It was the proud, pure cause of a nation full of youth and glorious promise. One of these days it would traverse the world, with the five stars in undisputed possession of the field. Trust the English Government would give in to the Australian Colony on this subject appeared certain. Deceived as they were, they could not long confront the world's opinion. If otherwise, and their madness overleaped all bounds and defied the worst, they could appeal to great bayonets with Austrittis. Though not versed in military resources, there were natural difficulties in the country, which would favor the Colonists more than a host. Besides, there was the gold! As my old English teacher had never yet succeeded in teaching me English spelling, he used often to say, "God save the Queen!" He'd sing it any day, when he could get a crown piece for it. Well, up to the present time, the Australian Colonists had not got the crown piece, but they had got the gold, and they could sing "God save the Queen" with a vengeance. Then, as to the moral force, there was the Australian heart, and that stirred it joyfully at every mention of the sacred name, instead of some old King, who appropriated the public money in wines and debaucheries—and rendered the progress of republicanism in England and throughout the English Colonies, far more cautious and considerate than it would have been. Yet those were but the weaknesses of our nature. The stouter elements were to the good and would have their way.

The lecturer then went on to consider the position Australia would yet assume as a Republic. Time would not permit of his dwelling on the defects, such as great droughts and deficiency of water-power for the purposes of internal navigation, under which the country labored. Another evening, perhaps, he would be enabled to introduce those parts of the subject which he should now withhold. To the exploration of that vast country which lies beyond—to the peopling of it in peace—to the growth upon it of a noble race—no difficulties save those which naturally form the wild condition of a new country are opposed. The climate invited; nor were the foes such as red men. The poor native who girdled his tawny neck with human teeth, the bones of the wild fowl who feasted upon the snake with the crimson scales, and the lizard which lurked among the stones—who in plaintive syllables told his own story, when he said, "Where white man sits kangaroo goes away."—has fled before the savage of the settlement.

Mr. MEAGHER concluded with a very brilliant peroration, in which he alluded in feeling terms to the subject of Ireland's struggle. His close was the signal of a renewed burst of enthusiasm.

Hebrew Benevolent Society—Celebration of the Thirty-First Anniversary.

The members and patrons of the praiseworthy institution, known as the Hebrew Benevolent Society, assembled last evening at the Chinese Assembly Rooms, Broadway, and celebrated their thirty-first anniversary. At about 8 o'clock the members and invited guests marched into the spacious dining-room, and being seated at the tables, the President, HARRIS ABONSON, called them to order, and grace was pronounced by Rev. Dr. LEE. They then partook of a sumptuous dinner, and thanks were offered by Rev. H. LYONS, of the Crosby-street Synagogue. The following are the regular toasts, or at least the spirit of them:

1. The day we celebrate, the thirty-first anniversary.
2. Our brethren in all parts of the world.
3. Religious liberty.
4. The Presidents of the U. S.
5. Charity.
6. Education.
7. The land we live in.
8. The City and State of New-York and its constituted Authorities, may its trade and commerce prosper, its agriculture flourish, and its administration be crowned with success.
9. Our Sister Societies, their aim like ours, is beneficent, may success attend their efforts to do good.
10. Our visitors of every nation.

Prior to the toast being read, the President of the Society made an appropiate speech, in which he alluded to the condition of the organization, and said that during the past year over 1,000 poor persons had been relieved by the funds of their Society, which amounted to some $3,750 collected.

The fifth toast was responded to by Rev. S. M. ISAACS, who spoke effectively as to the many hearts of poor human beings that had been gladdened within the last twelve months by aid received from this benevolent institution. We regret exceedingly we have not room for a full report of this speech.

The seventh toast—"The land we live in"—was responded to by Rev. Dr. RAPHALL, who then came forward replied, and was received amid shouts of applause. We have only space for the annexed sketch of the eloquent address. He said:

Only look at the happiness in the land we live in. I do justice to the mental mind of the great American when I say the man who had his country at heart, was the WASHINGTON. [Loud cheers.] And then the American FRANKLIN. [Deafening applause.] And then the American WEBSTER, [cheers,] and the American FULTON, and the man who gave us lightning—Professor MORSE. [Cheers.] And these giants of intellect are all children of the "land we live in," and whom all of us are proud of. In concluding my address I would speak more of the land we live in. The moral greatness of the country establishes fully the strong hold of liberty; gratitude cements the Israelites more and more to the land we live in; and to promote the cause of charity, the children of the land we live in (either by adoption or birth,) are always ready to extend their mite. In conclusion I would say, God bless the land we live in.

When the eighth toast was read Hon. Recorder TILLOU arose, and responded in a most able speech, which was listened to with profound attention, and in conclusion, he gave as a volunteer toast, "M. M. NOAH," which was drank in silence. The donations received last evening, amounted to upwards of $5,000, which were in sums, varying from $10 to $150. Every thing passed off in fine style, and it was near 12 o'clock, when they adjourned. Among the Board of Directors present, we noticed Messrs. GEORGE and PHINEAS KING, who were actively engaged in carrying forward the arrangements of the anniversary.

NEW-YORK CITY.

THANKSGIVING ON THE FIVE POINTS.—At an early hour yesterday morning, the vicinity of the Five Points was unusually active. Respectable looking men, and well dressed women were seen threading their way through the streets usually monopolized by brawling ruffians and unwashed bards. When the denizens proper of the neighborhood awoke from their dissipation of the night previous, they looked out as if in wonderment that so many respectable people should visit their locality of destitution and shame; and having gazed in astonishment for a moment, they shuffled away again to begin another day of debauchery and crime. Meantime well laden baskets and portly sacks, with numerous mysterious looking packages, were making their way to the "House of Industry" and the office of the "Ladies' Home Missionary Society," and there were sundry savory exhalations, now and then, which told of good things in store. In the House of Industry, things were going on briskly. Two tables were set out in an upper room, and a bountiful supply of excellent provision was prepared sufficient to feast all who might seek the bounty of that board in the afternoon. Turkeys, roast beef, ham, chickens, and all that was needed to make up an excellent dinner, was there. All clean and neatly prepared by benevolent hands, under the immediate supervision of Mr. PEASE, the superintendent.

At the office of the Home Missionary Society the same scene of active preparation for a bountiful feast was apparent. Well stuffed turkies done brown, rounds of beef ditto, with loaves of bread, pies, fruit and confectionary, were laid up there in store for the hungry hundreds who were to be fed in the afternoon. Several tables were spread in the big tent, and about noon the Missionaries and their aids began to carry the meats thither and prepare for the dinner hour which, both in the House of Industry and the tent, had been arranged for five o'clock. Before midday a crowd of precocious children (the children in the Five Points all have knowledge beyond their years,) gathered around the doors of both the institutions, and rendered it necessary to establish a guard at the entrance to keep the youngsters on the outside. They, however, peered in at the windows and caught glances within, as the door was occasionally opened, until they were pretty well posted up on the contents of the store room. The children were of both sexes, the girls rather outnumbering the boys when collected in a crowd, and of the two or three hundred of them, varying in ages from four to twelve years, no two were dressed alike. If there was any peculiarity about their dress which appeared to be strikingly prevalent, it was that of their wearing clothes made for adults, and adapted to the use of children. Men's pants were made to fit small boys by the summary process of cutting off the bottoms of the legs, and sewing a fold in the waistband; jackets made for full grown men were adapted to the use of small boys, by merely turning up the sleeve till it allowed the free use of fingers and thumb. The young ladies' fashions were very much after the manner of those of the young gentlemen. The most summary process was resorted to in order to reduce the dimensions of dresses. Uncombed hair, dirty faces and unshod feet prevailed generally. As this juvenile crowd were hovering around the doors of the depôts of provisions, they varied their amusements, which consisted of pugilistic encounters, rough and tumble wrestling, gymnastic feats performed in the middle of the street, as the case seemed to demand—always having an eye to the observance of those who were going in and out of the offices. One little fellow, who made himself particularly conspicuous, seemed to be a sort of acknowledged leader. This young Five-Pointer was apparently about twelve years of age; he wore a pair of large corduroy pants, the waistbands of which reached nearly to his arm-pits, while the legs were turned up to give his feet fair play; he did not affect a vest, but wore the shaggiest kind of a jacket, whose dimensions were ample and to spare; he made his toilet without cap or hat, and rejoiced in the cognomen of "NUB." Master Nub was always appealed to in case of difficulty, and settled matters very summarily, by virtue of his fist. He was the leader to all the mischief, and in fact in whatever enterprises were started among the juvenile members of Five-Pointdom. The young vagabonds, with Master Nub at their head, had been watching for a long time at the door of the Mission-house, when the first roast turkey made its appearance, being borne by an attendant from the kitchen at the Old Brewery to the tent. The turkey bobs out in loud laughter on the fashionable base of his position, as he marched through the open column of young ragamuffins, bearing the roast turkey as if in state. "Now, then," said Nub, "give the old fellow three cheers." All of Nub's forces, male and female, joined in the chorus, and gave three hearty "hurrahs!" This ceremony was repeated as each dish was borne from the Home to the Tent.

When the tables were at length all set, they presented a fine appearance: good wholesome food, substantial and delicate, and plenty of it, was set out for the benefit of those to whom a meal of good food is a rarity. At 5 o'clock, all things being ready, the feast, or rather, feasts, were opened—the only passports required being clean hands and faces. More ablutions were performed in an hour than usually take place in a week in that vicinity. The tables in the tent were soon fully occupied, as were also those in PEASE's establishment. The crowd behaved very well, and after satisfying their appetites, retired to make room for their companions. At 6½ o'clock, 750 persons had dined in the tent, and new arrivals were continually taking place. At the House of Industry, at the same hour, 300 had been fed, and the tables were then being prepared afresh, while a company of hungry children were waiting their turn to be served. And those who feasted at the tables were not the only ones that shared the bounties of the occasion. We saw a number of the heads of families at the House of Industry, supplied with provisions to take to their homes.

In the evening the Old Brewery was illuminated, and hundreds of persons climbed the rickety stairs, and threaded the usually dark passages, to look in upon the pictures of poverty and destitution that are presented in the loathsome chambers of that old rookery, every cell, and corner, and passage-way of which, could they speak, would tell a tale of crime, and destitution, and shame. Many of the rooms are now occupied by a score or so of tenants, several families finding shelter in one apartment. In these rooms, chairs and such like luxuries, are not known; there is no room for useless furniture. The chest which contains the family property is sometimes found in an apartment, but by far the greatest number have not even so much family furniture. And what about bedding, some will ask, and we can answer very little, to the interrogation. In one or two rooms, rude bunks were erected, but for the most part, the cold dirty floor, with a few tattered apologies for bed-clothes, form the couches of the inhabitants of the Old Brewery. In short, it is just a place where poor creatures may shelter themselves from the inclemencies of the weather; though it is hard to tell whether an exchange of pure open air for the stifling impure atmosphere of these confined apartments is a profitable bargain; but there will remain there even for years some whose constitutions are able to cope with the deprivations of such a life; they not only remain there, but seem to get so accustomed to the vile companionship of the place that they feel at home there and ill at ease anywhere else.

The front windows of the building only were illuminated last night, and the glare they cast upon that part of the edifice had a tendency to render the rest of it more than ever repulsive and forbidding.

When looking through this neighborhood and beholding the reality—looking on destitution and wretchedness as we are, we cannot but commend Mr. PEASE and the members of the Ladies Home Missionary Society, for the benevolent work which they have undertaken, and prosecuted thus far so successfully.

Last evening, the children of Mr. PEASE's school assembled in their school room, and had a happy time singing and going through their little exercises occasionally, for the benefit of the company. There was a piano in the room, and a competent pianist accompanied the children as they sung their temperance and other songs. These little ones seemed quite happy; they were well clothed, and apparently well fed, and among them were some really fine looking children. They are members of the House of Industry, their parents for the most part being employed in the industrial branches that are carried on there.

The weather was fine yesterday, and the denizens of that neighborhood will, for some time, remember Thanksgiving Day on the Five Points.

EVACUATION DAY AND THANKSGIVING OBSERVANCES.—Yesterday, was a day of rejoicings and solemnities, in the city, on the occasion of celebrating Evacuation day, and the solemn ceremonies of a day of Thanksgiving to the Supreme Being, for the mercies and blessings upon this great nation for the past year. The former, being a glorious epoch in the history of our Country, it was very generally celebrated by the parades of the Veteran Corps of 1812 and numerous Volunteer Companies from various parts of the city. The veterans were accompanied with martial music and proceeded to the Battery, at the break of day, where a salute of twenty-one guns was fired. The mode looking old warriors then returned to their head-quarters in Lispenard street, followed by a large crowd of the rising generation, and men of various ages, who were apparently, inspired with fervent feelings towards the surviving soldiers of the late war.

The stores in all parts of the City were closed during the day, and business of every description was suspended.

The various law courts, and all the official and corporate officers were closed, and a general suspension of public business followed. The places of worship were numerously attended, and we never witnessed a more quiet or orderly Day of Thanksgiving.

According to the usual custom, a vast number of citizens went to the Country to join with their relatives and friends in a thanksgiving dinner, and the day before, the trains of all the railroads leading from the City, were densely crowded with passengers.

There was no remarkable display of the military, except the volunteer companies, who turned out quite numerously and proceeded upon their annual target excursions.

BAPTIST SUNDAY SCHOOL MISSIONARY ASSOCIATION.—The Fourteenth Anniversary was held last Evening at the Baptist Church, corner of Laight and Varick-streets. The Church was densely crowded, and the audience manifested the deepest interest in the proceedings.

The exercises were opened by the reading of the 43d Chapter of Isaiah, by the Rev. C. B. SMITH, Pastor of the Church. A prayer was then offered by Rev. H. J. EDDY, after which Mr. RICHARD MCCORMICK, Jr., the Corresponding Secretary of the Association, read the Annual Report, from which it appears that the sum of $1,409 has been collected and disbursed during the past year. A large portion of the amount collected has been devoted to the promulgation of the Gospel at home, and the balance to the missions of other climes. Reports from the various Sunday Schools composing this Association were also read, and listened to with great attention.

Addresses were then delivered by Rev. E. L. MAGOON and Rev. A. D. GILLETTE, after which a collection was made and the audience dismissed with a benediction by the pastor.

THE PUBLIC CARMEN'S ORGANIZATION.—On Wednesday evening an adjourned meeting of the public carmen of the City and County of New-York, was held at the corner of Twenty-fifth-street and Ninth-avenue. Mr. JOHN MURPHY was called to the Chair, and Mr. P. M'CABE appointed to act as Secretary. The Chairman stated that Mr. M'GRATH, who had given his valuable aid to the body in aiding them to form a Society for their mutual benefit and support, would explain to the meeting the nature and objects of the proposed Society. Mr. JOHN M'GRATH here came forward and was received with cheers. He said:

This, gentlemen, is the fourth meeting which has been held for the purpose of establishing a society for the benefit of the Carmen of the City. It was seen by your body, that while other business was advancing, that the price paid to your body was getting less and less every day, while the price of provender for your horses, stabling, &c., as well as food for yourselves and families, was increasing. To meet this evil, it was considered necessary that a mutual understanding and for mutual benefits, ought to exist among you. By coming together you will be able to talk over matters, you will know each others wants and wishes, and an understanding will be established, so that one will not be cutting down the price of the other. Beside, you will know each other, and if any accident occurs, as often does in your business, you will be the more ready to assist each other. There can be no reason why you should not combine for mutual advantage. The coal merchants, the dry-goodsmen, the importers of foreign produce, all meet at the Exchange, or some other place set apart for that purpose, and there agree in the price they are to charge for the commodities they have to dispose of. Now, your, labor is your dry goods, and your imports, and the only commodity which you have to dispose of, and you have as good a right to meet and settle the price at which you will dispose of this labor, as they have of their goods, and you ought to do so now.

Mr. GRATH then entered on the advantages of mutual association, and also on the benefits arising from Sociable intercourse of mechanics or trades; and showed that where carmen have all round the City, meeting and passing a pint by night, for the education of a child, or the burial of a wife, for the education of a child, or the burial of a friend, and the kindness of a fellow-feeling, by Hawk, and Link of Friends, and connected by

Attendance from members of the Old Fire Department, to the Funeral of the late Chief Engineer, GEORGE W. BRUSH, will take place on Thursday next, at 2 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, No. 1 Bond-street.

The Common Council of the City of New-York will meet at their Chamber, in the City Hall, this evening, at 7½ o'clock, when the following business will be transacted:

From the Board of Assistant Aldermen—Resolutions appointing a Committee to confer with a Committee of the Common Council, in relation to the erection of a Crystal Palace, or other suitable building, for the purpose of holding the Industrial Exhibition of the United States, and that the Council appoint a Committee to act with the Committee of the Board of Assistant Aldermen.

From the Board of Assistant Aldermen—Resolutions that the Board of Assistant Aldermen will meet in the Council Chamber, on Thursday, Dec. 9, at seven o'clock P. M., for the purpose of receiving the report of the Committee appointed to confer with a Committee of the Common Council, on the subject of the Crystal Palace, and that the Common Council be requested to meet the Board of Assistant Aldermen at that time

New-York Daily Times.

VOL. II....NO. 373. NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 27, 1852. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES, (*Sunday excepted.*) One edition will be issued at 1, and the other at 3 o'clock, P.M. It will be sent by mail, or sold, at the same rates as the Daily Times.

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES, A VERY LARGE NEWSPAPER FOR THE COUNTRY, is published every SATURDAY MORNING, at the low price of TWO DOLLARS per annum. Ten copies for FIFTEEN DOLLARS, twenty copies for TWENTY DOLLARS, will be sent to one address; and the paper in no case continued beyond the time for which payment is made. Postage on the WEEKLY TIMES, sent by mail for one year, is as follows:

Within the County..... Free.
Within the State..... 13 cents.
Within the United States..... 26 cents.

THE TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA, A LARGE NEWSPAPER OF EIGHT PAGES, or Forty-Eight columns, made up expressly for circulation in *California, Oregon and the Sandwich Islands*, and containing only news of interest to readers in those sections of the country, is published on the departure of every Mail steamer. Price 25 cents a copy.

Payments in all cases must be made in advance.

RAYMOND, JONES & CO., Publishers.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

☞ **Predication en Langue Française à Brooklyn.**—A partir du Novembre, il y aura chaque dimanche, à 3½ heures, dans l'Eglise Evangélique Allemande, Scharmhorn st. près de Court-st., à Brooklyn, un service divin en langue Française, sous la présidence de M. J. F. ASTIE, Ministre de l'Eglise Evangélique Française de New-York. Le service continuera comme par le passé à New-York, dans Brick Church Chapel, au coin de Nassau-st. et Park Row, à 11 heures du matin tous les dimanches.

☞ **Sabbath Evening Sermons** of the NEW YORK YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—The Rev. JOHN THOMPSON, (of the Associate Presbyterian Church) will deliver the up-town Sermon in the Mulberry-street N. E. Church (near Bleecker street) and the Rev. Dr. THOMAS DEWITT, the down-town Sermon, at the North Dutch Church corner of Fulton and William streets, on SUNDAY EVENING next, November 28; Service commences at 7½ o'clock in each place.

☞ **The Second Lecture on the alleged WITCHCRAFT OF THE BIBLE**, will be delivered in the Evangelical Lutheran Church in Mulberry-st., between Grand and Broome, on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Subject: "*The Miracles of the Egyptian Magi*—all Scriptures Texts having reference to Witchcraft or Sorcery—The Demoniacal Possessions of the New Testament, &c.

☞ **Religious Service** in the French and English languages, on SABBATH NEXT, at 3 o'clock, at No. 264 Broadway, 3d story, front room. Subject—*No Hell after Death.* Debates are provoked and expected on that subject.

Rev Dr. F. B. VIONIE.

NOVA.—The Doctor gives tuition in the French language

☞ **Scudder Foreign Missionary Society.**—The Eighth Anniversary of this Society will be held in the Carmine-st. church, (head of Varick) TO-MORROW (Sunday) AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock. Rev. W. W. SCUDDER, who is soon to return to his mission field in India, will address the meeting.

☞ **Church of the Ascension, South Brooklyn.**—Rev. Dr. HIGBEE will preach in this Church, (corner of Sackett and Court-sts. TO-MORROW (Sunday) EVENING, 28th inst., at 7½ o'clock.

☞ **Rev. Dr. Krebs** will preach TO-MORROW EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, in the Presbyterian Church, 9th-st., north of Grand, Williamsburg, L. I. Service at 10½ A. M., and 3 P. M. by Rev. JOHN B. FINLEY, Ph. D.

☞ **Lectures to Young Men**, in the 12th-st. Baptist Church.—The Fifth in course will be delivered TO-MORROW EVENING, Nov. 28, by Rev. SIDNEY A. CORRY. Service to commence at 7½ o'clock.

☞ **Spiritual Manifestations**.—A free lecture will be delivered on *Spiritual Manifestations*, by Mr. G. J. FINNEY, at the Stuyvesant Institute, No. 659 Broadway, TO-MORROW, (Sunday) Nov. 28, at 3 o'clock, P. M.

☞ **Rev. T. Armitage** will preach in his own Church in Norfolk-street, TO-MORROW MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, the Sermon delivered by him on Thanksgiving Day in the Oliver-street Baptist Church.

☞ **Rev. R. S. Storrs, Jr., of Brooklyn**, will preach at the Tabernacle on SABBATH EVENING next, Nov. 28. Services commence at 7½ o'clock.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ **New-York Historical Society**.—COURSE OF LECTURES: 1852—1853—FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE FIRE PROOF BUILDING FUND.—The Committee on Lectures have to announce that the Course of Lectures for the benefit of the Fire Proof Building Fund will be opened at Metropolitan Hall, on THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 2, 1852. The Course will consist of Ten Lectures, to be given on Thursday Evenings of December, January, and February. Among those who have liberally consented to lend their names and services for this object, are the following gentlemen:

Hon. GEO. BANCROFT, of New-York.
Hon. PIERRE SOULE, of Louisiana.
Hon. JOHN A. DIX, of New-York.
Hon. EDWARD EVERETT, of Massachusetts.
Rev. FRANCIS L. HAWKS, D. D., of New-York.
CHARLES O'CONOR, Esq., of New-York.

The Committee are also authorized to announce that the Forty-Eighth Anniversary Address will be delivered by Hon. RUFUS CHOATE, of Massachusetts, at the conclusion of the Course, under the direction of the Committee of Arrangements for the Anniversary.

Admission to the Course will be TEN DOLLARS for each Ticket. Tickets to the Course will also admit the holder to the Anniversary Address by Hon. RUFUS CHOATE, of Massachusetts.

Each Member will be entitled to one Ticket to the Course—not transferable in any case—to be had on application at the Library Rooms in the University.

Tickets may be procured on and after Thursday, the 25th inst., at the Bookstores of HORACE H. MOORE, Merchants' Exchange; APPLETON & Co., No. 200 Broadway; C. S. FRANCIS & Co., No. 252 Broadway; EVANS & BRITTAN, No. 697 Broadway; and at the Library Rooms in the University,

AUGUSTUS SCHELL,
FRANCIS L. HAWKS,
GEORGE H. MOORE,
} Committee.

Nov. 20, 1852.

☞ **Miss Bacon's Historical Lessons.**—The introductory lesson of MISS BACON'S Course of Historical Instruction will be given at the Stuyvesant Institute on TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 30, at 8 o'clock. The subsequent lessons of the course will be given in the morning, twice a week, at 11 o'clock. The course is divided into terms corresponding to the natural divisions of the subject.

Price of tickets for a term including fifteen lessons, $5. For the introductory lesson 50 cents, to be obtained at the Bookstores of C. S. FRANCIS & CO. and EVANS & BRITTAN, and at the door.

We, the undersigned, beg leave to state that we have examined the proposal for a Course of Historical Instruction as announced by Miss BACON to the ladies of this city, and the evidence of its claims, and we are happy in this way to add our approval of it, to that of the eminent gentlemen in Boston who have already concurred in a public expression of opinion in regard to its merits. We believe that such a Course of Instruction, commended by men so eminently qualified to judge of its claims, must have merits of a high order, and we unhesitatingly recommend it to the ladies of this city, as an opportunity for mental improvement well worthy their attention.

Jonathan M. Wainwright,	Washington Irving,
Francis L. Hawks,	Charles King,
Thomas H. Taylor,	Luther Bradish,
George Potts,	George Bancroft,
Henry W. Sellows,	William Kent,
Theodore Irving,	Theodore Sedgwick.

☞ **Thackeray's Lectures.**—The Directors of the Mercantile Library have the pleasure to announce, that, in consequence of the great demand for tickets to these celebrated Lectures, (which they have heretofore been unable to meet,) they have made arrangements for the repetition of the Course, upon MONDAY and WEDNESDAY EVENINGS of each week, at 8 o'clock, at Rev Mr. CHAPIN'S Church, No. 548 Broadway, near Prince-st., commencing on WEDNESDAY next, Dec. 1.

SUBJECTS:

Dec. 1—*Swift.*
Dec 6—*Congreve and Addison.*
Dec. 8—*Steele and the Times of Queen Anne.*
Dec. 13—*Prior, Gay and Pope.*
Dec 15—*Hogarth, Smollett and Fielding.*
Dec 20—*Sterne and Goldsmith.*

By arrangement the price of Course Tickets will be Three Dollars ($3).

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WILLARD L. FELT, Chairman,
JAMES D. SMITH,
JOHN F. HALSTEAD,
} Lecture Committee.

In consequence of the above arrangement, the Fifth Lecture of the present Course, announced for Monday evening, Dec 6, will be delivered on TUESDAY, Dec. 7.

☞ **Crystal Palace—ASSOCIATION FOR THE EXHIBITION OF THE INDUSTRY OF ALL NATIONS.**—Office, No. 33 Broadway. NEW-YORK, Nov. 22, 1852.

Proposals will be received at this office until the 10th day of December, for the publication, by contract, of an Illustrated Catalogue, and an Illustrated Weekly Paper, to be devoted exclusively to the objects and interests of the Exhibition, which this Association is preparing to open next May.

It will be required that these two works shall be executed in such style as to mark the highest point reached in this country by the respective arts employed.

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☞ **Great inducements to purchase Lots** in the new village of Clarenceville, L. I. So great has been the demand for Lots in this beautiful village, that although it has only been in operation for little over one month, yet over one-third of the Lots have been already sold; and as soon as the coming spring shall open, there will be upwards of one hundred buildings in the course of operation. There are but few villages at the present time that offer so many advantages. The easy access to the City by the Long Island Railroad from Brooklyn, and the stages from Williamsburg, make it a desirable place of residence for those wishing to live out of town and at the same time do business in the City. We would advise all who wish to own a home, to buy by paying *from $2 to $4 per month*, to call immediately and purchase at the office, D. T. MACFARLAN, General Agent, No. 2 Nassau-st., from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.

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☞ **Great inducements to purchase Lots** in the new village of Clarenceville, L. I. So great has been the demand for Lots in this beautiful village, that although it has only been in operation for little over one month, yet over one-third of the Lots have been already sold; and as soon as the coming spring shall open, there will be upwards of one hundred buildings in the course of operation. There are but few villages at the present time that offer so many advantages. The easy access to the City by the Long Island Railroad from Brooklyn, and the stages from Williamsburg, make it a desirable place of residence for those wishing to live out of town and at the same time do business in the City. We would advise all who wish to own a home, to buy by paying *from $2 to $4 per month*, to call immediately and purchase at the office, D. T. MACFARLAN, General Agent, No. 2 Nassau-st., from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.

☞ **New-York Anniversary Association**, No. 1—A meeting of the Executive Committee will be held at the Rooms, No. 1 Bible House, TO-MORROW EVENING, at 7½ o'clock.

☞ **Anniversary of Broadway Section** No. 6, CADETS OF TEMPERANCE, at Hope Chapel, 718 Broadway, MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 29th, 1852, at 7½ o'clock. Addresses by Rev. E. H. CHAPIN and Rev. S. A. CORRY, singing, by a superior Amateur Quartette Club. Admission 25 cents. Tickets can be obtained of T. S. SHEPHERD, No. 8 Cortlandt-st. and G. F. COLBURN, No. 4 Dey-st., or at the door on the evening.

☞ **New-York City Directory, 1853-54.**—Subscriptions for the twelfth publication of the above work will be received at the Office of the regular City Directory, No. 161 Broadway.

CHAS. R. RODE.
(Late Doggett & Rode.)

☞ **Post Office, New-York.**—NOTICE—The European Mails per U.S.M.S. "PACIFIC," will close at this Office on SATURDAY, the 27th inst., at 10½ A. M.

WM. V. BRADY, P.M.

New-York Daily Times.

THACKERAY'S LECTURES—NO. III.

Richard Steele and the Times of Queen Anne.

MR. THACKERAY read his third lecture last evening, to an audience less crowded than on either of the two previous evenings, but far larger than the driving storm of the day and night led any one to suppose could possibly be collected. Previous to the opening of the lecture, Mr. GEO. PECKHAM, the President of the Mercantile Library Association, announced that in consequence of the very great demand for tickets, beyond their ability to supply them, they had made an arrangement with Mr. THACKERAY for the repetition of the course; and as the shortness of his stay in this City, rendered it important to lose no time, he proposed to deliver the *first* lecture of the second course on Wednesday evening of next week, the original series going on upon Monday and Friday evenings as heretofore. This announcement was received with applause, as was also the assurance by which it was accompanied, that care would be taken in the distribution of tickets to prevent errors and inconveniences, in arranging seats, which had, to some extent, attended the present course, and for which a graceful and acceptable apology was made.

Mr. THACKERAY commenced his lecture by a graphic picture of the society and manners of the times of Queen Anne—the rudeness, ignorance and coarseness by which they were marked—the scenes they witnessed, and the general tone of immorality which characterised them. The habits of young noblemen and men of fashion—their resort to violence, and even murder, in the accomplishment of their objects, and the impunity they enjoyed in such practices, were vividly described and illustrated from the criminal records of the time. He also gave a detailed summary of the contents of a newspaper of that era, called "the British Apollo," for the purpose of illustrating the delight and surprise with which such papers as the *Tatler*, *Guardian* and *Spectator*, written by men of fashion, men of wit and men of genius, must have been received by the reading public. It was amidst such scenes and such men that Sir RICHARD STEELE lived and wrote. His schoolboy days were sketched by Mr. THACKERAY with the picturesqueness of a novelist, and the gusto of a companion in idleness and frolic. He neglected his book, was often deservedly whipt, ran into debt for tarts and lollypops, and when credit and money were both exhausted, raised supplies by borrowing from his comrades. At the conclusion of this lively portrait, Mr. THACKERAY announced that he had no authority in the world for the facts. But if the child is father of the man, our intimate knowledge of Captain STEELE would enable us to pronounce with certainty that Master DICK must have been one of the most reckless, good-natured, good-for-nothing urchins that ever existed. Mr. THACKERAY next adverted to STEELE's connection with ADDISON. He appealed to his audience whether the greatest personage they had ever known in their lives was not the head-boy at school. Mr. THACKERAY never questioned that the head-boy at his would be Prime Minister, and was disappointed at meeting him in after-days, and finding that he was no more than six feet high. ADDISON, through life, was STEELE's head-boy. Even when ADDISON brought an execution into his house, and after paying himself from the proceeds, handed over the balance to STEELE, the latter, far from bearing malice, was probably glad of any execution which put him in possession of a little ready money. He was perpetually divided between good principles and bad practices. He composed an ardent piece of ecstatic devotion, called "The Christian Hero," when he was deep in debt, drink and all the follies of the town. The inconsistency excited the mirth of his companions, and, doubtless, added Mr. THACKERAY, a theologian in liquor is not a respectable object. This was an epitome of STEELE's ordinary conduct. He whimpered over his writings, and when he received an invitation to join a jovial circle at the tavern, he took down his laced hat, kissed his wife and children, and told them a lie about the pressing business that called him away. In short, he sinned and repented, cried over his excesses till crying made him thirsty, and then drank to drown his thirst. Among STEELE's foibles was a particular forgetfulness of the article of rent, and with his usual improvidence, when he was unable to pay for a small house, he hired a larger. Mr. THACKERAY devoted more space to the character of the man than to the qualities of the writer. It is not, indeed, as a writer that he has the strongest claim upon our sympathy. He is not, said Mr. THACKERAY, the most brilliant of wits, or the deepest of thinkers; if he is not our friend, he is nothing. He knew little of books, but he knew much of mankind. His great charm is to be natural, for he wrote so fast that he was obliged to make the reader his confidante. His letters have this merit in common with the productions he prepared for the press. They are not, like all the epistles, from CICERO down to WALPOLE, studied compositions, but spontaneous effusions written *to* his wife, and *for* his wife, and for her alone. Women are bound, in an especial degree, to regard him with gratitude. He was the first of our authors who seemed to admire and respect them; and while CONGREVE considered them as things to be complimented and conquered, while SWIFT scorned, and ADDISON smiled at them, STEELE gave them credit for goodness and understanding as well as tenderness and beauty. It is this ardor, this respect and manliness which makes his comedies so delightful, and his heroes such gentlemen. To show the difference between the gentle good-nature of STEELE, the savage indignation of SWIFT, and the lonely serenity of ADDISON, Mr. THACKERAY quoted a passage from each on the subject of death, and pointed out the circumstance that that of SWIFT inspired terrible melancholy; that of ADDISON a benevolent sadness; but that the lesson built by STEELE upon the mysteries of the grave was human pity and love. Mr. THACKERAY admitted the coarseness of STEELE, which was so great that his writings could never be read in a miscellaneous company, but excused it by saying that it was the fault of the age and not of the man. And to prove this he quoted a scene from SWIFT's "Polite Conversation," in which a minute account is given of the dinner of half-a-dozen fashionable persons, gentlemen and ladies—the bill of fare comprising the greatest variety of meats and drinks—the whole company gorging themselves as if it was the only meal they had ever enjoyed, and mingling in their conversation jokes with the servants, and the coarsest remarks upon the topics that came under their notice. "What," said Mr. THACKERAY must have been the morals of an age, in which the lady of the house could carve a sir-loin, soup be eaten in the middle of the meal, and the host could exclaim, 'hang expense, bring in a ha'p'worth of cheese!'" The London *Literary Gazette*, in a notice of this lecture from which our own is partly copied, seems to take THACKERAY in earnest, and remonstrates against his inference. The book quoted as authority, it says, is one in which the misanthropic caricaturist has collected into a focus all the scattering cant and vulgarity he had ever witnessed in fashionable life; and it adds that "Mr. THACKERAY might as well produce the sweepings of Covent Garden Market as a specimen of its vegetables, fruits and flowers. And, after all, if the scene is to be literally understood, it shows little more than that the meals of our ancestors were more substantial than our own, and the courses arranged in a different order. The minds of mankind might have been just as refined when soup followed meat as now that meat follows soup." It is not always easy to tell when Mr. THACKERAY is serious and when he is satirical,—as sometimes "thin partitions do their reading divide." He might, however, have much more forcibly illustrated the coarseness of Queen ANNE's times, and have thus found a much stronger apology for STEELE's vulgarity, than by citations from SWIFT's caricature of a fashionable dinner. If an age is to be characterized by such an incident, we fear that future historians of Queen VICTORIA's time may draw somewhat unjust impressions from the graphic sketch, which THACKERAY himself has handed down to posterity, of the "Little Dinner" of Mrs. Timmins. And if he were to make a literal report of the conversation of a dozen fashionable gentlemen of our time, around the dinner-table of some hospitable host, we fancy it would be quite as insignificant, and possibly sometimes quite as coarse, as that which, in SWIFT's record, is made to excuse the grossness of Sir RICHARD STEELE.

Mr. THACKERAY's lecture abounded in sketches of exquisite beauty and pathos. His remarks upon the picture which STEELE has given of his feelings upon the death of his father, when he himself was but five years old, was one of the most beautiful passages in the whole range of English literature. In closing his lecture—which we have not attempted even to sketch—he bid us think of STEELE gently, for he was so gentle; he bid us think of him kindly, for his heart always exuberated with human kindness.

Influence of the Reformation on Modern Politics.

A LECTURE—BY THOMAS DARCY M'GEE.

The third lecture of the series before the Catholic Institute, was delivered by THOMAS DARCY MCGEE, of Buffalo, last evening. The Lecture-room of Stuyvesant Institute was filled, notwithstanding the unfavorable state of the weather. Archbishop HUGHES, and several of the Roman Catholic Clergy, attended.

Mr. MCGEE said that, having been honored by a call to deliver a lecture before the Catholic Institute, he had submitted two or three subjects on which he had bestowed some attention, and that which formed the subject of his discourse this evening, was chosen, "*The Reformation*—Its influence on Modern Politics." There were few subjects so often spoken of in society as the "Influence of the Reformation," which they were told affected things in a thousand different ways. It was necessary to understand well what that influence was. It might be taken in two views, theologically and politically. Of the former view, it would be presumptive in him to treat; but on the latter—the political—he would make some remarks which might not prove unworthy of their attention. When we spoke of politics, in the present day, we did not mean "first principles"—these were embodied in the glorious Constitution—but spoke of the details of government. Politics, although capable of being degenerated into the basest trade, was at the same time capable of being considered in the sublimest point of view. Now, it was in the largest sense, that they would consider the influence of the Reformation on the question of Modern Politics. The era could be fixed in the middle of the sixteenth century, when the Reformation became a fact. The principle of "private judgment" on which that Reformation was founded, had been in the world since the serpent first whispered his venom into the ear of EVE.

When MARTIN LUTHER adopted that first principle, he introduced an idea which exercised a powerful influence in this Nation. We might consider the Reformation in connection with the three populous parts of the earth. From the beginning, the Reformation was a politician and Protestantism, from the first, allied itself to the State. In Germany, in Sweden, in Denmark, in Prussia and England—in every case where it was introduced into Europe, it was brought in through the head of the State. The Christian civilization which first came into Europe, did not first "pay tribute to CÆSAR," but was content to pass its early days in the Catacombs, and to have its limbs trained for the sacrifice of the deserts of the East. It commenced in private, in secret, in humility, and gradually developed its strength; and in proportion as its worth was known, it called forth the gratitude of the sovereigns of the States. In the beginning the Apostles declined political influence. But, pursued Mr. MCGEE, a Church may be entirely consistent, and yet pursue a different course under altered circumstances; and so the Pontifical See was justified in taking the arbitrament of power into its own hands.

Middle-aged Europe contained a number of independent States, and presented a great similitude to the United States. The Constitution of this country presupposed legal infallibility to rest in the Supreme Court of the United States; and so, also, in Christendom, in those days, the decision of the Pontifical Court was considered supreme. Then, from the ends of the earth, all appeals were found wending their way to Rome, to receive a final decision. From the 8th century to the 16th, there was no division in the camp. The wars of the Republics were mere tournaments. There were none of the bloody battles which occurred after the Reformation. Before the Reformation, War was a chivalrous art, and the knight was bound under vows which had a civilizing influence. After the Reformation, Europe knew the art of War only as an engine of destruction.

It has been said, pursued the lecturer, that the Reformation increased the liberties of the world. How was this to be proved? Take a review of both the Protestant and Catholic countries. Was Spain more free in the fifteenth or in the seventeenth centuries? Was France? Was Italy more free, parcelled out as now, or when Florence and Venice governed their own affairs? It should be admitted that the Catholic countries did not profit in liberty, by the Reformation. Take, then, the Protestant countries. Germany had since been in a perpetual vortex—a country trying to solve the mathematical difficulty—an irregular body, which could find no centre. Did England increase her liberties by the Reformation? We heard much praise, and justly, of the Saxon Constitution. But where was that Saxon Constitution to be found now, except among the records of the Antiquary? *London* was, said the lecturer, like to a great sponge in the centre of the Empire, out of which nothing could be had but by the pressure of Democracy. The conclusion to which they should come was that the first effects of the Reformation was injurious to civil liberty—it gave a death-blow to the civil liberty of European Nations. It did more, it destroyed the Common Law of Christendom, the Supremacy of the Sovereign Pontiffs; for which a substitute had never since been found. Even where a new "international law"—one of treaties—was thought to be substituted, it failed because there could be no International Executive. The delegates of each country insisted upon interpreting the laws so as to sanction their own claims. When the international Executive that *had* a moral power to settle all appeals, was destroyed, the Nations had no alternative, but to centralize within themselves. They had to provide a standing army—so that each could strike the first blow, or protect itself. Before the Reformation, there had been no such thing as a standing army known in Europe. The first standing Army was commenced by CHARLES VII. of France, who raised seven legions of six thousand men each, for the defence of his frontier against the Germanic Coalition.

National Debt was the next phase under the Reformation. It was as clear as daylight at noon, that the Reformation begat a tendency to absolutism in the seventeenth century; and that that tendency of Protestatnism produced a reaction towards the leveling Democracy in the eighteenth century; and that the wars, conflicts, bloodshed and crimes of both were in the first place to be brought back to the infusion of Protestant ideas into the ancient Christian system of the Old World. They might say that LUTHER begat VOLTAIRE—that VOLTAIRE begat ROBESPIERRE—ROBESPIERRE begat FOURRIER, and FOURRIER, begat, (though it was a falling off,) GREELEY and his brethren. [Applause.] We were seeing the second stage of these "Reformation principles," as they entered into the political phase of society. Not content to reform, they sought to change. The politicians of the day sought nothing more than to have the cloak of a theory under which to appropriate to themselves the rich revenues of the Catholic Church.

They had only to look to the fruits of the Reformation, to execrate it as the greatest evil that ever befel the children of ADAM. Taking up the record of facts for the last three hundred years, Protestantism was to be condemned as a great crime.

Those who argued that Protestantism promoted civil and religious liberty, finding that they were unable to show any such advantage occurring in European countries, they laid the *scene* in America. Now to consider this, the American side of the subject.

He would call attention to a strange fact, which was, that we are in North America, and all our fellow-citizens, both native and emigrant, are in North America, in consequence of a papal Bull. When the oceanic discoveries in the latter part of the Fifteenth and Sixteenth Centuries, began, in the age of COLUMBUS, the Court of Rome to prevent the bickering and disputes among the Christian nations, drew a line upon the globe between the Portuguese and Spanish discoveries and drew another line between the Spanish discoveries and the Atlantic, and the English and French discoveries. That line struck somewhere upon the mouth of the Mississippi to the South, and the Spaniards were to have undisturbed possession (by all who acknowledged the right of the See of Rome to decide in those cases) to the Oceanic, between the Christian State to the North of that line. To the North of that line the French and English were to have possession of all the lands they had discovered, and by virtue of that Papal line of demarcation, we are to-day in North America instead of being where the temptation of wealth would have drawn us, as in the case of California and Australia.

The more we examined the question the more we found that the liberties of this country were not due to the Reformation; but, on the contrary, the seeds which endangered the Democracy of this country had their origin in the principles of the Reformers.

The Roman Catholic citizen adhered—not to the particular star of any State—but to the whole constellation. There was not a single "jem" in the country which had not its origin in the Protestant mind.

The lecturer then spoke of LOUIS NAPOLEON III. of France, passing a high eulogium upon him for his efforts to rescue the Holy Sepulchre from the desecration of Infidels, which was received by the audience with mingled applause, hisses and confusion.

Mr. MCGEE concluded by saying it could be proved, by the 300 years previous to the Reformation, that if the countries had preserved in equal ratio through succeeding centuries the progress of that age, the liberty—civil and religious—of the world would be on far higher ground than now. Sooner or later, it appeared, they would have to come back to the old state of things 400 years ago, and place the Supreme International Executive in the Holy See.

Musical.

CAMILLE URSO—PLEASING INCIDENT.—M'lle CAMILLE URSO's farewell Concert, on Thursday evening, was attended by a highly respectable audience, who manifested their approbation of the little *artiste* in the most enthusiastic manner. This, as yet, new candidate for popular favor is not a mere youthful prodigy—a musician whose only claim to attention is that which curiosity lends because of her tender age. She is, essentially, an *artiste* of high order—comparing most favorably with the best adult Violinists of the day. Her execution, at her last Concert, of a Fantasia from "La Somnambula," and of one of the gems of "The Carnival of Venice," was surpassingly fine. The last named piece closed the programme; and in the midst of the applause which rewarded the effort, little PAUL JULLIEN stepped forward from the audience and crowned his juvenile sister in Art with a wreath of white roses. This unexpected and exceedingly pretty "afterpiece" drew out another storm of applause, which continued for several minutes.

We understand that M'lle URSO performs at Philadelphia next week, for the Philharmonic Society.

MADAME SONTAG'S CONCERTS.—The sale of tickets for Madame SONTAG's first Concert of the new series will commence this morning, at 9 o'clock, at the Music Store of WM. HALL & SON. The first grand dress rehearsal of the music for the Concert will take place at Metropolitan Hall at 11 o'clock this forenoon.

Amusements.

BURTON'S.—The comedy of the "Patrician and Parvenu," is to be performed again this evening, together with the farce of "Fortunes Frolic," and the comedy of "One Thousand Milliners."

NIBLO'S.—The performances this evening, consist of fifteen different pieces, including singing, dancing, the drama and pantomime. Miss FITZPATRICK and BROWNE appear in the comedy of "The Lady and the Devil," after which there is a Ballet divertissement, the new farce of "Married and Settled," and the Pantomime of "Mons. DeChalumseaux."

WALLACK'S.—The comedy of the "Patrician and Parvenu," is to be repeated at this house, also; and also the laughable farce of "High Life Below Stairs."

BROADWAY.—The BATEMAN Children appear for the last time, this evening, in the comedy of "The Young Couple," and "Her Royal Highness." The performances also include the farce of "Married and Settled," and the petite comedy of "Popping the Question."

The little girls were, yesterday, each presented a beautiful watch, by Mayor KINGSLAND, in behalf of himself, Gen. WALBRIDGE, COLEMAN, and STETSON, and others.

Mrs. ANNA C. MOWATT succeeds the BATEMAN children, and appears on Monday evening in the drama of "Ingomar," as *Parthenia*.

MUSEUM.—The drama of the "Last Nail," this evening, and two farces in the afternoon.

WOOD'S MINSTRELS have their usual entertaining programme for this evening.

BANVARD'S HOLY LAND.—BANVARD has returned to the City, and is about to exhibit his new work of the Holy Land at the ball court of the Racket Club, Broadway, above NIBLO's.

DEATH OF A MINISTER OVER HUNDRED YEARS OLD.—That venerable and useful servant of God, the Rev. JOHN MCLINTOCK, rested from his labors on the 17th inst., at the residence of his son-in-law, Mr. ALEXANDER PORTELL, in Robinson, North Carolina, in the one hundred and third year of his age. It is comparatively seldom that we hear of a minister of the Gospel reaching his three-score and ten; but here was a venerable man of God, who had been spared to enjoy the harvest for more than a century.—*Presbyterian.*

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

☞ We beg to state in reply to the communication from Mr. CHARLES S. TAPPAN, Agent N. Y. & Erie Railroad, that we received the dispatch published on Thursday, relative to a fatal collision on the Erie Road, near Corning, from a reliable correspondent at Philadelphia. On its receipt, we sent it to the Erie Railroad Company's Telegraph Office, in Wall-street, and inquired if we could obtain a dispatch from any point on the line, giving the particulars of the accident. The gentleman in charge of the Office informed us that we could not. On further inquiry, we were assured that the Company would not permit reports prejudicial to the interests of the Road to pass over the wires; but we were given distinctly to understand that the fact of the collision, as stated in the dispatch from Philadelphia, was substantially correct.—[*Ed.*

Produce at Dunkirk.

DUNKIRK, Friday, Nov. 26.

The amount of freight coming to this port for shipment East, is much greater than the same time last year. As nearly as can be ascertained, there is now in store and on the Railroad docks, 8,500 bbls. Flour, 3,000 casks Beef, 1,300 bbls. Pork, 1,000 bbls. Whisky, 1,000 firkins Butter, 250 firkins lard, 7 casks Tobacco, several hundred rolls of Leather, 40 bales Wool, several bales of Hemp, a large number of dressed Hogs, and a large amount of freight loaded in the cars, ready to start, not enumerated in the above. There are also in addition six steamers discharging freight at the docks. The weather is very mild.

Sentence against a Mail Robber—Riots, &c. on Thanksgiving Day.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, Nov. 26.

JOHN W. COMEGYS, who recently pleaded guilty of robbing the mails while in the employ of the Baltimore Railroad, was this morning sentenced to five years imprisonment by the United States Court.

Several insendiary fires, riots, &c. occurred in this City yesterday. Two rowdies named COUNTRY THOMPSON and PETTY NAFF were shot, but not seriously injured. Fifty arrests were made during the day.

The Southern Mails—Murder Trial.

BALTIMORE, Friday, Nov. 26.

Two mails arrived from New-Orleans this morning, the latest, however, is still due.

ROBERT LOWDER was placed on trial this morning, for the murder of HENRY MCGARAY, for which JAMES MCFADDEN has been already convicted. LOWDER was arrested several months since in St. Louis.

The Virginia Legislature and small Note Currency.

BALTIMORE, Friday, Nov. 26.

The Southern mail to-night has failed beyond Richmond.

The Legislature

CORRESPONDENCE.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Opening of Parliament—The Queen's Speech—Her Mother's Funeral—The Peace Society—Literary and General News—Theatricals, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

LONDON, Friday evening, Nov. 12, 1852.

Yesterday, the session commenced in earnest. The proceedings of Parliament were inaugurated by her Majesty, who proceeded from Buckingham Palace to the new houses amidst a drizzling shower of rain, and delivered the Royal Speech. The untoward weather had an unfavorable effect on the spectacle, and the members present were remarkably few compared with many preceding occasions. The cheers were of a very subdued character, and the genius of dullness was on the ascendant during the entire ceremony. A few provincial sight-seers resolutely defied the sky's infamous which kept so many away; but though the loyalty of Englishmen is beyond question, all are not provided with waterproof habiliments, and the public reserved its display, therefore, for a more brilliant occasion. The man who was most missed inside the House of Lords was the deceased Duke, whose remains are now awaiting their last home in St. Paul's, and who for the last twenty years has never missed being present at the opening or prorogation, or indeed any other public ceremonial which, in virtue of his position or office, he had a right to attend.

THE QUEEN'S SPEECH.

The royal speech deals chiefly in generalities, as such documents usually do. So far from presenting any salient points, it reveals scarcely any points at all—at any rate, none that are susceptible of clear and definite purpose. It would puzzle a theorist, after scanning each paragraph, to explain what Ministers really mean to do with respect to any of the topics referred to in the speech. The allusion calculated to excite most attention on the part of the free-traders, is that relating to the certain possible means being found by the legislature of mitigating "the injury produced by unrestricted competition." DISRAELI'S old dodge of an equitable adjustment of the burdens of taxation, income here glanced at, and probably something of that kind is looming in the distance. As far as can be seen, not the smallest intention exists of reviving protection in the obnoxious sense; this would be nothing less than political suicide, for which Ministers are not yet prepared. I foresee, nevertheless, that this dark paragraph will be productive of dire debates, and probably responded to by a substantive motion, declaratory of the necessity of adhering to free trade, from the Manchester party. From other portions of the speech we may gather that ecclesiastical, legal, and even collegiate reform will be pushed forward during the session, and this is the more probable when it is remembered that the only political "capital" as yet gained by Ministers has been derived from measures of this stamp. The paragraph referring to the Fisheries question, is not likely to escape the notice of American readers, not yet the *couleur de rose* complexion sought to be given to the dispute. I only hope that it may be verified by facts, and that, as her Majesty (or Mr. DISRAELI for her) says, there is really reason to hope for "a mutually beneficial extension of our commercial intercourse" with your great Republic, as the result of past negotiations.

FREE TRADE.

The discussion last night in the Commons fully bears out my anticipation as to the "Free Trade" paragraph in the speech. It was almost uniformly denounced by the Liberals as an insidious and evasive declaration, and such as must compel a much plainer exposition of the sentiments of Ministers very shortly. For this Mr. DISRAELI seems quite prepared, and indeed no doubt concocted the paragraph with that view. It is admitted on all hands to be a very ingenious style of disavowing one's old principles, and as the *Times* says this morning, sounds very like sarcasm at the expense of the Liberals.

THE DUKE'S FUNERAL.

The preparations for the lying-in-state and funeral of the old Duke have been rapidly pushed forward, and, as regards the former, have attained completion. In reference to this ceremony, which, as you are aware, takes place at the Chelsea Hospital, not a little surprise was, early in the week, occasioned by a statement in some of the papers that the flags captured by the British armies under the Duke's command, which have hitherto hung in the great hall, will be withdrawn lest "the sight of them might give offence to foreigners!" It is justly and indignantly asked whether it is the feelings of foreigners that are to be mainly consulted in the coming solemnity, which is properly not so much a funeral, as a national homage to the memory and remains of a great man. If it were ever right to display the flags in Chelsea Hospital it is peculiarly so when the hero who was instrumental in their capture is lying amidst the trophies of military pomp and power, previous to his being consigned to the silent tomb. It is a sickly, craven sentiment that would withhold from the gaze of the living these glorious tokens of the mighty dead, on account of some fancied notion of "offence" towards foreigners. Our Gallic neighbors are not afflicted with this overstrained modesty, and fail not to exhibit every possible token of the triumph of their arms, as a visit to the Invalides will fully show. Nobody blames them for this outbreak of national pride, and as little can any fair complaint be made against the mingling of the flags won in fair fight with the varied emblems of funeral woe which will help to make up the spectacle. This discreditable "flag" rumor, I gladly observe, has been since officially contradicted.

The actual lying-in-state, for the "select" only, commenced this day, (Friday.)—rather too late a period for details, which I must therefore reserve for my next. The admission was by cards from the Lord Chamberlain, which were obtained only by official and military personages, and other favored individuals among the aristocracy, who will thus be enabled to visit the Hospital, where the remains of the old warrior are lying, without the crushing and inconvenience of a crowd. The public days are to-morrow, Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday next, the hours from 9 to 4—far too few for the admission of the immense multitudes who will assemble before the walls of the old Hospital, which owes its erection mainly to the kindly heart of NELL GWYNNE. With proper management the public ought to have been admitted to a late period of the night, and the whole intervening period before the funeral would not have been too much for the numbers who will seek admission. The prescribed limit, as regards hours, will create much dissatisfaction; but, as our officials pride themselves on their inflexibility, and rarely, more over, pare to conciliate the masses, no relaxation of the rules laid down need be expected. I ought to add that a preliminary lying-in-state has taken place at Walmer Castle, prior to the removal of the body to London on Wednesday evening, and a large assemblage of the "respectabilities" of the neighborhood availed themselves of the opportunity of viewing the coffined remains of the soldier-Duke in the chamber where he principally lived when at the Castle, and where he ultimately died.

THE QUEEN'S VISITS.

Her Majesty, accompanied by Prince ALBERT and the royal children, paid a private visit to the Hospital yesterday, to view the solemn pomp and paraphernalia of the noble hall where the remains of the Duke are lying. A description appears in the papers of this morning from which it may be gathered that nothing has been omitted likely to contribute to the general grandeur of the scene. However rich such sepulchral demonstrations may appear to the philosophic mind, the sublimest of natural scenery and supernatural interposition finds display as a finishing and adequate expression of public feeling. That solemn feeling is unquestionable, and, in the minds of many, "there is that within which passeth show."

EARTHQUAKES.

Wednesday brought us news of a smart touch of an earthquake, which took place the previous day, and was principally felt at Liverpool, Manchester, Bangor, Holyhead, at Dublin also, and, no doubt, in many other places. Such terrestrial commotions are happily very harmless in these islands, and I trust will continue so. They are, nevertheless, sufficiently suggestive of the awful results of such visitations on a larger scale; and when one reads, as on this occasion, of beds being shaken, cupboard-doors opened, crockery disturbed, and such slight effects, one cannot help picturing to the mind what a different tale would have to be told had the volcanic agencies been a trifle more active, and the subterranean fires a little fiercer. Had old mother Earth been in a little more angry mood, her ill-humor might perchance have found vent in a fashion which would have terrified the Liverpudleans and denizens of "Cottonopolis," and startled the rest of the community. As it is, the population of those places seem only to have felt a gentle vibration of the nerves, rather alarming, however, than otherwise, but unattended with any very startling symptoms of real danger. If an earthquake, on a small scale, be not exactly a "new pleasure," it is at any rate a new sensation, which is something when we are becoming *blasé* to so many marvels of science and art.

THE FRENCH EMPIRE.

The intelligence of the establishment of the Empire in France—so far, at least, as the Senate can establish it—has produced neither astonishment nor alarm among Englishmen. It has been looming in the distance for some time past, and its consummation now seems the most natural thing imaginable. To have predicted such an event even a twelvemonth back would, nevertheless, have seemed wonderfully hazardous and wild. There the Empire is, however; and we must learn to look it boldly in the face, and accept it with all contingencies. The day has gone by for another continental crusade to subvert that form of Government which the French people choose to have; and since they have selected LOUIS NAPOLEON as the personification of Imperial glory and power, England, too, will recognize him as the legitimate exponent of authority. It still remains to be seen whether Austria and Russia will do as much; at present I see no room to doubt it. There is no pretence as yet for letting slip "the dogs of war," nor will there be any while the new "Emperor" acts up to the "noble sentiments" embodied in his Bordeaux speech. Fine words, however, as the proverb says, butter no parsnips; and certainly they are no guarantee against hard fighting when it shall be the interest of the high contending parties to resort to that extremity. The great problem is, how long it will answer LOUIS NAPOLEON'S purpose to adhere to his promises and peace sentiments; for that he will not hesitate to break them whenever his end, whatever it may be, may be thereby better served, few persons can doubt. A gleam of light as to the probabilities of the future is, meanwhile, visible in the active naval preparations going on in both countries, despite the civil speeches of the French autocrat; and no less so in the immense armies kept up by the continental powers, all ready for any emergency or "move" on the political chess-board. *Punch's* joke this week involves a grave problem, which must soon be solved, and we shall then indeed know whether, as LOUIS NAPOLEON says, *l'Empire c'est la paix*, or whether *l'Empire c'est l'épée!*

CLEOPATRA'S NEEDLE.

The far-famed "Cleopatra's Needle" is to be one of the curiosities of the new Crystal Palace at Sydenham, and from its antique associations, one of the most attractive. Permission has been accorded by Lord DERBY to the Directors of the Crystal Palace Company to remove the obelisk from the spot where it is now lying in Egypt, at their own cost, to England, to be afterwards transferred to the grounds of the building; a power being reserved to the Government to reclaim it, if deemed desirable to do so, on paying the cost of removal. This proof of spirit and enterprise on the part of the Company, will be duly appreciated, and bodes well for the success of the speculation.

EMIGRATION.

Some of our writers and political economists profess to be alarmed at the increasing tide of emigration, still flowing onward, and likely rather to increase than go back. According to these authorities, we shall soon have no "surplus population," and even a scarcity of hands is talked of. So many bankers' clerks, shopmen and mechanics have been draughted off to the "diggings," that the heads of many establishments have been under the painful necessity of raising the salaries of their employées, to induce them to stay. The clerks and others who are left behind see no such great grievance in this, but on the contrary seem delighted that almost for the first time within the memory of the present generation, the demand for labor in certain occupations, exceeds the supply. My own sympathy with employers is excessively small, as far as regards this matter, for there is no doubt that a majority of the "working bees" in this country, more especially in the factories, and other great hives of labor, have been underpaid; and if only emigration can restore wages to a proper rate, its progress is a thing to be rejoiced at. We can, I think, bear the balance of emigration and deaths, as compared with the births, to be against us for some time longer, not only without feeling inconvenience, but with positive good; and notwithstanding Australian attractions, the tide in due time will find its usual level. The anxiety displayed by capitalists on this subject partakes very little of disinterested regard for the welfare of the people, especially when we see the dread of being compelled to pay higher wages put in the van of their disquisitions.

LORD MAYOR'S SHOW.

The "Lord Mayor's Show," with all the civic trumpery, has this year been dispensed with, in deference to the forthcoming more solemn ceremonial. The City Magnate for the present year had to get himself privately sworn in, and proceeded to Westminster in his private carriage only. The omission of the "show" is generally felt as a relief, and no sorrow would be felt in the city were it in future abolished. It is at best a slow affair, and "behind the age." The banquet is to come off after the Duke's funeral; civic stomachs will not be cheated out of this in a hurry.

BARONESS VON BECK.

The VON BECK business is not quite settled. An application was made before the Lord Chief Justice, a few days since, for reversing the decision of Baron ALDERMAN, in the case of CONSTANT DEBRA DE MORADA, who was plaintiff in the action against GEORGE DAWSON and others, who were implicated in the apprehension of the Baroness, and consequently in causing her death. The Judge held that their participation was not legally proved, and the result was, that the plaintiff was non-suited. However, judges seem to differ as well as doctors, for Lord CAMPBELL stated his opinion, in granting the rule *nisi*, that there was evidence to go to a jury that the defendants had moved in the proceedings. Certainly there is a strong opinion abroad, that justice has not yet been done in this case, and that the entire transaction at Birmingham by which the poor Baroness was entrapped, and in effect killed, though her death might not be contemplated, was a disgrace to all concerned; nor, from the feeling which has been manifested in the House of Lords, do I believe that the matter will be allowed to rest where it does.

PEACE SOCIETY.

The "Peace Society," or some of its indiscreet partizans, have got into trouble with the Government, on account of their opposition to the Militia bill. The Government has deemed it necessary to prosecute certain of these gentlemen for placarding their views of the measure, the said placards having taken the questionable shape of direct exhortations against voluntary enlistment. It is undoubtedly needful to draw a line somewhere, and as the Militia bill received the solemn sanction of the Legislature, after long and repeated discussions, submission now seems the only proper course. Lawful as it may be to preach against the principle involved, anything tending to an obstruction of the operation of the measure cannot, of course, be tolerated.

THACKERAY'S NEW NOVEL.

THACKERAY'S new novel of "Esmond, a Story of Queen ANNE'S Reign," has already furnished work for the reviewers. Though possessing an abundant share of its author's mental characteristics, it differs very materially in style and purpose from its predecessors. It is true that the "Vanity Fair" of Queen ANNE'S era is now exhibited, but the difference in that epoch, compared with the present, is sufficiently striking to warrant a corresponding variation in the treatment. Mr. THACKERAY has displayed wonderful skill in throwing himself into the spirit of the times he portrays, and has presented "the very age and body of the time" in which his novel is laid. In mere power of writing, he has surpassed, I think, any of his previous works, while for real and enduring interest, of the kind which furnishes matter for deep reflection, it will also be found superior to his other novels. It is based on a finer appreciation of human nature, and, while equally searching, it is certainly less bitter in its satire. The lovers of *very* "light literature" may not find it so amusing as "Pendennis" or "Vanity Fair;" but this time Mr. THACKERAY, I suspect, aimed at the approval of a higher order of readers, leaving the more frivolous students of fiction to seek excitement in more congenial works. Notwithstanding some differences of opinion in the criticism which has appeared, I cannot doubt that he has achieved a success of the highest and most honorable kind, in the best and most instructive walk of fiction, and as a hearty admirer of his genius, I am glad to record the fact. Not the least remarkable feature of the book is the "curious felicity" with which he has embodied the peculiarities of style and tone of thought by which his hero, moving among the celebrities and events of the reign of Queen ANNE, may be supposed to have been distinguished.

In other respects there is much activity in the publishing world. I perceive announcements of new works, by the author of "Emilia Wyndham," (Mrs. MARSH,) and by WILKIE COLLINS, the artist-author of "Antonina;" a first volume of the "History of Europe from 1815 to 1852," by Sir A. ALLISON; a third volume of "JERDON'S Autobiography;" a splendidly illustrated edition, among countless others, of "Uncle Tom's Cabin," got up by Messrs. BLACK, Edinburgh; a new novel by the author of "Mary Barton," besides a host of others, which have just appeared. A new periodical, too, has been issued, called the *Retrospective Review*, which deals only with half-forgotten works of merit sufficient to justify their being again brought under public notice. The rush of "Almanac" literature has also commenced; and though the crop of "Annuals" has been wofully diminished of late years, the yield is still considerable, and may soon be expected.

MR. WEBSTER'S DEATH.

The death of your great statesman, DANIEL WEBSTER, announced in the *Times* last Monday, created a feeling of heartfelt regret, like that which was produced by the decease of HENRY CLAY. The name of Mr. WEBSTER has of late been brought prominently before the public in the English journals by the famous Fishery dispute, still a vexed question I doubt, and the claim to the guano of the Lobos Islands; and the part taken by him on these matters, has been the subject of not always flattering comment. Still, there is in England no indisposition to recognize the distinguished abilities and attributes of American statesmen, among whom Mr. WEBSTER occupied so noble a place. The account of his last moments, as given in the papers, has been read with general interest, and a not less general conviction that the end was worthy of the man. The letter of the New-York correspondent of the *Times* in reference to the departed statesman, is couched in terms which must be gratifying to American readers, from the homage paid therein to his commanding abilities and genius.

THEATRICALS.

There is no theatrical news stirring of any moment. "Richelieu in Love," the new comedy at the Haymarket, though acknowledged to be witty and clever, does not draw; it is, in fact, one of those brilliant but artificial works that, like DOUGLAS JERROLD'S, excites no feeling save that of cold admiration.

ANDERSON, the tragedian, who has been for some time out of engagement, has gone to the City of London Theatre—one of the minor houses in the east, scarcely known among the theatrical circles of the metropolis, although having a numerous class of supporters in the district of the town where it is situated.

JULLIEN, the genius of "*Monstre Concerts*," commenced his annual series of musical meetings at Drury Lane on last Monday; the house was filled to its remotest nook; and never was the enthusiasm greater than on the occasion. His Concerts will terminate in the beginning of December, when he proceeds to America for the purpose of giving concerts there, similar to those that have proved so popular in this country. HERR KOENIG, the finest player upon the *cornet a piston* in the world perhaps, is also about paying you a visit on the other side of the Atlantic. He cannot fail of becoming a great favorite.

WASHINGTON.

The Union on the Lemmon Case—The Government on Cuba.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Nov. 25, 1852.

The *Union* has an article taking rather extravagant ground in regard to the LEMMON case. It contends that neither the remuneration of Mr. LEMMON by citizens of New-York, nor by the New-York Legislature; nor a repeal of the law of New-York; nor indemnity to LEMMON by the State of New-York; nor the reversal of the decision of Judge PAYNE by the Supreme Court of New-York, or of the United States; that not one nor all those combined, can possibly appease the South, nor repair the violence done to the Constitution. The writer proposes a singular expedient for the adjustment of the case. It is for Congress to assume that the act depriving LEMMON of his property was unconstitutional, and proceed, as the conservator of the Constitution, to repair the damage by paying for the slaves out of the Treasury. It is apparent, from the proposition of the *Union*, that the subject is to be brought before Congress, and form the staple of the discussions in that body for the next three or four sessions.

There is no fear that, in this country, we shall ever lack food for agitation. We must have some excitement.

The *Republic* reproduces an article, which shows how the Administration proposes to get out of the Cuban dilemma. It shows the result of long deliberations of the Cabinet Council held lately as to the Cuban affair. The Cabinet have decided to transfer Capt. DAVIS from the *Crescent City*, and then the difficulty referred how to get rid of Purser SMITH. They could not send him to Japan, though wishing him and GEORGE LAW too, at the d—l. They have, I fear, determined to do what the article in the *Republic* recommends, to wit: to *withhold the United States mails from the Crescent City*, until GEORGE LAW shall remove Purser SMITH. I hope they will not do this. It will be a subject of universal ridicule and disapprobation. The great question involved must meet them at some future time, if not settled now. It appears to me that their present wish and purpose is to defer the crisis of the question till the next Administration shall take the helm, and throw upon them a responsibility that they will covet, of meeting the crisis.

X. Y.

THE NORTHWEST.

From the Trading-Post—Improvements in the Northwest.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

ST. LOUIS, Thursday, Nov. 18, 1852.

We have received no news of interest from New-Mexico or Utah since I last wrote you. From Fort Pierre, one of the chief posts of the fur-traders, high up on the Missouri, I received a letter yesterday. It was brought down by a gentleman who has been spending the Summer upon the Plains. It contains nothing, however, of much importance. The trade thus far promises very well. There has not been lately any dissension among the tribes and bands of Indians in that vicinity, nor have they heard of any recent difficulties between the Arickaras, Minnatares, Sioux, Crows, and Assinaboins, in the neighborhood of the northern bend of the Missouri, and the mouth of the Yellowstone River.

You will have observed, by our daily papers, that the spirit of internal improvement is animating the entire Northwest. In Illinois, Iowa, Minnesota, and Missouri, the people are thoroughly awakened to the importance of having railroads. We hear of conventions daily to further projects of that kind. Nor are the people of the South asleep. Louisiana, Arkansas, and Texas, have projected roads, pointing north, west, and southwest. Pointing to the Pacific there are now three systems of railroad improvements. The first is from northern Illinois and Wisconsin through Iowa to the Council Bluffs; the second is from middle and southern Illinois through Missouri to the mouth of the Kansas River; and the third is from Memphis and New Orleans, through Arkansas to Fulton, and thence through northern Texas. Those interested in each of these systems are alive to the importance of reaching the border in advance of their rivals, that they may be the first in a condition to demand the helping hand of Congress to carry them to the Pacific. All these systems are again united to each other by the projected Mississippi Valley Railroad. I inclose you the resolutions offered the Convention held here a day or two since. Those reported by the Committee embrace the hopes and purposes of the friends of the Valley Road. Those offered by Mr. LOUGHBOROUGH, although no definite action was had upon them, because it was thought inexpedient to act as a Convention outside of the object for which it was called, you may be assured met the approbation of the people of the West. Taking the two together, you will have a pretty good idea of what is transpiring here relative to public improvements.

The Legislature will meet on the second Monday in December. It is believed that the credit of the State will be extended as desired by the Convention. Congress will also be memorialized relative to communications with the Pacific. We have no local news of any interest. One of our theatres has closed, and the other has so miserable a company that it must soon close also. The season of balls and soirées has arrived, and other amusements will be eschewed. Yours, &c. L.

The Thanks of a Nation are Due to God for Great Leaders.

Rev. Dr. Cutler's Thanksgiving Sermon.

Rev. Dr. CUTLER, of St. Ann's Church, Brooklyn, preached from 1 Samuel, ch. ii., v. 30.

"Them that honor me, I will honor."

The subject of the sermon was the thankfulness we ought to feel to God for the leading lights of such men as WASHINGTON and WEBSTER.

He began by remarking on the permanency of the moral influence of the founders of States and Empires—instanced ROGER WILLIAMS, who emigrated to Rhode Island in 1636; and said that the Church, the School, the College, the Courts of Law, and the Legislature, were still saturated with his spirit.

He introduced his main subject by a reference to the infidelity of some of our Revolutionary Patriots, and noticed its effects within circumscribed limits. Spoke of the fame of FRANKLIN as great, but chiefly in the empire of Natural Science; and then went on to speak of the want of models before a rising nation of morality, patriotism, and common sense.

These, he maintained, we had in the examples of WASHINGTON and WEBSTER. What a contrast to those of VOLTAIRE and NAPOLEON!

After presenting the Hero of Mount Vernon as combining all that was morally great, and dying in a blaze of glory—comparing him to the "pillar of fire in the wilderness"—he then turned to that pillar of a cloud which was to temper the fervor of our political sun, in the towering intellect of the Sage of Marshfield; and rejoiced that the future generations of American youth were to grow up refreshed by its gigantic shade. A cloud big with blessings and effulgent in its folds.

In demonstrating the benefit of Mr. WEBSTER'S mind, the speaker was led to enter into the causes which led to the establishment of political and rational liberty. These he discovered in the glorious Reformation. From this, liberality first purified the Church—next reformed the political relations of men—and lastly entered the field of literature.

It was here that liberality might run riot—and hence the value of a master mind to keep the others in check. Here was one in the case of the departed Sage. God was the first idea of DANIEL WEBSTER'S mind, and the law of God the second.

If, then, the spirit of the founders of government is permanent, and becomes a *genus loci*—if two hundred years hence, the piety of WASHINGTON and the common sense of DANIEL WEBSTER shall be seen to preside over the destinies of this mighty nation, what can exceed the grandeur of its prospects?

True, millions of acres of its vast domain are still concealed by the primitive and pathless forests, yet great shall this nation be. Art and enterprise shall combine to sweep away its forests, and erect its temples, its cities, and its palaces.

"Undug in deserts lies the marble mine—
Untouched the ore that in thy roof shall shine,
Unborn the hands—but born they are to be,
Fair Western wilds, that shall give life to thee."

Dr. Spring's Sermon.

Dr. SPRING addressed his congregation in the Brick Church, on Thursday morning. He selected as his text:

JAMES I., 17—"Every good and every perfect gift cometh from above."

It is, said the reverend gentleman, a beautiful thought that represents the Infinite God as the Father of light. This green earth, with its soft vapors and life-giving atmosphere, its richly-colored landscapes, its rivers, its seas, its oceans and islands of beauty, were all calculated to remind us of the beneficence of God. Time was when there were no Globes about us—no Globes of light above and around us—until the Author of good gave light and action to them all. It is indeed, said he, a glad creation. God was the source of all good things. Other sources of enjoyment there were, but He was the great source; other givers there were, but He was the great giver. Yes, God was the greatest of givers; yet man knew not upon what eminence to stand to comprehend the greatness of His gifts. He gave Existence—but how difficult it would be to calculate the greatness of this gift. Existence—its present capabilities of enjoyment and its future destinies; the power of loving, the enjoyments of social life, paternal, conjugal and filial affections. The beauty, grandeur and varied life of the Globe, all display the brightness of the Divine attributes, and the wonders and glories of God. Science never advanced so rapidly as at the present day, and never before did it make such discoveries of God's goodness. The soundest knowledge and the most lucid views that we possess give the soundest and most lucid views of the goodness of the Almighty. There are no appliances of Science that do not discover and evolve new evidences of the goodness of God—His Bible, His Sabbaths, His altars. How great these gifts, bestowed by God upon men! But if we attempt to enumerate His gifts, they are more in number than the sands of the sea—volume upon volume has been written to recount God's bounty.

In the second place, God gives more freely than any other giver. There is no scruple, no hindrance about his gifts. He is under no constraint, no compulsion, but gives all of his own free will. Many are the instances of princely bounty by the kings of the earth; but they are cold and grudging compared with the gifts of God. "Who hath first given to the Lord that he should give to him again?" And all this Royal bounty is poured out upon offenders against the giver. God gives freely because he is good. He gives without reluctance, because it is his nature. He does not seek for motives to give; he only seeks for objects. Nothing is ill-timed; there is nothing to detract from the full value of his bounty.

In the third place, God is the most constant and unwearied giver. Among men, the bountiful become wearied in well doing, when their gifts fall upon the ungrateful. But with God, it is not so. Even though men do pervert his gifts, and provoke him to withdraw his goodness, still he does not withdraw. God's bounty is not intermitted for a moment. All men's calculations and appointments are based and predicated upon God's prospective goodness. Insurances upon life and property are all made upon the basis of dependance upon God's goodness. It is but a small matter to insure against casualties, while God's continual providence is over all.

In the fourth place, God is the most inventive giver. It is honorable for men to do good as they have opportunity, yet the power of the knowledge and wisdom of God are employed in giving evidences of his goodness. His endless means of beneficence are unfathomable. Time was when there were no creatures to be the recipients of God's bounty. What was the the first invention of his mind? He created the heavens and the earth with the creatures who were to be the recipients of his bounties, and since that time angels and men have been looking with admiration and praise upon the goodness, the bounty of God. The spiritual blessings vouchsafed to God's creatures had called for endless praise. The advance of science, literature, and all the intellectual blessings which we in this age enjoy, so preeminently call especially for thanksgiving.

The Reverend speaker here went into an exposition of the doctrines of the fall of the human race by sin. The necessity of the Atonement and the accomplishment of the work of Redemption through the great sacrifice offered in order to its accomplishment. Another of the gifts of God to men was the work of conversion. He takes away this heart of stone, and gives in place a heart of flesh. After drawing some reflections from the teachings of the subject of God's goodness, and quoting several passages of thanksgiving and praise from the inspired Psalmist, Dr. S. closed his address. There was a full attendance at the Brick Church, and the music performed by the choir added greatly to the effect of the services.

MORAL AND RELIGIOUS.

Church and Missionary Intelligence.

Several of the Officers, Agents and Colporteurs of the American Tract Society, and Delegates from the Branch Societies at Boston and Baltimore, met in Convention at Richmond, Va., on the 10th inst., and continued their session six days. About forty-five members were present, of eight different Communions, from seven different States. JOHN TAPPAN, of Boston, presided, assisted by the Pastors of the Churches of various denominations in Richmond. Rev. Dr. SYOW, of Boston, preached the opening sermon. Personal narratives, sketches of fields explored, and the manner and results of Colporteur labor, with discussions of the principles and bearings of the Tract enterprise, and the practical duties of those connected with it, constituted the principal exercises of the occasion. Public meetings were held in the Presbyterian, Baptist, Episcopal and Methodist Churches alternately, which were addressed by the members of the Convention and the Pastors of Churches, and largely attended by the citizens. On the Sabbath, nearly all the pulpits were supplied by the Convention, and five public meetings for addresses were held in different parts of the city. A general and permanent interest was thus awakened in the objects of the Convention, and liberal contributions were made, to extend more widely the system of Colportage through the South. The members of the Convention were hospitably entertained, and free passages by the different thoroughfares radiating from Richmond were tendered to them, on leaving the city. Every such occasion serves to cement the bonds of National and Christian Brotherhood.

The *Churchman* states that the Episcopal Board of Missions has appointed Rev. JOHN MCCARTY, D. D., a missionary to Oregon. Dr. MCCARTY accompanied the American Army in the conquest of Mexico, as Chaplain to General SCOTT, and was eminently distinguished for zeal and devotion to the duties of his important station while attached to the American forces. He sails in a few days for this distant field of labor, in which he has been preceded by only two of the Episcopal Clergy, Rev. Messrs. RICKMOND and FACKLER.

The Synod of Pittsburg has resolved to raise within the next year *five thousand dollars*, to enable its Board of Colportage to distribute the books of the Board of Publication within its bounds.

A collection was taken up in Mercer street church in this city, on Sabbath last, in aid of the effort of the Synod of Peoria to raise $10,000 for the erection of churches within its bounds, which amounted to over *one thousand dollars*. The fund is successfully and rapidly accumulating. Other churches in the city are expected soon to add their share to the good object.

Discussions on the subject of Ministers salaries are occupying much of the attention of the Religious Press. It is generally conceded that the compensation of Ministers of the Gospel, as a class, is quite inadequate to the responsibilities they are expected to incur. One writer states that, prosperous as the times are, multitudes of them find it extremely difficult to live respectably on what they receive; that many are compelled to run in debt for food and raiment; that very few can lay up anything against the time of sickness or old age, and that what very much aggravates the case, is their liability to be turned off with dependent families, while yet they are as able as ever to discharge the duties of the sacred office.

The Presbyterian Church at Honesdale, Pa., under the pastoral care of Rev. HENRY A. ROWLAND, have voted a large addition to their minister's salary, without his previous knowledge. It is an instance of unusual liberality.

The Treasury of the Methodist Board of Missions is in debt to the amount of $6,000. The Conference are looked to for their yearly contributions.

The *Christian Advocate and Journal* states the fact that a brother of the Methodist denomination has been enabled, during his business life of fifteen years, to appropriate thirty-nine thousand dollars for missionary objects.

The Annual Report of the American Society for Meliorating the Condition of the Jews, recently published, states the number of missionaries in the employ of the Society, and engaged in Christianizing the Jews, to be 7; colporters 6, and students in training 4—all of whom are converted Jews. It has mission stations at New-York, Albany, Syracuse, Rochester, Boston, New-Haven, Philadelphia, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Charleston, Columbia, and a few other places. The number of Jews who have professed the Christian faith since May last, is 6—among whom are two Rabbis; the number of Jews in the United States are more than 100,000; of whom, it is estimated, 150 are converts. The number of Jews in the world the report estimates at fourteen millions—of whom some 10,000 are openly professing Christianity. The whole number of Christian missionaries to the Jews is estimated at 150. The Secretary, Mr. MCGREGOR, thinks the Jews in the United States more accessible than in any other part of the world.

The new edifice of the First Presbyterian Church (O. S.) at Paterson, was dedicated on Wednesday of last week, an able sermon being preached on the occasion by Rev. N. MURRAY, D. D. Rev I. F. CLARK and the venerable Dr. FISHER formerly pastors of the Church, took part in the exercises.

It appears that an application was made, at the last meeting of the Western College Society, for aid to a college of the German Reformed Church, and the Committee have the subject under advisement. The Puritan Recorder understands the action of the Synod as endorsing Prof. HAVEN'S views.

An interesting revival of religion is now in progress in the Fourth Congregational Church, Rev. Mr. SCHERMERHORN, Eleventh-street. During the last few days there have been over a dozen hopeful conversions.

Association for Relief of Aged Indigent Females.

The Thirty-ninth Annual Meeting of this Society was held at the Asylum in Twenty-first-street, yesterday; 12 o'clock was the appointed hour, but the weather being unpleasant the opening of business was postponed to one; even then the attendance was thin. This Asylum was founded in the year 1813. The Directors of the Society have of late so increased, that they feel accommodation for 200 persons would be required.

Rev. Dr. TYNG opened the proceedings by prayer, read the Report, of which we give an abstract, and delivered a few remarks on the many benefits which have been derived from the Institution, the increased demand on the resources, and the necessity of meeting this call with a charitable response.

The present (says the Report) completes the thirty-ninth year of the experience of this Association, in endeavoring to promote both the temporal and spiritual welfare of "Respectable Aged Indigent Females." To the class thus designated, their work is confined; to those who have been born and bred under happier auspices, many accustomed to the refinement of affluence, and all of a class too respectable in their connections and associations in earlier life, and too worthy in themselves, to be the proper subjects of the common alms house.

The First Annual Report of this Society was presented in November, 1814. The enterprise was then entirely new. It seemed to many uncalled for; the alms-house was thought to be the suitable provision for all those who must be supported by charity. Notwithstanding these obstacles, with which the Managers had to contend in the earliest efforts of the Society, the Lord gave them favor with the inhabitants of this City, and in their first report, before alluded to, the Secretary acknowledges the receipt of $1,863 24, with which 150 aged females had been partially relieved.

For more than a score of years the managers zealously pursued what was their sole work, visiting and relieving the worthy and necessitous aged at their own humble abodes in the lanes and by-ways of the city, and not unfrequently quite beyond what was then termed the city. But oftentimes their hearts were made to ache at the incompetency of the supply they could afford, in comparison with the absolute need of many; and the conviction was forced upon them again and again that nothing short of an asylum, where they could be wholly provided for in health and in sickness, could meet the urgency of many cases. This conviction led to prayer and effort. God owned and blessed the effort, and in November, 1838, the twenty-fifth annual report gives account that this asylum was then completed, and some of the most aged pensioners were already removed to it. The out door pensioners form an interesting portion of this charity. They have, for the most part, some small resource. Some from a little plain sewing; others a small pension from the church with which they are in membership. The auxiliary to this Association, a most valuable and efficient aid in its operations, and to whom their thanks are warmly due, was organized in 1823, the tenth year of the Society's existence, and from that to the present, it has never failed to supply all the out-door pensioners with warm and appropriate garments to protect them from the winter's cold besides those which are suitable for other seasons. The past year within the Asylum has been one of tranquility, harmony and peace. The judicious management of the excellent Matron does much to secure this highly gratifying condition of the household. Nine deaths have taken place during the year. The first was in November, shortly after the preparation of the last report.

The entire family within the Asylum numbers 98. Numerous are the applicants for admission. There are visited, and if found worthy, are registered for admission in the order of application. Admissions can only take place as vacancies are made by the death of inmates, or, perchance, should one remove with the prospect of doing better—a case which rarely occurs; therefore, it is not usual for an aged one, desiring the comforts and quiet of this Home, to be kept waiting a year, and still longer. The Asylum has only reached that stage in the order of time, in which further and strong efforts should be made to increase its usefulness. Our country progress—our city progress—necessarily the objects of this charity increases, and it should be our duty to enlarge its accommodations and means—confidently trusting that God will bless the effort, and that by his leading, our community will do all that it fairly ought to do.

It has now become the painful duty of this Society to record the death of a beloved member of their Board, Miss CATHARINE BRINCKERHOFF. For thirty-three years she has been a devoted, untiring and most efficient laborer in this field of Christian charity. Her heart was in the work, and overflowed with benevolent kindness to the aged poor; the many who have been soothed by her sympathy, and guided by her counsel, will bless her memory while they live.

The Treasurer, Mr. R. C. ANDERSON, in presenting his report, suggested that the time had arrived when united and individual appeals should be made to the charitable public for means to carry out the contemplated enlargement of the Asylum. The Asylum is now filled to its utmost capacity, and many well-deserving and proper persons are anxiously waiting for admission, to whom this boon cannot be afforded at present. The proposed site, now in possession of the Association, on Seventy-eighth and Seventy-ninth-streets and Fourth-avenue, is considered to be one of the most favorable on the island—healthful and easy of access. If the buildings, kindly and gratuitously planned by Messrs. HURRY & ROGERS for the Board, should be erected, some two hundred inmates might be accommodated, whereas now the number must be limited to about eighty seven.

The subscriptions for the year amounted to $1,151. Donation from WM. B. ASTOR, $5,000; other donations, $533 37.

The Matron of the Asylum is Mrs. A. GRAY. The Board of Management consists of Mrs. ANN INNIS, First Directress; Mrs. Geo. NIXON, Second Directress; Mrs. A. T. Anderson, Treasurer; Mrs. S. VAN ANTWERP, Secretary; Mrs. S. M. BECKLEY, Register.

NEW-YORK CITY.

A PRINCELY DONATION.—A NEW POPULAR INSTITUTION.—Among the most worthy acts of individual benevolence which we have observed of late is that performed by PETER COOPER, Esq., for the establishment of a popular institution intended really for a public good. It is said that Mr. COOPER has appropriated the sum of $300,000 for the erection of an Institution to be known as the "Union," the object of which is to be "the Moral, Mental and Physical Improvement of the Youth of this City, of the State, the Country, and the World."

The site selected for the new edifice is opposite the new Bible House, at the corner of Astor-place and Fourth-avenue, and it will occupy the entire block, bounded by Fourth-avenue, Astor-place, Third avenue and Seventh-street. It will be six stories in height, the upper story being occupied as an observatory, with choice astronomical and microscopic apparatus. In the basement will be a hall 135 feet long and 84½ wide, intended mainly for a Lecture Room. Workmen have been already employed tearing down the old buildings on the site, and the laying of the corner stone will commence in some two or three months. When completed, it will be made over to the people as a free gift. In order to unite all kindred institutions, the halls of the edifice are to be opened free of charge for Anniversaries, Commencements, &c. To become a member and a student of this Institution, will require no other credentials than a good moral character. Laws for the government of the students will be made by themselves, and expulsions will be made only by a majority vote of the whole body.

One of the most remarkable features of the Institution, will be a large room set apart for the use of ladies, who may wish to meet for the discussion of natural and practical sciences. For further encouragement, a sum of $500 is annually set apart, to be given by a vote of the members of the Institute to the

ART AND ART CRITICS.

NICOLAS RADIVIL in his *Hierosolymitana Peregrinatio*, gives a curious account of the manner in which a certain Arabian Caliph selected his Vizier. A plate of transparent crystal was suspended by a silken cord from the ceiling, and the rival candidates passed in turn before it. Those who saw nothing in the magic crystal but plain glass, passed on and went their ways; but when the true man approached, the plate to his individual vision gleamed with supernatural brilliancy, and he beheld shapes of Paradisiacal beauty glancing in the illumined circle. His entranced gaze, and rapturous gestures betrayed him at once to the Caliph as the Vizier ordained by God.

There are a certain class of Art critics very much in the predicament of the unsuccessful candidates for the Caliph's honors. They see nothing beyond forms, and their conceptions lie within the limits of a picture-frame. They are technical and exoteric, and see all that is on the outside of a picture or a statue very distinctly. But of the long perspective of sentiment and feeling that stretches away behind the paint and canvas, or the divine thought that palpitates in the cryptical core of the marble, they are entirely oblivious. They swallow the beautiful as a man endeavors to gulp down a silvered pill—tasting as little of it as possible. They are essentially wordy and common place, and Art being to them only a practical result of certain processes, practically do they judge it.

These man have set up certain gods in the realms of Art. Not false gods—because those incarnations were at one time divine; but time and the rising tide of perfection have submerged their divinity. The burnished gold that, as in the case of the ivory Jupiter, plated them with a superficial splendor, has fallen from their bosoms. Their sanctity expires, as others, holier than they are born. Their shrines become every day more solitary, for the world recognises other and profoun, der principles than the authority of antiquity.

There is nothing so difficult to combat against as a name. Set a man's name in motion, and let it roll down the declivity of Time for five hundred years, and at the end of that period it will have acquired such compound and ever-increasing impetus that he is a daring man that will cross its path and cry "stop!"

Fame is the echo of this motion, and as long as that continues will reverbrate unceasingly.

The names and qualities of these Art-Gods have come down to us in this manner. RAPHAEL, TITIAN, SALVATOR thunder through the world like Olympian bolts. They oppress our independence; they obscure our vision; they deafen thought. We are told to worship them and none others. No modern painter dare approach them, or like Semele he will be scorched in their glory. This despotism has been the creed of the world for two hundred years. Instinct chained—Tradition dominant—Art, like Religion manacled with superatitions. Antiquity the model of the Present, instead of the Present being the flower of which Antiquity should be the bud. Progress frozen up, and Artists' minds wrenched round by mere force of dogmatism, so that they could only see backwards; such has been the History of Art. But in the present century the minds of a few men rebelled against this tyranny. There were some that stood before CLAUDE LORRAINE'S eternal sun-pieces, and saw faults in his perspective, and errors in his mountains. There were some who preferred EDWIN LANDSEER'S dogs, and deer and cattle, to those of SNYDER, RUBENS or TINTORET. There were some who placed TURNER'S earlier, and GODIN'S later sea-pieces, above the time-honored storms and calms and battles of VANDERVELDE. There were many that thought all this, but dared not say it, for the worshippers of the old Art-Gods were numerous, and the new sect feared an unequal contest. Many a young Artist stood in the continental galleries of the old Masters and whispered these vague heresies to himself. At last—at last, the unquiet voice found vent, and JOHN RUSKIN in his Modern Painters indicated eloquently the cause of progress.

It is a melancholy fact, and almost a paradox, that while in all else we surpass, in Art alone we bow to Antiquity. The manufacturer, the inventor, the soldier, the philosopher, all cry excelsior; and must art alone sit at the bottom of the hill on the same stone that she sat on two hundred years ago, too dignified, too prejudiced or too decrepit to share in the universal ascent. The steam-carriage rushes past her, as she sits alone. The balloon ascends. The stars are dragged down by astronomers from their sapphire thrones, and analyzed in the observatory. The silent language of the Telegraph speeds by her laden with imperceptible thought. Everything breathes of motion around her. And yet those critics of dormant minds would have her stagnate always in the same spot, brooding over old principles of color and exploded rules of composition.

That many of the old masters were great painters, for the day they lived in, no one possessed of judgment or reason will deny. They have taught us much that we will profit by, and more that we must avoid. But that they were, and will be, the best painters through all time, I, in common with others, utterly repudiate. They surpass us in some things, not owing, however, to human art, such as the toning down of colors through the effect of time. There is a strong presumption that if we saw one of RAPHAEL'S Virgins the day after he had painted it, it would have been crude and glaring, and utterly deficient in that rich harmony of color that now distinguishes his works. Age gives a tone to a picture that all the scumbling and over-painting in the world cannot supply; and some of RAPHAEL'S skies, which we know were originally painted blue, are now of a deep subdued green, harmonising thoroughly with the rich crimson draperies and warm flesh tints.

An historical picture of the 15th or 16th century appears, as far as composition goes, to be constructed on strictly mathematical principles. The old masters had one grand rule to which they adhered with admirable tenacity. A composition of figures, said they, should always be pyramidal; that is, the men and women composing the picture should be grouped like a cone. But who ever saw men and women in nature stand in pyramids! I have seen it once or twice, but it was in a circus, and the performers were acrobats. Again, what premeditated postures and arrangements we see! What a careful calculation of space! What a nice adaptation of legs and arms to the limits of the picture! Let us take some popular event, and see how a painter of the middle ages, or one of his modern followers, would have treated it. The murder of THOMAS A'BECKET. The Archbishop has fled to the altar for refuge, and flung his arms around the cross. He looks back at his pursuers, with a face marked with violent muscular contractions, and fixed in a sort of wooden terror. The artist learned at the schools that the emotion of fear was represented by the corrugation of the skin on certain portions of the face, and he has followed his lesson to the letter. Behind the Archbishop is a knight in armor with an uplifted sword that has so little motion or inclination to descend in it, that at the first glance you feel no apprehension for the Bishop of Canterbury. Close to this knight is another with a spear, but as he cannot possibly stand upright without getting the point of the first knight's sword in his eye, and as the painter has to get in eleven other figures some how or other, he is obliged to economize space, and the body of the second knight is judiciously bent, and curved and foreshortened as no living man was ever bent, or curved or foreshortened, so as to agree and fit in with the curvatures of the knight's body. This principle of dove-tailing men one into another once discovered, the eleven remaining figures are easily managed, and we accordingly find a group of accommodating people who adapt themselves one to the other in the most obliging manner, forming an intricate mass of figures packed together in a fashion that one sees nowhere save in the world created by Messrs. ANNIBAL CARACCI and Co.

I would not be technical, for that is the rock on which Art-Critics split. They are technical and nothing more. The universal mind does not want technicalities, it needs something more real. To Artists only, and those who wish to learn certain tricks of color or peculiarities of handling, can such criticisms be interesting. And how few do you find that are even capable of being correctly technical. Most pick up an unmeaning jargon out of books and use it in graduated doses. He is best who grasps at a glance the soul of a picture—who pierces it to its innermost depths, and translates the painted idea into words. There is no need to talk of *chiar oscuro*, a middle distance, or medium tints, or aerial perspective, let us broadly give to others the full, pure and natural impression with which the work fills ourselves.

The great advance which the moderns have made in painting, and in which lies their great superiority over the old masters, is a poetic fidelity to Nature. The trees that RAPHAEL introduced into his pictures are melancholy objects—stiff, formal and wooden, the Italian zephyrs would loathe to wander amid such pasteboard feliage; the ringdove and the nightingale would fly affrighted from such unnatural abodes. But take one of CONSTABLE'S rural scenes, or a forest piece of CALAME'S, or one of the sweet retreats of wood and water that CRESWICK loves to paint, and see if every tree, every patch of grass is not instinct with vegetable life. The sun twinkles between the leaves that almost seem to move to let it through; the distant cornfields undulate in the breeze, and silken shadows seem to fleet across them. How different is this bright, uncovered landscape, from the heavy, lumpish nature of the studio-haunting Italians whose pictures always makes us remember that there is a roof over our head. Even in SALVATOR ROSA and RUYSDAEL, and POUSSIN'S pieces, the grandeur is theatrical. The rocks are artificially rugged; the wildness is premeditated. These men painted for the most part in cities, and if they saw Nature at all, saw it through smoked spectacles. I doubt if they had seen it truly and through no discolored medium, whether they would have dared to put it on canvas as it stood beneath the sky. Conventionalism was even then rampant, ordaining to artists Median laws on which none were daring enough to trample.

What age has produced an equal to EDWIN LANDSEER? SNYDERS, TINTORET, RUBENS, PAUL POTTER, have all painted animals, and painted them well, from hoof to horn. But horns, hoofs, and hair, however well painted, are but accessories of the animal. There yet remains to be painted, instinct, reason, passion, habits, and custom. It is by putting all these upon his canvas, combined with an unsurpassed reality of form, that EDWIN LANDSEER has placed himself above all other painters. Take a boarhunt by SNYDERS, and place it side by side with "The Challenge," and then compare the Ancient and the Modern. In the former you see a boar at bay defending himself against a pack of dogs, surrounded with the usual accessories of heavy hunters and short-winded horses. The boar is very savage, and lays about him furiously, as is evinced by one or two ripped-up hounds that lie in the foreground. His teeth glitter and his eyes glare, and the blood on his tusks is very red and well painted; so are his bristles. But you are not interested in him. The whole thing appears to have been got up for your amusement, and you do not care a bawbee whether the boar kills the dogs or the dogs the boar. If LANDSEER had painted it, the second moment that you looked at it, you would have been either a dog or a boar in feeling. The instincts and passions of the animal would have been so forcibly prominent that you could not avoid taking one side or the other, and would very probably find yourself fervently hoping that the dog with the wiry tail would be ripped up as soon as possible. In that magnificent picture "The Challenge" what sublime poetry is embodied! The grandeur of that wide waste of snow over which the blue Arctic mist hovers so mysteriously. The haughty stag, standing on the near edge of the icy looking lake with head erect and defiant air pealing forth his bell like challenge; while afar off, clearing his way through the blue tide, comes the answering rival, whose indignant heart not all the ice around the poles could chill. Who does not himself grow arrogant as he gazes upon the proud challenger? Who does not burn for combat when he sees the challenged speeding to the fight? Who does not find himself speculating afterwards on the furious encounter, the clang of antlers, the snort of battle that will ensue the moment the wild mariner touches land?

It is amusing to hear how an Art Critic of the Conventional School criticizes a Gallery of Old Masters. He is in his glory. How he revels in names and dates! He will tell you where the artist was born. How old he was when he began to paint. How many of the same school existed. If there are any anecdotes connected with his infancy he lugs it in head and shoulders. His criticisms of the picture itself are cautious, meagre and conventional. It is, he will say, a fine specimen of this or that school. The treatment is forcible, and the handling easy. He will perhaps suggest a slight want of atmosphere, or that the details are too carefully made out. He informs you probably that the artist has used a novel and peculiar vehicle for his sky tints, and discourses learnedly of MCGUILP and scumbling. All these he says, but of the painting body and soul he does not give you a single idea. You know from him that it is a head, a castle, or a tree, but beyond that every thing is mythical and non-existent. I believe that the spirit of Form can be so entirely translated as to rival in completeness Form itself. But of this spirit or its rendering the Art Critic gives you nothing. He rattles at your ear a hollow skell filled with cant-language and calls it criticism. Some of these conventional critics very often do not possess even the meagre detail knowledge necessary to technicality. They then fall back on names. All the painters of eminence figure titulary in their essays. Some scraps of information picked up by chance, is pompously set forth, and the critic, flunkey-like, calls out at the bottom of the stairs the names and titles of the company. Any one wishing for some specimens of pure conventional criticism had better refer to the *Herald* of some weeks back, where they will find all the arts that we have enumerated brought into requisition, in an article on a Gallery of the Old Masters, lately established in this City.

The Conventional Cities were sorely beset some years since in England. A band of young heroes—falsely styled PRE-RAPHAELITES, who were by the Conventionalism of the old masters, and the worse than Conventionalism of their modern copyists, stung into Naturalism, transcended at a single leap the time-honored barriers of the RAPHAELESQUE School, and went out into Nature on their own account. They disregarded the stereotyed rules of light and shade, and painted objects just as the Sun displayed them. They dared to paint pictures without a principal light occupying one seventh of the canvas, and a principal shadow occupying one third. They absolutely drew men and women like every-day life instead of following RAPHAEL'S women that look as if their veins ran with spiritual ichor instead of blood. They attended carefully to grass, herbage and trees, and though sometimes carrying their fidelity to Nature too far, they at all events gave vegetable and animal life that we recognised. This right-minded band of young men, were, if my memory serves me, founded originally by an Englishman of Italian extraction, named ROSETTI. ROSETTI though possessing great abilities, is very indolent, and he has been surpassed and overtopped by another of the brotherhood, who, now since TURNER'S death, stands forth as the young prophet of Art. JOHN EVERETT MILLAIS is of late recognized by all untrammelled minds and true thinkers, to be the hope of the natural school of painting. Like all great men, in his early career he carried his principles of Truth to the very edge of error. He over did his fidelity to Nature, and was painfully correct. But every year that passes over his head marks a league of progress, and from his famous picture of the Holy Family in which the Virgin had chilblains on her feet, to his Ophelia of last year, on which THACKERAY wrote so beautiful a criticism in *Punch*, there is as wide a stride in improvement as from the gilt Saints of the Byzantine school to the beautiful St. JOHN'S of Murillo. When MILLAIS, HUNT and others of the same school, gave vent to this craving for the healthiness of natural drawing, how the Art-critics foamed at the mouth! Abuse, slander, attacks, personal and pictorial, were showered upon the young martyrs. Their independence was looked upon as a direct insult to the public taste. They rejected RAPHAEL. How could they hope for mercy? Mercy they did not get—they would not accept. But

> "There was that within their work
> That murder could not kill."

They painted steadily on. Every year saw an improvement. They defied the Art-Critics, of whom the *Art-Journal* is a printed type. Gradually they have come to be recognized as the liberators of Art, and under their banner we may one day hope for her perfect enfranchisement.

Among our own artists at this side of the Atlantic there is much of this independent feeling. The want of schools has forced them into the great school of Nature, and she is no conventional mistress. There they have learned how to paint the richly-colored prairies, and the sombre aisles of the primeval forests; Indian valleys, rich with maize, and clouded with maples and tulip trees; hunting scenes, where, amid the tall prairie-grass, the trapper couches and glares upon the Indian foe. Pictures like these indicate, on the part of our American artists, a praiseworthy desire to take Nature for their model, and in time we have very little doubt that we shall see here as original a school of Art as any in the world. F. J. O'S.

THE FRENCH EMPIRE.

Exposition and Vindication of its Character.

Report of the Senate Committee.

"MESSIEURS LES SENATEURS: France, attentive and excited, now demands from you a great political act. You are called upon to put an end to her anxieties, and to secure her future.

But this act, however important, does not meet with any of those great difficulties which obstruct the wisdom of legislators. You know the wishes expressed by the Councils-General, the Councils of Arrondissement, and the addresses of the Communes of France—wishes for stability in the Government of LOUIS NAPOLEON, and for return to a political form which has struck the world by the majesty of its power and by the wisdom of its laws. You have heard that immense petition of a whole people, following in the footsteps of its liberator, and those enthusiastic cries, which we may almost call a *plebiscite* by anticipations, proceeding from the hearts of thousands of agriculturists and workmen, manufacturers and tradesmen. Such manifestations make the task of statesmen an easy one. There are circumstances in which fatal necessities prevent the firmest legislator from acting in harmony with public opinion and with its own reason; other circumstances there are, amid which he wants much reflection, in order to solve questions on which the country has not sufficiently decided. You, gentlemen, are not exposed either to this constraint or to this embarrassment. The national will urges you on and supplicates you, and your vast experience tells you that, in yielding to her entreaties, you will assist in replacing France in the paths which are suitable to her interests, to her grandeur, and to the imperious necessities of her situation. All this is, in fact, explained by the events which are being enacted before you.

After periods of great political agitation, it always happens that nations throw themselves joyfully into the arms of the strong man whom Providence sends to them. It was the fatigues of civil wars which made a monarch of the conqueror of Actium; it was the horror of revolutionary excesses as much as the glory of Marengo which raised the imperial throne. In the midst of the recent dangers of the country, this strong man stood forth on the 10th of December, 1838, and on the 2d of December, 1851, and France confided to him her standard, which was then declining. If, on this memorable journey, which was nothing but a series of triumphs, she has declared her will to confide it to him for ever, it is because by his courage and by his prudence the man has shown himself equal to the task; it is because when a nation feels itself tormented by the agitations of a stormy Government, a necessary reaction leads it towards him who can best secure order, stability and repose.

LOUIS NAPOLEON, therefore, is in this wonderful situation—that he alone holds in his hands these inestimable gifts. He has, in the eyes of France, his immense services, the magic of his popularity, the reminiscences of his race, the imperishable remembrance of order, of organization, and of heroism, which give a louder pulsation to the hearts of all Frenchmen. He revives in the eyes of Europe the greatest name of modern days, not only for the military triumphs with which his history is so rich, but for chaining down the political and social tempests, for endowing France with the conquests of peace, and for strengthening and fertilizing the good relations of States. Both at home and abroad it is to him that is attached a vast future of pacific labor and of civilization. That future must not be at the mercy of the chance of events and to the surprise of factions.

Hence France demands the monarchy of the Emperor, that is to say, order in Revolution, and rule in Democracy. She wished it on the 10th of December, when the artifices of an inimical Constitution prevented the people from expressing their opinion; she desired it again on December the 20th, when the moderation of a noble character stifled the demand. And now the public sentiment overflows like a torrent; there are moments when enthusiasm, too, has the right of solving political questions. For some time past, visible signs announced what must be the mission of LOUIS NAPOLEON, and the provident reason of statesmen put itself in accordance with the popular instinct in order to fix its character. After the bitter sarcasm which put the heir to the crown at the head of the Republic, it was evident that France, still democratic by habit, never ceased to be monarchical in her instincts, and that she wished for the re-establishment of the monarchy in the person of the Prince who revealed himself to her as the conciliator of two ages and of two minds, the line of union of the Government and of the people, the monarchical symbol of organized Democracy.

At the end of the last century the preponderance of the Democratic element gave rise to a belief in speculative or ardent minds that France ought to mark the new era into which she had entered by a divorce between her Government and the monarchical form. The Republic was borrowed from the recollections of antiquity. But in France political limitations seldom succeed. Our country, although taxed with frivolity, is invincibly attached to certain national ideas and to certain traditional habits, by which it preserves the originality on which it prides itself. The Republic could not legitimatize itself on the French soil. It perished by its own excesses, and it only went into those excesses because the instincts of the nation were averse to the new form of Government. The Republic was but an interregnum, brilliant abroad and terrible at home, between two monarchies.

At that period glory raised to power one of those men who found dynasties and who traverse ages. Flourishing on that new stem France beheld a monarchy suitable to modern times, and yielding to no other in its grandeur and its power. Was it not a great lesson to see a similar fortune reserved 50 years after for a second trial of the Republican form? Is it not a striking example of the perseverance of the French mind in things which are like the substance of her political life? Is not the proof complete and decisive?

It will be the more so as the Imperial Monarchy has all the advantages of the Republic without its dangers. The other monarchical *régimes* (the illustrious services of which we will not depreciate,) have been accused of having placed the throne too far from the people, and the Republic, boasting of its popular origin, skilfully intrenched itself against them in the masses, who thought they were forgotten and overlooked. But the Empire, stronger than the Republic, on democratic grounds, removes that objection. It was the Government which the people most energetically supported, and most deeply regretted. The people have again found it in their memory to oppose it to the dreams of idealogists and to the attempts of perturbators. On the one hand, it is the only one which can boast of the right recognized by the old monarchy, "That it is to the French nation that it belongs to choose its King;" on the other, it is the only one which has not had quarrels to settle with the people. When it disappeared in 1814, it was not by a struggle of the nation against its Government. The chances of an unequal foreign war effected that violent divorce. But the people have never ceased to see in the Empire their emanation and their work; and they placed it in their affections far above the Republic—an anonymous and tumultuous Government, which they remember much more by the violence of its proconsuls than by the victories which were the price of French valor.

That is why the Napoleonian monarchy absorbed the Republic once, and why it must absorb it a second time. The Republic is virtually in the Empire, by the contract-like character of the institution, and by the communication and express delegation of power by the people. But the Empire is superior to the Republic, because it is also the monarchy, that is to say, the government of all confided to the moderating action of one, with hereditary succession as a condition, and stability as its consequence. Monarchy has the excellent quality of yielding admirably to the progress of civilization; by turns feudal, absolutist, and mixed, always old, and always modern, it has only to reopen the era of its democratic transformation which was inaugurated by the Emperor. That is what France now wishes; it is what is asked of you by a country fatigued with utopian ideas, incredulous with respect to political abstractions, and whose genius, a union of sound sense and poesy, is so constituted that it has no faith in power, unless that power is revealed in the form of hero or a prince.

Even if the love of Frenchmen for monarchy be only a prejudice, it must be respected; a people can only be governed in accordance with its ideas. But it must in particular be respected, because it is inspired by the most essential necessities, and the most legitimate interests of the country.

France is a great State, desirous of presenting at home and abroad the force which a vast territory and 35,000,000 of inhabitants give. She is both agricultural and commercial. Notwithstanding the fertility of her soil, she would be poor if manufacturers were not to add immense personal to real capital, and if the taste for polite enjoyments and moderate luxury did not give to labor an aliment, and one which is always new. But labor, in order to arrive at the result of its ventures, must needs be supported by so many advances of funds, and such a persevering continuance of efforts, that all success would escape it if it were interrupted or troubled by the storms of a disquieting and subversive policy. It required stable institutions, for these alone beget confidence, and secure credit.

All these conditions of an orderly and prosperous life the monarchy procures to France; any other form can only compromise them.

Monarchy is the government of great States, to which durable institutions are marvellously suitable—as the most solid foundations are required for a vast edifice. The republic, on the contrary, is only the government of small States. If we except the United States of America, which, by their geographical position, form an exception to all rules, and which besides are only a federation, a Republic has never been able to establish itself except in small nations, in which the embarrassments of that difficult and complicated form of government are corrected by a small extent of territory and a limited population.

Ancient Rome, so far from contradicting this rule, fully confirms it. The Republic was only in the city, and for the city. Beyond it there were only avaricious masters and oppressed subjects. If ever France can be said to have had a leaning to a Republican Government, it was in the middle ages, when the Republican spirit, extinguished from the time of the CÆSARS, had again awoke in a part of Europe; when France was checkered with all but independent provinces, and when the feudal principalities were in all parts menaced by the communal movement. But since that moment all the interior action of France has removed her from the Republican form. She, in particular, separated from it when she gave herself a united territory of 35,000,000 of inhabitants, living under the same laws, in the same country, and united by an indefinite chain of independent interests, which the same movement of circulation causes to terminate in a sole centre. Such a people is not to be shaken, as were the citizens of a single city, even if called Athens or Rome. A country which lives by its labor, and not by the labor of slaves and presents from the State, cannot be occupied with speeches of the forum, with the permanent agitation of comitia, with the turbulent cares of shifting politics. This fever, to which Democratic Republics give the name of political life, cannot with impunity be communicated to a nation whose splendor particularly consists in the pacific development of its wealth, and in the regular and intelligent activity of its private interests.

Our fathers learned these truths in the rude school of public and private misfortunes. They compose all the interior policy of the commencement of this century.* Why should incorrigible innovators have in these latter times inflicted the too palpable demonstration of them upon us? We have seen altars raised to instability and to periodical convulsions, the two plagues of the social body; we have seen laws made to reduce to solemn precepts the febrile and terrible crisis which may ruin a people; we have seen the vessel of the State launched on an unknown sea, without a fixed point to guide itself by, without an anchor to cast out; and no one can say what would have become of the future of France if Providence, watching over her, had not raised up the man of the intrepid heart, who extended his hand to her.

France, with full knowledge of what she is doing, intends to return to her natural state. She longs again to find her real position and her equilibrium. The French nation, in its admirable common sense, is not so infatuated with its superior qualities as to be blinded to its weak points. It knows itself variable in its impressions, prompt to be worked on, and easy to be led astray; and, because it distrusts the rapidity of a first movement, it seeks a fixed point in its institutions, and desires to be retained on a stable and solid basis. The French Democracy has sometimes been compared to that of Athens. We have no objection to the comparison, as far as politeness and elegance of mind are concerned, but we, in all other respects, utterly disclaim the similitude. The Greek Democracies were nothing but a perpetual flux and reflux, never accepting the corrective of their levity. They were, besides, idle and grasping, living on the civic *oboli* and distributions of food. On the other hand, the French Democracy, of a more masculine and more haughty character, does not look to the State for the care of its well being; it depends on its own efforts for support, and most joyfully submits to the eternal law of God—daily labor. Its speculations embraced the whole world; it cultivates the earth with its free hands; it furrows the mighty deep with its vessels; it multiplies its industrial creations, engenders capital, and makes the future tributary to its able and immense combinations. When a nation thus founds its enterprises on credit and durability, when sometimes not less than half a century is necessary to it to reap the benefit of its operations, it is not the institutions of a day that can give it any hope of their success. Such a nation would be mad, if it did not desire to make the moving sphere of the interests turn round the motionless axis of a monarchy.

It is true that in France equality is an object of absolute worship, and a monarchy has for its very first condition, the privileged existence of those grand and rare individualities which God raises above their fellows to form dynasties, and which are less human beings than the personifications of a people and the concentrated radiation of a civilization. But equality, such as we conceive it in France, admits without jealousy those providential grandeurs rendered legitimate by State reasons, below which it finds its level. At Rome and Athens equality consisted in rendering each citizen admissible to the supreme authority; and it is therefore that men considered all equality at an end when AUGUSTUS had converted the Republic into a Monarchy.* In France we considered it as saved and confirmed forever under the reign of the Emperor. The reason is, that in this country of equality there is nothing that is less supported than the government of one's equals, because equality is there fully satisfied in holding everything in its grasp—places, credit, wealth, and renown—and in having a wide and open road before it, which leads to everything except that extreme point of power, that inaccessible summit, which care for the public tranquility has placed high above all private aspirations. By these means the Democracy wonderfully agrees with the Monarchy, and that union is the more solid since common sense unites with the habits of the people in cementing it.

But, should cavilling minds, believing themselves more wise than the whole country, bring forward, as an objection to the desire expressed for the hereditary empire, the inconveniences which minorities and bad princes may, at certain intervals, produce in monarchical States, we would reply that all human institutions contain within themselves certain defects and weaknesses. The monarchy has not the privilege of perfection; it has simply, for France, the merit of an incontestable superiority over the system of perpetual election, which only offers an eternal series of struggles and hazards, and which solves one difficulty only for the purpose of immediately leaving another pending.

Some ancient States, believing that they were improving on the monarchical system, placed in sovereign and immoveable assemblies that element of stability which dynasties represent. But, have not such assemblies also had their moments of weakness? Does not their history exhibit melancholy instances of venality or tyranny? Has not their baseness given them insolent and seditious guardians? And in the point of view of moral responsibility, which is one of the great checks on the conscience, there is not the slightest comparison between a man and an assembly. In assemblies, the responsibility of the body effaces that of the individuals; and, as a collective responsibility is very nearly illusory, it comes to pass that that irresponsibility, which sometimes constitutes the force and independence of assemblies, is also the cause of their excesses. In a Prince, on the contrary, the responsibility is undivided and inevitable, and presses with all its weight on the side of duty. In fine, when evil creeps into a sovereign political body, it continues there as a precedent, increases as a tradition, and the thing itself can only be kept up by keeping up the evil. On the contrary, if evil glides to the throne, it causes alarm only by temporary and intermittent perils, which are, besides, extenuated by the institutions and modifications which are more easily effected in the case of a man than in that of an assembly. The feeble LOUIS XIII. was followed by the grand LOUIS XIV.; and, besides, LOUIS XIII. is, in the eyes of posterity, covered by his Minister, RICHELIEU.

These general considerations appear to us to prove sufficiently that the national sentiment which addresses itself to you, gentlemen, as to sage mediators between the people and the Prince, is neither a frivolous caprice nor a fleeting infatuation. Behind the fascination of a great name, and above the gratitude which is felt for the acts of a noble and patriotic courage, there are grand thoughts, powerful interests, and an admirable intuitive perception of the public necessities. France gentlemen, desires to have the life of a great nation, and not that precarious and sickly existence which consumes the social body. During the last four years, while subjected to perilous experiments, she has known how to correct by her good sense the evils of a deplorable situation. But it is necessary that such a situation should be brought to a close. Up to the present time she has, in the midst of the tempests which assailed her, found only transitory gleams of safety, on which no future prosperity could possibly be based. At present she is about to enter the port, and to found, by means of the fortunate pilot whom she greets with joy, the edifice of her prosperity on the solid ground of a monarchy.

Let us now look to the details of the draught of the *Senatus-Consultum*.

LOUIS NAPOLEON will take the name of "NAPOLEON III." It is that name which reechoed in the acclamations of the people; it is the name which was inscribed on the triumphal arches and trophies. We do not specially select it; we merely accept it from a natural and spontaneous election. It has, besides, that profound good sense which is always to be met with in the wonderful instincts of the people. It is a homage to NAPOLEON I., whom the people never forget; and it is a pious remembrance of his youthful son, who was constitutionally proclaimed Emperor of the French, and whose reign, though short, has not been effaced by the obscure existence of the exile. It solves for the future the question of succession, and signifies that the Empire will be hereditary after LOUIS NAPOLEON, as it has been for himself. In fine, it connects the political phase to which we owe our safety with the glorious name which was also the safety of past times.

And yet, by the side of the traditional element, contemporary events preserve their proper value and their peculiar signification. If LOUIS NAPOLEON is called on at present to resume the work of his uncle, it is not merely because he is the heir of the Emperor, but because he deserves to be so; it is on account of his devotion to France, and of that spontaneous and personal action which has rescued the country from the horrors of anarchy. It is not sufficient for him to be the heir of the Emperor; he must be again elected, for the third time by the people. Thus the succession and the election will combine to double his force, the modern fact rendering the old one young and vigorous by the power of a reiterated consent and a second contract.

The *Senatus-Consultum* next invests LOUIS NAPOLEON with the right to adopt an heir, in default of a direct successor. Adoption, which is a common right in private families, cannot be an exception in dynastic families; for, when no natural heir exists, it is a principle in public law, that the choice of the monarch belongs to the people. Bet that rule is that of ordinary times, and cannot suit in an absolute manner an order of things which again resumed a new course after a long interruption, and in the midst of the most extraordinary circumstances.

LOUIS NAPOLEON, the depositary of the confidence of the people, charged by it to draw up a Constitution, can, on infinitely stronger grounds, receive the mandate to provide for certain eventualities, and to prevent certain crises in which that Constitution might perish. The strokes of nature have been often terrible in reigning families, and have set at nought the counsels of the wise. The French people will not imagine that it makes too great a sacrifice of its rights, in abandoning itself once more to the prudence of the Prince whom it has made the arbiter of its destinies. This provision, besides, is borrowed from the Imperial Constitution. The Empire which revives ought not to be less powerful in its means than was the Empire at its commencement; and, in order to remain within the letter and the spirit of that precedent, the *Senatus-Consultum* proposes to you not to admit of such adoption, except for the male descendants, natural and legitimate, of the brothers of NAPOLEON I. The right of unlimited adoption would be in manifest contradiction with the popular wish for the reestablishment of the Empire, which is the guiding-star of our deliberations. In fact, the Empire is inseparable from the name of BONAPARTE, and cannot be conceived without a member of that family with which the new form of the monarchy was stipulated in France. Everything ought to remain consistent in the work which we are considering.

But above that combination, solely of a political character, France places a hope which more than anything constitutes her faith in the future, namely, that at no distant period a wife will take her place on the throne which is now rising, and will give to the Emperor scions worthy of his great name and of this great country. That debt was imposed on the Prince on the day when the cries of "*Vive l'Empereur!*" hailed him on his passage; and he will accept it virtually, but necessarily, the day when the crown graces his head. For, since the Empire is established with a view to the future, it ought to carry with it all the legitimate consequences which preserve that future from uncertainty and convulsions.

In default of the direct line and of the adoptive line, the case of succession in the collateral line must be provided for. On this point, the Senate is called upon to pass a decree by which the people should confirm on LOUIS NAPOLEON the right of regulating by an organic decree that order of succession in the BONAPARTE family. By that means your decision, *Consultum* will assume more particularly in accordance with the popular wish, which in its unbounded confidence has placed in LOUIS NAPOLEON the destinies of the country. It will likewise be more in conformity with the political character which France has entered into since the 2d of December. The greatest political genius of Italy, in the sixteenth century, was accustomed to say, that in those rare and solemn moments in which the question is to found a new State the will of a single man was indispensable.* That is what that nation comprehended so admirably when it entrusted to LOUIS NAPOLEON the task of drawing up the Constitution which governs us. At present, that a capital modification is taking place in one of the very foundations of that Constitution, it appears natural and logical to again confide to LOUIS NAPOLEON a portion of the constituent power, in order that, in the special point which concerns most intimately the interests of the dynasty of which the nation declares him the head, he may enact such provisions as appear to him most suitable to the public interest, and to the interest of the monarch. For his family, as well as for the country, LOUIS NAPOLEON is the man of an exceptional situation, and we fear much that entertained of adding to his power, in order that with the assent of all, he may settle it by the authority of a single person. We therefore propose to you, after a conference with the agents of the Government, which has led to unanimity of opinion, an article thus worded: "Art. 4. LOUIS NAPOLEON BONAPARTE regulates, by an organic decree addressed to the Senate and deposited in the archives, the order of succession to the throne in the BONAPARTE family, in case he should not leave any direct or adopted heir."

It is not necessary for us to say to you, that in this system the formula to be submitted to the French people ought to contain an express adhesion of that delegation. It will be necessary, according to the Constitution, that the French people be called on to declare whether it desires or not to invest LOUIS NAPOLEON with the power which we conceive ought to be conferred on him.

After having thus spoken of the succession to the Imperial Crown, the *Senatus-Consultum* carries its attention to the condition of the family of the Emperor. It divides it into two parts: 1, the Imperial family, properly so-called, composed of the persons who may by possibility be called to the throne, and of their descendants of both sexes; and, 2, of the other members of the BONAPARTE family.

The situation of the Princes and Princesses of the Imperial family is to be regulated by *Senatus-Consulta*, and they cannot marry without the Emperor's consent. Art. 6 pronounces for any infraction of this regulation of public interest the penalty of losing all right to the succession, with the proviso, however, that in case of the dissolution of the marriage by the death of the wife, without issue, the right is at once recovered.

As to the other members of the Bonaparte family, who compose the civil family, it is to the Emperor, and not any longer to *Senatus-Consulta*, that it appertains to fix by statutes their thirty-third situation. It is useless to insist on this distinction, as it is explained by the difference which exists between the civil family and that uniting in itself the double character of civil and political family.

We have also, to request your special attention to the final paragraph of article 6, which confers on the Emperor full and entire authority over all the members of his family. These special powers are called for by the gravest considerations, and belong to the right generally claimed by reigning families. Princes are placed in so lofty a position by public right and national interest that they are, in many respects, beyond the pale of the common law. The greater their privileges are, the more their duties are immense towards the country. Montesquieu has said, 'It is not for the reigning family that the order of succession is established, but because it is the interest of the State that there should be a reigning family.' They belong therefore to the State by stricter ties than other citizens, and on account of their very greatness must be retained in a sort of perpetual wardship under the guardianship of the Emperor, the defender of their dignity, the appreciator of their actions, and who stands in the place of father and guardian, in order to preserve this patrimony intact to the nation.

If these reasons do not apply in all their extent to the members of the private family, there are others of not less importance, which are drawn from the conjoint responsibility imposed by a name which is the property of the nation, as much as of the persons who have the honor of bearing it.

Besides, several of these persons have the privilege of being the only ones in the State that the Emperor can place by adoption in the rank of the persons who may succeed to the crown. But there is no public privilege which ought not to be paid for by duties specially created to justify its necessity, and to cooperate in the object of its establishment.

There is another point which it is sufficient for us to remind you of—the maintenance of the Salic law in the Imperial dynasty. In France, the Salic Law is, so to speak, incorporated with the monarchy, and, although its origin goes back to the remotest periods, it has so completely penetrated into our way of thinking, and is altogether so much in accord with the rules of French policy, that it is inseparable from all transformations in the monarchical principle.

Finally, gentlemen, the *Senatus-Consultum* provides for the case in which the throne should be vacant. "If ever the nation should be so unfortunate as to experience this affliction," to use the language of the celebrated edict of July, 1777, "it would be for the nation to repair it." Art. 5 formally recognizes this fundamental, sacrosanct, and inalienable right. At the same time, it provides for the means of preparing a choice worthy of the French people, by its prudence and maturity. In consequence, an organic *Senatus-Consultum*, proposed to the Senate by the Ministers formed into a Council of Government, with the addition of the President of the Senate, the President of the Legislative body, and the President of the Council of State, shall be submitted to the free acceptance of the people, and will give to France a new Emperor.

Such, gentlemen, are the principal provisions of the *Senatus-Consultum* now submitted to you for consideration, and which will prepare the august contract of the nation with its chief. Should you adopt it, you will order, by a concluding article, in virtue of the Constitution, that the people be consulted concerning the reestablishment of the Imperial dignity in the person of LOUIS NAPOLEON, the combinations of whose succession we have just explained to you. But, gentlemen, we may affirm, while bending at present before a public will which only asks for an occasion to burst forth afresh, that the Empire is accomplished, and that Empire, the dawn of which has risen up the path of LOUIS NAPOLEON in the departments of the South, rises over France, surrounded by the most auspicious auguries. Everywhere hope revives in men's minds; everywhere capital, restrained by the uncertainty of the future, rushes with ardor into the channels of business; and everywhere the national sap circulates and vivifies to produce the most abundant fruits.

This reign, gentlemen, will not be cradled in the midst of arms and in the camp of insurgent Prætorian guards. It is the work of the national feeling, most spontaneously expressed; it has been produced in our commercial towns, in our ports, in the most peaceful centres of agriculture and manufactures, and in the midst of the joy of an affectionate people; it will consequently be the Empire of Peace—that is to say, the revolutions of 1789 without its revolutionary ideas, religion without intolerance, equality without the fallacies of equality, love for the people without Socialism charlatanism, and national honor without the calamities of war. Ah! if the great shade of the Emperor should cast a glance at this France which he loved so much, it would thrill with joy at beholding the gloomy predictions of St. Helena at one moment so near being realized, totally disproved. No, Europe is not to be delivered up to disorder and anarchy! No, France will not lose the grandeur of her institutions; and the ideas of NAPOLEON, directed towards peace by a

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, NOV. 27, 1852.

News of the Morning.

The violent storm of yesterday and last evening cut off the usual supplies of news from every quarter. Mails failed to arrive, and telegraphing lines were crippled in their operations, so that little could be obtained from other direction. Still, we present a paper this morning wanting neither in interest or variety.... Our London, Washington, St. Louis and other correspondence; another page—and the last—of the Official Correspondence on Mr. POLK'S Cuban negotiations; the Report on the Empire, by the Committee of the Senate of France; and further sketches of Thanksgiving sermons, which may be found in our columns, will all well repay perusal.

The House of Representatives of the State of New-Hampshire having, on Wednesday last, chosen Hon. CHARLES S. ATHERTON to succeed Hon. JOHN P. HALE in the U. S. Senate, the Senate concurred on Thursday, and Mr. A. is therefore elected. His term commences on the 4th of March next.... The Virginia Legislature has rejected a bill authorising the Banks of that State to issue notes of a less denomination than $5.

Accounts from El Paso, report the Indians still troublesome, and that Mr. BARTLETT, of the Mexican Boundary Commission, has gone in company with the Mexican Commissioner, on an expedition to the Lower Rio Grande.

JOHN W. COMEGYS, who recently pleaded guilty of robbing the Mails on the Baltimore Railroad, was yesterday sentenced to five years' imprisonment.... Several incendiary fires, and attendant riots occurred in Philadelphia on Thanksgiving day. Two of the belligerents, named COUNTRY THOMPSON and PETTY NAFF were shot, but not seriously injured. Fifty arrests were made during the day. Pretty good for the Quaker City..... ROBERT LOWDEN is on trial at Philadelphia, for the murder of HENRY MCGARRY.

A fire occurred at Belvidere, Mass., on Thursday morning, which entirely destroyed the Samuel mills belonging to Messrs. SCOTT & CROSBY, the bedstead manufactory of CORBINO & CROSBY and two other adjoining buildings. The property was partially insured, the North Western Office, of this city, having a part of the risk. JAMES LAW, the night-watchman, perished in the flames.... A fire broke out in the British barracks on St. Helen's Island, on Wednesday night, but was subdued before much damage had been done.... A warm rain fell at Albany all day yesterday.... The Erie Canal is reported navigable yet, and a boat cleared at Albany yesterday for Rome.

In the Court of Oyer and Terminer yesterday, MARCUSUS SHIFFORD, *alias* SNIFFER, a German, aged about 50 years, was put on his trial on a charge of arson in the first degree, in setting fire to the dwelling of HENRY RUSSEL, No. 208 Monroe-street. The charge is that the accused fired the house twice in one evening, out of revenge for being discharged from RUSSEL'S employ. The case is not yet concluded.... DARCY MCGEE delivered a lecture before the Catholic Institute last evening, choosing for his subject the benefits derivable by society and nations from the influence of Roman Catholicism.... The Light Guard, Capt. VINCENT, met last night at the Astor House, and presented Major J. T. STAGG, the Treasurer of the Company, with a service of silver plate.... A lawyer named SHERLY, who practices about the Tombs, yesterday committed a brutal attack upon one of the Reporters of a City paper, whom he charged with making some allusions displeasing to him. The case is noticed at length elsewhere.... The thirty-ninth anniversary of the Association for the Relief of Aged and Indigent Females, was celebrated at the Asylum in Twentieth-street, yesterday. The receipts of the treasury for the past year are reported at $6,664 37.... Mrs. MARY KINCH, whose sudden death was noticed on Thursday morning, caused her own death by taking poison. The recent death of two children so preyed upon her mind as to produce a settled melancholy, which resulted in insanity and suicide.

Our Cuban Relations.

The *Cherokee* is to sail to-day for Havana in place of the *Crescent City*, which is detained for repairs. We have been informed,—and we presume on reliable authority,—that orders have been received at the Post office from Washington, that if Purser SMITH goes out in the Steamer *no mails are to be sent by her*. By this step the Government intends to coerce the Steamship company into compliance with the demands of the Captain General of Cuba. Whether the maneuvre will prove successful, or not, remains to be seen. If not, we shall be curious to see by what new degradation the Administration will seek to bend the spirit of a private company into the surrender of all control over its own affairs, into the hands of the Spanish Vicegerent at Havana. The Emperor SOULOUQUE will probably next refuse admission to any American vessel, unless commanded by a negro; and we shall expect a prompt compliance with the requisition on the part of our authorities. We trust the Company, and the country, can dispense with the mail services of a single Havana steamer without serious inconvenience, until the 4th of March next.

The Acquisition of Cuba.

It suits some unrevealed purpose of the *Tribune* to represent the *Times* as advocating the forcible seizure of Cuba, unless Spain will sell it. We are so slightly affected by its misrepresentations, and so little impressed by its sophisms, that we shall take no pains to expose the one or repel the other. The *Times* exists to present its own views to the consideration of the public; not to exchange compliments with those who may assent to them, or reproaches with those who do not. While it will always be ready, therefore, to bestow any reasonable amount of labor in removing mistakes or misconceptions on the part of its readers, it proposes to waste very little of their time in the adjustment of differences with any of its cotemporaries.

We regard the acquisition of Cuba by the United States as a measure of the very highest importance to the well-being of its inhabitants,—to the safety and strength of our own country,—and to the best interests of all mankind. And for this opinion we have the concurrent support of all the leading men, in all the Administrations of our Government, since 1830 down to the present time; that now in power, perhaps, excepted. Nor can we understand how any one who will consider the subject in any but the narrowest light, or upon any but the lowest grounds, can reach any other conclusion. No one doubts that the present Government of Cuba is one of the most despotic and injurious on the face of the earth. Personal liberty—the enjoyment of personal rights—security of property—the supremacy of settled, rational law—all these things, which are in this age and by all constitutional States deemed essential to social well-being, are there unknown. The most oppressive exactions cripple commerce, manufactures, agriculture, industry and trade, in all their departments. The Slave Trade—banished from every other corner of nominal Christendom—finds encouragement, protection and partnership in the Cuban Government. Vast tracts of land—fertile and capable of ministering to the sustenance and comfort of millions of the human race—are abandoned to sterility. And all the worst vices of the worst countries, in the worst of times—practices which, when revealed to us from the pages of history, as belonging to past ages and to lands upon which no glimmer of freedom has ever dawned, arouse universal and profound detestation—enjoy full supremacy and official protection, in this Island, which lies across one of the principal outlets of the Continent, and can be made at any time, in the hands of a nation sufficiently strong, to blockade the commerce and cripple the republican energies of half this great Union of American States. Under the sway of American law, all these evils would disappear. Is it not pardonable, then, to wish for a consummation so transcendently important to the interests of a very large section of the human race? Are not these considerations such as may properly lift us, for a time at least, above calculations of partizan advantage, and set us upon a higher ground of political observation than belongs to the wranglings of faction and of sectional strife?

But what is all this to us? Why is it any of our business thus to be speculating about evils, which exist beyond our own bounds, and for which we are not responsible? There are very few people now-a-days who ask these questions, because they need answers to them, or for any other purpose than to justify preconceived conclusions and to sustain a policy which they have resolved, upon very different grounds, to advocate. Whatever limits international law and a prudent regard for our own interests may impose upon our *action*, there is nothing to forbid our *wishing* for such results as the welfare of our fellow men requires. We have yet to learn that there is any merit in cold-blooded indifference to the sufferings and degradations of any part of the human family: and in an age distinguished for its wide-spread philanthropy,—for the labor and the money it spends in carrying the blessings of Christian civilization into the remotest corners of the earth,—it cannot furnish ground of either censure or surprise, that the general sentiment of the American people should be ardently enlisted in favor of a measure which appeals so directly and so powerfully to every feeling of benevolence, as that of bringing the island of Cuba within the sphere of that beneficent system of government which throws its light and its heat across the narrow sea which divides their shores. It is quite common, we are well aware, to ignore the existence of any such sentiment, and to recognise the instinct of robbery and plunder as the only feeling that prompts the desire of acquiring Cuba. But such a view is utterly false: and indicates either gross ignorance, or a dominant purpose to gratify partizan malignity at any expense of justice and of truth. There is unquestionably a great deal of loose, unprincipled avarice mingled with the other motives which make Cuban annexation desired by the mass of the American people:—and it would be strange, indeed, if this were otherwise. There are very few great schemes in this world, which are not better than their advocates; and there are none, however good, for which support is not enlisted by other considerations than those of disinterested justice. Every benevolent project has bad men for its supporters: but it would be unfair to assume their motives, as determining the character of the project itself.

But conceding all this,—still, it is urged, it does not sanction injustice on our part. We have no right to seize Cuba, because its prosperity, our own security and the welfare of the world will be thereby promoted. Cuba is at present a possession of Spain;—and its forcible conquest by the United States,—no matter how beneficial it might prove in the end,—would be a national crime. We have no desire to controvert this position now,—though we do not concede its truth to the full extent. Nations are not the *owners* of the territories under their sway, in the absolute sense which gives an individual the unrestricted control and disposition of the property in his possession. Their sovereignty, over portions of the earth and its inhabitants, is a *trust*,—to be exercised for the promotion of the great ends for which the earth was created and mankind placed upon it:—and whenever they betray their trust, and curse with sterility the soil they were commissioned to cultivate, and crush the mental and moral faculties which it is their solemn duty to cultivate and develope, we are not quite prepared to concede their immunity, nor are we willing to aid in strengthening the muniments behind which they entrench their despotic and selfish cruelty. But upon this argument we do not care to enter now, because it has no necessary or practical bearing upon the subject in hand. We do not advocate, nor would we excuse, the violent seizure of Cuba by our Government, nor its acquisition by any means upon which the stain of injustice could possibly rest. We would never countenance the commencement of a war with Spain, for the sake of its conquest, or for any cause which would not warrant that last resort, even if it were certain that Cuba would be sunk in the sea as its certain result. We trust our Government will prevent and punish,—as a crime against its own laws as well as against international justice and comity,—every attempt at invading Cuba by private expeditions from our shores,—even if success should seem certain as the result of their endeavors. We should be unwilling to see Cuba annexed to the United States,—desirable as we deem that event,—by any such process, or by any steps involving injustice or dereliction of duty, on the part of the United States.

But, on the other hand, we cannot shut our eyes to the contingency that war may arise out of circumstances with which the acquisition of Cuba has no connection. If the spirit which now governs the authorities of that Island, is to be perpetuated in its Councils, War will speedily become the only alternative to such a degradation of our national character,—such a tame and pusillanimous submission to insult and injury, as will make every American hang his head with shame, and curse the imbecility and the cowardice to which the honor and the interests of the nation may be intrusted. We would rather see our Commerce with Cuba annihilated, than carried on upon the humiliating condition which the Captain-General has resolved to impose, and which our own Government seems inclined to concede. We do not see the wisdom of truckling to insolence, because it is weak. We cannot discern the policy of submitting to insult, and surrendering rights, simply because we are powerful enough to chastise the one, and vindicate the other, if we were so disposed. "Men, under consternation," says BURKE, "seek for a refuge from their fears in the fears "themselves, and consider a temporizing "meanness as the only source of safety. * * "In small, truckling States, a timely compro- "mise with power has often been the means "of drawling out their puny existence. *But a "great State is too much envied, too much dread- "ed, to find safety in humiliation.*" This policy, moreover, cannot last. It may find a temporary support in the fancied interests of the Commercial classes, and in that less selfish dread of war which, within proper limits, is the honorable and humane instinct of every community. But its natural result is to perpetuate the dangers which it seeks to shun: and it will inevitably revolt the public sentiment of a great people, and draw down upon the very Administration which may persist in it, the indignation of a nation stung by a sense that it has been disgraced as well as injured.

Now a war with Spain,—whatever may be its origin,—would infallibly result in the annexation of Cuba to the United States. Once commenced, from whatever provocation, that would speedily become the object for which it would be waged. And in our opinion, the only means by which this result, by these means, can be averted, is by reaching it in another way,—by other means and at infinitely less expense. A negotiation *for acquiring Cuba by purchase*,—by an agreement satisfactory to both parties, honorable to Spain and beneficial to ourselves, is the only mode, so far as we can see, of preventing its ultimate acquisition by war,—a war, not begun for that purpose, but provoked and almost invited by the outrageous insults of the Spanish authorities in Cuba, and into which, when begun, the acquisition of Cuba would speedily enter as the inevitable and controlling end. And this,—and only this,—is the sentiment we intended to convey when we said a day or two since, that "in our opinion, nothing but an amicable arrangement for the transfer of Cuby *by purchase* to the United States—an arrangement at once honorable and beneficial to both parties, and conducive in the highest degree to the preservation of peace, not only with Spain, but with all the other Powers of Europe, can prevent the accomplishment of the same end by a bloody war, in which both countries will suffer largely, but which will prove utterly ruinous to the power of Spain."

Whether we are correct or not in these opinions, time alone can tell. To us, however, it seems perfectly clear, that the dreadful cruelties and oppressions which mark the internal administration of Cuban affairs, are rapidly driving the inhabitants into a revolution which all the Spanish power cannot quell, and which must end in the independence of the Island:—and that the present treatment of the United States by the Cuban authorities, if persisted in when we shall have an administration less pusillanimous or more regardful of the national honor, will inevitably involve Spain in a war with the United States. Either of these events,—both of which seem to be almost certain,—will lead to the acquisition of Cuba by this Republic. Are we alone in believing that *its amicable purchase* would be preferable to either?

The Daily Paper.

"But, indeed, the most unaccountable ready-writer of all is probably the common Editor of a Daily Newspaper. Consider his leading articles; what they treat of, how passably they are done; straw that has been thrashed a hundred times without wheat; ephemeral sound of a sound; each portent of the hour as all men have seen a hundred times turn our inane: how a man with merely human faculty buckles himself nightly with new vigor and interest to this thrashed straw, nightly thrashes it anew, nightly gets up new thunder about it; and so goes on thrashing and thundering for a considerable series of years; this is a fact remaining still to be accounted for in human physiology." CARLYLE.

Very true all this was when written, and true enough it will doubtless remain that the daily Editor is a wonderful being, and worthy of careful and admiring study. But of the subject-matter of his leading articles—that it is "straw that has been thrashed a hundred times"—that is not quite so true now, as it was when England stood on the insulating stool, when the news could no more cross the Straits of Dover without a plank to buoy it up, than could one of the frog-eaters themselves—when America was so far from anywhere that a wave which might swamp a European State, would die away to the smallest ripple before reaching our shore.

The times have changed, Mr. CARLYLE. The old straw has been pitched out into the barn-yard—the fan has winnowed up the grain—the chaff is blown away—the golden wheat was "caved," measured up and put into market, long time ago. And there is a new flooring on. Just see what the American Editor has been thrashing at latterly. Cuba, Cuban independence and acquisition—is this old, an hundred times thrashed straw?

The Lobos Island matter: was that thrashed straw? Who could have guessed within a thousand miles where the Lobos Islands were, when the daily Editor took them in hand, a month or two ago? What geography described them?—what encyclopedia embraced them?—what chart had them mapped down? The question of the currency, in its latest form—the influence upon it of the abundance of gold,—is this the "ephemeral sound of a sound?" KOSSUTH'S new-broached doctrine, and the portents that have blazed latterly in the East,—are they the same signs that have so often proved "inane?" Is the wheat all thrashed out of Australia? Even out of California have we yet gotten all the golden grain? Ireland has been most uamercifully thrashed; but if we strip off the band, and turn out the middle of the sheaf, there is a good deal left that will repay our labor. It strikes us that there is a call for some new and very important thunder about the depopulation of Great Britain, and the decanting of whole tribes from one island to another, and from one continent to another. There is a demand for some new things to be said about the properties of this great syphon which is filling America at Europe's expense. And the public would relish a few leaders yet on this new police regulation of Old England, which offers too ways to her poor men to make their fortunes, viz: by bold grand larcenies; and if they are bunglers enough to lose all their gains, by waking the officers of justice, or not dealing generously enough by them to lull them to sleep again, when awaked, by giving them free passage to the land of gold, where hundreds of *honest* young Britons sigh in vain to go, on account of the price of tickets.

Great changes have come to pass within the few years that have elapsed since Mr. CARLYLE said the above memorable thing of our craft, and of the stuff we work on. America was then like a poor boy who selle peanuts at a stand on the Bowery. Now he pays three thousand dollars rent on Broadway, and keeps a wholesale grocery. Then the world was like a Doctor just starting in business. He thinks he is getting busy if he has a call a week. Now he "keeps two horses, is driving night and day, and has more business than he can attend to." Then England was like a solitary carriage, journeying by easy stages down towards Vanity Fair. As it rose a hill, and saw far off on another hill a buggy or a chaise, great were the speculations as to who it might be, and whither he was going. Now the traveler has come into town, and where to get accommodations for man and beast, among such a crowd, is the absorbing question. Every man for himself is the rule, and the daily editor for all.

Crowds of sweating men bring in, from far and near, such an abundance of fresh sheaves, that he has to order them to be stacked up outside, till he get a machine and horse-power to clear up the barn floor again. From every corner and cranny of creation, new budgets full of news come in by every mail. Express trains from all land routes, and steamers from all ports, come freighted with fresh materials for new thunder. Now-a-days the daily editor has no occasion to regret the paucity of subjects to treat of. Most of his grieving is over the unavoidable waste of so much of the raw material for stirring leaders, and fur column after column of timely editorials.

Arkansas.

The State of Arkansas is in debt to the depth of Two Millions, and has nothing to show for it. Not a mile of railroad; no great public works; no useful financial institution. The half-million acres of land bestowed on the State by the Federal Government have all been wasted, without leaving any permanent advantage to represent them. It would really be curious to know for what Arkansas ever ran in debt, or what excuse she has to offer.

Gov. ROANE, however, if we may judge from his annual message, is more anxious to know how to get rid of the debt, than to give reasons for it. He talks portentiously of repudiation. The revenues are barely equal to the necessary yearly outlays. The paltry interest on the aforesaid Two Miltions is too much for the unknit sinews of the State. The question is, shall a commission of bankruptcy be permitted to issue against the treasury; or by extraordinary measures, shall the credit and virgin fame of Arkansas be kept unspotted from the world! We are, it is to be hoped, to be afflicted with no more repudiation. The example of Pennsylvania is before the eyes of Arkansas. Forty millions of debt was a sorer burden on the former commonwealth than two millions are upon the latter; and yet by voluntarily submitting to an *onus* of taxation, insufferable anywhere else out of England, the Pennsylvanians have contrived to keep out of the Gazette, and save their credit unimpaired. There is nothing except sheer scoundrelism to prevent Arkansas from doing the same, and we shall be disappointed if certain sensible suggestions of the Governor, respecting the amendment of the system, be not adopted by the Legislature.

GOV. ROANE, also, enters the lists with Col. BENTON about the California railroad. Through Arkansas lies the route, according to him, for that enterprise, and seeing the natural fitness and pecuniary distress of that State, it is proposed to urge its interests upon Congress. Here, Col. BENTON will perceive, is a dangerous foe to his trans-Missourian plans. There cannot very well be two railroads to the Pacific, in the present stage of the experiment; and that one will be attempted, if any, which combines the greatest economy with the least difficulty. Before Mr. BENTON undertakes his —job, shall we call it!—for the Pacific Railroad Company, he will be wise to silence competition; and to do so, he may find it necessary to hold a convention with Mr. WHITNEY and the "Lake School," and Gov. ROANE and the Arkansas contestants. There can be only one principal trunk to the line; cannot the lakes and Arkansas be bought off with a branch a-piece! Congress is not capable of serious application, and will have as much as it is able to do to pass upon the general question, without deciding between rival claimants. Corrupt as it is, it will hardly muster effrontery enough to charter a transcontinental road, as our Councils chartered one on Broadway, in defiance equally of public sense and private right.

The Massachusetts Election.

The result of the election in Massachusetts has surprised everybody. The game was apparently in the hands of the coalition, who had used their strength to so good purpose in the preceding struggles; and considering the value of the present contest, the use of the most desperate means was anticipated to secure victory. The fate of all that had already been accomplished, hung on this last trial. A party organized as the amalgamated Democracy confessedly was, to make sure of and share the plunder, was expected to do fierce battle at the pinch. And yet the Whigs have swept the board.

No doubt the certainty of Mr. MANN'S reaping the main profit of success, greatly strengthened the opposite party. The personal friends of Mr. WEBSTER, and devout lovers of the old Bay State, whose fame is one with that of the departed Statesman, could never endure to see his villifier, sidling into his vacant Senatorial seat. If there were no positive desire to vindicate their regard for the deceased, by defeating the aspirations of his enemy, it was intolerable to have the latter usurp the great man's living honors, after defrauding him of his fame. It was a series of such feelings as these that prompted the exceeding energy of the Whigs, and produced the happy result. Other considerations undoubtedly assisted; but the animus of a potent dislike drove the business through.

The Legislature will select a Whig Governor and United States Senator. It is pretty well understood that Mr. CLIFFORD, who in the general election lacked the needful majority, will be nominated to the first office. No name has been definitely connected with the Senatorship. That of Mr. DAVIS has been suggested for reelection; and if long, faithful, useful service qualify a candidate, he is the right man. It is doubtful, however, whether that gentleman will consent to re-occupy the office; and, moreover, those who approve of Mr. WEBSTER'S national politics, and desire to see them maintained at Washington, as an equipoise to Mr. SUMNER'S ultraism, distrust Mr. DAVIS'S willingness or preparation to undertake the difficult service. Mr. RUFUS CHOATE, whose personal and intellectual qualifications are far beyond those of Mr. SUMNER, while his politics are all that can be asked for, is very commonly thought of as the proper colleague for that brilliant Senator. In forensic and parliamentary tact and skill, every advantage would be Mr. CHOATE'S; and, between the two, each prominent hue of Massachusetts sentiment would be fairly represented. There are the strongest reasons for the appointment of Mr. CHOATE. A leaven of such material is sadly needed in the Senate.

TELEGRAPHIC.—We are gratified to learn that Mr. JAMES BAILEY, for the past year Assistant Operator at the New-York office of the Washington and New-Orleans line, has been promoted, and will hereafter perform the duties of Chief Operator—an office which he is eminently qualified to fill in an acceptable manner.

The heavy storm of the last twenty-four hours rendered it difficult to transact any business over the wires yesterday. The House line to Boston was, however, in admirable order throughout the whole day and evening, and sent and received, we understand, between 300 and 400 private messages, besides two public reports of several thousand words.

There has been no intelligence from New-Orleans since Wednesday forenoon. Last evening the Lower line was working to Macon, Georgia, and the Western (National) line was in communication with Eastport, Miss.

NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES,

Contents for Saturday, Nov. 27.

Poetry.—The Mother's Dirge.

Literary.—Dr. Franklin, John Adams and Lord Howe. Incidents of Rural Life. Better Done than Said. Gossip about Children—A Familiar Epistle, by L. Gaylord Clark. Sketches of Mr. Thackeray's Lectures—I. Dean Swift; II. Congreve and Addison.

Editorial.—Agitation. Mr. Horace Mann. Cabinet Making. The Meeting of Congress. The Administration of Cuba. Abd-el-Kader. Thackeray's Lectures. Mexico. The Census of 1850. The Slave Case. English Opinion on the Colonies. Write Letters. Our Cuban Relations — Important Developments. The French Empire. The Bonapartes.

Agricultural.—Rural Economy—Field Operations—Harrowing—Rolling—Manuring. Meeting of the Farmers' Club—Agricultural Discussions.

Public Documents.—The Purchase of Cuba—Mr. Buchanan's Letter of Instructions to the American Minister at Madrid. Settlement of the Lobos Question.

News of the Week.—Weekly Summary, containing careful condensations of the latest news—local Intelligence, Domestic News, Foreign Advices, etc. Abstracts of the Messages of the Governors of New-Hampshire, South Carolina, Arkansas and the Cherokee Nation.

Correspondence.—Letters from the correspondents of the *Times* in Havana, London, New-Orleans and Washington—giving reliable information of movements and events.

Commercial.—The Money, Stock and Produce Markets for the week, carefully condensed and arranged expressly for this paper. New-York Cattle Market. Foreign Advices.

☞ The terms of the *New-York Weekly Times* are TWO DOLLARS per annum in advance. Single copies, at 6¼ cents, may be obtained at the desk, in wrappers ready for mailing. Club prices, TWENTY COPIES for Twenty Dollars.

☞ The postage on this paper is now only 6¼ cents per quarter, paid in advance.

RAYMOND, JONES & CO., Publishers,
No. 113 Nassau-street.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

WHO HAS NOT READ IT?—THE ORIGINAL AND brilliant romance, descriptive of the 'lights and shadows' of a vagabondish existence, now publishing in the Sunday Courier, promises to outrival in popularity every serial yet issued from the American press. Full of exciting incident, with its strongly marked and readily recognized characters, among whom will be found Physicians, Clergymen, Lawyers, Brokers, Circus-riders, Actors, Editors and Artists, and its scenes on the wharf, 'on change,' in church, theatre and bar-room, the crowded and fashionable thoroughfare, and in the lowly 'cells of poverty,' it will present a vivid picture of the struggles, successes, adventures, misfortunes and follies of a life in the metropolis.

Secure it now. Hundreds have already inquired at the publication office if this story is to be published in book form, and, for their satisfaction, and all who, like them, would prefer to wait until its conclusion before reading it, we announce positively that it will appear in no other shape.

Extras containing the opening chapters of Handsome Jack, can be obtained gratuitously of any of the news agents or at the publication office, No. 15 Spruce-st.

CONTENTS OF NEXT ISSUE:
HANDSOME JACK,
THE SATISFACTION OF A GENTLEMAN,
MIDNIGHT MURDER,
THE THIMBLE RIGGER.
THE BEAR STAKE.
THE LAST DAYS OF BYRON,
POISONOUS SERPENTS; QUARREON BALLS;
A SONG FOR THE STEAMBOAT ENGINEER;
Foreign Items of Crime, Misfortune and Adventure.
MISCELLANY—Poems, Anecdotes, Facts, Incidents, &c.
LUNCH—A collection of Jokes, Puns, Witticisms, &c.
Criticisms, Reviews, Local, Foreign and Theatrical Intelligence. Editorials, Paragraphs, &c

PRICE THREE CENTS.

For sale by all the news agents, boys, &c.

SPRINGFIELD, MASS.—A LADY IN SPRINGfield, Mass., Mrs E—— T——, had a lovely daughter aged 17, who had been confined to the house more than a year, by what her Physician called genuine Consumption. She used a bottle of Dr. ROGERS'S LIVERWORT, TAR, and CANCHALAGUA, at first merely to ease her cough; but finding herself improved by it, she continued its use; and is now, (Aug 21, 1851,) entirely well. For sale by A. L. SCOVILL & CO., at the Depôt. No. 216 Broadway, and by all the Retail Druggists. Price, in large bottles, $1; three bottles for $2 50.

A FACT.—THE GREATEST BARGAINS EVER sold in Fall and Winter Dry Goods in this City, will be given at SANDERS' & CO., No. 361 Grand-st., THIS DAY, and coming week. Our large stock of long and square Broche and Cashmere, and Wool Shawls, Velvets, Black and Colored Silks, French Merinos, Paramattas, De Laines, Ladies' Cloths, Cassimeres, Flannels, Blankets, &c., &c., must be sold forthwith to close the business. Come and see,

"A ROSE BY ANY OTHER NAME WOULD SMELL as sweet," but with due respect to the great poet's inference, a Daguerreotype not taken by ROOT has little chance of satisfying those judges who are thoroughly conversant with the requirements of the Art. A Daguerreotype is one thing, but "a ROOT Daguerreotype" is altogether another Gallery, No. 363 Broadway.

THE PETITION GRANTED!—The children petitioned for Railroads, and TUTTLE, No. 345 Broadway, heard them, and has just imported a most beautiful assortment of TOY RAILWAYS, with tracks, locomotives, baggage, freight and passenger cars, all in running order for the Holidays, and so arranged as to be packed in a neat box to send any distance. Look out for the cars in time!

A COMFORTABLY-CLAD MAN WEARS, AT THIS season, the celebrated Stocking-knit Undergarments sold by RAY & ADAMS, No. 291 Broadway. These excellent garments shield the system, without encumbering the wearer. RAY & ADAMS, Importers and Manufacturers of Hosiery and Undergarments, No. 291 Broadway, opposite the Metropolitan Hall.

FIT FOR A GENTLEMAN, AND TO MAKE A SHIRT to fit one, are two things. Those found at No. 61 Nassau-st. will apply to the first, and the second are made there.

LIFE OF KIRKLEE WARREN.—A curious narrative of peculiarities and wrongs will appear in the Sunday Dispatch of this week, (Nov. 28, 1852,) under this title.

The dark and troubled waters of the old ocean, through your turbid waves how many and mysterious the burials! How many crushed and bruised hearts, too, have found a quiet, peaceful resting place in the bosom of the waves that encircle the Empire City with their rolling sides! No human eye can ever trace the record of the wrongs and sufferings that for ages have found their last sooner here! The only hope and there that a solitary instance occurs where the world learns the secret that led the victim to madly leap into eternity.

One of these exceptions it is the writer's sad privilege to record. In laying before the world the narrative of EVELINE WILSON. If ever crime and villany called to heaven for vengeance upon the head of the guilty, or appealed to man and angels for sympathy, then does the story of this poor exile—upon a foreign soil among strangers, persecuted, wronged, driven to despair and madness—all that a few miserable dollars might be added, to treasures of villany, and that human lust might be gratified.

As people glanced over the city items of our daily papers, how many ever gave the item that told of her fearful leap into the dark waters of the Hudson even a second thought? Perhaps not one! Many indeed made it the subject of a rude jest and laughter!

Every body should read this narrative, and learn the causes which lead their fellow mortals to be careless to shuffle off this mortal coil before nature's appointed time. But let us stop moralizing, and hear the story. We shall then know more of the world—of the human heart—of the motives of the suicide—and especially will we know more of the poor girl whose attempt at self-destruction awaken unceremoniously dealt with by the City reporters, not long since.

Those who want copies of this week's *Dispatch*, will have to look out for them in time, as the circulation of that paper has now reached a point where the capacity of Regular Presses occasionally fail to supply the rush. The Office is at 25 Ann-st. Price 2 cents per copy.

TOYS! TOYS! TOYS!—DOLLS, GAMES, MAGIC LANTERS, Drums, Swords, Standards, Shields, Bows, Guns, Balls, Rattles, Hobby Horses, Furniture Sets.

TEA AND DINNER SETS,

Soldiers Sham Fights, Tops, Tool Chests, Dogs, Cats, Sheep, Monkeys, Elephants, Horses, Rabbits, Mice, Donkeys, Lions, Tigers, Deer, Birds, Snakes, Ship Ropes, Whips, Toy Piano-Fortes, Harps, Fiddles, Harmoniums, and indeed EVERY VARIETY OF TOYS, in new and beautiful styles, just imported for

HOLIDAY PRESENTS,

by H. B. ROGERS, at the FANCY BAZAAR, No. 440 Broadway.

PRICES DISTINCTLY MARKED, and SO CHEAP, as cannot fail to please those who favor him with a call.

GIVE US LIGHT.—NOTHING CHEERS THE WEARY spirit at night so much as a brilliant light. This, by the aid of Mr. JAMES G. MOFFAT, of Nos. 119 and 121 Prince-st., can be readily and economically obtained. We advise our friends to call and inspect his superior stock of Gas Chandeliers, Girandoles, Pendants, Candelabras, Solar, Fluid and Lard Lamps, &c. They are all beautiful, and are all to be procured for very little money. Mr. MOFFAT can furnish private dwellings, churches, hotels, or other public buildings with his wares, promptly and cheaply. Gas Fixtures introduced into houses with dispatch.

A SETTING-OUT FOR THE NEWLY MARRIED.—Every necessary article usually kept in House-furnishing stores, such as Trays, Mats, Tubs, Baskets, Culinary utensils, &c., together with a great variety of Toys, are for sale at No. 178 Canal-st. J. KELLOGG.

LINES WRITTEN UNDER DISTRESSING CIRCUMSTANCES.—By a Sufferer.

Oh! for a lodge in some vast boot,
Some boundless calf-skin shoe,
Where we might cure these awful corns,
And "Bunions' Progress" too!
For all the cures we ever tried,
Emollients or corn-plaster,
Have only added to the pain,
And made them grow the faster!
But boots and shoes that loosely fit,
With room enough to spare,
Will gently ease us of our pain,
And leave us free as air,
Halt not again in Nature's gait,
Nor halt in good intentions,
But call again on E. A. BROOKS,
For anti-corn inventions.

Mr. BROOKS'S Boot and Shoe Emporiums are at Nos. 154 and 156 Fulton-st.

THE FASHIONABLE FUR MART OF NEW YORK.—The principle which has been J. N. OWDEN'S guiding star in all his business transactions with the public—that of putting down the prices of every article he offers for sale to the very lowest mark that an extensive trade will warrant—has never proved more beneficial to his own interests, or more satisfactory to his customers, than in his sales of Ladies' and Children's Furs this season. The prices of his sets of Royal Ermine, Russia and Hudson's Bay Sable, Canada Sable, Marten, Chinchilla, Mink and Pitch, have surpassed the most sanguine anticipations in Furs. He respectfully invites every lady who may visit the Emporium to inspect the Fur department, whether she requires anything in that line or not; for he is well convinced the rapidity, Victorines, Fur Cloaks, Muffs, Tippets, Cuffs, Gloves, &c. at that establishment, are ticketed at lower rates, by many per cent., than they can be bought at elsewhere. This is a matter susceptible of proof or of contradiction, and the test of comparison is invited. In the meantime, he remains unhesitatingly that the choicest and cheapest Furs in the City are to be found at GENIN'S BAZAAR,
No. 513 Broadway, St. Nicholas Hotel.

BOGLE'S AMOLE IS THE MOST DELICIOUS ARTICle for shaving we have ever used; its perfume is pleasant, and its appearance elegant; but the rich, thick, creamy lather it raises on the face, and keeps so perfectly during the whole operation, surpasses anything we have seen. It has also another decided advantage,—that of leaving the face perfectly smooth and firm to a pleasant degree after shaving. We presume this must be owing to the absence of alkali in its preparation, as Mr. BOGLE uses the saponaceous element of the Amole, or "California Soap Plant" in its stead. Be that as it may, any person trying this shaving compound for a time cannot fail to be of the same opinion we have now expressed. Mr. BOGLE is also the inventor of the celebrated Hyperion Fluid for the hair, and Hebeaine for the complexion, which are always to be found at No. 277 Washington-st., Boston. Sold wholesale and retail by A. B. & D. SANDS, No. 100 Fulton-st.; RUSHTON, CLARK & CO. No. 273, and RICE & SMITH, No. 727 Broadway; W. H. CARY & CO., No. 245 Pearl-st., and by the Druggists and Perfumers throughout the world.

GOLD MEDAL.—THE FIRST PREMIUM, A GOLD Medal, was awarded to J. GURNEY, of Nos. 349 and 349 Broadway, for his superior Daguerreotypes at the late Fair of the American Institute. The report of the Premium Committee on these Daguerreotypes reads thus: "They are the best Daguerreotypes that have ever been exhibited, and show by their distinct outline, clearness of light and shade, roundity and relief, with artistic arrangement, the perfect state to which the Daguerrean art has arrived in this country. His stereoscopic pictures are also very fine." These specimens, together with a large collection of portraits of distinguished persons, can be seen at his new and magnificent gallery, 349 Broadway; also, a large collection of views of California, embracing all the principal cities, towns, bays, rivers, gold regions, &c., &c., &c. Admission, free.

Chemicals of a superior quality, for artists' use, prepared by GURNEY & LITCH. None genuine without the written signature of J. GURNEY and A. LITCH. For sale by GURNEY, at No 349 Broadway.

THE BEST EVIDENCE THAT CAN BE ADDUCED IN favor of the efficaciousness of HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS prepared by Dr. C. M. JACKSON, is the unprecedented demand for them from all parts of the Union; and although there may be many compounds proposed and represented as being worthy of a liberal patronage, yet we feel constrained to remark that the extraordinary testimonials with which the worthy doctor has been favored by persons of the highest character and respectability, who found it necessary to have recourse to his preparations, is testimony sufficiently conclusive, that a most effectual remedy for the almost immediate relief of those afflicted with that fearful malady, Dyspepsia, has never been discovered. For sale in New-York by the Messrs. HANDS, corner of Fulton and William-sts., and C. H. RING, corner of Johnst and Broadway; and by Mrs. HAYES, Brooklyn.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF CHOICE NEWARK LOTS.—By referring to our advertising columns, it will be seen that those 250 desirable Lots in the city of Newark, of which there has been so much said of late, are to be sold at Public Auction, on TUESDAY next, Nov. 30th, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchant's Exchange, New York. These Lots are within 40 minutes' of the city of New York by the New Jersey Rail Road, and are 20 X 100, and will be sold with the privilege of 5 or more adjoining lots of the same size. A free excursion will be made on Monday, Nov. 29th, for the purpose of viewing the property previous to the sale. For Maps, &c., we refer to the Advertisement, No. 40 Wall-st.

IMPORTANT DISCOVERY.—MR. KNIGHT, OF THE firm of KNIGHT & QUEEU, Chemists, No. 57 John-st., up stairs, having for a long while devoted a large portion of his time to the study of the anatomy of the hair, and the various causes of its growth, decay, falling off and premature gray, has now prepared and for sale, a medicine for the hair, called the HAIR REGENERATOR, with which he is entirely successful in restoring the hair of any person to its original color; also, to entirely prevent the hair from falling off, in one week. The above is really and truly a valuable article or medicine of much importance, and deserves the attention of the public.

PANTALOONS! PANTALOONS!—EVERY GENTLEman who appreciates an easy and elegant fit in this important garment, should call on J. C. BOOTH, No. 466 Broadway. His style of pantaloons is the very pink mire of fashion, and his stock of cassimeres is unequalled in the city. Mr. BOOTH, in conformity with the spirit of the age, has determined to reduce greatly the price of custom work, and to furnish Gentlemen's Clothing of the most superior make, and the best material, so cheap that the sensible portion of the public cannot withhold their patronage. ☞ Dont forget J. C. BOOTH, No. 466 Broadway, cor. Broome-st.

A CARD.—MR. J. H. JAMES, FORMERLY CHIEF salesman at Genin's Hat establishment, and univers

ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND AT GENIN'S.—IN THE "HAT department" is on the upper, GENIN will have to say that he has sold more hats for the season than any other house in the country, and the reason is that he keeps the best article, and sells it at the lowest price. The demand for his superb Fall style of Hats has been unprecedented, and orders are coming in from all parts of the country. He is happy to announce a new assortment of both the Genin and Imperial Hats, from the GENIN factory. Improvements have been made in the original model, but these in no way vary from the finest points. FOR GENTLEMEN.

GENIN, No. 214 Broadway, opposite St. Paul's.

READ, AND BE CONVINCED OF THE WONDERFUL efficacy of DR. WAITE'S NERVOUS ANTIDOTE. After years of affliction with consumption, nervous twitching, spasms, violent palpitations and debility, without sleep, appetite or strength—so low that Dr. Cox hinted, a week or two would terminate my sufferings—it has suddenly restored me to health and strength, no palpitations, no twitch, sound appetite, quiet and refreshing sleep. CHARLES T. BOSTON, No. 10 Hamilton av., South Brooklyn. $1 per bottle. Depot No. 182 Nassau-st.

THE BEST MACHINERY CANNOT BE TOO PERfect, and as a general rule that which costs most at first, is found most economical in the end. SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES are now extensively in use in most parts of the country, and they who have them are extending their business and rapidly making fortunes. Money invested in a Singer Sewing Machines is thrown away, and time with it. Call and examine the only practically useful machines at No. 308 Broadway.

THOUSANDS OF OVERCOATS.—AS A MATTER OF some curiosity it is worth while to visit the spacious sale room of Union Hall, corner of Fulton and Nassau-streets, just to see the countless varieties of overcoats, overcoats, Pelisses, sleaks, &c., of broad-cloth, fur beaver, Himalaya-cloth, pilot-cloth, curled-beaver, &c., all made up in the most fashionable styles, and sold at prices which put an extinguisher on all competition.

GAS VS. LIGHT.—NO ONE DOUBTS THE IMportance of light. It brings into existence all the beauties of Nature, and by it the mind is invited from those dark and superstitious impressions to the brightness of the noonday sun. Any accomplished intellect must have light. If it is obtained from one of those Gas Fixtures found at the great manufacturing depot of ARCHER, WARNER & CO., No. 276 Broadway, it will be light and beauty combined.

BRADY'S DAGUERREOTYPES RECEIVED A PRIZE at the World's Fair in London and at various Fairs of the American Institute this year, nor have they ever failed of receiving the highest prize whenever offered for competition. His Rooms at No. 205 Broadway, corner of Fulton-st., are open at all times, and the public are invited to examine his superb collection of rich and elegant articles suitable for the coming Holidays.

PETERSON & HUMPHREYS, No. 379 BROADWAY, are now selling, and daily making additions to their stock of Ready-Made Clothing, which are recommended to exhibit to their friends and the public generally, the most complete and extensive stock of rich and elegant Carpets ever offered in this City. Also, Oil Cloths, of every pattern and color, with the satin finish, for sale on the most reasonable terms.

'TIS A WELL KNOWN FACT THAT FREEMAN, No. 90 Fulton-st., is selling Hats, Caps, Furs and Children's Fancy Hats cheaper than any other establishment, and the reason he can do this is, that his articles are all manufactured under his own immediate supervision; he can therefore sell to his customers from first, thereby saving to them the profit which evidently has to be paid to those who do not manufacture.

HATS.—WITHIN A FEW YEARS, THE ARTISTS OF New-York have done more to perfect this particular article of dress, than all their predecessors. Not the least conspicuous among modern manufacturers, is MEALIO, corner of Broadway and Canal-st. His styles have uniformly been accepted by the ton, and henceforth he may be looked upon as one of the princes of fashion.

MEN'S AND BOY'S CLOTHING, No. 33 MAIDEN-lane.—Persons in want of Men's and Boy's Over Coats or Clothing, will find a fresh supply just manufactured expressly for City Trade, which will be sold at the lowest Cash prices. An early call will fully repay purchasers.

N. B. Also a large stock of white and fancy shirts, collars, drawers &c.

BOOTS AND SHOES.—LADIES DESIROUS OF HAving elegant fitting Gaiters and Shoes of every description, cannot do a wiser thing than to call into the manufactory of CANTRELL, at No. 326 Bowery. The daintiest little foot can be fitted by the dainties of Gaiters and Shoes, and any one having the least consideration for their understanding, will not hesitate to call as recommended.

PRICES REDUCED.—MANY OF OUR DE LAINES and rich Brocade Silks, we are now selling at reduced prices. The styles will be found most beautiful. Our stock of Embroideries and Laces is complete and full. Also; Cloaks, Shawls, Mourning, Linens, and Domestic Goods.

TIFFANY & CUTTING, No. 321 Broadway.

TEAS.—THE BEST ASSORTMENT OF FINE TEAS will be found at the store of the CANTON TEA COMPANY, No. 125 Chatham-st., (between Pearl and Roosevelt), the oldest Tea establishment in the City. We assure our readers that they can do better here than elsewhere, either at wholesale or retail. They have now no branch stores.

DOUBLE-SOLE BOOTS AND LEATHER OVERSHOES, which are really water proof, and not injurious to wear like India rubbers—together with a good variety of Gent's, Ladies and Children's Boots and Shoes, suitable for the present season, can be found at WATKINS', 114 Fulton-st.

HUGHES, DUPUY & CREHANGE,
IMPORTERS OF
FANCY GOODS,
JET AND BERLIN IRON GOODS, BONE, JET AND Berlin Iron Bracelets, Brooches, Combs, &c., Buttons of all kinds, Brushes, Percussion Caps, Imitation Jewelry, PANS of all descriptions and qualities, Silk and Fancy Dress Buttons of many styles, Beads, Calf-skins, Hooks and Eyes &c., &c.
Depot for the most superior quality of
French ACCORDEONS and FLUTINAS.
No. 73 William-st., (up stairs) New-York.
The newest Paris fancy articles received by every steamer from Europe.

HOLIDAY ADVERTISING
IN ALL THE CITY PAPERS, and also in the various Cities, Towns and Villages in the vicinity of the City. A list of which best suited for holiday cards, is prepared specially for the occasion at the Newspaper Advertising House of WM. H. McDONALD, No. 102 Nassau-st., corner of Ann st. Advertising also attended to in every paper of any worth throughout the Union and Canadas. Brooklyn, Williamsburg and Jersey City papers will have the advertisements in on the same day the order is given, if left early during the forenoon.

W. H. McDONALD'S GENERAL NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING HOUSE, No. 102 NASSAU-ST., (corner of Ann.)
Advertisements inserted at the very lowest rates in any paper in the United States or Canadas.
The very best papers are received by mail daily and kept for reference, and copies of each furnished to advertisers.
The fullest authority and recommendation, over the written signatures of the publishers of the leading daily and weekly papers, will be shown to those who require it.
Merchants who may have heretofore given their advertising to irresponsible persons, and have been disappointed in the results, are informed, that in dealing with MR McDONALD, payment is required till the advertiser is satisfied that his orders have been properly attended to.
My books, the columns of the papers, &c., will show that I am doing nearly all the New-York advertising that is being done in the leading papers from Canada to California.
W. H. McDONALD.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.—The Subscriber is now selling Watches at retail at the following remarkably low prices, being much less than any other house:
Fine Gold Lepine Watches, 4 holes jewelled.....$25 00
Fine Gold Detached Levers, full jewelled..... 30 00
Gold Enamelled Watches, for Ladies..... 25 00
Gold Hunting Watches, for Ladies..... 25 00
Gold Hunting Patent Levers, for Gentlemen..... 50 00
Silver Patent Levers.....$16 00 to 20 00
Silver Detached Levers..... 13 00 to 20 00
Gold Hunting Watches, which run eight days; Gold Hunting Watches, which run fifteen days; Gold Watches in cases of three different patterns; Enamelled Watches; Gold Watches which wind up and set without any key.
Also, Cooper's Duplex Watches, in hunting-cases, splendid pocket Chronometers, and all other styles of Watches, at equally low prices. Also, all kinds of Jewelry and Silver Ware, at much less than the usual prices.
JOHN C. ADAMS, Importer of Watches and Jewelry, wholesale and retail, No. 11 Wall-st., (up stairs,) near Broadway, formerly at No. 21 Wall-st.

TRADUCED AS THE INSURANCE COMPANIES decline to insure to our customers, we propose to insure at the usual rate, all Merchandise, Specie and other property put on board of the *Cherokee*. Such insurance will be effected at the Office of the United States Mail Steamship Company, 177 West-st., any time before the sailing of the Ship, on the 27th inst., by
GEORGE LAW,
M. O. ROBERTS.

S. M. PETTENGILL & CO., NEWSPAPER AD VERTISING AGENTS, No. 122 Nassau-st., are the specially appointed Agents for the best and most widely circulated Journals in the Union, and are daily receiving advertising and subscriptions for them. Regular and complete files may be seen and examined. Advertisers are invited to call and examine papers, terms, and our system of doing business.

THE CINCINNATI GAZETTE—One of the most widely-circulated commercial papers in the West, published in the CINCINNATI GAZETTE is received daily at the Advertising House of W. H. McDONALD, No. 102 Nassau-st., corner of Ann, where Advertisements are received and contracted for at the lowest rates. As a medium for Business Advertisements it is not excelled by any beyond the Alleghany Mountains.

TO ALL TOWNERS.—The Boston *Daily Journal*, the Philadelphia *Pennsylvania Enquirer*, and Baltimore *Sun*, are the three Papers having the largest commercial circulations in the respective cities in which they are published. Advertising in either or all of them can be done at the advertising house of W. H. McDONALD, 102 Nassau-street, corner of Ann-street, at the very lowest office rates.

WEDDING VISITING INVITATION.—Address, Note and Letter Paper, cake boxes, wedding envelopes, business cards, bill heads, postcards, maps, bills of exchange, and any progressive work of every description. A neat, quick and dispatching article at KELLY'S half price engraving and printing office, No. 161 Fulton-st.

WHERE ARE THE JERSEY BLUES?
Any Americans would like to know.
In the Revolutionary Storm, the day of their doom,
Lone shall they remember in silence and gloom.
By order of the C. S.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN VISITING THE CITY are invited to call at the Jewelry Store of C. DAVIS, No. 189 Broadway, corner of Fulton-st., and examine his splendid assortment of Watches, Jewelry, Silver Ware, Fancy Articles, &c. Also, Gold Pens and Pencils, Spectacles, Opera Glasses, Thermometers, Barometers, Compasses, Fine Cutlery, Canes, Fans, Portmonnaies, Pocket Books, Dressing Cases, Work Boxes, Writing Desks, Backgammon Boards, Chessmen, Dominoes, Cribbage Boards, Playing Cards, Bagatelle Boards, Fancy Boxes, Musical Boxes, Accordeons, Flutinas, Violins, Guitars, Flutes, Fifes, Drums, Tambourines, Castanets, Violin Strings, Guitar Strings, Flute Strings, Violin Bows, Flute Bows, Violin Cases, Guitar Cases, Flute Cases, Violin Keys, Flute Keys, Violin Pegs, Guitar Pegs, Violin Tailpieces, Violin Bridges, Violin Screws, Violin Rosin, Violin Boxes, Violin Mutes, Violin Stands, Violin Rests, Violin Chin Pieces, Violin Tuning Forks, Violin Tuning Pipes, Violin Tuning Keys, Violin Tuning Hooks, Violin Tuning Screws, Violin Tuning Pins, Violin Tuning Wrenches, Violin Tuning Hammers, Violin Tuning Files, Violin Tuning Rasps, Violin Tuning Saws, Violin Tuning Knives, Violin Tuning Chisels, Violin Tuning Planes, Violin Tuning Gauges, Violin Tuning Squares, Violin Tuning Rules, Violin Tuning Compasses, Violin Tuning Dividers, Violin Tuning Calipers, Violin Tuning Micrometers, Violin Tuning Vernier Calipers, Violin Tuning Depth Gauges, Violin Tuning Height Gauges, Violin Tuning Surface Gauges, Violin Tuning Marking Gauges, Violin Tuning Mortise Gauges, Violin Tuning Tenon Gauges, Violin Tuning Dovetail Gauges, Violin Tuning Bevel Gauges, Violin Tuning Protractors, Violin Tuning Sliding T Bevels, Violin Tuning Combination Squares, Violin Tuning Try Squares, Violin Tuning Mitre Squares, Violin Tuning Framing Squares, Violin Tuning Steel Squares, Violin Tuning Rafter Squares, Violin Tuning Octagon Squares, Violin Tuning Hexagon Squares, Violin Tuning Pentagon Squares, Violin Tuning Heptagon Squares, Violin Tuning Nonagon Squares, Violin Tuning Decagon Squares, Violin Tuning Hendecagon Squares, Violin Tuning Dodecagon Squares, Violin Tuning Tridecagon Squares, Violin Tuning Tetradecagon Squares, Violin Tuning Pentadecagon Squares, Violin Tuning Hexadecagon Squares, Violin Tuning Heptadecagon Squares, Violin Tuning Octadecagon Squares, Violin Tuning Enneadecagon Squares, Violin Tuning Icosagon Squares, Violin Tuning Triacontagon Squares, Violin Tuning Tetracontagon Squares, Violin Tuning Pentacontagon Squares, Violin Tuning Hexacontagon Squares, Violin Tuning Heptacontagon Squares, Violin Tuning Octacontagon Squares, Violin Tuning Enneacontagon Squares, Violin Tuning Hectagon Squares, Violin Tuning Chiliagon Squares, Violin Tuning Myriagon Squares, Violin Tuning Megagon Squares, Violin Tuning Gigagon Squares, Violin Tuning Teragon Squares, Violin Tuning Petagon Squares, Violin Tuning Exagon Squares, Violin Tuning Zettagon Squares, Violin Tuning Yottagon Squares, Violin Tuning Xenagon Squares, Violin Tuning Omegagon Squares, Violin Tuning Alphagon Squares, Violin Tuning Betagon Squares, Violin Tuning Gammagon Squares, Violin Tuning Deltagon Squares, Violin Tuning Epsilongon Squares, Violin Tuning Zetagon Squares, Violin Tuning Etagon Squares, Violin Tuning Thetagon Squares, Violin Tuning Iotagon Squares, Violin Tuning Kappagon Squares, Violin Tuning Lambdagon Squares, Violin Tuning Mugon Squares, Violin Tuning Nugon Squares, Violin Tuning Xigon Squares, Violin Tuning Omicrongon Squares, Violin Tuning Pigon Squares, Violin Tuning Rhogon Squares, Violin Tuning Sigmagon Squares, Violin Tuning Taugon Squares, Violin Tuning Upsilongon Squares, Violin Tuning Phigon Squares, Violin Tuning Chigon Squares, Violin Tuning Psigon Squares, Violin Tuning Omegagon Squares.

WANTED.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, as COOK, WASHER and IRONER. Would be willing to assist in other housework. Is a good cook, and first rate washer and ironer, and is willing to make herself generally useful. Call at 191½ Bowery.

PARTNER WANTED—In the fancy Dry Goods business, generally termed Yankee Notions. An old established firm is in want of a young man with first-rate experience, to act as purchaser. None need apply but those having first-rate capabilites as regards knowledge of the goods, added to a large acquaintance among buyers of this description of goods. All communications strictly confidential. Address box 3,148, Post-Office, with real name and address.

WANTED—To find the lady with whom EVELINE WILSON stopped the day before her attempt at suicide in the Hudson. A liberal reward will be paid for any information that will lead to her discovery, by the writer of her Life and Adventures which are to appear in the *Sunday Dispatch* this week. A line addressed to "S." Office of the *Dispatch*, No. 25 Ann street, will be promptly attended to.

WANTED—Ten men of good address to sell several articles wanted in every family. Agents can make $5 per day. Also, a man with $500 to take an interest in a Depot in Philadelphia; also one in Boston. May make $1,500 per annum. Ten men, fair wages. Call or address No. 317 Bowery, from 9 until 2 o'clock.

TO TYPE FOUNDERS.—A BRASS RULE BENCH with Planes, Cutters, Crampers, Hyphen and Dotted Machines, Lead Moulds, Brass, &c. for sale cheap. Apply to G. SQUIER, No. 183 William-st., 2d Floor.

AN EXPERIENCED SALESMAN WANTED —In the Cloth Department of an old established jobbing house. Address M., box 1295, P. O.

BOARDING.

TRAVELERS TO HAVANA.—Persons visiting Havana will find a genteel, comfortable, and agreeable boarding place at the HOTEL DE COLON, kept by SENORA DE ALMY, at *Calle del Inquesidor, No. 36, Esquina La De Luz*, (No. 36 Inquisidor, corner of Luz-street.) Mrs. ALMY is an American lady, long resident in Havana. Guests at her house may rely on every attention. Americans especially will experience the advantages of a residence where their own language is spoken.

BOARDING.—Several single gentlemen, or gentlemen and their wives, can be accommodated with large and handsome rooms, with fine large closets attached to each, together with hot and cold baths, also single rooms, at No. 93 St Mark's place. No children will be taken. Dinner at 5, or 6 o'clock, if required.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—With Board, at No. 137 Spring-st., one handsome front Room on the second floor, with bedroom attached if required, suitable for a gentleman and wife. There are no children in the house.

MISCELLANEOUS.

COST OF GOING TO HOUSEKEEPING.—WHAT IT COSTS FOR HOUSEKEEPING ARTICLES.—The following list of articles, of good quality, which are all requisite in going to Housekeeping, may be had, delivered in any part of the City, Brooklyn, Williamsburg, Jersey City or Hoboken, for Thirty Dollars, or at any parts at proportionate rates, at the General House-Furnishing Store, No. 50 Maiden-lane, sign of the Big Tea-kettle.
S. W. SMITH & BROTHER.

HOUSE-FURNISHING LIST—SET No. 1, FOR $30.

1 Kitchen Shovel, Tongs and Poker.	2 Painted Pails.
1 Iron Teakettle.	1 Coal-Hod.
1 Tinned Iron Pot.	1 Griddiron.
1 Tinned Iron Saucepan.	1 Fry Pan.
1 Soap-stone Griddle.	1 Cullender.
2 Tin Bake-pans	1 Coffee Boiler.
1 Tin Dripping pan.	1 Tea-Pot.
1 Tin Sawcepan.	1 Grater.
1 Small Tin Kettle.	1 Tin Dipper.
1 Pepper and Flour Dredge.	1 Egg-Whip.
3 Tin Pie-plates.	1 Basting Spoon.
1 Tin Washbasin.	1 Skimmer.
1 Dishpan.	1 Ladle.
3 Table and Teaspoons, Iron	1 Meat-Fork.
1 Chop knife and Bowl	1 Meat-Knife.
1 Tea and Coffee Canister.	1 Knife Board.
2 Japanned Lamps.	2 Scrub Brushes.
1 Match-Safe.	1 Dust Pan.
1 Chamber Pail.	1 Dust Brush
2 Smoothing-Irons.	2 Brooms.
2 Large Cedar Washtubs.	1 Coffee-Mill.
1 Washboard.	1 Flour Sieve.
1 Doz. Clothes-pins.	1 Oil-Filler.
1 Pint Measure.	1 Knife-box.
1 Set Table Mats.	1 Door Mat.
1 Britannia Coffee-Pot.	1 Kitchen Table.
1 Britannia Tea-Pot.	1 Potato Masher.
6 Knives and Forks, Stag Handles.	1 Flour Pail.
1 Pair Carvers, to match.	1 Spice Box.
1 Corkscrew and Tunnel.	1 Pastry Board.
1 Large Waiter.	1 Rolling-pin.
	1 Clothes-line.

HOUSE-FURNISHING LIST—SET No. 2, FOR $75.

1 Set kitchen Shovels, Tongs and Poker.	Set 6 Table Mats.
1 Large Coal Shovel.	Set 6 Ivory Napkin Rings.
1 Tinned Iron Tea-kettle.	Set 5 Wire Dish Covers.
1 Tinned Iron Oval pot.	2 Coal-Hods.
2 Tinned Iron Saucepans.	1 Fry-Pan.
1 Soap-stone Griddle.	1 Cake-Turner.
5 Tins in Iron Drip-pans.	6 Tin Pie-Plates.
2 Tin Pans assorted sizes.	1 Cullender.
1 French Coffee Filter.	1 Bread Grater.
2 Small Tin Kettles.	1 Dishpan.
1 Set Measures, quart to gill	1 Washbasin.
1 Kitchen Corkscrew.	1 Tin Teapot.
2 Flour Scoops.	2 Tunnels, assorted.
1 Sugar do.	1 Wire Egg-Whip.
1 Flour Dredge.	1 Ladle.
1 Pepper do. do.	1 Skimmer.
1 Tin Water Dipper.	1 Meat Fork.
2 Flour Sieves, assorted.	1 Toast Fork
1 Chop-knife and Tray.	1 Meat Knife.
1 Vegetable Slicer.	1 Bread Knife.
1 Square Waiter, for kitchen	1 Basting Spoon.
2 Round Bowls, wooden.	1 Set Skewers.
1 Barrel and Half-barrel Cover.	2 Wooden Spoons.
1 Neat Wooden Boxes.	1 Towel Roller.
1 Nest Flour Pails.	2 Painted Pails.
2 Scrub Brushes, assorted.	1 Potato Masher.
1 Oil Feeder.	1 Chamber Pail.
1 Oil-Can	2 Match-Safes.
1 Enamelled Preserve kettle	1 Cup Mop.
1 Roasting Tin Oven	1 Preserving Spoon.
1 Pastry Board and Rolling-Pin.	1 Cup Keeler.
1 Paste Jigger.	1 Cake-Box.
1 Apple Corer.	1 Square Spice-Box.
1 English Coffee-Mill.	1 Lemon Squeezer.
3 Pairs Kitchen Knives and Forks.	1 Window Brush.
3 Cedar Washtubs, assorted	1 Wash-Bench
1 Zinc Wash-Board.	2 Clothes-Lines.
1 Setlee Ironing Table.	4 Doz. Clothes-Pins.
1 Clothes-Basket, willow.	1 Clothes-Horse
2 Britannia Lamps.	4 Smoothing Irons.
1 Each Coffee and Tea Caddies.	1 Stand for do.
1 Six Foot-step Ladder.	1 Dust Pan.
2 Door-Mats, assorted sizes.	1 Dust Brush.
1 Japanned Knife-Tay.	1 Floor Brush.
1 Knife-Board	3 Shaker Brooms.
	1 Feather Duster.
	1 Meat Safe.
	1 Eng. Butter Print.

HOUSE-FURNISHING LIST OF EXTRAS.
Many articles comprised in this last list are not enumerated in the above two sets, as their size, style, and quantity are varied to the requirements of different families—such, for instance, as Refrigerators, Tea-Trays, Castors, Hat Stands, &c., &c., which are offered at equally low prices.
S. W. SMITH & BROTHER,
General Furnishing Store, at the Big Tea-Kettle, No. 50 Maiden-lane.
Illustrated Catalogues, of articles not here enumerated, may be had at the store, gratis.

A FREE EXCURSION TO THE CITY OF NEWARK,
Will be made by the New-Jersey Railroad,
ON MONDAY, NOVEMBER 29.
FOR THE PURPOSE of giving every person a chance of seeing those beautiful building lots, 50 by 100, which are to be sold to the highest bidder, on TUESDAY, Nov. 30, at 12 o'clock, noon, at the Merchants Exchange, New-York, by ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer. The Excursion Train will leave the depot, at Jersey City, at 10 o'clock A. M., for Newark, and returning leave Newark at 1 P. M. Stages will be in readiness on the arrival of the cars, to convey passengers to the ground FREE OF EXPENSE. All persons that are desirous of viewing the property previous to the sale, can procure tickets free of charge, for the Excursion, together with maps and full particulars, of the Auctioneer, No. 49 Wall-st N. Y.

SALAMANDER SAFES.
WILDER'S PATENT, WITH RICH'S IMPROVEMENT.—STEARNS & MARVIN, successors to Rich & Co., are the only manufacturers of SALAMANDER SAFES combining both patents. Depôt, No. 146 Water-st., New-York.

GEORGE W. TUTTLE,
IMPORTER of English, French and German Fancy Goods. Novelties and Toys, both useful and ornamental, suitable for presents. Emporium No 345 Broadway.

TO CONTRACTORS.—PROPOSALS are requested for the graduation, masonry, timber, bridging and track-laying of the ALBANY AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD, extending from Albany to Binghamton—distance, 140 miles.
The Line will be ready for the inspection of Contractors on the 16th November, and proposals will be received until the 8th December.
The work will be divided into sections of about five miles each, and Contractors can include in their proposals as many of these as may suit their convenience.
The Company reserves the right to accept of such proposals as in their judgment will best secure the prompt construction of the Road.
All proposals to be sealed and endorsed, "Proposals for the Albany and Susquehanna Railroad," and directed to J. P. KIRKWOOD, No. 116 State-st., Albany.
The plans and profiles can be seen at the Engineer's Office, No. 116 State-st., Albany, on and after the 16th November, where further information can be obtained.
E. C. DELAVAN, President.
JAMES P KIRKWOOD, Engineer.

MURPHY'S ADHESIVE MIXTURE, for Post-Office Stamps, Envelopes, Fancy Paper and Card Work, &c., &c.—Invaluable to Editors and Scrap-Book Makers, as a substitute for wafers, paste, gum arabic, and all other odious and inconvenient make-shifts.
This Mixture is always pure, clear, and free from smell; does not mould, turn sour, nor become candied; is ready for use and in complete order in all weathers and under all circumstances.
Prepared and sold, wholesale and retail, by WILLIAM MURPHY, No. 277 Broadway, (up stairs,) N. Y., and by Stationers generally throughout the City and Country.

DEPARTMENT OF REPAIRS AND SUPPLIES, Nov. 13, 1852.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to all persons having claims against the Corporation of the City of New-York, for services rendered or articles furnished by order of the Commissioners of the Common Council, or any of the Departments of the Corporation, DANIEL WEBSTER, to present the same (under oath,) to the Commissioner of Repairs and Supplies, at his office, (No. 1 New City Hall, basement,) on or before Wednesday, the 1st day of Dec., 1852.
WM. ADAMS, Commissioner of Repairs and Supplies.

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THE UNITED STATES AND CUBA.

IMPORTANT DOCUMENTS.

Official Papers transmitted to Congress, at its last Session, in Reply to a Call of the House of Representatives.

[Concluded.]

Mr. A. H. Everett to the Secretary of State.

[CONFIDENTIAL.] MADRID, Aug. 17, 1827.

SIR: The inclosed copy of a confidential dispatch addressed to the Minister of State by the Conde de la Alcudia, Spanish Minister at London, was handed to me to-day by a private friend, and may be depended on as authentic. As the communication was made to me in the strictest confidence, and as the document is in itself unsuitable for the press, I take the liberty of transmitting it to you, for the President's information, in the form of a private letter, and request that it may not be placed on the public files of the Department of State.

In this letter the Spanish Minister informs his Government of a plan conceived by that of England, and already in a state of partial execution, for effecting a revolution in the Canary Islands and in Cuba. The sources from which the Count de la Alcudia derived his knowledge upon the subject are, as you will perceive, of the most respectable character, and such as leave no doubt of the facts. The object seems to be to establish the British influence in these islands, in the end, probably, to obtain territorial possession of them; and the cover of a spontaneous declaration of independence by the inhabitants is to be employed in order, as is expressly stated, to avoid awakening the jealousy of the Government of the United States.

I have thought it of high importance to give you the earliest information of these proceedings; and, wishing to send off the paper by the French courier that leaves town to-night, I have no time at present to add any further remarks. The President will perceive at once the bearing of these projects upon the interest of the United States, and will judge what measures it may be proper to adopt for the purpose of defeating them, or counteracting their effects. If any should be resolved on in which my concurrence may be wanted, you will, of course, favor me with the necessary instructions. In the meantime, I shall endeavor to collect all the information on the subject that is accessible here, and shall give you notice of any other circumstance that may come to my knowledge.

It is rather singular that the Duke of Wellington should have made known to the Spanish Minister a plan formed and acted on while he was himself a member of the Cabinet. The fact was probably owing to the strong feelings of disgust and bitterness with which he has been inspired by the late change in the Administration. It is also rather singular that Mr. Salmon himself should have made no communications to me upon a project which is certainly not indifferent to the United States, and in regard to which he might naturally expect that their coöperation would be useful to Spain. Upon this point, and others connected with the subject, I shall hereafter submit to your consideration some additional remarks.

I am, with great respect, Sir, your very faithful and obedient servant, A. H. EVERETT.

Translation of a private dispatch addressed by the Spanish Minister at London to the Minister of State.

[CONFIDENTIAL.] LONDON, June 1, 1827.

MOST EXCELLENT SIR: I deem it my duty to give you notice, for the information of the King, our lord, that this Government dispatched a frigate some time ago to the Canary Islands, with commissioners on board, who were instructed to ascertain whether any preparations were making there for an expedition to America; and also the state of defence of those islands, and the dispositions of the inhabitants. The result of these inquiries was that the said islands were in a wholly defenceless situation, provided with few troops, and those disaffected and ready for any innovation.

The frigate then proceeded to the Havana, where the commissioners found many persons disposed to revolt; but in consequence of the large military force stationed there, and the strength of the fortifications, they considered it impossible to take possession of the island without the coöperation of the authorities and the army. In consequence of the information thus obtained, measures have been taken in both these islands to prepare the public opinion, by means of emissaries, in favor of England, to the end that the inhabitants may be brought to declare themselves independent, and to solicit the protection of the British. The latter are prepared to assist them, and will in this way avoid any collision with the United States. The whole operation has been undertaken and is to be conducted in concert with the revolutionists residing here (at London) and in the islands, who have designated a Spanish General, now at this place, to take the command of the Havana when the occasion shall require it.

The Duke of Wellington communicated to me the above information, which is also confirmed by an intimation which he gave to Brigadier General Don Francisco Abrentecos, when this officer took leave of him to go to the Havana. The Duke then advised him, if he should discover any symptoms of disaffection in the authorities, to give immediate notice to the King, as it would be a grievous thing for his Majesty to lose the Havana.

I have thought it my duty to make these circumstances known to your Excellency. May God keep you many years.

EL CONDE DE LA ALCUDIA.

His Excellency the First Secretary of State.

Mr. A. H. Everett to the Secretary of State.

[EXTRACT.]

[No. 3, CONFIDENTIAL.] MADRID, Dec. 12, 1827.

SIR: I have intended, ever since I received the information respecting the British intrigue for revolutionizing the Island of Cuba and the Canaries, to communicate with this Government upon the subject at the earliest favorable opportunity. The unsettled state of the Administration for some time after, and then the departure of the King and the only effective Minister for Catalonia, together with the urgent character of their occupations in that quarter, rendered it of course inexpedient, for the time, to direct their attention to any other affairs, however in themselves important. I should probably have adjourned the matter until after the King's return, which is expected about the middle of January, had not the Government recently shown a disposition to terminate at once the negotiation respecting indemnities. It struck me that a free communication with the Minister, upon the subject alluded to, would naturally produce a more friendly and confidential feeling towards the United States, which might possibly have a favorable effect upon the decision of the question. In conversations which I have recently had with Mr. Salmon, I have accordingly taken occasion to suggest, without of course mentioning from what quarter the information had been received, that the Government of the United States had reason to suppose that the British Government had organized a plan for revolutionizing the islands; and I inquired of him whether this Government had any knowledge of the proceedings. Mr. Salmon seemed surprised at the tenor of my remarks, but replied that this Government had in fact received information, some months ago, that the British Government had sent out a frigate to the Canaries and to Cuba, for the purpose of reconnoitering the state of preparations for defence at those islands, and of establishing relations with such as might be disposed to favor the views of England. I suggested to him, at the time, that it would, in my opinion, be for the mutual interest of the two Governments, and especially of Spain, that a good understanding between them, (so desirable, on every account, at the present moment,) if his Majesty's Government would consent to arrange immediately, to the satisfaction of the United States, the several questions now under negotiation. Mr. Salmon appeared to be a good deal interested in what I had said upon the subject, and requested me to give him a note of the principal particulars, that he might be able to make them known with precision to the other Ministers. I have accordingly prepared a short confidential memorandum upon the subject, which I shall hand him the next time I see him, and of which a copy is herewith transmitted. No results can be expected from these communications in reference to the more general subject of the colonies, or even of the Island of Cuba, until after the return of the King and Mr. Calomarde. If they have any immediate effect, it can only be upon the decision of the minor matters in negotiation between the two Governments, and especially the indemnity question. On this latter point I am not at all sanguine, but have considered it my duty to try the chance.

Hon. HENRY CLAY, Secretary of State.

Confidential Memorandum for the Secretary of State.

MADRID, Dec. 10, 1827.

The Government of the United States have been informed, and that of his Catholic Majesty cannot of course be ignorant of the movements commenced a few months ago by the British Ministry, in conjunction with the Spanish refugees in London, and now in a course of execution, for the purpose of revolutionizing the Island of Cuba and the Canaries. The strong contrast between these proceedings and those of the Government of the United States in the same quarter, which have been made known to his Majesty and met his approbation, will serve, it is hoped, to enlighten the councils of Spain in regard to some important points in her foreign policy.

In the papers which have been transmitted to the Government of the United States in regard to this subject, it is expressly stated, on the authority of some of the highest personages in Great Britain, that the main object of the plan is to place the islands in question under the protection of that Power, but that the form of a declaration of independence will be adopted in order to avoid awakening the jealousy of the United States. The United States will, of course, not be duped by this artifice; and it is impossible for them to view with indifference these movements of the British Government, considering it, as they do, as a settled principle, that the Island of Cuba must, in no event, and under no pretext, pass into the possession of, or under the protection of, any European Power other than Spain. It is not their desire to derive any accession of territory or other direct advantage from the part which they may be compelled to take by the results of this intrigue, and they are anxious, on the contrary, to employ their influence, as far as the occasion may render it necessary, in the way most agreeable to the wishes and interest of his Catholic Majesty.

It appears to the Government of the United States that at this crisis is the colonial affairs of Spain, a more full and confidential communication of opinions and intentions between the two Powers, in regard to these islands and to the general subject of American politics, would be of material advantage to both.

It also appears to that Government that a satisfactory arrangement of several important questions, which have been for some time past in a course of negotiation between them, would have, under the present circumstances, a particularly favorable effect upon the state of their relations. A comparison of the treatment extended by Spain to the United States and to some other foreign Powers, in regard to a number of interesting points, would seem to show that the policy pursued by his Majesty's Government is not precisely such as might naturally be expected.

1. The French Government have had for three or four years past a consul at the Havana, and his Catholic Majesty is bound by treaty to admit a consul for the United States in all the ports in his dominions where such an agent is admitted for any foreign Power. It is now more than two years since the United States have been soliciting in vain the fulfilment of this explicit and formal contract. In the meantime the British Government have, under the name of commissioners for attending to the execution of the slave trade convention, two acknowledged political agents at the Havana. One of them (Mr. Kirby) was a particular friend of the late Mr. Canning, enjoys the confidence of his Government, and is doubtless the manager of the present intrigue for revolutionizing the island. The United States, whose wish and policy it is to sustain the King's rights and the existing state of things, are not allowed to have an acknowledged agent.

2. Depredations were committed several years ago by naval and other officers of his Catholic Majesty, doubtless against his orders, at the same time and place, and under precisely the same circumstances, upon the rights and property of British subjects and of citizens of the United States. The matter was immediately arranged with the British Government by an amicable Convention; and for the purpose of settling the business in detail the negotiation has been several times resumed, and is at this moment actually going on at London. The proposition for a similar arrangement, which was made about the same time by the United States, has not yet been formally answered; and there is reason to suppose, from some late informal communications of the Secretary of State, that the answer which is now in preparation will amount to a positive refusal to entertain the claim.

3. All foreign ships pay in the ports of the Peninsula a tonnage duty of one real per ton, excepting those of the United States, which pay twenty reals. A proposition, made by the Minister of the United States in the name of his Government nearly twenty years ago, to treat on this subject, remains unanswered. A specific proposal, subsequently submitted, for an amicable arrangement of the question in a different way, has been declined, and the Minister has lately been privately informed that the Board of Duties have it in contemplation to raise instead of diminishing the tonnage duty on the vessels of the United States, leaving it as it is as regards all others. The effect of this distinction is to drive their vessels from the ports of Spain to Gibraltar, whence their cargoes are smuggled into his Majesty's dominions.

4. The foreign trade with Cuba is burdened with enormous duties of tonnage and impost not enforced in the Peninsula. As nine tenths of this trade are in the hands of the United States, the discrimination operates as if directed entirely against their commerce. Under a more liberal system the island would flourish as much more than it does now, as it does now more than it did under the the old colonial monopoly.

It would be as difficult, perhaps, to reconcile these different modes of proceeding in regard to different Powers with any correct view of the policy of Spain, as with dictates of good faith and justice towards the United States. A revision of this chapter in the foreign relations of the kingdom could hardly fail to promote the amicable concert between the two Governments which is so very desirable at the present crisis.

Notes of a Conversation of Mr. Everett with Mr. Zea, communicated with his despatch No. 7. of 25th September, 1825, to Mr. Clay, Secretary of State.—[Extract.]

of friendly nations; that the refusal was not a measure directed invidiously against us in particular, but that it was extended in the manner to all other Powers except France, and in particular to England. I told him that we had no intention to ask favors of his Majesty's or any other Government, and that we did not consider the free admission of our Consuls at all in that light, and that we viewed it as a thing equally advantageous to both parties, since any measure tending to place our commerce with these islands on a better footing was at least of equal, not to say much greater, importance to them than to us, inasmuch as this commerce formed only a fifteenth or twentieth part of our whole trade, while it amounted to nearly three-fourths of theirs; that we stood, on this account, in a different situation from any other Power, not excepting England, whose trade with the islands was much less considerable than ours. I added that we nevertheless did not consider the matter as being of any very great consequence, and were not disposed to magnify it into more importance than it really possessed.

He then said, as he had done in his note to Mr. Nelson, that the King would perhaps be disposed to concede this point if the United States would furnish any pledges or guaranties, by way of security, respecting their future relations with the islands. I replied that I did not distinctly understand the nature of the pledges he appeared to contemplate; that the American Government had given to the world the example of a uniform observation of the rules of justice, good faith and humanity, in all their past policy, which were, perhaps the best assurances that could be had of the correctness of their future proceedings; and that I should be glad to learn what sort of pledges the King desired. He said that perhaps we might be willing to guarantee to them, by treaty, the possession of the islands. I replied that engagements of this kind were inconsistent with the standing rules of our foreign policy, which was, in other according to the just and forcible expression of one of our Presidents, than "peace and friendship with all nations, entangling alliances with none;" that independently of this objection, the value of the object was inadequate to the price demanded for it; that such a guarantee might place us, any moment, under the necessity of going to war, and that the people of the United States would not be content to fight upon the question whether their representative at Havana should be called a commercial agent or a consul. He then said that perhaps a law like the one he had suggested before, requiring bonds to be given by all ship-owners that their ships were not intended to act against friendly Powers, would be looked upon as sufficient consideration. In answer to this, I repeated in part, the objections which I had stated before this proposition, and told him that I should probably send a written answer to the last note which he had addressed to Mr. Nelson on this subject.

Mr. Van Buren to Mr. Van Ness.—[Extract.]

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, Oct. 2, 1829.

One of the considerations which the Ministers of the United States who preceded you at the Court of his Catholic Majesty were advised to press upon his Government, as an inducement for him to terminate the contest with his late colonies, is the preservation of his insular possessions in the West Indies, which still constitute a part of the Spanish monarchy. Cuba and Porto Rico, occupying as they do a most important geographical position, have been viewed by the neighboring States of Mexico and Colombia as military and naval arsenals, which would at all times furnish Spain with the means of threatening their commerce, and even of endangering their political existence. Looking with a jealous eye upon these last remnants of Spanish power in America, these two States had once united their forces; and their arm, raised to strike a blow which, if successful, would forever have extinguished Spanish influence in that quarter of the globe, was arrested chiefly by the timely interposition of this Government, which, in a friendly spirit towards Spain, and for the interests of general commerce, thus assisted in preserving to his Catholic Majesty these invaluable portions of his colonial possessions.

The Government of the United States has always looked with the deepest interest upon the fate of those islands, but particularly of Cuba. Its geographical position, which places it almost in sight of our Southern shores, and, as it were, gives it the command of the Gulf of Mexico and the West India seas; its safe and capacious harbors; its rich productions, the exchange of which, for our surplus agricultural products, and manufactures, constitutes one of the most extensive and valuable branches of our foreign trade, render it of the utmost importance to the United States that no change should take place in its condition, which might injuriously affect our political and commercial standing in that quarter. Other considerations, connected with a certain class of our population, make it the interest of the Southern section of the Union, that no attempt should be made in that island to throw off the yoke of Spanish dependence, the first effect of which would be the sudden emancipation of a numerous slave population, the result of which could not but be very sensibly felt upon the adjacent shores of the United States. On the other hand, the wisdom which induced the Spanish Government to relax in its colonial system, and to adopt with regard to those islands a more liberal policy, which opened their ports to general commerce, has been so far satisfactory in the view of the United States as, in addition to other considerations, to induce this Government to desire that their possession should not be transferred from the Spanish crown to any other power. In conformity with this desire, the Ministers of the United States at Madrid have, from time to time, been instructed attentively to watch the course of events, and the secret springs of European diplomacy, which, from information received from various quarters, this Government had reason to suspect had been put in motion to effect the transfer of the possession of Cuba to the powerful allies of Spain. It had been intimated at one time that the armed interference of France in the affairs of that country would extend over her insular possessions, and that a military occupation of Cuba was to take place for the alleged purpose of protecting it against foreign invasion or internal revolutionary movements. A similar design was imputed to the Government of Great Britain, and it was stated that in both cases a continuance of the occupation of the Island was to constitute, in the hands of either of those Powers, a guarantee for the payment of heavy indemnities claimed by France, on the one hand, to cover the expenses of her armies of occupation, and by Great Britain, on the other, to compensate her subjects for spoliations alleged to have been committed upon their commerce. The arrangements entered into by Spain with those two Powers, by means of treaties of a recent date, and providing for the payment of those indemnities, although removing the pretext upon which the occupation of Cuba would have been justified, are not believed entirely to obviate the possibility of its eventually being effected. The Government of the United States considers as a much stronger pledge of its continuance under the dominion of Spain the considerable military and naval armaments which have recently been added to the ordinary means of defence in that Island, and which are supposed fully adequate for its protection against any attempt on the part of foreign Powers, and for the suppression of any insurrectionary movement on that of its inhabitants. Notwithstanding these apparent securities for the maintenance of the Spanish authority, should similar inquiries be made of you by the Ministers of His Catholic Majesty, you are authorized to say that the long-established and well-known policy of the United States, which forbids their entangling themselves in the concerns of other nations, and which permits their physical force to be used only for the defence of their political rights, and the protection of the persons and property of their citizens, equally forbids their public agents to enter into positive engagements, the performance of which would require the employment of means which the people have retained in their own hands; but that this Government has every reason to believe that that the same influence which once averted the blow ready to fall upon the Spanish Islands would again be effectual on the recurrence of similar events; and that the high preponderance in American affairs of the United States as a great naval Power, the influence which they must at all times command, as a great commercial nation, in all questions involving the interests of the general commerce of this hemisphere, would render their consent an essential preliminary to the execution of any project calculated so vitally to affect the general concerns of all the nations in any degree engaged in the commerce of America. The knowledge you possess of the public sentiment of this country in regard to Cuba will enable you to speak with confidence and effect of the probable consequences that might be expected from the communication of that sentiment to Congress, in the event of any contemplated change in the present political condition of that Island.

Mr. Van Buren to Mr. Van Ness.—[Extract.]

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, Oct. 13, 1830

This Government has also been given to understand that, if Spain should persevere in the assertion of a hopeless claim to dominion over her former colonies, they will feel it to be their duty, as well as their interest, to attack her colonial possessions in our vicinity, Cuba and Porto Rico. Your general instructions are full upon the subject of the interest which the United States take in the fate of those islands, and particularly of the former; they inform you that we are content that Cuba should remain as it now is, but could not consent to its transfer to any European Power. Motives of reasonable State policy render it more desirable to us that it should remain subject to Spain rather than to either of the South American States. Those motives will readily present themselves to your mind; they are principally founded upon an apprehension that, if possessed by the latter, it would, in the present state of things, be in greater danger of becoming subject to some European Power than in its present condition. Although such are own wishes and true interests, the President does not see on what ground he would be justified in interfering with any attempts which the South American States might think it for their interest, in the prosecution of a defensive war, to make upon the islands in question. If, indeed, an attempt should be made to disturb them, by putting arms in the hands of one portion of their population to destroy another, and which in its influence would endanger the peace of a portion of the United States, the case might be different. Against such an attempt the United States (being informed that it was in contemplation) have already protested and warmly remonstrated, in their communications last Summer with the Government of Mexico; but the information lately communicated to us in this regard was accompanied by a solemn assurance that no such measures will, in any event, be resorted to; and that the contest, if forced upon them, will be carried on, on their part, with strict reference to the established rules of civilized warfare.

Mr. Van Ness to the Secretary of State—[Extract.]

[No. 124.] LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES, MADRID, August 10, 1835.

SIR: * * * A person who has good means of information has this moment informed me that the agents from the islands of Cuba and Porto Rico, now in Madrid, as well as other persons from there, have secretly aided in promoting the late disorders and changes here, for the purpose of facilitating the declaration and establishment of the independence of those islands. It is said to be believed by them that such a state of anarchy and confusion will exist here that the accomplishment of their purpose will be an easy task; and I understand it to be their object to have the attempt made very soon. I cannot answer for the truth of this, but the importance of the subject, as it regards the United States, has induced me not to lose a moment in giving you the information.

Hon. JOHN FORSYTH, Secretary of State.

Mr. Van Ness to the Secretary of State.

—[EXTRACT.] MADRID, December 10, 1836.

SIR: About twenty days ago I observed a piece in one of the principal newspapers of this city, relating to the Island of Cuba, in which was stated a falsehood with regard to the President of the United States, which, I thought, called for a prompt and official denial and contradiction; especially as Mr. Calutrava, not having been in any political office until August last, and probably never having seen the President's last message, might be induced, together with many others now in office, to believe the statement alluded to. I therefore addressed to the editor of the paper, in which the statement had appeared, the following letter, and which I afterwards procured republished in the official gazette of this city:

LEGATION OF THE U. S. OF AMERICA, MADRID, Nov. 23, 1836.

To the Editors of the Revista Nacional:

In your paper of the 19th inst., in an article under the head of "Independence," treating of the Island of Cuba, I have observed, in addition to various unfounded insinuations, the following statement:

"'There is yet another fact of the gravest importance which fortifies the proofs of the designs to attempt independence. We refer to the last discourse (message) pronounced by the President of the United States to the Congress. In it is asserted, clearly enough, the absolute impossibility that the island of Cuba can continue united to the Metropolis, (mother country,) and the day of its emancipation is announced to be near at hand. The publicity given to this document, so far from being, in our opinion, prejudicial, we consider it useful, for reasons so obvious that it would be trifling with the good sense of our readers to enumerate them; and as the divulging of it is not a fable, it may with reason be called an infamous calumny.'

"If this were one of the ordinary articles which frequently appear in the public papers of Madrid, abounding with error and injustice as it regards the United States, I should not have considered it necessary, and perhaps not even proper, to take notice of it; but as it contains a direct and positive assertion that the President of the United States has made a public and official declaration of a nature injurious to the rights of her Catholic Majesty, and characterized that declaration as an infamous calumny, I deem it my duty, as the representative of those States at this Court, to make a public and formal contradiction of the charge contained in the above extract. The President *did not* in his last annual message to Congress, nor in any other which I have seen, speak of the probability of a separation of the island of Cuba from the Spanish Crown; nor has he even, in any manner, alluded to the question of such separation. Not only is it contrary to the truth that the President has made any suggestion of the kind imputed to him, but it may be asserted with the utmost confidence, that the United States have a peculiar interest in the preservation of Cuba to Spain, and that their desires in this respect are in perfect accordance with those of the Government of Her Catholic Majesty.

"Should similar inquiries be made of you by the Ministers of His Catholic Majesty, you are authorized to say that the long-established and well-known policy of the United States, which forbids their entangling themselves in the concerns of other nations, and which permits their physical force to be used only for the defence of their political rights, and the protection of the persons and property of their citizens, equally forbids their public agents to enter into positive engagements, the performance of which would require the employment of means which the people have retained in their own hands; but that this Government has every reason to believe that that the same influence which once averted the blow ready to fall upon the Spanish Islands would again be effectual on the recurrence of similar events; and that the high preponderance in American affairs of the United States as a great naval Power, the influence which they must at all times command, as a great commercial nation, in all questions involving the interests of the general commerce of this hemisphere, would render their consent an essential preliminary to the execution of any project calculated so vitally to affect the general concerns of all the nations in any degree engaged in the commerce of America. The knowledge you possess of the public sentiment of this country in regard to Cuba will enable you to speak with confidence and effect of the probable consequences that might be expected from the communication of that sentiment to Congress, in the event of any contemplated change in the present political condition of that Island.

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in the *Revista*, that I had carried it to the *Gazette* office, where they had promised to insert it, but for some reason or other had not yet done it; and that, as the *Gazette* was the official paper of the Government, I hoped that he would direct the insertion of my letter. He answered that the *Gazette* was a private establishment, but received a certain sum from the Government for the insertion of official documents and acts. Upon which, I told him that I understood that communications sent to the *Gazette* were generally first laid before the Ministers; to which he replied that it was a mistake. I then offered to show him the President's Message, which I held in my hand, and to point him to that part relating to Spain, and to the Island of Cuba; but he declined looking at it, saying that if he had entertained any doubt about the matter, my word was sufficient to satisfy him. After some further explanations by me about this subject, he sent for the First Officer (Chief Clerk) of his Department, and on his appearance, he said to him: "Was there not something said, the other day, about a letter from the Minister of the United States to the *Gazette*?" To which the clerk replied: "Yes, there was one." "Where is it?" asked the Minister. "It is returned, with directions for its publication," answered the other. "It appears, then," said the Minister to me, "that it has been sent here, and has already been directed to be published." The result was somewhat inconsistent with what he had before said to me; but I was satisfied; and, he expressing himself equally so, I left him. There has been no attempt to contradict or lessen the force of my article, and it was well published in the *Gazette*.

In regard to the situation of things in the Island of Cuba, it already appears that my late warnings to you have been well founded and seasonable. It is well known here that Gen. Lorenzo, who commands at St. Jago de Cuba, has proclaimed and sustains the Constitution of 1812, in defiance of the orders of the Captain-General at the Havana, Tacon; and some assert that the negro question is mixing with the political one. The Government observes silence. I have not seen the Minister for some days, on account of his being closely occupied during these days in the Cortes. I think it will be very difficult to keep down the Island of Cuba in the existing state of the Government here; and also from the manner in which they are draining and anticipating the resources of the island. They commenced upon the plan of paying the dividends due upon the foreign debt the 1st of November, by issuing to the creditors bonds upon the treasury of Cuba, bearing five per cent interest and payable in four annual instalments, when at the same time, they had already drawn largely in advance upon the treasury. It was found, however, that the plan would not go down; and, after a few of the Cuban bonds had been sent into the market, this Government disavowed the arrangement made by its agent, and adopted the plan of giving obligations directly upon the royal treasury here, and also bearing five per cent interest, but payable in six and twelve months. Had the first arrangement been carried into effect, it would have operated like a mortgage of Cuba to foreigners, mostly English; and as it is, her revenues are well pledged always in advance, since it is the most important resource remaining in the power of this Government to raise money upon. How long Cuba herself will bear this mode of anticipating and pledging, not to say draining, may be considered quite uncertain. But, in another view, no person can doubt the bad results with regard to that island from the changes and revolutions which are taking place in the mother country. In the first place, *here* is established a Constitution, and one of very democratic tendency for a monarchy, while in the *neighborhood* of the island are several independent States, who, like herself, have been colonies of Spain; and, in the second place, to Cuba is obstinately refused either the one or the other of these privileges, so that she has to remain in a state of colonial bondage, and bearing the burden of sustaining in the mother country those principles of liberty the application of which to her is denied. Under all the forgoing circumstances, then, it will be seen in due time whether my predictions will prove correct. I had forgotten in its place to add that if Carlos should succeed here, the question might be considered quite doubtful whether the island would consent to pass to what might be called another Government. I have conversed with Mr. Calutrava once or twice on this subject since he has been Minister, and found him incredulous as to any danger. He believes that the fear of the negroes is worth an army of one hundred thousand men, and that it will prevent the whites from making any revolutionary attempts. One thing is certain; this Government can send no force from Spain to oppose any attempt that may be made on the island. If what is there be insufficient, there will be no remedy.

Hon. JOHN FORSYTH, Secretary of State.

Mr. Stevenson to Mr. Forsyth.

[No. 26.] LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES, LONDON, June 16, 1837.

SIR: I have the honor of communicating to you, confidentially, the result of an interview I have lately had with Lord Palmerston on a subject of a very delicate and interesting character.

You have doubtless seen, both in the English and French newspapers, the various speculations which have appeared on the subject of a large Spanish loan, supposed to have been made by a banker in Paris, upon condition that France or England would give some guarantee connected with the islands of Cuba, Porto Rico, and the Philippines. Having received information, from sources that I could rely on, that propositions from the Government of Madrid had actually been made for a loan of six millions of pounds sterling, and that agents had been sent to Paris and London for the purpose of consummating the loan and negotiating with the two Governments on the subject of the guarantee, I deemed it my duty to take an early opportunity of having an informal conversation with Lord Palmerston, and accordingly last week asked an interview for that purpose, the result of which I now communicate.

I stated to Lord Palmerston that the object of my visit was to converse with him, unofficially and confidentially, upon the subject of this Spanish loan, and that I hoped, if he felt any delicacy on the subject, he would frankly say so. His lordship at once said that there was not the slightest objection to the course I proposed, and that he would hear with pleasure anything I might be disposed to communicate.

I opened the subject by stating that I presumed he had seen the publications with which the French and English papers had been filled on the subject of this loan. That I had good reason for believing that propositions had been made, both to France and Great Britain, for the purpose of some guarantee connected with the Island of Cuba and Porto Rico. That, in the absence of instruction from my Government, and ignorant of what his Majesty's Government had done, or might be disposed to do, in relation to the matter, I felt it to be my duty to take the earliest opportunity of placing his lordship in possession of what I knew to be the views of my Government on the subject of these islands, and of reminding him of the course it had heretofore felt itself justified in taking in relation to the subject. I proceeded to give a brief explanation of the geographical relation of these islands to the United States, and the consequences that would be likely to follow their separation from the dominion of Spain. That the possession of Cuba by a great maritime power would be little else than the establishment of a fortress at the mouth of the Mississippi, commanding both the Gulf of Mexico and Florida, and, consequently, the whole trade of the Western States, besides deeply affecting the interests and tranquility of the southern portion of the Union. That, under such circumstances, it was not *of defence and self preservation*, which all nations acknowledge, and that the present was precisely such a case; that in this view, and with a sincere desire to guard against possible misapprehension, I deemed it proper to say what I had, in order that his Lordship would receive it in the spirit in which it was offered.

Lord Palmerston in reply said very little. He assured me that he understood and appreciated the motives which had produced the interview. He said that the Government of Spain was no doubt desirous to terminate their civil war, and he seemed to think that it could only be done by a large loan of money; that efforts had been made for that purpose in the manner supposed, but on *what terms the loan had been proposed, or whether they had been successful or not, he did not say*, nor did I think it proper to inquire. His lordship admitted that propositions had been made to Great Britain on the subject of the loan, (the nature of which he did not state,) but he said that they had been declined by his Majesty's Government. He remarked, however, at the same time, that the consent of Parliament was necessary to the fulfilment of any pledge of the character supposed, and that, under the present state of things, there would be very little probability of any such consent being given. This remark was made in a way that left me at liberty to draw my own conclusions as to what the Government here might have been disposed to do, if the consent of Parliament could have been obtained. It is proper, also, that I should state, that having expressed in the course of conversation my impression that the course and policy of France could not, I thought, be mistaken, and that I had reason to believe that she would not for a moment listen to the application which had been made to her on the subject, Lord Palmerston remarked that considerations of that nature could not be permitted to influence the conduct of Great Britain; that, in deciding all such questions, his Majesty's Government could not listen to the opinions and views of any foreign Government, but must decide for itself.

This remark was made by his lordship in good temper, but its tendency was too obvious to be mistaken. I replied to it, by stating that my remark, to which his was an answer, was entirely incidental, and merely intended to show that the opinions of France in relation to Cuba had undergone no change since the year 1825-6, but were in accord with those of the United States. To this Lord Palmerston said nothing.

As there seemed to be no desire on the part of his lordship to continue the conversation, and having accomplished what I had intended, I forebore to press the subject, and the interview closed.

It is proper, however, to state that the language and manner of Lord Palmerston were in the highest degree conciliatory, though evidently *more marked* than usual.

You will see that I took care to guard against misconstruction or commitment of our Government, by expressly stating at the outset that I was neither instructed nor authorised to say anything on the subject, but was acting solely on my own responsibility. I need not say that I shall feel gratified if the course which I have taken shall meet the approbation of the President.

I am, Sir, very resp

MEDICAL.

DR. FELIX GOURAUD'S
ITALIAN MEDICATED SOAP.—The annals of modern science are thickened with no grander record than the world-renowned discoveries with which Dr. FELIX GOURAUD has enriched their pages: foremost among which, by universal acclamation, is that to which he has given the name of ITALIAN MEDICATED SOAP! Language is powerless to set forth one tithe of its wonderful properties. But the high meed of public approbation has so decidedly and unchangeably stamped the superiority of these remarkable soaps, that to doubt its efficacy in the eradication of TAN, FRECKLES, PIMPLES, BLOTCHES, ERUPTIONS, CHAPS, CRACKS, TETTER, SALT RHEUM, MOTH, RINGWORM, SCALD HEAD, BARBER'S ITCH, WORMS IN THE SKIN, ERYSIPELAS, PUSTULES, SCROFULA, SCURVY, OBSTINATE OLD SORES, and other cutaneous disfigurements, is to imply a doubt of the existence of truth itself! But it is not alone the power it possesses in restoring to an irregular and darkened skin its pristine health and beauty, to which we now advert; it has *other* and still more delightful qualities. It is, for instance, to a remarkable degree, that, let the hands be ever so thoroughly begrimed with dirt, or ingrained with *stains*, this Soap, with the potency of magic, searches the minutest pores of the skin, and insists on removing every particle of filth and discoloration, imparting to the roughest and hardest cuticle a cleanness, whiteness and softness as voluptuous and enviable as that which graces "fair young childhood." It is consequently not at all an uncommon thing to see days for mechanics, by the use of GOURAUD'S SOAP, to display a delicate, soft white hand in the presence of their "ladye loves."

Think of this, ye stainers, dyers, blacksmiths, painters, *et cæteri sensu*; ye whose diurnal vocations so begrime your skins that you find it impossible to resume your natural color even on the Sabbath! Pooh! pooh! I, ye Cinderellas, whose necessity compels to do the drudgery of the kitchen, and whose hands and arms in time assume the dingy hue of your own pots and kettles! Reflect upon it all who are emulous of possessing a luxurious soft, smooth and transparent complexion, unflecked by a single blemish to mar its child-like beauty, THAT GOURAUD'S ITALIAN MEDICATED SOAP will perform all this, is as certain as there is a sun in the heavens! It is, moreover, the best Shaving Compound ever used. Price, 50 cents.

POUDRE SUBTILE.

INFALLIBLE SUCCESS during a period of twelve years has fully established the excellence of Dr FELIX GOURAUD'S POUDRE SUBTILE, for eradicating disagreeable and superfluous hairs from lip or forehands, back of necks, the arms, moles, &c., or the stubborn beard of man. This safe, speedy and sure remedy has been in general use for upwards of twelve years, without a single instance of its having failed to eradicate the most stubborn hair. Besides it can be seen and tested before purchasing, putting its efficacy and safety past all kind of doubt. $1.

I have had an opportunity of observing the operation of Dr. FELIX GOURAUD'S preparation for the removal of superfluous hair, and am perfectly satisfied of its singular efficacy. After an analysis of the composition of these Powders I can, without any hesitation, pronounce them perfectly harmless, and in every way infinitely superior to any preparation of the kind ever offered to the public. I have pleasure in giving them my recommendation, being thus fully convinced of their value. JAMES A. HOUSTON, M. D., New-York, Feb. 1, 1843. Editor N.Y *Lancet*.

GOURAUD'S HAIR RESTORATIVE is warranted to prevent hair from falling off, cure Dandruff, and render harsh, wiry hair, soft, silky and glossy. 75 cts.

GOURAUD'S LIQUID ROUGE will impart to the pale cheek and lip, a crimson flush as magnificent as that of the rose, defying detection or rubbing off. 50 cents.

GOURAUD'S LIQUID HAIR DYE will change red or gray hairs to a beautiful black or brown, the instant it is applied, without staining the skin, warranted, or no pay.

We earnestly ask a candid perusal of the testimonials appended of Dr. Marshall, the celebrated Dramatist. It will than be seen that all who have tried it are of the first members of Dr. FELIX GOURAUD'S HAIR DYE over all other Dyes, receive "confirmation strong as proof of Holy Writ."

BROOKLYN, March 15, 1852.

To Dr. FELIX GOURAUD: *Dear Sir:* Whatever value may belong to the evidence of one, who never in his life gave testimony to a secret medical Remedy of any kind, I am desirous that you should possess it in favor of your most admirable "INSTANTANEOUS LIQUID HAIR DYE."—When my Grey Hairs became a noticeable fact to my children, I thought it was time to seek some means of hiding those tell-tales from the family eye. I have seen so many indifferent effects produced by various Hair Dyes among my friends, giving all the unnatural color of the rainbow to one, blackening the skin of another, and making the hair of a third stand up in dry unmoistened stiffness, "like quills upon the fretful porcupine," that I almost despaired, and should have given up the thought of "Dyeing" had I not met a celebrated literary man, a friend of mine, who had used your preparation. He had used it for some time, and practical experience has since taught me, that your Hair Dye was instantaneous in its effects, not requiring more than ten minutes for its operation, permanent in its beautifying results, never leaving the slightest mark or stain upon the skin, and what is still more remarkable, invigorating and vitalizing the hair, giving to it the vigor and strength of adolescence, as well as the glossy beauty and exuberance of early manhood.

I have the honor to remain, yours truly,
Price $1; double size $1 50. W. K. NORTHALL.

TESTIMONY.—T. M. CALLENDER, No. 28 South 3d st., Philadelphia; BATES, No. 129 Washington-st., Boston; CAREY, Worcester; GUILD, Bangor; W. ROBINSON, Portland, Me.; G. FARGUE, No. 26 St. Charles-st., New-Orleans; E. H. HAYCRAFT, No. 90 4th-st., Louisville; COUSE, Detroit, Michigan; CARLETON & Co., Lowell; ALBERT PERRY, Manchester; WILLIS, Rochester; ROBERT CAMERON, Bridgeport, Conn.; GEO. GERIG, Nashville, Tenn.; E. H. CHICHESTER, M. D., Cahaba, Ala., and generally throughout the Union.

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SANDS' SARSAPARILLA,
IN QUART BOTTLES,
FOR PURIFYING THE BLOOD AND FOR THE CURE OF SCROFULA, MERCURIAL DISEASES, RHEUMATISM, CUTANEOUS ERUPTIONS, STUBBORN ULCERS, LIVER COMPLAINT, DYSPEPSIA, BRONCHITIS, SALT RHEUM, CONSUMPTION, FEVER SORES, FEMALE COMPLAINTS, ERYSIPELAS, LOSS OF APPETITE, PIMPLES, BILES, GENERAL DEBILITY, &c. &c.

THIS PREPARATION has now borne the test of over fourteen years' experience, since its first introduction to public favor, during which time numerous imitations have sprung into existence, founding their claims to the confidence of the community on the curative powers contained in the Sarsaparilla Root, the active principle of the extended use of which has been mainly attributable to the many wonderful cures effected by the use of this preparation. While Sarsaparilla Root forms an important part of its combination, it is, at the same time, compounded with other vegetable remedies of great power; and it is in the peculiar combination and scientific manner of its preparation, that its remarkable success in the cure of disease depends. Other preparations imitate it in the style of putting up, and in bearing the name of one of its ingredients—and here ends their resemblance to it. Those needing a remedy and purifier like this, are requested to note where this difference exists, and in making choice of what they will use, not to take any other but that one entitled to their confidence, from the long list of cures it has effected on living witnesses, whose testimonials and residences have been published, and who are still ready to testify to its worth.

ASTONISHING CURE.

PATERSON, N. J., Tuesday, May 19, 1851.

Messrs. A. B. & D SANDS: Gentlemen—Having witnessed the most beneficial effects from the use of your Sarsaparilla, it gives me pleasure to send you the following statement in regard to my son: In the Spring of 1846 he took a severe cold, and after eight weeks of severe suffering this disease settled in his left leg, and which soon swelled to the utmost. The swelling was lanced by his physician, and discharged most profusely; after that no less than eleven ulcers formed on the leg and foot at one time. We had five different physicians, but none relieved him much; and the last Winter found him so emaciated and low that he was unable to leave his bed, suffering the most excruciating pain. During this time the bones had become so much affected that piece after piece came out, of which he has now more than twenty-five preserved in a bottle, varying from one-half to one and a-half inches in length. We had given up all hopes of his recovery, but at this time were induced to try your Sarsaparilla, and with its use his health and appetite began immediately to improve and so rapid was the change that less than a dozen bottles effected a speedy cure. With gratitude, I remain truly yours, DARIUS BALLARD

We, the undersigned, neighbors of Mr. BALLARD, cheerfully subscribe to the facts of the above statement.

E. H. HAYT, A. M. BRIDGEMAN,
GEO T. DEAN, C. EASTWOOD.

PATTERSON, Wednesday, May 21, 1851.

Prepared and sold, wholesale and retail, by A. B. & D. SANDS, Druggists and Chemists, No. 100 Fulton, corner of William-st., New-York. Sold also by Druggists generally throughout the United States and Canadas. Price $1 per bottle; six bottles for $5.

A CERTAIN CURE FOR THE PILES.

OFFICE, NO. 196 BOWERY, (4 doors above Spring-st.)—Dr. UPHAM'S VEGETABLE ELECTUARY, (an internal remedy,) is a certain cure for Piles, in every form; also, for all those affections of the stomach, liver and bowels, which are the cause of this afflicting complaint. For some of the most remarkable cures on record, see Pamphlets, which can be obtained, gratis, at the Proprietor's office. Price of the Electuary, $1 per box. Sold at No. 196 Bowery; by Mrs. HAYS, No. 175 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, and by Druggists generally.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—AN ADMIRABLE REMEDY FOR FOUL STOMACHS AND TORPID LIVERS.—PLAINTS AND BAD DIGESTION.—Mr. WILSON, a gentleman lately returned from Bengal, where he had been employed for several years in the Hon. East India Company's service, called at Professor HOLLOWAY'S Establishment a few days ago to state the benefit he had derived from taking these unparalleled Pills, having suffered from a liver complaint for years, and his digestion so impaired, that for months he could not take any solid food; other remedies seemed to have no effect on his disorder, but HOLLOWAY'S PILLS acted so wonderfully in cleansing the liver and strengthening the digestive organs that he is now quite restored to health. Sold by all venders of medicine in the British Empire, and by the proprietor, 244 Strand, London, and boxes, at 1s 1½ cents, 2s 9 cents, and $1 50 each. Wholesale by the principal drug houses in the Union, and by Messrs. A. B. & D. SANDS, New-York, and by the proprietor, No. 244 Strand, London.

MONEY SAVED—A WARRANTED ARTICLE.—The Subscriber is prepared to cure all kinds of Chronic Rheumatism, Colic, Dysentery, Pains in the Side, Back or Chest, Head-ache, Old Sores, Cuts, Burns, &c. Dr. TOBIAS' VENETIAN LINIMENT, they need not fear purchasing, as it is warranted, and purchasers can have their money refunded if not found as represented. Sold by the proprietor, No. 80 Cortlandt-st., and by Druggists generally.

DR. PERRON'S CELEBRATED FEMALE PILLS.—Ladies requiring a safe and powerful remedy can be had at his office, or may be sent by mail to any address. Office corner of Broadway and Houston-st., over the drug store. The doctor attends exclusively to an office practice. Hours from 9 o'clock, A. M., till 12, and from 6 till 9 in the evening.

DRUGS, DYES, PAINTS, OILS, GLASS, &c.—City and country trade dealt with on liberal terms, for cash, at No. 62 Vesey-st., N. Y.

GREENLEAF & KINSLEY.
SAMUEL F. GREENLEAF. WILLIAM H. KINSLEY.

SCHOOLS.

ASTORIA FEMALE INSTITUTE.

THE ASTORIA FEMALE INSTITUTE, Mrs. HOWARD and Miss FREEMAN Principals, will reopen for the reception of Pupils on WEDNESDAY, the 15th of September.

For circulars, apply at the Institute, or of Messrs. NEWMAN & IVISON, No. 199 Broadway. Pupils received at any time.

THE METROPOLITAN ACADEMY AND GYMNASIUM are now ready for the reception of pupils.

Gymnastic Classes for Gentlemen, every evening, from 7 to 10 o'clock.

For Ladies, on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, from 4 to 6 P M.

For Boys not of the Institution, on Monday, Wednesday and Friday, from 4 to 6 P. M.

Catalogues, showing the course of study, &c., may be obtained at the Institution, Nos 93 and 95 6th-av., near Washington-sq.

PROF. WILLIAM DOD has opened a School for Boys, at No. 1,004 Broadway, third door north of 20th-st. Course of Instruction—Ancient and Modern Languages, Mathematics, and the various branches of an English education. Pupils will be carried through the Mathematical Course of the best Military Schools of France, if their parents desire it. Circulars, containing testimonials from some of the most eminent scholars and statesmen who have had sons under his instruction, may be obtained at CARTER'S and M. M. DODD'S Bookstores. References—Rev. Drs. W. W. PHILLIPS, JAMES W. ALEXANDER, and S. H. BURCHARD

FAMILY BOARDING SCHOOL—FAIRHAVEN, Conn.—THOMAS G. SLOAN, Principal of the Fairhaven Academy, having erected a new building adjoining his dwelling, for the accommodation of Boarding Scholars, can now receive into his family six additional pupils—number limited to fifteen. The School is delightfully situated, about one mile East of New-Haven. Circulars may be had at Gould & Berry's Music Store, No. 297 Broadway, and at H. S. Dunn's Book and Music Store, No. 135 8th-av

CUMMINGS' SCHOOL OF DESIGN FOR LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.—Drawing in lead pencil, crayons and from the antique, painting in oil and water colors. Winter arrangement—the afternoon classes assemble at 2 P M. Gentlemen's evening class, 7 to 9 Other classes, schools and private classes as heretofore, No. 143 5th-av

OTTIGNON'S GYMNASIUM—Nos. 159 and 161 Crosby-street. Mr. C. F. OTTIGNON begs leave to remind the public that his Gymnasium is open daily from sunrise until 10 P M., for general exercise Gentlemen's Class meets every evening at 8 P. M. for class exercises and instruction. Boy's Classes meet on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, at 3½ in the afternoon.

A YOUNG LADY who has had experience in teaching wishes to engage in a private family, or assist in a school, a few hours each day, in Mathematics, French or primary department, for her board or its equivalent as compensation. Best testimonials given. Address or apply to S. H. HARRINGTON, No. 227 West 31st-st., or No 63 Barclay-st.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

ÆOLIAN PIANO FORTES—T. GILBERT & CO.'S CELEBRATED PIANO FORTES, with and without the Æolian. The subscriber, who is the sole agent in this city for the sale of these instruments, (the reputation of which has become world-wide,) is now prepared to offer them at prices which, to those wishing to purchase, cannot fail to be satisfactory. Possessing facilities for obtaining Pianos unsurpassed, if equaled, by those of any other house in the city, he does not hesitate to say that he can present inducements to purchasers not to be found elsewhere. He has constantly on hand an extensive assortment of second hand Pianos, at bargains, which, he fearlessly asserts, will defy competition. Gilbert's elegant boudoir or cottage Pianos, suitable for small rooms. Also Melodeons of Prince's and Carhart's make. Æolian and other Pianos to let.

HORACE WATERS,
No. 333 Broadway, corner of Anthony-st., 2d floor.

PIANO FORTES—The best assortment of Pianos in this city can be seen at the Warerooms of LINCOLN & THOMPSON, No. 441 Broadway, under Hall, Davis & Co's celebrated Æolian Pianos, of new and much approved scales, acknowledged superior to any other in the market. Also, a large variety from other distinguished New-York and Boston makers. Gilbert's and other second-hand with and without the Æolian, at various prices.

LINCOLN & THOMPSON, No 441 Broadway.

MESSRS. LIGHTE & NEWTON, No. 22 Canal-st., in consequence of the increased demand and unrivaled popularity of their PIANO-FORTES, have extended their business, and are now prepared to offer to their friends, and those wishing a superior instrument, an extensive assortment, in plain and ornamented cases, of modern style, from 6½ to 7½ octave Second-hand Pianos taken in exchange. Broadway Ware-rooms, No. 423.

PIANO-FORTES.—The finest assortment of Piano-Fortes in the city may be found at the spacious warerooms of N. P. B. CURTIS & CO., No. 447 Broadway, consisting of George Hew's celebrated American Patent Action Pianos, T. Gilbert and Co.'s popular Æolian Pianos, Gilbert's and others' Boudoir. Also, a variety of new and second-hand Pianos for sale and to let. No. 447 Broadway.

PIANOS—Two new and valuable rosewood Pianos of 6½ and 7 octaves, warranted, and for sale at bargains. Also, 7 second-hand Pianos at 25, 40, 75, 90, 100, 125 and 148 dollars. Also, watches, jewelry, cigars, soaps, books, silks, &c. Cash advances for short periods on pianos, watches, and merchandize generally.

I. F. JONES, No. 53 Ann-st., 2d floor.

J. & C. FISCHER, (late NUNNS & FISCHER,) Manufactory and Warerooms, No. 170 Greenwich st. corner of Dey-st. PIANO-FORTES, warranted, with reverse bridge and patent tube, well calculated for keeping in tune. Piano-Fortes tuned, repaired and exchanged.

N B.—Also, Æolian Piano-Fortes for sale.

PIANOS FOR SALE—At No. 8 Barclay-st., next door to the Astor-House—a variety of 6½ and 7-octave rose wood Piano-Fortes, warranted to give satisfaction in every respect, or no sale, for cash or approved city Pianos on hire. JAMES THOMPSON.

PRINCE & CO.'S MELODEONS.—The original PRINCE MELODEON, which has stood the test of years, and proved itself a superior instrument to those of any other make, can be had only of the sole agents, WM. HALL & SON, No. 239 Broadway, (opposite the Park.)

CARHART'S MELODEONS, which are pronounced by the best judges superior to all others, can be had only of the sole agent, J. S. CLARK, No. 264 Broadway (opposite the Park.) N. B.—Instruments with stops, for churches. All instruments warranted for one year.

HARP FOR SALE—At a great bargain, a double-action Harp, by one of the best makers, in perfect order. Can be seen at the Piano-Forte ware-rooms of LINCOLN & THOMPSON, No. 441 Broadway.

PIANO-FORTES.—HAZELTON & BRO., Manufactory and Ware-rooms, No 319 Centre-st., near Grand, where may be found a fine assortment of Rose wood Pianos, made in the most substantial manner and latest style.

TO RENTERS OF PIANOFORTES.—The Pianoforte Association, No. 361 Broadway, are selling Pianoforte, to be paid for by instalments of $3 to $10 per month. J. PECK, Trustee.

PIANO-FORTE—Six superior Pianos for Hire at No. 59 3d av., between 10th and 11th sts. THOS. C. CALLAWAY.

INSURANCE.

REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—Insurance Buildings, cor. Wall and William-sts., offices Nos. 19 and 11, ground floor.

This Company having their capital of $150,000 paid in, in cash, and securely invested, are prepared to insure against loss and damage by fire, on favorable terms.

The charter of this Company provides, that after paying the stockholders, at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum, four-fifths of the remaining profits are to be divided among the assured in scrip bearing interest, which scrip is to be redeemable in cash whenever the accumulated profits and capital shall amount to $1,000,000.

TRUSTEES.

Samuel S Howland,	John A. Stephens,	Jos. Gaillard, Jr.,	
Stephen Whitney,	James Warren,	Jas. M. Waterbury,	
Daniel B. Fearing,	Arthur Leary,	George Curtis,	
Wm H. Russell,	M. W Hamilton,	George T. Ades,	
A. C Dowaing,	Danning Duer,	D. S. Keanedy,	
Gazzway S.Lamar,	John Stewart, Jr.,	John J. Astor, Jr.	
Wm. H. Aspinwall,	Robert B. Minturn,	Fred'k A. Delano,	
Wm. B. Duncan,	Reuben Withers,	James C. Bell,	
Chas. H. Russell,	Ed. D. Center,	Daniel D. Smith,	
Isaac Townsend,	Josiah Oakes,	Fred'k G. Foster,	
Paleg Hall,	Robert S. Hone,		

ROBERT S. HONE, President.
DUNCAN F. CURRY, Secretary.

THE BROOKLYN FIRE INSURANCE CO.—CHARTERED IN 1824.—Office, No. 43 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, No. 6 Merchants' Exchange, Wall-st., New-York. Have their Capital (as also a handsome surplus) invested in most productive securities, and continue to insure Buildings, Merchandize, Furniture, and other personal property, Vessels in port, and their Cargoes, upon as favorable terms as any other similar institution.

DIRECTORS.

William Ellsworth,	William Miller,	Hon. Quackenbos,
Phineas T. Barnum,	George Gibbs,	Justus B. Redfield,
Daniel D. Lord,	S. S. Townsend,	A. W. Ammerman,
Caleb S. Woodhull,	John Eadie, Jr.,	Fordyce Hitchcock,
Chas T. Cromwell,	Joel S Gatman,	John C. Smith,
Anasta's Nicholas,	Robert C. Bell,	Jos. M. Greenwood,

WILLIAM MILLER, President.
JOHN EADIE, Jr., Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

STATE, COUNTY, CITY AND RAILROAD BONDS—STATE OF TENNESSEE SIX PER CENT. BONDS, redeemable in 1892.

FAYETTE COUNTY, KENTUCKY, SIX PER CENT. BONDS, redeemable in 1862, guaranteed by the Covington and Lexington Railroad.

BOURBON COUNTY, KENTUCKY, SIX PER CENT. BONDS, redeemable in 1858, guaranteed by same road.

NORFOLK CITY, VIRGINIA, SIX PER CENT. BONDS, redeemable in 1872.

MEMPHIS CITY, TENNESSEE SIX PER CENT. BONDS, guaranteed by the Memphis and Charleston Railroad, redeemable in 1883.

ROCHESTER, LOCKPORT AND NIAGARA FALLS RAILROAD SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS, redeemable in 1854, '55 and '57.

PHILADELPHIA AND SUNBURY RAILROAD COMPANY SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS, redeemable in 1872.

EVANSVILLE AND ILLINOIS RAILROAD COMPANY SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS, Convertible, redeemable 1856

NEW-ALBANY AND SALEM RAILROAD EIGHT PER CENT. BONDS, Convertible

NEW-ALBANY AND SALEM RAILROAD TEN PER CENT. BONDS, Convertible.

The principal and interest of all payable in this city. For sale by CAMMANN, WHITEHOUSE & CO.

C. S. BOURNE & BROTHER,
BILL AND EXCHANGE BROKERS, No. 35 Wall-st., New-York.
CHRISTOPHER S. BOURNE, FRANCIS BOURNE.

OFFICE OF THE ROCHESTER AND SYRACUSE RAILROAD CO.—CANANDAIGUA, Oct, 8, 1852.—NOTICE.—An instalment of twenty dollars per share on the scrip stock of this Company is required to be paid on the 20th day of October instant, and the balance due on said scrip stock (being ten dollars per share,) is required to be paid on the 1st day of February next.

By paying the last instalment on the 16th day of January next instead of 1st February, with interest on both of said instalments from the 1st day of August last to the times of payment, and on the surrender of the scrip certificates the scripholders will be entitled to full stock with the future dividends.

Payments of the said instalments may be made at the office of Messrs. Duncan, Sherman & Co., New-York; J. E. Thayer & Brother, Boston, at the Bank of Syracuse, Bank of Auburn, Rochester City Bank, and at this office.

By order of the Board of Directors.
CHAS. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

MESSRS. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., BANKERS, New-York, issue Foreign Circular Letters of Credit on the following

CITIES:

Alexandria,	Carlsruhe,	Malta,	Rotterdam,
Antwerp,	Dresden,	Marseilles,	Rio de Janeiro,
Athens	Dusseldorf,	Milan.	St Petersburg,
Berlin,	Florence,	Moscow,	Strasburg,
Baden-Baden,	Frankfort,	Munich,	Siena,
Berne,	Genoa,	Messina,	Smyrna,
Bordeaux,	Geneva,	Mulhouse,	Seville,
Bologna,	Gibraltar,	Naples,	Turin,
Bremen,	Hamburg,	Nice,	Toulon,
Brussels,	Hague,	Oporto,	Trieste,
Bagni de Lucca,	Havre,	Oleron,	Venice,
Basle,	London,	Paris,	Vevey,
Cairo,	Leghorn,	Pau,	Vienna,
Coblentz,	Leipsic,	Pisa,	Wiesbaden.
Cologne,	Lyons,	Rome,	Warmw.
Cadiz,	Madrid,		

Also, Letters of Credit, payable in all the principal cities of the United States, Canada, West Indies, &c.

EXCHANGE AND COLLECTION OFFICE.—The undersigned have taken the office, No. 173 Canal-st., under the People's Bank, where they will transact the EXCHANGE AND COLLECTION BUSINESS, in all its branches, upon the most reasonable terms, and feel confident of giving satisfaction to those who will favor them with a call. WM. E. HAWS,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 1, 1852. FRED. A DUBOIS.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK, ALBANY, Nov 22, 1852—The BANK OF BINGHAMTON has this day filed in this office, a notice of the appointment of the NEW-YORK STATE BANK, in the City of Albany as agent for the redemption of its circulating notes, agreeable to the Act entitled "An Act to amend the several acts relating to Incorporated Banks, Banking Associations and Individual Bankers," passed April 17, 1851.
DANIEL B ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

DIVIDEND.—The Board of Direction of the HOWARD INSURANCE COMPANY have this day declared a Dividend of Twelve Per Cent. upon the Capital Stock, payable on and after MONDAY, Dec 6.
LEWIS PHILLIPS, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 24, 1852.

CREDITS ON CHINA, INDIA &c.—Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, New-York, are prepared to issue Mercantile Credits, Circular Notes, and Letters of Credit on the Oriental Bank of London, available at all the branches and agencies of that establishment, as follows:

Canton, Hong-Kong, Shanghai,	China.	Madras, Bombay, Calcutta,	Columbo, Kandy, Singapore, Ceylon.

REDEMPTION OF THE ALBANY AND SCHENECTADY (LATE MOHAWK AND HUDSON) RAILROAD COMPANY'S BONDS OF 1842, DUE DECEMBER 1, 1852.—Notice is hereby given, that the principal and interest due on the above bonds, will be paid on presentation at the office of Messrs WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., No 52 Wall-st., New-York, or at the office of the Company in the city of Albany. Interest on the above bonds will cease after the 1st December next.
Albany, Nov. 13, 1852. E. FOSTER, Jr., Secretary.

CREDITS, &C., FOR THE PACIFIC.—Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, New-York, issue Credits and Bills of Exchange, available at sight, on the following places on the West Coast: LIMA, VALPARAISO, PANAMA, SAN FRANCISCO.

SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS OF THE NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY, reimbursable in 1867, with semi annual interest coupons attached; for sale by BLATCHFORD & RAINSFORD, No. 12 William-st.

SPECIE WANTED at the highest market rates, by GOODING & BROTHER, Bullion and Exchange Office, No. 6 Wall-st.

COAL.

PITTSTON COAL.—The PENNSYLVANIA COAL CO., is prepared to furnish superior White Ash Pittston Coal of all sizes, clean and in good order, suitable for steam, shipping, and domestic purposes, from its boats, or yards in this city, Williamsburg and Brooklyn. The Company's facilities are such as to enable it to give good dispatch to vessels loading at New-York, or at Port Ewen.

Particular attention given to the delivery of Coal for domestic purposes.

Apply at the office, corner of Broadway and Wall-st.; or yards, West near Morton-st., corner of Fourteenth-st and 9th-av., and foot of Gouverneur-st, city; foot of North Tenth-st., Williamsburg, and foot of Gold-st., Brooklyn.

COAL.—The subscriber has in yard, and is constantly discharging, all the various kinds of Anthracite and Bituminous Coals, viz.: Peach Orchard, Black Heath, Lehigh, Liverpool Orrel, Cannel, Sidney, &c. &c., all of the very best quality, delivered in handsome order from vessels or yard, and for sale low. JAMES L. WORTH,
Fourth-st. cor. Thompson, and 6th-av. cor. Amos-st.; down town office, No. 52 Wall-st.

COAL, COAL, COAL.—Buy your Coal before the advance of Winter prices. Peach Orchard, Broad Mountain, Liverpool, Cannel, Cumberland, &c., &c., of the best quality, screened and delivered from the yard, No 9 Christopher-st, near 6th-av, at the present market prices. Orders by mail promptly attended to.
M ALLISON, Jr., & CO., No. 9 Christopher-st.

TRAVELING.

VANDERBILT LINE FOR SAN FRANCISCO—ONLY LINE GIVING TICKETS FOR CROSSING THE ISTHMUS. The favorite double-engine steamship PROMETHEUS, 1,800 tons, will leave from pier No. 2, North River, at 3 o'clock, P. M., precisely, on SATURDAY, December 4th, for SAN JUAN DEL NORTE direct, connecting with the popular steamship PACIFIC over the Nicaragua Transit Route, having but *twelve miles of land transportation*. These steamers are unsurpassed in their accommodations and ventilation. For information or passage, apply only to CORNELIUS VANDERBILT, Agent,
No. 9 Battery Place, up stairs.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD—WINTER ARRANGEMENT—NOV. 1, 1852.

TRAINS OUT OF NEW-YORK.

Accommodation Trains leave at 7 and 11:30 A. M.; 4 and 5 P. M., through to New Haven.

At 9:10 A. M., and 6:30 P. M., for Port Chester.

The 11:30 A. M. train runs in connection with train from New-Haven to Hartford and Springfield, and with train over the Canal road

Express Trains at 8 A. M. and 3:30 P. M., for New-Haven, Stockton, and Saugatuc. Worcester and Boston. Connecticut River and Vermont Railroads. These trains connect at New Haven with trains of the New London Road, to New-London, Norwich, Stonington and Providence.

The 8 A. M. stops at Stamford and Bridgeport, connecting with Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroads at Bridgeport. The 3:30 P. M. stops at Stamford, Norwalk and Bridgeport, connecting with Danbury Railroad at Norwalk, and with Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroads at Bridgeport

TRAINS INTO NEW-YORK.

Accommodation and Special Trains at 5:30, 7, and 9:35 A. M., and 4:30 P. M., through from New Haven.

At 8:30 A. M. and 5:45 P. M., from Port Chester.

The 9:35 A. M. Train receives passengers from Springfield and Hartford, New-London and Canal Railroads at New-Haven. The 4:30 P. M. Train receives passengers from Worcester, Springfield, Hartford, Canal Road, New-London, Stonington and Providence.

The 5:30 P. M. Train receives passengers from Bridgeport, Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroads.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—Trains leave Pier foot of Duane st. as follows:

Mail Train at 8 A. M., for all stations.
Way Train at 3½ P. M., for Piermont and Suffern.
Way Train at 3½ P. M., for Delaware via Jersey City.
Evening Express Train at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk, connecting with first-class Steamer at Dunkirk for Detroit, Sandusky, Monroe and Toledo. Also, with the Lake Shore Road for Erie, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Louisville and St. Louis.
Emigrant and Accommodation Train at 5 P. M., (Sundays excepted) for Dunkirk.

CHAS. MINOT, Superintendant.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD—WINTER ARRANGEMENT.—Trains leave Chambers-st., daily for Albany and Troy—

EXPRESS TRAIN—6 A. M., through in 4 hours, connecting with Trains reaching Buffalo or Montreal, at 8 o'clock same evening.

MAIL TRAIN—6 A. M.—Through Way Train, 1 P. M.

EXPRESS TRAIN—5 P M.; Accommodation Train, 7 P. M.

FOR TARRYTOWN—at 2 P. M., and an Evening Train at 11 o'clock.

FOR PO'KEEPSIE—At 4 P. M.—For Peekskill, at 5 30 P. M.

SUPREME COURT.—In the matter of the application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the Widening and Straightening of WATTS-STREET, between Pearl-st. and Park Row, in the City of New-York, pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Commissioners appointed by the Supreme Court, first judicial district, to make a map of the property required for the purpose of widening and straightening WATTS-STREET, between Pearl-st. and Park Row, in the City of New-York, pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, and to make an estimate and assessment of the loss and damage to be occasioned thereby, and of the benefit and advantage to be derived therefrom, by the owners, lessees, parties and persons respectively entitled to or interested in the real estate to be taken for the purpose aforesaid, or affected thereby, and to report the same to the said Court, have completed the same, and have filed their report, with the said map, in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, and that the said Commissioners will meet the parties interested in the said real estate, at the office of ABRAHAM WAKEMAN, No. 46 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, on Wednesday, the 15th day of December, 1852, at 12 o'clock at noon of that day, when and where they will hear any objections that may be made to the said report.

Dated, New-York, November 20, 1852.

ABRAHAM WAKEMAN,
JOHN B. SMITH,
SAMUEL B. RUGGLES, } Commissioners.
HENRY E. DAVIES, Attorney.

SUPREME COURT.—In the matter of the application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the Widening and Straightening of WHITEHALL-STREET, in the City of New-York, on the westerly side of said street, between the Bowling-green and State street, so as to make the street seventy feet in width at those points.

Notice is hereby given by the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, intend to make application to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a special term of the Court, to be held at the City Hall of the City of New-York, on Wednesday, the 15th day of December, 1852, at the opening of the Court on that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, for the appointment of Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment in the above entitled matter, to ascertain the nature and extent of the improvement hereby intended, that is the widening and straightening of Whitehall-st., in the City of New-York, on the westerly side of said street, between the Bowling-green and State-st., so as to make said street seventy feet in width at those points; this width to be measured from the westerly line of the street to be direct from the corner of State-st. to a point on Bowling-green, twenty-eight feet westerly from the present westerly corner of Whitehall-st.—Dated, New-York, November 17, 1852.

HENRY E. DAVIES,
Counsel to the Corporation.

N. Y. SUPREME COURT.—THOMAS B. COMPTON, *against* JAMES F. SHAW, GEORGE PIERSON, JAMES F. SHAW, RONNI M. wife, and DR PEEK, and MARY JANE his wife—Summons.—To the Defendants:—You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 46 Pine-st., New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint, within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated November 15, 1852.

SPEIR & NASH, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

The complaint in this action was filed in the Clerk's office of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, the 19th day of November, 1852.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—In the matter of the Application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the Widening and Straightening of 86th-st., between Park-av. and Second-av., in the City of New-York, pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Commissioners appointed by the Supreme Court, first judicial district, to make a map of the property required for the purpose of widening and straightening 86th-st., between Park-av. and Second-av., in the City of New-York, pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, and to make an estimate and assessment of the loss and damage to be occasioned thereby, and of the benefit and advantage to be derived therefrom, by the owners, lessees, parties and persons respectively entitled to or interested in the real estate to be taken for the purpose aforesaid, or affected thereby, and to report the same to the said Court, have completed the same, and have filed their report, with the said map, in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, and that the said Commissioners will meet the parties interested in the said real estate, at the office of ABRAHAM WAKEMAN, No. 46 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, on Wednesday, the 15th day of December, 1852, at 12 o'clock at noon of that day, when and where they will hear any objections that may be made to the said report.

Dated, New-York, November 20, 1852.

ABRAHAM WAKEMAN,
JOHN B. SMITH,
SAMUEL B. RUGGLES, } Commissioners.
HENRY E. DAVIES, Attorney.

SUPREME COURT.—In the matter of the application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the Widening and Straightening of WHITEHALL-STREET, in

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK CITY.

A DISGRACEFUL SCENE AT THE LOWER POLICE OFFICE.—Yesterday forenoon, between the hours of 10 and 11 o'clock, a most disgraceful scene was enacted at the Lower Police Court, Halls of Justice, in presence of the sitting Magistrate. It seems that a lawyer named CHAS KENNEDY, or SNEELY, who has for some years practiced considerably at the Police Courts and Sessions, took offence at a paragraph published in the *Herald* representing the arrest of a man for seduction, wherein it is stated that a "Tombs practitioner" "extracted a sum of money" from the prisoner to defend him. The legal gent being counsel in the case, supposed the imputation alluded to him, and to have revenge, he made an attack upon ALFRED E. BAKER, reporter of that paper. The lawyer stood upon a platform in front of the bar of justice, talking to Justice OSBORNE about some criminal case, and in the course of conversation, he (SNEELY) said he would have satisfaction out of BAKER for that expression of "Tombs practitioner." The Magistrate advised him not to use any violence, as he would get himself in trouble.

At this time Mr. BAKER happened to walk into the police office, and the lawyer perceiving him, he beckoned to him, and as he (BAKER) advanced towards the platform, SNEELY approached him, and standing elevated about twelve inches from the floor, he exclaimed, "What did you put that in the paper for about me?" Mr. BAKER smiled, and thinking it was "all a joke," started to go away, when the enraged counsel dealt him a powerful blow in the face, aiming between the eyes, but owing to a dodge of the adversary's head, it took effect on the upper lip, cutting it inside, and causing the blood to flow. Mr. BAKER made an attempt to defend himself with an umbrella, but was followed up in "double quick time" by the assailant, who was about to inflict another blow, when officers PATTERSON, STEPHENS and CROSBY interfered and separated the parties, by order of the magistrate, who requested the Reporter to make his complaint for the assault, and he would commit the pugilistic member of the Bar. Mr. BAKER went into the ante-room adjoining, for the purpose of washing the blood off his face, and as he crossed the sill of the door, he was again met by SNEELY, and another encounter took place, during which the assailant grasped the left side of Mr. BAKER's face with his finger nails, with an apparent determination of gouging his eye out. Mr. BAKER finally loosened the hold of the assailing individual, caught him by the hair, (which was very long,) and was about to pay him off in his own coin, when the police officers rushed into the room and prevented any further violence. In the meantime, SNEELY made his exit, and upon examination, Mr. BAKER found his face scratched and the flesh mutilated in five different places. He then preferred a charge of violent assault and battery, and a warrant being issued, SNEELY was forthwith arrested at his office by officer WHITLARK, and held to bail in the sum of $500, to answer at the next term of the Court of General Sessions. Such acts of violence deserve the severest punishment, and not only has the dignity of a Court of Justice been outraged, but the Judge grossly insulted, by such a daring act being perpetrated in his presence, while in the discharge of his official duties.

The vestibule of the Tombs needs purifying, indeed, if the sharks who beat about there in search of prey have got to be so bold as to undertake thus brutally the redress of their wrongs, real or imaginary, under the very shade of the Bench—in the presence of the magistrate, and in contempt of the authority of the Court that endures their presence. It is high time that some salutary restriction were placed upon them. City ordinances are made to govern hackmen, passenger runners and others, who were wont to practice extortion and bullying, and we see no good reason why these restrictive rules should not be applied whenever a necessity for them appears to exist.

IMPROVEMENTS IN THE PARK.—Some extensive improvements have been going on in the Park of late. A gang of men have been employed for some months, picking and digging at the foundation stones of the old gateway on Broadway. What they have been doing no one seems to know, and certain it is, that their accomplishments have not amounted to a great deal. During the past week the old benches have been removed from around the Fountain, and a large number of single seats or stools have been substituted in their places. So that now, loving couples cannot sit side by side and say soft things in each others ears, as they watch the flowing waters, but must remains at arms length distance, if they wish to be seated. This is all very well, the improvement may have been a needful one, and if so its accomplishment is a credit to whoever caused the work to be done. There is, however, a much needed work which has been too long left undone in the Park. If necessary, a list of Petitioners as numerous as those who signed the petition for the Broadway Railroad, could be procured, asking for its speedy accomplishment, and that is the regrading and regulating of the avenue which leads from the gates at the head of Beekman-street across the Park to the wide gateway on Broadway. This avenue, or pathway, is more generally used, probably, than any other in the Park, and yet the grade is so bad that whenever there is a shower of rain, or a thaw of snow, the walk is covered by water. The flagging, instead of being higher than the gravel, is in some places sunk below it; and as there are no gutters on the sides of the path a succession of puddles of water and small running streams cross and follow it at all sorts of angles, securing a pair of wet feet to the pedestrian who ventures to make the journey over that road *sans* India-rubber shoes. Will some of the City Fathers, now that the Broadway Railroad business is fixed, give their attention to this matter of concernment to some thousands of persons, females as well as males, the health of each of whom is involved!

LAYING THE CORNER STONE OF THE CHURCH OF THE HOLY CROSS.—A new Roman Catholic Church is about to be erected in Forty-second-street, near the Eighth-avenue. The corner stone of the new edifice was laid, with due ceremony, on the 25th inst., on which occasion Archbishop HUGHES delivered an address. There were a large number of persons present on the occasion. The ceremony of laying the stone was conducted by Bishop WHELAN, of Wheeling, assisted by Rev. F. KRUTIL, of Pa., Rev. AMBROSE BUCKMEYER, Rev. Mr. LUTZ, and Rev. Mr. CURRAN. A tin box, in which was deposited a Latin document giving the year in which this church was erected, the names of the President of the United States and the Governor of this State, together with other secular information, also a portrait of Pope PIUS, copies of the New-York daily and other papers, and several Boston papers, were deposited in a cavity made in the stone. During the ceremony of the laying of the corner stone a collection was taken up for the purpose of assisting in the completion of the church, which resulted in obtaining $138 62. The building is to be in the form of a cross, and is to extend 90 feet each way, with a dome in the centre. There is also to be a basement story, 11 feet in height, to be occupied as a school-room.

SAVED FROM A LIFE OF INFAMY.—Yesterday afternoon, information was received at the Eighth Ward Station-House, that a young girl only 15 years of age, had just called at a house of ill-fame, No. 33 Mercer-street, to make applications for board and furnished apartments, with a view of entering upon a life of prostitution. Captain TURNBULL and Officer WARE immediately repaired to the above premises, took the girl female into custody, and brought her before Justice OSBORNE, at the Lower Police Office, where she gave the name of MARY ELLEN MCROY. It appears from her own statement that she has a father and step mother residing in the village of Lanesborough, Pa., whence she ran away, and arrived in the City on Thursday morning. She refused to say whether any one induced her to leave her parents, and for her own protection the Magistrate committed her to the kind care of Miss FLORA FOSTER, Matron of the City Prison, who will take the necessary steps to procure her a good situation, and, if possible, reclaim her from vice and degradation.

THANKSGIVING SUPPER AT THE FIVE POINTS'—Rev. L. M. PEASE, Superintendent of the Five Points House of Industry, thankfully acknowledges the receipt of provisions in aid of the Supper furnished by him to the Poor of the Five Points, from the several Hotels of the City, as also from a number of grocery stores and private families. Some five hundred children and poor women, besides his own family of a hundred, feasted on the bounties provided as above. The blessings of the Poor and of the Lord rest upon the generous donors. Many contributions to a considerable amount were also received by Mr. PEASE, for Thanksgiving occasion, which is thankfully acknowledged.

MILITARY.—On Thanksgiving Day the Lafayette Light Guard, numbering 94 muskets, commanded by CAPT. A. RAMELWITH, went on their second annual target excursion to Mr. SCARRY's establishment, at Mott Haven, where they had a very pleasant time, and after the target practice, 23 beautiful prizes were awarded to the best sharp shooters. The Company made a very fine appearance. They were accompanied by 26 pieces of music—the New-York Brass Band, which played some beautiful airs.

NEW-YORK IN SAN FRANCISCO.—The large number of our readers who have interests of various kinds clustering around the City of San Francisco, will be gratified to learn that they can now inspect a work of art, from which may be formed an adequate conception of the position and general appearance of the flourishing Emporium of the Pacific. We refer to MERRIAM'S Model of San Francisco. It is, as we have the best reason to know, a perfect miniature of the city it represents. The beautiful bay, *into* which much of the city is built—with its numerous ships and steamers, and wharves; the city itself—rising from the water's edge and spreading over little valleys and varied acclivities, until the summits of the hills which tower in the background are attained—with all its buildings in miniature model, is presented with perfect faithfulness—so much so that the writer had no difficulty in threading its familiar streets, and finding many a well-known building, and oft-traversed locality. With such clues as their letters will furnish, families having friends in San Francisco may, in almost every instance, have pointed out to them the particular cottage or counting-house in which they are especially interested. We make this unsolicited notice simply for the information of our readers, and because the exhibition merits it.

☞ A LAUNCH is to take place this morning at 9 o'clock, A.M., from the yard of SAMUEL SNEEDEN, at Green Point, when the steamer *Granite State*, 1,000 tons burthen, for the New-Haven and Hartford line, is to go off the ways. This boat has been built under the supervision of Capt. RICHARD PECK and Mr. LEONARD MERRITT, and is intended to take her place early in the Spring. The engine will be built at the Morgan works, joiner work by HIRAM P. PERRY.

ANOTHER OF THE NEW-YORK VOLUNTEERS GONE.—On Sunday last, a member of the Regiment of New-York Volunteers was buried with appropriate honors, and on Thursday another, named GEORGE HEPBURN, a musician, was followed to his last resting place. The remnant of the Regiment of Volunteers, the American Rifles, and the Continental Guard joined in doing honors to the remains of the departed soldier.

☞ The Hon. JOHN W. EDMONDS is about to proceed to Central America, for the benefit of his health.

A NEW PROJECT FOR CITY LIGHTS.—It is said that an important proposition is to be laid before a Committee of the Common Council this day, for lighting the city with gas on the mutual principle, in anticipation of the expiration of the exclusive privileges of the old companies.

The proposal, it is said, will be made under a recently patented discovery of HENRY W. ADAMS, who by converting the waste coal tar into a gas in combination with the gas of the original distillation, doubles the quantity and improves the quality. He is thereby able to afford the citizens gas at a price which no companies at the old process can afford.

[Advertisement.]

☞ We observe that the enterprising firm of BARTHOLOMEW & WEED, No. 551 Broadway, are driving a much heavier business this season than ever, and ladies now seldom think of purchasing mourning goods at any other place than the New Mourning Store. Their stock is replete with the richest goods for mourning and half mourning, cloaks, bonnets, and dresses of the richest importations. The quiet gentility and uprightness which characterizes the dealings of the proprietors and attaches of the New Mourning Store, has secured toe them the patronage of the first families in the City. The annoyance of running from one store to another is avoided by a visit to the New Mourning Store, as their stock comprises every article pertaining to the habiliments of mourning.

INGRATITUDE.—On Thanksgiving night, a young man of quite aristocratic feeling, named JAMES ATCHINSON, lost his way, owing to having imbibed too freely of strong beverages during the day, and while endeavoring to find his home, he wandered down Fourth-street, and walked off the Pier into the East river. His cries for help were heard by Policeman Pinkerton, of the Eleventh Ward, who hastened to the end of the wharf, and after considerable exertion succeeded in fishing him out of the water. When the young blood found he was safe on land, he commenced abusing the officer, and showed his ingratitude for the kindness extended towards him in saving his life. Captain Squires reports on his return to the Chief of Police, that young Atchison exclaimed to the officer, "What right has an M. P. to be meddling with that which did not concern him!" Mr A. was taken to the Station-house, and detained for the balance of the night. In the morning it was found that he had returned to his sober senses.

FATAL ACCIDENT WITH HOT WATER.—The Coroner held an inquest yesterday, at No. 40 Cherry-street, on the body of a child named WM. O'GORMAN, aged 3 years and 4 months, who came to his death from being scalded with hot water. It appeared in evidence, that deceased was playing near the store about three weeks ago, and a pot of boiling hot water capsized, and flowed over his body, scalding his breast and face in the most shocking manner, so that the skin pealed from the flesh. The unfortunate lad lingered under the care of a physician until Thursday night, when he expired. The jury rendered a verdict in accordance with these circumstances.

SAVED FROM DROWNING.—About 1 o'clock yesterday morning a gentleman named Robert Fury, residing at Williamsburg, met with an accident at the Peck-slip Ferry, and had a narrow escape from drowning. It appears he was accompanied by his wife, and in attempting to jump on board the ferry-boat after she had left the bridge, he missed his footing and was precipitated into the water. Assistance came and he was quickly rescued from his perilous situation.

SUICIDE WITH POISON.—On Tuesday afternoon, Coroner IVES held an inquest at No. 604 Fourth street, on the body of a female named Mrs. MARY KINCH, who died very suddenly. It has since been ascertained that she poisoned herself designedly. It appears the deceased had recently lost two of her children by death which so preyed upon her mind, that she was induced to commit the rash act. Verdict accordingly.

ATTEMPT TO STAB.—At a late hour on Thursday night, a man by the name of Charles Brenan, was arrested in the Sixth Ward, by Seargent Dowling charged with attempting to stab John Gordon with a dirk. The accused was brought before Justice OSBORN the next morning, where he was searched, and a lot of spurious U. S coin found in his possession. He was committed for a further hearing.

ARM BROKEN.—Yesterday morning a young lady by the name of Concklin, residing at No. 91 East Twenty-seventh-street, had her arm broken by falling on the side walk. A policeman of the Eighteenth Ward conveyed the injured female to her residence.

OYER AND TERMINER—Before Judge EDWARDS, Aldermen WARD and CORNELL — *The murder of the watchman. In the case of the people* vs. WM. J. SAUL, *indicted for the murder of Charles Baxter.* At 9 o'clock on Thursday morning the Jury came into Court with a verdict of *guilty.* The prisoner was remanded for sentence.

The people vs. *Wm. Johnson.*—The trial of this prisoner, who was indicted as an accomplice of Saul and Hewlett in the murder of Baxter, was postponed until Monday.

[Advertisement.]

☞ The *Scalpel*, edited by EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D.—ADELANCE, SHERMAN & Co., No. 2 Astor House respectfully announce that the Editor and Proprietor of the *Scalpel*, with the view of giving the whole public, as well as those already familiar with occasional numbers of the work, an opportunity of ascertaining its real character, has instructed them to sell the first sixteen numbers, handsomely bound in two large volumes of 500 pages each, for $3! They are the cheapest volumes, of a *purely original* character, ever published in this country; and the reduction in price could not have been made but for the fact of the work having been stereotyped from the commencement. These two volumes, as the respective numbers were issued, have been almost universally pronounced by the European and American Press, to contain some of the best popular and intelligible articles on special diseases and the laws of health ever published. The well-known character of the work, however, for pleasantry and sarcasm, has had a tendency to give it a reputation by no means indicative of its predominant contents. It is unquestionably one of the most seriously suggestive works to all who desire to understand the true laws of their being; and when understood to be the advocate *of no sect or doctrine*, and that t has received more than 12,000 notices of the European and American Press, the Publishers hope to receive a support commensurate with its acknowledged merit and the extraordinary reduction they announce. No. 17, for November, is now ready, and contains the usual number of didactic, humorous and sarcastic articles. 64 pages. 25 cents.

A most fascinating and brilliant affair.—*London News;*

A glorious journal, sparkling with wit and satire.—*London Lancet.*

Dr. DIXON gives us an able and extremely interesting journal.—*N. Y. Courier and Enquirer.*

We have not had the reporters since the days of SMOLLETT.—*Spirit of the Times.*

The bold remarks of Editor are altogether peculiar to the Editor.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

The Essay on Medical Mens Minds would do credit to THACKERAY himself.—*Southern Rev. Richmond, Va.*

A most powerfully written and excellent work.—*N. Y. Atlas.*

DR. DIXON writes in a style as original as it is fascinating. His journal should be in the hands of every parent.—*Sunday Times.*

These two volumes are amongst the most valuable additions our library has yet received.—*Sunday Mercury.*

The Construction, Ventilation, and Warming of our Sleeping Apartments; A Novel Way to Produce a Wet Nurse; Extraordinary Property of the Castor Oil Plant; Walnut Leaves in Scrofula and Consumption. No. 11, May, 1851.

What is Cancer? Experiments in its Cure by the Application of Freezing Mixtures, with Illustrative Cases; The use of the Fat in our Bodies. No. 12, August, 1851.

The Necessity of a Varied and Nutritious Diet to the Highest Development of Mental and Bodily Excellence; The Real Uses of the Beard; The Importance of Truth in the Education of our Children; Influence of a *Deceased* Male Parent on the Bodily Formation of the Children of a second Marriage. No. 13, Nov., 1851.

Muscular and Constitutional Strength—its Origin; The Toilette of New-York Ladies; The Actual Consequences of Damp Feet; Wife and Husband Hunters; The Causes and Evils of Celibacy. No. 14, 1852.

The Infidelity of Medical Men; What is Life? The Elective and Creative Force; What are the Causes of the Enormous Prevalence of Dropsy in the Head, and Convulsions, in Children in New-York? The Education of our Children; The Child's Embodiment of God—Beauty, Order, Justice, and Truth; Dismenorrhea, the Cause of Barrenness—its Treatment by Cautery and Incision. No. 15, 1852.

Passional Excesses; Overheated Rooms; Unventilated Apartments; Tight Clothes and Bad Food—their Consequences; Cases of Disease of the Neck of the Uterus—their Treatment; New Instruments. No. 16, 1852.

In addition to these are eight other articles in each Number of 64 pages, all on some interesting subject. The last, or Nov. No. 17, contains 14 articles. An interesting article on the New Treatment for Piles, now in successful use by the European Surgeons. The next Number will appear Feb. 1. Terms, $1 per annum, in advance.

All applicants from abroad will receive the two volumes, free of postage, by addressing the Editor, *only*, Box No. 3,121 New-York Post-Office.

The following is a list of a few of the articles in these volumes, any one of which, however, may be had in the respective number as set forth in the index, for 25 cts.

Rheumatism: what do we know of it? Its remedies. The proper Diet and Treatment of the Nursing Mother. Tobacco: a New and Remarkable Result; its Effect on Virility. No. 1. January, 1849.

What is the Nature of Scrofula and Consumption? Can they be Cured? What are the Remedies? No. 2. March, 1849.

Will Medicine Cure Consumption? What is Hernia, or Rupture? Influence of Temperature on Health. No. 3. May, 1849.

Treatment of Consumption by Inhalation. No. 4. 1849.

The Pathology (Diseases) of a Lady of Fashion. What is Dysentery? Its Treatment. Further Remarks on Tobacco. No. 5. 1849.

What are the Causes of Early Decay in American Women? Falling of the Uterus: its Treatment. No. 6. 1849.

Hysterics: what are they? Dinner and Desert: Practice and Precept. No. 7. 1850.

Hereditary Descent of Disease: Consequences of Intermarriage of Blood Relatives. The extraordinary power of Hysteria to mimic other Diseases. No. 8. 1850.

Our Domestic Architecture: its Influence on the Mind and Body. Cancer of the Uterus: its Causes. No. 9. 1850.

The Shape, Proportion, and Ornament of our Modern Apartments critically examined. No. 10. 1851.

Trial of William Johnson, for Murder.

OYER AND TERMINER.—Before Judge EDWARDS, Aldermen WARD and CORNELL.

The People vs. *William Johnson, indicted for the Murder of Charles Baxter.*—The prisoner was put to the bar, and the District Attorney moved on the trial.

Mr. Jonas B. Phillips said, that, in this case, he should be unable to proceed to day, as he had a reference case before Judge Ulshoeffer, and would ask the Court to lay the trial of Johnson over until Monday. Mr. P. added, that it was the desire of the prisoner that he, Mr. P., and his associate in the other trial, Mr. John Cochrane, should defend the case.

Mr. Cochrane said he hoped, if the trial was postponed until Monday, to shorten the proceedings, by due preparation and consultation.

The Court said, that, where gentlemen came into a case of this importance under the assignment of the Court, some indulgence was due to them. The trial of Johnson must therefore stand postponed until Monday.

Trial for Arson in the First Degree.

The People vs. *Melchior Shipfer alias Shafer.*—This prisoner who stands charged with setting fire to the dwelling-house of Henry Rhode, No. 268 Monroe-street, was put to the bar. Daniel E. Sickles, Esq., appeared as counsel under the assignment of the Court. The prisoner is a good looking German, apparently about 40 years old, and a baker by trade, but unable to speak English. The following jurors were sworn to try the case:

Charles B. Collins, 3d Ward.	Saml. W. Bass, 16th Ward.
And G. Binninger, 15th Ward.	John Dwyer, 3d Ward.
Peter Nelson, 16th Ward.	James Fowler, 8th Ward.
Simon Stern, 17th Ward.	Havilah M. Smith, 9th Ward.
Peter Welling, 15th Ward.	Latimer R. Shaw, 3d Ward.
Peter Trumper, 19th Ward.	Edwd. Boynton, 13th Ward.

The Court imposed a fine of $25 each on twenty-five jurors who were not in attendance at the calling of the panel.

The District Attorney briefly stated the facts as he expected to prove them against the prisoner, and read the definition of the crime of arson in the first degree, as laid down in the Revised Statutes.

EVIDENCE FOR THE PROSECUTION.

Henry Rhode, examined by District Attorney—I am a baker; reside at No. 268 Monroe-street, with my wife and two children, and carry on my business there; I know the prisoner at the bar; he worked for me one week; I discharged him on the 1st May; he called on the Monday after his discharge; that was the 3d May; when I discharged him, I paid him one week's wages; well, I told him on the Monday that I did not want him on the premises any more; I told him to go out then; he went out, and said, "You shan't stay but three or four days more in this house; he was a little mad; about 10½ o'clock the same night the premises were on fire; I was at work in the bakery; I saw some fire up stairs; I went up and found a bundle of paper on fire under the stairs leading to the second story; it is a three-story brick building; the roll of paper was squeezed up together, about the size of my double fist; I tried to put it out with my foot, but could not until some one got a pail of water and put it out; we found two bottles of camphene, about two feet from each other—the paper laying in the middle; it was a part of German newspapers, and some straw paper; I could not say whether or not they were New-York German newspapers; on the night of the 9th of May, about 10 minutes past 12, the house was on fire again; I was at work in the bakery, but the family was asleep up stairs; I rented out the upper part of the house to three families, but some went out after the first fire; while I was working I heard some one go in, and my journeyman cried out, (with an oath,) "there is fire up stairs again;" the man was right by my side; then I went up and found the fire in the same place; it was a big bunch, bigger than my head; I tried to kick it out with my feet but could not; it was so very heavy I could not carry it, and as I let it fall it exploded; I was afraid for my wife and children, and called fire; then I went into the shop to get out my wife, but the people said its no use, as the fire is all out; I found a great many people, and one engine came; the fire was a large newspaper and some pieces of a jug; there was no German newspapers the last time; the floor was burnt, and the door; the sign was also burnt; the door was all burnt; I knew the time of night by my rule for putting my bread in the oven; it takes twenty-four minutes to bake it.

Cross-examined by Mr. Sickles—I moved in there on the Friday before the 1st of May; lived in Orange-street before, and it was there the prisoner worked for me; I discharged him because I had nothing for him to do; I paid him his week's wages; I had no quarrel with him—all pleasant, very; I did not see him again until he called; I never had any quarrel with him at any time; I had no quarrel with the former occupant, Pressler; he was trying to put me out of the house; he sent a constable on the 1st of May to put me out, the day after I moved in; he came himself also, but I did not see his wife; we got a lawyer along, and we had some words; they were there ten minutes; I told the constable if he had a right to, to take these things out. I told Preeler he had been swearing false. I told him I had the lease in my hand, he said the man Shutz only hired it for a month. Preeler came again the Wednesday after the last fire, he was talking about my place. I charged him with setting it on fire. He said he knew nothing about it, but he heard [something. I told him he knew a something. His time to come was Monday I said, and he did not come till Wednesday. I told him he was afraid to come because of the fire on Monday. He was anxious to get me out of the place and I said he might have it if he would pay me my expenses; I told him also, if he said what I had said to him I would sue him; he made no reply; I read German, but did not read the paper I found in the fire.

By the District Attorney—I paid $50 for the assignment of the lease; the prisoner came on Monday and said he wanted two months of June; I told him that I had paid him the wages, and asked why he wanted the door; I have several times met him on the street since; he never spoke to me; I have not spoken to him since; I was in Orange-street, the day the prisoner was in Monroe-street.

By the Jury—There was a back door to the building leading to the rear and an alley-way; the back door was always open night and day; there was no lock to it.

William W. Gregory, examined by District Attorney—I am a policeman of the Seventh Ward; on the night of fire I ran to the house; I found two large jars of camphene, which were taken to the Seventh Ward Station-house; there were no corks in them; at the time of the second fire I was at the Station-house; I found the window sashes and doors much charred and burnt; the money I sent to the Station-house.

Benjamin M. Young, examined by District-Attorney—I am a caulker by trade, and reside at No. 263 Monroe-street; in May last, I remember the second fire on the 9th; there was an alley ran round my house, and in that alley I saw the prisoner; I went up-stairs to wind up the clock; it was five minutes to 12 o'clock; I went to bed, and was going to tell my wife that I had seen the prisoner, when I heard the noise of the fire; I started up, and on going to the window to look out, I saw the prisoner leaving the alley-way; I then ran down and called "Fire;" I saw the prisoner plainly, and as I was going in the yard, I heard the explosion; I then awoke my wife—then ran down stairs and got two pails of water to put out the fire; I found pieces of paper there, under the stairs, and also pieces of broken jug behind the door; the pieces of jug now in Court resemble those I found; I told the officer that I had seen the prisoner there that night; I went with the officer who arrested him that night.

By Mr. Sickles—I saw the prisoner twice that night previous to the fire; I saw him in the alley-way as he was leaving it; he had a frock-coat—was as like as he is now.

John Shearer examined by District Attorney—I work in the Fish Market, but lived at No. 270 Monroe-street last May; I had been out with my brother, and saw a man look in at the bake-house window; it was that man standing there (the prisoner) looking in at the bake-house window; I looked in his face, and could not be mistaken; it was the night of the fire; I have not seen him since.

By Mr. Sickles—He had light pants, dark frock coat, and beaver hat.

Officer Way, of the Seventh Ward Police, examined by District Attorney—Discovered the fire a little after 12 o'clock; I was at the station-house; turned the men out, and went to the fire; all the fixtures of the front door were burnt, since you could jam your fingers right through; I went up to Third-street to look for the prisoner; could not find him that night; I went the next day again to all the German porter-houses in Second-street; the next day we went to Essex-street and went into No. 12; the prisoner was sitting at the window reading a newspaper; I asked if any bakers boarded there; he did not appear to understand me, and I asked if one Shiffer boarded there; he said "No;" I cannot say if he understands English or not; I told them my errand, which was to take a man to an excellent place at Elizabethtown Point, where they wanted a baker; the landlady spoke English, and she said "Why, you're talking to the very man himself;" I took him before Judge Timpson, but he would have nothing to do with it, because he was going out of office; I then took him before Judge Osborne, but he would have nothing to do with another man's business; so I took him to the Mayor, who committed him; we then went to No. 222 Second-street, but could find nothing—but subsequently we did find a trunk and hat-box, which we took to the office of the Chief of Police; I found check shirts, white shirts, some German newspapers, and the ordinary paper used by grocers; the articles produced here were brought from No. 268 Monroe-street; I omitted to say that there was a black coat in the box; he wanted me to let him go up to get his coat, but I would not.

[The District-Attorney produced a copy of the New-York *Staatz Zeitung*, of the 8th May.]

Witness—The first I saw of that paper was at the Station House; the paper I saw smelt of camphene.

Joseph Geary, examined by District-Attorney—I was in the Chief's Office and acted as interpreter at the time of the prisoner's arrest; I understood from him that his trunk was in Second-street; I made no minute of what passed; I was present at the examination of the prisoner before the Chief; I was then sworn as interpreter; I believe the prisoner is a Prussian, and a pretty intelligent man.

The District-Attorney read the examination of the prisoner as follows:

Q—Have you anything to say, and if so, what relative to the charge preferred against you?

A. I can prove for every quarter of an hour where I have been from dinner time until 11½ o'clock, when I went home I can prove where I had been from early in the morning until 1½ o'clock. Brestler told me he would give me $15 if I would set fire to the house; it was about three weeks ago last Saturday that he told me so; I was with Brestler at his house in Williamsburg at the time he made me the offer; There were two brothers of Brestler there, but one of them has since gone to Europe They were sitting at the table and must have heard the conversation; Mrs. Brestler was not present; Brestler did not appoint any particular time; I went to work for Rhode the day following this conversation; Brestler gave me no reason for it at the time but he got very red in the face and I asked him what he wanted me to do it for and he said it was only in fun. I had no other conversation with him but on the Tuesday after the first fire in Monroe street, I went over to Williamsburg to see Brestler but he was not there; I saw his wife; I told her that there was fire set to Mr. Rhode's house that night; I have not seen Brestler since that time; I don't know where I got the straw paper and the German newspaper that was in my trunk.

The District Attorney being desirous of producing some further testimony, the trial was adjourned until Saturday at 10 o'clock.

COMMERCIAL AND MONEY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....Nov. 26.

$3,000 U. S. 6's, '67	120½	100 Cumber'd Coal Co.	b60 63½
5,000 U. S. 6's, '62	116¼	100 do	b60 63¼
500 do	116¾	350 do	63¾
8,500 U S. 6's, '56	111	100 do	s10 63¾
1,000 N Y. State 6's, '62	116¼	40 Penn'a Coal Co	121
19,000 Illinois Interest	55	100 Dauphin Coal Co.	s60 68
10,500 Ind. State 5 Per Ct.	100½	100 do	68½
7,500 Penna. State 5's	98½	100 Florence & Keyport	23½
2,200 City 5's 7d	104	100 do	b30 23
5,000 Erie Income Bonds	102	100 Erie Railroad	93¾
9,000 E R R. Cvt Bds 7d	100½	250 do	94
5,000 do	100½	200 do	s30 94
2,000 E. R. Cvt Eds '62	100	100 do	s60 93½
21,000 do	100½	300 do	s3 94½
3,000 Hud. 1st Mtge B'ds	108½	100 do	s60 94½
14,000 Hud 2d Mtge B'ds	104	300 do	94½
5 Bank Commerce	111½	100 Syracuse & Utica	131
5 Metropolitan Bank	112	100 Koch & Syracuse	s60 125
100 Ohio Life & Trust	107½	15 do	125
25 Morris Canal	17½	25 Stonington Railroad	57
50 Canton Company	96½	200 do	b60 57
100 do	b30 96¾	300 do	56¾
350 do	97	100 do	b30 56¾
100 do	b30 97	25 Hudson River R. R.	77
200 Edge'h Land Co	7	100 Utica & Schen R. R.	141
100 New Jersey Zinc	12½	800 Long Island R. R.	b6m 46
300 Paris'h D. Dock	6½	100 Harlem Railroad	b60 73½
40 N. H & N. London	74	550 do	73½
10 do	74½	200 do	s60 73
50 Nic'a Transit Co.	s30 27½	100 N. A. Trust	23
400 do	27½	50 do	23½
100 do	b30 27½	100 do	23½
100 Reading Railroad	s60 100½		

SECOND BOARD.

$5,000 N. Y. State 5s, '58	109	56 Parker Coal Co.	b30 52
5,000 Mich. Southern Bds.	100½	100 Canton Company	s30 97½
2,000 Erie Income Bonds.	100½	275 do	97¾
3,000 Erie 2d Mtge. Bds.	107	100 do	b60 98
5,000 do	106½	50 Dauphin Coal Co	68
3,000 Erie Conv. Bds '71.	110½	100 do	68½
3,000 Hud. 1st Mtge Bds.	108½	50 do	68¾
1,000 do	108½	50 do	68¾
200 Phœnix Mining Co	11½	50 Hudson River R R.	78½
500 do	b60 12	150 Erie Railroad	b60 95½
200 Nicaragua Transit Co	28	250 do	95
100 do	27½	250 do	95½
50 do	s30 27½	50 do	s60 94½
300 do	s30 27½	100 do	s30 95½
100 do	b30 28	100 do	b60 95½
25 Florence & Keypert	22	300 do	b60 95½
200 Carr Impt. Co.	13½	100 do	b3 96
100 Pennsylvania Coal Co.	122	50 do	94½
60 do	122½	200 do	95

FRIDAY, Nov. 26—6 P. M.

The Stock Exchange reopened, after the Thanksgiving holiday, with more spirit than seemed to be encouraged by the very disagreeable weather. Before the early Board, there was a disposition manifested in the Street to "sell down," and a prominent speculator sold as much as 1,500 shares Erie at 93¾, ¼@½. At the Board there was a fair request for Stocks, with an improvement of 1 ₱ cent. on the above sales of Erie, 1½ ₱ cent. on Wednesday's rate for Canton, and ¼ ₱ cent. on the previous sales of North American Trust—and at the Second meeting this feeling continued, when Erie further advanced ¼ ₱ cent., closing 95; Canton, ¼ ₱ cent.; Dauphin sold up to 68½, Pennsylvania Coal to 122½, and Nicaragua to 28. Harlem and Cumberland Coal were moderately supported. Stonington was weaker. Long Island steady; only one sale of moment, and that on buyer's option, 6 months. The Philadelphia friends of this Stock have shown a steady purpose to put the price to at least half its par value, (50 ₱ cent.,) and it is not certain, from the number of Street contracts yet to be made good in Wall-street, they will carry it even higher. If they have not made many converts to their own notions of its intrinsic value, they appear to have given a costly lesson to the unbelievers, who persist in selling on its supposed demerits. Hudson River was not dealt in beyond 25 or 50 shares. Of Reading Stock, 1,000 shares, besides the 100 shares on record, were taken at 100½—seller 60 days. There appears to be a game going on up the River, to transfer the Central Line Stocks to the Fancy list, by starting, on paper, from various points, new projects of parallel lines. The latest dodge is the "Air Line," from Troy to Rochester, upon the strength of which, for some days past, fancy offers have been made at the Board here to sell Mohawk, Utica, Syracuse and Rochester, on seller's options, at a decline of 1, 2, 3 or 5 ₱ cent., according to the strength of the Cash stock. The movement, we apprehend will not amount to much, though for the moment there is a slight wavering in prices. The idea of going six or eight miles above Albany to strike the proposed air line, is rather queer to begin with. The other standard Roads are stiffly held. For Southern Michigan, 122 bid, 134 asked; Cleveland, 126 bid; Michigan Central, 113½@¾. The Share market continues to be lead by the operation in Erie, the present purpose of which, we are satisfied, is to put the stock to par, with a view gradually to withdraw it, by means of sales to investment orders, from the fancy list. Of course, where the amount concerned is so enormous, the attempt is liable to topple over on any adverse change in money matters, before the object is reached. The friends of the Stock rely on the revenues and resulting profits of the current year, as the best evidence that their estimates of the past have not been at fault, and as the best encouragement that their hopes for the future will not be disappointed. We give the figures in as tangible a shape as we can place them; first, on the cost of the Road as it stood in July, and then deducting from the resulting surplus 6 ₱ cent. dividend on the stock, since issued in prosecution of the second track. And it may be added that this extension of the track has not been used to increase the traffic of this season, but will be in active use next year.

Estimate in January last.		*Actual Receipts.*	
January	$200 000	January	$171 000
February	200,000	February	201 000
March	275,000	March	251,000
April	300.000	April	321,000
May	325,000	May	369 000
June	310,000	June	312.000
July	325 000	July	362,000
August	350.000	August	314,000
September	375,000	September	372 000
October	400,000	October	376 000
November	350,000		
December	350.000		$2,922,000
		Nov. and Dec. est'd.	700.000
Total	$3,760,000	Total	$3,622,000
Fifty ₱ cent. running expenses			$1,846,000
Seven ₱ cent. on $18,000,000 Debt			1,260,000
Seven-2 in July-4 in Jan. $6,500,000 Stock		455,000	$3,561.000
Surplus on July cost			$121,000
Four ₱ cent. on $1,000,000 new Stock passed out			76,000
To cover contingencies			$55,000

We pass no opinion on the reliability of these figures as a basis for investing permanently in the Stock. We merely give them as part of the current reports of the Street, leaving our Bull friends to believe the whole and more if they like, and neighbors Bruin to pick as many flaws as they choose to find in them.

The sales of Loans and Bonds at the Board amounted to $150,000. Nearly all the established Railway Bonds have reached par. The Eries are 100¾ for the last Convertibles, and 100¾ for '71s. Hudson and Southern Michigan are also better, and most of the Western Bonds of the early issue of the present year are held higher, and are not abundant. The last steamer returned several convertible lots of State Loans, among which, we have reason to suppose, were some of the Indiana and Illinois Bonds, to lay dormant in the hands

THE NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES

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RAYMOND, JONES & CO., Publishers.

New-York Daily Times.

VOL. II.....NO. 374. NEW-YORK, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 29, 1852. PRICE TWO CENTS.

OUR RELATIONS WITH CUBA.

INTERESTING AND IMPORTANT DOCUMENTS.

LETTER FROM PRESIDENT FILLMORE.

REPLY OF GEORGE LAW.

HISTORY OF THE CRESCENT CITY AFFAIR.

OFFICIAL DOCUMENTS.

Rights of American Commerce—Letter from Havana, &c.

In the *Evening Times* of Saturday was published the following letter, received by telegraph from Washington. It will be observed that it is a private letter, addressed by President FILLMORE to HUGH MAXWELL, Esq., Collector at this Port, in reply to a letter from Mr. MAXWELL, purporting to repeat conversations he had had with Mr. GEORGE LAW, in regard to the future course of the *Crescent City*:

(PRIVATE.) WASHINGTON, Nov. 12, 1852.

Hon. HUGH MAXWELL, New-York City:

Your note of yesterday came to hand this morning, in which you state a conversation you have had with Mr. GEORGE LAW, from which you learned that the "*Crescent City* will go to Cuba, and enter the port of Havana in defiance of the Spanish authority, and if fired upon she will be surrendered, and that then he and others will immediately commence hostilities against the island." You say, also, that "he desires to know whether he is right in persisting in the pursuit of his lawful business, and that if the Government shall tell him he must not go, he will not go. If, however, the Government says nothing against his going, he will infer he has a right to go." You say also that "he professes to be friendly to me and my Administration." Of the sincerity of this latter profession, one can best judge by reading his letter of the 9th, published in the New-York *Herald* of the 10th instant.

† But in regard to the chief matters of your letter, permit me to say that in the first place, I do not admit the right of Mr. LAW, or any other citizen, to threaten a war on his own account for the purpose of making redress for real or imaginary injuries and then to call upon the Government to say, whether it approves or disapproves of such conduct, and assume its approbation unless the act is forbidden. The Constitution of the United States has vested on Congress *alone*, the power of declaring war; and neither the Executive branch of the Government nor Mr. LAW, has any right to usurp that power by commencing a war, without its authority, and if he shall attempt it, it will be my duty, as it is my determination, to exert all the power confided to the Executive Government by the Constitution and laws to prevent it. I am resolved at every hazard to maintain our rights in this controversy as against Spain, and I am equally resolved that no act of our own citizens shall be permitted to place this Government in the wrong. Mr. LAW has an undoubted right to pursue his lawful business: but when a question is raised between this Government and a foreign nation as to whether the business which he pursues is lawful, or pursued in a lawful manner, the decision of that question belongs to the two Governments and not to him. If the object be to assert his right to enter the port of Havana with such persons as he may choose to select, in defiance of the laws and government of Spain, he has certainly done enough to present that question for the decision of the Governments of Spain and the United States; and the negotiation has already commenced, and our rights as we understand them have been asserted, and as I said before, will be maintained; but the act of this Government cannot be controlled by the interference of any individual, and it is entirely unnecessary that Mr. LAW should repeat those attempts for the purpose of settling this controversy; and if he willfully does so, and in so doing violates the laws of a foreign nation within its own jurisdiction, and thereby loses or forfeits his vessel, he can expect no indemnity for such an act of folly from this Government. We regulate the terms and conditions upon which all foreign vessels shall enter our ports, and we fix the penalties for a violation of our laws, and the right to do so we shall never suffer to be questioned by foreigners, and we do not question theirs to do the same thing. He must wait the result of the negotiations between the two Governments. This is a question not to be settled between him and Cuba, nor even between the United States and Cuba, but between the United States and Spain, which alone is responsible for the conduct of the Governor of Cuba.

I write in some haste, as the mail is closing; but you are at liberty to make known the contents of this letter to Mr. LAW, and to inform him, that as a good citizen I presume he will not attempt any violation of our neutrality laws by attacking Cuba.

I am, truly, yours,

[Signed.] MILLARD FILLMORE.

In regard to the statements of Mr. MAXWELL embodied in this letter, upon which, indeed, the letter itself is based, we have received the following

Reply from Mr. Law.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

I observe in a letter from President FILLMORE to Mr. MAXWELL, published in your paper of this afternoon, a statement that Mr. MAXWELL had "learned, from a conversation had with Mr. LAW, "that the *Crescent City* will go to Cuba, and enter "the port of Havana in defiance of the Spanish "authorities, and if fired upon she will be surrendered, and then he and others will immediately "commence hostilities against the island."

This statement embodies a misrepresentation on the part of Mr. MAXWELL. The facts are these: About the 11th of November I was at the Custom-House, and Mr. MAXWELL commenced the conversation by asking me if the *Crescent City* was going out to Havana, and if Mr. SMITH was going in her as Purser. I stated to him that the *Crescent City had gone*, that Mr. SMITH retained his position on board of her as Purser, and that she would touch at Havana. He wanted to know what the consequences would be. I told him I could n't say what course the Government of Havana might take; but that if they pursued an improper course towards her, the responsibility would rest with them. He asked me if I thought they would fire upon her. I told him I couldn't say whether they would or not; but if they did and hit her, as she was unarmed, she would be surrendered to them; that the crew on board would remain there as prisoners; and that that would present a question upon which I believed this country would go to war. That the insult and indignity was much greater than the pretensions set up by the British Government in 1812, when they claimed the right to take from on board our vessels their own citizens; that here the Government of Cuba claimed the right to dictate who should be employed on board of American ships; and that I mistook the spirit of the American people if they would ever submit to such an indignity and insult. That we had presented the facts to our own Government, and that if we were wrong in our supposed rights, our Government would tell us so. They had failed to tell us so; and I should believe that we were right until they informed us otherwise.

I received a letter from Mr. MAXWELL on the 14th, desiring to see me at the Custom House. I called upon him there. Mr. HALL, the District Attorney, was present. Mr. MAXWELL said that he was preparing a letter to send me, and he read over to me the following letter:

CUSTOM HOUSE, New-York,
COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, Monday, Nov. 1, 1852.

SIR: I am directed by the President of the United States to communicate his views respecting the future course you indicated to me with reference to the landing of the *Crescent City* on her next voyage to Havana.

I deemed it my duty to state to the President your determination to send the *Crescent City* to Cuba, and to enter the port of Havana in defiance of the Spanish authority, and, if fired upon, to surrender the vessel, and thereupon to commence hostilities against the island.

I stated further, that you desired to know whether you were right in persisting in the pursuit of your lawful business; and that if the Government shall tell you not to go, you would not go. That if the Government says nothing against your going, you will infer that you have a right to go.

The President, in reference to the conversation above stated, does not admit the right of Mr. LAW or any other citizen to threaten a war on his own account, for the purpose of seeking redress for real or imaginary injuries, and then to call upon the Government to say whether it approves or disapproves of such conduct, and assume its approbation, unless the act is forbidden.

The Constitution of the United States has vested in Congress *alone* the power of declaring war, and neither the Executive branch of the Government, nor Mr. LAW, has any right to usurp that power, by commencing a war without its authority; and if he shall attempt it, it will be the duty of the President, as it is his determination, to exert all the power confided to the Executive Government by the Constitution and laws to prevent it.

He is resolved at every hazard to maintain our rights in this controversy against Spain, and he is equally resolved that no act of our own citizens shall be permitted to place this Government in the wrong.

Mr. LAW has an undoubted right to pursue his lawful business, but when a question is raised between this Government and a foreign nation, as to whether the business which he pursues is lawful, or pursued in a lawful manner, the decision of that question belongs to the two Governments, and not to him.

If Mr. LAW's object be to assert his right to enter the port of Havana with such persons as he may choose to select in defiance of the laws and Government of Spain, he has certainly done enough to present that question for the decision of the Governments of Spain and the United States; and the negotiation has already commenced, and our rights, as we understand them, have been asserted, and will be maintained; but the acts of this Government cannot be controlled by the interference of any individual, and it is entirely unnecessary that Mr. LAW should repeat these attempts for the purpose of settling this controversy; and if he willfully does so, and in so doing violates the laws of a foreign nation within its own jurisdiction, and thereby loses or forfeits his vessel, he can expect no indemnity for such an act of folly from this Government.

We regulate the terms and conditions upon which all foreign vessels shall enter our ports, and we fix penalties for a violation of our laws, and the right to do so we shall never suffer to be questioned by foreigners, and we do not question theirs to do the same thing.

Mr. LAW must wait the result of the negotiations between the two Governments.

This is a question not to be settled between him and Cuba, nor even between the United States and Cuba, but between the United States and Spain, which alone is responsible for the conduct of the Governor of Cuba.

I am, very respectfully,
Your obd't serv't, H. MAXWELL.

GEORGE LAW, Esq. New-York.

Immediately on his reading it over, and in presence of Mr. HALL I told him that he had mis-stated our conversation;—that I had said that if the *Crescent City* was fired upon and hit, she would be surrendered to the authorities, and her crew would remain there as prisoners, and that *that* was a question upon which this country would go to war or I was mistaken in the character of the American people. And the idea of *my* commencing war, I added, was nonsense.

He said that he was glad to be corrected, and that he would write to the President and make the correction; and promised to make it also in the letter he was preparing to send to me, which he had just read. Instead of doing so on the, day following, the 15th, I received this letter as given above, dated on the 1st of November, containing the misrepresentation which he had promised to correct, and giving him news of what the President stated. Of course I paid no attention to it, supposing, as I had a right to, that the misrepresentations in it as to myself, were sufficient to create in my mind a suspicion that he might be equally wrong as to what he represented the President's statements to be; and even if he was right as to the President's statements, those statements were based upon his misrepresentations to the President of what I had said.

If Mr. MAXWELL had given me the President's letter instead of his own statements of it, jumbled up with misrepresentations, I should have answered the President at once. As it was, I paid no attention to it and made no reply. Having had no correspondence with Mr. MAXWELL, I did not desire to open one in the manner in which he had commenced it.

Your obt. servant.
GEORGE LAW.

The Havana Mails.

It will be remembered that no mails were made up for Havana by the *Cherokee*, which left this port on Saturday;—it will be seen by the following correspondence that this action was taken under peremptory orders from the Executive Department at Washington; and that the reason of it was that Mr. SMITH was on board the *Cherokee*:

POST-OFFICE, New York, Nov. 26, 1852.

SIR: I am this morning in receipt of a letter from the Postmaster-General, an extract from which I annex, viz: "You will not hereafter dispatch the Havana mails either by the *Crescent City* or any other vessel with Mr. Purser SMITH on board, or by which the mails cannot be safely landed at that port."

Will you, therefore, be kind enough to advise me, as early as possible, whether Mr. SMITH will go out on the *Cherokee* on the 27th instant, in order that I may act in accordance with the instructions contained in the Postmaster-General's letter?

Very respectfully your obedient servant,
W. V. BRADY, P. M.

Per G. W. JENKINS, Secretary.

M. O. ROBERTS, ESQ.

(COPY.)

OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Nov. 26, 1852.

HON. W. V. BRADY:

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt, through you, of the letter of the Postmaster-General, directing you not to send forward the mails for Havana on any steamer of this Company of which Purser SMITH may be on board.

Mr. SMITH had been shipped as Purser of the *Cherokee*, which steamer takes the place of the *Crescent City*, at the receipt and at the date of the letter of the Postmaster General.

As the Government or the Postmaster General has not favored us with any charge against Mr. SMITH, and as we know of none ourselves, we see no good reason why he should be deprived of employment. He has uniformly discharged his duties with fidelity and good conduct, and has not, in any manner, gone out of the line of his duty, since he has been in the service of this company. Whenever we are informed, from any quarter connected with our Government, of any misconduct of Mr. SMITH, we shall not hesitate to dismiss him.

The *Cherokee* is prepared to take the Havana mails, and we shall send our cart for them at the usual hour.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
Signed, M. O. ROBERTS,
Agent of the United States Mail Steamship Company.

POST OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Nov. 27, 1852.

SIR—Yours of this day's date is at hand in relation to the letter from P. M. General, upon the subject of sending mails for Havana by any of your steamers to which Purser SMITH may be attached.

Acting under instructions from the P. M. G., I shall not make up a mail for the *Cherokee* this day.

Respectfully, your obt. servt.,
WM. V. BRADY, P. M.

M. O. ROBERTS, Agent, &c.

The Washington *Republic*,—the official paper, accompanies the letter of President FILLMORE with the following comments:

From the Republic, Nov. 27.

THE ADMINISTRATION AND THE CRESCENT CITY.—As the presses in the interest of Mr. GEORGE LAW persist in their efforts to misrepresent the position of the Administration in reference to the conduct of that gentleman and his management of the *Crescent City*, we have obtained permission to publish the following copy of a private letter addressed by the President to the Collector of New-York. Mr. FILLMORE, it will be seen, expresses the determination we have always attributed to him, to maintain the rights of the country as against Spain, and at the same time to bring into play the full powers of the Government to restrain all lawlessness and all attempts at lawlessness, on the part of any of our citizens:

[Here comes the letter as given above.]

We understand—and it is due to Mr. LAW to say—that, when apprized of the contents of the above letter, he remarked that his intentions in relation to making war upon Cuba had been misunderstood by Mr. MAXWELL.

The subsequent course of the *Crescent City*, guided, it is presumed, by the instructions of the Steamship Company, has forced upon the Government further action in the premises. Passed Midshipman DAVENPORT has been removed from the command of the steamer; and we believe that no other officer of the Navy will be permitted to enter the service of the Company so long as its managers adhere to their present practice of converting the visits of their vessels into a source of annoyance to the Spanish officials. With the view of preventing a repetition of the injury, which the failure to insure the delivery of the Havana mails inflicts upon the mercantile classes of Cuba and of our own country, the Postmaster General has directed that the mails shall not be again dispatched in the *Crescent City*, or in any other of the Company's steamers which may have Purser SMITH on board. In that case the mails will be transmitted to Charleston, and thence by the steamship *Isabel* to Cuba. The *Crescent City* will thus be stripped of all semblance of official character or patronage. If Mr. LAW choose to retain Purser SMITH on board, the *Crescent City* will sail as a private steamer, commanded by a merchant captain, and having no pretence to claim immunities or consideration as an agent of the Government. *The authorities of Cuba may deal with it as with any other vessel violating their local laws and regulations; and the consequences will rest only upon Mr. Law's head.* Our Government will stand acquitted by Spain and by this country of all participation in conduct that is calculated and designed to annoy one, and to increase existing irritation in the other.

In doing this, the Administration does not prevent Mr. LAW from the "pursuit of his lawful business." *Other merchants and ship-owners experience no difficulty in their intercourse with Havana.* They go and come without injury or molestation; and they never dream of calling upon their Government to protect them from the police regulations of Havana, or to wage war against Spain because her Cuban representative deems certain precautions necessary to the maintenance of peace on the island. If Mr. LAW were content with the "pursuit of lawful business," this unpleasant controversy would speedily be brought to an end. In fact, however, he claims to be placed by the Government above the operation of the laws of Cuba; *he aspires to dictate what regulations the Captain General shall impose, and what annul*; and he considers himself aggrieved because the Government refuses to make his quarrel its own, and to cover with its sanction the insulting and improper demeanor of his officers. The motives that influence Mr. LAW we do not pretend to divine. Papers which cannot be suspected of a bias in favor of the Administration suggest that his conduct in the matter is governed by considerations akin to those that have won him fame as a commercial Colossus. They refer to his speculation in muskets and to the probable demand for his steamers at a large advance upon their actual value, as circumstances that might make a war with Spain desirable to him, however unprofitable to others. But of these conjectures we do not speak, for they do not pertain to the points at issue between us. Our aim now is to show that the Administration is resolved to fulfil the obligations which it owes to the citizens of the United States and to the government of Spain, and that to the extent of its power it will crush every attempt to compromise the peace existing between the two countries, whether avowed as by the LOPEZ expedition, or disguised under the pretence of "lawful business," as in the case of the *Crescent City*.

History of the Crescent City Affair.

As the affair of the exclusion of the *Crescent City* must inevitably engage the attention of the Government, and of course the discussions of the Press and the People, a rehearsal of the principal points involved, and the successive steps taken, may be interesting and useful.

In the latter part of August the attention of the Cuban authorities was attracted by the discussions of Cuban affairs in the papers of the United States, and at the revelation in them of facts which it was the desire of the Government to prevent from coming to the knowledge of the inhabitants of the island. An order was therefore issued that, on and after the arrival of the *Crescent City* from New-York, on the 3d September, all American newspapers except, we believe, the *Express* and *National Intelligencer*, should be excluded from the island. At just about the same time a letter was published in the *Diario de la Marina*, the official paper of Cuba, dated at New-York, and signed "*Peter Hicks*," understood to have been written by a Frenchman named LA DEHESA, the regular New-York correspondent of the *Diario*, in which he accused Mr. WILLIAM SMITH, Purser of the *Crescent City* steamer, of having published, on his arrival in New-York from Havana, news purporting to be from the latter city, among which were reports that the city was unhealthy,—that many political arrests were being made daily, and that the forts contained numerous prisoners. We copy from our files of August 19, the memoranda made at the time, of the *Crescent City's* arrival, and of the news supposed to have been communicated by Mr. SMITH, which constituted his original offence:

From the Daily Times, August 19.

"The United States Mail Steamship *Crescent City*, Lieut. D. D. PORTER, commanding, arrived at this port at a late hour last night in six days and eight hours from New-Orleans *via* Havana. Her running time is the quickest on record. The stay at Havana was 21 hours.

"We are indebted to the Purser, Mr. SMITH, for prompt delivery of memoranda.

"Great excitement existed in Havana, and large number of the Creoles were daily thrown into prisons that have remained untenanted for twenty years. The most loathsome dungeons were put in requisition to accommodate persons who were deemed most refractory.

"Proclamations continued to be issued from a quarter that baffles all the ingenuity of the police. A secret press continues to supply these exciting articles and the Government is entirely at fault. The consequence is, that most rigorous measures are instituted on the part of the Government, and many innocent people are made to suffer; almost every Creole family is under the surveillance of the police. The privacy of the family circle is disregarded, and altogether a very unhappy state of affairs reigns in Havana. The City is shrouded in gloom.

"Yellow fever, cholera and small pox prevail to a great extent, almost every ship in the harbor has some cases of the fever. Out of the Company of 120 soldiers 118 had died, and in a chain gang of 100, there died 100. The Government was sending the troops to the country. The sickness was chiefly outside of the walls of the City.

"The Havana papers say nothing about the arrests, and endeavor to keep it a secret."

Mr. SMITH is here credited simply with the "prompt delivery" of intelligence sent by the *Crescent City* from Havana to the *Daily Times* and other New-York papers. The letter signed "*Peter Hicks*," in the *Diario*, brought the matter to the attention of the Cuban authorities, and an order was issued to the consignees of the steamer, containing the following:

Sept. 4, 1852.

If the said purser, WM. SMITH, *or any other person, shall in future* VENTURE TO PUBLISH IN THE AMERICAN PAPERS ANYTHING RELATIVE TO THE AFFAIRS OF CUBA, *the vessels having such offending persons on board shall be denied entry into the ports of this island*:—and that Mr. SMITH especially is on *no account to be permitted to return here*, under penalty of the above order carried into effect, and *the steamer dismissed the port*."

MARTIN GALIANO, Secretary.

The *Crescent City* left New-York for New-Orleans *via* Havana, on her usual day, and reached New-Orleans on the 6th of October, not having been allowed to land either passengers or mails at Havana. We copy from the *Daily Times*, of October 15th, the following narrative of the communications that passed between Captain PORTER and the authorities, on that occasion, together with the Captain's Protest, as given in the New-Orleans *Delta*:

The *Crescent City* brings all the Havana passengers and Havana mails, owing to the authorities not permitting any communication, and ordering the ship to sea, with the mails and passengers on board. In consequence, it is presumed, of Mr. SMITH, the purser of the *Crescent City*, being on board. As the *Crescent City* approached the port, the Captain of the Port met her at the mouth of the harbor, and made motions not to enter the port, which order was disregarded by the Captain, and he stood in. The Captain of the Port then ordered him, verbally, to heave to at the mouth of the harbor, which order Captain PORTER refused to obey, as it was blowing half a gale of wind at the time; and, moreover, not having any intention of remaining outside the harbor, he thought it a useless waste of time. The *Crescent City* accordingly proceeded to her anchorage, having refused to take a pilot, the wind blowing too hard to stop the ship.

After the vessel was anchored, the Captain of the Port came alongside, and demanded why the *Crescent City* had not stopped outside of the harbor, when he had given the order. The Captain informed him that it was not a proper place to stop a ship under the circumstances, and he would be risking his ship by so doing; he had, accordingly, refused to obey the order. Capt. PORTER was then asked for the ship's articles, and when the Captain of the Port ascertained that Mr. SMITH's name was on them, he told the Captain that the Captain-General's order was for the *Crescent City* to go to sea immediately, which order Capt. PORTER refused to obey until his mails and passengers were landed, or the responsibility of not landing them was fixed on the Spanish authorities.

He was told by the Captain of the Port that the passengers would have to go to sea with the ship. But the officer of the Post-Office said he would take the mails, when the Captain refused to deliver them until it was settled whether the ship was to proceed to sea or not. Captain PORTER informed the Captain of the Port that he would not move his anchor until he had made a formal protest against such conduct before the Captain General, which protest the Captain of the Port consented to take on shore to the Captain-General. In the space of half an hour it was returned.

The Captain-General refused to receive any communication direct from Capt. PORTER, but would receive it through the Consul. The protest was accordingly sent to the acting Consul, Mr. MOORLAN. All this time the boats from the shore and the official boats were hovering around the ship at a distance, waiting the result. After sunset, the Captain of the Port came alongside, and informed Capt PORTER that as the protest had to be sent some distance to the Consul, it was too late to answer it that night, and that the ship was ordered to proceed to sea. "You refuse then to receive the mails and passengers?" said the Captain. "No communication of any kind allowed," said the Captain of the Port. Captain PORTER having done all that was necessary on the occasion, and finding no prospect of getting rid of his passengers, having laid his protest to the Government, left with them the responsibility of this outrageous proceeding, put to sea. The Government sent him a pilot, which he refused to receive, and at 7 o'clock the ship passed the Moro. The Spanish officer who conducted the business of sending the *Crescent City* to sea, Don GUILLAMO CHACON, behaved throughout with great courtesy and politeness, exhibiting no feeling on the occasion, but evidently showing that he had an unpleasant duty to perform. There was no feeling or rudeness exhibited on either side, and on that score no complaint is made against the authorities of Cuba. The matter is one which now concerns the Government of the United States, and with which companies and individuals have nothing to do.

The following is the protest made by Capt. PORTER, and laid before the Captain-General:

PROTEST.

Whereas, the Spanish authorities in Cuba have issued an order to prevent the entrance of the U. S. Mail steamship *Crescent City* into the port of Havana, to which said ship is bound, in the pursuit of her legitimate business, no offence having been committed on the coast of Cuba against the laws of Spain by the officers or crew of said vessel, and the said order being a direct contravention of the treaty stipulations between the two countries, I do therefore strongly protest, in the name of the United States Mail Steamship Company, whose interest I represent, and also in the name of the Government of the United States, whose officer I am, against a proceeding so arbitrary.

The Spanish authorities in Cuba, in the extraordinary course taken by them, profess to hold the United States Mail Steamship Company responsible for newspaper articles published in the United States, and which are alleged to have been written by the Purser of the *Crescent City*.

It has been distinctly declared by me (though no such declaration was called for on my part,) *that Mr. Smith the Purser, has no agency in composing or publishing any such articles.* I protest against the United States Mail Steamship Company's being held responsible for the publication of any articles in the newspapers of the United States, as such matters are wholly beyond the control of the said Company, as well as the officers of the ships connected therewith.

The Press of the United States acknowledges no direct censorship from any quarter whatsoever, and is answerable only to the laws of the Government. I protest against an American citizen, and an officer of the ship, being held responsible for such publications, and being treated with personal disrespect. Such conduct is unworthy of a nation that professes to have attained the highest degree of civilization.

I protest against the non admission of this ship into the harbor of Havana, as it is a deep injury to the United States Mail Steamship Company, who are thereby disabled from complying with their contract to the Government of the United States, and which Company have already received most serious injuries from the hands of the Spanish Government, by having their ships driven out of the harbor of Havana. Respectfully submitted,

DAVID D. PORTER.

Lieut. U. S. Navy, and Commanding U. S. Mail Steamship *Crescent City*.

To the Authorities of Cuba, Oct. 2, 1852.

A meeting of passengers on board the *Crescent City* was held upon the subject, and their proceedings, signed by JOHN SLIDELL, President, and JAMES MACMASTERS, Secretary, are also published in the *Times* of Oct. 15. We copy from them the following:

While thus giving utterance to our feelings, it is a source of pride and gratification to us that we can express our high estimation of the dignified and manly course pursued by Capt. PORTER. In answer to the written order of the Captain-General, handed to him on the 14th Dec., "that if an individual named WILLIAM SMITH, charged with publishing gross calumnies against the Government of the Island, should return on board of any steamer belonging to the Company, such vessel would be excluded from entering the port," Capt. PORTER had responded in a manner becoming the Captain of an American ship and an officer in the navy of the United States, *by stating, among other things, while vindicating the freedom of speech in the United States, and the liberty of the press, the fact, upon his honor as an officer, that Mr. SMITH had never written or composed any article for the newspapers, and it was due to the gentleman first to inquire if he had written any article injurious to the Government.*

Notwithstanding this distinct declaration, as soon as our vessel reached the Moro, a Government boat was there with its officers to signify to us that we would not be allowed to enter the port. Our Captain, however, without any pilot, conveyed his ship to her accustomed moorings, and there awaited the order of the Captain-General. This was soon announced by the official as a peremptory one—instantly to leave the port, and refusing permission to land the Havana passengers. Capt. PORTER then insisted that before leaving, his written protest should be handed to the Spanish authorities. The Captain-General declined to receive any written communication from the Captain, except through the hands of the American Consul, to whom or to his representative, it was accordingly conveyed. But before any action could be had thereon, another order came from the high functionary, commanding the Captain instantly to leave the port. At the same time a pilot was sent to convey us out.

Our Captain then ordered that the anchor be hauled up, and steering the aid of the pilot, proceeded at once to sea.

And while we subscribe our names to this in testimony of our warm approval of the course pursued by Capt PORTER, as exhibiting the true direction and judgment becoming a brave and intelligent officer, we must again express our indignation at such orders, emanating from a responsible Government, by which persons with passports from the Spanish Consul were not permitted to land in Havana, and an American ship, under the American flag, refused entrance to the port—to say the least, conduct wholly indefensible from the facts of the case, contrary to the good faith existing between friendly nations, in utter violation of every principle of dignity and decency, and an insult to the American flag that ought not to be tolerated.

JOHN SLIDELL, Chairman.

JAMES MCMASTERS, Secretary.

In the *Times* of Oct 20, is an account of the arrival of the *Crescent City* at this port from New Orleans *via* Havana, where she was again not permitted to land. She arrived at that port early in the morning. At sunrise, the Captain of the port came alongside and asked if Mr. SMITH was on board. Being answered that he was, he informed Capt. PORTER that as he was in port, no step would be taken to turn him out, but that no communication would be allowed with the shore, nor with any one from the shore. Capt. PORTER said he wished to present his protest to the U. S. Consul, on which the Captain of the Port left to get further orders from the Captain General; guard-boats surrounding the ship, meantime, to prevent communication with the shore. At 9 o'clock, the Captain of the Port again came alongside and informed Capt. PORTER that *he would not be permitted to lay his protest before the Consul.* Mr. MORALES, one of the Consignees of the ship, then came along-side in a shore-boat, accompanied by a Government boat with three officers. The further proceedings together with the protest of Capt. PORTER, we copy

From the Daily Times, Oct. 20.

Mr. MORALES thought the difficulty could be gotten over by Mr. SMITH sending a written denial to the Captain General, with regard to the accusations of PETER HICKS. This Capt. PORTER refused to permit, as *he had made himself two disavowals, which had not been received, nor would he permit any correspondence from any officer on board the ship to go to the authorities.* He considered it beneath the dignity of the Company to make further explanation. Capt. PORTER also refused, on his own part, to hold correspondence with any one on this matter, except through the United States Consul. It was then endeavored to ascertain from Capt. PORTER the nature of the document he wished to send to the Consul, and if it contained a disavowal of the charges against Mr. SMITH. They were informed that it was a protest, and that it referred to the two former disavowals made by Capt. PORTER. But at the same time it was written in plain terms. After some discussion amongst the Spanish officers, they offered to go on shore, and see if it was possible to get the protest delivered to the Consul; and thought it could be done, if it was first ascertained whether the document contained anything offensive to the Spanish Government. Information on this matter was denied them, notwithstanding which, the officers did not go on shore with Mr. MORALES, and after some time, the acting Consul, Mr. MOORELAND, came alongside in a Government boat, in company with the Captain of the Port, Don GUILLERMO CHACON. The Consul was not, however, permitted to come on board, nor allowed to write home by the *Crescent City*. Capt PORTER delivered his protest in person, and being informed by Mr. MORELAND that nothing more could be done, the *Crescent City* put to sea.

The following is the Protest made by Capt. PORTER at Havana:

PROTEST.

Whereas, the first article of the treaty of amity between Spain and the United States declares, "there shall be a firm and inviolable peace and sincere friendship between his Catholic Majesty, his successors and subjects, and the United States and the citizens thereof, without exception of person or places.

Article 6, of the same treaty, promises mutual assistance and kindly acts towards the ships of either power, when in the ports of the other, which engages to defend and protect them to the extent of jurisdiction by land or sea, and article 9 secures the citizen or subjects of each free access from the courts of justice of the other in all cases, and provides that all cases be prosecuted by order and authority of law only, and that the parties shall have liberty and counsel of defence.

How far the Spanish authorities in Cuba have conformed to this treaty, is apparent from the fact that they have arbitrarily, and without any form or process of law, caused a United States steamship, engaged in the pursuit of a legitimate and peaceful business, to be turned from their port on one occasion, and refused communication on another, merely for an *imputed* offence committed in the territory of the United States, and which offence, if actually committed within their own territory, the Spanish authorities had no right to punish on American citizen for. *On two occasions the undersigned has, in plain terms, denied that Purser SMITH wrote anything against the Spanish Government in the newspapers of the United States.* But the word of an officer who has heretofore enjoyed the confidence of his Government and the Company, it seems, has been entirely disregarded by the Cuban authorities, as if they were ignorant of the polity which governs civilized nations. On the contrary, they have pursued a vindictive and unfriendly course, which must, if persevered in, inflict great and serious injuries on the commerce of the United States, and against which course, as applied to this ship, or any of the Company's ships, the undersigned once more most strongly protests.

The undersigned begs leave to draw the attention of the Spanish government in Cuba, to the fact, that the *Crescent City* sailed from New-York with a large number of Cuban and American passengers on board, *every one of whom had with him a passport from the Spanish Consul at New-York, granting permission to sail in the Crescent City*, for the *Port of Havana*, with a guarantee of safe landing on the shores of Cuba, moreover that the Spanish Consul at that place did not inform the passengers, or give any notice to the United States Mail Steamships Company, that there was any likelyhood of the *Crescent City* being prevented from entering the port of Havana.

It is true that a manifesto was issued to the undersigned, but the Company were in no wise bound by such "manifesto," having perfect right to consider it the hasty and ill-advised act of a subordinate officer, MARTIN GALLAN, (by whom it was signed,) which act, if persevered in, would interrupt the friendly intercourse of the two countries, and which they would likely not respect after the disavowal of the imputed offence by the undersigned.

The Spanish authorities in Cuba have, in a most arbitrary course pursued by them, violated the treaty of amity existing between the two countries; have inflicted serious injuries on private individuals and on this Company. Interests of a large amount are likely to suffer by the non deliverance of the mails intrusted to the Government officer of a friendly nation, and the wheels of commerce, as far as regards this ship, are entirely at a stand.

Mr. SMITH, the officer in question, has been a long time employed in the Company's service, by the full knowledge and previous countenance of the Spanish authorities who have driven him from their harbor; and it is a well known fact that the undersigned, and those under his command, have always abstained from any act of interference with the affairs of the Island, either by speech or act, though it might naturally be supposed that they could not help but sympathize with the misfortunes of the unfortunate captives.

In conclusion, the undersigned takes this opportunity to protest again in the strongest terms against the indefensible disregard of the treaty of amity and law of nations, by which American citizens are, without notice and legal accusation of offence, or opportunity offered to defend themselves, subjected to proscription and severe mercantile loss. The flag of the United States treated with scorn and contempt, and the Government treated with disrespect in the person of its officer, who, though commanding a ship owned by a company, is placed in his position by a written order of the United States Government, and by a law of Congress of the United States. The undersigned also protests against not being allowed to make known to the American Consul the situation in which he is placed, having been refused most positively permission to communicate with the representative of the United States in the Island of Cuba. An appeal to the Consul of a country is ever respected among the Barbary Powers, from whom a knowledge of the law of nations is not so much to be expected.

Respectfully submitted,

D. D. PORTER, Lieut. U. S. Navy.

To the Authorities of Cuba, Oct. 14, 1852.

Meantime, the following affidavit, made by WILLIAM SMITH, was published,—sworn to, as will be seen, on the 21st of Oct.:

COPY OF AN AFFIDAVIT OF PURSER SMITH.

United States of America, Southern District of New-York, ss.: I, WILLIAM SMITH, Purser of the United States Mail steamship *Crescent City* being duly sworn, depose and say, that the allegations contained in a certain order or manifesto, signed "M GALLIANO," an officer of the Government of the Island of Cuba, and dated at Havana, the 4th day of September, 1852, and repeated in the official paper at Havana, that I had "published the most gross calumnies against the Government of said Island," and the further allegations which I understand have been made unofficially to the Government of the United States, that I had held communication with disaffected persons in the port of Havana, in the Island of Cuba, and had been the bearer of letters or messages to or from such persons, are all utterly without foundation. I have never written nor published anything against the Government of the said Island of Cuba, nor have I ever carried letters or messages to and from disaffected persons in said Island, or the proceedings of its authorities. I have confined myself strictly to the discharge of the duties of Purser of the ship, and have demeaned myself accordingly. Furthermore, it has been the express command of Capt. PORTER, and of the Mail Steamship Company, that no officer or person employed on the ship, should be allowed to carry letters outside of the Mail, other than those belonging to the ship's business; and when letters have been sent on the steamer, after the Mails have been closed and received on board, they have been placed in charge of the Purser, and in all cases delivered to the Postmaster at Havana. I also further depose and say, that I have never been in any manner connected with any association or expedition for hostile purposes in relation to the Island of Cuba, or for annoying, resisting, or interfering with its authority.

(Signed,) WILLIAM SMITH.

Sworn to this 21st day of October, 1852, before me,
JOSEPH BRIGHAM,
U. S. Comr. for the District of New-York.

At about the same time, the following correspondence, in reference to this matter, took place between Mr. GEORGE LAW, the President of the Steamship Company, and the Government at Washington:

Mr. George Law to the Acting Secretary of State.

OFFICE OF THE U. S. MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.,
NEW-YORK, Oct 27, 1852.

Hon. C. M. Conrad, Acting Secretary of State.

SIR—I had this day the honor to receive your letter of the 25th inst.

On the 6th instant we addressed the Department of State a letter detailing at some length the grievances of which this Company feels it has a right to complain, in relation to the course on various occasions, of the authorities of the Island of Cuba, towards the ships of this Company: and we respectfully requested to be advised as to our own rights, and whether the government of Cuba were justified in pursuing the course above alluded to.

Our motives in writing that letter were to bring to the notice of our Government, which we felt bound to do, certain acts of foreign Government, which we could not but regard as oppressive and unjust towards this Company, and to American citizens and shippers engaged in lawful commerce with that power, and, also, as an insult to the flag of our country. The Company supposed that the authorities of the Island of Cuba had no right to dictate to our own Government, or to the owners of American ships, who should be employed on board of them, or to make a compliance or non-compliance with their direction in this respect a pretext for excluding such ships, with their passengers and mails, as did not conform to their directions in relation to the employees on board of them. If these impressions were not well founded, we supposed that we should be so advised by the Department of State. If they were well founded, we had, as we supposed, a right to expect from our Government protection from the injury. We have, as yet, received no reply from

MEMORIALS OF MR. WEBSTER.

NUMBER FOURTEEN.

Notes of a Trip to New Hampshire—Mr. Webster in Court—A Letter about himself—Verses, &c.

Boston, Oct. 1849.

After having spent a week at Marshfield in fishing, sailing, driving on the beach, shooting, and in all the delights of that charming resort, we changed the scene.

Lady EMILY STUART WORTLEY, a daughter of the Duke of RUTLAND, who is a warm friend of Mr. WEBSTER; Governor EVERETT, Mr. GRAY, of Boston, and a number of others, whom Mr. WEBSTER esteemed highly, had been with us, and the time passed gaily. I remember no week replete with more rational enjoyments. All persons were in good spirits.

On Saturday night Mr. WEBSTER was kind enough to say to me, "You and I had better go for a week or ten days to New-Hampshire, where it is still more quiet than it is here;" and at the same time he smiled at the idea that Marshfield was, under such circumstances, a *quiet* place. I speak of what has been going on out of doors, in the fields, on the highways, and on the water. No one present will forget that week.

On Monday morning early, taking with us two faithful servants from Marshfield, we set out for Franklin, the home of his childhood. We dined in this city on our way, and, leaving directly after, we were at the old homestead at an early hour in the evening. The old doors grated on their hinges, as they were opened for us. The house is not occupied, except when he goes there, and that is only once, or, at most, twice a year, and then only for a short time. But he loves to go there, if only for a day.

JOHN TAYLOR, who lives in the large farm-house near by, was there, and another servant was added to the number, so that everything wanted for our happiness was made ready at once, or as soon as the slightest wish was expressed.

There we lived, eating and sleeping when we pleased, and enjoying ourselves as we pleased, in that really quiet place. I have on a former occasion described this farm.

Mr. HADDOCK, his distinguished nephew, came from Dartmouth College, to pay Mr. WEBSTER a visit. He brought with him Mr. KIMBALL,—who has written a clever book about Italy—and they made the time pass very agreeably; and while we were there, a large number of the remote kindred, —by blood and marriage—of Mr. WEBSTER, came in a party to make him a visit. All rambled over the fields together. They came just after an early dinner, and stayed to tea. Mr. WEBSTER was cheerful, and happy in the enjoyment of the company of his relations; he took pains to make them happy, and all carried away some little memento to keep. Hearing he was there, a great many young gentlemen and ladies, who were not relations, came in couples from some distance, to see the great defender of the Constitution. With those young people he was social, full of anecdotes, and as playful as the youngest of the party.

Every day we were there, the weather was uncommonly fine, and we drove over every road in that vicinity, and as we drove, Mr. WEBSTER talked. Almost every brook, tree, rock, mount, valley, plain, house, or building, seemed to suggest some rich anecdote, which he told in his happiest manner. He pointed out the place of his birth, his marriage, his school-houses, the place where he studied law, where he began to practice as an attorney, &c. The anecdotes in which he or his family were concerned, were full of interest. I listened attentively, hoping to bear them in mind; for everything concerning him, or them, will some day be deeply interesting to the whole civilized world. He called often to pay his respects to his old friends and neighbors, hardly passing a door. They were all glad to see him, and he never failed to speak cheerfully and encouragingly to all we met. The events of his youth and of their young days were the topics of their conversation.

We spent some time every afternoon in the fields, with the cattle and sheep. He designated some to be sent to market, for they were fat and ready for the shambles: and from droves passing his door, from the Canadas towards Boston, he purchased others to replenish his stock. All these were very agreeable incidents, and happily filled up the time we passed.

Having remained on the banks of the Merrimac as long as we intended, we shut up the old mansion house, with its precious relicts and pleasant associations. Leaving all things in the charge of his faithful JOHN TAYLOR, we came to this place, where Mr. WEBSTER is concerned as counsel in an important lawsuit about ready for trial. He is still a hard-working man in his profession. He looks to that as his chief source of income, though he has other sources.

By the bye, speaking of lawsuits, reminds me of a letter Mr. WEBSTER wrote last winter, while trying a cause—I think about a patent for a water wheel, at all events there was something in it about a wheel. Mr. TAPPAN and Mr. CHOATE, whom Mr. WEBSTER highly esteemed, were engaged in the same cause.

The letter is not, of course, written for the public eye; but I have permission to use it, and make extracts from it. You will see from its half serious and half ironical character, how playful he can be, even while sitting at the bar waiting for his turn to be heard in a cause. He speaks of himself in it, as he supposes others will speak of him. To show you that he is not always cold and unbending, I will give you an extract from the letter.

For instance, he dated it in this manner:

BOSTON, Jan. 15, '49—Monday, 12 o'clock, In C. Court, United States.

Marcy vs. *Sizer* being on trial, and *Tabero dicente, in longum*; and another snow storm appearing to be on the wing.

"MY DEAR SIR: We are in Court yet, and so shall be some days longer. We have the evidence in, and a discussion on the law, preliminary to our summing up, is now going on. I think it will consume the remainder of this day, if it lasts no longer. Mr. CHOATE will speak to-morrow, and I close immediately after. * * * *

I am afraid my lock is always bad, and I fear is always to be so. * * * (*Here Mr. Webster speaks of what he expects, and about which he fears he may be disappointed, and the consequences of it.*)

He then goes on to say:

"It will be said, or may be said hereafter, Mr. WEBSTER was a laborious man in his profession and other pursuits. He never tasted of the bread of idleness. His profession yielded him, at some times, large amounts of income; but he seems never to have aimed at accumulation, and perhaps was not justly sensible of the importance and duty of preservation. Riches were never before his eyes as a leading object of regard. When young and poor, he was more earnest in struggling for eminence, than in efforts for making money; and in after life, reputation, public regard, and usefulness in high pursuits, mainly engrossed his attention. He always said, also, that he was never destined to be rich; that no such star presided over his birth; that he never obtained anything by any attempts or efforts out of the line of his profession: that his friends, on several occasions, induced him to take an interest in business operations; that as often as he did so, loss resulted, till he used to say when spoken to on such subjects—

"Gentlemen, if you have any projects for money making, I pray you keep me out of them; my singular destiny mars everything of that sort, and would be sure to overwhelm your own better fortunes." After this he says: "Mr. WEBSTER was the author of that short biography of most good lawyers, which has been ascribed to other sources, viz: that they '*lived well, worked hard, and died poor.*'"

And in the same letter he tells the following anecdote of himself:

Sitting one day at the Bar in Portsmouth, with an elderly member of the Bar, his friend, who enjoyed with sufficient indulgence, that part of a lawyer's lot which consists "in living well, Mr. WEBSTER made an epitaph, which would not be unsuitable—

"Natus consumere fruges;"
"Frugiben consumptin,"
"Hic Jacet."
"R. C. 2."

At the close of the letter, he added the following postcript, relative to the case on trial:

Half-past 2 o'clock—Cessat TABER; CHOATE *sequitur, in questione juris, Crastino die.*

"TABER is learned, sharp and dry;
CHOATE, full of fancy, soaring high;
Both, lawyers of the best report,
True to their clients and the Court;
What sorrow doth a Christian feel,
Both should be "*broken on a wheel.*"

Most persons who know but little of Mr. WEBSTER or have seen him only on great public occasions, when his brow was knit with thought, think he is always stern, and never unbends himself; but the truth is far otherwise. I have many playful letters like this, and I have always found him throughout all my traveling, sojourning and sports with him, one of the most agreeable men—one of the most amiable and playful men, I ever met. No one has known him more intimately, or has seen him oftener, under every variety of circumstances for fifteen years.

Yours truly.

LETTERS FROM THE RAILWAY SWITCHMAN.

NUMBER SIX.

For a week past, and more, my partner and myself have so arranged our hours that his "turn on" has closed at dusk. I had noticed all this time a self-satisfied smirk on his countenance, when I made my appearance to relieve him, which convinced me that he had been playing some trick that gratified him hugely. Finally he could keep his secret no longer.

"I'll tell you what I done," said he to me on Saturday evening. "All last week, folks kept a coming to me and asked me—'Be you the Switchman?' In course I told 'em I wan't nothin' else. Then they'd give me tickets to the theatres, and concerts, and lectures, and picture-galleries, all done up in inwelops, with 'For the Canal-street Switchman' writ onto 'em. I had a precious jolly time a-goin' to 'em, you'd better b'lieve it; but I've had enough of it now, and if any more of 'em come, I'll hand 'em over to you, and if you want to go, I'll change turns with you any time."

Of course, Mr. Editor, these tickets were intended for me, and I suspect JOHN knew it well enough. And though I have not hitherto derived any benefit from them, allow me to express my thanks to the donors, and at the same time to request them—in order that JOHN's new-born honesty may not be put to too severe a test—to send in future everything of the kind to the *Times* office, directed to A. JENKINS, Esq. I shall of course hold myself at liberty to make such comments and criticisms as seem to me to be just and proper.

If I had supposed that among the tickets I had failed to receive, was one for THACKERAY's lectures, I should hardly have been able to forgive JOHN for his trick. I had a strong desire to hear these lectures, for the period and literature to which they relate had formerly been to me a subject of special study. The reigns of ANNE, and the two first GEORGES, have always seemed to me to be the most disgraceful and scandalous periods of English history. The coarse, vulgar, licentiousness of the Court during these reigns, is more disgusting than the livelier voluptuousness of the STUARTS, just as the debauchery of a broken down *roué* is more repulsive and loathsome than that of a young man, in the hey-day of his spirits. It would be hard to say whether the French Court under LOUIS XV, with the unnamable abominations of the *Parc aux Cerfs*, was worse than the English Court at that period. How England ever recovered itself from that pit, without a social overturn like that of the French Revolution, is matter of wonder. SWIFT was the index of the religion and literature of his time. He is a solitary instance of a great genius delighting in filth and obscenity, for its own sake. The voyages to Lilliput and Brobdignag are comparatively pure; but those portions of Gulliver's Travels, which are less known, the Tale of a Tub—the wittiest and wickedest work ever written—and in particular, many of his minor poems, contain passages which would be scouted from the lowest dens of the Five Points. And yet SWIFT gained high preferment in the Church, and only missed a Bishopric because the monarch, "the Head of the Church," was governed in ecclesiastical matters by his wife, rather than his mistress.

In the meanwhile, I perceive that the booksellers are striving to turn an honest penny on occasion of the arrival of THACKERAY; and there can be little doubt that a score of busy pens are now concocting "Companions to THACKERAY," and that thus there will be a temporary check to the growth of off shoots of the "Uncle Tom" genus. It is always so: the rejected fragments of a lion's meal will furnish a dainty repast to a pack of jackals; or, as SCHILLER says:

"One great man keeps a host of small alive—
When monarchs build, dustmen are sure to thrive."

One bookseller, I see, has improved upon this idea. Under the heading of "THACKERAY, THACKERAY," he publishes a list of "valuable books, desirable in connection with THACKERAY's Lectures." This formidable list of subsidiary works comprises books equal to a hundred or more ordinary volumes. Can the worthy bibliopole imagine that we live in the days of METHUSELEH and JARED, when man had a chance of living nine hundred and three score years! This list of works auxiliary to these lectures reminds one of the stupendous catalogue of studies which the worthy ROBERT HOOKE, M. D., declares to be necessary as preliminaries, to the study of philosophy. The incipient philosopher, he says, should make himself acquainted with "the history of potters, tobacco-pipe makers, glaziers, glass-grinders, looking glass makers or foilers, spectacle makers, and optic glass makers, makers of counterfeit pearl and precious stones, bugle makers, lamp blowers, color makers, color grinders, glass painters, enamelers, varnishers, color sellers, painters, limners, picture drawers, makers of baby-heads, of little bowling stones or marbles, fustian makers, music masters, tinsey makers, and taggers, schoolmasters, writing masters, printers, bookbinders, stage players, dancing masters and vaulters, apothecaries, chirurgeons, seamsters, butchers, barbers, lawn dressers, and cosmetics." These, the worthy Doctor says, "will hugely facilitate our inquiries in philosophy."

Yet even this huge list of preliminaries is less formidable than the summary which Dr. WATTS gives in his general "directions concerning ideas." He tells us that we should "furnish ourselves with a rich variety of ideas; acquaint ourselves with things ancient and modern; things natural civil, and religious; things of your native land and of foreign countries; things domestic and national; things present, past, and future: and above all, be well acquainted with God and yourselves; with animal nature, and the workings of your own spirit. Such a general acquaintance with things," the transcendant doctor remarks encouragingly, "will be of very great advantage." There can be little doubt of that. It will be safe to say that it would be a very respectable foundation for a good education.

I do not, however, see among "THACKERAY's Works," which our booksellers advertise as in preparation, any mention of that early tale, "Catherine Hayes," published many years ago in *Fraser's Magazine*, which was the occasion of such a laughable flare-up, a couple of years since. The tale itself was a poor thing enough, as the author himself acknowledges, and was long ago forgotten; but in "Pendennis," he took occasion to use the name of the heroine as an illustration of some unamiable female trait or other. Now it happened, unluckily, that her name was the same as that of the favorite Irish Cantatrice, and the story having passed from men's minds, it was supposed that THACKERAY had perpetrated a deliberate and wanton insult upon the "Swan of Erin." Such a hubbub as arose among of her warm-hearted countrymen has seldom been known; and there is no telling what the consequences might have been, had not the author explained the matter, by showing that his deprecatory remarks applied to one of the defunct daughters of his own brain, and not to the fair living singer. It might not be a bad idea for some publisher to reprint this tale, together with the allusion in "Pendennis," the indignant letters in the English and Irish newspapers, and the author's final explanation. The whole would make a pretty volume, and I shall charge nothing for the advice.

As for advice, I doubt whether anybody—newspaper editors excepted—get so much of it, and care so little for it, as do publishers. Many of them can tell good stories of their experience this way. A number of years ago, a brace of very virtuous and somewhat elderly ladies formed themselves into a Committee to remonstrate with a prominent publisher respecting the character of the books which he issued. BULWER's novels, if I remember rightly, were the special objects of their indignation. The worthy bibliopole was at first taken aback by the vivacity of their assault; but put in, as a plea in mitigation, that the greater portion of his publications were unexceptionable to even the severest criticism on the score of moral character. The ladies looked dubiously over their spectacles. "Have you read this, or this, or this?" he asked, pointing out the titles of works in Theology, and History, and Biography, and Poetry, and every department of literature which graced his extensive catalogue. Not one of them had the Committee perused. "Then, perhaps," hinted the publisher, "you are not certain as to the character of the works you object to; perhaps you have not read them. "Yes we have," answered the spokeswoman; "we know their character perfectly well; we have read every word of them. Why will you publish such objectionable works?" "Madam," replied the sly bibliopole, with a bow and a smile worthy of CHESTERFIELD, "we publish them for ladies like yourself, who will read nothing else." A rejoinder equal to that of Dr. JOHNSON to the lady who said to him: "Oh, Doctor, I'm so glad that you have left all the naughty words out of your Dictionary." "Madam," replied the gruff Lexicographer, "you have been looking, I see, for them."

This kind of conscience, which is exclusively tender about other people's transgressions, is not uncommon, especially among children. A company of juveniles were once disturbed in "booking" the apples of a rough old farmer. In driving them away, he happened to give vent to something which sounded very much like an oath. The depredators were astounded. One blue eyed little thing made great eyes out from among her yellow hair. "Girls," she whispered, mysteriously, "we mustn't hook any more of his apples—he's a wicked man—he swor'd—I learn him." She evidently thought that by taking his fruit she would become a partaker in his profanity.

Children are, in fact, in more ways than one, puzzles to us. Their metaphysics are not unfrequently so ingeniously wrong that we know not how to go to work to put them right. I was once walking up Chatham street. At the door of one of the shoe shops is an enormous boot, some eight feet high, the identical one, I believe, immortalized in *Richardsiana*, perhaps the cleverest imitation of the "Rejected Addresses:"

"What a leg that boot would hold,
Leg of Titan huge and grim
Fabled by the bards of old
And nowise slim,"

and so forth. Just as I came opposite the Brobdignagian work on the understanding, I overtook a man who was leading along a boy of some five years old.

"JOHNNY," asked the progenitor, "do you see that big boot there?"

"Yes, papa, I see it," replied the urchin; and then, looking thoughtfully at it for a moment, he added, in a tone curiously compounded of curiosity and mysterious awe: "Ain't that God's boot, papa?"

Without having read PALEY or COUSIN, he came to the conclusion that a boot implied a corresponding foot to wear it; that boot was too great for his father, by a ratio which to him seemed not less than infinite; for to us all that is infinite of which we cannot see the *fines*, or boundaries. Greater than his father, he knew of but one being; and that infinite Being only could wear this immeasurable boot. Yet that boy's idea of the interval between man and the Deity was hardly more limited than seems to have been that of the parents of our race in Paradise. They verily believed that by eating the interdicted fruit they should scale the heights of the Divicity, overpass the boundaries that separated them from the Creator, and "become as Gods." It has sometimes seemed to me that a thoughtful study of those early chapters of the Book of Genesis, might lead to a reconstruction of our popular theories as to the original condition in which the progenitors of our race were created; and might show that the childhood of humanity commenced in Paradise; that the great scheme of ages, the mystery of the Divine Government, is not the separation of an originally complete nature, shattered and broken by some fearful catastrophe; but rather the education and development stretching unbroken through eternity—of a nature created feeble and imperfect.

But I must not fall to sermonizing. Let the cobbler stick to his last, and the Switchman to his track. Though had I stuck to what a few years ago seemed my vocation, I should have had a right to sermonize to my heart's content. But "it wasn't to be, or else it would have been." As I once heard somebody say, simlog at quoting Hamlet:

There's a Divinity that shapes our ends rough,
Hew them how we will.

Buch being the case—and I think this reading almost as good as the genuine one—I am no clergyman, but merely

THE CANAL-STREET SWITCHMAN.

ACCIDENTAL KILLING.—A sad accident attended the bear hunt on the mountain east of us, in the killing of Mr. CHARLES ADAMS, of Ripton, by the accidental discharge of his own gun. The turn out, we understand, was not general, but many from this town, Ripton, Goshen and Salisbury, were out on Thursday. The deceased had taken a position with a friend, where they supposed the game, if any were roused, would be likely to pass; and had passed the time in such amusement as the place afforded—ADAMS loading and firing occasionally a big charge. At length a still heavier charge was inserted of nearly two heads with the addition of two bullets and a slug—ADAMS' friend being at a few yards distance, and not continuing to observe him.

Suddenly he heard the explosion, and looking, saw ADAMS had fallen, he supposed by the recoil of the gun, and coming to him attempted to revive him with snow. His calls brought others to his assistance, who found ADAMS dead, and his companion nearly dashed with exhaustion and alarm. The wound had penetrated from the right side upward, passing out by the left shoulder in front—the gun probably having been leaned against his person while in the act of raising his signal horn, (he having a leader's horn,) and accidentally discharged. Both men had drank freely. The company provided a rude litter, fastened the body upon it, and bore it without warning to his home. ADAMS was a man of violent habits when aggravated by liquor, but of vigorous faculties, and placable and kindly in his family. By trade he was a blacksmith, his age about forty. He leaves a wife and five children, the former almost distracted by the shock.—*Middlebury (Vt.) Register, Nov. 24.*

A son of Jacob Drake, of Troy, G., assaulted his sister-in-law on Friday, with a fire shovel, and left her, as he supposed, dead. He then cut his own throat, but not being effectually, he opened an artery in his arm and bled to death. The woman is doing well.

A letter from a gentleman in the County of Chatham, N. C., to the Wilmington *Herald*, announces the sale of one-half of the Taylor Coal Mine, by Messrs. Gilmer, Waddell & Co., to a Northern Company, for the sum of $50,000.

THE LEVANT.

History of the Possession of the Holy Sepulchre at Jerusalem by the Latins and Greeks.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Monday, Oct. 25, 1852.

The disposition manifested at the present time by France to claim the exclusive guardianship of the Holy Sepulchre at Jerusalem, and the determination on the part of the Greeks and Russians to resist any change in favor of the Latins, makes it an interesting matter of inquiry to know who has had possession of it since the ascension of Him who was first laid therein. I therefore send you an historical sketch that has been prepared on the subject, which is a *multum in parvo*. If no conclusion is drawn by the writer in favor of either party, the reader at least will be disposed to draw one conclusion for himself: that as long as the Turks have possession of Jerusalem, the problem will never be solved by them in favor of the exclusive claims of either Greeks or Latins, but will fluctuate according to the dictates of political expediency.

The Holy City was under the dominion of Pagan Rome until the conversion of CONSTANTINE to Christianity. He destroyed the temple of Venus, which had been erected over the Holy Sepulchre, and in the year 335 completed a magnificent church over it. As head of the Roman Empire, he acted for both the East and West, and for the universal Church, and not for Greeks or Latins, though he was himself Roman in language and lineage.

With the exception of a short period in the fifth century, when Jerusalem was under the control of the Monophysite party, the holy places were in the possession of the universal Church till the year 614, when the Persians took the city, burned the great church and took the Patriarch prisoner.

In 628, by treaty with the Persians, Jerusalem again fell to the Greek Emperors, but the church had already been rebuilt by the Patriarch of Alexandria.

In 636 the Saracen Mussulmans under the Caliph OMAR took Jerusalem by capitulation with the Bishop SOPHRONIUS. OMAR gave him a written pledge that the holy places should be safe for all time to come, under the Patriarch of the *méleki*, or royal orthodox sect, and ordering all pilgrims to pay the Patriarch for the privilege of visiting it. This document has been carefully preserved by the successors of Greek Patriarchs of Jerusalem, and they have had it recognized as authentic by the Sultans of various dynasties. They regard it as the corner stone of their civil rights in the church. The Latins, however, affirm that this document is a forged one, because it is not written in Cufic characters, and has the word Frank in it to designate the Western Christians. Besides, say they, even if genuine, it was only given to SOPHRONIUS as a Patriarch in the general church, and not as a Patriarch of a sect, and hence its privileges belong as much to the Latins as to the Greeks. Three different Sultans also have denounced it as a forged document, in firmans of the Latins.

In 807, HAROON EL RASCHID, Caliph of Bagdad, sent an embassador to CHARLEMAGNE, with the keys of the Holy Sepulchre. As the keys are symbols of property, this act constitutes an important link in the chain of the Latins.

Up to the time of the schism between the Eastern and Western Churches in 830, the Jerusalem Patriarch took the lead in the miracle of the Holy Fire, and the Latins joined in it with all other nations. There was no occasion for exclusive claims of any nation.

From the days of the schism to 1,089, the Latins appointed no actual or titular Bishops of Jerusalem. There was always reason to hope that the heretical Greek Bishops of Jerusalem would not permanently remain separated from the Mother Church, and consequently the succession to the rights in the holy places, and the quarters, were allowed to be retained in their hands.

In 969 the Church was buried by the new Mussulman conquerors of Palestine, under the Fatimite dynasty, but was speedily rebuilt by the Greeks. Again, in 1010, EL HAKIM, the third Fatimite Sultan, forbade Christian worship, and leveled the Holy Church of Jerusalem to the ground, and it was again rebuilt by the Greek emperors, under the successor of EL HAKIM.

The Crusaders of the Western Church took Jerusalem from the Mussulmans in 1099. The Commander of the City, previous to giving it up to the besiegers, was upon the point of destroying the Church, but at the entreaties of the Greeks of the city, who had lately spent large sums upon it, he refrained. The Latins show at least one firman of a Sultan, given in 1023, before they took the city, in which their rights in the Holy Sepulchre are recognized, though the Greeks retort that the alleged firman was given two hundred years afterwards.

Though SIMEON, the Jerusalem Greek Patriarch, was driven to seek refuge at Constantinople by the conquest of the Crusaders, the succession of their Patriarchate was kept up, while the Latins had also a series of their own, whom the Greeks regard as usurpers. Of course, during the eighty-eight years that the Christian kingdom of Jerusalem lasted, the Latins had exclusive possession of the Holy Sepulchre, and they spent great sums in enlarging and repairing it.

When SALADIN the Curd of the Ejoubite dynasty took Jerusalem in 1187, he put all the Franks to the sword except a few prisoners. He gave the Church, at the intercession of the Greek Empress to ATHANASIUS, II. With the exception of two short intervals when Jerusalem reverted to the Knights of Jerusalem, the City has continued in the hands of Mussulman princes to the present time. After the expulsion of the Franks from Jerusalem by SALADIN, they were regarded by the successive Mussulmen rulers for a long period of years with a real jealousy. Their clergy were not allowed to live in the city, while the Greeks were treated with comparative favor, and had the precedence at least in the Holy Sepulchre.

There is, however, a Bull of Pope GREGORY, of 1238, by which he constitutes the Order of Grey Friars to be guardians of the Sepulchre; and there are other Bulls of 1244, 1257, 1310 and 1437, respecting this same guardianship. But in 1348, Pope CLEMENT VI. was constrained to write to the Emperor, CANTACUZENE, begging him to intercede with the Sultan of Egypt that the Franciscans might have leave to go to Jerusalem. He did intercede, and the Greek Patriarch became responsible for their good behaviour; and in 1351 he loaned them the convent on Mount Zion, outside of the city, to live in.

The Greeks, as if they doubted the validity of their own claims, obtained from every succeeding Sultan of Egypt recognitions of their guardianship of the Church. They possess Firmans, granted in 1314, 1398, 1408, 1431, 1437, 1452, 1495 and 1504, declaring the keys of the Church to be in their hands, that the great door is not to be opened without their permission, and that the Franks and other Christians must be accompanied by a person from the Patriarch when they visit the Holy Places.

LA BROCQUIERE, (1432) while he speaks of the Franks as more oppressed than other Christians, mentions that two Franciscans continually lived in the Church. The Latins also show, like the Greeks, a quantity of Firmans, dated 1212, 1213, 1277, 1310, 1397 and 1504, from the Egyptian Sultans, giving them privileges in the Church, and among others liberty to repair the Sepulchre, a privilege they regard as proof of proprietorship. They also say that ROBERT of Sicily, to avoid disputes, actually bought it of the Mamelukes. The Greeks answer, however, that he did not buy the Sepulchre, but merely made presents to retain permission for the monks to live in the convent the Greeks had lent them.

The Greek Archbishop DANIEL, writing in 1470, observes that, "around the great temple where the great dome is, the heretics have built asylums by means of money and the favor of the Governors * * * and there are also Franks."

We have now come down to 1517, when the Ottoman Sultan SELIM took Jerusalem, after the Turks had had possession of Constantinople sixty-three years. By two Firmans during the first year, he acknowledged the Greeks to be the guardians of the Holy Sepulchre. During the following century the Church was repaired, now by the Greeks and now by the Latins.

In 1535 the Latins, with great difficulty, obtained permission to live within the walls, and hired in 1568 a convent from the Georgians, which they bought in 1618. DALLAVALLE writing, in 1616, speaks of "the Franks who officiate in the chapel of the most Holy Sepulchre, and they are chief masters of the whole. The Greeks officiate in the choir of the church in front of the Sepulchre. * * * The Franks go every where, as principal proprietors of the church." In 1620, Sultan OSMAN II. declares, in a firman, that he is informed that the Holy Sepulchre belongs to the Franks, though others pretend to be also proprietors and guardians, and he orders that they be not molested. This and successive firmans were of no avail against the venality of the Turks and the intrigues of the Greeks. The Government issued also contradictory firmans. In 1634, Sultan MURAD IV. gave every thing connected with the church to the Greeks. In 1636, the French Ambassador having convinced the Government of the deceptions of the Greeks, the holy places were anew awarded to the Franks. But the year after, the guardianship, by the same Sultan, was decreed to the Greeks. A French writer, M. BOUR, estimates the number of victims of Greek persecution and intolerance at this period, (1637,) to be 229 souls who lost their lives.

We now come to the most important period in the history of the Latin claim, the great treaty of 1673 between the French and the Turks. The article on the Church, at Jerusalem, is the following:

"The Frank ecclesiastics who, according to ancient custom, are established within and without the town of Jerusalem, in the church of the Holy Sepulchre, called *Kumama*, shall not be molested, in reference to the places of pilgrimage that they dwell in, or which are in their hands, as they hitherto have been," &c.

This article, though somewhat indefinite, yet, as treaties are worth more than firmans, is called by the French "the corner stone of their rights, against which fraud, injustice, and violence will be dashed to pieces." Still SANDYS, who was in Jerusalem the year after the treaty, says—"The Franks or Western Christians had, until this time, the custody of the Holy Sepulchre, and the Greeks the chapel of Bethlehem; * * * but now, in their contentions, they have lost both." NOINTEL, the French Ambassador, was there the same year, and in attempting to have the treaty put in execution, the Greeks made a furious attack on the Latins. In 1676, MOHAMMED IV. deprived the Latins of their privileges, and for fourteen years the Sepulchre remained with the Greeks, and the treaty of 1673 was carried out in 1690 for the first time, the Greeks alleging that it was to please the French king, who was promising men and money to fight against the Emperor of Germany, with whom the Turks were at war. But in a few years after, the Greeks again obtained firmans in their favor.

The Latins declare that they had uninterrupted possession, from 1690 to 1757, although the Greeks during the time obtained various firmans to repair parts of the church, as well as the Latins. In this year, (1757,) the Latins received a firman in their favor, which denounced the document brought forward by the Greeks as written by the Caliph OMAR, as a forgery. During Holy Week of this year, the Greeks attacked the Latins while at mass, and carried off their gold vases and lamps; and, by accusing the Latins of being aggressors, secured a firman from the Grand Vizier giving them the holy places. On this occasion the Grand Vizier said to the French Ambassador, "These places belong to the Sultan, my master. He grants them to whom he pleases; perhaps they have always been in the hands of the Franks, but now he wishes the Greeks to enjoy them." In 1787 and in 1835, there were bloody battles in the church, in one of which the Catholic Arabs were the aggressors.

In 1808, the great dome was burnt, as the Latins say, by the Greeks, and, as the Greeks say, by the Armenians, for the purpose of obtaining from the Turks the privilege of rebuilding the church, and thereby a supposed right of property. It was repaired by the Greeks. In 1811, the Cadi of Jerusalem sealed a document attesting that the Greeks had no right to celebrate mass in the interior of the sepulchre. Since that time the Greeks have obtained the privilege of performing it at certain times.

In 1840, when Syria reverted to the rule of the Sultans from MOHAMMED ALI of Egypt, the Greeks shrewdly renewed their firmans, confirming to them all the places they had in their possession at the moment.

In 1852, the Catholics are accusing the Greeks of tearing the leads off of the great dome, that rain may infiltrate among the stones, and cause it to fall down, so that they may get permission to rebuild the whole. At the same time, the Latins, despairing, in the present state of the Christian world, of obtaining separate and exclusive possession of the thirty or forty places of pilgrimage in Palestine, claim exclusive guardianship of those which they assert have been taken away from them, and offer to concede to other nations, from year to year, the privilege of using them.

In conclusion, it is to be observed, that the Turks regard themselves as the real possessors of most of the holy places, of which they give Christians the use, only either by firman or treaty. Europeans cannot possess real estate in Turkey.

The Sublime Porte does not desire to enter into the religious questions which may be involved in the discussion, in the minds of both Greeks and Catholics. They do not decide which church, on geographical or ecclesiastical grounds, ought to be regarded as having the strongest claims; but they treat it as a political question, and its solution is to be found in the interpretation of treaties, and the political state of the kingdoms which surround her. The firmans given from time to time to the contending parties are ambiguous and equivocal, and are not intended or expected to be more than temporary remedies of the disputes.

RHODE ISLAND.

Decision in a Dorrite Case.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

PROVIDENCE, Friday, Nov. 26, 1852.

The case of JOHN S. DIEFEAN *vs.* JOHN S. ORNAY, a reaction suit growing out of the Dorrite troubles of 1842, was closed before the U. S Circuit Court for the Rhode Island District, this morning, by a verdict for defendant, on the ground that the State was legally under martial law at the time of the act complained of by the plaintiff, and that the former acted in good faith, under an order from his superior officer. The defendant was commander of a military corps stationed at Pawtucket, in June, 1842, and while at that place, received orders to arrest Mr. DIEFEAN, who was a prominent man in the Dorrite party, and a colonel under DORR, when the latter made the attack upon the State Arsenal in May of 1842. The complainant was released after a temporary confinement of only an hour's duration, had no harsh treatment to complain of, and it is to presumed that he was induced to bring the suit through the promptings of the rancorous spirit which was engendered by the circumstances of the time, had prevailed so generally throughout the State at the "movement." After over ten years of "toil and trouble" in Court and out, the case has "dragged its slow length along" to an end, and piled up a goodly bill of costs, to the satisfaction of the lawyers and the chagrin of the plaintiff. Much interest was manifested in the trial, and the court-room was unusually full at an early hour of the morning, to hear the verdict of the jury.

The Court holds the case of WM. H. GARDNER *vs.* certain officers of the city, brought to this Court by a writ of replevin to recover a large amount of liquor seized under the "Maine Law," and condemned by a lower Court, in advance, and will not, probably, give an opinion until some time next month. The case employed the best legal talent of the State, and the arguments were listened to with much interest by a very large number of citizens, who were attracted to the court room by the importance of the matter before the Court. The plaintiff claims to have the decision of the lower Court reversed, upon the ground that the act by which his property was seized and condemned, conflicts with the Constitution of the State. The defendants plead that the act is constitutional, and they are justified under it. The opinion of Judge CURTIS is looked for anxiously by both friends and opposers of the law.

Yours, &c., C.

Walter Scott and Jeffrey.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

Can there be a doubt but that the great novelist had his friend JEFFREY in view, when in drawing one of his most striking characters he has invested him with those remarkable qualities, that of unlimited conversational powers, and the most finished eloquence, which so conspicuously shine in the Scottish Advocate. There is, however, it is scarcely necessary to say, no moral approximation in the two characters. It is interesting to trace when the mighty magician has in his delineations resorted to the inexhaustible source of his own imagination or drawn from living originals. I allude to Rashleigh Osbaldistone in Rob Roy, who is thus described: "He had powers of conversation which I have rarely seen equalled, and never excelled. It appeared to me that he had studied hard to improve his natural advantages of a melodious voice, fluent and happy expressions, apt language and fervid imagination. He was never loud, never overbearing, never so occupied with his own thoughts, as to outrun either the patience or the comprehension of those he conversed with. His ideas succeeded each other with the gentle but unintermitting flow of a pleasteous and bounteous spring; while I have heard those of others, who aimed at distinction in conversation, rush along like the turbid gush from the sluice of a mill-pond, as hurried and as early exhausted. It was late at night ere I could part from a companion so fascinating. It was remarkable, the rapid and almost intuitive manner in which his powerful and active mind seized upon and arrayed the elementary principles necessary to his new profession." The following is from an interesting article which lately appeared in your paper respecting JEFFREY and others: "His voice naturally deep rounded and mellow, possessed a power disproportioned on the whole to his figure, which was very slight, and but an inch or two above five feet in height. But he never raised his tones to a violent, far less to a discordant pitch. On the contrary, he rather kept them habitually down, and made his impression much more by the silvery clearness and distinctness of his utterance than by its loudness. His sentences seemed to arrange themselves into the most beautiful order, without a shadow of exertion on his part, and to flow from a fount totally inexhaustible. His diction never sunk, nor became commonplace even for an instant." I would further add the personal observations of a young American traveler from this City, now deceased, on the same distinguished individual. "In his voice their is a charm, but rarely to be met with. Deep, rich, and mellow, its blend and varied tones of themselves communicate pleasure to the ear. Periods of the utmost eloquence fall spontaneous from his lips. Without effort his imagination clothes his thoughts in images the most apt, the most illustrative, the most poetical, according to the subject of discussion. His knowledge seems universal. He has a quickness of mind, and I have seen it illustrated on more than one occasion, that flies to a conclusion over the heads of ordinary mortals, and astonishes them not only by the rapidity of its movement, but by the directness of its course, and the infallibility of its aim. His conversation is the most delightful that I ever heard." I have never heard any comparison of this kind alluded to, and it has never appeared to my knowledge in any of the Waverley illustrations. Do you think, Mr. Editor, I can be mistaken in my hypothesis.

DUNEDIN.

Horrible Murder by a Boy.

The Memphis *Whig* is indebted to a gentleman who came passenger on the steamer *Julia Dean*, direct from the neighborhood where the deed was committed, for the following particulars of an awful murder, committed by a boy eleven or twelve years of age, near Augusta, Ark., on the morning of the 9th inst.:

"The name of the unfortunate man was NATHANIEL DANDRIDGE, who lived in the vicinity of Augusta, and worked a small farm. On the evening previous to the murder, Mr. D. corrected an apprentice boy named CAMPBELL, for some misbehavior, and told him he would punish him again next morning. The boy arose about daybreak the next morning, loaded a double-barreled gun, went to the bed where Mr. D. was lying, and deliberately fired off the contents of both barrels into his victim's head, blowing out the brains and scattering the entire head into atoms. He then went out into the yard, hauled a small sled, which was used for hauling water, into the house, placed it alongside the bed, and rolled the body off the bed on the sled. It being too heavy for him to haul off, he went out and caught a horse, harnessed it, brought it to the door, and by means of a long rope fastened to the sled, hauled the body off some three-quarters of a mile to a swamp, where he left it and returned to the house. His next effort was to fire the house, but he was prevented in that by an old negro woman, a slave of the murdered man.

He then bid her to remain silent about what had happened, and left the house. Soon after, a neighbor came in, when the woman told him all she knew about the affair, who immediately got together several other gentlemen and started off in pursuit of the youthful murderer. They had not proceeded more than three or four miles before they caught up with him. He confessed that he had committed the crime sedately by himself, without any assistance from the woman, was taken back, examined before a Magistrate, and committed to jail. The bed was covered with the brains and blood, and presented a most revolting sight. His body was respectably interred by his neighbors.

The unfortunate man, thus unceremoniously and suddenly hurried from this world, without a moment's notice or preparation, was highly esteemed and respected by all who knew him. He formerly lived in or near this place, and has relations residing near here and at Hernando, at the present time, to whom this melancholy news will come like a thunder-clap, casting sorrow and affliction upon them in a moment when least expected. Mr. CAMPBELL, the father of the youthful murderer, also removed to Arkansas from this portion of the State, having formerly resided at Germantown. A more awful, cold-blooded murder we do not remember of ever having heard of, especially as having been committed by a boy so young, and we hope it will never be our duty to chronicle a similar one.

EMIGRANTS TO LIBERIA.—Another vessel has left North Carolina for Liberia, with free blacks for the Colony

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE BALTIC.

PARLIAMENTARY PROCEEDINGS

PREPARATIONS FOR THE DUKE'S FUNERAL.

QUIET IN FRANCE.

U. S. CONSUL IN EGYPT DEAD.

FURTHER RISE IN GRAIN AND FLOUR.

DEPRESSION IN COTTON.

The United States Mail steamship *Baltic*, Capt. COMSTOCK, arrived at her wharf at an early hour yesterday morning. She was off the Hook on Saturday evening, and the passage, for this season of the year, is an excellent one.

The Baltic left Liverpool on Wednesday, Nov. 17, at 12 o'clock, noon. She experienced a gale of great severity in the Channel. Throughout the passage, the weather has been generally rough. Has 68 passengers. Has spoken no vessels. Arrived at the Light Ship at 10 o'clock Saturday evening, and waited for a pilot—burning blue lights, and sending up rockets, at short intervals.

The following is her list of passengers:

Rev. Albert Barnes, Mrs. Barnes, Miss Barnes, Miss Paul, Mr. Read, Mr. Cooney, Mr. Sutton, Mr. Barnwell, Mrs. Barnwell, Mr Devlin, Mrs. Devlin Mr. J Brown, Mr. Gardner, J Bonaghan, D. Dewar, Lisnack Stimpson, W. Barlow, J. Welsh, Jr., E. Welsh, Miss Welsh and servant; Rev. Thomas Scott, Rev. Charles Hall, C. T. Pond, A. Hall, Mr. and Miss Chatfield, Mr. Normand, Mons. H. Mercet, Madame Guillemot, Daniel D Foote, Hon. C. J. M'Curdy, ex-Charge d'Affaires to Austria; Miss M'Curdy; Mr. J. R. Hicks, Mrs. Hicks, Miss Hicks and servant; Miss S. Hicks, Mr. Rev. J. O Vanderauld, Mr. Lamson, J. W. Gibbs, J. Garilly, J. S Kendall, James E North, F. Smith, M. Calamaro, M. Pappenheim, M. D. Davis, Mrs. Davis, Miss Mott, Miss Mary S. Mott, Mr. O. Janssen, H. B. Hanaun, M. Hanaun, Mrs. Hanaun, Mr. T. B. Walter, Dr. Tait, Mrs Tait, M. J. Wells, G Brown, E. Bucher, H. Deare, T. Gardner, H. S. Risley, Mrs. Ruth Selleck, Miss C. Selleck, Mr. H. J. Baker, Mrs. M. Gantlet, Mr. B. Young.

The British and N. A. Mail Steamship *Europa* arrived at Liverpool on Tuesday afternoon, having been telegraphed off Holyhead the previous afternoon, at 2½ o'clock, but delayed in making her moorings by fog until 11½ o'clock, A. M., Tuesday, 16th.

On Tuesday, the new Cunard screw steamer *Andes*, (intended for the Panama and New-York line,) arrived at Liverpool from Greenock, and will be dispatched for New-York punctually on the 8th. The *Alps*, the second steamer of the line, is expected at Liverpool this day month.

The *Great Britain* steamer, left St. Helena 28th Sept.; had remained there five days. The *Sarah Sands* arrived at St. Vincent's Oct. 5th, and left for Cape Good Hope on the 7th.

ENGLAND.

PARLIAMENT.—On Monday the House of Lords transacted little business, except passing a bill to make Thursday 18th, on which day the funeral of the late Duke of WELLINGTON takes place, a legal holiday. And Lord BROUGHAM presented a petition from Jamaica, praying that more stringent measures may be adopted for the suppression of the Slave trade.

The House of Commons coincided in the measure to make Thursday, the 18th, a close holiday.

Lord STANLEY, in reply to a question, said the attention of the Government had been directed to the subject of obtaining a reduction of the duty upon English coal imported into France. Communications had passed on the subject between the two Governments, from which it appeared that France was favorable to a modification of the Customs dues between the two countries.

On the motion of Lord PALMERSTON, a return of the number of slaves imported into Cuba and the Brazils was ordered.

Mr. HUME complained of the infringement, on the part of Spain and Portugal, of the treaty for the suppression of the Slave Trade.

A Select Committee was re-appointed to inquire into the Government of India.

On Tuesday the 15th, the Lord Chancellor stated the measures that Government intended to bring forward for improvement in the administration of the law. In the Commons, in reply to Mr. HUME, Lord STANLEY stated that the Austrian Government had apologised for the arrest, in June last, of Mr. NEWTON, a British subject. The other business of the day was of a formal character

The Ministry.

On Monday, Earl DERBY called a meeting of the Members of Parliament who will support his measures. About 230 members were present. The meeting was understood to be in relation to Mr. VILLIERS's intended Free Trade motion.

The following is the notice of Mr. VILLIERS's motion, as it stands on the order book for 23d instant. "Mr. CHARLES VILLIERS to move a resolution on Free-Trade." This is, of course, intended as a test question of the strength of the Ministry.

The Duke's Funeral.

The obsequies of the Duke of WELLINGTON excite the largest share of public attention. To-morrow, the day of funeral, will be observed throughout the country as a holiday. All the stores are to be closed and business suspended. It is scarcely credible the number of persons who have availed themselves of the approaching holiday and the cheap excursion trains to visit the metropolis, with the object of being present at the ceremony. Along the whole line of route of the funeral procession, the windows and balconies are rented at £1 to £5 per seat, and even the grave-yards—London grave-yards—are boarded over and fitted up as amphitheatres, to witness the spectacle. Eight hundred men have been working night and day in St. Paul's Cathedral, in completing the decorations, and detachments of troops are arriving from all the garrison in the country. For some days past, the body of the Duke has been lying in state at Chelsea Hospital, and such has been the crowd of persons striving to gain admission that numerous casualties occurred, and two or three persons were crushed to death. The expense of the spectacle is £100,000—half a million of dollars.

Mr. Webster and his Countrymen.

A meeting of the American citizens in London, was convened at the Legation, 13th, by Mr. INGERSOLL, for the purpose of uniting in a tribute of respect to the memory of DANIEL WEBSTER. Suitable resolutions were passed, and it was resolved that the usual badge of mourning be worn for thirty days. About forty persons were present. Our correspondent was unable to procure a complete list of the names. The resolutions were drafted by Messrs. GEORGE PEABODY, Md.; JAMES H. BEEHAN, Va.; JOHN L. NEWBOLD, Penn.; RUSSELL STURGIS, Mass.; GEORGE A. RIGGS, Washington, D. C.; R. TOWNSEND HUDDART, Cal.; W. A. MOSELEY, N. Y.; W. KING SMITH, Va., and DENNING DUER, N. J.

Robbery of Brown, Shipley & Co.

On Saturday, 13th, Messrs. BROWN, SHIPLEY & Co., agents at Liverpool for the Collins steamships, met with a serious loss by robbery. A clerk was sent to the Branch Bank of England with a roll of Bank of England notes, consisting of five notes of £500 each, and five of £100—in all £3,000. When in the bank, a well dressed thief entered into conversation with him and managed to abstract the money and get off clear with the prize. The numbers of the notes are known, but the thief has hitherto eluded detection.

Miscellaneous.

Both houses of the Convocation of Canterbury were in session at London, 12th. There was a large attendance of Bishops and clergy, but their proceedings offer nothing of interest to the American readers. The ill-disguised scope of the present agitation is to the authority of Convocation above that of the Crown.

Very high floods occurred the past week in the Thames, Wye, Severn, and smaller rivers. Much damage to property resulted.

Over five hundred patents for inventions were granted during the past month, under the new Patent Amendment Act. Under the old scale of high charges, not more than five hundred were granted per annum.

American Fisheries.

In the House of Commons, Nov. 12, Mr. S. HERBERT observed, that the paragraph in the Queen's speech referring to the difficulties which arose during the last Summer respecting our Colonial Fisheries, left an impression as to the origin of those difficulties, as to the course taken with respect to them, and also as to the result likely to ensue from the negotiations, at variance with the public impression on the subject. Of course, the information in the hands of the Government would, when produced, at once set at rest any doubts that might exist; but, as he gathered from the concluding part of the paragraph that the negotiations were not yet terminated, it would not be proper at present to press the Government to lay any papers on the subject before the House. Nevertheless, he thought it would be important to know whether there was a prospect of an early settlement of these questions, and at what period the Government would be able to lay on the table of the House the papers and correspondence referring to the negotiations.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said it was quite impossible for him at present to state when he could lay any of the papers relating to this subject on the table of the House. He could only repeat what was stated in the paragraph in the Queen's speech, that the Government of the United States had agreed to name its plenipotentiaries with Her Majesty's Government, in a most friendly spirit, that might lead to increasing confidence between the two countries. The spirit in which the communications between the two Governments were carried on was of the most friendly description; and he thought the result would prove very satisfactory. (Hear, hear.) But under the existing circumstances the House could not expect that the Government would lay any papers on the table.

The Duke's Remains in State.

From the London Daily News, Nov. 15.

LOSS OF LIFE IN THE CROWD.—The universality of the public interest in the funeral solemnities, which properly commenced on Saturday last, 13th inst., was evinced by the unprecedented crowds that thronged to Chelsea from the early hour of seven in the morning, continuing without intermission throughout the greater part of the day. All interest, however, in the proceedings, considered merely as a spectacle, soon became subordinate to feelings of alarm, horror, and indignation, when, at a later period of the day, it became known that human life had been sacrificed, limbs broken, and clothes torn into ribbons; in short, that which had been intended to be the solemn obsequies of a Christian warrior, had been as fatal in its consequences as an Indian suttee, and as demoralizing as an English execution. From the earliest hour, the want of proper regulations and of sufficient police force became painfully apparent. Although Sloane-street, throughout its entire length, and the smaller streets leading more immediately to Queen's-row, presented one steady and momently increasing stream of people, all leading to one narrow and ridiculously insufficient passage, not a single policeman was to be seen, nor was the slightest effort made to organise the irregular procession, so as to give it some chance of the necessary circulation.

On reaching the gate which terminates Queen's-row, we found the scene to be one of which description can give but a very faint idea. The dense crowd, which had moved slowly along Sloane st., had now become a solid mass, waving slowly backwards and forwards, amid a perfect Babel of shouts, groans and execrations, but evidently not making the slightest progress toward the general object. The police regulations provided that persons should only approach by one avenue, and about a dozen of the force were placed at intervals across the other, to prevent approach in that direction; but the force was so ridiculously small, that every five minutes or so they were swept along by fresh masses of the people, and the sufferings of the unfortunates who were hopelessly jammed up in the front, were proportionably aggravated. In one place a man was seen crushed against the railings vomiting blood, while his neighbors found it impossible to give him room; in another a cry was raised that a woman was being trampled to death. The truth of the last exclamation was soon verified by the appearance of a police-stretcher, carried by four men, upon which lay the lifeless body of a female, whose clothes had been almost torn from her back in the terrible struggle for existence." Rumors of the most alarming character soon spread in every direction. At one time it was said that eight, and at another that eleven females had fallen victims to the pressure. Cabs flying suddenly away were said to contain men with dislocated spines and internal hurts of various kinds. Those who, jammed up in the avenue and more immediate neighborhood of the covered way, still kept their legs, realized all the horrors of the Black Hole of Calcutta. The steam rose from them as from the hold of a cattle ship, and their countenances exhibited all the symptoms which the crush was producing on different constitutions. Some were almost purple with incipient apoplexy, while others were ghastly pale, but every face exhibited the extremes of alarm and physical distress. While all this scene of horror was being enacted the police seemed to act without order or design, and were helplessleesly tossed backwards and forwards through the crowd, which was quite unmanageable by their ridiculously limited numbers. It has been alleged of them that, having no plan of operations to guide them, they used their truncheons indiscriminately about them, but during two or three hours that we remained there we certainly saw no foundation for the charge. They seemed as much bewildered and at a loss as the helpless crowd by which they were surrounded and almost engulphed. Towards the latter part of the day, what with the thousands who turned back terrified and disappointed, and the arrival of reinforcement of military and police, something like order was procured, and those who had patience to wait obtained a sight of the funeral pageant. While all this pressure and confusion, all this struggle and suffering, were going on at the threshold of the funeral chamber, the outskirts presented all the appearances of a country fair. The public-houses were full to the roof, and numberless large placards on the fronts of houses invited the public in to see the ladies of 1,000 lbs weight, wonderful dwarfs, and panoramic views of Walmer Castle. Thimble-rig flourished at every corner, and incredible fortunes in nuts were offered to whoever would try their powers as marksmen at the well-known little painted targets. No one would have guessed at the solemn cause of all this gathering, had it not been for the long line of vehicles filled with respectable people, clad in mourning, who, unconscious of what was going on in front, waited patiently for their turn of admission. These, however, gradually thinned; as a succession of individuals with torn coats staggered panting out of the crowd, and announced that after three hours' hard struggling they had given up all hope of admission, and were glad to escape with their lives. It would be difficult to exaggerate the public indignation and excitement upon this melancholy occasion. Every one said that the people had been insulted and neglected, and that those who paid for the show could not see it, while every precaution had been provided for the safety and comfort of the aristocratic friends of the authorities. The government and the police came in for their share of censure, and even the sacred name of the dead was not spared, as the unconscious cause of all this slaughter, terror and confusion. Some said that "The Duke was never so much wanted as at his own funeral," alluding to the want of that law and order for which his late grace was so remarkable; and others drew contrasts between the present scene and the private funeral of Sir ROBERT PEEL, very much in favor of the latter. At a late period of the day we were informed that only two females had actually lost their lives, although many were seriously hurt, but the general impression was that the result was greatly understated. On inquiry at Scotland-yard yesterday, we found the statement confirmed, and were informed that arrangements were being made for the presence of an imposing force this day, when, it is to be hoped, that the dreadful scenes of Saturday will not be repeated.

Tax on Knowledge—American and English Newspapers.

From the London Sun.

The taxes on knowledge must be repealed ere long; no one doubts it. Argument has settled the question in every mind acquainted with the subject, and it only remains for an adequate number of minds to give their attention to it, and the thing is done forever. The press in England once liberated—liberated not by a mob revolution—but by full discussion, both within and without the walls of Parliament, will never be enslaved again. Enslaved! some reader may exclaim—yes, *enslaved*, we repeat. The newspaper press works in fetters. It is chained to Downing street—chained to the Excise Office—chained to the Stamp Office. It is trebly chained; it works under the load of a paper duty, a stamp duty, and an advertisement duty. How it works at all, is the wonder; and we doubt not that the lion's share of the fruits of its labor goes into the pockets of its oppressor. Nothing can more irrefutably demonstrate its bondage in England than the contrast with America. There the periodical press of every class is really free. No duty of any kind checks its movements. What is the consequence? Take New-York and Liverpool, two great commercial neighbors, within ten days' sail of each other. In New-York, at least 100,000 copies of daily newspapers are circulated in the city alone. In Liverpool there is not one daily paper. The contrast with London, the fountain of English daily papers, is almost as glaring. London, which numbers its population by millions, has ten daily papers. New-York, which reckons its population by hundreds of thousands only, has fifteen. London ought, by the same proportion, to have forty or fifty. Three-fourths of all the families in America take a daily paper—every skilled operative takes one—nay, almost every workman enjoys the privilege of the substantial London citizen, and has his own newspaper regularly with his breakfast.

Such unquestioned facts as these, affirm, beyond the possibility of denial, the bondage of the English newspaper press. Our manufacturers of the raw materials, our printers and publishers, our editors, are no ways inferior to the Americans in skill and enterprise. We could beat them. We do beat them in every manufacture which is free at home. We send them our textile fabrics, and our hardware, even in the face of their high protective duties. In cheap production of almost every kind no country can surpass us, and certainly not America. There can be, then, but one reason for the humiliating disparity of our newspaper circulation, and that is, that our press is heavily fettered. It is to little purpose to begin calculations attempting to prove that the burdens on the newspaper are not very heavy after all. That the paper-duty is only an amount per sheet which no coin will express; that the penny stamp is but twenty per cent. on a fivepenny paper, and the advertisement duty but eightpence for each insertion;—the broad answer is, that the working of *all three combined* is such, that New York takes 100,000 copies of the daily papers; while Liverpool has not a single daily paper of its own, and, at most, takes a few scores, possibly a hundred or two, of the London dailies. By a little consideration, indeed, it is easy to see the execrable working of the three duties. Every man of business knows that the Excise regulations and interference augment the cost of paper probably quite as much as the duty does. Then the stamp and the advertisement duties necessitate the expense of increased capital, on the part especially of the actual sellers of the paper, the newsmen. Again, the limitation of the sale, by the increased cost of the paper, re-acts upon the cost itself, since every newspaper is obliged to incur preliminary expenses for each impression, which, if distributed over double or treble the number of copies, would lower the proportion of those expenses which belonged to each copy. It is obvious that in these ways, and others which might be mentioned, the three taxes enhance the cost of the newspaper considerably beyond their own absolute amount.

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As to the penny stamp, defended as a postage-stamp, though the majority of papers never go through the post, it is doubtless maintained, as it was laid on, to check the diffusion of political knowledge. No one would complain of a half-penny stamp, as in America, or even a penny one, for papers actually sent by post; to charge all alike, whether they go by post or not, is no better than a fraud; the amount, deducting the expenses to the Post Office, is inconsiderable to the revenue; we fear this tax is but a remnant of the Six-Acts spirit, of the political corruption and cowardice which, by such a device, put an end to WILLIAM COBBETT's "two-penny trash." By far the greatest mischief of the newspaper taxes, however, has yet to be mentioned. They are three on the wheel of efficient education of the day. It is the natural fashion now to lend education to the rich, but each party fights bitterly to get the education into their own hands, and the number is by no means very large who are for through liberty of education, if they think that it makes for party purposes on the right, but for the advance of the people all general knowledge mainly as political knowledge especially, is in question, they are indifferent or opposed. We pass the obscurity of the advocates of education very much by the attitude they assume in regard to the taxes on knowledge. It is upon the newspaper, and upon the many cheap and excellent publications for the million, that these taxes press with the greatest severity. The Marchioness of the Duchess finds little or no effect from them upon the cost of her three-volume novel. But they put a stop to many an admirable series of penny and three-half penny tracts; while the comparison with America proves that they exclude the newspaper from the cottage of the workingmen. This last fact is the most important. *There is no educator like the newspaper.* It creates the wish to learn to read. It perpetuates the ability to read. It supplies what all like to read; it supplies that which some will read who will read nothing else. All wish to know the news. Mr. HORACE GREELEY, Editor of a New-York paper, stated before the Committee of the House of Commons, that in his opinion nothing made the children of the working classes think learning to read a necessary acquirement more than seeing their fathers read the papers at home, and that without the inducements supplied by the newspapers numbers who had learned to read would, as in England, soon forget it. Newspapers, therefore, we regard as self educators of the people; while all the various school systems are not only in part bounty systems, but they fail of producing *permanent* results, because not backed up in subsequent life by that greatest of all inducements to retain the habit of reading—the newspaper. We know we shall be met by some *dilettanti* sneer, at the little worth of such reading. Well, but Mr. Exquisite, do you not read some newspaper? And if with all your philosophy and taste you want your morning and evening paper as much as your tea or breakfast, why should not the newspaper be somewhat worthy of the poor man's attention? Sir CHARLES LYELL, surely a competent witness, bears testimony to the general good quality of the cheap American papers. He bought them largely, he says, in every place, and considered them quite equal to the average in this country. He was particularly struck with their frequently giving good reviews of valuable works, and much larger extracts from them than are given in England, and thought the general effect of the papers must be to lead to the reading of books of value. How desirable that such lectures and speeches, as we have occasion to publish, by Lord CARLISLE, the Duke of NEWCASTLE, and Sir E. L. BULWER, should have the largest circulation among the mechanic class. This can only be done through the Newspaper Press. Much in the same way therefore as we regard the *ballot* as the test of a real reformer, so we regard the *Repeal of the Taxes on Knowledge* as the test of a real educator.

The Late Daniel Webster.

On Saturday a meeting of citizens of the United States of America, now resident in England, was held at the American Legation, No. 45 Portland-place, for the purpose of agreeing upon some tribute of respect to be paid to the memory of this lamented and distinguished statesman.

The meeting was convened by His Excellency, Mr. INGERSOLL, the American Minister at the Court of St. James, who, on the motion of Colonel ASPINWALL, United States Consul in London, was called to the Chair. Mr. BANCROFT DAVIS, the Secretary of the Legation, was appointed Secretary of the meeting.

After a few eloquent remarks by Mr. INGERSOLL, on the motion of Mr. PEABODY, a Committee was appointed, consisting of Messrs. GEORGE PEABODY, of Maryland; James H Beehan, of Virginia; John L. Newbold, of Pennsylvania; Russell Sturgis, of Massachusetts; George W. Riggs, of Washington; R. Townsend Huddart, of California; W. A. Moseley, of New-York; W. King Smith, of Virginia; and Denning Duer, of New-Jersey, to report their resolutions to the meeting.

The Committee then retired and drew up the following resolutions, which they reported to the meeting, viz:

Resolved, That it having pleased Divine Providence that the patriotic life and public services of the late DANIEL WEBSTER should no longer adorn the country to which he had bequeathed the treasure of an undying name, it becomes the mournful duty of those who were once his friends and are now his surviving fellow-citizens, to offer to his memory the tribute of their mingled sorrow and praise. We bear in grateful recollection the many and important benefits derived from his wisdom in the councils of the republic. In various stations and on many trying occasions he has sustained its interests and honor; while the grace and dignity which have been conspicuous through a long career of exalted duty have been at once its ornament and pride. The legislative history of the United States is replete with proofs of the patriotic energy and shining abilities of the deceased. A congressional course of many years has been distinguished by great activity and brilliant success. The achievements of the orator have contributed largely to his own individual fame, while they have been crowned for the most part by the accomplishment of pacific victories for the honor and prosperity of the country. Too repeated commendation of Mr. WEBSTER with the Executive Department has been at periods and upon occasions especially auspicious for himself and for the nation. He has advised and negotiated with the ardor of youth and the prudence of age. Arguments of resistless force, clothed in language of characteristic eloquence, have supported and confirmed just propositions, and the legitimate ends of negotiation have been reached which had eluded and baffled previous efforts of diplomacy, while friendship has been cultivated and secured with foreign nations. The substantial qualities and classical embellishments of Mr. WEBSTER's mind eminently adapted him to the various conditions in which he was placed. Eloquent in the forum and in the Legislative Hall—clear and cogent in his power of reasoning and extensively read in the knowledge of men, of books, and of things—his noble faculties were always at command for the benefit of those who sought his wise counsel for private instruction, or invited him to representative duty for the public good. To the endowment of a philosophic statesman and wise jurist, of an enlightened interpreter of the Constitution and expounder of the law, he added the praise of great personal accomplishments and classical acquirements—powers adapted to social intercourse and political eminence—and great individual munificence; the centre of merited admiration, his loss will be felt as a bereavement to the nation and the age. As Americans, fellow citizens, and friends of the illustrious dead, we sympathise with the whole country in its affliction; and more especially with the amiable and domestic circle which has most cause to mourn its immediate and irreparable loss—with whose sorrows we sincerely unite our sorrows, and to whom we offer an expression of the warmest esteem and the deepest and most heartfelt condolence.

Resolved, That the usual badge be worn for thirty days.

The foregoing resolutions having been unanimously adopted by the meeting,

On motion of Mr. MOSELEY, it was resolved that a copy of the proceedings of this meeting be transmitted to the family of Mr. WEBSTER by DENNING DUER, Esq., of New Jersey, and also that the United States Minister at this Court be requested to forward a similar copy to the Department of State by the same hand.

The meeting then adjourned after a vote of thanks to the Chairman.

FRANCE.

The provincial journals are filled with proclamations and addresses from the prefects stimulating the zeal of the voters. In Paris all is quiet—apparently no enthusiasm for the Empire, although no show of opposition.

The long talked of reduction in the army is now said to be on the eve of execution. We do not learn that there is ground for the statement more definite than common rumor. It is also said, on the same authority, that President NAPOLEON is about to allow greater liberty of action to the *corps legislatif*.

The protest of the Count DE CHAMBORD has appeared, and, with a proclamation from the Revolutionary Committee of London, and from the Jersey Refugees, is published in the *Monitcur*. The Jersey Manifesto is signed by VICTOR HUGO. 175,000 copies of the Chambord Protest had been seized at Lille, with other supplies at Dijon and Metz; also, an Address from LEDRU ROLLIN at Hezebrouck.

LOUIS NAPOLEON has been at Fontainbleau the past week recreating his court with a "Grand Court Stag Hunt."

The *Constitutionnel* newspaper has just been sold by its proprietors to M. MERES, proprietor of the *Pays*, for 1,000,000 francs. The two papers will be amalgamated. The *Constitutionnel* had about 42,000 subscribers.

Under the *Senatus Consultum*, Napoleon III. may select either of the following persons as successor to the throne, in default of direct male issue:—The sons by the the second marriage of Lucien Bonaparte, namely, Charles Lucien Bonaparte, Prince of Canino, ex-President of the Roman Constituent Assembly, age 49; Louis Lucien, age 39; Pierre, age 37; and Antoine, age 36. The surviving son of Prince Jerome, Napoleon Joseph Bonaparte, age 30. The sons of Charles Lucien Bonaparte, Prince de Canino, namely, Joseph Lucien, Prince de Musignano, age 28; Lucien Louis, age 24; Napoleon Jacques, age 13. In addition to these persons, who may be called to the succession, the new Imperial family will consist of the following members, none of whom, if now unmarried, can marry without the consent of the Emperor: namely, Jerome Bonaparte, ex-King of Westphalia; the Princess Zenaide Charlotte Bonaparte, eldest daughter of Joseph, brother of Napoleon, and married to the Prince de Canino; the daughters of Lucien, namely: the Princess Alexandrine, wife of Count Vincent de Canino; the Princess Constance, a nun at Rome; the Princess Jeanne Bonaparte, married to the Marquis Honorate; the Princess Mathilde, daughter of Jerome; and the five daughters of Charles Lucien, Prince de Canino. The other members of the Imperial Family are, the Princess Napoleon Baciocchi, daughter of Eliza, the sister of Napoleon I, and married to Count Camerata; the children of Caroline, sister of Napoleon, married to Murat, namely, Prince Lucien Murat; the Princess Letitia Murat, married to Count Popoli, and the Princess Louise Caroline Murat, married to Count Rusponi; the children of Prince Lucien Murat, and finally, the Princess Zethu Bonaparte, married to Mr. Wyse, British Chargé at Athens, and her children.

The Americans in Paris were to meet on the 16th, at the American Club, No 10 Boulevard Montmartre, to testify their sense of the great national bereavement their country has sustained in the recent death of two of its most illustrious citizens, and to render the public marks of respect due to their memory.

PORTUGAL.

Letters from Lisbon, to the 9th inst., state that affairs, generally, were in a very unsatisfactory position, and that money was much wanted by the Government. M. E. CABRAL, brother of COUNT THOMAR, had been murdered at Vizeu, in daylight, it is said, by another person. The amended Portuguese Tariff has not yet been published, and, it is believed, will not be promulgated until after the commencement of next session.

ITALY.

A letter from Naples 6th, in the *Daily News* says "An American gentleman on the spot informs me that Mr. BARTOLOMEO HARRAN, delivered his credentials, 24 inst., to the Pope, as Minister from Peru to the Holy See.

GERMANY.

Hanover and Brunswick have just concluded a convention subject, to the approbation of their respective Chambers, for the laying out of a railway which will connect both States more directly with the north.

The Baden army placed on the peace footing is fixed at 5,000 infantry, 700 artillery, and 1,300 cavalry, or about 7,000 men of all arms, exclusive of reserves, which bring the whole up to about 11,000 men.

Count Rechberg is appointed by Austria President of the Germanic Diet, in room of Count THUN.

On the 13th, the monster trial which has been going on at Cologne for six weeks past was concluded. The accused were indicted for treason, for the part they played in the troubles of 1848-'49-'50. The charge of "treason" was however dismissed, and of the accused, Daniels, Jacobi, Kleon, and Ehrardt were acquitted; Roesser, Burgers, and Nothjung were condemned for six years; Reiff, Otto, and Becker five years, and Lesser three years imprisonment.

TURKEY.

The Sultan has just granted an amnesty to the 1,400 families of insurrectionary Bosnians, who fled some months since into Austria. VELY PACHA is appointed Minister to France, and will take passage on board the French steam frigate *Magellan*, whence it is inferred that friendly relations are re-established between France and the Porte. The Turkish Government continues to send funds to France in repayment of the loan. By last packet 12,000,000 francs were remitted, and a similar sum was to follow the 15th instant.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

The *Propontis*, steamer, had arrived at Plymouth from Cape of Good Hope, October 9th. Gen. CATHCART was at Graham's Town, September 23d. No news from the seat of war. The *Sydney*, Australian mail steamer, had arrived at the Cape in 58 days.

THE EAST.

INDIA.—A telegraphic despatch announcing the arrival of the Indian Mail was transmitted, per steamer *America*. Since then we have had advices from Bombay to October 16th. Intelligence from Burmah comes down to September 26th. The first division of the British army, consisting of three regiments of infantry, with a detachment of sappers and a field battery, had, as expected, left Rangoon for Prome. Gen. GODWIN with a company of artillery had previously gone on, together with the Commodore of the fleet, and nearly all the heads of departments. The second brigade would follow in three or four weeks. A rumor had been spread that a force of 40,000 Burmese intended to attack Rangoon on the night of the 30th, and although the story was generally looked on as a fabrication, precautions had been taken to guard against surprise. It was expected that the fleet with the advanced portion of the army would reach Prome by 3d or 4th October, and that a messenger from the king of AVA would there meet Gen. GODWIN to propose terms of peace. The Indian papers continue to urge the necessity for the annexation of AVA, and assert that the people of Pegu are strongly desirous of coming under the away of the British.

EGYPT.—Advices from Hong Kong, September, 29th, report no leading feature of news during the month. The cool season had set in early, and the foreign residents were healthy. In the early part of the month, the reports of the disturbances in the interior had created some uneasiness, but latterly they had been little spoken of. There had been some changes in the High Imperial Authorities. SZU had been appointed Governor-General of Canton, and YEP had succeeded to the Vice Royalty of Canton. The transit to the interior was interrupted and much interfered with both import and export trade. The literary exercises now going on at Canton, created much interest amongst the Chinese. The U. S. Squadron, comprising the *Susquehana*, *Plymouth*, *Saratoga*, and storeship *Supply*, are still stationed about the Canton estuary awaiting orders it is supposed to proceed to Japan, whither, it is said, H. B. M. ship *Serpent* will be sent to report their movements if they go within the present year, which, however, is hardly likely.

EGYPT.—A letter from Alexandria, Egypt, dated 5th inst., says—"Since our last our small community has lost one of its members, Mr. D. S. MACAULAY, Consul General of the U. S., who died generally regretted."

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

BY TELEGRAPH TO LIVERPOOL.

FRANCE.

The *Monitcur* publishes all the protests against the Empire. The two manifestos issued by the refugees in England are expressed in very violent terms. The public are much surprised at the Government printing these documents in the official organ, but it is considered a political move, and a sign that LOUIS NAPOLEON considers himself in a safe position.

ENGLAND.

Lord LONDONDERRY has written to ABD EL KADER, inviting him to visit England.

The damage done by the inundations has caused great delay in transmitting the mails throughout England. There have been numerous casualties to shipping along the Irish coast, but we do not observe the name of any American vessels in the list of disasters, except the ship *Augusta*, ashore on Lavernock Point, which will become a total wreck.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

Cotton Depressed—Breadstuffs Firmer.

LIVERPOOL, Wednesday, Nov. 17.

Our Cotton market continues extremely dull and depressed, the sales for the three days ending this evening being 11,000 bales, with a partial decline of ⅛d. ₩ lb.

Fair Orleans	6	Middling Mobiles	5⅝
Middling Orleans	5⅝	Fair Uplands	6
Fair Mobiles	6⅛	Middling Uplands	5⅝

WHEAT and FLOUR have been in fair request to-day, at an advance of 1d. ₩ 70 lbs in the former, and of 6d. ₩ bbl. in the latter. INDIAN CORN without change.

BROWN, SHIPLEY, & CO.

The sales of COTTON for the past three days are estimated at:

	Bales. Spec & Exp.	*Amer.*	*Brazil.*	*Egypts.*	*Surats.*
Saturday	3,000	1,500	2,640	150	50	160
Monday	4,000	1,000	2,250	20	100	480
Tuesday	3,000	500	2,480	20	—	500

Import for same time, none.

PRICES TO-DAY.

	New-Orleans.	*Mobile.*	*Atlantic.*
Fair	5⅝	5⅝	6⅛
Middling	5⅛	5⅛	5⅞
Ordinary	4⅞@5	4⅞@5	4⅞@5⅛

The Manchester market has been improved by the quiet tone prevailing here, and in many instances lower prices have been accepted for both Goods and Yarns. The advices per *Empress* are reported to have created a better feeling, and rather more business has been done on India account.

The arrivals of BREADSTUFFS continue very light; this combined with very wet weather throughout the country, which interfered materially with farming operations, has caused much firmness on the part of holders. The rates of last week have been fully supported, and in some instances an improvement has been paid for choice lots of WHEAT and FLOUR, with a fair demand for home consumption, export and on speculation. WRIGHT, GANDY & CO. in BREADSTUFFS.—We have again to note (says another circular) an advance in Breadstuffs—equal, on last quotations, to 1d ₩ 70 lbs on Wheat and 6d. ₩ bbl. on Flour. Indian Corn remained unchanged, in price, with a fair demand. Heavy rains have prevailed in all parts of the country, and with unfavorable winds at sea, have kept the market rather light of supplies. At the same time, there have been considerable exports of Flour, and stocks are becoming reduced. Imports into this port from 9th to 15th November, were: From the United States, 4,841 quarters of Wheat, and 4,254 barrels of Flour; from Canada and Colonies, none. Exports during same period: To foreign ports, 1,675 barrels of Flour; to Ireland and coastwise, 2,475 quarters of Wheat, 2,304 quarters of Corn, 1,300 sacks and 6,440 barrels of Flour. Latest declared averages of Liverpool Market, Nov. 13: Wheat (British and foreign), 29s. 6d.; Oats, 17s. 5d. Beans, 36s. 1d.; Peas 36. The Bakers in Liverpool, on the 15th, advanced their prices ½d. on the 4 ℔ loaf.

Money Market.

English Funds rather flat, sales being in excess of investments. The tone of foreign securities, at London, is good, but no material change has taken place in prices. Consols close for account at 100⅛@100⅜; for money, 100⅜@100¾. Paris Bourse—Four and Halfs (Monday) closed at 107 90.

Havre Market.

HAVRE, Saturday Evening, Nov. 13.

Further concessions were made in Cotton this morning, which had the effect of somewhat quickening the demand; and up to 2 o'clock, about 800 bales American changed hands, at prices which must mark 1 to 2 francs lower. New-Orleans *fine ordinaire* is worth 123 97½; do. *bon* 128 37½. The market for Cotton, and for all other merchandize, closed quiet; there was, however, some extensive operations in Indigo, at prices which did not transpire. No arrivals from abroad.

Cannon Market.

The upward tendency which the market had at departure of last mail has not been sustained—it is said from the difficulties attending the transit of goods into the consuming provinces. Whatever the cause, it is certain that the transactions in shirtings have been on a very limited scale, and the prices have somewhat declined. There has existed some speculative demand for Cotton Yarn, and considerably higher rates have been obtainable for the finer descriptions. The general business in imports during the month has been unsatisfactory.

OPIUM.—The Drug market during the past month has varied but little. Patna has ranged from $566 to $576, at which last figure it is now quoted. No greater variation has been seen in Benares, which has ranged during the month from $5 7 5⁄8 to $547 50. Malwa, which we last quoted at $495, rose in the middle of the month to $515, and has since ranged from that to $505. To buy, quoted in the middle of the month at $450, is now quoted at $400, but this drug is so erratic in its movements and calls for it are so seldom made, that quotations may be safely considered throughout the year as merely nominal.

CANTON, Sept 23.—After departure of last mail, considerable activity obtained in the Tea market, and prices of Congou advanced 1 to 1½ cash. During the past three weeks but little business has been done, and prices are somewhat easier. The market is barely supplied, which tends to uphold rates.

EXCHANGE.—On London, six months' sight, 4s. 10d.

FREIGHTS.—To Great Britain, £2 10s. to outports, 5s. ₩ ton additional.

Rajah of Sarawak and Prince of Ballim in Canton.—On England, six months' sight, 4s 11d. to 4s 10½d ₩ dollar; on Calcutta, Company's accepted bills, Rs. 222 ₩ $100; gold, $31 40 ₩ tael of 100 touch; Sycee silver, per duty, 6⅝ premium; republican dollars, 7½ ₩ cent. discount.

We have dates from Shanghae to the 30th inst. Business is represented as being in a healthy condition, and all kinds of cotton and woollens are in good request.

LIVERPOOL.—On London, at sight, to 3d. 1d.; at 8 D. P., 4s 10d.; East India Company's Bills, accepted, 2s. 2d. ₩ $100.

FREIGHTS.—£2 to £2 10s. per ton, and £2 to £2 10s. for silk, to England.

Rosin Market.

Of late the Rosin market has been very dully supplied

Mr. Law's Musket Contract with the Government.

From the Journal of Commerce.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Nov. 22, 1852.

In April 1849, Mr. LAW opened a correspondence with Mr. CRAWFORD, then Secretary of War, for the purchase of muskets and appendages, belonging to the U. S., and advertised for public sale. The negotiation for the purchase of said arms was successful, and a Bond for compliance with the terms of sale, dated April 23d, 1849, was duly executed, signed by M. O. ROBERTS, and PROSPER M. WETMORE,—the amount of liability being $160,000. The number of muskets then purchased, with the prices and amounts was, as presented in this *authentic* statement:—

64,399 muskets at	$2 40	$154,557 60
65,823 do,	2 00	131,940
14,331 do,	2

[illegible] Capt. PORTER was removed from the command of the *Crescent City*, and Lieut H. K. DAVENPORT took his place. On reaching Havana from this City she was allowed to land her passengers and mails under the following letter of advice from the acting U. S. Consul.

[COPY.]

CONSULATE OF THE UNITED STATES,
HAVANA, Nov. 1, 1852.

SIR: I have to advise you that Judge CONCKLIN, who called here on the business of the steamship *Crescent City*, has come to an understanding with the Captain-General on the difficulties lately existing in relation to that ship, which is arranged so that that vessel may [illegible] deliver her passengers and mails, receive [illegible] return, and proceed as usual heretofore; but that Captain PORTER and WILLIAM SMITH, Esq., shall [illegible] land here. I give you this information for your [illegible]; and am your most obedient servant,

(Signed,) JOHN MORELAND,
Acting Consul.

To the Commander of the United States Mail steamer *Crescent City*.

N. B.—Judge SHARKEY is here, and will take charge of the Consulate to-morrow morning.

On his arrival, Captain DAVENPORT wrote to the United States Consul, Judge SHARKEY, asking what would be the position of affairs on his return from New-Orleans, and received the following reply:

CONSULATE OF THE UNITED STATES,
HAVANA, Nov. 2, 1852.

H. K. DAVENPORT, U. S. N., Commander of the *Crescent City*:

DEAR SIR—In your note of this date, you state the circumstances which transpired on your arrival in this port, and ask what will be the state of affairs on your return from New Orleans.

Very soon after you came into port I had the honor of an interview with the Captain General, and shall proceed to state the condition of the affair with the *Crescent City*. You are aware that our Minister to Mexico, Judge CONCKLIN, and Commodore NEWTON of the United States Navy, were sent to this island by the Goverament on that business.

They, it seems, came to an understanding that the *Crescent City*, on this trip, should discharge her mails and passengers as usual, but that neither Captain PORTER nor Purser SMITH, should they be on board, would be permitted to land. As I was absent, you will be better informed of the nature and extent of that agreement by the communication of Mr. MORELAND, the acting Consul, which has been handed to you.

I was informed by his Excellency that by agreement he had only conceded this privilege to the *Crescent City* on her passage from New York to New Orleans, and that it did not extend so far as to allow the same liberty on her return from New Orleans, in case Captain PORTER or Purser SMITH should be on board, but if she should come here on her return trip, without either of these officers, she would be received without molestation.

I stated to his Excellency that the owners of this line of steamers resided in New-York, and it might therefore be impossible to make any change in New-Orleans; but this produced no change of determination.

The Captain General has received a letter from the Spanish Minister at Washington, in which the Minister says our Secretary of State assured him in the most positive manner that Mr. SMITH should not return in the ship, and authorized the Minister so to state to the Captain General. This letter was shown to me, and translated by Mr. SAVAGE, who was with me.

His Excellency expressed much regret that the pledge had not been kept.

I could give no satisfactory explanation of this matter, and remarked to him that Mr. SMITH was not an officer of the Navy, and the Government had, therefore, no power to remove him from the ship.

His Excellency seemed to be fixed in his determination that the ship should be excluded from her usual privileges on her return, if Mr. SMITH should return in her.

My understanding, at the time, was that the ship would not be permitted to enter the harbor. Mr. SAVAGE, who was interpreter, thinks that she was only to be excluded from any communication from the shore, and he is probably right. This, then, I presume, is to be the condition of affairs on your return. It is possible that some dispatches may reach here from Washington, in the [illegible]time, which will induce a change of determination, but this seems to be improbable.

Having fully answered your note, I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,

(Signed,) W. L. SHARKEY.

The following letter from the Authorities to the Consignees of the *Crescent City*, with another from Capt. DAVENPORT, were also published:

Letter from Secretary Galiano.

[Translation.]

POLITICAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
HAVANA, Nov. 16, 1852.

Notwithstanding that there remains in full force and vigor the order of his Excellency the Governor and Captain General, which I communicated to you on the 4th of Sept. last, relative to its being forbidden that Mr. SMITH, an *employée* of the American steamer *Crescent City*, should return to this island, and also the entry of said vessel in this port, should she convey him, as the special concession made by his Excellency on the last voyage of said vessel to New Orleans, and on her return to this port, which she has effected to-day, might be interpreted in a doubtful manner, it being a concession founded on special reasons, of which his Excellency the Minister Plenipotentiary of her Majesty at Washington has a knowledge. His Excellency instructs me to say to you that in future the said order will be enforced, so that, being informed of this particular, you may communicate the information to whom it may concern, and thereby avoid that, through bad intelligence, third parties be injured. God preserve you many years.

(Signed,) MARTIN GALIANO.

To Messrs. DRAKE & Co., Consignees of the American steamer *Crescent City*.

Lieut. Davenport's Reply.

U. S. MAIL STEAMSHIP CRESCENT CITY,
HAVANA, Nov. 16, 1852.

GENTLEMEN: I am in receipt of your favor of this date, enclosing an official letter from the Secretary of the Captain General, by which I learn that this ship will not be permitted to enter this port on her return from New-York, should Mr. SMITH be on board. I was in hopes this matter was settled; however, I can assure you that Mr. SMITH will return in the ship, and the consequences, whatever they may be, the Spanish authorities will be responsible for.

I am, respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. K. DAVENPORT, U. S. Navy,
Commanding *Crescent City*.

Messrs. DRAKE & Co., Havana.

The result of all this is known. Capt. DAVENPORT has also been removed from the command of the *Crescent City*; and on Saturday last the Government *withdrew the mails from the Cherokee*, the steamer sent out in her place,—as will have been seen by the official correspondence given above.

Thus closes the history of the *Crescent City* difficulty thus far. We copy from the official organ of our government, the following extracts from articles upon the ground taken by the Spanish authorities:

From the Washington Republic, Nov 14.

With regard to the defence set up by the London *Times*, in behalf of the recent action of the Captain General of Cuba, we will only remark that it is not the kind of defence most calculated to perpetuate friendly relations with the United States. The right to rifle the letter-bags of the *Cornelia* and to carry her Captain a prisoner on shore, may be sanctioned by the Orthodox version of international law. The exclusion of the *Crescent City* on the grounds alleged may not be at variance with the existing treaties between this country and Spain. But under any view of the case, both occurrences displayed a needlessly bad spirit on the part of the Captain General; they were singularly impolitic; and they exhibited a lack of generosity towards a Government which has uniformly exerted its powers to secure a fulfilment of treaty obligations. Grant, for the sake of the argument, that in both instances the Captain General acted in strict adherence with law. The question remains, whether his objects were best promoted by a line of conduct which could not be otherwise than offensive to the pride of the United States. We think not—it was the most charitable supposition—that he committed a serious mistake.

If Cuba, having a constitutional population among the Creoles, is responsible for criminal deeds in the United States, *her Government is clearly justified in declaring who shall and who shall not be permitted to land upon her shores*; and this country has no ground of offence if one or another of our citizens be excluded by the arrangements thus devised.

If Purser SMITH availed himself of the visits of the *Crescent City* to Havana to obtain information which he communicated to parties in New-York, who afterwards used it to the prejudice of the Havana authorities, they committed no offence against our rights or honor when they prohibited his return. They did what the Government of the United States, or any other nation, would do under similar circumstances. We do not say that SMITH did what he is alleged to have done; we are willing to believe that he did not, after what Lieutenant PORTER had said upon the subject; but *so long as the authorities of Havana consider that their grounds of suspicion against him are valid, neither he nor we can complain. They* are to be satisfied of his innocence, and he must abide by the consequences of the suspicion until the evidence adduced be sufficient to remove it. They now ask for his own disclaimer as the only proof required; and we cannot but think that Passed Midshipman DAVENPORT was needlessly punctilious when, on the last visit, he refused to allow SMITH to comply with the demand. The testimony of the superior officer should be enough; but the Captain-General having decided otherwise, we are at a loss to perceive how the national honor could have been compromised by humoring his dignity. Passed Midshipman DAVENPORT may claim to fix the character of the tribunal which should administer justice in SMITH'S case, with as much reason as he claims to decide that the written disavowal of SMITH is not necessary to meet the requirements of the Havana law. Such a claim, if acceded to, would reduce the sovereignty of nations to a nonentity.

Whether the Captain-General exceeded his powers in excluding the *Crescent City* because the obnoxious individual was on board, is a question on which we do not propose to enter. But this we do say, that *the exclusion violated the spirit if not the letter of the treaty existing between Spain and the United States*. The course uniformly pursued by Mr. FILLMORE'S Administration—its efforts to rigidly enforce treaty obligations, and to preserve relations of peace—should have restrained the Captain-General from the unfriendly manifestations involved in the refusal to permit the landing of the mails and passengers. *That was an act which admits of no justification.* It was offensive to the Government of this country, and calculated only to excite a retaliatory temper on the part of the American people. As a matter of policy, it was absurd. As a blow aimed at our ordinary commercial intercourse, it was singularly indiscreet.

In connection with this subject the letters from our own Correspondent at Havana upon the conduct of the Authorities, in their treatment of the *Crescent City* and Purser SMITH, will be read with interest.

The Cuban Authorities—Purser Smith—Rights of American Citizens.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

HAVANA, Tuesday, Nov. 16, 1852.

In view of the position of General CANEDO, in his controversy with WM. SMITH, holding the unpretending office of Purser on board of the steamer *Crescent City*, there is a phase of inconsistency which deserves attention, and will remind your readers of the story of the farmer, the lawyer and the ox. Mr. SMITH made himself especially obnoxious to our supreme authority by having reported, as customary on arrival of his ship in New-York, the intelligence which was furnished him in Havana, under the belief that it was well derived, from legitimate Spanish truth-flowing fountains, and that he was not imposed upon by idle fictions or Spanish castle-building creations—which has been decreed a grave offence against the peace and dignity of the realm, by the Captain-General of Cuba! Let us see how the case stands on the other side of the fence:—the press of Cuba is under censorship; the censors are appointed by the Captain-General, and are held responsible to him immediately, that no objectionable matter shall be made public, and in all things of political tendency reference must be had to the palace for instruction, while the class of material is defined that shall generally be deemed admissible. For a long time it has been the practice of the *Diario de la Marina*, and other journals of the Government, to give utterance to abuse and slanders of our institutions, while our distinguished and eminent citizens have each in their turn been assailed with calumnies and invectives of the grossest character, through their correspondents located in New-York and New-Orleans; all of which, has passed under the censorial eyes of the Captain General, and are stamped with the veritable endorsement of that nicely scrupulous gentleman. So General CANEDO is in the actual daily commission of the crime against a friendly power, and a friendly people, for which he has arraigned, tried and condemned WM. SMITH, purser of the U. S. Mail steamer, *Crescent City*,—and for which, he has, transcending his power and duty, placed a barrier upon our commercial intercourse with the island of Cuba, by presuming to dictate how our vessels shall be equipped and manned for the transaction of business, and forbidding their admission into the ports of Cuba, unless his dictatorial mandates were complied with. The lawyer's alteration of the case, obtains, with the difference that the offence is more aggravated proceeding from elevated official station than the commission of the humble individual who has been suspended between the two nations, involving a contest that might resolve in war, if the amende honorable should not be accorded. In reflecting upon this teeming subject, there is another vast difference found in the fact that General CANEDO might visit the United States as purser, commander or passenger, (all of which I utter with great respect for the personage and the office,) and by any vessel that might be agreeable to him, without interdiction for himself or the vessel, and he would find courteous greeting on the part of the people and no molestation by law for infidencia or violation o hospitality, nor would his path be haunted with minions of the executive officers of the Government, to ascertain if he was hatching treason against the institutions of the country, or if he had written abusive letters, or truthful letters, would not be made the question, while he would be free of taxation from every quarter where he might care or dare to look. I have been thus particular in this relation, for the reason that our people, being accustomed to see everything printed that occurs, will not understand and appreciate that here only such things as are positively acceptable and gratifying to the Captain-General can be made public, and that nothing does appear in the journals of Havana without the absolute permission of the Chief, obtained in the manner I have designated; and in cases of political allusion or commentary, and personal discussions growing out of national controversy, national policy or national interests, the approval is direct from himself. General ANERO, after he had been the principal in the perpetration of the Contoy piracy, in which he took forcible possession of two American vessels, in waters out of the jurisdiction of Spain, and placed in constraint of capture American citizens who were innocent in intention even of any criminal action against Spain or her dependencies, went to the United States on his way home, and was well treated, although he stood on American soil, when he was himself amenable to her laws for the positive crime of piracy—not the less piracy because it was committed under the Spanish flag and in a national vessel. The misuse of his power and his force constituted the crime, for which satisfaction remains yet to be given to the people who were placed in bonds and tried for their lives, as well as to the owners of the vessels, which were condemned and confiscated for the use and benefit of Spain. This case may have passed from the memory of those of your readers who were not personally interested in it, by the ruthless seizure of fathers, brothers, husbands, or children, and the piratical capture and destruction of their property; but it strikes me that it should be restored to their memories as an historical event, in which the flag of their country was treated with indignity, showing that law merely had not been sufficient to protect them from the aggression and outrage of the Spaniard. The vessels captured at Contoy, on the coast of Mexico, were the American Bark *Georgiana* and the American Brig *Susan Loud*, on or about the middle of the month of May, 1850, and their crews and passengers brought in chains to Havana on board of the Spanish Brig-of-War *Habanero*. The two vessels had been chartered in New-Orleans to take passengers to Chagres, and were filled with them, having stores and munitions of war as part of the cargoes. After getting to sea, it was ascertained that an invasion of the Island of Cuba was contemplated, when some forty-five or fifty declined having any participation in such a purpose, and compelled the masters of the vessels to place them on *terra firma*. The steamer intended for the landing, received all that were willing for the expedition, and Gen. LOPEZ did not intimate compulsion towards any, and had not intended deception to induce them to come on board at New-Orleans, as, with those that retired, they had sought the vessels from the notices published in good faith as passengers, and this error could not be explained and corrected without exposure and interruption of the enterprise. The vessels seized were in legitimate pursuit of their business, taking as freight, provisions, coal, and military stores to be delivered at a given place on the coast of Mexico, and whether they were for the use of the Mexican Government, the Spanish Government, or for individual California enterprise, was a matter of no obligation for the masters or officers to solve; they were carriers and could not be made good prize, unless "in fragrante delicto;" they were apprehended in the jurisdiction of the apprehensive power. But the passengers were tried after a long detention, acquitted and released, after the notice that a demand on the part of the United States was on the way in the instructions of Commodore MORRIS, and placed on board of the sloop of war *Albany*, after Commodore M. arrived at Havana. The officers of the two vessels were tried, sentenced and shipped to Spain, which the intervention of the United States was ineffective to prevent; but they were subsequently pardoned by the Queen, and released on the application of our Government. Capt. BENSON of the bark *Georgiana*, in the process of treatment received subsequent to his capture, was made a maniac, and his usefulness to his family for a long time interrupted, and he will probably never be entirely restored. These things should not be forgotten in the jostle for political power, or the struggle for office, for they would involve all that we hold dear as freemen—respect for our institutions, persons and property, by the nations of the earth, among which the United States is entitled to a high place, from the vast resources of the country, the benevolence of her institutions that provide for the oppressed of every land, homes of freedom, with equal rights to her own born children, and the blessed privilege of worship as the conscience may dictate, without looking to see what the law may say about it. I may have occasion to examine this subject again, for it embraces points that are of consequence in our relations with Spain, and of eminent importance for the protection of our commercial enterprize—conducting the fruits of our industry from one region to another, and the lives of those necessarily engaged in its management and delivery. Volumes remain to be written of like matter, from facts which are stamped upon the State records at home, and make mountain piles of Spanish archives. The bark *Georgia* was sent to Spain as a regular trophy, obtained of "Spanish chivalry" over "los Americanos"—"the barbarians of the North," in the coarse language of the Spanish press,—and the brig *Susan Loud* has become a Cuban lumber-dragger. The steamer *Crescent City*, we believe, is out of the harbor, and coming in.

The *Isabel*, which left yesterday, at 4 o'clock, P. M., took dispatches for you. We have an arrival from New-Orleans to-day, giving us latest dates. To-day we celebrate the patron Saint of Havana—"San Cristoval"—and we are hung with red and yellow from every window and balcony.

Yours truly, OCCATOR.

HAVANA, Sunday, Nov. 14, 1852.

"The obligation of Hospitality," claimed by Mr. GALIANO, against all Americans temporarily resident in Cuba—sustained with becoming Spanish gravity by the Government Press—is of so much importance as to require more specific notice than my space and time would permit in my advice by the steamer *Black Warrior*. It is important for the reason, that upon the surreptitious demand rests the foundation of the serious crime of "*Infidencia*,"—which is committed when any one shall have the temerity to give the faithful history of events and occurrences which mingle in the social and political being of the community where he resides, while his sense of moral obligation to the disinterested hospitality which has been as a shield for his protection, should have restrained him from utterance of the truth.

A simple example from the history of the past, sufficiently well known to prevent the possibility of contradiction, will give the veritable grounds for the absurdity, and the argument which has been forced to its defence.

A gentleman of respectable character and associations visited this city several years since, when the price of "Spanish hospitality" was held at higher rates than now obtain, through the intervention of officials and public agents, for the purpose of settling the estate of a deceased relative. I shall give the present list of charges, as I cannot have access to the evidence of the exorbitant demands which were made upon his pocket by every one of *official note* with whom he had any business transaction. In New-York he paid two dollars for his passport; on landing in Havana, which had been guaranteed by his payment there, he found the claim of two dollars more, for the privilege of touching Spanish soil. After a few days' residence, he found it necessary to change his hotel, when other charges (not now existing) for the permit, officer and agents, two dollars—added to loss of time, one day would be equal to seven dollars. A journey to the country was required for evidence and documents in relation to the estate, which consumed, to obtain the license and loss of time, six dollars. With all these charges, making but a small part of the statistics of Spanish philanthropy, which embraces the stranger and all that he has, were monies paid to interpreters, officers of influence and distinction, who were on the most intimate and confidential relations with the Judges, secretaries and lawyers of the tribunals of the "Judge of the Dead," (Probate of Wills, &c.) and could very materially facilitate the despatch of his business, absorbing in the course of three years over twenty-five hundred dollars. When he had been here three months, (as the law now stands,) he meets a public functionary who informed him that he cannot remain in Cuba any longer. He must go home, and leave his business to the "ever faithful," or take out a "letter of domicile," with which he complies, and pays eight dollars and fifty cents, and loss of time, short estimated at four days, making twenty-eight dollars and fifty cents.

Finding that his business was neglected in the United States, and that if he returned, without closing the affairs of his estate here, that all would be lost, he considered to spend himself in the commercial pursuits in which he had been engaged, in hopes to make good the loss he was sustaining by the stately action of the Courts, and the exactions of the officers of the law and of hospitality, when benevolence made its account for license at twelve dollars and seventy-cents, and tax by the Government for its continued liberality, thirty dollars! Finally, after his funds and patience had become nearly exhausted in a three year's pursuit, he concluded to take what he could get, and return to the United States, and to close his account with Spanish urbane charity which was still clinging to his pocket, he paid eight dollars and fifty cents for the passport and privilege to leave the Island; making a total for the mere formalities of the hospitable entertainment provided by Spanish benevolence, ninety-six dollars and seventy-five cents, time and money. The estate which he came to settle, under the jurisdiction of the proper tribunal, that entered with net assets, money and property, of over twenty thousand dollars, came out less than five thousand, of which he had paid out twenty-five hundred dollars, and the small items enumerated. This would seem to close the account-current with national hospitality; but, no, if you please, the extraction of money of an estate must pay to the crown before it can be transmitted abroad six per cent., so we must add three hundred dollars for the security and good faith of the depository that restores five thousand dollars out of the twenty, and be grateful that noble Catalan generosity has left so much, and not commit the heinous offence of *infidencia* by presuming to mention the facts, either here or in the United States. This remarkable attribute of Spanish character will bear a much more critical examination than I have given it, involving Spanish honor and Spanish virtue, to an extent hardly consistent with Spanish pride; but I shall dispense with further discussion, having shown the practical application of the doctrines of the Secretary of the Captain-General, with the stranger recipients of hidalgo bounty!

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, NOV. 29, 1852.

☞ Persons wishing the *Daily Times*, morning or evening, served at their residences or places of business, can receive it regularly by sending a note to that effect, through the penny post, to this office.

☞ Persons wishing the *Daily Times* in Philadelphia, can have it served at their houses by application to T. R. CALLENDER, No. 86 South-Third st.

News of the Morning.

We have more than the usual number of Steamer arrivals to record this morning. Three from Aspinwall and San Juan, including the mail steamer *Georgia*, with the California mails, fifteen days' later, and treasure of 1st November, and the *Baltic* from Liverpool, with four days' later news from Europe.

The accounts from California will be found both interesting in detail and satisfactory in results. The mines continue to yield abundantly, and the markets return the most ample profits on the principal shipments of Provisions and Goods from the Atlantic States. The best possible test of the capacity of the new State for the continued production of the precious metal, is found in the freight list of the *Georgia*, which we believe is the largest semi-monthly amount, $2,442,000 ever brought into New-York. Among the passengers by this arrival is Senator WILLIAM M. GWIN. The ship *Samoset*, of Boston, has been wrecked in the Bay of San Francisco. There continue to be some troubles from the Indians in the Southern district of the State. The Presidential campaign was closing up with spirit at San Francisco. The mail steamer left two days before the election. Judge HILAND HALL was going on actively with his Board of United States Land Commissioners. A large overland emigration had arrived at San Francisco. Our Oregon dates are to 23d Oct. Suffering is reported among the overland emigrants, and the deaths were numerous. The Rogue River Gold mines were yielding fairly. We have later dates by this opportunity from the Sandwich and Society Islands. The details are not important. The U. S. frigate *St. Lawrence* was at Honolulu.

The European news embraces an account of the first day "in state" of the remains of the Duke of Wellington, and a terrible sense of pain and horror which seized the vast crowd of people that pressed to the sight at Chelsea. The funeral was to take place on the 19th November, the day after the *Baltic* sailed. The death of Mr. WEBSTER was suitably noticed by the Americans in London, at a meeting held at the American Legation. The Parliamentary proceedings make reference to the American Fishery question, which is in the course of re-adjustment. From France the accounts are meagre. Very little popular interest would seem to attach to the change of Government. The order of succession to the Imperial Crown, in default of heirs direct, is given in an extract. Mr. McCAULEY, the American Consul General for Egypt is reported dead. The overland mails from India refer to the unsettled state of the Bureau. From China, we learn that the U. S. squadron, comprising the *Susquehanna*, *Plymouth*, *Saratoga* and storeship *Supply*, were at Canton, Sept 29. The market reports from Liverpool, by this arrival, are favorable for Grain and Flour, a farther slight advance having taken place since the sailing of the *America*. Cotton, on the other hand, is depressed. The Cunard Steamship Company were soon to start their new screw steamer *Andes* for New-York, to connect the Liverpool with the new Panama line.

We give on our first page all the documents, correspondence, and other facts connected with the affair of the steamer *Crescent City* and her Purser, Mr. WILLIAM SMITH. Among the letters will be found the communication of President FILLMORE to Collector MAXWELL, and a letter from Mr. GEORGE LAW, in reply to the Editor of this paper.

Our telegraphic advices are not important this morning. The firemen's riots at Baltimore were not renewed yesterday, both sides being so strongly armed that they were affected by a mutual fear. JOHN N. BROWNING, a well-known citizen of Baltimore, committed suicide yesterday.... There has been two breaks in the Erie Canal—involving, it is supposed, no serious damage.... At Springfield, on Saturday, a stream of water flowing from the town brook, almost undermined some large and handsome stores recently erected. Damage about $2,000.... In the case of SNOWDEN, on trial for manslaughter at Philadelphia, the Jury, on Saturday night, returned a verdict of *guilty*.... Great damage to property was apprehended at Macon, from a rising of the river, which already exceeded fifteen feet.... For farther items of inconsiderable interest, the reader is referred to the usual telegraphic column.

Among the items of City news, we may refer to the departure of Mr. LAW'S steamer *Cherokee*, for New-Orleans *vid* Havana on Saturday, without the United States mails, and having Mr. Purser SMITH on board. The Collins U. S. mail steamer *Pacific* left her wharf for Liverpool, on Saturday, but, owing to low water on the bar, did not pass out of the Bay untill early yesterday morning.... The imposing ceremony of the consecration of the Church of the Most Holy Redeemer in Third-street, near Avenue A, was conducted yesterday by Archbishop HUGHES, assisted by Bishop MCCLOSKY, of Albany, and Bishop NEWMAN, of Philadelphia.... Mr. JOHN FLEMMING, well known as the original proprietor of the Florence Hotel in Broadway, was buried yesterday with imposing military honors, the Light Guard, of which he was a member, participating.

The Crescent City and the Administration.

It will be seen by the documents which we publish in another part of this day's paper, that the Government of the United States and the Spanish authorities in the Island of Cuba have virtually formed an alliance, offensive and defensive,—having two great objects in view, *first*, the exclusion of Mr. WILLIAM SMITH, Purser, from all employment on board the U. S. Mail steamers touching at Havana; and, *secondly*, the utter defeat of that ambitious and formidable individual Mr. GEORGE LAW, in the dreadful designs he is supposed to have formed against the domination of Her Majesty the Queen of Spain upon this Western Continent. This grand coalition of two great powers of the earth against a third, cannot fail to command the attention, even where it does not challenge the admiration, of the civilized world. Now that NAPOLEON III. is firmly seated on the throne of France, and Russia, Austria and England have no further motives for debating that fixed fact in the political history of Europe, they will probably watch with eager interest, and the profoundest anxiety as to the result, this great contest of the Western hemisphere. They, as well as the inhabitants of this Continent, cannot fail to admire the transcendent grandeur of President FILLMORE'S position upon this great question. Having been informed by that reliable and trustworthy Dousterswivel,—"mine ancient" and Collector, HUGH MAXWELL, Esq.—that Mr. GEORGE LAW proposed to "commence hostilities against the island of Cuba" forthwith, Mr. President FILLMORE announces to Mr. MAXWELL, in great haste, as "the mail was closing," and through him to the world at large, that "the Constitution of the United "States has vested in Congress alone the "power of declaring war, and neither the "Executive branch of the Government, *nor* "Mr. LAW, has any right to *usurp that power* "by commencing a war without its au"thority; and if he shall attempt it," adds President FILLMORE, "it will be my "duty, as it is my determination to *exert all* "*the power confided to the Executive Government* "*by the Constitution and laws* to prevent it."

We cannot be too thankful for living under a Constitution which does not permit either the Executive department of our Government "*or Mr. Law*," to make war upon foreign powers:—and we hope that "all the power confided to him" will be found sufficient to enable President FILLMORE to "prevent" Mr. LAW from such an intemperate and unconstitutional proceeding. We think there is reason to hope for success in this laudable and patriotic endeavor. We have great faith in the Constitution and in the powers with which it clothes President FILLMORE. And if he follows up this matter with a zeal at all commensurate with that which marks his commencement of it, we think we may reasonably predict that he *will* succeed in preventing Mr. LAW from "commencing hostilities against Cuba on his own account;" especially as Mr. LAW himself says he never thought of such a thing, and that the idea of it is "nonsense."

Mr. LAW'S letter to the *Times* upon this subject will be found among the documents by which we have endeavored to give a full history of this whole transaction. It indicates a very extraordinary state of affairs. It shows that on or about the 11th of Nov. Mr. MAXWELL had a conversation with Mr. LAW, the substance of which he pretended to communicate to the President, and that in this report he introduced the extremely probable allegation, that Mr. LAW had said he intended, under certain contingencies, to "commence hostilities against Cuba on his own account." On the 12th of Nov. the President replies to this letter, in which he fulminates his determination to use all the powers with which he is clothed, to prevent it. On the 14th, Mr. MAXWELL reads to Mr. LAW the draft of a letter he is preparing to send him, based upon this communication from the President. Mr. LAW tells him that he has "misstated the conversation,"—that he never said he intended to commence hostilities against Cuba; and that such an idea is "all nonsense." Mr. MAXWELL is happy to be corrected and promises to relieve the President's fears upon the subject, by sending the correction to him. And from a remark in the *Republic*, quoted in another column, it seems that he *did* write to the President, informing him that Mr. LAW said he had been "misunderstood." But all would not do. The opportunity of declaring war against Mr. LAW was too good to be missed. And, therefore, knowing that the letter was based upon a falsehood,—that it was aimed at a danger which had never existed except in his own brain,—Mr. MAXWELL sends his letter to Mr. LAW, first dating it back a fortnight before the conversation, out of which it pretended to have grown, and, in due time, the President astonishes the world by its publication in the columns of the *Republic*.

We cannot help thinking all this just about the most paltry business in which the Executive of a great nation was ever engaged. We know nothing about Mr. LAW, nor his motives, plans, wishes, or concerns, except what is apparent to everybody; but we cannot help thinking his importance and power a good deal exaggerated, when the President of the United States brings the whole power of the nation, with so much parade, to bear against him. The case of the *Crescent City*, however, as it now stands, involves principles of no trifling importance to the rights of American commerce, and to the dignity and self-respect of the country. It may suit the purpose of the President to divert public attention from these principles, and to smother the case by the imputation of bad motives, and thus exciting odium against Mr. LAW. The device will not succeed. Probably the American people care not a straw about either Mr. LAW or Purser SMITH; but they will be none the less sensitive about the rights and honor of the country, and none the less rigid in exacting the protection of those rights from their Government on their account.

The rise, progress and true nature of the issue between the Cuban authorities and our government, is easily traced from the papers we publish this morning. Mr. LAW is President of a Company, owning and running steamers between this City and New-Orleans. By a contract with our Government, the Company agrees to land and receive the mails at Havana—touching there on each trip for that purpose, and receiving a stipulated sum therefor. An anonymous letter, which we have published in a Havana newspaper, charges the purser of one of these steamers—Mr. SMITH, of the *Crescent City*—with having published in the New-York papers statements obnoxious to the Cuban authorities. Upon that evidence alone—without any charge against Mr. SMITH of having committed any offence within their jurisdiction; without trial, inquiry, or anything of the sort—an order is issued declaring, not only that Mr. SMITH shall not enter Cuba, but that no vessel *having him on board*—and that no vessel having on board *any person who shall* at any time write or publish *anything about the island of Cuba*—shall be admitted into any part of the island. We have used the very words of the official order. And under it, the *Crescent City* has three times already been excluded from Havana, and her owners have been notified that she will not again be admitted, while Purser SMITH may be on board.

And now every one asks why does Mr. LAW persist in keeping Mr. SMITH on board? What possible motive can he have for so doing, unless it is to get the country into war! We have not the slightest idea—nor is it at all material. It is possible, for aught we know, that he desires war—though as he would instantly lose a vast and profitable trade by such an event, in spite of a possible market for his muskets, it does not seem to us that such is likely to be his inclination. But whatever his motives or his wishes may be, he and his vessels and his rights are entitled to protection from his Government; and every American citizen is directly interested in having those rights maintained to their fullest extent. For if *his* rights, in any case, are trampled on, those of every American citizen are made thereby insecure.

Now look for a moment at the sweeping nature of this claim of the Cuban authorities. *They prohibit the entrance of any vessel having on board any person who, for any reason, may be obnoxious to them.* It is not simply the *landing* of any such person that is prohibited; but all commerce with any vessel having any obnoxious person on board, or any person whom they see fit to stigmatize as obnoxious, is absolutely forbidden. "Other merchants," says the *Republic*, "trade freely enough with Cuba; *they* avoid difficulty with the authorities—why cannot Mr. LAW?" True; but once concede the claim of the Cuban authorities in Mr. LAW'S case, and who knows what merchant's turn would come next! Our Government has always hitherto maintained that the American flag carried American law and American jurisdiction with it; and that an American vessel was the same as American *soil*. In his letter to Lord ASHBURTON, dated August 8, 1842, Mr. WEBSTER laid down the rule on this subject, which, he said, "would hereafter be the principle main"tained by the Government of the United "States. In every regularly documented "American merchant vessel, the crew who "navigate it *will find their protection in the* "*flag which is over them.*" And Mr. EVERETT, the present Secretary of State, in his life of Mr. WEBSTER, speaking of this very letter, says that "the principles laid down in it may "be considered *as incorporated into the public* "*law of the United States*, and will have their "influence beyond our own territorial limits "and beyond our own time." It may be said that this does not apply to American vessels in a foreign port; but only on the high seas. But the order of the Cuban authorities reaches to the high seas also. The obnoxious individuals must not be *on board*. They must not be taken on board at all. The order reaches, in fact, to this City, and claims to control the action of parties here. The Cuban authorities may declare, with just the same right, that no vessel shall be admitted from the United States, so long as Purser SMITH or any other obnoxious individual shall be tolerated on American soil. This would only be what Mr. FILLMORE styles "regulating the terms and conditions" of admitting vessels into port, and would be carrying out, to its legitimate result, the principle asserted in the case of the *Crescent City* by the authorities of Cuba.

It will be noticed that the President acknowledges having been informed by Mr. MAXWELL, that Mr. LAW desires instructions from the Government in regard to his conduct, and that "if the Government shall tell him not to go, *he will not go*." This certainly does not seem unreasonable. Mr. LAW is bound by his contract to send his steamship to Havana; he is naturally disposed to fulfil his agreement, until released from it by the Government. And it would seem that a Government which had any just sense of its own duties, and any confidence in its own purposes would not hesitate for a moment to give such instructions as the case might require. Instead of this the President enters upon a special plea to evade the necessity of saying anything decisive upon the matter either way. He will not say whether the steamer shall go, or not. He evidently *desires* that she shall not go, and yet shrinks from the duty of saying so. The evident object of the whole proceeding, on the part of the Government, is to *coerce* Mr. LAW into doing what they desire, *on his own responsibility*. The task is in its nature a little difficult; and we suspect there is nothing in Mr. LAW'S nature, to make it less so.

The Pacific News.

Three Steamships and nearly Three Millions of Dollars in gold dust, reached the City yesterday. The event is the more remarkable, because the prognostics from the Mines have not latterly been so encouraging. The rainy season, it was feared, would place such obstacles in the way of the miners, that the prosecution of the enterprises already on foot would scarcely fulfill the expectations formed in regard to them. But these extraordinary shipments fully demonstrate the inexhaustible nature of the golden banks, and indicate, incontestibly, that only energy and industry are required, in connection with the most approved methods of extracting the particles of ore, to render the supplies of the precious metal at once constant and abundant. The prospects of quartz-mining continue good. The political condition of the State is not flattering. Both parties have made a protracted contest, and upon the eve of Election—the steamer day—vigorous efforts were put forth for the supremacy, by harangues and demonstrations, and the customary excitements. The troubles of the Land Commissioners have not ceased.

There is much excitement in regard to the rejection of Judge Watson, who was well qualified to undertake the duties of the post to which he was nominated, and whose ill-success is justly deemed a serious loss to the State. The exciting subjects of the State Prison contract and the refusal of the Assay Ingots in payment of duties, seem to have subsided for the present,—only to be resumed, in all probability, at the close of the Presidential canvass. Business was in a thriving condition, the health of the country was good, and the prospects of the closing year were never more encouraging. Freed from exciting events, and increasing rapidly in wealth, enterprise and prosperity, the new State will speedily take rank among the foremost. Her attractions are growing yearly more powerful.

☞ The *Baltic* brings, with very late accounts from British India and China, a few items from Australia, down to the 31st Aug. They show a wonderful condition of affairs at the Gold Mines, and in the principal ports connected with their trade. During a single week in July, as much as 125,000 ounces gold dust was brought into Melbourne and Port Philip, which at a valuation of $20 (or £4 sterling,) gives a weekly product of two and a half millions dollars. Of course, this rate did not hold through the month, but the aggregate was not short of 400,000 ounces, or $8,000,000.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

WASTING OF THE FLESH.—HASTINGS'S NAPHTHA SYRUP will put an almost immediate stop to the apparently unaccountable wasting away of the flesh which generally marks the earlier stages of the decline. Persons taking it grow robust and increase in weight, while their muscles become strengthened and more developed, and their flesh compact and firm, losing all signs of pallor and flabbiness, which usually denote declining persons. Owing to its peculiarly strengthening properties, it is one of the best remedies ever discovered for

DIARRHEA,

which soon yields to its influence; not to recommence when the remedy has been discontinued, as is but too often the case with this disease, but to be entirely subdued; for it so strengthens the stomach, and secures to it a healthy tone of action, that further diarrhea is well nigh impossible It is also an unrivalled remedy in

COUGHS, COLDS AND HOARSENESS,

which it almost instantly relieves by the warmth it imparts throughout the system, and by its wonderful efficacy in cutting through and removing phlegm, which is far superior to that of any other known medicinal agent.

SPITTING OF BLOOD

is at once arrested by the Naphtha Syrup. A single bottle has frequently cured a severe case, which had long resisted other remedies; and the spitting has occasionally entirely ceased after one or two doses.

C. V. CLICKENER & CO., No. 81 Barclay-st, are the General Agents for Dr. HASTINGS in America, to whom all orders should be addressed. Sold in Brooklyn by Mrs. M. HAYES, No. 175 Fulton-st.

ILLUMINATION REQUIRED.—WHY DON'T THE city fathers have the City Hall clock better lighted? Its dial, although "illuminated," as the saying is, can hardly be distinguished a block off at night. M. J. G MOFFAT, the king of gas fitters, would arrange it, at trifling expense, to appear as brilliant as the full moon. By the way, speaking of MOFFAT, we may as well remind all trustees of churches, owners of hotels, etc., that his Gas Chandeliers Girandoles, Pendants, Candelabras, &c, are very elegant, and very cheap. He can readily and economically introduce Gas into private houses.—*Sunday Times.*

THE PETITION GRANTED!—THE CHILDREN PETitioned for Railroads, and TUTTLE, No 345 Broadway, heard them, and has just imported a most beautiful assortment of TOY RAILWAYS, with tracks locomotives, baggage, freight and passenger cars, all in running order fo the Holidays, and so arranged as to be packed in a neat box to send any distance. Look out for the cars in time!

A COMFORTABLY-CLAD MAN WEARS, AT THI season, the celebrated Stocking-knit Undergarments sold by RAY & ADAMS, No. 391 Broadway. These excellent garments shield the system, without encumbering the wearer. RAY & ADAMS, Importers and Manufacturers of Hosiery and Undergarments, No. 391 Broadway, opposite the Metropolitan Hall.

SANDERS & Co., No. 301 GRAND-ST, ARE SELLing great bargains in Fall and Winter Dry Goods. Their Stock comprises a great variety of rich, fancy and staple Goods, all of which will be sold off immediately to close the business. We advice our friends to give them an early call.

No. 102 FULTON-ST.—BEYOND A DOUBT, SMITH & RICE are the most enterprising Clothiers in the City. They sell good articles, and cheap, at that. They will not impose upon you, and represent their goods to be what they are not. Go thou to No. 102 Fulton-st., and cover thy nakedness.

ENLARGED BUSINESS FACILITIES—HATS AND CAPS.—Being about to enlarge our manufactory, all orders, either wholesale or retail, will be promptly executed. A fine assortment of fashionable Furs, Gentle Robes, &c.

J. W. KELLOGG,
No. 128 Canal-st. One Price Store.

"THOU CANST NOT SAY I DID IT," REPLIED ROOT to a man who complained of having a bad Daguerreotype. ROOT cannot take a bad Daguerreotype in any weather. His gallery is at No. 363 Broadway.

GOLD MEDAL.—THE FIRST PREMIUM, A Gold Medal, was awarded to J. GURNEY, of Nos. 189 and 349 Broadway, for his superior Daguerreotypes at the late Fair of the American Institute. The report of the Premium Committee on these Daguerreotypes reads thus: "They are the best. Daguerreotypes that have ever been exhibited, and show by their distinct outline, clearness of light and shadow, rotundity and relief, with artistic arrangement, the perfect state to which the Daguerrean art has arrived in this country. His stereoscopic pictures are very fine. These specimens, together with a large collection of portraits of distinguished persons, can be seen at his new and magnificent gallery, 349 Broadway; also, a large collection of views of California, embracing all the principal cities, towns, bays, rivers, gold regions, &c., &c. Admission, free.

Chemicals of a superior quality, for sale, or use prepared by GURNEY & LITCH. None genuine without the written signature of J. GURNEY and A. LITCH. For sale by GURNEY, at No. 349 Broadway.

THE BEST EVIDENCE THAT CAN BE ADDUCED IN favor of the efficaciousness of HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS prepared by Dr. C. M. JACKSON, is the unprecedented demand for them from all parts of the Union; and although there may be many compounds prepared and represented as being worthy of a liberal patronage, yet we feel constrained to remark that the vast number of testimonials with which the worthy doctor has been honored by persons of the highest character and respectability, who found it necessary to have recourse to his preparation, is testimony sufficiently conclusive, that a most effectual remedy for the almost immediate relief of those afflicted with that direful malady, Dyspepsia, has never been discovered For sale in New-York by the Messrs SANDS, corner of Fulton and Williams-sts., and C. H. RING, corner of Johnst. and Broadway; and by Mrs. HAYES, Brooklyn.

FURS, No. 19 MAIDEN LANE.—THOMPSON & ROGERS having been enabled, during the stormy weather of last week, to renew their stock which had become less than they desired from the extraordinary demand made for their superior goods, offer now additional sets of Hudson Bay Sable, Mink Sable, Stone Marten, Fitch Marten &c., together with a large variety of misses' and children's Furs. T. & R. have been *the* manufacturers, which to the consumer is obviously a very great advantage.

SELLING OFF AT REDUCED PRICES.—A LARGE and splendid stock of Silks, the richest imported this season, will be sold 20 per cent. below auction prices. Also a large and elegant stock of Shawls, of every description, will be sold very cheap. Also Velvets, Ladies' Cloths, Merinos, Parametta, De Laines, Cloths, Cassimeres, Flannels, &c., &c. Ladies, call at Mr. BODINE'S before making your purchases; you will save money and get rich goods. No. 327 Grand-st., corner of Orchard.

THOUSANDS OF OVERCOATS.—AS A MATTER OF mere curiosity it is worth while to visit the spacious sale rooms at Union Hall, corner of Fulton and Nassau-streets, just to see the countless varieties of overcoats, overcacks, Talmas, cloaks, &c, of broad-cloth, fur beaver, Himalayacloth, pilot-cloth, curled-beaver, &c., all made up in the most fashionable styles, and sold at prices which put an earthquake here on all competition.

SOME PERSONS SUPPOSE THAT IF AN ARTICLE be sold at a low price, it must therefore be cheap. This is a great mistake. Thousands of Sewing Machines have been palmed off at a small price, that are not, and never can be used. Many such worthless machines are now being offered to the public. The only Sewing Machines that will operate to advantage, are those sold by I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 257 Broadway.

TEAS.—THE BEST ASSORTMENT OF FINE TEAS will be found at the store of the CANTON TEA COMPANY, No. 260 Chatham-st., (between Pearl and Roosevelt,) this oldest Tea establishment in the City. We assure our customers that they can do better here than elsewhere, either at wholesale or retail. They have now no branch stores.

PETTINGILL & HUMPHREYS, No. 379 BROADWAY, corner White-st., are daily making additions to their already large stock, and are now prepared to exhibit to their friends and the public generally, the most complete and extensive assortment of Gold and Silver Lepine Watches ever offered in this City. Also, Gold Chains, of every pattern and color, with the same to match, for sale on the most reasonable terms.

REASONABLE CLOTHING.—IT CAN ONLY BE OBtained by persons in search of clothing, who pay a visit to Tell Cushing, that their search can be successfully terminated. Tell has a large assortment of Clothing, which he is selling at very low prices. Every article in the Clothing line, Cushing has on hand to be found on the most favorable terms.

PANTALOONS! PANTALOONS!—EVERY QUESTION that is agitated can be answered, except that in the fashionable purchaser, should call on C. C. BOOTH, No. 488 Broadway. His style of pantaloons is the modern mirror of fashion, and his stock of clothing is unrivalled in quantity. Mr. BOOTH, in conformity with the spirit of the age, has reduced the price of Gentlemen's Clothing of the most superior make, and the best material, so cheap that the genuine portion of the public cannot withhold their patronage. ☞ Don't forget

J. C. BOOTH, No. 488 Broadway, cor. Broome-st.

BRADY'S DAGUERREOTYPES RECEIVED A PRIZE Medal at the World's Fair in London, and at various Fairs of the American Institute in this City; nor have they ever failed of receiving the highest prize whenever offered for competition. His Rooms at No. 205 Broadway, corner of Fulton-st., are open at all times, and the public are invited to examine his superb collection of rich and elegant articles suitable for the coming Holidays.

FREEMAN, No. 90 FULTON-ST., HAS CONSTANTLY on hand a splendid variety of Hats, Caps, Furs, and children's Fancy Hats, which he is selling at the most astonishing low prices. He sells a splendid Hat for $3, and his $2 50 Hats he warrants equal to those sold elsewhere for $4. Ladies wishing to buy Furs cannot fail to be pleased at his variety and extremely low prices.

WINDOW SHADES.—PROCLAMATION.—HEAR YE, hear ye! J. GREASON, of No. 261 Greenwich-st, has on hand the most splendid assortment of Window Shades to be found in this city, which he is disposed to sell at prices so low that cotton curtains must soon be out of vogue. Housekeepers delay not, but pay especial attention to this proclamation. Hear ye! hear ye!

HOUSEKEEPERS AND ALL OTHERS IN WANT OF Bedding, Bedsteads, &c., would do well to call at M. WILLARD'S old established Warerooms, No. 150 Chatham-st., corner of Mulberry-st., where may be found the largest assortment of articles in his line ever offered to the public.

JUST RECEIVED AT THOMPSON AND ROESLER'S Fur Store, No. 19 Maiden Lane, an invoice of ladies fur-lined Shoes. Also, misses and children's ditto, and men's Buffalo lined Overshoes. Foot Muffs, Buffalo and Fancy Sleigh Robes, &c.

FOWLERS & WELLS, PHRENOLOGISTS, Clinton Hall, No. 131 Nassau-st., N. Y

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ Crystal Palace.—CIRCULAR TO AMERICAN PRODUCERS.—FROM THE ASSOCIATION FOR THE EXHIBITION OF ALL NATIONS—OFFICE, No. 53 BROADWAY—NEW-YORK, Oct. 11, 1852.

I address you on behalf of the Association for the Exhibition of the Industry of all Nations, to invite your coöperation in the general objects of the enterprise.

The building intended for the purposes of the Exhibition, constructed entirely of iron and glass, will be, it is believed, the largest and most beautiful edifice in the country. It covers, on the ground floor, two and a half acres, and, with the galleries, the whole space is four acres. The mason work is far advanced, and is to be completed on the 21st of October. The main part of the iron work is contracted for, and the castings are to be delivered from the 15th of October to the 15th of December. We have it in our power, therefore, to assure you, as we have already stated to the public, that the Exhibition will certainly be opened on the 2d of May, 1853.

You are thus offered an unequaled opportunity of exhibiting to the vast population of this country such of your productions as you send us, free of all charge of every kind whatever from the time that they are delivered into our custody until withdrawn.

The Association has already announced that their objects are limited exclusively to *Exhibition*. They have no interest whatever, direct or indirect, in the final disposition to be made of any article that may be displayed.

You are, no doubt, aware that we have received all the assistance from the public authorities that we have desired. The City has given us the lease of Reservoir-square, the State has granted us a charter, and the Federal authorities have engaged that the building shall be made a bonded warehouse for the purpose of receiving foreign articles without paying duty so long as they remain in it.

We have the strongest assurances of support from the Representatives, in this country, of the principal foreign powers; and we are receiving daily confirmation of the general interest that the subject is exciting among the manufacturers of Europe. A large number of articles of high value are already secured, and we have no doubt whatever that we shall have a very extensive representation of all the branches of foreign industry.

The measures which we have adopted will thus secure two great objects we have desired to attain, viz: the erection of a building which will be a great architectural ornament to our City, and the exhibition in that building of the products of the industry of the Old World; still, we shall fall far short of our mark if we do not equally succeed in obtaining the fullest and most extensive coöperation of American Industry; our Exhibition would be extremely defective—it would be very inferior, both in interest and in utility, to what we mean to make it—if the great resources of the people of our own country were not fully displayed in it.

We believe it to be unnecessary to urge upon you the arguments on this subject, which we are sure will present themselves to the mind of every intelligent American producer—your position in the world of American industry, your own interest and what is due to an enterprise devised and meant to be carried out with no narrow views, but on a large scale of public usefulness—all entitle us to entertain the ful est conviction that you will send us some of the choicest specimens of your skill, and that you will urge your friends to do the same.

We do not doubt that such will be the result when the subject is once brought fairly and fully before you, and our only reason for addressing you thus particularly is that the matter may not be overlooked in the press of daily business, and that you may give the subject attention in time to be fully prepared.

We enclose our General Circular and also a form of Application for Space, to which we beg your attention. Copies of these or of this letter, if you desire them to send to your friends or correspondents, can be had at this office.

In order that we may know on what extent of coöperation we may depend, the favor of a reply on or before the 25th day of November is asked.

I have the honor to be, with great respect,
Your obedient servant,
THEODORE SEDGWICK, President.

☞ New-York Historical Society.—COURSE OF LECTURES: 1852—1853—FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE FIRE PROOF BUILDING FUND.—The Committee on Lectures have to announce that the Course of Lectures for the benefit of the Fire Proof Building Fund will be opened at Metropolitan Hall, on THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 2, 1853. The Course will consist of Ten Lectures, to be given on Thursday Evenings of December, January, and February. Among those who have liberally consented to lend their names and service for this object, are the following gentlemen:

Hon. GEO. BANCROFT, of New-York.
Hon. PIERRE SOULE, of Louisiana.
Hon. JOHN A. DIX, of New-York.
Hon. EDWARD EVERETT, of Massachusetts.
Rev. FRANCIS L. HAWKS, D.D., of New-York.
CHARLES O'CONOR, Esq., of New-York.

The Committee are also authorised to announce that the Forty-Eighth Anniversary Address will be delivered by Hon. RUFUS CHOATE, of Massachusetts, at the conclusion of the Course, under the direction of the Committee of Arrangements for the Anniversary.

Admission to the Course will be TEN DOLLARS for each Ticket. Tickets to the Course will also admit the holder to the Anniversary Address by Hon. RUFUS CHOATE, of Massachusetts.

Each Member will be entitled to one Ticket to the Course not transferable in any case—to be had on application at the Library Rooms in the University.

Tickets may be procured on and after Thursday, the 25th inst., at the Booksellers of HORACE H. MOORE, Merchants' Exchange; APPLETON & Co., No. 200 Broadway; C. S. FRANCIS & Co., No. 252 Broadway; EVANS & BRITTAN, No. 697 Broadway; and at the Library Rooms in the University.

AUGUSTUS SCHELL,
FRANCIS L. HAWKS,
GEORGE H. MOORE,
} Committee.

Nov. 20, 1852.

☞ Thackeray's Lectures.—The Directors of the Mercantile Library have the pleasure to announce, that, in consequence of the great demand for tickets to these celebrated Lectures, which they have heretofore been unable to meet, they have made arrangements for the repetition of the Course, upon MONDAY and WEDNESDAY EVENINGS of each week, at 8 o'clock, at Rev Mr. CHAPIN'S Church, No. 548 Broadway, near Prince-st., commencing on WEDNESDAY next, Dec. 1.

SUBJECTS:

Dec. 1—*Swift.*
Dec. 6—*Congreve and Addison.*
Dec. 8—*Steele and the Times of Queen Anne.*
Dec. 13—*Prior, Gay and Pope.*
Dec. 15—*Hogarth, Smollett and Fielding.*
Dec 20—*Sterne and Goldsmith.*

By arrangement the price of Course Tickets will be Three Dollars ($3),

Tickets will be ready and seats may be secured on Monday next, at the Book Stores of Evans & Brittan, No. 697 Broadway, and C. S. Francis & Co., No. 252 Broadway, and at the Library Rooms.

WILLARD L. FELT, Chairman,
JAMES D. SMITH,
JOHN F. HALSTEAD,
} Lecture Committee.

In consequence of the above arrangement, the Sixth Lecture of the present Course, announced for Monday evening, Dec. 6, will be delivered on TUESDAY, Dec. 7.

☞ At an Assemblage of the Operatives in the employ of Messrs. HANFORD & BROTHER, held at their Cutting Rooms, on Friday Evening, 26th inst., Mr. BARON WOOD was appointed Chairman of the meeting, and WM. GRAHAM was nominated Secretary.

The President arose, and stating the object of the meeting, remarked that they had come together for the purpose of giving grateful expression to their feeling for the uniform kindness they had universally experienced at the hands of Messrs. Hanford, and that the recent and increasing liberality of these gentlemen, had induced those present to assemble, in order that they might give unmingled utterance to their thanks in such form as would serve to convince the Messrs. Hansford that their favors were not unappreciated. The President concluded by offering the following preamble and resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

Whereas The kindness of Messrs. Hanford & Brother to their employees has passed into a proverb among those acquainted with these gentlemen and their deeds, and whereas, such treatment is systematic and uniform, the train evincing consideration for the welfare of those in their employ, but rarely witnessed in the acts of others occupying a corresponding position; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we tender to Messrs. Hanford & Brother our grateful thanks for their uniform liberality, and especially for the kindness shown to us on the evening of the 24th inst., whereby we were enabled to partake of a generous meal on Thanksgiving Day, and thus such acts, emanating from such a source, serve to keep alive the friendly sympathies which should ever exist between the employer and employed.

Resolved, That a copy of these proceedings be enclosed to Messrs. Hanford & Brother, and that they be published in the *Journal of Commerce*, *Commercial Advertiser*, *Tribune*, and *Daily Times*.

☞ Anniversary of Broadway Section, No. 4, CADETS OF TEMPERANCE, at Howe Chapel, 719 Broadway, SUNDAY EVENING, Nov. 28th, 1852, at 7½ o'clock. Addresses by Rev. Dr. H. [illegible], Rev. [illegible], and others. Singing by the Juvenile Quartette Club. Admission 25 cents. Tickets can be obtained of C. B. SHEPHERD, No. 4 Carthage-pl., and G. F. COLBURN, No. 4 Dey-st., or at the door on the evening.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

NEW ILLUSTRATED JUVENILE WORKS.

D. APPLETON & CO., No. 200 Broadway, have THIS DAY published the following Juvenile Books, which will be found very attractive and interesting for the young:

1. A DAY OF FUN.—OUR. A Story for the Young, by Mrs. MYRTLE, handsomely illustrated, $1; colored plates, $1 50.
2. THE SUNDAY PICTURE-BOOK. Containing 50 Illustrations, &c., $1.
3. A TREASURY OF PLEASURE BOOKS FOR YOUNG CHILDREN. With over 100 Illustrations.—16mo., $1.
4. PLEASURES OF THE COUNTRY. Simple Stories for Young People. By Mrs. HARRIET MYRTLE. 4to, illustrated, $1. The same, colored, $1 50.
5. HOME AND ITS PLEASURES. Simple Stories for Young People. By Mrs HARRIET MYRTLE. 4to, illustrated, $1. The same, colored, $1 50.
6. CONTENTMENT BETTER THAN WEALTH. By ALICE B. NEAL. 16mo, illustrated, 75 cents.
7. LIFE AND ADVENTURES OF PUNCHINELLO, and other Tales. 12mo., with 100 illustrations, 75 cents; gilt edges, $1.
8. GOOD IN EVERYTHING. By Mrs. BARWELL. Square 16mo., illustrated, 50 cents.
9. UNCLE HARVEY'S TALES OF HOME AND FOREIGN SCENES. 16mo., illustrated, 50 cents.
10. UNCLE HARVEY'S TALES OF THE COUNTRY. 16mo., illustrated, 50 cents.
11. POPULAR TALES FROM FAIRY LAND. Translated from the German of WILHELM HAUFF, by G. P. QUACKENBOS, A. M. Illustrated by OTT. 16mo., cloth extra, 63½ cents.
12. SUSAN PINDAR'S STORY BOOK. Containing Fireside Fairies and Midsummer Fays. Numerous Illustrations. 16 mo., cloth, $1.
13. OTTO'S TREASURY OF STORIES FOR YOUNG PEOPLE. Numerous Illustrations. 16mo., cloth, 62 cts.
14. FOOTSTEPS TO NATURAL HISTORY. By Uncle HARVEY. 16mo, illustrated, 50 cents.
15. NUT-CRACKER AND MOUSE-KING. Translated from the German of HAUFFMAN, by MRS. ST. SIMON. 16mo., illustrated, cloth, 50 cents.
16. WINTER EVENING RECREATIONS. 16mo, illustrated. cloth, 50 cents.
17. THE SEVEN WISE MEN OF GREECE AND SEVEN WONDERS OF THE WORLD. By A. D. JONES. 16mo., cloth, 50 cents.
18. THE WINTER EVENING STORY BOOK. Comprising Stories of Adventures by Sea and Land, Domestic Tales, &c. 4to, cloth, illustrated, 75 cents.

A greater variety of entertaining, instructive and elegant Juvenile Books has seldom been offered in one collection. They have been prepared with the utmost care, are unexceptionable in sentiment, and are written in an excellent manner for youth. Their contents are humorous, pathetic and moral.

DAVIES' SYSTEM OF MATHEMATICS, FOR SCHOOLS, ACADEMIES AND COLLEGES, in three parts.

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3. DAVIES' SCHOOL ARITHMETIC. 18mo. 38 cents. (Key to Davies' School Arithmetic.)
4. DAVIES' GRAMMAR OF ARITHMETIC. For the use of Teachers. $1 cents.

Part II.
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1. DAVIES' UNIVERSITY ARITHMETIC. 1 vol. 12mo. 75 cents
(Key to Davies' University Arithmetic.
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3. DAVIES' PRACTICAL ALGEBRA. 1 vol. 12mo. 75 cents.
(Key to Davies' Elementary Algebra.)
4. DAVIES' ELEMENTARY GEOMETRY AND TRIGONOMETRY. $1
5. DAVIES' ELEMENTS OF SURVEYING. 1 vol. 8vo. $1 50.
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1. DAVIES' BOURDON'S ALGEBRA. 1 vol. 8vo. $1 50.
2. DAVIES' LEGENDRE'S GEOMETRY AND TRIGONOMETRY. $1 50.
3. DAVIES' ANALYTICAL GEOMETRY. 1 vol 8vo. $1 50.
4. DAVIES' DESCRIPTIVE GEOMETRY. 1 vol. 8vo. $2 00
5. DAVIES' SHADES, SHADOWS AND PERSPECTIVE. 1 vol 8vo. $2 50.
6. DAVIES' DIFFERENTIAL AND INTEGRAL CALCULUS. 1 vol 8vo $1. 50.

Published by A. S. BARNES & CO., No. 51 John-st.

THE HOMES OF AMERICAN AUTHORS.

THIS BEAUTIFUL BOOK, in a variety of elegant bindings is this day published by G. P. PUTNAM & CO., No. 11 Park place.

EXTRACTS FROM NOTICES OF THE PRESS

"I do not know of a book so captivating to the eye and heart of an American."—*James T. Fields.*

"The volume will have a permanent and increasing value, and will adorn the libraries and centre-tables of American families, as long as American literature continues to be read."—*Commercial Advertiser.*

"The most elegant book of the season—with greater attractions for the eye of taste and the cultivated mind, than any other."—*Observer.*

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"This superb and elegant volume is the book of the season, unquestionably."—*N. Y. Evening Post.*

"All must admit that in its design and beauty of execution, as well as in the fact that it is in every respect original and national."—*Courier and Enquirer.*

"Its portraits, sketches of landscape, interiors, pages of autograph, are mostly novel, and all of them agreeably executed, bringing before us a great variety of subjects from a number of artists."—*Literary World.*

THIS WEEK.

1. MR. KIMBALL'S NEW WORK—ROMANCE OF STUDENT LIFE ABROAD. By RICHARD B. KIMBALL, author of "St. Leger."
2. A NEW EDITION OF ST. LEGER; or, The Threads of Life. By the same author.
3. PICTURES FROM ST. PETERSBURG. By E. JERRMAN (Being the 22d volume of Putnam's Semi-Monthly Library.

D. APPLETON & CO.

PUBLISH ON MONDAY—(A New Volume of the "Popular Library."

SECOND SERIES OF ESSAYS from the London *Times*. 1 vol 16mo, cloth 50 cents.

This volume includes Papers Historical, Biographical and Critical, with sketches of the chief Literary characters of England of the day—the TENNYSONS, DICKENSES, CARLYLES, THACKERAYS, KINGSLEYS. Among its topics are Australia, the Arctic Expedition, Uncle Tom's Cabin, &c.

JUST ISSUED IN THIS SERIES.

A SHABBY GENTEEL STORY and MEN'S WIVES. By Mrs. M. THACKERAY. LIVES OF WELLINGTON AND PEEL, from the London *Times*. STORIES FROM BLACKWOOD. HUC'S JOURNEY THROUGH TARTARY, &c., 2 vols POOLE'S LITTLE PEDLINGTON and other attractive Books, on superior paper, in neat volumes, at 50 cents each.

ON TUESDAY—(A NEW EDITION.)

THE QUEEN'S OF ENGLAND. A series of Portraits of Distinguished Female Sovereigns. Drawn and engraved by the most eminent Artists. With Biographical and Historical Descriptions, from AGNES STRICKLAND. 1 vol imp. 8vo, elegantly bound in morocco, $10; do colored plates, $15; do with oval painting on plate glass in centre, $20.

ON WEDNESDAY.

A beautiful edition, large type, in ten volumes, THOMAS MOORE'S COMPLETE POETICAL WORKS, (collected by himself,) with new Prefaces and Revisions and twenty Steel Illustrations. 10 vols. 16mo, cloth, $7 50; half calf, extra, $14. Calf, extra, $18.

ON FRIDAY.

BASIL: A Story of Modern ——. By WILKIE COLLINS, Author of "Antonina," &c., &c. 1 vol. 12mo.

One of the most interesting and classically-written stories of the day.

MAHAN'S INDUSTRIAL DRAWING.

JOHN WILEY, No. 167 Broadway, Publisher, THIS DAY INDUSTRIAL DRAWING, comprising the Description and uses of Drawing Instruments, the construction of Plane Figures, the projections and sections of Geometrical Solids, Architectural Elements, Mechanism and Topographical Drawing, with remarks on the method of teaching the subject, for the use of Academies and Common Schools By D. H. MAHAN, LL. D. Professor of Civil Engineering, &c., &c., in the U. S. Military Academy. 1 vol. 8vo 20 steel plates, full cloth, $2.

The object of this work is to teach Geometrical Drawing as applicable to all industrial pursuits, in a simple, practical manner, to persons who have made no attainments in Elementary Mathematics; for this purpose the method recommended is the oral one, in which each operation is performed by the Teacher, before the eyes of the pupil, by whom, in turn, it will be repeated. It is hoped that the Work will also be found useful to all who are pursuing themselves for any of the industrial pursuits in which Geometrical Drawing is required.

Also, by same Author, AN ELEMENTARY COURSE OF CIVIL ENGINEERING. 1 vol. 8vo, numerous woodcuts, new edition, with large addenda, $2.

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MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE—A practical treatise never before published. Twenty-five cents a copy, free of postage. Sold by STRINGER & TOWNSEND, No. 222, J. C. HARRIOT, No. 432 Broadway; and by the author, M. LAMONT, physician and surgeon, No. 43 Reade-st., corner of Broadway, N. Y., where he treats all these complaints, from 12 M. till 8 P. M.

DODWORTH MUSIC STORE—No. 493 BROADWAY.—American and Foreign Music, for the Voice, Piano, Guitar, Violin, Cornet, Flute, Sachora, &c. Bands supplied with Instruments, Military Concert or Orchestral Music Books, Papers, &c. HARVEY B. DODWORTH, Leader of the Cornet Band, and CHARLES L. LAZARUS, Proprietors.

A FREE EXCURSION TO THE CITY OF NEWARK,

Will be made by the New-Jersey Railroad,
ON MONDAY, NOVEMBER 29,

FOR THE PURPOSE of giving every person a chance of seeing those beautiful building lots, 50 by 100, which are to be sold to the highest bidder, on TUESDAY, Nov. 30, at 12 o'clock, noon, at the Merchants' Exchange, New-York, by ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer. The Excursion Train will leave the depot, at Jersey City, at 10 o'clock A. M., for Newark, and returning leave at 1 P. M. Stages will be in readiness on the arrival of the cars, to convey passengers to the ground FREE OF EXPENSE. All persons that are desirous of viewing the property previous to the sale, can procure tickets free of charge, for the Excursion, together with maps and full particulars, of the Auctioneer, No. 40 Wall-st N. Y.

BANVARD'S HOLY LAND.

MR. BANVARD having returned to his native city, after a brilliant career of four years in the old world, will open his new work of the HOLY LAND early in December. As no room sufficiently large could be found in New-York to receive this immense picture, (as it covers three times more canvas than this former one of the Mississippi,) the gentlemen of the Racket Court Club have, in the kindest manner, tendered him the use of their extensive and capacious area or ball court, which is now being rapidly prepared for the reception of this great work. The views of this Painting are taken from authentic drawings made upon the spot by Mr. BANVARD personally, during an expensive and perilous tour undertaken expressly for the purpose—these preparatory sketches alone incurred an expense of near $5,000. Further particulars will be given in future advertisements.

DUST, AIR AND WATER.

MATHEWSON'S PATENT WEATHER STRIP, will make your doors and French windows tight at the bottom, make a great saving in fuel, keep your house warm, clean, dry and comfortable. Only office, No. 486 Broadway, near Grand-street.

RICH, PLAIN AND SUBSTANTIAL FURNITURE. R. T. FOOT invites the attention of the patronage of the citizens of New-York and strangers generally, to his extensive and well-selected stock of Cabinet Furniture, Chamber Furniture, &c., which he is now offering, also, his piano, parlor and chamber furniture and Wardrobe Furniture at his store No. 91 and 93 Bowery, which guarantee that quality.

HENRY STORRS, No. 703 Broadway, and No 91 8th-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

WM. HENRY FRY'S

COURSE OF TEN LECTURES ON MUSIC will be given at Metropolitan Hall, on successive TUESDAY EVENINGS, commencing on TUESDAY next, Nov. 30. The Musical Illustrations will be given by upwards of

TWO HUNDRED PERFORMERS,

including a GRAND ORCHESTRA OF EIGHTY and ONE HUNDRED CHORUS SINGERS.

Conductor—GEORGE F. BRISTOW.
Leader—U. C. HILL.

The following distinguished artists have already been engaged, and engagements are pending with others, which will be announced as soon as they are completed:

Madame ROSA DE VERIES,
Signora PICO VIETTI,
Signor VIETTI,
Signor COLLETTI,
Signor POZZOLINI,
Signor BADIALI, and
Signor ROCCO.
} By the kind permission of Madame SONTAG.

TERMS:

SINGLE TICKET FOR THE COURSE.....$5 00

Payment to be made on delivery of the Tickets, at WM. HALL & SON'S, No. 239 Broadway, from 9 A.M. till 5 P.M.

Subscribers have the privilege of securing numbered seats

To non-subscribers the price of tickets will be $1 to each Lecture.

The doors will open at 6½.

The Lecture will commence at 7½ o'clock, precisely.

Programme Books, containing a full synopsis of the first lecture, words of all the pieces to be sung, names of the performers, syllabus of the course, and other explanatory matters, for sale at the door. Price 12½ cents.

To meet the wishes of numerous applicants, the agent of Mr Fry has determined to extend the time of receiving the $5 subscriptions for the course until the day of the first lecture (Tuesday, 30th,) at 12 o'clock, unless, prior to that time, 2,000 tickets shall have been taken; that being the limit of the number of subscription tickets, as originally announced. Subscribers have the Privilege of Securing Places, and all who have already subscribed, or who design to do so are notified that they can receive their tickets and secure their seats by applying to the undersigned, at Wm. Hall & Son's Music Store, No. 239 Broadway, corner of Park-place, daily, from 9 to 5 o'clock. THE PRICE OF SINGLE NIGHTLY TICKETS WILL BE ONE DOLLAR. The time for the sale of nightly tickets will be duly announced.

R. M. MARTIN, Agent

MADAME HENRIETTE SONTAG'S

FIRST GRAND CONCERT—(NEW SERIES)—Will take place at Metropolitan Hall, on MONDAY, Nov. 29.

PRINCIPAL PERFORMERS:
MADAME HENRIETTE SONTAG,
Signor C. BADIALI, M. CARL ECKERT,
Signor G. POZZOLINI, PAUL JULIEN, and
SIGNOR LUIGI ROCCO,
from La Scala, at Milan, (his first appearance in New-York.

THE ORCHESTRAL AND CHORAL DEPARTMENTS will consist of
SIX HUNDRED PERFORMERS:

The Harmonic Society of	150
The United German Song Union, of Eight Societies	300
Church Choirs	50
Italian Chorus	40
The Grand Orchestra	70

DIRECTORS OF THE CHORUSES:
Mr. G. F. BRISTOW.....Director of the New-York Sacred Harmonic Society.
Mr. ADRICOL PAUR.....Director of the German Song Union.
Mr. HENRY C. WATSON.....Director of The Church Choirs.
Mr. SCHULLINGER.....Director of the Italian Chorus.
LEADER.....THEODORE EISFELD.
HARPIST.....Mr. ALFRED TOULMIN.
ORGANIST.....Mr. JOHN ZUNDEL.

CONDUCTOR:
CARL ECKERT.

To afford the required accommodation, the Orchestral portion of the Hall will be entirely remodeled, on the plan of Exeter Hall, London, forming a spacious amphitheatre, occupying one-third of Metropolitan Hall, and materially facilitating the acoustic effects of the music.

PROGRAMME:

PART I.

1. Overture—Struensee, (first time in America) Meyerbeer. By the Orchestra.
2. Romanza—"Maria di Rudenz".....Donizetti. Sig. CESARE BADIALI
3. Grand Variations—"Oh que dirai-je maman".....Adam. Mad. HENRIETTE SONTAG.
4. Ma Celine—"Fantazie".....Hauman. PAUL JULIEN.
5. Duet—The Music Lesson.....Fioravanti. Sigrs BADIALI, POZZOLINI, and ROCCO.
6. Romanza—"Giuramento".....Mercadante. Mad SONTAG and Sig. ROCCO.
7. Eckert's Swiss Song.....Eckert. Mad HENRIETTE SONTAG.
8. The "Tremolo".....Beriot. PAUL JULIEN.
9. The Prayer from the Israelites in Egypt.....Rossini. Mad. HENRIETTE SONTAG, Sigrs. BADIALI, POZZOLINI, ROCCO, and the combined Choruses of 600 performers.

PRICES OF SECURED SEATS—$2, and $1, to be had at Messrs HALL & SONS, No. 239 Broadway.

The Regular Sale of Seats will begin on SATURDAY, Nov 27, at 8 A.M.

Order of Sale—On SATURDAY, the $2 seats only; on MONDAY, the $1 and remaining $2 seats.

NOTICE.—Owing to the length of the Concert it will commence at 7½ o'clock

All the arrangements (with regard to the comfort of the audience,) of the first series, will be retained.

MAD. SONTAG'S CONCERT THIS EVENING.—The public are respectfully informed that the necessary alterations of Metropolitan Hall are now completed, comprising the construction of entirely new staircases, built solid throughout, by means of which an audience of four thousand persons can obtain egress from the Hall into Broadway in from six to ten minutes, if required; separate stairways from the parquette and galleries precluding the inconvenience arising from crowded exits, and making the number of external entrances four, instead of two, as before.

The new entrance on Broadway is now open, leading at once to the new grand stairway, and, in connection with the other improvements, entirely obviating the objections which have been so long urged against this Hall, on account of the deficiency of proper means of egress, and affording with safety and comfort all those facilities the public requires.

MAD. SONTAG'S CONCERT THIS EVENING.—The members of the

LATER FROM CALIFORNIA.

ARRIVAL OF THREE STEAMERS.

NEARLY THREE MILLIONS IN GOLD DUST.

THE COUNTRY QUIET.

FROM OREGON AND THE SANDWICH ISLANDS.

The steamers *Prometheus*, *Northern Light* and *Georgia* arrived at this port on Saturday afternoon and yesterday, bringing dates from California to the 10th November, and later advices from San Juan del Norte, Aspinwall, and Kingston, Jam.

The *Prometheus*, Capt. CHURCHILL, left San Francisco on the 10th inst.

The steamship *Brother Jonathan* left San Francisco for Oregon on the 1st inst., and arrived at San Juan del Sur on the morning of the 14th. Her passengers arrived here in the *Prometheus*, all well.

The new steamer *Onetique*, intended for the navigation of Lake Nicaragua, arrived out on the 18th inst. having accomplished the passage in fourteen days from this port.

The *Prometheus* left the following vessels in port at San Juan: Bark *Magazine*, shooner *Mary Howard*, Capt. Stevenson, 20 days from New-York. U. S. Mail steamer *Thames*, Capt. ABBOTT, to sail on the 20th inst.

The following is a list of passengers per *Prometheus*:

Gregory's Express Messenger, J. W. Trotter, R. W. Van Dyne, Mr. Lee, Mrs Richardson, S. Wedenstein, Mr. Bowditch, H. Jones, J. Cam bell, D. W. Steel, Mr Jones, [illegible] Orrick, [illegible] r. Deal, Mr Good, Mr. Grosbeck, A. V. Clarke, T. F. Swan, George Colaman, J. L. [illegible] Mr. Wickham, Hugh Boyle, A. J. Colhoni, S. W. [illegible] Mr. Lovell, C. Williams, E. E. Chesney, J. Taylor, Mrs. Robinson, C. B. Knapp, C. W. Boyers, Manvil Dodge, Jas. Nelson, R. Gaillard, J. S. Gaillard, F. Gaillard, Capt. Lowe, J. F. Davis, B. T. Russey, Mr. Lusk, Mch. Polk, [illegible] Quinard, M. Watson, J. Trietset, J. H. Davies, H. A. [illegible] Mr. Hughes

COMPLIMENTARY VISIT TO HON. ABBOTT LAWRENCE.—The Mayor and the two branches of the City Government made an official call on Hon. ABBOTT LAWRENCE, this morning, at his residence, to welcome him on his return from diplomatic service.

The Mayor, in a short but eloquent address, expressed the pleasure felt by the community of Boston, in welcoming the return of Mr. LAWRENCE in health from his arduous labors abroad, to assist in the fulfillment and extension of those great enterprises so important to the interests of our city, of which he has been so long the moving spirit. He spoke some five minutes, and ended by introducing the City Government.

Mr. LAWRENCE made a very feeling and beautiful reply. He spoke of his first entrance into political life, as a member of the City Council—of the regard and affection he entertained towards Boston—of its high estimation abroad, particularly in connection with educational matters, which were now exciting much attention in Europe—of the deep estimation in which he held his fellow-citizens, who had so often covered him with honors, and who now were pleased to hail him so cordially on his return—and of the high regard he placed on the official call of the Government of the City.

Mr. LAWRENCE was deeply affected during his remarks, as were many of his auditors. And the tears of genuine feeling showed the call was not one of mere ceremony, but a cordial tribute to great personal estimation and high official service.—*Boston Journal, Thursday*

PROVINCIAL RAILROADS.—The length of some of the railroads projected in the provinces and already under charter for construction, will rival that of any yet existing in any part of the world. The length of the Grand Line will exhibit thus:

	Miles.
Detroit to Hamilton, direct	180
Hamilton to Toronto	41
Toronto to Kingston	168
Kingston to Montreal	170
Montreal to Richmond	72
Richmond to Quebec	100
Total—Detroit to Quebec	731

The whole of these 731 miles are under contract, and are being pushed forward with energy to completion.

Connected with the above are the following branch roads, for which companies are incorporated, but which are not yet all put under contract:

Suspension Bridge (Lewiston) to Hamilton	44
Provincial Line to Richmond	54
Quebec to Trois Pistoles	150
Trois Pistoles to Naget on the St Lawrence	41
Thence to Ristegouche, Province line	80

The Coxsackie *Union* of the 10th inst. has the following: Our village, on Friday evening last, was the scene of a terrible casualty. A wooden building near the pier of Hunt and Nelson occupied by the families of William Aiken and George Vanvalkenburgh, was destroyed by fire occasioned by the negligent use of "burning fluid." Two human beings, a mother and her child, were burned to death, and another woman, who was also in the second story, where the explosion occurred, badly blistered and injured internally, so severely that her life is despaired of. It appears that the wife of Vanvalkenburgh had filled to overflowing a lamp she was preparing to burn, and while igniting it, a spark dropped on a portion of her dress wet with the inflammable matter. Her dress immediately took fire, which communicated to the lamp, and in a moment persons in the neighborhood were startled by an explosion which sounded like the report of a pistol and by a volume of bright flames pouring out of the door. Mrs. V. ran out in the street, enveloped in flames, leaving her child, a few months old, in the building. The child when found was nearly consumed. Mrs. Vanvalkenburgh died on the following morning.

The Chicago *Democrat* tells a story of a lost boy: Young Saxton, aged about fifteen years, who left the store of Francis Clarke, in this city, on Friday, to be back the next Monday, has not been heard from yet. He went out on the cars to Babcock's Grove, to go to the house of a cousin, in the south-east corner of Downer's Grove, in Du Page county. He left the station on foot, with his carpet-bag in his hand, and has been traced to the toll-gate upon the Naperville road. He was there about noon, and got something to eat. He was directed into the Grove, which contained about one thousand acres. He has never been heard from since. A party of forty men, under the supervision of his father, who lives at Cherry Valley, Winnebago county, have searched the Grove through and through. That the boy ever came out of the grove alive it is impossible to believe; and yet not a trace of him can be found after he entered the Grove.

Gov. Hunt has purchased for his future residence the mansion of E. Hardy, Esq., about half a mile north of Lockport, in Niagara Co. The people of that County were very much in fear that he would not return there to live.

SCHOOLS.

THE METROPOLITAN ACADEMY AND GYMNASIUM are now ready for the reception of pupils.

Gymnastic Classes for Gentlemen, every evening, from 7 to 10 o'clock.

For Ladies, on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, from 4 to 6 P. M.

For Boys not of the Institution, on Monday, Wednesday and Friday, from 4 to 6 P. M.

Catalogues, showing the course of study, &c., may be obtained at the Institution, Nos. 93 and 95 6-h-av., near Washington-sq.

FAMILY BOARDING SCHOOL—FAIRHAVEN, Conn.—THOMAS G. SLOAN, Principal of the Fairhaven Academy, having erected a new building adjoining his dwelling, for the accommodation of Boarding Scholars, can now receive into his family six additional pupils—number limited to fifteen. The School is delightfully situated, about one mile East of New-Haven. Circulars may be had at Gould & Berry's Music Store, No. 297 Broadway and at H. S. Dunn's Book and Music Store, No 135 8th-av

OTTIGNON'S GYMNASIUM.—Nos. 159 and 161 Crosby-street.—Mr. C. F OTTIGNON begs leave to remind the public that his Gymnasium is open daily from sunrise until 10 P. M., for general exercise Gentlemen's Class meets every evening at 8 P. M. for class exercises and instruction. Boy's Classes meet on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, at 3½ in the afternoon.

COAL.

PITTSTON COAL.—The PENNSYLVANIA COAL CO., is prepared to furnish superior White Ash Pittston Coal of all sizes, clean and in good order, suitable for steam, shipping, and domestic purposes, from its boats, or yards in this city, Williamsburg and Brooklyn. The Company's facilities are such as to enable it to give good dispatch to vessels loading at New-York, or at Port Ewen.

Particular attention given to the delivery of Coal for domestic purposes.

Apply at the office, corner of Broadway and Wall-st.; or yards, West near Morton-st., corner of Fourteenth-st and 9th-av., and foot of Gouverneur-st, city; foot of North Tenth-st., Williamsburg, and foot of Gold-st., Brooklyn.

COAL.—The subscriber has in yard, and is constantly discharging, all the various kinds of Anthracite and Bituminous Coals, viz.: Peach Orchard, Black Heath, Lehigh, Liverpool Orrel, Cannel, Sidney, &c. &c., all of the very best quality, delivered in handsome order from vessels or yard, and for sale low. JAMES L. WORTH,
Fourth-st. cor. Thompson, and 8th-av. cor. Amos-st.; down town office, No. 58 Wall-st.

COAL, COAL, COAL.—Buy your Coal before the advance of Winter prices. Peach Orchard, Broad Mountain, Liverpool, Cannel, Cumberland, &c., &c., of the best quality, screened and delivered from the yard, No 9 Christopher-st, near 6th-av, at the present market prices. Orders by mail promptly attended to.
M. ALLISON, Jr., & CO., No. 9 Christopher-st.

SALAMANDER SAFES

SALAMANDER SAFES.

WILDER'S PATENT, WITH RICH'S IMPROVEMENT.—STEARNS & MARVIN, successors to Rich & Co., are the only manufacturers of SALAMANDER SAFES combining both patents. Depôt. No. 146 Water-st., New-York.

GREAT FIRE AT OGDENSBURG.—HERRING'S SAFES.—We, the undersigned, having been present at the opening of one of BILAS C. HERRING'S Safes, in the store of Messrs. WATROUS & LAWRENCE, after the Great Fire on the 19th of October, are free to assert, that in this instance the greatest triumph we have ever yet witnessed of a Salamander Safe. The fire in the stores of Messrs. WATROUS & LAWRENCE and H. S HUMPHREY & Co., was much hotter than in any other part of the burnt district—the intensity being increased by the large quantity of oil, camphene, alcohol, and other combustible matter in the drug store. One of the feet of the safe was entirely burnt off, and a quantity of iron and nails were melted together in a solid mass, so great was the heat. Yet notwithstanding all this, every paper was preserved entire, and the printing perfectly legible, the varnish inside having been untouched.

SIGNED—J. C. Barter, Collector Port of Ogdensburg; George Robinson, Post-Master do; L. Hasbrouck, Agent Ætna Insurance Co., of Hartford; L. M. Hasbrouck, H. R. Vanderpool, Agent for American Insurance Co.; W. J Pardee, General Agent Ætna, Hartford, Insurance Co: Saml. H. Price, General Agent North Western Insurance Co.; D. M. Chapin, Agent Springfield and Marine and Protection, of Hartford, Insurance Co.

The above certificate was received from Ogdensburg by their day's mail, unsolicited on my part. The persons whose names are attached are mostly unknown to the subscriber.

It is but another testimonial (among many others) of the superiority of "HERRING'S Safes" over all others.

The subscriber is the only person in the United States authorized to make or sell HERRING'S Patent Salamander Safes, that was awarded the medal at the World's Fair, in London, in 1851. BILAS C. HERRING,
Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-st., N. Y.

RICH'S SAFES AGAIN.—WILDER'S PATENT AND SALAMANDER WITH RICH'S IMPROVEMENT. CHARLESTON, S. C. 22d Nov., 1852. Messrs STEARNS & MARVIN, successors to Rich & Co. GENTLEMEN: 'On the night of the 12th inst. my entire stock, consisting of oils, candles, white lead, rubber springs, and packing, also a very great quantity of other merchandize, was consumed by fire. Your Safe, containing my books, was in the hottest part of the fire, and everything in it was saved in the most perfect condition. I had occasion to go into it a moment at dark, and the heat was sufficient to cook a piece of pork, as per custom, put into the Safe; for I consider them dangerous things to leave about. The matches and the books were all of my whole stock that had not the mark of fire upon them. Unfortunately for me, you have here had good proof of your Salamanders to the perfect satisfaction of every one who witnessed the destruction of my store. Yours very respectfully, and the thousands of my friends. LEWIS M. HATCH.

An assortment of these Safes, with and without Yale's Powder-Proof Locks, Day & Newells, and Jones' Locks, for sale at the Depot, No. 146 Water-st.; and at the Factory, corner of avenue A and 21 Sixth-place, New York.
STEARNS & MARVIN,
Successors to Rich & Co.

The only Salamander Safes in the United States, combining Wilder's and Rich's patents.

GREAT FIRE, SECURED, FOR ONE DOLLAR.—A Salamander Safe, with a beautiful glass safe

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

SYRACUSE METROPOLITAN EMPORIUM, NO. 639 BROADWAY, AND NORTH MAIN-ST., Syracuse, N. Y.

SABLES & ADEY,
Dealers in Piano-Fortes, and Music Publishers,
Respectfully invite public inspection of their extensive and carefully selected stock of Piano-Fortes and Sheet Music.

FIRTH, POND & Co.'s Pianos, so justly celebrated for the elegance of their construction, richness and durability of tone. The beautiful Iron Piano-Fortes. The First Premiums of the American Institute have been awarded to these Instruments, at the late Fair in Castle Garden.

The Grand Square Piano, with antique carvings, unrivalled for beauty in design and sweetness of tone, manufactured by the celebrated house of KNABE & GEMMLE, of Baltimore.

The magnificent and powerful-toned Pianos, style a la Parisian, from the well known manufactory of G. N. SCHERR Philadelphia.

Those about purchasing Pianos should visit this establishment. The Instruments are offered at the lowest cash prices of the makers

MELODEONS AND SERAPHINES,
with patent reeds and late improvements from the best makers.

GILBERT'S BOUDOIR PIANO-FORTES.—The attention of the public is particularly requested to this comparatively new style of PIANO-FORTE, which, as a neat and elegant article of parlor furniture, is unsurpassed. Occupying but small space, it possesses a power and sweetness of tone, and delicacy of touch, not exceeded by any. There can be but little doubt, that this instrument, presenting the many advantages it does over the common Piano, is destined, eventually, to be brought into common use. Any prejudice against them cannot fail to be removed by a visit to the rooms where they are exhibited for sale. Every instrument warranted to give entire satisfaction. Also, Melodeons of Prince's and Carhart's make. Pianos to let, tuned and repaired.
HORACE WATERS, Sole Agent.
No. 333 Broadway, cor. Anthony-st., 2d floor.

PIANO FORTES.—The best assortment of Pianos in this city can be seen at the Warerooms of LINCOLN & THOMPSON, No. 441 Broadway, including Hallet, Davis & Co.'s celebrated Æolian Pianos, of new and much approved scales, acknowledged superior to any other in the market. Also, a large variety from other distinguished New-York and Boston makers. Gilbert's and other second-hand with and without the Æolian, at various prices.
LINCOLN & THOMPSON, No. 441 Broadway.

ÆOLIAN PIANOS, and others, by HALLETT, DAVIS & CO., Boston, always to be found in extensive assortment at the spacious Music store and warerooms of the subscribers. Also, New-York and other Pianos, ranging in price from $150 to $400. Carhart's and Prince's Melodeons, Musical merchandize, of every kind wholesale and retail.
Also, second-hand Pianos at $25, $35, $40, $50, $60, $75, $90, $110, $125, to $225
GOULD & BERRY,
No. 297 Broadway, Music Publishers.

MESSRS. LIGHTE & NEWTON, No. 23 Canal-st., in consequence of the increased demand and unrivalled popularity of their PIANO-FORTES, have extended their business, and are now prepared to offer to their friends, and those wishing a superior instrument, an extensive assortment, in plain and ornamented cases, of modern style, from 6½ to 7½ octave Second-hand Pianos taken in exchange. Broadway Ware-rooms, No. 423.

PIANO-FORTES.—The finest assortment of Piano-Fortes in the city may be found at the spacious ware-rooms of N. P. B. CURTIS & CO., No. 447 Broadway, consisting of George Hew's celebrated American Patent Action Pianos, T. Gilbert and Co.'s popular Æolian Pianos, Gilbert's and others' Boudoir. Also, a variety of new and second-hand Pianos for sale and to let. No. 447 Broadway.

J. & C. FISCHER, (late NUNNS & FISCHER,) Manufactory and Wareroom, No. 170 Greenwich st. corner of Dey-st. PIANO-FORTES, warranted, with reverse bridge and patent tube, well calculated for keeping in tune. Piano-Fortes tuned, repaired and exchanged.
N B.—Also, Æolian Piano-Fortes for sale.

PIANOS FOR SALE.—At No. 8 Barclay-st., next door to the Astor-House—a variety of 6½ and 7-octave rosewood Piano-Fortes, warranted to give satisfaction in every respect, or no sale, for cash or approved paper. Pianos to hire. JAMES THOMPSON.

PRINCE & CO.'S MELODEONS.—The original PRINCE MELODEON, which has stood the test of years, and proved itself a superior instrument to those of any other make, can be had only of the sole agents, WM. HALL & SON, No. 239 Broadway, (opposite the Park.)

PIANO-FORTES.—HAZELTON & BRO., Manufactory and Ware-rooms, No 210 Centre-st., near Grand, where may be found a fine assortment of Rosewood Pianos, made in the most substantial manner and latest style.

TO RENTERS OF PIANOFORTES.—The Pianoforte Association, No. 351 Broadway, are selling Pianofortes, to be paid for by instalments of $3 to $10 per month.
J. PECK, Trustee.

PIANO-FORTE—Six superior Pianos for Hire at No. 59 3d av., between 10th and 11th sts.
THOS. C. CALLAWAY.

MEDICAL.

AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL—FOR THE CURE OF COUGHS, COLDS, HOARSENESS, BRONCHITIS, WHOOPING-COUGH, CROUP, ASTHMA and CONSUMPTION.—Of all the numerous medicines extant, (and some of them valuable) for the cure of pulmonary complaints, nothing has ever been found which could compare in its effects with this Preparation. Others cure sometimes, but at all times and in all diseases of the lungs and throat where medicine can give relief, this will do it. It is pleasant to take, and perfectly safe in accordance with the directions. We do not advertise for the information of those who have tried it, but those who have not. Families that have known its value will not be without it, and by its timely use, they are secure from the dangerous consequences of Coughs and Colds, which neglected, ripen into fatal consumption. The Diploma of the Massachusetts Institute was awarded to this preparation by the Board of Judges, in September, 1847; also, the Medals of the three great Institutes of Art, in this country. Also the Diploma of the Ohio Institute at Cincinnati, has been given in consideration of its extraordinary excellence and wastefulness in curing affections of the Lungs and Throat.

Read the following opinion founded on the long experience of the eminent Physician of the Port and City of
St. JOHNS May 4, 1851.

Dr. J. C. AYER: Five years trial of your CHERRY PECTORAL in my practice has proven what I foresaw from its composition, must be true, that it eradicates and cures the colds and coughs to which we, in this section, are peculiarly liable. I think its equal has not yet been discovered, nor do I know how a better remedy can be made for the distempers of the Throat and Lungs.
J. J. BURTON, M. D., F. R. S.

See what it has done on a wasted constitution, not only in the following cases, but a thousand more:
SUDBURY, Jan. 24, 1851.

DR. AYER: In the month of July last I was attacked by a violent diarrhœa in the mines of California. I returned to San Francisco in hope of receiving benefit from a change of climate and diet. My diarrhœa ceased, but was followed by a severe cough—and much soreness. I finally started for home, but received no benefit from the voyage. My cough continued to grow worse, and when I arrived in New York, I was at once marked by my acquaintances as a victim of consumption. I must confess that I saw no sufficient reason to doubt what my friends all believed. At this time I commenced taking your truly invaluable medicine with little expectation of deriving any benefit from its use. You would not receive these lines did I not regard it my duty to state to the afflicted, through you, that my health, in the space of eight months, is fully restored. I attribute it to the use of your CHERRY PECTORAL.
Yours truly, WILLIAM W. SMITH.
WASHINGTON, Pa., April 12, 1848.

DEAR SIR: Feeling that I have been spared from a premature grave, through your instrumentality by the providence of God, I will take the liberty to express to you my gratitude. A Cough and the alarming symptoms of Consumption had reduced me too low to leave me anything like hope, when my physician brought me a bottle of your "PECTORAL." It seemed to afford immediate relief, and now, in a few weeks time has restored me to sound health. I will be low for others what it has done for me, you are certainly one of the benefactors of mankind. Sincerly wishing you every blessing, I am, very respectfully, yours,
JOHN J. CLARKE, Rector of St. Peter's Church.

With such assurance and from such men, no stronger proof can be adduced, unless it be from its effects upon trial. Prepared and sold by JAMES C. AYER,
Practical Chemist, Lowell, Mass.

Sold by A. B. & D. SANDS, corner Fulton and William streets, RUSHTON, CLARK & CO., C. H. RING, T. T. GREEN, and all the Druggists in New-York; Mrs. HAYES, No. 175 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, and by all dealers in medicine everywhere.

A CERTAIN CURE FOR THE PILES.

OFFICE, NO. 196 BOWERY, (4 doors above Spring-st.,)—Dr. UPHAM'S VEGETABLE ELECTUARY, (an internal remedy,) is a certain cure for Piles, in every form; also, for all those affections of the stomach, liver and bowels, which are the cause of this afflicting complaint. For some of the most remarkable cures on record, see Pamphlets, which can be obtained, gratis, at the Proprietor's office. Price of the Electuary, $1 per box. Sold at No. 196 Bowery; by Mrs. HAYS, No. 175 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, and by Druggists generally.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS AND IMITATIONS.—The unparalleled and astonishing efficacy of Dr. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY, in all the diseases for which it is recommended, curing many cases after the skill of the best physicians was positively, has effected a large and increasing demand for it. This fact has caused several unprincipled counterfeiters and imitators to palm off spurious mixtures of similar name and appearance for the genuine Balsam. Dr. WISTAR'S Balsam of Wild Cherry is the only genuine The rest merely imitate the name of the original, while they possess none of its virtues. LOOK WELL TO THE MARKS.—The genuine Balsam is put up in bottles, with the words "DR. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY, Philad.," blown in the glass; each bottle bearing a label on the front, with the signature of H. WISTAR, M. D. This will be enveloped hereafter with the wrapper copyright secured 1844: on which will always appear written the signature of "I. BUTTS." The genuine and original Dr. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY, on account of its great popularity has been extensively counterfeited in Philadelphia, and some thousand bottles of the spurious imitation thrown into the market, and extensively circulated. Examine closely before purchasing. For sale, wholesale and retail, by A. B. & D. SANDS, General Agent, No 100 Fulton-st.; THOMAS & MAXWELL, No. 25 William-st; JOHN MILHAU, No. 183 Broadway, Astor and Irving House drug stores, and No. 110 Broadway.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.—A DANGEROUS WOUND IN THE THIGH CURED BY THEIR USE.—About three years ago Mr. ACTON, of Melbourne, had his thigh most fearfully lacerated when out riding, his horse running away, and his leg coming in violent collision with a wall. He was confined to his bed for about eighteen months, suffering from the accident; and not withstanding the best medical advice, every effort proved unsuccessful in healing the wound, and his health became so impaired that his life was despaired of. In this state he commenced using HOLLOWAY OINTMENT and PILLS, which had the effect of healing his wound with wonderful rapidity, and restoring him to sound health. Sold by all venders of medicine in the British Empire, and by those in the United States, in pots and boxes, at 37½ cents, 62 cents, and $1 50 each. Wholesale by the principal drug houses in the Union, and by Messrs. A. B. & D. SANDS, New-York, and by the proprietor, No. 244 Strand, London.

DR. BERGER'S CELEBRATED FEMALE PILLS.—This wonderful and justly celebrated remedy can be had at his office, or may be sent by mail to any address. Office corner of Broadway and Bleecker-st., over the drug store. The doctor attends exclusively to an office practice. Hours from 9 o'clock, A. M., till 12, and from 6 till 9 in the evening.

DR. RADDE'S COUGH LOZENGES.—The best all cases of the Throat and Lungs generally. Sold by A. B. & D. SANDS, No. 100 Fulton-st., and by all Druggists.

FINANCIAL.

STATE, COUNTY, CITY AND RAILROAD BONDS—STATE OF TENNESSEE SIX PER CENT. BONDS, redeemable in 1862.

FAYETTE COUNTY, KENTUCKY, SIX PER CENT. BONDS, redeemable in 1862, guaranteed by the Covington and Lexington Railroad.

BOURBON COUNTY, KENTUCKY, SIX PER CENT. BONDS, redeemable in 1858, guaranteed by same road.

NORFOLK CITY, VIRGINIA, SIX PER CENT. BONDS, redeemable in 1872.

MEMPHIS CITY, TENNESSEE SIX PER CENT. BONDS, guaranteed by the Memphis and Charleston Railroad, redeemable in 1862.

ROCHESTER, LOCKPORT AND NIAGARA FALLS RAILROAD SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS, redeemable in 1854, '55 and '57.

PHILADELPHIA AND SUNBURY RAILROAD COMPANY SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS, redeemable in 1872

EVANSVILLE AND ILLINOIS RAILROAD COMPANY SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS, Convertible, redeemable 1856

NEW-ALBANY AND SALEM RAILROAD EIGHT PER CENT. BONDS, Convertible

NEW-ALBANY AND SALEM RAILROAD TEN PER CENT. BONDS, Convertible.

The principal and interest of all payable in this city. For sale by CAMMANN, WHITEHOUSE & CO.

JOHN S. GITTINGS, SAM'L C. DONALDSON, WM. H. GRAHAM.

GITTINGS, DONALDSON & GRAHAM, COMMISSION STOCK BROKERS, southeast corner of South and Second-sts., BALTIMORE, buy and sell (upon commission exclusively) all stocks and other securities in the Baltimore market. Orders from abroad will receive prompt attention.

Money loaned upon all good stocks.

REFERENCES.

New-York—Messrs. Brown Brothers & Co.; R. Withers, Esq., Cashier Bank State of New-York.

Philadelphia—Messrs. Browns & Bowen, Charles H. Fisher, Esq.

Baltimore—Messrs. Alexander Brown and Sons.

Washington—Messrs Corcoran & Riggs.

Liverpool—Messrs. Brown, Shipley & Co.

BONDS FOR SALE.—NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN R. R. BONDS, 7 ₱ cent., due in 1856.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM R. R. BONDS, 7 ₱ cent., due in 1872.

MOBILE CITY BONDS, COUPONS, and principal payable in New-York, 8 ₱ cent., due in 1857.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL R. R. BONDS, 7 ₱ cent., due in 1875.

WESTERN VERMONT R. R. BONDS, 7 ₱ cent., due in 1865-70.

MANSFIELD AND SANDUSKY CITY 1st MORTGAGE R. R. BONDS, 7 ₱ cent., due in 1860.

PLATTSBURGH AND MONTREAL R. R. BONDS, 7 ₱ cent., due in 1862. By
KETCHUM, ROGERS & BEMENT, No. 45 William-st.

C. S. BOURNE & BROTHER,
BILL AND EXCHANGE BROKERS, No. 25 Wall-st., New-York.
CHRISTOPHER S. BOURNE, FRANCIS BOURNE.

OFFICE OF THE ROCHESTER AND SYRACUSE RAILROAD CO.—CANANDAIGUA, Oct. 8, 1852.—NOTICE.—An instalment of twenty dollars per share on the scrip stock of this Company is required to be paid on the 20th day of October instant, and the balance due on said scrip stock (being ten dollars per share,) is required to be paid on the 1st day of February next.

By paying the last installment on the 10th day of January next instead of 1st February, with interest on both of said installments from the 1st day of August last to the times of payment, and on the surrender of the scrip certificates the scripholders will be entitled to full stock with the future dividends.

Payments of the said installments may be made at the offices of Messrs. Duncan, Sherman & Co., New-York; J. E. Thayer & Brother, Boston, at the Bank of Syracuse, Bank of Auburn, Rochester City Bank, and at this office.

By order of the Board of Directors.
CHAS. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

BANK DEPARTMENT—ALBANY, Sept. 17, 1851.—Notice is hereby given, in pursuance of the statute in such cases made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued by the HENRY KERP'S BANK, of Watertown, Jefferson County, (an Individual Bank,) must be presented at the office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York, for payment, within two years from the date of this notice, or the funds deposited with said Superintendent for the redemption of the notes issued by the above bank will be given up to said bank
D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.
jy13-1aw24d

BANK DEPARTMENT—ALBANY, Feb. 18, 1852.—Notice is hereby given, in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued by the MERCHANTS' BANK, late of Canandaigua, now of Naples, Ontario County, (an Individual Bank,) must be presented at the office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York, for payment, within two years from the date of this notice, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the same will be returned to the owner of said Bank.
D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.
16f-1awM2y

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK.—ALBANY, Nov 22, 1852.—The BANK OF BINGHAMTON has this day filed in this office, a notice of the appointment of the NEW-YORK STATE BANK, in the City of Albany, as agent for the redemption of its circulating notes, agreeable to the Act entitled "An Act to amend the several acts relating to Incorporated Banks, Banking Associations and Individual Banking." Passed April 17, 1851.
DANIEL B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

DIVIDEND.—The Board of Direction of the HOWARD INSURANCE COMPANY have this day declared a Dividend of Twelve Per Cent. upon the Capital Stock, payable on and after MONDAY, Dec 6, next.
LEWIS PHILLIPS, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 24, 1852.

CREDITS ON CHINA & INDIA &c.—Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, New-York, are prepared to issue Mercantile Credits, Circular Notes, and Letters of Credit on the Oriental Bank of London, available at all the branches and agencies of that establishment, as follows:

Canton, Hong-Kong, Shangai,	China.	Madras, Bombay, Calcutta,	Columbo, Kandy, Singapore, Ceylon.

REDEMPTION OF THE ALBANY AND SCHENECTADY (LATE MOHAWK AND HUDSON) RAILROAD COMPANY'S BONDS OF 1848, DUE DECEMBER 1, 1853.—Notice is hereby given, that the principal and interest due on the above bonds, will be paid on presentation at the office of Messrs. WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., No 52 Wall-st., New-York, or at the office of the Company in the city of Albany. Interest on the above bonds will cease after the 1st December next.
Albany, Nov. 13, 1852. E. FOSTER, Jr., Secretary.

CREDITS, &c., FOR THE PACIFIC.—Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, New-York, issue Credits and Bills of Exchange, available at sight, on the following places on the West Coast: LIMA, VALPARAISO, PANAMA, SAN FRANCISCO.

SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS OF THE NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY reimbursable in 1867, with semi-annual interest coupons attached; for sale by BLATCHFORD & RAINSFORD, No. 12 William-st.

SPECIE WANTED at the highest market rates, by GODDING & BROTHER, Bullion and Exchange Office, No. 6 Wall-st.

TRAVELING.

VANDERBILT LINE FOR SAN FRANCISCO—ONLY LINE GIVING TICKETS FOR CROSSING THE ISTHMUS. The favorite double-engine steamship PROMETHEUS, 1,200 tons, will leave from pier No. 4, North River, at 3 o'clock, P. M., precisely, on SATURDAY, December 4, for SAN JUAN DEL NORTE direct, connecting with the popular steamship PACIFIC over the Nicaragua Transit Route, having but *twelve miles of land transportation.* These steamers are unsurpassed in their accommodations and ventilation. For information or passage, apply only to D. B. ALLEN, Agent,
No. 9 Battery Place, up stairs.

FOR LIVERPOOL.—United States Mail steamship BALTIC, Capt. Jos. COMSTOCK.—This steamship will depart with the United States Mails for Europe, positively, on SATURDAY, Dec 11, at 12 o'clock M., from her berth, at the foot of Canal-st. No berth secured until paid for. For freight or passage, having unequaled accommodations for elegance and comfort, apply to
EWD. K. COLLINS & CO., No. 56 Wall-st.
Passengers are requested to be on board at 11½ A. M.
The steamship ARCTIC will succeed the BALTIC, and sail Dec 25.

FOR BRIDGEPORT, CONNECTING WITH THE Housatonic, Naugatuck and New-Haven Railroads. The Steamer CATALINE, Capt. CHARLES WEEKS, will leave from East River Steamboat place, Peck-slip, every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY MORNING, at 10 o'clock. Fare to Bridgeport 50 cents. Freight taken at low rates. Returning, leave BRIDGEPORT every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY MORNING, at 8 o'clock, on the arrival of the Cars. For further information inquire of GEO. W. CORLISS, No. 363 Pearl-st., N. E.—All persons are forbid trusting any one on account of the boat or owner.

MICHIGAN SOUTHERN AND NORTHERN INDIANA RAILROAD.—Over SIXTY miles of distance saved between Buffalo, Dunkirk and Chicago, Waukegan, Kenosha, Racine, Milwaukee and Sheboygan, via Toledo and Monroe. The property is insured through. Facilities in Merchandize will be forwarded with dispatch. Mark packages "Michigan Southern Railroad Line, Toledo." For further information, inquire of
JOHN F. PORTER, Agent, No. 189 Broad-st.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—New-York to Easton, Pa., $1 75.—Fall arrangement, commencing Nov. 15, 1852.—Leave Pier No 1, N. R., daily, for Easton and intermediate places at 8 A. M.; 12 M., and 3.45 P. M., and for Somerville at 4.45 P. M.—Returning, leave Phillipsburgh at 6 and 9 A. M., and 3 15 P. M.

PLANS FOR A HOSPITAL.—The governors of the New-York Hospital, propose to erect a new Hospital building, and invite plans for the same, to be delivered at the Hospital in Broadway, on or before the 15th of next month. (Those desiring further information as to the size, site and general style of the contemplated building, can be obtained.)

The sum of $200 will be paid for the plan most approved by the Board; $100 for the second, and $50 for the third most approved plans. The governors to retain and use any part of either. New-York, Nov. 1, 1852.

TRAVELING.

NEW-YORK AND HAVRE STEAMSHIPS.—NEW-YORK AND HAVRE LINE.—NO CHANGE OF VESSELS.—The regular and powerful steamship [illegible] Capt. [illegible], will leave her dock, foot of Canal-st., North River, on SATURDAY, December 4, at 12 o'clock, precisely. Also, the steamship [illegible], Capt. [illegible], will leave her dock, foot of Canal-st., North River, on SATURDAY, December 11, at 12 o'clock, precisely. Also, the steamship [illegible], Capt. [illegible], will leave her dock, foot of Canal-st., North River, on SATURDAY, December 18, at 12 o'clock, precisely. Also, the steamship [illegible], Capt. [illegible], will leave her dock, foot of Canal-st., North River, on SATURDAY, December 25, at 12 o'clock, precisely. Also, the steamship [illegible], Capt. [illegible], will leave her dock, foot of Canal-st., North River, on SATURDAY, January 1, at 12 o'clock, precisely.

For freight or passage, apply at the office, No. 6 Bowling Green, to
CHARLES DE ROSAY.
Passengers will be landed on the wharf at Cowes, Isle of Wight, to proceed by the first train to London.

NEW ROUTE.—BUFFALO AND NEW-YORK CITY RAILROAD.—Extension of the Six-Foot Track to Buffalo.—This road, extending from Buffalo to Hornellsville, on the New-York and Erie Railroad, is now completed, and in full operation, forming, in connection with that road, the shortest, cheapest, and most direct route between New-York City and Buffalo. It is of the six-foot gauge, and built in the most substantial manner; and the greater portion of it having been in operation some months, it is entirely free from the roughness usual on new roads.

Fare from New-York to Buffalo.....$7 50

Through Tickets and Baggage Checks can be procured at the Depôt of the New-York and Erie Railroad, foot of Duane-st., New-York.

The times for leaving New-York may be learned by reference to the advertisements of the New-York and Erie Railroad. The trains will leave Hornellsville for Buffalo on the arrival of the Erie Railroad trains.—Buffalo, Nov. 20, 1852.
J. G. HOYT, Sup't. Buffalo and N. Y. City R. R.

MICHIGAN, SOUTHERN AND NORTHERN INDIANA RAILROADS.—GREAT MAIL ROUTE TO CHICAGO.—On and after Monday, May 31—until further notice—passenger steamers and trains will run as follows:

EXPRESS STEAMERS AND TRAINS GOING WESTWARD.—One of the first-class steamers, *Southern Michigan, Northern Indiana,* or *Empire State,* will leave Buffalo daily—Sunday excepted—at 9 P. M., and Dunkirk at 12 at night, reaching Monroe at 2 P. M the next day, and proceeding to Toledo the same afternoon. An express train will leave Monroe at 2 P. M., on the arrival of the boat daily—Mondays excepted—reaching Chicago the same evening, and connecting at Chicago with first-class steamers for Milwaukie, and other ports on Lake Michigan, and with Canal Packets and Railroads westerly from Chicago.

EXPRESS TRAINS AND STEAMERS GOING EASTWARD.—Express trains will leave Chicago at 9 P. M daily—Saturdays excepted—and reach Monroe at 9½ next morning. An express steamer will leave Toledo every morning—except Sunday—and leave Monroe on arrival of the trains from Chicago, and reach Dunkirk and Buffalo several hours previous to the time for the first Express Trains east for New-York, Albany, and Boston. The steamers and trains at Monroe will connect each way with regular boats for Detroit and Toledo.

ACCOMMODATION MAIL TRAIN GOING WESTWARD.—This train will leave Toledo daily—Sundays excepted—at 3 A. M., connecting at Toledo with a line of steamers from Cleveland and Sandusky, and stopping at all the way-stations, will reach Chicago at 8½ P. M.

GOING EASTWARD.—Leave Chicago daily—Sundays excepted—at 9½ A. M., stopping at all stations, and arriving at Toledo at 9 P. M., connecting with steamers to Sandusky and Cleveland, and arriving in time for all Express Trains leaving trains from those places. A Packet-boat leaves Toledo at 8 A. M., for Fort Wayne and ports on the Wabash Canal.
ADRIAN, June 1, 1852. JOS. H. MOORE, Sup't.

THROUGH TO CINCINNATI IN 11 HOURS!—CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD.—Connected with the Columbus and Xenia, and Little Miami Railroads to Cincinnati; the Pittsburg and Cleveland, Painesville and Ashtabula Railroads at Cleveland, and with the Sandusky and Newark Railroad at Shelby.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—On and after April 5 Trains leave as follows, Sunday excepted.

Cleveland for Columbus, Express Train, at 11, and Mail and Accommodation, 2:30 P. M.

Cleveland for Columbus and Way Stations, with freight, at 6 A. M.

Columbus for Cleveland, Mail and Accommodation, at 6 A. M. and Express at 11:40 A. M.

Columbus and Cleveland, and Way Stations, with freight and stock, at 7:30 A. M.

Passengers leaving Cleveland by the 11 A. M. Express Train, dine at Shaiby, arrive at Columbus at 5:10 P. M., and Cincinnati at 10:15 P. M. Returning—Leave Cincinnati at 6:30 A. M., dine at Columbus at 11:30 A. M.; and arrive at Cleveland at 5:30 P. M., connecting with first-class steamers for Buffalo and Dunkirk.

Passengers leaving Cleveland by the 2:30 P. M. Train arrive at Columbus at 9:30 P. M., and at Cincinnati next day, at 11 A. M. Returning—Leave Cincinnati at 2:30 P. M., Columbus at 6 A. M. next day, and arrive at Cleveland at 2 P. M.,

New-York Daily Times.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

Published by the New-York Daily Times.

Arrival of Southern Mails—Thrasher's New Paper—Disasters at Sea—Sailing of Sloop of War Cyane—Great Freshet in Georgia.

BALTIMORE, Sunday, Nov. 28.

The New-Orleans mails arrived here to-day, proving the latest still due.

Mr. JOHN S. THRASHER's new paper, the *Beacon of Cuba*, had made its appearance at New-Orleans.

MAURICE W. HOFFMAN, a distinguished lawyer of New-Orleans, died in that City recently.

The ship *Gisco*, which has arrived at New Orleans from Havre, reports encountering severe gales on the passage. Saw a number of dismasted vessels, and four large ships capsized. [Our dispatch gives no place or date for these disasters.—N. Y. REP.]

The sloop of war *Cyane* left Pensacola on the 19th instant, on a cruise in the Gulf, to touch at Havana on her outward course.

A dispatch from Macon dated 25th instant, published in the Charleston papers, states that it had been raining in that vicinity steadily for twenty-four hours. The river had risen fifteen feet, and great damage was apprehended.

JESSE N. BROWNING, Esq., an old and much respected citizen of Baltimore, committed suicide yesterday.

The city to-day is quiet. There were no more fire rioters, both sides being so strongly armed that they were afraid to come in conflict.

From Washington—The Capitol Extension—Pension Clerks Appointed, &c.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Nov. 27.

The proposals for executing the brick work of the Capitol Extension were opened at the office of the Secretary of the Interior to-day. There were twenty-one bids, ranging from $2 49 to $7 50 per thousand. The decision will be given on Monday.

A special meeting of the Cabinet was held this afternoon.

Two Clerks have just been appointed to the Pension Office, viz: Mr. COOPER, a clergyman, and Mr. GEDDES, a Democrat, removed in 1849, and now restored.

Among the recent arrivals of members of the House, are Messrs. GORMAN, OLDS, WEIGTMAN and STANTON, of Kentucky.

The U. S. Steamer Princeton—Loss of the Brig Edgar and Four Lives.

BALTIMORE, Saturday, Nov. 27.

The builders of the boilers of the steamship *Princeton* predict that the condemnation will be found premature, as she acted well on her trial trip, and only failed on account of using Anthracite instead of Cumberland coal on her trip to Norfolk.

The schooner *Sussex*, of Baltimore, at St. John's, reports falling in with the brig *Edgar*, from New-York, on the 23d of October, capsized; and took four sailors from the wreck, who had been there eighteen days, subsisting on flour that had floated from the hold of the vessel. Captain MYERS, of the *Edgar*, the mate, cook, and a boy, were lost when the vessel capsized.

We have no mail South of Washington this morning.

Freshets in Pennsylvania.

EASTON, Pa., Saturday, Nov. 27.

There is a freshet in the Delaware River, the water having risen eight feet. The Lehigh River has risen ten feet at Wilkesbarre. The Susquehanna is in good rafting condition, and rising at Lock Haven. The West branch of the Susquehanna is also on the rise at Muncy Chunk. The Lehigh is seven feet above low water mark, and is rising.

Store Undermined at Springfield.

SPRINGFIELD, Saturday, Nov. 27.

The handsome stores erected on the site of the old Hampden Hotel have been almost undermined by a stream of water flowing from the town brook, owing to an obstruction. The water is rushing from one cellar to the other, and has carried away so much of the centre foundation that fears were at one time entertained of a complete cave in. The damage to goods in the different apartments is stated to be not less than from fifteen hundred to two thousand dollars. The building is new, having been occupied but three weeks.

Marine Disaster—Verdict of Manslaughter.

PHILADELPHIA, Sunday, Nov. 28.

The schooner *S. E. Parker*, from Norfolk for New-York, sprung a leak on Monday night, off Chincoteague, and on Friday put into Delaware Breakwater, where she remained yesterday, discharging.

The Jury in the case of SNOWDEN, on trial for the murder of HENRY MCGARRY, brought in, last night, a verdict of manslaughter.

Breaks in the Erie Canal—Freshet.

ALBANY, Saturday, Nov. 27.

We have accounts of two canal breaks, one at Orleksny, and the other at Hoffman's, about eight or ten miles west of Amsterdam. The former cannot be very serious, as it is to be repaired by Monday. Of the extent of the latter we are uninformed.

There is a freshet in the river here. The water has risen about three feet since.

From Lake Superior—Great Depth of Snow.

BUFFALO, Saturday, Nov. 27.

The steamer *Northerner* came down from Sault Ste Marie, last evening, with the crews of the crafts on Lake Superior. They report five to seven feet of snow about Ontonagon, and a foot deep at Sault Ste Marie.

Naval Intelligence.

NORFOLK, Saturday, Nov. 27.

The U. S. steam frigate *Powhattan* has arrived here from Vera Cruz.

The British schooner *Josephine*, from St. John, N. B., for Alexandria, has put in here with loss of mainmast.

The Sound Steamers.

BOSTON, Saturday, Nov. 27.

The Stonington steamboat train arrived here at 2 P. M., with the New-York mails of yesterday. All the steamboats on the Sound lay at Hart's Island until 2 o'clock this morning, on account of the heavy weather.

Southern Mail Failures.

BALTIMORE, Saturday, Nov. 27.

The mail has failed south of Petersburgh again to-night. There are now three due from New Orleans.

Arrival of Members of Congress at the Capitol.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Nov. 28.

Senator SEWARD, of New-York, Mr. LANE, of Oregon, and a half dozen other members, have arrived here.

NEW-YORK CITY.

THE ENLARGEMENT OF THE BATTERY.—It seems that the Battery is to be enlarged after all. The project was broached some years ago, but caused so much dissatisfaction in the First Ward, and with many residents in other parts of the City, that the work was abandoned, although the line of the proposed outside wall had been run and marked by buoys. One Alderman of the First Ward, who would have been reelected but for his advocacy of the project, lost his election on account of it,—many of his party voting against him because he advocated the Enlargement.

But we now see that the legal barriers which were raised are said to be removed, and that on Friday last Mr. HENRY R. CONCKLIN executed a contract with the

DEATH OF A NOTED COLORED MAN.—One of the most noted public characters among the colored men in this City, known far and wide as PETE WILLIAMS, died on Saturday afternoon, and was buried yesterday. PETE has for many years kept the dance-house of the Five Points, which was a great resort for strangers from abroad who were anxious to see the "sights" of this great metropolis. His "place of amusement" was at times visited even by Governors, members of Legislatures from various States, and prominent men from other countries. It is hoped that PETE has "gone where the good darkies go." His renowned place of resort will now probably lose its wide-spread reputation.

THE OLD BREWERY.—The ladies of the Home Missionary Society are going to light up the Old Brewery for two or three evenings previous to razing the building. All who desire to see the old building as it is, would do well to call now.

A CRACKER BAKERY DESTROYED BY FIRE.—Yesterday afternoon, about 3 o'clock, a fire broke out in the extensive cracker bakery of Mr. ERASTUS TITUS, situated in the rear of No. 283 Washington street, which with its contents was nearly destroyed. Insured.

CADETS OF TEMPERANCE ANNIVERSARY.—Broadway Section No. 6 of the Cadets of Temperance celebrate their Anniversary at Hope Chapel No. 718 Broadway this evening, when addresses are to be delivered by Revs. E. H. CHAPIN and S. A. CORLY. There will also be some good singing, by an amateur Quartette Club.

☞ U. S. SURVEYING STEAMER CORWIN.—Lieut. T. A. CRAVEN commanding, arrived here yesterday, from Norfolk, and a cruise off Hatteras, having been engaged in placing a bell buoy off that place.

MECHANICS' INSTITUTE—SECOND COURSE.—The classes for the second Course of Lessons in Architectural, Mechanical, Perspective and Ornamental Drawing, and in Figure and Ornamental Modelling will be formed this evening at the Institute Rooms, corner of Bowery and Division-street.

COURT CALENDAR—*Monday*—U. S. DISTRICT COURT.—Nos. 15. 8, 20, 27, 32 to 37.
SUPREME COURT CIRCUIT.—No. 739.

SUPERIOR COURT—Before Judge EMMET.—*At Special Term.*—DECISIONS—*Sarah Y. Hallock* vs. *Albert G Bagley*—Report of referee set aside, and case referred back to same referee, on payment of $10 costs.

Arthur McAlser vs. *Alex. Wilson*—New trial ordered—defendant to pay the costs of the October Term, and $10 as the costs of opposing this motion.

U. S. MARSHAL'S OFFICE—*Revolt at Sea.*—*William Burnard*, the first officer of the American brig *Brazillero*, was arrested for making a revolt on board of that vessel, while on a voyage from Vera Cruz to this port, on the 5th of Nov. last. The accused was held to bail in $1,000.

WILLIAMSBURG CITY.

THE STORM.—During Friday night, a frame building in course of construction in North Seventh-street, and belonging to THOS. MONROE, was prostrated by the wind. A portion of the building fell upon a stable adjoining, demolishing it, and injuring a horse which was in the stable at the time. The cellar wall of a building at the corner of Grand and Ninth-streets, was considerably damaged by the rain; and Grand-street, between Ninth and Tenth streets, was rendered impassible from the depth of water which had settled there. The streets in the vicinity of Eleventh and South-Fourth-streets were also rendered impassible, and many of the basements of the houses in that vicinity were filled. The damage in all, was estimated to be over $1,000.

A Morning Concert.

We cannot call Mdme. SONTAG's beautiful entertainment of Saturday morning a mere rehearsal, though as such it was given out. It was one of the most pleasing concerts, taken as a whole, we have attended during the present season. The absence of formality was not its least charm, and the occasional *contre temps* of the Orchestra, incident to the first rehearsal of a new programme, were a source of amusement rather than annoyance to all save the indefatigable leader, Mr. ECKERT. Over one thousand persons—we should probably be within bounds to say fifteen or eighteen hundred—composed the audience, and the performers in the orchestra, and the regular and amateur chorus, Song Union, &c., on the stage, must have comprized three hundred persons in addition. The Clergy of New-York and its suburbs, and their families were the chief parties to to whom this invitation was extended, and one of their number, Dr. Cox, of Brooklyn, in the course of the morning very neatly acknowledged to Madame SONTAG their appreciation of the compliment and the pleasure they had derived from it.

The entertainment was the rehearsal of the programme for this evening's Concert, which we can term and recommend as *a great one*, without violence to the language of just comparison. The features new to this series, as distinguished from the first New-York Concerts of Madame SONTAG, are, 1, a Tenor of surpassing sweetness; 2, a new Buffo singer, of highly respectable abilities, young in years, with an ample, fresh voice and fine humor, and 3, an enlarged Orchestra and an immense Chorus of several hundred persons, embracing the Harmonic Society, German Song Union, several Church Choirs, and the old and ably trained Italian Chorus. This last feature is a novel experiment in this country, surrounded by serious difficulties in its organization, and of somewhat doubtful success, of course, in popular effect. The numbers were not as full on Saturday at the concert as they will be to-night; but they did well, on first trial. The chorus accompanying the celebrated Prayer from the Israelites in Egypt, (Rossini,) was given with grand and beautiful effect. This alone almost repays the toil and extra expense to which the management are subject in bringing so powerful a combination of vocal talents together. The German Song Union also gave promise of good success. Most of the voices are fresh, and some of them remarkable for grace and sweetness. The alterations in the Hall to accommodate the new arrangements, are decidedly favorable to the general effect, as well as relief, of the voice. The leading singers, we understand, are all pleased with it.

We have alluded to the Tenor as a new feature. It was quite palpable on Saturday that Signor POZZOLONI was never before himself on the New-York concert boards. We spoke of him on his first appearance as laboring under some physical indisposition, though not without misgiving that he was, at best, deficient in power and musical genius. And so, we apprehend, the public had almost concluded. But their mistake and ours was as violent, as the first attack of climate on his physical well-being. There was never, we think, so wide a misjudgment. The young gentlemen has fully recovered his health, and the power, richness and soul with which he delivered his music on Saturday, give promise that he will not be long in recovering his right position as an accomplished and popular Tenor before the New-York public. The Romanza from "Guiramento," first enchained the admiration and hearty applause of the audience. The song is well known here, and was one of BENEDITTI's gems in his best day, and the test, therefore, was a secure one. Then came the quartette from "The Puritans," the lead in which was taken by Sig. POZZOLONI, and carried through with an effect as truly artistic in execution as it was charming in genuine melody. Even SONTAG and BADIALI were almost overlooked as participants in the quartette.

We need add little to the present notice in regard to distinguished prima donna or of ECKERS, or BADIALI or Little JULIANNE. They were all heard on Saturday to

Theatre. Besides these, there is to be some other musical performance—embracing Ethiopian Serenaders, Ethiopian Opera Troupe—embracing Ethiopian Concerts, Ethiopian Burlesque, &c. The Military Music will be illustrated by Dodsworth's Band, and other popular Bands are engaging in all this numbers.

These features will be both timely and interesting. They are a just compliment to the rapid improvement in musical taste in this country, from a gentleman who has made the history and progress of music, in all its departments and phases, in Europe, from the earliest ages to Christian civilization to the present time, his constant study, and who has the skill and artistic aptitude to apply his information practically and with effect. The programme of Mr. F. will be found in another column. The number of scholars to the course is already large, but tught, at the earliest moment before the beginning of the series, to be increased, in order that the course may be gone through with, as far as practicable, without reference to the sale of transient tickets.

☞ The Fourth Lecture of Mr. THACKARY's course will be delivered this evening, and the fifth on Friday evening. The sixth and last will be duly notified hereafter. The repetition of the course, according to new arrangements made by the Mercantile Library Association, is announced by advertisement this morning to which we beg to refer.

LATER FROM ST. DOMINGO.—By the arrival of the British brig *Roseway Belle*, Capt. ACKEN, we have advices from St Domingo to the 5th inst. We learn from Capt. STURDIVANT, late of the brig *Henrietta*, who came passenger by the above vessel, that it is very sickly at St. Domingo, the fever prevailing to an alarming extent, he having lost two men of yellow fever, and left the mate and one man sick on the coast, and the cook at St. Domingo city. Capt. S. also states that Capt TOULS, of the brig *Four Brothers*, of Philadelphia, which was wrecked on the coast about the 10th Oct., has since died; also his mate and four men, leaving only one man alive, and he sick. A merchant named DALTON, recently from Boston, died in the city on the 30th ult. Capt. S. also reports that his brig, (the *Henrietta*, of Portland,) was wrecked on the morning of the 30th Oct, while beating in the Bay of Neson. She misstayed and went on a reef, where she soon went to pieces. She was in charge of a Government pilot at the time. Capt. S. tenders his thanks to Capt. ACKEN, officers and crew of the brig *Roseway Belle*, for their kindness to him during his passage to New-York.

FROM JAMAICA.—The *Georgia*, from Aspinwall and Kingston, brings dates from Jamaica to the 19th inst. The *Colonial Standard* has no news of interest. The House had transacted no business of moment.

Dr. Gooch editor of the *Tathoscope*, a medical journal published at Richmond, Va, gives the following, in his account of the North Carolina Twins:

"These two children were born in July, 1851. The mother is a stout negress, aged 31, very fat, and of large frame. They are remarkably sprightly and healthy children, of natural size, one somewhat larger than the other, and are perfectly formed, but they are *united at the sacra*—the lower termination of the back. The bond of union seems to be chiefly cartilaginous, but the sacra are so closely approximated that some suppose there is osseous union of those bones. The anatomical confirmation has some strange peculiarities, interesting to professional men, which we omit. Their usual position is on their sides, the right side of the smaller, and the left of the other,) with their necks bent so as to put the face upwards. Having now grown for a year in the recumbent posture, thus bent, their faces and heads have become somewhat distorted latterly. The mother nurses them by lying first on one side, then on the other. She handles them awkwardly, and seems to have little idea of managing them. From their sprightly and intelligent countenances, there is reason to hope that they will soon acquire an education in the arts of sitting and locomotion. They must sit back to back on one common seat, and take it by turns which is to walk forwards, while the other must lock step backwards *à la militaire*. They are far more wonderful than the famous Siamese Twins, and are owned by Mr PURVIES.

DIED.

On Saturday afternoon Nov 27, 1852, WILLIAM BOCK, Esq. in the 67th year of his age.

His relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral on Monday, 29th inst, at 2½ o'clock P M., from the residence of his son-in law, THOS F. DEVOE, No. 86 West 13th-st, near 6th-av.

At the residence of her son Dr. James S Rumsey, near Fishkill Landing on Wednesday Nov. 24, Mrs HARRIET GILL, relict of the late Robert Gill, formerly of this City.

On Sunday Nov 28, of paralysis, SAMUEL W. WEBB, in the 80th year of his age.

The relatives & friends are invited to attend his funeral this afternoon, at 1½ o'clock, from No. 335 6th-st. near Avenue C.

In Brooklyn, Sabbath morning, Nov 28 of brain fever, JOHN WARREN son of Aaron and Sophia Stone, aged 15 years, 10 months and 20 days.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral at the residence of his father, No. 2 Hanover place, Brooklyn, this afternoon at 2 o clock

☞ Boston and Worcester papers please copy.

COMMERCIAL AND MONEY AFFAIRS

Sales at the Stock Exchange....Nov. 27.

$2,000 U S 5s '65	109½	100	Dauphin Coal Co	s60	63
20,000 U. S 6s '67	121	300	do		63
5 500 do	121½	50	do		63
8,000 Ohio 6s '75	117	50	Cumberland Coal Co		63
1,000 Ohio 6s '70	114½	250	do	b60	63
3,000 Ohio 6s 70	117	350	do		63
2,000 Kentucky 6s	111½	200	do	b90	63
500 Long Island R R	56	465	do		63
4 000 Erie Inc nse Bds	100	100	do	b60	63
4 000 E R. R Cvt Bds '71	100½	100	St. Lawrence Co		13
2,000 do	100½	100	do		13
3,500 Hud. Tel Mtge B'ds	108½	12	Phenix Mining Co		114
1,000 North R R B'ds	101	100	do	s60	13
5,000 Penn Coal Co Bds	102	100	Erie Railroad	s10	95
23 Manhattan Bank	150	100	do	b60	95
169 Ohi Life & Trust	167½	200	do	b10	95
50 Illinois State Bank	3	300	do		94½
100 Edgeworth Land Co	1	665	do		95
300 Cary Impr Co	13	170	Harlem Railroad		73½
50 New-Jersey Zinc	12	50	do		73
200 do	12	300	do	b60	73
100 do	60 17	100	do	s3	73
150 Portsmouth D. Dock	6	150	Stonington Railroad		56
150 do	b3 6	100	do	b60	57
50 Canton Co	96	100	New & Wor. Railroad		52½
100 do	96½	100	Reading Railroad		100
225 do	96½	50	do		100
450 Nicaragua Transit Co	27	175	Hudson River R R		78
550 do	27	50	do	s60	78
700 do	b30 27	100	Mad. & In'anna R R		11½
100 do	b30 28	40	do		11½
200 do	b30 27	100	Long Island Railroad		56
25 Parker Coal Co	b3 52	300	do	b15	45
10 North Indiana R R	133	200	do	b30	45
10 New-Jersey Railroad	132				

SECOND BOARD.

$4.000 Erie Income Bds	100	50	Cumberland Coal Co.		62
3,000 Erie Convt Bds '71	100	50	do	s20	63
2,000 Erie Convt '82	b10	100	do		63
100 Morris Canal	17	50	Penns lvania Coal Co		122
50 Nicaragua Transit	s30 27	100	do		122
50 do	b60 2	25	Northern Inc R R		133
50 do	b6 28	175	Erie Railroad		94
50 do	s60 27	150	do	b60	94
50 do	27	150	do	b60	94
200 do	s3 27	100	do		94
50 do	27	100	do	s4	94
500 Edgeworth Land	s3 6	100	do	s50	94
100 Montgomery Zinc	4	50	do		94
50 Cary Impt Company	13	200	Long Island R R	s360	45
200 do	13	200	do		45
50 do	13	250	N. L. & F. B. R.		108
300 do	13	100	Harlem Railroad		73½
50 Canton Company	96	100	do	b60	73
150 do	96	50	Sara'ga & Wash. R R		33

MONDAY MORNING, Nov. 29.

We have an English and California arrival to notice. The Gold news is remarkable, both in the practical result of a very large semi-monthly shipment—$2,643,000—and in the accounts of the Winter prospects at the mines. Of the shipment by the mail packet to Panama, only $166,400 is manifested for England; so that we have at this port, by the *Georgia*, full TWO AND A HALF MILLIONS on freight—besides a moderate addition from passengers. The mines appear to develope new sources of wealth, as the old diminish in richness, and the various devices fallen upon for the artificial supply of water, are securing the most reliable means for gathering the golden harvest. The markets of California appear to be inadequately supplied with provisions, and very extraordinary figures are quoted for Flour, Rice, and Meats. The number of passengers returning to the Atlantic States is comparatively limited. Employment at the

[illegible] Coal Stock at Philadelphia, from 120 to 125, ending in some difficulty in effecting the transfer of the old Stock, upon the premium settlement of which the recent large advance was partially premature.

Among the first applications under the new Wisconsin Banking Law just ratified by the people, are GEORGE SMITH & Co., the owners of the Wisconsin Marine and Fire Insurance Bank, which has been doing business under doubtful authority for many years. The Auditor General of the State is now at Albany examining the machinery and operations of the New-York Bank Department.

Application is to be made to the next Legislature of New-Jersey for a Railroad charter from the Raritan Bay, opposite the Narrows, to a point on the Delaware Bay, through the Counties of Monmouth, Ocean, Burlington, Atlantic, Cumberland and Cape May. The Trenton *Gazette* favors the project as the means of developing the wealth of certain sections of the State hitherto cut off from Railway influence.

The Sub-Treasury received to-day $99,537; paid $64,351; balance, $5,374,243.

Markets by Telegraph.

CINCINNATI, Friday, Nov. 26.

In our market for Hogs there is continued excitement; 10,000 have sold at $5@$5 25, closing at the latter figure. Mess PORK is at $16 50. LARD is at 10½c. for barrels, and 10½c. for kegs. WHISKY, 20c; FLOUR, 4,500 lbs sold at $4@$4 06; FREIGHTS are drooping—the water is high. Eastern Exchange is at par. Discount Money is becoming scarce.

CINCINNATI, Sunday, Nov. 28.

The Hog market has slightly advanced, and closed with a firm and upward tendency. There is a general disposition to hold off for higher prices.

PROVIDENCE, Saturday, Nov. 27.

COTTON—The sales have been to a moderate extent for the week, at unequal prices. The market closed with a heavy feeling. WOOL—The market is without change. Sales for the week have been 91,500 pounds. PRINTING CLOTHS have advanced ¼th within the week, and at the close common 60x64 were firm at 5½c. Prices tend upward. Sales 93,750 pieces.

IMPORTATIONS.—*Saturday, Nov.* 27.—100 tons Coal, 38 tons Logwood, 134 cerroons Cochineal, 22 bbls. Indigo, 30 bales Sarsaparilla, 500 Cocoanuts, 27 bbls. Salmon, 126 do Mackerel, 16 half bbls. do., 606 bbls. Herring, 1,000 bushels Oats, 2 839 bars Iron, 39 bundles do, 202 pieces Pig do., 12 bbls. Cod Liver Oil, 52 bbls, 25 bags Potatoes, 3,390 sacks Salt, 125 boxes Tobacco.

Markets.... *Carefully Reported for the N. Y. Daily Times.*

SATURDAY, Nov. 27—6 P M.

ASHES—Are in demand and firm. Sales were made today of 60 bbls. Pots at $4 68½@$4 75, and Pearls at $5 75 ₩ 100 lbs.

CANDLES—The transactions in Sperm have been light at 35c. @36c. for plain, and 43c for patent, per lb. There is more inquiry for adamantine and they are held at from 22c @ 23c ₩ lb.

COTTON—Displays no new feature. The supply is not very ample, but is freely offered. The demand is rather limited. The day's sales consist of 1,110 bales. We quote:

LIVERPOOL CLASSIFICATION.	*Uplands.*	*Florida.*	*New-Orleans. Mobile & Texas.*
Inferior	nom.	nom.	nom.
Ordinary	9 @ 9½	9 @ 9½	9 @ 9½
Good Ordinary	9½@ 9¾	9½@ 9¾	9½@ 9¾
Middling	9¾@10	9¾@10	10 @10¼
Good Middling	10 @10½	10 @10½	10¼@10½
Middling fair	10½@10¾	10½@11	10½@11
Fair	10¾@11½	Nom.	11¼@11¾

FISH—Very little has occurred in Dry Cod. Holders ask for it at $3 75 ₩ quintal. Shore Mackerel are inactive; 400 bbls. No 2 and 1 Bay do. changed hands, the latter at $12 25. There is a considerable amount of Smoked Herring in the market; 1,500 boxes sold at 30c. for No. 1, and 42½c.@45c for scaled.

FLOUR AND MEAL.—State and Western brands are in active request, but at rather lower rates. The moist weather and the large arrival from the Interior have deprived prices of their firmness, and occasioned a reduction in them, equal to @12½c ₩ bbl., on the poorer grades. This depreciation induces speculators to deal with greater freedom and the amount which they have taken forms the bulk of the day's transactions; the purchases made by home consumers and shippers, having been very limited. At the close, our inside figures are not adequate to the views of the owners. The day's sale comprise 16,000 bbls. sour and superfine, No 2, at $4 50@$4 75; ordinary to good State, at $5@$5 12½, favorite do. and mixed Indiana and Michigan, at $5 12½@$5 25; common to good and round hoop Ohio, at $5 25@5 37½; fair to fancy Indiana and Michigan, at $5 25@5 37½; fancy Genesee and Ohio, at $5 87½@5 62½; extra Indiana, Michigan and Ohio, at $5 62½@$6; and extra Genesee at $5 62½@$6 12½. Canadian is likewise abundant and cheaper, 1000 bbls. were taken at $4 06½ ₩ bbl. Southern slightly favoring buyers. The supply is on the increase, and is mainly unsuitable for shipment, for which purpose the most active inquiry prevails. The sales embrace 1,000 bbls. ordinary descriptions, at $5 37½@$5 62½, and fancy do. at $5 75@$6 75. Rye Flour is dull at better, 89 bbls were sold at $4 56½. Corn Meal is without alteration. Sales were made of 130 bbls. State at $3 50, and Jersey at $3 75.

FRUIT—35 boxes layer Raisins, realized $3 25; 450 bunch $2 75; 750 bushels Pea-nuts, $1 12½; 5 cases Citron, 23c; and 50 casks Currants, 9½c.

GRAIN—Wheat seems about the same. The stock of domestic here is good, but being held above dealer's limits, it is very sparingly bought. There is an export demand for Canadian White at pretty full rates; 22,500 bus. of were purchased to-day at $1 08 for common and $1 12@$1 14 for fair to prime. There were 1,600 bus. inferior Genesee White sold at $1 18. Rye is in request at 95c.; but is held at 98c @$1 ₩ bushel. Barley is hardly as firm as noticed in our former review. About 7,000 bus. have been disposed of at 70c.@72c. State and Western Oats are rather dull, at 33c. @35½ ₩ bushel. Corn continues to exhibit a downward tendency. There is more arriving than is necessary to meet the wants of dealers, who are contracting them as much as practicable in order to avoid paying the high rates now current. The day's operations reach 23,000 bus. new Southern at 75c.@80c.; and mixed Western at 81c.@83c.

GROCERIES—The prices have undergone no alteration at former quotations. 100 bags Maracaibo Coffee brought 9½c.; 1 200 do at 9c @ 9¼c, and 50 St. Domingo at 9½c ₩ lb. The sales of Molasses consist of 1,000 bbls. Orleans new at 30c. ₩ gallon—a reduction. 200 hhds Muscovado Sugar found purchasers at 4¾c.@ 5c., and 50 New Orleans do. at 5c. ₩ lb.

HAY.—The trade enquiry is moderate at $1 37@$1 37½, cash. ₩ 100 lb.

HOPS—Sales of 20 bales new were effected to-day at 22½ @23c. ₩ lb.

LIME—Rockland is in good demand at $1 85 for common, and $1 35 for Lump cash, ₩ bbl.

METALS—We have no essential change to report—50 tons Scotch Pig Iron were sold at $31 50, 6 months; and 80 tons Spanish Lead at $4 82½, ₩ 100 lbs., cash.

NAVAL STORES—The day's transactions have been confined to 200 bbls. crude Turpentine at $1 25; and 250 do in bbls Resin at $2 56@$4, ₩ 280 lbs. Spirits Turpentine are quiet at 37c @38c. ₩ gallon.

OILS—No important movements transpired in Whale or Sperm—2,500 gall Linseed fetched 69c. ₩ gallon; and 150 baskets Olive $3 37½, cash.

PROVISIONS—Pork is apparently quiet and depressed. There exists very little inclination to purchase. The stock accumulates and holders are becoming desirous to realize. The day's sales consist of only 230 bbls.—old Prime at $15 87½; new City do. at $16 25; old Mess at $19; new country do. at $18 75@$19, and new City do. at $19 25@$19 37½. Green Shoulders and Hams are obtainable at 8c.@10c. ₩ lb. Dressed Hogs still sell at 7½c @8c, ₩ lb. Bacon is inactive and quoted at 8c @10c ₩ lb. Lard is rare and held at 13c @ 13½c. and refined retails are procured at 11c. ₩ lb. New Beef is in spirited request at full and rising prices. The day's sales exceed 750 bbls—country Prime at $4 75@$5; do Mess at $8 75@$9 62½; Vermont do. at $11 75@$12; and repacked Chicago do. at $13@$13 25. Beef Hams are very firm, without improvement—110 bbls. were taken to-day at $15, ₩ 220 lbs. No alteration can be noticed in Butter or Cheese.

RICE—The sales of this day add up 75 casks at $4 37½, and of the week, 500 casks at $4 12½@$4 75 ₩ 100 lbs.

SALT—York's Island is quiet, and is worth 21½@22c ₩ bushel. 1,400 sacks Liverpool ground and fine, were disposed of to-day at private bargain.

SEEDS—Flax and Linseed are inactive at $1 45@$1 75 ₩ bushel, the asking prices. There is a scarcity of both new and old Clover. The latter description is now held at 9@9½c. ₩ lb.

TOBACCO—Appears inanimate at old prices. 45 hhds. Kentucky were obtained at 6@7½c. ₩ lb.

WHISKY—Still remains in fair supply and active demand at steady rates. The day's sales embrace 500 bbls. Ohio and Prime at 21½c@27c. each ₩ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Rates continued firm, with moderate engagements. To Liverpool, 6 000 bush. Wheat were engaged at 10½d in ship's bags; about 1,000 bbls. Flour were engaged at 2s 3d; 500 bbls Resin at 3s. 6d., and 300 bales Cotton at ½d. There was no change to notice in rates to Glasgow or London. To Havre Cotton was being taken at ½c., with Ashes and Rice at $8 and $10.

SALES OF STOCKS AT PHILADELPHIA—*Saturday—First Board*—$300 Pennsylvania 5s, 98½; $2,000 (long years) 98¾; $1,200 do, (past due) 99; $2,000 do, 98½; $3,000 City Water Works 6s, '81, 107; $900 Schuyl. Navigation 8½; $500 do., 84; $36,000 Reading Railroad 6s, '70, 93; $3,500 Lehigh 6s, 97½; $500 do., 97½; $1,300 Richmond District 6s, 90; $2,000 Camden and Amboy Railroad 6s, '75, 101½; 39 Pennsylvania Railroad 48½; 516 do, 49; 13 Harrisburg Railroad, 54½; 10 Camden and Amboy Railroad, 150; 300 Morris Canal, 17½; 400 Schuylkill Navigation Preferred, 28½; 100 Schuylkill Navigation, 19½; 100 Beaver Meadow Railroad, 32; 20 Susquehanna Canal, 15½; 10 Lehigh Navigation, 67½; 65 do, 67; 700 Long Island Railroad, 22½; 20 Girard Bank, 13½; 12 Manufacturers' and Mechanics' Bank, 30; 40 United States Bank, 4¼.

Second Board.—$1 000 West Philadelphia 6s, '73, 99; $30,000 Reading Railroad, 93; $10,000 do., do., 33½; $3,000 Chesapeake and Delaware Canal 6s, 102; $900 Richmond District 6s, 90; $3,000 Camden and Amboy Railroad 6s, '75, 101½; 50 Norristown Railroad, 49½; 450 Beaver Meadow Railroad, 32; 382 do. 31; 3 do., 30½; 2 Pennsylvania Railroad, 48½; 26 do 49; 50 Long Island Railroad, 32½; 25 Harrisburg Railroad, 50½; 50 Susquehanna Canal, 15½; 100 Union Canal, 16½.

Closing Prices—United States 6s, '68, 120½@——; United States 6s, '67, 121½@——; Pennsylvania 5s, 98@99; Reading Railroad, 50½@56½; Reading Bonds (interest off), 93½@93¾; Reading Mortgage 6s, '50, 100@101; Pennsylvania Railroad, 49@49½; Morris Canal, 17½@18; Schuylkill Navigation 6s,

Steamships Alabama, Ludlow, Savannah, Mitchill; Marion, Berry, Charleston. Spofford, Tileston & Co.; Roanoke, Parrish, Richmond, Ludlam & Pleasants; Charleston, Baxter, New-Orleans, M. O Roberts; City of New-York, Post, Charleston, Mailler & Lord.

Ships Garrick, Walker, Liverpool, Jas. Foster, Jr; Niagara, Sweetmore, Liverpool, Frost & Hicks; Anna Kimball, Pike, San Francisco; Corn Lina, Lambert, Glasgow, Benham & Dimon.

Barks Sophia, (Brem.) Bunderson, Bahia, G. T. Bestzel; Normandy, Clark, St. Marks, J. H. Brower & Co.; Mineral Spring, Saunders, Matanzas, T. Dwight.

Brigs Lucy, Weeks, New-Orleans, Eagle & Howard; Clifton, (Br.) Cochran St. John, N. B., J. C. Whitney & Co.; Grey Hound, Pierce, Philadelphia, H. D. Brockman & Co.; Condor, Small, Gonaives.

Schrs. J. M. Taylor, Lawrence, Newbern, R. M. Blackwell & Co.; Emma P. Lord, Smith, Baltimore, Miller & Lord; Excelsior, (Br.) Smith, Windsor, N. S., A. C. Bentham; Eagle, (Br.) Adams, Falmouth, Jam., Dawson & Co.; Ann D. Mott, Alexandria, Mott Bedell; E S Powell, Watts, Wilmington, N. C, E. S. Powell; Maria, Cole, Baltimore, Johnson & Lowden; New Republic, Dickerson, Baltimore, Van Brunt & Slaght; Mary Reed, Reed, Jacksonville, W. Ingalls.

Propeller Cayuga, Robinson, Philadelphia, J. & H. Briggs.

Arrived.

U. S. M. steamship James Adger, J. Dickinson master, 56 hours from Charleston, mdse. and passengers to Spofford, Tileston & Co.

Clipper ship Eagle, Fetten, London and Portsmouth Nov. 4, mdse to Harbeck & Co.

Bark Robert Mills, Baxter, Galveston 18 ds., cotton, &c. to Hussey & Murray.

Bark Oregon, Burnham, San Francisco, May 19, and Rio Janeiro, Oct. 4, hides to Thomas Lane.

Bark Brasiliero, Marsh, Vera Cruz, 4th inst., mdse. to Harcourt & Brothers. Left no Am. vessels.

Bark Baltimore, (of Baltimore,) Le Bron, Rio Janeiro, 56 ds., coffee to Kirkland & Von Sachs.

Brig Alabama, Bray, Calais, 7 days, lath and lumber to Smith & Boynton.

Brig Roseway Belle, (Br) Acker, City of St. Domingo 22 ds., mahogany to J. H Brain. Sailed in co. with Fr. brig San Julietta, for New-York.

Brig Phœbe A Page, Linekin, Jacksonville, E. F., 13 ds., lumber to Peck & Church.

Brig Favorite, White, Sierra Leone, Coast of Africa, Oct. 25, palm oil and hides to M. M. Freeman & Co.

Schr. D. B. Warner, Harding, Charleston 8 ds., cotton to N. L. McCready & Co.

Schr Patrick Henry, Knudson, Charleston 7 ds., cotton to Dunham & Dimon.

Schr. David Campbell, (Br) Appleby, St. John, N. B., 6 ds., iron to master.

Schr. Medora, Rose, Rockland, lime.

Schr. Elouise, Robinson, Wilmington 8 ds., naval stores to Dollner & Potter.

Schr. Mary, (Br.) Gleason, Halifax, 7 ds, fish to J. Hunter & Co.

Schr. Orin Cowl, Cole, Rockland, 5 ds., lime.

Schr. Howard, Everett, Washington, 15 ds, na

New-York Daily Times.

VOL. II.....NO. 375. NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 1852. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES,

A FIRST CLASS DAILY NEWSPAPER, with similar contents to the Daily Press, or Morning Journals, and giving the latest intelligence from every other Daily Newspaper in the World, is published every morning (Sundays excepted), at the OFFICE No. 113 NASSAU-STREET, and is delivered to subscribers in New-York, Brooklyn, Williamsburg and Jersey City, for TWENTY-FIVE CENTS a week, payable to the carrier. Single Copies, Two Cents. Mail Subscriptions, Four Dollars a year; six months, Two Dollars and a half; three months, One Dollar and half. Three Dollars in advance required in all exchanges with Country Newspapers.

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THE NEW-YORK EVENING TIMES,

IS PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING, (Sunday excepted.) One edition will be issued at 1, and the other at 3 o'clock, P.M. It will be sent by mail, or sold, at the same rates as the Daily Times.

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THE TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA.

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SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ **New-York Historical Society**.—COURSE OF LECTURES: 1852—1853.—FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE FIRE PROOF BUILDING FUND.—The Committee on Lectures have the pleasure to announce that the Course of Lectures for the benefit of the Fire Proof Building Fund will be opened at Metropolitan Hall, on THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 9, 1852. The Course will consist of Ten Lectures, to be given on Thursday Evenings of December, January, and February. Among those who have liberally consented to lend their names and services for this object, are the following gentlemen:

Hon. WM. A. GRAHAM, of North Carolina.
Hon. GEO. BANCROFT, of New-York.
Hon. PIERRE SOULE of Louisiana.
Hon. JOHN A DIX, of New-York.
Hon. EDWARD EVERETT, of Massachusetts.
Rev. FRANCIS L. HAWKS, D.D., of New-York.
CHARLES O'CONOR, Esq., of New-York.

The Committee are also authorized to announce that the Forty-Eighth Anniversary Address will be delivered by Hon. RUFUS CHOATE, of Massachusetts, at the conclusion of the Course, under the direction of the Committee of Arrangements for the Anniversary.

Admission to the Course will be FIVE DOLLARS for each Ticket. Tickets to the Course will also admit the holder to the Anniversary Address by Hon. RUFUS CHOATE, of Massachusetts.

Tickets may be procured at the Bookstores of HORACE B. MOORE, Merchants' Exchange; APPLETON & Co., No. 200 Broadway; C. S. FRANCIS & Co., No 252 Broadway; EVANS & BRITTAN, No. 697 Broadway; and at the Library Rooms in the University by

AUGUSTUS SCHELL,
FRANCIS L. HAWKS, } Committee.
GEORGE H MOORE,

New. 30, 1852.

As the sole object of the lectures is to complete the fund for the building, the Committee have been induced, at the request of many of the members of the Society, as well as other gentlemen, to reduce the price to FIVE DOLLARS for the Course, and to withdraw the privilege of free tickets to Members.

☞ **Miss Bacon's Historical Lessons.**—The introductory lesson of Miss Bacon's Course of Historical Instruction will be given at the Stuyvesant Institute on TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 30, at 8 o'clock. The subsequent lessons of the course will be given in the morning, twice a week, at 11 o'clock. The course is divided into terms corresponding to the natural divisions of the subject.

Price of tickets for a term including fifteen lessons, $5 For the introductory lesson 50 cents, to be obtained at the Bookstores of C. S. FRANCIS & CO and EVANS & BRITTAN, and at the door.

We, the undersigned, beg leave to state that we have examined the proposal for a Course of Historical Instruction as dressed by Miss Bacon to the ladies of this city, and the evidence of its claims, and we are happy in this way to offer our approval of it, to that of the many gentlemen in Boston who have already concurred in a public expression of opinion in regard to its merits. We believe that such a Course of Instruction, commended by men so eminently qualified to judge of its claims, must have merits of a high order, and we unhesitatingly recommend it to the ladies of this city, as an opportunity for mental improvement well worthy their attention.

Jonathan M. Wainwright,	Washington Irving,
Francis L. Hawks,	Charles King,
Thomas H. Taylor,	Luther Bradish,
George Potts,	George Bancroft,
Henry W. Bellows,	William Kent,
Theodore Irving,	Theodore Sedgwick.

☞ **Thackeray's Lectures.**—THE DIRECTORS OF THE MERCANTILE LIBRARY have the pleasure to announce, that in consequence of the great demand for Tickets to these celebrated Lectures, (which they have heretofore been unable to meet,) they have made arrangements with Mr. THACKERAY for the repetition of the Course, at Rev. Mr. CHAPIN'S Church, Mr. BELLOWS', Church, No. 548 Broadway, near Prince-st., upon the evenings following, at 8 o'clock:

Wednesday... Dec. 1—*Swift.*
Tuesday..... Dec. 7—*Congreve and Addison.*
Friday..... Dec. 10—*Steele and the Times of Queen Anne.*
Monday..... Dec. 13—*Prior. Gay and Pope.*
Wednesday... Dec. 15—*Hogarth, Smollett and Fielding.*
Friday..... Dec. 17—*Sterne and Goldsmith.*

By the present arrangement the price of Course Tickets will be Three Dollars, entitling the holder to a reserved seat.

Tickets may be had, and seats secured, at the Bookstores of EVANS & BRITTAN No. 697 Broadway, and C. S. FRANCIS & CO., No. 252 Broadway, and at the Library Rooms.

WILLARD L. FELT, Chairman,
JAMES D. SMITH, } Lecture
JOHN F. HALSTEAD, } Committee.

☞ **Crystal Palace**—ASSOCIATION FOR THE EXHIBITION OF THE INDUSTRY OF ALL NATIONS.—Office, No. 53 Broadway NEW-YORK, Nov. 22, 1852.

Proposals will be received at this office until the 10th day of December, for the publication, by contract, of an Illustrated Catalogue, and an Illustrated Weekly Paper, to be devoted exclusively to the objects and interests of the Exhibition which this Association is preparing to open next May.

It will be required that these two works shall be executed in such style as to mark the highest point reached in this country by the respective arts employed

The successful contractor will have the privilege of printing the Illustrated Weekly Paper in the Exhibition building, and shall receive such facilities in the compilation of both works as the Association can reasonably afford.

WM. WHETTEN, Secretary.

☞ **Great inducements to purchase Lots** in the new village of Clarenceville, L. I. So great has been the demand for Lots in this beautiful village, that although it has only been in operation for little over one month, yet over one-third of the Lots have been already sold, and as soon as the coming spring shall open, there will be upwards of one hundred buildings in the course of erection. There are but few villages at the present time that offer so many advantages. The easy access to the City by the Long Island Railroad from Brooklyn, and the stages from Williamsburg, make it a desirable place of residence for those wishing to live out of town and at the same time do business in the City. We would advise all who wish to secure a Lot, by paying from $2 to $4 per month, to call immediately and purchase at the office, D. T. MACFARLAN, General Agent, No. 3 Nassau-st., from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.

☞ **Lone Star.**—The members and delegates to the General Assembly of the Order of the LONE STAR for the State of New-York are requested to meet at the Rooms of the Empire Division, No 600 Broadway, on WEDNESDAY next, (1st of Dec.,) at 4 P. M precisely. The members of Empire Division No 1, are hereby notified that a Special Meeting will be held on FRIDAY EVENING next at 7½ o'clock, instead of Wednesday, as previously contemplated. By order of the President of the Empire Division.

☞ **A Special Meeting** of the NEW-YORK YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION will be held at the rooms No. 600 Broadway, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Dec. 1, at 7½ o'clock. The object is to consider the claims of the Sabbath and the means by which its present and prospective fearful desecration may be prevented.

O P WOODFORD, President.
FRANK W. BALLARD, Recording Secretary.

☞ **Hon. Horace Mann, in Brooklyn, To-night.**—The New-England Lecture, THIS EVENING, at the Brooklyn Institute, by Mr MANN, will attract many of his New-York admirers. Tickets, 25 cents each. May be had at the Book stores, and of the Treasurer, No. 19 Wall st. Many of the tickets are already sold; if any should remain unsold, they may be had at the door this evening.

☞ **Stuyvesant Institute.**—CHARLES WHITNEY'S EVENINGS with the ORATORS of the OLD and NEW WORLD, and with the GREAT SHAKSPERE on FRIDAY EVENING, Dec 3; WEDNESDAY, 8th, at 8 o'clock. Tickets for the course of Five Lectures and Impersonations, $1 50; Lady and Gentleman, $2 50. Single admission, 50 cents. Tickets on sale at the bookstores and at the Institute.

☞ **All things in Season.**—DOUBLE SOLE WATER-PROOF BOOTS, made to order by A. BAKER, No. 20 Beekman-st., for $4 50; fashionable dress boots, $3 50, street boots, $3 50—all warranted of the best French calf skin. Also, French patent leather boots made to order for $5 50. A good assortment constantly on hand.

☞ **Popular Lectures.**—Tabernacle course. WENDELL PHILLIPS, Esq., will lecture at Broadway Tabernacle, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Dec. 1st, at 8 o'clock. Subject—*The Last Arts*. Tickets 12½ cents. To be had at the Bookstores, and at the door on the Lecture Evening.

☞ **Irving Literary Union.**—The first annual meeting of this Society will be held THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, 30th, at Hope Chapel. Address by A. OAKEY HALL, Esq., Poem by Rev. RALPH HOYT.

RICHARD C. MCCORMICK, Jr.,
Chairman Committee of Arrangements.

☞ **Notice.**—THE NEW-YORK CITY BANK, corner Wall and Ann-sts., will open for business on WEDNESDAY, the first day of December, 1852.

C. H. CORNELL, Cashier.

OFFICIAL.—Extract of a letter from Com S. H. STRINGHAM, commanding the United States Squadron in the Mediterranean, dated

"FLAG-SHIP CUMBERLAND,
"SPEZIA, Nov. 4, 1852.

"It becomes my melancholy duty to inform you of the death of Commander GEORGE P. UPSHUR, of the United States Navy. He expired yesterday morning, at 6 o'clock, on board the *Levant*, the ship which he commanded, and he was buried this afternoon, with the military honors due to his rank. His remains have been deposited in a tomb of the Lazaretto, at this place, to await any future disposition which may be made of them. In his death the service has lost a most exemplary, and considerate gentleman, and an intelligent officer, and he will be sincerely regretted by all who knew him."

NAVY DEPARTMENT, Nov. 27, 1852.

[National Intelligencer.

New-York Daily Times.

THACKERA'YS LECTURES—NO. IV.

Prior, Gay, and Pope.

Mr. THACKERAY delivered his Fourth Lecture, last evening, before a larger audience than has been gathered since the opening of the Course. His subjects were PRIOR, GAY and POPE—a trio to which Mr. THACKERAY did full justice, and of whom he treated with an evident liking.

MATTHEW PRIOR was a lucky and aspiring poet. He was a world-philosopher, and was possessed of no small amount of good nature and accumen. He lived a jovial life, and sang and drank and danced his way through the world. A vintner's son, he manifested an early fondness for literary pursuits; attracted some notice by writing Reviews while in St. John's College, and gained somec elebrity as a poet by his burlesque, *The City and Country Mouse*, intended to ridicule DRYDEN'S *Hind and Panther*. PRIOR was a wonderful poet, and his abilities as a political writer speedily procured him promotion and emolument. Under the auspices of the Tory Government, he was made Secretary of the Embassy to France, and doubtless performed his full share of the gayety, and dancing, and frivolity, in which Foreign Ambassadors are even yet adepts. But a time came when he was stripped of his honors, and, mainly apprehensive that he was next to be deprived of his Ambassadorial plate,—for he lived at Versailles in great style and luxuriousness,—he wrote a feeling epistle to "the good Queen ANNE," saying that all he wanted was, not the plate, but Her Majesty's picture, without which he could by no means exist. He had to leave the country where he had acted as the Representative of the Queen, so soon as his successor had sent him money to pay his debts. During this Summer of his career, PRIOR was himself conscious, as he expressed it, that he was as an earthen pot among pots of iron; some day there was to be a smash. "It is a mighty fine thing to be an Ambassador," he says, "but what is to become of poor MAT. when His Excellency is recalled!" His gloomy prognostics were fulfilled. He was seized and hustled, and kept a prisoner, and was finally compelled to flee away from the splendor he had courted. Forsaking pomp and show, he at last went back in silent humility to his plain old *Alma Mater*, put on the College cap and gown, and took his meals at the Commons. He resigned the gifts that Fortune gave him, with true Horatian equanimity. Yet friends were not wanting to him. In his retreat, he received a present of 4,000 guineas, collected by his friends—a sum which was afterward doubled by a princely donor, the Earl of OXFORD. PRIOR was the companion of the first wits and writers; but it is narrated of him, that, after spending the evening in company with HARLEY, ST. JOHN, POPE, and SWIFT, he would go off and smoke a pipe with an old soldier-friend, and receive and give the reckless stories of the camp and wild life. His verse sometimes smacks of the soldier's company. He bore some resemblance to HORACE, and we are struck, also, by the modern tone of his poetry. May we not think that it is the poet of *In Memoriam* who is singing to us? If PRIOR read HORACE, did not THOMAS MOORE study PRIOR? Love and pleasure find followers at all times. Perhaps even SAMUEL JOHNSON, who spoke so slightingly of PRIOR'S verse, admired him more than he was willing to own.

In the society of the wits and poets, JOHN GAY demands a good place. Mr. THACKERAY described GAY'S life very admirably. Jolly, good-humored and witty, beloved by all, and hating nobody, GAY was everywhere received with open arms. He was jilted several times. He basked for a while in the smiles of Court favor, but the Court jilted him. His friends made him a present of £20,000 in South Sea Stock, but the bubble burst. Fortune shook her swift wings and jilted him too. His good nature remained unruffled. You may see him laugh at you over his shoulders in boyish glee, and nothing can disturb him greatly. Mr. THACKERAY alluded to the correspondence of SWIFT and GAY. The morose and sarcastic Dean is touched by GAY'S simple nature, and deals with him as kindly as the Brobdignagian nurse cares tenderly for little Gulliver. GAY finally received the protection of noble friends,—grand lordly folks,—a real Duke and Duchess,—and frisked and barked and wheezed and grew fat, and so ended. SWIFT, in the gloom and misery of his declining days, was deeply affected by the death of GAY, and feared to open the letter announcing the event. His admiration for GAY was sincere; his letters to him were beautiful. He praises the Duchess in whose smiles GAY was basking, and very plainly indicates that he would like to bask there too. In alluding to GAY'S works—and he purposed to speak rather of men than their works—Mr. THACKERAY spoke of the *Fables*, written to edify the young Duke of CUMBERLAND, but which failed in their object; and of the six *Pastorals*, which still attract the lovers of lazy literature and bear relations to the works of greater merit and profundity, similar to those which the little Dresden China figures do to sculpture. Delicate, elegant, and refined, they are suggestive, pleasant, ornamental.

The brightest and greatest name on the list is one which stands among the highest in English literature. If the author of the *Dunciad* be not a humorous poet; and the poet of the *Rape of the Lock* a wit, who deserves the name of humorist or wit? Mr. THACKERAY classed POPE among the greatest literary artists the language has ever known. He was a close student and did not scruple to borrow other people's ideas. He began to imitate at the earliest age, and began to write by copying other books. At twelve years old he was put under the teaching of a priest, and changed about from one to another with very little benefit. "This was all the teaching I ever had," says he, "and Heaven knows it went a very little way." He learned poetry from DRYDEN, he says. For years he dipped into the French, Italian, Latin and Greek poets, wherever fancy led him, and gathered flowers or weeds as best suited his convenience. His boyhood was dreamy and ideal. It is a beautiful picture, that of the boy reading ANEOSTO and VIRGIL under the shadow of a tree, hoping for the day when he too should love and sing. Every poet had a love, and why not he? So he walked out, and looked, and longed. The destined charmer seems to have appeared about the year 1705, when POPE was seventeen years old. His epistles on this tender theme are not to be commended. Indeed, it is well for those who may read his correspondence to omit the perusal of his letters to women. He knew very little, and says very little of love—and that little was not profitable. Lady WORTLEY MONTAGU was at first in love, but he afterward learned to hate her, with far more earnestness than he had ever loved. Referring to the company of the great men with whom POPE associated in after years, Mr. THACKERAY pictured the privilege of sitting among them as peculiarly suited to POPE'S cast of intellect. It is delightful to witness such a banquet. There is always a certain stamp about great men. They may be as sticks, on many points, as the most common of men; but still they carry a great air with them. On great occasions, the great intellect flashed out. Nothing was more charming than the friendly feeling which existed between the great men of the time in which POPE lived. All these men loved POPE, and POPE loved all these. ADDISON held a Court, and POPE followed him for a while, until he established a Court of his own. Then there was a rivalry between them. POPE launched satire, and ADDISON never recovered from it. He was like St. SEBASTIAN, always to be pictured with the arrow in his side. This is the only blur upon ADDISON'S fair fame. In conclusion, Mr. THACKERAY paid a tribute to the affection of POPE for his aged mother, whose declining years were soothed by his attentions. In characterizing the poetic talent of POPE, Mr. THACKERAY accorded to the sensitive poet a large share of genial sympathy, and gave a generous estimate of his life. In personal intercourse, as well as in thought, POPE could have been no other than what we call a highly bred person. He was esteemed and loved while he lived, and when dead, his works survive him, to claim his rank among the highest ornaments of the literature of the English language.

The second course of Mr. THACKERAY'S lectures will commence to-morrow (Wednesday) evening. In consequence of this arrangement, the fifth lecture of the present course will be given on Tuesday evening next. The subject is HOGARTH, SMOLLETT and FIELDING.

CUBA.

Cuba in its Relations to the Past—The Buccaneers.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

HAVANA, Thursday, Nov. 18, 1852.

Not for the purpose of exciting angry or unkind feelings would I dive into the history of the past, or drag from Cuban records, incidents of mal-administration of its laws, to the prejudice of American interests; and the sacrifice of American citizens; but, when the hour of excitement has passed, it is well to understand our vast obligations to Spanish subjects, Spanish soldiers, and the Spanish Government, that we may properly appreciate our relations of friendship with that power, and the cost at which it has been maintained on the part of the United States. Thirty years have scarcely passed since the waters of the Gulf of Mexico, the shores of Florida, and the West Indian Archipelago, were haunted with the swift-sailing bark, surmounted with the sable banner of the pirate or buccaneer, and volumes of bloody deed and fearful story have been drawn from their lawless acts and depredations upon the commerce and its agents of every grade, of the nations of the earth. If we sought the nurseries for the mariners, that composed the crews of these vessels, they were found in Cuba or the contiguous islands; if we looked for the ports from which they were fitted and prepared for sea, Havana stood first upon the list; and if we searched for the goods, wares, jewelry and money—the "*arcades*" of that market gave exposure to the first, abstracted from "the cave at Regla," as they were required, and in the coffers of Havana merchants were concealed the coins and precious metals obtained. Where the vessels, after a successful voyage of murder and plunder, sought concealment, they found it within sight of the national flag of Spain, in the very harbor of Havana, and at many places of convenient cover, on the south side, from the Isle of Pines, to Bavacoa; and, dismantled in innocent rest, they have often been encountered by our mariners, in their excursions of surveillance, or on their visits to this port for provisions, water and observation.

These depredators upon the commerce of the world were fostered, fed and protected by Spaniards, with the positive knowledge of the authorities of the Islands of Cuba and Porto Rico, and it is well established that the little town of Regla, on the opposite side, at the head of the Bay, making the harbor of Havana, owes its first prosperity to the patronage of the buccaneer, and it was familiarly called "The Pirates' Home." There are those now living here who can testify to the truth of all I utter; and there are those now high in social place, in the enjoyment of vast wealth, the foundations of which were cemented with the blood of ocean-traders and the humble mariners occupied in the conduct of commercial enterprise.

If the Spanish Government to which many complaints were made by agents accredited near it, of the facilities which seemed to be accorded to the traffic of the red-hand, made any exertions to arrest the evil, they were utterly ineffective with the suborned authorities of their West India dependencies. Year after year remonstrance followed remonstrance, urging and waiting for the action of the Spaniard, to abate the nuisance within the waters and coasts of their own jurisdiction, which was often promised but never fulfilled, until the general safety compelled England and the United States to take action in the matter. To the cruisers of our country at this moment the world is under obligations, for the safe passage of its commercial marine through the various passages to the Gulf of Mexico, the coast of South America, Mexico, the Guianas and the islands. For six or seven years, without interruption, were they occupied in hunting and pursuing the pirates, until the very last cover was sacked and the last pirate of these waters taken and tried, I think, in Philadelphia—but of this, I am not certain, and it is not material—no aid; no monies, no vessels, and no soldiers or sailors of Spain were brought to assist in the capture and exposure of their brethern, until the force of national sentiment began to make them apprehensive that they would be held accountable for the enormities committed, by the tacit countenance given, owing to inertness of the power which they actually held, to control and prevent the sale and traffic of the plundered goods within their public marts;—and finally, as late as 1828, I think, six pirates were hung at the "Punta," west of the entrance of the port of Havana, seized, tried and condemned by Spanish authority. Many valuable lives were lost to the country in the performance of this duty, exposed at all seasons under a tropical sun; but for this, the service did not flag;—with all the toil and danger to win much glory, there were no laurels to be won by encounters with pirates, yet the satisfaction of procuring safety for their countrymen and security for their property, was reward for their energetic diligence and heroic achievement—and it was all their hearts coveted.

This is but a faint shadow of the "obligations" we are under to the country that claims all the chivalry, and to be "the most civilized and enlightened nation upon the face of the earth."

It is but a few years since an American sailor was shot by a sentinel, walking in front of the office of the Captain of the Port, at the Havana, by order of the Sergeant in command of the guard at that point,—for no offence,—for no violation of port or municipal regulations,—but simply because he smiled at an order given in a language that he did not comprehend. The order was, that he should move his boat out of the path of approach to the steps of the landing,—to which he gave no response; but, from the force contractions of the small piece of authority under him, he presumed that he was required to pull off from the landing-place, which he was in the act of doing, when the offensive smile was observed, and, infuriated, the order was given to the sentinel to fire upon him. A moment, and he lay a corpse in the bottom of his boat—as brutal and wilful murder as ever was committed—worse than the infliction of the stiletto of the pirate under the influence of the lust of gain—for the instigation of this was the lust of blood. Under representation of the gross outrage and demand for trial of the parties committing the crime, on the part of our Government or its agent, with great reluctance and much tardiness, they were arraigned and tried; the sentinel (irresponsible) escaping with light confinement, and the principal, sentenced to two years' imprisonment and labor, with the chain gang; this to satisfy and appease the friends and countrymen of the victim, and the Government of the United States. In two or three months the non-commissioned officer was pardoned, and released from punishment, in a way to make reward for his iniquitous doing, and to prove the perfect approbation of his conduct, by the Government at Madrid, acting under the application and explanations given by the colonial despot. Indeed, indeed, the color of our obligations to Spain, is very red, and may be burned into the memories of our "race," for fearful retribution; but no—there is a Providence shaping the affairs of men and nations, and the shadow of their reward is being seen at the very foot of the throne. Let not shame write the story. OCCATOR.

The *Empire City* arrived this morning at 6½ o'clock, and leaves at 12 M. The last *on dit* is, that the *Crescent City* will not be permitted to enter the port of Havana, with Purser SMITH on board. We have new editions with every day, of expeditions to Cuba, which the ready press of the Government and people convert almost into realities. In other respects we remain in our usual quiet state. As ever, your obedient servant.

WASHINGTON.

The Cuban Affair—Mr. Law and the Government.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Nov. 28, 1852.

We now await the result of no less than three issues that have been made in regard to the Cuban flurry. The first and most important is that now pending between the Governments of the United States and of Old Spain; the next is between Mr. LAW and the Cuban officials; and the third is between this Government and Mr LAW.

Intercourse with Spain is slow, and her diplomacy is not very prompt. It may be some time before we shall know her decision upon the subject, or even what demands our Government has made in regard to it. But it is to be presumed that Mr. FILLMORE has, in this respect, done justice to the honor and rights of the country. The answer of Spain to our demands will be governed, of course, by a regard to her interests in relation to the preservation of her dominion over Cuba. If a war is ultimately to be encountered by her for the defence of Cuba from American aggressions, she may be disposed to meet it *now*, as well as at any other time. Who knows that she has not already some understanding with Great Britain and France, whereby she is to receive countenance and aid in any war that she may be brought into with the United States on account of Cuba? It may be that the matter will take such a turn as to leave no no alternative between war and backing out. The publication of the Cuban correspondence will serve to decide Spain for war, if she be inclined to it, or even hesitating in her policy. Our Mediterranean commerce will be her rich and easy prize, and fill her bankrupt Treasury sooner than she can do it from any other source.

As to Mr. LAW'S private difficulty with the Cuban officials, it will soon come to a crisis. He will lose his steamer without doubt, and will expect to be compensated for the loss by the Spanish Government, through the interposition of the next, not of this administration.

As to the third issue, it is to be remarked that, in all quarrels between the Government and our individuals, the sympathies of the public are with the latter. If Mr. LAW be in the right, he will be, in the end, sustained, but not otherwise. If he disclaims private war in Cuba, and insists merely upon his right to send Purser SMITH in his steamship, on the ground that Mr. SMITH is guiltless of any offence against the peace of Cuba, he may be sustained.

Mr. LAW'S gun contract does not appear to have any connection with his present course in the Cuban affair. Suppose he could provoke a war between the United States and Spain, how would it open a market for a hundred thousand muskets. The United States are supplied and will not buy of him, and the Spanish Government will not be a customer. He cannot sell them to the European allies of Spain. The few muskets that in any case would be wanted for the filibusters or for the Cuban Creoles, in the event of an insurrection and could be introduced into the island, would not furnish a job for the twenty or thirty thousand muskets that Mr. LAW has now on hand, independent of those in the Government stores. The fact is, that Mr. LAW'S gun contract is a heavy embarrassment to him, instead of contributing to his efficiency as a belligerent. As a proof of this, he has urgently and repeatedly asked to be relieved from the contract.

X. Y.

☞ The New-York Historical Society's Lectures have already been announced. The Committee in charge of the arrangements have deemed it advisable to effect a slight alteration in the programme. Instead of the issue of free tickets to the members of the Society, the rate of admission will be lowered to a uniform standard of five dollars for the Course. This arrangement, it is believed, will be found more generally satisfactory. The list of speakers is increased by the addition of the name of Hon. WM. A. GRAHAM, of North Carolina. The Course will not commence until the evening of Thursday, December 9. The objects contemplated by the Society cannot be too strongly commended to the favorable consideration of the public. The preservation of the exceedingly valuable library and historical collections of the Society is an important work, and it is hoped that the effort now making will suffice to place the collections in safety in a new and substantial fire-proof library building.

☞ Miss BACON'S Introductory Lecture to her Course of Historical Lessons for Ladies, will be given at Stuyvesant Institute, *this evening*. Miss BACON comes well recommended, and promises an attractive and instructive series of historical entertainments. The Lessons are to be given during the day, in order to enable such ladies as may desire to hear them to attend without embarrassment. We cordially commend the project to attention.

The Concert.

The first of SONTAG'S new series of Concerts was very fully attended last night. The immense Hall presented a scene of unusual animation, owing, in part, to the accession of the large Chorus on the platform. The performances, both vocal and instrumental, were generally up to the promise afforded by the delightful rehearsal on Saturday, and we shall not, at the late hour at which we write, even if it were necessary, attempt to extend the notice which we gave of this great programme yesterday morning.

THE PUBLIC LANDS.

Letter from Mr. Benton—His Opposition to the Bennett Land Bills.

Senator BENTON, of Iowa, recently addressed Mr. BENTON in regard to the bill passed by the House of Representatives at the late session, but defeated in the Senate, for the distribution among the States of FIFTY-EIGHT MILLIONS acres of the Public Lands. The Senator himself is warmly against the Bill, and accompanies his letter with a note from the Commissioner of the General Land Office, of which the following is an extract:

GENERAL LAND OFFICE,
August 28, 1852.

SIR: In answer to your inquiries, I have the honor to state—

That the Scrip proposed to be issued by House Bill, No. 380, will embrace about	*Acres.* 56,300,000
The outstanding Warrants for military services include, it is estimated	44,810,540
Those yet to be issued, it is estimated, will absorb about	4,400,000
Making a total of	107,510,540

The average amount of land disposed of for the last ten years, is about 4,141,000 acres per annum; consequently, at that rate it would take about twenty-six years to absorb the whole amount of scrip above mentioned.

The following is the characteristic reply of Mr. BENTON, in the course of which it will be seen he is again "down on" the jobbers, contractors and speculators at Washington, and is for purifying the Capitol from the banditti which besiege it.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 20, 1852.

To the Hon. AUGUSTUS C. DODGE:

DEAR SIR—The reading of your letter, and the statement from the General Land Office, bring forcibly to my mind the recollection of what I was accustomed to hear wise men (such as Mr. MACON) say, when I first went to Congress, "*that public lands were a curse to any Government, always giving rise to schemes of corrupt legislation, and becoming the prey of speculators.*" This was said in view of the legislative corruption, speculating and jobbing, (such as the Yazoo fraud for example) to which the ownership of such property gave rise in the States which possessed it.

For a long time, the spirit of millionary speculation has been thirsting for a national domain. It would have become the prey of that spirit in 1836–7, and subsequent years, had it not been for the specie circular of Gen. JACKSON, to which you allude; but he has in vain saved it if such operations are to succeed as are now in progress. Nearly an hundred millions of acres have just been thrown among speculators by the Soldiers' Land Warrants; before that is more than half devoured, the same fell spirit demands another feast, in the bill which you bring before me; and, if successful in that, they will take the whole at the next swallow. Fifty-six millions of acres, equal to seventy-two millions of dollars, are to be thrown into the old States, which, added to the (near) fifty millions yet remaining of the soldiers' warrants, will amount to one hundred and seven millions of dollars; all to be in the hands of speculators, and constituting them, (according to the computation of the General Land-Office,) monopolizers of the land sales for twenty six years. It is the duty of every upright man in the United States to oppose this enormous iniquity, and the duty of every new State to remonstrate against it; and you have rendered a great service to the country by bringing the subject before it.

The public will be taken by surprise by your letter, the manner in which the Bill was passed through the House of Representatives, under the gag of the previous question, having stifled all discussion, and concealed all view of it from the mass of the people. It was a flagrant abuse of the "*previous question*" to apply it in that way; and its application and success implies an understanding outside of the House to force the bill through without giving the country a chance to know it, or its iniquities to be exposed. The "*previous question*" was only invented to put an end to interminable and useless debate: here of it was applied to prevent all debate, and that upon a measure of the greatest possible consequence, and evidently upon concert, and to save it from the exposure which honesty and patriotism would have given it.

To seduce the new States into this fatal measure, they are offered a pittance to themselves, and on the most unequal terms. For example: your own State, which has already, perhaps, received larger federal grants than any other State, is to get three millions of acres without deduction of the amount she has received: other new States are to receive the same, subject to deduction. This is clearly an attempt to seduce Iowa, and detach her from the other new States to whose system she belongs. This favor to the new States—this slice to themselves off of themselves before they are swallowed up by the old States—is on the principle of the favor which was granted to the man on whom the lot fell to be killed and eaten in the starving ship at sea; and who was allowed to eat a slice off of himself before his body was cut up among his companions. It is an insulting cheat to the new States! Depriving them of their five per centum on the sale of the lands if sold by the United States, and which would amount to near four millions of dollars—sinking their Railroad grants down to the minimum of the land scrip, (say 25 to 50 cents,) and sending their citizens to speculators for 26 years to buy land, instead of buying from the Federal Government; and paying these speculators some years hence five or ten dollars an acre, after they had monopolized the scrip at 25 or 50 cents.

The distribution of the old States is made upon the basis of 150,000 acres to the constituency of each member; which, if fairly divided, would only come to two acres a-piece. But it will not be fairly divided. It is to be made into assignable scrip, and in that form will be nothing but so much "*pabulum to the stock jobbing herd.*" Speculators will monopolize it, getting laws passed in the State Legislatures to suit themselves; then combine to sink the price till all is bought up; then combining to raise it ten or twenty-fold to the cultivators. Dreadful would be the scenes of corruption to which it would give rise in the State Legislatures! and of which the old Yazoo fraud was but a faint example. Surely, if this scheme goes on, there ought to be a limitation on the assignability clause—a limitation which would prevent any Member of Congress, or of a State Legislature, or any of their relations within the Levitical degrees of prohibited marriages, from becoming assignees of any scrip on which they had voted. this would help to guard, in a slight degree, the purity of legislation.

You have well and forcibly touched many of the iniquities of this scheme; to explore them all would require weeks of fearless debate in Congress. Your letter, and the statement from the general land office, ought to be universally republished. I can add but little to them in this brief letter of reply.

I consider it a clear breach of the compacts with the new States, thus to make speculators the sole sellers of the public lands for twenty-six years; I might say, forever! for if this amount of *pabulum* goes to the jobbers, they will soon have the remainder. Armed with the additional power which this plunder would give them, they would quickly take the remainder It is only the first step in any crime or enormity which costs the difficulty. That first step taken, the rest follows, of course. The (near) one hundred millions of acres of soldiers' or rather speculators' warrants, is the incentive, and the motive power to this new scheme: it it is successful, it becomes the incentive and the motive power for the surrender of all the rest of the public lands to millionary Wall-street jobbers. Already these speculators are nearly masters of Congress legislation in relation to the public lands, and besides their own schemes of plunder, and besides allying themselves with every other scheme of plunder, place their *veto* upon every land bill for the benefit of the people or the States—upon railroad bills, homestead, and all.

Every part of this scheme is iniquitous, and its details, with respect to the old States, seem to be founded in a total ignorance of their history in relation to the public lands, or a total disregard of justice among them. Thus New-York and Pennsylvania, which gave no lands to the Federal Government, receive three or four times as much as Virginia and the other Southern States, which were the real donors; Massachusetts and Maine, which kept their public lands and sold them for their own benefit, share equally with those who gave; and Connecticut, which had a reserve of two millions of acres in the State of Ohio, is sub-

Loss of the Yacht *Dream*.—We learn, through a reliable source, that the beautiful yacht *Dream* was run down and sunk on Friday night last. It appears the *Dream* was on her way to Bridgeport, Connecticut and, while sailing on the wind near West Port, in the Sound, a large schooner named the *Brainard*, of Portland, Maine, struck her near the bow, and within fifteen minutes she was sunk in water of the depth of about eighty feet. Captain MILLS and the mate were the only persons on board of the yacht, and fortunately they were saved and taken on board of the schooner. The *Dream* was one of the finest yachts in the squadron, and, together with the furniture, was valued at some $3,000. She was owned by Hon. J. PERCOTT HALL, JOHN E. DEVLIN, Mr. CLARK, and other prominent gentlemen of the City, who will make application to the owners of the *Brainard* for the value of their vessel.

Dangerous Counterfeiting of United States and Foreign Coins.

One of the most important arrests that has been made in the City of New-York for several years, was effected yesterday by Officers HOGAN and CLARK, of the Chiefs "Shadows," aided by Officers BILGER and DAVIE of the Second District Police Court. It appears a gang of French and German men have been engaged in the manufacture of counterfeit United States and Foreign coins, such as gold dollars, half eagles, and English sovereigns, and so handsomely were they executed, that the best of judges could not detect them, particularly the imitation gold dollars and sovereigns.

The Police authorities have been in possession of information some days past, concerning this gang of dangerous counterfeiters, and during the past ten days the above officers ascertained that the head-quarters of the rogues were at No. 79 Hammersley-street, where they had located themselves, and in the rear basement the coining was done. Everything being arranged in proper order, the Police officers proceeded to Hammersley-street, made a descent upon the house, and succeeded in capturing the principal of the gang, named LOUIS LEVIN, and made a seizure of the entire counterfeiting apparatus, together with several linen bags filled with the base coin. The prisoner was conveyed to the Jefferson Market Police Office, and committed to the City Prison by Justice MCGRATH to await further action in the matter.

The articles seized were also conveyed to the Police Court, and placed in the hands of the Magistrate, to await the result of the investigation. Last evening officers CLARK and HOGAN succeeded in arresting two other persons named DAVID CROSTILLION and LOUIS LEON, who are said to be concerned in the forgeries of these base coins. The latter prisoners were locked up in the office of the Chief of Police, and further developments relative to the daring crime will undoubtedly be made to-day.

Amusements.

THE BROADWAY.—Mrs. MOWATT made her first appearance last evening, as *Parthenia*, in the drama of "Ingomar." Her personation of the character was, to us, strikingly original; but the play is not one in which a great actress can fully display her genius, and for that reason we omit any lengthy crititicism. To-night she plays *Rosalind*, in "As You Like It." CONWAY plays *Orlando*; Mrs. CONWAY—

GOSSIP ALOFT—NO. XVI.

"Around the board in order placed,
Each guest with wreaths of wine was graced;
While those that were but glasses ran,
The wits and merrymakers were."

PRAED, Author of "Vindex Hall."

"There is no occasion for ceremony," said Alcofribas, and turning to Gargantua, he continued: "You remember, of course, the wise remark of Trouvetou to your father Grangousier, when she crushed the cannon balls out of your hair, after the destruction of the castle, at the ford of Vede: 'Opportunity,' he said, 'hath all her hair in front combed; when she is past, you may not recall her; she hath no tuft whereby you can lay hold of her, for she is bald in the hind part of her head, and never returneth again.' A profound saying. Let us profit by it, and sit down to supper." Now, if I had to be hanged for it, I could not have avoided taking a seat at that supper table, though I knew all the dishes were as unsubstantial as dreams. Indeed, when I plied my knife and fork, I was sensible that I was cutting a dream into suitable morsels for deglutition and digestion. It was the funniest and most bewildering thing in the world. "Let us drink," said Alcofribas, and quoting from the drinking scene at Gargantua's birth, out of compliment to his guest, he continued, in the very words of Rabelais, whose purpose was no sooner mentioned but both with began flagons to go, goblets to fly, great bowls to ting, glasses to ring. Draw, reach, fill, mix, give it me without water. So, my friend, so, whip me off this glass neatly, bring me hither some claret, a full weeping glass till it run over. A cessation and truce with thirst. Which was first, thirst or drinking? Thirst, for who in a state of innocence would have drank without being athirst? Nay, Sir, it was drinking, for the need supposes the custom. I never drink without thirst, and to prevent it, I drink for the thirst to come."

He extended his quotation further than I can follow him, and ran on at a wild rate. What is better than good company? I gradually lost my terror, and sat among these shadows of the past creations of intellect as among living and real friends. My heart warmed towards them. I could have wrung the hands of the men and heartily kissed the women.

"A glass of wine," said Lalage to me, handing her glass to be filled with the sweetest grace imaginable. I inaudibly hummed that ode of Horace.

But the beauty of Lesbia was unsurpassed. I had always loved Catullus. I remember hurling from me with indignation the classical dictionary of great pretension and little performance which bears the name of Lempriere—I remember hurling it in my school days over stools and desks, because it termed Catullus an epigrammatist. Epigrammatist! Purest and sweetest of Roman poets, to have lived with thee in thy dwelling at Sirmio, which thou hast immortalised in such verse as never fell to the lot even of Horace to write, would have been renown enough for an aspiring man, and too much honor for a bell-ringer.

How could I do otherwise than look upon those Roman women with curiosity and interest? Lalage and Lesbia! Their names had been familiar to me from my boyhood. I once anticipated being a Dominie in the classics, and threw all my soul into the pages of the Greek and Latin writers.

"Eight dollars a gallon for this claret does not fetch the best article," said Asmodeus. "The vintner has cheated me. Is there beeswing in that port? This champagne is Jersey cider." In European fashion, we were drinking with our meat. "Fill me another tumbler," cried he. "Let the corks fly. Make me of no drinker, a drinker—perennity and everlastingness of sprinkling. Keep running after a dog, and he will never bite you;—drink always before the thirst, and it will never come upon you. If I were a fly, I would choose to be drown in good liquor."

He rattled on in this way like a mad one. Gargantua, who once devoured six pilgrims in a salad, stuffed like a turkey. Maria de Gloria ate sparingly. Lalage and Lesbia seemed to do little more than pick up crumbs. "Divide," said Lesbia, "the tender wing of a chicken between us." Asmodeus and Pantagruel consumed lustily, and, influenced by their example, I filled myself to actual repletion.

I well remember now how ridiculous it all seemed, and what a Barmecide feast it was. I caught myself wondering whether all feasts were so, and all enjoyment, and all life. Perhaps a living Alderman in the Tea Room is as phantasmal as were my guests above him in the Cupola. Perhaps his ten thousand dollars, newly received as the price of a "transaction," are less real, as wealth that he may pride himself upon, than the withered leaves of the Autumn before last.

"Now," said Asmodeus, when we had finished, "a taste of my brandy, my poet's inspiration, Bell-ringer. A thimble full, only. Tennyson lately applied to me for a fresh dose. I have had repeated applications from a Scotchman, named Gilfillan, and I have sent him a tumbler-full out of charity. There is something in him, which my brandy may call forth. An English parson, one Charles Kingsley, wrote me a letter by the last steamer. For a parson, he is really estimable, and without much profundity, is becoming popular. But of all recent English parsons, commend me to the dead Dr. Arnold of Rugby, and to Julius Hare and his brother, for some felicitous "Guesses at Truth."

"Lucian," observed Pantagruel, "is about publishing some new 'Dialogues of the Dead,' in which Sterling is talking with Erasmus, and Selden is having a 'table talk' with Luther and Coleridge, which will shortly be issued in sheets, to be bound according to the purchaser's fancy."

"Have you been lately in Hades?" demanded Asmodeus.

"Only the night before last," replied Pantagruel. "I left Montaigne, who had become a child again, sick of the croup."

I arose and gazed from my window. The moon was glorious in the sky. The city slept like an enchanted city, beautiful in the bright beams. I tried to think I had been dreaming, and the voices of Lalage and Lesbia seemed to die away like bells in the distance, silvery and oh, how sweet! I stamped with my foot and whistled. When will this night mare be ended, I thought.

I left the apartment and mounted to the roof of the hall. The ropes of the flag poles were flapping in a brisk night breeze. Venus was shining at an angle of sixty degrees. I recalled to memory that sentence of Jean Paul's, "I walked without aim, to enjoy the great night like a day." I longed for human society. I felt lonely, so lonely. Is it possible, I asked myself, that I am lunatic, and a fit tenant for a cell?

There was a house in Chatham-street that had a light gleaming from one of its upper windows, With the last words of Pantagruel still ringing in my ears, I fell into a strange fancy of seeing what was going on in that apartment. There must be a child sick there, I thought. And with the thought, the walls became transparent, and I saw a girl of some thirteen or fourteen years, lying senseless in a bed, stricken with scarlet fever, and her mother was kneeling beside the bed, praying for the child's life.

Was it—No,—Yes,—it was Asmodeus in that chamber, attending the child as her physician, and engaged in preparing for her a dose of medicine. But her father was not there. They had buried him in the past Summer. Tread lightly, Asmodeus, for the child may die.

I was distressed to see that the mother was alone with the physician, and that there were no relations present. Are there then no aunts or cousins? There was no nurse even. Good Asmodeus, I cried. Thou art doing thy good work without fee or expectation. But I saw the mother give him a dollar, ere he took his leave,—it was almost her last dollar,—and my heart was wrung

That child was all she possessed in the world.

I could abuse Nature in such scenes as this. I could ask her why she is so callous, so hard-hearted. But a heart is the weakness of humanity. Nature has no heart.

When an Indian scalps a Christian mother, and disembowels her children, what does Nature care? Nature does not care. A scalped Christian mother does not suffer more than a crushed red ant. The worm that you tread upon, also writhes. A rattlesnake, from the fact of its existence, has with yourself a claim, and an equal claim, to life.

Wives shall be made widows though they starve for it: children shall be made orphans, though they die for it: nations shall be depopulated—all their greatness shorn—though London should be sought for its ruins, and New-York for its foundations.

I sent strong eyes through the night. I saw the child die. I did not weep. Why should the mother weep?

I am simply, if you please, a fatalist; (you can't escape out of that labyrinth;) but nevertheless, in defiance of Calvin, Jonathan Edwards, Priestley, or a thousand of their school, man, within limits, is a free agent. Try and join that puzzle, and your ingenuity fails you like a wasted sinew.

My heart bled when the girl died, for I knew that the mother had not a living friend or relative in the world, and Asmodeus (her physician for the nonce) had deprived her almost of her last dollar: but doctors must be paid, so that I could not blame Asmodeus. But before the unlifted curtain of that mystery, I sat like a child, ignorant of the actors, and the green-room, and the properties, and the stage effects, wondering how in the storm scene, they would do the thunder and the hail.

I felt, as who, in such a position, has not felt, that if it had depended on myself, the girl would not have died. But what was I, but a poor feeble worm? And "whatever is, is right," is true, though Pope wrote it.

I descended to the cupola; Asmodeus was seated by the side of Lesbia, cracking almonds for her eating.

"We will not wait for our absent friend," he said. "Mephistopheles, I perceive, is in Paris, and won't be here to-night. For the Euripidean, Æschylean, and Sophoclean guests, we must tarry a little longer. Cerberus is triple-headed and has watchful eyes. He will not release everybody at once. Ugolino is still in the tower of famine, or Dante would have sent him without an invitation. Let us wait awhile for them, and for the folks of the Decameron. In the meantime, is there not life in New-York? Oyster cellars are open, and the theatres are not yet closed. Bagnios, brothels, if you wish for life; gambling saloons, thieving dens,—which shall we visit first? Let us make a night of it. Cheat, if the devil bids you, and buy a new missal with the money. Let us have a debauch. Swear, Bell-ringer,—an oath is a pearl of price. Get drunk, Bell-ringer,—why should'st thou be a girl in teens? See life, know life, enjoy life, make yourself a bed of roses. Lalage and Lesbia, a song!"

They struck up a Latin Ditty, not a classical one, indeed, nor yet so bad as to savor of Yale or Harvard, but about equal in merit to Walter Mapes: one of the popular songs of Rome, and bearing the same relation to Latin poetry, as Dibdin or General Morris bears to English Tennyson or American Poe.

"We will now cross over to Tammany, where there is a ball," said Asmodeus. "And that," he added, turning to Gargantua, "is the real Democracy. What would they say to it in France? You will there see no *debardeurs* in costume, but firemen and their girls in honest dresses—very use-for citizens, only somewhat vulgar; certainly not aristocratical, though often in their small way, very codfishy. Oh," he exclaimed, with an accent of exasperated satire, that I had not yet noticed in him. "Oh, for the pride of our mechanics! It exceeds Fifth-avenue by chalks. A dressed mechanic with a dressed wife upon his arm, going to a Tammany ball, is sovereign of little less than all the universe."

It galled me—it did. For what else was I, than a mechanic or the equal of a mechanic! A bell-ringer at ten dollars a week. Would a man boarding in Bleecker-street recognise me? Should I be welcome at Shelley's if they knew my profession? Would they not kick me out of Delmonico's?

So we went over to Tammany, and to my astonishment, passed in without tickets.

THE CITY HALL BELL-RINGER.

VERMONT.

Business of the Burlington Railroad, &c., &c.
Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.
BURLINGTON, Vt., Tuesday, Nov. 23, 1852

I presume neither you nor your readers will be unwilling to hear how matters are going on in this delightful place, where, I do not doubt, many of them have revelled among the varied manifestations of beauty, which nature here vouchsafes to her worshippers, and where you have passed some of the brightest years, and formed some of the strongest ties, of your life. It is not to you, however, that I hope to communicate anything new from this quarter; for, in spite of an occupation the most engrossing and laborious, I discover that it is impossible for you to absent yourself from us for a very long time, and you must, therefore, be presumed to be well "posted" on Burlington affairs, by dint of personal observation.

Those who formed extravagant expectations of the beneficial effects upon the trade of Burlington, of the introduction of railroads, connecting it with the great cities, have been doomed to disappointment. They reasoned on unsound bases, and the test of experience has proved too much for them. And yet they were not more mistaken than are those who adopted the croaking cry that the railroads had "killed Burlington." Since the temporary ebb in the tide of prosperity, produced by its effort to adapt itself to the new channels provided for it, Croaker & Co. have had things all their own way. Clouds and darkness filled their sky from one horizon to the other, and even the gleams of light that occasionally broke forth were pronounced only chance flickerings of the twilight preceding a polar night in Winter. The sage family of the "I told you so's" were in high feather, and inwardly chuckled over every real or imaginary symptom of decay, as a proud fulfillment of their own inspired vaticinations. Our dear old Burlington was "dead," and it only remained to see her decently buried.

But "there comes alike the day of trial unto all," and it is not in the nature of things that croakers should escape the common fate. The tide has unmistakably turned, and the solid prosperity of Burlington in the future is as well established as that of any town in New-England. Its wealthy and sagacious business men have discovered the true secret of success, and are preparing to make it a *producer* on a large scale, instead of an insignificant mart for the exchange of the products of other regions. Its unrivalled beauty, its healthy climate, its advantageous natural position, and its easy access to all the best markets, adapt it peculiarly for manufacturing purposes; while to the fortunate citizen, who desires to make for himself a home where Nature shall become a willing minister to his highest and most exquisite pleasures, and where he may mingle the sources of congenial associations with the calm delights of domestic seclusion, it offers attractions scarcely rivalled, certainly not surpassed, elsewhere.

The signs of material prosperity are multiplying all around us. The great woollen factory at the Falls, on the borders of the town, long to be remembered with chagrin as the scene of unsuccessful enterprise in former days, has at last fallen into the hands of a couple of enterprising brothers from Massachusetts, who bring with them capital, enterprise and experience which will insure their success. The flouring mill of H. W. Catlin, Esq., which was burned last Winter, rose almost as if by a magician's touch upon its old site, and is now doing an extensive and prosperous business. The cotton spinning establishment, which was burned at the same time, has been resuscitated on a larger scale in one of the large buildings above the Falls, long hitherto unused, and promises to be one of the best stocks in this region.

At the lake a building is just now approaching completion, measuring four hundred by fifty feet, four stories high, with a powerful steam engine, designed to furnish motive power to various kinds of mechanical business. This establishment was built by stock subscriptions, and is the result of the energy and perseverance of a few of our more active and public spirited citizens. It will soon be completed and filled with workers, furnishing the means of subsistence and comfort to at least five hundred persons.

The town has for many years contented itself with a *cellar*, under the Court-House, in which to hold its town-meetings and other public gatherings. In this subterranean cavern—for which we are indebted to the enlightened policy of a past generation—we have received our distinguished visitors from abroad, and here have been caught the colds and consumptions which have sent several of our best men to untimely graves. We have at last grown tired and ashamed of such a discreditable place, and are now building a spacious Town Hall, eighty feet square, on the open ground adjoining the Court-House on the south, where, besides a room capable of holding two thousand persons, will be accommodations for various public offices, now inconveniently scattered in various parts of the town. This building, which is constructed from plans furnished by Thomas S. Whitney, Esq., an architect of genuine taste and rare skill in his profession, will be a welcome addition to our limited supply of architectural beauties, and will moreover abundantly redeem us from the too well-deserved stigma of overweening parsimony in our public appointments.

The village contains some six or seven thousand inhabitants, a number too large to live comfortably under the meagre system of Town Government provided by our laws. A move has therefore been on foot for several years, to procure a city charter, so that an energetic home Government might be invoked to repress the outrages which, under the present system, are too often perpetrated upon the persons and property of individuals. It was hoped that this movement would be successful this year, but the opponents of the measure (chiefly actuated by the fear of a heavy increase of taxation) have succeeded in substituting a village charter, much less efficient, and, no doubt, less expensive, under which it is to be hoped that we shall experience a substantial relief from our present embarrassments; especially in regard to the punishment of petty offences, and the repression of lawlessness and turbulence.

The usual appliances for relieving the tedium of our long, cold winters, will be put in requisition this year, with at least as much vigor as usual. As soon as we have eaten our thanksgiving turkies, we begin to arrange the programme for the coming season. Balls, parties, sleigh rides and railroad jaunts, (thanks for that last to the new *regime*,) are matters of course, but I am glad to say that we have also permanent provision for an annual course of first class lectures, whence we can go home after a pleasant evening, with the comfortable consciousness that we have gained something besides the destruction of a portion of precious time, or the interchange of greetings with our neighbors. These lectures are furnished by the Burlington Lyceum, a Literary Association, formed last year, embracing in its plan a Library, Reading Room, Debating Society, and Annual Course of Lectures. This institution, long needed here, is a source of pride and pleasure to our citizens generally, by whom the call for its support has been generously responded to. Its library is already respectable in point of size and value, and is constantly receiving additions, not only by an annual appropriation from the friends of the Lyceum, but by liberal donations from individuals. The reading room contains the best magazines, including the foreign reprints and the principal newspapers from all parts of the United States and Canada.

EUGENIO.

INDIANA.

Indianapolis—Growth of the City—Character and Progress of the State—Debt, &c.
Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.
INDIANAPOLIS, Saturday, Nov. 20, 1852.

Indianapolis has 11,800 inhabitants, and is a city legally, and will soon be one actually, if it continues to increase to-day and to-morrow with the miraculous rapidity of yesterday. Seven several lines of railroads either centre here now or will do so within the ensuing six months. They come laden with people and products from different points of the compass—north, east, south, west, northeast, southeast and northwest, connecting us with the great lakes and the Father of Rivers and the Belle of Rivers, and the old homes of many of "our folks"—New-York and New-England. Within one month a moving panorama will commence rolling over the 1,000 miles that separates the centre of Hoosierdom from the *Times* office. If you'll crow, we'll crow, then.

It is true our enterprising men have been indebted to Eastern Capital for much of this good, but then ours was the eloquence that achieved the dollars and ours the energy and labor that pushed the miracle to completion. So, hurrah for us! I want to tell your smaller capitalists something (your large ones know it now) that may wake them up. There is not a railroad in the whole Western country which is built through *to any where* that is paying less than ten per cent. on its capital stock.

Plank roads too. Here is one, running past my door on the National Road, twenty miles each side of the Capitol, the annual dividend of which (paid quarterly) has never been less than 12 per cent. and yet this stock is selling in our market at from $50 to $60 on the hundred. All because capital, what we have of it, is presumed to command a better price, and is certainly wanted and used for other projects. Please do not think I say these things as a mendicant. I am none. I have no *interest* in any thing save an amiable wife and a few heirs.

There is an immense flood of emigration overflowing the National road westward. They come from Ohio, Pennsylvania, and the entire Eastern seaboards. They come in huge, outlandish, canvas-covered emigrant wagons, drawn by mules, oxen, horses, and cows. The travelers are indifferent as to the species, but there must be four in number to each wagon—usually in different animals. Hundreds of these wagons, filled with abundant flaxen-haired children and household furniture crowd the highway by day, and camp out by log fires o' nights.

I greatly fear your New-York bankers are going to play hob with us. At the last session of our State Legislature, a general banking law was passed. Since that time, a dozen banks have sprung into existence, and the country is being filled with beautiful pictures of landscapes and goddesses, and great men and cows, handsomely engraved on fine paper.

A banker in your city buys up $50,000, more or less, of Indiana State indebtedness; gets $50,000 worth of notes engraved by some eminent artist; puts his bank in his carpet-bag; comes here and dumps it down at the Auditor's office. The State Auditor countersigns and registers the notes, and the man is a bank ready for exchanges, shaves, discounts, and deposits. Our people, seeing the elaborate art afloat, think that the Union is saved, the State richer by so much, and each several Hoosier on the high road to untold wealth. They begin to buy largely and get gain; prices of produce are wonderfully inflated; each man enjoys his right to a bit of extravagance. And what will the end of these things be?

The curtain has fallen, the quadrennial farce has been played, and Indiana gives his obscurity, the President elect, 20,000 majority. His Excellency, Gov. Wright, will (his newspaper card to the contrary notwithstanding) conquer his prejudices and appoint a United States Senator in place of the late Hon. Jas. Whitcomb. The men mostly talked of are Hon. John Pettit—distinguished in Congress for his irreligion and anti-Chaplain performances; Hon. John W. Davis, remarkable as a "Turvey drop model of department;" Hon. E. W. H. Ellis, present Auditor of State; Hon. R. D. Owen, Hon. Wm. G. Brown, notorious as the man who "shook his head" in Congress, but was not elected Speaker, and an abundance of other gentlemen equally ambitious to serve the country. Of these, perhaps, Mr. Pettit stands the best chance either of appointment by the Governor or election by the next General Assembly.

Meanwhile, if our worthy Governor feels any delicacy about the matter, and wishes to compromise opposing interests, the undersigned offers himself a willing sacrifice.

COL. TODDS.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Local News—Delaware and Hudson Canal—Improvements, &c.
Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.
WILKESBARRE, Pa., Monday, Nov. 22, 1852.

Mr. Editor: The excitement of our great quadrennial canvass has passed over, and your columns are not hereafter to be burdened with political matter. The national wailings for the loss of the great Massachusetts Statesman are beginning to die away upon the breeze. The country is now once more at rest. Now there is an opportunity for the interchange of social sympathies and the communication of local intelligence; and for contributions to the stock of general information, upon various topics of general interest. Such being the state of things, I feel inclined to indulge a little my propensities for scribbling, and to fulfil my pledge to your readers.

I am now in a region which has long been known in history, but which, until recently, has been almost shut out from the world—it is *the Wyoming Valley*. Being distant from the great commercial cities, behind lofty ranges of mountains, and not inhabited by excited, restless population, this beautiful and interesting locality has remained comparatively stationary, while the rest of the world has been in a state of feverish excitement, and has been driving on with telegraphic speed. The people have long known that there was an indefinite amount of wealth in their hills and mountains, but they have been slow in the execution of plans to render them available. The Hudson and Delaware Coal Company, with great effort and at vast expense have at length so matured their system of operations as to draw immense profits from a small section of the great coal basin of the Susquehanna Valley. This section is situated in the Lackawana. Another Company has built a railway, which extends from Waverley, on the Hudson and Delaware Canal, through Cobb's Gap to Port Griffith, only four miles above this place. This road is designed for coal cars. Aside from these there are Companies engaged in working the mines at different points and sending coal by the Whitehaven Railroad to the Lehigh and down the North Branch to Baltimore and intervening places. The Legget's Gap Railroad, which extends from the Erie Railroad, at the Great Bend, to Scranton, calculated not only for coal and freight, but for passengers, is now making a wonderful change in the travel of the country, and has brought this Valley within a day's ride of New-York.

This is a mere glance at the improvements which are opening this secluded region to the gaze of the business world, and waiting the attention of the enterprizing of nearly all nations. It is now fast becoming a great business centre, and is destined to compete with the most stirring sections on the Atlantic board. When the Legget's Gap Road shall be extended, through Cobb's Gap to the Water Gap on the Delaware, we shall be brought some six hours nearer to New-York. A Railroad through from Wilksbarre to Scranton, a thing which must soon be done, will nearly complete our facilities for access to the great emporium, and will be the precursor of the concentration and employment of capital in opening the immense coal fields which are yet undisturbed, and of the erection of manufactories.

We have large capitalists in our midst, but, unfortunately both for them and the community, they are a little too careful—too slow—too fearful of hazarding their money in experiments. We want a lot of half crazy Yankees here, to wake them up—to show them what can be done by wit and energy united; and they will soon be here, too, for they enter any avenue of business which promises ample remuneration.

The beautiful Autumnal season, which clothes our mountains with every variety of tint—from deep red to pale yellow—has passed; and the sere of late Fall, with the chill of approaching Winter, are upon us. In the meantime, we are all preparing for Thanksgiving. The clergy are busy in their studies, getting up elegant and patriotic discourses, while the turkeys are being tempted with yellow corn to fill their crops, and the great pumpkins are heaped up in the great store. If we don't fairly rival the Yankees this time, in keeping the good old rules of the Pilgrim and the Knickerbocker fathers, then we will submit to any reasonable penalty.

The crops—with the exception of hay—with us are abundant, and prices yield a fair remuneration to the toils of the farmer.

Politics are down flat. While our two fellow-citizens—Fuller and Wright—were contending for the honor of a seat in Congress, the masses were stirred up, and all were in motion; but when *the people* settled that question, everybody went about his business, and seemed to forget the history of the bloodless campaign. This is a great country, and a free. Our *revolutions* are harmless—indeed, often salutary; and are followed by good feeling and good neighborhood, upon the part of the partizans who had been most active in the fray. So may it be to the end.

ITINERANT.

FROM THE SOUTH-WEST.

Winter in New-Orleans—A Case of Abduction—Texas Steamers—Matagorda Bay—Mr. Thrasher's New Paper.
NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, Nov. 20, 1852.

We have a pleasant touch of Winter—a clear, bright, blue sky, with just a sufficient frostiness in the atmosphere to make one feel nimble and frisky. It is a most charming day with us. Now perhaps you are enjoying the fun of a snow-storm—for they were doing "that sum" in Baltimore yesterday; and is it not wonderful, when you reflect on it, that we should know the fact here this morning? I hope, however, that the "wires won't play us the same trick of bringing us a snow storm along with the news, as they did last Winter—for, I can assure you, we have had enough of that sort of "sugar and salt" doings, as the negroes and Creoles called it.

Some time ago a lawyer by the name of James Dawson, who resided in Arkansas, had a difficulty with some parties in that State concerning the interests of a Bank which Dawson was prosecuting. The adverse parties wrote Dawson several insulting notes, of which he took no notice. They then made an attack on him in his office, and one of them inflicted a severe wound on his head with a bowie knife, when he seized a gun and shot the assailant dead. Dawson afterwards removed to Western Texas where he continued to practice his profession. While attending the Circuit Courts a few weeks ago, he was seized on the Prairie by three men, one of whom gave his name as Cleveland, and said he was a U. S. Deputy Marshal from Arkansas. Dawson surrendered and was carried to Galveston, and there secretly put on board the steamer *Louisiana*, which arrived here last week. Dawson has a son here and other relatives, and he succeeded in sending them word of his illegal detention and arrest. Eminent counsel were at once employed, and a writ of *habeas corpus* sued out, to compel Cleveland to produce Dawson before the Court. Before this could be effected Cleveland and his party left the steamer with their prisoner and concealed themselves. A strong body of police was stationed along the levee to prevent their departure on any of the river steamers, but it seems that Cleveland, anticipating a rescue, had carried his prisoner to Carrollton, above the city, and then engaged a steamer to stop there and take them off, and thus he succeeded in avoiding the police.

The most mysterious and extraordinary circumstance in regard to this affair is, that a man of Dawson's known character should have permitted himself to have been taken out of Texas without the requisition of the Governor of that State, in compliance with an order from the Governor of Arkansas. And that he should be secretly carried through this civilized city without being able to see his friends, or to make such a resistance as would effect his release, or cause inquiry into the right of his arrest! He is charged with a State offence, and the U. S. Marshal had no power to arrest him; and it is evident there was no requisition from the Governor of Arkansas, or else there would not have been any secrecy or concealment about it. It is certainly a most mysterious affair. His friends here think that it is a conspiracy on the part of the relatives of the deceased for revenge. The Arkansas papers will no doubt give us some light on the subject.

The Captains of the Texas steamers, belonging to Messrs. Harris & Morgan of this City, still complain very bitterly of the pilots at Matagorda Bar, as well as of the frightful dangers and difficulties of the navigation. By the continual shifting of the sands, it is almost impossible to know where the channel is, as it changes almost every trip. This is a great drawback to the thriving city of Indianola, which lies some miles up the Bay, and but for this bar at the entrance of the harbor, would soon be the largest and most important city on the seaboard of Texas. It already does a great trade with New-Orleans and the North, besides its large interior commerce, there being a direct road for wagon trains as far as El Paso. The United States Engineers have reported the impracticability of deepening the channel by the building of a sea-wall. Others, however, differ with them, and think it could be effected at a cost of not over a million of dollars. The vessels and steamers lost there last year, to say nothing of the loss of human lives, amount to over a quarter of a million. Indianola is bound to become the most important point on the whole coast of Texas, for it is the main entrance to the inland navigation, by its bays, and along the mouth of its rivers, down the entire coast to Corpus Christi.

It is to be hoped that the attention of Congress will be called to this fact during the coming session, and that a new survey will be ordered with a view of building a sea-wall so as to make the navigation over Matagorda Bar secure. With regard to the arguments against the practicability of this measure, I make the following extract from an English paper, to show what England undertakes for the security of shipping in its harbors, compared to which the proposed sea-wall at Matagorda Bar would be a trifle. In speaking of the artificial harbor now being constructed at Dover by the English Government, the paper says:

"It is to consist of a space of seven hundred acres, is to be enclosed by a wall more than two miles in length; more than half of which space will as all times secure a depth of water from thirty to forty-two feet at the lowest tide. The wall will be ninety feet wide at bottom, and fifty at top; the sides will be eighteen feet thick, and consist of immense blocks of solid stone, the middle filled in with artificial stone or concrete. The foundation of this stupendous work is now laying by companies of men, who remain several hours, with diving bells, under water. This gigantic display of human power and skill will, when fully completed, cost more than two millions sterling."

Maurice W. Hoffman, one of the oldest and most estimable members of the New-Orleans Bar, died on the 16th inst. at his residence at Pine Grove, St. Tammany Parish. Mr. Hoffman was a Baltimorean, and commenced the practice of law in this city in 1815. A meeting of the members of the Bar was held this morning, at which Hon. Geo. Strawbridge presided, and appropriate resolutions were passed in respect to the memory of the deceased.

The Odd Fellows of this city make a grand turn-out on Monday next in honor of the dedication of their new and magnificent hall on Camp-street, opposite Lafayette-square. After the procession, the ceremonies, consisting of music and orations, will take place at the Hall. This building is very large and massive, and almost fronts the Marble City Hall, on the opposite of the square on St. Charles-street, which adds greatly to the beauty of the city. It contains a large public hall-room, which will also be used for concerts, &c. Beside this new building, another magnificent edifice has just been completed, called "Mechanics' Institute," intended for lectures, concerts, &c. These public buildings were greatly wanted. It is also contemplated this Winter to build a new theatre, Messrs. Ben. De Bar & Sateman, to be the proprietors, and also a new opera-house. When this is done, and our railroads completed, New-Orleans may be considered "fenced in" at least.

Mr. Thrasher's new paper, "*The Beacon of Cuba*," made its bow this morning before the public. It is very neatly gotten up, and shows tact and talent on the part of its editor.

Booth, the celebrated tragedian, has just closed a very flattering and successful engagement at the St. Charles. Miss Logan, after an absence of several years, made her appearance last night before a crowded house in Evadne. She has wonderfully improved, and was greeted with tremendous applause throughout. The chasteness of her style, and her faultless acting, entitles her to rank with the first actresses of the day.

The Orleans Opera-House opens to-morrow night with Halevy's grand opera of the Queen of Cyprus, when the new troupe will make their debut. Señor Boadas, the first tenor, and Mens Widemann, take the principal solos. We may now say that our gay season has fairly commenced. Our hotels are all full, and the magnificent Veranda leads off with the *haut ton*, and well does it deserve it, for it is one of the most complete hotels in all its appointments now in the Union. With those two celebrities, Young & Everitt, as caterers, one cannot fail to be made comfortable and happy.

ADELUS.

WASHINGTON.

The Cuban Documents—Rumored Sickness of Col. King—The Mails Withdrawn from Mr. Law's Steamers.
Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.
WASHINGTON, Sunday, Nov. 28, 1852.

The publication of the correspondence on Cuba is a very remarkable instance of both Executive and Legislative indiscretion. In the first place, the call for the correspondence was very irregularly made. The House of Representatives has nothing to do with the negotiations in their present state. Had the Senate required such information, it would, when received, have been opened and considered in Executive Session, and not published at all. I do not recollect the circumstances under which the House adopted a resolution calling for it, but I presume it was done at the instance, or, at least, with the sanction of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, of which Hon. T. H. Bayley is Chairman. That gentleman when deposed as the beginning of the Congress, from the Chairmanship of the Ways and Means, put in a bulls to his feelings aloud at the head of that on Foreign Affairs, because that has usually to something to illustrate his name to that position. The procurement and publication of this document is his first achievement in pursuit of that object, and the country would be no loser were it the last.

Among the arrangements proposed for this new Administration is the appointment of Mr. B. to a foreign mission, in order that Mr. Wise, whose District he represents, may come into Congress to fight Col. Benton.

The French Minister remarked, on seeing the exposure, that it would very seriously lower the character of American diplomacy in Europe, and would make other Governments more cautious and less candid in their communications with our own. The personal criticisms of Mr. Saunders upon Queen Christina, and some other members, cannot but be deeply offensive; and half a century of good conduct upon the part of our Ministers, will hardly suffice to restore the confidence which before existed, and which has now been so discreditably violated.

We have had reports for some days of the death of Col. King, Vice-President elect. Although they are contradicted, yet a dispatch, dated at the place of his residence, and received here last night, states that he is very low, and not expected to recover. It is, therefore, probable that the choice of the Democratic party for the second office in the Administration will be thwarted by Providence. In that event, the Electoral College would have the power to select another person, and would probably feel under obligations to make choice of one of the gentlemen who were voted for by the Convention previous to the nomination of Mr. King. If a majority of the electors shall not agree, the Senate will elect, as they did in 1837, when Col. Johnson failed to receive a majority of the electoral votes.

What I informed you of a fortnight ago has come to pass. The Government has withdrawn the mails from the vessels of the Company which own the *Crescent City*, and have put them beyond the pale of national protection so far as concerns their controversy with the Spanish authorities in Cuba. Perhaps that ends the case, for if the Habeas corpus officials refuse to let Mr. Purser Smith land from the *Cherokee*, she will leave the port as light as she came. As to the prospect of her being fired into and seized, that I consider very cloudy indeed.

The surplus revenue is decreasing. By the last weekly statement it was under seventeen millions. The application to Congress for authority to purchase stock at the immense premium it now bears in the market, will probably be denied, as under existing laws a considerable amount may be extinguished in July, 1853, and in 1856, at par.

CIVIS.

Mr. Fillmore and Mr. Law—Lieut. Davenport—Arrival of Members, &c.
Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.
WASHINGTON, Sunday, Nov. 28, 1852.

The President's letter censuring George Law, through the medium of the Collector of the Port of New-York, is attracting attention. He treats George Law as the embodiment of Filibusterism, and tells him that he has no right to make laws and wars on his own hook, and that the questions at issue are not to be settled between *Georgius Lex* and *Isabella Regina*, but between the latter and the United States. Mr. Law is evidently regarded by the President as constituting an independent power.

The *Crescent City*, it was supposed here, would sail to day, and it was the determination of the Government that if Law should send Mr. Smith in her, she should not carry the mails.

Capt. Davenport has not been *Japanned*, but sent on the Coast Survey.

I notice the arrival of a number of Members to-day, who are looking about cheapening board and lodgings, being amazed at the high prices of such conveniences. Prices in the rural districts, in different parts of this country, have not risen in proportion to the prices in cities.

It is rumored that General Scott will this Winter apply for a change of his Head-Quarters from Washington to New-York. His quarters were removed to this City at the request of the President.

We hear more of speculation as to the new Cabinet.

Caleb Cushing is not put forward by some as more likely to be taken as a Cabinet Minister than any one in New-England. The friends of Gov. Floyd, of Virginia, think that if any one is taken from that State—Mr. Thornton declining—it should be he. He would suit well for the Home Department. Mr. Dickinson is the only one now spoken of from New-York.

X. Y.

Abbotsford.

We stopped at the Melrose station, and, taking a carriage, drove over to Abbotsford, some three miles. The country, though exceedingly pleasant, did not strike us as remarkably picturesque, and before we dreamed of such a thing we were at Abbotsford, which lies low, on the banks of the Tweed, hidden from the road by a thick plantation. The grounds are very beautiful, and have, need I say, a peculiar mournful charm in all their lovely lights and shades of greenery and leafy luxuriance, from the recollection that he, the immortal master, planned and planted, and found his purest, richest pleasure in adorning them.

The house itself is a superb baronial-looking residence, strikingly picturesque in effect, and wonderfully in keeping with the mind and taste of the noble builder. It is one of the most natural productions of his genius. You could almost fancy it in all its varied forms of antique beauty, quaint and strange, yet ever graceful and imposing—his light enchanting poetry and his glorious romance resolved into stone. It is a curious pile—an odd, yet not inharmonious assemblage of architectural ideas, half religious, half feudal, simple yet stately—the charming conceits and bold fancies of poetry and the spirit of olden romance, revealed in towers and turrets, arches and windows, gables and chimney-tops.

The entrance-hall at Abbotsford is not very large, but is exceedingly beautiful, and tastefully hung with armor, antlers, weapons and interesting relics from many lands. But after the guide pointed to a glass-case, which contained the suit of clothes last worn by Sir Walter, I saw nothing beside in this apartment. These brought the picture of the grand old man, worn down and broken before his time, with wondrous vividness before me. I could see him as he tottered about his grounds, or sat in the shade of some favorite tree, with his faithful Willie Laidlaw—the great soul-light in his eye, dimmed with deepening mists, and his gigantic genius shrunken into a babe's bounded and bewildered capacity—I could see on his worn brow the troubled struggle of memory and thought, in his eyes the faint momentary gleaming of the old inspiration—but by the sweet, mournful smile of his wan lips, I could see, oh! nothing more, for the real tears which rained from my eyes seemed to hide the unreal picture of my fancy.

In the beautiful little study in which the great novelist wrote many of his works, the air seemed surcharged with the living magnetism of his genius. So *near* he seemed, so strangely recent his presence, so inevitable his speedy return, my mind grew bewildered and my heart beat hurriedly and half expectantly. My very senses obeyed the strong illusion of my excited imagination. I looked toward the door by which he used to enter. I listened, and spoke low. I dared not approach his writing-table, and sit in his chair, for fear he might surprise me when he should come in. But oh! how soon passed over my heart the chill returning wave of recollection, of reason—gone, gone forever! dust, dust these twenty years!

The library, drawing and dining-rooms, are very elegant apartments, commanding some charming views. There are several fine pictures, by foreign artists, collected by Sir Walter; but of more interest to me were the family portraits. Of these, there are two of the poet, taken in his early boyhood, wonderfully like those painted in his manhood and old age. There is a handsome full-length likeness of the last Sir Walter, and several portraits of his sister, Mrs. Lockhart, whose son is the present master of Abbotsford. Of all the weapons, curious and memorable in the armory, of all the valuable relics, I was most moved by the sight of the pistols of Mahommet, Rob Roy's gun, and the sword of Montrose.

[Grace G. resumed in Saturday's No.

NOTICES OF NEW PUBLICATIONS.

"VILLAGE LIFE IN EGYPT," by Mr. BAYLE ST. JOHN, is a highly interesting phase of that much traveled land, which has escaped the ensmal caravan of observers. Mr. ST. JOHN is a narrow examiner of men and things, and an uncommonly pleasant writer. Accept a specimen or two:

SUPERNATURALISM.

It is difficult for an European to imagine the space which the belief in supernatural agency occupies in the Oriental mind. Earth, air, and water, in the East, are filled with spirits, evil or good, who constantly hold communication with mortals. The number of the evil ones, perhaps, predominates. Every day the fellâh is liable to come in contact with them. If he stumble over a clod, he must take care to invoke the name of God in a set form, otherwise he is safe to be possessed; and there is always a devil ready to leap down his throat in case he should happen to gape. He dare not, without first politely asking permission, either pour out water on the ground, or throw down any load, or sit upon the grass, or light a fire. Every place, every part of a house, is inhabited by its peculiar genius. The well is almost always haunted by a beautiful female spirit, who floats in the water, or hovers over its surface; and no bucket is ever let down without a previous 'by your leave.' Even the Mustra has uncouth, loathsome goblins, peculiar to itself; and on entering it is necessary to say, '*Astabaka min el kabe wa el kebesi.*' In this invocation the name of God is left out; and for the same reason written paper is never trod upon, nor otherwise treated disrespectfully, because it either has the name of God written or printed upon it, or the letters which form that name. Most persons extend the same respect to white paper, simply because it has the power of receiving this sacred impression. To sit upon a book is considered the very height of impiety; and if it is done by accident, must be atoned for by an invocation specially adapted to the case.

Those who comply with the established custom are never molested. Only one instance is known of a devil entering in spite of the usual adjuration. The patient was wise enough to make such a horrible noise that the Prince of the Ginns appeared, and asked what was the matter? An explanation being given, he forthwith cut the offender into ten thousand pieces; since which salutary piece of severity all has gone well. Now and then, it is true, some unfortunate wight forgets to use the proper words, and is immediately possessed. A Hakim is then called in, who reads from a book, writes charms, pronounces incantations, and sometimes applies fire to the mouth of the patient. At last the devil—often beaten in the person of the sufferer—gives in, and cries that he is ready to come forth by the eyes. 'No,' replies the Hakim, who considers this too respectable a place of exit. 'By the nostrils?' 'No.' 'By the mouth—the ears?' &c. At last, the humbled devil consents to come out from beneath the toe-nails, or by some equally ignoble passage. The sister of our Reis was long afflicted in this way, until a celebrated Hakim cured her. She suffered chiefly twice a month, at the changes of the moon.

EGYPTIAN ART.

The western plain of the Theban valley, with its overhanging mountains, presents far more numerous objects of curiosity than the eastern. We here revelled in temples and tombs from morning to evening. The Vocal Statue was, of course, visited; and a witty companion wrote on the basement—"*Mem: non audii.*" The same wag used to prove that Egypt was not created by the Nile, from the philosophical axiom, "*Ex Nilo nil fit!*" I may add, that this was the only occasion on which any of our party wrote upon rock or monument. For my part, I have always made a point of abstaining from inscribing my name. In some cases the practice may be harmless enough; and it is interesting to find the signature of a celebrated person—BRUCE for example—in and out-of-the-way place. But why every vulgar tourist, in these modern days of steam navigation and tranquility, when traveling in Egypt is easier than traveling in Wales, should think it necessary to commemorate his presence—not once, modestly, in an unoccupied corner, but fifty or a hundred times, and, by preference, in the midst of an inscription, or on the cheek of a painted or sculptured goddess—I cannot understand. The Columns of Carnac, the Tombs of the Kings, the Pyramids, the Caves of Beni Hassan—every monument, in fact, from Philæ to Alexandria—are defaced by the names of obscure individuals of all nations, either carved minutely or daubed in black letters of colossal size. A clever Maltese, understanding the value of puffing, has taken care to announce in various places that he is the best dragoman in the world. The Arabs, following up the elegant example, not only write their names and sentences from the Koran, but sketch caricature resemblances of steamers, animals, and even men. From this the passage is easy to wanton destruction; and when we add the combined efforts of antiquaries and Turks, it is really surprising that anything remains in Egypt worth visiting. I do not despair, however, of seeing every inscription rendered illegible, every painting effaced, every statue pulverized, every temple reduced to a heap of chips and rubbish.

A month might be spent among the tombs alone, without any sense of weariness. Their variety is infinite, and, like all great works, they seem grander on a second inspection, and grander still on a third. The Assasseef sepulchres are the most extensive; but the Biban-el-Melook are incomparable. A rocky pass, precipitous on both sides, takes you round behind the hills of Gournou, towards a mountain with a pyramidal summit, which, though not made with hands, serves as a majestic mausoleum. In its lower spurs the tombs—some thirty long galleries, expanding here and there into chambers—are pierced. I shall never forget the impression produced as we wandered slowly down their inclined floors between the richly painted walls, beneath the strangely ornamented roofs. Egyptian art seems here to have reached its highest state of perfection, several degrees below the point at which Italian art had arrived in the age of CIMABUE. The principal thing to be admired is the beauty of the coloring in a mechanical point of view; for not the slightest artistic feeling is displayed. The colors are laid on flat and even, and remain in admirable preservation. The RAPHAELS of ancient Egypt beat our painters and decorators hollow, but as draughtsmen were wofully deficient. Some eyes, accustomed to dwell upon their caricatures, actually admire the beauty of the forms, the expression of the countenances, the graces of the composition; and in one or two groups discover traces of perspective! I could see nothing of all this. The forms appeared to me ill-drawn, and only faintly resembling nature, like school-boy sketches on a slate. The faces have one uniform stupid stare; the drapery is about as flowing as a deal-board; composition there is none. The figures are generally arranged in long lines, and their occupations are expressed in a merely conventional manner. I have read animated descriptions of battle and hunting scenes beheld in these and other places. A battle is represented by a king six or eight feet high, with his legs stretched out like compasses, shooting with a bow into a compartment containing a profusion of Lilliputians. A sportsman, in like manner, is a giant taking aim at a little square frame, just at the point of his arrow, containing stags, wild boars, wild fowl, &c., huddled higgledy-piggledy together. I am inclined to think, that the very small progress in the arts made by the ancient Egyptians is a proof that their empire was not of so long duration as is supposed.

It was not, therefore, as works of art that I admired and wondered at the representations on the walls of the Tombs of the Kings; but as ornaments exhibiting a taste verging sometimes towards grossness, a great fertility of fancy, and much mechanical skill in the execution. As sculptors, the Egyptians seem to have made more progress than as painters. It is true, their statues are all stiff as corpses; but there is sometimes great finish and beauty about the features. As to the idea, that the genius of artists was restrained within certain limits by laws or customs, I believe it to be a mere fancy, invented by the strange partiality of travelers and archæologists for the objects of their studies. It is more probable that artists were restrained by their own want of talent and knowledge. No doubt, as we are told, tradition required certain symbols, certain forms of costume to accompany each god or goddess; but the same was the case in Greece, where the Thunderer, the Huntress, the Messenger, and every other mythological being, had, as it were, their uniforms; and modern art adheres with almost absurd rigidity to certain recognized modes of draping and adorning its St JEROMES, its St. JOHNS, its Virgins, and Our Saviour, yet never complains that its genius has too little space to move in.

There is an evident progress in Egyptian monuments of post-Pharaonic times; although, singularly enough, some antiquaries look with contempt on these recent productions, and reserve their praise for beauty of design, boldness of execution, exquisite finish, and so forth, for the accurate statements of the most barbarous antiquity. The only figures of real solidity, irrespective of size, I have seen in Egypt, are those of the woman supposed to represent the heavens, that embrace some of the astronomical subjects in the small chambers on the roof of the temple of Dendera. They remind one of BLAKE'S wonderful designs, but, because they are the work of mere moderns, obtain not the suffrages of amateurs.

TRAVELING FARE.

It will, perhaps, be charitable to many tourists, to say a few words here on the subject of eating. I should have omitted to do so but for the following circumstance. We overtook, in descending, a small boat, bearing the American flag, and observed a portly-looking gentleman sitting solitary in front of his cabin. There was something in his posture, before we could even distinguish his features, that invited sociability. Two of our party, therefore—though not over-anxious, generally, to make advances—when we happened to moor near at hand, at a place called Mankabat, went on board to pay a visit. I found the traveler installed in the portico of our cabin, on my return from a long stroll. He was a lively, pleasant person, and his nationality was only sufficiently marked to be agreeable. He told us that he had the fastest horse in all America, always traveled by the fastest train, and complained humorously that he had the slowest tub on the Nile. Certainly, in spite of the size of our bark, we could have easily rowed round his sluggard. He was impatient to reach Cairo, the go-ahead impulse being strong within him, and started before us. But we soon came alongside, and, succeeding in persuading him to take tea with us, spent a pleasant evening in chatting of the Mississippi and the Nile, the Backwoods and the Tombs of the Kings, the Rocky Mountains and the Libyan Desert.

But what amused us most was, that Colonel ——— (it is hardly fair to print the names of travelers one meets under such circumstances) assured us that he had eaten nothing during his two months' journey on the Nile but tame pigeons broiled! His dragoman had assured him that there were no other provisions to be procured, that beef was a myth, and that mutton was goat! We told him that at Old Cairo we had bought a leg of mutton, fourteen pounds in weight, excellent and tender; that boiled or roast mutton graced our table several times a week; that we had procured a splendid piece of beef at Luxor; that poultry of all kinds, from geese to pullets, could be got at most places, besides hares and other game. He could scarcely believe his ears; for though, of course, he had seen flocks of sheep, and must often have been kept awake by the cackling of geese, he had been so blinded by the interested calumnies of his dragoman, that he had never ventured to go beyond broiled pigeons. The fact is, that an intelligent and honest servant will always find an ample supply of whatever is required to furnish forth a good table; and though it may be creditable to rough it when necessary, it is just as well to live pretty when it is possible to do so at a very trifling expense. Provisions are remarkably cheap on the Nile, and a price which seems amazingly small to an European leaves a good profit to the fellâh. Our American friend thanked us for our information, bade us good night when we reached Beni Mohammed, started again in his slow coach, and by persevering work night and day reached Cairo in an incredibly short space of time; so that before we arrived, he was far on his way to Petra, Palmyra, or the Lord knows where!

Mr. ST. JOHN'S book is reprinted by Messrs. TICKNOR, REED & FIELDS, in the very best style. Messrs. EVANS & BRITTAN have it for sale.

In his book on "COMPARATIVE PHYSIOGNOMY," Dr. REDFIELD holds the mirror up to nature with a vengeance. The marrow thereof is a series of wood-cuts, displaying the human face divine in juxtaposition with select portraitures of the brute creation: the standing direction being "look here upon this picture—and on this." Dr. REDFIELD believes that every man has something of the animal within him, a proposition, stated thus broadly, without oppugners. But something more is implied in the Doctor's theory. The animal infusion follows the type of traceable species; in this instance approximating to the goat, in that to the elephant, in a third to the boa constrictor. He sees the beast in the face of every man he meets, and after faithful and congenial study of the characteristics of the animal kingdom, the keen physiognomist finds himself able to give you the character of a stranger by classifying the bestial affinities of his features.

Dr. REDFIELD is a man of very little conscience, we fear. The un-Plutarchian parallels he runs require sometimes gross distortions of the truth, and bitter caricatures of humanity, which he never seems loth to make. There is just enough probability in the cuts to save them, in most instances, from absurdity, though where the original is recognizable at all, it is usually more or less disguised by the most heartless perversions of countenance. If it be desirable to prove GEORGE CANNING or Capt. COOK to be humanized storks, they are stripped of all their humanity, save the modicum necessary to identify them. DANIEL WEBSTER is *vis-à-vis* to a lean polar bear; the face of a distinguished actor is framed with that of a blood-horse; and a famous curiosity-monger has his lineaments convulsed into a most owl-like stolidity. Altogether, Dr. REDFIELD'S book is a libel on humanity, and deserves burning by the common hangman. We should be sorry to name the quadrupedal analogy befitting the physiognomist himself. J. C. REDFIELD.

Roman history has employed the pens of diverse recent authors;—Prof. NEWMAN, of University College, London, and Mr. JACOB ABBOTT among the number. Mr. NEWMAN gives us a "HISTORY OF REGAL ROME," (REDFIELD, Publisher,) wherein the critical researches of NIEBUHR are subjected to a nice analysis, and a reliable historical result obtained. It is, perhaps, a mere residuum with more philosophical than historical value; but the masterly treatment of the subject consoles us for the merciless destruction of favorite fables. We are indebted to Prof. NEWMAN for corrections of several serious errors in NIEBUHR and others who have traversed the same ground. His work is a prize to the general reader.

Mr. ABBOTT treats of the HISTORY OF ROMULUS, a personage who, Mr. NEWMAN satisfies you, is a myth. None the less interesting is Mr. ABBOTT'S story; and if he leave it with all the Plutarchian simplicity and romance about it, so much the better. The matter is of no practical application; and it will be time enough to correct erroneous impressions when the child puts away childish things. Mr. NEWMAN writes for men and scholars; Mr. ABBOTT writes for children; and both adapt themselves to their appropriate classes of readers. It is needless to speak of the signal tact of Mr. ABBOTT as an author of juvenile works. It is generally admitted.—HARPER & BROTHERS.

Dr. CHAUNCEY GOODRICH has displayed very excellent judgment in his volume of "SELECT BRITISH ELOQUENCE." Nothing else, indeed, could be expected from his thorough experience in rhetorical instruction, in the course of which he must not only have discovered the need of such a work, but the best method of arranging it. In the bulky compilation before us we have the orations themselves in full, presenting an unequaled condensation of the finest British eloquence, with an apparatus of biography; critical, explanatory and historical notes; marginal analyses, etc., rendering the work complete in every particular. The reader sits down with Dr. GOODRICH'S labor in his hands, and has no need to bestir himself repeatedly to verify a reference, or refresh his recollection of historical points, or ascertain the essential merits of the point under discussion from some unbiassed authority. His whole library of eloquence is embraced in the single volume. We trust Dr. GOODRICH may be induced to bestow the same pains upon a collection of American oratory. HARPER & BROTHERS.

In preparing a new edition of CORNELIUS NEPOS, for the young Latinist, Dr. ANTHON has resorted to the best French and German commentators, embodying their most useful observations in his notes. The author's errors in geography, history, and, now and then, in Latinity, are also corrected, a task in which editors have been quite remiss. CORNELIUS NEPOS, after all, is not the best reading book in Latin. There are other elementary writers, whose style is purer, and matter less meagre, who interest, without misleading the student. The edition of CÆSAR'S Commentaries, by Dr. ANTHON, strikes us as meeting every need of the scholar in the early period of his study.—HARPER & BROTHERS.

The "ECLECTIC MAGAZINE" for December has the best articles of the British autumnal press, embracing the Edinburgh *Review* upon Justice STORY; the *Westminster* upon the Poetry of the Anti-Jacobin, and upon GOETHE as a Man of Science; *Blackwood* upon GUIZOT'S recent works on CORNEILLE and SHAKSPEARE; with endless varieties from the Dublin *University*, *Bentley*, *Hogg's Instructor*, *Tait*, &c. &c. A highly characteristic portrait, in mezzotint, of THOMAS CARLYLE, opens the number.

Mr. LUTHER TUCKER, of Albany, has commenced the publication of a weekly paper entitled the *Country Gentleman*, the objects of which are pretty well expressed in the caption. The farm, the fireside, the garden, the orchard, the current news, and the markets, get a fair share of attention. Mr. TUCKER'S long connection with the *Cultivator* and *Horticulturist* guarantee the character of his new enterprise.

A book of pithy apothegms, prose and poetry, very well selected and very readable, has been published by Mr. DODD, under the title of "THE WORLD'S LACONICS." The compiler is Mr. EVERARD BERKELEY, and an agreeable introduction is furnished by Rev. Dr. SPRAGUE. The collection is judiciously made, and will be acceptable to hunters for choice bits.

A series of Primers, designed to impress the vocabularies of the modern languages on the mind of the student, is given by Messrs. A. S. BARNES & Co. Engravings are very wisely employed to assist the memory. The three brochures before us apply respectively to the French, Spanish, and German.

The "ELEMENTARY SPANISH READER" of Mr. MIGUEL TOLON is judiciously arranged with a view to leading the student pleasantly along from the simplest to the more complex idioms of that language. The plan is well carried out, and must be useful. APPLETON & Co.

A handsome and convenient edition of "DAVID COPPERFIELD" has been issued for the library by the Messrs. HARPER. It has BROWNE'S graphic illustrations; and is uniform with the "DOMBEY & SON" of the same publishers.

"WHITEHALL; OR THE TIMES OF CROMWELL," is the title of a stirring historical romance published by Messrs. BUNCE & BROTHERS. The name of the graphic writer is not given.

Messrs. H. LONG & BROTHER have all the Philadelphia monthlies for December—*Sartain*, *Godey*, and *Graham*—all of which are decorated and filled in their happiest style.

GOSSIP ABOUT CHILDREN.

A Familiar Epistle.

From "Knick-Knacks from an Editor's Table."
BY L. GAYLORD CLARK.

MY DEAR FRIEND: I love children. I used to think when I was a bachelor, (it is a good many years ago now,) that there was something *rather* presuming in the manner in which doating fathers and mothers would bring their "wee things" around them, and, for the especial edification of us single fellows, cause them to "mis-speak half-uttered words," and to go through with divers little lessons in manners and elocution. But both parents and children were made so apparently happy by it, that I never could think, as certain of my irreverent companions were wont to think, and to say, that it was "a bore." No, I never thought or said that; but I *did* think, I remember, as I have said, that there was a little bad taste, and not a little presumption, in such a course.

I don't think so now.

When a father—and how much *more* a mother—sees for the first time the gleam of affection illumining, with what the Germans call an "interior light," the eyes and features of his infant child; when that innocent soul, fresh from heaven, looks for the first time into yours, and you feel that yours is an *answering* look to that new-born intelligence—then, I say, will you experience a sensation which is not "of the earth, earthy," but belongs to the "correspondences" of a higher and holier sphere.

I wish to gossip a little with you concerning children. You are a full-grown man now, my friend, yet you were once a boy; and I am quite certain that you will feel interested in a few incidents which I am going to relate, in illustration of my theme; incidents which I hope you will judge to be not unfruitful of monitory lessons to "children of larger growth" than mere girls and boys.

Don't you think that we parents, sometimes, in moments of annoyance, through pressure of business or other circumstances, forbid that which was but innocent and reasonable, and perfectly natural to be asked for? And do not the best of parents frequently multiply prohibitions until obedience to them becomes impossible?

Excuse me; but all your readers have been children; many of them are happy mothers; many more that are not *will* be in God's good time; and I cannot but believe that many who shall peruse these sentences will find something in them which they will remember hereafter.

"The sorrows and tears of youth," says WASHINGTON IRVING, "are as bitter as those of age;" and he is right. They are sooner washed away, it is true; but oh! how keen is the *present* sensibility—how acute the *passing* mental agony!

My twin-brother WILLIS—may his ashes repose in peace in his early, his untimely grave!—and myself, when we were very little boys in the country, saw, one bright June day, far up in the blue sky, a paper-kite, swaying to and fro, rising and sinking, diving and curveting, and flashing back the sunlight in a manner that was wonderful to behold. We left our little tin vessels in the meadow where we were picking strawberries, and ran into a neighboring field to get beneath it; and, keeping our eyes continually upon it, "gazing steadfastly toward heaven," we presently found ourselves by the side of the architect of that magnificent creation, and saw the line which held it reaching into the skies, and little white paper messengers gliding upward upon it, as if to hold communion with the graceful "bird of the air" at the upper end.

I am describing this to you as a boy, and I wish you to think of it as a boy.

Well, many days afterwards, and after various unsuccessful attempts, which not a little discomfited us—for we thought we had obtained the "principle" of the kite—we succeeded in making one which we thought would fly. The air was too still, however, for several days; and never did a becalmed navigator wait more impatiently for a breeze to speed his vessel on her voyage than did we for a wind that should send our paper messenger, bedizened with stars of red and yellow paper, dancing up the sky.

At last it pleased the "gentle and voluble spirit of the air" to favor us. A mild south wind sprang up, and so deftly did we manage our "invention," that it was presently reduced to a mere miniature-kite in the blue ether above us. *Such* a triumph! FULTON, when he essayed his first experiment, felt no more exultant than did we when that great event was achieved! We kept it up until "'twixt the gloaming and the mirk," when we drew it down and deposited it in the barn; hesitating long where to place it, out of several localities which seemed safe and eligible, but finally deciding to stand it end-wise in a barrel, in an unfrequented corner of the barn.

I am coming now to a specimen of the "sorrows and tears of youth," of which GEOFFREY CRAYON speaks. We dreamed of that kite in the night; and, far up in the heaven of our sleeping vision, we saw it flashing in the sun and gleaming opaquely in the twilight air. In the morning, we repaired betimes to the barn; approached the barrel with eagerness, as if it were possible for the kite to have taken the wings of the evening and flown away; and, on looking down into the receptacle, saw our cherished, our beloved kite broken into twenty pieces!

It was many years afterward before we forgot the cruel neighbor who laughed at us for our deep six months' sorrow at that great loss; a loss in comparison with which the loss of a fortune at the period of manhood sinks into insignificance. *Other* kites, indeed, we constructed; but this was the kite "you *read* of" at this present.

Think, therefore, O ye parents! *always* think of the acuteness of a child's sense of childish grief.

I once saw an elder brother, the son of a metropolitan neighbor, a romping, roystering blade, in the merest "devilment," cut off the foot of a little doll with which his infantine sister was amusing herself. A mutilation of living flesh and blood, of bone and sinew, in a beloved playmate, could scarcely have affected the poor child more painfully. It was to her the vital current of a beautiful babe which oozed from the bran-leg of that stuffed effigy of an infant; and the mental sufferings of the child were based upon the innocent faith which it held, that all things were really what they seemed.

Grown people should have more faith in, and more appreciation of, the statements and feelings of children. When I read, some months since, in a telegraphic dispatch to one of our morning journals, from Baltimore, if I remember rightly, of a mother who, in punishing a little boy for telling a lie, (which, after all, it subsequently transpired that he did *not* tell,) hit him with a slight switch over his temple and killed him instantly—a mere accident, of course, but yet a dreadful casualty, which drove reason from the throne of the unhappy mother—when I read this, I thought of what had occurred in my own sanctum only a week or two before; and the lesson which I received was a good one, and will remain with me forever.

My little boy, a dark-eyed, ingenuous, and frank-hearted child as ever breathed—though perhaps "I say it who ought not to say it"—still, I *do* say it—had been playing about my table, on leaving which for a moment, I found, on my return, that my long porcupine-quill-handled pen was gone. I asked the little fellow what he had done with it. He answered at once that he had not seen it. After a renewed search for it, I charged him, in the face of his declaration, with having taken and mislaid or lost it. He looked me earnestly in the face, and said:

"No, I *didn't* take it, father."

I then took him upon my lap, enlarged upon the heinousness of telling an untruth; told him that I did not care so much about the pen; and, in short, by the manner in which I reasoned with him, almost offered him a reward for the confession—the reward, be it understood, (a dear one to him,) of standing firm in his father's love and regard. The tears had welled up into his eyes, and he seemed about to "tell me the whole truth," when my eye caught the end of the pen protruding from a portfolio, where I myself had placed it, in returning a sheet of manuscript to one of the compartments. All this may seem a mere trifle to you—and perhaps it is; yet I shall remember it for a long time.

But I desire now to narrate to you a circumstance which happened in the family of a friend and correspondent of mine in the city of Boston, some ten years ago, the history of which will commend itself to the heart of every father and mother who has any sympathy with, or affection for, their children. That it is entirely true, you may be well assured. I was convinced of this when I opened the letter from L. H. B. which announced it, and in the detail of the event which was subsequently furnished me.

A few weeks before he wrote, he had buried his eldest son, a fine, manly little fellow, of some eight years of age, who had never, he said, known a day's illness until that which finally removed him hence to be here no more. His death occurred under circumstances which were peculiarly painful to his parents. A younger brother, a delicate, sickly child from its birth, the next in age to him, had been down for nearly a fortnight with an epidemic fever. In consequence of the nature of the disease, every precaution had been adopted that prudence suggested to guard the other members of the family against it. But of this one, the father's eldest, he said he had little to fear, so rugged was he, and so generally healthy. Still, however, he kept a vigilant eye upon him, and especially forbade his going into the pools and docks near his school, which it was his custom sometimes to visit; for he was *but* a boy, and "boys *will* be boys," and we ought more frequently to think that it is their *nature* to be. Of all unnatural things, a reproach almost to childish frankness and innocence, save me from a "*boy-man!*" But to the story.

One evening this unhappy father came home, wearied with a long day's hard labor, and vexed at some little disappointments which had soured his naturally kind disposition, and rendered him peculiarly susceptible to the smallest annoyance.—While he was sitting by the fire, in this unhappy mood of mind, his wife entered the apartment and said:

"HENRY has just come in, and he is a perfect fright! He is covered from head to foot with dock-mud, and is as wet as a drowned rat!"

"Where *is* he?" asked the father, sternly.

"He is shivering over the kitchen fire. He was afraid to come up here, when the girl told him you had come home."

"Tell JANE to tell him to come here this instant!" was the brief reply to this information.

Presently the poor boy entered, half perished with affright and cold. His father glanced at his sad plight, reproached him bitterly with his disobedience, spoke of the punishment which awaited him in the morning, as the penalty for his offence; and, in a harsh voice, concluded with:

"Now, Sir, go to your bed!"

"But, father," said the little fellow, "I want to tell you——"

"Not a word, Sir! *go to bed!*"

"I only wanted to say, father, that——"

With a peremptory stamp, an imperative wave of his hand toward the door, and a frown upon his brow, did that father, without other speech, again close the door of explanation or expostulation.

When his boy had gone supperless and sad to his bed, the father sat restless and uneasy while supper was being prepared; and, at tea-table, ate but little. His wife saw the real cause, or the additional cause of his emotion, and interposed the remark:

"I think, my dear, you ought at least to have heard what HENRY had to say. My heart ached for him when he turned away, with his eyes full of tears. HENRY is a good boy, after all, if he *does* sometimes do wrong. He is a tender-hearted, affectionate boy. He always was."

And therewithal the water stood in the eyes of that forgiving mother, even as it stood in the eyes of Mercy, in "the house of the Interpreter," as recorded by BUNYAN.

After tea, the evening paper was taken up; but there was no news and nothing of interest for that father in the journal of that evening. He sat for some time in an evidently painful reverie, and then rose and repaired to his bed-chamber. As he passed the bedroom where his little boy slept, he thought he would look in upon him before retiring to rest. He crept to his low cot and bent over him. A big tear had stolen down the boy's cheek and rested upon it; but he was sleeping calmly and sweetly. The father deeply regretted his harshness as he gazed upon his son; he felt also the "sense of duty;" yet in the night, talking the matter over with the lad's mother, he resolved and promised, instead of punishing, as he had threatened, to make amends to the boy's aggrieved spirit in the morning, for the manner in which he had repelled all explanation of his offence.

But that morning never came to the poor child in health. He awoke the next morning with a raging fever on his brain, and wild with delirium. In forty-eight hours he was in his shroud. He knew neither his father nor his mother, when they were first called to his bedside, nor at any moment afterward. Waiting, watching for one token of recognition, hour after hour, in speechless agony, did that unhappy father bend over the couch of his dying son. Once, indeed, he thought he saw a smile of recognition light up his dying eye, and he leaned eagerly forward, for he would have given worlds to have whispered one kind word in his ear, and have been answered; but that gleam of apparent intelligence passed quickly away, and was succeeded by the cold, unmeaning glare, and the wild tossing of the fevered limbs, which lasted until death came to his relief.

Two days afterward the undertaker came with the little coffin, and his son, a playmate of the deceased boy, bringing the low stools on which it was to stand in the entry hall.

"I was with HENRY," said the lad, "when he got into the water. We were playing down at the Long Wharf, HENRY, and FRANK MUMFORD and I; and the tide was out very low; and there was a beam run out from the wharf; and CHARLES got out on it to get a fish-line and hook that hung over where the water was deep; and the first thing we saw, he had slipped off, and was struggling in the water! HENRY threw off his cap and jumped clear from the wharf into the water, and, after a great deal of hard work, got CHARLES out; and they waded up through the mud to where the boys had hauled their boat up on the flats, and helped them to climb up the side. CHARLES told HENRY not to say anything about it, for, if he did, his father would never let him go near the water again. HENRY was very sorry; and, all the way going home, he kept saying:

"'What will father say when he sees me to-night? I wish we had not gone to the wharf!'"

"Dear, brave boy!" exclaimed the bereaved father; "and *this* was the explanation which I so cruelly refused to hear!" And hot and bitter tears rolled down his cheeks.

Yes! that stern father now learned, and for the first time, that what he had treated with unwonted severity as a fault, was but the impulse of a generous nature, which, forgetful of self, had hazarded life for another. It was but the quick prompting of that manly spirit which he himself had always endeavored to graft upon his susceptible mind, and which, young as he was, had already manifested itself on more than one occasion.

Let me close this story in the very words of that father, and let the lesson sink deep into the heart of every parent who shall peruse this sketch:

"Everything that I now see, that ever belonged to him, reminds me of my lost boy. Yesterday I found some rude pencil sketches, which it was his delight to make for the amusement of his younger brother. To-day, in rummaging an old closet, I came across his boots, still covered with dock-mud, as when he last wore them. (You may think it strange, but that which is usually so unsightly an object, is now 'most precious to me.') And every morning and evening I pass the ground where my son's voice rang the merriest among his playmates.

"All these things speak to me vividly of his active life; but I cannot—though I have often tried—*I cannot* recall any other expression of the dear boy's face than that mute, mournful one with which he turned from me on the night I so harshly repulsed him.... Then my heart bleeds afresh!

"Oh, how careful should we all be, that in our daily conduct towards those little beings sent us by a kind Providence, we are not laying up for ourselves the sources of many a future bitter tear! How cautious that, neither by inconsiderate nor cruel word or look, we unjustly grieve their generous feeling! And how guardedly ought we to weigh every action against its motive, lest, in a moment of excitement, we be led to mete out to the venial errors of the heart the punishment due only to wilful crime!

"Alas! perhaps few parents suspect how often the fierce rebuke, the sudden blow, is answered in their children by the tears, not of passion, not of physical or mental pain, but of a loving yet grieved or outraged nature!"

I will add no word to reflections so true—no correlative incident to an experience so touching.

CALIFORNIA.

Further Extracts from our Pacific Files.

The California papers give interesting sketches of the condition of the country and the yield of the mines. We glean some interesting items.

The mines in Yuba County are treated of by the California *Express*:

The first mining operations on the Yuba are at Independence and Poverty Bars, distance from Marysville, by the course of the river, about 11 miles. These diggings extend along the river a distance of about 3½ miles, and pay from $2 to $8 per day to the man. The gold is in such exceedingly minute particles, that great care is requisite in order to work successfully. These diggings furnish employment for a large number of miners during the Winter season, when the water in the river drives them from the river diggings. Water is brought from Dry Creek, a distance of about 4 miles, in a ditch or canal, and a sufficient supply furnished for about five months in the year. It will require several years' labor to work out these diggings. One Company, now working with a horse-power, are doing very well. They furnish employment to some 25 or 30 men, at $80 per month each and their board.

The next diggings are at Ousley's Bar, a distance of about fourteen miles from Marysville. At this Bar there is a permanent population of about 500 souls, but in the Winter it frequently reaches 1,000 or 1,200. It is estimated that at least 100 acres at this place will pay from four to eight dollars a day to the man. The large flat which has proved so prolific of the precious metal, is some twenty-five or thirty feet above the bed of the river, so that it can only be worked to advantage when the water is high. There are several wing dams at this place, which pay, on an average, twelve dollars per day to the man. There is a Company, consisting of thirty members, constructing a race in the rear of the Bar and flat. This Company have expended $25,000 the past season without any expectation of a return before the next season, when they hope to be richly rewarded for their outlay of capital and labor. The length of the race is one and a half miles, width forty feet—sufficient, it is considered, to give a new course to the river. Should this enterprise be attended with success, it will drain about one and a half miles of the river, and judging from the success of the wing dams, must prove one of the best operations on the river. The race is so constructed that it will require but few repairs each succeeding year.

Next in rotation we come to Kenebeck Bar, about one mile above Ousley's, or fifteen miles from Marysville. At this Bar there are about 100 men employed, at an average of from five to ten dollars per day.

Next on the list comes Long Bar, about 16 miles from Marysville. This Bar has proved very rich in days past, and the bed of the river still remains to be worked. It is estimated that not less than $4,000,000 have been taken out at this Bar. The average per day, to the man, if we except the wing dams, is estimated at a little more than $4. Several wing dams have been thrown in, which have been found to pay an average of $10 per day to the man. Deduct from this the usual hire of labor and there still remains a handsome return for the capital invested. Water, during the dry season, is brought from Dry Creek by a canal 4 miles in length, for the purpose of washing the extensive flats at this Bar. The cost of the canal was $18,000, and we learn that it has paid a dividend of 10 cent. per month during the past season. The Big Bar Damming Co., have expended about $90,000 at this place, but in consequence of backing water upon the works of the Ohio Company at Secore's Bar, have been compelled to suspend operations. The length of their race is about three-eighths of a mile, and will drain the river for about the same distance.

The Grizzly Co., 17 miles from Marysville, have a claim of 600 feet, which is known to be rich, having paid as high as $500 per day with one pair of machines. This claim will be flumed next season, when more rich strikes may be anticipated.

Reconnoisance of the Coast—Surveying Cruise of the Active

In a conversation with one of the industrious and accomplished officers of the U. S. Surveying Steamer *Active*, which arrived on Wednesday, we gleaned a few facts in reference to their work on the coast, which are of much interest to those trading north of San Francisco.

The steamer left here about four months since, having on board GEO. DAVIDSON, Esq., and his astronomical party, who were landed near Cape Flattery, at the entrance of the Straits of Juan de Fouca, where they employed themselves in a topographical survey and determination of that point. The Indians here were found to be exceedingly troublesome.

The party on board the vessel then proceeded to make a reconnoissance of the south side of the Strait, as far as Port Discovery, and a survey of the harbor of False Dungeness, or Port Angelo as laid down in the charts, which they found to be a very fine one, with plenty of water and good anchoring ground. It is an important one, as it offers a safe refuge in bad weather to vessels navigating the Straits. The reconnoisance was continued from Cape Flattery to the Columbia River, thus completing it from the boundary line south of San Diego to the entrance of Puget's Sound. The completion of the work as far as the northern boundary line, forty-nine degrees, will probably be done during the next season.

A resurvey of the mouth of Columbia River showed a material change since the last survey. The channels, and a large portion of Shoalwater Bay, whence is derived the principal supply of oysters furnished in our market, were also surveyed. Its two channels, running north and south, having a great depth of water and being perfectly protected, offer a secure anchorage.

The vessel returned to Cape Flattery, and took on board Captain DAVIDSON and party, who had finished their labors at the imminent risk of their lives at this inhospitable point. They then proceeded down the coast with the intention of surveying Umpqua River, but met with rough and foggy weather, and, arriving there, had to lay on and off for about thirty-six hours, with a heavy swell setting on the bar and breakers across it all the time. Receiving no answer to their signals and seeing no one, the same weather still continuing, they were compelled to leave and proceed down the coast. For the same reason they were unable to get into Humboldt Bay, and were off that point for twelve hours. They learned at Trinidad that several vessels were detained in the former Bay, owing to the breakers across the bar. They next endeavored to land Mr. DAVIDSON and party at Cape Mendocino, but finding it impossible, they came on to San Francisco. A heavy wind and fog made the down-ward trip a very uncomfortable one. They still continue the survey on this Bay during the season.

Supplies to Overland Emigrants.

It has been announced in several of the Democratic organs of the State, that Mr. JOHN BODLEY, having arrived from the post on the Truckee, where for several months he has been engaged in distributing State supplies to the overland immigrants, would take the first opportunity of laying before the public his statement of the affairs at his post, and much interest has been felt among all parties to see the explanation which he had to offer. Mr. BODLEY was appointed by Gov. BIGLER one of the agents of the Relief Expedition, and after he had taken his post and commenced the discharge of his duties, numerous reports were brought in, principally by immigrants, and many depositions published, declaring John Bodley guilty of the greatest offences against humanity and law, charging him with misapplication of public funds, speculation and exorbitant dealings with the immigrants who arrived at his station. With the accusations and charges in detail, our readers are generally familiar.

In Gov. BIGLER'S organ at Sacramento there has appeared a statement which the public are called upon to

[illegible]

Mr. BODLEY says:

"The charge that he has made use of the public stock, provisions and funds of the State for any personal aggrandizement, is entirely false; and every dollar he has received, except eight, that this Commissioner of Relief afterwards sold, is a very wicked untruth.

The remainder of Mr. BODLEY'S statement meets the charges made against him of trading for profit with the Government supplies and funds. He denies that this has been done, and alleges that the purchase of provisions which exists between him and persons residing at Truckee in purchasing stock, justified the [illegible] of the funds jointly owned by them for emigrant relief.

In conclusion, Mr. BODLEY takes leave to say to his accusers:

"If they have sought to make me a victim for the purpose of throwing odium on the appointing power, I think they have most signally failed. For, whatever may be said of my conduct, the Governor is not blameable, as he approved the appointment on the strong recommendation of the Commissioners of Yuba County.

This is the substance of Mr. JOHN BODLEY'S statement, for which we regret we cannot find room in full *so*, this morning. If occasion should require, we will be prepared in a day or two to place the entire correspondence before the public.

The depositions which accompany the above statement are signed J. B. WISE, JOHN WISE, ROBERT JOHNSON, EDWIN FITCH, THOMAS C. MADDUX, [illegible] GOODWIN, SAMUEL H. BANCROFT, J. D. DYER, WILLIAM TOWLE, SPENCER FLANDERS, MARCUS BROTHER, MARCUS L. FULTON. They certify that they have never seen Mr. BODLEY sell wine, and cite a number of instances in which he manifested great humanity and kindness to the suffering emigrants. They also commend Mr. BODLEY'S conduct, and certify to the effective management of the concerns of the relief agency.

Comment on such a document as Mr. BODLEY sets forth, as his statement in this Relief business, would be entirely out of place. The public must draw their own inferences, and be their own judges. Mr. BODLEY denies the charges and accusations which have been imposed against him, and brings in an account with the State, in which, by

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, NOV. 30, 1852.

☞ Persons wishing the *Daily Times*, morning or evening, served at their residences or places of business, can receive it regularly by sending a note to that effect, through the penny post, to this office.

News of the Morning.

Our news columns this morning present quite a contrast to the stirring accounts from various quarters published yesterday morning. We have no steamship arrival from abroad of which to make record, and the Telegraph brings little from the interior of our country of very general interest.

A rumor obtained currency in Richmond yesterday that Hon. WILLIAM R. KING, Vice-President elect, was dead, but it was not generally credited. We have telegraphic dispatches as far South as Charleston, and these make no reference to such an event. Mr KING resides at Selma, South Alabama.

A very sad railroad accident is mentioned as having occurred in South Carolina, causing the instant death of Col. RICHARD SINGLETON, a distinguished planter of that State, and his grandson, ROBERT DARGAN.

The Cabinet held a long session at the White House yesterday. The Secretary of the Interior has awarded to the brick masons a contract for the extension of the Capitol.

Hon. Mr. DESSAUSURE has been reelected to the United States Senate from South Carolina. No choice of Senator has yet been made by the North Carolina Legislature. The regular Democratic nominee, Mr. DICKINSON, is not acceptable to the whole of his party, and their majority on joint ballot is very small.

A singular outrage by an Irish funeral party, near Louisville, Kentucky, is recorded by telegraph, resulting in the death of Dr. J. P. CAMPBELL.

The Pennsylvania Railroad, Philadelphia to Pittsburg, is now complete, and the first train passed over the last finished section, near Greensboro', yesterday. A break in the Lehigh Canal is noticed, the repair of which will require two days.

The death of Capt. UPSHUR, of the United States Navy, on the Mediterranean station, is officially announced at Washington.

Our regular correspondent at New-Orleans reports a very strange abduction from Texas by a man calling himself the U. S. Marshall of Arkansas. The person abducted is a Mr. DAWSON, a lawyer, formerly residing in Arkansas, where, in self-defence, he had committed homicide. The inference is that he has been carried off with a purpose to avenge upon him the death he caused in Arkansas.

A letter from a correspondent in Indiana affords an amusing account of the process of Banking in that State under the Free Banking Law.

The fourth of Mr. THACKERAY's popular Lectures was delivered last evening, and proved, like its predecessors, an exceedingly interesting entertainment. We have endeavored to sketch, in another column, the more prominent points which he made on the Wits and Poets of the reign of Queen ANNE.

Among the City news will be found a report of a case of counterfeiting, in which three foreigners are implicated for debasing the gold coins of the United States.

The British Liberals upon Cuba.

Certain remarks in a recent number of the *Daily Times*, in reference to the Slave Trade in Cuba, appear to be justified by our latest English news. On the 12th inst., Lord PALMERSTON, who will unquestionably return to the Foreign office when the present moribund Ministry shall expire, broached the subject in the House of Commons, by moving a return of the number of slaves landed in the island since 1851. His Lordship expressed a fear that the omission of any mention of the matter in the Queen's speech was owing to the well-known existence of the traffic, under the patronage or connivance of the Spanish Government. He observed that "it is without excuse on the part of the Government of Spain, that such an infraction of the treaties should continue;" and that Spain is probably a "party to the practice, with a view to the retention of Cuba—encouraging the increase of the black population, believing, that in proportion as the blacks increase, the fears of the whites may increase also, and that thus the increase of the slave population may tend to make the white population cling more closely to the mother country."

These expressions of the Ex-Secretary are followed up by an article in the London *Globe*, the Palmerstonian organ, which takes a surprisingly judicious view of the subject. With reference to the Spanish disregard of treaties, it remarks: "The present Government in "Downing-street professes to interpose in "Cuba between Spain and the United States, "on the ground that it is pledged to do so by "its treaty relations with Spain; but at the "same time that Spain claims the support of "the English Government on the faith of "treaties, it is infringing distinct treaty stipu"lations with this country, in permitting the "importation of negro slaves. The whole "position of Spain on that Island, therefore, "is a dishonest mystification; and there is "too much reason to fear that the present oc"cupants of the English Foreign Office lend "themselves to that dishonest mystification. "In support of a high principle, with a per"fectly honorable and straightforward course "before it, any great country will feel itself "obliged to protect a weak and decayed Gov"ernment like that of Spain, even against a "rising and powerful State like that of the "American Republic; and when we find "British interests thus hazarded against an "almost overwhelming power, we look for a "clear case on the behalf of her *protegé*; but, "in the present instance, the risk is incurred "without the justification; the sacrifice, on "the plea of treaty ties and negro emancipa"tion, turns out to be rendered on behalf of a "State that infringes treaties, to encourage "slave-holding!"

It must be remembered that Spain has obtained whatever guarantees she holds from England for the perpetuity of her interest in Cuba, upon the assurance that the elimination of Slavery would thus be hastened. Say what we will of England, we must own that her devotion to the abolition of Slavery and the Slave trade has been sincere and energetic. It became, thanks to CLARKSON, WILBERFORCE and ROMILLY, a pet national idea. Since the Congress of Vienna, more conventions have been framed on this subject than upon any other; and Spain has been party to several. And playing upon this British furor, the notion has been carefully propagated in England, that the only hope of emancipation in Cuba depends upon the continuance of Spanish rule. The game has succeeded, and, until recently, there has been but one voice in England in regard to the Spanish possession of the island. A transfer to the United States was considered a pledge of perpetuated slavery. But the patent fact that Spain is in the continual practice of strengthening the slave interest in the island, tells at last upon the British *entêtement*. She does so in flagrant violation of the very treaties, by virtue of which she claims the assistance of England to repulse the aggressions of the United States; and it will not be long before the position held by Lord PALMERSTON and the *Globe* will become the common English sentiment; and that position is, that slavery is much more likely to cease in Cuba, in case of annexation to the United States, than under the Spanish domination. Let this idea once prevail, and we shall hear of no further British interference in behalf of Spain. Cuba will be left to its obvious fate.

We allude to this point rather to note a remarkably prompt confirmation of views so recently expressed in these columns, than to ascertain its absolute correctness. It is certainly true, that Cuba once annexed to the Union, the slave trade, so far as the Western World is concerned, would be wholly extinguished. But the fate of Slavery itself is more doubtful. The opinion of Mr. CALHOUN, in opposition to the purchase of the island, rested on the belief that Cuba could not remain a slave territory, and that its acquisition must weaken the institution where it already exists at the South. This dictum of the great Southerner has found few disciples in the Southern States, while at the North there are thousands who receive it devoutly. The probability however is, that the slave interest in the South will not be seriously affected, either beneficially or injuriously by acquisition.

Cuba furnishes, not an empty, but a supplied market for servile labor; it cannot give or receive more than a floating balance to restore equilibrium of price and demand; while the extent, whatever it may prove, to which substitutes may be found for the Negro, will have the same effect in the one case as in the other. And whether the degree of political strength in the federal system thus obtained for the South will be especially valuable, is by no means evident. Certainly, the chances of emancipation are vastly better under American than under Spanish auspices; and all pretended sympathizers with Cuban slaves will admit the fact, when they regard the entire isolation from helpful and charitable influences, to which the island serfs are doomed, and the constant accessions to their number, which Spanish rule authorizes. It may not be true, as Lord PALMERSTON imagines, that it is to awe the Creoles, the number of blacks is augmented. But, so long as the favor of the great mercantile interest of Spain, engaged as it largely is in the traffic, is deemed essential to continued tranquillity, so long will the traffic be countenanced, and the direct evil cherished.

The Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor.

"Remember the poor," says the preacher on Thanksgiving Day, and as he goes home from church, he must frown upon the poor who extend their hands for charity, or call on his trustees for a new remittance, on account of salary, before he can hire a carriage to ride to Madame SONTAG's rehearsal.

"Remember the poor," says the good man, as he sits down to his morning meal, in wrapping his gown about him, and in his heart, mindful of the thousands in our City who have no gowns to wrap around their shivering bodies, and no morning meal to sit down to; and orders Sam to send off the beggar who is knocking even now at the basement door.

It is a hard case, but it cannot be helped. Money given indiscriminately to street-beggars would soon beggar the giver, and if every applicant at our doors for cold victuals is to be supplied, there would be such a dearth of victuals, both cold and hot, in our houses, as never afflicted a generation before. It seriously affects the benevolent heart that so much evident misery must go unrelieved, and still more it troubles him to consider that his alms may very likely increase the misery they aim to diminish, by encouraging their recipients in a continuance in their shiftless courses. If every body could ferret out each case of want that presents itself for relief, to its cause, then might private benevolence have its full course, and satisfy itself by giving at every corner. But to such a task few men are equal. The only feasible plan is, for us to avail ourselves of the information which is furnished by organizations already existing, and so to cast our money into the very spot where it is needed most. In the various benevolent societies which do so much honor to New-York, who have ample leverage to lift many of the vast weights that oppress our poor. Our funds cast into their treasuries gain a tenfold value—the value of an available position. A dollar given to them, compared with the same amount dropped into the hand of the unknown mendicant, is like a pound weight at the end of the beam, weighing an hundred pounds that are near the fulcrum.

If we incline to help those whose wants are forced upon our recognition at every hour of every day, we have at our command a machinery all thoroughly tried, and tested by nine years' successful operation, sufficiently extensive to embrace our largest charity, and managed by men whose names are a guarantee for its wisest and most economical expenditure. The particular Society to which we now refer, is known by the name of the "New-York Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor." The special objects of its relief, are those for whom no other existing Society affords any, although it is pledged to extend temporary aid to persons having claims upon others, if there is risk of suffering before those upon whom the claim is good can be notified.

The objects of its charity during the last year have been chiefly indigent widows and deserted wives, who for the lack of a little timely aid are often degraded from positions of competence and social happiness to shame and vice—the "victims of a mistaken education," who by some reverse of fortune suddenly find themselves without the means of earning a livelihood,—females once in comfortable circumstances, and mostly American born, reduced often by means entirely beyond their control, to poverty—the sick and bereaved, generally, who need only temporary aid—a guide through the thicker darkness of the valley—to enable them to aid themselves,—those who by a change of circumstances or the loss of their customary employment are for a while made dependant, and who with a little timely aid may be saved from sinking under the pressure of their new troubles and descending to the condition of vagrants, lacking the first necessity of independent men, a feeling of self-respect—and last, recent emigrants and those whose claims upon other charities cannot be urged in time to prevent immediate suffering. The Society extends its aids to these classes through the agency of its Visitors, whose gratuitous labors involve immense sacrifices of time and and feeling. The City, they divide into districts corresponding with the different Wards, and each Ward is divided into sections, which are larger or smaller according to the number of families to be relieved within each. Thus, the Seventeenth Ward is divided into twenty-three districts, while the Second Ward has but six. For each section there is one Visitor whose duty it is to investigate all applications. If the applicant is entitled to aid from any other source, the Visitor puts him in the way of obtaining it; if advice can be made serviceable, it is furnished by him. Satisfied that the case belongs legitimately to a class for which the Association exists, he is to draw upon its resources for such supplies of food, fuel, clothing or other articles, as the necessities of the case demand. Money can be given with the advice of the "Advisory Committee," but it is not often desirable. Nor alone to the *applicant*, does the Association furnish aid through its Visitor, but he is expected to perform the same kind offices to the timid and shrinking who suffer long before they can ask for the aid they need, whenever such cases come to his knowledge. The members of the Society—and all who become annual subscribers to its funds are such—are furnished with tickets of reference which they are desired to furnish to those unknown applicants into whose case they cannot themselves look. The ticket secures the attention of the Visitor to whom reference is given, and thus the benevolent may feel assured that their charity will always fall upon objects that need it, and water fields that are most likely to bring forth worthy fruit.

The report of the Association which has been lately published shows, that within the year past, 6,559 families, containing 29,515 persons, have been relieved. We make no appeal here for those who have no sympathy for suffering humanity, or to those who harden their hearts against all the demands of benevolence. We simply wish to call the attention of those who are able and willing to assist in comforting the comfortless, and who appreciate the superiority of *preventing* by a *little*, what will scarcely be *cured* by a *great deal*, if too long delayed, to what we deem one of the most available methods of bestowing their charity. Let us pity the poor, and seeing money is not over-plenty with any of us, let us dispense what we have to spare in the way that it will go the farthest, and carry the largest blessing.

South Carolina.

The Message of Governor MEANS, of South Carolina, is in strict keeping with the series of those remarkable documents, to which each Chief Magistrate of that State makes his contribution. The document is usually as long and washy as the Pedee, traveling the whole field of governmental and economical science, without getting at or giving out a fresh idea. Governor MEANS means something when he talks; but for the life of us, we can hardly tell what.

What means the Governor when he recommends a little model of the United States Bank, proportioned to the narrow dimensions of the State, to be forthwith chartered? Here is rank federalism for you of the most violent anti-JACKSON type. Every argument of the BIDDLE school is hurled at the Legislature with a view to drive the proper provision through. And note how the more obvious objections are despatched:

"I know that great fears are entertained as to the political power which a strong Bank of the State would wield; but these are rather imaginary than real, if you will reflect that it will be entirely under the control of the Legislature. Its officers are elected annually, and of course could be removed if found exerting any influence at variance with the true interests of the people. All the arguments which go to establish our fears that a corrupting influence might be exercised upon the politics of the country, would equally apply to private Banks. If there is any real danger of such influences from moneyed monopolies, it is far better that they should be under the control of the State, than that they should control the State. The Bank of the State is directly responsible to the Legislature, while the private Banks are perfectly independent of it, from the time they receive their charters until they expire."

The Governor's views upon the Tariff are of the same Whiggish complexion, approximating rather to the earlier than to the later opinions of Mr. CALHOUN. Protection, the encouragement of home labor, and the culture of manufacturing interests, are subjects of friendly anxiety with Gov. MEANS. "*Encourage your own mechanics*," he says with immense emphasis, "by bringing the results of their talent and enterprise into notice, and it will be seen that our State will rival any other in useful improvements. *Neglect* them, and you will find that they will seek some more favored region, where their skill will be appreciated and rewarded." These platitudes need only be extended to one and thirty States instead of one without the thirty, and we have strong, substantial Tariff doctrine, such as Mr. CALHOUN talked of hugely in 1816. Now, what means Gov. MEANS?

The Whig party may possibly be regarded as defunct. Its personal property, in the way of principles, may find no administrator to assume the ownership; and the abandoned chattels may be found where their proprietors left them, after the fatal route. But is it dignified for Gov. MEANS, the representative of a Sovereign State—a State so excessively Sovereign as South Carolina—to prowl about the baggage of the vanquished enemy, like a beggarly camp follower, and plunder the contents? Is it considered creditable in the savage to scalp the foes he has not slain; or to decorate his person with trinkets, stripped from the victims of another's valor? Really, if the Whigs are alive, they ought to drum up courage enough to reclaim the jetsom, by discharging which, on their voyage, they sought vainly to save a shipwreck. And if they be dead in serious earnest, then theft might justify the return of a ghost or two to rebuke the usurper, and re-assert the party title. It has an ill look, this robbery of the dead. If Gov. MEANS dislikes majorities so fiercely as to turn Whig in the midst of their desolation, let him say so, and have the credit of it. But no more of his shabby sequestration of their goods, if he pleases.

Political Office Seeking.

"Blessed, then, are they who have no offices to seek; and doubly blessed are all those who want no offices. 'Train up a child in the way he should go,' said the wise man, 'and when he is old he will not depart from it;' and so we would advise all young men, and all classes of men, old and young, who have a thirst for office, and who can do anything else for a livelihood, to avoid the temptation as they would a pestilence."

So says the *Express*—but the example of the Editor preaches to all who have watched his very creditable career, a different doctrine. Almost everybody is down on office-seeking, and nobody presses harder on the habit than office-seekers themselves. As a profession, there is something in it which certainly shocks the modesty of the public. Yet office-*holders* are our special admiration. *Their* example is held up before us as a proper exemplar. *Their* humble origin is repeated as an incentive to the young.

The school visiter, pats the good boy on his head, and says, "Study hard, my little man, you may be a justice of the peace or a president some day." If the open-hearted lad takes the proffered flattery, and confesses at home that he means to try to be a great man, the judicious father tells him, he should determine to be good,—that is better than to be great. But the little fellow is puzzled since the good men he is told to imitate are all great men. As he grows up to manhood, there grows with him a suspicion that a deal of greatness with a veneering of goodness is far better than a body of goodness just covered over with greatness. The simply *good* man is the eagle without the stamp—worth the ten dollars, perhaps, but it won't fetch that price except at the goldsmiths. The greatness—the office—stamps it, and it goes off at a premium. The bad man with a high office goes like a bogus coin—well enough with those that have little money to handle, and may deceive even good judges.

Perhaps one among the many causes of this high respect for honor rather than worth—this preference of office above merit, is the fact that almost every intelligent and influential family in the country takes a political newspaper. In the *political* paper, the politician seems to be exalted above every other man. Political parties demand more of their organs and their members than do any other organizations, civil or religious. The church expects no man to approve of the church's actions, unless his conscience approves it. The political party demands of its organ a hearty endorsement of all its enactments, right or wrong. And politics must take the precedence of every other subject in its columns, and leading politicians must be the best or the worst men, according to their subscription to or rejection of their party creed. So the young of the family are trained to believe that beyond all good fortune in acquiring wealth, or influence, stands the successful poiltician. Another reason, this, why the best family newspaper cannot be strictly a party paper and subject to the dictation of political wire-pullers.

If a young man begins to thirst for office, he will do well to study the history of the politicians of his own ward or town. Let him by inquiry learn how many of the aspirants have utterly failed; how many have succeeded only for a little while and then but partially; how many have gratified their ambition; whether they have been promoted by honorable means or dishonorable; whether their circumstances were like his, and whether in his situation, he can expect the favor of the same aid; whether their political success has improved their prospect in other departments or whether the long use of this extra string to their bow has chafed off the one upon which they must depend in case of a reverse; whether the ones they most envy received office by seeking for it, or only accepted it when thrust upon them.

Office-*seeking* is certainly a very hazardous employment. Doubtless some paid for the privilege of being defeated at the late election, enough to have doubled their stock in trade and to have laid the foundation of an ample fortune for each, if the same sum had been judiciously invested. But of office-*holding* there is something to be said on both sides. Personally it is our opinion that a man does well to take an office when he can get it easily, as a kind of walking-stick to defend himself from snakes and to command respect in the wilderness of this world, but if he leans upon it for support it is very likely to break and pierce his side.

Buenos Ayres.

The most extraordinary revolution that has yet occurred in South America, took place at Buenos Ayres on the 11th of September.—It was bloodless. General URQUIZA, who, since the great victory of February over ROSAS, had controlled public affairs, for various reasons became extremely distasteful to the Buenos Ayreans. His presence, however cloaked or excused, was that of a stranger and a conqueror; the representative of the subordinate provinces of the Argentine in their triumph over the leading state. His dictatorial acts were not received with resignation by the people, because they recognized in them the dictation of that political small-fry, who had only been able to cope with ROSAS, with the assistance of Brazil. And in the General Congress about to be established for the Confederation, Buenos Ayres was quite unwilling to appear on the footing which the Entrerian had prescribed. Hence the *coup-d'etat*. It was of the Louis-Napoleon pattern, and performed at night. URQUIZA had departed two days before to prepare for the opening of Congress. The citizens rallied on the night of the 10th; on the 11th the army gave in its adhesion, and the thing was accomplished. The late Dictator, with a degree of prudence that does him credit, conformed to the new order of things; only reserving to himself the office, which ROSAS held, of conducting the intercourse of the whole Confederacy, Buenos Ayres included, with foreign powers. He is to be the diplomatist of the league. Throughout the transaction, no drop of blood was spilt, the insurgents deviating boldly from all precedent. It is remarkable, as denoting a better feeling in this speciality, that one of the charges alleged against the late ruler was, that he caused an unnecessary effusion of blood after the victory of Casares.

Buenos Ayres has thus achieved its independence for a second time. It is hard to tell how great a share, if any at all, Mr. MANUEL ROSAS may have had in the business. He has been accused of intriguing violently against his rival, and of using his vast fortune profusely to bring about a revolution; but the present affair is so little in his style, that we can hardly believe him to have had a hand in it. ROSAS is advanced in years, and will probably seek rest and gratification in Europe for the rest of his life, instead of turbulence and bloodshed in his native country. The Buenos Ayreans are now probably left to prove their aptitude for self-government. They will be watched skeptically.

Why has Everybody a Cold To-day?

Why it is thus: The upper ten, to enjoy the pleasant air of yesterday, threw open the tea-room window, and, in its draught, did, what it seems by a late revelation, even BEN FRANKLIN, in spite of his theory of its impossibtlity, once did—"took a bad cold." The lower ten found their featherless bedding still damp from the late rain—and so, while they slept, (and it proves the fallacy of the old doctrine, that men can do but one thing at a time,) they "caught cold." A very respectable portion of the middle classes let the fire go out in their grates and stoves, while they pored over the correspondence between President FILLMORE, GEORGE LAW, and others, touching the *Crescent City* matter—so intensely able and interesting, that its perusal beguiles the readers into the "wee bit hours," and their eyes into the possession of tears of weakness,—for be it remembered, that late reading makes the eyes weak, and weak eyes are the most suggestive nest-eggs of "bad colds in the head." Another reputable fraction moved down to SONTAG's Concert in too "thin-soled shoes;" and still another got too warm at THACKERAY's Lecture, and the night air struck a chill to their bones, in spite of their overcoats. Seeing all creation has a cold, we commend to all creation a proper degree of patience and plenty of red flannel; and if they know of any young doctor who meditates suicide, in case he can't get a call, let them take his advice, whether they conclude to take his Dover's powders and pepper-tea or not. But, oh! men of Gotham, be at charges for a pair of rubbers for your pleasant daughter's feet; and, good ladies, hasten to adopt the bishop sleeves, which are getting fast into vogue, in place of those (lovely, of course, but inconvenient,) scoop-shovel sleeves into which you have upset so many cups of smoking coffee, and raised blisters along the whitest of all possible cuticles. A fluid-dram, you know, of prevention, is worth pints of Indian gruel and cough-drops, in the way of a cure.

The Wrongs of Witnesses.

Few of our readers can forget the sage advice of SAM. WELLER, on a certain occasion, "not to witness nothing." It would seem that this advice should be current coin in the metropolis. An emigrant arrives from Ireland *en route* to Iowa, to join his family. He has just money enough to reach them. Walking down the dock, he sees one sailor stab another mortally; he arrests the offender; a crowd collects; a policeman collars him; the Coroner is called; the emigrant becomes a witness, and with a thankful heart that he is permitted to contribute to justice his mite of information, finds his testimony reduced to writing; the verdict is wilful murder. He is about leaving when the polite Coroner says: "My good Sir, can you find bail in one thousand dollars to appear whenever required as witness." "Bail? one thousand dollars!" stammers the surprised emigrant, who is without a friend or an acquaintance in the city. Of course he has none, and is forthwith committed as a witness to the Tombs, in company with the murderer and other felons. The District Attorney, in his mercy, procures him transferred to Eldridgde-street jail. Months roll round to the next Oyer and Terminer. Dejected, sick and wanting exercise, he passes the time until court is over and his testimony in, and he is paid his fees.

Here are three evils. First. Detention and undue loss of time. (Why can't the Sessions procure jurisdiction by statute?) Second. Exposure of innocent witnesses to the society of the depraved. Third. Great expense to the City. Regarding the first evil, who of our new legislators will move? Touching the second and third, what will be done by Mr. Recorder TILLOU, whose sympathies and anxieties to take care of the public purse are said to equal each other in intensity?

☞ A certificate of character from a respectable source is frequently of great service to young men just commencing life for themselves. We congratulate Mr. WEED, of the Albany *Evening Journal*, therefore, on having received the following spontaneous tribute from the *Courier and Enquirer*: we beg to be understood as endorsing every word of it:

"But the conduct of the Editors of both these Presses [*Times* and *Tribune*], stands in bold contrast with that of THURLOW WEED. At the South Mr. WEED is looked upon as the great bugbear of Abolitionism; while here at the North, we know him to be a very clever, warm-hearted man, who, being honest in his hostility to slavery, is at the same time opposed to the ultraism of such Presses as the *Times* and *Tribune*."

Mr. WEED need have no apprehensions now. After such a character, from such a source, "there's no such word as fail."

☞ By reference to an advertisement in another column, it will be seen that, in consequence of Mr. THACKERAY's engagements elsewhere, the arrangements for his second course of Lectures have been altered. The first course will be continued on Monday and Friday evenings, as first announced. Those who are so unfortunate as not to have been listeners to this series, will do well to secure tickets for the other; as it is more than probable that Mr. THACKERAY will not have another opportunity of addressing a New-York audience.

☞ We give, in another part of this paper, a letter from Hon. THOMAS H. BENTON, on the subject of Land Distribution. He takes strong ground against the project of Mr. BENNETT, which passed the House of Representatives last Summer, and in the course of his argument refers, generally, to the present log-rolling system of legislation at Washington.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

THE PRIZE MEDALS AWARDED IN 1850 AND 1851 for the best Daguerreotypes, over the same exhibitors as were in this year, can be seen in BOOT'S show-case at No. 363 Broadway. Pictures taken in any weather.

BRADY'S DAGUERREOTYPES RECEIVED A PRIZE Medal at the World's Fair in London, and at various Fairs of the American Institute in this City; and have they ever failed of receiving the highest premium wherever offered for competition. His Rooms at 205, 207 Broadway, corner of Fulton-st., are open at all hours, and the public are invited to examine his superb collection of fine and elegant articles suitable for the coming Holidays.

HERETOFORE ALL REGULAR PRACTITIONERS have placed Consumption among the incurable diseases; and no wonder, the hospitals of all cities declined to receive as patients persons afflicted with it. Happily, however, a discovery has been made which disarms Consumption of its terrors, by placing it entirely under our control. Of this discovery we are about to speak; and for the truth of all we say we refer to any of the most eminent physicians or hospitals in America and Europe, who have, through the aid of Dr. HASTINGS'S NAPHTHA SYRUP, recognized Consumption as curable, and daily restore to the returning health and strength of those for whom, before its discovery, they could have expected, or even hoped for no succor but the grave. It is, in fact, the only preparation ever known to have succeeded in arresting the formation of Tubercles in the Lungs, or in removing those already formed. For Asthma, Coughs, night-sweats, spitting of blood, difficulty of breathing, and Soreness of the chest, Hastings' Naphtha Syrup, by at once grappling with the root of the disease, also stands before all known remedies; and its operations in all cases are so speedy, that patients begin to feel its beneficial effects soon after the first or second dose. C. F. CLEICKENER & CO., No. 61 Barclay-st., are the general Agents for Dr. HASTINGS in America; to whom all orders should be addressed. Sold in Brooklyn by Mrs. HAYES, No. 175 Fulton-st.

CONSUMPTION CURABLE.—DR. ROGERS' LIVERWORT, TAR and CANCHALAGUA is highly recommended by those whose names and residence will be found in the Pamphlets, giving the most satisfactory evidence of astonishing cures of CONSUMPTION, by using this medicine. The afflicted should give it a trial. For sale by A. L. SCOVILL & CO., at the depôt, No. 316 Broadway, and by all the retail druggists. Price, in large bottles, $1; three bottles for $2 50.

LONDON TOYS AND GAMES AT ROGERS'S, No. 449 Broadway.—A splendid assortment of these substantial Toys and interesting Games, have just been received by Mr. ROGERS, from his extensive shop in London. Also, a large stock of good old English Desks, Work Boxes, Papier Maché Tables, and thousands of other beautiful articles suitable for presents during the ensuing Holidays.

LADIES CAP BAZAAR.—DRESS CAPS, BREAKfast Caps, Bonnet Caps, Mourning Caps, Night Caps, real and imitation Lace Coiffeurs, Head Dresses—in fact, everything elegant and recherché, and suitable for the grave or gay, at NEWMAN'S, No 695 Broadway, near Fourth-st.

"AN OUNCE OF PREVENTION IS WORTH A POUND OF CURE."—The prevention is a suit of those woolen Undergarments at Mrs. VAN HOUTEN'S, No. 80 Nassau-st. Don't wait to "catch a cold" before you call for them.

THE EXHIBITION OF FURS AT GENIN'S BAZAAR.—The *Journal of Commerce* couples the assurance that "furs will be very generally worn during the coming Winter," with the announcement that "the stock of furs now in this market is supposed to be worth not far from two millions of dollars." Of this stock, the value of which is perhaps over-estimated, GENIN has the "cream." And at his Bazaar will be found between twenty-five and thirty thousand dollars worth of the most fashionable Furs for ladies, made up into Muffs, Victorines, Cloaks, Cuffs &c., of the latest Paris styles. The assortment comprises the richest and finest descriptions of Royal Ermine, Russian and Hudson's Bay Sables, Stone Marten, Mountain Martens, Mink Chinchilla and Fitch. In fact every kind of Furs appropriate for ladies or children, and every fashionable style in which they are worn, will be found at GENIN'S BAZAAR.

It is necessary to refer to another passage in the article on Furs in the *Journal of Commerce* in order to establish the ladies of New-York, and strangers visiting the city from imposition. The *Journal* says "that the best descriptions being extravagant prices." At the Bazaar, "extravagant prices" are unknown; and the assertion is now ventured that at no retail establishment in New-York can the "best descriptions," or any description of Furs, be obtained at such cheap rates as there. GENIN respectfully invites the only test by which the relative cheapness of articles of the same class at different stores can be ascertained—"THE TEST OF COMPARISON."

GENIN'S BAZAAR,
No. 513 Broadway, Nicholas Hotel.

CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK, ss.—MASON ASTEN, being duly sworn, doth depose and say, that the two hundred and eighty one Certificates of the efficiency of Dr. WATTS'S NERVOUS ANTIDOTE, in my own writing, in the Record kept of Consumptions and diseases cured by it from the 2d of January to the 16th of February, 1852, inclusive, are verbatim reports, as delivered by the respective individuals themselves, without augmentation or deduction. MASON ASTEN.
Sworn to this 17th day of February, 1852, before me,
D. B BROWN, Commissioner of Deeds,
No. 8 Clinton Court.
Another, verbatim the same as above, sworn to before J. B. BATCHELOR, No. 82 Watts-st., 2d of February, for 132 Certificates J. S. LAWRENCE.
Another, for 71 Certificates, sworn to before GEORGE HUDSON, Esq., Beekman-st., by HENRY McDONALD.
Another, for 784 Certificates, collected during the months of May and June, including some few of the previous 132 taken in February, by J. S. LAWRENCE
Sworn to before HENRY C. BANKS, No. 4 New City Hall.
One dollar per bottle. Depot, No. 102 Nassau-st.

GOLD MEDAL.—THE FIRST PREMIUM, A GOLD Medal, was awarded to J. GURNEY, of Nos. 349 and 349 Broadway, for his superior Daguerreotypes at the late Fair of the American Institute. The report of the Premium Committee on these Daguerreotypes reads thus: "They are the best Daguerreotypes that have ever been exhibited, and show by their distinct outline, clearness of light and shade, roundnity and relief, with artistic arrangement, a perfect state to which the Daguerrean art has arrived in this country. His stereoscopic pictures are also very fine." These specimens, together with a large collection of portraits of distinguished persons, can be seen at his new and magnificent gallery, 349 Broadway; also, a large collection of views of California, embracing all the principal cities, towns, bays, rivers, gold mines, &c., &c., &c., Admission, free.
Chemicals of a superior quality, for artists' use, prepared by GURNEY & LITCH. None genuine without the written signature of J. GURNEY and A. LITCH. For sale by GURNEY, at No. 349 Broadway.

THE BEST EVIDENCE THAT CAN BE ADDUCED IN favor of the efficaciousness of HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS prepared by Dr C M. JACKSON, is the unprecedented demand for them from all parts of the Union; and although there may be many compounds prepared and represented as being worthy of a liberal patronage, yet we feel constrained to remark that the vast number of testimonials with which the worthy doctor has been honored by persons of the highest character and respectability, who found it necessary to have recourse to this preparation, is testimony sufficiently conclusive, that a most effectual remedy for the almost immediate relief of those afflicted with that direful malady, Dyspepsia, has never been discovered. For sale in New-York by the Messrs SANDS, corner of Fulton and William-sts., and C. H. RING, corner of John-st. and Broadway; and by Mrs. HAYES, Brooklyn.

IMPORTANT DISCOVERY.—MR. KNIGHT, OF THE firm of KNIGHT & QUERU, Chemists, No. 57 John-st., up stairs, having for a long while devoted a large portion of his time to the study of the anatomy of the human hair, the various causes of its growth, decay, falling off and turning gray, has now prepared and for sale, a medicine for the hair, called the HAIR REGENERATOR, with which he is entirely successful in restoring the hair of any person to its original color; also, to entirely prevent the hair from falling off, in one week. The above is really and truly an article or medicine of much importance, and deserves the attention of the public.

FURS, No. 19 MAIDEN LANE.—THOMPSON & ROESLER having been enabled, during the stormy weather of last week, to renew their stock which had become less than they desired from the extraordinary demand made for their superior goods, offer now additional sets of Hudson Bay Sable, Mink Sable, Stone Marten, Fitch Martens &c., together with a large variety of misses' and children's Furs. T. & R. are here *like* manufacturers, which to the consumer is obviously a very great advantage.

SELLING OFF AT REDUCED PRICES.—A LARGE and splendid stock of Silks, the richest imported this season, will be sold 20 per cent. below auction prices. Also a large and elegant stock of Shawls, of every description, will be sold very cheap. Also, Velvets, Velvet Cloths, Merinoes, Paramattas, De Laines, Cloths, Cassimeres, Flannels, Blankets, &c. Ladies, call at Mr. BODINE'S before making your purchases: you will save money and get rich goods. No. 323 Grand-st., corner of Orchard.

GREAT BARGAINS IN UPHOLSTERY GOODS.—IN order to close our Fall importations, before the approaching Holidays, we offer a splendid assortment of Curtain materials of every description Lace and Muslin Curtains, Window Shades and Cornices, Gimps, Tassels, with everything in the Upholstery line, twenty per cent. lower than any other establishment in the city. Call early if you want bargains. A. M. & R. DAVIES, Upholsterers,
No. 200 Bowery.

GAITERS, CHEAP, ELEGANT AND DURABLE.—The ladies will find Gaiters of this character at CANTRELL'S, No. 346 Bowery, the best place in town to procure any article of foot-covering. CANTRELL, an experienced and capable manufacturer of Ladies' Shoes, has the advantage of the assistance of LAFONTEAU formerly of Broadway, in the getting up of his assortment, which is now unequalled in extent, excellence and value. Ladies, visit his establishment.

BOOTS AND SHOES.—LADIES', GENTLEMEN'S and Children's Boots, Shoes and Gaiters of the latest style and best quality, and at the most reasonable prices. Also, a full and short cork'd soled Boots; also Patent Leather and Fine Calf Boots made to order and warranted equal to any in the City. JOHN BURRELL, No. 119 Hudson-st., corner of North Moore, (late of No. 391 Greenwich-st.)

A SPLENDID WATERED SILK, OF BEST QUALITY, and a yard wide, for 10s. a yard, worth double the money, may be found at HITCHCOCK & LEADBEATER'S, No. 347 Broadway, corner Leonard-st. They have also every other kind and style of Silks, and all kinds of Winter Dry Goods, equally cheap.

PETERSON & HUMPHREYS, No. 372 BROADWAY, corner White-st., are daily making additions to their already large stock, and are now prepared to exhibit to their friends and the public generally, the most complete and extensive stock of rich and elegant Carpets ever offered in this City. Also, Oil Cloths, of every pattern and color, with the newest finish, for sale on the most reasonable terms.

MEN'S AND BOY'S CLOTHING, No. 33 MAIDEN Lane.—Persons in want of Men's and Boy's Over Coats or Clothing, will find a fresh supply just manufactured expressly for City Trade, which will be sold at the lowest Cash prices. An early call will fully repay purchasers.
N B. Also a large stock of white and fancy shirts, collars, drawers & c. BOUGHTON & KNAPP.

PRICES REDUCED.—MANY OF OUR DE LAINES and rich Brocade Silks, we are now selling at reduced prices. The styles will be found most beautiful. Our stock of Embroideries and Laces is complete and full. Also, Cloaks, Shawls, Merinos, Linens, and Domestic Goods.
TIFFANY & CUTTING, No. 251 Broadway.

SHIRT MANUFACTORY.—THOMAS MACLAUGHLIN, Shirt Manufacturer and Dealer in Men's Furnishing Goods in general, No. 323 Greenwich-st., corner of Chambers, New-York. Undershirts and Drawers, Cravats, Cashmere, Gloves, Hosiery. Terms cash, and one price only.

JUST RECEIVED AT THOMPSON AND ROESLER'S Fur Store, No. 19 Maiden Lane, an invoice of Hudson Bay Sable Sacques. Also, minxes and chinchilla ditto, and sable, Russia tie-at Overshoes. Fine Muffs, Ruffles and Misses' Sleigh Robes, &c.

FOWLERS & WELLS, PHRENOLOGISTS, CLINton Hall, No. 131 Nassau-st., N. Y.

Considerations for Temperance Reformers.

"Now, there is a specimen of a class of poor creatures, 'more sinned against than sinning,' in my estimation," remarked a friend of ours, after having nearly *recled* over by a poor reeling inebriate in Broadway, recently. "You are not aware, perhaps," continued he, "that I have had considerable experience among this class of persons lately. I became interested in their behalf on account of the seeming unfruitfulness of the Temperance enterprise. The vice of intemperance, I had been taught to believe a disease which can be cured only by a removal of the cause; and when I became aware of the constant relapses, or returnings to the cup, of those who had taken the pledge, I began to think not only that there had been some mistake as to the remedy employed, but that the cause itself had either been neglected or entirely overlooked. Hence, to satisfy myself, I turned my attention, as opportunity offered, to the private history of the poor drunkard—thinking that their history would reveal reasons more potent than the love of liquor for a life of continuous inebriety. And my experiments, thus far, have satisfied me that I was not wrong, at least in my conclusions. So satisfactory were the results of my first few experiments, that I have been induced to continue them in very many cases since. And my experience warrants me in saying that a majority, at least, of even the most inveterate cases—cases which were considered even past redemption—are perfectly manageable by proper attention to causes. There are, to be sure, many cases which, seemingly, can only be conquered by the restraining influences of religion or morality—for instance, those which have resulted from what may be called the 'pains of memory'—a common concomitant of an ill-spent life. Such certainly seem the most difficult cases we have to contend with. Yet these even, by perseverance, may be reached. There are others which may be considered rather difficult to manage. Those, for instance, which have resulted from disappointments, misfortunes, etc.; we may also include those cases which have sprung from that silliest of all fashionable habits—*tippling*; but when we have taken the trouble to acquaint ourselves with their history and individual peculiarities, we may discover some successful means of reforming them, perhaps with much less difficulty than we at first anticipated."

"But there is another very numerous class among us," continued our friend, "which may be very easily reached; yet, they seem to be, if possible, most neglected and despised. I refer to a class who, by some unlucky turn up, have, contrary to their usual habit, got on a 'burst,' as the term goes; and have not the moral nor intellectual strength to overcome it. They have generally good homes, and some of them wealthy homes, to which, in their sad condition, they are ashamed to return. They may be, therefore, generally found in the pot-houses by day, and in station-houses by night.

"My first case was one of this description, and, by profession, he happened to be a member of the press. Nay, don't start, my friend; that intellectual fraternity are great soakers—that is, *some of them*. I picked him up one night, hanging on the Park railings, drunk as an Alderman—so drunk even that he could hardly keep himself from sinking to the *pave*, by the help of the railings, to which he was clinging as for dear life. I accosted him in friendly terms, and thus obtained his confidence. At the question, 'Have you a home?' he seemed much affected, and I did not press it; though it awakened in me an increased solicitude in his behalf, and I invited him to mine, which he at first declined; but on assuring him that I would be to him a friend and a brother, he, with many tears and thanks, reluctantly accepted. In the morning I found him delirous, and craving for brandy. I sent for my family physician, who provided him with a substitute, on which, in a few days, he had not only lost his cravings for liquor, but felt, as he informed me, much like himself again. By this time he had let me into the particulars of his case, which were as follows:

"He had, in company with that notorious *Common Council Committee*, followed the remains of one of our country's greatest and purest statesmen—the noble and patriotic HENRY CLAY—to Albany; where, in imitation of them, our *unworthy* fathers and guzzlers, he imbibed largely of champagne, brandy, and liquors of every name—*alias* Corporation milk—which they had, at the expense of the dear people, sumptuously provided for the occasion. The next morning after their return found *him* in the Tombs. How he got there he knew not; but from that time, however, to the 'blessed night,' as he called it, that I picked him up—which was all of four weeks—he had been wandering about the City, without home, or shelter, sleeping at night alternately in the Tombs, under awnings, in station-houses, on the Battery, Park, etc., ashamed to return to his home and wife until he could amend his condition, which he had despaired of ever being able to accomplish, as he found it impossible to overcome those constant and indescribable *craving demands* for the liquid poison, kept up by a shattered nervous *system* longing for needed support. He had frequently, as he stated, contemplated suicide. And, although it is impossible to say what his probable fate might have been, had I not picked him up as I did, yet he is impressed with the opinion that if I had waited till morning, he could not have been picked up, except as 'found drowned.'

"Obtaining from him the residence of his wife, (he had been married only a few months,) for whom he manifested great anxiety, I went in quest of her, and found she had moved—her parents, I learned since, had taken her home with them in the country. He dispatched her a letter, and obtained in return a most satisfactory reply, permitting him to visit her, and, at his solicitation, I accompanied him. Now, suffice it to say, that the meeting I witnessed between this penitent husband and loving wife, more than amply repaid me for the trouble I had been to on his account. They are now both happy again, and he a reinstated member of the press."

I give the above experience of my philanthropic friend, not alone for the encouragement it may afford those who would go and do likewise; but more particularly as it exhibits to the mind certain important truths, which seem to have been too generally overlooked or forgotten by those who would see the important work of temperance prospering in their hands.

First, I would refer to that peculiar state of the nervous system—so shattered by a course of intemperance, as to be totally unable to support itself unaided by its accustomed potations. Hence those irresistible and insupportable *cravings* for the poison—common to every inebriate—which every reformed drunkard remembers with terror, and which must, in most cases, be removed by constitutional assistance are reformation can be hoped for.

Another and most important fact to be considered by the friends of temperance, and I apprehend the good work has suffered no little by its inadvertence, is that intemperance is the offspring of an infinite variety of physical and intellectual causes, intimately connected with the miseries and misfortunes, as well as with the appetites or pleasures of mankind. In short, that its causes are as multiplied as are the sources of pain or misery, and as various as are the capacities of man for enjoyment. Now, of course, if we expect to make permanent progress in the cause of temperance, these causes should be known and looked to with a view to their removal, else we can hardly expect our efforts to be crowned with more success for years to come than they have been for years past. We may go on successfully adding to the pledge, but except the cause of intemperance be removed, we have no reason to believe that the proportion which take to the glass again will be diminished.

Intemperance by some is called a disease; indeed, when it has degenerated into a confirmed habit, too strong for the restraints of both the moral and intellectual energies, we can hardly call it anything else. But call it what we will, it matters not. It is quite enough to know that intemperance, like disease, is but the effect of a cause, and that we can't very well get rid of one without the other.

I might here enter upon an elaborate illustration of these truths, but so evident must they appear to every reflecting mind, that such an attempt seems to me quite unnecessary, even had I space. We are only to look into the peculiarities of the mental and physical susceptibilities, their pains, miseries, wants, necessities, &c., to find the evidence of a cause; and by simply acquainting ourselves with the private history of the poor drunkard, may that cause be found.

Of course that most foolish of fashionable habits, *tippling*, has made its thousands of drunkards, and will continue to do so, so long as "to treat" and "be treated" is considered so decidedly smart; but it is useless to speak of the love of liquor being the cause of intemperance as applied to men of sense and of lofty mind, and it is almost worse than useless to attempt the reformation of such without knowing and reaching the cause of their derelictions. Not long since the writer was called to a case of *delirium tremens*. When the patient was sufficiently recovered to be enabled to tell his story, the origin of his drinking habits were investigated, and found to have been induced by some real or imaginary disease, nearly allied to *hypochondriasis*, he "had pains of body and distress of mind," and nothing seemed to do him so much good, he said, as his *glass of toddy*.

A common source of intemperance is that of real or imaginary *decline* or *debility*. Many cases might be introduced here, if necessary, but the object of this article is more to remind the friends of temperance of existing facts, than to prove those which must be already conceded.

Now, if we would be more successful in the good cause of temperance, we are only to look more to the cause and less to the effects. What folly to be forever magnifying the effects. No wonder that moral suasion has been so futile and ineffective. Nearly all that has been said, done, or written on the subject of intemperance, has been superficial and nugatory—confined to the mere contemplation of its effects. Who could expect to destroy a poisonous plant by simply portraying its deadly effects to the world? or who could think of warding off the dagger of an assassin pointed at their breast, by simply remonstrating with him upon the destructiveness of that ugly instrument he holds in his hand.

Another great error committed frequently, even by the friends of this enterprise, is that of being too harsh and vituperative. The poor unfortunate drunkard is at least entitled to our sympathy and compassion. Abuse and degradation were never yet influential in reforming a victim of intemperance.

But there is another, and very common error committed by the friends of temperance, which, if possible, is still more pernicious, as it is a decided impediment in the way of the enterprise. I allude to the universal habit of overrating the injurious effects of dram-drinking on the system. Now this is of itself a decided evil. Because, when the simple truth affords a sufficient condemnation of a prevalent practice, the smallest amount of exaggeration, or distortion of that truth tends much to weaken the case, by placing it in opposition to a certain amount of experience. For example, dram-drinking is one of the most formidable evils that beset our country, and produces truly deplorable effects on the minds, bodies, and estates of a large portion of the population. But, if it be asserted that the *invariable* result of the practice is an utter prostration of every power of the body and mind, and followed by premature senility and death; or, as I have seen it asserted lately in a communication from a reverend gentleman, published in one of the morning papers, that the practice "adorns their bodies with boils, and running sores, and carbuncles, and ulcers, fills their frames, with all manner of distempers, and eases them of some twenty years of life," hundreds of men, who have been dram drinkers from their youth, could, at once, rise up in defence of the vice, and offer a living confutation of such a position. Thus, in proportion to the amount of prejudice we create, do we fasten to the cup many who otherwise might be reached; and become serious obstacles in the way of a cause, we would see prospering in our hands. The effects of intemperance are bad enough, in all conscience, without the slightest exaggeration; and if we would reform its poor victims, let us treat them kindly, obtain their confidence, look to causes, and apply the remedy. Who ever saw or heard of a drunkard, that did not wish, from his inmost soul, to reform if he could? The answer to this question contains an important lesson for the friends of temperance, which they may study and profit by at their leisure.

Now as this disposition to exaggerate the evils of dram-drinking is a serious impediment to its reform, I may, perhaps, be permitted to give, in further elucidation of its folly, if not its magnitude, other specimens of *unwise* sayings, from that *otherwise* very excellent communication referred to, which is entitled, "*The Plague Spreader.*"

The evil of intemperance he compares to loathsome plagues and putrifying contagions of ancient oriental times; and cites the healthful precautions used by MOSES to arrest its progress; as an argument in favor of prohibition, and confiscation of rum, &c.

The liquor traffic he compares to gunpowder on sale in open vessels. Hear him:

"Let him (any man) ask himself how we would like to live in a town or city where at every corner of the streets, and in all parts of the town or ward, it was customary to have exposed in open vessels, various samples of gunpowder to be examined by customers both by day and by night, and dealt out to them as a grocer would flour or meal? Let him ask himself how he would like to live next door to such an establishment, or on the second or third floor of such a house?"

But in the selection of his precedents for a law of prohibition and confiscation, he is equally unfortunate, for he goes back to the "blue laws," as they are called, of 1679-92, and 1754. "Now if such be authority," some old toper might exclaim, "why not advocate the principle also of mulcting a man for kissing his wife on Sunday?" But he adds, after a copious quotation of those laws, "The constitutional rights, therefore, of prohibition and confiscation cannot be questioned. Ought it to be exercised?

"Such is the opinion of the very best men in the community. It is *my* opinion, *we* are driven to this conclusion," &c.

His modesty can better be pardoned than his extravagance. But, without entering into further detail, I will end the subject by giving a part of his concluding remarks:

"If these parties want *me* to vote for them, and to use *my* influence in the community for them, they must give *me* such men to vote for as I can safely trust on this great question. And the position *I* take, *I* advise *my* people, *my* church, every one of whom *is* pledged to temperance, to take, all indeed who respect *my* course."

If this appeal had been made in proper time, there is no telling the effect it might have had; but, unfortunately, it came rather late—the nominations had all been made. However, I submit the above without another word or comment; they certainly explain all I desire to illustrate by contortion and exaggeration better than anything I can add.

Their author will pardon me, I am sure; for while we love the object he would wish to attain, we cannot be blamed for condemning that which may tend to impede or defer its accomplishment.

J. S. S.

WANTED.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young Woman, as Chambermaid and Waiter; or would be willing to do general housework, for a small family. The best of city reference given. Call at No. 156, 28th-st., between 7th and 8th-avs., upper floor, front room. Will receive calls for two days.

SITUATION WANTED, by an industrious, well-recommended young woman to do general housework. Is a good plain cook, and first rate washer and ironer, and is willing to make herself generally useful. Call at 194½ Bowery.

GERMAN YOUNG WOMAN—Who speaks English, wishes a situation to take care of children, or to do general housework. Can be seen for two days at No. 162 Houston-st., rear building.

TO PRINTERS.—WANTED—A first-rate Job Compositor, and a good Job Pressman, can obtain constant employment by applying at
C. J. BASTRAM'S Office, No. 102 Maiden-lane.

SPECIAL PARTNER WANTED—With $25,000 in the Domestic Commission business. Apply to
O. B. POTTER, & CO., No. 3 Nassau-st.

WANTED—American, English, Irish, Scotch, Welsh German and colored Girls and Men; several Cooks, general work Girls, Seamstresses, Nurses, Chambermaids and Waiters. Good references and good places. Apply at No. 106 Chambers-st., or No. 7 Carmine-st.

A SMART INDUSTRIOUS YOUNG MAN—American, of good character, wants a situation at waiting, tending bar or driving horses. References can be given. May be found at No. 256 Broadway.

AN EXPERIENCED SALESMAN WANTED—In the Cloth Department of an old established jobbing house. Address M., box 1295, P. O.

A WOMAN WANTED—To do general housework. Apply at No. 108 West-13th-st.

A YOUNG WIFE WANTED—A young gentleman, of respectable appearance and address, having formed a business connection sufficiently remunerative to warrant the extension of his social relations, is desirous of effecting a matrimonial engagement with a young lady of good associations and undoubted respectability. Neither beauty nor money need be offered as an inducement, if not accompanied with modesty, morality and strict neatness. Any lady willing to forego the frivolities of a silly courtship, for the more immediate prospect of a sensible marriage, may address, stating where an interview can be had, ALLEN, at this office.

BOARDING.

BOARDING.—Several single gentlemen, or gentlemen and their wives, can be accommodated with large and handsome rooms, with fine large closets attached to each, together with hot and cold baths, also single rooms, at No. 93 St. Mark's place. No children will be taken. Dinner at 5, or 6 o'clock, if required.

BOARDING.—A private family, residing in one of the pleasantest locations in Brooklyn, within a short distance of either ferry, could accommodate two gentlemen with comfortable rooms and partial board. Apply at No. 213 State-st., Brooklyn.

BOARDING.—An unfurnished Room, with fire-place and closet, to let, with Board, for a Gentleman and Lady or two single Gentlemen, in one of the most desirable locations in the City. Apply at No. 66 Catharine-st., nearly opposite Monroe-st.

BOARD WANTED—By a gentleman and his wife, in a private family, in the neighborhood of 2d-av. and 6th-st. Would furnish their own room. Terms must be moderate. Address GEORGE, office of this paper.

BOARD WANTED IN BROOKLYN—By a young man, with breakfast or full Board on Sunday, within five minutes walk of Catharine Ferry. Address D, No. 3054 Division st., N. Y.

BOARDING.—A few single gentlemen can be accommodated with board and pleasant rooms at No 166 Henry-st., Brooklyn, near the South Ferry.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—With Board, at No. 137 Spring-st., one handsome front Room on the second floor, with bedroom attached if required, suitable for a gentleman and wife. There are no children in the house.

AUCTION SALES.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.
Peremptory Sale of
250 CHOICE BUILDING LOTS AND COTTAGE SITES
IN THE CITY OF NEWARK,
Within Forty Minutes of the City of New-York.
ALBERT H. NICOLAY
Will sell,
ON THURSDAY, NOV 30, AT 12 O'CLOCK,
AT THE MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE,
250 BEAUTIFUL BUILDING LOTS AND COTTAGE SITES, located in the City of Newark, N. J. These lots are all 50 feet front and rear, and 100 deep, and will be sold with the privilege of three adjoining lots of the same size.

This property is situated on the highest point of elevation in the City of Newark, and the soil is of the finest quality, and is immediately in the rear of the mansion of Wm. RANKEN, Esq., adjoining the former beautiful residence of JOSEPH C. WALLACE, Esq. These lots front on Fairmount and Lincoln-avs., which are 80 feet wide, running from Bank-st. to Orange av., and West, Bank, Camden and Cabinet-sts.

These lots are, without fear of contradiction, the most splendid building sites within 20 miles of the City of New-York, having a perfect panoramic view of the City of Newark, bay and harbor and surrounding country, and with the naked eye can be seen the steamships and sailing vessels going in and out the New-York harbor.

The water in this part of the City of Newark is of the purest quality—coming from a solid rock—and is unsurpassed.

There are churches of most all denominations and good schools, in the immediate vicinity of this property.

These lots are without exception, the best that have been offered at auction in this section of the country for many years.

The City of Newark is one of the most pleasant cities in the Union, and the largest in the State of New-Jersey—containing about 50,000 inhabitants—and property is increasing very rapidly in value in locations for private residence. The streets will be graded at the expense of the owner.

Merchants, mechanics and others doing business in New-York, can live in the City of Newark and reach New-York in 25 to 40 minutes. Newark is only nine miles by the New-Jersey Railroad, and 7 miles by the plank road from Jersey City.

The cars leave the ferry every half hour until 11 P M., and the commutation is only $50 per year.

Omnibuses leave Newark and New-York every fifteen minutes, and the three steam-boats ply daily. The fare by omnibus and steamboat is only 12½ cents.

Terms—10 per cent and the Auctioneer's fees on the day of sale, 40 per cent, on the 21st of Dec., when the deeds will be delivered, and the balance—50 per cent—can remain on bond and mortgage for three years at 6 per cent. A discount of 5 per cent. will be made on all lots bought for cash.

Title indisputable. A printed abstract of title will be furnished to every purchaser.

For maps and full particulars, apply to the Auctioneer, No. 40 Wall-st.

R. C. KEMP, Auctioneer
ELEGANT FURNITURE—MORTGAGE SALE OF ROSEWOOD, MAHOGANY AND WALNUT CABINET FURNITURE.—THIS DAY, (Tuesday,) at 10½ o'clock, at No. 85 Nassau-street, near Fulton, R. C. KEMP will sell at auction, as above, a very large and splendid assortment of Cabinet Furniture, of the best quality, and presents a rare opportunity for the trade, hotel and housekeepers to supply themselves with the most desirable description of goods. The Furniture has all been made in the best and most substantial manner for city and custom trade, and consists of a large and splendid assortment of richly carved rose wood, mahogany and black walnut parlor, dining room, library and chamber Furniture, comprising every article of elegance and utility found in the large and fashionable warerooms.

PIANO-FORTES—Four superior 6½ and 7 octave Piano-Fortes, from City makers of good reputation, and all of which will be fully warranted the same as when sold at private sale. These Pianos are particularly worthy the attention of those in want of good instruments at auction prices. Also one handsome second hand Piano Forte made by Chickering.

F. COLTON, Auctioneer.
LARGE AND EXTENSIVE STOCK OF HOUSEHOLD AND CABINET FURNITURE. French Plate Mirrors, Carpets, Oil Cloths, &c.—THIS DAY, (Tuesday) Nov. 30, at 10½ o'clock, at the Auction Rooms, Nos 59 Beekman and 59 Ann sts., will be sold a very large and desirable assortment of handsome Cabinet Furniture, of rosewood and mahogany, comprising, in part, some 30 sofas, in brocatelle plush, hair cloth; rosewood French bedsteads, mahogany chairs, of various patterns; marble-top centre and card tables; dress bureaus and work tables, French plate pier glasses, marble-top chamber furniture, en suite; carpets and oil cloths, dining and extension tables, beds and mattresses, pillasters, basement and kitchen furniture, &c. Also about 30 dozen black walnut and curl maple chairs, of various patterns; also, cottage do; several dozen Boston rockers, &c. A good chance for dealers in the line. The sale will be large and peremptory.

WILLIAM IRVING, Auctioneer.
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AND FINE OIL PAINTINGS.—WILLIAM IRVING & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, Nov. 30, at 10½ o'clock, at the Sales Room, No. 16 Pine-st., a general assortment of Household Furniture, removed for convenience of sale, viz: Sofas, chairs, bookcases and secretaires, extension table, Brussels and ingrain carpets, rosewood 6½ octave piano.

OIL PAINTINGS—About 100 fine ancient and modern oil paintings in rich gilt frames, beautiful oval landscapes on silk, attached to glass, &c.

GEO. H. ANDREWS Auctioneer.
BY ANDREWS & HAUGHEY—at the Auction Mart, Chinese Building, No. 339 Broadway.—On TUESDAY, Nov. 30th, at 10½ o'clock. A great variety of excellent custom made, household and cabinet furniture, china and plated ware, piano-fortes, blankets, sheetings and towellings, pictures, mats, mattrasses, &c., to be sold without reserve.

AUCTION NOTICE—HARDWARE, &c.—J. E. VAN ANTWERP, will sell THIS DAY, at No. 8 Cedar-st., 150 packages Hardware and Cutlery, English pattern Cards, Shelf Goods, &c. Also 16,000 lbs. Ice Cork Steel ⅛ and ¼ by ⅞ and a ½, inch. Catalogues now ready.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.—The Subscriber is now selling Watches at retail at the following remarkably low prices, being much less than any other house:

Fine Gold Lepine Watches, 6 holes jewelled	$25 00
Fine Gold Detached Levers, full jewelled	30 00
Gold Enameled Watches, for Ladies	25 00
Gold Hunting Watches, for Ladies	25 00
Gold Hunting Patent Levers, for Gentlemen	30 00
Silver Patent Levers	$16 00 to 20 00
Silver Detached Levers	13 00 to 20 00

Gold Hunting Watches, which run eight days; Gold Hunting Watches, which run fifteen days; Gold Watches in single cases, which change the hours and minutes; Gold Watches which wind up and set without any key.

Also, Cooper's Duplex Watches, in hunting cases, splendid patent Chronometers, and all other styles of Watches, at equally low prices. Also, all kinds of Jewelry and Silver Ware, at prices less than the usual rates.

GOLD AND SILVER Watch Cases and Jewelry, GOLD CHAINS, all sizes and patterns, for sale at wholesale and retail, by the manufacturer, (late Watch Case Maker to) ROBERT WILKINSON, formerly at No. 47 Maiden-lane, now at No. 2 Platt-st.

FOREIGN REMITTANCES—Pounds, Francs, etc., received for the account of
LIVINGSTON, WELLS & CO., No. 74 Broadway.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE HOMES OF AMERICAN AUTHORS.
THIS BEAUTIFUL BOOK, in a variety of elegant bindings, is this day published by G. P. PUTNAM & CO., No. 11 Park place.

OPINIONS FROM NOTICES OF THE PRESS
"I do not know of a book so captivating to the eye and heart of an American."—*James T. Fields.*
"The volume will have a permanent and increasing value, and will adorn the libraries and centre-tables of American families, as long as American literature continues to be read."—*Commercial Advertiser.*
"The most elegant book of the season—with greater attractions for the eye of taste and the cultivated mind, than any other."—*Observer.*
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"This superb and elegant volume is the book of the season, unquestionably."—*N. Y. Evening Post.*
"All must admit that in its design and beauty of execution, as well as in the fact that it is in every respect original and national."—*Courier and Enquirer.*
"Its portraits, sketches of landscape, interiors, pages of autograph, are mostly novel, and all of them agreeably executed, bringing before us a great variety of subjects from a number of artists."—*Literary World.*

THIS WEEK.
I. THE KIMBALL'S NEW WORK—ROMANCE OF STUDENT LIFE ABROAD. By RICHARD B. KIMBALL, author of "St. Leger," &c.
II NEW EDITION OF ST. LEGRE; or, The Threads of Life. By the same author.
III. PICTURES FROM ST. PETERSBURG. By E. JENNINGS. (Being the 23d volume of Putnam's Semi-Monthly Library.

D. APPLETON & CO.
PUBLISH ON MONDAY—(A New Volume of the "Popular Library")
SECOND SERIES OF ESSAYS from the London *Times*. 1 vol 16mo, cloth, 50 cents.
This volume includes Papers Historical, Biographical and Critical, with sketches of the chief Literary characters of England of the day—the HUNTSMENS, DICKENSES, CARLYLES, THACKERAYS, KINGSLEYS. Among its topics are Australia, the Arctic Expedition, Uncle Tom's Cabin, &c.

JUST ISSUED IN THIS SERIES.
A SHABBY GENTEEL STORY and MEN'S WIVES. By WM. M. THACKERAY. LIVES OF WELLINGTON AND PEEL, from the London *Times*. STORIES FROM BLACKWOOD. HUC'S JOURNEY THROUGH TARTARY, &c. 2 vols. POOLE'S LITTLE PEDLINGTON and other attractive Books, on superior paper, in neat volumes, at 50 cents each.

ON TUESDAY—(A NEW EDITION.)
THE QUEEN'S OF ENGLAND. A series of Portraits of Distinguished Female Sovereigns. Drawn and engraved by the most eminent artists. With Biographical and Historical Descriptions, from AGNES STRICKLAND. 1 vol imp. 8vo, elegantly bound in morocco, $10; do colored plates, $15; do with oval painting on plate glass in centre, $30.

ON WEDNESDAY.
A beautiful edition, large type, in ten volumes, THOMAS MOORE'S COMPLETE POETICAL WORKS, (collected by himself,) with new Prefaces and Revisions and twenty Steel Illustrations. 10 vols 16mo, cloth, $7 50; half calf, extra, $14. Calf, extra, $18.

ON FRIDAY
BASIL: A Story of Modern Life. By WILKIE COLLINS, Author of "Antonina," &c., &c. 1 vol. 12mo.
One of the most interesting and classically-written stories of the day.

MAHAN'S INDUSTRIAL DRAWING.
JOHN WILEY, No. 167 Broadway, Publishes, THIS DAY INDUSTRIAL DRAWING, comprising the description and uses of Drawing Instruments, the construction of Plane Figures, the projections and sections of Geometrics: Solids, Architectural Elements, Mechanism and Topographical Drawing, with remarks on the method of teaching the subject, for the use of Academies and Common Schools. By D. H. MAHAN, LL. D. Professor of Civil Engineering, &c., &c., in the U. S. Military Academy. 1 vol. 8vo 28 steel plates, full cloth, $2.

The design of this work is to teach Geometrical Drawing as applicable to all industrial pursuits, in a simple, practical manner, to persons who have made no attainments in Elementary Mathematics; for this purpose the method recommended is the oral one, in which each operation is performed by the Teacher, before the eyes of the pupil, by whom, in turn, it will be repeated. It is hoped that the Work will also be found useful to all who are preparing themselves for any of the industrial pursuits in which Geometrical Drawing is required.

Also, by same Author, AN ELEMENTARY COURSE OF CIVIL ENGINEERING. 1 vol 8vo, numerous woodcuts, new edition, with large addenda, $3.

A large assortment of Architectural, Mechanical and Engineering Works kept constantly on hand.
JOHN WILEY, No. 167 Broadway.

NEW LONDON BOOKS.
PER STEAMER BALTIC.—Just received at Irving Book Store:
SIR FRANCIS HEAD'S TRIP TO IRELAND.
ALISON'S EUROPE. New Series. Vol. 1.
GENERAL GORGEY'S MY LIFE 2 Vols.
OLIVER'S DICTIONARY OF MASONRY.
CABIN BOOK.
DISRAELI'S LIFE OF WELLINGTON.
LIFE OF JOHNSON.
FRANCIS' LIFE OF WELLINGTON.
MR MCKIN'S PHILLIPICS.
CRAIG'S DICTIONARY OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

NEW BOSTON BOOKS.
BARTOL'S DICTIONARY ON THE CHRISTIAN BODY AND FORM.
MRS CHADWICK'S HOME COOKERY.
REMINISCENCES OF THOUGHT AND FEELING.
THE CLOUD WITH A SILVER LINING.
The above just received and for sale at Irving Book Store, by CHARLES B. NORTON.

THE NINTH ANNUAL REPORT AND NEW DIRECTORY OF THE ASSOCIATION FOR IMPROVING THE CONDITION OF THE POOR FOR 1852 AND 1853, being now ready, Subscribers will be supplied by calling on the Secretary, corner of Grand and Elm-sts., or on any of the following Officers of the Association, or Members of the District Committees, who are authorized to receive their subscriptions, viz:
JAMES BROWN, President, No 59 Wall-st.
GEORGE GRISWOLD, Vice-President, No. 72 South-st;
JAMES BOORMAN, Vice-President, No. 59 Broadway.
HORATIO ALLEN, Vice-President, No. 25 Clinton-pl.
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Eighteenth Ward—F. E. Mather, No. 144 East 18th-st.
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ROBERT M. HARTLEY,
Sec'y Public School Building, No. 148 Grand-st., up stairs.

MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE—A practical treatise never before published. Twenty-five pages, 4to, copy, free of postage. Sold by STRINGER & TOWNSEND, No. 222, J. C. HARRIOT, No. 228 Broadway; and by the author, M. LAMONT, physician and surgeon, No. 43 Reade-st., corner of Broadway, N. Y., where he treats all these complaints, from 12 M. till 8 P. M.

DODWORTH MUSIC STORE—No. 406 BROADWAY.—American and Foreign Music, for the Voice, Piano, Guitar, Violin, Cornet, Flute, Bachers, &c. Bands supplied with instruments, Military, Concert or Orchestral Music Books, Paper, &c. HARVEY B. DODWORTH, Leader of the Cornet Band, and CHARLES L. LAZARUS, Proprietors.

HUGHES, DUPUY & CREHANGE,
IMPORTERS OF
FANCY GOODS,
JET AND BERLIN IRON GOODS, BONE, JET AND Berlin Head Bracelets, Brooches, Combs, &c., Buttons of all kinds, Brushes, Percussion Caps, Imitation Jewelry, FANS of all descriptions and qualities, Silk and Fancy Dress Buttons of many styles, Beads, Calf-skins, Hooks and Eyes &c., &c.
Depot for the most superior quality of
French ACCORDEONS and FLUTINAS.
No. 72 William-st., (up stairs) New-York.
The newest Paris fancy articles received by every steamer from Europe.

HOLIDAY ADVERTISING
IN ALL THE CITY PAPERS, and also in the various Cities, Towns and Villages in the vicinity of the City. A list of which best suited for holiday cards, is prepared specially for the occasion at the Newspaper Advertising Bureau of WM. H. McDONALD, No. 102 Nassau-st., corner of Ann-st. Advertising also attended to in every paper of any worth throughout the Union and Canadas. Brooklyn, Williamsburg and Jersey City papers will have the advertisements in on the same day the order is given, if left early during the forenoon.

W. H. McDONALD'S GENERAL NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING HOUSE, No. 102 NASSAU-ST., (corner of Ann.)
Advertisements inserted at the very lowest rates in any paper in the United States or Canadas.
The very best papers are received by mail daily and kept for reference, and copies of each furnished to advertisers.
The fullest authority and recommendation, over the written signatures of the publishers of the leading daily and weekly papers, will be shown to those who require it.
Merchants who may have heretofore given their advertising to irresponsible persons, and have been disappointed in its results, are informed, that in dealing with me no payment is required till the advertiser is satisfied that his orders have been properly attended to.
My books, the columns of the papers, &c., will show that I am doing nearly all the New-York advertising that is being done in the leading papers from Canada to California.
W. H. McDONALD.

S. M. PETTINGILL & CO., NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING AGENTS, No. 122 Nassau-st., are the regularly appointed Agents for the best and most widely circulated Journals in the Union, and are daily receiving advertising and subscriptions for them. Regular and complete files may be seen and examined. Advertisers are invited to call and examine papers, terms, and our system of doing business.

STAATS,
DRAPER AND TAILOR,
NO. 349 BROOME-ST.,
Three doors from Harlem Railroad Office,
NEW-YORK.

TO ADVERTISERS.—The New-York *Agriculter*, though now but six weeks old, has a weekly circulation of 5,000 copies. This makes it one of the best advertising mediums in the City. Advertisements inserted at reasonable rates. Subscriptions received at the Agricultural Warehouse of A. B. ALLEN & CO.,
Nos. 189 and 191 Water st.

AN HUNGARIAN LADY being afflicted with a severe illness for some time, and therefore unable to work for her support as she did before, appeals to the benevolence of the Ladies of the City of New-York for relief, as being on the point of starvation. 1, SCHAEFF, No. 181 Division-st.

$5 THIS DAY.—The best quality of Wet Ash, Bar and Stove Coal at $5 per ton, delivered to all parts of the City, free of cartage, from Yards Nos. 117 Wooster and 65 Bleecker-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

WM. HENRY FRY'S
COURSE OF TEN LECTURES ON MUSIC will be given at Metropolitan Hall, on successive TUESDAY EVENINGS, commencing on TUESDAY next, Nov. 30. The Musical Illustrations will be given by upwards of
TWO HUNDRED PERFORMERS,
including a GRAND ORCHESTRA OF EIGHTY,
A MILITARY BAND OF FIFTY,
and ONE HUNDRED CHORUS SINGERS.
Conductor—GEORGE F. BRISTOW.
Leader—U. C. HILL.

The following distinguished artists have already been engaged, and engagements are pending with others, which will be announced as soon as they are completed:
Madame ROSA DE VRIES,
Signora PICO VIETTI,
Signor VIETTI.
Signor COLLETTI.
Signor POZZOLINI, } By the kind permission of Madame
Signor BADIALI, and } SONTAG.
Signor ROCCO.

TERMS:
SINGLE TICKET FOR THE COURSE.....$5 00
Payment to be made on delivery of the Tickets, at WM. HALL & SON'S, No. 239 Broadway, from 9 A.M. till 5 P.M.
Subscribers have the privilege of securing numbered seats.
To non-subscribers the price of tickets will be $1 to each Lecture.
The doors will open at 6½.
The Lecture will commence at 7½ o'clock, precisely.
Programme Books, containing a full synopsis of the first lecture, words of all the pieces to be sung, names of the performers, syllabus of the course, and other explanatory matters, for sale at the door. Price 12½ cents.

To meet the wishes of numerous applicants, the agent of Mr Fry has determined to extend the time of receiving the $5 subscriptions for the course until the day of the first lecture, (Tuesday, 30th,) at 12 o'clock, unless, prior to that time, 2,000 tickets shall have been taken; that being the limit of the number of subscription tickets, as originally announced. Subscribers have the privilege of securing places, and all who have already subscribed, or who design to do so, are notified that they can receive their tickets, and secure their seats by applying to the undersigned, at Wm. Hall & Son's Music Store, No. 239 Broadway, corner of Park-place, daily, from 9 to 5 o'clock. The time for the sale of nightly tickets will be on Tuesday morning, at Hall & Son's, and at the door on the evening of the lecture.
M. M. MARTIN, Agent.

SECOND CONCERT.
WEDNESDAY, December 1—SECOND and LAST NIGHT of the FIRST PROGRAMME.
Madame HENRIETTA SONTAG'S SECOND GRAND CONCERT—(NEW SERIES)—Will take place at Metropolitan Hall, on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 1.
PRINCIPAL PERFORMERS:
MADAME HENRIETTE SONTAG,
Signor C. BADIALI, M. CARL ECKERT,
Signor G. POZZOLINI, PAUL JULIEN, and
SIGNOR LUIGI ROCCO,
from La Scala, at Milan, (this first appearance in New-York.)
THE ORCHESTRAL AND CHORAL DEPARTMENTS will consist of
SIX HUNDRED PERFORMERS:
The New-York Sacred Harmonic Society of.....150
The United German Song Union, of Eight Societies.....200
Church Choirs.....50
Italian Chorus.....40
The Grand Orchestra.....70
DIRECTORS OF THE CHORUSES:
Mr. G. F. BRISTOW.....Director of the New-York Sacred Harmonic Society.
Mr. AGRICOLA PAUR.....Director of the German Song Union.
Mr. HENRY C. WATSON.....Director of The Church Choirs.
Mr. SCHULLINGER.....Director of the Italian Chorus.
LEADER.....THEODORE EISFELD.
HARPIST.....Mr. ALFRED TOULMIN.
ORGANIST.....Mr. JOHN ZUNDEL.
CONDUCTOR.
CARL ECKERT.
To afford the required accommodation, the Orchestral portion of the Hall will be entirely remodeled, on the plan of Exeter Hall, London, forming a spacious amphitheatre, occupying one-third of Metropolitan Hall, and mater

NEW-YORK CITY.

ANOTHER FINANCIAL OPERATION IN WALL-STREET.—Chief of Police Matsell, in pursuit of a clue to the recent forgery of Messrs. Wesley & Co., which was first discovered in consequence of the operations in Wall-street, has been developed, and brought to the notice of the Police authorities in the Tombs. It appears a charge of forgery, similar to the one that has been pending before Justice Osborne, of the Lower Police Office, against an individual by the name of Solomon J. Phoper, who has attained notoriety the majority of late in the community relative to his financial operations, in obtaining moneys upon his checks, drawn on various City banks, where he said he had deposits. The complainant in this case is Thomas J. Coleman, of the firm of Messrs. Coleman & Bowers, bankers, at No. 63 Wall-street, who states under oath before the magistrate, that Phoper came into his office on the 18th inst., and asked if they had any funds money. Deponent replied in the affirmative; whereupon Phoper offered his check on the Ocean Bank for $140, and declared it was good, as sufficient funds were in the Bank to meet it; and believing the representation to be true, deponent paid over the amount. The sworn information further states that said check was presented to the Union Bank, and returned on the following morning, as Phoper had no account with the Ocean Banking-House. Deponent then went personally to the Ocean Banking-house, and was informed that Phoper had no account there, as it had been closed, and they refused to receive any more deposits from him. The above is the substance of the facts as testified by Mr Coleman, and upon these Justice Osborne issued a warrant for Phoper, which was executed by Officer S. J. Smith. The further hearing in the case has been set down for Wednesday next, at 3½ o'clock, when it is proposed to take the evidence of the Bank officers as to the account kept there by the accused. This Phoper is the same person who was recently tried and acquitted in the Court of General Sessions upon an indictment charging him with an interest in the Bank-check business, similar to the charge now preferred by Mr. Coleman. The accused asserts that he had funds in the Ocean Bank on the day he received the $140 from the above Wall-street broker, but it will be observed from the testimony of Mr. Coleman, that the officers of said Banking-house informed him personally, that he (Phoper) had "no account there," as they refused to receive his deposits.

FUNERAL OF JOHN FLORENCE.—Yesterday afternoon, the remains of John Florence were followed to their last resting place, at Greenwood Cemetery, by a large concourse of citizens. The funeral sermon was delivered between the hours of 1 and 2 o'clock, at the late residence of the deceased, No. 5 East Thirteenth-street. The Light Guard, Captain Edward Vincent, of which deceased was for many years a member, paraded out in their full force to escort the remains to the Cemetery. The Guard was preceded by Dodworth's Band, with thirty instruments. As the Guard marched down Broadway to South Ferry, they attracted universal attention, both from their fine soldierly appearance as well as for their excellent marching time. There were about twenty stages at the ferry, with four and eight horses attached, furnished gratuitously by Messrs. Kipp & Brown, at the service of any and all who desired to proceed to Greenwood. Each vehicle was trimmed with black and white cambric, and the funeral procession presented a solemn appearance.

Mr. Florence was well known as the leader in the Soft business of New-York, and had acquired a wide reputation in that line. We are informed, however, that within the past two years Mr. Florence, having become embarrassed both in pecuniary and domestic matters, attempted to take his own life several months ago, by cutting his throat with a razor at his hotel, corner of Broadway and Howard-streets. He was then removed to an Asylum in the State of Connecticut, where he remained up to the time of his death on Wednesday last. His demise was hastened by apoplexy. Mr. Florence was aged 50 years.

CONSECRATION.—The consecration of the magnificent new Catholic Church in Third-street near Avenue A, belonging to the order of the Redemptionists, took place on Sunday, pursuant to announcement. The ceremony of consecration was performed by Archbishop Hughes, of this City, Archbishop Mosquera, of De Bogota, and Bishop McCloskey, of Albany, Newman, of Philadelphia, Whelen, of Wheeling, Va., and Vandevelden, of Chicago, were present. It may not be generally known that this is the only church in this Diocese, with the exception of the Cathedral, that has been consecrated, which ceremony is very solemn and impressive; and after its performance neither the building nor ground upon which it may stand can be used for any other purpose without desecration, which would not be the case where a building has been dedicated only. After the consecration, High Mass was sung by Bishop Newman, and Sermon preached by Bishop McCloskey, of Albany.

In the evening, Pontifical Vespers were sung by Bishop Whelen, and a Sermon preached in German by Bishop Newman. The services were then closed with singing the Te Deum, and pronouncing a benediction in German.

The building is of the Byzantine style of architecture, in accordance with a design of Mr John Walsh, the architect. It is 167 feet long, 76 feet wide, 72 feet high, with a steeple 296 feet high, (to top of cross,) and is estimated to cost $60,000.

It is in contemplation to build a Convent in connection with the Church, and on the site of the old church, adjoining the new one, and which is to correspond with the Church as regards style of architecture, &c.

SPIRITUAL RAPPERS.—The believers in spiritual manifestations through the media of knockings, or rappings, held two meetings in the Stuyvesant Institute on Sunday, at 3 and 7½ o'clock, P M. In the afternoon, Mr. S. J. Finney addressed an audience of about three hundred—many of whom attended with the hope of witnessing some "wild extravagance." In this, however, they were disappointed. No "circle" was formed, and the spirits did not deign to reveal their presence to unbelievers. In the evening, Mr. R. P. Ambler, of the *Spirit Messenger*, and Mr. Finney, spoke at some length, and not without ability. The subject matter of their discourses consisted chiefly in startling objections to the received system of Christian Theology. Christ was recognized as a "medium," and some of the Prophets as "Clairvoyants;" but rejected all ideas of the creation of man as a perfect being, his after fall, and redemption through a vicarious sacrifice as "fable, unworthy our advanced stage of progress." The received ideas of future rewards and punishments were, they contended, too material, and not fit motives to actuate man. Everything, said Mr. Ambler, showed progression; the mineral from the vegetable—the animal from the mineral—and man, the most perfect of the animal kingdom, was in a progressive state. As his "perfection" was more or less developed, he was more or less happy; and, as his death was but a mere throwing off the "material coil," that state of progression continued in the spirit state in equal degree as it had been developed here. Every act then committed against the law of nature and the rules of the "Great Spirit," or "Positive Mind," retarded the individual's progress, and never, through all eternity, could he get rid of the effects of that act, inasmuch as it was so much lost towards his "perfection" or happiness. Hence in this consequence, the idea of eternal punishment (as a natural consequence following the act in proportion to its degree) was true. The speakers contended that men received revelation just in proportion as his own perfection was developed; that now we had so far progressed as to receive it by direct communication from the spirit world. Christians, there were none among those professing sects; for if they were really followers of Christ, (that great and perfect "medium,") they would be able to "do the works that he did"—heal the sick, cure the blind, &c. These same miracles could be, and now actually were being, performed by persons in a high degree perfected through the "spirit manifestists."

SERIOUS ROW IN CANAL-STREET.—On Sunday morning, between the hours of 2 and 3 o'clock, a gang of ruffians entered a porter-house in Canal-street, near Broadway, and commenced rioting. Being ordered out by the landlord, two of the ringleaders seized a decanter and dashed it among the glassware, and then demolished the front window with a chair. The police of the Fifth Ward were soon on the spot, and arrested two of the principal desperadoes, who gave their names as Richard Riggins and Hugh McGuire, and were committed to prison by Justice Osborne.

A MAN KILLED BY A FALL.—On Saturday afternoon, a house-carpenter named John Heffern met with a fatal accident. It appears he was at work upon the roof of a church in Twenty-sixth-street, near Broadway, when, missing his footing, he was precipitated to the ground and instantly killed, his back being broken. The latter spoke after the fall. Officer Dolans of the Eighteenth Ward police conveyed the body of deceased to the Dead-House, foot of Twenty-sixth-street, where the Coroner held an inquest, and the jury rendered a verdict in accordance with the foregoing facts.

CORONER'S DOINGS.—The Coroner was notified on Sunday, to hold an inquest at No. 321 Seventh-avenue, on the body of a Southerner named Robert Wilson, who recently arrived in this City from North-Carolina, and died very suddenly at the residence of his brother. The Jury rendered a verdict of "Death by bilious remittent fever."

FAIR OF THE SHIRT SEWERS' UNION.—We have already noticed the fact that the Society known as the Shirt Sewers' Union are to hold a Fair at Metropolitan Hall for three days, commencing on the 7th of Dec. The object of holding this Fair is to raise a fund with which to enlarge and extend the operations of the Union.

DEATH FROM INTEMPERANCE.—On Saturday afternoon Coroner Ives held an inquest at No. 31 Roosevelt-street, on the body of Richardson J. Duffy, who died from the effects of intemperance, as detailed in the annexed testimony of deceased's wife:

Anne J. Duffy, sworn—I am the wife of the deceased; he was a cutter in the employ of Mr. Bellamy, corner of Cortlandt and Greenwich streets; he was as well as usual on Thursday, and remained at home during the afternoon; he went to the store on Friday, at 10 o'clock, returned in the afternoon, and then went into a liquor store in Roosevelt-street; at 5 o'clock in the evening he was taken home by the barkeeper; he was then insensible from liquor; we laid him upon the floor; he did not speak until 3 o'clock this (Saturday) morning, when he complained of being cold; I wrapped him in a comfortable and bathed his feet in warm water; I then noticed that there was a blue mark around his eyes; I went for a doctor, who pronounced him dead. Dr. Ltndell made a post-mortem examination of the body; found the lungs largely congested; the heart large and fatty; liver rather soft and congested; the kidneys, stomach and intestines were congested; the stomach contained several ounces of whitish fluid; its mucous membrane was reddened; the brain was congested; in my opinion the death resulted from intemperance. Verdict accordingly. Deceased was 42 years old, and was a native of Ireland.

BURGLARIES AND ARRESTS.—On Sunday morning, between the hours of 4 and 5 o'clock, a fellow calling himself Patrick Rackett, burglariously entered the grocery store of Anthony Burdoff, at No. 195 Mulberry-street, and managed to steal a silver watch, overcoat, and $4 in silver, with which he was about to escape, when officer O'Brien, of the Fourteenth Ward, happened to come up and at once secured the rogue with the plunder in his possession. The prisoner was brought before Justice Wood, and, the evidence being conclusive, the Magistrate committed him in full for trial ..... At a late hour on Friday night, the residence of Dr. William C. Roberts, No. 102 Prince-street, was burglariously entered by robbers, and property amounting to nearly $200 stolen therefrom. The burglars, it seems, obtained access to the rear by climbing over the fence from an alley, and then with a "jemmy," an instrument used by burglars, resembling a crowbar, the robbers forced open the rear basement door, and thus effected an entrance to the premises, carrying off all the portable articles of value in the lower part of the house..... On Saturday night, about 9 o'clock, a man named Charles Brown was detected in the act of forcibly entering the cabin of the schooner *Mary Miller*. The police of the First Ward brought him before Justice Osborne yesterday and he was fully committed for trial.

COURT CALENDAR—*Tuesday.*—U. S. DISTRICT COURT.—Nos. 20, 27, 32 to 39.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—Adjourned *sine die*.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—*In Admiralty.*—Before Judge Betts.—DECISIONS—*George Bird vs The Sloop Fashion.*—It was decided that a vessel is not liable *in rem* on a bill of lading (assigned) signed for goods not actually laden on board. Held, upon the proofs, that the weight of evidence was that the package of goods lost and sued for in this case had not been put on board the vessel at Providence The vessel is not chargeable in such case, although the assignee of the bill of lading has made advances in faith upon it. Libel dismissed.

Mott & Ayres vs. Steamboat Boston.—Machinists constructing machinery according to a model, if that is given only as a plan of the work, are responsible for the sufficiency of all parts of the construction to perform the service required, but not for the practicability of the plan. Although time be the essence of a contract, it will be received by allowing the work to proceed after the lapse of the agreed time. The owner of a steamboat, to which machinery is applied by a mechanic, does not admit the sufficiency of the work by taking the boat into his possession. A builder of machinery, upon a new and untried plan, will not necessarily lose his work, although of defective materials or strength, if it be proved that the plan is not practicable or is useless. Order of reference.

John Parker vs The Steamboat Antelope.—The schooner *Ohio* and steamboat *Antelope* came in collision in the Raritan River, in a thick fog, both vessels being under way, going in opposite directions. Held it was no more a fault of the steamer than the schooner to be under way in such weather. That the boat was in her proper path, and using all precaution to avoid collision, and did not see the schooner That the schooner was out of her proper track, across that of the steamer, and took no proper measures to avoid her. Libel dismissed.

Henry J. Topping vs. The Ship Warren.—Libel *in rem* for extra services as pilot. Held that the pilot was entitled to extra compensation for piloting in a crippled ship sixty miles. Held that where the services were wholly of a piloting character, the pilot is not entitled to salvage compensation. The claimant tendered $52 44 for pilotage. Held that libellant is entitled to receive $100 extra. Decree accordingly for $152 44.

The Grand Jury came in with true bills in the following cases.

The United States vs. Hamilton R. Boone—For forgery.

The United States vs John Smith, James Early, Henry Williams, John Cox, John E. Griley, and John Dimon—For making a revolt in the harbor of New York.

The United States vs John Currick, Jr.—For carrying an excess of passengers

The United States vs. S. E. Black—For a similar offence.

SUPREME COURT—*Monday—General Term.*—Before Judges Edwards, Presiding Justice, Mitchell, and Roosevelt.—*In Re the Sentence of the Convicts Clarke and Sullivan, for Murder.*—This being the day appointed by the order of the Court for these prisoners to be brought up, they were placed at the bar. The District Attorney read the former order of the Court, and asked that they be further remanded to the custody of the Sheriff until Saturday, 4th December next.

These men, it will be remembered, were convicted of murder in the Oyer and Terminer, and sentenced to be hung. Their case was brought before this Court, and the judgment reversed. The District Attorney carried the case to the Court of Appeals, and that tribunal affirmed the judgment of the Oyer and Terminer, and directed this Court to go on and sentence the prisoners.

Judge Roosevelt said—It is proper for me to state that I think the Counsel for the prisoners should be heard before the warrant is signed. I had drawn up in writing the observations—or suggestions rather—which occurred to me on the subject, and the case, I am free to say, is not without difficulties. The Statute provides that before this Court directs the execution, they shall inquire into all the facts and circumstances, and then sign the warrant of execution. It seems to me—although not perfectly clear, I confess—that the Revised Statute remains yet unrepealed—and if so, it will require of this Court, individually, each member—in the present case—to consign a human being to the scaffold, not in accordance with our own judgment, but in obedience to the judgment of an Appellate Tribunal. It is a grave case, and, I am free to say, has been, and is, a source of deep and most anxious consideration with me. While my acts could be shrouded under the corporate act of the Court, the difficulties and doubts which I have encountered I might have kept in my own bosom It appears to me that we must individually sign this warrant, and I am free to say that before doing so we have taken, I admit, time for consideration—several weeks have elapsed—and it is now suggested by the District Attorney—and, I think, very properly—to take further time. It appears to me, however, from the character of the case, and of the Counsel, that, if possible, Counsel should be heard deliberately and with due preparation, on any and every question which may arise in the case as it now presents itself to us, as coming up under an act of the Legislature, passed only at the last Session. An act, as it appears to me, retrospective in its character, and which act alone brings on this Court the duty to act in the matter. It is under this special act, passed at the last session, that the case comes before us, and this act, it appears to me—I may be wrong—is not in harmony with the general character of our jurisprudence. This act is not in favor of the weak as against the strong, but is in favor of the strong as against the weak, and this law allows an appeal by the People against the prisoner, contrary to the existing law, and thus compels this Court to pass a sentence in direct opposition to the judgment before pronounced. It is proper, I should observe, gentlemen, that the views I have thrown out, or rather the suggestions I have made for consideration, are my own. I am alone responsible for them. I have reduced them to writing, but before this audience I do not think it would be worth while to detail my views at greater length.

The District Attorney said his Honor was mistaken, it was not a special act but a general one.

Judge Edwards said, it was his opinion and that of Judge Mitchell, that it was unnecessary to discuss the matter at this time.

The prisoners were then remanded to the custody of the Sheriff, in accordance with the views of the District Attorney.

BROOKLYN CITY.

THE FIRE DEPARTMENT.—Some weeks since a convention, consisting of delegates from the different companies composing the Fire Department, was held at Fireman's Hall, for the purpose of nominating two candidates for the office of Chief Engineer of the Department, to be voted for on the 14th December, which resulted in the nomination of John C. Roach and John J. Green.

These nominations do not seem to give satisfaction to the entire Department, as recently another convention was held at the Club Room in Gothic Hall, at which the following companies were represented by one member each: Engine Companies Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 12, 14, 17, 18; Hose Companies Nos. 2, 3; Hook and Ladder Companies Nos. 1, 4, and Peter B. Anderson on the part of the Engineers. Joseph Mowbray was called to the chair, and Wm. Dugland was appointed Secretary. Upon ballot, Israel D. Velsor, ex-Foreman of Engine Company No. 6, and ex-member of the Board of Engineers, was declared the choice of the Convention, and Velsor having accepted the nomination, there are three candidates to be voted for in the coming election. We understand the cause of this third nomination to be, that the candidates nominated at the first convention are both Democrats. It is probable the contest will be quite exciting.

☞ Weekly report of deaths in the City of Brooklyn for the week ending Nov. 27, 1852. Total, 46.

Bronchitis	1	Dropsy	4
Casualty	2	Dropsy, Head	2
Congst. of Brain	2	Dysentery	1
Congst. of Lungs	1	Fever, Bilious	1
Consumption	6	Fever, Convul	1
Convulsions	4	Fever, Scarlet	1
Croup	1	Fever, Typhus	2
Debility	1	Heart Disease	1
Delirm. Tremens	1	Spinal	3
Infant. Bruin	1		
Infant. Lungs	5		
Influenza	1		
Marasmus	2		
Small Pox	1		
Stillborn	2		
Tet nus	1		
Un known	1		

Males, 25; Females, 17; Adults, 21; Children, 25. Total, 46.

IDIOTS IN KINGS COUNTY.—The following particulars relative to the idiots of Kings County, we gather from the returns of the Assessors: In Brooklyn, of this unfortunate class of beings, there are 13; Williamsburg, 2; New-Utrecht, 1; Poor-House, 2—total, 30. Males, 15; females, 3. Nativity: Germany, 2; United States, 16; Ireland, 1; England, 10. Of the whole number, 16 are in good health, 4 in bad health, and 2 in tolerable good health.

DEATH BY SUICIDE.—On Saturday, a man named John L. Whaley, who served as a private in the New-York Regiment, in Mexico, in Capt M. Fairchild's Company, committed suicide by taking an overdose of laudanum, at his residence in Clermont-avenue. He was about 26 years of age Yesterday, Coroner Ball held an inquest upon the body, when the Jury rendered a verdict in accordance with the above statement.

TEMPERANCE READING ROOM.—Last evening, the Brooklyn Temperance Alliance opened a free Reading and Conversation Room, at building No. 9 Court-street, room No. 16, where they invite all to call. Arrangements are making to keep the room regularly supplied with papers from different sections of the Union. This will afford an agreeable place of resort to those not disposed to breathe air filled with cigar smoke and fumes of liquor.

ACCIDENT TO A BUILDING.—During the storm, last Friday night, an end of the new Methodist Church being erected at the corner of Richards and Williamsstreets, was blown down. The damage was not very heavy.

BRUTAL CONDUCT.—Three rowdies from New-York, calling themselves John Jenkins, William Jenkins and Thomas Jenkins, were brought before Justice John B. King, yesterday, by officers of the Second District Police, charged with committing an assault and battery, without provocation, on Sunday night, upon a Mr. Dunnington and wife, while they were going from Church to their residence, No. 110 Sands-street. The affair occurred at the corner of Sands and Jay-streets. Justice King fined the accused $15 each.

BRUTAL ASSAULT.—A colored man named Andrew Johnson, was attacked one night last week by two white men in Atlantic-street near Clinton-avenue, without any provocation, and beaten in a most disgraceful manner. He was left on the ground senseless, where he was some hours afterwards discovered by the Police of the Fourth District, who conveyed the injured man to the station-house, and called in medical aid. The assailants were white men, who were riding in a wagon, when they came upon the negro in a lonely place, and beat him as above stated. The guilty parties have thus far escaped detection.

SUDDEN DEATH.—A little child, residing with its parents, in Water-street, Brooklyn, died on Saturday morning from taking an overdose of Godfrey's Cordial. Coroner Ball held an inquest of same, when a verdict in accordance with the above was rendered.

BURGLARIES.—On Saturday night several dwelling houses in Bridge-street were entered by burglars, but they were not successful in carrying off anything of value. Housekeepers should keep their back doors locked. It was from the back yards that admission was gained to the residences on Saturday night.

OVERBOARD.—A boy named John Simpson fell into the East River on Sunday morning, near the foot of Bridge-street, and was with great difficulty rescued by two companions.

CIRCUIT COURT.—*Saturday.*—Before Judge Barculo.—*John H. Johnson agt the Williamsburg Ferry Company*—This was an action to recover damages sustained by plaintiff by the backing off of a horse and cart from a steam ferry-boat belonging to defendants. The defence set up was, that the loss was sustained through the carelessness of the plaintiff. The Court, coming to the latter conclusion, ordered adjudgment of non-suit, on motion of Wm. C. Prime, Esq., counsel for defence; and on same motion, ordered an allowance of 10 per cent to the defendants, on the amount claimed, as additional costs.

CIRCUIT COURT—Before Judge Barculo—*Monday—John Skillman, President of the City Bank of Brooklyn agt. James Weaver, impleaded, &c.*—This was an action to recover the face and interest of a certain promissory note, discounted in the City Bank, endorsed by the defendant. The defence was that the note was endorsed without any consideration. The Jury rendered a verdict for plaintiff for the full amount of note and interest, being $698 75. A large number of petty cases were disposed of in the Circuit Court this day.

WILLIAMSBURG CITY.

SHIP BUILDING.—Mr. Jabez Williams has under way at his yard in Green Point, a full-rigged ship called the *Sirocco*. This vessel is 200 feet long, 28 feet beam, 23 feet deep, and measures about 1,500 tons. She is owned by Benjamin Mumford, of Pearl-street, New-York, and will probably be ready to launch the last of this week. Mr. Weaver is also building a steamboat for the Penobscot Steam Navigation Company, which is to ply between Bangor and Portland. She is 220 feet long, 31 feet beam, and 10½ feet deep. At the yard adjoining, owned by Edward Williams, is a schooner under way, for the Richmond and New York. She is 125 feet long, 30 feet beam, and 10 feet depth of hold.

☞ The Williamsburg Ferry Company have purchased the property at the foot of South Seventh-street, lying between the Division-avenue and Peck-slip Ferries, for the purpose of erecting a new slip for the use of the Peck-slip Ferry.

ACCIDENT.—Yesterday morning a German, who resides in New-York, was badly injured by being thrown from a wagon at the foot of South Seventh-street. He was standing in the back part of the wagon when the horse suddenly started, throwing him head first to the side-walk, bruising his head severely. He was taken to the King's County Hotel, where he was attended to, until he recovered sufficient to return home.

The Third Trial for the Murder of Charles Baxter, the Watchman

OYER AND TERMINER.—Before Judge Edwards, Aldermen Ward and Oakley.

The People vs. William Johnson, indicted for the Murder of Charles Baxter in conjunction with Hewlett and Saul heretofore convicted.—The panel of jurors was called by the Clerk. Messrs. John Cochran and Jonas B. Phillips appeared for the prisoner, and challenged several jurors for favor, and some peremptory.

The following jurors were sworn to try the case:

Edward Boynton, 15th Ward.	James Fowler, 9th Ward
Chas. H. Decker, 14th Ward.	Alexander Read, 17th Ward.
Anthony Brewer, 9th Ward	Latimer R. Shaw, 3d Ward.
John W Kilsby, 9th Ward	Joseph Schultz, 2d Ward
Ed B. Greenwood, 6th Ward.	John Johnson, 18th Ward.
William P. Cook, 7th Ward.	Lewis Chichester, 7th Ward.

The District Attorney opened the case on the part of the People, and after detailing the facts before proven, on the trials of Saul and Hewlett, said he should prove that the prisoner at the bar was the third man in the boat; that he was that night in the act of committing a felony, and that the prisoner, Johnson, aimed the pistol with which Charles Baxter was shot, on board the ship *Thomas Watson*, on the night of the 24th of August.

The learned gentleman then proceeded to call the same witnesses examined on the trial of Hewlett, and which has been previously reported in this paper.

The testimony on the third trial was materially the same as on those of Hewlett and Saul, already reported in this paper. Some additional testimony, which was ruled out in the other trials, was admitted as against Johnson, such as conversations he had on the morning of his arrest with Kelly, a keeper on Blackwell's Island, and the officer who arrested him. These details did not materially change the general aspect.

The District Attorney having closed his case, Mr. Cochran said it was probable they would desire to examine one witness to-morrow on the part of the prisoner.

Counsel on both sides having assented to the Jury separating, the Court adjourned.

The Corning (N. Y.) *Journal* of Friday, gives the particulars of the accident on the Tioga and Corning Railroad, six miles above that village, of which we had a partial account by telegraph Mr. Peter P. Guernsey, the Superintendent of the road, was instantly killed. It appears that Mr. G. was going up on a special engine for the purpose of aiding the down regular train from Bloomsburg which was on time, but which he supposed from being heavily loaded, could not reach this place without assistance, particularly as it had been snowing, and consequently would be retarded in its progress Not supposing that it could be nearer than Lawrenceville, Mr. G. was hastening forward to meet it, when passing through the woods around a curve, it came suddenly upon them, without a moment's warning. Mr. G. was sitting upon the tender, (which was ahead, as the engine was backing up,) and was caught between that and the opposite locomotive, thrown between them upon the track, and horribly mangled by the cow-pen of the locomotive, striking upon the back of the head, taking off the top of the skull.

The Denton *Journal* says that the corn crop in Cowlese County generally, is likely to turn out more abundantly than had been anticipated.

LATER FROM SOUTH AMERICA.

The Revolution at Buenos Ayres.

The British mail steamer *Severn*, at Southampton, from Rio, Oct. 15, brings dates from Buenos Ayres of Oct. 2, and from Montevideo of Oct. 3.

A revolution has broken out at Buenos Ayres, and Manuel G. Pinto has been named Governor, without opposition or bloodshed. Urquiza left Buenos Ayres on the 9th Sept., with the English, French, and American ministers, for Santa Fé.

The Chamber of Representatives met on the 11th Sept., and having recognized the act of the people, declared themselves reinstated, and elected General Pinto Governor of the Province, who appointed Dr. Alsina Minister-General.

Perhaps the most important feature of this bloodless revolution is the fact that the Provisional Government had resolved to confirm the measure of General Urquiza in regard to the free navigation of the Parana and its tributaries.

The particulars of the movement are contained in the following letter, dated

BUENOS AYRES, Oct. 2.

"On the 8th of Sept., General Urquiza left for Santa Fé to instal the Constituent Congress, providently taking with him a considerable number of the deputies elect, and leaving General Galan with 4,000 or 5,000 Entrerianos and Correntinos to keep the Buenos Ayreans in order. The latter had made no great secret of their dissatisfaction, and found some of Urquiza's most influential chiefs ripe for a revolt. On the morning of the 11th, the people and a part of the army fraternized, and declared the reign of the hero of Caseros at an end, in this quarter at least.

General Galan proved true to his trust, and was partly compelled, partly allowed, to retire by land with some 2,000 of his followers who stuck by him. Fortunately no blood has been shed. General Urquiza has rallied all his forces to Entrerios, and says he will have nothing more to do with us, though he is determined to instal the Congress and constitute the Republic; accordingly, he has notified all the foreign agents and consuls to treat him as representative of the national affairs. A civil war or a *de facto* dismemberment of the Confederation seems the only alternative.

"The Buenos Ayreans are in good earnest, and Federals and Unitarians are all united, heart and hand, against Urquiza. Whether they may continue so united as to form a strong and stable Provincial Government is a different question. In the meantime, our hopes of a national organization are indefinitely postponed, and business sadly deranged.

"We have not yet had time to hear how the news has been received by the interior Provinces. It is probable that several of the Governors may adhere to Gen. Urquiza, while the sympathies of the communities must be in favor of Buenos Ayres, rendering other Provincial revolutions almost inevitable. Gen. Urquiza's career as a public man we consider ended."

It appears that the revolution was effected by a nocturnal *coup d'état*, and on the morning of the 11th the following proclamation was issued to the people:

"BULLETIN EXTRAORDINARY.

"Providence has decreed that the sun of the 11th of September shall illuminate a new picture for the Argentine family.

"The rights of our beloved country, trampled on by the caprice of a man, whom the adulation and sordid interests of a handful of miscreants misled from the path of legality, are once more reinstated.

"Argentines! the moment has arrived for showing the world that it is necessary once for all that we live tranquilly. Let each, therefore, lend his coöperation, that the Argentine Republic, being organized as soon as possible, may disprove the idea entertained by other nations, that we can never live unless ruled by brute force.

"MOVEMENT.

"At midnight two Correntino battalions formed in their barracks in the Retiro-square, headed by General Madariaga, and a brigade of artillery, under the command of Commandant Solano, and came to Victoria-square.

"The battalion which is stationed in the fort, under the command of Colonel Tejerina, and the battalion San Martin, under that of Colonel Echanagucia, likewise came and formed in the square before daybreak.

"During the night the officers of the Correntino Division of Cavalry were engaged, with the requisite secrecy, in providing horses for the discharge of the service which it was to lead. Shortly after the same Division, under the command of Colonels Hornos and Ocampo, brought in Generals Virasoro and Urdinarrain, to save them the surprise it must have cost them.

"Before daybreak the Cabildo bell was rung to assemble the people in the square.

"It would be superfluous to add that the patriotism of the Argentines responded to the peal, which called them to recover their lost glory.

"The movement was headed by the meritorious Generals Pinan and Madariaga, and the most perfect harmony attended the enterprise, which opens a new page in the history of the communities of the Plata.

"We salute those valiant patriots who have dethroned an irresponsible power.

"We salute the enlightened men who have coöperated in this great enterprise.

"*Viva la Libertad!*"

In consequence of the proceedings detailed above, the late Chamber of Representatives assembled in the forenoon, and, having recognized the movement, declared themselves reinstalled, and elected General Pinto Governor of the Province, who named Dr. Alsina Minister-General.

The *British Packet* of Oct. 2 contains the translation of the manifesto of the Chamber of Representatives of Buenos Ayres to the Government and citizens of the sister provinces of the Argentine Confederation. The document is of great length, and professes to be an *exposé* of the causes of the new revolution The preamble defines the movement as a great political and social revolution made by the people and for the people, legitimate from its causes, glorious by its means, and noble in its objects, untainted by partisan influences, foreign to party interests, and exempt from selfish passions. It promises peace, friendship, and social guarantees to all, realizing the promises and aspirations of all the revolutions since 1810, consolidating popular right, and enthroning order and law. After charging Gen Urquiza with contravening his direct guarantee to the Buenos Ayrean people to respect their rights, liberties, and institutions, with malversation of the public funds, accusing him of the unnecessary slaughter of 200 prisoners in cold blood, after the battle of Casaros, and with the deportation to Entrerios of 4,000 prisoners, several paragraphs are occupied in detailing the jealous surveillance of Gen. Urquiza over the semi-refrabtory chamber of Buenos Ayres, and his retrograde policy respecting certain of the interior provinces. The manifesto is devoted to a review of the proceedings of the Provisional Directory, descanting in general terms on its illegitimate origin, its retrograde tendency, its arbitrary and unconstitutional measures, its malversation of the public revenue, its abortive attempts at repression and corruption, without any other object on the part of Gen. Urquiza "than the definitive consolidation of his power, and the ultimate sanction of the titles of proprietorship, that were to constitute him the lawful lord of the Government of the Republic." Then follows a sketch of the movements of the 11th inst. The sister provinces are also assured of the ardent sympathies of Buenos Ayres, and her readiness to coöperate with them in carrying out the great enterprise of the national organization.

The following is the latest news received at Buenos Ayres respecting the movements of Gen. Urquiza, by the arrival of the Argentine steamer *La Merced*, extracted from the *British Packet*:

"Two proclamations of Gen. Urquiza, of date 22d, one to the Entrerianos, and the other to the Santafecinians, have come by the same steamer, in which he announces, that even without Buenos Ayres, a great, rich, and powerful nation may be formed. In neither of them does he speak of the Congress.

"We also know, that with date the 24th he notified the foreign agents, that notwithstanding the mutiny of Buenos Ayres, he retired to Entrerios, to continue thence the direction of the foreign nations, and the organization of the country.

"General Urquiza had paid and disbanded all his forces, remitting them to their respective Departments.

"He declared, and authorized it to be so made known in Buenos Ayres, that he entertained no hostile intentions against this Province; that he would remain tranquil in his own, defending himself, nevertheless, should an attempt be made to invade. Entrerios, moreover, remained tranquil, no alarming symptoms being perceptible. With respect to Santa Fé nothing was known, although it was supposed that the Congress had not been installed, and it was thought that the Deputies would pass over and establish themselves in Santa Fé.

"It appears also certain that General Urquiza has passed a circular to the Foreign Ministers, announcing to them that the occurrences of Buenos Ayres would not interfere with the continuation of the foreign relations, with the direction of which he is charged in the name of the other provinces.

"In the *Guardia Nacional* of this morning we have the circular to the foreign consuls alluded to above. He treats what has happened here as a thing of no importance, and announces General Urquiza's intention of leaving us to our fate; directing them to treat exclusively with him in all that may concern the foreign relations; and that he is determined to install the Sovereign Congress, claiming for himself the style and title of Director, apparently without any qualification. It bears date Parana, Sept 26."

From the London Herald of Nov. 16.

The General by whose skill and courage the reign of a tyrant was brought to a close, and who, it must be admitted, used his success with singular good sense, moderation, and humanity, has been expelled from the supreme authority which, in the first transport of their deliverance, the inhabitants of the city of Buenos Ayres were but too anxious to clothe him with. General Urquiza, mindful of his well-deserved reputation, and influenced, we sincerely believe, by the highest sense of duty and attachment to his country, declined the odious task of involving it in bloodshed and civil war. With temper and self-denial rare amongst the military chieftains of South America, he has acquiesced in the forcible change of government brought about in his absence from the city, and contenting himself with obtaining the advantages to the confederation which a common policy and a general harmony of public interests can alone secure, he leaves, without a struggle, to the city of Buenos Ayres, and the province of which it is the capital, that control over its own Government which its population would seem to desire.

However we may lament a circumstance which would appear to warrant the belief that a fixed and steady Government was a blessing not yet duly appreciated in the Argentine Republic, the conduct of the party which has succeeded to the Government in Buenos Ayres leaves no room for apprehension of any disposition to throw intricate relations and the commercial interests which it had been the object of General Urquiza to

The Steamer Arctic.

The British mail steamer *Arctic*, Capt. Luce, arrived at Liverpool on the 29th inst., with dates from Halifax to the 27th inst.

The Arctic brings $1,000,000 in specie.

The Cunard steamer *Canada* arrived at Halifax on the 26th inst., with dates from Liverpool to the 13th inst.

The Canada brought $1,000,000 in specie.

Broadway Railroad—The other Side.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

SIR—In your paper of Friday last was a card signed by the Executive Committee of the grantees of the Board of Aldermen for the Railroad in Broadway, which contained the following points and charges, viz:

First. That the *Times* and the public accused the members of the Board of Aldermen with bribery and corruption in making the grant.

Second. That the offer of one thousand dollars per car per year made by the Broadway owners, "was not a *bona fide* one; but was a mere device to get possession of the work for the purpose of killing it, and at the time this offer was made, an injunction was drawn, and ready to stop the work with the intention on the part of the applicants to make no efforts to have it removed."

Third. "That Alderman Sturtevant was informed by one of the Broadway applicants, that the object of their petition was to kill the road. That the Alderman averred in the Board of Aldermen to be true, and that it was not, could not, and cannot be contradicted."

Fourth. "That the Broadway petitioners have since threatened to send forward other similar offers in other forms."

In respect to the first charge, of bribery and corruption, we have nothing to say; though, if such iniquity has taken place, the denial of it by the participants, or the want of sworn testimony to prove it, will not show the innocence of the parties to the public. The people will make their own verdict prom the facts presented to them, and no temporizing devices can avert it.

We will give the offers which have been made by the undersigned:

First. To construct the Railroad in Broadway at our own expense, each owner having the right to take stock in proportion to the number of feet owned by him, under the direction of the Common Council, and run cars sufficient to accommodate the public, and charge THREE cents fare.

Second. To construct as above, and give one thousand dollars per car per year, with the privilege of charging five cents per passenger.

Third. To construct as above, and give a bonus of one thousand dollars per year for ten years, with the privilege of charging five cents fare.

These three propositions were made in due form to the Board of Aldermen, and were referred to the special Committee, were received by them, and acted and reported upon. They were made on the ground that if the Common Council, after a fair consideration of the subject, should deem that the exigencies of the community required a Railroad in Broadway, and they had the legal right to grant it, that we wanted the privilege of making it. The reasons for making the first offer were these: If the road is to be built, we wish to control and manage it to prevent its being run improperly, and so direct it, in all respects, as will be most for the benefit of the public and least injuring interests, and consequently for the interests of the City. We proposed THREE cents fare in order to draw everybody into the street. In this way, if there would be no profit to the owners on Broadway in running the road at that fare, they would be compensated by the increased number of persons coming into the street, and the public would be more cheaply accommodated. In respect to these offers having been made by the Broadway owners only for deceit and to entrap the Common Council, we can only say that this charge is entirely unworthy of its origin, and we regret that these gentlemen have no better apology to offer for the course the Board of Aldermen have pursued, than this—in order to prevent the assumption that we were not in earnest, as our opponents had indicated one of the petitioners offered the Committee to give any amount of security they would demand, for the faithful performance of our propositions. The propositions were committed to writing, and signed on behalf of those signing, and their associates, and we were both legally and honorably bound to

NEWS BY THE MAILS.

Some two years since, the jewelry store of H. D. Emmett, of Bennington, Vt., was broken open and robbed of a large amount of watches and other valuable jewelry. At the time, the value was estimated at about $2,000. From that day, no trace of the stolen property has been discovered. Suspicion, however, fastened upon an individual who has, all this time, been closely watched, and, as it proved, so closely, that he would not move, or dispose of his ill-gotten treasure. A short time since, he moved out of his house, and another man moved in. The lady of the new family noticed in one room that the paper was loose, and on putting it back to its place, she disturbed the wall behind it in such a manner that it was, and a number of watches burst out upon the floor before her astonished vision. And here the whole of the stolen jewelry was found, amounting to $1,500 more than the originally estimated loss. This is the story as it is told to us,—in the main, we presume, true. The name of the guilty party we have not learned. It is certainly a very remarkable case, and Mr. Brockett is to be congratulated on its gratifying denouement.

The Chicago *Democrat* says: We learn that it is very difficult, now, to obtain brick, even in small quantities, for the ordinary purposes of life. A man thinks he does you a great favor even if he lets you have over one thousand brick in your wall. Architects inform us that, if twice the number of brick is made next year that there has been this, there are contracts out for them all. It is estimated that there will be at least one-half a mile of brick front put up in our city next year. Buildings, at the increased demand and high rents, are the best property that a man can have; and hence we see men daily selling off a portion of their real estate in order to get money to build upon the balance of their real estate with.

The ceremonies on the occasion of the dedication of the New Cemetery, near Savannah, were highly interesting. Hon. R. M. Charlton delivered the Poem, and Judge H. R. Jackson the Address. The New Cemetery is at Bonaventure, four miles from the city of Savannah. The place by nature is admirably adapted to the purposes for which it has been applied. Many venerable water oaks, regularly laid out, are still flourishing there—their aged limbs, covered with the long gray moss, gives an air of solemnity to the place which is easily felt by the visitor. The Address and Poem are to be printed.

The Whigs of New-Bedford had a rejoicing time on receiving information that Mr. Clifford's election was considered certain. A procession, numbering some seven hundred persons, marched to the residence of Mr. Clifford, where appropriate remarks were made by Col. Page on the part of the citizens, and by Mr. Clifford in reply. A repast was also spread by the latter gentleman for all who chose to partake.

Venerable William and Mary College is steadily and rapidly recovering its former prosperous and useful condition. A few years ago, its doors were entirely closed, but, under the superintendence of the new faculty, it has reinstated itself and bids fair to attain a high state of prosperity. It has now eighty students, as many as the College can comfortably accommodate, and a new edifice is being erected, to give accommodation to a greater number.

Died, at Harvard, Mass., on the 9th inst., very suddenly, Isaac Gates, Esq., aged about 74. Mr. Gates was a member of the celebrated class which graduated at Cambridge in 1802. He attended at the State election in Harvard on the 8th inst., but was found dead in his bed on the following morning.

There was quite a jam of floating ice in Merrimack River, above the Concord Free Bridge, on Thursday morning. Monday morning, at sunrise, the thermometer indicated only 12° above zero; on Wednesday, 18°.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

ÆOLIAN PIANO FORTES—T. GILBERT & CO.'S CELEBRATED PIANO-FORTES, with and without the Æolian. The subscriber, who is the sole agent in this city for the sale of these instruments, (the reputation of which has become world-wide,) is now prepared to offer them at prices which, to those wishing to purchase, cannot fail to be satisfactory. Possessing facilities for obtaining Pianos unsurpassed, if equaled, by those of any other house in the city, he does not hesitate to say that he can present inducements to buyers not to be found elsewhere. He has constantly on hand an extensive assortment of second hand Pianos, at bargains, which, he fearlessly asserts, will defy competition. Gilbert's elegant boudoir or cottage Pianos, suitable for small rooms. Also Melodeons of Prince's and Carhart's make. Æolian and other Pianos to let.
HORACE WATERS,
No. 333 Broadway, corner of Anthony-st., 2d floor.

PIANO FORTES.—The best assortment of Pianos in this city can be seen at the Warerooms of LINCOLN & THOMPSON, No. 441 Broadway, including Hall, Davis & Co.'s celebrated Æolian Pianos, of new and much approved scales, acknowledged superior to any other in the market. Also, a large variety from other distinguished New-York and Boston makers. Gilbert's and other second-hand with, and without the Æolian, at various prices.
LINCOLN & THOMPSON, No. 441 Broadway.

MESSRS. LIGHTE & NEWTON, No. 22 Canal-st., in consequence of the increased demand and unrivaled popularity of their PIANO-FORTES, have extended their business, and are now prepared to offer to their friends, and those wishing a superior instrument, an extensive assortment, in plain and ornamented cases, of modern style, from 6½ to 7⅓ octave. Second-hand Pianos taken in exchange. Broadway Ware-rooms, No. 423.

PIANOS—Two new and valuable rosewood Pianos of 6½ and 7 octaves, warranted, and for sale at bargains. Also, 7 second-hand Pianos at 25, 40 75, 90, 100, 125 and 140 dollars. Also, watches, jewelry, cigars, soaps, books, silks, &c. Cash advances for short periods on pianos, watches, and merchandise generally.
I. F. JONES, No. 53 Ann-st., 2d floor.

PIANO-FORTES.—The finest assortment of Piano-Fortes in the city may be found at the spacious warerooms of N. P. E. CURTIS & CO., No. 467 Broadway, consisting of George Hew's celebrated American Patent Action Pianos, T. Gilbert and Co.'s popular Æolian Pianos, Gilbert's and others' Boudoir. Also, a variety of new and second-hand Pianos for sale and to let. No. 467 Broadway.

J. & C. FISCHER, (late NUNNS & FISCHER,) Manufactory and Warerooom, No. 170 Greenwich st. corner of Day-st. PIANO-FORTES, warranted, with reverse bridge and patent tube, well calculated for keeping in tune. Piano-Fortes tuned, repaired and exchanged.
N. B.—Also, Æolian Piano-Fortes for sale.

PIANOS FOR SALE.—At No. 8 Barclay-st., next door to the Astor-House—a variety of 6½ and 7-octave rosewood Piano-Fortes, warranted to give satisfaction in every respect, or no sale, for cash or approved paper. Pianos on hire.
JAMES THOMPSON.

PRINCE & CO.'S MELODEONS.—The original PRINCE MELODEON, which has stood the test of years, and proved itself a superior instrument to those of any other make, can be had only of the sole agents, WM. HALL & SON, No. 239 Broadway, (opposite the Park.)

CARHART'S MELODEONS, which are pronounced by the best judges superior to all others, can be had only of the sole agent, J. S. CLARK, No. 264 Broadway (opposite the Park.) N. B.—Instruments with stops, for churches. All instruments warranted for one year.

HARP FOR SALE—At a great bargain, a double-action Harp, by one of the best makers, in perfect order. Can be seen at the Piano-Forte ware-rooms of LINCOLN & THOMPSON, No. 441 Broadway.

PIANO-FORTES.—HAZELTON & BRO., Manufactory and Ware-rooms, No 319 Centre-st., near Grand, where may be found a fine assortment of Rosewood Pianos, made in the most substantial manner and latest style.

TORRENTERS OF PIANOFORTES.—The Pianoforte Association, No. 361 Broadway, are selling Pianos at the low installments of $3 to $10 per month. J. [illegible], Trustee.

PIANO-FORTE—Six superior Pianos for Hire at No. 59 3d av., between 10th and 11th sts.
THOS. C. CALLAWAY.

FANCY SOAP

OF EVERY KIND, consisting of White Variegated, Rose, Almond, Palm, Emollient, Rough and Ready, Windsor, &c., &c. Bay Rum and Cash Balls and Shaving Creams, Military and Shaving Compound, making in all over 70 varieties. Also, Pale Yellow and Brown Soaps, and patent refined Mould Candles, for all warm climates, always on hand and for sale by W. HULL'S SON, Nos. 105, 110 and 112 Cliff-st., north end.

SALAMANDER SAFES.

WILDER'S PATENT, WITH RICH'S IMPROVEMENT.—STEARNS & MARVIN, successors to Rich & Co., are the only manufacturers of SALAMANDER SAFES combining both patents. Depôt, No. 146 Water-st., New-York.

MURPHY'S ADHESIVE MIXTURE, for Post-Office Stamps, Envelopes, Fancy Paper and Card Work, &c., &c.—Invaluable to Editors and Scrap-Book Makers, as a substitute for wafers, paste, gum arabic, and all other adhesive and evanescent make-shifts.
This Mixture remains always pure, clear, and free from smell; does not mould, turn sour, nor become candied; is ready for use and in complete order in all weathers and under all circumstances.
Prepared and sold, wholesale and retail, by WILLIAM MURPHY, No. 207 Broadway, (up stairs,) N. Y., and by stationers generally throughout the City and Country.

PLANS FOR A HOSPITAL.—The governors of the New-York Hospital, propose to erect a new Hospital building, and invite plans for the same to be delivered at the Hospital in Broadway, on or before the 15th of next month (December) where information as to the size, site and general style of the contemplated building, can be obtained.
The sum of $200 will be paid for the plan most approved by the Board; $100 for the second, and $50 for the third most approved plans. The governors to retain and use any part of either. NEW-YORK, Nov. 7, 1852.

DEPARTMENT OF REPAIRS AND SUPPLIES, Nov. 23, 1852.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to all persons having claims against the Corporation of the City of New-York, for services rendered or articles furnished by order of the Commissioner of the Common Council, on occasion of the funeral obsequies of the late Hon. DANIEL WEBSTER, to present the same (under oath,) to the Commissioner of Repairs and Supplies, at his office, (No. 1 New City Hall, basement,) on or before Wednesday, the 1st day of Dec., 1852.
WM. ADAMS, Commissioner of Rep and Sup.

TO AUCTIONEERS.—The Boston *Daily Journal*, the Philadelphia *Pennsylvania Enquirer*, and Baltimore *American*, the three Papers having the largest commercial circulation in the respective cities in which they are published, advertising in either or all of them can be done at the subscribers' terms of W. H. M'DONALD, 102 Nassau-street, corner of Ann-street, at the very lowest office rates.

LOOKING GLASS PLATES, AND PLATE GLASS for Windows. Goods sent to any part of the City or Brooklyn free from risk or charge to the purchaser. Old looking glasses resilvered and silvered.
JOHN H. SIMMS, No. 97 Anthony-st. near Broadway.

THE DYE GROWERS.—A lot of "STRONG'S" PATENT RICH HULLINGS for sale—one pf which may be seen in operation by application to
MORTON & DENISON,
No. 212 Pearl-st., corner Fletcher-st.

YEAST POWDERS.—S. T. BARNEY is the originator of the Chemical Yeast Powder, which is to be purchased only at his store, No. 81 and 79 Wall-street, New-York, in tin cans. Those who purchase it will find they get that with the above name and address.

C. L. VANDERHOOF, DOMICILIARY OFFICER OF THE [illegible], No. 61 Broadway, Potter Block.

MEDICAL.

DR. FELIX GOURAUD'S
ITALIAN MEDICATED SOAP, or Arabian Balsam of Beauty, is the most wonderful discovery of the age, and the world-renowned Beautifier with which Dr. FELIX GOURAUD has astonished many ladies; foremost among which stands the delicious Beautifier to which he has given the name of ITALIAN MEDICATED SOAP! Language is powerless to set forth one tithe of the wonderful properties it possesses. Even the most public approbation has been freely and unsolicitedly accorded the superiority of this remarkable fluid, that to doubt its efficacy in the cureless of TAN, FRECKLES, PIMPLES, BLOTCHES, ERUPTIONS, CHAPS, CHAFES, CRACKS, TETTER, SALT RHEUM, MOTH, RINGWORM, SCALD HEAD, BARBER'S ITCH, WORMS IN THE SKIN, ERYSIPELAS, FUSTULES, SCROFULA, SCURVY, OBSTINATE OLD SORES, and other cutaneous disfigurements, is to imply a doubt of the existence of truth itself! But it is not alone the power it possesses in restoring to an eruptive and darkened skin its pristine health and beauty, to which we now advert; it has other and still more delightful qualities. It is, for instance, so remarkable a detergent, that, let the hands be ever so thoroughly begrimed with dirt, or ingrained with stains, this Soap, with the potency of magic, searches the minutest pores of the skin, and instantly removes every particle of filth and discoloration, imparting to the roughest and hardest cuticle a delicacy, whiteness and softness as voluptuous and enviable as that which graces "a fair young child." It is consequently not at all an uncommon thing now-a days for mechanics, by the use of GOURAUD'S SOAP, to display a delicate, soft white hand in the presence of their "ladye loves."
Think of this, ye statesmen, dyers, blacksmiths, painters, *et cet genus omne*; ye whose diurnal vocations so begrime your skins that you find it impossible to resume your natural color even on the Sabbath! Ponder upon it, ye Cinderellas, whom necessity compels to do the drudgery of the kitchen, and whose hands and arms in time assume the dingy hue of your own pots and kettles! Reflect upon it all who are emulous of possessing a luxurious soft, smooth and transparent complexion, unflecked by a single blemish in spite its child-like beauty. THAT GOURAUD'S ITALIAN MEDICATED SOAP will perform all this, is as certain as there is a sun in the heavens! It is, moreover, the best Shaving Compound ever used. Price, 50 cents.
POUDRE SUBTILE.
INFALLIBLE SUCCESS during a period of twelve years has fully established the excellence of Dr. FELIX GOURAUD'S POUDRE SUBTILE, for eradicating all superfluous and unsightly superfluous hairs from low foreheads, back of necks, the arms, moles, &c., or the stubborn beard of man. This safe, speedy and sure remedy has been in general use for upwards of twelve years, without a single instance of its having failed to eradicate the most stubborn hair. Besides it can be seen and tested before purchasing, putting its efficacy and safety past all kind of doubt.
I have had the opportunity of observing the operation of Dr. FELIX GOURAUD'S preparation for the removal of superfluous hair, and am perfectly satisfied of its singular efficacy. After an analysis of the composition of these Powders I can without any hesitation, pronounce them perfectly harmless, and in every way infinitely superior to any preparation of the kind ever offered to the public. It is a pleasure in giving them my recommendation, being thus fully convinced of their value. JAMES A. HOUSTON, M.D., New-York, Feb. 1, 1843. Editor N.Y. *Lancet*.
GOURAUD'S HAIR RESTORATIVE is warranted to prevent hair from falling off, cure Dandruff, and render harsh, wiry hair, soft, silky and glossy. 25 cts.
GOURAUD'S LIQUID ROUGE will impart to the pale cheek and lip, a crimson flush as magnificent as that of the rose, defying detection or rubbing off. 50 cents.
GOURAUD'S LIQUID HAIR DYE will change red or gray hairs to a beautiful black or brown, the instant it is applied, without staining the skin, warranted, or no pay.
We earnestly ask a candid perusal of the testimonials appended of Dr. Northall, the celebrated Dramatist. It will then be seen that all we have urged in favor of the pre-eminence of DR. FELIX GOURAUD'S HAIR DYE over all other Dyes, receive "confirmation strong as proof of Holy Writ."
BROOKLYN, March 15, 1852.
To Dr. FELIX GOURAUD: *Dear Sir:* Whatever value may belong to the evidence of one who never in his life gave testimony to a secret medical Remedy of any kind, I am desirous that you should possess it in favor of your most admirable "INSTANTANEOUS LIQUID HAIR DYE."—When my Grey Hairs became a notiticeable fact to my children, I thought it was time to seek some means of hiding those tell-tales from the family eye. I have seen so many ludicrous effects produced by various Hair Dyes on many friends, giving all the prismatic colors of the rainbow to one, blackening the skin of another, and making the hair of a third stand up in dry unmoistened stiffness, "like quills upon the fretful porcupine," that I almost despaired, and should have given up the thought of "Dyeing" had I not met a celebrated literary man, a friend of mine, who had used various preparations, and told me what a fine-and-practical experience has since taught me, that your Hair Dye was instantaneous in its effects, not requiring more than ten minutes for its operation, permanent in its beautifying results, never leaving the slightest mark or stain upon the skin, and what is still more remarkable, invigorating and vitalizing the hair, giving to it the youth and strength of adolescence, as well as the glossy beauty and exuberance of early manhood.
I have the honor to remain, yours truly,
Price $1; double size $1 50. W. K. NORTHALL.
AGENTS—T. B. CALLENDER, No. 88 South 3d st., Philadelphia; BATES, No. 129 Washington-st., Boston; GREEN, Worcester; GUILD, Bangor; W. D. ROBINSON, Portland, Me.; G. FARGUE, No. 26 St. Charles-st., New Orleans; E. H. HAYCRAFT, No. 90 4th-st., Louisville; COUSE, Detroit, Michigan; CARLETON & Co., Lowell; ALBERT PERRY, Manchester; WILLIS, Rochester; ROBERT CAMERON, Bridgeport, Conn.; GEO. HAGIS, Nashville, Tenn.; S. S. CROCHERON, M. D., Cahaba, Ala., and generally throughout the Union.
GEO. T. DEAN, C. EASTWOOD.
PATTERSON, Wednesday, May 21, 1851.
Prepared and sold, wholesale and retail, by A. B. & D. SANDS, Druggists and Chemists, No. 100 Fulton, corner of William-st., New-York. Sold also by Druggists generally throughout the United States and Canadas. Price $1 per bottle; six bottles for $5.

A CERTAIN CURE FOR THE PILES.
OFFICE, NO. 196 BOWERY, (4 doors above Spring-st.,)—DR. UPHAM'S VEGETABLE ELECTUARY, (an internal remedy,) is a certain cure for Piles, in every form; also, for all those affections of the stomach, liver and bowels, which are the cause of the afflicting complaint. For some of the most remarkable cures on record, see Pamphlets, which can be obtained, gratis, at the Proprietor's office. Price of the Electuary, $1 per box. Sold at No. 196 Bowery; by Mrs. HAYS, No. 175 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, and by Druggists generally.

MONEY SAVED—A WARRANTED ARTICLE.—In offering to persons suffering from Chronic Rheumatism, Colic, Dysentery, Pains in the Limbs, Back or Chest, Head-ache, Old Sores, Cuts, Burns, &c., Dr. TOBIAS' VENETIAN LINIMENT, they need not fear purchasing it, as their money will be returned if, on using it according to directions, it does not give relief. Thousands have certified to its pain-relieving properties. It is an internal as well as an external remedy, and it is warranted harmless.
No family should be without it if they have children, as it is a certain remedy for the Croup, and it is warranted to cure Cholera if taken when first attacked.
Dr. TOBIAS expressly wishes it understood that any person using his Liniment without obtaining relief can have their money returned.
Price 25 cents and 50 cents. Depôt No. 240 Greenwich-st. and No. 5 East 13th-st.

BACHMAN'S SUPERIOR MEDICATED CANDY—Highly recommended for its infallible effects in the cure of Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Whooping Cough, and all other Pulmonary Affections, is now offered for general admin.stration to the public at large, and more especially to those who suffer in consequence of the above distressing maladies. Its efficacy and soothing qualities have been sufficiently tested for upwards of 10 years, to warrant its superiority over all other similar remedies introduced. It is prepared from the best adapted ingredients found in the vegetable kingdom, by the proprietor in person, and sold by druggists generally. Wholesale agents, CLICKENER & CO., No. 81 Barclay-st.; BOYD & PAUL, No. 40 Cortlandt-st., and GREENLEAF & KINSLEY, No. 42 Vesey st. All applications for agency or advice, must be addressed (post paid,) to RENATUS BACHMAN & CO., No. 8 Varick-st., New-York. See certificates at office.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.—A DANGEROUS WOUND IN THE THIGH CURED BY THEIR USE.—About three years ago Mr. ACTON, of Melbourne, had his thigh most dreadfully lacerated when out riding, his horse running away, and his leg coming in violent collision with a wall. He was confined to his bed for about eighteen months, suffering from the accident; and notwithstanding the best medical advice, every effort proved unsuccessful in healing the wound, and his health became so impaired that his friends gave up all hope of his recovery, but announced using HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT and PILLS, which had the effect of healing his wound with wonderful rapidity, and restoring him to sound health. Sold by all venders of medicine in the British Empire, and by those in the United States, in pots and boxes, at 37½ cents, 87 cents, and $1 56 each. Wholesale by the principal drug houses in the Union, and by Messrs. A. B. & D. SANDS, New York, and by the proprietor, No. 244 Strand, London.

DR. BERRY'S CELEBRATED FEMALE PILLS.—This wonderful and justly celebrated remedy can be had at his office, or may be sent by mail to any address. Office corner of Broadway and Houston-st., over the drug store. The doctor attends exclusively to an office practice. Hours from 9 o'clock, A. M., till 12, and from 6 till 9 in the evening.

DRUGS, DYES, PATENT OILS, GLASS, &c.—City and country trade dealt with on liberal terms, for cash, at No. 42 Vesey-st., N. Y.
GREENLEAF & KINSLEY.
SAMUEL F. GREENLEAF. WILLIAM H. KINSLEY.

SCHOOLS.

ASTORIA FEMALE INSTITUTE.
THE MISSES M. WEBB'S INSTITUTE, Mrs. HOWARD and Miss WEBB, Principals, will open for the reception of Pupils on WEDNESDAY, the 15th of September.
For circulars, apply at the Institute, or of Messrs. NEWMAN & IVISON, No. 199 Broadway. Pupils received at any time.

THE METROPOLITAN ACADEMY AND GYMNASIUM are now ready for the reception of pupils.
Gymnastic Classes for Gentlemen, every evening, from 7 to 10 o'clock.
For Ladies, on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, from 4 to 6 P. M.
For Boys out of the Institution, on Monday, Wednesday and Friday, from 4 to 6 P. M.
Catalogues, showing the course of study, &c., may be obtained at the Institution, Nos. 93 and 95 6th-av., near Washington-pl.

PROF. WILLIAM DOD has opened a School for Boys, at No. 1,004 Broadway, third door north of 20th-st. Course of Instruction—Ancient and Modern Languages, Mathematics, and the various branches of an English education. Pupils will be carried through the Mathematical Course of the best Military Schools of France, if their parents desire it. Circulars, containing testimonials from some of the most eminent scholars and statesmen who have had sons under his instruction, may be obtained at CARTER'S and M. DODD'S Bookstores, Reformers.—Rev Drs. W. W. PHILLIPS, JAMES W. ALEXANDER, and S. H. BUECHARD.

DANCING CLASSES FOR GENTLEMEN.—The new system adopted this season, for the first time, proves very advantageous to the pupils, and admits of their entrance at any time during the season. Lessons on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY EVENINGS. General practice of all the dances, with a band of music on Saturda evenings. Ladies' and children's classes on WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS.
A. DODWORTH, No. 806 Broadway.

OTTIGNON'S GYMNASIUM.—Nos. 129 and 131 Crosby-street.—Mr. C. F. OTTIGNON begs leave to remind the public that his Gymnasium is open daily from sunrise until 10 P. M., for general exercise. Gentlemen's Class meets every evening from 8 P. M. for class exercises and instruction. Boy's Classes meet on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, at 3½ in the afternoon.

FINANCIAL.

STATE, COUNTY, CITY AND RAILROAD BONDS—STATE OF TENNESSEE SIX PER CENT. BONDS, redeemable in 1892.
FAYETTE COUNTY, KENTUCKY, SIX PER CENT. BONDS, redeemable in 1862, guaranteed by the Covington and Lexington Railroad.
BOURBON COUNTY, KENTUCKY, SIX PER CENT. BONDS, redeemable in 1856, guaranteed by same road.
NORFOLK CITY, VIRGINIA, SIX PER CENT. BONDS, redeemable in 1872.
MEMPHIS CITY, TENNESSEE SIX PER CENT. BONDS, guaranteed by the Memphis and Charleston Railroad, redeemable in 1882.
ROCHESTER, LOCKPORT AND NIAGARA FALLS RAILROAD SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS, redeemable in 1854, '55 and '57.
PHILADELPHIA AND SUNBURY RAILROAD COMPANY SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS, redeemable in 1873.
EVANSVILLE AND ILLINOIS RAILROAD COMPANY SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS, Convertible, redeemable 1856.
NEW-ALBANY AND SALEM RAILROAD EIGHT PER CENT. BONDS, Convertible.
NEW-ALBANY AND SALEM RAILROAD TEN PER CENT. BONDS, Convertible.
The principal and interest of all payable in this city. For sale by
CAMMANN, WHITEHOUSE & CO.

JOHN S. GITTINGS, SAM'L C. DONALDSON, WM. H. GRAHAM.
GITTINGS, DONALDSON & GRAHAM, COMMISSION STOCK BROKERS, southeast corner of South and Second-sts, BALTIMORE, buy and sell (upon commission exclusively) all stocks and other securities in the Baltimore market. Orders from abroad will receive prompt attention.
Money loaned upon all good stocks.
REFERENCES.
New-York—Messrs. Brown Brothers & Co.; R. Withers, Esq., Cashier Bank State of New-York.
Philadelphia—Messrs. Browns & Bowen, Charles H. Fisher, Esq.
Baltimore—Messrs. Alexander Brown and Sons.
Washington—Messrs Corcoran & Riggs.
Liverpool—Messrs Brown, Shipley & Co.

C. S. BOURNE & BROTHER,
BILL AND EXCHANGE BROKERS, No. 25 Wall-st., New-York.
CHRISTOPHER S. BOURNE, FRANCIS BOURNE.

OFFICE OF THE ROCHESTER AND SYRACUSE RAILROAD CO.—CANANDAIGUA, Oct. 5, 1852.—NOTICE.—An instalment of twenty dollars per share on the scrip stock of this Company is required to be paid on the 1st day of October instant, and the balance due on said scrip stock (being ten dollars per share,) is required to be paid on the 1st day of February next.
By paying the last installment on the 16th day of January next instead of 1st February, with interest on both of said installments from the 1st day of August last to the times of payment, and on the surrender of the scrip certificates the scripholders will be entitled to full stock with the future dividends.
Payments of the said installments may be made at the office of Messrs. Duncan, Sherman & Co. New-York; J. E. Thayer & Brother, Boston, at the Bank of Syracuse, Bank of Auburn, Rochester City Bank, and at this office.
By order of the Board of Directors.
CHAS. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

MESSRS. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., BANKERS, New-York, issue Foreign Circular Letters of Credit on the following

CITIES:

Alexandria,	Carlsruhe,	Malta,	Rotterdam,
Antwerp,	Dresden,	Marseilles,	Rio de Janeiro,
Athens	Dusseldorf,	Milan,	St Petersburg,
Berlin,	Florence,	Moscow,	Strasburg,
Baden-Baden,	Frankfort,	Munich,	Siena,
Berne,	Geneva,	Messina,	Smyrna,
Bordeaux,	Genoa,	Malhouse,	Seville,
Boulogne,	Gibraltar,	Naples,	Turin,
Bremen,	Hamburg,	Nice,	Toulon,
Brussels,	Hague,	Oporto,	Trieste,
Bagni de Lucca,	Havre,	Oleron,	Venice,
Basle,	London,	Paris,	Verey,
Cairo,	Leghorn,	Pau,	Vienna,
Coblentz,	Leipsic,	Pisa,	Wiesbaden.
Cologne,	Lyons,	Rome,	Warsaw.
Cadiz,	Madrid,		

Also, Letters of Credit, payable in all the principal cities of the United States, Canada, West Indies, &c.

BANK DEPARTMENT—ALBANY, Oct. 30 1852.—Notice is hereby given, in pursuance of the Statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued by the NORTHERN BANK OF NEW-YORK, at Madrid, (an individual bank) must be presented at the office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York for payment within two years from the date of this notice, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the notes issued by the above Bank will be given up to said Bank.
n2-law-2y D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendant.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK, ALBANY, Nov 22, 1852.—The BANK OF BINGHAMTON has this day filed in this office, a notice of the appointment of the NEW-YORK STATE BANK, in the City of Albany, as agent for the redemption of its circulating notes, agreeable to the Act entitled "An Act to amend the several acts relating to Incorporated Banks, Banking Associations and Individual Bankers," passed April 17, 1851.
DANIEL B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

DIVIDEND.—The Board of Direction of the HOWARD INSURANCE COMPANY have this day declared a Dividend of Twelve Per Cent. upon the Capital Stock, payable on and after MONDAY, Dec. 6.
LEWIS PHILLIPS, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 24, 1852.

CREDITS ON CHINA, INDIA &c.—Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, New-York, are prepared to issue Mercantile Credits, Circular Notes, and Letters of Credit on the Oriental Bank of London, available at all the branches and agencies of that establishment, as follows:

Canton, Hong-Kong, Shanghai,	China.	Madras, Bombay, Calcutta,	Colombo, Kandy, Singapore,
			Ceylon.

REDEMPTION OF THE ALBANY AND SCHENECTADY (ST. LAWRENCE AND HUDSON) RAILROAD COMPANY'S BONDS OF 1842, DUE DECEMBER 1, 1852.—Notice is hereby given, that the principal and interest due on the above bonds, will be paid on presentation at the office of Messrs WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., No 52 Wall-st, New-York, or at the office of the Company in the city of Albany. Interest on the above bonds will cease after the 1st December next.
Albany, Nov. 13, 1852. E. FOSTER, Jr., Secretary.

EXCHANGE AND COLLECTION OFFICE.—The undersigned have taken the office, No. 173 Canal-st., under the People's Bank, where they will transact the EXCHANGE AND COLLECTION BUSINESS, in all its branches, upon the most reasonable terms, and feel confident of giving satisfaction to those who will favor them with a call.
WM. E. HAWS.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 1, 1852. FRED. A. DUBOIS.

CREDITS, &c., FOR THE PACIFIC.—Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, New-York, issue Credits and Bills of Exchange, available at sight, on the following places on the West Coast: LIMA, VALPARAISO, PANAMA, SAN FRANCISCO.

SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS OF THE NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY, reimbursable in 1867, with semi-annual interest coupons attached; for sale by BLATCHFORD & RAINSFORD, No. 12 William-st.

SPECIE WANTED at the highest market rates, by GODDING & BROTHER, Bullion and Exchange Office, No. 6 Wall-st.

THE EASTERN BANK OF WASHINGTON, D. C., is redeemed No. 144 Bowery, at ¼ per cent.

COAL.

PITTSTON COAL.—The PENNSYLVANIA COAL CO., is prepared to furnish superior White Ash Pittston Coal of all sizes, clean and in good order, suitable for steam, shipping, and domestic purposes, from its boats, or yards in this city, Williamsburg and Brooklyn. The Company's facilities are such as to enable it to give good dispatch to vessels loading at New-York, or at Port Ewen.
Particular attention given to the delivery of Coal for domestic purposes.
Apply at the office, corner of Broadway and Wall-st.; or yards, West near Morton-st., corner of Fourteenth-st and 9th-av., and foot of Gouverneur-st, city; foot of North Tenth-st., Williamsburg, and foot of Gold-st., Brooklyn.

COAL.—The subscriber has in yard, and is constantly receiving, all the various kinds of Anthracite and Bituminous Coals, viz.: Peach Orchard, Black Heath, Lehigh, Liverpool Orrel, Cannel, Sidney, &c. &c., all of the very best quality, delivered in seasonable order from vessels or yard, and for sale low.
JAMES L. WORTH,
Foot of Pine-st., Fulton Ferry, and Hunter's Point, foot of Jackson-st., Long Island.

GREAT CURE FOR DYSPEPSIA.—Dr. HOUGHTON'S GOLDEN COMPOUND, prepared from Burnett, J. HALL & CO., No. 180 Maiden-st.

TRAVELING.

NEW LINE TO CALIFORNIA, VIA PANAMA.—The new and splendid steamship CALIFORNIA, 2,000 tons burthen, Commander, will leave New-York for ASPINWALL, Navy Bay, MONDAY, December 6, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, connecting at Panama with the new steamship PACIFIC, sailing same day for San Francisco. Through Tickets and Bills of Lading issued to all principal ports in California, Oregon and Mexico.
These steamers are unsurpassed in their accommodations and ventilation. For information or passage, apply only to
D. B. ALLEN, Agent,
No. 9 Battery Place, up stairs.

FOR LIVERPOOL—United States Mail steamship BALTIC, Capt. Jos. Cleaveland.—This steamship will depart with the United States Mails for Europe, positively, on SATURDAY, Dec. 11, at 12 o'clock M., from her berth, at the foot of Canal-st. No berth secured until paid for. For freight or passage, having unequaled accommodations for elegance and comfort, apply to
EDW'D K. COLLINS & CO., No. 56 Wall-st.
Passengers are requested to be on board at 11 A. M. The steamship ARCTIC will succeed the BALTIC, and sail Dec. 25.

FOR BRIDGEPORT, CONNECTING WITH THE Housatonic, Naugatuck and New-Haven Railroads. The Steamer CATALINE, Capt. CHARLES WHEELER, will leave from East River Steamboat place, Peck-slip, every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY MORNING, at 10 o'clock. Fare to Bridgeport 50 cents. Freight taken at low rates. Returning, leaves BRIDGEPORT every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY MORNING, at 8 o'clock, on the arrival of the Cars. For further information inquire of GEO. W. COELING, No. 382 Pearl-st., N. B.—All persons are forbid trusting any one on account of the boat or owner.

MICHIGAN SOUTHERN AND NORTHERN INDIANA RAILROAD.—ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTY miles of distance saved between Buffalo, Dunkirk and Chicago, Waukegan, Kenosha, Racine, Milwaukee and Sheboygan, via Toledo and Monroe. The Company have increased their facilities. Merchandize will be forwarded with dispatch. Mark packages "Michigan Southern Railroad Line, Toledo." For further information, inquire of
JOHN F. PORTER, Agent, No. 199 Broad-st.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—New-York to Easton, Pa., Fare, $1 75.—Fall arrangement, commencing Nov. 15, 1852.—Leave Pier No. 1, N. R., daily, for Easton and intermediate places at 8 A. M., 12 M., and 3.45 P. M., and for Somerville at 4.45 P. M. Returning, leave Phillipsburgh at 6 and 9 A. M., and 1 15 P. M.

INSURANCE.

REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—No. 1, Insurance Buildings, cor. Wall and William-sts., offices Nos. 18 and 11, ground floor.
This Company having their capital of $150,000 paid in, in cash, and securely invested, are prepared to insure against loss and damage by fire, on favorable terms.
The charter of this Company provides, that after paying the usual dividends to the stockholders, of not less than 7 per cent. per annum, four-fifths of the remaining profits are to be divided among the assured in scrip bearing interest, which scrip is to be redeemable in cash whenever the accumulated profits and capital shall amount to $1,000,000.
TRUSTEES.

Samuel S. Howland,	John A. Stephens,	Jos. Gaillard, Jr.,
Stephen Whitney,	James Warren,	Jas. M. Waterbury,
Daniel B. Fearing,	Arthur Leary,	George Curtis,
Wm. H. Russell,	M. W. Hamilton,	George T. Ades,
A. C. Downing,	Deming Duer,	D. S. Kennedy,
Gazaway B. Lamar,	John Stewart, Jr.,	John J. Astor, Jr.
Wm. H. Aspinwall,	Robert B. Minturn,	Fred'k A. Delano,
Wm. C. Rhinelander,	Benjamin Wiers,	Daniel D. Smith,
Chas. H. Russell,	Ed. C. Center,	Daniel D. Smith,
Isaac Townsend,	Josiah Oakes,	Fred'k G. Foster,
Peleg Hall,	Robert S. Hone,	

ROBERT S. HONE, President.
DUNCAN F. CURRY, Secretary.

THE BROOKLYN FIRE INSURANCE CO.—CHARTERED IN 1824.—Offices, No. 43 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, No. 6 Merchants' Exchange, Wall-st., New-York. Have their Capital (as also a handsome surplus) invested in the most undoubted securities, and continue to insure Buildings, Merchandize, Furniture, and other personal property, Vessels in port, and their Cargoes, upon as favorable terms as any other similar institution.
DIRECTORS.

William Ellsworth,	William Miles,	Hon. Quackenbos,
Phineas T. Barnum,	George Gilfillan,	Justus S. Redfield,
Daniel D. Howard,	S. P. Townsend,	J. W. Amerman,
Caleb S. Woodhull,	John Esdie, Jr.,	Fordyce Hitchcock,
Chas. T. Cromwell,	Joel B. Gatman,	John C. Smith,
Anastz's Nicholas,	Robert C. Bell,	Jos. M. Greenwood,
Richard L. Allen,	John N. Genin,	Simeon Leland,

WILLIAM ELLSWORTH, President.
ALFRED G. STEVENS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 61 Wall-st. 4th Month 28, 1852.—This Company, with a CASH CAPITAL

New-York Daily Times.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

[illegible] on at Providence—Accident, &c.
PROVIDENCE, Monday, Nov. 29.

[illegible] building, No. 251 Pine street, owned [illegible] occupied by G. W. FARNUM & Co., as a grocery [illegible] was destroyed by fire with its contents, about 2 o'clock yesterday morning. The building and stock were [illegible] $6,000, and were insured at the Pawtucket [illegible] for $3,000. The house adjoining on the [illegible] occupied by WM. CLARKE, was considerably [illegible] damaged at the Concord office. The small [illegible] on the west of the building was also injured. [illegible] was communicated by some person who found [illegible] way into the store by digging into the cellar.

An unsuccessful attempt was made on Saturday night [illegible] o'clock, to fire the Engine-house of Gazelle Co. [illegible], on Benefit-street.

A young man, by the name of GEORGE BRANCH, was [illegible] on Saturday last, while engaged in blasting [illegible] in Locust-street, and was seriously if not fatally injured.

The U. S. Circuit Court adjourned on Saturday to the [illegible] December next, at which time Judge CURTIS will [illegible] his opinion in relation to the exciting and important [illegible] cases recently argued before the above Court.

The Freshet in Georgia—Reported Death of the Vice-President Elect—Rowdyism in Baltimore.
BALTIMORE, Monday, Nov. 29.

We have no mail south of Savannah. She storm has been severely felt in Georgia; rain fell during two days to a considerable, and much damage was apprehended from the flood. All travel had been suspended on account of the damage done to the railroad lines.

A report was current at Richmond that Hon. W. R. KING, Vice-President elect, was dead, but the papers [illegible] it untrue.

Serious alarm exists in this city on account of the out[illegible] committed by rowdies. So insecure are the streets [illegible] at night that evening services have been abandoned in [illegible] Churches. On Sunday evening, a gentleman named McCANNICK, while walking in Liberty-street, with some ladies, was attacked by a gang of rowdies, who drew a revolver and shot one, who fell with a loud [illegible] upon which his companions retreated, bearing him off.

Award for the Brick-work on the Capitol Extension—Cabinet Council.
WASHINGTON, Monday, Nov. 29.

The Secretary of the Interior, to-day, awarded the contract for executing the brick-work on the Capitol Extension to FREDERICK A. BURNHE, at $349 per 1,000, being the lowest bid—the requisite guarantee and evidence having been given. The number of bricks to be laid is roughly estimated at 200,000,000. The contract will therefore involve an expenditure of at least $50,000.

The Cabinet is in session this evening, and likely to be until a late hour.

Freshet in Georgia—Fatal Railroad Accident.
CHARLESTON, Monday, Nov. 29.

Heavy rains have fallen, and a great freshet caused in various parts of Georgia, obstructing both mail and telegraphic communication. No mail from New-Orleans has reached us since Friday last.

On Friday evening, as the Camden train on the South Carolina Railroad was proceeding from the junction toward Watertree, owing to the culvert being loosened by the rains, the cars were precipitated over the bank, and the venerable Col. RICHARD SINGLETON, and his grandson, ROBERT DEVEREUX, were instantly killed. Several others were bruised, but are doing well. The road has been repaired.

The Capitol Extension—Proposals for the Brick-work.
WASHINGTON, Monday, Nov. 28.

The following is a list of the bids for the Brick-work of the Extension of the Capitol, opened at the Department of the Interior on Saturday: S. J. Driggs, at $2 85 per thousand; Frederick A. Burchs, at $2 49; Joseph Fowler, $3 65; David Hepburn, $3 94; Stephen Costar, $3; Francis E. Parker, $3 80; Geo. H. Plant, $4 32; Wm. J. McCullom, $7 50; Lemon & Crowley, $2 70; John Skirving, $4 75; J. C. Wright, $2 98; H. D. Cooper, $4 25; C. L. Coltman, $4 64; Christopher Adams, $5; J. H. Lane, $3; John P. Redman, $2 75; Thomas Lewis, $3 79; William A. Bowen, $3 50; Samuel Strong, $4; Crowley & Morehead, $6; Peter Havenor, $4 25; James Rihards, $2 93 —rejected on account of informality.

Funeral of Hon. John Sergeant.
PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Nov. 29.

A large and imposing concourse of people, comprising the City Councils, members of the Bar and Clergy, attended the funeral of Hon. JOHN SERGEANT this morning. The procession started at noon from his late residence, and walked to St. Peter's Church, where the funeral service was performed. The body was then taken to Laurel Hill, where it was interred. The bells of the State House and Christ and St. Peter's Churches were tolled, and flags were displayed at half-mast during the progress of the procession through the city.

Murder by a Funeral Party.
CINCINNATI, Monday, Nov. 29.

A party of about 40 persons on horseback, while returning from an Irish funeral yesterday, near Louisville, commenced racing, and coming up with Dr. J. W. CAMPBELL, of that city, who was riding into town, trampled him down, killing him instantly. But one of the party was arrested, and he has been held to bail for manslaughter.

Rev. Samuel J. May on Daniel Webster—Fire.
SYRACUSE, Monday, Nov. 29.

Rev. SAMUEL J. MAY, Unitarian, last night preached a sermon to the memory of DANIEL WEBSTER, in which he pronounced him licentious and intemperate. His was quite severe, saying, the least the Press says of him the better.

KELLY'S hotel, at Mexico, Oswego County, and two adjoining buildings, were burned on Saturday evening.

Steamer Bostona Sunk.
CINCINNATI, Monday, Nov. 29.

The steamer *Bostona*, from New-Orleans for Louisville, sunk at Smithland on Thursday, and will prove a total loss. The boat was worth $30,000 and was insured for $25,000. No lives were lost, but a part only of a valuable cargo could be saved.

Railroad Accident.
PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Nov. 29.

Staging on the Central Railroad route was dispensed with for the first time yesterday—the first train running through to Pittsburg in 18 hours from Philadelphia. The express train will hereafter run through to Cincinnati in 39 hours.

Arrest for Obstructing Railroad Trains.
NEW-BEDFORD, Monday, Nov. 29.

Two men were detected, and arrested this morning, for placing obstructions on the New-Bedford Railroad track, near Brady's crossing. One of them, named EVANS, has previously been in State Prison for the same offence.

Washington Items.
WASHINGTON, Monday, Nov. 29.

Fourteen of about twenty clerks who have been engaged for two or three years past compiling an index to claims, were discharged to-day by Mr. FORNEY—the reason assigned being the completion of the work.

Among the latest arrivals are Senators RUSK and CLEMENS.

The Charleston Steamships.
CHARLESTON, Sunday, Nov. 28.

The U. S. Mail steamship *Southerner*, Capt. WILLIAM FOSTER, arrived here at 3 o'clock this (Sunday) morning.

The *Union*, Capt. R. ADAMS, did not leave here for New-York until this morning.

Accidental Death—Advance in Breadstuffs.
BALTIMORE, Monday, Nov. 29.

A man named JOSEPH BAXTER was recently killed at Montgomery, Ala., by the accidental explosion of a cannon, during the WEBSTER obsequies.

The breadstuff market is firmer, under the *Baltic's* news.

Earthquake at Salem, Massachusetts.
SALEM, MASS., Monday, Nov. 29.

A smart shock of an earthquake was felt in this town about 11 o'clock on Saturday evening. The shock lasted for about thirty seconds.

The earthquake was also felt at Exeter, N. H., shaking houses, chimnies, &c.

U. S. Senator for South Carolina.
CHARLESTON, Monday, Nov. 29.

W. T. DESAUSSURE has been elected U. S. Senator vice the 4th March next.

The mail South of Montgomery has reached us again [illegible].

The Whig Convention, held at Baton Rouge today, nominated Lieut. Governor [illegible] for Governor.

The steamship Yacht has arrived from the Brazos, with $100,000 in specie. She reports that a violent storm occurred off Galveston on the 20th, in which the steamer *United States* was nearly wrecked, but finally weathered the gale.

The steamboat laborers at Mobile have struck for higher wages. They ask an advance of twenty dollars month.

Destructive Fire in Mississippi.
CINCINNATI, Sunday, Nov. 28.

Winn's Hotel, at YAZOO Miss., with two stores attached, was consumed by fire on the 20th inst. The property was owned by Judge GIBBS, whose loss amounts to $15,000. Partially insured.

Break in the Lehigh Canal.
PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Nov. 29.

A break has occurred in the Lehigh Canal, near Lock No. 17, but it can be repaired within forty-eight hours.

Marine Disaster.
NORFOLK, Monday, Nov. 29.

The schooner *R. L. Tay*, from Charleston for New-York, with a cargo of Cotton, &c., has just put in here with loss of sails, &c.

Death of Captain Upsher.
WASHINGTON, Monday, Nov. 29.

The papers, this morning, contain the official announcement of the death of Capt. UPSHER, at Spezzia, on the 4th of November.

Failure of the Southern Mail.
BALTIMORE, Monday, Nov. 29.

The Southern Mail has again failed this morning.

NEW-YORK CITY.

ARREST OF TWO RETURNED CALIFORNIANS.—About 3 o'clock on Saturday morning, Officers ALLASON and ROLAND, attachés of the First District Police, arrested two men by the names of JAMES and JOSEPH KINSEY, who arrived from San Francisco, *via* San Juan, on board of the steamship *Northern Light*, and are charged with the crime of embezzling upwards of $2,500 from a native of the Buckeye State, named JACOB N. FREE, who is said to have employed the accused parties in the California gold diggings. The prisoners were sent to the Tombs, and committed to the custody of the officers by Justice OSBORNE. $3,000 in gold dust was taken from the belt of one of the KINSEY'S, and placed in the hands of JAMES NESBIT, Esq., Clerk of the Police Court, for safe keeping until the close of the investigation. The complainant in this case is a man well known in the gold regions of California, where he has been engaged in the mines some three years, during which time he received nominations by the Whig party, both for Sheriff and County Judge. He was known in that region by the name of JAKE FREE; and when in the field for County Judge, his defeat was attributed to a false report, circulated the day before the election, that "JAKE FREE" had been killed. As a history of the above affair is quite interesting, we here give the statement of Mr. FREE, which he made yesterday at the Police Office, respecting his exploits, and the movements of the accused parties. It seems the complainant was a resident of McCutchenville, in the State of Ohio; and about three years ago, he left the home of his parents and embarked for the gold diggings, with an outfit, and funds sufficient to pay his passage, and other necessary expenses. Upon reaching San Francisco, Mr. FREE proceeded to the mines in company with a native of Indiana, named JAMES KINSEY. Shortly after, Mr. FREE settled at a place called Yreka City, Syskyne County, 320 miles north of Sacramento, where he established a provision and clothing store for trading with the miners, and employed the two KINSEYS as Clerks, whom FREE now alleges, have embezzled from him nearly the sum heretofore stated, in the way of collections, and false representations as to the amount of funds on hand.

He also says, that the KINSEYS left Yreka City, four days in advance of him, and sailed in the steamship *Unicorn* from San Francisco *en route* for Acapulco. FREE took passage on board of the *Cortez*, and reached the end of the route one day a head of the individuals he was in pursuit of. At Panama he had them arrested through the Spanish authorities, but was unable to detain them, and they proceeded to Navy Bay, followed again by the indefatigable FREE, who ascertained the two individuals had taken passage on board of the *Northern Light*, and he also took his departure on board of the same vessel. When reaching this port, FREE was on the forward deck, wide awake, and the instant the steamer touched the wharf, he leaped over the side of the vessel, and, by crying out watch, he obtained the assistance of police officers, who took the responsibility of arresting the accused at the earnest request of Mr. FREE. The further examination, as to the alleged charge, was postponed until 10 o'clock this forenoon. Mr. FREE is a singular looking individual, and to give an idea of his personal appearance, no more accurate one can be described, than by comparing him with the eccentric "Lime Kiln Man." He is nevertheless a man of natural talent, was designated among the California miners, as the "Natural Lawyer and Orator," and, to-day, he will plead his own case before the magistrate. He seems determined to carry forward his criminal prosecution, and, with a view of placing himself in his true position before the police authorities, as to character and ability, he presented the following letter to Justice OSBORNE, last evening, from Hon. J. W. MCCORKELL, which is endorsed by Hon. Senator GWIN, both of California:

ASTOR HOUSE, Nov. 29, 1852.

DEAR SIR: Mr. FREE, the bearer of this letter, is a stranger in the city, and has requested of me a testimonial of his character and standing at home. I take pleasure, therefore, in stating, that I have always found Mr. FREE a correct and reliable man, and of high respectability in California. His case is a hard one, for him, and I have no doubt, but that all you can do, in your official capacity, to relieve him, will be most cheerfully done. Respectfully your obb't. servant,
J. W. MCCORKELL.

Hon. Judge OSBORNE, New-York.

I fully endorse any statement made by my colleague, Mr. MCCORKELL. Mr. TREE was unknown to me, until met him at Panama. WM. M. GWIN.

METROPOLITAN HALL.—There has been no stock in Wall-street half so fluctuating as the location of the entrance to Metropolitan Hall. Now we have it a door or two below the corner of Amity-street; now round the corner; now back again to Broadway, in the neighborhood of the Bond street Hotel; and before the nevergreens in the last thoroughfare have totally faded, it is gone again, and we find it at the starting place. It is always a problem with frequenters of the spot, as they wend thither, where they are likely to find admittance. The proprietor, no doubt, has his humor, and enjoys the public perplexity with serene gusto. Let us give him credit for his late improvement in the means of egress. By the present arrangement, the largest audience the building will receive, can make its exit in ten minutes, without crowding, confusion, or damage. Such facilities have been repeatedly demanded by the press, and their concession will gratify the public, while it repays the proprietor monetarily and otherwise.

And appropos to the Hall, it was generally observed, last evening, that voices which have hitherto failed to make a proper impression on the tympani of auditors were heard with perfect distinctness in the remotest corners. The advance of the platform from its former location has the happiest effect. Its site was selected in the first instance without regard to acoustics; and first class artists have met with unjustly frigid receptions in consequence. From these vicarious sufferings, vocalists will be saved hereafter, if the present projection of the stage be retained. The loss of space will be gained in effect.

THE DEATH OF CHARLES BROWN—CORONER'S INVESTIGATION COMMENCED.—Yesterday morning the Coroner's investigation respecting the death of a returned Californian, named CHARLES BROWN, was commenced. As will be recollected, BROWN resided at No. 29 James-street, and was supposed to have been thrown out of a window by three men, named JAMES FARLEY, DANIEL MCCARTHY and WM. BLAIR, who were at the time arrested, but subsequently discharged by Justice OSBORNE, there being no evidence to detain them. It is now believed that deceased jumped out of the window of his own accord, and during the day the above parties voluntarily appeared before Coroner IVES with sufficient proof of their innocence, and intimated a desire to await the result of the inquisition. They were then placed in custody of officer GREEN, of the Lower Police Office.

HEALTH OF THE CITY.—The City Inspector reports that for the week ending on Saturday, Nov. 27th, there occurred in this City 306 deaths, viz: 68 men, 60 women, 103 boys and 75 girls. One hundred and twelve of the number were infants under two years of age. The deaths for the preceding week numbered 288. Showing an increase of 24 in the bill of mortality for the last week.

Common and Among Business [illegible]
—On and after the 1st of December, the trains of the Camden and Amboy Transportation will [illegible] and Philadelphia, will leave Walnut-street Wharf, Philadelphia, at 7 A. M. and 4 P. M. Passengers will arrive at the end of the route at 4 P. M. and 9 P. M. The fare has been reduced to $3.

☞ The "New-York Volunteers" are requested to meet at the Mercer House, corner of Broome and Mercer-streets, at 12 o'clock, to-day, to attend the funeral of JOHN L. WHELEY, late a private in Company D, from his residence, Claremont-avenue, between Flushing and Park-avenues, Brooklyn. The Regiment will parade in uniform. All those who do not possess the uniform will parade in dark clothing.

THE OLD BREWERY.—The Old Brewery was visited last evening by a large number of ladies and gentlemen, who are anxious to see this now famous building before its demolition. It will be open for inspection for two or three evenings more.

MILITARY.—The *Wickersham Invincibles*, commanded by Capt. C. M. ENT, went on their first annual target excursion, to East New-York, yesterday. The following list of prizes were awarded to the best marksmen:

First prize, gold pencil-case, $11, J. Coleman, No. 12; 2d, gold locket, $10, G. W. Ent, No. 7; 3d, gold pencil-case, $10, E. Winchel, No. 34; 4th, gold brooch, $7 50, C. M. Ent, No. 27; 5th, $5 piece, Mulnior, No. 16; 6th, silver sugar-bowl, $8, Owen, No. 22; 7th, gold brooch, $8, C. Krepe, No. 6; 8th, watch-guard key, $9, Scriver, No. 11; 9th, musket, $5, White, No. 3; 10th, gold pencil-case, $5, H. McPhilip, No. 36; 11th, salt-cellar, $3, W. Bromley, No. 14.

BURSTING OF A GAS PIPE AND FIRE.—Yesterday morning, about 5 o'clock, a gas pipe leading into a building No. 376 Fourth-avenue, occupied by Mr. STEWART, suddenly burst, and the escaping gas igniting with the blaze, set fire to the premises. It was, however, extinguished before any material damage was sustained.

THE IRVING LITERARY UNION.—The first anniversary meeting of the Irving Literary Union will take place at Hope Chapel this evening. The order of exercises promise an evening of good entertainment.

☞ Mr. ROOT, the Daguerreotypist, having handsomely refitted his Rooms, at No. 363 Broadway, they will be thrown open to-day for the inspection of the public. No establishment in the City offers more elegant attractions than ROOT'S.

DARING BURGLARY IN BROADWAY AND ARREST OF THE THIEVES.—At an early hour on Sunday evening three daring thieves, named Wm. Jones, John Martin and John Cook, committed a bold burglary at the office of Stephen S. Thorn, No. 304 Broadway. It appears the office is situated on the second floor of the building, and the rogues entered it with skeleton keys. Having gained admission into the premises, they packed up a lot of plunder, and were in the act of making their exit with it when they were observed by a citizen, named Richard Marshall, who quickly procured the assistance of officer Baker, attached to the Sixth Patrol District, and, after a desperate struggle, the trio were secured and lodged in the Station-house. Yesterday afternoon the prisoners were arraigned for a final examination before Justice Osborne, when Martin wept bitterly, and said he was inveigled into the crime by the other two fellows; he also stated he had recently left a good situation he held on board of the steamship *Black Warrior*. They were all fully committed for trial at the next term of the Court of General Sessions.

ALLEGED CRIME OF ARSON.—Yesterday morning a man by the name of Michael Mock was arrested in the Nineteenth Ward, by officer Newbury, charged with the commission of the crime of arson. It seems the accused resided corner Fourth-avenue and Forty-eighth-street, and it is alleged that he set fire to his dwelling in five different places, and also threatened to burn down the whole neighborhood. He was brought before Justice Stuart, at the Second District Police Court, and committed to prison for a further hearing.

JERSEY CITY.

RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—An Irishman, name unknown, was killed on the Morris and Essex Railroad, at Orange, yesterday morning. He attempted to get on the platform of a freight car from the platform of the depôt, after the train started, but in some way missed his footing. The conductor, who was standing on the car, caught him by the coat, which tore off and the man fell, several of the cars passing over him before the train could be stopped, and killing him instantly.

Yesterday morning as the engine for the 9 A. M. Philadelphia train was backing down, between the Company's shops, in this city, a young man, named JOSEPH LAVEY, about 18 years of age, who has been staying about the engine houses for several days, without being employed by the Company, got on the engine without the knowledge of the engineer, and was standing on the forward part of the machine, when, his foot slipping, he was caught by the crank and connecting rod. The left foot was nearly severed from the leg above the ankle, the right thigh was broken, and some other injuries done. He was taken home to the house of his mother, a very respectable lady, residing in Erie-street, and placed under the charge of Doctor OLCOTT. Amputation will be necessary, but it is thought he will survive the injuries.

THE MEETING OF CONGRESS.—The hall of the House of Representatives and the Senate chamber are now in proper condition for their respective occupants; the Summer trimmings having been superseded by those in accordance with the season of Winter. The premises look and feel comfortable, and the prompt employées of the two branches are already in waiting for the discharge of their relative duties. Some of the members have arrived. These are Messrs. Douglas and Shields, of Illinois; Brodhead, of Pennsylvania; Bright, of Indiana; General Morton, of Florida, and Weller, of California, Senators; and Messrs Stanly, of North Carolina; Chapman, of Connecticut; Ashe, of North Carolina; Stanton, of Kentucky; Brown, of Mississippi; Johnson, of Tennessee; Disney and Olds, of Ohio; Goodenow, of Maine; McMullen, of Virginia; Penniman, of Michigan; Schermerhorn, of New-York; King, of Rhode Island; Mace, of Indiana; Penn, of Louisiana; Willis A. German, of Indiana; Hunter, of Ohio; Appleton, of Maine; and J. F. Strother, of Virginia. The larger portion of members usually arrive in the city within two or three days preceding the commencement of the session.

Much activity is everywhere apparent; hotels and private boarding-houses are filling up with strangers, who are attracted hither by either business or pleasure, and a gay and interesting season is anticipated.

[*Washington Republic.*

COMMERCIAL AND MONEY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....Nov. 29.

$42,000 U. S. 5s, '65	110¼	50 St. Lawrence Co	1¾
2,000 Ohio 6s, '60	112	50 Edgeworth Land Co.	6
2,000 Kentucky 5s	96¼	150 Erie Railroad	s60 94¼
1,000 Kentucky 6s	111¼	250 do	95
500 Pennsylv. State 5s	98¾	500 do	b60 95
$100 do	99¼	450 do	94¾
31,000 Erie 2d Mtg. Bds	106¼	100 do	b30 95
25,000 Erie Con. Bds '71	106¼	200 Harlem Railroad	s60 73
3,000 do.	b90 106¾	200 do	b30 73½
3,000 Hudson 1st Mtg. Bs	108¾	200 do	b30 73¾
10,000 L. I. R. R. Bds.	b30 88	100 do	73
500 do	87	100 do	b60 73¼
1,000 Mich. C. R. R. Bds.	111	250 do	b30 73
28 Bank Commerce	111¾	66 Harlem R. R. Pref	13
20 Am. Exchange Bank	126	100 Long Island R. R.	s60 45
5 State Bank	107¼	100 do	s30 45½
20 Ohio Life & Trust	107	200 do	45¾
50 Illinois State Bank	3¼	300 do	b30 46
650 Morris Canal	18½	100 Stonington Railroad	56
200 Canton Co.	97	100 do	b30 56
50 Cary Impt Co.	12¾	50 do	s60 56
50 do	13	50 do	56
200 New-Jersey Zinc Co.	32¾	150 Nor. & Wor. R. R.	32¾
200 do	b60 13¾	50 Reading Railroad	b60 18¾
200 Nicar Transit Co.	27¾	100 do	s15 18¾
250 do	27¾	100 Hudson River R. R.	78
100 do	s30 27¾	80 do	78¼
10 Pennsylvania Coal Co.	122	500 do	78¼
50 do	122¾	150 do	s30 78
40 do	123	100 do	b6m 79¼
100 Dauphin Coal Co.	68	300 do	b6m 79¾
100 do	b60 69	25 Panama Railroad	137
50 Cumberl. Coal Co.	s60 63	34 Northern Ind. R. R.	137
50 do	63½	50 Mich Cent'l R R	s60 113¾
100 Florence & Keyport	23	100 do	113¾
100 do	b30 23¼	70 do	114

SECOND BOARD.

$2,000 Erie Income Bds.	100¼	25 Nicaragua Transit Co	28
2,000 Erie Convt. Bds.	71 100¾	100 Pennsylvania Coal Co	122
10 Manhattan Bank	125	25 Cumberland Coal Co.	63
50 North Am. Trust	b90 23¼	50 do	63¼
50 do	b30 23½	100 do	63¾
50 do	23	25 Parker Coal Co	b3 53
100 Morris Canal	18¼	100 Erie Railroad	b10 95
100 do	18¼	50 do	s3 94¾
100 do	18¾	50 do	s60 94¾
50 do	b60 18¾	100 do	b30 95
150 do	18¾	255 do	b3 95
500 Edgeworth Land Co.	6	250 Harlem Railroad	b60 73¼
50 Cary Impt. Company	12¾	100 do	73
50 do	12¾	100 Stonington R. R.	s30 56¾
100 do	12¾	100 Reading Railroad	b5 100
100 do	s10 12¾	70 Roch. & Syra. R. R.	125¾
100 Ports. Dry Dock	b60 6¾		

MONDAY, Nov. 29—6 P. M.

There was a want of spirit in the Stock dealings of the forenoon, and some disappointment was expressed that the gold news should have had so little immediate influence. But the change for the better, both in feeling and prices, came on the second meeting of the brokers in the afternoon, and the whole market closed with a fair degree of firmness. The possibility of trouble with Cuba, remote as it may seem to be, is still talked of. The vulnerable point in money matters, at present, is the disturbance of credit by trouble abroad, either between our own and other Governments, or between any of the considerable powers of Europe to which we stand pecuniary debtor. Hence the sensitiveness to all rumors of unsettled difficulties. The specie-

—Gardner's sale of Real Estate, at Exchange, on Saturday's note, 73 feet Bowling, which observed sound [illegible]. 50½ for Canal Bank. Closing sales of the Board [illegible]. Conservative flour week; 10,000 bbls. Ohio, Genesee flavor quite scarce, and could up 50 @ 75c. in the face of the [illegible] since Friday. Shipments and Domestic trade steady. N. A. Trust in fair request. The Tennessee Shares were generally stiff, with transactions in Michigan Central at 114, Pennsylvania Coal at 122½, Harlem Preferred at 73½, Rochester at 125½, Panama 137½, and Northern Indiana 133... The bids for Southern Michigan were 133½, and for Cleveland 130.

The sales of Bonds at the Board were over $120,000; there was a fair amount done besides at private order. Governments are closing stiff for the last transfers to-morrow, and nearly all the loans are bid for at very full rates. There was a large sale of the new 6s of '65 at 110½, and the 6s of '67 were wanted at 121½. Erie Bonds, of all classes, were in demand; $31,000 of the '59s, Second Mortgage, brought 106½, and $30,000 of the Convertibles of '71, 100½; Long Island 6s sold at 88, buyer 30 days.

There was some inquiry as to the rates of Exchange for Wednesday's steamer, but nothing of moment done. The market tends to firmness, though the Bankers seem disposed to draw freely at 110½. The number and amount of transient bills are not large, and all well known signatures are worth 110@110¼. Money keeps very easy. The month of December will be an active one for European remittances, both on account of importations for the early trade, and the January dividends. The offerings of paper out of bank, continue light. receivers of 60 day paper, from the South, find no difficulty in cashing it at 4½ ₱ cent., where the names are first-rate.

The Sub-Treasury received to-day $98,006, disbursed $94,636 and held at close a balance of $5,377 417.

The *Commercial* of this afternoon intimates that the Troy and Rochester air-line of Railroad is to be seriously pushed forward, and it is stated "that a prominent and most successful Railroad gentleman from the Western part of the State is to be at the head of the proposed Road, and that for financial matters the name mentioned in Wall-street would guarantee the requisite subscriptions." The name is not given. Of course the holders of Stock in the Old Central Lines will begin to prick up their ears. The truth is the premiums of 25 per cent. on Rochester, 32 or 35 on Syracuse and 40 or 45 on Utica, do look tempting, and under the free general Railroad Law of New York, competition, sooner or later, will be apt to show itself. Withal, however, it would be well to bear something more of the *Air-Line* before "selling out at a great sacrifice."

The following is the traffic of the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton road for its first year, ending 1st Oct. During the month of Oct. the receipts were over $20,000.

	No. Passeng'rs.	Passeng'r Earnings.	Freight& Earnings.	Total.
October, 1851	18,186	$16,306	$532	$16,839
November	13,716	11,832	609	12,441
December	14,493	11,445	4,888	16,334
January, 1852	11,401	8,736	6 009	14,745
February	12,311	9,893	4,377	14,270
March	16,265	13,557	5,509	19,067
April	17,038	14,314	6,166	20,481
May	18,096	15,386	7,314	22,701
June	19,389	16,315	7,781	24,096
July	22,581	17,768	8,532	26,301
August	19,733	15,458	9,552	25,011
September	20,981	16,943	12,194	29,138
	204 198	$167,950	$73,467	$241,427

Of the above earnings, $219,548 was *local* and $21,877 was *through* business.

Imports (other than Dry Goods) at the Port of New-York, for the week ending Friday, Nov. 26, 1852:

	Pkgs.	Values.		Pkgs.	Values.
Alabaster Ornam'ts	295	1,836	Honey	5	110
Beads	71	2 685	INSTRUMENTS—		
Books—printed	31	2 346	Musical	18	4,991
Bristles	4	1,230	Mathemat'ical	1	474
Brooms	5	1 778	Surgical	1	194
Brushes	6	2,274	India Rubber	22	859
Bunting	2	223	Indigo	23	4,283
Buttons	11	5,788	Ivory	5	2,710
Candles	100	231	Jewelry	10	15,280
Cheese	16	1,400	Leather	10	2,475
China Ware	75	6,062	Licorice Stick	27	7,599
Cigars	50	6,045	Undressed do	—	110,643
Clocks	13	2,944	Patent	4	2,441
Coal, tons	781	1 767	Boots & shoes	5	759
Coffee, bgs	4,678	51 130	Leeches	9	439
Cologne Water	9	450	Lith. Stones	22	746
Corks	98	2,045	LIQUORS—		
Corn meal	170	680	Wine	616	4,593
Corsetian Rings	1	365	Brandy	688	24,564
Dag'rotype plates	3	770	Gin	65	2,981
DRUGS—			Whisky	35	2,710
Aloes	92	460	Marble	182	4,863
Argols	13	1,004	METALS—		
Barilla	300	3 893	Brass Goods	2	218
Bazaar Sepovis	34	1,017	Copper Bars	3	492
Bleaching Fluid	140	1,227	Sheath'g	173	25,510
Bismuth	1	62	Pat Caps	4	877
Bicarb. Soda	100	514	Irons tons	871	32,648
Borax	50	994	Pig tons	536	6 950
Brown Powders	2	698	R. R. bars	1,907	9,263
Chlor. Potash	2	123	Sheet pkgs	324	1,373
Col. Oil	4	136	Cutlery	31	18,575
Cochineal	27	5,393	Guns	4	1,034
Citric Acid	1	190	Hardware	171	13,796
Cream Tartar	66	10,046	Nails	96	2,854
Ergot Rye	3	89	Needles	11	9,107
Gelatine	1	115	Saddlery	9	1,688
Gentian Root	37	200	Wire	73	831
Gum Sub	10	161	Lead	9,777	46,407
Juniper Berries	100	98	Old Metal		1,176
Lac Lac	17	59	Spelter	6,467	7,713
Lac Dye	56	1,738	Plated Ware	23	2,854
Licorice Paste	33	1,475	Steel	50	1,515
Root	366	856	Tin	3,858	20 109
Magnesia	6	230	Zinc	21	1,009
Opium	5	2 344	Molasses	285	4,174
Oil Lemon	4	366	Mustard	29	477
Rosemary	3	87	OILS—		
Ottis Root	3	175	Linseed	146	10.513
Peruvian Bark	50	233	Olive	1,655	4,101
Phosph'rus	10	190	Paints	131	2,522
Quicksilver	5	2,410	Zinc	63	1,241
Reg. Antimony	7	576	Paper	61	6,193
Rosin	15	829	Hangings	2	179
Soda Ash	42	811	Pearls	2	950
Sulphur	5	133	Perfumery	10	2,290
Spelter	3	80	Provisions	14	1,450
Verdigris	10	2,550	Potatoes bush	24,876	5,307
Vermillion	26	2,323	Plaster tons	600	525
Other Drugs	9	559	Pickles	124	173
Earthenware	160	2,301	Rags	1,190	16 613
Engravings	3	965	Salt bush	13,190	1,932
Fans	2	372	SEEDS—		
Fire Crackers	2,000	1,530	Garden	1	260
Flax	4	652	Mustard	68	874
FRUIT—			Silver Ware	12	3,953
Almonds	293	8,290	Soap	102	436
Chesnuts	20	194	SPICES—		
Citron	3	148	Ginger	6	114
Currants	392	3 161	Pimento	20	262
Lemons	1,959	4,53	Stationery	23	2,432
Oranges	—	108	Sugar	300	4,598
Prunes	1,856	8,455	Tallow	100	3119
Plums	515	2,990	Tea	1,162	5,333
Walnuts	130	1 000	Toys	21	2 501
Furniture	11	2,478	Tobacco	484	8,529
Furs	18	9,857	Watches	33	41,421
Glass	1,816	2,638	Watch'ker's Tools	2	393
Plated	—	210	Wine	3,288	8,619
Watch	1	717	Champagne	268	1,485
Ware	27	3 215	Red	765	6,687
Grease	40	2,333	Sherry	16	581
Glue	23	406	White	100	824
Gutta Percha	2	206	WOODS—		
Grindstones	233	700	Mahogany	391	974
Hats	64	9,548	Rosewood	14	406
Hatters' Goods	30	7 840	Wool	327	14,630
Hair	44	6,925	Flocks	1	216
Manufan'd	9	3,895	Waste	57	1,118
Hemp	100	2,600	Other Importa'ns	12	720
Total value					$803,921

A direct, six-foot guage Road from New-York to Cincinnati, is in contemplation, branching off from the Erie Road at Little Valley, above Olean, and traversing the Counties of Warren and Crawford, in Pennsylvania, and from the North-Western line of that State, direct to Cincinnati, or as nearly so as practicable. We have been aware of this important contemplated connection with the Erie Road, as well as the Alleghany Valley connection to Pittsburg, for some weeks; but was not aware, until made so to-day, that it was to be of uniform wide guage. The Cincinnati *Gazette*, received this evening, has the following referring to the same project:

A project is on foot, and is pressed with great earnestness by Eastern capitalists, as well as by many enterprising citizens in Ohio, to construct a line of Railway from Olean, New-York, through Pennsylvania and Ohio, to connect with lines leading to Indiana and to Cincinnati, at some suitable point in Ohio. This track to connect with the New-York and Erie Road at Olean, and to be a six-foot track, so as to open an unbroken wide guage from New-York to this city. The proposed line, as we understand it, passes down the Valley of the Alleghany, say to Warren, Pa., thence into Ohio by Warren and Ravenna, and on to intersect the Pennsylvania and Ohio Road at Wooster or Mansfield, branching south-west to this city. Should this line strike Wooster or Loudonville, it will, probably, take the route through Mount Vernon, Delaware and Springfield in this direction, and will make a pretty direct route from this city to Olean.

This is an important project, and we are informed that it is based on existing charters in Ohio, (granted under the old Constitution) and in Pennsylvania and New-York. We are not now able to refer to the precise provisions of the charters alluded to, or to give their dates or titles; but we suppose that the whole extent of the proposed line within the State of New-York, and for some considerable distance within the State of Pennsylvania

THE NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES

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RAYMOND, JONES & CO., Publishers.

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DANIEL WEBSTER.

THE OBSEQUIES IN BOSTON.

EULOGY PRONOUNCED IN FANEUIL HALL, BY GEO. S. HILLARD, Esq.

By Special Express to the New-York Daily Times.

The telegraph brings us a sketch of the imposing ceremonial at Boston, yesterday, in honor of the memory of Mr. WEBSTER. The procession was very long, and the obsequies imposing and touching in the highest degree. At Faneuil Hall, which had been appropriately decorated for the occasion, and which was crowded to its utmost capacity, GEORGE S. HILLARD, Esq., pronounced the following eulogy:

It is now twenty-six years since the heart of the nation was so deeply moved by the death of two great founders of the Republic, on the fiftieth anniversary of the day when its independence was declared. Then, for the first time, these consecrated walls wore the weeds of mourning. Then the multitude that filled this hall were addressed by a man whose thoughts rose without effort to the height of his great theme. He seemed inspired by the occasion, and he looked and spoke like one on whom the mantle of some ascended prophet had at that moment fallen. He lifted up and bore aloft his audience on the wings of his mighty eloquence. His words fell upon his hearers with irresistible subduing power, and their hearts poured themselves forth in one deep and strong tide of patriotic and reverential feeling.

And now he, that was then so full of life and power, has gone to join the patriots whom he commemorated. WEBSTER is no more than ADAMS and JEFFERSON. The people, that then came to listen to him, are now here to mourn for him. His voice of wisdom and eloquence is silent. The arm on which a nation leaned is stark and cold. That heroic form is given back to the dust. We that delighted to honor him in life, are now here to honor him in death. One circle of duties is ended and another is begun. We can no longer give him our confidence, our support, our suffrages; but memory and gratitude are still left to us. As he has not lived for himself alone, so he has not died for himself alone. The services of his life are crowned and sealed with the benediction of his death. So long as a man remains upon earth, his life is a fragment. It is exposed to chance and change, to the shocks of fate and the assaults of trial. But the end crowns the work. A career that is closed becomes a firm possession and a completed power. The arch is imperfect till the hand of death has fixed the keystone.

The custom of honoring great public benefactors by these solemn observances is natural, just and wise. But the tributes and testimonials which we offer to departed worth are for the living, and not for the dead. Eulogies, monuments and statues can add nothing to the peace and joy of that serene sphere into which the great and good, who have finished their earthly career, have passed. But these expressions and memorials do good to those from whom they flow. They lift us above the region of low cares and selfish struggles. They link the present to the past, and the world of sense to the world of thought. They break the common course of life with feelings brought from a higher region. Who can measure the effect of a scene like this—these mourning walls—these saddened faces—those solemn strains of music? The seed of a deep emotion here planted may ripen into the fruit of noble action.

A great man is a gift, in some measure, a revelation, of God. A great man, living for high ends, is the divinest thing that can be seen on earth. The value and interest of history are derived chiefly from the lives and services of the eminent men whom it commemorates. Indeed, without these, there would be no such thing as history, and the progress of a nation would be as little worth recording, as the march of a trading caravan across a desert. The death of Mr. WEBSTER is too recent and he was taken away too suddenly from a sphere of wide and great influence, for the calm verdict of history to be passed upon him, and and accurate gauge to be taken of his works and claims. But all men, whatever may have been the countenance they turned towards him in life, now feel that he was a man of the highest order of greatness, and that whatever of power, faculty and knowledge there was in him, was given freely, heartily and during a long course of years, to the service of his country. He, who in the judgment of all, was a great man and a great patriot, not only deserves those honors at our hands, but it would be disgraceful in us to withhold them. We among whom he lived, who felt the power of his magnificent presence,—his brow, his eyes, his voice, his bearing,—can never put him anywhere but in the front rank of the great men of all time. In running along the line of statesmen and orators, we light upon the name of no one to whom we are willing to admit his inferiority.

The theory that a great man is merely the product of his age, is rejected by the common sense and common observation of mankind. The power that guides large masses of men, and shapes the channels in which the energies of a great people flow, is something more than a mere aggregate of derivative forces. It is a compound product, in which the genius of the man is one element, and the sphere opened to him by the character of his age and the institutions of his country is another. In the case of Mr. WEBSTER we have a full cooperation of these two elements. Not only did he find opportunities for his great powers, but the events of his life, and the discipline through which he passed, were well fitted to train him up to that commanding intellectual stature and perfect intellectual symmetry which have made him so admirable, so eminent and so useful a person.

He was fortunate in the accident, or rather the providence, of his birth. His father was a man of uncommon strength of mind and worth of character, who had served his country faithfully in trying times, and earned in a high degree the respect and confidence of his neighbors—a man of large and loving heart, whose efforts and sacrifices for his children were repaid by them with most affectionate veneration. The energy and good sense of his mother exerted a strong influence upon the minds and characters of her children. He was born to the discipline of poverty; but a poverty such as braces and stimulates, not such as crushes and paralyzes. The region in which his boyhood was passed was new and wild, books were not easy to be had, schools were only an occasional privilege, and intercourse with the more settled parts of the country was difficult and rare. But this scarcity of mental food and mental excitement had its advantages, and his training was good, however imperfect his teaching might have been. His labors upon the farm helped to form that vigorous constitution which enabled him to sustain the immense pressure of cares and duties laid upon him in after years. Such books as he could procure were read with the whole heart and the whole mind. The conversation of a household, presided over by a strong-minded father, and a sensible, loving mother, helped to train the faculties of the younger members of the family. Nor were their winter evenings wanting in topics which had a fresher interest than any which books could furnish. There were stirring tales of the revolutionary struggle and the old French war, in both of which his father had taken a part, with moving traditions of the hardships and perils of border life, and harrowing narratives of Indian captivity, all of which sunk deep into the heart of the impressible boy. The ample page of nature was ever before his eyes, not beautiful or picturesque, but stern, wild and solitary, covered with a primeval forest: in winter, swept over by tremendous storms, but in summer, putting on a short-lived grace, and in autumn, glowing with an imperial pomp of coloring. In the deep, lonely woods, by the rushing streams, under the frosty stars of winter, the musing boy gathered food for his growing mind. There to him the mighty mother unveiled her awful face, and there we may be sure that the dauntless child stretched forth his hands and smiled. We feel a pensive pleasure in calling up the image of this slender, dark browed, bright eyed youth, going forth in the morning of life to sow the seed of future years. A loving brother, and a loving and dutiful son, he is cheerful under privation, and patient under restraint. Whatever work he finds to do, whether with the brain or the hand, he does it with all his might. He opens his mind to every ray of knowledge that breaks in upon him. Every step is a progress, and every blow removes an obstacle. Onward, ever onward, he moves; borne "against the wind, against the tide," by an impulse self-derived and self-sustained. He makes friends, awakens interest, inspires hopes. Thus, with these good angels about him, he passes from boyhood to youth, and from youth to early manhood. The school and the college have given him what they had to give; an excellent professional training has been secured; and now, with a vigorous frame and a spirit patient of labor, with manly self-reliance, and a heart glowing with generous ambition and warm affections, the man, DANIEL WEBSTER, steps forth into the arena of life.

From this point his progress follows the natural law of growth, and every advance is justified and explained by what had gone before. For every thing that he gains he has a perfect title to show. He is borne on by no fortunate accidents. The increase of his influence keeps no more than pace with the growth of his mind and the development of his character. He is diligent in his calling, and faithful to the interests intrusted to his charge. His professional bearing is manly and elevated. He has the confidence of the court, and the ear of the jury, and has fairly earned them both. His business increases, his reputation is extended, and he becomes a marked man. He is not only equal to every occasion, but he always leaves the impression of having power in reserve, and of being capable of still greater efforts. What he does is judicious, and what he says is wise. He is not obliged to retrace his steps or qualify his statements. He blends the dignity and self-command of mature life with the ardor and energy of youth. To such a man, in our country, public life becomes a sort of necessity. A brief service in Congress wins for him the respect and admiration of the leading men of the country, who see with astonishment in a young New-Hampshire lawyer, the large views of a ripe statesman, and a generous and comprehensive tone of discussion, free alike from party bias, and sectional narrowness. A removal to the metropolis of New-England brings increase of professional opportunity, and in a few years he stands at the head of the bar of the whole country. Public life is again thrust upon him, and at one stride he moves to the foremost rank of influence and consideration. His prodigious powers of argument and eloquence, freely given to an administration opposed to him in politics, crush a dangerous political heresy, and kindle a deeper national sentiment. The whole land rings with his name and praise, and foreign nations take up and prolong the sound. Every year brings higher trusts, weightier responsibilities, wider influence, until his country reposes in the shadow of his wisdom, and the power that proceeds from his mind and character becomes one of the controlling forces in the movements and relations of the civilized world.

To trace, step by step, the incidents of such a career, would far transcend the limits of a discourse like this, and of all places, it is least needed here. Judging of him by what he was, as well as by what he did, and analyzing the aggregate of his powers, we observe that his life moves in three distinct paths of greatness. He was a great lawyer, a great statesman, and a great writer. The gifts and training, which make a man eminent in any one of these departments, are by no means identical with those which make him eminent in any other. Very few have attained high rank in any two; and the distinction which Mr. WEBSTER reached in all the three is almost without parallel in history.

He was, from the beginning, more or less occupied with public affairs, and he continued to the last to be a practicing lawyer; but as regards these two spheres of action, his life may be divided into two distinct portions. From his twenty-third to his forty-first year, the practice of the law was his primary occupation and interest, but from the latter period to his death, it was secondary to his labors as a legislator and statesman. Of his eminence in the law—meaning the law as administered in the ordinary tribunals of the country, without reference, for the present, to constitutional questions—there is but one opinion among competent judges. Some may have excelled him in a single faculty or accomplishment, but in the combination of qualities which the law requires, no man of his time was on the whole equal to him. He was a safe counsellor and a powerful advocate—thorough in the preparation of causes and judicious in the management of them—quick, far-seeing, cautious, and bold. His addresses to the jury were simple, manly, and direct; presenting the strong points of the case in his strong way, appealing to the reason and the conscience, and not to passions and prejudices, and never weakened by over-statement. He laid his own mind fairly alongside that of the Jury, and won their confidence by his sincere way of dealing with them. He had the grace to cease speaking when he had come to an end. His most conspicuous power was his clearness of statement. He threw upon every subject a light like that of the sun at noonday. His mind, by an unerring instinct, separated the important from the unimportant facts in a complicated case, and so presented the former, that he was really making a powerful and persuasive argument, when he seemed to be telling only a plain story in a plain way. The transparency of the stream veiled its depth, and its depth concealed its rapid flow. His legal learning was accurate and perfectly at command, and he had made himself master of some difficult branches of law, such as special pleading and the law of real property; but the memory of other of his professional stores was more richly stored with manuscript. From his remarkable powers of generalization, his preparatory reading had filled his mind with principles, and he examined the questions that arose in the light of these principles, and thus made even his briefs contribute to general science. Hence his legal arguments were enlightened by reflection. He never resorted to strategetic and surprises, nor did he let his zeal for his client run away with his self-respect. His judgment was so clear, and his moral sense so strong, that he never could help discriminating between a good cause and a bad one, nor betraying to a close observer when he was arguing against his convictions. His manner was admirable, especially for its reposé—an effective quality in an advocate, from the consciousness of strength which it implies. The uniform respect with which he treated the Bench should not be omitted, in summing up his merits as a lawyer.

The exclusive practice of the law is not held to be the best preparation for public life. Not only does it invigorate without expanding—not only does it narrow at the same time that it sharpens—but the custom of addressing juries begets a habit of overstatement, which is a great defect in a public speaker, and the mind, that is constantly occupied in looking at one side of a disputed question, is apt to forget that it has two. Great minds triumph over these influences, but it is because they never fail, sooner or later, to overleap the formal barriers of the law. Had Mr. WEBSTER been born in England, and educated to the bar, his powers could never have been confined to Westminster Hall. He would have been taken up and borne into Parliament by an irresistible tide of public opinion. Born where he was, it would have been one of the greatest misfortunes, if he had narrowed his mind and given up to his clients the genius that was meant for the whole country and all time. Admirably as he put a case to a jury, or argued it to the court, it was impossible not to feel that in many instances an inferior person would have done it nearly or quite as well; and sometimes the disproportion between the men and his work was so great that it reminded one of the task given to MICHAEL ANGELO, to make a statue of snow.

His advancing reputation, however, soon led him into a class of cases, the peculiar growth of the institutions of his country, and admirably fitted to train a lawyer for public life, because, though legal in their form, they involve great questions of politics and government. The system under which we live is, in many respects, without a precedent. Singularly complicated in its arrangements, embracing a general government of limited and delegated powers, organized by an interfusion of separate sovereignties, all with written Constitutions to be interpreted and reconciled, the imperfection of human language and the strength of human passion, leaving a wide margin for warring opinions, it is obvious to any person of political experience that many grave questions, both of construction and conflicting jurisdiction must arise, requiring wisdom and authority for their adjustment. Especially must this be the case in a country like ours, of such great extent, with such immense material resources, and inhabited by so enterprising and energetic a people. It was a fortunate, may we not say a providential circumstance, that the growth of the country begun to devolve upon the Supreme Court of the United States the consideration of this class of questions, just at the time when Mr. WEBSTER, in his ripe manhood, was able to give them the benefit of his extraordinary powers of argument and analysis. Previous to the Dartmouth College case, in 1818, not many important constitutional questions had come before the Court, and, since that time, the great lawyer, who then broke upon them with so astonishing a blaze of learning and logic, has exerted a commanding influence in shaping that system of constitutional law—almost a supplementary Constitution,—which has contributed so much to our happiness and prosperity. Great as is our debt of gratitude to such judges as MARSHALL and STORY, it is hardly less great to such a lawyer as Mr. WEBSTER. None would have been more ready than these eminent magistrates, to acknowledge the assistance they had derived from his masterly arguments.

In the discussion of constitutional questions the mind of this great man found a most congenial employment. Here, books, cases, and precedents are of comparatively little value. We must ascend to first principles, and be guided by the light of pure reason. Not only is a chain of logical deduction to be fashioned, but its links must first be forged. Geometry itself hardly leads the mind into a region of more abstract and essential truth. In these calm heights of speculation and analysis the genius of Mr. WEBSTER moved with natural and majestic sweep. Breaking away from precedents and details, and soaring above the flight of eloquence, it saw the forms of truth in the colorless light and tranquil air of reason. When we dream of intelligence higher than man, we imagine their faculties exercised in serene inquisitions like these,—not spurred by ambition,—not kindled by passion,—roused by no motive but the love of truth, and seeking no reward but the possession of it.

The respect which has been paid to the decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States is one of the signs of hope for the future which are not to be overlooked in our desponding moods. The visitor in Washington sees a few grave men, in an unpretending room, surrounded by none of the symbols of command. Some one of them, in a quiet voice, reads an opinion in which the conflicting rights of sovereign States are weighed and adjusted, and questions, such as have generally led to exhausting wars, are settled by the light of reason and justice. This judgment goes forth, backed by no armed force, but commended by the moral and intellectual authority of the tribunal which pronounces it. It falls upon the waves of controversy with reconciling, subduing power; and haughty sovereignties, as at the voice of some superior intelligence, put off the mood of conflict and defiance, and yield a graceful obedience to the calm decrees of central justice. There is more cause for national pride in the deference paid to the decisions of this august tribunal, than in all our material triumphs; and so long as our people are thus loyal to reason and submissive to law, it is a weakness to despair.

The Dartmouth College case, which has been already mentioned, may be briefly referred to again, since it forms an important era in Mr. WEBSTER's life. His argument in that case stands out among his other arguments, and his speech in reply to Mr. HAYNE, among his other speeches. No better argument has been spoken in the English tongue, in the memory of any living man, nor is the child that is born to-day, likely to live to hear a better. Its learning is ample, but not ostentatious; its logic irresistible; its eloquence vigorous and lofty. I have often heard my revered and beloved friend, Judge STORY, speak with great animation of the effect he then produced upon the Court. "For the first hour," said he, "we listened to him with perfect astonishment; for the second hour, with perfect delight; for the third hour, with perfect conviction." It is not too much to say that he entered the Court on that day a comparatively unknown name, and left it with no rival but PINCKNEY. All the words he spoke on that occasion have not been recorded. When he had exhausted the resources of learning and logic, his mind passed naturally and simply into a strain of feeling not common to the place. Old recollections and early associations came over him, and the vision of his youth rose up. The genius of the institution where he was nurtured, seemed standing by his side in weeds of mourning, with a countenance of sorrow. With suffused eyes and faltering voice, he broke into an unpremeditated strain of emotion, so strong and so deep, that all who heard him were borne along with it. Heart answered to heart as he spoke, and when he had ceased, the silence and tears of the impassive bench, as well as the excited audience, were a tribute to the truth and power of the feeling by which he had been inspired.

With his election to Congress, from the city of Boston, in 1822, the great labors and triumphs of his life begin. From that time until his death, with an interval of about two years after leaving President TYLER's Cabinet, he was constantly in the public service, as Representative, Senator, or Secretary of State. In this period, his biography is included in the history of his country. Without pausing to dwell upon details, and looking at at his public life as a whole, let us examine its leading features and guiding principles, and inquire upon what grounds he enjoyed our confidence and admiration, while living, and is entitled to our gratitude when dead.

Public men, in popular governments, are divided into two great classes—statesmen and politicians. The difference between them is like the difference between the artist and the mechanic. The former man starts with original principles, and is prompted by a self-derived impulse. The politician has for course to choose, and puts himself in the train of the leading men of the day, or watches the tendencies of the popular mind, and seeks to go with the current. The statesman's genius commands

fails in reaching its proper sphere, from the want of the politician's faculty; and, on the other hand, the politician's intellectual poverty is never fully apprehended till he has contrived to attain an elevation which belongs only to the statesman. The statesman is often called upon to oppose popular opinion, and never is his attitude nobler than when so doing; but the sagacity of the politician is shown in seeing, a little before the rest of the world, how the stream of popular feeling is about to turn, and so throwing himself upon it, as to seem to be guiding it, while he is only propelled by it. A statesman makes the occasion, but the occasion makes the politician.

Mr. WEBSTER was preëminently a statesman. He rested his claims upon principles; and by these he was ready to stand or fall. In looking at the endowments which he brought to the service of his country, a prominent rank is to be assigned to that deep and penetrating wisdom which gave so safe a direction to his genius. His imagination, his passion and his sympathies, were all kept in subordination to this sovereign power. He saw things as they are, neither magnified nor discolored by prejudice or prepossession. He heard all sides, and did not insist that a thing was true because he wished it to be true, or because it seemed probable to his first inquiry. His post of observation was the central and fixed light of reason, from which all wandering and uncertain elements were at last discerned in their just relations and proportions. The functions of government did not, in his view, lie in the regions of speculation or emotion. It was "a contrivance of human wisdom to provide for human wants." The ends of government are, indeed, ever identical; but the means used to attain them are various. The practical statesman must aim, not at the best conceivable, but the best attainable good. Thus, Mr. WEBSTER always recognized and accepted the necessities of his position. He did not hope against hope, nor waste his energies in attempting the impossible. Living under a Government in which universal suffrage is the ultimate propelling force, he received the expressed sense of the people as a fact, and not an hypothesis. Like all men who are long in public life under popular institutions, he incurred the reproach of inconsistency; a reproach not resting upon any change of principle—for he never changed his principles—but upon the modification of measures and policy which every enlightened statesman yields to the inevitable march of events and innovations of time.

Nor was he less remarkable for the breadth and comprehensiveness of his views. He knew no North, no South, no East, no West. His great mind and patriotic heart embraced the whole land with all its interests and all its claims. He had nothing of partizan narrowness or sectional exclusiveness. His point of sight was high enough to take in all parts of the country, and his heart was large enough and warm enough to love it all, to cling to it, live for it, or die for it. Nothing is more characteristic of greatness than this capacity of enlarged and generous affections. No public man ever earned more fully the title of a national, an American statesman. No heart ever beat with a higher national spirit than his. The honor of his country was as dear to him as the faces of his children. Where that was in question, his great powers blazed forth like a flame of fire in its defence. Never were his words more weighty, his logic more irresistible, his eloquence more lofty—never did his mind move with more majestic and victorious flight—than when vindicating the rights of his country, or shielding her from unjust aspersions.

It is a hasty and mistaken judgment to gauge the merits of a statesman, under popular institutions, by the results which he brings about and the measures which he carries through. His opportunities in this respect will depend, generally, upon the fact whether he happens to be in the majority or the minority. How much would be taken from the greatness of one of the greatest of statesmen, Mr. FOX, if this test were applied to him. The merits of a statesman are to be measured by the good which he does, by the evil which he prevents, by the sentiments he breathes into the public heart, and the principles he diffuses through the public mind. Mr. WEBSTER did not belong to that great political party which, under ordinary circumstances, and when no exceptional elements have been thrown in, have been able to command a majority in the whole nation, and upon which the responsibility of governing the country, has been consequently thrown. Thus, for the larger part of his public life, he was in the minority. But a minority is as important an element, in carrying on a representative government, as a majority; and he never transcended its legitimate functions. His opposition was open, manly, and conscientious; never factious, never importunate. He stated fairly the arguments to which he replied. He did not stoop to personality, or resort to the low and cheap trick of impugning the motives or characters of his opponents. He has earned the respect which the Democratic party, to their honor be it spoken, have shown to his memory. He was a party man, to this extent—he believed that under a popular government, it was expedient that men of substantially the same way of thinking in politics should act together, in order to accomplish any general good, but he never gave up to his party what was meant for his country. When the turn of the tide threw upon him the initiative of measures, no man ever showed a wiser spirit of legislation or a more just and enlightened policy of statesmanship. He combined what Bacon calls the logical with the mathematical part of the mind. He could judge well of the mode of attaining any end, and estimate, at the same time, the true value of the end itself. His powers were by no means limited to attack and defence, but he had the organizing and constructing mind, which shapes and fits a course of policy to the wants and temper of a great people.

His influence as a public man extends over the last forty years, and, during that period, what is there that does not bear his impress? Go where we will, upon land or sea—from agriculture to commerce, and from commerce to manufactures—turn to domestic industry, to foreign relations, to law, education and religion—everywhere, we meet the image and superscription of this imperial mind. The Ashburton treaty may stand as a monument of the good he did. His speech in reply to Mr. HAYNE may be cited as a proof of the evil he prevented; and, for this reason, while its whole effect can never be measured, its importance can hardly be overstated. Probably no discourse ever spoken by man had a wider, more prominent, and more beneficial influence. Not only did it completely overthrow a most dangerous attack on the Constitution, but it made it impossible for it ever to be renewed. From that day forward the specious front of nullification was branded with treason. If we estimate the claims of a public man by his influence upon the national heart, and his contributions to a high-toned national sentiment, who shall stand by the side of Mr. WEBSTER? Where is the theory of constitutional liberty better expounded, and the rules and conditions of national well being and well-doing better laid down, than in his speeches and writings? What books should we so soon put into the hands of an intelligent foreigner, who desired to learn the great doctrines of government and administration on which the power and progress of our country repose, and to measure the intellectual stature of a finished American man?

The relation which he held to the politics of the country was the natural result of a mind and temperament like his. A wise patriot, who understands the wants of his time, will throw himself into the scale which most needs the weight of his influence, and choose the side which is best for his country and not for himself. Hence, it may be his duty to espouse defeat, and cleave to disappointment. In weighing the two elements of law and liberty, as they are mingled in our country, he felt that danger was rather to be apprehended from the preponderance of license, than of authority—that men were attracted to liberty by the powerful instincts of the blood and heart, but to law by the colder and fainter suggestions of the reason. Hence, he was a conservative at home, and gave his influence to the party of permanence rather than progression. But in Europe, it was different. There he saw that there were abuses to be reformed, and burdens to be removed—that the principle of progress was to be encouraged, and that larger infusions of liberty should be poured into the exhausted frames of decayed states. Hence, his sympathies were always on the side of the struggling and the suffering; and through his powerful voice, the public opinion of America made itself heard and respected in Europe. It is a fact worthy of being stated in this connection, that at the moment when a tempest of obloquy was beating upon him, from his supposed hostility to the cause of freedom here, a very able writer of the Catholic faith, in a striking and, in many respects, admirable essay upon his writings and public life, came reluctantly and respectfully to the conclusion that Mr. WEBSTER had forfeited all claim to the support of Catholic voters, from the countenance he had given to the revolutionary spirit of Europe. Such are ever the judgments passed by fragmentary men upon a universal man.

His strong sense of the value of the Union, and the force and frequency with which he discoursed upon this theme, are to be explained by the same traits of mind and character. He believed that we were more in danger of diffusion than consolidation. He felt that all the primal instincts of patriotism—all the chords of the heart—bound men to their own state, and not to the common country; and that with the territorial increase of that country, it became more and more difficult for the central heart to propel to the extremities the life-blood of invigorating national sentiment, without which a state is but a political corporation without a soul. He knew, too, that the name of a Union might exist without the substance, and that a Union for mutual annoyance and defiance, and for mutual aid and support, which kept the word of promise to the ear and broke it to the hope, was hardly worth the having. Hence, he labored earnestly and perseveringly to inculcate a love of the Union, and to present the whole country as an object to be cherished, honored and valued, because he felt that on that side our affections needed to be quickened and strengthened.

As was to be expected, so powerful a man could not pass through life without encountering strong opposition. All his previous experiences, however, were inconsiderable in comparison with the storm of denunciation which he drew down upon himself by his course on what are commonly called the Compromise measures, and, especially, his speech on that occasion. It was natural that men, whose fervid sympathies are wedded to a single idea, should have felt aggrieved by the stand he then took; and if decency and decorum had governed their expressions, neither he nor his friends could have had any right to complain. But, in many cases, the attacks were so foul and ferocious that they lost all claim to be treated as moral judgments, and sunk to the level of the lowest and coarsest effusions of malice and hatred. It is a good rule in politics, as elsewhere, to give men credit for the motives they profess to be actuated by, and to accept their own exposition of their opinions as true. Let us apply these rules to his course at that time. He had opposed the admission of Texas, and predicted the train of evils which would come with it. He had warned the North of the perilous questions with which that measure was fraught. But his prophetic voice was unheeded. Between zeal on one side, and apathy on the other, Texas came in. Then war with Mexico followed, ending in conquest, and leaving the whole of that unhappy country at our mercy. Mr. WEBSTER opposed the dismemberment of Mexico, provided for in the treaty of peace, on the ground that no sooner should we have the immense territory, which we proposed to take, than the question whether Slavery should exist there, would agitate the country. But again the warning voice of his wisdom was unheeded, and the storm, which he had predicted, gathered in the heavens. The questions against which he had forewarned his countrymen now clamored for settlement, and would not be put by. They required for their adjustment the most of reason and the least of passion, and they were met in a mood which combined the most of passion and the least of reason. The North and the South met in "angry parle," and the air was darkened with their strife. Mr. WEBSTER's prophetic spirit was heavy within him. He felt that a crisis had arrived in the history of his country, and that the lot of a solemn duty and a stern self sacrifice had fallen upon him. As he himself said, "he had made up his mind to embark alone on what he was aware would prove a stormy sea, because, in that case, should disaster ensue, there would be but one life lost." In this mood of calm and high resolve he went forward to meet the portentous issue.

It is not to be expected that a speech, made under such circumstances, going over so wide a range of exciting topics, should, in every part, command the immediate and entire assent even of those who would admit its truth and seasonableness as a whole. It is also doubtless true, that there are single expressions in it which, when torn from their context, and set by the side of passages from former speeches, dealt with in like manner, will not be found absolutely identical. But the speech of such a man, at such a crisis, is not to be dissected and criticised like a rhetorical exercise. It should be judged as a whole, and read by the light of the occasion which gave it birth.

The judgments which Mr. WEBSTER's course has called forth, were widely divided. By those who hold extreme views, he was charged with expressing sentiments which he did not believe to be true. It was a bid for the Presidency, and his conscience was the price he offered. It is a mere waste of words to argue with men of this class. Fanaticism darkens the mind and hardens the heart, and where there is neither common sense nor common charity, the first step in a process of reasoning cannot be taken. Others maintained that he was mistaken in point of fact, that he took counsel of his fears and not of his wisdom, and that, through him, the opportunity was lost of putting down the South in an open struggle for influence and power. But, in the first place, it is not probable that a man who, upon subordinate questions, had shown so much political wisdom and forecast, should have been mistaken upon a point of such transcendent importance, to which his attention had been so long and so earnestly directed; and, in the second place, the testimony of all men whose evidence would be received with respect upon any similar subject, fully sustains Mr. WEBSTER in the views he then took of the state of the country, and is equally strong as to the value of the services he rendered. In such an issue, the testimony of retired persons, living among books and their own thoughts, is not entitled to any great value, because they can have no adequate notion of the duties, responsibilities or difficulties of governing a great state, and what need there is of patience and renunciation in those who are called to this highest of human functions. A statesman has the right to be tried by his peers.

It is curious to observe how hatred, whether personal or political, when it enters into the mind, disturbs its functions, as a piece of iron, in the binnacle of a ship, misleads the compass. Many who have found it so hard to forgive Mr. WEBSTER for his independence in opposing them, would admit the importance of having a class of public men, who will lead the people and not be led by them, and that a great man is never so great, as when withstanding their dangerous wishes, and calmly braving their anger. Their eyes will sparkle when they speak of the neutral countenance of WASHINGTON, undismayed by Jacobin clamor, and of the sublime self-devotion of JAY. It is strange that they cannot, or will not, for a moment look at Mr. WEBSTER's position from a point of view opposite to their own, admit that he may have been in the right, and see him clad in the beauty of self-sacrifice. It is to be feared that this form of virtue is growing more and more rare, as it is more and more needed. The story of CURTIUS leaping into a gulph in the Roman forum is but the legendary form in which a perpetual truth is clothed. In the path of time there are always chasms of error, which only a great self-immolating victim can close. The glory has departed from the land in which that self-devoting stock has died out.

Mr. WEBSTER was an ambitious man. He desired the highest office in the gift of the people. But on this subject, as on all others, there was no concealment in his nature. And ambition is not a weakness, unless it be disproportioned to the capacity. To have more ambition than ability is to be at once weak and unhappy. With him it was a noble passion, because it rested upon noble powers. He was a man cast in a heroic mould. His thoughts, his wishes, his passions, his aspirations, were all on a grander scale than those of other men. Unexercised capacity is always a source of rusting discontent. The height to which men may rise is in proportion to the upward force of their genius, and they will never be calm till they have attained their predestined elevation. Lord BACON says, "as in nature things move violently to their place, and calmly in their place, so virtue in ambition is violent; in authority, settled and calm." Mr. WEBSTER had a giant's brain and a giant's heart, and he wanted a giant's work. He thought more in those great conflicts and great debates, which struck the soul and awaken the sensitive. He thought that if he were elevated to the highest place, he should so administer the government as to make the country honored abroad, and great and happy at home. He thought, too, that he could do something to make us more truly one people. This, above everything else, was his ambition. And we, who knew him better than others, felt that it was a prophetic ambition, and we honored and trusted him accordingly.

As a writer, and as a public speaker, upon the great interests of his country, Mr. WEBSTER stands before us and will stand before those who came after us, as the leading spirit of his time. Some times, indeed, his discussions may have been too grave to be entirely effective, at the moment of their delivery, but all of them are quarries of political wisdom; for while others have solved only the particular problem before them, he has given the rule that reaches all of the same class. As a general remark, his speeches are a striking combination of immediate effectiveness and enduring worth. He never, indeed, goes out of his way for philosophical observations, nor lingers long in the tempting regions of speculation, but his mind, while he advances straight to his main object, drops from its abundant stores those words of wisdom which will keep through all time a vital and germinating power. His logic is vigorous and compact, but there is no difficulty in following his argument, because his reasoning is as clear as it is strong. The leading impression he leaves upon the mind, is that of irresistible weight. We are conscious of a propelling power, before which everything gives way or goes down. The hand of a giant is upon us, and we feel that it is in vain to struggle. The eloquence of BURKE, with whom he is always most fitly compared, is like a broad river, winding through a cultivated landscape; that of Mr. WEBSTER is like a clear mountain stream, compressed between walls of rock.

But his claims as a writer do not rest exclusively upon his political speeches. His occasional discourses, and his diplomatic writings, would alone make a great reputation. His ambitious discourses rise above the rest of their class, as the Bunker Hill Monument soars above the objects around it. His Plymouth oration, especially, is a production which all, who have followed in the same path, must ever look upon with admiration and despair. It was the beginning of a new era in that department of literature. It was the first and greatest of its class; and has naturally fixed the standard of excellence which has been felt in the efforts of all who have come after him. Its merits of style and treatment are of the highest order, and it is marked throughout by great dignity of sentiment and an elevating and stirring tone of moral feeling which lifts the mind into regions higher than can be reached by eloquence, or power of expression, alone.

His diplomatic writings claim unqualified praise. Such discussions require a cautious as well as firm hand, for a single rash expression, falling upon an explosive state of mind, may shatter to pieces the most hopeful negotiation. Mr. WEBSTER combines great force of statement with perfect decorum of manner. It is the iron hand but the silken glove. He neither claims nor yields a single inch beyond the right. His attitude is neither aggressive nor distrustful. He is strong in himself and strong in his position. His style is noble, dignified and transparent. It is the "large utterance" of a great people. I know of no modern compositions which, in form and substance, embody so much of what we understand by the epithet, Roman. Such, indeed, we may imagine the State papers of the Roman Senate to have been, in the best days of the Republic.

His arguments, speeches, occasional discourses, and diplomatic writings, have all a marked family likeness. They are all characterized by strength and simplicity. He never goes out of his way to make a point or drag in an illustration. His ornaments, sparingly introduced, are of that pure gold, which defies the sharpest test of criticism. He had more of imagination, properly so called, than fancy, and his images are more grand than picturesque. He writes like a man who is thinking of his subject, and not of his style, and thus wastes no time upon the mere garb of his thoughts. His mind was so full, that epithet and illustration grew with his words, like flowers on the stalk. It is a striking fact that a man who has had so great an influence over the mind of America, should have been so free from our national defects; our love of exaggeration and our excessive use of figurative language. His style is Doric not Corinthian. His sentences are like shafts hewn from the granite of his own hills—simple, massive and strong. We may apply to him what QUINCTILIAN says of CICERO, that a relish for his writings is itself a mark of good taste. He is always plain; sometimes even homely and unfinished. But a great writer may be, and indeed must be, homely and unfinished at times. Dealing with great subjects, he must obey his manner. Some things he will put in the foreground, and some in the back ground; some in light, and some, in shadow. He will not hesitate, therefore, to say plain things in a plain way. When the glow and impulse of his genius are upon him, he will not stop to adjust every fold in his mantle. His writings will leave upon the mind an effect, like that of the natural landscape upon the eye, where nothing is trim and formal, but where all the sweeps and swells, though rarely conforming to an ideal line of beauty, blend together in a general impression of grace, fertility, and power.

His knowledge of law, politics and government was profound, various and exact; but a man of learning, in the sense in which this word is commonly used, he could not be called. His life had been too busy to leave much time for scientific or literary research; nor had he that passionate love of books which made him content to pass all his leisure hours in his library. He had read much, but not many books. He was a better Latin scholar than the average of our educated men, and he read the Roman authors, to the last, with discriminating relish. A mind like his was naturally drawn to the grand and stately march of Roman genius. With the best English writers he was entirely familiar, and he took great pleasure in reading them, and discussing their merits.

To science, as recorded in books, he had given little time, but he had the faculties and organization which would easily have made him a man of science. He had the senses of an Indian hunter. Of the knowledge that is gathered by observation—as of the names and properties of plants, the song and plumage of birds, and the forms and growth of trees—he had much more than most men of his class. His eye was accurate as his mind was discriminating. Never was his conversation more interesting than when speaking of natural objects and natural phenomena. His words had the freshness of morning, and seemed to bring with them the breezes of the hills and the fragrance of Spring.

Mr. WEBSTER, both as a writer and a speaker, was unequal, and from the nature of his mind and temperament, it could not be otherwise. He was not of an excitable organization, and felt no nervous anxiety lest he should fall below the standard of expectation raised by previous efforts. Hence, he was swayed by the mood, mental or physical, in which each occasion found him. He required a great subject, or a great antagonist, to call forth all his slumbering power. At times, he looked and spoke almost like a superhuman creature; at others, he seemed but the faint reflex of himself. His words fell slowly and heavily from his lips, as if each cost him a distinct effort. The influence, therefore, which he had

SHIPS AND SHIPPING.

NUMBER TWO.

A Steam Militia.

A new and most important subject has been presented to the American people within a few years, namely, *the creation of a private steam marine, which should be available by Government in time of war.*

Considerations of inconceivable magnitude are involved in this question; and it is high time that the public should thoroughly understand it, and require at the hands of Congress a system adequate to the exigencies of the case, and free from the almost fatal objections which attach to the present contract plan. Let us look at this matter in a plain, practical, matter of fact way.

It may not be known to all that the first steamship which crossed the Atlantic was an *American*. Thirty-two or three years ago this very month we were lying at anchor a few miles below Savannah; and casting our eyes seaward, we saw a full rigged ship coming up the river against wind and tide, with all her sails furled. Dashing past us with the bright stars and stripes at her spanker gaff, she seemed a sort of sea sprite,—an Undine of a poet's dream. She proved to be the steamship *Savannah* of Savannah, and was then just returned from a voyage to Russia. This we believe was the first steamer that ever crossed the Atlantic; and the honor of such an achievement belongs to the enterprise of Americans.

Speaking of American enterprise in steam matters reminds us of quite a bold undertaking ventured upon a few years ago by one or two gentlemen at Hallowell, in the State of Maine. They had sent an agent (your humble servant) to Turkey on some commercial speculation which would require a large number of small sailing vessels for its successful prosecution. The agent soon saw that the straits of the Dardanelles presented very serious obstacles to his plans by reason of the strong current southward, and the prevailing northerly winds. On investigation he found that vessels bound *upward* to Constantinople were frequently detained for weeks for this reason. Knowing that the aggregate commerce which passed through the Dardanelles was very great he expressed his surprise to some of the leading merchants that that simplest of all simple expedients—*the steam tug*—had not been resorted to to remedy the difficulty. Whereupon he was told that it had been talked about for ten or twelve years; and that probably in a few more years one would be procured. The American made such further inquiry as his limited time allowed, and returned to America. A day or two after his arrival in New-York his Hallowell friend met him at that city, and though it was a Fast day, appointed by the Governor for some public calamity not now distinctly remembered, it was decided that to fast on an empty stomach was not quite the thing, and they had a good dinner together at the best hotel. With the walnuts and wine Turkey was introduced, (not the one they had incontinently broken their fast upon,) and the need of a tug on the Dardanelles was quite casually mentioned, without the slightest idea that it would be remembered a moment beyond the smoking of their Regalia. The statistics of the matter were examined, and the enterprise began to loom up in the horizon of our Hallowell friend. Nothing further was said until some fortnight afterwards when the Hallowell gentleman informed his whilom agent that the good steamer Bangor had been bought for a tug on the Dardanelles! This was late in the season, and it was a hazardous matter to send her, well stricken in years as she was, across the Atlantic; but send her they did, under the command of one of the most enterprizing, most genial, most glorious of all sailors, Captain Edward Dunn of New-York, to write whose name even is a pleasure. She reached Constantinople in safety, and soon found profitable employment. She was subsequently sold to the Turkish Government, and is still in existence. An enterprize which had been *talked about* for years by merchants on the spot, English, French, Italian, natives and all, was thus matured in New-York within the space of two or three Regalias. This little story is literally true; barring the inference that might be drawn respecting the good gentleman from Hallowell indulging in wine and Regalias. The honest truth is that the agent did all the drinking and smoking.

But to return from our digression. During the last twenty years the principal maritime nations have been augmenting their steam power,—both in the regular naval service and in the mercantile marine. This is especially the case with England; and France is not far behind her. During the period referred to England has been gradually placing magnificent steam lines upon the Atlantic, the Pacific and Indian oceans, and upon the Mediterranean, as bearers of the correspondence of the world. For this service she has received vast pecuniary benefits, at the expense of other nations; and now finds herself possessed of an enormous steam fleet, ready at a moment's notice to be turned into effective war vessels. And it should be noticed particularly, that by a wise arrangement of their several stations of service *this fleet is distributed precisely where it would do us the most injury in case of war.*

The great extent of the available steam marine of England may be understood from the testimony of Capt. William Hutchens Hall, of the Royal Navy, before a Select Committee of the House of Commons, as follows—"*We*" "*have nearly one thousand steam vessels, half of*" "*which at least, might be made available in case*" "*Government required their services.*"

Thus has England gradually established a fearful power; and it is comparatively of little consequence to us and the other maritime nations, whether or not the sailing ships of her regular navy are rotting in their dockyards. This monstrous steam power abroad upon every sea is *the* power we must watch.

The question of a Steam Militia, as we will take the liberty of calling it, is of paramount importance to a country whose commerce is so extended as ours. The day is past when *sailing* vessels will form the reliable strength of navies. Under certain circumstances, sailing vessels of war are of vast service; but they are so entirely dependent on winds and tides that they are of no account as compared with steamers. To *reach* a point of exposure or of attack is often the paramount necessity; and the ability to *choose a position* imperative. Sailing vessels may or may not be able to do this as emergencies arise, being dependent on moving forces beyond their control. So long as other navies have nothing superior, sailing craft only may be admissible; but the moment other nations appear on the sea with improved means of locomotion, of which they may avail themselves for war purposes, that moment we *must* create a similar resource. The safety of our vast commerce and the honor of our flag admit of no alternative.

The necessity of steam war vessels being established, it is of paramount importance that some system shall be adopted to create and sustain them which shall not be too burdensome upon the national treasury, and which at the same time shall furnish them in sufficient numbers, and of a class equal to any in the world. The supremacy of the seas, which is certainly to belong to the United States, demands this.

It would seem that any system which shall combine all the desired advantages *must be based upon the cooperation of government and of private individuals.* Under wise regulations this union of public and private strength may be productive of great economy to the nation, of vast convenience to commerce, and of a powerful defense. On the other hand, it is susceptible of the gravest evils, namely, of favoritism, of monopoly, of peculation and unearned gains.

This is comparatively a new topic to the American people, especially to the vast majority whose localities and pursuits bring them into infrequent contact with commercial matters; and before they have had time to become acquainted with its general bearings, the national faith is pledged to enormous annual subsidies, in the shape of "mail contracts;" and as a consequence, a decided opposition on the part of the public to the whole system is plainly manifest. The nation wishes the naval arm of the government fully strengthened by a steam force which shall be as powerful and magnificent as the world can furnish: but it will not allow that it be done by measures which are partial in their operation. *Mistakes at the outset will jeopard the whole system.* The public demand that a plan of such amazing magnitude—probably the most gigantic of any that has ever engaged the attention of the nation—should be entered upon with the utmost care. If a Steam Militia is to be built up by the union of national and private strength some system of better characteristics than the present is indispensable.

That this union is of the first importance is now *generally* conceded; although there are fossil remains of those who are called statesmen, who trade in traditions quite too ancient for this age. A late Secretary of Navy, for instance, (Mr. Preston) propounds the following doctrine with very great gravity of countenance—"*After a careful consideration of this subject,*" he says in one of his annual reports, "*I cannot withhold the expression of an opinion*" "*adverse to embarking any further in the pro-*" "*posed union of public and private means in this*" "*system of ocean steamers.*"

This has an odd sound in this nineteenth century, and the last half of it too. We fancy the public sufficiently appreciate the strength, the beauty, the speed, the efficiency of our gallant sea going steamers to give much heed to the ex-secretary's extraordinary crotchet. With all possible deference to that gentleman and to the naval establishments of the world, it is *certain* that in times of war the main reliance of nations must be placed on merchant steamers; whether for transport service or for fighting. This is the absolute necessity of the case; and it cannot be evaded nor avoided.

Indeed the clippers and other large *sailing* ships of this country have been very properly looked upon as an extremely important element of national defence in case of war. It is but a few years since, when a possible rupture with England was anticipated, that the President of the United States sent for the commander of a New-York sailing packet that he might ascertain what number of war vessels could be created at ninety days notice, out of the packet service and first class transient ships. After a few minutes reflection, the Captain gave the names of *one hundred* that might be turned into efficient sloops of war within the time specified. Take the class of ships referred to, raze them a little, give them flush decks fore and aft, put epaulettes on the shoulders of their dashing Captains, and send them to sea to seek their fortunes against an enemy; whether as privateers or in the regular navy, and the American flag would be borne into the chops of every channel, and their topsails hove aback at the mouth of every foreign harbor. It is, therefore, we repeat, most extraordinary that an American Secretary of the Navy in the high noon of the nineteenth century, should take no account of the incalculable elements which private commerce presents for a Steam Militia.

It may be noted here that a wise system for the union of public and private strength need not interfere with the regular naval service. The same organization of the latter may be kept up; and appropriations for the one need not interfere with those of the other. The number of strictly national ships need not be diminished; nor is it desirable, perhaps, for in national ships certain accomplishments, which it is supposed officers must possess, can only be learned in a man-of-war.

Another important consideration is in place here, namely, that in the mercantile steam service only can really efficient engineers be trained, in numbers at all adequate to probable, certainly possible exigencies. Of all places where engineering is practically and thoroughly taught, the engine room of a private Ocean Steamer is the one. In Europe the mercantile service is looked upon as an indispensable school for the training of engineers. In Minutes of Evidence recently taken before a Select Committee of the House of Commons, this significant testimony appears: "There "is a *universal complaint* of the inferiority of "the engineers and all persons connected with "Steam in Her Majesty's service. It is very "easily explained by the superior practical ad-"vantages of the Merchant service. In all "Merchant Steam-packets they have men "who are competent to superintend any alte-"rations or repairs in the machinery."

That this might naturally be expected is quite obvious to every person at all acquainted with the matter; and when emergencies arise it will be found that in the mercantile service can alone be found a sufficient supply of competent, working Engineers. Men of theory and science simply may be found elsewhere; but men of stomach enough to stand the rough and tumble of the sea in all weathers without being sea sick, and of skill to manage the ponderous marine engine must be educated in the private service. There will be found exceptions to this—very distinguished ones too—but such will be found the general rule; affording a cogent reason why Government should foster the service in every proper way.

Prudential considerations in favor of a union of public and private strength are almost innumerable. Among the leading ones is this. Suppose war should suddenly break out with a first rate power. It would at once become necessary to call into the public service, whether as transports or cruisers, by regular commission or privateer license, a very large number of sea steamers. There would be no alternative, so long at least as the regular navy should possess its present and probable steam force. A steam navy is not of extemporaneous production; and long before Government could itself build an adequate force millions upon millions of American property would be swept from the sea by the enemy whose wise foresight had made alliance with its private marine. It may be said that in case of war Government could avail itself of private steamers; that their owners would gladly transfer them to the public use. This is all very true, *but what price would be demanded?* Knowing that their demands must be met, no matter at what expense, whether it were thousands or millions, a terrible charge would be the consequence. Under such circumstances our fossilized Secretaries and statesmen (?) would perceive how wise it would have been to prepare in peace for a time of war; by adopting a system which should enable the Government to command at its pleasure, and at fair rates, the whole private steam service of the whole country.

Let us now consider some of the principles upon which the desired system should be established; remembering that if the elementary principles be unsound or vicious we place the whole vast object in jeopardy.

In the first place, *too large contracts or privileges should not be granted to any one Company or individual.* This is a point of the most vital importance; for its almost inevitable tendency would be to defeat the very object sought by Government; it is odious to the public feeling on the score of its *monopoly* character; and susceptible of enormous private abuses.

Let us look at some facts in illustration. In citing the case hereafter alluded to, we have no wish to invalidate or disparage the existing contracts made by the Government with the several parties. *So far as the contracts have been fulfilled on their part, to the spirit and the letter,* they should be sacredly respected; no matter if Government lose all the money in the treasury. Whether these contracts have been lived up to is another question, and must be the subject of a separate article.

In the year 1847 Government entered into covenant with certain parties for the transportation of the United-States Mails from New-York to Havana, New-Orleans and Chagres, agreeing to give for the service during the space of ten years two millions nine hundred thousand dollars. This magnificent contract signed, sealed and delivered, a company is formed, and enter upon the then just opening California trade (in itself more lucrative than the history of commerce had ever before recorded) possessing advantages of the most imperial character. With nearly three millions *sure;* with the prestige of a Government alliance, they could well afford to embark in operations of the grandest description. In the strength of a three millions subsidy they could defy competition, whether as regards the size of their ships or the price of passage. A few bold men did build steamers for the same trade; but the less adventurous and the less able had no possible hope in the contest.

In addition to the princely subsidy other great advantages arose under the contract. For instance, the arrival and departure of the mail steamers on the Pacific side of Panama were made to conform to those on the Chagres side; and in consequence of this connection, *provided for by the contract,* this line would always have the preference with passengers. The *prestige* of being, in a certain sense, a Government ship is of no small account in the scramble for passengers.

It is true, as we have intimated, that some bold capitalists placed splendid steamers on the same route; serving the community as well as did the mammoth line, but it was against fearful odds. Nothing but the Golden Sand of the West could have enabled them to run a single ship. In fact, this contract conveys to its holders the power to drive from the route all its feebler rivals. Its three million subsidy is a reserve fund which when necessary may ruin the smaller lines. Still it is *a Contract;* and no matter what the loss to Government or to individuals or to the public, it must be lived up to by the nation; provided the letter and the spirit have been fulfilled by the Company; upon which question we shall hereafter enter. We have alluded to this Chagres contract simply to show that large subsidies may prevent the multiplication of ocean steamers.

It is probable that any really valuable and acceptable system in this matter must repose upon a few very simple elementary principles; something like the following, perhaps:

First. Let Congress annually appropriate a specific sum for the mail service of a given sea route, say, half-a-million of dollars to California (which is now paid the two Companies for the semi-monthly service to San Francisco) or more; to be increased or diminished as experience should suggest.

Second. Let every steamer which shall have passed a certain specific inspection; and whose owners shall have entered into proper covenants to give her up to Government when required at a specified price, be eligible for the mail service; and be entitled to a pro rata share of the aggregate annual appropriation, according to the mail service she has performed during the year.

Third. The inspection to which the vessel shall be required to conform before being eligible for the mail service to comprise all the details necessary to admit of her being converted into an effective war vessel at short notice and reasonable expense.

Fourth. Suitable bonds should be given by owners of the mail boats to deliver them to the Government, by sale or charter, at the option of the latter, whenever wanted for the public defence; the compensation therefor to be pre-arranged when possible; or a clause for just arbitration inserted.

These leading principles properly elaborated would form the basis of a system which would be acceptable to the public, to owners of our private steam marine, and would materially hasten the production of a magnificent steam fleet on every ocean under the sun.

In another article the contracts now existing with the steam lines will be considered.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

It would seem, judging from the article, "Tell your Wife," published in the *Times* of to-day,—the author is an old bachelor, writing under the influence of a fertile imagination that if he had a wife, he would tell her how he stood. Of course he would, if she did not already know. Now there are many of us bachelors young, and some good looking, but not all of us sufficiently well acquainted with the ways and customs of married life, should like to know if all wives don't know how their husbands stand; whether they are doing an unprofitable or profitable business. If they don't, I should think it was their own fault. They are always together, and if she took sufficient interest in his affairs certainly he would not hesitate to make her acquainted how he stood. This, however, is probably not the case, and if I have mistaken the position occupied by the writer of "Tell your Wife," probably he can inform us.

There are quite a number of us, all bachelors, with one or two exceptions, living together under one roof, who belong to a club bearing the uncommon name of "Cat Club." Our room is located in Broadway, and our meetings are on the top of the roof—being a flat roof it subjects us to no inconvenience whatever,—and our meetings are convened every Sunday afternoon at precisely 4 o'clock. Should your reporter be passing by whilst our meeting is in session, it might prove interesting to your readers to have a report of our proceedings, which will be furnished him by our kind, courteous and efficient Secretary.

As I said before, we are all bachelors, and candidates for matrimonial offices, provided, however, before wandering from the paths of celibacy, it is settled publicly that "Tell your Wife," shall be the motto of the Cat Club.

This article is sent to you for publication by order of the President, with the list of officers annexed:

LONG MOUSTACHE TOM "W," President.
Short Moustache Tom "B," Vice-President.
Little Tom "D," Treasurer.
Virginus Tom "C," Secretary.
Old Tom, Corresponding Secretary.

New-York, Wednesday, Nov. 19, 1852.

REPLY.

Our uninitiated correspondent fancies that all wives know how their husband's business affairs are situated. Let him keep his eyes open the next time the Club moves in procession down Broadway. There is A——'s wife with a beautiful outfit of furs, that could not have cost less than fifty dollars. But A—— is on the brink of bankruptcy, and Mrs. A—— is an honest woman. Does he suppose that *she* knows how her husband stands! There goes Mrs. B——, with a "love of a French bonnet" on. And what an elegant feather! She told our wife that she gave fifteen dollars for it yesterday, at a private millinery in Spring-street. But B—— told our correspondent on Monday, that he had to borrow money to pay his last quarter's rent. Poor fellow; had he only told his wife! We knew her when she was a lovely country lass, economising every possible penny to save her good father's homestead from being sold by the sheriff. She would rather wear a calico sun-bonnet to-day, and owe no one, than shine in the gayest of borrowed feathers. But she thinks her husband is doing well, and he insists that she shall attend the Sewing Societies of their church, and if she does that, she must dress of course. Mrs. C—— is bowing to us. An excellent little woman, not yet a year married. She is neatly, but not expensively dressed. She has been down town to buy a ticket for Thackeray's course. She will relish the lectures wonderfully, for she is a reading woman, and intelligent without being a "blue." But if she knew that Henry's expenses would outrun his income by twenty-five dollars, do you suppose she would go to hear the great Snob-snubber? No! she'd be at home making shop vests at three shillings a-piece, at this very hour.

But "Old Tom" thinks that it is the wife's own fault if she does not know, since husband and wife "are always together." But does "Old Tom" know how much water is on his own brain? yet, he and his brain "are always together." This is the way it happens.

Husband is a cheerful man, always making the best of everything. Last Wednesday he made a bad bargain and lost money by it. He tries to look happy when he goes home, but he can't. Wife insists on knowing the cause. Husband says his head aches. Wife sends for more camphor. (*Mem.*—honesty would have saved that item in the family expenses.) Thursday, husband makes a good bargain and retrieves the loss; goes home in great spirits; can't keep it still; out it comes; he has made a hundred since morning! Wife rejoices, and asks if he can afford to get her the new velvet cloak now! Of course he can, and the cloak is bought next day. And so it is the year through. He will not pain her with the bad news, and so far as she can learn, it is a constant series of successes. Do you wonder that she spends freely, and is mortified when husband pettishly charges her with extravagance, and surprises her with the unexplained assurance that he cannot afford it?

Or, husband lived a bachelor so long that he contracted careless habits, of which he is too old to be cured. He keeps no accounts, and since his receipts are fees, and not a fixed salary, nobody is more surprised than he to find that he drifts astern every year. He don't know how he stands himself. If he determined to tell his wife, he would *have* to know, and no knowledge would be more serviceable.

The doings of the Club of which our correspondent is one of the Secretaries, are not entirely unknown to us. Last Sunday evening we were reclining on the sofa, turning in our mind one of the rich proverbs of Solomon; wife was reading the "Aids to Contentment" in Arthur Helps' "Fruits of Leisure," a second edition of which Mr. Randolph, at No. 683 Broadway, has lately issued, and our little posterity lay sleeping in her willow cradle, close by. Suddenly, like a long-drawn and horrible discord, the sound of violent debate in the Cat Club burst on our ears. The babe turned its blue eyes imploringly to mother, and screamed with fright. Mother convinced the poor thing that it was only the ugly nightmare, but it took Mr. Helps' philosophy full an hour to quiet her own nerves. We thought first it was Hebrew—which needs to be read or heard, we presume,) wrong end foremost. Then we thought it was low Dutch, for it seemed like a vigorous utterance of inarticulate sounds. Then, that it was the genius of a sudden squall raving with delirium tremens. Then, that it was a manifesto from the South Carolina disunionists. Then, that it was a company of felin(e)s caterwauling in the next yard. At last, we knew it was the Cat Club on the next roof. If their gentlemanly Secretary will translate, we should like exceedingly to see their proceedings written out, but we hope he will never repeat it in the raw, untempered state. At the sound again, masters of vessels would strike their flags at half-mast instinctively.

He thinks our wife is only the "wife of a fertile imagination!" Can the wife of *his* imagination cook an apple dumpling? make an old cravat into a new one? keep every button in place, and obviate the necessity of a patch on a rent garment? keep the tea and toast hot when he gets home late at night? copy as he dictates when he has a felon on his right thumb? make medicine taste sweet from her hands? temper his extravagant joys and console him in his affliction? Is the wife of his imagination in all things a helpmeet for him?

Electric Light.

The communication subjoined, is, it would seem, of importance to many spectators. It speaks for itself, as "our lady fellow citizens" generally do,—in all cases save one; when they prefer *another* to speak for them, and *to* them.

Brooklyn Heights, Oct.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

I perceive that a writer on the subject of Lights, in your paper of the 15th inst., proposes a novel mode of relieving somebody, I think it is his Uncle, of heavy expenses, incident to the revolving light at the Staten Island Ferry, contiguous to the Battery. Now the person, whoever he may be, who has made the suggestion, is not the only one who has a fancy for those alternate golden and ruby rays. And it is hoped, by the owners of many bright eyes on this side of the water, which are nightly attracted by those rays, that no change will rashly be made that might possibly dim their brightness. This feeling prevails from Williamsburg to Gowanus.

The editor would cheerfully allow me space, not exactly to make complaint, but to express my fears upon the subject, if he knew how many hearts are interested in it, not only on Brooklyn Heights, but in other streets, miles above and below. Some persons, I know from experience, can see this light from their pillow, and it is the most pleasant position of all others to view it from. Its cheerful aspect and tranquilizing effect of such time are indescribable. And oft in the stilly night I have imagined it to come from the gems in the crown of some great sovereign of the waters. "Commerce is king." This fact satisfies me that it is, at any rate, a regal light. By the way, if Commerce is king, I would like to inquire who is queen? and whether it is Art?

There is some speculation abroad as to the practical working of the plan suggested. The theory is correct, no doubt. Several gentlemen of extensive information, and not deficient in the science of chemistry and mechanics, say it will work. Others affirm that it is an "advance backward," to adopt manual labor in the place of machinery. Several men, deep in political philosophy, count greatly upon the gas which is to be found gratis, and say they have reason to believe the supply to be inexhaustible.

Do you think this scientific gentleman, this inventor of the manual labor system, "improved," would tell, if he were asked, whether it be a young or so old man, who, at his bidding, is going to leap fully armed and equipped, not from, but into the head of Jupiter! It seems he is a sort of semi-Jove, going into the lightning business without the thunder.

There are those who do not know but the new revolving apparatus is already in operation; and, Sir, the number of eyes concentrated nightly upon that luminous point, since the *Times* called attention to it, is large indeed. They are endeavoring to discover whether there is, or is not, a human shape in that glass enclosure. Some of my friends have been heard to say, "It would be so interesting."

Now *I* intend to make a suggestion, if it may be allowed, and if a new process must be devised; it is to secure for the situation a pair of flashing, electrical orbs, the personal property of a lady of my acquaintance, and then there will be light enough for anybody's uncle, and, what is a great deal more, in my estimation, for anybody's nephews or cousins.

A Young Lady of Brooklyn Heights.

It can be said, in reply to the above, that the necessity of making a change in the revolving views commented upon may not occur, but if it should, it will be done with proper caution, that no one can feel aggrieved. The suggestion of the fair writer shall have due consideration, as it merits. And especially so, as confidence in our own is somewhat abated; a doubt being expressed as to its practicability in one particular. "*It will turn,*" our friends say, knowing *the man,* "but be assured it will never *shine.*" Whereas, there would most assuredly be both blaze and sparks wherever those "electrical eyes" might be introduced.

Of a Cold, Dark Man seen about the Town.

There is a very gruff old fellow going the rounds of the City, unto whom, in humbleness of mind, we would by some means attract the attention of all loving citizens, both men and women. The police, probably, have not an eye on his ways. We have noticed him on numerous occasions; standing, oft times, at the corners of streets, walking in the parks, gazing intently at public buildings, at private mansions, and the grounds around them. He goeth about the City not altogether like a roaring lion; he belongeth not to that tribe; although his business may be to devour. He is not boisterous is burly and stubborn, and more dull than savage. He hath not the mien exactly, of a premeditated evil-doer, but hath more of a cold, dogged appearance, and seemeth not anxious either to shun or attract notoriety. He may not be so evil inclined a person as his visage would denote, but one thing we know, he hath no heart; or if he hath that organ at all, it is so overlaid with rust and crust, that it answereth no goodly, general purpose—it availeth nought. And he hath a countenance not agreeable to look upon, it being dark and harsh; not smiling and sunny; but seeming as if he had been born and brought up in the month of November. If he hath ever seen any summer seasons, he hath not improved his opportunities. His eyes are small, in a hard, bony head; has a tight mouth and a nose of that model which hath been called pug; altogether as cold countenanced a man as one would care to meet, appearing to the observer to be wrought of cast-iron, which hath been suffered to rust rather than to be kept smooth and comely. He has not, it may be truly said, (and we hope our description may be according to truth, seeing it hath nothing more to commend it to thy attention,) what thou wouldst call, perhaps, a fierce aspect, more lead, if one might so say, than pure steel in his composition. As this is the case, therefore the physiognomies of the chained metal animals at the steps of the Centre-street market which the artist hath well made to represent bull-dogs, do not fully image the one which we seek to portray, inasmuch as they express their fierceness and passion. Had there not been that little difference between those statues and that latter, the latter might have had his private portrait at the public expense. But notwithstanding his countenance, thus marked by the spirit which dwelleth within it, is unpleasant to the beholder, yet doth he think that his appearance and his ways are of all others the most desirable and comely.

Furthermore, he hath no tenderness, no passion; no eye for the flower of the field, none for the evening sky; but he hath great faith in a murphy. No flaxen tress, no eye of blue for him. He knoweth not the virtue of a kiss, (which seemeth incredible) He loveth no star, no breaking wave, no poem, no landscape, no babbling rill, no voice of bird, no song, no artist, no quiet valley, no dim old woods, no mountain peak, no "voice of many waters." He hath faith in a murphy.

Nevertheless, he has his eye on pleasant places, but not for the enjoyment thereof, as such, but that he may convert them, by a process which he hath, unto such guise as suiteth his own taste, "which taste is not." To this end he goeth about, seeking (among other things which he doth) all charming spots where Nature may be found enjoying any little, pretty ways of its own—where are green, grassy spots, where trees or flower blooms, or waters fall,—that he may claim them as his own, and transfer them to himself, as afore-said. We oft have perceived him on this errand. As to what he hath already accomplished, let it be here untold—we having no desire to wound thy heart anew, or our own. By him who hath a watchful eye he may be seen peering into arbors, flower-beds, walks, and pleasant blooming courts with silver fountains. These are to him merely dainty morsels of food and a cup of chocolate to his appetite, if he getteth them.

The name of this man of the cold, imperturbable visage is Utilitarian, as we are informed. We have not related all concerning him that hath come to our knowledge. It is known unto us, also, that he hath an accomplice, one Improvement, so called, of whom we cannot say what it was our intention to say on this occasion. But we shall keep a brave look-out for their doings. It may be mentioned that they have a wonderful family likeness. They are often seen in profound consultation, standing hand in hand at the gates of the Battery grounds, and, as far as their natures will permit, "carrying it lovingly together."

An Autobiography Wanted.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

That you get up the best daily paper our City has ever seen, is admitted by everybody; but nine out of ten so admitting are firmly persuaded that, "if you would just be guided by them, and give their views (only a little more so)," on matters in general, your paper would be "better as good." Favoring you with this scrawl shows that I think with the majority,—if it appear in print and be read, I may possibly find myself in a very small minority, if regarding it of any use or meaning. Any doubt that you would insert contributions from a carrier, was removed on seeing that your courtesy or appreciation permitted even "Bell-Ringers" and "Switch-men" to spread themselves in your columns: that their efforts were approved by the Public, I inferred, from the increased number of "Serves" on the carrier's book; and vanity whispered, "A carrier will be just as well treated by Editor and Public if he give as good cause; so, take pen and pluck, and let them see what's in you." I am afraid my effort must be classed in Solomon's category, but Pride won't allow it, no how.

You are aware, Sir, that I am engaged in the progressive Department of Literature,—a branch which employs and developes simultaneously the faculties of either extremity of the Human Form Divine. Every carrier will "acknowledge the corn" on each of his ten toes, and Free-knowledge will prove conclusively that "Locality" and "Number" are "very large" on their heads—the heads of *Times* carriers especially. All will allow that, in the "march of mind," the Daily Carrier leads the van; and the *Herald,* whose authority "daur na be disputit," informed the public, some weeks past, that *its* Carriers were financially entitled to rank among the "Upper Ten."

Just considerations then seem to show that, participating as we do in the mental and physical labor expended in preparing and serving up the Mind's national meal, we should be sharers in the Honors of the Profession: if you are the Head, the Compositors are the Hands, and we are the Legs—or, what sounds better, the Pillars of the Press.

And, indeed, I believe that if any of our Fraternity, retiring from active life, were to prepare and publish "The reminiscences of a Paper-Carrier,"—truthfully depicting the various scenes of life and shades of character observed during his career, few works would be found exceeding it in interest, or more replete with amusement or instruction.

If some of the millionaires who, "just for exercise," carry the *New-York Blower* round to its appreciative readers, would attempt the work, we might hope for its creditable execution. And why not? They could not more profitably or pleasantly employ their time. Their present labor grows small by degrees, subscribers are few and far between (£50 bribes, torpedos and other dodges notwithstanding.) and, taking the *Times* into consideration, they may soon find their occupation's gone. Besides, how pleasing to receive checks from the Harpers, and encomiums from the Press, in comparison with a gruff order to "Stop that Paper" from a prompt paying but disgusted subscriber, or a request to "Call next week" from one whose endurance was displayed in watching for his paper, and his weakness, felt to be, that he never had change to pay for it.

Should the suggestion be adopted, what experience was acquired by intercourse with another and different class of subscribers than those on the books of the *Blower* would, I am sure, be fully communicated by any *Times* carriers; and so the gaudy, glaring colors of Fast Men, *Nymphs du Pave,* Bloods, Bullies, Pettifoggers and Peter Funks be tempered by the softer hues which our figures of the Refined, Intelligent, Wealthy and Respectable would furnish.

But, perhaps, "*Times* subscribers" might like to know, in advance, how their carrier would treat them, and are somewhat dubious if he would, or could, give their daguerreotypes to an admiring world. These long winter nights will afford him ample leisure to sketch them, as they rise in his mind's eye. And if any are desirous he should exhibit the crayons of his 'prentice hand, why they will be shown up by

One of the Cashiers.

Bishop Wainwright at Troy.

Troy, Monday, Nov. 29, 1852.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

Bishop Wainwright, for the first time, administered the rite of confirmation yesterday morning at the Church of the Holy Cross, in this city, and in the evening administered the same solemn rite at St. Paul's. Churchmen here had reason to be proud of their Bishop as they listened to his eloquent discourses and witnessed the impressive manner in which he performed the interesting ceremony of Confirmation. The Bishop too, I think, must have been gratified by the large congregations that waited upon his ministrations. Besides the pleasure derived from the visitation of our own Bishop, the presence of the good and zealous Bishop of New-Jersey contributed, to no small degree, to our joy on this happy occasion. He preached with his usual feeling and vigor in the morning at St. Paul's, and in the afternoon at the Church of the Holy Cross. Yours, &c.

A Churchman.

LITERARY ODDS AND ENDS.

BY AN IDLER.

Style.

The late *Westminster Review* has a very clever paper about style—which the *gens de plume* should read, mark, learn, and inwardly digest. Buffon says, *le style, c'est l'homme*, and with a great deal of truth. Unless in treating of the exact sciences, in these days, when we must say over again what has been said many times already, the way of saying or stating a thing may be considered its chief charm. The full-periwigged style of ROBERTSON, JOHNSON, BLAIR, and, as CHARLES LAMB says, "your cursed Gibbonian fine writing, so grand and so composite," is going out of fashion, and we are beginning to go back to our English—to draw Saxon from the old wells. English poetry was always more racy of the soil, more true to the genius of the language, than English prose. Read MILTON's strange prose, and then turn to his delightful verse. POPE's letters are very stiff and affected. But with what a vernacular ease and felicity his verses move! What a great contrast between BURNS's prose and verse; one so stilted and the other so graceful. The French have been always as much above the English in a clear good prose style, as they have sunk beneath the islanders in poetry. A good deal of our English newspaper style—here and in the islands—is dull and bad. It is worst over there. The leading matter of the old country papers is mostly verbose. The American style in that line is much more vivid and vernacular—following the law of the nation; but some of our great guns are terribly heavy—weighty they call it. The most direct way of expressing anything is certainly the finest and best; and yet clever people will go out of the way (we allow that *haste* in composition forces a man into the same fault) in a somewhat stereotyped and stupid periphrasis that fatigues the reader. Going over a heavy, measured article, we merely pounce on the sentences to carry off the meaning. But a clear, easy, vernacular way of writing obliges—wins us to read. We have been just reading GROTE, who has a fine, clumsy English manner. Speaking of the honors paid to BRASIDAS, the Spartan, after the fight of Œnophyta—particularly at Scione—he says: "They not only voted him a public crown, as liberator of Greece; but when it was placed on his head, *the burst of individual sentiment and sympathy was the strongest of which the Grecian bosom was capable.*" Now let us see how THUCYDIDES tells us the same thing. "They crowded round him, and bound his head with fillets, like a victorious athlete." How vague the "burst of individual sentiment," on one side, and how vivid "the victorious athlete" on the other! Some of our American historians—men of ambitious and graphic style—would do well to have an eye to these things; and remember that GOLDSMITH's simple and too often careless style is better and more enduring than GIBBON's.

A MEDITERRANEAN POEM.

At one of those Johnsonian meetings recorded by BOSWELL, the Cynosure or great bear himself was speaking very highly of the *prestige* (we have no single English word to express the meaning) of the Mediterranean Sea; when General PAOLI said it would make a grand subject for a poem. The idea was a good one, and it has probably struck more than the General. Great portions of such a poem were certainly carried out by him who sung:

Wandering in youth, I traced the path of him—
The Roman friend of Rome's least mortal mind;
The friend of TULLY; as my bark did skim
The bright blue waters with a fanning wind,
Came Megara before me and behind
Ægina lay, Piræus on the right,
And Corinth on the left; I lay reclined
Along the prow, and saw all these unite
In ruin, even as he had seen the desolate sight.

BYRON's was the genius for that splendid task, which would concern itself so much with the undiminished glories of Nature and the historic picturesque of departed ages. But the poet of the Mediterranean should also sing of the coming ages. The shores are still the same; and we do not see why Tyre, Carthage, Syracuse, Alexandria, Corinth, the Piræus, Rome, may not have a future resurrection.

SCREW SHIPS.

Very few of those discoveries or adaptations which we are so apt to pride ourselves on, are such very great novelties after all. JEFFERSON, writing from Paris in 1785, to Dr. STILES, speaks of the screw-propeller. "A man in this City," he says, "has invented a method of moving a vessel on the water by a machine worked within the vessel. It is a screw with a very broad thin worm, or rather it is a thin plate with its edge applied spirally round an axis. This being turned, operates on the air, as a screw does, and may be literally said to screw the vessel along. The thinness of the medium, and its want of resistance, occasion a loss of much of the force. The screw, I think, would be more effectual, *if placed below the surface of the water.* I remember to have heard of his submarine navigation during the war, and from what Col. HUMPHREYS now tells me, I conjecture that the screw was the power he used." We might have had the screw in general use seventy years ago.

BACON.

We have been long trying to get over that bad business of BACON's—a matter that

"Shows like a spot upon a snowy robe,
The worse for what it soils."

BACON's faults were less his own than those of his age. The habit of making presents was universal. Truth and justice were never, and never will be, free from the influences of custom, and the tenor of men's education. The King (JAMES I.) and the Queen used to take presents on all occasions—not alone from their great officers, but from their menial servants! Sir FRANCIS BACON made the Queen a present of "one petticoat of white satin, embroidered all over like feathers and billets, with three broad borders fair embroidered with snakes and fruitage, emblems of wisdom and bounty." When BACON applied to her Majesty to be appointed Solicitor General, his application was accompanied by the present of a jewel. JAMES I. in the matter of gifts or bribes, was a far "meaner, baser" man than BACON. The former was always in the habit of doing dirty things, and his example must have had great weight. The truth seems to have been that JAMES either shared with BACON the presents which the latter was in the habit of taking, or that the Chancellor took them to make up for salary withheld. No one can read BACON's letter to the King without coming to some such conclusion—a conclusion strengthened by the notorious habits of their Majesties. Sir MATHEW HALE burned two poor old women for witchcraft, and we look tenderly on that deadly weakness. We should treat BACON as tenderly and fairly, remembering his age and surroundings. Sir MATHEW said a true thing—as good as anything the Chancellor ever uttered—"Time is the wisest thing under Heaven." But, after all, that taking of presents looks ugly for BACON. It was a sacrilege against the divinity of his transcendant genius, which belongs to all countries and the memory of distant ages. Yet the Chancellor of Human Nature must not be considered "the meanest of mankind" by any means. POPE was wrong.

PROHIBITING THE BIBLE.

HENRY VIII, by royal proclamation, forbade the general reading of the Bible by the laity. He made exceptions, however, in favor of the Lord Chancellor, the Speaker of the House of Commons, and noblemen in the wars, who may need to quote it "in order to enforce public harangues." A nobleman "may read it in his house or garden quietly and of good order." A merchant "may read it to himself privately." Ladies of quality may read it to themselves—but to others." The King as carefully surrounded it with cautions as if it were a torpedo, or something of that sort. His daughter, Queen ELIZABETH, had also her leanings to the old order of things. She would not permit any ridicule of the Virgin Mary or the sign of the cross, and once from her pew, when NOWELL, her chaplain, made a sly, collateral dash at the "sign," called out to him and bid him come back to his text!

IRISH PROGRESS.

The other day, in Ireland, the people made three attempts to lay down a submarine telegraph which should join the two islands, but they failed. During the last trial the cable, as if in a fit of disgust, slipped off the deck of the steamer and went to sleep in the bed of the Channel. The operators tried to fish it up, but it would not be fished, and they said it was fouled at the bottom. One of the English papers thanks Providence that the Dover and Calais cable was carried over first; otherwise the Irish failure would have discouraged the whole thing. Having been defeated in their enterprise of science and the present age, the islanders are trying back a little. They are about preparing and printing the Breton Laws of the land—very well preserved, hitherto, by the old psalters. There is also to be published in Ireland a complete collection of its ancient melodies, which will be some compensation for the prohibited system of general education. The Irish have a strong faith in the saying—incorrectly attributed to FLETCHER of Saltoun, who only quoted the sentiment from "a very wise man" of his acquaintance—"give me the making of the ballads, and I don't care who makes the laws of a people." If beautiful music could be the salvation of any people, then were Italy and Ireland out of purgatory long ago, as they will yet be, we trust.

VAIN PROPHECIES.

At the time of the splendid marriage of LOUIS XVI and MARIE ANTOINETTE, in 1777, almost all the Discourses of Reception at the French Academy were full of the *Saturnia regna*, and the peaceful days which should follow that auspicious union. The very same song was sung, and the same auguries boldly hazarded on the nuptials of NAPOLEON and MARIE THERESE, in 1810. But in what a tremendous manner these sanguine or sycophant anticipations were falsified! At this moment we are, doubtless, about to have a repetition of the old prophecy. When NAPOLEON III shall have married the Princess VASA—or somebody else—ARSENE HOUSSAYE will write, and RACHEL will recite, an ode about the "peace," which is a term convertible with "empire." These despots and their flatterers believe, perhaps, that the fate of nations hangs on that of individuals. As for that peace which the rulers of men affect to talk so much about—it is as great a curse as war. Peace, on the lips of the LOUISES and the NAPOLEONS, is but a hypocritical mockery of mankind. The prophecies of peace will be still falsified, for this age brings not peace, but a sword.

SYLLA, THE MANSLAYER.

SYLLA was a strange compound of cruelty and magnanimity, of ferocity and philosophy. His laying down of that more than mortal crown became him better than the wearing of it:

"The Roman, when his burning heart,
Was slaked in blood of Rome,
Threw down his dagger, dared depart
In savage grandeur home."

He was employed at his memoirs the evening before his death On the page that then occupied him, he recorded that he saw his dead wife and child in a dream, and that they had beckoned and summoned him away to his quiet rest with them.

LITERARY CONTEMPORARIES.

It is very well for cotemporary writers that they can appeal from the judgment of one another. Bishop WARBURTON, the parsdoxical gladiator, writing to his henchman, HURD, in 1745, says of HUME, whose Philosopical Essays were just then ruffling the literary waters, "I am strongly tempted to have a stroke at HUME in passing. But does he deserve notice? Is he known among you? Pray answer these questions. If his own weight keep him down, I should be sorry to contribute to his advancement to any place but the pillory." The smartness of this is dull enough; and the insolence of it is entirely Warburtonian. Several years after, HUME, writing to a friend, and speaking of Dr. BROWN, says, "He is a flatterer, I am told, to that low fellow WARBURTON." These are hard words for HUME; but pretty nearly true. Douce DAVID was not in the habit of using harsh words, and we believe the only language of the kind recorded for him, was against J. J. ROUSSEAU and Bishop WARBURTON. The former, who had the unhappy "activity of a scalded fiend," at times,—something like SWIFT and BYRON—so provoked the Scotch philosopher out of his philosophy, that the latter called the querulous Genevan "the greatest scoundrel that ever lived," or something to that effect. HUME had brought ROUSSEAU to England, treated him kindly, and interested himself to obtain for him a gentleman's country house, in Derbyshire, as a home; so that the impertinence or ingratitude of JEAN JACQUES must have been really excessive But ROUSSEAU was mad. As BYRON says, in his eloquent portrait of that untamed philosopher, drawn, doubtless, from a great many self-consciousnesses:

He was frenzied, wherefore, who may know,
To that worst pitch of all which wears a reasoning show.

MARTINET.

MARTINET, now a term of sleight, was the name of a distinguished officer, living in the time of LOUIS XIV., who brought the French armies into a state of strict and effective discipline, and taught the infantry to carry the bayonet on their muskets. Of this latter arm VOLTAIRE sings in his unreadable "Henriade,"—"good for nothing but to teach 'de English" how to read French verse, and get smoothly along the outlandish Alexandrines:"

"Cet arme que jadis, pour depeupler la terre,
Dans Bellone inventa le demon de la guerre,
Rassemble, in meme temps, digne fruit d'enfer,
Ce qu'ont de plus terrible et la flamme et le fer."

THE NOVUM ORGANUM.

Lord BACON knew pretty intimately the temper of the times, when he looked to posterity for the true appreciation of his genius. He presented his book to JAMES I., and his majesty's commentary upon it to the courtiers, was, that it was like "the peace of God," which "passed all understanding," using the language of the Liturgy. BACON's range went far over the head of "SOLOMON." Secretary CUFFE, an accomplished scholar and celebrated wit, said that, "a fool could not have writ it, and a wise man would not have writ it," satisfying his own bewildered mind with this poor wit. Sir THOMAS BODLEY had scarce a warmer welcome for the Baconian book; for, writing to the author, he expresses a very proper conservative apprehension that "a fresh creating of new principles would be, to be dispossessed of the learning we have!" BODLEY, apparently disliked the idea of having his grand collection of books and their wisdom headed off, as it were, by that innovating tome.

HORRIBLE PORTRAIT.

Bishop TAYLOR tells a story or legend of a beautiful young German gentleman, who refused to permit his portrait to be taken; from a consciousness, it is said, of the vanity of all earthly things, and a principle of self mortification. But being, at last, about to die, he consented, stipulating, however, that the painter should not come to copy his features till he should have remained dead several days in the family vault. Accordingly, when the young man had been about a fortnight in that place, the painter proceeded to his task; but when this body was uncovered, it was found that one half of the face had been eaten away by rats, and that the stomach was full of snakes and crawling things. The portrait was, however, taken, and in the gallery of his house, among the representations of his armed ancestors the person of that youth was long exhibited in that fearful manner. MONK LEWIS or THOMAS HOOD should have made a ballad of this.

JEFFERSON ON THE SPANISH AMERICAN POSSESSIONS.

"We should take care too," writes JEFFERSON, from Paris in 1785, "not to think it for the interest of that great continent to press too soon on the Spaniards. These countries cannot be in better hands. My fear is that they are too feeble to hold them, till our population can be sufficiently advanced to gain it from them piece by piece." Long before CALHOUN, JEFFERSON could recognize the "Destiny" of our race on this Continent, and that of the Spaniards.

DR. JOHNSON.

JOHNSON was a remarkable mixture of rough intolerance and manly compunction. He admitted to BOSWELL that he used to try his wife's temper very much, at times. She once asked him, he said, where was the use of saying grace or returning thanks for a dinner which he generally grumbled at, and declared very badly cooked! The Doctor did not say what answer he made. Probably he made none at all—contrary to his argumentative custom. Not that he was always without his answer. One day she talked a good deal about the dirt of the floor—doubtless owing to SAM's careless shoes, when he sharply asked her if she could not now discuss the ceiling, for variety! JOHNSON gave a friend a list of books for instruction and amusement; but there was not one among them on the subjects of Poetry, or the drama. He saw no beauty in MILTON's "Lycidas" and laughed at PERCY's "Collection of Ancient Ballads." But JOHNSON was a great man—a great name in English literature. By dint of mental talent, and in spite of a coarse truculent manhood that repulsed half the world, he rose from the condition of a sleeper on bulks in the streets at night with SAVAGE, to be the honored guest and companion of the highest men in the land, and the acknowledged Dictator of the literary Commonwealth. Like all great men, JOHNSON hated *cant*. "Free your mind from cant," he used to say in his grand ursine manner,

SIR JOHN FALSTAFF.

Some time ago we saw in "Notes and Queries" an attempt, and apparently not a very happy one, to derive the name of SHAKSPERE's facetious knight from the words *false* and *staff*—in the sense of a false or lying fellow. This does not seem at all conclusive. We think we have perceived a faint scent of the matter in two other directions. During the wars in France, in the reign of HENRY VI, a knight named FASTOLFE, or Sir JOHN FASTOLFE, commanded a body of English at Patov, where they were beaten, and where he himself had given the first example of flight. He was cashiered, and stripped of his order of the garter and knighthood, and his name was for a long time synonymous with cowardice among the common folk of England. If they should, in the course of pronunciation, have transposed the consonants—no difficult result—the suggestive name would have been ready for SHAKSPERE's adoption. But we have just met in one of the letters of Sir THOMAS BROWNE, addressed to JOHN AUBREY, (about 1675,) a passage bearing on this question. Speaking of a place near Yarmouth, Sir THOMAS says: "The castle you mention, there, is an old remainder of Sr. JOHN FALLSTAF's house." Provokingly enough there is no other word to lead one's thoughts to anything. In the mind of BROWNE, the Shaksperian name suggested nothing beyond the house.

BIOGRAPHICAL.

The Private Life and Domestic Experiences of Captain Thrifty.

IN TWO CHAPTERS—CHAPTER ONE.

Capt. THRIFTY was born of poor but honest parents; and indeed it was their unbending honesty that was near ruining the financial prospects of the lad, for they taught him that it was better to be poor than to get riches after the fashion of Aldermen, and to be honest than to be President. Before he was allowed to put trousers on, he used to weed onions at a penny for every third row, and the thirteenth of all the eggs he found was his by agreement. As he was obliged to do his own reckoning, he thus learned arithmetic and the value of labor simultaneously and unawares. With his first gains he bought a "New-England Primer," to get the explanation of whose pictures, he learned to read with all haste. Thus another important branch of his education and the creed of his fathers walked arm in arm into the heart of the boy. At seven he exchanged a wooden horse whose head was missing, a whistle that was cracked and would not go, an inch and a half of slate pencil, a showbill with Bucephalus, the giraffe, the sea serpent, the horned-horse and the elephant pictured on it, and sundry other "things worth having," which he had long treasured in the till of his little green chest, for sixteen cents to a younger brother, who thought he made a good bargain because he was not required to pay cash, but only gave a note for it. Young THRIFTY had calculated the interest, and the year was so intolerably long that he reminded SAM every day in the year (Sundays excepted) that he had got to pay him a penny interest. On his birthday, and Thanksgiving Day, too—for his mother told him it was not wicked, if he *did* have to go to meeting, to reckon on *that* day—he got out his little account book, added up principal and interest—onion, egg money and all—and was thankful, not only for national prosperity, the averting of war and the good health of the President, but also and particularly that he was the owner of so much money, all honestly got, and the next morning he gave all that he had into his father's hands, and took a note at six per cent. for the amount.

At an early age he took to the water. The first of his "boating" he went cook, then mate, then skipper of the old sloop *Antelope*. Then they built a handsome schooner for him at Drowned Meadow Harbor, of which he took one-fourth, investing all his means therein. He got a capital freight out of New-York to Newbern, but did not get insured, because they asked eleven per cent. for six months. His schooner got on the bar in the Ocracock Inlet, a terrible storm came on before they could get her off, and everything was lost, the men only escaping unhurt. The young Captain was very sorry, of course—it was bad luck. But it won't do to insure when the premium is going to take *all* the profits of the voyage. Nobody blamed him, and although it made him penniless, it certainly was a good thing for his biographer, and for those who would profit by his example. For he is no exemplar upon whose steps fortune always waits. Good luck and bad, success and failure, must alternate in the history of him whom we are expected to imitate, just as it does in actual life, and just as comedy and tragedy alternate in the historical dramas of SHAKSPERE.

He came to this metropolis to look for business. He saw one man toiling like a slave with his *hands*, for just enough to feed and clothe himself, his wife, and little ones. New-Year of 1846 found that man not a cent better off than New-Year of 1845, with one year more taken out of his principal. Captain THRIFTY wondered that he did not get his *living* with his *hands*, and set his *head* to work for a competence. He saw another, whose hands were white and soft, and his muscles were small and thin, like ribbons. He earned his living by his head. He made beautiful bargains, and grew rich within the year, but by counting six downwards instead of upwards, he lost it again in a day. The Captain concluded that he ought to have kept his hands at work to retain what he made, and determined that for himself, head and hands, body and mind, all should work, seeing all were to be supported. He readily concluded that he could not afford to work for a dollar a day, when for the wages of six days' labor he could have the use of a hundred dollars, and with that just as easily earn two dollars a day. So he borrowed a hundred, and laying aside his Anglo-Saxon contempt of work, he fell to right earnestly, and made the first year, just twice the number of dollars that there are days in the year, excluding Sundays and holidays. But six hundred dollars won't let a man live in society and be respectable in New-York; but, very fortunately, his business was not such as depends on one's respectability. So for a year or two he was not respectable. We hope we are not misunderstood. He behaved like a gentleman, he was steady, sober, a keeper of good hours, and he went to church with regularity, but then he did not dress as respectable people do. That is, he made his Sunday hat last two years. He did not wear striped or plaid pantaloons. He carried a heavy silver watch, that was his father's, and did not even sport a cane. But then he kept his hat so neatly brushed you would hardly have known that it was not new. He carried it in entering church, as OLIVER GOLDSMITH did, over his left breast, so skillfully, that you could not see the weak, worn spot on his overcoat, and by wearing only one glove at a time, which you have, doubtless, noticed is customary even for gentlemen of standing, he kept his glove bill within bounds. Thus by hook and by crook, and never dishonestly, he saved enough in one year to pay off his debt, and start anew in an established business, owing no man. And now, reader, what do you suppose was the very next thing the Captain thought about? Young ladies, what do you think it was? Remember he was twenty-five years old, owing no body, and owning nothing, with a good trade, and in capital health. We will tell you in our next.

CHAPTER TWO.

Why, Captain THRIFTY was seriously thinking of marriage. Oh, how the miserly crew of moneymakers argued against it. STEPHEN ALLEN even told him "never to marry till he was able to support a wife." But he answered that he knew of a Yankee lass, a Puritan like himself, who did not ask to be supported, and who, in case he should break his arm, could support him. He did not argue that if he could get half a living, two of them could certainly get the whole; but, said he, "I am strong and well, and amply able to take care of myself. Then, SALLY is like me, just as strong, just as well, and just as able to take care of herself. She is as innocent of money laid up as I. Separately, we shall have, both of us, a hard pull to get along. Together, we can carry a heavier load at less expense for loading. STEPHEN ALLEN is a sound man, but BEN. FRANKLIN was no less competent to advise, and so, if SALLY agrees, we will go into partnership." SALLY, being inquired of, made no serious objections. They had been long acquainted, but the courtship was concluded in three months to a day. They were married on Wednesday, and on Thursday the Captain effected an insurance on his life for $2,500, in behalf of his wife. He said that if two "well" Yankees could not get a living, they hardly deserved to live. But if he should be taken away suddenly, he wanted to feel that his widow would have enough to support her until she could adapt herself to her altered circumstances. The Captain's business improved. His home was as happy as any body's need be, and indeed everything went on so smoothly that they had almost forgotten that adversity is a great traveler, and can overtake those who have the fairest start.

One night—it was a stormy night—the shutters rattled in the wind, and, the snow drifting in, had whitened all the lower panes of glass; a hard coal fire was burning in the stove, diffusing a generous warmth throughout the room; and making Mrs. THRIFTY, who was constructing for her husband a cravat out of an old silk apron—making her, we say, a little sleepy; the Captain sat by the table posting up his account-book. It was no very extensive job, as you may judge—he could do it all in an hour; but there he sat, now nearly two hours at it. First he figured up a page, and then he deducted the footing of another page; then a cloud passed over his face; then it lighted a little as he looked back to see if there was no mistake; but, at last, he laid down his pen, and pushing the camphene lamp to the centre of the table, that it might be perfectly safe, "SALLY," said he, "do you know how we stand?" SALLY looked puzzled, but confessed her ignorance. "Well," said he, "eight months of the year are up, and, unless the expenses of the next four are much less than those of the past, we are living outside of our means. According to my calculation, we shall fall short fifty dollars by the end of the year! And yet I am sure we are not extravagant—we buy nothing that we do not really want." "Then," said SALLY, "let us call a council of war upon our wants. We have no right to do a good business and lay up nothing at this time of life. If we cannot save now, when can we? You agree with me that a woman can do very little in New-York towards making money. Who was it?—one of the old Greeks you was reading of last night—who said that a treasurer who handled the money of the State, and saved none for himself, was no better than an iron chest! If I can't *make* money, I can *save* it; and if you will trust me to look after the family expenses, I will agree to return five per cent. of what you have allowed in your estimate, and that will help a little." "I'm sure I don't see how," said the Captain—and he helped himself to one of the noble pippins that filled the dish on the table. "I have been studying our finances to-day," she replied, "and I find we are paying a good deal more for our groceries than we can afford." "Poor policy, SALLY, to starve or stint a working horse." "Very true, but hear me. Those pippins we buy by the small measure, and pay at the rate of eighteen shillings a barrel, while I priced them at ten shillings in Fulton Market only yesterday, and a carman would bring them up for two shillings. Potatoes we can get from Long Island for a dollar, delivered at our door, while we are paying two for them in the quantities we get at the grocery." "Hush! hush! SALLY, suppose Mrs. BROWN should hear you talk so familiarly of the price of potatoes, what would she think?" "I should tell her I was born in Connecticut, and she'd very naturally think I *inherited* my vulgar taste for housekeeping. And then, I think, we do get some things that we can hardly afford; there's the item of books." Here the Captain got up and walked uneasily across the room, for he was particularly proud of the little library he had collected, almost all of it consisting of standard and permanent works. "There is 'Henry Esmond,' costing fifty cents, and we should not have thought of it, but that THACKERAY is just now in everybody's mouth." "I'll get no more novels," said the Captain, firmly. "Then there is HILDRETH's History, bought six months ago, and not a chapter read yet." "Oh, oh!" said the Captain, "we must *read*, and what better reading than history?" "Yes, yes, we *must* read, but we *don't read* what we *buy*. And as to history, are not those Cuban documents, which the *Times* has just finished. history? We get them for nothing, and neither of us have had time to read them yet." "Amen," groaned the Captain, "I'll buy no more books because they are 'standard;'" but that resolution came out like a bad meter, hurting dreadfully. "It is different, you know, from what it would be if we were in the country, where we could read nothing but our own and the volumes of the District Library. And then you have allowed ten dollars too much for my Winter clothing."—"There," said Captain THRIFTY, "I've knocked under to everything you have said until now, and now I'll be head of my own house. Wife of mine shall not go shabbily dressed to Church. You know our pew is close by the region of the aristocracy, and I don't want them to be remarking on the scantiness or poverty of your wardrobe." "Husband of mine," responded Mrs. THRIFTY, "do you forget that *I* am one of the aristocracy? My grandfather signed the Declaration of Independence, and I should dishonor his blood if I thought that I must dress otherwise than neatly and becomingly, because the wife of a successful shoemaker, or the daughter of a quack pill-peddler, follows a fussy French fashion. Husband of mine, your income first, I shall always consult—the French fashion-plate afterwards. Moreover, I am 'Yours truly, to command.'" "The 'weaker vessel' has the ring of the genuine metal," said the Captain, "it were a pity if the stronger should be cracked earthen, after that." "Husband," continued Mrs. THRIFTY, "your doctrine is to 'tell your wife.' But I have not been equally frank with you. I have not told you all of my financial operations. You remember giving me ten dollars for a bonnet—how do you like it?" "Very becoming and pretty, I think." "Well, I saved five dollars of that. Your vest, which you sent me down town to select, does it suit you?" "Admirably—how much did you save there, as you are in that line?" "Just the cost of making it. I bought the material and saved for myself the tailor's profits. My new silk, you remember what you told me to pay for that? Well, I saved five dollars there for myself. But I've got to make ten dollars more out of you before the year is out, if possible, for I have a little debt to pay."

"A debt to pay!—and pray what may that be?"

"I see you have put it down in the estimate as one of *your* expenses, but it is *mine*. Your life is insured in my behalf, and the thirty dollars, annual premium, is my debt. I have deposited twenty of it in the Bowery Savings' Bank, in your name, and if you do not find the other ten there by the first of May, when the next payment is due, you may reckon me an incumbrance, and conclude that STEPHEN ALLEN knew more than BEN FRANKLIN."

Following this, several remarks were made on both sides, which were very interesting, but which would not have been uttered had the parties supposed that there was a witness present. Of course we do not feel at liberty to repeat them. It would afford us much gratification to continue our sketch of the lives of this thrifty couple, and we should certainly do so but for one consideration, and that is, simply the fact, that they have not yet lived any farther than we have written them. We cannot say then whether they will make the two ends of that first year meet or not. But we are willing to hazard our reputation as a Yankee, on the guess, that instead of falling short, they will have laid up fifty dollars in it.

Mr. Calhoun and the Journal of Commerce on the Acquisition of Cuba.

From the Journal of Commerce, of Saturday, Nov. 27.

The great statesman who so long and so ably represented South Carolina in the councils of the nation, once observed to us in a conversation relating to this Island, that "Cuba was forbidden fruit to the United States." He spoke at great length, and with much earnestness, of the dangers from the attempt to absorb it, and declared that our policy with respect to it should be limited to prevent its being acquired by any of the strong Governments of the world; that it was in the hands of a weak power, which held it as a sort of stakeholder between the nations of the earth; that through our commerce we were quietly but effectually enjoying all that we could claim or expect of its industry; that its Government was improving through our example; that life and property were becoming entirely safe there, and that the acquisition of the island through conquest, containing as it did a foreign, and, also, a slave population, would be fraught with great dangers to us, and must be prevented.

In an account of the trade between Cuba and other countries in 1828, the imports and exports are stated as follows.

	Imports.	Exports.
Spain	6,556,810	3,096,945
United States	6,599,096	3,176,964
Hanseatic towns	1,747,398	1,927,561
England	1,770,065	1,611,820
France	1,635 855	754,812
Netherlands	335,507	881,737

The United States, it will be perceived, enjoyed at that early time, in that trade, a superiority over the mother country, and a vast superiority over all other powers, a state of things that has continued, and must continue, if the island remains in the possession of Spain, and nothing is done on our part to forfeit the good will that has so long existed between us and the Spanish authorities. The question, therefore, in regard to its acquisition, concerns an island not governed hostilely to us, and, in the hands of Spain, not likely to be; an island from whose trade we derive a great advantage, and it concerns the question not yet settled, and, we trust, never to be settled, in the progress of our country, whether we can absorb without danger a foreign and a slave population, admit the former to a participation in the rights, honors, powers and duties appertaining to the Government of this country, in all its delicate and dear relations, and add another slave population to one already managed with difficulty and which is the fruitful source of discord between different portions of our people. It is in this aspect of the case that the prophetic words of Mr. CALHOUN have their deep signification. No careless words ever fell from his lips. He engaged in no idle talk or controversies. His thoughts were bent intently on the great question, how this nation should be best governed to secure for the longest period the security, safety and happiness of the parts that compose it, and the glory and renown of the whole, and it was in its bearing on this question that he spoke the words, evidently the result of great deliberation, "Cuba is forbidden fruit to the United States." The last contribution from his pen to the literature of the country, was his work on Government; a work, we are told, that now lies upon the shelves of the publishers unsought for and unread, but a work destined to last quite as long and to operate full as powerfully on the minds of men, as any ever written on that subject. He evidently contemplates us as a homogeneous people, capable as such, so long as we are enlightened by intelligence and virtue, to exercise the duty of self-government and arrive at high distinction, but incompetent for this task and for that honor, except on those conditions, and under the operation of checks derived from historical associations not likely to influence strangers upon whom their pressure does not bear. It was at the very time when this work was in the course of preparation, and when his thoughts were given entirely to questions relating to Government, that his warning was expressed, and we are sure that no circumstance occurred during his life to change in any manner the force of his convictions. The Charleston *Mercury*, which gave him its warm support at all times, now opposes its acquisition, influenced, we presume, to some extent by Mr. CALHOUN's expressed opinions. The policy of acquiring Cuba, though sanctioned, as appears in the late exposé, by two or three eminent men as a subject of purchase, has been supported by disaffected persons in the Island, by sympathizers with them, but mainly idle, corrupt and turbulent people, unacquainted with the vast dangers that beset the course of a nation, and wholly ignorant of the steps by which its respectability and true glory are secured. There has been in many of the Southern States an undefined and unexplained idea that the addition of *Cuba will add to the security and the strength of our Southern brethren.* It is unquestionably the duty of the Southern States to see that in the arrangements of Government, not only their present happiness and security, but also their future safety, preservation and happiness, are secured. *But the addition of Cuba would in no manner promote the object.* The island would either then be admitted to an equality of representation with other States, or be overrun and destroyed. The latter is the more likely alternative, and it will be difficult to see how that precedent will benefit States that possess any like features.

The preceding would explain, no doubt to the just censure of the civilized world. It would forever silence ourselves interposed at war with the liberty and accuracy of other nations that have only the same possessions, and destroy that sense of security which is necessary to true success, and without which no people can prosper. Good will be done that will root out what is healthy in the growth of our country, and substitute what is poisonous, tending to our certain ultimate destruction. But suppose a fair participation in the profits of Government, and a just distribution of its honors and benefits are allowed to Cuba, in what respect then will the South be benefited? We would have the preliminary question what the immediate effect will be on the moral and religious feelings of our people from throwing the folds of the Constitution over a half million of foreign slaves, in rendering a reverence for the Union, and consider it on the supposition that Cuba is admitted without an instantaneous and a severe shock to all such minds. How, then, would the South be benefited? A representation in Congress of Spanish birth and interests, would ever be regarded with jealousy. It could never be an element of strength or success in any case. If the South unite with them, they derive not strength but weakness from the contact. The improvements in any Southern State contribute immediately and essentially to the benefit of other States. If it is a seaboard State, the interior is thereby brought to the ocean; if it is an interior State, its industry enjoys the means of transit to a market. Cuba is isolated. Her interests are separate. Its improvement there benefits us, only as we are benefited by the prosperity of other parts of the world. Its local Government would be the scene of intestine strife, long continued and deep, between opposing races, each striving for the mastery, and it would present for years the spectacle, not of a well ordered State, but of a divided, restless, unsettled people, who would communicate to all parts of our country the feuds which have their origin. During all that time the regular industry of Cuba would be disturbed; her productions diminished; the safety and security of American born citizens impaired; and if she ever reached that high condition now promised by honest efforts, it would be not until a lengthened and certain experience of an opposite character, resulting from the disturbances in the struggle by which she would ultimately become an American island in all respects. No supposed advantage to us in case of war, from the possession of Cuba, can possibly compensate for these disadvantages flowing from a state of peace. They are certain to arise. A foreign war purchased with the island might prevent these fruits for a time. War takes off our thoughts from strifes at home, but in no other way could exemption be purchased. We should then have Cuba to defend as well as the extensive frontier on the ocean with which Providence has blessed us, but blessed us for no purpose of war, because its *absolute* protection against sudden aggression is impossible. Although we could not be conquered, there is scarcely a port on our coast that might not be entered and destroyed, by sagacious and powerful enemies, and such they would be on a question which grasps Cuba because she is near to us, for each advance brings other powers nearer and nearer and within the supposed circle of necessary acquisition. There is a dangerous future in this question whether we acquire Cuba with war or by purchase, or even if war be not the result, or if our Government can stand the mighty intestine shock resulting from its acquisition. And there are those who would vote to give one or two hundred millions of dollars to obtain it. The immense public domain held by the United States, brings to the coffers of the Government about three millions of dollars per annum, taking an average for a few years. Considering the enormous expense which the lands occasion, the income does not exceed what fifty millions of dollars, well invested, would produce. Looking at the matter, therefore, in the light merely of income, it will be seen that, at the price of one hundred and fifty millions for Cuba, we should be giving three times the value of our whole public domain extending from the Mississippi to the Pacific Ocean. The island, in our hands, would be as fruitless of income, compared with its real value, or compared with what its needy owner receives, as are our public lands; and even if the debt were fixed upon the island, the guarantee of the United States would be required, and be ultimately called upon. We have in this country a contempt of debt, founded upon the supposed ease with which the former national debt was paid, wholly unwarranted by the history of that affair, and by the experience of the country. The debt was shifted over from the shoulders of the National Government upon those of the States, and of numerous Corporations. It was the financial policy of the Bank of the United States, which was the agent to pay it off. The actual payment of a debt, so that it will not be charge upon the country in any shape, brings about an experience in the virtues of economy not likely to be practised, an experience which secures a solid growth, at the expense of those speculative measures and principles that too generally abound. A debt should be abhorred whether it be for the purchase of Cuba, or for any other object. It is in perfect freedom from debt that we are most likely to maintain our existence as an independent, virtuous, and powerful people. Nine millions per annum for the possession of Cuba, with the uncertainty of no adequate returns from the island such as Spain forces out of the substance of the people, would be an enormous tax upon the industry of our country, even if it bring none of the other evils that seems to belong to its acquisition. We have as much if not more strength without it than with it. The waters from the extreme point of Florida, to the most Northern cape of Cuba, are thirty-seven miles wide, our boundary is rocky and distinct, it commands the navigation of the Gulf sufficiently for all our purposes in peace or war. Cuba is not held adversely to us, and will not be if we keep out of filibustering and intervention, kindred measures, certain to involve us, unless opposed, in untold difficulties with the whole civilized world. It is the policy of all men who desire to keep the country in the path of true safety, to set their faces against the acquisition of Cuba, as being "forbidden fruit," which we cannot touch.

AN ELEPHANT FIGHT IN THE WEST.—A lively correspondent of the Baltimore *Patriot*, writes from Athens County, Ohio, as follows:

I have just been wandering about the country in search of land, belonging to some clients of mine, and in doing so have met with many amusing incidents. Only the other day, as a caravan of rare animals, including one that traveled with a truck, was passing up, not Federal Hill, but Federal Creek, in Athens County, Ohio, it encountered a sturdy Buckeye driving a large bull. Now this bull, unlike some people, had never seen "the elephant" before, and when the "critter" came in sight, commenced making his more feel familiar with the "free soil," and his lungs familiar with their accustomed exercise. His driver and owner warned BARNUM's agent to get his elephant out of the way. But Mr. BARNUM's agent said he "would risk his elephant if Buckeye would risk his bull." Whereupon the Western Taurus renewed his bellowing, and made a desperate lunge at the huge monster of India. The contest was somewhat similar to certain political ones, for the elephant with one blow from his trunk, stretched the bull upon the ground, breaking three of his ribs, and driving the breath so far from his body, that it has utterly refused to return. My Buckeye friend was obliged to be content with Mr. Bull's beef, tallow, and hide, whilst the elephant went on his way, driven by his whistling and whittling attendant. True, the beef owner consoled himself by saying that he had been saved a great deal of trouble, and the fight had turned out just as he expected. This should be a warning to all Durhams never to attack elephants. Query—Will John Bull let the elephant wade over to Cuba without showing fight or not? This was my cogitation as I left the poor victim of ambition weltering in his blood.

RUNAWAY SLAVES.—It is stated that a Convention was recently held by slaveholders of the border of Kentucky bordering on Ohio, to devise means for preventing the loss of their "property" by elopement to Canada. They were alarmed at the number of escapes. A correspondent of the Maysville *Eagle*, who lived in southern Ohio for the purpose of intercepting fugitives, writes back, "that catching runaway negroes is up hill business—that while at Sandusky about thirty reached there and crossed into Canada. On his way to Malden, the captain of the steamer informed him that over two hundred had crossed between those two points. At another point on the lake, eighteen embarked in one boat on a certain night, and during that week over forty crossed from Cleveland. While he was on his way over, even, he discovered and recognized fugitives from Kentucky, one of whom, a smart, intelligent fellow, did not scruple to tell him how he had escaped from Owenton, by way of Louisville, Cincinnati

Eulogy on Daniel Webster.

(Continued from First Page.)

...ide. The eyebrow, the eye, and ...ch it glowed, were full of power. But the great expression of his face lay in the mouth. This was the most speaking ...features, moulded by every mood of ...from severity to the most captivating ...His countenance changed from stern... to softness with magical rapidity. His smile ...warming, fascinating, lighting up ...face like a sudden sunrise. His voice ...rich, deep, and strong; filling the largest ...without effort, capable of most startling ...impressive tones, and when under excite... ...rising and swelling into a volume of sound, ...like the roar of a tempest. His action was sim... ...dignified—and in his animated moods high... ...expressive. Those of us who recal his pres... ...as he stood up here to speak, in the pride ...strength of his manhood, have formed from ...words, looks, tones, and actions, an ideal ...of physical and intellectual power, which ...never expect to see approached, but by which ...unconsciously try the greatness of which we ...as well as that which we meet.

...was a man more known and admired than ...understood. His great qualities were conspicuous ...—but that part of his nature, which he ...with other men, was apprehended by com... ...few. His manners did not always do ...justice. For many years of his life, great ...rested upon him, and at times his cares ...thoughts settled down darkly upon his spirit, ...he more than a man of an awful presence. He ...to be loved, before he could be known. ...indeed, grappled his friends to him with hooks ...steel, but he did not always conciliate those ...came not his friends. He had a lofty spirit, ...could not stoop or dissemble. He could ...affect what he did not feel, nor desire to ...what he did. His wishes clung with te... ...to everything they grasped—and ...those who stood, or seemed to stand in his ..., his countenance was averted. Some, who ...not unwilling to become his friends, were ...by his manners into foes. He was social ...his nature, but not facile. He was seen to the ...advantage among a few old and tried friends, ...especially in his old home. Then his spirits rose, ...countenance expanded, and he looked and ...like a schoolboy on a holiday. Conscious ...no unfriendly ear was listening to him, his ...conversation became easy, playful, and natural. ...memory was richly stored with characteristic ...anecdote, and with amusing reminiscences of his ...early life, and of the men who were con... ...when he was young, all of which he ...with an admirable mixture of dignity and ...Those who saw him in these hours of ...ease, with his armor off, and the current of ...thoughts turning, gently and gracefully, to ...topics and familiar themes, could hardly ...that he was the same man who was so ...and austere in public.

But it may be asked, had this great man no faults? Surely he had. No man liveth, and sinneth not. There were veins of human imperfection running through his large heart and large ...But neither men, nor the works of men, should be judged by their defects. Like all eminent persons, he fell upon evil tongues; but those who best knew his private life, most honored, venerated and loved him.

He was a man of strong religious feeling. For ...speculations he had little taste, but he ...reflected deeply on the relations between God ...and his human soul, and his heart was penetrated ...with a devotional spirit. He had been, from his ...youth upwards, a diligent student of the Scriptures, and few men, whether clergymen or laymen, were more familiar with their teachings and their language. He had a great reverence for the very words of the Bible, and never used them in any ...light or trivial connexion. He never avoided the ...subjects of life, death, and immortality, and when ...he spoke of them, it was with unusual depth of ...feeling and impressiveness of manner. Within the ...last few months of his life, his thoughts and speech ...were often turned upon such themes. He felt ...that he was an old man, and that it became him ...to set his house in order. On the eighteenth day ...of January last, he had completed the three score ...and ten years which are man's allotted portion, ...and yet his eye was not dim, nor his natural force ...much abated. But he grew weaker with the approach of summer, and his looks and voice, when ...he last addressed us from this place, a few months ...ago, forced upon us the mournful reflection that ...this great light must soon sink below the horizon. ...But yet, when the news came that the hand of ...death was upon him, it startled us like a sudden ...blow, for he was become so important to us, that ...we could not look steadily at the thought of losing ...him. You remember what a sorrow it was that ...settled down upon our city. The common business of life dragged heavily with us in those days. ...There was but one expression on the faces of men, ...and but one question on their lips. We listened to ...the tidings which came up, hour after hour, ...from his distant chamber, as men upon the shore ...in a night of storm, listen to the minute guns of a ...sinking ship, freighted with the treasures of their ...hearts. The grief of the people was eager for ...the minutest details of his closing hours, and he ...died with his country around his bed. Of the ...beauty and grandeur of that death I need not ...speak to you, for it is fixed in your memories, and ...deep in your hearts. It fell upon the whole land ...like a voice from Heaven. He died calmly, simply and bravely. He was neither weary of life, ...nor afraid of death. He died like a husband, a ...father, a friend, a Christian, and a man; with ...thoughtful tenderness for all around him, and a ...trembling faith in the mercy of God. He was not ...cried by long and hopeless suffering; nor were ...his friends saddened by seeing the lights put out ...before the curtain fell. His mind, like a setting ...sun, seemed largest at the closing hour. Such a ...death turns to us the dark valley to a span. Such is ...midsummer's day at the poles, where sunset ...melts into sunrise, and the last ray of evening is ...caught up, and appears once more as the first ...beam of the new morning.

I should not feel that my duty had been wholly discharged, did I not speak of the touching simplicity and solemnity of his funeral. In his will, ...made a few days before his death, he says: "I wish ...to be buried without the least show or ostentation, but in a manner respectful to my neighbors, ...whose kindness has contributed so much to the ...happiness of me and mine, and for whose prosperity I offer sincere prayers to God." His wishes ...were faithfully observed, and, in the arrangements ...for his funeral, there was no recognition of worldly distinction or official rank. He was buried simply as the head of a household, after the manner ...of New-England. But the immense crowds which ...were there, drawn from all parts of the land by ...their own veneration and love, formed an element of impressiveness far above all civil pageantry or military honors. Who, that was there present, will ever forget the scene on which fell the ...rich light of that soft, autumnal day? There was ...the landscape, so stamped with his image and ...identified with his presence. There were the ...trees he had planted, the fields over which he had ...delighted to walk, and the ocean whose waves ...were music to his ear. There was the house, ...with its hospitable door: but the stately form ...of its master did not stand there, with outstretched hand and smile of welcome. That smile ...had vanished forever from the earth, and the ...head and form were silent, cold and motionless. ...The dignity of life had given place to the dignity of death. No narrow chamber held that illustrious dust; no coffin concealed that majestic frame. In the open air, clad as when alive, he ...lay extended in seeming sleep; with no touch of ...disfeature upon his brow; as noble an image of ...repose and strength as ever was seen upon earth. ...Around him was the landscape that he had loved, ...and above him was nothing but the dome of the ...covering heavens. The sunshine fell upon the ...dead man's face, and the breeze blew over it. A ...lover of nature, he seemed to be gathered into her ...maternal arms, and to lie like a child upon a mother's lap. We felt, as we looked upon him, that ...death had never stricken down, at one blow, a ...greater sum of life. And whose heart did not ...swell, when from the honored and distinguished ...men there gathered together, six plain Marshfield ...farmers were called forth, to carry the head of ...their neighbor to the grave. Slowly and sadly the ...vast multitude followed, in mourning silence, and ...he was laid down to rest among dear and kindred ...dust. There, among the scenes that he loved in ...life, he sleeps well. He has left his name and ...memory to dwell forever upon those hills and valleys, to breath a more spiritual tone into the winds ...that blow over his grave, to touch with finer light ...the face of the breaking wave, to throw a more ...solemn beauty upon the hues of Autumn and the ...shadows of twilight.

But though his mortal form is there, his spirit is here. His words are written in living light along these walls. May that spirit rest upon us and our children. May those words live in our hearts and the hearts of those who come after us. May we honor his memory, and show our gratitude for his life, by taking heed to his counsels and walking in the way on which the light of his wisdom shines.

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, DEC. 1, 1852.

☞ Persons wishing the *Daily Times*, morning or evening, served at their residences or places of business, can receive it regularly by sending a note to that effect, through the penny post, to this office.

☞ Persons wishing the *Daily Times* in Philadelphia, can have it served at their houses by application to T. B. CALLENDER, No. 86 South-Third st.

News of the Morning.

The imposing funeral obsequies to the memory of Mr. WEBSTER at Boston, yesterday, is the leading topic of interest in our news report this morning. The Legislature of New-Hampshire attended in a body, and the entire procession, when formed, was nearly a mile in length, and occupied over one hour in passing. The oration of Mr. HILLARD, which we are enabled to publish at length, by means of a report received at an early hour this morning by express, was the chief feature of the occasion, and constitutes at once a tribute of genuine eloquence to the memory of the departed Statesman, and a substantial evidence of the cultivated taste of the orator of the day.

We have, by telegraph, an account of the preliminary meeting of the Electoral Colleges in several of the States—one at Harrisburg, Pa., and another at Boston. They all give their votes to-day for President and Vice-President of the United States, and appoint messengers to bear the result to Washington.

It is announced from Washington that the President's Message is in type, and special messengers are to leave the Seat of Government this morning, to deliver copies to the press at some twenty different and prominent points in the country as soon as the organization of the two Houses next Monday is announced by Telegraph. The triumphant Democracy held a festival at the United States Hotel, at Washington, last evening.

The freshets at the South, besides causing much local damage, have retarded the mails through Georgia, and some inconvenience is experienced by the irregular receipt of business letters from New-Orleans, Mobile, &c.

The monthly Gold Summary, which will be found in another column, exhibits the largest amount of gold dust, by nearly half a million dollars, ever deposited at the Philadelphia Mint, in a single month. Coincident with this, the export of gold from this City for the month, falls short of a single million of dollars.

A letter which we publish this morning from the Hon. Mr. FAULKNER, of Virginia, and a note appended thereto by the editors of the *National Intelligencer*, explains the way in which the late Diplomatic correspondence in regard to Cuba reached the public press.

A third conviction for the murder of BAXTER, the ship watchman, was had in our Courts yesterday—that of WILLIAM JOHNSON. A man by the name of STETLER was convicted in the Federal Court at Philadelphia for forging half-dollars. The paper warehouse of JESUP & MOORE, in Commerce-street, in that city, was destroyed by fire yesterday morning. LOGAN, the negro preacher, concerned in the JERRY Rescue at Syracuse, in 1851, has surrendered himself to the U. S. Marshal, and given bonds for his appearance at Court in January.

The cases of counterfeiting referred to yesterday, among our City items, have been transferred for trial to the United States Court.... The Mercantile Library Association have appointed their Nominating Committee, preliminary to the ensuing yearly election.... Further discoveries are reported in regard to the movements of PROPER, who had been charged by sundry Wall-street houses with very improper money practices.

The first, or introductory Lecture of Mr. WILLIAM H. FRY on Music, attracted a very large audience to Metropolitan Hall last evening. A notice of the lecture is given in another column.

We look to-day for three days later news from Europe by the Cunard steamer due at this port. The outward steamer of the same line leaves her wharf at Jersey City, at noon. The steamship *Petrel* arrived last night from the Island of St. Thomas, after touching at Bermuda. She brings no news.

☞ The Eulogy upon Mr. WEBSTER, pronounced yesterday, at Boston, by GEORGE S. HILLARD, Esq., which will be found at length in our columns this morning, is one of the most eloquent and admirable tributes yet paid to the memory and character of that great man. Its analysis of his character in its three-fold aspect — as a Lawyer, Statesman, and Writer—is accurate and just; and its statement of his public services, and of his relations to the country and to the society in which he lived, is exceedingly discriminating and impressive. It is the production of an accomplished scholar, speaking upon a worthy and a favorite theme.

☞ Yesterday, the citizens of Boston gave formal expression to their sorrow at the death of Mr. WEBSTER. The day was most happily propitious; the weather screno and Indian Summer-like in its mildness; the gathering large and swollen by contributions from all the New-England and Middle States. Altogether, the various elements of weather, popular feeling, and the fulfillment of the programme were in satisfactory attendance.

We give elsewhere a full account of the proceedings, including Hon. GEORGE S. HILLARD's eloquent eulogy. In Boston grief for the loss of WEBSTER is no affair of mere ritual. It is the loss of a neighbor and a friend; of one who, during the life-time of a generation, has been the private, individual pride of every Bostonian and of every citizen of Massachusetts. They grieve for him as for the departure of an animated principle, that has stood for them, in some of the stormiest controversies of the age. And there was not a man, probably, present at the great pageant of sorrow that did not regard himself as a full shareholder in the prevalent sentiment, and feel and conduct himself accordingly. These Boston doings will be viewed by the whole country, as more official, more immediately expressive of the national feeling, than anything else that has as yet taken place.

☞ It is in contemplation to erect a monument to the memory of Mr. COOPER on the summit of "Mount Vision," a bold peak, which overlooks his late residence at Cooperstown. The project has found many helpers in Otsego County, and is a worthy tribute to the great novelist, to whose name the pleasant village at the foot of Otsego Lake owes its past and present celebrity. The recollections clustering around the cave of Leatherstocking, and the bluff hills among which it is found, surmounted by the head of Mount Vision, lend a charm to that region, which no visitor can have failed to feel. The plan of a monument on that spot will be favorably entertained.

The reference in the Queen's recent speech to the subject of transportation to Van Diemen's Land will be likely to revive the old discussion about the propriety of that practice. Lord DERBY is prepared to recommend the disuse of the island for its present purpose; and either the entire suppression of criminal establishments, or the selection of some other location. The usual ambiguity of the Premier prevents us from ascertaining which. But the mere allusion to the topic will bring numberless disputants into the field, Archbishop WHATELY heading the antagonists of the system with all the logical vigor of his pen. The question will only be settled after a lively interchange of Paixhan pamphlets, and a brisk fire of leaden leaders and epistolatory small shot in the prints. No little parliamentary capital will be made of it.

Nothing, after all, is more surprising than that the merits of the system are still regarded as questionable, unless it is the pertinacity of writers, like BENTHAM and WHATELY, who uniformly refuse to temper their theories by reference to practice. The testimony of all experience, ancient and modern, proves the triumphant success and lofty destiny of penal settlements. That Athens and Rome were peopled by a confluence of the knaves and vagrants of two European peninsulas, is an historical reminiscence in striking contrast with the splendors of Athens in the days of PERICLES, or of Rome, in those of AUGUSTUS. The origin bears no apparent relation to the result. The BENTHAMS and WHATELYS cotemporary with CECROPS or the apocryphal ROMULUS doubtless anticipated precisely the objections urged in later days; and prophecied for the embryotic state, long annals of reckless plunder, and a civic condition much less desirable than that supposed to prevail in the lewdest of Pluto's dominions. But the respective associations of confessed brigands and outlaws grew into empires, whose influence reached to the limits of the world, and bids fair to reach the fartheat limits of time. America, too, was a pensl colony; and school-boy declamation assures us that America is the Greece and Rome of a later date and a new world. In 1619, "one hundred dissolute persons," the scum of the Fleet and Marshalsea, were transported to Virginia, by the order of JAMES I. This was before the countervailing piety of the Puritans had immortalized Plymouth Rock. The Moss-troopers of the border, were by statute 18, CHARLES II., ordered to be hung or carried to America. And by an act passed in 1718, the system of transportation with reference to this country was established on the same basis as that more recently operative toward Australia; and all the villains of England chose between the halter and a residence in America, along with prim Puritans and Quakers, and High Church cavaliers. America was the Botany Bay of Britain until the Revolution rid us of that and other British pests. Then did WILLIAM PITT dispatch a cargo of hapless wretches to the South seas, that they might steal themselves a home in those recondite climes, and the landing of the *Sydney* in New South Wales, was as the landing of the *Mayflower* in another New-England. The knaves sought a new country in order, seemingly, that they might serve the devil according to their own corrugated consciences. We suspect it will not be a popular idea in this country, that the stream of iniquity thus turned upon us for nearly a century, has left a permanent mark upon the national character. Allusions to the historical fact, in connection with Fillibusterism, manifest destiny and the rest, will be ungracious. The "dissolute persons" sent to Virginia founded, doubtless, some of the first families in the Old Dominion; first in order of time, if not in rank and position. It may not be wise for claimants of ante-revolutionary ancestry to be over-shrewd in their genealogical researches, lest they detect their forbears in a Newgate cell. It serves our present purpose to know that these Colonies were penal establishments in the entirest sense of the epithet; and that this day they present the spectacle to mankind of as much self-controlled order, and at least as much social propriety and rectitude as the nation whose hulks and holds we have relieved.

Any of the thousands, who listened to Mr. MEAGHER's brilliant lecture about Australia, the other night, will not need to be told how the original sin of the island has thriven into peace, order, prosperity, and the development of an empire, the only obstruction to the growth of which is the plenitude of its mineral riches. With more than two millions of inhabitants; and a commerce, whereof the import and export values run into the millions, the growth of that rogue-begotten community lacks a parallel even in our own extraordinary story. And no obstruction can act as anything more than a momentary stay. Gold-seeking settlers will presently subside into Arcadian Strephons and Corydons, with their crooks; gold-digging implements be beaten into plough-shares and pruning-hooks; and the whole population, though still seeking a living, as the vilest of Joe Millers has it, by hook or by crook, will find the business more remunerative than it was in the mother country. Australia is not only destined to be great in itself, and its own wonderful resources, but the Merlins of these days tell us that the seat of British Empire in the future will be in that far country, to which the outcasts of the nation were its pioneers. The centre of English influence, wealth, and interest hastens beyond the equator; and in another century, London, we are pre-assured, will be a remote provincial town.

There is then no special reason to apprehend ill-fortune to societies composed of these unpromising materials. But how does the practice affect the administration of justice at home? Certainly, not injuriously. Society is best secured from crime by getting rid of the criminals. Their existence, legislators assert, may be prevented by example. This truth, however, is not so well ascertained as it might be; and instances are produced to show, that where penalties are systematically inflicted in public, there has been a notable upspring of crime. But transportation offers the duplicate advantage of relieving the community from its noisome elements, which it converts into the civilizing, fructifying constituents of an equally pure society elsewhere. The viciously disposed are placed under other influences, and released from the urgence of temptation. The want, the degradation, the ...their immunity in St. Giles, no longer exist in their new field of labor. Society there resolves itself into its primitive conditions; and the fact that the victim of crime must be a brother in misfortune and exile, secures life and property as well as the most stringent laws. There is less violence in Australia than in California. And thus the rotten relics of a State, when flung upon another soil, nourish a fresh, thrifty, gigantic social up-growth, with more vigor at the core, and harder wood in the branches, than in the parent tree. And the fruit is golden. The South Seas give their guano to England to foster a sluggish vegetation. England gives its human exuviæ to the South Seas, and the manure begets empires in return. It is hardly possible, with the happy results of the system broad before them, that the House of Commons will undertake to extinguish their last penal colony and keep all their felons and *larrons* at home. It may be well, in view of the anomalous state of things in Australia to remove the seat of punishment from the adjoining island, but it will not be well either for England or for the spread of civilization, if the transportation of convicts cease entirely. We are not sure but the adoption of the system in the United States would be an act of real wisdom and humanity.

The Journal of Commerce and Cuba.

In another column is published an article from the *Journal of Commerce*, which has been awaiting opportunity for several days. We give it as an epitome of the whole anti-annexation argument, and not for any intrinsic merits. The mere suggestion of the subject seems to confuse the intellects of conservatism, rendering its logic puerile, and its language incoherent. President FILLMORE is as far out in his postulates as he is in his temper. And the *Journal*, in applauding the President, makes such a heterogeneous porridge of such ideas as it has, as to bring despite upon all ordinary rules of argumentation. Each sentence is a special plea without sequence or correlative.

We alluded to the citation from Mr. CALHOUN, in the course of some remarks yesterday. That statesman, upon the strength of a casual remark, made a quarter of a century ago is represented as strongly opposed to the acquisition of Cuba. His principal grounds of objection are said to have been: "That it was in the hands of a weak power, "which held it as a sort of stake-holder between the nations of the earth; that "through our commerce we were quietly but "effectually enjoying all we could claim or expect of its industry; that its Government "was improving through our example; that "life and property were becoming entirely "safe there, and that the acquisition of the "Island through conquest, containing as it did "a foreign, and, also, a slave population, "would be fraught with great dangers to us, "and must be prevented."

But however true this may have been in 1828, it is by no means so in 1852, and we do not for a moment question that the views of Mr. CALHOUN would have been vastly different, in the presence of existing circumstances. Our Commerce is not enjoying all we have a right to claim or expect of Cuba. Trade with the island is burdened with the most onerous taxation, the port and other Government charges upon American exports alone approaching $5,000,000 per annum. The charges indeed amount very nearly to actual prohibition. The *United States Economist* illustrates the terms of trade with the island, by the following exemplary transactions:

On American merchant ships to Cuba 200 bbls. of flour, costing $5 50 or $1,000, to Cuba, with orders to invest the proceeds in coffee for return, the accounts will stand thus:

"Sale of 200 bbls. flour at $17		$1,400 00
CHARGES		
Duty	$2,058	
Freight	137	
Landing and Cooperage	14	
Commission 2½ per cent	46	
		2,235 00
Proceeds		$1,165 00
Invested in coffee, 16 676 lbs. at $5 per 112 lbs.		$823 50
Invested in bags, 5 rials each		52 50
		$886 00
CHARGES		
Export duty, 6¾ cents per 100 lbs	$164 01	
Brokerage, ½ per cent	4 43	
Marking, weighing, carting	12	
Bills of Lading	1 00	
		122 01
		$1,008 01
Commission 2½ per cent		25 21
Net		$1,033 02

"Out of an investment of $1,000 in the United States, the Cuban Government gets $2,124 31, or very nearly 200 per cent taxes.

Of these extraordinary burdens upon trade, a number have been levied or augmented since 1828. In that year Cuba took $6,599 096 worth of our productions, and we received in exchange $3,176,964 of insular products, and the balance of trade in our favor was $3,422,-132. In 1850, Cuba had augmented her American imports no more than to $6,653,360; while her exports hither amounted to $8,359,-252; turning the balance against us to the extent of $1,705,892. Taken along with the facts of uniform diserimination in favor of Spanish bottoms, and the unreasonable imposts heaped up with the craziest avarice upon trade; and we may realize the entire inapplicability of remarks made twenty-five years ago to the commercial phenomena of to-day.

And had Mr. CALHOUN lived to this time, he would have been sadly grieved to see how entirely his speculations about the growing liberality of the Government, and of the increasing security of personal rights and enjoyments, have been refuted. No property is secure against the plunder of Government, which is no lesa flagrant, because systematic. No person is safe from inquisitorial oversight, seizure and confinement, upon the lightest suspicions. The most atrocious examples of excess towards either life and property, which the historian can produce, find themselves outdone in contemporary Cuba. And, sad to say, scores of our own citizens have been among the sufferers. Not one therefore of the grounds assumed by the great Carolinian is longer tenable. Even the standing principle that has colored our diplomacy at all times, that Cuba, in the hands of a friendly and peaceful power, were better left to its independence, has ceased to be true. The Government is no longer either friendly or peaceful. Its conduct is that of a jealous, distrustful foe; and we should be much less seriously and constantly annoyed, if France or England were the possessor. We deem it anything but safe to leave the avenue from our Atlantic to our Gulf and Pacific States in the control of a power, of whose petulance and insolence we have had ample experience.

What the *Journal* has to say about the un... Buchanan is clearly based upon indifferent information. The public property on the Island is well known to be worth more than $100,000,000. Add to this the actual revenues, and we have a *quid pro quo*, large enough, we conceive, to satisfy the most niggardly buyer; large enough to pay off, in a very few years, the debt incurred in the purchase. The revenues of the Island, under American auspices, would reach a sum unparalleled in the past. No one familiar with the system of extortion now practiced upon producers, in order to swell the royal income; an extortion so gross as frequently to oblige the planter to abandon his estate, in despair of complying with the exaction, will doubt about the immense benefit of the change. With liberal management, Cuba might very easily contribute a moiety of the cost of our own Government.

These points we do not state, nor do we at any time insist upon the value of Cuba to this country as an argument for recourse to violent methods. But the audacity of the island government has led it to insult our flag, and impair our self-respect as a powerful nation. The magnanimous principle which has induced our people to assent to the continuance of the island in Spanish hands is presumed upon, and of all the nations of the earth, we are selected for gratuitous truculence and repeated indignity; and when people grow restless under such scornful treatment, and demand redress, they are met with intricate reasoning about the danger of annexation, and ill-timed exaggerations of the hazards of war. The Cuban authorities, we insist, have violated treaties between the United States and Spain, and so wantonly as to require the promptest action on the part of this Government. An admission of the principle upon which the violation was founded, at once renders every treaty-engagement nugatory. American commerce and American citizens, all over the world, are deprived of the protection of their flag, and placed at the mercy of any, the most arbitrary and ruthless police. The American sailor is turned loose upon the world with the curse of CAIN imposed upon him by his paternal Government—whosoever takes him may slay him. And when we protest against the poltroonery of Government in circumstances thus critical, we are met with a mixed tissue of absurdities designed to discourage the acquisition of the island. If we choose to sweep even these issues, irrelevant as they are, out of our path, it is not because we thirst for war. While we are of those not willing to submit to dishonorable peace, through groundless apprehensions of results, that can only be most happy for the country; we fear no such calamity, unless produced by the unfortunate policy of the Administration.

☞ Mr. FRY commenced his Lecture on Music last evening, under very favorable auspices. A pleasant night and a full house were flattering indications. In these days of great feasts, it is something novel to effect a combination of choice harmony with expositions of the way in which it is brought about, and the plan is likely to receive a large share of the public favor. The idea is a good one. Mr. FRY has a happy faculty of illustration and analysis. He discourses of Music as a Science, taken in its earliest development and traced through successive stages and improvements. The manner of his discourse is pleasing and appropriate to the subject. The audience received the entertainment with great enthusiasm, and gave few tokens of weariness through a performance which occupied upward of two hours. Treating of Music in its early steps, and alluding to the universality of a musical expression in Nature, Mr. FRY descanted at length upon the philosophical characteristics of the art, giving numerous illustrations with the aid of an excellent Orchestra and Chorus. The varieties of quantity and expression were portrayed by a composition arranged for orchestral effect. In the second part, Mr. FRY introduced his general History of Music, giving imitations of the hymns and festal songs of the Chinese—monotonous, occasionally ludicrous, and altogether curious. The Chorus performed its part, in illustrating the text of the Lecture, with precision and nicety. With the corps of artists engaged for the succeeding Lectures, there can be no doubt of the entire success of the novel and attractive enterprise which has been so well initiated by Mr. FRY.

Madam Sontag To-night.

The admirable programme of Monday evening is announced by Madam SONTAG for this evening, with all the Choral accompaniments. The chief exception which we have heard taken to this entertainment is that it embraces too many sweets. The selection is certainly the most comprehensive, as it is one of the finest of the season, and there may be some force in the objection to the length of the performance. In view of this fact, we respectfully suggest to the management to cut short part of the monster choruses. These have not been received with a popular favor commensurate with the expense and trouble incurred, and the reason in part is, that Madam SONTAG, and Signori BADIALI, POZZOLINI and ROCCO, led by such a Conductor as ECKERT, and assisted by little JULIENNE, make up a combination of sweet sounds, within themselves, amply satisfactory to the audience.

☞ Mr. THACKERAY begins the repetition of his series of captivating lectures this evening. Those who were kept from the original delivery by the press of subscribers and the crowded state of the Church, will of course avail themselves of the present opportunity to hear the distinguished Lecturer.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

J. G. MOFFETT'S LAMP DEPOT.—Housekeepers and others are respectfully invited to examine the very beautiful Candelabras, Girandoles, Solar, Fluid and Lard Lamps, J. G MOFFETT has always on hand at his depôt, Nos. 119 and 121 Prince. J. G. M. sells at very moderate profits. "The quick sixpence rather than the slow shilling," is his motto. Gas Fixtures introduced into houses with economy and dispatch.

THE BAZAAR OF HOLIDAY PRESENTS AT ROGERS'S, No. 449 Broadway, where may be found every variety of Toys, Games, and neat Fancy Articles for the old and young, rich and poor; prices distinctly marked on all the articles, and so arranged as to afford every facility for selection, even amid the crowd that daily throng his store for something new.

NOVELTIES OF THE WORLD.—TUTTLE CAN show you more Games at his Emporium, No. 315 Broadway, than your fancy ever conceived. He has imported the newest, the most instructive, the most comical, the most amusing, the most puzzling Games that England France, Germany, or China, can produce. If you care about a choice you must call early.

ONE HUNDRED PICTURES WILL BE EXHIBITED this day at the door of ROOT'S Premium Gallery, No. 363 Broadway. They invite criticism.

TYPE WANTED.—ONE THOUSAND POUNDS Nonpareil, 500 pounds Minion, and 200 pounds Agate Type wanted immediately. Address TYPE, at this Office.

FOWLERS & WELLS, PHRENOLOGISTS, Clinton Hall, No. 131 Nassau-st., N. Y.

BUCHANAN'S CELEBRATED GOLDEN HAIR WASH AND TONIC.—Ladies and gentlemen who wish to preserve their hair, prevent it from falling off, or restore it when gone, should use this wash. It is the only article ever discovered that will restore hair on bald heads. Sold at 222 Broadway, and by druggists.

HERE IS A CHANCE, INDEED.—IT WILL NOT DO for any man to be ill dressed. The circumstances of the times compel us all, no matter how poor we may be, to dress ourselves in comfortable garments. One of the cheapest and finest stocks of Clothing we ever inspected to be sold at 182 Fulton-st., where Messrs. SMITH & RICE are engaged in dispensing it among hosts of customers and satisfied customers.

784 CERTIFICATES OF THE EFFICACY OF WATIE'S NERVOUS ANTIDOTE, City and County of New-York. The following depositions were sworn to before me, HENRY C. BANKS, No. 6, New City Hall—Recorder part of 784, in all:

It cured the daughter of Mrs Sweitzer, No. 289 3d av., of Epileptic Fits, and violent Cough. She says there is no medicine equal to the Antidote.

Mrs. E. Kenbrook, No. 25 Rivington-line.—It cured the child of Fits, and another of Enlargement of the Spleen.

Mr. Levison, No. 462 Broome-st.—It cured him of a Rheumatic affection, of years' duration—Neuralgia, and Mrs. L. of Tic Doloureux. He considers it the best medicine ever made.

John Hill, No. 314 Pearl-st.—Cough and raising Blood fully for many mon'hs, cured.

Mrs Hill—Bad Cough, cured.

Mrs. Demarest, No. 19 Downing st.—Liver Complaint, Cough and Soreness.

Catherine Howard, No. 195 Franklin-st.—St. Vitus's Dance, cured.

Mrs. Hines, No. 92 1st st.—Great Nervous Debility, cured. She praises the Antidote highly.

Mr. John Doyle, No. 343 8d st.—Nervous Headache from childhood: so bad as to suspend reason while the paroxysm lasted; entirely cured.

Mr Martin Beebe—Nervous Headache, cured.

Mr. J. Robinson, No. 649 Broadway.—Is cured him of Consumption, when he was in a state of utter prostration. He was reduced to a skeleton. He is now perfectly well. He says it is the greatest medicine extant, and, from his own case, thinks no one ought to despair.

Mrs. H. Pulley, No. 130 Elm st.—Rheumatism, cured.

Ann Jackson, No 48 Mulberry-st.—Cough of four years' standing cured.

Mrs. Hall, No. 215 Rivington-st.—Neuralgia; perfectly cured.

Miss Hall, No. 215 Rivington-st.—Bronchitis; perfectly cured.

Mrs. Smith, No. 253 Rivington-st.—Neuralgia; perfect cure.

Mrs. Hamilton, No. 142 Crosby-st.—Bronchitis and Neuralgia; same.

Ellen Daey, No. 121 Sheriff-st.—Chills and Fever, cured.

Dennis Daey—Cough and Sore Breast, cured.

Mrs. Lowry, No. 734 Sheriff-st.—Nervous Debility, cured. Considers the Antidote an excellent medicine.

Mrs. Roosa—Consumption; very low; much relieved by it.

Mr. Rue, Eldridge-st. Prices—Bronchitis. Thinks it a most wonderful medicine. It cured his neighbor of Neuralgia.

$1 per bottle. Depot, No. 182 Nassau-st.

THE EXHIBITION OF FURS AT GENIN'S BAZAAR.—The *Journal of Commerce* couples the assertion that "furs will be very generally worn during the coming Winter," with the announcement that "the stock of furs now in this market is supposed to be worth not far from two millions of dollars." Of this stock, the value of which is perhaps over-estimated, GENIN has the cream; and at his Bazaar will be found between twenty-five and thirty thousand dollars worth of the most fashionable Furs for ladies, made up into Muffs, Victorines, Cloaks, Cuffs &c., of the latest Paris styles. The assortment comprises the richest and finest descriptions of Royal Ermine, Russian and Hudson's Bay Sables, Stone Marten, Mountain Martens, Mink, Chinchilla and Fitch. In fact every kind of Furs appropriate for ladies or children, and every fashionable style in which they are worn, will be found at GENIN'S BAZAAR.

It is necessary to refer to another passage in the article on Furs in the *Journal of Commerce* in order to shield the ladies of New-York, and strangers visiting the city from imposition. The *Journal* says "that the best descriptions bring extravagant prices." At the Bazaar, "extravagant prices" are unknown; and the assertion is now ventured that at no retail establishment in New-York, the "best descriptions," or any description of Furs, be obtained at such cheap rates as there. GENIN respectfully invites the ...test by which the relative cheapness of articles of the same class at different stores can be ascertained—THE TEST OF COMPARISON.

GENIN'S BAZAAR,
No. 513 Broadway, St. Nicholas Hotel.

GOLD MEDAL.—THE FIRST PREMIUM, A GOLD Medal, was awarded to J. GURNEY, of Nos. 189 and 349 Broadway, for his superior Daguerreotypes at the late Fair of the American Institute. The report of the Premium Committee on these Daguerreotypes reads thus: "They are the best Daguerreotypes that have ever been exhibited, and show by their distinct outline, clearness of light and shadow, tolerably well, with artistic effect, the present, the highest state to which the Daguerrean art has arrived in this country. His stereoscopic pictures are also very fine." These specimens, together with a large collection of portraits of distinguished persons, can be seen at his new and magnificent gallery, 349 Broadway; also, a large collection of views of California, embracing all the principal cities, towns, harbors, gold regions, &c., &c. Admission free.

Chemicals of a superior quality, for artists' use, prepared by GURNEY & LITCH. None genuine without the written signature of J. GURNEY and A. LITCH. For sale by GURNEY, at No. 349 Broadway.

CLOTHING—FINE AND FASHIONABLE.—ALFRED MUNSON & Co., 441 Broadway, offer the best assortment of ...made Clothing to be found in New York, consisting of Overcoats of every description, Dress and Frock Coats, Opera Coats and Cloaks, handsome walking Coats, new style Cassimere and Doeskin Pantaloons, rich vests of light and plain velvets, Royal Cashmeres, Cassimeres plain and embroidered, new styles Flannels, &c., &c. Also, Gents' underga...ments of every description. Boys' and Children's Clothing our assortment is very complete, comprising the most beautiful styles, and made in the very best manner. Purchasers will be pleased to call at the Broadway Clothing Emporium, 441 Broadway. No deviation from marked prices.

VESTS OF THE LATEST PARISIAN IMPORTATIONS, of the most fashionable patterns, made up by superior workmen, can be procured at a few hours' notice at the extensive Clothing Store of P. L. SOOMES, Astor House Hall, corner Fulton and Nassau-sts. Ready-made Clothing of superior quality—the largest assortment of the kind in New-York—can be examined at the above store by those who desire to make first rate bargains. Business-like gentlemanly and competent clerks united with every other requisite for a first-class Clothing Store, have placed Union Hall at the head of the business in this City.

UNION HALL, corner Fulton and Nassau-sts., N.Y.

THE PRIZE SLIPPER.—SINCE MR. CANTRELL, of No. 336 Bowery, won the first prize at the late Fair for the best imitation of the French slipper, he has had hosts of customers thronging his doors daily. His superior slippers have gone off with a rush, few unacquainted with their great popularity among the ladies, would suppose. Now that the ball season is here, his sublime slippers, fit for the tiniest fairy, should be on every lady's foot. Indeed, she cannot be neatly dressed, however beautiful her garments, without them. Ladies, delay not a moment, but call at No. 336 Bowery, and have yourself suited with only such elegant master-pieces as CANTRELL can make.

WELLS', FARGO & Co.'s CALIFORNIA EXPRESS.—We send our next regular Express by U. S. Mail Steamer GEORGIA, MONDAY, Dec. 6, at 3 P. M., to charge of JNO. J. KELLY, our own special messenger. Freight should be sent into our office by Saturday night, in order to proof over. No package should measure more than 64 cubic feet, or weigh more than 125 lbs. Small parcels received until 1 o'clock the day the steamer sails

WELLS, FARGO & CO., No. 16 Wall-st.

REAL ESTATE AUCTION SALE.—IT WILL BE seen on reference to another column, that ANTHONY J. BLEECKER will sell at public auction THIS DAY, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchant's Exchange, 8 beautiful building lots, 4 of the same fronting on 45th, and 4 on 26th-sts. Commencing 75 feet East of the 8th-ave. Also, the houses and lots Nos. 171 and 179 17th-st., and No. 108 30th-st. Also, a large number of lots on Lexington and 4th-aves., and on 33d and 35th-sts., New-York, and the house and lot Nos. 126 Bolivar-st., Brooklyn. Maps can be had of the auctioneer, No. 7 Broad-st.

PANTALOONS! PANTALOONS!—EVERY GENTLEMAN who appreciates an easy and elegant fit in this important garment, should call on C. BOOTH, No. 496 Broadway. His style of pantaloons is the very wine of fashion, and his stock of cassimeres is unequalled in the city. Mr. BOOTH, in conformity with the spirit of the age, has determined to reduce greatly the price of custom work, and to furnish Gentlemen's Clothing of the most superior make, and the best material, so cheap that the sensible portion of the public cannot withhold their patronage. Don't forget

J. C. BOOTH, No. 496 Broadway, cor. Broome-st.

GREAT BARGAINS IN UPHOLSTERY GOODS.—In order to close our Fall importations, before the approaching Holidays, we offer a splendid assortment of Curtain materials of every description. Lace and Muslin Curtains, Window Shades and Cornices, Gimps, Tassels, with everything in the Uphol

New-England Course of Lectures, No. 6.

Last evening, at the Brooklyn Institute, Hon. HORACE MANN delivered the 6th of the Course of New-England Lectures, at this place, taking for his subject "Woman." The lecturer commenced by saying that not long since he delivered, upon request, a lecture, entitled "A Few Thoughts for Young Men," which had been somewhat circulated and read, and it was believed had done some good; he had also been requested to send forth an associate, and was reminded that it is not good to be alone. The learned lecturer then commenced, and glanced at the whole career of the sex, from the time of Eve down to the present. He contended that woman had in all ages been out of her sphere. Instead of being an intelligent companion of man, and instructor of youth, she had been a slave. Man had modeled her after his own passions. He said that he should hardly be able in an hour to speak of woman's sphere. What is now called the sphere of woman, will at some time be called a hemisphere. Women had not been properly respected at any time. They have been flattered, and flattery is disrespect. Through all time have they been taught that the garnishing of the body was of more importance than that of the mind. The thought had never been said or sung that she could add another octave to human enjoyment. The lecturer alluded particularly to the moral tendency of the influence of woman. Allusion was made to the female characters in SHAKSPEARE'S writings. Lady Macbeth, the strongest of them all, was the worst. In alluding to a certain class of writers of the present day, who fill the air with supernumary Angels, it would be well if the Creator would cut off their wings. There was too much of the visionary—too Frenchy. They do not convey an idea of woman's exalted destiny. When alluding to the modern Women's Rights movement, he said that there might be some excuse for those who are themselves and have mothers and sisters smarting under the accumulated wrongs inflicted upon their sex by man who should assist in elevating the sex to their proper sphere. It is not to be wondered at, perhaps, under such circumstances, that we find one occasionally seemingly unsex herself, and go to extremes in standing up for their rights. Under the new order of things, the old saying that the tailor makes the man, is more true than ever, for he now with the shears not only makes the man but women too. God created man and woman mentally, otherwise on a principle of the division of labor. Here the lecturer spoke of the particular sphere of women, what she might accomplish if permitted to fill it in perfection; that woman was a purer being than man, and if made after ADAM it was to make her the superior.

The lecture was replete with interest, as was manifested by the close attention of the audience, a large proportion of whom were of the fair sex. The attendance was much larger than on any previous lecture of the course, and will undoubtedly be still larger on next Tuesday evening, as it was announced by the President SETH Low, Esq., that Mr. MANN would lecture in continuance of the same subject on that evening.

Correspondence of the Baltimore Sun.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Nov. 29, 1852.

The Democratic portion of Congress—Senators and Members—are coming in fast, and together with their attendants and friends, present a very handsome appearance. They are, since the late Presidential election, decidedly the *best dressed* party of the two, and what is most remarkable on the score of reciprocity, they are dressed by the Whigs, in return for the *dressing* they have given them. The Democrats will have to forgive, for some time at least, calling the Whigs the "silk stocking gentry." The tailors, it appears, have been the party most benefitted by the canvass thus far.

There is no doubt but that we shall have a quorum on Monday next, and that Congress will do some business. Gen. PIERCE is not coming till the latter part of February, and, in the meantime, will keep his own secrets. There are measures before Congress which must pass this session if they shall not be buried among the rubbish; but Gen. PIERCE will not, by his presence, embarrass legislation, or attempt to bias it.

News has reached here from Iowa, to the effect that there is every prospect of the reelection of Gen. JONES to the Senate of the United States. The State of Iowa can certainly have no better or more efficient representative in Congress, nor one who, by his general popularity in all the States, can better forward the interests of his own.

The finances of the United States are in a most flourishing condition, and the report of the Secretary of the Treasury will show a large excess of the revenues over the expenditures. If nothing occurs to disturb this favorable balance, it will not be many years before the whole United States debt will be paid off.

The sailing of purser SMITH in the *Cheraker*, does not seem to give the administration much uneasiness, nor does it appear that any apprehension is felt as to his being imprisoned, or the vessel being confiscated. His Excellency, the Captain-General of Cuba, will have a care how he makes such a fool of himself. The vessel will be warned off, and not permitted to enter the port, that's all. If one of our citizens were to be incarcerated on mere suspicion, nothing could prevent some flagrant manifestation of indignation on the part of our citizens, and public opinion would rise above the nice, peaceful, and, perhaps, wise considerateness of the present administration.

Monday, at Toronto, says the *Colonist*, was a good specimen of a wild Winter's day. In the morning, it was bitterly cold, and about 1 o'clock a snow storm commenced; but although it continued to snow throughout the day, the ground was only slightly covered with it at night, as the snow was very humid. The wind was from the East, and the night set in with every appearance of a continued and severe storm.

The public authorities of Macon have voted $100,000 to the erection of Gas Works in that city, provided the citizens in town meeting should ratify their action. The works, it is estimated, will cost $40,000.

The Gloucester *Telegraph* Editor has seen a mackerel 21 inches in length, and weighing 3¼ lbs. It was caught in the bay of Chaleur.

The *Globe* says that no book ever had so great a sale as "Uncle Tom's Cabin" has enjoyed in Canada. Near 6,000 of Maclean's edition are sold.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ **New-York Historical Society**.—COURSE OF LECTURES: 1852—1853—FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE FIRE PROOF BUILDING FUND.—The Committee on Lectures have to announce that the Course of Lectures for the benefit of the Fire Proof Building Fund will be opened at Metropolitan Hall, on THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 9, 1852. The Course will consist of Ten Lectures, to be given on Thursday Evenings of December, January, and February. Among those who have liberally consented to lend their names and services for this object, are the following gentlemen:

Hon. WM. A. GRAHAM, of North Carolina.
Hon. GEO. BANCROFT, of New-York.
Hon. GEORGE BOWDOIN, of Louisiana.
Hon. JOHN A. DIX, of New-York.
Hon. EDWARD EVERETT, of Massachusetts.
Rev. FRANCIS L. HAWKS, D.D., of New-York.
CHARLES O'CONOR, Esq., of New-York.

The Committee are also authorized to announce that the Forty-Eighth Anniversary Address will be delivered by Hon. RUFUS CHOATE, of Massachusetts, at the conclusion of the Course, under the direction of the Committee of Arrangements for the Anniversary.

Admission to the Course will be FIVE DOLLARS for each Ticket. Tickets to the Course will also admit the holder to the Anniversary Address by Hon. RUFUS CHOATE, of Massachusetts.

Tickets may be procured at the Bookstores of HORACE H. MOORE, Merchants' Exchange; APPLETON & CO., No. 200 Broadway; C. S. FRANCIS & CO., No. 252 Broadway; EVANS & BRITTAN, No. 697 Broadway; and at the Library Rooms in the University.

AUGUSTUS SCHELL,
FRANCIS L. HAWKS,
GEORGE H. MOORE.
} Committee.

Nov. 20, 1852.

As the sole object of the lectures is to complete the fund for the building, the Committee have been induced, at the request of many of the members of the Society, as well as other good men, to reduce the price to FIVE DOLLARS for the Course, and to withdraw the privilege of free tickets to Members.

☞ **At the Annual Meeting** of the SEVENTEENTH WARD TEMPERANCE ALLIANCE, held Wednesday evening, 17th inst., the following gentlemen were elected officers for the ensuing year:

President.—S. P. TOWNSEND.
Vice Presidents.—WM. TRUSLOW, RICHARD REED.
Treasurer.—JOSEPH HAIGHT.
Corresponding Secretary.—CHAS. B. STOUT.
Recording Secretary.—S. W. CODEY.
Executive Committee.—S. T. Scribner, J. Hart, J. R. Bigelow, Joseph Robertson, B. M. Thompson, John Falconer, Wm. Conklin.
Delegates to City Alliance.—S. P. Townsend, Alanson Nash, John Falconer, Joseph Haight, Richard Reed.

S. W. CODEY, Recording Secretary

☞ **Thackeray's Second Course of Lectures.**—The first Lecture of the Second Course will be delivered at Rev. Mr. CHAPIN'S, (late Rev. Mr. BELLOWS'S Church), No. 548 Broadway, near Prince-st., THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, at 8 o'clock.

Subject: *Swift*.

Tickets to the Course, entitling the holder to a reserved seat, $3. Single admission, 75 cents.

Tickets may be had of EVANS & BRITTAN, No. 697 Broadway; C. S. FRANCIS & CO., No. 252 Broadway, and at the Mercantile Library Rooms.

WILLIARD L. FELT, Chairman,
JAMES D. SMITH,
JOHN F. HALSTEAD,
} Lecture Committee.

☞ **Association for the Exhibition of the INDUSTRY OF ALL NATIONS**, Office No. 53 Broadway.—NEW-YORK, Dec. 1, 1852.—The Stockholders of this Association are hereby notified that a call of Twenty per cent. on the Capital Stock, being the Fourth Installment thereof, has been ordered by the Board of Directors; and they are required to pay the same, at this office on or before the 17th instant. By order,

WM. WHETTEN, Secretary.

☞ **Stuyvesant Institute.**—CHARLES WHITNEY'S EVENINGS with the ORATORS of the OLD and NEW WORLD, and with the GREAT SHAKSPERE, on FRIDAY EVENING, Dec. 3; WEDNESDAY, 8th, at 8 o'clock. Tickets for the course of Five Lectures and Impersonations, $1 50; Lady and Gentleman, $2 50. Single admission, 50 cents. Tickets on sale at the bookstores and at the Institute.

☞ **The Friends of Respectable AGED INDIGENT FEMALES**, who were prevented by the storm on Friday last, from attending the Anniversary, are respectfully invited to visit the Asylum (20th st. near 2d-av.) on THURSDAY, Dec 2. The Managers will be present from 11 till 3, and will be happy to receive, at that time, subscriptions and donations for the ensuing year.

☞ **"The Lost Arts."**—A LECTURE—By WENDELL PHILLIPS.—WENDELL PHILLIPS, Esq., of Boston, will lecture THIS EVENING, Dec. 1, at the Broadway Tabernacle. Subject of discourse: *The Lost Arts*. Tickets, one shilling. A Lecture of marked and general interest may be expected. Doors open at 6. Lecture at 8 o'clock. Tickets at the book stores, and at the door.

WANTED.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young Woman, in Chinchilla-st., Williamsburgh, willing to do general housework, for a small family. The best of city reference given. Call at No. 126, 26th-st., between 7th and 8th-avs., upper floor, front room. Will receive calls for two days.

SITUATION WANTED, by an industrious, well-recommended young woman to do general housework. Is a good plain cook, and first rate washer and ironer, and is willing to make herself generally useful. Call at 191½ Bowery.

SITUATION WANTED—By a very industrious, tidy young woman, to do general housework; is a good plain cook and first rate washer and ironer—willing to make herself useful and give the best City reference. Call at No. 191½ Bowery.

SITUATION WANTED—As cook, and to wash and iron, or do the housework of a private family, by a very experienced girl, with excellent City reference. Call at No. 74, 6th-av., in the book-store.

WANTED—A situation by a respectable young Woman, to Cook, Wash and Iron, and is a good baker. Good city reference from her last situation, where she has lived over four years. Call at No. 124 West 33d-st., between 6th and 7th-avs.

GERMAN YOUNG WOMAN—Who speaks English, wishes a situation to take care of children, or to do general housework. Can be seen for two days at No. 162 Houston-st., rear building.

TO PRINTERS.—WANTED—A first-rate Job Compositor, and a good Job Pressman, can obtain constant employment by applying at

C. J. BARTRAM'S Office, No. 102 Maiden-lane.

SPECIAL PARTNER WANTED—With $25,000 in the Domestic Commission business. Apply to

O. B. POTTER, & CO., No. 5 Nassau-st.

WANTED—American, English, Irish, Scotch, Welch German and colored Girls and Men; several Cooks, general work Girls, Seam-tresses, Nurses, Chambermaids and Waiters. Good references and good places. Apply at No. 106 Chambers-st., or No. 7 Carmine-st.

A SMART INDUSTRIOUS YOUNG MAN—American, of good character, wants a situation at waiting, tending bar or driving horses. References can be given. May be found at No. 550 Broadway.

AN EXPERIENCED SALESMAN WANTED—In the Cloth Department of an old established jobbing house. Address M., box 1235, P. O.

A WOMAN WANTED—To do general housework. Apply at No. 108 West-13th-st.

BOARDING.

BOARDING.—Several single gentlemen, or gentlemen and their wives, can be accommodated with large and handsome rooms, with fine large closets attached to each, together with hot and cold baths, also single rooms, at No. 93 St. Mark's place. No children will be taken. Dinner at 5, or 6 o'clock, if required.

BOARDING.—A private family, residing in one of the pleasantest locations in Brooklyn, within a short distance of either ferry, could accommodate two gentlemen with comfortable rooms and partial board. Apply at No. 213 State-st., Brooklyn.

BOARDING.—Two gentlemen may obtain good rooms with partial board, in a private family, a few minutes walk from the ferries. Inquire at No. 18 Clinton-st., Brooklyn.

BOARDING.—A few single gentlemen can be accommodated with board and pleasant rooms at No 166 Henry-st., Brooklyn, near the South Ferry.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—With Board, at No. 137 Spring-st., one handsome front Room on the second floor, with bedroom attached if required, suitable for a gentleman and wife. There are no children in the house.

A FURNISHED PARLOR AND BEDROOM TO LET to single gentlemen; also unfurnished rooms with partial board. Inquire at No. 382 Broadway, hall door.

RAYMENT'S
LONDON WALL BOARDING-HOUSE,
No 18 London Wall, City, London.

COMMERCIAL GENTLEMEN and VISITORS TO LONDON, will find the above old established House to possess the essentials of a respectable Hotel combined with the quiet of a private residence. Terms, 5s. 6d. per day, including Tea, Bed, Breakfast and Servants. References—Messrs R. & G. WILSON, No 28 Exchange place; HENRY H. GODET, Esq., No 40 Wall-st.; Messrs. JAS. COPELAND & BROS., No. 31 Cedar-st., New-York.

TO LET.

TWO ROOMS TO LET—22 by 28 and 14 by 25, in the 3d story of the four story front building, No 337 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, directly facing Montague-st., and immediately over the Evergreen Cemetery Office. The rooms have folding doors between them; they would be admirable rooms for the Daguerreotypist, &c., &c. Inquire at the Evergreen Cemetery Rooms, of GEORGE HALL, Esq.

TO LET.—Lower part of a new house on 15th-st., near 8th-ave., consisting of 5 rooms, closets, privileges in the hall, room, cellar, yard, &c., in excellent condition. For a small family (without children preferred,) these apartments will be found very desirable. If suited, will not be required to remove on 1st May. Inquire No. 196 West 15th-st

TO LET—Two neat Gothic brick Cottages, in 40th-st., between Lexington-av. and the 4th av., being pleasantly situated. Also, two rooms to let. Also, three st.-res in Court-st., Brooklyn. Also, a house and bakery, and store, in Brooklyn. Inquire of

S. P. TOWNSEND, No. 32 Nassau-st.

TO LET.—Two 3 story marble-front Houses, with basements and counter cellars, situated on the corner of Third-place and Court-st., Brooklyn. Terms moderate. Apply to M. F. BUTLER, at his residence, same block, or at No. 90 Beaver-st., N. Y.

STORE TO LET—And large rooms with or without steam power, near the City Hall. Also, houses for sale and to let, in Brooklyn and Merrimanis. Apply to G. F. BUTLER, No. 1 Spruce st., up stairs, N. Y.

TO LET—A large, neat and comfortable parlor, on the second floor, and one on the third, with partial board if desired with a small private family, at No. 109 Canal-st., second block from Broadway.

STEAM POWER TO LET—Several well lighted rooms, with constant and steady power, in building corner Elizabeth and Hester-sts. Apply to MORTON & BREMNER, No. 212 Pearl-st., corner Fletcher.

CHEAPRENTS TO FAMILIES WITHOUT CHILDREN—Very good apartments, with Croton water in the room, large yard, wood house &c. complete, $13 per month. Inquire on 11th av., near 43d st.

BUILDING TO LET—With Steam Power. A building on 1st-av., between 23d and 24th-sts., 18 by 45 feet, containing five rooms. Will be let together or in rooms to suit applicants. Apply on the Premises, or to MORTON & BREMNER, No. 212 Pearl st., corner of Fletcher-st.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY—A valuable little farm, situated at Leedsville, near Red Bank, N. J.,—35 acres of excellent land for fruit and gardening purposes—two story house, large barn, and other buildings, all new, good water in the kitchen, 1,400 bearing peach trees, 2 600 choice grapevines, 100 apple and other fruit trees, good garden, &c

H. LIBBEN, No. 304 Spring-st.

FIVE SHARES IN A BUILDING ASSOCIATION—Redeemed at a premium of $300, will be sold at cost. These shares will net $2,200 above the back dues and expenses of transfer. First mortgage only will be taken. Address H. E., Broadway Post-Office.

FARM FOR SALE.—A valuable farm, containing 60 acres, well in proved and under a good state of cultivation, within one hour's ride by Railroad of New-York. A great portion of the purchase money may remain on mortgage for ten years. Apply to J. PECARE, No. 163 Hester-st

PRESSES FOR SALE—One Double Cylinder, large size, in good order. Hoe's make with air springs. Also, a Foolscap Cylinder, Hoe's make. Terms easy. Apply to ANGELL, ENGEL & HEWITT, No. 1 Spruce-st. N. Y.

(Established in 1780.)
SILVER MEDAL AT THE EXHIBITION,
PREMIUM CHOCOLATE,
W. BAKER & CO.'S

AMERICAN FRENCH, Homœopathic and Vanilla CHOCOLATE; Prepared COCOA, BROMA, COCOA PASTE, COCOA STICKS, Soluble Homœopathic and Dietetic COCOA, COCOA SHELLS, CRACKED COCOA, &c.

The above articles are free from adulteration, more nutritious and healthful than tea or coffee, and in quality unsurpassed; and as delicate, palatable and salutary drinks for invalids, convalescents, travelers, children and others, are pronounced by the most eminent physicians superior to any other preparation, and may be returned if found unequal to the recommendation. These manufactures, to which Silver Medals have been awarded in autumn, by the MARYLAND INSTITUTE, Baltimore,
AMERICAN INSTITUTE, New-York,
and the FRANKLIN INSTITUTE, Philadelphia,
and which have received the highest testimonials for excellence at every Institute or Fair at which they were ever offered, are always on sale, by the principal wholesale and retail Grocers in the City and by their Agent, HUSSEY & MURRAY, No. 62 South-st. WALTER BAKER & CO.,
Dorchester, Mass.

DOOR SASHES AND BLINDS.

THE DERBY BUILDING and LUMBER COMPANY have on hand and are receiving the above articles, made in the most approved style, and are from the best kiln-dried Lumber, which they will furnish on reasonable terms to all who may favor them with their patronage. Depot, No. 4 Railroad Building, corner of Canal and Centre-sts.

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A TAN ADJOURNED MEETING of the BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF THE PUBLIC SCHOOL SOCIETY, held on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 17, 1852: On motion—*Resolved*, by the Board of Trustees of the Public School Society, a majority of the whole number of Trustees being present, and concurring therein, that it is, and is hereby declared necessary and proper to dispose of the real estate owned by the Society, lying and being on 25th-st. between Madison and 4th av., and occupied by Public Primary Schools, Nos. 35 and 55, for the purpose of carrying into effect the objects of said Society, as the same are set forth in any of the Acts of the Legislature relating thereto.

Resolved, unanimously, that the above Resolution be forthwith published at least one month in one of the newspapers published in the City of New-York.

JOS. B. COLLINS, Secretary.

MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE—A practical treatise never before published. Twenty-five reads a copy, free of postage. Sold by STRINGER & TOWNSEND, No. 222, C. HARRIOT, No. 429½ Broadway; and by the author, M. LAMONT, physician and surgeon, No. 13 Grade-st., corner of Broadway, N. Y., where he treats all those complaints, from 12 M. till 6 P. M.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

SIXTH VOLUME COMMENCED.

HARPER'S NEW MONTHLY MAGAZINE.—This number commences the SIXTH VOLUME of HARPER'S NEW MONTHLY MAGAZINE, which has already reached a regular monthly issue of more than 180,000 COPIES, and is still steadily and rapidly increasing. The Publishers have endeavored, by a well directed use of the abundant resources at their command, to render it the most attractive and most useful Magazine for popular reading in the world; and the extent to which their efforts have been successful is indicated by the fact that it has attained a greater circulation than any similar periodical ever issued.

Special efforts will be made to render it still more interesting and valuable during the coming year. In addition to the usual ample and choice selections of Foreign and Domestic Literature, an increased amount of Original Matter, by the ablest American Writers, will be hereafter furnished. The number of Pictorial Embellishments will be increased; still greater variety will be given to its literary contents; its Editorial and Miscellaneous departments will be still further enlarged and strengthened; and no labor or expense will be spared to render it in every way, and in all respects, still more worthy of the extraordinary favor with which it has been received.

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The Publishers will supply Specimen Numbers gratuitously to Agents and Postmasters and will make liberal arrangements with them for circulating the Magazine. They will also supply Clubs, of two persons at Five Dollars a year, of five persons at Ten Dollars, and of a larger number at the same rates. Clergymen supplied at Two Dollars per year. Numbers from the commencement can be supplied at any time.

CONTENTS OF THE DECEMBER NUMBER.

SKETCH OF WASHINGTON CITY. By ANNE C. LYNCH. ILLUSTRATIONS—Map of Washington City—The Capitol—Statue of Washington—Clock in the House of Representatives—Entrance to the Public Grounds—President's House—Equestrian Statue of Jackson—Treasury—General Post-Office—Patent Office—Congressional Burying Ground—Bust of Simpson—Smithsonian Institute—Washington Monument—Bust of Washington—Washington's Tomb—Mount Vernon.

AUSTRALIA AND ITS GOLD. By ALFRED H. GUERNSEY. ILLUSTRATIONS—Map of Australia—Australian Aborigines under Gunyah—Mrs. Chisholm—Bushing it—A Shepherd's Hut—Rocking the Cradle—The Washing Bowl—Gold Digging in Australia—Edward Hargraves—Going to the Diggings—Dinner at the Diggings—Going Prospecting.

NAPOLEON BONAPARTE. By JOHN S. C. ABBOTT. ILLUSTRATIONS, *from Drawings by* DOPLER—The Fête at Boulogne—The Gun-boats and the Frigate—The Pope at the Tuileries—The Coronation—Napoleon and the Peasant—Napoleon in the Saloon of Josephine.

AN ORIGINAL SKETCH IN A HOMELY FRAME. By ELIZA COOK.

MY CLIENT'S STORY.
A GHOST OF A HEAD.
MY NOVEL; or, VARIETIES IN ENGLISH LIFE. By Sir EDWARD BULWER LYTTON. (*Continued.*)
A NIGHT ADVENTURE.
SLATE AND ITS USES
CULTIVATION OF THE SENSES.
BLIND SARAH.—FROM THE DIARY OF A CLERGYMAN.
SOMETHING ABOUT THE WINDS.
HOW I WENT TO SEA.
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BLEAK HOUSE. By CHARLES DICKENS.—CHAPTER XXVI. Sharpshooters.—XXVII. More old Soldiers than one.—XXVIII. The Ironmaster.—XXIX. The Young Man. ILLUSTRATION.—The Young Man of the name of Guppy.
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EDITOR'S DRAWER.
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FASHIONS FOR DECEMBER.—ILLUSTRATIONS.—Walking and Chamber Costume—Home Dress—Head Dress.

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NEW YORK CITY DIRECTORY FOR 1853-4.

SUBSCRIPTIONS for the SIXTY-SEVENTH publication of the above work will be received at the office of the REGULAR CITY DIRECTORY, No. 49 ANN-STREET, where may be consulted the file of City Directories from 1806, formerly belonging to the late Mr. DOGGETT, which, together with the type and materials used by him in the publication of his Directory—forming in fact his whole interest in the business were purchased at the public sale of his effects, and Directories of the principal cities and towns of the United States and Canada.

JOHN F. TROW, Publisher,
H. WILSON, Compiler.

MRS. WALLER, formerly of 445 Broadway, having formed a partnership and removed to No. 488 Broadway, corner Broome-st., respectfully solicits a continuance of patronage from her former patrons and the public generally, at their new establishment, where they is end to continue and enlarge the business of Ladies and Children outfitting in all its branches. The business will be hereafter conducted under the firm of WALLER & BURR.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

NELSON'S NORTHERN LANCET

FOR NOVEMBER, (the first number of this popular monthly journal, for November, has just been received, and is on sale at STRINGER & TOWNSEND'S, No. 222 Broadway; C. S. H. MILLER'S, No 443 Broadway, and EDWARD H. FLETCHER'S, No. 241 Nassau-st.

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2. Aria—"Crudo funesta smania," from Lucia di Lammermoor.....Herr Philip Meyer
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6. Martha Quadrilles.....Strauss

PART SECOND—Military Band.

1. Overture to "Robert le Diable".....Meyerbeer
2. Gipsey Song (by request), as sung by Jenny Lind, performed on the Clarionette by....Herr Kiefer
3. Soliaten Tanze Waltz.....Lanner
4. Finale from "Lucrezia Borgia".....Donizetti
5. Aramanda Schottish.....Fr. Rietzel

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DIPLOMACY ABOUT CUBA.

HOW THE DOCUMENTS FOUND THE LIGHT.

Letter from Hon. Mr. Faulkner, of Virginia.

To the Editors of the National Intelligencer:

GENTLEMEN: In presenting to your readers, in your paper of the 23d instant, the correspondence transmitted by the President of the United States to the House of Representatives in relation to the Island of Cuba, and which correspondence has been communicated to the public in obedience to a resolution submitted by me on the 24th day of February last, you have accompanied its publication with some editorial comments which demand [illegible] notice from me. You say:

"How it has happened that this interesting document, though sent to Congress *in reply to a specific call*, has not earlier seen the light, is explained by the *indifference* on the part of the House of Representatives to communications made by the Executive, though *called for by itself*; the consequence of which this Presidential message lay [illegible] *for six or seven weeks without being opened*. And when opened it was, without any examination of its contents, ordered to be printed for the use of its members."

A brief reference to a few facts will satisfy you that the charge which you have here preferred against the House of Representatives you have done that body injustice, and seriously, so far as the moves of that "specific call" is concerned, there is not a shadow of foundation for your comment.

For several years past, and more especially since my visit to Cuba in the month of January, 1845, I have felt a lively interest in the fate of that Island, and in its probable, I might say certain, future destiny as one of the dependencies of the Confederacy; and it was my wish during the last session of Congress to have presented in full before the country my views upon this interesting problem of national policy. Before doing so, I examined our published diplomatic correspondence for the purpose of making myself acquainted with the policy heretofore announced by our Government in relation to that Island. In making that examination I was surprised to find no allusion in our published diplomatic instructions bearing upon the subject. Satisfied that a question so full of interest to every citizen of this Republic could not have escaped the vigilant attention of the many eminent men [illegible] the last thirty years had presided over the Department of foreign affairs, I determined to offer a resolution calling upon the President to communicate to the House, "all the instructions from the Department of State to the diplomatic agents of the United States abroad, *not heretofore communicated to Congress*, declaratory of or relating to the policy of the Government of the United States in relation to the Island of Cuba," [illegible] it, of course, discretionary with the President to withhold any paper, the publication of which might be regarded by him as detrimental to the public interests. The resolution was submitted to the House on the 4th day of Feb., and unanimously adopted.

After allowing one month for a response to that resolution, I called personally upon Mr. WEBSTER to learn when the report from his Department would be made. He informed me, in reply, that it should be forthcoming at the earliest day practicable. At the end of the second month I again called, and was informed that the correspondence was being copied. At the end of the third month I addressed a letter to Mr. WEBSTER, respectfully calling his attention to the resolution, and urging an early compliance with its request. To this letter I received no reply. In the month of June I again called at the State Department, and there learned that the correspondence was copied, but not examined. In the early part of August I made my last visit to the State Department in connexion with this subject, and, learning that Mr. WEBSTER was either sick or absent, I inquired for Mr. HUNTER, the Chief Clerk and Acting Secretary of State, who informed me that the correspondence had gone two weeks before been sent from that office to the President of the United States; and upon my manifesting some impatience at the delay which had occurred, he expressed the opinion to me that the correspondence was probably held back by the President until the final disposition by Congress of the bill then pending before it, providing compensation to the Spanish Consul and other subjects of Spain residing at New-Orleans for losses occasioned by violence in the year 1851, arising from intelligence of the execution at the Americans captured on the Island of Cuba. This bill did not become a law until the last day of the session. Hearing nothing further of the report from the State Department, I called to see the President on the first day of September—the day after the adjournment of Congress—to learn distinctly from himself why the correspondence was withheld, and there learned for the first time that his message had been transmitted to the House of Representatives.

On what day the President made his communication to Congress I have no means, by reference to the journal here, of ascertaining. That it could not have been as early as the day upon which his message is made to bear date in your paper is absolutely certain; for the message bears a date earlier than that of the report made from the State Department to him, when, from the personal examination which the President assured me he had given to the correspondence, it could not have been forwarded by him for some days, if not for some weeks, after it was sent from the State Department to him.

I speak, then, of facts within my own knowledge when I assert that no indifference was manifested, at least by the mover of that resolution, to the communication made in reply to it; that message after message was opened by the Speaker, at my instance, to see if the correspondence was sent to the House; that much impatience was felt at the unprecedented delay which marked its transmission to Congress; and that, when ultimately communicated, it was towards the close of a protracted session, and under circumstances that might have caused it to escape the attention of the most vigilant member of that body.

I have nothing at this time to say in reference to the very interesting and important contents of that document.

Very truly, yours,
CHAS JAS. FAULKNER.

BERKELEY, Va., Nov. 26, 1852.

NOTE BY THE EDITORS.

We are really sorry to have given Mr. FAULKNER occasion to desire the publication of the foregoing letter. We had not inquired with whom originated the *call* for the papers concerning the Island of Cuba, which are just now exciting so much attention. We did not even know that such a call had been made by either House of Congress, until we heard of the answer to it having issued from the Congressional Press. Our suggestion of the indifference of the House of Representatives to communications from the Executive, was based on the notorious fact that the Annual Message of the President, though required by the Constitution, and never before so slighted in this way, was, though transmitted to Congress on the second day of the session, left at the close of a session upon cut to a term of nine months, lying on the table, and is yet lying on the table of the House, without having received any action on the part of that body. We had a right to suppose the Cuba message might have shared the fate of the Annual Message. What appears to be certain is, that the Cuba Communication was lying on the table, among a mass of communications from the Executive Departments, on the last day of the session. On examining the official report of that day's proceedings, we find that Mr. JONES, catching for a moment the Speaker's eye, "suggested the propriety of the House *ordering the Executive Reports and Communications now lying upon the Speaker's table to be printed.*" It would be recollected, he said, that "A GREAT MANY *have never been presented to the House.*" No objection being made, the order was passed as moved by Mr. JONES, and thus this important document has at last come to the knowledge of members of Congress, and of the public.

The Third Trial for the Murder of Charles Baxter, the Watchman.

OYER AND TERMINER.—Before Judge EDWARDS, Alderman WARD and OAKLEY.

The People vs. William Johnson, indicted for the Murder of Charles Baxter in conjunction with Hewlett and Saul, heretofore convicted.—The Jurors having appeared and answered to their names, the Counsel for the prisoner called

John McGlaucklin, who testified as follows: I am just come from the Tombs, where I have been confined as a witness; I know the prisoner since last August, and before; he lodged in Washington-street, with Mrs. Duffy there; I recollect the time of his arrest; I know Morrison and Monahan; I saw him one day take a pistol off the mantel-shelf in the basement of Mrs. Duffy's house; she was in the place at the time; he started from the corner, and went into the basement, took it, or something like it, and went right up; I think this was a week or ten days before the arrest of Johnson; I think I had seen a pistol in the trunk of Johnson which was taken from the mantel-piece.

On his cross-examination by the District Attorney, the witness said, "I go my the name of *Shinny McGlaucklin*; I have never been in the State Prison; I won't answer about Blackwell's Island; I was in company with Morris when Baxter was shot; I got up about 4 o'clock; a negro told me of it; I slept on board a Bay barge that night; I saw Johnson after his arrest and before it; I saw him in Washington Market about 8 o'clock; I told him of an occurrence at the foot of Oliver-street; he did not say much in reply; I asked him if he had any money; said he had a watch; I never knew him to carry one for his own use before, but have known him to have watches; he said something about a watchman having been shot; he said he knew Saul and Hewlett were arrested on board a brig up town; he said he was in a boat at the time; I met Sullivan at the corner of Dover and Front-street; I met Monahan there, and three of us went up to Carlin's store."

By the Jury.—The time I saw Monahan take the pistol was three or four weeks before the prisoner was arrested; heard Johnson say that he was asleep on board the boat when the others were arrested.

The case here closed.

The District-Attorney said he should rely for a conviction on the 3d subdivision of the Revised Statutes on murder, and he should also rely on the law as defined in 1st Chitty on Crimes, pages 262, 263: "An accessory before the fact is he that being *absent* at the time of the actual perpetration of the felony, procures, counsels, commands, incites or abets another to commit it."

Isaac B. Phillips then addressed the Jury on the part of the prisoner.

After the close of Mr. Phillip's address, the District Attorney said he also wished to cite from Wheaton's Criminal Law, 3d edition, page 64, 65, 67, and 767.

John Cochran, Esq., then addressed the Jury on the part of the prisoner, and was followed by the District Attorney. Judge Edwards charged the Jury in the law and the facts, and the Jury retired about 5 P. M.; after an absence of one hour, they came into Court, having agreed on a verdict, and found the prisoner *guilty*.

The jurors were polled, but all answered *Aye*. The prisoner bore the verdict unmoved, and the Court adjourned.

COURT CALENDAR.—*Wednesday.*—U. S. DISTRICT COURT—Nos. 41 to 50.

NEW-YORK CITY.

THE EXTRAORDINARY COUNTERFEITING CASE; THE PERSONS COMMITTED BY THE UNITED STATES AUTHORITIES.—The important case of the persons arrested for counterfeiting the coin of the United States, as reported in the *Daily Times* of Tuesday, has been transferred to the jurisdiction of the officers of the General Government. Officers CLARK and HOGAN brought the three prisoners before U. S. Marshal TALLMADGE, together with the presses, dies, counterfeit coins, and all the implements used for the manufacture of the base sovereigns, half eagles, and dollar pieces. There correct names are LOUI BERRI, CAYNO CASTILLO, and LOUI LEON—the former having divulged the secrets connected with the dangerous counterfeiting. It appears the latter individual (LEON) was the principal in the crime, as he rented the house, procured the apparatus, and engaged both BERRI and CASTILLO to work for him. The pieces purporting to be genuine gold dollars are beautifully executed, and the only way by which they can be detected, is in the weight and size of them, they being much lighter and a little larger than the genuine United States issues. The officers, in this case, are deserving of great praise, for ferreting out and securing this nest of dangerous forgers.

THE BANK CHECK SWINDLES—RE-ARREST OF SAMUEL J. PROPER—FURTHER DISCLOSURES.—In yesterday's *Daily Times* we gave the particulars, respecting the arrest of a person, well known to the Police Officers, by the name of SAMUEL J. PROPER, charged with defrauding Messrs. COLEMAN & DRAKE, brokers, at No. 63 Wall-street, out of $140 obtained, on his check, drawn upon the Ocean Bank, where he had no account. Subsequent to PROPER being arrested, by Officer STEWART J. SMITH on the authority of a warrant issued by Justice OSBORNE, he was taken into custody by Deputy Sheriff WOOD, on a writ issued by one of the Civil Courts, where a suit had been commenced by Messrs. DREW, ROBINSON & Co., of whom the accused obtained the sum of $1,640 in a similar way to that, that he did the $140 from Messrs. COLEMAN & DRAKE. Strange to say, PROPER was not treated in the manner other persons charged with crime are, and although nearly two weeks have elapsed since his arrest, he was at no time placed in the lock-up, but on the contrary, was allowed to travel around the city in custody of a man named BLAUVELT, who was deputized by Deputy-Sheriff WOOD. While in charge of this sub-officer, they went together on Saturday to the Brokers office of EDWIN F. POST, No. 23 Wall street, who states that, by PROPER telling him a plausible story, he succeeded in getting $250 in cash, from him (Mr. POST,) on his own check drawn upon the Ocean Bank, which proved to be worthless, as he had no deposits at said Bank, the officers of which refused over two weeks ago to receive any of his funds or keep any account with him. Mr. POST finding he had been swindled, made application to the Chief of Police for redress, and officers ROBERT J. BROWN and DEVOE were dispatched to re-arrest PROPER, and meeting him in the Park, he was at once taken into custody, and lodged in a cell at the Chief's Office. Yesterday the accuser was committed to the City Prison by Justice OSBORN to await additional disclosures, which will be made this morning in the shape of affidavits by those whom he has swindled. Officer BROWN found a bank book of the Ocean Bank, a gold watch, and $90 in cash, in possession of PROPER, which he placed under lock and key, and the latter property was shortly after attached by a legal process, procured by Mr. POST, who was victimized to the tune of $250. It is stated that this PROPER obtained $170 from Messrs. PETERSON & HUMPHRIES, Broadway; $125 from Mr. PARKS, Exchange Broker in Chambers-street, and smaller sums from various grocers in the upper part of the City, all of which were afterwards refunded, when threats of a criminal prosecution were made.

MILITARY.—TARGET EXCURSIONS.—Several companies of Independent Militia passed the *Times* office yesterday, on target excursions, and returning from target exercise. Among them we noticed the *Clinton Market Guard*, the *Clinton Market Musketeers*, and the *Original Jacobs' Guard*. Captain PIKE of the *Jacobs' Guard*, furnished us with the following list of prizes won by the members of his company: 1st, a Gold Watch and Key, won by G. Clark; 2d, Gold Chain, won by P. Hagadorn; 3d, Gold Pen and Pencil Case, won by H. V. Harris; 4th, Flutena Accordeon, won by P. Jones, Jr.; 5th, Silver Cake Basket, won by A. G. Cooper; 6th, Gold Chain, won by M. H. Fisher; 7th, Silver Cup, won by Wm. Cassedy; 8th, Silver Spoons, won by Foanliwese; 9th, New Hat, won by J. P. Kennedy; 10th, set Silver Spoons, won by J Lafarge; 11th, box Cigars, won by E. Copeland.

A COUNTRYMAN VICTIMIZED.—Yesterday afternoon officer CROSETT, of the Lower Police Court, arrested a man, by the name of MARTIN WEYMAN, charged with victimizing a resident of New-Rochelle, Westchester County, New-York, named THOMAS KEEGAN, out of $20 in bank bills, by a game called the "burn," which is played with cards. The accused was locked up in the City Prison, and the officer started in pursuit of two confederates, one of whom is known as "Butcher Bill."

ATTEMPT TO KILL A WIFE.—About 8 o'clock on Monday evening, a brutal husband by the name of JOHN WALTER, was arrested by the Seventeenth Ward Police officers, charged with attempting to take the life of his wife. They resided at No. 382 East Thirteenth-street, and the desperado commenced a violent attack on the defenceless woman, and but for the interference of the neighbors, he would have probably accomplished his wicked design, when the police entered the premises to arrest the inhuman fellow, he resisted and made every effort to cut his way out. He was, however, soon overpowered, and lodged in the Station House, whence he was conveyed to the Essex Market Police Court, and committed by Justice JAMES H. WELSH.

THE NEW STEAMBOAT LAW AND FRANCIS' LIFE BOATS.—The new steamboat law, requiring each steamer to carry an adequate number of life boats, has so increased the demand for that article, that the "FRANCIS' Metallic Life Boat Company" have found it necessary to establish a manufactory on the lakes, and also one at some point on the Western rivers. So the disasters of the past year, which have caused such an untold amount of pain and sorrow, have, in all probability, had the effect to make fortunes for the principal members of the F. M. L. B. Co.

A CUSTOM-HOUSE OFFICER KILLED ON SHIPBOARD.—A melancholy and fatal accident occurred yesterday forenoon on board of the packet-ship *St. John*, lying at the bulkhead of Corlear's Hook wharf, East River. It appears one of the Custom-House officers, by the name of SCHERMERHORN, was in the discharge of his official duties on board of the above vessel, and met with a fatal accident by falling down the hatchway. He was instantly killed, and Coroner IVES was notified to hold the inquest.

DROWNED IN A SEWER.—The Coroner was notified yesterday to hold an inquest on the body of a female, whose name we did not learn. The unfortunate deceased accidentally fell into a sewer corner of Avenue C and East Thirteenth-street, which was half full of water, and before assistance could reach her, she was drowned.

POPULAR LECTURES AT THE BROADWAY TABERNACLE.—The Seventh Lecture of the popular Course at the Broadway Tabernacle, will be delivered this evening by WENDELL PHILLIPS, Esq., of Boston. Subject—*The Lost Arts*," embracing inquiries into the state of the arts among the ancients.

SOIREES MYSTERIEUSES ET FANTASTIQUES.—A series of entertainments in the magical line are soon to be given in this City by M. ROBERT HELLER. Mr. H. claims the title of the "Prince of Wizards."

LADIES.—J. H. HARLEY is to open, this day, Dec. 1, his splendid assortment of Furs, made expressly for his City retail trade. Do not fail to call on him, at No. 38 Maiden-lane, before you purchase.

FIRE IN VARICK-STREET.—The alarm of fire on Tuesday, for the Third District, originated from a slight fire in a wooden building rear of No. 162½ Varick-street. The damage sustained was trifling.

QUICK WORK.—The packet ship *E Z*, Captain HARTSHORNE, from Liverpool, arrived yesterday. She commenced discharging her cargo of about 900 tons at Liverpool, on the 28th of October, took in her return cargo, and made the voyage hither, arriving off Sandy Hook on the 29th inst.

ACCIDENT AT QUARANTINE.—ROBERT GORE, a native of Liverpool, aged 25 years, on Monday fell from the deck to the lower hold of the British ship *Iowa*, while the vessel was lying at Quarantine. The unfortunate man was instantly killed.

☞ The members of the Swiss Benevolent Society held their last annual meeting at Delmonico's Hotel. The annual report was read by the President. From this document it appeared that during the year just ended the receipts of the Society amounted to $3,000 15, including a donation of $262 from the Swiss Federal Government, and an aggregate appropriation of $361 from sixteen of the Cantonal Governments. The total expenditure for the year amounted to $1,948 45, distributed in cash, fuel, food, clothing, &c., to 1,997 applicants. The balance in the treasury, at the close of the year, is $1,071 72. After the reading of this report, the meeting proceeded to ballot for officers for the next year, and the ballot resulted in the election of the following gentlemen: C. A. Robert, President; L. P. De Luze, Swiss Consul, Vice-President; A. Mayor, Treasurer and Secretary; Messrs. Viollier, Bourry, Cramer and E. Robert, Committee. Mr. Robert accepted the office in a short address, in which he pledged himself to the fulfillment of its duties, and promising continued exertion for the prosperity of the Society. He then made some very complimentary remarks towards the retiring President, M. Guerber, and proposed the health of that gentleman. M. Guerber made an appropriate reply, and was followed by other gentlemen, who said handsome things and proposed complimentary toasts. The meeting is represented as having been a most agreeable one.

THE POLISH EXILES.—Monday last was observed by the Polish refugees in this country as the anniversary of the Polish Revolution of 1830. Religious services were held, and mass celebrated in the Church of St Andrew, Duane-street, in the morning. Rev. Mr. Ickwiez officiating, before a large concourse of people, among whom were the Committee of Polish exiles in America. In the evening the exiles met at the Shakspere Hotel, where they were met by a large number of exiles from other nations. Addresses were delivered during the evening in the Polish, French, German and Hungarian languages. At the organization of the meeting, B. R. Signoski was elected Chairman, and Alex. Maiuski, Vice-Chairman. The Chairman made patriotic remarks in the Polish language, and was followed by A. Maiuski, J. Wisniowski, A. Woycichowski, P. Cendrowier, and W. Tekubawski. M. Hizerberger, spoke in Hungarian; A. Paziowski in French, and S. Szpaizch in German.

A CHAPTER OF ACCIDENTS.—Yesterday morning, at an early hour, an employée of the New-Haven Railroad Company, named John Allen, was dangerously injured by being caught between two cars on the Canal-street curve. His left arm was crushed, and other parts of his body badly bruised and cut. The poor sufferer was soon extricated from his perilous situation and conveyed to the City Hospital.....A man by the name of John Herring fell from the top of a Dry Dock stage yesterday, while passing through Lewis-street, near Seventh-street. His head was severely cut in several places. He was conveyed home....At a late hour on Monday night, a man by the name of Jeremiah Sullivan was found lying dead on the Harlem Railroad track, near Fifty-second-street. It is thought he was killed by the down passenger train, which had passed down a few moments before the body was found. The deceased was removed to the Nineteenth Ward Station-house, where an inquest will be held this forenoon. From a letter found in the pocket of Sullivan, it is believed he resided at No. 117 Laurens-street....Yesterday morning, while Bernard McCabe was driving his horse and wagon down Nineteenth-street, the animal took fright, and Mr. McC. was thrown out with great force. His head was seriously injured. He was taken to the residence of his family, corner of Thirty-sixth-street and Second-avenue. .....A mason by the name of James Donnell, was terribly injured yesterday by falling from the second story of a new building erecting in Warren-street, near Broadway. His fellow-workmen conveyed him home....On Monday afternoon, a lad named Thomas Goliher was run over by a carriage in West Thirteenth-street, and injured about his breast. Officer Clark, of the Ninth Ward, conveyed the child to the residence of his parents, No. 190 West Seventeenth-street.

HIGHWAY ROBBERY.—Yesterday morning, about 1 o'clock, a bold highway robbery was perpetrated in the Sixth Ward, by three ruffians. It appears they seized hold of a female named ELIZA STEWART, in Elm-st., and by force and violence abstracted from her pocket a purse containing $15 in money. The girl screamed for assistance, which attracted the attention of officer LORD, who succeeded in capturing the leader in the daring crime. He was subsequently brought before Justice OSBORN, at the lower Police office, where he gave the name of PATRICK BATTLE, and being clearly identified by the complainant, he was fully committed for trial.

DEATH ON BOARD OF A SCHOONER.—Yesterday morning, the Coroner was notified to hold an inquest on board the schooner *Native of New Jersey*, upon the body of a man named Thomas Johnson, who died from delirium tremens, while the vessel was coming from Virginia. The inquest was held, and the Jury rendered a verdict in accordance with these facts.

SUPREME COURT—*Special Term*—Before Judge ROOSEVELT—*In re. the Application for the Opening of Bloomingdale Square*.—In this case the Counsel for the Corporation applied for the confirmation of the report of the Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment. The Hon. F. B. Cutting appeared with other Counsel on the part of the owners of property to oppose the motion.

His Honor asked if it was a litigated case and Mr. Cutting replied in the affirmative, and said that some idea of the magnitude of his client, Mr. Harsen's interest might be obtained from the fact that his property proposed to be taken was valued at $40,000, and he was allowed one dollar on the Report.

The Judge remarked that he could not take the case up now, and as the General Term would be in Session on Saturday, and that a case of some importance was before that tribunal—the *North American Million Trust Fund*, in order to save time and a repetition of the argument, he would suggest that this case be transferred to the full Bench after the other case he alluded to was over, and this could then be fully heard. The Corporation Counsel deprecated any discussion now, if the case was to be postponed. Mr. Cutting said he would not argue the matter, but it was one of those cases in which the Commissioners had run into, as if their appointment meant a general confiscation of property.

An order was then entered for the transfer of the case to the next general term.

BROOKLYN CITY.

TRIBUTE TO DANIEL WEBSTER.—On Monday evening last the citizens of Jamaica, L. I., assembled at the Union Hall Academy, to testify their appreciation of the late Mr. WEBSTER. The meeting was organized by calling Dr. NATHAN SHELTON to the chair, and appointing MARTIN I. JOHNSON Secretary. A prayer was offered by Rev. WM. L. JOHNSON, after which remarks, appropriate to the occasion, were made by WILLIAM J. CORSWELL, Esq., President of the Village Corporation, ALEXANDER HADDEN, Esq., ALDEN J. SPOONER, Esq., Brooklyn Corporation Attorney, JOHN J. LAMBERSON, Esq., District Attorney for Queens County, Hon. JOHN A. KING and Rev. P. D. OAKEY. The Proceedings closed with a benediction by Rev. Mr. OAKEY.

BUTCHERS' LICENSES.—The following communication was presented to the Common Council several weeks since, in company with a petition, signed by a large number of persons following the Butcher's trade, for a reduction of the price of annual license from $15 to $1, and, at the time, laid upon the table. On Monday evening, in Common Council, the matter was taken up and the annexed communication read:

TO THE COMMON COUNCIL: *Gentlemen*—On the 27th of May last, your honorable body adopted a resolution, by unanimous consent, staying all proceedings in the matter of Butchers' licences; since then no licenses have been granted to Butchers, but previous to that date I issued licenses for the present year, and received the sum of $225, which I paid to the City Treasurer. I have received a petition, signed by some of those persons who paid for their licenses, which I present to your honorable body herewith.

Many of those persons, who are now selling without licenses, have expressed their willingness to pay the same as last year, under the same regulations. I issued licenses, last year, to about 160 Butchers, from whom I received, and paid to the City Treasurer, about $2,400. I learn that the Butchers, last year, were much better satisfied than they are at present. The business was then confined to the regular Butchers, but now any person may sell butcher's meat; then the Inspector of Meats reported to me all persons who were selling without licenses, but since the above-mentioned resolution was adopted he has not performed that duty.

I recommend that your honorable body have some definite action on the subject of Butchers' licenses, and place all who sell Butcher's meats on an equal footing.

Respectfully yours,
CONKLIN BRUSH, Mayor.

With this matter also was a report of the Market Committee, recommending that the price of licenses be fixed at $1 per year. After a long discussion the report of the Committee was adopted.

COMPLIMENT TO THE CHIEF OF THE FIRE DEPARTMENT.—At a late meeting of the Board of Officers of the Fire Department, the following preamble and resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, we have been informed of the determination of our worthy Chief, PETER B. ANDERSON, to decline serving another term as Chief Engineer of the Fire Department, and *whereas*, the members of the Board desire to express their admiration of him as the Chief of the Depar ment and their esteem of him as a gentleman, it is therefore,

Resolved, That the members of this Board, in behalf of the several Companies, take this occasion to express their approbation of the performance of the arduous duties of his office; there having occurred under his management scarcely an accident to the injury of the members of the Department.

Resolved, That the thanks of the Board of Officers are eminently due, and are hereby tendered to Mr. P. B. ANDERSON, as Chairman of this Board, for the uniform impartiality and courtesy extended to the members of the Board; and in his retirement from the active scenes of his labors, he carries with him our best wishes for his future health and prosperity.

IMPROVEMENTS.—The following City improvements have been ordered: Low grounds between Park, Flushing, and Portland-avenues and Park-streets, to be filled up; Twentieth-street to be graded and paved from Flatbush line to Gowanus Bay; Flatbush-avenue to be graded and paved from Atlantic-avenue to Douglass-street; Wyckoff-street, to be repaired between Fourth and Fifth-avenues; low lots to be filled up between Fourth and Fifth-avenues, and Pacific and Wyckoff-streets; drain to be dug on Fifth-avenue, near Canal-street, and surplus dirt removed; gas lamps in Hamilton-avenue, from Woodhull-street to East River.

CITY-RAILROADS.—At the next meeting of the Brooklyn Common Council the consideration of the numerous petitions for permission to lay railway tracks in the principal thoroughfares of the city, will come up under "special order."

WILLIAMSBURG CITY.

COMMON COUNCIL.—A regular meeting of the Board of Aldermen, was held at the City Hall on Monday evening, the President, Mr. Manseer, in the Chair.

A communication was received from Wm. H. Gutchard, tendering his resignation as Captain of Police, and Second Ward Policeman, to take effect on 1st Dec.—Adopted. A communication was received from Fordyce Sylvester, Collector of Taxes and Assessments, stating that he could not enter upon the duties of his office, as the late incumbent refuses to deliver up the books of his office—Referred to Counsel. The Law Committee reported favorably on petition of Jas. Laverty and others, for improvement of North seventh-street—Adopted. Ald. Driggs offered a resolution extending the time for adding the per cent. on all unpaid taxes, to the 15th of Dec.—Adopted.

Resolution by Ald. Barker, That the Policemen be instructed to wear their stars when on duty, as required by the ordinance, and that a neglect so to do, will be considered a cause of expulsion—Adopted.

Bills ordered to be Paid—T. Coffin, $703 80; Messrs. various bills, $215 01; J Cassidy, $300; J Gorman, $3,000; Wm. Scott, $35; H Walters, $32 38; W. Hogge, $193 47; F. Licht, $26 50; S. Diebrow, $34 25; J. Haight, $9; J. Kendrick, $36; Wm. P. Coleman, $125.

A large number of proposals were received for grading and paving of streets, &c., and referred to Committees. Adjourned.

JERSEY CITY.

MEETING IN THE FOURTH WARD.—A meeting was held, on Monday evening, in Wellwood's Hall, for the purpose of determining upon measures to be prosecuted with reference to certain property in litigation, claimed by the heirs of JOHN B. COLES, deceased.

The following Resolutions, among others, were adopted:

Resolved, That a Committee of five persons be appointed to cooperate with the public authorities in taking prompt measures to recover said square.

Resolved, That the Common Council are respectfully requested to give the subject their immediate attention, and by all lawful and proper means, to secure to our citizens the possession and enjoyment of the same.

The Committee were appointed, and the meeting adjourned.

APPLICATION.—Application will be made to the Legislature for the incorporation of a company to manufacture iron and other metals from the ore; the business to be carried on in Hudson County, probably in Jersey City. Capital from $500,000 to $1,000,000.

LECTURE ASSOCIATION.—The Jersey City Lecture Association have concluded to read their lectures on Thursday evening instead of Tuesday as heretofore. HIRAM CROSIER, Esq, delivers the next. Subject—"The Philosophy of Reform."

☞ The *Independent Wright Rifles* have disorganized, and the Captain and several of the old members propose to organize a new infantry company. Another to be known as the *Jersey City German Rifles* are forming, and will shortly parade.

LECTURE.—A Committee consisting of one from each Church have been appointed to make arrangements to continue the lectures of Mr. MATTHEW A. BENES, the Lecturer on "The Customs and Condition of the Jews."

COMMON COUNCIL.—The Common Council met last evening, and, no quorum being present, they adjourned.

TEMPERANCE MEETING.—A large and enthusiastic meeting was held at Franklin Hall last evening. WILLIAM E. DODGE, of this City, delivered a lengthy and impressive address, and several persons connected themselves with the Society.

DROWNED.—The cook of the *George Dummer* fell overboard, yesterday morning, and was drowned. His body has not been recovered.

POLICE.—An unusual number of disorderlies were brought before the Courts yesterday, committed and fined.

FIGHT.—On Monday evening, a fight occurred between two men in a porter-house, on the Plankroad, in which one of them, James Janes, had his eye put out.

MISSISSIPPI CONGRESSMEN.—The *Picayune* calls attention to a curious state of political affairs in Mississippi. The Legislature having adjourned without districting the State in view of the next Congressional election, a grave question arises whether there is any law in force for electing Representatives at all. The existing law, passed in 1846, makes four districts; but the State is entitled, under the new apportionment, to five members. There appear to be three opinions. One is, that there is no law at all in force, and that no valid elections can be held until a law is passed to authorize them. A second is that the four existing districts can elect under the present law; and that the fifth member may be provided for by a general ticket vote throughout the State. A third is that the districting law of 1846 and the election provisions which it contains are null and void; and that by a previous law regulating elections the whole five Representatives ought to be chosen by general ticket, as they were previous to the passage of the districting law.

The law of Congress which made the apportionment under the Census of 1840, enacted that Representatives should be elected in single districts. Mississippi refused to comply with the law, and elected her members for two Congresses by general ticket as before, and they were admitted to their seats. New-Hampshire did the same. Both States, however, subsequently complied with the law, and passed districting laws. That of Mississippi was passed in 1846, and there have been now three elections by districts.

The law of Congress requiring single districts for representation expires with the present Congress, and has not been re-enacted. It applied, in express terms, only to the apportionment of 1840. The apportionment law for the Census of 1850 contains no such limitations; and any State may make double or treble districts, or elect their whole number on one general ticket, as it may prefer.

The matter is of more particular interest, because there will not be another regular session of the Legislature of the State until after the period for holding the regular Congressional elections. The strongest influence in favor of any of these three constructions of the State of the law seems to favor the idea that it will be the duty of the Governor to order an election throughout the State for five members of Congress under the general law of 1833.

THE BRITISH PATENT LAW AMENDMENT—NEW RULES AND REGULATIONS.—The first set of rules and regulations under the new act for the passing of letters patent for inventions, and which come into operation on the 1st October, have just been issued under the authority of the Lord Chancellor, Master of the Rolls, and Attorney and Solicitor Generals, the four commissioners under the act. They set forth, for the information of inventors and patentees, that a commodious office is forthwith intended to be provided by the Crown as the Great Seal Patent Office, and that the Commissioners of her Majesty's Treasury have appointed such office as the office also for the purposes of the new act. All petitions for the grant of letters patent, and all declarations and provisional specifications, are to be left at the commissioner's office, written on paper of 12 inches in length by 6½ inches in breadth on each side of each page, in order that they may be bound in the books to be kept in the office. Every provisional protection of an invention allowed by the law officer, is to be forthwith advertised in the London *Gazette*, setting forth the name and address of the petitioner, the title of his invention, and date of application. Every invention protected by reason of the deposit of a complete specification, is also to be similarly advertised, and that a complete specification has been deposited. Where a petitioner applying for letters patent after provisional protection, or after deposit of a complete specification, gives notice at the office of his intention to proceed, he is to advertise in like manner, and any persons having an interest to oppose such application, are to be at liberty to leave particulars of their objection to the application at the office of the commissioners, within twenty-one days after. The charge for office or other copies of documents is to be at the rate of 2d. for every ninety words. Fees of £2 12s. 6d. to the law officer; of 12s. 6d. to his clerk, and 5s. to his clerk for summons, are to be paid in each of the following cases: by a person opposing a grant of letters patent; by a petitioner on the hearing of the case of opposition; by the petitioner for the hearing previous to the fiat of the law officer allowing a disclaimer on memorandum of alteration in letters patent and specification; by the person opposing the allowance of such disclaimer on the hearing; and of £3 3s. to the law officer, and 12s. 6d. to his clerk, by the petitioner for the fiat, allowing disclaimer or alteration. All specifications in pursuance of the conditions of letters patent, and all complete specifications accompanying petitions and declarations before grant of letters patent, are to be filed in the Great Seal Patent Office, written on sheets of parchment 16 inches by 12, with a margin of 1½ inches, but the drawings, if any, may be made on larger sheets of parchment.

Attorney-General Chatfield writes of the powers of Special Surrogates, in answer to a query from Chautauque County, as follows:—"The Special Surrogate may exercise all the powers and duties which are possessed and can be performed by a County Judge out of court, and they are possessed and empowered, in my opinion, of all the powers conferred upon a County Judge by sections 400 to 405 inclusive (or the code), or any powers granted to a County Judge by the code, saving, and always provided, that the same can be performed by a County Judge out of court."

The mackerel fishing this season in the Gulf of St. Lawrence has been unusually unprofitable, owing to high gales.

Thomas Hood's Grave.

From the London Sun.

THOMAS HOOD—the gay, the gentle, the bright-eyed, and large-hearted THOMAS HOOD—is at last to have raised over his mouldering dust some token of the popular gratitude. NERO, monster as he was, had flowers scattered over his grave by some unknown hand as the sign of affectionate remembrance. Why, therefore, should not HOOD, the poet of humanity—why should not HOOD have his monument? Happily, that question has lately been asked by one whose voice has not pleaded in vain. The goodly work has been projected by a woman, and a kindred spirit; and perhaps, among the list of living poets, none could have more zealously and gracefully effected it than ELIZA COOK. A short time since a few simple and graphic verses from the pen of this lady, written from the heart, told us that not even the commonest memento—a slab or a head-stone—marked the spot where HOOD is reposing at length in deep and everlasting tranquility; scarcely a fortnight has passed by since a committee was organized to redeem the admirers of genius from that lamentable charge of negligence—and already nearly £200 have been collected to defray the expense of erecting some tardy tribute of recollection. Cordially, and with unaffected emotion, do we rejoice at this, because THOMAS HOOD was, to our thinking, one of the truest and noblest samples of human nature—a brave heart beating warmly through a weary life—the energy of a man and the sensibility of a woman, audible to the world in every pulsation! There is scarcely a man of letters recently deceased whose name is cherished more generally—certainly none more deservedly, with such genuine and earnest feelings of endearment. OLIVER GOLDSMITH is remembered even now, it is true, by a generation subsequent to that of the Johnsonian era, with kindred sentiments of tender and yearning admiration. But we can never forget with poor Noll his babble and his *gaucheries*. The popular affection for THOMAS HOOD has none of those drawbacks to enthusiasm. We are required to make no allowances while we commend; in this instance, the sparkle of the wit and the music of the poetry—we think of him merely as of one whose writings have called forth alike so often our tears and our laughter. As such we remember him with gratitude no less than with admiration. Here, at the grass-mound under which he lies in Kensall-green Cemetery, he commands our homage, for in his life he did not command our sympathies! Every one who has listened to the melody, and the pathos, and the sweetness, and the solemnity, and the benevolence of his "Bridge of Sighs," will answer, Yes. Every one will reply in like manner, who has loved (and who has not?) that wonderful lyric of his, "The Song of the Shirt," who has listened to the chimes of the "Workhouse Clock," or has glanced over the grotesque and innocent humor of the "Annual," or lingered among those quaint but exquisite conceits which he showered about with equal prodigality in prose and in metre, through the wide range of our periodical literature. Happily in this matter the majority of the world thinks with us: and we may now look forward with confidence to the successful completion of the enterprise upon which a few earnest admirers of THOMAS HOOD have recently adventured—that of raising over his honored dust some appropriate evidence that he is borne in the national recollection. Already nearly half of the sum proposed to be collected to this end has been subscribed with the most gratifying promptitude; insomuch, that we rest assured the remaining amount must be very speedily forthcoming. Those who have participated in the undertaking, when it shall have attained its intended consummation, will recall the fact of that participation with no unenviable emotions—emotions only subordinate to those which cannot fail to be experienced by the fair and rarely-gifted originator of the enterprise. They will remember that they at least have offered to the noble and beautiful memory of THOMAS HOOD, the posthumous panegyric of an epitaph carved upon no mean or fragile monument.

Things in Venice.

The London *Morning Chronicle*, in one of a series of articles describing the Industrial condition of Italy, has the following in regard to Venice. The account is by a reliable correspondent:

The reversed circumstances of Venice are even more strongly impressed upon the visitor by the desecration of palaces to the purposes of trade, than by the dilapidation of neglect. Instances of this meet the eye everywhere, and might be multiplied at pleasure. Here are a few. On a splendid palace, on the Grand Canal (not far from "the Mocenigo," once inhabited by BYRON,) I observed a small circular signboard, "Tipografia di Teresa Gattel," notifying its conversion into a printing-house. On many places are affixed announcements that they are now public baths; on the Grand Canal, in particular, one sees, "Bagni dolci e salsi," and "Stabilimenti Bagni," more frequently than in any other part of the city. The transformation of a grand palace, near the Bridge of Sighs, into a dressmaker's shop, is conspicuously notified by the following, "Adè

MEDICAL.

A VERY CHERRY PECTORAL—FOR THE CURE OF COUGHS, COLDS, HOARSENESS, WHOOPING-COUGH, CROUP, ASTHMA and CONSUMPTION.—Of all the numerous medicines extant, (and many of them valuable) for the cure of pulmonary complaints, nothing has come to our knowledge which could compare in its effects with this Preparation. Others cure sometimes, but at all times and in all diseases of the lungs and throat where medicine can give relief, this will do it. It is pleasant to take, and perfectly safe in accordance with the directions. We do not advertise for the information of those who have tried it, but those who have not. Families that have known its value will not be without it, and by its timely use, they are secure from the dangerous consequences of Coughs and Colds, which neglected, often lead fatal consumption. The Diploma of the Massachusetts Institute was awarded to this preparation by the Board of Judges, in September 1847; also, the Medals of the three great Institutes of Art, in this country; also the Highest of the Ohio Institute at Cincinnati, has been given to the CHERRY PECTORAL, by their Government, in consideration of its extraordinary excellence and usefulness in curing affections of the Lungs and Throat.

Read the following opinion founded on the long experience of the eminent Physician of the Port and City of

ST. JOHNS May 8, 1851.

DR. J. C. AYER: Five years trial of your CHERRY PECTORAL in my practice has proven to me that I foresaw from its composition, must be true, that it eradicates and cures the colds and coughs to which we, in this section, are peculiarly liable. I think its equal has not yet been discovered, nor do I know how a better remedy can be made for the complaints of the Throat and Lungs.

J. J. BURTON, M. D., F. R. S.

See what it has done on a wasted constitution, not only in the following cases, but a thousand more:

SUDBURY, Jan. 24, 1851.

DR. AYER: In the month of July last I was attacked by a violent diarrhœa in the mines of California. I returned to San Francisco in hope of receiving benefit from a change of climate and diet. My diarrhœa ceased, but was followed by a severe cough—and much pain. I finally started for home, but received no benefit from the voyage. My cough continued to grow worse, and when I arrived in New York, I was at once marked by my acquaintances as a victim of consumption. I must confess that I saw no sufficient reason for doubt, what my friends all believed. At this time I commenced taking your truly invaluable medicine with little expectation of deriving any benefit from its use. You would not receive these lines did I not regard it my duty to state to the afflicted, through you, that my health, in the space of eight months, is fully restored. I attribute it to the use of your CHERRY PECTORAL.

Yours truly, WILLIAM W. SMITH.

DEAR SIR: Feeling that I have been spared from a premature grave, through your instrumentality in the mercies of God, I will take the liberty to express to you my gratitude. A Cough and the alarming symptoms of Consumption had assigned me too low to leave me anything like hope, when my physician brought me a bottle of your "PECTORAL." It seemed to afford immediate relief, and now, in a few weeks time has restored me to sound health. If it will do for others what it has done for me, you are certainly one of the benefactors of mankind. Sincerely wishing you every blessing, I am, very respectfully, yours,

JOHN J. CLARKE, Rector of St. Peter's Church.

When such assurance and from such men, no stronger proof can be adduced, unless it be from its effects upon trial. Prepared and sold by

Practical Chemist, Lowell, Mass.

Sold by A. B. & D. SANDS, corner Fulton and William-streets, RUSHTON, CLARK & CO., C. H. RING, T. T. GOODRICH, and all the Druggists in New-York; Mrs. HAYES, No. 175 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, and by all dealers in medicine everywhere.

A CERTAIN CURE FOR THE PILES.

OFFICE, No. 196 BOWERY (four doors above Spring-st.)—DR. URHAM'S VEGETABLE ELECTUARY, (an internal remedy,) is a certain cure for Piles, in every form; also, for all those affections of the Stomach, Liver and Bowels, which are the cause of this afflicting complaint. For sense of the most remarkable cures on record, see Pamphlet, which can be obtained gratis at the Proprietor's Office. Price of the Electuary, $1 per box. Sold at No. 196 Bowery; by Mrs HAYS, No. 175 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; and by Druggists genera ly.

LATEST NEWS FROM CANADA.—*From the Montreal Gazette, June 19, 1847:* "Our readers will have observed the frequent notices which have appeared in our advertising columns of the benefits resulting from the use of DR. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY, in the cure of diseases of the respiratory organs, catarrhal affections, liver complaints, &c. Many of the certificates are couched in strong language and may be thought to be mere catchpenny notices for the purpose of drawing attention to a quack medicine. Such, however, WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY is not. We can ourselves vouch for the good effects this balsam has had on diseases of the nature of those above mentioned, whenever we have known it resorted to and that when every other remedy has been tried and failed."

From the New-York Evening Mirror, March 30, 1849.

We regard the wild cherry tree as one of Nature's own physicians—a sort of good Samaritan of the forest, for its medicinal rum relieves the sufferings and saves the lives of thousands. The Balsam prepared by Dr. WISTAR is a pure and perfectly reliable preparation of the real cherry essence, and is a remedy by no means "hard to take." We speak confidently and strongly in its praise, from having witnessed the renovating influence in consumptive cases when all other prescriptions had proved of no effect.

The only genuine is always signed I. BUTTS on the wrapper. For sale, wholesale and retail, by A. B. & D. SANDS, General Agent, No. 100 Fulton-st. THOMAS & MAXWELL, No. 46 William-st. JOHN MILHAU, No. 183 Broadway. Astor and Irving House Drug Stores and No. 110 Broadway.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.—A DANGEROUS WOUND IN THE THIGH CURED BY THEIR USE.—About three years ago Mr. ACTON, of Melbourne, had his thigh most fearfully lacerated when out riding, his horse running away, and his leg coming in violent collision with a tree. His wound had for upwards of eighteen months, suffering from the accident, and not withstanding the best medical advice, every effort proved unsuccessful in healing the wound, and his health became so impaired that his life was despaired of. In this state he commenced using HOLLOWAY OINTMENT and PILLS, which had the effect of healing his wound with wonderful rapidity, and in a few weeks he found himself in full vendors of medicine in the British Empire, and by those in the United States, in pots and boxes, at 37½ cents, 87 cents, and $1 50 each. Wholesale by the principal drug houses in the Union, and by Messrs. A B & D SANDS, New York, and by the proprietor, No. 244 Strand, London.

DR. BERON'S CELEBRATED FEMALE PILLS.—This wonderful and justly celebrated remedy can be had at his office, or may be sent by mail to any address. Office corner of Broadway and Houston st., over the drug store. The doctor attends exclusively to an office practice. Hours from 9 o'clock, A. M., till 12, and from 6 till 9 in the evening.

MADAME'S COUGH LOZENGES.—The best and most convenient remedy for Coughs, Colds, and diseases of the Throat and Lungs generally. Sold by A. B. & D. SANDS, No. 100 Fulton-st; M. DAME, No. 32 Carmine-st.; and MRS. BIRDSALL, No. 451 Pearl-st., and others. 25 cts package.

GREAT CURE FOR DYSPEPSIA.—Dr. HOUGHTON'S Pepsin or Gastric Juice, prepared from Rennet. Agent, J. BALL & CO., No. 100 Nassau-st

SALAMANDER SAFES.

SALAMANDER SAFES.

WILDER'S PATENT, WITH RICH'S IMPROVEMENT.

STEARNS & MARVIN, Successors to Rich & Co. are the only manufacturers of SALAMANDER SAFES combining both patents. Depôt, No. 146 Water-st, New-York.

GREAT FIRE AT OGDENSBURG.—HERRING'S SAFES.—We, the undersigned, having been present at the opening of one of SILAS C. HERRING'S Safes, in the store of Messrs. WATROUS & LAWRENCE, after the Great Fire on the 19th of October, are free to acknowledge this as the greatest triumph we have ever yet witnessed of a Salamander Safe. The fire in the stores of Messrs. WATROUS & LAWRENCE and H. S. HUMPHREY & Co., was much hotter than in any other part of the burnt district—its intensity being increased by the large quantity of oil, camphene, alcohol, and other combustible matter in the drug store. One of the feet of the safe was entirely burnt off, and a quantity of iron and nails were melted together in one solid mass, so great was the heat. Yet notwithstanding all this, every paper was preserved entire, and the printing perfectly legible, the varnish inside having been untouched.

SIGNED—J. C. Baxter, Collector Port of Ogdensburg; George Robinson, Post-Master do; L. Husbrouck, Agent Etna Insurance Co., of Hartford; Edwin St. Holbrook; B. H. Vary, Agent for American Insurance Co.; W. J Pardee, General Agent Etna, Hartford, Insurance Co: Sami. H. Price, General Agent North Western Insurance Co. of Montreal; H. M. Chapin, Agent Springfield and Marine and Protection, of Hartford, Insurance Co.

The above certificate was received from Ogdensburg by this day's mail, unsolicited on my part. The persons whose names are attached are mostly unknown to the subscriber.

It is but another testimonial (among many others) of the superiority of "HERRING'S Safes" over all others

The subscriber is the only person in the United States authorized to make or sell HERRING'S Patent Salamander Safe, that was awarded the medal at the World's Fair, in London, in 1851. SILAS C. HERRING,

Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-st., N. Y.

RICH'S SAFES AGAIN.—WILDER'S PATENT SALAMANDER WITH RICH'S IMPROVEMENT.—CHARLESTON, S. C. 22d Nov., 1852. Messrs STEARNS & MARVIN, successors to Rich & Co. GENTLEMEN: On the night of the 11th inst. my entire stock, consisting of oils, sashes, white lead, rubber springs, and packing, also a very great quantity of other merchandize, was consumed by fire. Your safe, containing my books, was in the hottest part of the fire, and everything in it was saved in the most perfect condition. I had used the gas for a moment at dark, and the box of matches used to light it was, as is our custom, put into the Safe; for I consider them dangerous things to leave about. The matches and the books were all of my whole stock that had not the mark of fire upon them. Unfortunately for me, you have here had a good proof of your Salamanders to the perfect satisfaction of every one who witnessed the destruction of my store. Yours very respectfully,

LEWIS M. HATCH.

An assortment of these Safes, with and without Yale's Powder-Proof Locks, Day & Newels, and Jones' Locks, for sale at the Depot, No. 146 Water-st.; and at the Factory, corner of avenue A and St. Mark's-place, New-York.

STEARNS & MARVIN, Successors to Rich & Co., No. 146 Water-st

The only makers of Salamander Safes in the United States, combining Wilder's and Rich's patents.

COAL.

PITTSTON COAL.—The PENNSYLVANIA COAL CO., is prepared to furnish superior White Ash Pittston Coal of all sizes, clean and in good order, suitable for steam, shipping, and domestic purposes, from its boats, or yards in this city, Williamsburg and Brooklyn. The Company's facilities are such as to enable it to give good dispatch to vessels loading at New-York, or at Port Ewen.

Particular attention given to the delivery of Coal for domestic purposes.

Apply at the office, corner of Broadway and Wall-st.; or yards, West near Morton-st., corner of Fourteenth-st and 8th-av., and foot of Gouverneur-st, city; foot of North Tenth-st., Williamsburg, and foot of Gold-st., Brooklyn.

COAL.—The subscriber has in yard, and is constantly discharging, all the various kinds of Anthracite and Bituminous Coals, viz.: Peach Orchard, Black Heath, Lehigh, Liverpool Orrel, Cannel, Sidney, &c. &c., all of the very best quality, delivered in handsome order from vessels or yard, and for sale low. JAMES L. WORTH,

Fourth-st. cor. Thompson, and 6th-av. cor. Amos-st.; down town office, No. 52 Wall-st.

$5 PER TON.—The best quality of Red Ash, Egg and Stove Coal at $5 per ton, delivered to all parts of the City, free of cartage, from Yards Nos. 177 Wooster and 65 Bayard-st.

LOOKING GLASS PLATES, AND PLATE GLASS for Windows. Goods sent to any part of the City or Brooklyn free from risk or charge to the purchaser. Old Looking Glasses resilvered and silvered.

FOSTER & KIRBY, No. 61 Anthony-st, near Broadway.

INSURANCE.

THE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, Office No. 16 Wall-street.

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL, $2,000,000 or $10,000,000. Paid up Capital, $500,000. Or Five and a Surplus and Reserved Fund, $2,865,000. Quarter Millions of Dollars.

THIS COMPANY has formed a Local Board of Directors in this City, duly qualified by holding the required number of shares,) with full power to issue policies for Fire Risks, settle all losses, and to invest in New-York all funds derived from premiums and the sale of shares.

DIRECTORS IN NEW-YORK:

JAMES BROWN, Esq., Chairman.

FRANCIS COTTERELL, Esq., Deputy Chairman.
George Barclay, Esq., Mortimer Livingston, Esq.
C. W. Faber, Esq., E. F. Sanderson, Esq.,
Joseph Gaillard, jr., Esq., Alex. Hamilton, jr., Esq.,
William S. Wetmore Esq.,
ALEX. HAMILTON, Jr., Council of the Company.
ALFRED PELL, Resident Secretary

TRUSTEES IN LIVERPOOL:

ADAM HODGSON, Esq., SAM'L HY. THOMPSON, Esq.
SIR THOMAS BERNARD BURCH, Bart., M. P.

DIRECTORS IN LIVERPOOL:

JOSEPH HORNBY, Esq., Chairman.
THOMAS. BROKELBANK, Esq.
JOSEPH CHRIS. EWART, Esq., Deputy Chairman.

DIRECTORS IN LONDON:

WILLIAM EWART, Esq., M. P., Chairman.
GEORGE E. FREDERICK YOUNG, Esq., M. P., Dep'y Ch'm

PERMANENT INSURANCE.

In addition to the ordinary modes of Insurance, parties may, by depositing with the Company 2½ per cent. on the amount at risk, have their dwelling houses insured against loss by fire, as long as the deposit remains with the Company.

FOUR EXAMPLE: A deposit of $125 (which is 2½ per cent. on the sum insured,) insures $5,000 in a first class house, the interest on which, $7 50, is the sum insured instead of $12 50 per annum; the difference of expense will, in a few years, save the whole sum deposited, and the risk, trouble and expense of renewing entirely obviated. This mode of insurance is neither new or untried; it prevails almost universally in Philadelphia, where the "Contributorship" was established under the auspices of Dr. FRANKLIN, just a century ago, viz: in 1752, and still exists one of the richest and most prosperous Insurance Companies on the Continent.

REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—No. 1 Insurance Buildings, cor. Wall and William-sts., offices Nos. 10 and 11, ground floor.

This Company having their capital of $150,000 paid in, in cash, and securely invested, are prepared to insure against loss and damage by fire, on favorable terms.

The charter of this Company provides, that after paying interest to the stockholders, at the rate of 7 per cent. per an num, four-fifths of the remaining profits are to be divided among the assured in scrip bearing interest, which scrip is to be redeemable in cash whenever the accumulated profits and capital shall amount to $1,000,000.

TRUSTEES.

Samuel S Howland, John A. Stephens, Jos. Gaillard, jr.,
Stephen Whitney, James Warren, Jos. M. Wainbury,
Daniel S. Fearing, Arthur Leary, George Curtis,
Wm H Russell, M. W. Hamilton, George T. Ades,
A. C Downing, Deaning Duer, D. S. Kennedy,
Gazaway B. Lamar, John Stewart, jr., John J. Astor, jr.
Wm. H Aspinwall, Robert B. Minturn, Fred'k A Delano,
Wm. B. Duncan, Reuben Withers, James G. Bell,
Chas. H. Russell, Ed. C. Center, Daniel D. Smith,
Isaac Townsend, Josiah Lees, Fred'k G. Foster,
Peleg Hall, Robert S Hone,

ROBERT S. HONE, President.

DUNCAN F. CURRY, Secretary.

THE BROOKLYN FIRE INSURANCE CO.—CHARTERED IN 1824.—Office, No. 43 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, No 6 Merchants' Exchange, Wall-st., New-York. Have their Capital (as also a handsome surplus) invested in the most undoubted securities, and continue to insure Buildings, Merchandise, Furniture, and other personal property. Vessels in port, and their Cargoes, upon as favorable terms as any other safe institution.

DIRECTORS.

William Ellsworth, William Miles, Hon. Quackenbos,
Phineas T. Barnum, George Gilfillan, Justus S Redfield,
Daniel D. Howard, S. P. Townsend, J. W. Amerman,
Caleb S. Woodhull, John Eadie, jr., Rodyne Hitchcock,
Chas T. Cromwell, Joel S Bateman, John P. Wetmore,
Austin's Nicholas, Robert C. Bell, Jos. M. Greenwood,
Richard L. Allen, John N. Genin, Simeon Leland,

WILLIAM ELLSWORTH, President.

ALFRED G STEVENS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 61 Wall-st., 4th Month, 5th, 1852.—This Company, with a CASH CAPITAL OF $210,000 with a surplus of over $100,000, insures against loss or damage by fire on favorable terms

DIRECTORS.

George S. Fox, C. W. Lawrence, Richard F. Carman,
Rich'd A. Reading, Peter S. Titus, Henry H. Barrow,
Josiah Macy, T. C. Cardavoyne, Hull Clark,
Wm. H. Falls, Ralph Mead, Wm C. White,
Joseph W. Corlies, Richard Field, John J. Walker,
John D. Wright, Elias Hicks, Chas. H. Marshall,
Abraham Bell, Irad Hawley, Elisha Riggs

GEO. S. FOX, President.

SAMUEL TOWNSEND, Secretary.

LIFE INSURANCE.—THE MANHATTAN LIFE INSURANCE CO'PANY.—Cash Capital, $100,000, independently of the premium fund. Office, No. 64 Broad-way, corner of Liberty-st. This Company continues to insure against all manner of life risks on most favorable terms. Persons may insure in this Company either with or without participating in the profits.

ABRAM DUBOIS, M. D., at the office daily from 2 to 3 o'clock, P. M. A. A. ALVORD, President.

C. Y. WEMPLE, Secretary.

N. D. MORGAN, Actuary.

BUILDING ASSOCIATION AND GENERAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, corner of Tryon-row and Chatham-st., in the Harlem Exchange Buildings, are taking risks on rents, buildings, &c., on the most favorable terms JOHN BRUCE, President.

DANIEL BARNES, Secretary.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

STRAKOSCH METROPOLITAN EMPORIUM, NO. 629 BROADWAY, AND NORTH MAIN-ST., Springfield, Mass.

SABLES & ADEY,

Dealers in Piano-Fortes, and Music Publishers,

Respectfully invite public inspection of their extensive and carefully selected stock of Piano-Fortes and Sheet Music.

FIRTH, POND & Co.'s Pianos, so justly celebrated for the elegance of their construction, richness and durability of tone.

The beautiful Iron Piano-Fortes. The First Premiums of the American Institute have been awarded to these Instruments, at the late Fair in Castle Garden.

The Grand Square Piano, with antique carvings, unrivalled for beauty in design and sweetness of tone, manufactured by the celebrated house of KNABE & GUEHL, of Baltimore.

The magnificent and powerful-toned Pianos, style 3 in Parisian, from the well known manufactory of G. N. SCHERR, Philadelphia.

Those about purchasing Pianos should visit this establishment. The Instruments are offered at the lowest cash prices of the makers.

MELODEONS AND SERAPHINES,

With patent reeds and late improvements from the best makers.

GILBERT'S BOUDOIR PIANO-FORTES.—The attention of the public is particularly requested to this comparatively new style of PIANO-FORTE, which, as a neat and elegant article of parlor furniture, is unsurpassed. Occupying but small space, it possesses a power and sweetness of tone, and delicacy of touch, not exceeded by any. There can be but little doubt, that this instrument, presenting the many advantages it does over the common Piano, is destined, eventually, to be brought into common use. Any prejudices against them cannot fail to be removed by a visit to the rooms where they are exhibited for sale. Every instrument warranted to give entire satisfaction. Also, Melodeons of Prince's and Carhart's make. Pianos to let, tuned and repaired.

HORACE WATERS, Sole Agent.

No 333 Broadway, cor. Anthony-st., 2d floor.

PIANO FORTES.—The best assortment of Pianos in this city can be seen at the Warerooms of LINCOLN & THOMPSON, No. 441 Broadway, including Hallet, Davis & Co.'s celebrated Æolian Pianos, of new and much approved scale, acknowledged superior to any other in the market. Also, a large variety from other distinguished New-York and Boston makers. Gilbert's and other second-hand with and without the Æolian, at various prices.

LINCOLN & THOMPSON, No. 441 Broadway.

ÆOLIAN PIANOS, and others, by HALLETT, DAVIS & CO., Boston, always to be found in extensive assortment at the spacious Music store and warerooms of the subscribers. Also, New-York and other Pianos, ranging in price from $150 to $400. Carhart's and Prince's Melodeons, Musical Exchandize, of every kind wholesale and retail.

Also second-hand Pianos at $25, $35, $40, $50, $60, $75, $90, $110, $125, to $225

GOULD & BERRY

No. 297 Broadway, Music Publishers.

MESSRS. LIGHTE & NEWTON, No. 22 Canal-st., in consequence of the increased demand and unrivaled popularity of their PIANO-FORTES, have extended their business, and are now prepared to offer to their friends, and those wishing a superior instrument, an extensive assortment, in plain and ornamented cases, of modern style, from 6½ to 7½ octave Second-hand Pianos taken in exchange. Broadway Ware-rooms, No. 423.

PIANO-FORTES.—The finest assortment of Piano-Fortes in the city may be found at the spacious warerooms of N. P. B. CURTIS & CO., No. 447 Broadway, consisting of George Hew's celebrated American Patent Action Pianos, T. Gilbert and Co.'s popular Æolian Pianos, Gilbert's and others' Boudoir. Also, a variety of new and second-hand Pianos for sale and to let. No. 447 Broadway.

J. & C. FISCHER, (late NUNNS & FISCHER,) Manufactory and Wareroom, No. 170 Greenwich st. corner of Dey-st. PIANO-FORTES, warranted, with reverse bridge and patent tube, well calculated for keeping in tune. Piano-Fortes tuned, repaired and exchanged.

N. B.—Also, Æolian Piano-Fortes for sale.

PIANOS FOR SALE—at No. 8 Barclay-st., next door to the Astor-House—a variety of 6½ and 7-octave rosewood Piano-Fortes, warranted to give satisfaction in every respect, or no sale, for cash or approved paper. Pianos on hire. JAMES THOMPSON.

PRINCE & CO.'S MELODEONS.—The original PRINCE MELODEON, which has stood the test of years; and proved itself a superior instrument to those of any other make, can be had only of the sole agents, WM. HALL & SON, No. 239 Broadway, (opposite the Park.)

PIANO-FORTES.—HAZELTON & BRO., Manufactory and Ware-rooms, No. 319 Centre-st., near Grand, where may be found a fine assortment of Rosewood Pianos, made in the most substantial manner and latest style.

TO RENTERS OF PIANOFORTES.—The Pianoforte Association, No. 361 Broadway, are selling Pianofortes, to be paid for by instalments of $3 to $10 per month.

J. PECK, Trustee.

PIANO-FORTE—Six superior Pianos for Hire at No. 59 3d av., between 10th and 11th sts.

THOS. C. CALLAWAY.

TO CONTRACTORS.—PROPOSALS are requested for the graduation, masonry, timber, bridging and track-laying of the ALBANY AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD, extending from Albany to Binghamton—distance, 140 miles

The Line will be ready for the inspection of Contractors on the 16th November, and proposals will be received until the 8th December.

The work will be divided into sections of about five miles each, and Contractors can include in their proposals as many of these as may suit their convenience.

The Company reserves the right to accept of such proposals as in their judgment will best secure the prompt construction of the Road.

All proposals to be sealed and endorsed, "Proposals for the Albany and Susquehanna Railroad," and directed to J. P. KIRKWOOD, No. 116 State-st., Albany.

The plans and profiles can be seen at the Engineer's Office, No. 116 State-st., Albany, on and after the 16th November, where further information can be obtained.

E. C. DELAVAN, President.

JAMES P KIRKWOOD, Engineer.

COE, R. BROADWAY, ATTORNEY and COUNSELLOR-AT-LAW, and COMMISSIONER OF DEEDS for New-York and Illinois, No. 21 Nassau-st., between John and Fulton-sts., N. Y.

FINANCIAL.

STATE, COUNTY, CITY AND RAILROAD BONDS—STATE OF TENNESSEE SIX PER CENT. BONDS, redeemable in 1892.

FAYETTE COUNTY, KENTUCKY, SIX PER CENT. BONDS, redeemable in 1862, guaranteed by the Covington and Lexington Railroad.

BOURBON COUNTY, KENTUCKY, SIX PER CENT. BONDS, redeemable in 1856, guaranteed by same road.

NORFOLK CITY, VIRGINIA, SIX PER CENT. BONDS, redeemable in 1872.

MEMPHIS CITY, TENNESSEE SIX PER CENT. BONDS, guaranteed by the Memphis and Charleston Railroad, redeemable in 1882.

ROCHESTER, LOCKPORT AND NIAGARA FALLS RAILROAD SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS, redeemable in 1854, '55 and '57.

PHILADELPHIA AND SUNBURY RAILROAD COMPANY SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS, redeemable in 1872.

EVANSVILLE AND ILLINOIS RAILROAD COMPANY SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS, Convertible, redeemable 1856

NEW-ALBANY AND SALEM RAILROAD EIGHT PER CENT. BONDS, Convertible

NEW-ALBANY AND SALEM RAILROAD TEN PER CENT. BONDS, Convertible.

The principal and interest of all payable in this city. For sale by CAMMANN, WHITEHOUSE & CO.

BONDS FOR SALE.—NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN R. R. BONDS, 7 ₱ cent. due in 1856.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM R. R. BONDS, 7 ₱ cent., due in 1872.

MOBILE CITY BONDS, COUPONS, and principal payable in New-York, 8 ₱ cent., due in 1857.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL R. R. BONDS, 7 ₱ cent., due in 1875.

WESTERN VERMONT R. R BONDS, 7 ₱ cent., due in 1865-70.

MANSFIELD AND SANDUSKY CITY 1st MORTGAGE R. R. BONDS, 7 ₱ cent., due in 1860.

PLATTSBURGH AND MONTREAL R. R. BONDS, 7 ₱ cent., due in 1862. By

KETCHUM, ROGERS & BEMENT, No 45 William-st.

C. S. BOURNE & BROTHER,

BILL AND EXCHANGE BROKERS, No. 35 Wall-st., New-York.

CHRISTOPHER S. BOURNE, FRANCIS BOURNE.

OFFICE OF THE ROCHESTER AND SYRACUSE RAILROAD COMPANY—CANANDAIGUA, Oct. 8, 1852.—NOTICE—An instalment of twenty dollars per share on the scrip stock of this Company is required to be paid on the 26th day of Oct., instant, and the balance due on said scrip stock, being ten dollars per share,) is required to be paid on the 1st day of Feb next.

By paying the last installment on the 10th day of January next, instead of 1st Feb, with interest on both of said instalments from the 1st day of Aug. last to the times of payment, and on the surrender of the scrip certificates, the scripholders will be entitled to full stock with the future dividends.

Payments of the said instalments may be made at the Offices of Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., New-York; J. E. THAYER & BROTHER, Boston; at the Bank of Syracuse, Bank of Auburn, Rochester City Bank, and at this Office.

By order of the Board of Directors.

CHAS SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK, —ALBANY, Nov 29, 1852.—The FARMER'S BANK of Saratoga County has this day filed in this office, a notice of the appointment of MERRIFORD & VERMILYE, of the City of New-York, as agents for the redemption of its circulating notes, together with a revocation of the appointment of the ALBANY EXCHANGE BANK as such agent, agreeable to the act entitled "An act to amend the several acts relating to Incorporated Banks Banking Associations and Individual Bankers," passed April 17, 1851

DANIEL S. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

DIVIDEND.—The Board of Direction of the HOWARD INSURANCE COMPANY have this day declared a Dividend of Twelve Per Cent upon the Capital Stock, payable on and after MONDAY, Dec 6

LEWIS PHILLIPS, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 24, 1852.

CREDITS ON CHINA, INDIA &c.—Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, New-York, are prepared to issue Mercantile Credits, Circular Notes, and Letters of Credit on the Oriental Bank of London, available at all the branches and agencies of that establishment, as follows:

Canton, Hong-Kong, Shanghai,	China.	Madras, Bombay, Calcutta,	Columbo, Kandy, Singapore, Ceylon.

CREDITS, &c., FOR THE PACIFIC.—Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, New-York, issue Credits and Bills of Exchange, available at sight, on the following places on the West Coast: LIMA, VALPARAISO, PANAMA, SAN FRANCISCO.

SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS OF THE NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY, reimbursable in 1857, with semi-annual interest coupons attached; for sale by BLATCHFORD & RAINSFORD, No. 12 William-st.

SPECIE WANTED at the highest market rates, by GODDING & BROTHER, Bullion and Exchange Office No. 6 Wall-st.

THE EASTERN BANK OF WASHINGTON, D. C., is redeemed No 146 Bowery, at ¼ per cent.

SCHOOLS.

THE METROPOLITAN ACADEMY AND GYMNASIUM are now ready for the reception of pupils.

Gymnastic Classes for Gentlemen, every evening, from 7 to 10 o'clock.

For Ladies, on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, from 4 to 6 P M

For Boys not of the Institution, on Monday, Wednesday and Friday, from 4 to 6 P. M.

Circulars, showing the course of study, &c., may be obtained at the Institution, Nos 93 and 95 6-h-av., near Washington-sq

DANCING CLASSES FOR GENTLEMEN.—The new system adopted this season for the first time, proves very advantageous to the pupils, and admits of their entrance at any time during the season. Lessons on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY EVENINGS. General practice of all the dances, with a band of music on Saturday evenings. Ladies' and children's classes on WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS. A. DODWORTH, Nos. 806 Broadway.

OTTIGNON'S GYMNASIUM—Nos. 159 and 161 Crosby-street.—Mr. C. F. OTTIGNON begs leave to remind the public that his Gymnasium is open daily from sunrise until 10 P. M., for general exercise. Gentlemen's Class meets every evening at 8 P. M. for class exercises and instruction. Boy's Classes at 10 on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, at 3½ in the afternoon.

TRAVELING.

VANDERBILT LINE FOR SAN FRANCISCO—ONLY LINE GIVING TICKETS FOR CROSSING THE ISTHMUS. The favorite double-engine steamship PROMETHEUS, 1,800 tons, will leave from pier No 3, North River, at 3 o'clock, P. M., precisely, on SATURDAY, December 4th, for SAN JUAN DEL NORTE direct, connecting with the popular steamship PACIFIC over the Nicaragua Transit Route, having but *twelve miles of land transportation*. These steamers are unsurpassed in their accommodations and ventilation. For information or passage, apply only to D. B ALLEN, Agent, No. 9 Battery Place, up stairs.

FOR LIVERPOOL—United States Mail steamship BALTIC, Capt. JOS. COMSTOCK.—This steamship will depart with the United States Mails for Europe, positively, on SATURDAY, Dec 11, at 12 o'clock M., from her berth, at the foot of Canal-st. No berth secured until paid for. For freight or passage, having unequaled accommodations for elegance and comfort, apply to

EW'D K. COLLINS & CO., No. 56 Wall-st.

Passengers are requested to be on board at 11½ A. M. The steamship ARCTIC will succeed the BALTIC, and sail Dec 25.

FOR ALBANY.—WINTER ARRANGEMENT.—THREE DAILY LINES—FARE, $1 50.—The trains leave City Hall station, corner Tryon-row and Centre-st., daily, "Sundays excepted," as follows: 1st train, at 7 30 A. M., Mail train, stopping at all way stations 2d train, 9 A. M., Albany Express, stopping at Croton Falls, Dover Plains, Hillsdale and Chatham Four Corners, arriving 2 10 P. M., in time to connect with 3d train from Albany West, 3d train, 2 45 P. M., Albany Express, stopping at Croton Falls, Dover Plains, Millerton, Hillsdale and Chatham Four Corners, arriving 9 15 P. M., connecting at Albany with Express train for Buffalo.

Returning, will leave East Albany at 8 A. M., Express train, arriving in New-York 12.45 P. M.; 11 15 A. M., Mail train, making all stops, and 4 P. M., Express train, arriving in New-York 9 15 P. M. M. SLOAT, Superintendent.

FOR BRIDGEPORT, CONNECTING WITH THE Housatonic, Naugatuck and New-Haven Railroads. The Steamer CATALINE, Capt. CHARLES WEEKS, will leave from East River Steamboat place, Peck-slip, every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY MORNING, at 10 o'clock. Fare to Bridgeport 50 cents. Freight taken at low rates. Returning, leave BRIDGEPORT every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY MORNING, at 8 o'clock, on the arrival of the Cars. For further information inquire of GEO W. CORLISS, No. 282 Pearl-st, N. B.—All persons are forbid trusting any one on account of the boat or owner.

MICHIGAN SOUTHERN AND NORTHERN INDIANA RAILROAD.—Over SIXTY miles of distance saved between Buffalo, Dunkirk and Chicago, Waukegan, Kenosha, Racine, Milwaukee and Sheboygan, via Toledo and Monroe. The Company have increased their facilities. Merchandize will be forwarded with dispatch. Mark packages "Michigan Southern Railroad Line, Toledo." For further information, inquire of

JOHN F. PORTER, Agent, No. 109 Broad-st.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—New-York to Easton, Pa.—Fare, $1 75.—Fall arrangement, commencing Nov. 15, 1852.—Leave Pier No. 1 N. R., daily, for Easton and intermediate places at 8 A. M., 12 M., and 3.45 P. M., and for Somerville at 4 45 P. M. Returning, leave Phillipsburgh at 6 and 9 A. M., and 2 15 P. M.

FANCY SOAP

OF EVERY KIND, consisting of White Variegated, Rose, Almond, Palm, Emollient, Rough and Ready, Windsor, &c., &c., in Bars and Cakes, Wash Balls and Shaving Creams, Military and Shaving Compound, making in all over 70 varieties Also, Pale Yellow and Brown Soaps, and patent refined Mould Candles, for all warm climates, always on hand and for sale by W. HULL'S SON, Nos. 113 and 115 Cliff-st., north end.

PLANS FOR A HOSPITAL.—The governors of the New-York Hospital, propose to erect a new Hospital building, and invite plans for the same to be delivered at the Hospital in Broadway on or before the 15th of next month, (December) where information as to the size, site and general style of the contemplated building, can be obtained.

The sum of $300 will be paid for the plan most approved by the Board; $100 for the second, and $50 for the third most approved plans. The governors to be at liberty to adopt any part of either. NEW-YORK, Nov. 7, 1852.

NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, (FRANCE,) AND NEW-YORK AND SAN FRANCISCO AT REDUCED RATES.—THE SPLENDID NEW AND FAVORITE LINE PACKET SHIP ROSCIUS, 1,000 tons, W. A. MILLS, Commander, will leave New-York for ASPINWALL, Navy Bay, MONDAY, December 6, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, connecting at Panama with the new double engine steamship CONSTITUTION, 1,500 tons, THOS. R. CROWELL, Commander, which steamship leaves Panama on the arrival of the passengers by the UNCLE SAM, for San Francisco, stopping only at Acapulco, for supplies. This line has never failed to connect at the appointed time.

These vessels in accommodations, ventilation, speed, and safety, are unsurpassed. An experienced physician is attached to each steamer.

Passengers will be landed on the wharf at Aspinwall, and take the Panama Railroad.

Passengers are cautioned, that all tickets for this line are sold only at No 86 Broadway, New-York

DAVIS, BROOKS & CO., General Agents.

JONES & JOHNSON, No 90 Wall-st.

THE NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.—The ships composing this line are the following:

ATLANTIC, Capt. WEST. PACIFIC, Capt. NYE.
ARCTIC, Capt. LUCE. BALTIC, Capt. COMSTOCK.
ADRIATIC, Capt. GRAFTON.

These ships have been built by contract, expressly for Government service, and every care has been taken in their construction, as also in their engines, to insure strength and speed, and their accommodations for passengers are unequaled for elegance and comfort. Price of passage from New-York to Liverpool, in first-class cabin, $120; in second do, $70; exclusive use of extra size state-rooms, $300; from Liverpool to New-York, £30 and £70. An experienced surgeon attached to each ship. No berth secured until paid for.

PROPOSED DATES OF SAILING.

FROM NEW-YORK.	FROM LIVERPOOL.
Saturday.....July 10, 1852	Wednesday.....July 14, 1852
Saturday.....July 24, 1852	Wednesday.....July 28, 1852
Saturday.....Aug. 7, 1852	Wednesday.....Aug 11, 1852
Saturday.....Aug. 21, 1852	Wednesday.....Aug. 25, 1852
Saturday.....Sept. 4, 1852	Wednesday.....Sept. 8, 1852
Saturday.....Sept. 18, 1852	Wednesday.....Sept 23, 1852
Saturday.....Oct. 2, 1852	Wednesday.....Oct

New-York Daily Times.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

The Obsequies of Hon. Daniel Webster in Boston.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Nov. 30.

Boston has literally appeared to-day in a dress of mourning.

The obsequies of DANIEL WEBSTER were upon a scale of solemn grandeur, and imposing show, such as has been seldom, if ever, before witnessed here.

The Custom House, Post Office, Banks and stores were closed. All the public buildings and numerous private dwellings were draped in the symbols of mourning, and many of the decorations were exceedingly beautiful and appropriate.

The New Hampshire Legislature arrived in a body, and were received by Gov. BOUTWELL at half past 9 o'clock at the State House. The Governor welcomed them in a brief speech, which was responded to by Mr. WILSON, President of the Senate.

General PIERCE was unable to be present.

The procession began to move shortly before 12 o'clock. It was escorted by an imposing array of military, including cavalry, artillery, infantry and rifle corps. Several military and fire companies were present from adjoining towns. The civic part of the procession numbered several thousands, and embraced nearly all the charitable and other social organizations of the City and vicinity. The procession was one hour passing a given point, and reached Faneuil Hall shortly before 3 o'clock. The Hall was draped entirely in black. But a small part of those in the procession gained an entrance, the galleries being thronged with ladies long before the procession arrived.

Music by the Germanicans; a prayer by the Rev. Mr. HAVENER, and a funeral oration by Hon. GEO. S. HILLARD constituted the closing proceedings. Mr. HILLARD occupied an hour and a half in the delivery of the eulogy.

From Washington—The President's Message—Democratic Celebration.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Nov. 30.

The President's Message is in type, and special messengers for New-Orleans, and other distant points, will start with it to-morrow morning at 6 o'clock. The New Orleans messenger expects to reach his destination in 6 o'clock on Tuesday morning, stopping at nine intermediate places.

A Democratic festival is taking place at the United States Hotel this evening. The Hall is brilliantly illuminated and festooned with flags, garlands, &c. At one side of the room is the inscription: "No North, no South, no East, no West, under the Constitution; but a united maintenance of the common bond and true devotion to the common birthright." At the other end a band discoursed eloquent music. At 9 o'clock 150 guests, including several Senators, Members of Congress and distinguished strangers, sat down to three bountifully spread tables, Mayor MAURY presiding. There has been no speaking as yet (10 o'clock), but DOUGLAS and others are expected to speak.

Meeting of the Presidential Electors in Massachusetts.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Nov. 30.

The Electoral College met to-day at 3 o'clock, at the State House. Hon. ROBERT D. SHAW, District Elector, called the Board to order. ROBERT C. WINTHROP, Elector at large, was chosen President, and J. W. FAIRE Secretary. Mr. BLISS, of Springfield, offered a resolution, referring to the death of DANIEL WEBSTER, and appropriately speaking of the funeral solemnities in progress, which was adopted. The Board then adjourned to 12 o'clock to-morrow, when the vote of Massachusetts will be cast for President of the United States.

The Freshet in Georgia—Official Vote of Alabama—Passengers and Crew of Ship Gallia, at Mobile.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, Nov. 30.

There is a scattering mail through from Mobile. Three New-Orleans mails are now due.

The freshet did considerable damage at Augusta, Geo., the water coming down so suddenly that it carried off 200 bales of Cotton from the wharves, and damaged a considerable amount.

The official vote of Alabama is as follows: PIERCE, 26,881; SCOTT, 14,965; TROUP, 2,148. The vote for PRINCE is 10,000 short of that cast for CASS in 1848.

The British schooner *Arctic* arrived at Mobile on Sunday, with the passengers and crew of ship *Gallia*, of New-York, wrecked on Abaco Reef.

Forger Convicted—Philadelphia Mint Operations.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Nov. 30.

STETLER has been convicted in the U. S. District Court, of forging half dollars.

The following is the monthly statement of the U. S. Mint: Receipts, $7,560,000 in gold. Coinage, $4,990,-582. Total receipts of the 11 months in 1852, $47,699,354.

Washington Items.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Nov. 30.

Mr. FORNEY has to-day restored all except four of the Index clerks discharged by him yesterday.

Gen. W. KIMBALL has been appointed Consul at St. Helena, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of the late Consul.

Pennsylvania Electoral College.

HARRISBURG, Tuesday, Nov. 30.

Many members of the Pennsylvania Electoral College have assembled here. The reported death of W. R. KING, the Vice President elect, places them in a dilemma, and it is the subject of much discussion among them.

Trial of a Counterfeiter.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Nov. 30.

WILLIAM STELLER, charged with counterfeiting half dollars, was put upon trial this morning, before Judge KANE, in the Circuit Court. The evidence is conclusive; moulds, half finished coin, and a lathe, having been found in his possession. No testimony was produced in defence, and the conviction of the prisoner is certain.

Destructive Fire in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Nov. 30.

About 5 o'clock this morning a fire broke out in the paper store of Messrs. JESSUP & MOORE, on Commerce-street, which was entirely destroyed. Considerable damage was sustained by Messrs. MUZZY & MELLOR, and other adjoining stores, by water.

Effects of the Freshet in the South.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, Nov. 30.

We have no mail south of Augusta. Travel was still suspended on the railroads, but the freshet was subsiding, and the damages were believed not to be serious. The regular transmission of mails would soon be resumed. An immense land-slide had occurred on the Charleston Railroad.

The Jerry Rescue Case.

SYRACUSE, Tuesday, Nov. 30.

LOGAN, the colored preacher, who was indicted for aiding in the JERRY rescue, has surrendered himself to the Marshal, and given bail for his appearance at Court in January next.

The Earthquake in New-England.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Nov. 30.

The earthquake of Saturday night was felt in Beverly, Woburn and Groton, and in Wenham, the people were aroused from their slumbers by the shock.

The Empire City.

NEW-ORLEANS, Friday, Nov. 26.

The steamship *Empire City* sailed to-day for New-York *viâ* Havana.

State of the Ohio.

PITTSBURG, Tuesday, Nov. 30.

The river now measures 8 feet in the channel at this place.

The Mails in the South.

CHARLESTON, Tuesday, Nov. 30.

The mail has again failed to-night south of Montgomery.

☞ The Steamship *Petrel*, SAMPSON, from the Islands of St. Thomas and Bermuda, and the Steamship *Union*, ADAMS, from Charleston, arrived at this port, yesterday. We find nothing new in the Bermuda papers with which we are furnished by the *Petrel*.

Two men were detected on Monday in placing obstructions on the track of the New-Bedford Railroad, near Bailey's crossing. One of them answered to the name of Ryder, and is a recent graduate of the State Prison, where he was sent some three or four years ago, for a similar crime. The name of the other offender was not ascertained.

A premium being offered by an agricultural society for the best mode of *irrigation*, and the latter word being spelt *irritation*, by mistake of the printer, a farmer sent his wife to claim the prize.

NEW-YORK CITY.

IMMIGRATION, ETC., FOR THE MONTH OF NOVEMBER.—During the month of November, there arrived at this port 17,635 immigrants, in 229 vessels, the aggregate tonnage of which amounted to 106,079 tons. The following Table shows the countries whence the emigrants started, with the number and burden of the vessels employed in transporting them hither:

	Number of Im'gts.	Vessels.	Tons.
England	10,581	34	38,896
Ireland	554	3	1,528
Scotland	351	3	2,713
Bremen	1,321	7	4,551
Hamburg	738	3	1,898
Havre	1,596	5	5,349
Antwerp	596	2	1,573
Rotterdam	166	1	577
French Ports	4	5	2,058
Italy	2	4	1,948
Spain	1	12	2,996
Chagres and Havana	1,584	19	17,934
All other Ports	77	131	24,188
Total	17,635	229	106,079

Of the 229 vessels, the following list shows the nationality:

Nationality.	Tons.	Nationality.	Tons.
145 United States	81,772	1 French	218
59 British	15,640	1 Dutch	577
6 Bremen	3,817	1 Sardinian	171
4 Hamburg	2,104	1 Brazilian	156
4 Danish	582	1 Venezuelan	287
2 Swedish	462	1 Portugal	146
2 Norwegian	517	1 Austrian	630
Total	229		106,079

Of these vessels there were

	Tons.		Tons.
20 Steamers	34,048	76 Brigs	10,298
48 Ships	44,015	29 Schooners	3,051
56 Barks	13,767	229 Total	106,079

The Specie entered at this port for said vessels during the month of November was—

Of Silver	$24,438
Of Gold	57,774
Of Gold Dust	4,512,471
Total	$4,624,684

MERCANTILE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION NOMINATING COMMITTEE.—The following named gentlemen were last evening appointed a Committee to nominate officers of the Mercantile Library Association for the ensuing year: THOMAS A. PAINTER, with Eno, Mahony & Co.; GEORGE D. W. CLINTON, with Ed. Corning & Co.; WM. A. WOODHULL, with Woodhull & Co.; JOSEPH F. HANFORD, with Halsted & Dash; WM. L. SEAMAN, with Thos. Hurt & Co.; WM. S. COLLINS, with P. D. Colline; and MATTHIAS L. B. MARTIN.

[Advertisement.]

FROM SOUTH AMERICA.—The following letter will show that earthquakes and civil wars are not all the calamities they have to provide against in that quarter of the world. Diseases incidental to our own climate, also find their way there, as will be seen by the remedy they seek for protection.

VALPARAISO, CHILI, S. A., July 20, 1848.

To Dr. J. C. Ayer, &c.:

DEAR SIR—We have the pleasure to report on your shipment of CHERRY PECTORAL to our house, the whole quantity sold, and a pressing demand for more, which must await the arrival of further supplies. Its success in curing diseases of the lungs, and its consequent notoriety, has excelled any medicine ever used in this country. Most of our remedies here are imported from England, and some of them are rich and valuable; but no product of medical skill from that or any other quarter has ever won so fully the confidence of our population, as this beautiful preparation of yours.

The article has attracted particular attention among our most distinguished citizens, from the fact that General BULNES, President of the Republic, and the highest officer in the State, was cured of a severe and dangerous affection of the lungs, by its use. He allows us to send his name, and wishes to add the acknowledgments of gratitude for his relief.

We have the honor to be Sir,
Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
CARLOS ALVAREZ, & CO.

[Advertisement.]

☞ The great prize medals, awarded in 1850 and 1851, for the best Daguerreotypes, over the same exhibitors as were in this year, can be seen in ROOT's great show case, No. 363 Broadway. Perfect pictures taken in any weather.

Repeating Cannon.

WM. DELANY, a native of Ireland, is the inventor of a very ingenious piece of ordnance, on the Revolving, or Repeating principle. A very complete and handsome model, made by himself, is on exhibition at the Montgomery Hall, Prince-street, where Mr. D. has given illustrations of its power and adaptability to several military men and others. Mr. D, the inventor of this gun, was born in the County Kilkenny, Ireland, and lived among the mountains, following his occupation, that of a miller. The model, which shows great mechanical ingenuity, was entirely the conception of his own mind—his education being very limited, and his situation affording him no opportunity of examining anything of the kind.

The idea of producing ignition, which forms the most unique feature, was suggested to his mind, about two years since, by seeing a lathe in motion; and the working out of the present complete Repeating Cannon, (which, if not entirely practicable on a large scale, contains some very valuable original ideas) was the work of his leisure hours; nor did he think of making it known beyond the limits of his own secluded neighborhood, until a reverse of circumstances led him to seek this country, three months since. Several excellent judges in these engines of war, pronounced their approval of the idea, and admiration of the inventors "untaught skill;" and recommended him to put in a caveat, until a patent could be secured.

The model is constructed of a double upright frame; on this is fastened an axle worked on two bearings, from the axle radiate six barrels, which in revolving pass under a canister containing the charge and priming, which are dropped in at the proper moment by the action of a "trip;" the ball (or shot) next drops in, and the whole is rammed home by a self-acting ramrod, ingeniously contrived. Revolving a little further, the cover of the pan is thrown back by the action of a rack, which covers the opposite barrel (coming up to receive the charge) at the same moment. A little further, and the pan comes opposite to the ignition wheel—a composition of stone, producing a constant shower of sparks by contact with a steel rod—and is discharged. The requisite range can be had, by adjusting the ignition conduit, so as to cause the explosion at the degree of elevation required. While one barrel is discharging the next receives its charge, and so on in rotation. The working of the entire shows great complication of detail, but perfect simplicity of working, and reflects much credit on the mechanical skill and genius of the contriver.

Amusements.

BROADWAY.—Mrs. MOWATT had a good audience last evening to witness her personation of the character of *Rosalind*. To-night she plays *Mrs. Haller*, in "The Stranger;" CONWAY the *Stranger*, and Mrs. ABBOTT the *Countess*. The afterpiece is the petite farce of "Petticoat Government."

WALLACK'S.—The new comedy of the "Twelve Labors of Hercules," the drama of the "Last Man," and the farce of "High Life Below Stairs," are on the programme for this evening.

NIBLO'S.—The opera of "Linda of Chamouni," is to be performed this evening for the first time, after which there is a ballet "Divertissement."

BURTON'S.—The popular Drama of "Victorine," is to be played this evening, with BURTON, FISHER, and Miss WESTON in the cast. The afterpiece is the drama of "The Toodles."

THE MUSEUM.—Mr. C. W. CLARKE takes his benefit to-day. In the afternoon will be played "Don Cæsar de Bazan," and in the evening, "Love, or the Countess and the Serf."

WOOD'S MINSTRELS—Will for this evening be both interesting and amusing.

Papers with two Names.

We are surprised to see how many papers there are in the United States with two names. The country is now full of newspapers with double names, to write and print which is rather troublesome. These names have their origin in the union of two or more papers, generally in order, by assembling their divided and dispersed patronage, to make one which will pay a profit. If two are united together, both names are usually retained, probably in order that neither class of subscribers may feel as though they had been transferred, without their consent, to a strange paper. This is no doubt a sufficient reason for the adoption of such a plan in the beginning, but the propriety therefor soon ceases, as subscribers do not care about being reminded, at every new issue, that once upon a time the two names, at the head of the paper, represented two different sheets.

These remarks have occurred to us in taking up a late number of the New-Orleans *Picayune*, in which we read the following:

"The St. Louis *Times* and St. Louis *Union*, it is understood, have united and will form one paper, called the *Union and Times*."

Now, why not call it "*The Union*," if the *Union* is the oldest paper—or "*The Times*," if the *Times* is deemed the most attractive name? As both these names, however, are short, there is not much trouble in writing or speaking them; but there are others far more objectionable. Take, for example, "*The Augusta Constitutionalist*." That word "*Constitutionalist*" is a pretty troublesome word by itself. But now that the "*Republic*" is united with it, it is very hard work to write both. This is shown to be true, because, in speaking of the paper, there are so many syllables to pronounce that few persons will give more than one of the titles. We can imagine that our worthy cotemporary might even lose some good subscribers from the mere fatigue of talking about the Augusta "*Constitutionalist and Republic*."

Some years ago there was a "*Milledgeville Journal*," and a "*Macon Messenger*." They were merged, and the new paper became "*The Macon Journal and Messenger*." Now, some people call it "*The Macon Journal*," more, probably, "*The Macon Messenger*," and yet more, doubtless, "*The Macon Journal and Messenger*." Why not, now that it is no longer desirable, for the sake of the subscribers, to keep up the recollection of the past history of the paper, restore the old name, "*The Macon Messenger?*" In like manner, in New-York, we have "*The New-York Courier and Enquirer*"—a paper to which we always are pleased to refer on account of the acknowledged ability and the many and natioal traits of its chief editor, Col. J. WATSON WEBB. Originally, two subscription lists—one, that of the "*Courier*," and the other of the "*Enquirer*," were united together. Why not abolish the two names, and give to the modern paper one of them?

We have taken a few specimens from a vast multitude. We think there would be a great saving of time and ink, and speech, if the practice of putting two names at the head of a newspaper were generally discontinued.—*Exchange*.

Land Claims in California.

The latest intelligence from Southern California states that the office of the Land Commissioners at Los Angeles is still kept open for the reception of claims, although it appears that the Board will not be in session again at that place, as Judge THORNTON did not intend to return thither. About one hundred claims have been filed since the Commissioners left San Francisco for the South. The Sacramento *Times* of the 30th October says:—

"It is presumed that the session of the Commissioners will be resumed at Santa Barbara, commencing early next month. This is not certain, however, for it is anticipated that the next mail will bring an order from the President requiring the Commissioners to remove to San Francisco. It is stated that there are about three hundred claims to land which have not yet been presented to the Board, while the number already on file amounts to four hundred and five. From this it appears that the unadjusted land claims in California reach the enormous number of seven hundred, many of which call for twenty square leagues and upwards. It will probably be some time before any more important decisions will be rendered, in consequence of Judges HALL and THORNTON being unable to agree on material questions. Should Mr. HENRY, who has been appointed by the President to fill the vacancy created by the rejection of Gen. WILSON, decline to serve, as there is some reason to believe, it is possible that no more decisions will be made for a year to come."—*Nat. Intel.*

DIED.

On Monday evening, 29th inst., JOHN, son of Alexander and Mary E. Knight, aged 7 months and 23 days.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Wednesday afternoon at 2 o'clock, from No. 25 Market-street.

On Saturday, 27th inst., the infant son of John and Maria P. Thompson, aged 3 weeks and 4 days.

His remains were taken to Greenwood Cemetery for interment.

Our little baby now lies dead,
An angel in the sky;
The Lord, who gave its spirit, takes
To dwell with Him on high

On Tuesday, 30th ult., GEORGE W., infant son of George W. and Eliza Crawford.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral this (Wednesday) afternoon at 4 o'clock, from the residence of his parents No 191 East 24th-st.

At Staten Island, on Monday, Nov. 29, EDWARD SHORTILL, in the 45th year of his age

The friends and those of Michael O'Connor and Owen W. Brennan are respectfully invited to meet his funeral, on Wednesday, Dec. 1, at the Staten Island ferry, foot of Liberty-st., N. R., at 11½ o'clock, without further invitation. n30 2t*

On Sunday, 28 h inst, HARRIET, eldest daughter of the late Dr Marion Smith

The friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral from the house of her brother, Dr. Albert Smith, at New-Rochelle, on Wednesday, Dec. 1, at 1 o'clock, P. M. Funeral service at the Presbyterian Church. n30-2t*

On Tuesday, Nov 23, VIRGINIA LAYTON, only daughter of Isaac G and Sarah Ann Hubbs, aged ten months and eight days.

On Monday morning, Nov 29, of inflammation of the chest, GEORGE POLE, a native of England, in the 28th year of his age.

COMMERCIAL AND MONEY AFFAIRS

Sales at the Stock Exchange....Nov. 30.

$5,000	U. S. 6s, '56	111	50	Phœnix Mining Co	11½
5,000	do	111½	300	do	30 28
3,000	Ohio 6s, '60	111½	500	do	28½
3,000	Arkansas 6s	80	300	do	30 28½
2,000	N. Y. State 5s, '58	109	400	do	28½
5,000	Erie Income Bds	100	100	do	28
10,000	Erie R.R. Conv. '71	100½	50	do	30 27
10,000	do	100½	300	Cumberland Coal Co.	64
5,000	do	62.101	50	do	60 64
10,000	do	60	50	do	63
3,000	Erie 2d Mortgage	106½	50	Erie Railroad	95½
3,000	Hud. 1st Mtge. Bds	108½	400	do	95½
1,000	Hud. 2d Mtge. Bds	104	250	do	95½
1,000	Hud. R. R. new Bds	96½	125	do	95½
16,000	do	96	200	do	95½
2,000	California 7s	101	200	do	95½
70	S. Nat. Bk	107½	200	do	95½
100	Ocean Bank	105½	100	Harlem Railroad	22
10	Metropolitan Bank	111½	100	do	22½
57	Bank Commerce	112	300	Long Island Railroad	47½
26	Bank N. America	111	200	do	47½
100	Morris Canal	5 15½	200	do	47½
50	do	15½	250	Stonington Railroad	57
50	do	15½	100	do	57
100	do	15½	200	do	57½
800	do	19	50	do	57½
100	N. A. Trust	22½	150	do	57½
125	Ohio Life & Trust	107½	200	Norw. & Wor. R. R.	52
20	New-York Gas	140	100	do	52
36	Manhattan Gas Co'y.	118½	100	Reading Railroad	100
100	Canton Co	96	1,000	do	100½
50	do	96½	50	do	100½
275	Parker Coal Co	53½	15	Hudson River R. R.	78½
200	Nicaragua Transit Co	28	50	do	78½
50	Cary Impt. Co	12½	83	do	79
100	do	12½	25	N. Y. & N Haven R.R.	115½
50	do	12½	24	Rock. & Syrac. R. R.	125
20	Panama Railroad	138			

SECOND BOARD.

$1,000	Erie 1st Mtge. Bds	113½	100	Parker Coal Co	53½
10,000	Erie Con. Bds. '71	100½	75	do	53½
10,000	do	100	50	Phœnix Mining Co	12
7,000	do	100	200	Nicaragua Transit Co	28½
1,000	Hud. R. R. new Bds	95½	100	do	30 28½
70	Ohio Life & Trust	107½	50	do	28½
200	Morris Canal	15½	86	Roch. & Syra. R. R.	121½
100	do	30 15½	50	Mich. Central R. R.	113½
200	do	15½	100	do	30 113½
400	do	15½	50	Stonington R. R.	30 57½
200	do	30 15½	50	do	57½
100	do	30 15½	100	do	57½
60	Broadway Bank	110	200	Harlem Railroad	30 22½
25	Cary Impt. Company	12½	100	do	22½
100	Edgewith Land Co	30 6½	100	Long Island R. R.	47½
50	do	6½	200	do	60 46½
100	Dunbin Coal Co.	60 63½	100	Erie Railroad	95½
50	Cumberland Coal Co.	63½	50	do	95½
100	do	60 63½	50	do	95½
100	do	63½	300	do	60 95½
100	do	60 63	42	Hudson River R. R.	78½

TUESDAY, Nov. 30.

The U. S. Mint returns for November show the enormous deposit of $7,260,000 in gold dust. This is owing to the circumstance of the receipt of three semi-monthly shipments within the month instead of two. The returns for October were reduced by the non-arrival, in season for the report, of the shipment from California of the first of that month. We add our usual comparative monthly summary for the year;

	1852	vs.	1851.	
	Mint Depos.	Exports.	Mint Depos.	Exports.
January	$4,161,680	$2 868 958	$5 071,667	$1,266 231
February	3,010 222	3,551,543	3,004,970	1,067,689
March	3 892,156	681,994	2,380,371	2 368,861
April	2,091,637	200 266	1,878 353	3,482,182
May	4 335,578	1,434,893	3,269,491	4,506,133
June	6 629,414	3 556 355	3 637 560	6,462,367
July	4,200,000	2,971,499	3,127 517	6,064,170
August	2,675,000	2,835,000	4,048,800	2,673,444
September	4,254,000	3,132,000	3 956,500	3,490,143
October	4,140,000	2,482,000	4,742 584	1,776,707
November	7,260,000	785,600	5,496,180	5 033,996
	$47,699,155	$24,929,508	$42,102,313	$36 074,974
Less for Gold received		2,236,000		2,024,188
		$22,693,508		$36,050 786
Excess Mint Deposits		25,005,647		6,051,527
		$47,699,155		$42 102,313

COINAGE AT PHILADELPHIA, FOR NOVEMBER, 1852.

Gold.

207,431 double eagles	$4,148,620
19 707 eagles	197,170
75,974 half eagles	379,870
34 540 quarter eagles	86,350
178,533 gold dollars	178,533
516,195 pieces	$4,990,543

Silver.

21,940 half dollars	$10,970
70,400 quarter dollars	17,000
80,000 dimes	8,000
67,000 half dimes	3,350
2,009,800 3 cent pieces	60,084
2,758,335 pieces	$5,090,547

Copper.

242,932 cents	$ 2,422 32
3,000,567 pieces	$5,092,969 32

Gold Bullion Deposited.

From California	$7,188,500
Other sources	71,500
Silver Bullion deposited	24,300

The relative gain in the Mint Receipts over the Foreign export of the month is as $6,475,000, to only $457,104 gained last November, when the export very nearly equalled the whole receipts from California. In Dec. the export last year reached the large sum of $5,668,935, and the Mint receipts were $5,538,000. It will be noted that the whole gain to the country in Gold the first 11 months of the present year, is $25,005,647. We take into account only the principal Mint Receipts at Philadelphia, and only the principal Foreign Exports from the port of New-York. The exports from other points and the receipts at the New-Orleans Branch Mint will not differ in amount very essentially.

The operations in Exchange to-day, for the British steamer sailing direct from this port to-morrow, were not very large for the season, and while the rates on London were firm, there was less stiffness in Continental bills. The regular Bankers were drawers of Sterling at 110½; Prime transient bills were done at 110½, with no considerable number left over at the close. The Specie shipment will be moderate, as in addition to the remittance of Bonded and Share securities of various descriptions, it is understood the Bankers will be able, by the next packet, to send forward a large amount of Cotton bills now in the mails from New-Orleans, and of which they have advice by telegraph. The following are the closing quotations:—London, 110@110½; Paris, 5 12½@5 13¾; Amsterdam, 41½@41¾; Frankfort, 41@41½; Bremen, 79¼@79¾; Hamburg, 36¼@36¾.

The supply of money offering on call at 5 per cent. interest increases. The Stock-houses, of No. 1 credit, occasionally use their best collaterals at 4@4½ ℘ cent. Sixty-days paper is done at 4½; ninety-days to 4 months, 5@6 per cent.

The Government transfer books close at Washington in the morning. After to-day the loans will sell ex-January dividend, either by certificate of power, or for the reopening of the books in January. An impression obtains that the Secretary of the Treasury has authority under the loan act of 1848 to purchase the stock then created at market prices, without further legislation by Congress. We believe, however, the present Secretary, though anxious to employ part of the large surplus now in the Treasury, has not felt at liberty to act upon this construction of the wording of the act. He asked for special authority to buy the loans of the Government generally at the last session of Congress, and nothing was done on the subject.

There was a good business in the best class of Railway Bonds at the Board this morning, and some inquiry at private sale. The advices that go out by the steamer to-morrow will show a general improvement in Federal, State and Railway Bonds. Some of the leading loans are held as follows. The U. S. quoted as to-day, dividend on:

U. S. 6s, '67-8	122	Erie First Mortgage 7s	114¾
U. S 6s, '56	111½	Erie Second Mortgage	107
U. S 5s, '65	116½	Erie Incomes	100½
N. Y. Loan 6s	121	Erie Convertibles, '71	100½
N. Y 5s, '60	112	Erie Convertibles, '62	101
City Long 5s	106	Hudson First Mortgage	108½
Pennsylvania 5s	99	Hudson Second Mortg	104
Pennsylvania Coupons	104½	Hudson Convertibles	96½
Ohio 6s, '60	111½	New-Haven	105½
Ohio 6s, '75	118	Reading 6s, '60	101
Kentucky 6s	111½	Reading 6s, '70	93½
Georgia 6s	111	Michigan Central 8s	110
Virgin a Coupons	113	Michigan Southern 7s	101
Tennessee 6s, '90	110	Cleveland & Pittsburg	104
Tennessee 6s, '68	105	Ohio & Pennsylvania	110
Indiana 5s	101½	Panama	140
Cincinnati Long 6s	106	Bellefontaine	103
St Louis	99½	Buffalo & New-York	96
Pittsburg	103½	Alabama & Tennessee	96½
Chicago	106	Ohio Central	97½
Philadelphia	110	Little Miami	114

The speculative Share dealings showed considerable firmness, with some animation, this forenoon Erie was sold last evening, after the regular brokers separated, as high as 96@96½, and opened at the Board this forenoon at 95½. Long Island advanced to 47½; Hudson to 79, cash; Morris to 19½@¾, a further rise of 1¼ the share since yesterday—the movement said to be from Philadelphia. Stonington rose to 57½, and was in demand. There was quite a brisk trade in Nicaragua, at an advance of ⅛@¼ ℘ cent, and Cumberland was bought up to 64¼—the latter closing 1 ℘ cent lower in the afternoon. The whole market left off tame at the Second Board.

In the premium Stocks, there was a large business in Reading, over 1,000 shares, at 100½ cash; Ohio Trust brought 107½; Bank of Commerce, 112; Metropolitan, 111½; Bank of America, 111; Rochester stock sold at 125 at the early Board, and 124½ in the afternoon. A few timid holders do not like the look of the air line. Mr. A. BOODY, the successful projector of the Lockport and Niagara Falls, and Lockport and Buffalo roads, is said to be a party to this project, or rather, it is given out, that he is disposed to take an interest, if it should be determined on. We do not find, after careful inquiry, that any thing has really been determined upon.

Another auction sale of the best class of Railroad and other Shares, to close a private estate, is advertised by Mr. DRAPER for Wednesday of next week, Dec. 8. It embraces 750 shares of the New-York Central lines, and 300 Southern Michigan and Northern Indiana; and at the same time about $100,000 various Railway Bonds will be sold, $45,000 of which are of the Buffalo and State Line Road, now made permanently valuable by its complete connection with Buffalo, Dunkirk, Cleveland, and Cincinnati. The same gentleman advertises for the following Wednesday, Dec. 15, $150,000 of the remaining mortgage Bonds of the Buffalo and New-York City Road, the first sales of which, by Mr. DRAPER last Summer, were at about 90 ℘ cent., since when the Bonds have advanced to 96 ℘ cent. in the market.

The market for breadstuffs feels the influence of the scarcity and high rates of freights to Europe. Common brands of State Flour, are quoted in the Steamer's circulars to go out to-morrow, at $5 12½@$5; Ohio $5 37½@$5 62½; Michigan and Indiana, $5 25@5 50; Ohio and Michigan Wheat, 118c @120c. Old Corn is down to 80@83 cents; new sells for home use, at 70 to 75 cents. The Foreign exports of Wheat from the principal ports of the United States since 1st Sept., reach 1,718,527 bushels, against 557,049, same period last year. Grain Freights are up to 10d.@10½d. Flour, 3s. to 3s. 6d. We quote generally from the well informed Flour circular of Mr. EDWARD BILL.

The receipts of the New-York and Harlem Railroad Company, for the 1st ten months during the last 5 years, are as follows:

	1848.	1849.	1850.	1851.	1852.
January	$21,331	27,730	31,541	41,501	45,601
February	19,012	28,816	29,386	37,101	40,286
March	20,172	30,105	32 666	42,615	61,254
April	23,436	33,026	39,375	49,610	61,046
May	28,479	36,575	44,446	58,045	68,816
June	29,598	36,466	45,855	54 992	66,698
July	32,413	37,330	49,025	60,577	70,888
August	33,284	38,000	49 074	61,290	77,282
September	31,441	37,700	46,250	59,005	69,380
October	29,601	40,500	45,641	57,228	70,463
	$288,765	346,248	413,259	521,964	640,753

The movement of the Cotton crop for the season is as follows:

	1852.	1851.
Receipts into the Ports	751,000	477,000
Exports to Great Britain	251,000	150,000
Exports to France	36,000	61,000
Exports to other Foreign Ports	43,000	23,000
Total Exports	330,000	234,000
Stock on hand	375,000	229,000

Of which during the past week, included in the above

	1852.	1851.
Receipts at the Ports	117,000	67,000
Exports to Great Britain	33,000	17,000
Exports to France	11,000	[8,000
Exports to other Foreign Ports	11,000	7,000
Total Exports	55,000	32,000

The quotations at New-York, to-day, and at last mail date from New-Orleans, are:

PRICES AT NEW-YORK, Nov. 30. N. O., Nov. 29.

	Uplands.	Mob. & Ala.	N. O. & Tex.	N. Orleans.
Inferior	nom.	nom.	nom	7@ 8
Ordinary	8½@ 9½	9 @ 9½	9 @ 9½	8½@ 9
Middling	9½@10	9¾@10½	10 @10½	9½@ 9½
Middling Fair	10½@10½	10½@10½	10½@10½	10¼@10½
Fair	10¾@10½	10½@—	11 @11½	10½@11
Good Fair	10½@11	nom.	12 @—	.....

MR. WRIGHT, in his circular for the steamer, remarks of the magnitude and quality of the crop:

The opinion of the public on this subject seems to have settled upon 3,000,000 bales as a minimum estimate, in some quarters particularly. From Mobile and New-Orleans parties are now indulging in figures as much exaggerated, as a month ago they were below the probable truth. During last week we had a violent rain storm, of forty-eight hours duration, which, as far as we have heard, has extended to the South, and will damage the quality of such cotton as was not yet gathered.

On the subject of quality I have on more than one occasion remarked, the receipts so far this season were superior, both in staple and cleanliness to those of last year. I regret to learn, however, from New-Orleans, Mobile and Savannah, that the late receipts have fallen off in both these particulars, and that a large proportion of leafy and dirty cotton is now arriving, a fact tending to prove that planters have generally aimed at quantity rather than quality.

The following are the operations at the Sub-Treasury in this city, for the month of November:

Nov. 1st 1852, Balance		$5,985,652 14
RECEIPTS.		
On account of Customs	$2,095,439 50	
On account of Pat. Fees	2,867 37	
On account of P. O. Dep't	530,109 64	
On account of Miscellaneous	34,129 49	2,662,546 00
Total		$8,648,198 14
PAYMENTS.		
Treasury Drafts	$2,492,288 91	
Post Office Drafts	144,645 24	
Transfer Drafts	560,000 00	3,192,934 15
Nov. 30, 1852, Balance		$5,454 262 99
By receipts of Customs Nov. 1851		$1,493,574 34
By receipts of Customs, Nov. 1852		2,995,430 50
Excess 1852		$501,865 16

We understand the new Shoe and Leather Dealers Bank has been organized by the election of LORING ANDREWS, Esq., as President, and W. A. KISSAM, now First Teller of the Bank of the Republic, as Cashier. The

THE NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES

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SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ **New-York Historical Society**—COURSE OF LECTURES: 1852—1853—FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE FIRE PROOF BUILDING FUND.—The Committee on Lectures have to announce that the Course of Lectures for the benefit of the Fire Proof Building Fund will be opened at Metropolitan Hall, on THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 9, 1852. The Course will consist of Ten Lectures, to be given on Thursday Evenings of December, January, and February. Among those who have liberally consented to lend their names and services for this object, are the following gentlemen:

Hon. WM. A. GRAHAM, of North Carolina.
Hon. GEO. BANCROFT, of New-York.
Hon. PIERRE SOULE, of Louisiana.
Hon. JOHN A. DIX, of New-York.
Hon. EDWARD EVERETT, of Massachusetts.
Rev. FRANCIS L. HAWKS, D.D., of New-York.
CHARLES O'CONOR, Esq., of New-York.

The Committee are also authorized to announce that the Forty-Eighth Anniversary Address will be delivered by Hon. RUFUS CHOATE, of Massachusetts, at the conclusion of the Course, under the direction of the Committee of Arrangements for the Anniversary.

Admission to the Course will be FIVE DOLLARS for each Ticket. Tickets to the Course will also admit the holder to the Anniversary Address by Hon. RUFUS CHOATE, of Massachusetts.

Tickets may be procured at the Bookstores of HORACE H. MOORE, Merchants' Exchange; APPLETON & CO., No. 200 Broadway; C. S FRANCIS & CO. No 252 Broadway; EVANS & BRITTAN, No. 697 Broadway; and at the Library Rooms in the University.

AUGUSTUS SCHELL,
FRANCIS L. HAWKS,
GEORGE H. MOORE,
Committee.

Nov. 20, 1852.

As the sole object of the lectures is to complete the fund for the building, the Committee have been induced, at the request of many of the members of the Society, as well as other gentlemen, to reduce the price of FIVE DOLLARS for the Course, and to withdraw the privilege of free tickets to Members.

☞ **Great Inducements to purchase Lots** in the new village of Clarenceville, L. I. So great has been the demand for Lots in this beautiful village, that although it has only been in operation for little over one month, yet over one-third of the Lots have been already sold, and as soon as the coming spring shall open, there will be upwards of one hundred buildings in the course of erection. There are but few villages at the present time that offer so many advantages. The easy access to the City by the Long Island Railroad from Brooklyn, and the stages from Williamsburg, make it a desirable place of residence for those wishing to live out of town and at the same time do business in the City. We would advise all who wish to secure a home, by only paying from $2 to $4 per month, to call immediately and purchase at the office, D. T. MCFARLAN, General Agent. No. 3 Nassau-st., from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.

☞ **Crystal Palace**—ASSOCIATION FOR THE EXHIBITION OF THE INDUSTRY OF ALL NATIONS.—Office, No. 53 Broadway. NEW-YORK, Nov 22, 1852.

Proposals will be received at this office until the 10th day of December, for the publication, by contract, of an Illustrated Catalogue, and an Illustrated Weekly Paper, to be devoted exclusively to the objects and interests of the Exhibition which this Association is preparing to open next May.

It will be required that these two works shall be executed in such style as to mark the highest point reached in this country by the respective arts employed.

The contractor will have the privilege of printing the Illustrated Weekly Paper in the Exhibition building, and shall receive such facilities in the compilation of both works as the Association can reasonably afford.

WM. WHETTEN, Secretary.

☞ **The Young Guard Henry Clay Association** Will hold its Regular Annual Meeting for the Election of Officers for the ensuing year, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Dec. 22, at Bryce & Mapes' Saloon, Odd-Fellows' Hall, at 8 o'clock. All members are requested to be present for the purpose of voting the Regular Ticket. Polls opened from 6 to 9 P. M.

REGULAR NOMINATIONS.

For President..... GEORGE PECKHAM.
For Vice-President..... EDWIN F. COXY.
For Recording Secretary..... C. A. CHOATE.
For Corresp'ng Secretary..... B. W. RICHARDS.
For Treasurer..... A. H. NICOLAY.

☞ **Thackeray's Lectures.**—The fifth Lecture of the first course before the Mercantile Library Association, will be delivered on FRIDAY EVENING, Dec. 3, at the Rev. Mr. CHAPIN'S Church, No. 548 Broadway, near Prince-st. Subject—*Hogarth, Smollett and Fielding*.

Single tickets may be had of EVANS & BRITTAN, No. 697 Broadway; C. S. Francis & Co., No. 252 Broadway; Wm. Hall & Son, and at the Library Rooms.

Price to members 50 cents, to non-members, 75 cents.

WILLARD L. FELT,
JAMES D. SMITH,
JOHN F. HALSTED.

The Sixth and Last Lecture will be delivered on Monday Dec 6.

☞ **The following Gentlemen** were, on TUESDAY EVENING, elected by the members of the Mercantile Library Association as the Committee to nominate officers for the coming year:

THOMAS A. PAINTER, with Eno Maloney & Co.
GEORGE D. WILKINSON, with Ed. Corning & Co
WM. A. WOODHULL, with Woodhull & Co.
JOSEPH F. HANFORD, with Halsted & Dash.
WM L. SEAMAN, with Thos Hunt & Co.
WM. S. COLLINS, with P. D. Collins.
M. L. B. MARTIN, with
JOSEPH BLACK, Recording Secretary.

☞ **New Baptist Church.**—An adjourned meeting of those interested in the formation of a new Baptist Church, will be held at Knickerbocker Hall, corner of 8th av and 23d-st., on THURSDAY EVENING, Dec 2, at 7½ o'clock, to hear the report of the Committee appointed at last meeting, and to take such action as may be deemed expedient.

ANDREW BRIDGEMAN, Chairman.
F. S. MINER, Secretary.

☞ **Catholic Institute of New-York**—The Fourth Lecture of the course will be delivered THIS (Thursday) EVENING, at the Stuyvesant Institute, at 8 o'clock, by Rev. AMBROSE MANAHAN, D.D. Subject: *Natural Influence of Supernatural Agencies, or the Indebtedness of the Unbelieving World to the Catholic Church*. Tickets 25 cents. To be had at the door on the evening of the lecture.

DANIEL D. SULLIVAN, Secretary.

☞ **Stuyvesant Institute.**—CHARLES WHITNEY'S EVENINGS with the ORATORS of the OLD and NEW WORLD, and with the GREAT SHAKESPEARE, on FRIDAY EVENING, Dec. 3; WEDNESDAY, 8th, at 8 o'clock. Tickets for the course of Five Lectures and Impersonations, $1 50; Lady and Gentleman, $2 50. Single admission, 50 cents. Tickets on sale at the bookstores and at the Institute.

☞ **Miss Bacon** requests the Ladies who propose to attend her Course of Historical Instruction to meet her THIS MORNING, at the Stuyvesant Institute, at 11 o'clock. Further preliminary statements and arrangements will be made at this meeting, and all who are interested in the subject, are invited to attend. Single admissions, 50 cts.; tickets for a term of fifteen Lessons, $5.

☞ **Australian Packet Line.**—Passengers are requested to be on board the Ship ALBUS THIS AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock, with their tickets; and all berths not then paid for in full will be forfeited.

Capt. ANTONIO PELLETIER.

☞ **Franklin Lectures**—On MONDAY EVENINGS, at 8 o'clock, at the Tabernacle. Tickets one shilling each. On MONDAY, Dec. 6, Professor OLMSTEAD, of Yale College, gives his first Lecture on *Astronomy*, illustrated by large and elegant drawings, prepared for the occasion.

☞ **A Regular Meeting** of the BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THE NEW-YORK BIBLE SOCIETY will be held on THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 2, at 7½ o'clock, at the American Bible Society's House, No 115 Nassau-st.

F. E BUTLER, Rec. Sec'y.

☞ **Notice.**—THE NEW-YORK CITY BANK, corner Nassau and Ann-sts., will open for business on WEDNESDAY, the first day of December, 1852.

C. H. CORNELL, Cashier.

The *National Intelligencer* states that by a letter from the United States Legation at the Hague, the painful information has reached her friends in this city of the decease of Mrs. Mary Elizabeth Lee, consort of Baron de Maltitz, now and many years past, Minister of the Emperor of Russia at the Hague. The Baroness was the daughter of William Lee, deceased, formerly United States Consul at Bordeaux, and afterwards for a number of years a resident of this city and in the public employ. The news of the death of a lady so distinguished as she was, for her eminent virtues and qualities, cannot but cause a pang in the breast of every relative and friend who survives her.

The same paper records the death of Mrs. Deborah Randall, at the City of Annapolis, Md., on Saturday night last, in the 96th year of her age. She had often danced with Gen. Washington. She had children down to the third generation, and was the mother of several distinguished sons, viz: Judge Randall, of Florida; Dr. Burton Randall, U. S. A.; Hon Alexander Randall, formerly member of Congress from Maryland; John Randall, Esq., a prominent planter there; Major Daniel Randall, late paymaster of the U. S. A., deceased; and Hon. Richard Randall, deceased, and formerly Governor of Liberia.

HORRIBLE DEATH.—The Rochester *Union* is indebted to a friend for some particulars of a fatal accident which occurred near Nunda, Livingston county, on Wednesday night last. A man who resides a few miles from that village, named ARIAS ALDRICH, started to drive home in the evening; his horses became unmanageable, ran away, throwing him from the wagon, and dragging him a long distance by the lines wound around his hands. The horses were found on the same night of the accident, but Mr. ALDRICH lay by the road side all night, and was found the following morning lifeless, and most horribly mangled. He survived the day on which he was found and died the ensuing night.

New-York Daily Times.

VOL. II.....NO. 377. NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 2, 1852. PRICE TWO CENTS.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

New-York Electoral College.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Dec. 1.

The Electoral College of the State of New-York assembled this morning. At 11 o'clock the College was called to order by the President, and Rev. Dr. PUHLMAN addressed the Throne of Divine Grace, in a patriotic and fervent prayer.

The roll was then called, and, all the Electors having answered to their names, the minutes of the College for Tuesday were read by the Secretary, and approved.

ISAAC W. BISHOP, of Washington, then moved that the College proceed to ballot for President of the United States. Agreed to.

SAMUEL G. HATHAWAY, of Chemung, and ISAAC W. BISHOP, of Washington, were selected by the President to act as tellers, and the balloting then proceeded. Upon counting the ballots the tellers announced the result to be—Thirty-five votes for FRANKLIN PIERCE, of New-Hampshire.

JOB PIERSON, of Rensselaer, then moved that the College proceed to ballot for Vice-President. Agreed to.

The same gentlemen acted as tellers, and announced the result to be—WILLIAM RUFUS KING, of the State of Alabama, 35 votes.

The next duty devolving upon the Electors was to append their signatures to the certificates of election, but upon reading the certificates, it appeared that a slight error had been made, and for the purpose of correcting it, the College took a recess until one o'clock.

The Electoral College having cast the 35 votes of New-York for PIERCE and KING, signed the necessary certificates, and appointed JAMES H. SHERRILL, of Washington County, to carry the vote to Washington. Adjourned.

Proceedings of the Pennsylvania Electoral College—Introduction of Gas.

HARRISBURG, Wednesday, Dec. 1.

The Electoral College has been in session all of the afternoon. Mr. MCDOWELL, of Cambria, one of the Electors, is absent, and Mr. O'NEILL, from the same county, was elected in his place. General PATTERSON was appointed bearer of the proceedings of the College to Washington. The College will hold another session to-morrow.

Our streets are lit up with gas, to-night, for the first time.

Maine Electoral College.

PORTLAND, Wednesday, Dec. 1.

The Electoral College of this State was organized, at Augusta, to-day, by the choice of J. C. TALBOT of Machias, for President. The vote of the State was then cast for PIERCE and KING. ISAAC C. HAYES, of Bangor, was chosen messenger, to carry the vote to Washington.

Ohio Electoral College.

COLUMBUS, Wednesday, Dec. 1.

The Electoral College of Ohio met to-day at this place, and cast the vote of the State for PIERCE and KING. W. MCLEAN bears the result to Washington.

New Hampshire Electoral College.

CONCORD, N. H., Wednesday, Dec. 1.

The Board of electors met to-day and cast their full vote for PIERCE and KING. HENRY HUBBARD presided. GEORGE MINOT was appointed Secretary, and JOHN HATCH, of Concord, Messenger, to return the vote to Washington.

Massachusetts Electoral College.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Dec. 1.

The Electoral College reassembled to-day, and gave the thirteen votes of Massachusetts to SCOTT and GRAHAM.

Democratic Festival at Washington.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Dec. 1.

The Democratic festivities last night continued until a late hour. The principal speakers were Mayor MAURY, Senators DOUGLAS, WELLER, BROADHEAD, Gen. LANE, Dr OLIN, Judge BROCCHUS, etc. DOUGLAS's was one of his ablest speeches, and was warmly applauded. He congratulated friends on the result of the election and the harmony which prevailed—was sure every Democrat felt proud of the bearing of their candidate before and since the election. It promised well for his administration. They had friends to reward and enemies to punish. Yet he would make removals in a spirit of justice and moderation, with a view to the public good. Upon foreign policy he spoke at length—he would like to see a decree put forth that no European power is either to found a new colony or extend an old one upon the North American Continent. There was no danger of war about it. England had executed a mortgage upon Canada, Nova Scotia, Jamaica, and all her possessions in North America, that she would keep the peace towards the United States.

Spain was in about the same position, and all the other European nations had enough else to do at home. The time had come when the title of an American citizen should be a protection in the enjoyment of rights everywhere—one of which was the right to carry on lawful trade with any nation with which we are at peace. With regard to Cuba, some thought that so long as she chose to remain subject to Spain, she ought to be permitted to—that whenever the people of Cuba show themselves worthy of freedom, by asserting and maintaining it, and apply to this country, she ought to be annexed. The same thought that when Spain shall be willing to sell Cuba to any other power on earth, then the United States ought to "take her anyhow." If this was filibustering, they would find a great many filibusters in the Democratic ranks.

Gen. LANE said, Oregon would have an electoral vote to give in '56, and he could pledge the State of Oregon for the Democracy.

Mr. WELLER would take one step in advance of the MONROE doctrine. Whenever a nation on this continent, struggling for Republican liberty, showed ability to maintain it, he would secure it to them not only by moral, but by "physical aid." As to removal, if he were President, he would cut off the heads of all at once. He wouldn't have this constant squealing.

Letters were read from Messrs. BUCHANAN and DICKINSON. The toasts were very spirited and of a progressive character.

Democratic Celebration in Syracuse—New Political Paper—Editorial Change—Fillmore in the Field for 1856.

SYRACUSE, Wednesday, Dec. 1.

The Democrats of this city had a second celebration last evening. The company was large and enthusiastic. Messrs. FOLLETT and STANTON were present, and made stirring speeches. Letters were also read from Messrs. DIX, DICKINSON, EDWIN CROSWELL and JOHN VAN BUREN, and toasts given complimentary to PIERCE, SEYMOUR, STANTON, Gen. SCOTT, and in memory of WEBSTER and JACKSON. Many speeches were given, in some of which Cuban annexation formed a prominent idea.

A new daily Free-Soil paper will be commenced in this city, in January, under the editorial charge of ROBERT RAYMOND, Esq.

The *Journal* has changed owners.

The new editor of the *Star*, GEORGE FEBWILLIGER, Esq., runs up the FILLMORE flag for 1856.

There are three candidates here for the District Attorneyship, and seventeen for the Post-office.

The Freshet in the South—More Outrages in Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, Dec. 1.

We have no mail south of Charleston—making four now due from New-Orleans.

The Charleston papers of Monday state that the freshet was subsiding, and a large force had been sent out to repair the damages to the railroads. It was supposed that travel would be resumed on that day. Throughout Georgia and Alabama great injury has been done to bridges, lands and outstanding crops.

More outrages and assaults were committed in this city last night. The alarm is universal, and there is a general arming of citizens.

The disturbances are confined to the upper section of the city.

Latest From Lake Superior.

DETROIT, Wednesday, Dec. 1.

HERMAN B. BAY arrived here yesterday, from the Upper Peninsula *via* Green Bay, bringing the mail. He left on the 13th ult., at which time Winter there had fairly set in. Seventy miles south of Lake Superior the snow was from two to three feet deep.

Affairs at the mines, generally, were in a prosperous condition, though some inconvenience had been experienced in consequence of large amounts of supplies being detained at Sault Ste. Marie, for want of the means of transportation. Business had increased so much during the past season, that the shipping on Lake Superior was found totally inadequate to perform the services required.

Steamship Powhattan Delayed, from Flaw in Boiler—Steam from Richmond to England.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, Dec. 1.

The Norfolk papers state that a serious flaw has been discovered in the intermediate shaft of the steamship *Powhattan*.

A survey has been held, and the shaft condemned. It will probably occupy two months to replace it.

An active movement is being made, at Richmond, to induce the Legislature to grant aid for the establishment of direct communication, by steam, with England.

Failure of the Southern Mail—Death of a Member of the Virginia Legislature—Health of Senator William R. King.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, Dec. 1.

We have no mail south of Richmond to-night.

The Virginia Legislature adjourned to-day, in consequence of the death of ROBERT CRAIG, delegate from Roanoke County.

The Editor of the Richmond *Enquirer* learns from Senator CLEMENS, that, on his way through Alabama, he saw WILLIAM R. KING, the Vice-President elect, and that his health was greatly improved.

U. S. Senator from South Carolina—Liabilities of Telegraph Companies.

CHARLESTON, Wednesday, Dec. 1

Judge EVANS was elected U. S. Senator for the long term on the fourth ballot. Col. REITT introduced a bill into the House to-day defining the liabilities, duties, and obligations of Telegraph Companies.

The mail from New-Orleans to-night brought Saturday's letter and Thursday's newspapers.

Accumulation of Breadstuffs, &c.

DUNBIEK, Wednesday, Dec. 1.

The weather of the past week has been favorable for the movement of freight, and large quantities are arriving. The daily departure of full trains for New-York does not prevent an accumulation here, and the quantity in store is nearly double that of a week ago. The increase is principally in flour and clover seed.

Pardon by the Governor of New-Jersey—Political Bee Paid.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Dec 1.

JAMES MCCALLION, convicted of murder in the second degree, for killing RIGGIN, at Cooper's Point, has been pardoned by the GOVERNOR of New-Jersey.

The Whig who obliged himself to saw half a cord of wood if PIERCE and KING were elected, fulfilled his task this afternoon, in Arch-street, having a large crowd of spectators.

Pardon of George Miller.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Dec. 1.

GEORGE MILLER, of Waltham, who was sentenced to ten years in State Prison, about four years since, for the forging of $70,000 on S. F. BELKNAP, Railroad Contractor, to sustain himself in Canton Stock speculations, was to-day pardoned by the Governor, and set at liberty.

Messenger to Carry Electoral Vote of Massachusetts to Washington.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Dec. 1.

SAMUEL BOWLES, Esq., editor and proprietor of the Springfield *Republican*, was appointed by the electoral college to-day to convey the Presidential vote of Massachusetts to Washington.

Death of Mr. Booth the Tragedian.

CINCINNATI, Wednesday, Dec. 1.

BOOTH the tragedian died a few days ago on the steamer *J. S. Skerwerth* on her passage from New Orleans to this port. The body was put in a metallic coffin, and will be forwarded to his friends.

The Mississippi Planters' Bank Bonds—Failure of Mails.

NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday, Dec. 1.

Complete returns from Mississippi on the question of payment of the Old Planters' Bank Bonds, stand—In favor, 12,660; against, 24,400. The latter are chiefly Democratic votes.

There are four Eastern mails now due.

Canal Tolls for 1852.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Dec. 1.

The tolls received on all the canals of the State to 14th November in 1852 was $3,945,261, being a deficiency of $226,577, as compared with the receipts of 1851.

Trial of Counterfeiters, &c.

DANVILLE, PA., Wednesday, Dec. 1.

ABRAHAM HAUSE was convicted to-day of counterfeiting. LEWIS HAUSE will be tried to-morrow. Part of Dr. GELTNER'S gang have been arrested at Muncey.

Steamboat on Fire.

CLEVELAND, Wednesday, Dec. 1.

Steamboat *Empire* arrived here last evening from Toledo, having been on fire during her passage. Her passengers all left her greatly excited.

Suicide by a Boy.

NEW-BRUNSWICK, Wednesday, Dec 1.

A lad named GAYER, but fifteen years of age, committed suicide in this city to-day, by blowing out his brains with a pistol.

Railroad Accident.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Dec. 1.

A man named CLASKEY was killed yesterday on the Reading Railroad—the wheels passing over his neck and severing his head from his body.

Ideas and Manners of the Age of Queen Mary.

From Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine.

To give only one or two instances of the manners and ideas of the age in which Queen MARY'S lot was cast. It is generally known that HENRY VIII. put seventy-two thousand persons, of all religions and persuasions, to death on the scaffold during his single reign; but it is not equally known that his daughter ELIZABETH had an array of three hundred heads of persons convicted of high treason placed on London Bridge, including those of her cousin and friend NORFOLK, and her romantic lover, ESSEX; and that, so far from being shocked at the ghastly array, she took the foreign ambassadors to see it, in order to show "how we serve traitors in England." Protestant historians have recounted with just indignation, that the Bloody Mary cast two hundred and forty men, women and children, into the flames during her brief and atrocious reign; but they have not equally prominently brought forward the fact, which is equally certain, that a still greater number of Catholic priests and partisans were, by her Protestant successor, secretly racked to the utmost limits which the human frame can endure, in that awful scene of human agony, the Tower of London. After the massacre of St. Bartholomew, the ladies of the Court of Paris went out to examine the long rows of the bodies of the Huguenot cavaliers who had been slain during the tumult, and, curiously turning them over when half stripped of their garments, said to each other: "This must have been a charming lover; that was not worth looking at." And when the fanatic assassin RAVAILLAC was brought out into the square of the Louvre to undergo, during four hours, the most frightful tortures which human ingenuity or malignity could devise, or the human frame endure, the whole ladies of the Court of Paris assembled to witness the spectacle, and as high prices were given for the seats nearest the scene of agony as will be given for the best places on the streets leading to St. Paul's on the approaching occasion when the first and noblest of Britain attend her greatest hero to his last resting-place!

It is perhaps the most difficult thing, in surveying the annals of the past, to bring ourselves to conceive how human beings could, in any age or under any circumstances, have been brought to lend themselves to such barbarities. But nothing is more certain than that the greatest and best did so, and deemed that they were doing God a service when so engaged;—witness Sir THOMAS MORE flogging a prisoner with his own hands in his garden, to convert him from heresy. If we are wise or just, we will judge of those who lived in these savage times according to the measure of the ideas with which they were surrounded, and not our own; and reflect with deeper thankfulness on our happier lot, when subjects are not called on to undergo such sacrifices in their duty to the sovereign, and the Queen upon the throne can exhibit the spirit of her Plantagenet forefathers, and the graces of her Stuart ancestress, without being exposed to the terrible trials which either underwent.—*Article: Queen Mary.*

WEBSTER UPON CLAY.

A Magazine Article.

The following article, from the pen of Mr. WEBSTER, is sent to the *Home Journal*, by Mr. N. P. WILLIS, who says:

"It was given to me, with much kind counsel voluntarily and generously offered, to aid my first literary project, after leaving college—the *American Monthly Magazine*. I published it, as I received his kind counsel then and at other periods, with grateful admiration of the author."

As expressing the earlier sentiments of the lamented statesman towards his great cotemporary, it will be read with deep interest.

MR. CLAY.

It is a consequence flowing from the nature of our institutions, that the character and estimate of individuals of high merit—we might almost say their positive power and influence—depend little on the possession of office. A more striking proof of the truth of this remark need not be wished than is furnished in the case of him whose name we have placed at the head of this article. In the five and twenty years during which Mr. CLAY has been occupied in public office, there has never been a moment in which as great a portion of public respect and regard has seemed to attach to him, as at the present, when party calumny and party clamor have driven him and his associates in the Executive Government of our country from their stations. When the third-rate men, whom circumstance and fortune have placed in power—as one is almost tempted to think, by way of a jest upon our elective systems—shall have passed away, leaving no more track than the slightest cloud leaves in the sky over which it passes, the name of Mr. CLAY will be connected with memorials of talent and evidences of patriotism, which will embody his name and character in the history of his country.

It is not our purpose, however, to pass encomiums on this distinguished man, nor is it even our object to endeavor to attract public attention towards him. This last purpose, indeed, would be quite superfluous. In this part of the country, certainly, we hesitate not to say that he is, at this moment, an object of higher and more general regard than any other public man. Admiration for his talents and respect for his principles are accompanied, very generally, throughout New-England, at least, with the conviction that he has suffered great injustice and most unmerited abuse. The time may come, or it may not, when it shall be deemed proper to give expression, in the most effectual manner, to these sentiments of attachment. But, in the meantime, the truth that they exist, deep and strong, is too obvious for anything but falsehood or folly to deny. Mr. CLAY has himself not frequently visited New England. He has been seen but by few of her citizens; and on this account, mainly, we have thought a few observations in regard to him might not be unacceptable to our readers.

In personal appearance, Mr. C. is rather above the ordinary height, well-made, though somewhat slender, and of a striking and manly carriage and deportment. He may now be, we suppose, 55 years of age. For the last six or seven years, his health has been delicate, and occasionally feeble; but, recently, it is understood to have much improved, and now to give a promise of entire restoration and confirmation. In his ordinary intercourse, Mr. C. is social, accessible and interesting. The frankness of his character overflows his manners: and in social, as well as in public life, he has found, sometimes, that generosity and unsuspecting confidence have betrayed him into the power of men of more cunning than principle, more selfishness than honor. He possesses the true spirit of conversation. It is not, with him, an occasion for a set and formal speech; nor yet one confined to interrogatories and answers on mere topics of course. He converses with ease and propriety; his discourse is sufficiently "sweet and voluble," and it indicates, at the same time, a man of sense and character; using that word in its sense of individuality. His information is various and general, especially in relation to matters of business and politics; with much more of learning and of literature than the nature of his education, and the employments of his life would lead us to expect.

Mr. C. went early from Virginia to Kentucky to follow his fortunes in the new and opening world of the West. His profession was the law; a profession which not only sharpens the intellect and strengthens the understanding, but, by the stimulus of a constantly present and active competition, as well as by its connection with the means of political advancement, in a Government like ours, naturally awakens, in ardent minds, strong paintings of ambition. Mr. CLAY reached immediately a high standing in his profession, and found himself also at an early period, a member of the Legislature of the State. From the chair of the popular branch of that body, he was elected a Senator of the United States in 1810, if we err not in the date. He remained not long in this situation, perceiving, no doubt, that the capitol had another theatre better fitted for the part which he was likely to act. He resigned his seat in the Senate, we believe, after having filled it but a single session, and was returned a Member of the National House of Representatives from the Lexington District. It is an occurrence without a parallel, that the first day he took his seat in the House, he was elected its Speaker. The event justified this confidence in advance. He filled a chair in which, before or since, SEDGWICK and TRUMBULL, MACON and CHEVES have sat, with an ability it may now well be the proudest hope of any successor to equal. For thorough and exact knowledge of Parliamentary usage and the rules of the House, for, clearness of perception and promptitude of decision, it would be presumptuous, we suppose, to expect soon to see his superior. When, having been out of Congress, he returned to it again in 1823, two thirds of the members concurred in placing him once more in the chair, although the Speaker of the preceding Congress, Mr. P. P. BARBOUR, was candidate against him.

Though its Speaker, Mr. C. was accustomed to hear a part in the debates of the House on all occasions of leading interest. It is not our purpose to speak of the degree of ability manifested by these speeches. They have been universally read, and the whole country is familiar with them. But all have not seen or heard Mr. C.; and therefore a remark or two on his manner and appearance as a public speaker, will not be out of place here. Of what may be called the personal requisites for an acceptable public speaker, he has an uncommon share.

He has a tall and erect figure, with a general air and appearance such as prepossesses and strikes the audience. His voice is perhaps not equalled by that of any other public speaker in the country. It has not only great force and compass, but is also clear, flexible, and susceptible of great variety of modulation. He has, no doubt, sometimes the common fault of Members of Congress—speaking too loud; and his earnestness and ardor occasionally expose him to the danger of too much apparent vehemence. A Northern audience, especially, would be likely to think that he speaks, even on ordinary topics, and under ordinary circumstances, with a degree of warmth, which, in our colder latitudes, is excited, or by our opinions justified only by uncommon occasions. The result of all that belongs to his manner, is, that he is both an imposing and a persuasive speaker. He fixes the attention, and holds it as long and as steadily, probably, as any man that has ever appeared in our halls of legislature. Frank, lofty and disinterested, with power to defend, and capacity to lead, he must necessarily be, and would always be, an important individual in any public assembly to which he might belong. Since he has been out of Congress, his public speeches have been principally such as have been occasioned by festivities to which he has been invited as a guest, in those parts of the country where custom has rendered it indispensable on such occasions to make an address. Fastidious friends and false friends, and of course, enemies have reproached him for the frequency of these efforts, and have sought to degrade him by fixing on him the appellation of a "table orator." Most of this rebuke has originated in hostility, open or concealed; and the rest in a want of attention to the circumstances in which he has been placed. Was he to decline all invitations to such meetings, from his friends and his neighbors, at a time when a tempest of the grossest calumny was beating upon him from the presses in the interest (we do not use too strong a phrase) of those who sought to destroy him. If he accepted such invitations, was he to follow the custom of the country, or was he to break it and be silent? When he spoke, it was easy to say that he would better have consulted his dignity by being silent; but if he had been silent, it would have been as easy to have inferred conscious guilt from the fact, that, having a suitable occasion to defend himself, he had nevertheless, been able to make no defence at all. *He has acted on the idea, that a public man, attacked as he has been, must repel those attacks, not once only, but often and always, lest the uncontradicted repetition of calumny, should wear a channel for it in the public opinion. It is not always easy to decide when slander should be noticed, and when disregarded. In Mr. C.'s case, we think the result has shown that he judged right and acted wisely.* His repeated vindications of himself against the charge of bargain and corruption—a charge ridiculous enough in itself, but in its effects not to be despised—have, in our opinion, contributed with other causes, to bring about that just and equitable reaction of public sentiment, which, at the present moment, seems giving to his character a new degree of interest and importance. It seems to us impossible, that every fair and honorable mind should not rejoice in this tone of sense, sanity, and good feeling, to which that portion of public opinion which has departed from it appears to be returning. For ourselves, without looking to future events, or contemplating the probability of Mr. CLAY'S returning to public life, we feel the sincerest pleasure in seeing him elevated, in the public judgment, to the high station to which his character, his talents, and his services justly entitle him.

But we do not, nevertheless, confine ourselves entirely to this abstract view of the matter. We think it hardly probable that Mr. CLAY is destined to pass the remainder of his life in his retreat at Ashland. Standing, as we think he does at this very moment, an object of more interest and regard than any other man in the United States, there is evidently nothing to keep him out of the sphere of political action, but one single event, the probability of which, never great, appears to us to be fast diminishing; and that is, that the persons now in power shall so conduct the concerns of Government, as to give no just occasion for opposition. For our humble selves, we are free to say, that, in our opinion, the first leading measure of the present administration has been such as should awaken the attention and the alarm of all intelligent friends of the Constitution. This leading measure is, *a general change in all the offices of Government, from motives merely personal; an attempt to form a combination, to retain power, by the patronage of the Government itself.* It is not mainly that our sympathies are awakened by the removal of men from the little employments under Government, who have been bred to these employments, and have no other means of living; although we are far, very far, from disclaiming such sympathy, and from scoffing at the expression of it, as unbecoming whining. Our objection lies deeper. The *principle* of this mode of administration is hostile to the spirit of the Constitution, and the existence of the Government. If this bad example is to be followed, we entertain not the shadow of a doubt, that in less than twenty years it will overturn this Government.

It is no inquiry with us to what extent, or whether to any extent the present administration finds an example or an apology for its conduct, in the course pursued by Mr. JEFFERSON. It is enough for us, that, in our judgment, the Constitution cannot endure such a course of administration. Gen. JACKSON seems to have acted as if he possessed all the patronage and power of the Government by right of conquest. He dispossesses actual incumbents, and parts out and divides the spoils among his followers and retainers, in the true spirit of a conqueror. He thinks all offices *his*, existing for *his* use, and to reward *his* friends; and, as far as we understand, or can trace, the course and causes of his appointments, no one case exists in which any consideration has prevailed over personal attachment, or the profession of such attachment, to himself. Now we ask all reflecting men, if anything can tend more to demoralize the country, if anything can tend more to make all good men sick of the Government, and weary of its fluctuations and changes, and, finally, to break it up and destroy it, than to bear a contest every four years, in which contest is involve the personal interest of every individual in office, from the highest to the lowest? How long can the Constitution stand the successive shocks by all that are out against all that are in—both parties being excited, not by any preference of particular measures, not by honorable ambition, but by direct, personal, pecuniary interest? Add to this, that new excitements are given to the press, that great lever of public opinion, and motives addressed to it of all others most likely to shake its independence and degrade its character. The conductors of the leading presses are themselves the chief objects of regard in the dispensation of the rewards bestowed on its adherents, by the heads of a triumphant party. And, in some cases, these new offices appear to be held without disconnecting the incumbent from that which proved the cause of the advancement. We have already partly arrived at that state of things, in which the Treasury will have presses, and the Departments of State, War and Navy, and the Post-Office will have presses. Partizanship, personal association, individual combination to obtain office, in one word, *faction*, in all its ramifications, and in all its odious features, with this new and extraordinary character about it, that it is faction under the patronage of the Government, is endeavoring to seize upon the whole power of the country. This is our view of the subject at least. Every man of sense knows that all that is said about *Reform*, is mere pretence. It is that species of political operation called *humbug*. It is a low and weak means of delusion, capable of deceiving only the weak and low. The real object is to enjoy, in the first place, the emoluments of office; in the next place, to take possession of every possible means by which power can be retained. All this is so plain, that every man who runs may read; but it has not, in our opinion, excited yet so much alarm as it ought to excite. If we are the true sons of our Fathers, we shall snuff a vicious principle in the tainted breeze, and resist it. We shall insist upon it, that the Government was established for the many—not for the few; that the Constitution was adopted to assure peace and tranquility—not to foment domestic broils, breed confusion, and put the whole country into the hands of caucuses and partisans; and we shall resist, to the utmost, a course of things the immediate effect of which is to transfer the fair inheritance of the people of the United States, their rights and privileges, into the personal emolument and private property of individuals. We certainly, then, are of opinion, that an opposition to the present Administration, founded on its great leading measure, is a thing not to be avoided, if there be true patriotism and sound political intelligence yet left among us.

There are other topics on which, since we have adverted, for once, to the political situation of our country, we could wish to make a few observations; but they must be deferred.

The Concerts.

The Second Concert of Madame SONTAG was again largely attended last night. It was an improvement, in the spirit and eclat of the performance, on the Concert of Monday evening, though the programme was substantially the same. The Madame was in capital voice, and so was the young Tenor, who certainly grows in popular favor. The extra Choruses were not so fully given, and this was no drawback. The length of the programme did not prevent the encore of two of the gems of the second part, the comic trio from the *Italians in Algiers*, by BADIALI, ROCCO and POZZOLINI, and the Swiss song by Madame SONTAG. Little JULIENNE received the usual rounds of applause, and if his bow be the "soul of music," his *bows* are certainly the "poetry of motion;" he "comes down" in acknowledgement with his little head of curls as gracefully as the fall of snow flakes.

At the Third Concert, announced for Friday evening, the great Choruses are dispensed with, except in a single piece, the Prayer of the Israelites. The management will find their reward in this early reversal of policy. Monster display will not do, when classic elegance is likely to be overshadowed. The bill for Friday is a beautiful selection.

The Lost Ar

AMERICAN ANTIQUITIES.

Ancient Fortifications on the Miami River.

The Miami, it may be known, is one of the principal tributaries that the Ohio River receives from the north. It takes its rise in the flat, marshy land covered with beech and poplar timber, which forms the central portion of the great State of Ohio, and flowing in a southwesterly direction discharges its waters into the "beautiful river" near the southwest corner of the State. For some miles before the junction of the Miami with the Ohio, its course is through a rich bottom, which, from its extent and fertility, is commonly known as the "Great Buttom." Between the source and mouth of this river, it is for many miles bordered by a constant succession of rugged hills, which are frequently picturesquely disposed. The hills to the northwest of the stream are covered with a fine growth of oaks; to the southeast they are clothed in forests of walnut and locust. There is a remarkable difference in the quality of the soil on the different sides of the river. On the oaken hills the land is thin and unproductive, while the dark, rugged walnuts invariably mark a deep, rich soil.

The ancient fortifications, of which I propose to speak, are nearly all situated among the hills that are covered with oak timber. This simple fact might be deemed to indicate that the mysterious race who reared the great mounds were not cultivators of the soil. Through the section of the country of which I can speak from personal observation, and at present I will go no further, these singular elevations may be found upon nearly every square mile of ground. Such of them as I have observed vary greatly in size. Many of them are not more than ten feet in height and a couple of rods in diameter at the base, while others rise near eighty feet above the level of the original land and are wide in proportion. Evidences abound, that at a remote age the country teemed with a multitudinous population. Nothing, however, that is found outside of the mounds can with any degree of certainty be ascribed to the same agency, unless it is the remnants of a rude bridge, of which I will speak presently.

Over a large portion of Butler County, (the second county from the Ohio River, and one of the range which bounds the State of Indiana,) the mounds are found located in a manner that indicates system. From the top of any one, others, where the view is not obstructed by trees, may be discerned. The light of a fire kindled upon one of the largest mounds would be discoversible more readily from the smaller ones than from any other points of observation at equal distances. This state of things has given credence to the supposition that these strange elevations were designed as watch-towers, or to furnish means for communication in times of danger, by fire-signals. But this supposition is liable to the objection that the mounds are often more numerous than would have been desirable for such a purpose. I will not, however, impose upon you but a very few of the numberless conjectures that have grown out of this subject.

Our good old backwoodsmen entertained the idea that the mounds must contain treasures; consequently, the symmetry of the queer structures has universally been marred by zealous seekers for fanciful gold. I do not remember ever to have seen a mound that did not bear deep marks of the spade. Many singular stories are told of the persons who engaged in this delusive gold seeking. They generally commenced operations at midnight on moonless nights, and as they considered that they had to desist before the rising of the sun, they worked with the utmost energy while time allowed. One of the most binding rules of the excavators was, that not a word was to be spoken while at work. A single exclamation, it was thought, would cause the hidden treasure to sink far beyond reach. And one reason why nothing of golden value was ever found, so it is even yet confidently asserted, is that the workmen could not refrain from swearing. Ashes, mingled with bones, were frequently found; and burnt stones were often picked up from the ashes. Once a pot of clay and shells, rendered hard and firm by the action of fire, was dug up. Its finders were sure, when they first struck it, that their fortunes were made, but one of the party said something, and the pot upon examination proved to be filled but with common earth. This was a doubly sore disappointment, and the unlucky vessel was unceremoniously cast aside. It is now in the cabinet of a gentleman residing in the vicinity, and is a noticeable curiosity as its manufacture must have required considerable skill and art.

One of the largest mounds of which I have direct knowledge was situated on the east bank of the Miami River, about four miles below the town of Hamilton, the flourishing County seat of Butler County. It was beautifully shaped, and for a long time attracted great attention, but only a fragment of it now remains; the river at that point encroached upon the bank, and swept away the venerable relic. It contained large quantities of ashes and bones. About two miles, by the course of the river, below this spot, is situated the most remarkable series of ancient fortifications of which I have any knowledge. They consist of an enormous mound surrounded by a massive earthen wall. The mound has been shorn of its olden beauty by the Vandal habit the farmers have of plowing it down. By commencing with a circling furrow at the base, and ascending as their work progressed, they have taken several feet from its original height, and much destroyed its first proportions. But enough yet remains of it, and of the works in its vicinity, to command attention and excite astonishment. It is not so much the huge mound itself, as the peculiarities by which it is surrounded, that summons our consideration. The bank of the river at this place is unusually lofty and steep. With a very little artificial opposition it would be impossible to scale it. The situation of the mound, under the old systems of warfare, is perhaps the most eligible in the country for a fortification. On one side is the high, perpendicular bank of the river; two other sides are guarded by deep, abrupt ravines, and the remaining one—the least defended by nature, but the most sturdily protected by art—looks towards a sudden depression of the ground, which forms a narrow valley, in the opposite side of which rises a low range of hills. The mound, therefore, stands upon an area of table-land; this area contains about four acres, and is bordered on the south by the river. The circumvallating wall, as it runs along the brink of the lofty river-bank, is but slight—the natural defence there being in itself almost complete; as it follows the ravines, it is wider and higher, and had not the rains of ages and several visitations of the plow worn it down, it would be hard to scale. To the north, where, as I observed, the natural defence is most incomplete, the wall becomes massive, and despite of constant efforts to level it, it is still impossible to drive a wagon over it in a direct line. It must originally have been at least twenty-five feet high and of great solidity. From each of the ravines there has been a subterranean passage leading under the wall. Of course these passages do not now exist, but no eye can rest on the spot and resist the conviction that they have been. Deep, narrow depressions mark their course from the ravines to the wall, and the manner in which the earth has been carved from the banks of the ravines is strikingly conclusive as to the existence of such passages. So much labor in such a situation would hardly have been expended on a mere burial-place, but vast quantities of bones have been torn up on the spot by the remorseless plow. I once had in my possession a skull found in this place, which was almost perfect, and contained most of the teeth. Its appearance evinced extreme age. I consider that this fortification must once have been the scene of a wholesale slaughter of human beings. The great number of skeletons found so testifies; and further, I regard it an interesting and suggestive fact that two distinctly marked kinds of skulls have been found. So widely distinct are they, that they could not have belonged to the same race of men. The difference observable in the skulls of the opposite sexes does not account for it. The skulls of some kind are small and thick, and bear exposure to the air for some time; those of the other species are larger and thin, and when brought to the air speedily become dust. The distinction as to size and thickness is more marked than that existing between the skulls of the white man and the negro. It is my impression that between the two races there has been a conflict, and that the little heads have been the assailants and victors, for I do not think that the little thick skulls could contain brains sufficient to direct the erection of so perfect a fortification. But we will venture no farther into this vague sea of dreamy speculation.

A few rods down the river, from the massive works that have been just described, is a work of another kind, which perhaps surpasses them all. It is a rude stone bridge, which in the strong current flowing for thousands of years, and carrying with it vast quantities of drift, has become dilapidated. This bridge consisted not of arches, and was reared not upon piers. It was formed by heaping, in a shallow part of the stream, boulders upon boulders, until they rose above the surface at distances that could be readily stepped, thus making, at ordinary stages of water, a safe and convenient foot-bridge. When the water was high it would not be serviceable. Since the time that it was built the bed of the stream has changed, so that now the ruins of this unique bridge do not extend quite from bank to bank. But the boulders yet remain, and in low water rise above the surface for two-thirds of the distance across. The labor of carrying them from their original places, and piling them in the river was certainly immense.

Below this bridge, near three miles, are other remains of fortifications, which are the last that I will especially notice. The river here forms a bend like a horse shoe, nearly encompassing a perfectly level bottom of about a thousand acres. Within this bend is a semicircular wall of earth which embraces some three hundred acres—its two extremes rest upon the river. This wall, which curves perfectly, though undoubtedly ornamental, is deemed by the farmers decidedly objectionable as it is inconvenient to drive over it, and they have been at excessive pains to scrape it down, and have succeeded so far as to destroy its beauty. That it was intended for a defence is made evident by the appearance that all the earth which composes it was thrown up from the outside. In the operations of plowing and scraping it down, the farmers have turned to light great numbers of skulls, which speedily crumbled back to earth. It may be worthy of mention, that none of the small, thick skulls such as were found at the works above, have been discovered here.

As to the definite age of these rude, mysterious monuments, there can only be unsubstantial conjecture. No Indian legend goes beyond them or even approaches them; so far as the red man knows they have been from everlasting, yet they give upon examination the most perfect assurance of being the work of human hands. I have seen upon the summits of the mounds the mouldering stumps of gigantic oaks—trees that grow green and vigorous through centuries, and for other centuries stand in rugged majesty the lords of the forest. No stronger evidence can be given in proof of the remote antiquity of these fortifications.

M. HALSTEAD.

Cincinnati, Ohio.

A Learned Doctor.

In the year 1605, in the city of London, and parish of St. Michael's Cheap, was born Sir THOMAS BROWNE, M D., author of *Religio Medici*, *Pseudodoxia Epidemica*, and other celebrated works all remarkable for majesty of diction, originality of thought, and variety of learning. It seems to be the fate of some men, whether arising from the remoteness of their subject-matter from popular apprehension, or the natural repugnance which the world entertains towards philosophers, that after the excitement which bubbles up during their own lifetime shall have passed away, they fade from the memories of men, and sit like grand scholastic pyramids among the wastes of Learning, unvisited by any save the student and philosopher. The general reader hears of them once in a while, perhaps through the medium of a quotation; but beyond the establishment of the fact that such individuals existed and wrote, they are in every respect phantoms to the universal mind. Prominently standing forth in the ranks of the forgotten great we behold Sir THOMAS BROWNE; a man whose life was passed in the acquisition of every species of learning; whose speculative and searching mind disdained no fact however humble, and who clothed his theories and disquisitions in language that was sonorous and majestic in style, and illustrated with all the fancies of a richly poetic imagination. In his own age he created considerable stir. He understood six languages, besides several Provincial dialects; was familiar with astronomy—no small accomplishment in an age when the movement of the earth was denied; and had traveled profitably over various countries. His first work, the *Religio Medici*, which was printed spuriously and without his knowledge, was translated into Latin, Italian, German, Dutch, and French; and was attacked and defended vigorously by cotemporary writers. His *Inquiry into Vulgar Errors* obtained an unusual share of attention from the most learned Continental cities; while at home he numbered among his associates such men as JOHN EVELYN, Sir WILLIAM DUGDALE, ROBERT PASTON, afterwards Earl of YARMOUTH, and a host of others, whose friendship of itself was almost a guaranty of greatness. Of his early life there are but few records, and these are commonplace. In his domestic life he presents many points of interest, and is, beyond all, delightful in his correspondence with his two sons, THOMAS and ROBERT. He married, in 1641, a Mrs. MILEHAM, which event, forming so strange a contradiction to some peculiar opinions that he had advanced on the matrimonial state, created much merriment among the literati of the day, and subsequently afforded Dr. JOHNSON an opportunity of disburdening himself of a ponderous jest on the subject, in the memoir which he wrote in 1756. But I do not mean to deal with Sir THOMAS after a biographical fashion. His family was too old, his genealogy too long, and his connections too extensive, to be packed within the limited columns of a daily paper. If any one, after reading this article, should feel curious to learn more about the old Knight of Norwich, I refer him to WILKINS' edition of his works, with memoirs attached, in which he will find much curious information.

There are three characters in which Sir THOMAS is worthy of consideration: As scholar and man of science; as speculative philosopher and theorist; and as correspondent.

The quantity of facts—scientific, historical, natural and philosophical—that he has amassed together in his works, is perfectly marvellous. There is no subject so high, but he grasps it with a daring hand, and, dragging it down to his level, skilfully wedges it into the predestined spot. There is no matter so small, whether it be a periwinkle or a grain of sand, that he will not stoop to pick it up, examine it curiously, and draw from it some sounding moral or gorgeous poetic image. Some of his essays are perfect mosaics of illustration. They resemble one of the gold drinking cups of the sixteenth century, which are so thickly encrusted with jewels that one has to look inside before he can decide what is the material of the original goblet. His inquisitiveness and thirst for facts is insatiable. He omits no opportunity in his correspondence of acquiring knowledge. His letter to his son, Dr. EDWARD BROWNE, when the latter was on the Continent and in London, contain queries of the most remote and extraordinary nature. For instance, he asks him, when he sees an elephant, to "observe whether he bendeth his knees before and behind forward differently from other quadrupeds, as ARISTOTLE observeth." He also recommends him to "observe a hedge-hog's teeth." The old physician exacted no small attention from his son while travelling, and in every letter recommended something to his notice. Medals, drawing chalk, politics, history, magic, mineral and animal, did he require him to comment upon, displaying, even in his questions, an extent of knowledge and general information wonderful in such a period. Orthography, however, did not appear to enter into his studies, and he spells words after a most comical fashion. Some of his letters to his son THOMAS, while a boy, in France, are models of bad spelling and good advice.

The works by which Sir THOMAS BROWNE is best known, are his *Religio Medici*, or *Religion of a Physician*, and his *Pseudodoxia Epidemica* or *Enquiry into Vulgar Errors*. The first work was written for his own private amusement, and circulated in manuscript among his friends but by some chance or other it fell into the hands of a printer, who, with the proverbial unscrupulousness of the profession, published it in book form, with all its errors upon its head. Poor Sir THOMAS was aghast when he saw himself thus involuntarily an author; and still more chagrined was he, when Sir KENELM DIGBY and others criticized this imperfect edition. He had nothing left but to publish an edition of his own in self defence, of which intention he informed Sir KENELM in a courtly letter, through which, however, the wounded feelings of the author peep forth rather transparently. The *Religio Medici* was no sooner fairly launched than it became the universal target for scribblers to shoot their quills at. Sir THOMAS was pronounced to be an atheist by English and German critics, though by what process of reasoning they arrived at such a conclusion, I am at a loss to imagine, as in the very outset he professes himself anxious to assume "the honorable title of a Christian." The age, however, was unfavorable to liberal speculation. Sir THOMAS BROWNE was not a man likely to tie down his views and opinions to the bigotted sectarianism of the time. He believed in the salvation of sinners, and did not agree that those whom the Church looked askance at, would be damned. When he declared that "God being all goodness can love nothing but himself, and loves us but for that part which is as it were himself, and the traduction of his Holy Spirit," the orthodoxists cried out 'Rank Heresy!' On the salvation of those souls that had never heard of Christ he offers some fine reflections, which were, no doubt, in the day he wrote, construed to his disadvantage. He thought beyond his time, but in his projection of mind carried all that was good of his time along with him. His was the piety of Nature, and of course he did not fall in with the dogmas of the schools. He dared to think for himself, and to utter what he thought, and of course was covered with reprobation. But beyond all doubt, if we except some eccentric passages relative to the union of the sexes, the *Religio Medici* must always maintain a noble rank as a manly and eloquent profession of the faith of a liberal scholar.

His *Inquiry into Vulgar and Common Errors*, the first edition of which was published in 1646, and which ran through seven subsequent editions, exhibits the varied nature of BROWNE'S mind perhaps more than any other of his works. His strict scrutiny into facts; the immense amount of labor he was willing to bestow upon trifling and sometimes apparently absurd matters; the weaknesses that he himself fell into while engaged in the task of warning others; the copious richness of his style, the peculiar and sometimes happy phraseology which he uses, all combine in forming a gorgeous mosaic eminently captivating to all lovers of magnificent diction.

It seems to be a singular thing that a man of so penetrating an order of mind, and certainly of no mean information on astronomical matters, should have rejected the Copernican theory of the Earth's motion, and adhered to the old and insufficient PTOLEMAIC system. Yet such, nevertheless, was the case, and in the fifth chapter of his *Pseudodoxia Epidemica*, he supports manfully the proposition that the Sun moves round the Earth. In a professed inquiry into common errors, so grave a mistake acquires a double sinfulness. Nor could the learned Doctor fall back on ignorance as an excuse, for in his notes he makes frequent allusion to the COPERNICAN theory, which was just then gaining many adherents in England.

His *Garden of Cyrus*, or *Quincunx Mystically Considered* is the sport of a large mind. He sees a quincunx in all nature, and admits nothing that cannot be resolved into that figure. It is, however, like all his other works, crowded with curious allusions, and startling illustrations, that lend a value to what otherwise might pass away as a piece of ingenious trifling. COLERIDGE, who read Sir THOMAS largely, appears to be have been delighted with a reason which the old knight gave for retiring to rest at an early hour. The passage is to be found at the end of the "Garden" and runs as follows:

"Though Somnus in HOMER be sent to rouse up Agamemnon, I find no such effects in these drowsy approaches of sleep. *To keep our eyes open longer were but to act our own Antipodes.* The huntsmen are up in America, and they are already past their first sleep in Persis. But who can be drowsy at that hour which freed us from everlasting sleep? Or have slumbering thoughts at that time, when sleep itself must end, and as some conjecture all shall wake again."

To this COLERIDGE adds a note on the margin of the book. "Think you that there over was such reason given before, for going to bed at midnight; to wit: that if we did not we should be acting the part of our Antipodes! Then 'THE HUNTSMEN ARE UP IN AMERICA.' What life, what fancy! Does the whimsical knight give us thus, the *essence* of gunpowder tea, and call it an opiate?"

But unquestionably the most delightful essay he has produced is that on *Hydriotaphia, or Urn Burial*. It is impossible to give by extract any idea of the beauty of this short paper. The splendour of the style, the majesty of the sentiment, and the variety of learning displayed in it, are not surpassed by any essay of like length at present extant in our language. It tends to nothing, but it does not require a spine of purpose running through it to bear it up and enable it to look immortality in the face. It is an intellectual effort of the highest order, and as such must always be welcome to the scholar and man of letters. Dr. JOHNSON sneers after his huge manner at the uselessness of such dissertations; as if it was not the highest purpose which a work can achieve, to elevate the intellect, and improve the heart. The extent and variety of Sir THOMAS BROWNE'S attainments, are very evident from a cursory glance at his performances. Besides his *Hydriotaphia, Pseudodoxia Epidemica, Religio Medici*, and *Christian Morals*, he published a *Repertorium, or some account of the tombs and monuments in the Cathedral Church at Norwich*; thirteen tracts on various subjects—such as Observations on the several plants mentioned in Scripture; on Garlands; on the Fishes eaten by our Saviour after his resurrection; on Hawks and Falconry; on Cymbals; on the Ropalic, or gradual verse; on Languages; on Artificial Hills or Barrows; on the site of Troas, also of Sodom, Gomorrah, Admah, Zeborn, &c.; on the answers of the Delphic oracle to CRŒSUS; on an old English prophecy; a Museum Clausum; a Bibliotheca Abscondita; "containing some remarkable books, pictures, antiquities, and rarities of several kinds, scarce or never seen by any man living;" besides a host of miscellanies and unpublished fragments, including a very fine and majestic paper on Dreams. His common-place book is very curious, and well worthy the attention of the student.

In 1671, this learned man received at Norwich the honor of knighthood from King Charles II., and in 1682 he expired of a cholic, dying with the fortitude and resignation becoming so great a scholar and so amiable a man.

Looking through Sir THOMAS BROWNE'S Correspondence, which is very voluminous, we catch many glimpses of character that are worth noting. His youngest son, THOMAS, went to France at the age of fourteen, and his learned father was careful to fill his letters with many admonitions as to his conduct and behaviour. In these productions poor Sir THOMAS makes sad havoc with the King's English, evidencing pretty plainly that the spelling-book did not form an important portion of his library. Among other things that the good old Knight fears for his son, is what he terms *pudor rusticus*, which as he very naively remarks, is a thing "not much known in France,"—he dwells on this in several of his letters, and is apparently very anxious that Master Tommy (or as he spells it, "Tomey") should not be in the least sheepish. He always addresses this son as "Honest Tom." Mrs. BROWNE, on the other hand, always writes "Deare Tom,"—a pretty exemplification of the difference between father and mother. This worthy lady has evidently been infected by her husband's orthography, for she talks of his brother Ned being made "Bachalar of Arts," at Christmas. Honest Tom is pressed into the service of science on this journey too, as his brother was some years afterwards, for his father mentions in a casual way, that "if he meets any pretty insects of any kind, he can keep them in a box" until they can gratify his scientific vision at Norwich. Of Honest Tom's diet, while abroad, the learned Knight is equally careful. The following piece of advice which he gives him, is curious as addressed to a lad of fourteen: "You may stay your stomack with little pastys some times in cold mornings, for I doubt Sea Larks will be too dear a collation and drawe too much wine down; be warie, for Rochell was a place of too much good fellowship and a very drinking town, as I observed when I was there, more then other parts of France."

It is to be hoped that Honest Tom was dutiful and did not eat any more Sea Larks.

Honest Tom went afterwards to sea. Here a brilliant career opened to him which closed sadly. He fought in the engagement off Lowestoft with the Dutch, under OPDAM. He afterwards distinguished himself highly under Lord SANDWICH, and took share in all the actions of 1666. In the engagement of the Dutch Fleet under DE RUYTER and VAN TROMP, with the English under the Duke of ALBEMARLE, he had the good fortune to acquire a reputation for undaunted courage, and cool ability, which must have gladdened his old father's heart. Unfortunately, here all traces of him are lost. He was a brilliant officer, and an excellent son, but oblivion has swallowed up his closing career, and his death is all that we can assert. While he was at sea, some very interesting letters passed between him and his father. One in particular, in reply to a commendation of his on a passage in LUCAN, which advocates self-destruction as preferable to being made captive. To this Sir THOMAS BROWN replies with all the tenderness of a father, admires his undaunted courage of which he has heard, but abjures him to resist any such fearful temptation—all in a strain of such unaffected love and piety, that it does one's heart good to read it. In all his pomp of learning Sir THOMAS does not make so brave a show as in that one tender letter to his son.

His other and eldest son, Dr. EDWARD BROWN had a distinguished career. He resided chiefly in London, where he practised as a physician chiefly among the nobility. He was a very learned man, and rose to high honors and dignities. It is however a rare case in which the son over shadows the reputation of the Father, and in this case Dr. EDWARD BROWNE descends to posterity more on the shoulders of his great Parent, than on any merits of his own. He has left behind him a journal which is eminently amusing. It affords us a curious picture of the pursuits of a man of letters moving in good circles, in that period, and the startling contrast between some of his occupations is worthy of note. A few of the entries in his diary will explain what I mean.

Jan. 1.—I was at Mr. HOWARD'S, brother to the Duke of NORFOLK, where we had dancing; his candle sticks, snuffers, tongues, fire shovels and irons were silver, &c.

Jan. 2.—I cut up a bull's heart, and took out the bone, &c.

Jan. 5.—Tuesday, I dined with Mr. HOWARD, where we drank out of pure golde, and had the music all the while, with the like, answerable to the grandeur of so nobel a person.

Jan. 6.—I opened a dog.

Jan. 11.—This day being Mr. HENRY HOWARD'S birth day, we danced at Mr. HOWARD'S till 2 of the clock in the morning.

Jan. 12.—Cutting up a Turkey's heart. A Monkey hath 36 teeth; 24 *molares*, 4 *canini*, and 8 *incisores*.

March 13.—Mr. HENDRE preached at Christ Church, &c.

March 14.—I cut up a young cat.

How Dr. EDWARD ever managed to divide his time we cannot imagine; one moment he is dissecting a pole-cat, the next moment he is dancing with one of the ladies HOWARD. To-day he "foyles a munkey's foot," the next he plays at L'hombre with a duke. His occupations were certainly diverse, and his diary is startlingly matter of fact.

I would gladly pursue this theme. There is much in the history of Sir THOMAS BROWNE to interest and instruct; but the growing sheets warn me that there are limits to an Editor's patience as well as his paper. I take my leave, commending Sir THOMAS to the care of all students who relish scholastic learning, mingled with the copious imagery of the poet, and trust to return at some future time to his peculiar merits as an author.

F. J. O'S.

Quitting in Disgust.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

I am about leaving the practice of Medicine, which I have followed assidnously for many years, to retire upon a farm. Hereafter my talk is to be of oxen and crops, instead of fevers and physic, and my feelings, as you may naturally suppose, are a good deal excited on the occasion. I take the pen as engineers turn a cock that commands the safety-valve, for the sake of blowing off surplus steam.

Now, there are some pleasant things about a doctor's life, and the physician has some enjoyments that other men do not. The old alchymist would have been in raptures to have seen the dull, base lead putting on the hue and character of gold,—the same feeling the physician has, in seeing what others esteem disgusting details transmute themselves into the sources of pleasurable emotion. It is pleasant to be on speaking terms with Death—to have no fear of him unless his warrant is for yourself. It is pleasant to be recognized as the instrument of saving life; to be regarded as the one in whose skill the sufferer will find relief, if anywhere; to feel that he will have credit for every favorable change of symptoms; and at last, when his head is covered with white hairs, to be esteemed as infallible in judgment, rich in experience, and possessed of all the medical knowledge that is worth having. It is pleasant to be eulogized as "the good physician."

And yet there are other circumstances that detract from the pleasures of the profession, in view of which, I confess, Sir, it is hard for me to maintain that degree of personal dignity which years of practice have rendered habitual to me. Going upon a farm, I may have to "reckon" and "calculate" at times, but there is no more "guessing" when life and death are staked on the accuracy of the "guess." I go out of a profession that is full-running over, into one where there is abundance of room, and where the presence of thousands more will do no harm to those now engaged in it. There is to be no more turning night into day, and day into night. No more tumbling out of bed at midnight; traveling in the cold for half an hour; getting to the wrong house; being abused for knocking up a sound and healthy family; going home in disgust to find the same messenger waiting to take you to the right spot; nodding and dozing, but never permitted to sleep; and then taking leave without any breakfast; and worse than all, being told that the patient has no change, but will call and settle to-morrow—which means, as everybody knows, that neither to-morrow nor patient will ever come. Now there will be some comfort in hearing the rain patter on the window-panes, and the wind howl, and seeing the snow drift in at the windows and the door. I always enjoyed bad weather; but never yet, since I assumed manhood and the M. D., have I enjoyed the privilege of sitting down to a hot fire, when the apples were brought out of the cellar, and the girls, all at home, had drawn up to spend the evening after their own fashion, rejoicing that no BEBEE would trouble them in such a storm, but that it seemed as if somebody was just coming up the steps, and grasping the knocker, under the old lion's head, to thunder out the dreaded summons for the doctor. And very seldom indeed has there been a notable storm, but in answer to the summons, the attendant upon the door would be greeted with that everlasting inquiry, "Is the doctor to home?" Then, in with the cold draught, there would be borne his command, "Father wants him to come down to our house 'medistely. Mother's had a poor turn, and 's going to die; want him to come right off." And then many a weary mile in the pelting storm I must ride, to see some snuff-taking wife of an opium-eater, who never pays his debts,—for, mark you, paying patients seldom call a physician in the night, while the irresponsible always work all day, and get frightened about bed-time. Nine-tenths of the time there would be no cause for alarm. The horse, meanwhile, has had to stand in the storm without a shelter, and by the time he gets back to the stable he has taken a cold that ends in the heaves—another hundred dollars lost! Back again to home,—the cheerful fire has all gone out; the table is loaded with apple-parings, the relicts of hickory-nuts, the tokens of crullers and mince pie consumed; the girls have scattered; and, though it may not be late, there is no more comfort of that storm than if the night had been one of the dullest and most common-place.

On my farm these stormy wintry nights, with the sheep all folded; the cattle sheltered warmly; the horses with plenty of straw; the pigs buried to their snouts in good warm bedding; the fowls safe from the weather and vermin; the tools all in order, and under cover; a blazing hickory fire on the hearth; the Spitzenbergs filling the dish; the knitting-needles in mother's hands, discoursing lessons of economy and thrift at every snap; wife at the desk, writing to our absent brother; and the little ones wrapped in flannels, all tucked up in their beds,—what a Paradise there will be! To have all the advantages of contrast, I'll hire old PETER, the black man, to come around unawares, and give the knocker the old sound, just to feel how good it will seem to know, that though they knock the door down, and all the Empire State has got the hysterics, I need not stir an inch from my arm chair.

Governor HUNT is a good man, and one of the best things he has ever done was to appoint a day of Thanksgiving to come off just at the time that I abandon pills for the plow, and the cradle of sick babies for the cradle with which stout and healthy men lay the golden grain in swaths. Thankful for the opportunity of saying it of him publicly, I remain ever yours, but never more a

PRACTICING PHYSICIAN.

The Lectures of the Historical Society.

DEAR MR. EDITOR:—In the advertisement of the Historical Society's Lectures, which appears in the *Times*, it is said that "each member will be entitled to one ticket to the Course." Now, what I want to know is, whether that ticket will allow a member to take his wife. My husband is a member—(and whose is not, by-the-way? do you remember what a crowd, as if not only everybody's husband, but everybody's brother, too, belonged to the Society—went to Niblo's to hear Mr. WEBSTER?) but he is such a historical sort of a body, always terribly interested in dull manuscripts and copies deservedly rare, yet perfectly indifferent to the pleasant topics which you know so interest us ladies, that I do not suppose he can tell, any more than if he lived in Santa Fe de Bogota, what his ticket will let him do.

But of course it *will* admit a lady with every gentleman. I almost repent asking the question. And how delightful it will be for us, to listen to the great men whose names are announced! That is an entertainment worth setting before an intelligent public. And now that my pen is in hand, allow me to congratulate you, Mr. Editor, that when the *Times* had been published but little more than a year, it should have succeeded in bringing public sentiment up to so high a standard. Then the price,—ten dollars a ticket for the course—will make it a little exclusive,—which is certainly no great objection. At the Sewing Society, it will be easy to remark that I took my cold at Mr. BANCROFT'S lecture. "Ah, did you attend?" Mrs. Rose will ask, and then I will have a fine opportunity before Mrs. Pink and the Misses Tulips to state the fact that I have a ticket for the course. I wish my husband were a physician seeking practice; I could so easily get him into reputation with some excellent families!

Oh, dear! it is too bad. Husband thinks,—he says, indeed—there is no room for doubt about it, that the ticket won't take in a member's wife. He says that the committee reason thus: that all creation "belongs" to the Historical Society; that not twenty men in all creation can fail to attend a lecture to which they had free admittance; that nobody would have the face to go without taking his wife, and so the Society will get $10 out of every member's wife.

Now, Mr. Editor, if that is not shameful, pray name a shameful thing. Ten dollars to hear the old fudges preach ten long-winded, tiresome, historic homilies, which being printed, I would not read for ten genuine gold dollars! There ought to be another POPE to write another Dunciad after hearing this new contest for the palm of dullness. Ten dollars! It would half pay for my new furs, for you must know I am an economical person, and don't pay forty dollars for the sake of getting an ugly-looking fur with a different name, when, by never minding the name, I can have as good as the best, for half the money. In your advertisement you give the names of six of those who have graciously lent their names to the committee for the purpose of assisting this imposition. Six dollars to hear four Locofocos, three of whom, at least, in view of the last election, made stump speeches to cigar-smoking men who had their hats on, when everybody was urged to attend; a fifth, the late head of a boy's school in Massachusetts, and the other a clergyman, whom I can bear every Sabbath for nothing! Ten dollars! it would clothe our little boy in a complete new suit. It would get me a nice cheap silk. It would buy me a beautiful breast-pin,—my old ones are common, and I have worn them till the children in the street know me by them.

"But the *end* justifies the extravagant price of tickets."

Well, what is the excellent end they mean to secure by wringing these hard-coaxed ten dollars out of everybody whose husband belongs to the Historical Society? Why, a fire-proof building to put their dusty, moth-eaten volumes in. I don't wonder they fear fire—they are so dry. Men are not born with eyes in the back of their heads; then why should they always be looking back at the history of old times? A fire proof building, to eat their sandwiches and drink their chocolate in! A great library they have got, but not a book can a man bring home to his wife! Great meetings they have, but not a wife of them all can go up to one of them! Great chocolate they have, but where is the woman that ever tasted it?

Mr. Editor, if you find that the ticket lets the wives in, too, why you'd better burn this, and don't let it get out that I wrote to you. But, if it is as husband says, I don't care who sees it. Shame on the Historical Society that lets a gentleman attend its lectures for nothing, and charges a lady ten dollars! Yours, as far as is proper,

MARGELIA.

WASHINGTON.

Mr. Faulkner's Letter—The New Cabinet, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Nov. 30, 1852.

The letter of Mr. FAULKNER, of Virginia, upon whose call the Cuban correspondence was furnished to the House of Representatives, shows one fact, as to which some doubt existed—to wit, that the papers were attentively examined by the President, personally, before he sent them to the House. But for this statement, I should have supposed that the President had never looked at the papers; and it is somewhat difficult, now, to imagine how he could consider some of the confidential conversations reported by Mr. SAUNDERS as proper to be published, or how he could suppose it to be compatible with the public interests to disclose so fully the policy of the country in regard to Cuba and Spain. The publication will render more difficult, I imagine, the adjustment, on peaceful terms, of difficulties hereafter arising between this Government and that of Spain, in relation to Cuba.

It is now doubted by some of the initiated here whether General CASS and Governor MARCY have, in fact, thrown themselves out of fortune's way and the track of preferment, by positively declining to receive a Cabinet appointment. I do not believe they have done this, because they could not well refuse what they are not yet offered.

I learn from a private source, friendly to the last named gentleman, that he is ready to comply with his country's will, at any personal inconvenience to himself.

Mr. BUCHANAN has stated, in public, in the town near which he resides, his apprehension lest he should be forced by the importunity of his friends, and contrary to his own inclination, to return to the State Department. Gov. MARCY obtained so much eclat by his SCOTT letter, that he wishes to try the metal of his pen in diplomatic correspondence. Gen. CASS, Mr. BUCHANAN, and Gov. MARCY, are all eager to take the State Department. All the men of Mr. POLK'S Cabinet would be glad to get back to official life in Washington. Every man, no matter of what party or section, that has once tasted the luxury and excitement of Cabinet office in Washington, is glad to get back to it, and cannot be content without it. Men of highly cultivated tastes, like Mr. WEBSTER, might be exceptions. He had in himself, and in his favorite private pursuits, his genial temper and love of his friends, resources for retirement that few others of our public men have possessed. Accordingly, when they are thrown out of Congress after long session, or out of diplomatic or executive office they mope away an empty and insipid existence, if they do not, as most generally they do, cheer it with a resort to artificial stimulants. The brandy bottle generally brings them up at last.

Gen. CASS is undoubtedly preferred by the *filibusters* (so called) as Secretary of State, because he has always held a high tone in regard to our Foreign relations. But for this reason, the democrats of the South and of the North also, are reluctant to trust him with the management of Foreign affairs. Mr. DOUGLASS they are very shy of, for the same reason.

It has been urged by some that the State Department ought to be given to a Southern man, on the ground that the Southern is, as Mr. CALHOUN used to say, the weaker section of the Union, and cannot, therefore, venture to make foreign enmities while uncertain of domestic peace. But, at the present time, no Southern Democrat is viewed as competent to fill the station, except Mr. HUNTER, of Va., and it is quite certain that he will neither accept it, nor the Treasury Department either, for which he is better qualified.

Mr. WISE would accept it, and, perhaps, looks for it. He will not be trusted, for the reason that he would explode the Cabinet, upon the first serious question that might arise. There is Gov. FOOTE, of Mississippi, who is deserving of notice. He would be acceptable to the "Lone Star Order," judging from his message on the subject of the Cuban flurry, upon which document Mr. BENTON has opened his fire, through a Missouri paper. General PIERCE, if he wants a really cool, clear-headed, sagacious, able, and learned and laborious man for Secretary of State, will find one in General, now Judge, CALEB CUSHING. X. Y.

MODIFICATION OF SLEEP.—Sleep is much modified by habit. Thus, an old artilleryman often enjoys tranquil repose while the cannon are thundering around him; an engineer has been known to fall asleep within a boiler, while his fellows were beating it on the outside with their ponderous hammers; and the repose of a miller is nowise incommoded by the noise of his mill. Sound ceases to be a stimulus to such men, and what would have proved an inexpressible annoyance to others, is by them altogether unheeded. It is common for carriers to sleep on horseback, and coachmen on their coaches. During the battle of the Nile, some boys were so exhausted, that they fell asleep on the deck amid the deafening thunder of that dreadful engagement. Nay, silence itself may become a stimulus, while sound ceases to be so. Thus, a miller, being very ill, his mill was stopped that he might not be disturbed by its noise: but this, so far from inducing sleep, prevented it altogether, and it did not take place till the mill was set agoing again. For the same reason, the manager of some vast iron works, who slept close to them amid the incessant din of hammers, forges, and blast furnaces, would awake if there was any cessation of the noise during the night. To carry the illustration still farther, it has been noticed that a person who falls asleep near a church, the bell of which is ringing, may hear the sound during the whole of his slumber, and be nevertheless aroused by its sudden cessation. Here the sleep must have been imperfect, otherwise he would have been insensible to the sound; the noise of the bell was no stimulus, it was its cessation which, by breaking the monotony, becomes so, and caused the sleeper to awake. —*Macnish's Philosophy of Sleep.*

A singular fire at Boston, on Tuesday night, is noticed by the *Post*. The mourning decorations in front of the store of Henry Prentiss, in Court-street, took fire about 11 o'clock, and were consumed, leaving the bust of Mr. Webster standing alone, with a wreck about it.

PAVEMENT SKETCHES—NO. VI.

The Yankee.

If in the present day, there be an individual who doubts the perfect truth of SHAKSPERE's assertion, that all the world's a stage, and all the men and women merely actors, it must be from the circumstance of his not including within the circle of his acquaintance, a representative man of that remarkable article of Eastern produce, known to all the world and the rest of mankind (O that imperishable and inevitable joke!) as a live Yankee. One might almost be tempted to suppose, in defiance of all sober reason, that the Bard of Avon had his eye on Connecticut, when he penned the truthful lines; especially so when he utters the grand climactric—that in one short life, a man plays many parts.

I should like to become acquainted with another people that can go through half so much positive, stern, down-right hard acting as that same ubiquitous Yankee people. Old Nations mostly have to shut up shop, when *that* opposition comes along. Pretentions, principalities and powers, experience unpleasant symptoms of internal commotion, and modest actors, who, in a trusting spirit, assume one *rôle* and stick to it for life, stand aside in delicate dismay, when a gen-uine down-east Yankee makes his appearance. The stage must be cleared, and the audience must pay undivided attention, for Heaven only knows what is going to happen. It may be tragedy, comedy, farce, or ground and lofty tumbling; it is all the same to the actor so long as there is a beginning and an end; it is perfectly immaterial to him, whether he assumes one character or twenty; he never gets tired, never despairs, never loses confidence in himself. If he is hissed off the stage in one part, he complacently changes his dress, and with a flourish makes his appearance in another, before you have time to abbreviate the name of John Robinson. Like a tragedian of the Celestial World, he can either strut his brief hours in heroics, or throw back somersets and swallow short-swords against Time.

Ezekiel Cutter, according to the best authority, (which is, of course, understood to mean his own,) comes from away down East. He is a native of some fabulous flourishing city in the remote territory of Yankeeland. It is not known whether he has, or ever had, a father and mother; he never alludes to them, and would possibly be both astonished and puzzled were you to put the question to him. To appreciate Ezekiel it is not at all necessary to connect him in any way with the domestic relations of ordinary life: he must be considered as a Whole—an important Fact, about which it is unnecessary to be curious. You cannot associate him with childhood without a great mental effort; and as for the possibility of his ever having gone through the infantile process of cutting his teeth, you dismiss the suggestion at once as an absurdity.

For the last five years, Ezekiel has been going to visit his "native," but has not yet succeeded in doing so: something always happens about the time of starting to frustrate his intention. In consequence of this unfortunate circumstance, prejudiced persons are very apt to maintain that he is too wise, and too fond of the good things of this life, to trust himself in the East again.

Ezekiel Cutter is, to say the very least, a universal genius—a practical work-a-day kind of admirable CRICHTON, "up" in house carpentry and other useful trades. He knows a little of every thing, and possesses the happy faculty of making that little go a long way. In what fortunate manner he managed to pick up his knowledge is a mystery; but that he possesses it to an uncertain—perhaps unlimited—degree, is beyond a doubt. It is best, therefore, to take it for granted, and ask no questions. For my own part, I have that confidence in the man that were a volume of Sanscrit or a Turkish Firman placed before him, with a request for an immediate translation, I believe he would do it. I do not think the simple fact of his not knowing a word of either language would at all inconvenience him: he would put it through somehow and not be a long way from the mark either.

In personal appearance my friend bears a striking resemblance to about four out of every five you meet on the side-walks. He is of the middle height, and very slim; all muscle and bone, and nothing of the easy nature of fat about him. His face is of an elongated oval shape, approximating to the condition familiarly and somewhat vulgarly termed lantern-jaw. His features are delicate and regular, and his eyes full and very keen. There is a peculiar expression about the latter always at variance with the rest of his face; at first sight you might take it for a smile, but on descending to the mouth you immediately discover your mistake. It is a hazy kind of mental chuckle, as if a good joke had made an effort to escape, and had fallen down in the doorway, overpowered by the light; or as if he had at some remote period of his life been suddenly disturbed in a pleasant dream. The last simile is by far the best, inasmuch as it does in some measure account for the circumstance of his having remained powerfully wide awake ever since. Ezekiel cultivates a goatee, and is very precise in its arrangement; it is of a totally different color to the hair of his head, and may therefore be looked on as a violent and vexatious opposition to that capillary ornament. Ezekiel says it is a light brown, but Ezekiel's enemies say it is red. As a faithful and disinterested biographer I will arbitrate, and by an ingenious concession to both parties, settle the question forever by pronouncing it sandy. If my impartiality is called in question, I am prepared to produce samples of red sand and of brown sand, and to demonstrate that there is not a hair's difference between them. Such a demonstration will have the beneficial effect of either satisfying or disgusting everybody, and will consequently be productive of a highly gratifying unanimity of opinion.

To say that Ezekiel is of restless disposition, is to convey a very weak and imperfect idea of his temperament; it would possibly be better to understand; at once, that he is never quiet, except under compulsion. He is in a perpetual state of warfare with nature, and never gives gives in but from sheer exhaustion; even then, it is merely from prudential motives, that he may, like Antæus of old, arise in a more vigorous condition for a fresh series of ten strikes. This habitual restlessness of disposition he preserves in every transaction of life. If he sits down, he does so *not* for the purpose of resting himself, but with the apparent object of affording an opportunity for his legs to indulge in a little gymnastic exercise on their own account: thus, he will begin by having one foot on the ground and the other on the rail of a chair; then both feet on the rail; then one foot affectionately on his knee; then transferred coldly to the flat surface of another chair; a moment's admiration of the effect, will induce him to transplant the other foot to the same spot; dissatisfied at the ease they appear to enjoy, he will indignantly separate them, and transfer one to the back of the chair; then, relenting, will place the other beside it; still entertaining some misgivings as to the propriety of allowing two such important servants to become familiar with each other, he has a struggle with himself, and eventually drives one foot into exile on the chimney-piece; a few minutes of deliberation and toothpick, convince him of the impropriety of this arbitrary measure, and in a milder mood, he places the other foot by its side, and clinches it in a brotherly manner. Having achieved the greatest elevation compatible with a proper degree of equilibrium, and beyond which another inch would inevitably result in a back somerset, he is, of necessity, compelled to descend and go through the process once more. An impertinent stranger once told Ezekiel, who was assiduously going through the routine we have described, that nature had, in his person, spoiled an excellent telegraph, and recommended him to study a code of nautical signals, lest on any future day he might be called upon to stand on his head for the public benefit, or, as a dismal wag remarked, to make himself a calf for the common weal—very horrible, certainly.

My Eastern friend has travelled all over the States; sometimes paying his way, sometimes working it, and sometimes stumping it. He was one of the first to cross the plains to California, and of course experienced hardships and perils of the severest kind. He toiled in the mines for 18 months and succeeded in amassing a considerable sum in gold dust. He then abandoned the profession of a digger and proceeded to San Francisco, where he practised Law. Finding that litigation was in a great measure superseded by the more summary processes of Judge LYNCH, he abandoned the legal profession and started an Omnibus: the speculation answered very well until it was literally run into the ground (by being upset) when, as may be supposed, it ceased to be profitable. During the next few months he opened a Brewery, built a Theatre, kept a drinking Saloon, imported Mangles, started an Express, burst up and finally cleared out in a steerage berth for the Atlantic States.

Notwithstanding his reverses his energies are perfectly unimpaired, and he is at the present moment rather fresher than ever. Since his return from the shores of the Pacific he has kept a school, edited a newspaper, opened a laundry, exhibited a sea-horse, and practised medicine. He occupies a high military position; is a member of the Lone Star, and of half a dozen other secret societies, and is ready and willing to turn fillibuster on the shortest notice. He has not the slightest objection to being shot or garroted, provided there is a little preliminary excitement attending the event. My own private opinion is, that he looks on every species of danger as a good kind of practical joke, highly diverting and pleasant.

One fine morning of the year 1851, Ezekiel was observed to put two clean shirts and a tooth-brush very carefully into a small carpet-bag. His landlady inquired whither he was going: "Wall," he replied, "I guess it's to Eu-Rope," and to Europe he went, very much as if that insignificant quarter of the globe was located somewhere up the North River. He visited England, Ireland, Scotland, France, Italy, Germany, Spain, Portugal, the two Sicilies, Guernsey, Jersey and the Isle of Wight, and returned by the next steamer highly delighted and of course very much improved. He collected statistics, made observations, corresponded with five newspapers, visited every place of importance, and filled up his leisure time in preparing a work for the press, on the practicability of annexing Europe.

To enumerate all the speculations in which Ezekiel Cutter has had an interest would require more patience and more space than can be afforded for such a summary in this place. A general idea of their extent can only be realized by supposing two absurd extremes, say from penny bird-whistles to live Elephants. He has recently imported a cargo of crying dolls and singing birds and intends reloading the vessel with pickled clams and popped corn for the Australian market; he is confident of a handsome return.

It may be mentioned incidentally that it is Ezekiel's intention to study for the Church so soon as a favorable opportunity occurs: he has an ambition to go among the heathen of the Fejee Islands, or to mount the rostrum in New York, it don't matter which; for as he correctly remarks, religion is sadly wanted in both places.

I am not familiar with Ezekiel's financial position, nor do I think that he is altogether lucid on that subject himself. It is quite likely that he is worth a hundred thousand dollars, and it is equally probable that he is not worth a red cent; in neither case should I be astonished, nor would he. In all business transactions of bargain, sale, or "swop," he generally manages to get the best of his customer, and rarely does anything in that way without a handsome profit. He then speculates with the proceeds and takes his chance. Speculation is an element of his existence and nothing but Death can neutralize it. This reminds me that he has speculated in glass coffins with knockers; an improvement which he thinks, will supersede the use of tables and shin-bones in spiritual manifestations.

It is very seldom that Ezekiel indulges in a laugh; it don't agree with him. In his boisterous moments, or when he is highly tickled, he executes a kind of bronchial sneeze, generally accompanied with a spinal jerk (like a mild attack of lumbago). On such occasions he not unfrequently invokes (in a tone of deprecation,) an imaginary Saint or Sinner, whose name is supposed to be Shaw. The attack is seldom of long duration, but it is very liable to break out unexpectedly.

Ezekiel Cutter has a knife, and is a Yankee. Verbum sapienti sat.

It would be a palpable omission to close this sketch without alluding to the tenacity of purpose with which my friend catechises an unfortunate stranger, whenever he has an opportunity for doing so, so inexorable is he that nothing short of every incident in the life of his victims, every particular concerning the past and the present, together with every developed intention concerning the future, will satisfy him. There are some subjects on which we may not joke, some horrors too palpable to be treated with levity: this is of them. Spare me. VAUX.

LITERARY.

Harpers' Magazine for December.

The December issue of *Harpers' Magazine* presents a rich treat. Filled with readable articles—of which many are original, profusely illustrated, and capped with the usual spice of the Editor's Table—it has a series of attractions that the public will appreciate very highly. The circulation of the work continues its steady increase, and *one hundred and ten thousand copies* of the present number are issued—an example of success in magazine publishing entirely unprecedented in this country. The quality and quantity of good things in *Harpers'* justifies the favor the community is pleased to bestow upon it. Miss ANNE C. LYNCH contributes the leading article, this month, upon the sights of the City of Washington a very entertaining sketch, accompanied by numerous illustrations. Mr. ABBOTT's History of NAPOLEON is continued, with a graphic account of the coronation of the Emperor and the foundation of the Empire. A comprehensive and valuable article on "Australia" is furnished by Mr. ALFRED H. GUERNSEY. One chapter is devoted to Mr. WEBSTER, with a portrait. The usual selections fill the bulk of the number, ended by the humorous comments of the "Drawer" and "Table," and the caricatures.

As specimens of the quality, we select a few paragraphs from different articles, commencing with the sketch of the life of the great Statesman:

MR. WEBSTER'S ORATORY.

Many readers of this sketch will perhaps remember hearing Mr. WEBSTER in this city, in that celebrated public-dinner speech of his, wherein he paid that magnificent tribute to the genius and character of ALEXANDER HAMILTON. There is a circumstance connected with one of the finest passages in this speech, which, in the opinion of the writer deserves to be recorded. "You could have heard"—remarks a distinguished friend and correspondent of the writer hereof, who had the pleasure of sitting very near Mr. WEBSTER on the occasion alluded to—"You could have heard the falling of a pin any where in the crowded assemblage, while Mr. WEBSTER was speaking. When he came to advert to HAMILTON's influence in creating and establishing a system of credit, at a time when it was so much needed, he illustrated his subject with that memorable figure: 'He smote the rock of the national resources, and abundant streams of revenue gushed forth:' and as Mr. WEBSTER said this, he brought his right hand down upon the table, to enforce the simile; and, in so doing, he happened to hit a wine-glass, which slightly cut his hand: and as the blood oozed from the wound, he slowly wrapped a white napkin around it, and then finished the figure: '*He touched the dead corpse of the Public Credit, and it rose upon its feet!*'

It is the belief of our informant that the last simile "sprung from the occasion," and was suggested by the white napkin and the oozing blood. Be this as it may, for mingled force and appositeness, the figure has rarely if ever been excelled, even by the great orator who used it.

Undoubtedly Mr. WEBSTER's personal presence was one great element of his matchless oratory. "When he rose and came down to the edge of the platform, with a small roll of manuscript in his hand, at the celebration of the completion of the Bunker Hill Monument," said a distinguished jurist of this city, and cast a glance at the sea of two hundred thousand faces turned up to his from the amphitheatre below, and then looked up to the monument towering above him into the bright, clear air, he *looked* the orator, if ever earthly mortal bespoke it!"

ANECDOTE OF MR. WEBSTER.

A friend recently mentioned to the writer another instance which happily illustrates this peculiarity of Mr. WEBSTER, when speaking extemporaneously. He seldom would make use of a word or words which did not altogether satisfy him; when that *did* happen, he would strike from his remarks, by a short pause, the word he had first used, and substitute another. If *that* did not altogether please him, he would employ still another, and so on, until he had obtained just the word he wanted, and *that* would be uttered with such emphasis as he alone could give to language.

"A year or two ago," continued the gentleman to whom we have alluded, "I heard him speak in the Supreme Court at Washington, on the great Wheeling Bridge case. In the course of his argument he alluded to a large sum of money involved in that case, which had been shut up for many years in the vaults of the Bank of Georgia:

"'Now, your Honors,' said Mr. WEBSTER, 'we want the Bank to come out—to show its hand—to render up—to give forth—to DISGORGE!'

"Any one," said our informant, "who has ever heard Mr. WEBSTER speak emphatically, will not be surprised when I say that the word 'disgorge,' as uttered by him on the occasion I have mentioned, weighed about *twelve pounds!*"

MRS. CHISHOLM'S COLONIZATION SCHEME IN AUSTRALIA.

Mr. GUERNSEY, in his article on Australia, gives an account of the efforts of Mrs. CHISHOLM, the successful projector of the Australian Colonization Scheme:

Sometime in the early years of the present century, the home of WILLIAM JONES, a sturdy Northamptonshire yeoman, was gladdened by the birth of a daughter. The girl grew up tall and vigorous, with that fine physical development in which our American women are so deficient—a sound mind in a sound body. At the age of twenty she was married to ALEXANDER CHISHOLM, an officer in the East Indian army, whom two years after she accompanied to India. Here her sympathies were aroused by the condition of the daughters of the soldiers, exposed to the twofold pollutions of the barracks and of heathendom. Feeling with her was the parent of action, and she proceeded to establish and superintend a school of industry for their benefit, which has grown up into an extensive orphan institution, though her own labors were transferred to a wider sphere.

A scheme of colonization gradually grew up in the mind of Mrs. CHISHOLM, based upon a keen insight into human nature, and a thorough knowledge of the wants of the colonies. * * * The only feasible means of removing the disparity between the sexes, was to send out emigrants in families. To organize a scheme of family emigration, Mrs. CHISHOLM, accompanied by her husband, who had now rejoined her, and family, left Australia for England, in 1846, bearing with her the warmest good will of colonists of every class.

Immediately upon her arrival in England, she set herself resolutely to her task. The modest house which her circumstances allowed her to select for a home was crowded by those seeking for information on the subject of emigration. Government even so far relaxed from its official dignity as to ask information and advice from her. In the course of a year or two she had organized her plan, and had enlisted powerful support in its favor. This plan was to establish a Family Colonization Loan Society, the object of which was to assist families of good character to emigrate. If necessary, the Society undertook to advance a certain portion of the requisite expense of passage; but the main assistance rendered was that more needed than money, advice as what to do and how to do it. The Society undertook to charter ships, see to it that the accommodations and supplies were of a proper character, and that the emigrants should be so brought together in groups, before setting out, that they might render each other mutual aid and assistance. This scheme was brought forward in May, 1850. In September of that year the first ship was dispatched by the Society, which has since been followed by four others, conveying more than a thousand emigrants. Besides superintending all these outfits, Mrs. CHISHOLM has corresponded with and advised more than twenty thousand persons upon the subject of emigration. Her husband has recently taken passage from Australia, to open an office for the advice of emigrants upon their arrival, where they can at once receive information as to the most advisable places of location, and thus not be left to wander aimless and hopeless in the streets of the sea-port where they first land. To this woman then belongs the merit of having developed the only means by which the superfluous mass of human life, which is now heaped up and stagnates upon the narrow rim of overcrowded Europe, may be spread abroad, blest and blessing, over the broad uninhabited regions crying out for human inhabitants; fields which no plow has furrowed, so wide that their gleanings would feed the pent-up starving millions of Europe.

ANECDOTE OF NAPOLEON.

Mr. ABBOTT tells this anecdote:

A little incident at this time occurred, which illustrates NAPOLEON's unwearied interest in promoting happiness. One day the Emperor and Empress had broken away from the pageantry and cares of state, and retired to the seclusion of a little island in one of the lakes in that vicinity. They entered the cabin of a poor woman. She had no idea of the illustrious character of her guests; and in answer to their kind inquiries, told them frankly the story of her penury and her toils, and her anxiety for her children, as her husband could often obtain no work. NAPOLEON was interested in the indications which he saw, of a superior character. "How much money," said he, "should you want to make you perfectly happy?" "Ah! sir," she replied, "a great deal I should want." "But, how much?" NAPOLEON rejoined. "Oh, sir," she replied, "I should want as much eighty dollars; but what prospect is there of one having eighty dollars?" The Emperor caused an attendant to pour into her lap about six hundred dollars, in glittering gold. For a moment she was speechless in bewilderment, and then said: "Ah, sir! ah, madam! this is too much; and yet you do not look as if you could sport with the feelings of a poor woman." "No," JOSEPHINE replied, in most gentle accents, "the money is all yours; with it you can rent a piece of ground, purchase a flock of goats, and I hope you will be able to bring up your children comfortably." NAPOLEON's tact in detecting character ever enabled him to judge accurately where assistance could be judiciously conferred.

"THE EDITOR'S DRAWER."

A rich feast of facetious paragraphs is spread out in the "Drawer."

A work was published some twenty years ago in Constantinople, entitled, "*Nasir-Eddin*." It is a kind of jest-book, and contains many amusing things. The following "Celestial" jokes were translated from its pages at the time of its publication:

"One of his neighbors once went to NASIR-EDDIN, and solicited the loan of a rope. The Khojah went into his house, and after a delay of several minutes returned, and told the borrower that the rope was in use tying up flour.

"'What do you mean?' said the neighbor; 'how can a rope be used to bind up flour?'

"'A rope may be applied to any use,' replied the Khojah, 'when I do not wish to lend it.'

"A man once came to the Khojah, saying:

"'Effendi, I have great need of an ass to-day; have the kindness to lend me yours.'

"'I have not an ass here,' said the Khojah. At the same moment the animal began to bray in the stable.

"'Ho!' said the man, 'do not I hear your ass braying?'

"'What!' exclaimed the Khojah, 'would you take the word of an ass in preference to mine?'"

The booksellers' advertisements in England are sometimes ludicrously abbreviated, doubtless to save the great expense of advertising in the London journals. The following is a laughable announcement of one among several evangelical works recently issued:

"'Daily Bread'—*boards.*"

"I s'pose, neighbor," said an independent voter to another, on the eve of the election, "that you'll vote for our friend B—— again this time?"

"No," was the reply; "I don't think I shall. The beef wasn't cooked to my mind that he gave us last election!"

An odd specimen of French-English has found its way into the "Drawer." A French gentleman, a friend of the writer, was one day caressing a dog, when an English bystander remarked that he seemed very fond of it.

"Ya-a-s," answered the little Frenchman, with the inevitable shrug of the shoulders, "I am; for this dog he bring to my recollection my own ver' pretty dog at my 'ome."

"You love dogs, then?"

"Oh, y-a-a-s; I love de dogs and de cats, de 'osses and de asses; I do love every t'ing dat is—dat is *beastly!*"

Have the goodness to pronounce this little word. It is the original Mexican for country curates:

"*Notlazomahnitzteopixcatatzins!*"

That is a capital story of a wag in a stage-coach, who had been listening, in company with a number of other passengers, to the wonderful story of a drover in the neighborhood through which they were passing, who fell asleep by the side of a lime-kiln, and slept on while his leg was burnt off, and then got up, and asked a man by whom he was roused from his slumbers, to assist him looking for his shoe. He gave the following *fact*, which is equally credible:

"A hypochondriac, who occasionally took odd fancies, at last imagined himself a *tea-kettle*, and sending the servant on some sleeveless errand, took an opportunity, in her absence, to seat himself on the kitchen fire, where, on her return, she found him singing. He then cautioned her to be aware how she took off his lid, lest she should be scalded by the steam, and would not consent to her removing it till she procured the kettle-holder, to save her fingers from the heat of the handle. He was at length rescued from his unpleasant position, and a surgeon was sent for, if possible, to remedy the ill consequence of his vagary, when he received additional pleasure from the persuasion that the son of Esculapius was a tinker, who had been called in to mend him!"

Recollections of Mr. Calhoun.

The following article is from the pen of a young lady of Alabama, whose reminiscence will be read with all the more pleasure for the scarcity of personal anecdotes of the great Southerner.—*Ed. Daily Times.*

It is a pleasant, yet mournful occupation, to recall the hours spent in the society of this great and pure statesman, and to dwell upon the impression made by his conversation and appearance. More particularly do I prize these memories since he is no longer among us, and I know the privilege of listening to him is never again to be enjoyed. Taught from childhood to admire, I might almost say worship his character as a statesman, the first time I beheld him is indelibly impressed upon my mind. The fame of an eloquent minister of the gospel had drawn together the inhabitants of the little village of P., and the surrounding country. Glancing carelessly over the church, I was attracted by the striking appearance of a gentleman just then entering a pew near the one I occupied. His hair silvered by age, form erect, the penetrating glance of his grey eye, together with the thoughtful expression of his face, "marked him as no ordinary man." Ascertaining who he was, I could scarcely repress an exclamation of delight and surprise. The man I admired more than any living one, was now before me. The remainder of the services were lost on me; my attention was occupied in watching him. He joined in the services of the church with great devotion of manner, and paid undivided attention to the sermon. In a short time my desire of approaching him was gratified. I rode to Fort Hill with a friend to return a call. Mrs. CALHOUN, with old fashioned hospitality, insisted that we should spend the day. To approach Mr. C. in a crowd, to speak to him then I had anticipated; but to know him for the first time in his own home, to see him alone with his family, was a pleasure as unexpected as it was agreeable. No young person draws near to a great man for the first time, without a feeling of awe. I longed for, yet dreaded Mr. C.'s appearance in the drawing-room. When he entered, and I was presented to him, the simplicity of his manner, and pleasing, quiet conversation, soon reassured me, and I felt perfectly at my ease. He was very agreeable to young people, entering into their amusements and occupations, as if he felt and enjoyed them. With his sons his intercourse and influence were very happy. He treated their opinions with respect, at the same time correcting them when erroneous. One instance I remember. One of his sons, a thoughtless lad who had already learned to pride himself upon belonging to the aristocracy of a State where aristocracy of birth is prized more than in any other State in the Union, spoke of the impertinent curiosity and inquisitiveness of the lower class. "My son," remarked Mr. C., "you must not commence life with such wrong impressions. If you can give information to those who have not your advantages, give it gladly, and learn from them in return. Some of the best lessons of my life I have learned from those beneath me. If they have less education, they observe more closely than we do. I never meet a laboring man who seems disposed for conversation, but I listen to his remarks and ask him questions." Turning over a portfolio of engravings for our amusement, Mr. C. held up to our gaze the most miserable daub in the way of a portrait I ever beheld. It was the head of a man with fiery red hair, standing up as if each hair was electrified, eyes without expression, and mouth and nose unproportionate. "Do you think this a correct likeness?" he asked with a peculiar smile. "I received this a few days since, with an accompanying letter, requesting a lock of my hair, from a lady who admires my character, and has had so many descriptions of me that she thinks she can paint a correct likeness of me. This is the result of her experiment."

"Why did you not return it, and inform her that it was unlike!" I asked

"If this is her idea of beauty, and she attributes it to me, I prize it as such," he replied. "I wrote thanking her, and sent the hair."

In the afternoon Mr. C. conducted us through his garden and orchard. He took much interest in agriculture, and had the most productive orchard and best regulated farm in the country. The day soon drew to a close. I shall ever regard it as one of the most agreeable days of my life. I saw Mr. C. often afterwards, frequently in his own house, but never again alone with his family. My admiration of him grew with my acquaintance. Never was man more beloved by those among whom he lived than he was. I visited them a short time after his death; a gloom pervaded every household, for all felt that they had lost a friend. M.

Quilca.

From the Dublin University Magazine.

In 1725, SWIFT, writing to SHERIDAN, says "Do you love or hate Quilca most? You will make a thousand blunders in your plantiog; and who can help it, for I will not be with you." The trees here alluded to stand in double row, on a green slope behind the house; they are noble beech, lofty, and in full foliage, and their round stems massive, and white with "dry antiquity." Between them runs a broad grassy avenue, which our cicerone called the "race-course." All about these trees is most park-like and picturesque, though on a small scale.

Near the offices stands what the dean calls, probably in irony, the "great wall." The mansion itself, at least the original part of it, has all fallen in, save the back wall of the great "painted parlor;" which shews it to have been a very long house, built cottage-wise, full of windows, and apparently one story high, with extensive offices. Here it was that THOMAS SHERIDAN, the old doctor's second son, entertained the country side in the manner of the ancient Irish—with his dining room strewed with rushes, and his table spread with antique dishes and cuisinage obsolete (like SMOLLETT's doctor, in "Peregrine Pickle,") till he made them all sick with "swilled" mutteo, or a sheep roasted whole, and stuffed with geese, turkeys, and chicken packed in vegetables; when; lo! all was taken away, and the best of modern dinners served up, with plenty of claret and champagne, to wash away unsavoury memories. Here it was that the Banshee of the SHERIDAN family was heard wailing and keening round and round the house one dark night, in the year 1767, when Mrs. THOMAS SHERIDAN died at Blois, in France, which the creature had no right to do, seeing that the lady was an Englishwoman, and her name CHAMBERLAYNE. Here it was that some years previous to her death, her husband, accompanied by Mr. CARVER, the painter, went over to Longfield, HENRY BROOKE's house, and, converting his barn into a temporary theatre, played BROOKE's own opera of "Jack the Giant Queller," to a rustic and wonder-stricken audience. Here it was that WILLIE SHERIDAN, called "Cousin WILLIE," by the BROOKES, had the moonlight ride with HENRY BROOKE, both of them young lads at that time, from Rantavan to Quilca; and how the former, under the influence of a panic, had urged his horse into a furious gallop, because of a dreadful phenomenon—a large black flail descending from the moon, and swaying too and fro, and threatening to trash the earth and its inhabitants into inanition. This he earnestly asserted he saw on his ride; but the laugh was loud against him when the mystery was solved, by one of the party observing that the ribbon which bandaged his hat had fallen, and had, during his gallop, been hanging over his eyes between him and a large bright moon. Here it was that, many years before these events, SWIFT had been staying within these now mouldering walls. It was in the year 1724, and Stella and her duenna, Mrs. DINGLEY, had accompanied him. Here it was that, during an equinoctial gale, SWIFT had "relieved the great front door broken by the wind, and dancing back and forward on its hinges." Here he "had fought the *bellum lactcum*, or milky battle, between the dean and the crew of Quilca—they refusing to milk the cows till 11 o'clock, whereas Mrs. JOHNSON should have had her milk by 8 in the morning." Here it was that he sketched his *Gulliver's Travels*, drawing his Brobdinag farmer from a gentleman in the neighborhood, a Mr. DOUGHTY, who was a gigantic person—a specimen of ARISTOTLE's square man, with such strength as actually to lift and carry on his shoulders a minim of a Manx pony, which was grazing on the lawn at Quilca, and convey it, kicking and frightened, to the parlor window, at the dean's challenge. To this gentleman—DOUGHTY by name and nature, giant-sprung—was born a younger TITAN, who in process of time espoused a Miss LUTHER, a first-cousin of HENRY BROOKE, whose father was an extensive land-holder near Quilca—so rich and, withal, so odd that, on the day preceding his daughter's nuptials, he is said to have put her into one of the scales of a weighing machine, and to have filled up the other scale with her bridal dowry, until the sides were equilibrated; but whether the equipoise was produced by rouleaus of yellow gold, ingots of pale silver, or bags of base copper, thrown in as make weights, the legend does not determine. The bridegroom's father is, however, well remembered in this part of the country for his good temper and his giantism, which caused him to earn and enjoy the soubriquet—more descriptive than dignified—of "Big Doughty." Here it was that a gentleman named TUITE, a blunt, free-spoken man, who was afraid of no one, not even the dean, dined one day with the SHERIDANS, and SWIFT asked him the way to Market-hill. TUITE said he was ignorant of it.

"This is the way, said SWIFT, with all you Irish blockheads; you never know the way to any place beyond the next hedge."

"Why, Mr. Dean," said TUITE, "I never was at Market hill; have *you* been there?"

SWIFT confessed he had.

"Then," said TUITE, "what a confounded *English* blockhead you are to find fault with me for not directing you to a place where I never have been, when you don't know it yourself, who have been there."

SWIFT, with a countenance of well-feigned terror, immediately rose, and ran behind DOUGHTY, entreating the giant to protect him, and peeping out on the right and left of his capacious skirts, over the large man's hips, at Mr. TUITE, who sat drinking his wine, very coolly, and enjoying the scene.

Here it was that old Dr SHERIDAN met a thousand and one bursts of ill-temper from his irascible friend, by some bright stroke of wit or happy pleasantry, which extinguished the fire before it got ahead, or burst into disastrous violence, so that the bystanders would say that SHERIDAN's sweetness was the harp of DAVID which could play the evil spirit out of SAUL.

Now all was silent and deserted. Those spirits "of infinite jest, of endless humor," had left the place, and the world; the "keen encounter of their wits" was hushed. Death had scabbarded their bright swords, and they had gone to their dread account, and nothing remained of them in this spot, but a peasant's record, a gray ruin, and imperishable nature—the old trees, the green grass, the soft lawn, the calm, sweet air, the wooded hill, the dark lake, the streamlet's voice, which sounded from the stones, and

——— A perpetual gurgling made:
To the wayfaring of the musing man,
Sweetest of all sweet sounds.

These alone—God's untainted gifts—survived in all their freshness, and taught their moral; and never did I understand better, or more thoroughly appreciate the beauty and meaning of the great dramatist's words, when he speaks of

Tongues in trees, books in the running brooks,
Sermons in stones, and good in everything.

Pascal's Attachment to Mdlle. De Roannez.

From the Eclectic Review.

The blandishment which now filled PASCAL with delighted distraction was something very different. CHARLOTTE GONFFIER DE ROANNEZ, the sister of his noble friend, then lived with him. About sixteen years of age, she possessed a captivating form and manner, while a sweet intelligence gave brightness and animation to more external graces. PASCAL was constantly thrown in her company, and "what so natural," M. FAUGÈRES asks, "as that he should love; and overlooking their disparity of rank, secretly aspire to a union with the possessor of charms so irresistible?" There can now, indeed, exist no doubt that he had ventured to cherish such feelings. Apart from the letters which he addressed to her at a later period, now published for the first time by M. FAUGÈRES, and so obviously revealing, under all the pious gravity of their style, a depth of tender solicitude which mere Christian interest will hardly explain, this fact is clearly established by the discovery of the fine fragment, entitled "Discours sur les Passions de l'Amour." Here the evidence of a pure and fervid passion unmistakably manifests itself. "None but one," it has been truly said, "who had himself drank the sweet poison of love's intoxication, could have ever penned this beautiful fragment, pervaded by so intense and glowing an ardor, and yet so delicate and refined a susceptibility, by such a beating and wildly glad emotion and yet so touching and profound a melancholy, by such a rapture and yet such a pathos." With what a fine and exquisite hand does he portray the passion in all its varying moods, now roseate and flushed with joy, now drooping and pensive with tears, and now wild with anxiety. It is everywhere the touch of one who has himself owned all its mastery. There is besides a specialty of allusion to his own circumstances which leaves his cherished secret in no doubt. "Man in solitude," he says, "is an incomplete being; he needs companionship for happiness. He seeks this most commonly in a condition on an equality with his own, because liberty of choice and opportunities are favorable in such a state to his views. But sometimes he fixes his affections on an object *far beyond his rank*; and the flame burns more intensely as he is forced to conceal it in his own bosom. When love is conceived for one of elevated condition, ambition may at first coexist with passion; but the latter soon obtains the mastery. It is a tyrant which admits of no equality; it must reign alone; every other emotion must subserve and obey its dictates."

We naturally ask with M. FAUGÈRES, did PASCAL find his love returned by the sister of his noble friend? There is reason to believe so, when we see a correspondence established between them, implying the highest degree of esteem and confidence. But it is to be regretted that we know nothing of the letters of Mademoiselle de ROANNEZ, and it is, in fact, only fragments of those of PASCAL that have been preserved. The rigidity of the Jansenist copyists have left us only such passages as they thought might minister to edification.

But whether or not PASCAL's passion was shared, circumstances did not favor it. He had then acquired but little of the celebrity which afterwards awaited him. His position was not a promising one, and his rank greatly inferior to that of the object of his attachment. Awakening from his brief enchantment, he no doubt deeply felt all this. He saw the vanity of the delicious dreams in which he had for a while forgotten himself. An alarming incident, which had nearly proved fatal to him, cooperated strongly to rouse him from the soft indulgences which were weaving their spell around him. In the month of October, 1654, while taking his usual drive along the bridge of Neuilly in a carriage with four horses, the two leaders became restive at a part where there was no parapet, and precipitated themselves into the Seine. Happily, the sudden violence of their leap broke the traces which yoked them to the pole, and the carriage remained on the verge of the precipice. The effects of such a shock upon the feeble and impaired frame of PASCAL may be easily imagined. With difficulty he recovered from the swoon into which he had fallen; but so shattered were his nerves, that for long afterwards, during his sleepless nights and moments of depression, he constantly saw a precipice at his side, over which he seemed in danger of falling.

This striking incident has commonly been regarded as the sole cause which led to PASCAL's retirement from the world. The probable truth would seem to be, however, that it only combined with his sense of the apparent hopelessness of his passion to make him seek a refuge from disappointment, and a nobler source of enjoyment, in the sublime meditations and devout observances of religion. His sister JACQUELINE had already prepared the way for this. We are told by Madame PERIER that she had contemplated with great anxiety the manner in which her brother was mingling so freely with the world, and earnestly besought him to quit it. And with his mind now awed by so narrow an escape from death, and his heart cherishing a secret affection of which he dared not anticipate the fulfilment, her entreaties readily prevailed with him, and he finally withdrew into the pious seclusion of Port Royal des Champs, and became the associate of the holy men who have given to this spot so undying a name.—*Article: Pascal.*

What we Struggle for.

And who does not know how ruthlessly women will tyrannize when they are let to domineer? and who does not know how useless advice is? I could give good counsel to my descendants, but I know they'll follow their own way, for all their grandfather's sermon. A man gets his own experience about women, and will take nobody's heresay; nor, indeed, is the young fellow worth a fig that would. 'Tis I that am in love with my mistress, not my old grandmother that counsels me; 'tis I that have fixed the value of the thing I would have, and know the price I would pay for it. It may be worthless to you, but 'tis all my life to me. Had Esmond possessed the Great Mogul's crown and all his diamonds, or all the Duke of MARLBOROUGH's money, or all the ingots sunk at Vigo, he would have given them all for this woman. A fool he was, if you will; but so is a sovereign a fool, that will give half a principality for a little crystal as big as a pigeon's egg, and called a diamond; so is a wealthy nobleman a fool, that will face danger or death, and spend half his life, and all his tranquility, caballing for a blue ribband; so is a Dutch merchant a fool, that hath been known to pay ten thousand crowns for a tulip. There's some particular prize we all of us value, and that, every man of spirit will venture his life for. With this it may be to achieve a great reputation for learning; with that, to be a man of fashion, and the admiration of the town; with another, to consummate a great work of art or poetry, and go to immortality that way; and with another, for a certain time of his life, the sole object and aim is a woman.—*Thackeray's Esmond.*

THE DANGER OF BEING ACCOSTED BY THE CZAR.—On one occasion the Emperor met VERNET, the favorite actor at the French theatre, in the street, and stepped to speak to him. A group of persons quickly formed itself, and no sooner had the Emperor walked on again, than the police came up and took VERNET to the nearest guard-house, for having spoken to the Emperor. VERNET needed but to write a line to the director of the theatre, to clear up the mistake, and obtain his release; but he, delaying doing this, missed his rehearsal, and waited till the evening's performances began, before he informed General GEDEONOFF of his mishap. Of course a carriage was immediately sent to fetch him to the theatre, where he was to perform in the second piece. On his arrival there, the General bitterly reproached him for having carried the joke so far, for having missed a rehearsal, and probably caused a delay in the performances; he informed him, at the same time, that he was fined a week's salary. VERNET said nothing, but began very deliberately to dress. When it was time for the second piece to begin, VERNET was not ready. The imperial family were among the spectators; the public grew restless. VERNET was not yet dressed. The manager went to hurry him; VERNET seemingly absorbed in thought, merely replied, with perfect coolness, "That costs me three hundred francs!" Next came the Government Inspector, and urged him to haste. "Three hundred francs," was the sole reply he obtained.

Finally, General GEDEONOFF himself came to hurry the tardy actor, overwhelmed him with reproaches, entreated, swore, stamped with his feet, and cursed with all sorts of languages. VERNET would not be put out of his way, but continued quietly to lay on his rouge, stepped back a pace to study the effect, then returned to the glass and touched up the paint, looking all the while straight before him. Ready at last, he hurried past the General to the door of his dress

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, DEC. 2, 1852.

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News of the Morning.

We have the proceedings, by Telegraph, of six of the Electoral Colleges on yesterday, all which, with the exception of the New-York College, dispatched their business with the utmost promptness and unanimity. At Albany there was something of a tiff between Barnburner and Hunker, in which the latter came off second best by the defeat of Mr. O'CONOR for the Presidency of the College. Mr. J. H SCHERMERHORN, of Washington County, was appointed to bear the 35 votes of the State to Washington for FRANKLIN PIERCE and WILLIAM R. KING. In Pennsylvania, Gen. ROBERT PATTERSON, of Philadelphia, was appointed Messenger; in Massachusetts, Mr. BOWLES, Editor of the Springfield *Republican*, was appointed; in New-Hampshire, Mr. GEORGE MINOT; in Maine, Mr. ISAAC C. HAYES; in Ohio, Mr. W. MCLEAN.

The speeches at the Democratic Festival at Washington will attract attention. Senator DOUGLAS takes ground for Cuba, favoring peaceable diplomacy in treating for the island, but going for force in preference to suffering any other power to acquire it from Spain. Senator WELLER, of California, is for intervention abroad, and for the application of the guillotine to all Whig office-holders at home.

We shall have to take back all the fine compliments paid to the returning sense of Mississippi State credit. The result of the late popular vote on the question of paying the Planter's Bank Bonds, is the reverse of the first report: twelve thousand six hundred yeas, to twenty-four thousand four hundred nays. This amounts to a refusal of taxation to liquidate the Bonds.

Senator CLEMENS, of Alabama, who has just passed through Richmond, on his way to Washington, reports that Mr. KING, the Vice President elect, is improving in health. The Legislature of Virginia yesterday adjourned in consequence of the death of Mr. CRAIGE, a member of the House of Delegates.

We have later accounts from the Lake Superior Copper region. The Winter has set in severely;—the snow two or three feet deep in the vicinity of the mines. A large business was done this season at the mines, in consequence of which the supply of provisions from Detroit and the Sault St. Marie, and the shipping on Lake Superior were found inadequate.

The Governor of Massachusetts has pardoned GEORGE MILLEN out of the State Prison, to which he was, several years ago, condemned for ten years, for forgeries on Mr. BELKNAP, of Boston, to the amount of $70,000..... The Governor of New-Jersey has pardoned MCCALLION, who murdered RIGGIN, at Cooper's Point, opposite Philadelphia.

Judge EVANS has been elected to the United States Senate, for the long term, by the Legislature of South Carolina. ...The telegraph announces, from Charleston, further irregularities in the New-Orleans and Eastern mails.

The revenues of the Erie Canal for the season to December 1, are $236,000 behind that of last year. At Dunkirk, Flour and other freights continue to accumulate in the depôt of the Erie Railroad. At Cleveland, the steamer *Empire* put into port to land her passengers, after having been on fire on the Lake. At Cincinnati, the speculations in hogs have carried up prices to $6 35 the hundred weight. At Norfolk, the new U. S. steamship *Powhatan* has to undergo repair from a serious defect found in her main shaft.

The veteran tragedian, BOOTH, is dead. He quit the "stage of life" on board the steamboat *Shenowerth*, a few days since, on his way from New-Orleans to Cincinnati.

The events of the City yesterday are without startling interest. The further examination of PAORES was resumed at the Lower Police Court, but not concluded. Bail was refused by Justice OSBORNE for insufficiency of security. We give in another column the proceedings of the Irving Literary Institute, including the address of J. ORREY HALL, Esq., which were crowded out yesterday by the WEBSTER Obsequies at Boston.

Up to the hour of going to press this morning, nothing has been heard of the steamer *Africa*, now past due at this port, from Liverpool. Her consort, the *Asia*, left at noon yesterday, with 70 passengers, among whom were Sir CHARLES LYELL, the eminent Geologist, and his family. She also took out $225,000 in gold.

The President's Message.

Not only is Washington convulsed with preparation for the approaching session, but the remotest extremes of the land share in the perturbation. Resolute people are saving themselves, including their eyes, for a tedious journey through the "Message and the accompanying documents," and the debates which shall presently follow. Readers—like a church audience—after the first hymn is ended and the open bible is spread on the cushion,—shift themselves and settle down into that posture which is most easeful for the coming exercise. Telegraph wires are receiving an extra magnetic charge or two, as if Senators, in consideration of their extra labors throughout the cold season. Correspondents and reporters are hastening to the centre and seat of their toils, and of toils which are not theirs, exultant in the circumstance that the session is the short one. And, perhaps, a laggard Senator or Representative, whose "mess" has preengaged quarters for him, so as to leave him at his own fireside as long as practicable, hastens along to be present at the opening. Even the proverbial equanimity of the news press takes part in the bustle; for many pigeon-holes must be cleared, and a large space in the wide sheet prepared as an exhausted receiver for inexhaustible stores of Presidential and documentary rhetoric.

For of annuals, the Message is the most generally read and least liked. It must be a morbid taste, indeed, that finds the charms of ADDISON or IRVING in the desiccated formalities of the official school of literature; or accepts the prolix figures of the Secretary of the Treasury, with the same gusto as the verbal figures of CORWIN the orator; or studies the war reports of Secretary CONRAD with the same breathless interest that a Waterloo or Mexican Campaign engages. But Presidents and Secretaries do not write such things to please either themselves or their readers. President FILLMORE and his Cabinet are of all men most unlikely to utter one intentional word that shall be popular, or give cordial satisfaction. By some odd perversity or other they have embraced the old-womanish idea, that nothing is wholesome for the body politic but what is intensely disagreeable, and that to be honest they must be contrary; and the tenor of the approaching communications will be marked accordingly. Alas, for the days of Gen. JACKSON! Then Messages, had some *verve*, some epi-grammatic, howbeit, at times, arbitrary point in them. The stern spirit of the old soldier, and his uncompromising Americanism were always visible, even beneath the mummifying wrappings of the standard style. It was the Augustan age of message-writing. Our present executive takes Gen. JACKSON'S successor as a model, and the falling off is distressing.

And not only will intrinsic qualities militate against the literary success of the coming Presidential annual. There are some troublesome outside facts that must assist its unpopularity. President FILLMORE is not the special representative of any great party. There is no designated body of men in either branch of Congress which receives his valedictory suggestions with the respect due to a fellow partisan, and with a determination to adopt them and put them into practice. Upon all the leading topics of the Message, there is no definite party division; no flag in the field with answering inscriptions. The large majority in both houses hold sentiments in conflict with such as constituted Mr. FILLMORE a Whig; while the Whigs have abandoned, at least momentarily, those dividing questions—we say nothing of principles, observe—which once identified them with the Administration. It is an address, therefore, of President FILLMORE and his Cabinet, unsupported by any other party than they may be said to compose of themselves, to the whole people. Moreover, the address though a final one, is without claim to any of the respect ordinarily due to declarations made *in articulo mortis*. In the choice of President PIERCE, there is a distinct and overwhelming expression of discontent with the outgoing Administration. Its counsels for three years past have not been acceptable to the masses, else the recent decided verdict had not been rendered. Its present counsels are, therefore, stamped with unpopularity, whatever their peculiar coloring may be. No speeches are needed from actors whom the audience has hooted from the stage.

Nor has the year been prolific of events, which can be referred to with notable complacency. The course of diplomacy has not been as happy as it might have been. The final adjustment of the guano difficulty may justify some self-content; but the fishery business is not arranged satisfactorily, if our English authorities be reliable; and there is Spain with her Cuba—our incubus—undespatched. The effect of the message, as far as the latter point is concerned, is damaged in advance. Congress has a right to complain. The special message to Mr. GEORGE LAW has robbed the annual document of its originality; and satisfied the popular curiosity upon the only subject likely to excite it, before the main document shall appear bodily. Perhaps to avoid repetitions, it will be wise to omit the five columns and a half otherwise spent on the matter, by referring the Senate and House to the letter-files of the U. S. Mail Steamship Company, whose obliging secretary, Mr. CROSWELL, will we are sure, promptly furnish duplicates of the "Law message and accompanying documents," by express, if desired.

Appended to the Message, we may expect to find a copious reprint of all State papers relative to pending negociations. The latest public and private dispatches, concerning the cod question, or the Tehuantepec purchase; all private memoranda and instructions addressed to Judge CONKLIN or Mr. LAWRENCE, in relation to either; the sailing orders and instructions of the Japan Expedition; and especially, reports of all conversations between Mr. CALDERON and the Administration, and copies of whatever bold, yet statesman-like and dignified applications, have been made to her most Catholic Majesty, in reference to Cuban violations of the treaty of San Ildefonso. These papers will gratify a very natural curiosity as to the exact stage of our various diplomatic concerns; and the laudable frankness just introduced into this department of Government will, of course, recognise no reason for withholding them. They will materially relieve the dullness of the rest.

Who is Purser Smith?

Or rather *what* is he,—for everbody knows that he is Mr. SMITH, and that his name is WILLIAM. We have taken some pains to inquire, and from the information we have collected, we are confident in asserting that Purser SMITH is a human being.

And yet, one can hardly think it possible. Posterity will find it terrible hard work to believe that he was merely human. Why see,—they will say, what a row he kicked up, and without doing a thing to speak of, either! See how a war was near being bred between two nations, just because Mr. Purser SMITH did—what! Why he denied doing anything. And can a *human* being create such a breeze out of nothing? Ah! Posterity will add,—if Purser SMITH was nothing but a human being, there were giants in those days. And then the croakers will take up the note of lamentation, and sneering at the pretended greatness of *their* great men, they will ask where is *our* Purser SMITH? A mere mortal *he* was called in *his* day, but where is the *superhuman* being of this generation, who could set two such big dogs by the ears as that SMITH of the 19th century did—who could be regarded as a terror to so bold a people as the Spaniards,—call out such terrible editorials, and tempt even the thunders of a Presidential bull to be hurled *about*, if not *at* him, and all for doing—what he had no agency in doing at all, according to the very best authority!

There will be new-light philosophers among posterity, who will set forth that smaller causes were formerly adequate to great events than in their day—such philosophers holding that Purser SMITH was a human being of the SMITH family, and particularly notable only as the man who accommodated the *Daily Times* and other New-York papers "by the prompt delivery of memoranda."

There will be others who will attempt to prove that he was an ogre at least, or an afrite reduced to the size and appearance of mortal men for some mysterious, unknown purpose; or, if neither of these, a giant of the Pantagruelian order, who, though he might confine himself within a common-sized pea-jacket, yet was prodigiously great *in his circumstances*.

But to all such skepticism there may very properly be objected the language of the order issued by "MARTIN GALIANO, Secretary," viz.: "If the said Purser WILLIAM SMITH, or *any other person*, shall in future venture," &c. And the "human school" will point triumphantly to that word *person*, as settling it, that even in the eyes of the chivalrous Secretary before whom the Purser loomed up in the most frightful proportions, he was regarded as a *person*—*i. e.*, "an individual human being consisting of body and soul."

Fellow-citizens, the time may come when it will be esteemed as one of the greatest of privileges to have lived in the same age of the world with Purser SMITH. How happy is that man who will be able to gather around him in his declining days a group of wondering grandchildren and astonish them by the assurance that when he was a youthful filibuster, with his own eyes, he saw Purser SMITH!

Ameliorating the Condition of Females.

There is certainly "a good time coming" for the ladies. When a young lady now-a-days wishes to get hold of a pleasant volume of poems or something of that sort, unless she has a purse most bounteously loaded, she is under the necessity of courting the acquaintance of some amiable clerk, and through his services availing herself of the treasures of the Mercantile Library; or she must coax brother to pay the fee of the Society Library, and then do a score of favors to keep in his memory her request to bring home a volume. She is dependent entirely upon others for her supply of miscellaneous reading,—she cannot even look through the wire gratings of the book-cases, and indicate from the titles, her next choice. But the Astor Library, when it shall be completed, promises her the freedom of one room at least, where she can enjoy the privilege of looking at and even handling a volume of which she may never wish to know more than its physiognomy.

Again, if a lady would like to consider and discuss "the application of natural and practical Sciences to her own benefit," she is perfectly at liberty to consider it, at home, and to discuss it with her husband if he fancies the topic; and if not, why it must take its chance with the matters which come under review at the social tea table, a chance which will hardly be esteemed as particularly valuable. But in "THE UNION for the moral, mental and physical improvement of the Youth of this City, of the State, the country, and the world," which PETER COOPER, Esq., is about establishing, one marked feature of the Institution will be "a large room, always open, and free for the use of such women as may wish to meet for the discussion and consideration" of just such topics. And was there ever before such a thing thought of as the offer of five hundred dollars to be given by a vote of the members of this same Institute "to the female who is proved to have exhibited the truest heroism or the greatest self-sacrifice in the cause of suffering humanity!"

We hail every promise of a better time for our better halves. They certainly have had the "largest half" of the sufferings, privations and sorrows of the race. It is gratifying to see a disposition, on the part of some of the beneficent, to give them something more than the crust of the loaf. We hope—but probably there is not much ground for fear yet—that the new kind of intellectual regimen which is about to be afforded them, will not, even in the slightest, depreciate in their opinion the sacred art of pudding-making and its collateral Sciences.

The Future Secretary of State.

The Presidential canvass being over, a tolerably active canvass respecting the partition of the blushing honors, has succeeded. The stress lies between Young America and the Antique school. Gen. PIERCE has not been so weak as to publish his affinities for either, and the problem is supposed to turn somewhat on his private predilections and prearrangements. The foreign relations, it is assumed, are to be conducted with fresh energy, bringing up the lee-way of the present Administration, and securing a respect for the PIERCE Olympiad, which its predecessor failed to earn either at home or abroad. The State Department is, therefore, the prominent topic of debate, and the names of Messrs. DOUGLAS, CASS and MARCY are prominently associated therewith. Now the purposes of the new President are not so inscrutable as to discountenance the idea that young men are to be their ministerial agent. Mr. DOUGLAS would consequently seem the most plausible of these nominees, as well for his youth, he being as yet barely out of his political teens, as for the avowed filibusterism of his antecedents. But DOUGLAS, we suspect, is not the man. Gen. CASS is a much more promising subject. He might be younger, as the flight of years goes, but there are those whose snows rest on volcano peaks, and Gen. CASS is of youthful heart—sanguine, belligerent, enthusiastic in his every aspiration. Many a wig caps a head greener according to the calendar, but none a head teeming with more ardent and youthful sympathies than the wig of Gen. CASS. No man better deserves to have his Cæsarian baldness disguised in diplomatic laurels. In such hands we have no fears that one jot or tittle of the national credit would escape. The temper of the young-hearted veteran would forbid the slightest defalcation.

There is, moreover, a precedent in these things, which it may be prudent to consult. There was a time, when the Secretary of State was heir presumptive to the seat of the President. But those times ceased in 1829, with the election of Gen. JACKSON, and the rule seems to have been arbitrarily reversed. The office has been given to those only who are fancied ineligible to the higher office, either in consequence of unsuccessful experiment, or for other reasons. Gen. CASS is thus in the direct order of succession, while Mr. DOUGLAS is clearly otherwise; and we should regret to see the one robbed of legitimate honors, for the sake of another whose political blossoms they would pretty surely blight. Of the two, Gen. CASS is decidedly preferable.

☞ The City, in the contract for the enlargement of the Battery, "reserves to itself the right to dump dirt, &c., there, for three years." It was certainly wise in the City to take time enough to dump its dirt. We should think it would take just about three years; if any is left over by that time, it will be in Houston-street, on the East River side of the Bowery. Depositing the City dirt gradually at the Battery, will give us time to see whether there is any danger of tipping the island over. It is dreadful little that we know about the foundations of Manhattan.

December Second.

This is the anniversary of the day when the French Republic foundered on the rock of Bonapartism. One year ago LOUIS NAPOLEON coined his blank Presidency into embossed, showy current Empire. The rod, which then budded, has become a sceptre. The seed then planted is as the tree in the dream of the Babylonish King, which shaded the whole earth. The winter crop, sown of a bleak December night, has come up, and stands heavy and golden on the ground. In short, as Mr. Micawber might observe, the thief has set up housekeeping with the property then stolen, and flaunts it jauntily with the best. The anniversary of December 2!—there should be public demonstrations in its honor; the whole French people should keep high festival; placing it in the calendar of St. Napoleon, and repeating a special litany to that saint, whose bones in the *Invalides* work these contemporary miracles.

Apropos to LOUIS NAPOLEON, *coups*, December 2, and the rest, they do say that the Emperor proposes a grand European alliance, to which England is invited. The purpose, to extinguish republicanism in the Eastern hemisphere, and to straiten its limits in the Western. The Paris correspondent of the London *Leader* tells the story quite circumstantially, and informs us that the bribe to British compliance, is an engagement to guarantee her American possessions against American encroachments; a sop that might no doubt prove quite efficacious in the case of Spain, but not likely to affect John Bull as it should. That self-satisfied gentleman may not, we fear, choose to court the French alliance for any such purpose, not realizing, perhaps, the value of the offered aid. Some other inducement will be requisite, and even then, but we shall see presently. In the meantime let us celebrate December 2, and await the catastrophe.

The Way to Business.

The *Medical Gazette* for Nov. 1, commenting on the folly of those physicians who think to get into practice by dashing out with "a carriage" before their business warrants the purchase on credit of a peck of oats, and similar extravagances, to which some of the younger members of the profession are not utterly strangers, utters the following as the opinion of a long experience:

"We have never known an instance of success in obtaining either position or practice by such extravagance, but have often observed the downfall of such silly adventurers, whose history has wound up under the auspices of the sheriff—they having been eaten up of debt."

That is the doctrine we believe in. There is current an impression to the contrary, we very well know. The young are everywhere led to believe that "seeming to be busy" secures business, and that in New-York especially, it needs only a plenty of brass, to ride into successful business at once, and in any department whatever.

This is a most lamentable error, as the experience of thousands prove annually. The young man buys goods, rents a store, and pays enormous sums for the sake of *seeming* to be busy. A few silly people are deceived, but none so grossly as the young man, who finds that his pretensions have cost as much as his necessaries. Mechanics are not so sorely tempted, but in the professions, and particularly in that one, of whose members it has been said that they work hard, live well, and die poor, this error, being generally accepted, is working very serious mischief.

No doubt there are instances of wonderful success in business attending upon the efforts of men more remarkable for impudence than for any other qualification. But generally it will be found that such are blessed with untiring energy, extraordinary industry, or some other very desirable quality which is kept in the shade by their impudence. That brass is not competent to enrich a man, see how a hundred quacks fail utterly, where one succeeds,—how scores of pretenders are rewarded with shame, where one reaches the goal of his ambition,—how out of a generation of shams, only one or two thrive right well! Counterfeiting may have made for a few men fortunes, but it would prove very unprofitable employment for the multitude.

The time and money that some lay out in trying to convince the world of their success, would lay deep and strong the foundations for permanent prosperity, if properly applied. While one man is carefully disposing his cloak so that the rent in his coat will not be observed, another throwing off his cloak would earn the money to buy a new and perfect garment.

Blessings that Cost Nothing.

Friend HUMPHREY, in one of his excellent Essays, reminds us to be thankful for the *blessings that cost us nothing*; and in the list of such blessings, he Enumerates Air, Water, and several other very popular sources of daily comfort.

Alas! how the times have changed! We can well remember the day when the freshest of air cost nothing, and when water was free, to a proverb. But now, probably every airing our good lady takes, costs us a dollar or two, and if a father would bring up his family in a clean and airy part of the city, he must needs set aside two hundred and fifty dollars more for house rent, or at the very least, forego the peculiar privileges of a city, and pay the price of commutation tickets on the railroads. As to water, if you choose to drink at all, or to wash the pavement in front of your door, the Croton Department expects you to pay eleven dollars for the gratification. And if in spite of that pretty sum,—enough to feed a Grahamite for forty days,—anybody persists in calling water a "blessing that costs nothing," money must be with him as free as water. Our free lectures, free concerts, and free excursions, are generally not so free of cost, as of comfort and interest. Our free institutions cost terribly when their purchase was negotiated, and though they are offered at a merely nominal price to all who will come and sit down under their shadow, it was most beautifully remarked by somebody,—who was it, SHERIDAN, BURKE, or GREELEY?—that the Price of Liberty is an Eternal Watching of the Loco-focos! Why, even your domestic enjoyments, the smiles of your wife and the caresses of your little ones, will cost you something; say, the loss of that oyster stew and the hour you intended to spend lounging at the Club.

Indeed, there is nothing under the sun which comes to us perfectly free of cost. The *Daily Times* comes nearest to it of anything. So let us take Friend HUMPHREY'S advice, and be thankful for the *Daily Times*.

Wanted—More Room.

"Father, I really hope we shall have another house, next Spring; this is so dreadfully cramped. Sarah and I have but one room for us both, and you know how bad it was when we had so much company. Poor Susy had to sleep in the nursery! And if it has been so bad this year, how much worse it will be next, when all our country friends will be down to attend the World's Fair!" So said the daughter of one of the rich merchant princes, sighing over her "cramped opportunities."

"We must have more room," says the wife of a young economist. "This sleeping in the parlor, on a sofa-bed, every time a cousin drops in upon us, is most intolerable. Better economise in some other matters, and, for another year, take a whole house."

"Thick as flies in a cream-jug!" says the housekeeper, whose heaviest task is to clear up the furniture in the room which answers for dormitory by night, kitchen before meals, and sitting-room at all other hours. "We *must* have more room! It's no use to kill one's self with work that would not be needed if we only had another room to stow our traps in."

"La! just as well accommodate a few boarders as not," says the rag-picker, whose daughter will inherit all the gold dollars in the woolen stocking, within the till of the carefully-locked blue chest, (which is a seat by day and a bed by night,) and so will marry a spruce young clerk, and will ride in her carriage, and be one of the aristocracy in 1872. "By putting up another blanket across the end of the hall, we could make room for another bed. It does *so* nice to have a plenty of room, after being so long pent up in the old cuddy."

She did not live in one of those houses in Fourth-street, where within a space of 98 by 100 feet on the ground, there are now living ninety-two separate families.

☞ The Electoral Colleges of the several States, assembled yesterday, and chose the President and Vice-President of the United States. Those who may be anxious, from personal interest or for the determination of bets, to know who was chosen may consult our telegraphic head for the fullest intelligence about it. The probability appears to be that FRANKLIN PIERCE, of New Hampshire, and WILLIAM R. KING, of Alabama, have been elected. The returns however are not all in; and as there is nothing certain under the sun, except Purser SMITH and the potato rot, we must not be too hasty.

At Albany, peace did not reign absolutely. A little of the old bitterness between Hunker and Barnburner sprung up, when the question of the Presidency of the College was mooted. Mr. O'CONOR, the regular and Hunker candidate was nominated, without a suspicion of opposition, and thereupon Mr. ZADOCK PRATT, was promptly named by the Barnburners, and chosen on the first ballot. Thus is asserted in the most authoritative way the permanence of the latter faction in the Democratic counsels of the State; and if Mr. PIERCE fail to recognize the fact when the great day of account and settlement comes, it will not be for want of a distinct showing. The result has startled the regulars out of their proprieties; and reasonably.

☞ What Yankee lad or lass would exchange places with the members of the new Imperial family of France! Why the right to marry just whom he or she will, is one of the most evidently inherent rights of our young folks. But not one of those who, under the *Senatus consultum*, may be called to the succession, nor one of those who constitute the Emperor's happy family can marry without the gracious consent of NAPOLEON III. No matter how seriously in love any one of them may be, before he can bring the matter to a legitimate conclusion, NAPOLEON III, must have his finger in the pie. Though the noblest prince among them all should feel a dart from Cupid rankling in his bosom, no gentle maiden must reach forth a hand to pluck it out, until a bearded man has inspected the wound, made a note of the arrow's number and depth of entrance, and calculated the number of francs that should come into the treasury as its purchase-money. If the weather should be very hot next August, we should like to push as far into the snows of our northern territories as we must needs go, to find the American of either sex that would submit, on any consideration, to marry or not to marry at the dictation of the wisest of Presidents.

☞ The Bowery is looking up—at least the upper end of it. To say nothing of several imposing buildings that are progressing on other parts, the great improvements that are being made between the Third and Fourth-avenues, entitle the Bowery to hold its head as high as some other more frequently flattered streets. It is suspected that when the Bible House is completed, its ample accommodations will cause a general rush up town, of the religious societies, and their offices. Then, inasmuch as the halls of the Cooper Institute are to be opened, free of charge, for "Anniversaries," and so forth, it seems very probable that the head of the Bowery may yet become as truly the centre of the moral, religious and benevolent world, as once was the Broadway Tabernacle, and still earlier, the Chatham street Chapel. Then, close by is the great Free Library, and the Tompkins Market, of whose extraordinary neatness we would rather not be obliged to make any remark. Who knows—but then the slaughter-houses which stand in such very convenient proximity must be removed first—who knows, but even in our day, the time will come, that rents in the Bowery will come within speaking and recognizing distance of the Broadway rents! and fine ladies will take their airing in the Bowery, before drawing up in Lafayette Place, just to look in and see the last new book in the Astor reading room! Who knows but a French bonnet will be held at as high a price in the Bowery, as if it were manufactured in Broadway! and the morning papers will announce among the distinguished arrivals at the Bowery Hotel, President PIERCE, Mr. THACKERAY, and Purser SMITH!

☞ Mr. THACKERAY'S Lecture, last evening—initial to the Second Course—was surprisingly attended, and listened to devoutly. We have already expressed our gratification with all his qualities as a lecturer. We see no reason to modify our opinion, as we travel the ground with him; and can only commiserate those who are unable to hear and enjoy his oral essays. This is called the Second Course: it is properly the whole feast over again; and of such dainties a double portion hardly satiates.

—A few tickets for the Course are, we learn, still unsold.

The dwelling of John Fischbeck, of Greenville, O., was burned to the ground on Wednesday morning last, the family barely escaping with their lives. The occupied part of the house first gave way, destroying books, accounts, bank bills, &c. Sixty dollars were immediately raised for the relief of Mr. F. This was the first fire that ever occurred in Greenville.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

ADVICE TO CONSUMPTIVES.—DR. ROGERS'S SYRUP of LIVERWORT, TAR, and CANCHALAGUA, is a sure remedy for all the various stages of Consumption, such as a hacking Cough, pain in the breast, spitting of blood, night sweats, &c., having stronger testimonials than were ever before given in favor of any expectorant medicine in the world. For sale by A. L. SCOVILL & CO., at the Depot, No. 316 Broadway, and by all the Retail Druggists. Price, in large bottles, $1; three bottles for $2 50.

SILKS, SHAWLS, VELVETS, FRENCH MERINO'S, Paramattas all Wool de Laines, Blankets, Counterpanes, Toilet Quilts, Linen Damask Sheetings, Flannels, &c., &c., all of these Goods are selling off without regard to cost, and must be sold immediately to close the business of the late firm of SANDERS & CO. No such bargains have ever been offered in this City as are now selling. Inquire for No. 301 Grand-st., BARKER'S old stand.

LONDON TOYS AND GAMES AT ROGERS'S, No. 441 BROADWAY.—A splendid assortment of these substantial toys and interesting games has just been received by Mr. ROGERS from his extensive shop in London. Also, a large stock of good old English desks, work boxes, papier mache tables, and thousands of other beautiful articles suitable for presents during the coming holidays.

LOOK OUT FOR THE CHILDREN, AND CALL RAPLY at TUTTLE'S Emporium, 345 Broadway, while you can have a choice from the new goods he is daily opening. The novelties of the world are pouring in there constantly. A volume would be too small to name over the various articles. Look for yourselves.

"AN OUNCE OF PREVENTION IS WORTH A POUND OF CURE."—The prevention is a set of those woolen Undergarments at Mrs. VAN HOUTEN'S, No. 82 Nassau-st. Don't wait to "catch a cold" before you call for them

PREPARE FOR THE HOLIDAYS!

IF YOU WANT CARPETS, OIL-CLOTHS, DRUGGETS, Rugs, Mats, Table and Piano Covers, Window-Shades, &c., you will find a complete assortment at HOWE'S "Union" Carpet Store, No. 279 Hudson-st., (west side,) below Spring st. Prices reduced.

CLOTHING—FINE AND FASHIONABLE.—ALFRED MUNROE & CO., 411 Broadway, offer the best assortment of well made Clothing to be found in New York, consisting of Overcoats of every description, Dress and Frock Coats, Opera Coats and Cloaks, handsome walking Coats, new styles Cassimere and Doeskin Pantaloons, rich vests of right and plain velvets Royal Cassimeres, Cassimeres plain and embroidered, new styles Plushes, &c., &c. Also, Gent's, undergarments of every description. In Boy's and Children's Clothing our assortment is very complete, comprising the most beautiful styles, and made in the very best manner. Purchasers will be pleased to call at the Broadway Clothing Emporium, 411 Broadway. No deviation from marked prices.

EXTENSIVE AND PEREMPTORY SALE OF REAL ESTATE.—Capitalists and those wishing to make profitable investments will please notice that ANTHONY J. BLEECKER will sell, at public auction, THIS DAY, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, about 150 choice building lots, all lying in one body, situated on Bloomingdale road, (Broadway,) and 11th-av., and on 120th, 121st, 122d and 123d sts., in the XIIth ward of the City of New-York.

The above lots are nearly all full size and beautifully situated for immediate improvement—the location is extremely healthy, and every way suited for genteel private residences. The title is unquestionable, and the terms will be liberal to the purchaser. Lithograph maps, describing the property, can be had of the Auctioneers, No. 7 Broad-st.

THE PRIZE SLIPPER.—SINCE MR. CANTRELL, of No. 336 Bowery, won the first prize at the late Fair for the best imitation of the French slipper, he has had hosts of customers thronging his doors daily. His superior slippers have gone off with a rush, few unacquainted with their great popularity among the ladies, would suppose. Now that the ball season is here, his sublime slippers, fit for the tiniest fairy, should be on every lady's foot. Indeed, she cannot be neatly dressed, however beautiful her garments, without them. Ladies, delay not a moment, but call at No. 336 Bowery, and have yourself suited with only such elegant master-pieces as CANTRELL can make.

SHAWLS AND SILKS AT REDUCED PRICES.—IT is very seldom an opportunity occurs for the Ladies to purchase such rich Shawls Silks, Mantles, Cashmere Paramattas, Muslin Delaines, Velvets, Pelisse Cloths, or any other Dress Goods, as the present does, at COLUMBIAN HALL, No. 281 Grand-st. All times Columbian Hall has stood preeminent among the Dry Goods Stores in this City, but the present reduced prices in Rich Dress Goods of every description, places competition entirely out of the question. Shawls of the finest texture, Brocade Silks of the most recherche patterns and the richest lustre, Mantilla Velvets and Pelisse Cloths, of every quality and colors, may be obtained at prices far below their original cost.

WELLS', FARGO & CO.'S CALIFORNIA EXPRESS.—We send our next regular Express by U. S. Mail Steamer GEORGIA, MONDAY, Dec. 5, at 2 P. M., in charge of JNO. J. KELLY, our own special messenger. Freight should be sent into our office by Saturday night, in waterproof order. No package should measure more than 5½ cubic feet, or be much more than 125 lbs. Small parcels received until 1 o'clock the day the steamer sails.

WELLS, FARGO & CO., No. 16 Wall-st.

GREAT BARGAINS IN UPHOLSTERY GOODS.—IN order to close our Fall importations, before the approaching Holidays, we offer a splendid assortment of Curtain materials of every description. Lace and Muslin Curtains, Window Shades and Cornices, Gimps, Tassels, with everything in the Upholstery line, twenty per cent lower than any other establishment in the city. Call early if you want bargains.

A. M. & B. DAVIES, Upholsterers, No. 200 Bowery.

'TIS NOW GENERALLY CONCEDED BY ALL, that FREEMAN, No. 90 Fulton-st., is selling the best Hat, for the money, which can be bought in the City. Those who are desirous of combining durability and style with economy, can do so by purchasing their Hats of FREEMAN. His $3 50 Hats are warranted equal to any sold elsewhere for $4. He has also a beautiful Hat for $3; a fine cassimere hat for $2 50. Call and examine his assortment, and be satisfied that this is no idle puff.

PATENT AMERICAN AQUATIC LIFE CAP.—THIS is a beautiful cloth Navy Cap, which can be inflated with air, and suspended by a band around the neck, answering all the purposes of the most perfect life preserver. It is neat and stylish, and no heavier than the ordinary cap, and can be inflated in one half minute by a child as well as an adult person. Manufactured and sold wholesale and retail, by DRAKE & CO., No. 9 Bowery.

BRADY'S DAGUERREOTYPES RECEIVED A PRIZE Medal at the World's Fair in London, and at various Fairs of the American Institute in this City; nor have they ever failed of receiving the highest prize whenever offered for competition. His Rooms at No. 205 Broadway, corner of Fulton-st., are open at all times, and the public are invited to examine his superb collection of rich and elegant articles suitable for the coming Holidays.

PETERSON & HUMPHREYS, No. 379 BROADWAY, corner White-st., are daily making additions to their already large stock, and are now prepared to exhibit to their friends and the public generally, the most complete and extensive stock of rich and elegant Carpets ever offered in this City. Also, Oil Cloths, of every pattern and color, with the usual finish, for sale on the most reasonable terms.

EMBROIDERIES.—JUST RECEIVED, A RICH VARIETY of Collars, Sleeves and Chemizetts; a fresh supply of Honiton Lace Goods, Black Thread, Lace Veils, Mantillas, Coiffeurs and Trimming Laces; also new Silks, Shawls, Cloaks, and a large lot of Damask Table Linens, which are offered very low. TIFFANY & CUTTING, No. 321 Broadway.

MEN'S AND BOY'S CLOTHING, No. 33 MAIDEN-LANE.—Persons in want of Men's and Boy's Over Coats or Clothing, will find a fresh supply just manufactured expressly for City trade, which will be sold at the lowest Cash prices. An early call will fully repay purchasers.

N B. Also a large stock of white and fancy shirts, collars, drawers &c. BOUGHTON & KNAPP.

I HAVE MOST UNBOUNDED CONFIDENCE IN WATT'S NERVOUS ANTIDOTE. I had lost all my strength and appetite from a nervous disease and general prostration; felt great relief from one bottle. I am now quite a different woman; I never knew anything so wonderful in my life. Mrs. MAPP, No. 118, Norfolk-st. $1 per bottle. Depot, No. 102 Nassau st.

STOVES! STOVES! STOVES!—ALL THE STOCK of Stoves belonging to the estate of A. GILHOOLY, consisting of Cook, Parlor, and Office Stoves, of the latest improvements, will be sold at or below cost, by order of the Administrator, in the Basement of No. 113 Nassau-st., under the *Daily Times* Office.

PHRENOLOGICAL CLASS.—A PRIVATE CLASS, for the instruction of ladies and gentlemen in practical Phrenology, will be formed FRIDAY EVENING, Dec. 3, at 7 o'clock, at the rooms of FOWLERS & WELLS, No. 131 Nassau-st., Clinton Hall. Terms for the course, Gentlemen $2, Ladies $1

SUPERIOR FURS.—YOUNG, No. 92 BOWERY, has an extensive assortment of beautiful Furs, got up in a superior style, and comprising every modern shape. His Stone Marten, Minks Fitches, &c., &c., are really handsome. His Sontag or Bertha Boas claim the especial attention of the ladies.

PRICES REDUCED.—MANY OF OUR DE LAINES and rich Brocade Silks, we are now selling at reduced prices. The styles will be found most beautiful. Our stock of Embroideries and Laces is complete and full. Also, Cloaks, Shawls, Merinos, Linens, and Domestic Goods. TIFFANY & CUTTING, No. 321 Broadway.

LADIES' CAP BAZAAR.—DRESS CAPS, BREAKFAST Caps, Bonnet Caps, Morning Caps, Night Caps, real and imitation Lace Coiffeurs, Head Dresses—in fact, everything elegant and recherche, and suitable for the grave or gay, at NEWMAN'S, No. 695 Broadway, near Fourth-st.

FOWLERS & WELLS, PHRENOLOGISTS, Clinton Hall, No. 131 Nassau-st., N. Y.

The dwelling of John Fischbeck, of Greenville, O., was burned to the ground on Wednesday morning last, the family barely escaping with their lives. The occupied part of the house first gave way, destroying books, accounts, bank bills, &c. Sixty dollars were immediately raised for the relief of Mr. F. This was the first fire that ever occurred in Greenville.

BEHIND THE SCENES.—We clip the following clever sketch from the St. Louis *Republican*:

A few years ago a dancuse of considerable note, who was serving an engagement at the "Old St. Louis," nightly turned every head with pirouettes and other deadly tricks of the art—to say nothing of her magnificent charms physique that went straight to the heart. On one evening, when the favorite "Giselle" appeared to a large audience, we sat in a stage box at the end of the circle, where in addition to the entertainment promised by the programme, we quietly enjoyed the occasional undertone directions of the dumb artistes on the boards. Giselle, as the pretty peasant girl, had insured a triumph. The part was rendered to the life. She was graceful, natural, and winningly modest. Her artless simplicity, indeed, was the great secret of her attraction. Many gentlemen in the pit who believed they saw a veritable angel in gauze shorts and silk tights, translated the *pas* into prayers, and the pirouettes into revivals, and, unable to contain their feelings, grew at times indecorously noisy. Giselle had discovered Duke Albert's deceit, and at the close of the first act had died—very correctly. In the second part, according to the legend, she shared the fate in spirit land of all young girls who had been too fond of dancing while on earth—she had become a Willie. Duke Albert deplored her loss sorely, and when the audience next saw him he was wandering heart-broken, "in the dark forest near the silver lake," where the Willis held their midnight dances. The shade of Giselle glided before him! He outstretched his arms wildly, but the vision was gone. Next it appeared behind the marble tombstone. We may state here, par parenthesis, that while the bewildered Albert was engaged in dashing the monument to the ground there was a lull in the music, and we heard the Queen of the Willis warn some mechanic in the skies, that if he did not hoist up a larger rope they never could get a curtain cloud over.

Then there was a slight shower of tobacco juice, and a voice from above uttered something in reply, which, however, we could not understand Giselle no longer danced; her feet barely pressed to the ground the flowers over which she passed. The deception was complete. Albert crouched near the footlights, a victim to the fatal enchantment, when, over Mr. Adam's harmony, we distinguished a suppressed cry of "Let her rip!" and a white summer cloud scoured on the the stage. From the surrounding mist we discerned the angelic Giselle, gracefully recumbent, smiling with sorrowful sweetness on penitent Albert. There was something truly enchanting in the smile; it was a creation of heart and soul; the angel dwelt sadly on mortal thoughts. "Go it!" said a voice, sharply, from a cluster of ancient ivy, (ivy grown by STOCKWELL,) and the cloud moved mysteriously near the silver lake. Faster and faster it came; now past the waters, now over the grates; and now—hold! A quick crack among the celestial wood-work, and the misty chariot stands stock still. Giselle smiles yet—her coral lips half parted, and, though they move not, the whisper reaches us distinctly, "My God! John, what is the matter? has the line broken?" The audience believed the stoppage designed for effect, and applauded tumultuously. But the cloud remains "firm as the rock." Yulms, a pretty Willis, stoops to cull a night flower, and we understand her to suggest the propriety of dropping the curtain. Mr. Huntley's voice, too, reaches us indistinctly, and a prolonged bustle ensues behind the scenes.

Giselle, gentle shade, is all the while smiling pensively and sadly from the Summer cloud. Her lips, blushing, panting seducers, are yet parted, and they barely move when she asks: "Are you going to keep me here all night? Be in a hurry—do something." Now faint, but regular blows are heard in the heavens. Vulcan, armed with a muffled hammer, is nailing a zephyr to the clouds. A moment elapses then, and all is quiet. The audience begin to discover the mishap, as appears by a loud hiss from the gallaries, coupled with a timid cheer from the pit. Another crash in the machinery! Patience can do no more—a portentoue darkness gathers on the brow of Giselle, as she utters in good, broad sailor English, "D—n it, man, why don't you heave away—take a turn on the line, you Jackass, and pull!" What desecration of a divinity—what iniquity in saintly garb! The transition was shocking. We reached *terra firma*, from Olympus, in an instant. About this time the damage in the fleeting vapore was repaired, and the cloud skimmed, as if impelled by a hurricane, out of view between the wings. We heard no more of the by-dialogue, save a single remark from the mysterious tenant of the venerable ivy. It was in substance, if not in the very words, "By gum, boys, we made her hark from the tomb this time!"

A BRAVE OLD REGIMENT.—The celebrated 42d Regiment of the British lufantry, known as the Royal Highlanders, has completed the 112th year of its organization as a regiment, from May, 1740. It was embodied in Perthshire, Scotland, in 1730, as a local corps, and was widely known as the "Black Watch," the privates, even, being gentlemen by birth and fortune. It was first called the 43d Regiment, and was then numbered as the 42d in 1749. It was made "Royal" in 1758, by GEORGE II., as a testimony of his approbation of the "extraordinary courage and exemplary conduct of the Highland Regiment."

This gallant corps has been abroad on active service more than sixty-four years, and in England and Ireland thirty-five—only thirteen years being spent in Scotland. It has served in twenty-nine expeditions and campaigns, and has been engaged in more than fifty battles, sieges and skirmishes. The following is a list of the principal campaigns and actions of note in which it distinguished itself:

At the bloody battle of Fontenoy, in 1745; the descent on the coast of France and the siege of L'Orient, in 1746; the raising of the siege of Holse, and the campaign in South Beveland, in 1747; the attack on Ticonderago, in 1758; that on Martinque and the capture of Guadaloupe; the expedition to the North American lakes, under General AMHERST, including the surrender by the French of Crown Point and Ticonderoga, in 1759; the surrender of Montreal, in 1760; the capture of Martiniqae, siege of the Moro Castle and capture of Havana, in 1762; the campaigns against the North American Indians in 1763, 1764, and 1765.

During the war of the American Revolution, the 42d was present at the battles of Brooklyn and York Island, and the capture of Fort Washington, in 1776; Brandywine and Germantown, 1777; Monmouth, 1778; Elizabethtown, 1779; siege of Charleston, 1780, and many minor affairs.

During the war of the first French Revolution, the 42d was engaged in the battles of Nieuport, 1793; Gildermaison, 1795; the capture of St. Lucia and St. Vincent, 1796, and Minarca, 1798; in Egypt, it was present in the several actions under Abercrombie, and gained the red feather as a peculiar mark of distinction for its gallantry there. The regiment was also in MOORE'S campaign in Portngal and Spain, the disastrous retreat to Corunna and the fierce fight there, in 1808-9. It was in the unfortunate Walcheren expedition; fought in the battle of Salamanca; was in the siege of and retreat from Burgos, and in the battles in and near the Pyrenees—Nivelle, Nive, Orthes, and finally at Thoulouse—which terminated WELLINGTON'S campaigns in Spain and the occupation of that country by the French armies. The regiment was lastly in the bloody battle of Quatre Bras, and distinguished itself a few days after in the awful struggle at Waterloo.

The 42d is the oldest of all the Scotch regiments now in the British army; the others are the 71st, 72d, 73d, 74th, 75th, 76th, 78th, 91st, 92d, and 93d.

LUNCH ROOM IN THE CAPITOL.—The best lunch to be had in the "city of magnificent distances," is in the lunch room at the Capitol. The readers of the universal *Cotton Plant* must not be surprised to hear that, within the walls of the Capitol of this great Republic, is jest as snug and cozy a restaurant as is to be found anywhere in the world. Here chubby looking pigs, that seem to have been caught (as the artists have it) and cooked in the agonies of death; turkeys and chickens kicking up their legs; ducks with folded wings; beef beautifully roasted; ham "in champagne;" suspicions looking bottles; long-necked do; silver capped do.; black do.; blue do; green do.; short do.; square do; and stout do.; with eggs and butter and coffee, and sugar, &c., &c. are congregated to satisfy "the assembled wisdom of all's right in the country." (The roast pig, which looks as though it had died of apoplexy, shows that.)

It was a marvelous sight to see Gen. CASS and Gen. RUSK talking over the "Texas boundary" with their mouths foll of bread and butter; to see SOULE and SUMNER *vis-a-vis* over the agonizing turkey; to deliberate upon the sublimity of SEWARD, preferring his fingers to a fork, as he munches away at a "drumetick" of a chicken, (of which he is fond.) I say it is a marvelous sight.

Just fancy Old Jacinto and BORLAND, after a tilt in the Senate to a breathless audience:

Houston—"BORLAND, I rather got you on the con-sti-tu-tion-al"—(his voice lost in a huge mouthful of roast beef and dry crackers.)

BORLAND—"I don't know, exactly—(piece of pickle)—I think the Constitution is clear on that point. (Piece of ham.) There may be some slight modification—(brandy and water)—due the question in all its expansions—(unbuttons the lower button of his waistcoat)—but I'm of the opinion, General—(another piece of ham)—that you are wrong"—(finishes the brandy and water.)

Just behind these, HALE is making HUNTER laugh his eyes out, while in a corner you will see a couple of Cabinet men (*the "undertakers of the Administration,"*) with the "Speaker," mingling the probability of a war with England with a "toddy" that would even tempt SAM HOUSTON.

The room is always open but conducted with great propriety.

There are many other "nice little things" about the Capital.—*Washington Cotton Plant.*

A ROYAL BOTANIST.—There is one King in Europe who is a good practical botanist, and who must look back upon the hours spent in the arrangement of his fine herbarium with far more pleasure than upon those wasted in a vain and retrograde course of politics. The monarch in question is His Majesty of SAXONY, who, in his scientific career at least, has gained honor and respect. Many are the stories told by his subjects of their ruler's adventures when following his favorite and harmless hobby; how, more than once, astray from his yawning courtiers, he had wandered in search of some vegetable rarity across the frontier of his legitimate dominions, and, on attempting to return, was locked up by his own guards as a spy or a smuggler, since he could produce no passport nor give any more probable account of himself than the preposterous assertion that he was their King. Fifteen years ago he made a famous excursion to the stony and piratical little Republic of Montenegro. It was literally a voyage of botanical discovery, and the potentate sailed down the Adriatic in a steamer fitted out with all the appliances of scientific investigation. On its deck he might be seen busily engaged in laying out his plants, ably and zealously assisted by his equerries and aides-de-camp, and guided by the advice of eminent botanists, who accompanied him as members of his suite. Such a kingly progress had surely never been seen before, unless ALEXANDER the Great may have relieved the monotony of conquering by making occasional natural history excursions with his quondam tutor, ARISTOTLE. The Montenegrins, on ordinary occasions very troublesome and by no means trustworthy people—folks who still keep many of the worst habits of the old Scottish Highlanders—were mystified into tranquility by the peculiar proceedings of their royal visitor and his noble attendents. Resolved, however, to render due honor to so distinguished and unusual a guest, they furnished a guard of State to accompany him in all his peregrinations; and, whenever his botanical Majesty stooped to gather a new or rare specimen, the soldiers halted and, with much ceremony, presented arms.—*Westminster Review.*

THE EXCHANGE AT HAMBURGH.—The building itself is one of moderate antiquity and respectable appearance, larger in its internal area, much more commonious, and somewhat lighter than our more splendid Tite-an structure in the city. It was saved by a miracle from the conflagration, not being attacked, like ours, with a fit of spontaneous combustion; everything around it was destroyed, but I supposeit was saved by the Lares or Penates, or Deus Loci of the city, for certainly it is the temple of the town, where people offer their daily sacrifice. One could very well have satisfied oneself without seeing this building; not to the scene which presented itself. It was the witching hour of afternoon business; we soon got into one of the tributary streams which were pouring their human tide towards it, and in a moment were drifted into it, and up one of the staircases leading to a gallery which goes all round the interior. Every moment seemed to add to the density of the crowd, and to the force of that deep and strange sound, ebbing and flowing, swelling and dying away, which arises from a crowd of men engaged in earnest conversation. I have often stopped in one of the crowded alleys of our city, and watched the pace and gait of the passers by. They are silent, thoughful, rapid, intent, greeting none by the way, except sometimes with a very slight glance of recognition,—everything reminds you that you are in a place where the motto is, business first, and pleasure, *if at all*, afterwards; but I never met with anything there, which indicated the intensity of the Hamburgh merchant's feelings as he approaches his well-beloved 'Change. The reason probably is, because he feels he has a great deal to do in a short time, for he is a man that has other things to do besides. He will not altogether be a slave to his counter—he will have his siesta in hot weather—smoke, formerly his canister, now his Havannah—and drink his coffee, or eat his ice in his luxurious house, or his café on the Jungferstieg, as the case may be.

A NEW INSURANCE CASE.—During one of the recent heavy gales on our Lake, the imminent danger of the foundering of a brig laden with railroad iron, drove the crew to the long boat for safety. In their efforts to get into the boat, several of the men fell into the Lake, but, finally, all but one were safely stowed in the boat. He was a regular "Old Salt," who had been for many years engaged in the "plubber trade," in the Pacific. The boat was crowded beyond her capacity for safety, and the insiders resisted all his appeals to be taken on board, alleging that all must perish if they took him in. For half an hour he manfully hung on the gunwale, while they steadily plied their oars, hoping to reach land; but finally, his strength failing him, he called out: "Hold on boys! my life is insured for five hundred dollars, and I abandon myself to the Company; take me on board and claim salvage.—*Cleveland Herald.*

MISCELLANEOUS.

HOLIDAY ADVERTISING

IN ALL THE CITY PAPERS, and also in the various Cities, Towns and Villages in the vicinity of the City. A list of which best suited for holiday cards, is prepared specially for the occasion at the Newspaper Advertising House of WM. H. McDONALD, No 102 Nassau-st., corner of Ann st. Advertising also attended to in every paper of any worth throughout the Union and Canadas. Brooklyn, Williamsburg and Jersey City papers will have the advertisements in on the same day the order is given, if left early during the forenoon.

W. H. McDONALD'S GENERAL NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING HOUSE, No. 102 NASSAU-ST., (corner of Ann.)

Advertisements inserted at the very lowest rates in any paper in the United States or Canadas.

The very best papers are received by mail daily and kept for reference, and copies of each furnished to advertisers.

The fullest authority and recommendation, over the written signatures of the publishers of the leading daily and weekly papers, will be shown to those who require it.

Merchants who may have heretofore given their advertising to irresponsible persons, and have been disappointed in its results, are informed, that in dealing with MR no payment is required till the advertiser is satisfied that his orders have been properly attended to.

My books, the columns of the papers, &c., will show that I am doing nearly all the New-York advertising that is being done in the leading papers from Canada to California.

W. H. McDONALD.

AT AN ADJOURNED MEETING of the BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF THE PUBLIC SCHOOL SOCIETY, held on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 17, 1852: On motion—*Resolved*, by the Board of Trustees of the Public School Society, a majority of the whole number of Trustees being present and concurring therein, that it is, and is hereby declared necessary and proper to dispose of the two lots owned by the Society, lying and being on 25th-st. between Madison and 4th-av., and occupied by Public Primary Schools, Nos. 35 and 55, for the purpose of carrying into effect the objects of said Society, as the same are set forth in any of the Acts of the Legislature relating thereto.

Resolved, unanimously, that the above Resolution be forth with published at least one month in one of the newspapers published in the City of New-York.

JOS. B. COLLINS, Secretary.

FIRST PREMIUM MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT, No. 544 Broadway, one door below Prince-st., near the Metropolitan Hotel.—Mrs. W. SIMMONS has the pleasure to announce to the fashionable world, that her large and richly varied stock of PARIS BONNETS and WINTER MILLINERY, is not surpassed by any other in this metropolis; and she is constantly adding to it the latest and most recherche patterns of the French Capital. Connected with her spacious sales-rooms she has an extensive manufactory. By the late steamship arrivals, she has received large invoices of the most beautiful satins, Silks, Velvets, Ribbons, Feathers, Artificial Flowers, Blonde &c. Mrs SIMMONS solicits the patronage of Merchants and Milliners.

MRS. WALLER, formerly of 446 Broadway, having formed a partnership and removed to No. 486 Broadway, corner Broome-st., respectfully solicits a continuance of patronage from her former patrons and the public generally, at their new establishment, where they in end to continue and enlarge the business of Ladies and Children outfitting in all its branches. The business will be hereafter conducted under the firm of WALLER & SURR.

THE CINCINNATI GAZETTE—One of the most widely-circulated commercial papers in the West, published by the CINCINNATI GAZETTE CO., is received daily at the Advertising House of W. H. M'DONALD, No. 102 Nassau-st., corner of Ann, where Advertisements are renewed and contracted for at the lowest rates. As a medium for Business Advertisements it is not excelled by any beyond the Alleghany Mountains.

WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED.—The Subscriber desires a Partner, either active or special, who can command a Cash Capital of from $10,000 to $20,000. The business will be for Cash only, consequently no risk of the capital invested. The Partner, if he prefers it, may reside in the City of New-York, where an office of the house will be located. The proposed house will be located at Wheeling, Va., the terminus of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. The business to be engaged in will be forwarding of produce and merchandize, and doing a general Commission business. The Advertiser has for some ten years conducted the Transportation business of DUTILH & Co. in this City, and has very extensive acquaintance in the West and Southwest. To an active business man this is a desirable opportunity. Application must be made this week. Satisfactory references will be furnished. JOHN F. CLARKE.

DUTILH & Co.'s Transportation Office, No. 1 South William-st.

PARTNER.—A gentleman wants a Partner, in an Agency and Brokerage business, having already a promising custom and a good acquaintance with the trade. Satisfactory references given. Some capital required. Address J. A. W., *Times* Office, stating circumstances, real name, and when and where an interview may be had.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young Woman, as Chambermaid and Waiter, or would be willing to do general housework, for a small family. The best of city reference given. Call at No. 156, 25th-st., between 7th and 8th-ave., upper floor, front room. Will receive calls for two days.

SITUATION WANTED, by an industrious, well-recommended young woman to do general housework. Is a good plain cook, and first rate washer and ironer, and is willing to make herself generally useful. Call at 191 Bowery.

SITUATION WANTED—By a very industrious, tidy young woman, to do general housework; is a good plain cook and first rate washer and ironer—willing to make herself useful and give the best City reference. Call at No. 191½ Bowery.

SITUATION WANTED—As cook, and to wash and iron, or do the housework of a private family, by a very experienced girl, with excellent City reference. Call at No. 74, 6th-av., in the book-store.

SITUATION WANTED—As Salesman in a Wholesale or Retail Carpet store by a young man who has had ten years experience. Can give good City reference. Address J. B., at this office.

WANTED—A situation by a respectable young Woman, to Cook, Wash and Iron, and is a good baker. Good city reference from her last situation, where she has lived over four years. Call at No. 124 West 33d-st., between 6th and 7th-avs.

GERMAN YOUNG WOMAN—Who speaks English, wishes a situation to take care of children, or to do general housework. Can be seen for two days at No. 162 Houston-st., rear building.

TO PRINTERS.—WANTED—A first-rate Job Compositor, and a good Job Pressman, can obtain constant employment by applying at

C. J. HARTRAM'S Office, No. 102 Maiden lane.

WANTED—American, English, Irish, Scotch, Welch German and colorec Girls and Men; several Cooks, general work Girls, Seamstresses, Nurses, Chambermaids and Waiters. Good references and good places. Apply at No. 105 Chambers-st., or No. 7 Carmine-st.

WANTED—A Copyist in a Lawyer's Office. Address Box No. 3,549, in hand-writing of applicant.

MAN WANTED—To act as agent and serve customers with Ink, Blacking and also to solicit custom. A book agent preferred. This is a rare chance. Steady employment the year round. Apply at No 45 Gold st., BLAKE.

A SMART INDUSTRIOUS YOUNG MAN—American, of good character, wants a situation at waiting, leading bar or driving horses. References can be given. May be found at No. 350 Broadway.

A LADY wishes a situation as Seamstress in a respectable family. Reference given. Address E. R, office of this paper.

AN EXPERIENCED SALESMAN WANTED—In the Cloth Department of an old established jobbing house. Address M., box 1925, P. O.

A WOMAN WANTED—To do general housework. Apply at No. 108 West-13th-st.

BOARDING.

BOARDING.—A suite of rooms on the second floor of the four-story brown stone-front house No 57 West 23d st., (near the 6th-av.,) to be let, together or separately, with Board. The house is furnished with all the modern improvements.

BOARDING.—A private family, residing in one of the pleasantest locations in Brooklyn, within a short distance of Fulton ferry, would accommodate two gentlemen with comfortable rooms and partial board. Apply at No. 213 State-st., Brooklyn.

BOARDING.—Wanted, Board and a Furnished Room, for a Gentleman and Wife for which $3 will be promptly paid. Situation not below 4th, nor above 20th-st., between 3d and 5th-aves. References given and required. Address A., Union-square Post-Office, post-paid.

BOARDING.—Two gentlemen may obtain good rooms with partial board, in a private family, a few minutes walk from the ferries. Inquire at No. 16 Clinton-st., Brooklyn.

BOARDING.—A few single gentlemen can be accommodated with board and pleasant rooms at No 166 Henry-st., Brooklyn, near the South Ferry.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—With Board, at No. 127 Spring-st., one handsome front Room on the second floor, with bedroom attached if required, suitable for a gentleman and wife. There are no children in the house.

MAGNETIC POWDERS.

E. LYON'S PREPARATIONS.—Mr. LYON'S MAGNETIC POWDER AND PILLS for destroying insects and vermin, are articles so thoroughly established in the public estimation, that it seems unnecessary to call attention to them, but having recently witnessed the complete success of his Magnetic Powder in ridding a dwelling of swarms of bed bugs, we cannot refrain from adding our unanimous of approbation to the general verdict in favor of this article. Housekespers who are troubled with either insects or vermin, should call on LYON, No 421 Broadway.

MISCELLANEOUS.

HUGHES, DUPUY & CREHANGE,

IMPORTERS OF

FANCY GOODS,

JET AND BERLIN IRON GOODS, BONE, JET AND Berlin Iron Bracelets, Broaches, Combs, &c., Buttons of all kinds, Brushes, Percussion Caps, Imitation Jewelry, FANS of all descriptions and qualities, Silk and Fancy Dress Buttons of many styles, Beads, Calf-skins, Hooks and Eyes &c., &c.

Depot for the most superior quality of French ACCORDEONS and FLUTINAS.

No. 73 William-st., (up stairs) New-York.

The newest Paris fancy articles received by every steamer from Europe.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.—The Subscriber is now selling Watches at retail at the following remarkably low prices, being much less than any other house:

Fine Gold Lepine Watches, 4 holes jewelled	$25 00
Fine Gold Detached Levers, full jewelled	38 00
Gold Enameled Watches, for Ladies	25 00
Gold Hunting Watches, for Ladies	25 00
Gold Hunting Patent Levers, for Gentlemen	50 00
Silver Patent Levers	$15 00 to 20 00
Silver Detached Levers	13 00 to 50 00

Gold Hunting Watches, which run eight days; Gold Hunting Watches, which run fifteen days; Gold Watches in magic cases, which change into three different Watches; Gold Watches which run for years without any key.

Also, Cooper's Duplex Watches, in hunting-cases, splendid pocket Chronometers, and all other styles of Watches, at equally low prices. Also, all kinds of Jewelry and Silver Ware, at much less than the usual prices.

GEO. C. ALLEN, Importer of Watches and Jewelry, wholesale and retail, No. 11 Wall-st., (up stairs,) near Broadway, formerly at No. 51 Wall-st.

S. M. PETTINGILL & CO., NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING AGENTS, No. 122 Nassau-st., are the regularly appointed Agents for the best and most widely circulated Journals in the Union, and are daily receiving advertising and subscriptions for them. Regular and complete files may be seen and examined. Advertisers are invited to call and examine papers, terms, and our system of doing business.

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Irving Literary Union.

The First Annual Meeting of this Association was held last evening, at Hope Chapel. Every pew and aisle was densely crowded to excess. The attendance of the fair sex was very large.

After an overture by Dodworth's Band. Mr. ALBERT A. S. FILANDRAW, the President of the Association, delivered an able, appropriate, and eloquent Introductory, in which he succinctly set forth the manifold advantages which had been and might be derived from a connection with Institutions of this character; and his remarks were most enthusiastically received.

He commenced by observing that the young gentlemen composing the Irving Literary Union had assembled to present their friends with the plan of their Society, although as yet but little could be expected as regarded their progress, having but recently organized themselves into an Association; it was gratifying, however, to be able to state that their expectations had been more than realized; that the Society met for literary exercises on Thursday evening of each week; that their object was to stimulate to action and cultivate to a higher state of perfection the existing talent of its members; that the means made use of for the attainment of that object are by regular debates, and discussions on questions of history, science, art, politics, mechanics, &c., that on the same evening essays are delivered upon sound subjects of general importance or practical utility, or any topic of interest or amusement that may suggest itself to the writer, whereby the powers of composition are called into active service. Believing that to be truly intelligent and useful, the young man must be deeply read, the Society had laid the foundation for a library and reading room, which they felt assured would prove of permanent benefit to some, if not to all, of the members. The speaker then portrayed the importance of cultivating the intellectual capacities during the period of youth and the vigor of life—while the heart is soft and impressive, and the mental faculties are free and active.

An Essay was then delivered by Mr. JAMES FORDA, on "Wasted Intellect," which elicited rapturous applause.

The address was next delivered by A. OAKEY HALL, the Assistant District Attorney of this City. Mr. HALL commenced by allusions to the past growth of the City, and especially as regarded the spot of assemblage, where the varied dominion of architecture had invaded bounds of a nature still within Knickerbocker memory. That the contrast was earnest for the faithful endeavors of the young men, to whom, in a brief time, the elders will commit in blissful valedictory, the brilliant destinies of the nation, and of the nation's metropolis. The lecturer announced no subject, but said if he weaved into the address one marked shade of thought upon our "metropolitan prosperity, its sins, its side and its dangers," it would be less to give a centre piece, around which might group episodes of illustration. For that a speaker following the spirit of the age, was rather suggestive in remark than elaborate of discussion That in the lecture-room, appetite for thought was whetted; gorge it as one might in the secluded nooks of the library. The training and possession of high minded men, guaranteed virtuous prosperity to the State, and became a perfect safeguard against those demoralizing influences, that soiling of public virtues and depreciation of honest endeavor, surrounding the diffusion of wealth, and the progress of merely luxurious life. Dangers which should be *memento mori* to missionaries of manifest destiny. The celebrated lines of Sir WM. JONES, "What constitutes a State," were quoted and applied.

If I ask you (said the speaker) to draw a portrait of the perfect citizen, it will be of him whose honor, when reflectrd in truth's mirror, shows no stain of meanness or deceit; who hath proved himself a good son and watchful father; who never points irreverently to the lofty hills of Zion; who hath purchased the truth, not to sell it again; who is a law-loving, law-abiding man, embracing no higher law doctrine (the measure of idiosyncrasy); who is tender of his neighbor's name and rights; who hath a heart for the despised and oppressed of earth; who is the Christian gentleman in purity of thought and speech; who remembers and practices the patriotism of his forefathers; who never shrinks from public services, and yet never seeks them, and whose mind, from day to day, expands under the genial influence of high-toned letters. This brought allusion to the name of WASHINGTON IRVING, which was the genius of the Association there assembled. If the candle of DIOGENES had been first lighted in our day and generation, the cynic would have extinguished it when the flame came within the halo attached to the presence of IRVING. It was a happy incident of nomenclature, which wedded to one name so dear as of the father of our liberties another ever famous as of one of the fathers of our literature—one of the fathers of our literature of Knickerbocker birth and education The eon of a merchant, himself for a time engaged in that broad pursuit which ploughs the seas and harvests the labor of the world, to bless and brighten life. Himself a quaffer, too, at legal fountains, of waters which strengthen the understanding-sensible the heart, and bring equilibrium to the passions. Turning aside from the allurement of wealth in the one pursuit, and of fame in the other profession, to obey the behests of genius; and so avoiding rough billows to sail upon the placid waters of literature. No angler he in those waters for conceits or phrases; but bringing out of Saxon depths the pearls and corals, such as our ancestors used—rich in simplicity and expression. World-wide became his sympathies. He culled for the adornment of home, bouquets,—roses from England, lilies from France, exotics rare from Italy, and wild flowers from Spain, not neglecting the foliage of American forests, nor the verdure of American prairies. The mountains of the *once* Far West, (whose summits have aroused their echoes to hastening civilization,) towered in the majesty of sublimity before his vision, to hare their shadows daguerreotyped upon pages immortal in their nationality of character. Sleeping with nature in wildest solitudes, her dreamy influences pervaded his brain to be reproduced unto hearts whose beatings were in the luxurious realms of art. He voyaged upon unknown seas with the immortal discoverer of a new world and returned with a cargo of historic wealth. He meditated in Oriental caves with brooding fanaticism, and where were builded the nests of the wild birds of superstition. He went forth with the great prophet of the Christian era, upon the crimsoned battle field, to behold nations fall before the scimetar, as by the smiting of a more than moral pestilence. And he thence returned to the homes, and firesides, and libraries of enlightened life, laden with warning trophies. He wielded with equal grace and skill the pen of the author and the stylus of the statesman diplomatist. Garlands of political and literary fame have been entwined on his brow; and, amid all the seductions of honors—the blandishments of worshipping society—the plaudits of admiring millions he has not forgotten our metropolitan prosperity—both strengthened it in divers ways, and stands pre-eminently before us as the exemplar of the "high-minded man" whose life is portion of the wealth of the State. While yet on the sunny side of old age long may he in mortal life inhale the incense of respect and love from the domestic altars of our land!

Taking up the allusion regarding Mr. IRVING, as having been both merchant and lawyer, the speaker spoke of these professions as more permanently taxed to supply the great men of the State. That these classes swim upon the advanced waves, came from no peculiar strength or superiority of thoughts, but from their necessity of public intercourse and association. While the artisan, in the comparative isolation of his work-shop, learned little of character; and while the farmer, left to the companionship of Nature, had slight opportunity to turn over the great book of human nature; the merchant in the crowded mart, and the lawyer in the thronged forum, study character and read life until public intercourse weaves for them togas of interior and exterior wear, which they never lay by.

The speaker next drew pen portraits of the merchant and lawyer, when in their perfection of character. Regarding the former, he alluded to his world-wide charities, which, disdaining the petty territories of local influence, reached to the North Pole, and baptized in frozen seas, return to mourn that their quality blessed only the giver, and not that receiver for whom they were commissioned. The true merchant never sat in the specious Nisary, (whose books he read,) and, while political corruptions stalked the streets, cried out, "What are these to me?—my wealth shall purchase me immunity from the assaults of the demagogue;" but he went forth with the weight of position to overturn the imperiousness of the demagogue in his highest seat—remembering that there were millions to protect, unto whom immunity only came in the dress of labor and in the attitude of individual action.

The model lawyer was next adverted to. He whom his profession called, and which did not approach him, a timid, uninvited and shy guest. Who, the more he learned, grew the humbler in mental estimation of himself, and the more cautious of his action and of his opinion. Who wooed immutable principles and did not coquette with the governing ideas of occurrences upon which *he stumbled* day by day. Who carried with him into all arenas, and amid all controversies the polished shield of truth. Whose pathways were illumined only by the rays from the watch towers in the temple of immutable justice. His voice is never stronger, nor his tones more eloquent than when pleading the rights of the outcast, or of the oppressed; his anger never more tempered with the severity of coolness than when denouncing fraud and trickery; his ingenuity never so praiseworthy as when tracking deeds to its unholy lair. Courtesy was the handmaiden of his speech; and even with the cure of his profession, whose technical whelpings soon become a portion of the idle wind. His eloquence hath no selfish scope, but is heard in the councils of the Church, the State, the assemblages of his fellows in the social circle, everywhere directed by the noble aspirations borne from his professional creed: (and it is his faith,) *Dieu protegêit le droit.*

It was argued that cultivation of letters was a valuable adjunct of the true citizen, and not incompatible with the duties of any citizen. Various instances were alluded to; and among them the factory girl who, as looms thundered about her, fashioned fascinating fictions—the ploughman, who wrote poems for the palace—the blacksmith, who is a cosmopolitan through his love of language—the merchant, whose histories of brilliant Italian eras adorn every library—the lawyer and statesman, who is not the less firm a patriotic cabinet officer because, as novelist, he has ranged with COOPER, and been allowed comperison with IRVING; and the physician, (evidently Dr. FRANCIS,) who, amid a practice than which none is more brilliant or extended, finds ample time to write glowing tributes of departed genius, and to sparkle his reminiscences at public and private festivities. Indeed, literature had become rather an adjunct than a profession. Individual instances were cited. Among them TICKNER, HILDRETH, HILLIARD, KIMBALL and MASON, of the barristers; and of the merchants, CAREY, SPRAGUE, HALLECK, GOULD and ALDRICH. Literary exercises were commended, especially for the merchant; because law, now-adays, is often like

> "Noble manie and cultured land—
> Palace and park and vassal band;
> Powerless to the notes of hand
> Of Rothschild or the Barings."

More than formerly the library atmosphere takes off the chill of the counting room. In many a Congressional District one and the same hand receipts a home invoice and then franks it to its destination.

The speaker alluded to the coming of DICKENS and THACKERAY—the reception of the former at the Park Theatre, and of the latter as lecturer. The tuft-hunting and toady-eating that hailed the advent of the one. The very garlands which had fallen and faded from the temples of a *donsetse* were placed upon the brow of genius by parvenu hands In the place where, with the same zeal of adoration had been worshipped the charms of the ballet, plaudits greeted the triumphs of intellect. In this month of grace arrives the second: his rival—perhaps, in the purity of its humor and its benefits to society, his superior—arrives as the guest of the merchants' clerks of New-York, upon whom the grateful metropolis showers its thanks for the classical rhetoric and speech that unlock for them the chambers of a past century, wherein have moved characters and scenes been acted for which the world's interest will never die.

In all the career of WEBSTER, his attachment to letters—outside of his mere profession—was conspicuous. Their influence was the sun light of his fame. To their assiduous pursuit he owed his copiousness and felicity of language—his clearness of expression—the enriching of his discourse with history and poetry, and that universality of knowledge which ever walked with him, and was attendant upon his counsels.

Surveying this attachment we are brought to the scene of his sublime death "Tread lightly" For a chamber of death filled with such dignified and holy associations, is not to be profaned with common tread. The curfew has tolled the knell of parting day, and its echoes have lodged in the breast of the sinking Statesman. The pitcher at the fountain and the wheel at the cistern are breaking, but memory remains strong and clear. Back, back it gleams—(the scope of a moment ample enough to embrace the records of a life time,) back to the adversities of laborious youth—to brightening struggles with fortune—to the village library at Salisbury—to the Exeter Academy—to the college whose claims to gratitude, his eloquence amply repaid—to the instructor's bench—to the registry[court—to legal shrines—to judicial temples—to forensic contests—to partizan struggles—to national councils—to patriotic festivals—to diplomatic deliberations—to home relations—to literary enjoyments. Until all glanced over the thought which touched the chord of memory with most musical vibration, was *the thought of literary enjoyments.* Can we not almost hear the whisper "*Poet—Poet—Gray—Gray;*" or the full clear tones of reference to the rod and the staff, whose support he invoked. Yes, the literature of the Bible had awakened his purest love. Human poetry might delight and soothe; but that drawn from the Divine sources, was the potent balm. And, so sustained and soothed by an unfaltering trust, the Statesman's spirit passed into realms of bliss whose glorious opening to his gaze, gratified his faith and hope, and evoked his last memento of speech to the listening nation—"*I will live—I still live.*" Autumn winds rained tributary leaves upon his opening grave; and ocean, whose loved waves so often sported at his feet, surged his *requiem;* but the holy influence of divine literature notched out his spark of life!

Alluding to the aphorism that "men die but principles live," it was further remarked, that it is through men of mind principles live from age to age: nay, grow old with continents. Passing from exemplars of the clitics, reference was had to New-York city, whose title to the name of Metropolis of the Western World, was maintained. The city which lies down at night in rest, to stretch herself with new impulse each morning, and to take gigantic strides through each busy day. In some respects Manhattan was the "inn" of the Union! Regarding the rivalry of other cities, sectional feeling was disclaimed. Patriotism erects no metes or bounds, in a country, nor limits in the future the heights or distance to which her eagle shall fly to build his last eyrie. This was in truth an Empire City, and each citizen an imperial guardian of some progressive Ward. New-Yorkers are in some respects like the locusts mentioned in Sacred Writ, which have no king, yet they follow all one way—to the goal of prosperity.

Mr. HALL concluded by alluding to the powerful and growing party whose motto was manifest destiny, and the duties of young men in regard to progress. The speaker is evidently no disciple of political Old Fogeism.

Another interesting Essay was then read by Mr. S. HARVEY MELLIS, on the "Culture of the Sentiments," after which the Rev. RALPH HOYT delivered a poem, which he designated as the Kohinoor, or "Mountain of Light." He prefaced it by stating that it was intended to represent that magnificent jewel—Innocence and Purity of Character. The poem set forth a reminiscence of the Revolution; the scenes of which was laid at Fort Lee, on the Palisades, where it (the poem) was written, and it is an attempt to show the importance of endeavoring to preserve unsullied that innocence with which man is sent into the world. At the conclusion of the poem the band favored the audience with some excellent music, after which the meeting adjourned.

The *National Intelligencer* publishes letters from the United States Consuls at Tripoli and Malta, giving a description of a terrific hurricane in the Mediterranean, about 20th Oct. From twenty to thirty sail were stranded at Tripoli, and several at Malta. No American vessels are mentioned among the lost. The U. S. sloop-of-war *St. Louis*, D. N. Ingraham, Commander, bound from Tunis to Tripoli, encountered the gale when off the coast of Tripoli, and is believed to be one of the few vessels that survived it. Quite a large number of vessels were lost off Sicily, and many lives lost. Every arrival at Malta brought fresh accounts of disasters in different parts of the Mediterranean. Walls that have stood for hundreds of years at Malta were blown down, and the water of the sea rushed into the harbor with tremendous force, and caused vessels to be forced from one side of the harbor to the other.

One of our wealthy and retired merchants, Elisha Riggs, Esq, on a recent visit to the neighborhood of Brookeville, in Montgomery County, Md., (the place of his nativity,) made a donation of $100 per annum, for six years, to the Brookeville Academy, and a similar donation to a school in the neighborhood of Mt. Bartholomew's Church—besides the sum of $200, to aid the rebuilding the school-house at the latter place. The Brookville *Journal* says he had on a previous occasion presented to the Brookeville Library Company the sum of one hundred and fifty dollars.

Historical Lessons.

BY MISS BACON.

Miss BACON delivered an introductory Lecture on the subject of History generally, (intended to precede a course of Historical Lessons,) in the Lecture-room of the Stuyvesant Institute, Tuesday evening. There was a large and respectable attendance, principally gentlemen and their daughters. Miss BACON is a young lady of dignified yet modest presence, perfectly self possessed, and mistress of her subject. She wore a black velvet robe, and addressed a great part of her discourse sitting. Perfectly lady-like in every respect, she bore no semblance of the public lecturer, but was rather (what she aims to be) the instructress, losing none of the gentle and retiring attributes of the woman. Her enunciation is easy and clear. She prefaced her discourse by regretting that an announcement had appeared for a "public lecture," which might possibly lead some to expect oratorical effort, or elocutionary display. She was not an expounder of the doctrine of "Woman's Rights." She did not like the idea of arraying one sex against another. Most ladies seemed to her to be capable of asserting and maintaining their own rights, and if they were as well instructed on every other subject, there would be no need of a revolutionary struggle to complete the end they had in view. Yet she would not judge harshly of any movement that was made for the purpose of advancing civilization.

It was usual, said Miss B., in introducing any science, to speak of its usefulness. If the science of history were merely useful, she would not have appeared before them, in what they might conceive an audacious position. But she believed this science to be really essential. Humanity could not be developed without it. They were not human until they understood the history of the race, and regarded the happiness of the world as superior to their own. It was essential to intellectual development. The first thought of the infant, the moment it learns to think, took notice of those ideas, and spread out into the range of being. There is in every act of knowledge, an enlargement of the human being—a going out of personality into something impersonal.

The cognition of space was not limited to the place where an act occurred. This cognition went into all space. How vast, then, was the intellectual machine with which man was provided; and why should it be employed on mere personal trifles? But we could not escape from our two-fold nature. We could not be entirely intellectual. SHAKSPERE said, "Never was there yet philosopher who could endure the tooth-ache patiently." The most petty trials often most try the strongest minds. We are constituted to know the lives of others, as well as our own. We can go back to past ages. It is not this intellectual capability that gave her courage to make the present exhibition of her subject. Our hearts were as large as our minds; and if this were all, it could be satisfied. But, by a principle of our nature, we needed excitement; and if this want were not satisfied legitimately, the mind would seize on unworthy objects of excitement. There was no work of any artist which could satisfy that want of nature so fully as the magnificent whole of God's creation. How many petty excitements—political and family—could be traced to this principle of our nature. Philosophy could not satisfy the soul; the poorest religion was better than the best philosophy. Historical knowledge was necessary to individual development. The mind could not be satisfied without a knowledge of the origin of things about us. It was the death of reason to be continually passing by matters unexplained. As well might we try to understand a historical painting, cut up ⅛ half-inch pieces, as to understand the present with out knowing something of the past.

She wished to show, in this introductory statement, that the acquisition of history was not only essential, but that it was possible. It was a discouraging study to one who had no help but that of books. If it were difficult to remember the events of our own life, how much more to recollect those of six thousand years. But history did not extend over six thousand years; it was limited to eras. The lecturer here referred to a chart, on which was represented, in divisions of 500 years each, the different eras of the world's history, and a chronological table of principle events, which was largely drawn up, and formed an index to her subject. She recommended her pupils to make for themselves a chart on a simple plan, which would be a great help in remembering the chronology of events. A knowledge of chronology was necessary to impress the order of events upon their minds.

In the fifth century before Christ the first Classical History was written—that of HERODOTUS. How many were the ages of which we had no historical record. We speak of the History of the World. It was but a small part of the world that had a history. Besides this, there was another limitation. It was not necessary to know all historical events. It simplified the study of history to take the leading facts. Of the five races that inherit the earth, only one had yet had any history—the Caucasian race, whose superior development was shown in the conformation of the head. The Mongolian race had left some recollections; but that scarcely the only exception. She had spoken of the ante-historical ages; but even of these they were not left entirely ignorant, and none but the student of history knew how estimable were these fragments of primeval history. She had divided history into three periods. The primeval, of which, there was no settled chronology. The sacred chronology, founded on the Hebrew text had been rejected, and the Septuagint preferred. It was this latter she followed. There was no record of this primeval civilization, the wreck of which was the germ of Oriental civilization. We found in the Oriental antiquities unlike of the fragments of that great civilization which preceded it.

Miss BACON concluded by illustrating the divisions which marked the eras in the world's history, and how well they corresponded with the arbitrary divisions of five hundred years, which she had made on her chart. There were the five hundred years (after Oriental civilization) preceding Christ; five hundred years after Christ; five hundred years of the dark ages; five hundred years of the middle ages; and five hundred of European civilization, not yet completed.

Her course of lessons in Boston consisted of eighty on the different divisions. They embraced *every* subject, from the present to the remotest antiquity, and illustrated the literature and arts of each age, and its influence upon the present She had opened this lesson to gentlemen, for she desired that they would aid the ladies of their family who might attend her lectures. Hon. Mr CHOATE had done her the honor to say he would follow her course, with his daughters, at home, and she was informed he did so. If the same time were given to a regular course of study, as was usually spent on desultory pursuits, great improvement might be attained.

Another Trial for Murder.

OYER AND TERMINER.—Before Judge EDWARDS, Aldermen WARD and OAKLEY.

The People vs. *John Dolan, indicted for the murder of Hugh Duffy, by stabbing him with a knife, or some sharp instrument, in the abdomen, on the 6th of June, 1852.*—This prisoner, who is a genteely-dressed and rather good looking man, with a very serious physiognomy, was put to the Bar to take his trial for the very prevalent epidemic called murder, or homocide. James T. Brady and Jonas B. Phillips, Esqrs., appeared as his Counsel; the District Attorney and Hon. John McKeon for the People.

In his examination before the Police Magistrate, the prisoner said he was 27 years of age, a native of Ireland, and by trade a carpenter, residing at No. 284 Mulberry-street. In answer to the usual question relative to the charge of killing Hugh Duffy, the prisoner replied: "Whatever I did was in defence of my own life, on my own premises."

It would appear from the depositions taken before the Coroner, that the prisoner and his wife's family had some domestic troubles, which caused a broil or a fight, into which Duffy interfered, and struck Patrick Dolan with the handle of a whip, and was stabbed mortally by the prisoner.

The panel of Jurors was called by the Clerk, and the following Jurors sworn to try the case:

Thomas Darcy, IXth Ward; Tim. McEvoy, XIIIth Ward; Wm. H. Gray, IXth Ward; Joseph Leverett, XIth Ward; Noble G. Miner, XIth Ward; C. W. Underhill, IXth Ward; George Fly, VIIIth Ward; J. J. Jenkins, XIVth Ward; J. T. McKay, XVIIth Ward; James H. Noe, IIIth Ward; Edwin Peck, XVth Ward; John Endicott, VIIIth Ward.

Hon. John McKeon opened the case to the jury.

TESTIMONY FOR THE PROSECUTION.

John Donnelly, called and examined by Mr. McKeon—I know the prisoner, and have known him for twelve months; he married my daughter, and they lived in Mulberry-street on the day of this affair; I went to the house of prisoner while he was at dinner; Mrs. Dolan and Mary Ann Donnelly were there; it was between 12 and 1 o'clock, I think; Mrs. Dolan opened the door; I sat down, and remarked that they could live very comfortable, if they liked; at this, Mrs. Dolan said she could, if she got leave; I asked Dolan what kind of a life he had lived since he was married, and what kind of a life he would lead; he had been married since the previous Dec.; he asked me, "What did I mean?" "What do I mean?" said I; "Yes," said he, "explain yourself; "For me to explain myself," said I, "after all your exploits since you got married, for I find it's not a man, that you are but a devil;" he then got very angry, and we used some very harsh words between us; I forget what they were; they were unbecoming words on both sides; the prisoner then rushed from the table; he tossed me over a chair or bed, I could not tell what, and when down he commenced striking me; I struggled up and hauled at and struck at each other, and there were ups and downs for some time; the prisoner desired me to leave his room; I did so, and he followed me into the hall and we both scuffled from that to the street; prisoner turned up the stoop, and he met his wife coming out; he struck her on the side of the face, and told her to begone for a——; I then stepped up to the foot of the stoop and told him not to ever use her in that way, and I struck him three times with a stick; it was a common walking stick. I struck him on the left arm, and then turned up the street; my son came up, took the cap off his head and put it on mine; my son went toward Mrs. Dolan, and immediately after heard some one say Dolan had a pistol; I turned back, and saw Dolan presenting it toward where his wife was; I rushed in; as I got in he had the muzzle of the pistol to my breast; I caught it with my right hand, and held Dolan with my left, and called out the crowd to take care, that it was a revolver; I kept hold of the pistol until it was freed to me; a man asked if the pistol was loaded; I said I did not know; he took it away and walked off with it; I did not see him and it again; I next saw Dolan lying on the floor; I think he must have been thrown down in the struggle for the pistol; I then walked out and heard a noise behind me again; I looked round, and saw prisoner and Duffy both striking, Dolan made a move into his room and I made a turn for the the door again as I thought he was going in, and in the moment I heard a cry that he had a knife; I turned round as quickly as I could and saw the deceased man falling; I also saw prisoner drawing his hand up, and I saw the blade of it down from his hand; I then rushed forward to protect Duffy and prisoner struck at *myself* with the knife and put the blade of it through my hand: he made a second attempt at my left breast; Mrs. Dolan caught hold of me, and the blow missed me, and went down on himself, (prisoner,) and struck him somewhere, I believe, in the thigh; I next called for help to take away the wounded man; he (the deceased) had at the time a whip like the one produced here, with which he was striking the prisoner over the head and shoulders; I had struck the prisoner before that with a stick about the same thickness.

The Witness was cross-examined by Mr. Brady at great length—I have been in this country about two years: he (prisoner) was married without my knowledge or consent; I knew him about a couple of months before; I had ordered him away from my place twice; there was no other gentleman paying her attention at the same time; I know the Duffys; they used to visit at my place; Hugh Duffy, James and Owen Duffy—none of these Duffys asked my consent to marry her; I only knew Dolan's business by hearsay; I can't say I disliked Dolan; I liked him as well as others who came in and out; I don't say I disliked him; you never heard me say——

Mr. Brady—I know that; but I expect to. [A laugh.]

Witness—I considered my daughter had time enough to get married; I don't know what his age was.

Mr. Brady—What year was she born in?

Witness—Sure I don't know; but she was more than 20, I suppose; and perhaps I might wish her to remain unmarried longer than she did herself—[A laugh]—I don't know what the prisoner's age is, or whether he is older than his wife or not; her first name is Isabella: I went to Dolan's shortly after the marriage to bring home my little boy; Dolan was out; Owen Duffy and another boy were there; that boy is not a full-grown man.

Mr. Brady—Tell his age, for the Irish call every man a boy.

Witness—Well, he is not a man; I found them all there when I went in; I next went about a fortnight before this affair; I did not see him and did not see any of the Duffy's then; I had a stick with me then; I lost my stick the day of this affair, as I could not hold a stick and the pistol at the same time; on the day of this affair I went to Dolan's, to effect a reconciliation between him and his wife; I had the least notion I could bring about a reconciliation between them at that time; I live in the same house with the Duffys, and I hire from them, if I could not effect it, I intended to bring my daughter and her things away; he had order to clear out: I had hired a cart, and told Peter McGinn to meet me there at 12 o'clock; saw all the Duffys there, except John; it might not have been a few moments before that when I saw Hugh Duffy; Crohan Duffy had not two horses: when I got into Dolan's I began the conversation; I did not call him an infernal scoundrel, and I did not strike him while he was at dinner, and not until he rushed on me; there were no strokes given until he threw me over; I saw he was getting angry when I called him a ——; I saw no blood on him except what came from me: I next saw Duffy in the the Hall a few minutes before the fight; I was not surprized to see Duffy; he was a neighbor; it is distinctly certain that I had not asked him to be there; he was a volunteer entirely; I donot as at my calling for assistance; when I saw Duffy first, the pistol was after being taken from Dolan They were in the hall way, outside the door; it was rather in an angle; Duffy was a fair sized man, heavier than the prisoner; he was a young man; there were three men in the room whom I told to go out, but I don't know either of the three, that is, I don't know them, to my knowledge.

Q—Did your son, twelve years old, take part in the fight?

A—I don't know what he could do in it; I heard him crying out; I did not see him strike any one: Prisoner was in his shirt sleeves, but I can't say what sort of a shirt it was. The deceased had on a dark frock coat; I can't tell the color.

Re Examined—Saw no blood on the head of Dolan, until after Duffy was stabbed; I did not see Duffy after his death; I could not go to his funeral, because I was a prisoner.

By Mr. Brady—Saw Duffy strike Dolan over the head with the whip now here, but saw no skin broken.

Mary Ann Donnelly examined by Mr. McKeon—I am 15 years old and the daughter of the last witness; I was present at my sister's the morning Duffy was killed: I came there to help my sister to sew: my father rapped at the door; my sister asked how he did, and he took a seat.

Here Mr. Brady said that the other side might read the deposition of this witness.

Mr. McKeon then read the deposition; it was a confirmation of the testimony of her father with two exceptions; she did not see any one stab Mr. Duffy; I don't know that I ever saw the knife before to day.

Mr. Brady then cross-examined the witness, and elicited the following: Dolan and us were quietly eating our dinner when my father came in; my sister had her trunk fixed to go away; while going for a cap for her father she met the two, Duffy and Crohan, at the corner of Mulberry and Spring-streets; Hugh Duffy had a whip in his hand; only saw one whip among them; saw a stick with my father; no one else had a stick; I told them my father was almost killed and beat out on the sidewalk; Hugh Duffy and Crohan then ran along, but what they did I did not know; Owen Duffy went with me; when I got to the house a large crowd were on the stoop and in the house; did not see Hugh Duffy again until he was carried out and put on Peter Magin's cart.

Patrick Crohan examined by Mr McKeon—I live to Twelfth-street; worked in a saloon under Hugh Duffy's store; worked for Duffy; was there when Duffy was killed; I met him coming with a load of flour corner of Spring and Marion streets; the first thing I saw, after we got to Dolan's store, was him, with a revolver in his hand pointed at Donnelly's breast; the pistol was taken from Dolan shortly after; I heard some one scream "he has got a knife," and I turned round and then saw them engaged, and Duffy struck with a knife by Dolan; he called out to me, "I'm stuck," when some men came and took him away on a cart; I saw Dolan strike downwards—two blows, if not more; I never saw the knife after, to know it; it was a pocket knife; a large one; a large jack knife. [Here the witness went into a minute account of the knife, which was produced at the Coroner's office, but has been lost.]

Mr. McKeon—Holding up a whip—Do you know whose that is?

Witness—It was Hugh Duffy's; he drove his mare with it that day; I don't know the other whip.

Cross-examined by Mr. Brady—I knew Donnelly in the old country; I came to this country Sept. 1851; Dolan is an acquaintance of mine; when we went to Dolan's. I don't know that any one took hold of him by the neck; I did not see him thrown down; I saw John Donnelly make a grab at his breast; I did not go into Dolan's house; saw others go in, and saw Dolan and Donnelly engaged about the pistol, I can't tell the names of any others who went into Dolan's room; they were strangers to me; I saw the two blows made by Dolan to Duffy; the last stroke he gave him of it, Duffy fell; it appeared to me the first blow was about the breast, and the second one, lower down, about the side.

By McKeon—I saw no blood on Dolan before Duffy was stabbed; I did'nt pass any remarks before I saw him strike Duffy; he had plenty of blood about him; when Dolan stabbed Duffy, it was not in the hall, near the front door, about half to the stairs; Dolan's room was behind the stairs.

By Brady—Duffy was facing Dolan when the stabbing was done.

Owen Duffy was called by McKeon, and a deposition made by the witnesses before the Coroner read over. This did not vary the facts.

Cross-examined by Mr. Brady—I did not know Dolan until after the affray; I had been at his house before; I knew John Donnelly, and saw him at our house the day of the affray.

John Ives, M. D., the Coroner, was called by Mr. McKeon to prove that he held an inquest on the deceased, and that the knife, produced before the Coroner's Inquest, had been carried away from the office: the knife was about three-and-a-half inches long with a spring an the back; a long narrow blade, such as carpenters use: tea fork and two whips, now here, were produced, along with the knife, at the inquest.

James Cunningham called by Mr. McKeon and the deposition, made by the witness before the Coroner, read to him. The only variation from the other witness corrected in this; that this man was present at the affray, and saw four or five men beating one on the head; I did not see Dolan stab the deceased, but to the best of my knowledge the man who was beaten in the entry was the prisoner.

By Mr. Brady—I think the men only had one whip; there were two whips or stocks; the man who was beaten had his head down; one man would strike him pretty severely with a whip; I took hold of a man and asked him if he wanted to kill the man; I had a scuffle with one man until he got loose from me near the door: he said: "I am come to take a drink, and bring all the boys to take a drink;" he said: "what would you do if a man was going to murder your sister!" there were several rushes made out in the entry and back again; it was not five minutes before Duffy was carried out; I did not notice blood on Dolan's head, but I should think the blows were enough to produce blood.

By the Jury—There were five or six all scuffling and they have all struck him.

Coroner Ives recalled by Mr. Brady—I first saw Dolan on the day of the inquest the 10th; he was so extremely weak that he could hardly sit up, and we had to administer brandy and water to him; he had been beaten severely about the head; he had blood about his clothes as he had not been washed and the next day I had him brought down in the carriage; he had one severe wound on the head and several others; he was in the Hospital Department of the Tombs for a time; there were six or seven straps on the wound on his head

Thomas McNamara was called by Mr. McKeon, and the depositions of the witness taken before the Coroner, read. This evidence went to show that a number of men attacked Dolan and that the witness interfered to make them let go of Dolan as they might choke him; the whip produced in Court was recognized by the witness as the weapon with which Dolan was beaten; after this heard that a man was stabbed and saw Duffy carried out after the fracas was over; Mrs. Dolan said it originated in jealousy on the part of Dolan, of a butcher in Twelfth-street and herself

A Police officer deposed that shortly after the occurrence, he met the Prisoner in the street, and seeing blood on his face he asked him what had happened to him, and the Prisoner replied that he had stabbed a man on his own premises and in his own defence.

When the evidence closed, Counsel for the Prisoner asked the Court, if there was any necessity to go into the case any further.

Judge Edwards said, I do not see any necessity to press the case. The Prisoner had been attacked by five or six persons, on his own premises, and not only received great injury, but was in danger of being killed; and immediately after the occurrence he delivered himself up to an officer.

Mr McKeon, for the prosecution, admitted that the case against the Prisoner was not made out.

Judge Edwards—Gentlemen of the Jury, you have heard what has been said by the gentleman who appears for the prosecution. He does not wish to press the case and I do not see how you can do otherwise than find a verdict of Not Guilty.

The Jury immediately returned a verdict of Not Guilty.

NEW-YORK CITY.

FARMERS' CLUB.—Pursuant to adjournment, another meeting of the Farmers' Club was held on Tuesday afternoon, when several subjects of interest were presented for consideration; that of the "Vitality of Seeds" elicited a lively discussion. On introducing the subject the Secretary said that some months since, the Club received an account of raspberry seeds, found in the grave of a man who had been buried about 1,700 years, germinating on being planted. Many persons entertained doubts of the truth of this; but at a late meeting of the British Association for the Advancement of Science, Dr. LANCASTER read a report of a Committee appointed to make experiments on the growth and vitality of seeds, in which it was stated that the seeds set apart for sowing were collected in 1844; that it was the third time that the same seed had been experimented with, and that at each subsequent sowing there was an evident decrease of the numbers that vegetated, compared with the previous sowings. Dr. LANCASTER, in explaining the object of the Committee, mentioned the fact of raspberry seeds growing, which had been taken from the stomach of a human being, after being long buried in Dorsetshire, England; and owing to the case having been doubted, a re-investigation had taken place during the past year, and from the result of which there seemed to be no reason to doubt that the seeds, thus buried for centuries, had germinated. At the same meeting, Dr. ROYLE remarked that he was present when the original mass of matter, taken from the stomach of the dead person, was brought to Dr. LINDLEY, in London, and the raspberry seeds discovered therein; and that he entertained no doubt whatever of the correctness of the belief that the seeds which had been swallowed and buried, had germinated after the lapse of centuries. In support of such a position, Mr. MAIOR reminded the members of the Club of the well known fact, that in places which had been covered for ages with forest, it was known to have sprung up and flourished.

The attention of the Club was then called to the culture of the Norway maple, as a substitute for the sugar-cane, which had been strongly recommended by Mr. CUSH, the gardener for the City.

The Secretary of the Club then read the following extract of an article copied from the *Mark-Lane Express*, of July 5, 1852, relative to the value of chicory: "This plant will turn out to be one of the most important agricultural as well as horticultural roots that, perhaps, nature has ever given us. Every part of it is of great value—tops and bottoms: blanched for salads; green for cattle, sheep, and lambs; the roots for cattle as well as a substitute for coffee. Immediate attention should be paid to it. The seed, which is exceedingly cheap, can be procured from every seed merchant." If chicory was largely grown by the cattle and sheep farmers, much less disease would prevail, and more milk and butter would be produced, as well as more healthy meat, inasmuch as it is so fine a bitter and purifier of the blood. This root is extensively grown in Yorkshire, England, to mix with coffee; but by trying to raise a large crop, the flavor is greatly injured.

The cultivation of the osier willow, for basket-making, which has for some time past engaged the attention of the Farmers' Club, was then resumed, and Mr. GENEUS DUCRAY imparted the information that a Mr. HAINES, of Staten Island, near Richmond, is now growing a considerable quantity of the osier willow, and that after it is dressed, by taking off the bark, it brings about five cents per pound, while the foreign article, in the same state, brings only from three to eight cents. Mr. HAINES plants small twigs in a damp soil, such as cannot be advantageously used for other purposes, and keeps the ground clean and clear. The bark is taken off by a machine made for that purpose: it is then left to dry, after which it is soon ready for use. It will not grow well on a light or sandy soil.

After some further remarks from Gen TALLMADGE, and others, on this subject, the meeting adjourned until Tuesday next.

EPISCOPAL VISITATIONS.—APPOINTMENTS BY THE PROVISIONAL BISHOP.—Bishop WAINWRIGHT has commenced his first Episcopal Visitation. His appointments are as follows: (commencing on Monday last.)

1st Advent Sunday,	Nov. 28,	A. M.	Troy,	Holy Cross.
"		P. M.	"	St. John's.
"	Third Service		"	St. Paul's.
" Monday,	Nov. 29,	P. M.	Granville.	
" Tuesday,	Nov. 30,	A. M.	Hampton.	
"	Nov. 30,	P. M.	Whitehall.	
" Wed'sday,	Dec. 1,	A. M.	Port Edward.	
"	"	P. M.	Sandy Hill.	
" Thursday,	Dec. 2,	A. M.	Glen's Falls.	
" Friday,	Dec. 3,	P. M.	Saratoga.	
" Saturday,	Dec 4,	A. M.	Ballston Spa.	
2d Advent Sunday,	Dec 5,	A. M.	Albany,	Holy Inno.
"	"	P. M.	"	Trinity.
"	Third Service		"	St. Paul's.
" Monday,	Dec. 6,	P. M.	Johnstown.	
" Tuesday,	Dec. 7,	P. M.	Charlton.	
" Wednesday,	Dec 8,	A. M.	Burnt Hills.	
" Thursd'y,	Dec. 9,	A. M.	Mechanicsville.	
"	"	P. M.	Stillwater.	
" Friday

TRICKS OF NECROMANCY.—The Chicago *Journal* lets the public into the secrets of the "Wizards." A conjuror's implements were lately seized in Chicago, and hense this exposition;

In the hurry of departure he unluckily left at the dépôt a couple of large boxes, which the creditors of his wizardship immediately pounced upon, and which were found to contain the implements of his trade. Still more unlucky for professors of *diableria*, these articles reveal the *modus operandi* of their business—showing how it is done—and how it isn't. We beg pardon of all "wizzards" for letting the public into their secrets, but as we are not sworn to privacy, we cannot be reproached for violation of confidence, and moreover as the knowledge gained, is of such stupendous consequences, we deem it a duty to give it for the "cause of public enlightenment."

The most cumbrous article of this "stock in trade," is a large copper kettle, in which Dr. Faustus and the Devil were wont to boil their dinners. This kettle is suspended before the audience, and into it are thrown several pailsfull of water, which is suddenly converted into solid ice, or mysteriously metamorphosed into half a dozen pigeons, rabbits, &c., &c., which, on removing the cover, hurry away in every direction. All this is the silliest piece of hum bugging in the world to such as can perceive that this mysterious kettle is made with double sides, with a vacancy between them into which the water passes, and thence is drawn upward through the pail and suspending rods, which are hollow, and passes off in a manner of a syphon to a tub below the stage. The cover is sufficiently large to contain the birds and rabbits, which, by turning the knob of the cover, are let down, together with the separatrix that concealed them, into the kettle.

The celebrated "bottle feat"—of pouring a great variety of wines and liquors from a common glass bottle—is no less simple, and when understood, no less silly than the foregnoing. The common glass bottle borrowed from the audience, is, of course, not the one used on these occasions, but is exchanged for another made of japanned tin, and furnished internally with receptacles for the different kinds of liquors. Each receptacle has a valve, and these valves may be opened and closed at pleasure, by stops on the outside of the bottle, arranged for the fingers like the keys of a musical instrument. The compartments having no connection with the mouth of the bottle, except by the valves, the bottle may at any time be rinsed with water, and then more liquor poured out. There are a couple of those "inexhaustible bottles" in the "present collection," both of which are soon to be sold to the highest bidder We advise parties going to California, or the lumber regions, to buy and take them along—they may thus carry a respectable retail liquor shop in each pocket.

The "Etherial Suspension" is another trick of the jugglers, at which people, with large marvelousness, were staring with open mouths and elevated eye-brows, a short time ago. The strong iron machinery for suspending the body, in a horizontal position, is among the articles disclosed by the opening of the boxes.

A small piece of brass ordnance, calculated for the use of gold watches, canary birds, &c., for ammunition, is another of the interesting collection. There are also a great variety of other articles, numbering altogether some fifty or sixty, designed for various uses in the black art.

The Fly in the Web.

The truth is, that, whether she laughed at him or encouraged him; whether she smiled or was cold and turned her smiles on another; worldly and ambitious, as he knew her to be; hard and careless as she seemed to grow with her court life, and a hundred admirers that came to her and left her; Esmond, do what he would, never could get Beatrix out of his mind; thought of her constantly at home or away; if he read his name in a Gazette, or escaped the shot of a cannon-ball or a greater danger in the campaign, as has happened to him more than once, the instant thought after the honor achieved or the danger avoided was, "What will *she* say of it?" "Will this distinction or the idea of this peril elate her or touch her, so as to be better inclined towards me?" He could no more help this passionate fidelity of temper than he could help the eyes he saw with—one or the other seemed a part of his nature, and knowing every one of her faults as well as the keenest of her detractors, and the folly of an attachment to such a woman, of which the fruition could never bring him happiness for above a week, there was yet a charm about this Circe from which the poor deluded gentleman could not free himself; and, for a much longer period than Ulysses (another middle-aged officer, who had traveled much, and been in the foreign wars,) Esmond felt himself enthralled and besotted by the wiles of this enchantress. Quit her! He could no more quit her, as the Cymon of his story was made to quit his false one, than he could lose his consciousness of yesterday. She had but to raise her finger, and he would come back from ever so far; she had but to say I have discarded such and such an adorer, and the poor infatuated wretch would be sure to come and *ride* about her mother's house, willing to be put on the ranks of suitors, though he knew he might be cast off the next week.—*Thackeray's Esmond*.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

ÆOLIAN PIANO FORTES—T. GILBERT & CO'S CELEBRATED PIANO FORTES, with and without the Æolian. The subscriber, who is the sole agent in this city for the sale of these instruments, (the reputation of which has become world-wide,) is now prepared to offer them at prices which, to those wishing to purchase, cannot fail to be satisfactory. Possessing facilities for obtaining Pianos unsurpassed, if equalled, by those of any other house in the city, he does not hesitate to say that he can present inducements to buyers not to be found elsewhere. He has constantly on hand an extensive assortment of second hand Pianos, at bargains, which, he fearlessly asserts, will defy competition. Gilbert's elegant boudoir or cottage Pianos, suitable for small rooms. Also Goodrich, Prince's and Carhart's make. Æolian and other Pianos to let

HORACE WATERS,
No. 333 Broadway, corner of Anthony-st., 2d floor.

PIANO FORTES.—The best assortment of Pianos in this city can be seen at the Warerooms of LINCOLN & THOMPSON, No. 441 Broadway, including Wal-at, Davis & Co.'s celebrated Æolian Pianos, of new and much approved scales, acknowledged superior to any other in the market. Also, a large variety from other distinguished New-York and Boston makers. Gilbert's and other second-hand with and without the Æolian, at various prices

LINCOLN & THOMPSON, No. 441 Broadway.

MESSRS. LIGHTE & NEWTON, No 22 Canal-st., in consequence of the increased demand and unrivaled popularity of their PIANO-FORTES, have extended their business, and are now prepared to offer their friends, and those wishing a superior instrument, an extensive assortment, in plain and ornamented cases, of modern style, from 6½ to 7½ octave Second-hand Pianos taken in exchange. Broadway Ware-rooms, No. 423

PIANOS—Two new and valuable rosewood Pianos of 6½ and 7 octaves, warranted, and for sale at bargains. Also, 7 second-hand Pianos at 25, 40 75, 90, 100, 125 and 140 dollars Also, watches, jewelry, cigars, soaps, books, silks, &c. Cash advances for short periods on pianos, watches, and merchandise generally.

I. F. JONES, No. 52 Ann-st., 2d floor.

PIANO-FORTES.—The finest assortment of Piano-Fortes in the city may be found at the spacious warerooms of N. P. B. CURTIS & CO., No. 427 Broadway, consisting of George Haw's celebrated American Patent Action Pianos, T. Gilbert and Co.'s popular Æolian Pianos, Gilbert's and others' Boudoir. Also, a variety of new and second-hand Pianos for sale and to let. No. 447 Broadway.

J. & C. FISCHER, (late NUNNS & FISCHER,) Manufactory and Warerooms, No. 170 Greenwich st. corner of Dey-st. PIANO-FORTES, warranted, with reverse bridge and patent tube, well calculated for keeping in tune. Piano-Fortes tuned, repaired and exchanged.

N B.—Also, Æolian Piano-Fortes for sale.

PIANOS FOR SALE—At the lowest manufacturing prices; for brilliancy of tone and finish unsurpassed, and warranted in every respect Purchasers would do well to call and examine, at the Factory, No. 148 Wooster-st., near Houston. CHAS. CARR.

PIANOS FOR SALE—At No. 8 Barclay-st., next door to the Astor-House, a variety of 6½ and 7-octave rosewood Piano-Fortes, warranted to give satisfaction in every respect, or as sale, for cash or approved paper. Pianos on hire. JAMES THOMPSON.

PRINCE & CO.'S MELODEONS.—The original PRINCE MELODEON, which has stood the test of years, and proved itself a superior instrument to those of any other make, can be had only of the sole agents, WM. HALL & SON, No. 239 Broadway, (opposite the Park.)

CARHART'S MELODEONS, which are pronounced by the best judges superior to all others, can be had only of the sole agent, J. S. CLARK, No. 264 Broadway (opposite the Park.) N. B.—Instruments with stops, for churches. All instruments warranted for one year.

HARP FOR SALE—At a great bargain, a double-action Harp, by one of the best makers, in perfect order. Can be seen at the Piano-Forte ware-rooms of LINCOLN & THOMPSON, No. 441 Broadway.

PIANO-FORTES.—HAZELTON & BRO., Manufactory and Ware-rooms, No 219 Centre-st., near Grand, where may be found a fine assortment of Rosewood Pianos, made in the most substantial manner and latest style.

TO RENTERS OF PIANOFORTES.—The Pianoforte Association, No. 361 Broadway, are selling Pianofortes, to be paid for by instalments of $3 to $10 per month.

J. PECK, Trustee.

PIANO-FORTE—Six superior Pianos for Hire at No. 30 3d av., between 10th and 11th sts.

THOS. C. CALLAWAY.

MURPHY'S ADHESIVE MIXTURE, for Post-Office Stamps, Envelopes, Fancy Paper and Card Work, &c., &c.—Invaluable to Editors and Scrap-Book Makers, as a substitute for wafers, paste, gum arabic, and all other odious and inconvenient make-shifts.

This Mixture remains always pure, clear, and free from smell; does not mould, turn sour, nor become candied; is ready for use and in complete order in all weathers and under all circumstances

Prepared and sold, wholesale and retail, by WILLIAM MURPHY, No. 257 Broadway, (up stairs,) N. Y., and by Stationers generally throughout the City and Country.

MEDICAL.

DR. FELIX GOURAUD'S

ITALIAN MEDICATED SOAP.—The Annals of modern Science are blazoned with no powder record than the world-renowned discoveries with which Dr. FELIX GOURAUD has enriched their pages; foremost among which stands the delicious beautifier to which he has given the name of ITALIAN MEDICATED SOAP! Language is powerless to set forth one tithe of its wonderful properties. But the high meed of public approbation has so decidedly and unchangeably stamped the superiority of this remarkable Soap, that to ought its efficacy in the curation of TAN, FRECKLES, PIMPLES, BLOTCHES, ERUPTIONS, CHAPS, CHAFES, CRACKS, TETTER, SALT RHEUM, MOTH, RINGWORM, SCALD HEAD, BARBER'S ITCH, WORMS IN THE SKIN, ERYSIPELAS, PUSTULES, SCROFULA, SCURVY, OBSTINATE OLD SORES, and other cutaneous disfigurements, is to imply a doubt of the existence of truth itself! But it is not alone the power it possesses in restoring to an eruptive and darkened skin its pristine health and beauty, to which we now advert; it has other and still more delightful qualities. It is, for instance, so remarkable a *detergent*, that, let the hands be ever so thoroughly besmirched with dirt, or ingrained with *stone*, this Soap, with the potency of magic, searches the minutest pores of the skin, and instantly removes every particle of filth and discoloration, imparting to the roughest and hardest cuticle a clearness, whiteness and softness as voluptuous and enviable as that which graces "a fair young child." It is consequently not at all an uncommon thing now a days for mechanics, by the use of GOURAUD'S SOAP, to display a delicate, soft white hand in the presence of their "ladye loves"

Think of this, ye stainers, dyers, blacksmiths, painters, *et cet genus omne*; ye who diurnal vocations so begrime your skins that you find it impossible to resume your natural color even on the Sabbath! Ponder upon it, ye Cinderellas, whom necessity compels to do the drudgery of the kitchen, and whose hands and arms in time assume the dingy hue of your own pots and kettles! Reflect upon it all who are emulous of possessing a luxurious soft, smooth and transparent complexion, unfurled by a single blemish to mar its child-like beauty. THAT GOURAUD'S ITALIAN MEDICATED SOAP will perform all this, is as certain as there is a sun in the heavens! It is, moreover, the best Shaving Compound ever used. Price, 50 cents.

POUDRE SUBTILE.

INFALLIBLE SUCCESS during a period of twelve years has fully established the excellence of Dr FELIX GOURAUD'S POUDRE SUBTILE, for eradicating disagreeable and unsightly superfluous hairs from low foreheads, back of necks, the arms, moles, &c., or the stubborn beard of man. This safe, speedy and sure remedy has been in general use for upwards of twelve years, without a single instance of its having failed to eradicate the most stubborn hair. Besides it can be seen and tested before purchasing, putting its efficacy and safety past all kind of doubt. $1.

I have had an opportunity of observing the operation of Dr FELIX GOURAUD'S preparation for the removal of superfluous hair, and am perfectly satisfied of its singular efficacy. As an analyst of the composition of these Powders I can without any hesitation, pronounce them perfectly harmless, and in every way infinitely superior to any preparation of the kind ever offered to the public I have pleasure in giving them my recommendation, being thus fully convinced of their value. JAMES A. HOUSTON, M D., New-York, Feb. 1, 1843. Editor N Y *Lancet*

GOURAUD'S HAIR RESTORATIVE is warranted to prevent hair from falling off, cure Dandruff, and render harsh, dry hair, soft, silky and glossy.

GOURAUD'S LIQUID ROUGE will impart to the pale cheek and lip, a crimson flush as magnificent as that of the rose, defying detection or rubbing off. 50 cents

GOURAUD'S LIQUID HAIR DYE with change red or gray hairs to a beautiful black or brown, the instant it is applied, without staining the skin. Is warranted, or no pay.

We earnestly ask a candid perusal of the testimonials appended of Dr. Northall, the celebrated Dramatist. It will then be seen that all we have urged in favor of the pre-eminence of Dr. FELIX GOURAUD'S HAIR DYE over all other Dyes, receive "confirmation strong as proof of Holy Writ."

BROOKLYN, March 15, 1852.

To Dr. FELIX GOURAUD: *Dear Sir:* Whatever value may belong to the evidence of one who owes in his life gave testimony to a secret medical Remedy of any kind, I am desirous that you should possess it in favor of your most admirable "INSTANTANEOUS LIQUID HAIR DYE."—When my Grey Hairs became a noticeable fact to my children, I thought it was time to seek some means of hiding those tell-tales from the family eye. I have seen so many ludicrous effects produced by various Hair Dyes among my friends, giving all the prismatic colors of the rainbow tones, blackening the skin of another, and making the hair of a third stand up in dry unmoistened stiffness, "like quills upon the fretful porcupine," that I almost despaired, and should have given up the thought of "eyes unless" had not met a celebrated literary man, a friend of mine, who had used your preparation. He told me what a pleasant practical experience has since taught me, that your Hair Dye was instantaneous in its effects, not requiring more than ten minutes for its operation, permanent in its beautifying results, free from any unpleasant smell or stain upon the skin, and what is still more remarkable, invigorating and vitalizing the hair, giving to it the youth and strength of adolescence, as well as the glossy beauty and exuberance of early manhood.

I have the honor to remain, yours truly,

Price $1; double size $1 50. Sold by K. NORTHALL, AGRICOLA, TAYLOR & WEBB, No. 98 South-st; Philadelphia; BATES, No 129 Washington-st, Boston; GREEN, Worcester; GOULD Bangor, W. D. ROBINSON, Portland, Me.; G FARGUE, No 26 St. Charles-st., New-Orleans; E H HAYCRAFT, No. 90 4th-st., Louisville; Cozzens, Detroit, Michigan; CARLETON & Co., Lowell; ALBERT PERRY, Nashua; WILLIS, Rochester; ROBERT CAMPBELL, Bridgeport, Conn.; GEO. HAZLO, Nashville, Tenn.; S. B. CROCHERON, M. D., Cahaba, Ala., and generally throughout the Union

Dealers supplied on liberal terms for cash. Small orders executed by Mail and Expresses.

SANDS' SARSAPARILLA,
IN QUART BOTTLES.

FOR PURIFYING THE BLOOD AND FOR THE CURE OF SCROFULA, HEREDITARY DISEASES, RHEUMATISM, CUTANEOUS ERUPTIONS, SYPHILITIC ULCERS, LIVER COMPLAINT, DYSPEPSIA, BRONCHITIS, SALT RHEUM, CONSUMPTION, FEVER SORES, FEMALE COMPLAINTS, ERYSIPELAS, LOSS OF APPETITE, PIMPLES, BILES, GENERAL DEBILITY, &c. &c

THIS PREPARATION has now borne the test of over fourteen years' experience, since its first introduction to public favor, during which time numerous imitations have sprung into existence, founding their claims to the confidence of the community on the curative powers contained in Sarsaparilla Root—the great reputation and extended use of which has been mainly attributable to the many wonderful cures effected by the use of the preparation. While Sarsaparilla Root forms an important part of its combination, it is, at the same time, compounded with other vegetable remedies of great power; and it is to the peculiar combination and scientific manner of its preparation, that its remarkable success in the cure of disease depends Other preparations imitate in the style of putting up, and in bearing the name of one of its ingredients, and here ends their resemblance to it. Those needing a remedy and purifier like this, are requested to note where this difference exists, and in making choice of what they will use, not to take any other but that one entitled to their confidence, from the long list of cures it has effected on living witnesses, whose testimonials have been published, and who are still bearing daily testimony to its worth.

ASTONISHING CURE.

PATERSON, N. J., Tuesday, May 19, 1851.

Messrs. A. B. & D SANDS: Gentlemen—Having witnessed the most beneficial effects from the use of your Sarsaparilla, it gives me pleasure to send you the following statement in regard to my son: In the Spring of 1848 he took a severe cold, and for eight weeks of severe suffering the disease settled in his left leg and foot, which soon swelled to the utmost The swelling was lanced by his physician, and discharged most profusely; after that no less than eleven ulcers formed on the leg and foot at one time. We had five different physicians, but none relieved him much; and the last Winter found him so emaciated and low that we thought he could not live. He was suffering the most excruciating pain. During this time the bone had become so much affected that piece after piece came out of which he has now more than twenty five preserved in a bottle, varying from one-half to one and a-half inches in length. We had given up all hopes of his recovery, but at this time we were induced to try your Sarsaparilla, and with this new health and appetite began immediately to improve and so rapid was the change that less than a dozen bottles effected a speedy cure. With gratitude, I remain truly yours, DARIUS BALLARD

We, the undersigned, neighbors of Mr. BALLARD, cheerfully subscribe to the facts of the above statement.

H. ER S. VANT, A. M. TROWBRIDGE.
GEO. H. DEAN, E. EASTWOOD.

PATTERSON, Wednesday, May 21, 1851.

Prepared and sold, wholesale and retail, by A B & D. SANDS Druggists and Chemists, No. 100 Fulton, corner of William-st., New-York Sold also by Druggists generally throughout the United States and Canadas. Price $1 per bottle; six bottles for $5.

A CERTAIN CURE FOR THE PILES.

OFFICE, No. 196 BOWERY (four doors above Spring-st.)—Dr UPHAM'S VEGETABLE ELECTUARY, (an internal remedy,) is a certain cure for Piles, in every form; also, for all those affections of the Stomach, Liver and Bowels which are the cause of this afflicting complaint For some of the most remarkable cures on record, see Pamphlet, which can be obtained gratis at the Proprietor's Office. Price of the Electuary, $1 per box Sold at No 196 Bowery; by Mrs MAYS No. 175 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; and by Druggists generally.

MONEY SAVED—A WARRANTED ARTICLE.—In offering to persons suffering from Chronic Rheumatism, Colic, Dysentery, Pains in the Limbs, Sacs or chest, Head-ache, Old Sores, Cuts, Burns, &c., Dr TOBIAS' VENETIAN LINIMENT, they need not fear purchasing it, as their money will be returned if on using it according to directions, it does not give relief. Thousands have certified to its pain-relieving properties. It is an internal as well as an external remedy, and it is warranted harmless.

No family should be without it if they have children, as it is a certain remedy for the Croup, and it is warranted to cure Cholera if taken when first attacked.

Dr. TOBIAS earnestly wishes it understood that any person using his Liniment without obtaining relief can have their money returned.

Price 25 cents and 50 cents. Depôt No. 240 Greenwich-st. and No. 5 East 14th-st.

BACHMAN'S SUPERIOR MEDICATED CANDY—Highly recommended for its infallible effects in the cure of Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Whooping Cough, and all other Pulmonary Affections, is now offered for general administration to the public at large, and more especially to those who suffer in consequence of the above distressing maladies. Its efficacy and soothing qualities have been sufficiently tested for upwards of 18 years, to warrant its superiority over all other similar remedies introduced. It is prepared from the best adapted ingredients found in the vegetable kingdom, by the proprietor in person, and sold by druggists generally. Wholesale agents, CLICKENER & CO., No. 31 Barclay-st; BOYD & PAUL, No. 40 Cortlandt-st., and GREENLEAF & KINSLEY, No 52 Vesey st. All applications for agency or advice, must be addressed (post paid), to RENATUS BACHMANN & CO., No. 6 Varick-st., New-York. See certificates at office.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.—A DANGEROUS WOUND IN THE THIGH CURED BY THEIR USE.—About three years ago Mr. ACTON, of Melbourne, had his thigh most fearfully lacerated when out riding, his horse running away, and his leg coming in violent collision with a wall. He was confined to his bed for about eight seven months, suffering from the accident; and notwithstanding the best medical advice, every effort proved unsuccessful in healing the wound, and his health became so impaired that his life was despaired of In this state he commenced using HOLLOWAY OINTMENT and PILLS, which had the effect of healing his wound with wonderful rapidity, and restoring him to sound health Sold by all venders of medicine in the British Empire, and by those in the United States, in pots and boxes, at 37½ cents, 87 cents, and $1 50 each Wholesale by the principal drug houses in the Union, and by Messrs. A B & D SANDS, New York, and by the proprietor, No. 244 Strand, London.

DR. BERON'S CELEBRATED FEMALE PILLS.—This wonderful and justly celebrated remedy can be had in this office, or may be sent by mail to any address. Office corner of Broadway and Houston-st., over the drug-stores. The doctor attends exclusively to an office practice. Hours from 9 o'clock, A. M., till 12, and from 6 till 9 in the evening.

GREAT CURE FOR DYSPEPSIA.—Dr. HOUGHTON'S Pepsin or Gastric Juice, prepared from Rennet. Agent, J. BALL & CO., No, 100 Nassau-st.

FINANCIAL.

JOHN S. GITTINGS, SAM'L C. DONALDSON, WM. H. GRAHAM.

GITTINGS, DONALDSON & GRAHAM, COMMISSION STOCK BROKERS, southeast corner of South and Second-sts, BALTIMORE, buy and sell (upon commission exclusively) all stocks and other securities in the Baltimore market. Orders from abroad will receive prompt attention.

Money loaned upon all good stocks.

REFERENCES.

New-York—Messrs. Brown Brothers & Co.; R. Withers, Esq., Cashier Bank State of New-York.

Philadelphia—Messrs. Browns & Bowen, Charles H. Fisher, Esq.

Baltimore—Messrs. Alexander Brown and Sons.

Washington—Messrs Corcoran & Riggs.

Liverpool—Messrs Brown, Shipley & Co.

C. S. BOURNE & BROTHER,

BILL AND EXCHANGE BROKERS, No. 35 Wall-st., New-York.

CHRISTOPHER S. BOURNE, FRANCIS BOURNE.

DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors of THE COMMERCIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, have this day declared a Dividend of Eight per cent., payable to the stockholders, on and after MONDAY, the 5th inst. The transfer book will be closed until that day.—New-York, Dec 1, 1853. CHAS. J. MARTIN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ROCHESTER AND SYRACUSE RAILROAD COMPANY—CANANDAIGUA, Oct. 8, 1852.—NOTICE.—An installment of twenty dollars per share on the scrip stock of this Company is required to be paid on the 20th day of Oct., instant, and the balance due on said scrip stock, being ten dollars per share,) is required to be paid on the 1st day of Feb next.

By paying the last installment on the 10th day of Jan. next, instead of 1st Feb, with interest on bots of said installments from the 1st day of Aug last to the times of payment, and on the surrender of the scrip certificates, the scripholders will be entitled to full stock with the future dividends

Payments of the said installments may be made at the Offices of Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., New-York; J. E. THAYER & BROTHER, Boston; at the Bank of Syracuse, Bank of Auburn, Rochester City Bank, and at this Office.

By order of the Board of Directors.

CHAS SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

MESSRS. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., BANKERS, New-York, issue Foreign Circular Letters of Credit on the following

CITIES:

Alexandria,	Carlsrue,	Melts,	Rotterdam,
Antwerp,	Dresden,	Marseilles,	Rio de Janeiro,
Athens,	Dusseldorf,	Milan,	St. Petersburg,
Berlin,	Florence,	Moscow,	Strasburg,
Baden-Baden,	Frankfort,	Munich,	Siena,
Berne,	Genoa,	Messina,	Smyrna,
Rorseaux,	Geneva,	Mulhouse,	Seville,
Boulogne,	Gibraltar,	Naples,	Turin,
Bremen,	Hamburg,	Nice,	Toulon,
Brussels,	Hague,	Oporto,	Trieste,
Bay. de Lucca Leghorn,		Odessa,	Venice,
Basle,	London,	Paris,	Vevey,
Cairo	Lesbern,	Peu,	Vienna.
Coblentz,	Leipsic,	Pisa,	Wiesbaden,
Cologne,	Lyons,	Rome,	Warsaw.
Cadiz,	Madrid,		

Also, Letters of Credit, payable in all the principal cities of the United States, Canada, West Indies, &c.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF NEW JERSEY.—DIVIDEND OF THIRTY PER CENT. on the amount of certificates issued by the Receivers has been declared by the Chancellor, and will be paid as follows:

On such certificates as were paid in by CORTLANDT PARKER and OLIVER S HALSTED, Jr., or either of them, on presentation of the same on and after Monday, December 5 1852, at the Office of CORTLANDT PARKER, No, 231 Broad-st., Newark, N J.

On such certificates as were given by THOMAS G MARSH, at the Bank at New Brunswick.

Holders not presenting their own certificates should endorse an assignment or give the presentee letters of attorney or an endorsed order

CORTLANDT PARKER, } Receivers.
O. S HALSTED, Jr., }

Newark, Nov. 29, 1852.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK, —ALBANY, Nov 29 1852.—The FARMER'S BANK of Saratoga County has the due filed in this office, a notice of the appointment of MERFORD & VENMILYE, of the City of New-York, as agents for the redemption of its circulation, together with a certificate of the appointment of the ALBANY EXCHANGE BANK as such agent, agreeable to the act entitled "An act to amend the several acts relating to Incorporated Banks Banking Associations and Individual Bankers," passed April 17, 1851

DANIEL B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK —ALBANY Aug 17, 1853.—Notice is hereby given, in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued by the SULLIVAN COUNTY BANK, at Monticello, (an individual Bank,) must be presented at the office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York for payment, within two years from the date of this notice, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the same will be returned to the owner of said Bank.

ap19-law2yTh DANIEL B ST. JOHN, Sup't.

BANK DEPARTMENT—ALBANY, Dec. 1, 1851.—Notice is hereby given, in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued by the CORTLAND COUNTY BANK, of Ashford, Cattaraugus Co., (an individual bank,) must be presented at the office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York, for payment, within two years from the date of this notice, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the notes issued by the said Bank, will be given up to said Bank. D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

de1-law Th2y

BANK DEPARTMENT—ALBANY, Nov. 4, 1851.—Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued by the WARREN COUNTY BANK, Johnsburg, Warren County, (an individual bank,) must be presented at the office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York, for payment, within two years from the date of this notice, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the same will be returned to the owner of said Bank.

de51-law Th2y D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

DIVIDEND.—The Board of Direction of the NEW-AMSTERDAM INSURANCE COMPANY have this day declared a Dividend of Twelve Per Cent upon the Capital Stock, payable on and after MONDAY, Dec 6

LEWIS PHILLIPS, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 24, 1852.

CREDITS ON CHINA, INDIA &c.—Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO, Bankers, New York, are prepared to issue Mercantile Credits, Circular Notes, and Letters of Credit on the Oriental Bank of London, available at all the branches and agencies of that establishment, as follows:

Canton,	Madras,	Columbo,	
Hong Kong, } China.	Bombay,	Kandy,	} Ceylon.
Shanghai,	Calcutta,	Singapore,	

REDEMPTION OF THE ALBANY AND SCHENECTADY PLANK ROAD AND BUDSON RAILROAD COMPANY'S BONDS OF 1843, DUE DECEMBER 1, 1852.—Notice is hereby given, that the principal and interest due on the above bonds, will be paid on presentation at the office of Messrs WINSLOW, LANIER & CO, No 52 Wall-st, New-York, or at the office of the Company in the city of Albany Interest on the above bonds will cease after the 1st December next.

Albany, Nov 13, 1852. K. FOSTER, Jr., Secretary.

CREDITS, &C., FOR THE PACIFIC.—Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, New-York, issue Credits and Exchange, available at sight, on the following places on the West Coast: LIMA, VALPARAISO, PANAMA, SAN FRANCISCO

SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS OF THE NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY, redeemable in 1867, with semi-annual coupons attached, for sale by BLATCHFORD & RAINSFORD, No 12 William st

SILVER WANTED at the highest market rates, by GOODING & BROTHER, Bullion and Exchange Office No 6 Wall-st

THE EASTERN BANK OF WASHINGTON, D C., is redeemed No. 146, Bowery, and at 74½ Wall-st | per cent.

INSURANCE.

REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—Insurance Buildings, cor. Wall and William-sts., offices Nos. 10 and 11, ground floor.

This Company having their capital of $150,000 paid in, in cash, and security invested, are prepared to insure against loss and damage by fire, on favorable terms

The charter of this Company provides that after paying interest to the stockholders, at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum, four-fifths of the remaining profits are to be divided among the assured in scrip bearing interest, which scrip is to be redeemable in cash whenever the accumulated profits and capital shall amount to $1,000,000.

TRUSTEES.

Samuel S Howland,	John A Stevens,	Jos. Gaillard, Jr,
Stephen Whitney,	James Warren,	Jas. M. Waterbury,
Daniel B Fearing,	Arthur Leary,	George Curtis,
Wm H Russell,	M. W Hamilton,	George T. Ades,
A C Downing,	Dequing Duer,	D S Kennedy,
Gaisway S Lamar	John Stewart, Jr.,	John A. Astor, Jr.
Wm H Aspinwall,	Robert B Minturn,	Fred'k A Delano,
Wm B Duncan,	Reuben Withers,	James C. Bell,
Chas H. Russell,	Ed. C. Center,	Daniel D Smith,
Isaac Townsend,	Josiah Oakes,	Fred'k G. Foster,
Peleg Hall,	Robert S Hone,	

ROBERT B. HONE, President.

DUNCAN P. CURRY, Secretary.

THE BROOKLYN FIRE INSURANCE CO.—CHARTERED IN 1824.—Offices, No. 43 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, No 8 Merchants' Exchange, Wall-st., New-York. Have their Capital (as also a handsome surplus) invested in the most undoubted securities, and continue to insure Buildings, Merchandize, Furniture, and other personal property, Vessels in port, and their Cargoes, upon as favorable terms as any other similar institution.

DIRECTORS.

William Ellsworth,	William Miles,	Hon. Quackenbos,
Phineas T. Barnum,	George Gilfillan,	Justus S Bedfield,
Daniel D. Howard,	S. P. Townsend,	W. Amerman,
Caleb S. Woodhull,	John Eadie, Jr.,	Fordyce Hitchcock,
Chas T. Cromwell,	Joel S Garman,	John C. Smith,
Acosta's Nicholas,	Robert C. Bell,	Jos M. Greenwood,
Richard L. Allen,	John N. Genin,	Simeon Leland,

WILLIAM ELLSWORTH, President.

ALFRED G STEVENS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No 41 Wall-st, 4th Month, 5th, 1852.—This Company, with a CASH CAPITAL OF $210,000 with a surplus of over $100,000, insures against loss or damage by fire on favorable terms

DIRECTORS.

George S. Fox,	C. W. Lawrence,	Richard F. Carman,
Richard A. Reading,	Peter S. Titus,	Henry H Barrow,
Josiah Macy,	T. C. Benedictus,	Hull Clark,
Wm. H. Fallo,	Ralph Mead,	Wm C. White,
Joseph W. Corlies,	Richard Field,	John J Walker,
John D. Wright,	Elias Hicks,	Chas. H. Marshall,
Abraham Bell,	Irad Hawley,	Elisha Biggs

GEO. S. FOX, President.

SAMUEL TOWNSEND, Secretary.

LIFE INSURANCE.—THE MANHATTAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY—Cash Capital, $100,000, independently of the premium fund. Office, No. 146 Broadway, corner of Liberty-st. This Company continue to insure against all manner of life risks on most favorable terms. Persons may insure in this Company either with or without participating in the profits.

ADAM DUBOIS, M. D., at the office daily from 2 to 3 o'clock, P. M

California permits granted at greatly reduced rates.

A. A. ALVORD, President.

C. Y. WEMPLE, Secretary.

N. D. MORGAN, Actuary

C. S. VANDERHOOF, COMMISSIONER OF DEEDS, No. 461 Broadway, Pacific Bank.

TRAVELING.

NEW-YORK AND SAN FRANCISCO STEAMSHIP LINE—THROUGH TO SAN FRANCISCO AT REDUCED RATES.—NO DETENTION ON THE ISTHMUS.—The new and splendid steamship UNCLE SAM, 2,000 tons, W. A. MILLS, Commander, will leave New-York for ASPINWALL, Navy Bay, MONDAY, December 5, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, connecting at Panama with the new double engine steamship CORTES, 1,800 tons, THOS. B. CROPPER, Commander, which steamship leaves Panama on the arrival of the passengers by the UNCLE SAM, for San Francisco, stopping only at Acapulco, for supplies. This line has never failed to connect at the appointed time.

These vessels in accommodations, ventilation, speed, and safety, are unsurpassed. An experienced physician is attached to each steamer.

Passengers will be landed on the wharf at Aspinwall, and take the Panama Railroad.

Passengers are cautioned, that all tickets for this line are sold only at No 26 Broadway, New-York

DAVIS, BROOKS & CO., General Agents.
JONES & JOHNSON, No 90 Wall-st.

THE NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.—The ships composing this line are the following:

ATLANTIC, Capt WEST. PACIFIC, Capt. NYE.
ARCTIC, Capt. LUCE. BALTIC, Capt. COMSTOCK.
ADRIATIC, Capt GRAFTON.

These ships have been built by contract, expressly for Government service. Every care has been taken in their construction, as also in their engines, to insure strength and speed, and their accommodations for passengers are unequalled for elegance and comfort. Price of passage from New-York to Liverpool, in first-class cabin, $120; in second do, $70; exclusive use of extra size state-rooms, $200; from Liverpool to New-York, £30 and £20. An experienced surgeon attached to each ship. No berth secured until paid for

PROPOSED DATES OF SAILING.

FROM NEW-YORK.		FROM LIVERPOOL.	
Saturday	Dec. 11, 1852	Wednesday	Dec. 15, 1852
Saturday	Dec. 25, 1852	Wednesday	Dec. 29, 1852
Saturday	Jan. 8, 1853	Wednesday	Jan. 12, 1853
Saturday	Jan. 22, 1853	Wednesday	Jan. 26, 1853
Saturday	Feb. 5, 1853	Wednesday	Feb. 9, 1853
Saturday	Feb. 19, 1853	Wednesday	Feb. 23, 1853
Saturday	March 5, 1853	Wednesday	March 9, 1853
Saturday	March 19, 1853	Wednesday	March 23, 1853
Saturday	April 2, 1853	Wednesday	April 6, 1853
Saturday	April 16, 1853	Wednesday	April 20, 1853
Saturday	April 30, 1853	Wednesday	May 4, 1853
Saturday	May 14, 1853	Wednesday	May 18, 1853
Saturday	May 28, 1853	Wednesday	June 1, 1853
Saturday	June 11, 1853	Wednesday	June 15, 1853
Saturday	June 25, 1853	Wednesday	June 29, 1853
Saturday	July 9, 1853	Wednesday	July 13, 1853
Saturday	July 23, 1853	Wednesday	July 27, 1853
Saturday	Aug. 6, 1853	Wednesday	Aug. 10, 1853
Saturday	Aug. 20, 1853	Wednesday	Aug. 24, 1853
Saturday	Sept. 3, 1853	Wednesday	Sept. 7, 1853
Saturday	Sept. 17, 1853	Wednesday	Sept. 21, 1853
Saturday	Oct. 1, 1853	Wednesday	Oct. 5, 1853
Saturday	Oct. 15, 1853	Wednesday	Oct. 19, 1853
Saturday	Oct. 29, 1853	Wednesday	Nov.

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK CITY.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—A Special Meeting of this Association was held last evening at its rooms, No. 659 Broadway. Mr. O. T. WOODRUFF, presided, and after an appropriate Prayer by Mr. AUSTIN; it was stated that the object of the meeting was to take into consideration the importance and best means of stemming the tide of Sabbath breaking, which prevails to such an alarming extent in this City. In conformity with these views, Mr. PETER CARTER offered the following Preamble and Resolutions, in reference to this matter, viz:

The subject of Sabbath breaking is one which may well awaken anxiety in the breast of every Christian. This great evil and grievous sin in the sight of God, is increasing at a ratio hitherto unparalleled. "Sacred Concerts" on the Sabbath evening (the "sacred" added to suit those who are not yet so hardened as to seek more open violation of the Lord's-day); Exhibitions, Panoramas, Literary Entertainments, &c., which are now so numerous, were, a few years ago, unknown in our city. It is but a brief period since the establishment of the first Sunday newspaper, and now their name is legion, and some of them have a very large circulation. Numerous other modes of Sabbath desecration, such as the sale of liquors and refreshments, might be mentioned, for Satan suits his devices to every taste; but our limits will allow us to mention only one more—we refer to the City Railways, the cars of which are allowed to run on the Sabbath. This new mode of Sabbath breaking has produced the most fearful results, and seems likely to destroy the sanctity of that blessed day, by turning into a holiday what was intended, by its great founder, to be a day of rest. Upon the question of the utility of these roads we do not enter; but against their use on the Lord's-day, we, as members of the Young Men's Christian Association of this City, feel it our duty to protest. We, therefore, submit the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the Secretary of this Association be desired respectfully to request the clergymen of the various evangelical denominations of this City, to present the subject of the Sabbath, its importance, authority, necessity and sanctity, to their respective congregations in order to awaken a new interest in it through the whole Christian community: and to further suggest the propriety of setting apart the second Sabbath in January next for this purpose.

Resolved, That we as a Society, petition the Common Council of this City to prohibit the running of cars on the Sabbath, on the City Railroads henceforth to be laid down, and to pass an ordinance prohibiting the same on the roads already constructed.

After some discussion they were laid on the table.

Mr. DYER then offered a resolution that a Committee consisting of seven be appointed by the Chair, to take into consideration the subject of the desecration of the Sabbath, and to report at the next meeting of the Association, which was adopted, and Howard Crosby, C. P. Woodford, Peter Carter, W. G. West, E. Anthony, H. A. Begert, and H. D. King, were appointed such Committee.

Remarks were made by several of the members, setting forth the various ways in which the Sabbath day is desecrated. It was also urged upon the above Special Committee to consider the propriety of appealing to the General Government to dispense with the transmission of the mails and the transaction of business by the Post Office Department.

Mr. DAVIS, a Street Missionary, then offered a few remarks; after which the meeting adjourned.

THE BANK CHECK FRAUDS—FAILURE TO BAIL THE PRISONER.—The arrest of an individual named SAMUEL J. PROPER, noticed in the *Times* of Tuesday and Wednesday, has created considerable excitement among the financial portion of the business community. Yesterday at the hour appointed for the investigation to commence before Justice OSBORNE, at the Lower Police office, the prisoner (PROPER) was brought out of the City Prison by officer S. J SMITH and arraigned before the Magistrate for a hearing. The accused appeared depressed in spirits and no less than five lawyers were present to defend him, among whom we noticed ex-Recorder TALLMADGE, Mr. SPENCER and Mr. BAILEY. The sworn affidavit of EDWIN F. POST, was taken by Mr JOHNSTON the Police Clerk and in substance he stated as follows, "PROPER, the prisoner, came into my office No. 23 Wall St. on Saturday morning last in company with some man, and inquired if I had any 'State' funds to cash a check. I replied in the affirmative, and he said 'I will call at 1 o'clock.' At this hour he came again and presented a check, of which the annexed is a copy."

No. —— NEW-YORK, Nov. 27, 1852.
OCEAN BANK.
Pay to A B., or Bearer, Two Hundred and Fifty Dollars.
$250. (Signed,) S. J. PROPER.

The witness then deposed that PROPER represented he had an account in the above Bank, and also funds; and further that he would confer a great favor upon him if he would not present it until the following Monday, which he assented to. However, Mr. POST swears that he previously said, "I don't know this check." Whereupon PROPER replied, "Why, this is my own check, and I can refer you to GEORGE LAW, Esq., and E. K. COLLINS, Esq., for reference as to my character." Mr. POST believed him to be an honest man, and forthwith paid over the cash.

The next witness called was JOSEPH S. GIBBONS, Esq., Cashier of the Ocean Bank, who was sworn, and substantially stated as follows: "I reside at No. 18 Lamartine-place; I am Cashier of the Ocean Bank, in the City of New-York; we had a bank account with the prisoner, SAMUEL J. PROPER, between the 21st of September and the 1st of November last, at which date it was closed, by order of the Bank officers, and we refused to receive any more deposits from him; but owing to a change in the tellers, he (PROPER) succeeded in making deposits at our Bank on the 16th and 15th of November, and then the first teller closed all account with PROPER, and, by request, he drew out all the money he had on deposit."

Thus, it will be observed, that on the day PROPER obtained the $250 from EDWIN F. POST, he had no account with the Ocean Bank, nor had he a single dollar on deposit there, which representations he made to Mr. POST. Hence the perpetration of the fraud.

The further hearing in the matter was postponed until 3½ o'clock this afternoon. In the meantime an attempt was made by one of the defendants counsel to procure the liberty of PROPER, on bail, but it failed; a resident of the city appeared before Justice OSBORNE, and stated that he was worth $15,000 worth of real estate, located in Franklin County, New York. The magistrate closely examined the individual, as to his ability to become bail in the case, and positively refused to take him as a surety. The prisoner was therefore remanded to a cell in the City Prison, to await further action.

FURIOUS CATTLE.—The neighborhood of St. Marks-place has become of late a much less desirable location than it was formerly, from the frequent occurrence of heart-rending scenes which almost daily transpire in that vicinity. Droves of cattle are continually passing the corner of Eighth-street and the Third and Fourth-avenues, and several times a day a furious ox comes bounding along, frantic and foaming with rage, and goring at random whatever luckless pedestrian happens to fall in his way. The drug store at the corner of Eighth-street and the Third-avenue is converted into a hospital, so continual are the cases of injured persons being taken up and conveyed there, after suffering an attack from infuriated animals. We are informed that no less than three of these cases were treated at the place alluded to yesterday, and in each case serious results are likely to follow the injuries received. We know it would be asking too much of the Common Council to persuade them to pass a law against driving cattle through the public streets, in the densely populated part of the City. But, inasmuch as our City Fathers are afraid of the cattle dealers, and dare not enact laws contrary to their interests, would it not be as well for the City Government to establish public hospitals at convenient points, and have a surgeon and assistants always in readiness to attend to these cases of accidents from infuriated bullocks.

THE DEATH OF CHARLES BROWN, BY LEAPING OUT OF A WINDOW.—Yesterday afternoon, the Coroner's investigation respecting the death of CHARLES BROWN, who recently jumped out of a fifth-story window at No. 33 James-street, was resumed, and, after a long and patient examination, the Jury rendered the following verdict: "We find that the deceased, CHARLES BROWN, came to his death by jumping from a window in the fifth story of No. 33 James-street, on the night of the 21st inst., caused by fear occasioned by an attempt of three young men—viz: DAVID MCCARTHY, JOSEPH FARLEY, and WM. BLAIR—to force open the door of his room; the said BROWN having been predisposed to fear and excitement, caused by excessive drinking." Upon the rendition of this verdict, Coroner IVES discharged the accused parties from custody.

COUNTERFEIT NOTES ON THE LOUISVILLE BANK.—Yesterday afternoon Officer REED, an *attaché* of the Chief's Office, succeeded in arresting a husband, wife and daughter, who are jointly charged with altering and passing dangerous counterfeit bills on the "Lowville Bank," N. Y. The latter was detected in passing one of the spurious notes at a store in Chatham-street, which led to the arrest of her parents, who are said to be extensively engaged in the crime. They were all brought before Justice WOOD, at the Third District Police Office, and committed for a further examination.

MECHANICS' SOCIETY LECTURES.—The General Society of Mechanics' and Tradesmen of this city, have made arrangements for the delivery of a course of Lectures before its members during the present and ensuing month; the first of which will be given at the Mechanics' Hall, No. 472 Broadway, on Tuesday next the 5th inst., by E. P. WHIPPLE, Esq.; subject—Heroism. The names of the other gentlemen who have been invited to lecture before the Society, are Rev. SAMUEL OSGOOD, Prof. R. O. DOREMUS, Rev. THOMAS STARR KING and Rev. E. H. CHAPIN.

THE LONE STAR CLUB.—The Association known as the "Lone Star," were in session yesterday afternoon at their headquarters, No. 600 Broadway. The business of the meeting was conducted with closed doors, and our reporter was informed they desired to keep the proceedings strictly private.

☞ The alarm of fire sounded last evening, at ¼ o'clock, by the Hall bell for the Seventh District, was caused by the explosion of a camphene lamp, at a grocery store in Thames-street. The damage was slight. When the firemen were returning, two of the companies, Nos. 8 and 19 came in collison in Nassau-street, near Ann-street, and were very near having a pugilistic encounter. The difficulty was, however, settled without resorting to blows.

☞ MRS. E. OAKES SMITH lectured in Yonkers on Saturday last before a very large and highly respectable audience. At the close of her remarks, a gentleman moved that the fair lecturer be requested to deliver another lecture at her earliest convenience, which was unanimously carried, and Thursday, (this) evening was fixed upon for its delivery. The subject selected,—Manhood.

☞ The steamer *Osprey* will sail from the foot of Harrison-street, North River, on Saturday. A mail will, we are informed, be made up for Havana at the Post-Office, and go out by this vessel.

[Advertisement.]

PHRENOLOGY.—A select class for private instruction in this interesting science, will be formed for ladies and gentlemen, at the rooms of FOWLERS and WELLS, No. 131 Nassau-street, Clinton Hall, to-morrow (Friday) evening, and continued two evenings in a week during the month.

[Advertisement.]

☞ The aged and feeble will find ROOT'S Daguerreotype Gallery, No. 363 Broadway, particularly easy of access. It is on the second floor. Call and see his new pictures and new fitting up. Admission free.

GRAND LARCENIES.—A man, by the name of John Diedrich, was arrested yesterday by Officer Knowles, of the Fourth Ward, charged with the crime of grand larceny, in stealing clothing amounting to $150, from the store of Joachimin Aaron, at No 253 Williamstreet. The accused was fully committed for trial.

Another man, named William Roberts, was arrested by the Second Ward Police, upon a charge of stealing seven barrels of tallow, valued at $150, from one of the North River Piers, belonging to F. W. Simmons, at No. 63 New-street. The accused was brought before Justice Osborne, and fully committed for trial.

ALLEGED ROBBERY OF DIAMONDS.—Yesterday afternoon, a German of genteel appearance, by the name of George Heilburn, was arrested in Broadway, by officer Martindale, of the Third Ward Police, charged with stealing valuable diamonds from jewelry stores in various parts of the City. The accused was brought before Justice Osborne, and committed to the City Prison. Meanwhile a police officer was dispatched to search the house of the prisoner for the stolen property.

ATTEMPTED OUTRAGE.—On Tuesday afternoon a man by the name of Phillip Thorp was arrested in the Fifteenth Ward, by officer BOS charged with attempting to commit an outrage on the person of a female named Miss Wenham. The accused was sent before Justice SLOSS, and detained to await a further hearing in the matter.

☞ A laborer named James Dowell was seriously injured, yesterday, by the caving of a sewer embankment in Lewis-street, where he was digging. Some bones were broken, and he was conveyed to his residence in Thirty-sixth street.

CHARGE OF BURGLARY.—A German, by the name of Frederick Hattenbocher, was arrested in the Thirteenth Ward yesterday, charged with burglariously entering the premises at No. 160 Broome street. He was committed by Justice Welsh.

BROOKLYN CITY.

BURSTING OF A CAMPHENE LAMP.—On Tuesday evening, about 7 o'clock, a camphene lamp in the shoe store of a Mr. STEARNS, in Myrtle, near Nostrand-avenue, exploded, scattering the burning camphene in every direction. Fortunately, there was no one burnt. The flame set fire to the store, when the alarm of fire was given, and officer MILLER arrived on the spot in season to extinguish the fire before much damage was done.

At a later hour on the same evening, the building No. 122 Fulton-street, occupied by Mrs. C. DAGW as an upholstery store, caught fire in the basement, but was speedily extinguished by Engine Company, No. 3. When the locality of this fire was known, it created some alarm with the superstitious—as it was on this very spot the great fire of 1848 broke out.

QUEEN'S COUNTY COURTS.—The County Court, and Court of General Sessions, will commence on Tuesday next, Dec. 7, at the Court House, North Hempstead, Judge FOSDICK, presiding.

INCREASE OF CRIME.—The residents of Queen's county, boast of having "thirty prisoners, desperadoes worthy of the State Prison," in their county prison.

GAS AT THE NAVY YARD.—Preparations are being made to light the Brooklyn Navy Yard with Gas. Workmen commenced laying the main pipes yesterday.

ST. NICHOLAS SOCIETY.—The Annual Dinner of this Society will take place on Monday, 6th instant, at JOHN I. SNEDIKER'S.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT.—A milkman, whose name we could not ascertain, had one of his legs broken in Fulton, near Johnson-street, about 7 o'clock yesterday morning. He was endeavoring to get into his cart when the horse attached started prematurely, throwing the man between the wheels and body of the cart in such a manner as to break one of his legs. He was taken in charge by some by-standers and subsequently conveyed to his residence in East Brooklyn.

APPRENTICES ARRESTED.—Two indentured apprentices who absconded from their employers, in Williamsburg, a few days since, were arrested in this city yesterday, and committed to prison; one, Nicholas McMollen an apprentice to William Linnora, plasterer; the other named Robert Banst, apprentice to George Hodgkins, carpenter.

ESCAPED CONVICT.—It is stated upon what is supposed to be good authority, that Atchinson, recently convicted of the murder of Rulef Youches, in Queens county, is an escaped convict from New South Wales, and is an Englishman, whose real name is Thomas Hutchinson.

WEST INDIA TURTLE.—A West India Turtle, a foot in length, was caught in Oyster Bay Harbor, Long Island, one day this week, by Mr. Elbert Ludlam. The turtle was easily captured, as it was stiff with the cold.

INQUEST.—Yesterday Coroner BALL held an inquest on the body of a child sixteen months old, named Thomas O'Donnell, which was drowned the day previous by falling into a cask of water in the rear of the residence of the child's parents, in Vandyke st. Verdict, Accidental drowning.

CIRCUIT COURT.—Before Judge BARCULO.—*Jonathan S. Burr and others vs the Broadway Insurance Company*.—This was an action to recover the amount of a policy of insurance on a Patent Cordage Factory; contents and fixtures destroyed by fire in Williamsburg, on the 19th Dec., 1851. Insurance was effected to the amount, in all, of three thousand dollars, on the 28th April, 1851, as follows: building, machinery and stock, $1,000 each. The defence set up was, that the premises burnt were not those described in the policy. The building, in the policy, is described as situated on the "No. west corner of First and South Eighth-street, Williamsburg; and the defence say that "No." represents number, while, on the other hand, the plaintiffs say that it is a contraction of north. After a patient hearing, the Court, on motion of counsel, granted a nonsuit, on the grounds set forth above—"that the premises described in the complaint were not the premises insured."

William E. Shepard and George C. Ripley agt. *The Franklin Insurance Company*, (Saratoga County)—This case was also an action to recover the amount of insurance effected upon a mill located at Northbridge, Worcester County, Mass., in the Franklin Insurance Company, of an agent in New-York City. The mill was burnt, and judgment demanded and refused on the ground that the plaintiffs did not pay the premium on the insurance. On the trial of the cause, it was shown by the plaintiffs that the agent of the Insurance Company had issued the policy in consideration of the premium. This was regarded as sufficient proof of the payment. The jury accordingly returned a verdict for plaintiffs to the full amount of insurance with interest—$3,189 58.

Elijah Warren agt. *The Hudson River Insurance Company*.—This case was similar to the one mentioned above—action to recover amount of policy. The defence set up was, that the premium had not been paid. Verdict for plaintiff for full amount claimed, with interest—$5,320 83.

CIRCUIT COURT CALENDAR—*Thursday, Dec. 2*—Nos. 101 to 160, both inclusive.

OYER AND TERMINER—This Court was opened yesterday morning, but the Grand Jury was not ready to make their presentments. They have been in session seven days.

Chinn.

The following extract from Dr. GUTZLAFF'S work exhibits the Chinese in a somewhat new light:

Foreigners, who know nothing about the internal state of the country, are apt to imagine that there reigns lasting peace. Nothing is, however, more erroneous; insurrections of villages, cities, and districts are of frequent occurrence. The refractory spirit of the people, the oppression and embezzlement of the mandarins, and other causes, such as dearth and demagogues, frequently cause an unexpected revolt. In these cases, the destruction of property, and hostility against the rulers of the land—especially if these have been tyrants—is often carried to great excess; there are instances of the infuriated mob broiling their magistrates over a slow fire. On the other hand, the cruelty of Government, when victorious, knows no bounds; the treatment of political prisoners is really so shocking as to be incredible, if one had been an eye-witness of these inhuman deeds.

One of the most common evils is starvation. The population is very dense; the means of subsistance are, in ordinary times, frequently not above the demand; and it is, therefore, nothing extraordinary to witness, on the least failure of the crop, utter wretchedness and misery. To provide for all the hungary mouths is impossible; and the cruel policy of the mandarins carries their indifference so far as to affirm that hunger is requisite to thin the dense masses of the people. Whenever such a judgment has come upon the land, and the people are in want of the necessaries of life, dreadful disorders soon arise, and the most powerful government would not be able to put down the rising and robberies which are committed on the strength of this prevailing misery. There seems to be a total change in the peaceful nature of the inhabitants, and many a patient laborer turns fiercely upon his rich neighbor, like a wolf or a tiger, to devour his substance. No one can have an idea of the anarchy which, on such occasions, ensues, and the utter demoralization of the people. Yet, as soon as relief is afforded, and a rich harvest promises fair, the spirit of order again prevails, and outrages are put a stop to. The people then combine, arm themselves, and proceed in thousands to catch marauders like wild beasts. No mercy is shown on such occasions, and the mandarins, on account of their weakness, cannot interfere. Scenes of this description very often occurred, without giving rise to severe reflection on the character of TAOUKWANG'S administration.

The Opportunities of Women.

Miss CATHARINE BARCHEK makes an appeal in behalf of Poor Women, through the columns of the *Evangelist*. Her suggestions are timely:

Has Woman a *profession?* Certainly she has; and its duties, in dignity and importance, yield to those of none of the professions of man.

The training of the human mind in childhood and youth—the care of the human body in infancy and sickness—and the conservation of the family state—these are the distinctive duties of Woman's profession.

Is woman's profession made *honorable*, like the professions of the other sex? Certainly not.

What lady of high position and education would, unless driven by poverty, become the educator of young children *as a profession*, for which to receive compensation as her brothers are compensated in their professions?

What lady of this class would engage as the nurse of infancy, or of the sick, for compensation, as men engage in their professions?

Above all, what lady would become a domestic assistant in a family, without deeming it the depth of degradation?

No, it is the great bulk of the humbler classes so to rise as to be entirely exempt from the performance of these duties, while in their estimation the term "lady" is nearly synonymous with the expression "one who does not work."

With the other sex it is very different. Every inducement is thrown around these most important duties to tempt all classes to seek them. Although nine-tenths of our lawyers, physicians and clergymen never attain high places, or secure such wealth as other callings offer, these professions are thronged.

And why? Because they are *made honorable*—the sure passport to the first class in society.

How have these professions been made honorable? Chiefly by *endowed institutions* that secure the highest course of education on moderate terms, to all who enter these professions.

Is there any reason why the same method should not be employed to render the duties of Woman's profession honorable?

Suppose there were, now, three or four hundred endowed institutions for Woman, as there are colleges and professional schools for Man, and that there were hundreds of professional chairs to which Woman could aspire as instructors of her own sex in their most sacred duties, and that to attain these high honors and the commensurate emolument a woman must be qualified, both *theoretically and practically*, by close scientific and experimental lectures on the three departments of Women's profession—the training of the human mind—the care of the human body, and the entire round of domestic duties—would not these stimulate every child-loving Woman to honor her profession, and to prepare herself for it, that now exercise her brothers to seek the liberal professions?

Why should Woman seek the professions of Man? Would it not be better to elevate and dignify her own? Is there not enough work for Woman in her own profession? The Census shows that there are now over *two millions of children* who have *no teachers at all*, while there are probably as many more under the care of men who are far better qualified for other callings.

Four millions of children not taught at all, or taught by men less qualified than women for such duties! Here is work enough for *an hundred thousand women*—to say nothing of the other departments of woman's profession.

These remarks are designed to direct attention to a effort soon to be made by the ladies of this City, which aims at once to *elevate woman's professions, and to educate the millions of neglected children of our country.*

The details cannot now be presented. The aim all will approve. Wise and efficient women are engaged in carrying it forward, and the names of those selected as managers are pledges that the measures to be adopted will be both judicious and practical.

The Grand Jury of Columbia County recommend the prohibition of lotteries at Fairs. They deprecate all games of chance—whether they are to come to charitable purposes or otherwise. Lotteries at Fairs have grown to be one of their most important features, and are undoubtedly a consequence of a very limited forethought—those getting them up never thinking of the avarice they inspire.

MARRIED.

On Wednesday, Dec. 1 at St. Mathews Church, Jersey City, by Rev Wm. R. Gries, JOHN B. DRAYTON to ADELAIDE D. WISWALL.

DIED.

Dec 1, after a short illness, LEWIS ANDREW WATKINS, second son of Charles L. and the late Helen M. Watkins, aged 5 years and 8 months.

His funeral will take place from his father's residence, No 193 Monroe-st., on Thursday, Dec 2 at 2 o'clock, P. M.

On Tuesday evening, Nov. 30, JANET CONNOR, widow of the late John Connor, aged 77 years and 7 days.

Her funeral will take place from her late residence, corner of Hudson and Spring sts., on Friday, Dec 2, at 11 o'clock, A. M. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, Nov. 27.

COTTON has been active to-day—the sales reaching 5 000 bales, at previous prices. RIO COFFEE has been very active; the day's sales have been 7 000 bags, at 8½c@9c. BACON has advanced. Sides sell at 8½c@9c. FREIGHTS have improved. Four ships have been chartered for Liverpool, at 1d ₱ lb for Cotton.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, Nov. 29.

RIO COFFEE active and advancing—8,000 bags sold at 9¼c. RICE dull at 4½c. Prime MOLASSES, 23c.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 30—P. M.

COTTON has declined this afternoon one-eighth to ¼c. 9,000 bales were sold, mostly for England. Middling we quote at 9c. Prime Molasses, 23c ₱ gallon. Fair sugar, 4½c.

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, Nov 30—Noon.

COTTON—No material change has taken place since the reception of the *Baltic's* news. Already 4,000 bales have been sold to day. PRICES have advanced—Ohio, 8½. RIO COFFEE brisk—3,000 bags changed hands this morning, at 9¼c@9½c.

CHARLESTON, Wednesday, Dec 1.

COTTON is drooping—900 bales changed hands to-day, at 8c@9¼c.

CINCINNATI, Wednesday Dec. 1.

HOGS have advanced, and sales of 11,000 were made to-day at $3 35@3 40. sales were also made of 37,000 pieces of Dry Salted Meat at 6½c@7½c. Shoulders and Sides, barrel laid, at 10½c@11c. Our FLOUR market continues a shade at previous quotations.

NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday, Dec. 1—12 M.

COTTON is very active to-day. Already 10,000 bales have been sold, at yesterday's declins. Dealers are expecting the *Europa's* news

IMPORTATIONS—*Wednesday, Dec. 1.*—92 packages Dry Goods per *Lucia Field*; 37 tons Logwood, 210 quintals Fustic; 16 casks Madder; 3 boxes 7 puncheons, 1 barrel Ray Water; 4 barrels Lime Juice; 1 barrel, 3 boxes Arrowroot; 2 8,000 Cigarres; 1 0 0 Shaddock; 38 bales Goat skins; 6 860 Hides; 46 casks Linseed Oil; 7,225 sacks Salt; 80 boxes Medicines; 361 qrs. 815 quarter and 527 barrels Brandy; 25 quarter casks Vinegar; 114 bales Wool; 25 pieces Wood; 184 logs Mahogany; 873 boxes Window Glass; 1 cask Wine,

COMMERCIAL AND MONEY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....Dec. 1

$4,000 U. S 6s, '62, ex div.	114	225 Cumberl'd. Coal Co.	63½
5,000 Kentucky 6s	111½	50 do	63½
10,000 Ohio 6s, '60	111	100 Parker Coal Co	54
3,000 Erie 2d Mtge. Bds.	106	100 do	b30 55
1,000 Erie Con Bds '62	100	50 do	b30 54½
8,000 Hud 1st M'tge. Bds.	104	50 do	s3 54
1,000 Hud. R.R new Bds	95½	50 Phœnix Mining Co	12
1 000 Northern Jed Bds	101	5325 Erie Railroad	35½
10,000 Panama Bds	s3 100	500 do	b30 95
21 Metropolitan Bank	112	150 do	b10 95
49 Del. & Hud. Canal	136	100 do	b3 95
100 N. A. Trust	b60 23	1000 do	b6m 96
20 Ohio Life & Trust	b60 107	650 do	b2 95½
50 Morris Canal	19	500 do	s10 95
150 do	19½	1700 do	95
150 do	b15 19½	450 Harlem Railroad	b60 73
200 do	b30 20	150 do	72
1,050 do	19½	100 do	s60 72½
800 do	b60 19½	41 Utica & Schen. R. R	111
100 do	b30 19½	100 do	111
120 East River Insur. Co	95	200 Little Miami R. R	100
50 Manhat. Gas Script	113	8 Roch. & Syrac. R. R	125
25 Canton Co	96½	20 do	124½
150 do	96½	200 Long Island R. R.	s60 47
300 do	b60 97	200 do	s3 48
50 do	96½	200 do	s3 48
600 do	s3 96½	20 New-Jersey Railroad	131
50 do	s30 96	75 Stonington RaUroad	57
150 Edgeworth Co	s3 60	150 do	b30 57
210 Montgomery Zinc	4½	100 do	s3 57½
100 Nicaragua Transit Co	28½	150 Nor & Wor. R.R.	s3 52
25 do	28½	50 Reading R. Road	s3 100
600 do	28½	50 do	b60 100
450 do	b30 28½	1,700 do	b4 100
100 do	b60 29½	100 Hudson R. R.	s60 78
1175 do	28½	70 Mad. & Ind. R.R.	s3 111
725 do	29	10 Panama R.R.	138½
350 do	b30 29½	50 Panama R R Script	127
100 do	s30 29½	100 Dunbin Coal Co.	s60 89
200 Pennsylvania Coal Co.	123	300 do	b60 89½

SECOND BOARD.

$1,000 Erie Income Bds.	100½	10 Nicaragua Transit Co	30
100 Morris Canal	19½	200 do	s30 30
300 do	b30 19½	125 do	30½
150 do	19½	100 do	b10 30½
150 do	19½	200 do	30
100 Montgomery Zinc Co.	4½	300 do	30
100 Canton Co	s3 97	50 do	30
50 do	s10 97	300 do	b10 30½
200 do	97	100 do	s60 29½
95 do	97½	200 do	s10 30½
100 do	b60 97½	200 do	30½
100 do	s10 97½	250 do	30½
250 Cary Impt. Co	b2 12½	25 Mich S Railroad	b10 131
300 do	b30 12½	50 N. Indiana R. R	b10 134
50 Cumberland Coal Co.	63½	200 Harlem Railroad	72½
50 do	63½	200 do	b60 72
100 do	b6m 64½	100 Reading Railroad	b60 100½
50 Parker Coal Co	53½	100 do	s60 99½
375 Erie Railroad	35½	100 Long Island R. R.	48
100 Nor. & Wor. R. R	52½	100 do	b30 48

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 1.

There was an extensive business to day in the speculative shares, and the remarkable feature was that the heavy cash sales of two of the leading railroads, Erie and Reading, were made by parties known to be real holders, without impairing the strength of the market. About 4,000 shares of both stocks have been put on sale for account of Philadelphia holders, who realize a very handsome margin on the operation, and the result was a decline of ½ or 1 ₱ cent. on Reading, and an actual advance of ½ ₱ cent. on Erie. Two thousand shares of Reading have been transferred to leading banking houses in the street having European connections. The Philadelphia parties who have been the sellers may have information satisfactory to themselves that the forthcoming January report will not justify over par for the stock before the dividend, but we have heard nothing adverse to the most favorable showing, except the conversion of from three to five hundred thousand dollars of the mortgage convertible loans of the Company into common stock, which will, to a partial extent, dilute both the cash and extra dividend in January; that is, the division may be made on about $4,600,000 instead of $4,150,000 common stock. The market for Erie closed firm at 75½@¾. A very active business was done in the small Shares. Nicaragua rose $2 50@ $3 a share, selling in the Street as high as 31; closing in the afternoon at 30½@¾. The Bears have sold the Stock something too freely since they got hold of the Marcolets affair. That stood them in good part to bear prices down, but the friends of the Stock have since turned the tables, and are goring their opponents on the rise. Long Island advanced to 48 ₱ cent.; Morris Canal reached $20, the highest point of the year; closing ½@¾ ₱ cent. lower. Canton Land Company rose to 97½, on large sales through the day. The Parker Coal advanced to 55 on buyer's option. Harlem is neglected by its friends, and the sales made by the short interest were as low as 73½, seller 60 days, and 73 buyer 60 days. Stonington was again in fair demand, and Norwich steady. Both roads are likely to do a moderately good winter traffic. The local freight on the Norwich is increasing. Cumberland Coal moved but slightly in price.

In the Standard Stocks there were transactions at a further rise of 1 ₱ cent. in Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana. The receipts of the Michigan Central are reported in the *Tribune* to have fallen off $90,559. These figures differ somewhat from the first report. No pains are taken by the management of the Company at Detroit in report either promptly or very lucidly. A few intelligible lines by telegraph to their treasurer agents in this City, the Farmers' Loan Company, as soon as the month closes, would not hurt the stock. Madison sold at 111. There was a sale of Little Miami, part of the Cleveland and Cincinnati chain, at 120. The Convertible Bonds of this road, which were taken for European account about a year ago at or below par, are now returning for conversion at 20 ₱ cent. premium. The County Conver ible Bonds subscribed to the Cleveland and Columbus, many of which found their way into the interior of Germany, have realized a like or greater profit. It is such facts as these that now stimulate new purchasers of Western Bonds. Pennsylvania Coal rose to 123. It has not been two weeks since 800 shares of this Company were sold for the HOWLAND estate by Mr. DRAKE at 119½. Panama Railroad brought 138½. The Company have the most flattering accounts of the progress of their great work. It will be delivered complete by 1st August, according to contract with Mr. STORY, and his surety, Mr. LAW. The Australian trade between Sydney, Port Philip, &c., and London, by steam, will pass over this road undoubtedly. The first Cunard steam propeller will be put on the Atlantic side, connecting at New-York with the regular Cunarders, in December.

The amount of Loans sold at the Board was moderate. Very little will be done for some weeks in the Federal Stocks. Ohio Sixes of 1860 brought 111½, and Panama Convertible Tens sold at 140. Hudson First Mortgage brought 108½, and Northern Indiana 7s, 101.

Exchange is quiet since the steamer sailed. She took out $225,000 in specie. The exports of Breadstuffs and Provisions are checked by the high currency of freights. Cotton shows a little more steadiness.

The Custom-House official returns for November, show an importation, exclusive of specie, as follows:

Dutiable Goods—consumption direct	$7,167,851
Free Goods, do. do.	891 382
Goods entered for Warehouse	590,068
Total importation, calendar month	$8,056,301

The amount of foreign specie brought in, and included in our gold table of yesterday, is $80,766. The amount of goods withdrawn from Warehouse during the month is $1,047,978.

The Exports other than Specie to foreign countries, during the month of November, were as follows:

Domestic Produce	$3,529,147
Foreign free Goods re-exported	27,634
Foreign dutiable Goods re-exported	511,296
Total Export of the month	$4,098,377

The exact official amount of Specie exported is $809,813, which slightly differs from our table of yesterday, in which the figures were given as $785,000.

The *Evening Post* states that the old Butchers' and Drovers' Bank is about to be renewed under the General Banking Law, with a capital increased from $250,000 to $500,000, the new shares to go *pro rata* to the holders of the old. The present stock is worth $110 in the market.

A notice appears in our advertising columns from the Receivers of the bankrupt Commercial Bank of Perth Amboy, New-Jersey, to which the attention of creditors is directed.

The Western newspaper press, to the extent the subject has been noticed, without, as far as we have observed, a solitary exception, is against the disreputable one attempted to be made of the new Banking Laws of Indiana and Illinois by Eastern and other non-resident parties. The Indianapolis *Sentinel* has the following:

Under the new law of the last Legislature authorizing free banking, a great number of new Banks are now in the process of establishment. The Auditor of States is engaged day and night in signing and registering bills. In the business of registering he employs several clerks. Applications for new Banks are daily being made, and no man can foretell where the end is to be. In this mania for free Banks and more paper currency, a new feature is manifested. Heretofore the marts of trade and commerce have been selected as the location for Banks, but under the new system of banking on bonds this principle has been reversed. The out-of-the way and retired villages, far from the seat of trade and business, are selected. Banks have been established without a single stockholder residing in the State, and the quiet villages where these new money machines are located, will, perhaps, never see a dollar of the money in circulation. It will be carried to Ohio, New-York, and New-England, to form the local circulation there, while our State will be flooded with the circulation of the small Banks of New-York and New-England, thus filling the country with an irredeemable currency. These bills, if presented at the counter of the Eastern Banks from which they are issued, would no doubt be redeemed. But what avail is the right to demand specie for the bill when the Bank is located a thousand miles distant. The interest of the whole country is in danger by this new Sandy Hill system of banking and ballooning. In this way Banks always over-issue. They have every inducement to do so when not restricted by stringent legislation.

The Cincinnati *Times* employs terms of much severity:

"Our opinion is, the whole system *is one of unmitigated public swindle*; and further, that there is too little interest felt in the matter by those who ought to be interested, to make an appeal, at this time, to their discretion, of any avail. We sound the note of alarm; if fingers are burnt, our readers will not say we did not advise them to "beware."

The evil would never have taken such root, either under the miserably loose laws of Indiana, Illinois and Wisconsin, or at Washington City, but for the example set by respectable parties. SELDEN & WITHERS were among the earliest chin-plaster manufacturers at Washington; GEORGE SMITH, of Chicago, made an experiment at the same point just before the explosion, and is now among the first to adopt the Railroad basis in Wisconsin; and PAGE & BACON, of St. Louis, were notices in the Cincinnati papers, have been issuing a certain species of bogus small notes on the line of the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad, for the building of part of which they are contractors. In regard to the chief movers in Wall-street, we need add little to what has already been said. Their power for mischief, since their repeated repulses, is now confined to the use made of their own Bank Note Pamphlets, and we already notice a fierce rivalry springing up among themselves in the *Reporter* line, which may end in a Kilkenny, fight and the establishment of a Bank Note List and Detector disconnected from all bogus influences.

The Fund Commissioners for the Consolidated City of New-Orleans, have just funded $1,072,200 of the old debt of the separate Municipalities, not yet due, in the 40 years loan of the City. The public notice for the exchange of bonds, to the extent of $1,200,000, expired on 22d November, and resulted as follows:

1. J. Corning & Co	$400,000
2. Winsken & Kirchoff	4,000
3. Louisiana State Bank	291,600
4. Otis Daniel	2,200
5. Price, Frost & Co	10,000
6. James T. Demgre	36,000
7. L. Purcell	6,000
8. E. W. Clark, Dodge & Co	40,000
9. W. & J. Montgomery	13,400
10. John Hughes	1,000
11. J. L. Morse	18,000
12. Union Bank of Louisiana	221,000
13. William Frost	12,000
14. Henry Blood	7,000
15. Lewis L. Hoffman	1,000
16. Stephen Brown & CO.	7,600
Total	$1,072,200

The Commissioners have also advertised for proposals for $1,300,000 of the Consolidated loan, in cash, for 13th December, with the object of paying off that part of the old debt soon to become due.

The Philadelph

THE NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES

A very Large Daily Newspaper,—each number containing Forty-Eight columns, and giving nearly twelve times more matter than any other Daily Newspaper in the United States—is published EVERY MORNING, (Sundays excepted,) at No. 113 NASSAU-STREET, and is delivered to subscribers in New-York, Brooklyn, Williamsburg and Jersey City, for TWELVE AND A HALF CENTS a week, payable to the carrier. Single Copies, Two CENTS. Mail Subscribers, FIVE DOLLARS a year: six months, Two Dollars and a half; three months, One Dollar and half. Three Dollars in advance required in all exchanges with Country Papers.

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Within the County..... Free.
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A large Newspaper of Eight Pages, or Forty-Eight columns, made up expressly for circulation in *California, Oregon and the Sandwich Islands*, and containing only news of interest to readers in those sections of the country, is published on the departure of every Mail steamer. Price 25 cents a copy.

Payments in all cases must be made in advance

RAYMOND, JONES & CO., Publishers.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ **New-York Historical Society**.—COURSE OF LECTURES FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE FIRE PROOF BUILDING FUND.—The Committee on Lectures have announced that the Course of Lectures for the benefit of the Fire Proof Building Fund will be opened at Metropolitan Hall, THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 9, 1852. The Course will consist of Ten Lectures, to be given on Thursday evenings of December, January, and February. Among those who have liberally consented to lend their names and services for this object, are the following gentlemen:

Hon. WM. A. GRAHAM, of North Carolina.
Hon. GEO. BANCROFT, of New-York.
Hon. PIERRE SOULE of Louisiana.
Hon. JOHN A. DIX, of New-York.
Hon. EDWARD EVERETT, of Massachusetts.
Rev. FRANCIS L. HAWKS, D D., of New-York.
CHARLES O'CONOR, Esq., of New-York.

The Committee are also authorized to announce that the Forty-Eighth Anniversary Address will be delivered by Hon. RUFUS CHOATE, of Massachusetts, at the conclusion of the Course, under the direction of the Committee of Arrangements for the Anniversary.

Admission to the Course will be FIVE DOLLARS for each Ticket. Tickets to the Course will also admit the holder to the Anniversary Address by Hon. RUFUS CHOATE, of Massachusetts.

Tickets may be procured at the Bookstores of HORACE H. MOORE, Merchants' Exchange; APPLETON & Co., No. 346 Broadway; C. S. FRANCIS & Co., No. 252 Broadway; EVANS & BRITTAN, No. 697 Broadway; and at the Library Rooms in the University.

AUGUSTUS SCHELL,
FRANCIS L. HAWKS,
GEORGE H. MOORE,
} Committee.

Nov. 20, 1852.

As the sole object of the lectures is to complete the fund for the building, the Committee have been induced, at the request of many of the members of the Society, as well as other gentlemen, to reduce the price to FIVE DOLLARS for the Course, and to withdraw the privilege of free tickets to members.

☞ **Industrial Home Association, No. 3**.—The twenty-fifth regular meeting of this association will be held on FRIDAY EVENING, Dec 3, at Union Buildings, No. 109 Bowery. This Association is organized on the same plan as Mount Vernon, No. 1, and Unionpoint, No 2. The land is located in an elevated position between Williams Bridge and Mount Vernon, has a front of about 2½ miles on the Harlem and New-Haven Railroads, and commands a fine view of Long Island Sound, the Palisades and the surrounding country. It will be laid out in acre, half, and one-quarter acre lots. Those who wish to obtain a plot for a home at farm prices, must hand in their names immediately at either of the following places, where copies of the Constitution and By-laws can be had: JOHN COMERFORD, No. 84 Bleecker-st., D. OWEN, No. 414 Broadway, W. H. SMITH, No. 11 Nassau st., C. A. COOPER, No. 110 Barrow st., J. F. WELLS, No. 30, Avenue B, J. A. HANDSUCH, No. 186 Sixth st, or at the Hall on the evening of the meeting. J. COMERFORD, President, J. A HANDSUCH, Secret'y.

☞ **Thackeray's Lectures.**—The fifth Lecture of the first course before the Mercantile Library Association, will be delivered on FRIDAY EVENING, Dec. 3, at the Rev. Mr. CHAPIN'S Church No. 548 Broadway, near Prince-st. Subject—*Hogarth, Smollett and Fielding*.

Course tickets may be had of Evans & Brittan, No. 697 Broadway; C. S Francis & Co. No. 252 Broadway; Wm. Hall & Son, and at the Library Rooms.

Price to members, 50 cents; to non-members, 75 cents.

WILLARD L. SELT,
JAMES D. SMITH,
JOHN F. HALSTED,

The Sixth and Last Lecture will be delivered on Monday, Dec 6.

☞ **Laying a Corner Stone.**—The ceremony of laying the corner stone of the Hedding Methodist Episcopal Church, in Seventeenth-st between First and Second-avenues, nearly opposite Stuyvesant Square, in the City of New-York will by permission of Divine Providence, take place on MONDAY next, Dec 6, 1852. Rev BISHOP JAMES, D.D., Rev STEPHEN OLIN, D. D., Rev. ASA D. SMITH, D D, and Rev JOHN KENNEDAY, D D., will take part in the exercises. Services commence at 3½ o'clock, P. M. The public generally are respectfully invited to attend.

S. HOWLAND Pastor.

☞ **Association for the Exhibition of the INDUSTRY OF ALL NATIONS.** Office No 53 Broadway.—NEW-YORK, Dec. 1, 1852.—The Subscribers of this Association are hereby notified that a call of Twenty per cent. on the Capital Stock, being the Fourth Instalment thereof, has been ordered by the Board of Directors; and they are required to pay the same, at the office on or before the 17th instant. By order,

WM. WHEITEN, Secretary.

☞ **Chelsea Lodge, No. 84, I. O. of O. F.**—The members of this Lodge are notified to meet at the Lodge Room, corner of Grove and Hudson-sts., on SATURDAY, Dec. 4, at 10 o'clock, to pay the last tribute of respect to our departed Brother, JOSEPH HAVILAND. Late residence, No. 150 Lawrence-st

VINCENT F. SHERWOOD, N. G.
W. T. RAGLAND, Secretary.

☞ **Mr. William B. Bradbury's** Singing Class for Ladies and Gentlemen.—The subscriber will give a brief explanation of the present popular method of teaching, illustrated by a lesson of one hour, on MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 6, at No 413 Broadway, corner of Lispenard-st., to commence at 7½ o'clock. First Lecture free.

WM. B. BRADBURY.

☞ **Stuyvesant Institute.**—CHARLES WHITNEY'S EVENINGS with the ORATORS of the OLD and NEW WORLD, and with the GREAT SHAKSPERE, on FRIDAY EVENING, Dec. 3; WEDNESDAY, 8th, at 8 o'clock. Tickets for the course of Five Lectures and Impersonations, $1 50; Lady and Gentleman, $2 50. Single admission, 50 cents. Tickets on sale at the bookstores and at the Institute.

☞ **Post Office, New-York**—NOTICE—A mail for Havana, to close at this office on SATURDAY, Dec 4, at 1 P. M., will be made up and sent per steamer OSPREY.

WM. V. BRADY, P. M.

Amusements.

BROADWAY.—MRS. MOWATT played *Blanche*, last evening, in the drama of "Armand," written by herself. The play is full of passages designed to please the populace, but it is not very novel in its incidents. The mock death reminds you of "Romeo and Juliet," and the plot somewhat too closely resembles that of the "Lady of Lions. Mrs MOWATT was not herself last evening, being afflicted by a severe cold, which frequently interrupted her speech, and marred the effect of many of the best passages. Her stage manner was exceedingly good, but she allows herself at times too great an indulgence in the melo-dramatic style, popular, we know, with the mass of the frequenters of the theatre, but repugnant to those of refined tastes, and without whose approbation no performer can hope for a lasting reputation. She should abandon this ranting to those who pander to the depraved appetites of the shilling pits, and at all times be what she really is—a high-toned, refined woman. She has all the natural elements requisite in a good actress—an expressive, classic face, a cultivated mind, a faultless figure, and a voice of extraordinary compass. These will insure her success at any time, without a resort to the ranting, boisterous displays, whereby she sometimes (though seldom), attempts to bring down the house. These would be less noticed were she not generally so truthful. Will she not omit them altogether! CONWAY played *Armand* passably well, and having said this much, all is said. The other characters were deliberately slaughtered, with but one exception,—Mrs. VERNON making the most of her part. The play would have been far more satisfactory had the parts of *Louis, Richelieu*, and the *Page* been read by the Prompter from the book behind the scenes, for then we should probably have been favored with the language of the authoress. To-night, Mrs. MOWATT appears as *Ion*, a character in which she will find full scope for the display of her dramatic genius. The afterpiece is the farce of "Box and Cox."

WALLACK'S.—"Only a Clod," the "Twelve Labors of Hercules," and the "Soldier's Daughter," are to be played this evening.

NIBLO'S.—The drama of "Robert Macaire" is to be repeated this evening. Mr. JEFFERSON playing *Jacques Strop*, and a new French drama. Mlle. DUCY BARRE makes her first appearance in the Spanish ballet of "Giralda."

BURTON'S.—The drama of "Victorine" and the farce of "One Thousand Milliners" are both to be repeated this evening.

THE MUSEUM.—The drama of the "Last Nail" and two farces.

WOOD'S MINSTRELS—As laughable as ever.

☞ The third, and last but one of the present series, of Madame SONTAG'S Grand Concerts, is given to-night at Metropolitan Hall. The selection of music, as noticed yesterday, is a very beautiful one, and the entertainment, we do not doubt, will prove every way delightful. The Concert is introduced by four of the gems of ROSSINI'S Opera of "Semiramide," and the second part opens with the new and stirring grand march from the "Prophet." The last Concert, previous to Madame's departure for the South, will be given, we understand, early next week.

New-York Daily Times.

VOL. II.....NO. 378. NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 3, 1852. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE

ARRIVAL OF THE EUROPA.

IMPOSING PAGEANT TO THE LATE DUKE.

FULL PARTICULARS.

PARLIAMENTARY PROCEEDINGS.

FREE TRADE MOTION UNDER DEBATE.

QUIET NEWS FROM FRANCE

ITEMS FROM THE CONTINENT.

Further Rise in Grain and Flour, with active Markets.

COTTON AGAIN DULL.

The British and North American Mail steamship *Europa*, Capt. LOTT, sailed from Liverpool at 2½ o'clock P. M., Saturday, 20th Nov., and arrived at this port at about 8 o'clock last evening.

The principal feature of the news is the WELLINGTON Funeral.

ENGLAND.

Parliament.

The exact terms of Mr. VILLIERS' motion on Free-Trade are now communicated to the House of Commons, and are as follows:

"That it is the opinion of this House that the improved condition of the country, and particularly of the industrial classes, is mainly the result of recent commercial legislation, and especially of the act of 1846, which established the free admission of foreign Corn; and that that act was a wise, just, and beneficent measure; and that it is the opinion of the House that the maintenance and further extension of the policy of Free-Trade, as opposed to that of Protection, will best enable the property and industry of the nation to bear the burdens to which they are exposed, and will most contribute to the general prosperity, welfare, and contentment of the people. That this House is ready to take into consideration any measures consistent with the principles of this resolution that may be laid before it by her Majesty's Ministers."

The motion comes on for discussion on Tuesday, 23d instant.

Thursday, the members met only to make arrangements for joining in the WELLINGTON procession.

Friday, the Chancellor of the Exchequer gave notice that on Tuesday next, he would move the following amendment to Mr. VILLIERS' motion on Free Trade:

"That this House acknowledge with satisfaction that the cheapness of provisions, occasioned by legislation, has mainly contributed to improve the condition and to increase the comfort of the working classes, and that unrestricted competition having been adopted after deliberation, is the principal of our commercial system. This House is of opinion that it is the duty of the Government, unreservedly, to adhere to that policy, in those measures of financial and administrative reform, which, under the circumstances of the country, they may deem it their duty to introduce."

Some amusement has been caused by the discovery that the most brilliant points in D'ISRAELI's eulogy on WELLINGTON, delivered in the House of Commons the other evening, are stolen, word for word, to the extent of fifty lines or so, from THIERS' oration on Marshal GOUVION DE ST. CYR, and to be found in the London *Morning Chronicle* of July 1, 1846.

The Wellington Funeral

The event of the week has been the funeral of the Duke of WELLINGTON. It is impossible to convey an idea of the excitement that prevailed throughout the metropolis, the general holiday having liberated all classes, and every one being anxious to "assist" at all the ceremonies. The lying in state terminated Wednesday evening at 5 o'clock, having been visited during the day by 65,073 persons. In the morning before the admission of the public, the deputations from abroad visited the hall where the body lay, and were received by the Lord Chamberlain, and KENDALL, the late Duke's valet. The troops were then admitted, and to the number of two-thousand defiled before the coffin. In the evening the present Duke of WELLINGTON, and other relatives of the deceased, passed some time in the chamber. At a late hour the body was removed to the Horse Guards. Thursday morning the whole line of route of the procession was taken possession of by the crowd as early as 6 o'clock, and multitudes who had paid high prices for seats at windows and balconies, found themselves unable to make their way to these eligible positions. At 8 o'clock the barriers were closed; at 9 the rain cleared off, and the morning became (for London) even brilliant. By 7½ A. M. the troops had taken up their position; at 7½ seventeen guns were fired as a preparatory signal; at 8 o'clock the curtains of a large marquee were drawn aside, and exposed the magnificent funeral car of bronze, with the body, which was duly saluted by the military of all arms. The procession then started, with muffled drums, and the band of each regiment playing the Dead March. The filing off of the advance guard of cavalry and infantry occupied an hour. Behind them followed the funeral car, drawn by twelve black dray horses, caparisoned with black velvet trappings, and exactly matched as to size and action. It was past 10 o'clock before the last of the cortege began to move. The procession proceeded up Constitution Hill, along Piccadilly, down St. James-street, through Pall Mall, Trafalgar-square, Strand, Fleet-street, Ludgate-hill to St. Paul's, the whole line of route being kept clear by the Life-Guards.

The main features of the procession were as follows:

Advance Guard of Life Guards, 2d Battalion Rifle Brigade, 1st Battalion Royal Marines, 33d Regiment infantry (Duke's Own), Battalion Fusilier Guards, Battalion Coldstream Guards, Battalion Grenadier Guards, Royal Regiment of Artillery, Field Battery nine guns, five squadrons cavalry, namely: 17th Lancers, 13th Light Dragoons, 8th Hussars, Scots' Greys, 5th Dragoon Guards; Battery 8 guns Horse Artillery, Regiment of Horse Guards (Blues), 1st and 2d Regiments Life Guards.

Marshalmen, Messengers, Heralds, and so forth.
One soldier from every Regiment in the Queen's service, and deputation of six from the Indian army.
Pursuivants of Arms; Standard or Pennon servants of the deceased; officers of the Tower of London.
Deputation from all the Public Bodies.
More heralds; *the guidon*; Physicians to the deceased.
Military Chaplains; High Sheriff and Aldermen of London; the Military Secretary, &c.
The Order of the Bath.
Men at Arms, with Banner of Wellesley.
Officers of State, Law Lords.
Chancellor of Exchequer, Paymaster of Forces, Secretary at War, Master Gen. of Ordnance, first Lord of Admiralty, Secretaries of State, for Home and Colonies, Speaker of House of Commons.
The Nobility, big and little.
Great Officers of State.
Lord Malmesbury, Earl of Derby, the Earl Marshal of England, great Chamberlain, Privy Seal, President of Council, Archbishop of York, Lord High Chancellor, Archbishop of Canterbury, Lord Mayor of London.
Aides-de-Camp to the deceased; Quarter-Master General Adjutants-General, and officers of the Departments.
Prince Albert's carriages, each drawn by six horses, and containing the officers of his household.
Prince Albert, attended by the Queen's Chamberlain, &c. Norrey, king-at-arms; the Great Banner.
Dignitaries of the Church.

BATONS:

Of Spain—Borne by Major-General, the Duke of Ossuna, assisted by Col. Gabriel de Torres and Col. de Calvét y Lara.
Of Russia—Borne by Gen. Prince Gortchakoff, assisted by Major-Gen. Count Benkendorff and Lieut.-Col. Tchernitzsky.
Of Prussia—Borne by Gen. Count de Nostitz, assisted by Gen de Scharnhorst and Lieut.-Col. de Masson.
Of Portugal—Borne by Marshal the Duke of Terceira, assisted by Lieut.-Gen. Count de Villa Real, and Major Don Manuel de Souza Continho.
Of the Netherlands—Borne by Lieut.-General Baron d'Omphal, assisted by Capt. Wm. Tindal and Capt. Gevers.
Of Hanover—Borne by Gen. Hugh Halkett, assisted by Cols. Porten and Marenholtz.
Of England—Borne by the Marquis of Anglesa, assisted by Col. the Duke of Richmond, and Major-General the Duke of Cleveland.
The Coronet of the Deceased.
Eight General Officers as Pall-bearers.

Five General Officers, bearing Banners.	THE BODY.	Five General Officers, bearing Banners.

Heralds, Ushers, Garter King-at-Arms.
The Chief Mourner (present Duke of Wellington); attended by Lord Charles Wellesley, Hon. and Rev. Gerald Wellesley, Hon. William Wellesley, Marquis of Salisbury, Marquis of Tweedale, and Relations and Friends of Deceased.
The Duke's Horse.
Deputation from the Army; namely, one Captain, one Lieutenant, one Sergeant, one Corporal, and five Men, from every British Regiment.
Carriages of the Queen and other members of the Royal family.
Troops.

Most of the houses along the line of route exhibited half-mast flags or other symptoms of mourning. Temple Bar was completely enveloped in drapery of black silken velvet, with fringe of silver, and turned aside at the top so as to display an under lining of cloth of gold. About 12 o'clock, the head of the procession reached St. Paul's, but it was past 1 P. M, before the end came up. It is estimated that from 16,000 to 18,000 persons were seated in the Cathedral.

The funeral services were chaunted by the choirs of the Chapel Royal, and Westminster, namely, a service composed by Dr. CROFT: "I am the resurrection," &c. The Psalms xxxix and xl., to chants by the Earl of MORNINGTON, followed by an anthem, composed for the ceremony by Dr. GOSS, organist, at St. Paul's. The lesson—15th chap. 1st Corinthians—was then read by the officiating minister; after which were sung, "Nunc dimittis," set by BEETHOVEN—after which, a dirge, composed by Dr. GOSS. The body of the deceased was then lowered through an opening in the floor of the Cathedral into the crypt beneath—during which time the dead march was played. After this, an anthem—"Man that is born of woman," and CROFT's, "I heard a voice"—were chaunted. These exercises were followed by the usual prayers, and a verse and chorus sung from HANDEL's Funeral anthem, "His body is buried in peace."

Garter king-at-arms then advanced and proclaimed the titles of the deceased. MENDELSSOHN's hymn from St. Paul, "Sleepers, awake!" was sung, the Bishop of London pronounced a blessing and the service concluded.

The *Morning Chronicle*, of 19th, publishes a memoir of the deceased, extending over seven entire pages of the paper.

Mr. Disraeli and M. Thiers.

Our readers will find in another column the speech of Mr. DISRAELI on the death of the Duke of WELLINGTON. It was peculiarly epigrammatic and eloquent, although, perhaps, it bore too much resemblance to the style of a French *eloge*, in the Academy at Paris. It has, however, since transpired, that either from forgetfulness or some other unexplained cause, the Chancellor of the Exchequer has borrowed the ideas, and, in many instances, the very language, employed by M. THIERS in pronouncing the funeral panegyric of a second rate French marshal, whom our WELLINGTON vanquished in the field.

The circumstance is exciting a great deal of talk and much amusement. Mr. DISRAELI's explanation is looked for with interest, and more especially as the circumstance is rather calculated to make the House of Commons an object of ridicule wherever the rival fame of THIERS and DISRAELI has penetrated.

It is possible that M. THIERS originally borrowed from Mr DISRAELI. Meanwhile the circumstance reminds us of the splendid catafalque which the Pope constructed at a vast expense for Mrs. DYCE SOMERE's funeral, and which, under the advice of some Romish Joseph Hume, he afterwards economically devoted to the obsequies of DANIEL O'CONNELL.—*London Record.*

MR. DISRAELI ON THE DUKE M. THIERS ON MARSHAL ST. OF WELLINGTON, IN 1852. CYR, 1829.

It is not that a great General must be an Engineer—a Geographer—learned in metaphysician, knowing human nature—adroit in the men, knowing how to govmanagement of men—that era them, an Administrator he must be able to fulfil the in great things, a Clerk in highest duty of a Minister small—all these things it is of State, and then to de- necessary to be, but these scend to the humblest offices are as yet nothing. All this of a Commissary and a vast knowledge must be ex- Clerk; but he has to display excised on the instant, if all this knowledge and to the midst of extraordinary exercise all those cuties at circumstances. At every the same time, and under moment you must think of extraordinary circumstan- the yesterday and the mor- ces. At every moment he row; of your flank and of has to think of the eve and your rear. Calculate at the of the morrow—of his flank same time on the unexpected same time on the unexpected of his rear—he has to phere and on the temper of calculate at the same time your men; and all those the moral qualities of men; diverse, which are ceaseless and all those elements that ly changing and renewincessantly changing he ed you must combine in the has to combine, amidst the of cold, heat, hunger, under overwhelming heat, hurst. sometimes under overpowering cold—oftentimes in famine, and frequently amid the roar of artillery. [Hear hear.] Behind all these circumstances there is ever behind them is the spectacle present the image of his of your country, with laurel country, and the dreadful or with cypress. But all alternative whether that these images and ideas must country is to welcome him be banished and set aside, with laurel or with cypress, for you must think, and [Hear, hear.] Yet those think quickly—one minute images he must dismiss too much, and the fairest from his own mind, for the combination has lost its opGeneral must not only think portunity, and instead of but think with the rapidity glory, it is shame which of lightning; for on a mo- awaits you. All this ment or less depends the doubtedly is compatible fate of the most beautiful with mediocrity, like every combination—and a moment other profession; one can more or less is a question of also be a middling poet; a glory or of shame. [Hear, middling orator, a middling hear.] Unquestionably, sir, author; but this done with all this may be done in an genius is sublime. ordinary manner, by an ordinary man, as every day of our lives we see that ordinary men may be successful Ministers of State, successful authors, and successful speakers—but to do all this with genius is sublime. [Hear, hear.] To be able to think with vigor, with depth, and with clearness in the recesses of the Cabinet, is a great intellectual demonstration; but to in the quiet of one's cabinet think with equal vigor, clearly, strongly, nobly, this clearness, and depth amid undoubtedly is great; but the noise of bullets, appears to think as clearly, as to me the loftiest exercise strongly, as nobly, in the and the most complete tri- midst of carnage and fire, umph of human faculties. is the most perfect exercise [Cheers.] of the human faculties.

Miscellaneous.

A parliamentary paper, just published, states that the surplus of income over expenditure, during the year to 10th Oct., was £1,904,341 9s. 7d.

The prospectus of the new "London, Liverpool and North American Steamship Company" is published, and appears to meet with favor from the business public.

The West India mail steamer *La Plata* has arrived at Southampton, with the loss of her commander, Captain ELLIOT; also the Purser, third engineer, and six of the crew, from fever. Several more of the crew, and a number of the passengers are ill. The ship has been placed in Quarantine. Her dates are from Chagres, Oct. 28; St. Thomas, Nov. 4. She has on board $800,000 in specie.

The Earl of SHREWSBURY died at Rome, 9th instant. He was noted as one of the pillars of the English Roman Catholic Church.

The Commercial treaty concluded between Britain and the Sandwich Islands, 10th July, 1851, with the ratifications exchanged 6th May last, has just been published. By this treaty reciprocity of trade is established in all articles except spirituous liquors. British whale ships are to have access to all the ports of the Islands for refitment and refreshment, but trading vessels are admitted only to the ports of Honolulu and Lahaina. British subjects in Hawaii are exempted from military service, and pay no higher taxes than the natives.

The steamer *Victoria*, from Hull to St. Petersburg, was totally lost during a gale between 8th and 9th inst., near Gothenburg. Eight persons perished, and the remaining twenty men and three lady passengers were rescued by Swedish fishermen, after being on the rocks twenty hours.

A strong effort is being made at present, by the mercantile community, to procure the assimilation of the commercial law of England, Ireland and Scotland.

The Council of the Colonial and International Postage Association, met, 17th inst., the Conference Committee of the Law Amendment Society, and of the various Chambers of Commerce. The subject of cheap International Postage was discussed, and resolutions in favor thereof passed. The prospects of the Association are encouraging.

The new Cunard screw-steamer *Andes*, advertised to sail 8th proximo, for New-York, is of iron, 1,440 tuns burthen, 250 feet length over all, 236 feet length of keel and fore rake, 34 feet breadth of beam, 25 feet depth of hold, propelling engine 300 horse power, diameter of screw 14 feet. The engines are of the geared beam class, with cylinders of 66 inches diameter, and 54 inches stroke. The *Andes* is also supplied with an additional engine, distinct from the propelling engines, its use being to extinguish fires, draw the bilge-water, fill the boilers, distil fresh water and perform various other offices. A regulating compass is fitted up on the top of the mizzenmast, out of the attraction of the iron of the ship. The *Andes* has accommodations for 62 first cabin, 122 second cabin passengers, and 1,000 tuns goods.

The British mails for China and India are hereafter to be dispatched from Southampton on the 4th and 20th of each month.

HOOK & SIMPSON, of Maidstone, England, have succeeded in manufacturing, entirely from straw, a cheap paper for printing or writing purposes.

A paragraph is going the rounds that an officer, anonymous, on board the ship ——, had seen the Sea-Serpent, date not stated, on the voyage from the Cape to Madras.

The following letter is addressed by "American" to the *Daily News*:

"MR. EDITOR: Can it be possible that the flag of the United States which is to be seen in the trophy ornamenting the entrance hall at Chelsea Hospital, is the one which was captured when the British army burnt the public buildings at Washington? If so, is it not questionable taste to remind the visitors there of an act which the Duke of WELLINGTON always characterized as unjustifiable vandalism?"

FRANCE.

All Paris has been taken by surprise at the publication in the *Moniteur* of the Count DE CHAMBORD's Protest, and the documents emanating from the Revolutionary Committees in London and Jersey. The *Moniteur* appends this notice to the Protests: "All these documents are now known to country; its good sense and its patriotism will judge of them as they deserve." This publication in the Government organ is generally regarded as a *coup tres spirituel* on the part of M. BONAPARTE. It is said that he has determined to publish all similar manifestos as the most effectual way of depriving them of their sting.

The *Moniteur* announces, that on the 1st of December, the effective force of the army will be 370,177 men, being a reduction of 30,000 men during the year.

The latest reports are, that the Deputies are to receive salaries, (provided they will accept them, of which there seems to be some doubt) and that the French Consular Staff in the East is to be largely increased. There is also a prospect of negotiations being shortly commenced, for a treaty of commerce between France and Prussia.

Government is still occupied in settling the details of the new Bank des Rapports—a project that LOUIS NAPOLEON has set his mind on. It is strongly opposed by ROTHSCHILD and other capitalists.

A new historical work is about to be published under Government patronage—"The works of the Emperor NAPOLEON I., complete in 35 volumes, folio." The curious part of the prospectus is the announcement that the greater part of the materials of this voluminous work have been discovered since 1848.

Notice of Death of Mr. Webster at Paris.

At a meeting of American citizens, held 16th ult. at the American Club, Rue Montmartre, Mr. RIVERS U.S Minister, delivered the following

ADDRESS.

GENTLEMEN: We have met together to render the homage of our respect and veneration to the memory of two of our illustrious countrymen, whom it has pleased Providence recently to remove from the field of their mortal labors, but of their immortal fame. Running together a long career of public service, and thus intimately associated "in their lives," "in their deaths they were not divided." It has rarely fallen to the lot of any people to mourn the lot of two such men occurring within so brief a space of time, and, while mourning, to celebrate services and talents which have conferred so bright and lasting an illustration on their country. During the last half century (and what a half century has it been to us and the world!) no event of importance has occurred in the marvellous development and often critical fortunes of our growing country, or in its relations with foreign powers, involving the vicissitudes of peace and war, in which one or both of these great men have not borne a leading and distinguished part. One of them, commencing his career at an earlier period, and pursuing it with less of interruption than the other, may be said literally to have been *magna pars* in every American question, foreign and domestic, which has arisen, from his first entrance into the national councils in 1806, to his final exit from the stage of life itself, a few short months ago. The heroic appeal to arms in 1812, in vindication of the rights of our national flag, to which, more than to any other cause, we owe our present proud position among the nations—the effective impulse and encouragement given to the destinies of the southern half of our western hemisphere, by leading the way in the establishment of international relations with the young States which had sprung into existence there, and thus completing the foundation of a salutary counterpoise in the new to the old world,—the pacification of the dangerous and alarming feud which had arisen in the bosom of our own confederacy on the memorable occasion of the Missouri restriction, when every patriotic mind was filled with apprehension for the fate of the Union—these great measures, which have marked an enduring place in the history of the world as well as of our own country, are the the peculiar appanage of the fame of MR. CLAY. They were due, in an especial manner, to the ascendancy he had acquired in the popular branch of the national councils, of which he was then a member, by his eloquence, his patriotism, his masterly resources of political combination, his energy, his lofty and generous sentiments, and that "spirit of command" which so eminently distinguished him. In the other prominent questions of American politics, coming down more nearly to our own times, his great compeer of the North was associated with him, and whatever the occasion, never failed to bring to the support of his cause a colossal power of intellect, a union of logic, eloquence, and learning, clothed in the noblest diction and set off by the grandest imagery, which place Mr. WEBSTER indisputably in the very first rank of finished and gifted orators, whether of ancient or modern times. It was my privilege, and a great one I undoubtedly esteem it, to have served in both Houses of Congress with these extraordinary men; and differing from them, as I sometimes did, on questions of public policy, it now affords me the most sincere satisfaction to bear my humble testimony to the wonderful endowments which gave them the lead they possessed in the public councils of their country. Eminent as they both were, and standing on the same line of eminence, there were yet remarkable and characteristic differences between them. If I were to venture an opinion in regard to their distinctive excellencies, I should say that the one, though adorned with the highest gifts of the orator, was yet more preeminent as the great practical statesman and leader; the other, though possessing all the accomplishments of the statesman, was yet more distinguished as the unrivaled orator and jurist. The one, by the force of his character and will, and his high personal attributes, asserted a control over the hearts and actions of men; the other, by the majestic displays of his intellect, wrought upon their minds and moulded their sentiments and convictions. The one will be remembered more by the length and variety of his public service, and the great and beneficent measures of national policy which he originated and carried; the other, by the grand and lofty inspirations of his genius embodied in his speeches and discourses. The one resembled his own Mississippi, which, traversing immense regions, and fed by mighty and abundant tributaries from the right and from the left, bears the gathered riches of an empire upon its bosom, while pouring its rapid and resistless current onward to the sea; the other, the awful and sublime Niagara, spanned by the celestial bow, and, amid the thunders of its cataract, emptying seas at a plunge, and then sinking into the quietude of repose. These great men were equally distinguished by the largeness and elevation of their views. They had formed the noblest conception of the mission and destines of their country in the race of modern civilisation, and their thoughts, their sentiments, and their language were habitually adjusted to that standard. Their feelings were truly national and catholic, looking always to the preservation of the Union, as the ark of our political safety, the sole security for our liberties, as well as our peace and prosperity. To that great cause the last labors of their lives were consecrated with a zeal and devotion, according to their respective positions in the public councils, which will command the honor and gratitude of their countrymen. Identified thus with the vital principal of the national existence, they were in an especial manner, by their age, their long services, and their fame, the connecting link which united the present generation to the heroic age of the Republic. Through them the lineage of our national renown, the stream of our glorious history, was preserved unbroken, and transmitted unimpaired to our own times. They were the heirs and continuators of the Henries and the Otises, the Jeffersons and the Adamses, the Madisons and the Hamiltons, and of the other great patriots, statesmen and orators of the revolutionary era. Of that immortal band there was one (WASHINGTON) of whom no man can be the continuator. He must ever stand in the sublime and solitary grandeur in the pages of history, and in the hearts of his countrymen, unapproached and unapproachable. Who now shall be the continuators of the illustrious men whose loss we deplore, to transmit in their turn to future generations the precious heritage of our national renown and our national freedom? It is not probable that in our day we shall ever see their like again; but God, who raises up instruments for the accomplishment of His all-wise and merciful designs, will not, we may humbly hope, leave us without the means of worthily fulfilling our national destiny, if we seek aright his favor and protection. Of all the glorious services rendered to their country, by the illustrious men who have just closed their earthly career, none, in my opinion, is of more inestimable value than the solemn and emphatic testimony which both of them bore, in the unclouded serenity of their faculties, to the great truths of the Christian religion. Upon these truths, and the civic as well as private virtues they nurture; repose the freedom and safety of States no less than the happiness and honor of individuals. Guided and fortified by them, the weakest may go forth to the combat, armed, like the youthful DAVID, with a strength not their own; and thus will our great statesmen have taught us, by their parting lessons, how best we may repair their loss and fill the void they have left in the councils of their country."

The following resolutions, drawn up by Mr. S. G. GOODRICH, the United States Consul at Paris, were then put from the Chair, and unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That in the recent death of HENRY CLAY and DANIEL WEBSTER we are called upon to lament the loss of two of our most illustrious statesmen, and to mingle our sympathies with the deep and universal emotions of sorrow which have clothed the hearts of our countrymen in mourning.

Resolved, That while we thus express our deep sense of [illegible] a love we still look with feelings of gratitude upon the imperishable monuments which these great men have reared and bequeathed to posterity in their patriotic examples and their words of wisdom founded deep in the history of our country, and consecrated by the recognition of the American people.

Resolved, That the unanimity of sentiment by which the great deeds of these great men are acknowledged, is alike honorable to the American people and to human nature, shedding light upon the past and hope upon the future, inasmuch as it shows that time speedily enshrines the good and great in a sanctuary where even party becomes powerless, and where frail and imputed errors, and bending in grateful homage to genius, patriotism and worth

Resolved, That we Americans, now—and from home by distance, and not by thought or feeling—give our sympathy to the friends of the departed; and, while we mourn, we mingle our emotions of admiration and thankfulness with tears; that these great men have each passed through the closing scenes of their career with a serenity not only suitable to their character, but bearing witness to those sublime truths whose recognition is alike essential to the happiness of individual men and the glory of nations which found their institutions upon civil liberty.

Resolved, That the solemn events we now commemorate, especially as we view them at a distance from the scenes in which they transpires—as they show how soon and how surely the sentiment of nationality triumphs over the transient ties and passions of party—serve to deepen our attachment to our country and its institutions, and at the same time to strengthen our confidence in the stability of that Union to which we are indebted for past blessings, and to which we must look for the future national glory.

BELGIUM.

The Belgian Senate was convoked for the 30th ult. The Committee charged with the consideration of the new Press law, continue their labors. They have arrived at the significant paragraph. "Offences committed by the Press against foreign sovereigns."

SPAIN.

The news of the reestablishment of the French Empire has caused little feeling in Madrid.

Reports were current, lately, that changes in the Diplomatic service were to be made, by which Senor RICHELME, Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs, would be sent to Washington, but they are now contradicted.

It is stated that Gen. OLLOQUI has resigned his command at Puerto Principe, and that Brigadier LOPEZ BALLESTEROS has been appointed in his place. There is now a rumor that GEN. CANEDO is to be superseded in the Government of Cuba by General Count DE MIRASOL. This, however, is also contradicted by the *Espana*.

A dispatch from Madrid, dated the 16th, announces that MELCHIOR ORDONEZ, Minister of the Interior, has resigned, and is succeeded by CRISTOVAL BORDIN. REYNOSO, Minister of Commerce, also resigns, and is succeeded, temporarily, by BERTRAN DE LIS.

ITALY.

SARDINIA.—The company formed at Genoa, a month since, under the name of the "Transatlantic Company," for the establishment of regular steam communication between Genoa and North and South America, has been authorized by the King.

The U. S. frigate *Hyacinthe* arrived 14th in the Gulf of Spezzia, and after taking in provisions, put to sea, together with the *Cumberland*.

ROME.—Signor RUFINI, Director-General of Roman police, died 8th inst. Rossi, now delegate at Ravenna, will, it is said, be appointed his successor, with the restoration of the old title of Governor of Rome.

GERMANY.

Accounts from Germany remind us that the modifications in the new Austrian tariff, will take effect in January next. At the same time will cease the 10 per cent. additional duty levied during the first year of the tariff on textile goods, millinery, and haberdashery, clothing, wrought metals, jewelry, and mixed fabrics. In January likewise, the new duty upon cotton will come into effect.

HERMANN, MUNDER & Co., of Bremen, manufacturers, have stopped payment owing 100,000 rix dollars, with assets 70 000. The merchants of Bremen, Hamburg, and Elberfeld are the principal sufferers.

AUSTRIA.

The Ministerial Lithographic sheet of Vienna examines at length the re-establishment of the Empire in France. The tone of the article is quite friendly to LOUIS NAPOLEON. Austria, it states, without repudiating the principle of legitimate succession, will not refuse to accept the new Sovereign of France, who is supported on the triple basis of popular election, imperial succession, *and necessity*. Austria further thinks, and hopes, that the hostility shown by LOUIS NAPOLEON to the (so called) "party of anarchy," gives guarantee for a solidly established Government.

PRUSSIA.

The meeting of the Prussian Chambers was fixed for

GREAT CONVERSATIONISTS.—II.

Randolph of Roanoke.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Nov. 27, 1852.

I had but written you a preface to my proposed account of Great Talkers, when an unexpected call to a distant and hurried journey cut me short. Such an interval has ensued, that I might well send you a second preface, but that a first is quite as much as anybody can be expected, in these degenerate days of study, to read, your readers might look on such a performance as rather a renewal than an expiation of my offence. Shunning, therefore, all further preliminaries, I will proceed directly to my subject.

The earliest of those remarkable for their conversation whom I have known, was JOHN RANDOLPH, self-styled of Roanoke. For the designation was of his own making, and stood, to his aristocratic propensities, in lieu of a title. He was, civilly, a great democrat; but, socially, anything else. This, it will probably occur to you, is no rare phenomenon. Well, it is a bit of republican inconsistency, no doubt; but what then! 'Tis not making things rare that makes them cease to be valued. If lords, and earls, and dukes, were plenty among us, we Democrats would not so run after every shadow of nobility that passes us. It is a harmless infirmity of our land, whereby I and other laughers at ourselves get, from time to time, much diversion, in the midst of many a sad state of public matters. Alas! but for the fooleries we see, what consolation should we have! Pray let them stand. But I see you do.

RANDOLPH, however, to mend the matter, prided himself on the possession of royal blood, even of two sources; he claimed to be of the lineage of the TUDORS, on the one side, and of that of Princess POCAHONTAS, on the other. Upon the latter, as a more indigenous, romantic, and (so to speak) natural and unsophisticated royalty, that went about naked, scalped folks, and perhaps ate them for a roast, he especially valued himself. Now, metaphysically, I cannot explain how a disciple of Jeffersonian equality, should entertain such a sentiment as the pride of blood; but so it is: you see that they have, since his nomination, been to the *Herald's* college for Mr. PIERCE, and gotten him a ducal Democratic pedigree. He is descended of the Earls of Northumberland; he comes of the race of HARRY HOTSPUR himself, famous for "riding up a hill perpendicular;" and hence, no doubt, his break-neck feats of horsemanship upon the *pedregels* of Mexico. In fine, it appears that Republicans hate Kings, but love to have a drop of regal blood in their veins; they laugh at lords, but like to have some off-shoot of a lordling for their ancestor; a duke they deride, but try to eke out with a ducal escutcheon their candidate's lamentable lack of better public honors. RANDOLPH, then, was as rational as the rest of us.

His person betokened not a little his Indian extraction. So far merely as it was, by its peculiarities, the apt auxiliary of his discourse, I must sketch it, though often described at a later period, when what at first gave him identity had, from long indulgence of eccentricities and of a wayward temper, (made such by disease) passed into an exaggeration and even a caricature of what originally only distinguished him. In his younger days his aspect was almost as pleasing as it was remarkable. The nearly matchless pencil of STUART has hardly left the faithful lineaments of a countenance brighter or handsomer than was that of RANDOLPH which he painted in a portrait which used to adorn the library at Bizarre, the seat of his brother RICHARD'S widow. The picture probably still exists. But all in him was at odds: Nature had been bountiful to him and Fortune profuse; yet the one had denied him a chief gift of the man—sex; and the other had left him a miser: so that both seemed to have begun him for a favorite, but held their hand too soon and left him unfinished. In the same opposition of his fate, he who had STUART for his early limner, had STANBURY for his later caricaturist; and the world, which loves to see the great in their worst semblance, has forgotten, like Hamlet's mother, the hyperion for the satyr.

He was, indeed, until premature old age and disease had shrivelled him, uncommonly handsome. His face was almost fair enough for a lady's, and, indeed, of a woman-like beauty; eminently expressive of either passion or thought, in all their fitfullest forms, and lighted up by the absolute blaze of eyes (yet they were black) such as no one who ever saw him can fail to recollect as far the most brilliant he ever beheld. To these advantages of a visage that of itself almost spoke, he joined a voice and an utterance the most delicately clear that you can imagine. Except that it was, like his countenance, too feminine, nothing could exceed it, for the purposes of conversation. There, unexerted, and managed with the most curious art, it flowed in the most silvery sounds along its whole scale. Imagine an octave flute touched as daintily as possible by the fingers of a consummate master: it was even so that he played upon his voice when he talked. The singular tone and quality of the organ, its thinness, its fineness, and the rare perfection of his articulation, enabled him to employ, even in social discourse, without anything that displeased you, a sort of elocution which no other could have attempted. In him it seemed not merely natural, but the fittest possible vocal vehicle for a style of conveying his ideas which was altogether his own. All these things, if at all matched with the particular intellectual qualities they imply, would, you perceive, make him a great artist of dramatic effects and of the whole mystery of captivating attention and giving value to whatever he said; and accordingly he was, beyond any one I have ever seen, a master in that way. He knew how to convey as much by a word, a gesture, a look, as other people by a whole oration. Not to listen to him eagerly, as long as he chose, was impossible; for, like POPE'S female wit, "his tongue bewitched as oddly as his eyes." You could no more get away from his spell of speech, the thraldom of hearing him, than could, in COLERIDGE'S "Ancient Mariner," any wedding guest from the fascination of that strange old fellow's glance and story. Let me not forget to mention that he delighted in reading aloud, and was incomparable in that rarest of elegant accomplishments. In it, I never heard anybody likened to him but one, who barely approached him—his neighbor, Judge PETER JOHNSTON. RANDOLPH'S reading was a delightful entertainment. It had all the effect of the finest and purest stage declamation; and yet it was subdued into almost the simple, quiet style of mere conversation. The poets, the orators, the essayists never had a more perfect interpreter than his tongue. With SHAKSPERE, he would dissolve every listener in tears or convulse him with laughter; with MILTON, lift you into all the solemn rapture of the sublime, and charm your ears and your fancy with the melodious wildness of GRAY, or stir up your understanding with the pregnant harmony of POPE'S verse. The last, however, came nearest, I think, to being his "one book:" upon it had he most shaped his thinking and modeled his style. Prose reading was, of course, mere play to him; for how should a divine solvist of the keyed horn have any difficulty with the penny whistle! I do not exaggerate when I say that by his art he seemed to mend the best things, while, by some undefinable charm or inscrutable trick, he gave an interest to the worst. I almost think he could have made one of SAM. HOUSTON'S (old San Jacinto's) speeches sound like something more than the flaming fustian of an uncommonly foolish school-boy; could have made CARLYLE appear to write English; could have rendered EMERSON intelligible; WILLIS vigorous; and even ("the force of Talent could no further go") have put, now and then, a glimpse of something like meaning into TUPPER'S "Proverbial Philosophy." But hold! I grow incredible.

You are now prepared, I trust, to conceive how he talked. He was, until age, pain, and opium had soured him and made him fantastic and cynical, an admirable colloquist; easy, yet elegant; fanciful, yet instructive; by turns discursive and epigrammatic; sometimes all judgment, sometimes all paradox; serious or gay at will; wise, witty, or sentimental, as might be the genius of the hour, he was most various, and yet ever original, or, at least, seemed so. For, really, you might have met your own most familiar thoughts, in the novel garb of manner and expression into which he put them; and, instead of recognizing them, you would take them for some distinguished strangers from some remote and rich realm of the intellect, which only he had ever visited. But all this was in his more genial time, before disappointed hopes of power had embittered, or (as I have said,) disease blasted him, or his exclusion from the best joys of life rankled him into the miser and the misanthrope. Afterwards, he grew sad, morose, sarcastic, selfish; lost his good breeding with his good spirits, and, of course, with both, the great charm of his conversation; which seldom shone again, except for a few whom a higher respect exempted from his caprices and kept unalienated, faithful and prying friends to the last of a life that was, after all, abortive; accomplished, by its fine powers, but little of fame, influence, or even personal happiness; and sank, towards its close, into hardly better than madness—a spectacle for fools, and a moral for the wise.

As to the fund of knowledge on which he dealt so well in dialogue and even spent so freely in speeches, it appeared to be very large and very fine. He certainly seemed, if he was not, a scholar, and even a much-accomplished one. His public performances, still more than his social conversation, got him that reputation; for into those much more than these he was fond of introducing quotations—not rarely Latin ones; and when he would dazzle less, some French and much SHAKSPERE. Yet I suspect that he was far rather a well-read gentleman and much versed in what was, in his day, called "Polite Literature," (that which has supplanted it has very properly dropt the "polite") than in any degree learned. He who has cash enough to get some diamonds and will occasionally show one in a crowd like Congress, where there are more stone-masons than lapidaries, will easily pass for being very rich, even tho' the jewels may be paste or not his own. Now, first of all, I never have known a really good scholar who was addicted to dealing out scrap-Latin or shreds of any other lingo; quotations have gone out of fashion, except among those who can't translate them. Secondly, RANDOLPH'S had that mark by which the lack-learning of such things may ever be detected; they were always sentences often quoted before, and obviously, therefore, gotten at second-hand, not from the original source. Yet there were certain things in which a particular taste, a special ambition and a boundless memory made him strong. He knew the local and family history of Britain better than any man in it; had the Parliamentary annals at his finger ends; had its public history and biography by heart, so far as they could be derived from HUME and the memoir-writers; and was well versed in the good old English literature, as far up as SPENSER.

I could say much of his public career; but that is not now my theme. So, for the present, I pass on to others. H. SECRETARIO.

LITERARY NOTES AND COMMENTS.

CANNING was not original in his facetious criticism of

> The Queen of Hearts,
> She lost some tarts,
> All on a Summer's day, &c.

Dr. WAGSTAFFE, in the days of POPE, STEELE, &c., wrote a critical commentary on the "History of Tom Thumb."

The Puritans, in the time of Queen ELIZABETH, (as appears from the writings of CARTWRIGHT,) wished to make their purified system of religion supreme over the civil government, and thus replace one church despotism by another.

ANTONY WOOD calls JOHN LOCKE "a prating, clamorous, turbulent fellow," and MILTON "a villainous, leading incendiary!"

Ulysses, in the twenty-sixth canto of the "Inferno," tells DANTE and his companion of the last oceanic expedition in which he sailed away for ever from the eyes of men. This idea, it will be perceived, is adopted by ALFRED TENNYSON, in one of his beautiful pieces.

Three *legs* are the *arms* of the Isle of Man. We have seen them on copper coins, so arranged that, however you turn them, they seem in the act of walking. But this oddity is not original. The Sicilians struck a silver medal in honor of the defeat of VERRES by CICERO. On one side of the medal is the orator's laurelled head; on the other, the three legs, with the motto *Prostrata Verre Trinacria.*

Bishop WARBURTON told the Jews that it would be flying in the face of the Deity, who doomed them to dispersion, and falsifying the prophecies, to naturalize them in England, or anywhere else in Europe. He called them "a brutal people."

SULPITIA, a Roman lady, who wrote satires, represents Rome, after the time of TRAJAN, as waiting, like MILO, in the midst of the arena and looking in vain for another antagonist.

IN KORL DHA'S Welsh Laws for Minstrels, he lays down that a bard, receiving a favor from a king, shall give him an ode, in return; if from a chief or nobleman, three lyrics; if from a vassal, he must *sing the latter to sleep!*

HOOD'S title of "The Queen's Wake" was not original. A masque represented at Whitehall, on the creation of HENRY, Prince of Wales, in 1610, was so styled.

Don Quixote, after mending his helmet, which had cracked with his first *trial blow*, puts it on and satisfies himself, without venturing *another!*

Robinson Crusoe sees a piece of gold lying on the ground, in the island, and addresses it in a moral and rather contemptuous strain, as a vile drug, the root of all evil, &c. Having made his observations he takes it up, however, and puts it in his pocket.

SIR THOMAS BROWNE suggests that the antenatal history of man's embryo life might perhaps contain events of as much importance, as that of the seventy years or so that follow.

An Irish Franciscan said in his sermon: "See the goodness of Providence, which puts death at the end of life, so as to give us all time to repent!" Another, in proof of the wisdom of God in the economy of creation, pointed to the fact, that wherever there is a great city he generally sends through it a beneficent stream of water!

"Saint's Rest" BAXTER calls toleration "soul murder." "May I never," he exclaims fervently, "set my eyes on a soul murder!" BAXTER and TERTULLIAN were brothers.

The story of the youth who was brought up in a hermitage by an anchorite, and who, on being taken to a fair, and seeing some young women, (which the old philosophers informed him were called *geese,*) wanted to take home a goose or two, is a thousand years old, at least. It is told in the *Gesta Romanorum*, that Joe Miller of the Middle Ages.

BOLINGBROKE says, that in the nature of things, the notion of perpetual danger to liberty is inseparable from the very idea of government.

It is a curious fact, and opposed to our ideas of modern physical degeneracy, that when Mr. RUSSELL, owner of Brancepeth Hall, in England, was asked for the loan of some of the old armor in the Hall, for the champions of the Eglintoun Tournament, he found he had none *large enough* for Lady SEYMOUR'S *preux chevaliers!*

PLUTARCH, in his life of THEMISTOCLES, says that husbandmen and rustics are more friendly to nobility than mariners and merchants. This question would furnish a pregnant theme for discussion now-a-days.

The old French author, VANOELAS, advises you, when you ask any one's opinion on a grammatical difficulty, not to do so in a direct way, for that confounds his memory and makes him forget the use, &c. We have found the same true of questions as to the orthography of several common and familiar words, and have been forced, in sudden doubt, to *write down* the two ways of spelling them before answering. The eye almost invariably decides the matter!

A young Roman nobleman married TERENTIA, the widow of CICERO and SALLUST, in the hope that, by this means, he may chance to come by some of the eloquence and genius that distinguished those great men. The idea of the schoolmaster who used to wear an old wig of Sir ISAAC NEWTON'S, for the invigoration of his brain, is not so original, after all.

SALLUST makes it a question whether the writer of good things or the performer of good things is the superior; though he is inclined to think the latter the better man. With Sir Roger de Coverley, we have an idea that a good deal may be said on both sides!

The Scalds termed the rainbow "the bridge of the Gods:" poetry, "the drink of Odin;" a battle, "the hail of Odin;" the sea, "the field of pirates" and "the girdle of the earth;" a ship, "the horse of the waves."

The *asiento* clause in the Treaty of Utrecht, in 1712, stipulated that England should have *the sole right* of carrying slaves from Africa to the islands of the West Indies, for a space of thirty years. Well may the troubled national conscience oblige her to pay the planters twenty millions for emancipation, and to support the large preventive squadron on the coast of Africa!

MALEBRANCHE said that the human brain could be improved and strengthened by the exercise of thought. He also said that, such was the reverence for literary men, no such things as *reviews* of their works could ever be established in the world! If he could have known JEFFREY or KIT NORTH!

Here's a neat thought for the lady versifiers. RAPIN, in his Latin poem of "The Gardens," calls the rose Rhodanthe—once a nymph, beautiful and fastidious, and worshipped by the adorers of Diana. Apollo, disgusted with her haughtiness, turned her into a rose-tree, and set her hopeless lovers as thorns all about her, giving her slugs and worms for companions.

Lord ORRERY used to say that FENTON, the poet, died of an easy chair and two bottles of port a day!

It was said of DUBARTAS, the old French poet that he prepared his muse for his beautiful description of a horse, by throwing himself on all fours, and curvetting, prancing, and neighing all about the room. BOSSUET, before going into his pulpit, used to modulate his fine mind by a quiet tune or two on the fiddle.

On the death of LOUIS XVI. on the scaffold, LEGENDRE, the revolutionary butcher, wanted to have the king's body cut up into eighty-three pieces—a piece for each of the Departments of France. Intending by this to strengthen the fervor of republicanism in the country.

Lord CHATHAM said that the words of the clause of Magna Charta, beginning with *Nullus liber homo*, were worth the classics. But, alas! his lordship forgot the meaning of that distinctive-*liber*. There were men also who were *not* free in England, at that old time. *Nullus homo* would read much better.

MACKINTOSH said that MARIA D'ESCOBAR, who first introduced wheat into Lima, brought into existence more human life than NAPOLEON destroyed. We have a sort of suspicion than Sir JAMES found something like this idea in one of ALEXANDER HUMBOLDT'S books.

MACKINTOSH also says: "It is impossible to look into the interior of any Christian sect without thinking better of it." BYRON gives this idea something of a sentimental turn, where he says:

> "And even the faintest relic of a shrine
> Of any worship, wakes some thoughts divine."

We should like to hear RICHARD BAXTER'S opinion on the matter.

A hint to Cubaneering editors. The Athenians had a powerful hankering after the Island of Salamis, lying, in the most provoking manner off their coast; but the Government sternly forbade any one to talk of the matter or move in it. SOLON, however, who was a bit of a *filibuster* in his own way, feigning madness, ran out into the *agora*, and speaking, *as an envoy of Salamis*, against the Megarians, so excited the people that they all roared out: "Let us go to Salamis!" And they did. A little *excitement* would probably do our business also.

Dr. JOHNSON having been introduced to GEORGE III., in the library of Buckingham Palace, said afterwards: "They may talk of the King as they will, but he is the finest gentleman I have ever seen." In something of the same gratified spirit, Madame DE SAVIGNE said of LOUIS XIV.: "*Ah c'est le plus grand roi du monde.*"

When JOHN WALKER, Protestant Bishop of Derry, was killed at the Battle of the Boyne, and messengers ran to tell the King, "What brought him there?" said WILLIAM, with that imperturbable, matter-of-fact spirit, which certainly passed, by transmigration, to the late ARTHUR, Duke of WELLINGTON.

In 1756, poor OLIVER GOLDSMITH, passing, in a threadbare way, through France,

> "Alone, unfriended, melancholy, slow,"

could thus think and write: "I cannot help fancying that the *Genius of Freedom* has entered into this kingdom, in disguise." We have never seen a more curious instance of true prophecy. The "inspired ideal" was a genuine *vates*, after all, in spite of the sneers of the superficial WALPOLE.

A Reminiscence of Mr. Webster

BY A CLERGYMAN.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

As many are contributing their mite to form a perfect biography of that great man whose death the nation bewails, permit me a place in your columns for a vivid recollection of his first entrance into political life, which I give the more readily as I have not seen it, in all that has been written, much alluded to. It was in the Summer of 1812. I was, at that time, a youthful licentiate, and in the supply of the pulpit of Rev. Dr. BUCKMINSTER, of Portsmouth, who was absent with the illness which terminated in his death. Mr. WEBSTER and family were then worshippers with that congregation, and were pleased to speak kindly of my youthful performances. I was often in his house and at his office, to which he invited me to read the papers; and though, in subsequent life he ever gave me a cordial greeting when I fell in his way, yet I supposed that those early labors of a few Sabbaths must have passed from his memory, until about a year ago, when, in Washington, at a large evening party, he cordially seized me by the hand, presenting me to a circle of ladies, and said (I was considerably his junior in years and much in aspect): "Ladies, I have the pleasure of introducing to you my old minister. You smile; but it is even so. I sat under his preaching long before I ever came to Congress, and good preaching it was, too." Such was his pleasant temperament and his vivid recollection of early days.

In that Summer, war had been declared against England. In no city or town in the country did party spirit rage with more violence than in Portsmouth. The shipping was drawn up into the bay, to rot; the wharves were covered with grass, and many once prosperous families saw nothing but ruin before them; while the streets were filled with recruiting officers, who were enlisting all the idle and reatless to fight with England, and then, perhaps, turn upon those who should refuse to favor the conflict. The Fourth of July was felt to be an occasion when, if ever, men might speak out their sentiments; and the "Washington Benevolent Society," the Federal organization of the day, opposed to the war, resolved to improve the opportunity, and make a public avowal of their principles. They chose Mr. WEBSTER, who had already gained reputation at the Bar, to be their Orator; and though he had never taken the field as a politician, yet much was expected from him, and all were confident that what he knew to be right he would dare to speak.

As a preacher in the place I sat with him in the pulpit; and we conversed freely as the people in crowds were assembling. And there I had an opportunity of witnessing all the strong emotions of his soul in the delivery for an hour, and the efforts of his already magic eloquence upon a most deeply interested audience. Rising with calmness, he began with saying in that manner ever so peculiarly his own: "It is in the power of every generation to make themselves, in some degree, partakers in the deeds and in the fame of their ancestors by adopting their principles and studying their examples." WASHINGTON and his compeers, their principles and their arts, were his theme; but from this he rapidly passed to the all-engrossing topic of the day—the war just declared with the most powerful maritime nation in the world—discussing its necessity and justice with an ability not beneath his mature years, and moving an audience who felt that their all was to be sacrificed, as the trees of the forest are moved by the strong winds of heaven. At times so cogent was his reasoning and so withering his satire, that his friends trembled lest he should transcend the bounds of submission to the Government; and men were before him who hoped to "catch him in his speech," and raise the cry of treason, treason; but equally were they chagrined as were his friends relieved, when, with a wisdom like that in subsequent years, he calmly said:

"With respect to the war in which we are now involved, the course which our principles require us to pursue cannot be doubted. It is now the law of the land; and, as such, we are bound to regard it. Resistance and insurrection form no part of our creed. The disciples of WASHINGTON are neither tyrants in power, nor rebels out. If we are taxed to carry on this war, we shall disregard certain distinguished examples, and shall pay. If our personal services are required, we shall yield them to the precise extent of our constitutional liability. At the same time, (drawing back with a most determined air, and roaring like a young lion of the forest)—at the same time the world may be assured that we know our RIGHTS and shall exercise them. We shall express our opinion on this as on every measure of Government without passion. I am certain, without fear. We have yet to learn that the extravagant progress of pernicious measures abrogates the duty of opposition, or that the interest of our native land is to be abandoned by us in the hour of her thickest danger and sorest necessity."

The rising power of NAPOLEON BONAPARTE was then the terror of the world. The Democratic party disclaimed all intention of it, but the Federal party saw, or thought they saw, that war with England must lead inevitably to an alliance with France. This was the abhorrence of their soul. When Mr. WEBSTER came to touch upon it, especially upon the thought then harbored, that a French army might be sent to assist in taking Canada, and there remain to keep the disaffected in subjection, he seemed possessed of almost supernatural power. Calm and determined in his purpose, yet pale with emotion; so clear was his reasoning—so direct, so marked his language; with such force did he drive every thought into the inner soul—that every man, woman and child were dissolved in tears. FISHER AMES'S speech, on the British treaty, repeated in every schoolhouse in New-England, has been thought the most eloquent production of his splendid intellect; and portions of Mr. WEBSTER'S argument against Col. HAYNE have been quoted as the highest of his. But I have often queried whether anything ever proceeded from his lips surpassing the words of that hour.

"French Brotherhood," said he, "is an idea big with horror and abomination. Up to that point, no duty or principle requires us, and no power should compel us, to go. It is engraven on our hearts and mingled with our blood, that we will have no communion or fellowship with that power. We will never consent that her unhallowed hosts shall spread over our paternal field; that they shall violate these temples raised by the hands and made vocal with the worship of our Fathers, or that they shall profane the ground where the bones of New-England's ancestors lie enshrined. There is no common character, nor can there be a common interest between the Protestants, the Dissenters, the Puritans of New-England and the Papists, the Infidels and the Atheists of France; or between our free, republican institutions and the most merciless tyranny that ever Heaven suffered to afflict mankind. What people have come within the grasp of her power that hath not been ground to powder? or hath communed of her principles or received the bribe of her friendship, that hath not been covered, like the mercenary servant cursed of the prophet, with a leprosy white as snow? Hath any nation or government, monarchy or republic, ventured within the den of this MONSTER and returned?

> "Ms vestigia terrent
> Omnia te adversum spectantia, nulla retrorsum"

If there be any among us so infatuated or so stupified as not to shudder at the prospect of French Alliance, let them come and behold the nations that lie mangled and bleeding at the foot of the tyrant's throne, in a mixture of moral and political ruin. If they will not hearken to the warning voice, they may yet perhaps be shocked into some feeling by the evidence of their own senses. Let them approach and look into the horrible pit of European suffering and calamity. Although they will not hear MOSES and the Prophets, they may yet believe when they draw near to the brink of the gulf, and with their own eyes look into the condition of the damned."

"But if it be" (and it was the close of his oration,) in the righteous counsel of Heaven, to bury even England, her religion, her government, and her laws under the throne of foreign despotism, there are those among her sons who will never see that event. If by the vigor, of their counsels, and the free exposure of their lives they cannot avert they will at least never endure it. They will not taste the bitterness of that cup. They will not be among the sufferers when that vial of Heaven's wrath shall be poured out. Before that hour comes an honorable exit will be open to them from the land of their fathers. They cannot perish better than standing between their country and the embrace of a ferocious tyranny, hated of man, and accursed of God. At the appointed time they will embrace that martyrdom, not only with fortitude, but with cheerfulness; resolved at all events, that when they shall for the last time behold the light of that sun, or look on the pleasant verdure of those fields, it shall not be with the eyes of slaves and subjects of an impious despotism."

I have said this was his entrance on political life. The oration produced a highly excited feeling in Portsmouth, and emboldened the opponents of the war to call a county convention for the expression of their sentiments. That convention met early in the autumn at Rockingham, and put forth the famous Rockingham resolutions, which were then said to be from his pen, and which were for a long time considered the most able exponent made of the impolicy and injustice of the war. By this convention he was nominated for Congress, and to the preparation of this oration and these resolutions, was in part attributed the very able speech which he made on the Berlin and Milan decrees soon after taking his seat in the House. M.

New-York Pre-Raphaelite Art.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

A writer on Art, in your able paper, has, in an article signed F. J. O'B., given expression to several very inadvertent errors, which I have no doubt he will very gladly see corrected in relation to the Pre-Raphaelite brethren. Will he permit an old friend of that able brotherhood, to set him right, the more especially as the matter may have some historical interest.

The name was (though used derisively by their opponents) one of their own assumption, and the parents of the society were WILLIAM HOLMAN HUNT and GABRIEL ROSETTI. The former was the originator practically, and had on the easel, a picture in *the manner*, at the time, his companion, became his intimate; and possesses, by far, the strongest force and practical determination of character, and the heroic constituents of success; he has fought fortune very toughly, and deserves to be honored accordingly, and his pictures have been (most unquestionably to me) the best and most sensible enunciation of the principles of the body, an opinion the able men of England are gradually indorsing.

ROSETTI whom you charge with indolence, is more a poet, perhaps, than a painter, of a gloomy temperament, taciturn, shy, yet of courage, speculative and half impracticable, doing little, and from impatience of the haltings of his work, gets the credit of doing less. Few painters are rich men; to paint as his convictions point, requires much expenditure: and rely upon it, you had better get the credit of an idler than the praise of being expert, if you cannot work and learn. I don't understand indolence as applied to men of this description, and though aware that the view is dangerous, and not to be much encouraged, I have yet to learn that inactivity can be predicated, because the hands are idle. This class of man never rests from the first cry in the birth chamber to the last groan on the death bed. ROSETTI has *exhibited* but little, but that little has been of very singular ability indeed. Quality is the highest proof, not quantity. GRAY took nine years over his Elegy, and TITIAN eight years over his Pietro Martyr, and they are among the few perfect things the world can boast of. There is hope for the scrupulous; even for the over scrupulous, if there is daring. Taking her altogether, I rather like Caution. She has just buried her dead Duke in England; I have seen her mount the presidential chair of the Royal Academy, and sit in the greater one of the United States of North America. I have great faith in Caution. With all my regard for the great worldlings RUBENS and BYRON, they had done very much better had they done very much less.

JOHN EVERETT MILLAIS is one of those wonderful boys whose long-dated promissory notes the world is so glad to take; and no small proof of his high worth is that Fortune has not spoiled him by her adulation. Full of the very highest talent he is, but he had surely been the fierce opponent, rather than the exponent, of this Reformation, had he not been the intimate of HUNT. Dashing, adaptative, imitative, changeful and brilliant; to the rest he is what the cloud is to the river which it drinks and fills. By and bye, he will roll away from the mountain side to the sunny plain. To me his prominence is due to his previous reputation, to his companionship with notorieties, and to his high imitative and adaptative qualities, a very handsome person and great tact. JOHN RUSKIN, who had nothing to tell him better, received the general notion of his preeminence as settled truth, and gave it the weight of his authority, in the face of owning that passages of workmanship in HUNT'S picture were the best that had been seen since ALBERT DURER; and this of a picture he had never seen except under most distressingly disadvantageous circumstances. Stung by the fierce and unjust abuse, rushed into print that impetuous, warm-hearted, but too often wrong-headed critic, (one of those men wrong and right over and over again, while others are more calmly and quietly arriving at truth,) very useful as pioneer, but very untrustworthy as guide, cleaving down and doing work certainly, but leaving men to follow, but to follow and lament somewhat, the wide destruction of the elephantine track. JOHN RUSKIN cannot be spared from the library, but it is to be regretted that his convictions are too often the fathers of his facts.

Abuse was rained without mercy, (and almost with success,) but extravagant criticism, in praise or blame, is injudicious at any time: to the young even extravagant praise is thoughtless and cruel, and the man is as wrong-headed who shuts his eyes to the virtues of his enemy, as he is who places the object of his regard on a coequal pinnacle with the wisest of the world.

Now that the Reform has become as such an admitted fact, and is perfectly safe, it is to be allowed that most of the earlier pictures were student pictures, caricatures of actualities, and crude positiveness; and hurled into more notice than their authors intended, who were endeavoring to correct the faults of their education by the open light of truth. But the enthusiasm of young and earnest men, led them to make personal remarks which more prudently should have been applied to principles, and the aroused persons to whom the remarks were officiously carried, were many of them the oracles of the press in London; and when the works appeared, the ridicule fell like the lash and so blinded even the justest, that even THACKERAY when he entered the academy on the day of the private view, began to jest at the very pictures which he made afterwards the subject of that thorough and handsome and candid apology. Well, they have got to open their eyes yet more, they have to acknowledge HUNT above MILLAIS not HUNT the step to MILLAIS. If refinement and tenderness and beauty are the highest qualifications, then I think MILLAIS is rightly judged, but if masculine power, high thought and grandeur of mind and power of expression are the highest qualifications, then is HUNT above his fellow laborer. Before his sturdiness, MILLAIS'S greater sense of beauty sinks into prettiness, and his pictures possess a force and solidity nothing you have in this country is the remotest approach to. While your painters are starvelings, they can never be great. Art in this country, as it has long been in Britain, is at a practical discount. Pictures require thought, and time, and ease of mind, and wealthy pockets, in their producers, to become worthy things. Thirty years hence, when you have had your country duly manured with painters, I suppose you will pay decent prices, and awake to the value of pictures as a source of private and national wealth. In England, the best, perhaps the very best, investment a gentleman can make, seems to be pictures. I don't mean old trash, of which nobody but the owner is sure of the originality, but modern ones purchased from the gallery or the easel. Yes, the once decried school of the cold climate that fostered SHAKSPERE and cast forth SHELLEY, even the ungenial country where the delicate TENNYSON had birth, astonishes the world of the owl species with the most remarkable and vital school of Art at this time on the earth. Yes, born by the impulse of the genius of REYNOLDS, perhaps the greatest portrait painter that ever existed, and fed with the wonderful food of ETTY'S youth, and TURNER'S manhood, and LANDSEER'S life, the English School lives in manhood. And when these young men now living become yet more perfect and eclectic, it shall be, with their help and that of others, the grandest in the world. I am, Sir, yours, very obedient, W. D. TELFER.

No. 84 Third-avenue.

OBSEQUIES OF MR. WEBSTER.

Mourning Decorations in Boston.

The expression of the public grief in the observance of the obsequies to DANIEL WEBSTER in Boston, was very general and sincere. Throughout the line of the Funeral Procession the streets were decked with the emblems of mourning, and the decorations and mottoes were very appropriate to the occasion. We quote a few of the inscriptions:

The Revere House, in Bowdoin-square, was tastefully draped. A motto in front was as follows:

"On Washington's principles, and under the guidance of his example, will we and our children uphold the Constitution. To that standard shall we adhere, and uphold it through evil report and through good report. We will meet danger, we will meet death, if they come, in its protection; and we will struggle on in daylight and in darkness, aye, in the thickest darkness, with all the storms which it may bring with it, till Danger's troubled night is over and the star of peace returns."

Over the main entrance to the house was the motto:

"America has lost her great statesman."

Over the western entrance door was a further mourning display, with the words:

"I speak this day for the preservation of the Union. Hear me for my cause." "*Ulro pro gratis*"

The Tremont House was covered in front with mourning emblems of a tasteful character, with the inscriptions:

"Freedom of speech, freedom of thought, freedom of action. Honor to the good, the just, the free."

A mourning flag across the street had the following:

"Thou art mighty, yet thy spirit walks abroad."

In Boylston-street there was an arch erected by the Boston Light Dragoons. At the top was an alcove of velvet, containing a bust of WEBSTER crowned with a laurel wreath, and at the sides gilt eagles trimmed with mourning. In front was the following inscription:

"To his country he still lives—and lives forever."

The armory of the Dragoons was neatly draped in mourning.

In front of the store of J. B. Macomber, No. 134 Washington-street, was the following inscription:

WEBSTER

"Is in his grave,
After life's fitful fever he sleeps well.
Treason has done its worst;
Nor steel, nor poison, malice
Domestic, foreign levy, nothing
Can touch him further."

The store at the corner of Washington and Winter streets, occupied by C. P. Plimpton and others, was profusely decorated. In a mourning alcove was a life-like figure of WEBSTER, in blue coat and buff vest, with the inscription, "The Future will do him Justice." Also the following:

"Know thou, a stranger to the fame
Of this much loved, much honored name,
(For none that knew him need be told,)
A warmer heart death ne'er made cold."

The houses of G. J. F. Bryant and J. K. Porter, in Harrison avenue, were dressed in neat mourning. In front of the latter was a column, with a portrait of WEBSTER, a shield, and the following inscription:

"That glorious orb which has for so many years given light to our footsteps, has set in death."

On the house of Mr. Abbott, No. 124, the following quotations were displayed:

"Then this DANIEL was preferred above the Presidents and Princes, because an excellent spirit was in him."

Across the street was a flag inscribed:

"WEBSTER! Born for the Universe; he narrowed his sphere, and gave himself to America."

At the house of A. Gifford, which was tastily decorated, was the following inscription:

"I thank my God I never said aught of him."

At No. 105, the house of J. K. Porter, the following words were inscribed:

"That glorious orb which has for so many years given light to our footsteps, has set in death."

In the garden-plat in front of the house was a picture of WEBSTER, a shield, and a gilt eagle.

At the house of E. Long were the words:

"His soul to God, his deeds to fame."

And a bust of WEBSTER, with the inscription:

"Not dead, but gone before."

And beneath a roll of parchment inscribed:

"Constitution."

The houses of J. C. Warren, S. Tilton, Isaac Emery, J. Ellis, Andrews, Stedman, Warren, Shattuck, M. S. Parker, S. Dalton, J. Bliss, F. S. Dyer, Dix, A. A. Watson, and Mr. Winslow, were in mourning. At the house of Mr. Winslow was the inscription:

"Man goeth to his long home, and the mourners go about the streets."

The houses of J. W. Paige, B. Loring, Rev. Dr. Frothingham, Edward Everett, and Mrs. Perkins, in Summer-street, were in mourning costume.

At the house of J. B. Kimball the following inscriptions were displayed:

"When my eyes shall be turned to behold for the last time the sun in the heavens, may I not see him shining on the broken and disbanded fragments of a once glorious Union."

"Our poor works may perish, but these shall endure."

"I speak to-day for the preservation of the Union. Hear me for my cause."

"Captatores verborum."

"Liberty and Union—now and forever."

"I still live."

There were also fine displays at the houses of C. W. Cartwright and E. Lombard, in Hancock-street.

Across the street was the inscription:

"Marble columns may moulder into dust; time may erase all impress from the crumbling stone; but his fame remains."

☞ "Mark Sutherland," the name of the forthcoming work in the *National Era*, is to be from the pen of Mrs. SOUTHWORTH, and not Mrs. STOWE, as announced by some journals.

CORRESPONDENCE.

IRELAND.

Parliament—New Speculation—Facts—Parties.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times

DUBLIN, Friday, Nov. 12, 1852.

Our good Queen has said her say,—whatever the Cabinet chose to write down for her; and that too, with "a firm voice, and in a clear and distinct tone." And her "loyal and faithful Commons" are debating the "loyal and dutiful address," they will return to "Her Majesty's gracious speech,"—which, in like manner, is the production of the same heads and pen that concocted the "speech." And, in due time, will come down "Her Majesty's gracious answer,"—the product of the same manufactory as the "speech" and the "address." There is, however, in this "speech,"—both of statement and omission,—to create discussion, if not call forth an amendment on the address.

While these polite preliminaries are being settled, I proceed with my "facts" regarding Ireland'—its moral and social condition, and the legislation required, in order to its elevation and progress.

We have not yet, it would seem, come to the last *monomania* of Irish politics. No sooner had the "religious equality" folks,—following in the wake of the late election "cry" that had been raised in retaliation for the widely extended and fierce onslaught that had been made on the Roman Catholic priesthood, ascribed the calamities, misiries, and unappeasable discord of Ireland to the Established Church, and resolved that it must be got rid of as "the monster grievance," than comes over Sir FRANCIS HEAD, hot from the Carlton Club; and after a gallopade, as rapid as his famed one over the Pampas, only on an Irish jaunting car instead of a Spanish steed, from one constabulary station to another, and from poor-house to prison, from Dublin to Galway, writes a ten-and-sixpenny book to prove that THE PRIESTS are the source of the degradation and wretchedness of Ireland.

Only that all experience shows us, that the instant a speculator sets foot on Ireland, he becomes bewitched with some one-sided theory, according to the clique into whose hands he may happen to fall, it would be curious that men—sensible on other subjects—will not see, that successive conquests and confiscations,—followed by bad laws and a worse administration,—with reckless landlords, who did not mind how deeply they encumbered their estates, which cost them nothing, provided they could extract from them the means of frolicsome indulgence,—and a thoughtless peasantry, who followed the example of their betters,—left those parts of Ireland Sir FRANCIS HEAD visited, and others similarly circumstanced, a prey to the horrors of famine consequent on the failure of the potato,—a failure which, while it left the people without food, left the proprietors without rents;—that the entire dependence of the peasantry on the potato, with labor and the pig to pay the rent, was but a consequence of the thoughtless extravagance that mortgaged property, combined with the pride of power, and chase for place, that multiplied forty shilling freeholders for parliamentary purposes;—that the established clergy and Roman Catholic priesthood have sins enough of their own to answer for, in the neglect of their little flocks by the one, and the disregard of the education of their large ones by the other,—without victimizing them to a bad system of landlordism, politics, and economics;—and that now, when these matters are in course of being righted, and a new and better state of things is being introduced, it were better to try to allay the flame than to throw oil upon it, and get the people's minds schooled down to industry, progress, and peace, in order that a better legislation, and a better education, may combine with a right state of public feeling, to make "Old Ireland what she ought to be—great, glorious, and free."

Better bury the past,—except as instructive lessons, or warning beacon-lights. The present is hopeful. In the Encumbered Estates Court, seven hundred and seventy-two properties have been sold,—or in some instances, parts of properties,—to two thousand three hundred and thirty-five new proprietors, at a cost of seven millions and a half sterling, nearly. The portions were so small, comparatively with the old properties, that only ten exceeded 20,000 acres;—some new proprietors had been tenants,—in other cases, the purchasers are tradesmen, merchants, or professional men who retire, live on and cultivate them. Others had been mortgagees who let them in farms,—others are English and Scotch settlers.

On all these old properties, coming into new hands, there have been, necessarily, "evictions" of the old tenantry, and "levelling" of cabins and villages; and it is a melancholy sight to travel over these desolations,—whose inhabitants have gone, some to England, more to America, the rest to the Poor-house or the grave,—except, here and there, where the miserable beings have constructed a "sheeling" out of the ruins. But, already, vast quantities of these desolations have become farms,—with good houses, and farm yards. The Earl of LUCAN has dealt thus with thirty thousand acres,—half he cultivates himself, the other half he has let out in farms,—and the people are returning from the Poor-houses, or emerging from their dens, or returning from England to labor for wages—with comfortable cottages,—and are better off than in their former condition. The rest will come into cultivation in due time.

Then, there have been two millions granted, for what is called "arterial drainage,"—that is, deepening rivers, opening channels, and so preparing for the draining of the wastes, in their own properties, by individual proprietors; and thus more lands,—pasture lands especially—will come into use, than heretofore.

The people are being educated. In the Church Education Schools, the Bible *must* be read by all; in the Christian Brothers, children get whatever religious instruction their respective parents and clergy please; but in *all* a sound common education is given. And, in the Queen's Colleges so deep do the Professors carry the students into the subjects of their lectures, in their different departments, that the *Times* could hardly believe the questions on the papers, at the late examination for degrees, were expected to be answered.

The people are learning to live in peace. "How do the people live down here?" said Sir FRANCIS HEAD to an officer of the Constabulary at Oughterard. "Before and during the elections, there were some petty disturbances," was the answer, "among the lower order of the people. But, in May last, there was in the village, a *Mission of both* religions; and during *that* time, had there not been constant vigilance by day and by night, there would probably have been serious disturbance. But now all is quiet. And this is the usual state of things.

Nor, in the colleges or schools, is there the battling of religions that there used to be of nations and races in the olden time. No quarrel of the kind has sprung up in the colleges during the three years of their existence, and among the four hundred students that attend them; and Sir ALEXANDER MCDONNELL, the resident Commissioner, amazed Sir FRANCIS HEAD—who expected to hear that faction fights in miniature were as common among the five hundred children in the model schools, and the three hundred pupils preparing to become masters in the training schools, as blackberries in Autumn, that not an instance of the kind had ever occurred.

And upon looking over a map dotted with the Constabulary stations, it is instructive to note how thinly the dots are scattered over the best educated parts of the country, compared with the others, shewing that with the growth of education there is a diminution of crime, and, of course, of crime repressors.

At a time when the press rings with the murders of illegitimate children throughout England, and the utter demoralization of young females in many districts, it is creditable to the Irish priesthood and people, that the virtue of chastity should so characterize the Irish females. The people may have lived in filth and wretchedness—uneducated, and devoid of mental culture and refinement; but a sense of religion, superadded to their natural and instinctive chastity, has kept the Irish female untainted and pure. In the wretched fishing village of Claddagh, near Galway, one of the constabulary stated to Sir F. HEAD, that during the nine years he had been stationed there he had not even *heard* of an illegitimate child; and an Inspector gave a similar testimony regarding the larger town of Galway.

When once the changes in progress are completed—especially when the land question is settled—when commerce and manufactures avail themselves of railways and water-power, and Irishmen, who labor so well abroad when they are well paid for it, shall do the same at home from the same motive; when Cunnemara becomes Down, and Kerry, Antrim—when Galway becomes Belfast, and Ennis, Newry or Lisburn, and the Irish character, men and women, gets fair-play, Ireland will no longer be a bye-word among the nations. But this last, you'll say, is speculation. Be it so, but it is founded on fact. Improved agriculture has made strides perfectly incredible within the last few years; flax culture and dressing has undergone an entire change; the nature of soils—their adaptation to crops, the rotation of these latter, subsoiling, draining—everything is studied, Agriculture is become a science. From the Colleges and Model Farms, it is getting into the practical amelioration of farming in general; and from the districts where experiment and practical advantages have shewn its value, it will make its way into the rich but badly cultivated lands now in transition from desolation to a right culture.

Already has the "religious equality" confederation evinced tokens of disunion. The justification of the Florentine persecution of the Madiais, by Mr. LUCAS, of the *Tablet*, and Mr. MACCABE, of *The Telegraph*, on the ground that they were not merely Bible readers, but propagandists of Bible reading, and so broke the law, and deserved to suffer, has called forth disclaimers from Sergeant SHEE, in Dublin, and Mr. KROSS, in Manchester; and not a few members of the Provincial Press have denounced all laws, and their administrators, that limit freedom of thought, and trammel conscience, or punish their exercise. They feel that if the Catholics claim these here, they must assert them for all, everywhere. But Mr. LUCAS went further, and said he spoke the mind of his ecclesiastical superiors; and this kept the English and Scotch anti-establishment men away. Even MACAULAY says: "Not as a friend of the Irish Church Establishment, but as a friend of civil and religious freedom, I look on this (the Irish religious equality) movement with extreme suspicion; and should be sorry to see the Protestant Dissenters of England and Scotland united in an unnatural coalition with men who defend those proceedings which have brought so much disgrace on the tribunals and government of Tuscany."

The *Banner of Ulster*,—as strong for religious liberty as for Tenant right, and as much opposed to the Irish Establishment as to Irish landlordism,—is in keen controversy with the *Tablet*. And not an Irish Presbyterian, lay or clerical, has given in his adherence. And now it is circulated, on the authority of the correspondent at Rome of the *Morning Chronicle*, that the *Propaganda* are for moderate measures,—probably as more likely to effect a quiet carrying out of their recent "organization,"—that the election sayings and doings of the Priests are disapproved of, Dr. MACHALE admonished, and the Queen's Colleges are to be let alone.

As for the rest, except the direct supporters of the late and present Governments, the great mass of the people of all ranks and classes, are quite indifferent,—to reported schism in the Cabinet—amendment on the address—vote of want of confidence. They are pretty sure that nearly the same course must be followed, whoever is at the helm; and that the settlement of the Land question, a Western Packet Station, Railway Extension—what the country wants—and therewith impartial rule, and peace, they cannot be deprived of.

You are not, however, to fancy that a political millennium has dawned—with only *pauca vestigia ceteris fraudes*—some faint relics of past antagonism; or that the Orange lion and Catholic lamb lie down together in brotherhood. Just now, in the Dublin corporation, the battle rages fierce and furious—JOHN REYNOLDS wanting to get rid of the Freemen, all Orangemen, by whom he lost his election; and, as he asserts, the votes of the householders, the proper electors, were swamped. It is so over the country. The old political antipathies are resuscitated and reinvigorated by the violent, all-pervading religious warfare. It is only to the ministerial and opposition squabbles; on the other side is indifference—the Whigs being in high odor because they have shown themselves good Protestants; and Whigs and Tories being in equally bad odour for the same reason. And as for Protection, it is gone, whoever is in power, and Free Trade an accomplished fact.

ALETHEIOLOGOS.

P. S.—Our "Palace of Industry," for the Exhibition of '53, is getting forward rapidly, under the auspices of Mr. DARGAN, the projector, and Mr. RONEY, the Secretary; and will be a noble structure.

WASHINGTON.

Preparations for the Winter Campaign—Claims before Congress—The Administration and Cuban Affairs, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Dec. 1, 1852.

As the hurricane is preceded by an hour of significant quiet and repose, so Washington, during the few days just before the meeting of Congress, is excessively dull and stupid, so far as relates to the discussion or development of political affairs. The present is the hour of preparation; the storm breaks on Monday next—and a considerable of a shower is generally anticipated, for the three months to come.

The Departments are all busily occupied in closing up their Reports, for presentation to Congress, to the exclusion of everything else. The city is rapidly filling up, every hour adding perceptibly to the number of actors, great and small, in the political drama which opens with the meeting of the National Legislature. But the new arrivals are not yet "settled," and their conversations are with landlords and landladies, about rooms, and carpets, and second-hand furniture, and all the little details relating to the necessities and comforts of the physical man. Official dignity, just now, is at a discount; and the "hopes of the country," or "destinies of a world" are lost sight of in the clouds of dust which envelope politicians, statesmen, dignity, and all.

Among the numbers already arrived, are not a few of the claimants for Congressional justice who have been knocking at the door year after year, urging attention to their cases, and asking the liquidation of claims so manifestly just, that any Ward Court in New-York would render judgment in their favor after an hour's investigation. It is instructive and painfully interesting, to notice the ravages which disappointment and care makes upon many of these unfortunate holders of public claims. Some I see here now, who, a few years since, vainly imagining that Congress is ever ready to do prompt justice, left their homes and their regular business to spend a week or two here, and personally attend to their special business with the Government. Unexpected difficulties arose, and they felt themselves bound to extend their visit—in some instances, more for the purpose of vindicating themselves from the charge of presenting an unfounded claim, than from regard for the value of the claim itself. And so, insensibly, they have been led on from month to month, and from session to session, to the neglect of home and business, until we find them now, broken in pocket, depressed in spirit, and bowed down with care—as despondent and gloomy as once they were buoyant, and cheerful, and hopeful. Congress becomes callous to these things; if it were not so, humane impulses alone would be sufficient to secure the establishment of a "Board of Claims," which should pass upon these matters by authority, and yet independent of Congress.

The excitement in relation to the anticipated Cuban troubles has quite died away, although the subject still forms a topic of conversation in the absence of anything else more immediately exciting. The fact is, a general conviction prevails that nothing more will grow out of the *Crescent City* difficulty. It is believed that the Administration and the Spanish Minister perfectly understand each other, and that the whole affair is passing off admirably according to programme. It is supposed that the President seized upon Collector MAXWELL's letter as an opportunity for putting the matter in such shape that the Spanish authorities could recede from their order against the mail steamers, without appearing to make humiliating concessions. Accordingly he read Mr. LAW a particularly severe lecture; put him in the wrong as far as possible; and withdrew the Naval officers, and withheld the mails from his steamers, as penalty for quarrelling with the good Captain-General CANEDO and his amiable Secretary GALLIANO. In return for this considerate accommodation by the President of the United States, the said Captain-General is to receive Purser SMITH's published affidavit disavowing the charges made by GALLIANO, and graciously condescend to permit "the individual" to retain his position on board of an American vessel—withdrawing, rescinding and effectually abrogating the peremptory order for his unconditional removal. I do not understand, however, that CANEDO is to alienate forever, or yield up even temporarily, the right he assumed practically and has recently maintained, with the aid of the powers at Washington—to send a Royal Commission to our shores, who shall nominate the officers and crews, and select passengers of vessels, who propose to carry the American flag into the waters of Cuba, and without whose bill of political health and soundness, such vessels are to be excluded.

It is thought that the *Cherokee* will not be molested seriously; that she will be met outside the harbor, and be politely informed of the gratification with which Mr. SMITH's affidavit has been received at the "Court" of Havana. But even should the course of the steamer be such as to subject her to more serious treatment, even to seizure and condemnation, no one—as far as I can learn—supposes the possible contingency of a war growing out of the affair, during the brief remnant of the present administrative dynasty. Peace at any price, is the aim; and it will be maintained at almost any cost of honor, or sacrifice of future good. I speak of public sentiment as I find it here, in conversing with many—Whigs and Democrats—who condemn, as most unfortunate for the country, the want of efficiency and national self-respect displayed in the administration of our foreign policy, with reference, especially, to the recent Cuban controversy. The expressions of dissatisfaction are by no means confined to the opponents of the Administration. They are uttered by sound and practical men, from whom we would scarcely expect a word in derogation of those with whom they have been accustomed to sympathize and act.

The "Democracy" of the District had their festival last evening, in honor of the election of General PIERCE. It was not attended, however, with the spirit of genuine enthusiasm and unanimity which seems befitting to such occasions. The affair was looked upon rather suspiciously by the members of the Jackson Democratic Association—the regular, old-time Simon Pures—as a movement designed to bring forward sundry aspirants for the few federal offices in the District, which are to be appointed by General PIERCE among applicants enough to supply the Union with public servants.

Senators DOUGLAS and WELLER were the most prominent speakers. Both avowed themselves, in the stiffest sort of style, for fillibusterism in general, and Cuba in particular; also for a wholesale change in the appointers to office. Mr. DOUGLAS declared himself prepared to take a step beyond the MONROE doctrine, and a pretty long step, too. Not only would he exclude any power of Europe from creating and establishing authority on our continent, or in commanding positions near it, but he was in favor of extending the jurisdiction of the United States and its benignant institutions, just as rapidly as our neighbors are willing to be brought within their influence.

Mr. WELLER also advocated the policy of territorial acquisition, and took strong ground, especially, with respect to Cuba. He also declared himself in favor of the removal of "all incompetent Whigs" from office,—a process which he seems to suppose would be quite revolutionary in its effect;—and only when all the competent Democrats had been supplied with places, would he give any to the opposition. The Senator from California certainly is entitled to credit for one characteristic,—he is a partizan and has the boldness to say so, and to act out the character of a partizan so distinctly that all may know where he is to be found on party questions. S.

OHIO.

Homes in the West—The Market Price—Tide of Immigration—The East, and Way of Getting a Farm—Landless Men in Great Cities—Trees—Western Process of Cleaving—Deadning—Fire.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

DAYTON, Monday, Nov. 29, 1852.

A home in the West is quite a different thing, from this "institution" in New England. There, the hallowed memories of nearly two centuries cluster around the hearth-stone. Here, the hearth-stone is but of yesterday; and the pioneer has only an unwritten history of struggles with disease, of triumphs over the prairie soil, and the rank growth of the forest. There is many an humble homestead in the land of the Pilgrims, which no money could buy. The dust of buried fathers and mothers is too sacred to be bought and sold: and the few sterile acres, and the lonely roof-tree, are a hundred fold more priceless than the thousand broad acres of the prairie. In the West, it is the rarest thing, to find a man who will not sell his home at the "market price." He wants to go West. There is no West now, this side of the Rocky Mountains. It is wonderful, this tide of immigration as it surges towards the Pacific. How it heaves and swells as the golden ingots glitter on the shores of this modern Ophir. The land is full of desolate hearth-stones, needlessly desolated, because men will not be contented with the most fertile fields under the sun.

When it is seen how easy a farm is acquired in many parts of the new State, I am amazed at the thousands of landless and almost homeless persons, who are content to reside in the great cities of the seaboard. The foolish custom of artificial life—the stifled air and the barren brick walls, seem to have more attractions than rearing fields and lowing herds. Any man who can support a family comfortably by his own industry, in one of the large cities of the East, can with one half the toil and self-denial, acquire a domain here, large enough for a Duke*dom*. Let us see how easily a beginning is made: Two Government Land Warrants for 160 acres, will cost say, $140 cash. There is then 320 acres at a cost of $280. If the land is purchased without the land warrants, of course, the outlay will be somewhat greater. Now if a man has any "spunk," he can raise wheat enough the first year from his land, to pay the original cost of it; and with his other crops, can support his family besides. But if he does not like to forego for a time the advantages of society, he can buy Government land in a "settlement,' with the improvements, at from $5 to $7 per acre. If some of our discontented countrymen would cease whining about landless and homeless men, and go to work upon these virgin acres in earnest, they would very soon find a practical remedy for thriftlessness and want. There is capital enough in a stout heart and a pair of sturdy arms, in such a calling, to keep poverty forever at bay.

In many parts of the West the expression, to "sit under your own vine and fig tree," will, it is feared, remain a figure of speech for a long time. For no sooner does the immigrant arrive, than he proceeds to cut down every tree within half a mile of the spot on which he is to build his house. In early times this was necessary, because these trees were a shelter to hostile Indians. Now there can be no excuse for such indiscriminate devastation. A home is but half a home without sheltering trees, green waving branches and the song of the birds.

The process of clearing a tract of woodland, (when the timber is not of consequence) is peculiarly a Western invention. It is a little too much like work to go into the forest, cut down and remove green trees; besides, nothing is made by this "old fogis" way of doing things. In most of the primitive forests, there is no undergrowth. The settler goes out, say in the Autumn, and girdles the trees. In the following Spring, they are leafless. He then ploughs and plants his corn, or sows his wheat. The genial sun shines on the new field without any serious obstructions. The great trees stand around, like the skeletons of sentinels. A "deadning" in a forest, where it is not relieved by some domestic crop, is the most desolate place in the world. But soon the branches of the dead trees fall, and the trunks are seasoned rapidly by the sun and wind. Now, for the sturdy axe-man, you say; but hold; not quite so fast. What is the use of delving like a slave, when you can get along without it? There is enough of *that* sort of work in this market, which cannot be helped. Heap the dead branches around the dry trunk. There, now, that fierce, crackling fire will do the business shortly. The great trunk comes down with a crash, at midnight perhaps, when the settler is sleeping cosily in his cabin, and his blunt axe is stowed away behind the door. If he wishes to save a few rails, he heaps the brush upon the trunk at intervals rubbing the charring places, now and then, with a stick. Soon again he has severed the trunk into logs, which he splits into the best of dry rails to fence his farm. Then he gathers the refuse branches and heaps them upon the blackened stump, and kindles the fire again. In a few hours there will be no trace of the spot where so recently had stood this proud old monarch, which witnessed in its solitude the sports, the sorrows and death of a race whose history is without record or story. Then the ripe, yellow wheat will wave in the harvest breezes, and the tall corn will rustle and nod to the breath of the zephyr. The pioneer will yet recount his toil and his sufferings to his wondering children, and rejoice that his strong manhood rears for him and them a Home.

HARPERIAN.

BOSTON.

Webster Obsequies—New-England Earthquake—Webster Memorial—General Pierce's "Bon Mot"—Yankee Literature, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Dec 1, 1852.

The funeral ceremonies of yesterday were impressive enough—though, in the opinion of some, not so much so as they might have been. The Fire Department, it seems, was not cordial, and a few other local discontents were talked of. But the demonstration was creditable, and the keen, sunny weather favored it, bringing the population a good deal out of doors, and crowding the thoroughfares. The military escort was the most imposing part of the cortege, which stretched a mile and a half, in nine divisions. Two of these included members of the Legislature of New-Hampshire, and the Sons of New-Hampshire. But there was some disappointment felt at the absence of Gen. PIERCE, Mr. FLETCHER WEBSTER, who was also expected, didn't come. Along the course of the procession the houses of the citizens were hung with mourning drapery, devices and mottoes. These were all well and liberally displayed—particularly at the Western front of the old State House, on Washington-street, where two female figures in wax work, leaned over their respective urns. Demonstrations of affectionate regret were everywhere; three or four months ago nobody would say or believe that DANIEL WEBSTER was held in such popular consideration among us. It was touching to notice that thousands who did not think him exactly the man for the Presidency, and would not vote for him, went to the obsequies, and made remarkable mottoes for him. "The late remorse of love" was pretty legibly written along the line of the procession. One man thanked God, on the front of his house, that he had never said anything about the great man—"never said aught of him;" which was rather a negative matter to thank God on—everything considered. The services in Faneuil Hall were eloquent and striking. The place was crowded—the ladies occupying the better half of it,—as is the law, under the present *régime*. When the Bloomer dynasty—or whatever it is called—comes in, they must take their chance with the rest of mankind, of course, and get crushed in the hustle. The address of Hon. G. S. HILLARD, was a good and manly one. It will induce a man to read "one more" of these addresses, for the clear, strong, unexaggerated style.

They say our sympathies with England are becoming stronger than they were, and there are several signs and tokens of this. The other day the British Isles shuddered over a strange, undeniable earthquake. We have been doing the same in New-England. I should like to know if these things have anything to do with the proclamation of NAPOLEON III in France. These portents have very probably come to tell England that all WELLINGTON's work at Waterloo is undone, even before that soldier had taken his place beside NELSON AND BRONTE, under the dome of St. Pauls, and that military earthquakes will shortly shake the isles; and to tell us, also, that we are not beyond the sphere of these *tremblemens de terre*, and that KOSSUTH spoke some veritable prophecies, after all. If these earthquakes did not come for such a purpose, what, then, did they come for? It is not good to be too incredulous. It was on last Saturday night that the shock passed through our borders, reminding a great many of us of the couplet—MONTGOMERY's, I think—

"An angel might have passed my bed,
Sounded the trump of God, and fled!"

Though the movement did not touch this place, yet there was a certain noise of the rain and wind which struck us remarkably at the time—a portion, doubtless, of the more decided occurrences of the other localities. The midnight shock was felt at Exeter, N. H., Portsmouth, Salem, Groton, Newburyport, Amesbury, Andover, and other places. At Newburyport people thought the Exeter powder mills had exploded. At Andover the moon and the stars were shining brightly when, with a noise of chariot-wheels running rapidly over hard frozen ground, the *demiourgos* of the tropics rushed by, momentarily, and was gone like a dream. WORDSWORTH calls the nightingale "a creature of a fiery heart." He should rather have applied the terms to mother earth. Philosophers tell us, and everything seems to indicate, that the chemistry of the globe is burning hot towards the central regions. That being the case, we, the inhabitants of this miserable upper crust, must everywhere hold ourselves ready for a volcano or an earthquake, at the shortest notice. Nature has a great deal to do before the Millenium comes. She has to make mighty changes among her powerful inorganics, and she will preside over changes as vast and vehement among her organics; and in the end we shall all be knocked into *pi*—our books, our monuments, and ourselves—

"And like the baseless fabric of this vision,
The cloud-capped towers, the gorgeous palaces,
The solemn temples, the great globe itself,
Yea, all which it inherits, shall dissolve,
And, like an unsubstantial pageant faded,
Leave not a rack behind."

It has been stated, I see, that just such another underground movement was experienced here in the North, about the year 1812. Then, as everybody knows, the severe three years' war followed—*post hoc*; and who will say it was not *propter hoc*? I don't think earthquakes come up to New-England, all the way from their proper *habitat* between the tropics, for nothing.

Subscription books for the WEBSTER testimonial are at all our chief hotels, and it is hoped sufficient will be collected to make a statue, or some other memorial of the great man who has departed.

DAVIS, who has been sent to the State Prison for life, for murdering his sister, tried to get out of it, some days ago. He secreted himself in the store yard, but on being missed, was discovered and brought back.

The *Journal* states a good thing, spoken by General PIRACK, who, we are beginning to find out, seems to have a character, after all, and a fine and a marked one, too. The people who are building a carriage for him in this City, sent to ask him for his family coat of arms to put on the panels; and he replied that the only coat of arms he ever knew in his family was "his father's shirt-sleeves when he fought at Bunker's Hill." This is a very manly *bon mot*; and will become classical with our "fierce democratic." The General, then, makes no claim to the half-moon of "the PERCYS out of Northumberland."

The Yankees well deserve their fame for dexterity and ambidexterity, in all sorts of pursuits. In editorship, as in most other "notions," the ideas of you, further down, are contracted in comparison. One of our editors here is a comic vocalist, who in regular intervals of his editorship, goes before his pleasant audience, and takes a bag of dollars back to his *sanctum*. Such a two-handed man as that could carry on the paper without subscribers at all; he can laugh at all the literary chances that beset his hebdomadal brethren. Boston can give New-York and Philadelphia a *wrinkle* in matters literary! And there's another instance—Mr. GLEASON of the *Pictorial*. What can BEACH and BARNUM do against him, who has got all his artists to come together and give him some articles of plate shining resplendently on the *bouyet* of a multiplied newspaper paragraph? The artists declare that Mr. G. is a PERICLES in his patronage of the arts; and that gentleman certainly patronizes as many arts as PERICLES—perhaps more. But the artists are right. They will find reversed the meaning of the old saying that whenever the kings rage against one another, the people under them have cause to weep. In the coming literary contention, the men of the graver will only grow the jollier.

There was a frost last night, and the weather to-day is calm and beautiful. ION.

"DILLETANTISM RUN MAD."

Alboni in the Provinces.

ALBONI and her troupe are making a concert tour through the rural districts of New-York. She gave a concert at Troy the other evening, which is thus criticised by the *Budget*. Next to commending it to our own readers as a rich specimen of fun and musical taste, we suggest to the Paris papers that when they would again illustrate the Dilletantism run mad in this country, they quote the graphic description of the Great Contralto by this modern Trojan.

From the Troy Budget, Dec. 1.

MADAME ALBONI'S CONCERT.—We think we can perceive symptoms of an improved musical taste among the music-lovers and concert-goers of this community. Not that we would insinuate that such a thing as insensibility to sound ever existed in these parts, but there seems to be a manifest longing for something of a higher order than the thin diet which was sufficient to tickle the palate of the public in days gone by.

It may not be amiss, however, to guess in a good natured way, that this dawning of public sentiment, is not wholly owing to a real love for what is excellent in music. Fashion has at least a finger in this business. That capricious goddess reigns paramountly in the world of sound, as in the sphere of silk and satin, and her approval is alike important to the success of a bonnet and a barytone. At the risk of being denounced as uncharitable, we venture to record a fear that some of the beautiful heads which grace our concert rooms, nod to melodious measures in a "practised abstraction," and with about the same amount of enthusiasm as that which animates the bobbing of a Chinese mandarin, on a mantle piece.

But we will drop speculation, and take up the subject at the head. An unusually large audience was in attendance at an early hour last evening, to listen to the far-famed ALBONI. It was, moreover, an appreciative audience; and we believe it was not too much to say that the feeling which pervaded the entire assembly was one of unmixed enjoyment.

Madame ALBONI is not what would be called a sylph in figure, and her manner is the reverse of vivacity; but

"When she opes her mouth, let no dog bark!"

She is the embodiment of an institution which has made some noise in the world—what we should call the personification of a Musical Fund. What the precise amount of notes are in her keeping on deposit, we have not sufficient data to determine, but she issues them with a prodigality which implies a treasury not yet exhausted.

She appeared upon the stage with the careless dignity of a Juno—not a trace of anxiety, or even curiosity, visible in her fine countenance. Her lips parted as if about to smile, and a stream of melody gushed forth that waked at once the sleeping harmonies of the heart. You think no more of her *embonpoint*; to your apprehension, Psyche is not mere light. There she stands in statue-like repose. No distortion of the features, nor gasping for breath. She seems unconscious as a bird pouring out its morning song—spontaneous and irrepressible. Her voice, like WORDSWORTH's river, "runneth at its own sweet will," and we have no doubt that a friend of ours was struck with the same comparison when he likened her facility to that of "water running down hill."

Her voice is a rich contralto,—and by the way, we may as well acknowledge a special weakness for that particular style or character of vocal music. There is a sorcery in such tones which sends strange echoes through the soul, and translates us, as if by magic, far from the dusty, plodding Real into the flowery realms of Romance—and the wrapt listener is for a moment begirt again with the innocent enchantment of youth, and happiness, and hope.

The first piece on the programme was a duet from the "Barber of Seville, by Signori SANGIOVANNI and ROVERE. It was not easy to give an opinion of either of them, from hearing them in this conjunction, for a comic duet is not usually the happiest medium for the display of musical ability. In the fourth piece, however, Signor SANGIOVANNI treated us to a Cavatina of BALLINI, from "The Pirate," in which his fine voice was well developed.

As to Signor ROVERE, it was not necessary to be a proficient in Italian to know him at first sight to be an especial trump. Probably not half-a-dozen persons present had the remotest notion of what he was driving at, and we presume that six persons could not be found who were not deceived in their impressions that he was a very accomplished chap. The "*Mot rumpello*," in the second duet, might want the corpulent humor of LABLACHE, but in the acting—the pantomimic part—no mimickery was irresistible. The house was in a broad grin—and we dare say that if the matter had been as intelligible as his manner, the grin would have been exchanged for a guffaw on an extensive scale.

In fact the Signor's face is not one which would be naturally selected to express very intense pathos. We hazard the conjecture that he wouldn't cut much of a figure at Psalm singing—and is doubtful if he would succeed much better than FALSTAFF, who "contracted a hoarseness in hallooing and singing of anthems."

The Fantasia on the violin, by Signor ARDITI, disappointed us. We did not expect much, as no particular flourishes had preceded him, but he astonished more than we expected. He commenced with a rather pathetic strain of his own composition, and as he proceeded, an occasional influence of minor harmonies led us to infer that we should feel very sad presently, when all of a sudden he we were electrified by a dexterous plunge into "The Carnival of Venice," which under his treatment was a signal for a general titillation in the region of the diaphragm. We have heard this celebrated *chef d' œuvre* of PAGANINI performed by many distinguished artists, and, with the exception of BURKE, no one of them has given it with better effect than Signor ARDITI. Although this piece was a great card in the concert of OLE BULL, which came off at the Harmony Hall three weeks ago, it was, in our modest apprehension, a distinguished failure—entirely unworthy of the reputation of the great Norwegian BULL.

The theme was handled by Signor ARDITI in a manner entirely different, and to our taste more satisfactory. After giving several variations on which the original air underwent a indiscriminate vestie, he wound it up with a four part harmony. This may not be the most wonderful feat in the world—or it may be—we don't fiddle ourselves—but among the thousand gymnastics which are deemed indispensable astonishers, this, in the hands of a skillful artist, gives us the greatest pleasure. That pleasure, however, was not materially enhanced by the entrance of two or three struggling votaries of concord, who made their advent through the sliding door in the midst of some of the best passages. Why cannot the doors of concert rooms be hung on hinges! The simultaneous passage of a strain of music with the passage of loiterers through a portal on rollers, which gives out a chromatic passage of shrieks and groans, is as infallible a recipe to set the teeth of a nervous man on edge, as the application of a file to the teeth of a handsaw.

Madame ALBONI served up what appears to be a standard dish in the entertainment of every celebrated vocalist. We "slode of course," as Mrs. Partington would say, to "Casta Diva." We wish to be understood not as finding fault with this arrangement—for often as it has been produced, that glorious gem has never occasioned in us a feeling of satiety. What we are about to say may require a note of preparation to soften the heresy—but we haven't time to mince matters, and we may as well let it out at once. We confess with shame and confusion of face, that we cotton more deferentially to Madame ALBONI in "Casta Diva," than to JENNY LIND in "Viola."

After "venturing this slight remark," perhaps it will be the better part of valor to withhold any further specimens of our private ideas, promising, meanwhile, that we will do our utmost hereafter to side with the majority, and float with implicit snobbery on the "tide of public sentiment."

Scotch Regiments in the British Service.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

In your extract in to-day's paper, you omit the names of *ten* Scotch Regiments from your list.

They are the First Royals or Royal Scotch, the oldest regiment in the world; raised in the reign of JAMES the Fourth, were at the battle of Flodden Field; and the history of there military services was written fifty years ago, in their volumes, and is a standard work.

2nd Dragoons or Scots Greys.
2nd Grenadiers or Coldstream Guards, raised in Coldstream in 1690.
3d Grenadiers or Scots Fusileer Guards.
21st or Royal North British Fusileers.
25th or Edinburgh Regiment.
26th or Scotch Cameronians.
79th or Cameron Highlanders.
94th or Old Scotch Brigade.
99th or Lanarkshire.

These are all distinguished Scotch Regiments, six of them are older than the 42nd, and were raised before the Revolution Settlement of 1688.

SIR WALTER SCOTT makes his famous Dugald Dalgetty serve in the famous Scots Brigade, under GUSTAVUS ADOLPHUS; and Quentin Durward served in the Royal Scotch in France, in the novel of "Quentin Durward." These and similar facts, are so interwoven in Scottish history, that I have too much of Sir WALTER SCOTT's nationality, to allow this historical inaccuracy, even in an American newspaper.

If you have, at any time, a spare corner in your intelligent, excellent newspaper, you may insert the above, in justice to the military renown of my gallant countrymen. And oblige

Dec. 2, 1852. A CITIZEN OF EDINBURGH.

CAPE COAST CASTLE COTTON FIELDS.—The Manchester Commercial Association has received intelligence of the successful result of some experiments in cotton cultivation at Cape Coast Castle, in Africa. A year and a half ago some of the members of this association subscribed upwards of £1,500 towards an experiment of this kind. The money was sent to agents (merchants generally) at Cape Coast Castle. A site was selected, about five miles inland, on the banks of a small stream, and the process of planting the indigenous cotton shrub was commenced. The plant is perennial, and grows to a considerable size, the stalk being in many cases several inches in diameter. They seeds are kidney-shaped, and they lie matted together in the pod, very much like the Brazilian species. From time to time, the most favorable accounts have come to hand; and so long since as October last, it was announced that thirty acres of ground had been cleared, and then more 19,600 "trees," all of which were "fresh and healthy, and seem to be growing fast. They are almost covered with unripe pods, blossoms or buds; and in two or three weeks, after having had the benefit of the October rains, they will look better than they do now. In two or three months many of those first planted will realise a good crop." So wrote the agent; and as earnest of the truth of his expectations, there were received in Manchester, last week, five bags or bales of cotton, each weighing 1½ cwt., and a sample parcel weighing 30 or 40 lbs., all the produce of the one farm mentioned. The cotton has been examined, and found very closely to resemble Brazilian, or rather Egyptian; it is of extremely good color, and fair short staple, has been well cleaned (without injury) by saw gin, and is worth fully 6d. per lb. The cost of its production and transit to Manchester is said to have exceeded 3d. per lb.; a result strongly confirmatory of the assertion that cotton cultivation in Africa may be made remunerative. As to the disposition of the native Africans, they have been found in this instance to accept work on the farm with absolute avidity; not only on account of the readiness with which the wages asked were paid, but apparently with an intense desire to imitate or assist Europeans, and they evinced pride in being brought into connection with the whites. Men, as many as were required in the clearing and preparatory operations, worked diligently and regularly for two dollars a month; women for a dollar and a half; and stout lads for half a dollar; without rations in any case. According to the last accounts respecting the farm, men have rarely been employed since the "trees" have been planted; the labor of women and children being found quite sufficient for all ordinary purposes. The hands worked eight hours a day, and seemed thoroughly contented with themselves and their masters. The example became contagious soon after the experimental farm was cleared; for so long since as October last, several European residents had started plantations on their own account, and on one lot alone there were 20,000 flourishing trees. The average yield has been found to be most satisfactory. Now, those who have hitherto conducted the experiment so nobly originated by a few gentlemen in Manchester, are desirous that regularly trained persons should be sent out to superintend the several plantations, which must ere this be in existence; the originators are most desirous to see the resources of the Cape Coast Castle district more fully developed; and we think we have stated enough to show that while extended operations could not fail to be highly advantageous to the trade of this district, they would certainly return remunerative profits for any investments.—*Liverpool Times.*

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, DEC. 3, 1852.

☞ Persons wishing the *Daily Times*, morning or evening, served at their residences or places of business, can receive it regularly by sending a note to that effect, through the penny post, to this office.

☞ Persons wishing the *Daily Times* in Philadelphia, can have it served at their houses by application to T. R. CALLENDER, No. 68 South-Third st.

News of the Morning.

The British steamer *Europa* arrived at this port last evening, and brought three days later news from all parts of Europe. The leading feature in her cargo-ats, is the funeral pageant of the late Duke of Wellington, which took place in London on Thursday, 18th November. The occasion was made a general holiday throughout the kingdom sanctioned by special Act of Parliament, and the day being fine nearly the whole population of London were out either as spectators or participants. At the close of the procession, the remains of the illustrious deceased were deposited, with solemn ceremony, in the crypt of St. Paul's.

In Parliament, the motion of Mr VILLIERS, of the House of Commons, to affirm, in their broadest extent, the principles of Free Trade, had been read, and an amendment, in somewhat vague terms, moved by Mr. DISRAELI, the Chancellor of the Exchequer. In the House of Lords, the Premier, Lord DERBY, on the 19th Nov., moved an adjournment to Monday 22d, and, upon this, made a speech upon the character of the Duke of WELLINGTON, and with reference to the funeral of the day before. He spoke under considerable emotion, and his remarks were received with demonstrations of warm approval.

This steamer brings the responses of the London press to our Presidential election. The Ministerial papers are silent on the subject. The *Times*, *Chronicle* and *News* all receive the result with satisfaction, though the remarks of the first named are not without qualification as to the probable embarrassments of the new Administration. We have copied the article at length, as well as the review of the *Morning Chronicle*, the writer of which is evidently not so well informed on the division of parties in this country as his cotemporary.

A singular plagiarism has been detected in the speech of Mr. DISRAELI on the Duke of WELLINGTON, in the House of Commons. It seems that he drew copiously, and with the necessary transposition of names and dates, almost literally from M. THIERS oration on the death of Marshal St. Cyr, delivered many years ago. The parallel language will be found among our English extracts.

The Americans in Paris took appropriate notice of the death of Mr. WEBSTER, and our Minister, Mr. RIVES, spoke on the occasion at some length, and with the classic propriety which distinguishes his style as a scholar and orator. Consul S. G. GOODRICH moved the resolutions. The political news from France continues quiet.

The West India steamer *La Plata* had carried the fever to Southampton from Chagres. On the voyage she lost her captain, purser, third engineer and six of the crew. The Earl of SHREWSBURY, one of the Catholic nobility of England, died at Rome on 9th November. The new Conarder *Andes* will leave Liverpool for New-York on 8th inst.

The market accounts by this arrival are good for Grain and Flour, and indifferent for Cotton. There is a steady strengthening of the English Corn Trade. In London, Capital is somewhat better employed, but as the Bank is accumulating Gold, interest keeps down, and the Public Funds rule firm.

Among the domestic events recorded this morning, is the destruction by fire at Boston of Mr. CHICKERING'S well known and extensive Piano Forte manufactory with a large amount of adjoining property—the entire loss reckoned at two hundred thousand dollars. We give the full particulars from the Boston *Traveller* of yesterday.

The particulars of a serious accident to the Philadelphia train, due at Jersey City at 9½ o'clock last evening, are given by our special reporter. Fortunately no lives were lost. The accident delayed the mails and passengers on this and the Erie train, just behind it, to a late hour.

The Washington *Union* affirms the good health of Vice-President KING. The telegraph brings advice of the death of the Hon. JOHN W. CROCKETT, at Memphis, Tennessee. He was the son of the celebrated eccentric DAVID CROCKETT, and succeeded his father as Representative to Congress from the Western District of Tennessee. A man named HARRIS was killed on the Salem and New-Albany Railroad, Indiana, and a man named BARRETT killed on the Bellefontaine Railroad, near Indianapolis, on Wednesday, 1st inst.

We hear from Savannah that the Railroads in Georgia are again in running order, after being obstructed by the late floods.

We have no further proceedings of the Electoral Colleges on Wednesday, except the mention of the fact that the Kentucky and Tennessee Electors met and voted for SCOTT and GRAHAM. The North Carolina Legislature has not yet made a Senator. Mr. MERRIWEATHER, the Kentucky Senator, appointed by the Governor to succeed Mr. CLAY, is about to claim his seat for the Short Session, in opposition to Mr. DIXON, who was elected by the Legislature to succeed Mr. CLAY, after Sept. The question involves the validity of Mr. DIXON'S election in anticipation of an event which was forestalled by death. Mr. CLAY'S resignation was to date from the close of the long session, say Sept. 1, but he died in June, and Gov. POWELL made Mr. MERRIWEATHER a Senator to fill the vacancy, which vacancy, Mr. M. will insist, runs to a new election by the Legislature of Kentucky. The members of the Senate and House are rapidly reaching Washington. The President's Message is to occupy eight columns of the *Republic*.

We have an account of the blowing-up of a Sectional Canal boat on the Portage Railroad, Pennsylvania, by fire being communicated to twenty-five kegs of powder on board. The explosion was heard at a distance of 40 miles.

The Mayor of Baltimore threatens to resign in despair of suppressing the rowdyism of the city.

The Europa's News.

England, after leaving her hero in limbo for an unconscionable space, has at last laid him to rest. The ceremonies, to which we have given a liberal space, were extremely imposing, representing worthily the sorrow that should follow the departure of a guardian genius, the loss of the champion of the sorest struggle through which England was ever called to pass. PITT, the "pilot that weathered the storm," left the ship at sea, with leagues of lee-shore, and a lowering sky before it. It was WELLINGTON who completed the pilotage; and no wonder he is given to the grave with especial mournfulness. And now John Bull dries his eyes, and is "back to busy life again."

The gauntlet has been tendered by the Free-traders to Ministers, by a notice of resolutions which Mr. CHARLES VILLIERS was to move in the House of Commons on the 23d ult. These resolutions go the whole length of the free trade policy, and requiring as they do an explicit nay or yea from every member, the fate of the Derbyites is doubtless sealed ere this. A call of the house, demanded by Mr. HUME, would preclude any dodging. Mr. DISRAELI moved an amendment on the following day, restating the happy results to which *something* had brought the country, but leaving that something quite indefinite. The contemptible ambiguity of the thing was calculated to ensure it a tranquil death.

Mr. DISRAELI, by the way, has just exposed himself to that most fatal weapon of political warfare, ridicule. In making a few eulogistic remarks on the occasion of the burial of the Duke, he thought proper to help himself, without acknowledgement, to a fine passage from one of M. THIERS funeral eulogies, and the detection of the plagiarism has been meat, drink, and shaving water to the liberalists. They parade the two paragraphs side by side; and consecrate it as an invaluable addition to the Curiosities of Literature. An unfortunate business for Mr. DISRAELI. He had lived down almost all the ridicule that had marked his earlier parliamentary career; and to call it up now is fatal.

France is tranquilly reading the Chambord and London protests, which it could not have got, but for the kindness of the Emperor. He must thoroughly know his men, when he tries them so far.

There is a rumor from Spain that Gen. CANEDO is to be recalled from Cuba; and that the Count of MIRASOL is to replace him. One of the Madrid papers certainly, upon authority represented as official, contradicts it, but we suspect, nevertheless, that the fact is so. Relations with the United States are precarious, in spite of the Presidential temper; and the change of administration which occurs in March next, is quite likely to be met by some such propitiatory act. We think the recall of CANEDO may be regarded as ascertained.

A Word to the Wise.

Winter is certainly putting his best foot foremost. December has thus far been as mild and pleasant as an Autumn day of the Poets. But Winter cannot be far off. As they say of the steamer, he is already over-due. Not long hence he will bolt in upon us suddenly, shaking the snow-flakes from his locks. Let us be sure he does not catch us without any coal in the cellar, and with too thin garments on, lest we have to announce it again as "with authority," that everybody has got a cold.

Winter is a fine old fellow in spite of the hard things that are said of him. When he pinches and freezes us, he only does it out of a sense of duty. It is down in the bill, and he has to go through the whole, as the poor fellow said when he sat down to dine at the Astor House ordinary, and checked each dish as he eat through the bill of fare, "Extras," "Dessert" and all.

But he waits now, that we may have time to honor the philanthropic impulses of our hearts, and provide not only for the comfort of our own families, but for the poor who have none to look to, out of Heaven, for their comforts. Now is the time for the warm-hearted to see if the deserving poor in their own circle of acquaintances are cared for so well that the horrors of another season of snows and frost and ice, may be somewhat mitigated. Now is the time for good ladies, the heads of houses, to overhaul their crowded wardrobes, and see what of their abundance they can spare to clothe the shivering. Will they pardon us for suggesting a mode in which they may gratify their own benevolent desires, afford a pleasant excursion to their little ones, and enjoy the satisfaction of feeling that their smallest favors are sources of many blessings to the grateful poor? Well, let them to-morrow take a cruize from garret to basement, hunting in chests and boxes and closets, for the cast-off garments of the family. Here is a coat too far gone for the respectable head of the house to appear in any more. Here is a nice jacket that Charley, the youngest of the group can't get into again, for Charley is a growing lad, almost a man, now, he thinks. Here is the old comforter that Henry stopped wearing because when it was put away in the Spring, you did not put tobacco enough into to keep the moths away; and here is a bed-quilt,—but that you may need yourself. Now, what will you do with all this trumpery? Not put it among the rags—they will hardly pay there for the time the ragman will take to beat you down a six-pence on the bundle. Not to the peddler of china-ware, for he will convince you that the thin vases he will give you for them are worth twice their value, and Jane will very likely break one of the vases before New-Year, if you get them. But pack them up neatly, and with the young folks, all washed and in their Sunday clothes, take the cars up Fourth-avenue to the "House of Industry and Home for the Friendless." Your names they will put in the register and your welcome package into the wardrobe. And possibly the matron will let you take a peep into that little room where the presented garments are stowed until needed, while the little folks are looking at the curiosities in the show-room. And though it should be crowded to the ceiling with such nice clothing as yours will make with a very little patching and piercing, every article, before many weeks have past, will be out, on its mission of mercy, wrapping some poor shivering fellow-being, who, but for the gift, would find the cold wind piercing to his bones, or making comfortable those whose comforts would otherwise be too "coldly furnished forth." Of course you will spend some time in the well-ventilated dormitories, in the thoroughly appointed kitchens, in the sick room, which we believe is not often occupied, and in the school-room where as happy a looking lot of bright-eyed boys and girls are singing at their lessons as you ever need wish to see.

When you have returned again to your own pleasant home, if you do not agree that you have had a good time, you may suspect that we judge other peoples' feelings by our own. "It is better to give than to receive," said the best of authority. And the enjoyment of the giver is generally greatest when the gift takes the best possible direction, and he is sure that it is not wasted. A gift, however humble, to the "Home," is capital invested where it will pay a glorious interest.

☞ CHARLES VOLK was found guilty of manslaughter, by the Grand Jury of Kings County, in causing the death of Mr. MYERS, of Williamsburg, an account of which has heretofore been published. VOLK has given bail for his appearance, and is at large.

Teaching, the Business of Females.

Throughout the country there are hundreds of young men, well qualified by the possession of health, and many years of practice to labor upon the farm, who, for various reasons, leave agricultural employments for the business of teaching. Very often a young man can obtain a larger sum of money for a season's labor in the school-room than on the farm, and perhaps in some parts the business of teaching is held to be more honorable than farming. But we doubt if, in a course of years, the former is found to be as profitable as the latter; and as to the honor of the thing, we would rather not be permanently located in a district where a poor teacher is more respected than a good farmer. Very many of the class we speak of are not well qualified for teaching, and after having disgusted themselves with their unsuccessful efforts in a business to which they never were competent, they very generally return with less powerful muscles and enfeebled constitutions to the employment of their youth, in time to find that for that also they have spoiled themselves. School-teaching was once considered a necessary branch in the education of a thorough Yankee, and during his long college vacation,—his Winter's rest from the labors of the farm, or the time that his smack lay ice-bound in the harbor, he taught school to replenish his pocket and keep himself busy.

But teaching we hold to be the legitimate business of *females*, and so far as primary and elementary schools are concerned, we are almost ready to urge their claim, to the exclusion of our own sex. Now, where there is one department of labor open to females, there are twenty open to males. And it really seems as impolitic as it is ungallant in us, to push into the occupation of the few to which they are eligible. As the Free School system is adopted in State after State, teachers' wages improve, and we earnestly hope that to a far greater extent than heretofore the teaching of the district schools may be left to the ladies. They are fitted for it by their superior tact, and by their domestic education and habits. They *need* all the facilities for earning a living that belong to them; and when we of the stronger sex are a little more scrupulous about appropriating the pursuits that are theirs by right, there will be far less seen and heard of female dependence and destitution.

Napoleoniana.

Odd enough is the march of events in the world; some moving in one direction, while others counter march; and others again traverse the rest. While LOUIS NAPOLEON is making himself conqueror, on the strength of another's imperial qualities, England buries the man whose fame chiefly rests on the extinction of the first NAPOLEON; and at Moscow they are celebrating the anniversary of their deliverance from the Frenchman's luckless invasion. On the 23d of October the *fete* occurred, and sixty generals and nearly one thousand minor officers, sat down to a banquet at the palace of the Governor SAKREWSKI, many of the guests having been noted for their valorous exploits in that terrible campaign. While such solemnities and festivals are religiously observed, the admission of NAPOLEON III. into the community of European powers, cannot be over-cordial, or indicative of the least friendship. It is a cool friendship, indeed, which ever and anon flings the disagreeablest stories about one's ancestors in one's teeth.

The new Emperor, by the bye, is indisposed to leave any of the merits of his ancestor, if he is to be nonsensically called so, in the dark. An edition of the *Œuvres Complètes* of NAPOLEON, the Corsican, is ordered; the Minister of Public Education being entrusted with the editorship, probably with a view to introduce the work into all the schools of the Empire. It is to be hoped, that it will vindicates its title by being complete. Two or three revolutions; some scores of declarations of war and a few treaties of peace; a hundred or so battles; an empire; some canals, public roads, palaces, and triumphal arches; the Simplon; the famous code, and the as famous military speeches and dispatches; and Louis NAPOLEON, himself—a posthumous work—will necessarily find a place in this magnificent publication. The complete works of NAPOLEON, the First, are not adapted to duodecimo proportions.

Titles.

A writer, who disguises himself beneath the malaprop name of "Young America," communicates the following information and private opinion to the *National Intelligencer*:

"To correct a misapprehension under which "many of your readers are laboring in relation "to the innocent but obnoxious Purser "SMITH"—for the question is frequently asked, "why is he not '*Japanned*' as well as Capt. "DAVENPORT?—permit me to say, he does not "belong to the Navy.

"The title of Purser, which until lately has "been confined to a very small but respectable "number and class of officers belonging to "the Navy, is no longer to be thus circumscribed. Like that of General, Colonel, Major, "Captain and even Lieutenant, it is becoming "much more universal *out* of the military or "naval service than it is *in*.

"The night watchmen of cities are now "led by Captains and Lieutenants. Hotels or "taverns have frequently at their head a Judge "or Colonel.

"The title of *Professor*, which formerly indicated something literary or scientific, may "now mean a dancing master, hair dresser, or "barber. And, finally, who have not among "their acquaintances half a dozen *Captains* or "*Colonels* who never saw a ship or handled a "musket!

"Such is the progress of the age, and all "this is happening under a *plain Republic*, "whose people profess an awful distaste to "the bare mention of *titles*; and where for the "last thirty years it has been impossible to "get any bill through Congress which had the "*title* of *Commodore* or *Admiral* attached to it."

This young gentleman is much to be pitied He is clearly carried away with virtuous indignation at Congress for not doing the very thing he has given quite sensible reasons for not having done; viz. multiplying titles in a Republic. It is to be confessed that Congresses have these thirty years—Whig Congresses and Democratic Congresses in turn, declined to flatter by their legislative acts the inane foppery of rank. Their constancy is remarkable in this point, if in no other; and there are consequently no Admirals in the Navy, and no Lieutenants-general in the Army. If the gentleman exclusively as he turns up his nose at the titled snob who controls a hotel or a police district, or devotes himself to Terpischore and tonsure, will have the goodness to bear in mind the fact that titles voluntarily assumed are quite as sonorous, and usually worn with as much dignity as those solemnly bestowed by federal decree, he may see the folly of legislating them. Titles are common property for the whole body of the people, and the absence of monopoly is one of the happiest circumstances about it. If a position, military or naval, is less agreeable to the occupant, because the attendant appellation has to be borne in common with a man's barber, the mortification is salutary, and will help to quench foolish aristocratical pretensions. Servants of the people are not greater than their Lords

Our Evenings.

Here we are fast nearing the end of another year! We have traveled past the beginning of December already. There remain to us, for the performance of all the good intentions with which we were to signalize this year of our history, only twenty-eight days more. And for the pleasant fireside engagements which we always promise ourselves in the future, there are still less than that number. For three of these twenty-eight remaining evenings are Sabbath nights, when, of course, we go to church, and four of them are Thursday nights, when we must go to the regular lecture, and by the time we return the prattlers are all tucked up in bed, and who is going to enjoy his fireside then! Then there are the SONTAG Concerts, and the FRY and THACKERAY and FRANKLIN Lectures and the Historical Society's Course, and a host of others, as our column of "Special Notices" show, each one of which will consume an evening and give us a deal of enjoyment and some instruction; but they only whet our appetite still more for domestic pleasures. It would seem as if in the good old times they must have had more evenings than we do.

It is a wonder that somebody has not thought of the project of a series of Home and Hearth-stone Concerts, whereat *our folks* should be orchestra and choir, and *ourselves* the only audience. We would give our money for tickets to such a course with the greatest pleasure: and what a holiday treat it would be for the wives and little ones!

☞ Suppose that your very gentlemanly neighbor has possession of the only key that fits your door. The key is not yours, for you did not buy it when you took the house, nor is it absolutely necessary that you should have it, since, if you will be careful to leave your door "on the latch," your family has no difficulty in passing out and in. Suppose, moreover, that your very gentlemanly neighbor has never used his key in such a way as to annoy you, further than by just looking in occasionally at the hall door and making a note of your unprotected property.

Of course, you would seek to make an arrangement for the purchase of the key as early as possible. But suppose that all your offers are declined and he refuses to part with it though you give its weight in gold in exchange. You are not going to pick a quarrel that you may have an excuse for wrenching it out of his hands, for you are a good Christian man and disapprove of such ways. But if you find him, some dark evening, chaffering with a suspicious character, who has before now shown a particular fondness for the contents of your private drawer, why then you think it is no sin to reveal yourself—to tell the gentlemanly neighbor, that while you would not for the world interfere with his business, he must not sell that key to Mr. Bull, and *shall* not. And if, in a fit of the sulks, he dashes it into the gutter, where the first rag-picker may find it, you would feel no hesitation in appropriating it forthwith.

Now, good conservative friends, here is Cuba brought home to your own door. And doing just what you or any other sensible man would do in the case supposed, is what some folks call filibusterism.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

The Electoral Colleges of Tennessee and Kentucky—Railroad Accident.

CINCINNATI, Thursday, Dec. 2.

The Electoral Colleges of Tennessee and Kentucky met yesterday, and cast their votes for SCOTT and GRAHAM.

Hon. JOHN W. CROCKETT, son of the celebrated DAVY CROCKETT, died at Memphis on the 24th ult.

HENRY MCCALL, book-keeper of HILLMAN, VANLEER & Co., of Memphis, has absconded with $1,700 of his employers' money.

A collision occurred on Wednesday evening, on the New-Albany and Salem Railroad. One man named HARRIS was killed, and several were wounded. About forty hogs were killed, and both locomotives were damaged to the amount of $7,000.

Two freight trains yesterday came in collision on the Bellefontaine Railroad, near Indianapolis. One of the hands, named THOMAS BARRETT, was instantly killed, and three others, named O'BRIEN, CADDY, and DUNN, were badly wounded. Their recovery is considered doubtful.

The Freshet in the South—Marine Disaster—The Mayor of Baltimore and Rowdyism.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, Dec. 2.

We have no mail south of Augusta, Ga. The Savannah papers of Tuesday state that portions of the Central Railroad were still submerged to the depth of four to six feet, and the water still rising. It would probably be several days before travel could be resumed. The storm extended as far south as Mobile.

The bark *Lucy*, from Boston for New-Orleans, which put into Charleston for repairs on Tuesday, in attempting to proceed to sea struck on the bar, and commenced leaking so much as to force her to return to port.

It was currently reported in this City to-day, that Mayor HOLLINS had determined to resign his office, in despair of putting down the rowdyism that now prevails. It is said he will accept the Secretaryship of one of our Railroad Companies.

North Carolina Legislature—Death of Booth the Tragedian.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, Dec 2.

We have no mail south of Raleigh, N. C.

The North Carolina House of Delegates has passed a resolution, claiming for that State a fair and equitable portion of the public lands or proceeds of the same.

The Senate has passed a bill providing for the appointment of a Superintendent of Public Schools.

No Senator has yet been chosen—the bolters led by Gen. SAUNDERS holding out against DOBBIN, the Democratic caucus nominee, who lacks eight or ten votes on all ballots.

The family of Mr. BOOTH, the Tragedian, have dispatches this morning, announcing his death at Louisville.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Dec. 2.

Among the latest arrivals are Senators FISH, SUMNER, BRODHEAD and MERRIWETHER,—also, Hon. LEWIS REED, the Speaker, and several members of the House.

Mr. MERRIWETHER, it will be remembered, succeeded Mr. CLAY, by the appointment of the Governor of Kentucky. Hon. ARCHIBALD DIXON, elected by the Legislature as successor to CLAY, is also on his way here, and it will be for the Senate to decide which is entitled to the seat. The case will form an interesting precedent.

The President's Message fills exactly eight columns of the *Republic*, leaded.

Disastrous effects of the freshet in Georgia.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Tuesday, Dec. 1.

The late freshet has been most destructive at Columbus, in this State, the river having swollen to the extent of 36 feet. The Havre Water lot factory was seriously injured. At noon on the 25th ult., a section of the eastern wall of the Reservoir, extending from Eagle factory to Palace Mills and Variety Works, gave way under the pressure of the water, carrying with it the flume of the Palace Mills and the Bridge connecting the Variety Works with the shore. No lives were lost. The heavy stone reservoir which cost $40,000 and two years labor is in ruins. The machinery at the Variety Works, Palace Mills and all the factories, except the Corvetta, is stopped, and some 800 people are thrown out of employment.

Fire at Waterford.

TROY, Wednesday, Dec. 2.

A barn, with carriage-house attached, belonging to the estate of the late Judge VAN SCHOONHOVEN, of Waterford, was destroyed by fire at an early hour, last night. A large quantity of hay, &c., was consumed. The horses, carriages and most of the valuable articles were saved. Total loss about $1,000, partly insured. The fire is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary.

Great Explosion of Gunpowder.

ALTONA, Pa., Thursday, Dec. 2.

The section canal boat at Plane No. 7, on the Portage Railroad, loaded with twenty-five kegs of gunpowder, blew up this P.M. The track was blown up for about three rods, but will be repaired in time for the passage of the first train due. The report was heard from thirty to forty miles off, and this town—distant fourteen miles, was completely shaken. No one was injured, as all made their escape as soon as the boat took fire.

Produce, &c., at Dunkirk.

DUNKIRK, Thursday, Dec. 2.

Amongst the arrivals of freight at this place since yesterday, there have been about 3,000 dressed hogs, 5,000 barrels beef and pork, 5,000 barrels flour, 300 boxes and 70 hogsheads tobacco, with considerable quantities of other produce.

The propeller *Oregon*, which was sunk in "Put-in Bay" a few days since, is here discharging her cargo. The greater part she will take to Buffalo in a damaged condition.

The President's Message.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Dec. 2.

The Postmaster General has decided not to transmit extra copies of the President's Message to the different newspapers in advance of its delivery, as was done last year; each paper will therefore get only two copies of the message on the announcement by telegraph of its delivery to Congress.

Fire at Savannah.

SAVANNAH, Wednesday, Dec. 1.

A fire occurred in this City this morning on the corner of Montgomery and South Broad streets, destroying MARTIN BROTHERS' grocery and the adjoining tenements, occupied by D. S. NEWCOME and S. E. BAKER. MARTIN BROTHERS were insured for $800; and the buildings, which were the property of S. GOLDSMITH, were insured for $4,000.

New Railroad.

SAVANNAH, Wednesday, Dec. 1.

The cars have just arrived from as far South as Station No. 79, and the officers give assurance that the Railroad will be in complete running order, all the way through, by next Monday. Passengers and freight leaving New York on Saturday will meet with no detention.

The Health of Hon. W. R King.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Dec. 2.

The *Union* this morning positively contradicts the reports of Mr. KING'S ill health, and says he will soon be in Washington to assume the duties of President of the Senate.

Railroad Collision and Loss of Life.

INDIANAPOLIS, Thursday, Dec. 2.

A collision occurred on the Railroad last night, about three miles North of this city, between two freight trains. One man was instantly killed, and three others so badly wounded that they cannot recover.

Yellow Fever on board Ship.

BOSTON, Thursday, Dec. 2.

The ship *Marathon*, from New-Orleans for Boston, was at Provincetown, yesterday, with three of her crew dead of yellow fever.

The Alabama at Savannah.

SAVANNAH, Tuesday, Nov. 30.

The steamship *Alabama*, Capt. LUDLOW, from New-York, arrived at her wharf, in this city, at 5 o'clock this (Tuesday) morning.

The Michigan Senators en route for Washington.

DETROIT, Thursday, Dec. 2.

Senators CASS and FELCH left here yesterday for Washington, via Cleveland.

Mayor of Boston.

BOSTON, Thursday, Dec. 2

Mayor SEAVER was, last evening, renominated for the office of Mayor of Boston.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

FICK'S METALLIC BURIAL CASES.—THE REPUTATION of this article is now so fully established as to require no further effort in making sales throughout all parts of the United States. During the short period since their first introduction, they have been used for the deposit of the remains of Mrs. Madison, John C. Calhoun, Senator Kinnon, Gen. Campbell, Clerk of the House of Representatives, Gov. Young, of New-York, Gov. Whitcomb, of Indiana, Gov. Hill, of New-Hampshire, Robert Rantoul, and Mr. Fowler, of Massachusetts, Henry Clay and Daniel Webster, David Henshaw, formerly Secretary of the Navy; besides thousands of others in all parts of the United States. No better evidence can be presented of the estimation in which they are held than the fact that the sales have increased so rapidly within the last six months, as to require the enlargement of manufacturing facilities to double the original size, and still difficulty is found in supplying the demand. But the proprietors are again enlarging their works so as to make them fully adequate to the prompt filling of all their orders. Their sales-rooms are still continued at No. 536 Broadway, where also Messrs. MUTLER & PUTNAM are located as Furnishing Undertakers for the retail business in this city. Application for rights to manufacture the article, or for the sale in the unoccupied parts of the United States, should be made to the subscribers.

W. M. RAYMOND & CO.

NOVELTIES OF THE WORLD.—TUTTLE can show you more Games at his Emporium, No. 345 Broadway, than you ever dreamed of. The last steamers have brought him the newest, the most comical, the most entertaining, the most instructive, the most puzzling Games that England, Germany or France can produce. Games are only one item in his immense establishment of imported Goods.

HERE IS A CHANCE, INDEED.—IT WILL NOT DO for any man to be ill dressed. The requirements of health compel us all, no matter how poor we may be, to clothe ourselves in comfortable garments. One of the cheapest and finest stocks of Clothing we ever inspected is at No. 102 Fulton-st., where Messrs. SMITH & RICE are hourly engaged in dispensing it among hosts of anxious and satisfied customers.

THE BAZAAR OF HOLIDAY PRESENTS, AT ROGERS', No. 449 Broadway, where may be found every variety of toys, games and neat fancy articles, for the old and young, rich and poor. Prices distinctly marked on all articles, and so arranged as to afford every facility for selection, even among the crowd that daily throng his store for something new.

ILLUMINATION REQUIRED.—WHY DO N'T THE City Fathers have the City Hall clock better lighted? Its dial, although "illuminated," as the saying is, can hardly be distinguished a block off at night. Mr. J. G. MOFFAT, the king of gas fitters, would arrange it at trifling expense, to appear as brilliant as the full moon. By the way, speaking of MOFFAT, we may as well remind all trustees of churches, owners of Hotels, &c., that his Gas Chandeliers, Girandoles, Pendants, Candelabras, &c., are very elegant and cheap. He can readily and economically introduce Gas into private houses.—*Sunday Times.*

WINDOW SHADES AND OIL CLOTHS.—JOHN GREASON, No. 261 Greenwich-st., has perhaps as fine an assortment of this class of goods as you can find at any store in the City of New-York. In addition to their excellence, he offers the public rather inducement to buy from him, in the fact, that his prices are exceedingly moderate. His Window Shades have met with the indorsement and approval of men of art, and ladies of the most excellent and cultivated taste are among his regular patrons.

FOWLERS & WELLS, PHRENOLOGISTS, Clinton Hall, No. 131 Nassau-st., N. Y.

THE MOST AMPLE EXPERIENCE HAS SHOWN that HASTINGS' COMPOUND SYRUP OF HAPHTHA has been the means of curing many severe cases of Consumption, and the proprietor writes in a letter he is handed as follows, viz: "I not only recommend my HAPHTHA SYRUP, but I warrant it to cure. I warrant it to act upon the Chyle, and purify it; I warrant it to remove all impediments which retard the free circulation of the blood; I warrant it to open the internal and external pores of the body, and eject all the obnoxious particles which have accumulated in the system; I warrant it as a never-failing remedy in night-sweats, dyspepsia, liver complaint, pain in the chest, and asthma; and I warrant it to arrest the formation of tubercles in the lungs, and to heal those already formed, so that persons in Consumption may take it with the most positive confidence of a cure; for its great power of action in the Lungs, which it penetrates in all directions, purifying them of everything obnoxious in its progress, and which, if applied according to directions, it cannot fail to leave in a perfectly healthy condition." C. V. CLICKENER & CO., No. 81 Barclay-st., are the general Agents for Dr. HASTINGS in America, to whom all orders should be addressed.

WITHOUT RESORTING TO THE THOUSAND AND one nameless tricks generally practised by a number of dry goods stores in the City, the Messrs. S. & M. K. TOWLE, of Columbian Hall, No. 281 Grand-st., are still pursuing the even tenor of their way, and steadily adhering to their one price system, which is invariably regulated according to the real value of the articles offered. Ladies in want of rich dress goods will find an unequalled assortment of Shawls, Silks, Mantillas and Bonnet Velvets, Petlisse cloths, Merinoes, Cashmeres, Paramattas, Muslin de Laines and other dress goods, at prices far below those whose modest pretensions assume a disinterestedness that is quite refreshing to the hopes of their patrons.

CHANGE DEMANDED.—CHANGE YOUR UNDERGARMENTS; threw off the light Undervest, and let one of A. RANKIN & CO.'S warm, durable and washrinkable Silk, Merino or Woolen

FALL AND WINTER UNDERGARMENTS

occupy its place. There will then be no need of spending money for medicine to cure colds and rheumatism. Your health will be protected, your enjoyment secured.

A. RANKIN & CO., Hosiers, No. 194 Bowery.

A PAPER FOR YOUR FAMILY—SERIES FOR 1853.—New series, new features, new type.—The *Home Journal*, a weekly chronicle of all that interests all classes of society. Edited by GEO P. MORRIS and N. P. WILLIS. Two dollars a year. New series commences on the 1st of January next. Office of publication, No. 107 Fulton-st.

SILKS! SILKS! SILKS!—CHEAPER SILKS THAN have ever been sold in New-York. HITCHCOCK & LEADBEATER, No 347 Broadway, have just opened a splendid lot of Silks which they can offer very cheap—as an elegant wide watered silk, worth $1 a yard for $1 25, and other rich silks for 6c. a yard. Call and see them.

FANCY GOODS AT AUCTION.—WILLIAM IRVING & Co. will continue their sale of Marble and Alabaster Statuary and Parisian Fancy Goods, (imported by Signor VITO VITI) TO-DAY, at 10½ o'clock, at their sales room, No. 10 Pine-st., near Broadway.

CLOTHING—FINE AND FASHIONABLE.—ALFRED MUNROE & Co. 441 Broadway, offer the best assortment of well made Clothing to be found in New York, consisting of Overcoats of every description, Dress and Frock Coats, Opera Coats and Cloaks, handsome walking Coats, new styles Cassimere and Doeskin Pantaloons, rich vests of right and plain velvets, Royal Cashmeres, Cassimeres plain and embroidered, new styles Plushes, &c., &c. Also, Gent's. undergarments of every description. La Boy's and Children's Clothing our assortment is very complete, comprising the most beauti ul styles, and made in the very best manner. Purchasers will be pleased to call at the Broadway Clothing Emporium, 441 Broadway. No deviation from marked prices.

FURS AT THE BAZAAR.—AS WAS ANTICIPATED, the ladies flock in crowds to GENIN'S BAZAAR for the purpose of examining the magnificent collection of Furs at that establishment. The superb Ermine, Sable, Plume Martin, Fitch and Chinculla Muffs, Victorines, Tippets and Cuffs, are selling at prices hitherto unheard of, for Furs of equal beauty and fineness. Large additions have been made to the assortment within the last few days, and it may be safely said that the various Furs recognized by taste and fashion, were never so brilliantly represented in New-York as they now are at GENIN'S BAZAAR, No. 513 Broadway, St. Nicholas Hotel.

THE HAT SEASON AT GENIN'S LOWER STORE seems as if it had just begun, so great is the demand for his Winter styles. The GENIN Felt Beaver seems to have charmed half the hat-wearing public, and the regular Winter style the other half. These Hats are certainly the most brilliant specimens of taste and skill in the art of hatting that have appeared this season, at any price, and it may well provoke the astonishment of those who are not aware of the almost unlimited extent of GENIN'S business, that he can sell such Hats at $4 each.

GENIN,
No. 214 Broadway, opposite St. Paul's.

A WORLD'S FAIR OF MANUFACTURED SHOE Leather, can always be found at the celebrated shoe palace of CAHILL, No 377 Broadway. No gentleman can be so particular, but CAHILL can furnish boots that will both suit his feet, his taste, and his purse. Ladies, no matter how fastidious may be their taste, can always find here, shoes, slippers and gaiters of every description, that will be sure to fit them. This is the largest stock of fine shoe goods in the United States, and some but excellent workmen are employed in their production.

WELLS', FARGO & Co.'s CALIFORNIA EXPRESS.—We send our next regular Express by U. S. Mail Steamer GEORGIA, MONDAY, Dec. 6, at 2 P. M. In charge of JNO. J. KELLY, our own special messenger. Packages should be sent into our office by Saturday night, in waterproof order. No package should measure more than 5½ cubic feet, or weigh more than 125 lbs. Small parcels received until 1 o'clock the day the steamer sails.

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'TIS NOW GENERALLY CONCEDED BY ALL, that FREEMAN, No. 98 Fulton-st., is selling the best Hat, for the money, which can be bought in the City. Those who are desirous of combining durability and style with economy, can do so by purchasing their Hats of FREEMAN. His $3 50 Hats are warranted equal to any sold elsewhere for $4. He has also a beautiful Hat for $3; a fine cassimere hat for $2 50. Call and examine his assortment, and be satisfied that this is no idle puff.

THERE IS NO ONE NOW TO BE PITIED IN DISEASE and Consumption, but those who have not heard of WATTS' ANTIDOTE, for in the absence of its mighty control over disease and pain, are no resource and many of success, that all can be satisfied if they just muster faith enough to go to the Office, No. 421 Greenwich-st., and see for themselves. Business Depot No. 102 Nassau-st.

BRADY'S DAGUERREOTYPES RECEIVED A PRIZE Medal at the World's Fair in London, and at various Fairs of the American Institute in this City; nor have they ever failed of receiving the highest prize whenever offered for competition. His Rooms at No. 205 Broadway, corner of Fulton-st., are open at all times, and the public are invited to examine his superb collection of rich and elegant articles suitable for the coming Holidays.

A SCIENTIFIC HATTER.—THERE IS AS MUCH science in manufacturing a good Hat as there is in any other article produced. MEALIO, corner of Broadway and Canal-st., understands this science perfectly; and those who wish for a Hat unsurpassed in beauty, finish and fineness of texture, can be exactly suited at his establishment. His brilliant Winter style of Hats for gentlemen, is the most *recherche* article of the kind produced this season.

A MORNING PAPER "CALLS PUBLIC ATTENTION to the mighty though noiseless revolution that SEWING MACHINES are now effecting." All who feel an interest in the subject, and wish to know the reason why the revolution is mighty, and must go on, may receive free and full information by calling at the office, No. 258 Broadway, and examining the admirable machines sold by I. M. SINGER & CO.

THE FASHIONABLE SHOE MART.—THE ESTABlishment of CANTRELL, No. 236 Bowery, for the sale of Ladies' Gaiters, Slippers, Buskins, Ties; Children's Shoes, &c., is one of the best frequented in the City, and the excellence and superiority of his materials and manufacture has given him a first class reputation. Give CANTRELL a call a trial, and we guarantee that he will be your cordwainer for the remainder of your lives.

LADIES WHO READ THE TIMES MUST TAKE OUR advice and call on MILLER, in Canal-st., and obtain a pair of Gaiter Boots or Cloth Button Boots; India Rubbers, &c., for Winter. For balls and parties you will find white and black satin and kid Slippers and Gaiters, with boys' misses' and children's Boots and Shoes at low prices.

MILLER'S, No. 194 Canal-st.

SEASONABLE CLOTHING.—IT CAN ONLY BE NECessary to intimate to citizens and strangers, who may in want of Fall Clothing, that their wants can be answered by calling at the Clothing Establishment of H. D. FOSDICK, No. 37 Cortlandt-st., where every article in the Clothing and Outfitting department can be procured on the most favorable terms.

PETERSON & HUMPHREYS, No. 379 BROADWAY, corner White-st

A STORY FROM REAL LIFE.

BELOW WE GIVE THE OPENING PORTION OF THE narrative of "EVELEEN WILSON," which was published in the last issue of the *Sunday Dispatch*, and which created considerable curiosity in the world of newspaper readers.

Dear reader, "lend me your ears!"—er, rather, your eyes, which must serve as ears in your acquaintance with me—and I will relate to you a narrative which, if it have no other effect, must, from its truthfulness, enlist your interest and attention.

Perhaps you will remember the following paragraph, which appeared in the local department of one of the New-York dailies—the only paper, by the way, that refused to suppress its publication, notwithstanding that I used every argument to induce the proprietor to do so. I told the heartless, purse-proud man that the conductors of every other journal, on hearing my reasons for wishing its suppression, had promised that it should not appear, his only reply to which was: "So much the better; we shall have it exclusively!" But to the paragraph:

"DESPERATE ATTEMPT AT SUICIDE.—A young girl named EVELEEN WILSON, of respectable appearance, who stated that she was lately from Ireland, attempted to commit suicide by jumping from one of the wharves on the North River, on Tuesday night last. She was, however, discovered by a policeman, who after much difficulty, succeeded in rescuing her from a watery grave. She would not give any reason for making the rash attempt, but we suppose that love was at the bottom of it."

The young girl alluded to in the paragraph just quoted, is the subject of the following narrative, and there are a dozen persons in this City at the present time, and at least three in Australia, that will at once remember the events connected with her eventful history.

It was about 9 o'clock on the evening preceding the publication of the paragraph alluded to, that I was walking briskly along West-st., on my way to my hotel, which I was anxious to reach before a thunder-shower, which had been for some time brewing, should break over my head. As I passed hurriedly along, flash after flash of vivid lightning would dart athwart the sky, lighting up the broad Hudson, which in the distance, beneath its glare, resembled a lake of fire, and illuminating for a single instant the piers and shipping. At length the huge drops which foretell a drenching shower began to descend, and as I was about starting off on a run, I heard a sudden splash in the water at the foot of one of the wharves, followed immediately by the cry of "help!" proceeding from a man. I beat my eyes in the direction from which the sound proceeded, when a vivid flash of lightning revealed to me the figure of a man standing on the string-piece at the end of the wharf, with his arms extended, in the act of plunging.

Suddenly altering my course, I broke swiftly for the point which I have mentioned, and reached the spot just as the man intended to make a plunge into the water. The rain by this time began to descend in torrents, and bending over the head of the dock, I peered into the turbid water, and could just distinguish the dim outline of two human beings struggling desperately. For a moment no sound escaped either party, but as a sheet of livid flame lit up the scene and a stunning crash of thunder reechoed in the vault of heaven, I perceived by the star, which for an instant glimmered on his coat, that a policeman was endeavoring to rescue a woman from drowning. "Help!" he again shrieked. "Here!" I answered, as springing into a yawl boat which the lightning had revealed to me, moored fast to the dock, I cut the painter with my pocket knife, and pulled her, by the aid of the dock-ring, to the scene which I reached just in time to seize the man by the collar, as he was disappearing beneath the water.

I quickly succeeded in getting them both into the boat, and it was not long in reaching an inclined plane at the mouth of the slip, with slats nailed thereon, place there by the boatmen as a landing place for passengers seeking transit to and from the shipping in the stream.

By the time I made this landing, the policemen, who from sheer exhaustion had lain panting in the stern of the boat, had so far recovered as to render me some assistance in getting the female out and stretching her upon the stairs.

"I believe she's gone, after all," said he, as he passed his hand over her face, and then rested it upon her heart—"she's as cold as ice, anyhow, and her head don't beat a bit. She came very nigh fixin' me off too—if you hadn't made your appearance just as you did, my berth would have been vacant, sure, and no chance for a captaincy."

"Run for a carriage!" said I, not heeding his remark—"let us take her where we may obtain assistance instantly. She cannot be dead yet, for she was not in the water long enough!"

Starting off at once, he soon returned with the vehicle desired, and in a short time we conveyed her to the residence of a physician, under whose skilful treatment we soon had the satisfaction of observing symptoms of returning animation.

"Where am I?" she said, as she slowly opened her eyes, and gazed anxiously around the room; "where am I?—Oh, William!" and again she relapsed into unconsciousness.

I felt, I know not why, a strange interest in this young creature the moment I caught a full view of her pallid countenance. She was apparently about twenty—not more than eighteen—and her appearance denoted refinement and delicacy. Her fair complexion, chestnut hair, and large blue eyes, bespoke a sanguine temperament, a heart keenly alive to all the best feelings of humanity, and a disposition not at all calculated to struggle with the cold and heartless world. She grasped tightly in her hand an exceedingly fine handkerchief, on one corner of which, as the policeman called my attention to the name *Eveleen Wilson*.

While the physician was again applying restoratives, the idea struck me that it would be better, if possible, for the sake of the poor girl, to keep the affair from being made public, and turning round I was about to request the policeman to say nothing about it, when I found that he had disappeared. Thinking, however, that I could, by calling at the different newspaper offices, keep the matter quiet, I paid no further attention to it at the time, but lent my whole attention to the fair object of my solicitude.

In a few minutes she again opened her eyes, and when she was perfectly restored to consciousness and a sense of her position, I ventured to make some inquiries concerning the circumstances which led to her rash attempt at self-destruction.

"O, sir," she replied, as an expression of pain settled upon her youthful countenance, "do not ask me—I know I have done wrong—very wrong—in attempting to rush unbidden into the presence of my Creator—but I was wild, frantic—I knew not what I did, and I will try to abstain from such attempts in the future."

"My dear young lady," said I, "you must not suppose that it is any feeling of mere idle curiosity that induces me to inquire into your affairs—believe me, I am actuated by nothing save a desire to serve you."

"I am satisfied that such is the case," she replied, "and from your soul I know it was, but I cannot, must not, impart to you my history. I can only say that if you knew my story, you would pity me—indeed, *indeed*, you would!"

"I do already pity you!" I exclaimed, "and I am satisfied my dear Miss Wilson, that if you knew me you would make a confidant of me."

She looked fixedly at me for a moment when she heard the sound of her own name, and at length tremulously inquired:

"Where did you learn that name?"

I pointed to the handkerchief which she still held in her hand.

"True, true," she exclaimed, "I had forgotten that, but you will not divulge it; I know—I feel that you would not injure me willingly."

"I would die first!" was my reply. "Come, confide in me."

She gazed in my face awhile, as though she would read my inmost thoughts, and then sighing heavily, she said—

"Do not press me to make any revelation to night; I am weak—very weak; my thoughts are unsettled, and I do not feel equal to the task; to-morrow, when I am stronger, I will talk to you."

"Till to-morrow, then," said I, "I will bid you good night. In the meantime endeavor to compose yourself and rely upon my friendship." Then taking the physician aside, and requesting him to pay the invalid every attention, at the same time expressing my willingness to meet any demand which he might make in the way of fees, I took the necessary steps to prevent the publication of the incident, and then went to my hotel, where I was soon fast asleep, dreaming of Eveleen Wilson.

The next morning at ten o'clock, I called upon the fair patient, but was grieved to learn that she was too unwell to converse. She had been flighty, the doctor said, from the time that I had left, and any excitement would be dangerous to her. It was a sad disappointment to me, for my curiosity to learn the history of the young female, had become absolutely painful. I was forced to exercise patience, however, so I left, and the next day, at the same hour, I called again. I found her more composed, but yet not well enough to converse. I extracted from her a promise, however, that the next day she would grant me an interview, and impart to me something of her history. Accordingly on the third day I called again, but what was my mortification and surprise, at learning that she had taken her departure early in the morning, no one knew whither! The doctor handed me a note which he had found upon a table in the room in which she had been an invalid, addressed to the "kind stranger who had befriended her," and trembligly breaking the seal, I read as follows:

"MY KIND FRIEND—The interest which you have manifested in the well-being of an utter stranger to you, and one, moreover, whom circumstances seem to be greatly against, speaks loudly in favor of your real goodness of heart, and merits a better return than silence on my part. I should be ungrateful, indeed, were I to leave you entirely unsatisfied with regard to myself, and yet I dare not make you acquainted with the circumstances which led me to attempt the commission of an act, the bare recollection of which causes a thrill of horror to rush through my frame, and leads me to regard myself with abhorrence. I can only tell you that I was born in Ireland, of highly respectable parents, who are both dead; that I am the victim of a most unjustifiable persecution; that, without ever in my life having injured a single human being, I have been hunted from place to place, tracked through the world like a deer pursued by hunters, followed with a pertinacity which shows a settled determination on the part of my pursuers to destroy me, and rendered almost frantic by the difficulties that meet me at every turn. I am certain it would serve no purpose to make you acquainted with the whole history, as it should only be involving you in difficulties from which you would find it hard to escape without in the least relieving myself. Under such circumstances, I deem it my duty to leave you in perfect ignorance as to my whereabouts, and at some future day, perhaps, Providence may so order it that we may again meet, here or elsewhere.

And now, my kind friend, accept the sincere thanks of a young and almost heart-broken girl, who deeply feels the great services you have rendered her, and who, while memory holds her seat, will never forget your more than brotherly kindness and attention. Farewell, and believe me, yours, till death, EVELEEN WILSON."

I will not attempt a description of my feelings upon reading this note, the contents of which only served to add fuel to the fire of curiosity which was already consuming me. For a whole month, I searched every nook and corner of the city, and made every inquiry which would be at all likely to put me upon her track; I even went so far as to insert an "M. E." advertisement in the *Herald*, calling upon her to make her place of abode known to me, but all to no purpose, and I at length gave up the search in despair, and had almost ceased to think of the circumstances detailed in the foregoing chapter, when one night as I was discussing my supper at a fashionable restaurant in Broadway, my attention was attracted by hearing the name of Eveleen mentioned by one of a party in a box next to that in which I was seated. I ceased eating, and listened attentively, for the mention of that name at once revived the recollection of what had passed, and the old feeling of curiosity took possession of me with ten fold power.

"Are you sure it is Eveleen? *Our* Eveleen?" inquired the speaker alluded to, earnestly.

"Not a doubt of it!" replied the party addressed, and if he had not been for the interference of a drunken policeman and another individual who interested himself in her behalf, she would now have been lying snug and safe at the bottom of the North River by an act of her own, and we should have been spared all further trouble concerning her."

The reader may readily believe that by this time I had lost all relish for any food save that of information; so, pushing away my knife and fork upon the table, I leaned back against the partition that separated the two boxes and listened eagerly.

"Well," said the first speaker, "we must try some other game; if we can only succeed in ruining her reputation, it will be sufficient for our purpose. What we want, if I understand the matter properly, is, to induce old Wilson to change his mind regarding his will, and I am well satisfied, from his strong religious prejudices, that if we can produce proof that she is not only an abandoned wanton, but a heretic, he will cut her off with a shilling."

"What is the old man's opinion with regard to her mysterious disappearance from Ireland?" inquired Speaker No. 2.

"He knows not what to think," answered the party addressed; "he is almost inconsolable for her loss, but he clings to the hope that she will one day be restored to him."

The party in conversation did not dream that there was any body within hearing, and I listened undisturbed to the most horrible plot for the overthrow of innocence and virtue that ever was conceived. I had heard enough to satisfy me that poor Eveleen had not in the least misrepresented her position in life—I became satisfied of the fact that parties—and powerful ones—were at work to blast her fair fame—I had heard them admit that they had first succeeded in driving her from home, and had afterwards hung upon her trail, and dogged her footsteps from place to place; that they followed her up at every serving of writ, milliner's establishment, and intelligence office at which she had applied in order to obtain honest employment—had surrounded her with all sorts of difficulties, and thrown in her way every temptation that was calculated to lead a young and inexperienced girl astray—and I had heard them admit that every effort had proved futile, and that the girl, driven to desperation, had sought death rather than dishonor. All this I learned, but I was determined to learn more—I took an oath that I would not rest satisfied till I had gained the key to the mystery—the reason why she was thus perseveringly followed—and I succeeded. How I succeeded, it is not necessary now to state, but it will appear in the course of my story. In the mean time I will commence the history of Eveline Wilson, beginning at her birth and continue it, in a narrative form.

Eveleen Wilson was born in the city of Dublin, in the year 1834. Her father, Felix Wilson, was a merchant, and at the time of the birth of my heroine, was well to do in the world. He seemed to have been born under an unlucky planet, however, for his wife died shortly after giving birth to his first child, the subject of this story, and from that period troubles poured in upon him thick and fast. By the time Eveleen had reached her twelfth year, her father, who loved her almost to idolatry, and had lavished on her everything that money could bestow in the way of education, became a bankrupt, and sinking under the weight of accumulated sorrows, he died, bequeathing his well-nigh distracted child to the care of an only brother, a respectable farmer in the county Kildare.

The father of Mr. Wilson had been a wealthy landed proprietor, but having fallen under the suspicion of the British Government, during the Irish Rebellion of '98, which cause he was known to favor, he was obliged to fly the county shortly after the apprehension of the lamented Emmett, leaving his wife and two children—Felix, the father of our heroine, and Robert, the uncle, with whom she went to reside after her father's death, behind him. He died in exile, but his wife, who was a strong-minded, well-educated woman, bestowed the greatest care and attention upon her two sons, of whom misfortune had made her the only protector, and lived to see them grow up to man's estate, respected and prosperous, when she also died, deeply lamented by every body who had the good fortune to know her. Both Felix and Robert were strongly tinctured with the same feeling which led to their father's downfall, and their love for Ireland was unbounded, as their detestation of the British Government. Having stated thus much with regard to my heroine's parentage, I will pass over the days of her earlier childhood, during which nothing of importance occurred, and introduce her to the reader at the time of her sad bereavement—the first real trouble which she had ever known.

"Come, Evy, my child," said her kind-hearted uncle as the poor girl hung over the corpse of her departed parent, sobbing as though her heart would break, "don't take on so. I know it is hard—very hard, for one so young to be deprived of an only parent, but your immoderate grief will not bring him back to life, and you must try to summon philosophy to your aid. I will be a father to you—as tender a one as he was, if possible. I pledged myself to that effect to him that lies cold and stark there, and may heaven forget me, if I forget my vow."

"O, uncle," exclaimed the weeping girl, "dear uncle, you are very kind, and I am not ungrateful, but it is hard to think of his being laid in the cold, cold ground, all alone, while I, who have never known what it was to miss his smile in the morning, not even while he lay sick there and racked with pain—am surrounded by the happy familiar faces and listen to the sound of his voice again, which to me was the sweetest music, not feel the light pressure of his hand upon my head, as he would say, 'God bless you! Uncle, uncle, I must weep, or my heart will break!"

"Poor child!" exclaimed her uncle, more to himself than to her; "it is your first great trouble, and heaven grant that it may be your last."

I shall pass over the sad events attending the funeral of the deceased gentleman, which was followed by every man, woman and child for miles around, who was able to be present, and come to a fine morning in June, when Robert Wilson having attended to the settlement of his deceased brother's affairs, started with his niece, in a comfortable travelling carriage, for his own residence, a neat country farm-house in Kildare.

As they slowly traveled along the main southern road leading from Dublin towards Leinster and Munster, Eveleen's sad countenance contrasted strangely with the happy faces of the passengers that filled the numerous coaches moving towards the capital. They, perchance, were full of bright hopes and happy anticipations, while she, poor child, was about leaving her native city, with all its happy associations, to dwell amid scenes entirely new to her. Her uncle did all he could to raise her crushed spirits, and although he had some days before succeeded in calming the violence of her grief, yet her features wore that woful expression of utter despair, which to behold on the face of one who has struggled with the world, but doubly painful when observed in the face of a child of twelve years.

As the carriage passed by the spot where Emmet was hung, Eveleen's uncle pointed it out to her, and related to her the story of that patriot's downfall, telling her at the same time that her grandfather was forced to fly in consequence of having espoused the cause of Ireland and calling upon her ever to bear the fact in remembrance.

"The spirit," said he, "that animated the patriots of '98 is not dead yet, and there may be, and doubtless will be, ere long, another movement in behalf of Ireland. Remember, Evy, my child," said he, "that your father, and his father before him, were not only patriots, but good Catholics; and whatever you do, in your journey through life, never disgrace them by turning a Protestant."

Eveleen had thus far in life been instructed in the Roman Catholic faith, but she was a singular child, and possessed a profoundness of thought and argumentative powers, far beyond what her years would warrant. She was a Catholic, because she had been educated in that religion but she possessed a liberality of sentiment which led her to suppose that it required something beyond a mere religious belief in any faith to reach perfectibility. She made no reply to her uncle's exhortation, but cast her eyes upon the Dublin hills lying to the left of their route, and sighed as she thought it would be many, many days before she might see them again. As they progressed on their journey, Eveleen so far forgot her sorrow as to become quite interested in her uncle's discourse, as he pointed out one after another the elegant residences they passed on the road, stating, every once in a while, some anecdote connected with them, and by the time they reached Kilcullen, a little town on the route, she had assumed almost an air of cheerfulness.

"Isn't this lovely, Evy, and doesn't the country around a spleindid farm; "is not this a beautiful country?—there is not another upon which the blessed light of heaven shines, that is more prolific. Nature has done all for it that she could do, and it should be a paradise—it should be, but it is not, for with draw your gaze from the rich fields that fairly groan with abundance, and cast them upon the miserable allowance of what is truth belongs to them, to keep themselves from perishing. This is true, my child—as true as I relate it. Nature has done everything to bless Ireland; the British Government everything to curse it—remember that! I am well enough off, myself, thank God as far as this world's goods are concerned but I would willingly become a beggar to-morrow, if by so doing I could crush the power that is sapping the very life-blood of my country-men."

As he ceased speaking, the carriage drew up at his residence—an old-fashioned, roomy country house, and the next moment Eveleen had alighted and entered.

Robert Wilson's family consisted of himself, one son and his mother in-law. He had been father to three daughters, but they, as well as his wife, had died some years previously. Although liberal in a fault, not only to those in his employment, but to the poor of his neighborhood generally, he was a thrifty man, and could not bear wilful extravagance. It was this trait in his character that led him to regard his only son Bernard with disfavor. Bernard Wilson was a rather good-looking young man, about twenty-five years of age, but of a character entirely opposite to that of his father. He was wild, reckless, profligate, and dissipated, notwithstanding that his father had used his best endeavors to train him to habits of frugality and industry. Added to this, he was captious, quarrelsome, and disobedient, and was disliked by the surrounding peasantry as much as his father was beloved by them. He was seldom at home as he spent the greater portion of his time in roaming around the principal cities of Ireland, running his father in debt, and indulging in all sorts of riotous living. He not unfrequently found his way even to London; but Cork, that city of gay women and frolicsome young men, suited him best, and on more than one occasion had Mr. Wilson been called upon to free the disrupted youth from some disagreeable affair in which he had got involved in his cups.

This conduct on the part of young Wilson had led to many unpleasant scenes between himself and his father, who at length threatened to disinherit him if he did not mend his ways. This, however, Bernard regarded merely as the result of passion, and paid not the slightest attention to it.

Upon the day on which Eveleen arrived at her uncle's mansion, a letter had been received from Bernard, stating that he was entirely out of money, and asking his father for a remittance of fifty pounds. This exasperated the old gentleman beyond endurance, and he at once sat down to answer it. He wrote the young man to the effect that not one cent more should he receive of his money—that he was disgusted with his unnatural conduct—that his uncle had died, leaving his only daughter in his charge, and that, if he did not at once return to his home and pursue an entirely different course from that which he had for some time past followed, he would disinherit him, and leave the bulk of his property to his (Bernard's) cousin.

Evelyn had not been in her new home a week before she was not only the favorite of her uncle's household, but the idol of everybody with whom she had come in contact. Her amiable gentleness and unaffected simplicity, added to her dejected look of patient suffering, and the fact that she was an orphan, had at once taken hold of the sympathies of the warm-hearted peasantry, and there was not a colleen in the place that would not have walked through fire to serve her, nor a youth of the male gender that would not have cracked the crown of any "man that durst" say a word against her, as much as look cross-wise at her. The old folks prayed for her, and the young ones swore by her, and everything which tended in the slightest degree to make her forget her forlorn condition, was done.

One morning about a week subsequent to the dispatch of Mr. Wilson's letter to his son, Eveleen, who was an early riser, was traversing a small lane which led from her uncle's estate to a cluster of small cottages a short distance off, when reaching an abrupt turn she suddenly came upon an old woman pulling weeds and nettles from beneath a hedge. The young girl's light footfall attracted the attention of the poor old creature, and looking up from her occupation, their eyes met, and a singular expression settled upon her face.

"God be betune us an' harum?" she exclaimed, crossing herself, "but has the cowld grave gev up its dead?"

For a moment the strange appearance of the distressed object before her somewhat startled the young girl. She was apparently about eighty years of age, and of the most uncouth appearance. Her shrivelled up skin was the color of parchment—her small black eyes were peculiarly wild and sharp, and a few gray locks struggled from beneath her dingy cap. Eveleen, however, soon regained her composure, and mildly addressing the old woman, she asked—

"Do I so much resemble some departed friend of yours, then, good mother?"

"Your name is Eveleen Wilson," remarked the old woman, without for a moment removing her gaze from the face of the child.

"You have guessed rightly" answered Eveleen.

"Sorra a guess I med at all," was the reply, "for I knew it—"I'm an old woman, an' they call me a *natheral*, but I know what I know. Your mother—God rest her sowl—was as gentle and purty a crayther as ever whispered a prayer to the holy virgin, and you're as much like her as she was like herself."

"You knew my mother then?" said Eveleen.

"Knew her!" answered the old woman, "didn't I know her, and her mother before her! I hard you wor comin' here, and was prepared to see something like her, but when ye kem upon me so sudint, I felt a thremblin at my heart, for I thought it was herself that stud before me. Eveleen Wilson," she continued, "your mother died young, but she was a good Christian, an' she's in heaven, where yersilf wud be betther off than you are here, for there's thrials and thribuisshuns, and throuble in store for you."

"It's not well fitted to struggle with the world ye are, for ye are too mild and angel like in your nature; but more power to ye, and may the Mother of God watch over and bear ye safely through!"

At this moment the noise of a horse's hoofs was heard approaching, and simultaneously looking up they beheld a horseman approaching.

"Ye'll have many throubles, Eveleen," continued the old woman, "but the greatest iv them all is approachin' now, so avoid him, alana. The deseved colleen's death lies at his door, the bereaved father's dying curse is on his sowl, and his own father's malediction will soon be vpon his head. Avoid him, alana, for there's danger in him."

As she ceased speaking, the individual mentioned passed scowlingly by in the direction of Mr. Wilson's residence, and was hidden from view.

"Good mornin', darlint," said the old woman, when the traveler was fairly out of sight, "don't be forgittin' what I tould ye. Come an' see me whin ye're an opportunity. I live in the cabin beyant, (pointing in the direction of a clump of trees) an' if ye can't find it yourself, sure ivery-body knows owld Biddy Ryan, and any one 'll show ye the way," so saying, she hobbled off before Eveleen had an opportunity of making any enquiries regarding the stranger against whom she had been cautioned. The young girl slowly and thoughtfully retraced her steps, pondering upon the words of the strange being who had just left her, and wondering what she could possibly have to fear from a person totally unknown to her, when as she approached her uncle's house, she perceived the traveler's horse quietly standing in front of the cottage gate. A sudden tremor, she knew not why, shook her frame, as she entered the spacious hall leading to the principal sitting room of the mansion.

"Not one penny!" she heard her uncle exclaim, angrily, as she paused to compose herself, before proceeding—"not one penny—you have squandered my means—brought disgrace upon me and yourself by your wild, wayward and unprincipled conduct, and disobeyed me in every way. With a father's foolish fondness for an only son, I have borne with it till patience has ceased to be a virtue. You have persisted in your direliict course, notwithstanding all my exhortations and threatenings, till you have succeeded in alienating entirely every vestige of affection which I ever had for you, and now go—leave this house, and never enter it again till you can do so an altered man, for, at present, you are no fit person to reside under the same roof with virtue and innocence."

The next moment the door was violently thrown open, and the traveler whom she had seen upon the road rushed forth. Eveleen was terrified at the fiend-like expression of his countenance, as he, for a moment, glared upon her like a wild beast, and then pushed her violently aside. Every bad passion, which the human breast has ever felt, seemed to be concentrated in the fixed gaze with which he, for a moment, regarded her; and, tottering into the room half dead with fright, she fell into Mr. Wilson's arms, exclaiming—

"Uncle, who is that dreadful man, and what have I done to awaken his wrath?"

"I am sorry to say, Eveleen, my child," he answered, "that he is my son—my only son—and your cousin. He has provoked me beyond endurance, and I have forbidden him the house till he can enter it with some show of reformation."

"I hope that my appearance here has not led in any way to this difficulty," said Eveleen, the tears springing to her eyes at the bare mention of such a thing—"I would sooner beg, starve, anything, rather than that, dear uncle!"

"Make yourself easy, my dear child," answered her uncle—"this is not the first time that a similar scene has taken place in this room but, by all that is sacred, it shall be the last." So saying, he kissed her cheek, and bidding her to give no heed to what had happened, he started out to overlook the "work of the laborers."

Bernard Wilson, in the meantime, had dashed recklessly into the saddle, and plunging his spurs rowel deep into his horse, started on the road to Dublin on a full gallop.

I must now conduct the reader to a dingy back room in one of the numerous dirty liquor shops to be found upon the Dublin quays leading to the Four Courts, in which were assembled two of the most villainous, hang-dog looking countenances that ever rested upon the shoulders of as many human bipeds. They had the appearance of sea-faring men, and their forms were scarcely visible through the cloud of smoke by which they were surrounded.

"Did you say he would be here to-night, Pat?" inquired one of the party, a surly, broad-shouldered, bull-necked American.

"I will be tould me he wud, Bill," answered the party addressed, "an' be the Hill o' Howth, I niver knew him to niglict an appointment whin there was any devilthry to be performed."

"And how do you know there is to be any devilthry performed, now?" asked he who had been addressed as Bill.

"Well, that I may'n't sin," laughed Pat, "but there's a question what else could he want wid me? Sure he niver employed us to pray for him! I hope it's something aisier than usual he has for us, anyways; for, although he don't mind payin' liberally, it's not a pleasant business to be abductin' girls, firin' estates, and sich like dilikate matthers."

As the Irishman ceased speaking, the door opened, and Bernard Wilson stood before them.

"Boys," said he, "I'm glad to find you on hand, for I've got a little business for you that must be attended to immediately."

"That is it, this time?" inquired Pat, as he finished a mug of beer that stood before him.

"Something entirely out of my line," answered Bernard; "I want you to rob a house."

"Is that all?" said Pat with a laugh; "upon my sowl an' conscience, Master Wilson, but it's progressin' famously, ye are! Sure, that's a legitimate business!"

"Silence! you unmannerly hound!" exclaimed the young man, fretfully; "do you suppose I have turned common housebreaker? If you do you are vastly mistaken; I only wish to get possession of a female in the house, who is intended to rob me my father's!"

"Good enough!" exclaimed both the men in a breath, "we are with you!"

"Then be about it, quick!" said Bernard, "for there is no time to lose; and hark ye, Bill Stark, and you, Patt Finnegan—in passing through the room, you see a pale-faced young devil in female form, lying asleep, it will be worth something to you if she never wakes again!"

"Is it the nace that your father tuk widhim from Dublin?" inquired Pat.

"The same," answered Bernard.

"Then be my soul, answered Pat, "I niver should have knode who to straale from your description—for, to my eyes she looked more like an angel nor a divil, when I saw her in the carriage; but, it's all one to me, for divil a much difference I can see between divil and angels, anyways."

Three nights following the conversation just detailed, Robert Wilson's residence was robbed of property and money to a large amount, and Eveleen Wilson had disappeared.

The conclusion or continuation of the story of Eveleen Wilson, will appear in the next number of the *Sunday Dispatch*, for which paper it is written.

WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED.—The Subscriber desires a Partner, either active or special, who can command a Cash Capital of from $10,000 to $20,000. The business will be for Cash only, consequently no risk of the capital invested. The Partner, if he prefers it, may reside in the City of New-York, where an office of the house will be located. The proposed house will be located at Wheeling, Va., the terminus of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. The business to be engaged in will be forwarding of produce and merchandize, and doing a general Commission business. The Advertiser has for some ten years conducted the Transportation business of DUTILH & Co., in this City, and has very extensive acquaintance in the West and Southwest. To an active business man this is a desirable opportunity. Application must be made this week. Satisfactory references will be furnished. JOHN F. CLARKE, DUTILH & Co.'s Transportation Office, No. 1 South William-st.

PARTNER.—A gentleman wants a Partner, in an Agency and Brokerage business, having already a promising custom and a good acquaintance with the trade. Satisfactory references given. Some capital required. Address J. A. W., *Times* Office, stating circumstances, real name, and when and where an interview may be had.

PARTNER WANTED.—Two or three thousand dollars would be invested by the Subscriber, in connection with a Partner having a like amount, in any respectable cash business. Address, in good faith, with real name, CARPENTER, this office.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young Woman, as Chambermaid and Waiting on or would be willing to do general housework, for a small family. The best of city reference given. Call at No. 156, 28th-st, between 7th and 8th-ave., upper floor, front room. Will receive calls for two days.

SITUATION WANTED, by an industrious, well-recommended young woman to do general housework. Is a good plain cook, and first rate washer and ironer, and is willing to make herself generally useful. Call at 191½ Bowery.

SITUATION WANTED—By a very industrious, tidy young woman, to do general housework; is a good plain cook and first rate washer and ironer—willing to make herself useful and give the best City reference. Call at No. 191½ Bowery.

SITUATION WANTED—As cook, and to wash and iron, or do the housework of a private family, by a very experienced girl, with excellent City reference. Call at No. 74, 6th-av., in the book-store.

SITUATION WANTED—As Salesman in a Wholesale or Retail Carpet store by a young man who has had ten years experience. Can give good City reference. Address J. B., at this office.

WANTED—A situation by a respectable young Woman, to Cook, Wash and Iron, and is a good baker. Good city reference from her last situation, where she has lived over four years. Call at No. 124 West 33d-st., between 6th and 7th-avs.

GERMAN YOUNG WOMAN—Who speaks English, wishes a situation to take care of children, or to do general housework. Can be seen for two days at No. 163 Houston st., rear building.

WANTED—A Copyist in a Lawyer's Office. Address Box No. 2,549, in hand-writing of applicant.

A LADY wishes a situation as Seamstress in a respectable family. Reference given. Address E. R., office of this paper.

BOARDING.

BOARDING.—A suite of rooms on the second floor of the four-story brown stone-front house No. 57 West 23d st. (near the 6th-av.,) to be let, together or separately, with Board. The house is furnished with all the modern improvements.

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BOARDING.—A few single gentlemen can be accommodated with board and pleasant rooms at No 166 Henry-st., Brooklyn, near the South Ferry.

MAGNETIC POWDERS.

E. LYON'S PREPARATIONS.—Mr. LYON'S MAGNETIC POWDER AND PILLS for destroying insects and vermin, are articles so thoroughly established in the public estimation, that it seems unnecessary to call attention to them; but having recently witnessed the complete success of his Magnetic Powder in ridding a dwelling of swarms of bed-bugs, we cannot refrain from adding our modicum of approbation to the general verdict in favor of this article. Housekeepers who are troubled with either insects or vermin, should call on LYON, No. 424 Broadway.

TORTURES AGAINST LUXURIES.

Parrhasius, pride of Grecian art,
Stretched captive men upon the rack,
And grimly smiled, and mocked the groans,
And heard sweet music in their moans,
As flesh did tear and bones did crack:
And wildly did his pencil trace
The death-marks on his victim's face.
And when the cruel deed was o'er—
When Nature could not struggle more—
The artist prayed, with heart of stone,
For power to paint a dying groan.

Sitting for a portrait, nowadays, is a different matter. Natural beauty, ease, grace, luxurious parlors, attentive servitors, and the great Sun himself as the artist, now insure such counterfeits of originals as the world of Greece knew not. For proof, visit ROOT'S splendid Gallery, No. 363 Broadway. Pictures taken in any weather. Rooms easy of access.

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SKATES.—A superior assortment of German, English and American common and fancy Skates, strapped and unstrapped. C. S. LITTLE, Nos. 33 and 34 Fulton-st.

REMOVAL.—GEORGE PIERCE & CO., Manufacturers of PIERCE'S PATENT LAUREL Sparkling Rosaire, and Pierce's Elliptical Air-Heater, removed from No. 363 to No. 358 Broadway, next door to Grace Church.

H. R.—Pierce's Rangay repaired.

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DELIVERED BEFORE THE Literary Societies of the New-York University, June, 1852. By E. DELAFIELD SMITH. Price, 25 cents. Just published by CHARLES SCRIBNER, No. 145 Nassau-st., New-York

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III.
ON SATURDAY.
PICTURES FROM ST. PETERSBURG.
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LAW REFORM.

Lord Brougham on Law Reform.

Lord BROUGHAM has recently addressed a long and very valuable letter to Lord BEAUMAN, upon the Law Reforms which are to be urged during the present session of Parliament. His Lordship especially encourages the idea of a better and more extended system of Arbitration. In regard to Chancery proceedings, he holds the following opinions:

"In my letter to you a year ago, I stated the opinion which much discussion for some years in the profession and the recent inquiries of the House of Lords' Committee had made universally prevalent, that a great change in the Chancery procedure was absolutely necessary; that the Masters' office must be abolished, and the Equity Judges work out their own decrees, sitting in chambers, (as the Common Law Judges do,) to dispose of such matters as cannot be conveniently dealt with in court. The Chancery Commissioners came unanimously to the same conclusion some time after, but without any previous communication with the Lords' Committee, except in so far as we had the benefit of their able and excellent Chairman's, the Master of the Roll's evidence upon the subject. We must here pause for a while upon the history of this most important measure; not so much that justice may be done to those whom we have to thank for it, because this does not seem to have been withheld from them, but in order to draw a useful and most practical lesson upon the evils of needless delay in effecting improvements of our legal system.

"The inquiry instituted by Lord LYNDHURST, in 1841, was given in evidence before the Lords' Committee ten years after, and then it appeared that this very measure had been described in detail to the late Master of the Rolls and the others who were directed to consider of the best remedies for the evils so loudly and so generally complained of. Master BROUGHAM'S letter of 24th of February, 1831, is in evidence; it contains the whole plan, which is broadly that no other remedy can possibly prove effectual, and only differs from the proposal of the Commissioners ten years later in assuming the necessity of making more Judges—an error, if it be one, in which I shared, though I now incline to think that there will be no such necessity, unless the new system should occasion, as for the benefit of the suitor we should hope that it may, a very considerable increase of business in the Courts of Equity. Then how vexatious to reflect that ten years have been thrown away, when all might easily have been done in 1842, which has with so little difficulty been accomplished this year. My brother spoke from eleven years experience in the Master's Office, and after consulting with colleagues of still longer standing. Lord LANGDALE, one of the most enlightened and zealous and also judicious and circumspect law reformers, entirely approved of the proposal, and declared his perfect willingness to bear his part in the execution of it by working out his decrees, taking chamber business. I know that the Vice-Chancellor SHADWELL, Sir J. WIGRAM, then also a Vice-Chancellor, and, I have reason to believe, Mr. PEMBERTON LEIGH, a most able and experienced practitioner, agreed. It is plain, from the evidence both before the Lords' Committee and the Chancery Commission, that nothing whatever was stated to either body in 1851 which had not been proved upon the private Committee of Lord LYNDHURST ten years earlier, and in the selfsame terms. Yet, when, in 1849, I brought in, and, indeed, carried through the lords, the far less effectual measure, the Judges' Masters Bill, only propounded by Master BROUGHAM, in his letter and pamphlet, as fit to be entertained, should it be found impossible to carry the other, the true remedy, I was strenuously opposed by Lord COTTENHAM; who, with merits of the highest order as a Judge, labored under the prejudice so fatal to him as a lawyer, of believing everything perfect to which he had been accustomed in the Court of Chancery. He all but prevented the bill from passing the Lords, and secured for it such a reception in the Commons, that we abandoned it in despair.

"While both Houses were so usefully occupied in effecting this important change, it became the friends of Law Amendment to abstain from bringing forward any proposition which might interrupt them, or distract their attention; and, accordingly, nothing was pressed which could create controversy in proceeding with the County Courts Bill. I consented to withdraw the equity clauses, and it passed—effecting some considerable, though still inadequate improvement in these Courts. But one provision is of material importance. The repeal of the prohibition against barristers there taking briefs from clients, on which, this year and the last, we had both been defeated, was restored by the Commons, and the Lords withdrew their objection. Thus, in the inferior but most frequented Courts, as it has always been in the superior Courts, the regulation of this matter is now left to professional etiquette, instead of statutory prohibition; and the barrister can always protect himself against undue attempts to exclude him from practice.

The necessity of other reformatory measures is thus alluded to:

"There are other measures which must be proceeded with, and which do not, like those I have mentioned, require the intervention of the Government. Some important amendments are still wanted in the law of evidence—*declaratory* provisions to make the rule both clear and uniform as to the party discrediting his own witness—as to cross-examining without, or rather before, producing the written document (what we used to call the Rule in the Queen's case)—as to impeaching a witness's credit by collateral matter—as to comparison of handwriting—*enacting* provisions on some yet more important points—as the costs of persons tried and acquitted—the giving prosecutors the option of changing the venue, subject to the Court's discretion, and with due security for the attendance and expenses of the defendant's witnesses—above all, the limitation of the rule protecting witnesses from self-crimination, but making their depositions inadmissible in evidence against themselves. In all these measures, however, we are met at every step by that grand defect in our criminal law—the want of a public prosecutor. Who, that reflects for a moment on this subject, but still more, who that reads the dicta of the learned Judges, (cited by me from the reports, the last day of the session,) in which they most vehemently, but most justly, complain of being driven to perform the work of the prosecutor, while the humane fiction of the law represents them as the prisoner's counsel; nay, who that is aware of the frequent escape of malefactors—to say nothing of the occasional suffering of the innocent, from the defects in our preliminary proceedings—can hesitate in pronouncing that this glaring defect in our jurisprudence—a defect confined to this country, or rather to two of the three kingdoms, and our foreign settlements—must at length be supplied.

"It is impossible to speak of the law of evidence and not look back with thankfulness to the inestimable benefits of the great change made last year, and about to be accomplished when I addressed you at the close of the session: still feeling some anxiety as to its fate, from the pertinacity with which we were opposed in a high official quarter. This most important alteration in our judicial procedure has fully answered, if it has not surpassed, our most sanguine expectations, in all respects save one. I had certainly looked forward to its operation in deterring men from acts of bribery at elections, because it gave the means of detection by examining all the parties; and one might fairly reckon upon evil-doers being deterred when they knew the risk to which they now exposed themselves. I still trust much to its efficacy as soon as the knowledge of its stringent provisions shall have been practically diffused, and taught by examples made under its salutary operation. But hitherto it should seem that men have not as yet become sufficiently aware of it, and of the risks they now run; or, possibly, that trusting to their agents, they hope to escape themselves; and we ought unquestionably to take further measures for putting down this crying vice of our times. I feel disposed to pursue the course which proved successful forty years ago with the slave traffic. The eager pursuit of enormous gain in that execrable crime, falsely called a trade, disarmed mere pecuniary penalties of all terror in the eyes of the offenders. But when my bill of 1811 made it felony, no calculation of profit or loss could reconcile men to the hazard of being not only branded with infamy—for to that they might have been callous—but of being transported as convicts; and the traffic ceased to be carried on by British subjects. Why should we not try if they whom the vehement desire of obtaining seats in Parliament indoces to run the risk of penal actions, or of losing the prize they are in quest of, by being unseated on petition, will venture to corrupt voters when, on detection, they may be sent to the treadmill? I question, also, if their agents would expose themselves to this hazard; and assuredly the new law of evidence will enable us to reach the agent even when it may fail in securing the detection of the principal.

"But except in this one particular the success of that act has proved most complete. The Judges, even those who were most averse to it, now bear the clearest and strongest testimony in its favor. It has certainly both acted universally and powerfully in enabling Courts to arrive at the truth, and it has been as efficacious in preventing unjust suits and dishonest defences. Certainly to encourage all rightful litigation, and check the wrongful, opening wide the doors of our Courts to the honest suitor, and, as far as possible, to him alone, and favoring only the resistance to unjust demands,—must ever be the great object of the lawgiver, but never can he attain it until he completes the substitution of natural for technical procedure. Those kindred measures admitting the evidence of parties, and establishing local judicatures, have been the nearest approach to the accomplishment of this. And how prodigious is the good thus effected, the misery prevented! How many instances does the comparatively narrow experience of each of us in the profession afford us, of persons driven to ruin and despair by the denial of their just claims through the law's delay and cost, or the enforcement of them at enormous sacrifice, and after a lifetime of anxiety and vexation!

ARBITRATION.

"But I must once more entreat your attention, and that of all law reformers, to by far the most essential of the measures for preventing undue and unnecessary litigation—a measure, too, intimately connected with the great improvements of which I have been speaking—I mean the encouragement of arbitration, and vesting in the local judge the functions of a Court of Reconcilement. This system has been again and again recommended by the experience of other countries; but why go abroad for proof of the blessed results which it must necessarily have? Surely no one can doubt that if the parties in every case were to come unattended by any professional men before a judge, and hear his opinion upon their several contentions, a vast proportion of groundless claims and groundless defences must be immediately stopped with hardly any expense incurred, and those causes only come to trial in which, whether on matter of law or of fact, there was a real ground of dispute—a matter that ought to be tried. When this consummation shall crown the efforts of our statesmen and lawyers, they may truly enjoy that most delightful of all gratifications, the consciousness that they have really promoted the happiness of their fellow-creatures. Far be it from me to undervalue the merit and the enjoyments of individual or private beneficence. But all feel, and with great unhappiness, how limited is the power of each of us in this direction, and how we are exposed to deception and to mistake even in the little we can do. Some, as you are aware, who even make it a rule to consider each day as lost that has not seen an act of kindness, keeping with themselves an account of the description, are continually undergoing the misery of limited resources to meet demands that have no limits whatever, and not seldom find that their benevolence has been misdirected. But they who, by general measures of a wise policy, defeat injustice, disarm oppression, restore lost rights, and protect threatened possession—who save humble men from the wiles of the crafty, rescue thoughtless men from their own improvidence—they have the unspeakable comfort of knowing that their means of doing good are commensurate with their wishes, that their exertions can never be wasted on the undeserving, that their benevolence can never be otherwise than beneficent, and that the "quality of their mercy" is of the very highest order, preventive of ill, not remedial, and leaving far less distress to relieve. When all men in high station and of great power shall have their minds well impressed with this principle, we shall see the record of their public labors altogether eclipse that of their private charities.

The Supposed Wealth of India.

The following brief account of India finance will be a sufficient answer to this question. The entire net revenue of 100,000,000 of Indians is rather short of £20,000,000 a year. In the last year of the last Indian charter the Indian debt was £35,463,483, bearing an interest of £1,754,515. On the 30th April, 1850, or in sixteen years' time, the debt had accumulated to £46,908,061, and the interest to £2,236,140.

But this is not the true state of the present debt, and the Indian territory is mortgaged far far more than appears on paper as territorial debt. The Indian revenue is now loaded with the interest of what is supposed to have been the commercial capital of the old trading firm, and also with the interest of a commercial debt of that firm; the first of these having amounted, in 1850-51, to £636,493, and the last to £143,970. With these new liabilities, the capital of the Indian debt will be £63,332,539, and the yearly interest £3,017,612. Thus, in sixteen years' time, the capital of the territorial debt has been increased by £27,879,056, and the yearly interest by £1,261,067. By the time the twenty years' lease shall have run out, with the potent help of a Burmese war, both capital and interest will have been doubled!

The East India Company, therefore, certainly does not come before Parliament, petitioning for a renewal of its lease of power, under auspicious circumstances. A yearly deficit seems at present to be the normal state of Indian finance. Thus, according to the last accounts presented to Parliament, there was in 1847-48 a deficit of £1,911,791, and next year one of £1,479,115. For thirteen years, in fact, the revenue fell short of expenditure, with one exception, lucky 1849-50; and the surplus in this latter year, namely, £351,337, did not arise from financial skill or economy, but from an accident of the elements, a season favorable to the growth of white poppies.

The accident is worth a short explanation. The year 1849-50 produced an unusually large crop of opium, and hence an unusually large opium revenue,—more Malays and Chinese than usual getting drunk that year on the juice of Indo-British poppies. In the preceding years the average net opium revenue had been £2,566,282, but in the fortunate year it was £3,530,380, yielding thus a sum which not only covered deficiencies in other branches of the revenue of that year, but left even a small surplus. Our readers are already aware that not one farthing of the opium revenue is contributed by our Indian subjects, but all of it by strangers, and chiefly by the Chinese.

The civil charges of India, as paid in India, exceed four millions a year, and the military and naval, twelve millions; exclusive of three millions more spent in England on both. The civil expenditure arises from multiplicity of unnecessary Government appointments, and, above all, from the payment of salaries ranging in amount from two to fourfold the remuneration of the same services in England, where the wages of day labor are about ten times greater, and bread corn about three times as dear. The military charges are not so excessive, when it is considered that India is nothing but a conquest, and that the army has to maintain in subjection 150,000,000 subjects and tributaries, and to protect a territory of ten times the extent of the United Kingdom. The less proportional expenditure, in this case, arises from several causes. Thus Her Majesty's squadron, which guards the coast of India, is not charged to the India revenue, but to the English treasury. European military services, also, are rewarded at about one-third part of civil emolument; but above all, the majority of the Indian force, which, of all arms, cannot be less than 300,000 men, is composed of the conquered natives, a soldier of this class costing no more than 6d. a day, while one of the conquerors would cost five times as much.

With an expenditure year after year in excess of revenue, it may seem surprising that the credit of the Indian Government should be such as to enable it to borrow largely, and this at very moderate rates of interest. The fact is worth a short explanation. The East India Company has ceased to be a trading body—is even precluded from trading, and is nothing more than the trustee, on a limited lease, of a property which belongs to the Crown and people of this kingdom. By the Charter Act of 1813, the Indian territory is expressly declared to be what was not doubtful before, "the undoubted sovereignty of the Crown of Great Britain and Ireland." The Act of 1833 is still more explicit. The revenues of the Indian territory are mortgaged to the creditors for the Indian debt; and as the territory is the declared property of the Crown and people of this country, England becomes, of necessity, the guarantee for the payment of the interest of the Indian debt. The security of England extends, indeed, much beyond the more territorial debt, for it includes all the liabilities of the late trading association. Thus the supposed capital of the old corporation of £6,000,000 is counted to the British people at £12,000,000; and this sum the nation will have to pay twenty-two years hence, if it should then take the administration of India into its own hands. Sir ROBERT PEEL, indeed, in his place in Parliament, openly avowed the responsibility of England.

Ever since the conviction became general that England, and not a corporation of monopolists, was the real security for the Indian debt, the Indian Government has been able to borrow on very easy terms indeed, and to pay off all old loans bearing high interest. Fifty years ago it could raise no money under twelve per cent., and at the beginning of the present century it paid ten per cent. Then it borrowed at eight per cent., then at six, and now it borrows at five per cent., and has even borrowed at four per cent. Some collateral circumstances have contributed to this facility. The free trade, which the Company so greatly deprecated, brought a larger supply of money into the Indian market, and thus increased the facility of borrowing. Again, the Government being itself the chief proprietor of the land, by taking the principal part of its rent as tax, it follows that mortgages of the land as a security for loans are nearly unknown in India; while all other kinds of fixed property, such as houses, canals, and railways, are so few as hardly to deserve being taken into account. Hence, the Indian Government enjoys a kind of monopoly of the Indian money market, its security being the only certain one. It can thus borrow at five per cent., while the market rate of interest is eight, ten, and even twelve per cent.

Facility of borrowing on such easy terms, is, of course, liable to abuse, being an incentive to unnecessary wars, and to lavish expenditure; and it therefore behoves the people of England, who are answerable to the Indian creditors of the State, to look well to the conditions on which they are to grant another lease of the Indian Administration, after the expiration of the present, in April, 1853.

Assuredly there must be an end put to the too long continued delusion that India is a rich country. On the contrary, compared to our own, or to any other civilized country of Europe or America, it is a poor one. A country is not rich merely because it parts, without resistance, as India does, with the little it has. The taxes of British India are all war taxes—that is, taxes which are not diminished in peace, nor augmented in war; the last, simply because, being at the highest practicable pitch, they cannot be increased. The war taxes, squeezed out of one hundred millions of Indians, amount only to "two-fifths" of the peace taxes paid by some twenty seven millions of British-born subjects. Even of the small proportional sum which the Indian revenue amounts to, about "one-sixth" part is not, as already explained, contributed by the Indian subjects of Britain, but by strangers.

Financially speaking, then, away with the idle talk about "the wealth of Ormus and of India," about the "gorgeous East," and about "barbaric pearl and gold." These expressions are the property of poets, but are very mischievous to politicians.—*London Examiner.*

Military Pageantry and Martial Enthusiasm.

From Tait's Edinburg Magazine.

Two very dissimilar scenes at one time contrasted in our mind, moved us to certain anxieties, inducing the present reflections. In the Parisian field of Mars, a multitude of admiring gazers saw the magnificent array of military France. Acclaiming shouts and thunder of cannon announced the possessor of that splendor and force, to whose name an idolatrous nation had again devoted itself. He rode far down the close and rigid line of gleaming bayonets; he turned to gallop past the squadrons of warrior horsemen, and crossed the iron range of destructive engines, terrible and mute, significant of sudden and overwhelming death. Holding up the Roman eagle, associated with superb designs of European sway, he spoke of the exciting "glory" of conquest, and of the imposing "order" of a camp. Receiving in fond exultation this familiar banner, a hundred captains swore to combat under it. Religion—such religion as may be "in a rich gold embroidered cope and mitre"—imparted to the army an ostensible sanction in the Latin offices of pliant Catholicism, and in the prostituted word of God. Voluptuous festivities were preparing, and the gay city swelled in sumptuous intoxication. The pomp of the world, the vigour of the flesh, and the pride of life were at their highest. There was little memory of the unburied corpses on the plains of Borodino, of the starving men who were stiffened in the Russian frost, or those who rotted in the Egyptian fever. The perception of the truth was made dim by the dazzling parade of war. The description of this came to us in busy and pacific Manchester. After a few hours, we sat at evening within the plain white walls of a quiet building, the customary place of the silent worship of Friends. A few score of people—placid matrons, respectable elders and earnest youth—were calmly meeting for a testimony against war. Some persons, whose character and services to mankind are such as to obtain our reverence, in turn addressed them. With speech impressive because of the great interests it involved, the more convincing through their grave sincerity, they demanded the recognition in national policy, of the Christian spirit, the Christian law of mutual love. They laid bare the revolting horrors of multitudinous slaughter; they exhibited, from historical examples, the uselessness, the political inexpediency, of warlike operations; and calculated, in money and wasted labor, their ruinous cost. With sarcastic ridicule, they depreciated the delusive renown of military prowess, and protested against having society demoralized by a process which, to mould the mechanical servility of the soldier, crushes the virtue of the citizen. They unanimously adopted the report of the Committee, and expressed a hopeful confidence that, in a future age, war shall be altogether abolished. We have faith in that anticipation. The Author of our race has pledged his universe to the fulfilment of that promise. The prayer for the speedy securing of final peace is echoed in the hearts of all just men, as it is incessantly repeated from all places of the lamenting earth. The violence done by man to man affects us with a sorrow that craves human utterance; it would count the dropping blood with its own tears. On us, citizens of England, who have in community the power of partially directing the State, is set the duty of exerting, for the prohibition of war, an influence never before wielded by any nation of freemen in the modern world. Britain should maintain an attitude, noble as her public spirit, declaring the truth, denouncing tyranny, standing alone in generosity, with the courage that dares to go unarmed, but holding back in wary vigilance the resources of formidable strength. Let it be known to despots and to courtiers, while in Europe a perjured and cringing treachery licks the cruel hand of triumphant barbarism, that, though we do not prepare to contend with it, no timidity, nor indifference of comfortable ease, causes the abstinence, but patient, humane wisdom. It is known, as the distinction of our country, that our Government cannot originate or provoke a war, except by the popular will. We are to endeavor, by all methods of discussion, through the press and in the sacred appeals of Christian exhortation, through constitutional assemblies and petition, and the occasional congress of foreign deputations, to infuse into the public sentiment a disgust with martial achievements, and so to prevent the people from ever consenting to their repetition. * * *

Comparing the splendid exhibition of martial state, "the pomp and circumstance of *glorious* war," displayed in the spectacle at Paris, with the modest agency of retiring benevolence, the quiet protest of which it happened to us then to witness, no method of opposition to the war-spirit seemed likely to be more effective than a fair criticism of its æsthetic aspect. It is to strip off the meretricious finery in which the custom of slaughter has been decked by art, so that its hideous reality may be exposed; to do this, we must scrutinize its imposing accessories, detect the false texture of the gaudy pageant, and reclaim from war the magnificence not its own. We deny, then, regarding in the outset its mere external appearance, that a modern army, in the most perfect organization and equipment, affords a complete satisfaction to the eye of genuine taste. In all its brilliancy of costume and of color, in all its symmetrical masses, it is yet a disfiguring perversion, not a graceful development of nature. The human form, vigorous and erect, is there; but drilling has shaped it into a constrained monotony of attitude. The faces of soldiery, succeeding each other at the same unvaried step, wear an impassive, indifferent expression of blank and even vacuity. No manifestation is perceptible in this dull range, of the bias of personal energy; the individual peculiarities even of bodily conformation, such as impart fresh interest to every single specimen we see of the brute animals, are in these men partially disguised and cramped by the rigid uniformity of their prescribed exercise. Neither to the faculties of the particular man, nor to the ideal type of the species, has there been any regard in the soldier's education; but he has been trained into a machine of bones and muscles, calculated with precision to execute certain motions, adapted to the construction of that apparatus, manufactured by the iron-founder or the locksmith, to which he is attached as a part of the same mechanism. Men in this condition, we say, therefore, do not gratify the requirements of artistic beauty; but if they be a troop of cavalry, we admire their horses rather, since the lower animal does not suggest the painful sense of degraded nature. We may imagine armies in action putting forth, no doubt, an extraordinary amount of aggregate force. Several thousand strong men, aided by mechanical and chemical contrivances, are sufficient to concentrate, during a short time, so much physical power as may produce very astonishing effects. But if the violence of a shock, the crashing force of missiles, the astounding noise of artillery, and the blaze of fire, are of a kind to compose a total of real sublimity, how puny must all this brawling tumult of human fabrication appear when it is compared with the elements of nature in their awful strife, the vast and deep heavings of the tempestuous sea, the jagged darts of rending lightning from the summit of heaven, or when thunder breaks roaring out of the frowning blackness, and whirling eddies of the watery storm rush through the agitated air!—*Article: The Poetry of Martial Enthusiasm.*

Jonas King.

It is well known to the religious community that this missionary was condemned by the criminal court of Athens to fifteen days' imprisonment and banishment. The former of these sentences is regarded by all the orthodox Greeks as executed. With respect to the latter, it appears that the ministers of King OTHO refuse to carry it into effect, partly because they have no desire to come into collision with the American Government, but chiefly because they, as also the generality of respectable Greeks, have little doubt of the illegality of condemnation, although they by no means approve of his unceremonious treatment of what he calls the mummeries of their Church, to which they owe their national existence, the preservation of their language, and the little civil liberty they now enjoy.

JONAS KING has been in Greece about twenty-four years, and, until quite recently, he was suffered to preach his doctrine without much molestation. He was as hostile to the absurdities of the Greek Church twenty-four years ago, as he was when his prosecutors charged him with the heinous crime of having family worship, of preaching and recommending the Bible—a thoroughly Protestant book—of making converts to Puritanism, and of constantly talking about God and the Day of Judgment. Whence, then, this sudden ebullition of holy zeal—this determination to drive heresy from the country? We answer: Previous to the Revolution of 1821, Greece, as an Ecclesiastical Province, formed an integral part of the Diocese of the Bishop of Constantinople. In 1833, the Church of the newly established Kingdom, formally asserted its independence—a step anything but agreeable to the mother Church; because the head of that Church, who is the lineal successor of ANDREW, the brother of PETER, observed a perceptible dimunition of the contents of his coffers. Accordingly, all sorts of reports, prejudicial to the orthodoxy of the Independent Greeks, were industriously circulated by the truth-loving tools of his Holiness. In the course of time, for various political and fiscal reasons, it seemed good to the Greek Government and to the Holy Synod of the Kingdom of Greece to disgrace themselves by cringingly petitioning his Holiness, aforesaid, mercifully to look upon their sinking fortunes and chronic infirmities.

Their supplication, after some sham opposition, was heard, and the independence of the Church of the kingdom of Greece was canonically proclaimed to the orthodox world in the year 1850. But no event so confirmatory of the triumphs of the true and only faith must be solemnized by some suitable sacrifice; and JONAS KING, the American, was the victim. If it be asked why the hierarchy selected him, in preference to any other missionary, we answer: No other missionary has told them more wholesome truths. KING boldly condemns the idolatrous practices of the Eastern Church; charges it with having banished Jehovah from his altar, and substituted a woman—the Virgin MARY—in his place. His unbending integrity, his uncompromising hostility to lying in all its forms, and his other provoking peculiarities, render him an object of general hatred. And we can assure his fellow laborers that they are indebted to him in no small degree for the comparative quiet they enjoy, the fury of the church having spent its shafts upon his devoted head. Their having escaped persecution is not owing to their being regarded with more favor; for in the Levant all missionaries are generally believed to be members of one and the same secret society, called *Farmasonia*, (Freemasonry), which has for its main object the subversion of all true religion and morality throughout the world, as a step preparatory to the reception of Protestantism, the lowest form of apostacy from God.

As to the Episcopal Missionaries, both English and American, when they first went to Greece and Turkey, they conceived the idea of converting the *whole* Greek Church to Episcopacy, and to this effect they had the prayer-book of the Anglican Church translated into fantastic Greek, imagining all the while that its great beauties would act as a charm upon the Greek mind. Its publication, however, soon undeceived them. For, although nearly as complicated as the Greek *Euchologion*, (prayer-book,) it was pronounced decidedly inferior to it in point of sublimity, beauty, and devotion. The fact is, that when a Greek abandons his Church, he is apt to embrace Deism, Atheism, or Calvinism, rather than anything else—most commonly Atheism. Way-stations do not seem to suit his temperament. As a general thing, these Missionaries have escaped persecution because they have treated the ritual of the Eastern Church with too much deference, and because they enjoy British protection to a certain extent and in a certain sense: and John Bull, everybody knows, is not to be trifled with. One of them, in particular, was appointed Chaplain to the British Embassy some years ago, which very properly prevents the Bishops from detecting any flaw in his creed. They may be charged, also, with having displayed too much submission to the pretensions of the unprincipled successors of the Apostles, although nearly all intelligent Greeks deny that they are even simple Bishops; for owing to the prevalence of the crime of simony, every one of them is virtually deposed by the following canon:

"He who ordaineth for money shall be deposed, as also he who is ordained."

KING is not without friends even in the City of Athens. The *People's Journal* has taken a decided part in his favor, and twelve good lawyers have professionally declared that his condemnation was illegal. From a letter dated Athens, Sept. 6, 1852, we learn that he is still there, preaching in Greek every Sunday as usual, and walking about the streets unmolested. These facts clearly show that the Greeks are not as bad as they might be. In Spain this missionary would have been assassinated twenty-four years ago. [*Boston Advertiser.*

The Duke on Military Command in Ireland.

In the Limerick *Chronicle* the annexed letter is given. It was written on the eve of his departure from Cork, to command the army in the Peninsula:

CORK, July 7, 1808.

TO BRIGADIER GENERAL LEE—*My Dear Sir:* According to the desire which you expressed in the conversation which I had with you at Lord HARRINGTON'S on Wednesday, I proceed to give you my opinion on the nature and circumstances of the command which you are about to exercise in the County of Limerick. In the first place, I must point out to you that the situation of a general officer commanding in a district in Ireland is very much of the nature of a deputy-governor of a county or a province; he becomes necessarily charged with the preservation of the peace of the district placed under his command, and the Government must confide in his reports and opinions for the adoption of many measures relating solely to the civil administration of the country. From these circumstances it is obvious that it is the duty of every general officer to make himself acquainted with the local circumstances of his district, and with the characters of the different individuals residing within it, in order that he may decide for himself according to the best of his judgment and information, and that he may not be misled by others.

This duty will be still more obvious by a consideration of certain circumstances which exist in nearly all parts of Ireland. It frequently happens that disturbances exist only in a very small degree, and probably only partially, and that the civil power is fully adequate to get the better of them; at the same time, the desire to let a building to Government for a barrack—the desire to have troops in the county, either on account of the increased consumption which they occasion of the necessaries of life, or because the increased security which they would give to that particular part of the country would occasion a general rise in the value and the rent of land, which probably at that moment might be out of lease—or, in some instances, the desire to have the yeomanry called out on permanent duty—occasions a representation that the disturbances are much more serious than the facts would warrant. Upon these occasions, letter after letter is written to the commanding officer and to the Government; the same fact is repeated through many different channels; and the result of an inquiry generally is, that the outrage complained of is by no means of the serious nature or of the extent which has been stated. The obvious remedy for this evil, and that which is generally resorted to, is to call for informations on oath of the transactions which are complained of; but the remedy is not certain; for it frequently happens that these informations on oath are equally false with the original representations. The general officer, then, has no remedy, excepting by his acquaintance and communication with the magistrates and gentlemen of the county, to acquire a knowledge of characters, and to become acquainted with all the circumstances which occur.

It frequently happens that the people who do commit outrages and disturbances have some reason to complain; but, in my opinion, that is not a subject for the consideration of the general officer. He must aid in the preservation of the peace of the county, and in the support of the law; and he who breaks the law must be considered in the wrong, whatever may have been the nature of the provocation which he has received.

It is possible that grievances may exist in the County of Limerick; provisions may be too dear, or too high a rent may be demanded for land; and there may be no poor laws, and the magistrates may not do their duty as they ought by the poor; but these circumstances afford no reason why the general officer should not give the military aid which he may have at his command to preserve the peace, to repress disturbance, and to bring those to justice who may have been guilty of a violation of the law.

In respect to the gentlemen of the County in which you are posted, I recommend you to attend particularly to the Lord Chief Baron O'GRADY. You will find him well informed of the transactions in the County of Limerick, and well acquainted with characters, and disposed to assist your judgment. I also recommend to your attention Mr. DICKSON, the late High Sheriff for the County; and Colonel VEREKER, the member for the city of Limerick. There may be, and certainly are, other gentlemen in the County of Limerick on whose information you can depend; but I have requested Mr. TRAIL, to whom I send this letter, to apprize you confidentially of the names of these whom you ought to consult.—Believe me, &c.

ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

Brigadier-General LEE.

ANTIQUARIAN DISCOVERY.—A few weeks ago, in clearing out the ruins of an old chapel in Nuneham Regis, in Warwickshire, which had been pulled down, all but the belfry tower, about forty years since, we thought it necessary to trench the whole space, that we might more certainly mark out the boundaries of the building, as we wished to restore it, in some measure, to the former state. It had been used as a stack yard and a depository of rubbish, by the tenants of the farm, on which it was, ever since its dilapidation. We began to trench at the west end, and came on a great many bones and skeletons, from which the coffins had crumbled away, till, finding the earth had been moved, we went deeper, and discovered a leaden coffin, quite perfect, without date or inscription of any kind. There had been an outer wooden coffin, which was decayed, but quantities of the black rotten wood were all round it. We cut the lead and folded back the top, so as not destroy it, beneath was a wooden coffin in good preservation, and also without any inscription. As soon as the leaden top was rolled back, a most overpowering aromatic smell diffused itself all over the place. We then unfastened the inner coffin, and found the body of a man embalmed with great care, and heaps of rosemary and aromatic leaves piled over him.

On examining the body more closely, we found it had been beheaded; the head was separately wrapped up in linen, and the linen shirt that covered the body was drawn quite over the neck where the head had been cut off; the head was laid straight with the body, and where the joining of the head and neck should have been, it was tied around with a broad black ribbon. His hands were crossed on his breast, the wrists were tied with black ribbon, and the thumbs were tied together with black ribbon. He had a peaked beard, and a quantity of long brown hair, curled and clotted with blood, round his neck; the only mark on anything about him was on the linen on his chest, just above where his hands were crossed; on it were the letters "T. B." worked in black silk.

On trenching towards the channel, we came on four leaden coffins, laid side by side, with inscriptions on each; one contained the body of Francis, Earl of Chichester and Lord Dunsmure, 1653; the next the body of Audrey, Countess of Chichester, 1652; another the body of Lady Audrey Leigh, their daughter, 1640; and the fourth the body of Sir John Anderson, son of Lady Chichester by her first husband. We opened the coffin of Lady Audrey Leigh, and found her perfectly embalmed and in entire preservation, her flesh quite plump, as if she was alive, her face very beautiful, her hands exceedingly small and not wasted: she was dressed in fine linen, trimmed all over with old point lace, and two rows of lace were laid flat across her forehead. She looked exactly as if she were lying asleep, and seemed not more than sixteen or seventeen years old; her beauty was very great; even her eyelashes and eyebrows were quite perfect, and her eyes were closed; no part of her face or figure was at all fallen in.

We also opened Lady Chichester's coffin, but with her the embalming had apparently failed; she was a skeleton, though the coffin was half full of aromatic leaves. Her hair, however, was as fresh as if she lived; it was long, thick, and as soft and glossy as that of a child, and of a perfect auburn color. In trenching on one side of where the altar had been, we found another leaden coffin, with an inscription. It contained the body of a Dame Marie Browne, daughter of one of the Leighs, and of the Lady Marie, daughter to Lord Chancellor Brackley. This body was also quite perfect, and embalmed principally with a very coffee-colored seed, with which the coffin was nearly filled, and it also had so powerful a perfume that it filled the whole place. The linen, riband, &c., were quite strong and good in all these instances, and remained so after exposure to the air; we kept a piece out of each coffin, and had it washed, without its being at all destroyed. Young Lady Audrey had ear-rings in her ears—black enameled serpents. The perfumes of the herbs and gums used in embalming them was so sickening that we were all ill after inhaling it, and most of the men employed in digging up the coffins were ill also. My object in sending this account is, if possible, to discover who the beheaded man is. The chapel is on the estate of Lord John Scott, who inherited it from his paternal grandmother, the Duchess of Buccleuch, daughter of the Duke of Montagu, into whose family Nuneham Regis and other possessions in Warwickshire came, by the marriage of his grandfather with the daughter of Lord Dunsmure, Earl of Chichester.—*Notes and Queries.*

CINCINNATI.—In 1788, Mr. MATHIAS DENMAN, of New-Jersey, purchased 800 acres of land at the epecie price of fifteen pence per acre, in Hamilton County, Ohio. On that purchase now stands Cincinnati, the "Queen City of the West!" In the Fall of 1789, a survey of the town was commenced. The lower table land was covered with sycamores and maples, and the upper with beech and oak. Through these dense forests, streets were laid out and "blazed," and the corners marked upon the trees. Three or four cabins were built on Front street, and in 1792, about fifty persons were added to the population by emigration, and the first Presbyterian Church was erected, which stood till 1818. In 1790, the County of Hamilton was organized by Governor ST. CLAIR. The Courts were held in the tavern of GEO. AVARY, and a log building was occupied as a Jail. Cincinnati being the seat of Justice, was also ornamented with a pillory and a whipping-post, and occasionally with a gallows. A Fort called Fort Washington had been erected, which was commanded by Captain WILLIAM H. HARRISON, and the population of Cincinnati, including the garrison and followers of the army, was about six hundred.

The town of Cincinnati was incorporated by the Territorial Legislature in 1802, and the city in 1819 by the State Legislature. Fifty-seven years ago, Cincinnati contained 94 cabins, 10 frame houses, and about 500 people. The river business to Pittsburg was done by two keel boats, each making a trip once in four weeks. They were war as well as merchant vessels, being covered and fitted with port holes to fire out at, and armed with six pieces carrying pound balls, and a number of muskets. Hostile Indians were the enemies dreaded by the pioneer navigators. By 1810 the trade between Cincinnati and New-Orleans in keel boats had become considerable. The passage of a boat down to New-Orleans of 40 tons took about 25, and its return 65 days. At that period Cincinnati contained some 400 dwellings, 30 stores, 2 printing offices, issuing weekly gazettes, and the Miami Exporting Company Bank. A most striking contrast with the present Metropolis of the West! Her unparalleled growth and prosperity during the past two score years, giving a coloring of reality to the prescience of a writer in 1841, who ventured the "prediction that in one hundred years from this time Cincinnati will be the greatest city in America; and by the year of our Lord 2000, the greatest city in the world."—*Ed. Cor. Cleveland Herald.*

A Cuban Story Spoiled.

From the National Intelligencer, Dec. 2.

Recently, the Filibuster press has permitted no opportunity to pass of arraigning the authorities of Cuba on account of alleged hostility to Mr. LAW'S steamers. The following paragraph came under our notice yesterday, in a New-York paper, where it is credited to the *Democratic Review*:

"Under Gen. TAYLOR'S Administration, Mr. E. JOHNSON, the Agent for the Company, was sent down to select the best site for a Dock, and prepare maps and charts of the same. He did so, and on his return to Havana, was shut up for two months in the Moro Castle, fined $1,000 for no offence, and without ever being able to obtain redress or reparation."

Being apprised of the occurrences of which the above paragraph professes to speak, we take occasion to relate them, as communicated to us from a source upon which we can confidently rely. They are as follows:

In 1850, some months after the Steamship Company went into operation, Mr. YORICK JOHNSTON, then a ship-broker at Havana, left for New-York in one of the Company's steamers, without a passport, and returned in her unnoticed and unsuspected. Very soon afterwards he repeated the same voyage, going and returning, as before, without a passport. As this was about the time of the first invasion by LOPEZ, at Cardenas, suspicion was naturally excited at the movement of every foreigner, (JOHNSTON is a *British* subject,) and especially so upon the occasion of two such rapid trips to the headquarters of the "Filibusteros," as this of JOHNSTON. In his case the consequence was, that, upon information laid before the Captain-General, he was arrested and detained some six or seven weeks in the guard-house of the *puerto monserratte*, (principal city gate,) on the charge of leaving the country and returning thereto without a passport; and, during his detention, the proceedings were so conducted as to take the shape of an investigation as to any political connection he might have had with the disaffected part of the population. The fine imposed, was, in conformity to law, $500 in each case.

Mr. JOHNSTON was never employed as an agent to "select a dock, make maps and charts," or any thing of the kind, but was merely appointed by the Steamship Company after his release, his fitness being well established, as their out door Havana agent, and to see that everything in the way of sailing, provisions, stores, &c., was ready on the arrival of each ship. During his detention in the guard-house he messed with the officers, and was under no other restraint than being actually confined to the building.

NEW-YORK CITY.

SINGULAR CASE OF MURDER.—The British ship *Fitzjames*, Capt. HOYT, arrived at the Quarantine on Wednesday night, having on board among other passengers one wounded man, a Jew, named DANTZKA, a native of Poland, and also a German named AUG

FINANCIAL.

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BILL AND EXCHANGE BROKERS, No. 35 Wall-st., New-York.

CHRISTOPHER G. BOURNE, FRANCIS BOURNE.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF RAILROAD BONDS.—THE BUFFALO, CORNING and NEW-YORK RAILROAD COMPANY will sell at auction, through SIMEON DRAPER, on WEDNESDAY, the 15th of December, 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, $150,000 of their first Mortgage Bonds. These Bonds are $1,000 each, and mature 1st April, 1867. They bear coupons for interest, at the rate of 7 per cent per annum, due on the 1st April and 1st October, at the Bank of Commerce, in this city. They are secured by the first and only Mortgage on the whole road and franchises, made to JOHN A. STEVENS, JAMES S. T. STRAHAN, and JOHN A. C. GRAY, Trustees, and are CONVERTIBLE, at the option of the holder, into the Capital Stock of the Company, any time before 1857. The Mortgage provides for an issue in all of $1,000,000 of Bonds, in specified lots, as consecutive portions of the road are thrown open to public traffic. $400,000 were sold last May; $150,000 are now to be disposed of, and the balance not to be offered till next Summer, after the other portions of the work are completed.

The road is now finished and running to CONESEUS, a distance of 57 miles, and is graded for nearly 41 miles further, to Bath. The iron is purchased and paid for, for this whole distance, to that point. In fact, $350,000 of the Bonds of this Company were offered at auction, the earning section of the road had only just been put in operation, and all estimates of its earnings were merely conjectural. The cars have now been running since May, on an average, about 25 miles, and the net earnings are equal to fully 10 per cent, on the entire cost of the whole 57 miles section now completed, yet only the way traffic has contributed to the receipts, which have been constantly increasing; and the Directors anticipate, with well grounded confidence, a continued augmentation from the new channels of traffic they are now opening. It is believed that the receipts now exceed those of any other section of unfinished Railroad in this State, of similar length, and so short a time in operation.

The whole work is under contract to BUFFALO, where a location is secured for Depôt Buildings, and the Directors feel entire confidence in saying, that the cars will run over the whole road by next July. The length of the line from Corning to Buffalo is 134 miles. Its grading, masonry, and bridging are of the best character; the Depôt Buildings are neat and substantial, and the entire work will compare favorably with any other in the country. Its rails are of the heavy T pattern, manufactured on the broad gauge, forming the connecting link between the Erie Railroad, the Cornish and the Great Lakes at Buffalo. The Buffalo and Brantford Road is of the same broad gauge, and will continue this channel of railroad communication to Detroit, and the Far West. The district of country through which the Buffalo, Corning, and New-York Road runs, is rich in its productions in the western part of this State, and affords a local traffic sufficient to maintain and pay good dividends on the cost of the road, and the Directors count with confidence on a fair share of the great through travel in addition. The character of the Bonds now offered is such that the Directors can say with sincerity that they are equal to any Railroad Securities in the market. The net earnings on that part of the road now running, being ample to secure certain the payment of principal and interest on the whole amount of Bonds the Company is authorized to issue, thus placing their safety beyond question. The Convertible clause adds greatly to their real value as an investment.

OFFICE OF THE ROCHESTER AND SYRACUSE RAILROAD COMPANY—CANANDAIGUA, Oct. 2, 1852.—NOTICE.—An installment of twenty dollars per share on the scrip stock of this Company is required to be paid on the 20th day of Oct., instant, and the balance due on said scrip stock, (being ten dollars per share,) is required to be paid on the 1st day of Feb. next.

By paying the last installment on the 10th day of Jan. next, instead of 1st Feb., with interest on both of said installments from the 1st day of Aug. last to the times of payment, and on the surrender of the scrip certificates, the scripholders will be entitled to full stock with the future dividends.

Payments of the said installments may be made at the Offices of Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., New-York; J. E. THAYER & BROTHER, Boston; at the Bank of Syracuse, Bank of Auburn, Rochester City Bank, and at this Office.

By order of the Board of Directors.

CHAS SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF NEW JERSEY.—A DIVIDEND OF THIRTY PER CENT, on the amount of certificates issued by the Receivers has been declared by the Chancellor, and will be paid as follows:

On such certificates as were given by CORTLANDT PARKER and OLIVER S. HALSTED, Jr., or either of them, on presentation of the same on and after Monday, December 6, 1852, at the Office of CORTLANDT PARKER, No. 231 Broad-st., Newark, N. J.

On such certificates as were given by THOMAS G. MARSH, at the State Bank at New Brunswick.

☞ Holders not presenting their own certificates should endorse an assignment, or give the presentee letters of attorney or an endorsed order.

CORTLANDT PARKER, } Receivers.
O. S. HALSTED, Jr., }

Newark, Nov. 29, 1852.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK.—ALBANY, Nov 29, 1852.—The FARMER'S BANK of Saratoga County has this day filed in this office, a notice of the appointment of MERFORD & VERMILYE, of the City of New-York, as agents for the redemption of its circulating notes, together with a revocation of the appointment of the ALBANY EXCHANGE BANK as such agent, agreeable to the act entitled "An act to amend the several acts relating to Incorporated Banks, Banking Associations and Individual Bankers," passed April 17, 1851.

DANIEL S. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK.—ALBANY, Nov. 30.—Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes of the PRATTSVILLE BANK, at Prattsville, (an individual bank,) must be presented at the office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York, for payment, within two years from the date of this notice, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the notes of the above bank will be given up to said bank.

DANIEL B ST JOHN,
d2-law2y Superintendent.

BANK DEPARTMENT—ALBANY, June 2, 1852.—Notice is hereby given in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes of the ADAMS BANK, at Ashford, Cattaraugus County (an individual bank), must be presented at the office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York for payment within two years from the date of this notice, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the notes issued by the said bank will be given up to said Bank.

jed'52-law2y*F D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

DIVIDEND.—The Board of Direction of the HOWARD INSURANCE COMPANY have this day declared a Dividend of Twelve Per Cent upon the Capital Stock, payable on and after MONDAY, Dec 6.

LEWIS PHILLIPS, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 24, 1852.

CREDITS ON CHINA, INDIA &c.—Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, New-York, are prepared to issue Mercantile Credits, Circular Notes, and Letters of Credit on the Oriental Bank of London, available at all the branches and agencies of that establishment, as follows:

Canton, Hong-Kong, Shanghai, } China. Madras, Bombay, Calcutta, } Columbo, Kandy, Singapore, } Ceylon.

REDEMPTION OF THE ALBANY AND SCHENECTADY (LATE MOHAWK AND HUDSON) RAILROAD COMPANY'S BONDS OF 1842, DUE DECEMBER 1, 1852.—Notice is hereby given, that the principal and interest due on the above bonds, will be paid on presentation at the office of Messrs WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., No. 52 Wall-st., New-York, at the office of the Company in the city of Albany. Interest on the above bonds will cease after the 1st December next.

Albany, Nov. 13, 1852. E. FOSTER, Jr., Secretary.

CREDITS, &C., FOR THE PACIFIC.—Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, New-York, issue Credits and Bills of Exchange, available at sight, on the following places on the West Coast: LIMA, VALPARAISO, PANAMA, SAN FRANCISCO.

SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS OF THE NEWBURGH AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY, reimbursable in 1867, with semi annual interest coupons attached; for sale by BLATCHFORD & BAINSFORD, No. 12 William-st.

SPECIE WANTED at the highest market rates, by S. GOODING & BROTHER, Bullion and Exchange Office, No. 4 Wall-st.

THE EASTERN BANK OF WASHINGTON, D. C., is redeemed No. 146 Bowery, and at 74½ Wall-st at ¼ per cent.

WRITING, BOOK-KEEPING, &c.—Class-rooms No. 307 Broadway, near Walker-st. Hours of instruction, 9 A. M. to 9 P. M. The design of "FOSTER'S Commercial Institute" is to furnish young gentlemen who have completed their general education, as well as adults, who are asking mercantile employment, an opportunity of attending, without loss of time, a practical knowledge of those branches which are essential to success in the active concerns of life. Writing, Book-keeping, and Commercial Arithmetic, are taught by Mr. FOSTER upon sound and indisputable principles, to the entire exclusion of the modern—six or twelve lessons—humbug; and students are qualified to discharge the duties of the counting-house in an expeditious and superior manner.

Gentlemen who are *familiar with the details of business*, may attain, under Mr. FOSTER'S instruction, a competent knowledge of the principles of double entry in the short space of one week.

S. T. CALLAHAN has removed his JOB PRINTING OFFICE from No. 123 Fulton-st. to No 113 Nassau, where he has greatly enlarged facilities for executing all kinds of Printing, plain and fancy, in the neatest, cheapest, and most expeditious manner. Having competent workmen, fast presses and an extensive assortment of type, mostly new and of the latest and most approved style, he feels confident of his ability to please all who may favor him with their orders, both in the style and price of his work. Cards, Circulars, Labels, Checks, Hand-bills, Show-bills, Posters, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed at short notice at the lowest cash prices. All work punctually delivered at the time promised. CALLAHAN, No. 113 Nassau st., 4th floor.

TO THE LADIES.—Our Fall style of Ladies, Misses and Children's Drab and Black Felt, Black and Drab Beaver Bonnets, with a beautiful Beaver Riding Hat for Ladies and Misses, made from the best stock in market. Also, a large and handsome assortment of plain and embroidered Cape of the latest Paris fashions, with new styles of Drab and Silver Felt, Black and Drab Beaver Hats and Plats for Boys, Misses and Children, at MONARQUE'S old establishment, No. 223 Bowery.

THE CINCINNATI GAZETTE—One of the most widely-circulated commercial papers in the West, published by the CINCINNATI GAZETTE CO., is received daily at the Advertising House of W. H. M'DONALD, No. 102 Nassau-st., corner of Ann, where Advertisements are received and contracted for at the lowest rates. As a medium for Business Advertisements it is not excelled by any beyond the Alleghany Mountains.

THE EYES.—Dr. WHEELER'S office, No. 32 Barclay-st., for the successful treatment of diseases of the Eye, and the insertion of Artificial Eyes, imported from Paris. Near sightedness restored, and Chronic Inflammation of the Eye-lids, however long standing, can be completely cured. Office hours, 8 A.M. till 3 P.M.

MEDICAL.

AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL FOR THE CURE OF COUGHS, COLDS, HOARSENESS, BRONCHITIS, INFLUENZA, WHOOPING COUGH, CROUP, ASTHMA and CONSUMPTION.—Of all the nauseous medicines extant, (and some of them valuable) for the cure of pulmonary complaints, nothing has ever been found which could compare in its effects with this Preparation. Others cure sometimes, but at all times and in all diseases of the lungs and throat where medicine can give relief, this will do it. It is pleasant to take, and perfectly safe in accordance with the directions. We do not advertise for the information of those who have tried it, but those who have not. Families that have known its value will not be without it, and by its timely use, they are secure from the dangerous consequences of Coughs and Colds, which neglected, ripen into fatal consumption. The Diploma of the Massachusetts Institute was awarded to this preparation by the Board of Judges, in September 1847; also, the Medals of the three great Institutes of Art, in this country; also the Diploma of the Ohio Institute at Cincinnati, has been given to the CHERRY PECTORAL, by their Government, in consideration of its extraordinary excellence and usefulness in curing affections of the Lungs and Throat.

Read the following opinion founded on the long experience of the eminent Physician of the Port and City of

ST. JOHNS, May 8, 1851.

DR. J. C. AYER: Five years trial of your CHERRY PECTORAL in my practice has proven what I foresaw from its composition, must be true, that it eradicates and cures the colds and coughs to which we, in this section, are peculiarly liable. I think its equal has not yet been discovered, nor do I know how a better remedy can be made for the distempers of the Throat and Lungs.

J. J. BURTON, M. D., F. R. S.

See what it has done on a wasted constitution, not only in the following cases, but a thousand more:

SUDBURY, Jan. 24, 1851.

DR. AYER: In the month of July last I was attacked by a violent diarrhœa in the mines of California. I returned to San Francisco in hope of receiving benefit from a change of climate and diet. My diarrhœa ceased, but was followed by a severe cough—and much soreness. I finally started for home, but received no benefit from the voyage. My cough continued to grow worse, and when I arrived in New York, I was at once marked by my acquaintances as a victim of consumption. I must confess that I saw no sufficient reason to doubt what my friends all believed. At this time I commenced taking your truly invaluable medicine with little expectation of deriving any benefit from its use. You would not receive these lines did I not regard it my duty to state that I was afflicted, through you, (but my health, in the space of eight months, is fully restored. I attribute it to the use of your CHERRY PECTORAL.

Yours truly, WILLIAM W. SMITH.

WASHINGTON, PA., April 12, 1848.

DEAR SIR: Feeling that I have been spared from a premature grave, through your instrumentality by the providence of GOD, I will take the liberty to express to you my gratitude. A Cough and the alarming symptoms of Consumption had reduced me too low to leave me anything like hope, when my physician brought me a bottle of your "PECTORAL." It seemed to afford immediate relief, and now, in a few weeks time has restored me to sound health. If it will do for others what it has done for me, you are certainly one of the benefactors of mankind. Sincerely wishing you every blessing I am, very respectfully, yours,

JOHN J. CLARKE, Rector of St. Peter's Church.

With such assurance and from such men, no stronger proof can be adduced, unless it be from its effects upon trial. Prepared and sold by JAMES C. AYER,

Practical Chemist, Lowell, Mass,

Sold by A. B. & D. SANDS, corner Fulton and William-streets, RUSHTON, CLARK & CO., C. D. RING, T. T. GREEN, and all the Druggists in New-York; Mrs. HAYES, No. 175 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, and by all dealers in medicine everywhere.

A CERTAIN CURE FOR THE PILES.

OFFICE, No. 196 BOWERY (four doors above Spring-st.)—Dr. UPHAM'S VEGETABLE ELECTUARY, (an internal remedy,) is a certain cure for Piles, in every form; also, for all those affections of the Stomach, Liver and Bowels, which are the cause of this afflicting complaint. For some of the most remarkable cures on record, see Pamphlet, which can be obtained gratis at the Proprietor's Office. Price of the Electuary $1 per box. Sold at No 196 Bowery; by Mrs HAYS, No. 175 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; and by Druggists genera ly.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.—A DANGEROUS WOUND IN THE THIGH CURED BY THEIR USE—About three years ago Mr. ACTON, of Melbourne, had his thigh most fearfully lacerated when out riding, his horse running away, and his leg coming in violent collision with a wall. He was confined to his bed for about eighteen months, suffering from the accident; and notwithstanding the best medical advice, every effort proved unsuccessful in healing the wound, and his health became so impaired that his life was despaired of. In this state he commenced using HOLLOWAY OINTMENT and PILLS, which had the effect of healing his wound with wonderful rapidity, and restoring him to sound health. Sold by all venders of medicine in the British Empire, and by those in the United States, in pots and boxes, at 37½ cents, 87 cents, and $1 75 each, or the wound, and his health became so impaired that his life was despaired of. In this state he commenced using HOLLOWAY OINTMENT and PILLS, which had the effect of healing his wound with wonderful rapidity, and restoring him to sound health. Sold by all venders of medicine in the British Empire, and by those in the United States, in pots and boxes, at 37½ cents, 87 cents, and $1 75 each, or the wound, and by the principal Houses in the Union, and by Messrs. A. B. & D. SANDS, New-York, and by the proprietor, No. 244 Strand, London.

IMPORTANT DISCOVERY IN DENTISTRY.—Toothache instantly relieved, without pain or extraction, by DRS. H. C. O'CONNOR and J. CONNERY, Surgical and Mechanical Dentists, and Manufacturers of Incorruptible Teeth, at No. 52 Lispenard-street, near Broadway. Whole or partial sets of Porcelain Teeth, set on gold, silver or platina plates, in a style not surpassed by any Dentist in the world, and with which can be masticated the hardest aliments. A full cabinet of the best instruments made, and constant practice, enable the Doctors to fill or extract in the easiest and safest mode, and with the greatest possible celerity. Particular attention paid to judiciously repairing and regulating children's teeth. The prices are as moderate as would be consistent with skillful, careful workmanship and the best material.

DR. BERON'S CELEBRATED FEMALE PILLS—This wonderful and justly celebrated remedy can be had at this office, or may be sent by mail to any address. Office corner of Broadway and Houston-st., over the drug store. The doctor attends exclusively to an office practice. Hours from 9 o'clock, A. M., till 12, and from 6 till 9 in the evening.

MADAME'S COUGH LOZENGES.—The best and most convenient remedy for Coughs, Colds, and diseases of the Throat and Lungs generally. Sold by A. B. & D. SANDS, No. 100 Fulton-st; M. DAME, No. 32 Carmine-st.; ABM. BIRDSALL, No. 451 Pearl-st., and others. 25 cts. package.

GREAT CURE FOR DYSPEPSIA.—Dr. HOUGHTON'S Pepsin or Gastric Juice, prepared from Rennet. Agent, J. BALL & CO., No. 100 Nassau-st.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

STRAKOSCH METROPOLITAN EMPORIUM, NO. 629 BROADWAY, AND NORTH MAIN-ST., Springfield, Mass.

SARLES & ADEY.

Dealers in Piano-Fortes, and Music Publishers,

Respectfully invite public inspection of their extensive and carefully selected stock of Piano-Fortes and Sheet Music.

FIRTH, POND & Co.'s Pianos, so justly celebrated for the clearness of their construction, richness and durability of tone. The beautiful Iron Piano-Fortes. The First Premiums of the American Institute have been awarded to these Instruments, at the late Fair in Castle Garden.

The Grand Square Piano, with antique carvings, unrivalled for beauty in design and sweetness of tone, manufactured by the celebrated house of KNABE & GUEHLE, of Baltimore.

The magnificent and powerful-toned Pianos, style a la Parisian, from the well known manufactory of G. N. SCHERR Philadelphia.

Those about purchasing Pianos should visit this establishment. The Instruments are offered at the lowest cash prices of the makers.

MELODEONS AND SERAPHINES,

With patent reeds and late improvements from the best makers.

T. GILBERT & CO'S PIANO FORTE WAREROOMS, No 333 Broadway, corner of Anthony st., second floor. T. G. & Co are daily adding to the extensive assortment of instruments in their New York rooms. They have pianos, with or without the celebrated melian, to suit purchasers from all sections of the country, both as regards price and quality. The superiority of their instruments has long been beyond question, and as to prices, T. G. & Co. urgently invite a comparison between their and those of any other manufacturer in the Union, confidently believing that from the peculiar facilities possessed by them they are enabled to outstrip all competition. Second hand pianos taken in exchange, or bought for cash. A large assortment of second hand pianos always on hand, at prices from $50 up. Pianos, with or without the melian, to let. Those in boudoir or cottage pianos, for small rooms, PRINCE'S & CARHART'S melodeons, at low prices.

HORACE WATERS, So'e Agent.

ÆOLIAN PIANOS, and others, by HALLETT, DAVIS & CO., Boston, always to be found in extensive assortment at the spacious Music store and Warerooms of the subscribers. Also, New-York and other Pianos, ranging in price from $150 to $400. Carhart's and Prince's Melodeons, Musical merchandize, of every kind wholesale and retail.

Also, second-hand Pianos at $25, $35, $40, $50, $60, $75, $90, $120, $125, to $225 GOULD & BERRY,

No. 397 Broadway, Music Publishers.

PIANO FORTES.—The best assortment of Pianos in this city can be seen at the Warerooms of LINCOLN & THOMPSON, No. 441 Broadway, including Hallet, Davis & Co.'s celebrated Æolian Pianos, of new and much approved scales, acknowledged superior to any other in the market. Also, a large variety from other distinguished New-York and Boston makers. Gilbert's and other second-hand with and without the Æolian, at various prices.

LINCOLN & THOMPSON, No. 441 Broadway.

MESSRS. LIGHTE & NEWTON, No. 22 Canal-st., in consequence of the increased demand and unrivaled popularity of their PIANO-FORTES, have extended their business, and are now prepared to offer to their friends, and those wishing a superior instrument, an extensive assortment, in plain and ornamented cases, of modern style, from 6½ to 7½ octave. Second-hand Pianos taken in exchange. Broadway Ware-rooms, No. 423.

PIANOS—Two new and valuable rosewood Pianos of 6½ and 7 octaves, warranted, and for sale at bargains. Also, 7 second-hand Pianos at 25, 40, 75, 90, 100, 125 and 145 dollars. Also, watches, jewelry, cigars, soaps, books, silks, &c. Cash advances for short periods on pianos, watches, and merchandise generally.

I. F. JONES, No. 52 Ann-st., 3d floor.

PIANO-FORTES.—The finest assortment of Piano-Fortes in the city may be found at the spacious warerooms of N. P. B. CURTIS & CO., No. 447 Broadway, consisting of George Hew's celebrated American Patent Action Pianos, T. Gilbert and Co.'s popular Æolian Pianos, Gilbert's and others' Boudoir. Also, a variety of new and second-hand Pianos for sale and to let. No. 447 Broadway.

J. & C. FISCHER, (late NUNNS & FISCHER,) Manufactory and Warerooom, No. 170 Greenwich-st. corner of Dey-st. PIANO-FORTES, warranted, with reverse bridge and patent tube, well calculated for keeping in tune. Piano-Fortes tuned, repaired and exchanged.

N. B.—Also, Æolian Piano-Fortes for sale.

PIANOS FOR SALE—At the lowest manufacturing prices; for brilliancy of tone and finish unsurpassed, and warranted in every respect. Purchasers would do well to call and examine, at the Factory, No. 148 Wooster-st., near Houston. CHAS. CARR.

PIANOS FOR SALE—At No. 8 Barclay-st., next door to the Astor-House—a variety of 6½ and 7-octave rosewood Piano-Fortes, warranted to give satisfaction in every respect, or as sale, for cash or approved paper. Pianos to hire. JAMES THOMPSON.

PRINCE & CO.'S MELODEONS.—The original PRINCE MELODEON, which has stood the test of years, and proved itself a superior instrument to those of any other make, can be had only of the sole agents, WM. HALL & SON, No. 239 Broadway, (opposite the Park.)

PIANO-FORTES.—HAZELTON & BRO., Manufactory and Ware-rooms, No. 219 Centre-st., near Grand, where may be found a fine assortment of Rosewood Pianos, made in the most substantial manner and latest style.

TO RENTERS OF PIANOFORTES.—The Pianoforte Association, No. 361 Broadway, are selling Pianofortes, to be paid for by instalments of $3 to $10 per month.

J. PECK, Trustee.

PIANO-FORTE—Six superior Pianos for Hire at No. 59 34 av., between 10th and 11th sts.

THOS. C. CALLAWAY.

INSURANCE.

THE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,

Office No. 54 Wall street.

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL, £2,000,000, or $10,000,000.
Paid up Capital.....£500,000 } Or two and a
Surplus and Reserved Fund..£398,000 } Quarter Million of Dollars.

THIS COMPANY has formed a Local Board of Directors in this City, (duly qualified by holding the required number of shares,) with full power to issue policies for Fire Risks, settle all losses, and to invest in New-York all funds derived from premiums and the sale of shares.

DIRECTORS IN NEW-YORK:

JAMES BROWN, Esq., Chairman.
FRANCIS COTTENET, Esq., Deputy Chairman.
George Barclay, Esq., Mortimer Livingston, Esq.
C. W. Faber, Esq., E. F. Sanderson, Esq.,
Joseph Gaillard, Jr., Esq., Alex. Hamilton, Jr., Esq.,
William S. Wetmore, Esq.
ALEX. HAMILTON, Jr., Counsel of the Company.
ALFRED PELL, Resident Secretary.

TRUSTEES IN LIVERPOOL:

ADAM HODGSON, Esq., SAM'L HY. THOMPSON, Esq.
SIR THOMAS BERNARD BURCH, Bart., M.P.

DIRECTORS IN LIVERPOOL:

JOSEPH HORNBY, Esq., Chairman.
THOMAS, BROKELTON, Esq., Deputy Chairman.
JOSEPH CHRIS. EWART, Esq., Deputy Chairman.

DIRECTORS IN LONDON:

WILLIAM EWART, Esq., M. P., Chairman.
GEORGE E. FREDERICK YOUNG, Esq., M. P., Dep'y Ch'm.

PERMANENT INSURANCE.

In addition to the ordinary modes of Insurance, parties may, by depositing with the Company 3½ per cent. on the amount at risk, have their dwelling houses insured against loss by fire, as long as the deposit remains with the Company.

FOR EXAMPLE: A deposit of $125 (which is 3½ per cent. on the sum insured,) insures $5,000 in a first class house, the interest on which, $7 50, is the cost, instead of $13 50 per annum; the difference of expense will, in a few years, save the whole sum deposited, and the risk, trouble and expense of renewing entirely obviated. This mode of insurance is neither new or untried; it prevails almost universally in Philadelphia, where the "Contributionship" was established under the auspices of Dr. Franklin, just a century ago, viz: in 1752, and still exists one of the richest and most prosperous Insurance Companies on the Continent.

REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—No. 61 Wall-st., corner of Wall and William-sts., offices Nos. 10 and 11, ground floor.

This Company having their capital of $150,000 paid in, in cash, and securely invested, are prepared to insure against loss and damage by fire, on favorable terms.

The charter of this Company provides, that after paying interest to the stockholders, at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum, four-fifths of the remaining profits are to be divided among the assured in scrip bearing interest, which scrip is to be redeemable in cash with the accumulated profits and capital shall amount to $1,000,000.

TRUSTEES.

Samuel S. Howland, John A Stephens, Jos. Gaillard, Jr.,
Stephen Whitney, James Warren, Jas. M. Waterbury
Daniel B. Fearing, Arthur Leary, George Curtis,
Wm. H. Russell, M. W. Hamilton, George Hoadley,
A. C. Downing, Denning Duer, D. S. Kennedy,
Gazaway B. Lamar, John Stewart, Jr., John J. Astor, Jr.
Wm. H. Aspinwall, Robert B. Minturn, Fred'k A. Delano,
Wm. B. Duncan, Reuben Withers, James C. Bell,
Chas. H. Russell, Ed. C. Center, Daniel D. Smith,
Isaac Townsend, Josiah Oakes, Fred'k G. Foster,
Peleg Hall, Robert S. Rose,

SAMUEL S. HOWLAND, President.
DUNCAN F. CURRY, Secretary.

THE BROOKLYN FIRE INSURANCE CO., CHARTERED IN 1824.—Offices, No. 128 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, No. 6 Merchants' Exchange, Wall-st., New-York. Have their Capital (as also a handsome surplus) invested in the most undoubted securities, and continue to insure Buildings, Merchandize, Furniture, and other personal property, Vessels in port, and their Cargoes, upon as favorable terms as any other similar institution.

DIRECTORS.

William Ellsworth, William M. Tilden, Hon. Quackenboss,
Phineas T. Barnum, George Gilfillan, Justus S Redfield,
Daniel D. Howard, S. P. Townsend, J. W. Amerman,
Caleb S. Woodhull, John Esdie, Jr., Fordyce Hitchcock,
Chas. T. Cromwell, Joel S Gatman, John C. Smith,
Anasta's Nicholas, Robert C. Bell, Jos. M. Greenwood,
Richard L. Allen, John N. Genin, Simeon Leland,
WILLIAM KELLSWORTH, President.

ALFRED G STEVENS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 61 Wall-st., 4th Month, 5th, 1852.—This Company, with a FULL CAPITAL of $150,000 with a surplus over $100,000, insures against loss or damage by fire on favorable terms

DIRECTORS.

George S. Fox, C. W. Lawrence, Richard F. Carman,
Rich'd A. Reading, Peter S. Titus, Henry H. Barrow,
Josiah Macy, T. C. Cardavoyne, Hull Clark,
Wm. H. Wells, Ralph Mead, Wm Bell White,
Joseph W. Corlies, Richard Field, John J. Walker,
John D. Wright, Elias Hicks, Chas. H. Marshall,
Abraham Bell, Irad Hawley, Elisha Riker

GEO. S. FOX, President.
SAMUEL TOWNSEND, Secretary.

LIFE INSURANCE.—THE MANHATTAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY—Cash capital, $100,000, independently of the premium fund. Office, No. 146 Broadway, corner of Liberty-st. This Company continues to insure against all manner of life risks on most favorable terms. Persons may insure in this Company either with or without participation in the profits.

ABRAM DUBOIS, M. D., at the office daily from 2 to 3 o'clock, P. M.

California permits granted at greatly reduced rates.

A. A. ALVORD, President.
C. Y. WEMPLE, Secretary.
N. D. MORGAN, Actuary.

BUILDING ASSOCIATION AND GENERAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, corner of Tryon-row and Chatham-st, in the Harlem Railroad Buildings, are taking risks on rents, buildings, &c., on the most favorable terms JOHN BRUCE, President.

DANIEL BARNES, Secretary.

SCHOOLS.

THE METROPOLITAN ACADEMY AND GYMNASIUM are now ready for the reception of pupils.

Gymnastic Classes for Gentlemen, every evening, from 7 to 10 o'clock.

For Ladies, on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, from 4 to 6 P. M.

For Boys not of the Institution, on Monday, Wednesday and Friday, from 4 to 6 P. M.

Catalogues, showing the course of study, &c., may be obtained at the Institution, Nos. 93 and 95 6th-av., near Washington-sq.

DANCING CLASSES FOR GENTLEMEN.—The new system adopted this season, for the first time, proves very advantageous to the pupils, and admits of their entrance at any time during the season. Lessons on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY EVENINGS. General practice of all the dances, with a band of music on Saturday evenings. Ladies' and children's classes on WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS. A. DODWORTH, No. 806 Broadway.

OTTIGNON'S GYMNASIUM—Nos. 159 and 161 Crosby-street.—Mr. C. F. OTTIGNON begs leave to remind the public that his Gymnasium is open daily from sunrise until 10 P. M., for general exercise. Gentlemen's Class meets every evening at 8 P. M. for class exercises and instruction. Boy's Classes meet on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, at 3½ in the afternoon.

SALAMANDER SAFES.

SALAMANDER SAFES.

WILDER'S PATENT, WITH RICH'S IMPROVEMENT.—STEARNS & MARVIN, successors to Rich & Co., are the only manufacturers of SALAMANDER SAFES combining both patents. Depôt, No. 146 Water-st. New-York.

RICH'S SAFES AGAIN.—WILDER'S PATENT SALAMANDER WITH RICH'S IMPROVEMENT.

CHARLESTON, S. C. 22d Nov., 1852. Messrs. STEARNS & MARVIN, successors to Rich & Co. GENTLEMEN: On the night of the 11th inst. my entire stock, consisting of oils, candles, white lead, rubber springs, and packing, also a very great quantity of other merchandise, was consumed by fire. Your Safe, containing my books, was in the hottest part of the fire, and everything in it was saved, in the most perfect condition. I left the safe for a moment in a dark, and the box of matches used to light it was, as is our custom, put into the Safe; for I consider them dangerous things to leave about. The matches and the books were all of my whole stock that had not the mark of fire upon them. Unfortunately for me, you have here had good proof of your Salamanders to the perfect satisfaction of every one who witnessed the destruction of my store. Yours very respectfully,

LEWIS M HATCH.

An assortment of these Safes, with and without Yale's Powder Proof Locks, Ives & Newels, and Jones' Locks, for sale at the Depot, No. 146 Water-st.; and at the Factory, corner of avenue A and St. Marks'-place, New York.

STEARNS & MARVIN,
Successors to Rich & Co., No. 146 Water-st

The only makers of Salamander Safes in the United States, combining Wilder's and Rich's patents.

AT AN ADJOURNED MEETING of the BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF THE PUBLIC SCHOOL SOCIETY, held on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 17, 1852: On motion—*Resolved*, by the Board of Trustees of the Public School Society, a majority of the whole number of Trustees being present, and concurring therein, that it is, and is hereby declared necessary and proper to dispose of the real estate owned by the Society, lying and being on 25th-st. between Madison and 4th-av., and occupied by Public Primary Schools, Nos. 35 and 55, for the purpose of carrying into effect the objects of said Society, as the same are set forth in any of the Acts of the Legislature relating thereto.

Resolved, unanimously, that the above Resolution be forth with published at least one month in one of the newspapers published in the City of New-York.

JOS. B. COLLINS, Secretary.

MURPHY'S ADHESIVE MIXTURE, for Post-Office Stamps, Envelopes, Fancy Paper and Card Work, &c., &c.—Invaluable to Editors and Scrap-Book Makers, as a substitute for wafers, paste, gum arabic, and all other odious and inconvenient make-shifts.

This Mixture remains always pure, clear, and free from smell; does not mould, turn sour, nor become candied; is ready for use and in complete order in all weathers and under all circumstances.

Prepared and sold, wholesale and retail, by WILLIAM MURPHY, No. 277 Broadway, (up stairs,) N. Y., and by Stationers generally throughout the City and Country.

A CHANCE TO MAKE MONEY.—From $5 to $10 a day may be made by any individual, in city or country, with the knowledge of a highly useful discovery, in universal demand, which I will send by return mail on inclosing to me $1, postage paid, directed to H. S. HOLT, Post Office, Box No. 350, Rochester, New-York. This is a first rate opportunity for students, clerks invalids, or any young man out of business, as it is immediately lucrative in any part of the United States.

MRS. WALLER, formerly of 446 Broadway, having formed a partnership and removed to No. 496 Broadway, corner Broome-st., respectfully solicits a continuance of patronage from her former patrons and the public generally, at their new establishment, where they intend to continue and enlarge the business of Ladies and Children outfitting in all its branches. The business will be hereafter conducted under the firm of WALLER & BURR.

FINE FURS.—MONARQUE, OF NO. 223 BOWERY, solicits the patronage of the Ladies to his rich and elegant styles of Furs, comprising in part of Martin, Mink, Fitch, Lynx and Swedish Martin Victorines, Muffs and Cuffs. Save your time and money and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere, at the old establishment, No. 223 Bowery.

TO AUCTIONEERS.—The Boston *Daily Journal*, the Philadelphia *Pennsylvania Enquirer*, and Baltimore *American*, the three Papers having the largest commercial circulation in the respective cities in which they are published. Advertising in either or all of them can be done at the advertising house of W. H. M'DONALD, 102 Nassau-st, corner of Ann-street, at the very lowest office rates.

LOOKING GLASS PLATES AND PLATE GLASS for Windows. Goods sent to any part of the City or Brooklyn free from risk or charge to the purchaser. Old Looking Glasses repolished and silvered.

JOSEPH RHODES, No. 97 Anthony-st, near Broadway.

TRAVELING.

NEW-YORK AND SAN FRANCISCO STEAMSHIP LINE THROUGH TO SAN FRANCISCO AT REDUCED RATES.—NO DETENTION ON THE ISTHMUS.—The new and splendid steamship UNCLE SAM, 2,000 tons, W. A. MILLS, Commander, will leave New-York for ASPINWALL, Navy Bay, MONDAY, December 6, at 2 o'clock P. M., precisely, connecting at Panama with the new double engine steamship CORTEZ, 1,500 tons, THOS. B. CROPPER, Commander, which steamship leaves Panama on the arrival of the passengers by the UNCLE SAM for San Francisco, stopping only at Acapulco, for supplies. This line has never failed to connect at the appointed times.

These vessels in accommodations, ventilation, speed, and safety, are unsurpassed. An experienced physician is attached to each steamer.

Passengers will be landed on the wharf at Aspinwall, and take the Panama Railroad.

Passengers are cautioned, that all tickets for this line are sold only at No. 26 Broadway, New-York.

DAVIS, BROOKS & CO., General Ag

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK CITY.

HOTEL LIVING IN NEW-YORK.—The Messrs. Astors of the Metropolitan Hotel, are quite intimate with Shakspeare. Indeed, it was said before they started that the multitudinous of Iranistan had loaned them a plum colored cashmere to furnish the house. It would seem from certain signs that reach us through the provincial papers, that he has loaned them also something of his Falstaffery, indifferently known to the vulgar as *Humbug*. The Hotel is always running over, we are given to understand, and there are three or four hundred visitors being turned adrift, while the tallest sort of bills are required as the daily or weekly expenses of the more fortunate ones who find a resting place within its gorgeously painted halls and voluptuous dormitories. This is all well enough for the country, so far as the Metropolitan is to be elevated in popular estimation for extravagance. There will be, and doubtless is, a class of visitors to the Great Metropolis, large enough to fill at least one hotel, who "go it on the big figure," and the greater the cost, the greater their anxiety, so long as their money holds out to "get in" where they can spend most. But a false view of the usual cost of Hotel life in New-York is evidently thereby created, and we don't wonder at the projection of an early "smash up," with which the *blow of $200 or $300 a day and $300 a week*, is in some cases accompanied by our country brethren.

The ordinary charges at our very best Hotels, of which the Metropolitan is only one of eight or ten, are high enough, if we would have our country friends visit us often. But they are *not*, so far as the tariff of prices is given out at home, over $2 50 a day at the Astor, the oldest and the acknowledged head of the list, and at the New-York, Union-place and Clarendon, and $2 the day at the Irving, Metropolitan and Collamore House, with the privilege of their large and elegant drawing-rooms, and such extras charged for private parlors, when parties prefer to live alone, as the size, situation and number of the apartments wanted may seem to justify. Twenty-five dollars a week, therefore, is "not a low figure," as applied to a single boarder, nor "do many go so high as $300 a week, and from that down to $50." The "bridal chamber" may be "constantly occupied at $50 per day," but we should doubt it, except "in pairing time," when our Southern birds, with their new mates, wing their way to New-York, *en route* for Newport or Saratoga. And "one Foreign emmissary" may pay "$30 the day, and spend as much for choice wines and other extras," but if so, it proves nothing in favor of Domestic imitation, for which the story appears to be put forth.

We beg the country press, therefore, to receive these "travelers' stories" with a small modicum of allowance. We do not doubt that the hosts of the Metropolitan have more conscience than they suffer themselves to have credit for abroad, and that $2 a day, for roast beef and all the accordiments, *entrees*, pastries, game and dessert, and an airy chamber to sleep in, is really their regular charge for single boarders, and in like proportion the families not occupying private parlors. If they pretend to charge more than $2 or $2 50, it is the fault of visitors, at this season of the year, particularly, if they pay it, as the crowd has subsided, and the other houses are open to competition.

THE BANK CHECK SWINDLING CASE—FURTHER PROCEEDINGS BEFORE JUSTICE OSBORN—THE DISTRICT ATTORNEY PRESENT.—Yesterday afternoon the further proceedings against SAMUEL J. PROPER, who stands charged with defrauding two Wall-street brokers out of several hundred dollars, were commenced before Justice OSBORN, at the Lower Police Office. The prisoner was arraigned, and the court room was crowded with spectators, who were anxious to examine the features of the accused. Other parties who have been victimized by these Bank check operations were also present, but have not yet preferred their charges. N. BOWDITCH BLUNT, Esq., the District Attorney appeared on behalf of the prosecution, and assisted in conducting the case. Mr. EDWIN F. POST was recalled by the defense and cross-examined, as follows:

Edwin F. Post, exchange broker, doing business at No. 27 Wall-street, deposed as follows upon a cross examination: I have known Proper since Saturday last; his face was familiar to me at the time, and I thought I had seen him before that day; I was alone in my office when Proper called the first time on the day in question; I shook hands with him across the desk, and he asked me if I had any State money; I replied in the affirmative; my business is exchanging money; he (Proper) then called again between 1 and 2 o'clock, in company with a man purporting to be a gentleman; I have understood his name is Blanvelt, and was deputized by a Deputy Sheriff; as I took the money out of the trays to count it, Proper said, "Stop a moment," and said, "When do you want the money for this?" I said, "Now, of course?" he then said he wanted to give me a check; I told him it must be dated that day at sight; I proceeded to count the money with some hesitation; I saw a blank check on the Ocean Bank in his hand; I asked him if he had any funds in the Ocean Bank; he then said if I had any doubts about it he would refer me to E. K. Collins, George Law and another firm, and I would find everything satisfactory; I was counting the money to him; he requested that I would not present his check at the bank before Monday following; I agreed to do so; he said, positively that the check would be paid at the Ocean Bank, as the funds were there, and would be there then, but also said he had not enough there to meet it on that day; I asked him if he was known among the Wall-street banks; the office of E. K. Collins is on the next block below me.

The cross-examination being concluded, Mr. Blunt spoke and said if the defence rested, he would, after due deliberation, advise the Justice to hold Proper upon two criminal charges, viz: Constructive Larceny and obtaining money by false pretences.

Ex-Recorder Talmadge here arose and made application to bail the defendant, to appear before his Honor from time to time, until the case was finished. He thought it would be prolonged several days, and as the client had a family, he hoped the request would be granted.

The District Attorney—We all know, your Honor, that such a bond would be void, and we know that no magistrate has the power to admit a prisoner to bail, while a criminal charge is pending against him, and I, as District Attorney of the City and County of New-York, advise the magistrate to commit Samuel J. Proper to the City prison.

Mr. Talmadge—Well, then, I'll advise the other way, (Laughter,) as Counsel for the prisoner. It should not be tolerated, that a man charged with an offence, should be incarcerated, when he has abundance of proof to show his innocence.

District Attorney—No person knows better than my learned friend, Mr. Talmadge, that the Justice has no power whatever to take recognizance pending an examination. It must be closed, and the prisoner examined according to law, before bonds can be taken for his appearance. It is altogether improper to allow Proper to go in charge of an officer, and under no circumstances should he (Proper) be allowed to go at large. I hope the examination will be finished this week, as I desire to finish it in the Court of General Sessions the following week.

An adjournment here took place until 9 o'clock this morning, and Proper was remanded to his cell, he having failed to procure a police-officer who would consent to keep him in custody for the night.

LICENSES AND FINES FOR NOVEMBER.—During the month of November $2,372 were paid licenses and fines at the desk of the Mayor's First Marshal, viz:

For 146 Tavern licenses	$1,490 00
For 313 Public Cart do	780 50
For 17 Dirt Cart do	17 00
For 1 do. renewals	50
For 1 Porter Licenses	2 00
For 1 Charcoal Peddler renewals	1 50
For 2 Emigrant Boarding-House licenses	20 00
For 30 Carmen	30 00
For fines of 25 stage drivers and 1 hackman	31 00
Total	$2,372 00

MONTGOMERY GUARD.—This Company, commanded by Capt. THOMAS S. MURPHY, gave their annual Ball at NIBLO's on Wednesday evening. Among the guests present were THOMAS FRANCIS MEAGHER, RICHARD O'GORMAN, W. E. ROBINSON, Maj. Gen. SANFORD, and a large number of the officers of the First Division. Mr. MEAGHER's speech at the supper table was very eloquent and appropriate.

HORRIBLE DEATH.—Coroner IVES was notified yesterday to hold an inquest on the body of a child named MEHA KENNEDY, lying dead corner Ninety-fourth-street and Fifth-avenue, who met with a horrible death, by being scalded from head to foot, by the upsetting of a bottle of boiling hot water. The little creature suffered agonies of pain before her death, and all efforts to save life were unavailing.

A STORY FROM REAL LIFE.—We would draw attention to a tale, with the above heading, which appears on our Fifth Page, this morning.

☞ Lieut. DAVENPORT, U. S. N., late in command of the steamship *Crescent City*, it is now said will be ordered to the Coast Survey, and not sent to the East Indies.

WHITNEY'S IMPERSONATIONS.—This evening Mr. CHARLES WHITNEY, gives the first of his "Evenings with the Orators of the Old and New World."

SEARSTREN will furnish the topic for the lecture to-night at the Stuyvesant Institute.

COURT CALENDAR.—*Friday.*—U. S. DISTRICT COURT—Nos. 64 to 68.

INTERESTING ARREST FOR RECEIVING JEWELRY STOLEN.—We yesterday noticed the arrest of a German named George Hellmers, charged with wielding costly diamonds. Since then it has been ascertained by the police authorities, that the accused had two female accomplices, named Eliza Willisch, and Ellen Schelb, who have long been engaged in committing thefts of this kind in various parts of the city. The trio would generally enter the jewelry establishments together, under pretence of being pedlars, and wishing to purchase diamond rings, pins, &c., and while the man would be examining the articles, the confederates commits the robberies. The females were subsequently arrested and an affidavit was made before Justice OSBORN, jointly, charging the three individuals with stealing a beautiful diamond ring valued at $165, from the store of Messrs. Andrews & Schnitthers, No. 149 Fulton-street, and also another one made by E. W. Burr, No. 315 Bowery, who was robbed of a diamond ring valued at $50. The accused parties were then severally committed to the City Prison; and any other jewelers who have been robbed in this manner, would further the ends of justice by calling upon the above magistrate at the Tombs.... Another individual giving the name of John Henry, was detected in the act of stealing a gold guard chain, from the jewelry store of J. W. Faulkner, No. 419 Broadway. He was handed over to the police of the Fourteenth Ward, and committed by Justice WELSH for a further hearing.

ASSAULT AND ATTEMPT TO EXTORT MONEY.—On Wednesday evening, three individuals named George Merrit, Robert Mitchell and James Dougherty, were arrested by officer Crawley, of the Eleventh Ward, charged with assaulting a female, from whom they previously attempted to extort the paltry sum of one dollar. Capt. Squires makes the following report to the Chief of Police of the matter. He says: "These meritorious young men desired to raise the wind, and for that purpose went into Mr. Levy's shop, in his absence, and demanded a dollar from Mrs. L.; but she demurred at that sort of black mail, (direct taxation being repugnant,) whereupon they proceeded to knock her down, but while they were engaged in this valiant undertaking, officer Crawley got wind of it and *crowded* in upon them unawares, and took them into custody. Mr. Levy soon after came in, and aided in bringing them to the Station." These offenders were sent before Justice Welsh, of the Third District Police Court, to await a hearing.

ROBBERY OF BANK BILLS.—Yesterday forenoon a man by the name of Arthur Brown was arrested by Officer White, of the Fourth District Police, upon a charge of grand larceny. The complainant in the case is Mr Stoughton, residing at No. 115 Eleventh-street, who testified before Justice Osborne that the prisoner commenced a scuffle with him, during which he abstracted a wallet from his pocket containing $101 in bank bills. Upon searching the accused, a portion of the funds were found in his possession, and the Magistrate committed him for trial.

A FUGITIVE CAUGHT.—Yesterday morning a young man by the name of Wm. Hobsnd was arrested at French's Hotel by officer Bedell, of the Chief's office, charged with the crime of grand larceny, in stealing $50 from his employer, Mr. Wilson, at Boston. The fugitive from justice was locked up to await further action in the matter.

BROOKLYN CITY.

AN UNFORTUNATE WOMAN.—A young woman, who some weeks since we noticed as having attempted to commit suicide by drowning, was, at an early hour on Monday morning, rescued from the water by some sailors, near the Hamilton-avenue Ferry, where she again attempted to drown herself. This is the third attempt of the kind within the last six months. Her husband died about a year since, which affected her mind seriously; although apparently sane upon general matters—she labors under a hallucination that her husband visits her every Sunday night, and tells her she must come to him immediately. Yesterday her friends started on a tour of the Southern States with her, to divert her mind from the all-absorbing idea of suicide.

ROBBING A CHURCH.—A few nights since, the Methodist Episcopal Church, at Brushville, was entered by robbers, who carried away with them everything moveable of value.

GRAND LARCENY.—On Wednesday night, a horse, wagon, harness, &c., were stolen from the Abbey Hotel, on Fulton-avenue.

CIRCUIT COURT CALENDAR—*Friday, Dec. 3*—Nos. 15, 102, 61 to 214, both inclusive.

CIRCUIT COURT—Judge BARCULO.—This Court held a long session yesterday, and transacted a large amount of business. None of the cases presented any features of peculiar interest to the general reader.

JERSEY CITY.

LECTURE.—The lecture on the "Philosophy of Reform," was given last night to the entire satisfaction of all parties concerned. It came off in the First Presbyterian Lecture Room, and HIRAM P. CROSTEN was the lecturer.

PEACE GUARDS.—The *Price Guards* were out yesterday on a target excursion to Dodge's Point. They numbered fifty-one muskets.

TEMPERANCE MEETING.—Rev. Dr. SCUDDER addressed a large audience last evening, in Wellwood's Hall, upon the subject of Temperance.

☞ The *Montgomery Guard* have a ball this evening at Thatch Cottage. T. F. MEAGHER, Esq., has been invited to attend.

ARREST.—John Van Houghton was arrested yesterday charged with threatening to burn the house of George Ryerson, corner of Railroad-avenue and Barrow-street. He was committed to the County Jail.

Serious Accident to the Philadelphia Passenger Train, last Evening.

A serious accident occurred last evening to the passenger train of cars that left Philadelphia at 5 o'clock P. M., and was due at the Jersey City depôt at 9 o'clock P. M. The train consisted of a heavy locomotive, tender, baggage car, and five passenger cars, with a large number of passengers on board. When reaching the curve of the "deep cut," three miles beyond Jersey City, the switch was placed wrong and the entire train was thrown off the track. The wheels of the cars were wedged in among the rocks to such an extent that it was impossible to aright the cars, and the passengers were compelled to walk to Jersey City, where they arrived near midnight—many of them quite fatigued by carrying their baggage, consisting of heavy valises and trunks.

At the time the accident occurred, the train was not going at a speed above thirty miles an hour. Yet the shock to the passengers was powerful, but as far as we could learn, no lives were sacrificed or limbs broken. The passengers were, however, more or less frightened. The "iron horse" and two or three of the cars were slightly damaged. The engineer observed the switch was wrong when some distance off, and he at once slackened the speed, which in a great measure accounts for no person receiving injury. The signal for assistance, in the way of laborers, was given by ringing the bell at the depôt, and in the course of an hour and a half upwards of 100 men were on the spot, and commenced extricating the cars and placing them on the track again. A passenger train of the Erie Railroad, which comes via Ramapo and Safferns, was just behind this Philadelphia train, and was therefore detained. The U. S. mails were also detained, and did not reach the City until after midnight.

Disastrous Conflagration—Destruction of Chickering's Piano-Forte Manufactory and other Buildings—One Life Lost.

From the Boston Journal of last evening.

At about 11 o'clock last night a fire broke out in the case-room of the third story of the extensive Piano-forte establishment of Jonas Chickering, No. 334 Washington-street. The flames spread with great rapidity, and in a short time the upper part of the back building was in flames.

The front part of the building was separated from the back by a fire-proof wall, but connected by several iron doors. We are assured that all these doors were closed last night, but so intense was the heat that they soon became red hot and melted down. There was then no obstacle to the flames, which spread throughout the building and in a few hours, notwithstanding the efforts of the Fire Department, it was a mass of ruins.

The building was owned by Mr. CHICKERING—having been built by him expressly for the purpose of manufacturing pianos, and was fitted up with every convenience for his business, without regard to expense. It covered a large extent of ground, and was valued at from $60,000 to $70,000. It was insured as follows: $10,000 at the Fireman's office, and $22,000 at the Boylston (of which $5 000 was re-insured at the American office.)

There were in the building at the time about 100 pianos finished and unfinished, of which four in the lower story were valued at $1,000 each. There were also a large number of patterns and moulds, which were very valuable, and can with difficulty be replaced. About one hundred persons were employed in the building who have all lost their tools, and some of them money and clothing. The average loss to these workmen cannot be less than $100 each, making a total of $10,000. This is a total loss, there being no insurance.

There was also many other articles of value in the building, and the total loss to Mr. CHICKERING in stock, was at least $75,000, on which there is insurance as follows: $10,000 at the Neptune; $10,000 at the Franklin; $5,000 at the Cochituate, and $10,000 at the Equitable Office. It will thus be seen that Mr. Chickering is not half covered by insurance, and is, therefore, a very large loser by the destruction of property, to which must be added the loss of time by the breaking up of his immense establishment, which will be very severe, as it cannot be put in good working order again for at least a year. The workmen also lose by being thrown out of business, but we learn that many of them have worked for a considerable length of time, for Mr. Chickering, and have, by their industry, placed themselves in such a position as to prevent them and their families from suffering by such a calamity as the present.

We understand that Mr. CHICKERING rented, a few days since, the large new building opposite his old establishment, belonging to Mr. E. VOSE, and that he will probably recommence business there. He is at present absent at the South.

The books and papers of the establishment, and some seven hundred dollars in money, were saved by Mr. D. T. HARRADEN, at considerable personal hazard. Mr. HARRADEN also attempted to save a trunk containing $60 in money, from an upper room, but was driven back by the smoke and flames, and struck in the face by a falling brick; the injury sustained, however, was fortunately slight.

The lower story of the building was occupied for stores. Messrs. THOMAS & MERRIAM, grocers, lost the whole of their extensive stock, saving only their papers. They are insured for $3,000 at the Eliot office, which will not cover their loss. EDWARD BEYMAN, crockery ware dealer, lost all his stock. He had no insurance, AMOS CUMMINGS, West India goods dealer, lost all his stock but a few articles, and his papers. Insured for $3,000 at the Eliot office.

The brick building adjoining Mr. Chickering's factory, on the corner of Norfolk-place, was also totally destroyed. It belonged to Deming Jarvis, who was insured. The occupants were James W. Vase, maker of piano-forte keys and pianos, and P. W. Morley, plumber. Their loss was considerable; whether they were insured or not we do not learn.

The brick building next adjoining, belonging to the heirs of James Blake, was completely levelled to the ground, by the falling of the walls of the other buildings. It was occupied in part by Mrs. Wyman, dealer in boys' clothing, whose loss is total. She had $1,000 insurance. The building was insured for $2,000 at the Fireman's office.

At the height of the fire the walls of the burning buildings fell in different places, crushing, as above stated, Mr. Blake's building. A portion of the side wall on Sweetzer's Conn first fell, but did no injury; but when the gable end of the wall on Norfolk place fell and destroyed the Blake building, it also buried in the ruins two watchmen who were in the building—one named A. M. Turner of the Centre Division, and the other was Benjamin F. Foster; of the Boylston Division. A large force set to work to clear out the ruins, in order to rescue the men, if possible. After proceeding in the work for some time, the voice of Turner could be heard, and at length one of his arms was reached; but just as they were about to extricate him, he fell into the cellar. At length, after nearly three hours of hard work, Mr. Turner was taken from the ruins in a living state, and carried to the Adams House, where it was found that no bones were broken, and it is hoped that he will recover. After remaining at the Adams House for several hours, he was conveyed to his home on a litter, by his brother watchmen.

The body of Mr. Foster had (not been reached at 11 o'clock, though men were steadily at work on the ruins. It is supposed that he was instantly killed. He was employed at the establishment of Hallett & Davis.

A fireman named Perkins, attached to Hydrant No. 2, was considerably bruised and cut by the falling of the wall in Norfolk-place but is not seriously injured.

Several other firemen were also injured by falling bricks.

The heat of the fire was so intense that the buildings on the opposite side of the street were several times on fire, and were with difficulty saved. The Adams House is damaged to the amount of $500 to $800. The boarders of the house worked with a will to save the building.

The new and elegant store of Ebenezer Vose, Nos. 379 and 381, was also damaged to the amount of $300 by the breaking of windows, and the burning of window frames, &c.

One or two wooden buildings, between the Adams House and Mr Vose's building, were also considerably damaged, but the stocks of the occupants were uninjured.

The building at the corner of Hayward-place, owned by Uriah Ritchie, and occupied by Daniel Newhall, piano-forte manufacturer, was damaged in the roof by fire, and the stock by water. His loss must be considerable.

P. W. Case, who keeps a furnishing store in the lower part of the building, must have been damaged by water.

The building belonging to Mr. Jarvis, was insured for $3,000 at the Eliot office.

In relation to the origin of the fire, we learn that an hour before the fire broke out, Mr. Clapp, the foreman of Chickering's establishment, passed through the entire building with a lantern, and ascertained that all was right. He had returned to his house, which adjoins the establishment, and was just about going to bed when he saw the light of the fire, and immediately gave the alarm.

The fire occupied the Department uninterruptedly for five hours, and this forenoon engines were employed in extinguishing the flames which at times burst out from the ruins. We understand that the various Engine Companies from Roxbury, Charlestown, Cambridge and other places were present and assisted in arresting the progress of the flames, which at one time threatened to cross Washington-street and destroy the Adams House and other buildings. The total loss is about $200,000.

We understand that the loss of Mr. Voss, piano-forte maker, is about $3,500—insured, $1,500. He had about half a dozen workmen, who lost their tools. Mr. E. Willard, piano-forte maker, in this building, lost about $500.

In the Blake building, a room was occupied by Mrs. Duncklee, milliner, who lost her stock.

Dwelling-house No. 3 Norfolk avenue, was injured in the roof by the falling walls, but the furniture and occupants escaped uninjured. A stable on the south side of Norfolk-place, containing a sleigh and a quantity of hay, was destroyed. It was occupied by George W. Moulton.

P. S. At 2 o'clock, the workmen had cleared away the rubbish to the lower story, but had not yet reached the body of Foster. It is probably in the cellar.

UNCLE TOM'S CABIN IN FRANCE.—An American gentleman, just arrived from Paris, writes concerning Uncle Tom's Cabin as follows:

When I left Paris, five translations of Uncle Tom's Cabin were in progress one by ALFRED MICHELS, the well-known historian of Flemish Art; one by the accomplished daughter of the author, EMILY SOPHERSE; one by M. LEROY, a contributor to the progressist Reviews; and two others, by persons whose names I have forgotten. One edition is to be a cheap one, on the plan of the "four cent novels," embellished with wood cuts. The work is likely to create as great a sensation as elsewhere. Several of the reviewers have already noticed it at length—the *Revue des Deux Mondes*, the leading one in France, devotes thirty pages to it, and the *Journal des Debats* several columns.

MARRIED.

In Williamsburg, on the 1st inst., by Rev. John D. Wells, WILLIAM WENDELL, of Albany, to Miss FRANCES EMILY, daughter of E. H. Roberts, Esq., of the former place.

On Wednesday morning, Dec. 1, by Rev. Andrew Stevenson, DAVID EDWARD HILL to JANE, eldest daughter of Thomas Bell, Esq., of this City.

At Morristown, N. J., on Tuesday, Nov. 30, by Rev. Mr. Edwards, BYRON SHERMAN, of this City, to Miss JULIA A. BURNHAM, only daughter of Gordon Burnham, Esq.

On Thursday, Dec. 2, at Christ Church in this City, by Rev. A. B. Peterson, of Salem, New-Jersey, STEPHEN VAN RENSSELAER PATERSON, of Perth Amboy, N. J., to EMILY S., daughter of Charles King, President of Columbia College.

On Wednesday, Dec. 1, at St. Mathews Church, Jersey City, by Rev. Wm. R. Gries, JOHN B. DRAYTON to ADELAIDE D. WISWALL. d 2t*

DIED.

On Thursday morning, Dec 2, SARAH LAVINA WARRIN, daughter of Thomas and Elizabeth Warrin, aged 4 years and 11 months.

The funeral will take place this day, (Friday,) at 4 o'clock precisely, from No. 12 Varick-place, (Sullivan-st., between Houston and Beecker-sts.) The relatives and friends of the family are particularly requested to attend the funeral without a further invitation.

On Tuesday evening, Nov. 30, JANET CONNOR, widow of the late John Connor, aged 77 years and 7 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral this morning at 11 o'clock, from her late residence, corner of Hudson and Spring-sts.

On Thursday, 2d inst., CHARLES FRANCIS, youngest child of David A. and Hannah K. Hill, aged 11 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral of the deceased, on Friday, the 3d inst., at 1 o'clock, P. M., from No. 288 Broome st.

☞ Westchester papers please copy.

On Thursday, Dec. 2, after a short illness, THOMAS EUGENE, son of Thomas C. and Mary C. Alder, aged 6 months and 25 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral at No. 15 Goerck-st., this day, (Friday,) Dec. 3, at 1 P. M.

Alas! how changed that lovely flower,
Which bloomed and cheered my heart;
Fair decline comfort of an hour,
How soon we're called to part.

☞ Newark, N. J., papers please copy.

COMMERCIAL AND MONEY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....Dec. 2.

$6,000	U S 6's '62 coupon.	114	250	Dauphin Coal Co	69
1,000	Kentucky 6's	111	200	do	70
71,000	do	112	50	Cumberland Coal Co	63
20,000	do	112	50	do	63
60,000	do	113	25	do	63
5,000	Georgia 6 Rail. bds	110	75	do	64
5,000	Ind. Canal 6 P ct	97	200	do	63
5,000	Long Island R. R. bds	85	100	do	64
1,000	Erie Incon. Bonds	100	20	Penn's Coal Co	123
10,000	do	100	80	do	123
20,000	Erie R. R. Conv. 7's	100	80	Erie Rail Road	95
6,000	Erie R. R. new Bds.	96	200	do	95
23,000	Dasp's & Sus. 7 Pc.	91	50	do	95
5,000	Ill. C. R. R Ster. Bds.	115	100	do	95
6	Bank of Commerce	113	50	do	95
5	Ohio Life & Trust	107	75	do	95
200	Morris Canal	19	150	do	95
200	do	19	100	do	95
300	do	19	250	do	95
100	do	19	100	do	95
125	do	19	150	Stonington Railroad	57
100	do	19	100	do	57
200	N. A. Trust Co.	3	250	do	57
171	Manhat Gas Scrip	1	50	do	57
50	Canton Company	90	400	Hudson Riv R R	78
25	do	90	400	do	79
50	do	90	50	do	78
50	do	99	350	do	78
50	do	99	50	do	78
150	Portsmouth Dry Dock	6	20	N. Y. & N. H. R. R.	113
600	Edgeworth Land Co.	4	50	Mich. Cent'l R R	113
200	Cary Imp't Co.	13	100	do	114
50	do	13	50	Harlem Railroad	73
300	do	13	450	do	73
400	Montgomery Zinc	4	150	do	73
200	do	4	500	do	73
100	Reading Railroad	84	125	Long Island Railroad	49
550	Nicaragua Transit Co	31	200	do	48
500	do	31	1,000	do	50
200	do	31	1,000	do	50
650	do	32	150	do	50
350	do	32	900	do	50
950	do	31	200	Nor. & Wor. R R	87
100	do	32			

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Dec. 2, 1852.

The spirit of speculation runs pretty high in Wall-street. The activity to-day, and the large advance in several of the fancy stocks, appeared to be quite spontaneous. No one expected 6 or 8 ₱ cent advance on Canton, or 2 ₱ cent on Nicaragua and Long Island, on the high figures of yesterday. And a sale of $150,000 Kentucky sixes was made, closing at 113, an advance of nearly 2 ₱ cent. on the last transaction. The other stocks nearly all sympathised, though not to the same marked extent. The sales of Erie yesterday, made by a party known to hold 2,000 or 3,000 shares cash stock, were followed by a further rise in prices, and 96 ₱ cent. was paid at the close. Reading again sold at 100¼. The stock sold yesterday for Philadelphia account, is understood to have been the proceeds of $150,000 or $200,000 of the bonds of the Co., recently converted into common shares. We hear from Philadelphia that the leading holders are abundantly satisfied with the prospects of the January report. The transactions in Long Island were about 5,000 shares. It passed the magic figures of 50, which some had supposed would be the top rate to which the stock would be carried, and from which they looked for a rapid decline. But this, we suspect, is nearly as wide of the mark, as the prediction, some weeks ago, of 35 or 40. The Philadelphia movers have just installed Mr. WILLIAM MORRIS, late of the Norristown Road, into the superintendency of the work. They mean to make it, at least, a 4 ₱ cent. stock, after this year, and to ehepe an energetic policy, with a view to 6 ₱ cent. the year following, if practicable. They control nearly the entire capital, in addition to which there are still short contracts outstanding in Wall and Third-streets, sufficient to carry prices involuntarily to 60, or even 70 ₱ cent., if its opponents elect to persevere in selling "short." The city road, to which, in point of dividend, after the present year, it will be the parallel, is the Harlem, the shares of which, paying not over four per cent., are considered not extravagantly dear, even without the adventitious aid of stock contracts, at 70 to 72 ₱ cent. And without predicting that Long Island can be put side by side in price with Harlem, we have only to add that the party who have hold of it, are not the men to shrink from the effort to render it intrinsically as profitable. The debt of the road is in a nutshell, say about $550,000—$87,000 of which is to the State of New-York, and will probably be relinquished; and though, by past abuses in the direction of the Company, the stock has been increased beyond what the ninety-two miles ought to have cost, the work yet stands the owners in less than $36,500 the mile, or about one-half the cost of the New-Haven, and less than two-thirds the cost of the Harlem. The present owners reason that with a million of inhabitants on New-York island, by the year 1858 a very large, if not a correspondingincrease must follow in the Long Island suburbs, extending even to the building up of new villages on the island, and all contributing to the traffic of the road. The holders of Canton appear to have had some new lights thrown upon their prospects. Part of their estate is to be sold or divided, or otherwise made active, and immediately available. The par is $65 the share, representing a property costing originally about $810,000. From the rapid growth of the City of Baltimore, and the number of railways terminating at or near the Canton suburb, the largest prospective estimates are indulged. The rise in the shares since the 1st of November, one month ago, has been from $55 to $104, at which it sold this afternoon, buyer sixty days, and at 102¼ cash. Cumberland Coal rose 1 per cent., closing 64¾. Parker Coal sold at 59, an advance of 4 ₱ cent. since yesterday, and of 9 per cent. since the stock was introduced—a week or so ago. Dauphin Coal advanced to 70, and the friends of the Company are in good spirits. The loan sold largely at 93¾. Pennsylvania Coal again brought 123¾. The brisk fire on Nicaragua is kept up. The top rate of the day was 32, from which prices receded, under a disposition at the Second Board to realize, and closed 30½. Stonington was in good demand at 57¾, at which contracts were made at the seller's option to deliver in sixty days. Hudson was also active, but only steady in price. The November receipts are said to be about $85,000, though our information is not direct. Cary Improvement is on the upward turn, and sold at 13¼. Morris Canal not so strong as yesterday.

Government Loans are stronger. For the 1867s, 120 was bid ex-dividend, at private contract, and 114 was paid at the Board for the 1862s ex-dividend. Erie Bonds continue in request. Kentucky 6s opened at 111¾, and under a strong demand went up to 113. Georgia 6s sold at 110, and Illinois Central Railroad sterling 7s, sold at 115. The accounts by the *Europa*, just in, in regard to American Stocks, are likely to prove favorable, judging from the reading of BARING'S Circular. The quotations, in detail, have not yet reached us. The private letters will be delivered early in the morning.

The unusual activity in Stocks, together with the near approach of another Bank quarter day, is having some influence on money, which was in more request to-day, though not scarce. The rate on call is 5 ₱ cent. Some of the large Banks are not so freely disposed to lend. Mr. ST. JOHN, of the Bank Department, very unexpectedly designated the *first* Saturday in September, on his last call, and the Bank officers are not sure what Saturday in December he may select this time. They are pretty far out at sea, and may try to keep down their discount lines for a few weeks.

Few variations occurred in the produce markets to-day. Cotton sold to the extent of 900 bales, at steady prices. The continuance of mild weather, and the large receipts of Breadstuffs, rendered them somewhat dull. Several lots of State Flour were obtained at $5; Western at $5 18½; and Southern at $5 37½ ₱ bbl. Common Genesee Wheat was bought as low as $1 16; Western white do., $1 15; fair Canadian do., $1 08; Rye at 93c.; new Southern Corn at 67c.@71c., and mixed Western do, at 77c.@78c., ₱ bushel.

The *Europa's* commercial news is highly favorable for Breadstuffs. The Liverpool market appears to be indifferently supplied with Flour and Grain, and the general causes contributing to a further advance seem to be reliable. The advance of the week on Flour is set down at one shilling sterling the bbl., and on Wheat, 2d.@3d. the bushel. Cotton is quoted an eighth of a penny lower, and the market is in a dull and unsatisfactory state. The spinners are well supplied, and will not buy more until better satisfied of the probable yield of the American crop. In London there is better employment for money. The Bank is again accumulating coin, and the stock now amounts to £21,273,772, an increase of £378,352 in a single week. Consols were stronger. After the Bank returns were made up, the ship *Eagle* arrived from Port Phillip, Australia, having on freight 150,000 ounces, or three millions dollars gold dust. In Paris, the Stock Exchange continues feverish, the Public Funds had fallen to 106 50, for 4½ ₱ cent. Rentes. In regard to American Stocks Messrs. BARINGS say but little, though that little sounds favorable.

MARKETS BY THE EUROPA.

Liverpool Cotton Market.

LIVERPOOL, Friday, Nov. 19.

Our Circular advices of 12th inst. conveyed the report of a dull COTTON market for the week ending Thursday, the 11th, and a general desire on the part of speculators on the 12th, to realize at the best rates attainable, which caused much irregularity in the sales of 4,000 bales, to which the business was confined. On Satu day and Monday there was no improvement, either in feeling or demand, the sales being restricted to 2,000 and 4,000 bales respectively. The *Europa* was telegraphed off in the evening, but did not get up until midday on Tuesday, and, before the letters were delivered, business had closed without imparting a better tone to the closing operations, which were restricted to 9,000 bales. On Wednesday the market opened with a dull feeling, and the parcels which changed hands, amounting to 4,000 bales, were at rather lower prices. Thursday was observed as a close holiday, in respect to the late Duke of WELLINGTON.

The total sales of the week (as per details in annexed statement) amount to 20,000 bales, of which 5,590 are to speculators and 2,810 to exporters, and include 14 610 bales of American, of which 5,070 are to speculators and 300 to exporters.

The import for the same time is 1,833 bales, of which 1,063 are American.

	PRICES TO-DAY: Fair.	Middling.	Ordinary.
New-Orleans	6¼d.	5¾d. to 5¾d.	4¾d. to 5¼d. ₱ lb
Mobile	6¼d.	5¾d. to 5¾d.	4¾d. to 5¼d. "
Atlantic	6d.	5¾d. to 5¾d.	4¾d. to 5¼d. "

There is rather more inquiry to-day, without, however, leading to enlarged transactions. The sales do not exceed 5,000 bales, of which 1,000 bales are to speculators and exporters. COTTON is freely offered, and prices are nearly ¼d. lower than the quotations of Friday last for all descriptions.

There is little of novelty to add to the previous remarks on the probable immediate future course of this market, spinners meeting the movement of an abundant supply are not anxious to add to existing stocks held by them, and very ready to secure qualities more immediately required, as I expect a future operate only where the immediate wants of the trade are supplied, by the occasional anxiety of some holders to effect sales below the current prices. The advices per Europa, showing higher prices throughout the States, in the face of heavy receipts at shipping ports, and large exports to this country, are regarded as a consequence on the more favorable reports hence, which may as suddenly give place to depression on receipt of more subsequent accounts, and causes a greater reaction than we have sustained, particularly as many orders have been withdrawn and others reduced in limit as to render the execution thereof very problematical. Nothing has yet occurred to indicate a diminished consumption, and while this continues on its present scale, existing rates are not considered too high for the average of the season, but the possibility of the yield exceeding that of last year, (which the continued fine weather gives promise of,) induces caution amongst all classes and to this cause must be attributed the present apathy.

The Manchester market follows much in the wake of this, although the more favorable accounts from China have imparted a firmer tone and created a better demand for Yarns and goods suitable for that quarter, and spinners being under contract for some time for home consumption more firmness is apparent, but without increased animation.

WRIGHT GANDY & CO.

Provisions and Breadstuffs.

LIVERPOOL, Friday, Nov. 19.

PROVISIONS—There have been few transactions this week, chiefly from want of stock. BEEF in fair request—so is PORK. LARD is quite nominal. RICE is again rather dearer. QUERCITRON BARK steady. TALLOW more quiet, but not cheaper.

BREADSTUFFS—Throughout the week a buoyant feeling has prevailed, and the market closes to-day at a considerable advance in FLOUR and WHEAT—the business being chiefly on speculation. INDIAN CORN unaltered. FLOUR—Western Canal, 25s @25s 6d.; Philadelphia, 25s. 3d @25s. 9d; Baltimore, 25s 3d @25s 9d; St. Louis and Ohio, 25s.@ 26s.; Canadian, 25s @25 6d.; Sour and Hoe cd. 21s.@23s. WHEAT—Red ₱ 70 lbs., 6s 4d @6s 8d; White, ₱ do., 7s @ 7s 6d.; Mixed, ₱ do., 6s. 9d @7s. INDIAN CORN—White, ₱ 480 lbs., 33s @34

New-York Daily Times.

VOL. II....NO. 379. NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 4, 1852. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES

A VERY LARGE DAILY NEWSPAPER—with morning and evening Mail Issues, of Forty-Eight columns, and giving more reading matter than any other Daily Newspaper in the United States—is published every Morning, (Sundays excepted,) at No. 113 Nassau-street, and is delivered to subscribers in New-York, Brooklyn, Williamsburg and Jersey City, for TWELVE AND A HALF CENTS a week, payable to the carrier. Single Copies, Two Cents. Mail Subscribers, Three Dollars a year; six months, Two Dollars and a half; three months, One Dollar and half. Three Dollars is invariably required in all exchanges with Country newspapers.

Postage on the DAILY TIMES, sent to any part of the United States, paid in advance at the office where delivered,—50 cents per quarter, or $1 56 per annum.

THE NEW-YORK EVENING TIMES,

An EVENING EDITION OF THE DAILY TIMES, (Sunday excepted.) One edition will be issued at 1, and the other at 3 o'clock, P.M. It will be sent by mail, or sold, at the same rates as the Daily Times.

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES,

A VERY LARGE NEWSPAPER FOR THE COUNTRY, is published every SATURDAY MORNING, at the low price of Two Dollars per annum. Ten copies for FIFTEEN DOLLARS. Twenty copies for TWENTY DOLLARS, will be sent to one address; and the paper in no case continued beyond the time for which payment is made. Postage on the WEEKLY TIMES, sent by mail for one year, is as follows:

Within the County..... Free.
Within the State..... 13 cents.
Within the United States..... 26 cents.

THE TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA.

A LARGE NEWSPAPER OF EIGHT PAGES, or Forty-Eight columns, made up expressly for circulation in *California, Oregon and the Sandwich Islands*, and containing only news of interest to readers in those sections of the country, is published on the departure of every Mail steamer. Price 25 cents a copy.

Payments in all cases must be made in advance.

RAYMOND, JONES & CO., Publishers.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

☞ **Sabbath Evening Sermons OF THE NEW-YORK YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.**—The up-town Sermon will be delivered by Professor H. B. SMITH, (of the Union Theological Seminary,) at the Mercer-st. Presbyterian Church; and the down-town Sermon, by Rev. JOHN S. KENNEDY, D.D., at the North Dutch Church, corner of Fulton and William sts., TO-MORROW (Sunday) EVENING, Dec. 5. Services to commence at 7½ o'clock in each place.

☞ **Discourses to Young People.**—The fourth of the series will be delivered by the Pastor, Rev. H. O. SCHERMERHORN, in the Fourth Congregational Church, 16th-st., between 6th and 7th-ave., TO-MORROW AFTERNOON, Dec. 5. Service at 3 o'clock. Preaching in the morning at 10½ o'clock, and social meeting in the evening at 7 o'clock. The revival in the above Church is still progressing. The work is very powerful.

☞ **Pulpit Pictures from the Life of Luther, THE GREAT REFORMER OF THE SIXTEENTH CENTURY.**—A series of Lectures under the above title will be delivered in the Evangelical Lutheran Church, in Mulberry-st., between Broome and Grand. First Lecture on SABBATH EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Subject—*Luther finding the Bible in the Library at Erfurt.*

☞ **Madison-st. M. E. Church**—Corner of Madison and Catherine-sts.—Rev. J. INSKIP will preach SUNDAY, 5th inst., at 10½ o'clock A. M. on the *Joys of the Righteous.* And at 7 P. M. Subject—*Attractions of the Cross.* Preaching also in the Afternoon, at 3, by Rev. Mr. WEBSTER. Seats free. Public invited to attend.

☞ **FIFTH Universalist Society**—Rev. T. J. SAWYER, D.D., will preach TO-MORROW (Sunday) MORNING and AFTERNOON, in the Lecture Room of the University Medical College, 24th-st., near 3d-av., at 10½ and 3 o'clock. The public are respectfully invited.

☞ **A Sermon** on the occasion of the death of Mrs. MALCOLM will be preached by the Rev. E. O. HAVEN, TO-MORROW MORNING in the Methodist Episcopal Church, Mulberry-st.

☞ **Lectures to Young Men**, in the Twelfth-st. Baptist Church.—The sixth in course will be delivered TO-MORROW EVENING, Dec. 5th, by Rev. SIDNEY A. COREY.

☞ **Broadway Tabernacle.**—Rev. Dr. SKINNER will preach TO-MORROW at 10½ o'clock A. M., and at 3 o'clock in the AFTERNOON. A discourse will be delivered at 7½ in the EVENING by Rev. DAVID B. COE.

☞ **Notice.**—Rev. Dr. DURBIN preaches at Green-st. Methodist Episcopal Church, SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock. The annual missionary collection will be taken up.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ **New-York Historical Society**—COURSE OF LECTURES: 1852—1853—FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE FIRE PROOF BUILDING FUND.—The Committee on Lectures have to announce that the Course of Lectures for the benefit of the Fire Proof Building Fund will be opened at Metropolitan Hall, on THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 9, 1852. The Course will consist of Ten Lectures, to be given on Thursday Evenings of December, January, and February. Among those who have liberally consented to lend their names and services for this object, are the following gentlemen:

Hon. WM. A. GRAHAM, of North Carolina.
Hon. GEO. BANCROFT, of New-York.
Hon. PIERRE SOULE of Louisiana.
Hon. JOHN A DIX, of New-York.
Hon. EDWARD EVERETT, of Massachusetts.
Rev. FRANCIS L. HAWKS, D.D., of New-York.
CHARLES O'CONOR, Esq., of New-York.

The Committee are also authorized to announce that the Forty-Eighth Anniversary Address will be delivered by Hon. RUFUS CHOATE, of Massachusetts, at the conclusion of the Course, under the direction of the Committee of Arrangements for the Anniversary.

Admission to the Course will be FIVE DOLLARS for each Ticket. Tickets to the Course will also admit the holder to the Anniversary Address by Hon. RUFUS CHOATE, of Massachusetts.

Tickets may be procured at the Bookstores of HORACE H. MOORE, Merchants' Exchange; APPLETON & Co., No. 200 Broadway; C. S. FRANCIS & Co., No. 252 Broadway; EVANS & BRITTAN, No. 697 Broadway; and at the Library Rooms in the University.

AUGUSTUS SCHELL,
FRANCIS L. HAWKS,
GEORGE H. MOORE,
} Committee.

Nov. 20, 1852.

As the sole object of the lectures is to complete the fund for the building, the Committee have been induced, at the request of many of the members of the Society, as well as other gentlemen, to reduce the price to FIVE DOLLARS for the Course, and to withdraw the privilege of free tickets to Members.

☞ **Crystal Palace**—ASSOCIATION FOR THE EXHIBITION OF THE INDUSTRY OF ALL NATIONS.—Office, No. 53 Broadway. NEW-YORK, Nov. 22, 1852.

Proposals will be received at this office until the 10th day of December, for the publication, by contract, of an Illustrated Catalogue, and an Illustrated Weekly Paper, to be devoted exclusively to the objects and interests of the Exhibition which this Association is preparing to open next May.

It will be required that these two works shall be executed in such style as to mark the highest point reached in this country by the respective arts employed.

The contractor will have the privilege of printing the Illustrated Weekly Paper in the Exhibition building, and shall receive such facilities in the compilation of both works as the Association can reasonably afford.

WM. WHETTEN, Secretary.

☞ **One Hundred Dollars Premium.**—A Premium of One Hundred Dollars is hereby offered by P. L. ROGERS, for the best original design for a light and elegant four-wheeled covered vehicle, for two or four horses, to be used for conveying from six to eight passengers, and with sufficient room reserved and arranged for the reception of packages and parcels of small dimensions. The carriage is intended for business purposes, but it is desired that the design shall be unique, striking and attractive. Each drawing must be accompanied by the name of the Artist, under seal. A competent Committee, whose names will be published hereafter will examine the drawings and award the prize. All contributions must be sent in by the 1st of Jan. next. P. L. ROGERS,
Union Clothing Warehouse, cor. of Fulton and Nassau-sts.

☞ **Laying a Corner Stone.**—The ceremony of laying the corner stone of the Hedding Methodist Episcopal Church, in Seventeenth-st., between First and Second-avenue, (nearly opposite Stuyvesant Institute,) in the City of New-York, will, by permission of Divine Providence, take place on MONDAY next, Dec. 6, 1852. Rev. Bishop JANES, D.D., Rev. STEPHEN H. TYNG, D.D., Rev. ASA D. SMITH, D.D., and Rev. JOHN KENNEDAY, D.D., will take part in the exercises. Services commence at 2½ o'clock, P.M. The public generally are respectfully invited to attend.

S. HOWLAND, Pastor.

☞ **Paine Celebration.**—Those who wish to take part in the preliminary arrangements for celebrating the coming Anniversary, are respectfully invited to attend a meeting for that purpose, at the rooms of the Free Enquirers' Library Association, Military Hall, No 193 Bowery, TO-MORROW (Sunday) AFTERNOON, at 3½ o'clock.

JAMES THOMPSON.
WM. E. ROSE.
OLIVER WHITE.

☞ **Chelsea Lodge, No. 84, I. O. of O. F.**—The members of this Lodge are notified to meet at the Lodge Room, corner of Grove and Hudson-sts., on SATURDAY, Dec. 4, at 12 o'clock, to pay the last tribute of respect to our departed Brother, JOSEPH HAVILAND. Late residence, No. 198 Lawrence-st.

VINCENT F. SHERWOOD, N. G.
W. T. RAGLAND, Secretary.

☞ **Mr. William B. Bradbury's** Sioring Class for Ladies and Gentlemen.—The subscriber will give a brief explanation of the present popular method of teaching, illustrated by a lesson of one hour, on MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 6, at No 413 Broadway, corner of Lispenard-st., to commence at 7½ o'clock. First Lecture free.

WM. B. BRADBURY.

☞ **Stuyvesant Institute.**—CHARLES WHITNEY GIVES KNINGS with the ORATORS of the OLD and NEW WORLD, and with the GREAT STATESMEN, on FRIDAY EVENING, Dec. 3; WEDNESDAY, 8th, at 8 o'clock. Tickets for the course of Five Lectures and Impersonations, $1 50; Lady and Gentleman, $2 50. Single admission, 50 cents. Tickets on sale at the bookstores and at the Institute.

☞ **Princess Banquet.**—Two members of the New-York Typographical Society, are notified that tickets for the Festival on FRANKLIN'S Birth Day, may be obtained on SATURDAY EVENING, Dec. 4, at the Library Rooms, No. 200 Broadway. JOHN J. HALLENBECK, Chairman.
JOHN W. FORBES, Secretary.

☞ **Hon. Horace Mann** will Lecture ON TUESDAY, Dec. 7, at the Brooklyn Institute. Admission, 25 cents. Messrs. WHIPPLE, H. WARD BEECHER, THOMAS STARR KING, and HENRY GILES will Lecture on succeeding TUESDAY Evenings. Tickets for the six lectures, ONE DOLLAR.

☞ **Steamship John L. Stevens.**—We are requested to state that, in consequence of the prospect of unfavorable weather, the trial trip of this Steamship will not take place to-day, but on MONDAY. The invited guests will be taken from Whitehall pier at 12 o'clock.

☞ **The Second Lesson of Miss BACON'S Course** of Historical Instruction, will be given at the Stuyvesant Institute THIS MORNING, at 11 o'clock. Subject—*The Puritans in Old England.* Price of Admission, 50 cents; Tickets for a term of fifteen Lessons, $5.

☞ **Franklin Lectures**—ON MONDAY EVENINGS, at 8 o'clock, at the Tabernacle. Tickets one shilling each. On MONDAY, Dec. 6, Professor OLMSTEAD, of Yale College, gives his first Lecture on *Astronomy*, illustrated by maps and elegant drawings, prepared for the occasion.

☞ **Post Office, New-York.**—POLICE.—A mail for Havana, to close at this office on SATURDAY, Dec. 4, at 1 P. M., will be made up and kept open thereafter ONE HOUR.
WM. V. BRADY, P. M.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ **Thackeray's Lectures.**—The last Lecture of the First Course before the Mercantile Library Association, will be delivered at Rev. Mr. Chapin's (late Mr. Bellows') Church, No. 548 Broadway, near Prince-st., on MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 6, at 8 o'clock.

Subject: *Sterne and Goldsmith.*

Single admission Tickets may be had of EVANS & BRITTAN, No. 697 Broadway; C. S. FRANCIS & Co., No 252 Broadway; WM. HALL & SON, and at the Library Rooms.

Prices—To members, 50 cents; to non-members, 75 cents.

WILLARD L. FELT, Chairman,
JAMES D. SMITH,
JOHN F. HALSTED,
} Lecture Committee.

☞ **Masonic Notice.**—The members of METROPOLITAN LODGE, U. D., are requested to be punctual in their attendance at their next meeting, on SATURDAY EVENING, the 4th inst., to make the necessary arrangements for the funeral of our deceased brother, CHAS. P. FREEMAN. CHAS. F. NEWTON, W. M.
W. H. PHILLIPS, Secretary.

New-York Daily Times.

THACKERAY'S LECTURES—NO. V.

Hogarth, Smollett and Fielding.

Mr. THACKERAY introduced his fifth lecture last evening, by saying that he presumed it would always be found essential to the interest of a novel that it should contain as its leading characters a virtuous hero, a monster of iniquity, and a virtuous young lady, whom the virtuous hero was trying to protect from the designs of the monster; and that vice for a time would triumph, but in the end all would come out right, and honest people come by their own. Sharp satire has much less interest than these tales of life. Few ladies, probably, read Gulliver with any real relish, or even that transcendent satire of Jonathan Wild, in which the author introduces the basest and meanest villain he can conceive as his hero, accompanies him through life, and finally, on reaching the gallows on which he is to reap the reward of his crimes, makes a very low bow, and politely wishes him a very good morning. HOGARTH achieved popularity by a much simpler act. He speaks in popular parables, which interest simple hearts. Every one of them is as plain as "Goody-Two-Shoes." In every one of his pictures the simple story is, "Tommy was a naughty boy, and his master flogged him; while Jackey was a good boy, and had plenty of plum cake." He addresses an unsophisticated public, and the schoolmaster and scholars are alike simple. The gallows formed the point to the tale; for in HOGARTH'S days there were no squeamish doubts about capital punishment. The best method to be pursued with a thief was to hang him, and masters used to send their apprentices to witness an execution as a wholesome example. In the true spirit of his age, HOGARTH never pities his rogues. There was not the slightest doubt in the breast of that honest Draco. In his "Marriage à la Mode," which Mr. THACKERAY described with great minuteness, he ruthlessly destroys all the persons implicated in the story, to give effect to the several warnings: "Don't marry for rank;" "Don't frequent masquerades;" "Don't neglect your wife;" and so on. The people exhibited were—like children in the story-book—all "naughty," and "Bogie" carried them all off.

The description of HOGARTH'S pictures, as accurate illustrations of the period in which they were painted, led to a digression on the great alterations which had since taken place in the metropolis of London—especially the metamorphosis of the old Tyburn, with its ghastly appurtenances, into the modern, respectable Tybumia. As for the painter himself, he was characterized as a thoroughgoing English citizen of the old school, with an intense hatred of French frogs, foreign singers, and—above all—foreign painters; and he considered it the result of a conspiracy when he was not looked upon as a great historical painter, worthy to be compared with a CORREGGIO. HOGARTH'S account of his journey to Gravesend was referred to in some detail, as giving an excellent notion of the rough amusements of the old citizen.

SMOLLETT, whose mode of life he illustrated by an extract from his writings, Mr. THACKERAY cited as the type of a sturdy Scot, fighting his way through difficulties, engaged in endless literary battles, and preserving a mind still undaunted after receiving the severest blows. At the same time he possessed a generous spirit of forgiveness, and could shake hands with an adversary after the severest fight, writing panegyrics on persons he had previously lampooned. His invention was not very great, but his perception was of the keenest, and this faculty had the widest field to exercise itself upon when the novelist had seen so much and had had so many queer acquaintances. His masterpiece was "Humphrey Clinker," which was the most laughable book ever written, and would make Englishmen grin for ages yet to come.

FIELDING, the third of the series, Mr. THACKERAY looked upon as a hero of his own novels, deeming him somewhat reflected in Tom Jones and Captain Booth. His wit was so great that when his brilliant predecessors were still remembered, elders who had been in their society declared that his conversation outshone theirs. So keen was his enjoyment of life that he rushed upon the feasts of the world like undergraduates to a college breakfast. His laugh was loud, and his appetite was healthy, and his vitality stuck to him to the last. He should not be drawn clad in a Roman toga, or any other ideal costume, but represented just as he was, with a claret stained coat, and all the marks of good fellowship, with such additions as illness, care, and wine at last put upon him. With his many weaknesses FIELDING had the noblest qualities. His love of truth and hatred of hypocrisy were excessive; in spite of his wild life he had the greatest respect for female innocence and childish tenderness; he could admire what was noble; and if he had low tastes he had not a mean mind. His wit was vivid and detective, and it shone upon a rogue like the lantern of a policeman.

The heroes of FIELDING'S novels being so much a reflex of their creator, Mr. THACKERAY deemed it worth while to range them according to their grades of moral excellence, and placed Joseph Andrews on the top of the list, Captain Booth as the second and Tom Jones as the last. The first of these furnished a remarkable instance of the kindliness of FIELDING'S nature. With the hatred for RICHARDSON, which was natural, as he had been nurtured upon sack-posset, whereas his sentimental contemporary had lived upon tea, he had commenced "Joseph Andrews," as a burlesque upon "Pamela;" but presently he took a liking to the people he had created, and at last absolutely loved them. The comparison between Jones and Booth, as moral beings, resulted to the advantage of the latter, because he came forward to the reader as a penitent sinner, and the reader consented to pardon him for the sake of his wife, Amelia, one of the most charming personages ever depicted. Tom Jones, on the other hand, received too much of the plum-pudding of life, and was not contrite enough to merit the good fortune awarded to him. But such discussions only serve to show the great art of the novelist, whose personages are so real that we can canvass their merits and defects as if they were composed of substantial flesh and blood. After a somewhat extended analysis of his merits as a writer, Mr. THACKERAY spoke of FIELDING, in the highest terms, as a man of noble heart, of thorough courage—full of all manly impulses and of the loftiest spirit. He could never think of him without calling to mind the captain of some gallant ship, doomed to destruction, who never fears to look danger in the eye,—who heaves the lead and trims the sail and sets the flag, even at the last moment, and who has no thought for anything but duty, till the ship goes down and whelms him in its wreck.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

Report of the Secretary of the Treasury.
Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Dec. 3.

The ANNUAL REPORT of the Secretary of the Treasury will show the imports of the financial year ending 30th June, including about $4,000,000 specie, as about two hundred millions ($200,000,000), and the exports, including about $42,000,000 specie, not far from the same figures. S.

IMPORTANT FROM HAVANA.

Arrival of the Isabel at Charleston—Purser Smith to be Permitted to Enter Havana.

CHARLESTON, Friday, Dec. 3.

The steamship *Isabel*, Captain ROLLINE, arrived here to-day, with dates from Havana and Key West to the 30th ultimo. She brings the intelligence that the Captain General of Cuba had expressed his entire satisfaction with the affidavit of Purser SMITH, in the *Crescent City* affair, and Mr. SMITH has now permission to enter Havana.

The U. S. sloop-of-war *Cyane* and steamer *Fulton* arrived at Havana on the 28th Nov.

The steamship *Empire City* had arrived from New-Orleans, and sailed for New-York on the 29th.

MARKETS.

HAVANA, Nov. 29.—The old crop stock of SUGAR is much reduced and there will be none left when the new crop arrives. Prices have advanced. RICE is depressed, owing to heavy arrivals from Brazil, which competes successfully with Carolina.

FREIGHTS—To America are at 75c. for box Sugar, and 21c. for Molasses, to load at outports.

EXCHANGE—On London is at 11¼@12 premium, and on the North par@¼ discount.

MATANZAS, Nov. 27.—The coming crops of SUGAR and MOLASSES are expected to prove fair avarages.

EXCHANGE—Has receded. A considerable amount on London has been taken at 11¼ premium. New-York and Boston par@¼ discount.

FREIGHTS—Are dull and vessels scarce.

FROM KEY WEST, Nov. 30.—The repairs to the bark *Byron* are accomplished, and she is now loading.

The new French light for Carysfort Reef has arrived. The light-house on Sand Key will be recommenced soon.

Arrivals—15th schooners *Elizabeth Sawyer* and *S. Britton*, New-York; 19th, *Joseph Taylor*, ——; 20th, schooner *Alhaltas*, and brig *Susannnee*, New-York; 27th, schooner *Anita Doman*, Thomaston, bound for Charleston with a cargo of lime, leaking—her master accepted the services of wreckers as pilots—she is discharging her cargo; 27th, brig *Harp*, Bath, Me.

Fall of a Building in Providence—Fire.

PROVIDENCE, Friday, Dec. 3.

The south half of the three-story brick block on South Water-street, owned by SETH ADAMS, Jr., and occupied by SPELMAN & HETCALF, fell with a tremendous crash, last night about 11 o'clock. The building was heavily loaded on all the floors with corn, flour, shorts and oil meal. The street was filled with the ruins. The one-story wooden building on the south, occupied by HENRY S. HUTCHINS, was injured by the ruins, and a quantity of molasses stored in it was stove. The building in the rear, fronting on South Main-street, occupied by TINOLEY BROTHERS, marble-workers, was also injured. The value of the fallen building was about $5,000, and the property stored in it, $8,000. How much of it has been lost, it is impossible to state, but it must be considerable.

It is fortunate that the accident happened in the night, or there would doubtless have been great loss of life. The remaining half of the block is in a dangerous condition, and liable to the same accident.

The building known as the red Slaughter house, near the corner of Broad and Pearl-streets, owned by CALVIN DEAN, and occupied by C. W. ATWOOD, for the storage of lumber, was destroyed by fire last night about 7 o'clock. Estimated loss about $2,000. The fire is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary.

Arrest for Passing Counterfeit Bills—Sentences Against Criminals.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, Dec. 3.

JOHN TABB has been arrested in this city for selling two counterfeit Tens on the Marine Bank, Buffalo, and committed by the Mayor. One of the notes is dated June 3d, 1843.

SAMUEL COWPERTHWAITE, convicted of the murder of a watchman named MILLER, has been sentenced by Judge KELLY to eight years' imprisonment. He addressed the Court before the sentence, hoping that his having formerly been a convict would not prejudice the Judge as it had the Jury. After the sentence, he exclaimed "Oh, my Death; Death would be sweeter. Since I am an outcast from society, I wish no longer to live. I call God to witness that I had no intent to take life."

ROBERT LOWDEN, convicted of the manslaughter of HENRY MCGARRY, has been sentenced to three years and eight months' imprisonment.

From St. John, N. B.—Loss of the Schooner Harand and all Hands — The Fishery Question.

BOSTON, Friday, Dec. 3.

St. John (N. B.) papers to the 1st inst. are to hand. They state that during the 30th ult., the schooner *Harand*, from Annapolis for St. John, with produce, was driven ashore and wrecked, and all hands were lost. Several other small craft are missing.

The papers contain an address of thanks to the Captain of the English steamer *Devastation*, by the inhabitants of places adjoining the Bay of Chaleur, for his services in clearing that bay of American fishing vessels, in consequence of which the bay has been full of mackerel for the English vessels. They also hope that the same policy may be adopted in future years. In commenting on the address, the papers say that they have got the Yankees on the hip, and hope they will be kept there.

South Carolina Legislature—Railroad Collision and Loss of Life—Storm and another Freshet Looked for.

CHARLESTON, Friday, Dec. 3.

The House, in Committee of the Whole, have reported to extend the Charter of the Bank of the State to 1871.

A collision on the South Carolina Railroad occurred this morning, between the night express and the up-freight trains, about 14 miles from Charleston. A German fireman was killed. No one else was injured. Rail road communication is resumed between Savannah and Augusta, and it is expected to be between Savannah and Macon by Monday.

It has been storming, and heavy rains have fallen all day throughout South Carolina and Virginia, and fears of a freshet are again entertained at Wilmington and other points.

Items from Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, Friday, Dec. 3.

We have no mail south of Washington.

The boiler at HAMMILL'S Steam Grist Mill, on Long Dock, exploded this morning, dangerously scalding an Engineer, named JOHN NORTH.

Two conductors of freight trains on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, named JOSIAH RAY and ELIAS BEVINS, were caught between the cars to-day, and badly crushed.

The rowdy who assaulted Mr. MCCORMICK in the street a few night since, and got shot for his pains, is at the infirmary, and it is thought will die of his wound.

Clipper Race Between China and England.

BOSTON, Friday, Dec. 3.

A bet of $10,000 has been pending in this city on the passages of the American ship *Nightingale* and the British ship *Challenger*, from Shanghae—the arrivals of which vessels in England are announced by the *Europa*.

The *Nightingale* left Shanghae on the 31st of July, and arrived at Deal on the 18th November. The *Challenger* left Shanghae on the 27th July, and reached Deal on the 17th of November, consequently, unless the stoppages of the vessels on the run alter the case, the *Nightingale* has beaten the *Challenger* three days.

Navigation on Lake Ontario—Murder.

COBOURG, Friday, Dec. 3.

The American lines of steamers have all gone into winter quarters, although navigation is not yet interrupted, and vessels are freely arriving. The weather continues warm and pleasant.

ALEXANDER MAISE, during an altercation on the highway about nine miles from here, stabbed JOHN SNOBY to the heart, killing him instantly. MAISE escaped to the woods, and has not yet been captured. SNOBY had recently prosecuted MAISE for perjury.

Democratic Candidate for Mayor of Boston—The Fire at Chickering's Piano Factory.

BOSTON, Friday, Dec. 3.

The Democrats last night nominated JOSEPH SMITH, of South Boston, for Mayor.

The body of BENJAMIN F. ADAMS, buried under the ruins of Chickering's Building, was recovered about 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon. His chest was crushed in, and he was doubtless instantly killed.

The Southern Mails—Rowdyism in Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, Friday, Dec. 3.

We have nothing south of Richmond this morning. One week's papers are now due from New-Orleans.

More outrages were committed by the rowdies in this city last night, and no steps have been taken by the authorities to arrest the lawlessness.

The rumored resignation of Mayor HOLLINS is incorrect.

The British Steamship Conway at Savannah.

SAVANNAH, Thursday, Dec. 2.

The British steamship *Conway* arrived here to-day from Kingston, Jamaica, *vid* Nassau. She brings no news of importance.

The *Conway* brings Kingston dates to the 25th. The papers are barren of news. The yellow fever was rapidly disappearing from Jamaica.

Detention of the Steamer Southerner at Charleston.

CHARLESTON, Friday, Dec. 3.

The U. S. mail steamship *Southerner*, Capt. FOSTER, did not leave here until 12 o'clock this (Friday) noon, being detained by a heavy sea on the bar, and the prevalence of a gale of wind.

Railroad Extension.

ROCHESTER, Friday, Dec. 3.

A Company was organized in this City last evening for the purpose of building a broad guage railroad to connect with the two branches of the Erie road that cross the Genesee valley at a distance of 15 and 20 miles respectively from this City.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Dec. 3.

Senators GWIN, TOUCEY, and DAWSON, have arrived. Members are unusually tardy in assembling at the Seat of Government, only about 20 Senators, and 40 Representatives having arrived up to this evening.

NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES,

Contents for Saturday, Dec. 4.

Poetry.—Stanzas by a Bereaved One.

Literary.—Literary Odds and Ends; Style—A Mediterranean Poem—Screw-ships—Bacon—Prohibiting the Bible—Irish Progress, &c., &c. The Private Life and Domestic Experiences of Captain Thrifty. A Royal Botanist. A Brave Old Regiment. The Fly in the Web Sketches of Mr. Thackeray's Lectures—III. Richard Steele and the Times of Queen Anne; IV. Prior, Gay and Pope.

Editorial.—The Crescent City and the Administration. The Pacific's News. The Slave Trade. The Purchase of Cuba. South Carolina. Political Office Seeking. Buenos Ayres. The President's Message. The Acquisition of Cuba. Arkansas. Penal Settlements. Who is Purser Smith? The European News. Miscellaneous Articles.

Public Documents.—Documents in relation to the Affair of the Crescent City, including the Letter of President FILLMORE and a reply from Mr. Law. Letter from Mr. BENTON on the Public Lands.

News of the Week.—Weekly Summary, containing careful condensations of the latest news—Local intelligence, Domestic News, Foreign Advices, etc.

Correspondence.—Letters from the correspondents of the *Times* in Havana, London, New-Orleans and Washington—giving reliable information of the latest and most important events.

Commercial.—The Money, Stock and Produce Markets for the week, carefully condensed and arranged expressly for this paper. New-York Cattle Market. Foreign Advices.

☞ The terms of the *New-York Weekly Times* are TWO DOLLARS per annum in advance. Single copies, at 5½ cents, may be obtained at the desk, in wrappers ready for mailing. Club prices, TWENTY COPIES for Twenty Dollars.

☞ The postage on this paper is now only 5½ cents per quarter, paid in advance.

RAYMOND, JONES & CO., Publishers,
No. 113 Nassau-street.

Amusements.

BROADWAY.—Mrs. MOWATT played *Ion* last evening, in TALFOURD'S tragedy. Her voice was much improved since Thursday evening, and her performance was far more satisfactory than when she played *Blanche*, in her drama of "Armand. The last act was excellent, and we have seldom seen the interview with *Clemantha* more correctly given. To-night she appears again in the character of *Blanche*, with the same cast as on Thursday evening. We presume that, for this occasion, those who perform the minor characters will have cultivated some slight acquaintance with the text, so as to give at least half the language as it was written. If they do, it will be a decided improvement upon the former representation. And this suggestion we hope will be pardoned. The effect of a play is frequently spoiled by a failure to attend to the little minutiæ of the scene. For instance, in the May dance scene of "Armand," where *Blanche* falls while she is dancing, and dies in the arms of her lover, the assistants in the dance look on the affair as though it was one of every day occurrence. The stolidity which they displayed was admirable, but at the same time we would submit that the manifestation of a little feeling would be more desirable than that remarkable indifference which is said to be an attribute of people of aristocratic breeding, and, therefore, unbecoming in the rustic peasant. A friend suggests that they are only hired to fill up the scene, and that no great display of feeling can be reasonably anticipated for only fifty cents a night. And again, between the third and fourth acts of "Armand," five years are supposed to have elapsed, and yet his Majesty *Louis XVIth* wears the same dress in the last as in the first act. However careful his Majesty's keeper of the wardrobes may have been, we cannot believe that he could have preserved the color and texture of the cloth so perfect for so long a time, or that the French Monarch would have displayed so much constancy to a suit of garments as to wear them during one-quarter of his reign. We may be wrong, and we venture the opinion with due deference to the opinions of those interested. In addition to the drama, the farce of "Ladies Beware" is to be performed.

NIBLO'S.—The farce of "Betsey Baker," and the ballet of "Giralda," will be performed this evening.

—On Monday, ANNA THILLON will commence a short engagement at this house.

WALLACK'S.—The comedietta of "A Practical Man," the farce of "The Twelve Labors of Hercules," and the comedy of "Laugh when you can," are to be performed this evening.

BURTON'S.—The "Patrician and Parvenu," the farce of "Fortune's Frolic," and laughable extravaganza of "One Thousand Milliners," are the bill for this evening.

WOOD'S MINSTRELS—Have a rich programme for this evening.

THE MUSEUM.—The drama of the "The Last Nail," and two or three farces are to be performed.

ROBBERY OF BANK BILLS BY A BOY.—Yesterday a boy by the name of George W. McCalvey, was arrested in Avenue B, by officer Bumstead, of the Third District Police Court, upon a warrant issued by Justice James H. Walsh, wherein he stands charged with stealing upwards of $500 in bank bills, checks and drafts. The complainant is Stephen T. Wood, doing business at No. 204 Chambers-street, who charges that the accused entered his store and stole from a desk, a package containing $300 in bills, and checks and drafts amounting to $120, and succeeded in escaping. When the accused was taken into custody he confessed the crime, and the magistrate fully committed him for trial.

A man, named McCarthy, belonging to Hudson, was killed during a riot at Claverack last evening.

The Row in the Democratic General Committee.

The *Evening Post* of yesterday, gives an account of the fisre-up in the General Committee, thus getting ahead of the "*National Democrat*," which paper was promised a full account of the transaction. The *Democrat* calls the affair a "Riot at Tammany Hall." Here is the *Post's* version:

DISPERSION OF THE GENERAL COMMITTEE.

Tammany Hall was again the theatre of one of those disgraceful scenes which have made the politics of this City a reproach to the cause of republicanism throughout the world.

An attempt was made, under the advice of Mr. SICKLES, to repeat the plan of tactics pursued on the 5th of August, by which the selection of inspectors of elections of General Committee men, now at hand, was to be taken from the electors of the several wards and retained by the present committee, which would have been equivalent to giving to them the appointment of their successors.

We give a full report of what was done, omitting for want of space, such reflections as we trust will naturally suggest themselves to every one who feels an interest in maintaining the integrity of the democratic party, and the good fame of representative institutions.

The Committee organized in the basement room, usually known as the Coal Hole, about 7½ o'clock. Mr. SCHELL, the Chairman, was not present, and it was generally understood that he did not intend to be present. The reason reported to us for his absence was, that the fraud of the 5th of Aug. was to be attempted again, and his friends thought it most prudent that he should not be in a position to have his name connected with the repetition of that iniquity. In his absence, JOHN A. KENNEDY was put in the Chair. But, as Mr. KENNEDY is well known to disapprove of the usurpation which was in contemplation, Mr. SCHELL was sent for at once. JONAS B. PHILLIPS, and Dr. HILTON, acted as Secretaries.

The Treasurer made a verbal report, stating that the amount of liabilities of the Committee, as near as could be ascertained, was only $3,300, which was received with general satisfaction; and that the amount of means in the hands of the treasurer and collector is about $1,500—leaving something less than $2,000 due.

A communication was received from the Democratic Union Club, proposing important modifications in the organization of the Democratic party in this City, pending the reading of which, Mr. SCHELL appeared, and took his seat. As the majority was then ready for action, the communication of the Committee was rather summarily ordered on file.

Resolutions being in order, the following were offered by LORENZO B. SHEPARD:

Resolved, That the Democratic Republican Electors of the City of New-York, friendly to regular nominations and the usages of the party, are requested to attend a primary election, to be held in their respective Wards, on the —— day of December, instant, between the hours of — and —, for the choice of three Delegates from the Ward to the Democratic Republican General Committee, five Delegates to the Democratic Young Men's General Committee, and a Ward Committee, to consist of five persons from each Election District in the Ward.

Resolved, That such primary election be held at such places as may be designated by the respective Ward Committees, and under the direction of three Inspectors; to be advertised in the *Herald* and *National Democrat* three days prior to the election.

The following resolutions were moved by D. E. SICKLES, as a substitute for the foregoing:

Resolved, That the Democratic Republican electors of the City of New-York, who support regular nominations and the principles and usages of the Democratic Republican party, are requested to attend a primary election, to be held in the several Wards in the City, on Tuesday of the fourteenth day of December, instant, between the hours of seven and nine o'clock, P. M., for the purpose of choosing by ballot, in each Ward,

Three members of the General Committee for the year 1852.

A Ward Committee, to consist of fifteen persons, and

Five delegates from each Ward to the Democratic Republican Young Men's General Committee.

Resolved, That the primary election be held at the places hereafter designated, and the following named persons be, and are hereby appointed Inspectors thereof in the Wards respectively:

[Here follow the names of Inspectors and the places for holding the election in each Ward.]

Pending the question on adopting the substitute offered by Mr. SICKLES, the three delegates of the Second Ward moved to amend the substitute by striking the names assigned as inspectors in that Ward for three others. The votes on this question was taken by ayes and nays, and resulted—yeas 23, nays 28, as follows:

YEAS.—Leonard, Miner, Hetherington, Donnelly, Moffit, Smith, Kenedy, Vulte, Kenedy, Steers, Walters, Andrews, Deao, Newman, Vosburg, Kelly, Sheperd, Kinely, Cornell, Egan, McCarthy, Morray, Phillips.—23.

NAYS.—Mulligan, Diamond, Halpin, Dillon, Hilton, Hofmire, Barr, McKinley, Sickles, Philips, Purdy, Vredesburg, Wallen, Norris, Marsh, Garison, Glover, McGuire, Hagen, Peshine, McDonald, Garthwaite, Schell, Billyer, McIntyre, Mitchell, Vance, Martine.—28.

Similar motions were offered by the delegates from the Third, Thirteenth, Sixteenth, Eighteenth and Nineteenth Wards, all of which were rejected on the call of the ayes and nays on precisely the same vote.

A motion was then submitted by Mr. MCCARTY of the Nineteenth Ward, to change the time for holding the Primary Elections from 7 to 9 at night, as proposed in the plan of Mr. SICKLES, to from 9 A.M., until sundown. Pending this motion, Mr. MULLIGAN, of the First Ward, submitted an amendment, providing for the election to take place between sunrise and 2 P.M. Ayes and nays were called upon Mr. MULLIGAN'S amendment. The three members from the First Ward voting with the twenty-five who composed the minority, gave twenty-eight votes in its favor to twenty-three against it, two of the majority having left during the call.

On account of a difference between the Secretaries in their reckoning, and a conviction on their part that a mistake in the count had been made, a new call was commenced, and had proceeded to the Fifteenth Ward, when JOHN

CORRESPONDENCE.

ENGLAND.

The Duke's Funeral—The Crowds—Good Order—Bores at St. Paul's Cathedral—D'Israeli's Plagiarisms—Parties in Parliament—An Ode from Tennyson.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

LONDON, Friday evening, Nov. 19, 1852.

Well, the grand funeral pageant is over! Our great Duke is not only dead, but buried! and well it is that it is so. The excitement for several days previous to the solemnity of yesterday, was most extraordinary and intense, allowing hardly of any other business to be thought of. The lying in state at Chelsea was drawing its scores of thousands hourly towards that end of the metropolis, while the note of preparation for the multitude of mourners in the Cathedral of St. Paul's, was loudly heard at the other. In the streets the preparations going forward on all sides attracted the attention of the wayfarers, and the throng in the neighborhood of St. Paul's for the two days before the funeral was immense. The aspect of the whole line of procession was in truth remarkable, betokening, as it did, intensity of anticipation and excitement.

The journals of this morning will afford you an ample idea of this national solemnity in honor of ARTHUR Duke of Wellington, and the manner in which it was carried out. As a spectacle illustrative of the public respect and reverence for a great man, it was unquestionably grand and impressive, and on the whole may be said to have fully realised previous expectation, highly as it had been wrought. Happily the day was fine, a blessing hardly to have been anticipated from the wet weather of the previous day. I should in vain attempt to convey an adequate idea of the vast masses of human beings gathered together on this great occasion, and distributed through the long line extending from the Horse Guards through the Park to Piccadilly, and thence to St. Paul's. It was this multitudinous assemblage of humanity which, far more than the actual procession, rendered the scene so impressive. The spectators themselves constituted the most striking portion of the funeral show. Most gratifying it is to be able to add that their demeanor was suitable and becoming the occasion. As the coffin passed, the universal uncovering of hats was a simple yet striking evidence of the wish to render homage to the remains of the deceased, as a man whom every one in that vast multitude was proud of, and felt in his glory a personal interest and pride. The demonstration of feeling exhibited along the entire line was creditable alike to the living and the dead. It is not often that the outward signs and pomp of mourning are the indications of the feeling within; but in this instance, I fully believe, that to a very large extent such was the case on Thursday, and that the "old Duke" was really the object of the deepest regret and reverence which a nation has it in its power to bestow.

It is gratifying to state that no untoward accident occurred to mar the effect of the solemnity. The arrangements were carried out satisfactorily, and the precautions adopted by the police for the prevention of tumult and injury were most effective, as was proved by the fact that, beyond a few casualties, and one death by a fall from the top of a house, no serious accident is recorded. Some two hundred thousand persons were accommodated with seats on the line, and about a million and a half may be taken as a tolerably accurate calculation of the number present. A considerable proportion were provincial spectators, brought by the railway trains, all anxious to witness and share in a ceremonial, the like of which another century may not again see. The occasions on which the feeling of a whole people can demand or require an expression on so magnificent a scale can be but few, and if frequent would lose their value and usefulness. Doubtless the chief importance and worth of such a solemnity lies in the national appreciation, thus openly manifested, of distinguished public virtue and merit. This accumulation of honors paid to the remains of WELLINGTON is equally honorable to those who pay as to the memory of him to whom they are rendered. We bury a great man with more than royal pomp to show our sympathy with greatness, and our gratitude for past services, the value of which seems the more incalculable the more it is pondered; and partly to inspire others with the ambition to be great men likewise. It would be easy to indite a homily on the vanity of such pomps and shows of grief as the undertaker can get up; but it would be wofully out of place in the presence of such a fact as the demonstration of yesterday; and whatever the cynic philosopher may say, a public funeral was the only thing which could have satisfied or responded to the universal sentiment of reverence and regret.

I ought to mention that the scene in the Cathedral was, as may be conceived, the most strikingly impressive portion of the day's proceedings. An open air procession rarely comes up to previous anticipation, and taking it by itself it was not difficult to imagine something still better than was displayed yesterday; it was the scene as a whole, spectators and all that was so wonderfully imposing, bearing in mind the wonderful occasion which had drawn all this multitude together. Many thousands found admittance to the Cathedral, the *élite* of a million and a half of mourners, and comprising more military, political, and spiritual "celebrities" than has been collected under one roof for many years. Never since the death of NELSON has the glorious old Cathedral witnessed so grand a solemnity as was presented while the service for the dead was performed over the mortal remains of ARTHUR WELLESLEY!

The "lying in state," I regret to state, was not without its melancholy drawback. On Saturday, the first day the public were admitted, the crushing and confusion around Chelsea Hospital, was absolutely terrific. There were cabs, omnibuses, and carriages of all sorts, extending for miles, from an early hour, all filled with parties anxious to see this preliminary ceremonial. Having been myself a sharer in the perils of the crowd, I am enabled to add my testimony to the general jamming and squeezing, the terror and struggles of that immense multitude, midst which I was inextricably fixed for four or five long hours. The female portion were terrible sufferers, for I am sorry to say that an English mob, whether well-dressed or otherwise, is anything but chivalrous towards the fair sex. Many ladies deemed themselves fortunate in escaping with half their attire torn from their backs, and some in the article of dress were far less lucky. The faintings were innumerable, and two deaths from the pressure of the crowd are recorded among the accidents of the day. All this was the result of miserable police arrangements, and insufficient means of ingress. The lying in-state, as a military and mournful ceremonial was splendidly impressive. There was all the pomp and pageantry of woe; but, strange to say, the religious element was wholly wanting. There was everything to demonstrate the worldly greatness of the departed hero, but nothing to impress on the beholder the fact that all this glory led but to the grave. The bier and the coffin, it is true, may have been sufficient in this respect; nevertheless, amidst the blaze of orders, decorations, batons, and heraldic pomp, some space might have been found for a scriptural text or inscription, indicative of the religious sentiment which such a scene rightly viewed was fitted to convey. Of earthly grandeur there was more than enough, but the symbols of a higher feeling, connecting the emblems of mortality with the aspiration and hope of "another world," were, to my thinking, nowhere visible.

DISRAELI's eulogium of the character and career of WELLINGTON, on Monday evening, was incomparably the [illegible] reply to the [illegible] the funeral, [illegible] Chancellor of the Exchequer uttered a speech which, more than any other he has yet made, proved that he possesses something more than the power of sarcasm and ridicule. He did only justice to the Duke in saying that "it was his character that created his career; that alike achieved his exploits, and guarded him from vicissitudes. It was his sublime self-control that regulated his lofty fate." His description of the qualities necessary to form a great general was not less truthful and felicitous, though borrowed mainly from the Frenchman, THIERS; and in portraying the moral effect of such an example on other men aspiring like him to public usefulness, formed an appropriate peroration to this admirable piece of oratory. Mr. DISRAELI never found a warmer echo in the sentiments of his hearers than when he declared that the departed Duke was "not only a great man but the greatest man of a great age." It may be difficult for other nations to comprehend the amount of enthusiasm felt by Englishmen for the attributes and achievements of the "old Duke," more especially as there was but little in his personal qualities to excite much warmth of attachment. Such, however, is the fact, and it has been demonstrated in a thousand ways since his death. Truly he was alike unequalled in the character and his destiny, and the impression they produced among all ranks and classes of his fellow countrymen has been proved, since his decease, to be far deeper than even his greatest admirers could have possibly conceived. Despite the drawback of a few "borrowed plumes," DISRAELI has done himself some service by this well-timed effort, as regards the reputation he is manifestly aiming to build up.

Turning from pageantry to politics, it is obvious that whatever may be the case with the Liberals, the Ministerialists are compact and united enough. At a private meeting of his Parliamentary supporters on Monday, the Earl of DERBY is understood to have disclosed the entire plan of the Legislative campaign, explaining very particularly the necessity of throwing Protection overboard, in fact, as well as merely promising to do so last week in the Queen's speech. The noble Lord found no refractory opponents of his views, but, on the contrary, entire acquiescence in the policy he proposed. Even the most insanely bigoted of the Protectionists are compelled to admit that the nation has spoken out on this point, and that there is no going back. Much anxiety is meanwhile felt with respect to the motion of Mr. C. VILLIERS, on Monday evening, on the subject of Free-Trade; the great point being, how it shall be dealt with. It will not be difficult for Ministers and their supporters to fall in with any motion affirming the necessity of adhering to Free-Trade as a commercial policy; and I confess I do not see what there is to produce a debate. Everything will be done, I doubt not, to "draw out" the quondam Protectionists; but a judicious reserve will probably be the *mot d'ordre* for the evening. Mr. DISRAELI will doubtless shelter himself under his promised exposition of the 26th, when he is to come out as a great financier. Having given in his adhesion to the principle of "unrestricted competition," he will see no necessity of making a cleaner breast than he has done already. Nothing less will satisfy the Liberals, however, but bringing their old adversaries on their knees before the country; they must not only conquer but humiliate them. This is the real object of VILLIERS' motion, and not a little curiosity is felt as to how the job will be accomplished.

Mr. BROTHERTON made his usual annual attempt to put a stop to "midnight legislation," on Monday, and with his usual success. The honorable gentleman would fain extinguish all debating at the witching hour of night; but the House disdains to curb its oratory at his bidding. The truth is, the best part of an evening's discussion is pretty sure to occur at an advanced hour; and when once well warmed in the question of the night, the predominant feeling is to see the end of it if possible, and come to a division. Mr. BROTHERTON's motion is a very sensible one, no doubt, but not suited to this fast age. The House of Commons has been accustomed to bad hours for so many sessions, that, like other bad habits, they cannot be abandoned; and so, as regards late discussions, our legislators are "chartered libertines," and mean to go on just as usual. Accordingly, it is not surprising to find that the rational proposition referred to, only obtained 64 supporters, against 260 on the other side.

The poor Count DE CHAMBORD has put forth a protest against the resumption of imperial power by LOUIS NAPOLEON. It is a document weak like himself, and will certainly gain him no fresh followers to his standard. HENRY is not the man for these stirring times, but rather a significant sign of the decrepitude of the Bourbon race, and true representative of their decaying fortunes. The Count protests, in his usual characteristic "forcible-feeble" style, against the "false and pernicious arrangements" about to be entered upon; but his protest will avail him nothing beyond being a formal reservation of his rights. This is a matter of small moment when the "rule of wrong" is in the ascendant. Nothing is clearer than the fact that the new Emperor must play out his game, which is now in his own hands, before HENRY DE BOURBON has even a chance.

Despite all that has been said contradictory of the intended revival of the convocation of the clergy, nothing is more certain than that a convocation is now going on, and warm clerical debates taking place. The annual gathering of the clergy, under the name of convocation, has been hitherto a purely formal affair, the chief business achieved being simply the passing an address to the Crown. This year, however, the Bishop of Oxford has contrived to get in the small end of the wedge, by the introduction of an amendment which raises the whole question of a revival of convocation, and in fact is equivalent to such revival, since the debating tendencies and faculties of the clergy have been drawn out once more into full activity. Thanks to the tractarian Bishop referred to, we have got a "convocation" before we anticipated that questionable boon, and now that clerical agitation has begun, and the claims of a certain section of the Church fairly put forth, it is doubtful whether it will not be requisite to invoke the omnipotence of Parliament for the purpose of putting the thing down. Most certainly no popular sympathy will be enlisted on its behalf, there being no desire to see the Church placed on the footing of entire independence of the State, and embodying all the spiritual pride and arrogance which seem essentially to belong to sacerdotal authority. For all that, the two Houses of Convocation are likely for some time to be a standing dish, to be served up annually, unless resolutely disposed of at once by competent legislative authority.

Among the poetical tributes to the memory of the Duke of WELLINGTON, the most imposing, if not the best, is an "Ode" by the poet-laureate TENNYSON. It will not add much to his fame, its merit not being exactly proportioned to its length; it has, moreover, a full share of the strange diction, alternately elevated and mean, by which the muse of TENNYSON is distinguished. The best portion is that in which the shade of NELSON is called up, and the great attributes of him who is now laid by his side are described. As a whole, the ode is marked by no peculiar felicity of diction, and lacks the sustained dignity required for this class of poetic composition. By the way, the subscription for a Hoon monument is progressing well, and some hundreds of pounds are already raised. ELIZA COOK gave the impulse to this movement by a poetical effusion, which promises [illegible] numbered [illegible] thousand men. After the [illegible] took a man [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

RECOLLECTIONS OF MR. WEBSTER.

Mr. Webster at Baltimore—The Ashburton Negotiation.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

You have been pleased to publish some of my letters and papers written concerning Mr. Webster within the last ten years. Some of them, as you may remember, have been before published, but many of them, though written a long time ago, have never been in print till you placed them before the public. But I am dead, and you appear to be collecting together some account of what concerned him while living: permit me to add a word or two more.

The object I had in writing those letters was twofold—one, was to place on record the valuable suggestions made by Mr. Webster, as set forth in the extracts you have published; the other was, that the world could see him, as I saw him, in the character of a *farmer*, as a *friend*, and *companion*, enjoying the amusements of a gentleman relaxed from business. The public saw him as a statesman, and as a lawyer, exhibiting transcendant abilities in all he undertook to do, and people wished to know more of him, and appeared to be deeply interested in everything in which he was concerned; but they knew nothing of him except as statesman and lawyer. It often happened when we were alone, and he inclined to talk, that a topic of conversation occurred, on which he had bestowed considerable thought or attention, when he bade me note with my pencil the suggestions he made, or was about to make, and I did as he bade me. I have given you many of them *in hac verba*, but thousands of them I have never shown to anybody.

He loved to shoot and fish when he could do either quietly or conveniently. He could not tolerate the idea of converting what was a source of pleasure into toil and fatigue as some men do; but would always pursue these sports, if at all, in due season, with proper regard to the fitness of all things. He would never over do it, but would lay aside his gun and rod the instant the excitement or pleasure was over. His apparatus for hunting and fishing was always in good condition, and he took much pains to have in that line what would suit or please his friends.

During the seasons when he suffered from his annual catarrh, nothing was more agreeable to him, when the weather would permit, than to sail in his yacht seven or eight miles from the shore to a point on the ocean where the fishing was good, and there haul down his canvas, and indulge in the exciting sport of catching a few codfish and haddock, and perchance a halibut. To hook one of these little monsters, and bring him skilfully into his yacht, was a feat he loved to perform, and I loved to see him do it.

The green water was comfortable to his inflamed eyes, and the cool summer breezes on the ocean were very refreshing; and, with one or two familiar companions on such an occasion, he was very happy. He invariably returned to the shore invigorated, with a good appetite and cheerful spirits. For several years past he preferred fishing to shooting, on account of the greater fatigue and exposure incidental to the latter sport. He often spoke of going out shooting when the weather was fine; but after considering it he generally said: "I think it will not pay; I prefer to throw a line."

Many years ago, after I had the pleasure of being well acquainted with him, I happened to be in Washington. He asked me to breakfast with him, saying, "I will introduce you to a couple of young men, from the Bay State, with whom I think you will be well pleased." I went; and he presented me to Rufus Choate and Caleb Cushing. The former was in Congress, and the latter had recently returned from a tour through Europe. They were his only guests on this occasion, and I never was at a more agreeable breakfast. It was the first time I had ever seen either of them, though I had heard something of them; but I was struck with the respect and kindness Mr. Webster manifested for those two young gentlemen. Afterwards, he told me they were the most promising young men in New-England, and "rely upon it," said he, "they will make their mark on the time; you had better cultivate their acquaintance." Since then, I have occasionally met them with Mr. Webster, and he has often spoke of them respectively, in terms of high praise, affection, and commendation. Here permit me to say, that when his favorable opinion was once formed, with respect to any person, it was lasting: unless changed by some act of that person himself; and nothing ever appeared to cause him more keen regrets, than the necessity of changing his good opinion of any man.

Mr. Webster and myself went together to the Baltimore Convention in 1844. I gave a description of it to the *Commercial Advertiser* in the following words:

"I left New-York yesterday morning, and arrived here last night, at 12 o'clock, with Hon. Daniel Webster, who, at great personal inconvenience, has yielded to the solicitations of prominent Whigs and Whig Committees, to be present at the great National Convention of ratification held here to-day. On the way, I heard him remark that the success of the Whig party and the triumph of Whig principles were now, as they long had been, nearest to his heart, and were the chief objects to which he was devoted, and that he was bound for Baltimore to mingle with his fellow-citizens, and do what he could to promote the election of the Whig candidates.

"The enthusiasm of the people who thronged the thoroughfare from New-York to Baltimore exceeded, if possible, that of 1840, and it was increased, as the news spread that the great defender of the Constitution, was on his way to swell the loud acclamations of the thousands there assembled. The crowd of delegates had passed by, but the multitudes of people who covered the wharves at Philadelphia, Wilmington, &c., made the welkin ring with their cheers as he took his departure.

"After leaving New-York, we heard nothing important from Baltimore till we had crossed the Susquehannah, where we met the cars going North, and were told that the Convention had nominated Henry Clay and Theodore Frelinghuysen, on which Mr. Webster said, with unusual spirit, "That's good,"—"that's a great ticket,—we can elect that," and then he sprang to his feet and proposed, "Three cheers for Henry Clay and Theodore Frelinghuysen." All this, as his glowing eyes indicated, came warm from his soul, like his great bursts of eloquence, unpremeditated; and it struck my attention, because I had heard it said that he was cold towards the candidates proposed for nomination. I have seen no man more ardent in the Whig cause than he is. On his arrival here last night, late as it was, he had such a reception as any man may, at any time, be proud to meet.

"The city is full to overflowing; the streets present a dense mass of men who are delegates. But I leave all this to the Baltimore papers. Suffice it to say, that it exceeded the Convention of 1840, by thousands, so far as numbers were concerned, and the zeal and splendor of it, have never been surpassed in this or any other country.

"From those whom I see here taking notes, you will have the details of what has been said by the speakers, at the meeting out of the city, two miles, and an account of all the proceedings.

"Mr. Webster's was, of course, *the* great speech, and, by this, I do not mean to speak in disparagement of any body, but, I must say, I have never heard any mortal effort so highly extolled. Not that he undertook to discuss any of the great topics of the day except the immediate business of the meeting, for on all these matters he is now well understood, but because every thing he said was so exactly in accordance with what the great Whig party, here assembled, believe and feel."

Some days after the Convention adjourned, Mr. Webster and myself were on our way from Baltimore to Philadelphia, in the evening train, which was filled with passengers. A few miles south of the Susquehannah River, our train came in contact with another train from the north, both going at a rapid rate. It was a dreadful collision. The two locomotives were broken to atoms; some persons lost their lives, several were badly wounded, and Mr. Webster himself very narrowly escaped. It seemed almost a miracle that he was not dashed to pieces. But his calmness and self-possession were as apparent then as on other occasions; and he instantaneously recovered himself from the shock and shudder, which the thought of the danger produced. No man was more prompt in affording assistance and consolation to the suffering, than he was; and no man could take more pains, than he did, to quiet the apprehensions of some, almost bereft of reason; to bind up the wounds of others injured, and to allay the excitement, and confusion, which followed such a scene.

Towards morning, at Wilmington, we reached the steamboat for Philadelphia, and the passengers held a meeting in the cabin, to express their indignation at the gross carelessness which they believed had led to the collision; whereupon Mr. Webster was called to the chair, and proper resolutions were passed.

At daylight the next morning, we arrived at the Washington House, greatly fatigued by the excitement and toils of the night. A much younger man than he, would have felt it severely. He ordered breakfast for a particular moment; and on going to sleep, gave directions to have himself called in one hour. All things were done as he desired; and at breakfast I found him more cheerful, more full of funny anecdotes, and at the same time more perfectly Daniel Webster than I ever saw him in my life; thereby proving that he had a constitution, an elasticity in his natural spirits, which no disasters or fatigues could break or subdue.

While the negotiations between Great Britain and the United States were pending, which resulted in the Treaty of Washington, I was for a short time a guest of Mr. Webster. One afternoon we called on Lord Ashburton, and found his lordship alone in his parlor, it being just after dinner. He directed coffee to be brought in, and soon the conversation became very interesting. Mr. Webster, speaking of the growth of the country, told him, among other things, how rapidly the Western part of New-York had been settled; and Rochester was mentioned. "Rochester," said his lordship; "I have slept on the ground where I am told Rochester stands, with nothing over my head but the canopy of Heaven." Lord Ashburton then related to Mr. Webster, that when he was in this country many years ago, he made a trip along the route of the Susquehannah river, through the Valley of Wyoming to Tioga Point, thence up the Chemung river to the little town of Newtown, now the great town of Elmira; there he said he met a man who had since performed a conspicuous part in the Politics of the World, whose name is Louis Philippe, King of France." Louis Philippe was constructing a canoe in which he and his party intended to go down the river which his lordship had just ascended. Thence he went up the Valley of the Conhocton to Bath, in Steuben County, to see a Mr. Williamson, the agent for his friend, Sir William Pulteney, who owned lands in that vicinity. Thence he went to the Valley of the Genesee, where he found a couple of young men by the name of Wadsworth, who had made quite a clearing in the dense forest, and who, he had heard, had been very prosperous in their affairs. Mr. Webster told him they were reputed to be the richest men in Western New-York, and he knew them to be gentlemen of great integrity, and deserving of the highest praise. One had recently died. Thence, his Lordship said, he went down to Genesee to the Falls, where he and his party slept in the open air. At Tonawanda, among a tribe of Indians, they again slept out of doors, and during the night, their horses, which they had tied in a neighboring field to feed, were stolen; so that in the morning they were left to make the best speed they could on foot, employing some of the tribe to carry their saddles and luggage to the place where he was told Buffalo was situated. Thence he crossed to Canada. Mr Webster said he was interested in his Lordship's personal narrative, and then described to him the present aspect of the country through which he had journeyed; speaking particularly of the towns and cities which were growing with astonishing rapidity, and attributing it chiefly to the canals and railroads which had been made by the enterprising people of this great State. The contrast between the description of the wild wilderness, given by his Lordship, and that by Mr. Webster, of the change which forty years had wrought, was very great indeed. An enormous map of the United States was brought and spread on the carpet, and I left Mr. Webster and Lord Ashburton both kneeling on it, with pencils in their hands, tracing out lines and boundaries.

Familiar interviews like this between these two men, began while Mr. Webster was in England, led to the adjustment of a difficulty which came near involving two great nations in a bloody war.

My memory is full of little incidents concerning the man I so much loved and venerated, and whose death a nation so sincerely mourns, but you may not be much interested in them. Yours truly.

New-York, Nov. 1852.

The Caloric Engine.—It will be seen by the following paragraph from the London *Mining Journal*, of Nov. 6, that preparations are already in progress to contest the claim to this invention if it shall prove successful. This is the old story, which finds a new illustration in every new discovery:

"The old proverb, that "there is nothing new under the sun," appears to be verified in the case of Ericsson's Caloric Engine, for in addition to the numerous claimants for similar inventions, there appears in the Augsburg *Gazette*, a notification to the effect that some years previous to Mr. Ericsson's first construction of his engine, nearly thirty years since, a magistrate named Parrn, of Lauenburg, who was an excellent mathematician, carried into effect a caloric or atmospheric air engine, which admitted of four systems of construction. By a series of costly experiments he succeeded in expanding and contracting air so rapidly by alternately heating and cooling, as to prove its capability as a motive power. He endeavored to get a patent for England, but found he should lay himself open to opposition and law suits; but, although he obtained one for Berlin, and had testimonials of success from Macpherson and George Stephenson, in England, Von Humboldt and Rapsold, of Hamburgh, and Schumacher, of Altona, ill-success brought him to the grave, leaving a widow and seven children. Professor Kastien, of Kiel, has taken the subject in hand, and a negotiation is now in progress with the Danish Government for the sale of or remuneration for the invention. We also understand that Messrs. Clarke and Varley, the patentees of the resilient atmospheric railway tube, purpose to adopt air expanded by heat for the propulsion of trains. Mr. Clarke is now making some experiments and calculations on the subject, which he is sanguine will prove a source of increased safety, economy, and regularity over every other description of railway transit. On obtaining the necessary particulars, we shall again revert to the subject."

Collection of Seeds.—The *American Farmer* says that the present Secretary of the Navy, Hon. John P. Kennedy, soon after coming into office, renewed the order to our naval officers, commanding our foreign stations, to be vigilant in the collection of such seeds, roots, and plants as were calculated to be introduced advantageously into the agriculture of the country. Such attention to the great interest of our nation entitles Mr. Kennedy to the thanks of every farmer and planter of our land, and the more so from the promptness of his action in the premises.

EUROPEAN.

Lord Derby on the Duke's Funeral.

In House of Lords, Friday, Nov. 19.

The Earl of Derby rose, and, in a voice which was occasionally broken by emotion, spoke as follows: My lords, I wish by moving the adjournment of the House to put myself strictly in order in addressing a few observations to your lordships on a subject to which I am anxious to call your lordships' attention. I desire to express the deep satisfaction and the deep thankfulness which I have experienced, and which I am sure your lordships will have experienced, at the more than satisfactory result which attended the great solemnity of yesterday. (Hear, hear.) My lords, I think it is matter of humble thankfulness to Almighty God that an event which brought together such masses of persons as never before have congregated under any circumstances whatever in this metropolis should have passed over, not only without any signal calamity, but without being attended by any—or rather by so few—of those casualties which are contingent upon every great congregation of persons, even upon a much smaller scale, but which in this case were rendered more probable by the necessarily hasty and hurried manner in which many of the preparations were made for the accommodation of that great multitude. (Hear, hear.) My lords, I think I may say that the providential change in the weather in the course of yesterday was no light circumstance, not only in adding to the comforts of the vast multitude assembled to witness the solemnity, but also in diminishing, to a great extent, the amount of risk, of confusion, and of danger which all ceremonials of this kind must necessarily more or less involve. (Hear.) But it would be most unjust if I were to withhold—and if I did so your lordships, I am sure, would consider that I was committing an injustice—if I were to withhold the tribute of your admiration and satisfaction at the perfect organization, the admirable arrangements, the entire discipline with which the whole of that great ceremony was marshalled and conducted, and at the discretion and the judgment which were manifested by all those civil and military authorities who took a part in carrying it out. (Cheers.) My lords, nothing could have been more admirable than the temper and the patience with which both the troops and the police conducted themselves—the troops while under arms, and the police while on duty, for a period of at least 11 or 12 hours, and engaged during the whole of that time in unremitting exertions in preserving the peace. But, my lords, we must not omit to do justice, also, to another class, without whose signal cooperation and admirable conduct—I do not say that the efforts of the military and the police would have been unavailable—but which doubtless rendered that task, arduous as it must have been under any circumstances, a matter of comparative ease and safety. My lords, I allude to that upon which we may look with pride and gratification—I mean the admirable temper, patience, forbearance, and good conduct which was manifested by the whole of these incredible masses. (Cheers.) When we consider how large a proportion of the population of these united kingdoms was for that single day crowded together in the streets of the metropolis; when you remember, as those at least remember to whose lot it fell to take part in the procession, and who saw it throughout its whole length and breadth—when you remember that on a line of route three miles in length, extending from Grosvenor-place to St. Paul's Cathedral, there was not a single unoccupied foot of ground, and that you passed through a living sea of faces, all turned to look upon that great spectacle—when you saw every house, every window, every housetop loaded with persons anxious to pay their last tribute of respect to the memory of England's greatest son—when you saw those persons (those, at least, within the streets) remaining with entire and unflinching patience for many hours in a position in which movement was hardly possible, and yet that scarce a single accident occurred to the most feeble woman or child amid that vast mass—when, throughout the whole of that length, not only was a perfect decorum preserved, and a perfect and ready assistance given to the efforts of the police and the military, but there was no unseemly desire to witness the magnificent spectacle, no light and thoughtless applause at the splendor of that spectacle, and that the people of England, in the awful silence of those vast crowds, testified in the most emphatic manner the sense in which every man among them felt the public loss which England had sustained—I know not, my lords, how you may have looked upon this manifestation of public feeling and good sense and order, but I know this, that as I passed along those lines it was with pride and satisfaction I felt that I was a countryman of those who knew so well how to regulate and control themselves, and I could not help entertaining a hope that those foreign visitors who have done us and themselves the honor of assisting at this great ceremonial might, upon this occasion, as upon the 1st of May, 1851, bear witness back to their own country how safely and to what extent a people might be relied upon in whom the strongest hold of their Government was their own reverence and respect for the free institutions of their country, and the principles of popular self government, controlled and modified by constitutional monarchy. (Loud cheers.) My lords, when we passed over the long line of the procession, and entered into that magnificent building which stood ready to receive us, I think that few who were present could, to the latest moment of their lives, forget the scene which they witnessed there. Who will forget the effect when, throughout the length and breadth of that vast cathedral, the pealing anthem swelled, not the note of praise, but the note of sorrow! Who will forget the effect when, in ready acquiescence to the request publicly communicated, within that immense edice 16,000 voices joined simultaneously in the responses to the common prayer of every Christian man? My lords, when the close of that impressive solemnity approached—when, amidst solemn and mournful music, slowly, and inch by inch, the coffin which held the illustrious dead descended into its last long resting-place, I was near enough to see the countenances of many of the veterans who were companions of his labors and of his triumphs, and was near enough to hear the suppressed sobs and see the hardly-checked tears, which would not have disgraced the cheeks of England's greatest warriors, as they looked down for the last time upon all that was mortal of our mighty hero. Honor, my lords, to the people who so well know how to reverence their illustrious dead! Honor to those friendly visitors who, renewing their own companionship in his triumphs and his glory, joined in paying a tribute of their respect to him whose renown was not English, nor European, but world-wide, and who associated their own countries for the last time with the glories and the triumphs of Wellington! (Cheers.) And, my lords, honor—let me say it also—to that great and friendly nation, our relations with whom in times long gone by, and I trust never to return, incapacitated it from participating in the national triumph with which we celebrated his military fame, but who yet, my lords, in joining in the public mourning over the departed hero, forget for a time their old national prejudices, and by the presence of their representative testified their respect and their veneration for his memory! (Cheers.) If they thought of him as a foe at all, it was as one who had been so in the discharge of his duty to his country—it was as a foeman worthy of their steel; and they remembered, perhaps, that never were his military talents and abilities more highly tested, and more severely tried, than when opposed in the field to the valor of their troops and the science and the skill of their commanders. (Cheers.) My lords, we have paid the last tribute to our illustrious hero's mortal remains; we have consigned him to the grave; but in so consigning him, I trust we shall not forget, in the burial of our greatest warrior, that we have buried perhaps the man among us who had the greatest horror of the miseries of war. (Hear.) Every effort, every energy of his mind, in the field, in the camp, and in the Senate, was directed not to the attainment of victory, of fame, or of glory, but because he looked forward to, and always hoped, that the victories for which he struggled would be the means of securing to his country and to the world the blessings of lasting peace. (Hear, hear.) My lords, I trust that in burying him we have not taken leave of and buried the recollection of the principles which he supported and advocated. I am sure that I am speaking in the spirit of him whose loss we all deplore, when I say, (and I feel confident your lordships agree with me,) that I look upon war in itself as the greatest curse with which a country can be afflicted, and upon unnecessary war as the greatest crime of which a statesman can be guilty. (Hear, hear.) I am sure, my lords, that the great and paramount object of this country is the maintenance of a firm and honorable peace, but I am no less convinced of the necessity of that principle which it was his consistent duty to inculcate upon successive Governments—namely, that in order to maintain the security and permanence of peace every nation must have within itself those means of self-defence and self-independence which should not provoke aggression by its weakness, (hear, hear,) more especially if to that weakness be added the possession of unbounded wealth (Hear, hear.) I trust that we shall bear this in mind, not in words only, but in our actions and policy, setting aside all political and party considerations, and that we shall concur in this opinion—that, in order to be peaceful, England must be powerful, (hear, hear,) but that if England ought to be powerful, she ought to be so only in order that she should be more secure of peace. (Cheers.)

The motion was then agreed to, and the House adjourned at a few minutes before 7 o'clock, until Monday next.

The Election of Pierce.

From the London Daily News, Nov. 19.

The news from the United States is that Franklin Pierce is elected President. The event has been considered certain for some time past; yet is the question still heard on both sides the Atlantic, "Who is Franklin Pierce?" It is a continuation of the joke which told so well at the time—of the same question being asked about Mr. Polk, on the same occasion. On the day of inauguration, when the noble Pennsylvania-avenue at Washington—that vast opening leading to the capitol—was closely packed with spectators from end to end, and the President's carriage, with its train of followers, was slowly making its way, some wag in the crowd shouted, in an inquisitive voice, "*Who* is James Polk?" Amidst roars of roars of laughter, in which the President joined, the question was repeated, till it echoed within the walls of Congress. There is no harm in this. No disrespect was probably meant; and if it was, certainly no reproach would adhere. There is an English newspaper extant still—(as is perhaps the colonial one from which it made extracts)—an English newspaper, wherein may be seen the inquiry, "Who is Grobdy Washington?" And the paper goes on to inform its readers that this Grobdy is an obscure militiaman, who can't help meddling with matters that he does not understand, and who will soon be mercifully remanded to obscurity in Virginia, if he does not provoke his betters too far. Moreover, the reader is desired to judge of him by the company he keeps, one of his intimates being a dirty printer's man, named Ben Franklin. After this no Polk or Pierce need wince under the question as to who they are. It is not as a personal matter that the inquiry need be regarded at all—by them or by us. If it were, it would be enough to say that Mr. Pierce, or Gen. Pierce, is a New-Hampshire man; a lawyer by profession, but yet a general, on account of his services in the Mexican war. He was nominated by the Democratic party at their Baltimore Convention; and he was put over the heads of Cass, Buchanan, Marcy, and other well known political men, on the understood ground that they had so committed themselves in the South, on behalf of slavery, as to have no chance in the North. Herein it was assumed that General Pierce was not pledged on the subject of slavery. He was not so pledged as that domestic parties and foreign journals could quote any verbal self-committal against him, one way or another; but his virtual committal was as complete as any that could be brought in the other cases. His title of general was won in a war which had for its object the extension of slavery, and which planted the institution anew on a soil from which the Mexicans had uprooted it. And, as soon as his prospects seemed to be sufficiently fair, Mr. Pierce declared himself, in a cautious but unmistakable manner, by his funeral oration over the body of Henry Clay. Another light is cast upon this gentleman by the resolution of the party who proposed him—to uphold the Compromise Acts of 1850, expressly including the Fugitive Slave Law.

But then, the American Whig party is equally pledged to the maintenance of the Fugitive Slave Law. Daniel Webster helped Henry Clay to make it; and President Fillmore eagerly urged on the work, and signed the bill. All the three missed their aim—the Presidential chair. We have before spoken sufficiently of the reasons why Henry Clay missed it. Daniel Webster had not one single vote from the slaveholders, after the awful sacrifices he had made to win them—giving up the assertors of liberty in the North, and breaking through almost as many blows as if he had been a French Emperor. He was too profoundly distrusted by all parties to succeed with any. And Fillmore had done *too* odious a thing, too openly, to be safely nominated for the rule over the whole nation. The Free Soil party (a great fact in itself) is not strong enough to carry the Presidential chair. That party, and the "little Liberty party," are the results of the Abolition movement in the United States. They are very far from being the best results; for the highest order of men among the Abolitionists keep their action pure from party spirit, and free from party perturbations. But if these two parties are not likely to carry the Abolition of Slavery, they are significant signs of the times; and they are eminently important, in an unconscious way, as showing how the whole political action of their country hinges upon the slavery question. The only Whig candidate who had any chance—General Scott—enjoyed that chance, over the Websters, and Clays, and Fillmores, by his being (while favorable to slavery) mysterious and uncommitted upon it. The Democratic candidate, Pierce, succeeded over the Casses, Buchanans, and Marcys, because, while favorable to slavery, he was hatched out of obscurity, and then held his tongue till it was politic to show his leanings. The Free soil party could not produce a successful candidate, because the very principle of the party is that, though slavery is bound up with the Constitution, it needs not to be, ought not to be, and shall not be extended to new territory, nor permitted to make fresh inroads on the old. The Fugitive Slave Bill is, of course, rejected by this party, as unconstitutional, and in every way intolerable. As for the Liberty Party, it declares that Slavery is unconstitutional altogether—illegal from the outset—as irreconcileable with the original Constitution of the United States as with the English, or any other.

Such are the parties of the United States. That one consequence of their origin and operation which concerns us here, is a very curious one; that, while this question of Slavery remains unsettled, their great country cannot be ruled by an illustrious man. Their President must hold a certain opinion in order to secure his election; but that opinion must be a secret from the world—or be assumed to be so—till he is secure in his seat. An Abolitionist could have no chance with the South; a violent Slave-holder could not be openly welcomed by the North. But a Pro Slavery man he must be, only he must be tacitly so, while a candidate. The nation cannot now, as of old, go as one man, and beseech their greatest man, their adored Washington, to rule them. They cannot, as in later time, array themselves under different principles, and call upon the leading advocates of those principles to be their chiefs, and head their electoral battle. They cannot even choose any eminent man whatever. Their real political aims and struggles being different from the avowed, they must take men who have avowed nothing within the national hearing.

It is best to explain the fact and the reason of this remarkable case with the utmost possible openness. It is best; because the foes of free government attribute the misfortune to the wrong cause. The Americans, after fighting the noblest battle that heroes could fight for their independence, have established the most successful Republic that the world ever saw. But the foes of Republicanism point across the ocean and say: "See what their public men are! See how the most honest recoil in disgust, and shrink back into private life! See how bitter is the experience of their ablest men—that high ability, if known, is a sure disqualification for the highest offices. See how alone high office is to be gained—by holding a set of opinions which cannot be avowed, by entertaining a moral and political barbarism, which yet must be covered up with hypocrisy." If any of this is true—and we cannot say it is not—we require that it should be laid to the proper account; not to advance political opinion and practice, but to an antiquated barbarism deposited—(originally deposited by us)—in the midst of the political system which we heartily honor and admire.

If we are right, a few more Presidential terms will prepare for the vindication of the republican principle. The slavery question will work out its own issues, and leave the Americans once more free to choose their greatest man to rule them. A day will come when the Americans will carry their suffrages once more, if not to a Washington, to a thoroughly republican Jefferson, an upright Adams, or a mild and sagacious Madison. President Pierce may, for aught any body knows, reveal the attributes of Washington to boot. But, if he does, the one thing we do know is, that he will hold office but for one term.

An Interview with the Madial.

From Dickens's Household Words.

Having received permission from the Tuscan Secretary of State to visit the Madiai in the prisons where they are severally expiating their enormous crime of possessing a Bible, we determined to take the husband first in order, for, by a refinement of cruelty, they are confined in separate prisons, in different parts of the country. Long corridors run throughout the building, with these cells on each side of them, and at the central spot was a small square space, where a crucifix is set up and the mass performed, so that care is taken to give to all the prisoners the comfort of religious services, except the unfortunate Madiai, whose deprivation in this respect is a severe, though inevitable, aggravation of their sufferings. The refusal of their Bible and other devotional books is an unnecessary, cruel, and dangerous feature in their solitary confinement. We found Francesco in a comfortable room of the infirmary, and the exemption which his illness procured him from prison discipline and prison dress, along with the hopes of a speedy release which he seemed to entertain, gave him a more cheerful air than we afterwards found in his unfortunate wife. We had a long conversation with him in French, this language being adopted at his own request, in order that the governor and doctor—who, I conclude, had been ordered to to be present—might hear it. We did not feel ourselves bound to alter on this account what would otherwise have been the tenor of our conversation. As we had come with no intention of embittering his mind against the powers that be, no interruption was offered by either of those present. Nothing could be more pleasing than the whole conversation and manner of the poor prisoner. His reference to Scripture, which one naturally looked for in one whose love for it was his whole crime, and must form his whole consolation, were frequent. But all such quotations were perfectly free from cant or affectation, and seemed to be but the utterings of his heart. He was evidently much cheered by our visit, and his evenness of spirit and noble calmness seemed to make an impression, even on the governor of the prison. The route to the prison of Lucca is over much more beaten ground. We found poor Rosa suffering from headache, depressed in spirits, still liable to pain from her old spinal complaint, and, after repeated disappointments, unwilling to admit of hope. In her odious striped prison dress, with her hair cut to the prison regulations, and a cotton handkerchief over her head, those who had known her in her happier days would with difficulty have recognized her now. She was, however, well supported from within: though she spoke of her arrest as having come upon her like a thunder-clap. Her chief anxiety seemed to be to conceal her own sufferings from her husband, and to have more certainty as to the state of his health, shattered as she knew it to be. She had received visits from two remarkable personages—no less than the grand duchess and the archbishop. How so exalted a personage as the former could have visited her in her cell, and for such an offence, without such a visit resulting in a pardon, I am at a loss to conceive. Nor is it less singular that one charged with, and pronounced guilty of "Open impiety in the way of proselytising," should have been twice requested by the archbishop to "pray for him." Having given a temperate and scrupulously unexaggerated account of the present position of these unfortunate persons, we may with greater confidence solicit attention to the following statement, which should strike a chill on every heart, including even the hearts of their oppressors. It is our firm belief that, if their present sentence be carried out, or even if their present punishment be continued much longer, their lives will be sacrificed. Time will show how far we are correct in our view of the present state of their health. We have done our duty in testifying to what we saw and know—the awful responsibility must rest with others.

The Iron Trade in Scotland.—In Glasgow and its suburbs there are no less than thirty-eight iron foundries, all in full operation, besides two new building, and three old ones not at work. The extensive malleable iron works of the West of Scotland Iron Company, at Motherwell, near Glasgow, were lately exposed to sale at the upset price of £23,000, and sold, after a keen competition, for £42,050 to the Glasgow Iron Company. These works were erected a few years since at a cost of upwards of £100,000. They are to be set to work immediately, with at least 250 workmen, to produce malleable iron. It is said (by the *Falkirk Herald*) that the iron trade about that town has all at once resumed a degree of activity unprecedented for some years past, and that the price of coals has risen. Should prices continue as at present, the *Herald* declares that the Messrs. Baird (of Gartsherrie, we presume,) "will realize nearly £100,000 a year of additional profit on the produce of their own furnaces." If the English masters ever had reason to dread the over production of the Scottish furnaces, they would now appear to have it. The *North British Mail*, in reference to the present and prospective state of affairs, says: "Does the increase in shipbuilding, which may warrant a rise in plates and bars, justify the advance in pig iron of sixty-five per cent.; or will shipbuilding, although carried on to three times the extent it now is, take away the yearly surplus of iron that is now made? We think not. If the railway mania of 1845 and 1846 could clear away the stock that the few furnaces then in existence could produce, how can it for a moment be thought that even a great increase in shipbuilding and the same railway mania again can take away what the lately discovered ores of the Counties of Ayr, Durham, Northempton, and Cumberland are adding to the production? In Glasgow and neighborhood alone we have surplus of 400,000 tons, which speculators are busy putting into the same stores, where, in 1846, many of them left their fortunes behind them." The last report of the Glasgow market conveys an intimation, which may perhaps check the mania which appears to be breaking out in more quarters than one. It says: "Our pig iron market opened good this week at 60s., but has since gradually declined to 57s., cash, for warrants, at which sales were made to-day for prompt payment. The late advance has materially interfered with both shipments and local consumption, and the very large quantity of iron being delivered into store had quite alarmed the trade here, who now operate with great caution. The stock is decidedly on the increase."—*Glasgow paper.*

Early Winter in the Northern Seas.—The following report from the log of Captain Dolle, commanding the steam vessel *Amsterdam*, which arrived at Dunkirk on the 9th instant, shows that although the weather in France has been like that of Spring, the Winter has begun to set in severely on the Baltic. The vessel left Dunkirk on the 17th October, and on the 25th anchored in Cronstadt Roads; the thermometer stood at six degrees of cold, and the vessel was surrounded with floating ice; the passengers and luggage were, however, removed on board another steamer, and were able to proceed to St. Petersburgh. On the evening of the 26th all communication between Cronstadt, St. Petersburgh, and Oranienbaum, a small town situated six miles to the south of Cronstadt, was completely interrupted by the ice. On the 27th the port of Cronstadt was completely frozen over, and persons were skating on it. A number of men were employed to cut the ice for the sailing vessels, and on that day and the following there was a general *sauve qui peut*. On the 28th the thermometer in the sun marked 10° centigrade below zero. Fortunately the wind blew strong from the N. E., and the water in the roads where the *Amsterdam* was lying, being much agitated, did not freeze, but in the port the ice was 10 centimetres thick. A number of men continued occupied in breaking it, which is a difficult work, but which the Russians perform with much dexterity. In the night of the 28th the glass fell to 18.5° centigrade below zero. During the day the vessel received her passengers on board, and in the evening left the roads. Two hours after she left she encountered a violent snow storm, and not being able to distinguish anything, was for eight hours compelled to advance very slowly. On the morning of the 30th, the Island Heligoland was seen, and the vessel then continued her course at full speed. Through all the Gulf of Finland, and a great portion of the Baltic, the fall of snow and hail was continued. The thermometer stood at from 6° to 10° degrees centigrade below zero, until the 1st November when the ice on the deck began to thaw, and on the 2d the *Amsterdam* anchored in Copenhagen Roads.

Tobacco in England.

We find the following communication addressed to the Editor of the London *Standard*, in that paper of the 19th ult:

Sir,—An American corn growers have full liberty to compete with our farmers in the article corn, is it not a great injustice to prevent our farmers from competing with the Americans in the article tobacco?

The cultivation of tobacco here was forbidden, to encourage the then rising colonies of America, Virginia, Kentucky, &c. That motive cannot now exist—in fact, the position of those States is a reason for the removal of the prohibition. Previous to the passing of the prohibitory law, large tracts of land in England and Ireland were planted with tobacco, "it being more profitable to grow that than corn;" and Camden tells us, that in consequence of the prohibition, whole villages in the south of England were ruined.

A large amount of revenue is derived from the importation of tobacco grown in America: so also a large amount of revenue is derived from malts and hops produced here.

If American corn growers are to compete with us, in common honesty let English farmers have a chance of competing with American tobacco growers.—I am, Sir, your obedient servant, Fair.

Newton Heath, Nov. 15, 1852.

Antioch College.

A description of Antioch College, of which institution Hon. Horace Mann has been Chief President, is given by a correspondent of the *National Era:*

Antioch College is the name of an institution established in Yellow Springs, Greene Co., Ohio, by the religious body called the "Christian Connection." A permanent endowment of over $125,000 has been raised for it in scholarships, and spacious and beautiful buildings are now in process of erection, at a cost of some $70,000. The College will be ready for students in about a year. An able faculty has been chosen, at the head of which, as President, stands Hon. Horace Mann. One feature of this new institution is, that equal facilities will be afforded for the education of both sexes. A female professorship has been created, which is filled by Miss Pennell, of Mass. Miss Pennell has been, for the last seven years, at the head of the female department of the State Normal School, West Newton, Mass., and is perhaps the most accomplished instructress in this country. The department of instruction assigned her is that of the Natural Sciences.

Yellow Springs, the location of the College, is a beautiful and healthy village on the Little Miami Railroad, about sixty miles north of Cincinnati. The Sulphur Springs, at the edge of the village, are quite celebrated, and have been resorted to in former years by large numbers in quest of health. An excellent Water-Cure Establishment has been recently built there, which is now quite extensively patronized.

This new Institution, with such a location, buildings, and faculty, as it possesses, will afford attractions to youth which few Colleges present.

Game Beef and an Indian's Appetite.—The flesh of a fat buffalo-cow is perhaps the best boat that can be eaten; wholly free from the rank flavor which marks the fat of the male; it is at once juicy, tender, nutritious, and very digestible; added to which it has a game flavor which renders it far superior to the very best beef of the States. It may, in fact, be not improperly denominated "game beef."

This was the first time that any of my mess had partaken of that famous dish, the "hump," and the quantity disposed of was the best proof of the intense relish with which it was enjoyed. This and the tongue, tender-loin, bass and marrow-bones, are considered the choice parts of the carcass, and, where animals are plenty, no other parts are taken, the residue being left on the ground for the wolves. Some idea may be formed of the great digestibility of this species of food, at a single meal, from the fact that the regular daily allowance or ration for one employée in the Fur Company's service, is eight pounds, the whole of which is often consumed. It is true, however, that an old mountaineer seldom eats anything else. If he can get a cup of strong coffee, with plenty of sugar, and as much buffalo-meat as he can devour, he is perfectly happy and content, never feeling the want either of bread or vegetables.

[Subsequently meeting with an Indian encampment of Sioux] the whole band halted about 10 o'clock on the bank of the river, but several of the old men and the chief of the village continued with us until our noon halt. I invited the latter to lunch with us, which he did to his entire satisfaction, devouring as much meat as the whole mess beside; and I afterwards espied him seated at one of the messes of the men, as earnestly engaged in in laying in an additional supply as if he had not eaten for a week. The Indian, in fact, from his wandering habits and uncertain modes of existence, acquires the faculty of laying in, when opportunity offers itself, a store of food against the fast that may follow, thus approximating the instincts of other wild denizens of the forest.—*Capt. Stansbury's Expedition.*

The Palm Tree of Scripture.—Palm tree, a tree remarkable for loftiness, straightness, and productiveness, and hence made an emblem in Scripture of uprightness, fruitfulness, and victory. Its fruit is the date, very sweet and nourishing, and a large portion of the inhabitants of Egypt, Arabia, and Persia, subsist almost entirely upon it. Camels are fond of the stone. This fruit is of the size of an olive. Palm branches were signals of joy and triumph. The leaves are six or eight feet long, and proportionably broad when spread out, and are used to cover houses, and make couches, baskets, bags, fences, hats, &c. From the fibres of the branches are made thread, ropes, rigging, &c. Indeed the natives (says Gibson) celebrate, either in prose or verse, three hundred and sixty uses to which the trunk, branches, leaves, juice, and fruit, are applied. The palm tree attains maturity in thirty years from planting the seed, and continues in full strength for seventy or eighty years, bearing annually three or four hundred pounds of dates; and finally dies at about two hundred years old. From its sap, palm wine is made, called by the natives Araky. It is a beverage which easily intoxicates, and is thought by Bishop Lowth to be the "strong drink" mentioned by Isaiah. From the species of palm tree called Landon, growing wild, in various parts of the East, the common sago is procured.—*Jewish Chronicle.*

A Mail Route to New-Mexico.

From the National Intelligencer of Thursday.

Among the visitors to this City at present is Captain Henry Skillman, a partisan officer, whose valuable services in Texas and New-Mexico are well known to all who are acquainted with the hardships and adventures of those wild regions of the far South and West.

Captain Skillman is now the mail contractor and carrier between San Antonio (Texas) and Santa Fe, (New-Mexico) a pleasant little route of something more than a thousand miles.

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, DEC. 4, 1852.

☞ Persons wishing the *Daily Times*, morning or evening, served at their residences or places of business, can receive it regularly by sending a note to that effect, through the penny post, to this office.

☞ Persons wishing the *Daily Times* in Philadelphia, can have it served at their houses by application to T. R. CALLENDER, No. 58 South-Third st.

The Times for California.

The regular California Mail Steamship *Georgia* leaves this port on Monday, for Aspinwall. We shall issue, with all the news to the latest hour, the California Edition of the *Daily Times*, to go forward by this opportunity. It will be ready at the counter of the Publication Office, No. 113 Nassau-street, by 9 o'clock, A.M., on Monday. Single copies, in wrappers, 6 cents.

News of the Morning.

The Cuba quarrel is at an end. Purser SMITH is again to have free ingress and egress at Havana. The steamer *Isabel*, at Charleston, brings news that the affidavit of Mr. SMITH is entirely satisfactory to the Captain General. The probability therefore, is, that the *Cherokee* will be permitted to land and depart in peace on the voyage she is now making, to New-Orleans *via* Havana. The *Isabel* brings some other interesting items of marine and market intelligence, which will be found under the Telegraphic head. The U. S. sloop *Cyane*, and steamer *Fulton*, were at Havana.

Our Washington Correspondent gives the particulars of a mammoth claim about to be presented before Congress, by Mr. A. G. BENSON and others, for indemnity against the failure of the late Guano Expedition to the Lobos Islands. He also sends us, by special dispatch, in round numbers, the total Imports and Exports of the United States for the financial year ending 30th June last, as they will appear in the forthcoming report of the Secretary of the Treasury.

The younger of the brothers SKUPINSKI, was yesterday hanged at Philadelphia for his participation in the murder of the pedlar-boy JACOB LEHMAN. The other brother was executed for the same crime some months ago. We give the particulars of the execution yesterday as we find them in the Philadelphia *Evening Bulletin*.

A letter from Genoa, to the Newark *Daily Advertiser*, furnishes the circumstances attending the death of Capt. UPSHUR, of the U. S. Navy, on the Mediterranean station.

It is stated, in a dispatch from Boston, that the American clipper ship *Nightingale* has beaten the time of the British clipper ship *Challenger*, from China to London, thereby winning a wager of $10,000, made on the result in Boston.

A three-story brick block of produce stores, in Providence, fell down on Thursday night, with a great crash, damaging the property $5,000, and covering in the ruins $8,000 worth of grain, flour, &c., stored in the building.

Our London and Paris letters will be found quite interesting. The former goes into the particulars of the great Duke's funeral; the vast nature of the London crowd on the occasion, and the scene at St. Paul's Cathedral, and the writer also makes reference to the state of parties in Parliament, and the strange coincidence between the eulogy pronounced by the author of "Vivian Grey," on the Duke of WELLINGTON, and the oration of M. THIERS on the death of NAPOLEON. Our Paris correspondent reviews the condition of political affairs at the French capital, glances at certain changes in the Parisian Press, and furnishes some lively gossip on amusements, literature, &c.

The election for Mayor of Boston takes place on Monday next. The Democrats have nominated Mr. BENJAMIN F. ADAMS against the present Whig incumbent, Mr. SNAVER....The resignation of Mayor HOLLIS, of Baltimore, is contradicted.

We add to our European extracts by the last steamer, another article on the election of Gen. PIERCE from the London *Daily News*, and the speech of the Earl of DERBY on the character of and funeral obsequies to the Duke of WELLINGTON.

The rain storm, yesterday, detained at Charleston the steamship *Southerner*, about to sail for New-York....The St. John (N. B.) papers notice the wreck of the schooner *Harend*, of Annapolis, bound for St. John. The same papers notice the efforts of the British steamer *Devastation* in clearing the Bay of Chaleur of American fishermen....At Philadelphia, yesterday, a counterfeiter, by the name of JOHN FARR, was arrested for selling counterfeit Tens on the Marine Bank of Buffalo....Two sentences for manslaughter were pronounced in that city by Judge KELLY, of the Court of Criminal Sessions.

Another serious accident is reported on the South Carolina Rail Road, resulting to the death of a German freman....Fears are entertained at Charleston and Wilmington, of another destructive flood, from the heavy rain which fell yesterday....The rowdy who assaulted a Mr. MCCORMICK, in the streets of Baltimore, and was shot in the altercation, is about to die of his wounds.

Last evening Mr. THACKERAY delivered the fifth of his interesting course of Lectures, on the Wits and Poets of the earlypart of the Eighteenth century, taking for his subject HOGARTH, SMOLLETT and FIELDING.... Madame SONTAG gave the third of her new series of Grand Concerts last evening to a full house, and the management have announced another interesting programme for Monday evening....It is announced that the Sons of St. Nicholas hold their annual installation of officers and public festival on Monday evening at the Astor House.

Further evidence in the PROPER Bank Check Fraud Case was taken yesterday, before Justice OSBORN, and the examination closed. To-day, counsel for the defence will make his argument, and the case will pass to the magistrate for his decision....The Society of "The Iron Man" have tendered to Rev. Mr. PEASE, for the benefit of the Five Points House of Industry, a musical festival, to be held at Metropolitan Hall, about the 20th instant....The Veteran Corps of 1812 met at their headquarters, Lispenard-street, last evening, for the transaction of business. A report of their proceedings will be found in another column....The *Evening Post's* version of the Row at Tammany Hall, on Thursday night is given elsewhere. The *National Democrat* has also promised an account of the affair this morning.... Yesterday there were crowds of persons continually gazing at the gold ring, intended as a present for Gen. PIERCE from some citizens of California; it is exhibited in the window of BALL, TOMPKINS & BLACK, jewelers, on Broadway. The ring in itself is a curiosity—a really magnificent affair.

☞ A letter from Buenos Ayres, dated 2d Oct., says that it was proposed that Mr. PENDLETON, the American Chargé d'Affaires, should mediate between URQUIZA and the Buenos-Ayreans. The Revolution had seriously interfered with trade; and the Custom-House, and all the stores, were closed for three days. Among the latest decrees of URQUIZA was one fixing the value of doubloons at $255, paper currency.

St. Domingo advices to the 10th Nov., state that sickness still prevailed there.

☞ A MONSTROUS TUMOR.—A tumor, weighing 113 pounds, was taken, after death, from the body of HANNAH WHITE, of Gill, on the 22d ult. The sack of the tumor weighed 17½ pounds, the balance being water, which, on being emptied out, filled a common-sized wash-tub. It had been in existence for eleven years.

[*Springfield (Mass.) Republican.*

Advance of Free Trade.

The march of Free Trade through the month of November, has elicited several phenomena bearing seriously upon its future fate. The meeting of the Imperial Parliament has brought the subject to a crisis in England. Mr. VILLIERS, the member for Wolverhampton, introduced on the very first occasion, a notice of resolutions affirming the vast social and economical benefits of the system; and intimating the will of the British people, that it be only disturbed in order to be further developed. Mr. VILLIERS is one of the younger members of the House, a Whig, and a brilliant orator. His fine tact in debate has earned him the practical leadership of his party. He is therefore put forward to make the momentous motion, and in case a debate precede the division we may expect a brilliant set-to between VILLIERS and VIVIAN GREY. The latter followed up the former's notice, by noticing an amendment tending to mitigate the censure implied in the proposed resolutions upon her Majesty's ministers. It is observable, that in introducing his notice, Mr. DISRAELI admits the weakness of his party and deprecates the expected chaotic annihilation. The perturbation of the Derbyites is extreme. There are gatherings in masses, and knots; profound counsellings about the coming storm; careful brows and doubtful anticipations of the future. Before them are the Liberals admirably marshalled, and as impregnable as a Greek phalanx; behind them is Lord Greenacres and Farmer Hodge, reproaching them with desertion of the agricultural interest, and of a thousand pledges thereto, and clamoring for vengeance. They have no whither to go, unless they go outward; and it is only surprizing that they are so slow at discovering their defeat and political annihilation. With the adoption of the VILLIERS resolutions, the policy of unrestricted trade is fixed as the unalterable policy of England. It forms the definite epoch of that system, which shall henceforward rule the polity of the State, and lead it to the highest rounds of commercial prosperity, while corresponding benefits descend to the working classes.

But Free-Trade in England, and Free-Trade in America are not convertible ideas. They are to each other in the relation of positive and negative; and yet the event of the presidential canvass points us to the same policy, as that which must prevail in this country, and respond to the British system. English Free-Trade accomplishes for the Englishman precisely the benefits which the Tariff of 1842 conferred upon American manufacturers and mechanics. It gives them high wages and cheap bread, with steady employment; and no commercial system has more to give to the laboring classes, and no more substantial advantages to bestow on any class whatever. But Free-Trade is decreed by the vote of November 2. The election of Gen. PIERCE is regarded in England as the affirmation of that policy, and we may as well call it so here. Not that we consider the verdict, as a fair result of facts, or the teaching of satisfactory experiment. The Tariff of 1846 has acted on the national interests for five years; but too many foreign and accidental causes have interposed to justify us in saying freely that the admitted prosperity of the country is the logical result of that enactment. Few periods equally short can be indicated, into which so many influences, at once strange and potential, have thrust themselves. Fortune has flung a golden but misty obscurity over the whole lustrum. The Irish famine had hardly ceased to act as a morbid stimulus on trade, when the vast resources of California were brought to light; and while the far-eyed merchant watched this fresh phenomenon with the same interest that a physician studies the diagnosis of an unknown epidemic, Australia displayed her wealth, rivalling, and perhaps transcending the bulk of California riches. These tremendous events have prevented an uninterrupted experiment, from which alone reliable inferences can be drawn. We wait in vain for the needle to indicate due north, when powerful accidental attractions are swaying it about at random. The old rule of divination discouraged a consultation of the magic cup, while the contents were disquieted. And while we are unprepared to declare the experiment a failure, we are quite willing to see it extended, until there is no room for doubt.

Free Trade may then be regarded as dating from the same eras, in England and in America. The PEEL Tariff was begotten in 1846; so was the present American Tariff; and both are endorsed, and both, probably, are perpetuated by the transactions of this November, 1852. If the experiment, which has been as seriously marred by contingent circumstances in England as it has been here, is there universally received as successful, it may be the part of wisdom for us to acquiesce, "with a reservation," and await the deliberate evidence of time. There is, certainly, no prospect of other things, until the game now playing be played out.

Encouraging.

There are two very promising signs of the times visible in the following telegraphic dispatch from Philadelphia, which appeared in the *Times* of Thursday:

"The Whig who obliged himself to saw half a cord of wood if PIERCE and KING were elected, fulfilled his task this afternoon, in Arch-street, having a large crowd of spectators."

First it shows, that the Whigs in defeat are just as they were in success,—the party that redeem their pledges, and hold to the inviolability of contracts. They do not know the meaning of repudiation. They could not spell the word, if they tried, without the aid of a dictionary.

And again, it shows that the race of men who dare to saw wood in the streets is not entirely extinct. The interest manifested by the collection of a crowd is encouraging. Attention once called to these primitive modes of getting exercise and small change, synchronously, there will be a hope of reviving them for us and our posterity. We are not informed how much the Whig gentleman received for his job, but we presume, as he was a novice at the business, it was not over the usual rates—namely, a "shilling a cut." The Philadelphians use very neat and tidy stoves, and hence, probably, four cuts were required. That would be four shillings a day.

Now there are a great many excellent men who will be politely requested, in the course of three or four months, to lay down the pens they have wielded at Uncle Sam's desks, and vacate the chairs they have occupied so long. Some of them may find employment in teaching schools, but it will be by crowding out their sisters, and the daughters of their poor relations. Some of them will turn to plowing the salt fields of politics again—may Ceres furnish a better crop than we dare hope for them—and others will take to drink,—poor fellows!

But a few will look around for some way to turn an honest penny, earnestly desiring to earn the bread they eat by the sweat of the brow, until said sweat can buy them lodging, as well as food. To such we would commend the example of the Philadelphia Whig. Four shillings a day is small payment for one who has been receiving forty, but it is worth more than nothing, by fifty cents. The doctor's bill will not come so high in this, as in their old employments. They will find digestion easier, and their sleep sweeter. If any where, the country over, another instance should occur of a gentleman's sawing wood by daylight, the public will be glad to hear of it.

The Theory of Charity.

Some persons, seeing how large are the demands of the poor and needy, and how many Societies and associations operate for their relief without supplying the demand, are disposed to be discouraged, and drawing themselves within their shell, determine to take care of themselves and let others do the same. The hand is always extended for Charity. Help, help, is the constant song that sounds in their ears. Subscription papers are thrust under all doors, and invocations for aid politely and impertinently urged,—seasonably and unseasonably. The horseleech is the mother of them all. Giving begets giving, and they fear they shall be drained dry, unless they make their ears deaf and their hearts hard to all demands.

But the suffering are our fellows, Misfortune may thrust *us* into just as miserable depths, and *our* children may sink to the destitution of theirs. We risk our claim to human sympathy, if we regard without pity the sorrows of any human sufferer. The thoughtful will rather rejoice in so many appliances for the relief of the poor, seeing so many forms of poverty exist. They will carefully observe which of them, with the smallest cost for the machinery of operation, most directly reach their object. They will note those which aim simply to cure the evil that has been wrought, and those which, in curing, prevent a relapse and destroy the seeds of future misery. Seeing how much easier it is to break the egg than to kill the vulture that grows out of it, they lean with most favor towards those Institutions which aim at prevention. They strive to make the most of what they can spare to the treasuries of any of them, and give to their gifts all the value that can come of a carefully selected position. Where money alone is of service, they bestow it with the consideration which is due to the representative of so many creature comforts. They do not withhold a word of encouragement since words are cheap, nor smiles of approbation, since a smile costs no more than a frown, where words and smiles are all that can be afforded. They appreciate the blessedness of those who "sow beside all waters;" who sow though they cannot watch the growing grain, and never expect to reap.

National Restlessness.

"The poison of our time is a spirit of adventure."

[*Tribune.*

Under the shadow of an old tree, hundreds of young ones start up, that never come to anything, which, if transplanted to some other spot, where the rain and sun could freely visit them, might attain to the full growth of the old one. And so, where a large family of children are crowded together upon one farm, or in one business of any sort, the shadow and protection of the father is sometimes the very reason why his children never can attain to his own dignity and usefulness. It is well for men, like bees, to hive off when their quarters become crowded—to colonize, like Englishmen, when their orbits cross each other too often. Attraction binds them into families; but repulsion, in which there is no lack of love, builds up States.

But one would suppose there were room enough for all the families that now flourish in the Empire State to grow up, side by side, without overshadowing each other. And so there is, if they were rightly distributed over it. But no one, except a very mouldy conservative, would think it well for all the members of every family to remain bestowing their labor upon their paternal acres; nor for the natives of a village religiously to stay within its limits and the sound of the same church bell. All agree that Yankees should have enterprize enough to cross the river into another town, or even to remove into another State, if there were sufficient evidences that business would be improved by the change.

But it should be remembered that, in these days of Railroads, it is about as easy to remove to Illinois as to Connecticut. The telegraph helps us to the news touching our absent families, as readily from Portland as from New-Haven; and for the same three-cent coin, our venerable father may hear from us at New-Orleans or Jersey City. The difference in the cost of transportation can be paid by raising an extra pig, or abstaining for a year from the customary use of pigtail, and if *the means of information concerning the contemplated localities are reliable*, we see no reason why a removal to California or Texas should be discouraged, if it is approved to move from the end to the middle of Long Island. We are not ready, then, to give our unqualified assent to the remark of the *Tribune*, which, nevertheless, is very suggestive, and has some truth in it, that "the poison of our time is a spirit of adventure."

Something New.

There is talk of starting a Joint Stock Breast Pin Association among certain of the excellent ladies in the prouder walks of life. The movers in the matter are worthy persons living on the border between uptown and down-town, who do a great deal better business than they are willing to confess. Their leading principle is that by beautifying themselves, they beautify the country of which they are but a part, thus making patriotism an every-day and practicable virtue. According to their plan, each member is to put a certain sum into the common treasury, which is to be expended in the purchase of such personal adornments as are desirable in the eyes of all ladies, yet which are too costly to be afforded by people of limited means. The whole Association is to be divided into seven Committees, to be designated after the names of the days of the week. Thus, the Monday Committee is entitled to all the jewelry and finery of the Association for Monday. On that day the members of the Monday Committee are to make all their calls, and on that evening attend their soirees. The Saturday Committee is to consist entirely of Jewish maidens who will be accommodated for their Sabbath, very fortunately on the same day that complimentary calls are forbidden in Christian "Society." The Sunday Committee will be composed of such church-goers as do not move within a very large circle of acquaintance. Their regulations forbid the wearing of any articles belonging to the Association while at home, which enables all to conform to the dictates of taste and receive calls, not dressily attired. When the property of the Society becomes large the variety that will be afforded to each one by a careful alternation within a Committee in the use of the several articles will be as pleasing as extensive. If the project should receive half the favor at the hands of the ladies, with which it is met by economical husbands, the Association will be put into operation at an early day.

Force of Example.

A boy once went to a Ragged School, and had his face washed; and when he went home, his neighbors looked at him with astonishment. They said: "That looks like Tom Rogers; and yet it can't be, for he's so clean." Presently his mother looked at him; finding his face so clean, she fancied her face dirty, and forthwith washed it. The father soon came home, and seeing his wife so clean, thought his face dirty, and soon followed their example. Father, mother, and son, all being clean, the mother began to think the room looked dirty, and down she went on her knees, and scrubbed that clean. There was a female lodger in the house, who, seeing such a change in her neighbors, thought her face and her room very dirty, and she speedily betook to the cleansing operation likewise. And very soon the whole house was, as it were, transformed, and made tidy and comfortable, simply by the cleaning of one Ragged School boy.

We don't know whom to credit for this, and for that we are sorry too, since any good name would look well in such company.

But just so it is. A good deed is as fruitful of good deeds, as a bad one is of evil. A good example, set in a quiet, pleasant way, is like a tree set out in a moist, rich soil. Before the tree is itself fairly grown, there shoot up new ones from the roots, and then its seeds, when they ripen, dropping into the same fruitful earth, by the side of the parent, or wafted over fields and forests to other garden-spots, sprout and grow up, and continue the good work unendingly. Good deeds are infectious, and though some who were inoculated against them in their youth may escape the contagion, it often happens that one benevolent man, or right, honest, straightforward citizen, will set a village full of misers and rogues, to the performance of good works.

☞ CORBETT said that the way to make children "take to their books," was to leave books, such as were likely to interest them, in their way. The American father does the same thing for his children, in a cheaper way, by taking the daily paper. The lads seeing how much the old folks enjoy their paper at breakfast, if only from the natural tendency to imitate their elders, will steal a glance occasionally at its contents. Some fire happens under their eye, and the statement of its history they read, when it is pointed out to them, with avidity. Or they are the witnesses of an accident, and that, circumstantially narrated, gives a new interest and value to the paper that contains it. For children only inherit a propensity to read, first, that of which they know most already. With a daily paper in a family, the boys would be intelligent, though it were made a sin to look at the paper, and the girls would become readers and "interesting," in spite of all commands never to touch *it*. If ever a President Paradox should attempt to turn the guns of *our* republic upon Liberty, he must first either by open taxes, as in the case of England, or by a surveillance incompatible with its free, outspoken habits, as in France, abolish the daily paper. After that, it may prove an easier task to rear the rising generation in ignorance of its rights and needs, and call forth an overwhelming popular vote for its own ruin.

☞ It will be seen from the letter of our Special Correspondent at Washington, that the particulars of the Guano Indemnity have been made out by Mr. A. G. BENSON and his associates, with a view to preferring a claim before Congress at the approaching session to the large amount of TWO-AND-A-HALF MILLIONS DOLLARS! The magnitude of the claim will probably surprise the public, in view of all the circumstances of the Lobos expedition, and particularly the offer of the Peruvian Government to relieve the adventurers of their charters, and to load the whole of the fleet with Guano on Peruvian account. But Mr. BENSON, no doubt, goes on the principle that it is best in such doubtful cases to ask for enough.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

A GRAND RUSH FOR THE NARRATIVE OF EVELEEN WILSON.—During the past week the Office of the *Sunday Dispatch* has been fairly run down for the first part of this exciting story from real life. Notwithstanding several editions have been printed, and the fact that it has appeared in several of the daily papers, the demand continues as great as ever. The second part will appear in this week's *Dispatch*, when all who do not wish to be disappointed will have to make an early start on Sunday morning to secure the paper. One newsman alone has engaged 13,000 copies of next Sunday's paper—and all others who anticipate a large sale, should make an early application for their supplies. The Office is at No. 25 Ann-st., and the price of the paper, three cents. It is sold by all newsmen, cheap publication vendors, and by an army of newsboys, every Sunday morning.

THEY ARE COMING—THE HOLIDAYS ARE COMING.—But those splendid Games, Toys, Dolls, and Fancy Goods of every description, which have been imported expressly for the Holidays, have come, and are now opened at TUTTLE'S Emporium, No. 343 Broadway. In beauty, variety, and extent, they are not to be equaled in this country. This hint will be sufficient for those who care for the first choice.

LONDON TOYS AND GAMES, AT ROGERS'S, NO. 419 Broadway.—A splendid assortment of substantial Toys and interesting Games have just been received by Mr. ROGERS, from his extensive shop in London. Also, a large stock of good old English Desks, Work Boxes, Papier Mache Tables, and thousands of other beautiful articles, suitable for Presents during the coming Holidays.

ESPECIALLY TO THE LADIES.—WE HAVE A large and varied assortment of Fancy Baskets, Doll Heads, and almost every description of Toys and Trinkets, suitable for Ladies' Fairs, which we will sell at a liberal discount to those who buy for such objects. Housekeeping articles, &c. Basement store—J. HELLOGG, No. 128 Canal-st.

NEW FRUITS; ALSO SUGARS, TEAS AND COFFEES, AT GREAT BARGAINS.—The best of Dairy Butter at the lowest market price. A. PARKER, Temperance Store, No. 341 Broome, corner of Ludlow-st.

A MAN CHOKED TO DEATH.—SO THEY SAY by wearing an ill made Shirt, (awful, was'nt it.) Call at No. 43 Nassau st., if you want a fit.

THE HERO IN DISGRACE.—THE NEW AND brilliant American romance now publishing in the *Sunday Courier* has attained a most remarkable popularity, and its readers increase by the thousands weekly. To-morrow's chapter will contain a description of the marvellous disappearance of the suit of the hero, Handsome Jack, his love scrapes, his interview with the Ogre, his banishment from home and his advent on board of a Packet Ship bound for Canton, his trouble with the Captain, and other adventures, all exciting, piquant, and astounding.

Those who wish to read Handsome Jack should secure the opening chapters NOW, *as it will not appear in any other form.*

CONTENTS OF TO-MORROW'S NUMBER.

HANDSOME JACK; A GUEST FOR THE NIGHT; THE ROAD TO CALIFORNIA; A NIGHT ADVENTURE; A BIOGRAPHY OF PURSER SMITH; A TIGER'S JAWS; A DISH OF TEA.

Reminiscenses of BOOTH the Tragedian; Criminal Intelligence; Lunch; Theatrical Criticisms, &c.

Publication Office, No. 15 Spruce-st.

Price 1 cents per copy. For sale by all the Agents.

INDIA RUBBER CANES.—WE HAD THOUGHT WE were prepared for anything which might appear at this day, as "Progress" is the word, but confess we are taken back by the very last yet is "India Rubber Canes," our idea not being elastic enough to embrace this, the most beautiful article we have ever seen in any material. This substance is as hard, and takes a higher polish than ebony, while it is more elastic and much stronger than whalebone, not being effected by heat or cold. We urge those looking for novelties in the way of Holiday presents to examine this article on account of its novelty and beauty, having but recently been brought out in the manufacture of this singular material. They are for sale, most elegantly mounted, at TIFFANY, YOUNG & ELLIS, No. 247 Broadway; TENNEY, Broadway, corner of Murray-st.; NEAL, CARROLL & HUTCHINSON, No. 547 Broadway; LEARY & CO., Astor House; GEO. TUTTLE, No. 345 Broadway; and by the exclusive manufacturer,

L. P. POBTER, No. 43 Maiden lane.

JUST LANDED

INDIA SHAWLS SCARFS AND LONG SHAWLS: INDIA MUSLIN and DRESSES; PINE-APPLE HANDKERCHIEFS; SCARFS, CUFFS, CAPES, and DRESS PATTERNS.

CHINESE GOODS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

DRESDEN AND JAPANESE ARTICLES,

and many other desirable Goods, which are well worthy the attention of Ladies and Strangers.

Also, a great variety of

FRENCH LACES, EMBROIDERIES, RIBBONS, SWISS AND SCOTCH MUSLINS,

which will be sold cheap, at

FOUNTAIN'S, No. 651 Broadway.

Most of the Goods sold at this establishment are rare, and not to be found elsewhere.

SPITTING OF BLOOD.—"MESSRS. SCOVILLE & Co.—Since I commenced using Dr. ROGERS' LIVERWORT, TAR and CANCHALAQUA, I have had no more returns of Spitting Blood. When I remember how frequent and exhausting they have hitherto been, I feel truly grateful to you for advising me to the use of so speedy and effectual a remedy. Yours respectfully, H. G OGDEN. No. 21 Bleecker-st. For sale by A. L. SCOVILL & CO., at the Depot, No. 316 Broadway, and by all the Retail Druggists. Price, in large bottles, $1; three bottles for $2 50.

CHANGE DEMANDED.—CHANGE YOUR UNdergarments; throw off the light Undervest, and let one of A. RANKIN & CO.'S warm, durable and unshrinkable Silk, Merino or Woolen

FALL AND WINTER UNDERGARMENTS

occupy its place. There will then be no need of spending money for medicine to cure colds and rheumatism. Your health will be protected, your enjoyment secured

A. RANKIN & CO., Hosiers, No. 104 Bowery.

ALL THOSE WHO ARE ABOUT TO PURCHASE A handsome Silk Dress, or Shawl, or Velvet, French Merino, Paramatte, De Laine, Ladies' Cloth, or any kind of house-furnishing articles, will find a saving of 20 to 30 per cent. by going to SANDERS & CO., No. 301 Grand-st. Their whole stock must and will be sold off at some price, in order to close the affairs of the late firm. You will find a good selection of every kind of goods adapted to the season. Barker's old stand, No. 301 Grand-st.

SILKS! SILKS! SILKS!—CHEAPER SILKS THAN have ever been sold in New-York HITCHCOCK & LEADBEATER, No. 347 Broadway, have just opened a splendid lot of Silks which they can offer very cheap—as an elegant wide watered silk, worth $1 a yard for $1 25, and other rich silks for 6s. a yard. Call and see them.

SPLENDID FURS.—LADIES' BEAVER AND FELT Bonnets, Hats, Caps, &c. The subscriber invites a personal inspection of his large and beautiful assortment of the above. Also, Misses' and Children's Hats and Caps, all of which are selling at reasonable prices. J. W. KELLOGG, No. 128 Canal-st.

A PAPER FOR YOUR FAMILY—SERIES FOR 1853. —New series, new features, new type.—The *Home Journal*, a weekly chronicle of all that interests all classes of society. Edited by GEO P. MORRIS and N. P. WILLIS. Two dollars a year. New series commences on the 1st of January next. Office of publication, No. 107 Fulton-st.

WATTS' NERVOUS ANTIDOTE.—THE TOTAL number of Certificates sworn to since 1st Jan., 1852, of cures of various diseases amount to 1,470, independent of any cases that Dr. WATTS has recorded himself. Four of each chief complaint is given.

ASTHMA.
Dr. Baldwin, C. S., No. 197 7th-av.
Mrs. Thomas, No. 36 Thomas-st.
Mr. J. W. Cortelyou, No. 225 9th-st.
Mr. Piggott, No. 52 East Broadway.

BRONCHITIS.
Mrs. Pellew, No. 136 Elm-st.
Mr. Hamilton, No. 149 Crosby-st.
Mr. ——, keeper of Eldridge-st. Prison.
Mr. Roose, No. 81 Willet-st.

CONSUMPTION.
Mrs Pawling, No. 269 3d-av.
Mr John Leonard, No. 87 Lewis-st.
Mr Jas Collins, No. 26 Hammersly-st.
Mrs. Mason, No. 114 Broome-st.

CHOREA, OR ST. VITUS' DANCE.
Master Murphy, No. 94 28th st.
Miss Brotherton, No. 73 West 19th-st.
Miss Howard, No. 195 Franklin st.
Miss Moor, No. 410 Greenwich-st.

COUGH.
Mrs Wimby, No. 62 Wooster-st.
Mr. J. T. Pratt, No. 76 Bowery.
Mr Hill, No. 124 Perry-st.
Mr. Henry Webb, No. 296 Hudson-st.

$1 per bottle; depot, No. 102 Nassau-st

THE HAT SEASON AT GENIN'S LOWER STORE seems as if it had just begun, so great is the demand for his Winter styles. The GENIN Felt Beaver seems to have charmed half the hat-wearing public, and the regular Winter style the other half. These Hats are certainly the most brilliant specimens of taste and skill in the art of hatting that have appeared this season, at any price, and it may well provoke the astonishment of those who are not aware of the almost unlimited extent of GENIN'S business, that he can sell such Hats at $4 each. GENIN,

No 214 Broadway, opposite St. Paul's.

THOUSANDS OF PERSONS IN PASSING THROUGH Fulton st., are surprised at the constant commotion, and going to and from FREEMAN'S Hat Store, No 98 Fulton-st., and to satisfy a natural curiosity they step in, and find that FREEMAN is selling a splendid Hat for the low price of $3 50. They go away, after purchasing a Hat, satisfied that FREEMAN is selling more, better and cheaper Hats than any other establishment.

TO THE FASHIONABLE WORLD.—ALPINE Boots, kid-topped Promenade Boots, Quilted Boots, Slippers Ties, &c., can be obtained at SMITH'S, No 79 Bleecker-st., of superior quality and at low prices. Mr. S was, for many years, engaged in the Broadway trade, where he established a reputation for taste and skill in his business of the highest character. Ladies, visit his establishment.

PATENT AMERICAN AQUATIC LIFE CAP.—THIS is a beautiful cloth Navy Cap, which can be inflated with air, and suspended by a band around the neck, answering all the purposes of the most perfect life preserver. It is neat and stylish, and no heavier than the ordinary cap, and can be inflated in one half minute by a child as well as an adult person. Manufactured and sold wholesale and retail, by

DRAKE & CO., No. 9 Bowery.

FINE FURS.—No. 19 MAIDEN-LANE.—THOMPSON & ROESLER, Manufacturers, offer, at the lowest prices, a general assortment of rich Furs, among which may be found very superior Royal Ermine, the richest Hudson Bay Sable, the finest Mink Sable and Stone Marten; also Chinchilla, Siberian Squirrel, Rock Marten, &c., with Children's Furs and other Fur Goods adapted to the season.

MEN'S AND BOY'S CLOTHING, No. 33 MAIDENlane. Persons in want of Men's and Boy's Overcoats or Clothing, will find a fresh supply made expressly for City Trade, which will be sold at the lowest cash prices. An early call will fully repay purchasers. Also a large stock of white and fancy Shirts, Collars, Drawers, &c.

ANTI-CONSUMPTIVE BOOTS.—THE DAMP-PROOF Boots manufactured by WATKINS, No. 114 Fulton-st., are recommended to those subject to pulmonary complaints or liable to take cold easily. With a pair of these celebrated boots on, one can go through the worst winter snow storm with perfectly dry feet.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.—THE AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY'S Winter tariff of prices on Western freights, will take effect from MONDAY next, the 6th inst. The prices charged are materially less than last winter.

WELLS, BUTTERFIELD & CO., No. 16 Wall-st., and No. 8 Erie-place, corner Reade and Washington-sts.

EMBROIDERIES.—JUST RECEIVED, A RICH VARIety of Collars, Sleaves and Chemizetts; a fresh supply of Honiton Lace Goods, Black Thread, Lace Veils, Mantillas, Coiffeurs and Trimming Laces; also new Silks, Shawls, Cloaks, and a large lot of Damask Table Linens, which are offered very low. TIFFANY & CUTTING,

No. 331 Broadway.

PREPARE FOR THE HOLIDAYS!

IF YOU WANT CARPETS, OIL-CLOTHS, DRUGgets, Rugs, Mats, Table and Piano Covers, Window-Shades, &c., you will find a complete assortment at ROWE'S "Union" Carpet Store, No. 279 Hudson-st., (west side,) below Spring st. Prices reduced.

WE WOULD REMIND OUR READERS THAT THE place to buy good and cheap Groceries is at CURTIS'S, corner Varick and Charlton. Good Butter 2s. 3d. and 2s. 4d. Extra Teas and Coffee cheaper than ever. STEWART'S Loaf Sugar 4s. 7½ lb.; Crushed and Pulverized 4s. 9d, 7 ¥. Other things in proportion.

TEAS.—THE BEST ASSORTMENT OF FINE TEAS will be found at the store of the CANTON TEA COMPANY, No. 125 Chatham st., (between Pearl and Roosevelt,) the oldest Tea establishment in the City. We assure our readers that they can do better here than elsewhere, either at wholesale or retail. They have now no branch stores.

TO THE FEMALE OPERATORS OF SINGER'S Patent Sewing Machines in New York, Brooklyn, Williamsburgh, Jersey City and Newark.—I. M. SINGER & CO. being aware that the unprecedented popularity of their Sewing Machines, and the brilliant success of their business, are in a great degree, justly attributable to the industry and skill of those who operate the machines; and being desirous of encouraging still further efforts to attain excellence in this most useful art, offer for free competition among all the female operators of their Sewing Machines, residing in the cities above named, the following prizes, procured from Messrs. TIFFANY, YOUNG & ELLIS, for this purpose.

First.—To the best general operator, taking into consideration quality of work and rapidity of execution, a ladies' fine gold watch, beautifully engraved, with fine gold chain and pin complete.

Second.—To the second best operator, a richly ornamented gold breast-pin of the most fashionable style.

Third.—To the next in merit, a massive and finely chased gold cross.

Fourth.—To the fourth in excellence, an elegant turquoise ring.

Competitors for these holiday prizes are requested to present finished specimens of their work, with any proof as to the quantity they can execute; and personally exhibit their skill at the office No. 258 Broadway, on or before Christmas day. The awards will be made, and prizes distributed on the 30th day of December inst. Judge—Mr. CHAS. E. LIVINGTON. I. M. SINGER & Co.

THE BEST EVIDENCE THAT CAN BE ADDUCED IN favor of the efficaciousness of HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS prepared by Dr C. M. JACKSON, is the unprecedented demand for them from all parts of the Union; and although there may be many compounds prepared and represented as being worthy of a liberal patronage, yet we feel constrained to remark that the vast number of testimonials with which the worthy doctor has been honored by persons of the highest character and respectability, who found it necessary to have recourse to his preparations, is testimony sufficiently conclusive, that a most effectual remedy for the almost immediate relief of those afflicted with that direful malady, Dyspepsia, has never been discovered. For sale in New-York by the Messrs SANDS, corner of Fulton and William-sts., and C. H. RING, corner of John-st. and Broadway; A. DOOLITTLE, No. 141 Grand-st.; and by Mrs. HAYES, Brooklyn.

GOLD MEDAL.—THE FIRST PREMIUM, A GOLD Medal, was awarded to J. GURNEY, of Nos. 189 and 349 Broadway, for his superior Daguerreotypes at the late Fair of the American Institute. The report of the Premium Committee on these Daguerreotypes reads thus: "They are the best Daguerreotypes that have ever been exhibited, and show by their distinct outline, clearness of light and shadow, rotundity and relief, with artistic arrangement, the perfect state to which the Daguerrean art has arrived in this country. His stereoscopic pictures are also very fine." These specimens, together with a large collection of portraits of distinguished persons, can be seen at his new and magnificent gallery, 349 Broadway; also a large collection of views of California, embracing all the principal cities, towns, bays, rivers, gold regions, &c., &c., &c. Admission, free.

Chemicals of a superior quality, for artists' use, prepared by GURNEY & LITCH. None genuine without the written signature of J. GURNEY and A. LITCH. For sale by GURNEY, at No. 349 Broadway.

GRAY HAIR ACTUALLY CHANGED TO ITS Natural Color, and an entire new growth given, without the aid of that occult and mysterious science denominated *Humbug*. The *Daily Times* of yesterday has the following capital remarks, which we quote for the benefit of the learned "Wagstaffs" of the day: "The title of Professor, which formerly indicated something literary and scientific, may now mean a dancing-master, hair-dresser, or barber." WM. DE USEN'S IMPROVED WAHPENE, without such "filibustering" advantages, has, in the most satisfactory manner, proven to thousands its complete ability to change gray hair to its natural color, and to impart a new and healthy growth to the place of wasted and decayed locks. Call at the Depot Rooms, No 123 Chambers-st., and judge for yourselves. "Not only *read*, but *see*, and be convinced."

IMPORTANT TO ALL WHO SING.—[FROM S. PEARSALL, Esq., Her Majesty's Concerts, and Vicar Choral of Lichfield Cathedral:]

LICHFIELD, Saturday, July 10, 1845.

GENTLEMEN—A lady of distinction having pointed out to me the qualities of Dr LOCOCK'S Wafers, I was induced to make a trial of a box, and from this trial I am happy to give my testimonial in their favor. I find by allowing a few of the Wafers, from time to time in the course of the day, to gradually dissolve in the mouth, my voice becomes bright and clear, and the tone full and distinct. They are decidedly the most efficacious of any I have ever used. S. PEARSALL.

For sale by Druggists generally. Price, 25 cents.

MOURNING CLOAKS.—BARTHOLOMEW & WEED, No. 551 Broadway, have just received their December patterns for Cloaks. These, with the prevailing patterns of the season, present a most beautiful variety, superior to all previously exhibited. A large assortment of full and second mourning Dress Goods. Also just received 50 pieces Lupins' best Bombazine at greatly reduced prices. Purchasers of Mourning Goods cannot fail to be suited: an examination of the stock is respectfully solicited. Please observe the name and number, NEW MOURNING STORE, BARTHOLOMEW & WEED, No. 551 Broadway, nearly opposite the Metropolitan Hotel, between Spring and Prince-sts.

FURS A

BROOKLYN CITY.

O. F. N. N. Y.—These initials appear in the end of the new building recently erected at the corner of Court and Joralemon-streets. The letters are the largest size block letters; and during yesterday were made the subject of many remarks as to their meaning. To gratify the inquirers, we made diligent search, and ascertained that the upper part of the building is to be occupied by an association of Odd-Fellows of the Northern Division of the State of New-York. So, it seems, the letters stand for "Odd-Fellows, Northern New-York."

The Joppa Lodge of Freemasons are to occupy rooms in the new marble front block erecting on the opposite corner.

Archbishop Hughes.—This prelate will administer the rite of Confirmation, in the Church of St. Charles Boromeo, on Tuesday next, to the Children of that Congregation.

In a Fit.—Officer Morrill, of the First District Police, found a poor woman in a fit yesterday, lying on the walk at the corner of Concord and Fulton streets. The officer conveyed her to the Station-house of the First District, where medical aid was called in. This miserable woman has been wandering about the city for sometime, in a state bordering on intoxication, and has once been before the Police Court for that offence. She is now, probably, beyond the reach of medical aid. Her history is said to be peculiarly a hard one, having once occupied a respectable position in society, and blessed—or cursed, rather, we might say, in her case—with abundance of this world's goods, which afforded her means to indulge her unnatural appetite to excess.

Larceny.—A man named Peter Denver was arrested yesterday morning at 10 o'clock, by Assistant Captain Brown, of the First District, charged with stealing a pair of boots from the boot and shoe store of William Pearson, No. 276 Fulton-street. He was immediately taken before Justice John B. King, Police Court, where he was tried, and, upon being found guilty, sentenced to imprisonment in the County Jail for thirty days. The stealing, arresting, trial, conviction, sentence and imprisonment was all accomplished in one hour.

Attempt to Kill.—A man named Richard Stone was arrested by the Third District Police, and brought before Justice John B. King, yesterday morning, charged with assaulting a man named Michael Duffy, with intent to kill. It seems these two personages had been playing a game of dominoes for the drinks at a place in Bond-street, between Douglass and Degraw-streets, when there arose a dispute, and the accused, as the complainant swears, attempted to kill him by striking him over the head with a loaded whip. The accused was locked up for examination.

Kings County Circuit Court Calendar.—*Saturday.*—Nos. 114, 115, 178, 162—to be tried by the Court without a Jury.

Kings County Circuit Court—*Friday*—Before Judge Barculo.—*Fisher A. Fisher and Samuel M. Fellows* vs. *Frederick Stephenson.*—Plaintiffs allege that defendant represented himself as being entitled to a discount of $10,000 at the City Bank, and offered to get notes discounted for them. The plaintiffs accordingly put into his hands a note of McGrath and Hasbrouck, at four months, for $4,292 72, and took a receipt for "the return of the proceeds." They allege, however, that he did not procure the note to be discounted at the City Bank, nor return the proceeds, but converted them to his own use. The defendant denies the charges, and says the note was lent to him by the plaintiffs. The case was submitted to a Jury, who found for the defendant.

George S. Howland, vs. Robert Sherwell.—The plaintiff in this case, charges that certain papers, consisting of three promissory notes, a bond and mortgage, and assignment belonging to plaintiff, was left in the hands of Cyrus P. Smith, as Attorney and bailee of the plaintiff; and that Smith lent them to the defendant for examination, and defendant refused to return them up. Defendant claimed the right to hold the papers, as executor of John B. Graham, to whom the documents had formerly belonged. The jury found for the plaintiff, and assessed the value at $27,934 59.

John Leech vs. James H. Stevenson.—This was an action on note, to recover. Verdict for plaintiff, $133 39.

John J. Drake, vs. Adam Smith.—Action on note. Verdict for plaintiff, $753 69.

WILLIAMSBURG CITY.

Board of Education.—The regular meeting of the Board was held on Thursday evening. Present, D. D. Winant in the Chair, and a quorum of members. The Committee on School Books made a lengthy report relative to the books now in use in the public schools of Williamsburg, and recommended that uniformity in reference to the school books be hereafter observed in this city. The report with the recommendations was adopted; also approving the plan for school buildings submitted at the last meeting, and asking of the Common Council $20,000 therefor. Adopted.

A letter of condolence was ordered to be sent to the family and friends of John R. Van Ranst, late School Trustee of the Second Ward, deceased.

Mr. Chauncey A. Lay was chosen School Trustee of the Second Ward, in place of the late J. R. Van Ranst.

The Board then adjourned.

Temperance.—The Williamsburg City Temperance Alliance held a meeting on Thursday evening at the Methodist Protestant Church in Grand-street. Addresses were delivered by Rev. Mr. Johnson, Mr. Hicks and Mr. O. C. Brown. Several appropriate pieces were sung by the Temperance Choir, under the direction of Mr. Woodland. A number of signatures were obtained to the pledge, when the meeting was adjourned.

Stabbing.—Officers Fulton and Calhoun arrested, on Thursday evening, in Lorimer-street a woman named Emeline Zabriske, charged with having stabbed two sisters, (colored,) names Mary Ann and Jane Potter; the latter received several bad wounds about the head and arms, and her recovery is doubtful. An investigation is to take place before Justice Buswuth to-day, at o'clock.

Burglary.—On Thursday night, some thieves broke open the basement of the provision store of Messrs. Carpenter & Brothers, corner of Grand and Sixth-streets, and took away a barrel of butter, worth about $50. The thieves are still at large.

JERSEY CITY.

Jersey City Bible Society.—This Society held its annual meeting in the First Presbyterian Church yesterday, and was addressed in an able manner by Courtland Parker, Esq., of Newark. A large number of persons were present and evinced deep interest in the remarks of the speaker. Rev. Mr. Bathman, of this City, also delivered a happy speech in behalf of the Society. It appears from the Secretary's report that the Society supplied the City thoroughly with the Bible two years since, and therefore had little of importance with reference to Bible distribution to report this year Thirty-five Bibles and five Testaments have been drawn from the Depository during the past year for the destitute, mainly by the Superintendents of the Tract Society.

The Society keeps in its Depository a supply of Bibles from which any person can obtain without cost, on application to one of its officers, copies of the Scripture for any who may be destitute. Those who wish to purchase can obtain a handsome well-printed Bible *for twenty-five cents*, and a Testament for *six cents*, at the Depository of the Society in Stowell & Conger's Store, corner of Washington and Montgomery-streets. After the Addresses and Reports and some other business, the following gentlemen were elected officers for the ensuing year:

President—Rev. John Johnstone.

Vice-Presidents—By an article of the Constitution, the Pastor of each Evangelical Church in the City is a Vice-President.

Secretary—Joseph Harley.

Treasurer—A. Smith Jewell.

Relieving the Poor.—A meeting of the "Jersey City Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor," was held last night at Franklin Hall. Measures were taken for effectually carrying out the objects of the Association.

Military.—Another Company of soldiers, to be called the *Dummer Guards*, are forming and will shortly go out on a target excursion. This Company is to be composed of men in the employ of the Messrs. Dommer, Glass Manufacturers, who propose to supply them with their prizes.

Debating Society.—A Debating Society is to be formed this evening at Washington Hall, under the name of the Franklin Literary Association.

Overboard.—A man in a state of drunkenness fell into the river last evening from the foot of Sussex-st., and was nearly drowned. He was rescued by Mr. Thomas Morrell.

Hon. Ira Perley, of Portsmouth, has been chosen to deliver an Address before the Senate and House of Representatives of New-Hampshire, upon the decease, character, and services of Daniel Webster. The day fixed for the services is the 22d Dec. The Concord *Statesman* says that no individual could have been appointed from among public men in New-Hampshire better prepared for the suitable discharge of such a duty. The last Address delivered by appointment of the Legislature of the same State was that of Hon. N. G. Upham, upon the death of Gen. Lafayette.

Memory and Music—What Can Music Do?

From the Dublin Quarterly Journal.

The readiness with which the memory lends itself to the service of music is perhaps standing phenomenon peculiar to her. By what mysterious paradox does it come to pass that what the mind receives with the most passivity it is enabled to retain with the most fidelity, leaving up the choicest morsels of musical entertainment in its storehouse, to be ready for spontaneous performance without our having so much as the trouble of summoning them? For not even the exercise of our will is required; a thought—ay, less than a thought—the slightest breath of a hint is sufficient to set exquisitely strings of musical memory vibrating; and often we know not what memoir of an idea it is that has just fluttered across our minds, but for the melody, or fragment of a melody, it has awakened in its passage. By what especial favor it is that the ear is permitted a readier access to the cells of memory, and a steadier lodging when there than any of the other organs? Pictures, poetry, thoughts, hatred, loves, promises of course, are all more fleeting than tunes! These we may let lie buried for years; they never moulder in the grave, they come back to us as fresh as ever, yet showing the depth at which they have lain, by the secret associations of joy or sorrow they bring with them. There is no such pitiless invoker of the ghost of the past as one bar of melody that has been connected with them; there is no such a sigh escapes the heart as that which follows in the train of some musical reminiscence. With all this array of natural advantages—science to endow her, instinct to regulate, memory to help her—what is it after all that music can do? Is the result proportionate to her means? Does she enlighten our views or enlarge our understanding? Can she make us more intelligent, or more prudent, or more practical, or more moral? No; but she can make us more romantic, and that is what we want now-a-days more than anything else. She can give us pleasure we cannot account for, and raise feelings we cannot reason upon; she can transport us into a sphere where selfishness and worldliness have no part to play; her whole domain, in short, lies in that much abused land of romance, the only objection to which in real life is, that mankind are too weak and too wicked to be trusted in it. This she offers unreservedly to our range, with her attendant spirits, the feelings and the fancy, to every form of spiritual and earthly emotion, of fair and fantastic vision, stationed at the portals to beckon and welcome us in. But if she cannot captivate us by these means, tries no other; she appeals neither to our reason, our principles, nor our honor. She can as little point a moral as she can paint a picture. She can neither be witty, satirical, nor personal. There is no Hogarth in music; *Punch* can give her no place on his staff. She cannot reason and she cannot preach; and, also, she cannot wound, and she cannot defile. She is the most innocent companion of the loves and graces—for real romance is always innocent—Music is not pure to the pure only, she is pure to all. We can only make her a means of harm when we add speech to sound; it is only by a marriage with words that she can become a minister of evil. An instrument which is music, and music alone, enjoys the glorious disability of expressing a single vicious idea, or inspiring a single corrupt thought. It is an anomaly in the human history how any form of religion can condemn an organ, for it cannot say an impious thing if it would.

Musical and Dramatic Chit Chat.

A new five-act drama, entitled "Civilization," has lately been produced at the City of London Theatre and very well received.

M. Clapassin's new opera, "The Mysteries of Udolpho," has been lately produced at the Opera Comique, Paris, and very well received.

Rossini's four act opera, "Morse," known at the Royal Italian Opera, in London, under the title of "Zora," has been brought out very successfully in Paris.

A new farce, in two acts, called "Those dear Blacks," was recently brought out on with moderate success, at the Lyceum Theatre, London.

Mr. Lumley, late lessee of her Majesty's Theatre, has brought an action for £30,000 against Mr. Gye, of the Italian Opera, for breach of engagement of Mdlle. Wagner.

Mdlle. Vissnot, failing to come to any agreement with the management of either the Royal Italian Opera or her Majesty's Theatre, has returned to Paris. It is expected that she will go to either Germany or Madrid, having most tempting offers of engagements from both places.

Signor Corti's company for the present season at the Theatre Italien, Paris (late Lumley's), consists of Mlle. Cruvelli, Mlle. Vera and Signora Beltramelli, as sopranos; Madame Borghi Mamo, Mlle Nantere Didiée and Mlle Dampieri, as contraltos; Bettini, Calzorari, Negrini and Ghidotte, as tenors; and Belietti, Marini, Arnaud, Arnolde, Valli, Suzini and Altini, as bassos. The orchestra is to be under the management of the celebrated Castagneri.

[Communicated.]

Quartz Crushing Machine.—The mechanics of this City have their part in the golden harvests of California. Mills and machinery for breaking up the quartz and refining the gold into ingots is called for to an extent of not less than one million of dollars, and nearly all this goes to New-York workmen, for the raw material is almost nothing in comparison to the labor. But this is the least advantage; many of these workmen—and in some cases their wives and sisters—become acquainted with the plans and prospects of the various mining companies and take shares in them. In a good company it is a snug, safe and profitable way of investment, capable of being turned into money at short notice, if necessary, and certain to yield the very highest interest known, or possible to get, on the small outlays. A great deal of stock was taken up, there is no doubt, in the Grass Valley Gold Mining Company, by people in moderate circumstances when it was known that Gen. Winchester was on the ground with his cost off, putting up sixty thousand dollars worth of the newest, most scientific and powerful machinery in the richest gold region ever discovered. It was twenty or thirty per cent. sure interest, and in the best hands. It is not the rich speculator, it is the middling and working class who know Winchester's energy, judgment and faithfulness, who put in their savings. They have faith that their dollars will grow and render a good account of themselves under such management, and all the news we get from the Grass Valley serves to strengthen their opinion and induce others to buy stock in the company. All this stock will be laid out in increasing the machinery, and extending its operation, and that again comes back to employ New-York mechanics. Success, say we, to the Quartz Mines of California.

Runaway Slaves.—On the 11th inst. Mr. Charles Marshall, of Fleming, was informed by a slave of the county, that a white man and a mulatto had made overtures to him to run off from his master. The mulatto man was the husband of one of Mr. Marshall's slaves. From this it was inferred that the design was formed to run off the wife and children of the mulatto, a free man named Campbell, who resided at Covington. After night, Mr. Marshall collected a party of neighbors and proceeded to the quarter where Campbell's wife lived, about half a mile from his residence. They found Campbell there, and caught the white man, about fifty yards from the house, making signals. He gave his name as Fairfield. He was armed with a double-barrel shot gun and a six-barrel revolver when taken. He acknowledged that he came from Covington with Campbell, merely as a companion of the latter, on a hunting expedition, not knowing that Campbell was not a white man. Campbell acknowledged that his object was to run off his children, but denied that he intended to take away his wife, as he did not want her; and he asserted that not only was Fairfield a confederate in the business, but that Fairfield persuaded him to undertake it. Campbell has escaped, but Fairfield has been committed to jail in Flemingsburg. He is a man apparently 35 or 40 years old—says he is a painter and wood-chopper, and assumes to be one of the "first families in Virginia."—*Maysville (Ky.) Eagle.*

The Dalton (Ga.) *Times* thus speaks of a copper mine in Polk County, Tenn. Every few days our streets present a lively appearance from the influx of wagons, loaded with copper ore, on its way to New-York. This ore, we understand, comes from the Hiwassee mines, located in Polk County, Tenn., about five miles from the State lines of North Carolina and Georgia. This region of country is a primitive formation, and abounds in minerals. The veins run longitudinally, in a series of hills, in a Northeast and Southwest direction; they being in a spur of the Allegheny range of mountains. The ore is principally black oxide of copper, yielding, we understand, from ten to seventy per cent. of pure metal. The black oxide is found at a distance of about forty feet from the surface; the vein here being fifteen feet wide, on an average. Below the stratum of black oxide the vein gradually increases in width as you go down, and produces yellow sulphuret of copper. Several hundred tons have already been taken out of the mine. The Company is constructing a plank road from the mine down the bank of the Ocoee River to Cleveland. So soon as this is completed the amount sent forward to market will be largely increased. This mine is worked by a Company from the City of New-York. The mining operations are under the supervision of an able miner from Cornwall. We understand he has had much experience in the mines of Mexico, Cuba, Cornwall, and the United States; and pronounces the prospects here to be equal, if not superior, to any he has ever before seen.

DOOR SASHES AND BLINDS.

The Derby Building and Lumber Company have on hand and are receiving the above articles, made in the most approved style, and are from the best kiln-dried Lumber, which they will furnish on reasonable terms to all who may favor them with their patronage. Depot, No. 4 Railroad Building, corner of Canal and Centre-sts.

Mrs. Robinson has removed her Clear Starching Establishment from No. 89 Mercer-st to Newtown, L. I., where she has every facility for Bleaching and Refinishing Laces and Muslins, and other articles entrusted to her care, in a neat and beautiful manner. Particular attention paid to Lace and Muslin Window Curtains, which she will return this season. Ladies will please leave a note or card of address at H. J. Kiersted's Drug Store, Colinsport House, corner of Spring-st. and Broadway, which will be punctually attended to.

WANTED.

Situation Wanted—By a respectable young woman, to cook, wash and iron; and Waiter or make herself willing to do general housework for a small family. The best of city references given. Call at No. 156, back yard, between 7th and 8th-ave., upper floor, front room. Will receive calls for two days.

Situation Wanted, by an industrious, well-recommended young woman to do general housework. Is a good plain cook, and first rate washer and ironer, and is willing to make herself generally useful. Call at 191½ Bowery.

Situation Wanted—By a very industrious, tidy young woman, to do general house work; is a good plain cook and first rate washer and ironer—willing to make herself useful and give the best City reference. Call at No. 194½ Bowery.

Situation Wanted—As cook, and to wash and iron, or as the housework of a private family, by a very experienced girl, with excellent City reference. Call at No. 14, 6th-av., in the back-store.

Situation Wanted—As Salesman in a Wholesale or Retail Carpet store, by a young man who has had ten years experience. Can give good City reference. Address J. B., as thus called.

Wanted—A situation by a respectable young Woman, to Cook, Wash and Iron, and is a good Nurse. Good city reference from her last situation, where she has lived over four years. Call at No. 134 West 29th-st., between 6th and 7th-ave.

Man Wanted—To act as agent and serve customers with Ink. Blacking and also to solicit custom. A good article produced. This is a rare chance. Steady employment the year round. Apply at No. 45 Gold st., BLAKE.

German Young Woman—Who speaks English, wishes a situation to take care of children, or to do general housework. Can be seen for two days at No. 188 Houston-st., rear building.

A Lady wishes a situation as Seamstress in a respectable family. Reference given. Address E. B., office of this paper.

A Young Man of genteel address and polite manners, is wanted to solicit orders for an article in great demand. Address, W. M. R., at the office of *Daily Times.*

$2,500—The Advertiser, a young man of business qualifications, wishes to form a connection with some house doing business in New-York, and invest the above, or a larger amount. Communications addressed to S. S. S., office of the *Times*, stating where an interview can be had, will meet with attention.

Partner Wanted—Two or three thousand dollars would be invested by the Subscriber, in connection with a Partner having a like amount, in any respectable cash business. Address, in good faith, with real name, CARPENTER, this office.

BOARDING.

To Let, With or Without Board.—To a gentleman and his wife, or two single gentlemen, pleasant rooms furnished, or unfurnished, to a private family, and a new house in West 26th-st., near 6th-ave. References exchanged. Address W., Box No. 2,963, Post Office.

Boarding.—A suite of rooms on the second floor of the four-story brown stone front house No. 57 West 23d st., (near the 6th-av.,) to be let, together or separately, with Board. The house is furnished with all the modern improvements.

Boarding.—A private family, residing in one of the pleasantest locations in Brooklyn, within a short distance of either ferry, could accommodate two gentlemen with comfortable rooms and partial board. Apply at No. 213 State-st., Brooklyn.

Boarding.—Two gentlemen may obtain good rooms with partial board, in a private family, a few minutes walk from the ferries. Inquire at No. 18 Clinton-st., Brooklyn.

Boarding.—A few single gentlemen can be accommodated with board and pleasant rooms at No 166 Henry-st., Brooklyn, near the South Ferry.

Desirable Board in Brooklyn.—A large front Parlor with Bedroom and Clothespress, in second story of a pleasant house in Hicks-st., near South Ferry, to Let, unfurnished. Also one Room in third story. Reference exchanged. Address E S, Brooklyn P. O.

Two Parlors and Bed-rooms to Let, with Board—Also, single rooms for gentlemen, with use of bath, hot and cold water, at No. 48 Franklin-st.

Travelers to Havana.—Persons visiting Havana will find a genteel, comfortable and agreeable boarding place at the Hotel de Colon, kept by Señora de Almy, at *Calle del Ingeniero*, No. 36, *Esquina Lo De Luz*, (No. 36 Inquisidor, corner of Luz street.) Mrs. Almy is an American lady, long resident in Havana. Guests at her house may rely on every attention. Americans especially will experience the advantages of a residence where their own language is spoken.

MAGNETIC POWDERS.

E. Lyon's Preparations.—Mr. Lyon's Magnetic Powder and Pills for destroying insects and vermin, are articles so thoroughly established on the public estimation, that it seems unnecessary to call attention to them; but having recently witnessed the complete success of his Magnetic Powder in ridding a dwelling of swarms of bed-bugs, we cannot refrain from adding our modicum of approbation to the general verdict in favor of this article. Housekeepers who are troubled with either insects or vermin, should call on Lyon, No. 424 Broadway.

HOLIDAY ADVERTISING

In all the City papers, and also in the various Cities, Towns and Villages in the vicinity of the City. A list of which best suited for holiday cards, is prepared specially for the occasion at the Newspaper Advertising House of Wm. H. McDonald, No 102 Nassau-st., corner of Ann st. Advertising also attended to in every paper of any worth throughout the Union and Canadas. Brooklyn, Williamsburg and Jersey City papers will have the advertisements in on the same day the order is given, if left early during the forenoon.

W. H. McDonald's General Newspaper Advertising House, No. 102 Nassau-st., (corner of Ann.)

Advertisements inserted at the very lowest rates in any paper in the United States or Canadas.

The very best papers are received by mail daily and kept for reference, and copies of each furnished to advertisers.

The fullest authority and recommendation, over the written signatures of the publishers of the leading daily and weekly papers, will be shown to those who require it.

Merchants who may have heretofore given their advertising to irresponsible persons, and have been disappointed in its results, are informed, that in dealing with me no payment is required till the advertiser is satisfied that his orders have been properly attended to.

My books, the columns of the papers, &c., will show that I am doing nearly all the New-York advertising that is being done in the leading papers from Canada to California.

W. H. McDONALD.

Grass Valley Gold Mining Company.—J. Winchester, President. Capital $250,000.—Shares, $200; half-shares, $100

The rich Quartz claims owned by the Company exceed 400 in number, covering a surface of 100 acres, in the richest and most desirable part of Grass Valley. The Machinery, which is the most approved and powerful of any yet manufactured, is calculated to pulverize one hundred tons per day. The machinery is on the ground. The whole of the property is paid for, and the Company free from debt. A few Shares of the Stock for sale at par. Pamphlets, containing the Charter, By-Laws, Maps, &c., may be obtained at the Office; if by mail, inclose two three cent stamps. Address, postage paid, with remittance for stock, (in drafts on New-York, or current funds, to

R. J. RICHARDS, Secretary, No. 107 Fulton-st., N. Y.

Where specimens of the gold bearing Quartz may be seen from 10 to 3 o'clock.

Bayment's London Wall Boarding-House, No. 18 London Wall, City, London.

Commercial Gentlemen and visitors to London, will find the above old established House to possess the essentials of a respectable Hotel combined with the quiet of a private residence. Terms, 4s 6d. per day, including Tea, Bed, Breakfast and Servants. References—Messrs R. & O. Wilson, No 30 Exchange place; Henry H. Gobet, Esq., No. 40 Wall-st.; Messrs. Jas. Copeland & Bros., No. 31 Cedar-st., New-York.

Dust, Air and Water.

Mathewson's Patent Weather Strip, will make your doors and French windows tight at the bottom, with a great saving in fuel, keep your house warm, clean, dry and comfortable. Only office, No. 490 Broadway, near Grand-street.

For Chapped Hands.—The pure old Palm Soap is one of the best remedies in use. It is very highly recommended to those whose skin is tender and being made from vegetable oil, in consequently very healing and emollient in its properties. It can be had in small packages of six cakes (as a low price,) for trial, at the manufactory of W. Hull's Son, No. 108 Cliff-st. See Chilton's certificate:

"Having tried the Old Palm Soap, manufactured by W. Hull's Son, I can recommend it as being an excellent quality of toilet soap. The healing properties of palm oil, which are well known, must render this soap preferable to Castile soap for the same uses.

JAMES R CHILTON, M.D., Chemist."

First Premium Millinery Establishment, No. 564 Broadway, one door below Prince-st., near the Metropolitan Hotel.—Mrs. W. Simmons has the pleasure to announce to the fashionable world, that her large and richly varied stock of Paris Bonnets and Winter Millinery, is not surpassed by any other in this metropolis; and she is constantly adding to it the latest and most recherche patterns of the French Capital. Connected with her spacious sales-rooms she has an extensive manufactory. By the late steamship arrivals, she has received large invoices of the most beautiful Satins, Silks, Velvets, Ribbons, Feathers, Artificial Flowers, &c., &c.

Mrs. Simmons solicits the patronage of Merchants and Milliners.

Wedding, Visiting, Invitation, Address, and at home Cards, cake boxes, wedding envelopes, business cards, bill heads, portraits, maps, bills of exchange, book and magazine work of every description. A name, plain and fifty cards for $1 25, at Kelly's half-price Engraving and Printing Office, No. 141 Fulton-st.

Twine of every description, Cut and Wrought Nails, Brads and Spikes, Sash Thread, Manilla Hemp and Cotton Cordage, Carpet Warps, Gilling Thread, &c., for Sale by

Cebra & Cuming, No. 106 Pearl-st.

Fairbanks' Patent Platform and Counter Scales—Improved in quality and reduced in price. Adapted to every required operation of weighing. For sale in all the best varieties by

Fairbanks & Co., No. 89 Water-st.

Removal—George Pierce & Co., Manufacturers of Pierce's Kitchen Ranges, Revolving Roaster, and Pierce's Elliptical Air-Heater, removed from No. 843 to No. 496 Broadway, next door to Grace Church N. E.—Pierce's Ranges repaired.

Yeast Powder.—B. T. Babbitt is the original inventor of the Chemical Yeast Powder, which is prepared and sold by him at Nos. 68 and 70 Washington-st., New-York, in tin cans. Those who purchase would do that they get that with the above name on.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Oratory, a Poem

Delivered before the Literary Societies of the New-York University, June, 1852. By M. Delafield Smith. Price, 25 cents. Just published by Charles Scribner, No. 145 Nassau-st., New-York.

Mr. Kimball's New Work.

G. P. Putnam & Co., will publish on Friday,

Romance of Student Life Abroad;

By Richard B. Kimball,

Author of "St. Leger," &c.

"Here, there and everywhere, the author gives exhibitions of Passionate and Romantic Power."—*London Athenæum.*

II.

Seventh Edition of "St. Leger,"

Or, The Threads of Life;

By the same Author.

"The author is entitled to the gratitude of all thinking and serious minds. He reveals a chapter in the human heart unknown to such writers as Dickens and Bulwer."—*Literary World*

"St. Leger is without a prototype in English literature. It is a work of originality and undeniable power."—*Tribune.*

"It will make a permanent impression on the public mind."—*Com. Advertiser.*

"A book of great strength, containing vivid and artistic limnings of human nature in its darkness, and in its spiritual brightness."—*Evening Post.*

III.

On Saturday,

Pictures from St. Petersburg.

By Edward Jerrmann.

Translated from the original German by F. Hardman.

Forming Vol. XXII of Putnam's Semi-Monthly Library. Paper, 25 cents; cloth, 40 cents.

This is a new work, written with great spirit, presenting a series of sketches of Life and Manners in the Russian Capital. It is considered the best book on the subject that has yet appeared.

The Romance of the Season.

D. Appleton & Co., No. 200 Broadway, publish this day—Rabil. A Story of Modern Life. By W. Wilkie Collins, Author of "Antonina," etc., etc. 1 vol. 12mo. Paper cover, 50 cents; Cloth, 75 cents.

This is a remarkable book, which has made quite a sensation in England, and bec me one of the noted works of the season. The author writes with a strong and vigorous pen, and very impressively sets before the reader the irresistible influence of wealth and station in English Social Life.

D. A. & Co have just published,

Second Series of Essays from the London Times. 1 vol. 16mo. Cloth. 50 cents.

Home Scenes and Heart Trials. By Grace Aguilar. 1 vol. 12mo. Cloth, 75 cents; Paper, 50 cents.

A Shabby Genteel Story, and other tales. By Wm. M. Thackeray. 1 vol. 8mo. Cloth, 50 cents.

Nearly Ready,

The Lofty and the Lowly; or, Good in All and None all Good. By Maria J. McIntosh. 2 vols. 12mo.

Annuals for 1853

Juvenile Books—Illustrated Works—Bibles, in elegant Bindings; Prayer Books, &c., &c.

Also, just published,

Dodd's Algebra, already in use in several of the largest Academies in the country.

Dodd's High School Arithmetic.

Comstock's New Natural Philosophy.

Bullion's Ballust.

Palmer's Bookkeeping.

The Student's Reader's, by J. S. Denman.

Peatt, Woodford & Co., No. 4 Cortlandt-st.

Select Speeches

Of Webster, Clay and Calhoun.—Phinney & Co., No. 108 Main-st., Buffalo, have in press, and will speedily publish, according to previous announcement, the select speeches of Webster, Clay and Calhoun, in 3 Vols., 12mo., cloth, with Portraits, Biographical Sketches, explanatory notes, &c.

Narrative of

Eveleen Wilson.—This highly interesting story will be continued in the *Sunday Dispatch* of Dec. 5. Office 25 Ann-st. Price 3 cents.

A New Diary and Pocket-Book

For 1853—For sale by Charles B. Norton, No. 71 Chambers-st.

The Ninth Annual Report and New Directory of the Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor for 1852 and 1853, being now ready, Subscribers will be supplied by calling on the Secretary, corner of Grand and Elm-sts., or on any of the following Officers of the Association, or Members of the District Committee, who are authorized to receive their subscriptions, viz.:

James Boorman, Vice-President, No. 90 Broadway.

Horatio Allen, Vice-President, No. 25 Clinton-pl.

Robert B. Minturn, Treasurer, No. 78 Souths-st.

First Ward—James C. Ramsey, No. 127 Cedar st.

Second Ward—George W. Abbe, No. 62 John st.

Third Ward—Thos. Halsewell, No. 94 Murray-st.

Fourth Ward—Abraham Fardon, Jr., No. 27 South-st.

Fifth Ward—A. R. Wetmore, No. 81 Vesey st.

Sixth Ward—N. C. Everett, No. 117 White-st.

Seventh Ward—Stephen Cutler, No. 43 Gouverneur st.

Eighth Ward—Joseph S. Collins, No. 97 West 11th-st.

Ninth Ward—James O. Pond, M. D., No. 47 6th-av.

Tenth Ward—James Horn, No. 10 Christopher-st.

Eleventh Ward—Abner Mills, No. 52 Avenue D.

Thirteenth Ward—L. Chichester, No. 202 East Broadway.

Fourteenth Ward—Alex. W. Murray, No. 149 Wooster-st.

Fifteenth Ward—Thos. Denny No. 11 Clinton-pl.

Sixteenth Ward—Luther Jackson, No. 36 West 12th-st.

Seventeenth Ward—S. C. Lynes, No. 47 St. Marks-pl.

Eighteenth Ward—V. E. Mather, No. 141 East 18th-st.

Nineteenth Ward—J. W. Ramsay, No. 78 Cedar-st.

Twentieth Ward—J. P. Ostrom, No. 178 West 27th-st.

Robert M. Hartley,

Sec'y Public School Building, No. 146 Grand-st., upstairs.

Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide—A practical treatise never before published. Twenty-five cents a copy, free of postage. Sold by Stringer & Townsend, No. 222, J. C. Harriot, No. 422½ Broadway; and by the author, M. Lamont, physician and surgeon, No. 42 Reade-st., corner of Broadway, N. Y., where he treats all those complaints, from 12 M. till 8 P. M.

Dodworth Music Store—No. 493 Broadway.—American and Foreign Music, for the Voice, Piano, Guitar, Violin, Cornet, Flute, Sachora, &c. Bands supplied with Instruments, Military Concert or Orchestral Music Books, Paper, &c. Harvey Dodworth, Leader of the Cornet Band, and Charles L. Lazarus, Proprietors.

File of the Daily Times.—For sale a complete file of the first year of the *Daily Times.* Enquire at W. H. McDonald's Advertising House, No. 102 Nassau-st., cor. of Ann-st.

AUCTION SALES.

Anthony J. Bleecker—Auctioneer.

Anthony J. Bleecker will sell at Public Auction, on Monday, Dec. 6, at 12 M., at the Merchants' Exchange, the following property, viz.:

5th-ave—8 lots, East side, between 75th and 76th-sts

75th and 76th-sts.—48 lots in one body, fronting on 75th and 76th-sts

4th ave—6 lots on the North side, including 2 corners.

5th and 6 h ave—11 lots on South side of 75th-st, including Southwest corner 5th-ave.

These lots are all full sized, and every way desirable for immediate improvement.

This sale is made to close a concern and will positively be disposed of to the highest bidder. A large amount of the purchase money can remain for a number of years on bond and mortgage. For maps and further particulars, apply to the Auctioneer, No. 7 Broad st.

D. S. Hoyon, Auctioneer.

By C. W. Holmes.—Will be sold THIS DAY, (Saturday,) at 10 o'clock, at sales room No 54 Beekman-st., a variety of second-hand furniture. A large lot of cane seat chairs, a lot of black walnut and maple bedsteads, black walnut and mahogany bureaus and wash stands, sofas and sofa beds, card tables, dining and tea tables, looking glasses, mattresses, &c.

Dutchess County Farm for Sale at Auction, to close an Estate.—Will be sold, on THURSDAY, Dec. 9, at 12 o'clock on the premises, in order to close an Estate, the Farm long known as the Schooten Farm, lying in the town of East Fishkill, Dutchess County, N. Y., on the road from New Hamburg landing, and railroad depot, to Hopewell, about four and a half miles from the former. It contains 125 acres of good Land, in good order: House, large and convenient, nearly new; Barn and outbuildings, in good repair. A. L. Ackerman.

Trustee's Sale of Railroad Stocks and Bonds.—Simeon Draper will sell at Auction, on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 8, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchant's Exchange, the following securities:

Railroad Stocks.

250 shares	Rochester and Syracuse Railroad	$100 each.
200 "	Syracuse and Utica Railroad	100 "
200 "	Buffalo and State Line Railroad	100 "
100 "	Utica and Schenectady Railroad	100 "
200 "	Utica and Schenectady Railroad	Scrip shares.
200 "	Erie and Northeast Railroad	$50 each.
100 "	Erie and Kalamazoo Railroad	50 "
200 "	Northern Indiana Railroad	100 "
100 "	Southern Michigan Railroad	100 "
£30 "	U. S. Mail Steamship—Law's Line	100 "

Railroad Bonds.

20,000 Buffalo and State Line First Mortgage 7 ₩ Ct. Bonds.
25,000 Buffalo and State Line Income 7 ₩ Cent Bonds.
38,000 Vermont Valley Farm & Mortgage 7 ₩ Cent Bonds.
16,000 Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton 7 per cent 1st Mort. Convertible Bonds.
3,000 Lafayette and Indianapolis 7 per cent 1st Mortgage Convertible Bonds.
15 Pacific Mail Steamship Company's Bonds, $1,000 each, 7 ₩ Cent.

Stocks.

5 shares Pacific Mail Steamship Co. Stock, $1,000.
101 shares Union Ferry Stock, $100 each.

Hughes, Dupuy & Crehange,

Importers of

Fancy Goods,

Jet and Berlin iron goods, bone, jet and Berlin Iron Bracelets, Broaches, Combs, &c., Buttons of all kinds, Brushes, Percussion Caps, Imitation Jewelry, Fans of all descriptions and qualities, Silk and Fancy Dress Buttons of many styles, Beads, Calf-skins, Hooks and Eyes &c., &c.

Depot for the most superior quality of French Accordeons and Flutinas.

No. 73 William-st., (up stairs) New-York.

The newest Paris fancy articles received by every steamer from Europe.

Watches and Jewelry.—The Subscriber is now selling Watches at retail at the following remarkably low prices, being much less than any other house:

Fine Gold Lepine Watches, 4 holes jewelled	$25 00
Fine Gold Detached Levers, full jewelled	30 00
Gold Enameled Watches, for Ladies	25 00
Gold Hunting Watches, for Ladies	35 00
Gold Hunting Patent Levers, for Gentlemen	50 00
Silver Patent Levers	$16 00 to 20 00
Silver Detached Levers	13 00 to 20 00

Gold Hunting Watches, which run eight days; Gold Hunting Watches, which run fifteen days; Gold Watches in magic cases, which change into three different Watches; Gold Watches which wind up and set without any key.

Also, Cooper's Duplex Watches, in hunting-cases, splendid pocket Chronometers, and all other styles of Watches, at equally low prices. Also, all kinds of Jewelry and Silver Ware, at much less than the usual prices.

Geo. C. Allen, Importer of Watches and Jewelry, wholesale and retail, No. 11 Wall-st., (up stairs,) near Broadway, formerly at No. 51 Wall-st.

$25 Reward.—Stop Thief! Stolen from the house of Henry Redell, North Bergen, New-Jersey, on the 1st of December, $81 in specie and $59 in bills. The thief is a boy about 17 years of age, has a large scar on his face extending from his eye to his mouth, black hair, blue eyes, nose very red. Henry Redell, North Bergen, N. J.

DRY GOODS.

India Rubber Gloves, Mittens, &c.

Manufactured (exclusively) by Goodyear's Rubber Glove Company.—The attention of the public is requested to these desirable and salable articles. Their manufacture has been much improved lately, and they are made very durable.

Physicians, Farmers, and others, will find the Wool-lined Gloves and Mittens indispensable in cold and wet weather.

Ladies

MORAL AND RELIGIOUS.

Church and Missionary Intelligence.

The commencement of the month brings us these tidings from the various missionary stations. Mr. Hazen writes from Ceylon that he has of late been directing his efforts to secure houses of worship in the different villages of his parish. The plan he has adopted is as follows: The people of the village secure to the mission an eligible site for a house of worship, and contribute, at least, one-half enough to defray the expense of its erection, and also of a building for a school. On these conditions they are provided with a school, and on Sabbath afternoon, if no oftener, a religious service is held in their house, conducted either by the missionary or a catechist. This effort shows that a great change has been imperceptibly passing over the people.

Dr. Rothelheim, the missionary of the English Naval Society to the Loochoo Islands, is still prohibited from all intercourse whatever with the people, and is, in fact, a close prisoner. He is employing himself on a version of the Bible into the language spoken there. When Japan shall be opened, his present labors may prove of much service.

The mission to the Gaboon has been sorely afflicted, Dr. Fox and Mr. Bray being the only two of its members who have escaped very serious sickness, and Mr. and Mrs. Fowler, with their infant child, having died within ten days of each other. The consolations of the Spirit have abounded in these afflictions. Says Rev. Mr. Mackey of the Corisco Mission, who visited them during the time that the hand of God was so heavy upon them, "All seemed to be filled with Christian resignation. I heard not one impatient word. Shall not the Judge of all the earth do right, seemed to be no doubtful question in the mind of every one." At the last date all had recovered or were recovering.

The Sabbath congregations at Ahmednugger, says Mr. Hazen, are large and attentive; the interest in other places is not less than it has been. A change that is very evident, is taking place in the minds of the people. Christianity is better understood; fewer objections are raised to the preacher goes on with his discourse; Christ may at once be presented as the Savior of the world. Hindooism gives signs of coming into that state that it will crumble away, or fall before the blows laid upon it by those who have been its votaries. Educated young men in numbers, not a few of them employed as teachers in the Government schools, do not scruple to attack it; but these men are in danger of rejecting all religion. Usually a number of this class are present at Mr. Hazen's service, and give good attention. He also has some inquirers of the Mahar caste.

Mr. Happer, of the Presbyterian Mission at Canton, mentions the case of an old man, an attendant on the dispensary, who "professes to renounce his idols and to worship and trust in Jesus alone." At Ningpo, Mr. Rankin speaks of a woman under instruction to his wife, of whom it was hoped that she knew "the grace of Christ." An edition of 10,000 copies of the new translation of Genesis had been issued from the press, mostly for other missions.

The *Friend of India* says, "the invasion of Burmah by the British has, as might have been expected, raised the Europeans in the eyes of the Siamese, and there are rumors abroad, that it is not impossible that the Siamese monarch may become a Christian. A noble of the first rank, formerly a Mohammedan, is said to have been converted by the zealous labors of the American missionaries, who are favored even more than heretofore by the sovereign. The government has commenced the construction of a great war steamer, and her engines have already been ordered from England."

A church, consisting of eight members, was formed at Abeih, Syria. In the Council, delegates were present from the churches in Beirut, Hasbeiya, and Aleppo. The members composing it were dismissed for the purpose from the church in Beirut, others who reside in the mountains, will probably take their dismission from the Beirut church, to unite with it; and several have applied for admission, who have not as yet professed their faith in Christ. Dr. Van Dyck speaks, Sept. 30, of a great waking up in Sidon and vicinity. His time during the whole summer has been principally occupied in personal conversation and discussion. Four individuals give increasing evidence of a change of heart, and there is some ground of hope in the case of two besides. Several respectable Mohammedans interest themselves in the discussions between Protestants and their opposers, and use all their influence to gain over others to evangelical views, though the missionaries have no acquaintance with them.

Rev. Mr. Morgan, in a tour of 57 days in New Zealand, in which he traveled 573 miles, baptized 95 adults and 60 children, administered the Lord's Supper at 19 different places, to 382 communicants, and preached 69 times. At the station is a converted native who has been a long time sick, but who says in view of this sickness, "My God is very good to me." His trust seems well founded. The testimony is borne of the Christian natives, that they never neglect morning and evening prayer in their houses, when they do not attend prayer in the chapel; and some have family prayers regularly, whether they attend chapel service or not.

The Roman correspondent of the *Morning Chronicle* writes that the Pope and Propaganda have written a letter of admonition to Dr. MacHale,—wish the priests to be more moderate, to avoid new restrictions—and have instructed their Legate Cullen to deal gently with the schools and colleges.

A colporteur, laboring among a company of colliers, says they were much given to intoxication, and in that case would go home and abuse their families. Recently a man, who had cruelly beaten his wife, was arrested and brought before the magistrate. If he was sent to jail, his family would want; if he was fined, he had nothing to pay; if security to keep the peace was required, he could give none. The magistrate then told him several things for his good, among the rest that his blood was too much heated by liquor, and as a remedy, and a penalty for his crime, he must take a large dose of salts! This he did promptly on the spot, and has been quite sober ever since.

The *Southern Baptist* has, in a late number, an elaborate article, uttering a plea for protracted meetings, and vindicating them against the cavils of opposers. The Boston *Watchman and Reflector* commends the article to the attention of the northern Churches, and says: "It may well be doubted whether we are to look for frequent as well as great revivals of religion, unless we adopt the use of extraordinary means."

Twenty-nine individuals have been received into the church at Hollis, N. H., within a few weeks; seven had been received at a previous communion; and ten or more will probably be received at a future time, fruits of a precious reviving.

Sixteen persons were added to the church in East Boston the first Sabbath in November, making 125 persons who have been admitted during the past year. The revival has progressed quietly and under the ordinary means of grace. The congregation has become very large, and is constantly increasing.

Two persons (Seneca Indians) were admitted to the Cattaraugus church, on the first Sabbath in September. Mr. Gleason says that his people have resolved to build a house of worship fifty-five by forty, and have it in readiness to be raised by July 1.

Since 1844, the Methodist Episcopal Church South, has made a nett gain of 90,000 members, or nearly 12,000 a year.

The New-Orleans Baptist *Chronicle* says that there are two Baptist churches of colored people in New-Orleans. The First African Church was founded in 1826. It has two pastors, and eight hundred members. They expect to erect a house of worship soon, on a lot already purchased. They have already $2,000 for this object. The Second Baptist Church was constituted in 1849. It has nearly one hundred members, two of whom are licensed to preach the Gospel. They have a house of worship more than half paid for. A liberality worthy of emulation has been displayed by three colored brethren in building their church. They have promptly met every obligation. Two male members (one a free man) gave each $100; one woman (free) subscribed $100; and another male member gave $50. In the whole membership of the church there are only one free man and three or four free women. Few churches, composed wholly of white members, have shown such open-handed liberality.

It appears from the printed minutes of the Synod of Philadelphia, that it at present consists of nine Presbyteries, containing two hundred and twenty-two ministers, two hundred and fifty-one churches, thirty-three candidates for the ministry, and sixty-eight licensed preachers. During the past year, within its bounds, there have been seven ordinations, eighteen licensed to preach, eighteen pastoral relations dissolved, eleven pastoral relations constituted, two churches received from other denominations, and six churches organized.

A singular confirmation of Scripture is mentioned in late communications from Dr. Wright, of the Nestorian mission to the American Board, and a letter from Persia to a gentleman in Boston, announcing wonderful discoveries made by the Commission employed to run a boundary line between Turkey and Persia. They had discovered the ruins of the ancient city of Shushan, on the walls of which were many inscriptions, copies of which they secured. The marble pillars and pavement, as described in Esther i. 6, (the pavement of the colors named,) still exist. On the tomb near by, supposed to be that of Daniel, is sculptured the figure of a man bound hand and foot, with a huge lion in the act of springing upon him. The Persian arrow-heads are found upon the palace and the tomb. Glass bottles elegant as those placed upon the toilet table of the ladies of our day, have been discovered, with other indications of art and refinement. Also, a quantity of ancient coin.

Rev. Charles Wordsworth, A. M., Warden of Trinity College, Glenalmond, has been chosen Bishop of the United Diocese of St. Andrew's, Dunkeld, and Dumblane in the room of the late Right Rev. Dr. Torry. The Bishop elect is a nephew of the poet Wordsworth.

Rev. Stephen Peet, late agent of Beloit College, has received and accepted a call from the Congregational Church of Batavia, Ill., to become their Pastor. Batavia is a flourishing village, situated on the Fox River, thirty-seven miles by railroad, directly west from Chicago.

A valued colporteur at the West has recently revisited the portion of his field where he labored two years and a half ago. "Many new families have been found," he writes, "and other circumstances have been revealed, which show the necessity of continued effort to supply to supply the people with religious truth. My sales only amount to an average of thirty-six cents to each family visited. One family in seven were still destitute of religious books. Not one family in twenty have any thing like an adequate supply of spiritual authors."

Rev. Dr. Neale, of Boston, has decided not to accept the pastorate of the Spruce-street Church, Philadelphia, which has been tendered him.

Rev. A. B. Fuller, of New-York, has received a unanimous invitation to become the pastor of the new North Church in Boston. Rev. Francis Parkman had charge of this Society. Mr Fuller is a brother of the late Margaret Fuller d'Ossoli.

The Boston papers announce that Rev. Dr. Edward Beecher has accepted the Presidency of the College in Ohio, the appointment to which was noticed some time ago.

The pastoral connection of Rev. Dr. Whiton with the Presbyterian Church in Antrim, N. H., was dissolved by the Londonderry Presbytery, Oct. 27, to take effect Jan. 1, 1853.

The corner-stone of St. Andrew's Church, at the Mouth of Tellico, Monroe County, Penn., was laid on Tuesday, Nov. 9th, by Rev. Thomas W. Humes, in the absence of the Bishop of the Diocese. The address was delivered by Rev. J. L. Gay, the Missionary in charge of the United Stations, Mouth of Tellico, and Loudon. A large and respectable procession moved from a neighboring house to the site of the church, where the service set forth by the Bishop was used.

The "Independent Congregational Church" at West Barnstable, Mass., is said to be the first church that was ever organized under that designation. It was formed in England in 1616, and removed to this country. The meeting-house, the heavy oak timbers of which were framed in 1717, has been remodeled, and was re-dedicated Nov. 18. Sermon by Prof. Stowe.

THE LECTURE SEASON.

Natural Influence of Supernatural Agencies.

A LECTURE, BY REV. AMBROSE MANAHAN, D.D.

The fourth Lecture of the series before the Catholic Institute, was delivered by Rev. Ambrose Manahan, D.D., of Penn., in the Stuyvesant Institute, Thursday evening. There was a large attendance. The subject of the Reverend Lecturer's discourse was, "The Natural Influence of Supernatural Agencies; or, The Indebtedness of the Uncatholic World to the Catholic Church.

The present age, said the lecturer, entertains a high respect for the Man. The progress made tends to give a high opinion of his intelligence. Now, perhaps, more than ever, is Man conscious of the high capacities of his nature. While humanity thus glories in the consciousness of its power, some wonder that man has not long before this age made the highest point of knowledge; but we should learn to make allowances for the difficulties they had to encounter; we should sympathize with the few families who stepped from the ark on a desolate world; and give the human family credit for all they have accomplished by the strong power of their mind.

Could our science and skill recover all the lost sciences, we might have some idea of the excellencies inherent in man. Like a mountain torrent, the facts of the Past flood in on the Present Age. Man is endowed with other attributes of morality and religion, which find much resistance upon earth; but so strong are these principles in his nature, that he must be always a free and responsible agent. Man could always, trusting in Him who was sent, fulfill the commands of God: but the history of two thousand years shows what man has been pleased to do with his fine faculties. It would be a humbling thing to see what excesses he had gone into. There is no doubt, that while we regret many lost arts, there are things, which, it is well for humanity, have passed away. Nothing could better serve and humble human pride, than the study of antiquity—that Necropolis of the past. In those ages we see the moral degradation of man in his naturalism, worshipping everything that was vile on earth. Every beautiful spot on earth became infected by his wickedness, and age after age seemed to call for a new deluge to wash away his defilements. The masterpieces in art are representations of man's vices. On first entering the demesne of naturalism, we are struck down with the enormities of the iniquities that loom before us—as Alps on Alps of crime arise. Man has cared for his material well-being, and in this he has succeeded right well; he has made all things subservient to his self-worshiping pride. And yet what restlessness do we see! Man is immortal in his self-love, and all nature seems to him to glorify him. The tempter's words in this have come true; man has become like unto God, for he does everything to his own glory.

In the facts of ancient and modern history, all that can be done by man seems to have been projected out. Naturalism still exists in man, and the more favorable appearance it now makes is owing to the supernatural influences around it. Christianity is not what it is taken to be, nor does it extend so far as Christendom. Does this lecture say that all outside the Catholic Church is naturalism? Truth demands that I should say no less. Most human errors, particularly religious errors, are their own biographers. Most religious systems have some trait about them by which you can recognise their origin. No one would for a moment attribute to Quakerism an Oriental origin; or say that Puritanism had in a Southern clime its birthplace. As men mutually take and give back impressions, and the many act on the few, and they back again on the multitude, it is not strange that Naturalism should have a wide domain; the natural power of assimilation would lead men to embrace every new vice and error, but for the supernatural influence which the Catholic Church exerted over the world. A glance at Catholicity shows that there is no Naturalism there; and it preserves in its bosom a pure faith, which exerts a wide supernatural agency. Addison amused us by writing from Rome, that there were several sects in the Catholic Church—Jesuits, Dominicans, Augustans, and Sisters of Mercy; but these were but the different effects of the same religion on various minds. Cicero had been so struck with the number of sects in ancient philosophy, that he said there was nothing so monstrous that would not find followers; and this same diversity was evident in the heresies of the present day. Now, the human mind seems to have gone through all the errors that could be devised. A writer said that all the heresies seemed to have occurred in the order in which the Apostles arranged the articles of Christian belief. Men had commenced by denying the Trinity, and ended by denying life everlasting.

Nothing could be clearer than the naturalism shown in these heresies. Christendom showed two great bodies—the one the Catholic Church, and the other all outside of that Church. Now take the Apostle's creed and go through each of these sects, striking out from that creed the article which each denied, and when they had gone through all, they would find that every article of the creed had been blotted out. On the other hand, go through them again, jotting down such articles as each sect admitted, and they would find that having gone through all, every article of the Catholic Church would be admitted. It was not too much, then, to say, that the Catholic Church contained all the truth, and was the supernatural influence which preserved the world. Although all the points of Christian doctrine were to be found distributed among the sects outside of the Church, in her bosom alone were they to be found in their integrity and entire. If the present age did not deserve the reproach which inspiration gave the Gentile world, that they were "without heart," it was due to the perseveling influence of the Catholic Church. He might be thought by some to have conceded too much in allowing many good qualities existing outside the Catholic Church, as a fact which St. Augustine would dispute; but it should be remembered that all of those outside were not so by their own choice, but by the acts of others, and if they had been members of the Catholic Church would never have left it. Many of them must remember some so adorned with natural virtues that they were led to exclaim, "Oh, being possessed of such sweet dispositions, would they were of ours!" This modest reasoning had the advantage of allowing the possession of social virtues to those outside the Church; but such natural qualities and virtues paled and grew dim beside the excellencies of character shown in the really Christian disciple.

A natural history of the decline and fall of ancient heresies would show, that while none returned to the bosom of the church, the ten thousand branches of heresy withered, and the wandering streams dried up. United by Catholicity, a people may be overpowered by their enemies; but by the vitality of this principle, they would rise again. What, now, were Asia and Africa! Yet these ones looked forward to a future as bright as that which Europe promises. Shall hope ever again visit those shores of Northern Africa and Western Asia, towards which Pius IX. and Napoleon III. are casting their eyes with Christian commiseration! (Applause.)

None of the sects have been promised or claim for themselves perpetuity; and shall God ever confide to their fitful influences the destinies of man. Each cycle of time has chronicled the death of some heresy. As surely as daylight closes, so surely has sect after sect closed in the darkness of unbelief. If the Catholic church be like the sun which is not quenched when its light leaves any clime, is it not true that all civilization may be traced back to her light? Public opinion is the great power for good or evil. To corrupt it, is to defile the fountains. Public opinion corrupted, is to humanity what the sirocco blast is to the beautiful landscape. But although sometimes allowed to be tainted, public opinion shall not be destroyed any more than the air which suffers occasional impurity.

The lecturer concluded by saying that it was evident that not only human virtue, but Christian purity, was preserved by the sacred deposit of spiritual truth in the Catholic Church, the preservative influence of which was felt upon the earth. Has any new moral principle come into the world, or has human nature been changed within the last three centuries? Is not the world indebted to the Church beyond the power of words to mention? People wondered at the ground taken by the Bishop of Pittsburg, when he claimed for the Catholic Church the credit of having been the cause of all our liberty and civilization. But it was no less than true. No nation in Christendom could be entirely ignorant of the influence of the Catholic Church—that Rock of Ages, which resisted the waves of every heresy and error; which met us in every part of the world, and was present in all history. She looked out in serene life over the ocean and storms; men seemed but as bubbles; but her awful sublimity and assurance of security made us feel in the presence of God; and let men put her from them as they would, the consideration of her unchangingness and omniscience, and universal agency in the earth would force itself upon the mind.

NEW-YORK CITY.

Melancholy Suicide.—Yesterday Coroner Ives held an inquest on the body of a young German named Phillis Andrews, who committed self-destruction by hanging himself with a silk cravat. It appears the deceased boarded at the corner of Tenth-avenue and Forty-second-street, and at an early hour he left to visit his employer on the Eighth-avenue, who expressed himself dissatisfied with Andrews in consequence of his working very unsteady, and told him he could not be employed any longer unless he altered his course. This seemed to prey upon the mind of the unfortunate young man, and when returning to his house he went into the rear yard and committed the rash act. Deceased was only 17 years old, and the Coroner's jury rendered a verdict in accordance with the above circumstances.

New-York Bible Society.—The Board of Managers held their regular monthly meeting Thursday evening; Mr. Bull, the President, in the Chair. Nothing of special interest transpired. The business report was presented. On motion of Mr. Kingsley, a vote of thanks was passed to the speakers at the late anniversary meeting, and to the choir and organist of the Tabernacle. A resolution was carried, directing the Committee to procure reports of past years of this Society for preservation. After the usual routine business, the Board adjourned.

Lost at Sea.—The ship *T. J. Rogers*, Capt. Hershey, arrived here yesterday, from Cardiff, with 859 tons Railroad iron. At about 9 o'clock on Thursday morning, Thomas Davis, a native of Cardiff, aged 17 years, fell from the main-top. In his descent he struck the rail, fell overboard, and was drowned. Every exertion was made to save him, but all without effect.

The Murder at Sea—Death of the Victim.—The German by the name of Deutzner, who was stabbed by Augustine Bena, on board of the packet ship at sea, died of his injuries this morning, at the Quarantine Hospital. The murderer is confined at the Third Ward Station House.

American Bible Society.—The regular monthly meeting of the Managers of the American Bible Society was held on Thursday, the 2d inst., at 4½ P. M., Hon. Luther Bradish in the chair.

A communication was read from Thornton a Jenkins, Esq., Secretary of Light House Board, asking Bibles for three hundred light-houses and light-vessels. A letter from agent Buel states the demand for Bibles at San Francisco continues. A letter was read from Rev. R. Anderson, Secretary A. B. C. F. M., asking assistance in preparing for the publication of the Arabic Bible for the Syrian Mission.

Rev. David Trumbull, of Valparaiso, gives encouraging statements as to the circulation of the Scriptures in South America. A letter from Rev. E. Riggs, at Smyrna, states that progress is making in preparing the Armenian Scriptures.

Grants were made in books and money as follows: to the Board of Missions of the Presbyterian Church, Bibles and Testaments, in various languages, for distribution among the Jews in this City and vicinity; to the same Board, Bibles and Testaments for their schools among the Chickasaw and Choctaw Indians. Bibles were granted for light-houses and light vessels; New Testaments, in Swedish and English, for Swedes at Jamestown, N. Y.; several volumes for the blind; and others of smaller amount. A grant of $1,000 was made for preparing and publishing the Arabic Scriptures. Some interesting volumes were received for the Library, to wit: from the Society of Northern Antiquaries at Copenhagen, a letter and pamphlets in relation to the history of North America; a copy of the New Testament in Ancient and Modern Greek, published in Saxony in 1710, curious and rare; a copy of a work by Rev. Leonard Twells in 1731, on a New Text and Version of the New Testament. Much of the time of the Board was occupied in matters pertaining to the new Bible House now in course of erection.

The Railroad Accident at Bergen Hill.—We cheerfully give place to the following statement correcting the rumors in relation to the running off the track of the Philadelphia cars.

In the account in the *Times* of this morning, of what is termed "a serious accident to the Philadelphia passenger train last evening," at Bergen Hill, several errors occur which may require correction. The mis-placement of the switches, it should be stated, was owing to a mistake of the switchman in setting them for the Erie Railroad train, which was approaching at the same time. The wheels of the cars were not wedged in among the rock, nor did the engine or cars come in collision with the rocks or any other obstruction. The passengers were not compelled to walk to Jersey City, carrying their baggage of heavy valises and trunks—but as soon as possible on learning the accident, another engine, with a train of cars and a strong force of men, was dispatched from Jersey City, which brought down the passengers with their baggage and the mails. Special instructions had been given to the Engineers to run slowly and carefully at this point, being the junction of the two roads, and that the train was moving at a very slow rate, is evident from its stopping before the two last cars ran off. The passengers, I am happy to say, received no injury whatever, excepting the unavoidable delay. And the engine and cars were got on the track in a couple of hours, without damage to the extent of ten dollars.

The Homocide on board the British Ship Fitzjames.—The authorities yesterday received notice that the unfortunate German who was stabbed on board the British ship *Fitzjames*, had died. Of course an inquest will be held on Staten Island.

Court Calendar—*Saturday*—U. S. District Court.—Motions.
Supreme Court.—Decisions and Sentences.
Oyer and Terminer.—Sentences.

Common Pleas—In Chambers—Before Judge Daly.—*Habeas Corpus Case*.—Otis J. Ormsby, formerly the proprietor of the Waverly Hotel, in Broadway, and now the landlord of the Pavilion, at Glen Cove, L. I., applied, by petition, for a *habeas corpus* to bring up the bodies of his wife, Delia T. N. Ormsby, and also his two children, Otis Hoskins Ormsby and Anna Holmes Ormsby, who were alleged to have been sent to a convent some few days back by William L. Hasking and Mary, his wife, the father and mother of the wife of the petitioner. The *habeas corpus* was granted, and the case ordered to be heard on Monday.

United States Marshal's Office.—*Revolt at Sea*.—John Lewis was arrested by Deputy Marshal De Angelis, charged with making a revolt on board, and assaulting the Master of the American ship *F. P. Rogers*, on the 1st of November last, while on a voyage from Liverpool to New York. As the Grand Jury was in session, the case was sent before them and the prisoner committed.

BROOKLYN CITY.

Fire Department Fund.—On Wednesday evening last, a meeting of the Representatives of the Brooklyn Department, assembled at Firemens' Hall, on Henry-street, and elected the following officers for the ensuing year:

President—A. F. Campbell, of Hose Company, No. 2, (reelected.) *Vice President*—William E Johnson, of Hose Company, No. 3. *Secretary*—E. E. Morehouse, of Hook and Ladder Company, No. 2. *Treasurer*—E. B. Morrill, of Hook and Ladder Company, No. 1. *Collector*—James Young.

Trustees.—The following gentlemen were recommended by the Fire Department Board to be elected as Trustees for the ensuing year: John Harron, Engine Company No. 1; William Vanderveer, Engine Company No. 2; Robert J. Luckey, Engine Company No. 3; John Cashow, Engine Company No. 4; Michael Dalton, Engine Company No. 5; William Halstead, Engine Company No. 6; A. R. Dick, Engine Company, No. 11; T. J. Berry, Engine Company No. 12; Samuel Geisun, Engine Company No. 13; John Read, Engine Company No. 16; W. S. Wright, Engine Company No. 17; William Ingles, Engine Company No. 19; P. A. Merrell, Hose Company No. 1; S. S. Mann, Hose Company No. 2; Charles H. Joy, Hose Company No. 3; Joseph Montross, Hook and Ladder Company No. 1; George R. Hobby, Hook and Ladder Company No. 2; Clarkson Underhill, Hook and Ladder Company No. 3; A. J. S. Degraw, Hook and Ladder Company No. 4. The Engineers were not represented.

Larceny.—A young girl was arrested Thursday night, by officer Coyle, of the First District Police, for stealing a piece of calico from store No. 155 Fulton-street. She was locked up for examination.

WILLIAMSBURG CITY.

Bad Made Worse.—A large reservoir, some ten or twelve feet square, and six or seven feet deep, has been dug in Eleventh-street, for the purpose of draining the large pond of water in the street at the corner of South Fourth and Eleventh-streets. The hole is filled with water, and yet the object of draining the street is not accomplished; and the hole, which is yet uncovered, is a dangerous man-trap.

☞ On Wednesday evening, a German, named John Schmidt, attempted to jump on board the Peck-Slip ferry-boat, after it had left the bridge, but came short, and fell into the water. He had a large load of willows on his head at the time, of which he did not release his hold. Officer Harbinger, and the bridgeman, Mr. Powers, hauled John and his willows out, with a boat-hook, or otherwise he would have drowned.

Cheap Ocean Postage.

The following official documents on this subject, which have just been published, will be read with interest:

Message from the President of the United States, communicating, in compliance with a Resolution of the Senate, information in relation to Foreign Postal Arrangements, and especially Cheap Ocean Postage. To the Senate of the United States:

In answer to the Resolution of the Senate of the 21st instant, requesting information in respect to Foreign Postal arrangements, and especially Cheap Ocean Postage, I transmit a report of the Secretary of State, and the documents by which it was accompanied. MILLARD FILLMORE.
Washington, Aug. 31, 1852.

Department of State,
Washington, Aug. 30, 1852.

The Secretary of State, to whom was referred the Resolution of the Senate, of the 21st instant, requesting the President "to furnish to the Senate copies of any correspondence, not heretofore communicated to Congress, between the Department of State and the diplomatic agents of the United States abroad, with regard to Foreign Postal arrangements, and especially Cheap Ocean Postage, so far as the same can be done without detriment to the public interests," has the honor to lay before the President an extract from a dispatch of the 24th of Oct., and a copy of one of the 7th of May last, addressed to this Department by the Minister of the United States at London.

Respectfully submitted. DANIEL WEBSTER.
The President of the United States.

Legation of the United States,
London, May, 7, 1852.

Sir:—I have had the honor to address you on several occasions on the subject of our postal arrangements, and to transmit my correspondence with this Government relative to the rate charged for the transit of postal matter in closed bags through England to France. In my dispatch, No. 134, of the 24th of October last, and in some others of a subsequent date, and in private letters to the Postmaster General, I expressed the opinion that the postal rates between the United States and the United Kingdom were too high, and should be reduced. About four-tenths of the postage between the two countries is paid in Ireland, and the ratio is steadily increasing, in consequence of the large Irish population in the United States, and the emigration still going forward. The revenue derived from this branch of the postal service is no longer principally of a commercial character, but is obtained to a large extent from the correspondence of the most indigent classes of society. The tax falls mainly upon the adopted citizens of the United States, or upon those who have sought our shores with the expectation of becoming citizens.

The present ocean rate for letters is heavy, and very disproportionate to the low inland rates adopted, both in the United States and the United Kingdom. It is a great impediment in the way of the free correspondence so important to the moral and material interests of the United States.

I am unable to understand why a half-ounce letter should be transported three thousand miles in the United States, often in coaches, wagons, or on the backs of horses, at a charge of three cents, or to any part of the United Kingdom at a charge of two cents, while the rate for transporting the same letter by ship (much the cheapest mode of conveyance known) the same distance across the ocean, is sixteen cents. I have thought, in view of the great advantages enjoyed under our system of cheap postage in the United States, and the long and happy experience in this country of the working of a similar system, that the present time might not be deemed unfavorable for proposing to extend it to the ocean. I had supposed that probably this would not be considered a financial question by the Government of the United States, but one of a deeper interest to the people. Considering the vast extent of our country, the character of its inhabitants, its Constitution, its Laws, its free Institutions, and the great and growing numbers of British-born persons among us, cheap postage between the two countries must produce the most beneficial results. We have much to gain and nothing to lose by adopting it. Our security for the preservation of our popular Institutions rests upon the enlightenment of the people and the extension of knowledge. Perhaps nothing does more to diffuse that knowledge than the constant correspondence which takes place among the people of the United States; and were it extended to these islands, a corresponding advantage would be gained, as well as a broader foundation laid for the maintenance of amicable and happy relations between the two Governments.

After our experience in the great increase of correspondence consequent upon the reduction of the inland rate of postage, there cannot, I think, be much doubt that a corresponding increase would take place, were a reduction made in the sea-rates between this country and the United States. It would seem that the Treasury of the United States is in a condition to try this experiment—if it be an experiment. During the first two or three years, perhaps some aid from the Treasury will be required. But it seems to me that the amount which may be temporarily necessary, will be of small importance compared with the immense benefits to result from it.

If anything is to be done immediately in this matter, the example must be set in the United States.

I think that the great body of the people of this country are in favor of the system; but I have some doubt whether the Government will not view the question entirely in a financial light, and be unwilling to make any sacrifice. They maintain a steam navy, in part by their high ocean postal rates, to almost every part of the globe. During the great Exhibition of 1851, an Association was formed for the purpose of promoting a cheap and uniform system of international postage for letters and printed papers; and a large Committee was appointed, which has had the subject under consideration. A few days since several of those gentlemen called upon me, as a deputation from the general Committee, for the purpose of discussing the question. Lord Ashburton is the Chairman of the general Committee, and was to have been the Chairman of the deputation, but was prevented from attending by illness. The deputation consisted of Sir John Boileau, Bart.; Sir John Burgoyne, K. C. B.; Wm. Brown, M. P.; H. Cole, Esq.; and several other gentlemen of high character and standing. They stated that the system of cheap oceanic postage must begin in the United States; that when commenced it would, in their judgment, be adopted here from necessity, as in case of refusal on the part of this Government, all the correspondence between the two countries would be transmitted by American vessels—since no Government in the present state of opinion, would probably wish to renew the severe measures pursued towards the *Washington*—and that their efforts would now be given to effecting a cheap international postage between the United Kingdom and the United States.

I will not dwell further upon this subject, but close with expressing the hope that, at the present session of Congress, the question may be brought before it; and that, in its wisdom, it may adopt such a measure as will conduce to the best interests of our country.

I have the honor to be, Sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant, ABBOTT LAWRENCE.
Hon. Daniel Webster,
Secretary of State, Washington, D. C.

Legation of the United States,
London, Oct. 24, 1851.

Sir: . . . . . Our continental correspondence, already very great, is daily increasing, by the continued emigration from Germany and other continental States. The correspondence between the United States and the United Kingdom, also, particularly with Ireland, has become of vast importance to the citizens of the United States, and is likely to go on increasing for many years to come. In view of these facts, I respectfully suggest that it would be expedient and just to effect a large reduction in the ocean postage between the two countries.

I have the honor to be, Sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant, ABBOTT LAWRENCE.
Hon. Daniel Webster,
Secretary of State, Washington, D. C.

The Lobos Question.

The Secretary of the United States to the Minister Plenipotentiary of Peru.

Department of State, Washington,
Nov. 16, 1852.

The undersigned, Secretary of State of the United States, has been instructed by the President to direct the following communication to his Excellency, Mr. Joaquin J. D. Osma, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Peru.

Mr. De Osma is aware that on the 21st of August last, the Secretary of State assured Mr. J. J. De Osma, Charge d'Affaires of the Peruvian government, that the Government of the United States was disposed to view with due consideration all the facts which may tend to demonstrate the possession or occupation of the Lobos Islands by Peru. At the same time the Charge d'Affaires of Peru was apprised that the President, taking into consideration all the circumstances of the case, deemed it more prudent to send full instructions to the Charge d'Affaires of the United States, residing at Lima, and that the necessary orders should be given to the naval forces of the United States in that region, to prevent a collision, until the matter should have been inquired into more fully.

In consequence of this understanding, the order of the 24th of August was despatched to the Commander of the *Raritan*, revoking that of the 5th of June, and directing him not to protect such of the vessels of the United States as might seek to take guano from the Lobos Islands by force of arms.

On the 30th of August, instructions were sent to Mr. Clay, Charge of the United States at Lima, requiring that he should communicate to this Department all the information which he possessed, or may obtain with regard to the subject; and a special messenger was sent to Peru to aid him in the accomplishment of these orders.

Before these dispatches reached Mr. Clay, this gentleman had, in part, fulfilled their object, by transmitting documents and communications which threw much light on the history of the Islands; and afterwards, on different occasions, important intelligence was received from Mr. Clay.

A short time after the arrival of Mr. Joaquin J. De Osma, as Minister Plenipotentiary of Peru to this Government, he was informed by the last Secretary of State *pro tem.* that the information received in this way had been duly examined by the President, and had inclined him to think favorably of the titles of Peru to the sovereignty of the Lobos Islands.

On the 7th of Oct. last, Mr. Osma directed a note to the Secretary of State, answering at length, and with ability, the letter of Mr. Webster, under date of Aug. 21. The Secretary of State *pro tem.* acknowledged the receipt of this note, and promised that it would be taken into mature consideration; and the Secretary of State at the same time invited the favorable attention of the Government of Peru to the case of the vessels of the United States that had been despatched to the Lobos Islands with the expectation that they would be protected by this Government. This matter has been since discussed, both in writing and personal interviews, between Mr. Osma and this Department.

New communications have lately been received from Mr. Clay, in which the titles of Peru are extensively discussed. Mr. Clay also transmits communications of considerable importance, from his Excellency Mr. Tirado, Secretary of Foreign Affairs of Peru. On concluding his note Mr. Tirado informed Mr. Clay that the Peruvian Government would for its own account freight the vessels of the United States that might have been despatched to the Lobos Islands. Of this the American vessels in the Pacific were officially notified by Mr. Clay.

The undersigned takes pleasure in reproducing the history of these occurrences, under both aspects, because it manifests a mutual desire on the part of the United States and of Peru to reestablish the relations of the two Governments, threatened one moment, on the most amicable footing, and to preclude, as far as possible, all individual prejudice that might proceed from a transitory misunderstanding.

The undersigned has, moreover, the pleasure to state, that the President, having examined the arguments and facts contained in the note of Mr. Osma, under date of Oct. 7, with all the attention to which they are so justly entitled, and having carefully weighed the information contained in the dispatches of the Charge d'Affaires of the United States at Lima, and in the notes of his Excellency the Peruvian Minister of Foreign Affairs, has laid aside all doubt with respect to the rights of Peru to the Lobos Islands. He can see no reason for questioning any longer the legal sovereignty of that country over those islands, and he hastens to make that confession, in view of the injustice unintentionally done Peru in consequence of a temporary ignorance of the facts relating to the matter.

The President has, therefore, ordered that the undersigned withdraw, without reserve, all the objections made by the last Secretary of State, to the sovereignty of Peru over the Lobos Islands, and over the other guano producing islands on the Peruvian coast, and of which the Republic might be in possession; and, moreover, to assure Mr. Osma that the latter might apprise his Government of the same, that no support or protection would be extended by the United States to the acts of such of its citizens as may be contrary to this recognition.

The undersigned begs Mr. De Osma to accept the assurance of his high consideration.
EDWARD EVERETT.

The Peruvian Minister to the Secretary of State.

Legation of Peru,
Washington, Nov. 17, 1852.

The undersigned, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the Republic of Peru, has received the note which his excellency, Mr. Everett, the Secretary of State, has been pleased to direct to him under date of yesterday, informing him that he had submitted to the President the communication which the undersigned had the honor to forward to the Department on the 7th of October last past, relative to the rights of Peru to the Lobos Islands, and the documents on the same subject, forwarded by the Chargé d'Affairs of the United States at Lima; after having examined them with the most serious attention, the President has, he is informed, concluded to dispel all doubts that he might have entertained with regard to the right of Peru to the said Islands, and has ordered his Excellency, the Secretary of State, in the name of his Government, to recognize the rights of that Republic, assuring the undersigned that the United States would, under no circumstances, lend their protection to the American citizens or vessels that might proceed to the said Islands without previously having obtained permission to that effect from the Peruvian government, or that might not submit to the regulations in force in that territory.

The undersigned cannot but express to his Excellency, Mr. Everett, the satisfaction with which he learnt the resolution which has been made known to him, and which, in his opinion, proves the impartiality of his government in the examination of the question, while, at the same time it justifies the confidence with which that of Peru appealed to its intelligence and its respect for the rights of a friendly nation. In these circumstances, the undersigned would fear that he did not acknowledge in a proper and befitting manner the sentiments contained in the note of his Excellency, Mr. Everett, did he not, in his turn express the pleasure with which he received the particular recommendation that has been made to him, in favor of the vessels despatched by the citizens of the United States to the Lobos Islands, under the impression that they could freely take guano; and he has the honor to offer to the Hon. Mr. Everett, in the name of his government. Firstly, that the American vessels that left the ports of the United States since the 5th of June to the 25th of August last, freighted to get a cargo of guano at the said islands, (and of these the undersigned sends a list, the most correct which he has been able to form with the data which he has gathered,) shall be freighted on account of the government of Peru, to load at the island of Chincha, at the rate of twenty dollars (*pesos fuertes.*) per ton, the owner or shippers assigning over the contracts which they have made, to the consignees or agents of Peru in the United States. Secondly, There shall also be taken by the Peruvian government for its own account, the instruments or utensils intended for procuring the guano, and carried by the said vessels; the fair prices of the same being paid at Callao to the captains, by the agents of the government for the exportation of the guano, prior to delivery of the articles. Thirdly, The vessels freighted in the ports of the Pacific with the same object, by virtue of orders coming from the United States prior to the 25th of August, and that cannot have been recalled since, will also be taken at freight by the government of Peru, at the same price of twenty dollars per ton, provided always, the charter parties be presented and endorsed over to the said agents of Peru in the United States, before the first of January next.

The undersigned hopes that these measures will satisfy the interest which the Hon. Mr. Everett has manifested in favor of the persons having sent their vessels to the Lobos Islands; and taking advantage of this opportunity to manifest his gratitude for the willingness which he has found both in His Excellency the President and in the Hon. Mr. Everett, to terminate this affair in an honorable manner, and one worthy of the relations

FINANCIAL.

C. K. BOOKER & BROTHER,
BANKERS AND EXCHANGE BROKERS, No. 9 Wall-st., New-York.
CHARLES K. BOOKER. FRANCIS BOOKER.

DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors of THE HOWARD FINANCIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, have this day declared a Dividend of Eight per cent., payable to the Stockholders, on and after MONDAY, the 8th inst. The transfer book will be closed until that day.—New-York, Nov. 6, 1852. CHAS. J. MARTIN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ROCHESTER AND SYRACUSE RAILROAD COMPANY.—CHARLESTOWN, Oct. 30, 1852.—The Directors have levied an assessment of twenty dollars per share on the entire stock of this Company, and required to be paid on the first day of Oct., instant, and the balance due on said entire stock, being ten dollars per share, is required to be paid on the 1st day of Feb. next.
In paying the last installment on the 10th day of January, 1853, the holders of certificates on both of said assessments, from the 1st day of Aug. last to the times of payment, and on the surrender of the scrip certificates, the subscribers will be entitled to full stock with the assessments discounted.
Payments of the said installments may be made at the Offices of Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., New-York; J. S. TAYLOR & BROTHER, Boston; at the Bank of Auburn, Bank of Auburn, Rochester City Bank, and at this Office.
By order of the Board of Directors.
CHAS. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF NEW JERSEY.—A DIVIDEND OF THIRTY PER CENT. on the amount of certificates issued by the Receivers has been declared by the Chancellor, and will be paid as follows:
On such certificates as were given by CORTLANDT PARKER and Oliver S. HALSTED, Jr., or either of them, on presentation to them on and after Monday, December 6, 1852, at the Office of CORTLANDT PARKER, No. 281 Broad-st., Newark, N. J.
On such certificates as were given by THOMAS G. MARSH, at the Store Bank at New Brunswick.
Holders not presenting their own certificates should endorse an order to that effect, or give the presentee letters of attorney or an endorsed order.
CORTLANDT PARKER, } Receivers.
O. S. HALSTED, Jr., }
Newark, Nov. 20, 1852.

MESSRS. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., BANKERS, New-York, issue Foreign Circular Letters of Credit on the following

CITIES:

Alexandria,	Carlsrue,	Malta,	Rotterdam,
Antwerp,	Dresden,	Marseilles,	Rio de Janeiro,
Athens,	Dusseldorf,	Milan,	St. Petersburg,
Berlin,	Florence,	Moscow,	Strasburg,
Baden-Baden,	Frankfort,	Munich,	Siena,
Berne,	Genoa,	Messina,	Smyrna,
Bremen,	Geneva,	Naples,	Seville,
Bordeaux,	Gibraltar,	Nice,	Turin,
Boulogne,	Hamburg,	Nice,	Toulon,
Brussels,	Hague,	Oporto,	Trieste,
Basle & Locca,	Havre,	Oleron,	Venice,
Cadiz,	London,	Paris,	Vevey,
Calais,	Leghorn,	Pau,	Vienna,
Cologne,	Leipsic,	Pisa,	Wiesbaden,
Coblentz,	Lyons,	Rome,	Warsaw.
Cologne,	Madrid.		

Also, Letters of Credit, payable in all the principal cities of the United States, Canada, West Indies, &c.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK.—ALBANY, Nov. 29, 1852.—The FARMER'S BANK of Orange County has this day filed in this office, a notice of the appointment of MERFORD & VERMILYE, of the City of New-York, as agents for the redemption of its circulating notes, in pursuance of the provisions of the appointment of the ALBANY EXCHANGE BANK as such agent, agreeable to the act entitled "An act to amend the several acts relating to Incorporated Banks, Banking Associations and Individual Bankers," passed April 17, 1851.
DANIEL B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

DIVIDEND.—The Board of Direction of the HOWARD INSURANCE COMPANY have this day declared a Dividend of Twelve Per Cent. upon the Capital Stock, payable on and after MONDAY, Dec. 6.
LEWIS PHILLIPS, Secretary.
New-York, Nov. 26, 1852.

CREDITS ON CHINA, INDIA &c.—Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, New-York, are prepared to issue Mercantile Credits, Circular Notes, and Drafts at sight on the Oriental Bank of London, available at all the branches and agencies of that establishment, as follows:

Canton, Hong-Kong, Shanghai,	Calms.	Madras, Bombay, Calcutta,	Columbo, Kandy, Singapore, } Ceylon.

REDEMPTION OF THE ALBANY AND SCHENECTADY (LATE MOHAWK AND HUDSON) RAILROAD COMPANY'S BONDS OF 1842, DUE DECEMBER 1, 1852.—Notice is hereby given, that the principal and interest due on the above bonds, will be paid on presentation at the office of Messrs. WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., No. 52 Wall-st., New-York, or at the office of the Company in the city of Albany. Interest on the above bonds will cease after the 1st December next.
Albany, Nov. 13, 1852. E. FOSTER, Jr., Secretary.

CREDITS, &c., FOR THE PACIFIC.—Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, New-York, issue Credits and Bills of Exchange, available at sight, on the following places on the West Coast: LIMA, VALPARAISO, PANAMA, SAN FRANCISCO.

SILVER PER CENT. BONDS OF THE NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY, redeemable in 1867, with semi-annual interest coupons attached; for sale by SLATICHFORD & RAINSFORD, No. 12 William-st.

SPECIE WANTED at the highest market rates, by GODDING & BROTHER, Bullion and Exchange Office, No. 6 Wall-st.

THE EASTERN BANK OF WASHINGTON, D. C., is redeemed No. 146 Bowery, and at 74½ Wall-st at ¼ per cent.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS FOR PRESENTS.—THE SUBSCRIBER WOULD CALL ATTENTION to his very large Stock so suitable for Holiday Presents, consisting of Music Boxes in rosewood and plain cases, with Tambourine, Piano Forte and cymbal attachments; Guitars in every style of finish; elegant accordeons and Fetilles, Parlor Organs, Violins, Flutes, Flageolets, Drums, &c., &c. EDWARD BACK, No. 57 Fulton-st.

ÆOLIAN PIANO FORTES—T. GILBERT & CO.'S CELEBRATED PIANO FORTES, with and without the Æolian. The subscriber, who is the sole agent in this city for the sale of these instruments, (the reputation of which has become world-wide,) is now prepared to offer them at prices which, to those wishing to purchase, cannot fail to be satisfactory. Possessing facilities for obtaining Pianos unsurpassed, if equaled, by those of any other house in the city, he does not hesitate to say that he can present inducements to buyers not to be found elsewhere. He has constantly on hand an extensive assortment of second-hand Pianos, Seraphines, which, he fearlessly asserts, will defy competition. Also, a few elegant Melodeon or cabinet Pianos, suitable for small rooms. Also Melodeons of Prince's and Carhart's make, Æolian and other Pianos to let.
HORACE WATERS,
No. 333 Broadway, corner of Anthony-st., 2d floor.

PIANO FORTES.—The best assortment of Pianos in this city can be seen at the Warerooms of LINCOLN & THOMPSON, No. 441 Broadway, including Hallet, Davis & Co.'s celebrated Æolian Pianos, of new and much approved scales; acknowledged superior to any other in the market. Also, a large variety from other distinguished New-York and Boston makers. Gilbert's and other second-hand with and without the Æolian, at various prices.
LINCOLN & THOMPSON, No. 441 Broadway.

MESSRS. LIGHTE & NEWTON, No. 22 Canal-st., in consequence of the increased demand and unrivaled popularity of their PIANO-FORTES, have extended their premises, and are now prepared to offer to their friends, and those wishing a superior instrument, an extensive assortment, in plain and ornamented cases, of modern style, from 6½ to 7½ octave. Second-hand Pianos taken in exchange. Broadway Ware-rooms, No. 422.

P. LYNCH, Manufacturer of PIANO-FORTES, No. 259 Broadway, where may be found an assortment of Pianos of 6½ and 7 octaves, of superior tone and finish, made in the best possible manner, and warranted in every respect. Second-hand Pianos for sale and to hire, also taken in exchange. Tuning, repairing &c., punctually attended to. P. LYNCH, No. 259 Broadway,
up stairs, near Pine-st.

PIANO-FORTES.—The finest assortment of Pianos—Forte in the city can be found at the spacious warerooms of WM. B. CURTIS & CO., No. 467 Broadway, consisting of George How's celebrated American Patent Action Pianos, T. Gilbert and Co.'s popular Æolian Pianos, Gilbert's and others' Boudoir. Also, a variety of new and second-hand Pianos for sale and to let. No. 467 Broadway.

J. & C. FISCHER, (late NUNNS & FISCHER,) Manufactory and Warerooom, No. 170 Greenwich-st. corner of Dey-st. PIANO-FORTES, warranted, with reverse bridge and patent tube, well calculated for keeping in tune. Piano-Fortes tuned, repaired and exchanged.
N. B.—Also, Æolian Piano-Fortes for sale.

PIANOS FOR SALE.—At the lowest manufacturing prices; for brilliancy of tone and finish unsurpassed, and warranted in every respect. Purchasers would do well to call and examine, at the Factory, No. 142 Wooster-st., near Houston. CHAS. CARR.

PIANOS FOR SALE.—At No. 8 Barclay-st., next door to the Astor-House—a variety of 6½ and 7-octave rosewood Piano-Fortes, warranted to give satisfaction in every respect, or no sale, for cash or approved paper. Pianos on hire. JAMES THOMPSON.

PRINCE & CO.'S MELODEONS.—The original PRINCE MELODEON, which has stood the test of years, and proved itself a superior instrument to those of any other make, can be had only of the sole agents, WM. HALL & SON, No. 239 Broadway, (opposite the Park.)

PIANOS FOR SALE.—At a great bargain, a double-action Piano, by one of the best makers, in perfect order. Can be seen at the Piano-Forte ware-rooms of LINCOLN & THOMPSON, No. 441 Broadway.

PIANO-FORTES.—HAZELTON & BRO., Manufactory and Ware-rooms, No. 219 Centre-st., near Grand, where may be found a fine assortment of Rosewood Pianos, suitable in the most substantial manner and latest style.

TO RENTERS OF PIANOFORTES.—The Pianoforte Manufactory, No. 361 Broadway, are selling Pianofortes, to be paid for by instalments of $3 to $10 per month.
J. PECK, Trustee.

PIANO-FORTE.—Six superior Pianos for Hire at No. 20 3d av., between 16th and 17th sts.
THOS. C. CALLAWAY.

FANCY SOAP

OF EVERY KIND, consisting of White Variegated, Rose, Almond, Palm, Excellent, Rough and Ready, Windsor, &c., &c., in Bars and Cakes, Wash Balls and Shaving Cream, Military and Shaving Compound, making in all over 70 varieties. Also, Pale Yellow and Brown Soaps, and patent refined Mould Candles, for all warm climates. Always on hand and for sale by W. HULL'S SON, No. 208, 210 and 212 Cliff-st., north end.

THE CINCINNATI GAZETTE.—One of the most widely circulated commercial papers in the West, published by the CINCINNATI GAZETTE CO., is received daily at the Advertising Rooms of W. H. McDONALD, No. 49 Nassau-st., corner of Ann, where Advertisements are composed and constructed for it at the lowest rates. As a medium for Business Advertisements it is not excelled by any beyond the Alleghany Mountains.

COE & BROADWAY, ATTORNEY and COUNSELLORS AT LAW, and COMMISSIONERS OF DEEDS for New-York, Connecticut, &c., No. 30 Nassau-st., between John and Fulton-sts., N. Y.

GRAY HAIR FOR DYSPEPTICS.—Dr. HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS, prepared from Roots, Herbs and Barks, by Dr. M. HOOFLAND, Philadelphia. For sale by all Druggists.

C. A. SAWYER, COMMISSIONER OF DEEDS for all the States, Pemberton Square, Boston.

MEDICAL.

DR. FELIX GOURAUD'S
ITALIAN MEDICATED SOAP.—The Ancients of various countries were particularly famous for the Medicated Baths which they employed, and the high degree of celebrity which they enjoyed. Among the Romans, the Baths of Titus, Caracalla, Diocletian, Agrippa, Nero, Antoninus, Adrian, Alexander Severus, and Constantine, were considered the most splendid establishments in the world. Among the Greeks, the Baths of Cleopatra, Helen, Venus, Diana, Apollo, Hercules, Minerva, Ceres, Bacchus, Pan, Narcissus, Adonis, Hebe, Ganymede, Cupid, Psyche, Paris, Hero and Leander, were the most celebrated. Among the Turks, the Baths of Cassim Bey, Mahomet, Achmet, Sultana Validé, Sultana Hadidjé, Sultana Roxalane, Sultana Sultané, Sultana Mihrimah, Sultana Hafiten, Sultana Rabia, Sultana Gulfem, Sultana Nakché, Sultana Esmahan, Sultana Dilaram, Sultana Nevchah, Sultana Perestu, Sultana Ismihan, Sultana Gulnihal, Sultana Dilfeb, Sultana Sultanum, Sultana Ayché, Sultana Fatima, Sultana Emetullah, Sultana Zeinib, Sultana Saadet, Sultana Hibetullah

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK CITY.

THE FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY.—It will be seen from the following correspondent, that a festival in aid of the Five Points House of Industry, is to be given at Metropolitan Hall about the 20th inst.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Nov. 12, 1852.

REV. L. M. PEASE.—*Dear Sir:* I have the pleasure, on behalf of the "Society of the Iron Man," and in accordance with the subjoined resolutions, of tendering, in aid of the "Five Points House of Industry," a beneficial Festival, to take place at Metropolitan Hall, on or about the 20th proximo. With my most earnest personal sympathies for yourself and the noble cause in which you are so efficient a laborer, I remain, very truly, your friend, AUGUSTINE DUGANNE,

Cor. Sec'y. of the "Society of the Iron Man."

To Rev. L. M. PEASE, and the Board of Directors of the "Five Points House of Industry."

At a meeting of the Board of Secretaries of the Society of the "Iron Man," called to act upon a special recommendation of the Central Secretary, made November 3, 1852, the following preamble and resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, In the past action of the Rev. L. M. PEASE, in establishing the "Five Points House of Industry," under the efficient management of the gentlemen composing its Board of Directors—this Society recognizes objects and purposes blessed with its own. And, *Whereas*, this Board cordially sympathizes with the educational, moral, and industrial operations of which the "Five Points House of Industry" is the nucleus, therefore,

Resolved, That the "Society of the Iron Man," tender to the Rev. L. M. PEASE, and the Board of Directors of the "Five Points House of Industry," a beneficial festival, in aid of that Institution, to take place on or about Dec. 20, 1852, at Metropolitan Hall.

Resolved, That the Central Secretary be charged with all necessary arrangements for the proposed festival, and that the Industrial Secretary, and three other members of the Board, constitute a Committee to co-operate with the Central Secretary from the minutes.

(Signed,) AUGUSTINE DUGANNE, Central Sec.
JOSEPH T. HARRIS, Industrial Sec.

NEW YORK, Monday, Nov. 15, 1852.

MR. AUGUSTINE DUGANNE—*My Dear Sir:* The kind note, with the accompanying resolutions from the "Society of the Iron Man," which I have just received, have been as a ray of sunshine on the dark and difficult path I have been pursuing for two years and a half in this dark and wretched locality.

It gives me pleasure, Sir, to learn that there are men in this City, and elsewhere, who, in viewing the wants of the poor, the degraded and the vicious, from a distance, as they do, have come to the same conclusion, in reference to the remedy which their condition demands, that I was forced to, by circumstances, in my work on the Five Points.

The industrial and educational part of this work was not the result of any previously concerted plan of mine which needed only to be put in operation, but of a conviction of the real wants of the people, and a variety of experiments, on my part, to meet those wants. In order to bring the House of Industry to its present successful position, I have had to plan and replan, arrange and rearrange, do and undo; and, too, to leave undone much that ought to be done, to neglect many improvements which would have greatly facilitated the work, *for want of means—means* which I have reason to hope a generous public will soon furnish, through your worthy Society.

In behalf of my Board of Directors, most gladly do I accept your proposed benefit, returning you, and through you to the Society to which you belong, my warmest thanks for your sympathy with me, and especially, with the *work in which I am engaged.*

Yours, respectfully, L. M. PEASE.

A BEAUTIFUL STREET INCIDENT.—A friend, who was present and witnessed the incidents below narrated, has furnished us with an account of them. We cannot do better than to tell the story in his own words. He says, under the head of "Stoppage in Broadway:"

In passing through Broadway at noon on Thursday, a stoppage occurred on the side walk at the corner of Liberty-street, of rather a novel kind. An immigrant Irishwoman, with her three children, was the object of deep and heartfelt sympathy from crowds of persons who flocked to hear as well as to alleviate the cries of one of the children, who was only two years old, shivering with cold—being barefooted—on the flags. The mother attempted taking the child in her arms but could not, having another, an infant, already pressed to her heart. The third was better off, being three years, and having on shoes. Some ladies looked on, but speedily passed by, as if not able to endure the sight, casting a look at the gentleman significant of the question, "Are they not safe in *your* keeping?"

The heart being touched the pocket soon gave way. Some gave a cent, some more, one young gentleman handed a shilling, and some shed tears in abundance. Finally, they were all taken into the store of Messrs. ROSENFELD & LE VINO, No. 71 Liberty-street. It would appear that the crowd knew where to take them to, for Mr. ROSENFELD, with a heart which must yield him great comfort, at once supplied the children from his shelves with comfortable stockings, and a comfort for the neck of each of the three little girls; he ordered them to a comfortable stove, whose heat soon made the little family forget all else but their present comfort, so beneficently bestowed by the hand of the stranger. What feelings must have pervaded the heart of that mother! While Mr. R. was engaged making the little ones comfortable, two gentlemen left the crowd, saying they would purchase the shoes, and so they did, and I had the consolation of seeing them put on the feet of the poor children ere I made my exit.

THE PROPER BANK CHECK FRAUDS.—The case of alleged fraudulent operations pending against SAMUEL I. PROPER, respecting his obtaining moneys from Wall-street Brokers upon false checks, drawn on banks where he had no account or funds, was further investigated yesterday, before Justice OSBORNE, at the Lower Police Office. Mr. BLUNT, the District Attorney, was again present, conducting the prosecution. The first witness called was J. S. GIBBONS, Cashier of the Ocean Bank, who was cross-examined by Mr. BAILY, but nothing of importance was elicited beyond the direct evidence heretofore published in the *Times*. The former Receiving Teller of the Ocean Bank was then called, and testified as follows:

Thomas B. Oakley, being duly sworn, says: I was formerly Receiving Teller in the Ocean Bank, from Dec., 1849, to 26th Oct., 1852; in the month of Sept. last, or the forepart of Oct., Samuel I. Proper opened an account with the Ocean Bank; he made some few deposits, and on a certain day he deposited two checks amounting to about $1,200—one of which was good for nothing; this one was on the Mechanics' Bank; the check purported to be drawn by a man named Patton.

(Objected to by prisoner's counsel.)

Mr. BLUNT contended the evidence was clear and proper testimony.

Justice Osborne—The question is, whether an offence has been committed, and the object is to get at the whole truth, without disguise or technicalities; and, therefore, I admit the evidence.

Witness Continued—At the time Proper deposited those two checks, he asked me if I took silver on deposit; I said, "Of course I did;" he said he had considerable, and should deposit it with me, which led me to suppose all was not right, and induced me to send to the Mechanics' Bank about the checks, and Mr. Cook, the paying teller, said it was not good; I reported the same to the officers of the Bank, and, by their instructions, closed the account of Proper.

To the District-Attorney—Before I left the Ocean Bank, Proper's account was closed, and had been for some days; I told the same to Proper.

Counsel for Prisoner—Do you know of your own knowledge?

Answer—I do, Sir; I did not go to the Mechanics' Bank myself; I met the teller, and he said the check was not good, and said no such man as Patton kept any account in their bank.

Here Mr. POST came forward, and desired the Magistrate to correct a portion of his cross-examination on Thursday, which was, "that he was alone in his office when PROPER first came in." The witness said he was not alone, but that his clerk was there.

Justice Osborne—The witnesses and other parties will now retire from the room, until the prisoner is examined according to law.

The Magistrate then addressed the prisoner, saying: "SAMUEL I PROPER, you stand charged before me with obtaining $250 from EDWIN F. POST by means of a false token, and your rights are, that you can answer any or no questions the Clerk may ask you."

JAMES NESBIT, the Police Clerk, then proceeded, as follows:

Question—What is your name?
Answer—Samuel I. Proper.
Q.—How old are you?
A.—Forty years.
Q.—Where were you born?
A.—In the State of New-York.
Q.—Where do you live?
A.—I reside in New-York City.
Q.—What is your occupation?
A.—I am a machinist.
Q.—Have you anything to say relative to the charge here preferred against you?
A.—I have been advised by my counsel that no offence has been made out, and I deem it unnecessary to answer any further question.

The case was then adjourned over until 10 o'clock this forenoon, at which time Counsellor BAILY will submit his argument for the defence. In the meantime, the prisoner was remanded to the City Prison.

THE OLD VETERAN CORPS OF 1812.—A very spirited and enthusiastic meeting was held last evening, by the "Old Veteran Corps of 1812," at their Head Quarters in Lispenard-street. The presiding officer, Col. M. HAIGHT, was promptly at his post, and the gallant old soldiers turned out in strong force. Considerable business appertaining to the future welfare of the corps was transacted, and at the close of the meeting, one of the members, named JOHN ADRAINS, stood, and offered the following series of resolutions, respecting the Sabbath discourse delivered on last Evangelical day, (Thanksgiving) by the eloquent Dr. HAWKS, and reported at length in the *Daily Times*, the next morning.

Resolved, That the discourse delivered by the Rev. Dr. HAWKS, at Calvary Church, on Thanksgiving-day, 25th Nov., exhibits a rich and varied combination of learning, talent and piety.

Resolved, That the Veteran Corps, as American citizens, duly appreciate the fervid eloquence, the lofty patriotism, the wise counsel and admonitions, and the enlarged and comprehensive views of the speaker.

Resolved, That the eminent talent, sound discretion, and homogeneous sympathies, successfully elaborated in behalf of our glorious Constitution and Union, and naturally excites our admiration, renews our patriotism, and encourages our hopes.

Resolved, That such a discourse is entitled to a conspicuous place in the literature of our country, and ought to be circulated and distributed broad-cast throughout the length and breadth of our land, to animate the young, and to excite reflection in the middle aged and old.

Resolved, That indulging the hope that so much good seed may not be permitted to "fall by the way-side," we would respectfully commit to the attention of the London *Times* and London *Globe* a careful perusal of its pages.

Resolved, That the courtesy of the Wardens, and congregation of Calvary Church on the occasion above alluded to, in providing the Corps with conspicuous and comfortable seats was highly commendable, and merits our grateful acknowledgements.

Resolved, That a copy of the resolutions just read, be signed by the Colonel and Adjutant of the Corps, and forwarded to the Rector Warden and Vestry of Cavalry Church.

The above resolutions were unanimously adopted, and Captain RAYMOND being called to the chair, Col. HAIGHT stepped forward and moved, That the thanks of the entire veteran corps be tendered to the Editor and Reporters of the New-York *Daily Times*, for the able report of Dr. HAWKS' discourse, as given in that journal. The motion was adopted without a dissenting voice.

Captain TAYLOR said, several thousand additional copies of the *Times*, containing the discourse of Dr. HAWKS, were wanted, but could not be procured for any price, and therefore, he hoped the Editors would republish it, if in their power.

A vote of thanks was here tendered the *Times* Reporter, for his attention to this meeting, and after the disposition of some parliamentary business, the Corps adjourned.

PROFESSOR WHITNEY.—EVENINGS WITH THE ORATORS OF THE OLD AND NEW WORLD.—Mr. WHITNEY gave the first of his novel and interesting entertainments, at the Stuyvesant Institute, last evening. Owing, it may be, to the many inducements held out by Madame SONTAG, THACKERAY and the Theatres, the attendance was not so numerous as we should desire to have seen. Since his former appearance among us, Mr. WHITNEY has added several illustrations to his stock of Impersonations. His programme for last evening was highly entertaining. He commenced by a few observations on the national characteristics in American eloquence, and some remarks on the peculiar talents of the late DANIEL WEBSTER—whose writings, he said, any, one who desired to attain perfection in English composition, should study.

Mr. WHITNEY gave a four-fold development of American eloquence—illustrating the New-England by WEBSTER, the Southern by HAYNE (in the celebrated debate on the Union). His impersonation of the long, lathy, pistol-fingered gesticulation of JOHN RANDOLPH, of Roanoke, was exceedingly humorous. GEO. BOKER's ballad on Sir JOHN FRANKLIN, and the death scene of Marmion, were recited with much pathos and natural feeling; and some scenes from King Lear were delivered with a power and truth worthy of the first histrionic art. The diversity of voice and gesture of each individual character was well and felicitously sustained.

PAY THE MON IN HIS OWN MONEY—POCKET-BOOK DROPPING.—The following incident is said to have recently occurred in West-street: A Scotchman and another, from Greene County, as they went ashore from a steamboat on the North River side, were met by a "dropper," with a pocket-book he had just found, telling the old story, that he must leave town, could not stay to get the reward, &c., offering the pocket-book to them for $20. The Scotchman wanted it; the other said, "Don't take it." "Yes, I will," said the Scotchman, "and I will pay the mon in his own money." And he did so. If our friends from the country will only remember to "pay the *mon* in his own money," they will find it a perfectly safe operation. If the money is good, and worth a reward, take it—take *all* the pocket-books offered; but never forget "to pay the *mon* in his own money," and you will soon put an end to "pocket-book dropping."

GOLD RING FOR GENERAL PIERCE.—The magnificent Gold Ring manufactured in California as a present to the President elect, attracted a great deal of attention, yesterday, at the window of BALL, TOMPKINS & BLACK, in Broadway. The Ring itself weighs upwards of half a pound, and is composed of fine California gold. The design, chasing, engraving, &c., is beautiful, and artistically executed. The seal part of the Ring is cut for the impression "FRANK PIERCE." The inscription is: "Presented to FRANKLIN PIERCE, the fourteenth President of the United States." The Ring is valued at $2,000. It is to be presented to Gen. PIERCE by A. A. SELVER, Esq., of California, who is at present in New-York.

JUSTICE OSBORN AND THE RECENT ASSAULT AT THE TOMBS.—In the matter of the assault recently committed at the Tombs, upon ALFRED E. BAKER, by a lawyer named CHEW SNELBY, Justice OSBORNE desires our reporter to state, that as far as he was concerned in his magisterial duties respecting the assault, he promptly took the complaint, and forthwith had the assailant brought before him, and further, that the whole matter will shortly undergo a rigid investigation before the proper tribunal, at which time the public will become more fully acquainted with the facts of the case, and have an opportunity of judging correctly of his conduct in the affair.

SUNDAY SCHOOLS.—A series of meetings, with a view to promoting the advancement of the Sunday-school enterprize and the general moral and social advancement of the youth of this City, is projected for the coming months. The first will be held at the Berean Baptist Church, corner of Bedford and Downing-streets tomorrow evening, at 7 o'clock. Rev. Dr. FERRIS, Rev. W. G. CLARK, and other speakers are engaged.

DEATH BY STRANGULATION.—Coroner IVES held an inquest yesterday at No. 505 Ninth-avenue, on the body of a child named JOHN COSTELLO, who, from the evidence of its mother, appears to have died by strangulation. The jury rendered a verdict of "Death by strangulation and *femoral hernia*."

☞ A Farewell Missionary Meeting will be held in the Forty-third-street Methodist Episcopal Church, near Eighth-avenue, on Sunday evening, at 7 o'clock. Dr. DURBIN and several Missionaries about to leave for California, will be present, and address the meeting.

LAUNCH OF A YACHT.—Yesterday at one o'clock P. M., the beautiful yacht *Only Daughter*, was launched from the yard of Mr. JAMES EDSALL, at the foot of Rutzer-street, East-river. She was built for Captain WILLIAM BRYAN, and to be commanded by Captain WILLIAM E. NEW.

☞ In our Advertising columns will be found an Advertisement of SINGER & Co.'s Sewing Machine, which will repay perusal by those to whom it is addressed.

☞ The article published on our fifth page yesterday morning, and headed "*A Story from Real Life*," was an advertisement and should have been so marked.

LAUNCH OF A CLIPPER SHIP.—The clipper ship *Simoon* will be launched from the yard of JABEZ WILLIAMS, Green Point, L. I., this day at 2½ o'clock P. M.

☞ Hon. HORACE MANN will lecture at the Brooklyn Institute, on Tuesday Evening next.

[Advertisement.]

THAT ELEGANT VEST!—Who did make that elegant vest! There is character and gentility in the very set of it; the material, too, is so beautiful! and the pattern in such good taste—who did make it? Well, it would be invidious and unjust to keep the secret. If you wish its counterpart, or the most exquisite coat, or the most perfectly fitting pants in New-York, at lower prices than you have ever been accustomed to, just take our advice and call on J. C. BOOTH, No. 486 Broadway, corner of Broome-street.

[Advertisement.]

☞ The popular Play of "Armand," by the eminent authoress and actress, Mrs. MOWATT, is for sale by STRINGER & TOWNSEND. The piece will be repeated this evening, having been received, on Thursday, at the Broadway Theatre, with unfeigned applause, by a crowded house.

[Advertisement.]

☞ No year since ROOT opened his Gallery in New-York has he offered his pictures for competition at the Fair of the American Institute without receiving the highest prize, which may be seen in his show case at No. 363 Broadway. ROOT's rooms are easy of access.

BURGLARY.—A Burglarious Robbery came to light this morning at Second Ward Police Office, in the First Ward Police charged with breaking open the Bank-safe of the house of Lawrence Taylor, which was standing in front of the Exchange, in Wall-street. The property was found in the possession of the accused, and he was committed for trial by Justice Osborne.

FORGERY.—Yesterday morning a young man by the name of Thomas Gill was arrested in the Second Ward by Office Walsh, charged with the crime of forgery. It appears the accused was detected in the act of passing an order for goods at the store of Oliver Mowbray, purporting to be signed by Henry Linsey, who pronounced it a gross forgery, and the youngster was committed for trial.

MARRIED.

On Thursday, Dec. 2, by Rev Dr. Spencer De Witt, C. ÆNOS, M. D., to ANNA F. TRASK, daughter of Alanson Trask, all of Brooklyn, L. I.

On Thursday evening, Dec. 2, by Rev. John Thompson, RICHARD FORESTER, Esq., to Miss MARGARET FINDLAY, both of New-York.

DIED.

On Friday morning, Dec. 3, D. J. THORBURN GIBBS, in the 26th year of his age.

The friends of the family, also those of his uncles, J. R., Wm. M. and Jos. T. Thornburn, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral on Saturday at 2 P. M., from the residence of J. R. Thornburn, No. 1,467 Broadway, without further invitation.

In Berlin, Nov. 22, of consumption, after a long and severe illness, Mrs MARY A. THURSTON, wife of Mr. Chas. C. Thurston, of New-York, and daughter of Mr. Henry Hastings, of the former place, aged 25 years and 5 months.

On Friday, Dec 3, CHARLES P. FREEMAN, in the 44th year of his age.

Notice of the funeral will be hereafter given.

COMMERCIAL AND MONEY AFFAIRS

Sales at the Stock Exchange....Dec. 3

$4,000 U. S. 6's	'56	108	150	N. Carolina Transit Co.	30
5,000 Ohio 6's	'60	111½	200	do	s10 30
3,000 Kentucky 5's		99	600	do	b10 30
1,000 L. I. R. R. Bonds		89	150	do	b60 29½
1,000 Reading Bonds '70		92	400	do	b60 30
14,000 Erie 1st Mtg. Bds.		114	150	do	b60 29½
1,000 E. R. R. Conv. '71		100½	250	do	29½
10 000 do		82.101	315	do	29½
2,000 Hud. 1st Mtg. Bds.		108	200	do	b60 29½
1,000 Hud & R. R new bs		95½	125	Cumberland Coal Co.	64
3,000 N. Ind. R. R.		109½	430	do	64½
15 000 Dan. & Sus. 7 cent.		94	300	do	s60 64
30 Phœnix Bank		116	200	do	b60 64½
25 Del. and Hud. Canal		135	150	Dauphin Coal Co	70½
20 Mech. Bkg. Ass		102	250	Parker Coal Co	b10 59
55 North American		93	200	do	b30 60
10 Bank of Commerce		112	50	do	59½
225 Morris Canal		19	60	do	59½
100 do		s60 18½	450	Erie Railroad	b3 95½
200 do		18½	100	do	b60 96
200 do		18½	150	Harlem Railroad	73
17 do		19½	200	do	b60 73½
20 do		b60 19	7	Utica & Schen. R. R.	141
20 Manhattan Gas Scrip.		113	5	Roch & Syra. R. R.	135
100 N. Y. Exch. Co b12m		105	500	Long Island R. R.	50
100 Canton Co.		103	50	do	s12m 39
150 do		104	50	do	s60 40½
25 do		105	200	do	40½
25 do		104	75	Stonington Railroad	57½
50 do		107	50	do	57½
50 do		b60 107½	100	Nor. & Wor. R. R.	52½
100 Edgeworth Land Co.		6½	50	do	b10 52½
50 do		6½	200	do	52½
250 New-Jersey Zinc		12½	50	Reading R. R.	100½
25 Florence & Keyport		22	50	Hudson River R. R.	78½
50 do		b15 23	50	do	78
10 Montgomery Zinc		4½	13	do	77½
100 Panama R. R. script		139	5	N. Y. & N. H. R. R.	115½
5 N Indiana R. R.		133	61	do	116
10 L. I. & N. F. R. R.		109½			

SECOND BOARD.

$51 000 E. Conv. Bds.	'63	101	100	Nicaragua Transit Co	30½
1,000 Erie 1st Mtg. Bds.		114½	725	do	30
1,560 Mich. So. & N. I. R. Bds.		101	50	do	s10 29½
380 Morris Canal		18½	50	do	b10 29
100 do		b60 18½	100	Cary Impt. Co	12
300 do		b60 19	100	Montgomery Zinc	4½
100 Del. & Hudson Canal		135	50	Harlem Railroad	73
100 do		136	20	do	73½
250 New-Jersey Zinc		b3 12½	150	Nor. & Wor. R. R.	52½
175 Canton Company		b3 102	25	Mich. S. Railroad	b10 72½
25 do		108½	50	N. Indiana R. R.	b10 134
100 do		108½	50	Erie Railroad	96
100 Cumberland Coal		64½	25	do	96½
200 do		64½	100	do	95½
50 do		b60 65	25	Stonington R. R.	b30 57½
300 Parker Coal Co		62			

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, Dec. 2.

On the 1st July, we published the following summary of the monthly tables of imports entered at New-York for the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1852, with the estimate appended of the grand total, exclusive of Specie for the whole country:

1851—*Half Year.*		1852—*Half Year.*	
July	$14,510,000	January	$10,908,000
August	13,169,000	February	9,139,000
September	10,420,000	March	12,063,000
October	8,952,000	April	10,639,000
November	6,192,000	May	7,339,000
December	6,712 000	June	9,230,000
Total	$60,015,000	Total	$59,318,000
			60,015.000
Total being 60 ℘ cent. at New-York			$119,333,000
Add 40 ℘ cent. for other ports			79,849,000
Grand total			$199,182,000
Treasury returns 1851-52		$215,736,000	
Less Specie		4,900,000	
			$210.836,000
Decrease in 1851-52			$10,814,00

As we understand our special dispatch from Washington in regard to the forthcoming report of the Secretary of the Treasury, the result from actual returns will substantially confirm these figures. The grand total of Exports is telegraphed as about $200,000,000, including of course about $43,000,000 Specie and $9,000,000 Foreign Goods reexported.

The excitement in the stock market continues. It ran to-day chiefly on the speculative, Land, Transit, and Coal Stocks. The Railroads are well supported and the standard shares were generally higher. Southern Michigan sold as high as 135, and the same price asked for Cleveland & Columbus. Mohawk, which has been made to feel the young panic on the Air line through Central New-York, was wanted at 113, although offered a few days since at 110 on sellers option. New Haven brought 116; Lockport sold at 109½, an advance on each of ½@1 ℘ cent. Delaware and Hudson sold at 135, and subsequently at 136. The nett earnings of the work for the financial year, ending in June next, will not be less than 12½, and may reach 14 ℘ cent., and the Directors to-day resolved to pay out 5 ℘ cent. in cash, as the half yearly December dividend. Erie touched 96½ between Boards, but closed ½ ℘ cent. lower. Hudson fell off to 78; Long Island brought 50 cash, and the same at the option of the seller 60 days. The short interest is kept up; a contract at sellers option 12 months was made, at 39 ℘ cent., a difference of 11 ℘ cent., in order to get a long time for delivery. Harlem, Stonington, and Norwich, steady. Canton Land Company took another jump of *eight per cent.*, selling in the Street and at Second Board, as high as 110. The closing sale was at 108½. Parker Vein Coal Shares rose 3 ℘ cent., being in all a rise of 12 ℘ cent. within a few days. The company is in the Maryland bituminous region. Something like 5,000 shares Transit Company sold, and the fluctuations through the day were frequent; the highest 30½, lowest, 29½, and closing sales, 29½@30. Dauphin Coal advanced to 70½, and the Bonds to 94. Cumberland Coal ruled steady. Morris Canal fell off to 18½.

The Erie Convertible Bonds sold to the extent of $75,000, at 101 for the '62s and 100½ for the '71s. There was a sale of $15,000 first Mortgage also at 114, closing 114½. Kentucky fives advanced to 99, and Long Island 6s sold at 89. The short sixes United States brought 108 ex. dividend. The letters from abroad are moderately encouraging for American Stocks. Complaint is made in London of the high rates to which the Federal and best State loans have been put. The Bonds of the Rail Roads are quoted higher. Erie first Mortgage held at 105, second at 96, Convertibles of '62 at 91, Pennsylvania R. R. sixes, par. Adding exchange, these rates are fully up to our prices. Cincinnati City sixes are held at 93, and New-York fives at 97. The State Loans held as follows:

Penn'a 5s, old	87½	Virginia Coupons	101½
Coupons	95	Kentucky 6s	101½
Ohio Long 6s	108½	Tennessee long 6s	99
Massachusetts £ 5s	108	New-York 5s '98	98
Illinois Improv. 6s	75	U. S. 6s '68, coupon	110½
Maryland £ 5s	99	U. S. 6s '67-8 regis	108
Alabama 5s	87	U. S. 5s '65	99

The little increase in the activity and demand for money noticed yesterday, was not felt to-day, though as high as six ℘ cent. is paid for carrying fancy stocks. Thursdays are the weekly settlement days with the Banks. To-day, the Sub-Treasury disbursed over half a million, say $501,996, though $389,000 returned for some special Government object, and in payment of duties. The Bremen steamer sails to-morrow. Some business was done in Continental bills, and at stiff rates, on Paris, say 5 12½@5 11½; BELMONT asking the outside figure. The private Brokers will ship more specie south to-morrow, by the *Osprey*, for New-Orleans. Sterling rates at New-Orleans 108, and New-York bills, 60 days, 97½.

The Wall-street house of GILBERT & JOHNSON have taken the large suite of offices over the Atlantic Insurance Co., corner of William-street, from 1st January, when they will enlarge their partnership association and increase their capital with a view to Private Banking. Mr. GEO. S. COX, of the Ohio Life and Trust Co., is named as a general partner, and Mr. ROBT. BYARD as a special partner in the new house.

The receipts of the Hudson River Road for November are $86,666. The receipts of the Erie reach $348,102, which is within $1,638 of the estimate made at the beginning of the year, and $48,741 in excess of the traffic of Nov. 1851.

The following Fire Insurance Dividends have been recently made, which are the most of the payments of the present month:

	Per cent.		Per cent.
Knickerbocker	10	Jefferson	10
Manhattan	10	Howard	10
North River	10	Bowery	10
National	10	Broadway	6
Commercial	8	Clinton	6
Nassau	5	Pacific	6
Atlantic, Brooklyn	6	Long Island	10
Brooklyn	5		

The United States Treasury holds subject to draft $17,035,674, of which $5,829,170 is in the Mint at Philadelphia, and $4,918,366 in the Sub-Treasury here.

The Phœnix Mining Company have made Mr. FRANCIS RIDER President, in place of TALMAN J. WATERS, res'gned.

An official statement of the Tolls collected on all the Canals of this States in each week of the following years, is thus given by the Albany *Atlas*:

	2d. week in Nov.	Total to Nov. 14.
1846	$141,947	$2,695,489
1847	161,500	2,513,053
1848	150,114	3,095,906
1849	144,576	2,042 206
1850	166,122	3,023,056
1851	119,069	3,171,838
1852	116,025	2,945,261
Decrease from 1851 to Nov. 7		$225,633
Decrease for the 2d week in Nov., 1851		3,044
Total decrease		$228,577

The yearly earnings of the Western and Atlantic Railroad, the property of the State of Georgia, 139 miles in length, were $375,176 for the last financial year ending Sept. 30.

The Hartford *Times*, of yesterday, states that 2,000 laborers are now employed on the Hartford, Providence and Fishkill road, between Naugatuck and Providence; and there is a fair prospect that this whole line may be in successful operation before another winter—probably by the first of October next.

The Galveston *News* expresses the opinion that the present Texas cotton crop will be nearly double last year's yield. There has been more cotton matured than the planters have the force to gather.

The Import of Foreign Dry Goods this week amounts to $912,677; and the following is the summary of the description of goods entered for consumption direct, and for warehouse, and withdrawn from warehouse:

	CONSUMPTION DIRECT.		WAREHOUSE.		WITHDRAWN.	
	Pkgs.	*Values.*	*Pkgs.*	*Values.*	*Pkgs.*	*Values.*
Wool	816	$239,065	34	$12,252	42	$11,388
Cotton	991	173,472	199	33,424	17	3,435
Silks	393	299 380	16	10,613	13	5,760
Flax	1,011	94,174	48	6,537	90	10,737
Miscellaneous	130	37,892	25	17,090	46	6,855
Total	3,254	$832.931	322	$79,946	186	$39,173
		79,946				$32,931
Total entries		$912,877	Total marketed			$872,104

A portion of the Mississippi press is much mortified at the untoward and discreditable result of the popular vote on the Planters' Bank Bonds. The Holley Springs *Gazette*, referring to a proposition from a Democratic paper to reconstitute the Union party of the State, expresses opposition to a coalition of the old parties, and adds:

"We would suggest that the Whig party meet in Convention early in the spring, *nominate a clean, thorough, Planters' Bank Bond Paying Ticket*, and if the Bonds are to be repudiated, let the blame and disgrace attach to that party and to those men who are instrumental in bringing it about."

A writer in the Rochester *American*, makes a most timely and valuable suggestion, in regard to the supply of Flour to California from the Atlantic States, over the Panama Railroad, as soon as that great work is completed. He says:

The staple article of export from this city, and the staple import into California, is flour. California has heretofore been chiefly supplied from Chili, as the article manufactured there, for the most part, under the supervision of Rochester millers and Rochester mill-wrights, is superior to that done up in barrels, and sent the long voyage from the Atlantic States, *via* Cape Horn, to San Francisco. The hot climate, the cold climate, and perhaps moisture at putting up, have together produced the effect of reducing American flour to the rank of second rate; and as the Chili article was for a time sufficient to supply the market, the exportation of flour from the Atlantic ports to California has been a limited business.

But now a new chapter opens upon this branch of trade. Australia has come in as a competitor for the purchase of Chili flour,—a competitor that wishes to monopolize the market. The result is, that flour has gone up to famine prices, with no very fair prospects of getting down soon. The last quotations are $35 ℘ barrel. Now the only way to reach this market successfully, is by the Isthmus of Panama; a channel for commerce not yet completely opened. But it has already been brought into extensive use. The road is now or will in a few days, be completed to Gorgona a distance of twenty miles from Panama; and already large shipments of merchandize are taking this route of transit to the Pacific. That is, a barrel of flour can be sent from New-York to Aspinwall by sail vessel, in fourteen to eighteen days, and from thence to Gorgona by Railroad for say $1, from Gorgona to Panama on the back of a negro-carrier, or mule, for $2, and thence by steamer to Panama, so as to leave a large margin, at present prices.

But what must be the effect upon our market when the Panama road is completed? upon $1@$2 a barrel from New-York, Flour can be delivered in Panama, in as fresh a state as to compete with Chili Flour, not only in the markets of California, but Australia and other South Pacific markets, with only one permanent obstacle, viz: that all commerce from Panama Northwards, must be conducted in part by steam, on account of the uncertainties of winds on that coast.

The proposed line of road through the State of Illinois, called the Western and Atlantic Road, from Terre Haute to St. Louis, appears to have been somewhat prematurely brought forward by Mr. JOHN BROUGH and his associates. They have neither acquired chartered privileges nor directly secured the right of way in Illinois, according to a discussion now going on in that quarter, and the bearing of which is strengthened by private information communicated to this city to the friends of other and parallel lines already under way, and which this project is designed to impair, if not supersede. The Ohio and Mississippi Road—Cincinnati to St. Louis—traverses the State of Illinois in a direct line from Vincennes, on the Wabash, to a point on the Mississippi, opposite St. Louis. The Terre Haute and Alton road, also under way, is from Terre Haute, on the Wabash, to Alton, on the Mississippi, twenty miles above St. Louis, and connecting with the Springfield and other Illinois works. Mr. BROUGH proposes his Western and Atlantic from Terre Haute, by a middle course, to St Louis. The following article in the St. Louis *Republican*, explains the difficulties which Mr. B. is likely to encounter in Illinois:

MESSRS. EDITORS: I see from a late number of your paper that the Commissioners of the "Atlantic and Mississippi Railroad" have opened books for the subscription to their capital stock in the city of New-York, under the patronage of Messrs. WINSLOW, LANIER, & Co. You advise the citizens of St. Louis, whose attention may be directed towards the Terre Haute way, by that notice, that their true policy is to devote their influence and means to the speedy construction of the Ohio and Mississippi road. This advice was well-timed, whether they heed it or not. It is clear, that no road could now be projected direct from Illinoistown to Terre Haute, without dividing the private capital in St. Louis, which would seek investment in railroad stocks; and it is equally clear (to an outside observer, at least,) that the immediate success of the great Eastern road, in which your city is a large stockholder, and now rapidly progressing, depends upon the united efforts of all those who have the prosperity of St. Louis at heart, and think an eastern connection would promote her growth and wealth. The citizens of southern Illinois have no feeling of hostility towards your city; indeed, they have fought your battles in the Illinois Legislature under the most severe reproaches of deserting the interests of their own State for a *foreign* city.

But the question I desire to deal with for a few minutes is, whether there is any reasonable probability of the Terre Haute road, upon the direct line, being built in time to affect materially the interests of those Illinois roads, which are now fast springing up under the legislation of this State, entitled "State Policy."

The Railroad interest terminating their present connections at Terre Haute, are anxious to reach St. Louis—they must do so in the end. The question is, how can they accomplish their wishes? Mr. BROUGH and his friends say it is not essential that we should be authorized by a special charter to build the road; we have already secured the right of way over the entire line by purchase, and are ready to commence operations under the general law of Illinois. The "State Policy" party deny any right under the general law, and insist that no successful step can be taken to construct the Terre Haute Road under it. It is generally conceded in Illinois that it cannot be done. The general Railroad law was prepared by "State Policy" men, with an especial eye to defeat the Terre Haute Road, and was so understood when it was passed. Admit that Mr. BROUGH has the right of way secured by purchase through the entire line, (which is all gammon, however,) and under what provision of the general law can he cross a State or County road, without the consent of the County Courts upon his line? and who is prepared to say when the County Court of Madison County will consent to let him cross their roads? Under the 17th section of the "Belleville and Illinois Town" Road Charter, the Company have a right to extend their road to *any other in the State*. Now, suppose the interest owning that road should determine to "extend to and unite with" the Northern Cross Railroad of Illinois, or the "Springfield and Terre Haute" Road, and condemn their right of way for 200 feet wide across the track of the Terre Haute and Illinois Town Road, how would the "New-York Lawyers" build the road across this right of way, under the general law? We wonder if this question was put to them?

At the latest account, the Central Railroad Company had refused to grant the right of way across their lands and road-bed. How is this difficulty to be obviated? Indeed, so many objections could be urged against the project of building under the general law, that capital, which is timid at best, would shrink from subscribing to an enterprise fraught with so many difficulties and

[illegible]

Markets by Telegraph.

CHARLESTON, Friday, Dec. 3.

The sales of COTTON for the week foot up 7,750 bales, at prices ranging from 8c.@9¼c. Middling Fair and Fair, are at 9¼c.@9¾c. The receipts of the week have been 13 650 bales and the stock on hand is 32,315 bales. The receipts at all the Southern ports are now 347,000 bales ahead of the same

New-York Daily Times.

VOL. II.....NO. 380. NEW-YORK, MONDAY, DECEMBER 6, 1852. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES

A ... Paper, containing ... Columns, and giving ... daily ... in the ... Issued every Morning, (Sundays excepted,) at No. 113 Nassau-street, and is delivered to ... in New-York, Brooklyn, Williamsburg and ... City, for TWELVE AND A HALF CENTS a week, payable to the carrier. Single Copies, Two Cents. Mail Subscribers, Four Dollars a year; six months, Two Dollars and a half; three months, One Dollar and half. Three Dollars in advance required in all exchanges with Country Newspapers.

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... PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING, (Sunday excepted.) One ... will be issued at 1, and the other at 3 o'clock, P.M. It will be sent by mail, or sold, at the same rates as the ... Times.

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES,

... LARGE NEWSPAPER FOR THE COUNTRY, is published every SATURDAY MORNING, at the low price of Two Shillings per annum. Ten copies for FIFTEEN DOLLARS, Twenty copies for TWENTY DOLLARS, will be sent to one address; and the paper to be ... continued beyond the time for which payment ... Postage on the WEEKLY Times, sent by mail for one year, is as follows:

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... FOR CALIFORNIA,

... of EIGHT PAGES, or Forty-Eight ... especially for circulation in California, ... Islands, and containing only news ... in these sections of the country, is ... the departure of every Mail steamer. Price ...

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RAYMOND, JONES & CO., Publishers.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Historical Society.—COURSE OF ... FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE FIRE ... Committee on Lectures have ... the Course of Lectures for the benefit of ... Building Fund will be opened at Metropolitan ... THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 9, 1852. The ... will consist of Ten Lectures, to be given on Thursday Evenings of December, January, and February. Among those who have liberally consented to lend their names and services for this object, are the following gentlemen:

Hon. WM. A. GRAHAM, of North Carolina.
Hon. GEO. BANCROFT, of New-York.
Hon. PIERRE SOULE of Louisiana.
Hon. JOHN A. DIX, of New-York.
Hon. EDWARD EVERETT, of Massachusetts.
Rev. FRANCIS L. HAWKS, D.D., of New-York.
CHARLES O'CONOR, Esq., of New-York.

The Committee are also authorized to announce that the Forty-Eighth Anniversary Address will be delivered by Hon. RUFUS CHOATE, of Massachusetts, at the conclusion of the Course, under the direction of the Committee of Arrangements for the Anniversary.

Admission to the Course will be FIVE DOLLARS for each Ticket. Tickets to the Course will also admit the holder to the Anniversary Address by Hon. RUFUS CHOATE, of Massachusetts.

Tickets may be procured at the Bookstores of HORACE H. MOORE, Merchants' Exchange; APPLETON & Co., No. 346 Broadway; C. S. FRANCIS & Co., No. 251 Broadway; PUTNAM & BARTLETT, No. 357 Broadway; and at the Library Rooms in the University.

AUGUSTUS SCHELL,
FRANCIS L. HAWKS,
GEORGE H. MOORE,
Committee.

Nov. 30, 1852.

As the sole object of the lectures is to complete the fund for the building, the Committee have been induced, at the request of many of the members of the Society, as well as other gentlemen, to reduce the price to FIVE DOLLARS for the Course, and to withdraw the privilege of free tickets to Members.

National Building and MUTUAL LOAN ASSOCIATION.—ENTRANCE Fee $2. Monthly Dues $3 Shares $200. Office No. 173 Canal-st., under the People's Bank. Open on the evening of the first Monday of every month, and on every Tuesday evening, from 7 to 9½ o'clock.

The next regular monthly meeting of the members of this Association, for the sale or redemption of shares, will be held at the Office, No. 173 Canal-st., on THIS (Monday) EVENING, Dec 6, at 8½ o'clock.

Members are requested to pay their dues previous to the hour of meeting. TRUSTEES.

Charles Newcomb, Charles H. McIntire,
James S. Conover, James Harris,
Alfred B. Sands, Abraham Demarest,
Henry Brunar, Henry David,
Samuel T. Williams, Louis R. Manger,
C. J. Schroeder, R. H. Janks.

Attorney—JAMES GRIDLEY, No. 59 Nassau-st.
Surveyor—JOSEPH SMITH.

BENJ. NEWHOUSE Prest., No. 375 Hudson-st.
DAVID J. NEVIN, Vice Prest., No 3 Bridge-st.
J. W. VANDEWATER, Sec'y, No. 30 Renwick-st.

Thackeray's Lectures.—The last Lecture of the First Course before the Mercantile Library Association, will be delivered at Rev. Mr. Chapin's (late Mr. Bellows') Church, No. 548 Broadway, near Prince-st., on MONDAY EVENING, Dec 6, at 8 o'clock.

Subject: *Sterne and Goldsmith.*

Single admission Tickets may be had of EVANS & BRITTAN, No. 297 Broadway; C. S. FRANCIS & Co., No 252 Broadway; WM. HALL & SON, and at the Library Rooms.

Prices—To members, 50 cents; to non-members, 75 cents.

WILLARD L. FELT, Chairman
JAMES D. SMITH.
JOHN F. HALSTED.
Lecture Committee.

One Hundred Dollars Premium.—A Premium of One Hundred Dollars is hereby offered by P. L. ROGERS, for the best original design for a light and elegant four-wheeled covered vehicle, for two or four horses, to be used for conveying from six to eight passengers, and with sufficient room reserved and arranged for the reception of packages and parcels of gentlemen's clothing. The carriage to be intended for business purposes, but it is desired that the design shall be unique, striking and attractive. Each drawing must be accompanied by the name of the Artist, under seal. A competent Committee, whose names will be published hereafter, will examine the drawings and award the prize. All contributions must be sent in by the 1st of Jan. to P. L. ROGERS,
Union Clothing Warehouse, cor. of Fulton and Nassau-sts.

Laying a Corner Stone.—The ceremony of laying the corner stone of the Hedding Methodist Episcopal Church, in Seventeenth-st., between First and Second-avenues, nearly opposite Stuyvesant Square, is the City of New-York will by permission of Divine Providence, take place on MONDAY next, Dec. 6, 1852. Rev. Bishop JAMES, D. D., Rev. STEPHEN H. TYNG, D. D., Rev. ASA D. SMITH, D. D., and Rev. JOHN KENNEDY, D. D., will take part in the exercises. Services commence at 2½ o'clock, P. M. The public generally are respectfully invited to attend.

S. HOWLAND, Pastor.

Association for the Exhibition of the INDUSTRY OF ALL NATIONS, Office No. 52 Broadway — NEW-YORK, Dec. 1, 1852.—The Stockholders of this Association are hereby notified that a call of Twenty per cent. on the Capital Stock, being the Fourth Installment thereof, has been ordered by the Board of Directors; and they are required to pay the same, at this office on or before the 17th instant. By order, WM. WHETTEN, Secretary.

Stuyvesant Institute.—CHARLES WHITNEY'S EVENINGS with the ORATORS of the OLD and NEW WORLD, and with the GREAT SHAKSPERE, on FRIDAY EVENING, Dec 3; WEDNESDAY, 8th, at 8 o'clock Tickets for the course of Five Lectures and Impersonations, $1 50; Lady and Gentleman, $2 50. Single admission, 50 cents. Tickets on sale at the bookstores and at the Institute.

Milton—His Life, Genius, and Times.—A Lecture on JOHN MILTON, Esq., of the Fourth Reputation, will be delivered at the Broadway Tabernacle on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Dec 8, at 8 o'clock, (9th of the Popular Series.) Subject—*Life, Times, and Genius of Milton.* Tickets one shilling. To be had at the Bookstores, and at the door.

Franklin Lectures, at the Tabernacle.—The first Lecture of this Course will be given THIS (Monday) EVENING. Professor OLMSTEAD, of Yale College gives the first of a brief series, on *Astronomy*, illustrated by large drawings. Doors open at 7; Lecture to commence at 8 o'clock precisely. Tickets one shilling each.

Mr. William B. Bradbury's Singing Class for Ladies and Gentlemen.—The subscriber will give a brief explanation of the present popular method of teaching, illustrated by a lesson of one hour, on MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 6, at No 413 Broadway, corner of Lispenard-st., to commence at 7½ o'clock. First Lecture free.

Wm. B. BRADBURY.

American Protestant Association—JACKSON LODGE, No. 5.—The members are respectfully requested to attend a meeting on THURSDAY EVENING, ... business of importance is to be transacted.

New-York.—NOTICE.—The Mails ... via Aspinwall, direct, per U. S. Steamship ..., will close at this office on MONDAY ..., at 1 P. M.

W. V. BRADY, P. M.

Use of Chloroform.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

... when deaths are frequently occurring ... use of Chloroform, it is the duty of every one ... so far as may be, toward the consummation ... an object, in rendering such results less ... Having used chloroform and other very extensively in my practice for several years past, I have become familiar with the effects produced by these ... upon the human economy, as also with the means ... for the restoration of the system from their ... found that Electro-Magnetism, or Electricity ... a charm where a person falls into a ... syncope, when other remedies have failed to produce the desired result. It is, in fact, an excellent means of quickening the restoration to consciousness in ordinary cases; but in cases exhibiting symptoms unusual or alarming, its sure and prompt action upon the respiratory and circulatory organs, render it an invaluable agent for the purpose alluded to. By giving this publicity you may be the means of saving the life of a fellow being.

H. G. LUTHER, Dentist,
No. 648 Broadway.

AN IMPORTANT SURGICAL OPERATION.—We were invited yesterday to be present at the performance of a surgical operation on the person of a young girl of some fourteen years. The disease was a cancer of the jaw bone—*osteo sarcoma*, in technical language—which had proceeded so far that a removal of a portion of the bone became indispensable to the prolongation of the sufferer's life. After placing the patient under the influence of chloroform, the operator proceeded to ligature the sub-maxillary artery, making an incision from the tip of the lower lip, then back to the angle of the jaw The integument was then dissected up; the patient being all the time under the influence of the anæsthetic agent, was unconscious of the operation. The operation was completed by sawing the bone twice through, so as to take out the diseased part. The whole was accomplished in a brief space of time, the separated part neatly adjusted, and the young lady awakened without having experienced any sensation of pain.

[Cincinnati Gazette.

In the destruction of the Rock Spring Seminary, Illinois, by fire, Rev. J. M. Peck lost a very valuable collection of newspapers, pamphlets, &c., the products of antiquarian research for thirty-five or forty years, and mostly having reference to the history of the valley of the Mississippi. Many of these documents were beyond value, and cannot be replaced. His loss is a public one.

New-York Daily Times.

FROM HAVANA.

The Grand Ball—The Slave Trade—Its Protection by the Cuban Government—Names of Vessels, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

HAVANA, Monday, Dec. 29, 1852.

The magnificent ball at the Palace, in honor of St. Isabel of Hungary, came off with great prestige on the night of the 21st. A great crowd was present, but I did not observe either the English or American Consul. It is on such occasions as these, as well as in everything else relating to social enjoyment or well-being, that General CONCHA and his wife are missed—both were loved, and their names are revered in Cuba. The Queen of Spain lost the best surety for the loyalty of her West India trinket, when she recalled the noble chieftain, who wrapped the foot of her throne with the affections of her far-off subjects. He took nothing for himself, while of the impulse of his own benevolence and intelligent enterprise, the poor were protected, childhood cultivated, and the island industry, in all its branches, promoted—when returning thanks flowed in compensating strains to his ear and heart, "My Queen bestows," I am but the humble instrument of her grace and favor—"God bless her." Purely unselfish, his honor was never loaned for the ounces of the slaver, or for building monopolies destructive of the general welfare—the stranger and the familiar friend called him blessed, and she, the gifted wife, "was the crown of her husband."

In illustration of the extent to which the Slave trade is prosecuted under the Administration of Gen. CANEDO, I propose to give you some statistics which may be relied on. In the early part of the year, we have the landing of three cargoes, in the following order: At "Enseñado de cochinos," south coast, near Trinidad, 450 Africans, consigned to SALVADOR CASTRO, under the management of ANTONIO BOTELHO, the vessel not ascertained with certainty; at Camarioca, for JULIEN ZULOETA, 800 from the Spanish brig *Imperatriz*; at Sierra Morena, for the "Catalan Association at Matanzas," 640 by the Spanish brig *Palmera*; subsequently at the Cayo Franet, near Cardenas, on the 8th of June, 360 to ANTONIO BOTELHO, by the Spanish brig *Cora*; at Ortigosa, July 19, from a Spanish polacre, 540 for the nephews of JUAQUIN GOMEZ, the succession of one of the wealthiest of the African producers; at the Rio Zarza, near Trinidad, from a schooner wearing Brazilian colors, on the 12th of September, 390, which were secreted on the estate of ANTONIO BORELL. With this affair, there occurs an incident of some interest and which created considerable excitement among the parties. BORELL refused to give them up after the consummation of the hiding, without being allowed selection at his own price, of those he wanted, which had to be complied with. ANTONIO BOTELHO is the general manager for all the South side operations, including this transaction. At Ortigoes, on the 12th of October, (vessel burnt) were landed 480, under the management of Don LUIS CASTINEDA; on the South coast, 28th of October, 300 were landed for SALVADOR CASTRO, the vessel and point not precisely ascertained; and at or below Mariel, on the 7th of November, 210 for BUSTAMENTE VICTORA. Here we have an aggregate of benevolence—many secret cases, where the one red hand knew not the doings of the other not given—only those cases which from notoriety could not avoid ascertainment, notwithstanding the retiring diffidence of the almoners of this extensive charity; an aggregate that numbers 4,170 human beings, drawn from the darkness of barbarism, and placed within the reach of the blessed privileges of the Christian religion, through the untiring zeal of the generous Spaniard, and under the protection of the Spanish Government; under this protection for the reason that the landings could not have been made without the connivance and assent of the Spanish authorities, from the lowest to the chief; and in the last-named delivery at Mariel, the Spanish war steamer *Isabel* was in sight during the whole proceeding.

This is but the beginning. There is a tacit understanding for the extension of this scheme of liberality, until ten thousand more have been brought hither, on each of which is paid to officials for winking at it, three ounces, or fifty one dollers—making in the aggregate $510,000. I give the figures and I give the facts, and friend Secretary MARTIN can correct me from his own notes, if I am in error.

I am sorry that I am compelled to keep pace with the flow of the *active charities* of this Government and the people, and give a shadow of the preparation in the cause of *civilization* and *amelioration* of the condition of man, *now in process of movement.* By the *Black Warrior* steamer, last trip, Don JOSE PERNIA left this *en route* for Baltimore, to take charge of a ship built in that city for a company of coast traders recently organized, embracing as much dignity as can well be found about the crowned Queen and *the mother*,—to proceed directly from thence to the coast, to meet part of her equipments near her destination.

The *Lady Suffolk*, a full rigged ship of 520 tons burden, 132 feet long on deck, with a female figure-head, having two wings on the back of the shoulders, *trumpet* in one hand, and a *wreath* in the other—black paint for the hull without ornamental colors, stripes, or gilding, built and launched recently in Baltimore, by ADAMS, GRAY & SON. This vessel left New-York the 3d of Nov., and arrived at Mariel on the 15th, sailed thence for Bahia Honda, on the 16th, where two schooners arrived from Havana, bringing her slavery equipments. Same evening, she received by the Spanish steamer *Serena*, from Havana, (the place where nothing can be done without the knowledge of the surveillant guardians of law, order and good manners,) her "expedition" crew, consisting of seventy men, that could not leave the port without especial license. In addition to the stores, &c., she received 16 guns of 12 lb. calibre, and one "long-Tom" swivel, 150 stands of small arms, a large quantity of cutlasses and pistols, which could not be put sea-ward on board of a coast transport steamer, without concurrence and authority. She goes out under the command of EUGENIO VINAS, who is well known here, and who is especially fond of boasting of the way in which an English boat's crew and officers met their death while coming alongside to board him when bearing down for one of the Coast factories, two or three years since. The American crew, shipped at New-York, for Havana and to return, were detained on board of the vessel, as prisoners, after the delivery to Spanish owners, with the exception of the Captain and Mate, his son, until midnight of the 22d, when they were placed on board of the steamer *Serena* for Havana, where they arrived on the morning of the 23d, after that vessel had towed the *Lady Suffolk* thirty miles to sea, making her a good offing from the English cruisers, just now giving their attention to this trade in benevolence, although at the disposition of the Captain-General they are partaking of "Spanish hospitality." The *Lady Suffolk* was not built expressly for ZULUETA, but sold to him for $28,000; and it is generally understood here, by those who know from experience of the *benevolent* disposition of the Queen Mother, that she is the largest stockholder of the enterprise. "Lady Suffolk" was painted upon the stern, but will probably be scraped and painted over. She is an armed vessel at sea, without any but fraudulent or forged papers,—a pirate from the moment of leaving this coast, and liable to be dealt with as a pirate, according to present national law readings and treaty. The late crew of the *Lady Suffolk*, who will testify when necessary, were ADAM GRAY, Captain; Albert Gray, chief mate and son of the captain; John Perry, second mate; William Nolly, third mate; seamen: William Johnson, George Mackie, James Heathe, Charles Jackson, Frederick Ruehton, Alexander Jackson, William Lyons, Charles Harrington, Michael McCoy; steward, Benjamin Welch; cook, Antonio Lopez, and Nicholas Francisco, an Italian seaman, who, of his own choice, preferred to remain on board of the pirate ship *Lady Suffolk.* Captain GRAY, being free, was enabled to reach Havana on the 20th, and delivered his Register to the American Consul on that day. All the circumstances and particulars of the whole proceedings, while of occurrence within, almost, the reach of his forbidding voice, had he cared to use it, were communicated to the Captain-General of Bubs, by the proper English officer, who never fears or hesitates in the discharge of his whole duty.

The *Lady Suffolk* is to bring a return cargo of 1,200 negroes.

Capt. GRAY and his son were arrested on the evening of the 26th,—particulars of which I will give in my next, by the *Isabel.* The object is to make a cover, for there is no responsible official position, and screen them from the charge of complicity—care having been taken to permit the vessel and all engaged in her outfit to get out of the way, so that the Yankee might be held responsible for the crimes of others. I have not time for more.

The U. S. frigate *Cyane* arrived on the 28th inst., and the U. S. war steamer *Fulton* on the 28th.

Most truly your obedient servant,

OCCATOR.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO.

Progress of the Revolution—City of Victoria Captured—Tampico Expecting Attack—Acts of the Insurgents.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, Dec. 4.

The schooner *Mary Ellen*, from Tampico 26th ult., has arrived at this port. She brings information that great excitement existed in consequence of a formidable revolution which had broken out in the State of Tamaulipas. The City of Victoria, the capital of the State, had been captured by the Revolutionists, who were hourly expected to attack Tampico.

SECOND DISPATCH

NEW-ORLEANS, Sunday, Dec. 5—9 P. M.

The *Delta* has dates from the City of Mexico to the 10th ult., which announce that all the Tehuantepec propositions are to be published, and their decision left to Congress.

Accounts from Sonora report that DE BOULSON had rebelled, and that a battle had been fought with the Government troops under General BLANCO, in which the latter were defeated.

The State of Aguas Calientes had pronounced in favor of the plan of GAUDALAJARA, and contributed large quantities of arms to the revolutionists.

The authorities of Orizaba were treating with the insurgents at Vera Cruz, and probably would surrender to the latter.

At Mazalan two vessels of war, which were sent from Acapulco to blockade the port, had joined the insurgents.

Congressmen Arrived—Hon. W. R. King—Mr Marcoleta recognized as Nicaraguan Minister.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Dec. 4.—P. M.

This has been a lively day in Washington. Members and officers of the two Houses of Congress Judges of the Supreme Court, newspaper reporters, letter writers, and strangers, have been coming in from every direction. The hotels and boarding houses are perfectly thronged with strangers. Among the Senators who arrived, are ATCHISON, BORLAND, BRADBURY, CASS, CATHCART, CLARKE, DIXON, DOWNS, FELCH, HAMLIN, JAMES, JONES, of Tennessee, MASON, and UPHAM—making with those previously here, fully a quorum of that body. Upwards of fifty Representatives also arrived to-day, making with the previous arrivals, very nearly a quorum of the House. As there will be no delay in organization, the President's Message will be presented on Monday.

Hon. W. R. KING, and large numbers of Members have arrived to day, leaving no doubt of a pretty full attendance of both Houses to-morrow.

WILLIAM B. BOOCK, lately a clerk in the Navy Department, has lately been appointed Purser of the Navy, vice L. P. WALLER, resigned.

A card has been issued by the Secretary of State, in reply to the opinion published by members of the New-York bar, at the request of the Nicaragua Transit Company, in which they say that Nicaragua has no national representative in the United States. Mr. EVERETT acknowledges Senor Don JOSE DE MARCOLETA, as the official Minister from Nicaragua, and is ready to receive communications from him.

From the South—The Mayor of Baltimore and the Rowdies—Official Vote of Louisiana—North Carolina Senatorship.

BALTIMORE, Sunday, Dec. 5.

The rumored resignation of the Mayor is unfounded. There have been no disturbances for the last few days, and the alarm is subsiding. The Mayor and Police are determined to check rowdyism by the most efficient action. Many statements published in the papers are ascertained to have been greatly exaggerated.

Some of the back New Orleans mails have been received, bringing dates to the 27th ult.

The damages to the Southern Railroads have been repaired sufficiently to permit a partial resumption of travel.

The official vote of Louisiana is, SCOTT 4,114, PIERCE 5,588—PIERCE'S majority 1,392.

The boiler of a steam mill at Sumpterville, S. C., exploded on Monday last, killing three negro hands and injuring four others. The mill was entirely destroyed by the explosion.

The Legislature of North Carolina had two more ballots for Senator, on Thursday, without effecting a choice.

Fatal Railroad Accident.

SYRACUSE, Sunday, Dec. 5.

A young man by the name of F. J. E. WORDEN, engaged on the Rochester and Syracuse Railroad, as a brakeman on the emigrant train, was run over by the cars, and killed, about 11 o'clock on Saturday night. It is supposed that he was passing over the cars, for the purpose of stringing the bell cord, when he accidentally fell between them, and, getting caught in some way, was dragged a distance of sixty rods, and there his head was brought in contact with the wheels, which ran over it, literally cutting it in two. Some of his brains and blood were scattered around on the track, and presented a terrible sight. On being discovered, he was delivered into the charge of the Coroner, who held an inquest on his body. Those engaged on the train did not miss him until they came to Auburn.

Steamboat Explosion—Fatal Results.

ST. LOUIS, Saturday, Dec. 4.

The Keokuk packet *Geneva* burst her boiler, twenty miles above here, last night while wooding. The boat is a total loss.

Several persons were killed, including Capt. CHARLES DEAN and Captain PERRY.

Captain JAMES PERRY was mortally wounded.

No other names have yet been ascertained.

Mail Failures South—Electoral College of North Carolina.

BALTIMORE, Saturday, Dec. 4—P. M.

We have no mail south of Wilmington this evening.

The North Carolina Senate rejected the free suffrage bill, but afterwards reconsidered the vote.

The Electoral College of North Carolina duly met and cast their ten votes for PIERCE and KING.

The voters of Richmond, Va., have decided by a majority of 185 in favor of a subscription of $50,000 to the Danville Railroad.

Funeral of Watchman Foster—The Weather.

BOSTON, Sunday, Dec. 5.

The funeral of Watchman FOSTER, killed by the falling of CHICKERING'S building, was attended to day, by the Mayor and Aldermen of the City, the Watchmen in a body, Police Department, Odd Fellows, and many sympathizing citizens. The funeral procession numbered about 400. The deceased was buried in Forest Hill Cemetery.

There have been no arrivals to-day, and the weather is wet and disagreeable, it being foggy.

Later from Jamaica.

BALTIMORE, Saturday, Dec. 4.

The bark *Rebecca*, with advices from Rio Janeiro to Oct. 24th, arrived at this port to-day.

Her captain reports that at the date of his departure all was comparatively quiet.

Business was generally steady, and prices for produce firm. The health of the place was good.

The steamship *Fenay*, bound for California, was in port.

Storm at Boston—City Election To-day.

BOSTON, Saturday, Dec. 4.

A severe rain storm has prevailed here to-day, and the weather is very thick.

The indications are that our municipal election will be warmly contested. For the office of Mayor, the regular Whigs and the opponents of the Liquor Law will support Mayor SEAVER; the Democrats will support Jos. SMITH, and Dr. J. V. C. SMITH stands as the independent candidate.

Fatal Accident—Suicide.

PHILADELPHIA, Sunday, Dec. 5.

A brakeman named SMITH, died yesterday, at St. Joseph's Hospital, having been run over by a train on the Reading Railroad, near the Falls of the Schuylkill.

FRANCIS WALTERS committed suicide at Germantown by hanging himself while intoxicated.

Destructive Fire in Boston.

BOSTON, Sunday, Dec. 5.

SLADE & WHITON'S stables, STEWART'S Gymnasium, and the Pavillion Oyster Saloon, on the corner of Franklin and Hawley-streets, were nearly destroyed by fire this evening.

British Ship Wrecked.

DARIEN, GA., Thursday, Dec. 2.

The British ship *John S. De Wolfe*, from Liverpool for Savannah, with salt and coal, recently went ashore near Black Beard Island, and is a total loss. The passengers and crew were all saved.

A Duel.

CHARLESTON, Sunday, Dec. 5.

A duel occurred on Friday, in North Carolina, between O. M. DANTZLER and W. J. KEITH, of Orangeburg, S. C. The latter was slightly wounded.

Southern Steamers.

PHILADELPHIA, Sunday, Dec. 5.

The steamship *State of Georgia* has arrived from Savannah. She exchanged signals on the 3d, with the steamship *James Adger*, from New-York for Charleston.

The James Adger at Charleston.

CHARLESTON, Saturday, Dec. 4.

The steamship *James Adger*, Capt. DICKINSON, arrived here early this morning.

Arrival of the Black Warrior at Mobile.

MOBILE, Saturday, Dec. 4.

The steamship *Black Warrior*, from New-York *via* Havana, arrived at the bar at 12 o'clock last night.

Musical Matters.

The Concert of Madame SONTAG, on Friday evening, appears to have given very general satisfaction and she presents another delightful bill for this evening, freed entirely of the monster chorus, which, though kindly meant by the management, has proved rather a bore to the public. The regular Italian chorus is retained, and with their aid, the four principal artists, Madame B., and Signori BALISTI, POZZOLINI and ROCCO will give, in the first part of the Concert to-night, four selections, besides the great overture, from ROSSINI'S Opera of *Semiramis.* The other vocal selections are highly interesting. The second overture is that of *Fra Diavolo*, and to the grand trio from the *Lombards*, young JULIEN affording a violin accompaniment.

The second of Mr. FAY'S Lectures takes place tomorrow evening, and the vocal illustrations are to be given by Madam DE VRIES, Madam PICO and Signori ROCCO and POZZOLINI. The bill is one of the finest musical entertainments of the season, affording the double attractions of Lecture and Concert

We give place to the following note from our Troy cotemporary, with all the promptness that an early correction of his own misapprehension, and the restoration of his peace of mind demand. He has evidently mistaken our appreciation of his rare and forcible *critique* on ALBONI. We should not have given it a place, at full length, in our crowded (and as the public esteem them, valuable) columns, had we not esteemed it a perfect gem in its way, and as affording a practical reply to the sneers of the Paris press at the "Dilletantism" of New York. Nothing would afford us more pleasure than to make the personal acquaintance of so competent a Judge of good music, and if he will agree to spend a week or two in the Metropolis during the Concert season, or Mr. FAY'S admirable Lectures, we promise him ample space and verge enough to discourse on the subject to our 25,000 subscribers and 100,000 morning readers, in his own happy vein, and see to it that all the facilities to the best seats in Metropolitan Hall are furnished him.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

TROY, Friday, Dec. 3, 1852.

"DILLETANTISM RUN MAD."—Taking the *Times* in my hand, "as is my custom of an afternoon," the foregoing sentence caught my eye—and then, my eye, how mad I was! Now, Mr. *Times*, this is a little too bad. If there had been any unsettled grudge between us, I should not have minded it—in fact, I should have expected it—but you know I am one of your admirers, and never make any bones about saying so.

In this morning's *Times* you copy from the Troy *Budget*, a notice of Madame ALBONI'S Concert given the other evening at Troy, "in the Provinces." As I am the father of that unlucky bantling, my feelings are damaged by your prefatory remarks in ridicule of my posterity. I feel pretty bad—or badly, if you will insist on grammar.

I'd like to know why you poke fun at my "first-rate notice" of Madame ALBONI! Perhaps it was not stuffed full enough of technicals—*cadenzas*, E's in *alt.*, *appoggiaturas* and *offstuvos!* Perhaps you fancy I can't come that sort of thing, but let me intimate, Sir, that I *can* sprinkle "them things" with a perfect looseness, as HORACE says, and won't knock under in that line, to even the musical gentleman of the ——, himself.

The fact was, I thought it was'nt best to let on all I knew at once; I knew it would be rather too much for the innocent dwellers "in the Provinces."

My Dear *Times*, do be easy with a sensitive fellow, and put on mittens next time in handling.

Yours with emotion,
"THE MODERN TROJAN."

Amusements.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—"Armand, or the Peer and the Peasant," is the principal piece at the Broadway this evening. "Married and Settled" is the afterpiece.

BURTON'S.—"David Copperfield," "One Thousand Milliners Wanted," are on the bills at Burton's.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—To-night "The Crown Diamonds" is to be played.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—"Old Heads and Young Hearts," and "The Practical Man," will furnish lots of entertainment to those who look in at WALLACK'S.

DENPSTER, the excellent and effective ballad singer, has met with such success that he is induced to give a new series of his Ballad Entertainments, at the Tabernacle. It will be seen that he has announced the next Concert for Tuesday evening, presenting for that occasion an excellent bill.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.—"The Orphan's Dreams," "Wanted 1,000 Milliners," and "Married and Settled," will be served up in the Afternoon and Evening at the Museum.

WOOD'S MINSTRELS.—FRANK BROWER, the celebrated delineator of Negro character, is engaged and will soon appear at Wood's Minstrel Hall. Mr. BROWER is so well known in New-York, that to enlarge upon his professional talents would be an old story.

Lake St. Peter, it is announced, has been rendered navigable for ships of fifteen feet draught, at the period of low water. At present, according to the statement of the contractor, there is seventeen feet of water throughout the channel, there being on the flats two feet in ere water than at the lowest stage.

From Havana.

The U. S. mail steamship *Empire City*, Capt. WINDLE, arrived yesterday from New-Orleans and Havana, with dates from the latter port to the 29th ult. The *Empire City* left New-Orleans on the 26th, and arrived at Havana on the 29th, leaving that port at 1 P. M. of the same day. She left in port the U. S. sloop-of-war *Cyane* and U. S. steamship *Fulton*. The *Cyane* would wait for orders. We are under obligations to Mr. CRAIG, Purser of the *Empire City*, for papers and memoranda. There is no news of importance. No obnoxious individuals on board the *Empire City* having troubled the repose of the authorities, she was of course permitted free entrance.

Our files of the *Diario* reach to the day of the steamer's sailing. They contain a few items of interest.

A shock of an earthquake was very seriously felt at Santiago de Cuba on the 6th of November. It occurred at night, and lasted till after midnight, the people running out of their houses in great apprehension of the impending danger. No damage was done.

On the Sunday previous to the sailing of the steamer, the obsequies of the Duke DE BAYLEN, Gen. CASTANOS, were celebrated at the Cathedral of St. Iglesia, at Havana, with the customary pomp.

BOOTH, THE TRAGEDIAN.—"Old BOOTH," as he is familiarly termed by theatre goers, is dead. Through good and evil report, through good and evil fortune, and through good and evil habits, he has maintained a long and strong hold upon the American stage. His life was commenced in London, in 1796, and has ended on a Western steamboat. No man who ever saw him as Richard III. will forget him, or his masterly representation of that character His perfect bondage to his cups was the cause of all his troubles, but, even through the most palpable guise of inebriety, his genius would often shine out, showing the real stamp of a remarkable man.

In connection with the name of BOOTH, there occurs to us an incident of his professional life, illustrative of his disgust with the clap-trap of the stage, and his impatience with an audience that could not appreciate good playing. After having been extremely successful in London, where his professional life commenced, he made an engagement with a Manchester manager. Manchester then, as now, a manufacturing town, was devoted largely to the production of buttons. BOOTH appeared before his new audience, determined to make a hit. We have forgotten the name of the play in which he appeared—enough that he threw himself into it with his whole soul. But, alas, the house would not "come down." His choicest efforts were thrown away, and his heart began to sink within him, and self-distrust to steal over him. At last, there came in the play a personal set-to, into which BOOTH went with such a hearty zest that the cheers and shouts, thus far repressed, broke out in a perfect storm. BOOTH caught the secret, and, forthwith, so belabored his fellow actor that he fairly yelled with pain. The applause was unbounded. Then BOOTH sat down in his chair, and, stretching his neck toward his audience, with a face on which was depicted the most bitter contempt and disgust, exclaimed in a way all his own—"What do you think of *that*, you *d—n button-makers!*"

He was obliged to leave the stage as well as the city with a mob of the button makers on his track.—*Springfield Republican.*

BUSINESS SEASON CLOSING.—The Oswego *Times* says the business season is about closed there. There has been a large increase over any previous season in tonnage of property sent forward, and also in that received by canal, yet, owing to the reduction in the rates of tolls, there is a falling off in the amount collected at that place of over $7,000 as compared with last year. The most striking feature in the season's business is seen in the large increase in the receipts and shipments of wheat, showing that from the advantages of her position, Oswego has become the largest wheat market in the State. Over six millions of bushels of wheat have been received there since the opening of navigation, a little more than half of which has been ground by the Oswego mills. A much larger portion than usual has been sold there and shipped by canal to central and eastern parts of the State. The Oswego grain market has commanded, relatively, better prices, and been more active, than any other in the State during the season now drawing to a close. During the season, something like half a million barrels of flour have gone to the Ogdensburgh Railroad, and yet the quantity passing by the Oswego canal is nearly equal to the largest of any previous season, notwithstanding considerable flour made at the Oswego mills has gone by the former route, which is doubtless the legitimate channel for the supply of northern New-England.

THE LATE FIRE AT CHICKERING'S.—Workmen were busily engaged yesterday afternoon, and are also at work to-day, demolishing the walls at the scene of the late disastrous fire on Washington-street. The street is stopped so that all vehicles are obliged to take an outside route. Mr. ALVIN M. TURNER, (not Alfred, as erroneously reported,) the watchman who was rescued from among the ruins, rested quite well last night, and continues as comfortable as could be anticipated under the circumstances The body of BENJAMIN F. FOSTER, the unfortunate watchman who lost his life at the fire, has been conveyed to his late residence in Morton-street. His funeral will take place on Sunday next, at 10 o'clock, A. M., from the Church street Church, and will be attended by the City Government and Watch and Police Departments It is said that there were in the building at the time of the fire about 100 pianos, of which four in the lower story were valued at $1,000 each. About 100 persons were employed in the building, and have all lost their tools, and some of them their money and clothing The average loss to these workmen cannot be less than $100 each, upon which here was no insurance. The body of Mr. FOSTER was not recovered from the ruins until 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon. It was very much bruised and mangled By direction of Coroner PRATT, the remains were conveyed to the Boylston watch-house, where a jury of inquest was summoned to investigate all the circumstances connected with his death.—*Boston Jour., 3d.*

CINCINNATI CRIES—A NEW THING ON THE OHIO.—Our citizens were yesterday greeted by a street cry hitherto unheard on this side of the Alleghenies—nothing less than "*Shell Oys-ter-s—Shell Oys-ter-s—Fresh from New York yesterday.*" People rubbed their eyes and pricked up their ears, but the cry was familiar to old sea-siders, and was soon understood by all, for there was a jaunty New-York cart filled with genuine fresh shell oysters, with the mud and sand of Perth Amboy still sticking to them, and the salt and fragrant water oozing from the delicious bivalves!

And so we go; with a continuous line of T rail from this city to the Atlantic, we shall have all its advantages superadded to the superior attractions our glorious West. Drive along the cart, old stentor, and prolong the cry "Shell oys-ter-s—shell oysters—fresh from New-York yesterday!"—*Cincinnati Gazette.*

☞ A letter from ASA WALKER, Esq., in California, says the Bangor *Whig*, gives the following description of lumbering operations of that region, in which he is engaged. He has two trees cut, which will make *one hundred and fifty thousand* shingles apiece; they are ten feet through at the butt, retain their bigness within a foot for eighty feet of working timber, and then stretch along the earth in a broken mass of timber and knots for about one hundred feet more. Close beside him is the skeleton of a tree out of which has been taken one hundred thousand rails, fifty thousand shingles, and the remains will make at least fifty thousand shingles more; the stump measures twelve feet one way and thirteen feet the other, in diameter, and the tree stretches on the ground over two hundred feet. One tree has been worked over two months, and two hundred and twenty-five thousand shingles taken from it.

☞ The hog trade of Cincinnati, for the week ending Nov. 30, and for the season, is thus stated by the *Gazette*: The receipts &c., of the week were—

By river	5,019
By Canals and Railways	23,536
Through Toll Gates	14,960
From Kentucky	14,082
Slaughtered at Plainville	5,500
Slaughtered in Covington	2,000

TURKEY—EASTERN EUROPE.

Affairs in Turkey—Finances and Politics—Persia—War with the Druses—Smyrna.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Friday, Nov. 5, 1852.

At the last advices from Persia, the Turkish Ambassador had not yet had his audience of the Shah. The Shah having appointed an hour to receive him, and the Ambassador having delayed to come for four hours after the time named, the Shah indignantly refused to receive him both then and since. But the Ambassador has also attacked the Persians most severely on a point most closely in contact with their religious prejudices. He raised the Imperial Turkish flag over his palace, having upon it not only the crescent and star, but the extraordinary addition of the names of the four first caliphs of Islamism in the four corners. You know that the schism between Turkish and Persian Mussulmans is infinitely more bitterly sustained than ever were the controversies between Catholic and Protestant. The Persians acknowledge the hierarchical succession as being only through ALI after MOHAMMED, while the Turks interpose three caliphs before him, and from this starting point they diverge, and each sect includes many other points of difference.

This proclamation of an heretical faith was made by the Ambassador on their Sabbath as well as on other days, and the viziers of the Shah in vain begged him to forbear. He pretended that this was done by express order of his Sultan. The Government of Persia thereupon ordered the representative of the Shah at Constantinople to hoist a national Persian standard with "ALI, the Saint of God" upon it, and to persist in doing it for his sovereign's sake even unto death. This he has been doing, and would have persisted but for the interference of the Russian and English Ambassadors, who promised to stand between him and the Shah. The Turkish Government declares that no such orders were given to their Ambassador as should lead him to make a proclamation of faith upon the national flag.

The Emperor of Russia has just been down to the point of his Empire the nearest to Constantinople. After the great review of Wosnezenski, he went to survey the fortifications of the great port of Sevastopol, and to steam up and down the line of his fleet for the idolatry of the marines. Immediately after, ten vessels of the line, two frigates and some steamers, went up to Odessa to take on board twelve thousand men *belonging* to the barracks of Sevastopol. This is a prodigious number of men to be quartered in this corner of a remote peninsula. Do the Russians fear that the Turks wish to come and attack their naval arsenal? A railroad has been contracted for, from Odessa to Harkoff and Theodosia, to cost $40,000,000. This will give great facility for concentrating troops in South Russia.

The readiness manifested by Turks of various ranks to lend money to their Sultan, since they have learned that the European loan has been rejected, is a proof both of their confidence in the stability of the Empire, and of their patriotism, which latter virtue it is very common to charge them with being destitute of. It is true the loaners will receive high interest, but it is unquestionable that some motive equivalent to patriotism, like national pride, has greatly increased the amount of their subscriptions. MUSTAFA PASHA, formerly of Crete, subscribed about $700,000, and his devotion has been rewarded by the appointment of his son as Ambassador to the Emperor of France.

The great banker DJELALELI, who, with the help of Reshid Pasha, late Grand Vizier, had farmed half the customs and revenues of the Empire, is now in prison, his houses and all property that could be found, have been seized, and all the public interests in his hands have been consigned to new superintendents. He is indebted to the Government $3,000,000. The motive for treating him with so much severity is, by means of his delinquincies to expose the mal-administration of the late reforming Vizier RESHID; and his enemies hope thereby to prevent his ever becoming their rival for office, and depriving them of an opportunity of serving their country better.

The last English steamer took $2,000,000 to Europe to pay off the debts of the Government Bank in London and Paris. The Pasha of Egypt has advanced $1,500,000 to his sovereign upon his annual tribute, and sent it to London for the same purpose. This same Pasha has also just sent up to Constantinople, as a most choice souvenir, to an influential personage, a bevy of dancing girls, well skilled in Egyptian music, and endowed with rich voices.

Almost simultaneously with the discovery of the infernal machine at Marseilles, one has been discovered at Zébriz, in Persia, destined, of course, for the Shah. The Sect of Babis were the inventors of it, and four hundred of them, accused of having been accomplices in the late attempt to assassinate the Shah, have been publicly executed, after having been subjected, many of them, to severe torture.

STATISTICS OF SMYRNA.—Present population, 160,000. Ten years since the number of inhabitants was only 130,000, of whom 45,000 were Turks, 54,000 Greeks, 12,000 Catholics, 1,000 Protestants, and 13,000 Jews. This proportion has not greatly changed. Among the Christian inhabitants are included, all the foreign residents not subjects of the Porte. The increase of the population is ascribed to the success of quarantines in banishing the plague, which formerly carried off thousands every year.

The Commission on the boundary between Persia and Turkey, have completed their surveys, after four years of continuous labor, over mountain, through valley and desert. Henceforth we cannot speak of independent Curds or independent Nestorians; every tribe falls of course, on one side or other of the boundary, and they will find no debateable ground on which to maintain their vain pretensions. Col. WILLIAMS, with attachés of the Commission, will be occupied this Winter in constructing at Constantinople a map of the country through which they passed—little of it having been hitherto geographically surveyed.

There is on the Western frontier of Turkey still remaining one tribe of Greek Christians, whose lot needs being settled somewhat in the same way as that of these Eastern border tribes of Curds. The *Montenegrins* seem to grow bolder in their pretensions, sustained by Russia, and also by Austria, whose territory alone separates the Montenegrins from the sea. It is hardly a gunshot from the sea to the Turkish border, at Caltaro. What an anomaly that the politico-ecclesiastical Bishop of the Montenegrins should get himself confirmed as Bishop, by going to St. Petersburg, instead of coming to the archiepiscopal throne of the Greek patriarch of Constantinople.

For the third time within a few months, boxes containing seditious pamphlets, designed for circulation among the Greeks of Turkey, have been stopped at the custom-house. These boxes came from Venice, and the books were discovered in the centre of the boxes, surrounded with merchandise.

We hear again the notes of the old song, and a true one, that the Arabs are in arms, and pillaging at the gates of Sagdad, and that they are even besieging it. Their enmity to the inhabitants and Government has been so long continued and constant, that the people have not been able to sow or reap this season. The latest spur to their animosity has been the bad faith of the Governor of this Province, who, on pretence of an amicable council with the Arab chiefs, induced them to come to his headquarters. He then made them prisoners, and sent them to the Capital. The Arabs have so little to fear for themselves, that it is not wonderful they are long in avenging the wrong received. Still, I verily believe that, with the present organization of the Turkish army, after a few years we shall hear little of Arab invasion of the Provincial capitals.

The war upon the rebellious Druses, south of Damascus, has begun, and there is only one way of terminating it, which course, fortunately for them, the Turks have, as is reported, adopted. They attempt to blockade them in the rocky mountain where they have taken refuge, and hope to starve them to submission. They are not likely to submit this Winter, for they have, of course, all the store of grain of last Summer yet unconsumed. The armies of IBRAHIM PASHA, of Egypt, were never routed and cut to pieces as they were in their attacks on this mountainous country called Ledja. He is said to have sacrificed 50,000 men in efforts to bring the Druses, who had retrested there, to submit to giving recruits. The Turks are probably profiting by his experience; but they are unfortunate in not being at peace with the Arabs at this juncture, who join the Druses to attack military trains, and the line connection between Damascus and the Haouran. Hitherto there has nothing occurred but skirmishings.

Jerusalem, the city whence the brightness of the true light has shined upon the earth, is at last endowed with several of those instruments that perform such wonders in diffusing that light in our own age. The Greek Patriarch of Jerusalem has established printing presses in that city, to print works in Arabic, which he is jealous of having printed for his dioceses at Rome and at Beyroot.

The pirates, between Smyrna and Lamos, are carrying on their business on land. When they see the cruisers are in search of them, they have begun to form parties to plunder caravans and houses, within a few days' distance of the shore. And when from the mountains they see that the cruisers are withdrawn, they again descend to their boats, to fall upon the merchant vessels. The reformed institutions of Turkey are an instrument decidedly too gentle in their operations, in the hands of the Turks, to be effective in restraining the lawless men, who are known by every token and testimony to be pirates and cut-throats, are seized and imprisoned, and continually escape from prison by the connivance of somebody, to return immediately to their old profession.

Five hundred houses and shops were burnt in Galata, a suburb of the city, in a single conflagration that occurred last week.

The French steam-frigate *Magellan* left here yesterday, having on board Count BACIACCHI, a nephew and Grand Master of Ceremonies of the Emperor LOUIS NAPOLEON. He has been here on a secret mission. He is son of the sister of the great Emperor who married into humble life. The frigate transports, also, the Turkish Embassador to Paris, VELI PASHA, and his train of ten attachés, besides servants, to Marseilles. This, of course, indicates the best relations between France and Turkey for the present.

BOSTON.

A Sharp Yankee—Theodore Parker—New Musical Hall—Effects for the Poor—School of Design, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

BOSTON, Monday, Nov. 29, 1852.

The Fall River line to Boston is in great favor now, owing to low prices. Among the crowd in the cars, as we came up from Fall River, was an old man, an original. I must tell you something of him, for he is of a type which you would find nowhere except in America. A Lynn shoemaker once, with a most simple air and stupid Yankee drawl, but the sharpest wit under it. As HAWTHORNE says, "there are no rustics now in New-England," they are all cynics and philosophers. Some young gentlemen in the car thought they would have fun out of the old Yaukee—they commenced by asking him impudent questions, and he answered in his simple, drawling way, and they were led on, until at length it began to appear they had got hold of a Tartar. They tried to slip out of it, but the old man stuck to them, turned the laugh of the whole car on them; and before we reached Boston, the green Yankee had given such a lecture and sermon to the young men, as they have not had for a twelvemonth. It really solemnized them. I cannot give the whole conversation. A few of his sharp things will show the style.

One of the young men said something in the conversation against women. "Young man," said he, "I have lived a good while in this here world, and have seed a good many things at one time or t'other. And I have observed this here fact—give me a family, with a faythee as bad as Hell wants him; and that's pretty bad—a cussin; drinkin', fightin' chap—and a mother, who's one of yer out-and-out God-fearin wimmen. Let the old woman a bring up the children to pray—let her teach 'em to say as soou as they cin talk, "Our Faythee in Heaven," and let her be a genoolne one every day in this here way, and I have always kind a' noticed that them children didn't take arter the faythee. They air very apt to turn oute well! Don't ye think so?

And I'll tell ye what I told a feller wunce, that was a blackguardin' a woman—says I, "Jabe!"—and I allers spoke kind o' freely to Jabe—says I, "Jabe! I've allers noticed that the man who speaks dierispecfully of a women is very apt to be an—*in-fer-nal scoundrel!*" And Jabe didn't take no offence—he didn't.

Somehow they came to speak of religious matters, and one of the young men made a joke at the idea of future retribution.

"Wall!" said the old man, "I'll tell you what my idees air about that. Nowe, I don't think that death is anythin' but a kind o' change of place. Nowe, for instance—we'll suppose we four have all a started from New-York to Bosting; that ere gentleman came from a high-toned family; these ere tew are from a down-town tavern, and I am from the Five Plnts. When we git to Bosting, this ere gentleman will go natoorally to the Revere House, these tew to some other middle-house, and I shall go strait to Ann-street, or the Five Pints of Bosting. So I think it will be, when we journey off into t'other world—we shall go right strait to the same sort of things we liked here. Don't *you* think so?"

But I'll tell ye a story, to show yer what I think of futur punishment. My next neighbor in Lynn, Zach Cornish, had all his hens hooked by a feller about tew years ago. The feller's name was Jose Jonsing, and he run away to Californy. Wall, this year he cum back with eights of money. T'other day, Zack comes to me, and says he, "Mr. O., Jose Jonsing is cum back agin from Californy, and I want to prosecute him for them hens," says he, "he stole from me tew years ago!"

"Wall!" says I, Zach! I would'nt nowe! In the first place, it'll be rayther hard to—*proce!*"

"Then," says I, "Zach! Jose Jonsing will be punished for that air hereafter.

"Why? how?" says he.

"Why," says I, "I believe Jose Jonsing will be *wantin' to steal hens for all eternity and will never find 'em!*"

"Don't *you* think that's true!"

He went on to speak of the operations of mind in a future existence. "Nowe," said said he, "I don't believe that we shall be forever and ever attendin' prayer-meetin's and singin' psalms in Heaven. It would be raythor monotonous. Every part of the mind and soul will be a workin' allers. Jist look at it, nowe. Yer think it somethin' to send a message to New-Orleans and get an answer in an hour by telegraph; but I can go to Chiny and back before ye git yer locks to work. And what will it be when this new mind has nothin' to hinder it nor hem it?"

One of the party used rather long words in the discussion. Said he: "I don't a kind o' understand you. We hain't a had the dictionary quite so much in our parts. It seems to me a little transcen-den-tal."

Whereupon they all cried out for a definition of transcendentaliam. "Wall," said he, "young men, I define this ere sort o' transcendental as *humbug*. But ye want the philosophical definition, don't ye?"

"Yes! yes!"

"Yer see, I have tew difinitions—one vulgar and t'other refined. The refined definition is this, and I've gin it afore: Transcendentaliem is an attempt to penetrate the Unknown; to measure, and sound, and define that which has neither depth, nor size, nor form; to analyze the soul, and to make its relations to another world a part of the universal chaos which covers everything. My vulgar definition is this: Transcendentalism is an attempt by Philosophers to measure the Almighty in a quart pot!"

He ran on in this way for hours. Such a Socratic-like man I never came across before in real life. Some of his teachings, I'll warrant, those young men never forget.

Of course, no Thanksgiving would be complete without a sermon, and partly from curiosity, I went to the new Music Hall, to hear THEODORE PARKER. His Church have recently leased this for the Sundays, at $1,200 per annum. It is a Hall capable of holding three thousand persons; a chaste, delicately ornamented room, with a beautiful arabesque screen before the organ, and colored and gilded panels in the ceiling above. The echo is broken by angular pilasters, along the side walls. These, by the way, seem to injure the general effect. PARKER'S voice was hardly audible in some parts of the great space, though I heard ALBONI distinctly everywhere, the following night. Very few, of course, will sympathize with Mr. PARKER'S religious system, yet no one can avoid feeling, that in *intellect* he is a great man—one of the greatest now on the stage in America.

A profound scholar, yet only showing his learning by its effect, a downright truthful, indomitable man, with no restraint of creed, or system, or party upon him, and uttering his own plain, unsoftening opinions of everything under Heaven, or in it, without fear or favor. His head is a true *Reformer's*. His firmness and self-esteem high; broad on combativeness; benevolence moderate, and with a kind of a bull-dog face. It is a fact to be considered, that now for some ten years, he has Sunday after Sunday, the largest church audience which assembles in New-England. His sermon this day, on the "Good an Evil of our Country," was not remarkable at all, still written in that pointed epigramatic style of his, and spoken almost colloquially.

He seems to take the position in Boston, which H. W. BEECHER does here, on philanthropic and moral questions, and here undoubtedly is the secret of his influence. It need not be said, of course, that Mr. BEECHER'S position with regard to revealed religion is world-wide from THEODORE PARKER'S.

CHAPEL FOR POOR CHILDREN.

As public attention is awakening on every side to institutions of reform, I would speak a word of one of those enterprises of which Boston should be proud—I refer to the Chapel for Poor Children in Warren-street, under Rev. Mr. BARNARD. This has been in operation some fifteen years with a remarkable success. I do not design to speak particularly of it, except of one feature, so far as I know entirely novel in such enterprises. The Chapel supplies amusement as well as teaching to the children. The attic is not only employed as a school and lecture-room, but also as a *dancing room*, and every Wednesday eve the scholars meet for a dance. The result is, Mr. BARNARD says, that the little vagrants come to look on dancing, not as a dissipation, but a rational amusement, and that they visit very seldom the low dancing-saloons of the city. A rational plan, apparently to sanctify amusements and not denounce them. The number of instances I came across on that day of the healthful and spiritual workings of the Institution were surprising.

SCHOOL OF DESIGN.

A few words of the *School of Design* here. We found the young women busy at work, and the specimens of designs for papering, calicoes, carpets, screens, brackets, &c., &c., showed genius. There was a young girl among them learning wood-engraving, whom Mr. B. had picked up in the street and sent to this Institution, who will soon earn easily her $300 or $500 a year. Two of the number are now professional designers in Lowell. Those who have any talent in etching on wood, make now at the rate of $1 per diem. The whole number of pupils at the school during the last year is 63. The expenses were $2,553 89, of which about $400 was paid for rent, and $305 for furniture. On the other side, $1,160 was received for tuition, and about $129 for materials sold.

We sincerely hope for the success of the corresponding Institution in New-York. It is a step in the true direction for bettering women's hard fortune—the securing her new and profitable means of livelihood. The designers (men) now employed by manufacturers receive from $500 to $2,000 per annum; and judging from the success in this school, there is every hope that women will do equally well in the art. Let not the enterprise be given up until it has had a thorough trial in all our cities. O.

Letter from Mr. Fillmore.

The following letter was written in reply to one from a number of gentlemen in the vicinity of Lexington, Ky., testifying the high regard they entertain for Mr. FILLMORE'S personal and political character; their entire approbation of his whole course of official service since he had been called to the Presidency, and assuring him that the result of the action of the Convention had not in the slightest degree impaired the confidence in him, or their interest in his success now and hereafter.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Aug. 2, 1852.

GENTLEMEN: Your letter of the 25th June came to hand on the 20th ult., and I avail myself of the first leisure moment to express to you my grateful acknowledgments for the unexpected, and, I fear, undeserved honor which you have done me.

Were I a prominent candidate for the place which I now occupy, or were I just entering upon the discharge of its high and responsible duties, with power to distribute favors, I might suspect the motive that dictated so flattering an estimate of my merits. But your letter is addressed to one who is about to retire from the political world—whose sands are so nearly run that he has neither honors nor emoluments to bestow. Under such circumstances, however, I may distrust my own deserts, I am not at liberty to doubt the sincerity of your motives.

When, therefore, I recognize, as I do, among your signatures some old and endeared friends, and many distinguished names which Kentucky has long delighted to honor, I cannot suppress the grateful emotions of my heart at receiving such a flattering testimonial from so distinguished and disinterested a source. While I cannot feel that I deserve all the encomiums which you have been pleased to bestow upon my efforts to save the country, yet I can truly say that I have, regardless of all consequences to myself, endeavored to promote its best interests, and advance its true glory, by sustaining its Constitution in all its parts, and by impartially executing all laws passed in pursuance of it; by recommending only such measures as I thought would promote the general welfare; by selecting honest and capable men for office; by dealing justly with all nations, and "forming entangling alliances with none;" exacting nothing from the weak which was not clearly our due, and yielding nothing to the strong which they had not a right to claim; and I need hardly add that I cannot feel otherwise than highly gratified to learn, from so intelligent a portion of my fellow-citizens, like in their opinion, that efforts to serve my country have not been altogether in vain.

But, gentlemen, this free will offering of yours has an additional value in my estimation from its locality. It is from the friends and neighbors of the lamented CLAY, whose tomb is bedewed with a nation's tears. Such a tribute from such a source, could not fail to stir the deepest emotions of the heart, and bring with it a thousand tender recollections of the illustrious dead. He was my friend. He was the friend of his country. His ashes now rest in your midst, but his fame fills the earth. I confess that I appreciate your communication the more highly because it comes from men who have long been his daily companions, listening to his soul-stirring eloquence, and imbibed his noble sentiments of patriotism.

Next in my estimation to the approval of my own conscience, is the enlightened approbation of those whom I have endeavored to serve, and I shall cherish this distinguished mark of your confidence and esteem, to my latest breath. It shall add renewed zeal to my efforts for the brief remainder of my term, and cheer my hours of solitude when I retire to the shades of private life.

I have the honor to be your friend and fellow-citizen,
MILLARD FILLMORE.

Messrs. GEORGE ROBERTSON, J. O. HARRISON, W. C. GOODLOE, H. C. JOHNSON, GARRETT DAVIS, T. A. MARSHALL, P. S. RUTER, and others.

South Carolina and Great Britain—Imprisonment of Colored Seamen.

Governor MANNS, in his late Message to the Legislature of South Carolina, has the following paragraphs relative to the imprisonment of colored persons arriving at Charleston from other States or countries.

I feel it my duty to call your attention to certain proceedings which have grown out of the enforcement of that law of our State, which requires the Sheriff of Charleston to seize and imprison colored seamen who are brought to that port. You will remember that the British Consul addressed a communication to the Legislature in December, 1850, on the subject of a modification of this law. A Committee was appointed by the House and Senate to report upon it at the next session of the Legislature. These Committees reported adverse to any modification. On the 24th of March, 1852, MANUEL PEREIRA was imprisoned in accordance with the law alluded to. The vessel in which he sailed was driven into the port of Charleston in distress. This was looked upon as a favorable case upon which to make an issue, as so strong an element of sympathy was connected with it. Accordingly, a motion was made before Judge WITHERS for a writ of *habeas corpus*, which was refused by him. These proceedings were instituted by the British Consul, it is said, under instructions from his Government, to test the constitutionality of the Act. I think it here proper to state, that PEREIRA was at perfect liberty to depart at any moment that he could get a vessel to transport him beyond the limits of the State. In truth, in consideration of the fact of his coming into the State was involuntary, the Sheriff of Charleston, with his characteristic kindness, procured for him a place in a ship about to sail for Liverpool. Early in April, PEREIRA was actually released, and on his way to the ship, having himself signed the shipping articles, when, by interposition of the British Consul, he was again consigned to the custody of the Sheriff. A few days after this the British Consul insisted no longer on his detention, but voluntarily paid his passage to New-York. This was looked upon as an abandonment of that case. The statement of Mr. YATES, together with the letter of the British Consul, are herewith transmitted.

While these proceedings were pending, the Sheriff of Charleston had my instructions not to give up the prisoner, even if a writ of *habeas corpus* had been granted. I considered that the "Act of 1841," entitled "An Act more effectually to prevent negroes and other persons of color from entering into this State, and for other purposes," made it my duty to do so.

On the 19th of May, REUBEN ROBERTS, a colored seaman, a native of Nassau, arrived in the steamer *Clyde*, from Barscoa. The Sheriff of Charleston, in conformity with the law of the State, which has been in force since 1823, arrested and lodged him in the district jail, where he was detained until the 26th of May, when, the *Clyde* being ready to sail, ROBERTS was put on board, and sailed the same day.

On the 9th of June a writ in trespass, for assault and false imprisonment, from the Federal Court, was served upon Sheriff YATES, laying the damage at $1,000.

The Act of 1844, I take it, was intended to prevent all interference on the part of any power on the face of the earth with the execution of this police regulation, which is so essential to the peace and safety of our community. Had the Legislature which passed it ever dreamed that the Sheriff was to be subjected to the annoyance of being dragged before the Federal Court for doing his duty under a law of the State, I am sure it would have provided for his protection. As no such provision has been made for so unexpected a contingency, I recommend that you so amend this Act of 1841, that it may meet any case that may arise.

It is certainly wrong to tolerate this interference with the laws enacted for the protection of our institutions. In the general distribution of power between the Federal and State Governments, the right to make their own police regulations was clearly reserved to the States. In fact, it is nothing more nor less than the *right of self-preservation*—a right which is above all Constitutions, and above all laws, and one which never was, nor never will be abandoned by a people who are worthy to be free. It is a right which has never yet been attempted to be denied to any people, except to us.

The complaint against this law is very strange, and the attempt to bring us in conflict with the General Government on account of it is still more remarkable; when, so far from its being at variance with the laws of the United States, it is only requiring the State authorities to enforce an act of Congress, approved Feb. 28, 1803, entitled an Act to prevent the importation of certain persons into certain States, where, by the laws thereof, their importation is prohibited.* By referring to this Act, you will see that the plaintiff in the action alluded to, was prohibited by it from entering into this State. I deem it necessary, however, to enter fully into the argument. If any doubt should be entertained by you as to its constitutionality, I beg leave to refer to the able opinion of Hon. J. MCPHERSON BERRIEN, delivered at the time he was Attorney General of the United States, which I herewith send you.

On the subject of the modification of this law, I am free to say, that when her B. M.'s Government, through its Consul, made a respectful request to our Legislature to that effect, I was anxious that it should be made. It was with pleasure that I transmitted his first communication to the last Legislature. I would have made a recommendation of its modification a special point in my first message, but that I thought it indelicate to do so, as the matter was already before the Legislature, and committees had been appointed to report upon it. Another reason for the neglect of this recommendation was, the then exciting state of party politics, which might have precluded the possibility of a calm consideration of the subject. But for the proceedings instituted in the premises, I would even now recommend a modification of the law, so as to require Captains to confine their colored seamen to their vessels, and to prevent their landing under heavy penalties. For while I think the State has a perfect right to pass whatever laws on this subject it may deem necessary for its safety, yet the spirit of the age requires, that while they should be so formed as to be adequate to our protection, they should be, at the same time, as little offensive as possible to other nations, with whom we have friendly relations. But since an attempt has been made to defy our laws, and bring us in conflict with the Federal Government, on a subject upon which we are so justly sensitive, our own self-respect demands that we should not abate one jot or tittle of that law, which was enacted to protect us from the influence of ignorant incendiaries.

* See 2d STORY'S Laws U. S., p 836.

GREAT OYSTER TRADE.—In illustration of the extent to which one item of the trade between Baltimore and the West has advanced, and that item, too, which has not been considered of commanding importance, we may mention that one of the largest and most enterprising concerns in the oyster trade is now forwarding *daily* to the West, by way of the Baltimore and Susquehanna Railroad and the Pennsylvania improvements *eight tons* of oysters in cans. The operations of this one concern comprise the opening of *two thousand five hundred bushels of oysters per day*, giving constant employment to *one hundred and fifty men and boys.*—*Baltimore American.*

☞ The PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE has been dispatched to the principal points of the United States by special messengers, and will be delivered by the Postmasters of the respective cities, as soon as telegraphic information shall have been received by them, of its delivery to Congress, which may be expected to take place on Monday, if a quorum of that body shall have assembled; and if not, on the first day after a quorum shall have convened.—*Washington Republic, Dec. 4.*

[illegible] in America.

To the Editor of the London Daily News:

SIR—Efforts are now making in England, Scotland and Ireland to raise a sum for the ransom of the family of JOHN WELLS,—a free negro with a slave wife and children. The case is a peculiarly hard one, from a breach of promise which has well-nigh broken the hearts of the family; and there is more ground of claim than usual on the British public from one member of the family being connected with an English mission. WELLS was promised the freedom of his wife and seven children for a certain sum, which he was gradually earning when the dreadful truth was disclosed that the poor creatures had been driven to the slave-pen, and sold to New-Orleans for a large sum. The wife and youngest child will be rescued—the appeal to us is to buy the poor girl, whose liabilities are the most awful. No one can wonder that such an appeal should be felt and responded to at any period of the history of Slavery; and we should wonder if it were not responded to at the moment when "Uncle Tom's Cabin" is in the hands of every servant-maid who can get behind a door to snatch a chapter of it, and of every emigrant who can read—all the way from our docks to the Australian ports, where the book is yet to enjoy another run. And, as no one can wonder, so no one can help sympathizing to a certain extent. The picture rises on one's mind of the return of the young girl safe to her father's arms, of the re-union of the brothers, and the relief of the sister in England, all effected by a payment which, spread over a large number, is a very small sacrifice to each. The indulgence to our feelings is, no doubt, easily obtained; but there is a disagreeable question attached to the case—a question whether the act is right.

By treating human beings as property, we ally ourselves with the slaveholder. By purchasing human beings, we put into the pockets of the slaveholder those infamous gains which we are forever calling on him to forego. By buying up families in cases of peculiar interest, we multiply such cases. For every case that answers well to the trader, through the excitement of British sympathy, we shall have more, and each crueller than the last, in order to excite more sympathy and induce more cash. The intended kindness to the victims may, and will, issue in cruelty to a greater number. It would be a mournful result if the slave-trader were to apply his 'cuteness and audacity to drawing a profit to himself out of "Uncle Tom's Cabin." There is something revolting to our feelings in seeing a great murder dressed up into a melodrama, and profit drawn from the artificial reexcitement of natural feelings of horror and dread. If we do not take care, we shall be aiding and abetting in a worse process than this; we shall be inducing the repetition of the crime itself, by paying to have it cut short, to spare our feelings and the individual victims. Our war is with the institution, so clearly and so emphatically, that we are bound to look over the heads of the individual victims who are nearest to us, and the family groups that would close us in, to watch what is doing beyond. While we are stooping to count out the ransom of a negro girl, the slave-power may be quietly annexing a territory. While we are listening to the tale of a bereaved father, we may miss hearing the burglar whistle of the gang who, with their coats turned, and a holy veil over their faces, are creeping forth to steal an island. Our duty, as a people, and the duty of our press (the one press in the world on which the whole honor devolves) is to treat the question in the largest manner, and let the details alone. It is a small matter, but yet worth consideration, that thus we shall best avoid international offence. Instead of picking up matters of detail every hour, our business is to proclaim the principles of freedom every day, and to bring up to that test every national manifestation, and every executive movement, on which the world has a right to an opinion, and a right to utter it. While the negro-trader is about his work—applying rack and screw to human affections in the dungeons of Southern cities—we have to be preparing for the abolition of all such torture. If the central Government is really and effectually discountenancing the projects for the acquisition of Cuba, and declaring in favor of the Spanish authorities in the late quarrel, we have the pleasant duty of declaring our respect for for its course. When we see that the free States have a population of 14,000,000, and a representation of 152 members, while the slave States have a free population of under 7,000,000, and a representation (notwithstanding their three-fifths suffrage) of only 81, and that yet the South maintains its "peculiar institution," and makes all other institutions share its corruption, it is our business to publish the numbers and facts, and to point out the North as responsible for the Slavery of the South. It is our duty to note the restrictions of the press in every civilized country—in South Carolina as in Rome—in Massachusetts as in France; to point out to the world the nature and extent of those restrictions, and to preserve the right of free speech in its last refuge, by the constant exercise of it, calling sin and shame by their right names, whencesoever they came, and however they may flaunt themselves before the face of the world. A very pleasant duty we have, furthermore, to discharge—one which gratifies every feeling, and wounds none—the duty of honoring and aiding our brethren over the sea,—our cousins by descent,—our brothers in thought, feeling, language, and moral relation to the other people of the world. We have a dear and welcome duty,—to sustain and honor the virtuous citizens of the United States, who adhere to the first principles of their Republic, and justify, in their lives and their testimony, their fathers' Declaration of Independence. Another class of Americans there is to whom we owe a duty: to those who, acting on the principles of the Republic, in accordance with the Declaration of Independence, choose our territory for their home as freemen. When they touch our soil they are free. Each one of those fugitives whom we educate, and train for citizenship in Canada, is another black thread woven into the pall of Slavery. As Slavery anywhere is an offence to Freedom everywhere, these duties are incumbent on us as sons of liberty. They are quite enough for the most open heart, the most active mind, the most ready hands. Let us not lose sight of them to enter into the slave trade again, on any grounds whatever. It can be nothing but a sin and an offence, when tested by principle, whether the stake be our purse or our sympathies.

☞ A correspondent of the Rochester *American* adds the following to the host of anecdotes of the great Statesman, which his decease has called forth:

When Mr. WEBSTER was Secretary of State, some years ago, under another Administration than that of Mr. FILLMORE, he wrote to one of the proprietors of the Astor House in New-York, saying that he would reach that house on such a day, and begged that some of his friends should be invited to dine with him the same evening.

There were about twenty or so at the table, and Mr. WEBSTER seemed wearied by his travel and speaking but little, if at all, plunged into a darksome sort of reverie, not well calculated to enliven his friends. This at length became so apparent, and the situation of all so unpleasant, that one of the company urged upon a very distinguished men present, a warm friend of Mr. WEBSTER, to get him into conversation. He only needed to be jogged to become as lively as they wished.

This friend consented, and spoke aloud to Mr. WEBSTER, asking him some question, that in ordinary circumstances, and with ordinary men, would have led to conversation, but it failed in the present case. The dark Secretary of State merely raised his head and answered simply, and crept into his cave again.

Again the gentleman, frightened by his failure, was urged to renew the attempt to draw him out. He summoned courage and said, "Mr. WEBSTER, —(Mr. WEBSTER looked up out of his cave)—Mr. WEBSTER, I want you to tell me what was the most important thought that ever occupied your mind." Here was a thumper for you, and so everybody thought at table. Mr. WEBSTER slowly passed his hand over his forehead, and in a low tone said to a friend near him, "Is there any one here who does not know me?" "No, Sir, they all know you—are all your friends." Then he looked over the table, and you may well imagine how the tones of his voice would be upon such an occasion, giving answer to such a question. "*The most important thought that ever occupied my mind,*" said he, "*was that of my individual responsibility to God!*"—upon which, for twenty minutes, he spoke to them there, and when he had finished he got up from the table and retired to his room, and they, without a word, went into an adjacent parlor, and when they had gathered there some of them exclaimed, "Who ever heard anything like that?" What Mr. WEBSTER said in advocacy of his sublime thought I do not know—no one has ever repeated it, and I presume no one can.

WALKING STICKS.—It has been stated that General PIERCE lately presented Mr. BUTTERFIELD, of the N. H. *Patriot*, with a *walking stick*. The Portsmouth *Journal* says he will undoubtedly do a similar thing to many an unfortunate Whig after next March.

Married Ladies nothing the Veil.

Married ladies are deemed, in American life, on an early exclusion from all active participation in society. The fact is so obvious as to be the subject of frequent notice and criticism both by intelligent Americans and observant foreigners. It is certainly a striking feature of our national characteristics—as distinct in our social organization as democracy in our political structure. Its influence on the incidents and events of our home history is so important as to invite a consideration of its claims.

No relation of woman to society is so advantageous to its intellectual and moral interests as that of married ladies. It allows the free and untrammeled exercise of all her means of attractive grace, moral sympathy, and social virtue. Whatever culture she has given her taste, sensibilities and talents, can here find an unembarrassed scope of action; for she is surrounded with protective guards, that, even in the absence of natural homage, secure her artificial respect and honor. She alone, of all her sex, is at liberty to speak and act according to the demands of circumstances, with no restraints except those imposed by judicious sense and delicate instinct. Custom accords to be *a woman*, in the best sense of [illegible] can be herself anywhere and every [illegible] has the "*franking privilege*" for [illegible] "veto-power" for laws. She is [illegible] to as the source of our highest [illegible], and the purest charm of all refined [illegible]. Nothing, therefore, can be more [illegible] ordinary seclusion from that [illegible] which she ought to exert in our [illegible] and the loss of that deference which is [illegible] her due, in point of experience, [illegible] culture. If mothers always attended [illegible] ters in society, our girls would exhibit [illegible] superior form of character, and their natural vivacity and grace be chastened into that quiet beauty and reserved dignity in which they are often strikingly deficient. The tone of intercourse between the sexes would likewise be elevated, and conversation might then be justly expected to take its place among the noblest accomplishments. The first homage would be paid to our mature women; the false standards of agreeableness and politeness would be changed; the intellect of men would find worthy employment in the sensible interchange of strong thought and true sentiment; and society would become both pastime and improvement.

Shakspeare's Power of Expressions.

From the British Quarterly Review.

To say that he was the greatest *man* that ever lived is to provoke a useless controversy and comparisons that lead to nothing, between SHAKSPERE and CÆSAR, SHAKSPERE and CHARLEMAGNE, SHAKSPERE and CROMWELL; to say that he was the greatest *intellect* that ever lived is to bring the shades of ARISTOTLE and PLATO, and BACON and NEWTON, and all your other systematic thinkers, grumbling about us with demands for a definition of intellect, which we are by no means in a position to give: nay, finally, to say that he is the greatest *poet* that the world has produced, a (thing which we would certainly say, were we provoked to it,) would be unnecessarily to hurt the feelings of HOMER and SOPHOCLES, and DANTE and MILTON. What we will say, then, and what we will challenge the world to gainsay, is that he was the greatest *expresser* that ever lived. This is glory enough, and it leaves the other questions open. Other men may have led, on the whole, greater and more impressive lives than he; other men, acting on their fellows through the same medium of speech that he used, may have expended a greater power of thought, and achieved a greater intellectual effect, in one consistent direction; other men, too (though this is very questionable); may have contrived to issue the matter which they did address to the world in more compact and perfect artistic shapes. But no man that ever lived said such splendid extempore things on all subjects universally; no man that ever lived had the faculty of pouring out on all occasions such a flood of the richest and deepest language. He may have had rivals in the art of imagining situations; he had no rival in the power of sending a gush of appropriate intellectual effusion over the image and body of a situation once conceived. From the jewelled ring on an Alderman's finger, to the most mountainous thought or deed of man or demon, nothing suggested itself that his speech could not envelop and enfold with ease. That excessive fluency which astonished BEN JONSON when he listened to SHAKSPERE in person astonishes the world yet. Abundance, ease, redundance, a plenitude of word, sound and imagery which, were the intellect at work only a little less magnificent, would sometimes end in sheer braggardism and bombast, are the characteristics of SHAKSPERE'S style. Nothing is suppressed, nothing omitted, nothing cancelled. On and on the poet flows, words, thoughts, and fancies crowding on him as fast as he can write, all related to the matter on hand, and all poured forth together, to rise and fall on the waves of an established cadence. Such lightness and ease in the manner, and such prodigious wealth and depth in the matter, are combined in no other writer. How the matter was first accumulated, what proportion of it was the acquired capital of former efforts, and what proportion of it welled up in the poet's mind during and in virtue of the very act of speech, it is impossible to say; but this at least may be affirmed without fear of contradiction, that there never was a mind in the world from which, when it was pricked by any occasion whatever, there poured forth on the instant such a stream of precious substance intellectually related to it. By his powers of expression, in fact, SHAKSPERE has beggared all his posterity, and left mere practitioners of expression nothing possible to do. There is perhaps not a thought, or feeling, or situation really common and generic to human life on which he has not exercised his prerogative; and wherever he has once been, woe to the man that comes after him. He has overgrown the whole system and face of things like a universal ivy, which has left no wall uncovered, no pinnacle unclimbed, no chink unpenetrated. Since he lived, the concrete world has worn a richer surface. He found it great and beautiful, with stripes here and there of the rough old cost seen through the leafy labors of his predecessors; he left it clothed throughout with the wealth and autumnal luxuriance of his own unparalleled language.—*Article; Shakspere and Goethe.*

DEATH OF CHARLES V.—Towards eight in the evening, CHARLES asked if the consecrated tapers were ready; and he was evidently sinking rapidly. The physicians acknowledged that the case was past their skill, and that hope was over. CONSTABLE retired; MATHISI

PUBLIC CHARITY.

Vagrant Children.

The great want of New-York now, in a moral aspect, is—Education for vagrant children. We are wont to think, because we have such a grand system of public schools, that the whole population of the young is well attended to. According to our laws every boy and girl, rich or poor, ragged or dressed, of whatever creed or country, can enter the schools and receive the best practical education. This is well. But it is time our citizens made the fact real to themselves, that this system does not in any way reach the evil. There are growing up now a multitude in our city as depraved and ungovernable as the worst of the European *proletariats*. And far more dangerous; for in some degree they have the restless energy and the natural keenness of the American character.

These boys with the old faces, we see at the steamboat-landings, on the docks, at the street-crossings, in the rum-cellars, are to be our citizens soon.

They have grown up by themselves; no one has ever lent them a helping hand; they have slept in cellars or barns, under carts or on docks, in station-houses and prisons; they have lived by picking cotton-bales and tapping sugar-hogsheads, by carrying baggage and sweeping cross-walks, by peddling, and begging, and thieving. They started in life in some emigrant's cellar, or were left in the streets by parents too poor and too brutal to care for them. They have never been to school, and have scarce ever entered a church. They cannot read or write, and know the Bible only by name. Their memory of home is of a damp cellar, where they were kicked and cuffed. The gentle influences moulding childhood were curses and foul words, and bitter hunger and poverty. Nobody has cared for them, and they had just as lief no one should care. Yet there are many good things in them. They earn their bread by pilfering, but they will share their last crust with a comrade. They are keen and shrewd, and have learnt thoroughly the great art of "self-help." They are men when boys of the higher classes are in nurseries. Nothing has surprised the writer of this more in these boys than their quickness and keenness. Impudent, of course, to the last degree, and cunning, but very apt indeed to get hold of anything they take an interest in. There never was an audience of children to see through a *humbug* like these Boys' Meetings.

These boys are soon to be our voters. They are soon to form that *under-class* in New-York, which already has such an immense influence on the character of the City. They will, quite probably, in many a future voting turn the scale of a National election. They may shape our whole policy. Men of wild passions, trained in a school which has sharpened every cunning instinct, and has left loose every fierce desire; men whose only experience of our blessed institutions, has been hard usage, hunger, want, beggary; who only know wealth and refinement and comfort, as things they gloomily see within their grasp, and yet which they never have. Let men look to it, lest some demagogue hereafter, arouse these terrible, slumbering passions! There are all the elements for a Parisian scene of riot and blood.

But this is not all. The little outcast girls! The mere childish faces, the tangled hair, with the strange look of purity and merriment which occasionally gleams over the dirtied features. Who does not see them every where? Sometimes, as is often with the children of passion, so beautiful! The round, rich, blooming cheek, the wavy hair, the dark sparkling eye, with a laugh and glance, which even in those dark miserable alleys, seem like a ray of heaven's light. They do not belong there. They are speaking all the while, unconsciously, a higher language than echoes around them. The faces which pass to and fro, are writ with the foul sad history of human passion and misery. But here for a moment there is an inscription of the Soul, as it was, as it might be. There is a gleam through the darkness of Purity, of Hope, of Happiness for an instant. You wonder how those men and lewd women can go out and in, without feeling the rebuke.

Yet no sight so sad! You know the fortune for the merry little ones. The vagrant girl! What hope for her? She shall grow up without a friend, without a single kind hand to check the wild passions or to direct the generous impulses. Her first lessons in life must be in low cunning, or lower debauchery, to earn her bread. Affection, kindness, home, are things she only hears of. For her, almost inevitable is the prostitute's brief wild life, and the lonely, unbefriended death of shame.

What, then, is to be *done* for all this? It is evident our present school system, excellent as it is, in no way reaches the evil. This ignorance is beyond it. These boys and girls will not enter a public school. They are ashamed to do it. They will not expose their rags and filth in such places. They can not afford it. They earn their bread by their pilfering and begging, and if they go to school, they must go without food; or, the parents need their little aid to keep the family from starvation. And with these vagabond habits there is no inducement. They are hungry, and do not care for learning; they are reckless, and the mere distant prospect of education does not move them. What plan, then, shall be adopted to educate this vast crowd of ignorant, degraded children? It is a question which no one should shirk. The thing is a vital matter to New-York—to the country. No cess-pool or pestilential swamp in the midst of our crowded city would be half so dangerous as such a class. New-York vice and ignorance infects the whole nation.

We call attention, from every earnest-minded man, to a plan now under consideration in various quarters, and already adopted, in a degree, in Boston. It is to commence, in New-York, a system of *Day Schools*, where meals shall be provided for children, and where only vagrants shall be admitted.

A school on this system, in Boston, we have recently visited. It is in Channing-street, founded, we understand, by Mr. SAMUEL ELLIOT.

There were about forty children in the room—mostly Irish, from the very lowest class.

They are generally Roman Catholics, and the managers, it appears, have appointed a Catholic teacher. A lady was examining a class of hard-looking cases, when we entered, in the catechism. We supposed it the regular orthodox thing.—"What is God?" The boy mumbles over something about "three persons in one essence," until altogether swallowed up in the hard words, when the lady safely gets him through, "corresponding to the three parts of the human mind,—memory, will," &c. &c.

"How can you be saved?" The boy at the head, who looked like one of our accomplished "baggage-smashers" in New-York, spoke up with a hearty, honest tone, "We must be good, Madam!" The lady was a little taken aback. "Oh no!—yes; you must repeat it. You must repose confidence in the Holy Trinity, in Faith, Charity," &c. &c., and "be members of the Holy Catholic Church," &c.

We do not give this as a specimen of its management, which should be imitated. The general plan seems admirable. We quote from the Report:

"Our pupils are destitute and vagrant children of both sexes and of all ages. The only conditions of admittance are, firstly, that the child is actually vagrant,—in other words, a member of no other school: and secondly, that the child is in actual destitution. To such, the relief here given is proportioned to their positive and respective necessities. All are cleansed in a room especially arranged for thorough ablution. Some are clothed and fed. Others are clothed and fed. Others still are lodged, fed and clothed, as well as fed and clothed. When there is a notice desired to be found, she is called in to wash her child. If practicable, she is taught to clean it at home. She is also employed in sewing on the garments which her child requires. As much aid as possible is rendered to the child through the parent.

II. *The Department of Instruction.*—Every day begins with religious exercises. As the majority of the children for whom the School is planned, belong to the Catholic Church, they have been placed under the care of Catholics. The Testament, the Book of Prayers, and the Book of Hymns, used in the religious exercises, are also Catholic. But nothing is taught that can disturb, in the slightest degree, the faith of a Protestant child. The rest of the instruction consists chiefly in reading and writing.

III. *The Department of Industry.*—As yet, this is but partially organized. The girls, so far as they can be, are taught to sew, to wash, to iron, and to perform various household offices. The boys receive some instructions of similar nature. It is intended that all the elder pupils shall be trained to some handicraft, from which they may derive the opportunity of supporting themselves, if other means fail.

It is also intended that the mothers and elder sisters of our pupils, unprovided with employment elsewhere, shall here obtain some sort of work. For this purpose more particularly, work-rooms are provided, while washing, ironing, and sewing, can be done by poor women under efficient superintendence. The difference between these work-rooms and most of the industrial rooms in operation, is this,—that our work-women are taught as well as employed."

The children are fed in the morning, usually on bread and milk, at noon on rice and molasses, and at night with bread. We found the table set out with a plum-pudding, as it was an especial festival for the School. The number of scholars during the past year have been 261; and the whole expenses from all sources, $1,657, or an average of about $6 50 for each child.

Why cannot schools similar to this be started in New-York? They need not at first include the industrial department, and could be managed on the most economical principles. With the inducement of a shelter and a dinner, these vagrants could be drawn in, as they are in the schools of London and Edinburgh. Their parents would consent, if they expected them to be fed; and many a boy and girl, who are growing up barbarians—outcasts among us, might be saved. For education is, in our country, a sure means of a livelihood; and nothing breaks up vagabond habits like a taste for intelligent occupation. Six dollars, ten, twenty, a year, for each boy, could well be afforded by the State, which pays ten times that for every new convict and criminal. Will not our men of Christian and benevolent purpose, everywhere, look to this?

C. L. S.

How Mrs. Doleful Became a Happy Woman.

Mrs. Doleful was what the world calls a *fine* lady. She resided in yon magnificent and most costly furnished four-story freestone dwelling; and was supposed to be favored far beyond most people of her acquaintance, with this world's goods;—indeed, people did say that they knew of no one who made a more dashing appearance with their fine horses and carriage, costly equipage and livery servants, than did Mrs. Doleful. Yet Mrs. Doleful, strange to say, was really a most melancholy and desponding sort of woman.

Mrs. Cheerup, a friend and near neighbor of Mrs. Doleful, was by no means so highly favored with the fine things of this life; and, therefore, she was not considered by the world near so *fine* a lady as Mrs. Doleful. Yet Mrs. Cheerup was an extremely well-bred woman, and always cheerful and happy. These two ladies were a great deal together, and seemed very fond of each other's society. Indeed, I have frequently heard Mrs. Doleful say that she "would n't know what in the world to do with herself, were it not for Mrs. Cheerup's good and merry company."

One evening while Mrs. Doleful was making a visit at her friend's—a bitter cold evening in December—the following conversation took place between them:

Mrs. Cheerup, (giving the fire a stir in the grate,)—What a terrible night this is, to be sure! Oh, how I should love to provide every poor mother with just such a good comfortable fire as we have here—wouldn't you, Mrs. D.?

Mrs. Doleful.—Really, Mrs. C., you are always thinking of the poor. For my part, I have so much to think about—servants and everything going wrong—that I have time to think of the troubles of others.

Mrs. Cheerup, (playfully.)—My dear Mrs. D., you do, indeed, seem always to have an undue share of trouble on your mind; and if it was right to sympathize with one who has health, wealth, and every means of happiness at their command, I really think I could pity you. But, my dear Mrs. D., you know my sentiments with regard to those little domestic perplexities which are so much under our own control, and I can only wish, therefore, that you could look upon them, and think of them as I do.

Mrs. Doleful, (giving a sigh)—Ah, Mrs. C., you have a good heart, but you really do me wrong. Everybody thinks they can manage trouble till they get it; but when it comes, they find it much easier to prescribe for it in others, than to cure it in their own case. Ah, (another sigh.) I fear you have but a faint idea of my cares and anxieties.

Mrs. Cheerup.—Nay, my dear Mrs. D., I wouldn't wrong you for the world—indeed I wouldn't. I'll grant you, we all know our own troubles best, or how much trouble we feel, at least. But then, I cannot forget that there are certain unavoidable perplexities (if we choose to call them so) connected with every one's domestic pursuits, which, while they keep some in perpetual gloom, others correct without a thought of difficulty. Now, Mrs. D., I think we are only to understand the simple secret of this wide difference between individuals, to discover the real key to your happiness. And that secret, let me tell you, my dear Mrs. D., is perfectly discernible in our breasts. We have read of an "inward peace" which results from *good works*, or a *life of usefulness*. Those in the enjoyment of this "inward peace," we are also told, enjoy whatever falls to their lot; nothing agitates the depths of their hearts; their anticipations, always pleasing, are obscured by no cloud. In short, they are always pleased with themselves and others.

Now, if we inquire into the character and habits of those whose happy dispositions excite our admiration, we will find them generally, as a class, habitually useful; whose greatest pleasure is in doing good; and that it is in the self-collectedness of that "inward peace," thus secured, that they are enabled to get along so smoothly and happily through the world. Their intercourse with their servants partakes of the same serenity which reigns within. They claim less, and forgive more; good-will becomes natural to them, and their influence is spread ever those around them, as it were, unconsciously.

So, my dear Mrs. D, the secret of this wide difference between individuals is at once discovered—and also the key to your happiness. All we have to do to be as happy as other people, is simply, to possess ourselves, as they have done, with that "inward peace," which is nothing more than living in peace with one's self—and that, indeed, is happiness itself.

Mrs. Doleful—I know there is much difference in people with respect to trouble, and I have often wondered at it; or, at least, I have wondered why I am troubled more than others. And your explanation, Mrs. C., makes me wonder still more—for, if being at peace with one's self means happiness, I don't see why I should not be as happy as other people, for I can think of no wrong act of which I can accuse myself.

Mrs. Cheerup—Ah, but we may do a wrong act, my dear Mrs. D., by neglecting opportunities for doing good ones. This "inward peace" results from doing good acts—from the faithful discharge of those benevolent duties traced out for us by nature and which teaches us that we are not living for ourselves merely, but to be useful in our day and generation. "Inward peace" might therefore be defined that peculiar pleasure which results from the consciousness of having done our duty. It is peculiarly the reward of benevolence; therefore, "it is more blessed to give than receive." It is inseparable from a life of usefulness; therefore, we see it resting majestically serene upon the brow of the good, who are crowned with the remembrance of good deeds, which have filled up the course of a well-spent life. Doing good, my dear Mrs. D., is, therefore, a great privilege, as well as an imperative duty. How attractive is its performance! Only think of its rewards! It is an infallible antidote for all your troubles—a certain cure, you may depend upon it. It is just as sure to bring you happiness as its neglect will bring us pain.

Now, when the mind is full of small cares and naughty perplexities, everything going wrong at home, servants, even, doing things in their own way in spite of frets and threats, and we finally get wound up in a commotion of rage, and begin to feel like slamming things topsy-turvy, there is nothing which can extricate us from this angry web of difficulties like a charity visit. Think how the poor will bless you, and love you for your kind favors, and how they will thank kind Providence for your mission of love. When you have commenced upon such pleasant duties, you will be sure to continue them, for yours is the greater blessing. Now, Mrs. D., how do you like my prescription?

Mrs. Doleful—Well, Mrs. C., I have thought considerable on this subject myself, and have concluded that giving was only an encouragement of laziness and vice; and, therefore, I have thought that we can give what is better than money, advice, for instance. When people come to me begging I always advise them to go to work, and be more prudent or temperate in future; for I always think there is some such cause for their poverty. If they say they can't get work, I always moralize with them upon the impropriety of saying they *can't*, and tell them there is work enough if they will take the trouble to look for it. If they say they are sick, old, or blind, or any of that sort of *catch-penny cant*, which you know is so common among them, I always advise them to go to the alms house. That is my plan, Mrs. C., and I have adopted it from principle; good advice can do them no harm, at least, while giving money might do them an injury.

Mrs. Cheerup—As to advice, my dear Mrs. D., it is very good sometimes; in cases, for example, where habit or principle alone need mending, particularly if example corresponds with it; but it will hardly answer, my dear Mrs. D., in all cases, except we choose it as a means of starving the poor creatures to death to get rid of them. But what I want to urge upon you is the necessity of charity visits. When people call upon us for charity whose appearances awaken doubts in our minds as to their worthiness, we should remember that they may have a suffering family at home, which has a claim upon our bounty. Now my plan is, in such cases, and I think it the only safe one, to take their address and call on them, and there see, and relieve, if we can, their actual wants. But, my dear Mrs. D., I do not speak of money as the only necessary article for charity purposes, nor as affording the only specific for a cloudy mind and rheumatic conscience; for although money is, in most cases, perhaps, necessary, it is not, I am well aware, required in all. To administer to the necessities of the worthy poor is, of course, the business of a charity visit. This may be done in many cases by food and raiment, bed and bedding, fuel, &c.; these, cheerfully given, and seasoned with a little timely advice, comprise all that may be understood by a charity visit. My dear Mrs. D., I am delighted to see you take so much interest in the subject. I really think you will consent to try the effects of my prescription. Will you not? Come, my dear Mrs. D., do go with me to-morrow; you will not be disappointed, I can assure you. Come, will you not consent consent to go with me to-morrow, Mrs. D.?

Mrs. Doleful—I must confess I have felt much interest in the subject; so much so, Mrs. C., that for the time being I have really forgotten my troubles. As to your prescription, I think, as it is intended for my benefit, it would be wrong to reject it before giving it a fair trial. So I think I must consent to go with you to-morrow.

Now as a sequel to this conversation I would add, that Mrs. D. kept her word. She accompanied her friend next morning on errands of charity, and among the number of poor families they visited and relieved, was one, a poor widow with four children, in whom Mrs. D. took a lively interest. One of those children—a bright, manly boy, then ten years of age—Mrs. D. has since reared and educated. That boy has since served two terms as Alderman of one of our Wards; one term as Member of our State Legislature; and, at the last election, he was a popular candidate for a still higher office.

Suffice it now to say, those two ladies are still living, (the names given them here are, of course, fictitious,) and both are still engaged in those pleasing duties of private charity which always insure its own reward.

J. S. S.

MR. BROWNSON ON LOUIS NAPOLEON.—We find in the Boston *Pilot* a sketch of a lecture by Mr. ORESTES A. BROWNSON on the politics of Europe, in which he speaks as follows of the President Emperor of France:

LOUIS NAPOLEON can, if he will, acquire the name of a Christian Prince. He has little serious opposition to overcome. The Republic, always a fiction, is prostrate. The CAPETS can do nothing, From first to last, from HUGH CAPET to CHARLES X., they have been a plauge spot in Europe. Scarcely two kings of that house have merited well of the Church. St. LOUIS is the great exception, the others follow him at a long distance. They found the claims of their house to the throne of France upon legitimacy. I must be king, although I am a fool or a knave, because my father and grandfather were kings: God never turned a nation over to a family in that way, to be dealt with as its property. If kings be not wise and just, there is a power which decrees their downfall. Wisdom and justice cannot be predicted of the house of Bourbon. France is not its property.

The danger is that LOUIS NAPOLEON may follow the example of the Emperor NAPOLEON. His invocation on consular and imperial memories looks a little like it. Now BONAPARTE, in the beginning of his sovereign career, certainly did something for the Church, for civilization, for society. But he finally became intoxicated by power, and he sought to make the Church his tool. When PIUS VII. returned in triumph to Rome, BONAPARTE was dragged to the prison of St. Helena. Thus has it always been with those who sought to deprive the Church of her independence. LOUIS NAPOLEON, like his uncle, may endeavor to make the Church his instrument. In that case a power greater than his will make a tool of him, and then cast him into his uncle's grave.

The Chicago *Democrat* utters a complaint at the high prices of provisions. Eggs, it says, are selling at 23 cents by wholesale, which is the highest we have heard of these articles selling for a number of years. Butter is retailing at 20 to 25 cents per pound. Housekeepers grumble at these high rates, as well they may, and are buying but sparingly, in hopes that prices will come down. There appears, however, at present no prospect of this, as prices East are high, and railway facilities enable our merchants to take advantage of the Eastern markets now, while they could not do so in former years.

Charles P. Whitney, son of Washington Whitney, of Binghamton, while at work on the roof of the new Market building, (on Franklin-street, attempting to pull up a bundle of shingles from the platform to the roof, the shingles slipping, slid off with them to the ground, and was so injured on his way that a few hours

American Politics and Slaveholding Aspirations.

From the Boston Journal.

London, Nov. 19, 1852.

It is quite common with a certain class of our Cuba annexationists to scorn the idea which is sometimes suggested to them that England or France would step in to prevent the carrying out of any of their plans of annexation. They ask with considerable indignation, "What right has any foreign European power to interfere with us?" Perhaps, if they were aware of all the facts bearing upon the matter, they would not ask this question so boldly. Let me present the case in a light in which I conceive it has not yet been presented in print. It will be remembered that France some time since claimed, certainly with some appearance of justice, that the Government of the Sandwich Islands had violated its treaty with her, and that to obtain redress she resorted, or prepared to resort, to hostile and aggressive measures. But it is not so generally known that precisely at this point our own Government stepped in and said to France, in nearly so many words, "Hands off; any movement against the Sandwich Islands will be regarded as an act of hostility towards us." That this was the case I assert confidently, as a thing that I know. Under these circumstances has not the Government of France, or LOUIS NAPOLEON, its Governor, a good precedent for forbidding us to touch Cuba? Are not the cases precisely analogous, and if LOUIS NAPOLEON chooses to serve upon us the same notice in reference to Cuba that we did upon him in reference to the Sandwich Islands, can our Government protest against it with a due regard to its own honor and consistency? Precisely such a notice, I am informed, has been given, if not formally at least informally. Should we then proceed in our aggressive measures against Cuba, we are giving to LOUIS NAPOLEON a good ground for interfering and assisting Spain, even by force of arms, if necessary, and thus affording him the best possible pretext for getting into a war and employing his restless subjects, which many believe to be precisely what he desires.

Contradictory reports have been circulated in America concerning the course and opinions of Mr. MARSH, our Minister at Constantinople, with reference to the imprisonment of Rev. Mr. KING in Greece; one report was to the effect that he was satisfied the imprisonment was in accordance with the laws of Greece, the other that it was totally unwarranted. But I believe I can state confidently that Mr. MARSH is satisfied that the Government of Greece is in the wrong, and that he is now only awaiting instructions from Washington before proceeding to demand satisfaction and reparation for the wrong inflicted upon Mr. KING, and if this is refused, to enforce his demand with such power as he may have at his disposal. It will not, therefore, be surprising if this matter is not so easily disposed of as many have been inclined to believe. While awaiting instructions, Mr. MARSH is now traveling in Germany, having, at the last accounts, left Vienna for Dresden and Munich. He will return to Vienna in about a month.

In still another quarter of Europe our diplomatists are finding an opportunity for the exercise of their powers. It is known that by the Prussian military system every male citizen, on arriving at a certain age, becomes liable to serve three years in the army. This is a rule to which there are few or no exceptions. All emigrants from Prussia are therefore required to get the permission of the Government before leaving the country, and if they happen to be near the age for military service, it is often refused them; but of course many leave their country, emigrate to America, and become American citizens without the permission referred to. From time to time such persons have returned to Prussia for temporary purposes, and have there been seized upon as liable to military service. They, of course, appeal to their rights as American citizens, and call upon the American Minister to protect them. This has occurred more than once, and sometimes the Minister for the time being has refused to interfere. The question, however, has again arisen, and is now a subject of correspondence between our Ambassador, Mr. BERNARD, and the Prussian Government. It is by no means so simple a question as might at first sight appear, but it is one involved in many difficulties—so many, indeed, that an endeavor will be made to settle it, without going back to the abstract principle of the law of nations, by which alone it can be decided definitely and forever. It bears much analogy, however, to the impressment question, inasmuch as the foundation of both claims is the principle in the law of nations, received throughout Europe, and acknowledged by our own Supreme Court, that allegiance is perpetual and cannot be changed The impressment question is, however, in many respects different from the Prussian one, and has, as is well known, been pretty conclusively settled by Mr. WEBSTER, in his famous correspondence with Lord ASHBURTON. The Prussian claim to seize persons liable to military duty, is peculiar, because she does not seek to exercise it except upon such former subjects as imprudently return within her boundaries. Moreover, in all her treaties with us, Prussia has caused to be inserted a clause in reservation of her claim upon her citizens in the matter of military service. It has also been the custom, wherever persons so liable to duty have left the country without permission, to summon them to appear at a fixed time, and, in case of non-appearance, to condemn them to a fine and to seize upon any property they may have in Prussia. It is, then, really difficult to see how the question can be settled in any other way than by admitting the Prussian right, unless we claim that the law of nations, like all other laws and all other human ordinances, is subject to the law of progress, and that an entirely new state of things having been presented by the peculiar manner in which our country has risen into importance, the hitherto received law of nations must be modified to adapt it to those new circumstances. I really can see no reason why this cannot be maintained, although the great military Governments of Europe would hesitate long before admitting it. To some such ground we must come, sooner or later. New circumstances require new laws, and as the rise of our own country has called into existence a new state of things, it must be our country which demands a change in the rules by which they are to be decided. It will not, however, be our country which dictates a change in the law of nations, so much as the condition of things to which she has given birth—a necessary consequence of her rise and progress. As I have intimated, however, it is not unlikely that the Prussian question may be for the present disposed of without reference to the law of nations. In the meantime, it will be no more than prudent for those citizens liable to be affected by it, to keep out of the power of Prussia; for it is obvious that it is not one of those questions where our representative can make a peremptory demand for release and redress, as could be done, and was done in the case of the imprisonment of Mr. BRACE in Hungary.

G. S.

Important Life Insurance Case.

From the Albany Atlas, Nov. 3.

The suit of Gerhart Valton and Amos Adams, *vs.* The National Loan Fund Life Insurance Society of London, which has occupied the Circuit Court, now in session here, terminated yesterday in a verdict of $11,337 for plaintiffs.

During the Spring of 1850, Gerhart Valton and Daniel Martin were partners in the liquor business of the City of Albany. About the 1st of May, 1850, Martin negotiated an insurance upon the life of one Conrad Schoonmaker, a porter in the store of Valton & Martin, for $10,000, the premiums to be paid quarterly during the lifetime of Schoonmaker, who in the application for the policy, was described as a merchant. The policy bears date May 14, 1850. Immediately after the same was issued, and on the 30th of May, 1850, the parties, Valton, Martin, and Schoonmaker, entered into a written agreement to commence business as co-partners. This agreement stated, that if either Valton or Martin should die, the amount of the capital which they each had in the co-partnership, should remain in the concern for the benefit of the co partners and their legal representatives; Schoonmaker at the same time agreeing that should he die, the amount of his life-policy should remain in the concern for the benefit of the other parties.

About the first of Sept., 1850, Schoonmaker went to New-York, and put up at the Shakspere Hotel. On the fourth he accompanied one Charles Oltman, who was the porter for the new partnership firm, in a small boat, which they procured for the purpose of going a-fishing, near Hoboken. After they had been out some time, they started to return. After they had proceeded a short distance, Schoonmaker proposed to change places in the boat. They both arose. Schoonmaker was taken with a fit, or cramp, and both fell into the river. Schoonmaker was drowned. Oltman got back into the boat, stayed near the spot where the boat was upset until dark, when he went ashore and told a grocer what had happened, and requested him to take charge of the boat, when he went away. Next day, Oltman put a notice of the drowning in the New-York *Sun*. On the 7th Sept., a body was seen floating down the river, opposite Jersey City. The Coroner had it brought ashore. The life had been eaten off by fish. It was interred with the clothes on. On the 20th it was disinterred, in the presence of Oltman and Martin. Oltman recognized the body as that of Schoonmaker. The handkerchief, being the half of a square, corresponded with another produced in Court, found in the possession of Valton's family. The pantaloons were recognized as those worn by Schoonmaker. Oltman was arrested and examined on a complaint against him for causing the death of Schoonmaker, but was discharged.

After the alleged death of Schoonmaker, Oltman M[illegible] Paid over the amount of administrators and demanded payment of the policy, which was refused.

Sometime in 1851, Martin assigned his interest in this policy to Amos Adams, and afterwards left for Germany, after which Valton and Adams commenced this suit.

Two sums of $50 75 had been paid on the policy, being the premium for the first and second quarters, and the articles embodied the usual declaration that any fraudulent or untrue statement would annul the policy.

The principal witness of the death of Schoonmaker, Charles Frederick Oltman, left the city and the State and went to Wisconsin, to Michigan City, to Laporte County, and has been a laborer on the Michigan Central Railroad, the South Railroad, the Laporte Plank-road, and was, at the time of his examination, in Laporte, Indiana. He swore he had known all the parties in Germany; had known Schoonmaker over twelve years ago; was positive as to the fact and circumstances of the death. Witness had been clerk of a court in Germany. On first arriving worked on a farm on Long Island; was paid $15 a month by Valton, Martin & Co., and boarded with Martin; has received as wages since, from $10 to $14 a month, and sometimes a dollar a day. [The defendants offered to pay Oltman's expenses from Indiana to this city, and to give him $5 per day if the plaintiffs would produce him in court and have him sworn in the cause.]

Geo. E. Cutler, Esq., Justice and Coroner, Jersey City, testified to the accidental discovery of a floating body in the river, between four and five o'clock P. M. of September 7. There was a Spanish shilling and three cents in the pocket and some two or three pieces of sewing thread in the pockets. There were no marks of violence except the disfigurement by fish. Buried the body, and disinterred it afterward in presence of Valton, Martin, Oltman and Hadley, and retained the clothes, which were produced in court, and identified as in the same state as when delivered by him. Produced the corresponding half of handkerchief, which had been given him by Mrs. Valton or daughter, ten days after disinterment—a small piece was cut out of the handkerchief by the woman. Received $50 from *Sun* office, the reward offered by Valton for the recovery of the body.

Cross examination of witness was minute, as to how long the body had probably remained in the water. It was bleached, somewhat swollen and floated back up, the water was warm, and had known cases where those appearances were manifest where the body had been only three days in water.

Frederick Bussing, son-in-law of Valton, residing No. 93 North Moore, corner of Washington-street, N. Y., testified to Valton's buying the handkerchief for her son, but witness's wife cut in two and gave half to Schoonmaker, who was present. A piece was cut out to identify the handkerchief. Witness's wife died in June last.

Gotlif Jagger testified (through interpreter:) was salesman of Frederick Snell, clothes dealer, Bowery, New-York; testified to pantaloons having been purchased by Schoonmaker; identified them positively by trimmings and marks.

Wm. J. Hadley, Esq., was counsel for the firm of Valton, Martin & Schoonmaker, and drew the articles of co-partnership. The partnership was an equal one: Schoonmaker to do the outside business, and to have his expenses paid extra, and Martin only to sign paper; if Schoonmaker is married before death, his share to go to his family; if not, to survivors; the policy to be disposed in the same way; witness was present at disinterment, which was effected under his instructions, but could not positively identify the body as that of Mr. Schoonmaker, though he noted the resemblance of size, color of hair, &c.

This closed the testimony of plaintiff.

Mr. Girard opened for defense, and claimed: 1st. That Schoonmaker was not dead. 2d. That the policy was obtained by fraudulent representations; and 3d. That the whole affair was a conspiracy to defraud.

He contended that the body could not have been in the water less than a week, and was not identified, though a portion of the clothes were sworn to. The policy was obtained by false representations that Schoonmaker was partner: and the principal witness, Oltman, was a vagabond who had twenty places in a year, and who had no character, and that Martin had left the country with his books, and the interest in the suit had been assigned to Adams, (a respectable citizen) and Park has received $3,500 for taking out letters of administration.

He stigmatized the original conspiracy as a "speculation in human life."

William Lacy, Esq., agent of defendant's company at Albany, testified to the granting of policy. Martin applied for it for his partner; Martin & Valton were the referees; they could get no others; Dr. Staats, physician; Martin introduced Schoonmaker; I said: "What do you want a policy of $10,000 on the life of this man, who, I suppose, is your porter, and whom I have seen sweeping the streets?" I said I would not take so large a risk on his life. Martin replied, "Oh, it is his way; he is a German; as likes to work." I told him that I did not like the look of the thing. Martin replied: "It is all right; he is the moneyed man of the concern; it is all right." The papers were executed; on Sept. 7, 1850, Martin came to him and said: "I've bad news to tell you. Schoonmaker is dead. There is a man at the store will tell you all about it." Went there and saw Oltman. (Conversation with O. ruled out.) Oltman was arrested and brought before Justice Cole on my complaint, on a charge of conspiracy to defraud; was not invited to be present at disinterment; immediately after the transaction, suspected something wrong, and so told Dr. Staats, but concealed these suspicions from all others; watched the business of the firm, and found it very small; Schoonmaker said nothing at the interview, but all the conversation was by Martin.

Dr. Barent P. Staats testified that Martin called and asked him to inspect his partner, with a view to a life policy; knows no instance of body floating in three days; salt water would delay decomposition; warm weather hastens it.

Dr. Egbert Burke, physician and Assistant Coroner, New-York, since January last—Has seen 120 to 150 bodies of drowned persons; never knew a body to rise in less than six days; usually seven to ten; from Mr. Cutler's description of body should think it was in the water from ten to twenty days; Fish will not eat a body so soon as three days after drowning.

Dr. Seth Geer, Coroner of New-York, who had examined 300 or 400 cases of drowning, testifies to the same effect.

Andrew Gaskly, Deputy-Coroner, testified to the same effect.

Eugene Lievre, proprietor of the Shakspere Hotel, testified, that Schoonmaker, on the 23d of August, applied to know the price of board; was told $4 per week; said he would ask the boss for the money; Oltman told him of Schoonmaker's death; it made bad feelings in me, because he looked so comfortable.

John Tracy, called for plaintiffs, testified to leasing store to Martin, at a rent of $250 in advance, he being a stranger, and unable to give security; sold him bill of goods on six months' credit; had dealings to the extent of $600; they did not appear to be doing much business; Martin said they were not doing very well, and should discontinue.

Madison W. Griffin, residing on Long Island, knew Oltman, who was in his employment; he was a little tricky.

E. C. Van Wie, Coroner of Albany, residing in Bethlehem on the river side—have known two or three instances where drowned bodies floated on the third or fourth day. Held inquests on over fifteen bodies.

Benoni C. Allen, Coroner of Albany for fourteen years, has known instances of the same kind.

Wm. Cutler, of Jersey City, recalled, testified to some cases of the same kind.

Henry Carpenter, draper and tailor, of Albany testified that he had ironed and unhemmed the two handkerchiefs and that they were two halves of the same piece.

John Osborne, late Coroner of Albany, knew cases of rising in two days.

Seth F. Benton, of New-Haven, testified to the same purport—one case of a man missed on Saturday, and body found floating on Sunday.

[In these cases, generally, it was proved that the bodies of women rose quicker to the surface than those of men.]

Mr. Girard closed for the defence in an eloquent speech.

H. G. Wheaton Esq., followed, repelling with great force, all the conclusions which the defence had drawn from the testimony, and pointing to the uncontroverted proof for the plaintiff.

After being absent for fifteen minutes, the jury returned a verdict for plaintiffs of full amount of policy and interest.

Senator Clemens on Mr. Webster.

From the National Intelligencer, Dec 4.

Our tables are crowded with newspaper and pamphlet copies of Orations and Discourses delivered in all parts of the country upon the occasion of the decease of Mr. WEBSTER, for no portion of which, no more than for the many columns of similar discourses pronounced in honor of Mr. CLAY, can we possibly find room at large in our columns. All that we can attempt to impart to our readers of them are occasional selections from such as appear worthy of particular note. Of these we have seen none more so than the Eulogy upon Mr. WEBSTER, pronounced, at the request of the Town Council of Huntsville, in the State of Alabama, by Hon. Mr. CLEMENS, a Senator from that State, the interest of which is heightened in consideration of the relations which had heretofore existed between them as members of the same body. The extracts which we subjoin embrace the opening and the conclusion of that Eulogy, the beauty of both of which, we think, will strike every reader:

"Whatever is mortal of DANIEL WEBSTER has perished, and the tears of a whole people are raining on the pathway which leads to his final resting-place. The hand of the great Destroyer has stricken down the Patriot, the Orator, and the Statesman, whose eloquence for nearly forty years has stirred the heart of the Nation, and whose wise and prudent counsels have assisted to guide and direct it through every period of trial and danger. Well may we mourn—not for him, but for the Republic. He could afford to die. He had attained the three score years and ten allotted to man. He had been again and again called to the highest stations. Long since genius and patriotism had crowned his lofty brow for immortality. The measure of his fame was full, and like the sun of the tropics, which sinks beneath the horizon with every gorgeous ray undimmed and shining to the last, he passed away in the full blaze of all those honors which a life of devotion to his country had so nobly earned. Not for him, then, let the eye grow moist, but for those who are left to struggle on unaided by the wisdom on which we have been accustomed to lean for support.

"Biography and history are usually regarded as separate and distinct. Each has its accustomed paths; each its proscribed and acknowledged rules; but in this case they are so blended into one that it is almost impossible to separate them. A biography of DANIEL WEBSTER is necessarily a history of the times in which he lived. He has been so intimately connected with every great measure, and has left the impress of his genius so indelibly stamped on everything he touched, that it is difficult to separate the man from the event. In the brief sketch of his life which I propose to give, I shall confine myself as much as possible to the bald facts without interesting a recital of incidents familiar to all.

"That he had no faults I will not assert; but that he had fewer than any public man I have known, except Mr. CALHOUN, I do sincerely believe. His heart was too kind and his nature was too great for the weeds of vice to flourish on such a soil. If they ever took root, they withered almost as soon as they sprang into existence. The very manner of his death will witness for him that within that bosom goodness sat upon the same throne with greatness. Calm, collected and resigned, he called his family and his friends about him, and, extending a word of kindness to each, he bade them an affectionate good-bye. Then, requesting his son to read GRAY's Elegy, almost before the last words of that beautiful poem fell on his ear his eyes were closed in everlasting sleep. Thus peacefully passed away the last of the American triumvirate. He had lived to witness and participate in the funeral ceremonies of his great rivals. They had died at the Capitol in the midst of the Nation's Representatives. The sages of the Republic, her battle-scarred veterans, her historians, and her bards surrounded the coffins in which they lay, and gave a lustre to the solemn pageantry of the hour. His spirit took its flight from the walls of his own quiet home, and no pompous national funeral gilded the passage of his body to the grave. But the hearts of the wise and good will be shrouded with as deep a gloom, and a more reverential awe will settle upon the people as they read the sad announcement that *he*, the mightiest and the last, is gone.

"Amid the general gloom which follows the departure of such a man, all private grief becomes contemptible. The great heart of the nation has been touched, and private sorrow sinks into insignificance. It is permitted, however, to those who have seen him and known him, who have enjoyed his hospitality and experienced his kindness, to bear witness to his worth, and to testify to those with whom we may be associated that whatever of greatness now remains upon earth is to him as the twinkling star to the noonday sun.

"'Be this my plea when I suspend
This all unworthy wreath on such a statesman's brow.'"

A Visit to Kossuth—His Opinions on America.

A London Correspondent of the Boston *Journal*, describes an interview which he has recently obtained with KOSSUTH in London:

A few days since, matters of business, of course totally unconnected with European politics, led me to seek an interview with KOSSUTH. He is living so quietly here, or, as his enemies express it, has sunk down into such total obscurity, that it was only with considerable difficulty that I could ascertain his address; everybody believed he was living somewhere in London, but nobody knew or seemed to care where. At length I got his direction and drove thither. It is No. 11 Kensington-Park Terrace, Notting Hill, London, a place situated in the very outskirts of London, where it is no longer the city and has not become the country, and where everything has a new and unfinished appearance. There was in the situation and in the general appearance of the house, inside and out, certainly no appearance of extravagance, but decidedly the contrary. My business was of such a nature as to insure me a kind and even a cordial reception. I found KOSSUTH in a room apparently used for a library and reception room, containing a considerable quantity of books, nearly all of them American ones. It was the morning of the arrival of the news of the death of WEBSTER, and I had hardly seated myself when KOSSUTH, remarking that we had sad news this morning, proceeded to pass an eloquent

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, DEC. 6, 1852.

☞ Persons wishing the *Daily Times*, morning or evening, served at their residences or places of business, can receive it regularly by sending a note to that effect, through the penny post, to this office.

The Times for California.

The regular California Mail Steamship *Georgia* leaves this port this afternoon, for Aspinwall. We shall issue, with all the news to the latest hour, the California Edition of the *Daily Times*, to go forward by this opportunity. It will be ready at the counter of the Publication Office, No. 113 Nassau-street, by 9 o'clock this morning. Single copies, in wrappers, 6 cents.

News of the Morning.

The Second Session of the Thirty-Second Congress commences to-day. The attendance of Members of both Houses at the opening of the Session, promises to be large, and as no delay will occur in the organization of the House of Representatives, the President's Message will probably be delivered at noon Hon. WM. R. KING, President of the Senate, has so far recovered from his recent severe illness, as to reach Washington in season for the resumption of his official duties. We shall probably be able to publish the Message entire, in our Evening Edition of to-day.

An official communication from Secretary EVERETT puts a damper upon the attempts to discompose the authority of Mr. MARCOLETA, the Nicaraguan Minister. Mr. EVERETT replies to the statements of the legal gentlemen of this City that the Government of Nicaragua has no lawful representative in the United States, by recognizing the official character of Mr. MARCOLETA—from whom the Department of State is prepared to receive any communication which he shall see fit to make.

News from Havana to the same date as that received by the *Isabel* at Charleston, has reached us by the *Empire City*. No further intelligence respecting the *Cherokee* is given. The U. S. sloop-of-war *Cyane* and the steamer *Fulton* were left in port at Havana; the former awaiting orders. A shock of an earthquake was noticed at Santiago de Cuba during the first week in November, but no damage was done. The inhabitants were much alarmed and fled from their dwellings in great alarm. The obsequies in memory of the Duke de. BAYLEN had been observed at Havana.

Important tidings reach us from Mexico. The Revolutionists, proceeding from words to blows, have made a successful descent upon the city of Victoria, the Capital of Tamaulipas, and, at the last accounts, were threatening to fall upon Tampico. Other accounts state that DE BOULNON has had a conflict with the Government troops under Gen. SILANCO, in which the latter were defeated. The State of Aguas Calientes has declared in favor of the Revolutionists, to whom it has contributed large quantities of arms. The authorities of Orizaba were treating with the insurgents at Vera Cruz, and it was thought that they would surrender to the latter. Two vessels of war, sent from Acapulco to effect the blockade of Mazatlan, had forsaken the Government and joined the service of the insurgents. The progress of events in that unhappy country indicates a speedy crisis. The Revolutionary party evidently gains strength and resolution, and this decisive success will go far toward strengthening their hands.....From Rio Janeiro we have received dates to the 24th October. The country was quiet, and business was steady, with improving prices for produce. The health of Rio continued good. Among the vessels in port at Rio was the ship *Fanny*, bound to California.

The Legislature of North Carolina has had two more unsuccessful ballots for U. S. Senator. The State Senate rejected the Free Suffrage bill, but afterward reconsidered the vote, and the act was passed with amendments. The Electoral College of the State has met and cast its vote for PIERCE and KING.....The official Presidential vote of Louisiana is declared as follows: SCOTT 4,114; PIERCE, 5,588—Majority for PIERCE, 1,392.... The Mayor of Baltimore has *not* resigned. So far from resigning his office in consequence of rowdyism which prevails in that City, the Mayor has determined, in conjunction with the Police force, to check the spirit of resistance to the laws, and has resolved upon strenuous measures. The Baltimore papers, however, state that the reports of unseemly conduct on the part of some of the people there, have been greatly exaggerated by the letter-writers and telegraphic dispatches.....The Southern Railroads have been so far repaired that the travel may be partially resumed.....The citizens of Richmond, Va., have voted in favor of a Municipal subscription toward the construction of the Danville Railroad.....A steam mill at Sumpterville, S. C., exploded a few days ago, killing three negroes and wounding four others.....A young men named WORDEN, a brakeman on the Rochester and Syracuse Railroad, was accidentally killed on Saturday night by being run over by the cars.....The brakeman named SMITH, who was run over last week, on the Reading Railroad, died in the Hospital at Philadelphia, on Saturday.....A destructive fire occurred at Boston, last evening, burning the stables of SLADE & WHITON, and other buildings on Franklin and Hawley-streets. Loss not stated. The funeral of Watchman FOSTER, who was killed by the falling of the walls of CHICKERING'S factory, took place on Saturday. It was attended by the Mayor and Aldermen, the Police Department, and a large concourse of citizens.... Owing to a dense fog which prevailed yesterday at Boston, there were no marine arrivals at that port. The municipal election in Boston will be warmly contested. Mayor SEAVER represents the Whig and Anti-Liquor Law party; the Democrats supporting JOSEPH SMITH, and Dr. J. V. C. SMITH running as an Independent candidate.....The British ship *John S. De Wolfe*, bound from Liverpool for Savannah, has gone ashore near Black Beard Island, off Darien, Ga., and will prove a total loss. Her cargo is salt and coal. The crew and passengers were all saved.

Some important disclosures in regard to the fitting out of Slavers, are given in the letter of our Havana Correspondent. It appears from late developments that the Slave-trade is still active, and that it is carried on in ports where such things have not been imagined, under the guise of ordinary mercantile transactions. A number of the vessels intended for these expeditions are said to have been fitted out from ports on our Atlantic coast, while the crews have in some instances been shipped in New-York.

The Local Intelligence to-day is painfully interesting. The Court of Oyer and Terminer, Judge EDWARDS presiding, on Saturday sentenced JAMES DOYLE to suffer the death penalty for the murder of CHARLOTTE CANNERY, with whom he boarded last Summer. It appears that rum was cause of the madness under the effect of which the prisoner cut the throat of his victim. The unfortunate culprit was penitent and sorrowful.....Next, three young men, named NICHOLAS HEWLETT, WM. SAYR and WM. JOHNSON, were called up to be sentenced to death for having taken the life of CHAS. BAXTER, a stevedore on board the ship *Thomas Watson*, on the 24th of August last. These prisoners pre-entered a red night. They were all young men; the eldest but twenty-three, and the youngest only 18 years; yet they assumed all the hardihood and brutality that might be expected to result from long acquaintance with crime, even of this deep dye. They denied that they had any participation in the murder of BAXTER. The Judge addressed them feelingly, and sentence being passed, the death warrants were signed and handed to the Sheriff, who is, therefore, the custodian of the prisoners until the 28th of January, when they are all to be executed.....A man called CHARLES LIVINGSTON, of late, been perpetrating numerous small swindles on the Germans of this City, by representing himself to be an officer of the law, and so, under one pretext and another, gaining small sums of money on false pretences. His last swindle, it is alleged, was performed as follows: A German, named MORRIS MOSHER, had been robbed of about $300 worth of property. LIVINGSTON heard of it, went to MOSHER, told him he had arrested the thief and got his property. MOSHER started up gladly to go along with the supposed officer, who wheedled him out of $7 and left him..... In the Supreme Court, the cases of SULLIVAN and CLARK, heretofore convicted of murder, but whose execution was stayed by action of the Court of Appeals, was called up. Mr. BLUNT, the District Attorney, proposed that a warrant for the execution of the prisoners should be delivered to the Sheriff, with the date in blank. Some legal argument arose, the counsel for the prisoners, Mr. MORRIS, claiming that the decision of the Court of Appeals was void. The case was postponed till the 18th inst.

Congress.

Congress meets to-day. As there is reason to believe that a quorum in each House will be in attendance, and as the officers in both are already elected, the President's Message will probably be sent in to-day, and we shall be able to lay it before our readers in our Evening Edition. It will be undoubtedly read with interest, though the circumstances under which it is issued give it no special importance. Its recommendations, being addressed to a Congress in which the political opposition is largely dominant, will carry with them no party weight; nor are they likely to lay the foundation for a reconstruction of the party which raised Mr. FILLMORE to his present position. As an official statement of the condition of the country, the Message will be interesting and important; beyond that it wil have little influence.

We do not anticipate a very exciting or important session. Party spirit has very greatly subsided since the recent election, and we shall probably have very little of the heated partizanship by which the last session was so discreditably marked. We should be glad if we saw any reason to anticipate, in consequence, any greater attention to business,—to private claims and to that vast aggregate of interesting and important legislation which has hitherto been so much neglected.

The Crescent City Affair.

We published the intelligence on Saturday, brought from Havana by the steamer *Isabel* to Charleston, and thence to this City by Telegraph, that the Cuban authorities had *revoked* their interdict against Purser SMITH; and that American vessels were hereafter to be admitted to that port, whether he should be on board or not. The news is since confirmed; and it is added that his affidavit, denying that he had either written or published anything upon the subject of Cuba, being brought to the notice of the authorities by our Government, was considered satisfactory. We trust that the country will "breathe freer;" and that those who supposed Spain was about to commence war against the United States, because the Steamship Company would not dismiss officers on board its ships at the dictation of the Cuban Captain-General, will now be able to sleep o' nights. The country is still safe;—Mr. GEORGE LAW has not commenced hostilities on his own hook; his ships have not been fired into;—Mr. W. SMITH still continues to discharge his duties as Purser; and the earth seems to turn upon its axis just about as usual. We hope that this satisfactory state of things will convince a good many people, who have fancied that we were about to be swallowed alive by Cuba, that there is some discretion in not seeming to be frightened before they are hurt.

So far as appears, this matter has been adjusted by Purser SMITH and the authorities of Cuba, without the intervention of our Government, except as the agent in bringing Mr. SMITH's affidavit to the notice of the Cuban Captain-General. The importance of this case, however, and the consequent call for governmental action, do not cease with the withdrawal of the Cuban interdict against Mr. SMITH. The order excluding him from the Island, also declares that "if any *person, "shall in future* VENTURE TO PUBLISH IN THE "AMERICAN PAPERS ANYTHING RELATIVE TO THE "AFFAIRS OF CUBA, *the vessels having such "offending persons on board shall be denied en- "try into the ports of this island;*"—this is the principle asserted and the power claimed, by the authorities of Cuba. We have reason to believe that our Government has expressly conceded the right of the Cuban authorities *to exclude suspicious persons from the island:*—but it seems to us important to the commerce of this country, as well as to its national character and dignity, to know whether it also concedes their right to exclude from their ports every American *vessel* having on board any person who shall at any time "venture to pub- "lish in the American papers anything rela- "tive to the affairs of Cuba." This is the broad principle under which Purser SMITH was excluded; and it is a matter of little consequence to the American people whether *he be* admitted or not, if the *principle* is to be still maintained.

We take it for granted that our Government will not permit this assertion of so sweeping a claim to pass unchallenged. We never believed for a moment that the authorities of Cuba would fire upon the *Crescent City*, or commit any act which should involve hostilities between the two countries; and if the President had distinctly informed them at the onset, that while their right to exclude obnoxious persons *from the island*, was fully conceded, their claim to exclude American *vessels* from their ports because such persons might be *on board*, could *not* be allowed,—there would never have been an hour's difficulty about the case. But we are glad that Purser SMITH's affidavit has accomplished what our Government ought to have done, and that no immediate cause of offence is likely to arise. We trust that now negotiations may be entered upon, which will establish our future commercial intercourse with Cuba, upon a basis somewhat less arbitrary than that which the Captain-General has laid down for it.

☞ The closing Lecture of Mr. THACKERAY's First Course will be delivered this evening. The subject is "STERNE and GOLDSMITH;" the latter the most interesting character, perhaps, that the lecturer has treated.

Laws of Commercial Intercourse.

Upon all the leading topics of international and maritime rights, the State papers of Mr. WEBSTER, elicited by the Treaty of Washington, are the highest American authority. It was the faculty and the characteristic of that analytic mind, to throw and to leave a flash of light upon every subject it glanced upon. His expositions are, therefore, the directories of future policy; and their broad comprehensiveness seems to reach and cover every practical case.

One of the subjects of discussion with Lord ASHBURTON, during the negotiations of 1842, was the treatment to which the American bark *Creole* had been subjected, when driven into one of the Bahamas in distress. The insular authorities had seized the occasion to liberate a number of slaves, who were on board, refusing to hear any remonstrance from the owners, and merely reiterating the vainglorious maxim: "A slave cannot exist on British soil." In other words, the local law of England, had been extended to a vessel in an English port; and the American law, though entirely conflicting, completely overridden.

On the 1st of Aug., 1842, Mr. WEBSTER addressed a letter to Lord ASHBURTON, expressing his views as to the merits of the case, and strengthening them with such references as he thought necessary to make. Mr. WEBSTER always referred unwillingly to any other instructor than his own calm, shrewd common-sense, and mental intuitions as to the justice and the proprieties of the case before him. He drew his principles of international law from an enlightened judgment, confirming them, when they admitted of or needed confirmation, by citations from the admitted law and custom of nations. Upon the whole subject of local jurisdiction over vessels belonging to foreign powers, he gives us the undoubted doctrine; and thus it is:

1. On the high seas, a vessel is under the exclusive jurisdiction of the country to which it belongs. Its flag is its protection, and shuts out foreign control for any purpose, even in cases, where, as in the slave-trade, the common interest of humanity seems to protest against inviulability. The following is his sententious statement of the principle:

"A vessel on the high seas, beyond the distance of a marine league from the shore, is regarded as a part of the territory to which she belongs, and subjected exclusively to the jurisdiction of that nation."

2. But beyond this, in the ports of a friendly power, in the absence of treaty stipulations, or in their presence, if such power do not expressly repudiate the principle, the jurisdiction of the national flag remains unimpaired; and individuals on the ship, guilty while in port of any criminal act, are punishable in the country whence they came, as if the offence were committed on the high seas. We again quote at large from the "Creole" letter:

But, my Lord, the rule of law, and the comity and practice of nations, go much further than these cases of necessity, and allow even to a merchant vessel, coming into any open port of another country voluntarily, for the purposes of lawful trade, to bring with her, and keep over her, to a very considerable extent, *the jurisdiction and authority of the laws of her own country, excluding to this extent, by consequence, the jurisdiction of the local law. A ship, say the publicists, though at anchor in a foreign harbor, preserves its jurisdiction and its laws.* It is natural to consider the vessels of a nation as parts of its territory, though at sea, as the State retains its jurisdiction over them; and, according to the commonly received custom, *this jurisdiction is preserved over the vessels, even in ports of the sea subject to a foreign dominion.*

This is the doctrine of the law of nations, clearly laid down by writers of received authority, and entirely conformable, as it is supposed, with the practice of modern nations.

If a murder be committed on board of an American vessel by one of the crew upon another or upon a passenger, or by a passenger on one of the crew or another passenger, while such vessel is lying in a port within the jurisdiction of a foreign State or sovereignty, the offence is cognizable and punishable by the proper Court of the United States, in the same manner as if such offence had been committed on board the vessel on the high seas. The law of England is supposed to be the same.

It is true that the jurisdiction of a nation over a vessel belonging to it, while lying in the port of another, is not necessarily wholly exclusive. We do not so consider or so assert it. For any unlawful acts done by her *while thus lying in port*, and for all contracts entered into while there, by her master or owners, she and they must, doubtless, be answerable to the laws of the place. Nor, if her master or crew, *while on board in such port*, break the peace of the community by the commission of crimes, can exemption be claimed for them. But, nevertheless, the law of nations, as I have stated it, and the statutes of Governments founded on that law, as I have referred to them, show that enlightened nations, in modern times, do clearly hold that the jurisdiction and laws of a nation accompany her ships not only over the high seas, but into ports and harbors, or wheresoever else they may be water-borne, for the general purpose of governing and regulating the rights, duties, and obligations of those on board thereof, and that, to the extent of the exercise of this jurisdiction, they are considered as parts of the territory of the nation herself.

It will be observed that the local jurisdiction only reaches to offences actually committed within its immediate limits, and in no case extends further. In stating the law thus broadly, Mr. WEBSTER presently admits that a government may go further and assert higher claims, but that it can only do so in violation of the established comity of nations, and the opinions of mankind. He says:

A State might declare that all foreign marriages should be regarded as null and void within its territory; that a foreign father, arriving with an infant son, should no longer have authority or control over him; that, on the arrival of a foreign vessel in its ports, all shipping articles, and all indentures of apprenticeship between her crew and her owners or masters, should cease to be binding. These, and many other things equally irrational and absurd, a sovereign State has doubtless the power to do; but they are not to be presumed. It is not to be granted, *ab ante*, that it is the will of the sovereign State thus to withdraw itself from the circle of civilized nations. It will be time enough to believe this to be its intention when it formally announces that intention by appropriate enactments, edicts, or other declarations.

A merchant vessel enters the port of a friendly State, and enjoys while there the protection of her own laws, and is under the jurisdiction of her own Government, not in derogation of the sovereignty of the place, but by the presumed allowance or permission of that sovereignty. This permission or allowance is founded on the comity of nations, like the other cases which have been mentioned; and this comity is part, and a most important and valuable part, of the law of nations, to which all nations are presumed to assent until they make their dissent known. In the silence of any positive rule affirming, or denying, or restraining the operation of foreign laws, their tacit adoption is presumed to the usual extent. It is upon this ground that the Courts of law expound contracts according to the law of the place in which they are made; and instances almost innumerable exist in which, by the general practice of civilized countries, the laws of one will be recognized and executed in another. This is the comity of nations; and it is upon this, as its solid basis, that the intercourse of civilized States is maintained.

There is no question, we believe, about the perfect soundness of the law, and we have only to apply them to the case of the *Crescent City* to learn how far their spirit has been violated by the action of the Spanish officials at Havana, and to note the practical consequences of the law as interpreted by the Captain-General CANEDO. The admission of the *Cherokee* and Mr. SMITH, and the withdrawal of the embargo upon mails and passengers, in no way detract from the immediate importance of the subject. The very admission was a denial of the WEBSTER doctrine, because it resulted simply from Mr. SMITH's self-exculpation, and not at all from a conviction of error among the magistrates. The case of Purser SMITH may thus be settled, but a great commercial principle is not so; and the only advantage of the late transaction is, that the difficulty may now be squared by amicable negotiation, without the unpleasant existence of an unliquidated wrong. And it be well to bear always in mind that between this Government and that of Spain, these things have not been left to any unwritten law, or dependence upon custom and comity, but they rest on distinct stipulations embraced in the third article of the treaty of 1793. The *Crescent City* entered Spanish waters, bearing a person charged with no crime either against the laws of his own country, or those of Spain. The offence laid at his door subjected him to no legal penalties anywhere. There has been no attempt made, we believe, to inculpate Mr. Purser SMITH in any criminal way. The objectionable act was certainly not perpetrated within Spanish jurisdiction. A local authority, without pleading any law upon the subject, or referring to any previously published edict, or citing such instructions from the parent government, as might authenticate the proceeding, forbids the vessel to enter the port, and levies war against it, by establishing a blockade. The doctrine upon which the transaction runs, is, that the implied comity and express treaties by which every commercial facility is reciprocally pledged between the United States and Spain, may be capriciously suspended by any local magistrate without notice and without reason. That while we are reposing in full reliance upon the benefits of such engagements, they are really worth nothing in our behalf; but that the treaty and the prescriptive practice, which are admitted to be valid by supreme governments, do not control subordinates, or restrain their insolence, in the least. The port of Havana is not open to American vessels on the terms agreed to by the Spanish and American treaty, or agreeably to the common law of maritime concerns; but upon the arbitrary, and foolish conditions dictated by a provincial magistrate. And the resolution to inflict punishment upon Mr. SMITH and his employers, by robbing them of their profit and business in carrying passengers, mails and freight to and from the port, was an assumption of right over the internal concerns of an American ship, which no American precedent justifies. It may be a police measure, and ailly people may pronounce it a necessary measure of police; but the odium is none the less for that. It is only in favor of promulgated laws, emanating from the supreme authorities, Mr. WEBSTER makes an exception. The occasional and fluctuating edicts of local police are not admitted to be valid grounds for the exercise of local authority towards the trader, unless generally provided for by notorious custom or bargain. No right of the kind is claimed by Spain. It is merely assumed by an ill-advised agent; and we are amazed at the disposition of our Government to concede it. The whole spirit of the doctrines asserted by Mr. WEBSTER conflicts entirely with a policy so recreant to national dignity and right. Admit the broad principle that the avowed and notorious acts of individual offenders, however flagrant their crimes, is enough to procure a suspension of commercial advantages, and we make all mercantile law, recorded custom, or treaty so much waste paper. How much more formidable the evil when the unverified suspicion of acts, in themselves neither criminal nor important, is allowed to be used by remote lieutenants as an excuse for such outrages.

If the language of our last Statesman have any meaning at all, it is different from this. It values the dignity of our people, the independence of the American deck, and the importance of commercial intercourse, by higher standards. It explains the prevalent law of mankind, as resting on too elevated and permanent foundations, to be altered or restrained by any save the authentic acts of supreme governments; and even in that case, excess may justify the warmest censure of mankind, and sometimes more violent and practical expressions of discontent. The principles which our Administration appears willing to admit, are not yet claimed by Spain, though exercised by a remote and injudicious satrap. We do not for a moment doubt that they will be at once repudiated when the subject is brought before the Government of Madrid. If so, the effects of the undue complacency of our Government, and other serious consequences, will be obviated. The rumored recall of General CANEDO we accept as a fact; and regard it as official recognition of the correct American sentiment.

Providence and Improvidence.

It was a very arbitrary thing, the division of mankind into tribes, according to the color of their skin, the parallelism of their hair, or the height of their cheek-bones. For all these distinctions are variable, and constantly vanishing under the influence of climate, habit, and accident. A half-dozen generations suffice to change a Malayan into a Yankee; while assiduity in the use of the curling tongs, profuseness in swallowing nitrate of silver pills, and a few Summer's residence in Cuba, would convert a very fair European into a poor specimen of the race that seem to have been born to be kidnapped.

Now, if *Young America* should insist, at the inauguration of President PIERCE, upon an overhauling of the Linnean and Gwelinean classification, we would suggest instead of their insignificant and arbitrary partition, a division of all men into two races, viz.: Those who carry umbrellas when it looks like a storm, and those who wait for the rain before taking the umbrella. Under the first head will come all who "in time of peace prepare for war"—all who lay in a stock of potatoes before their price runs up out of sight of small salaries—all who buy coal when it is cheap, knowing that if the almanacs say Winter is coming, it has got to come—all who take Time by the forelop, and demand his purse as condition of his passage.

The second class includes the multitude who will "not cry before they are hurt," though a sharp cry might prevent the hurt. They choose to intrust to their imitators, while there is a necessity for attending to their enemies. It is time enough to load their revolvers when the growl of the wolf is heard. They are minute-men from necessity, but unarmed minute-men.

When men of the first class come to the administration of Governments, they are never caught in a pretty fix of a war, with all their Navy cruizing about the Dead Sea, and the officers of the Army drinking each other's healths at the watering-places up Salt River.

When the men of the second class succeed to the management of affairs, they keep a watchful eye upon the barometer. They never sleep, if there is a speck of war in the offing. If there is a bit of a shower, up goes the umbrella, which is always in hand, and until the big drops fall very fast, and are driven by gusts of wind, they are safe and snug and dry, as if the sky were full of sunshine. It is very inconvenient, at times, to be bothered with so much whalebone and black cotton, but then it often comes in play when the sun beats down too hotly, and when the dust is thick, and if it *should* rain, the man who carries an umbrella is as much superior to his careless neighbor, as is a mulatto who *may* pass for a white man, to a spotless ebony-colored African. Our readers, we are confident, would prefer to have it written in their biographies, and may it be a century yet, before their biographies can be completed—that they all were of the class that took their umbrellas whenever it looked like a storm.

☞ We are at a loss to conceive of any excuse for the toleration by the authorities, for the rowdyism with which Baltimore seems latterly to be cursed. What is the trouble! The elections are over, are they not! We can easily imagine that powder would not burn and shot would not fly toward a mob of men who were to express their opinions at the ballot-box within a month. But that there should be such an effect produced when the next voting is months away, is hardly credible. The people will have to reverse their decision against military men. At least we shall have to go in for a fighting man for Mayor, and for those who enjoy the odor of burning powder for members of the City Police. Though the rowdies are most in number, perhaps a West Point education, and a high degree of skill may prove too much for them. We shall await with interest, the news from Baltimore.

Reprints of English Books.

To the Editors of the New-York Daily Times:

Recently a friend of mine took the occasion of my father's visiting Europe to present his brother, who resided in Ireland, with a copy of the works of Lord BYRON; which copy was, on arriving at Liverpool, seized by the British Custom-House officers, and condemned as a "piratical print:" duty was tendered them, upon it but they refused.

Will you be kind enough to inform me whether a single copy of the works of an English author cannot, *because published in this country*, be sent by an American citizen to his friend in the United Kingdom, without being seized and condemned as a "piratical print," or whether the act of piracy lies with the publisher or the sender?

Yours, A SUBSCRIBER.

The English law and practice upon this subject are inflexible. No reprint of an English copyrighted book of any kind will be admitted into Great Britain upon any terms. Those of which the copyright has expired are, of course, admitted freely.

☞ Mr. THACKERAY dined with the "PRESS CLUB" at its regular monthly meeting at the Astor House on Saturday last. Quite a number of distinguished guests were present, and the occasion was one of marked enjoyment. But from the fact that, like all meetings of the Club, it was strictly private, we should be glad to chronicle, for the public interest, its proceedings.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

FISK'S METALLIC BURIAL CASES.—THE REPUTATION of this article is now so fully established as to require no further effort in making sales throughout all parts of the United States. During the short period since their first introduction, they have been used for the deposit of the remains of Mrs. Madison, John C. Calhoun, Senator Elmore, Gen. Campbell, Clerk of the House of Representatives, Gov. Young, of New-York, Gov. Whitcomb, of Indiana, Gov. Hill, of New-Hampshire, Robert Rantoul, and Mr. Fowler, of Massachusetts, Henry Clay and Daniel Webster, David Henshaw, formerly Secretary of the Navy; besides thousands of others in all parts of the United States. No better evidence can be presented of the estimation in which they are held than the fact that the sales have increased so rapidly within the last six months, as to require the enlargement of manufacturing facilities to double the original size, and still difficulty is found in supplying the demand. But the proprietors are again enlarging their works so as to make them fully adequate to the prompt filling of all their orders. Their sales rooms are still continued at No. 536 Broadway, where also Messrs. HUTLER & PUTNAM are located as Furnishing Undertakers for the retail business in this city. Application for rights to manufacture the article, or for the sale in the unoccupied parts of the United States, should be made to the subscribers.

W. M. RAYMOND & CO.

DRY GOODS AT A DISCOUNT.—THE LADIES OF Brooklyn, now have an opportunity of supplying their wants in rich Dress Goods at a much cheaper rate in their own city, than going to New-York for them. Messrs. JACOBS & BENNETT, No. 321 Fulton-st., proprietors of one of the most extensive and popular Dry Goods Stores of our sister city, will commence on MONDAY, Dec 6, to close out their entire stock, without reference to cost. This they are obliged to do, to enable them to carry out their design, in extending their establishment, to meet the wants of their rapidly increasing business. The extensions and improvements must necessarily be perfected before the opening of Spring trade, consequently, all the stock now on hand must be disposed of at any sacrifice, to enable them to commence early operations; and as their invitations to purchase are not confined to the ladies of Brooklyn, we think it would pay some of our economical housekeepers of New-York to cross the ferry and take a look at them.

ELEGANT DRY GOODS.—LADIES IN PURSUIT OF bargains in rich Shawls, Silks and seasonable dress goods, will please direct their steps towards Columbian Hall, No. 221 Grand-st., where they will find the most brilliant stock of fashionable Mantilla Velvets, ladies' Cloths, Merinos and Muslin de Laines, that our city affords. The stock of Shawls is immense, embracing every variety and style, from the most rich and costly Cashmeres to the cheapest styles of common woolens; while the assortment of elegant Silks is the most full and comprehensive ever offered in this country. In fact, in every department of the Dry Goods trade, Messrs. S. & M. E. TOWLE are prepared to offer extraordinary inducements to purchasers. Ladies intending to purchase new Shawls or Dresses for the holidays, are advised to visit Columbian Hall.

THE BAZAAR OF HOLIDAY PRESENTS, AT ROSE'S, No. 449 Broadway, where may be found every variety of toys, games and neat fancy articles, for the old and young, rich and poor. Prices distinctly marked on all articles, and so arranged as to afford every facility for selection, even among the crowd that daily throng his store for something new.

COATS, PANTS, VESTS.—AN ELEGANT COAT, A beautiful Vest, superb and fine fitting Pants, may be had at SMITH & RICE'S Tailoring and Clothing Establishment, No. 108 Fulton-st., at prices moderate enough to satisfy the most economical in town or country. Their reputation is established, and they require no newspaper puffs. Their customers do all their puffing.

IF YOU ARE IN SEARCH OF ANY KIND OF DRY Goods, do not forget to go to SANDERS & CO., No. 301 Grand-st., before purchasing. They are selling off their large and rich stock of Goods at various prices.

NEW FRUITS; ALSO SUGARS, TEAS AND COFFEES, AT GREAT BARGAINS.—The best of Dairy Butter at the lowest market prices. R. PARKER, Temperance Store, No. 241 Bowery, corner of Rivington-st.

THE NEW AMERICAN EXPERIMENT has shown that HASTINGS' COMPOUND SYRUP OF HARTSHORN has been the means of restoring numerous victims of Consumption, and the proprietor writes in a letter to a friend as follows, viz: "I not only recommend my HARTSHORN SYRUP, but I warrant it to cure. I warrant it to cleanse the Chyle, and purify it; 2 I warrant it to cure those complaints which retard the free circulation of the blood; I warrant it to open the internal and external pores of the body, and eject all the obnoxious particles which have accumulated in the system; I warrant it to be a never-failing remedy in night-sweats, dyspepsia, liver complaint, pains in the chest, and asthma; and I warrant it to arrest the formation of tubercles in the lungs, and to heal those already formed, so that persons in Consumption may take it with the most positive confidence of a cure; for its grand combined action is the Lungs, which it penetrates in all directions, purifying them of everything obnoxious in its progress, and which, if applied according to directions, it cannot fail to leave in a perfectly healthy condition." C. V. CLEVENER & CO., No. 21 Barclay-st., are the general Agents for Dr. HASTINGS in America, to whom all communications should be addressed.

NOVELTIES OF THE WORLD.—TURTLE CAN show you more Games at his Emporium, No. 245 Broadway, than you ever dreamed of. The last steamers have brought him the newest, the most original, the most entertaining, the most instructive, the most startling Games that England, Germany or France can produce. Gentlemen are only one item in his immense establishment of Imported Goods.

MOFFETT'S LAMP DEPOT.—IT IS QUITE A NECessity to visit this gentleman's depôt, at Nos. 139 and 141 Prince-st. A cotemporary states that "MOFFETT is the king of gas-fitters." We believe it, and his Gas Chandeliers, Girandoles, Pendants, Candlesticks, &c., &c., are fit for the palaces of princes. He is at all times prepared to furnish churches, hotels and private residences in a superior manner, at extremely moderate prices.—*Sunday Dispatch.*

SILKS! SILKS! SILKS!—CHEAPER SILKS THAN have ever been sold in New-York. PITCHCOCK & LEADBEATER, No. 247 Broadway, have just opened a splendid lot of Silks which they can offer very cheap. One elegant Wide watered silk, worth $1 a yard for $1 25, and other rich silks for 5c. a yard. Call and see them.

WHAT WE OVERHEARD.—WE OVERHEARD TWO lady friends conversing in this wise the other day: "Mrs. Prince, dear me, where did you purchase those beautiful Window Shades? How exquisitely they are painted, to be sure!" "I bought those decks of Shades," replied Mrs. Prince, "at GREASON'S—you know GREASON, who keeps the Window Shade Depot at No. 251 Greenwich-st., on Monday last. I never was so pleased with a bargain in my life before; they are good, cheap, and tasteful. You'd have to be cautious in how you praise them, or GREASON, the first speaker, "I shall visit GREASON right away, and buy a couple of pair. The man who can get up such fantastic Shades ought to be patronized by everybody. Good bye, Mrs. Prince, I am about to visit GREASON." The last we saw of our friend, she was wending her way towards No. 251 Greenwich-st.—*Sunday Dispatch.*

HOW MANY BRIGHT EYES GROW DIM.—HOW many soft cheeks grow pale, * * * and none can tell the cause that blighted their loveliness. Grief in many instances, has been known to produce the greatest changes in the growth and color of the hair. Baldness and grey hair is often the consequence of severe and deep affliction, and while nature causes these results, art has invented unprecedented and beneficial restoratives. Among these is the BOGLE'S HYPERION FLUID, for the benefit of the growth and beauty, and BOGLE'S PREMIUM ELECTRIC HAIR DYE, for dying the hair a jet black or dark brown color. Those in need may obtain these articles at the store of A. B. & D. SANDS, No. 100 Fulton-st.; GUERNIER, CLARK & CO., No. 273, and RICE & SMITH, No. 727 Broadway; WM. CAHILL & CO., No. 345 Pearl-st., and by the Druggists and Perfumers throughout the world.

THE BEST EVIDENCE THAT CAN BE ADDUCED IN favor of the efficaciousness of HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS prepared by Dr. C. M. JACKSON, is the unprecedented demand for them from all parts of the United, and although there may be many compounds proposed and represented as being worthy of a liberal patronage, yet we feel constrained to remark that the vast number of testimonials with which the worthy Doctor has been favored by persons of the highest character and respectability, who found it necessary to have recourse to his preparations, as testimony sufficiently conclusive, that a most effectual remedy for the almost immediate relief of those afflicted with that direful malady, Dyspepsia, has never been discovered. For sale in New-York by the sole agents, BERRY & CO., corner of Fulton and William-sts., and C. H. RING, corner of John-st and Broadway; A. DOOLITTLE, No. 141 Grand-st.; and by Mrs. HAYES, Brooklyn.

MOURNING CLOAKS.—BARTHOLOMEW & WEED, No 561 Broadway, have just received their December patterns for Cloaks These, with the prevailing patterns of the season, present the most fanciful variety, superior to all previously exhibited. A large assortment of full and second mourning Dress Goods. Also just received 50 pieces Lupins' best Bombazine at greatly reduced prices. Purchasers of Mourning Goods cannot fail to be suited: an examination of the stock is respectfully solicited. Please observe the name and number, NEW MOURNING STORE, BARTHOLOMEW & WEED, No. 561 Broadway, nearly opposite the Metropolitan Hotel, between Spring and Prince-sts.

FURS AT THE BAZAAR.—AS WAS ANTICIPATED, the ladies flock in crowds to GENIN'S BAZAAR for the purpose of examining the magnificent collection of Furs at that establishment. The superb Ermine, Sable, Stone Martin, Fitch and Chinchilla Muffs, Victorines, Tippets and Cuffs, are selling at prices hitherto unheard of, for Furs of equal beauty and fineness. Large additions have been made to the assortment the last few days, and it may be safely said that the various Furs recognized by taste and fashion, were never so brilliantly represented in New-York as they now are at GENIN'S BAZAAR, No. 513 Broadway, St. Nicholas Hotel.

THE HAT SEASON AT GENIN'S LOWER STORE seems as if it had just begun, so great is the demand for his Winter styles. The GENIN Felt Beaver seems to have charmed half the hat-wearing public, and the regular Winter style is the other half. These Hats are certainly the most brilliant specimens of taste and skill in the art of hatting that have appeared this season, at any price, and it may well provoke the astonishment of those who are not aware of the almost unlimited extent of GENIN'S business, that he can sell such Hats at $4 each.

GENIN,
No. 214 Broadway, opposite St. Paul's.

TRUST NOT TO IMPRESSIONS, AND REST NOT upon verbal or printed statements in any matter affecting your interests, when demonstrating can be had. Of the vast utility of SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES, proof can be furnished as clear and positive as of any problem in mathematics. We can give ocular demonstration of the perfection with which our machines do all kinds of sewing, and furnish unquestionable evidence of the liberal premiums secured by using them. Call and examine the machines and their work, at the office of I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 258 Broadway.

THAT ELEGANT VEST!—WHO DID MAKE THAT elegant vest? There is character and gentility in the very set of it; the material, too, is so beautiful! and the pattern in such good taste—who did make it? Well, it would be impudent and unjust to keep the secret. If you wish the counterpart, or the most exquisite coat, or the most perfectly fitting pants in New-York, at lower prices than you have ever been accustomed to, just take our advice and call on J. C. BOOTH, No. 126 Broadway, corner of Rector-st.

ACCOUNT BOOKS AND STATIONERY.—WE INvite the attention of merchants, manufacturers and others, who may require articles in our line, to our stock. We keep constantly on hand a good stock of well-ruled Account Books, and manufacture to order any style required. American, French and English Writing Papers, Envelopes, &c. Counting-rooms and offices furnished with stationery of a superior quality at moderate prices. Bill Heads, Cards, Circulars, &c., printed neatly.

CARE & HICKS,
Stationers, No. 31 Maiden Lane.

WELLS', FARGO & CO.'S CALIFORNIA EXPRESS.—We send our next regular Express by U. S. Mail Steamer GEORGIA, MONDAY, Dec. 6, at 2 P. M., in charge of JNO. J. KELLY, our own special messenger. Freight should be sent into our office by Saturday night, in waterproof order. No package should measure more than 5½ cubic feet, or weigh more than 125 lbs. Small parcels received until 9 o'clock the day the steamer sails.

WELLS, FARGO & CO., No. 16 Wall-st.

SELLING OFF AT REDUCED PRICES.—A LARGE and splendid stock of Silks, the richest imported this season, will be sold 20 per cent below auction prices. Also a large and elegant stock of Shawls, of every description, will be sold very cheap. Also, Velvets, Ladies' Cloths, Merinos, Paramattas, De Laines, Cloths, Cassimeres, Flannels, Blankets, &c. Ladies, call at Mr. BODINE'S before making your purchases; you will save money and get rich goods. No. 333 Grand-st., corner of Orchard.

THOUSANDS OF PERSONS IN PASSING THROUGH Fulton-st., are surprised at the constant commotion, and going to and from FREEMAN'S Hat Store, No. 20 Fulton-st., and to satisfy a natural curiosity they step in, and find that FREEMAN is selling a splendid Hat for the low price of $3 50. They go away after purchasing a Hat, satisfied that FREEMAN is selling more

The Lombardo-Venetian Kingdom.

From the Correspondence of the London Chronicle.

The value of the land in the Kingdom, with the number of proprietors and of population, necessarily vary in the several communes. The following are examples of some of the highest and lowest figures:

In Towns of Mine.	Value in Scudi.	Number of proprietors.	Popula-tion.
Castellana	12,565	3	143
Bernate	11,284	1	291
Frezzanellino	37,643	1	147
Vidardo	25,168	2	176

The result for the whole of the Lombardo-Venetian Kingdom, stands for a given period thus:

Population	4,506,000
Superficial area in perticbe	42,712 000
Number of proprietors in different communes	835,000
Estimated value in scudi, (as above stated)	210,851,000

An instructive pendant to the subject of education comes that of crime. The useful science of statistics, which is scarcely yet appreciated at its full value, even in England, is but imperfectly understood, and consequently little cultivated, in Austrian Italy. The returns, insufficient as they are, and often conflicting, remain always greatly in arrear of the times, so that, in matter of detail demonstrable by figures, one can only judge of the present by a somewhat distant and elapsed time. I give below a return of the heaviest crimes in the Government of Milan, at intervals of three years, down to 1838, since which year I have no means of obtaining particulars. Here it should be borne in mind that the population is 2,568,320, as already stated:

	1832	1835	1838
High treason	22	3	4
Open violence	42	48	59
Coining	22	14	48
Rape	7	7	4
Murder and manslaughter	13	1	2
Inflicting wounds	8	7	4
Dangerous exposure of children	3	5	4
Arson	16	13	22
Theft and betrayal of trust	1,121	600	867
Highway robbery	170	172	148
Swindling	6	4	21

The crime of duelling, which is still not unfrequent in continental countries, and remains, I believe, everywhere penal, I find of rare occurrence in Austrian Italy. During the years, extending from 1829 to 1838 inclusive, there was not a single instance of commitment for duelling, and the same may be said of the crime of bigamy.

Excluding from our consideration the ratio which crime bears to population, and looking simply at the proportion which the offences, above enumerated, bear to each other, the English reader, accustomed to judge of these matters by the experience of his own country, will not fail to be struck with the high number of crimes against the person, such as murder and manslaughter, inflicting wounds, open violence, &c., as compared with those against property, as theft, arson, &c., committed in Lombardy. This naturally raises in the mind the question, which I shall not here discuss, whether the Catholic dogma of effectual absolution may not have an influence with the ferocious, the vindictive, and the blood-thirsty, in unbridling the passions; the belief existing that if earthly justice may, by cunning or good luck, be evaded, heavenly justice will be satisfied by confession, payment and absolution.

The test of this would be a comparison of crimes against the person committed in Catholic countries—for instance, Spain, Portugal, Italy, &c—with Protestant countries, taking the proportionate per centage of these offences. Three varieties of crime in the above table are especially noticeable—high treason, coining, and highway robbery. For the first named offence—in our own country the highest known to the law—we find that, in the Government of Milan, not fewer than twenty-three persons suffered in the year 1832, three in 1835, and four in 1838. Is this, or is it not, an indication of arbitrary rule by Austria, and of discontent on the part of the people; or is it evidence of no more than the existence in Austrian Italy of a section of visionary political enthusiasts, with whose proceedings, overt and covert, the people have no real sympathy?

Canadian Items.

The Montreal Telegraph Company are extending their operations, having just opened offices at Gananoque and Napanee.... Two first class express freight steamers are to run at regular intervals between Hamilton and Ogdensburg.... The body of Mr. C. CHRISTIE was found dreadfully mutilated, lying on the road to Milton, a few days since. His horse was also dead beside him. It is presumed that his horse stumbled over a fallen tree, threw the deceased and kicked him. The press remarks that, on the whole, it is a mysterious case.... The *United Empire* says that ALBONI and SONTAG will sing in the large towns of Canada, and JULIEN with his band will visit them on his arrival.... The new steamer *Queen of the West*, is carrying deck passengers between Hamilton and Toronto for a York shilling each, and cabin passengers for half a dollar.... In the Toronto police report, of the 29th, we find the following: Two Yankees, named FREEMAN, were charged with passing bad money in the purchase of a pair of horses form a gentleman, named HENDERSON, residing at Port Hope. The horses were valued at £75, for which the prisoners paid $225 in cash, and a watch valued at $75. Shortly afterwards Mr HENDERSON found that the notes, which were from the Farmers' and Merchants' Banks of the District of Columbia, were of no value, the Banks having ceased to operate. He accordingly betook himself, hot-foot, to town; at 12 o'clock last night the parties were arrested, and bound over, in heavy securities, to appear in fourteen days for further examination.... More than twenty persons, according to the Montreal *Herald*, are shown, by the census, to exceed 100 years of age, the oldest of whom resides in the township of Grey, County of Simcoe—a patriarch of 115, who scaled the heights of Abraham with Gen. WOLFE, ninety-five years ago.... The Toronto *American*, of the 30th, says: On Tuesday last the mail stage upset a mile east of the village of Newcastle, Clarke, and Mr. KNAPP, of Port Hope, had his collar bone broken, and a gentleman from Lockport, U. S., was also seriously injured. It was snowing fast at the time of the accident.

HOMŒOPATHIC CONVENTION.—A number of physicians residing in Yates, Steuben and adjacent counties, assembled at Dundee, N. Y., on Friday last, and organized "The Union Homœopathic Medical Academy of the State of New-York," under the general law of 1846. The principal objects aimed at are mutual improvement, advancement of scientific and professional knowledge, the elevation of the standard of professional skill, regulation of the practice, and to grant diplomas to practitioners who have duly prepared themselves by study, attending lectures, &c., and to rid regular practitioners as well as the Homœopathic system, of responsibility for the acts or ignorance of incompetent or voluntary "doctors." The Academy, we have no doubt, will prove serviceable to the cause of medical science in this section, and advantageous to the public at large. The first regular meeting is to be held at Penn Yan on Wednesday the 5th of Jan. next.

☞ A vacant clerkship in the State Department was yesterday supplied by the elevation of Mr. G. BAILEY, who has for several years filled the position of a Messenger in that Department. This is carrying out the just and salutary principle of promotion by merit, for which Mr. Secretary EVERETT deserves credit.—*National Intelligencer, Dec. 4.*

The Cincinnati *Gazette* has the following: Mr. Frankenstein (brother of Godfrey N.) has been in town for several days, but leaves for the East this morning. The brother Frankenstein have been engaged for the 1st year in making a series of sketches of Niagara River from Black Rock to Lake Ontario, comprising more than one hundred views, and embracing all the seasons as well as moonlight scenes. The Frankensteins go to New-York next week, where they will spend the Winter and Spring in painting their magnificently-designed panorama.

The dwelling house of Aaron Furbush, three miles east of Schoharie, on Barton Hill, was entered and robbed sometime between Saturday and Monday morning last, of $2,670. Mr. F. with his wife, left home on Sunday morning, leaving in a chest in the house the sum of $3,000. The above mentioned sum of $2,670, was in bills of various banks, and $330 in specie, which was not taken, but was found in the chest on Monday.

[illegible] of Luther Corse, of Dover, N. H., 12 [illegible] asked permission of his father to go [illegible] the father refused. The son [illegible] took a halter, tied it to a [illegible] in which situation he was found [illegible] not until life was quite extinct. It is [illegible] that the boy intended to commit suicide, [illegible] his father for refusing him permission to

[illegible] four splendid gray Shanghae fowls [illegible] at Adams & Co.'s express office in this [illegible] destined for England. They were bred by [illegible] of Melrose, Mass., and are sold to [illegible] of Aldborough, Suffolk County, England, [illegible] ing, or $300. They are very large, and their [illegible] are beautiful.

[illegible] afternoon an Irish woman named [illegible] was walking on the track of the Fitchburg [illegible] the Tube Works in Somerville, Mass., [illegible] by a train and instantly killed.

At Schoharie, N. Y., on Friday, the Steam Saw Mill and Turning Machine of Jonas Kilmer, was destroyed by fire. Loss total; insurance about $4,000.

TOYS AND FANCY GOODS.

WHOLESALE at the old establishment, No. 83 Division-st., where a large and new assortment, just imported, can be had at the lowest cash prices. Country dealers' orders punctually attended to. T. J. JONES, importer of Toys and Fancy Goods.

WRITING, BOOK-KEEPING, &c.—Class-rooms No. 337 Broadway, near Walker-st. Hours of instruction, 9 A. M. to 9 P. M. The design of "FOSTER'S Commercial Institute" is to furnish young gentlemen who have completed their general education, as we l as adults, who are seeking mercantile employment, an opportunity of attaining, without loss of time, a practical knowledge of those branches which are essential to success in the active concerns of life. Writing, Book-keeping, and Commercial Arithmetic, are taught by Mr. FOSTER upon sound and indisputable principles, to the entire exclusion of the modern "six or twelve lesson" charlatanry; and students are qualified to discharge the duties of the counting-house in an expeditious and superior manner.

Gentlemen who are *familiar with the details of business*, may attain, under Mr. FOSTER'S instruction, a competent knowledge of the principles of double entry in the short space of one week.

THE CINCINNATI GAZETTE—One of the most widely-circulated commercial papers in the West, published by the CINCINNATI GAZETTE CO., is received daily at the Advertising House of W. H. M'DONALD, No. 102 Nassau-st., corner of Ann, where Advertisements are received and contracted for at the lowest rates. As a medium for Business Advertisements it is not excelled by any beyond the Alleghany Mountains.

THE EYES.—DR. WHEELER'S office, No. 28 Barclay-st., for the successful treatment of diseases of the Eye, and the insertion of Artificial Eyes, imported from Paris. Near sightedness restored, and Chronic Inflammation of the Eye-lids, however long standing, can be completely cured. Office hours, 8 A.M. till 3 P.M.

WANTED.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young Woman, as Chambermaid and Waiter; or would be willing to do general housework, for a small family. The best of city references given. Call at No. 156, 28th-st., between 7th and 8th-aves., upper floor, front room. Will receive calls for two days.

SITUATION WANTED—As an Engineer, by a man just returned from California where he has been employed for the last three years in putting up and running engines. Best of reference will be given. Address H. B. H., at this office.

SITUATION WANTED, by an industrious, well recommended young woman to do general housework. Is a good plain cook, and first rate washer and ironer, and is willing to make herself generally useful. Call at 191½ Bowery.

SITUATION WANTED—By a very industrious, tidy young woman, to do general housework; is a good plain cook and first rate washer and ironer—willing to make herself useful and give the best City reference. Call at No. 191½ Bowery.

SITUATION WANTED—As cook, and to wash and iron, or to do the housework of a private family, by a very experienced girl, with excellent City reference. Call at No. 74, 6th-av., in the book-store.

SITUATION WANTED—As Salesman in a Wholesale or Retail Carpet store by a young man who has had ten years experience. Can give good City reference. Address J. B., at this office.

WANTED—Ten men of good address, to sell several articles wanted in every family. Agents can make $5 per day; also a man with $500, to take an interest in a depôt in Boston—may make $1,500 per annum. Call at No. 317 Bowery, from 9 until 2 o'clock, or send one dollar, and samples will be forwarded to any part of the United States.

WANTED—A situation by a respectable young Woman, to Cook, Wash and Iron, and is a good baker. Good city reference from her last situation, where she has lived over four years. Call at No. 124 West 33d-st., between 6th and 7 h-ave.

GERMAN YOUNG WOMAN—Who speaks English, wishes a situation to take care of children, or to do general housework. Can be seen for two days at No. 162 Houston st, rear building.

A LADY wishes a situation as Seamstress in a respectable family. Reference given. Address E. R, office of this paper.

A YOUNG LADY desires a few pupils in Music. Address W., at this office.

$2,500.—THE ADVERTISER, a young man of business qualifications, wishes to form a connection with some house doing business in New-York, and invest the above, or a larger amount. Communications addressed to S. S. S., office of the *Times*, stating where an interview can be had, will meet with attention.

BOARDING.

TO LET, WITH OR WITHOUT BOARD.—To a gentleman and his wife, or two single gentleman, pleasant rooms furnished, or unfurnished, in a private family, and a new house in West 36th-st., near 8th ave. References exchanged. Address W., Box No. 3,983, Post Office.

BOARDING.—A suite of rooms on the second floor of the four-story brown stone-front house No. 57 West 23d-st., (near the 6th-av.,) to be let, together or separately, with Board. The house is furnished with all the modern improvements.

BOARDING.—A private family, residing in one of the pleasantest locations in Brooklyn, within a short distance of either ferry, could accommodate two gentlemen with comfortable rooms and partial board. Apply at No. 213 State-st., Brooklyn.

BOARDING.—Two gentlemen may obtain good rooms with partial board, in a private family, a few minutes walk from the ferries. Inquire at No. 18 Clinton-st., Brooklyn.

DESIRABLE BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A large front Parlor with Bedroom and Clothespress, in second story of a pleasant house in Hicks-st., near South Ferry, to Let, unfurnished. Also one Room in third story. Reference exchanged. Address E. S., Brooklyn P. O.

TWO PARLORS AND BED-ROOMS TO LET, WITH BOARD.—Also, single rooms for gentlemen, with use of bath, hot and cold water, at No. 48 Franklin-st.

TRAVELERS TO HAVANA.—Persons visiting Havana will find a genteel, comfortable, and agreeable boarding place at the HOTEL DE COLON, kept by SEÑORA DE ALMY, at *Calle del Inquisidor*, No. 36, *Esquina La De Luz*, (No. 36 Inquisidor, corner of Luz-street.) Mrs. ALMY is an American lady, long resident in Havana. Guests at her house may rely on every attention Americana especially will experience the advantages of a residence where their own language is spoken.

MAGNETIC POWDERS.

THE HOUSEKEEPER'S PLAGUES.—Rats and Mice in the cellars, and bed-bugs, roaches and fleas above, are among the most trying annoyances to which ladies are subjected. Probably if convinced that LYON'S PILLS and POWDER would infallibly rid them of the vermin and the insects, they would lose no time in procuring the remedies. They may be assured that such is the fact, and that the best thing they can do is, go to LYON'S depot No 424 Broadway, and purchase a couple of flasks of the Magnetic Powder and two boxes of Pills for the vermin.

HOLIDAY ADVERTISING

IN ALL THE CITY PAPERS, and also in the various Cities, Towns and Villages in the vicinity of the City. A list of which best suited for holiday cards, is prepared specially for the occasion at the Newspaper Advertising House of WM. H. McDONALD, No 102 Nassau-st., corner of Ann st. Advertising also attended to in every paper of any worth throughout the Union and Canadas. Brooklyn, Williamsburg and Jersey City papers will have the advertisements in on the same day the order is given, if left early during the forenoon.

W. H. McDONALD'S GENERAL NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING HOUSE, No. 102 NASSAU-ST., (corner of Ann.)

Advertisements inserted at the very lowest rates in any paper in the United States or Canadas.

The very best papers are received by mail daily and kept for reference, and copies of each furnished to advertisers.

The fullest authority and recommendation, over the written signatures of the publishers of the leading daily and weekly papers, will be shown to those who require it.

Merchants who may have heretofore given their advertising to irresponsible persons, and have been disappointed in its results, are informed, that in dealing with ME no payment is required till the advertiser is satisfied that his orders have been properly attended to.

My books, the columns of the papers, &c., will show that I am doing nearly all the New-York advertising that is being done in the leading papers from Canada to California.

W. H. McDONALD.

GRASS VALLEY GOLD MINING COMPANY.—J. WINCHESTER, President. Capital $250,000.—Shares, $200; half-shares, $100.

The rich Quartz claims owned by the Company exceed 400 in number, covering a surface of 100 acres, in the richest and most desirable part of Grass Valley. The Machinery, which is the most approved and powerful of any yet manufactured, is calculated to pulverize one hundred tons per day. The machinery is on the ground. The whole of the property is paid for, and the Company free from debt. A few Shares of the Stock for sale at par. Pamphlets, containing the Charter, By-Laws, Maps, &c., may be obtained at the Office; if by mail, inclose two three cent stamps. Address, postage paid, with remittance for stock, (in drafts on New-York, or current funds, to

R. J. RICHARDS, Sec. etary, No. 107 Fulton-st., N. Y.

Where specimens of the gold bearing Quartz may be seen from 10 to 3 o'clock.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.—The Subscriber is now selling Watches at retail at the following remarkably low prices, being much less than any other house:

Fine Gold Lepine Watches, 4 holes jewelled	$25 00
Fine Gold Detached Levers, full jewelled	20 00
Gold Enameled Watches, for Ladies	25 00
Gold Hunting Watches, for Ladies	25 00
Gold Hunting Patent Levers, for Gentlemen	50 00
Silver Patent Levers	$16 00 to 20 00
Silver Detached Levers	12 00 to 20 00

Gold Hunting Watches, which run eight days; Gold Hunting Watches, which run fifteen days; Gold Watches in magic cases, which change into three different Watches; Gold Watches which wind up and set without any key.

Also, Cooper's Duplex Watches, in hunting-cases, splendid pocket Chronometers, and all other styles of Watches, at equally low prices. Also, all kinds of Jewelry and Silver Ware, at much less than the usual prices.

GEO. C. ALLEN, Importer of Watches and Jewelry, wholesale and retail, No. 11 Wall-st., (up stairs,) near Broadway, formerly at No. 51 Wall-st.

THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the title and firm of A. B. MILLER & CO., was THIS DAY dissolved by mutual consent. ABRAHAM B. MILLER,

NEW-YORK, Dec. 4, 1852. ADRIAN B. MILLER.

The Clinton Hotel for the future will be conducted by ABRAHAM B. MILLER, who is alone authorized to settle the business of the late firm.

MRS. WALLER, formerly of 446 Broadway, having formed a partnership and removed to No. 486 Broadway, corner Broome-st., respectfully solicits a continuance of patronage from her former patrons and the public generally, at their new establishment, where they in end to continue and enlarge the business of Ladies and Children outfitting in all its branches. The business will be hereafter conducted under the firm of WALLER & BURR.

RICH, PLAIN AND SUBSTANTIAL FURNITURE.—H. STONEY invites the attention of the patronizers of the above to examine the styles, quality and prices of his warehouse in Broadway; also, his plain, substantial Mahogany and Walnut Furniture at his store No. 84 6th av. Every article guaranteed best quality.

HENRY STONEY, No. 536 Broadway, and No. 84 6th-av.

TO AUCTIONEERS.—The Boston *Daily Journal*, the Philadelphia *Pennsylvania Enquirer*, and Baltimore *American*, the three Papers having the largest commercial circulation in the respective cities in which they are published. Advertising in either or all of them can be done at the advertising house of W. H. M'DONALD, 102 Nassau-street, corner of Ann-street, at the very lowest office rates.

FINE FURS.—MONARQUE, OF NO. 238 BOWERY, solicits the patronage of the Ladies to his rich and elegant styles of Furs, comprising in part of Martin, Mink, Fitch, Lynx and Sweitch. Martin Victorines, Muffs and Cuffs. Save your time and money and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere, at the old establishment, No. 238 Bowery.

TO UNHAPPY WIVES AND HUSBANDS.—The undersigned, having had great experience in divorce cases, hereby tenders his services to those persons who desire to be relieved from the bonds of matrimony and to become again eligible for marriage. Confidential communications are promptly attended to. Apply at MARTIN VAN HOVENBURGH, Attorney and Counsellor at Law, No. 134 Broome st., 2d door from Bowery Bank.

$25 REWARD.—Stop Thief! Stolen from the house of HENRY REDELL, North Bergen, New-Jersey, on the 1st of December, $21 in specie and $26 in bills. The thief is a boy about 17 years of age, has a large scar on his face extending from his eye to his mouth, black hair, blue eyes, nose very red. HENRY REDELL, North Bergen, N. J.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

ORATORY, A POEM

DELIVERED BEFORE THE Literary Societies of the New-York University, June, 1852. By E. DELAFIELD SMITH. Price, 25 cents. Just published by CHARLES SCRIBNER, No. 145 Nassau-st., New-York

PUBLISHED THIS DAY.

STORIES OF WATERLOO. By W. H. MAXWELL, Esq., author of "The Bivouac," "Hector O'Halloran," "The Adventures of Capt. Blacke," &c. Price 25 cents.

"This is probably the best work that the lamented Maxwell ever wrote. The characters, incident and plot, are of an exciting and thrilling description, and well calculated to work upon the feelings of the most heroic. It is emphatically a novel, full of the spirit of romance. Many of the scenes are of a nature to excite the sympathy to such an extent as to cause the reader to forget he is merely perusing a novel, and to imagine himself in the midst of the melancholy situations therein pictured. We assure our readers that we have never met with a more rare or charming combination of fact and fiction, than are to be found in the delightful pages of 'The Stories of Waterloo.'"—*Weekly Dispatch.*

"The stirring and touching scenes in this work, as well as interesting episodes it contains, will cause it to be perused with constant interest."—*Literary Gazette.*

"This novel is full of interest well maintained, and of scenes well described."—*U. S. Gazette.*

Just published, "MINNIE GREY; OR, WHO IS THE HEIR?" By the author of "Amy Lawrence," "Stanfield Hall," &c. Beautifully illustrated. Price 50 cents.

Also, "THE BIVOUAC; OR, THE RIVAL SUITORS." By W. H. MAXWELL, author of "Stories of Waterloo," with beautiful illustrations. Price 50 cents.

Published and for sale by

GARRETT & CO., No. 23 Ann-st.

DAVIES' SYSTEM OF MATHEMATICS, FOR SCHOOLS, ACADEMIES AND COLLEGES, in three parts.

Part I.

THE ARITHMETICAL COURSE FOR SCHOOLS.

1. DAVIES' PRIMARY TABLE-BOOK. 24mo. 12½ cents.
2. DAVIES' FIRST LESSONS IN ARITHMETIC. 24mo. 20 cents.
3. DAVIES' SCHOOL ARITHMETIC. 18mo. 38 cents. (Key to Davies' School Arithmetic.)
4. DAVIES' GRAMMAR OF ARITHMETIC. For the use of Teachers. 31 cents.

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THE ACADEMIC COURSE.

1. DAVIES' UNIVERSITY ARITHMETIC. 1 vol. 12mo. 75 cents. (Key to Davies' University Arithmetic.
2. DAVIES' PRACTICAL MATHEMATICS. 1 vol. 12mo. $1
3. DAVIES' PRACTICAL ALGEBRA. 1 vol. 12mo. 75 cents. (Key to Davies' Elementary Algebra.)
4. DAVIES' ELEMENTARY GEOMETRY AND TRIGONOMETRY. $1.
5. DAVIES' ELEMENTS OF SURVEYING. 1 vol. 8vo. $1 50.
6. DAVIES' LOGIC AND UTILITY OF MATHEMATICS. 1 vol. 8vo. $1 50.

Part III.

THE COLLEGIATE COURSE.

1. DAVIES' BOURDON'S ALGEBRA. 1 vol. 8vo. $1 50.
2. DAVIES' LEGENDRE'S GEOMETRY AND TRIGONOMETRY. $1 50.
3. DAVIES' ANALYTICAL GEOMETRY. 1 vol. 8vo. $1 50.
4. DAVIES' DESCRIPTIVE GEOMETRY. 1 vol. 8vo. $2 00.
5. DAVIES' SHADES, SHADOWS AND PERSPECTIVE. 1 vol. 8vo. $2 50.
6. DAVIES' DIFFERENTIAL AND INTEGRAL CALCULUS. 1 vol 8vo. $1 50.

Published by A. S. BARNES & CO., No. 51 John-st.

THE ROMANCE OF THE SEASON.

D. APPLETON & CO., No. 200 Broadway, PUBLISH THIS DAY—BASIL. A Story of Modern Life. By W. WILKIE COLLINS, Author of "Antonina," etc., etc. 1 vol. 12mo. Paper cover, 50 cents; Cloth, 75 cents.

This is a remarkable book, which has made quite a sensation in England, and bec me one of the noted works of the season. The author writes with a strong and vigorous pen, and very impressively sets before the reader the irresistible influence of wealth and station in English Social Life.

D. A. & CO. HAVE JUST PUBLISHED,

SECOND SERIES OF ESSAYS FROM THE LONDON TIMES. 1 vol. 18mo. Cloth 50 cents.

HOME SCENES AND HEART TRIALS. By GRACE AGUILAR. 12mo. Cloth, 75 cents; Paper, 50 cents.

A SHABBY GENTEEL STORY, and other tales. By WM. M. THACKERAY. 1 vol. 16mo. Cloth, 50 cents.

NEARLY READY.

THE LOFTY AND THE LOWLY; OR, GOOD IN ALL AND NONE ALL GOOD. By MARIA J. MCINTOSH. 2 vols. 12mo.

SUITABLE FOR LIBRARIES.

EVANS & BRITTAN, No. 697 Broadway, corner of 4th-st., have received valuable English editions of the following works:

SCOTT'S NOVELS, Abbotsford edition, 12 vols half morocco, superbly illustrated.

SCOTT'S POEMS, 12 vols., 12mo., half calf.

PICTORIAL HISTORY OF ENGLAND, 11 vols, half Russia.

PENNY ENCYCLOPEDIA, 16 vols., cloth and half Russia.

TURNER'S RIVER SCENERY, 24 Plates.

THE NATIONAL GALLERY OF PICTURES, 2 vols., quarto.

BURNS, MOORE, BYRON, HEMANS, and a large variety of Authors in fine editions.

SCHOOL BOOKS! SCHOOL BOOKS!

A. S. BARNES & CO., Wholesale dealers in Books and Stationery, and publishers of the National Series of Standard School Books, (No. 51 John-st., cor. of Dutch,) New-York.

Booksellers and Country Merchants will find our assortment of School, Classical and Miscellaneous Books and Stationery, very complete and offered upon the most reasonable terms. A. S. BARNES & CO., No 51 John-st.

A NEW DIARY AND POCKET-BOOK FOR 1853—For sale by CHARLES B. NORTON, No. 71 Chambers-st.

MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE—A practical treatise never before published. Twenty-five cents a copy, free of postage. Sold by STRINGER & TOWNSEND, No. 222 C. HARRIOT, No. 423½ Broadway; and by the author, M. LAMONT, physician and surgeon, No. 42 Reade-st., corner of Broadway, N. Y., where he treats all these complaints, from 12 M. till 8 P. M.

HARDWARE.

COOKING AND PARLOR STOVES, OF THE MOST APPROVED PATTERNS, for sale low, by the subscriber. WM. CLARKE,

No. 9 Carmine-st., (four doors above Bleecker.)
No. 328 Hudson-st., (two doors above Vandam.)
No. 153 6th-av., (three doors above 13th-st.)
No. 209 8th-av. (three doors above 20th st.)

N. B.—Stoves repaired and put up.

AUSTRALIA AND CALIFORNIA GOODS.—Merchants, Companies and individuals fitting out for these markets can find a full and complete assortment of Miner's Tools, Picks, Shovels, Hardware, Cutlery, Edge Tools, Firearms, &c., at the old stand of CHARLES S LITTLE, Nos. 33 and 34 Fulton-st.

FAIRBANKS' PATENT PLATFORM AND COUNTER SCALES—Improved in quality and reduced in price. Adapted to every required operation of weighing. For sale in all their varieties by FAIRBANKS & CO., No. 89 Water-st.

CUTLERY, &c.—Sets of Ivory and Dessert Knives and Forks, and Knives only, Tea Trays, Polished Shovels and Tongs, Fire Stands, &c., wholesale and retail by C. S. LITTLE, Nos. 33 and 34 Fulton-st.

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DOLLS! DOLLS! DOLLS! BALLS! BALLS! BALLS! made only by New-York Rubber Company, consisting of a great variety of INDIA RUBBER DOLL HEADS of all sizes and of FULL LENGTH RUBBER DOLLS and BALLS in great variety, viz:

Bat Balls, all sizes	
Arabasque Parlor Balls, all sizes; (will not break windows or looking glasses)	
Fancy Color Balls, all sizes.	do. do.
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These Balls, (excepting the Bat Ball) are a new and beautiful article, intended for parlor and indoor play, and no parlor should be without them if exercises and health in Winter are desirable. Sold at retail by the Toy dealers generally, by the dozen at all the Rubber stores and wholesale Toy houses, and by the case only at the depot of the Company, No 43 Maiden-Lane (up stairs.)

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THE DERBY BUILDING and LUMBER COMPANY have on hand and are receiving the above articles, made in the most approved style, and are from the best kiln-dried Lumber, which they will furnish on reasonable terms to all who may favor them with their patronage. Depot, No. 4 Railroad Building, corner of Canal and Centre-sts.

OAK HILL CEMETERY.

LOTS, CONTAINING 320 FEET, SELLING FOR $25 in these grounds. The steamer THOMAS E. HULSE leaves the foot of Jay (touching at Hammond-st. each way) EVERY MORNING, at 8 o'clock, for the Cemetery, returning at 2 o'clock in the afternoon.

EDWARD H. SENIOR, Agent, No. 75 Carmine-st.

DUST, AIR AND WATER.

MATHEWSON'S PATENT WEATHER STRIP will make your doors and French windows tight at the bottom, make a great saving in fuel, keep your house warm, clean, dry and comfortable. Only office, No. 480 Broadway, near Grand-street.

OFFICE NO. 59 BROADWAY.—ADAMS & CO'S U. S MAIL EXPRESS, for CALIFORNIA, OREGON, and the SANDWICH ISLANDS, via the Isthmus of Panama, in charge of a Special Messenger to destination.—Per United States Mail Steamer GEORGIA, on MONDAY, Dec. 6, 1852.

Our next regular Express for California, etc., will leave as above, per U. S Mail Steamer GEORGIA, on MONDAY, Dec. 6, at 2 o'clock P. M., for Aspinwall, Navy Bay, direct.

All Freight for this Express, must be delivered to us, with Invoices, before the day of sailing, to enable us to comply with the Government order for cording and sealing.

Small Parcels will be received until 1 o'clock, on day of steamer's departure.

No charge to shippers by this line for Custom House Fees, or Consular Certificates.

No package should exceed 125 pounds weight, or 5½ feet cubic measurement, and everything must be in Water-proof condition, or it will be at owner's risk.

ADAMS & CO., No. 59 Broadway.

LET THE WORLD TAKE NOTICE—The *New-York Rezeitle* for this week, will present a large engraved illustration of the "Old Bravery" at the Five Points, to be followed up with other illustrations of the most peculiar spots in that noted locality. Also, numerous minor comic cuts, and the attractive story of "The Romantic Adventures in Priva'e Life of Miss Penelope Penwiper," by a lady of Newbern, N. C.; Editorials; Smart Sayings; Hits at the Times, and everything readable. Office of publication, No. 47 Ann-st., New-York. For sale everywhere—three cents a copy; mail subscribers, one dollar a year.

WONDERFUL.—CHARLES HINKLEY, the most celebrated Clairvoyant in New-York, continues to draw crowds of those who have absent friends that they wish to hear from; or if they have lost or had their property stolen, it can be discovered. And all diseases cured, if possible, at his Clairvoyant rooms, No. 780 6th-st., between Avenue D and Lewis-st. Open from 9 to 11 A. M., and 2 to 4 P. M., daily, Sundays excepted. Charge, 50 cents for Ladies, $1 for Gentlemen.

DRY GOODS.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES!—IMMENSE BARGAINS IN DRY GOODS.—HITCHCOCK & LEADBEATER, No. 347 Broadway, corner of Leonard-st., have just purchased at auction, a large stock of

SILKS, SHAWLS, DELAINES, MERINOES, Paramattas, Cashmeres, Scotch and French Plaids, and every other kind and style of Fall and Winter Dry Goods, which they are prepared to offer

50 PER CENT. LOWER

than any other establishment in New-York. We cannot enumerate one half the great bargains we offer, but would invite attention to a few

ELEGANT DRESS SILKS, 6s. ₱ yard.
SHAWLS, FROM 10s EACH, UPWARD.
BEAUTIFUL DELAINE, $1 a DRESS.
FRENCH MERINO, 5s. ₱ yard.
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EQUALLY CHEAP AND DESIRABLE.

GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHINGS, a large stock always on hand.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

STRAKOSCH METROPOLITAN EMPORIUM, NO. 629 BROADWAY, AND NORTH MAIN-ST., Springfield, Mass.

SARLES & ADEY,

Dealers in Piano-Fortes, and Music Publishers,

Respectfully invite public inspection of their extensive and carefully selected stock of Piano-Fortes and Sheet Music.

FIRTH, POND & Co.'s Pianos, so justly celebrated for the elegance of their construction, richness and durability of tone.

The beautiful Iron Piano-Fortes. The First Premiums of the American Institute have been awarded to these Instruments, at the late Fair in Castle Garden.

The Grand Square Piano, with antique carvings, unrivalled for beauty in design and sweetness of tone, manufactured by the celebrated house of KNABE & GUEHLE, of Baltimore.

The magnificent and powerful-toned Pianos, style a la Parisian, from the well known manufactory of G. N. SCHERR, Philadelphia.

Those about purchasing Pianos should visit this establishment. The Instruments are offered at the lowest cash prices of the makers

MELODEONS AND SEBAPHINES,

With patent reeds and late improvements from the best makers.

T. GILBERT & CO'S PIANO FORTE WAREROOMS, No 333 Broadway, corner of Anthony st., second floor. T. G & Co are daily adding to the extensive assortment of instruments in their New York rooms. They have pianos, with or without the celebrated æolian, to suit purchasers from all sections of the country, both as regards price and quality. The superiority of their instruments has long been beyond question, and as to prices, T. G. & Co. urgently invite a comparison between theirs and those of any other manufacturer in the Union, confidently believing that from the peculiar facilities possessed by them they are enabled to counterplay all competition. Second-hand pianos taken in exchange, or bought for cash. A large assortment of second-hand pianos always on hand, at prices from $50 up. Pianos, with or without the æolian, to let. GILBERT'S boudoir or cottage pianos, for small rooms, PRINCE'S & CARHART'S melodeons, at low prices.

HORACE WATERS, Sole Agent.

NEW ORGAN FOR TRINITY CHURCH, SAN FRANCISCO.—This instrument, built to order for the above Church, by Mr. GEORGE JARDINE, of this City, is now completed. It is of the largest class, containing three ranks of keys, thirty stops, and two stops on pedals, &c., and it will remain for public inspection, on MONDAY, TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, at the Manufactory, No. 548 Pearl-st., near Broadway. Clergymen, Professors and Amateurs are especially invited.

ÆOLIAN PIANOS, and others, by HALLETT, DAVIS & CO., Boston, always to be found in extensive assortment at the spacious Music store and warerooms of the subscribers. Also, New-York and other Pianos, ranging in price from $150 to $400. Carhart's and Prince's Melodeons, Musical Mechanidize, of every kind wholesale and retail.

Also, second-hand Pianos at $25, $35, $40, $50, $60, $75, $90, $110, $125, to $225 each.

GOULD & BERRY,
No. 297 Broadway, Music Publishers.

PIANOS—Two new and valuable rosewood Pianos of 6⅔ and 7 octaves, warranted, and for sale at bargains. Also, 2 second-hand Pianos at 25, 40, 75, 100, 125 and 150 dollars. Also, watches, jewelry, cigars, soaps, books, silks, &c. Cash advances for short periods on pianos, watches, and merchandise generally.

I. F. JONES, No. 52 Ann-st., 2d floor.

PIANO FORTES—The best assortment of Pianos in this city can be seen at the Warerooms of LINCOLN & THOMPSON, No. 441 Broadway, including Hallet, Davis & Co's celebrated Æolian Pianos, of new and much approved scales, acknowledged superior to any other in the market. Also, a large variety from other distinguished New-York and Boston makers. Gilbert's and other second-hand with and without the Æolian, at various prices.

LINCOLN & THOMPSON, No. 441 Broadway.

MESSRS. LIGHTE & NEWTON, No. 22 Canal-st., in consequence of the increased demand and unrivaled popularity of their PIANO-FORTES, have extended their business, and are now prepared to offer to their friends, and those wishing a superior instrument, an extensive assortment, in plain and ornamented cases, of modern style, from 6½ to 7½ octave. Second-hand Pianos taken in exchange. Broadway Ware-rooms, No. 423.

P. LYNCH, Manufacturer of PIANO-FORTES, No. 559 Broadway, where may be found an assortment of Pianos of 6½ and 7 octaves, of superior tone and finish, made in the best possible manner, and warranted in every respect. Second-hand Pianos for sale and to let, also taken in exchange. Tuning, repairing, &c., punctually attended to. P. LYNCH, No. 559 Broadway, up stairs, near Prince-st.

PIANO-FORTES.—The finest assortment of Piano-Fortes in the city may be found at the spacious warerooms of N. P. E. CURTIS & CO., No. 447 Broadway, consisting of George How's celebrated American Patent Action Pianos, T. Gilbert and Co.'s popular Æolian Pianos, Gilbert's and others' Boudoir. Also, a variety of new and second-hand Pianos for sale and to let. No. 447 Broadway.

J. & C. FISCHER, (late NUNNS & FISCHER,) Manufactory and Warerooom, No.

POLITICAL DOCUMENTS.

VIRGINIA AND THE NEXT ADMINISTRATION.

Great Democratic Festival at Richmond.

A great Democratic Festival was held at Richmond, Va., on the 1st inst., in honor of the election of General Pierce to the Presidency. At the dinner, the following letters were read from invited guests who were unable to attend; we copy them, as indicative of the views entertained in influential quarters, concerning the character of the contest just closed:

From Henry A. Wise, Esq.

RICHMOND, Va., Nov. 30, 1852.

GENTLEMEN: A bereavement withholds my acceptance of your invitation to dine to-morrow with the Democracy of this City; but I tender to you my most cordial congratulations on the event which you meet to celebrate.

The election of two eminent and worthy men to the two highest offices in the Government, is [illegible] of the Democratic party is important; but the triumph is complete in respects, when, in addition to the success of the men, and of a sound republican platform, we estimate the homage paid to our cause by the most elite of our political adversaries. Their homage hallows our victory. We have not only conquered, but actually won over a host of our former opponents themselves. They have been *compelled* to bow to the supremacy of our principles and to acknowledge the *necessity* of our triumph. The nation has sunk their party at the polls in vindicating its own sense of self preservation against the dangers thrown up by political combined with *fanatical* agitation.

There is now but *one* party in the United States, and that is the *Democratic Republican*. The only remains of the other party, lately existing, is but one faction which is the residuum of a total and overwhelming defeat. The Union of the country, its great strength and security, reposes on the patriotism of the people. This is our main cause of rejoicing.

But, gentlemen, in an hour like this, let us remember, not only to be magnanimous, not to exult overmuch, but to *exult* ourselves; and let us commence at once to be cautious to *secure* the victory—the splendid and the precious victory we have gained. We can do so only by fortifying all the political virtues of which we boast, both as patriots and patriots. We must adhere to the principles of our faith and the solemn pledges we have made before the nation and the world; we must prefer and promote the men of merit; we must defend the Constitution, and every right and law, and institution under it; and, in our own party organization and in our administration of policy, we must maintain *e unity* in order to obtain an efficiency of action; and we must act decisively, without fear, and without hypocrisy, in the straight line of a stern duty. I give you:

Faith and Trust in the People—Firmness and Truth in their trustees, servants, agents and representatives!

Yours, truly, HENRY A. WISE.

From Ex-President Tyler.

SHERWOOD FOREST, Nov. 29, 1852.

GENTLEMEN: It would afford me true pleasure to avail myself of your kind invitation to unite with the Democratic party of the City of Richmond, in their proposed celebration of the 1st of Dec.; but the state of my health, which admonishes an abstinence from scenes of excitement, forbids. I can only express my hearty participation in the motives and objects which have dictated your social gathering. The political triumph which has lately been achieved, I regard as equivalent to a second retification of the Constitution. The majority of the States and of the people have announced, in thunder-tones, their resolution to abide by and sustain its compromises; while that same voice has declared the principles which were canonized in the election of Mr. JEFFERSON, however sneered at by the mere *expediency-men* as Virginia abstractions, to be the only true and safe principles on which the Government can be administered. Nor is it the least gratifying feature in this result, that the Northern and North-Western States, by a popular vote potential in itself for the decision of the contest, have nobly taken their stand on the same platform with ourselves, thereby leaving the field of battle strewed all over with dead and dying *isms*, (if I may be permitted to a new expression) which have so long sought to disturb the public peace. Well may we rejoice, therefore, in a victory so auspicious to the well-being of the country. With the evidence thus furnished of undying attachment to the Union, by the States and by the people, the prospects of the future rise up before us in all the sublimity of true glory. This confederated Republic may be regarded as the herald of the era of a new civilization, to be accomplished without force and without violence, by the silent, but all powerful working of its example; an era which makes industry more potent than the sword; and commercial enterprize engaged in the free interchange of the productions of labor, untrammelled by restrictions and power. Antiquated notions thus go down to the same grave with the feudality which gave them existence; and the altars of humanity, attended by pure worshippers, will rise up in every direction. Such, we may confidently hope, are some of the rich fruits which will crown our success, and such are the inducements with the Democratic party, to gather around the festive board, and pour out libations for the victory they have won. If it was but the elevation of one citizen over the head of another, it would be unbecoming in generous minds to indulge in demonstrations of triumph; but when great principles have been the stake at issue, and for them and in their name the victory has been won, the deep-mouthed cannon may well be employed to announce the glad tidings, and the banquet be spread in joy and gladness. May no shadow be thrown over the bright star of promise, which now shines upon us! Such is my confident hope and most earnest prayer.

I am, gentlemen, with unfeigned respect, most truly and faithfully, yours, &c. JOHN TYLER.

From Senator Mason.

SELMA, (near Winchester,) Nov. 25, 1852.

Messrs. Richard O. Haskins, and others, Committee.

GENTLEMEN: I have had the honor to receive your letter of the 19th inst., inviting me, on behalf of the Democracy of Richmond, to a public dinner to be given by them in that city on the 21st of this month, in celebration of the "victory lately achieved in the election of FRANKLIN PIERCE and WILLIAM R. KING."

I should, with great pleasure, gentlemen, avail myself of your kind invitation to unite with you and my fellow-citizens of Richmond on the occasion proposed, in manifesting thus, in advance, entire confidence in those to be brought into power by the late triumphant election, were it possible for me to leave home so many days before I shall be called to the meeting of the Senate. But I regret that my affairs will not allow of this, and that I am reluctantly constrained to deny myself the pleasure of being with you.

A whole life, political and personal, must be falsified at its meridian, before Virginia can have cause to regret that she stands sponsor to the South for FRANKLIN PIERCE. For myself, I confidently rely, that a new era, in all that most nearly interests our section of the Union, is about to dawn. The result of the late election, I can but believe, was but the recoil of the masses, everywhere, from the abyss that yawned before the country in 1850. In the perils of that day, the South stood upon the defensive, and, although conscious that much was lost in the adjustment that followed, yet those who stood firm to the last, are now allowed to feel, that much was gained too in the new prospects before us.

For one, upon whom will devolve some share of public trust in the Government for the next four years, I am free to declare, that within the just rule of constitutional authority, in everything that affects the honor or the interest of the country, I shall know no section, yet ever ready to look to the South, and to the South alone, when lawless power is arrayed against it.

And I cannot be with you, may I ask that you will offer for me at your board the annexed sentiment, and believe me to be, gentlemen, with great respect, yours, J. M. MASON.

The Union of the States—Its strength is in the maintenance of federal power.

Letter from Charles James Faulkner.

BOTETOURT, Berkeley Co., Va., Nov. 26, 1852.

GENTLEMEN—I had the pleasure this day of receiving your communication, inviting me to partake of a public dinner, to be given in Richmond on the 1st of December next, by the Democracy of your city, in honor of the triumphant victory achieved in the election of FRANKLIN PIERCE and WILLIAM R. KING to the Presidency and Vice Presidency of the United States.

I sincerely regret that the near approach of the session of Congress, and my indispensible engagements prior to leaving home for Washington, will debar me of the gratification of being present, upon so interesting an occasion. No one could have been more deeply than myself, penetrated, during the canvass, with a sense of the important issues involved in the pending election; and no one, whose good fortune it may be to be with you on that day, will more cordially sympathize in the spirit and purpose of your celebration than I shall, though absent from your hospitable board.

The triumphant election of FRANKLIN PIERCE, achieved, as it was, upon the broad conservative principles of *Constitutional* Union; the overwhelming defeat of WINFIELD SCOTT, caused in part by a well-founded distrust of his position and associations, will be a memorable era in the political annals of this country. And now, that the excitement of the contest is swallowed up in a victory of unparalleled splendor, I cannot believe there is a patriot in the land who does not breathe more freely, as he reflects upon the intelligent and discriminating judgment displayed by the American people, in the recent selection of a Chief Magistrate of this Republic; not one who does not feel that its results has imparted new vigor to the CONSTITUTION—has given increased stability to the UNION, and has planted additional bulwarks around the *reserved rights of the States*.

To VIRGINIA is due the honor of having selected, among a galaxy of distinguished names attached to the Democratic party of the country, the name of one who, by the firmness and manliness of his character, and by his inflexible adherence to her own long-cherished principles, was enabled to combine into one invincible host all who look to the Constitution, literally, rigidly, yet fairly interpreted, as the only source of Federal power. And to the Democratic Electors who will be with you on that day, is due a large measure of the credit of having so successfully vindicated the character of our candidate from the assaults of falsehood and malice, and of having drawn the popular mind from the impostures of a fraudulent canvass, to those great political truths upon which our destiny, as a united people, can alone depend. Let all honor be accorded to them, for they have richly earned it.

Regretting my own inability to be with you, permit me to close by offering a sentiment suggested by a personal observation of the valuable labors of one of that distinguished corps:

The Elector of the 10th District—JOHN RANDOLPH TUCKER: Most nobly has he fulfilled the high trust confided to him, and the wreathe which cluster around the Democratic banner of this district, bear witness to his youthful and gallant prowess.

I am, gentlemen, truly yours,
CHAS. JAS. FAULKNER.

From Daniel S. Dickinson, Esq., of New-York.

BINGHAMTON, Nov. 27, 1852.

GENTLEMEN—My true acknowledgments are tendered for your polite note, inviting me to join the Democracy of Richmond, in a public dinner to be given at that place on the 1st proximo, in honor of the victory achieved in the election of FRANKLIN PIERCE and WILLIAM R. KING; but, I regret to add, that imperative engagements will not afford me time to be with you. The occasion is one which may well be signalized by festive ceremonials, for it is a triumph of constitutional principles over party machinery and misconceived availability. A great political issue had been made up, involving the supremacy of the Constitution and the integrity of the Union. Over its impending fate the patriot even doubted—the good man trembled—the timid fled, and the bad held their accursed Saturnalia. But the day of trial came, and a mandate was rendered, clothed as it were with omnipotence, and in its influences terrible as destiny. It vindicated and upheld the institution founded by our fathers, and, at a single blow, exterminated a great and powerful party, as the judgments of Heaven destroyed the offending cities of the plain. To me, the result, independent of any party triumph, is especially gratifying. I remember how recently it was that those who advocated the principles which have now been so signally approved by the people, were, among many, objects of obloquy and reproach, and held up to ridicule and scorn—how they were maligned by the scurvy politician, the lawless demagogue and the bleareyed bigot—how they were hissed in assemblies, visited with indignities and threatened with violence; and how even friends fell back, and, like the Priest and Levite, passed by on the other side. But a result so auspicious establishes with emphasis, if evidence were wanting, the intelligence of the American people—their fidelity to the Constitution and the capacity of man for his own government. Let then all patriots rejoice, and the Democracy of every section of the Union congratulate that of every other, that the Democratic party, repudiating the narrow and sectional schemes which recently threatened the disruption of the Union, are again united on the benign principles of the Constitution and the rights of sovereign States.

The Democracy of good old Virginia, although their principles have never been tainted with sectional heresies, can unite in congratulations with their brethern who have been in affliction, that their day of deliverance has come; and unite with them in invocations to Heaven, that a cup so drugged with all that is vile and deadly be here after permitted to pass. Be kind enough to present my regards to my friends who may be assembled, and believe me to be, most sincerely yours,
D S DICKINSON.

To Messrs R. O. HASKINS and others, Committee &c.

From General John E. Wool.

HEADQUARTERS, EASTERN DIVISION.
TROY, Nov. 27, 1852.

GENTLEMEN: I have received your invitation to join you, on the 1st of Dec. next, to celebrate the triumph of the Democratic party in the recent Presidential election. My late sickness and my official duties, will not permit me to avail myself of the honor so kindly tendered.

This I regret, for it would afford me pleasure to exchange salutations, on the occasion referred to, with the Democracy of Richmond, whose steady, chivalrous and conservative patriotism, has ever been devoted to the maintenance of the Constitution and the preservation of the Union.

With considerations of the highest respect, I have the honor to be your obedient servant,
JOHN E. WOOL.

To RICHARD O. HASKINS, MICHAEL SEAGRES, &c., Committee.

From Benj. F. Hallett, Esq., of Massachusetts.

BOSTON, Nov. 26, 1852.

GENTLEMEN: I deeply appreciate the honor of an invitation from the Democracy of Richmond, "to unite with them in a celebration, by a public dinner, of the triumphant victory achieved in the election of FRANKLIN PIERCE and WILLIAM R. KING to the Presidency and Vice Presidency of the United States"—and regret my inability to be personally present at your festive board. It would give me great pleasure to have that opportunity to express my many obligations to personal and political friends in your State, for their generous and manly vindication against false and unjust imputations.

Virginia set the ball in motion which has rolled victoriously through twenty-seven States; and the sterling democracy of her capital, who have so gallantly and effectively contributed to the restoration of a Democratic National Administration, and to her own magnificent majority of fifteen thousand, are eminently entitled to enjoy all the honors of a festive triumph. They have the thanks of every New-England Democrat, for the zeal and fidelity which they, in unison with the whole democracy of the South, have sustained the nomination of the first New-England Democrat ever elected President of the United States. Virginia gave her confidence in advance. She will not be disappointed in the fulfilment.

In the success of that nomination, and the establishment of our national platform, we have achieved more even than the triumph of our party—the permanency of the Union by the *reunion* of the Northern and Southern democracy!

The great moral of this election, is the emphatic condemnation by a vast majority of the States and the people of the whole Union, of abolitionism and sectionalism in all their malignant forms. The sound constitutional *Union* principle, upon which our party and our candidates have triumphed, will now become the settled policy of the Administration. The South and the North will alike demand it as the only sure guarantee of the Union, of the Rights of the States, and of the future triumphs of the Democratic party; and not only the highest sanctions of public duty, but all the antecedents, all the pledges, and all the inclinations of the President and Vice President elect, give the fullest assurance to the country, that that policy, without a disturbing element, will be sustained in all the departments, with consistency, firmness, and fidelity.

What has been achieved in the Union, has also now been effected in all the States. Even in Massachusetts, where Abolitionism has hitherto held its stronghold, and controlled the State, and elected Senators by the coöperation of Democratic votes, I am happy to say that the Democratic party has become essentially, and will soon become entirely, disentangled from its unhappy alliance with Free-Soilism, by the entire defeat of the "coalition" in our recent State election. So that, at this moment, there is no State in the Union (Vermont perhaps excepted) in which the Free-Soil party has any political power, or even the balance of power, to tempt other parties to temper with its disunion heresies. Thus discarded by the National Administration, abandoned by the Democratic party in every State, and discountenanced by the Union men of the Whig party, who venerate the memory of DANIEL WEBSTER; political Free-Soilism, left to its own resources, will become as harmless as it has been vindictive and denunciatory. And the original purposes and pledges of the Constitution, leaving every existing or incoming State to its sole sovereignty, in all that concerns its domestic relations, will be maintained, in the good faith in which the compact of UNION, between the original independent States, was formed.

It only remains now, to cultivate this good understanding between the South and North, in mutual confidence, and to frown down *sectionalism*, whenever and wherever it shall again attempt to disturb the public peace. In this spirit of reunion, the Democracy of the North sends greeting to the Democracy of the South, this sentiment:

The union of the Northern and Southern Democracy—Always invincible, and now again triumphant. Let us stand together upon the platform of our nominating Convention and the predominant principle of our President elect—"a sacred maintenance of the common bond, and true devotion to the common brotherhood."

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
B. F. HALLETT.

From R. K. Cralle, Esq.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Nov. 25, 1852.

GENTLEMEN: I had the pleasure this evening of receiving your favor of the 19th inst., inviting me to be present at the celebration proposed by the Democracy of Richmond in honor of the "triumphant victory lately achieved in the election of FRANKLIN PIERCE and WM. R. KING, to the Presidency and Vice-Presidency of the United States."

It would be very gratifying to me to be present, and to unite with you in warm gratulations at an event which I deem to be auspicious; but my engagements here are of such a nature as to render it impossible for me to leave the city in time to reach Richmond by the 1st of December.

The election of Mr. PIERCE may justly be regarded, not only as a triumph of party, but as something more, far more than this. A mere change of administration is, under ordinary circumstances, and, in itself, or comparatively little importance. It is only when great issues, involving the whole character of the Government itself—its policy, foreign and and domestic, and above all, the *influence of its action on the morals of the community*, are involved, that a victory like that you would commemorate, "*signifieth*," (to use the pregnant language of CROMWELL,) "*signifieth somewhat.*" In respect to this former, I regard the election as settling, for some years, at least, the questions of Tariff, Bank, Distribution, and, all other like contrivances to rob the *many* for the benefit of the *few*. In respect to the latter—looking to the character and the example of the man—I take it to be decided, that a lavish expenditure and corrupt use of the public money, will find no countenance, whatever precedents may be brought to sustain them, while he retains his seat as Chief of the Executive Department of the Government. Further: it reads an important and salutary lesson to all aspirants to power—teaching them that small intrigues and ignoble acts are not the surest means of attaining to eminence and power. This looking to the pupilage of the past, is a lesson hard to be learned. But the example, alike honorable to the virtue and intelligence of the people, carries with it not only the promise of sure rewards, but terrible admonitions. It teaches them that honest, earnest, faithful service, need not resort to arts and intrigues, nay, need not even obtrude its claims; but will receive its guerdon unsought for—unasked. This great moral lesson was never more needed in any country than in ours; and if there were no other considerations prompting me to rejoice with you, this, of itself, would be all sufficient.

But I go farther. The election, in my view of its results, puts an end, for the present, to that fatal question of Abolition. I speak advisedly. I knew Mr. PIERCE many years ago, when he was in the Senate of the United States; and, on this question particularly, have seen him severely tested. And here I might tell you a tale of interest—the incidents are fresh in my memory; but this is not a fit occasion, nor have I the time at command. Suffice it to say, that in the memorable session of 1837-'38, he was among the very few, if not the only Senator from the North, who, during the fearful agitation that prevailed—disregarding all party ties—disdaining to follow the example set him by the leaders of both parties, North and South—boldly stepped forth, and offered himself a willing sacrifice on the altar of "*Truth, Justice, and the Constitution*," Was he not the only Northern Senator who dared, by *word* and *deed*, to sustain the celebrated States Rights Resolutions of Mr CALHOUN in relation to this agitating subject, when many a Southern caitiff, intent on *place* and *plunder*, shrunk from the discharge of his duty? I freely declare that I knew no man in Congress, who, during that eventful period, displayed more earnest zeal in defence of the rights of the South.

But trace his line of conduct further. I have had no correspondence of any kind with him since the period referred to, but have watched his course closely. I have seen him voluntarily retiring from one of the most coveted and exalted stations which a sovereign State can confer; declining another smong the most eminent in the whole range of Federal patronage; a place of which the mere *prospect of possession* has since been, if busy rumor may be relied on, sufficient in its attraction to seduce even Southern Senators to barter away their own, and the honor, interests and rights of their constituencies,—have seen him a volunteer, a mere private in the ranks of war, ready to risk, not domestic quiet and comfort only, but life itself in the cause of his country—and last, and most extraordinary of all, I have seen him as earnestly seeking to avoid a nomination to the highest office in the gift of the American people, as others to obtain it! Can such conduct—can these qualities and characteristics belong to an *ordinary man*? I cannot believe it—*it is impossible!*

Now, in my view of the subject, the election of such a man as this to the Presidency, is worth more to our institutions, if we would preserve them in their original purity and simplicity, than a thousand epauletted chieftains or dexterous diplomatists. It shows, on the part of our people, a just appreciation of unobtrusive virtue and patriotism, as well as calculating cunning and military eclat. Being no wooden image, carved out by political cabals, and indebted to no hireling scribblers for the breath of life, we have reason to hope that he will enter on the discharge of his high and responsible trusts with an eye single to the rights and interests, the peace and prosperity, of the whole country. Unpledged to cliques, unawed by factions, and free from all entangling alliances with political leaders and aspirants, may we not reasonably hope that he will do much to repair the injuries of the past; retrenching the lavish and corrupt expenditure of the public money; introducing strict accountability and responsibility in the various Departments of the public service; arresting the rapid march of consolidation and despotism, and reëstablishing, permanently, the Union of the States on its only true basis—the Constitution and the Rights of States? To do this, I am well aware, requires decision of character, boldness, firmness, perseverance. But what may not an honest patriot do, sustained by the plaudits and cheered by the plaudits of a virtuous and intelligent people? The field of usefulness is before him. He will tread it, I doubt not, with fearless and unfaltering steps.

In conclusion, permit me to offer the assurances of cordial sympathy in your rejoicings, and of the profound respect with which I am, gentlemen,

Your obed't. servt., RICHARD K. CRALLE.

HAYTI.—We are requested by Capt. R C. DENNIS, who has recently returned from Port-au-Prince, to state, for the information of those who have lost friends there the present season, that in no foreign port do foreigners receive more kindness and attention in sickness, from the natives, than at Port-au-Prince. He says it is a fact beyond dispute, that the natives of Hayti are kind, affable, and polite; that no people are more hospitable, even towards Americans, from whom they have not in too many instances received kind treatment. Their mode of living is also much more refined than is generally supposed. Capt D says that four families out of ten at Port-au-Prince have their pianos in their parlor, dress in as good style and stand as well in point of morality and virtue as many people in this country who despise them. SOULOUQUE, the Emperor, he says is a fine looking man, the sight of whom would at once disprove the foolish stories so often circulated in the papers in relation to him. He is strictly temperate, not even indulging in the use of wine. Capt. DENNIS also pays Mr. G. F. USHER, the American Consul, a high compliment for the faithful and attentive manner in which he discharges the duties of his office.—*Boston Journal, Dec. 4.*

CINCINNATI people object to the addition of "Hamilton County" to the direction of parcels to their merchants. They claim that Cincinnati is be well known as New-York, which nobody thinks of adding the word "County."

NEW-YORK CITY.

INGENIOUS MODE OF SWINDLING—IMPORTANT ARREST.—For several months past, a graduate of the Sing Sing State Prison, named CHARLES LIVINGSTON, has been practicing an ingenious and successful game of swindling, on a low scale, by which he has defrauded various Germans in the upper part of the City. It appears the rogue personated a police officer, and an attorney and counsellor-at law, whereby he received fees as counsel, and bribe-money, at times when he would call at some German public house, and proclaim himself to be an officer, and state that he had a process to arrest the proprietor. In this way, several inexperienced German citizens were victimized of sums varying from $2 to $10. As an instance of the shrewd and cunning operations of the prisoner, we relate the following case, which, together with the arrest of the accused, was reported yesterday by Captain SQUIRES, of the Eleventh Ward Police, to Chief MATSELL: It appears that a citizen, named MORRIS MOSSERS, residing at No. 77 Avenue C, had his house entered by burglars, some six weeks ago, who plundered the premises of silver plate, money and clothing to the amount of $300, with which they made their escape. This artful dodger managed to obtain full particulars of the robbery and a full description of the stolen property. Thus being fully posted up, he set the trap, and on a certain day called at the dwelling of Mr. MOSSERS, and having a private interview with the gentleman, he said, "I am a police officer, Sir, and have just arrested the thief who robbed your house and have also recovered all the property." Mr. M. was quite elated at the idea of receiving back his property, but at the same time he was suspicious of the individual and questioned his authority as an officer, when the daring fellow put himself upon his dignity, and exclaimed, "Well, Sir, if you doubt me, you can go without your property, and I'll let the thief go at large," and continued, "He and the plunder are at the Police Office, as you can see by accompanying me." Mr MOSSERS informed his wife, and in a few moments they all started. On the way down town, the rogue informed the lady and gentleman "he should charge them nothing for his trouble, but the Sheriff's fees were $7, which must be paid." The victim believed all was right, and immediately handed over the $7 to the supposed officer. He then conducted them to the Superior Court room, New City Hall, and with all the assurance imaginable, he procured each a seat, and told them their "case would come on in a few minutes." The Court was engaged in the trial of a cause, and supposing the parties were witnesses, no attention was paid to the scoundrel's movements, and under pretence of going to hasten on the "case," he succeeded in escaping. Mr. M. and his wife remained seated for nearly two hours, when they began to suspect the pretended officer was an imposter, and upon making inquiry, they became satisfied such was the fact. The villain was finally ferreted out by Officer KORST, and taken into custody on Saturday evening. Yesterday he was brought before Justice JAS H. WELSH, at the Third District Police Court, where the affidavit of Mr. MOSSERS was taken, and also another made by a German who was victimized by this LIVINGSTON, whom both complainants recognized. It is stated that four more Germans, named JOHN BUCK, NICHOLAS BERGOLD, MARGARET STEVENS and A. RICHMAN, were recently defrauded out of moneys by the same individual. The Magistrate therefore committed the accused to await a further hearing in the matter.

DESERTERS FROM THE U. S. ARMY.—Yesterday forenoon four men, who recently enlisted in the United States Army, deserted from the United States ship *Marion*, and succeeded in making their escape. Their names are WM. ANDERSON, WM. PIERCE, and ALEXANDER THOMPSON, and a reward of $60 has been offered by Lieut LARKIN for their capture.

THE MURRAY-STREET CATASTROPHE.—The Coroner's investigation respecting the fatal catastrophe that occurred in Murray-street some two weeks ago, at which JAMES MCINTYRE lost his life, has not yet been concluded, owing to a failure of the jurors to attend. Certainly there should be some means whereby the Coroner can compel the attendance of jurors in such important cases, where life has been sacrificed.

A SAILOR FOUND DEAD.—At an early hour on Saturday morning, a sailor whose name has not yet been ascertained, was found lying dead in Oliver-street, with his clothing covered with mud. It is probable deceased is the victim of violence, and a rigid investigation has been instituted by Coroner IVES, who has proceeded thither to hold the inquisition.

A BURGLAR CAUGHT IN THE ACT.—At a late hour on Saturday night, a burglar, named John Kelly, burglariously entered the dwelling house of Moses B. Taylor, corner of Elm and Walker-streets, with a false night key, and while the rogue was in the act of removing some $5,000 worth of silver plate, wearing apparel and other property, a gentleman named Andrew Voss, residing there, came home and arrested the thief. An alarm of watch was sounded, and in a few moments officer O'Neil of the Sixth Ward, was on the spot, took Kelly into custody, and he was lodged in the Station House. Yesterday morning the prisoner was brought before Justice Osborne, at the Lower Police Court, where the necessary affidavits were taken, and he was fully committed for trial.

ASSAULT WITH INTENT TO KILL.—Yesterday morning a negro boy, named John Ferris, was brought before Justice Stuart, at the Second District Police Office, upon a charge of assaulting a lad named William Henry, by stabbing him with a jack-knife, evidently with an intent to take his life. He was fully committed for trial.

ROBBERY IN WASHINGTON MARKET.—A man giving the well-known name of John Smith was arrested on Saturday by Officer Kinner, of the Third Ward Police, charged with stealing a lot of butter, valued at $38 50, from the stand of Mr. Olmstead, Nos. 12 and 13 Washington Market. The rogue was detected with the property in his possession, and Justice Osborne fully committed him for trial.

COURT CALENDAR.—*Monday*—SUPERIOR COURT—Nos. 130, 221, 558, 2, 246, 143, 494, 331, 479, 132, 267, 432, 200, 582, 583, 564, 505, 334, 218, 536, 302, 458, 9, 402, 7, 259, 139, 425, 533, 169, 481, 579, 538, 250, 339, 357, 281, 101, 49, 54, 166, 188, 154, 362, 552, 270, 159, 199, 279, 23, 78, 202, 108, 567, 103.

COMMON PLEAS—*Part I.*—Nos. 245, 317, 323, 355, 475, 495, 487, 491, 493, 495, 499, 503, 505, 507. *Part II.*—Nos. 412, 422, 492, 546, 556, 558, 560, 564 to 576, all even numbers.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT—Nos. 55 to 64.

SUPREME COURT.—Motions.

OYER AND TERMINER—Before Judge EDWARDS and Aldermen OAKLEY, CORNELL, and DUDLEY HALEY.

SENTENCE DAY.—This being the day set apart for the final doom of the unfortunate men convicted of murder at the present term, the Court Room was crowded at a very early hour with a large concourse of persons, anxious to hear the proceedings, or who had to take some part in the drama of life and death.

At 10 o'clock, the prisoners were brought into Court, and accommodated with seats within the bar, near their Counsel.

At 10½ o'clock, the Judges took their seats, and the Court was opened.

Mr Blunt, District Attorney, moved the judgment of the Court on James Doyle, convicted of the murder of Charlotte Connery. The prisoner was arraigned in the usual way, and he made an attempt to speak, but all we could catch was, that he was unconscious at the time of what he had done. Mr. Clinton, his Counsel, said: Doyle desires me to say that he has no recollection of what occurred. No one can more regret than himself the consequence of his act, as he always had the kindest of feelings towards the deceased. Judge Edwards addressed the prisoner as follows:

James Doyle, You were put on your trial for the murder of Charlotte Connery; you were defended by able counsel, and an intelligent jury, after a full and careful investigation, pronounced you guilty. The facts which were developed upon the trial showed that you were not naturally a bad man; the testimony of your employers, of your fellow workmen, and of your companions, showed that when you were yourself, you were amiable in your disposition and industrious in your habits. But unfortunately you became the slave of an appetite which destroyed the better qualities of your nature and stimulated and excited your worst passions.

The victim of your fury was a weak and defenceless woman. She was the widow of your deceased friend. You had long been an inmate of her family, and as she told you on the evening preceding the fatal event, "She had always treated you with kindness."

It appeared upon your trial that at a former period you had been conscious of your infirmity, and that you had pledged yourself to a life of temperance and sobriety. But in an evil hour your resolution yielded. Even in your last fatal debauch, you declared that when that was over you would renew your pledge, but unfortunately, that good intention came too late, and you now witness the fatal consequences. You have deprived a fellow being of her precious life; you have left her orphan children deprived of the dearest friend, protector, and comforter, they can have upon earth. There is probably no one who at this moment regrets the fatal deed more than yourself. But although we believe that your penitence is sincere, yet forgiveness is not our privilege. That must be subject from a higher power. The sentence of the Court is, that on the 28th day of January next, you be hanged by the neck, until you be dead.

The unfortunate man manifested some emotion when the Sheriff finally approached with the warrant for his execution, but sat down quite composed.

The District Attorney then moved the judgment of the Court on the prisoners, Nicholas Hewlett, William Saul, and William Johnson, convicted of the murder of Charles Baxter, on the night of the 24th and 25th of Aug.

The prisoners being arraigned, Hewlett said: "For myself I have nothing to say; but for my mother and brothers I am happy to say, I was not the man who committed the murder." Saul said: "All that I have to say is, that I am innocent of the charge; I don't think it much use to say anything, for you will hang me, any how." Johnson said: "I know not who the man Baxter, nor the ship Thomas Watson; the man Smith, who says he saw me on board, swore to a lie; the pistol proven he saw me on board, swore to a lie; the pistol Monahan swore he sold me, was not the pistol; that pistol was taken away by another man."

Judge Edwards then addressed the convicts:

Nicholas Hewlett, William Saul, and William Johnson: You were jointly indicted for the murder of James Baxter. Each of you demanded a separate trial. You were defended by able counsel; you were tried by impartial and highly intelligent Juries, and you were *each* of you pronounced *guilty*. That verdict meets with the entire approbation of the Court.

From all that appeared upon the trial and from information which we have received from other sources, we are convinced that your previous lives had been those of depravity and crime. But the punishment which you had already suffered for your offences was without any salutary effect. And instead of acting as a warning, it only increased your boldness and hardihood, until at last you seemed to think that there was something of heroism in your crimes, and that murder could furnish a sure safeguard against detection.

The man whom you killed was a stranger to you. At a period when others seek repose, he had exposed himself to fatigue and danger. He had made those sacrifices for the maintainance of those whose natural claims taught them to look to him for support and protection. He was engaged in the faithful discharge of his duties as a good citizen and a good man. Far different were your occupations—you went out in the dark watches of the night in pursuit of plunder. You went prepared with the means of resistance and death, and when you were alarmed, you destroyed your victim with as much indifference as if he had been a beast of prey. Even after you had committed the fatal crime of which you have been convicted, with a hardihood almost without parallel, you immediately proceeded to the commission of other crimes, and after you were arrested, the deadly weapon which you had used, was found in the place where you were detected.

By your fatal act you not only destroyed an innocent and unoffending man, but you spread desolation in his family; and if you have any feeling left, his dying exclamation, incessantly repeated, "My wife! my children! what will become of my children!" should cause a degree of anguish in you equal to the pain which he suffered.

You are, all of you, young men. You have your friends and family connections, who have watched your trial with an interest and anxiety not less than your own. But there has been another class of spectators. They are those who have been your associates in crime. Perhaps there are some now present; and let me tell them, on this solemn occasion, that the Law is a mighty and terrible power. That there is a wise and inscrutable Providence which, in its own good time, reveals the misdeeds of man. That the hour of retribution, although it may be slow, will be sure and strict.

"Murder, although it have no tongue,
Yet 'twill speak with most miraculous organ."

The Jury recommended one of you to mercy. But the Court do not concur in the propriety of that recommendation, and they deem it their duty to warn you to prepare for the awful event which awaits you. You will be attended by the ministers of religion of your own selection, and may you avail yourselves of their healing counsel.

The sentence of the Court is, that on the 28th day of January next, you be hanged by the neck until you be dead.

The prisoners were then removed in custody, after the usual formality of reading the seperate warrants for their execution.

SUPREME COURT—*Special Term*—IMPORTANT DECISION ON POINT OF PRACTICE—By Hon. Judge ROOSEVELT.—Dec. 4—*Dykers, Alstine & Co. vs. W. S. Woodward and Mary Hallam.*—On the fifth of October last, the plaintiffs sold to the defendant, Woodward, one hundred shares of the stock of the Cumberland Coal and Iron Company, for $6,750, and, on the same day, made a regular transfer to him on the books of the Company. Woodward gave, in payment of the stock, his check for the amount on a bank in New-York, which, on presentation, was refused payment. It now appears that he had no funds in the bank at the time, and has had none since. The plaintiffs accordingly charge that the stock was obtained from them by fraud; and they further allege that the effectuate his purpose he immediately transferred it to the other defendant, Mary Hallam, who resides in Connecticut, without receiving any valuable consideration. They ask for a judgment directing the stock to be returned to them, with damages and costs; that, in the meantime an injunction may issue, &c. Woodward, in his answer, admits the truth of the above statement, except as to the consideration of his transfer to Mrs. Hallam, and as to his intention in giving the check. He says the former was the full value received by him from her, and the latter was not fraudulent. An admission of the facts constituting fraud must prevail over a mere unexplained denial of fraudulent intention. The concealed mental purposes of a party cannot rebut the legal inferences arising from his acts. It is the act, not the secret intent, which constitutes the fraud. That act, in the present case, was the obtaining of the plaintiff's property by a false check, the same in effect as a forged one. As between Woodward, therefore, and the plaintiffs, the sale was void, still, if Mrs. Hallam was a *bona fide* purchaser, without notice, and if she actually parted with her money, on the strength of her transfer, she is entitled to be protected. On this question Woodward's answer cannot be used as evidence in her favor. She must sever and prove her own case. Instead of doing so, she has—if the plaintiff's views of the practice be correct—suffered a default, and thereby allowed the complaint, in effect, to be taken as confessed. Being a non resident, the summons, as against her, was ordered to be served by publication. But, before the prescribed six weeks had expired, the summons and complaint were served personally in Connecticut. More than twenty days have elapsed since that service, but not since the expiration of the six weeks. The code says (sec. 143) the answer "must be served within twenty days after the service of the copy of the complaint;" or (sec. 128) within twenty days after service of the summons; and that if the defendant (sec. 146) fail to answer within the prescribed twenty days, the plaintiff may apply for judgment. Has the defendant, Hallam, then failed to answer? or, in other words, when is she to be deemed to have been served? Service is either within or without the State—in the former case it must be personal; in the latter it may be either personal or by publication. (Secs. 99, 127, 134, 135) Sec. 135 provides that where a defendant cannot be found within the State, the plaintiff may obtain an order, directing "that the service be made by the publication of a summons," not less than once a week for six weeks; and sec. 137 declares that this species of service "shall be deemed complete at the expiration of the time prescribed by the order for publication." When, therefore, the code says that "personal service of a copy of the summons and complaint out of the State is equivalent to publication," it means equivalent to complete service, so as to make the twenty-day limitation of the period to answer commence running from the day of such service. The six successive weekly insertions of the advertisement are not with the view of giving time to a distant party to answer, but to increase the chances of his getting notice of the suit. Two or three insertions, the law presumes, might be overlooked. It requires at least six, at intervals of a week each, to raise a legal presumption of notice; and even then it is but a presumption. Still, for the purpose of rendering the proceedings valid, it is allowed to have the effect of actual notice. Why, then, should not personal service, which is actual notice, have the same effect? The plaintiffs, therefore, are regular in applying for judgment against both the defendants. The defendant Hallam, however, on application and "sufficient cause shown," must, notwithstanding, be allowed to defend. On this point the code is imperative. Has she, then, shown sufficient cause? She tenders an answer, sworn to by her, and which she proposes, if allowed, to put in; in fact, she says that the transfer was made by Woodward to her "for the full value thereof received from her;" cautiously avoiding any averment as to what the value consisted of, and when it was paid. The statement is perfectly consistent with a case of transfer in payment or security for an antecedent debt. In addition, however, to this ominous supposition, there is a very pregnant obliteration in the document. As originally drawn, it contained an averment that the transfer was made "upon a purchase by her in good faith." This line, although obscured by a very dense cloud of black ink spread over it, can, with some effort, be discerned, nevertheless, by the naked eye. The inference, therefore, is irresistible, that the transaction, as between the defendants, was not a *bona fide* purchase, and that no advantage, consequently, can result from it to defeat the relief to which the plaintiffs are entitled against the original fraud. The conclusion is, that whether the answer be received or rejected, there must be judgment for the plaintiffs.

SUPREME COURT—*General Term.*—Before EDWARDS, Presiding Justice, ROOSEVELT and MITCHELL, Associates.—*In re the re sentence of Joseph Clark and James Sullivan*, convicted of murder, and sent to this Court for re-sentence. The prisoners were put to the bar. Hon. Robert H. Morris appeared as their counsel.

Mr. Blunt, District Attorney, read the former order of the Court, and proposed that a warrant for the execution of the prisoners should be delivered to the Sheriff, with the date in blank. Mr. Blunt also read from the records, the proceedings of this Court and the Court of Appeals.

Mr. Morris, on the part of the prisoners, inquired of the Court if the District Attorney proposed to enter the order, without any evidence to show what

ANECDOTES OF BOOTH, THE TRAGEDIAN.—Every scene he has visited abounds in anecdotes of his extraordinary sayings and doings, both on and off the stage. One night as he was playing Sir Edward Mortimer, in the "Iron Chest," at Philadelphia, it became very evident that his potations had been too deep, and to the manager's horror he at length got off the stage into the orchestra, and commenced singing an old English song entitled "The Poacher," the burden of which is,

"Its my delight of a shiny night
In the season of the year,"

to the great merriment of the audience, who bore with him very good humoredly. Having succeeded in getting him behind the scenes, he was vociferously called for, and after a parley, it was agreed that he should finish the play. On he went again, and again the manager's fears were intense. "Finish it as quick as you can," said he in a whisper from the wing. On which the Sir Edward walked forward, and said: "Ladies and gentlemen, I have been directed by the manager to finish this as quickly as possible, and so I'll finish it at once; here, Wilford, catch me!" saying which, and throwing himself into his arms, he "did the dying scene," and the curtain was rung down amid roars of laughter. At Pittsburg one evening, Mr. FORREST was about to play Montezuma, when Mr. BOOTH came in, and said he was going to support him by playing the Indian chief, Antenino, for which part he dressed and made up, when, instead of going on to the stage, he walked out and took the cars, attired as he was.

In this city, some twenty-five years ago, he was arrested in much the same condition, and as he refused to give any other name than that of LUCIUS JUNIUS BRUTUS, he was sent by Justice WYMANS to the old Bridewell. In the course of the day, SIMPSON and PAICE, the managers, came in search, stating he had suddenly left the theatre the night before. The Justice, on discovering who he was, sent an order for his release from durance vile, and in the afternoon a cart load of provisions of various sorts, with fruit, wine, &c., were delivered, together with a letter from JUNIUS, to "the gentlemen inmates, with whom he had had the honor of spending a few hours in the morning."

He once played Oronoko with bare feet, insisting that it was absurd to put shoes on a slave. But the most extraordinary freak, perhaps, was his performance of Richard the Third on horseback, which he did at the circus, in the York road, Philadelphia. Many similar stories are told of him, many of which are doubtless exaggerated, but the above freaks we have heard from those upon we can rely.

LEGAL SKETCHES.—The Bar must occasionally allow that they know how to make the best of a bargain as well as the sharpest. A fat suit is apt to move rather sluggishly through a Court. Many a solicitor is apt to keep a Chancery case on its legs through two or three generations of litigants, when in fact the original parties to the suit have died and become rotten. The following illustration is not bad:

At attorney on the marriage of his son gave him £500, and handed him ever a common Chancery suit with some common law actions. About two years after, the son asked his father for more business.

"Why I gave you that capital Chancery suit, and then you have a great many new clients; what more can you want?"

"Yes, Sir," replied the son; "but I have wound up that suit, and given my client great satisfaction."

"What! you improvident fool," rejoined the father, indignantly. "That suit was in my family twenty five years, and would have continued as many longer, if I had kept it. I shall not encourage such a fellow."

A Catholic prelate once pertinently asked a legal gentleman, whether he had a soul, supposing doubtless that his "quiddit, his cases, his tenures, and his tricks," had purged it out of reality. Notwithstanding this doubt, I think we may safely admit that the lawyer has a soul. In this world it is usually in his fee. And the following story told by FOOTE will determine pretty accurately where its abode is in the next.

A gentleman in the country, who had just buried a relative, an attorney, complained to FOOTE of the great expense of a country funeral.

"Why, do you *bury* attornies here?" gravely asked FOOTE.

"Yes, to be sure; how else?"

"Oh, we *never* do that in London."

"No!" exclaimed the other, quite astonished. "Why, how do you manage that?"

"Why, when the patient happens to die, we lay him out in a room over night by himself, lock the door, throw open the sash, and in the morning is entirely off."

"Indeed," said the gentleman, amazed. "And pray what becomes of him?"

"Why that we connot exactly tell, not being acquainted with the supernatural causes. All that we *know* of the matter is, that there is a strong smell of *brimstone* in the room the next morning."

ANECDOTE OF BUCKLAND.—This distinguished Geologist one day gave a dinner, after dissecting a Mississippi alligator, having asked a good many of the most distinguished of his classes to dine with him. His house and all his establishment were in good style and taste. His guests congregated; the dinner table looked splendidly, with glass, china, and plate, and the meal commenced with excellent soup.

"How do you like the soup?" asked the Doctor, after having finished his own plate, addressing a famous *gourmand* of the day.

"Very good, indeed," answered the other. "Turtle, is it not? I only ask because I do not find any green fat."

The Doctor shook his head.

"I think it has somewhat of a musky taste," said another; not unpleasant, but peculiar."

"All alligators have," replied BUCKLAND; "the Cayman peculiarly so. The fellow whom I dissected this morning, and whom you have just been eating—"

There was a general rout of the whole guests. Every one turned pale. Half a dozen started up from the table, two or three ran out of the room and vomited, and only those who had stout stomachs remained to the close of an excellent entertainment.

"See what imagination is," said BUCKLAND. "If I told them it was turtle, or terrapin, or bird's nest soup—salt water amphilia or fresh, or the gluten of a fish from the maw of a sea bird, they would have pronounced it excellent, and their digestion been none the worse. Such is prejudice."

"But was it really an alligator?" asked a lady.

"As good a calf's head as ever wore a coronet," answered BUCKLAND.

LAMANDER SAFES.

LAMANDER SAFES.

WITH RICH'S IMPROVEMENT.

LAMANDER

Depot, No. 140 Water-st.

AGAIN.—WILDMER'S PATENT WITH RICH'S IMPROVEMENT.

C. 2d Nov., 1852. Messrs. STEARNS & to Rich & Co. GENTLEMEN: On the last, my entire stock, consisting of oils, canister sperm, and packing, also a very great Broadway, was consumed by fire. Your books, was in the hottest part of the fire, it was saved in the most perfect condition, for a moment at dark, and the box of light it was, as is our custom, put into the these dangerous things to leave about. books were all of my whole stock that of fire upon them. Unfortunately for me, good proof of your Salamanders, to the every one who witnessed the destruction of very respectfully,

LEWIS M. HATCH.

As manufacturer of these Safes, with and without Mr. Wilder's Burglar-Proof Locks, Day & Newell's, and Jonas' Locks, for sale at the Depot, No. 146 Water-st.; and at the Factory, corner of Avenue A and St. Marks'-place, New York.

STEARNS & MARVIN,
Successors to Rich & Co., No. 146 Water-st.
The only makers of Salamander Safes in the United States, combining Wilder's and Rich's patents.

COAL.

PITTSTON COAL.—The PENNSYLVANIA COAL CO., is prepared to furnish superior White Ash Pittston Coal of all sizes, clean and in good order, suitable for steam, shipping, and domestic purposes, from its boats, or yards in this city, Williamsburg and Brooklyn. The Company's facilities are such as to enable it to give good dispatch to vessels loading at New-York, or at Port Ewen.

Particular attention given to the delivery of Coal for domestic purposes.

Apply at the office, corner of Broadway and Wall-st.; or yards, West near Morton-st., corner of Fourteenth-st and 8th-av., and foot of Gouverneur-st, city; foot of North Tenth-st., Williamsburg, and foot of Gold-st., Brooklyn.

COAL.—The subscriber has in yard, and is constantly receiving, all the various kinds of Anthracite and Bituminous Coals, viz.: Peach Orchard, Black Heath, Lehigh, Liverpool Orrel, Cannel, Sidney, &c. &c., all of the very best quality, delivered in handsome order from vessels or yard, and for sale low. JAMES L. WORTH,
Fourth-st. cor. Thompson, and 6th-av. cor. Amos-st.; down town office, No. 59 Wall-st.

YEAST POWDER.—E. T. BARRETT is the original and only manufacturer of the Chemical Yeast Powder, which is prepared and sold by him at Nos. 69 and 70 Wash Square-st. New-York, in tin cans. Those who purchase Yeast or that they get that with the above name on.

FINANCIAL.

PROPOSALS FOR LOAN.—$175,000 COVINGTON AND LEXINGTON SIX PER CENT. CONVERTIBLE BONDS, GUARANTEED BY THE CITY OF COVINGTON.—THE COVINGTON AND LEXINGTON RAILROAD COMPANY OFFER FOR SALE $175,000 OF THEIR SIX PER CENT. CONVERTIBLE BONDS WITH COUPONS, principal and interest, guaranteed by the City of Covington.

They are in sums of $1,000 each, payable the 1st Sept., 1872, with coupons payable half yearly in New-York 1st March and 1st Sept., where the principal sum is also payable. They are convertible into the Capital Stock of the Company at the option of the holder, at any time before the 1st Sept., 1857.

These Bonds are issued under the fullest legal sanction; they have the additional security of the guarantee of the City of Covington, authorized by a special act of the Legislature of Kentucky, a vote of the citizens of that city, and an ordinance of the City Council. The authority to make the guarantee extends only to $200,000, of which these now offered for sale are a part.

The Covington and Lexington Railroad is 96 miles long connecting the City of Covington, in Kentucky, opposite Cincinnati, with the City of Lexington.

The estimated cost of the Road, duly equipped, is $2,351,562.

The present available Stock Subscription of the Company is about $1,550,000, which is being increased.

The entire debt of the Company, including the bonds now offered for sale, is $600,000. The Charter of the Company limits the amount of funded debt to the latter sum.

Thirty-eight miles of the line next to Covington will be completed and in operation by the 1st day of May next; the residue of the line to Lexington about the 1st of November, 1853.

The iron rails for the entire line are purchased, mostly of American manufacture, at rates $20 less per ton than present prices.

About $1,455,000 has been expended on the work up to this date.

This road is one of great promise as to usefulness and profit. An inspection of a map will show that it occupies an advantageous position. Lexington is situated in the centre of the most wealthy and productive portions of the State of Kentucky; the taxables of the County of Fayette, in which it is situated, amount to over $18,809,000 at their low rates of valuation; that of Bourbon County, through which the road passes, to over $13,000 000.

This road connects Lexington with Cincinnati, to which latter point nearly all the trade and travel of that portion of Kentucky naturally tends.

The amount of the travel and transportation over this line must be very large. There is no question but the returns to the stockholders will be highly satisfactory.

The completion of this road will add greatly to the value of property near it

At Lexington this road will connect with the Great Southern Roads now in the course of construction to Nashville, Memphis, New-Orleans and Charleston, with the lines running to Maysville and Louisville, at Cincinnati, with the various Railway Lines running North East and West from that city.

The security is of the most ample character, being first, that of the Railway, costing $2,354,000, the entire debt of which is but $600,000, and the guarantee of the City of Covington, with a population of over 12,000 souls, over $5,000,000 of taxables, and rapidly increasing in wealth and population.

Sealed proposals will be received for any sum not less than $1,000, until SATURDAY, the 18th December, instant, at 3 o'clock, P. M.

Proposals will be addressed to WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., the Agents of the Company, No. 52 Wall-st., New-York, endorsed "Proposals for Covington & Lexington Railroad Bonds."

One half of the purchase money will be required to be paid at the time of accepting the bid, the residue in thirty days; any purchaser will be at liberty to pay in full at once. Interest on the Bonds will run from the day of payment.

The above $175,000 will be sold absolutely and without reserve to the highest bidder.

For further information on this subject, we refer as above to the Agents of the Company, No. 52 Wall-st.

New-York, Dec. 3, 1852. JOHN B CASEY,
President Covington and Lexington R. R. Co.

C. S. BOURNE & BROTHER,
BILL AND EXCHANGE BROKERS, No. 35 Wall-st., New-York.
CHRISTOPHER S. BOURNE, FRANCIS BOURNE.

DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors of THE COMMERCIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, have this day declared a Dividend of Eight per cent., payable to the stockholders, on and after MONDAY, the 6th inst. The transfer book will be closed until that day.—New-York, Dec. 1, 1852. CHAS. J. MARTIN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ROCHESTER AND SYRACUSE RAILROAD COMPANY—CANANDAIGUA, Oct. 8, 1852.—NOTICE.—An instalment of twenty dollars per share on the scrip stock of this Company is required to be paid on the 20th day of Oct., instant, and the balance due on said scrip stock, being ten dollars per share,) is required to be paid on the 1st day of Feb next.

By paying the last instalment on the 10th day of Jan. next, instead of 1st Feb, with interest on both of said installments from the 1st day of Aug last to the times of payment, and on the surrender of the scrip certificates, the scripholders will be entitled to full stock with the future dividends.

Payments of the said installments may be made at the Office of Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., New-York; E. THAYER & BROTHER, Boston; at the Bank of Syracuse, Bank of Auburn, Rochester City Bank, and at this Office.

By order of the Board of Directors.
CHAS SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF NEW JERSEY.—A DIVIDEND OF THIRTY PER CENT. on the amount of certificates issued by the Receivers has been declared by the Chancellor, and will be paid as follows:

On such certificates as were given by CORTLANDT PARKER and OLIVER S HALSTED, Jr., or either of them, on presentation of the same on and after Monday, December 6, 1852, at the Office of CORTLANDT PARKER, No. 281 Broad-st., Newark, N. J.

On such certificates as were given by THOMAS G. MARSH, at the State Bank at New Brunswick.

☞ Holders not presenting their own certificates should endorse an assignment, or give the presentee letters of attorney or an endorsed order

CORTLANDT PARKER, } Receivers.
O. S. HALSTED, Jr., }
Newark, Nov. 29, 1852.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK, —ALBANY, Nov 29, 1852.—The FARMER'S BANK of Saratoga County has this day filed in this office, notice of the appointment of MERFORD & VERMILYE, of the City of New-York, as agents for the redemption of its circulating notes, together with a revocation of the appointment of the ALBANY EXCHANGE BANK as such agent, agreeable to the act entitled "An act to amend the several acts relating to Incorporated Banks, Banking Associations and Individual Bankers," passed April 17, 1851.
DANIEL B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

BANK DEPARTMENT—ALBANY, Sept. 17, 1851.—Notice is hereby given, in pursuance of the statute in such cases made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued by the HENRY KEEP'S BANK, of Watertown, Jefferson County, (an Individual Bank,) must be presented at the office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York, for payment, within two years from the date of this notice, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the same will be returned to the owner of said bank. D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.
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BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK —ALBANY, July 7, 1852.—Notice is hereby given, in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided that all circulating notes issued by the OSWEGO COUNTY BANK, Meridian, an individual bank, must be presented to the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York, for payment, within two years from the date of this notice, or the funds deposited with said Superintendent for the redemption of the notes issued by the above bank will be given up to said bank
jy12-lawM2y D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

BANK DEPARTMENT—ALBANY, Feb. 12, 1852.—Notice is hereby given, in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued by the MERCHANTS' BANK, late of Canandaigua, now of Naples, Ontario County, (an Individual Bank,) must be presented at the office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York, for payment, within two years from the date of this notice, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the same will be returned to the owner of said Bank.
16f-lawM2y D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

DIVIDEND.—The Board of Direction of the HOWARD INSURANCE COMPANY have this day declared a Dividend of Twelve Per Cent upon the Capital Stock, payable on and after MONDAY, Dec 6.
LEWIS PHILLIPS, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 24, 1852.

CREDITS ON CHINA, INDIA &c.—Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, New-York, are prepared to issue Mercantile Credits, Circular Notes, and Letters of Credit on the Oriental Bank of London, available at all the branches and agencies of that establishment, as follows:

Canton, Hong-Kong, Shangeai, } China. Madras, Bombay, Calcutta, } Columbo, Kandy, Singapore, } Ceylon.

REDEMPTION OF THE ALBANY AND SCHENECTADY (LATE MOHAWK AND HUDSON) RAILROAD COMPANY'S BONDS OF 1842, DUE DECEMBER 1, 1852.—Notice is hereby given, that the principal and interest due on the above bonds, will be paid on presentation at the office of Messrs. WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., No. 52 Wall-st., New-York, or at the office of the Company in the city of Albany. Interest on the above bonds will cease after the 1st December next.
Albany, Nov. 13 1852. E. FOSTER Jr., Secretary.

CREDITS, &C., FOR THE PACIFIC.—Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, New-York, issue Credits and Bills of Exchange, available at sight, on the following places on the West Coast: LIMA, VALPARAISO, PANAMA, SAN FRANCISCO.

SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS OF THE NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY, reimbursable in 1867, with semi-annual interest coupons attached; for sale by BLATCHFORD & RAINSFORD, No. 12 William-st.

SPECIE WANTED at the highest market rates, by GOODING & BROTHER, Bullion and Exchange Office, No. 6 Wall-st.

THE EASTERN BANK OF WASHINGTON, D. C., is redeemed No. 146 Bowery, and at 74½ Wall-st at ¼ per cent.

MURPHY'S ADHESIVE MIXTURE, for Post-Office Stamps, Envelopes, Fancy Paper and Card Work, &c., &c.—Invaluable to Editors and Scrap-Book Makers, as a substitute for wafers, paste, gum arabic, and all other odious and inconvenient make-shifts.

This Mixture remains always pure, clear, and free from smell; does not mould, turn sour, nor become candied; is ready for use and in complete order in all weathers and under all circumstances.

Prepared and sold, wholesale and retail, by WILLIAM MURPHY, No. 257 Broadway, (up stairs,) N. Y., and by Stationers generally throughout the City and Country.

C. S. VANDERHOOF, COMMISSIONER OF DEEDS, No. 61 Broadway, Pacific Bank.

MEDICAL.

A VERY CERTAIN PECTORAL—FOR THE CURE OF COUGHS, COLDS, HOARSENESS, BRONCHITIS, WHOOPING COUGH, CROUP, ASTHMA and CONSUMPTION.—Of all the numerous medicines extant, (and some of them valuable) for the cure of pulmonary complaints, nothing has ever been found which could compare in its effects with this Preparation. Others cure sometimes, but at all times and in all diseases of the lungs and throat where medicine can give relief, this will do it. It is pleasant to take, and perfectly safe in accordance with the directions. We do not advertise for the information of those who have tried it, but those who have not. Families that have known its value will not be without it, and by its timely use, they are secure from the dangerous consequences of Coughs and Colds, which neglected, ripen into fatal consumption. The Diploma of the Massachusetts Institute was awarded to this preparation by the Board of Judges, in September 1847; also, the Medals of the three great Institutes of Art, in this country; also the Diploma of the Ohio Institute at Cincinnati, has been given to the CHERRY PECTORAL, by their Governement, in consideration of its extraordinary excellence and usefulness in curing affections of the Lungs and Throat.

Read the following opinion founded on the long experience of the eminent Physician of the Port and City of

ST. JOHNS May 8, 1851.

Dr. J. C. AYER: Five years trial of your CHERRY PECTORAL in my practice has proven what I foresaw from its composition, must be true, that it eradicates and cures the colds and coughs to which we, in this section, are peculiarly liable. I think its equal has not yet been discovered, nor do I know how a better remedy can be made for the distempers of the Throat and Lungs.

J. J. BURTON, M. D., F. R. S.

See what it has done on a wasted constitution, not only in the following cases, but a thousand more:

SUDBURY, Jan. 24, 1851.

DR. AYER: In the month of July last I was attacked by a violent diarrhœa in the mines of California. I returned to San Francisco in hope of receiving benefit from a change of climate and diet. My diarrhœa ceased, but was followed by a severe cough—and much soreness. I finally started for home, but received no benefit from the voyage. My cough continued to grow worse, and when I arrived in New York, I was at once marked by my acquaintances as a victim of consumption. I must confess that I saw no sufficient reason to doubt what my friends all believed. At this time I commenced taking your truly invaluable medicine with little expectation of deriving any benefit from its use. You would not receive these lines did I not regard it my duty to state to the afflicted, through you, that my health, in the space of eight months, is fully restored. I attribute it to the use of your CHERRY PECTORAL.

Yours truly, WILLIAM W. SMITH.

WASHINGTON, Pa., April 12, 1849.

DEAR SIR: Feeling that I have been snatched from a premature grave, through your instrumentality by the providence of God, I will take the liberty to express to you my gratitude. A Cough and the alarming symptoms of Consumption had reduced me too low to leave me anything like hope, when my physician brought me a bottle of your "PECTORAL." It seemed to afford immediate relief, and now, in a few weeks time has restored me to health. If it will do for others what it has done for me, you are certainly one of the benefactors of mankind. Sincerely wishing you every blessing, I am, very respectfully, yours,

JOHN J. CLARKE, Rector of St. Peter's Church.

With such assurance and from such men, no stronger proof can be adduced, unless it be from its effects upon trial. Prepared and sold by JAMES C. AYER,
Practical Chemist, Lowell, Mass.

Sold by A. B. & D. SANDS, corner Fulton and William streets, RUSHTON, CLARK & CO., C. H. RING, T. T. GREEN, and all the Druggists in New-York; Mrs. HAYES, No. 175 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, and by all dealers in medicine everywhere.

A CERTAIN CURE FOR THE PILES.

OFFICE, No. 196 BOWERY (four doors above Spring-st.)—Dr. UPHAM'S VEGETABLE ELECTUARY, (an internal remedy,) is a certain cure for Piles, in every form; also, for all those affections of the Stomach, Liver and Bowels which are the cause of this afflicting complaint. For some of the most remarkable cures on record, see Pamphlet, which can be obtained gratis at the Proprietor's Office. Price of the Electuary, $1 per box. Sold at No. 196 Bowery; by Mrs HAYS. No. 175 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; and by Druggists genera ly.

VALUABLE TESTIMONY FROM THE SOUTH.—We like at all times to give credit where credit is due, and if at the same time we can relieve the distressed, we are doubly gratified. We, therefore, give the following voluntary testimony as to the beneficial effect of WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY, by the Editor of the Columbia *South Carolinian*, who appears to have obtained great relief by its use—*Old Dominion, Portsmouth, Virginia*.

WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY.—We seldom resort to patent medicines, having a great respect for the skill of the regular profession; but chance threw in our way the above medicine immediately after the close of the last session of the Legislature, when our lungs were almost dried up by the highly rarified atmosphere of our State House. The Balsam immediately relieved us of a most harrassing cough, which threatened our health in a serious degree. We feel that we are indebted to it for some fifteen pounds of animal weight, which, in addition, we feel cannot be forgo ten. None genuine unless signed I. BUTTS on the wrapper. CAUTION.—The only genuine and original article was first introduced in the year 1829. It has been well tested and appreciated for ten years in all complaints for which it has been recommended, viz: Coughs, colds, influenza, bronchitis, asthma, and consumption in its incipient stage, for which, we, in this section, are peculiarly liable. On account of the unbounded popularity of this article, it has been extensively counterfeited by persons who know nothing of the ingredients of this original compound. The only genuine is signed "I. BUTTS" on the wrapper. For sale, wholesale and retail, by A. B. & D. SANDS, General Agents No. 100 Fulton-st.; THOMAS & MAXWELL, No. 86 William-st.; JOHN MILLER, No. 191 Broadway; Astor and Irving House Drug Stores, and No. 110 Broadway.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS, THE BEST MEDICINE FOR COMPLAINTS INCIDENTAL TO FEMALES.—Mrs TALBOT, of Michigan, informs Professor HOLLOWAY, that she considers it her bounden duty to acknowledge the astonishing benefit she has derived from taking his Pills. At the age of 41 she began to suffer from a general derangement of the system, laughor, swollen legs, and other ailments incident al to females, and notwithstanding the most careful attention to the advice of eminent physicians, her weakness and debility continued to increase until she adopted, as her course, and took HOLLOWAY'S PILLS, and this inestimable medicine has restored her to a soundness of health and buoyancy of spirits which she had not enjoyed for some years. Sold by all venders of medicine in the British Empire, and by those in the United States, in pots and boxes, at 37½ cents, 87 cents and $1 each. Wholesale by the principal drug houses in the Union and by Messrs A. B & D SANDS, New-York, and by the proprietor, No. 244 Strand, London.

DR. BERON'S CELEBRATED FEMALE PILLS.—This wonderful and justly celebrated remedy can be had at his office, or may be sent by mail to any address. Office corner of Broadway and Houston-st., over the drug store. The doctor attends exclusively to an office practice. Hours from 9 o'clock, A. M., till 12, and from 6 till 9 P. M.

GREAT CURE FOR DYSPEPSIA.—Dr HOUGHTON'S Pepsin or Gastric Juice, prepared from Rennet. Agent, J. BALL & CO., No. 100 Nassau-st.

TRAVELING.

NEW-YORK AND PANAMA STEAMSHIP LINE.—REDUCED RATES.—NO DETENTION ON THE MUSQUITOS.—The new and splendid steamship UNCLE SAM, 2,800 tons, W. A. MILLS, Commander, will leave New-York for ASPINWALL, Navy Bay, MONDAY, December 6, at 1 o'clock P. M., precisely, connecting at Panama with the new double engine steamship CORTES, 1,800 tons, THOS. B. CROWELL, Commander, which steamship leaves Panama on the arrival of the passengers by the UNCLE SAM, for San Francisco, stopping only at Acapulco, for supplies. This line has never failed to connect at the appointed time.

These vessels in accommodations, ventilation, speed, and safety, are unsurpassed. An experienced physician is attached to each steamer.

Passengers will be landed on the wharf at Aspinwall, and take the Panama Railroad.

Passengers are cautioned, that all tickets for this line are sold only at No 26 Broadway, New-York.

DAVIS, BROOKS & CO., General Agents.
JONES & JOHNSON, No 90 Wall-st.

THE NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.—The ships composing this line are the following:

ATLANTIC, Capt. WEST. PACIFIC, Capt. NYE.
ARCTIC, Capt. LUCE. BALTIC, Capt. COMSTOCK.
ADRIATIC, Capt. GRAFTON.

These ships have been built by contract, expressly for Government service. Every care has been taken in their construction, as also in their engines, to insure strength and speed, and their accommodations for passengers are unequaled for elegance and comfort. Price of passage from New-York to Liverpool, in first-class cabin, $120; in second do., $70; exclusive use of extra size state-rooms, $300; from Liverpool to New-York, £30 and £15. An experienced surgeon attached to each ship. No berth secured until paid for.

PROPOSED DATES OF SAILING.

FROM NEW-YORK.		FROM LIVERPOOL.	
Saturday	Dec. 11, 1852	Wednesday	Dec. 15, 1852
Saturday	Dec. 25, 1852	Wednesday	Dec. 29, 1852
Saturday	Jan. 8, 1853	Wednesday	Jan. 12, 1853
Saturday	Jan. 22, 1853	Wednesday	Jan. 26, 1853
Saturday	Feb. 5, 1853	Wednesday	Feb. 9, 1853
Saturday	Feb. 19, 1853	Wednesday	Feb. 23, 1853
Saturday	March 5, 1853	Wednesday	March 9, 1853
Saturday	March 19, 1853	Wednesday	March 23, 1853
Saturday	April 2, 1853	Wednesday	April 6, 1853
Saturday	April 16, 1853	Wednesday	April 20, 1853
Saturday	April 30, 1853	Wednesday	May 4 1853
Saturday	May 14, 1853	Wednesday	May 18, 1853
Saturday	May 28, 1853	Wednesday	June 1, 1853
Saturday	June 11, 1853	Wednesday	June 15, 1853
Saturday	June 25, 1853	Wednesday	June 29, 1853
Saturday	July 9, 1853	Wednesday	July 13, 1853
Saturday	July 23, 1853	Wednesday	July 27, 1853
Saturday	Aug. 6, 1853	Wednesday	Aug. 10, 1853
Saturday	Aug. 20, 1853	Wednesday	Aug. 24, 1853
Saturday	Sept. 3, 1853	Wednesday	Sept. 7, 1853
Saturday	Sept. 17, 1853	Wednesday	Sept. 21, 1853
Saturday	Oct. 1, 1853	Wednesday	Oct. 5, 1853
Saturday	Oct. 15, 1853	Wednesday	Oct. 19, 1853
Saturday	Oct. 29, 1853	Wednesday	Nov. 12, 1853
Saturday	Nov. 12, 1853	Wednesday	Nov. 16, 1853
Saturday	Nov. 26, 1853	Wednesday	Nov. 30, 1853
Saturday	Dec. 10, 1853	Wednesday	Dec. 14, 1853
Saturday	Dec. 24, 1853	Wednesday	Dec. 28, 1853

For freight or passage, apply to
EDWD. K. COLLINS & CO., No. 56 Wall-st., N. Y.
BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO., Liverpool.
E. G. ROBERTS & CO., No. 13, King's Arms Yard, London.
JOHN MUNROE & CO., Rue Notre Dame des Victoires, Paris; or
GEORGE H. DRAPER, Havre.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof therein expressed.

FOR LIVERPOOL.—United States Mail steamship BALTIC, Capt. Jos. COMSTOCK.—This steamship will depart with the United States Mails for Europe, positively, on SATURDAY, Dec. 11, at 12 o'clock M., from her berth, at the foot of Canal-st. No berth secured until paid for. For freight or passage, having unequaled accommodations for elegance and comfort, apply to
EDW'D K. COLLINS & CO., No. 56 Wall-st.
Passengers are requested to be on board at 11½ A. M.
The steamship ARCTIC will succeed the BALTIC, and sail Dec. 25.

MICHIGAN, SOUTHERN AND NORTHERN INDIANA RAILROADS.—GREAT MAIL ROUTE TO CHICAGO.—On and after Monday, May 31—until further notice—passenger steamers and trains will run as follows:

EXPRESS STEAMERS AND TRAINS GOING WESTWARD.—One of the first-class steamers, *Southern Michigan*, *Northern Indiana*, or *Empire State*, will leave Buffalo daily—Sunday excepted—at 9 P. M., and Dunkirk at 12 at night, reaching Monroe at 2 P. M. the next day, and proceeding to Toledo the same afternoon. An express train will leave Monroe at 2 P. M., or on the arrival of the boat daily—Mondays excepted, reaching Chicago the same evening, and connecting at Chicago with first-class steamers for Milwaukie and other ports on Lake Michigan, and with Canal Packets and Railroads westerly from Chicago.

EXPRESS TRAINS AND STEAMERS GOING EASTWARD.—Express trains will leave Chicago at 2 P. M daily—Saturdays excepted—and reach Monroe at 8½ next morning. An express steamer will leave Toledo every morning—except Sunday—and leave Monroe on arrival of the trains from Chicago, and reach Dunkirk and Buffalo several hours previous to the time for the first Express Trains east for New-York, Albany, and Boston. The steamers and trains at Monroe will connect each way with regular boats for Detroit and Toledo.

ACCOMMODATION MAIL TRAIN GOING WESTWARD.—This train will leave Toledo daily—Sundays excepted—at 3 A. M., connecting at Toledo with a line of steamers from Cleveland and Sandusky, and stopping at all the way-stations, will reach Chicago at 8½ P. M.

GOING EASTWARD.—Leave Chicago daily—Sundays excepted—at 8½ A. M., stopping at all stations, and arriving at Toledo at 9 P. M., connecting with steamers to Sandusky and Cleveland, and next morning there in time for all the morning trains from those places. A Packet-boat leaves Toledo at 8 A. M., for Fort Wayne and ports on the Wabash Canal.

ADRIAN, June 1, 1852. JOS. H. MOORE, Sup't.

THROUGH TO CINCINNATI IN 11 HOURS!—CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD.—Connected with the Columbus and Xenia, and Little Miami Railroads to Cincinnati; the Pittsburg and Cleveland, Painesville and Ashtabula Railroads at Cleveland, and with the Sandusky and Newark Railroad at Shelby.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—On and after April 5 Trains leave as follows, Sunday excepted

Cleveland for Columbus, Express Train, at 11, and Mail and Accommodation, 2:30 P. M.

Cleveland for Columbus and Way Stations, with freight, at 6 A. M.

Columbus for Cleveland, Mail and Accommodation, at 6 A. M., and Express at 11:40 A. M.

Columbus and Cleveland, and Way Stations, with freight and stock, at 7:30 A. M.

Passengers leaving Cleveland by the 11 A. M. Express Train, dine at Shelby, arrive at Columbus at 5:10 P. M., and Cincinnati at 10:15 P. M. Returning—Leave Cincinnati at 6:30 A. M., dine at Columbus at 11:30 A. M., and arrive at Cleveland at 5:30 P. M., connecting with first-class steamers for Buffalo and Dunkirk.

Passengers leaving Cleveland by the 3:30 P. M. Train arrive at Columbus at 9:30 P. M., and at Cincinnati next day, at 11 A. M. Returning—Leave Cincinnati at 2:30 P. M., Columbus at 6 A. M. next day, and arrive at Cleveland at 2 P. M., in time for the Trains leaving for Centreville and Pittsburg.

The Express Train stops at Grafton, Wellington, New-London, Shelby, Galion, Cardington, and Delaware only, and reaches Columbus at 5:10 P. M.; Cincinnati at 10:15 P. M.

Passengers will be ticketed by Railroad and Stages between Cleveland and Elyria, Cleveland and Oberlin, Cleveland and Milan, Cleveland and Norwalk, Cleveland and Wooster.

The Company is prepared to receive Freight on Consignment, and transport it to any point on their road. For particulars see Freight Tariff.

O. KNIGHT, Agent, Cleveland.
GEO. WATSON, Agent, Columbus.
J. P. DAVIS, Agent, Shelby.
A STONE, Jr., Superintendent.
Office of the Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati Railroad Company, Cleveland, March 30, 1853.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD —WINTER ARRANGEMENT.—NOV. 1, 1852.

TRAINS OUT OF NEW-YORK

Accommodation and Special Trains leave at 7 and 11:30 A. M.; 4 and 5 P. M., through to New Haven.

At 9:10 A. M., and 6:30 P. M., for Port Chester.

The 11:30 A. M. train runs in connection with train from New-York to Hartford and Springfield, and with train over the Canal road

Express Trains at 8 A. M, and 3:30 P. M, for New-Haven, Hartford, Springfield, Worcester and Boston. Connecticut River and Vermont Railroads. These trains connect at New Haven with trains of the New London Road, to New-London, Norwich, Stonington and Providence.

The 8 A. M. train connects at Bridgeport, connecting with Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroads at Bridgeport. The 3:30 P. M. stops at Stamford, Norwalk and Bridgeport, connecting with Danbury Railroad at Norwalk, and with Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroads at Bridgeport

TRAINS INTO NEW-YORK.

Accommodation and Special Trains at 5:30, 7, and 9:35 A. M., and 4:20 P. M., through from New-Haven.

At 5:30 A. M., and 3:45 P. M., from Port Chester.

The 9:35 A. M. Train receives passengers from Springfield and Hartford, New-London and Canal Railroads at New-Haven. The 4:20 P. M. Train receives passengers from Hartford and Springfield, and Northern Railroads.

Express Trains leave New-Haven, on arrival of trains from Boston, at 1:15, and 8:50 P. M., (stopping at Bridgeport, Norwalk, and Stamford,) leaving Boston at 8 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. Trains of the New-London Road run in connection.

See large bill of Advertisement at the Station-Houses and principal Hotels.

GEO. W. WHISTLER, Jr., Superintendent.
NEW-HAVEN Nov. 1852.

FOR ALBANY.—WINTER ARRANGEMENT.—THREE DAILY LINES—FARE, $1 50.—The trains leave City Hall station, corner Tryon-row and Centre-st., daily, "Sundays excepted," as follows: 1st train, at 7.30 A. M., Mail train, stopping at all way stations. 2d train, 9 A. M., Albany Express, stopping at Croton Falls, Dover Plains, Mill-brook and Chatham Four Corners, arriving 2 10 P. M., in time to connect with 2.30 train from Albany West. 3d train, 3 45 P. M., Albany Express, stopping at Croton Falls, Dover Plains, Millerton, Hilladale and Chatham Four Corners, arriving 9.15 P. M., connecting at Albany with Express train for Buffalo,

Returning, will leave East Albany at 8 A. M., Express train, arriving in New-York 12.45 P. M.; 11 15 A. M., Mail train, making all stops, and 4 P. M., Express train, arriving in New-York 9 15 P. M. M. SLOAT, Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD—WINTER ARRANGEMENT.—Trains leave Chambers-st., daily for Albany and Troy—

EXPRESS TRAIN—6 A. M., through in 4 hours, connecting with Trains reaching Buffalo or Montreal, at 2 o'clock same evening.

MAIL TRAIN—8 A. M.—

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK CITY.

THE PROPER BANK-CHECK CASE.—The alleged charge of fraud pending against SAMUEL I. PROPER, on the complaint of ERWIN F. POST, broker, at No. 23 [illegible], of whom he obtained $250 on his own check, drawn upon the Ocean Bank, where there was no funds to his credit, was brought to a close on Saturday afternoon. The accused was present, and in his behalf Mr. BAILY submitted to Justice OSBORNE an argument founding upon the chain of circumstances connected with the transaction, from the time his client first entered the office of Mr POST, down to the hour of his arrest. Counsellor BAILY contended, that from the fact of Mr. POST consenting *not* to present the $250 check at the Ocean Bank until two days had elapsed, he (Mr. PROPER) gave the utmost credit; hence, he was convinced, no criminal or false pretence had been established, in the eye of the law, and therefore he asked the magistrate to dismiss the complaint, upon this, as well as other grounds. Mr. BAILY was followed by his associate, Ex-Recorder TALLMADGE, who [illegible] the testimony of Mr. POST, which he [illegible] having been given in a frank and open manner, [illegible] upon the law upon the crime of false pretence. The case was then passed over to the magistracy, for decision, and his Honor finally decided that the criminal charge was established, and his duty being imperative, he was compelled to record a dismissal of the charge. Mr. PROPER was, however, remanded to himself in the City Prison, to await further action regarding the other charge preferred against him by Messrs. COLEMAN & DRAKE, Wall-street brokers, who were victimized to the tune of $140. The examination in this case will commence this morning.

COMPLIMENTARY SUPPER AND PRESENTATION TO MR. WM. H. MCDONALD.—On Friday evening a number of publishers and others attended a supper given to Mr. WM H MCDONALD, the popular advertising agent, who has lately opened a *suite* of beautiful offices at the new building corner Ann and Nassau-streets. The principal event of the evening was the presentation to Mr. MCDONALD of a magnificent iron safe. The presentation was made by C. C. CHILDS, Esq., on behalf of himself and associates. Mr. CHILDS's address was highly complimentary to Mr. MCD, as a man of integrity and perseverance. The speaker concluded his address by offering the following toast:

Mr. WM H. MCDONALD: The Prince of Advertising Agents—Our past and present experience as regards his integrity and capability as a man of business, assures us that for the future all matters of moment entrusted to him will be as well cared for as the books and papers they may be secured within the safe we have presented him with, and that he himself will be as impervious to chicanery and deceit as will be this mammoth safe, should its sterling qualities ever be assailed by the fury of the devouring element.

Mr. MCDONALD replied in becoming terms, and other addresses and pleasant sayings followed. The company broke up at a seasonable hour, highly gratified with the manner in which the evening had been passed. The new office of Mr. MCDONALD, with its modern improvements and the new safe—a magnificent article, by the way—will repay a visit by all who require the services of an excellent advertising agent. The entrance is in Nassau-street.

THE SHIRT SEWERS OF NEW-YORK.—The ladies engaged in the enterprise of aiding the shirt sewers of this City, are about getting up a Fair at Metropolitan Hall, for the benefit of the Shirt Sewers in New-York. They say in their address to the public, "We consider the situation of needle women in this City, one of the greatest enormities of modern times. The miserable prices which they are allowed are probably unknown to most people who are not employing, or employed, so we will exhibit them, that no one may hereafter put in a plea of ignorance, as an excuse for neglect of a sacred duty, according to Christian ethics when one member suffers, all the members suffer with it. For colored shirts, 50 cents a dozen; for white with linen bosoms, and 14 plaits, 16 cents each; for three ply linen collars with three button holes and stitched, 3 cents each.

Hood had nothing worse than this before him when he drew that terrible picture of the woman wasted and worn beside the midnight lamp—poring over sleeve and gusset and band, and band and gusset and sleeve till her brain began to swim. In order to save themselves from so dreadful a fate, several women have formed an association called the Shirt Sewer's Union, and to assist them in this laudable undertaking, a Fair is to be held at Metropolitan Hall, on Tuesday, Dec. 7.

DECEMBER TERM OF THE COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.—To-day being the first Monday of the present month, the Court of General Sessions will commence the December term, for the trial of criminals of all grades and classes. Hon. Recorder TILLOU, and two of the Aldermen will preside, and an unusual large number of bail and prison cases are on the Calendar, consisting of burglary, forgeries, grand larceny, highway robbery, mayhem, and crimes of every degree. Among the important cases which, we learn, are to be disposed of, are the forgery of Prussian thalers, upon which two individuals were arrested some months ago, and held for trial by Justice STUART, and also the trial of several male and female counterfeiters of City and State bank notes, who have been captured within the past four weeks. Should a Grand Jury be empaneled this morning, the Court will at once proceed to the business of the session.

A HEAVY MOCK AUCTION SWINDLE OR ROBBERY.—We learn that the authorities are busily engaged in ferreting out the perpetrators of an extensive and high-handed swindle, amounting to upwards of $2,000, which was adroitly abstracted from the possession of a returned Californian by a gang of mock auctioneers, during last week. The police officers of the Chief's Office, and attaches of the Tombs Police Court, have the matter in hand; but, as far as we could ascertain, they had not effected any arrest or arrangement of the case up to last evening.

FIRES.—Yesterday morning the attic portion of a dwelling-house at No. 66 Elm-street was slightly damaged by fire.....On Saturday afternoon, about 12½ o'clock, a fire broke out in the third story of a dwelling at No. 42 Leonard-street, which was speedily subdued with trifling damage.....Yesterday morning, at about 4½ o'clock, a fire was discovered in a dwelling house in Sixteenth-street, near Second-avenue, owned by THOMAS MCKNIGHT. The citizens turned out, and with buckets of water they extinguished the flames before any material damage was sustained.

COLLISION IN THE NORTH RIVER.—This morning while the Jersey City Ferry Boat *Hudson*, was crossing the North river in the dense fog, she came in contact with the ship *Isaac Walton*, BURSELEY, bound to Canton, and lying in the stream. The *Hudson* ran foul of her jib-boom, thereby raking the Ferry boat fore and aft, carrying away the smoke pipe, demolishing the cabins, and doing considerable other damage. Fortunately no person was injured. The *Isaac Walton* lost her jib-boom, and had other slight damage.

THE FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY.—Mr. PEASE, the Superintendent of the Five Points House of Industry, acknowledges the receipt of about $750 in cash, donations in aid of his benevolent enterprise. These donations are reported as being separate from the regular receipts of the Institute, and are said to have been made for specific purposes. This is doing very well.

NORTHERN DISPENSARY.—The following Report shows the number of patients treated at this Institution during the month of November, 1852:

Whole number, 1,264. Attended at their houses, 547; attended at the Dispensary, 717. Males, 529; females, 735.

NATIVITY—Ireland, 600; United States, 390; England, 17; Scotland, 17; Germany, 14; other Countries, 26.

RESULT—Cured or relieved, 1,137; died, 8; sent to Hospital, 6; vaccinated, 76; still under treatment, 37.

Whole number of Prescriptions put up, 2,012; average per day, 112; greatest number in any day, 187; least number in any day, 36.

☞ THE LADIES' HOME MISSIONARY SOCIETY have passed a vote of thanks to the Editors of the various papers, who have so liberally aided them by their editorial notices, in reference to the mission.

☞ The December Session of the Law Courts commences this day, but there are no cases of importance which stand for trial on the Calendar. The Common Council will be in session during the month.

☞ The steamship *Uncle Sam*, for Navy Bay, connecting with the steamer *Cortes* at Panama for San Francisco, sails at 3 P. M. this day.

[Advertisement.]

☞ No year since ROOT opened his gallery in New-York, has he offered his pictures for competition at the Fair of the American Institute without receiving the highest prize, which can be open in his show case at No 363 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

GAS VS. LIGHT.—Gas fixtures of beautiful patterns are daily received at the great manufacturing depot of ARCHER, WARNER & Co., No 376 Broadway.

BROOKLYN CITY.

THE SUNDAY ORDINANCE.—Since the recent opinion of Judge STRONG upon the Sunday Ordinance, the Mayor of Brooklyn has issued an order to the Chief of Police "not to arrest those persons who violate said ordinance, but to take their names, and also the names of all persons who are found purchasing on Sundays any article specified in the above-mentioned ordinance, to the end that warrants may be issued against all persons who violate the said ordinance."

WILLIAMSBURG CITY.

DIVIDEND.—The Citizens' Fire Insurance Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of 8 per cent.

ROBBERY.—Two boys entered the grocery store of Mr. A. WICKS, on corner of South First and Second streets, on Friday afternoon, and called for some coal. Mr. W. stepped outside to measure up the coal, and on returning, found the boys had absconded. He immediately suspected something wrong, and, on looking into the money drawer, found that a wallet containing considerable money had been taken.

ATTEMPT AT SUICIDE.—A man named Botting, residing in North Fourth-street, attempted to commit suicide by taking a large dose of laudanum. His wife having discovered his purpose, called in Dr. Brady, who restored the unfortunate man to consciousness, and he has since entirely recovered. Brady states that misfortunes, and inability to get work to support his family, was the cause of the attempt upon his life; he would be glad to get any kind of employment, and it is said that his family are much in want of the necessaries of life.

A BAD RUNAWAY.—A young lady, sister of Mr. Dalloway, a harness-maker, at No. 221 Grand-street, while crossing the Grand-street Ferry, on Saturday morning, on her way from Boston to visit her brother, was accosted by a man who asked her where she was going. On being informed, he said that he was an intimate friend of her brother, and had been sent for her trunk. She accordingly gave her trunk into his charge, which he placed into a wagon, and drove off. When the young lady arrived at her brother's residence, she found the trunk had not been delivered, and that she had been deceived. The trunk contained wearing apparel, with which the thief has made a successful escape.

ACCIDENT.—Mrs. Anthony, residing at No. 233 South First-street, met with a serious accident on Friday evening, in the following manner: She had some sewing to attend to, and in order to get closer to the light, which was on a high table, had placed one chair on top of another, in which she was sitting; by some means the top chair gave way, and she fell to the floor with such force as to cause the dislocation and fracture of the left thigh bone. Dr. Brady was called in, and dressed the wounded limb.

JERSEY CITY.

LECTURES ON THE CONDITION OF THE JEWS.—The Committee appointed to make arrangements to continue the lectures of Mr. MATTHEW A. BRAN, have resolved to commence them this week. Admission free. Collection to be taken for the support of the lectures. Notice will be given of the time and place of the lectures through the city papers.

☞ THE DUMMER GUARDS visit Paterson on Friday, for target exercise, after parade in Jersey City. The Messrs. DUMMER presented the company with a set of colors, and several valuable prizes, one of which is a colored glass target.

LITERARY ASSOCIATION.—Last Saturday evening a large number of young men met at Washington Hall, for the purpose of organizing a Literary Association. A President and Secretary *pro tem.* were appointed, and on motion, it was resolved, that a Committee of three be appointed to report a Constitution and Officers at the next meeting. The Committee were appointed, and the meeting adjourned to meet at the same place, this evening, or at the call of the Committee.

ACCIDENT.—Yesterday afternoon, a young man named Thomas, fell from a rock in the Deep Cut, and broke his right arm. He was falling head foremost, when his arm struck a projecting part of the rock, and turned him sufficiently to save his head and life. He was conveyed to a house in Bergen, and a physician was sent for.

POLICE.—On Saturday last, Patrick Rocke was brought before the Recorder, charged with resisting and attempting to stab the Watch, while in the performance of their duty. Rocke, on Saturday morning, was drunk, and creating a disturbance with his family, which led the Watch to interfere. He was sent to the County Jail to answer the charge at the next term of Court.

HOBOKEN.

GAS IN HOBOKEN.—Gas was introduced in Hoboken on Friday evening last. The pipes have been laid across the salt meadow from the Jersey City works. Many of the citizens have already availed themselves of its benefits, and we learn that the Baptist and one of the other churches were lighted with it last evening.

CULPABLE CARELESSNESS.—A gentleman residing in Washington-terrace sent to an apothecary's shop for a portion of castor oil, an evening or two since, that was to be administered to a sick child. Observing a strange appearance as his wife was in the act of pouring it out, he took the bottle, and on examination, found the careless attendant had sent *white varnish*, instead of castor oil. The only excuse the clerk could give, when the gentleman proceeded to the store, was, that he had a cold, and could not smell, and that the varnish bottle and the castor oil bottle were both alike, and both stood in the same place, and if he had made a mistake, he could not help it. We understand the affair will result in a legal investigation, as the child (a girl of 10 years of age) was within an ace, as it were, of taking the poison.

A MOONLIGHT STORM AT SEA—NARROW ESCAPE OF THE U. S. SHIP ST. LOUIS.—The Delaware *Journal* publishes a letter, written on board the U. S. ship *St. Louis*, off the coast of Tripoli, in which is described a remarkable storm encountered by that vessel on the 20th of October last, when about 70 miles from Tripoli, on her passage from Tunis.

About 10 o'clock on the night of the 20th, we had to take in all sail, double reef the topsails, and at 12 o'clock had to close reef the main topsails, and furl the fore and mizzen, set the storm-stay-sail, and heave the ship to; the wind blowing on shore, made us on a lee shore; by this time there was a heavy sea running and drifting us on shore at the rate of three or four knots per hour, the gale still raging with increased fury all the day of the 21st.

At midnight it commenced thundering and lightning, which increased so that we had to furl the main topsail, and could carry nothing but the fore storm stay-sail, and the main storm stay-sail, both very small sails; the Captain called all the officers on deck, and battened down the hatches fore and aft; all anchors ready for letting go, and with axes in hand, we stood ready to cut away the masts. It was a terrifying scene. The berth deck was scuttled, the wind blowing and roaring so furiously that we could not hear each other speak. While battening down the after hatch, myself and men were almost drowned by the force of the water from the lee waist, which was under water up to our hatches. It was gloomy and dark, although the moon was up; all officers and men drenched with salt water; we run life lines along to hold on by, all shivering with the cold and anxious to see daylight. The gale still raging on the morning of the 22d., all downhearted, being so near the shore in such a heavy gale, (about 18 miles from the rocks,) what a solemn thought that there we should soon be driven by the fury of the storm, as she would certainly strike in eight fathoms of water.

As a last resort, the Captain called his officers together, and consulted what was best to be done under the circumstances, and they concluded, that in order to prevent such a catastrophe, it was necessary to crowd on the sail, which they did, close reefing the foresail and maintopsail; but it was more than she could bear—it put her almost on her beam ends, thus throwing her lee and lee guns under water, which forced itself up to the hatches; her main yard almost in the water, when, thanks to an over-ruling Providence, the wind shifted all at once, and such a happy set you never saw; some of the officers clapping their hands and rejoicing in the prospect of their deliverance.

The *American Farmer* states that the present Secretary of the Navy, soon after coming into office, renewed the order to our naval officers, commanding our foreign stations, to be vigilant in the collection of such seeds, roots and plants as were calculated to be introduced advantageously into the agriculture of the country.

Mr. Underwood, the Democratic candidate for Congress in third district, has declined. A convention is to be held at Dedham, on Thursday next, to nominate another candidate.

DIED.

After a short illness, on Friday, Dec 3, CHARLES P. FREEMAN, in the 44th year of his age.

The funeral will take place from the house of his brother, Dr. A. Freeman No 73 Union place, corner of 19th-st. and 4th-av on Monday, 6th inst., at 2 o'clock, P. M. His friends and those of his brothers, are invited to attend without further notice. His remains will be taken to Greenwood Cemetery.

At West-Hoboken, on Saturday evening, Dec 4, GEORGE SHELTON, in the 37 h year of his age.

The friends of the family and of his brother, James Shelton, of New-York are requested to attend his funeral, from his late residence, West Hoboken, N J, on Tuesday, the 7th inst. Carriages will be in readiness at Hoboken Ferry, N. J., at 12 o'clock

On Saturday, Dec. 4, after a protracted illness, Mrs. LUCRETIA FELTES, in the 73d year of her age.

Relatives and friends of the family are requested to attend the funeral on Monday, 6 h inst., at 1 o'clock, at the residence of her son-in-law, Mr. Oliver Loveland, No. 61 Carmine-st., without further invitation.

☞ Newburg and Poughkeepsie papers please copy.

COMMERCIAL AND MONEY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....DEC. 4.

$700 Illinois Interest	87	50	Flint & Pere Marq. Railroad	62	
1,000 Penns. State 6s	96½	300	Parker Coal Co	64	
1,500 L. Isl'd R.R. Bds.	89	50	do	64½	
2,000 Erie 1st Mtg. Bonds	114½	100	do	65	
4,000 Erie R.R. Conv. '71	101½	700	Cumberland Coal Co.	61	
2,000 do. '83	101½	100	do	65	
2,500 N.Y. & N.H. Bds '90	102	200	do	65	
1,000 Hud. R.R. Mtg. Bds.	104½	200	do	65	
1,000 Hud. R.R. New Bds	95	100	do	65	
1,000 Mich. S. R. & P. Bds.	101	100	do	65	
6,000 N. Ind. R.R. Bds.	101	50	do	65	
2,000 Gal & Chic 7 ₱ cts.	97½	950	do	67	
50 Del. & Hudson Canal	137	100	do	67	
5 Bank of Commerce	112	300	do	67	
100 N. A. Trust Co.	23	50	do	68	
25 Ocean Bank	106	100	do	68	
28 Hanover Bank	106	300	do	68	
34 O Life and Trust Co.	107½	100	do	68	
250 Morris Canal	19½	100	do	68	
250 do.	19½	200	Pennsylvania Coal Co.	123	
200 do.	19½	50	do. Dec 14	123	
250 do.	19½	300	Erie Railroad	23	
121 Manhat'n Gas scrip	119	800	do	96½	
50 do.	119½	50	do	96½	
150 Canton Co	110	400	do	96	
125 do.	111	200	do	96½	
50 Cary Impt. Co	12½	50	do	96½	
250 New Jersey Zinc	12½	900	Harlem Railroad, b60	74½	
50 do. b30	12½	100	do	75	
200 Montgomery Zinc	4½	12	Utica & Schen. R.R.	142½	
100 Portsmouth Dry Dock	6½	130	Roch. & Syr. R.	125	
325 Nica. Transit Co	30½	100	Long Island R.R.	49	
50 do. b30	30½	100	do	49	
150 do.	30½	50	do	52	
800 do.	30½	500	do	52½	
100 do. b10	30½	200	Stonington Railroad	57½	
50 do.	30½	100	do. b30	57½	
300 do.	30	150	Nor. & Wor. Railroad	53	
250 do. b30	30	15	do	52½	
325 do.	29½	100	Hudson River R. R.	76	
175 do.	29½	150	do	77½	
50 do. b15	29½	250	do	77½	
350 do.	29½	100	do. b30	77	
100 do. s3	29	95	Mich. Central R. R.	114	
50 do.	29½	500	Phœnix Min. Co.	b30	12
150 do. b10	29	100	do. b60	12	
400 Panama Railroad	140				

SECOND BOARD.

$3,000 Hud. 2d Mtge. Bds	104½	100	Parker Coal Co	67	
1,000 California 7s	94	100	do	b10	66
50 Bank Republic	99½	200	do	s10	65
150 Nicaragua Transit Co	29½	75	Canton Company	113	
100 do. b60	30	50	do	b30	115
100 do. b60	29½	100	do	s60	116
500 do.	29½	50	do	b30	116
350 do.	29½	150	do	b60	116
100 do.	29½	50	Morris Canal	19½	
100 do. b60	29½	300	do	19½	
100 do. b60	29½	1,000	Harlem Railroad	72½	
100 do. s30	28½	50	Panama Railroad	143	
100 do.	28½	25	do	144	
100 Dauphin Coal Co	70	100	Erie Railroad	b60	96½
100 Cumberland Coal Co.	68	100	do	s60	96½
75 do.	67½	200	do		96½
25 do.	67½	100	do		96½
400 do.	67½	200	Stonington Railroad		58
100 do. s30	67	100	do	b3	55
400 do.	67	150	do	b60	58½
100 do. b10	67	100	Hud. River R. R.	b60	70
300 do.	66	100	do		77½
250 Phœnix Mining Co	12½	5	do		77
300 do. b60	14				

SATURDAY, Dec. 4—6 P.M.

The probable supply of Anthracite Fuel the present season is now pretty well determined. The tonnage year of the Reading Road, in the Schuylkill region, terminated on the 30th of November. The Schuylkill Canal may be kept open for two, and possibly three weeks thereafter. The December tonnage of the road will also be kept up without diminution. The Lehigh Canal will close in a week or two. From the Lackawanna region, we shall have no further supplies after next week. The Delaware and Hudson Canal Company have brought to tide-water 495,000 tons of Coal of their own mining, and 426,000 for account of the Pennsylvania Coal Company. From the three regions, the supplies to the close of navigation will be about as follows:

	Tons.	
Reading Road, Nov. 30	1,656,000	
Navigation Canal, about	816,000	
		2,460 000
Lehigh Canal Company		1,125,000
Delaware and Hudson Company	495,000	
Pennsylvania Coal Company	426,000	
		921,000
Total of three chief Coal fields		4,506,000
Susquehanna and other sources		500,000
Total supply for 1852		tons 5,006,000

The comparative supplies for 1851-52 are as follows:

	1851. Tons.	1852. Tons.	Increase.
Schuylkill	2,182,000	2,460,000	278,000
Lehigh	989,000	1,125,000	136,000
Lackawanna	691,000	921,000	230,000
Susquehanna, &c	494,000	500,000	6,000
Total	4,536,000	5,006,000	650,000

The Pennsylvania Coal Company (using the Delaware and Hudson Canal, on a joint perpetual arrangement with the Canal Company) have exceeded their most sanguine estimate 26,000 tons. The Schuylkill Navigation Canal Company have also gone ahead of their expectations. The Delaware and Hudson Company, besides mining and bringing to tide water within five thousand tons of half a million tons, have also derived a revenue, from the tolls paid by Pennsylvania Company, much in advance of their early calculations; the tolls being regulated by the market price of Coal, which has been steadily on the rise. The Reading and Lehigh Companies will make reports of the year's trade simply estimatory, we understand, to their leading shareholders.

The share list of the Stock Exchange shows another large business to-day. Speculation is at fever heat on the Land and new Coal Companies, and it appears to be governed by no rule of real values or consistency. The Canton Company Stock, which has been on the street with varied, and constantly varying fortune for nearly or quite twenty years, and which we have seen down at $38 the share within the past four years, has experienced a sudden revival unprecedented even in its own eventful history, and that without any of the usual "long" and "short" contests, which unsettle fancy values in Wall street. We hear of a very inconsiderable short interest. The Bulls buy up the stock, the one to the profit of the other. Starting at $83 @ $85 about 1st November, it reached to-day $114 the share, or 176 ₱ cent., the original par value being $65. The rise to-day, from the closing rate of last evening, was $7 50. The run upon the new Coal stocks from the Cumberland bituminous region, was quite brisk. The Parker vein reached 68 ₱ cent. This has been a lively movement. A million of "capital" was divided out some months ago among the parties in interest, at 40 ₱ cent., put on the market the other day at 50, and now rating at 68. Cumberland Coal advanced 3 to 5 ₱ cent. The Bears have been selling too much of the stock presuming on the over valuation of the property, and have thus created a fictitious demand, which, for the moment, is need with as much effect to the profit of the friends of the Company, as though the purchases were for investment. The Phœnix Coal started up this afternoon, and sold at an advance of $2 the share on the morning price. This property is also in the Cumberland region. Its "capital" is called two millions, but it has been rating at about 12½ ₱ cent. The three fancies from this favored source of Coal speculation, stand relatively thus:

Cumberland, called	$5,000,000	67 ₱ cent	$3,350,000
Parker Vein	1,000,000	68 ₱ cent	680,000
Phœnix Mining	2,000,000	14 ₱ cent	280,000

Present Wall-st. value of three Companies $4,310,000

The Railroads were in a fair degree of favor to day. The Erie, Stonington and Norwich, among the speculatives, advanced each 1 ₱ cent., and Long Island 2 ₱ cent. Harlem and Hudson were a fraction weaker. Among the premium Roads, Panama rose 5½ ₱ cent., closing with sales at 144. Utica advanced 2 to 142½, and Rochester sold again at 125. Delaware and Hudson advanced 1 ₱ cent. The Mohawk Road was offered at 113. The Albany *Journal* gives the following as the earnings of the Road during the year commencing Oct. 1, 1851, and ending Sept. 30, 1852:

Passengers		$171,752 74
Freight		117,853 91
Other sources		6,500 00
		$296,112 68
Expenses	$131,694 87	
Interest on debt	45,749 95	
Dividend	81,616 00	
		259,030 82
		$37,681 86

Tons of freight, 162,178; number of passengers, 413,154; number of miles run, 139,476. Total amount of the surplus fund Oct. 1, $46,900.

The Bond dealings were quite light, not $50,000 at the Board. Prices well supported, and the Erie and Hudsons in request.

Money is nearly as free as ever, for although some of the Banks refuse demand loans, the outside supply apparently increases. The Sub-Treasury disbursed to-day $241,000 over the amount paid in, and the balance is now for the first time in several months below five millions, say $4,961,515. Exchange is rather firm particularly on France and the North of Europe. The *Hermann*, for Bremen, took out to-day $192,670 in specie, and the *Osprey*, for New-Orleans had over $400,000. The Foreign export of the week is $462,670. At Boston the difference between the Import and Export of specie since 1st January last is:

Export of Gold and Silver	$3,118,536
Import of Gold and Silver	600,877
Excess of outgoing	$2,517,659

The import of General Foreign Merchandise the present week, amounts to $1,532,458, which, with the Dry Goods table in yesterday's paper, gives a total Foreign import of the week, of $2,445,336.

The General Markets continue to feel the influence of high freights. The last news from Europe in regard to Grain and Flour, is considered by some of the Flour Brokers as the most favorable we have had for many weeks, but with Freay Freights to British ports as high as 6d., and Grain 9d. (1s.), the current prices here are below those of 30th November. State Brands Flour rule from $5 06 to $5 31, and Western Wheat at $1 17

The Lexington and Covington Railroad Company, of Kentucky, are in the market for a loan of $175,000, Six per cent. Coupon and Convertible bonds, having 20 years to run. Proposals are to be directed to WINSLOW, LANIER & Co., at whose office in Wall-street they will be opened on Saturday, Dec. 18. The road is 96 miles in length. Its debt cannot, by the Charter, exceed $600,000 in all, and the present issue is endorsed and guaranteed by the City of Covington—opposite Cincinnati—having a population of 12,000 persons and five millions dollars taxable estate. The security will embrace this guarantee, and a first Mortgage on a road costing $2,354,000. There is no section of the Union where the standard of credit and sense of punctuality is higher than (and both supported by a very wealthy farming region,) the Counties of Northern Kentucky, through which this road passes from Cincinnati to Lexington.

Imports (other than Dry Goods) at the Port of New-York, for the week ending Friday, Dec. 3, 1852:

	Pkgs.	Value.		Pkgs.	Value.
Baskets	23	1,957	Hats	8	9,667
Bay Water	7	390	Hatters' Goods	20	15,023
Beads	2	250	India Rubber	41	860
Books—printed	97	12,548	Indigo	27	3,470
" —blank	—	120	Instruments—		
Bristles	10	2,596	Musical	23	3,850
Bronzes	2	478	Optical	2	732
Brushes	14	1,870	Jewelry	12	11,855
Buttons	21	10,006	Leather	17	3,078
Butter	32	415	Boots & shoes	1	847
Cheese	30	680	Dressed Skins	15	4,223
China, Clay	100	514	Undressed do	—	77,650
" Ware	111	4,368	Leeches	30	2,418
Cigars	132	10,019	Lith. Stones	8	350
Clocks	1	173	Liquors—		
Coal, tons	1,161	3,657	Ale, &c	231	3,258
Coffee pkgs	13,921	129 985	Brandy	139	7,812
Cordials	40	536	Cordials	100	885
Coir Yarn	150	600	Gin	197	6,766
Corks	107	1,565	Whisky	40	2,938
Cornelian Rings	2	665	Lumber, Lath	215	122
Cotton	99	1,124	Marble	38	1,061
Cranberries	76	223	Mats	9	939
Dag'r type plates	9	3,419	Metals—		
Balsam Capivia	6	166	Brass Goods	24	2,590
Acetic Acid	73	578	Brittania Ware	1	230
Alkali	50	762	Copper Bars	3	467
Ammonia	18	178	Percussion Caps	8	1 444
Arrow Root	7	142	Sheathing	191	34 853
Arsenic	20	213	Dutch Metals	1	543
Asafœtida	5	106	Nickel	7	4,463
Balsam Copivia	6	166	Iron, tons	2,064	93,491
Bleaching Powd	331	4,845	" Hoop, pkgs	5,250	6,312
Bicarb. Soda	3,858	15,446	" Pig, tons	741	10,893
Borax	322	7 483	" R. R., bars	15,786	101,919
Bronze Powders	2	821	" Scrap, tons	39	691
Chicory	26	382	" Sheet, pkgs	7 684	27,363
Chlor. Potash	33	697	" Tones	533	1,348
Chowgeels	1	116	" Chains	88	3 480
Cobalt	40	964	" Cutlery	4	1,200
Cochineal	147	38,673	" Guns, &c	21	3 380
Colcynth	12	396	" Hardware	311	26,540
Cream Tartar	49	7,007	" Needles	7	1,946
Extracts	1	119	" Saddlery	10	1,813
Gelatine	10	832	" Wire	635	5,583
Gum Arabic	18	1 871	Lead	1,876	11,332
" Damar	25	721	Plated Ware	15	3,913
" Substitute	10	190	Old Metal	—	4,817
Herbs	10	123	Spelter	23,237	33,471
Hyd Potash	3	454	Steel	2,012	46,616
Jalap	2	88	Tin	2,356	119,695
Licorice	73	2 583	" Foil	6	637
Licorice Paste	263	4 366	Zinc	62	2,172
Madder	230	27,517	Mustard	510	961
Magnesia	6	112	Oakum	150	250
Med Prep	4	398	Oils—		
Oil Cajeput	4	140	Cod	10	158
" Cloves	5	263	Linseed	220	12 018
" Orange	3	316	Olive	80	114
Opium	31	14,594	Palm	70	3,194
Phosphate Lime	18	837	Whale	11	869
Potass Nitras	2	107	Paints	40	907
Pills and Oint't	22	2,160	Paintings	16	1 963
Prussian Potash	4	359	Panoramas	9	2,181
Quinine	20	4,772	Paper Mache	24	4,151
Rape Seed Oil	27	2,233	Paper	52	5,447
Red Lead	200	954	Perfumery	10	511
Rhubarb	17	958	Pipes	178	361
Sarsaparilla	30	757	Plaster, tons	120	180
Sal Ammoniac	4	397	Portemonnaies	20	8,573
Soda	312	1,697	Polishing Stones	103	127
Soda Ash	997	18,132	Pres. Vegetables	5	831
Sugar Lead	7	457	Rags	528	3,857
Verdigris	650	1,510	Satins	2,000	421
Vermilion	63	1,603	Sago Flour	251	1,322
Other Drugs	53	1,758	Salt, tons, bush.	12,433	7,295
Dye Woods—			Sances, edge	6	202
Brazil Wd. tns	82	3,767	Seeds—Canary	99	507
Fustic, quints	1,230	573	Spices—		
Logwood, tons	129	1,659	Ginger	293	691
Earthenware, pkgs	815	26,006	Pimento	277	2,573
Emery	40	211	Sponges	3	1 193
Engravings	14	1 445	Stationery	9	1,701
Feathers	26	1 846	Sugar	5,250	89,558
Fish—			Tapioca	175	800
Fish	1,281	3,336	Tea	8,624	100,366
Mackerel	262	2,426	Toys	27	2 637
Salmon	28	312	Twine	16	1 810
Flax	40	1,790	Watches	29	31,362
Fruit—			Watch'k'r's Tools	2	296
Almonds	10	328	Wax	36	610
Cocoa	150	465	Wines	607	5,324
Oranges	—	740	" Port	760	11 310
Furs	20	10 380	" Red	1,556	3,796
Furniture	16	760	" Sherry	4	158
Glass	901	6,778	Wool	307	14,320
" Colored	63	2 243	" Flocks	139	877
" Cut	69	1,373	" Waste	27	242
" Plated	26	2,418	Woods—		
" Polished	24	2,939	Cedar	185	1,141
" Ware	4	362	Mahogany	3,739	12,152
Guano, tons	2,250	3,186	Rosewood	719	6,411
Hair, pkgs	62	2,152	Willows	1,500	1 112
" Manufac'd	7	4,662	Other Imports	9	1,221
Total value					$1,532,158

Sales of Real Estate at Auction.

By Albert H. Nicolay—Nov 30.

NEWARK PROPERTY, ONE MILE FROM THE RAILROAD DEPOT.

1 lot cor Littleton-av. and W. Bank-st., 50x100	$140
1 lot on Littleton-av., 50x100	140
2 lots on Littleton-av., 50x100, at $125	250
3 lots on Littleton-av., 50x100, at $110	330
1 lot cor. Littleton-av. and Cabinet-st., 50x100	110
3 lots on Fairmount-av., 50x100, at $155	465
1 lot cor Fairmount-av. and W. Bank-st., 50x100	155
3 lots on Fairmount-av., 50x100, at $150	450
1 lot cor. Fairmount-av. and Cabinet-st., 50x100	150
1 lot cor Littleton av. and Cabinet-st., 50x100	130
4 lots on Littleton av.,

ROBERT SEWELL.

All's well that ends well. I forgive JOHN for not procuring the tickets intended for me. Had I, however, received tickets for Mr. THACKERAY'S Second Course, I doubt whether I should have found the practice of that Christian virtue quite so easy. JOHN looks askance at being called upon to take the "night turn" always; but as the Cyclopædia puts, with such exquisite taste, of the Queen, he is "stuck to the backbone," and won't budge from his bargain.

How deftly, in the first few sentences of his opening lecture, Mr. THACKERAY struck the key-note, and took the conceit out of those who imagined that, because he was to discourse about Hogarth, he would himself assume the part of Harlequin, for their amusement. Few, nevertheless, I take it, who saw his grave face and stalwart figure, as he stood awhile without speaking, expecting any intellectual ground and lofty tumbling from him. There was no need of the platform and desk to save the sanctity of the Church. The lecture might, with all propriety, have been delivered from the pulpit as a sermon.

Is there out of DANTE a more tragical story than the life of SWIFT? The repast of UGOLINO in the Tower of Famine could hardly have been more revolting to him than was SWIFT'S food at the patron's table at Moor Park. How miserable he was when he feared that something he had said or done had been taken amiss by the serene "GUILLELMUS TEMPLE," and how he hated himself for being miserable about any such thing. The gall of those days was bitter in his mouth all his life after.

The most stinging lampoons in the language are those by SWIFT—excepting, perhaps, one made upon him, and posted upon the Cathedral gates on the day of his installation as Dean. Here are three of the nine stanzas of which it consists:

"To-day this temple gets a Dean,
Of parts and fame uncommon;
Used both to pray and to profane,
To serve both God and Mammon.

"This place he got by wit and rhyme,
And many ways most odd;
And might a Bishop be in time,
Did he believe in God.

"Look down, St. PATRICK! look, we pray,
On thine own church and steeple!
Convert thy Dean on this great day,
Or else, God help the people!"

And such epigrams, as his were, to come from the pen of a high ecclesiastical dignitary. If the name of his enemy was capable of being fitted with any obscene and filthy rhyme, how sure it was of getting this immortalization. The most characteristic of these epigrams is that upon WARTON and DITTON. Those who have not the volume at hand, if they have a natural gift that way, may imagine to what foul rhymes the gowned ribald fitted these names.

The lampoon on

"that booby BETTESWORTH,
That half-a-crown o'erpays his sweat's worth,"

gave rise to an encounter of wits in which the Dean came off second best. BETTESWORTH demanded of the Dean whether he was the author of the piece. SWIFT replied:

"I was, in my youth, acquainted with great lawyers, who knowing my disposition to satire, advised me if any scoundrel or blockhead whom I had lampooned should ask me such a question as you have put, that I should deny the authorship; and I therefore tell you that I am not the author of these lines."

"Mr. Dean," rejoined BETTESWORTH, referring to the ecclesiastical profession of SWIFT, which shielded him from the horsewhip or a challenge, "Mr. Dean, you are like one of your own Yahoos; you have clambered to a place of security whence you can gratify your vindictive temper by pelting filth at your betters."

It is a fine stroke in MR. THACKERAY, where he represents stout old JOHNSON, forced, for his genius's sake to admit SWIFT into his Pantheon of gods, yet sturdily refusing any personal acquaintance with him. The picture which the genial author draws of the ungenial one, is repulsive enough. But yet, (such is the rare privilege of genius,) the prevailing impression upon the mind is one of mournful indignation, mingled with pity, almost akin to love; like that with which DANTE beheld that great spirit who lay beneath that slow-falling snow of fire-flakes—(how the Tuscan storms through the memory,)—

"——che non par che curi
Lo incendio, e giace dispettoso e torto,"

"who seems not to care for the burning, and lies disdainful and contorted;" or like that with which Michael might have gazed over the celestial battlements at him who, after having misled a third part of the host of heaven, lay stretched out upon the burning lake. What life, indeed, could be more pitiful than that of the man who always kept the anniversary of his birth-day as a day of fasting and sadness, reading, on each of its returns, that terrible third chapter of the Book of Job? I know of nothing more thoroughly awful, than the fact that among the few instances of a lucid interval in the madness of SWIFT'S closing years, was a glimmering consciousness of his birth-day, manifested by repeating when it came round: "Let the day perish wherein I was born, and the night in which it was said, 'There is a man child conceived.'"

Depend upon it, Mr. THACKERAY'S picture of SWIFT—save that he has not painted the darkest shades—is the true one, notwithstanding the carpings of certain small critics. One of these I heard at the lecture, enlightening his neighbor, by assuring him that the Dean's famous "modest proposal" for fattening and eating young children, at the proper period after they had been "dropped," was only a pleasant joke—a jest. (They do but jest, poison in jest; no offence i' the world.) And not, as many supposed, a serious proposal? This may fairly be put by the side of the astuteness of a certain wide-awake individual, who wasn't to be humbugged—not he. He had been recommended to read *Gulliver's Travels*, and was asked what he thought of them. "Pooh, pooh; stuff; I don't believe half on't," replied the astute critic. And as for the claim that has been set up for the patriotism of the Dean, and his devotion to the interests of Ireland—

But, really, Mr. Editor, I have almost fallen into a lecture of my own upon SWIFT. To be candid, it is a portion of an article which I offered some months ago to a certain magazine. It was at a time when I really supposed I could fish my bread with a pen-point out of my inkstand. If I were to tell the name of the periodical, you would wonder that hunger even could have induced me to offer a contribution to it. Now that my position on the railroad makes me independent, I wonder at it myself. We little know the possible depths to which we might have descended. Was it not the prudential Dreamer who used to say, when he saw some poor wretch flogged at the cart-tail: "There goes JOHN BUNYAN, save for preventing grace!" But for such prevention, who knows but I might have been a pickpocket or a watch-dropper; and you, sir, might even have been Editor of a paper like the *Herald*—a foot-ball for any man to kick with impunity. Such possibilities, I think, should make us humble.

Are we all music-mad just now? Are the gracious and graceful Madame SONTAG, that marvel-ous boy PAUL JULIEN—the CHATTERTON of the violin—and all the other musical magnates mentioning, are they witches and wizards to whom people is given for a time to compel us all into the public circle of Metropolitan Hall? I surely supposed that I was safe from any such enchantment; I was possessed. Indeed, I never learn to "raise and fall" the voice. I once joined a singing class, but after two or three lessons, our foreign teacher addressed me with the utmost politeness, as I was bidding him good evening:

"Mistare Jenkins. I tink you are one of those technically called—how do you say it?—ah! I know; have no ears. Perhaps you will not never come to the class no more."

But Saul was found among the Prophets, and I took advantage of an "order" to attend SONTAG'S Dress Rehearsal and the Concert following. Shall I own to you that I was the more interested at the Rehearsal? I like to look on a fabric in the process of manufacture. I was interested in ECKERT'S prompt check when some violin or flute was out, though my ear could detect nothing amiss. PAUL JULIEN'S eager look of inquiry at the Conductor was worth as much to me as his best strains. At the opening of the "music lesson," I was puzzling my brains to find exactly what was about, when my dubitation was solved by a bright girl of some half-dozen summers, seated near me: "Oh, papa," said the child, "he's teaching her music, and she don't sing right, and he's scolding her!" Then the German chorus-singers interested me vastly. They had come to the rehearsal just in their ordinary dress; mechanics, fresh from the work-bench; good house-mothers, who had apparently just hushed the baby asleep, or hung on the kettle for their frugal "mittagessen;" and yet they sang with a precision and culture which we are little used to look for in those who toil daily with their hands.

Of all people, however, the English can least comprehend how a working man can yet be a cultivated and educated one. You remember how they scouted the idea that "Typee" could have been written by a sailor before the mast. A greater surprise awaits them, unless I am mistaken, when my good friend ROSS BROWNE puts out his Eastern adventures. Such will be the case, unless he has lost that charming faculty of story-telling which whiled away that last night of ours at Florence, before he set off eastward and I westward, when under the soft Italian sky he narrated his adventures on Juan Fernandez, in a style worthy of DE FOE himself.

I recollect once being asked by an English gentlemen, if I had read OLMSTEAD'S "Walks and Talks of a Farmer in England." I told him I had not, though I was formerly acquainted with the author—(as indeed I was one of those who wished a good voyage to him and his companion BEACH, as they set sail in the steerage of the good ship *Henry Clay*.) "Its an uncommon clever book," said the Englishman, "the author must be an educated man."

"Yes, college-bred, I believe," I replied.

"Why does he call himself a farmer, then?" he asked.

"Because he is one," I answered. "He has a farm on Staten Island, which he cultivates with his own hands. He raises the finest pears sent to the New-York market."

"But when he talks about sea matters, I should think he had been a sailor; he seems quite at home there," pursued my friend.

"And with good reason," I replied. "He has been a sailor; he went, among other voyages, one to China before the mast."

"Why, he must be pretty well on in life?" assumed, rather than inquired he.

"By no means; he is yet inside of thirty, by some years, and is good for a number of books yet."

Mr. Bull was non-plussed, and could only reply: "You Yankees are up to everything."

But about the music-mania. It is a fine business stroke on the part of Madame SONTAG'S man of business to invite all the clergy to her rehearsals. Of course they delegate some one of their number to make a complimentary speech, which, if well done, is just in the way of the reporters. By the way, I was not a little amused at the gentleman upon whom the choice fell upon a certain occasion—where, it would be hardly fair to say. It used to be a standing consolation for me that he had a worse ear for music than I had—that he could not distinguish Old Hundred from Yankee Doodle, which I think I could do with tolerable certainty. In fact they used to say that a mad-cap relation of his used sometimes to play the latest negro melody by way of prelude to the hymn which was sung at family worship; and that the incongruity was never observed by the reverend gentleman.

We must be all music-mad. Nothing is more common than to hear, in passing a house, a piano from the parlor, (that's the young ladies of the family;) an acordeon from the third story, (that's brother Bob:) and a duet between a fife and a fiddle from the attic, (that's from the two young gentlemen who are "accommodated with a furnished apartment, with breakfast and tea," because the family "have more room than they have occasion for"—though it is a mystery where the four young ladies do sleep.)

However, "it's an ill wind that blows nobody any good." The musical mania has made a market for accordeons, if we may judge from the opposition of the rival "Original JACOBS," in Chatham-street. I spent a spare hour the other evening peering through their windows, trying to decide upon their respective claims, in case I should be driven, in self-defence, to the purchase of an accordeon. The crimson-papered walls of No. 100 are balanced by the two Disraelitish-looking, accordeon-bearing effigies in wax at No. 102. There is an imposing air in the diploma of No. 100; and a sort of calm, self-assured dignity in the written invitation to step in and examine that interesting document. But this, at first sight, is more than counterbalanced by the still more imposing array of certificates in the window of No. 102, proving him to be the "Genuine Original." But closer inspection of these documents renders the matter less conclusive. For example—Mr. "BARNEY WILLIAMS, Comedian," testifies that up to a certain period "no person in the business had assumed the *tittle* of Original JACOBS," belonging to No. 102. Does he mean that the *title* had been undisputed; or is it a sly hint that the claim to originality was but the merest *tittle*, unworthy of being taken? The more I investigated, the further was I from a decision—and I ended by slightly altering for the occasion the lamentation put by EURIPIDES in the mouth of the deserted Medea. (If I supposed you had any Greek type, I would send it to you in the original, for the special benefit of your clerical subscribers, who would appreciate its beauty, and who, as I am informed by a very intelligent carrier with whom I have recently become acquainted, comprise almost the entire body of the profession. But as I presume you could not print the original, I content myself with the following very inadequate translation:

"O, Sovran Jove, why hast thou given sure tests
To try adulterate gold, yet hast vouchsafed,
No certain proofs whereby we may be sure
Which JACOBS is Original, and where
Accordeons are sold and mended best?"

Yet, after all, this opposition may be all a sham. I half suspect that there is a room back of the two establishments where the rival tribes overlook both, and laugh at all us Gentiles. Like shears and lawyers, while they seem to cut each other, they may only cut what come between them. It may all be in the way of business, just as the sailor, who will in a few minutes electrify the pit with the energy with which he exclaims, "Come hon you 'ineling hoppressor of 'omeless horphans," is now taking a social mug of "half-and-half" behind the scenes with that miscreant who will soon fall beneath his blows, and die in agonies, that wanted Kitty.

We must all live, and if comfortable people who have somehow dropped into regular businesses and professions that seem exactly fitted for them, want to get an idea how folks do live, who have no such comfortable posts ready made for them; but are forced to pick up their subsistence in the street, let them take a walk with me some Saturday evening up Chatham-street, and the streets thereabout. That is, if they would not be ashamed of being seen perambulating with

THE CANAL-STREET SWITCHMAN.

ORNITHOLOGICAL.

The Hen Mania—A Poultry Exhibition—Facts Concerning Poultry—Remarkable Varieties—Poultry Stock of the United States, England and France, &c., &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov., 1852.

The first exhibition of the Poultry Society took place in this city a few days ago. Such spectacles are as yet rare in this or any other country, and it is, perhaps, less the novelty than the utility of them that attracts public attention. We have cattle shows, displays of sheep and swine, and horticultural, floral, and pomological gatherings, all of which have been beneficial in exciting a laudable curiosity in regard to the choice and manifold productions of Nature, while they have added largely to the stock of our physical knowledge, and aided us in supplying the necessary wants, comforts, and enjoyments of society There is no department of animate or inanimate nature which does not afford the amplest field for investigation and research, and facilities for forming collections curious in their kind, rich in their variety, and useful in their application. Let us then have "Hen Conventions" in abundance; perhaps they will crow over all others, and even surpass those of the women.

Poultry has been too much undervalued as a means of study, observation, luxury, and wealth. They comprise a class of creatures useful and companionable; inferior to few others in natural beauty; and of great value in an economical point of view. This is the testimony of a practical observer and writer.

The first impression produced by an extensive collection of the feathered race, is the infinite variety of their kinds in respect to size, color, and plumage, the countries they hail from, and the contrasts afforded by so many different objects which evidently belong to the same comprehensive order of creation. In the collection above alluded to, the number of birds contributed exceeded one thousand. Some few were from New-Jersey and Delaware, and other places, but the majority of contributions were from the City and County of Philadelphia.

Poultry differ as much internally and externally as the human bipeds who contemplate them; and the question naturally arises, have they, like the ill assorted members of the human family, one common origin, or has Nature preferred to exhibit her taste, skill, and infinite love of novelty, by the production originally of many distinct and independent varieties, constituting the multifarious genera of one and the same family? PLATO'S definition of man—a two-legged animal without feathers—makes him something of a chanticleer.

Many writers of talent and information have endeavored to show that all the varieties of the domestic fowl, of which we have any knowledge, were derived from a single primitive stock. In fact, naturalists generally maintain that opinion. But recent investigations, based upon the comparison of facts collected by accurate observation of travelers, seem to disprove the general notion. It is most probable that the varieties known to us, may be referred to a few of the more remarkable fowls, as the progenitors of the several species. The constant, and frequently careless crossing of one fowl with another, and the promiscuous intercourse which takes place, changes of climate, and diversity of food and treatment, must greatly multiply the existing difficulties in the way of referring individuals to their primitive stock. If many original types really exist, the reproduction of them, by proper management and cultivation, may be possible. "As to the great question of the immutability of species," says DIXON, "so closely allied to the investigation of the different varieties of poultry, as far as my own limited researches have gone—and they have been confined almost entirely to birds under the influence of man—they have led me to the conclusion that even subspecies and varieties are much more permanent, independent, and ancient, than is currently believed at the present day. The result has been to me unavoidable, as well as unexpected; for, I had started with the great idea of the powerful transmuting influence of time, changed climate, and increased food.

"My present conviction is, that the diversities which we see in even the most nearly allied species of birds, are not produced by any such influences, nor by hybridisation: but that each distinct species, however nearly resembling any other, has been produced by a Creative Power. I am even disposed to adopt this view towards many forms that are usually considered as mere varieties. Half of the mongrels one sees are only transition forms, passing back to the type of one or other original progenitor. At least, my own eye can detect such to be frequently the apparent fact in the case of domestic fowls."

The universal diffusion of poultry throughout the various parts of the habitable globe is remarkable. Next to the dog, the fowl has been the most constant attendant upon man in his migrations, and his occupations of strange lands. The carniverous diet of the dog is one main cause of his preeminence. But search where you will, except in the very highest latitudes, you will find in New-Zealand, Australia, the American continents, the West Indies, and in innumerable islands, fowls sharing in the possessions and settlements obtained by man. They have been found in the islands scattered over the vast Pacific Ocean. How they got there is as great or a greater puzzle than to divine the origin of the human population in the same localities. The earliest discoverers found the people to be possessed of pigs, dogs, and fowls, all domesticated for private use, and, by affording supplies of food, compensating for the food they consumed, and for the protecting care extended over them.

A poultry convention does not imply the mere assembling together of hens and chickens, although this of itself might be ample and interesting. There is no exclusion of coops, castes, or kinds; and it seems, at first sight, like entering into the aviary compartment of NOAH'S Ark, for there is a vast assortment of ducks, geese, turkeys, pea hens, Guinea hens, and pigeons, in good condition, and generally in good behavior, although a few of them appear to forget occasionally that they are in the august presence of good society. They are enclosed in temporary cages, which are frequently too rough and too confining, and it is evident that many of the birds are ill at ease, and show to great disadvantage. No distinction is made between the tamest and the most untameable, for it must be borne in mind that the inherent differences in this respect are very striking. The feathered races have been distributed into three grades or classes, according to their respective tendencies to domestication. 1st. Those that are wholly domestic, and live habitually under the care of man, as cocks, hens, pigeons, turkeys, common and China geese, the musk duck, and a few others. 2d. The semi-domesticated, which retain some traces of their original habits, and require supervision, such as the pea fowl, the widgeon, the Canada, Egyptian, and some other kinds of geese, and perhaps the common fowl, which, though tamed, may therefore altogether those fractious propensities, as the swan, the teal, the pheasant, and all such as require to be kept in cages.

When you have entered within the interesting precincts of a hen convention, you find yourself suddenly encompassed by so much "fuss and feathers," that it is necessary to collect your ideas, and to ask yourself, as the conjuror does in KENNEDY'S "Life of WIRT," (with some modification,)

"What did you come here for, oh, what did you come here for?
To tittle tattle, and to cackle, cackle, cackle;
That's what you came here for."

But, strange to say, there were none of those California hens present, which are so graphically described by the learned and reverend WALTER COLTON, late Alcalde of Monterey, as a rare description of fowl, which, he says, never cackle when they lay. He purchased six of them from an old Mexican lady for six dollars, and a rooster for fifty cents. On asking the woman why she charged only moiety price for the rooster, she replied that the fellow laid no eggs, and as for his crowing, that did nobody any good. Hear what the reverend gentleman says of one of these hens after laying: "Neither she nor any of her feathered sisters cackle when they leave their nests. They don't seem to think that anything worth making an ado about has come to pass. The rooster, it is true, picks up a little, and perhaps feels a feather taller. But this is the vanity of his sex. There are a great many who crow over what others have done."

A mere show amounts to little or nothing. With the majority, *this* is so used, but it was not designed as such. No display can be conceived better adapted to the public benefit; none more suitable to awaken an interest in some of the most pleasing and useful objects in animated nature; and none better calculated to reward those labors which man bestows upon creatures which are dependent upon his bounty, and which are made to minister alike to his pleasures and his necessities. We naturally, moreover, desire to see the curious productions of foreign climes assembled before us; and, when we behold some of these beautiful and stately birds which have been transported from remote regions, or from more favored lands, looking so supremely grand and elegant, we are tempted to imagine that they are really nobler and better than the common and ordinary fowls with which we are familiar. They look as if they required a different and better kind of food, and as if plain shelled corn was not good enough for them.

But, while those mischievous boys are inspecting, some of them the little Bantams, and others the huge Shanghaes and St. Jagos; and the "fancy" are scrutinizing the pugnacious lot of Irish gamesters; and that sapient old lady is exchanging sympathetic glances through her opera-glass with that rubicund musk drake, let us perambulate the rounds and gather what is really known, or valuable to know, in regard to the different races of fowls, and the different uses to which they are applicable. Even these simple poultry might teach us a practical lesson in separating the substantial grain from the useless chaff.

There are at least twenty distinct varieties already ascertained of the domesticated fowl, and as the investigations continue to be prosecuted, it is likely that, from time to time, many more will be added to the list. But the infinite crossings and multiplications of all these are already sufficient to communicate great novelty and attraction to the poultry yard.

Let us bestow a word or two upon some of the rarest and most remarkable specimens.

The oriental world has supplied us with some of the most distinguished races of fowls, as it has with many of our birds, animals, fruits, grain, as well as with a whole vocabulary of maladies, such as cholera, whooping-cough, scarlet fever, smallpox, and measles.

It is a Pandora's box, or a golden casket, full of good and evil things. From the East have come those great mammoth fowls, the Shanghaes and Chittagongs, as well as the Malays and Cochin Chinas. The Shanghaes agree in size, being all large of limb and body, but they are variously colored, constituting the varieties known as the white, yellow, brown, gray, and buff. They are of the Marsh, Perley, Forbes, Gillespie, and other stocks. Captain FORBES brought some of them from Shanghae in 1848. Other importations have given rise to different names, as above.

Their general plumage is of a bright yellow or golden color, variegated with dark brown or red. They are quiet tempered, their gait is proud and showy, but the legs are rather too long for beauty. For laying properties, early maturity and table use, (with the exception of too much leg and neck,) there is no better species. The principal characteristic of the yellow Shanghae, by which they may be distinguished from the Cochin China fowl, is that the legs are feathered. The white Shanghae partakes of all the characteristics of the yellow with the exception of color. Its legs, though, are yellow and heavily feathered. Their general appearance is cleanly and beautiful, and in laying or for food, they are quite equal to the yellow species.

The *Chittagong* is a magnificent bird, and is entitled to the first rank as the true *Gallus Giganteus*. GEO. P. BURNHAM, Esq., of Roxbury, Mass., has some fine specimens of it. According to Mr. BURNHAM'S description, the Chittagong is showy in plumage, courageous, and exceedingly hardy. The rooster has a gray body, the wings, hackles, back and rump feathers a silvery yellow, tinted with light brown and white. The tail and breast are nearly black. The legs are of a reddish flesh color, and more or less feathered. The Chittagong is a native of the East, and in his native country his appearance is grand and striking in the extreme. A species of this fowl is frequently called the "Great Malay." The Chittagongs are considered superior to the Shanghaes.

There are large and small breeds of poultry. The great fowl of St. Jago and Sumatra may be recognized as the type of some of the larger varieties, such as the Spanish and Paduan fowls, and those resembling them. To the Bankiva cock (native of Java) probably belong the smaller races, such as the Bantams, the Turkish fowl, and the like. The St. Jago fowl is frequently so large as to be able to pick crumbs, without difficulty, from an ordinary dinner table.

As the Chittagongs are confounded with the Malays, so the Shanghaes are allied to the Cochin Chinas, but they are not so heavily feathered. Their general color is a rich, glossy brown, or deep bay. The Cochin Chinas are the marvelous fowls which have the reputation of sometimes laying two eggs in the same day. The eggs are of a buff color. The pure breed is rare, and perhaps not to be found in the United States.

The Malay fowls are thus described by MOWBRAY: "They are good layers, and when well fed, produce the largest of hen's eggs, and of the most substantial nutriment. Being too long legged, they are not generally steady setters. They are large birds, coarse meat, and not worth breeding from."

Of Bantams there are several well known varieties, as red, and black, and seabright Bantams, and black-breasted Bantams. They derive their name from a celebrated principality on the island of Java, memorable for something more important, as it was the first place where Europeans, that is, the Dutch and English, made settlements and gained a footing on Eastern soil.

The Spanish and Polish breeds are both remarkable. The latter (Polanders) is, perhaps, the most unchanged of any from its primitive stock. It exhibits a splendid combination of orange, white, green, and black, tortoise-shell down with a rich and pure brown, and the extremities of the feathers so tipped with white as to present the appearance of being spangled. Secondly, the *Polish Black fowl*, which has a white tuft on the crown. The crest of a well bred cock of this species is pansy shaped, hanging down over his beak and eyes, surrounded with a few black feathers, and fronted by a small spiked comb. The fleshy protuberance out of which the crest grows is usually called King David's Crown. The third variety is entirely white, without a feather of any other color. They are very beautiful, but not quite so hardy as the black.

There is, besides, a spangled Hamburg fowl of two varieties—gold and silver spangled—extremely gorgeous and splendid. It is so ornamental that it is fitter for the museum than the poultry-yard.

The Ferdinand and Isabellas are a striking variety of Spanish fowls. They are grave, grand stately, and peculiar. The cock has a pontifical aspect, and next to *pontifex maximus*, looks for all the world like the ghostly personification of TORQUEMADA, the unrelenting and sanguinary President of the primitive inquisition. He is arrayed in sable, has a long, straight, well serrated comb; a white cheek, resembling a clerical cravat, and pendent therefrom, a pair of long, slender, red wattles, not unlike priestly bands in form though not in color. The hens are good layers, are very prolific, and easily kept.

In the time of FERDINAND and ISABELLA, "*chicken fixings*" were not very available, for poultry was a rarity on the table, and was a luxury known only to the great. PRESCOTT, in his history of FERDINAND and ISABELLA, records that King FERDINAND, meeting with a high functionary of the realm one day, invited him to dine with him. "Come and dine with me," said the King, "we have a chicken for dinner to-day."

The Guilderland fowl is another breed of fine blacks, imported from Holland in 1842, by Capt. JOHN DEVEREUX, of Marblehead, Mass. The plumage is of a glossy black, tinged with blue, of a very rich appearance. They have no comb, but a small, indurated, hard, bony substance instead, and large red wattles. Their legs are smooth, and of a shining black, and their flesh white, tender, and juicy. They are of good size, great layers, but indifferent incubators.

As to the game fowl, it has been said that it takes the same rank among poultry as the Arabian steed does among horses, or the greyhound among the canine race. It is most probably of India origin. The pure India game fowl stands at the head of the race. It has a long neck like a wild goose, neither comb nor wattles, a short tail, and is of a dark, glossy, green color. The legs are yellow, spotted with blue. It is not large, but compactly built, and is very firm of purpose, and in fighting it is very much superior to the common game fowl.

The Spanish game fowl is distinguished for its symmetry of form and lofty carriage. It is more slender in the body, the neck, the bill and the legs, than the other sorts, and the colors, particularly of the cock, are very bright and showy. The plumage is of a clear dark red, very bright, extending from the back to the extremities, while the breast is beautifully black. The beak is black, and the legs also. The eyes are very full and brilliant, and the whole contour of the head gives it a most ferocious expression. This is the variety called by BUFFON the English game fowl. It is also valuable on account of its fine flesh and excellent laying properties. There was formerly a celebrated English breed of game fowls called the Shakebags, but they are now extinct. They were so called from being confined in bags until the combat was ready to begin, when they were let loose.

Cocking is of great antiquity. The origin of it has been supposed to be Grecian, but the Greeks no doubt derived it from the Orientals. It was practised by the Romans 470 years before the Christian era. It is still followed in Europe, Asia, America, and in all parts of the world.

Leaving these more distinguished specimens, let us turn our attention to some others, whose pretensions are less, but whose useful qualities recommend them to notice.

There are some speckled Dominiques, a plain and staid variety, but excellent layers, setters and nurses. Hard by them are some barndoors and dunghills. They are serviceable in their way, but have low tastes. Let us turn them ever to the "scurvy politicians who seem to see the things that are not." These Bolton grays are a very hardy fowl, and are good layers in the bargain. They are small sized, short in the leg, and plump in the make. The Dorkings are a decent, comely and respectable looking race, bating their fiery eyes, and are highly esteemed. The Dorking is commonly called the capon fowl of England—so much the worse for them. It is remarkably delicate, especially after caponization.

The pheasant chickens betray at once their origin. They have inherited their wild ancestral nature, but with it a more beautiful and ornamental vesture.

Let us not make our exhibitions too showy. That is the vice of the times, and we are likely to fall into it. Let us seek what is rare and commanding from abroad, but the main object is to improve the common stocks, and to obtain pure, unmixed breeds. Here, for instance, is a novelty and curiosity unmixed with anything else. It is a nondescript styled a Spanish Porree. So is he ticketed and introduced. We may behold him, but few will have the honor of an intimate acquaintance. He stands solitary and alone. If he were smaller, he might be a Jim Crow—if larger, an imitation gobbler; but his imperial eye, frizzled and black woolly head, and heavy yellow beak, all proclaim him to be of tropical origin.

Those white Guineas are as uneasy and impatient of restraint as their speckled cousin, Pintados (*Numidea meleagria.*) Roving, restless, discontented, and unhappy, they have been predained from some ante-existent state to a life of anxiety and torment—the incarnations of condemned and evil spirits, Numidian, Thracian, or *Ghenennic*,

"Doom'd for a certain time to walk the night,
And, for the day, confined to fast in *cages*,
Till the *foul* crimes done in their days of nature,
Are burnt and purged away."

Peace to those who need it, but are never destined to obtain it. There are counterparts in the world even for these.

But here is something more pleasing,—those silk fowls of China. They seem to have been reared in the buoyant and waving boughs of the mulberries of the East, and to have borrowed their bright silken plumage from the glossy tissues of the finest cocoons.

Further on is a lot of "Frizzles." The Frizzle family claim the honor of having originated in Friesland, where

"Their rude forefathers of the hamlet sleep."

Perhaps they, too, have had their crosses, and frettings, and nervous attacks, and, from their dishevelled condition, it is probable that they have passed through the Maelstrom of Norway on their way thither.

But a greater novelty still are those Japanese chicks and chickens. They have red combs, blue bills, blue ears, and blue legs, while their bodies are covered with a mass of white down, or something akin to it in texture and appearance. They belong, it may be, to the class of "wool-bearing" fowls, first described by Sir JOSEPH BANKS-LEE. They recall to mind, also, those manuscript hens which Madame POLO, the Venetian, saw in the city of Quelinfu, in the kingdom of Mangi, which, in

There were twenty-one deaths in Boston on Thanksgiving day, which was just one quarter of the total number of deaths for the week, and greatly above the average of even the most sickly days of the year.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

The first session which has elapsed since the close of your last session has been marked by no extraordinary political event. The quadrennial election of Chief Magistrate has passed off with less than the usual excitement. However individuals and parties may have been disappointed in the result, it is nevertheless a subject of national congratulation that the choice has been effected by the independent suffrages of a free people, undisturbed by those influences which in other countries have too often affected the purity of popular elections.

Our grateful thanks are due to an All-merciful Providence, not only for staying the pestilence which in different forms has desolated some of our cities, but for crowning the labors of the husbandman with an abundant harvest, and the nation generally with the blessings of peace and prosperity.

Within a few weeks the public mind has been deeply affected by the death of DANIEL WEBSTER, filling at his decease the office of Secretary of State. His associates in the Executive Government have sincerely sympathized with his family and the public generally on this mournful occasion. His commanding talents, his great political and professional endowments, his well-tried patriotism, and his long and faithful services, in the most important public trusts, have caused his death to be lamented throughout the country, and have earned for him a lasting place in our history.

In the course of the last Summer, considerable anxiety was caused for a short time by an official intimation from the Government of Great Britain that orders had been given for the protection of the fisheries upon the coasts of the British Provinces in North America against the alleged encroachments of the fishing vessels of the United States and France. The shortness of this notice and the season of the year seemed to make it a matter of urgent importance. It was at first apprehended that an increased naval force had been ordered to the fishing grounds to carry into effect the British interpretation of those provisions in the Convention of 1818, in reference to the true intent of which the two Governments differ. It was soon discovered that such was not the design of Great Britain, and satisfactory explanations of the real objects of the measure have been given both here and in London.

The unadjusted difference, however, between the two Governments as to the interpretation of the first article of the Convention of 1818 is still a matter of importance. American fishing vessels within nine or ten years have been excluded from waters to which they had free access for twenty-five years after the negotiation of the treaty. In 1845, this exclusion was relaxed so far as concerned the Bay of Fundy, but the just and liberal intention of the Home Government in compliance with what we think the true construction of the convention, to open all the other outer bays to our fishermen, was abandoned, in consequence of the opposition of the colonies. Notwithstanding this, the United States have since, the Bay of Fundy was reopened to our fishermen in 1845, pursued the most liberal course toward the colonial fishing interests. By the revenue law of 1846, the duties on colonial fish entering our ports were very greatly reduced, and by the warehousing act it is allowed to be entered in bond without payment of duty. In this way colonial fish has acquired the monopoly of the export trade in our market, and is entering to some extent into the home consumption. These facts were among those which increased the sensibility of our fishing interest, at the movement in question.

These circumstances and the incidents above alluded to have led me to think the moment favorable for a reconsideration of the entire subject of the fisheries on the coast of the British Provinces, with a view to place them upon a more liberal footing of reciprocal privilege. A willingness to meet us in some arrangement of this kind is understood to exist, on the part of Great Britain, with a desire on her part to include in one comprehensive settlement, as well this subject as the commercial intercourse between the United States and the British Provinces. I have thought that whatever arrangements may be made on these two subjects, it is expedient that they should be embraced in separate conventions. The illness and death of the late Secretary of State prevented the commencement of the contemplated negotiation. Pains have been taken to collect the information required for the details of such an arrangement. The subject is attended with considerable difficulty. If it is found practicable to come to an agreement mutually acceptable to the two parties, conventions may be concluded in the course of the present Winter. The control of Congress over all the provisions of such an arrangement, affecting the revenue, will of course, be reserved.

The affairs of Cuba formed a prominent topic in my last Annual Message. They remain in an uneasy condition, and a feeling of alarm and irritation on the part of the Cuban authorities appears to exist. This feeling has interfered with the regular commercial intercourse between the United States and the Island, and led to some acts of which we have a right to complain. But the Captain-General of Cuba is clothed with no power to treat with foreign Governments, nor is he in any degree under the control of the Spanish Minister at Washington. Any communication which he may hold with an agent of a foreign power is informal and matter of courtesy. Anxious to put an end to the existing inconveniences, (which seemed to rest on a misconception,) I directed the newly-appointed Minister to Mexico to visit Havana, on his way to Vera Cruz. He was respectfully received by the Captain-General, who conferred with him freely on the recent occurrences; but no permanent arrangement was effected.

In the meantime, the refusal of the Captain-General to allow passengers and the mail to be landed in certain cases, for a reason which does not furnish, in the opinion of this Government, even a good presumptive ground for such a prohibition, has been made the subject of a serious remonstrance at Madrid; and I have no reason to doubt that due respect will be paid by the Government of Her Catholic Majesty to the representations which our Minister has been instructed to make on the subject.

It is but justice to the Captain-General to add that his conduct toward the steamers employed to carry the mails of the United States to Havana has, with the exceptions above alluded to, been marked with kindness and liberality, and indicates no general purpose of interfering with the commercial correspondence and intercourse between the Island and this country.

Early in the present year, official notes were received from the Ministers of France and England, inviting the Government of the United States to become a party with Great Britain and France to a tripartite convention, in virtue of which the three powers should severally and collectively disclaim, now and for the future, all intention to obtain possession of the Island of Cuba, and should bind themselves to discountenance all attempts to that effect on the part of any power or individual whatever. This invitation has been respectfully declined, for reasons which it would occupy too much space in this communication to state in detail, but which led me to think that the proposed measure would be of doubtful constitutionality, impolitic and unavailing. I have, however, in common with several of my predecessors, directed the Ministers of France and England to be assured that the United States entertain no designs against Cuba; but that, on the contrary, I should regard its incorporation into the Union at the present time as fraught with serious peril.

Were this island comparatively destitute of inhabitants, or occupied by a kindred race, I should regard it, if voluntarily ceded by Spain, as a most desirable acquisition. But, under existing circumstances, I should look upon its incorporation into our Union as a very hazardous measure. It would bring into the Confederacy a population of a different national stock, speaking a different language, and not likely to harmonize with the other members. It would probably affect in a prejudicial manner the industrial interests of the South; and it might revive those conflicts of opinion between the different sections of the country, which lately shook the Union to its centre, and which have been so happily compromised.

The rejection by the Mexican Congress of the convention which had been concluded between that Republic and the United States, for the protection of a transit way across the Isthmus of Tehuantepec and of the interests of those citizens of the United States who had become proprietors of the rights which Mexico had conferred on one of her own citizens in regard to that transit, has thrown a serious obstacle in the way of the attainment of a very desirable national object. I am still willing to hope that the differences on the subject which exist, or may hereafter arise, between the Governments will be amicably adjusted.

This subject, however, has already engaged the attention of the Senate of the United States, and requires no further comment in this communication.

The settlement of the question respecting the port of San Juan de Nicaragua, and of the controversy between the Republics of Costa Rica and Nicaragua in regard to their boundaries, was considered indispensable to the commencement of the ship canal between the two oceans, which was the subject of the convention between the United States and Great Britain of the 19th of April, 1850. Accordingly a proposition for the same purposes addressed to the two Governments in that quarter, and to the Mosquito Indians, was agreed to in April last by the Secretary of State and the Minister of Her Britannic Majesty. Besides the wish to aid in reconciling the differences of the two Republics, I engaged in the negotiation from a desire to place the great work of a ship canal between the two oceans under one jurisdiction, and to establish the important port of San Juan de Nicaragua under the Government of a civilized power. The proposition in question was assented to by Costa Rica and the Mosquito Indians. It has not proved equally acceptable to Nicaragua, but it is to be hoped that the further negotiations on the subject which are in train will be carried on in that spirit of conciliation and compromise which ought always to prevail on such occasions, and that they will lead to a satisfactory result.

I have the satisfaction to inform you that the executive Government of Venezuela has acknowledged some claims of citizens of the United States, which have for many years past been urged by our Chargé d'Affaires at Caracccas. It is hoped that the same sense of justice will actuate the Congress of that Republic in providing the means for their payment.

The recent revolution in Buenos Ayres and the confederate States having opened the prospect of an improved state of things in that quarter, the Governments of Great Britain and France determined to negotiate with the chief of the new Confederacy for the free access of their commerce to the extensive countries watered by the tributaries of the La Plata; and they gave a friendly notice of this purpose to the United States, that we might, if we thought proper, pursue the same course. In compliance with this invitation, our Minister at Rio Janeiro and our Chargé de Affaires at Buenos Ayres have been fully authorized to conclude treaties with the newly-organized Confederation, or the States composing it. The delays which have taken place in the formation of the new Government have as yet prevented the execution of those instructions; but there is every reason to hope that these vast countries will be eventually opened to our commerce.

A treaty of commerce has been concluded between the United States and the Oriental Republic of Uruguay, which will be laid before the Senate. Should this convention go into operation, it will open to the commercial enterprise of our citizens a country of great extent and unsurpassed in natural resources, but from which foreign nations have hitherto been almost wholly excluded.

The correspondence of the late Secretary of State with the Peruvian Chargé d'Affaires, relative to the Lobos Islands, was communicated to Congress toward the close of the last session. Since that time, on further investigation of the subject, the doubts which had been entertained of the title of Peru to those islands have been removed, and I have deemed it just that the temporary wrong which had been unintentionally done her, from want of information, should be repaired by an unreserved acknowledgement of her sovereignty.

I have the satisfaction to inform you that the course pursued by Peru has been creditable to the liberality of her Government. Before it was known by her that her title would be acknowledged at Washington, her Minister of Foreign Affairs had authorized our Chargé d'Affaires at Lima to announce to the American vessels which had gone to the Lobos for guano, that the Peruvian Government was willing to freight them on its own account. This intention has been carried into effect by the Peruvian Minister here, by an arrangement which is believed to be advantageous to the parties in interest.

Our settlements on the shores of the Pacific have already given a great extension, and in some respects a new direction, to our commerce in that ocean. A direct and rapidly-increasing intercourse has sprung up with Eastern Asia. The waters of the Northern Pacific, even into the Arctic sea, have of late years been frequented by our whalemen. The application of steam to the general purposes of navigation, is becoming daily more common, and makes it desirable to obtain fuel and other necessary supplies at convenient points on the route between Asia and our Pacific shores. Our unfortunate countrymen who from time to time suffer shipwreck on the coasts of the eastern seas are entitled to protection. Besides these specific objects, the general prosperity of our States on the Pacific requires that an attempt should be made to open the opposite regions of Asia to a mutually beneficial intercourse. It is obvious that this attempt could be made by no power to so great advantage as by the United States, whose constitutional system excludes every idea of distant colonial dependencies. I have accordingly been led to order an appropriate naval force to Japan, under the command of a discreet and intelligent officer of the highest rank known to our service. He is instructed to endeavor to obtain from the Government of that country some relaxation of the inhospitable and anti-social system which it has pursued for about two centuries. He has been directed particularly to remonstrate in the strongest language against the cruel treatment to which our shipwrecked mariners have often been subjected, and to insist that they shall be treated with humanity. He is instructed, however, at the same time to give that Government the amplest assurances that the objects of the United States are such and such only as I have indicated, and that the expedition is friendly and peaceful. Notwithstanding the jealousy with which the Governments of Eastern Asia regard all overtures from foreigners, I am not without hopes of a beneficial result of the expedition. Should it be crowned with success, the advantages will not be confined to the United States, but, as in the case of China, will be equally enjoyed by all the other maritime powers. I have much satisfaction in stating that in all the steps preparatory to this expedition, the Government of the United States has been materially aided by the good offices of the King of the Netherlands, the only European power having any commercial relations with Japan.

In passing from this survey of our foreign relations, I invite the attention of Congress to the condition of that department of the Government to which this branch of the public business is entrusted. Our intercourse with foreign powers has of late years greatly increased, both in consequence of our own growth and the introduction of many new States into the family of nations. In this way the Department of State has become overburdened. It has, by the recent establishment of the Department of the Interior, been relieved of some portion of the domestic business. If the residue of the business of that kind, such as the distribution of Congressional documents, the keeping, publishing, and distribution of the laws of the United States, the execution of the Copyright law, the subject of reprieves and pardons, and some other subjects relating to Interior administration, should be transferred from the Department of State, it would unquestionably be for the benefit of the public service. I would also suggest that the building appropriated to the State Department is not fire-proof; that there is reason to think there are defects in the construction, and that the archives of the Government in charge of the Department, with the precious collections of the manuscript papers of WASHINGTON, JEFFERSON, HAMILTON, MADISON, MONROE, are exposed to destruction by fire. A similar remark may be made of the buildings appropriated to the War and Navy Departments.

The condition of the Treasury is exhibited in the annual report from that Department.

The cash receipts into the Treasury for the fiscal year, ending the 30th June last, exclusive of trust funds, were forty-nine millions seven hundred and twenty-eight thousand three hundred and eighty-six dollars and eighty-nine cents, ($49,728,386 89,) and the expenditures for the same period, likewise exclusive of trust funds, were forty-six millions seven thousand eight hundred and ninety-six dollars and twenty cents, ($46,007,896,20;) of which nine millions four hundred and fifty-five thousand eight hundred and fifteen dollars and eighty-three cents ($9,455,815 83) was on account of the principal and interest of the public debt, including the last instalment of the indemnity to Mexico, under the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, leaving a balance of $14,632,136 37 in the Treasury on the first day of July last. Since this latter period, further purchases of the principal of the public debt have been made to the extent of two millions four hundred and fifty-six thousand five hundred and forty-seven dollars and forty-nine cents, ($2,456,547 49,) and the receipts in the Treasury will continue to be applied to that object.

The value of foreign merchandize exported during the last fiscal year was two hundred and seven millions two hundred and forty thousand one hundred and one dollars, ($207,240,101;) and the value of domestic productions exported was one hundred and forty-nine millions eight hundred and sixty-one thousand nine hundred and eleven dollars, ($149,861,911;) besides seventeen millions two hundred and four thousand and twenty-six dollars, ($17,204,026) of foreign merchandize exported; making the aggregate of the entire exports one hundred and sixty-seven millions sixty-five thousand nine hundred and thirty-seven dollars, ($167,065,937;) exclusive of the above there was exported forty-two millions five hundred and seven thousand two hundred and eighty-five dollars ($42,507,285) in specie; and imported from foreign ports five millions two hundred and sixty-two thousand six hundred and forty-three dollars, ($5,262,643.)

In my first annual message to Congress, I called your attention to what seemed to me some defects in the present tariff, and recommended such modifications as in my judgment were best adapted to remedy its evils, and promote the prosperity of the country. Nothing has since occurred to change my views on this important question.

Without repeating the arguments contained in my former message, in favor of discriminating, protective duties, I deem it my duty to call your attention to one or two other considerations affecting this subject. The first is, the effect of large importations of foreign goods upon our currency. Most of the gold of California, as fast as it is coined, finds its way directly to Europe, in payment for goods purchased. In the second place, as our manufacturing establishments are broken down by competition with foreigners, the capital invested in them is lost, thousands of honest and industrious citizens are thrown out of employment, and the farmer to that extent is deprived of a home market for the sale of his surplus produce. In the third place, the destruction of our manufactures leaves the foreigner without competition in our market, and he consequently raises the price of the article sent here for sale, as is now seen in the increased cost of iron imported from England. The prosperity and wealth of every nation must depend upon its productive industry. The farmer is stimulated to exertion by finding a ready market for his surplus products, and benefited by being able to exchange them, without loss of time or expense of transportation, for the manufactures which his comfort or convenience requires. This is always done to the best advantage where a portion of the community in which he lives is engaged in other pursuits. But most manufactures require an amount of capital and practical skill which cannot be commanded, unless they be protected for a time from ruinous competition from abroad. Hence the necessity of laying those duties upon imported goods which the Constitution authorizes for revenue, in such a manner as to protect and encourage the labor of our own citizens. Duties, however, should not be fixed at a rate so high as to exclude the foreign article, but should be so graduated as to enable the domestic manufacturer fairly to compete with the foreigner in our own markets, and by this competition to reduce the price of the manufactured article to the consumer to the lowest rate at which it can be produced. This policy would place the mechanic by the side of the farmer, create a mutual interchange of their respective commodities, and thus stimulate the industry of the whole country, and render us independent of foreign nations for the supplies required by the habits or necessities of the people.

Another question, wholly independent of protection, presents itself, and that is, whether the duties levied should be upon the value of the article at the place of shipment, or, where it is practicable, a specific duty, graduated according to quantity, as ascertained by weight or measure. All our duties are at present *ad valorem*. A certain per centage is levied on the price of the goods at the port of shipment in a foreign country. Most commercial nations have found it indispensable, for the purpose of preventing fraud and perjury, to make the duties specific whenever the article is of such a uniform value in weight or measure as to justify such a duty. Legislation should never encourage dishonesty or crime. It is impossible that the revenue officers at the port where the goods are entered and the duties paid should know with certainty what they cost in the foreign country. Yet the law requires that they should levy the duty according to such cost. They are therefore compelled to resort to very unsatisfactory evidence to ascertain what that cost was. They take the invoice of the importer, attested by his oath, as the best evidence of which the nature of the case admits But every one must see that the invoice may be fabricated, and the oath by which it is supported false, by reason of which, the dishonest importer pays a part only of the duties which are paid by the honest one, and thus indirectly receives from the Treasury of the United States a reward for his fraud and perjury. The reports of the Secretary of the Treasury heretofore made on this subject show conclusively that these frauds have been practiced to a great extent. The tendency is to destroy that high moral character for which our merchants have long been distinguished; to defraud the Government of its revenue; to break down the honest importer by a dishonest competition; and, finally, to transfer the business of importation to foreign and irresponsible agents, to the great detriment of our own citizens. I therefore again most earnestly recommend the adoption of specific duties, wherever it is practicable, or a home valuation, to prevent these frauds.

I would also again call your attention to the fact that the present tariff in some cases imposes a higher duty upon the raw material imported than upon the article manufactured from it, the consequence of which is that the duty operates to the encouragement of the foreigner and the discouragement of our own citizens.

For full and detailed information in regard to the general condition of our Indian affairs, I respectfully refer you to the report of the Secretary of the Interior and the accompanying documents.

The Senate not having thought proper to ratify the treaties which had been negotiated with the tribes of Indians in California and Oregon, our relations with them have been left in a very unsatisfactory condition.

In other parts of our territory particular districts of country have been set apart for the exclusive occupation of the Indians, and their right to the lands within those limits has been acknowledged and respected. But in California and Oregon there has been no recognition by the Government of the exclusive right of the Indians to any part of the country. They are therefore mere tenants at sufferance, and liable to be driven from place to place, at the pleasure of the whites.

The treaties which have been rejected, proposed to remedy this evil by allotting to the different tribes districts of country suitable to their habits of life, and sufficient for their support. This provision, more than any other, it is believed, led to their rejection; and as no substitute for it has been adopted by Congress, it has not been deemed advisible to attempt to enter into new treaties of a permanent character, although no effort has been spared by temporary arrangements to preserve friendly relations with them.

If it be the desire of Congress to remove them from the country altogether, or to assign to them particular districts more remote from the settlements of the whites, it will be proper to set apart by law the territory which they are to occupy, and to provide the means necessary for removing them to it. Justice alike to our own citizens and to the Indians requires the prompt action of Congress on this subject

The amendments proposed by the Senate to the treaties which were negotiated with the Sioux Indians of Minnesota, have been submitted to the tribes who were parties to them, and have received their assent. A large tract of valuable territory has thus been opened for settlement and cultivation, and all danger of collision with these powerful and warlike bands has been happily removed.

The removal of the remnant of the tribe of Seminole Indians from Florida has long been a cherished object of the Government, and it is one to which my attention has been steadily directed. Admonished by past experience of the difficulty and cost of the attempt to remove them by military force, resort has been had to conciliatory measures. By the invitation of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, several of the principal chiefs recently visited Washington, and whilst here acknowledged in writing the obligations of their tribe to remove with the least possible delay. Late advices from the special agent of the Government represent that they adhere to their promise, and that a council of their people has been called to make their preliminary arrangements. A general emigration may therefore be confidently expected at an early day.

The report from the General Land Office shows increased activity in its operations. The survey of the northern boundary of Iowa has been completed with unexampled dispatch. Within the last year 9,332,015 acres of public land have been surveyed, and 6,083,469 acres brought into market.

The receipts of the General Land Offices have been $2,496,832 in excess of the expenditures during the fiscal year, ending on the 30th June last, and $6,136,832 during the last three years. The sales during the last year have been 1,752,028 acres, and during the three years 5,401,556 acres, which have yielded $6,136,832. The sales during the present year will probably exceed two millions of acres.

The act of the 3d March, 1849, graduating the price of the refuse lands which had been long in the market, and donating to actual settlers a portion of the lands, has had a very beneficial effect in the settlement of the country, and in the augmentation of the receipts from sales. Under the graduation system, 1,467,673 acres have been sold during the last three years, yielding $1,028,371. Under the donation system, 1,276,000 acres have been taken during the same period.

The following statement exhibits the operations of the system of graduation and donation during the last quarter:

Sold at reduced prices, graduation act..... $ 73,000
For bounty land warrants, &c..... 1,000,000
For internal improvements, railroads, &c..... 2,000,000
Making an aggregate of..... 3,113,175

Being an increase in the amount of lands sold and located under land warrants of 500,220 acres over the previous year.

The whole amount thus sold, located under land-warrants, reported under swamp land grants, and selected for internal improvements, exceeds that of the previous year by 3,342,372 acres; and the sales would, without doubt, have been much larger but for the extensive reservations for railroads in Missouri, Mississippi, and Alabama.

For the quarter ending Sept. 30, 1852,
there were sold..... 248,255 acres.
Located with bounty land warrants..... 1,867,116 "
Located with other certificates..... 15,649 "
Reported under swamp land grants..... 2,488,219 "

Making an aggregate for the quarter of.. 4,131,239 "

Much the larger portion of the labor of arranging and classifying the returns of the last census has been finished, and it will now devolve upon Congress to make the necessary provision for the publication of the results in such form as shall be deemed best. The apportionment of representation, on the basis of the new census, has been made by the Secretary of the Interior, in conformity with the provisions of law relating to that subject, and the recent elections have been made in accordance with it.

I commend to your favorable regard the suggestion contained in the report of the Secretary of the Interior that provision be made by law for the publication and distribution, periodically, of an analytical digest of all the patents which have been, or may hereafter be granted for useful inventions and discoveries, with such descriptions and illustrations as may be necessary to present an intelligible view of their nature and operation. The cost of such publication could easily be defrayed out of the patent fund, and I am pursuaded that it could be applied to no object more acceptable to inventors and beneficial to the public at large.

An appropriation of $100,000 having been made at the last session for the purchase of a suitable site, and for the erection, furnishing, and fitting up of an Asylum for the Insane of the District of Columbia, and of the Army and Navy of the United States, the proper measures have been adopted to carry this beneficent purpose into effect.

By the latest advices from the Mexican Boundary Commission it appears that the survey of the River Gila, from its confluence with the Colorado to its supposed intersection with the western line of New-Mexico, has been completed. The survey of the Rio Grande has also been finished from the point agreed on by the Commissioners as "the point where it strikes the southern boundary of New-Mexico" to a point one hundred and thirty-five miles below Eagle Pass, which is about two-thirds of the distance along the course of the river to its mouth.

The appropriation which was made at the last session of Congress for the continuation of th survey is subject to the following proviso:

"*Provided*, That no part of this appropriatio shall be used or expended until it shall be made satisfactorily to appear to the President of the United States, that the southern boundary of New-Mexico is not established by the Commissioner and Surveyor of the United States farther north of the town called 'Paso' than the same is laid down in DISTURNALL'S map, which is added to the treaty."

My attention was drawn to this subject by a report from the Department of the Interior, which reviewed all the facts of the case, and submitted for my decision the question whether, under existing circumstances, any part of the appropriation could be lawfully used or expended for the further prosecution of the work. After a careful consideration of the subject, I came to the conclusion that it could not, and so informed the head of that Department. Orders were immediately issued by him to the Commissioner and Surveyor to make no further requisitions on the Department, as they could not be paid; and to discontinue all operations on the southern line of New Mexico. But as the Department had no exact information as to the amount of provisions and money which remained unexpended in the hands of the Commissioner and Surveyor, it was left discretionary with them to continue the survey down the Rio Grande as far as the means at their disposal would enable them, or at once to disband the Commission. A special messenger has since arrived from the officer in charge of the survey on the river, with information that the funds subject to his control were exhausted, and that the officers and others employed in the service were destitute alike of the means of prosecuting the work and of returning to their homes.

The object of the proviso was doubtless to arrest the survey of the southern and western lines of New-Mexico, in regard to which different opinions have been expressed; for it is hardly to be supposed that there could be any objection to that part of the line which extends along the channel of the Rio Grande. But the terms of the law are so broad as to forbid the use of any part of the money for the prosecution of the work, or even for the payment, to the officers and agents, of the arrearages of pay which are justly due to them.

I earnestly invite your prompt attention to this subject, and recommend a modification of the terms of the proviso, so as to enable the Department to use as much of the appropriation as will be necessary to discharge the existing obligations of the Government, and to complete the survey of the Rio Grande to its mouth.

It will also be proper to make further provision by law for the fulfilment of our treaty with Mexico for running and marking the residue of the boundary line between the two countries.

Permit me to invite your particular attention to the interests of the District of Columbia, which are confided by the Constitution to your peculiar care.

Among the measures which seem to me of the greatest importance to its prosperity, are the introduction of a copious supply of water into the city of Washington, and the construction of suitable bridges across the Potomac, to replace those which were destroyed by high water in the early part of the present year.

At the last session of Congress an appropriation was made to defray the cost of the surveys necessary for determining the best means of affording an untailing supply of good and wholesome water. Some progress has been made in the survey, and as soon as it is completed the result will be laid before you.

Further appropriations will also be necessary for grading and paving the streets and avenues, and enclosing and embellishing the public grounds within the City of Washington.

I commend all these objects, together with the charitable institutions of the District, to your favorable regard.

Every effort has been made to protect our frontier, and that of the adjoining Mexican States, from the incursions of the Indian tribes. Of about 11 000 men of which the army is composed, nearly 8,000 are employed in the defence of the newly acquired territory, (including Texas,) and of emigrants proceeding thereto. I am gratified to say that these efforts have been unusually successful. With the exception of some partial outbreaks in California and Oregon, and occasional depredations on a portion of the Rio Grande, owing, it is believed, to the disturbed state of that border region, the inroads of the Indians have been effectually restrained.

Experience has shown, however, that whenever the two races are brought into contact, collisions will inevitably occur. To prevent these collisions the United States have generally set apart portions of their territory for the exclusive occupation of the Indian tribes. A difficulty occurs, however, in the application of this policy to Texas. By the terms of the compact by which that State was admitted into the Union, she retaining the ownership of all the vacant lands within her limits. The Government of that State, it is understood, has assigned no portion of her territory to the Indians; but as fast as her settlements advance lays it off into counties, and proceeds to survey and sell it. This policy manifestly tends, not only to alarm and irritate the Indians, but to compel them to resort to plunder for subsistence. It also deprives this Government of that influence and control over them without which no durable peace can ever exist between them and the whites. I trust, therefore, that a due regard for her own interests, apart from considerations of humanity and justice, will induce that State to assign a small portion of her vast domain for the provisional occupancy of the small remnants of tribes within her borders, subject of course to her ownership and eventual jurisdiction. If she should fail to do this, the fulfilment of our treaty stipulations with Mexico, and our duty to the Indians themselves, will, it is feared, become a subject of serious embarrassment to the Government. It is hoped, however, that a timely and just provision by Texas may avoit this evil.

No appropriations for fortifications were made at the two last sessions of Congress. The casual investigation; but it should not be delayed longer than can be avoided. In the meantime there are certain works which have been commenced—some of them nearly completed—designed to protect our principal seaports, from Boston to New-Orleans, and a few other important points. In regard to the necessity for these works, it is believed that little difference of opinion exists among military men. I therefore recommend that the appropriations necessary to prosecute them be made.

I invite your attention to the remarks on this subject, and on others connected with his Department, contained in the accompanying report of the Secretary of War.

Measures have been taken to carry into effect the law of the last session making provision for the improvement of certain rivers and harbors, and it is believed that the arrangements made for that purpose will combine efficiency with economy. Owing chiefly to the advanced season when the act was passed, little has yet been done in regard to many of the works beyond making the necessary preparations. With respect to a few of the improvements, the sums already appropriated will suffice to complete them, but most of them will require additional appropriations. I trust that these appropriations will be made, and that this wise and beneficent policy, so auspiciously resumed, will be continued. Great care should be taken, however, to commence no work which is not of sufficient importance to the commerce of the country to be viewed as national in its character. But works which have been commenced, should not be discontinued until completed, as otherwise the sums expended will, in most cases, be lost.

The report from the Navy Department will inform you of the prosperous condition of the branch of the public service committed to its charge. It presents to your consideration many topics and suggestions of which I ask your approval. It exhibits an unusual degree of activity in the operations of the Department during the past year. The preparations for the Japan expedition, to which I have already alluded; the arrangements made for the exploration and survey of the China Seas, the Northern Pacific, and Behring's Straits; the incipient measures taken towards a reconnoissance of the continent of Africa eastward of Liberia; the preparation for an early examination of the tributaries of the River La Plata, which a recent decree of the provisional chief of the Argentine Confederation has opened to navigation; all these enterprises, and the means by which they are proposed to be accomplished, have commanded my full approbation, and I have no doubt will be productive of most useful results.

Two officers of the navy were heretofore instructed to explore the whole extent of the Amazon River from the confines of Peru to its mouth. The return of one of them has placed in the possession of the Government an interesting and valuable account of the character and resources of a country abounding in the materials of commerce, and which, if opened to the industry of the world, will prove an inexhaustible fund of wealth. The report of this exploration will be communicated to you as soon as it is completed.

Among other subjects offered to your notice by the Secretary of the Navy, I select for special commendation, in view of its connection with the interests of the navy, the plan submitted by him for the establishment of a permanent corps of seamen, and the suggestions he has presented for the reorganization of the Naval Academy.

In reference to the first of these, I take occasion to say, that I think it will greatly improve the efficiency of the service, and that I regard it as still more entitled to favor for the salutary influence it must exert upon the naval discipline, now greatly disturbed by the increasing spirit of insubordination, resulting from our present system. The plan proposed for the organization of the seamen furnishes a judicious substitute for the law of September, 1850, abolishing corporal punishment, and satisfactorily sustains the policy of that act, under conditions well adapted to maintain the authority of command and the order and security of our ships. It is believed that any change which proposes permanently to dispense with this mode of punishment should be preceded by a system of enlistment which shall supply the navy with seamen of the most meritorious class, whose good deportment and pride of character, may preclude all occasion for a resort to penalties of a harsh or degrading nature. The safety of a ship and her crew is often dependent upon immediate and obedience to a command, and the authority to enforce it must be equally ready. The arrest of a refractory seaman, in such moments, not only deprives the ship of indispensable aid, but imposes a necessity for double service on others whose fidelity to their duties may be relied upon in such an emergency The exposure to this increased and arduous labor, since the passage of the act of 1850, has already had, to a most observable and injurious extent, the effect of preventing the enlistment of the best seamen in the Navy. The plan now suggested is designed to promote a condition of service in which this objection will no longer exist. The details of this plan may be established in great part, if not altogether, by the Executive, under the authority of existing laws; but I have thought it proper, in accordance with the suggestion of the Secretary of the Navy, to submit it to your approval.

The establishment of a corps of apprentices for the navy, or boys to be enlisted until they become of age, and to be employed under such regulations as the Navy Department may devise, as proposed in the report, I cordially approve and commend to your consideration; and I also concur in the suggestion that this system for the early training of seamen may be most usefully engrafted upon the service of our merchant marine.

The other proposition of the report to which I have referred—the reorganization of the Naval Academy—I recommend to your attention as a project worthy of your encouragement and support. The valuable services already rendered by this institution entitle it to the continuance of your fostering care.

Your attention is respectfully called to the report of the Postmaster General for the detailed operation of his Department during the last fiscal year, from which it will be seen that the receipts from postages for that time were less by $1,431,696 than for the preceding fiscal year, being a decrease of about 23 per cent.

This diminution is attributable to the reduction in the rates of postage made by the act of March 3, 1851, which reduction took effect at the commencement of the last fiscal year.

Although in its operation during the last year the act referred to has not fulfilled the predictions of its friends by increasing the correspondence of the country in proportion to the reduction of post age, I should nevertheless question the policy of returning to higher rates. Experience warrants the expectation that as the community becomes accustomed to cheap postage, correspondence will increase. It is believed that from this cause, and from the rapid growth of the country in population and business, the receipts of the Department must ultimately exceed its expenses, and that the country may safely rely upon the continuance of the present cheap rate of postage.

In former messages I have, among other things, respectfully recommended to the consideration of Congress the propriety and necessity of further legislation for the protection and punishment of foreign consuls residing in the United States; to revive with certain modifications the act of 10th March, 1838, to restrain unlawful military expeditions against the inhabitants of conterminous States or territories; for the preservation and protection from mutilation or theft of the papers, records, and archives of the nation; for authorising the surplus revenue to be applied to the payment of the public debt in advance of the time when it will become due; for the establishment of land offices for the sale of the public lands in California and the Territory of Oregon; for the construction of a road from the Mississippi Valley to the Pacific Ocean; for the establishment of a bureau of agriculture for the promotion of that interest, perhaps the most important in the country; for the prevention of frauds upon the Government in applications for pensions and bounty lands; for the establishment of a uniform fee bill, prescribing a specific compensation for every service required of clerks, district attorneys, and marshals; for authorising an additional regiment of mounted men, for the defence of our frontiers against the Indians, and for fulfilling our treaty stipulations with Mexico to defend her citizens against the Indians "with equal diligence and energy as our own;" for determining the relative rank between the naval and civil officers in our public ships and between the officers of the Army and Navy in the various grades of each; for reorganizing the naval establishment by fixing the number of officers in each grade, and providing for a retired list upon reduced pay of those unfit for active duty; for prescribing and regulating punishments in the navy; for the appointment of a commission to revise the public statutes of the United States, by arranging them in order, supplying deficiencies, correcting incongruities, simplying their language, and reporting them to Congress for its final action; and for the establishment of a commission to adjudicate and settle private claims against the United States. I am not aware, however, that any of these subjects have been finally acted upon by Congress. Without repeating the reasons for legislation on those subjects which have been assigned in former messages, I respectfully recommend them again to your favorable consideration.

Justice is due to the several Executive Departments of this Government to bear testimony to the efficiency and fidelity with which they are conducted. With all the careful supervision which it is possible for the Heads of those Departments to exercise, still the due

The Park Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, DEC. 7, 1852.

Persons wishing the *Daily Times*, morning or evening, served at their residences or places of business, can receive it regularly by sending a note to that effect, through the penny post, to this office.

Persons, wishing the *Daily Times* in Brooklyn, can have it served at their houses by application at No. 83 South-Third st.

News of the Morning.

The Second Session of the Thirty-second Congress organized yesterday, and both Houses immediately proceeded to business. The President's Message was delivered at an early hour, and is given in full in our columns this morning. A summary of its principal topics forms the subject of a separate article. None of the accompanying Documents have yet been officially published, but will probably be received, in part, in season for publication to-morrow morning. The Senate occupied the day with a long discussion in relation to the contested seat of Hon. ARCHIBALD DIXON, of Kentucky. Mr. PUGH having been chosen by the Legislature of his State, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Senator CLAY, came forward at the opening of the Session to claim his seat; but objections to his taking the oath were raised, and the question of his eligibility was debated. It was not decided at the hour of adjournment, and the debate will be resumed to-day. Nothing else was transacted in the Senate....The House of Representatives transacted a considerable amount of miscellaneous business. Among the most important notices of bills, were two for the establishment of new Territories, to be called Columbia and Platte—the former to be carved by a division of Oregon. The Message was read through in the House, driving off two-thirds of the members, so that the body adjourned without transacting any further business. The detailed proceedings are given in our usual Telegraphic report from Washington.

We have further interesting news from Havana, by the *Black Warrior*, at Mobile. A telegraphic dispatch, confirmed by our special correspondent at Havana, announces that Capt. GRAY and the crew of the American ship Lady Suffolk, have been imprisoned by the Captain-General, on a charge of selling the ship for the slave trade, and equipping her accordingly. The arrest is said to have been based on information furnished by the British Consul. The Captain-General declines giving any reason for the detention of the Captain and crew of the vessel, though called upon for that purpose by Judge SHARKEY, the American Consul. The U. S. war-steamer *Fulton* was still at Havana; but would leave on the 24 inst. for Washington, carrying the final decision of the Captain-General in regard to this latest case. A rumor is stated to have prevailed at Havana, that the Spanish Government has expressed its entire approval of CANEDO's course toward American vessels, but the report lacks confirmation. The markets were without material change; Sugars were firm, but the stock was small.

Accounts from the City of Mexico to the 12th ult., report that the Commandant of the National Guards in the State of Tamaulipas, had declared in favor of the return of SANTA ANNA. A similar movement had also been made in Guadalajara.

Great preparations are making at New-Orleans for the funeral ceremonies in honor of WEBSTER, CLAY and CALHOUN. Eulogies on each of the distinguished dead will be delivered,—on WEBSTER, by Judge MCCALEB; on CLAY, by CHRISTIAN ROSELIUS; and on CALHOUN, by Judge EUSTIS....Judge BATTLE has been elected to the Bench of the Supreme Court of North Carolina, and Major CLARK appointed State Controller. ...The Legislature of Virginia has reelected ROBERT JOHNSON as First Auditor of the State; ROBERT BOTTELS, as Treasurer; S. H. PARKER, as Register of the Land Office; GEORGE W. MUMFORD, Secretary of the Commonwealth, and CHARLES S. MORGAN, Superintendent of the Penitentiary.... A Convention of the Free-Soil party at Pittsburg, yesterday, nominated Mr. J. HERON FOSTER, Editor of the *Dispatch*, for Mayor of that City. The trials of the naturalization frauds in Pittsburg, commenced yesterday. ...The Steamer *Delaware*, arrived at Philadelphia from this port, reports a New-York steamer ashore on Hereford Inlet. Name not given. The *Delaware* also passed, on Sunday, a large ship ashore north of Old Point, with the mainmast gone, and the fore and mizzenmasts standing.....The Danish brig *Hertz*, which was ashore at Morris River Inlet, floated off on Saturday without danger....The steamship *Charleston* arrived at New-Orleans last night, from Havana.... The municipal election in Springfield, Mass., was held yesterday. The Whig candidate for Mayor, Mr. RICE, was elected, with three Whig Aldermen to one Democrat and four vacancies; INGRAHAM (Dem.) was reelected Clerk and Treasurer, by the aid of Whig votes....A heavy robbery took place at Newburg, N. Y., on Saturday night; the store of J. C. MASTERS being rifled of $2,500 worth of silk-velvets....At Madison, Ind., yesterday, the planing-machine factory of TODD & STOUT was destroyed by fire; and the flame communicating to the cotton factory of Mr. CLOUGH, partially destroyed it....A remarkable suicide of a father and mother took place a day or two since upon the Ohio River. The parties were DANIEL STRENT and wife, deck passengers on board the steamer *James Millinger*, from St. Louis for Louisville. The woman first jumped into the water with an infant child in her arms, and her husband followed her. They left three children, who were cared for by the passengers....Quite a musical excitement prevails at Baltimore; ALBONI is to sing there the latter part of this week, and SONTAG early next week.

Mr. THACKERAY's lecture, last evening, on "Swift and Goldsmith," was an elegant production, and highly appreciated by the large audience in attendance. E. P. WHIPPLE, Esq., of Boston, lectured before the Mechanics' Society, on the subject of "Heroism;" and Professor OLMSTEAD delivered his first lecture of the Franklin Course at the Tabernacle, on the subject of "Astronomy."....The Shipwrights and Caulkers met at Chatham Hall, last evening, and organized a Society for mutual protection and benevolent purposes. There was a large attendance, and a considerable fund was raised on the spot....The Common Council for the December Term yesterday, but nothing of especial interest transpired....The Board of Supervisors convened in the afternoon, and the Boards of Aldermen and Assistants in the evening. In the Board of Assistants, the Broadway Railroad Bill came up for consideration, having been passed in the Board of Aldermen. There were nineteen Assistants present, and the final vote was all through was 14 in favor of the proposition to grant it. Up to a very late hour, there had been no vote taken on the main question....The New-York Horticultural Society met last evening in the Stuyvesant Institute, and elected their officers for the ensuing year: SHERWOOD KNAPP is again elected President....The American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions held their monthly meeting yesterday afternoon. A report was read by the Secretary setting forth, among other things, that the Board had lost four missionaries during the year, viz., Mrs. WARNSHUIS, of the Nestorian Mission; Mrs. DWIGHT, of the Constantinople Mission; Mrs. SMITH, of the Mahratta Mission, and Mrs. HOLMES, of the Madura Mission. The receipts for the year, including legacies, amounted to $313,000, and the expenditures to $320,000....The Rev. Dr. BELLOWS preached a sermon in memory of the late Hon. DANIEL WEBSTER, at the Church of the Divine Unity, last evening. The church was crowded to overflowing....The Rev. Dr. CHEEVER preached a sermon in memory of the late Hon. HENRY CLAY, at the Church of the Puritans, last evening. The church was crowded to overflowing....The Rev. Dr. BELLOWS preached a sermon in memory of the late Hon. JOHN C. CALHOUN, at the Church of the Divine Unity, last evening. The church was crowded to overflowing....The Rev. Dr. CHEEVER preached a sermon in memory of the late Hon. JOHN C. CALHOUN, at the Church of the Puritans, last evening. The church was crowded to overflowing....The Rev. Dr. BELLOWS preached a sermon in memory of the late Hon. HENRY CLAY

[illegible] Key West.
[illegible] Key West, Fla., Tuesday, Nov. 30, 1852.
[illegible] have been but few warriors dispatched since my last letter; our barbor is filled with vessels, but no [illegible]. Provisions are plenty and can be had at moderate prices.
The ship Dahlia, DAMON, came near being wrecked on Tortugas reef, the 20th inst., she struck on the outer edge of Tortugas reef, but succeeded in forcing her way [illegible], receiving assistance from the wreckers.
The ship was loaded with Thomaston lime, and was of a light draught of water. The board of surveyors have ordered that she be discharged.
The Coast Survey will commence operations in a few days. Lieut. James Totten, U. S. A., and Hull master, Key, arrived on the 19th inst., from Charleston, [illegible] Jester, accompanied by two assistants. There are six persons engaged in fitting out vessels for the [illegible] work. The naval party under the command of Lieut. H. Chaves, are expected here about the 1st of [illegible].
The light house on Sand Key, will soon be recommenced; a large appropriation having passed at the last session of Congress for this purpose. It is under the immediate superintendence of Lieut. George Meade, U. S. Corps of Topographical Engineers.
It is confidently rumored here that a new line of steamers will shortly be placed upon the route between New-Orleans and this place, touching at all the intermediate ports on this route in this State. Should the enterprise be [illegible], it will bring a large amount of trade and travel into the State, which has hitherto been excluded, owing to the entire absence of steam communication. It will be remembered that this experiment was tried some few months since, by the owners and proprietors of the steamer James L. Day, and resulted in a complete failure. It seems however that the Post-Office Department has been brought to realize the necessity of having a mail steamer in this direction, and a price of remuneration will be speedily arranged and transacted. Two boats will be necessary promptly for this line, of but little draught of water, thus remedying the defect which was the principal cause of the ill-success of those interested in the steamer James L. Day.
The bark Gazelle put into port yesterday, in order to discharge her cargo, and took in ballast, she being very crank, in consequence of too large a deck load and improper stowing of the cargo.
The steamer Sequoyer Artic arrived here a few days since, with the passengers and crew of the ship Gallia, wrecked on the Bahama coast, about a month past; she sailed for Mobile on the 17th inst.
The Bark Byron, PINKHAM, will commence taking in cargo in a few days.
The harvest for several weeks past has been most unfavorable to our countrymen, about one out of every three cargoes of live fish have been lost, owing to the frequent and sudden change of wind to the Southward. The cold fishing at the rancho near Charlotte Harbor is in a prosperous condition.
There is no further news here of importance, business is very dull in consequence of the entire absence of vessels and the merchants here having large stocks of goods on hand, of which the sale is impeded by the scarcity of money.
I remain, faithfully your correspondent,
CAYO HUESSO.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ New-York Historical Society.—Course of Lectures: 1852—1853—For the Benefit of the Fire Proof Building Fund.—The Committee on Lectures have to announce that the Course of Lectures for the benefit of the Fire Proof Building Fund will be opened at Metropolitan Hall, on TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 9, 1852. The Committee will consist of Ten Lectures, to be given on Thursday Evenings of December, January, and February. Among those who have liberally consented to lend their names and services for this object, are the following gentlemen:
Hon. Wm. A. Graham, of North Carolina.
Hon. Geo. Bancroft, of New-York.
Hon. Pierre Soulé, of Louisiana.
Hon. John A. Dix, of New-York.
Hon. Edward Everett, of Massachusetts.
Rev. Francis L. Hawks, D D., of New-York.
Charles O'Conor, Esq., of New-York.
The Committee are also authorized to announce that the Forty-Eighth Anniversary Address will be delivered by Rufus Choate, of Massachusetts, at the conclusion of the Course, under the direction of the Committee of Arrangements for the Anniversary.
Admission to the Course will be Five Dollars for each Ticket. Tickets to the Course will also admit the holder to the Anniversary Address by Hon. Rufus Choate, of Massachusetts.
Tickets may be procured at the Bookstores of Horace H. Gregory, Merchants' Exchange; Appleton & Co., No. 346 Broadway; C. S. Francis & Co., No. 252 Broadway; Evans & Brittan, No. 697 Broadway; and at the Library Rooms in the University.
Augustus Schell,
Francis L. Hawks,
George H. Moore,
} Committee.
New-York, 1852.

☞ Crystal Palace—Association for the Exhibition of the Industry of All Nations.—Office, No. 69 Broadway. New-York, Nov. 22, 1852.
Proposals will be received at this office until the 10th day of December, for the publication, by contract, of an Illustrated Catalogue, and an Illustrated Weekly Paper, to be issued exclusively to the objects and interests of the Exhibition, which this Association is preparing to open next May.
It will be required that these two works shall be executed in such style as to mark the highest point reached in this country by the respective arts employed.
The contractor will have the privilege of printing the Illustrated Weekly Paper in the Exhibition building, and shall receive such facilities in the compilation of both works as the Association can reasonably afford.
WM WHETTEN, Secretary.

☞ Thackeray's Lectures.—The Second Lecture of the Course before the Mercantile Library Association will be delivered THIS (Tuesday) EVENING at Rev. Mr. Chapin's (late Mr. Bellows's) Church, No. 548 Broadway, near Prince-st., at 8 o'clock. Subject: *Congreve and Addison.*
Tickets may be had and seats secured for the remaining five Lectures, at the Bookstores of Evans & Brittan, No. 697 Broadway; C. S. Francis & Co., No 252 Broadway; and at the Library Room in the University. Single admission, 75 cents.
Willard L. Felt, Chm.,
James D. Smith,
John F. Halsted,
} Lecture Com.

☞ New-England Society.—The New-England Society in the City of New-York, will hold its annual meeting for the transaction of business and for the election of Officers for the ensuing year, on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 22, 1852, at 5 o'clock P. M., at the Astor House.
EPHM. KINGSBURY, Secretary.
New-York, Dec. 4, 1852.
The Annual Address before the Society will be delivered by Rev. Dr. Adams, of this city, at the Tabernacle, on the 23d inst., at 7½ o'clock P. M. The public are respectfully invited to attend.

☞ Miss Bacon's Course of Historical Instruction (the third Lecture will be given at the Stuyvesant Institute THIS MORNING, at 11 o'clock. Subject: *The Dawnon of the Original Historical Family, or the Era of Separate Development in the Primitive States of Oriental Antiquity.* Single admissions, 50 cents; Tickets for a term of 15 lessons, $5.
Miss BACON has been requested to give an Evening Course in History for those who cannot attend her morning lessons. The names of those who wish to join an evening class should be left with Miss B.'s agent at the lecture-room of the Stuyvesant Institute.

☞ Stuyvesant Institute.—CHARLES WHITEBECK'S EVENINGS with the ORATORS of the OLD and NEW WORLD, and with the GREAT SHAKSPERE, on FRIDAY EVENING, Dec. 3; WEDNESDAY, 8th, at 8 o'clock. Tickets for the course of Five Lectures and Impersonations, $1 50; Lady and Gentleman, $2 50. Single admission, 50 cents. Tickets on sale at the bookstores and at the Institute.

☞ Miller—His Life, Genius, and Times.—A Lecture on—John Thompson, Esq., of the Poughkeepsie Bar, will lecture at the Broadway Tabernacle on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Dec 8, at 8 o'clock, (8th of the Popular Series.) Subject—*Life, Times, and Genius of Miller.* Tickets one shilling. To be had at the Bookstores, and at the door.

☞ Chamber Building and Mutual Loan Association will hold its regular monthly meeting on TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 7, 1852, at 7½ o'clock, at Union Building No. 163 Bowery, up stairs. Members are requested to be punctual in their attendance. A number of [illegible] will be redeemed.
B. T. HAWS, President.
R. H. [illegible], Secretary.

☞ Village Lots may now be secured on the easiest terms, by joining the GLEN VERNON ASSOCIATION. Lots to be chosen soon. Meeting held on TUESDAY EVENING, at No. 149 Bowery, near Grand-st. Proposition to carry 20 seats on the half cars. Payments by weekly instalments. Maps of a part of the village now ready.

☞ New-York Historical Society.—The regular monthly meeting of the Society will be held at their rooms in the University, on TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 7, at 7½ o'clock. Rev. Edward Robinson, D. D., will read a portion of his forthcoming Critical Edition of the *Journey in Palestine.*
B. B. Field, Recording Secretary.

$25 REWARD.—Lost on Sunday evening or Monday morning, between Fulton-st. Brooklyn, and Fulton-ferry, New-York, a pocket-book containing about $50 in bank bills, and a note made by Thos. S. Townsend, for $200 15 100, payable to the order of John A Hart, due 1-3 Jan next. All persons are cautioned against negotiating said note, as payment has been stopped. Any one finding the book with contents, will, by returning it to No. 32 [illegible], receive a suitable reward, or if not called for, by returning the book with note to New-York Post-Office, box No. 2,851.

CLUB HOUSE GIN.—The subscriber, sole Importer for the United States, of this celebrated brand of Rectified Gin, offers for sale another lot, just landed. This spirit is offered as the finest article made in Holland, expressly for the American market. Constant resident there, expressly to ship the best. For sale, in cases of 12 bottles each, by
THOS. H. CAMPBELL, No. 25 Pine-st., up stairs.

TO UNHAPPY WIVES AND HUSBANDS.—Divorces obtained, having had great experience in divorce cases, he advises those unhappily married persons who desire to be relieved from the bonds of matrimony and to become again eligible for marriage. Confidential communications are promptly attended to. Apply at MARTIN VAN SOVENBURGH, Attorney and Counsellor at Law, No. 294 Bowery-st., 2d door from Bowery Bank.

$10 REWARD.—LOST—A Gold Anchor Lever and Verge Watch, by Duchene, Peyrot & Co., Geneva, No. 20,180. The above reward will be paid to whoever returns the same to MOTT BROTHERS, No. 2 Maiden-la.

MEDICAL NURSING.—By J. M. LUDLOW, No. 1 Bible-house New-York City.—Has had much experience, with nervous diseases, insanity and fevers. Physicians can testify as to character and faithfulness.

☞ Clarke's Celebrated Worm Lozenges, are the most effectual remedy for worms ever discovered. Parents who have children troubled with worms, should not delay a moment in procuring a box of these Lozenges, as they will relieve the child from pain and misery, and destroy the worms. Sold by all druggists, at 25 cents a box.

WANTED.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young woman, as Chambermaid and Seamstress, or to take care of children. Can be highly recommended. Call at No. 5 Cedar-st., between Nassau and William-sts., up stairs. Will receive calls for two days.

SITUATION WANTED—As an Engineer, by a man just returned from California, where he has been employed for the last three years in putting up and running engines. Best of references will be given. Address E. S. H., at this office.

SITUATION WANTED—By a very strong and industrious young Woman, to do general house-work; understands Cooking, Washing and Ironing, and would make herself useful. Can give good reference. Call at No. 191½ Bowery.

SITUATION WANTED—By a very industrious, tidy young woman, to do general housework; is a good plain cook as desired; can wash and iron—willing to make herself useful and give the best City reference. Call at No. 191½ Bowery.

SITUATION WANTED—As cook, and to wash and iron, or do the housework of a private family, by a very experienced girl, with excellent City reference. Call at No. 14, 4th-av., in the book-store.

SITUATION WANTED—As Salesman in a Wholesale or Retail Carpet store, by a young man who has had ten years experience. Can give good City reference. Address J. B., at this office.

WANTED—Ten men of good address, to sell several articles wanted in every family. Agents can make $5 per day; also a man with $500, to take an interest in a depot in Boston—may make $1,500 per annum. Call at No. 317 Bowery, from 9 until 2 o'clock, or send one dollar, and samples will be forwarded to any part of the United States.

WANTED—Several persons to act as Agents for the sale of a valuable and popular engraving in this City. A liberal per centage will be allowed. References will in all cases be required. A line addressed to box 1,415, Post-Office, will meet with attention.

WANTED—A situation by a respectable young Woman, to Cook, Wash and Iron, and is a good baker. Good city reference from her last situation, where she has lived over four years. Call at No. 134 West 33d-st., between 6th and 7th-avs.

WANTED.—TO FILE CUTTERS.—Three good File-Cutters and one Forgeman, can obtain steady situations by applying at the Factory, corner of 2nd-av. and 47th-st. Also, wanted, a boy to learn the trade.

A LADY wishes a situation as Seamstress in a respectable family. Reference given. Address E. B., office of this paper.

BOY WANTED—At the Sales Room of the New-York Bible Society, an active boy fourteen or fifteen years of age. H. HUNT General Agent.

$2,500—THE ADVERTISER, a young man of business qualifications, wishes to form a connection with some house doing business in New-York, and invest the above, or a larger amount. Communications addressed to B. S. S., office of the *Times*, stating where an interview can be had, will meet with attention.

$500 WANTED.—A young man with five hundred dollars cash, one well acquainted with business men in this City—to engage in a business already established; the best of reference given. Address M. STRONG at the office of the *Daily Times*, with real name and address.

BOARDING.

TO LET, WITH OR WITHOUT BOARD.—To a gentleman and his wife, or two single gentlemen, pleasant rooms furnished, or unfurnished, in a private family, and a new house in West 35th-st., near 8th-av. References exchanged. Address W., Box No. 2,983, Post Office.

BOARDING.—A suite of rooms on the second floor of the four-story brown stone-front house No. 57 West 22d-st., (near the 6th-av.,) to be let, together or separately, with Board. The house is furnished with all the modern improvements.

BOARDING.—Two gentlemen may obtain good rooms with partial board, in a private family, a few miles walk from the ferries. Inquire at No. 18 Clinton-st., Brooklyn.

BOARD—With Rooms, can be had at Nos. 32 and 34 East 23d-st., near 4th-av.

FURNISHED ROOMS—For Gentlemen only, at No. 47 Rose st., with a private family, who have more room than they need, and will accommodate two or three gentlemen with either single or suits of rooms. Breakfast will be given, if desired. Hot and cold baths, gas, &c., in the house. The rooms may be seen at any hour, day or evening.

TWO PARLORS AND BED-ROOMS TO LET, WITH BOARD.—Also, single rooms for gentlemen, with use of bath, hot and cold water, at No. 48 Franklin-st.

MAGNETIC POWDERS.

THE HOUSEKEEPER'S PLAGUES.—Rats and Mice in the cellars, and bed-bugs, roaches and fleas above, are among the most trying annoyances to which ladies are subjected. Probably if convinced that LYON'S PILLS and POWDER would infallibly rid them of the vermin and the insects, they would lose no time in procuring the remedies. They may be assured that such is the fact, and that the best thing they can do, is go to LYON'S depot in 6th Broadway, and purchase a couple of flasks of the Magnetic Powder and two boxes of Pills for the vermin.

HUGHES, DUPUY & CREHANGE,
IMPORTERS OF
FANCY GOODS,
JET AND BERLIN IRON GOODS, BONE, JET AND
Berlin Iron Bracelets, Brooches, Combs, &c., Buttons of all kinds, Brushes, Percussion Caps, Imitation Jewelry, FANS of all descriptions and qualities, Silk and Fancy Dress Buttons of many styles, Beads, Calf-skins, Hooks and Eyes &c., &c.
Depot for the most superior quality of
French ACCORDEONS and FLUTINAS.
No. 73 William-st., (up stairs) New-York.
The newest Paris fancy articles received by every steamer from Europe.

HOLIDAY ADVERTISING
IN ALL THE CITY PAPERS, and also in the various Cities, Towns and Villages in the vicinity of the City. A list of which best suited for holiday cards, is prepared specially for the occasion at the Newspaper Advertising House of WM. H. McDONALD, No. 102 Nassau-st., corner of Ann-st. Advertising also attended to in every paper of any worth throughout the Union and Canadas. Brooklyn, Williamsburg and Jersey City papers will have the advertisements in on the same day the order is given, if left early during the forenoon.

W. H. McDONALD'S GENERAL NEWSPAPER & ADVERTISING HOUSE, No. 102 NASSAU-ST., (corner of Ann.)
Advertisements inserted at the very lowest rates in any paper in the United States or Canadas.
The very best papers are received by mail daily and kept for reference, and copies of each furnished to advertisers.
The fullest authority and recommendation, over the written signatures of the publishers of the leading daily and weekly papers, will be shown to those who require it.
Merchants who may have heretofore given their advertising to irresponsible persons, and have been disappointed in its results, are informed, that in dealing with me no payment is required till the advertiser is satisfied that his orders have been properly attended to.
My books, the columns of the papers, &c., will show that I am doing nearly all the New-York advertising that is being done in the leading papers from Canada to California.
W. H. McDONALD.

GRASS VALLEY GOLD MINING COMPANY.—J. WINCHESTER, President. Capital $250,000.—Shares, $200; half-shares, $100.
The rich Quartz claims owned by the Company exceed 400 in number, covering a surface of 100 acres, in the richest and most desirable part of Grass Valley. The Machinery, which is the most approved and powerful of any yet manufactured, is calculated to pulverize one hundred tons per day. The machinery is on the ground. The whole of the property is paid for, and the Company free from debt. A few Shares of the Stock for sale at par. Pamphlets, containing the Charter, By-Laws, Maps, &c., may be obtained at the Office; if by mail, inclose two three cent stamps. Address, postage paid, with remittance for stock, (in drafts on New-York, or current funds, to
R. J. RICHARDS, Secretary, No. 107 Fulton-st., N. Y.
Where specimens of the gold bearing Quartz may be seen from 10 to 3 o'clock.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.—The Subscriber is now selling Watches at retail at the following remarkably low prices, being much less than any other house:
Fine Gold Lepine Watches, 4 holes jewelled.....$25 00
Fine Gold Detached Levers, full jewelled..... 30 00
Gold Enamelled Watches, for Ladies..... 25 00
Gold Hunting Watches, for Ladies..... 25 00
Gold Hunting Patent Levers, for Gentlemen..... 50 00
Silver Patent Levers.....$15 00 to 20 00
Silver Detached Levers..... 13 00 to 20 00
Gold Hunting Watches, which run eight days; Gold Hunting Watches, which run fifteen days; Gold Watches in magic cases, which change into three different Watches; Gold Watches, which wind up and set without any key.
Also, Cooper's Duplex Watches, in hunting-cases, splendid pocket Chronometers, and all other styles of Watches, at equally low prices. Also, all kinds of Jewelry and Silver Ware, at much less than the usual prices.
GEO. C. ALLEN, Importer of Watches and Jewelry, wholesale and retail, No. 11 Wall-st., (up stairs,) near Broadway, formerly at No. 91 Wall-st.

AIR WARMING AND VENTILATING WAREHOUSE, No. 374 Broadway, New-York. CHILSON'S WORLD'S FAIR PRIZE MEDAL FURNACE, as recently improved and patented, is adapted to all classes of public and private buildings, and possesses advantages worthy the attention of those in want of a first rate ventilating furnace. It is a powerful heater, very durable, not liable to repairs, supplies a large amount of pure warm air free from contact with red hot iron, (the fire pot being lined with heavy soap stone) is economical in the use of fuel, equally fitted for anthracite, bituminous coal, or wood.
It has been extensively introduced and approved throughout the United States and Canada, and has met with equal favor in England and Russia.
Also, four sizes of a new and superior Portable Furnace.
VENTILATING SCHOOL STOVES,
(for wood or coal.)
POND'S Improved Cooking Ranges; Emerson's Hone and Steele Ventilators; Registers in every variety.
Agents for the Mirror Marble and New-York Marbleized Iron Works. CHILSON, RICHARDSON & CO., No. 374 Broadway, New-York, and Nos. 51 and 99 Blackstone-st., Boston.

SANDS'S SARSAPARILLA COUGH SYRUP.—Only 25 cents a bottle. Sands's Sarsaparilla Cough Syrup, for Coughs, Hoarseness, Influenza, &c. It cleans the throat and lungs thoroughly. Wholesale and retail at SANDS'S Sarsaparilla Depot, No. 79 [illegible].

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

PUBLISHED THIS DAY.
STORIES OF WATERLOO. By W. H. Maxwell, Esq., author of "The Bivouac," "Stories of Waterloo," "The Adventures of Capt. Blacker," &c. Price 25 cents.
"This is probably the best work that the lamented Maxwell ever wrote. The characters, incident and plot are of an exciting and thrilling description, and well calculated to work upon the feelings of the most hardened. It is emphatically a novel, full of the spirit of romance. Many of the scenes are of a nature to excite the sympathy to such an extent as to cause the reader to forget that he is perusing a novel, and to imagine himself in the midst of the melancholy situations therein pictured. We assure our readers that we have never met with a more rare or charming combination of fact and fiction, than are to be found in the delightful pages of 'The Stories of Waterloo.'"—*Weekly Dispatch.*
"The stirring and touching scenes in this work, as well as interesting episodes it contains, will cause it to be perused with constant interest."—*Literary Gazette.*
"This novel is full of interest well maintained, and of scenes well described."—*U. S. Gazette.*
Just published, "MINNIE GREY; or, Who is the Heir?" By the author of "Amy Lawrence," "Stanfield Hall," &c. Beautifully illustrated. Price 50 cents.
Also, "THE BIVOUAC; or, The Rival Suitors." By W. H. Maxwell, author of "Stories of Waterloo," with beautiful illustrations. Price 50 cents.
Published and for sale by
GARRETT & CO., No. 22 Ann-st.

NEW VOLUME OF
"APPLETON'S POPULAR LIBRARY."—THACKERAY'S CONFESSIONS OF FITZ BOODLE AND MAJOR GAHAGAN.
On WEDNESDAY, in one volume, 16mo., cloth. 50 cts.
THE CONFESSIONS OF FITZ BOODLE AND THE MEMOIRS AND ADVENTURES OF MAJOR GAHAGAN. By Wm. M. Thackeray.
CONTENTS:
Confessions of Fitz Boodle; Professions of George Fitz Boodle, Miss Lowe, Dorothea, Ottilia.
Major Gahagan; Truth is Stranger, Stranger than Fiction; Alzyhan and Lazwaree: A Peep into Spain; Account of the Origin and Services of the Ahmednuggur Irregulars; The Indian Camp; The Sortie from the Fort; The Issue of my Interview with my Wife; Famine in the Garrison. The Escape. the Captive; Surprise of Futtygaur.
JUST PUBLISHED, BY THE SAME AUTHOR:
A SHABBY-GENTEEL STORY, and other Tales. 1 vol., 16mo., cloth, 50c.
MEN'S WIVES. 1 vol., 16mo., 50c.
THE BOOK OF SNOBS. 1 vol. 16mo., 50c.
THE YELLOWPLUSH PAPERS. 1 vol. 16mo., cloth, 50c.
THE PARIS SKETCH-BOOK. 2 vols., 16mo., cloth, $1.
IN A FEW DAYS:
THE LUCK OF BARRY LYNDON: A Romance of the Last Century. By Wm. M. Thackeray. 2 vols., 16mo.

SUITABLE FOR LIBRARIES
EVANS & BRITTAN, No. 697 Broadway, corner of 4th-st., have received valuable English editions of the following works:
SCOTT'S NOVELS, Abbotsford edition, 13 vols. half morocco, expressly illustrated.
SCOTT'S NOVELS, 12 vols., 12mo., half calf.
PICTORIAL HISTORY OF ENGLAND, 11 vols., half Russia.
PENNY ENCYCLOPEDIA, 16 vols., cloth and half Russia.
TURNER'S RIVER SCENERY, 24 Plates.
THE NATIONAL GALLERY OF PICTURES, 2 vols., quarto.
BURNS, MOORE, BYRON, HEMANS, and a large variety of Authors in fine editions.

CHARLES SCRIBNER PUBLISHES THIS DAY.
FRANK FREEMAN'S BARBER-SHOP.—A Tale for the South and North, by Rev. B. B. Hall, Author of "Something for Everybody," "New Purchase," &c. 1 vol. 12mo.
This work while it advocates the cause of the African, would do justice to the South. It would awaken sympathy, but not excite wrath, nor turn pity for the Negro into vengeance against the White; nor incite to treason under the pretence of love and freedom. It would have love do the work of hate. The work is no defence of slavery; but it would be a balance-wheel, not to stop, but to concentrate, equalize, and direct other motions. It treats the ultraism of the North to the lex talionis. The writer witnessed much that he describes, and in person experienced much under new names, so that the work, while it will possess the interest of fiction, is not only true to life, but in many of its scenes and characters is true in fact.

A NEW DIARY AND POCKET-BOOK
FOR 1853—For sale by CHARLES B. NORTON, No. 71 Chambers-st.

THE NINTH ANNUAL REPORT AND NEW DIRECTORY OF THE ASSOCIATION FOR IMPROVING THE CONDITION OF THE POOR FOR 1852 AND 1853, being now ready, subscribers will be supplied by calling on the Secretary, corner of Grand and Elm-sts., or on any of the following Officers of the Association, or Members of the District Committees, who are authorized to receive their subscriptions, viz:
James Brown, President, No. 59 Wall-st.
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Seventeenth Ward—S. C. Lyons, No. 47 St. Marks-pl.
Eighteenth Ward—F. E. Mather, No. 144 East 18th-st.
Nineteenth Ward—J. W. Ramsey, No. 78 Cedar-st.
Twentieth Ward—J. P. Orgood, No. 179 West 17th-st.
ROBERT M. HARTLEY,
Sec'y Public School Building, No. 140 Grand-st., up stairs.

MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE—A practical treatise never before published. Twenty-five cents a copy, free of postage. Sold by STRINGER & TOWNSEND, No. 222, C. HARTLEY, No. 429 Broadway; and by the author, M. LAMONT, physician and surgeon, No. 43 Beade-st., corner of Broadway, N. Y., where he treats all these complaints, from 12 M. till 2 P. M.

PATENT LAMPS.

NEWELL'S PATENT SAFETY
LAMP AND LAMP FEEDER.
A NEW ARTICLE, WARRANTED TO PREVENT ALL ACCIDENTS from the use of BURNING FLUID, CAMPHENE, and other EXPLOSIVE COMPOUNDS, used for the production of light.
This invention is applied to Silver, Brass, Britannia, Glass, and other styles of LAMPS and LAMP FEEDERS.
The attention of the public is particularly called to the application of this protection in Solar, Camphene Lamps, Lanterns, &c.
For sale, wholesale and retail, by NEWELL & CO. Sole Manufacturers, No. 8 Winter-st. Boston, and New-York by G. W. McCREADY, No. 428 Broadway. Also, Burning Fluid, Camphene, Resin, Oil, &c.
The following certificate is a sufficient guarantee of the entire safety and efficiency of the Safety Lamp and Feeder:
CERTIFICATE.
College of Physicians and Surgeons, New-York, Oct. 17, 1852.
We have examined the Patent Safety Lamp and Lamp Feeder of Mr. John Newell of Boston, and are fully convinced, from the experiments we have made with them, that he has obtained the great desideratum of preventing the risk of explosive action in the use of burning fluids in Lamps and Feeders.
In this respect we entirely concur in the opinion of Prof. Silliman, and Drs. Hayes and Jackson.
JOHN TORREY, Prof. of Chemistry.
WM. H. ELLET, Prof. of Chemistry.
All orders for Lamps or Fluid promptly attended to. Solar and other Lamps can be altered, and have the safety apparatus attached.

HELLER'S SALOON OF WONDERS.
MR. ROBERT HELLER respectfully announces to the citizens of New-York, that he will make HIS APPEARANCE before an American audience in the course of a few weeks, in a series of entertainments, peculiarly novel and attractive, affording amusement and instruction in the mysteries of nature and science. His established European reputation, where he was known as
THE PRINCE OF WIZARDS,
and universally acknowledged as
THE ONLY LIVING EQUAL TO HOUDIN,
THE MASTER OF HIS ART,
will enable the public to judge of the excellence of his performances.
His experiments will embrace an originality of conception never equalled by any of his confreres in the mystic art, in connection with a complete expedition of the mysteries of the
ROSICRUCIANS,
THE CABALA SIMPLIFIED.
The wisdom and experience of the MAGI, the BHUDDIST SAGES, and the literature of Asiatic savans and professors have been brought to his aid, which, with NEW AND ASTOUNDING DISCOVERIES IN CHEMISTRY and sister sciences, and in connection with the development of his astonishing faculty of
SECOND SIGHT,
the elucidation of which has baffled the combined medical and scientific talent of the European Continent, enables him to consider the entertainment
UNRIVALLED IN THE WORLD,
combining
INSTRUCTION WITH AMUSEMENT.
A new and spacious saloon is now in course of preparation, the fitting up of which will be on a scale of magnificence heretofore unapproached in this country, which will render it in every sense, a
PALACE OF ENCHANTMENT,
realizing to the eye all the fabled gorgeousness depicted in the history of the
THOUSAND AND ONE NIGHTS.

CRYSTAL PALACE.
MR. C. G. PAGE, DAGUERRIAN ARTIST, corner of 5th-av. and 14th-st., desirous of exhibiting at the Crystal Palace, (to be opened May next,) some rare specimens of daguerreotypes, proposes to take, free of compensation, daguerreotype likenesses of the following subjects:
1st. Any person over 100 years of age.
2d. Any revolutionary soldier.
3d Any group of a dozen or more brothers and sisters.
4th. A group of five persons, representing as many generations.
5th Twins over 80 years of age.
N B.—Should any of the above named subjects be unable to call upon the subscriber, they will be waited upon at their residences, by forwarding their address to C. G. PAGE, corner 5th-av. and 14th-st., New-York.

IMPORTANT DISCOVERY IN DENTISTRY.—So great is the liability of teeth to decay, and the means of their being preserved so grossly neglected, that few persons arrive at the age of eighteen without losing several of those invaluable organs, and contributing as they do to the beauty and expression of the countenance, to correct articulation, and, in fact, to imparting a healthy action to the whole organism, it cannot be surprising that their loss should be considered a serious affliction, but happily for the public, they can be replaced by artificial ones of incorruptible material so closely resembling, that it is impossible to distinguish them from the natural organs, and with which they can masticate the hardest aliments, by Dr. H. O. CORNER and J. H. CORNER, No. 1 Lafayette-pl., corner of Broadway and Fourth-st. Open from 9 to 5. Terms moderate. Dr. H. O. Corner, Surgeon Dentist to the Eye and Ear Infirmary, 13 Beade-st. Consultation hours, 10 to 12 A. M.

DRY GOODS.

MANUFACTURERS' CLOTHING DEPOT, BY GOODYEAR'S INDIA-RUBBER GLOVE COMPANY.—The attention of the public is respectfully solicited to the following valuable articles. Their manufacture has been much improved lately, and they are extremely durable.
PETTISSIANS, Pilasters, Hip cushions,
will find the Wool-lined Gloves and Mittens indispensable to cold and wet weather.
Ladies will find these Gloves useful in all work that will soil the hands.
RAIN MANTLES AND CHEAPSIDE HANDS,
cured effectually by wearing these Gloves. They are matchless in keeping the arms and wrists dry. For sale by
E. GOODYEAR,
No. 17 Maiden-lane, New-York.
EATON & SWEET, Providence, R. I.
MORGROSS & TOWNE, Boston, Mass.
and by merchants in country throughout the United States.

SCHOOLS.

SAYRE'S FEMALE INSTITUTE.
THE SCHOOL WILL BE RE-OPENED, Mrs. HOWARD and Miss HELEN SAYRE, Principals, on the reception of Pupils on WEDNESDAY, the 15th of September.
For circulars, apply at the Institute, or of Messrs. NEWMAN & IVISON, No. 199 Broadway. Pupils received at any time.

PROF. WILLIAM POD has opened a School for Boys, at No. 194 Broadway, third door north of 20th-st. Course of Instruction: Ancient and Modern Languages, Mathematics, and the various branches of an English education. Pupils will be carried through the Mathematical Course of the best Military Schools of France, if their parents desire it. Circulars, containing testimonials from some of the most eminent citizens and clergymen of the town and country, and all the information may be obtained at CARTER'S and APPLETON'S Booksellers, adjourning. Rev. Drs. W. M. PHILLIPS, JAMES W. ALEXANDER, and S. H. TYNG, Jr.
JUST PUBLISHED, BY THE SAME AUTHOR:
A SHABBY-GENTEEL STORY, and other Tales. 1 vol., 16mo., cloth, 50c.
MEN'S WIVES. 1 vol., 16mo., 50c.
THE BOOK OF SNOBS. 1 vol. 16mo., 50c.
THE YELLOWPLUSH PAPERS. 1 vol. 16mo., cloth, 50c.
THE PARIS SKETCH-BOOK. 2 vols., 16mo., cloth, $1.
IN A FEW DAYS:
THE LUCK OF BARRY LYNDON: A Romance of the Last Century. By Wm. M. Thackeray. 2 vols., 16mo.

THE METROPOLITAN ACADEMY AND GYMNASIUM are now ready for the reception of pupils.
Gymnastic Classes for Gentlemen, every evening, from 7 to 10 o'clock.
For Ladies, on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, from 4 to 6 P. M.
For Boys at the Institution, on Monday, Wednesday and Friday, from 4 to 6 P. M.
Catalogues, giving the course of study, &c., may be obtained at the Institution, Nos. 93 and 95 6th-av., near Washington-pl.

DANCING CLASSES FOR GENTLEMEN.—The new system adopted this season, for the first time, proves very advantageous to the pupils, and admits of their entrance at any time during the season. Lessons on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY EVENINGS. General practice of all the dances, with a band of music on Saturday evenings. Ladies and children's classes on WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS. A. DODWORTH, No. 806 Broadway.

OTTIGNON'S GYMNASIUM.—Nos. 139 and 141 Crosby-street.—Mr. C. F. OTTIGNON begs leave to remind the public that his Gymnasium is open daily from sunrise until 10 P. M., for general exercise. Gentlemen's Class meets every evening at 6 P. M. for class exercises and instruction. Boy's Classes meet on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, at 4½ in the afternoon.

A YOUNG LADY desires a few pupils in Music. Address W., at this office.

TO LET.

TO JEWELERS, GOLD PEN MAKERS SILVERSMITHS, AND OTHER MANUFACTURERS—TO LET IN BROOKLYN, the premises, No. 58 Prince-st., a few doors from Myrtle-av., consisting of a neat two story attic and basement front house, containing nine rooms, with marble mantels, sliding doors, parlor frames and kitchen range. On the rear of lot is a two story frame shop, with work-benches, forges, and a heater; with a three foot alley way from front to rear of lot. The shop will seat ten or twelve hands. The whole will be leased to a good tenant for a term of years, at a moderate rent, or will be sold on easy terms. Possession given on the 1st of February next. Apply on the premises, or to FOSTER & LOPER, No. 4 Beade-st., Brooklyn.

TO LET—POSSESSION IMMEDIATELY.—A three story brown stone front House, No. 378 Pacific-st., South Brooklyn, in a handsome row, the sixth house from the corner of Bond-st. Gas and water fixtures, Bath and Kitchen Range, 15 minutes walk from South Ferry. Rent $300 per year. Apply to JAMES COCKER & CO., No 84 John-st., New-York.

HOUSE TO LET.—A handsome, three-story brick Dwelling, three rooms deep, on south side of Carroll-st, between Columbia and Hicks-st., near Hamilton ferry, Brooklyn. Rent moderate till 1st May next. Also, two fine Stores, Nos. 13 and 15 President-st; a lease would be given to good tenants; a fine corner vacancy to commence business. Apply to J. B BENNETT, Columbia-st., between Degraw and Sackett-sts.

APARTMENTS TO LET—In house No 137 West 30th-st., near 8th-av., inquire of Mr. PETTIT, No. 485 6th-av., near 30th-st., or on the premises. Also, front and back Basements in house No 861 Greenwich-st., near Horatio, apply at No. 1 Abingdon square, on the premises, or No. 346 8th-av., corner 38th-st. Rents low.

BOARDING HOUSE TO LET.—The handsome and convenient House No. 287 4th-st., near the Bowery, fitted with range-boiler, dumb-waiter, bath and gas fixtures throughout, and ready for immediate occupation. Inquire of S. C. LENT, No. 495 Broadway.

TO LET.—Two 3-story marble-front Houses, with basements and counter cellars, situated on the corner of Third-place and Court-st., Brooklyn. Terms moderate. Apply to M. F. BUTLER, at his residence, same block, or at No. 90 Beaver-st., N. Y.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Pleasantly situated, No. 147 W. 23d-st., between 7th and 8th-avs., consisting of rooms and bed-rooms with Croton water and pantries in every principal room. Apply on the premises from 10 to 12 A. M. only.

HOUSE TO LET.—A new two story and attic frame House, situated at East New York, L. I., about five miles from Fulton Ferry. A good stand for a country store. Inquire of G. W. BERGEN, No. 29 Fulton-st, Brooklyn; or C. D. HINE, No. 37 Maiden-lane.

ROOM WANTED—For the meetings of a Society of 150

CUBAN AFFAIRS.

THE Democratic Party—Position of the Cuban Question—Foreign Opinion—The English Consul, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

HAVANA, Saturday, Nov. 29, 1855.

Circumstances requested by a friend, deeply interested in a pending event, to give you this letter, although I have not time for arrangement or thorough matter upon my mind, and in this case I comply, not so much from the importance of the facts I have to convey, as from the spirit of encouraged vindictiveness which seems to be spreading in all the little intelligence holding community of Cuba at the moment. The determination is well derived and understood this time to stick to the ukase, and not let the *Crescent City* enter the port, which will be adhered to unless they change their minds, after the arrival of the steamer *Isabel*, from Charleston, on the 30th inst. We do not learn that our Consul has received any instruction from his Government, which seems strange, and impairs the confidence of Americans controlling large American interests in Havana—leaving the impression of desertion at home.

The papers of the 18th, of this City, were filled with the usual leading matter, taking for text an article from the London *Times*, and the last letter of the truthful "Peter Hicks," hugging to their hearts the hope that other nations were going to fight their battles and protect them in any aggression they might fancy to make upon the commercial interests of the United States. We do not presume that, with all this rant, there is any serious purpose entertained on the part of the home Government at Madrid of forcing the question to the arbitrement of powder, yet should we be in error as to this, we shall be slow to believe that Louis NAPOLEON is ready to tarnish his new laid honors in an affair where the issue cannot be doubtful as to the disastrous results that will follow collision with the feeble republic. The affair of the Crescent City is susceptible of amicable adjustment, in accordance with the principles established by treaty with the United States, and the spirit of Spanish laws regulating and defining commercial relations and obligations under the light of national equity, which, it is true, has been lost sight of, on the east side of the Atlantic, but might be revived, I think, without the flash of the musket—the "ultima ratio"—and it will be the fault of Spain, if any but pacific relations obtain between the two Governments. The purpose here seems to be to force the ultimate conclusion which will not be sanctioned by the supreme power. For reason of the weather, which was filled with storm and tempest on the 18th, the Holy Day of our Queen, the grand festive preparations and ball at the Palace were deferred to Sunday the 21st. The "*sans manes*" audience occurred at meridian, and all the official dignity of Church and State were present to give due solemnity to the scene, which was noted by salvos from the walls of the fortifications and the national shipping in port. The foreign consuls were also present, where, not the greatest, was observed Judge SHARKEY, who, although he has not been well since his return to Cuba, appeared to advantage; and he always receives most respectful attention. Through the day the Spanish flag was displayed upon the signal staff at the Moro, having as supports on either side, the English Jack and French broad-pennant a little less elevated, significant of the assumption here of the triple alliance for preservation of the union of Cuba with the crown of Spain. Something, however, of recent occurrence on board of the H. B. M. war-steamer *Highflyer*, was quite as significant, although not so agreeable to digestion for Spanish pride, on occasion of the celebration of the birthday of the Prince of WALES, to observe the portrait of Queen VICTORIA embraced with interlacing folds of the flags of Britain and the United States, while the very red-and-yellow banner had to be searched for, not having the most conspicuous position for observation; and several officers, in bad taste, left the convivial scene for reasons of the supposed neglect in not giving to Spain the first place. Humility is always becoming, but to be forced to be humble brings contempt as a consequence.

The admission on the part of the authorities here that Spain requires the help of any nation for the maintenance of her rights over this people, is inconsistent with their boastful chivalry, and betrays the latent fear that makes feeble the arm that would strike. A just cause gives strength even to the arm of weak woman, for vindication and defense; and one would suppose the ancient, chivalrous race of the earth would scorn to seek other "fence" than that of their own chivalry. I observe daily, in my readings of the national egotistic displays in the public journals, that they ever refer to "the past"—"the past glory"—"the past honor"—"the past acquisitions"—(they were very early *filibusteros*)—and "the past chivalry" of Spain. I hope that all is not passed; but I fear, from their own demonstration, that pride alone is left to bolster tottering age. In connection with the Spanish version that the English war steamers were here to sustain Cuban integrity, and placed "at the disposition of General CANEDO," it is somewhat singular, after waiting so long, that they should put to sea on the eve of a national jubilee, and that the feast day itself should be selected as the sailing day for one of them, as was the case. The anxiety to conceal the real cause for being in these waters at this moment, of so many representatives of the power of England, is very evident,—and why but the actual purpose to enforce respect to the treaty stipulations "for suppression of the slave trade," is given as cause. Within the last two weeks, at Bahia Hondo, there has been effected a landing of 220 Africans, from a Spanish slaver, in sight and under the very battery of the Spanish War Steamer *Isabel 2d*, which landing would not have been effected, but by the deceptive cover and protection given; as the pirate would have been captured on the coast by the English War Steamers, without it. The officers of these vessels, on the look out, did not suppose that one of Her Catholic Majesty's ships would be so direlect to national faith, honor and obligation, as to make concealment of the crime, by intervening between the British cruisers and the object of their pursuit,—wherefore the coast in observation of the *Isabel 2d*, was not examined as closely as it would have been, but for the presence of that steamer,—whereby the escape was made. It is not to be presumed that this vessel would have had the presumption to have avoided the capture, and to have given protection, without more than a tacit understanding, that it would be acceptable to the Captain General of Cuba,—they knew well that it was a matter of imperative necessity for the comfort of the Chief, and they acted under instructions. Of this, and other like honorable compliance with their most sacred obligations, I shall give full particulars in my next, that your readers may be aware of the extent of Spanish benevolence, embracing all shades and classes of humanity, in Asia, Africa, and America.

While we are here in the midst of feast and festal preparation and enjoyment, at vast expense, drawn from Cuban industry, building mud-gardens furnished with Birnam-wood branches, that have put on the sere and yellow of our Northern Autumn; that the palace may be another paradise, the sorrows and the stricken hearts of St. Jago de Cuba are forgotten. If this absolute waste in the pursuit of an unaccomplished folly, had been devoted to the miserable and fate struck population of their perished City, much distress and misery might have been alleviated, and CANEDO had the consolation of a good act to cover his Cuban humanity.

[illegible] learned from undoubted authority that the commencement of this letter, that in consequence of the expected fine display and the complimentary remarks made by the Spanish portion of our community, of our English time-honored manner upon the Moro, the 20th a note of inquiry was addressed by the British Consul to the Captain of the Port, to ascertain the cause of its peculiar relative position, &c., to which response was given that the simple object was "*for ornament.*" However, by interchange of telegraph signals from the office of that harbor-regulating functionary, the flag was lowered away immediately. The knowledge of this attempt to palm a false impression upon the minds of the people did not reach the British Consul until a late hour; but the hint was sufficient, and acted upon very promptly under the influence of modern Spanish chivalry. The race of "*Quixotes*" have multiplied exceedingly in these latter days, and with the aid of the *plumed lance* of our Secretary of State Sancho Panza, in his "Island Government," we *go* tilting against *progress, steamboats and Law* with much *gusto*. I have written in view of the palace, and surrounding confusion at night, which will account for the appearance of my manuscript—hurried to take advantage of the packet *Norma* for New-York in the morning, which will be in advance of steam.

Your obedient servant, OCCATOR.

THE SOUTHWEST.

Thanksgiving—Politics—The Weather, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

NEW ORLEANS, Friday, Nov. 26, 1852.

Yesterday was set apart by the Governor of this State as a day of Thanksgiving, in accordance with which, all the public offices, the courts, and the banks, were closed. The day previous was warm and sultry, and a drizzling rain prevailed; but yesterday the wind came out from the cold N. E., and the rain fell in "water spouts" without cessation during the twenty-four hours. It gave one a good idea of the sprinkling during the Deluge, which some benighted individual on that occasion concluded was "only a shower after all." This "shower" prevented the transaction of any business by those who wished to honor the day "more in the breach than in the observance," while the truly thankful for past favors, were alike deterred from attending the places of public worship, which, consequently, were all deserted. It was one of the most miserable and gloomy days recorded on memory. Notwithstanding, the "Screwmen's Charitable Association" turned out in force, with banners and music, to celebrate the second anniversary of their organization. The Screwmen, you must know, are the Stevedores of our city, properly speaking, who take their name from the "Jack screw" in stowing cotton. They had a sorry time of it, but deserve credit for their desperate courage in encountering such inclement weather. Imagine some four or five hundred men all dressed in black, (or with their best "store clothes" on, as they would say in Texas,) with blue scarfs, and aprons fringed with white silk and spangled with stars, marching through our muddy streets, drenched to the skin, while the "pattering rain" on the roofs, and occasional flashes of lightning and peals of thunder, mocked the martial music of the bands, and made all their "pomp and circumstance" a most miserable "outward show." They stood it like heroes, and marched to the Mechanics' Institute, in Philippa-street, where they were addressed by CHRISTIAN ROSELIUS, Esq., in a very appropriate and becoming speech of an hour's duration.

The steamship *Falcon*, Capt. RODGERS, arrived here this morning from Aspinwall, the 19th inst., with fifteen days later news from California—all of which has been anticipated with you by the *Georgia*, which sailed the day before for your port.

We are in the midst of another political revolution, which is to be decided on the third Monday in December next, when we will know if this State is purely Democratic or Whig. The Democrats last night elected their delegates to the State Convention to be held at Baton Rouge, on next Monday, the 29th inst, to nominate candidates for Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, &c., &c., under the new constitution. The Whig Convention will be held a few days afterwards. Mr. SIGUR, who was put in nomination by his friends for Governor, has written a letter from Nicaragua, which came by the *Falcon* to-day, withdrawing in favor of Col. HEBERT. The contest in the Convention will therefore be between that gentleman and Col. PORTER, an old "wheel horse" of Democracy. Col. GEO. C. MCWHORTER, or LOUIS BOSSELON, will probably be the Whig nominee. The vote will be the closest and most severely contested ever polled in this State.

Col. T. C. HUNT, of the U. S. Quartermaster's Department, is also spoken of as the Democratic nominee for Governor; but the people are tired of military men for candidates, and so I think he stands no chance.

To-day is clear and cold, and there is no local news of sufficient importance to warrant a longer letter. ADELUS.

American Board of Foreign Missions.

The Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions held their monthly meeting yesterday at 3½ P. M.

The proceedings opened with a Prayer, by Rev. Dr. BURCHARD.

The Secretary then read the reports. He regretted that the first part of the report was of a melancholy nature. They had lost four valuable laborers. MRS. FAIRBANK, of the Bombay Mission, died on Aug. 20; Mr. and Mrs. PORTER, of the Gaboon Mission, Western Africa, on July 16; and Mr. SULVEN, Missionary among the Armenians. Mr. WALKER, in reporting the death of Mr. and Mrs. PORTER, regretted the tardiness with which young men came to reinforce the Missions. In a previous letter he represented the necessity there would be for giving up one of their Missions if there were not a speedy reinforcement.

INDIA.—Mr. HUME reports from Bombay, the erection of a Chapel, which is often filled with large audiences, and that a general feeling is spreading through the City favorable to religion. The press was being extensively used by the enemies of Christianity, who feared its spread. Many employed as teachers, taught Atheism. They instructed the people to throw away their idols; but their skepticism extended to all religion. A debating society was organized there, and the Missionaries had succeeded in getting acquainted with some of the skeptical youths, in the society, and prevailed upon them to attend their preaching. Whereas, in former time, the hours set apart for service were occupied in answering cavils, and objections, they now are enabled to enter on the service of prayer to God, and explanation of the Gospel.

SANDWICH ISLANDS.—Mr. EMERSON writes in an encouraging tone: There seems to be a new religious awakening; deep and profound attention is paid by the natives during service. Among those returning to the church are some who went over to the Roman and to the Mormon Churches. He speaks of the decline of the Romish faith in the Islands.

NESTORIA.—The remarkable interposition of Divine Providence in preserving the Oawar Mission, related at the last meeting, would not be forgotten. Col. WILLIAMS, the English Commissioner, exerted himself with the Pasha on behalf of the mission, and received a promise from him to release some of the native helpers who had been arrested. After leaving, suspecting the Pasha would not fulfil his promise, he sent back the Geologist of the Commission, Mr. LOFTUS, who succeeded in obtaining their release, after being made to swear fifty times that they were not concerned in nor knew of the murder of the Turkish soldier of which they were accused. Col. WILLIAMS had gone to considerable trouble on behalf of the missions.

MADAGA.—At Mavush Mr. CHARM reports, the people are uncultivated and rude; there are few readers, [illegible] coming there; and their faith is out of the line of travel. The native Pastor [illegible] and prayer meetings [illegible] Mr. CHARM [illegible] Mr. and Mrs. [illegible] Mr. and Mrs. [illegible] Mr. and Mrs.

MEDICAL.

DR. FELIX GOURAUD'S

ITALIAN MEDICATED SOAP

GOURAUD has earned their praise; possessing which stands the delicious beautifier to which he has given the name of ITALIAN MEDICATED SOAP! Journeys to perpetuate the discovery of the wonderful effects of this remarkable soap, that to doubt its efficacy in the curation of TAN, FRECKLES, PIMPLES, BLOTCHES, ERUPTIONS, CHAPS, CHAPPED, CRACKED, TETTER, SALT RHEUM, MOTH, RINGWORM, SCALD HEAD, MALIGNANT ITCH, SCURVY, ITCH, PRURIGO, BLAIN, PUSTULES, SCROFULA, SCURVY, OPPRESSIVE OLD SORES, and other cutaneous disfigurements, is to imply a doubt of the existence of truth itself! But it is not alone the power it possesses in restoring to an eruptive and darkened skin its pristine health and beauty to which we now advert; it has other and still more delightful qualities. It is, for instance, an unutterable delicacy that, let the hand be ever so outrageously imprimed with dirt, or ingrained with stains, this fairy, with the potency of magic, ensnares the minutest atom of the skin, and instantaneously removes every particle of filth and discoloration, imparting to the roughest and hardest cuticle a cleanness, whiteness and softness as voluptuous and enviable as that which graces "a fair young child." It is consequently not at all an uncommon thing to see a person in a few days from the use of GOURAUD'S SOAP, to display a delicate, soft white hand in the presence of their "ladye loves."

Think of this, ye stainers, dyers, bis-de-smiths, painters, *et aut genus omne*; ye whose diurnal vocations so begrime your skins that you find it impossible to resume your natural color even on the Sabbath! Ponder upon it, ye Cinderellas, whom necessity compels to do the drudgery of the kitchen, and whose hands and arms in time assume the dingy hue of your own pots and kettles! Reflect upon it all who are emulous of possessing a luxurious soft, smooth and transparent complexion, unfleshed by a single blemish to mar its child-like beauty. THAT GOURAUD'S ITALIAN MEDICATED SOAP will perform all this, is as certain as there is sun in the heavens! It is, moreover, the best Shaving Compound ever used. Price, 50 cents.

POUDRE SUBTILE.

INFALLIBLE SUCCESS during a period of twelve years has fully established the excellence of Dr. FELIX GOURAUD'S POUDRE SUBTILE, for eradicating disagreeable and unsightly superfluous hairs from low foreheads, back of necks, the arms, moles, &c., or the stubborn beard of man. This safe, speedy and sure remedy has been in general use for upwards of twelve years, without a single instance of its having failed to eradicate the most stubborn hair. Besides it can be seen and tested before purchasing, putting its efficacy and safety past all kind of doubt. $1.

I have had an opportunity of observing the operation of DR. FELIX GOURAUD'S preparation for the removal of superfluous hair, and am perfectly satisfied of its singular efficacy. After an analysis of the composition of these Powders I can, without any hesitation, pronounce them perfectly harmless, and in every way infinitely superior to any preparation of the kind ever offered to the public. I have pleasure in giving them my recommendation, being thus fully convinced of their value. JAMES A. HOUSTON, M.D., New-York, Feb. 1, 1843. Editor N.Y. Lancet.

GOURAUD'S HAIR RESTORATIVE is warranted to prevent hair from falling off; cure Dandruff, and render harsh, wiry hair, soft, silky and glossy. 25 cts.

GOURAUD'S LIQUID ROUGE will impart to the pale cheek and lip, a crimson flush as magnificent as that of the rose, defying detection or rubbing off. 50 cents.

GOURAUD'S LIQUID HAIR DYE will change red or gray hairs to a beautiful black or brown, the instant it is applied, without staining the skin, warranted, or no pay.

We earnestly ask a candid perusal of the testimonials appended of Dr. Northall, the celebrated Dramatist. It will then be seen that all we have urged in favor of the pre-eminence of DR. FELIX GOURAUD'S HAIR DYE over all other Dyes, receive "confirmation strong as proof of Holy Writ."

BROOKLYN, March 15, 1852.

To Dr. FELIX GOURAUD: *Dear Sir*: Whatever value may belong to the evidence of one who never in his life gave testimony to a secret medical Remedy of any kind, I am desirous that you should possess it in favor of your most admirable "INSTANTANEOUS LIQUID HAIR DYE."—When my Grey Hairs became a noticeable fact to my children, I thought it was time to seek some remedy to obliterate those tell-tales from the family eye. I have seen so many ludicrous effects produced by various Hair Dyes among my friends, giving all the prismatic colors of the rainbow to one, blackening the skin of another, and making the hair of a third stand up in dry unmoistened stiffness, "like quills upon the fretful porcupine," that I almost despaired, and should have given up the thought of "dyeing," had I not met a celebrated literary man, a friend of mine, who had used your preparation. He told me what a pleasant practical experience has since taught me, that your Hair Dye was instantaneous in its effects, not requiring more than ten minutes for its operation, permanent in its beautifying results, never leaving the slightest mark or stain upon the skin, and what is still more remarkable, invigorating and vitalizing the hair, giving to it the youth and strength of adolescence, as well as the glossy beauty and exuberance of early manhood.

I have the honor to remain, yours truly,
H. R. NORTHALL.

AGENTS—T. B. PALMER, No. 98 South 3d-st., Philadelphia; BATES, No 129 Washington-st., Boston; GREEN, Worcester; GUILD, BARRY & WARD, Portland, Me.; G. FARGUE, No. 26 St. Charles-st., New-Orleans; E. H. HAYCRAFT, No. 99 4th-st., Louisville; COUSE, Detroit, Michigan; CARLETON & Co., Lowell; ALBERT PERRY, Manchester; WILLIS, Rochester; ROBERT CAMPBELL, Bridgeport, Conn; GEO. GARIG, Natchez, Texas; S. B. CROCKERON, M. D., Cahaba, Ala., and generally throughout the Union.

Dealers supplied on liberal terms for cash. Small orders executed by Mail and Expresses.

SANDS' SARSAPARILLA,
IN QUART BOTTLES,

FOR PURIFYING THE BLOOD AND FOR THE CURE OF SCROFULA, MERCURIAL DISEASES, RHEUMATISM, CUTANEOUS ERUPTIONS, STUBBORN ULCERS, LIVER COMPLAINT, DYSPEPSIA, BRONCHITIS, SALT RHEUM, CONSUMPTION, FEVER SORES, FEMALE COMPLAINTS, ERYSIPELAS, LOSS OF APPETITE, PIMPLES, BILES, GENERAL DEBILITY, &c., &c.

THIS PREPARATION has now borne the test of over fourteen years' experience, since its first introduction to public favor, during which time numerous imitations have sprung into existence, founding their claims to the confidence of the community on the curative powers contained in Sarsaparilla Root—the great reputation and extended use of which has been mainly attributable to the many wonderful cures effected by the use of this preparation. While Sarsaparilla Root forms an important part of its combination, it is, at the same time, compounded with other vegetable remedies of great power; and it is in the peculiar combination and scientific manner of its preparation, that its remarkable success in the cure of disease depends. Other preparations imitate it in the style of putting up, and in bearing the name of one of its ingredients—and here ends their resemblance to it. Those needing a remedy and purifier like this, are requested to note where this difference exists, and in making choice of what they will use, not to take any other but that one entitled to their confidence, from the long list of cures it has effected on living witnesses, whose testimonials and residences have been published, and who are still bearing daily testimony to its worth.

ASTONISHING CURE.

PATERSON, N. J., Tuesday, May 19, 1851.

Messrs. A. B. & D SANDS: Gentlemen—Having witnessed the most beneficial effects from the use of your Sarsaparilla, it gives me pleasure to send you the following statement in regard to my son: In the Spring of 1848 he took a severe cold, and after eight weeks of severe suffering the disease settled in his left leg and foot, which soon swelled to the utmost. The swelling was lanced by his physician, and discharged most profusely; after that no less than eleven ulcers formed on the leg and foot at one time. We had five different physicians, but none seemed to render him much relief, and he was emaciated and low that he was enabled to leave his bed, suffering the most excruciating pain. During this time the bone had become so much affected that piece after piece came out, of which he has now more than twenty-five preserved in a bottle, varying from one-half to one and a half inches in length. We had given up all hopes of his recovery, but at this time we were induced to try your Sarsaparilla, and with its use his health and appetite began immediately to improve and so rapid was the change that less than a dozen bottles effected a speedy cure. With gratitude, I remain truly yours, DARIUS BALLARD

We, the undersigned, neighbors of Mr. BALLARD, cheerfully subscribe to the facts of the above statements.

H. & R. S. HAYT, A. M. TROWBRIDGE,
GEO. T. DEAN, C. EASTWOOD.

PATTERSON, Wednesday, May 21, 1851.

Prepared and sold, wholesale and retail, by A. B. & D. SANDS, Druggists and Chemists, No. 100 Fulton, corner of William-st., New-York. Sold also by Druggists generally throughout the United States and Canadas. Price $1 per bottle; six bottles for $5.

A CERTAIN CURE FOR THE PILES.

OFFICE, No. 198 BOWERY (four doors above Spring-st.)—DR. UPHAM'S VEGETABLE ELECTUARY, (an internal remedy,) is a certain cure for Piles, in every form; also, for all those affections of the Stomach, Liver and Bowels, which are the cause of this afflicting complaint. For some of the most remarkable cures on record, see Pamphlet, which can be obtained gratis at the Proprietor's Office. Price of the Electuary, $1 per box. Sold at No. 198 Bowery; by Mrs HAYS, No. 175 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; and by Druggists generally.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS, THE BEST MEDICINE FOR COMPLAINTS INCIDENTAL TO FEMALES.—Mrs. TALBOT, of Michigan, informs Professor HOLLOWAY, that she considers it her beunden duty to acknowledge the astonishing benefit she has derived from his Pills. At the age of 15 she began to suffer from a general derangement of the system; languor, swollen legs, and other ailments incidental to females, and notwithstanding the most careful attention to the advice of eminent physicians, her weakness and debility continued to increase until she adopted another course, and took HOLLOWAY'S PILLS, and this inestimable medicine has restored her to a soundness of health and buoyancy of spirits which she had not enjoyed for some years. Sold by all venders of medicine in the British Empire, and by those in the United States, in pots and boxes, at 37½ cents, 87 cents, and $1 50 each. Wholesale by the principal drug houses in the Union, and by Messrs. A. B & D. SANDS, New-York, and by the proprietor, No. 244 Strand, London.

MONEY SAVED—A WARRANTED ARTICLE.—In coming to persons suffering from Chronic Rheumatism, Colic, Dysentery, Pains in the Limbs, Back or Chest, Head-ache, Old Sores, Cuts, Burns, &c., Dr. TOBIAS' VENETIAN LINIMENT, they need not fear purchasing it, as the money will be returned if, on using it according to directions, it does not give relief. Thousands have certified to its pain-relieving properties. It is an internal as well as an external remedy, and it is warranted harmless.

No family should be without it if they have children, as it is a certain remedy for the Croup, and it is warranted to cure Cholera if taken when first attacked.

Sold by the proprietor, No. 56 Cortlandt-st., and by Druggists generally throughout the United States, Canadas, West Indies, &c.

PUBLIC.

C. S. BOURNE & BROTHER,
BILL AND EXCHANGE BROKERS, No. 36 Wall-st., New-York.
CORRESPONDENTS & AGENTS. PRIVATE BANKERS.

OFFICE OF THE ROCKINGHAM AND STRAFFORD COUNTIES RAILROAD COMPANY.—Dover, N. H., Dec. 5, 1853.—Warrants—Any installment of twenty dollars per share on the scrip stock of this Company is required to be paid on the 20th day of Dec., instant, and the balance due on said scrip stock, (being one dollar per share,) is required to be paid on the 1st day of Feb. next.

By paying the last installment on the 10th day of January, interest at the rate of six per cent. on all of said installments from the 1st day of Aug. last to the time of payment, and on the surrender of the scrip certificates, the scripholders will be entitled to full stock with the future dividends.

Payments of the said installments may be made at the Offices of Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., New-York; J. R. THAYER & BROTHER, Boston; at the Bank of Orleans, Bank of Auburn, Rochester City Bank, and at this Office.

By order of the Board of Directors,
CHAS. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF NEW JERSEY.—A DIVIDEND OF THIRTY PER CENT. on the amount of certificates issued by the Receivers has been declared by the Chancellor, and will be paid as follows:

On such certificates as were given by CORTLANDT PARKER and OLIVER S. HALSTED, Jr., or either of them, on presentation of the same on and after Monday, December 6, 1852, at the Office of CORTLANDT PARKER, No. 201 Broad-st., Newark, N. J.

On such certificates as were given by THOMAS G. MARSH, at the State Bank at New Brunswick.

☞ Holders not presenting their own certificates should endorse an assignment, or give the presentee letters of attorney or an endorsed order.

CORTLANDT PARKER, } Receivers.
O. S. HALSTED, Jr., }

Newark, Nov. 30, 1852.

MESSRS. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., BANKERS, New-York, issue Foreign Circular Letters of Credit on the following

CITIES:

Alexandria,	Carlsrue,	Malta,	Rotterdam,
Antwerp,	Dresden,	Marseilles,	Rio de Janeiro,
Athens,	Dusseldorf,	Milan,	St. Petersburg,
Berlin,	Florence,	Moscow,	Strasburg,
Baden-Baden,	Frankfort,	Munich,	Sienna,
Berne,	Genoa,	Messina,	Smyrna,
Bordeaux,	Geneva,	Mulhouse,	Seville,
Boulogne,	Gibraltar,	Naples,	Turin,
Bremen,	Hamburg,	Nice,	Toulon,
Brussels,	Hague,	Oporto,	Trieste,
Bagni di Lucca	Havre,	Oleron,	Venice,
Basle,	Leghorn,	Paris,	Verona,
Cairo,	Leghorn,	Pau,	Vienna,
Coblentz,	Leipsic,	Pisa,	Wiesbaden,
Cologne,	Lyons,	Rome,	Warsaw.
Cadiz.	Madrid.		

Also, Letters of Credit, payable in all the principal cities of the United States, Canada, West Indies, &c.

BANK DEPARTMENT—ALBANY, Oct. 20, 1852.—Notice is hereby given, in pursuance of the Statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued by the NORTHERN BANK OF NEW-YORK, at Mindrid, (an individual bank) must be presented at the office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York for payment within two years from the date of this notice, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the notes issued by the above Bank will be given up to said Bank.

n2-law-5y D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK.—ALBANY, Nov. 29, 1852.—The FARMER'S BANK of Saratoga County has this day filed in this office, a notice of the appointment of MORFORD & VERMILYE, of the City of New-York, as agents for the redemption of its circulating notes, together with a revocation of the appointment of the ALBANY EXCHANGE BANK as such agent, agreeable to the act entitled "An act to amend the several acts relating to Incorporated Banks, Banking Associations and Individual Bankers," passed April 17, 1851.

DANIEL B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

DIVIDEND.—The Board of Direction of the HOWARD INSURANCE COMPANY have this day declared a Dividend of Twelve Per Cent. upon the Capital Stock, payable on and after MONDAY, Dec. 6.

LEWIS PHILLIPS, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 24, 1852.

CREDITS ON CHINA, INDIA &c.—Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, New-York, are prepared to issue Mercantile Credits, Circular Notes, and Letters of Credit on the Oriental Bank of London, available at all the branches and agencies of that established, as follows:

Canton, Hong-Kong, Shangeai,	China.	Madras, Bombay, Calcutta,	Columbo, Kandy, Singapore, Ceylon.

CREDITS, &C., FOR THE PACIFIC.—Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, New-York, issue Credits and Bills of Exchange, available at sight, on the following places on the West Coast: LIMA, VALPARAISO, PANAMA, SAN FRANCISCO.

SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS OF THE NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY, reimbursable in 1867, with semi-annual interest coupons attached; for sale by BLATCHFORD & RAINSFORD, No. 12 William-st.

SPECIE WANTED at the highest market rates, by GOODING & BROTHER, Bullion and Exchange Office, No. 6 Wall-st.

THE EASTERN BANK OF WASHINGTON, D. C., is redeemed No. 146, Bowery, and at 74½ Wall-st at ¼ per cent.

INSURANCE.

REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—Insurance Buildings, cor. Wall and William-sts., offices Nos. 1 and 11, ground floor.

This Company having their capital of $150,000 paid in, in cash, and securely invested, are prepared to insure against loss and damage by fire, on favorable terms.

The charter of this Company provides, that after paying interest to the stockholders, at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum, three-fifths of the remaining profits are to be divided among the assured in scrip bearing interest, which scrip is to be redeemable in cash whenever the accumulated profits and capital shall amount to $1,000,000.

TRUSTEES.

Samuel S. Howland,	John A Stephens,	Jos. Gaillard, Jr.,
Stephen Whitney,	James Warren,	Jas. M. Waterbury
Daniel B. Fearing,	Arthur Leary,	George Curtis,
Wm. H. Russell,	M. W. Hamilton,	George T. Adee,
A. C. Downing,	Fleming Peet,	D. B. Kennedy,
Gazaway B. Lamar,	John Stewart, Jr.,	John J. Astor, Jr.
Wm. H. Aspinwall,	Robert B. Minturn,	Fred'k A. Delano,
Wm. B. Duncan,	Reuben Withers,	James C. Bell,
Chas. H. Russell,	Ed. C. Center,	Daniel D. Smith,
Isaac Townsend,	Josiah Lane,	Fred'k G. Foster,
Peleg Hall,	Robert S. Hone,	

ROBERT S. HONE, President.

DUNCAN F. CURRY, Secretary.

THE BROOKLYN FIRE INSURANCE CO.—CHARTERED IN 1824.—Office, No. 41 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, No. 6 Merchants' Exchange, Wall-st., New-York. Have their Capital (as also a handsome surplus) invested in the most undoubted securities, and continue to insure Buildings, Merchandize, Furniture, and other personal property, Vessels in port, and their Cargoes, upon as favorable terms as any other similar institution.

DIRECTORS.

William Ellsworth,	William Miles,	Hon. Quackenbos,
Phineas T. Barnum,	George Gilfillan,	Justus B. Reddell,
Daniel D. Howard,	P. Comrad,	W. Lawrence,
Caleb S. Woodhull,	John Eadie, Jr.,	Fordyce Hitchcock,
Chas. T. Cromwell,	Joel S Satgan,	John C. Smith,
Anasta's Nicholas,	Robert C. Bell,	Jos. M. Greenwood,
Richard L. Allen,	John N. Genin,	Simeon Leland,

WILLIAM ELLSWORTH, President.

ALFRED G STEVENS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 61 Wall-st., 4th Month, 5th, 1852.—This Company, with a CASH CAPITAL OF $210,000 with a surplus of over $100,000, insures against loss or damage by fire on favorable terms

DIRECTORS.

George S. Fox,	C. W. Lawrence,	Richard F. Carman,
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GEO. S. FOX, President.

SAMUEL TOWNSEND, Secretary.

LIFE INSURANCE.—THE MANHATTAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY—Cash Capital, $100,000, independently of the premium fund. Office, No. 146 Broadway, corner of Liberty-st. Pamphlets containing the 75th Annual Report of the Trustees, may be had at the office. Persons may insure in this Company either with or without participating in the profits.

ABRAM DUBOIS, M. D., at the office daily from 2 to 3 o'clock, P. M.

California permits granted at greatly reduced rates.

A. A. ALVORD, President.

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THE PEOPLE'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, established 1851, at No. 173 Canal-st.; Branch Office, No. 92 Broadway, next corner of Wall-st., opposite Trinity Church—Insure Buildings, Merchandize, Household Furniture, Vessels in port, and their Cargoes, &c. against loss or damage by fire.

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COAL.

PITTSTON COAL.—The PENNSYLVANIA COAL CO., is prepared to furnish superior White Ash Pittston Coal of all sizes, clean and in good order, suitable for steam, shipping, and domestic purposes, from its boats, or yards in this city, Williamsburg and Brooklyn. The Company's facilities are such as to enable it to give good dispatch to vessels loading at New-York, or at Port Ewen.

Particular attention given to the delivery of Coal for domestic purposes.

Apply at the office, corner of Broadway and Wall-st.; or yards, West near Morton-st., corner of Fourteenth-st and 9th-av., and foot of Gouverneur-st, city; foot of North 9th-st, Williamsburg, and foot of Gold-st., Brooklyn.

TRAVELING.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT LINE.—Sailing every Saturday, from Pier No. 1 N. R., foot of Warren-st.

The first class ship ADELAIDE, Capt. W. H. Berry, Commander, will leave New-York, from Pier No. 1 N. R., for ASPINWALL, Navy Bay, on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 1, at 12 o'clock, M., precisely, and the well-known steamship ORIZABA, Capt. Wm. Nye, Commander, will leave Aspinwall on the arrival of the passengers by the UNITED STATES, for San Francisco, stopping only at Acapulco, for supplies.

Passengers are to provide themselves with mattresses, bedding, towels, and all other necessaries for the passage. An experienced physician is attached to each steamer.

Passengers will be landed on the wharf at Aspinwall, and take the Panama Railroad.

Passengers are cautioned, that all tickets for this line are sold only at No. 53 Broadway, New-York.

DAVIS, BROOKS & CO., General Agents.
JONES & JOHNSON, No. 53 Wall-st.

THE NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMSHIPS.—The ships composing this line are the following:

ATLANTIC, Capt. WM. PARFITT. PACIFIC, Capt. NYE.
ARCTIC, Capt. LUCE. BALTIC, Capt. COMSTOCK.
ADRIATIC, Capt. CRAFTS.

These ships have been built by contract, expressly for Government service, and no care has been taken in their construction, as also in their engines, to insure strength and speed, and their accommodations for passengers are unequaled for elegance and comfort. Price of passage from New-York to Liverpool, in first-class cabin, $120; in second do., $70; exclusive use of extra size state-rooms, $200; from Liverpool to New-York, $130 and $80. An experienced surgeon attached to each ship. No berth secured until paid for.

PROPOSED DATES OF SAILING.

FROM NEW-YORK.			FROM LIVERPOOL.	
Saturday	Dec. 11, 1852	Wednesday	Dec.	15, 1852
Saturday	Dec. 25, 1852	Wednesday	Dec.	29, 1852
Saturday	Jan. 8, 1853	Wednesday	Jan.	12, 1853
Saturday	Jan. 22, 1853	Wednesday	Jan.	26, 1853
Saturday	Feb. 5, 1853	Wednesday	Feb.	9, 1853
Saturday	Feb. 19, 1853	Wednesday	Feb.	23, 1853
Saturday	March 5, 1853	Wednesday	March	9, 1853
Saturday	March 19, 1853	Wednesday	March	23, 1853
Saturday	April 2, 1853	Wednesday	April	6, 1853
Saturday	April 16, 1853	Wednesday	April	20, 1853
Saturday	April 30, 1853	Wednesday	May	4, 1853
Saturday	May 14, 1853	Wednesday	May	18, 1853
Saturday	May 28, 1853	Wednesday	June	1, 1853
Saturday	June 11, 1853	Wednesday	June	15, 1853
Saturday	June 25, 1853	Wednesday	June	29, 1853
Saturday	July 9, 1853	Wednesday	July	13, 1853
Saturday	July 23, 1853	Wednesday	July	27, 1853
Saturday	Aug. 6, 1853	Wednesday	Aug.	10, 1853
Saturday	Aug. 20, 1853	Wednesday	Aug.	24, 1853
Saturday	Sept. 3, 1853	Wednesday	Sept.	7, 1853
Saturday	Sept. 17, 1853	Wednesday	Sept.	21, 1853
Saturday	Oct. 1, 1853	Wednesday	Oct.	5, 1853
Saturday	Oct. 15, 1853	Wednesday	Oct.	19, 1853
Saturday	Oct. 29, 1853	Wednesday	Oct.	26, 1853
Saturday	Nov. 12, 1853	Wednesday	Nov.	16, 1853
Saturday	Nov. 26, 1853	Wednesday	Nov.	30, 1853
Saturday	Dec. 10, 1853	Wednesday	Dec.	14, 1853
Saturday	Dec. 24, 1853	Wednesday	Dec.	28, 1853

For freight or passage apply to
EDWD. K. COLLINS & CO., No. 56 Wall-st., N. Y.
BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO., Liverpool.
R. ROBERTS & CO., No. 13, King's Arms Yard, London.
JOHN MUNROE & CO., Rue Notre Dame des Victoires, Paris; or
GEORGE H. DRAPER, Havre.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof therein expressed.

FOR LIVERPOOL.—United States Mail steamship BALTIC, Capt. Jos. COMSTOCK.—This steamship will depart with the United States Mail for Europe, positively, on SATURDAY, Dec. 11, at 12 o'clock, from her berth, at the foot of Canal-st. Her berth to be secured, and paid for. For freight or passage, having unequaled accommodations for elegance and comfort, apply to

EW'D K. COLLINS & CO., No. 56 Wall-st.

Passengers are requested to be on board at 11 A. M.

The steamship ARCTIC will succeed the BALTIC, and sail Dec. 25.

MICHIGAN, SOUTHERN AND NORTHERN INDIANA RAILROADS.—GREAT MAIL ROUTE TO CHICAGO.—On and after Monday, May 31—until further notice—passenger steamers and trains will run as follows:

EXPRESS STEAMERS AND TRAINS GOING WESTWARD.—One of the first-class steamers, *Southern Michigan*, *Northern Indiana*, or *Western States*, will leave Buffalo daily, (Sundays excepted—at 9 P. M., and Dunkirk at 12 at night, reaching Monroe at 2 P. M. the next day, and proceeding to Toledo the same afternoon. An express train will leave Monroe at 2 P. M., or on the arrival of the boat daily—Mondays excepted—reaching Chicago the same evening. Passengers going at Chicago with first-class steamers for Milwaukee, and other ports on Lake Michigan, and with Canal Packets and Railroads westerly from Chicago.

EXPRESS TRAINS AND STEAMERS GOING EASTWARD.—Express trains will leave Chicago at 9 P. M. daily—Saturdays excepted—and reach Monroe at 9½ next morning. An express steamer will leave Toledo every morning—except Sundays—and leave Monroe on arrival of the trains from Chicago, and reach Dunkirk and Buffalo several hours previous to the time for the first Express Trains east for New-York, Albany, and Boston. The steamers and trains at Monroe will connect each way with regular boats for Detroit and Toledo.

ACCOMMODATION MAIL TRAIN GOING WESTWARD.—This train will leave Toledo daily—Sundays excepted—at 3 A. M., connecting at Toledo with a line of steamers from Cleveland and Sandusky, and stopping at all the way-stations, will reach Chicago at 8½ P. M.

GOING EASTWARD.—Leave Chicago daily—Sundays excepted—at 5 A. M., stopping at all stations, and arriving at Toledo at 9 P. M., connecting with steamers to Sandusky and Cleveland, and arriving there in time for all the morning trains from those places. A Packet-boat leaves Toledo at 8 A. M., for Fort Wayne and ports on the Wabash Canal.

ADRIAN, June 1, 1853. JOS. H. MOORE, Sup't.

THROUGH TO CINCINNATI IN 11 HOURS!—CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD.—Connected with the Columbus and Xenia, and Little Miami Railroads to Cincinnati; the Pittsburg and Cleveland, Painesville and Ashtabula Railroads at Cleveland, and with the Sandusky and Newark Railroad at Shelby.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—On and after April 5 Trains leave as follows, Sunday excepted.

Cleveland for Columbus, Express Train, at 11, and Mail and Accommodation, 2:30 P. M.

Cleveland for Columbus and Way Stations, with freight, at 6 A. M.

Columbus for Cleveland, Mail and Accommodation, at 6 A. M., and Express at 11:40 A. M.

Columbus and Cleveland, and Way Stations, with freight and stock, at 7:30 A. M.

Passengers leaving Cleveland by the 11 A. M. Express Train, dine at Shelby, arrive at Columbus at 5:10 P. M., and Cincinnati at 10:15 P. M. Returning—Leave Cincinnati at 6:30 A. M., dine at Columbus at 11:30 A. M.; and arrive at Cleveland at 5:30 P. M., connecting with first-class steamers for Buffalo and Dunkirk.

Passengers leaving Cleveland by the 2:30 P. M. Train arrive at Columbus at 9:20 P. M., and at Cincinnati next day, at 11 A. M. Returning—Leave Cincinnati at 2:30 P. M., Columbus at 6 A. M. next day, and arrive at Cleveland at 2 P. M., in time for the Trains leaving for Centreville and Pittsburg.

The Express Train stops at Grafton, Wellington, New-London, Shelby, Galion, Cardington, and Delaware only, and reaches Columbus at 5:10 P. M.; Cincinnati at 10:15 P. M.

Passengers will be ticketed by Railroad and Stages between Cleveland and Elyria, Cleveland and Oberlin, Cleveland and Milan, Cleveland and Norwalk, Cleveland and Wooster.

The Company is prepared to receive Freight on Consignment, and transport it to any point on their road. For particulars see Freight Tariff.

O. A. KNIGHT, Agent, Cleveland.
GEO. WATSON, Agent, Columbus.
J. P. DAVIS, Agent, Shelby.
A. STONE, Superintendent.

Office of the Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati Railroad Company, Cleveland, March 30, 1853.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD—WINTER ARRANGEMENT—NOV. 1, 1852.

TRAINS OUT OF NEW-YORK.

Accommodation and Express Trains at 7 and 11:30 A. M., 4 and 5 P. M., through to New-Haven.

At 9:10 A. M., and 6:30 P. M., for Port Chester.

The 11:30 A. M. train runs in connection with train from New-Haven to Hartford and Springfield, and with train over the Canal road.

Express Trains at 8 A. M. and 3:30 P. M., for New-Haven, Hartford, Springfield, Worcester and Boston, Connecticut River and Vermont Railroads. These trains connect at New Haven with trains of the New London Road, to New-London, Norwich, Stonington and Providence.

The 8 A. M. stops at Stamford and Bridgeport, connecting with Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroads at Bridgeport. The 3:30 P. M. stops at Stamford, Norwalk and Bridgeport, connecting with Danbury Railroad at Norwalk, and with Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroads at Bridgeport

TRAINS INTO NEW-YORK.

Accommodation and Special Trains at 5:30, 7, and 9:35 A. M., and 4:30 P. M., through from New-Haven.

At 5:30 A. M., only, from Port Chester.

The 9:35 A. M. Train receives passengers from Springfield and Hartford, New-London and Canal Railroads at New-Haven. The 4:30 P. M. Train receives passengers from Hartford and Springfield, and Northern Railroads.

Express Trains leave New-Haven, on arrival of trains from Boston, at 1:15, and 8:50 P. M., (stopping at Bridgeport, Norwalk, and Stamford,) leaving Boston at 8 A. M., and 2:30 P. M. Trains of the New-London Road run in connection.

See large bill of advertisement at the Station-Houses and principal Hotels.

GEO. W. WHISTLER, Jr., Superintendent.

NEW-HAVEN Nov. 1852.

FOR ALBANY.—WINTER ARRANGEMENT.—THREE DAILY LINES—FARE, $1 50.—The trains leave City Hall station, corner Tryon-row and Centre-st., daily, "Sundays excepted," as follows: 1st train, at 7:30 A. M., Mail train, stopping at all way stations. 2d train, 9 A. M., Albany Express, stopping at Croton Falls, Dover Plains, Millerton and Chatham Four Corners, arriving 2:10 P. M., in time to connect with 2:30 train from Albany West. 3d train, 3:45 P. M., Albany Express, stopping at Croton Falls, Dover Plains, Millerton, Hillsdale and Chatham Four Corners, arriving 9:15 P. M., connecting at Albany with Express train for Buffalo,

Returning, will leave East Albany at 8 A. M., Express train, arriving in New-York 12:45 P. M.; 11:15 A. M., Mail train, making all stops, and 4 P. M., Express train, arriving in New-York 9:15 P. M.

M. SLOAT, Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—WINTER ARRANGEMENT.—Trains leave Chambers-st., daily for Albany, Troy, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Lockport, Rochester, Syracuse, Utica, Little Falls, Schenectady, Saratoga, Whitehall, Montreal, Ogdensburgh, Canandaigua, Elmira, Corning, Dunkirk, Cleveland, Detroit, Chicago, and all points West, North and Northwest, as follows:

At 7 A. M., Express for Albany, Troy, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Lockport, Rochester, Canandaigua, Elmira, Corning, Dunkirk, Cleveland, Detroit, Chicago, and all points West, North and Northwest.

At 8 A. M., Express for Albany, Troy, Saratoga, Whitehall, Montreal, Ogdensburgh, Utica, Little Falls, Schenectady, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Lockport, Canandaigua, Elmira, Corning, Dunkirk, Cleveland, Detroit, Chicago, and all points West, North and Northwest.

At 10 A. M., Express for Albany, Troy, Saratoga, Whitehall, Montreal, Ogdensburgh, Utica, Little Falls, Schenectady, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Lockport, Canandaigua, Elmira, Corning, Dunkirk, Cleveland, Detroit, Chicago, and all points West, North and Northwest.

At 4 P. M., Express for Albany, Troy, Saratoga, Whitehall, Montreal, Ogdensburgh, Utica, Little Falls, Schenectady, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Lockport, Canandaigua, Elmira, Corning, Dunkirk, Cleveland, Detroit, Chicago, and all points West, North and Northwest.

At 5 P. M., Express for Albany, Troy, Saratoga, Whitehall, Montreal, Ogdensburgh, Utica, Little Falls, Schenectady, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Lockport, Canandaigua, Elmira, Corning, Dunkirk, Cleveland, Detroit, Chicago, and all points West, North and Northwest.

At 6 P. M., Express for Albany, Troy, Saratoga, Whitehall, Montreal, Ogdensburgh, Utica, Little Falls, Schenectady, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Lockport, Canandaigua, Elmira, Corning, Dunkirk, Cleveland, Detroit, Chicago, and all points West, North and Northwest.

At 7 P. M., Express for Albany, Troy, Saratoga, Whitehall, Montreal, Ogdensburgh, Utica, Little Falls, Schenectady, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Lockport, Canandaigua, Elmira, Corning, Dunkirk, Cleveland, Detroit, Chicago, and all points West, North and Northwest.

At 8 P. M., Express for Albany, Troy, Saratoga, Whitehall, Montreal, Ogdensburgh, Utica, Little Falls, Schenectady, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Lockport, Canandaigua, Elmira, Corning, Dunkirk, Cleveland, Detroit, Chicago, and all points West, North and Northwest.

At 9 P. M., Express for Albany, Troy, Saratoga, Whitehall, Montreal, Ogdensburgh, Utica, Little Falls, Schenectady, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Lockport, Canandaigua, Elmira, Corning, Dunkirk, Cleveland, Detroit, Chicago, and all points West, North and Northwest.

At 10 P. M., Express for Albany, Troy, Saratoga, Whitehall, Montreal, Ogdensburgh, Utica, Little Falls, Schenectady, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Lockport, Canandaigua, Elmira, Corning, Dunkirk, Cleveland, Detroit, Chicago, and all points West, North and Northwest.

At 11 P. M., Express for Albany, Troy, Saratoga, Whitehall, Montreal, Ogdensburgh, Utica, Little Falls, Schenectady, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Lockport, Canandaigua, Elmira, Corning, D

HAVANA.

HAVANA, Wed. 30, 1851.

It is understood that Judge SHARKEY has made application to General CANEDO, to know for what cause Capt. ADAMS GRAY, his son, and the crew of the ship *Lady Suffolk*, are held in prison; to which he received the indefinite response, "that the proceedings had not been brought to the notice of the Captain General to enable him to give an answer, and that he probably knew the cause from what had transpired at street publicity," or to that effect—which is quite a sensible GALIANO construction, worthy of Sancho himself. The idea that Capt. GRAY is shut up for a cause to be hunted up by Spanish investigation, is exceedingly rich—and that the common rumors floating in a Spanish community, should be referred to for explanation of arrest made by the order of the Captain General of Cuba, puts reason to flight. The real cause of the arrest is rather too delicate for the touch of GALIANO's pen, and he would be glad to evade answer.

Three days after Judge SHARKEY had received the letter of Captain GRAY, of the sale of his ship the *Lady Suffolk* to Spanish subjects, and had received her American Register in deposit, he was restrained from conversation among the late crew of that ship, while in his office the real character that the vessel obtained, subsequent to the transfer by the provisions, arms and munitions, that were being placed on board of her from vessels laden in the port of Havana, and he addressed an informal note to the British Consul, stating what he had just learned,—giving it to him "for what it was worth," through the influence of official courtesy. This note made no declaration against the character of the ship, while under the American flag, which was clean, but of course supposed the crime possibly intended. The note of Judge SHARKEY was embodied with documents connected with the correspondence of the British Consul, apprising the Captain General, that the agents and officers of her Britannic Majesty, were aware of the present disposition of the ship *Lady Suffolk*, without inferring that the Captain-General would knowingly know whether preparations were not fast for the commission of piracy on an extensive scale, by parties under his surveillance and control.

The note of Judge SHARKEY, given only to show that the *Lady Suffolk* had *de facto* ceased to be American property, and would be at sea without papers to protect her from the allegation of piracy, has been seized upon with avidity by the Captain General to found charges of crime against Capt. GRAY—to throw the odium where it does not belong—upon the American Consul. Capt. GRAY, his son and crew, are held to answer for doings with the *Lady Suffolk* after she had passed from their charge; and they may yet be tried and executed under the same rule for any Spanish outrage that may be committed by his former vessel.

We have a rumor, by steamer arrival from Cadiz last evening, that the Government at Madrid sustains General CANEDO in his position in reference to Purser WILLIAM SMITH, of the United States Mail Steamer *Crescent City*; and I presume they are prepared to sustain any outrage that may be proposed or committed upon American commerce or American citizens. I have not seen the papers, but we shall know this morning. The steamer *Fulton* will remain here until after the arrival of the *Crescent City*, when she will proceed to Washington. The frigate *Cyane* will remain here until the receives instructions from the North. Yours, OCCATOR.

The Press of Havana.

Our files of the *Diario de la Marina*, received by the *Empire City*, extend to the day of sailing. As they reflect the sentiments of the island Government we make copious abstracts and quotations.

The *Diario*, in its leader of the 20th ult., discussing the miscibility of races, a question which President FILLMORE in his message touches upon, says:

"There is a certain inherent irresistible power that always opens for itself a path in spite of all obstacles. When two years ago we endeavored to explain clearly the great question of American debate, not with a mean desire to advance new and brilliant theories, but with a wish to avail ourselves of the experience of ages and the fruitful ideas of the most elevated minds, when we then cast aside the lesser questions of forms of Government and schools of politics, maintaining that the struggle was not a struggle of doctrines, but a struggle of immiscible races, each possessing contrary ideas of civilization and imbelled by contrary instincts, we were then treated as visionaries.

"Nevertheless, being persuaded of the soundness of our position, we labored without relapse in the diffusion of our doctrines.

"Our efforts have not been without effect. Soon as people's minds became accustomed to the novelty of the theme, disciples began to abound. No one, who has followed of late times, with the slightest attention, the course of ideas in Spanish America, can deny the existence of the great question and principle of Race. The unity of Race and the conjunction of interests develops itself as the Master trait."

The *Diario*, on the 22d ult., indulges in remarks upon

AMERICAN CONSERVATISM.

We now, it says, return to the consideration of the error of which we have already profusely spoken, supposing that the existence of a Conservative party in the United States, can to any great extent influence events.

To tell the truth, this is a very natural belief, and to our European ideas the want of such a reasoning party appears so necessary, that we do not wonder at the influence the idea temporarily obtained. Admitted such premises, it would be more logical to attribute the *rôle* of Conservatists to the Whigs than to their Democratic rivals. The Democrats possess a clear line of policy, which leaves no doubt as to their intention, on any mind however contrarily disposed. The absorbing force of these clear expositions is incarnate in the Democratic tendencies of that country, influencing the good, the bad, and the indifferent, all admitting the blessings of insatiable territorial expansion in every direction and at any price.

The Whigs and the country, timid and undecided, present a more ambiguous aspect. To be sure, in some few instances, their words were so reasonable and explicit, that we were almost reduced to the necessity of recanting our opinion. Even now, we have before us a short pamphlet, published and circulated with great exertions, under the title of "Why am I a Whig?" by HORACE GREELEY. In this work, of only sixteen pages, the sum and substance of the paragraph alluded to in the *Republic*, of the 17th, was the one which, in brief, declared that the Government of this country would extend its powerful protection in every way to its citizens, in their communications with Cuba, but only so long that they did not attempt to infringe the established laws of the Island.]

"We are willing to give our hand upon all that, but it is necessary, in the first place, to clear a point of no light consideration. The *Republic* commences the cited article with conceiving that the importance of this incident has swelled itself to such an unheard of size, principally on account of its legal importance; and without doubt that is not far from the truth. The idea, nevertheless, is incomplete and rather inexact. The origin of the affair was of the lowest insignificance; a simple political offence that no one could ever have dreamed to have been the cause of so much noise But any importance it wanted in itself, was supplied by the enemies to our repose. The excitement has shown that while Spain was too enlightened to overstep the limits of her right, that she possessed sufficient to make that right respected and her justice acknowledged.

"We doubt not but that the filibustering mobs will have a good time of it in the first moments of their febrile excitement. Fiery oratorical harangues will probably for the moment fill their hearts with joy, and then they will discover that they have paid rather dearly for their whistle

"The lesson has been a severe one, and we charitably hope that it may not have been thrown away. We hope that it will lead them to calculate the results, before they again throw themselves before the horns of a bull."

NEW-YORK CITY.

GEOGRAPHICAL DEPARTMENT OF THE MERCANTILE LIBRARY.—The Mercantile Library Association have added a new and excellent feature to their institution, viz: a Geographical Room, for the deposit of maps, charts, astronomical and nautical surveys, and statistical and other tables connected with geography and navigation. The want of such a collection to serve the shipping interest of New-York first suggested the idea of its establishment; but the geographical room will be useful to and used by all classes of the community. The new department is yet in its infancy; but there are already collected a valuable and extensive set of papers, maps, etc.,—indeed, it is said that the collection is now the largest in this country. Lieut MAURY's Wind and Current Charts, Lieut. U. D. BACHE's Charts of the Coast Survey, all of E. and G. W. BLUNT's Charts, besides many other rare and valuable maps and papers are to be found. The geographical rooms are open to the public free of charge.

DEATHS IN THE CITY LAST WEEK.—The City Inspector reports for the week ending Saturday, Dec. 4, 335 deaths. Of this number, 93 were men, 50 women, 113 boys, and 79 girls; 93 of the deceased were under 2 years of age. The following diseases is given as the list, of

Apoplexy	14	Epilepsy	2
Asthma	1	Erysipelas	3
Atrophia	4	Exposure	1
Angina	1	Fracture of spine	1
Bleed'g fm lungs	1	Fever	3
Burned or scald'd	1	Fever puerperal	3
Bronchitis	2	Fever remittent	3
Cancer	2	Fever scarlet	13
Casualties	5	Fever typhoid	2
Cholera Infant	2	Fever typhus	2
Cholera M rbus	3	Fever nervous	2
Consumption	48	Heart, disease of	5
Convulsions	22	Hooping cough	1
Croup	29	Inflam'n, brain	12
Congest. of lungs	6	" bowels	5
Debility	6	" heart	1
Delirium trem's	2	" lungs	24
Diarrhœa	1	" stom'h	3
Dropsy	9	" liver	4
Dropsy, head	10	Insanity	1
Dysentery	8	Intemperance	3
Intussusception of intestines	1		
Jaundice	1		
Liver complaint	2		
Malformation	1		
Marasmus	17		
Measles	1		
Old age	1		
Palsy	5		
Premature birth	2		
Pleurisy	1		
Rheumatism	1		
Rupture	1		
Scrofula	5		
Small pox	7		
Spinal disease	1		
Teething	3		
Variola	1		
Unknown	5		

AGE—Under 1 year, 63; 1 to 2 years, 36; 2 to 5, 69; 5 to 10 17; 10 to 20, 14; 20 to 30, 37; 30 to 40, 24; 40 to 50, 34; 50 to 60, 31; 60 to 70, 11; 70 to 80, 7; 80 to 90, 2.

PLACES OF NATIVITY.—United States, 229; Ire'and, 75; England, 11; Scotland, 2; Germany, 13; France, 1; Russia 1; British Possessions in North America, 3; unknown, 1.

From Hospital Bellevue, 11; Penitentiary, Blackwell's Island, 3; Small Pox do, 1; Lunatic Asylum, 3; Bloomingdale Asylum for Insane, 1; Randall's Island, 4; City Hospital, 6; Alms-House, Blackwell's Island, 2; Colored Persons 14.

Interments returned from Ward's Island, 23.

FAREWELL MISSIONARY MEETING.—On Sunday evening last a Farewell Missionary Meeting was held in the Forty-Third-st. Methodist Episcopal Church, at which a number of missionaries about to leave for California took leave of their friends. Addresses were delivered by Messrs. TAYLOR, TURNER, and TOUSEY, the pastor of the Church, and Rev. Dr. DURBIN, the Corresponding Secretary of the Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church. At the conclusion of the services a liberal collection was taken up.

LEGAL FRACAS.—Two distinguished members of the bar, had a most disgraceful passage of tongue and arms, on Friday, in the Chambers of the Supreme Court, in presence of the Hon. Judge ROOSEVELT. His Honor regretted that a judge setting at Chambers, had not the power to punish such a contempt of his authority, and as we have not heard of a resort to pistols or revolvers, we suppose that peace is restored, and the difficulty settled.

☞ The bark *Mary Morris*, Capt. PROTTEAU, from Glasgow, arrived yesterday, having experienced

☞ The steamship *Alabama*, from Savannah, on Saturday, arrived at midnight yesterday. We are indebted to the Purser for files of papers to Saturday.

A LARGE MAIL FOR CALIFORNIA.—The U. S. Mail steamer *Georgia*, which left yesterday for Aspinwall, took out 42,000 letters for California.

☞ Mr. ROBERT HELLER announces that he will make his appearance in New-York shortly, as the Prince of Wizards.

[Advertisement.]

PENMANSHIP.—The subscriber will receive pupils, this week, to his day and evening writing classes, guaranteeing to all a satisfactory improvement, and, in most cases, an elegant hand-writing, in ten lessons, of one hour each. Ladies' classes meet at 11 and 4 o'clock.
OLIVER B. GOLDSMITH, No. 280 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

☞ No year since ROOT opened his gallery in New-York, has he offered his pictures for competition as the Fair of the American Institute without receiving the highest prize, which can be seen in his show case at No. 363 Broadway.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.—Alderman COMPTON, President, in the Chair. The Minutes of the preceding meeting were read and approved.

Petitions Referred.—Nineteenth Ward.—Petition of Lawrence Odell and others, for a division of the Nineteenth Ward. (The reading of the petition was called for. The petitioners asked that the Corporation would cause an act to be passed authorizing a division of the Ward into two separate Wards, by running a line through the centre of the Sixth-avenue from Portieth to Eighty-sixth-street. Referred to Committee on Laws.) Of Wm. S. Wright and others, for Sewer in Eighth-street; H. Watts, for extension of contract time; of Thos. Page and others, for a Sewer in Thirty-second-street, between Eighth and Ninth-avenues: of J. B Damaforth, to purchase Pier No. 44 N. R.; of Albert Mathews and others, to have Twenty-seventh-street, from Sixth to Seventh-avenues, lighted with gas; of Pierce Delambrant and another City Sealer, for the payment of certain incidental expenses incurred in the discharge of the duties of their office; of Geo. B. Rapalye, to have portraits procured of the Mayors of our Corporation during Colonial times previous to the Revolution; of the members of Engine Company No. 29, for ten additional men; of Albert McElwain, to be reinstated in the Fire Department; of John Ward, for leave to erect a book stand against the Park railing; of Thos. W. Dame, to make good loss of sloop, occasioned by running on a sunken pier at foot of Catharine-street; of Moses G. Leonard and 1,475 others, in favor of a Railroad in Grand-street; of William Elliott and several others, in favor of giving leave to Garrison & Co, to construct a Railroad in the First-avenue; of C. A. Lamon and others, to have vacant lots on corner of Second-avenue and Twenty-first street filled up and enclosed; of Chas. Hames, for privilege of establishing a Ferry from Canal to One hundred and fifty-fifth-street.

Resolutions Adopted.—Extending the bulkhead or pier at foot of Fifty-third-street, E. R., 100 foot; directing Commissioner of Repairs, &c., to have James-street, from Madison to Catharine-street, paved; directing Street Commissioner to cause Dover-street, to the East River, to be graded and repaired, and curb and gutter laid; to build a sewer in Forty-sixth-street, from Fifth to Seventh-avenues, and that said street be regulated, graded and curb and gutters set therein; of S. M. Goisenheimer and others, to change route of railroad in Avenue A; of the ladies of the Home Missionary Society, for permission to erect a temporary building in front of the Old Brewery; of Josh Godwin and others, for permission to lay a railroad from foot of Grand-street, E. R., through Washington-street to Barclay; Of Hugh Smith and others, to lay a railroad track from Grand-street E. R., through Canal to Hoboken Ferry; of Wm. A. Dooly, for sewer in Third-avenue.

Charges against Alderman Denman.—Document No. 84 was next called up, being a report of the Special Committee on the charges preferred by Mr. Craven against Alderman Denman, in relation to the sewer in the Tenth avenue. The Committee were of opinion that no censure could be attached to Alderman Denman, and that he acted all through in good faith.

Alderman BRADLY moved the adoption of the report.

Alderman STUYVESANT opposed its adoption. He said there were two Committees appointed in this matter, that the Committee who have reported, have taken a large mass of testimony. The members of the Committee who have not reported, and have abandoned the enquiry, had not read either the report or the evidence upon which it was founded. Although he, (Alderman Stuyvesant,) did not intend to oppose the adoption of the report, if it came up regularly, for he never believed in the charges, still he thought it ought to be postponed for the present, to give those members, who had not read it, an opportunity of doing so. The question was taken on ayes and nays, all the members present voting in the affirmative. The report was adopted.

Reports Accepted.—Of Committee on Sewers in favor of a sewer in Madison street to Rutgers street; of Committee on Lamps and Gas, in favor of lighting Fourteenth-street between Avenues A and B, with gas; of same Committee in favor of granting permission to Thos. Deborn to construct a drain in Fifth avenue at his own expense. The Board adjourned to Wednesday.

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.—The Recorder in the Chair.—The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

Resolutions Adopted—That George H. Purser be appointed Tax Commissioner for the term of 3 years from the expiration of his present term of office; that the Controller pay to William H Riblett $400, to defray the expenses of the canvass of the last General Election. On motion, the whole subject of printing the indexes and indices of the Register's and Surrogate's Offices, was referred back to the Committee on County Offices.

Bills Paid.—For the board of Ann Clark in the Tombs, $79, she being a witness in a case of murder.

Reports Adopted.—In favor of paying Joshua Phillips $362 90, for acting as clerk to Hon Moses H. Leonard, from May to Sept., 1848; in favor of paying the bill of Maria Holmes, $75, three months cleaning the Tombs in Jefferson Market. On motion the Board adjourned to Monday next.

COURT CALENDAR—*Tuesday*—SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.—"The Million Trust Case" still on, and likely to occupy the year out.

COMMON PLEAS—*Part I.*—Nos. 491, 495, 499, 503 to 511, 515 to 521, 527 to 531, all odd numbers. *Part II.*—Nos. 150, 578, 580, 562 to 604, all even numbers.

SUPERIOR COURT—Nos. 248, 143, 408, 331, 432, 563, 585, 536, 579, 250, 199, 78, 202, 108, 153, 588, 419, 591, 593 to 603, 606 to 615.

U. S. COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE.—Before Hon. JOHN W. NELSON.—*The United States* vs. *John Lewis*—This man, who is charged with making a revolt on board the ship *T. D. Rogers*, was brought up for examination and discharged from custody.

BROOKLYN CITY.

FIRE.—Last evening, between 10 and 11 o'clock, a fire broke out in the stable of PATRICK KELLY, corner of Raymond and Bolivar streets, which was totally destroyed, together with a valuable horse. Officer SHAW, of the Fourth Police, rescued one horse from the flames. The total damage amounts to about $500; no insurance.

INFANTICIDE.—Officer ALBUETIS of the Second District Police, discovered the body of a young child wrapped up in a pair of pantaloons at an early hour yesterday morning in front of Messrs. LITCHFIELD and Company's Oil Factory on Water-street. From marks upon the throat, it is supposed that the child was strangled to death.

CITY COURT—Before Judge GREENWOOD, and His Honor Conklin Brush, Mayor, and Alderman Hartean—*Monday*—Criminal Term.—The Sheriff, upon proclamation being made, returned the precept of Petit Jurors.

William Swain was arraigned on an indictment for Perjury and pleaded not guilty. Also made the same plea to an indictment for voting illegally at the recent Presidential election.

Mary Welch was arraigned on an indictment for Grand Larceny, and pleaded not guilty.

Patrick McKinney was arraigned on two indictments; one for Perjury and the other for illegal voting at the late Presidential election.

Joseph Frabald, indicted for assault and battery, with intent to kill, was brought into Court by his sureties, and having been surrendered by them, was committed to the custody of the Sheriff of the County of Kings.

100 Morris Canal	18½	100 do	18½
100 do	b30 18½	100 do	18½
50 do	b30 18½	200 do	18½
600 do	18½	200 do	18½
50 Canton Company	19	100 do	18½
25 do	s60 19	150 do	18½
150 do	19	50 do	17
50 do	19½	200 Erie Railroad	97
50 do	19½	250 do	97
100 do	19½	100 do	b30 97
100 do	b30 19½	450 do	97
100 do	b30 19½	100 do	b30 97
50 do	19½	100 do	b30 97
100 Edgeworth Land Co	97	50 Cin. Ham & Day. R. R.	90
200 do	6½	50 Utica & Schen. R. R.	14½
100 New-Jersey Zinc	b3 13	100 Rock. & Syra. R. R.	125
100 Montgomery Zinc	4	100 Long Island R. R.	54
250 Nicaragua Transit Co	28	50 do	54½
50 do	b30 28	200 do	s30 54½
50 do	27½	200 do	b4m 54½
300 do	b30 27½	100 do	54½
50 do	b10 27½	100 Stonington Railroad	59½
255 do	27½	100 do	b10 59½
50 Penna Coal Co. Dec. 14	172	50 do	59½
50 do	172	50 do	59½
1 000 Dauphin Coal Co	8½	200 do	59½
100 do	s60 99½	150 do	59½
200 Harlem Railroad	b10 72	50 do	s30 59½
200 do	72½	150 Nor. & Wor. Railroad	54
50 Hudson River R. R.	77	100 do	54½
100 do	s60 77½	300 do	54½
50 do	77½	200 Panama Railroad	145
5 Mich. C. Railroad	113½		

SECOND BOARD.

$3000 U. S. 6s '58	109½	200 Cumberland Coal	b30 69
10 000 Panama R. R. Bds.	145	100 do	67½
50 Morris Canal	18½	100 do	67½
100 do	19	275 do	67½
100 Canton Company	19½	100 do	b30 68
100 do	b60 19½	250 Parker Coal Co	68
50 do	s60 19½	50 Edgeworth Land Co	6½
25 do	19½	1,000 Reading Railroad	100
150 do	19½	75 Erie Railroad	97½
50 Nicaragua Transit Co	28½	50 do	98
100 do	28½	450 do	98½
150 do	28	500 Stonington Railroad	59
50 Phœnix Mining Co	17½	200 do	b40 59½
300 do	17½	200 do	59½
150 do	18	100 do	59½
250 do	18½	100 Mich. Central R. R.	113½
150 do	18½	50 Harlem Railroad	72
250 New-Jersey Zinc	12½	17 N. Y. & N. H. R. R.	116
800 do	13½	100 Nor & Wor R. R.	55½
1000 do	b60 12½	50 Florence & Keypt.	b30 22½

MONDAY, Dec. 6—6 P. M.

The following paragraph in the President's Annual Message refers to the Import and Export Trade of the United States for the financial year ending 1st July last:

The value of foreign merchandise imported during the last fiscal year, was two hundred and seven millions, two hundred and forty thousand, one hundred and one dollars, ($207,240,101); and the value of domestic productions exported, was one hundred and forty-nine millions, eight hundred and sixty-one thousand, nine hundred and eleven dollars, ($149,861,911); besides seventeen millions, two hundred and four thousand, and twenty-six dollars ($17,204,026) of foreign merchandise exported—making the aggregate of the entire exports, one hundred and sixty-seven millions, sixty-five thousand, nine hundred and thirty-seven dollars, ($167,065,937); exclusive of the above, there was exported forty-two millions, five hundred and seven thousand, two hundred and eighty-five dollars ($42,507,285) in specie; and imported from foreign ports, five millions, two hundred and sixty-two thousand, six hundred and forty-three dollars, ($5,262,643).

Inclusive of specie, the relative amount of Imports and exports for the year stands thus:

IMPORT.—Foreign Merchandize brought in	$207,240,101
Foreign Specie do	5 262 643
Grand total	$212,502,744
EXPORT.—Domestic Produce sent out	$149,362,911
Gold and Silver do	42 507,285
Foreign Goods re-exported	17,304,826
Grand total	$309,574,222
Apparent unsettled balance	$2 928,522

Exclusive of specie, and testing the Foreign Fabrics brought into and retained for consumption in the country by the Produce of the country exported to pay for them, the result is:

IMPORT.—Foreign Goods, as above	$207,240,101
Less, reexported from U. S.	17 304,826
Custom House value Foreign Goods consumed	$190,036,875
EXPORT.—Domestic Produce exported	$144,961,911
Balance against Export Trade	$40,173,164
Nett loss of Specie to settle above	37,244,643
Apparent unsettled balance as above	$2,928,522

The President states the revenues of the fiscal year, exclusive of Trust funds $49 728,396
Gross Expenditures, exclusive of Trust Funds 46,907,896
Exclusive of the Public Debt paid off, the Expenditures were 36,552,081
The Public Debt paid off, principal and interest 9,455 815
Balance in Treasury 1st July last 14,672,115
Since invested in Public Debt 2,436,517

The demand opened for Exchange to-day for the Cunard steamer sailing from Boston on Wednesday. The rates are quite full, though a leading bill broker reports to us that most of the bankers are ready to draw sterling at 110¼ to any reasonable amount. Prime transient bills are worth 110¼. On France and the north of Europe the figures are something dearer, Paris 5 12½@5 11¼. (That is, by way of explanation to the uninitiated, five francs and 12½ centimes, or one-eighth of a franc, there being 100 centimes to the franc, are drawn for one dollar in Federal money.) The next direct steamer is the Collins packet of Saturday next, the *Baltic*, by which opportunity some specie will no doubt go to Liverpool. The outside supply of money continues large, and the large Banks who were disposed to curtail last week, have little influence on the market.

The Share transactions in the Board and on the Street were not short of 30,000 shares, or, at par value, three millions dollars. The business at the Board alone was 24,000 shares, besides $125,000 in Railway Bonds. The chief attraction is to the speculative, and the firmness to-day was more general than at the close of last week. The Coal Fancies in the Maryland bituminous region continue active. The Cumberland closed stiff at 67½@¾. The Parker Vein fell off slightly. The Phœnix, about which there is said to be as much authentically known as about either its cotemporaries, but the managers of which have hitherto been somewhat modest about its market rate, advanced $8 on the early sales of Saturday, and $6 on the highest figure of that day, closing at 20 ℔ cent. The Railroads were nearly all better. Erie advanced 1¼ ℔ cent.; Long Island 3 ℔ cent.; Stonington 1½; Norwich 2 ℔ cent.; Utica 1 ℔ cent.; Panama 1 ℔ cent., and Rochester and Harlem ½ ℔ cent. The great card, as on Friday and Saturday, was Canton Land Co, which touched $125½ the share—equal to 192 ℔ cent on the original par of $65. There is some talk of raising the par to $100, and then dividing the original shares into four shares each of $25, or 50,000 shares to represent $1,250,000, instead of 12,500 shares representing $812,500. The stock fell off at the close to $124. The Erie party are looking to the early consummation of their wishes in seeing the stock at par, at which rate the policy will be to have it sell after the January dividend, equal to 104 with the dividend on. The undertaking, however, is a pretty heavy one, even for these highly speculative times, and something will depend on the very easy course of the money market. The calculation is, that more stock will leave the Street for permanent investment at or above par than below the figure. If this be so, certainly the value of all the Convertible Bonds of the Company, and their security, too, are enhanced by the movement. The two New-England Roads are rapidly approaching in Board] value, after several months of depression. The Norwich closed at 55½; Stonington 59½.

The Erie Convertible Bonds rose to 102½ for the 1862's, and 102 for the 1871's, the highest figures they have ever sold at. The Panama Bonds brought 145, same rate as the shares. We learned that the directors of the road have resolved on an early cash dividend, the result of which is not yet known, but may be equal to the interest on the Bonds of the Company, of 10 ℔ cent.

Markets....*Carefully Reported for the N. Y. Daily Times.*

MONDAY, Dec. 6—6 P. M.

ASHES—Continue in limited demand at unchanged rates. Sales were made of 50 barrels—Pots at $4 6¾, and Pearls at $5 75 ℔ 100 lbs.

COTTON—Is dull and heavy. There is neither an active home nor export inquiry extant. The day's sales embrace 1,000 bales at languid prices.

FISH—Dry Cod remain quiet at $3 62½@$3 75 ℔ 112 lbs.; Mackerel are in request, and held at $9 50 for No. 2, and $11 50 for No. 1, ℔ barrel; 350 barrels pickled Herring were sold at $4 12½.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western brands are less active and rather cheaper. The arrivals are very extensive, and being freely offered depress the market. The shipping demand, assisted by the high currency and the scarcity of vessels, has partially ceased. The local and Brooklyn bakers only appears free to operate. Speculators are indisposed to make large purchases at asking figures. The day's movements add up 11,600 bbls.—Sour and Superfine No. 2 at $4 56@$4 81½; ordinary to good State at $5 06@$5 18; favorite do. and mixed Indiana and Michigan at $5 37½@$5 43¾; common to good Ohio and fair Western at $5 25@$5 37½; fancy Indiana and Michigan at $5 37½@$5 43¾; fancy Genesee and Ohio at $5 37½@$5 56½; extra Indiana, Michigan and Ohio at $5 56½@$6; extra Genesee at $5 50@$6 12½ ℔ bbl. Canadian is in better supply and request at rather lower quotations. There were 3,500 bbls. superfine in bond, bought at $5 12½ ℔ bbl. Southern is with out essential variation. Though the receipts and stocks are ample, they are not in excess of the requirements of regular dealers and shippers, who pay full prices for suitable qualities. The day's business inclines 2,000 bbls.—mixed to favorite ordinary grades at $5 43¾@$5 62½, and fancy do at $5 76@$6 75 ℔ bbl. Rye Flour is abundant and less active at $4 50 ℔ bbl. Corn Meal is appreciating. The supply is unusually small. The sales comprise 150 bbls. Jersey at $3 87½ and Brandywine at $4 12½ ℔ bbl.

FRUIT—Sales have been made of 1,000 boxes Bunch Raisins at $2 88@$2 95; 500 half boxes do. at $1 60, and 500 qr. boxes do at 25c.@37½c

GRAIN—Wheat is tolerably active, and maintains its late value. Parties receiving lots ask very high rates and failing to secure their claims, they store their supplies in preference to selling them at the prices generally current. The day's operations consist of 6,700 bushels, good Genesee white, part at $1 25; 20,000 Canadian do., in bond, $1 12@$1 14; 3,500 Long Island do, $1 16, and 3,500 Western red, $1 07@$1 10. Rye and Barley remain as last noticed. State and Western Oats are more plentiful, and procurable at 51c.@52c. ℔ bushel. Corn is doing better; there is not so much arriving, and the stock on hand is less at all points. The consumptive demand is brisk. The day's sales reach 28 000 bushels—new Southern at 72c @75c., and mixed Western at 78c @80c.

GROCERIES—The trade in this line is contracted. Dealers ask for a reduction in price, which holders are reluctant to concede. Hence the transactions are light, and confined to the day small lots of Rio Coffee at 9½c ℔ lb; 250 bbls. New-Orleans Molasses at 30c ℔ gallon; 100 hhds. do. sugar at previous figures; and 20 do. clarified do at 6c.@6½c ℔ lb. The following is a statement of the receipts of Groceries in this market, from Jan 1 to Dec. 1, in 1851 and 1852:

	1851.	1852.	*Inc.*	*Dec.*
Rec'd in N. Y. Coffee, bags	526 070	521,144	55,074	
" Cocoa, bags	9,514	6,896		2,618
" Molasses hhds	81 557	70 091		11 466
" Molasses tcs &c.	43,615	41,531		2,084
" Sugar, hhds	145,068	168,742	23,674	
" Sugar, tcs. & bbls.	44,821	47 440	2,619	
" Sugar, brls & bags	354,623	281,156		72,476

HAY—Is dull and lower—Sales of River have been made to-day at $1 12½@$1 25 ℔ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Are unsettled—30 bales new have been disposed of since our last at 21½c @22c ℔ lb. cash.

LIME—The sales include 2,000 bbls. Rockland at $1 12½ for common and $1 37½ for Lump, ℔ bbl.

METALS—Copper is obtainable at 25c for old, and 26½c. @27c., for new sheathing ℔ lb. Iron seems cheaper—150 tons Scotch Pig were purchased at $29 cash, and $31 on six months credit. We have heard of no operations in Lead—Galena is held at $5 12½, and Spanish, at $4 82½@$4 87½ ℔ 100 lbs.

NAVAL STORES—Are generally quiet. Holders quote crude Turpentine, at $4 25 ℔ 280 lbs; Tar, at $3@$3 50, and common Resin, at $1 50@$1 60. A few small lots of Spirits of Turpentine were sold, at 57c ℔ gallon, cash. The exports of Naval Stores, from January 1st to December 1st, were in 1851, 349,846 bbls., and in 1852, 501,865 bbls., showing an increase in the shipments of this year, equal to 164,798 bbls.

OILS—Nothing has been done in Whale, Sperm, or Olive to-day. The transactions in Linseed amount to 2,500 gallons, at 67c@68c ℔ gallon. The subjoined statement shows the exports of various kinds, from January 1st to December 1st, in 1851, and 1852:

	1851.	1852.	*Increase.*	*Decrease.*
Lard Oil, gallons	208,062	25,819		182,783
Linseed Oil gallons	6,787	11,858	5 071	
Whale Oil, gallons	1,103,464	49,382		1,054,082
Sperm Oil, gallons	542 094	764,302	271,288	

PROVISIONS—Pork is heavy, and somewhat nominal. In view of the increasing receipts and stocks, buyers refuse to pay current rates below which there is no inclination to sell freely, as yet. The day's business embraces 300 bbls. old Western Prime at $15 25@$15 37½; new City Prime at $15 93¾@$16; old Western Mess at $18 25@$18 37½; and old City Prime at $18 87½@$19. We have no particular change to report in the Cut Meats or Dressed Hogs trade. Lard is tending declining; sales were made to-day of 250 pkgs. at 11c. ℔ lb. New Beef is less active. The accumulating supplies, and the recent rise in prices, obstruct transactions. The day's sales comprise 300 bbls.—Country Prime at $5@$6; Country Mess at $5@$10; Vermont Mess at $12 50@$12 75; and re-packed Chicago Mess at $13 25@$13 50. Beef Hams are in good demand, and the sales reach 200 bbls., at $18 ℔ 200 lbs. Butter and cheese are unchanged.

RICE—Is inactive at $3 87½@$4 37½ ℔ lbs. The exports from Jan 1st to December 4th, were in 1851, 25,762 tierces; and in 1852, 24,414 tierces, those of 1851 exceeding those of 1852, by 1,348 tierces.

SEEDS—We have no alteration to report in Flax or Timothy. The inquiry for Clover is improving at 9½c @10c. ℔ lb. cash.

SOAP—A little business was transacted in Castile to-day at 10c @10½c. ℔ lb.

TALLOW—Some 5,000 lbs. prime, found buyers to-day at 10c. ℔ lb. cash. The exports from Jan 1st to Dec. 4th, were in 1851, 2,928,363 lbs.; and in 1842 to 2,927 lbs.

TOBACCO—There were 50 hhds. Kentucky, purchased at 7c.@7½c. ℔ lb.

WHISKY—The supply and demand are equally extensive at full prices. Sales have been made of 800 bbls. Ohio and Prison at 25½@25½c cash ℔ gallon.

FREIGHTS—We noticed engagements of 500 bbls Beef for Liverpool at 4s., and 250 tierces Beef on private terms, supposed to be at about 5s. Some Cotton was taken at ¼c. For Flour 4s. was asked, and Wheat was at 10½d. To London, 200 tierces Beef, 204 lbs. to the tierce, were engaged at 7s. 6d., and 250 do., 336 lbs. to the tierce, at 8s., and 46 tons Oil Cake at 40s. ℔ ton. To California, rates were from 55c. @55c. by clippers. To Havre, Cotton was engaged an 3c., Ashes at $2@$10, and Rice at $10.

New-York Cattle Market....NOV. 29.

Reported for the New-York Daily Times.

FOR BEEVES, at the WASHINGTON DROVE YARD, corner of Fourth-avenue and Thirty-fourth-street, and at CHAMBERLAIN'S HUDSON RIVER BULL'S HEAD, foot of Robinson-street. For Cows and CALVES: BROWNE and LARNED, BROWNE'S, in Sixth-st., near Third-avenue and also at CHAMBERLAIN'S.

AT WASHINGTON DROVE YARD.—The supplies of Beeves have fallen off materially, owing, it is presumed, to the bad state of the roads, in consequence of the late rain storms. There were but 1,300 head in the yard since our last, and prices have been rather favorably affected, the sales chiefly ranging at from 6 to 9 cents per lb. Market closed stiff, with about 100 head left over unsold. (300 head were Southern, the remainder from this State.)

AT BROWNING'S—(LOWER BULL'S HEAD.)—Offered, 5,000 Sheep and Lambs. All but 250 sold, at prices ranging at from $2 to $3 50 to $5 for the former, and $1 50 to $3 for the latter. Cows and Calves—30 offered, and all sold, at from $22 50 to $45 00.

AT CHAMBERLAIN'S—(HUDSON RIVER BULL'S HEAD.)—Offered—650 Beef Cattle; all sold at from 5½c. to 8c. ℔ lb. Cows and Calves—20 on sale; all taken at from $22 50 to $35@$45. Sheep and Lambs—4,000 on sale; all but 200 disposed of at from $1 50 to $3 50@$4@$5 for Sheep, and $1 50 to $3 50@$4 for Lambs.

SALES OF STOCKS AT PHILADELPHIA—*Monday—First Board*—$10,000 Pennsylvania Coup m 5s, '77, 184; $5,000 Schuylkill Navigation 6s, '82, 84½; $15,500 Susquehanna Canal 6s, 85; $3,000 Reading Railroad 6s, 78, in lots, 92; $1,100 Wilmington Railroad 6s, 93; $2,000 Lehigh 6s, 1858, Mortgage 6s, 101; 450 Morris Canal, 18½; 600 do., 19½; 25 Camden and Amboy Railroad, 150; 250 Long Island Railroad, 26½; 750 do., 27; 100 do, 27½; 900 do., 27½; 50 Beaver Meadow Railroad 61; 200

New-York Daily Times.

VOL. II....NO. 382. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 8, 1852. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES.

...Sunday excepted.) One Edition will be issued at 1 and the other at 3 o'clock, P.M. It will be sent by mail, or sold at the same rates as the Herald. Times.

THE NEW-YORK EVENING TIMES, ...DAILY EVENING, (Sunday excepted.) One Edition will be issued at 7 and the other at 10 o'clock, P.M. It will be sent by mail, or sold at the same rates as the Herald. Times.

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES, ...FAMILY NEWSPAPER FOR THE COUNTRY, is published every SATURDAY MORNING, at the low price of TWO DOLLARS per annum. Ten copies for FIFTEEN DOLLARS, twenty copies for TWENTY DOLLARS, will be sent to one address, and the money in no case continued beyond the time for which payment is made. Postage on the WEEKLY TIMES, sent by mail for one year, is as follows:

Within the County.....Free.
Within the State.....13 cents.
Within the United States.....26 cents.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

...Crystal Palace.—CIRCULAR TO AMERICAN MANUFACTURERS.—From the ASSOCIATION FOR THE EXHIBITION OF THE INDUSTRY OF ALL NATIONS.—OFFICE, No. ... NEW-YORK, December, 6, 1852.—I address you, on behalf of the Association for the Exhibition of the Industry of all Nations, to invite your co-operation in the ... of the enterprise.

...building intended for the purposes of the Exhibition, ... of iron and glass, will be, it is believed, the largest and most beautiful edifice in the country. It ... on the ground floor, two and a half acres, and, with ... the whole space is four acres. The mason-work is now ... The main part of the iron-work is constructed for, a large part of the castings are delivered on the ground, and the construction is going ... We intend, as we have already stated to the public, that the Exhibition shall be opened on the 2d of May, 1853.

...are thus offered an unequalled opportunity of exhibiting to the vast population of this country such of your productions as you shall see, free of all charge of every kind whatever from the time that they are delivered into our ... until withdrawn.

...Association has already announced that their objects are limited exclusively to EXHIBITION. They have no interest whatever, direct or indirect, in the final disposition to be made of any article that may be displayed.

You are, no doubt, aware that we have received all the ... assistance from the public authorities that we have desired. The City has given us the lease of Reservoir-square; the State has granted us a charter; and the Federal authorities have engaged that the building shall be ... a Bonded Warehouse for the purpose of receiving foreign articles without paying duty so long as they remain ...

We have the strongest assurances of support from the Representatives here of the principal foreign countries. The late lamented Mr. WEBSTER, on the 12th October, issued a ... circular from the Department of State to the Representatives of this Government at the Courts of the principal European Powers, requesting their assistance in the objects of the undertaking, and we are receiving daily confirmation of the general interest that the subject is exciting among the manufacturers of Europe. A large number of articles of high value are already secured, and we have no doubt whatever that we shall have a very extensive representation of all the branches of foreign industry.

The measures which we have adopted will, thus, secure two great objects we have desired to attain, viz: the ... of a building which will be a great architectural ornament to our City, and the Exhibition, in that building, of the products of the industry of the Old World; still, we shall fall far short of our mark if we do not equally succeed in obtaining the fullest and most extensive co-operation of American industry; our Exhibition would be extremely defective—it would be very inferior, both in interest and in utility, to what we mean to make it—if the great resources of the people of our own country were not fully displayed in it.

We believe it to be unnecessary to urge upon you the arguments upon this subject, which we are sure will present themselves to the minds of every intelligent American producer—your position in the world of American industry, your own interest and what is due to an enterprise devised and meant to be carried out with no narrow views, but on a large scale of public usefulness—all entitle us to entertain the fullest conviction that you will send us some of the choicest specimens of your skill, and that you will urge your friends to do the same.

In making this appl cation we desire to have it understood, that we intend to call forth a complete representation of the entire resources of the country, as well of raw materials as of manufactured articles. We hope to see abundant specimens of the cereal products of the Northern and Western States, of the Cotton and Sugar of the South, as well as of all the other great agricultural staples of the country. Of similar importance are the Mineral treasures of our Continent. We are particularly desirous that our building should contain a complete collection of the various Ores which the active industry of our people is daily bringing to light, of the metals produced from them, in their various stages of developement, and also of all other Minerals. This would include as well Coal, Granite and other similar substances, as those chemical products more especially used in the Arts. The Ores should be accompanied by the rocks in which they are found, and, if possible, by plans and sections of the measures in which they lie. It would also be of great interest to exhibit, either by models or descriptive drawings, the different processes employed in the reduction of the ores and the manufacture of the metals. You will readily see the importance and value of a collection of this kind, and if the specimens are forwarded to us, we shall take such measures for their classification and arrangement as will best subserve the objects of the Exhibition, and at the same time, add to the information and experience of our people.

We have, heretofore, announced that Paintings in frames will be exhibited; and we are very desirous that the Sculpture of the country may be fully represented. If our wishes in these respects are answered, our Building will furnish a complete illustration of the Natural Resources, the Art and the Industry of our People, and the manifestation thus made will, we are convinced, surprise even those most conversant with the progress of the Republic.

We enclose our General Circular, and also a form of application for space, to which we beg your attention. Copies of these or of this letter, if you desire them to send to your friends or correspondents, can be had at this office.

In order that we may know on what extent of co-operation we may depend, the favor of a reply on or before the 15th day of January is asked.

I have the honor to be, with great respect, your obedient servant, THEODORE SEDGWICK, President.

...New-York Historical Society.—COURSE OF LECTURES: 1852—1853—FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE FIRE PROOF BUILDING FUND.—The Committee on Lectures have to announce that the Course of Lectures for the benefit of the Fire Proof Building Fund will be opened at Metropolitan Hall, on THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 9, 1852. The Course will consist of Ten Lectures, to be given on Thursday Evenings of December, January, and February. Among those who have liberally consented to lend their names and services for this object, are the following gentlemen:

Hon. WM. A. GRAHAM, of North Carolina.
Hon. GEO. BANCROFT, of New-York.
Hon. PIERRE SOULE, of Louisiana.
Hon. JOHN P. KENNEDY, of New-York.
Hon. EDWARD EVERETT, of Massachusetts.
Rev. FRANCIS L. HAWKS, D.D., of New-York.
CHARLES O'CONOR, Esq., of New-York.

The Committee are also authorized to announce that the ... Anniversary Address will be delivered by ... CHOATE, of Massachusetts, at the conclusion of the Course, under the direction of the Committee of Arrangements for the Anniversary.

The price of Tickets will be FIVE DOLLARS for each ... Tickets to the Course will also admit the holder to the Anniversary Address by Hon. RUFUS CHOATE, of Massachusetts.

Tickets may be procured at the Bookstores of HORACE ..., Merchants' Exchange; APPLETON & Co., No. ... Broadway; C. S. FRANCIS & Co., No. 252 Broadway; ... & BRITTAN, No. 697 Broadway; and at the Library Room in the University.

AUGUSTUS SCHELL,
FRANCIS L. HAWKS,
GEORGE H. MOORE,
Committee.

...the sole object of the lectures is to complete the fund for the building, the Committee have been induced, at the request of many of the members of the Society, as well as other gentlemen, to reduce the price to FIVE DOLLARS for the Course, and to withdraw the privilege of free tickets to members.

...Subscriptions for the Exhibition of the INDUSTRY OF ALL NATIONS.—Office, No. 58 Broadway.—NEW-YORK, Dec. 3, 1852.—The Stockholders of this Association are hereby notified that a call of Twenty per cent. on the Capital Stock, being the Fourth Installment thereof, has been ordered by the Board of Directors; and they are required to pay the same, at this office, on or before the 17th inst. By order, WM. WHITTEN, Secretary.

...Stuyvesant Institute.—CHARLES WHITEHORNE with the ORATORS of the OLD and NEW WORLD, and with the GREAT SHAKSPERE, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Dec. 8; WEDNESDAY, 8th, at 8 o'clock. Tickets for the course of Five Lectures and Readings, $1 50; Lady and Gentleman, $2 50. Single admission, 50 cents. Tickets on sale at the bookstores and at the Institute.

...Milton—His Life, Genius, and Times.—A Lecture by Rev. JOHN THOMPSON, Esq., of the Pough'keepsie Bar, will be delivered at the Broadway Tabernacle on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Dec 8, at 8 o'clock, (8th of the Popular Series.) Subject—*Life, Times, and Genius of Milton*. Tickets one shilling. To be had at the Bookstores, and at the door.

...Catholic Institute of New-York.—The First Lecture of the Course, will be delivered on THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 9, at the Stuyvesant Institute, by ..., Esq., of New-York. Subject, *The Early Christian Missions Among the Indian Tribes in the United States and Canada*. Tickets 25 cents, to be had at the door on the evening of the Lecture.

DANIEL D. SULLIVAN, Secretary.

...Notice.—The ceremony of laying the corner stone of the Middletown Presbyterian Church, recently organized, will take place, Providence permitting, THIS DAY (Wednesday), at 2 o'clock P.M. The Rev. Dr. ANDERSON, Rev. Dr. PARKER and ADAMS, and other clergymen, are expected to be present.

...The western railroads are to take delegates for half price to the Temperance Convention in Albany on the third Wednesday of January.

New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON.

Reception of the Message—Cause of Mr. Webster's Death—Interesting Discovery

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Dec. 6, 1852.

The re-assembling of Congress is, of course, the event of the day, and the City presents a scene of activity and vivacity quite refreshing in contrast with the sluggish, motionless, almost lifeless life (if the expression will answer) which characterizes the recess of Congress. On no occasion during several years past, have so large a number of Senators and Representatives been present on the first day of the Session; and the fact betokens an unusual interest in the anticipated events of the Winter's Campaign.

The President's Message excites very little remark, except with reference to the subject treated of, somewhat at length, towards its close. It is looked upon as a plain, quiet, unprovoking document, quite faultless in composition, and guiltless of the least tendency to trouble a man with the resolution of an idea which might make his head ache. Recommending nothing, taking no strong ground on any subject, devoid of any force either positive or negative, aimless but harmless, the document seems to have conserved the peace of the country so completely that there's nothing to discuss, let alone, quarrel about, in connection with it; and it has fallen like snow on a warm soil,—noiseless in its descent, and evanescent as the Wintry mantle which disappears as soon as it reaches the earth in an atmosphere to 60° Fahrenheit.

In all this, I except of course, that portion relating to the relations we sustain towards our struggling brethren elsewhere, which has revived with considerable spirit, the discussions which the presence of KOSSUTH incited a year ago. That seems to be the only suggestive part of the Message. Of course there is a diversity of opinion with reference thereto: but while the language in which the President refers to "some irresponsible foreigners who abuses the hospitality," &c., is denounced by many in no measured terms; there are few who do not admit that it is in bad taste, undignified and unnecessary, and that the impulses of generous, patriotic sympathy should have dictated a less offensive manner of expression, if it was deemed necessary in any case, to *give* expression to the sentiments in question. It does not escape attention and remark, also, that the important questions of public interest in relation to which the country has been waiting with deep anxiety to hear the President's suggestions, are slurred over in a manner leaving the country quite as much in the dark as to the policy of the Administration as it was yesterday.

The contested election case from Kentucky excited considerable interest in the Senate to-day, as you will perceive by the debate in relation thereto. It certainly seems to me that the question is an exceedingly simple one, and ought not to give the Senate much trouble, if the desire is only to execute justice. It is intimated, however, that the design is to "execute" justice in the hangman sense; and that the real difficulty is how to keep Mr. DIXON *out of the Senate*, instead of how to bring him in, with clean consciences. It must be confessed that his prospects look squally. The spirit displayed in the Senate to-day betokens his rejection. Still, further discussion may turn the current and sustain him. Should Judge BUTLER, of South Carolina, arrive before the vote, I cannot avoid the conviction that he will pull a strong oar in favor of Mr. DIXON. Mr. BUTLER, though a party man, and very impulsive withal, and somewhat excitable, as is natural to his section, has a keen sense of justice, and is possessed of a cool calculating logical mind when a Constitutional question of this character is presented for discussion, that he will be quite likely to stem the tide which now sets Mr. DIXON towards Salt River, so far behind his numerous friends who recently started for that region.

I learn that Mr. WEBSTER's physicians will soon make a complete report of the *post mortem* examination held upon the remains of the deceased statesman. There is not the least doubt that his life was shortened several years by the fall he received some months since in consequence of the breaking of his carriage. Had he been bled immediately at that time, his physicians say, he would have been alive now, and in the enjoyment of vigorous health. His absence leaves a mournful vacancy here, painfully felt by those who for years scarcely knew the Capitol except in association with the name and form of WEBSTER.

Professor GALE, of the Patent Office, has a very interesting specimen of crude Sal Ammonia, recently brought from the Chincha Islands, where, it is stated, a "vein" of it has recently been discovered, running in the earth very much like a vein of precious metal, and in quantities sufficient to make it an exclusive article of commerce with the islands. The discovery is spoken of as very singular and interesting. S.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

XXXIId CONGRESS...Second Session.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Dec. 7.

The Senate commenced proceedings at 12½ o'clock.

Messrs. BADGER, BUTLER, CHARLTON, PEARCE, and HUNTER appeared to-day.

The Chair laid before the Senate a communication from the Navy Department, calling for a plan of classification of Clerks, which was laid on the table and printed.

A message was received from the House, with a resolution, providing for the election of Chaplains, which was taken up, and concurred in by the Senate.

Mr. CLEMENS gave notice that to-morrow he would ask leave to introduce a resolution, to confer the rank of Brevet Lieutenant-General upon Major General WINFIELD SCOTT.

Mr. ADAMS, on leave, introduced a bill to prevent unauthorized banking in the District of Columbia.

On motion of Mr. BADGER, the Senate proceeded to the election of a Chaplain.

Forty votes were cast, of which C. M. BUTLER received 27, and was declared Chaplain.

MR. DIXON'S CONTESTED SEAT.

The Kentucky contested election case was taken up.

Mr. JONES, of Tenn., said that if there were no vacancy it would, of course, be admitted that Mr. DIXON had no right to the seat. If the roll of Senators be called, but one response will be heard from Kentucky; there is but one here to answer from that State, and that a vacancy exists is evident. No one claims to fill that seat or vacancy, and why then should Mr. DIXON, who presents the authority of his State, be denied the oath of office? Is it just to exclude him because some individual may hereafter appear to claim the seat? If there be no vacancy, who represents Kentucky? No one appears—there being then evidently a vacancy, it should be filled, and who but Mr. DIXON has any claim to fill it? He read from the debate on Mr. MERRIWETHER's admission, to show that then Mr. GWIN took the ground that Mr. MERRIWETHER was only entitled to occupy the seat till September. He then contended that the credentials had always been held by the Senate as *prima facie* evidence, entitling the party presenting them to be sworn in. It was not denied that Mr. DIXON was duly elected, or that his credentials were not in due form of law,—why then deny him what has never been denied before? Why go behind the credentials and inquire into some one else may not be a claim to that seat? Why were not Mr. JOHNS'T credentials referred to a Committee? They bore upon their face no higher testimony of election than Mr. DIXON's. The certificate of election had been always considered the highest evidence of right,—it may not be conclusive, but has always been considered sufficient to allow the member bearing it to be sworn in. In Messrs. MALLORY's and SHIELDS' cases, they were sworn in, although the former was contested, and the latter vacated. In the case of Messrs. POTTER and ROBBINS, both bore credentials of having been elected by the Legislature. Mr ROBBINS was admitted to his seat and sworn, and the case was afterwards investigated. In that case, the decision of the Senate was conclusive, that the State was entitled to be represented pending the investigation of the case. Why then deny the right to one man, when it has been conceded to all others? If to be sworn, the questions of right are not prejudged against any one,—but if you refuse to swear him the question is prejudged against him,—prejudged against Kentucky—prejudged against the broad seal of the Sovereign State. Admitting him does not commit the Senate upon the final decision of the case. He contended that a Senator had the right to resign in future—CLAY, BUCHANAN, FOOTE, and BERRIEN at different times resigned in future, in order that the legislature might fill the vacancies in time to keep the representation of the State full. In 1816, Mr. BLENDON, a Senator from Kentucky, sent his resignation to Kentucky, to go into effect on the 24th of December, 1815. He continued in the Senate until that day, and no one having been appointed to fill the vacancy, the question arose whether he could retain his seat. The Senate, by a vote of 27 to 6, decided that his resignation was good, and his seat vacant. Mr. CLAY's resignation, according to precedent, was also valid, and being such, the Legislature had the power to fill the vacancy to occur, before their next meeting. He cited the case where Mr. BERRIEN resigned, to take effect in future. The Governor filled the vacancy by the appointment of Mr. CHARLTON. Does Mr. CHARLTON's appointment hold good till the next meeting of the Legislature? According to the doctrine on the other side it would; but the Legislature, at its last session, anticipating the expiration of Mr. BERRIEN's term, elected Mr. TOOMBS as Senator from the 4th of March next. Now, after March next, will Mr. TOOMBS or Mr. CHARLTON be the Senator from Georgia? Mr. JOHNS pursued the argument much further, earnestly appealing to the Senate to allow Kentucky to be fully represented.

Mr. MASON said no precedent could be found where any one was allowed to be sworn, except in cases of admitted vacancy. It was not admitted in this case that there was a vacancy. Several Senators were not here yet, but it could not be taken from that circumstance that their places in the Senate have become vacant. Mr. MERRIWETHER is not here; he is absent, and nothing more can be made of his not answering the roll. He has not resigned. He was not prepared to give an opinion on the case as to whether a vacancy exists or not, but *prima facie* the representation of Kentucky is full. He hoped the reference would be made.

Mr. GWIN said that when Mr. MERRIWETHER's Credentials were presented he objected to them because of the limitation contained in them. He regarded Mr. MERRIWETHER's appointment as good to the next meeting of the Legislature, or as good for nothing. The Senate having admitted him, he was of opinion the appointment extended to the next meeting of the Legislature. There was no vacancy existing when Mr. DIXON was elected, and consequently none for the Legislature to fill. There was a vacancy when Mr. MERRIWETHER was appointed and the appointment by the Governor being good was entitled to its full extent.

Mr. SEWARD said he did not understand what was meant by an admitted vacancy. Who was to admit—who was to deny that a vacancy exists? No one stood forward here to make that denial, and when there was no denial the world admits.

Mr. BRADBURY followed, enlightening that there was no vacancy for the Legislature to fill at the time Mr. DIXON was elected.

Mr. BUTLER thought that the Senate ought to refer this matter without debate, or discuss it now, and decide it without reference. The question appeared to him as to what constituted a vacancy, and whether the Legislature had the power to fill the vacancy which did not occur till a later period. He regarded Mr. CLAY's resignation as an executed deed from the time it was signed, and therefore irrevocable. He thought Mr. DIXON ought not to be sworn till the case was decided.

Mr. DAWSON earnestly appealed that the Senate might extend to Mr. DIXON and his State the courtesy of being admitted to a seat which had never yet been denied. He referred to the case where Mr. BERRIEN resigned to take effect in June 1852—the Legislature had previously elected Mr. TOOMBS to succeed him after the 4th March 1853—in the meantime on the 17th May, the Governor appointed Mr. CHARLTON to fill the vacancy caused by BERRIEN's resignation, the same to commence on the 1st June and to terminate, not at the next meeting of the Legislature, but on the 4th March when Mr. TOOMBS term would commence. Mr. CHARLTON's right had not been contested, and yet no one would pretend to say that Mr. TOOMBS would not be entitled to his seat in March next.

Mr. BADGER saw no necessity for a reference, but thought the Senate could decide the case at once. In order to afford time for reflection, he moved an adjournment, which was agreed to, and the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Dec. 7.

On motion of Mr. STEPHENS of Georgia, the Speaker was authorized to appoint the several standing committees.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

The House resumed the consideration of the proposition to refer the President's Message to the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, and print it, and that 15,000 extra copies, with the accompanying documents, be printed.

Mr. WEIGHTMAN concluded his remarks commenced yesterday in favor of printing 5,000 copies of the Message without the accompanying documents, in the Spanish language. He combated the reasons heretofore urged against printing the Message in a language other than the English, and said, that of the 65,000 inhabitants of New-Mexico, but 500 can speak English. Therefore, sound policy required the adoption of his resolution.

THE TARIFF.

Mr. BROOKS proposed to amend that part of the motion to refer the Message to the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, so as to refer that part which relates to the Tariff and Revenue to a select committee, with power to examine witnesses and collect testimony, here and elsewhere, with instructions to report as soon as possible a bill to reduce the revenues from imports to an amount which may be required for a sound administration of the Government.

A debate ensued, involving the subject of the Tariff and Surplus Revenue.

Directly after Mr. BROOKS's proposition was read, Mr. RICHARDSON rose to a question of order, as did also Mr. JONES, of Tennessee; and after discussion on this point, the SPEAKER decided that the proposition to refer was amendable.

Mr. BROOKS, after preliminary observations, stated a few of the reasons which induced him to offer the amendment. The first was, that under the bad habits of doing business in the House, it was not at all certain that if the reference of the whole subject be made to Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, any action can be reached at all, upon any important part, until after the 1st of January; and when action is had, it will be so late, and there will be such haste, that members cannot have any full or comprehensive knowledge of the proposition on which they would be called to vote. He therefore wished to present this proposition at the earliest day of the session, so that during the holidays the important facts may be elicited, and after the holidays brought to the attention of the House. He had excepted from general reference the subject of the revenue, wishing the House and the country to be mindful of the fact that there is now probably a surplus revenue of $20,000,000, there being over $14,000,000 in July last. He did not wish to beg in making appropriations at all, nor take deliberate action on bills for that purpose, until the surplus revenue shall be disposed of by some means, and measures taken against any further accumulation of it into the Treasury. So long as we have twenty millions surplus it was impossible to administer the Government with economy. He had supposed from the ordinary course of reading it to the Committee of Ways and Means, because in that establishment would be swallowed up as most are, not existing immediately to appropriations. Besides, he knew from his experience on that committee that they would scarce have time enough to mature the general appropriation bill. His idea, he repeated, was to get rid of the surplus revenue by enlarging the list of free articles, and to have especial reference to raw material which enters into the composition of manufactured articles, and thus place our manufactories on a par with other countries. Others asked for other things—among them more protection—and for an abolition of duty on railroad iron.

Mr. MILLSON, of Va., asked Mr. BROOKS judged faith, what his objects were? What kind of reduction did he propose? on the raw material alone, or on the manufactured article? He meant such as are manufactured in this country.

Mr. BROOKS replied. He proposed an enlargement of the free list, and a reduction of the duty on the raw material, which enters into composition of manufactured articles. It was also true, he said in reply, that the country might desire a reduction on some few manufactured articles, to promote a healthy competition with similar goods from abroad.

Mr. HASS, of Mo.—The gentleman seems to speak of the opinion of the country as to the Tariff of '46. On what ground does he assert that the country wants such a change in the Tariff?

Mr. BROOKS—I will answer by asking another question: Does the gentleman propose to let twenty millions surplus lie in the Treasury, accumulating more and more, until the next Congress assembles?

Mr. HASS—I would not.

Mr. BROOKS—Then there must be action on the subject of the Tariff now—to-day.

Mr. HASS—I understand the gentleman to express the general feeling of the country with regard to the Tariff; but I understand the opinion of the country, as just expressed in the Presidential election, different from him.

Mr. BROOKS—Oh, let us reserve this subject from the Presidential vortex! Let us attend to business, and cease from politics at once.

Mr. HASS—That is just what I want; and I desire to be modified to answer the wishes of the people, and not of the manufacturers.

Mr. BROOKS said the gentleman's party had a majority of sixty in the House, and when the subject came into the House for action, it was for them to shape a tariff.

Mr. MILLSON remarked a small reduction of the tariff would greatly increase the surplus.

Mr. BROOKS replied that would depend on the mode and manner. I know that the tariff may be increased by reduction, but I do not propose to enter into a discussion of the subject.

Mr. CARDWELL, of N. C., said he was willing to take up the whole subject, conceiving the duties to be too high. There was no reason why the Government should have a revenue of fifty millions. He would be satisfied to see the revenue reduced to thirty millions. He repeated he was for reducing the taxes, but when they came to operate, they found the subject difficult. But while he was gratified that the proposition to reduce came from the gentleman who is identified with the Protectionist party. He did not wish to be understood as agreeing with what that gentleman had uttered to-day, as to the manner of mode of reduction.

Mr. BROWN, of Miss., said he recollected when the tariff of '46 was being adjusted. The gentleman and his friends were then confident that the act would so cut off the revenue as to sink the Government. A distinguished gentleman from Ohio (Mr. VINTON) was confident it would not produce twenty millions of revenue, but now after an experience of six years the gentleman (BROOKS) speaks as if authority, saying that we have a surplus, not knowing what to do with it. We have twenty millions in the Treasury, it is true, but we have some sixty or seventy of debt. This is a capital way to dispose of your surplus. Pay your debts with it. Beside this, he had to learn that the appropriations of last year, and those necessarily dependent on them in future, have been provided for. We have defiance existing with Mexico, which may involve us in large expenditure. Depredations have been committed on Mexicans, owing to neglect of the treaty of Guadaloupe Hidalgo, and outside rumor says the damage may amount to fifteen or twenty million dollars. He was satisfied with the tariff of '46. He was opposed to a return to minuteness and specifics.

Mr. DEAN, of New-York, said he was astonished that his colleague should bring forward his proposition after the party of which he is a member had fought the battle distinctly in the New-England States on the point of increasing the duties, and of encouraging the manufactures. The Whigs opposed the odious Free Trade Tariff, as they called it, and now his colleague was in favor of reducing the Tariff of '46. There is, he said, already a Special Committee, whose duty it is to inquire into the revenue, and he would ask his colleague if he was not, last session, a member of the Committee of Ways and Means, and whether he or any other member of that Committee had prepared a bill to reduce the revenue, and whether he had made a report on the subject?

Mr. BROOKS replied that the Committee of Ways and Means were not aware, in June last, that there would be a surplus of fourteen millions, and by the 1st of Jan. next, twenty millions.

Mr. DEAN said he was willing, at a proper time, to go into a discussion of the subject; but he was opposed to changing the Tariff in principle, knowing as he did that a majority of the country are opposed to such a change. In conclusion he moved the previous question, and under its operation the amendment of Mr. BROOKS was disagreed to—Yeas, 73; Nays, 90.

YEAS—Messrs. Abercrombie, Bennett, Bibighaus, Bowne, Boyd, N. Y., Briggs, Brooks, Cabell, Fla., Chandler, Chapman, Churchwell, Clingman, Cottman, Cullom, Disney, Dockery, Doty, Eastman, Edmundson, Gaylord, Gentry, Harper, Haws, Hascall, Haven, Hebard, Horsford, John W. Howe, How, N. Y., Hunter, Johnson, Ga., King, R. W., Kuhn, Meacham, Miller, Millson, Miner, Moloney, Moore, Pa., Moore, La., Morehead, Nabors, Outlaw, Parker, Ind., Peaslee, Perkins, Porter, Price, Ross, Sackett, Savage, Scherm rhorn, Schoolcraft, Sudder, Smith, Stanly, Stanton, Stephens, Ga., Stratton, Taylor, Thurston, Wallbridge, Walsh, Ward, Watkins, Welch, White, Ala., Williams, Tenn., Woodward, and Yates.

NAYS—Allen, Mass., Appleton, Me., Averett, Va., Babcock, Bowie, Boyd, M. Y., Bragg, Brown Miss., Buell, Cable, Ohio, Cam bell, Pa., Cartter, Caskie, Chastain, Clemens, Cleveland, Cobb, Colcock, Currie, Dark, Davis, Ja., Dawson, Dean, Dimmick, Edgerton, Faulkner, Florence, Floyd, Freeman, Fuller, Me., Gamble, Gilmore, Goodenow, Gorman, Green, Grow, Hall, Hamilton, Harris, Tenn., Harris, Ala., Hart, Hendricks, Hen. Hilliger, Holladay, Houston, Ives, Ingersoll, Jackson, Jenkins, Johnson, Ohio, Jones, N. Y., Jones, Pa., Kidd, Kurtz, Lane, Leckhart, Mace, McDonald, McLanahan, McMillen, McNair, McQueen, Meade, Morrison, Murray, Penn., Phelps, Polk, Powell, Price, Richardson, Riddle, Robbins' Robie, Seymore, N. Y., Seymore, Conn., Shelton, Smart, Stanton, Tenn., Stanton, Ky., Stephens, N. Y., Stuart, Sutherland, Sweetzer, Townsend, Venable, Wallace, Wilcox, Wilson.

So, Mr. BROOKS's amendment was rejected.

Mr. WEIGHTMAN's amendment was then voted down, and the original proposition to refer and print the President's Message was adopted.

REPORT ON THE GARDINER CLAIM.

Mr. KING, of New-York, from the Select Committee appointed last session to investigate the fraudulent GARDINER Claim, and the connection of Secretary CORWIN therewith, made a report, the same as has heretofore been published, accompanied by a bill to prevent frauds on the Treasury of the United States, which was read twice, and, together with the report, recommitted to the Select Committee with a view of keeping the subject before the House.

ELECTION OF CHAPLAIN.

The House, in the execution of the order adopted yesterday, proceeded to the election of a Chaplain. Nine candidates were placed in nomination, and JAMES GALLAGHER, Presbyterian, was elected.

The House then adjourned.

The Southern Mail—Democratic Nomination for Governor of Louisiana—Destructive Fire at Barnesville—The Freshet—Later from Texas, &c., &c.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, Dec. 7.

The Southern mail has arrived with New-Orleans dates of the 1st inst.

The Democratic Convention of Louisiana nominated PAUL HERBERT, of Iberville, for Governor.

A fire at Barnesville, Georgia, on the 27th ult., destroyed HIGHTOWER's hotel and Mr. NULLING's store, entailing a loss of $16,000. The property was insured for $12,500.

The freshet did great damage at Eufaula, Ala.; large quantities of cotton were washed away.

The Eastern mail failed to connect last night at Philadelphia, for the third time in succession.

The Cotton crop in the Lake parishes of Louisiana has suffered from frosts.

The Grand Jury in the U. S. Circuit Court, in New-Orleans, have indicted CHAUNCEY REMER, the second engineer of the steamer *St. James*, which blew up on the 18th July, killing Judge PEARSON and others, for manslaughter.

DAVID NAGLE has been convicted, at New-Orleans, of forging the name of WILLIAM E. LEVERICH for nearly $6,000, in January last.

Texas dates to the 23d ult. had reached New-Orleans. The Brownsville *Flag* says that the pictures of misery on the Rio Grande are exaggerated—that confidence had been restored, and business was prospering.

The Supreme Court of Texas were in session at Austin, but up to the 13th had transacted no business, except paying honors to the memory of CLAY, WEBSTER, and CALHOUN.

E. JONES, the agent of the construction of the San Antonio Railroad, had returned from the north, and reported that capitalists of the north will visit Texas, examine the route, and no doubt subscribe largely.

The San Antonio *Ledger* says that 300 armed men, supposed to be Cuban Volunteers, are on St. Joseph's Island. The Galveston *News* doubts the story.

Mexican protection to runaway slaves has caused the contemplation of the annexation of two or three border Mexican States.

The WEBSTER obsequies were celebrated at Mobile on Wednesday last, with great solemnity; business was suspended, and no papers were published.

Arrival of a Steamer from Havana at Washington.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Dec. 7.

A dispatch has just been received in this City from Washington, announcing the arrival of a steamer there, (no name given,) from Havana bringing important dispatches, the purport of which is kept profoundly secret.

[The vessel is doubtless the war steamer *Fulton*, carrying the decision of the Captain General in the case of the officers and crew of the ship *Lady Suffolk*, reported to have been sold for a slaver.]

Virginia and North Carolina Legislatures.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, Dec. 7.

We have no mail south of Wilmington.

The Virginia House of Delegates has passed a bill authorizing the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad Company to increase its Capital Stock $1,500,000. Also, authorizing the Manassas Gap Railroad to increase its Stock $150,000.

The bill to establish a line of Steamers between Norfolk and Antwerp, has been postponed to the 14th inst.

In the Senate of North Carolina, the Free Suffrage Bill was defeated by the casting vote of the Speaker.

The election of WM. H. BATTLE as Judge of the Supreme Court, was effected on the second ballot.

The Committee on arranging Senatorial Districts have been unable to agree.

There has been no election of U. S. Senator, yet.

Marine Disasters.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Dec. 7.

A telegraphic dispatch, dated New-Bedford, Dec. 7, says: "The bark *Asola*, HUNTRESS, from Charleston for Boston, with a cargo of middling cotton, struck on the Saw and Pigs at 4 o'clock this morning, and after thumping awhile, came off with 5 feet of water in her hold, and leaking badly, when the crew abandoned her. She fell on her beam ends, and shortly after capsized. The pilot-boat *Hornet* took her in tow, and is now making for this port, with a fair wind. Some of her cargo has been thrown over. The crew landed in safety, and the mate is now here for a vessel to go to her. A bark with a blue fly at the mainmast-head, supposed to be a Boston packet, is ashore on Hedge Fence, Vineyard Sound. Also a deep brig. Both with lighters alongside.

...ollision at Dunkirk.

DUNKIRK, Tuesday, Dec. 7.

The weather since the 1st inst., has been very favorable, and the arrivals of Flour have averaged 10,000 barrels per day, exceeding by one-half the capacity of the Railroad to send it forward. There is now Flour in store here to the amount of 55,000 barrels, 35,000 of which are in the hands of Buffalo and 20,000 on consignment to Eastern dealers. The steamers *Wisconsin*, *Indiana*, *Southern* and *Keystone* are now discharging. 5,000 to 6,000 barrels of Beef are in store, and a large quantity of Pork, Whisky, Tobacco, Flax seed and Bacon are arriving. Flour goes off readily at $5 12½@ $5 50 per barrel.

The Reception of the Cherokee at Havana—Unrestricted Communication with the Shore Permitted.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, Dec 6.

The steamship *Cherokee*, from Havana, reported to have arrived at Belize this morning, has reached this city. She reports being well received at Havana, and unrestricted communication with the shore was permitted; the passengers and crew landing as usual.

The Captain of the Port intimated that the difficulty was all settled.

The Havana papers exult greatly, and look upon the whole matter as a triumph for their Government.

The steamship *Falcon* sails for Aspinwall to-morrow morning.

Wreck of the Ship Georgia—Passengers all Saved.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Dec. 7.

The ship *Georgia*, of Savannah, from Liverpool for New-York, went ashore on the beach, near Tuckerton, on Friday night, in a fog. She had 350 passengers, all of whom were landed in safety, by means of an apparatus provided by Government. She lies 200 yards from the shore, and a line was carried to the vessel by means of a ball from a mortar, which saved the lives of half the passengers, the surf being too heavy to allow the surf-boats to ply to and from the ship. The vessel has broken in two, and the keel has come ashore. Among the passengers were 56 females. Her cargo consists of iron and salt.

From Port au Prince—Marine Disasters.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Dec. 7.

The bark *Charles E. Lee*, has arrived here with Port au Prince dates to the 23d ultimo. The Island was quiet and very healthy. Heavy rains had injured the crops, and Coffee would be a month later. American provisions were in demand, but other articles were inactive. Coffee was at 117 Currency, and Logwood 5t.

The bark *Elk*, from Boston, was run into on Sunday last, off Barnegat, by an unknown ship bound northward, and the *Elk's* fore and fore-top-sail-yards, bowsprit, jib-boom, &c., were carried away. The ship was uninjured.

Another Collision on the Erie Railroad.

BUFFALO, Tuesday, Dec. 7.

A collision occurred on the New-York and Erie Railroad on Saturday evening, about 6 o'clock, a few miles west of Owego, between the passenger train bound west, and some cars distributing iron for the track. Many passengers were much bruised, but none were seriously injured. Great indignation is expressed by passengers, who could not, it is said, get communications forwarded over the Railroad Company's telegraph to their families.

One Month Later from Santa Fe.

LOUISVILLE, Monday, Dec. 6.

The St. Louis papers have received advices via Independence, from Santa Fe, one month later.

These advices report that there had been several heavy storms of snow and sleet on the plains, and that at Fort Union, the snow was twenty inches in depth.

The emigrants, however, are represented as enjoying good health.

Serenade to the Vice-President Elect, and Prominent Senators.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Dec. 7.

The Democrats of Washington last night serenaded the Vice-President elect, and Senators CASS, RUSK, DOUGLAS, WELLER, and others. All responded in brief, animated speeches, except Mr. KING, who was too unwell to do so.

The Expected Steamer from Europe.

CALAIS, Me., Tuesday, Dec. 7.

The Eastern Telegraph line is down beyond Sackville. We are consequently unable to ascertain whether the *Niagara*, now about due, has arrived at Halifax. We have had no communication with that city since yesterday.

Boatman Drowned.

EASTON, Pa., Tuesday, Dec. 7.

JAMES CONNOR, a boatman, who has been missing for two weeks, was found drowned in the Lehigh River. He leaves a wife and six children.

Death of Captain J. B. Wood.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Dec. 7.

Capt. J. B. WOOD, formerly of the New-Orleans and Mobile line, and Commander of the steamship New-

Amusements.

BROADWAY.—Mrs. MOWATT played *Ion* last evening, to a large audience. The performance was far better than on its first representation. Mrs. M. is fast recovering her natural voice, and the difference in her acting is plainly observable. She does not appear to labor so much, and their is less of the ranting, which we have heretofore notic

ORIGINAL MISCELLANY.

The United States Naval Lyceum.

Possibly there is nothing that strikes a foreigner with greater surprise than the total absence of anything like public institutions in the City of New-York. There are thousands who cross the Atlantic every year for no other purpose than that of gratuitously distributing letters of introduction, and consequently leave everything to their eyes, under the impression that there is in every town more or less of the national elephant to be seen, if a proper amount of energy is exercised in discovering that unfortunate animal. In Europe, it is not at all unreasonable to entertain this opinion, but in America it is very absurd.

The smallest towns of the Old World, the shabbiest little burghs imaginable, make some pretension to the character of hosts, and scrape together an entertainment of some kind for the gratification of their visitors; there will be a museum, a picture gallery, a library, a botanical garden, a zoological collection, or something of that kind, free to all comers, and particularly interesting to all tourists; in short, something either locally or nationally interesting to be seen at all times, and by all persons, free of charge.

It is not easy to estimate the many advantages arising from such institutions as those mentioned; they benefit literature and science to an incalculable degree. In the first place, they interest the truly enlightened, and in the second, they cause all the scientific *disjecta membra* of the neighborhood to be collected and ticketed in an understandable manner. There is a natural pride in contributing to such institutions that is sure, in the long run, to be attended with the best of results. Every town, however small, has its coterie of literateurs, antiquarians and scientific men, who willingly lend themselves to the advancement of a museum. Many highly interesting relics of the past, valuable autograph letters, curious geological specimens, &c., lie scattered about in shabby pieces and in dusty drawers that afford a fund of information and amusement when brought together in one collection, however humble. A museum should be a perfect index to the natural history of the locality, a repository for all the can gather of the past, and for all we can contribute to throw light on the present; there should be one in every town, and it should be preeminently the elephant of the place.

In the Old World, as we have before remarked, these institutions are common enough; the shabbiest little towns have them, and the shabbiest citizens in the world grow important when they speak of them. Wet days are not altogether horrible to a traveler when he can spend them in inspecting the wonders and vagaries of nature and art, especially when he does so without the aggravating circumstance of having to pay for the privilege. It is far different with ourselves. When we have disarmed our inquisitive foreigner to the fastest expectant on the manifold beauties of the Bowling Green Fountain, and reveled in the magnificence of our Parks, (what a joke, to be sure!) our task is at an end, and our foreign friend must be left to his own resources; we have done all we can for him, his purse must do the rest. The remainder of the elephant must be viewed at so much an inch, or not at all; implicit confidence must be reposed in BARNUM, and our nationality viewed through the medium of pistareens and other current coin. A pleasant reflection in a commercial point of view, but scarcely a consoling one in any other.

In London and Paris everything that is truly national or superior and instructive in any way, is preserved and exhibited at the expense of the nation, and freely exposed for gratuitous inspection. In New-York, the next great city of the world, everything national is associated with brass bands, woolly horses, and quarter dollars—a remarkable coincidence, highly suggestive and slightly derogatory.

Were public attention directed to this subject, were the Press to agitate it, something might be done. One or two museums might be founded, and the ground-work laid out for future operations. We have in our midst plenty of Naturalists, Artists, Geologists, Anatomists and others, who would cheerfully cooperate. The city should make an annual grant sufficient to maintain a suitable building, with a proper complement of competent officers; voluntary contribution would do the rest. A citizen of New-York has generously taken the initiative in the donation of a free library; let us hope that the citizens of New-York will follow the excellent example by liberally endowing one or two repositories for productions of the Natural World. It can be done, it *should* be done, and the sooner it is set about the better. We have had enough of science in connection with brass bands, wax-figures and woolly horses; let us try it by itself.

It is not half so well known, as it should be, that there is a modest little fact, in the shape of a museum or *olla podrida* of queer things pining away its sweetness in the desert air of the Brooklyn Naval Yard. We refer to the "United States Naval Lyceum, founded in 1833—chartered 1835."

It is rather an aggravating circumstance, that an institution, enjoying such a magnificent name, should be forced to accommodate itself to the inconveniences of a single room on the third floor of a wooden building; it is calculated to shake one's confidence in the classics, or else to raise doubts concerning the good taste of the anxious sponsors of the apartment. Stern truth, however, must be spoken—the U. S. Naval Lyceum, as a building, is nothing more nor less than (agony!) a tolerably large-sized sky parlor, or (as the very ribald would describe it) garret. There! we have had a struggle to get it out, but stern truth, stern truth, must be spoken.

Do not suppose that the Naval Lyceum is any the less estimable by reason of its exalted location. Assuredly not. It is a commendable little institution in every sense, and highly creditable to the gentlemen who interest themselves in its welfare. We wish it nothing but success, and would not speak unkindly of it for any consideration.

The United States Naval Lyceum is supported entirely by donations and annual subscriptions from the members of the Naval profession. The terms are easy—five dollars initiation fee and one dollar yearly—and the subscribers number about three hundred. Many distinguished officers have interested themselves greatly in collecting and arranging the various specimens, and it is easy to see that it is more to the active energy of a few than to the united subscriptions of the whole, that the institution is most indebted. We are sorry to add that at the present time the Lyceum is in a languishing condition. We call attention to the fact, in the hope that we may be able to arouse public attention and sympathy towards this, our first and only attempt at a museum.

It is really a pleasant, orderly place, and worthy of a visit decidedly more patronage than it receives. It contains a great many interesting objects, a few very fine specimens, and numerous relics of our glorious fleet. There is plenty to please the eye merely, and much that will instruct also. We strongly recommend a visit. In a sanatory point of view, the ascent of three flight of stairs must be highly beneficial.

A good portion of the available space is taken up by the Library, apparently a useful collection of works of reference, and others likely to interest the nautical reader; the remainder is occupied by glass cases, frames, &c., containing a heterogeneous mass of curiosities brought from all corners of the world. We will allude to a few above especially, to prove how numerous are the

[illegible] tasted the [illegible] of this kind.

[illegible] every one, [illegible] a philosopher, a naturalist and a traveler.

To begin. It is a great comfort to us to be able to assure our readers at the very onset, that there is in the Lyceum at least two square feet of timber from the wreck of the *Royal George*, sunk at Spithead, Eng., in 1782. We are quite sure that no intelligent person would rest satisfied or place confidence in the Institution without this. After a long course of observation, we have arrived at the conviction that no Museum, Lyceum, or Collection of Curiosities, is perfect, or, in fact, endurable, without a snuff-box or a log from the unfortunate vessel. It is, therefore, singularly gratifying to know that our friends of the Naval Yard possess both. There has been, to be sure, some dissatisfied revilers, who have laughed at the possibility of so much timber being recovered from a single wreck, and who seem to think that a whole forest of oak has already been used up in the manufacture of snuff-boxes alone. What does that matter? It does not prove that this particular snuff-box and this particular log of wood are not the genuine thing. Certainly not. Let us, then, hang on by the tradition, and religiously believe that they are a portion of the *Royal George*, sunk at Spithead, in 1782.

While we are on the subject of the timber trade we may as well direct attention to two other small samples, (evidently the result of the whittling propensities of some enterprising Yankee,) contained in two hermetically sealed glass bottles. The chip of white wood is supposed to be an integral portion of the willow which flourished (in a weeping condition of course) over the tomb of NAPOLEON, at St. Helena; the black piece is said to be from the coffin of the immortal WASHINGTON,—a fiction which we will not insult the American people by believing for one moment. In another case there is a very venerable piece of wood brought from the pyramid of five steps, Saccara, and supposed to be upward of five thousand years old. It looks as if it would make excellent snuff.

There is a great number of curiosities from the Fejee Islands; female dresses, looking very much like birds' nests; tapps, or native cloth, that would answer excellently well for blotting paper; bed sheets, apparently manufactured out of a thin preparation of gum arabic, and sundry other articles too numerous to mention, all leading one to believe that the Fejee Islanders entertain the opinion of the poet, that Nature unadorned is adorned the most.

Ladies will be particularly interested with a case containing a numerous assortment of fancy slippers, of Turkish, Chinese and Japanese manufacture; also, with a very pretty little article of home manufacture, highly suggestive of a neat foot and ankle, such as our own fair houris alone possess. There is a tragical circumstance connected with this same slipper. The unconscious kid from whose dormbed hide it was manufactured, skipped and played in innocent enjoyment only twelve hours before its conversion into foot-gear. Little did it dream that it would so soon make its appearance before the public in such a new footing. It fell beneath the cruel knife, its precious little skin was cured, and this interesting slipper manufactured, all within the brief interval of twelve short hours. We begin to view our dog-skin gloves with anguish, and shall soon loose all confidence in the canine species.

Hydropathists will learn with satisfaction that there are several sample bottles of very celebrated waters preserved for their especial gratification There is one from the boiling spring in the Fejee Islands, another from Lake Erie, another from the pool of Siloam, another from Napoleon's Pond at St. Helena, another from the Nile, and another from the Red Sea—all looking very tight and comfortable.

Literary men will be interested in two or three queer newspapers, printed in outlandish places, and enjoying the most excruciating names. There is one printed in the Arabic character, which none but the boldest dare look on without a shudder, and whose name it would be positive cruelty to mention even in a whisper; as for the Sandwich Island journals, *Ka Lama Hawaii* and *Ke Kuma Hawaii*, they are light reading in comparison. In an adjoining case is a document purporting to be a Turkish Firman. At first sight you would take it to be a rough sketch of some article in the hardware trade—say a gridiron, with a pitchfork or two thrown in; and it is not until you have consulted the ticket very earnestly that you awaken to a full consciousness of the importance of an official signature. There must be a great quantity of ink used in Turkey, and sign-painters must have a hard time of it; private competition is evidently awful. An autograph of NAPOLEON, and an autograph letter of GEORGE WASHINGTON, are curiosities worth preserving.

Gentlemen who are enamoured of the good old times, will view with a tender eye the interesting mummy of a girl from Thebes; it is in admirable preservation, and has never been unrolled; one portion only has been cut through, in order to show the face of the subject. Several other mummies of cats, dogs, crocodiles, birds, &c., are worthy of inspection, as evidencing the affection of the ancients for their domestic animals—if we may include a lively young crocodile in that category. The moderns do not embalm their cats and dogs in a strictly Theban point of view, although, it is said, they occasionally season them after a fashion of their own.

There is a case containing a collection of tolerable plaster medallions, with a series of small castings of the far-famed Elgin Marbles; likewise, a collection of ancient coin, sadly deficient in arrangement. Elsewhere, there are two copies of hieroglyphics from a stone at Memphis, taken in a very effective and simple manner, thus explained: Unsized paper, having been damped to a proper consistency, is laid on the stone, and then gently beaten in with a soft hat brush, until a perfect impression of all beneath is obtained.

A great number of cases are filled with valuable birds, quadrupeds, reptiles, fishes, fossils and shells; also, with geological specimens. The Lyceum is preëminently rich in many of these departments. There are, besides, many fine models of naval architecture. To enumerate the various relics of the Revolutionary War, and the time when GEORGE the Third was King, would far exceed our limits; they are all highly interesting and valuable, and will, we trust, be preserved with care and affection. We cannot however, refrain from alluding to one relic.

Carefully folded up, in a glass case, lies a home-made Connecticut blanket. It was formerly the property of an old Revolutionary soldier who served under General WASHINGTON in many of his engagements, and was made for him by his mother at the old homestead. Through all reverses, through all hardships, through all victories, did that Connecticut son bear this rough testimonial of a mother's patriotism and love. How often in the still and treacherous night, as he lay wrapped in its warm embrace, his mind reverted to the busy fingers that had plied the needle so industriously for his comfort, it is not for us to tell; but that his heart beat quicker as he recalled the scenes of his boyhood in his far-off home, as the memory of his mother came rushing through his mind, as the pent up sigh burst from the inmost caverns of his heart, is not improbable. That blanket, unpoetical though it be, was suggestive of thoughts of Home and its holy influences, very, very solemn in those times.

We could linger still longer in the pleasant sky-parlor of the U. S. Naval Lyceum, but our space forbids. We conclude by again recommending our readers to pay it a visit, and in the firm hope that

[illegible] distant [illegible] a languishing [illegible] Union.

Historical Papers and the Ladies.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

These women are always grumbling. We unfortunate men have to abide the infliction of metal three-legged stools and hide our diminished heads,—all because there is so much talk about Woman's Rights and her Wrongs. Heaven knows the men have wrongs too, only they are so modest they do not bizzon them forth like the "fair" sex. Woman's prerogative is to govern mankind. She must be consulted about the affairs of the household, and, not less, in regard to all matters of State. Were it not for the useful restraint she exercises over the actions of Nations, the world would go to ruin like an earthen pot 'twixt two iron ones on a journey. We may truly be thankful that the earth rotates safely upon its axis under the benign influence of her auspicious sway.

MRS. MARGELIA has written you a letter referring in terms of vituperative excoriation to the exclusion of the wives of members of our time-honored and most seemly Historical Society, from the brilliant Course of Lectures about to be delivered by gentlemen whom she styles "old fudges." Now, Mr. Editor, you are a man of remarkable good sense, and the *Daily Times* is a fair reflex of that happy ingredient in the mental composition of its conductor; may I not have the privilege of refuting an assertion so unfounded as that of your excellent female correspondent. In the first place, it is pretty evident that the erudite and knowledge-loving MRS. MARGELIA has not read the *Times*. If she had done so, she would have noticed the change that the Managers of our venerable Society have made, since the first announcement. The original plan of a $10 series was intended, it is true, to provide for the preservation of our "moth-eaten" volumes, as well as the latest works on Domestic Cookery and *Margelian* literature with which friendly blue-stockings have favored us. We think so much of this precious cargo—looking at the subject "out of the backs of our heads" not less than with our natural optics—that we hope soon to be able to place them in such a position that not only members and their wives, but members and their intendeds, may feast their eyes on the dainties that are to be spread before them. From this treat, however, the chocolate and sandwiches must be excluded; for the females are great connoisseurs in that line, and, I fear, would criticise our bachelor feasts too closely. As regards the gallantry of inviting all our wives to partake of MR. BANCROFT'S or MR. EVERETT'S or MR. CHOATE'S intellectual banquets, it will be well to recollect the yet unsolved problem of MR. JOHN ROGERS the Martyr's nine or ten children, and think of the number of strings that each member of our body may find it convenient to have to his bow. If MRS. MARGELIA will do us the favor to give her $5, and cause her husband to give us $5 more, we shall be most happy to call upon her in a body, to return our "most sincere and hearty thanks" for favors rendered. Trusting we shall have the pleasure of seeing her and hers at the Lecture on Thursday night, I have the honor to remain

Yours very truly, A "HISTORICAL" FOGY.

Yankee Pronunciation.

It is strange that no one has ever yet made a determined onslaught upon certain peculiarities of speech that prevail in Yankeedom, in defiance of good taste, and of the practice of the best speakers of the language. Dr. HOLMES, indeed, in his "Urania," (a poem whose beauties and felicities are not half enough appreciated,) has dealt some hard hits at some of them, as, for instance, speaking of the Muse:

> "She pardoned one, our classic city's boast,
> Who said at Cambridge mcôst instead of mŏst,
> But knit her brow, and stamped her angry foot,
> To hear a teacher call a root a rōōt;"

but it is odd enough that, while his hand was in, he overlooked or avoided entirely that most universal and repulsive of all corruptions, the conversion of the final *a* into *ee*, as in America, Utica, &c., pronounced Amerikee, Utikee, &c. What can have produced this dread (more invincible than that of a mad dog for water) for the approved pronunciation of the final *a*? There is plainly no defect in the organs of speech by which it can be accounted for, because if you will not put an *h* at the end of a word having the termination in question, you get the true sound at once, and that from the most illiterate Yankee who digs a scanty living from the hardest hill in all New-England. Hannah, for example, is always pronounced properly, but once strip it of its superfluous *h's*, and reduce it to the soft, delicate Anna, and, *presto!* it is degraded into Annee, only saved from utter hideousness by the happy coincidence that there is the sweet Scotch diminutive Annie, which, by a hard stretch of imagination, you may fancy the speaker intended to use.

Whence came this strange, universal malady of utterance? Did it come over in the *Mayflower?* If so, it is high time the orators who annually, on the 22d of December, keep a hungry crowd waiting while they grow eloquent over the exploits of the Pilgrims, should begin to make a considerable discount from the modicum of commendation usually bestowed on those worthy immigrants, for it is certainly no small sin to answer for, to have inoculated uncounted generations with such a hereditary taint in the constitution of their speech.

This error seems to spread by infection and to induce a general disposition to belittle and flatten the pronunciation of all words which seem to offer an opportunity. Some of its particular effects are sufficiently amusing. For instance, the combination JULIA MARIA, is rather a favorite "kink" in nomenclature in New-England, and it is almost invariably called JULES MARI, having a strong accent on the second syllable of the last name. I have seen a letter from an educated clergyman, in which, speaking of some lady friend, whose name, or nickname was ABBY, he actually spelled it ABBA, so as not by any means to lose an apparent chance to corrupt a final *a*!

Along with the practice referred to, goes another, if possible still more intolerable, of utterly ignoring the termination *ia*, as in California, Arcadia, &c. I do not believe if you were to travel leisurely through the entire realm, settled in whole or in part by New-Englanders, (and that would cover pretty much the habitable globe,) you would in one instance out of twenty, hear the land of gold called anything but "Californy." You cannot get an average Yankee under sufficient duress, to make him enunciate distinctly, that easy and graceful termination. For some unaccountable reason, he seems to think it silly, or affected, or "stuck up," and he laughs it to scorn. "Don't Squire Grab, and Parson Neckcloth, speak it as I do?" he will ask you, and you are obliged to answer in the affirmative. The Squire and the Parson, even though they may have been taught better things, are too weak to stand up against the pressure, and so they fall in with a corruption which they might easily do much to eradicate, but which now threatens to depreciate and degrade the speech of a whole race through indefinite generations.

Is there no way in which this evil can be remedied? Or is it but to reconcile ourselves and let it go unopposed, until it by-and-bye roots out the true pronunciation as now received? It seems plain that, in time, one of them must supplant the other. Which shall it be? What if some distinguished and widely known scholar, such, for instance, as HORACE MANN, or EDWARD EVERETT, should write a tract on the subject, to be distributed in the plan of political publications, just before the election. Suppose some of the strong men [illegible] to [illegible] all [illegible] They were allowed to have [illegible] their own way, Rev. Mr. DEWS was chosen President pro tem. The Chairman of the Committee of Investigation, Hon. D. B. RYALL, of Freehold, read the Report. Each charge was taken up in order. Upon no one charge had any evidence been found against the Bishop. They summoned all who had any accusation to bring forward. No accuser appeared before them. No man came to prove the charges. Where there is no proof of guilt, there is assumed innocence. The Committee had already performed their duty. They might have rested here, but they went on to disprove the charges. Never were charges more fully disproved.

One addition to an old charge was this—that the Bishop had given WILEY & PUTNAM a note payable at the Bank of North America, in Philadelphia; that the Bishop kept no account in said Bank; that said note was suffered to be protested. A grave charge, this! Mr. WILEY, of the firm, thus replied to the Committee of Investigation: That "most probably the Bishop made the note payable at a bank in Philadelphia at their own suggestion. The note was protested. But it was taken up by the Bishop in about twenty days afterwards." Your business men will understand what must have been the motives of the three Presenting Bishops when they deliberately appended this charge. I think even their acute counsellor would have been at loss to invent what he styles with such prodigious solemnity—its "gravamen."

Another appendage was—that the Camden Bank had lost money by the Bishop. The Camden Bank made no such communication to the Committee. The Cashier was written to; but he neither appeared personally with any accusation against the Bishop, nor did he forward any. What other fair conclusion follows, than this: That the Bank had no accusation to make; the Bishop stood unaccused—therefore he stood innocent.

However, Bishop DOANE was not to be let off, even if no one accused him. Every rumor was to be made the foundation of a new charge. It was charged that the Bishop had purchased larger stocks of wines and liquors than was proper in a minister of the Gospel. Perhaps it would be convenient to have an Episcopal graduated scale, in order that every minister might know how many purchased pints make a sin. Now, Dr. PARRISH gave testimony that he had order from the Bishop to send every man or woman who needed wine or liquor to him. For five years, the Dr. said, he had sent all his poor patients as requested; that enough and always what was good was given them by the Bishop. Mr. GERMAIN testified that St. Mary's Hall, had, upon all occasions of sickness, been supplied with whatever amount of wine or liquor was needed; at any rate, the poor drew health and strength out of the Bishop's vast wine cellar. Dr. PARRISH also testified, that his predecessor, Dr. COLE, had ministered to all the wants of the poor for many years, out of this same huge wine cellar. It was also testified, that when this cellar was emptied, the Bishop went in person to his parishioners, and begged of them sufficient for all the wants of every poor man. The Bishop's neighbors, and most intimate friends, testified upon their oaths, that they had never seen the Bishop unduly excited by intoxicating drinks. Some of the testimony covered nearly the whole period of his Episcopate.

It was charged that the Bishop was in a state of intoxication on board the steamboat *Trenton*, on or about the 10th November, 1851. It is a rule of the boat, that every passenger having a free ticket, shall have his name entered by the Clerk of the boat in a record book, every time said passenger is on board the boat. A man with a free ticket can no more escape having his name recorded, than a man without a ticket can escape paying his fare. The record book was examined by order of the Agent of the Company. The name of Bishop DOANE was not found upon it, for the month of November. The Captain of the boat testified that it could hardly be possible that Bishop DOANE could be on the boat, and he not see him, and talk with him; also, that he had never seen the Bishop in any degree excited by liquor. The testimony of the Clerk, agreed with that of the Captain. The bar-keeper of the boat, testified that the Bishop had never drank anything at the bar, except occasionally a glass of water.

It was charged that the Bishop was intoxicated in Nov. of 1847, in Bordentown. No one appeared to sustain the charge. Mayor THOMPSON of Bordentown, gave evidence, before the Committee, that the whole charge was founded upon a playful remark made at his place of business, to himself, by his book-keeper. The Bishop went by his door, in company with some gentlemen, whom, from their dress, he concluded were clergymen. The Bishop was cheerful, as he always is. He (the Mayor) went out of his door to see the Bishop. He testifies that he discovered not the slightest sign of intoxication. His book-keeper has already, by letter, declared that he has no remembrance at all concerning the matter.

Now for the final and the finishing charge. If Bishop DOANE was never intoxicated at his own table—nor on board the *Trenton*—nor in Bordentown—nor any where else—they must not let him go free. He must be crushed somehow! Behold how ponderous the pebble that was meant to crush him. If the Bishop was never intoxicated himself, at any rate he got JOSEPH DEACON drunk. He got him drunk out doors. He got him drunk in the shade of a tree. He got him drunk on Cider Brandy. He got the poor old man whom he had previously threatened to kill, drunk enough to make him endorse more notes. Now JOSEPH DEACON denies this whole charge—he denies it emphatically. No witness appeared to contradict JOSEPH DEACON. JOSEPH DEACON'S denial is better evidence of the falsity of this charge, than can be as yet any unsustained assertion by the three presenting Bishops, of its truth.

The Convention voted with but one dissenting voice—that these new charges had not been sustained; that the investigation only strengthened their previous confidence in the innocence and the integrity of their Bishop; that there was no ground whatever for any presentation of their Bishop. The Diocese of New Jersey will stand by this their decision. NOV. CÆSARIENSIS.

☞ From the Nantucket *Enquirer* we have the particulars of the first liquor seizures in Nantucket. Search warrants were issued, on complaint of several members of the State Temperance Society, which directed the Sheriff to make simultaneous examinations in various parts of the town where liquors were supposed to be sold, and to seize all that might be found at the houses or shops of Mrs. GRIFFITH, in Gunter-alley; MICHAEL NEVINS, in Hussey's-st.; ABM. PEASE, in Federal-st., and WM. MULLEN, in Rose-lane. The officers succeeded in finding liquor at three of the places designed in the warrants, and made quite a respectable haul of the "critter" in the course of the day.

Some seven or eight barrels, one keg and some dozen or fifteen jugs, some full and others partially filled with liquor, were seized and are now held by the Sheriff for further orders. One or two suspicious places were searched, but no "ardent" was found on the premises. A hearing in the case of MICHAEL NEVINS was commenced on Friday evening, before Justice CUSHMAN, but before proceeding very far, the Court was adjourned to Saturday, at 1 P. M.

On Saturday the Court met at 1 P. M. and adjourned to meet at the Town Hall at 2 P. M. At 2 P. M., MICHAEL NEVINS was called but did not appear, although he was present at 1 P. M., and after several witnesses had been examined to substantiate the fact that the liquor was taken from his (NEVIN'S) dwelling, &c., he was defaulted, but Justice CUSHMAN deferred his judgment in the case until this morning. No evidence was introduced showing that NEVINS sold liquor.

The case of ABRAHAM PEASE was then taken up, but the Court adjourned to Monday morning at 9 o'clock, before proceeding far with it. E. M. GARDNER, Esq., appeared for the Commonwealth. The defendants were not represented by an attorney in either case.

From what we can learn of the nature of the first case, it is probable that the liquor belonging to NEVINS will be confiscated and destroyed, under the new liquor law of our State. As this case went by default, there can be no appeal to a higher tribunal.

☞ Rev. Dr. NEAL, of the First Baptist Church in Boston, made Mr. WEBSTER the theme of his Thanksgiving discourse. Referring to the great anxiety entertained by Mr. WEBSTER'S friends, when it was known that he was to reply to HAYNE, during the "great debate," Mr. NEAL remarked that "Mrs. WEBSTER shared in the general anxiety, and was present in the gallery of the Senate on that eventful morning, filled with nervous trepidation. But after she heard the grand opening, 'Mr. President: When a mariner has been tossed for many days on an unknown sea,' &c., her anxiety was stilled, and she remarked to a friend who was with her, 'I will go home now; my husband will do the thing that is right.'"

This is a very good story. Some little doubt is thrown upon its accuracy by the fact that when Mr. WEBSTER made his reply to HAYNE, he was a widower, his wife having died some time before.

A person, recently, while crossing the river at Cincinnati, in a ferry-boat, took out a mutilated $5 bill on the North Western Bank of Virginia, at Wheeling, which, upon handing to the collector of fare, was thrown into the river. An affidavit of the fact was made and sent to the Bank, and a new $5 note was, as soon as practicable, received back for another, in the place of that which was lost.

Historical Papers and the Ladies.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

These women are always grumbling. We unfortunate men have to abide the infliction of metal three-legged stools and hide our diminished heads,—all because there is so much talk about Woman's Rights and her Wrongs. Heaven knows the men have wrongs too, only they are so modest they do not bizzon them forth like the "fair" sex. Woman's prerogative is to govern mankind. She must be consulted about the affairs of the household, and, not less, in regard to all matters of State. Were it not for the useful restraint she exercises over the actions of Nations, the world would go to ruin like an earthen pot 'twixt two iron ones on a journey. We may truly be thankful that the earth rotates safely upon its axis under the benign influence of her auspicious sway.

MRS. MARGELIA has written you a letter referring in terms of vituperative excoriation to the exclusion of the wives of members of our time-honored and most seemly Historical Society, from the brilliant Course of Lectures about to be delivered by gentlemen whom she styles "old fudges." Now, Mr. Editor, you are a man of remarkable good sense, and the *Daily Times* is a fair reflex of that happy ingredient in the mental composition of its conductor; may I not have the privilege of refuting an assertion so unfounded as that of your excellent female correspondent. In the first place, it is pretty evident that the erudite and knowledge-loving MRS. MARGELIA has not read the *Times*. If she had done so, she would have noticed the change that the Managers of our venerable Society have made, since the first announcement. The original plan of a $10 series was intended, it is true, to provide for the preservation of our "moth-eaten" volumes, as well as the latest works on Domestic Cookery and *Margelian* literature with which friendly blue-stockings have favored us. We think so much of this precious cargo—looking at the subject "out of the backs of our heads" not less than with our natural optics—that we hope soon to be able to place them in such a position that not only members and their wives, but members and their intendeds, may feast their eyes on the dainties that are to be spread before them. From this treat, however, the chocolate and sandwiches must be excluded; for the females are great connoisseurs in that line, and, I fear, would criticise our bachelor feasts too closely. As regards the gallantry of inviting all our wives to partake of MR. BANCROFT'S or MR. EVERETT'S or MR. CHOATE'S intellectual banquets, it will be well to recollect the yet unsolved problem of MR. JOHN ROGERS the Martyr's nine or ten children, and think of the number of strings that each member of our body may find it convenient to have to his bow. If MRS. MARGELIA will do us the favor to give her $5, and cause her husband to give us $5 more, we shall be most happy to call upon her in a body, to return our "most sincere and hearty thanks" for favors rendered. Trusting we shall have the pleasure of seeing her and hers at the Lecture on Thursday night, I have the honor to remain

Yours very truly, A "HISTORICAL" FOGY.

Yankee Pronunciation.

It is strange that no one has ever yet made a determined onslaught upon certain peculiarities of speech that prevail in Yankeedom, in defiance of good taste, and of the practice of the best speakers of the language. Dr. HOLMES, indeed, in his "Urania," (a poem whose beauties and felicities are not half enough appreciated,) has dealt some hard hits at some of them, as, for instance, speaking of the Muse:

> "She pardoned one, our classic city's boast,
> Who said at Cambridge mŏst instead of mōst,
> But knit her brow, and stamped her angry foot,
> To hear a teacher call a root a rōōt;"

but it is odd enough that, while his hand was in, he overlooked or avoided entirely that most universal and repulsive of all corruptions, the conversion of the final *a* into *ee*, as in America, Utica, &c., pronounced Amerikee, Utikee, &c. What can have produced this dread (more invincible than that of a mad dog for water) for the approved pronunciation of the final *a*? There is plainly no defect in the organs of speech by which it can be accounted for, because if you will not put an *h* at the end of a word having the termination in question, you get the true sound at once, and that from the most illiterate Yankee who digs a scanty living from the hardest hill in all New-England. Hannah, for example, is always pronounced properly, but once strip it of its superfluous *h's*, and reduce it to the soft, delicate Anna, and, *presto!* it is degraded into Annee, only saved from utter hideousness by the happy coincidence that there is the sweet Scotch diminutive Annie, which, by a hard stretch of imagination, you may fancy the speaker intended to use.

Whence came this strange, universal malady of utterance? Did it come over in the *Mayflower?* If so, it is high time the orators who annually, on the 22d of December, keep a hungry crowd waiting while they grow eloquent over the exploits of the Pilgrims, should begin to make a considerable discount from the modicum of commendation usually bestowed on those worthy immigrants, for it is certainly no small sin to answer for, to have inoculated uncounted generations with such a hereditary taint in the constitution of their speech.

This error seems to spread by infection and to induce a general disposition to belittle and flatten the pronunciation of all words which seem to offer an opportunity. Some of its particular effects are sufficiently amusing. For instance, the combination JULIA MARIA, is rather a favorite "kink" in nomenclature in New-England, and it is almost invariably called JULES MARI, having a strong accent on the second syllable of the last name. I have seen a letter from an educated clergyman, in which, speaking of some lady friend, whose name, or nickname was ABBY, he actually spelled it ABBA, so as not by any means to lose an apparent chance to corrupt a final *a*!

Along with the practice referred to, goes another, if possible still more intolerable, of utterly ignoring the termination *ia*, as in California, Arcadia, &c. I do not believe if you were to travel leisurely through the entire realm, settled in whole or in part by New-Englanders, (and that would cover pretty much the habitable globe,) you would in one instance out of twenty, hear the land of gold called anything but "Californy." You cannot get an average Yankee under sufficient duress, to make him enunciate distinctly, that easy and graceful termination. For some unaccountable reason, he seems to think it silly, or affected, or "stuck up," and he laughs it to scorn. "Don't Squire Grab, and Parson Neckcloth, speak it as I do?" he will ask you, and you are obliged to answer in the affirmative. The Squire and the Parson, even though they may have been taught better things, are too weak to stand up against the pressure, and so they fall in with a corruption which they might easily do much to eradicate, but which now threatens to depreciate and degrade the speech of a whole race through indefinite generations.

Is there no way in which this evil can be remedied? Or is it but to reconcile ourselves and let it go unopposed, until it by-and-bye roots out the true pronunciation as now received? It seems plain that, in time, one of them must supplant the other. Which shall it be? What if some distinguished and widely known scholar, such, for instance, as HORACE MANN, or EDWARD EVERETT, should write a tract on the subject, to be distributed in the plan of political publications, just before the election. Suppose some of the strong men

A Safety Lamp.

The amount of murder daily perpetrated through the use of burning fluid, ethereal oil and other volatile kindred of camphene, has directed the attention of scientific people to the discovery of a remedy. There is very little doubt that proper care, under ordinary circumstances, would prevent accident. But proper care is, of all other things, the one least thought of when a lamp burns low, or servants are in a hurry; and haste and impatience, rather than the fluid itself, are guilty of half the misfortunes. The only plan is not merely to warn against accidents but to actually prevent them; to render them impossible under any probable circumstances; and to require positive volition on the part of those having to handle them, to produce explosion. The use of the fluid will be persisted in, because it is cheap, clean and convenient. Can it be rendered safe?

MR. JOHN NEWELL has applied the principle of the Davy Safety Fire-Damp Lamp to these fluids, and they may now be used with entire impunity. We were present a few days ago, at a series of test experiments performed for the satisfaction of Professors TORREY and ELLET, of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, both of whom have given some attention to the evil and the cure. The results were perfectly satisfactory. Every contingency likely to produce accident was recalled, and the lamps tested accordingly; and with uniform success. The vessel from which the fluid is poured, is guarded as carefully as the lamp itself. There appears to be no likelihood of accident under any ordinary conditions, so long as the preventive apparatus is kept in repair.

In commending this Safety Lamp to common use, we do so with a full sense of the responsibility, and without fear of the result. If our word prevent the loss of one life, it will be well expended; and as we only repeat the opinions of Prof. JACKSON, the venerable SILLIMAN, and Profs. TORREY and ELLET, who unqualifiedly commend the invention, our word is hardly likely to be wrong.

NEW-JERSEY.

The Case of Bishop Doane.

BURLINGTON, N. J., Wednesday, Dec. 1, 1852.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

A word or two about the Episcopal Convention which was holden here to-day, will perhaps be acceptable to some of your readers. The Convenmet to hear and to take action upon the report of a Committee of seven laymen, who were appointed to examine into the truth of some five or six new charges, which by the Rt. Reverend Bishops of Virginia, Ohio, and Maine, had been appended to their old charges against the Bishop of New-Jersey.

This same Committe had already examined into the truth of the old charges. The result of their of their examination was laid before the Court of Bishops, who had been summoned for the purpose of trying the Bishop of New-Jersey. The Court approved their examination; decided that the result was a sufficient vindication of Bishop DOANE, and in answer to the prayer of the Diocese of New-Jersey, stayed their judicial proceedings.

It may be well enough to mention here, that this decision of the Court of Bishops, established these two points. First.—That Dioceses have rights that are above and beyond the reach of any intervention on the part of Foreign Bishops—and Second.—That not three nor thirty Bishops have power to bring to trial a brother Bishop, so long as his Priests and Laymen—provided they have not departed from the Faith, make solemn declaration that they have in all fairness examined the charges against their Bishop, and find no sufficient ground for them—nor blame deserving fault in him.

This decision of the Court was a full and entire acquittal of Bishop DOANE. His Convention found him innocent. The Court, by their vote, expressed themselves satisfied with the finding of the Convention, and have given verdict—The Bishop of New-Jersey is innocent. The Court went beyond this. New charges had been compiled, after that the old charges had been shown by the Convention to be without foundation. The Court decided, that they neither would nor could move in this new matter, until the Convention had been permitted to investigate the new charges.

These new charges were gotten up somewhere; and went their triangular route, from Virginia to Ohio, from Ohio to Maine. Then they were taken by slow conveyance out to Illinois. They were post-marked, and then were directed to somebody in New-Jersey. This friendly somebody so managed their goings and comings, that they did not reach the Bishop of New-Jersey in time for him to lay them before his Convention, in order that they might investigate them before the assembling of the Court. This somebody was a cunning body. But cunning bodies found their match. The Court said, in substance, "There are new charges—the Diocese of New-Jersey has already made it evident that the old charges have no foundation in truth, or in charity, or even in probability. The Diocese has pledged itself to examine impartially all and any charges that responsible men may make against their Bishop. We will wait the action of the Diocese, We are sure that they will keep to their pledge. If they investigate these new charges, and find them in any respect true, they themselves will present their Bishop before us to be tried. If they find them in no respect true, it is enough—their Bishop cannot be brought before us for trial. Let him therefore stand innocent—till something is proved."

So much was necessary to state precisely what was done to-day. The Committee gave notice that they had completed their investigation, and asked leave to make known the result. The Bishop was confined to his room by a sudden and severe sickness. He was not in the Convention to dictate how men should vote. His opponents

Relics of the Spanish Armada.

Our readers, (says the Armagh *Guardian*,) know as a matter of history that several ships belonging to the Spanish Armada, destined for the conquest of England, were driven away by storm to the West coast of Ireland and wrecked. We find from Mr. WOODHOUSE, of Portadown, that he has now ascertained that two of these vessels are lying off the coast of Donegal, one of them at Mullaghderg, in the Rosses, and the other some miles further northward. It appears that about sixty years ago the country people raised some of the brass cannon belonging to the vessels, and got them broken and sold. This happened on the occasion of a very low tide and a strong northerly wind, which blew off the sand; but their operations were disturbed by the return of the ordinary tide and changing of the wind. The cannon were marked with the royal arms of Spain, and showed plainly enough that they had belonged to a ship-of-war. The universal and uncontradicted tradition of the country all goes to prove that the ships belonged to the Armada.

About nine months ago Mr. HEARN, of the Coast Guard, saw the ships on the occasion of a very low tide and the shifting of the sand in which they lie embedded. He distinctly saw the hulls of the vessels from the forecastle to the stern. The forecastle is high, and such as we see in paintings of ships in the reign of ELIZABETH; and Mr. HEARD could see a number of cannon lying on and about the forecastle. He succeeded in raising an anchor, which is a great curiosity, and is now being sent over to London, by order of the Admiralty, to be deposited in the British Museum. The gravel and sand about it appear bound up with the iron in one solid mass. After a great deal of inquiry on the subject, Mr. WOODHOUSE has no doubt of the vessel having belonged to the Spanish armada; and he intends at the next Spring tides, when the water recedes sufficiently, to make an attempt at raising some of the cannon; but he thinks, if the matter was taken up by the public, and a diving bell, or even a helmet, such as is now used by divers, was procured, the inside of the vessel might

CURACOA.

A Substitute for Cuba.

In a late letter of the Cuban Correspondence of the Tribune this passage, "The health of Havana is at its best—there is no sickness, ... there is no reason why it should not be availed of for health or any other purpose." The health of Havana at its best, is hardly equal to the health of our own City at its worst, and strange therefore that an invalid should be sent from here to get better there. A Northern constitution of the finest texture requires a severe acclimation to the rains and malaria of Cuba; how much less chance then has a diseased system to cope with the effects of both? So far as malaria is concerned, Madeira and Teneriffe are preferable, yet each are exposed to much rain and moisture, and a varying temperature. *If a patient must go*, there is a preferable place to all these, having all their excellencies and none of their defects.

If a patient must go, and why must he go? Most generally because his physician can do no more and is tired of attending. The fees, however sure and weighty, lose at last their value and can not repay for the wearisome monotony of constant visits without ability to afford relief. Tired of the dreary looks of the patient and of exposure to the inevitable and anxious questioning of relatives, fearful that another doctor should be called in and that the practice and confidence of the family be lost, the physician severs the Gordian knot by sending the poor sick one away to die, far from home and surrounded in his last hours by those who dread to approach him to perform the needed offices, as the notion that consumption is contagious is prevalent throughout the range of the West India Islands. Charity can assign no other motive than selfishness to the educated physician who sends off a patient afflicted with tubercular consumption.

Where the constitution is not scrofulous, and there is chronic catarrh, or an affection of the lungs, proceeding from sympathy with a dyspeptic stomach, (catarrh, consumption, and dyspeptic consumption,) change of scene and temporary residence in a climate of equable temperature, are often valuable auxiliaries to a cure. That is, to a *natural cure*, for some physicians purposely strive to introduce another disease in the system, for the purpose of getting rid of the one already there. Their motto is, *Contraria, Contrarius, Curantur*, which means, "Out of the frying-pan into the fire." With such, the malaria of Cuba adds to its attractions, and when it is inexpedient to send the patient there, he is remanded to some marshy district of New-Jersey.

Some forty miles distant from the shore of South America, N. Lat. 12°, and Long. 6° to 8° E. from Washington, there is situated a group of small islands belonging to the Dutch. Of these Curaçoa is chief, and is the one to which are sent all afflicted with disease of the lungs, in the West India Islands. Its capital town, Williamstadt, is divided into two parts by a narrow channel, which runs inward a little distance, and enlarges into an exceedingly fine and commodious harbor. On each side of this channel, which is the only entrance to the island, rises a large fort as guardian. Near by, the Gulf of Venezuela empties into the Caribbean Sea, which in its turn, rushes by the island, on its way to empty into the Atlantic. The friction of the current causes a constant and strong breeze of air, which is always passing over the island. This air contains plenty of moisture and clouds, but these meeting no resistance from hills or high grounds, pass over, so that it rarely rains, only just enough water being condensed to supply vegetation, and fill a few springs favorably situated. The thermometer, during a period of seven years preceding my visit, (1844,) only varied two degrees the year round, 86° to 88°. Damp evenings are unknown; the dew, if any, is very slight, and it is as healthy to go out at night as in the day; an object of some importance where the splendid skies and lunar rainbows invite to an out-door walk. So clear is the air that the cliffs of South America, on the main land, are often seen. The stranger meets with the utmost kindness and hospitality; has to pay nothing, as in Cuba, for the privilege of landing and of remaining, and can go where he pleases, without a permit, or a sentinel at his back; if a resident, he is charged on leaving some thirty-five cents for his passport. There is a very fine hotel inland some seven miles from Williamstadt, whose proprietor, Mr. Rohrer, charges but $1 25 per day, for every accommodation. This is the most desirable place on the island for an invalid. A first-class table, sweet bread, pure water, baths, cigars, asses, horses, and carriages, all whenever wished, and no extra charges. The time spent in the group may be agreeably varied by a visit to the gold mines of Oruba, and salt island of Buen Ayre. As you sail to these places, the water is so wonderfully transparent, as to allow a view of the bottom to the depth of over one hundred and fifty feet. It takes some time to become accustomed to this mode of passing over hills, and have the feeling of rapid ascent and descent, and all the while be sailing smoothly and tranquilly on the glassy surface of the sea. A lump of gold, now in the Museum, at Holland, shaped exactly like a pine-apple, and weighing over thirty pounds, was found some years since at Oruba. During the first moments of elation, the finder was promised freedom by his master, but the latter, when his transport cooled, concluded not to perform his promise. The mines are owned by Government, and are worked, I suppose, on shares. Buen Ayre (Good Air) exports great quantities of salt. The clear water of the ocean washes over its low rocks, and retained in pools and cavities, dries rapidly in the sun, when it is scraped up and stored away. As might be expected, it is of a very pure quality.

A certain kind of spider is the only venomous animal found in Curaçoa. The chigre, which burrows in the toes and feet, although harmless in itself, becomes dangerous from the rapidity with which it propagates. When allowed to remain, its numbers increase to such a prodigious extent that the foot and leg soon swell to the size of a barrel in diameter, and amputation is necessary to save life, in order to prevent it extending to the trunk of the body. The constant use of stockings removes all danger, and should one, by want of due care enter, its presence is at once known by a tickling sensation. The negro women, who are very expert in the practice, remove them with a needle and then fill up the cavity with snuff or sugar ashes. Lizards abound but are harmless; one of the species, the guana, which is some four feet in length, is considered a great delicacy for the table. The ants are exceedingly troublesome, and everything has to be kept out of their reach. Much use is made of the cactus; it forms the fencing material of the country, and when it blooms you ride along for miles and miles between high rows of splendid flowers. Its wood forms chairs and other articles of furniture; the inner bark makes a nutritious soup; the outer bark makes torches, and these, among other uses, are employed by the negroes at night in hunting the land crab of which they are very fond. Some of its fibres serve as thread, and its large thorns as needles; the residue is laid by for the oven.

Provisions, except flour, which is imported, are very cheap, and I was told how one cent could be so laid out as to furnish dinner and dessert for five persons. A small kind of oyster grows on the branches of shrubs under water. The goat flesh of the island is nearly, if not quite equal to the finest venison. It is plain that those who live solely to save, would in many respects find this point very desirable.

One astonishing fact about the island is the [illegible] to make a quarrel, and a like number to make a wedding; consequently I have still to take my third.

Now this circumstance of being in the market, and yet by the rules of conventional life excluded from the society of the bidders, is, to say the very least of it, excessively aggravating; and to remedy this gigantic evil is obviously a work of the purest and most disinterested philanthropy. In such a cause have I volunteered. I am aware that I expose myself to misrepresentation and persecution of the worst kind. I am aware that malicious persons will say I am actuated by selfish motives, and maintain that this very article, in its purity, is nothing more nor less than a cunning evasion of a proper charge usually made for advertising, in the matrimonial line or otherwise. I lay my hand on my heart; heave a deep sigh; look up at the ceiling, and in the most emphatic, dignified and virtuous manner, say nothing. (It is astonishing what a deal of meaning may be put into nothing, when you go about it the right way.)

Having said nothing on correct principles, I again indulge in a stage whisper. I remark that a prophet is not known in his own day; that an enthusiast of to-day very often becomes the practical man of to-morrow; that a developed idea is a measure anticipated, and so on. The rhetoric of the virtuous indignation school does not look well in print, but it is very effective in its place, particularly if you mouth it well and look unhealthy. To resume:

I object altogether to the existing system of intercommunication between the sexes. There is an exclusiveness about it incompatible with the spirit of the age. I object to the arbitrary social law which says, "marry within your circle." I object most emphatically to the domestic necessity which compels me to marry a "dowdy," when there are hundreds of pretty girls to be found who would suit me infinitely better, and who (were they permitted) would exercise the privilege of choosing with as much avidity as I myself. Prophet that I am.

How many are there in the world who have sacrificed peace of mind and happiness of heart at the first offer! How many are there who live a painful death amid the sepulchres of youthful loves, and the low moanings of eternal regret. Matrimony is too often a long, long chapter of misery and discord. There are volumes of woe in muslin and cloth very intolerable, and very disheartening.

Woman, with her impulsive instinct, has taken the initiative in a measure of reform. Unfortunately, the world is not yet prepared to concede, or even to understand, all that is demanded. A general impression exists that Woman's Rights have some mysterious connection with pettyloons and double-breasted waistcoats. It is reserved for the student of human nature and the moral metaphysician to know that Woman's Rights mean nothing more nor less than Woman's *Rites*, and that Woman's desire to escape from her present sphere is simply a consequence of the pernicious law of exclusiveness. Woman only wants to get into Congress that she may marry the House, and have a chance for the President likewise; in short, she demands a fair field and no favor; grant her that, and she will cease to advocate political equality.

It is an absurd anomaly of this present nineteenth century that men and women pass and repass each other on the sidewalks coldly as strangers when the majority of them earnestly desire a more intimate acquaintance with each other. It is a distressing anomaly that so many beautiful maidens should be allowed to fade into premature antiquity while there is such a plethora of well whiskered men who would marry them on the spot were they permitted so to do. The dreadful consequence of all this is that hasty and ill assorted unions take place; maidens get desperate, and bachelors precipitate; and there is a rushing into uncongenial arms, and an utterance of impossible vows, very frantic and distressing.

Nor is this the worst feature in the case. There are legions of old maids, legions of fussy old bachelors who never can enter into the bonds of holy matrimony, all victims of this same despotic social law. Legions that must descend to the grave unwept, unhallowed and unsung. Really an alarming circumstance in this cold weather.

Breathes there a man with soul so dead who never to himself hath said, "I should like a wife?" I think not. "Breathes there a woman I should like to know, who never to herself hath sighed for a beau?" Emphatically NO. I should like to shake hands with the hardy individual that would take on himself the responsibility of answering YES.

Let us have Woman's rights, and universal matrimony by all means.

The first step that must be taken toward this desirable consummation is the immediate establishment of properly conducted Institutes; the management and control of which should be placed under the charge of highly respectable committees composed of both sexes. These Institutes must be for the avowed purpose of promoting matrimony. I rather calculate they would create a sensation.

There are, doubtless, some thin-skinned individuals who will object to these Institutes. They will pretend that they will degenerate into mere markets, and with a holy horror will allude to bargain and sale. I cannot, for my own part, see why such consequences should result. It is very well known that matrimony, and aught concerning it, is, in its present operation a very near approximation to the conditions mentioned—especially as regards the bargain and sale part of the business. I think a little publicity in such matters would have a decidedly beneficial influence; at all events it would be a change, and to many, a very agreeable one. Even *as* a market, it might turn out to be the best, and every one knows the advantage of dealing where such is the case.

I am fearful of developing too much of my gigantic scheme at one time. It is so very powerful that I feel it a religious duty to administer it in the merest Homœopathic doses. A starving man must be fattened on spoonfuls, and the demands of a ravenous bachelor must be assuaged on the same principle. We will therefore pause in the business of detail, and reflect awhile on the Possible.

We will suppose, (*we*, in this instance, meaning the reader and myself; the editor being a dignified Presence—a terrible and uncompromising isolation,) that an Institute is in existence. A gorgeous shingle glistens in the bright sunshine, dazzling in its splendor, and startling in its purport. Bachelors and spinsters, as they pass and repass, raise their eyes with wonder, "make a note of," with determination, and walk home cheerfully to put on their best clothes. The door of the Institute being constantly open, (in order to take in every one—growls Spiteful,) we avail ourselves of the opportunity and walk in. The first objects that attract our attention are a magnificent full length statue of HIRAM POWERS, and an exceedingly beautiful portrait of WINTERHOLTER. They are delicately labelled "THE HUSBAND OF HIS COUNTRY," and bear a striking resemblance to—well, well, we won't say who; it might be considered vanity. Having recovered from the state of profound admiration and reverence which the presence of a great man (although in marble and canvas,) must ever inspire, we pass on. A gentlemanly official takes our hat and coat, and hands us a pair of brushes, with which we immediately proceed to punish our head for the sake of our hair. He demands our card; we hand it to him; (of course we have gone through the latitudinary process of hallooing and all that sort of thing, and of course we have been declared highly respectable on the register.) It is what two persons do when they wish

New-York Daily Times.

WEDNESDAY, DEC. 8, 1852.

Persons wishing the *Daily Times* in Philadelphia, can have it served at their houses by application at T. B. CALLENDER, No. 66 South-Third st.

News of the Morning.

The proceedings of Congress, yesterday, were not important. In the Senate, the day was occupied with a prolonged debate on the contested seat of Mr. DIXON, of Kentucky, upon which there was no decision. A communication was received from the Navy Department, asking for a plan for the classification of clerks. Mr. CLEMENS gave notice of a resolution, which he will introduce to-day, conferring the rank of Brevet Lieutenant-General upon General SCOTT, thereby creating a new military office. Mr. ADAMS introduced a bill to prevent unauthorized Banking in the District of Columbia.... In the House, the consideration of the proposition to refer the President's Message to the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, was resumed, and a discussion sprung up on the question of printing. Mr. CHAVEZ, Delegate from New-Mexico, argued earnestly for the translation of the document into the Spanish language—800 only of the 65,000 inhabitants of New Mexico being able to understand English. The motion was voted down. A long debate ensued upon that part of the Message relating to the Tariff and Revenue, Mr. THOMAS proposed the appointment of a Select Committee on that subject, with power, and under instructions to report a suitable bill in relation to Import Duties. The proposition was negatived by a vote of 90 to 72. The original motion to refer and print the Message, as it then stood, was adopted. The report of the Committee on the Governor's Claims, was presented by Mr. KING of New-York, accompanied by a bill for the prevention of frauds upon the Treasury. The report and bill were referred to the Committee. The House proceeded to the election of a Chaplain, the choice falling upon Rev. Mr. GALLAGHER, Presbyterian.

We have received dates from Venezuela to the 15th inst. The country was quiet and produce was scarce. No American vessels were in port at Porto Cabello, at the last accounts....Dates have been received from Port-au-Prince to the 23d Nov. There is no news. The Island was quiet and healthy. The crops had been injured by the heavy rains, and the yield of coffee would be injured in consequence....From TEXAS, our advices reach to the 30th ult. Gen. PERSIFER F. SMITH and Capt. MCCLELLAND have arrived at New-Orleans on board the Texas steamer. The ship *Albert Gallatin*, bound from New-York to Galveston with United States troops, has reached the latter port in safety. The Supreme Court of Texas was in session at Austin, and had paid appropriate tributes to the memory of WEBSTER, CLAY and CALHOUN. A story was in circulation that an armed party of three hundred men, supposed to be Cuban volunteers, had congregated upon St. Joseph's Island....The report was discredited at Galveston.

A war-steamer, probably the *Fulton*, has arrived at Washington, from Havana, with important dispatches, the nature of which is not stated. The name of the vessel is not mentioned in our dispatch; but as the *Fulton* was about to leave Havana at the latest dates from that port, she is undoubtedly the one. The dispatches are supposed to relate to the decision of the Captain-General of Cuba regarding the master and crew of the American ship *Lady Suffolk*, now confined at Havana, on a charge of selling their vessel for a slaver.

One month's later news from Santa Fé, brings intelligence that heavy storms of rain and sleet have occurred upon the plains. At Fort Union, the Snow was twenty inches deep. The emigrants along the route, however, are represented as enjoying good health. They will experience some degree of suffering from the severity of the weather.

The Democratic State Convention of Louisiana has nominated Hon. PAUL HERBERT, of Iberville, for Governor. The election takes place on the third Monday of the present month....The Vice-President elect received a Serenade on Monday night, at his residence in Washington. Senators CASS, RUSK, DOUGLAS and WELLER were complimented in the same manner, and made brief responses....The Virginia House of Delegates has authorized the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad Company to increase its capital stock $1,500,000; and the Manassas Gap Railroad to increase $160,000. The bill to establish a line of steamers between Norfolk and Antwerp has been postponed till the 14th inst....The Senate of North Carolina defeated the Free Suffrage bill by the casting vote of the Speaker. The election of WM. H. BATTLE as Judge of the Supreme Court of the State (announced yesterday) was effected on the second ballot. The Committee to organize the State into Senate Districts was unable to agree. No election of U. S. Senator from North Carolina has yet been effected....The obsequies of Mr. WEBSTER were celebrated at Mobile, on Wednesday last, with great solemnity....One DAVIS MANGUM has been convicted, at New-Orleans, of forgeries to the amount of $6,000....A heavy freshet has done some damage at Eufaula, Ala.,—large quantities of Cotton having been washed away....The second Engineer of the steamer *St. James*, which exploded on the Mississippi River, in July last, has been indicted in the United States Circuit Court, at New-Orleans....The cotton crop in the Lake Parishes of Louisiana, has suffered from the drouth....A fire at Barnesville, Geo., on the 27th ult., destroyed Hightower's Hotel and other property, to the value of $18,000; insured for $12,500....Captain J. D. WOOL, formerly of the New-Orleans and Mobile steamship line, and latterly commander of the Pacific steamer *New-Orleans*, died on Monday at Woodlawn, N. J....A boatman named JAMES CONNOR, who has been missing, was found drowned in the Lehigh River....Another collision on the Erie Railroad occurred on Saturday night last, a few miles east of Owego. The passenger-train bound West came into contact with a line of cars distributing from the track. Many of the passengers were seriously bruised, but no lives were lost....A vast amount of pestilence is in store at Dunkirk. An average of ten thousand barrels of flour is received per day, and the amount on hand is rated at 55,000 barrels. Twenty thousand barrels of this enormous aggregation are consigned to Eastern dealers. The Erie Road cannot forward the freight half as rapidly as it is received. From 6,000 to 8,000 barrels of beef are also in store, besides great quantities of pork, tobacco, whisky, flax seed and linen. The receipts of Western produce are always enlarged by a continuance of favorable weather at this season.

A large number of marine disasters are recorded this morning. The ship *Georgia*, of Savannah, from Liverpool for this port, went ashore on the beach near Tuckerton, on Friday night, in a fog, and parted amidships. She had on board 350 passengers, all of whom were landed in safety, by means of the Government mortar-apparatus....The bark *Avola*, Capt. HUMPHREY, bound from Charleston for Boston, with a cargo of cotton, struck on the "Sow-and-Pigs," yesterday morning, and was abandoned by the crew, who reached Boston in safety....A bark, supposed to be a British packet, has been driven ashore on Hedge Fence, Virginia Island....The bark Ella, from Boston, was run into on Monday, at Saratoga, by an unknown ship standing Northward. The bark was severely damaged in her rigging, but the ship sustained no injury.

The steamship Cherokee from Havana, has arrived at Charleston, bringing the Daily Picayune of the 30th ult. The dispatches for the Government, which were supposed to relate to the decision of the Captain-General of Cuba in the case of the American ship *Lady Suffolk*, now confined at Havana, on a charge of selling her vessel for a slaver, were not delivered, as the Cherokee did not touch at Havana. The Picayune says that the Captain-General has decided that the vessel is not liable to confiscation, and that the master and crew will be released. The Picayune says that the Captain-General has decided that the vessel is not liable to confiscation, and that the master and crew will be released. The Picayune says that the Captain-General has decided that the vessel is not liable to confiscation, and that the master and crew will be released.

MECHANICS' SOCIETY LECTURES.

[illegible] delivered before the Mechanics' Society was delivered Monday evening by [illegible] Whipple, Esq., of Boston, to a large [illegible] respectable audience, in the Lecture-room of [illegible]ety, No. 472 Broadway.

Mr. Whipple chose for his subject, "Heroism," on which he discoursed in a vein at once glowingly [illegible] and analytical. The noblest and most [illegible] objects the human mind could contemplate were those which exhibit the mind in an [illegible] aspect. These histories inspired our [illegible] with the energy of their strength; they [illegible] our pride; they teach us the fact that we, [illegible] the Heroes of whom they speak, are unnatural; that nature, obstructed in common men, comes [illegible] unchecked in them. They are so filled with [illegible] wine of life—they had, in Fletcher's phrase, [illegible] much of man thrust into them"—that they appeared in colossal proportions. Heroism was [illegible] in action. The Hero, who spent not his [illegible] in making epics, but in bringing that [illegible] into human life, must, of necessity, [illegible] by his kind beyond those whose [illegible] were given to us only in their writ[illegible]. We should, pursued Mr. Whipple, in our [illegible]nception of the Hero, sacrifice the genius [illegible] the "sneak"—a class so contemptible that [illegible] the world of mind disturned to write of [illegible]. The animal kingdom had its Buffon—the [illegible] their Audubon—every variety in nature [illegible] classified, except that contemptible *genus* [illegible], the "Sneak." The lecturer proceeded to [illegible], in terms of withering scorn and irony, the character of those sickly souls—trembling between life and lifelessness—who existed on the [illegible] which true genius and high moral worth exhibit, and fed upon detraction. So weakly was [illegible] said, that they could not arrive at a decided [illegible] wickedness, but sneaked into utter con[illegible]ability.

[illegible] disposed of the "Sneak," who was [illegible] from the base worm on the heroic plant, the [illegible] proceeded to an analysis of Heroism itself. It was no sparkling epigram of action. It first appeared in the mind, working below the depths of consciousness, and, growing, it assumed the form of sentiment, and rose to action in the heroical character. There was no break of law in the [illegible] parts of his nature, but a unity in which [illegible] and intelligence were blended. He was not perched on a giddy point of thought, but on the [illegible] table of human character. Opposition but called forth his courage, and urged him on through [illegible] impediments. The eyes of such men ever had the impression of looking into distant space. He had no fear of death, for the thought of death was lost in the intense consciousness of life. Such minds were never lost in the dark doubts of atheism—never sought to rid themselves of life, by suicide. "'Tis life, not death, for which we pant."

The heroic element erected in the mind a [illegible] of moral conduct. In the moral sense, they would be led to consider the Hero as a Soldier, a Patriot, a Reformer, and a Saint. First, as a soldier, so long as it was a mere passion, the soldier fought one vice by another; but in great minds, other passions were absorbed in the idea of glory. It was this which proved the soldier to be a man, and a brute. It was glory which made the grim warrior fold, with its pall of death, sweet to him as a vision of youth. The "splendid fanaticism," when [illegible] such men as Bayard, was truly sublime. The ravenous hungering after fame that characterized Napoleon and his class, was quite different; but even in them the feeling was ideal. The [illegible] of such men partook of their greatness. But the acts of that transcendant sneak, Louis Napoleon, were marked as utterly without soul. His coup d'état was but a piece of rascality, which was not to be classed with the actions which shed light on the name of Napoleon. And yet the name of that man was mentioned in [illegible]merican society, without the contempt and scorn it deserved.

[illegible] to return (or rather, in this case, to ascend) to the subject. The Hero showed a valor, when the case demanded it, that transcended all ideas. They felt themselves, on such occasions, all soul. It was this feeling that sent Cæsar single-handed against a host, and supported Napoleon on the [illegible] of Lodi. The courage and energy of the hero also stimulate his intelligence. The coolness and sagacity of his intelligence was never more apparent than in the frenzy of action. Napoleon was famous for combining shrewdness with daring; and in seasons of danger he always put on a fearless seeming, which deceived his enemies against the evidence of their senses. But perhaps the greatest evidence of this audacity was shown in the return of Napoleon from Elba. The world saw an organized monarchy melt away before a [illegible].

The love of glory should yield the palm to the love of country; and the soldier Hero take a place below that of the Hero patriot. Patriotism, when it rose to the heroic standard, was self-sacrificing—it was elevated and inspired; and suffering became [illegible], and death sweet, in the eyes of the patriot. The idea and sentiment of the country was [illegible] in his heart; and dilated his individuality to the size of the national individuality; and he came to regard every wrong to his country as a wrong to himself, which demanded his interference. They had ever an electric current, which connected them with every feeling of their country, and were always dangerous enemies to a Government until their country's grievances were redressed. Nothing was considered by them impossible; they did not know the word. Patriotism did not consist in affording aid to the Government in every case; but rather opposed the Government when they considered it was wrong. Chatham, Fox, and Burke, in their organization and opposition against the action of the English Government against America, were evidence of this. Chatham was a true patriot; so was Fox and Burke; and the latter, when defending his course before his constituency, said that all the complaints against him amounted to this, that his ideas of justice extended further than was considered wise; and when other things came to annoy [illegible], he would always think on that accusation with pleasure.

The lecturer next considered the third class of [illegible]—Reformers. He spoke of Milton as a [illegible]. The Reformer felt the full force of responsibility, when the seed of Reformation was dropped into his breast, to be brought out into the fullness [illegible]. Innumerable were the obstacles which [illegible] before him. How often, while sacrificing [illegible] for a world's weal, was he execrated by [illegible] as a very wretch.

[illegible] remarks on heroism, the lecturer pursued, [illegible] qualities of the hero were those of positive [illegible], not negative hate. Negative thought never [illegible] become a positive thing or institution. Men might, through a negative principle, be soldiers, patriots, and reformers; but without positive love they could never be heroic. It was not hatred of [illegible] country, but love of his own, which made the [illegible] patriot; nor was it fear or hate of hell, but [illegible] of God, that constituted the heroic saint. The hero saint viewed all things in relation to their source and their source. But this heroism, although exhibiting the mind in the highest point [illegible], was not eagerly coveted, nor zealously approved. It was related of Saint Theresa, that [illegible] the close of life, when sitting on a rock, with [illegible] in her possession, she said, "Theresa [illegible] not much; but Theresa, two [illegible], and God, are everything;" and a French [illegible], in addressing some "bucks" of Paris (and the lecturer supposed there were New-York and Boston "bucks," also) said that, to them, "Theresa and two sous were not much; but Theresa, two sous, and God would be much less." But religious or saintly heroism was the loftiest kind; the greatest of the heavenly kingdom was the true [illegible]. The still, deep ecstacy which innaridised [illegible] could but ill describe itself in language. The full power of this awful spirit of holiness could be seen only in the virtues which it created; in the triumphant faith which defied the pains of [illegible], and lifted the spirit into the heavens.

In conclusion, Mr. Whipple said he had, in endeavoring to paint the character of Heroism, felt the great deficiency. While they saw its deeds recorded in history, innumerable were the acts [illegible] by the sublime principle that never [illegible] would be chronicled. From all [illegible] they would rise, not as from dead memories of [illegible], but living forces of the present, which [illegible] breath into their spirits its deathless [illegible].

[illegible] with sentiments similar—

[illegible]

The lecturer concluded amid continued applause.

[illegible]

Professor Olmsted, of Yale College, delivered his first Lecture on Astronomy Monday evening, in the Tabernacle. He was introduced to an intelligent audience, so about to commence a series of four Lectures to follow each successive Monday evening, an undertaking projected by a few gentlemen in this City, and one which every person saw was much to their credit.

Professor Olmsted commenced by a few introductory remarks, laudatory of the name of Franklin, after whom the Lectures took their title, the "Franklin Lectures." He passed a beautiful eulogium on the dignity of Science, and made a touching allusion to the goodness of God, who, in His great care of His creatures, so harmonized Science in its sublimity and simplicity as to render it comprehensive to the many as well as to the few: its importance is such as makes it meet that it should be as free as the air and light of Heaven. He showed the twofold influence of Astronomy on audiences: in the first place there is one class of persons who seek the luxury of this subject merely for the entertainment which it affords them, which was, after all, but momentary, when compared with the second and far higher acquisition, viz. Instruction; the relative difference amounted to about the same as that existing between the cultivation of a piece of Western land and the idea of forwarding Religion thereby.

It would be his aim to present this evening's subject in such a form as would commend truth and instruction to the understanding, and he trusted such exhibition would mark a vivid contrast between Truth and Pleasure, as in this case compared, which would exhibit gems so valuable as would not fail to commend the future Lectures as well worthy an attentive hearing.

The Course will be edifying to an extent which will enable all to see how distance, magnitude, and velocity, can be calculated, the return of comets, the position of fixed stars, and the general order of the heavenly bodies, so wonderfully adjusted as will not fail to awaken the most lively emotions of every grateful soul, toward the Wonderful Architect. But especially will it be instructive to the young portion of the audience who day by day have these wonders brought before them in their schools.

He once lectured in a country village; he at first thought he would have to experience a great difficulty, his fears arose from having always to address in College, so very different a class, students deeply read in all profound subjects. In the village there was the clergyman, the lawyer, the farmer, the mechanic, &c. But he soon learned by the interest which took hold of his village audience, the infallible fact that great Truths are always the most simple, and if the most simple certainly not unintelligible to those who love simplicity, and to his great satisfaction he found this to apply admirably to his village audience.

What was more simple than the Golden Rule, do to others as you would be done by, and is not this the greatest truth in morals?

In speaking of the education of females, he remarked that he should be excused, for not more than alluding to the degree of education given to the ladies in this great metropolis, its seminaries, &c., and its certain power of duly qualifying the ladies of his audience, to receive a perfect appreciation of the value of Astronomy.

He described how the distance and weight of the heavenly bodies were discovered, the return of planets, &c., with a precision truly interesting; their mutual relations and dependencies on each other.

The common diagram is not a good one. The relative distances cannot be satisfactorily delineated thereby. This arises from too close contiguity to one another of the heavenly bodies. On this occasion, he would make some amends for this. He had arranged his on a large scale, quite independent of the established diagram, yet taking care that the heavenly bodies should preserve their respective distances one to another. This may be relied upon with perfect safety.

Too close proximity of the heavenly bodies on the diagram, is apt to produce confused notions; and this is why he enlarged his, as they now saw it exhibited.

He pointed out the distances of the heavenly bodies from one another, which is so familiar as not to need noting here. Indeed, so vastly great is the distance between Mars and Jupiter, that the ancients thought there should exist other worlds between them; and so it turned out to be; for we have our family of Asteroids there, as discovered from time to time in these later days.

His illustration of his subject by means of a railroad car was very interesting. At 480 miles in 24 hours, it would take five days to travel round the Earth, and a railroad car would go round the Sun in 16 years. 1,281 Earths such as ours would find room in Jupiter; 1,000 of such in Saturn: and 1,400,000 of our Earth's size would find room in the interior of the Sun, were that body hollow. Why, it would swallow all the planets six hundred times! The telescopic glories of the planets were given in glowing descriptions; the disappearance and return of worlds was a theme of glorious amazement. Jupiter and his satellites were laid out with marked precision, four in number. Saturn and his rings, their shadows falling on the planet—the rings' distance one from another, a view of the heavens as seen through the rings, was a part of his subject, which caught an attentive ear from the audience. The space between the two rings of this planet is 1,800 miles in diameter; the rings are 176 thousand miles apart, counting from their extremes: the rising and setting of his satellites in their revolutions is a truly magnificent sight to behold; he has five satellites.

The lecturer next pointed out the velocity of the several planets, the nature of parallax, &c., the use of Geometry in this vast domain of world. He showed how distances were calculated and simplified by the triangle, illustrating it by a steamboat from New-York to Albany; having the distance and time we could find the velocity.

When we arrive at the end of a journey now-a-days, how satisfied we feel, and yet here we are going round the Sun vastly quicker.

Speaking of the utility of Geometry the lecturer remarked that Plato said that God had built the Heavens on geometrical principles.

The Law of Gravity is the most perfect of all Physical Law. It consists of two parts. The Earth attracts the Sun as well as the Sun the Earth. This point was amply sustained by the lecturer. The fiat of the Almighty was on the whole system. How transcendantly sublime an intelligent conception of this fact, as if he had said, "Thus far shalt thou go," &c. This points out new worlds, it invites the philosopher's telescope, he gazes, and lo! it is there.

The speaker said he would relieve his hearers after one idea more. He then alluded to Kepler's law, to the Music of the Spheres, &c., only audible to the Immortal!

He concluded with some happy poetry, which can be found in the Eighth Book of Milton's Paradise Boot, commencing,

"He took the golden compasses prepared
In God's eternal store."

The Shipwrights' and Caulkers' Organization of a Benevolent Society.

The first organized meeting of the Shipwrights and Caulkers of the City and County of New-York was held Monday evening at Chatham Hall, Chatham-square. There are upwards of 1,000 men in the City who are employed in this trade, and although the movers in this benevolent object have only held three preliminary meetings prior to the one last night, they have already about 275 members. The organization being thoroughly effected, James McMahon, Esq., was chosen Chairman, and Michael Mulqueen, Secretary. The Hall was crowded with the hard-fisted tradesmen, and amidst applause Mr. McMahon came forward, and delivered the following appropriate address:

Gentlemen, and Fellow-Tradesmen: This being our first organized meeting within these walls, I feel it my duty to congratulate you on this occasion. Knowing, as you all do, the good that will derive from this Association. We all know the uncertainty of this life, and the many ills that man have to contend with. We know not the hour, or minute, that the Almighty may be pleased to afflict any one of us, and totally incapacitate us for performing the duties necessary for the support of our wives and families; then, indeed, it is a consolation to know, and for the father to see, that his would-be starving family, his fond wife and endearing children, would be provided for, and not left, as we have seen and heard of, in a state of utter destitution, misery, and want. When the common companion of the day found out that his pocket might be touched, then he becomes a perfect stranger. This, gentlemen, cannot occur to any member of this truly Benevolent Society, as all who may belong to this Society are here as one man, to support the sick members, relieve the wants of the afflicted wife, to support and provide for the bereaved orphan; in fact, gentlemen, to do all that the most philanthropic body of men ever done, to allay the wants and sufferings of a brother member, or his afflicted family. What can be more pleasing to you, one and all, than to know that through your means the sick are visited and provided with all that is necessary on such trying occasions; the naked clothed and the dead buried, and I may almost say, the widow and orphan permanently provided for. Any man will see at a glance, the usefulness, the beauty, of this praiseworthy Society, and will no doubt aid me, your most humble Chairman, in giving a long pull and a strong pull, and a pull altogether, in making it a Society second to no other in the Empire City or State.

My associates, I wish to call attention to one point I have spoken of. It will come home to us all, sooner or later, in this life; and it is the only thing we are sure of. I mean Death. When he makes his solemn appearance to any one of us—no one can tell the hour or minute—is it not, then, delightful to contemplate even now, in health and strength—but how much more when we are afflicted—to know that we are members of such an Institution, who are bound to find it their duty to supply our wants! Much more than all, to know that our wife and children will be sustained, aided and kept from want in this life. Yes, gentlemen, to us the next thing to religion in our parting moments to soothe and calm our minds, and prepare us for that journey "from whence no traveller returns," and how truly pleasing to the heart of man must it be to feel that the welfare of the [illegible] and [illegible] is the [illegible] of this Society. In conclusion, gentlemen, I beg to be excused for this long-toned address, [illegible] to be excused for this long-toned address, [illegible] Mercury, is derived from Florida.

NEW-YORK CITY.

Laying the Corner Stone of a New Church.—The ceremony of laying a corner stone of a new M. Church, Episcopal Church, in Seventeenth-street, between the First and Second avenues, took place on Monday afternoon. The building will be a substantial brick edifice, with stone front, 50 feet by 90 deep. Its probable cost, including ground, building and properties, is estimated at $22,000. It is intended for the accommodation of a congregation which has worshipped in two small rooms, under the pastoral charge of the Rev. S. Howland. The Church is expected to accommodate about 1,200 persons. Mr. A. Wesman, Jr., is the architect, and Dewitt C. Webb is the builder. A large concourse of persons, a large portion of whom were ladies, assembled to witness the interesting ceremony.

The exercises were commenced by Rev. Mr. Martindale reading the 68th Psalm. After which the 250th Hymn of the Methodist Episcopal collection was sung, beginning with the appropriate words:

"Behold the sure foundation stone,
Which God in Zion lays
To build our mighty hopes upon,
And His eternal praise."

Rev. D. C. Young then offered up an eloquent and impressive prayer to Almighty God, to look down and inspire the hearts of his children, and bless the enterprise which had been commenced under such favorable auspices; and that the house in process of erection, might become the birth-place of hundreds, yea, thousands of souls, and so that at the great and final day, many might be able to say, "I was born there," and "I also, was born there."

Rev. Dr. Tyng, of St. George's Episcopal Church, then addressed the audience, and said how heartily he united with his Christian brethren in their glorious work of erecting a house for the worship of God; that the Lord binds together his redeemed with holy bonds which nothing on earth can break,—and with entire affection and sincerity he prayed, that many a soul, hundreds and hundreds might be born again in that place to God and everlasting glory. The further we progress in kind, holy, and heavenly temper, the happier we are likely to be on earth. And as our Great Master had said, let men see that ye love one another, he desired with feelings of love and good fellowship, to say a word or two with regard to the erection of this enterprise; for although many may think it a small one, God will call it a great one,—and he took as much pleasure in participating in the exercises, and witnessing the work that was going on as if it was done by the hands of his own brethren. He would just as soon have a Methodist Society located near him, as he would a church of his own denomination—that its object was one in which they were all alike engaged.

He then alluded to the fact that six years ago, when he laid the foundation-stone of his own Church, there was scarcely a building to be seen, that the very ground upon which it stands was then part of a farm, and more than a mile of Long Island shore was before his eyes, that a drove of cattle had to be driven off the field on the day of laying the corner-stone previous to commencing the exercises. Some of his friends then thought it very inexpedient to erect a church there, believing and alleging that a congregation could not be got at for least twenty years, but they had worshipped under that roof for about three years only, and he was pleased to say that more than three hundred persons had been converted, and about seven hundred had become professed members of his congregation, while one thousand children attended the Sunday School attached to the church, and even during the rain last Sabbath eight hundred children were present. He made a beautiful allusion to the assembly of the Episcopalian, Presbyterian and Methodists on this occasion, being all one in heart, one in aim, one in mind, and one in truth. Rev. Mr. Asa D Smith, pastor of the Presbyterian Church, corner of Second-avenue and Fourteenth-street, followed in a few brief and appropriate remarks

Rev. Dr. J. Kennedy, of Brooklyn, next addressed the assemblage, and concluded by making an earnest appeal to the benevolent in behalf the Society; and in about an hour, the sum of $1,016 were collected or pledged towards defraying the cost of the building, in addition to $7,000 which had been previously obtained for that object. A tin box, containing a Bible of the American Bible Society, a Methodist Hymn-book, the Constitution and By-Laws of the Ladies' Home Missionary Society, Rev. Laban Clark's Semi-centennial Sermon, Rev. Dr. Bangs' Semi-centennial Sermon, a copy of each of the New-York Daily Newspapers, Annual Report of the Missionary Society, Annual Report of the Sunday-school Society, the Methodist Almanac for 1852-53, Annual Minutes of the Methodist Church for 1852, General Conference Report for 1852, and a List of the Subscribers, Trustees and Members of the Church; also, several coins were deposited in the place prepared for them, and the corner-stone was then laid by Rev. Bishop Janes, D. D., with appropriate remarks; after which Rev. Dr. Bangs pronounced a benediction, and the assemblage separated at about 5 o'clock.

The Broadway Railroad.—This important measure passed the board of Assistants, on a motion to concur in the report and resolutions of the Board of Aldermen, at near 1 o'clock yesterday morning, by the following vote:

Affirmative—Assistant-Aldermen Brown, Tall, Moffat, O'Brien, Redman, Brannan, Ring, Wells, Souten, Wright, Wheelan, Rogers, Valentine, and McCorkey—14.

Negative—The President, Assistant-Aldermen Woodward, Anderson, McGregor, and Barker—5.

It will be seen on reference to our report that the vote was the same on all the motions to amend. There were three motions to go to supper, which was ready, but the majority "heeded not the voice of the charmer," one of them saying that he would sit until daylight, rather than run the risk of not having a quorum. The Clerk of the Kitchen Cabinet looked most woe-begone, but we presume he is consoled by the result of so much patriotic firmness on the part of the Assistant-Aldermen.

Board of Assistants—J. Trotter Esq. in the Chair.—The Board met at the usual hour, when the minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

Petitions referred—Of Thomas E. Davis and others in relation to a Railroad in Broadway; of James Murphy and others, for a Railroad in Ninth-avenue and other streets; from Harrison and others for privilege to bridge over 25 feet of Bulkhead south side of Beach-street; of Samuel Newland to exhibit his system of paving streets; of Thomas A. Davis for a Railroad in Broadway; of William McMurray and others for the same; of Alexander T. Stewart and other for the same; of Watts Herman for the same; of John La Farge and others for the same; of T. W. Geisshaimer for a Railroad in avenue A; of E. S. Warren to be relieved from tax of David W. Manhasset for permission to lay rails in Grand, Broadway and Canal streets; from J. Mackrell Simpson and others for a Railroad from Dry Dock to the Park; of J. K. Fisher for a license to run steam carriages in the City of New-York; of S. W. Graves to be paid for medical services; of Dr. Rose for a like service; to have the house of Hose Company No. 2 extended; in relation to assessment for sewer built in Lexington-avenue; of John Randolph Jun., for an *elevated* Railroad on Broadway; of Duryea and others for a Railroad in Grand-street and other streets.

Resolutions Referred—That a Standing Committee on Railroads be appointed; that the sidewalk in front of the Church of the Holy Communion be flagged; that a new sidewalk be laid in Cherry-street, between Clinton and Montgomery streets; that gas lamps be placed on Thirty-seventh-street, between Second and Third-avenue; that a crosswalk be laid in Bayard-street, on the west side of the Bowery.

Resolutions Adopted—To lay a crosswalk on Deversstreet, on the west side of the Bowery; to suspend the sale of Real Estate advertised by the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund.

Resolutions Referred—In favor of widening Catharine-street 25 feet on the westerly side, through from Cherry-street to the Bowery, or the intersection of the Bowery and Chatham streets a communication in relation to removing a reef of rocks in the East River.

Reports Adopted—In favor of granting permission to Myndert Van Shaick, Horace M. Dewey, and others, to lay rails in the Third-avenue to Park Row; in favor of setting curb and gutter stones in Forty-fifth-street, between Second and Third-avenue; in favor of paying the bill for repairs to Engine Company No. 44; in favor of concurring to erect a house for Engine Company No. 18; in favor of paying medical bills of Drs. Jenkins and Johnson.

Resolution laid on the Table—In relation to the legality of the Board of Aldermen adjourning from Thursday to Monday, that being over three days.

Reports Referred—In favor of granting to Solomon Kipp and Abrm. Brown permission to lay rails on the Ninth-avenue—referred to a special committee, consisting of Messrs. Redman and McGowan, and the Street Committee; to whom was also referred the petition of Murphy Radford and others.

Railroad in Broadway—The report of the Board of Aldermen, on this subject, was called up, and a motion to concur made and withdrawn; and a motion made to refer it to a special committee of five, put and lost—Nays 13, Ayes 6; another to refer it to the Committee on Streets was put and lost.—Nays 11, Ayes 5. It was moved to read the report of the other Board at length.

The President, Mr. Trotter, was in favor of reading the report, but he thought it monstrous to act on such a momentous question without a reference.

The report was then read by the Clerk.

The majority and minority report having been read, the Clerk proceeded to read the resolutions recommended for adoption by the majority report.

Mr. McGowan said he wished to amend the first resolution, by striking out the names of certain of the grantees, and after a few remarks from Mr. Trotter, and Mr. Redman, a vote was taken on striking out and lost, Nays, 14, Ayes, 5.

Mr. Bouton then moved that the first resolution be adopted.

Mr. Rogers said it was proper to take up the minority first. He moved that it be adopted. Put and lost, Nays, 14, Ayes, 5.

Mr. Bouton renewed his motion.

Mr. Trotter moved for a recess of 30 minutes. Lost, Ayes, 9, Nays, 11.

Mr. Rogers renewed his motion to concur in the minority report, and went into a long argument in favor of the opposite extreme views of the position of the city, and the future [illegible] West of the first city of the New-World. Against [illegible] Mercury, is derived from Florida.

The steamer Florida, which arrived at Charleston, S. C., on Saturday night, from Jacksonville, brought as part of her cargo thirty-five negroes. A correspondent of the Savannah Republican says that the name of the steamer Georgia for his future field of labor in California. On Sunday evening, a farewell missionary meeting was held in the Cannon-street Baptist Church. The pastor of the Church, Rev. H. J. Eddy, presided, and introduced the services by giving out the hymns and reading portions of Scripture. Prayer was offered by Rev. J. R. Bigelow. Rev. N. S. Baldwin, pastor of the Bethesda Church, being introduced, remarked that

"He had long been acquainted with brother Saxton; that a most ardent affection existed between them. He felt very sensibly the personal loss he was to sustain in the removal of his friend so far from him, but the cause in California would gain by his loss. He was glad that Baptists were taking possession of prominent places; their sentiments and practices commended themselves to any intelligent community. His good wishes, his prayers, would go with brother Saxton and his family."

Rev. E. T. Hiscox, pastor of the Stanton-street Church, observed that the providence of God was breaking down all prescriptive limits and destroying all arbitrary distinctions. The time would soon come when the terms 'Home Missions' and 'Foreign Missions,' would no longer express sectional efforts of Christian benevolence. When that time came, he would thank God.

"No one could fail to see that the so-called 'Homefield was constantly assuming an increased relative importance. Such considerations as the following commend to our confidence this effort to send the gospel to the Pacific shores. Our friends and children are constantly going there. Send the gospel minister to welcome them when they reach that land of temptations. Establish churches there. San Francisco ought not send missionaries to New-York. It will be a most effectual tie to bind distant parts of our country together. Such efforts extend and intermingle the interests of humanity, and strengthen the bonds of human brotherhood."

Rev. Mr. Saxton then made some very interesting remarks upon California as a missionary field, containing a territory out of which might be made eight States as large as the State of New-York, or twenty as large as New-Jersey, or twenty-seven as large as Massachusetts; and when settled by a population as dense as that of Massachusetts, would contain forty millions of inhabitants, or fifteen millions more than the present population of the United States. To that interesting field he had long desired to go, not to search for gold; but to bear the gospel to the wretched. He had often fancied that he saw many of the enterprising young men who had gone there for gold, disappointed in their search, and visited with sickness. To such he desired to bear the consolations of religion. He loved his home, his aged parents, his son of about six years of age whom he left behind, but he could leave them all to preach the gospel in that important portion of our land. He had been hoping that others would go, but now he was ready to say, "Here am I, send me."

After the remarks of the mission, Rev. Henry Davis, Assistant Secretary of the Society, addressed him, alluding to the manner in which God had promoted the missionary cause by bringing good out of evil, and causing the missionary to follow the invader, and assured him of the confidence reposed in him by the Board who had appointed him, and concluded by giving him, in behalf of the Board, the Society, and the churches, the right hand of fellowship. After a liberal collection, the missionary, his beloved companion and children, were commended to God in prayer by Rev. N. Patton.

The services, interspersed with appropriate music, were deeply interesting, we were clearly evinced by the continued and good attention given during two hours by the large audience in attendance.

[illegible]

Taking the Advantage of a Boston Police Officer.—In Monday's *Times* we noticed the escape of a fugitive from justice, named Wm. Hobson. It appears the accused was recently arrested by the attachés of the Chief's office, and detained until officer Wilson of Boston came to the City and took him into custody. The police officer made up his mind to handcuff the prisoner, but was talked out of it by the cunning rogue. They then went to the steamer *Bay State*, and the officer allowed Hobson to have his liberty around the decks of the steamer, which kindness the accused took advantage of, and made his escape. The Boston officer was quite vexed at the escape, and upon returning to the Chief of Police, he offered a reward of $20 for the apprehension and rearrest of the fugitive. Yesterday morning officer Kenyon succeeded in capturing the rogue at the Girard House, and again he was placed in custody of officer Wilson, and safely conveyed back last evening.

The Bank Check Frauds.—A further investigation took place yesterday before Justice Osborn, at the Lower Police Office, concerning the alleged charge of false pretenses, pending against Samuel I. Prosper. The first and second Tellers of the Ocean Bank were sworn, and both gave their evidence, as to the account of Prosper in that banking institution. The receiving Teller deposed, that he thought a check for $140, drawn by Prosper, was not good at their Bank, between the hours of 10 and 12 o'clock on the 18th November last. The other portion of the evidence was unimportant, and the case was further adjourned until 10 o'clock this morning.

☞ The Court of General Sessions transacted no business yesterday, in consequence of not being able to empanel either the Grand and Petit Juries. Another adjournment took place until 11 o'clock this forenoon.

The Drawing for Judges.—Yesterday the drawing for the terms of office by the three Judges elect of the Marine Court, came off in the County Clerk's office, in the presence of his Honor the Mayor. The following is the result: A. A. Thompson drew the longest term, or the capital prize, which gives him a tenure of his judgeship until Dec. 31, 1859. Florence McCarthy drew the next highest, until Dec. 31, 1857, and Alfred A. Phillips drew the small chance, which will expire Dec. 31, 1855. The question whether this mode of distributing office was a lottery or not a lottery, was not mooted.

Supposed to be Stolen.—Yesterday morning Officer King of the First District Police arrested a young man by the name of John Adams, having in his possession a quantity of Havana segars, valued at $200, which are supposed to be stolen. The prisoner and property was brought to the Lower Police Office, and he was committed to the City Prison by Justice Welch.

Stealing a Carpet.—Officer Lord of the Sixth Ward arrested a man yesterday by the name of John Kingsland, charged with stealing a roll of carpet, valued at $40, from a warehouse in Broadway. The property was recovered, and Justice Welsh fully committed the accused for trial.

Court Calendar—*Wednesday*.—Superior Court.—Nos. 248, 231, 250, 199, 202, 109, 266, 419, 392, 204, 595, 599, 601, 603, 605, 606, 611, 611½, 612, 613, 615, 278, 229, 616, to 634.

Common Pleas—*Part I*.—Nos. 495, 503, 507, 506, 511, 517, 519, 521, 527, 531, 533, 535, 537. *Part II*.—Nos. 487, 600, 606, 610, 614, 616, 618, 620, 622, 624, 626, 628, 630, 632, 634.

New-York Common Pleas.—Dec. 1852.—*General Term*.—Present: Judges Daniel P. Ingraham, Charles P. Daly, Lewis B. Woodruff.

Ordered, That the Clerk be directed to give notice of the following order:

A new calendar of causes noticed for trial will be made up for the January Term, 1853, for which Notas of Issue must be filed on or before the Wednesday preceding the first Monday of January next.

All notes of issue for the A and every subsequent term must state distinctly the nature of the issue, (whether an issue of fact to be tried by the Jury, an issue of fact to be tried by the Court, an issue of law, &c.) Such notes shall also state whether the case was on the Calendar at the close of December Term, 1852, and if so, shall state the number of the cause on the Calendar.

The Clerk is directed not to enter any cause upon the Calendar, unless the Note of Issue therein conforms to the foregoing direction.

Ordered, That the following be adopted as the appointment of the Terms of this Court for the years 1853 and 1853.

Appointment of the Terms of the Court of Common Pleas for the City and County of New-York for the years 1852 and 1853.

General Terms for hearing arguments shall be held on the first Monday of March, July and November in each year, and shall continue three weeks if necessary.

General Terms for making decisions, and for the submission of Appeals from the Marine and Justices' Courts, and from orders at Special Term, and for the review of orders under the rule of 22d March, 1851, shall be held on the fourth Monday of each month, except July and August.

Special Terms for motions and the trial of issues of law shall be held on the first Monday of January, February, April, May, June, September, October and December, and for all other purposes except the hearing of motions for new trials, and trials of issues of law on the Monday of March, July, August and November.

The Special Terms for the trial of issues of fact shall be held on the first Monday of January, February, April, May, June, October and December; and one Special Term on the first Monday of September, and shall continue three weeks. The Judge holding such Term may continue the same during the fourth week if he shall deem it expedient.

During the General Terms, motions may be made at chambers between 10 and 11 o'clock, A.M.

Superior Court.—Before Judge Payne.—*James Halford vs. Alvin Adams and others.*—In this case the defendants are residents of this City, doing business as express agents for the transportation of property and merchandize to and from New-York, to other commercial Cities in the United States. The action was brought to receive from the defendants a package containing 39 Arkansas Bonds for $1,000 each with Coupons attached, which were entrusted to the defendants under the following circumstances. The agent of the plaintiff at New-Orleans delivered to the agent of the defendants, a sealed package containing the Bonds in question, marked on the outside $40,000 and which was to be delivered to the plaintiff in this City. The agent of the defendants gave the agent of the plaintiff a receipt in which the value of the package was stated at $40,000, and it was stipulated to be delivered safe, the perils of the seas and all other risks excepted, save any fraud or negligence of the employees of the defendants. The package arrived safe in New-York, and was tendered by Adams & Co. to the plaintiff, on the payment of one per cent.—$400 on its declared value, which was demanded for its safe transportation. The agent the plaintiff refused to pay, but offered to give $20 in full satisfaction. The defendants then refused to deliver up the package unless their claim was paid. The contract for the parties mutually stipulated that if the Jury should be of opinion that $20 was a sufficient compensation for the service, then the plaintiff should have a general verdict. Counsel for the defendant insisted, however, that the plaintiff was estopped, from denying that the value of the package was less than $4,000. The other side offered to prove that the actual value was only $20,000. But the Court refused to hear the evidence. Counsel for plaintiff excepted to this rule of the Court. Judge Payne charged that in case the Jury should find that the value of the package was $4,000, then the plaintiff would be entitled to a verdict for $20, with interest from the time the package was delivered in New-York. That was the case

...ordinary growing up to ignorance, while rude, but ...ntelligent, and the general population around, are rapidly ...ntelligent. This school certainly legally established as a ...istrict of No. 2, of to be cut off by itself, with a separate ...Trustee. In other ways the Board is opening and ...enlarging the School, would seem no expense other than ...for teachers and stationery. As to the means—it is most ...respectfully suggested that, of the $2,000 appropriated ...this year for evening schools, enough will very probably ...be saved, or must at least for six months, if not for a ...year, the whole expense for salaries and stationery, in ...the proposed school, which can afterwards be sustained ...from new appropriations. The communication was received and referred to the Teacher's Committee.

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.—A meeting of the Kings County Board of Supervisors was held yesterday afternoon, at the old Court room in the County Jail. His Honor Mayor BRUSH, of Brooklyn, presiding.

The Clerk of the Board read a summons from the Supreme Court, notifying the Board of a suit having been commenced by SAMUEL GRAHAM, for non-fulfillment of contract on the Lunatic Asylum. Mr. GRAHAM claims $2,500 damages.

On motion of Sup. SPINOLA the subject was referred to the Lunatic Asaylum Committee, with power to employ JOHN DIKEMAN, Esqr., as counsel, or some other able lawyer.

The bond of Joel SEIDMORE, the newly elected Superintendent of the Poor for the County, was presented, and referred to Law Committee for examination.

The following bills were passed for payment: John Dickinson, $30; Wm. S. Barker, $419 25; A. M. Cornish, $92; E. A. Dudley, $462 66; D. K. Smith, $344 38; Jas. Gray, $42; E. B. Geo. $173; E. B. Morrill, $163 45; James Logan, $12; Richard Butt, $96; Charles K. Miles, $113 75; A. Y. P. Smith, $113 75; Wm. Wallis, $113 75; Samuel Meyers, $239 59; R. B. Dikeman, $13,500.

On motion, $30,000 of the money to be raised by tax for the support of the Poor, was directed to be placed to the credit of the Superintendent of the Poor.

A motion of Superintendent Bergen, to allow 20 cents per day for maintainance of prisoners in County Jail, Williamsburg city, was referred to the Jail Committee.

Supervisor Bergen offered an act to be presented to the next Legislature, to the effect that as soon as the new penitentiary is completed, the Board of Supervisors shall file certificate of the fact in the County Clerk's office; and that thereafter all prisoners (except those confined in the County Jail, in Atlantic awaiting trial) be imprisoned in that Institution, subject to all the rules and regulations that may be adopted in its government. The Board adjourned to Friday, the 17th inst., at 2 P. M.

After the adjournment, the Supervisors proceeded to view the City Hospital grounds, in compliance with an invitation.

INQUEST.—Coroner Ball held an inquest yesterday on the body of a man named John Flynn, found drowned at the foot of Amity-street, on Monday morning. Verdict, death by accidental drowning. The deceased was a single man, 25 years of age, resided at the corner of Atlantic and Willow-streets, and employed as a measurer of grain in New-York, and was last seen on his way to work.

ASSAULT AND BATTERY.—A man named Danie Lyons, was convicted before Justice King, on Monday, o committing an Assault an Battery, upon Samuel Crosby, and sentenced to imprisonment in the County Jail for 30 days.

DESERTERS.—Three men, named William Anderson, William Pierce, and Alexander Thompson, recently in the United States army at this port, deserted yesterday, from on board the United States ship *Marion*.

ACCIDENT.—A man named Louis Kraus, a tailor by trade, was considerably injured on Monday evening, by attempting to jump from the boat to the wharf, at the South Ferry.

BURGLARY.—A merchant tailor's store, No. 156 Atlantic street, was entered on Monday night by burglars, and several hundred dollars worth of goods carried away.

SALAMANDER SAFES.

SALAMANDER SAFES,

WILDER'S PATENT, WITH RICH'S IMPROVEMENT.—STEARNS & MARVIN, successors to Rich & Co., are the only manufacturers of SALAMANDER SAFES combining both patents. Depôt, No. 146 Water-st., New-York.

HERRING'S PATENT.—WORLD'S FAIR PREMIUM FIRE PROOF SAFES and HERRINGS (Wilder's Patent) SALAMANDER SAFES.—In the year 1844, the subscriber purchased of the Patentee the exclusive right to manufacture and sell Wilder's Patent Salamander Safe, in the State of New-York, or to be used in every part of the world.

Anterior to this period, but about 500 Safes of this Patent had gone into use but enough was already known to warrant the belief that these Safes would supersede the use of all others. All their reputation soon after began to increase (in consequence of the great number going to use) and the public began to witness their superiority in numerous tests and accidental fires, other Safe makers began to infringe on the Patent, by using the same substance, and assuming also the name Salamander, never before applied to any Safe but Wilder's Patent. Some called their safes Salamander, with but slight improvements. By these and various other devices, all more or less infringing on the rights of the subscriber, many Safes, (some of them good because composed of the Patented article, others entirely worthless) were palmed upon the public. The Patentee, to protect the rights he had guaranteed to me, as well as for his own interest, was compelled to commence suits against certain parties in this city, who had most distinguished themselves as infringers—these parties contested their rights of the Patentee to the Court of the last resort, (the Supreme Court of the United States) where it was decided unanimously in favor of the Patentee. They then abandoned the use of the Patented article, but continued the use of the name Salamander Safe, and some to give the more effect, have added what they call Patentee's certificates of their Safes, having been in incidental fires, and their contents preserved. Whereas it is but a certificate of the superiority of Wilder's Safe, they having been made in violation of this Patent.

The subscriber having obliged himself by contract with Wilder the Patentee, to pay him a certain percentage on every pound of Safes sold, (knowing at that time that nothing had been discovered equal to this patented article for resisting heat) soon found that with all his expensive improvements and additions of chilled iron, heavy inside iron doors, inside iron boxes and increased thickness of iron of which the Safes were made, (and on all which the Patentee claimed his percentage,) that his profits were in time diminished, and very early began to look about for some substitute for Wilder's Patent. Aware that this was an age of experiments, of improvements, and of inventions, every new substance introduced as possessing fire-proof qualities was tested, and rewards were offered to those who would produce or discover any substance that would resist more heat and fire and infringe on Wilder's Patent. Within the last eight years, more than twenty different substances have been tested without any satisfactory results, until a gentleman of Philadelphia produced a substance which after several fair and impartial trials proved itself capable of resisting 15 or 20 per cent. more heat than the materials composing Wilder's Patent. The subscriber at once secured the invention and a Patent was obtained in 1850, and I am now about to introduce the Safes to the public by the name of "Herring's Patent"—"World's Fair Premium" Safes, and hereby caution all persons against making, selling, or using Herring's Patent Safes, (unless purchased of the subscriber, or his authorized agents.) An assortment of the Safes are for sale, and can be seen at No. Nos. 235, 237 and 239 Water-st., where he will also continue to keep his usual large supply of all sizes. Wilder's Patent Salamander Safes of the most approved workmanship with as many and as useful improvements as any other Safemaker in the United States.

S. C. HERRING.

RICH'S SAFES AGAIN.—WILDER'S PATENT SALAMANDER WITH RICH'S IMPROVEMENT.—CHARLESTON, S. C. 22d Nov., 1852. Messrs. STEARNS & MARVIN, successors to Rich & Co. GENTLEMEN: On the night of the 11th inst. my entire stock, consisting of oils, candles, white lead, rubber springs, and packing, also a very great quantity of other valuable merchandise, was consumed by fire. Your Safe, containing my books, was in the hottest part of the fire, and everything in it was saved in the most perfect condition. I had used the gas for a moment at dark, and the box of matches used to light it was, as is our custom, put into the Safe; for I consider them dangerous things to leave about. The matches and the books were all of my who'e stock that I saved. Without the Universal testimony of fire, you have here had a good proof of your Salamanders, to the perfect satisfaction of every one who witnessed the destruction of my store. Yours very respectfully,

LEWIS M. HATCH.

An assortment of these Safes, with and without Yale's Powder Proof Locks, Day & Newells, and Jonas' Locks, for sale at the Depot, No. 146 Water-st., and at the Factory, corner of avenue A and St Marks'-place, New York.

STEARNS & MARVIN,
Successors to Rich & Co., No. 146 Water-st.

The only makers of Salamander Safes in the United States, combining Wilder's and Rich's patents.

OAK HILL CEMETERY.

LOTS CONTAINING 320 FEET, SELLING FOR $25 to those grounds. N B—The steamer THOMAS E. HULL, leaves the foot of Jay (touching at Hammond-st.) every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 9 o'clock, for the Cemetery, returning at 2 o'clock in the afternoon.

EDWARD H. SENIOR, Agent, No. 75 Carmine-st.

DUST, AIR AND WATER.

MATTHEWSON'S PATENT WEATHER STRIP, will make your doors and French sashes tight at the bottom, make a great saving in fuel, keep your house clean, dry and comfortable. Only office, No. 439 Broadway, near Grand-street.

THE CINCINNATI GAZETTE—One of the most widely-circulated commercial papers in the West, published by the CINCINNATI GAZETTE CO., is received daily at the Advertising House of W. H. MCDONALD, No. 189 Fulton-st., corner of AUR, where Advertisements are received and contracted for at the lowest rates. As a medium for Business Advertisements it is not excelled by any beyond the Alleghany Mountains.

TO THE LADIES.—One Full style of Ladies, Misses and Children's Drab and Black Felt, Black and Drab Beaver Bonnets, with a beautiful Beaver Riding Hat for Ladies and Misses, made from the best stock in market. Also a large and handsome assortment of plain and embroidered Caps of the latest Paris fashions, with new styles of Drab and Silver Felt, Black and Drab Beaver Hats and Plats for Boys, Misses and Children, at MONARQUE'S old establishment, No. 128 Bowery.

A CHANCE TO MAKE MONEY.—From $5 to $20 a day may be made by any individual, in city or country, with the knowledge of a highly useful discovery, in universal demand, which I will send by return mail on receiving a 3c. postage paid, directed to H. B. HOLT, Box 1256, Post Office, Box No. 1256, Rochester, New-York. This is a first rate chance for mechanics, clerks, invalids, or any young man out of business, as it is immediately lucrative in any part of the United States.

LOOKING GLASS PLATES AND PLATE GLASS for sale Wholesale. Goods sent to any part of the City or country free from drayage or charge to the purchaser. Old Looking Glasses re-plated and delivered.

ROBERT HINDS, No. 97 Anthony-st., near Broadway.

CHARLES E. WHITEWAY, ATTORNEY and COUNSELLOR-AT-LAW, and COMMISSIONER OF DEEDS for the States of Illinois, No. 79 Nassau-st., Brown Stone Front, New-York.

FINANCIAL.

C. S. SCUDDER & BROTHER,
BILL AND EXCHANGE BROKERS, No. 10 Wall-st.,
New-York.
CORRESPONDENTS & BOUDER, FRANCIS BOUDER.

OFFICE OF THE ROCHESTER AND SYRACUSE RAILROAD COMPANY.—CANANDAIGUA, Oct. 6, 1852.—NOTICE.—An instalment of twenty dollars per share on the scrip stock of this Company is required to be paid on the 1st day of Oct., instant, and the instalment due on said scrip stock, being ten dollars per share, is required to be paid on the 1st day of Feb. next.

By paying the last instalment on the 10th day of January, instant, instead of 1st Feb., with interest on both of said instalments from the 1st day of Aug. last to the times of payment, and on the surrender of the scrip certificates, the scribholders will be entitled to full stock with the future dividends.

Payments of the said instalments may be made at the Offices of Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., New-York; J. E. THAYER & BROTHER, Boston; at the Bank of Syracuse, Bank of Auburn, Rochester City Bank, and at this Office.

By order of the Board of Directors.
CHAS. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF NEW JERSEY.—DIVIDEND OF THIRTY PER CENT, on the amount of certificates issued by the Receivers has been declared by the Chancellor, and will be paid as follows:

On such certificates as were given by CORTLANDT PARKER and OLIVER S. HALSTED, Jr., or either of them, on presentation of the same on and after Monday, December 6, 1852, at the Office of CORTLANDT PARKER, No. 231 Broad-st., Newark, N J.

On such certificates as were given by THOMAS G. MARSH, at the State Bank at New Brunswick.

☞ Holders not presenting their own certificates should endorse an assignment, or give the presentee letters of attorney or an endorsed order.

CORTLANDT PARKER, } Receivers.
O. S. HALSTED, Jr., }
Newark, Nov. 29, 1852.

BANK OF NEW-YORK.—The Charter of the Bank of New-York will expire on the 31st December, instant. An Association under the General Banking Law has been formed to take its place; and will commence business on the 3d of January, 1853

The President and Directors of the present Bank have thus day declared a final dividend of *thirty-eight and a half* per cent.—the profits of the bank,—which will be paid to the stockholders, or their legal representatives, at the banking house on the 31st December, inst

On the same day, an instalment of fifty per cent. on the additional capital of the new bank will be required to be paid, when certificates for the stock will be issued.

The books of transfer and subscription will be closed on the 11th inst.

By order of the Board of Directors,
A. P. HALSEY, Cashier.

DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors of the HOWARD INSURANCE COMPANY have this day declared a Dividend of Twelve Per Cent. upon the Capital Stock, payable on and after MONDAY, Dec 6.
LEWIS PHILLIPS, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 24, 1852.

CREDITS ON CHINA, INDIA, &c.—Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, New-York, are prepared to issue Mercantile Credits, Circular Notes, and Letters of Credit on the Oriental Bank of London, available at all the branches and agencies of that establishment, as follows:

Canton, Hong-Kong, Shanghai, } China. Madras, Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore, } Ceylon.

CREDITS, &c., FOR THE PACIFIC.—Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, New-York, issue Credits and Bills of Exchange, available at sight, on the following places on the West Coast: LIMA, VALPARAISO, PANAMA, SAN FRANCISCO.

SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS OF THE NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY, reimbursable in 1867, with semi-annual interest coupons attached; for sale by BLATCHFORD & RAINSFORD, No. 13 William-st.

THE INTEREST COUPONS due on Buffalo City Bonds will be paid on presentation to the Banking House of DUNCAN SHERMAN & Co.

SPECIE WANTED at the highest market rates, by GODDING & BROTHER, Bullion and Exchange Office, No. 6 Wall-st.

SIX PER CENT. BONDS of the DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL CO., Coupons attached; for sale by CURTIS, BEALS & FEARING, No. 40 Wall-st.

THE EASTERN BANK OF WASHINGTON, D. C., is redeemed No. 146 Bowery, and at 7½ Wall-st at ½ per cent.

INSURANCE.

THE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON
FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
Office No. 56 Wall-street.

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL, £2,000,000, or $10,000,000.
Paid up Capital.....£200,000 } Or Two and a
Surplus and Reserved Fund..£268,900 } Quarter Million of Dollars.

THIS COMPANY has formed a Local Board of Directors in this City, (duly qualified by holding the required number of shares,) with full power to issue policies for Fire Risks, settle all losses, and to invest in New-York all funds derived from premiums and the sale of shares.

DIRECTORS IN NEW-YORK:
JAMES BROWN, Esq., Chairman.
FRANCIS COTTENET, Esq., Deputy Chairman.
George Barclay, Esq., Mortimer Livingston, Esq.
C. W. Faber, Esq., E. F. Sanderson, Esq.,
Joseph Gaillard, Jr., Esq., Alex. Hamilton, Jr., Esq.,
William S. Wetmore Esq.,
ALEX. HAMILTON, Jr., Counsel of the Company.
ALFRED PELL, Resident Secretary.

TRUSTEES IN LIVERPOOL:
ADAM HODGSON, Esq., SAM'L HY. THOMPSON, Esq.
SIR THOMAS BERNARD BURCH, Bart., M. P.

DIRECTORS IN LIVERPOOL:
JOSEPH HORNBY, Esq., Chairman.
THOMAS, BROKELBANK, Esq.
JOSEPH CHRIS. EWART, Esq., Deputy Chairman.

DIRECTORS IN LONDON:
WILLIAM EWART, Esq., M. P., Chairman.
GEORGE E. FREDERICK YOUNG, Esq., Dep'y Ch'm.
PRESIDENT IN AMERICA.

In addition to the ordinary modes of Insurance, parties may, by depositing with the Company 2½ per cent. on the amount at risk, have their dwelling houses insured against loss by fire, as long as the deposit remains with the Company.

FOUR EXAMPLE: A deposit of $125 (which is 2½ per cent. on the sum insured,) insures $5,000 in a first class house, the interest on which, $7 50, is the cost, instead of $12 50 per annum; the difference of expense will, in a few years, save the whole sum deposited, and the risk, trouble and expense of renewing entirely obviated. This mode of insurance is neither new or untried; it prevails almost universally in Philadelphia, where the "Contributionship" was established under the auspices of Dr. Franklin, just a century ago, viz: in 1752, and still exists one of the richest and most prosperous Insurance Companies on the Continent.

REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—No. 1 Insurance Buildings, cor. Wall and William-sts., offices Nos. 10 and 11, ground floor.

This Company having their capital of $150,000 paid in, in cash, and securely invested, are prepared to insure against loss and damage by fire, on favorable terms.

The charter of this Company provides, that after paying interest to the stockholders, at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum, four-fifths of the remaining profits are to be divided among the assured in scrip bearing interest, which scrip is to be redeemable in cash whenever the accumulated profits and capital shall amount to $1,000,000.

TRUSTEES.

Samuel S. Howland,	John A Stephens,	Jos. Gaillard, Jr.,
Stephen Whitney,	James Warren,	Jas. M. Waterbury,
Daniel E. Fearing,	Arthur Leary,	George Curtis,
Wm. H. Russell,	M. W. Hamilton,	George T. Ades,
A. C. Downing,	Denning Door,	D. S. Kennedy,
Gaszaway B. Lamar,	John Stewart, Jr.,	John J. Astor, Jr.
Wm. H. Aspinwall,	Robert B. Minturn,	Fred'k A. Delano,
Wm. B. Duncan,	Reuben Withers,	James C. Bell,
Chas. H. Russell,	Ed. C. Center,	Daniel D. Smith,
Isaac Townsend,	Josiah Oakes,	Fred'k G. Foster,
Peleg Hall,	Robert S. Hone,	

ROBERT S. HONE, President.
DUNCAN F. CUREY, Secretary.

THE BROOKLYN FIRE INSURANCE CO.—CHARTERED IN 1824.—Offices, No. 42 Fulton-st, Brooklyn, No. 6 Merchants' Exchange, Wall-st, New-York. Have their Capital (as also a handsome surplus) invested in the most undoubted securities, and continue to insure Buildings, Merchandize, Furniture, and other personal property. Vessels in port, and their Cargoes, upon as favorable terms as any other similar institution.

DIRECTORS.

William Ellsworth,	William Miles,	Hon. Quackenboss,
Phineas T. Barnum,	George Gilfillan,	Justus S. Redfield,
Daniel D. Howard,	S. F. Townsend,	J. W. Amerman.
Caleb S. Woodhull,	John Enslie, Jr.,	Fordyce Hitchcock,
Chas. Cornwell,	Josiah Oatman,	John T. Conover,
Anania's Nicholas,	Robert C. Bell,	Jon. M. Greenwood,
Richard L. Allen,	John N. Gerin,	Simeon Leland,
Abraham Bell,	Irad Hawley,	Elisha Riggs.

WILLIAM ELLSWORTH, President.
ALFRED G. STEVENS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No 61 Wall-st, 4th Month, 5th, 1852.—This Company, with a CASH CAPITAL OF $210,000 with a surplus of over $100 000, insures against loss or damage by fire, on favorable terms.

DIRECTORS:

George S. Fox,	C. W. Lawrence,	Rich'd F. Carman,
Rich'd A Reading,	Peter S. Titus,	Henry H. Barrow,
Josiah Macy,	T. C. Cardwayne,	Hull Clark,
Wm. H. Falls,	Ralph Mead,	Wm. C. White,
Joseph W. Corlies,	Richard Field,	John J. Walker.
John D. Wright,	Elias Hicks.	Chas H. Marshall,
Abraham Bell,	Irad Hawley,	Elisha Riggs.

GEO. S. FOX, President.
SAMUEL TOWNSEND, Secretary.

LIFE INSURANCE.—THE MANHATTAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.—Cash Capital, $100,000, independently of the premium fund. Office, No. 146 Broadway, corner of Liberty-st. This Company continues to insure against all manner of life risks on most favorable terms. Persons may insure in this Company either with or without participating in the profits.

ARRAN DUBOIS, M. D., at the office daily from 2 to 3 o'clock, P. M.

California permits granted at greatly reduced rates.

A. A. ALVORD, President.
C. Y. WEMPLE, Secretary.
N. D. MORGAN, Actuary.

COAL.

PITTSTON COAL.—The PENNSYLVANIA COAL CO., is prepared to furnish superior White Ash Pittston Coal of all sizes, clean and in good order, suitable for steam, shipping, and domestic purposes, from its boats, or yards in this city, Williamsburg and Brooklyn. The Company's facilities are such as to enable it to give good dispatch to vessels loading at New-York, or at Port Ewen.

Particular attention given to the delivery of Coal for domestic purposes.

Apply at the office, corner of Broadway and Wall-st.; or yards, West near Morton-st., corner of Fourteenth-st and 9th-av., and foot of Gouverneur-st, city; foot of North Tenth-st., Williamsburg, and foot of Gold-st., Brooklyn.

COAL.—The subscriber has in yard, and is constantly discharging, all the various kinds of Anthracite and Bituminous Coals, viz.: Peach Orchard, Black Heath, Lehigh, Liverpool Orrel, Cannel, Sidney, &c. &c., all of the very best quality, delivered in handsome order from vessels or yard, and for cash low. TARBELL L. WORTH, Fourth-st. foot Lumber, and 6th-av. and Sixteenth-st. down town office, No. 59 Wall-st.

MRS. WALKER, formerly of 66 Broadway, having formed a partnership and removed to No. 34 Bowery, corner Bond-st., would respectfully inform her friends and the public that she has just returned from the European markets with a large and splendid assortment of Millinery, Dress and Fancy Goods, which she will dispose of at the lowest prices for cash. Ladies are invited to call and examine for themselves, at the store of WALKER & BURR.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

STRAKOSCH METROPOLITAN SEMINARY, No. 659 BROADWAY, AND NORTH MAIN-ST., Springfield, Mass.

HABENS & ABBEY,
Dealers in Piano-Fortes and Music Publishers,
Respectfully invite public inspection of their extensive and carefully selected stock of Piano-Fortes and Sheet Music.

FIRTH, POND & Co.'s Pianos, so justly celebrated for the elegance of their construction, pleasantness, and quality of tone.

The beautiful Iron Piano-Fortes. The First Premiums of the American Institute have been awarded to these Instruments, at the late First Fair in Castle Garden.

The Grand Square Piano, with metallic action, unrivalled for beauty in design and sweetness of tone, manufactured by the celebrated house of KNABE & GOWEHL, of Baltimore.

The magnificent and powerful-toned Pianos, style 4 in Parisian, from the well known manufactory of G. H. SCHERR, Philadelphia.

Those intent purchasing Pianos should visit this establishment. The Instruments are offered at the lowest cash prices of the makers.

MELODEONS AND SERAPHINES,
With patent reeds and late improvements from the best makers.

T. GILBERT & CO.'S PIANO FORTE WAREROOMS, No. 232 Broadway, corner of Anthony-st., second floor. T. G. & Co. are daily adding to the extensive assortment of instruments in their New York rooms. They have pianos, with or without the celebrated melian, to suit purchasers from all sections of the country, both as regards price and quality. The superiority of their instruments has long been beyond question, and as to prices, T. G. & Co. urgently invite a comparison between theirs and those of any other manufacturer in the Union, confidently believing that from the peculiar facilities possessed by them they are enabled to outstrip all competition. Second-hand pianos taken in exchange, or bought for cash. A large assortment of second-hand pianos always on hand, at prices from $50 up. Pianos with or without the melian, for sale. GILBERT'S boudoir or cottage pianos, for small rooms, PRINCE'S & CARHART'S melodeons, at low prices.

HORACE WATERS, Sole Agent.

NEW ORGAN FOR TRINITY CHURCH, SAN FRANCISCO.—This instrument, built to order for the above Church, by Mr. GEORGE JARDINE, of this City, is now completed. It is of the largest class, containing three ranks of keys, thirty stops, and two stops on pedals, &c., and it will remain for public inspection MONDAY, TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, at the Manufactory, No. 548 Pearl-st., near Broadway. Clergymen, Professors and Amateurs are especially invited.

PIANO FORTES.—The best assortment of Pianos in this city can be seen at the Warerooms of LINCOLN & THOMPSON, No. 441 Broadway, including Hallet, Davis & Co.'s celebrated Boston Pianos, of new and superior improved scales, acknowledged superior to any other in the market. Also, a large variety from other distinguished New-York and Boston makers. Gilbert's and other secondhand with and without the Melian, at various prices.

LINCOLN & THOMPSON, No. 441 Broadway.

MESSRS. LIGHTE & NEWTON, No. 24 Canal-st., in consequence of the increased demand and unrivaled popularity of their PIANO-FORTES, have extended their business, and are now prepared to offer to their friends, and those wishing a superior instrument, an extensive assortment, in plain and ornamented cases, of modern style, from 6½ to 7½ octave. Second-hand Pianos taken in exchange. Broadway Ware-rooms, No. 422.

PIANO-FORTES.—The finest assortment of Piano-Fortes in the city may be found at the spacious warerooms of N. P. B. CURTIS & CO., No. 447 Broadway, consisting of George Hew's celebrated American Patent Action Pianos, T. Gilbert and Co.'s popular Melian Pianos, Gilbert's and others' Boudoir. Also, a variety of new and second-hand Pianos for sale and to let. No. 447 Broadway.

J. & C. FISCHER, (late NUNNS & FISCHER,) Manufactory and Warerooms, No. 178 Greenwich-st. corner of Dey-st. PIANO-FORTES, warranted, with reverse bridge and patent tubs, will be selected for keeping in tune. Piano-Fortes tuned, repaired and exchanged.

N. B.—Also, Æolian Piano-Fortes for sale.

PIANOS FOR SALE—At the lowest manufacturing prices; for brilliancy of tone and finish unsurpassed and warranted in every respect. Purchasers are invited to call and examine, at the Factory, No. 148 Wooster-st., near Houston. CHAS. CARR.

PIANOS FOR SALE—At No. 8 Barclay-st., next door to the Astor-House—a variety of 6½ and 7-octave rosewood Piano-Fortes, warranted to give satisfaction in every respect, or no sale, for cash or approved paper. Pianos to hire. JAMES THOMPSON.

PRINCE & CO.'S MELODEONS.—The original & PRINCE MELODEON, which has stood the test of years, and proved itself a superior instrument to those of any other make, can be had only of the sole agents, WM. HALL & SON, No. 239 Broadway, (opposite the Park.)

PIANO-FORTES.—HAZELTON & BRO., Manufactory and Ware-rooms, No. 319 Centre-st., near Grand, where may be found a fine assortment of Rosewood Pianos, made in the most substantial manner and latest style.

TO RENTERS OF PIANOFORTES.—The Pianoforte Association, No. 361 Broadway, are selling Pianofortes, to be paid for by instalments of $3 to $10 per month.
J. PECK, Trustee.

PIANO-FORTE—Six superior Pianos for Hire at No. 59 3d av., between 10th and 11th sts.
THOS. C. CALLAWAY.

MEDICAL.

AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL—FOR THE CURE OF COUGHS, COLDS, HOARSENESS, BRONCHITIS, WHOOPING-COUGH, CROUP, ASTHMA and CONSUMPTION.—Of all the numerous medicines extant, (and some of them valuable) for the cure of pulmonary complaints, nothing has ever been found which could compare in its effects with this Preparation. Others may relieve a cough, and time and nature in all diseases of the lungs and throat where medicine can give relief, this will do it. It is pleasant to take, and perfectly safe in accordance with the directions. We do not advertise for the information of those who have tried it, but those who have not. Families that have known its value will not be without it, and by its timely use, they are secure from the dangerous consequences of coughs and colds, which neglected, ripen into fatal consumption. The Diploma of the Massachusetts Institute was awarded to this preparation by the Board of Judges, in September 1847; also, the Medals of the three great Institutes of Art, in this country; also the Diploma of the Ohio Mechanics' Institute, has been given to the CHERRY PECTORAL, by their Governments, in consideration of its extraordinary excellence and usefulness in curing affections of the Lungs and Throat.

Read the following opinion founded on the long experience of the eminent Physician of the Port and City of

ST. JOHNS, May 14, 1851.

DR. J. C. AYER: Five years trial of your CHERRY PECTORAL in my practice has proven what I foresaw from its composition, must be true, that it eradicates and cures the colds and coughs to which we, in this section, are peculiarly liable. I think its equal has not yet been discovered, nor do I know how a better remedy can be made for the distempers of the Throat and Lungs.

See what it has done on a wasted constitution, not only in the following cases, but a thousand more:

SUDBURY, Jan. 24, 1851.

DR. AYER: In the month of July last I was attacked by a violent diarrhœa in the mines of California. I returned to San Francisco in hope of receiving benefit from a change of climate and diet. My diarrhœa ceased, but was followed by a severe cough. And although I finally reached my native home, our received no benefit from the voyage. My cough continued to grow worse, and when I arrived in New York, I was at once marked by my acquaintances as a victim of consumption. I must confess that I saw no sufficient reason to doubt what my friends all believed. At this time I commenced taking your truly invaluable medicine with little expectation of any permanent benefit. Finally, as you would not receive these lines did I not regard it my duty to state to the afflicted, through you, that my health, in the space of eight months, is fully restored. I attribute it to the use of your CHERRY PECTORAL.

Yours truly,
WASHINGTON, Pa., April 12, 1849.

DEAR SIR: Feeling that I have been spared from a premature grave, through your instrumentality by the providence of God, I will take the liberty to express to you my gratitude. A Cough and the alarming symptoms of Consumption had reduced me too low to leave me anything like hope, when my physician brought me a bottle of your "CHERRY PECTORAL." It seemed to afford immediate relief, and in a few weeks time has restored me to sound health. If it will do for others what it has done for me, you are certainly one of the benefactors of mankind. Sincerely wishing you every blessing, I am, very respectfully, yours,

REV. ELIJAH KELLOGG, Rector of St. Peter's Church.

With such assurance and from such men, no stronger proof can be adduced, unless it be from its effects upon trial. Prepared and sold by

JAMES C. AYER,
Practical Chemist, Lowell, Mass.

Sold by A. B. & D. SANDS, corner Fulton and Williamsts., ROBERTSON, CLARK & CO., H. RINGER, BARKER and all the Druggists in New-York; MRS. HAYES, No. 175 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, and by all dealers in medicine everywhere.

THE BOSTON MERCANTILE JOURNAL gives the following notice of the most popular remedy of the day:—

WILD CHERRY BALSAM.—We speak in favor of WISTAR'S Balsam of Wild Cherry, because we believe, from our own knowledge of the article, that it is one of the best in the market for the complaints for which it is recommended. This medicine, coming from such a respectable source, and carefully prepared by an experienced and skilful phys cian, is received by the public with confidence. Its efficacy has been proved in many obdurate cases of disease, and it's fame has rapidly extended. It has been extensively used in every part of the country, particularly in the middle and Northern States; and strong testimony from intelligent and highly respectable persons has been adduced in favor of its merits as a remedy for colds and coughs, affections of the chest, diseased lives, &c., &c.

The genuine and original DR. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY, on account of its great popularity, has been extensively counterfeited in Philadelphia, and some thousands bottles of the spurious imitation thrown into the market and extensively circulated.

EXAMINE CLOSE BEFORE PURCHASING!—*Look well to the Marks.*—The genuine Balsam is put up in bottles with the words "Dr Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry," blown in the glass; each bottle bearing a label on the front with the signature of I. H. WISTAR, M. D.

This will be enveloped with a wrapper, copyright secured 1844, on which will always appear, the written signature of I. BUTTS. For sale, wholesale and retail, by A. B. & D. SANDS, General Agents, No. 100 Fulton-st; THOMAS & MAKELL, No. 56 William st. S. HAHAU, No. 193 Broadway; Astor and Irving House Drug Stores, and No. 110 Broadway.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS, THE BEST MEDICINE FOR COMPLAINTS INCIDENTAL TO FEMALES.—MRS. TALBOT, of Michigan, informs Professor HOLLOWAY, that she considers it her bounden duty to acknowledge the astonishing benefit she has derived from taking his Pills. At the age of 45 she began to suffer from a general derangement of the system, languor, swollen legs, and other ailments incidental to females, and notwithstanding the most careful attention to the advice of eminent physicians, her weakness and debility continued to increase, until she adopted another course, and took HOLLOWAY'S PILLS, and this inestimable medicine has restored her to a soundness of health and buoyancy of spirits which she had not enjoyed for some years. Sold by all venders of medicine in the British Empire, and by those in the United States, in pots and boxes, at 27½ cents, 67 cents, and $1 50 each. Wholesale by the principal drug houses in the Union. and by Messrs. A. B. & D. SANDS, New-York, and by the proprietor, No. 244 Strand, London.

DEAR SIR: Feeling that I have been spared from a premature grave, through your instrumentality by the providence of God, I will take the liberty to express to you my gratitude. A Cough and the alarming symptoms of Consumption had reduced me too low to leave me anything like hope, when my physician brought me a bottle of your "CHERRY PECTORAL." It seemed to afford immediate relief, and in a few weeks time has restored me to sound health. If it will do for others what it has done for me, you are certainly one of the benefactors of mankind. Sincerely wishing you every blessing, I am, very respectfully, yours,

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DR. HERON'S CELEBRATED FEMALE PILLS.—This wonderful and justly celebrated remedy can be had at his office, or may be sent by mail to any address. Office corner of Broadway and Houston-st., over the drug store. The doctor attends exclusively to an office practice. Hours from 9 o'clock, A. M., till 12, and from 6 till 9 P. M.

GREAT CURE FOR DYSPEPSIA.—Dr. HOUGHTON'S Rennin or Gastric Juice, prepared from Rennet. Agent, J. BAAL & CO., No. 180 Fulton-st.

FEMALE PUBLIC—MONARQUE, OF NO. 128 BOWERY, solicits the patronage of the ladies to his old and popular establishment, where they will find a

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK CITY.

FEARFUL DEGREE OF CALAMITY.—FALLING OF FOUR STORY BUILDING.—THE CONSTRUCTION AND OCCUPATION.—MASONS INSTANTLY KILLED.—SEVERAL MISSING.—CARPENTERS INJURED.—It becomes our painful duty to record the details of another dreadful calamity, which occurred in the upper part of the city, yesterday, resulting in the loss of several human lives, and a number of workmen being injured to such an extent that it is thought they cannot survive. The particulars of the appalling catastrophe are as follows:—A large five story brick building, 60 feet front and 40 feet deep, together with two large dwelling-houses, belonging to Messrs. Brown, Esq., residing in Third-avenue, between Thirty-first and Thirty-second-streets, were nearly approaching completion, under the supervision of the following contractors. The mason work contract was in the hands of Messrs. J. W. and R. D. FIELDER, residing at No. 126 East Twenty-sixth-street, and the carpenter and frame work contract belonged to JOSEPH WEAVER, who was killed at the time of the catastrophe.

The two front buildings are situated in Thirty-second-street, between Third and Lexington avenues, and the other was erected in the rear of them, fronting on Thirty-third-street, and designed to be occupied by the owner as a carpet dressing manufactory; upon this building the carpentry work had been completed, and Mr. WEAVER had engaged with his journeymen in the completion of the fifth story, such as topping off with the rafters. We will give an accurate description of the fatal premises. There was a deep cellar, and the first floor was principally supported with three girders, the main one, in the centre, being temporarily propped up with four slight posts or uprights, and one heavy timber, 4x9 inches; each of the other four floors were constructed in precisely the same way, and instead of the girders being supported with props, they should have been thoroughly braced, and supported by heavy locust uprights. The building was erected on made ground, the original surface in the vicinity being quagmire, and the very spot was well known some years ago as the "Sun-fish Pond." The structure was run up, it is said, in the short space of eight days, and from the appearance of the bricks, mortar and timbers, as noticed among the heap of ruins, it was the general opinion that the building was very carelessly and slightly built.

At noon there were only about a dozen men at work on the building, and most of them, together with the foreman of the framework, were on the uppermost story, actively engaged in hoisting heavy timbers to finish off the highest floor. As they hoisted these beams they were piled up, by orders of the boss, in one heap, upon the top of the centre girder, which, in a great measure, accounts for the shocking calamity. The weight was more than the uprights of this girder could hold, and suddenly it began to sag, and caused the wall around it to cave in, as the wall tumbled down upon this pile of timber, the weight was increased to such a degree, that the main girder of the first floor broke in the middle—at this period it was twenty minutes past eleven o'clock A. M.—and the entire structure went to the ground with a tremendous crash that was heard for a long distance.

The excitement was intense, and in a few moments, the ruins were surrounded by several hundred citizens. Captain WIGHAM, assistant Captain FLANDREAU of the Eighteenth Ward Police, a section of their men, and members of Hook & Ladder Co. No. 9, and Engine Co. No. 46, were quickly on the spot, and rendered sufficient service in removing the heap of timbers and bricks, and extricating the dead and injured bodies from beneath the ruins. As many laborers as could conveniently work, immediately commenced clearing away the ruins, and up to 3 o'clock in the afternoon they had taken out nine dead bodies, and three persons frightfully injured, which were believed to be all that were missing. Annexed we give a list of the names of the killed, wounded and saved:

KILLED.—JOSEPH WEAVER, the boss contractor of the frame-work, was the first one taken out. His limbs were crushed in a horrible manner; his face and head were cut and gashed, with his nose literally torn off. It was truly a shocking sight to behold, and the remains were covered up, and hastily conveyed to the dead house, foot of Twenty-sixth-street, East River.

JOHN DORSEY, aged 19 years, a journeyman mason, was next taken out dead; he resided in Clinton-street, and leaves an aged father and mother, of whom deceased was the main supporter. His body was also taken to the dead house.

GEORGE DOHERTY, aged about 18 years, another journeyman mason employed by Messrs. R. D. & J. W. FIELDER, was the third and last one taken out dead. His remains were also taken to the dead house.

INJURED.—Two brothers named BAYARD were extricated from the ruins, with their limbs injured seriously. One of them had his thigh crushed, and was sent to the Bellevue Hospital. The other one was dangerously injured, and conveyed [to his residence, No. 117 Eighth-avenue.

ADAM HERNDHEIMER was buried under the ruins, in the south-east corner, and extricated alive, with arms and legs crushed. He was carried to the residence of his widowed family, No. 199 Second-street, where he was placed under medical treatment.

The brother-in-law of the deceased contractor was also dangerously injured, but will probably survive.

ESCAPE.—A miraculous escape from being buried into eternity occurred as follows, in the case of the foreman of Messrs. FIELDERS, named JAMES SLAVEN: It appears he was in the basement of the building when the girder crashed, which startled him, and he instantly leaped out of the side-door, and the instant he struck his feet upon the ground the whole building was prostrated; thus Mr. SLAVEN had a providential escape.

Two other mechanics, named PATRICK SLAVEN and PATRICK CASSEY, were also saved from being crushed beneath the ruins, and in a great measure they are indebted to the foreman for their safety, as he warned them of their perilous situation, the moment he heard the girder crack, and they instantly jumped out of a window. The workmen continued their labors up to about 5 o'clock last evening, when they finished the job of removing the ruins; no other bodies were found, up to the time our Reporter left.

With regard to the *real* cause of the calamous affair, the opinions of Mr. R. D. FIELDER, the mason builder, and that of JAMES SLAVEN, his foreman, conflict, as the former was inclined to believe the catastrophe originated by the girder of the lower floor giving way first, while the other person stated he [was convinced the cause came as we have given in another part of this report. The materials, and cost of erecting the demolished premises, is estimated at about $3,000, which loss will fall heavily upon the contractors. Coroner IVES was notified to investigate the painful accident, and will thereupon hold the inquest to-day.

FIRE AND LOSS OF LIFE IN CENTRE-STREET.—FIREMEN INJURED.—Last evening about 7 o'clock, a fire broke out in a dwelling-house situated in the rear of No. 314 Centre-street, and occupied by a large number of poor families. The flames spread through the premises with great rapidity, and for several hours baffled all exertions of the firemen to subdue them. The most alarming excitement prevailed, as the human beings in the upper stories were unable to escape, owing to the intense heat of the fire, and the thick, black smoke below them. Captains SCATLIFF, DITCHETT and BRENNAN, of the Sixth Ward Police, were promptly on the ground, and, with their men, rendered valuable assistance to the firemen, in saving human life and preventing further destruction of property. Hook and Ladder Companies Nos. 1 and 2 were there in great numbers, and by aid of the useful apparatus of these organizations, men, women and children were rescued from their perilous situations. There were, however, three helpless little children burned to death, many parts of their bodies being left a crisp, so as to render them almost beyond recognition. Their screams were heard, but all efforts to find them proved unavailing, and the poor little creatures suffered a shocking death. While in the act of attempting to save a female, one of the gallant firemen, named HENRY FARLEY, missed his footing, fell to the ground, and was severely injured. Another fireman, whose name we did not learn, was also injured in a similar way. The damage to the interior of the premises was considerable, and many of the poor families lost all their furniture and clothing.

HENRY POVERTY.—It will not do to condemn as vagrant vice all that we see of poverty in the streets from day to day. The following incident is vouched for as true to the letter. The narrator relates it to prove that "sometimes beneath tattered garments there beats manhood and honest hearts," and that the little vagrant children that we see in the streets, are not so wicked as "of hopeless hope of reformation." But here to the incident. A few days since, it was on a cold rainy night, Mr. H. M. FREEMAN was crossing from the Museum to the Park, when he was asked for a cent by a girl who was crossing the street with. Without looking at her, he put his hand into his pocket and handed her, as he thought, a penny. The next moment she came back to him, and said, "Mister, you didn't mean to give me this, did you," at the same time extending to him a ten dollar gold piece. Astonishment for a while at this exhibition of honesty, unexpected from such a source, kept Mr. FREEMAN silent. At last he asked her name and residence, and after requesting her to tell her mother to call on him, he and some gentlemen who had stopped, gave her a handsome present. Does that girl deserve to be classed among the outcast portion of our population? Can nothing be done to save such as she from the cruel fate attendant upon poverty.

DARING ATTEMPT TO ROB A POLICE CAPTAIN.—Yesterday morning a desperate looking man calling himself PHILLIP WERTZ, was brought before Justice JAMES H. WELSH, at the Lower Police Office, charged with attempting to commit a highway robbery upon the person of Captain M. T. BRENNAN, of the Sixth District Police. It appears the Captain was passing up Centre-street, when the accused approached him, and seizing hold of his gold chain, made an effort to abstract it from his pocket by force. The rogue was grappled by the strong arm of Captain BRENNAN, when he soon ascertained he had picked up the wrong customer. The Magistrate fully committed the accused for trial.

COLLISION ON THE EAST RIVER—LOSS OF THE SCHOONER "ISADORE."—Yesterday evening a serious collision took place on the East River. The ferry-boat *Whitehall* was crossing from Brooklyn and struck the schooner *Isadore* midships with such force as to sink her in the space of fifteen minutes. The lost vessel was from Haverstraw loaded with a cargo of brick, and the crew consisted of a Captain and two deck hands, all of whom were saved. We did not learn whether any blame was attributed to the pilot of the steamer, but there must certainly be culpable negligence somewhere, as the night was clear and star-light.

SHIRT-SEWERS' FAIR.—Hope has turned to fruition for the poor Shirt-Sewers. Their Fair is already a successful experiment. From 1 o'clock till bed-time crowds fill the rooms, and the Post-Office is doing a great business. More refreshments are demand, and we hope our good housekeepers will respond. Mr. THOMPSON has given largely of ice-creams and jelly; and the ladies now ask, will not some other friends imitate so good an example?

OFF THE TRACK.—Yesterday afternoon a heavy freight train of cars on the Hudson River Railroad, was thrown off the track near the village of Tarrytown, but no serious damage was sustained, nor was any person killed or injured. The passenger trains North and South were detained several hours in consequence of the accident.

A SCHOONER SUNK.—Last night about 8 o'clock, while the schooner *Isadore*, of Haverstraw, loaded with brick, was proceeding up the East River, opposite the South Ferry, she was run into by the Hamilton-avenue Ferry boat *Montauk*, and immediately sunk. Fortunately no lives were lost, as the Captain and crew instantly took to the yawl boat, and landed in safety

TABERNACLE LECTURES.—This evening JOHN THOMPSON, Esq., of the Poughkeepsie Bar, will deliver a lecture at the Broadway Tabernacle on the subject o "Life, Character and Genius of MILTON."

☞ The Cunard steamer *Petrel* left yesterday for Bermuda and St. Thomas, with fifty passengers and $3,979 in specie.

BROOKLYN CITY.

CONFIRMATION.—Yesterday morning, Archbishop HUGHES administered confirmation in the Church of St. Charles Borromeo, to a large number of boys and girls, all of whom first received communion; the Bishop then made a short address to them from the 8th Chapter of Acts of the Apostles, 14th Verse, giving them to understand that no worldly fear or shame should deter them from professing their religion, and to live as becomes the Church of Christ. After this, he made the sign of a cross on the forehead of each person that was to be confirmed, giving them at the same time a slight blow on the cheek, saying, "Peace be with you." After which he dismissed them with his blessings. The proceedings were solemn and impressive, and witnessed by a large number of persons. About 75 children were confirmed.

The Uses of Iron.

This may truly be called an Iron Age. Virgin ore, dug from the bowels of the earth, is shaped by science and skill to meet a hundred uses to which mankind have applied it. Implements of husbandry, of warfare, and of household utility, have improved under the teachings of experience, until we have now a complete and general collection of the best appliances of industry. Inventive genius in this country is its own reward. The citizen only desires to know where and how his work is done, whether it be finished in good taste, and the man be a skilful and prompt manufacturer or artisan. There is no better way to judge of the extent and variety of the mechanical arts in a large city, than to visit, as everybody may do, some establishment where genius and profit go hand in hand. The public attention has been drawn to the extraordinary increase of the Iron manufacture, in connection with the great improvements which have taken place in this branch of industry within the past few years, and a large degree of favor has attached to the production known as Woven Iron, composed of wires of wrought iron knit firmly together by a newly-patented process. This improvement is peculiarly applicable to farm and garden fences, ornamental railings, etc. Specimens of the work may be seen at Mr. WICKERSHAM'S Warehouse, No. 312 Broadway.

From Texas.

From the New-Orleans Delta, Nov. 30.

By the steamship *Yacht*, Captain LAWLESS, from Brazos St. Jago, via Galveston, we have our TEXAS papers.

The steamship *United States*, Capt. G. F. MARTIN, arrived off the bar at Galveston on Saturday night, the 20th inst., about 9 o'clock; but, as the wind was then blowing heavily from the east, she could not come over, and had to put out to sea for safety. During that night the storm continued to increase, and did not abate until late on Sunday. The sea broke violently over the steamer, carrying away her bulwarks and yawl boat, and doing other damage, making the situation of passengers and crew exceedingly perilous. She, however, withstood the storm, and got safely into port on the morning of the 23d.

A meteor of a very large size was seen to fall at Roma, on the evening of the 20th Nov., at about 7½ o'clock, bearing south from that place, which was accompanied by a slight shock of an earthquake, which kept the river for a few moments in quite a commotion, and caused the windows in frame houses to rattle to the tune of Yankee Doodle. It was seen at a considerable distance; though it appeared as large in size as a 32-pound cannon ball, and although the evening was quite dark, it made all appear as bright as the midday sun.

A man by the name of SMALLY was shot in Rio Grande City a few days since, by Mr. OBERLY, who, in usual in such cases, has escaped. SMALLY, it is thought, will not recover.

Many of the National Guard of Matamoros have again passed over to this side of the river, and General CANALES has placed all the city authorities in durance vile, in consequence of their refusal to acknowledge as Governor of the State of Tamaulipas, CARDENAS, the present incumbent, who, you are aware, was elected (by the chicanery of CANALES) over PRETO, he (CANALES) taking the responsibility to imprison so many of the friends of PRETO, as to cause CARDENAS to have one majority of the electors.

The Houston *Telegraph* gives the following account of the troubles attending a large business:

For the first time since Houston was founded, complaints have been made before the Recorder, that the immense number of cotton teams in our principal streets obstructed them so that drays and carriages could not pass. The City Marshal has actually been compelled to keep constantly at work, to open a passage through the long files of teams, to enable draymen to convey goods from the landing to the stores. When it is recollected that our streets are eighty feet wide, some idea may be formed of the quantity of teams that are daily arriving. It is estimated that at least two hundred teams are daily arriving, and as many departing from the city.

The *Telegraph* says: The engineer engaged in surveying the route for a railroad from Houston to Warren, has ascertained that a route, extending nearly in a direct line to a point two miles east of Warren, crossing the Little Cypress about a quarter of a mile west of the city road, possesses great advantage over any other route. It is shorter by nearly four miles, and the cost of grading will be much less than either of the other routes. It extends nearly mid-way between the old road laid out by Messrs. BROWN & TARBOX, for their stage road and the city road. The road extending in a line directly south from Anderson to this road, would it is thought, intersect it nearly midway between Mr. HOUSE'S and Mrs. STEVENSON'S, on the Washington road. When a branch of this railroad is extended toward Red River, it will, doubtless, pass through Anderson and Springfield.

The grade from Houston to the Brazos, will not, in any place exceed twenty feet to the mile. West of the Brazos is a ridge extending between Caney and New Year's Creek, which is ascertained to be sixty feet above the Brazos at high-water mark. The slope for the distance of three miles is gradual, so that twenty feet grade to the mile will overcome this obstacle.

There is considerable sickness in Port Lavaca at this time, but have not learned the character of the disease.

A correspondent of the Lone Star Flower states that a man named KELLY shot a man named PARSONS, in the town of Dallas, on the 11th inst. The two had disputed over a game of cards and Kelly accused Parsons of cheating, and subsequently took a pistol, and deliberately shot at Parsons, striking him in the left temple, after which the murderer mounted his horse and rode off. The same writer says that a man named TILLY was killed by G. B. HARWICK, within a few days of the above occurrence.

The San Antonio *Ledger* suggests that, inasmuch as slaves are unsafe in our extreme Western territory, the dismemberment of a Mexican State or two may be necessary, to increase the distance between our slave Republic—who prides herself in protecting fugitives—and our slave-holding population.

The Lavaca *Commercial* learns that a difficulty occurred in Mission Valley, between Col. HAMILTON and Dr. RAGLIN, very recently, in which the latter was stabbed and killed. HAMILTON gave himself up to the civil authorities. The same paper learns, by a gentleman from the Navidad, that a German was shot near Lyons. He was abusing a woman, whose son raised his gun and shot him down.

The United States steamer *Fashion*, arrived last evening from Indianola, which port she left on Friday morning last.

The *Fashion* brought over Gen. P. F. SMITH, Capt. G. B. MCCLELLAN, U. S. Engineers; Hon. VOLNEY E. HOWARD, M. C., and GEORGE WILKINS KENDALL, Esq., as passengers.

The news is of little or no importance. All was quiet on the frontier, and the troops were generally in good health.

MARRIED.

On Tuesday evening, *Nov. 30*, by Rev. Dr. Phillips, Mr. THOMAS DELANO to Mrs. JANE THOMPSON, all of this City.

DIED.

On Monday, the 6th inst., WILLIAM E. COLEMAN, aged 27.

His remains will be taken to Bridgeport for interment.

At Hastings, Westchester County, on the 4th inst., SARAH, daughter of Robert B. and Anna Mary Minturn, in the 7th year of her age.

On Tuesday, Dec. 7, ARTHUR CLEAVELAND, only son of P. S. and Mary Chauncey, aged 18 months and 7 days.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his father, No. 177 Tenth-st., on Thursday afternoon, at 2 o'clock

On Tuesday, 7th inst., at 10 A. M., Mrs. LYDIA ANN, wife of John C. Graham, aged 35 years and 7 months.

The friends and relatives of the family, and the members of Egyptian Encampment No. 19, and Covenant Lodge, I. O. O. F., and Worth Lodge of Masons, No. 219; also, the members of Allen-street Presbyterian Church, are invited to attend the funeral on Thursday, 9th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., from her late residence, No. 74 Forsyth-st.

4d-2t*

Sales of Real Estate at Auction.

By A. J. Bleecker—Dec. 7.

3 houses and lots corner 10th-av. and 43-st., each 22x100, together	$10,750
House and lot No. 234 Mott street, 25x93	5,000
1 lot on 54th st, near 9th-av., 25x100	730
1 do. on 5th-av., near 56th-st., 25x100	1,400
3 do. cor 95th-st and 7th-av., ea. 25x100—$300 ea	900
4 do. on rear on 95th-st., ea. 25x100 $260 ea	1,000
3 do. opposite cor. ea. 25x100—$325 ea	975
By Cole & Chilton—Dec. 7.	
2 lots on 54th-st., near 6th-av., ea. $750	$1,500
1 lot South-west cor. 6th-av. and 55th-st	1,280
2 lots adjoining on 6th-av., ea. $900	1,800
6 do on 55th-st., S. S., near 6th-av., ea—$630	3,780
3 do. adjoining	1,905
1 lot on 55th-st. near 7th-av	650
BROOKLYN PROPERTY.	
1 lot North-west side of Wilson-st., between Bedford and Lee-avenues	$1,070
3 lots adjoining, ea. $1,080	3,240
2 do. do. ea. $1,090	2,180

IMPORTATIONS.—*Tuesday, Dec. 7.*—130 casks Beer; 18 do. Bleaching Powders; 12 do. Bristles; 6 casks, 6 cases Cheese; 1 618 bags Coffee; 124 tons Coal; 100 Railroad Iron loads Coal; 25 barrels Rosin in Canada; 130 bags Cocoa; 4,458 pieces Brazil Wood; 16 tons do; 6 tons Brazilletta; 15 chests Indigo; 36 casks Argols; 180 casks Bicarbonate Soda; 240 do. Soda Ash; 4 barrels Tonca Beans; 12 cases Liquorice Juice; 9 barrels, 8 cases Arrowroot; 512 casks Brimstone; 3 casks Orris Root; 746 packages Dry Goods, per *Andrew Foster*; 228 do. per *Jason*; 113 do per *American Congress*; 235 per *Norma*; 1,331 boxes, 2,150 half do.; 7,862 quarters do., 1,361 casks, 265 barrels, 100 half do., 217 kegs Raisins; 1,650 boxes, 1,882 quarter do., 2,600 loose Lemons; 50 frails, 200 mats, 123 boxes Almonds; 750 boxes, 100 half do., 100 frails Figs; 1,445 kegs Grapes; 275,000 Grunges; 45 kegs Herring; 37,020 Hides; 78 bales Goat Skins; 10 do. Deer; 2,898 bars Railroad Iron; 6,072 bars, 3,720 bundles, 1,231 do Hoop; 300 tons Pig; 40 barrels, 146 Rubber; 2,953 pigs Lead; 166 blocks Marble; 495 blocks Tiles; 78 casks Linseed Oil; 5 boxes Olive Oil; 300 tons Plaster; 14 barrels English Potatoes; 3 casks German do.; 458 bales Rags; 100 kegs Mustard Seed; 24 casks, 100 barrels Canary Seed; 40 bags Hemp do.; 500 boxes Soap; 61 cases, 996 bundles, 181 bars Steel; 2,709 boxes, 22 hogsheads Sugar; 82 cases, 37 boxes half do., 7,225 quarters, 615 Silks; 32 cigars Rs, 1,045 tanths 20 barrels Cigars; 15 barrels, 10 casks Brandy; 6 puncheons Whisky; 4,366 boxes, 945 slabs Tin; 300 boxes terne plates; 383 bales Tobacco; 385 quarter casks, 166 casks, 295 bar els Wine.

COMMERCIAL AND MONEY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....Dec. 7.

$5,000 City 5s '70	104	150 Cumberland Coal	b30 67
2,000 Harlem Ex. Cfs	73	250 do	67
2,000 Erie 2d Mtge Bds	90½	150 do	67½
4,000 Erie Income Bds	103	100 Parker Coal Co	s10 66
15,000 Erie Convert '71	b3 102	50 do	66
3,000 do	101½	50 do	b10 66
2,000 Hudson 1st Mtge	109½	50 do	b10 65½
4,000 Mich. So. Railroad	101	150 do	b10 65
3,000 North Ind R. R.	101	100 do	b10 65½
500 Long Island R. R.	60	140 Phœnix Mining Co	19½
93 Manhattan Bank	125	100 do	20
100 Phœnix Bank	116½	200 do	20
34 Metropolitan Bank	111	100 do	20
25 Del & Hud Canal Co	132½	50 do	20
94 do	cap 132	50 do	20
15 Bank Commerce	112	50 do	20
25 Ohio Life & Trust	90½	150 do	b30 20
100 Morris Canal	b60 20	150 Harlem Railroad	73½
700 do	19½	500 do	73½
100 do	19½	100 do	b30 73½
50 do	s30 19½	600 do	b60 73½
200 do	20	300 do	b60 73½
200 do	s3 20½	50 do	s60 73½
250 Canton Company	125½	600 Long Island Railroad	57½
50 do	b60 125	250 do	57½
25 do	b90 125	1000 do	b12m 58
325 do	s10 122½	100 do	s0 58
250 do	122	100 do	b30 58½
50 do	124	300 do	58½
25 do	124½	150 Stonington Railroad	59
100 Edgeworth Land Co	9	100 do	59
250 Cary Impt. Co	13	250 do	b30 59½
200 N. Jersey Zinc	b30 13	100 Nor & Wor. Railroad	54½
250 do	b30 13½	25 do	54½
1050 do	12½	50 Hudson River R.R.	b3 77
850 Nicaragua Tr'sit Co	28	50 do	b30 77
350 do	29½	100 do	b60 77
475 do	28½	9 N. Y. & N. H. R. R.	116
150 do	b30 28½	35 Mich. Southern R. R.	135
100 do	b60 28½	200 Mich. Cent. R. R.	b3 116
200 do	b10 28½	9 Panama Railroad	146
100 Dauphin Coal Co	70	50 do	147
360 do	b30 70	100 Illinois Cent. R. R.	178
200 do	69½	25 Little Miami R. R.	117
100 do	b30 69½	67 Harlem R.R. Pref'd	113½

SECOND BOARD.

$1,000 Galena & Chic 10 Pc.	175	50 Phœnix Min'g Co	b30 21½
100 Morris Canal	20	300 do	21
100 do	20½	100 do	23
400 do	20½	250 do	24
100 do	20½	50 do	23½
650 do	21	15 Cumberland Coal Co.	67½
200 do	21½	300 do	67½
150 do	21½	100 do	b60 68
100 Nicaragua Transit Co	27½	150 Nor. & Wor. R. R.	55
150 Canton Company	128	100 do	54½
100 New-Jersey Zinc	13½	100 do	b30 54½
650 do	13½	100 Harlem Railroad	73½
700 do	b10 13	100 do	b60 73½
400 do	13½	100 Erie Railroad	b60 97½
300 Montgomery Zinc	4	40 do	s60 97
100 Portsmouth Dry Dock	6	100 do	97
200 do	6	50 do	97½
50 Cary Impt. Co	13½	50 Long Island R. R.	55
100 Pennsylvania Coal Co	123		

TUESDAY, Dec. 7—6 P.M.

The Stock Exchange continues active, and owing to the rapid advance in some of the fancies, the feeling is growing quite feverish. Prices, for the most part, were unsettled at the close. The upward and downward changes were:

	Opened at.	*Highest.*	*Lowest.*	*Closed at.*
Canton	124	126	120	120
Long Island	55	58	54½	55
Phœnix	20	24½	19½	23½
Cumberland	67½	68	67½	67½
Norwich	55½	55	54½	55
Erie	96½	98	96½	97½
Harlem	72	73½	73½	73½
Michigan Central	114	111	110	111
Panama	145	147	146	147
Morris	19½	21½	19½	21½
Parker Coal	66½	66	65	65
Nicaragua	28	28½	27½	28

The Bond Market was neglected at the Board. Only about $70,000 changed hands. The Rises were in demand at the advance on the Connecticut national paper-day. The Bankers who took the recent Tennessee Loans, will realize a handsome profit on their contracts. The Sales, including the $150,000 Mr. DRAPER sold, amount together, and the incumbrances they created on the properties, only $25,000 out of a gross sum of $125,000. The rapid growth of Memphis is seen in the facts, that this large yearly income has grown from $17,000 in 1847, and that the export of Cotton has nearly doubled within the same period, and now foots up 300,000 bales. The guarantees of the present loan are: 1. The City revenues as above. 2. Its taxables. 3. The endorsement of the Memphis and Charleston Railroad. 4. The Stock owned by the City in the Railroad. The road will cost $3,900,000. The State lends its aid to the extent of $8,000 a mile within its territory, beyond which there is no other lien to weaken its endorsement and the value of the Stock owned by the City.

The extensive auction sale of Mr DRAPER, tomorrow at the Merchant's Exchange, will not be forgotten by Stock dealers, and investors. The shares are of the best class, embracing no less than 700 shares of the various Central lines of New-York.

The old Bank of New-York, is to take Free Banking privileges after the 1st January, the old charter expiring at that time. The capital, it is understood will be enlarged. An extra dividend on the old Stock of nearly 40 ₱ cent. will be paid out on 31st December.

Both the *Tribune* and *Evening Post* notice the article we published the other day from the St. Louis *Republican* on the movement of Mr. BROUGH, for a third line of Railway through Illinois. But neither paper, we conceive meets the points made by the writer. The money being provided to do an illegal act does not, *per se*, as Capt. TYLER would say, make the act itself "all right;" nor does the intention of Mr. BROUGH to *force* the line through "without asking the Legislature for any further power" give him the ability to do so. And so with regard to the right of way. The bare assertion, in Mr. BROUGH'S absence from the City, that he has secured the right of way, affords no answer to the point as to how or when he secured, or means to secure this right. The Illinois writer says its "all gammon" about this right of way, and we confess the whole affair—the questionable haste with which the Stock was offered and taken included—strikes us as something mixed. The *Post* says, by authority, the money is provided, and the road will be made. To the same effect the *Tribune*, with the additional and modest suggestion that the Cincinnati and St. Louis line, crossing the Wabash at Vincennes, and the Alton line, leaving the Wabash at Terre Haute, may both be dispensed with! However, the Illinois Legislature meets in a few weeks, and we shall soon know all about it. It is quite evident they have a say in the matter as well as Mr. BROUGH.

The receipts of Cotton at the Southern ports continue on a very large scale. The movement of the crop to the present mail dates shows an aggregate of 864,000 bales against 560,000 received to the same time last year. The gathering weather, until within the past ten days, has been very favorable; and the rivers, unlike last season, have all been in navigable river. The crop estimates do not generally go beyond 3,000,000 bales at the South. The market here is reported, in Mr. WRIGHT'S circular for the Boston steamer sailing to-morrow, as the same in quotations as last week; the feeling rather firm, owing to the light stock on sale and the small amount on the way from the Southern ports. The comparative movement of the crop is as follows:

	Season.		*The Week.*	
	1852.	1851.	1852.	1851.
Receipts into the Ports	864,000	560,000	113,000	83,000
Exports to Great Britain	306,000	177,000	55,000	27,000
do. France		73,000		12,000
do. other Ports	46,000	37,000	3,000	4,000
Total Exports	394,000	277,000	64,000	43,000
Stock on hand	410,000	258,000		

The Census Report of Mr. KENNEDY has a very interesting chapter on Indian Corn. The encouragement afforded by the market opened under Mr. PEEL'S policy in England, in 1845, appears to have stimulated the increased production of this grain far beyond the real demand for Europe growing out of this policy. This demand, indeed, with the single exception of the famine years of 1846–47, when sixteen millions bushels were exported, amounts to a very small fraction, scarcely over one-half of one per cent. of the total product of the country. In other words, we consumed at home, in 1850–51, nearly two hundred bushels Indian Corn against a single bushel sent abroad; the figures being three millions in export to five hundred and ninety-two millions in production. The increase of production since the Sixth Census, in 1840, has been enormous—five hundred and ninety-two millions against three hundred and seventy-seven millions in 1840. The extremely small proportion of this large aggregate for which the country finds a market abroad, will attract attention; and the same remark applies, though in a less striking degree, to the report Wheat, which last year reached only two and a half million bushels, against an annual production in 1850 of one hundred and a half millions bushels. The Superintendent of the Census Bureau refers to the transposition of the Corn growing States since 1840. Then, Tennessee was the first in the production of this grain. Now, she is rated fourth, because of the greatly increased attention directed to Corn for export in the States contiguous to the Ohio river and its tributaries. The State of Ohio stands just, Kentucky second, Illinois third, and Tennessee, as just stated, fourth. Neither of these States, however, we may remark, afford more productive spots for Corn than Missouri, Arkansas, and Indiana, and we doubt whether they export so much. The black alluvial lands of New-Madrid County, Missouri, on the west bank of the Mississippi river, and in the Counties of Arkansas below New-Madrid, and above 35° north latitude, produce the largest yield per acre of any Corn lands within our knowledge, and the grain is cultivated with the least labor, and marketed at New-Orleans at the smallest cost of freight, as well as in the earliest months of the business season. The planters in this favored section of Arkansas, who divide their crops between Cotton and Corn, find, from the productiveness and facility of growing the latter, about the same profit in it at 50 or 55 cents the bushel of 52 pounds at New-Orleans, as Cotton at 8 cents the pound. The relative profit, however, diminishes as Cotton goes above this figure. The valley of the Wabash, in Indiana, is also a rich Corn growing region, but the grain matures later, and the expenses to market are nearly or quite double those of the New-Madrid country. Of the country supplying the Northern Atlantic markets, the most productive lands are found in North-Carolina, near Albermarle Sound and Currituck Inlet, and in the valley of the Rappahannock, in Virginia. The near States of Pennsylvania, New-Jersey and Maryland, it is stated in the Report before us, have increased their production 50 per cent. within the ten years, but the yield per acre on their best lands, bears no favorable comparison with the sections just referred to.

Baltimore and Philadelphia will find much of their labor thrown away in attempting to attract the trade of the West to the North through their lines of public works, unless some change for the better is made in the transit across New-Jersey. Few merchants think of ending their journey at either of those cities, however disposed to look at their goods. They must come to New-York. And the Western people will give a large preference to the Lake Shore, and Erie and Central routes to this City, as being not only the quickest, but attended with the least annoyance, while the New-Jersey monopoly take so little pains to accommodate the travel by the other routes. The accidents of late are frequent, particularly to the evening lines; the time ordinarily consumed is out of all proportion to the express speed on the New-York roads, and the fares are kept up with as much pertinacity as though speed, comfort, and general attention to the line, were improved in proportion to the increase of travel, and the wealth-giving profits of the monopoly.

The balance against the Export trade of the past fiscal year, as reported by the President's Message, is $40,173,164. The imports of the year, retained for consumption in the United States, are valued at the Custom House, $190,036,075. The President says many of these valuations are either fraudulent in fact, or made to favor the Foreign Agent by a fictitious under valuation. The facts of the case are notorious to the whole import and jobbing trade. They are conceded by every one not directly interested in sustaining the system of *ad valorem* under which these frauds are constantly perpetrated. The proofs of the stupendous extent to which they are carried are not so difficult to come at, as those who pertinaciously deny their existence imagine. We are just now creating an indebtedness abroad, in the shape of State Loans and Railroad Bonds, the proceeds of which, going in liquidation of the very import balance which seems by Custom House report to have been already paid by Specie, will as essentially help us to the true state of the account as they appear to have helped the country in postponing the day of final settlement. We subjoin a list, not complete, but still sufficiently important in the sum total of negotiations and hypothecations of American Loans and Bonds to Europe within the present calendar year. It is quite certain we have received no Gold in return for these Bonds; $36,900,000 is current, and equally certain that Europe owes us little or nothing for them. They have gone therefore with $27,943,843 in Gold, and $140,763,—

Massachusetts—City of Boston	$750,000		
Eastern R. R.	650,000		$1,400,000
New-York—Erie Bonds, various	$4,000,000		
Albany & North. R.R.	400,000		
Hudson Bonds	1,000,000		
Canandaigua R.R.	1,000,000		
Buffalo City	300,000		
Corning R.R.	200,000		
N.Y. City & Buff. R.R.	300,000		
City of New-York	500,000		
Lockport R.R.	500,000		
Harlem R.R.	200,000		
New-Haven	300,000		
City of Albany	200,000		
Central Lines Stock	500,000		9,400,000
Pennsylvania—Central R.R.	$2,000,000		
N. Branch Canal	850,000		
New State Loan	2,250,000		
Read. R.R. s. & b.	1,500,000		
Penn & Ohio R.R.	1,000,000		
City of Pittsburg	500,000		10,100,000
Maryland—Baltimore City and Baltimore R.R.			1,000,000
Virginia—Coupon Loan			1,500,000
North Carolina—Wil & Man. R.R.			200,000
Georgia—New State Loan			200,000
Alabama—City of Mobile	200,000		
Ala. and Tenn. R.R.	300,000		500,000
Louisiana—City N. O. Loan	2,000,000		
Tennessee—New State Loans	350,000		
Old Loans sold by Bank Tennessee	150,000		500,000
Kentucky—City of Covington	200,000		
County Bonds	500,000		
City of Louisville	100,000		800,000
Illinois—Central R.R.	5,000,000		
City of Chicago	200,000		
Chicago & Rock I. R.R.	100,000		5,300,000
Indiana—Indiana Central R.R.	200,000		
Laurenceburg R.R.	400,000		
Northern Ind. R.R. & c. b.	500,000		
Terre Haute R.R.	200,000		
La Fayette R.R.	200,000		
Bellefontaine R.R.	200,000		
New-Albany R.R.	200,000		2,000,000
Ohio—City of Cincinnati	500,000		
Lake Shore R.R.	200,000		
Mad River &

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THE DAILY TIMES, sent to any part of the United States, post paid in advance, at the office where delivered—$3 cents per quarter, or $1 00 per annum.

THE NEW-YORK EVENING TIMES, is published every Morning, (Sunday excepted.) One edition will be issued at 1, and the other at 3 o'clock, P.M. It will be sent by mail, or sold at the same rates as the Daily Times.

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SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ The New-York Historical Society.—COURSE OF LECTURES for the benefit of the Fire Proof Building Fund. The Introductory Lecture will be delivered in the Lyceum Hall, on THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 9, by Hon. GEORGE BANCROFT.

The doors will be opened at 7 o'clock. The Lecture to be delivered at 8 o'clock.

Tickets to the Course, Five Dollars—admitting a gentleman and lady to the six lectures, and the holder to Mr. Choate's Address. To a single lecture, Fifty Cents.

Course Tickets may be procured at the Bookstores of H. H. MOORE, Merchants' Exchange; APPLETON & CO., No 346 Broadway; C. S. FRANCIS & CO., No 252 Broadway; EVANS & BRITTAN, No 697 Broadway; at the Library Rooms in the University, and single Tickets at the door on the evening of each lecture.

JACQUES SCHELL,
FRANCIS L. HAWKS,
GEORGE H. MOORE } Committee.

☞ Crystal Palace—ASSOCIATION FOR THE EXHIBITION OF THE INDUSTRY OF ALL NATIONS. Office, No. 18 Broadway. NEW-YORK, Nov. 22, 1852.

Proposals will be received at this office until the 10th day of December, for the publication, by contract, of an Illustrated Catalogue, and an Illustrated Weekly Paper, to be issued exclusively in the objects and interests of the Exhibition which this Association is preparing to open next May.

It will be required that these two works shall be executed in such style as to mark the highest point reached in this country by the respective arts employed.

The Contractor will have the privilege of printing the Illustrated Weekly Paper in the Exhibition building, and shall receive such facilities in the compilation of both works as the Association can reasonably afford.

WM. WHETTEN, Secretary.

☞ Thackeray's Lectures.—The Third Lecture of the Course before the Mercantile Library Association will be delivered on FRIDAY EVENING, 10th inst., at Rev. Mr. Chapin's (late Mr Bellows') Church, No. 548 Broadway, near Prince st., at 8 o'clock

Subject: Steele and the times of Queen Anne.

Single admission Tickets 75 cents each, may be had of EVANS & BRITTAN, No. 697 Broadway; C. S. FRANCIS & CO., No 252 Broadway; WM. HALL & SON, and at the Library Rooms.

WILLARD L. FELT, Chairman,
JAMES D. SMITH,
JOHN F. HALSTED, } Lecture Committee.

☞ Catholic Institute of New-York.—The Fifth Lecture of the Course will be delivered on THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 9, at the Stuyvesant Institute, by JOHN G. SHEA, Esq., of New-York. Subject, *The Early Catholic Missions Amongst the Indian Tribes in the United States and Canada.* Tickets 25 cents, to be had at the door on the evening of the Lecture.

DANIEL D. SULLIVAN, Secretary.

☞ Miss Bacon's Course of HISTORICAL INSTRUCTION, AT THE STUYVESANT INSTITUTE. The Fourth Lesson will be given THIS MORNING, at 11 o'clock. Subject, *The Primitive Independent States, continued. The Assyrian Group—The Worshippers of Belus.*

New-York Daily Times.

American Facts.

The Report of the Superintendent of the Census presents a great many very valuable facts, concerning the progress of the United States, the extent of their various productions, &c., &c. The document, however, is so long and is so filled with unimportant and irrelevant matter that it will probably not be read by one in twenty of those for whose use it ought to have been prepared. It will be found useful for purposes of reference undoubtedly, and on that account deserves publication. Meantime we shall give, in a condensed form, all the important facts which it contains.

The *Population* of the United States has increased during the last sixty years, at the rate of about 3½ per cent. per annum. The population of Great Britain, amounting to 27,619,866, has increased during fifty years at the rate of 1.37 per cent. per annum. In Ireland from 1821 to 1841 the population increased at the rate of about *one* per cent., while from 1841 to 1851 it decreased at the rate of *two* per cent. per annum. The number of *Houses* occupied by free persons in the United States is 3,363,427; the whole number of houses in Great Britain is 3,669,437. In Belgium, with a population of 4,337,455, the number of houses is 798,848. In Prussia, with a population of 16,331,-187, there are 1,945,174 houses. The increase of population in France, for fifty years, has been 0.21 per cent. The comparative *healthiness* of different sections of the United States, is set forth by the following table:

	Annual deaths per cent.	Ratio to the number living.
New-England States	1.55	1 to 64
Middle States, with Ohio	1.39	1 to 72
Central Slave States	1.38	1 to 73
Coast Planting States	1.37	1 to 73
North Western States	1.24	1 to 80
United States, total	1.38	1 to 73

Of the free inhabitants of the United States, 17,736,782 are natives of its soil, and 2,210,828 were born in foreign countries; Ireland furnishing 961,719; Germany, 573,225, and England, 278,675 of these. In regard to the migrations of our people from one section of the country to another, it is found that out of 17,736,792 free inhabitants, 4,112,433 have migrated and settled beyond the States of their birth. Three hundred and thirty-five thousand natives of Virginia, equal to twenty-six per cent. of the whole, have found homes outside of her own borders. South Carolina has sent forth one hundred and sixty-three thousand, which is thirty-six per cent. of all the native citizens of that State living in the United States at the time of the census, and the very remarkable proportion of fifty per cent. of those remaining in the State of their nativity. North Carolina has lost 261,575 free inhabitants, equal to 31 per cent. by emigration. Among the Northern States, Vermont and Connecticut have contributed most largely to the settlement of other parts of the country. Their proportion, about 25 per cent. of their native citizens, would exceed, perhaps, that of either of the Southern States already mentioned, were the number of slaves in the latter admitted as an element of the calculations.

There are 9,091 white *mutes* in the United States, and 632 colored, of whom 489 are slaves. Among the white population, there is one deaf mute to each 2,151; of the free colored, one to each 3,006, and among the slaves, one to each 6,562. There are 9,702 *blind* persons, of whom 7,997 are white, 1,211 slaves, and 494 free colored persons. Among the whites, there is one blind person to each 2,445; among the free colored, one to each 670; among the slaves, one to each 2,645. Of *insane* persons, the whole number is 15,768, of whom 15,156 are whites, 321 free colored, and 291 slaves. Of *idiots*, there are whites, 14,230; free colored, 436; slaves, 1,040. With the white population in the United States, there exists one insane person for each 1,280 individuals; among the free colored, one to each 1,338; and among the slaves, one to each 11,010. With respect to idiocy, the white population presents one to each 1,374 persons; the free colored, one to each 869; and among the slaves, one to each 3,060.

of supporting them during the year was $2,054,806. The number of paupers in England and Wales from 1840 to 1845, was 1,849,178 per annum, and the total expenditure for the poor in England and Ireland, during the year 1848, amounted to $42,750,000. The whole number of persons convicted of *crime* in the United States for the year ending June 1, 1850, was about 27,000. Of these, 13,000 were native and 14,000 foreign born. The whole number in prison on the first day of June was about 6,700, of whom 4,300 were native and 2,460 foreign.

The valuation of *Real and Personal Estate* in the United States for the year 1850 amounted to over *seven thousand millions of dollars*, distributed as follows:—

Maine	$122,777,871	Florida	$28,682,278
N. Hampshire	102,645,000	Alabama	155,254,232
Vermont	95,000,000	Mississippi	159,951,139
Massachusetts	575,000,000	Louisiana	232,993,764
Rhode Island	66,500,000	Texas	92,742,473
Connecticut	154,707,000	Arkansas	59,841,025
New-York	1,050,300,000	Tennessee	201,948,686
New-Jersey	360,000,000	Kentucky	301,638,456
Pennsylvania	725,498,159	Ohio	301,638,456
Delaware	18,455,000	Michigan	59,767,253
Maryland	210,217,000	Indiana	201,638,456
Dist. Columbia	14,818,574	Illinois	152,295,000
Virginia	429,701,628	Wisconsin	137,247,707
North Carolina	238,000,472	Iowa	18,714,638
South Carolina	285,257,606	Wisconsin	42,056,595
Georgia	335,425,714	California	22,161,572
Total			$7,123,145,697

TERRITORIES.

New-Mexico	$5,174,471	Utah	$986,083
Oregon	5,063,474		
Total			$7,133,309,725

There are 36,011 churches in the several States, and 210 in the District of Columbia and the Territories. The total valuation of church property in the Union is $86,416,639, of which *one-half* is owned in New-York, Pennsylvania and Massachusetts. There is one church for every 557 free inhabitants; the average number the churches will accommodate is 384, and their average value, $2,400.

In regard to *Agriculture*, it is ascertained that the average quantity of improved land is about 7½ acres to each inhabitant. In the New-England States, the average for the whole population is a little more than 4 acres to each person; in New-York and Pennsylvania, 3 9-10 acres; in the other Middle States the same. In Virginia the proportion is about 7 acres; in South Carolina 6 acres; in Kentucky, 12 acres; and in Tennessee, 5 acres. The cash value of the farms in the United States is set down at $3,270,733,093. The whole number of acres of improved land is 118,457,622; of unimproved 184,621,348; total 303,078,970; average cash value per acre $10 79. The aggregate value of farming implements is set down at $150,-000,000, of which New-York has $22,084,926; Pennsylvania, $14,722,541; Louisiana, $11,576,-938, (perhaps to a great extent in machinery for crushing sugar cane); Ohio, $12,750,585; Kentucky, $5,169,037; Virginia, $7,021,722.

Of *horses*, there are 4,250,000 in the United States, an increase of 500,000 since 1840. In New-York the number has decreased 26,566; in Pennsylvania 13,000; in New-England 17,009,—owing, probably, to the extension of railroads. In Ohio and the new States of the Northwest, the increase of horses has kept pace with that of the population. There is in the United States one horse to five of the inhabitants. New-York has one horse to seven persons; Pennsylvania one to six and six-tenths; Ohio one to four; Kentucky one to three free inhabitants. The number of horses in the United States is more than three times as large as that in Great Britain. Of *asses and mules* there are 559,070, of which all but 30,000 are in the Southern States. Of *cattle* there are 18,355,-267. The amount of *Butter* produced in 1850 was 3,994,542 pounds; of *Cheese* 10,361,189; total value $1,124,652. Of *sheep* there has been an increase of 2,309,108 in the whole number during the past ten years. In New England the number has decreased 45 per cent.; in the five Atlantic Middle States the decrease has been 22½ per cent; in the Southern and Western States the increase has been very large. The number of sheep has increased on the whole 12 per cent. during the past ten years;—while, owing to improved breeding, &c., the weight of their fleeces has augmented 46 per cent. In 1840 there were 19,311,374 sheep, yielding 35,802,114 pounds of wool,—equal to 1.84 pounds per head. In 1850 the average weight of each fleece was 2 43. In Vermont the average weight of the fleece in 1840 was 2 1-5 pounds, and in 1850 it had increased to 3 71-100 pounds; the gain being equal to almost 70 per cent. In Massachusetts the average weight of the fleece has been increased from 2½ to 3 1-10 pounds. The State of New-York produced 226,000 pounds more wool in 1850, from 3 453,000 sheep, than from 5,118,000 in 1840, showing that the weight of the fleece has been raised from less than two to nearly three pounds. Our imports of wool in 1850 were 18,-669,794 pounds, in value $1,681,691; the quantity imported now amounts to about *one third* of that produced in it, while from 1841 to 1845 it was nearly one half.

In the *Wheat* crop of the United States there has been a gain of 15,645,378. The crop of New-England decreased from 2,014,000 to 1,078,000 bushels, a decline of 936,000 bushels, and indicating the attention of farmers has been much withdrawn from the culture of Wheat. The States from the Hudson to the Potomac produced in 1849 35,085,000 bushels, against 20,936,000 in 1839. In Virginia, there was an increase of 12,123,000 bushels. These States embrace the oldest Wheat growing region of the country, and that in which the soil and climate seem to be adapted to promote the permanent culture of the grain. The increase of production in the ten years has been 6,272,060 bushels equal to 15.6 per cent. The area of tilled land in these States is 36,000,000 acres, only thirty per cent. of the whole amount returned—while the proportion of Wheat produced is forty-six per cent. In North Carolina there has been an increase of 170,000 bushels, but in the Southern States generally there was a considerable decrease. Indiana, Illinois, Michigan and Wisconsin, contributed to the general aggregate under the Sixth census only 9,800,000 bushels; under the last they are shown to have produced upwards of 25,000,000 bushels, an amount equal to the whole increase in the United States for the period. According to the census of 1840, the Wheat crop of the United States amounted to 84,823,272 bushels; in 1849, according to the census of 1850. 100,503,899 bushels, although in some of the largest Wheat growing States, the crops of 1849 fell far below the average.

The production of *Rye* has decreased 457,000 bushels in the aggregate, but in New-York it is greater than in 1840, by about forty per cent. Pennsylvania, which is the largest producer, has fallen off from 6,613,373 to 4,805,160 bushels. During the year 1850, there were consumed of *Rye* about 2,144,000 bushels in the manufacture of malt and spirituous liquors. The aggregate produce of the country in 1840 was 18,645,567 bushels; in 1850, 14,188,637 bushels.

Of *Indian Corn* the increase of production was 214,000,000 bushels, equal to 36 per cent. The production of New-England had advanced from 4,600,000 to 10,377,809 bushels, showing an increase of more than fifty per cent. In the production of this crop no State has retrograded. Ohio, which in 1840 occupied the fourth place as a corn producing State, now ranks as the first. Kentucky is second, Illinois third, Tennessee fourth. The crop of Illinois has increased from 2,000,000 to 5,500,000 bushels, or at the rate of one hundred and sixty per cent in ten years. The extended cultivation of this grain is chiefly confined to the Eastern Middle and Western States, though much more successfully grown in the latter. According to the census of 1840, the corn crop of the United States was 377,531,875 bushels; in 1850, 592,226,-612 bushels.

Of *Oats* the total produce was in 1840, 123,071,-341 bushels; in 1850 it was 146,678,879.

Of *Rice* the culture is chiefly confined to South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi and Texas. The yield per acre varies from twenty to sixty bushels, weighing from forty-five to forty-eight pounds when cleaned. Under favorable circumstances as many as ninety bushels to an acre have been raised. The Rice crop in 1840 amounted to 80,841,422 pounds; in 1850 it was 215,312,710.

Of *Tobacco* the amount raised in 1840 was 219,163,319 pounds; in 1850, 199,752,646 pounds, showing a decrease in its culture of 19,410,673 pounds.

Of *Cotton* the amount raised in 1840 was 790,479,275 pounds; in 1850, 977,449,600 pounds, showing an increase of 196,970 325 pounds. It appears that the culture of Cotton is rapidly diminishing in Virginia and North Carolina. In those States it is doubtless giving place to other productions of the soil. There has been a very heavy falling off, also, in Louisiana, and no appreciable increase in Mississippi. But the diminution in the former State, and the failure of any advance in the latter, are accounted for by the terrible inundations of the Mississippi and its tributaries. But for that calamity, it is probable that their increased yield would have equalled that of Alabama, which now occupies the first place as a Cotton-planting State, and has almost doubled its production since 1840. The average annual yield for the five years ending with 1835, was estimated at 1,055,000 bales; for the same period ending in 1840, 1,440,000; for a like period, terminating with 1850, 2,270,000 bales. Had no disturbing cause interrupted the progressive advance, the amount of 1850 would have exceeded 3,000,000 bales.

Of *Buckwheat*, the annual quantity raised according to the returns of 1840, was 7,291,743 bushels; in 1850 it was 8,956,916.

Of *Barley*, the consumption for the past year in the manufacture of malt and spirituous liquors, amounted to 3,780,000 bushels. According to the census returns of 1840, the annual amount of barley raised in the United States was 4,161,504 bushels; in 1850, 5,167,016 bushels.

The *Sweet Potato*, which grows abundantly throughout the Southern States, as far north as in New-Jersey, and the southern part of Michigan, the quantity exported in 1850 was 106,342 bushels. The quantity raised was 38,259,196, and of potatoes of all kinds, there were 104,055,969, which was four millions less than the amount reported in 1840.

The quantity of *Wine* produced in the United States was reported in 1840, at 124,000 gallons; in 1850, it had risen to 221,249, including 60,718 raised in California and New-Mexico, which were not included in the other estimate. The consumption of Wine in the United States is given at 6,160,-000 gallons, valued at $2,370,000,—averaging in quantity but about one quarter of a gallon for each person, and in value only ten cents. This is almost precisely the rate of consumption of imported Wine among the people of Great Britain. But in France, according to official returns, there is produced and retained for consumption 900,000,-000 gallons of Wine, allowing twenty-five and three quarters gallons to each person in the population. It appears from other tables in our census returns, that the quantity of Ale and other spirituous liquors produced in the United States, in 1850, exceeded 86,000,000 gallons. The consumption of malt and spirituous liquors for manufacturing purposes and as a beverage, appears to have been at the rate of nearly four gallons per head.

In *Hops* the increase has been nearly 200 per cent., and almost the whole of it in the State of New-York, which, from less than half a million of pounds in 1840, now produces more than two and a half millions, which exceeds five-sevenths of the whole crop of the United States. New-York also stands foremost in the production of ale, beer, and porter, in the manufacture of which the larger part of the hops raised is consumed. The brewers of this State produced six hundred and forty-five thousand barrels of ale, &c., in 1850, being more than a third of the quantity returned for the whole Union.

The returns of *Flax and Hemp* are not sufficiently clear to warrant any general statement of the result. The quantity raised does not seem to have materially changed since 1840. The culture of *Silk* has decreased from 61,763 pounds, in 1840, to 14,763 pounds, in 1850.

The amount of *Sugar* made, both from the cane and the maple, according to the census of 1840, was 155,100,809 lbs., of which 119,947,720 lbs. were raised in Louisiana. By the census of 1850, the cane sugar raised in the United States, was 247,581,000 lbs., besides 12,700,606 gallons of Molasses; maple sugar, 34,249,886 lbs., amounting to 281,830,886 lbs., showing an increase, in ten years, of 126,730,077 lbs.

Annual Report of the Secretary of the Navy for 1852.

This document is quite lengthy and full of matter of public interest. The vessels of the navy now in commission are distributed into six squadrons, each of which is required to serve on a cruise of three years, except the one allotted to the coast of Africa, which is limited to two years.

These six squadrons are assigned to the East Indies, the Pacific, the African coast, the Brazilian coast, the Mediterranean, and the coast of the United States.

The East India squadron, by its late reorganization, has been placed under the command of Commodore M. C. PERRY, and will consist of the line-of-battle-ship *Vermont*, the steam-frigates *Mississippi*—the flag-ship of the Commodore,—and *Powhattan*, the corvette *Macedonian*, the sloop-of-war *Vandalia*, the steamer *Alleghany*, and the store-ships *Supply* and *Southampton*.

The *Pacific squadron*, by its new arrangement, will be under the command of Captain DULANY, and the razee *Independence*, the sloops-of-war *Falmouth* and *St. Mary's* will be dispatched with as little delay as possible for that station.

Commander LAVALLETTE will return from the command of the *African* squadron as soon as he can be relieved by Commander MAYO, who will sail during the present month in the frigate *Constitution*. The *Dale* will be replaced by the *Marion*, and to the vessels now stationed there, viz. the sloop-of-war *John Adams*, and the brigs *Boxer*, *Bainbridge* and *Perry*, the steamer *Vixen* will be added.

This most important department of the Naval service has been strengthened [illegible] year. The Secretary questions the necessity of longer continuing the regular employment of the squadron, since the slave trade is driven into a few quarters—being principally confined to Mozambique and South Guinea—while the measures recently adopted in Brazil encourage the hope that this infamous traffic will soon be abandoned altogether. A few small vessels added to the Brazilian squadron, and directed to cruise in the track of the slave ships, may be found effectual to suppress it by the efforts of that forbidden commerce, against which the abhorrence of all Christian nations is awakened.

The Brazilian squadron consists of the frigate *Congress*, the sloop-of-war *Jamestown*, and the steamer *Relief*, under the command of Commodore MCKEEVER. The Commodore is to return in the Spring, with the *Congress*, and Captain SALTER will supply his place with the frigate *Savannah*.

The Mediterranean Squadron is commanded by Commodore STRINGHAM, in the frigate *Cumberland*. His force consists of the steamer *San Jacinto* and the sloops-of-war *St. Louis* and *Levant*. The *San Jacinto* will probably be ordered home soon, and the squadron reinforced by either the steamer *Princeton* or *Saranac*.

The Home Squadron, under command of Commodore NEWTON, consists of the frigate *Columbia* (flag ship,) the steamer *Saranac*, the sloops-of-war *Albany* and *Cyane*, and the steamer *Fulton*. The *Cyane* has lately been ordered to cruise in the neighborhood of Cuba, and the *Albany* is ordered to the same quarter.

The next topic of the report is one of great interest, viz.: The explorations and surveys in which the Navy are now, or are about to be engaged. To the Commander of the East India Squadron has been intrusted the important and delicate task of opening of Japan, a necessity which is recognized in the commercial adventure of all Christian nations, and is deeply felt by every owner of an American whaleship, and every voyager between California and China.

It is hoped that the force put at the disposal of Commodore PERRY, will constitute a command adapted to any emergency which the delicate nature of the trust committed to him may present. It is probable that the exhibition of the whole force with which, during the first year, he will be able to appear before them, will produce such an impression upon a government and people who are accustomed to measure their respect by the array of power, which accompanies the demand of it, as may enable him to dispense with the vessels whose term of service is drawing near to a close, and that they may be returned to the United States without any material prolongation of their cruise.

Another expedition of much importance is the one now prepared for the exploration and survey of the China Seas, the Northern Pacific, and Behring's Straits. The cruise will fully occupy the squadron for three years, and although it is a little one, the Secretary seems fully determined to give it every facility which the resources at his command have enabled him to supply. The squadron consists of the sloop-of-war *Vincennes*, the propeller *John Hancock*, the brig *Porpoise*, and a small pilot boat, and is placed in charge of Commander RINGGOLD. He will be able to take his departure in a few weeks, and will sail directly to the Pacific, doubling Cape Horn and proceeding, by the Sandwich Islands, to Behring's Straits where he may be expected to arrive at the opening of the season for operations in that quarter. It is designed to employ the expedition during each year in the reconnoissance of these high latitudes from June until October, this being the only season in which the surveys may be prosecuted in those regions. The remaining portions of each year will be devoted to the prosecution of survey and exploration in the lower latitudes, along the coast of Japan, the China Seas, and the routes of navigation between our ports on the Pacific and the East Indies. Particular attention will be given to the survey of the seas and coasts through and along which our whaling ships pursue their perilous trade, looking carefully to the coast of Japan, the Kurile Islands, the Sea of Okhotsh, and the unexplored shores of Northern Asia.

In this, as in every other expedition that our Government undertakes, nothing is omitted that is likely to promote the claims of science.

The Secretary is setting on foot two other expeditions. One is to explore that portion of the Continent of Africa lying eastward of Liberia, attention being called thereby by the Pennsylvania Colonization Society. Commodore LYNCH, having all necessary aid furnished him by the African squadron, will spend the present Winter in making the necessary preliminary investigations. The other is to explore that long sealed and excluded country lying upon the tributaries of the River La Plata, into which the liberal decree of President URQUIZA has invited the enterprise of all nations who will be prompt to pursue it. Lieut. PAGE will sail in the steamer *Water Witch*, so soon as she is in a condition to receive him, with such equipments, though simple and unexpensive, as may be necessary to fulfil the intentions of the Government in that quarter.

Allusion is made to the return of Lieut. HERNDON, from the Exploration of the Valley of the river Amazon and its tributaries, and the results of his labors, which will be made known when Lieut. GIBSON, who took a different route, shall return. Also to the organization of a New Expedition under the auspices of Mr. HENRY GRINNELL, and Mr. GEORGE PEABODY, of London, in search of Sir JOHN FRANKLIN.

The Secretary, at much length, recommends certain radical changes in the Naval Academy at Annapolis,

He then considers the matter of discipline among seamen. He says that the abolition of corporal punishment has not been attended with a satisfactory result. He submits a plan for the entire reorganization and government of the whole material constituting the crews of our ships. The principal feature of the plan recommended, is the adoption of a system of registration, to which all the meritorious have access. The registered are to have an increased amount of pay, the privilege of resigning, under certain circumstances,—not to be subjected to degrading corporal punishments,—to enjoy a furlough after a three years' cruise, and to be peculiarly eligible to the petty offices on shipboard.

He urges the necessity of an increase in the number of naval vessels, suggesting, as immediately necessary, the building of three first-class steam-propeller frigates, and the same number of propeller sloops-of-war, to which might be added with advantage, a few small steamers.

With sundry other suggestions concerning the necessity of adding some 1,500 to the 7,500 men to which the seamen are limited, the propriety of equipping with proper armament, one of the mail steamers on which we are now so much depending,—the rotating of officers unsuitable for service,—and many other points of no less interest, the report concludes.

The reading of it will undoubtedly gratify all who have an interest in seeing how the [illegible]

Report of the Post-Master General.

The Annual Report of the Postmaster General for 1852, which will be found at length in another part of this day's *Times*, states that the whole number of post offices in the United States, at the close of the fiscal year ended June 30, 1852, was 20,910. The number of postmasters appointed during that year was 6,355; of these 3,726 were appointed to fill vacancies occasioned by death; 246 on changing the sites of offices; 309 on the removal of prior incumbents; and 1,719 on the establishment of new offices. There were 1,719 post offices established, and 614 discontinued during the year. From the end of the fiscal year to November 1, 1852, 526 post offices have been established, and 236 discontinued, so that the whole number in operation at the latter date was 21,191. At its close there were in operation in the United States 6,711 mail routes, their aggregate length being 214,284 miles, and employing 5,206 contractors. The annual transportation of the mails on these routes was 58,985,728 miles, at an annual cost of $3,939,971. being about 6 7-10 cents per mile: of these 58,985,728 miles of annual transportation, 11,082,768 miles were required to be performed upon railroads at a cost of $1,276,520, being about 11½ cents per mile; 6,353,409 miles in steamboats, at a cost of $505,815, being about 8 cents per mile; 20,698,930 miles in coaches at a cost of $1,128,986, being about 5½ cents per mile; and 20,850,621 miles in modes not specified, at a cost of $1,029,650, being about 4 9-10 cents per mile.

The inland service when compared with such service at the close of the preceding year, shows an increase of 17,994 miles in the length of mail routes; and of $518,217 in the cost of transportation.

There were in operation on the 30th day of June last, six foreign mail routes, of the estimated aggregate length of 18,349 miles—the number of miles of annual transportation thereon is estimated at 652,406. The service on three of these routes is under contract with this Department, the annual transportation thereon is estimated at 200,592 miles, at a cost of $400,000, being about $1 99 per mile. The service on the other three routes is under contract with the Navy Department. The annual transportation thereon is estimated at 458,934 miles, at an annual cost of $1,496,250, (including the additional compensation voted to the Collins line at the last session of Congress,) being about $3 26 per mile.

It is estimated that the amount received in postages, under the Act of August 31, 1852, for conveying the mails across the Isthmus of Panama, does not exceed five cents a pound in payment of the whole transportation from the point of mailing to that of delivery.

The following table will show the extent and annual cost of the railroad service as in operation on the 31st day of June, 1852:

States.	Transp'n Miles.	Cost.
Maine	177,528	$15,397
New Hampshire	220,272	16,498
Vermont	270,660	31,508
Massachusetts	1,376,912	104,220
Rhode Island	86,112	6,612
Connecticut	565,265	47,236
New-York	2,837,276	202,890
New-Jersey	367,220	49,122
Pennsylvania	866,606	71,155
Maryland	597,064	313,700
Ohio	671,632	100,674
Virginia	366,048	72,393
North Carolina	263,016	53,571
South Carolina	411,528	22,018
Georgia	258,671	116,399
Florida		
Michigan	401,020	23,033
Indiana	215,004	22,511
Illinois	108,704	9,184
Kentucky	136,864	8,848
Tennessee	53,616	5,742
Alabama	155,688	26,180
Mississippi	43,316	5,950
Louisiana	1,248	150
Total	11,082,768	$1,275,920

The Ocean steamer service commenced in June 1847. Its great and rapid increase is shown by the following tabular statement of its cost for each fiscal year, as follows:

The cost of this service for 1848 was	$100,500
The cost of this service for 1849 was	474,710
The cost of this service for 1850 was	721,570
The cost of this service for 1851 was	1,033 250
The cost of this service for 1852 was	1,896 250

The gross receipts of the Department for the last fiscal year, were $6,925,971 28, of which $5,226,792 90 were derived from letter postage and stamps sold, and $789,246 36 from postage on newspapers, periodicals, &c.

The expenditures of the Department during the same time, were $7,108,459 04. The expenditures for the passing year as estimated will amount to about $8,745,777, while to meet them, it has resources under existing laws estimated to produce a total of $7,417,790.

The receipts from postages for the year were $1,388,334,43 less than for the preceding year. This diminution, which is owing to the reduction in the rates of postage made by the act of March 3, 1851, is greater than was anticipated. But the Postmaster General is not at all disposed to recommend a return to the old rates. The rapid growth of the country and the very warrantable expectation that as the community become accustomed to cheap postage, written correspondence will increase, satisfy him that the present rates will ultimately refund to the Treasury the sums advanced in aid of the Post Office establishment.

In reference to a project for cheapening international postage, he says that the object aimed at by this association is very desirable, and well worthy of the attention of this Government; but in the imperfect state of our foreign postal arrangements he deems it inexpedient to enter, at present, on any new experiment.

The great mail line between New-York and New-Orleans has been much improved in the facilities of transportation during the past year; and it is believed that the completion of the Wilmington and Manchester Railroad will much further improve it, by enabling the Department to avoid the part now performed in steamers on the stormy and unsheltered coast between Wilmington and Charleston.

The report suggests that Congress should remedy the defective and unsatisfactory arrangements for conveying the mails between New-York and Washington.

The contractor on the route from Salt Lake City to Sacramento in California, never having performed efficient service on that route, this Department has entered into an arrangement with another contractor, who binds himself not only to perform the service as originally required, but also to establish and maintain a fortified post, or station, at Corson's Valley, which will, it is expected, increase the security of the mails, and afford protection to the numerous emigrant trains on their journey to California.

The Collins' line between New-York and Liverpool have continued their weekly trips. The ships of this line have preserved their early reputation for unrivalled speed and seaworthiness. Their departures have been punctual, and they have performed their voyages with great regularity. The Company has kept a spare ship in port ready to replace any one which might be temporarily disabled or withdrawn for repairs, and has in other respects manifested a disposition to perform the service in a creditable manner.

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The Collins' line between New-York and Liverp

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New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, DEC. 8, 1853.

We have been compelled to discontinue sending Daily Times to many weekly journals in various sections of the country, which have hitherto received it in exchange. We regret the necessity which compels us to do it. We are confident, however, that an appeal to our readers vindicates the justice of such a step with the immense number of our exchanges rendered out of manifest expediency. We shall be very glad to send the *Daily Times* in exchange for any Weekly in great favor, otherwise—payable in advance: and even this will not defray the cost of the white paper.

News of the Morning.

Congress held a short session yesterday. The debate in the Senate on the Kentucky contested seat was postponed until Monday next. Mr. CLEMENS introduced the previous resolution to confer the rank of Brevet Lieutenant-General upon General SCOTT. Mr. CASS gave notice of a bill granting Public Lands for the construction of a Railroad from the Father of Waters to the Pacific—the particular starting-point not named. The State Department was called on for all documents relating to Indian aggressions. The Land Office presenting Report on Private Claims in Louisiana, which was laid upon the table and ordered to be printed. A bill was received from the House, and passed, making the necessary appropriations for the receipt of the Electoral Votes of the several States at the Seat of Government.... In the House, the Standing Committees were appointed, with a few changes only from last year. Some miscellaneous business was done, but nothing of consequence. Mr. GOODRICH, of Massachusetts, announced the decease of his colleague, ORIN FOWLER, and the House adjourned.

The steamship *Fulton*, at Washington, brings fuller news from Havana in relation to the affair of the *Lady Suffolk*. It appears that the complicity of the Captain-General in the Slave-trade, has been made pretty manifest by the late developments. Captain GRAY and the crew of the *Lady Suffolk* will, probably, be released, on the strength of representations from Consul SHARKEY and Capt. HOLLAS, of the *Cyane*, now lying at Havana. There is not sufficient evidence to prove that they knowingly sold their ship for a slaver, and the authorities had nearly decided upon their release from confinement. The news from Cuba is not otherwise important. The American citizens in Havana are subjected to strict surveillance, and there are few fresh arrivals.

The U. S. sloop-of-war *St. Mary's* has arrived at Philadelphia, after a fortunate cruise of twenty-seven months, with very late intelligence from the Cape of Good Hope. The last dates are to the 26th October. The Kaffir war was still raging. Several serious collisions, although unattended by decisive results, had occurred between the natives and the British forces. A band of rebels at Colony Albany had been routed by a force under Commander BARRY, with the loss of five men and five guns. Capt. HEARNE and two men belonging to the Twelfth Regiment had been killed by the Kaffirs. The mammoth steamship *Great Britain*, fitted out for Australia, had arrived at Table Bay from Liverpool. The American clippers *Springbok* and *Ocean Wave* were loading at Cape Town for Boston. The *St. Mary's*, during her cruise, has sailed a distance of seventy-five thousand miles, and her officers and crew have enjoyed excellent health. Two deaths only have occurred.

A terrific storm swept over Lake Erie on Tuesday night, and many disasters to property and shipping have doubtless occurred. The Lake is liable to sudden tempests at this season, and vessels plying upon it are often caught unprepared. The Western Telegraph lines along the Lakeshore having been prostrated by the severity of the storm, we are without intelligence of the extent of the disasters. The brig *Concord*, which left Buffalo on Tuesday night, was compelled to put back, having sustained damage, and lost overboard two heavy locomotives intended for the Rock Island Railroad. The steamer *Baltic*, from Buffalo for Detroit, put into Barcelona to discharge, with her cabin torn to pieces, guards demolished, and otherwise injured.... The British bark *J. S. De Wolfe*, reported ashore at St. Catherine's Island, has proved a total loss. The vessel was owned at St. John, and insured, with cargo, at Liverpool.... The bark *J. H. Duvall*, from Baltimore for Boston, was the vessel referred to yesterday as ashore on Hedge Fence, Vineyard Sound. She is tight and discharging her cargo.... The brig *H. Kellock*, from Havana for Boston, went ashore at Vineyard Sound, but was got off without material damage.... The bark *Avola*, abandoned by her crew on Monday, has reached New-Bedford. She was insured in Boston for $21,000.... The brig *Mary Adelaide*, of New-York, arrived at Edgartown on Monday from Rio Janeiro, bringing the cargo of the condemned whaleship *Henry Clay*, of Nantucket. The cargo consists of 1,150 bbls. of Sperm Oil. A singular fatality seems to attend vessels bearing the name of *Henry Clay*; the packet ship belonging to this port, the ill-fated North River steamer, and the present instance, being cases in point..... The North Carolina Legislature has had another ballot for U. S. Senator, the vote standing as follows: RAYNER (Whig) 79; DOBBIN (Dem.) 73; scattering 7—RAYNER wanting only two votes of an election.... The Committee of the Legislature of South Carolina, on the subject of Telegraphs, have reported adverse to the bill referred to them. Mr. T. W. GLOVER, Clerk of the South Carolina House, has been elected to the Judgeship left vacant by the election of Judge EVANS as U. S. Senator.... RICHARD WAYNE, Esq., has been elected Mayor of the City of Savannah.... Gen. PILLOW, of ditch-digging memory, has had the honor of a public reception at East Feliciana, La.... Mr. ALEX. B. GREEN, Whig, has been removed from the office of Clerk in the Solicitor's office at Washington.... The Superintendent of the Public Printing has accepted the proposals of a house in this City for furnishing the paper; the contract amounting to $100,000, at prices ranging from $6 30 to $8 16 per ream.... A large amount of dry-goods, stolen some time since from several wholesale houses in Philadelphia, and valued at $3,000, has been recovered in Baltimore. The goods were found by the Police in a second-hand store in Harrison-street, the keeper of which was arrested.... DAVID JEWELL, who, with two others, killed SAMUEL MITCHELL, in the streets of Pittsburg on the 5th of July, was yesterday convicted of murder in the first degree, and sentenced to be hanged on the 24th of March next.... The mails of Friday, Dec. 2, are lying in the depôts of New-York.

The local news is not important. JOHN THOMPSON, Esq., of Poughkeepsie, delivered a lecture last evening on the Life, Character and Genius of MILTON. There was not a large, but an appreciative audience. The lecturer dwelt upon MILTON's two great Epics, Paradise Lost and Regained; Comus; the influence of the Poet's genius upon his own age and ours; his high character as a reformer; his influence upon the administration of OLIVER CROMWELL; his sensibility, blindness and immortality.... The Corner-stone of the Manhattanville Presbyterian Church was laid yesterday afternoon, with due form, in presence of a large assembly. The site of the Edifice about to be built, is at the corner of Ninth-avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street. The building is to cost $6,000; will be 53 by 50 feet, and fitted up to accommodate about 400 persons.... Mr. CHARLES WHITNEY appeared at Stuyvesant Institute last evening, in his delineations of characters, and impersonations of great Orators. There was a tolerably large and very intelligent audience, and the delineations were received with great favor.... There was a smash up on the Harlem Railroad at Yorkville, yesterday morning at a very early hour. It appears that a fragment of the rock at the entrance of the tunnel fell down and lodged on the track. Soon the New-Haven train came along, and running against the eight tons of rock which lay upon the track, the Engine was summarily smashed up and the cars all thrown off the track. No lives were lost nor limbs broken.... Mr. AUGUSTUS SCHELL, the Chairman of the Democratic General Committee, is said to be lying at the point of death, in consequence of the injuries he received at the last meeting of the Committee at Tammany Hall. It will be remembered that Mr. SCHELL was beaten about the head with chairs and other outlandish weapons. The Recorder in his address to the Grand Jury, yesterday, called the attention of the Grand Inquest to the facts of this disgraceful riot, in terms which can hardly fail to induce the Grand Inquest to take some action in the premises.... Both Branches of the Common Council met last evening, but no business of stirring interest was transacted. In the Board of Assistants the resolution to give $1,000 to the Ladies' Home Missionary Society, for the purchase of the Old Brewery, came up for concurrence, having been some time since passed in the Board of Aldermen. The action of the other Board was concurred in. So the Society will get the $1,000 after all.

The British House of Commons.

A friend hands us, fresh from the package, a copy of "Dod's Parliamentary Companion." A small book is Dod: it might be stowed away in a vest pocket if need be: a snug sixteen-mo; and yet absolutely over-brimming with facts, and possessing immense authority all over England. For a member of the Imperial Parliament to be without Dod, would be as irregular as to be out of debt. It is the little scroll which all pilgrims on the path of politics bear with them, as a talismanic opener of doors and difficulties. All things parliamentary are in it. It is a ledger in which the accounts of every politician are posted up to the commencement of each session; so that the public may know whether to trust him further. His birth is there, and his parentage; his earlier political connections; how he has stood, and how he stands upon all the topmost topics of the times; how his first seat in the House was procured; how many different constituencies he has appeared for; what odds he overcame in securing his present seat; and pertinent extracts from the electioneering speeches, always staring the members, his friends and enemies, in the eyes, in diamond type; and holding him to his pledges. Thus turning to the letter V—the names are all ranged in alphabetical order—we have the following description of Mr. CHARLES VILLERS, who raised the other day the free-trade extinguisher over ministerial heads, and has doubtless dropped it before this:

"VILLIERS, Hon. CHARLES PELHAM, (*Wolverhampton,*) third son of the late Hon. GEORGE VILLIERS, by the only daughter of the first Lord BORINGDON, is therefore brother of the fourth Earl of CLARENDON. Born 1802; graduated at Cambridge M. A. 1827; was called to the bar at Lincoln's Inn, 1827; is Examiner of the Rolls in the Court of Chancery. Was one of the Commissioners of Inquiry into the operation of the Poor Laws; a Deputy Lieutenant of Hertford; a Reformer, long known for his annual motion against the Corn Laws; in favor of the ballot. Sat for Wolverhampton from 1835 to 1847; was returned for that borough at the general election in the latter year, and was at the same time chosen for South Lancashire, when he made his election to sit for Wolverhampton. [Member of the] *Athenæum, Traveller's* and *Reform Clubs.*"

There is a political full-length portrait of Mr. VILLIERS, in outline to be sure, but complete nevertheless. Suspicion that he is an inveterate but sociable old bachelor of fifty lurks beneath the fact that he belongs to three clubs, and has no private residence set down to his credit.

Col. SIBTHORP, a prominent Ministerialist, representing Lincolnshire, is thus briefly despatched:

"Married MARIA, d. and co-heir of PONSONBY TOTTENHAM, Esq. Is patron to two livings; Lieut.-Col. of the So. Lincoln Militia; a Magistrate and Dep. Lieut. of Lincolnsh. A Conservative; voted for agricultural protection, 1846; and will support 'protection to native industry of this empire in all its branches.' Represented Lincoln from 1826 till 1832, reelected, 1835.—27 *Chesterst, Grosvenor-place; United University; Canwick Hall, Lincolnshire.*"

An English country gentleman that! a veritable John Bull, rich, comfortable, conservative. As a set-off, take Mr. JOHN BRIGHT, the brilliant member for Manchester, equally well to do, and a Liberal:

"JOHN BRIGHT, son of JACOB BRIGHT, Esq., of Greenbank, near Rochdale. B. 1811; m. 1st in 1839, ELIZABETH, eld. dr. of JONATHAN PRIESTMEN, Esq., of Newcastle-on-Tyne (she died 1841); 2dly, 1847, MARGARET ELIZABETH, eld. d. of WM. LEATHAM, Esq., of Wakefield, Yorksh. Is a cotton-spinner and manufacturer in Rochdale, being a partner in the firm of JOHN BRIGHT & BROTHERS. In favor of free-trade; and previous to his election was chiefly known as an active member of the Anti-Corn Law League. Unsuccessful candidate for Durham, 1839. Returned for Durham, 1843, but unseated on petition. Sat for Manchester from 1847 to 1852, when he was defeated. Author of Speeches, 8vo, 1847."

The political veterans of the House are JOSEPH HUME, Lord PALMERSTON, HENRY GOULBURN, and Lord JOHN RUSSELL.

The Irish Brigade muster with unusual moral force. Its accessions in the present Parliament embrace CHARLES GAVAN DUFFY, editor of the *Nation*; FREDERICK LUCAS, editor of the *Tablet*; ROBERT POTTER, the counsel of SMITH O'BRIEN, upon his unfortunate trial; WM. FAGAN, the author of the "Life and Times of Daniel O'Connell," and other promising names.

It is pleasant, in running over the list of members, to pick out the successors of old historical acquaintances, representing their constituents and their ancestors at the same time. Sir MATTHEW HALE has a descendant in the House; SMOLLETT, the novelist; BRUCE, the traveller; Mr. Justice BULLER, famous in the Reports; delightful old JOHN EVELYN; DAVID RICARDO, the first of Free Traders; SHERIDAN, the orator and wit; COBBETT, the radical dogmatist; WHITBREAD, the reformer; PEEL and O'CONNELL, the statesmen; WELLINGTON, the soldier, all re-appear,—faintly, of course,—in the persons of their posterity.

Altogether DOD is a pregnant book. Why is there no American Dod? A "Congressional Companion" would be a prodigiously convenient affair, seeing there is no Herald's College to consult for the pedigree of politicians. We might thus keep the whole shining track of a man's life in our eye, and by comparing him occasionally with his earlier *alter et idem*, calculate the elements of his orbit, and know approximately where to have him at given times. How much trouble it might have saved, for instance, if we could only have turned back to such a volume and found out how Gen. PIERCE did vote on the test question; and the degree of his fervor upon Tariff, Internal Improvements, and the rest; without plunging into those musty, antiquarian researches, to which Whig politicians devoted themselves during the Summer! And when our Representative in Congress goes wrong, how greatly would it simplify the process of convicting him, if we had his antecedents all minutely recorded in the neatest of diamond-typed books! The subject is commended to our publishers. They will have every advantage in their favor, because *our* Parliaments are not septennial, and the sales will consequently be refreshed every two years. An American Dod is a desideratum.

Art Union Pictures.

The entire collection of Pictures of the American Art Union is to be sold at auction on the 15th, 16th, and 17th days of the present month. Our readers are already aware of the circumstances which render this proceeding on the part of the Managers necessary for the interests of the subscribers. The sale will of course be peremptory and without reserve.

It is without doubt the best collection of American Paintings ever before offered at public sale in this country. It contains works by LEUTZE, HUNTINGTON, DURAND, EDMONDS, CHURCH, KENSETT and others who have long stood in the first rank of American Artists. No better opportunity was ever offered, or will ever be offered hereafter, for procuring American Pictures of high merit. We commend the Catalogue to public attention.

☞ The publication of the long Annual Reports of the various Secretaries at Washington is an affliction which newspaper readers are compelled to endure. They are *not* compelled, fortunately, to read them, but only to regret the lack of more various and interesting matter which they crowd out. We shall do our duty to that most numerous and respectable class of our readers who file the *Times*, and who desire, therefore, to place on record in its columns whatever may contribute, in after times, to the complete and authentic history of the country and the age in which we live. We shall publish these documents in full as opportunity may serve; and two of them will be found in our columns this morning. We shall also give, for the convenience of our readers, a condensed summary of each—embodying all its important statements, disinterred from the voluminous verbiage in which they are officially clothed. By such a process, they may possibly be made in some degree useful to the great body of the reading public.

We cannot help thinking that our American style of deluging Congress every year with this vast bundle of "Reports" is a nuisance.

Not one member, even in ten, ever reads them through, and not one in ten of those who do is the wiser for his trouble. Generally they are repetitions of the same things precisely from year to year—the same old statistics are rehashed by each successive Secretary, who feels bound to make his report a little longer than his predecessor's was. The real information, of interest and value to the public, which any one of them contains, could be much better stated in one third of the space, and would thus become three times as widely known. So long, however, as every Secretary feels bound to write a history of the universe in general, with details of the progress of the Western Continent in particular, we shall probably find it very difficult to make any improvement in this respect.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

The Senate Reorganized by the Election of Officers.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Dec. 7.

The U. S. steamer *Fulton* brings dispatches from General SHARKEY to report to the Government of Capt. GRAY and the officers and crew of the ship *Lady Suffolk*. The contents we have not yet ascertained.

A Cabinet meeting was held to-day, and it is supposed they had the subject under consideration.

We learn from the officers of the *Fulton*, that Judge SHARKEY and Capt. HOLLAS, of the *Cyane*, had an interview with the Captain-General, in regard to the affair, shortly before the *Fulton* left; and it is thought probable that the accused would be released, there not being sufficient evidence that the *Lady Suffolk* would be engaged in the slave trade—it being, besides, understood that the Captain-General was privately aiding and abetting the slave trade.

Everything was quiet in Havana. Americans were scarce, and were narrowly watched.

Snow Storms in Nova Scotia—Loss of the British Brig Gustavus.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Dec. 8.

By the Halifax papers we notice that heavy falls of snow have taken place there and in various parts of the Province. So violent was the storm on the 24th ult., that the Telegraph line between Amherst and Sackville, a distance of only 9 miles, was broken in 30 places.

Snow has fallen to the depth of 4 feet on a level in Pictou, seriously retarding the mails.

The British brig *Ottoman*, PIKE, from St. John, N. F., for Boston, with a full cargo of oil, fish, &c., has been lost on Sable Island. Particulars not given. Cargo insured abroad.

Marine Disasters.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Dec. 8.

The bark *Avola*, from Charleston, before reported, lost on the Bow and Pigs, is insured in this city on the vessel and cargo for $21,000. At last accounts there was a fair prospect that she would be towed into port. A part of her deck load of cotton had been picked up by lighters.

The brig *Mary Adelaide*, of New-York, from Rio, 60 days, with 1,150 bbls. of sperm oil—the cargo of the ship *Henry Clay*, of Nantucket, condemned—arrived at Edgartown, Dec. 6. Mr. ALLISON, chief officer fell from aloft on to the deck on the 23d Nov., and was instantly killed.

A dispatch just received from New-Bedford, says, the bark *Avola* has reached that port, still on her beamends.

Marine Disasters.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Dec. 8.

The bark *J. H. Duvall* from Baltimore for Boston struck on Hedge Fence, Vineyard Sound, on the night of the 7th inst.—was tight at last accounts, and had succeeded in discharging one lighter load of her cargo.

The brig *H. Kellock*, Havana, for Boston went ashore on the same place, but got off without damage.

Southern Mail Failure—Recovery of Stolen Property.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, Dec. 8.

We have no mail south of Richmond to-night. Some $3,000 worth of Dry Goods belonging to several wholesale dealers, were recovered to-day from THOMAS HANDBERRY, the keeper of a second-hand store on Harrison-street, by whom they had been stolen. The goods were brought from Philadelphia, in the propeller line, and deposited on the wharf, from whence four cases were removed by a negro drayman, employed by HANDBERRY. The police got on the track, and seized the goods, which have since been identified by the owners. HANDBERRY and the drayman have been both arrested and committed.

The Sloop of War St. Marys.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Dec. 8.

The sloop of war *St. Marys*, MAGRUDER, has arrived here after a cruise in the Pacific. She was absent 27 months, during which she sailed 75,000 miles. The officers and crew are all well. She lost only two men during the entire cruise—one from consumption, and the other from dysentery. She made the run from Cape Town, C. G. H., in thirty-eight days to Cape Henlopen, reaching the latter on Monday night. She took a pilot the next morning.

Award of the Contract for Supplying the Public Printing Paper.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Dec. 8.

Mr. TOWERS, the Superintendent of the Public Printing, has to-day accepted the proposals of HENRY T. BUTLER & Co., of New-York, for furnishing paper for the Public Printing for the year commencing on the 1st inst., for the first three classes—he being the lowest bidder. The following are the terms: Class 1—$6 30 per ream; Class 2—$8 40; Class 3—$8 16. The entire contract amounts to nearly $100,000. Class 4 has not yet been decided.

Non-Arrival of the Niagara at Halifax.

ST. JOHN, Wednesday, Dec. 8—12 P. M.

We have no intelligence of the steamer *Niagara* having reached Halifax. The line has been down between Sackville, N. B. and Amhurst, N. S., but an express has been in readiness to take the news to Sackville so that no great delay could have arisen on account of this break. A despatch just received from Sackville says there is no prospect of the steamer to-night.

Important from Cape Haytien.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Dec. 8.

A letter received in this city from Cape Haytien, dated the 19th ult., reports that the French naval forces had taken possession of Samana, in St. Domingo, near the Moria Passage, and designed to hold and improve it as a naval station, unless the United States should object.—*Post and Com.*

South Carolina Legislature—Mayor of Savannah.

CHARLESTON, Wednesday, Dec. 8.

The Committee, appointed by the House, has reported adversely to the telegraph bill.

T. W. GLOVER, Clerk of the House, has been elected Judge *vice* EVANS, the new Senator.

RICHARD WAYNE has been elected Mayor of Savannah.

Conviction for Murder.

PITTSBURGH, Wednesday, Dec. 8.

DAVID JEWELL, who with two others assailed and killed SAMUEL MITCHELL in the street, on the 5th of July, was convicted to-day of murder in the first degree.

Preparations for Madame Sontag in Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, Dec. 8.

The musical excitement in this City, is on the increase. Extensive preparations are making by the musical Societies to give Madame SONTAG a grand reception and serenade on her arrival.

Fatal Railroad Accident.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Dec. 8

A man named WOODS was killed last night, on the Morristown Railroad, near Conshohocken. His body was found on the track this morning. He is supposed to have been lying on the road when the accident happened.

Departure of the America for Liverpool.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Dec. 8.

The R. M. steamship *America* sailed at noon to-day with 51 passengers for Liverpool and six for Halifax. She takes out $325,000 in American gold.

The Union at Charleston.

CHARLESTON, Tuesday, Dec. 7.

The steamship *Union*, Capt. ADAMS, arrived here at 3 o'clock this (Tuesday) afternoon.

HAIR REGENERATOR.—WE HAD THOUGHT WE were prepared for anything which might appear at this day as "Progress" in the word, but another we were taken aback by the very last yet in "India Rubber Curls," our ideas being elastic enough to embrace this, the most luxuriant article we have ever seen in any material. This substance is as hard, and takes on a higher polish than ebony, while in its mere elastic and much stronger than whalebone, not being effected by heat or cold. We name these leading characteristics in the way of Holiday presents to ornament the Ladies on account of its novelty and beauty, having just recently been brought out in the manufacture of this magic material. They are for sale, most elegantly mounted, at TIFFANY, YOUNG & ELLIS, No. 847 Broadway; TIFFANY, Broadway, corner of Murray-st.; READ, CAMPBELL & HUTCHINSON, No. 547 Broadway; LEARY & CO., Astor House; GEO. TUTTLE, No. 343 Broadway; and by the exclusive manufacturer,

L. P. FOSTER, No. 49 Maiden-lane.

JUST LANDED

INDIA SHAWLS SCARFS AND LONG SHAWLS; INDIA MUSLIN and DRESSES; PINE-APPLE HANDKERCHIEFS; SCARFS, CUFFS, CAPES, and RICH PATTERNS.

CHINESE GOODS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

DRESDEN AND JAPANESE ARTICLES,

and many other desirable Goods, which are well worthy the attention of Ladies and Strangers.

Also, a great variety of

FRENCH LACES, EMBROIDERIES, BERDONS, SWISS AND SCOTCH MUSLINS,

which will be sold cheap, at

FOUNTAIN'S, No. 633 Broadway.

Most of the Goods sold at this establishment are rare, and not to be found elsewhere.

ARE YOU AWARE, THAT "A SIMPLE COUGH," frequently terminates in Consumption? "Be wise in time." Use Dr. ROGERS' LIVERWORT, TAR and CANCHALAGUA. An ounce of prevention is better than a pound of cure. For sale by A. L. SCOVILL & CO., at the Depot, No. 346 Broadway, and by all the Retail Druggists. Price, in large bottles, $1; three bottles for $2 50.

FURS! FURS!! FURS!!!—A BEAUTIFUL AND large assortment of Ladies' and Children's Furs, consisting of Victorines, Tippets, Boas, Muffs and Cuffs, Sleigh Robes, &c. Also on hand, Ladies' Beaver and Felt Bonnets, Gents', Youth's and Children's Hats and Caps. Call and examine before you purchase.

J. W. KELLOGG, No. 128 Canal-st.

TOYS! TOYS!! TOYS!!!—LADIES' FAIRS, HOLIDAYS, &c.—The subscriber invites attention to his large stock of Toys and Knick-knacks, suitable for fairs and holiday presents, which he will sell on reasonable terms for cash. Housekeeping articles, &c. One price. Large Basement Store. J. KELLOGG, No 128 Canal-st.

"HOW BEAUTIFUL ARE THE WORKS OF ART!"—For instance, examine some of the Shirts made at Mrs. VAN HOUTEN'S, No 82 Nassau-st Artistic in make and, of course, sure to fit. Robes, Cravats, &c., are always ready.

PREPARE FOR THE HOLYDAYS.—THE MOST REquisite duty is to present yourself with a new suit of clothes. To do this with the least amount of money call on SMITH & RICE, No. 102 Fulton-st. They have a way of clothing the outer man with taste and economy, which is proverbial.

RICH MUSLIN DE LAINES GIVEN AWAY.—THE Messrs. TOWLE, of Columbian Hall No. 325 Grand-st. has just received a large invoice, containing 15,000 yards of rich Muslin de Laine, (French colors,) invoiced at 17 cents, which they are selling for 6 cents per yard.

THE GREAT FEATURE AT GENIN'S BAZAAR.—The splendid assortment of Youths' and Boys' Clothing which has just been opened before the public at GENIN'S Bazaar, is drawing crowds of admirers. Ladies recently from Paris say, and with truth, that nothing like it is to be found at any establishment in that city. The cause is obvious. GENIN'S stock consists of the cream of more than a dozen of the best assortments of Paris and London. Venus de Medici is said to combine the perfections of many beautiful women, so does this model Bazaar combine the attractions of the first establishments abroad, in each of its departments. Nor is this all; the superb Youths', Boys, and Infants' Clothing, embracing a variety of exclusive styles not procurable elsewhere in this country, is sold at the Parisian retail prices. In short, the Bazaar has become as famous for moderate prices as for unexcelled goods.

GENIN'S Bazaar,
St. Nicholas Hall, No. 513 Broadway.

IMPORTANT DISCOVERY.—MR. KNIGHT, OF THE firm of KNIGHT & QUERU, Chemists, No. 57 John-st. up stairs, having for a long while devoted a large portion of his time to the study of the anatomy of the human hair, the various causes of its growth, decay, falling off and turning grey, has now prepared and for sale, a restorative for the hair, called the HAIR REGENERATOR, which he is entirely successful in restoring the hair of any person to its original color: also, to entirely prevent the hair from falling off, in one week. The above is really and truly an article or medicine of much importance, and deserves the attention of the public.

ACCOUNT BOOKS AND STATIONERY.—WE INvite the attention of merchants, manufacturers and others, who may require articles in our line, to our stock. We keep constantly on hand a good stock of well-assorted Account Books, and manufacture, to order, any style required. American, French and English Writing Papers, Envelopes, &c. Counting-rooms and offices furnished with stationery of a superior quality at moderate prices. Bill Heads, Cards, Circulars, &c., printed neatly.

CARE & HICKS
Stationers, No. 31 Maiden-Lane.

THOSE MAGNIFICENT MINK SABLES ARE THE admiration of connoisseurs. Except to the practical dealer they are not distinguishable from the finest Russian or Hudson's Bay Sable. The large Cape, as well as the more moderate size, and Victorines and Boas, with the Parisian Muff and Cuffs, may be found at THOMPSON & ROBERTS', No. 178 Maiden-lane, who have a general assortment of fine Furs, and from the recent demand for their goods, we have good evidence they are selling at moderate prices.

BRADY'S DAGUERREOTYPES RECEIVED A PRIZE Medal at the World's Fair in London, and at various Fairs of the American Institute in this City; nor have they ever failed of receiving the highest prize wherever offered for competition. His Rooms at No. 205 Broadway, corner of Fulton-st., are open at all times, and the public are invited to examine his superb collection of rich and elegant articles suitable for the coming Holidays.

P. L. ROGERS AND THE DESIGNERS.—THE PROposal issued from Union Hall Clothing Warehouse, corner of Fulton and Nassau-streets, to pay $100 for the finest original design of a four-wheeled covered carriage, for two or four horses, to be used for the conveyance of passengers and parcels, has made quite a stir among our young and rising artists. January 1st is the last day on which drawings intended for competition will be received.

WATTS'S NERVOUS ANTIDOTE.—I HAVE HAD INflammatory Rheumatism for six weeks, so bad I could not move or stand; I tried every known remedy without relief. I got one bottle of WATTS'S NERVOUS ANTIDOTE, I had no pain. I got another and am quite well. I have found it the same in every one says. It is a wonderful remedy. THOS. M. TAYLOR. No. 422 Greenwich-st. $1 per bottle; $9 per dozen. Depôt No. 102 Nassau-st.

LACE AND MUSLIN CURTAINS, SILK AND WORSted Damasks, Curtain Materials of every description, Window Cornices and Shades, Gimps, Tassels, with everything in the Upholstery line, are now offered in order to close our Fall importations before the approaching holydays, 20 per cent. lower than any other house in the City.

A. M. & R. DAVIES, Upholsterers, No. 289 Bowery and No. 307 Broadway.

BOOTS AND SHOES.—LADIES', GENTLEMEN'S and Children's Boots, Shoes, and Gaiters, of the latest style and best quality, and at the most reasonable prices. Double and short corked soled Boots; also, Patent Leather and Fine Calf Boots made to order, and warranted equal to any in the City. JOHN BURRELL, No. 119 Nassau-st., corner of North Moore, (late 201 Greenwich-st.)

PETERSON & HUMPHREYS, No. 378 BROADWAY, corner White-st., are daily making additions to their already large stock, and are now prepared to exhibit to their friends and the public generally, the most complete and extensive

New-York Historical Society.

The regular monthly meeting of the Society, held in the lecture room of the University, on Tuesday, was largely attended. Gov. Bradish, President, in the Chair.

The minutes of the last meeting were read by Mr. Gen. H. Moore, Librarian, in the absence of the Recording Secretary.

Mr. Moore reported donations of several valuable volumes to the Library of the Society.

The Executive Committee reported as an honorary member, the name of Hon. Rufus Choate, and several names for membership.

Nominations for membership were then received. Among those handed in were the names of Gen. Franklin Pierce, as honorary member, by Mr. Wm. K. Strong; and John H. Dickinson. The name of Gen. Pierce was received with applause.

Mr. Berrman reported that, in accordance with the directions received from the President, he had visited Philadelphia as the guest of the Pennsylvania Historical Society—that he had been very courteously received; that great interest was manifested there in historical research; that the New-Jersey Historical Society was cooperating with the Pennsylvania Society, and some very curious points in the early history of the South River would be cleared up in a little time. He further said that James H. Castle, Esq., one of the members of the Pennsylvania Society, had charged him to present, in his name, some very curious maps, valuable as having been used by Washington, as military charts. They were by Erskine, except one or two, which may be sketches by Washington himself. The papers of which these maps formed a part came into possession of Mr. Castle, through one of his clients, who had bought a house, in the attic story of which were several barrels and packages of papers. These proved to be some of the Washington manuscripts, which Bushrod Washington had sent to Judge Marshall for the preparation of his history. Marshall being often absent on his circuit in the United States Courts, Wayne, the printer, may have neglected to return the manuscript. Among the papers, four copperplates were found, from which the portraits of Washington, in Marshall's Life, were struck off. A copy, recently printed from one of these plates, is, among the maps now presented.

Two very curious autograph letters of Patrick Henry were found among these papers. One of them encloses an anonymous letter to Henry, attacking Washington and his policy, and proposing very questionable measures of opposition. A memorandum in pencil, on the back, in the handwriting of Washington, states his belief that its author was Dr. Rush. A certificate, by another hand, states a belief that Dr. Rush had written it.

Mr. Berrman added, that many documents of value exist in the same depository, not yet fully explored. A map of the harbor of New-York, with the fortifications which Washington erected in the Spring and Summer of 1776, while an attack upon New-York by the British was expected. It bears marks of much wear and use, and exhibits a true picture of the defences of New-York in April, 1776.

Mr. Berrman moved a resolution of thanks to Mr. Castle, which was adopted, and Mr. George H. Moore offered a resolution of acknowledgment to the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, for their courteous treatment of the delegate of the Historical Society of New-York, at the recent festival in commemoration of the landing of Penn, in Philadelphia.

Rev. Edward Robinson, D.D., read a paper, of considerable length, on his recent Journey in Palestine. The paper contained a mass of laborious and interesting investigation into the topography of places of interest in the Holy Land, and learned disquisition on the theories of modern writers; but was so replete with Syriac and Hebrew names, and so dependant on the frequent reference to maps, that no idea could be satisfactorily comprised within the limits of a report. The paper was one, he said, which he had prepared for the Oriental Society, and was much too lengthy and detailed for this occasion. Ever since the publication of his work on Palestine, he had a desire to revisit those scenes, to renew his investigations. Accordingly, in March, 1852, he reached Beyrout, and, in company with Dr. Ely Smith, proceeded on a tour through the Holy Land. It was a singular fact, that no regular survey had yet been made of the Syrian coast; and it was gratifying to learn that such a survey would be made, next year, by the British Government. The learned Doctor made interesting mention of the numerous sarcophagi met on the route, and the remains of fortresses, which have traces of repairs once made by the Crusaders.

In the Rama of Ashur, there were several sarcophagi. From this high point they could trace the course of the rivers and valleys, from the South. All the remains of edifices would tend to show a degree of civilization and comfort among the Jews which we had no conception they enjoyed. The Rama of Naphtali was a plain, rich with beautiful fields of grain. They visited a ruin which might be recognized as the Gabara of Josephus, which showed ruins of houses and a strong fortress, giving evidence that it was once a place of considerable strength. The ruins of Galilee were visited by them. It seemed to have been once a large village. The Zebulon of Bethlehem was now a miserable village, having no evidence of antiquity save its name. At Habis they found an ancient wine-press, in the rock, which was in condition for use, had there been grapes there to press; but the country was desolate; on the South side of the Jerusalem road were several fortresses. They visited Zora, where they met twelve women toiling up a high mountain, with pitchers, from a fountain, and thought that there the mother of Samson had once carried her pitcher from the well. They reached Jerusalem three weeks after leaving Beyrout, where they spent twelve days in examining its topography and ruins. This was not a time to enter on the vexed question of topography of Jerusalem, but he would mention a few matters in which all received plans of the Holy City seemed at fault. Dr. Robinson here went into an interesting description of the City, illustrating it on Catherwood's Map. He did not, he said, find the hypothesis of recent writers supported by the appearance of the City.

In going northward from Jerusalem, their object was to keep as close as possible to the eastern brow of the mountains of Galilee. In the valley of the Jordan, the river appeared crowded. The vegetation here was very rich. The grass came up to the horses' heads. Here they bargained with two young Shaibs to carry them across the Jordan. Having got safely over, they approached a mountain, and were surrounded by twenty or thirty armed men, who mistook them for officers to levy conscription; but being acquainted with their guides, they treated them hospitably.

At Tolhoum they met an interesting Jewish structure; and thence proceeded to visit the source of the Jordan, as laid down by Josephus.

The Doctor, in the history of his travels, connected the localities he visited with the Sacred writings, many passages in which were beautifully explained by the situation and condition of the country. He visited the Sabbatical river, of which it was related by Josephus that it stopped flowing on the Jewish Sabbath. He returned to Beyrout on the 19th June. This, the account of his second visit to the Holy Land was, he said but Historical Topography of the country, in relation to the Holy Scriptures, and secondly to the writings of Josephus.

After the reading of the paper, Rev. Dr. Adams said that at first it might seem that so elaborate and accurate an account of a distant country was not the most appropriate for the New York Historical Society. But, on reflection, every man should feel that Palestine was not a strange land to us. It was our home.—"Jerusalem was the mother of us all." These were sacred acres, on which trod the feet of Him who was sacrificed for our redemption. They, therefore, felt thankful to the Doctor for his laborious research. He would move that the thanks of this Society be presented to Dr. Robinson, for the paper he had read to them. The motion was put, and unanimously adopted.

Reception in search of Sir John Franklin.

The President announced the receipt of a communication announcing a lecture to be delivered by Dr. Kane, on a new expedition in search of Sir John Franklin, for which new Lectures Ticket had been sent him for distribution among members.

The Lectures.

Rev. Dr. Adams said in reference to the Lectures about to be delivered before the Historical Society, that a large number of the members regretted that Thursday evening had been selected for their delivery, as that evening was usually set apart for worship in the churches, and many would be consequently prevented from attending.

Mr. Moore, in the absence of the Chairman of the Committee, said that the Committee had, in fixing on that day, endeavored to meet the convenience of all members; and the suggestion made by Dr. Adams had not occurred to them. Arrangements were now made, and he could not say whether the day could be altered, but the reverend Doctor's suggestion would be brought before the Committee.

On motion, the meeting adjourned.

Life, Character and Genius of Milton.

A LECTURE—BY JOHN THOMPSON, ESQ.

The Eighth Lecture of the Popular Course was delivered, in the Tabernacle, last evening, by John Thompson, Esq., of Poughkeepsie. Subject: "The Life, Character and Genius of Milton." The attendance was not so numerous as on previous occasions. In opening, Mr. Thompson said:

High up, indeed, upon the steeps of Parnassus, in close contiguity, tower three statues, sculptured in eternal granite, wreathed with the bays of immortality—Shakspere, Milton and Byron. The first two by the unanimous suffrage of the world; the last by all but those who permit their abhorrence of moral deformity to destroy their appreciation of splendid mental endowments.

After mention of the circumstances attending the birth of Milton, the lecturer spoke of his scholastic life. He appeared to have resented with no pleasure to the period of his College course. This was not on account of any dislike to study, but was rather traceable to the severity of training, which was repugnant to his republican principles. This feeling accounts for his want of promotion there—though standing at the head of all his composers in capacity. His free spirit scorned all trammels, although thereby losing office and emolument.

The lecturer proceeded to give the history of Milton's career from the time of leaving College to his tour through the Continent. He then spoke of his patriotism, which led him to hasten home, on the first strivings of his countrymen for liberty. Under the appearance of teaching his nephew, and some others, he did much by exhortation, and by his pen to forward the cause of the Revolutionists. With a noble and heroic devotion, he stood up in the breach which Cromwell's sword had made, and raised a defence of the people's rights, which, had they been true to themselves, would have ever protected them. Milton wielded no small sword. Addison said, the English language sunk under him. He had a soul not to be satisfied by any partial concessions. He saw the country suffering from tyranny, and sought to have her separated from the iron rule that oppressed her.

Speaking of Milton's first marriage, the lecturer said that he was no believer in woman's higher qualities, and he bitterly reaped the reward of his infidelity. He married because he wanted a housekeeper. His wife asked permission to go home, promising to return; but the day came, and no Mary. He wrote for her, and was answered that she would not live with him. This, though he made no parade about it, wounded Milton very much, as was evident in the work soon after written by him on marriage and divorce. Mary returned after some time, kneeling before him and asking his forgiveness, which he at length, softened by her entreaties, granted, and received her to his bosom.

The most recent power was, in that age, said Mr. T., always the most despotic. Presbyterianism was no more tolerant than Protestantism; and both were less so than Roman Catholics. He spoke of the influence which Milton's works and mind exercised on the Administration of Cromwell. Living as we do in all the blessings of a free press, and the right of private judgment, we cannot conceive the effect produced by his work entitled "Areopagus." He was desirous that the people should think for themselves, as well as tax themselves, and for this it was that he acted with a party, and then forsook them; and for this it was that he fought their various battles, and then turned away from their insolent triumph. He had all the elements of the revolution in his great soul; and he sided with each party only so far as they aided this grand conception.

The lecturer spoke of Charles I., as unworthy of a crown—as one who had opposed and deceived his people, and justly deserved the death he suffered. Cromwell and the patriot signed his death-warrant. Milton wrote his work on the Tenure of Kings and Magistrates, which was a masterly production. Salmasius wrote a work upon Prelacy and Royalty, which Milton hesitated not to answer, though told by his physicians that any exercise of his vision at that time, would cause the entire loss of sight. This was a heroic sacrifice to country. He felt that the answer to Salmasius was within him, and he hesitated not to write in defence of the people, and produced the most masterly and famous of his controversial writings. The gigantic work of Paradise Lost was undertaken after the loss of sight. What a consciousness of his own power did this grand undertaking show! After glancing at other works, the lecturer proceeded to mention the death of Oliver Cromwell, as an important event, not only to the country, but to Milton. Oliver Cromwell died, and with him went, for a season, the liberties of England. No other hand had power to guide the realm, and no other voice could still the discordant voices of faction. Another Stuart seized the sceptre, and then came those days never to be recalled without a blush.—the golden age of the coward, the bigot, and the slave.

Where was Milton then? Some writers say that he feigned his own funeral and that Charles humored the joke; but this was a calumny. He did not owe his safety, as Johnson had suggested, to any veneration of the King for his talents. At this time, worn out and blind, he executed the noblest work of his great genius.

The Lecturer proceeded to consider the immortal poet in his rural seclusion, which he so much loved. But the end approached. On Sept. 10, 1674, he gently fell asleep in the arms of his friends, aged 66. The world then seemed to become aware of his loss, and his funeral was attended by many mourners. He was buried in Cripplegate, where the remains of his father were laid; and though the malignant bitterness of Dr. Spratt long denied him an inscription, a monument was erected to him in Westminster Abbey by Mr. Benson.

In conclusion, the lecturer said, we are accustomed to say that circumstances make men; but it was men who made circumstances. It is true that the soul within gives shape and complexion to the events without. Oliver made his own armies and victories. In many other man's hands, the first would be a rabble, and the second a rout. Milton owes his greatness, not to the events without him, but to his own great soul. Had times been different, his genius might not have sought its developments in the same way, but in some shape of splendor and beauty it would have emerged to the admiring gaze of all generations.

The lecturer concluded by alluding to the various criticisms on Paradise Lost; and paid a glowing tribute to the genius and devoted patriotism of the immortal poet.

Charles Whitney's Evenings with the Orators.

Charles Whitney, Esq., delivered his second lecture to an intelligent audience last evening, in the Stuyvesant Institute. He commenced with the Indian Chief so well known as Red Jacket, whose original name was "Always Ready;" he was considered a great warrior by his people, nor was he devoid of great oratorical powers in their imagination. He was very successful when addressing his people—he was sure to electrify them. Ex-Governor De Witt Clinton tells us that Red Jacket was born in the year 1750, at Old Castle, three miles west of Geneva, in this State, but of his history there is little known.

He got the name of Red Jacket from some red jackets given him by some British officers. This Indian had a fair share of vanity; he showed some of it on an occasion while addressing himself to a schooner about to be launched. He strongly and forcibly encouraged the schooner to perseverance, holding forth his own success, though against fearful odds, as an incentive to her career. This happened on Lake Erie.

At a great Fire Council, a proposition was brought forward requiring Red Jacket and his Nation to surrender some land to the United States Government. On this occasion, the Chief made a wonderful speech, full of logic and touching pathos, concluding, "That while he lived, the land should not be surrendered." A Seneca Chief says of Red Jacket, that he wept at the advance of civilization, and the culture of the soil; and that the falling of a tree was more terrible to him than the jar of an earthquake.

Mr. Whitney impersonated the following Congressional Orators: Messrs. Webster, Randolph, and Clay. This was on the occasion of the resolution offered by Mr. Webster, in the year 1824, in the well known effort of Greece at her own emancipation.

Mr. Webster was sustained by Mr. Clay, but opposed by Mr. Randolph, whose speech on the occasion baffles description, according to Mr. W. This portion of the evening's entertainment was rich to a treat,—roars of laughter shook every seat. One could not help thinking that those who did not come up to fill every available seat made a great mistake in going anywhere else.

Mr. Randolph said he thought such an entertaining exposition could not come from any place, except from Salem—least of all from Gloucester. He thought the Moon had some effect on the Waves. Did Newton ever see the Leaden Heavens with ships and the Ocean with navies?

The Lecturer went through the fourth scene of King Lear, with his second daughter.

Capt. Sutherland's trial in Kentucky, for horse stealing is rather tame and spiritless. The evidence is all circumstantial, and the jury will probably disagree.

The steamer Pacific, Capt. Comstock, from Liverpool 13th ult., via Queenstown the 14th, arrived at this port last evening, with 150 passengers and $1,000,000 in specie.

We are indebted to the politeness of the officers of the *St. Mary's* for the following account of her voyage:

She sailed from Norfolk Oct. 22, 1850; visited all the principal ports of the Pacific, touching at the Northern and Southern group of Islands, and sailed from thence to the East Indies. She had sailed upwards of 60,000 miles, and arrived here from Cape Town in the shortest passage on record, being but 36 days to the Capes.

Left at Cape Town, loading for Boston, the American clippers *Springbok* and *Ocean Wave*.

The crew of the *St. Mary's* are healthy, and have lost but two men during the cruise, one from consumption and the other a sailor taken from one of the Fejee Islands, who died of congestion of the brain.

The following is a list of the *St. Mary's* officers: George A. Magruder, Commander; James S. Biddle, ex-officer, First Lieutenant; R. H. Wyman, Second do.; T. G. Corbin, Acting Lieutenant; H. C. Blake, do.; J. J. Abertheny, Surgeon; R. B. Tunstell, Assistant Surgeon; A. E. Watson, Purser; Jonathan Young, Acting Master; G. R. Graham, Lieutenant of Marines; J. M. Dulaney Forest, Passed Midshipman; W. R. Mercer, do.; W. H. Ward, Midshipman; J. G. Gier, do.; B. P. Loyal, do.; ——Meade, Carpenter; W. B. Fuzette, Sailmaker; James Hudson, Gunner.

[*Philadelphia Bulletin, 8th inst.*

From Belize, Honduras.—The brig *Lucy Ann*, from Belize, Honduras, Nov. 16th, arrived at this port this morning. Our last advices from Belize stated the circumstances of the wreck of the brig *Lothers*, bound from Belize to Boston, on the island of Cozumel, coast of Yucatan; that after the wreck the captain left the vessel in charge of the officers and crew, and went to Belize, where he sold the wreck as it lay to Priest & Co., of Belize and this city; that the purchasers sent a vessel and men to Cozumel to land the cargo, but that after they had commenced operations a body of Spaniards took possession of the vessel, and drove off the men, claiming salvage, on the ground of the wreck being on their shore.

Upon hearing of this the owner in Belize started for Cozumel, armed with a protest from the British Commander at Belize, and also with a remonstrance from the American Consul of that place. We now learn by letters received here that the Spaniards refused to give up the vessel unless they were paid a thousand dollars, which was finally given to them under protest. Cozumel is a port of Yucatan, and therefore is under Mexican rule, though Mexico has of late years exercised but little sovereignty over that Province. The documents in the case have therefore been sent to this country, with a view of making a claim on the Government of Mexico for redress in the matter.

The Captain of the *Lucy Ann* brings no definite advices relative to the Indian war which it is stated has recently broken out with great violence in Yucatan.—[*Boston Traveller.*

Further from the Br. barque John S. De Wolfe.—We have already noticed the loss of this vessel. Captain Bradshaw has since arrived in this city, from whom we have obtained additional particulars. The vessel went ashore Tuesday night, the 30th ult., on St. Catherine's Island, and with her cargo, consisting of iron, salt, &c., will prove a total loss. Fortunately, all her passengers, (33 in number) and crew were saved. She had been out 52 days when she went ashore, having sailed from Liverpool the early part of October. The vessel was partially and the cargo fully insured in Liverpool. She was a fine barque, of 539 tons burthen, and built in St. Johns, N. B., where she was owned. The passengers and crew arrived here Saturday by the *Wm. Gaston*.—*Savannah Repub.*

Later from Santa Fe.—The Santa Fe mail reached Independence on the 27th ult. It was delayed somewhat below its usual time. This delay has been in consequence of frequent storms of rain, sleet and snow. At Fort Union, the snow had fallen to the depth of eighteen or twenty inches. On the Journals, but little was to be seen. Nearer the States, the ground was covered, more or less, according to locality.

From the papers and correspondence, I can glean but little news of interest. Business at Santa Fe was still dull. The Southern mail from San Antonio had reached the settlements, the carriers having had a skirmish or two with the Indians, and being much delayed in consequence of it.

Governor Lane has been on a visit to the counties in the Rio Abajo, and returns much pleased. Have written you at length by mail. Health of our city good.—*St. Louis Republican.*

Supreme Court of the United States.—*Tuesday*, Dec. 7. 1852.—S. S. Baxter, Esq., of Virginia; Ebenezer Allen, Esq., of Texas; J. Glancy Jones, Esq., of Pennsylvania; Charles Edwards, and James T. Brady, Esqs., of New-York, were admitted Attorneys and Counsellors of this Court....No. 1. Richard Eels, Executor, plaintiff in error, vs. the people of Illinois. This cause was argued by Mr. Chase for the plaintiff in error, and submitted on a printed argument by General Shields for the defendant in error....No. 2. John Hagan et al, vs. Wm. H. Pope's administrator, et al.—The argument in this cause was commenced by Mr. Reverdy Johnson for the appellants. Adjourned until to-morrow at 11 o'clock.

We learn that at Dunkirk an immense amount of every description of produce is on its way to the East from that point—more than was ever before known. Provisions will perhaps be cheap after a while, if lake and canal navigation only remains open a short time longer.

MAGNETIC POWDERS.

THE HOUSEKEEPER'S PLAGUES.—Rats and Mice in the cellars, and bed-bugs, roaches and fleas above, are among the most trying annoyances to which ladies are subjected. Probably if convinced that LYON'S PILLS and POWDER would infallibly rid them of the vermin and the insects, they would less mind time in procuring the remedies. They may be assured that such is the fact; and that the best thing they can do is to go to LYON'S depot No 424 Broadway, and purchase a couple of flasks of the Magnetic Powder and two boxes of Pills for the vermin.

FISHER'S COMPOUND FLUID EXTRACT OF LICORICE AND ICELAND MOSS—Containing in a concentrated form all the valuable principles of the Moss, with a judicious combination of ingredients calculated to arrest the progress of pulmonary complaints, in the acute or inflammatory stages. In recent coughs, colds, and all affections of the lungs it is invaluable, and one bottle is sufficient to prove its efficacy. For sale, in bottles, at 25 cents, by C. H. KING corner John-st. and Broadway; RIKER & BERRIAN, No. 259 6th-av.; J. & I. CODDINGTON, No 715 Broadway and No. 206 Hudson-st., corner Perine; J. CRUMBIE, corner Bowery and 4th-st.; S. J. SMITH, No 372 8th-av., corner 26th-st; J. W. WARNER, corner 27th-st. and 8th-av.; A. D. & M. RIKER, corner 14th-st. and 9th av.; Mrs. J. HAYES, No. 175 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, L. I.; JAMES D. NOWILL, No 36 Grand-st., Williamsburg, L. I. Prepared only by W. FISHER, Chemist, No. 311 Bleecker-st., N. Y. All orders promptly attended to.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.—The Subscriber is now selling Watches at retail at the following remarkably low prices, being much less than any other house:

Fine Gold Lepine Watches, 4 holes jewelled	$25 00
Fine Gold Detached Levers, full jewelled	30 00
Gold Enamelled Watches, for Ladies	25 00
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Gold Hunting Patent Levers, for Gentlemen	30 00
Silver Patent Levers	$16 00 to 20 00
Silver Detached Levers	13 00 to 20 00

Gold Hunting Watches, which run eight days; Gold Hunting Watches, which run fifteen days; Gold Watches in magic cases, which change into three different Watches; Gold Watches which wind up and set without any key.

Also, Cooper's Duplex Watches, in hunting-cases, splendid pocket Chronometers, and all other styles of watches, at equally low prices. Also, all kinds of Jewelry and Silver Ware, at much less than the usual prices.

GEO. C. ALLEN, Importer of Watches and Jewelry, wholesale and retail, No. 11 Wall-st., (up stairs.) near Broadway, formerly at No. 61 Wall-st.

FOR CHAPPED HANDS.—THE PURE OLD PALM SOAP is one of the best remedies in use. It is very highly recommended to those whose skin is tender, and being made from a vegetable oil, is consequently very healing and conditional in its properties. It can be had in small packages of six cakes for 25 cents, for retail, at the only factory of ST. NICHOLAS SOAP, No. 140 Chatham-st., New-York. Wholesale, 100 Old Palm Soap, manufactured by W. RUSSELL NOYE, 1 Pine-street, is for sale by the principal grocers of this city. The leading properties of this article are well known, and it is hoped that every person will use none but this, since it is the only one that can be relied on. Directions for use accompany each cake. JAMES B. CHILTON, M. D., Chemist."

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TO LET, WITH OR WITHOUT BOARD.—To a gentleman and his wife, or two single gentlemen, pleasant rooms furnished, or unfurnished, in a private family, and a new house in West 26th-st., near 8th-ave. References exchanged. Address W., Box No. 2,982, Post Office.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A suite of rooms, consisting of front and back room, and bed room, with two gentlemen. Also, a few rooms to let, corner of Joralemon and the Heights, 19 Pierpont-st., 2 minutes walk from Fulton Ferry. Full or partial may be obtained.

BOARD AT HOBOKEN.—A private family having 10 rooms to rent, would be happy to accommodate families, also gentlemen, with the comforts of a home. Location may be enjoyed. Location within seven minutes walk of the ferry. Address LOCATION, Office of this paper.

BOARDING.—A Family who are about going to housekeeping will vacate two pleasant rooms in one of the most desirable boarding houses in the City, and would like to find some one to take them. The dinner hour is 2 o'clock. Apply at No. 50 East 16th-st.

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BOARDING.—Two gentlemen may obtain good rooms with partial board, in a private family, a few minutes walk from the ferries. Inquire at No. 18 Clinton-st., Brooklyn.

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This work while it advocates the cause of the African, would do justice to the South. It would awaken sympathy, but not excite wrath, nor turn pity for the Negro into vengeance against the Whites, nor inculcate treason under the pretence of love and freedom. It would have love do the work of hate. The work is no defence of slavery; but it would be a balance-wheel, not to stop, but to concentrate, equalize, and direct other motions. It treats the ultraism of the North to the last fanaticism. The writer witnessed much that he describes, and real persons are introduced under new names, so that the work, while it will possess the interest of fiction, is not only true to life, but in many of its scenes and characters is true in fact.

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SITUATION WANTED.—By a very industrious young woman, as plain cook, washer and ironer, or nurse and plain sewing. Good City references. Can be seen at No. 194 Bowery.

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SITUATION WANTED.—By an English girl, with the best of references from the city, as chambermaid or nurse and seamstress; would make herself generally useful. Please call No. 194 Bowery.

SITUATION WANTED.—As cook, and to wash and iron, or do the housework of a private family, by a very experienced girl, with excellent City references. Call at No. 76, 8th-av., in the basement.

WANTED.—Ten men of good address, to sell several articles wanted in every family. Agents can make $5 per day; also a man with $500, to take an interest in a Store in Boston—may make $1,000 per annum. Call at No. 317 Bowery, from 9 until 2 o'clock, or send one dollar, and samples will be forwarded to any part of the United States.

WANTED.—Several persons to act as Agents for the sale of a valuable and popular engraving in this City. A liberal salary or large profits will be given. Call in all cases be required. A line addressed to box 1,415, Post-Office, will meet with attention.

WANTED.—A situation by a respectable young Woman, in Grocery Store, or Boarding House, as good cook. Good wages not so much an object as a good home. Would not have to work more than four persons. Call at No. 124 West 26th-st., between 6th and 7th-aves.

WANTED.—TO FILE CUTTERS.—Three good Filers wanted on Cross cut saws, constant employment and steady situations by applying at the Factory, corner of 21st-av. and 47th-st. Also, wanted, a boy to learn the trade.

WANTED IN CALVARY CHURCH, a new, or part of a new, slightly situated, for which a liberal rent will be given. Please address Box No. 2736, Post-Office.

A SITUATION WANTED by a steady respectable young Woman, as plain cook, washer and ironer, or nurse and plain sewing. Good City references. Apply at No. 124 Mercer-st., between Ninth and Seventh-avenues.

SMART BOY WANTED.—In a Broker's Office. One who resides with his parents preferred. Salary first year $250. Reference required. Apply at No. 68 Wall-st., basement.

LOST.—A sum of money in a sealed envelope, the real owner's name and amount enclosed written on the face, and "Bailey & Baldwin, No. 15 Dey-st.," stamped on the back. Full description of package given, and a liberal reward paid. Left at the Store, by leaving same at D. R. & J. C. FULLER'S, No. 12 Maiden-lane.

FOUND.—In Brooklyn a small Post Mountain, containing a sum of money, which the owner can have on proving property, and paying for this advertisement, by calling at No. 230 Bowery-st.; corner of Rivington-st.

BOARDING.

TO LET, WITH OR WITHOUT BOARD.—To a gentleman and his wife, or two single gentlemen, pleasant rooms furnished, or unfurnished, in a private family, and a new house in West 26th-st., near 8th-ave. References exchanged. Address W., Box No. 2,982, Post Office.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A suite of rooms, consisting of front and back room, and bed room, with two gentlemen. Also, a few rooms to let, corner of Joralemon and the Heights, 19 Pierpont-st., 2 minutes walk from Fulton Ferry. Full or partial may be obtained.

BOARD AT HOBOKEN.—A private family having 10 rooms to rent, would be happy to accommodate families, also gentlemen, with the comforts of a home. Location may be enjoyed. Location within seven minutes walk of the ferry. Address LOCATION, Office of this paper.

BOARDING.—A Family who are about going to housekeeping will vacate two pleasant rooms in one of the most desirable boarding houses in the City, and would like to find some one to take them. The dinner hour is 2 o'clock. Apply at No. 50 East 16th-st.

BOARD IN SOUTH BROOKLYN.—A pleasant room and bedroom can be obtained at No. 1 Willow-place, by two single gentlemen or a gentleman and wife, two minutes walk from South Ferry.

BOARDING.—Two gentlemen may obtain good rooms with partial board, in a private family, a few minutes walk from the ferries. Inquire at No. 18 Clinton-st., Brooklyn.

BOARD with furnished apartments for families, at No. 190 Bleecker-st.

BOARD.—With Rooms, can be had at Nos. 82 and 84 East 23d-st., near 4th-av.

BOARD.—A few Gentlemen can be accommodated with Board at No. 25 Canal-st.

TO LET WITH BOARD.—One large and two small rooms, together or separately, in a pleasantly situated house where there are but few boarders. Apply No. 48 Walker-st., a few doors from Broadway, west side.

FURNISHED ROOMS.—For Gentlemen only, at No. 47 Bond-st., with a private family, who have more room than they need, and will accommodate two or three gentlemen with board and lodging on an elegant scale. Breakfast will be given, if desired. Hot and cold baths, gas, &c., in the house. The rooms may be seen at any hour, day or evening.

TWO PARLORS AND BED-ROOMS TO LET, WITH BOARD.—Also, single rooms for gentlemen, with use of bath, hot and cold water, at No. 46 Franklin-st.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

A NEW GIFT BOOK.

THE VILLAGE QUEEN.—D. APPLETON & CO., No. 200 Broadway, Publish on Friday,

THE VILLAGE QUEENS, or Summer in the Country, by Thomas Miller, author of "Beauties of the Country," and "Rural Sketches," &c., with water color drawings by eminent artists. One volume 4to., handsomely bound, $3.

Contents.—The Village Oak, Apple Cottage, the Twenty-ninth of May, Love and Summer Time, Autumn and Garner of Love, Town and Country Children.

This beautiful volume will be found equal in interest to any of the author's preceding works, which have carried to the hearts of thousands of readers to the green homesteads of Old England.

JUST READY—NEW EDITION OF

THE QUEENS OF ENGLAND. A Series of Portraits of Distinguished Female Sovereigns. Drawn and engraved by the most eminent artists, with Biographical and Historical Descriptions, from Agnes Strickland. One volume 12mo., five elegant steel engravings, $10; the same with proof plates, $15; do. with oval painting on plate glass in centre, $20. FIFTH THOUSAND.

KNICK-KNACKS from an Editor's Table, by Louis Gaylord Clarke, Editor of the *Knickerbocker Magazine*, with original illustrations. One volume 12mo., handsomely printed and bound, $1 25.

"It is readable, quotable, and enjoyable for all ages, sexes and conditions, and cannot fail of becoming immensely popular."—*Courier and Enquirer.*

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BRUNET'

ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
POSTMASTER GENERAL.

POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT, Dec. 4, 1852.

To the President of the United States:

SIR: In obedience to the requirements of the law, I have the honor to present this my annual report of the operations of the Post-Office Department.

The number of post-offices in the United States at the close of the fiscal year ended June 30, 1851, was 20,091. During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1852, 3,720 were appointed, 255 of which were established by reinstatements; 255 to change names authorized by death; 245 on changes of location; 309 on the removal of prior offices, and 1,712 on the establishment of new offices, leaving 1,739 post-offices established, and 1,719 discontinued during the year.

The number at the end of the fiscal year to November 1, 1852, 22,091 post-offices have been established, and discontinued, so that the whole number in operation at the latter date was 21,191. At its close there were in operation in the United States 1,555 mail routes, their aggregate length being 178,594 miles, and employing 5,206 contractors.

The annual transportation of the mails on these routes was 53,865,728 miles, at an annual cost of $2,948,771, being about 5 7-10 cents per mile; of which 38,982,728 miles of annual transportation, at an annual cost of $2,275,580, being about 11½ cents per mile, were required to be performed upon railroads at a cost of $1,698,895, being about 5 cents per mile; 30,609,986 miles in steamboats, at a cost of $589,815, being about 2 cents per mile; 20,609,986 miles in coaches, at a cost of $1,138,985, being about 5½ cents per mile; and 1,272,014 miles in two modes not specified, at a cost of $51,776,620, being 4 9-10 cents per mile.

The railroad service, when compared with such service of the close of the preceding year, as stated in the last annual report from this department, shows an increase of 1,000 miles in the length of mail routes; of 5,712,476 miles of annual transportation; and of $516,217 in the annual cost of transportation. Of such increase of the railroad service amounts to 2,514,- miles are increased cost of $329,501, being an increase of about twenty-nine per cent., both in the service and in the aggregate cost; the steamboat service to 1,231,- miles, at an increased cost of $50,923, being an increase of about sixteen and a half per cent. in service, and nine per cent. in cost; the coach service to 972,342 miles, an increased cost of $61,837, being an increase of about five per cent. in service, and eight per cent. in cost, and in modes of service not specified 1,- miles, at an increased cost of $94,957, being an increase of about seven per cent. in service, and ten per cent. in cost.

In connection with the transportation and its cost, at the close of the fiscal year ended June 30, 1852, it shows that the railroad service had increased in the - miles at an increased cost of $1,231,- per cent. increase in service, and - per cent. increase in cost; steamboat service 1,931,894 miles, at an increased cost of $371,538, being about ten per cent. increase in service, and thirty-three and one third per cent. increase in cost; the service in modes not specified - miles, at an increased cost of $222,045, being about seventy-nine per cent. increase in service, and - per cent. increase in cost.

It appears in this connection to remark that the - of coach service performed is greater, and the - performed was horseback, and in other - than the above stated, for - on the act of 1845, much coach service - performed under contracts not specially requiring - mode of service, but only that the mails be carried - safety, certainty, and security." The service - under contracts now reported as in modes - specified, although coach service is performed under - for a large portion of, or the entire year.

The lines in operation on the 30th day of June last, - mail routes, of the estimated aggregate length - miles, and the number of miles of annual transportation is estimated at 656,406. The service on - of the routes in under contract with this Department, the annual transportation thereon is estimated at - miles, at a cost of $460,000, being about $1 99 per mile. The service on the other three routes is - contract with the Navy Department. The annual transportation thereon is estimated at 436,094 miles, at an annual cost of $1,498,850, (including the additional compensation voted to the Collins Line at the last session of Congress,) being about $3 25 per mile.

The annual cost of conveying the mails across the Isthmus of Panama is uncertain, as it depends on their weight—the cost for the last year, at 22 cents per pound, the rate paid, was $47,030. It is estimated that for a large portion of the contents of these mails (being printed matter) the amount received in postages under the Act of Aug. 31, 1852, does not exceed five cents a pound in payment of the whole transportation from the point of mailing to that of delivery. As that act did not go into effect until the 30th of Sept. last, no reliable estimate can now be made of the increased cost of mail service across the Isthmus under its operation, but there can be no doubt that such increase will be large.

The temporary arrangement for this service, which went into effect on the 1st of Dec. last, with the Panama Railroad Company, is still in force, and is found to be a great improvement on the previous arrangement, though not yet entirely satisfactory. The completion of the railroad is looked forward to as the remedy for most of the existing delays and defects in the service between New-York and San Francisco.

Under the general head of "Transportation of the mails" is comprised the compensation of route and - agents and mail messenger. The amount payable - the close of the last fiscal year, was - for the year ended June 30, 1852, it amounts to - an increase of $1,388,334 43 on that for the preceding fiscal year, being a decrease of about 23 per cent. If the estimated balances accruing to the British Post-Office for each year are excluded, for the purpose of showing the decrease of our own postages, - decrease will amount to $1,431,696 54, or about 23½ per cent. This diminution in our postages is attributed to the reduction in the rates of postages made by the act of March 3, 1851, which reduction took effect at the commencement of the fiscal year. This diminution of revenue is somewhat greater than was anticipated in this Department at the time the act went into effect, and which result was expected by the sanguine advocates of cheap postage, many of whom sought the establishment at still lower rates.

Although the act referred to has not in its operation during that year fulfilled the predictions of its friends, by increasing the correspondence of the country in proportion to the reduction of postage, I should, nevertheless, question the expediency of a return to higher rates. All experience warrants the expectation that as the community becomes accustomed to cheap postage, written correspondence will increase. From this cause, and from the rapid growth of the country in population and business, the receipts of the Department must ultimately exceed its expenses, and enable it to refund to the Treasury the sums advanced. In the meantime, the appropriations made from the Treasury, in aid of the Post-Office establishment, may be deemed safe and beneficent investments for the advantage of the whole people, each one of whom, if not engaged in business correspondence, has a deep interest in the diffusion of intelligence and the promotion of social intercourse.

By the 6th section of the act of 31st Aug., 1852, the Postmaster General is authorized to provide and furnish to all postmasters and others applying and paying therefor, letter envelopes, with one or more postage stamps - impressed thereon, to be used in prepayment of postage. - envelopes are now in course of preparation, and will - for sale at the principal post-offices. As - impressed in them may be legally sent by private - or other private conveyance, there will remain - no public expense for further violations of the law in - respect. That the experiment of cheap postage - may be fairly tried, it is important that the revenues of - may be protected against this abuse, not only - by the fidelity of its own agents, to whom the law has - given the power to search for and seize such letters, - but by the active co-operation of public sentiment, and by the active exertions of the most respectable and influential portion of the community.

In further compliance with the requirements of the law, I have the honor to submit herewith the following statements and documents, viz:

No. 1. Statement of the Receipts and Expenditures during the last fiscal year, viz:

For the transportation of the mails	$4,225,211 39
Ship, steamboat and way letters	34,957 24
Compensation to Postmasters	1,236,760 26
Extra compensation to Postmasters, under:	
Act of March 3, 1851	456,891 94
Wrapping paper	41,666 42
Office furniture	7,980 77
Advertising	63,157 19
Mail bags	41,046 08
Blanks	52,951 53
Mail locks, and keys of and stamps	11,964 44
New mail locks and keys	18,756 97
Mail depredations and special agents	85,197 82
Clerks for offices (offices of Postmasters)	548,916 71
Publishing Post-Office Laws and Regulations	2,900 00
Repayment of money found in dead letters	62 61
Postage stamps	9,920 03
Postage stamps redeemed	3,809 35
Stamps of old issues returned to the Department	8,239 20
Official letters received by Postmasters	582 89
Payments to letter carriers	104,359 92
Miscellaneous payments	199,561 00
Total	$7,108,459 94

The new contracts for the middle section, made under the letting in February last, embracing the States of Maryland, Delaware, Pennsylvania, and Ohio, increased the annual transportation in those States, from the 1st day of July last, 310,959 miles, at an increased annual cost of $148,765 over the transportation and cost under the contracts, which expired on the 30th day of June, 1852, being an increase of about 3 per cent. in service, and 2½ per cent. in annual cost.

The expenditures for the present fiscal year are estimated as follows:

The annual cost of transportation, foreign and inland, as authorized and under contract at the close of the last fiscal year	$4,584,946
Additional cost in middle section, under new contracts, which went into effect July 1, 1852	148,765
Increased cost of transportation, under order of the Postmaster-General for the improvement and extension of mail service and the increased expedition of the mails	93,564 98
Probable cost of putting into operation, for the residue of the fiscal year, such new routes, established during the last session of Congress, as should be put in operation before the 1st of July next	650,000
Excesses, under the heads of compensation to postmasters, wrapping-paper, office furniture, advertising, mail bags, blanks, mail locks and keys, stamps, mail depredations, and special agents, clerks for offices of postmasters, and miscellaneous items, being the expenses of last year, and 12½ per cent. added, such expenses necessarily increasing with the extension of mail service, and the increase in the number of post offices, and in the quantity of mail matter transported	3,243,541 22
Probable cost of postage stamps and envelopes	25,000
Total	$8,745,777 20

To meet these expenditures of the department for the present fiscal year, it has, under existing laws, resources which it is estimated will produce the following sums, to wit:

1st. The available balance at the credit of the revenues of the department on the 1st of July last, stated by the Auditor to be	$866,632 57
2d. Receipts from postage, foreign and inland, deducting estimated balances due to foreign Governments	5,651,153 26
3d. Annual appropriation made by 12th section of the act of 3d March, 1847, in compensation for mail service performed for the various departments of the Government	200,000 00
4th. Annual appropriation made by 8th section of the act of 3d March, 1851, in further payment and compensation for mail service performed for the two Houses of Congress and the other departments and offices of Government in the transportation of free matter	500,000 00
5th. Contingent appropriation made by 9th section of act of 3d March, 1851	500,000 00
Total	$7,417,790 83

The above aggregate, deducted from the estimated amount of expenses for the current year, leaves a deficit of $1,327,986 36, to be provided for by direct appropriation from the Treasury.

A further and larger appropriation will probably be necessary to meet the deficiency in the revenue of the fiscal year commencing on the 1st of July next. An estimate of this deficiency, and of that of the current fiscal year, as here set forth, will be submitted to Congress.

The negotiations for increased expedition on the great mail line between New-York and New-Orleans which were in progress at the date of the last annual report from this Department, were brought to a favorable conclusion in time to commence the improved service on the 1st of March last. By this arrangement the time required for the regular transportation of the mail from New-York to New-Orleans was reduced twenty-four hours, and from New-Orleans to New-York thirty-eight hours. Additional trains were so arranged on different parts of the route as to render failures of connection less frequent, and shorten the delay from twenty-four to twelve hours in cases where the connection was unavoidably broken. Certainty and celerity on this line cannot be relied on while the service on an important link in the chain of routes composing it is performed in steamers, on the stormy and unsheltered coast between Wilmington and Charleston.

The completion of the Wilmington and Manchester Railroad during the next year, will, it is believed, enable the Department to avoid this uncertain portion of the present line.

The services between New-York and Washington, though much improved by the arrangements referred to, is still defective and unsatisfactory. The endeavors of this department to improve this service have been rendered abortive by a want of unity among the Railroad Companies interested in the line, and a spirit of accomodation on the part of the companies running between Philadelphia and New-York.

There being no competing lines or modes of conveyance by which this department can secure connections and otherwise facilitate the transportation of the mails between Washington and New-York, it is compelled to accept such independent service as each company on the line will consent to render, and is thus made powerless to enforce the demands of the public. I would respectfully suggest that if Congress, in the exercise of its power over the establishment of post roads, can remedy this evil, the subject is worthy the early attention of that body.

A new compilation of laws relating to this department, and of amended regulations adopted for enforcing them, for the guidance of its officers and the conduct of the business, was in course of preparation at the date of the last annual report from this department. It has since been perfected and published, by my predecessor, and distributed to the several Postmasters and copies sent to the members of both Houses of Congress.

It appears from the report of the Auditor of this Department—hereto annexed—that the whole amount of postages, inland, sea and foreign, on letters and other mailable matter, received and sent by the several lines of United States mail steamers, during the last fiscal year, was as follows, viz:

By Collins line, New-York and Liverpool	$228,867 61
By New-York and Bremen line, touching at Southampton, England	77,219 87
By New-York and Havre line, touching at Cowes	80,684 08
By Charleston and Havana line	11,956 09

The postal arrangements with Canada and New-Brunswick have been in successful operation during the year, and have been found convenient and useful.

The amount of postage on letters sent from the United States to Canada was:

Unpaid	$21,034 66
Paid	24,707 31—$55,741 97

On letters received:

Unpaid	$25,377 09
Paid	22,144 60—$47,521 69

The amount of postage collected on letters sent from the United States to New-Brunswick, was:

Unpaid	$2,356 38
Paid	2,778 71—$5,135 09

On letters received:

Unpaid	$1,784 07
Paid	1,893 40—$3,677 47

Congress having, by the second section of an act, approved 21st August, 1852, authorized the Postmaster-General, upon certain conditions to enter into contract for the transportation of the mail by steamers plying between Boston and Halifax; a postal arrangement is now in process of completion with the provinces of Nova Scotia, by which the postage on this route will be the same as is now paid by the way of New-Brunswick.

In pursuance of the requirements of an act approved August 30, 1852, advertisements have been published for proposals for mail service, by ocean steamers, between New-Orleans and Vera Cruz, *via* Tampico, embracing also, (for the purpose of obtaining information,) an extension of the service to Acapulco, and thence to San Francisco. These proposals are to be opened, and a decision made on such portion of them as are authorized by said act, (that is, for service from New-Orleans to Vera Cruz,) on the 3rd of January next. The department will, of course, await the directions of Congress, after the information is obtained, as to the remainder of the route.

By the eleventh section of an act, approved August 31, 1852, provision is made for daily mail service by suitable and safe steamers between Louisville and Cairo, St. Louis and Cairo, Cairo and Memphis, and Memphis and New-Orleans.

It is deemed important, not only to the cities enumerated, and to the intermediate places on the rivers to be covered by this service but due to the great and increasing West, that these lines should be so established as fully to secure the object contemplated—to wit: a certain, regular, safe and reliable daily service upon these several routes. The relative position of the Western section of our Union, its present importance and prospective greatness alike demand that its people should be provided with the best postal facilities that the Department can supply. To accomplish this it has sought information from various sources, as to the requirements of the service, and will soon advertise for such as will, it is believed, fully carry into effect the intention of the Act, and meet the just demands of that interesting section of our country.

With the last annual report from this Department was published interesting tabular statements of the - and increase of its business at the several periods - were appointed. In these statements, we have - to ascertain the number of Postmasters - from the Department prior to 1841. - that time, however, to the present - the annual statistics of the business - are to be found in the annual reports of the - Heads of Departments, from which - have been compiled. The annexed - submit the following statement of the extent and cost of - each, as the close of each fiscal year, from 1848 to 1852, - inclusive:

	1848.	1849.	1850.	1851.	1852.
Miles of steam'b. service	4,365,000	3,863,976	4,100,961	5,454,969	6,257,699
Its annual cost	$362,619	$378,650	$318,943	$544,893	$565,815
Miles of Railroad service	4 327,400	4 961 177	6,324,500	8 568,707	11,863,763
Its annual cost	$504 122	$638,740	$810,227	$985 699	$1,275 599

By the third section of the act approved Aug. 31, 1852, making appropriations for the service of this Department, it is provided that the salaries of all route agents be increased to $1,000 per annum.

The effect of this provision is to give the same compensation to each one of these agents, without reference to the amount of service rendered by them respectively, and it takes from the Postmaster-General the power of adjusting their pay according to the labor and responsibility of service performed by them. It operates unequally, and with the present amount of railroad service, has increased the cost of transporting the mails more than $50,000. I respectfully recommend the repeal of this provision, and, that the Postmaster-General be authorized to graduate these salaries according to the service performed.

The contractor on the route from Salt Lake City to Sacramento, in California, never having performed efficient service on that route, this department has entered into an arrangement with another contractor, who binds himself not only to perform the service as originally required, but also to establish and maintain a fortified post, or station, at Carson's Valley, which will, it is expected, increase the security of the mails, and afford protection to the numerous emigrant trains on their journey to California.

Since the last annual report from this Department, the Collins line of steamers has continued its service between New-York and Liverpool, according to an arrangement then existing by which weekly trips in American steamers were secured between the two countries.

The ships of this line have preserved their easily reputation for unrivaled speed and seaworthiness. Their departures have been punctual, and they have performed their voyages with great regularity. The Company has kept a spare ship in port, ready to replace any one which might be temporarily disabled or withdrawn for repairs, and has, in other respects, manifested a disposition to perform the service in a creditable manner.

By the act of Aug. 21st, 1852, this Department was authorized to make an arrangement with the Ocean Steam Navigation Company for one additional trip on the Havre line, and one additional trip on the Bremen line, until the expiration of their existing contract, and also in its discretion to negotiate for the change of the Havre line from Havre to Southampton. During, as stated by the proprietors of these lines, to the inadequacy of the remuneration received for their present service, they are unwilling to extend it either by extending the number of their trips, or adding to the length of their voyages. They complain that while the Collins line receives $33,000 a trip, the Havre line receives only $12,500, and the Bremen line only $16,666 for service, in the latter case more arduous in its nature, and over a longer route. They ask that such remuneration may be given them as will justify their increasing the number of their ships, and thus enable them not only to meet the requirements of the service, by changing the termination of their route from Havre to Antwerp, but also to perform such additional trips as may be desired.

As an inducement for this increase of pay they show that in addition to their having performed their mail services as efficiently as could be expected with the limited means allowed them, the exports from Germany to this country have increased since they commenced running from 2,000,000 to 10,000,000 dollars, that the number of emigrants is increasing, and the gross sum which they at present bring to this country amounts to $15,000,000 annually.

It was for this object, for the purpose of extending our intercourse and increasing our mercantile relations with Germany that this line was established. The results have equalled the expectations of its friends, and it now remains for Congress to decide whether the necessary aid shall be extended and the object realised; or whether we shall abandon to the English the profits of our increasing trade with the advantages that flow from it.

Semi-monthly ocean service as last reported from this Department, was continued between New-York and California and Oregon, until July last, when under authority of a provision contained in the Naval Appropriation Act of March 3, 1851, the running of the mail steamers on the New-York, Havana, New-Orleans and Chagres lines, was rearranged so as to afford a more direct dispatch of the mails, to and from the Pacific.

This service is now divided into three distinct lines, viz. From New-York and New-Orleans to Aspinwall, both direct and from New-York by Havana to New-Orleans. This change is made with the assent of the Secretary of the Navy, on the application of the contractors, and with the understanding that the Government is not responsible for any additional expense involved in it.

The former arrangement may be restored at the desire of either party, at one month's notice.

The convention between this Department and the Post-Office Department of Prussia, which, at the date of the last Annual Report of the Postmaster-General, remained unexecuted, has since been concluded, and went into operation in October last. This convention provides for a closed mail to be dispatched in each direction between the United States and Prussia regularly twice a week, *viâ* London and Ostend. New-York and Boston are the offices of exchange on the part of the United States, and Aix la Chapelle is the corresponding office of exchange on the part of Prussia.

By this convention, a uniform postage rate of thirty cents, pre-payment of which is optional in either country, is established for all letters not exceeding half an ounce in weight between the two countries. Six cents is the rate established for each newspaper, to be prepaid. This convention also provides for the transmission of mails, not only through Germany, but also through the United States to countries beyond, and has induced this Department to discontinue the closed mail to Bremen. It is estimated that the countries, including the German Austrian Postal Union, which are thus brought into postal communication with the United States, embrace a population of seventy millions.

As a necessary consequence of our convention with Prussia, the larger part of the continental correspondence which formerly went by the way of Bremen, is now sent *viâ* London, Ostend, and Aix la Chapelle, the latter being the more expeditious route. The mails for Bremen, however, and such as may be addressed, *viâ* Bremen, to other German States and countries beyond, will continue to be dispatched monthly by the New-York and Bremen lines.

A project of a Postal Convention between the United States and Belgium, has been prepared and submitted by this department for approval to the Belgian Government, and it is confidently expected that, in the course of a few months at farthest, an arrangement, which shall be mutually advantageous, will be duly sanctioned and put in operation.

Our Postal Convention with Great Britain has not yet been so modified as to admit of the exchange of a closed mail with France *via* England; the British Government, with reference to each mail, still insisting on a transit postage of twenty-four cents an ounce.

France has manifested a disposition for improved mail facilities with this country, and has made proposals for a postal treaty with the United States, to operate independently of our treaty with Great Britain. How far the negotiations on this subject progressed, I am not at present prepared to state. It is hoped, however, that they may be conducted to a favorable issue at an early day. Connected with this project, France proposes, in conjunction with the United States, to establish a union line of mail steamships direct between New-York and Havre.

Under our postal treaty with Great Britain, additional articles have been agreed upon, and are ready for signature, providing for a regular mail arrangement between the United States and the West Indies generally, and points on the coast of Mexico and northern coast of South America, at which the British mail packets touch. To the British West Indies, the United States single rate of letter postage, which must be prepaid on letters sent from, and collected on letters received in the United States, will be ten cents where the distance from the mailing office is under two thousand five hundred miles, and twenty cents when the distance exceeds two thousand five hundred miles. To the West Indies—not British—Mexico, and South America, by this channel, the British postage of twenty-four cents the single rate, also required to be prepaid, must be added to the ten or twenty cents United States rate, according to distance as above. This arrangement, it is expected, will go into effect without delay.

In accordance with the wishes of the Hawaiian Government, arrangements have been made by which letters for the Sandwich Islands are dispatched in sealed packets by each mail steamer from New-York, and conveyed through to Honolulu without being opened.

On all letters and newspapers for these Islands, however, as well as to China, by this route, it is required that the United States postage to San Francisco be prepaid.

The act of March 3, 1851, "to reduce and modify the rates of postage in the United States, and for other purposes," authorized the Postmaster-General to allow increased commissions to Postmasters, whose labors had been increased and commissions reduced by the operation of that act.

The maximum allowance thus authorized, was 20 per cent. added to the amount of commissions received for the fiscal year, ended July 30, 1851.

In the exercise of the authority thus granted, the late Postmaster-General issued an order on the 29th of October, 1851, allowing increased commissions to all Postmasters entitled thereto, varying from 10 to 20 per cent., according to the gross receipts of their offices. This order applied to the settlement of the accounts for the fiscal year 1852, and reserved the rate of allowance to be made thereafter, "for future consideration after the accounts of the first three quarters of that year should have been adjusted by the auditor."

When the result of this adjustment was reported to him, the late Postmaster-General issued the following order, which is now in force.

INCREASED COMMISSIONS TO POSTMASTERS.

POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT, Aug. 7, 1852.

The Postmaster General being satisfied that the labors of Postmasters have been so increased with the increase of the business of the country, and by the operation of the Act "to reduce and modify the rates of postage in the United States, and for other purposes," approved March 3, 1851, and under orders of the Postmaster-General made in pursuance of the provisions of the said 6th section of the act aforesaid.

To entitle a Postmaster to additional compensation under these laws, it must satisfactorily appear—*First*, That by their assistance and operation the labors of his office have been increased, and that his commissions have been reduced below the amount allowed for the fiscal year that ended on the 30th of June, 1851; or, *secondly*, that his "office was not established until after the 1st day of July, 1851," &c. If these facts are sufficiently shown, additional commission, at different rates, is, according to the present practice, allowed as follows:

1. Where the commissions of the Postmaster for the year ending June 30, 1851, did not exceed $50, the same amount of commission which was allowed for that year, with 20 per cent. added thereto, is allowed him.

2. Where they exceed $50, but did not exceed $100, the same amount, with 15 per cent. added thereto, is allowed.

3. Where they exceeded $100, but not $500, the same amount, with 12½ per cent. added thereto, is allowed.

4. Where they exceeded $500, the same amount, with 10 per cent. added thereto, is allowed; but the commissions allowed to any Postmaster (other than at a distributing office) are not permitted to exceed the postages collected at his office during the period for which the allowance is made.

5. Where the office was not established until after the 1st day of July, 1850, &c., such compensation in addition to his legal commissions is allowed the Postmaster as will make his compensation equal, as near as may be, to the compensation of other postmasters in the same section of the country, &c.

These various contingencies and conditions cannot be determined, until the accounts for an entire fiscal year are adjusted. Commissions are, therefore, computed by postmasters in their quarterly accounts, mainly according to the old rates of allowance; and the adjustment of additional commissions has become, as it were, a separate business, superadded to the adjustment of quarterly accounts, and is devolved exclusively upon this office. First, it audits and adjusts the quarterly accounts of some 20,000 postmasters, and then, as the additional commissions are dependent for their allowance upon no uniform rule operating equally and applicable alike to all postmasters, but upon the facts of each particular case, it has, at the end of a fiscal year, to readamine these 20,000 accounts, to see which of them are entitled, and in what proportion, to said additional commissions. Postmasters, meanwhile, not knowing what additional allowances may be made them, are unable to determine how much they owe the department at the end of each quarter and at the close of the year. Their accounts and the office accounts necessarily disagree, and, by consequences, some pay too much, others not enough, and others, gain, excuse themselves from any payment. Furthermore, these disagreements produce confusion and perplexity in settlements, retard collections, and require, in explanation and removal of the difficulties they create, a correspondence beyond the ability of the office to conduct with requisite promptness; and, although the most strenuous exertions are made, with an insufficient force, to meet and respond to the additional demands thus made upon the office, postmasters complain, and with apparent reason, that their letters are not duly answered.

Another evil is, that the additional labor thus thrown upon the office has interrupted and retarded its current and general business, to a degree that calls for immediate relief, and I have no hesitation in saying that it is impracticable to continue to adjust commissions in the manner at present required to comply with the law. The only efficient remedy for these evils is the adoption of the old system of uniform rates of per centage upon the proceeds of offices, depending on no condition for discretion; and I would respectfully suggest the following, as a scale of rates that should be adopted and tried, viz.:

Say, for an office collecting postages to the amount of $3,000:

Allow on $100, 50 per cent. commission	$50 00	
Allow on $300, 40 " "	120 00	
Allow on $2,000, 33⅓ " "	666 66	
Allow on $600, 12½ " "	75 00	
		911 66
The present rates are as follows:		
On $100, 40 per cent. commission	$40 00	
On $300, 33⅓ " "	100 00	
On $2,000, 30 " "	600 00	
On $600, 12½ " "	75 00	
		815 00
Difference		$96 66

I also think that a Postmaster should be entitled to a small compensation, say to the amount of two mills, (or about 2½ cents per quarter for a weekly paper,) for delivering from his office, to a subscriber, each newspaper not now chargable with postage.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, Sir, your obedient servant,

J. W. FARRELLY, Auditor.

Hon S. D. HUBBARD, Postmaster General.

The attention of Congress should, I think, be called to the fact that although the sixth and seventh sections of the Act of 3d March, 1851—before referred to—provide that neither the compensation of Postmasters, nor the ordinary extension of mail service should be diminished in consequence of any diminution of the revenues resulting from that Act, no provision was made for the protection of the rights and interests of a large class of persons employed as contractors on special routes, and as mail messengers, whose compensation depends upon the amount received from postages at the offices supplied by them.

There are not less than two thousand five hundred persons employed in carrying the mail for the net proceeds of the offices supplied, limited, however, in every case to a certain sum equal to that paid for similar service on public routes in the same section.

On a few of these special routes the amount collected is more than sufficient to pay the contractor, and considerable balances remained to be applied to the ordinary expenses of the department; but on a large portion of them the amount received under the old rate of postage, was insufficient to pay the compensation allowable for his service. Upon this class of contractors the reduction of postages operated with great hardship, and every additional allowance to the postmaster has still further diminished the fund, which alone can be applied to the payment of the contractor.

On the twenty-fifth of March last, the Senate adopted a resolution by which the Postmaster-General was requested to embody in his next annual report answers to numerous questions embraced in the resolution, relating to the business of this department, and its receipts and expenditures under various enumerated heads, for the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1852.

Much of the information sought by these questions could not be furnished in the form desired from the accounts ordinarily rendered by postmasters, nor from the books of the mediums by which the accounts of this Department are kept. Neither could it be furnished with any great accuracy, for the whole year, in any other mode than by circularizing postmasters, before the commencement of the year, a new form of account to be kept for the object, in addition to those now required from them; and by merely throwing the labor of the required answers from the pleasure of the responsible, it must absolutely fail to furnish by overcome this difficulty. Desirous however, of complying with the wishes of the Senate, in respect of this - I addressed a circular to postmasters, on the 1st of - requesting them to keep an account of the - of letters and newspapers received by them - the quarter ending on the 30th of September, - and to report the same to this office. - the returns received, I have caused a - to be made, which is herewith transmitted.

The number of paid and unpaid letters which have passed through the post offices of the United States, during the last fiscal year, was 90,793,536.

Of these passing to and from places in the United States, exclusive of California and Oregon, there were:

Unpaid	39,872,795
Paid by money	10,442,910
Paid by stamps	31,897,780
Free	3,146,096

There were conveyed by

European steamers	4,421,547
Bremen steamers	99,372
California steamers	1,495,527
Number of dead letters, unpaid	2,665,999
Number of dead letters, paid	446,091
Number of newspapers and other packages of printed matter, chargable with postage	67,710,408
Number of exchange newspapers	7,073,548
Newspapers circulated free within the Counties where published, estimated	20,000,000
Number of letters conveyed by	
Cunard line of European steamers	2,758,096
Collins' line of European steamers	963,893
Bremen line of European steamers	254,470
Havre line of European steamers	345,287
Amount of postages collected from	
Collins' and Cunard lines	$794,440 58
Of which was collected in the United States	$463,615 96
In Great Britain	325,824 50
Number of dead letters returned to Great Britain	124,548
Of which 21,589 were paid, and 12,959 unpaid.	
Amount due the United States thereon	$13,541 32
Number of dead letters received from Great Britain	36,505
Of which 9,660 were paid, and 26,845 unpaid.	
Amount due Great Britain thereon	$1,815 65
Number of dead letters returned to Bremen	2,801
Number of dead letters received from Bremen	2,887

In his last annual report, my predecessor in office suggested, that it should be earnestly and urgently recommended to Congress to take immediate and effectual measures for the extension of the west wing of the building occupied by this Department, or for the erection of its north front according to the original plan.

It would seem unnecessary for me to say that the reasons then urged for the enlargement of the building have become more imperative. Important papers are accumulating in the unsafe rooms over the city post office, to which it became necessary to remove a part of the force of the Auditor's office, in consequences of the crowded state of the rooms in the main building. More room, too, is required for the accommodation of the City Post office, and it can only be provided by the proposed enlargement. When it is considered that much time must be consumed before the additional structure can be completed, and that in the meantime the existing evils will continue to increase, I cannot doubt that Congress will take immediate action in the matter when the attention of that body shall be directed to it.

I think it proper to state in connection with this subject, that owing to injudicious construction of the chimney s in the Post office building the Department has been subject to great expense in fruitless attempts to warm the several rooms without the diffusion of gas and smoke. I respectfully suggest that it would not only conduce greatly to the relief and comfort of the officers in the building, to have it warmed by means of hot water or steam pipes; but that this method would, also it is believed, prove much less expensive than the present one, and that the cost of introducing it would be very soon reimbursed by the consequent saving in fuel.

The Grand Jury of Philadelphia have presented the rooms occupied as a post-office in that city, and ascribe the numerous charges which are made against it, to the deficiencies of the building, rather than to any want of diligence and attention to the duties on the part of its officers. The Department does not feel itself justified, even if it possessed the power, to erect a new office, but while it recommends, respectfully leaves it to Congress to supply the remedy.

At the last session of Congress, a resolution was introduced, but not acted upon, authorising the Postmaster General to allow at his discretion, a sum not exceeding $20,000 to the contractors for carrying the mails between this city and Richmond, and thus enable them to keep in operation the ice boats necessary to secure certainty and prevent delay in the transportation of the mails on that route.

I respectfully ask that the attention of Congress be called to this resolution, and that its passage be recommended.

This Department has received through the medium of Hon. ABBOTT LAWRENCE, late Minister to England, the proceedings of an association formed in London, for the purpose of promoting a cheap and uniform system of international postage. The object aimed at by this association is very desirable, and well worthy of the attention of this Government; but in the imperfect state of our foreign postal arrangements, I deem it inexpedient to enter, at present, on any new experiment.

In conclusion, I desire to express my obligations to my predecessor, Hon. N. K. HALL, for the aid he has afforded me in compiling this report. The statistics he had in preparation and the method he had established in the Department, have materially assisted me in the discharge of my duties. I would respectfully recommend that a statistical and historical sketch of this Department, which he submitted to the Post-Office Committee of Congress, be continued, as a valuable work of reference.

The industry and attention to their laborious duties, exhibited by the Assistant Post Masters General, the Chief Clerk and the other Clerks of this Department, demand my thanks, which are gratefully rendered. I have the honor to be your obedient servant,

S. D. HUBBARD, Post Master General.

TABLE "B"

RAILROAD SERVICE AND COST PER YEAR IN 1848, 1849, 1850, 1851 AND 1852.

States.	1848. Transportation.	1848. Cost.	1849. Transportation.	1849. Cost.	1850. Transportation.	1850. Cost.	1851. Transportation.	1851. Cost.	1852. Transportation.	1852. Cost.
Maine	70,884	$1,733	91,416	$2,284	117,000	$2,925	117,000	$2,925	117,000	$2,925
New-Hampshire	144,768	11,584	144,768	11,584	144,768	11,584	144,768	11,584	144,768	11,584
Vermont	70,794	$1,769	70,794	$1,769	70,794	$1,769	70,794	$1,769	70,794	$1,769
Massachusetts	946,496	94,644	946,496	94,644	946,496	94,644	946,496	94,644	946,496	94,644
Rhode Island	36,608	3,660	36,608	3,660	36,608	3,660	36,608	3,660	36,608	3,660
Connecticut	250,944	25,094	250,944	25,094	250,944	25,094	250,944	25,094	250,944	25,094
New-York	2,966,264	296,626	2,966,264	296,626	2,966,264	296,626	2,966,264	296,626	2,966,264	296,626
New-Jersey	364,728	36,472	364,728	36,472	364,728	36,472	364,728	36,472	364,728	36,472
Pennsylvania	1,755,976	175,597	1,755,976	175,597	1,755,976	175,597	1,755,976	175,597	1,755,976	175,597
Ohio	891,256	89,125	891,256	89,125	891,256	89,125	891,256	89,125	891,256	89,125
Maryland	354,344	35,434	354,344	35,434	354,344	35,434	354,344	35,434	354,344	35,434
Virginia	1,015,632	101,563	1,015,632	101,563	1,015,632	101,563	1,015,632	101,563	1,015,632	101,563
North Carolina	579,816	57,981	579,816	57,981	579,816	57,981	579,816	57,981	579,816	57,981
South Carolina	1,111,296	111,129	1,111,296	111,129	1,111,296	111,129	1,111,296	111,129	1,111,296	111,129
Georgia	1,494,196	149,419	1,494,196	149,419	1,494,196	149,419	1,494,196	149,419	1,494,196	149,419
Florida	160,888	16,088	160,888	16,088	160,888	16,088	160,888	16,088	160,888	16,088
Alabama	1,179,816	117,981	1,179,816	117,981	1,179,816	117,981	1,179,816	117,981	1,179,816	117,981
Mississippi	746,760	74,676	746,760	74,676	746,760	74,676	746,760	74,676	746,760	74,676
Louisiana	353,664	53,049	353,664	53,049	353,664	53,049	353,664	53,049	353,664	53,049
Tennessee	1,274,744	127,474	1,274,744	127,474	1,274,744	127,474	1,274,744	127,474	1,274,744	127,474
Kentucky	1,015,344	101,534	1,015,344	101,534	1,015,344	101,534	1,015,344	101,534	1,015,344	101,534
Indiana	1,015,344	101,534	1,015,344	101,534	1,015,344	101,534	1,015,344	101,534	1,015,344	101,534
Illinois	1,

SCHOOLS.

ASTONIA FEMALE INSTITUTE,
No. 6 EAST FORTY-FIRST-ST.

THE SPRING TERM will begin on MONDAY, May 4th. Circulars may be had at the Institute, or of Mesdames Lyon and Lyon, 1,000 Broadway.

PROF. WILLIAM POD has opened a School for Dancing, No. 24 East Eleventh-st., third door north of Fifth-ave. Private lessons given in Dancing, Calisthenics, Deportment from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M. Classes for Children, Misses and Gentlemen will be held in the Academy every afternoon and evening. Parties will attend through the Metropolitan Opera season. Private lessons can be had at the Academy or at Residence. Circulars can be had at the Academy.

THE MISSES BROWN'S Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies will open on the 1st of May, at No. 1 West Thirty-fourth-st., corner of Fifth-ave. Circulars may be had at the Academy, or at the residence of Mrs. Dr. Brown, No. 1 West Thirty-fourth-st.

THE MISSES MACKIE will open their Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, at No. 1 West Thirty-fourth-st., corner of Fifth-ave., on the 1st of May

New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON.

[Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.]

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Dec. 7, 1858.

The only topic of general interest here is the debate in the Senate relative to the right of Mr. [illegible] to a seat in that body, which continues to attract universal attention, the debate upon it only serving to increase the interest. No new developments in relation thereto occurred to-day. The debate was animated, and participated in by the leading members of the body. Mr. JONES, of Tennessee, submitted an able and eloquent argument in support of Mr. Dixon, brushing away, almost without effort, the fine-spun sophistries with which the opposition attempt to obstruct the way of the honorable gentleman who holds the commission of the Legislature of Kentucky.

Mr. TOOMBS also submitted a few pointed and well-considered observations, upon that which is conceded to be the strong point of the opposition—that question, is there a vacancy in the Kentucky delegation? I send you a verbatim report, which is the best statement of its character and scope.

Mr. DAWSON, of Georgia, seldom makes as good a speech as that presented by him to day when he showed that the rule or principle under which it is sought to exclude Mr. DIXON, if applied to California, would disfranchise her inevitably, for at least two or three months, if one of her Senators should resign. That the Constitution never designed that a State should be so situated must be evident, from the fact that its framers took special pains with a view to preventing even an hour's disfranchisement of a sovereign State.

The debate is one of rare importance, worthy the attention of the American people—much more so perhaps than may appear at the first glance. It is to be hoped they will examine it, and understand it in all its length and breadth, mark well its decisions, and the spirit in which such decision is made. Notwithstanding there seems to be no reason why it should be influenced by any party bias, the temper displayed in the discussion of the question betrays the conviction that party spirit *will* be the result; in fact, although the Senate is already so largely Democratic that the political character of the Senator from Kentucky could not affect the vote on any party question.

Mr. CRITTENDEN gave notice to the Senate, to-day, of his intention to renew the proposition to confer the rank of Lieutenant-General upon Major-General WINFIELD SCOTT. There is hardly a question that the measure will succeed during the present session. Now that the old hero is looked upon as a defunct Presidential aspirant, there is a very general disposition among the friends of the in-coming Administration, to accord him still higher military honors—higher than the country has ever heretofore conferred upon any of its warriors.

Cabinet making is proceeding apace. The Southern men are making a very formidable effort to get HOWELL COBB into Mr. PIERCE'S Executive Council. The success of the movement is, to say the least, very questionable.

Ex-Senator WESTCOTT was exceedingly busy to-day among his friends in the Senate, operating against Gov. MARCY and his chances in the selection of Mr. PIERCE'S Cabinet. If perseverance, unceasing effort can effect anything, Mr. MARCY can't come in. S.

Mr. Seward's Speech on the Kentucky Election Case.

IN SENATE, Tuesday, Dec. 7, 1858.

Mr. SEWARD said: Mr. President—Before the question is taken, I have a word more to say upon it. The Hon. Senator from Virginia, (Mr. MASON) seems to not to have conceded the whole case upon the hypothesis which he has asserted. He concedes to the Hon. Senator from Tennessee, (Mr. JONES) who has so very ably and so very fully argued the question this morning, that, where there is an admitted vacancy, the Senator who presents such credentials from the Legislature of a State, authorizing him to take the seat thus admitted to be vacant, shall be received and sworn in as a member of the Senate, subject, however, to the reservation that his right to remain it against some other claimant, shall always be open for examination by the Senate.

But he says this should be distinctly confined to cases where there is an *admitted* vacancy. Now Sir, I ask, what constitutes an admitted vacancy? What constitutes the admission of a vacancy? And admission implies a party to admit, qualified to admit, entitled to admit, or to deny; and an act of admission or acquiescence on not of declaration or denial. I ask for the party who denies. Let him stand forth in the presence of the Senate of the United States and the American people.—I challenge him to come upon the floor of the Senate of the United States and deny that there is a vacancy. Who is he? Let him stand forth and he shall be heard. But he comes not. Being solemnly called, he does not answer. There is no one here denying, who is qualified to deny. Where no man appears who is qualified to deny, the world admits.

But we are told there is somebody, somewhere, who is qualified to deny, and that we must therefore prove the negative, and prove there is no such person who does deny.

Well, Sir, the Senator who presents these credentials makes them therefore of proof not voluntarily; he takes it conclusively upon himself: and he does show that every person who it is alleged might make the denial, fails to come and make it, and thereby admits that the seat is vacant. Yes, Sir, he shows all that: and how does he show it?

Thereby, Sir, that seat in which the Hon. Senator from Illinois is now sitting temporarily,—if I recollect aright,—that same which was filled by the Senator who was the Representative of Kentucky in this place on the first day of September last,—that seat is now vacant. *There* is the emphasis.—The seat being vacant,—that the place is vacant,—is *prima facie* evidence: it is sufficient be. unless we are upon the question, what is an admitted vacancy? *prima facie* evidence.

But there is more, sir, than all this. Not only is the seat vacant,—not only is the person who it is alleged might discharge this place called, and he comes not,—but this is still further, the fact that when you refer to the records of the Senate, to see whether that person or any other person upon the earth can set up a claim to that place, or can be allowed to come here and deny that it is vacant, you overhaul the records of the Senate, and you find there the commissions which all the five Senators from the State of Kentucky had; and what are they? In the first place there is the commission of the Hon. HENRY CLAY; will *he* come? No, he has resigned, and his resignation took effect on a day fixed. That day has elapsed, and he comes no more. What then? That Hon. and distinguished Senator died before the day fixed for his resignation; and then Hon. Mr. HENDERSON appeared here with a commission to make the place which had then become vacant by his lamented death. Look at his commission. It is open to all the world; and what does it say? It is a commission which authorizes and requires Hon. Mr. HENDERSON to take that seat, thus vacated by the death of

[illegible]

Burton's.—The old play of the "Serious Family" is to be [illegible] again this evening, with such accompaniments, [illegible] as to render it [illegible] attractive to the public. The entr'actes [illegible] to A. WOOD BURTON, Esq., during the season. The entr'acte piece of "Our Theatrical Kin-Kings" will be repeated, and the comedietta of "Rather Excited."

Broadway.—The new play of "Anne Blake" is to be performed, for the second time, this evening. Mrs. MOWATT sustaining the character of the heroine. The KEANS are now playing it to crowded houses in London. The ridiculous farce of "Married and Settled" is the afterpiece.

The Museum.—The usual afternoon and evening performances, and a little more than the regular bill of fare, at

Wood's Minstrels.

Later from Texas.

From the New-Orleans Picayune, 3d inst.

By the arrival of the steamship *Louisiana*, Capt. SMITH, we have received dates from Galveston to the 30th ult. We have only room for the following items.

The *Western Texan* has the following intelligence from Eagle Pass:

A week or two since, during the feast at Piedras Negras, Mr. EDWARD STEVENS, who had the contract for carrying the mail between this city and the Pass, shot GOMEZ JOHN, who was in the act of mobbing one of the surveying party. He was immediately arrested, ironed and cast into prison. The difficulty occurred at a dance. A letter from Eagle Pass, dated the 30th, to a gentleman in this city, states that on the night of the 5th, STEVENS succeeded in making his escape, swam the river and reached Eagle Pass in safety.

A rumor has reached this city to the effect that Wild Cat is offering two dollars bounty to Americans who will join his command. It is supposed he is going against the revolutionists at Matamoras.

The Brazos *Bella* has changed its name to the *Richmond Recorder*. F. M. GIBSON is editor and proprietor, and he produces quite a spicy and interesting sheet.

The *State Gazette* says an unusually heavy white frost visited the neighborhood of Austin on the 19th inst.

Judge HARVEY H. ALLEN, Agent for the Houston and Austin Railroad, addressed the citizens of Austin recently. We learn from the *Gazette* that he succeeded in creating a great degree of interest in the undertaking. Among propositions which he suggests for the accomplishment of the work are: First, that the State shall loan the Company three or four thousand dollars, for every mile of road constructed; and, second, that the Legislature pass a law authorizing counties to levy a tax to pay the interest on such an amount of stock as they may choose to take.

The Houston *Telegraph* says it is authorized to contradict the report that Judge SCURRY will oppose Gen. HOUSTON for the United States Senate.

Very Late from the Cape of Good Hope.

By the U. S. sloop-of-war *St. Mary's*, Captain MAGRUDER, which arrived at this port this morning from the Pacific, by way of the Cape of Good Hope, we have received, through the politeness of her officers, Cape Town papers of Oct. 26.

We have also received from them a copy of the *Great Britain Times*, a paper containing the log of the mammoth steamer *Great Britain*, Capt. MATHEWS, on her passage from Liverpool to Australia, besides various pleasant matter in reference to her. The *G. B.*, it appears, sailed from Liverpool Aug. 21, and dropped anchor in Table Bay at noon on the 10th of Oct. On one day she made a distance of 344 miles.

The Cape Town Mail, of Oct 26, contains numerous notices of incidents of the Kaffir war, which seems to be not nearly suppressed. Various collisions between the troops and the rebels are noticed, though no decided battle

A small force of police, Fingoes, Mounted Rifles and Rangers, under Commandant CURREY, had routed a band of rebels in the colony of Albany, killing five men, wounding others, and capturing five guns.

Captain HEARNE and two men of the 12th Regiment had been killed by a marauding party of Kaffirs.

A dozen or more petty engagements with Hottentots, with slight loss on either side, are noticed in the papers.

Gen. CATHCART'S conduct of the war is a subject of much controversy among writers for the press.

The Synod of the Reformed Dutch Church was in session at Capetown.—*Philadelphia Evening Bulletin.*

Heavy Damages.—The jury in the case of VAN NAMEE *vs.* the Hudson River Railroad, yesterday brought in a verdict of $2,100 for the plaintiff. Mr. V. N. was injured by a collision of the Hudson R. R. near Yonkers about a year ago. Some other of our citizens were injured at the same time, but none we believe so seriously as Mr. V. N.

NEW-YORK CITY.

Manhattanville Presbyterian Church.—The corner-stone of the first Presbyterian Church was laid in Manhattanville, yesterday, by Rev. Dr. PARKER, of this City, in presence of a number of persons, assembled to witness the ceremony. Among the clergymen present were Rev. Dr. PARKER, Rev. F. S. HOWE, Rev. Mr. LORD, Rev. Mr. AMBLER, and Rev. C. S. BRIGGS, of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Manhattanville is improving in appearance, and its population is rapidly increasing. There are at present two churches, an Episcopal and a Methodist. The Presbyterian congregation was organized in Aug., 1851, Rev. F. S HOWE, Pastor, and nineteen members. There are now twenty-three members, and a congregation of sixty to eighty usually attend. They hold their meetings in the Old Mansion House, which is, in many respects, inconvenient. The site of the Church is on the corner of One Hundred and Twenty-sixth-street and Ninth-avenue. It will be an unpresending wooden building, fifty-two feet by fifty feet, and will give accommodation to upward of 400 persons. The style of architecture proposed is the Grecian Doric; a recess front, with two Ionic columns to adorn the front. The entire cost, as estimated by Mr. L. A. GOUCH, architect, will be $6,000. This sum is to be raised by subscription—a proportion only being as yet collected.

The proceedings opened with prayer, offered up by Rev. Mr. LORD. A psalm was read by Rev. Mr. BRIGGS. A hymn was sung, and Rev. Dr. PARKER deposited in the corner stone a copy of the Holy Scriptures; of the Confession of Faith; History of the Church; History of the Tract House; copies of the Religious and Secular Papers of the City, and several coins of the present currency.

The Rev. Dr. addressed the assemblage in an interesting discourse of some length. He impressed upon them that they were not to look upon this building as a Temple to God, but rather as a school in which they were to meet, and learn His Will. The Temple was a symbol of Heaven, which, after the appearance of Christ on earth, was done away with; and the House of God was now to be a place of prayer, and praise, and teaching; not a place of ceremonials, but a living temple of Christian worshippers. The learned Doctor then went into a view of the peculiar polity and religious view of the Presbyterian Church, claiming for them a first place among the religious denominations, in diffusing the Scriptures, and disseminating knowledge, religious and secular. Their polity was simple, and peculiarly adapted to the Republican principles of the country—equalizing, as it did, the position of its members; none could be higher than a Deacon, or a minister, who, in the true scripture sense of the term, was the Bishop of his congregation. The Reverend Doctor concluded with a hope that the building now in course of erection would prove a blessing to many.

Rev. Mr. LORD followed in few remarks. They had come to hear Rev. Dr. ADAMS and Dr. PARKER; the one they had the privilege of hearing—the other had not been able to attend. Prayer, he said, ought to be the foundation, the corner-stone, and the climax of their work. From step to step, and to the end, they should look to God, and work together in the enterprise with one spirit. They might have many difficulties to contend with before the building was erected, and a congregation filling it; but with a prayerful reliance on God, they would see it all brought about.

After singing the Doxology, and a benediction pronounced by Rev. Mr. AMBLER, the assembly separated.

The New Steamship John L. Stephens.—The trial trip of the new steamer *John L. Stephens*, which took place on Tuesday last, was perfectly satisfactory to her owners and officers. The time made by the engine was fifteen revolutions per minute, with fourteen pounds pressure of steam cut off at one-third of the stroke, the indicators showing a vacuum of 26½ inches. The *John L. Stephens* registers 2,500 tons burden; length of deck, 256½ feet; breadth of beam, 65½ feet; she has two masts, the foremast square-rigged, and the mainmast having fore-and-aft sails; she is supplied with eight small boats, five of which are patent life boats. She has at present on board 450 tons of coal, and draws 11½ feet of water forward and 12 feet 7 inches aft. There are two steerage passenger decks, the lower one containing 500 single berths, and the second deck 250. The upper deck is done off mostly in state-rooms. There are also several bath-rooms on this deck, for the accommodation of the passengers. The engine is an oscillator, with eighty inches diameter of cylinder, and nine feet stroke of piston, mounted on a frame of wood similar to the beam engine. The engine is supplied with steam from two boilers of the drop-flue construction, double rivetted, and having an evaporative capacity of 8,000 square feet of fire surface. The wheels are thirty-two feet six inches in diameter, and the buckets ten feet by twenty inches.

Masonic Presentation.—The Grand Lodge of the Ancient and Honorable Fraternity of Free and Accepted Masons have presented their late Grand Master with a beautiful Silver Vase, magnificently wrought, having, among other devices, the Coat-of-Arms of the Grand Lodge engraved on one side. On the other side is the following inscription:

"Presented to the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge of the Ancient and Honorable Fraternity of Free and Accepted Masons of the State of New-York, to the Most Worshipful Grand Master, OSCAR COLES, Esq., Past Grand Master, in testimony of the high appreciation entertained by his brethren for the faithful and impartial manner in which he has discharged the duties of Grand Master for the past year—June, 1858."

The Anniversary Meeting of the "Ladies Home Missionary Society."—This meeting was to have been held at Metropolitan Hall on the 27th inst., but it has now been determined to get up some kind of a demonstration for the benefit of the Society, at that hall on the 17th inst. On which occasion JOHN B. GOUGH, among others has promised to be present and deliver an address. The objects of the Society are commendable, and cannot but meet the approbation of the benevolent and liberal.

[Advertisement.]

Gas, Gas.—ARCHER WARNER & Co.'s great manufacturing depôt for the sale of Chandeliers, Brackets, Pendants, Girandoles, &c., is at No. 376 Broadway. Persons about purchasing will do well to call and examine their extensive stock.

[Advertisement.]

"Brevity is the Soul of Wit."—Go to ROOT'S, No. 363 Broadway, for your Daguerreotype. You will be suited.

Musical.

Madame Sontag in Opera.—On the conclusion of Madame SONTAG'S Concerts here, she will visit Baltimore and Washington, and having delighted our

[illegible]

MARRIED.

On Tuesday evening, Dec. 7, by Rev. R. S. Foster, Mr. WM. H. DAY to Miss ANNA M. MCCUTCHAN, all of this City.

DIED.

On the evening of the 7th inst., of consumption, WALTER MORLEY, in the 20th year of his age.

His friends and those of the family, also the members of his [illegible] are invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his father, No. 124 Prince-st., Brooklyn.

In Brooklyn, on Monday, the 6th inst., of consumption, WILLIAM H. BOSTOCK, aged 21 years.

His remains were interred in the cemetery of the Evergreens.

On Tuesday, Dec 7, ARTHUR O'NEAL CHAMBERLAIN, only son of P. S and Mary Chamberlain, aged 10 months and 7 days.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from St. Mark's Church, on Thursday afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

On Wednesday, Dec 8, LUCIUS, infant son of Lucius B. and Henrietta Allen, aged 1 year and 2 months.

Funeral is to take place at 2 o'clock, from the residence of his father, No. 22 Spring-st. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend.

On the morning of the 27th Nov., on board steamer *Golden Gate*, near Memphis, Tenn., Mrs. Richardson, wife of S. S. Richardson, of Winchester, Mass., while on her way South for the benefit of her health. Her remains were to be conveyed to Boston.

On Tuesday, 7th inst., at 10½ A. M., Mrs. LYDIA ANN, wife of John C. Graham, aged 35 years and 7 months.

The friends and relatives of the family, and the members of Egyptian Encampment No. 19, and Covenant Lodge, I. O. of O. F., and Wurth Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons, No. 710; also, the members of Allen-street Presbyterian Church, are invited to attend the funeral on Thursday, 9th inst., at 10 o'clock P. M., from her late residence, No. 76 Forsyth-st. Her remains will be taken to Cypress Hill Cemetery for interment. Carriages will be in attendance at Grand-st. Ferry, Williamsburg. 46-2t*

COMMERCIAL AND MONEY AFFAIRS

Sales at the Stock Exchange.—Dec. 8.

$4,700	N. Y. State 6s, '53, 100	300	Nica. Transit Co..... 26
5,000	Ohio 6s, '60..... 122	150	do..... 26½
1,000	Indiana Com pref 5s 47	100	do..... b15 28
44,500	Indiana State 5s ..168	50	do..... 28
500	Illinois Internal.... 80½	100	do..... b30 28
17,000	do..... 80	300	Cumberland Coal Co. 64
2,000	Pitch. & R. R. 6s..... 104		do..... 65
2,000	Erie 1st Mtg. Bds..114½	200	do..... b29 67
2,000	Erie 2d Mtg. Bds..106	50	do..... b30 66½
1,000	Erie Income Bonds..102	100	do..... b30 66
36,000	R. & E. R. C'leb's '71 102	50	do..... 66
1,000	Mich. S. & N. I. R's. 98	50	do..... a10 66
1,000	Ia. & R. 7 P. C. Bds. 94½	100	do..... a10 66½
12	Bk. Commerce..... 109	300	Dauphin Coal Co ..b30 69
15	Pacific Bank..... 100	50	do..... b30 70
50	Hearts Canal..... b60	250	Phœnix Mining Co..... 23
100	do..... b30	50	do..... a60 22
100	do..... b30	100	do..... a30 23
100	do..... 21	25	do..... 23½
100	do..... 21	100	do..... 23½
100	do..... a10	100	do..... b30 23½
50	do..... 21½	1450	Erie Railroad..... 97
2,150	do..... 22	350	do..... a10 97
450	do..... b10	200	do..... a60 97
350	do..... 23	50	do..... 97½
25	Manhattan Gas Co'pt. 120	50	do..... b60 97½
50	do..... 119½	200	do..... b60 97½
58	Canton Company..b60	150	Harlem Railroad..... 73
50	do..... 17½	100	do..... a60 73
150	do..... 116	1000	do..... b60 73½
50	do..... 117	32	Roch. & Syr Railroad 126
100	Edgeworth Land Co. 60	100	L. I Railroad..... a90 53
200	New-Jersey Zinc..b10	100	do..... 53½
50	do..... 12	200	do..... b15 53½
1250	do..... 12½	200	do..... b30 53½
450	Montgomery Mine Co. 6	1750	do..... 53½
50	do..... 6½	50	do..... 53½
450	Portsmouth Dry Dock 6	40	Stonington Railroad.. 80
250	do..... 6½	50	do..... 80
250	do..... 7	150	Nor. & Worc. R R... a64 54
250	do..... 12	50	do..... 54
50	Flor. & Keyport..b90 21	150	do..... b60 54½
300	Pennsylvania Coal Co 123	500	Reading Railroad..... 100
100	do..... Dec 14 123	22	Buff. & Roch. R. R.... 130
200	Mich Central R R..111½	500	Hudson River R. R.... 76
100	do..... b60 111½	150	do..... b60 76
25	Panama Railroad..... 146½	50	do..... b60 76½
25	do..... 147	130	Mad. & Indiana. RR. 111

SECOND BOARD.

$3,000	Erie Conv. Bds. 71	102	250 New-Jersey Zinc..... 12½
7,000	do.....	102½	200 do..... 13
25	Bank Republic.....	110	200 Portsmouth Dry Dock 7½
200	Morris Canal.....	22½	250 do..... 7½
100	do.....	b30 22½	200 do..... b30 8
150	do.....	b30 22½	50 do..... 8
200	do.....	a10 22½	50 Parker Coal Co..... a10 64

[illegible]

The following list of market values is given by the

		Price.	Amount.
Land Company	[illegible]	@100	[illegible]
Westchester	[illegible]	100	[illegible]
Canton	12,000	118	1,770,000
Exeter	10,000	118	1,180,000
Rose	[illegible]	118	[illegible]
Real Estate	[illegible]	118	[illegible]
Waverley	[illegible]	61	[illegible]
Hagerstown	[illegible]	61	[illegible]
City	[illegible]	101	[illegible]
Total	776,500		$1,536,500

The earnings of the Ohio and Pennsylvania Road for November, were:

From Passengers and Mails	$20,897 63
From Freights	19,778 30
Total	$40,675 93

The day's business at the Sub-Treasury, was as follows: Received, $119,940; Paid, $153,695; Balance, $4,451,007.

Sales of Real Estate at Auction.

By E. H. Ludlow—Dec. 7.

3 lots on 35th-st. nr. 4th-av. each 25x98,$9400 ea.	$7,200
1 do opposite 25x100	2,575
2 do adjoining, each 25x100, $2,250 each	5,100
4 do on 56th-st. near Lexington-av. each 25x100, $470 each	1,880
2 do on 59th-st. near 5th-av. each 25x100 $570 ea.	1,140
8 do on 79th-st. near 3d-av. each 25x100. $540 ea.	4,320
2 do do do 1st-av. each 25x102, $300 ea.	600
4 do adjoining, each 25x102, $160 each	1,000
1 gore do do	300
1 lot on 80th-st. near 1st-av. 25x102	505

By A. J. Bleecker.

House and lot 249 18th-st. 20x103	7,900
1 lot cor. 6th-av. and 50th-st. 25x105	1,750
3 do adj. each 25x100, $1,150 each	3,450
6 do on rear on 50th-st. each 25x100, $1,475 each	8,850
4 do adj. each 25x100, $1,350	5,400
4 do do each 25x100, $1,450	5,800
1 do do 20x100	1,000
1 do on rear on 51st-st. 20x100	1,000
8 do adj. each 25x100, $1,225 each	9,800
4 do do each 25x100, $1,800 each	7,200
1 do cor. 5th-av. and 51st-st. 25x100	4,750
3 do adj. to of 25x100 $3,325 each	10,576
1 lot cor. 75th-st. and 5th-av. 25x97	1,410
2 do on 76th-st. near 5th-av. 25x102, $530 each	1,060
2 do adjoining, each 25x100, $565 each	1,050
8 do do each 25x100 $505 each	4,400
1 do cor. 4th-av. and 75th-st. 22x100	975
1 do adjoining, 25x100	640
2 do near above, each 25x100, $632 each	1,264
1 do adjoining, 22x100	650
1 do do 25x100	625
1 do on rear on 76th-st., 25x102	490
3 do adjoining, each 25x102, $495 each	1,485
2 do do each 25x102, $480 each	960
8 do do each 25x102, $490 each	3,920
4 do do each 25x102, $500 each	2,000
6 do do each 25x102, $545 each	3,270
2 do do each 25x102, $560 each	1,120
1 do do each 25x102	570
1 do do 25x103	550
1 do corner 5th-av. and 76th-st., 25x100	1,550
4 do adjoining, each 25x100, $1,856 each	9,100
1 do do 25x100	1,046
1 do do 25x100	1,050
1 do corner 76th-st., 22x100	1,075
17 do on 75th-st., between 4th and 5th-avs., each 25x102, $310 each	8,670
3 do adjoining, each 25x102, $470 each	1,410
1 do do 25x103	485

By Albert H. Nicoley—Dec. 6.

5,000 acres land in the State of Tennessee, County Morgan	$175

Markets by Telegraph.

CHARLESTON Wednesday, Dec 8.

COTTON—Sales to-day 1,323 bales at 8 5 16c. @9½c. The market is firm.

Markets....*Carefully Reported for the N. Y. Daily Times.*

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 8—6 P. M.

ASHES—Have not varied much. Sales have been made within the week of 250 bbls. Pots at $4 62½@$4 68¾, and Pearls at $5 75@$5 81½ per 100 lb. Since the 1st inst. 373 bbls. Pots and no Pearls have been shipped from this Port.

BEESWAX—The week's operations reach 8,000 lb American Yellow at 27c @28c. ₩ lb, cash

COAL—An active inquiry exists for all kinds at $5@$5 50 for Anthracite ₩ ton; $6 50 for Sydney; $8 50 for Albert Canal; and $10 50 for Liverpool Orrel ₩ chaldron.

COTTON—Continues dull and heavy and prices thereof display a downward tendency. The latest accounts received from England were advance, and operators are now awaiting the Cunard steamer's intelligence. The week's movements mod up 7,490 bales; we reduce our quotations from ½c.@1c. ₩ lb on most qualities:

	Atlantic Ports.	*Florida Ports.*	*Other Gulf Ports.*
Low to good ordinary	8¾@ 9½	8¾@ 9½	8¾@ 9½
Low to good middling	9¼@ 9½	9¼@10	9¼@10½
Middling fair to fair	10@10½	10½@10½	10½@11

	1858.	1857.
Export, from 1st to 7th Dec	1858	1857.
COTTON—Exports from the United States.		
Since 1st Sept, 1858	bales 391 324	
Same time, 1857		276,557

FISH—All kinds are moderately active, and slightly favor owners. The week's sales consist of 2,500 quintals dry COD at $3 12½@$3 75; 2,500 bbls No. 3 Spanish MACKEREL at $7 25, $9 50@$9 62½, and $11 50; 3,500 bbls pickled HERRING at $3 87½@$4 12½; and 2,000 boxes No. 1 and scaled do. at 30c @37½c.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market for State and Western brand presents no essentially new features. The extensive arrivals, the augmented supplies, and the extremely genial weather, which promises to afford time for the conveyance of most of the produce on the lines of Canals to the Lakes, render holders desirous to realize at current rates, which are sufficiently low to preserve the speculative demand and to induce tolerably fair purchases for local consumption and the Eastward. The high rates and rarity of freights limit export transactions. The week's sales include 25,000 bbls. We quote sour and superfine No. 2 at $4 30@$4 75; ordinary to good State at $5@$5 15; fancy do and Mixed Indiana and Michigan at $5 12½@$5 25; Common to good and round hoop Ohio, with fair to fancy Indiana, Michigan at $5 18@$5 27½; fancy Genesee and Ohio at $5 37½@$5 56½; extra Indiana, Michigan and Ohio at $5 50@$5 87½; and extra Genesee at $5 90@$6 00 ₩ bbl. Canadian is in active request, but being more freely offered, it closes rather languid at inside rates. The week's business embraces 8,000 bbls superfine, in bond, at $5 12½@$5 25 ₩ bbl. Southern is in ample stock and good demand at uniform prices. The week's operations consist of 13,550 bbls, mixed to favorite ordinary grades at $5 37½@$5 62½; and fancy do at $5 75@$6 75. RYE FLOUR is improving. There were 200 bbls fine bought at $4 50@$4 56½. CORN MEAL is scarce and dearer. The sales amount to 1,100 bbls. Jersey at $3 87½, and Brandywine at $4 ₩ bbl.

Export, from 1st to 7th December	1858.	1851.
Wheat Flour	bbls. 26,560	22,111

FRUIT—The week's operations embrace 300 kegs Sun Raisins at $3; 250 Lexia at $7 62½; 500 half do. Seedless at $4 50; 1,000 boxes Cluster do at $1 87½@$1 90; 700 Valencia on private terms; 1,000 Bloom at $2 50; 1,000 Layer at $3 25@$3 37½; 18,000 Smyrna do at $1 75@$2 25; 2,500 half boxes do at $1 35@$1 60; 8,500 quarter do at 85c @90c; 1,000 boxes Malaga Lemons at $3; 74 bbls. Pecan Nuts at 12c.; 45 Prunes at 9½c.; 150 Currants at 5½c @10c.; 250 bales Languedoc Almonds, part at 15½c.; 30 Walnuts at 7c.; 3,000 packages Turkey Figs at 7c. @14c.; 1,000 half kegs Bordeaux Prunes at $5@$5 25; 250 cases Sardines at 20c.; 7,000 lb peeled Peaches at 13c.; 10,000 lb Dried Apples at 4½c.; and 510,000 Porto Rico and Dominica Oranges at $3 50@$3 75 ₩ bbl. The following is a statement of the comparative imports of Fruit from Jan. 1 to Dec. 1 in 1851 and 1858:

	1851.	1858.	*Decrease*
Rec'd in N. Y., Figs	drums 176,641	19,784	157,255
Rec'd in N. Y., Raisins	casks 19,482	3,964	15,438
Rec'd in N. Y., Raisins	bxs & fls 457,175	248,291	209,234
Rec'd in N. Y., Raisins	drums 1,360	——	1,360

GRAIN—Wheat comes forward quickly, and is abundant and in active demand, especially for sh pment, at fully previous quotations. The week's sales add up 10,600 bushels Genesee White, at $1 30@$1 27; 7,000 do. Red, at $1 25; 9,700 Western White, at $1 14@$1 22; 6 400 do. Red, at $1 07@1 10; 16,000 Canadian White, in bond, at $1 06@$1 15; 6 700 Long Island Red, at $1 03@$1 10; and 3,000 Southern do., at $1 01; Rye is plentier and easier; 10,000 bushels were disposed of at 94c.@96c. Barley is depreciating; sales of 8 000 bushels were effected at 73c @75c. Oats are still in very large supply and decoping; Southern are available at 45c. @47c; Jersey, at 47c@49c; and State and Western at 50c @52c. ₩ bushel. Corn is pretty freely offered at a reduction in prices, equivalent to 3c. on new, and a fraction on old, for the week. It closes in good demand and firm. The week's sales reach 151,000 bushels. We quote new Southern at 71c @75c., and old do., and mixed Western, at 78c.@80c. ₩ bushel.

Export, from 1st to 7th December.	1853.	1855.
Wheat	bush. 26,582	25,458
Corn	2,365	200

GROCERIES—The past week's trade has been moderate at steady prices. Sales were made of 575 bags Java Coffee at 11c @11¾c.; 4,489 do. (by auction,) at 11c.@11¾c ₩ lb.; 2,000 Laguira, Maracaibo, and Rio, at 8½c @10c.; 1,100 St. Domingo, at 8½c @9½c.; 160 hhds. Porto Rico Molasses, at 25c @28c; 75 Muscovado, at 21c @23½c; 2,500 bbls. New-Orleans, at 29c @30c. ₩ gallon; 150 hhds. Porto Rico Sugar, at 5½c.@5¾c.; 500 New-Orleans, at 4½c.@5½c.; 1,000 Muscovado, at 4½c @5½c; 2,500 boxes brown Havana, at 5½c.@6¼c.; 400 bags Pernambuco, at 4½c., and 450 White do., at 6c @6½c. ₩ lb. No change, and but few transactions have occurred in Teas, the imports of which for the four weeks ending Dec. 4, 1858, amounted to 27,074 packages.

HAY—Is declining; 1,500 bales River were procured at $1 12½@$1 20 ₩ 100 lbs.

HEMP—The market is generally displays a rising tendency. The week's sales include 600 bales Sisal at 10c; 700 Manilla at 10½c. ₩ lb; 50 Jute at $1 90; 125 Pressed American, at $1 60@$1 65, and 400 Undressed do. at $117 50@$125 ₩ ton

HIDES—Have become more abundant and have slightly depreciated. The week's sales add up 36,102: Buenos Ayres, 31,052 lbs., at 16c @16½c.; 3,587 bags Java Coffee, part at 7½c.@8c.; 4,000 salted and dry Tampico at 11c @12½c.; 3,000 Orinoco, 20[illegible] lbs. at 14c @14½c.; 2,400 Pernambuco, 34 lbs., at private bargain; 1,300 Brands at 12½c. for 32 lbs., and 15c for 22 lbs.; 1,937 salted and dry Southern, part at 8c @10c.; 1,300 Matamoros, part 21½ lbs. at 13½c.; 737 San Juan at 19½c.; [illegible] Chili, 19 lbs. at 17c., and 150 Buenos

[illegible]

Importations.—*Wednesday, Dec. 8.*—30 casks Bleaching Powder; 138 tons Coal; 2,586 bags Sumac; 4,114 cantara Brimstone, 256 cases Liquorice Paste, 30 boxes Gum, 150 boxes Chemicals, 16 barrels do; 61 pkgs. Dry Goods per *Thuessing*, 33 do. per Hamburg bark *Elise*, 47 do. per Prussian bark *Otto*, 104 do per *Parris*, 122 do. per *Middlesex*, 207 boxes Cheese, 43 bags Nuts, 223 bags Pepper, 50 boxes Almonds, 282 bbls. Oranges, 30,000 Oranges, 200 boxes Lemons; 16,366 Horns; 50 bales Hair; 8,885 Hides; 2,000 bars R. R. Iron, 25,602 bars, 4,367 bundles, 500 bundles Sheet do., 293 sheets, 475 bundles Hoop do., 115 tons Pig; 5 bales 3 casks Leather; 46 casks Molasses; 2 casks Lamp Black; 783 bale Rags; 150 cases Sardines; 700 boxes Lemons; 175 bags Hemp Seed, 546 bags Linseed; 1,500 bales Cotton; 556 bags Pimento, 17 bbls Ginger; 2 800 Salt; 56 Guns, 176 bundles Steel; 9 289 plates Spelter; 289 kegs Sugar; 495 half pipes, 636 qrs., 641 bbls. Brandy; 200 bales Wool; 39 logs, 76 pieces, 2,926 crotches Mahogany, 956 bundles Willow; 95 casks, 21 baifs, 668 qrs., 50 barrels Wine.

Sales of Stocks at Philadelphia—*Wednesday—First Board.*—$2,500 Texas Register Notes, 63; $5,300 Schuylkill Navigation 6s, '82, 86; $4,000 do., 19½; $4,000 do., 85½; $5,000 Schuylkill Navigation Mortgage 6s, '97, 91; $4,000 Reading Railroad 6s, '70, 93½; $1,000 Reading Railroad Mortgage 6s, '72, 98; $1,200 Lehigh 6s, 92½; 2,350 Morris Canal, in lots, 22; 100 do., 21½; 100 Long Island Railroad 97½; 450 do., 27½; 900 do., 27½; 1,000 do., 28; 100 Union Canal, 10½; 212 Schuylkill Navigation 2d, 20; Schuylkill Navigation Preferred, 22½; 500 do 22½; 50 Beaver Meadow Railroad, 30½; 31 Pennsylvania Railroad, 43½; 50 Wilmington Railroad, 17½; 200 Reading Railroad, 50½; 5 Pennsylvania Bank, 121½; 42 Mechanics' Bank, 23½; 370 Girard Bank, 14½.

Between Boards—$1 200 Lehigh 6s, 99½; $

THE NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES.

A VERY LARGE DAILY NEWSPAPER—each number containing Eight Pages, or Forty-Eight columns, and giving more reading matter than any other Daily Newspaper in the United States—is published EVERY MORNING, (Sundays excepted,) at No. 113 NASSAU-STREET, and is delivered to Subscribers in New-York, Brooklyn, Williamsburg and Jersey City, for TWELVE AND A HALF CENTS a week, payable to the carrier. Single copies, TWO CENTS. Mail Subscribers, FIVE DOLLARS a year: six months, Two Dollars and a Half; three months, One Dollar and a Half. Three Dollars in advance required in all exchanges with Country Newspapers.

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HISTORICAL SOCIETY LECTURES.

The Culture, the Support and the Objects of Art in a Republic.

A LECTURE—BY GEORGE BANCROFT, LL. D.

The first of the series of Lectures before the New-York Historical Society, for the benefit of the Fire-Proof Building Fund, was delivered last evening at Metropolitan Hall by Hon. GEORGE BANCROFT. The audience was large and comprised the most intelligent and respectable of our citizens. Hon. LUTHER BRADISH presided, and upon the stage with him, besides the lecturer, were Rev. Dr. HAWKS, Rev. Dr. DEWITT, Rev. Mr. OSGOOD, Dr. CHARLES KING, A. CUZZENS, Esq. and other distinguished gentlemen. At the opening of the proceedings the president, Mr. BRADISH, stated that the New-York Historical Society, in the course of its operations, and as the result of its long continued labors, has become possessed of a library and collections of great historical value. Many of the printed works, and the manuscripts generally, of which this library and these collections are composed, have few or no duplicates. Their destruction, therefore, by fire or other accident to which they are now exposed, would be *irreparable*. Once lost, no amount of money could replace them. This would be a great, indeed an *incalculable* loss, not merely to the Society, and to this community, but to the cause of historical literature generally.

These considerations induced the Society, some time since, to undertake the enterprize of erecting a fire-proof building, for the reception and safe-keeping of its Library and collections, as well as for the accommodation of the Society itself, for its meetings and its ordinary transactions. This effort, on the part of the Society, was nobly seconded by the enlightened liberality of the public; and a fund has, consequently, been raised which, with its accumulations, now amounts to about forty thousand dollars. To complete the sum, deemed necessary for the full accomplishment of the interesting object in view, the present course of Lectures was suggested and has been arranged. To insure their success, and the attainment of their object, the Society addressed itself to, and invoked the aid of, gentlemen throughout the Union, distinguished alike for their social position, their conceded talents, and their established literary reputations. This appeal was not in vain, but has been responded to with an alacrity that could spring only from a just appreciation of its object, and a generous public spirit in its accomplishment. Gentlemen of high position, and still higher reputations, engaged in the pursuits of active life, in its various departments, have consented to lay aside, for the moment, the cares of administration, the duties of the Senate, and the labors of engrossing professions, and, at great personal inconvenience to themselves, to come up here and generously contribute their efforts for our gratification, and for the accomplishment of the great object of the occasion.

It is yours, Ladies and Gentlemen, said Mr. BRADISH, to give effect to these generous efforts; and, as the result of your cordial cooperation, to see rise in our midst an edifice as creditable to the public spirit and the cultivated taste of the present, as it will be useful and encouraging to future generations. Your presence here this evening assures this result.

Among those thus engaged in this labor of love, the gentleman who will address you this evening is at once a writer and a subject of History. He has participated in the National Administration, and in its Diplomacy. He has served the Republic with ability at home, and ably represented her abroad. His writings already form a portion of our national literature, as his reputation does part of the literary charater of the country. He has kindly suspended, for the moment, the learned labors in which he is engaged, and has come here generously to contribute his efforts to the objects of the evening. But I may not enlarge, and will not longer delay the gratification that awaits you. With these few preliminary remarks, therefore, I have now the pleasure of presenting to you, as the Lecturer of the Evening, MR. BANCROFT:

MR. BANCROFT, then coming forward, was welcomed with warm applause, and spoke without manuscript or notes, but substantially as follows:

A statue to COOPER was the subject that engaged the attention of the last assembly that I had an opportunity to meet in this place; and up to the present time that statue has not been lifted upon its pedestal, nor has it been cast, nor has it been molded, nor have the funds for its creation been provided. The presiding officer on that occasion, (MR. WEBSTER,) came before you with the lustre of his eye somewhat dimmed by age, with a frame not free from the impress of years, yet still presenting himself before you in that majesty of appearance which graced his life, and speaking for the last time in his life to a New-York audience, he gave his last, and among us, as it were, his dying words to the cause of letters and of art, [applause.] Since then we have followed his funeral pageant through the street; but it has passed away, almost as rapidly disappearing, almost as soon as the flashes of light that beam from the burnished arms borne by the brave men that constituted the procession—has passed away almost as fleetly as the echoes of the funeral music died away upon our ears. To him was given a funeral pageant and not a monument. New-York has no monument. The stranger coming among us must either infer that our City has no antecedents, or that it has a very bad memory. We write over everything about us "to-day." This busy, prosperous, opulent, increasing City seems born of to-day. Its immense future growth, of which we are justly so confident and so proud, is itself subjected to arithmetical computation. Its present value is estimated. It is turned into capital; and so that, too, becomes enjoyable to-day. A funeral procession moving through our streets is lugubrious. It bears about the ensigns of woe, only to take them away again from our sight. It is ephemeral. It is almost, as a point of honor, as empty as the urn that was paraded in the funeral procession. Yet great men have been among us. They may demand that their memories should be revered—that evidences of their respect should exist. They call upon us to consider of the culture, the support, and the proper objects of Art in a Republic. The culture, the support, and the proper objects of Art in a Republic—these are the points upon which I shall beg leave to detain you for an hour.

Considering the subject entirely upon the mere narrow point of view from which I have opened it to you, and shunning all generalisation, I proceed to say that, with regard to the culture of Art, it is eminently suited to the genius of a Republic, because Art speaks to a sentiment that is universally diffused—speaks to that capacity which exists in every man, to perceive the beautiful. We are all endued with it. It is the common gift of the race as well as the conscience is its common gift. We cannot say of a thing, that it is just and right, without feeling within ourselves a consciousness, that there exists such a thing in the abstract as right. Neither can we look out upon this beautiful and convenient world, without being sensible that there exists also a sentiment of beauty. True, it may not always make itself perceived, but it exists everywhere. It may be like the iron, strongly impregnated with magnetism, but yet lose its magnetic power, if never turned towards the poles; but, nevertheless, the sentiment of beauty is universal. It belongs to every age and to every country. It belongs to human nature—to man, and the last heart that beat, shall in this respect, beat as did the first.

Again, the culture of Art befits a Republic, because the enjoyment of Art does not depend, in any degree, on social positions. The owner of a picture—the owner of a fine piece of sculpture is not, for that reason, more likely to enjoy it than another. The enjoyment does not consume, does not waste the work of Art. It exists in its freshness after, as before, and to its enjoyment is added that which is not the gift of opulence, not the gift of rank or position, but that power which nature only can give—Art, comprehended and reproduced in the noble and exalting idea of the artist himself. This must be done, or we shall be lost in narrower and lower enjoyments. Art partakes, like religion, of the character of infinity; only that religion connects us with the skies, while Art embellishes and adorns, and glorifies our existence on earth. If we do not cultivate Art, the public imagination will become moss-grown—will become, as it were, stiff and arid, as though it had had been made of wood.

The diffusion of the enjoyment of works of Art constitutes a part of that progress in civilization which marks our times. The enjoyment of Art is made the common property of the country. By means of copies, by means of moulds, by lithography, by wood-cuts, now carried to such admirable perfection here in our own City; by engravings on steel, the works of Art which, in their day of old, could have been enjoyed only by those who made a pilgrimage to the place where the works themselves existed, are now made, as it were, common property—in some measure the common property of mankind. Do but think for a moment of how much goes to a work like an illustrated Bible. It contains, as it were, a complete history of Italian Art in its sacred department, and under its influence—because it is carried to the remotest borders of our land—the beautiful conceptions of RAPHAEL smile on our wilderness, and the face of his Madonna, and of the angels which he drew, are made to shed a lustre on the remotest log-cabins of the Western hemisphere. (Applause.)

There is another point in which the pursuit of Art vindicates its claim to equality, and so is in harmony with Republican institutions. The persons who are capable of exercising it, grow up where Nature wills. Rank, wealth, position, desire, can have no influence here. Nature calls forth her darling where she will, if she pleases, away from the sea, away from the sun—it may be in Vermont, it may be in Cincinnati; but wherever it is, she, in this respect, makes her own choice, and tolerates no favoritism but her own.

Again, it is an understood fact which, if any artists have honored me with their presence, I am sure I shall have their united suffrages in the affirmation, that an artist prefers to toil for the people. He had rather toil for his country than toil for a man. He had rather conform to that general instinct which makes itself perceived in the people, than to that special particular, and sometimes false taste that belongs to the individual. The artist partakes, in his way and in the highest degree, of the public spirit; and he is never so happy as, when he deals with forms of beauty and invests his conceptions with color or with shape, he can feel that he is doing it for his country and for mankind, and not for the narrow sphere of domestic life.

These views all point to Republics as the fit places for the culture of Art; and one circumstance more confirms that view, and it is, that the human mind to perform anything great needs sympathy. He that will speak to a public assembly must be encouraged and borne up by their sympathy and cheering presence. The artist that will elevate his mind to greatness of conceptions must be borne up, and sustained and inspired by the collective imagination and combined enthusiasm of a great and free people. [Applause.] We have had—we *have* great artists. It might be invidious to single out any of those that are present with us. I will speak what universal testimony confirms. At the Great Exhibition in London, of all nations, when from all parts of the cultivated world all contributed their works to challenge admiration of all, it is an undoubted, it is an admitted fact—it is a fact in which there is concurrence in judgment of all who had an opportunity to form a judgment, that, in the art of sculpture, the highest praise belonged to an American. [Great applause.] The work of POWERS stood preeminently, and was acknowledged to stand the first in that vast collection.

And this leads me to the second part of my topic this evening—the support that is due to the art. Congress, as far as I know, has given no order to POWERS. New-York, as far as I know, has given none, and has suffered precedence to be won over it by glorious, warm-hearted, chivalrous South Carolina. (Applause.) And yet, where else may Art look for encouragement, if not to this great city of New-York?—this vast and mighty city that extends its arms, as it were, to the whole world, allowing Ireland to enter through its eastern gate, while its Southern opens upon Cuba and the tropics. New York is at once metropolitan and cosmopolitan. For America, it is the eye of the continent; it is the sensorium of the country. For the world, what the historians tell us of the wanderings of nations in its past, is as nothing to the annual pilgrimage that is made through our streets by emigrants from all nations of the old world. There is not a nation that has not representatives among us. There is not a revolution of which you may not discern relics, monuments, memorials. As you pass up and down in our very busy streets, there is not a creed which has not here its professors. There is not a class of business which is not carried on here. There is not a useful manufacture for every day's consumption known in the world, that is not sure to have its deposits, its magazines in New-York. Let New-York then welcome everything that can grace and ennoble life—let it arouse to a sentiment of its high vocation—let New-York scorn to have been outdone by a city like Antwerp under whose municipal institutions art throve so admirably that RUBENS found himself happy nowhere but at home, and could achieve his greatest works only under the municipal liberties of his own city. Let New-York vie with the Republics of Italy, in which Art took its origin in modern times. Let New-York not be outdone in Art by Venice, when New-York so far surpasses Venice in numbers, in general culture and in opulence.

But you may ask me, acknowledging that the view is entirely just, and joining me in the wish that that view may be realized,—you may ask me, How can this be done, or how can a beginning towards the accomplishment of so desirable an end be made? Shall we look, fellow-citizens, perhaps to the Fathers of the City—to our municipal corporation? In the Roman Republic, once a year the High Priest, followed by a great procession, went up to the temple of Janus and drove a nail into its walls. The Fathers of our City annually, or from time to time, drive a nail into the City Hall, and hang upon it the countenance of a Mayor or a Governor. [Laughter.] Let us not be otherwise than thankful for this, since it may some time give us the likeness of an EDWARD LIVINGSTON, or a DEWITT CLINTON. [Applause.] But shall we look to our Corporation for this mighty encouragement to Art,—for raising up among us a RUBENS and a TITIAN? Not as yet. They have other duties which as yet remain unfinished, and are more immediately pressing. [Laughter.] Let them give us what poverty should be at their heels perpetually demanding as a necessity and a right—a Park where the poor man may walk in sickness or in health. There he may enjoy himself in age, or bring his children in their early years. [Applause.] It was a good conception, which does honor to our returning Mayor, that he selected a magnigcent position, which if it could have been secured to us, would have given New-York public ground far surpassing in beauty anything in the Elysian Fields, or in the parks of London. Let his successors follow up that good idea, and give to it a realization. But let our City Corporation busy themselves about matters more immediately belonging to them. Let them give us a liberal, but at the same time a frugal administration of affairs. [Applause.] Let them give to this City charter as strict a construction as ever a State Rights man gave to the Constitution of the United States. [Applause.] Let them shun an unnecessary tax as they would shun a leper. [Applause.] Let them give us clean streets—[Laughter]—thoroughly clean thoroughfares. Let them give us an efficient, vigorous police. [Loud applause.] Let them scourge the foul genius of corruption which infests the purlieus of the City Hall and drive it to an awful distance from their halls. [Prolonged applause.] Applaud, brave Athenians, for when they have done all this our sky will be so serene and our atmosphere so pure that ART will spring up, as it were, of itself—[Applause]—and then we will look about us for some PERICLES to put at the head of our City Council, not doubting that artists will rise among us, capable of giving effect to all his designs. [Applause.]

If then, for the present, we forego a reliance on municipal corporations, we are brought to the consideration of what may be accomplished by individuals. It may seem but little, but, fellow-citizens, remember that the present crowning glory of New-York, is the gift of an individual. Remember that the establishment which is to bring into our City the sons of science from every quarter of the country—the institution which, so sure as it is around the carcass that the young eagles gather, is to bring the young men among us from all parts of the country and the Western world—the library which does so much credit, and is fraught with so much usefulness, was the gift of an individual. Happy that he found in COGSWELL a man so capable of entering into his idea, giving effect to his noble designs. [Applause.] But yet, if we cannot rely on individuals, we may rely on the voluntary principle, which is so efficacious among us. We may rely upon voluntary associations—that which has established our churches—that which has established so much that is useful among us. We must not be discomforted because one promising association has come to an end. We must rather consider whether there was not some defect in its organization, or in its constitution, that may account for its decay. And if a voluntary Association, which, on the contribution from each individual of a very moderate sum, sought in the end to distribute its favors, may we not hope that a similar Association, having for its object not distribution, but collection; not scattering, but preservating—may we not hope that an Association formed on such principles would be full of advantage, and meet with a ready sympathy and encouragement from you all? [Applause.] It is in this manner that I commend to you the support of Art. I do not profess to explain to you how that great object can be accomplished. I rather invite you, fellow citizens, to take it to heart and consider of it till you yourselves solve the great problem. Muse upon it until the fire burns, and be sure, when once a fire is kindled, it will raise wind enough to nourish its own flame.

And what, fellow-citizens, are the objects to which Art among us should be directed? I continue to confine my view as I announced in the opening of my remarks, to a narrow sphere—to the consideration of that single point, to which my opening remark directed your attention. The monument that we are to raise should be to the illustrious dead. Death is so gracious in its effects, that it effaces all stains. It purifies character; the crystalization that was imperfect it completes, removing every flaw, and leaving the crystal bright and perfect in all its parts. Death buries what was untimely—what was bad and perishable. Death preserves what was bright and good and imperishable. It goes with death as it does with the Sun in its influence on the waters. The waters of life like the waters of the ocean, as they evaporate, turn to ether and ascend upward, lose their saltness. Men are more than just to those that are gone. Men who live and take a part in action, ought to be exposed to censure. They need blame as well as praise. They need that their faults should be held up before them that they may amend. It is right that men should judge the living rashly, but towards the dead, men never have practiced, men never practice such severity. He that is gone from the midst of us is judged always by that which he did best, and that rule holds good of the poet, the philosopher, the soldier and the statesman. It is the voice of humanity. Who judges WALTER SCOTT by "Halidon Hill?" He is judged as a poet by the best things in "Marmion." Who judges SHAKESPEARE by anything than by Macbeth and Othello and Hamlet? Who of PLATO by his letters to DYONISIUS, when the judgment of mankind for centuries upon him is derived from the sight of his "Republic." So it goes throughout. So humanity is just toward those of its children who have passed away from its midst. Death embalms their virtues and makes their faults and foibles disappear.

And these monuments to their names should be erected in the midst of the living. If you put your monuments among the dead, if you plant them in cemeteries, you do but raise a memorial to your own grief, but to the virtues and merits of the departed. It is the fruit, the emblem, the evidence of your own sorrow. It is no measure of the greatness that is gone from among us. In the city of the dead eternity walks about veiled and shrouded in darkness and terror and mystery. And do not answer me by saying there is a religious lesson in grief. Religion belongs to those who live—belongs to society. "God is not the God of the dead; he is the God of the living." The great man that goes from amongst us, if he deserves to be remembered, gives up his spirit into the hands of the infinite Father of mercies; but he still lives among his fellow-men. His example is still abroad in their midst; his ideas are still perpetuated and renewed, his mind among his fellowmen, his survivors among the living, is as the ray of light that flashes in a hall surrounded by a hundred mirrors; his thoughts come back from those who have received them like the light of the sun from the ocean, when the ocean gives that smile which, in the language of HUMAN, is a myriad of smiles in one. Dwelling among the living, he forever renews—and it is the only way in which, among men, it can be renewed—the miracle of the feeding of the multitude, where all were satisfied, and where yet that which was left exceeded what was brought out for the beginning of the repast. Yes, men must be remembered among the living, in the crowded marts, in the bustle of business, in society. Standing, therefore, among the living, he is the true representative of that Indian fig-tree which grows to a stately height, and then sends down to the earth one shoot after another, to take root in the bosom of the mother earth, until he is surrounded by an undergrowth,—by a new growth more fresh and numerous than before. [Applause.]

But have we among us those whose forms we would like to see exhibited in our public squares, in our streets, to hold them before our eyes, to point them out to our families, to lead our children up to observe them, to revere them, and bid them imitate them? Have we had such? I will not say in our country, but specially appealing to the sympathies and interests of New-York. Once there stood in your midst a statue to the elder PITT. Who is there here that does not deplore that in a moment of short-sighted passion it was thrown down? I do not speak as if that statue should be restored. PITT was a true lover of his country, of liberty, and mankind. He was, perhaps, the most eloquent man that has enjoyed the gift of speech since the days of DEMOSTHENES, and great as was his eloquence, the man was greater than his speech. (Applause.) If there were to be a monument raised among us to him, it would be rather, perhaps, at Quebec or Pittsburgh; or perhaps, since he was at heart thoroughly an Englishman, he best adorns Westminster Abbey.

Or shall we turn our eyes to one in our earlier history, who was specially engaged in the service of New-York, an agent of New-York, and a true, loyal and faithful one, carrying his fidelity to the farthest verge consistent with his allegiance to his own immediate country? Shall we raise a monument to that agent of New-York, EDMUND BURKE? It does honor to our fathers that they selected a man of his transcendent abilities to do their work in the last year of their colonial existence. Great as was EDMUND BURKE, it is not on our shore that a monument to his name should be specially raised. BURKE loved freedom in his way. He had a true and a tender heart. His heart rose against oppression, whether it took place in America, in Ireland or in Hindostan. His powerful burning eloquence was ever ready to avenge humanity against its tyrants. Yet, after all, he was too reverential towards the aristocracy of his day. His magnificent poem is as it were, a concentration of all that was thought and felt in centuries that preceded him. WALTER SCOTT does, as it were, give, in his words, the sum and substance of Scottish life, when Scotland was an independent State. SPENSER threw a halo around the glories of departing chivalry. In like manner, if I were to single out that which is the peculiar characteristic of our ancient agent, I should say he was a sort of poet in prose, giving, at a time when it was passing its termination, the character of the old English aristocracy, just at the moment when it was beginning to succumb a little to the growing influence of public affairs. He who will know what England was in the eighteenth century—he who will know what was in Church, in State, in Society, should give his days and nights to the study of the eloquent passages of BURKE. But here in New-York we will raise no statue to his memory.

But let us first rather honor the great men of our own country. To FRANKLIN, for whom you, like myself, have an unbounded reverence. [Applause.] Not the half of FRANKLIN'S merits have been told. He was the true father of the American Union. It was he who went forth to lay the foundation of that great design at Albany; and in New-York he lifted up his voice. Here among us he appeared as the apostle of Union. It was FRANKLIN who suggested the Congress of 1774; and but for his wisdom, and the confidence that wisdom inspired, it is a matter of doubt whether that Congress would have taken effect. It was FRANKLIN who suggested the bond of Union which binds these States from Florida to Maine. [Applause.] FRANKLIN was the greatest diplomatist of the eighteenth century. He never spoke a word too soon; he never spoke a word too late; he never spoke a word too much; and he never failed to speak the right word at the right season. [Applause.] Therefore it is that his memory is preserved with just pride among you all; and that the feeble words of praise from me meet an applauding response; therefore it is that the mechanics of our City celebrate the festival of his birth; and that you would all gladly see his statue, in marble, looking down upon you from some prominent place. [Applause.]

But high above all the men, he who is justly regarded as the Father of his Country—to WASHINGTON, should we desire to see the monument erected. To him, who passed the proudest and the saddest moments of his life in New-York. (Applause.) In what does glory consist? In the esteem of our fellow men. Then was WASHINGTON'S the most glorious name; for never was there man so much confided in during life, and who after death enjoyed so fully the esteem of the whole human race. In what does his greatness consist? Not in excellence in any particular art. His greatness rests in the vast powers of mind, capable of achieving the highest results; and in his perfect control over those powers. When looking at WASHINGTON, we do not consider his ardent nature. He has been called a FABIUS; but never was there a more unwilling FABIUS than he. So moved was he by the miseries he witnessed at the Alleghanies, he was ready to lay down his life if he could relieve them. His excitable disposition, (I allude to the early part of the French War,) was so susceptible to the society of New York, that he left his heart here. He was of an ardent sympathetic nature. So averse was his nature to the cruelty of war, that when he lay down on his couch his thoughts would refer to the forests of the West, and he would be thankful if he had a place in the recesses of the wilderness, where stood the Red Man's wigwam. But the necessities of his country called, and he felt himself as a priest in her service. His nature was tender and affectionate. Once, while in New Jersey, coming out to mount his horse, he found a child beside it, attracted by the trappings. He placed the child upon the horse's back, and led it round the yard, pleased with its youthful joyance. It was to WASHINGTON'S honor, that although Heaven did not bless him with offspring, he had a heart to love children, and take them to his bosom. And then when the war was done, and he returned home, remember the condition of the country. WASHINGTON had been left to carry on the war by his own influence, which was sufficient to move the mass. I remember when in College, the Professor telling me that with a thin thread I could move a seventy-four gun-ship, did I pull with an even gentleness; and this was the secret of WASHINGTON'S influence. He found great difficulties, but quietly moderated his own powers, and exhibited to the world the picture of a man of the highest passion, joined to the greatest self-control. [Applause.] It was on the banks of the Hudson, that a circumstance occurred which illustrated his career; and I am glad it happened in New-York. When the officers of his army, indignant at the neglect they experienced, began to breathe discord, and mutiny threatened, WASHINGTON called them together. He was so affected as not to be able to address them. Taking from his pocket a paper which he had prepared, he found it necessary to use spectacles in reading it, and while wiping them, said, "You see, I have grown grey in your service, and now I am growing blind." The simple appeal went to their hearts, and they had immediately but one mind with WASHINGTON. Here in New-York, he perfected the Union, by organizing its Government. Do but remember the tradition given you by your fathers,—how on that occasion the people poured into the streets to meet him, and all was hustling—and noisy, until WASHINGTON appeared; when every voice was hushed, and he passed on through silent streets. The solemn oath was administered, our first President was inaugurated, and the old Senators wept, in thankful joy, at the ceremony. Our Union was established on a firm basis. Who, then, among us that does not wish, while the hand of Art is powerful, that the loved and venerable form of WASHINGTON should be revived, as he stood on that day—the knowledge of high responsibility on his countenance, and the hopes of humanity beaming in his eyes. (Applause.)

But not to these only should we pay public honor. Not to those who filled public offices. Art should be employed to commemorate the merits of all who have benefited their kind—the Patriot, the Poet, the Mechanics, whose inventions grace the age. New-York will join with me in instancing FULTON as a mechanic to whom too much honor cannot be shown. [Applause.]

But I must bring these remarks to a close. I have trespassed on you too long. Here, then, in pursuit of Art, is the proper home of the scholar. The contemplative man need not be carried away by the bustle of commerce, but may stand on an eminence, from which to view the scenes of life, while he studies the Arts which embellish existence. In this way, as our City approaches maturity, Art will be to it like a smile on the face of age, which bespeaks a feeling heart and a beautiful life.

The conclusion of the learned gentleman's Discourse was received with loud and continued applause.

At the conclusion of the Lecture, Gov. BRADISH said, that as the gentlemen who had volunteered to address the Historical Society were engaged in public service, they could not yet announce the order of their attendance; but due notification would be given.

ST. DOMINGO COFFEE.—The Island of Hayti possesses many advantages for the growth of Coffee, but heretofore the capabilities of the island in this respect have not been half tested, owing to the social disorder which has prevailed. The Emperor SOULOQUE has of late turned his attention to the subject, with a view of increasing the crop, and at the same time improving its quality, which has been rather poor, owing to the stones and other refuse matter with which it was mixed in gathering. A recent decree has been issued, by the Emperor, that hereafter all Coffee brought in from the plantations shall be free from dirt and stones, under a heavy penalty for non-compliance; so that the new crop from the Island will probably be in a better condition than has heretofore been the case.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

A FORTNIGHT LATER FROM CALIFORNIA.

Arrival of the Philadelphia at New-Orleans.

THE CITY OF SACRAMENTO IN ASHES.

$2,500,000 of Gold en route—The State for Pierce

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, Dec. 8.

The steamship *Philadelphia* arrived at this port this morning, from Aspinwall, on the 2d inst.

She brings the California mails and San Francisco dates to the 16th of November, and 200 passengers.

The *Philadelphia* sailed in company with the steamship *Illinois* for New-York, which vessel has two and a quarter millions of Gold dust on freight and 200 passengers. The news is important.

The City of Sacramento has been almost entirely destroyed by fire. Nearly every house was burned, and many lives were lost.

Destructive fires have also occurred in San Francisco and Marysville.

The State has gone for PIERCE and KING, by about fifteen thousand majority.

The steam propeller *City of Pittsburg*, was burned at Valparaiso on the 10th of October. She was owned in Philadelphia.

The clipper-ship *Sovereign of the Seas*, Capt. MCKAY, from New-York, Aug. 4, had arrived out at San Francisco.

SECOND DISPATCH.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, Dec. 9.

The steamship *City of Pittsburg* was owned by the Philadelphia and Liverpool Steamship Company, and is believed to be fully insured. She was valued at $125,000.

FURTHER FROM HAVANA.

Reported Release of the Captain and Crew of the Ship Lady Suffolk.

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, Dec. 9.

Private Havana letters received here by the *Cherokee*, state that the Captain and crew of the ship *Lady Suffolk* had been released, causing much excitement among the British residents at Havana.

Seven or eight slave ships are expected on the coast, and all the British vessels of war are cruising off the Island awaiting them. This has been the object of so many English vessels collecting at Havana.

A new revolutionary paper called the *Voz del Pueblo* has been started at MATANZAS. It is published in manuscript, and several copies have been sent to the Captain-General.

Nomination of Mr. Everett Confirmed—The Kane Extradition Case.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Dec. 9.

The Senate, in Executive Session, has just confirmed, unanimously, the nomination of EDWARD EVERETT, as Secretary of State.

The Supreme Court has decided to hear the argument in the KANE Extradition Case, on all the important points made by the defence, on the first Monday of January next. S.

Fatal Accident—The Remains of Booth, the Tragedian—Further from Texas and Mexico.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, Dec 9.

ELLEN CAPPERILLA, a ballet girl at the Front-street Theatre, fell from the flies to-night about 6½ o'clock, on to the stage and was instantly killed. She went up to dress for the performances.

The remains of BOOTH arrived here this morning in a metallic sarcophagus, and the funeral takes place to-morrow. They were brought on by a Masonic Committee.

The mail is through from New-Orleans. The papers contain Mexican dates. The insurrectionists at Tamaulipas claim to have $50,000 on the way from Tampico to defray their expenses, and refuse to let any Americans or CARAVAJAL join them.

On Tuesday, the 2d inst., twenty-five steamboats arrived at New-Orleans, bringing immense amounts of produce and 24,600 bales of cotton.

The new Mayor of Savannah, RICHARD WAYNE, is a Democrat, and the Aldermen elected are also Democrats

Officer GOLDAT, of Philadelphia, to-day arrested a woman named ISABEL BOZARTH on a charge of stealing $1,500 from JACOB CARNEY, of Camden, N. J. She returned to Philadelphia in custody of the officer.

A Japan Expedition from Russia.

BOSTON, Thursday, Dec. 9.

The following is an extract from a letter in the Salem *Register*, written by an intelligent American, long resident in Russia:

"ST. PETERSBURG, Tuesday Nov. 16, 1852.

"The Emperor has started an expedition for Japan consisting of the frigate *Pallas*, a tender, and a screw steamer bought in England,—to be under the command of Vice-Admiral POSYATINE, a very efficient officer and a worthy man. The frigate left Cronstadt a few weeks since, and will stop at some port in the English Channel, where the Expedition will finally start from. It is said to be for scientific purposes, but it is pretty certain it is sent to watch the American Expedition, of which they are almost ridiculously jealous. The river here is full of floating ice, and when once started it will soon get bound, and be safe for foot crossing. Fortunately, all American ships have got away."

Railroad Accident—Coal Boat Sunk, and Two Lives Lost—Return and Trial of the Crew of the Ship Moslem.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, Dec. 9.

The mail train by the Pilot Line, ran off the track near Princeton, last evening, and did not arrive here till three o'clock this morning.

A coal boat from Bristol sunk at Pine-street wharf this morning, and two men who were asleep in the cabin were drowned,

Six of the crew of the ship *Moslem*, of New-York, brought home from Cape Town, in the sloop of War *St. Marys*, were committed for trial this morning, by Commissioner INGRAHAM, on a charge of refusing to do their duty.

From Washington—Recognition of a Consul—The Paper Contracts, &c.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Dec. 9.

The President recognizes JOSE MITCHEL, as Consul for Guatemala and Porto Rico, at New-Orleans.

H. V. BUTLER, & Co., who received contracts for supplying the printing paper, were not the lowest aggregate bidders; their prices being 14 cents per pound for first class, 15 cents for second, and 17 cents for third; but were accepted as the lowest bidders, samples considered.

It is rather singular, but the Washington papers make no mention yet of the arrival of the steamer *Fulton* from Havana.

Floating Circus Seized.

PITTSBURG, Thursday, Dec. 9.

Messrs. SPAULDING & ROGERS have commenced a suit at Baton Rouge, against the Corporation of that place, for illegal seizure and detention of the Floating Palace, for exhibiting without a city license. They refuse to give security to await the result, and have abandoned the boat to the authorities, by advice of counsel, and will institute a new suit every day while the detention continues. They rely upon the opinion of one of the Judges of the U. S. Supreme Court, of most of the State Judges, of the Attorney-General, and prominent legal gentlemen of the West, who contend that the customary license of the Floating Palace exempts her from taxation for State and Municipal licenses on the navigable waters of the United States.

Mail Failures at Baltimore—North Carolina Legislature.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, Dec. 9.

The Southern Mail has failed beyond Raleigh, N. C., and the New-York mail has also again failed this morning.

A bill has been introduced, in the North Carolina Legislature, providing for the appropriation of $3,500,000 for purposes of Internal Improvement—$2,000,000 to be applied to the extension of the North Carolina Railroad in some point in Tennessee—the money to be raised on loan, payable in 30 years.

The bill, to give the elections of Clerks and Masters in Equity to the people, has been indefinitely postponed in the Senate.

United States Supreme Court—The Proposed Purchase of Cuba in 1846.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Dec. 9.

In the Supreme Court yesterday, the deaths of WEBSTER, CLAY, Judge MCKINLEY, and Judge STORY, were announced. Appropriate eulogies were delivered, and the customary resolutions passed.

The fact, not generally known, has come to our knowledge,—that Mr. SOULE, of Louisiana, while on a visit to Spain in 1846, first sounded the Spanish Government with respect to the purchase of Cuba, not officially, yet according to suggestions from this Government, and his representations led to the further steps taken by POLK'S Administration.

Mr. Meagher in Syracuse—Suicide—Accident.

SYRACUSE, Thursday, Dec. 9.

MR. MEAGHER delivered a lecture here before the Franklin Institute. The audience was large in spite of stormy weather.

The wife of DAVID RICE, of Baldwinville, committed suicide, by hanging, on Saturday last.

Yesterday, at the new machine shop of the Syracuse and Rochester Railroad Company, a plank fell a distance of 20 feet, striking an employée, named HENRY HOSMER, on the head, inflicting serious injury.

Non-arrival of the Niagara.

PORTLAND, ME. Thursday, Dec. 10—12 M.

The break in the Eastern telegraph line still continues, and we are unable to communicate direct with Halifax, but, at the date of our last dispatch, the *Niagara* had not arrived. There is no prospect of getting her news to-night.

The President elect in Boston at the Marriage of his Niece.

BOSTON, Thursday, Dec. 9.

Gen. PIERCE and his wife are in this city, and were present last evening at the marriage of Mrs. JANESON—a Niece of the General—to Mr. HEMENWAY, of West Newton.

The Funeral Ceremonies at New-Orleans.

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, Dec. 9.

The Obsequies of WEBSTER, CLAY, and CALHOUN are being celebrated here to-day. The procession is the largest ever known in this city. Business is suspended, and our whole population is in the streets, and vast numbers of strangers are also present.

Case of Stabbing.

EASTON, Pa., Thursday, Dec. 9.

During a dispute yesterday in this place between WM. CALLY and W. H. SHOEMBY, on money matters, the former stabbed the latter so severely that it is feared he cannot recover.

Murder Trial.

WORCESTER, Thursday, Dec. 9.

The case of WILLIAM HARTY, of Phillipston, for the murder of his wife, MARGARET, which has been on trial for the last two days, was concluded this morning, and the Jury rendered a verdict of "Not Guilty."

Humbug.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, Dec. 9.

Certain newsmongers in this City who always stand ready to steal what don't belong to them, announce the arrival of the *Niagara* at Halifax. Of course no respectable persons place any reliance upon the rumor.

Printers on the Strike.

ST. LOUIS, Thursday, Dec. 9.

The Printers employed on the *Union* newspaper, are on the strike.

The Steamship Pampero.

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, Dec. 7.

The steamship *Pampero* sailed to-day for San Juan, Nicaragua, with 100 passengers.

XXXIId CONGRESS...Second Session.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Thursday, Dec. 9.

MR. WALKER took his seat to-day.

The CHAIR laid before the Senate an Executive document, containing the accounts of the United States Treasurer. Also, from the Interior Department, showing the balances of appropriations for that Department remaining unexpended. Laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

On motion of MR. HAMLIN the Committee on Enrolled Bills of last session was authorized to act until the Committees were regularly appointed.

MR. HALE'S resolution repealing the rule that the Senate will not adopt the honors and ceremonies in cases where members of Congress die during the recess, which are usually adopted in cases where members die during the session, was then taken up.

MR. HALE urged the repeal of the rule. He thought the Senate ought not to have a solemn resolve on its records, that it will be indifferent to the blows which death might strike among the members during the vacation.

MR. CASS said he thought the rule a wise one when adopted, and he could see no reason for its repeal.

The resolution was rejected—Ayes 16; nays 22.

It was ordered that when the Senate adjourn, it be to Monday.

MR. CASS moved an executive session. Agreed to.

At 1 o'clock the doors were re-opened, and the Senate adjourned till Monday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Dec. 9.

The journal of yesterday having been read,

MR. DUNCAN, of Mass., rose and announced the death of his colleague, Hon. BENJAMIN THOMPSON, a Representative of the House from the Fourth Congressional District of that State, which took place on the 24th Sept. last, at his home in Charlestown. He was in the 54th year of his age. MR. DUNCAN passed a eulogy on the deceased for his moderation, int

PAVEMENT SKETCHES—NO. VII.

Loafers.

When I reflect on the dismal condition to which our side-walks would be reduced, were there no Loafers, I confess I am filled with a conscientious sphis of thankfulness towards that ubiquitous body. There is, I am aware, a violent prejudice existing against them. They are a despised and much reviled race, and were it not that they permeate through every nook and cranny of the social system, would inevitably perish beneath the ever increasing load of obloquy.

No man can form a just idea of the respectability of Loafing, until he has put to himself the simple question—Am *I* a Loafer? There is a strong probability that he will, if he be an honest man, admit the soft impeachment, for it may be laid down as a truism that every man *is* a loafer, or is working now in order to become one. There is a miserable amount of nonsense written about the dignity of labor. Where do we look for our illustrations? Certainly not in the refined circles of our aristocratic loafer—although that is the sphere where we ought to do so, if it be in any way dignified. A Fifth-avenue parvenu would scarcely think it an exaltation to keep a three cent groggery in connection with the other magnificencies of his princely mansion. There is dignity in loafing, if you like, but none in labor. You might as well try to persuade me that there is dignity in keeping one's nose continually on the grindstone.

One of the great advantages of self-examination, is that it makes us mightily tolerant of other people who profess the same idiosyncracy as ourselves. Thus, if we admit that we have a lurking principle of Loaferism in our nature, we shall at once pronounce Loafing to be respectable.

"Give me," said NAPOLEON, "a man with plenty of nous!" which being translated into the vernacular of every-day selfishness, means, give me a man with plenty of the same superabundance which I myself possess. NAPOLEON'S nasal organ was of liberal dimensions—somewhat more than that of ordinary "hook-nosed Romans;" therefore he propounds the doctrine of efficiency as existing merely in connection with that superabundance. On the same principle, the fox in the fable who had lost his tail, advocated the abolition of the caudal extremity in the rest of his kind. If, instead of a residuary stump, he had possessed two tails, he would probably have cried a la NAPOLEON—"Give me a fox with two tails."

We praise that which we possess, and very seldom quarrel with our own appearance, our own habits, or our own way of thinking; on the contrary, we are very apt to stand up for them after the true NAPOLEON fashion, by recognizing much good in them. It is hopeless to quarrel with this seeming weakness; as hopeless as getting an admission from a red-haired man that his locks are other than of a peculiar and delightful auburn hue.

Society may be divided into two classes—those who *do* loaf, and those who *want* to. Any way, loafing may be looked down on as the consummation of all industry.

The word Loafer is supposed to be derived from the German verb *laufen*—to run. This appears to me to be highly improbable. It implies an amount of activity altogether incompatible with the habits of the animal. Whoever heard of a loafer being in a hurry? It is more probable that the word owes its origin to the circumstance of loafers being admittedly fond of the loaves and fishes—particularly when we remember that those who have a share of them, seldom display an overweening amount of anxiety on the subject of labor.

There can be no doubt that loafers are of very respectable antiquity; nor need there be less certainty concerning the gratifying circumstance of their increase.

Society, as it advances from the wigwam to the drawing-room, exercises in the general way a pernicious influence on the animal world. The footsteps of progress are beats in the funeral dirge of savage herds; year by year their numbers decrease, until at length, slowly yet surely, they are exterminated. Another generation view their whitened bones, neatly ticketed, in some zoological collection, and wondering, gather evidence of the misty past.

The loafer, on the contrary, increases with hundred-fold rapidity beneath the benignant influence of civilization. In a barbarous state of society loafers were, without doubt, scarce; in fact, their very existence is doubtful. Blended with the indistinguishable institutions of the period, they are lost to us in these days. We may, however, suppose that they painted themselves a more lively red or blue than their neighbors, and that they were as independent and nonchalant as the peculiar circumstances of their position would permit.

As the looming mist of barbarism cleared away, the loafer family increased in numbers. Opulence, following in the wake of primitive necessity, soon added additional numbers, and as civilization advanced, loafers sprang up in innumerable flocks. In the present day we find them in greatest abundance in cities renowned for genius, wealth, and the refinements of the most polished society.

It is a very erroneous idea to suppose that the loafer family is confined to that very unmistakeable class which at times we have pointed out to us with a shake of the head and furtive glance over the shoulder. The members of the "Mose" order may and certainly do, form a considerable branch of the family, and create as much, if not more, sensation, than all the other members put together; in the same way that a civet cat in a menagerie will make its presence more apparent than does its lordly companion the lion—not so pleasantly but more palpably. A person perfectly unacquainted with zoology will, in a very short time, know a skunk from other animals, particularly if he happens to offend him. In the same manner, a "Mose" loafer may be known from the less conspicuous members of the same family; he carries a certain hang-dog air with him—a matter-of-fact blackguardism plainer than the boldest type, infinitely more conspicuous than the City Hall clock; you know, at once, that he is a loafer of the three cent bar order, ready for a "muss" on the shortest notice, and on hand for any piece of desperate amusement. Put him "through on drinks," if need be, for capital is well invested in getting rid of the companionship of such an individual.

The most considerable portion of the loafer family strongest in number and respectability, is that extensive section of society daintily ycleped "Loungers." You may meet them in every corner of the globe; on board every steamer; in railway car, concert room, theatre, Congress house, law court, and hotel. Generally, however, you will find them blowing in the greatest perfection in the three great metropoli of the world, London, Paris, and New-York. Regent street in London, the Boulevards in Paris, and Broadway in New-York, are thoroughfares vitalised by them; you rub shoulders with a score in a ten minutes' walk; you grow dizzy with the contemplation of loaferistic garments; get bewildered with sketchy limbs, enveloped in faultless pantaloons, gigantic collars, reposing like massive armor, far on to the shoulder bones of the wearer, and hats with brims like soup plates; in fact, you are consciously surrounded by an atmosphere peculiarly and essentially loaferistic. You may see the animal before you. You can take your affidavit that such and such an individual listlessly wandering hither and thither is a loafer; that he has nothing to do, that he don't want anything to do, that he wouldn't do it if he had it, that he is looking round to kill time, that he has no inclination other than to indulge in that peculiar sport; that he knows every curiosity in every shop window, and every pretty girl that offers the same for sale. If you are of a sporting turn, you may bet your money that he never was down in a place of amusement if there is a post or a rail to loaf against; with equal certainty you may wager that he knows the best drinking saloon, and the exact time of serving up lunch; you may set him down clever at billiards, cunning at dice, and profound at whist. In all probability, he can give you the biography of the prima donna at the opera, particularly if there happens to be a dash of scandal in it; he may likewise be familiar with the works of celebrated authors, and the latest productions of eminent artists (if any are being exhibited,) for it is a point of creed with this description of loafer to be up in these matters. All these things, you may safely conclude, of one, out of every ten, well-dressed persons of the male sex, you meet on a fine day, in a ten minutes' stroll up Broadway. The loafer family is so very extensive, that it is a difficult thing to find a domestic circle in which there is not a specimen.

Time, the gift of God to man, the poison and the antidote, the blessing and the curse of sublunary pilgrimage, is peculiarly the inheritance of the loafer. At times it may pass quickly, rapidly at watering places or on hired horses, but in the general way it is a troublesome sort of bequest, constantly harassing the possessor, and filling him with carking cares and anxieties. None but the initisted know the effort, the positive hard work, the immense application of second-hand curiosity that is necessary to be brought into play for a mortal to dispense his small capital of time—if he has nothing to do. Were I asked to name sincerely the hardest kind of labor with which I am acquainted, I would unhesitatingly declare loafing to be it. Industry in the smallest particular, artificially wrought curiosity in the highest degree, unwavering perambulatory application, deferential courtesy to the lowest bow, must be elements in its daily breath, must be constant attendants on its every step. The hours of a day, few and transient as they seem, are an Atlantic of difficulties to a man who has nothing to do; not by any means "fairy-footed" do they glide away; rather in an unwieldly, stumbling way like a hippopotamus running for a pond with jerks and pauses, trying and tedious enough.

It is, however, a soothing consolation to know, that the world owes much of the beautiful to this same habit of loafing; not that I wish to embody the beautiful in the "Mose" nondescript, or the sketchy gentleman aforesaid, but amid the flocks of the latter variety are included men of observation, possessing a knowledge of the world and its wary pilgrims, and oftentimes applying that knowledge in a useful way.

It must be confessed that the mass of men have become horribly utilitarian. Necessity, so notoriously Nature's first law, has, to a great extent, become the only law, and were all the institutions of civilized life hastily abolished, it is doubtful if the loss would be felt by a majority, provided "shin plasters" and short cut remained. The loafer steps in fortuitously; he has nothing to do but to look around him; if there is nothing to interest him he complains, and his wants are soon supplied. He must have comfortable quarters to loaf in regularly, and intermediate accommodation for occasional loafing; he must have kill-time novels to read, pictures to look at, and something to show his country cousins is the way of an elephant; hence we have fashionable bookstores, elegant saloons, artistic galleries, and a mass of elephantine fragments shaped into theatres, museums, stores, fountains, and public buildings. Thus it will be seen that loafers are the cause of much good. If they are really an evil, it must be conceded by everybody that they are a necessary one, and therefore it becomes a matter of policy to recognize them in a kindly spirit.

Christian Scudder is probable one of the most inveterate loafers that ever drew the breath of life. He is preeminently a hard case. From the tenderest infancy to the present time he has been remarkable for his consistent hatred of work. He is now Fortune's favorite, and can afford to indulge in his own habits. Were it otherwise, the probability is that he would turn soldier or get a berth under Government; for loafing is essential to his existence. As a loafer he is very industrious. He is constantly performing impossibilities, and is constantly running into danger. I verily believe if HUMBOLDT or Mr. ALBERT SMITH were to ascend to the top of lofty Chimborazo they would find Christian's name on its summit; whittled out in a neat and effective manner. I do not pretend to say positively that it is there, because—to my shame I must admit—that I have never taken the trouble to look. I am rather short in the wind, and the ascent of 20,000 feet, even in the cause of truth, appears to present some difficulties to me. Perhaps one of these days I may make the effort. If I do, I will, as a preparatory measure, take a cheap room in an up-town hotel; the nocturnal ascent will afford me excellent training. All that I wish to say is, that if any one *has* been up on that very respectable mountain's top since the time of HUMBOLDT, my friend Christian has. I do not think he could have overlooked such a prominent feature in physical geography, and I am sure he could not rest satisfied until he had partaken of a fresh cigar on its extreme apex.

I am certain that the name of Christian Scudder displays itself favorably amid the Smiths, Joneses and Robinsons of the Great Pyramid, and on the "grand tour" it is as common as "household words." From Schooley's Mountain to the Andes, it is variously inscribed in hotel books, scratched in caverns, and carved on trees. I have even seen it inscribed on the books of the Inspector of Police of this City.

There is very rarely a testimonial got up but Mr. Scudder may be found on the Acting Committee. He rather likes that kind of work; is fond of cigars, and can drink champagne with the smack of a connoisseur.

I am familiar with Mr. Scudder's antecedents, and might, if I felt so inclined, pay a handsome tribute to industry and the chandlery business, but as the sentiment of the one does not attach itself to the other, it is best to leave both alone.

In disposition, Mr. Scudder is cheerful; in his affections, generous; and in his actions, just. Besides which moral excellencies, it may be mentioned that he is the owner of considerable real estate. Of course he is a good man.

In the early part of his life he worked very hard, and acquired the necessary means for doing nothing. He is now doing nothing; and I have repeatedly heard him express his entire satisfaction at the change.

Mr. Scudder entertains peculiar views on many subjects, some of them so very *outre* that a mere reference to them will be sufficient. Among the most remarkable of his idiosyncracies, is his veneration for the profession which he has adopted. So sincere is he in his admiration of it, that he has, it is well known, voluntarily given himself up to loafing; for which, it may be added, (as a qualifying circumstance,) he has naturally a strong healthy capacity.

This intense admiration for his profession has led Mr. Scudder into various extravagances. To intensify which assertion it is merely necessary to say that he has written a book; the subject—*Loafers*. An earthquake is expected on the day of its publication, or the day after.

I have used my best endeavors to dissuade him from his fell purpose. As he is my friend, I have said everything I could to discourage and disgust him, but without success. Mr. Scudder is by no means thin-skinned, and never takes hints. So the earthquake must come. I see no help for it.

Mr. Scudder's views are very similar to my own. In fact, the present sketch may be accepted as an epitome of Mr. S.'s production. All the old ideas are his, all the new ones are mine. A regard for the popularity of Mr. Scudder renders this explanation an act of the purest friendship.

Mr. Scudder's definition of the word "Loafer" is remarkable. It is also graphic and suggestive. Mr. S.'s style is vigorous. You never know what is going to happen until you have finished the sentence. I believe he sits on a barrel of gunpowder when he is writing, and lets off a quantity of Chinese crackers at the beginning of each chapter.

"A loafer," says Mr. Scudder, "is a person who has leisure, and does as he d—n pleases."

It were madness to quote more at one time. The press would break down. VADO.

HAYTI.

Scenery of the Island—Habits and Feelings of the People—The Emperor—Movement of Troops—Glimpse of Aux Cayes—Scene in the Public Cemetery.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

AUX CAYES, Tuesday, Nov. 9, 1852.

The natural scenery of this island, in the parts I have visited, is very picturesque, variegated and beautiful. At some points you behold nothing but high hills and deep valleys, reminding you strongly of the wild and rugged scenery to be found in many parts of New-England. After pursuing your "winding" way for a while among hills that shut out everything but a patch of clear sky overhead, you emerge suddenly into an open beautiful plain, presenting a broad, rich landscape, variegated with trees of the most beautiful foliage, interspersed with the graceful palm (the tree of liberty) half shading the broad leafed, drooping banana, and the wild flowering coffee. Rivers and brooks are exceedingly numerous. You have to cross almost as many as you travel miles. Bridges are few and far between, but the streams are mostly small and easily forded, though in some cases you must swim your "locomotive," which here means your horse.

If the people of this Island would only *work*, they might maintain a just claim to the title which they still fondly bestow upon their beloved Hayti, "the Queen of the Antilles." But they have struggled so hard and so valiantly for *liberty*, and feel so keenly the degraded estimation in which they are held by many of their fellow-men, to whom God has given a lighter skin, and reminded, as they constantly are, that a sister Island within sixty miles of their shore, holds thousands and hundreds of thousands of their brethren, still in bondage, it is not strange, perhaps, that they should be slow to beat their swords into ploughshares and their spears into pruning hooks.

Two regiments of regular troops are stationed here, numbering about a thousand men, under the command of the Duc des CAYES, (Marechal de l'Empire, Commandant la 1re Division Militaire de la Province du Sud). These two regiments have been ordered to Port au Prince by the Emperor, for what purpose is not known, but many look wise when speaking on the subject. The truth is, FAUSTIN, in some respects, is much like LOUIS NAPOLEON. When he is about to do anything important, he generally keeps it to himself, and the first intimation the people have of his intentions, they behold the thing done. This is a place of much less business than Port au Prince, though there are about as many arrivals of American vessels here as there. In the way of public buildings, there is rather a handsome Church, a Hospital, a large prison, and two markets. Two fine rivers run through the City, and it is otherwise well watered, almost every house having a well in the yard.

At the close of a hot day a short time since, I took a walk out of the city to refresh myself with a bath in the cool river. In returning, I passed through the Cemetery. It was just at twilight; a fitting time for such a visit, and I made my way between the white slabs that marked the resting place of many, who perhaps, like me had visited this hallowed spot to waken a deeper and truer feeling of homage toward the good Father who ever watches over all his children. The moon was just rising in all her beauty, as I seated myself by the grave of our late Consul, Mr. ALBERT FITZ. A beautiful little tree, with its branches waving gracefully over the mound, is all that marks the spot. I sat long with my head resting on my hand, musing on the uncertainty of life, as exemplified in him, cut off as he was in his early prime, far away from all he held dear. The gentle sighing of the wind through the branches above my head, helped on my reverie, and must for a time have made me unconscious of my tarrying, for when I arose the moon had made quite an advance in her journey up the heavens. I was startled to behold reflected upon the marble slabs in all directions, innumerable little lights. Was I dreaming? I rubbed my eyes and looked again. No, they were certainly lights; and one large cross about seven feet in height, was entirely surrounded by two rows of little tapers. It was to me a strange sight. Presently I beheld a form dressed in black, slowly approaching the place where I stood. It stopped a short distance from me, and knelt before a grave. I could distinctly see the motion of the hands as they passed from one bead to another in the act of counting. In a few moments it slowly arose, and lighting a taper, placed it at the head of the grave and another at the foot, and making the sign of the cross, turned slowly away.

The whole scene was to me both strange and affecting, and I could not help admiring the sincere and devout feeling these people must have, to bring them out two miles from the city, at such an hour, to perform these affecting offices over the graves of their departed friends. ROSUA.

NEW-ORLEANS.

The Winter in New-Orleans—Democratic State Convention—Gen. W. Kendall—Obsequies of Clay, Calhoun, and Webster.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, Dec. 2, 1852.

Our city is now fixed and "made up" for the season. We are all ready to receive visitors, and are at home to friends and strangers. Our principal streets are newly payed with the Russ pavement; our new and elegant stores are all finished; the opera and theatres are in full blast; our hotels are all full, and the St Charles is being "rushed on" to completion. New and gorgeous gin palaces, sufficient to bewilder your eyes by their dazzling splendor, and intoxicate the brain with their poisons, are to be met with on every side, as well as superb segar saloons, barber shops, fancy stores of all descriptions, and *modistes en robes*, or fashionable dress-makers. The fancy stores in front of our barber saloons are filled with fancy articles of the most costly and beautiful description, imported for the express purpose, which are put up in lotteries. Some have 5,000 chances at $1 a chance, with some 500 prizes, some of which are worth $1,500.

The Democratic Convention at Baton Rouge adjourned yesterday, after nominating Col. HEBERT for Governor; W. W. FARMER for Lieut.-Governor; Major HERRON for Secretary of State; ISAAC E. MORSE, for Attorney-General, and Mr. GARRNOUGH for Treasurer. It was expected that Col. DAVID J. FLUKER, of East Feliciana, would have obtained the nomination for Governor, and it is thought that he is a stronger man than HEBERT. The ticket represents all portions of the State, and may be considered a popular one, but by no means as strong a one in point of ability as might have been concocted. The Whig nominee for Governor, LOUIS BORDELON, is a very popular man also, and it will be hard to say who will carry the State, though some Democrats are already betting two to one on their candidate.

GEO. WILKINS KENDALL, of the *Picayune*, came over on the last steamer from Texas, in company with Gen. PRESTON SMITH, who is on his way to Washington. Mr. KENDALL leaves here to-morrow, for your City, on his way to Paris and other parts of Europe. He has gone largely into stock-raising and farming, and is going to import Durham stock of all kinds, pigs, sheep, &c., for his farm in TEXAS.

The last Legislature provided that whenever any city or town in this State should, by a majority of its voters, decide against granting licenses to bar-rooms and coffee-houses, then that the Councils thereof should prohibit the same. The Council of this city fixed a day once for taking a vote on the question, "License or no license," but it was indefinitely postponed, on account of the coming elections. Probably no action will be taken on this question until after the Gubernatorial result is known.

The arrangements for the obsequies in honor of CLAY, WEBSTER, and CALHOUN, are nearly completed, and will come off on the 9th inst., and will be a magnificent demonstration. It will cost the city $10,000. The Governors of adjoining States, Mayors of our sister cities, and the various societies have been invited to attend and will come as the guests of our city. I send you in advance of mail and telegraph, the programme of the ceremonies, and the order of the procession. Colonel CHARLES A. LABUZAN, is Grand Marshal of the occasion. The pall-bearers are thirty-one in number, representing each State in the Union, as follows:

C. C. Lathrop, Vermont.	B. P. Voorhies, Miss.
Levi H. Gale, Rhode Island.	Thomas K. Price, Tenn.
E. F. Flanders, N. H.	Wm. G. Mullen, Indiana.
Wm. G. Howes, Mass.	M. O. H. Norton, Ky.
Oliver Palmer, Conn.	Julius Neville, Ohio.
S. F. Wilson, New-York.	John R. Shaw, Missouri,
J. O Pierce, New-Jersey.	Chas. Barclay, Florida.
E. Heston, Pennsylvania.	T. B. Winston, California.
Dr. J. S. Copes, Delaware	T. T. Doswell, Texas.
Capt. James Stockman, Md.	Capt S. S. Green, Maine.
James R. Jennings, Va.	Moses Greenwood, Ark.
F. A Lumsden N. C.	Wm. Monaghan, Oregon.
Randall Hunt, S. C.	Gerard Stitt, Wisconsin.
Dr. Geo. E. Harrell, Ga.	W. C. Twichell, Iowa.
S. O. Nelson, Alabama.	Col. P. H Mudge, Illinois.
H. D Peire, Louisiana.	Col. Josiah Cole, Michigan.

Delegates of Four each, from the States of South Carolina, Kentucky, Massachusetts, as Chief Mourners,

The pageant and show, the cortege, the funeral cars, the cenotaph in Lafayette Square, the illuminations, &c., will be of the most imposing character.

Miss ELIZA LOGAN took a farewell benefit last night at the St. Charles, and appeared as Juliet.

WASHINGTON.

The Kentucky Election Case—Skies Brightening—The Kane Extradition Case—Fugitive Slave Laws—Pierce's Cabinet—Nepotism or Proscription.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8, 1852.

The proceedings in Congress to-day presented nothing of interest except the Kentucky Election Case. I am happy to say that Mr. DIXON'S prospects are improving. The Whig members of the body have purposely prolonged the discussion, in order that the question might not be taken before good sense and justice had been aroused against the spirit of party, in obedience to which the case would probably have been decided on the first day of the session. Mr. CLEMENS—an ardent and eloquent member of the dominant party—to-day came to the rescue in gallant style. The question was raised by the President of the Senate, whether in taking the yeas and nays on the pending question, the name of Mr. MEREIWATHER should be called as a Senator from Kentucky, and intimated the affirmative, unless otherwise ordered. Mr. CLEMENS agreed that the settlement of this point determined the whole question; at least it would determine his vote. If Mr. MEREIWATHER was here claiming his seat he had the *prima* right to it; and if he was *not* here, then any other person who presented credentials from the State of Kentucky, must be received and sworn; and if Mr. MEREIWATHER is a member of the Senate, his name *must* be called, it could not be omitted, as was proposed, in calling the roll. This view of the case establishes Mr. DIXON'S claim; and there is now good reason to believe that such will be the decision of the Senate.

The extradition case of THOMAS KANE was called up to-day in the Supreme Court of the United States. RICHARD BUSTEED and JAS. T. BRADY, Esqs., appeared for KANE, and CHAS. EDWARDS, Esq., for the British Government, which, it will be remembered, claims KANE under the Ashburton Treaty. The matter, you know, was first heard before Commissioner BRIGHAM, in New-York. He committed KANE. A *habeas corpus* was then taken out before Judge BETTS, who, after full argument in the Circuit Court, remanded KANE to the custody of the Marshal. Another *habeas corpus* was in August last allowed by Judge NELSON, who on the return ordered the matter to be heard before the Supreme Court here at the present term.

The counsel addressed the Court to have some direction given as to the time of hearing the case, and the papers to be used on the argument; and a *certiorari* was asked for by KANE'S counsel to bring up the record of the entire proceedings before Judge BETTS.

The Court announced that they would make some order on the subject to-morrow.

The counsel afterwards agreed in writing that the argument should be had on a case which had been printed, and they are to agree upon a time for the hearing.

This is the first instance in which the Supreme Court has been called upon to consider the Ashburton Treaty, and acts of Congress in reference to fugitives from justice from Great Britain. It involves the construction of both the treaty and acts, their relative efficacy, and the question as to by what officers, and on what proof the demand or surrender of a fugitive is to be made.

I shall send you to-morrow an exceedingly interesting case, involving the whole question whether the exclusive power to pass laws for the surrender of fugitive slaves, belongs, under the Constitution, to the Federal Government, or to the several States. It will readily be perceived that several most important political considerations are involved in the decision.

As Cabinet-making will be indulged in, and the public seem so anxious to know each contemplated stick of timber as though it was to be brought into position to-morrow, let me say that Hon. CALEB CUSHING is looking up quite extensively for the Chair of State. Although Mr. PIERCE will not indicate, so far in advance, what *are* his intentions, there is good reason to believe that Mr. CUSHING will go into the State Department if he chooses so to do.

ALEXANDER H. GREENE, of Albany, a clerk in the Solicitor's office, was dismissed to-day to make room for a brother-in-law of Mr. COMSTOCK, the Solicitor recently appointed in place of JOHN C. CLARK, deceased. Mr. GREENE is well known as a prominent, hardworking young Whig, *and, a warm admirer of Governor Seward*. Mr. COMSTOCK, like too many other members of the present Administration, seems to have adopted the scriptural faith which hurls imprecations upon the head of "he who provides not for his own household." It is strongly suspected, however, that the color and curl of Mr. GREENE'S hair had quite as much influence in his proscription, as anything else. Perhaps his Whig friends in New-York will be well pleased with the proceeding; and perhaps, they wont. It is due to Mr. CORWIN to say, that he is much displeased with the course of the Solicitor in this respect; but as Mr. COMSTOCK has obtained a good hold, he is not likely to let go. S.

FELL OVERBOARD AND DROWNED.—A colored man in the employ of RICHARD BEATLE, grocer, in Broadway, Albany, named RICHARD FOSBURY, aged about 45, while coming off the steamer *Hendrik Hudson*, on Sunday soon, fell overboard and was drowned. His body was soon after recovered.—*Register*.

"Why do you set your cup of coffee on the chair, Mr. Jones?"

"It be very weak, ma'am," replied Mr. Jones, demurely, "I thought I would let it rest."

THE WEST.

The Pork Trade of the West—Cincinnati the Great Pork Market—The Aristocracy of Pork.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

DAYTON, O., Saturday, Dec. 4, 1852.

The absorbing avocation of great numbers of our leading business men in the West is the Pork Trade. It is a pursuit in which more is hazarded, larger fortunes are lost and won, than in any other respectable calling. It is not only a greasy, but a slippery business. I know one man who got rich every three years, but the fourth or fifth year he was sure to lose all he had made in the previous lucky years. His pork account has a balance on the wrong side of the ledger, of $50,000, although his profits at sundry times have amounted to nearly half a million of dollars.

I chanced a few days since to be coming up the river from Louisville. Two of the passengers attracted no little interest, on account of some successful operations of a recent date. One of them, a capitalist, had already realized $60,000 by the mere assignment of his contracts for live hogs. He was in a fair way to make as much more before the season closed. The other passenger, was a young man who had acquired about $1,000 as a clerk. He determined to add more to it or "*bust*." With his money in his pocket, he traversed a portion of Indiana making contracts, and paying a small per cent. down to bind the bargain, until his funds ran out. These contracts he has just assigned for the snug little sum in the way of profits, of $13,000.

Cincinnati is, as everybody ought to know, the great pork market of the Union. The very air smells of pork. The valley of Deer Creek is the Hades of the swinish tribe. Every avenue and road from the country is crowded with them at this season. The entire business of preparing pork for market is reduced to a system which astonishes the unitiated. A live, comfortable, well-to-do hog is, in the short space of *three* minutes, as stiff as a poker, and hanging pendent from a spike, *sans* bristles, *sans* liver; changed from a low-bred, filthy creature, to good merchantable pork—a thing for shrewd, bustling merchants to talk about on 'Change. The world could not get on at all, were it not for our great staple. A flitch of bacon is one of the most substantial creature comforts in the world. Even Queen VICTORIA cannot keep house without the good things of our Western world, and so directs the master of her household to ask Mr. STAGG to send her another lot of his nice sugar-cured hams. Oh! Piggy, what a glorious destiny awaits you—to be served up for Queens and sweet-scented Court beauties!

It is amazing to see what a potent influence this swinish business is wielding. Exchange fluctuates as the pork maker is up or down. The Bank are "tight" or "flush" according to the exigencies of the pork trade. The brokers lay on the two per cent. a month, without a twinge of conscience. Huge steamboats depart every few hours for New-Orleans, laden to the guards with pork and lard. Wheezy, rotund old gentlemen, with corpulent purses, bless their stars for a stiff pork market; and startle their better halves in their sleep, with "What's the price of pork?" Verily, there will yet come to be a legitimate pork aristocracy; and there is danger that one's social position will depend upon his success in the great staple. I have been told of one clever old gentleman, who made a "hit" in one of these operations, and fobbed a matter of $90,000—whereupon, his daughter betook herself to the study of heraldry, and insisted that they were connected, by blood, with one of the English Dukes; while her clever papa was perplexing his sconce to find out the best way of pickling *souse*.

I observe that the English custom of distinguishing a family by a coat of arms, finds imitators among our democratic countrymen—especially among a few, where heads are turned by the acquisition of sudden wealth. A little plebeian blood is "so vulgar." Now as the coat of arms, among the European nobility, indicated the means by which the family acquired wealth, power and fame, as a sword, shield, a war horse, chariot, &c., &c., why cannot some of our democratic coats of arms be fashioned by the same historical principle? What a truthful and significant symbol for a coat of arms is a graceful, well-turned porker, with a natural twist in his tail!

But seriously, we are proud of our great staple—proud and happy that we live in a valley overflowing with so much to gladden the heart of man. Of three things we may boast somewhat—come and try them for yourself—delicious ham, corn bread, and pure native Catawba wine.

HESPERIAN.

NOTICES OF NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Mr. WM. HOWARD VAN DOREN, Pastor of the Second Dutch Church, Piermont, publishes a volume of essays on *Mercantile Morals*, the spirit of which is generally good, and the teaching not without practical worth. Such disquisitions usually disgust those they are delivered to, by the obvious ignorance of the authors upon the code they are discussing. Mr. VAN DOREN has, therefore, substituted frequent anecdote for tedious precept; thus contriving to fasten the attention of readers while he pours in his doctrine. CHARLES SCRIBNER.

A collection of new church tunes, arranged to favorite and appropriate words, is published by Mr. JOHN ZUNDEL, organist of the Plymouth Church, Brooklyn. They are chiefly compositions of Mr. ZUNDEL himself. Many of them are possessed of unusual merit; and few of them sink to the monotonous tameness of the music now in vogue, for which Boston manufactories are responsible. An infusion of novelty and vigor is much needed.—A. S. BARNES & Co.

As a thorough induction into the art of mechanical drawing, a branch becoming daily more useful and used, MINIFIE'S *Mechanical Drawing Book* is one of the most commendable works we possess. The illustrations are accurately executed, and the rules and problems explicit and clear. The student will find it answer every good purpose. A cheap edition is now issuing in numbers. DEWITT & DAVENPORT.

Mr. EDWARD DUNIGAN prosecutes the publication of *Haydock's Family Bible*, with unabated beauty and energy. Every Catholic family, possessing the means, will doubtless possess this edition. Number 7, the latest issue, extends to the Book of Ruth, and is faced with a fine line engraving by DICK, of VANDYKE'S unequalled picture of the Crucifixion.

A volume of devotions, appropriate for devout Christians in their daily exercises, is *The Morning Watches and Night Watches*, published by the Messrs. CARTER. They are couched in the language of fervent piety, faith, and submission; and serve fitly as a directory to those spiritual endeavors.

A *Tribute of Parental Affection*, to his only daughter, by CHARLES JERRAM, an English clergyman, is a record of beautiful piety in early life, well calculated to teach excellent lessons to the young. CARTER & BROTHERS.

Messrs. JOHN TALLIS & Co. continue to issue *Lodge's Portraits and Memoirs*, at due intervals, presenting the finest library edition of the work.

Their *History of Scotland*, by WRIGHT, is interestingly written and illustrated.

THE JENNINGS ESTATE.—The Baltimore Co., *Jacksonian* has been informed by one who has given attention to the subject, that the claimants of the JENNINGS estate have recently had their hopes considerably elevated by the very favorable report of the agent employed to enforce their claims in England.

Land Reform League.

A meeting of the friends of Land Reform was held yesterday evening at Military Hall, Bowery, pursuant to an advertisement in the morning papers. The meeting was called for 7½ o'clock, but up to 8½ there were not more than a dozen people in the room. They then began to arrive, but the meeting was slim in point of numbers.

Mr. ABM. SHARRET was appointed Chairman, and Mr. OLIVER WHITE, Secretary.

The call of the meeting was then read by the Chairman, and approved of.

The first business in order was a call upon the meeting to *pony up*.

Mr. COMERFORD suggested that the members should carry about with them a Circular, and get their friends to subscribe. He said there were many who would be willing to subscribe, but who could not attend the meeting in consequence of being engaged in their own business. He had conversations with many who expressed themselves favorable to the organization, and willing to subscribe. He concluded by moving that 100 copies of the Circular be printed.

Mr. DWYER moved to amend, by proposing that 500 Circulars be printed, setting forth their principles and their means, and that they be distributed through the country and City. Mr. COMERFORD'S proposal was a mere naked list, to contain nothing but the names of the subscribers and their subscriptions, whereas his (Mr. DWYER'S) amendment would tell the subscribers, at once, the object of the Society, its principles, and what they, the subscribers, had subscribed their money for.

The CHAIRMAN suggested that the amendment should be put as a separate motion.

The original motion was then put and carried.

Mr. DWYER then moved that 1,000 circulars, containing the principles of the Association, be printed and distributed all over the Union. The motion was put, and unanimously carried.

It was then moved and seconded that a Collector should be appointed to collect subscriptions.

Mr. COMERFORD again suggested that each of the members should take one of his circulars and get his friends to subscribe and pay up their subscriptions.

Mr. SMITH said he thought it was best to appoint a collector and—let him go round. It was an old saying that what was everybody's business was nobody's business. If it was left to all, he was much afraid the subscription would fall through. He also suggested that $10 per cent on the sum collected should be allowed to the collector.

The motion was then put and it was agreed to appoint a collector, but no nomination was made.

Mr. DUGANNE thought the association should act upon the ready money principle. They had sad experience that those small weekly subscriptions that were only promised, never amounted to anything in the end. He thought it would be better for the friends of the organization to procure all the subscribers he could, and upon their joining the society to pay up their $5 or $10, or $1, then the society would know how they stood at a glance.

Mr. DWYER said that they were now in such a position that they could not adopt Mr. DUGANNE'S plan. Their constitution was already drawn up and adopted, and it provided for small weekly subscriptions, and they could not now recede from it. The matter was then dropped.

Mr. DWYER then read a preamble and resolutions, calling on the Senate and House of Representatives to pass the Homestead bill, and made a few remarks in favor of adopting them.

Mr. COMMERFORD said he lately received letters from three members of Congress at Washington, in which they stated that the measure never had so many friends as it has at present. If Mr. CASS, said Mr. COMMERFORD, acts up to his promise, there is no doubt but the measure will be carried. General PIERCE, he thought, would be glad to have it out of his way, and so would many others. He believed that there was some feeling at the South against them because GERRIT SMITH and others were in favor of the measure, the Southerners, therefore, came to the conclusion, that the Land Reformers were all abolitionists. He wished it to be distinctly understood, that the Land Reformers were not abolitionists, that they had no more to do with that society than they had with Tammany Hall. He wished the declaration to go forth to the public. He concluded by declaring his approbation of the preamble and resolutions. The motion to adopt was then put and carried.

The members present then commenced passing up their subscriptions, after which the meeting adjourned to Thursday evening next. About fifteen dollars were subscribed by the members present.

St. Andrew's Festival at Albany.

The sons of Scotia celebrated the festival of their Patron Saint at Albany, with the accustomed ceremonies. Letters in reply to invitations to attend were received from Hon. HORATIO SEYMOUR, THURLOW WEED, Esq., and others. The President of the Society, Dr. JAMES MCNAUGHTON, gave a brief narrative of his recent visit to his native land, and remarked upon the rapid growth of the Scottish cities. We quote from the report of the *Evening Journal*:

"I left the city of St. Mungo a thriving commercial and manufacturing city of 150,000 inhabitants—I found it a magnificent city of over 400,000, and with every indication of contented prosperity. From Glasgow I went to Edinburgh, where I felt at home, having been educated at its University. Edinburgh, too, was greatly enlarged and beautified. I was fortunate in the time of my visit, it being the season of the meeting of the General Assembly of the Kirk of Scotland.

"The Earl of MANSFIELD, represented her Majesty as Lord High Commissioner, and held his Court at the Palace of Holyrood House. I accompanied Rev. Dr. JOHN MCLEOD, the Moderator of the Assembly, and my brother, Rev. Dr. MCNAUGHTON, of the Classic Parish of Lesmahago, to the levee. Dr. MCLEOD was an old friend, and a fine looking man six feet six in height, who in his court dress attracted as much notice as the Commissioner himself. The Palace looked like the olden time. In front of it there stood a Highland regiment in the garb of the Gael. Within were stationed Yeomen of the Guard in the antiquated costume and armor of the days of 'Bounie Queen Mary.' The levee was held in the Picture Gallery, and we found several hundred gentlemen waiting to be presented. I tried to keep in the wake of the Reverend Moderator, but the press was so great that I got separated. Two stout yeomen, with crossed halberts, prevented more than one from being allowed to pass at a time to be presented; but when I got up to the point of entrance, the pressure from behind was so tremendous, that I was fairly projected into the august presence of the Commissioner, in spite of yeomen and halberts. My name was announced, I made my bow and His Grace did the same, and I passed on. Having received from the Chamberlain an invitation to dine at the Palace in the evening I left, having no desire to go again through the ceremony of a Court presentation. The ceremony was an elegant, quiet, orderly affair, as might have been expected on such an occasion. There were about two hundred guests. The novelty of the scene and the occasion produced a very pleasant excitement."

"After spending a few days more very agreeably in Edinburgh, I proceeded to London and the Continent. Having visited the most interesting objects in France, Italy, Switzerland, and the Provinces on the Rhine, I returned to England—glad to find myself once more under British protection, where I could walk, and breathe, and speak like a freeman. On the Continent there is no freedom at present, and there never has been much. One cannot go five miles without a passport, and then he is not sure that the eyes of the police are not upon him. I had a slight specimen of the vigilance of the police in Lombardy. Having left my passport by mistake at Milan, I was arrested at *Casto Calenie*, on the borders of Sardinia, and kept under guard until my passport was recovered. *Having held a high office in the Staff of the Governor of New-York, once upon a

The Texan Frontier—Army Movements, &c.

From N. O. Picayune, Dec. 2.

At our latest dates from Texas all was quiet throughout the length and breadth of its extensive frontier, and the measures adopted by Gen. SMITH to insure tranquility can hardly fail of success. Small marauding bands of Comanches may slip through the chain of posts at times, but their depredations must be of minor consequence, and ample punishment will almost certainly follow the commission of any overtact on the part of the savages.

As it may be interesting to many who have friends in the army, and along the Texan frontier, we will give a statement of the composition of the forces and the positions at present occupied by our troops:

Two companies of the 4th Artillery, under Lieut. WHITING, are at Brownsville; two companies of the 7th Infantry, under Major PAUL, at Ringgold barracks, opposite Camargo; two companies of the 1st Infantry, under Capt. WALLACE, at Laredo, and two companies of the same regiment under Col. T. MORRIS, at Eagle Pass. This constitutes the entire force on the Rio Grande, but we may add that two companies of the 1st Infantry, under Capt. FRENCH, are at the post at the head of Las Moras creek, on the road from San Antonio, thus occupying a connecting link between the Rio Grande line and that extending from the head of the Nueces to Red River. As an interior line, looking towards the Rio Grande, eight companies of the Mounted Rifles, under Col. LEAR, are kept continually scouting between that stream and the Rio Frio, their permanent posts being at Fort Inge, on the head of the Leona, and Fort Ewell, on the Nueces. It should also be stated that the troops at the different posts on the Rio Grande, and on Las Moras, are much of the time engaged in scouring the country, forming as it were a perfect net-work, and rendering it next to impossible for any other than small parties of Indians to move in any direction without being discovered.

On the north-western and northern frontier, and high up in the country, we find four companies of the 1st Infantry, under Col. HAINAMEN, at Fort Territ, a post at the head of the Llano; five companies of the 8th Infantry, under Major MORANDER, at Fort MCKAVETT, at the head of San Saba, and five companies of the same regiment, under Capt. LEE, at Fort Chadbourne, a new post on Oak Creek, a stream emptying into the Colorado about thirty miles above the mouth of the Concho. Five companies of the 5th Infantry, under Col. WAITE, are at the post at Phantom Hill, on the clear fork of the Brazos, and five companies of the same regiment, under Col LOOMIS, at Fort Belknap, a post on the salt fork of the same stream. The above forces forms the exterior line of encroachments of the Indians on the upper frontier of Texas, and as scouting parties from the different posts are kept continually out, the most ample protection is afforded in that quarter.

On the inner line, and operating as scouts, there are two companies of the 2d Dragoons, under Col. MAY, at Fort Mason, on Camanche Creek, a small stream emptying into the Llano; one company of the same regiment, under Col. F. ST. GEORGE COOKE, at Fort Croghan, near the Colorado; two companies also of the same regiment, under Col. HARDEE, at Fort Graham, on the Brazos; and one company, under Major MERRELL, at Fort Worth, on the west fork of the Trinity.

Such is the force, numbering in the aggregate over 3,000 men, operating at present in Texas. As has been already stated, the troops are in the enjoyment of excellent health, and we repeat that it would seem utterly impossible for the savages, who have so long pestered the frontier, to commit any other than minor marauding forays, even if they were so disposed. The new settlers, so far as we can learn, certainly feel under no apprehension of the inroads of their warlike neighbors.

The fear of immediate punishment must deter the Camanches from committing depradations, and if means could only be provided to furnish them with food, we should hear of no farther hostilities from that powerful tribe. This is a question which demands the serious attention of Government; for driven from many of their old hunting grounds, ignorant of agriculture, and improvident in their nature, they must inevitably in the end be starved, or exterminated. They will be peaceful as long as they are fed, and perhaps that is the cheapest way of insuring border tranquility.

Casualties in the Navy.

From the National Intelligencer.

The following are the deaths, resignations, and dismissals of commissioned and warrant officers in the United States Navy since the 1st of Dec., 1851, so far as they have been ascertained:

DEATHS.

Commanders—William Pearson and George P. Upshur.
Lieutenants—William Preston Griffin; Benjamin S. Ganit, Nathaniel W. Duke, and John H. Little.
Surgeons—Napoleon C. Barrabino, Edward J. Rutter, John S. Wiley, Daniel C. McLeod, and Jonathan Cowdery.
Pursers—Lewis Ashmun, George F. Sawyer, Cameron Anderson, and William A. Christian.
Passed Midshipmen—Francis Gregory.
Masters—Nathaniel A. Prentiss and John W. West.
Warrant Officers—John Featherston, boatswain; Gustavus Newman, gunner; Daniel James, carpenter; John Carroll, third assistant engineer.
Marine Corps, First Lieutenant—Robert C. Caldwell.

RESIGNATIONS.

Lieutenants—Lafayette Manard, Wilmer Shields, Edmund T. Shubrick, William B. Muse, Samuel J. Shipley, William Leigh and Edward Beale.
Surgeons—Samuel Meeker and Augustus J. Bowie.
Passed Assistant Surgeons—J Francis Tuckerman Joseph Hopkinson.
Assistant Surgeon—Owen Jones Wister.
Pursers—Francis G. McCauley and William A. Bloodgood.
Passed Midshipmen—Joseph J. Cooke, Walter O. Crain, Samuel B Elliot, John McLeod Murphy, William H. Hodson, Richard T. Renshaw and Allan McLane.
Midshipmen—James B. Hodges, George J. Sloan, S. DeWitt Hubbell, David G. H. Glasson, Maurice W. McEntee, Edward E. Sumner, Hamilton C. White, Robert C. Hogenin, A. McF. Davis, John J. Laughlin, Rufus Spaulding, John E. Lagow, William A. Abbott and Thomas H. Looker.
Warrant Officers—John Munro, boatswain; E. Kurtiss King, gunner; Timothy J. Griffin, sailmaker; Peter C. Bogardus and Samuel McElroy, third assistant engineers.

DISMISSIONS.

Midshipmen—Adolphus G. Armington, Cecil Walpole, George P. Dodge, James Noble, Carlton W. Sealy, Jr.; B. Nagles Meeds, Frederic J. Clarke, Hiram A. Lawson, Rene E. Cortes, Charles F. Fortiar, George M. Mathes and John. R. Taylor.
Warrant Officers—George Williams, boatswain; William Harcourt and Robert C. Barnard, gunners; Hugh Lindsay, carpenter; Charles H. Haswell, chief engineer, (dropped;) William F. Lynch, third assistant engineer.
Marine Corps, First Lieutenants—Joseph W. Curtis and John S. Devlin, (cashiered.)
Second Lieutenant—J. Hartley Strickland, (cashiered.)
Naval Storekeeper at Valparaiso—James G. McPheeters. (Office to be discontinued after the transfer of stores to the permanent store ship.)

The Cherokee Indians.

We see it stated that the Cherokee Council have appointed Dr. ROBERT ROSS, THOMAS PEG, and JAMES ENELL delegates to this city to effect a sale of certain "neutral land." We understand that this tribe of Indians consists in all of about 20,000, as follows:

The "Ross party," who removed West a few years ago	13,000
The first emigrants to the West	4,000
Still living in North Carolina, Kentucky, Tennessee and Georgia	3,000
Total	20,000

It is alleged that in the treaty of 1835-6, in addition to the lands given to these Indians beyond the Mississippi, a region of "neutral ground" west of the States of Missouri and Arkansas, containing eight millions of acres, was set apart for them at 62½ cents per acre, and the United States credited with the sum of five millions of dollars therefor. These Indians affirm that they never acquiesced in the conveyance of this land to them; that they have never taken possession of it, and do not want it. They owe no debt also, and have no means of liquidating the claims against them, except by the receipt from the United States of the price with which they have been charged for this land. Whether they also demand sixteen years' interest, which would swell the amount to upwards of nine millions of dollars, we are not informed; but we presume they do not. Either the revocation of this treaty stipulation, or the repurchase of this land by our Government, would take a large corner off our surplus revenues, and increase in the market the article of public lands, already declared to be somewhat of a drug. Justice, however, when ascertained, must be the rule of our conduct, alike toward the proudest of nations and the humblest of the tribes within our wide domains.—*National Intelligencer.*

Lopez the Swindler Again in Prison.

From the St. Louis Union, Nov. 29.

In our evening edition of Saturday, we stated that this dashing operator LOPEZ, having been pardoned, would reach the City by the *Clendenin*.

He did not, however, come here by that conveyance. When the boat got to St. Charles, early on Saturday morning, he went ashore, and told his acquaintances that he would proceed to Alton before returning here. He was, probably, fearful that his *entre* into the City, would occasion a display, and therefore concluded not to gratify the public curiosity. Had he come here at the appointed time, he would have been nabbed at the landing by one of our most vigilant officers, and been committed to jail. It seems that his former employer is not disposed to let him off in so easy a manner. This gentleman fearing that LOPEZ would not come to the City upon the boat which he started, despatched a constable to St. Charles, for the purpose of intercepting him. When the officer arrived there, the "great escaped," had left for Alton in a fine equipage. He was, however, speedily overtaken, and thus brought back to the county prison on Saturday evening.

During the upward trip of the *Clendenin*, LOPEZ was one of the convicts on their way to the Penitentiery. He had every opportunity to escape while the boat was detained at the various landings. But it appears that he did not desire to avail himself of the privilege. When he arrived at the "big house," he was set to work at spinning hemp, and it is said that he made an excellent hand.

When LOPEZ was brought to the jail, he presented a truly festive appearance. When arrested, he was on his way to the City, and narrowly escaped being apprehended by Lieut. WOODWORTH and Deputy-Marshal LAFERAGE, who were in pursuit of him. These officers met him about ten miles from town, and escorted him to the prison.

On the 23d ult., the steam mill of Mr. Thomas J. Cogbian, near Sumpterville, S. C., was literally scattered into fragments by the bursting of the boilers. One negro was instantly killed, and two others died in the course of 24 hours after the explosion. Four other persons were seriously injured. Three boilers exploded at the same time, the noise of which was heard at a distance of twelve or fourteen miles. The shock at Sumpterville, distant three miles, was very severe.

VALUE OF BAGGAGE.—A case of some interest to transportation companies, was decided in the Supreme Court of Cleveland on Friday last. HOSEA MCFADDEN brought suit against the steamboat *Niagara* for the loss of a trunk. On the trial before the Jury, MCFADDEN proved that on the 1st of May last, he embarked on the *Niagara* with his family at Detroit, taking passage and paying fare, for Cleveland. He had three trunks. One of them contained wearing apparel, together with $2,500 in gold coin. This trunk he claimed, from the evidence, to have delivered to the Porter of the *Niagara*, stating that its contents were valuable, that he wanted it taken in special charge, and paying the Porter a quarter of a dollar for that purpose, and that this trunk was lost. On the point of whether any such trunk was ever delivered there was much conflicting testimony. The main question was whether the plaintiff could recover for the gold in the trunk.

Judge ANDREWS, in his charge to the Jury, held that in pursuance of the New-York and Massachusetts modern authorities, money contained in an ordinary traveling trunk, and taken along by the passenger as baggage, was not recoverable in case of loss, any further than as designed for traveling expenses—that in order to create such liabilities on the part of a boat or Transportation Company, the unusual contents of such trunk should be made known to the Carrier, so that freight, if demanded, might be received in proportion to the risk, that where a trunk with such contents, was received, not as mere baggage, but as freight, the Carrier would be liable although he had no notice of the particular contents of the trunk, but that a mere gratuity paid by a passenger to the Porter as a perquisite for taking care of a trunk, did not, in the absence of any further proof, vary the liability of the Carrier.

The Court further held that if it appeared from the evidence that this money was being transported for purposes of future investment, and no part of it was intended to be used a traveling expenses, that under the circumstances the boat would not be liable for any portion of the money.

The Jury, under the charge of the Court returned a verdict of $209, the value of the wearing apparel, disallowing the $2,500, claimed for loss of money in the trunk.

THE MISSISSIPPI REPUDIATION VOTE.—The recent vote of Mississippi against paying the State bonds issued for stock in the Planter's Bank, has excited much comment, both in and out of the State, and there are few who do not join in the opinion that the result is detrimental to Mississippi's fair fame and best interests. She has for years rested under the stigma of Repudiation, and those who felt an honest pride in her name, were confident that at the last election her citizens would unite in wiping away the blot which has so long blurred her glorious escutcheon. Such has not been the result, and the fact of cool and deliberate repudiation goes forth to the world. Foreigners, who in good faith loaned their money to the State, will not stop to consider all the circumstances which influenced the present result—they will look only to the fact, that having the power to do so, the people of Mississippi say they will not pay a debt contracted by their legislators. The constitutionality of this debt may be assailed, but no argument can be brought against its equity, and not a doubt can exist as to the expediency of paying it.

Some of the Whig papers of the State claim that the vote in many counties was nearly a strictly party one, and that the democrats in a body voted in favor of repudiation. This opinion is borne out by the returns of many counties in the interior of the State, but at the same time several papers, both Whig and Democratic, advocate the re-organization of a Union, bond-paying party. The Holly Springs *Gazette* opposes such a coalition, and makes the following suggestion:

"We would suggest that the Whig party meet in Convention early in the Spring, *nominate a clean, thorough Whig Planters' Bank Bond-Paying Ticket*, and if the Bonds are to be repudiated, let the blame and disgrace attach to that party and to those men who are instrumental in bringing it about."

The Natchez *Courier* is of opinion that, had the question been fairly put before the people, the result would have been different. The question of the old Union Bank bonds and the Planters' Bank bonds were confounded by many, and they supposed that the former was the one at issue. There is yet time to redeem the honor of the State, and we feel confident that the true voice of the people will be found in favor of doing it.—*New-Orleans Crescent.*

THE CATHEDRAL—THE REDEMPTORISTS.—The crowds that have gathered to the Catholic Cathedral, daily and nightly, for the last week, have exceeded even that which attended its dedication. At an early hour in the evening, the crowds begin to set in, in direction of the noble church, which is filled to the utmost long before the appointed time of the exercises. Hundreds have to turn away.

The moving cause of this constant throng is the Mission of the Redemptorists, which commenced last Sunday and closes on Sunday week next.

The Priests of the Order of Redemptorists, who conduct the Mission, are the Provincial, Father BARRARD, and Fathers HECKER, HEWETT, WALWORTH and VAN CAMPENHOUDT.

The religious Order, of which these are members, was founded in 1731, by ALPHONSUS DE LIGUORI, originally a lawyer of noble family in Naples, afterwards Priest and Bishop, and for his piety and services canonized by the Church. The object of this Order is to instruct youth, to found churches, and to extend religion by means of missions.

In reference to the progress of the edifice, we find the following gratifying account in the Boston *Pilot:*

On the day following the dedication, the Rev. Clergy of the diocese assembled at the Bishop's house, where they held a meeting, of which very Rev. Dr. CONROY, Vicar-General of the Diocese, was appointed chairman. Having ascertained from the Bishop the amount still due on the Cathedral—something over $30,000—after a short deliberation they resolved to assume the debt themselves, and thus leave the Bishop free of all responsibility. They moreover determined, for their own personal offering, to complete the altar and sanctuary.

This is a noble deed, and one that deserves to be recorded in the annals of the American church. And the merit of it is still greater, from the fact that both the Clergy and the congregation throughout the diocese had already largely contributed toward the Cathedral, during the course of its erection; and two congregations of St. Joseph and St. John, of the City of Albany, giving, for their part, about forty thousand dollars.—*Albany Atlas, 7th inst.*

WHIG MEETING IN JACKSON, MISS.—A meeting of the Whigs of Jackson, Miss., was recently held at the City Hall, for the purpose of reorganizing the Whig party in Mississippi. Hon. J. J YEAGER, and D. W. ADAMS, Esq., addressed the meeting, after which the following resolutions, reported by a committee appointed for the purpose, were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, we deem it of the utmost importance that the Whig party of this State, and of the Union, should be and remain thoroughly organized, and firmly believe that at no time in the history of the country has a strict adherence to Whig principles been more required than the present, therefore:

Resolved, That although we have been defeated in the recent Presidential election, we still retain our undiminished confidence and faith in the great conservative principles of the Whig party; and while we bow to the will of the people, and recognize their right and capacity for self-government, in the fullest extent, yet, we cannot believe that such discordant elements as produced our defeat in the recent election, can or will retain the confidence of the people.

Resolved, That we do earnestly recommend to our brother Whigs throughout the State "to be of good cheer," and rally again in defence of the great principles we are united to maintain, and which has been hallowed by the death of those great statesmen and patriots, HENRY CLAY and DANIEL WEBSTER, who, though dead, still live in the hearts of their countrymen, and those great and eternal political truths which they have promulged, as the creed of the National Whig party.

Resolved, That while, as Whigs, we are the friends of the Constitution and the Union, we are for the firm maintenance of the honor and rights of the South, under the Constitution.

Resolved, That a committee of five be appointed to act as a standing Executive Committee, to correspond with the Whigs in other portions of the State, and to take such other steps as they may deem advisable to promote the interest of the Whig party.

SLAVE MURDER.—The Concordia (La.) *Intelligencer* has the following: Murder among slaves seems to be quite rife among our neighbors on the Natchez side of the river. It was but two weeks since one negro slave was sentenced by the District Court in Natchez to have the letter "M," for murderer, burned into the palm of his right hand, for killing a fellow slave in a brick yard. This punishment may be according to the laws of that State, but we consider it very inadequate to the offence. Something sterner must be the punishment impending over the negro murderer of his fellow slave, or it will prevail to a fearful extent among those so much under the influence of reason and the humane feelings.

Another murder took place on Monday of the present week, on board the wharf boat of A. L. WILSON, Esq., at the Natchez landing. JACK, the slave of ANTHONY HOGGATT, of Adams County, instantly killed a very valuable negro, belonging to Capt. T. C. HOLMES, of the steam packet *Princess*, named WILLIAM. JACK came in from his master's plantation with a team for some supplies from the landing. It is said that a jumping match between the two commenced the fray. A cane was first used in the fight, and WILLIAM bit off JACK's under lip. Capt. WILLIAMS, of the wharf boat, separated them, but they rushed together again, it is said, both armed with knives, when JACK stabbed WILLIAM to the heart. JACK was ironed, but subsequently escaped when the irons were taken off to enable the surgeon to dress his lip. We have not heard of his re-capture.

THE SKUPINSKI EXECUTION.—Mr. ROMERTZE, interpreter, makes the following reply through the *Philadelphia Ledger* to the asseverations of the Rev. CELESTIN WILLIM.

"In yesterday's *Ledger*, the Rev. CELESTIN WILLIM denies saying to me that BLAISE SKUPINSKI was worse than his brother MATTHIAS, and that the reason for his not taking charge of the body of BLAISE, was because that he had to bear alone the funeral expenses of MATTHIAS. To substantiate the truth of my assertion, I am permitted to refer to Mr. Sheriff ALLEN, Deputy Sheriff TAYLOR, Mr. FLETCHER, Inspector of the Prison, and others to whom the Rev. Mr. WILLIM, long previous to the execution, communicated the fact that BLAISE was much worse than MATTHIAS. Also, that $18 was paid by Mr. FLETCHER, toward the funeral expenses of MATTHIAS, and hence the Rev. gentleman had very little, if anything to pay. HENRY ROMERTZE."

The Boston *Herald* says that a young girl, residing in Roxbury, a few evenings since, appeared in the principal streets of that city, attired in male apparel. She was accompanied by a friend. Together they visited several of the saloons in the precinct, but were soon discovered. She promised not to again appear in male attire.

NEWS BY THE MAILS.

The Columbus Ga., *Enquirer* of Tuesday, contains the following additional facts in regard to the freshet in the Chattahoochee river: "We hear of great quantities of Cotton carried off from plantations on the river below, and in some instances the gin houses, with considerable amounts of Cotton, both in bales and in the seed. One of the steamers plying on the river, some days since, while on her downward passage, laden with Cotton, struck a snag, just above Snake Shoals, and sunk, but by the untiring exertions of the master and crew, a large portion of her cargo was put on shore. It is feared that the sudden rise in the river has swept off the greater part if not the whole of Cotton thus landed. An agent of the Insurance Companies was dispatched to look after so much of the cargo as was saved, but the rapid rising of the waters, and the position of all the crafts upon the river at the time, rendered it impossible to reach the point. At this season of the year, many of the planters on the river have considerable portions of their Cotton crop upon the banks ready for shipment, and no doubt much loss has been sustained by them from their inability to remove it from the rapidly rising waters. Many planters also, we learn, had not gathered their corn, and much of this is probably destroyed. All thing considered, this is perhaps the most destructive freshet which has ever occurred in our river.

In the month of January last, John Quarnby, a respectable citizen of Jackson Co., Indiana, was killed under circumstances of peculiar atrocity. The murderer, Daniel F Mabie, was arrested at Brownstown. Having effected his escape from jail, the Sheriff offered $350 for his return, and the Governor about $500. Mabie contrived to elude pursuit for a long period, and during the Summer he was seen in various parts of Canada, and upon one occasion crossed over to Michigan. A few weeks ago he came to Jersey Co., Illinois, to see some relatives, and while there the Sheriff of the County "laid the ropes" so successfully for his arrest, that he had the miscreant taken, about one week ago. He was lodged in prison, where he remained until Friday, when Mr. Cheney brought him to Alton, and on Saturday came down with him on the *Altona*. Upon his arrival at St. Louis, he received a dispatch from Governor Wright, of Indiana, informing him that on account of some informality of the proceedings he was unable at present to forward a requisition, but would do so at an early day. Sheriff Cheny, however, concluded to proceed with his prisoner. Mabie is a fine-looking young man, and was, when he perpetrated the terrible deed of which he stands accused, acting as a Justice of the Peace. He admits, in conversation, that he killed Quarnby, but alleges that he did it in self-defence.

The Green Bay *Advocate* gives the following account of some of the trials of the steamer *Michigan* during the destructive storm which swept over the lakes on the 12th of last month. The *Michigan* left Cleveland the evening preceding the storm, and when about 30 miles out the gale struck her, carrying away her rudder and smoke-pipe, and dashing out the floors of the saloon and kitchen, with stoves, sofas and furniture generally; thereby completely disabling her—Left to the mercy of the winds and waves, she rolled and plunged four days and five nights—a part of the time dragging her anchor, and a part of the time running wildly wheresoever the winds drove her. Seams were opened into the staterooms, and passengers were compelled to abandon them with the bedding and take quarters on the cabin floor. It was a terrible time, and no human efforts could dispel the hourly apprehension—for at least two days—of being swallowed up by the fearful waves. Captain Stewart hardly entered the cabin during the four days, being constantly on the lookout night and day.

A few days ago, says the Clinton County *Whig*, a barge, loaded with 70,000 feet of lumber, from Waddington, St. Lawrence County, reached Caughnawaga, (where our railroad crosses the St. Lawrence River,) at 7 P. M., commenced unloading on to the cars at 9 the same evening, and at 7 45 the next morning the lumber was in Plattsburgh—thus performing the whole transshipment from the St. Lawrence to Lake Champlain in 10½ hours. Pretty well done for a new road, with its arrangements and fixtures not yet entirely completed. Though its facilities are yet limited, the road, we learn, is doing a handsome business. The works upon the route, in the way of dépôts, docks, side tracks, &c., &c., are being put forward with energy, and the Company are making all necessary arrangements for the prompt performances of a large business during the coming Spring and Summer.

Dennis Tracy, of Bensonville, Mass., is supposed to have been murdered on Saturday night last, at Kingsley's Mills, in Westhampton. On Saturday afternoon, he hired a horse and buggy, and, with another Irishman, rode out to that place. Not returning on Sunday, search was made for him. In a house near the Mills where the two were known to have been, blood was discovered in various places, and as nothing further could be found there, the mill-pond was drained, where the body of Tracy was discovered, bearing marks of violence which leave no doubt that he was murdered. No person has been arrested. The house where the murder is supposed to have been committed is represented to be a vile place,—and the murder is the result of drunkenness.

At a trial of a new locomotive on the New-Albany and Salem (Ind.) Railroad, a collision occurred with a hog train, by which Geo. Sewar had one of his legs so severely lacerated that amputation was found necessary. He also received other injuries. His life was despaired of. A man whose name was supposed to be Harris, who had taken a drove of hogs to New-Albany, and resided near ——, Ind., was instantly killed. Amon Slater, one of the conductors was badly hurt, and a number of persons were slightly injured. The engineer and fireman jumped off before the collision occurred. The locomotives were injured to the amount of about $7,000. Some 40 hogs were killed.

On the 5th inst., a hurricane of unusual violence, and fatal in some of its consequences, passed over several plantations in De Soto County, Mississippi. Among the plantations seriously injured in dwellings, out-houses, &c., were those of the following gentlemen: Wm. P. Dabney, Gen. Jas. S. Oliver, Shelton Ford and R. W. Holderby. The first had one of his arms broken by the falling timber of his dwelling-house, and is probably maimed in that important member for life; on the plantation of Mr. Jones, a negro man was killed; houses were blown away as feathers upon the strong breath of the tempest; fences were scattered as chaff in every direction, and the immediate vicinity of the disaster presented a scene of frightful desolation.

At a meeting of the Georgia Historical Society, held at Savannah on the 16th ult., a paper was read by W. B. Hodgson, Esq., on the subject of the proposed railroad from Savannah to Pensacola. It is urged as another national and highly advantageous portion of the line of communication between the Atlantic and Pacific States, by the way of Tehuantepec. It is estimated that the time from New-York to San Francisco can be reduced by these routes to about 14 days, and the distance to about 4,360 miles—a gain of 8½ days in time, and 300 miles over the sea route around the Capes of Florida. The time from New-York to New-Orleans will, by the same computation, be reduced to about 3½ days.

A man named J. E. Worden, brother to Samuel Worden of Rochester, was found dead, with his head mangled, on the track of the Rochester and Syracuse Railroad, near Syracuse, on Saturday evening. The deceased was employed on the freight train, and fell off, it is presumed, from the top of one of the cars, but the precise particulars are not obtainable, as he was not missed from the train to which he belonged, but was picked up by another train, fifteen minutes after the former one had passed. Another man, a hand on the gravel train, was also killed Saturday evening, on the Rochester and Buffalo Railroad, near Bergen.

The Tuscaloosa (Ala.) *Observer* says: "An immense load of coal was hauled into town, from the mines, on Saturday last, by a team of six mules, belonging to Robert Jemison, Jr. When placed on the city scales, the coal and wagon were found to weigh 13,730 pounds. The wagon alone weighed 2,500 pounds, and the coal 10,230—measuring 146 bushels. The narration of this simple fact is the best argument that can be used in favor of the utility of plank roads. It is surprising they are not in more general use."

Some time since, the Troy (Ala.) *Palladium* contained a very romantic account of a suicide committed by a young man in Pike County, who had married one young lady while loving another, after having met the other in the presence of his wife, and after both of them, by irresistible impulse, rushed into the arms of each other, shed tears, kissed, &c. The *Palladium* now publishes an affidavit denying the hugging, kissing, and crying part of the affair, and so taking all the romance out of the whole of it.

Within a month past, says the Albany *Evening Journal*, we have noticed the narrow escape of at least ten men, who while intoxicated have fallen into the river, and been rescued by policemen or others who have been attracted by their cries. Others, less fortunate, have been drowned. Rum is a wholesale murderer. Saturday night, two brothers, James and Patrick McIntyre, fell into the first lock, drunk, and were rescued by Officers Campion, Smith and Sanderson, just in time.

The fifth annual meeting of the Ohio State Teachers' Association, will be held in the city of Columbus, on Wednesday and Thursday, 29th and 30th days of December. M. F Cowdery, Superintendent of the Public Schools of Sandusky City, will deliver the opening Address, and Rev. E. V. Gerhart, D. D, President of Heidelberg College, will deliver the Annual Address. A valedictory Address from Rev. W. C. Anderson, D. D., President of the Association, will be made at the close of the meeting.

For some time past, the bill for organizing the Common Schools in Ohio, has been under consideration in the Senate. Mr. RICE, of Cuyahoga, Chairman of the Committee, has labored in digesting the details of the system. The debate upon the propriety of procuring a copy of Webster's Dictionary for each district, and for assessing a tax of *one-tenth* of a mill on each dollar, for the purpose of procuring a suitable school library, and carrying out the details of the system, has been full and interesting.

The wine harvest of the present year at Hermann, Missouri, has turned out favorably. The yield is 6,000 gallons; and if the crop is as good next year, it will be 15,000 to 26,000 gallons. In the town, which is inhabited mostly by Germans, there are already 200 acres planted with 200,000 vines, all of which will be in bearing in two years, yielding 25,000 gallons in common seasons, and 50,000 in good ones. An acre of land in vines is reckoned to be worth $1,000.

On the 27th ult., the store occupied by C. A. & J. F. Nutting, in Barnesville, Ga., on the Macon and Western Road, and the hotel of Daniel Hightower, with the goods and furniture in them, were consumed by fire. The loss is estimated at $16,000. The goods were insured for $8,000. The risk of the almost entire destruction of the village and Railroad buildings was very great, and only prevented by the most active exertion.

Young America's opinion of Physicians in embryo is not of the most exalted character, says the Cleveland *Herald*, if we may judge from a brief conversation we heard yesterday afternoon. Two boys, about ten years of age, stood watching the students as they filed off from the Medical College. "Jim," said one, "what's them?" "why, darn you, Dan," replied the other, "don't you know! them's doctors, them's kidnappers." We passed.

An altercation, growing out of the late election, lately took place at Pine Bluff, Ark., between Mr. Henry A. Washington and Mr. Newton J. Hudson, which resulted in the former inflicting a fatal wound on the person of the latter, which caused his death. Washington made his escape. The parties were both young, married men, respectably connected, and were both citizens of Pine Bluff.

On Monday night, says the Buffalo *Commercial Advertiser*, some scoundrel placed upon the track of the Lake Shore Road, between Erie and Cleveland, a third of a cord of wood. Fortunately it was discovered by the engineer in time to prevent the train running into it with any considerable force, and the train and passengers escaped injury.

Bird Dickins, a slave in Richmond, Va., was ordered by the Mayor to receive thirty-nine lashes for assaulting and threatening to take the life of William B. Gaines.... In the same place, two free negroes were convicted of stealing a firkin of butter, and ordered each thirty nine stripes, and, in default of $200 bail, were directed to be confined in jail.

Dr. J. V. C. Smith's letter to the Committee of citizens, accepting the nomination for Mayor of Boston says: "Let it be distinctly understood, however, in the event of an election to office, I make no promises beyond a determined effort, based on liberal principles and equal rights, to do all within the compass of my experience and ability to advance the prosperity of Boston."

A citizen of Norwalk, Ct., named William Lockwood, was found drowned on Wednesday morning last, in the river. It is supposed he fell from the dock on the previous evening, as his footsteps in the sand where he wandered along the front of the dock, seeking for some avenue of escape, were plainly visible on Wednesday morning.

The steamboat men of Mobile have "struck" for higher wages. Their old rate was forty dollars a month. They now demand sixty. The laboring men who discharge cargo from the boats have followed the example, and now ask four bits an hour for labor they did last week for two.

Henry E. Massengale, who was shot at Mardisville, Ala., by Thomas W. Jones, on the 15th ult., has since died. He leaves a wife and six children. Jones, by whom he was killed, also leaves a wife and one child. Jones has been removed to Benton county jail for safer custody.

It is reported, says the Boston *Journal*, that Mr. Hawthorne will be a prominent member for the Collectorship of Boston. We do not believe it. To judge from his introduction to the "Scarlet Letter," Mr. Hawthorne has had enough of Custom House offices; his tastes evidently lie in another direction.

John B. Alley, the Free-Soil candidate for Congress in the Sixth District, and also to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Mr. Rantoul, has withdrawn from the contest, and efforts are making to concentrate the Free Soil support upon Mr. Hood, the regularly nominated Democratic candidate.

The new State House, at Columbia, O., is about covered, and ready for a Winter campaign. The pillars on the north and south sides are up, and the west ones are commenced. About three years more will finish the work, when Ohio will have the finest State House in the Union.

The Warren, R. I., *Star* contains a notice of a veteran ship builder of that town, now in his 71st year, who has been engaged in the business of ship-building for the last fifty years. During that time he has built and launched 131 vessels. He is still hale and hearty, and ready to contract for the building of the 132d.

The Democratic members of Congress are said to be much better dressed than usual as they arrive in Washington, and it is surmised that the Whigs have provided new suits for them, in return for the dressing they have themselves received in the late contest.

The Boston *Traveller* says that the guns that have been heard in those parts of late, have been for the scientific purpose of ascertaining, more accurately than has hitherto been done, the velocity of sound.

Some one, whose motto is "never despair," encourages venerable spinsters to "hope on—hope ever," by reminding them that NAOMI, the daughter of ENOCH, was not married until she was 560 years old!

Two years ago the "town" of Buena Vista was organized in Michigan, and polled seven votes, all there were in the place. At the late election the same town cast 337 votes for President.

The hotels of Jackson, Wisc., are crowded with visitors in attendance upon the land sales. There is little or no competition in the bids, and most of the land will be sold at the minimum price of $2.

The Colleges named below have the following number of students: Yale College, 603; Harvard College, 562; Dartmouth College, 294; Brown University, 246; University of Vermont, 123. Total, 1,992.

Madame Calderon, the lady of the Spanish Minister, and a number of other Catholic ladies, have held a Fair at Iron Hall, Pennsylvania avenue, Washington, for the benefit of St. Peter's Church, in that city.

The girl named Snodgrass, who was detected in Boston lately in boy's clothing, has made her appearance in Salem in similar habiliments; but the deception was discovered.

The Hutchinson Family are about giving concerts in various parts of Massachusetts, and will be in Boston shortly.

The total receipts of cotton at Macon, Ga., for the year ending Dec. 3, were 31,644 bales, being an increase of 6,258 bales over 1851.

Bishop Otey, of Tennessee, has removed his residence to the City of Memphis. He will probably take charge of Calvary Church.

Hon. W. L. Marcy and son arrived at Savannah on Friday last in the steamer *Oregon* from Augusta. He will go from there to Florida and thence to Havana.

The necessary amount of funds has been subscribed for the construction of a Female College, at Eufaula, Ala.

The St. Lawrence *Republican* is discussing the next Speakership. He is out for Dexter Gilmore, of Utica.

Dr. William Ogden, of Conquest, Cayuga Co., died on the 5th inst., aged 65. He was a physician of eminence.

The United States Revenue Cutter *Ingham* has gone into Winter quarters at Detroit.

The butter trade of Somerset County, Pa., amounts to $300,000 a year.

NEW-YORK CITY.

MAN OVERBOARD.—On Wednesday night, a passenger on one of the South Ferry boats, being drunk at the time, managed to get over the side of the vessel into the slip, and after shouting most lustily for help, was rescued by Messrs. VAN HOUTTEN and DE ANGELIS, of the Revenue Department. This is the fifth person, this year, that Mr. DE ANGELIS has been instrumental in saving from drowning.

☞ A rumor was current yesterday morning in the street, that Mr. AUGUSTUS SCHELL, the Chairman of the Democratic General Committee, had died of the injuries received during the recent riot at Tammany Hall. We are happy to learn, upon inquiry, that the report is incorrect. Mr. SCHELL is much better so as to be about house, and in a fair way to be in the street in a day or two.

☞ Aid is respectfully solicited for the family of Mr. VARDYEE, a colored man, whose house, in Orange-street, was burned two or three nights since, with two of his children. He and his wife lost every article of furniture and clothing, and are entirely destitute. They are worthy persons, and deserve aid. Any benefactions, intended for them, sent to the Coroner, will be properly applied.

☞ Dr. SAYER, of this City, showed us, yesterday, an apple from a tree which was brought from England in 1636, by the WILLYS family, at Hartford, and which is now, therefore, 214 years old. It was given to him by Mr. CHARLES HOSMER, Librarian of the Athenæum at Hartford. The tree is in Charter Oak-place, and still bears fruit. We doubt whether a similar instance of long-continued productiveness can be found in the country.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

A THREE CENT RAILROAD IN GRAND-STREET.—Messrs. Bertine and others were the first to petition for the privilege of constructing a Railroad on condition of fixing the fare at three cents. The route asked for by them is that from the Williamsburg Ferry at the foot of Grand-street, East River, through Grand and Canal-streets to the Hoboken Ferry, or at the dépôt of the Collins Steamers. No route is more demanded by the public than this. It will connect the Eastern and Western portions of the City, and also Williamsburg and Hoboken, with a *three cent line of communication*, while for part of the distance it now costs one *sixpence* in the Grand-street line of omnibuses.

Mr. Bertine is entitled to a permission for this route as being the first petitioner for it, and the first in the City to propose the three cent fare.

He is also entitled to it, as being the victim of injustice. He was one of the proprietors of the Grand-street line of stages, for the license of which for one year, he paid $400 into the City Treasury, and immediately afterwards was subjected to heavy expenses by persecutions and prosecutions, consequent on the revoking of his licenses without cause. The City took from him, and still retains $400 for the license of 20 stages, and then immediately afterwards took away the license; thus swindling him out of his money.

The inhabitants of the Eastern part of the City have taken hold of this matter in great earnest. They have procured 1495 signatures to a petition, and transmitted it to the Board of Aldermen, and 1500 to a petition now in the other Board.

These petitioners reside on the line of the road asked for, and have taken this movement of their own accord and because their own conscience and sense of justice recognize the beneficence of the Grand and Canal-street three cent Railroad. Will the Common Council respond to this?

2,000 PETITIONERS.

COURT CALENDAR.—*Friday*—SUPERIOR COURT.—Nos. 250, 141, 588, 419, 392, 594, 595, 597, 599, 600, 604, 606, 612, 613, 615, 259, 619 to 622, 625, 627, 628, 631, 632, 634, 637 to 641, 643 to 647, 650, 651, 653.

COMMON PLEAS—*Part I*—Nos. 537, 541 to 565—all odd numbers.—*Part II*—Nos. 150, 664 to 690—all even numbers.

SUPERIOR COURT.—Before Judge PAYNE.—*Damages for a Railroad Collision.—Benjamin M. Yarrington and wife vs. The New-York and New-Haven Railroad Company.*—This was an action to recover a compensation for injuries sustained by the wife of the plaintiff, while travelling on the Railroad, between Stamford and Westchester, Conn., on the

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, DEC. 16, 1853.

News of the Morning.

We have received later advices from California, by the arrival of the *Philadelphia* at New-Orleans from Aspinwall. The latest dates are to the 16th November. The *Illinois* left Aspinwall in company with the *Philadelphia*, with $2,300,000 in gold, consigned to this port. She may be expected here before the close of the week. The news from California is of some importance, though briefly reported by the telegraph. The City of Sacramento has been destroyed by fire, scarcely a dozen houses remaining in the town. Further destructive conflagrations have occurred at San Francisco and Marysville, of which particulars are not given. The cities of the new State are peculiarly unfortunate. The Presidential Election passed off quietly, resulting in a majority of fifteen thousand for PIERCE, thus increasing the number of Democratic States to twenty-seven. There is no very late news from the Mines, though the shipment of gold now on the way hither indicates a continuance of the profitable yield and favorable results from the recent workings. We learn from Valparaiso that the American Steam-propeller *City of Pittsburg*, owned in Philadelphia, was destroyed by fire at that port on the 20th October. The arrival of the clipper-ship *Sovereign of the Seas* at San Francisco from New-York on the 4th August, is announced.

By way of Boston, we learn that the Government of Russia has fitted out an Expedition to Japan. The vessels comprising it are the frigate *Pallas*, a tender, and a screw-steamer, procured in England; the whole under the command of Vice-Admiral POSIATINE. The Expedition will sail for its ulterior destination from some English port. It is thought that the Emperor is jealous of the American Expedition, and determines to keep an eye upon its movements. The story lacks probability....The river at St. Petersburg became filled with floating ice by the 16th November, but all American vessels had left the port.

It is reported from Washington that the first approaches made towards the Government of Spain, in reference to the purchase of Cuba, took place in the year 1848, through the agency of Mr. SOULE of Louisiana, then on a visit to that country. The communications of Mr. SOULE, it is added, were not made officially, but suggestively, so as to lead to the opening of the diplomatic correspondence which has lately found the light.

Private letters from Havana, received at New-Orleans, announce the expected arrival of a fleet of slaves, for which the British cruisers were keeping a sharp look-out. The Captain and crew of the *Lady Suffolk*, it is said, have been released by order of the Captain-General, and the circumstance had occasioned some excitement among the British residents in Havana,—the information which led to their arrest and confinement having been given by the British Consul. A new Revolutionary paper, the *Voz del Pueblo*, has been established at Matanzas—being published, however, in manuscript. The authorities have been apprised of its existence and circulation.

Advices from Mexico state that the Revolutionists declare themselves in possession of sufficient funds to defray all necessary expenses, and decline to coalesce with CARVAJAL or his forces. A conducta of specie was believed to be on the way from Tampico.

The nomination of Hon. EDWARD EVERETT as Secretary of State, was yesterday unanimously confirmed by the Senate in Executive Session....The President has recognized JOSE MITCHEL as Consul for Costa Rica and Guatemala, to reside at New-Orleans.

Congress was very stupid yesterday. The Senate received a few documents from Departments, which were ordered to be printed, and proceeded to a discussion of Mr. HALE's resolution to repeal the rule precluding the Senate from the usual observances in respect to the decease of its members during the recess. The resolution was rejected by 22 to 16. The House adjourned without transacting any business, in respect to the memory of Hon. BENJAMIN THOMPSON, of Massachusetts, who died at Charlestown in September.

The U. S. Supreme Court has decided to hear the argument in the KANE Extradition case, on all the important points, on the first Monday in January next. Suitable recognition of the decease of Mr. WEBSTER and Mr. CLAY, was made yesterday in the Supreme Court. The deaths of Judge MCKINLEY and Hon. JOHN SERGEANT were also referred to in appropriate terms, and the customary resolutions of sympathy and condolence were passed....The Obsequies in honor of CLAY, CALHOUN and WEBSTER were celebrated with much solemnity, at New-Orleans, yesterday. The procession was the largest ever seen in that City, and the funeral services were very impressive. Eulogies were delivered upon each of the illustrious dead. The dispatch gives but a meagre account of the proceedings. Our correspondent's letter, in another column, notices the preparations which had been made for the ceremonial. Pall-bearers were chosen to represent each State in the Union. Business was very generally suspended, and crowds of strangers flocked into the city to witness the scene....A bill to appropriate the sum of $3,500,000 for purposes of Internal Improvement, has been introduced into the Legislature at North Carolina. Of this amount it is proposed to apply $2,000,000 to the extension of the North Carolina Railroad to some point in Tennessee; the money to be raised by loan, payable in thirty-years. The bill to provide for the election by the people of Clerks and Masters in Equity, has been indefinitely postponed by the Senate of North Carolina.....WM. HARTY, on trial at Worcester, Mass., for the murder of his wife, has been acquitted....A ballet-girl named ELLEN CAPPERILLA was killed, last night, at the Front-street Theatre, Baltimore, by falling from the flies upon the stage....The remains of BOOTH, the Tragedian, arrived at Baltimore yesterday, in charge of a Masonic Committee....General PIERCE and lady were in Boston yesterday....Mr. MEAGHER lectured at Syracuse yesterday before a very large audience....A stabbing case occurred at Easton, Pennsylvania, yesterday; the parties being WILLIAM CALLY and W. H. SHEVERDY; no great damage done....The printers of the St. Louis *Union* struck work yesterday.... The Floating Circus of SPAULDING & ROGERS, having been seized by the authorities of Baton Rouge for an evasion of the License LAW and taxes, the owners have abandoned the boat to the authorities, and commenced a suit against them for illegal seizure and detention, contending under high authority, that their customary license exempts them from taxation for State and Municipal purposes.

The opening Lecture of the Course before the New-York Historical Society was delivered at Metropolitan Hall last evening, by Hon. GEORGE BANCROFT. His subject was Art. We give elsewhere a full Report of the discourse....The Land Reform League held a meeting at Military Hall....Preliminary steps have been taken by the Coroner to have the cause of the falling of the brick building in Thirty-second street thoroughly investigated. Competent persons are to examine the ruin and report to the Coroner the cause of the disaster ....The assignment of counsel in the case of SAMUEL I. PRATT, charged with obtaining money from certain brokers in Wall-street, by false pretenses, was concluded yesterday, and Justice OSBORNE is to give his decision in the matter this afternoon....JOHN G. SHEA, Esq., delivered a Lecture last evening before the Catholic Institute, on the subject of the Early Catholic Missions amongst the Indian tribes in Canada and the United States....An accident occurred yesterday at the Trinity Buildings, corner of Broadway and Thames-street. An iron column of some 700 pounds weight fell from the fifth story to the first floor, where it struck Mr. GEO. SNOW, the foreman of the mason work, crushing one of his feet and causing him to fall through a hatchway to the cellar below. Fears are entertained that the injuries may prove fatal....The Shirt Sewers Union have received at their Fair, during the three days which have been devoted to it, $1,800....Another accident occurred on the Harlem Railroad at Forty-second-street yesterday afternoon. In consequence of the misplacement of a switch, a train of cars ran off the regular road upon a side track suddenly, jamming a number of workmen against some cars that were standing in the vicinity. Five men were terribly bruised and maimed, and one or two are hardly expected to survive the injuries they received.

Labor in Cuba.

The danger, real or imaginary, to which the Spanish interests in Cuba are supposed to be obnoxious, is exciting the attention of the Government to every possible remedy. The *Diario de la Marino*, in one of its latest numbers, ascribes all the existing evils indirectly to this one source. It says:

"A thousand times have we loudly declared that which all whisper among themselves, and which is an incontestable truthful axiom to every one who is well acquainted with the position of the country. The great evil of Cuba, and of the entire Tropics, perceptible even in the midst of growing prosperity, consists in the scarcity of agricultural laborers. From whence this arises is known to all, and it is of little consequence to enter into details upon a topic so palpable. What is considerably of more consequence, is to seek a remedy, and with the remedy, provisional palliatives to ameliorate for the moment the influence of adverse circumstances, whilst we take into serious consideration the most effectual measures for completely eradicating the evil."

The Spanish Government *has* taken into consideration the remedy, and repeated violations of the Anti-Slave-Trade Conventions are the results of its deliberations. The emigration of kidnapped negroes, the healthy development of the working classes by the addition of unfortunates, fresh, or rather stale, from the terrors of the middle passage; these are the official expedients, and we need not wonder that affairs on the island go rapidly from bad to worse. Perhaps the recent outcry against the ill-faith of the authorities has persuaded them that the surreptitious emigration will not long hold out. England draws her fleets more closely about the island, and evasion becomes more difficult. Perhaps the need of labor has only just pressed feelingly itself on the official attention in view of the dangers from Anglo-Saxon encroachments. But something must be done. Slaves cannot be had in quantities proportioned to the demand. There is no prospect of voluntary emigration to Cuba while the island maintains such inodorous fame abroad; a fame which Mr. WILLIAM SMITH was not needed to blazon. Some happy medium must be struck; and the only medium between forced and voluntary labor, is that offered by the introduction of Orientals.

We are not surprised, consequently, to notice a general direction of sentiment that way; and frequent propositions for a large importation of the Coolies. The press, which has always been taciturn on the point, speaks up and calls for the Chinamen. There are understood to be several projects pending before the Captain General and the Colonial Office at Madrid, for a wholesale operation in the Chinese market, introducing thirty or forty thousand of them as agricultural hands. This is well. If Spain will ask no more revenue of the Island than she now draws; and if the insular industry be permitted to enjoy the full benefit of the new order of things, the future of Cuba will be happy enough, without American prescriptions. While the market for our productions must grow immensely, the influence of the experiment on the industrial condition of the Southern States, will be vastly important. If it be successful, the peculiar institution will at once give way to imitation; and so will end the great economical pestilence of the South. And in any event the manifest destiny of Cuba will be postponed until the experiment be thoroughly made.

Schools for Vagrants.

A correspondent of the *Times* calls the attention of the public to a new project for the prevention of crime, and one which, if it could be carried into effect, would, without a doubt, prove of very great service. His proposition is to provide schools for vagrant children, at which meals and clothing if necessary would be furnished to the attendants.

The class that it is intended to reach through these new instrumentalities, includes all those children who attend no other schools, and who are really destitute. There is a large number of such in our City, and the Common School does no good to them for two reasons. Some are really of service to their parents, procuring by their thefts or labor more than is essential to their own subsistence. It is doubtful whether many of this sort would be induced by the offer of three meals a day and decent clothing, to attend regularly at school. Although some even of them, whose parents in the depth of their degradation, have yet a hope that their children may rise above the condition to which they were born, and conscious that education is one great cause of the difference between themselves and others, might thus be reached. But there are others, who have a home, such as it is, from which they are driven out every morning, to seek a living for the day. If they succeed in finding enough for themselves to eat, it is all that is expected of them. Now it is not too much to suppose that there are parents whose extreme poverty alone induces them to keep their children employed in begging, street-sweeping, &c., and that they would thankfully accept any such aid as might come to them in this way. The children too would like it. The idea of three good substantial meals gotten without risk of the kicks and cross words that are the grace of their "cold wittles," would probably be anything but disagreeable to them. And we fancy that they would gladly take in the Alphabet, a lesson in Geography, or even the rudiments of English Grammar rather than lose their pudding and milk, their rice and molasses, or their bread, although the literary diet might be the least relished of the two.

A feature of the Boston Institution, whose general outline is commended by our correspondent for imitation, is the bath-tub which guards the door of the inner school room, cleanliness either secured at home or at the school-room, being deemed an essential passport to the mysteries of the educational or the comforts of the dining hall. Another feature is the Industrial Department, which provides for the instruction of the pupils, both male and female, in some useful kind of labor. Desirable as this may be at some future day, it would not be essential to the organization of the schools.

If there is any department of the Boston System at which New-Yorkers would balk, it is the *religious*. The difficulty of suiting all sects and offending none, would very likely prove a rock to us, unless the whole system could be thrown at once into the hands of the Common School officers, and be subjected to its rules, or, unless, what would be perhaps better yet, the various sects in the city would undertake the schools as a part of their charitable labors; when, of course, such religious instruction would be communicated as suited the fancy or the conscience of each body of benefactors.

Schools of the sort we speak of are something of a novelty on this side of the Atlantic, but their great success in Great Britain has been such as to warrant the belief that they would work well with us. They strike at the root of the evil of vagrancy, and hence deserve the thoughtful consideration of all who hope and labor for the good of mankind.

The Country Now.

It is soft, mild weather in the country, and the ground is not frozen. It is just the weather for pulling turnips. The boys are not over fond of the business, for they cannot learn to love this turning out before breakfast, and with mittenless hands grasping the turnip tops all sparkling with hoar frost. Then, when they are unskilful, and instead of lifting out the conical root, twist off its top, it is—ugh! very unpleasant to have to dig it out with one's fingers. His is far the better job who follows close behind, and with a sharp knife cuts off the tops and leaves the roots to dry in the sun during the day. Toward night, Charley who has been at the blacksmith-shop ever since dinner, comes down on a gallop into the barn-yard, and leaping clear of the black mare at one bound, he proceeds to put her before the little wagon and then they load the tops and cart them to the pig-pen, and the turnips they take to the cellar. In old times, that is, a dozen years ago, the Long Island farmers made a great deal of their turnip crops. They loaded a sloop with them, and started her for New-York at the latest possible days before the ice closed the bays, and there she would lie in the neighborhood of Peck Slip or Tyson's peddling them out until spring. The thing is not entirely unknown now, although a much more profitable way is to take a daily paper, and when that says that turnips are scarce in the metropolis, to pack them off immediately by railroad, and have the cash in hand before the sloop could beat around Oyster Pond Point, thus saving a big wharfage bill and men's wages and board for months.

Our good farmer is hurrying to get through with this job, that he may have an hour to go into the woods for a load of dry stuff for the meeting-house fires. Some half dozen teams are to go out together for the purpose, for the experiment they tried of burning coal in that great Gothic stove, which a new-fangled trustee was of a mind they should try, proved a perfect failure. The coal would not burn. The house was as cold as a barn, and the few times they succeeded in starting it, it went out at noon so soon as the Sexton attempted to stir it up.

The roads are in good order. The ground has not been much frozen during the Fall, and now it is entirely clear of frost. The mornings seem more like Spring than like December, and the dry "scrags" feed all the fires as yet, while at this time last year a stout section of that conical wood-pile had disappeared by way of the parlor and sitting-room fireplace.

The Columbus Group.

It has been proposed to erect in the City of Washington the Marble Group to COLUMBUS, designed by COSTOLI. The height of the Group and Pedestal is to be about forty feet, and of Italian marble. It represents COLUMBUS unveiling the New World to the Old. Asia is seated high, as the largest and richest country on our Globe. Europe, dignified and elevated, seems surprised at the unexpected discovery. Africa, torpid and prostrate, scarcely notices the event, while America looks astonished at COLUMBUS and seems to bid the others defiance. The design has attracted much attention abroad, and many friends of the sculptor, promise to aid him, if their advances are met with cordiality in this country. A Committee consisting of nine gentlemen, of whom all, except Hon LEVI BEARDSLEY, and Mr. SHEPHERD KNAPP, of this City, are citizens of Washington, has been formed to aid the FABRI BROTHERS, in furthering this project. It is proposed to sell lithographs representing the group, at one dollar each, and by this means, together with a subscription that will be started, it is hoped that the sum of $150,000 can be raised, which is all that is required for America, and will, with the aid offered by the artist's friends in Tuscany, cover all the expenses. It will be commenced, when the sum of $100,000 shall have been collected. If this sum should not be raised, all the moneys collected will be turned over to the treasury of the National Monument Association. Satisfactory certificates recommending the sculptor, have been received, and there is much reason to hope that the project will be successful.

☞ The *Express* is a newspaper for which we are not in the habit of professing much respect than we feel:—our readers are, therefore, seldom troubled by the mention of it in any connection. We cannot refrain, however, from paying an occasional tribute of admiration at the consummate skill by which it contrives never, under any possible provocation, to tell the truth, or even to reprint from a cotemporary the smallest paragraph with the slightest approach to correctness. Scarcely a day passes in which it does not pretend to repeat what the *Times* has said—and we cannot recollect a solitary instance in which it has quoted correctly, or failed to impute to us language never used, or so to distort our sentiments as to represent them as quite the opposite of what was actually said. Yesterday's *Express* contains a specimen:

"The *Times* thinks the Constitution is in danger by the decision of Attorney-General CRITTENDEN that the Secretary of the Treasury *has a right to give instructions* to the Controller of the Treasury. It seeks to make the President and Head of the Treasury responsible for *some grave offence*, because HOUPHREY MARSHALL was paid his outfit as Minister to China."

It would be a little difficult to get any idea whatever from this opaque paragraph; but any impression which it might be made to yield would be sure to be false. The *Times* does not think that the Secretary of the Treasury has any right to "instruct" the Controller to do *what the law forbids*; and that is the extent of its censure in the article which the *Express* pretends to quote. What the *Express* may think of it, is a matter of little consequence; but it seems to us important that a Head of Department should not be allowed to override the law and Constitution at his discretion.

Mr. HUMPHREY MARSHALL has been "paid his outfit as Minister to China." He was a member of Congress when the emoluments of that office were increased,—or rather when the office itself was created: and the Constitution says, that,

"No Senator or Representative shall, during the time for which he is elected, be appointed to any civil office under the authority of the United States, which shall have been created, or the emoluments whereof shall have been increased during such time."

We should like to know from some quarter, by what evasion of this explicit clause Mr. MARSHALL received his appointment and his outfit. He was appointed by President FILLMORE, because he was a very clamorous advocate of his renominstion: and he received the money because the Secretary of the Treasury ordered the Controller to pay it to him. But we have not yet seen anywhere any argument justifying either the President or the Secretary, in thus setting aside the Constitution to suit their own convenience, and enable them to put nine thousand dollars into the pocket of a political friend. Is the point worth inquiring into? Or is the Constitution of importance only in its application to negroes and the North?

☞ What everybody does, is generally supposed to be about right, and everybody encores an artist when her execution of a favorite air is particularly agreeable to his sense of correctness and propriety. Probably this is just as it should be. Very likely the Prima Donna is pleased to be demanded back to repeat that which she has just performed in her very best style, although it may extend, to a wearisome length, the performances of the evening, and give an idea of tediousness to the whole entertainment, which would have been avoided by adhering strictly to the programme. And the omission of the usual encoring, we should suppose would often mortify the artist when no slight was intended by the audience.

But then why encore only our favorites in the matters of music and dancing? Why not insist that the *lecturer* shall repeat a sentence that particularly awakes our admiration? Why not encore the particularly racy passages in THACKERAY's next? Nay, we go to church—why not come down upon the preacher for the repetition of his thrilling appeals to our consciences and hearts? It strikes us that the old proverb, that the savory auxiliaries which modify the flavor of the goose are equally important to her natural supporter and consumer, is still true and worthy of attention.

☞ Madame SONTAG is announced to appear ere long in Opera. We presume her cards, inviting the clergy to attend her rehearsal, will be out in a few days. We think it quite likely indeed, that Dr. COX has in rehearsal, also, the complimentary speech he intends to make on that occasion. We trust it will be in better taste and more in keeping with the pulpit discourses of the Sabbath, than that which he delivered a few days since, on a similar occasion.

Report of the Secretary of War.

By this document which is commendably brief and pertinent, it seems that the efforts of the Department have been principally directed to the defence of our and the Mexican frontiers, from the Indian tribes within our borders. For which purpose, eight out of the eleven thousand officers and men on the Army rolls have been employed. And their success has been unusually good, peace having been secured in almost every quarter.

The Secretary is satisfied that military force alone will not always answer with these Indian tribes. He urges a rigid adherence to the policy of setting aside a portion of territory for their exclusive occupancy. Here a difficulty arises at once, from the fact that Texas came into the Union, reserving for her own use all of her public lands. It would seem however that if the United States are obliged to defend Texas, there should be no obstacle cast in their way to such defence by Texas herself.

About the defence of New-Mexico, here is an instructive fact. The population of that Territory, exclusive of wild Indians, is about 61,000, and its whole real estate is estimated at $2,700,000 only! To protect this small population, we are compelled to maintain a military force at an annual expense, nearly *equal to half the value of the whole real estate of the Territory*. The Secretary asks would it not be better to induce the inhabitants to *abandon* a country which seems hardly fit for the habitation of civilized men. Even if the Government paid for the property *outright its value*, on the score of economy, it would be a gainer!

Touching the system of Coast Defence which was commenced in 1816, and really suspended in 1850, Mr. CONRAD proposes to finish *some* of the fortifications which have been commenced for the protection of our principal seaports—to commence others at a few points, as at New-Bedford and San Francisco, and to dispense with most of the others at once. Among the works recommended is one at Sandy Hook for the protection of the outer harbor of New-York.

He urges a greater supply of ordnance, inasmuch as we have not enough now for the fortifications, already completed.

But much the pleasantest feature in this war report, is the statesmant concerning the employment of officers of the Army in performing the labors which pertain exclusively to the time and the arts of *peace*. On this department devolved the duty of executing the works known as the River and Harbor Improvements.

In addition to the recommendations of the last annual report, the Secretary adds the following: That any person over 18 years of age who imposes upon the Government by enlisting while under age, with the intention of applying for a discharge on the ground of minority, after having been fed, clothed, &c., for a season, should be compelled to serve out his term;—that in event of further appropriations for harbors and rivers, the number of officers in the Corps of Engineers and Typographical Engineers should be increased;—and that an increase of the Medical Staff should be effected at an early date.

Annual Report of the Indian Department.

The Commissioner opens his report with a lengthy refutation of the common sentiment, that our course towards the Indians has been marked with injustice and inhumanity. The report speaks generally, in encouraging terms, of the condition of the Indian tribes in the North and West. The pursuit of Agriculture is more and more followed, and the advances in it, made by several tribes, are remarkable. Of almost [illegible] however, whether Christian or Pagan, the same story of gradual, but very evident diminution, has to be told. Intemperance in those who are near the borders and exposure in the most enterprising who are farther removed, works the same fatality.

The Cherokees are embarassed by an onerous debt which they are striving in good faith to discharge, but they are doing well.

Late advices from the special agent, say that BOWLES adheres to his promise, and that a general emigration may reasonably be expected, at an early day.

The Commissioner has been unofficially informed that Texas is prepared to negotiate for the allotment of a portion of its public lands, to the United States, as a common home for the Indians within her borders.

The face of affairs in New-Mexico has very much improved of late—the Indians seeming disposed to settle down to peaceful employments.

The plan of forming the California Indians into two large colonies to go—the one to the northward and the other to the southern parts of the State—upon lands to be set aside for them, is suggested, but not in strong faith of its feasibility.

In conclusion, the Commission proposes that all the moneys held in trust for the various Indian tribes be invested in safe stocks, yielding five per cent., the interest of which would relieve Congress from the necessity of making these annual appropriations for the fulfilment of its treaty stipulations. The necessity of greater uniformity in our Indian treaties is insisted on, with the reasons therefor.

The Pension office Report.

By the Pension Office Report, it appears that the whole number of Pensions in the United States is 18,868, which is less by 743 than one year ago. About $1,500,000 have been expended on account of pensions during the year. The expense of the system is not much changed, and the Commissioner thinks it will not be materially, until the corrective hand of legislation is applied to some of its abuses. Fraud is especially at home in the prosecution of claims upon this Office; and for the lack of clearer instructions, many for whom these beneficent provisions were originally intended, suffer their entire loss. Very frequent impositions were practised on the Government for invalid Navy Pensions. The necessity of such legislation as may remedy these evils, the Commissioner briefly urges.

Serious Accident on the Harlem Railroad—Five Men Injured—Carlessness with the Switch.

Yesterday evening, a serious and probably fatal accident occurred on the Harlem Railroad, the particulars of which are as follows: A heavy freight train was proceeding up the road, and when reaching Forty-second-street, the switch was misplaced, but the engineer did not discover the disarrangement of the rails until too late, and the entire train swiftly glided along upon a branch track, where were standing several empty cars. With these the locomotive came in contact, and before the machinery of the engine could be reversed, they were driven some distance, and ran upon a gang of laborers who were engaged repairing the road, on one of the side tracks, and five or six of these men were much injured.

MICHAEL CAVANAGH, who had charge of the workmen, was badly bruised about the head and face, and legs. The unfortunate man was immediately conveyed to the New-York Hospital, where he was placed under the medical treatment of Dr. SUCKLEY, in the Marine department of the institution.

A man named MICHAEL CONNELLY had his legs crushed, and other parts of his body severely lacerated. Another laborer by the name of EDWARD MORTIMER, was injured in a similar manner—one of his arms being crushed to such an extent that amputation is deemed necessary. The last named sufferers were placed under the kind care and treatment of Dr. COOPER, in the main building of the New-York Hospital. There were two other men terribly injured, and conveyed to their residences. It seems the only blame that can be attributed, is in respect to the switch at that point where the train ran off upon the branch track.

P. S.—It was first thought that CAVANAGH would not survive an hour, but he was still alive at a late hour last night, when our reporter visited him at the New-York Hospital.

Treasury Notes Outstanding. Dec. 1, 1853.

Amount outstanding of the several issues prior to 22d of July, 1846, as per records of this office	$107,111 64
Amount outstanding of the issue of 22d July, 1846, as per ditto	11,600 00
Amount outstanding of the issue of 28th January, 1847, as per ditto	2,750 00
	$121,461 64
Deduct cancelled notes in the hands of accounting officers, all under acts prior to 22d July, 1846	150 00
	$121,311 64

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
REGISTER'S OFFICE, Dec. 7, 1853.
N. SARGENT, Register.

☞ A Rio Janeiro letter, under date of Oct. 12, says: We are now having much rainy weather, but with little or no sickness.

On Sunday last, the American flags in the harbor were at half mast, caused by news of the wreck of brig *Emily Jane*, and the death of Captain FOXWELL, her commander, well known and much respected as an old trader to this port.

An awful tragedy occurred here last night—a father murdered his daughter, son, and an Englishman. The young girl had been wronged. The father discovered her shame, swore death to the seducer, the Englishman; found him with his daughter, drove a bullet through his heart, and dashed madly at his daughter with a knife. The man and brother placed himself before her, and received the blade of the knife in his side. The father, seeming a maniac, wanted more blood to wash out the stain upon his daughter's honor, and, with another plunge, stabbed her to the heart. The Englishman died immediately, the man lived three hours, and the daughter still breathes, but will not live. The father, a highly respectable Brazilian, gave himself immediately up to the authorities.

CLOSING OF THE MISSISSIPPI.—The *Minnesota Pioneer* says, the Mississippi closed his eyes at 12, and 5½ minutes, M., Thursday, the 15th inst. Peace to his slumbers. Last year this event occurred on the 29th, at 7½ A. M.

The Mississippi closes unlike most streams. Its current being swift, the ice does not stay fixed for many days after the river is nearly covered with it; but the ice keeps pressing along, and if the weather does not relax, the ice becomes more thickly set over the river in patches, then the patches huddle and crowd, and climb and dive, till the hour for sealing their destiny fixes them for four months and a half in stone. So the river is left rough with the protruding edges of the flakes which were suddenly arrested in their rampant career.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

HOW PAINFUL, HOW SAD IT IS, TO SEE A DEW mildew cast its crape o'er anything we love or admire! The golden sparkle of health—the human eye, with its ambitious light harmonizing with the general glow of a swelling crescent form—the blending of the spiritual and physical—enough of the earth earthy to give a force and power to religiously-clean wings that soar immortal—to see a noble rot shroud this light, and joy, and life—to see the gloomy shadow of disease pall and wither into shrunken parchment the once fair, velvet skin—shade from the eye its diamond ray, and cast all speculation, all hope, from out its disappointed filmy gaze. Many, many an eye had not been so dim'd; many and many a form had not been so shrunk, but had felt the full warmth of health, had they taken Mrs. JERVIS'S COLD CANDY in time, before the dread consumption took root. For efficacy in Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Influenza and other pulmonic evils, Mrs. JERVIS'S COLD CANDY has no rival. Sold by Mrs. W. JERVIS, No. 366 Broadway, and by Druggists generally.

A THOUSAND CRYING BABIES HAVE JUST BEEN received at TUTTLE'S Emporium, No. 345 Broadway, and are offered to the public wholesale and retail. Dealers supplied on reasonable terms. Tuttle was never better prepared for the holidays. There is no lack of anything the fancy can imagine. The rush for early choices has already commenced. No. 345 is the place for presents.

FURS! FURS!! FURS!!!—A BEAUTIFUL AND large assortment of Ladies' and Children's Furs, consisting of Victorines, Tippets, Boas, Muffs and Cuffs, Sleigh Robes, &c. Also on hand, Ladies' Beaver and Felt Bonnets, Gents', Youth's and Children's Hats and Caps. Call and examine before you purchase.

J. W. KELLOGG, No. 128 Canal-st.

TOYS! TOYS!! TOYS!!!—LADIES' FAIRS, HOLIDAYS, &c.—The subscriber invites attention to his large stock of Toys and Knick-knacks, suitable for fairs and holiday presents, which he will sell on reasonable terms for cash. Housekeeping articles, &c. One price. Large Bazaar Store.

J. KELLOGG, No. 128 Canal-st.

BANDEL & Co., No. 301 Grand-st., continue to sell great Bargains in Silks, Shawls, Merinos, Velvets, &c. Their stock must be sold off in a few days, to close the concern.

A FLYING VISIT TO GENIN'S BAZAAR, *St. Nicholas Hotel, No. 507 Broadway.*

When (under ruling the commerce of the world,
And in her progress it marks more than ships)
The fates, they say, the golden tribute
Of Peruvian Ind. Now water pulse
Beneath her liquid streets than we can show!
In this our Island City - How Rivets
Beats not a street-car on its ample way
That pours with our ST. NICHOLAS. Nay, more:
Her gay arcades even in her queenly prime,
Match'd not, with all their glitter and their goods,
GENIN'S BAZAAR!

Well-chosen was the site
Within that marble pile, for well the name
Chimes with its chief department. Laggards tell
That bluff St. Mick was aye the patron-saint
Of all the juveniles. How d'ye prove,
In that fair temple honored with his name,
To group all costumes Taste here has yet devised
To grace the form of childhood! Happy thought!
Under the banner of the Children's Saint
To open—stocked with every article
That modern skill has wrought for children's wear—
A JUVENILE BAZAAR!

Reader, perchance
Thou hast not seen, or seeing hast not marked,
This marvel of our city. Come with me:
By the Aladdean art to hand vouchsafed
I will conduct thee! Presto! we are there!
Regard that gleaming front—the Ionian mimes
Ne'er yielded whiter marble. Classic taste
Has shaped each shaft, each architrave, each frieze,
And moulded every cornice. 'Tis a work
That satisfies the eye: from pediment to base
Fairly proportioned.

Turn thy gaze
On that attractive window, rarely decked,
A microcosm of the world within.
Where Fashion, Cheapness, and Utility
Hold equal empire—a triumvirate
That Wealth and Thrift unite to patronize.
See! the transparent doors are flung open,
And the long vista a perspective shows
Of wondrous beauty! Fairyland itself
Could scarce outshine it! Now a group moves in,
A mother and her children; and, with them—
Ourselves invisible—we'll wend our way.
Up the broad aisles of GENIN'S brisk BAZAAR.
Ah! what are these, in shining crystal cased,
Of various dyes and shapes; some richly plumed,
Others with silken fillets bound, or trimmed
With rainbow tinted ribbons! These were made
That flutter in the forests of Brazil.
Are not more graceful or more brilliant
Can these be hats for children? Yes, indeed,
Yon mother's youngest hope's already fitted,
And with a snow-white beaver! Like a wave
Just breaking into foam the plume descends,
And fairy streamers, tastefully disposed,
Fall lightly o'er the brim. The needlework
Of Paris, London and of native skill
Is here commingled. Italy and Spain,
And e'en the far-off East, have lent their aid
To swell the rich assortment. Nor alone
Is show respected: the substantial
For school-boy use intended, its plain front
Contrasts with FANNY's fabrics. As for price—
All purses hats are suited, as all tastes;
For CHEAPNESS is the sylph whose magic wand
Enchants the visitors to this Bazaar.
Now pass we on where gauntlets, whips and gloves,
Of delicate size and fairy workmanship,
Draw crowds of ladies gifted with the skill
"To turn and wind a fiery Pegasus,
And witch the world with noble horsemanship."
Here, too, are fans, card-cases and parasols,
Umbrellas, dressing cases, writing desks,
And perfumes sweeter than the spicy gales
From "Araby the blest." *Bijouterie.*
In forms unnumbered here enchants the eye,
And those who prize it dearly, not too dear
Will find its prices.

Lo! before us
COMFORT displays her seasonable store
Of winter hosiery, whence either sex
And all the "ages," from the babe in arms
Even to the "lean and slippered pantaloon,"
May be supplied with fabrics warm and soft
To shield them from the cold. These under-clothes,
With socks, mitts, gloves, frontz, collars, shirts and drawers,
Of varied size, together form a stock
Unequalled in the Union. Winter's blasts
Lose all their terrors when we're purchased here
Defensive armor!

"Heavens! what is this,"
Methinks you cry. Nay, prithee, do not start—
The Bear is not alive, though, sooth to say,
He looks as life-like as if just aroused
On that cold ice-bluff of the Arctic sea,
Where Yankee eyes descried him through the mist,
And Yankee rifles slew him. "Monstrous beast!"
The ladies call him as they wander by;
And yet, despite that coat so rich and rough,
And giant frame and limbs, his bearship is
An animal of ton.

Now glance we round
On GENIN'S waxen family, each dressed
In Fashion's daintiest gear. These girls and boys
Are life's fac-similes, and their attire,
All fresh from Paris, shows the latest styles
Parisian taste has named.

Next admire
That crystal fountain, and the pedestals
Of glittering glass that night will crown with flame.
How brilliantly they sparkle!—and the fish,
In golden jackets, through the fountain's pool
Dart to and fro like lightning. Overhead,
(Most lenient chandeliers, of rare design,
In long perspective gleam. The central aisle
Is richly carpeted, and woman's foot
Treads as on softest velvet.

Here are steps,
Our feet inviting to the floor below.
What do we see! Children of every age,
From the young lisper in the nurse's arms
To school boys of fourteen. And what a crowd
Of "anxious mothers"—and fathers, too, I ween,
To beautify their darlings! The display
Transcends description! Here are infants' cloaks
Covered with 'broidery, with infants' robes
That might befit a princess at the ball.
There are mantillas, aprons, chemisettes,
Circulars, dresses for the budding miss,
And every style of costume for the boys.
Such jackets, waists, and frocks and pantalettes,
Such overcoats and paletots, such full suits
For lads of every age, could not be found
Elsewhere in this great city. And the price
Affixed to each is far *below the mark*—
Strange as it seems—*of economy store.*
If the vast stock, comprising all the rarest
Of Europe's *Magasins*, should not contain
The dress that suits your fancy, in a day
Yon skillful artists, following your design,
Will clothe a family of girls and boys
Exactly as you wish.

In passing up
From this vast store of juvenile attire,
Mark, 'neath that dome of richly painted glass,
The lovely dressing-gowns, and, stretching far
Along the walls, those *gauze*-as shrinking robes.
What splendid riding-habits here meet the eye!
Some plumed, some plain, but all of graceful shapes,
Such as a conquering fascination lend
To Beauty in the saddle. "Lady Gay"
Would vote them admirable.

Now, moving on,
We find such foot-gear as might well become
The feet of Cinderella. Gaiters, ties,
Shoes, slippers, buskins, beautifully made,
With dress and school-shoes, sandals, lastrous boots,
And hosiery fabrics, for rough use designed,
Make up the vast variety.

This room,
Upon our right, is to the loveliest sex
Expressly dedicate. There, delicate hands,
By foreign skill directed, shape and trim
Exquisite sets of beaver, velvet, silk,
And other fabrics to the Muse unknown,
With magical dexterity.

We've reached
A grand point in our progress. Richest furs,
Ermine and sable, marten mink, and stoat—
A wall of warmth and beauty—hem us in
On every side. The muffs, the victorines,
The cuffs, the cloaks, the tippets, all the forms shaped,
Defy all rivalry. Nor in style alone
Are they unpeered, but in their cheapness too.
Our tour is over—here at last we stand
In the Alcove of Mirrors, and look back
Upon the scene we've traversed. Lo! what troops
Of ladies and of children, gaily dressed,
Lounge up the long saloon! Either they come
To save both time and money. Childhood here
Can in an hour be clothed from head to heel.
A dozen stories beneath a single roof
Their ample stocks display, and courtesy
Its ready aid respectfully extends
To expedite each purchase. Above all,
A scale of prices wonderfully low,
And goods and styles unparalleled elsewhere,
Draw this Royal Mile of custom.

*He weighed, alive, just a ton.

A SURE CURE FOR RHEUMATISM—EITHER INflammatory (acute) or chronic. No difference how bad or long standing. Those who are afflicted with Rheumatism, and have tried all other remedies and found no relief, are most respectfully invited to call at the Central Office of W. V. ALEXANDER, No. 1 Barclay-st. (Astor House), and examine the evidence of great numbers who have been cured by the use of that invaluable remedy, MORTIMER'S RHEUMATIC COMPOUND AND BLOOD PURIFIER. The evidence which they can present to give, in their references to persons of the highest respectability, in this city, who have been cured, is of the most numbers who are daily finding relief by the use of this medicine, should induce all to procure it without delay. This is a vegetable remedy for this one disease.

THE "PHENIX HAS AT LENGTH RISEN" IN NEW BEAUTY.—VAN DEUSEN'S IMPROVED WHISPER has now gone forth with increased vigor to accomplish its valuable and determined purposes. It is a notorious fact, that since its opposition from its revered enemy, and the green and interested ones with which it has been assailed, thousands have been led to examine and test its qualities for themselves. The consequence is, that innumerable gray heads have disappeared, new growths of hair have been given to sickly and wasted locks, and everybody is striving to find out where the "IMPROVED WHISPER" is. It is to be found at the Depôt-Rooms, No. 372 Canal-st., and at the principal Druggists of the City. There it will be found as the true "Original Improved."

SPLENDID HOLIDAY PRESENTS.—ATTENTION is particularly called to the Establishment of Mrs. M. E. DUSENBERRY, No. 1,697 Broadway, near 52d-st., where can be found a splendid assortment of Cake and Confectionary, and also a fine

...SUPERB HATS.—FOR THE BEAUTY AND FINISH of their hats, MESSRS. CONNER, corner of Broadway and Canal-st., have no superior in this city. It is said that the ladies can always rely upon getting a hat, of an, you may consider them the gentlemen REALLY enjoy among the judicious and fashionable, that he is one of high order. It is certain that his Fall and Winter fashions have won from all classes universal approbation.

ACCOUNT BOOKS AND STATIONERY.—WE INvite the attention of merchants, manufacturers and others, who may require articles in our line, to our stock. We have constantly on hand a good stock of well-seasoned Account Books, and manufacture, to order, any style required. Drawing, French and English Writing Papers, Envelopes, &c. Counting-rooms and offices furnished with stationery of a superior quality at moderate prices. BILL Heads, Cards, Circulars, &c., printed neatly. CARR & HICKS, Stationers, No. 21 Maiden Lane.

CURTAIN MATERIALS
AT REDUCED PRICES.—LACE CURTAINS FROM $1 to $6.
Muslin Curtains from $1 to $16.
Brocatel, Satin De Laines, worsted Damask.
Cornices and all other trimmings at prices 30 per cent. less than usual at other stores.
N. B.—Window Shades of every description.
KELLY & FERGUSON, 329½ Broadway.

FRENCH SLIPPERS.—MILLEFORT'S FAMOUS SLIPpers imported expressly for this market, can be obtained at 439 BROOME, No. 79 Mercer-st., at lower prices than is charged for the imitations, sold at most of the stores in this City. At the late Fair he has received a premium, for the best imitation of French Slippers. Remember this, and remember that the genuine article can only be obtained at the above mentioned place.

BEAUTY'S DAGUERREOTYPE RECEIVED A PRIZE Medal at the World's Fair in London, and at various Fairs of the American Institute in this City; nor have they ever failed of receiving the highest prize whenever offered for competition. His Rooms at No. 205 Broadway, corner of Fulton-st., are open at all times, and the public are invited to examine his superb collection of rich and elegant articles suitable for the coming Holidays.

☞ X*T~~X=◊†BOYD.—THESE CHARACters are intelligible when properly used but here they are nonsense. So is Picture, properly arranged as to dress, position, light and shade, is a symmetrical and beautiful thing. To get such a Portrait, go to ROOT'S great Pneumatic Gallery, No. 363 Broadway. Pictures taken in any weather. Gallery free.

CANTRELL'S SHOE ESTABLISHMENT.—A MOST extensive and valuable assortment of Ladies Shoes, Gaiters, &c., of the most elegant and fashionable styles, can be found at CANTRELL'S, No. 236 B-way. His prices are certainly much lower than is generally charged for articles of an equal quality and excellence, and his establishment is in every respect worthy of the patronage of the economical.

BOOTS AND SHOES.—LADIES', GENTLEMEN'S and Children's Boots, Shoes, and Gaiters, of the latest style and best quality, and at the most reasonable prices. Double and hand-worked soled Boots; also, Patent Leather and Prunella Congress Boots made to order and warranted equal to any in the City. JOHN BURRELL, No. 129 Hudson-st., corner of North Moore, late 391 Greenwich-st.)

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.—THE AMERICAN EXpress Company's Winter tariff of prices on Western freights, will take effect from MONDAY next, the 6th inst. The prices charged are materially less than last winter.
WILLIAM F. BUTTERFIELD & CO., No. 10 Wall-st., and Gen. 2 Astor-place, corner Reade and Washington-sts.

BEAUTIFUL EMBROIDERED SLIPPERS FOR GENtlemen.—Ladies wishing to make a suitable present for the Holidays, can find at MILLER'S, in Canal-st., a splendid assortment of Velvet and Cloth Slippers, together with Ladies', Misses' and Children's Gaiter Boots, Shoes, Rubbers, &c., excellent in quality and moderate in price.
MILLER'S No. 134 Canal-st.

SHIRTS OF ALL SIZES, VERY FINE AS WELL AS low priced, can always be had at McLAUGHLIN'S Cheap Shirt Warehouse. No. 298 Greenwich-st., corner Chamber-st., New-York. Under garments of every description. Collars, Cravats, Stocks, Gloves, Scarfs, Suspenders. Shirts made to order in a style which none can surpass.

WINDOW SHADES.—THE MOST BEAUTIFUL WINdow Shades in the City are to be found at JOHN GREASON'S well-known Depot, No. 261 Greenwich-st. For cheapness, finish, and style, his Shades are, perhaps, unequalled in the country. Oil Cloths, Paper Hangings, Tassels, &c.

FOWLERS & WELLS, PHRENOLOGISTS, CABINet Hall, No. 131 Nassau-st. N. Y.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ Crystal Palace.—CIRCULAR TO AMERICAN PRODUCERS.—FROM THE ASSOCIATION FOR THE EXHIBITION OF THE INDUSTRY OF ALL NATIONS.—OFFICE, No. 33 BROADWAY.—NEW-YORK, December, 6, 1853.—I address you, on behalf of the Association for the Exhibition of the Industry of all Nations, to invite your co-operation in the general objects of the enterprise.

The building intended for the purposes of the Exhibition, constructed entirely of iron and glass, will be, it is believed, the largest and most beautiful edifice in the country. It covers, on the ground floor, two and a half acres, and, with the galleries, the whole space is four acres. The masonwork is entirely completed. The main part of the ironwork is contracted for, a large part of the castings are delivered on the ground, and the construction is going steadily on. We intend, as we have already stated to the public, that the Exhibition shall be opened on the 2d of May, 1853.

You are thus offered an unequalled opportunity of exhibiting to the vast population of this country such of your productions as you send us, free of all charge of every kind whatever from the time that they are delivered into our custody until withdrawn.

The Association has already announced that their objects are limited exclusively to EXHIBITION. They have no interest whatever, direct or indirect, in the final disposition to be made of any article that may be displayed.

You are, no doubt, aware that we have received all the assistance from the public authorities that we have desired. The City has given us the lease of Reservoir-square; the State has granted us a charter; and the Federal authorities have engaged that the building shall be made a Bonded Warehouse for the purpose of receiving foreign articles without paying duty so long as they remain in it.

We have the strongest assurances of support from the Representatives here of the principal foreign countries. The late lamented MR. WEBSTER, on the 13th October, issued a private circular from the Department of State to the Representatives of this Government at the Courts of the principal European Powers, requesting their assistance in the objects of the undertaking, and we are receiving daily confirmation of the general interest that the subject is exciting among the manufacturers of Europe. A large number of articles of high value are already secured, and we have no doubt whatever that we shall have a very extensive representation of all the branches of foreign industry.

The measures which we have adopted will, thus, secure two great objects we have desired to attain, viz: the erection of a building which will be a great architectural ornament to our City, and the Exhibition, in that building, of the products of the industry of the Old World; still, we shall fall far short of our mark if we do not equally succeed in obtaining the fullest and most extensive co-operation of American industry; our Exhibition would be extremely defective—it would be very inferior, both in interest and in utility, to what we mean to make it—if the great resources of the people of our own country were not fully displayed in it.

We believe it to be unnecessary to urge upon you the arguments upon this subject, which we are sure will present themselves to the minds of every intelligent American producer—your position in the world of American Industry, your own interest and what is due to an enterprise devised and meant to be carried out with no narrow views, but on a large scale of public usefulness—all entitle us to entertain the fullest conviction that you will send us some of the choicest specimens of your skill, and that you will urge your friends to do the same.

In making this appl cation we desire to have it understood, that we intend to call forth a complete representation of the entire resources of the country, as well of raw materials as of manufactured articles. We hope to see abundant specimens of the cereal products of the Northern and Western States, of the Cotton and Sugar of the South, as well as of all the other great agricultural staples of the country. Of similar importance are the Mineral treasures of our Continent. We are particularly desirous that our Building should contain a complete collection of the various ores which the active industry of our people is daily bringing to light, of the metals produced from them, in their various stages of developement, and also of all other Minerals. This would include as well Coal, Granite and other similar substances, as those chemical products more especially used in the Arts. The Ores should be accompanied by the rocks in which they are found, and, if possible, by plans and sections of the measures in which they lie. It would also be of great interest to exhibit, either by plans or descriptive drawings, the different processes employed in the reduction of the ores and the manufacture of the metals. You will readily see the importance and value of a collection of this kind, and if the specimens are forwarded to us, we shall take such measures for their classification and arrangement as will best subserve the objects of the Exhibition, and at the same time, add to the information and importance of our people.

We have, heretofore, announced that Paintings in frames will be rejected; and we are very desirous that the Sculpture of this country may be fully represented. If our wishes in these respects are answered, our Building will furnish a complete illustration of the Natural Resources, the Art and the Industry of our People, and the manifestation thus made will, we are convinced, surprise even those most conversant with the progress of the Republic.

We enclose our General Circular, and also a form of application for space, to which we beg your attention. Copies of these or of this letter, if you desire them to send to your friends or correspondents, can be had at this office.

No matter that we may know on what extent of co-operation we may depend, the favor of a reply on or before the 15th day of January is asked. Please address it to WM. WHETTEN, Esq., Secretary to the Association.

I have the honor to be, with great respect, your obedient servant, THEODORE REDWOOD, President.

☞ The Daily Advertiser—At 200 to hour on Thursday next, at the Auction Store, 111 Nassau-st., corner of Ann. Apply to G. A. ANDREWS, No. 421 Broadway.

☞ If there are any of your subscribers who want to do a good deed, we can put them in the way of doing it. There is a Fair now open at Metropolitan Hall, at which a fine variety of both useful and fancy articles is to be seen. By buying any of those articles, a person can contribute so much towards enabling worthy women to earn a respectable living. Surely this is a deserving cause, and we trust that the community will prove that they are of the same mind, by going to this Fair and helping all they can towards the accomplishment of the desired object. The Fair closes THIS EVENING.

☞ A Meeting of the graduate members, residing in the City of New-York, of the Delta Phi Fraternity, will be held at Florence's Hotel (corner of Broadway and Walker-st.) on TUESDAY, the 4th of January, 1853, at 7 P. M.
N. B. A full attendance is requested.
J. MANSFIELD DAVIES,
JAMES ROOSEVELT,
EDWARD S. HOFFMAN, } Committee.

☞ Association for the Exhibition of the INDUSTRY OF ALL NATIONS.—OFFICE No. 53 Broadway, NEW-YORK, Dec. 1, 1852.—The Stockholders of this Association are hereby notified that a call of Twenty per cent. on the Capital Stock, being the Fourth Installment thereof, has been ordered by the Board of Directors; and they are required to pay the same, at this office, on or before the 17th instant. By order,
WM. WHETTEN, Secretary.

☞ Mr. Keese's Lecture—AT THE TABERNACLE, TO-NIGHT.—JOHN KEESE, Esq., of New-York, will Lecture, THIS (Friday) EVENING, at the Broadway Tabernacle, on *The Influence of Knowledge*, as exemplified in the Social circle and the Mechanic Arts. Doors opened at 6—Lecture to commence at 8 o'clock. Tickets one shilling. May be had at the Bookstores and at the door.

☞ Charles Whitney's Third Evening with the ORATORS OF THE OLD AND NEW WORLD, at the Stuyvesant Institute, THIS (Friday) EVENING, Dec. 10, at 8 o'clock. Impersonations of Shiel and Clay, Brougham and Webster, Randolph and Peel, and Iodius Philip Delineations of King Lear, Macbeth, &c., &c. Admission 50c.

☞ Thackeray's Lectures.—The Third Lecture of the Course before the Mercantile Library Association will be delivered on FRIDAY EVENING, 16th inst., at Rev. Mr. Chapin's (late Mr. Bellows') Church, No. 548 Broadway, near Prince-st., at 8 o'clock.
Subject: *Steele and the Times of Queen Anne.*
Single admission Tickets 75 cents each, may be had of EVANS & BRITTAN, No. 697 Broadway; C. S. FRANCIS & Co., No. 252 Broadway; WM. HALL & SON, and at the Library Rooms.
WILLARD L. FELT, Chairman,
JAMES D. SMITH,
JOHN F. HALSTED, } Lecture Committee.

☞ Charles Whitney's Third Evening with Orators and Great Men will be performed at Stuyvesant Institute, on FRIDAY Dec. 16, at 8 o'clock, when DANIEL WEBSTER, HENRY CLAY and JOHN C. CALHOUN—that wondrous three, whose words were sparks of immortality—will be represented. Tickets, 50 cents.

☞ Mercantile Library Association.—CLASS IN VOCAL MUSIC.—Those gentlemen who have subscribed their names as members of the
CLASS IN VOCAL MUSIC,
under the direction of Mr. BOURGONNIER, and all persons, whether members of the Association or otherwise, who desire to pursue this study, are requested to meet in the Lecture Room on THURSDAY EVENING, 15th inst., at 7½ o'clock, when the time of meeting, the terms of instruction, &c., will be definitely arranged.
Particular attention is called to the instruction of this gentleman, who promises to all who shall follow his course with attention, a perfect knowledge of the theory of music, and the reading of music at sight.
For any further particulars apply to the Librarian.
S. W. F. ODELL, Chairman Class Committee.

☞ Mr. Beecher's Lecture—ON THE PRESENT DUTY OF THE AMERICAN PEOPLE, will be delivered in the Tabernacle, on THIS (Friday) EVENING, at 8 o'clock. Tickets 50 cents. Doors open at 7 o'clock.

☞ Mr. Beecher's Lecture—ON THE PRESENT DUTY OF THE AMERICAN PEOPLE, will be delivered in the Tabernacle, on THIS (Friday) EVENING, at 8 o'clock. Tickets 50 cents. Doors open at 7 o'clock.

WANTED.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young Woman, as Chambermaid and Waiter; or would be willing to do general housework, for a small family. The best of city reference given. Call at No. 154, 28th-st., between 7th and 8th-ave., upper floor, front room. Will receive calls for two days.

SITUATION WANTED—By a very industrious, tidy young woman, to do general housework; is a good plain cook and first rate washer and ironer—willing to make herself useful and give the best City reference. Call at No. 191½ Bowery.

SITUATION WANTED—By an English girl, with the best of reference from the city, as Chambermaid or nurse and seamstress; would make herself generally useful. Please call No. 191½ Bowery.

SITUATION WANTED—As cook, and to wash and iron, or do the housework of a private family, by a very experienced girl, with excellent City references. Call at No. 74, 6th-av., in the book-store.

WANTED—Ten men of good address, to sell several articles wanted in every family. Agents can make $5 per day; also a man with $500, to take an interest in a depôt in Boston—may make $1,500 per annum. Call at No. 317 Bowery, from 9 until 2 o'clock, or send one dollar, and samples will be forwarded to any part of the United States.

WANTED—A situation by a respectable young Woman, to Cook, Wash and Iron, and is a good baker. Good city reference from her last situation, where she has lived over four years. Call at No. 124 West 33d-st., between 6th and 7th-ave.

WANTED,—TO FILE CUTTERS.—Three good File-Cutters and one Forgeman, can obtain steady situations by applying at the Factory, corner of 2nd-av. and 47th-st. Also, wanted, a boy to learn the trade.

WANTED IN CALVARY CHURCH, a pew, or part of a pew, eligibly situated, for which a liberal rent will be given. Please address Box No 1734, Post-Office.

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ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
SECRETARY OF WAR.

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, Dec. 4, 1852.

SIR: I beg leave to submit a brief account of the operations of this Department during the year.

The efforts of the Department have been principally directed to the defence of our frontiers and Texas from the Indian tribes within our borders. For this purpose, out of about 11,000 officers and men borne on the rolls of the army, about 8,000 are employed in the defence of Texas, New Mexico, California, and Oregon, or of emigrants destined to the two last.

It affords me great pleasure to say that the efforts of the Department for this purpose have been attended with more than usual success.

The benefits that were anticipated from the judicious arrangements made by the commanders of the 8th and 9th Military Departments (Texas and New Mexico) have been fully realized. With the exception of a portion of the Rio Grande country, the former has been comparatively exempt from Indian depredations. A number of persons of desperate character and fortunes were attracted to that frontier by the lawless attempts of CARVAJAL, and after his defeat they dispersed through the country, and resorted to plunder for subsistence. On the other hand, many of the inhabitants of Mexico either sought to avenge themselves for the wrongs inflicted on them by that adventurer and his followers, or found in his lawless proceedings a justification for their own, and retaliated on the peaceable inhabitants.

The Indians in that vicinity availed themselves of the confusion and alarm consequent upon this state of things to renew their depredations. Thefts, robberies, and even assassinations were the consequence.

Although the prevention or punishment of disorders like these, when committed by others than Indians, belongs rather to the civil authorities of the State than to the military force of the United States, the commanding officer used every exertion to put a stop to them, and for that purpose ordered several additional companies of troops to the part of the State where they had occurred. It is believed that these measures have been, at least partially, successful. So long, however, as the species of border warfare which has recently been carried on in that region between the inhabitants of the two countries continues, it will be difficult, if not impossible, with any number of troops and with the strictest vigilance on the part of their officers, to prevent, on so extensive a frontier, a repetition of these disorders.

In New-Mexico the depredations of the Indians have been entirely arrested. The Navajos and the Apaches, the two most formidable tribes in all that region, have been completely overawed, and manifest every desire to be at peace with the whites.

In consequence of frequent collisions between the Indians and the white inhabitants of California and Oregon, it was deemed advisable to send the 4th regiment of infantry to the Pacific, to replace the mounted riflemen that had been ordered thence to Texas.

Intelligence has been recently received that the Yuma Indians, a bold and hostile tribe, occupying a portion of country on the Gila and Colorado Rivers, whose inroads and depredations have been the source of frequent annoyance and alarm to the inhabitants both of our own territory and of the Mexican State of Sonora, have agreed to a peace.

The troops stationed on the frontier may justly be considered as in active service—a service, too, in which they are exposed to all the hardships and dangers of war without its excitement to stimulate, or its hopes of honorable distinction to sustain them.

Owing to the many officers who, from disability or other causes, are excused from duty, the cares and responsibilities of command frequently devolve on a small number; and the establishment, during the last season, of a number of new posts, has added very much to the labors both of the officers and men; nevertheless, it affords me great pleasure to bear testimony to the cheerfulness and alacrity with which all have discharged their duties. To Brevet Major General SMITH and Brevet Colonel SUMNER, in particular, much praise is due. The former, although in feeble health, has been unremitting in his exertions, and to his energy and judicious arrangements, this Department is greatly indebted for the comparative tranquility it enjoys. The latter has not only succeeded in arresting the incursions of the Indians within his command, but has greatly reduced its expenditures.

Brevet Brigadier General HITCHCOCK has also displayed great energy and prudence, and done all that it was possible to do with a very inadequate force, and amid many difficulties and embarrassements, to protect his extensive command.

I regret to say that the attempt to cultivate farms by the troops has, but in few instances, during the past season, been attended with beneficial results. This failure is owing in part to the constant activity in which it has been found necessary to keep the troops, and to the necessity of employing them in the construction of barracks and in other works at the many new posts that have recently been established. Hopes are entertained, however, that when a fair trial of the experiment can be made, it will, at least at such of the posts as are favorably situated for the purpose, be more successful.

In spite of this failure, of the unusual activity of the troops during the past season, and of the fact that so large a portion of them are stationed on the remote frontier, I have the satisfaction to announce that the desertions have been considerably reduced, and this too in the Quartermaster's Department—that branch of the service of which the expenditures are most affected by these circumstances. The expenses of that Department, ascertained and controlled, exclusive of clothing, the amount of which is fixed by permanent regulations,) continue to exhibit an annual decrease, viz, for the current year, a reduction of $501,253, and for the next year, as compared with the current year, a further reduction of $500,000.

In spite, however, of every effort to reduce the expenses of the army, they must continue to be very great in proportion to its numbers, so long as it is necessary to maintain so large a force in countries which supply so little of what is necessary to its support as those in which the greater part of it is now stationed. I beg leave, therefore, to repeat the suggestion contained in my last annual Report, that sound policy, no less than humanity, requires that some other means than force should be tried to restrain the Indians and to prevent the frequent collisions that occur between them and the white inhabitants in their neighborhood. The whole history of our country shows that whenever the two races are brought frequently into contact, collisions (generally produced by aggressions of the stronger on the weaker party) are inevitable. I know of no other means by which these collisions can be prevented than a rigid adherence to the policy which has heretofore been successfully pursued, of setting apart a portion of territory for the exclusive occupancy of the Indians.

A difficulty occurs in the application of this policy to Texas. By the terms of the compact admitting that State into the Union she reserved to herself all the vacant territory within her limits. It is understood that she acknowledges no right of occupancy in the Indians within her borders, but proceeds to lay off her territory into counties, and, as fast as it is needed, to sell it, without assigning any portion of it to them, or providing in any other mode for their support. Nothing could be more calculated to alarm and irritate the Indians and to produce collisions between them and the whites than the adoption of this policy. It, in fact, drives the Indians to desperation, by leaving them no alternative but to steal or to starve. It also deprives the Government of the United States of that control over them and of the territory they occupy which is necessary for their own preservation as well as for the safety of the white settlements in their vicinity. If the United States are bound to protect Texas against the Indians, it is manifest that the Government of that State should do nothing to thwart, but, on the contrary, all in its power to promote the fulfillment of this duty. I therefore respectfully suggest the expediency of endeavoring to make some arrangement with that State whereby a portion of her now unoccupied domain may be temporarily allotted to the exclusive occupancy of the Indians within her borders.

What policy, however, it may be deemed proper to adopt in reference to the Indian tribes in Texas, California and Oregon, is a question only of humanity or of temporary policy, as the period cannot be very remote when they will be swept before the resistless tide of emigration which continually flows towards these countries.

The case is different with regard to New-Mexico. That territory is so remote and inaccessible, and holds out such little inducement to emigration, that the struggle between the two races is destined, in all probability, to continue there long after it shall have ceased in every other portion of the continent.

By the last census the total population of New-Mexico, exclusive of wild Indians, is (in round numbers) 61,000 souls, and its whole real estate is estimated at (in round numbers) $3,700,000.

To protect this small population we are compelled to maintain a large military force at an annual expense, nearly equal to half the value of the whole real estate of the Territory. Would it not be better to induce the inhabitants to abandon a country which seems hardly fit for the habitation of civilized man, by remunerating them for their property in money or in lands situated in more favored regions? Even if the Government paid for this property quintuple its value, it would still, merely on the score of economy, be largely the gainer by the transaction, and the troops now stationed in New-Mexico would be available for the protection of other portions of our own and of the Mexican Territory. Unless the course I have indicated, or some other, be adopted to remove the Indians from the necessity of plundering to procure the means of subsistence, their depredations must not only continue, but increase. This would require a corresponding increase in the means of protection. In that view I concur in the recommendation of the General-in-Chief, that an additional regiment of mounted men be authorized.

I now ask to call your attention to the state of our defences on the seacoast.

Shortly after the termination of the last war with Great Britain, a Board of Engineers was organized to prepare a system of coast defence.

This Board recommended that fortifications be constructed at a number of points on the seacoast and on the Northern lakes. Their recommendation was adopted, and its execution was commenced first, by repairing and enlarging such of the old works as were deemed worthy of preservation; secondly, by the construction of new works, beginning, of course, with those that were considered the most important.

Although doubts have been occasionally expressed whether some of the works recommended by the Board ought to be commenced, and whether others were not on a scale unnecessarily large, the works recommended by it generally are probably advisable; and until the year 1850 Congress never failed, when in a favorable business, to provide the necessary means for prosecuting them. In the last mentioned year no appropriations for fortifications were made, but the House of Representatives adopted a resolution, directing the Secretary of War to submit, at their next session, a report on this subject. That report was submitted, but no action was taken on it, and no appropriation was made.

It is believed that this omission was caused by an opinion which seems to prevail that the system adopted by the Board of 1816, if not originally too extensive, has become so in consequence of events that have since occurred, and ought to be revised and restricted.

In that opinion I concur; and in the report above mentioned I expressed the opinion that many of the works embraced in the original plan might and ought to be dispensed with.

The subject is undoubtedly worthy of all the consideration that Congress can bestow upon it; and it is to be hoped that they will, at an early period, adopt some mode of revising the plan, and making any changes in it which the present circumstances of the country may seem to them to require.

In the meantime, however, there are a number of works which have been commenced, and are in various stages of advancement, but the prosecution of which is suspended for the want of necessary appropriations. Most of these works are highly important, being intended for the protection of our principal seaports and naval stations, viz: Boston, New-York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Norfolk, Charleston, Savannah, Pensacola, Mobile and New-Orleans, or other points of scarcely less importance.

Whatever difference of opinion may exist as to the extent to which the system of fortifications should be carried, all must admit that no expense should be spared to render points like those above mentioned absolutely impregnable by any force that may reasonably be expected to be brought against them.

I hereto append a statement of these unfinished works, showing the amounts required to complete them respectively, and the sums that could be advantageously expended on each of them during the next fiscal year, and earnestly recommend that Congress be urged to make the necessary appropriations with a view to the completion, if not of all, at least of the most important among them at as early a period as practicable. If this be not done, the large sums already expended on them will in many cases be lost.

Among the works recommended by the Board which have not yet been commenced, there are several which appear to me of obvious necessity. I refer particularly to those designed for the protection of New-Bedford and of San Francisco, both of which are now entirely defenceless.

It is also the opinion of the Engineers that a work at Sandy Hook, for the protection of the outer harbor of New-York, is necessary to complete the defences of that city.

Congress also omitted the last two sessions to make the usual appropriations for the purchase of the heavy ordnance used in coast defence. As this description of ordnance is generally intended for fortifications, it has been the practice to estimate for it under the head of "Armament of Fortifications." It is hardly necessary to observe, however, that it is an indispensable part of any system of defence that may be adopted, and that the fewer the fortifications the greater the quantity that will be required.

On this subject I beg leave to subjoin a few remarks contained in the report on fortifications above referred to:

"Whatever policy may be adopted with reference to fortifications, it will still be necessary to provide a much larger supply of ordnance than we now have on hand. By reference to the report from the head of the Ordnance Bureau, hereto annexed, marked C, it will be seen that the whole number of guns, of all calibres, now on hand, whether in the forts or in the arsenals, amounts only to 3,535; and that of gun carriages is still smaller. The entire number of guns that can be mounted in the forts already completed (Classes A and B) amounts to 4,572 guns; and if the works, now in progress of construction should be completed, the total number of guns that would then be required for all the forts would be 6,093. It appears, therefore, that the supply of ordnance now on hand is very inadequate, even to the present wants of the service. I will observe, too, that even if Congress should determine to restrict the system of fortifications, this would not obviate the necessity for a large increase in the supply of heavy ordnance. Some means of defence must be employed, and cannon is an indispensable part of any system that may be adopted.

"It appears, too, from the reports hereto appended, that the great naval Powers of Europe have, within a few years past, greatly increased the calibre of the guns mounted on their vessels of war. This renders it obviously necessary that the power of the batteries intended to resist them should also be proportionably increased. I believe it is the opinion of all officers, both of the army and navy, who have devoted much attention to this subject, that many of the guns now in our most important forts ought to be removed, and others of longer range substituted. A glance at the report of the Ordnance Bureau will show how very deficient we are in the heavy descriptions of ordnance, particularly in eight and ten-inch columbiads, the most effective weapons against vessels of war.

"To manufacture cannon of good quality is a work that demands considerable time; and, as they are imperishable when properly taken care of, there is no good reason why the Government should not at once provide the requisite supply.

"In connection with this subject, I would venture to suggest that provision be made for a distribution of artillery among the militia of the States and Territories. Our people are more deficient in the knowledge of this arm than of any other, and yet it is the one that would be most required in a war with any European Power. If a standing appropriation were made applicable to the distribution of artillery, and of the book on artillery practice, among the States and Territories, it would tend very much to promote the knowledge of this essential branch of the military art among the citizens of the country."

One of the most important and responsible duties which have devolved on the Department during the present year, is the execution of the works known as the River and Harbor Improvements.

The number of works for which appropriations were made by the act recently passed, is about one hundred, and the sum appropriated about two millions and a quarter. The appropriations, however, will only in a few instances be sufficient to complete the works for which they were made. By far the greater number will require additional, and some of them very large additional appropriations to complete them. It is to be presumed, that even if Congress should not see fit to continue the system and to provide for other works of a similar character, not included in the present act, they will at least finish the works that have been begun.

I deemed it, therefore, of the utmost importance to make, at the outset, such permanent arrangements for the execution of these works, as would, as far as practicable ensure the faithful, judicious, and economical application of the large sums of money, that have been or may be appropriated for these works, to the important purpose for which they were intended.

Experience has shown that for works of this description, in which large sums are disbursed, and which require for their execution a combination of science and practical skill, it is, as a general rule, safer to rely on officers of the army (aided when necessary by civil assistants) than on civil agents of whose character and qualifications the Department must often be ignorant. I determined, therefore, to avail myself of all the aid which the army could afford, and to confide the superintendence of the works to the two corps, of engineers and topographical engineers, both of which are eminently qualified for this duty.

This arrangement not only enabled me to dispense with a number of civil agents whose assistance would otherwise have been necessary, but (a consideration of hardly less importance) to secure the invaluable aid of the distinguished head of the corps of engineers.

I at first intended to establish a joint board composed of the heads and another officer of each of the corps, aided, when circumstances would require it, by an officer of the navy to superintend the execution of all the works; but some difficulties having arisen in arranging the details of this plan, I finally determined to divide the works between the two corps, and to establish two boards, one for each corps, composed of its own officers, to aid its head in preparing, supervising, and correcting plans and estimates, &c., the members to act separately as inspectors of the works when in process of construction.

This plan has been carried into effect; and in pursuance of it the works on the Atlantic and the Gulf of Mexico have been assigned to the corps of engineers, and those on the Northern lakes and Western rivers to the corps of topographical engineers.

It is believed that this arrangement will eminently conduce to the speedy and economical execution of the works.

Owing principally to the advanced season when the appropriations were made, little has been done, in regard to many of the works, beyond making the necessary arrangements to commence them as early as practicable in the Spring.

For more detailed information on this subject, and on others connected with their duties, I respectfully refer to the reports of the colonels of engineers, and of the topographical engineers appended to this report.

The estimates for such of the works as require additional appropriations will be submitted as soon as they can be prepared.

The expedition which I mentioned in my last annual report as having been sent under the command of Brevet Captain LORENZO SITGREAVES, to explore the Zuni and Colorado rivers from the source of the former to the Pacific, has completed the exploration and returned, but the report has not yet been submitted.

Early last spring, Capt. MARCY was sent with a party to explore the headwaters of the Red River. He accomplished the object and has returned, but the report of the expedition has not yet been prepared.

It affords me pleasure to repeat my commendations of the good order and discipline which prevail at the Military Academy, and to express my conviction of the benefits which result to the service from that institution.

The reports of the chief of Ordinance Bureau and of the Quartermaster's Department will show the operations of these important branches of the service. Several of the suggestions contained in them are deserving of attention.

The first of these two reports exhibits a very satisfactory view of the operations of the national armories at Springfield and Harper's Ferry; and I concur in the opinion that no benefit would be likely to result from a return to the former mode of governing these establishments.

In my last annual report, I called your attention to several points in regard to which legislation appeared to me to be necessary. I will simply renew these suggestions, without repeating the reasons on which they were founded. They were:

First—That the Department be authorized to abolish such arsenals as are no longer needed and are a source of useless expense.

Second—That an additional number of commissaries be authorized.

Third: That a retired list of the army be established, as a measure of justice both to the officers that are disabled and to those that are not.

Fourth: That the distribution of arms among the militia of the Territories, under the act of 1808 be made hereafter on the basis of the full force instead of the number of men who may make inhabitants of age to bear arms, as always by the latest census, instead of the returns of the militia, which are frequently not furnished, and when furnished are often incomplete.

To these recommendations I beg leave to add a few more that further experience has suggested.

By the 16th section of the act of Sept. 28th, 1850, it is made the duty of the Secretary of War to discharge any soldier who at the time of his enlistment was under the age of twenty-one years, unless such enlistment had been made with the consent of the parents or guardians of the soldier.

Young men are frequently enlisted who represent themselves to be of age, but whose discharge is afterwards applied for on the ground of minority. The consequence is that they are frequently discharged after they have been clothed and fed for months, without rendering any service, or after they have been sent at great expense to some remote station. There is reason to believe that in some instances parties have enlisted with a view to defraud the Government.

I recommend that any person being above the age of eighteen years who shall practice such an imposition may be compelled to serve out his term of enlistment.

If further appropriations for fortifications and for river and harbor improvements should be made, the number of officers in the corps of Engineers and Topographical Engineers will be insufficient to supply the necessary details for those works and for the coast and lake surveys added to the other duties they are called upon to perform. I recommend, therefore, that in that event the officers of these corps be increased by an annual addition to each for six years of not more than three second lieutenants, to be taken as heretofore from the graduates of the Military Academy.

In consequence of the great number of remote military posts at which troops are stationed, the number of medical officers has been for some years past entirely inadequate to the wants of the service; the consequence of which is that a number of private physicians are necessarily employed.

I am satisfied that it would be a measure of economy to authorize an increase of the medical corps.

Besides the above recommendations, there are several contained in the report of the General-in-Chief, hereto appended, which appear to me to deserve attention. I will mention particularly his suggestions that the third section of the act of June 17, 1850, entitled "An act to increase the rank and file of the army, and to encourage enlistments," be repealed; that measures be taken to distribute, for the use of the militia of the States and Territories, the books of tactical instruction used in the regular service; and that the pension laws be so amended as to place the widows and orphans of officers of the army on an equal footing with those of naval officers.

Respectfully submitted.

C. M. CONRAD, Secretary of War.

ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
INDIAN DEPARTMENT.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
OFFICE INDIAN AFFAIRS, Nov. 10, 1852.

SIR: Among the errors that abound respecting our Indian relations there is one so injurious to our national reputation, that it should not be disregarded. The opinion is extensively entertained, that our whole course of conduct towards the red men of this country has been marked by injustice and inhumanity. An enlightened consideration of the subject will lead to a different conclusion.

When civilization and barbarism are brought in such relation that they cannot coexist together, it is right that the superiority of the former should be asserted, and the latter compelled to give way. It is, therefore, no matter of regret or reproach that so large a portion of our territory has been wrested from its aboriginal inhabitants, and made the happy abode of an enlightened and Christian people. That the means employed to effect this grand result have not always been just, or that the contest has been attended by a vast amount of human suffering, cannot be denied. Of the Indians' wrongs there is indeed no earthly record. But it will not be forgotten by those who have a correct understanding of this subject, that much of the injury of which the red man and his friends complain, has been the inevitable consequence of his own perverse and vicious nature. In the long and varied conflict between the white man and the red—civilization and barbarism—the former has often been compelled to recede and be destroyed, or to advance and destroy. The history of the contest, however, bears witness to the fact, that the victor has in general manifested a generous desire not only to spare the vanquished, but to improve his condition. It would be a difficult task to count the enormous sums of money that have been expended by the Government, and by philanthropic individuals, in their manifold efforts to reclaim and civilise the Indians within our limits; and who can fail to remember with reverence and regret "the noble army of martyrs" who have sacrified themselves in this holy cause! The results, it is true, have not been commensurate with the means employed; but enough has been achieved to attest the practicability of the Indians' redemption, and to stimulate to further and persevering exertions to accomplish the work.

The tribes with whom we have treaty engagements, and who are more closely connected with us through the medium of agents, continue to receive healthful impulses towards a higher and better condition. And even those who are more wild, and less inclined to cast off their indigenous habits of indolence and improvidence, are beginning to profit by the good example of the other class. The embarrassments to which they are subjected, in consequence of the onward pressure of the whites, are gradually teaching them the important lesson that they must, ere long, change their mode of life or cease to live at all. It is by industry or extinction that the problem of their destiny is solved.

One of the surest guaranties for the good conduct of our Indians, is an adequate knowledge of the power of the Government. Where such knowledge prevails, it is comparatively easy to control them; but when displays of our power have been feeble or fitful, the natural tendencies of the Indian to rapine and slaughter operate with but little restraint.

In the extension of our settlements, and the increasing intercourse between our Atlantic and Pacific possessions, much opportunity is afforded the aborigines of the interior to learn the truth concerning us. And it is only where this opportunity is wanting, or where there has been remissness on our part to make proper exhibitions of our superior strength, that a disposition is found to thwart the policy or provoke the hostility of the Government.

Though some of the tribes with whom we have treaty relations have suffered through indolence, vice, and an obstinate adherence to aboriginal modes and habits, it is gratifying to know that a majority of them are substantially improving their condition; and, notwithstanding their sufferings in many cases have, doubtless, been severe, perhaps the wisdom they have thus acquired has not been purchased too dearly. Deep-seated maladies can be remedied by no superficial curatives, and it has been the work of hunger, disease and death, to arouse in the survivors a perception of the only conditions upon which human life and comfort can be sustained on earth.

The mission and other schools established among the various tribes are generally prosperous, especially those in which the principle of manual labor is a leading feature. As impatience of regular labor, exhibited in unsteadiness of application, is the radical defect of the Indian character, it is but a dictate of common sense to address ourselves first and mainly to its correction. This effected, a foundation is laid upon which our best hopes for the reclamation of the savage may be safely built. Without it, no matter to what extent we may educate a few individuals of a tribe, lasting good is rarely produced.

The merely book taught Indian, if the radical failure be uncorrected, is almost certain to resume, at length, the barbarism of his original condition deriving no other advantages from his acquirements than a more refined cunning, and a greater ability to concoct and perpetrate schemes of mischief and violence.

The dissensions among the Seneca Indians in New-York, respecting their forms of government, having assumed a serious aspect, the President in July last directed that steps should be taken to ascertain the sense of the nation on the subject. An election was accordingly held, at which all the votes cast were in favor of the re-establishment of the old system of government by chiefs. But the number of votes was only 194, while the whole number of votes on the several reservations amounts to 664, and it appears that those in favor of maintaining the present elective government unanimously refused to attend the polls. This they did on the ground that it would be wrong to take part in any revolutionary proceeding, as their constitution provides that it shall stand unchanged for at least five years. The result of the election not being satisfactory, the question which form of government shall be recognized as the choice of the people has not yet been decided.

The Indians in the State of Michigan are generally doing well. They are becoming a sober, orderly, and industrious people, devoting themselves to the cultivation of the soil. Their agricultural operations have been crowned with their proper rewards. Education is encouraged amongst them, and they are making commendable progress in the knowledge and practice of the arts of civilized life. Similar remarks are equally applicable to the Oneida Indians, in the State of Wisconsin. By the treaty of 1848, with the Stockbridges, it is provided that the President, within two years from the date of the treaty, shall procure for their use a quantity of land west of the Mississippi river, on which they shall reside, not less than seventy-two sections; said Indians to be consulted as to the location of said land. This provision has not yet been carried into effect, and the affairs of these Indians are in a very unsettled and embarrassing condition. They were anxious to be located on the land about the mouth of the Vermillion river, in the territory of Minnesota; but the selection was not approved by the Government, and they have more recently expressed a willingness to accept a tract on the Crow river, in that territory. The treaties with the Sioux Indians being now ratified, there seems to be no good reason for not complying with their present views; but the season is too far advanced to make the arrangements required before the ensuing Spring.

The removal of the Menomonees, as contemplated by an act of Congress passed at the last session, has been satisfactorily effected. The whole tribe are now concentrated on the designated territory, between the Wolf and Oconto rivers, a location with which they are well pleased, and where they are anxious to be permitted permanently to remain. Should title be secured to by the Legislature of Wisconsin, the contemplated procedure to effect the object can be readily made, as above. It is believed, generally advantageous to the Indians and the Government. The country where they are now located is well suited to their wants, and I know of none to which they would be more averse to remove, or where they would, for the same reason, be more likely to be left in the way of our white population. Whenever they may be settled, it will be incumbent on Congress to make further provision for them, as their claims appeal strongly to the justice and humanity of the Government.

A removal of the Chippewa Agency has been made from its former position to a more favorable site on the Crow-wing river, west of the Mississippi. A considerable number of the Chippewas yet remain at their old homes in the country ceded to the United States; but by adhering to the policy of paying them their annuities only in their own territory, it is thought that such of them as it may be desirable to remove, will soon be induced quietly to abandon the ceded lands. With the exception, perhaps, of one or two small bands, who may be eligibly located on Lake Superior, measures should be promptly taken for the consolidation of the entire Chippewa tribe within a limited district west of the Mississippi river.

There seems to be of late increased dissatisfaction among the Winnebagoes with their present location, and they have a strong desire to be permitted to occupy a portion of the territory recently purchased from the Sioux, lying north of the Crow river. Arrangements for this purpose are in contemplation, and it is hoped they may be effected during the next Spring, without cost to the Government; but they should not be attempted unless the scattered fragments of the tribe can be thereby brought together and all settled contentedly in their new homes.

In the month of September last, the amendments of the Senate to the two treaties concluded in the Summer of 1851 with the Sioux of Minnesota, were submitted to the different bands, parties thereto, and received their formal but reluctant assent. It would not be an easy task to estimate the benefits to both whites and Indians which the consummation of these treaties is calculated to produce. All danger of future hostile collision between our citizens and one of the most numerous and powerful tribes of all that region has been happily removed, a vast tract of admirable country laid open for peaceable cultivation, and ample means provided for the welfare and improvement of the Indians. In consideration of the increased labor and responsibility that will hereafter devolve on the agent of the Sioux, his salary should be raised from one thousand to fifteen hundred dollars.

The scarcity of buffalo the preceding Summer was severely felt in the Winter of 1851-52 by the Sioux of the Missouri. They were thus necessarily driven when Spring came on, to apply themselves to the surer means of subsistence in the cultivation of the soil. Their upright and faithful agent (Mr. JAMES H. NORWOOD, whose death by violence has recently been reported to the Department,) rendered them what aid he could in having some lands plowed for them, and they have been led to expect further assistance hereafter. Many white men, now or formerly in the employ of the fur Companies, have intermarried with these Sioux, and exert for good or evil, a powerful influence over them. It has been suggested that it would be good policy to colonize these people along the rich bottoms with which those wild regions are interspersed, giving them lands to be held in individual right as long as actually occupied. The suggestion is worthy of consideration.

The Omahas, an impoverished but peaceful tribe, on the western border of Iowa, have suffered much for several years from the trespasses of the whites and the rapacity of the more warlike tribes by which they are in part surrounded; but the appropriation generously made for their benefit, at the last session of Congress, will, doubtless alleviate their distress, and in time greatly ameliorate their condition. It will be used chiefly for the purpose of furnishing them the means of cultivating the soil, which, from the disposition they manifest, it is believed they will readily appreciate and improve.

The Kickapoos and Ioways of the Great Nemaha agency, and the Sacs and Foxes thereto attached, have all secured rich returns for their field industry, and they are all worthy of commendatory notice for their general good conduct.

The Wyandotts now reduced to a comparatively small number find it difficult to manage their public affairs, and are anxious to abandon their tribal organization and become citizens of the United States. To this end, they, in common with many of our white population, are impatiently awaiting the establishment of a territorial Government over the vast region north of the Arkansas and west of the Missouri Rivers. This measure, though fraught with difficulty and danger, will doubtless force itself on the consideration of Congress; but before it can be justly carried into effect, important preliminary arrangements must be made, involving the future disposition and management of various Indian tribes, occupying the territory in question.

The Delaware Indians are among the most remarkable of all our colonized tribes. By their intrepidity and varied enterprise they are distinguished in a high degree. Besides being industrious farmers and herdsmen, they hunt and trade all over the interior of the continent, carrying their traffic beyond the Great Salt Lake, and consequently expose themselves to a thousand perils. Under these circumstances they are steadily diminishing.

The Christian Indians, a peculiar and interesting band, once resident in Canada, whence they emigrated from Ohio, are now located on the lands of the Wyandotts, who consider them as intruders, and desire their removal. They have strong claims on the Government, and the attention of Congress was called to the subject at the last session; but nothing definite was done. It is hoped that suitable provision for them may be made at an early day.

The Shawnees are eminently successful as agriculturists, and are advancing in general improvement. But for the baneful effects of intemperance, to which their proximity to the border settlements greatly expose them, they would soon become a highly moral and prosperous people. Several murders, of recent occurrence among them, are attributable to this fruitful source of evil.

The condition of the Pottawatomies continues substantially the same as heretofore reported. They depend mainly for support, especially in winter, on their large annuity; and but little or no improvement is manifest in their modes of living.

The location of the Kanzas Indians in the country about Council Grove, on the great Santa Fé road is unfortunate for them and the whites. They are a rude and depraved tribe, and little can be done for their welfare while they remain liable to the pernicious associations that await them there. Their vicious practices are also the cause of frequent annoyance to the numerous traders and travelers who pass that way.

The small pox, reinforced by inebriety and general dissoluteness, has this year dealt sternly with the Sacs and Foxes. Their numbers have been thinned by death with unsparing hand. Agriculture is almost entirely neglected, and their attachment to old habits, encouraged by their despotic chiefs, materially retards their improvement.

The Swan, Creek, and Black River Chippewas of the Sac and Fox agency are in a prosperous condition, though they make frequent and just complaints of the depredations of the Sacs and Foxes upon their stock. As these Indians speak the same language with the Ottawas of this agency, and are in all respects a homogenous people, it would be well if they were all blended together in one tribe. These Ottawas are distinguished for their steady progress, and in their modes of life they are little behind the generality of the white population of the adjoining States. They, too, suffer from the predatory practices of the Sacs and Foxes, and with a patient forbearance of retaliation that merits some reward at the hands of the Government. But the Department is without power to afford adequate redress, for although the Sacs and Foxes are the recipients of large annuities, not a dollar of their money can be taken without their consent to pay for depredations committed by them on the property of other tribes. The Intercourse Act makes no provision for such cases, as it applies alone to depredations on the property on citizens of the United States.

The Weas, Peorias, and Piankeshaws, of the Osage River agency continue to furnish evidence of commendable industry and steady improvement. It is to be regretted that the Miamies, belonging to the same agency, are not entitled to like favorable notice. They stand in decided contrast with the other affiliated tribes. The effect of the large annuities that have been paid them has been to check all industry and thrift, and to tempt them to general idleness and dissipation. Within six years they have diminished one-half, with a prospect of still further decrease.

The Cherokees are embarrassed by an onerous public debt which they are striving in good faith to discharge. For this and other public purposes they are anxious to sell to the United States the tract of country, containing about 800,000 acres, known as the "Cherokee Neutral Ground:" and there is much force of argument in favor of the obligation of the Government to relieve them by taking back the land at the price they were required to allow the United States for it when it was granted to them. But notwithstanding the evil alluded to, this tribe, with most of the others in the Southern superintendency are steadily multiplying around them the blessings of life, and afford the highest evidence of the justice and wisdom of our policy towards them.

By a convention, entered into in 1847, between the Choctaws and Chickasaws, the latter under certain conditions and restrictions therein provided, became a component part of the Choctaw nation. But they are becoming more and more dissatisfied with the political connection between them and the Choctaws; and there is reason to believe that the best interests of both would be promoted by a separation of the tribes. The Chickasaws have applied to the Government to interpose its authority for the purpose of effecting this object; but as the union was the result of mutual agreement, it is desired that their separation, if practicable, shall be accomplished in like manner.

A similar state of things exists in relation to the Creeks and Seminoles. Considering the previous relations between these tribes, the attempt to unite them was injudicious and great dissatisfaction on the part of the Seminoles has been the result. When those remaining in Florida shall join their brethren West, it will be necessary for the Government by treaty or otherwise, to adopt adequate measures for putting the united tribe of Seminoles in a more favorable condition.

The famous Seminole chief BILLY BOWLEGS, with several other prominent Indians from Florida, have recently visited Washington, and while here they signed an agreement, in which they acknowledged that they and all the Seminoles in Florida were under obligations to emigrate, and promised to use their influence to effect their entire removal with the least possible delay. Late advices from the special agent represent that BOWLEGS adheres to his promise since his return. A council of his people had been called for the purpose of making preliminary arrangements, and a general emigration may reasonably be expected at an early day.

At the last session of Congress an appropriation was made for the purpose of effecting the removal from Texas of certain Indians "who have intruded themselves into that State from the territories of the United States." Suitable instructions in regard to this subject have been given to the proper agents of the department; but the measure contemplated is difficult to execute, and sufficient time and information have not yet been afforded to determine when and in what way the object may be accomplished. I have been informed, though unofficially, that the Legislature of Texas have passed some act or resolution, authorizing the Governor of the State to open negotiations with the Secretary of the Interior, whereby the removal of a portion of her now unoccupied domain may be temporarily allotted to the exclusive occupancy of the Indians within her borders. This contemplated action on the part of Texas, if it has been taken, has not yet come to my knowledge. It is indeed to be regretted that the difficulties in the way of the settlement of this question have not been more frequently and earnestly urged in reports from this office. It is indeed indispensable to a proper adjustment of Indian affairs in that State.

The most recent advices from New-Mexico represent the Indians in that territory as generally friendly, and that our relations with them are in a more satisfactory condition. In the vicinity of El Paso, however, the depredations of the Apaches are of frequent occurrence. A well organized and energetic body of mounted men, acting as scouting parties through the region infested by these marauding savages, is perhaps the only effectual means of holding them in check.

The Navajos, and other tribes in this territory, heretofore hostile and mischievous, have recently manifested a disposition to abandon their predatory habits, and to seek support in the cultivation of the soil. To this end they are anxious to be furnished with agricultural and other implements of husbandry, and a judicious expenditure of a moderate appropriation in this way would, doubtless, be justified by considerations of economy alone.

Notwithstanding the Mountain and Prairie Indians continue to suffer from the vast number of emigrants who pass through their country, destroying their means of support, and scattering disease and death among them yet those who were parties to the treaty concluded at Fort Laramie, in the fall of 1851, have been true to their obligations, and have remained at peace among themselves and with the whites.

The negotiations provided for by a late act of Congress with the Cancanches, Kioways and other Indians on the Arkansas river, have been necessarily postponed until the ensuing Spring. It will then be expedient to make them parties to the treaty of Fort Laramie, or to one containing similar provision.

At an early period in the last Summer, the agent for the Indians in Utah undertook, with the approbation of the Governor of the Territory, an expedition to the various tribes therein occupying the region west of the Great Salt Lake. The thoroughfare of travel to California and Oregon passes through their country, and the object of the expedition was to prevent a recurrence, if possible, of numerous and often fatal collisions between the emigrants and Indians. It seems to have been eminently successful, as no murders or robberies are reported to have been committed by these Indians during the present year. To give some idea of the immense travel along this route, and the consequent importance of conciliating the Indians, the agent states, that in returning to Salt Lake he passed on each of several days as many as three hundred wagons.

Some timely and official measures for the proper disposition and management of the Indians in California are of pressing importance to all concerned. The difficulties in which the subject is involved are the more embarrassing in consequence of the abortive efforts that have been made to establish fixed and permanent relations with them. Since the rejection of the treaties concluded with a large number of the tribes, sufficient information has not been received to justify a confident opinion as to the plan of operation it may be most expedient to adopt. To any that has been, or can be proposed, plausible objections may, doubtless, be urged; but regarding that policy of the rejected treaties as finally abandoned, and considering the removal of the Indians from that State as impossible, I suggest, as worthy of consideration, the plan of forming them into two grand colonies, to be suitably located, one in the northern and the other in the southern portion of the State. Like circumstances recommend a like policy in relation to the Indians west of the Cascade mountains in Oregon. That the plan suggested cannot be carried into successful operation without the expenditure of large sums of money, is readily conceded; but what other measure adequate to the exigencies of the case is free from the same objections? Something better, it is hoped, may yet be devised in the meantime, dogmatism on a subject of such difficulty and importance may well be forborne.

Due attention has been paid to the preparation of the third part of the work respecting the Indian tribes of the United States, published under the direction of this bureau, and it will be forthcoming during the approaching session of Congress. The edition of the first part, intended for distribution to the new members, will be ready for delivery at an early day in the session.

The present seems to be an appropriate occasion for calling the attention of Congress to certain treaty stipulations with various Indian tribes, which the Government, for a number of years, has failed to execute. In consideration of the cession of their lands to the United States, by the Sioux of the Mississippi, the Sacs and Foxes of Mississippi and Missouri, the Winnebagoes, Delawares, Osages, Iowas, Creeks and Stockbridges, it was stipulated, on the part of the Government, that certain sums should be paid to said tribes, amounting, in the aggregate, to $2,396,600; and that the same should be invested in safe and profitable stocks, yielding an interest of not less than five per cent. per annum. Owing, however, to the embarrassed condition of the treasury, it was deemed advisable by Congress, in lieu of making the investments, to appropriate from year to year a sum equal to the annual interest at five per cent. on the several amounts required to be invested. On this account the Government has already paid from its treasury $1,742,240, a sum which is now equal to two-thirds of the principal, and will, in a few years, be equal to the whole, if the practice of appropriating the interest shall be continued. As there is no limitation to the period of these payments, such a policy, indefinitely pursued, would prove a most costly one to the Government. At the end of every period of twenty years, it will have paid from the public treasury, by way of interest, the full amount of the stipulated investments. But such, it must be presumed, was never the intention of Congress. Nothing but necessity could justify that body in refusing to make appropriations required by the treaties of the Government. The cause of the failure to do so, in the case of these Indian tribes, no longer exists. The public finances are in a prosperous condition. Instead of fiscal embarrassment, there is now a redundancy of money, and one of the questions of the day is, what shall be done with the surplus in the treasury? Considering the premises, it seems to be quite clear that so much thereof, as may be necessary for the purpose should be promptly applied to the fulfilment of our treaty obligations.

But investments on Indian account may it

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

[illegible] PIANOS.—The subscribers, having [illegible] RAILWAY, AND NORTH MARKET, [illegible]

HALLET & DAVY,
Manufacturers of Pianos of every variety, and Music Publishers,
Warerooms and Manufactory, Nos. 407 and 409 Washington-st., Boston.

Messrs. Hallet & Co.'s Pianos, so justly celebrated for the [illegible] and durability of tone, [illegible] have been awarded to these Instruments [illegible] in Castle Garden, [illegible] which surpass everything, individually [illegible] under the auspices of Dr. Franklin, just a century ago, viz: in 1753, and still exists one of the richest and most prosperous Insurance Companies on the Continent.

REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—No. 7 Insurance Buildings, cor. Wall and William-sts., offices Nos. 10 and 11, ground floor.

This Company having their capital of $150,000 paid in, in cash, and securely invested, are prepared to insure against loss and damage by fire, on favorable terms.

The charter of this Company provides, that after paying interest to the stockholders of ten per cent. per annum on their capital, the net earning profits are to be divided among the assured in scrip bearing interest, which scrip is to be redeemable in cash whenever the accumulated profits and capital shall amount to $1,000,000.

TRUSTEES.

Samuel Howland,	John A Stephens,	Jos. Gaillard, Jr.,
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ROBERT B. HONE, President.
DUNCAN F. CURRY, Secretary.

THE BROOKLYN FIRE INSURANCE CO.—CHARTERED IN 1824.—Offices, No. 43 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, No. 6 Merchants' Exchange, Wall-st., New-York. Have their Capital (as also a handsome surplus) invested in the most unlimited security, and continue to insure Buildings, Merchandize, Furniture, and other personal property. Vessels in port, and their Cargoes, upon as favorable terms as any other similar institution.

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Richard L. Allen,	John R. Genin,	Simeon Leland,

WILLIAM ELLSWORTH, President.
ALFRED G. STEVENS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 61 Wall-st., 4th Month, 5th, 1852.—This Company, with a CASH CAPITAL OF $210,000 with a surplus of over $100 000, insures against loss or damage by fire, on favorable terms.

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George S. Fox,	C. W. Lawrence,	Rich'd F. Carman,
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LIFE INSURANCE.—THE MANHATTAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY—Cash Capital, $100,000, independently of the premium fund. Office, No. 146 Broadway, corner of Liberty-st. The Company continues to insure against all contingencies of life, risks on most favorable terms. Persons may insure in this Company either with or without participating in the profits.

ABRAM DUBois, M. D., at the office daily from 2 to 3 o'clock, P. M.

Open policies granted at greatly reduced rates.

A. A. ALVORD, President.
C. Y. WEBB, Jr., Secretary.
M. D. MORGAN, Actuary.

HARDWARE.

COOKING AND PARLOR STOVES,
OF THE MOST APPROVED PATTERNS, for sale low, by the subscriber. WM. CLARKE,
No. 9 Carmine-st., (four doors above Bleecker.)
No. 280 Hudson-st., (two doors above Vandam.)
No. 189 13th-st., (three doors above 13th-st.)
No. 269 8th-st., (three doors above 36th-st.)
N. B.—Stoves repaired and put up.

AUSTRALIA AND CALIFORNIA GOODS.—Merchants, Companies and individuals fitting out for those markets can find a full and complete assortment of Hardware, Cutlery, Edge Tools, Firearms, &c., &c., at the old stand of CHARLES S. LITTLE, Nos. 33 and 34 Fulton-st.

FAIRBANKS' PATENT PLATFORM AND COUNTER SCALES, improved in quality and reduced in price. Warranted to every required operation of weighing. For sale in all their varieties by FAIRBANKS & CO., No. 89 Water-st.

CUTLERY, &c.—Sets of Ivory and Desert Knives and Forks, and Knives only, Tea Trays, Polished Shovels and Tongs, Fire Irons, &c., wholesale and retail by C. S. LITTLE, Nos. 33 and 34 Fulton-st.

SKATES.—A superior assortment of German, English and American common and fancy Skates, strapped and buckled. C. S. LITTLE, Nos. 33 and 34 Fulton-st.

SADDLE BOLTS.—A full assortment of loose and clinch Bolts, for sale by C. S. LITTLE, Nos. 33 and 34 Fulton-st.

[illegible] Cast Steel, of Ladies, [illegible] Tools and Wire Work, Hinges and [illegible] Locks, Bells and Bell Trimmings, [illegible] assortment of plain and [illegible] Hardware, with many other articles [illegible] Nos. 33 and 34 Fulton-st.

MEDICAL.

[illegible] OF CONSUMPTION.—Of all the [illegible] CROUP, [illegible] and CONSUMPTION—Of all the [illegible] [illegible] Cough, [illegible] for the cure [illegible] Consumption, [illegible] Cough, Croup, [illegible] Sore Throat, Bronchitis, [illegible] Whooping Cough, [illegible] Asthma, which [illegible] Physicians of New-Orleans were [illegible], but at all places and in all diseases of the lungs and throat where medicine can give relief, this will do it. It is pleasant to take, and perfectly safe in accordance with the directions. We do not advertise for the information of those who have tried it, but those who have not. Purchase of them these lines will relieve, if not be witnessed it, and by its timely use, they are secure from the dangerous consequences of Coughs and Colds, which neglected, ripen into fatal consumption. The Diploma of the Massachusetts Institute was awarded to this preparation by the Board of Judges, in September 1847; also, the Medals of the three great Institutes of Art, in this country; also the Diplomas of the Ohio Institute at Cincinnati, have been given to the CHERRY PECTORAL, by their Government in consideration of its extraordinary excellence and usefulness in curing affections of the Lungs and Throat.

Read the following opinion founded on the long experience of the eminent Physician of the Port and City of

ST. JOHNS May 3, 1851.

Dr. J. C. AYER: Five years trial of your CHERRY PECTORAL in my practice has proven that it furnishes from its composition, must be true, that it eradicates and cures the colds and coughs to which we, in this section, are peculiarly liable. I think its equal has not yet been discovered, nor do I know how a better remedy can be made for the distempers of the Throat and Lungs.

J. J. BURTON, M. D., F. R. S.

See what it has done on a wasted constitution, not only in the following cases, but a thousand more:

SUDBURY, Jan. 24, 1851.

Dr. AYER: In the month of July last I was attacked by a violent diarrhœa in the mines of California. I returned to San Francisco in hope of receiving benefit from a change of climate and diet. My diarrhœa ceased, but was followed by a severe cough of much severeness. I finally started for home, but received no benefit from the voyage. My cough continued to grow worse, and when I arrived in New York I was at once marked by my acquaintances as a victim of consumption. I must confess that I saw no sufficient reason to doubt what my friends all believed. At this time I commenced taking your truly invaluable medicine with little expectation of deriving any benefit from its use. You would not receive these lines did I not regard it my duty to state to the afflicted, through you, that my health, in the space of eight months, is fully restored. I attribute it to the use of your CHERRY PECTORAL.

Yours truly, WILLIAM W. SMITH.

WASHINGTON, Pa., April 13, 1848.

DEAR SIR: Feeling that I have been spared from a premature grave, through your instrumentality by the providence of God, I will take the liberty to express to you my gratitude. A Cough and the alarming symptoms of Consumption had reduced me too low to leave me anything like hope, when my physician brought me a bottle of your "PECTORAL." It seemed to afford immediate relief, and now, in a few weeks time has restored me to sound health. If it will do for others what it has done for me, you are certainly one of the benefactors of mankind. Sincerely wishing you every blessing, I am, very respectfully, yours,

JOHN J. CLARKE, Rector of St. Peter's Church.

With such assurance and from such men, no stronger proof can be addressed, unless it be from its effects upon trial. Prepared and sold by

Practical Chemist, LOWELL, Mass.

Sold by A. B. & D. SANDS, corner Fulton and William streets, RUSHTON, CLARK & CO., C. H. RING, T. T. GREEN, and all the Druggists in New-York; Mrs. HAYES, No. 175 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, and by all dealers in medicine everywhere.

DR. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY.—NO QUACKERY—NO DECEPTION!—In setting forth the virtues of this truly great medicine, we have no desire to deceive those who are laboring under affliction, nor do we wish to eulogize it more than it justly deserves; yet, when we look around and see the vast amount of suffering and distress occasioned by many of the diseases in which this medicine has proved so highly successful, we feel that we cannot urge its claims too strongly, or say too much in its favor.

We cut the following very valuable and important testimony in favor of WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY, from the spicy and highly respectable *Daily Evening Transcript:*

PROVIDENCE, April 16, 1849.

We take pleasure in recommending this valuable medicine, and, in doing so, feel that we are doing our duty. We do not say this from mere hearsay, or from the examination of the large number of certificates from authentic sources, (and persons, too, whom we know to be responsible,) of the wonderful cures wrought by this truly remarkable discovery, but from a personal knowledge of several cases effected by it, in cases of Coughs, Colds, and Diseases of the Lungs.

None genuine unless signed "I. BUTTS" on the wrapper Price, one dollar per bottle, or six bottles for five dollars. For sale, wholesale and retail, by A. B. & D. SANDS, General Agents No. 100 Fulton-st.; THOMAS & MAXWELL, No. 96 William st.; JOHN MILHAU, No. 183 Broadway; Astor and Irving House Drug Stores, and No. 110 Broadway.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS, THE BEST MEDICINE FOR COMPLAINTS INCIDENTAL TO FEMALES.—Mrs TALBOT, of Michigan, informs Professor HOLLOWAY, that she considers it her bounden duty to acknowledge the astonishing benefit she has derived from taking his Pills. At the age of 45 she began to suffer from a general derangement of the system, languor, swollen legs, and other ailments incidental to females, and notwithstanding the most careful attention to the advice of eminent physicians, her weakness and debility continued to increase until she adopted another course, and took HOLLOWAY'S PILLS, and this inestimable medicine has restored her to a soundness of health and buoyancy of spirits which she had not enjoyed for some years. Sold by all venders of medicine in the British Empire, and by those in the United States, in pots and boxes, at 37½ cents, 87 cents, and $1 50 each. Wholesale by the principal drug houses in the Union, and by Messrs. A. B. & D. SANDS, New-York, and by the proprietor, No. 244 Strand, London.

DR. BERON'S CELEBRATED FEMALE PILLS.—This wonderful and justly celebrated remedy can be had at his office, or may be sent by mail to any address. Office corner of Broadway and Houston-st., over the drug store. The doctor attends exclusively to an office practice. Hours from 9 o'clock, A. M., till 12, and from 6 till 9 P. M.

GREAT CURE FOR DYSPEPSIA.—Dr. HOUGHTON'S Pepsin or Gastric Juice, prepared from Rennet. Agent, J. BALL & CO., No. 100 Nassau-st.

SCHOOLS.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, at GEORGETOWN, District of Columbia.—Mrs Gen. T. WHEELER, informs the members of Congress and the public generally, that she has opened a school for Young Ladies, on Prospect-st., Georgetown. Her course embraces the elementary as well as the ornamental and higher branches of education. She is assisted by experienced and approved teachers, and, respectfully solicits a share of public patronage.

Mrs. W. refers to the following friends and patrons:

Rev. Mr. Tillinghast, Georgetown,
Rev. Mr. Caldwell, "
Rev. Dr. Bryson, "
Rev. Mr. Curtis, "
Hon. R. J. Bowie, Washington.
Richard Ellison, No. 14 Front-st., New-York.

THE METROPOLITAN ACADEMY AND GYMNASIUM are now ready for the reception of pupils.

Gymnastic Classes for Gentlemen, every evening, from 7 to 10 o'clock.

For Ladies, on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, from 4 to 6 P. M.

For Boys not of the Institution, on Monday, Wednesday and Friday, from 4 to 6 P. M.

Catalogues, showing the course of study, &c., may be obtained at the Institution, Nos. 93 and 95 6th-av., near Washington-sq.

DANCING CLASSES FOR GENTLEMEN.—The new system adopted this season, for the first time, proves very advantageous to the pupils, and admits of their entrance at any time during the season. Lessons on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY EVENINGS. General practice of all the dances, with a band of music on Saturday evenings. Ladies' and children's classes on WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS. A. DODWORTH, No. 806 Broadway.

OTTIGNON'S GYMNASIUM.—Nos. 159 and 161 Crosby-street.—Mr. C. F. OTTIGNON begs leave to remind the public that his Gymnasium is open daily from sunrise until 10 P. M., for general exercise. Gentlemen's Class meets every evening at 8 P. M. for class exercises and instruction. Boy's Classes meet on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, at 3½ in the afternoon.

TEACHER.—Wanted, a position in a family as Teacher of the French and German languages and the Classics, by a young man, who would accept board as compensation. Best City references given as to character and capacity. Address A. A. S., Box, No. 1,854 Post-Office.

A YOUNG LADY desires a few pupils in Music. Address W., at this office.

PATENT LAMPS.

NEWELL'S PATENT SAFETY LAMP AND LAMP FEEDER.

A NEW ARTICLE, WARRANTED TO PREVENT ALL ACCIDENTS from the use of BURNING FLUID, CAMPHENE, and other EXPLOSIVE COMPOUNDS, used for the production of light.

This invention is applied to Silver, Brass, Britannia, Glass, and other styles of LAMPS and LAMP FEEDERS. The attention of the public is particularly called to the application of this protection in Solar, Camphene Lamps, Lanterns, &c.

For sale, wholesale and retail, by NEWELL & CO. Sole Manufacturers, No. 8 Winter-st. Boston, and New-York by G. W. McCREADY, No. 436 Broadway. Also, Burning Fluid, Camphene, Resin, Oil, &c.

The following certificate is a sufficient guarantee of the entire safety and efficiency of the Safety Lamp and Feeder:

CERTIFICATE.

COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS,
New-York, Oct. 17, 1852.

We have examined the Patent Safety Lamp and Lamp Feeder of Mr. John Newell, of Boston, and are fully convinced, from the experiments we have made with them, that he has obtained the great desideratum of preventing the risk of explosive action in the use of burning fluids in Lamps and Feeders.

In this respect we entirely concur in the opinion of Prof. Silliman, and Drs. Hayes and Jackson.

JOHN TORREY, Prof. of Chemistry.
WM. H. ELLET, Prof. of Chemistry.

All orders for Lamps or Fluid promptly attended to. Solar and other Lamps can be altered, and have the safety apparatus attached.

FANCY SOAP

OF EVERY KIND, consisting of White Variegated, Rose, Almond, Palm, Emollient, Rough and Ready Windsor, &c., &c., in Bars and Cakes, Wash Balls and Shaving Creams, Military and Shaving Compound, making in all over 70 varieties. Also, Pale Yellow and Brown Soaps, and patent refined Mould Candles, for all warm climates, always on hand and for sale by W. HULL'S SON, Nos. 109, 110 and 113 Cliff-st., north end.

WONDERFUL.—Prof. CHARLES HINKLEY, the most celebrated Clairvoyant in New-York, accompanied with the most astonishing one in the world, continues to draw crowds of those who have absent friends that are in California, Australia, or elsewhere, that they wish to hear from; or if they have lost or had it stolen, property stolen, it can be discovered, and all diseases, female or otherwise, cured, if possible, and all other business matters promptly attended to, at all hours of the day and evening, at his Clairvoyant Rooms, No. 709 6th st., between Avenue D and Lewis-st. Charge, one dollar, if satisfied. The very best of city references given.

MRS. WALLER, formerly of 446 Broadway, having formed a partnership and removed to No. 486 Broadway, corner Broome-st., respectfully solicits a continuance of the patronage of her former patrons and the public generally, as she has now the largest, most fashionable and elegant Establishment for Ladies' Hair Dressing in the city. WALLER'S HAIR DYE.

C. P. DISBROWAY, ATTORNEY and COUNSELLOR AT LAW, and CONVEYANCER, OFFICE No. 70 Nassau-st., between Beekman and Fulton-sts., N. Y.

FINANCIAL.

C. S. BOURNE & BROTHER,
BILL AND EXCHANGE BROKERS, No. 52 Wall-st., New-York.
CHRISTOPHER C. BOURNE, FRANCIS BOURNE.

OFFICE OF THE ROCHESTER AND SYRACUSE RAILROAD COMPANY.—CANANDAIGUA, Oct. 4, 1852.—NOTICE.—An installment of twenty dollars per share on the scrip stock of this Company is required to be paid on the 20th day of Oct., instant, and the balance due on said scrip stock, (being ten dollars per share,) is required to be paid on the 1st day of Feb. next.

By law, the 1st inst. is the limit on the 10th day of Jan. next, instead of 1st Feb., with interest on both of said installments from the 1st day of Aug. last to the times of payment, and on the surrender of the scrip certificates, the scripholders will be entitled to full stock with the future dividends.

Payments of the said installments may be made at the Offices of Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., New-York; J. E. THAYER & BROTHER, Boston; at the Bank of Syracuse, Bank of Auburn, Rochester City Bank, and at this Office.

By order of the Board of Directors.

CHAS. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

BANK OF NEW-YORK.—The Charter of the Bank of New-York will expire on the 31st December, instant. An Association under the General Banking Law has been formed to take its place; and will commence business on the 3d of January, 1853.

The President and Directors of the present Bank have this day declared a final dividend of *thirty-eight and a half* per cent.—the profits of the Bank—which will be paid to the stockholders, or their legal representatives, at the banking house on the 31st December, inst.

On the same day, an instalment of *fifty* per cent. on the additional capital of the new bank will be required to be paid, when certificates for the stock will be issued.

The books of transfer and subscription will be closed on the 11th inst.

By order of the Board of Directors,

A. P. HALSEY, Cashier.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK.—ALBANY, Nov. 24.—Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes of the PRATTSVILLE BANK, at Prattsville, (an individual bank,) must be presented at the office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York, for payment, within two years from the date of this notice, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the notes of the above bank will be given up to said bank.

DANIEL B. ST. JOHN,
d2-law2yF Superintendent.

BANK DEPARTMENT—ALBANY, June 2, 1852.—Notice is hereby given in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes of the ADAMS BANK, at Ashford, Cattaraugus County (an individual bank) must be presented at the office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York for payment within two years from the date of this notice, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the notes issued by the said bank will be given up to said Bank.

jo'52-1aw2yF D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK.—ALBANY Dec. 7, 1852.—The Bank of NEWARK has this day filed in this office a notice of the appointment of JOHN THOMPSON, of the City of New-York, as agent for the redemption of its circulating notes, agreeable to the act entitled "An act to amend the several acts relating to Incorporated Banks, Banking Associations and Individual Bankers," passed April 17, 1851.

DANIEL B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

CREDITS ON CHINA, INDIA, &c.—Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, New-York, are prepared to issue Mercantile Credits, Circular Notes, and Letters of Credit on the Oriental Bank of London, available at all the branches and agencies of that establishment, as follows:

Canton, Hong-Kong, Shanghai, } China. Madras, Bombay, Calcutta, Columbo, Kandy, Singapore, } Ceylon.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY—INTEREST ON BONDS.—The Coupons for Interest on the Second Mortgage Bonds of this Co., due the 16th inst, will be paid on presentation at the office of the Company, No. 63 Warren-st., on and after that day.—New-York, Dec. 8th, 1852. J. M. HOPKINS, Treasurer.

CREDITS, &c., FOR THE PACIFIC.—Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, New-York, issue Credits and Bills of Exchange, available at sight, on the following places on the West Coast: LIMA, VALPARAISO, PANAMA, SAN FRANCISCO.

SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS OF THE NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY, reimbursable in 1867, with semi-annual interest coupons attached; for sale by BLATCHFORD & RAINSFORD, No. 12 William-st.

THE INTEREST COUPONS due on Buffalo City Bonds, will be paid on presentation to the Banking House of DUNCAN SHERMAN & Co.

SIX PER CENT. BONDS of the DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL CO. Coupons attached; for sale by CURTIS, BEALS & FEARING No. 40 Wall-st.

THE EASTERN BANK OF WASHINGTON, D. C., is redeemed at No. 146 Bowery, @ ½ per cent.

SALAMANDER SAFES.

SALAMANDER SAFES.

WILDER'S PATENT, WITH RICH'S IMPROVEMENT.—STEARNS & MARVIN, successors to Rich & Co., are the only manufacturers of SALAMANDER SAFES combining both patents. Depôt, No. 146 Water-st., New-York.

HERRING'S PATENT—WORLD'S FAIR PREMIUM FIRE PROOF SAFES, and HERRINGS (Wilder's Patent) SALAMANDER SAFES.—In the year 1844, the subscriber purchased of the Patentee the exclusive right to manufacture and sell Wilder's Patent Salamander Safe, in the State of New-York, or to be used in every part of the world.

After prior to this period, but about 500 Safes of this Patent had gone into use, but enough was already known to warrant the belief that these Safes would supersede the use of all others. As their reputation soon after began to increase (in consequence of the great number going into use) and the public began to witness their superiority in numerous tests and accidental fires, other Safe makers began to infringe on the Patent, by using the same substance, and assuming also the name Salamander, never before applied to any Safe but Wilder's Patent. Some called their Safes Salamander, with their Patent improvements. By these and various other devices, all more or less infringing on the rights of the subscriber, many Safes, (some of them good because composed of the Patented article, others entirely worthless) were palmed upon the public. The Patentee, to protect his rights he had guaranteed to me, as well as for his own interest, was compelled to commence suits against certain parties in this city, who had most distinguished themselves as infringers—these parties contested the rights of the Patentee to the Court of the last resort, (the Supreme Court of the United States) where it was decided unanimously in favor of the Patentee. They then abandoned the use of the Patented article, but continued the use of the Salamander Safe, and in some to give the more effect, have added what they call Patent improvements, and continue to mislead the public by publishing certificates of their Safes, having been in incidental fires, and their contents preserved. Whereas it is but a certificate of the superiority of Wilder's Safe, they having been made in violation of this Patent.

The subscriber having obliged himself by contract with Wilder the Patentee, to pay him a certain percentage on every pound of Safes sold, (knowing at that time that nothing had been discovered equal to this patented article for resisting heat) soon found that with all his expensive improvements and additions of chilled iron, heavy inside iron doors, inside iron boxes and increased thickness of iron of which the Safes were made, (and on all which the Patentee claimed his percentage,) that his profits were materially diminished, and resolved to look about for some other substitute for Wilder's Patent. Aware that this was an age of experiments, of improvements, and of inventions, every new substance introduced as possessing fire-proof qualities was tested, and rewards were offered to those who would produce or discover any substance that would resist more heat and not infringe on Wilder's Patent. Within the last eight years, more than twenty different substances have been tested without any satisfactory results, until a gentleman of Philadelphia produced a substance which after several fair and impartial trials proved itself capable of resisting 15 or 20 per cent. more heat than the materials composing Wilder's Patent. The substance once secured the invention and a Patent was obtained May 18, 1852, and I am now about to introduce these Safes to the public by the name of "Herring's Patent"—"World's Fair Premium" Safes, and hereby caution all persons against making, selling, or using Herring's Patent Safes, (unless purchased of the subscriber, or his authorized agents) An assortment of the Safes are for sale, and can be seen at the Depot, Nos. 35, 137 and 139 Water-st., where will also constantly be kept his usual large supply of all sizes. Wilder's Patent Salamander Safes of the most approved workmanship with as many and as useful improvements as any other Safemaker in the United States. S. C. HERRING.

RICH'S SAFES AGAIN.—WILDER'S PATENT SALAMANDER WITH RICH'S IMPROVEMENT.—CHARLESTON, S. C. 25th Nov., 1852. Messrs. STEARNS & MARVIN, successors to Rich & Co., GENTLEMEN: On the night of the 11th inst. my entire stock, consisting of oils, candles, white lead, rubber springs, and packing, also a very great quantity of other merchandize, was consumed by fire. Your Safe, containing my books, was in the hottest part of the fire, and everything in it was saved in the most perfect condition. I had used the gas for a moment at dark, and the box of matches used to light it was, as is our custom, put into the Safe; for I consider them dangerous things to leave about. The matches and the books were all of my whole stock that had not the mark of fire upon them. Unfortunately for me, you have here had good proof of your Salamanders to the perfect satisfaction of every one who witnessed the destruction of my store. Yours very respectfully,

LEWIS M. HATCH.

An assortment of these Safes, with and without Yale's Powder-Proof Locks, Day & Newels, and Jones' Locks, for sale at the Depot, No. 146 Water-st., and at the Factory, corner of avenue A and St. Mark's-place, New York.

STEARNS & MARVIN,
Successors to Rich & Co., No. 146 Water-st.

The only makers of Salamander Safes in the United States, combining Wilder's and Rich's patents.

PREMIUM PHŒNIX SAFE.—The Phœnix Safe, manufactured by PIERCE & VALENTINE, No. 122 Water-st., New-York, has proved itself superior to any and all that have been tested in accidental or experimental fires. It was awarded the highest Premium (a Gold Medal) at the late Fair of the American Institute. Being constructed upon scientific principles, it will remain unchanged in any climate, and is the only Safe made free from dampness and fire-proof. A complete assortment now for sale, at No. 122 Water st., near Wall-st., New-York.

OAK HILL CEMETERY.

LOTS, CONTAINING 320 FEET, SELLING FOR $25 in these grounds. N B—The steamer THOMAS E. HULSE leaves the foot of Jay (touching at Hammond-st. each way) EVERY MORNING, at 8 o'clock, for the Cemetery, returning at 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

EDWARD H. SENIOR, Agent, No. 75 Carmine-st.

DUST, AIR AND WATER.

MATHEWSON'S PATENT WEATHER STRIP, will make your doors and French windows tight at the bottom, make a great saving in fuel, keep your house warm, clean, airy and comfortable. Only office, No. 490 Broadway, near Grand-street.

STAATS,
DRAPER AND TAILOR,
No. 249 BROOME-ST.,
Three doors from Harlem Railroad Office,
NEW-YORK.

THE CINCINNATI GAZETTE.—One of the most widely-circulated commercial papers in the West, published by the CINCINNATI GAZETTE CO., is received daily at the Advertising Bureau of W. H. McDONALD, No. 102 Nassau-st., corner of Ann, where advertisements are received for insertion in the Cincinnati Gazette, and published for Business Advertisements. It is not excelled by any beyond the Alleghany Mountains.

TRAVELING.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA STEAMSHIP LINE.—REDUCED RATES.—NO DETENTION ON THE WAY.—The new and splendid steamship UNITED STATES, 1,500 tons, Wm. C. STORY, Commander, will leave New-York from Pier No. 3 N. R. for ASPINWALL, Navy Bay, on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 5, at 1 P. M., precisely, connecting at Panama with the new and splendid steamship WINFIELD SCOTT, 2,100 tons, EDWARD DUNN, Commander, which steamship leaves Panama on the arrival of the passengers by the UNITED STATES, for San Francisco, stopping only at Acapulco, for supplies.

These vessels in accommodations, ventilation, speed, and safety, are unsurpassed. An experienced physician is attached to each steamer.

Passengers will be landed on the wharf at Aspinwall, and take the Panama Railroad.

Passengers are cautioned, that all tickets for this line are sold only at No. 25 Broadway, New-York.

DAVIS, BROOKS & CO., General Agents.
JONES & JOHNSON, No. 56 Wall-st.

THE NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.—The ships composing this line are the following:

ATLANTIC, Capt. WEST. PACIFIC, Capt. NYE.
ARCTIC, Capt. LUCE. BALTIC, Capt. COMSTOCK.
ADRIATIC, Capt. GRAFTON.

These ships have been built by contract, expressly for Government service. Every care has been taken in their construction, as also in their engines, to insure strength and speed, and their accommodations for passengers are unequaled for elegance and comfort. Price of passage from New-York to Liverpool, in first-class cabin, $120; in second do., $70; exclusive use of extra size state-rooms, $300; from Liverpool to New-York, £30 and £70. An experienced surgeon attached to each ship. No berth secured until paid for.

PROPOSED DATES OF SAILING.

FROM NEW-YORK.	FROM LIVERPOOL.
Saturday.....Dec. 11, 1852	Wednesday...Dec. 15, 1852
Saturday.....Dec. 25, 1852	Wednesday...Dec. 29, 1852
Saturday.....Jan. 8, 1853	Wednesday...Jan. 12, 1853
Saturday.....Jan. 22, 1853	Wednesday...Jan. 26, 1853
Saturday.....Feb. 5, 1853	Wednesday...Feb. 9, 1853
Saturday.....Feb. 19, 1853	Wednesday...Feb. 23, 1853
Saturday.....March 5, 1853	Wednesday...March 9, 1853
Saturday.....March 19, 1853	Wednesday...March 23, 1853
Saturday.....April 2, 1853	Wednesday...April 6, 1853
Saturday.....April 16, 1853	Wednesday...April 20, 1853
Saturday.....April 30, 1853	Wednesday...May 4, 1853
Saturday.....May 14, 1853	Wednesday...May 18, 1853
Saturday.....May 28, 1853	Wednesday...June 1, 1853
Saturday.....June 11, 1853	Wednesday...June 15, 1853
Saturday.....June 25, 1853	Wednesday...June 29, 1853
Saturday.....July 9, 1853	Wednesday...July 13, 1853
Saturday.....July 23, 1853	Wednesday...July 27, 1853
Saturday.....Aug. 6, 1853	Wednesday...Aug. 10, 1853
Saturday.....Aug. 20, 1853	Wednesday...Aug. 24, 1853
Saturday.....Sept. 3, 1853	Wednesday...Sept. 7, 1853
Saturday.....Sept. 17, 1853	Wednesday...Sept. 21, 1853
Saturday.....Oct. 1, 1853	Wednesday...Oct. 5, 1853
Saturday.....Oct. 15, 1853	Wednesday...Oct. 19, 1853
Saturday.....Oct. 29, 1853	Wednesday...Nov. 2, 1853
Saturday.....Nov. 12, 1853	Wednesday...Nov. 16, 1853
Saturday.....Nov. 26, 1853	Wednesday...Nov. 30, 1853
Saturday.....Dec. 10, 1853	Wednesday...Dec. 14, 1853
Saturday.....Dec. 24, 1853	Wednesday...Dec. 28, 1853

For freight or passage, apply to

EDW'D K. COLLINS & CO., No. 56 Wall-st., N. Y.
BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO., Liverpool.
E. ROBERTS & CO., No. 11, King's Arms Yard, London.
JOHN MUNROE & CO., Rue Notre Dame des Victoires, Paris; or
GEORGE H. DRAPER, Havre.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof therein expressed.

FOR LIVERPOOL.—United States Mail steamships BALTIC, Capt. JOS. COMSTOCK.—This steamship will depart with the United States Mails for Liverpool, on SATURDAY, Dec. 11, at 12 o'clock, from her berth, at the foot of Canal-st. No berth secured until paid for. For freight or passage, having unequaled accommodations for elegance and comfort, apply to

EW'D K. COLLINS & CO., No. 56 Wall-st.

Passengers are requested to be on board at 11½ A. M.

The steamship ARCTIC will succeed the BALTIC, and sail Dec. 25.

MICHIGAN, SOUTHERN AND NORTHERN INDIANA RAILROADS.—GREAT MAIL ROUTE TO CHICAGO.—On and after Monday, May 31—until further notice—passenger steamers and trains will run as follows:

EXPRESS STEAMERS AND TRAINS GOING WESTWARD.—One of the first-class steamers, *Southerner, Michigan, Northern Indiana,* or *Empire State,* will leave Buffalo daily—Sundays excepted—at 9 P. M., and Dunkirk at 12 at night, reaching Monroe at 2 P. M. the next day, and proceeding to Toledo the same afternoon. An express train will leave Monroe at 2 P. M., or on the arrival of the boat daily—Mondays excepted—reaching Chicago the same evening, and connecting at Chicago with first-class steamers for Milwaukie, and other ports on Lake Michigan, and with Canal Packets and Railroads westerly from Chicago.

EXPRESS TRAINS AND STEAMERS GOING EASTWARD.—Express trains will leave Chicago at 9 P. M. daily—Saturdays excepted—and reach Monroe at 8½ next morning. An express steamer will leave Toledo every morning—except Sunday—and reach Monroe on arrival of the trains from Chicago, and reach Dunkirk and Buffalo several hours previous to the time for the first Express Trains east for New-York, Albany, and Boston. The steamers and trains at Monroe will connect each way with regular boats for Detroit and Toledo.

ACCOMMODATION MAIL TRAIN GOING WESTWARD.—This train will leave Toledo daily—Sundays excepted—at 3 A. M. connecting at Toledo with a line of steamers from Cleveland and Sandusky, and stopping at all the way-stations, will reach Chicago at 3½ P. M.

GOING EASTWARD.—Leave Chicago daily—Sundays excepted—at 8½ A. M., stopping at all stations, and arriving at Toledo at 9 P. M., connecting with steamers to Sandusky and Cleveland, and with the following trains for all the connecting trains from those places. A Packet-boat leaves Toledo at 8 A. M., for Fort Wayne and ports on the Wabash Canal.

ADRIAN, June 1, 1852. JOS. H. MOORE, Sup't.

THROUGH TO CINCINNATI IN 11 HOURS!—CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD.—Connected with the Columbus and Xenia, and Little Miami Railroads to Cincinnati; the Pittsburg and Cleveland, Painesville and Ashtabula Railroads at Cleveland, and with the Sandusky and Newark Railroad at Shelby.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—On and after April 5, Trains leave as follows, Sundays excepted:

Cleveland for Columbus, Express Train, at 11, and Mail and Accommodation, 2:30 P. M.

Cleveland for Columbus and Way Stations, with freight, at 5 A. M.

Columbus for Cleveland, Mail and Accommodation, at 6 A. M., and Express at 11:40 A. M.

Columbus and Cleveland, and Way Stations, with freight and stock, at 7:30 A. M.

Passengers leaving Cleveland by the 11 A. M. Express Train, dine at Shelby, arrive at Columbus at 5:10 P. M. and Cincinnati at 10:15 P. M. Returning—Leave Cincinnati at 6:30 A. M., dine at Columbus at 11:20 A. M., and arrive at Cleveland at 5:30 P. M., connecting with first-class steamers for Buffalo and Dunkirk.

Passengers leaving Cleveland by the 2:30 P. M. Train arrive at Columbus at 9:30 P. M., and at Cincinnati next day, at 11 A. M. Returning—Leave Cincinnati at 2:30 P. M., Columbus at 6 A. M. next day, and arrive at Cleveland at 5 P. M., in time for the Trains leaving for Centreville and Pittsburg.

The Express Train stops at Grafton, Wellington, New London Shelby, Galion, Curdington, and Delaware only, and reaches Columbus at 5:

New-York Daily Times.

CATHOLIC INSTITUTE LECTURES.

Catholic Missions Among the Indian Tribes.

BY JOHN G. SHEA, ESQ.

The fifth Lecture of the Course before the Catholic Institute, was delivered last evening, by John G. Shea, Esq., who selected for his subject, "The Early Catholic Missions among the Indian tribes in the United States and the Canadas." Mr. S. commenced by saying that Christianity, as a mere historical fact, is remarkable for establishing a brotherhood of nations, by propagating the dogma of the unity of the human race, unity in religion, unity in origin, unity in misery, unity in redemption. To make this brotherhood of a man, especially the regenerated, a reality, became the object of the Church. It is the soul of the Catholic Church. Like a consuming fire, she has ever sought to expand and bring all within her influence, to change and restore all in one homogeneous mass. In her hour of prosperity, in her hour of adversity, in her days of power, and in her day of apathy, she is ever sending out her missionaries to the uttermost parts of the known earth, to gain new souls to Christ, new brethren for the Church. Before PAUL had left Asia Minor, missionaries had reached Italy and Spain, and from that day to this, each succeeding age has beheld her devoted heralds departing for the greatest of human undertakings, the conversion of souls.

Strangely, too, has this idea been peculiar to the Catholic Church; sect after sect has seceded from the communion, from the Nicolaitans of the first century to the Little Church in the nineteenth, but not one has shown this seed of life; they sent out no missionaries; bounded by some scarce navigable stream or petty strait, they sought only to draw new members from our communion, unless when, as of late years in England, they have caught the inspiration from us.

In the Catholic Church this idea of bringing the heathen within the fold, of going forth and baptizing, not men, not individuals merely, but all the nations of the earth, is inherent in each member, and is lively, active and energetic, as faith is lively, active and energetic. It influences all, from the prince to the peasant, where they have not been chilled by contact with the seceding sects.

The speaker then proceeded to show that the Catholic Missionary Annals embrace the most daring adventures; that the herald of the Cross has been the pioneer of civilization; that Northern Europe owes all to men who left Rome, as the envoys of the Sovereign Pontiff; that when the Norwegian still a pagan, discovered Iceland in the eighth century, he found on the shore crosses and vessels of Irish manufacture; showing that that island had already been reached by Catholic Missionaries; so that the Catholic Clergy of Ireland may thus claim the first discovery of the new world. That after Ireland became peopled, Greenland was discovered, and both had seen their churches, their convents, their bishops, their seats of learning, and their apostolic men; that Missionaries from Greenland and Ireland, with occasional associates from England and Ireland, visited the northern coast. That the colony in Greenland perished and its missions arrested. Subsequently a rumor spread that a new world lay beyond the broad Atlantic, and he loved to think that the first tidings of its existence were given by our Savior to his Apostles; and about the close of the fifteenth century, a man wandered from one European Court to another, to solicit aid to enable him to try the secrets of Ocean; that COLUMBUS was not directed by ambition, avarice or desire for notoriety, but that he sought to reveal a new world, in order to give new children to the Church; to secure to nations in darkness the light of truth and a share in the benefits of redemption. The idea which impelled the great discoverers was not peculiar to him—that Spanish, Portuguese, French and English Catholics came to settle or explore the New World, and were actuated by the same principles; that the soldier, merchant and priest came together, and from Labrador to Patagonia missions were begun among the Indian tribes from the very moment Europeans landed. The four orders of friars, said the speaker,—the Franciscan, Dominican, Augustinian and Carmelites—with the Jesuits, were peculiarly adapted to missionary duties, and that in every quarter of the globe they had mingled with each other, bedewing with their sweat and their blood the land of the unbeliever; that Catholic missions had ceased, and the United States and the Canadas, as a whole, with the Protestant ascendancy, but could only be extinguished with the extinction of the red men. The missions had comprised three great classes—the Spanish, from Florida to California; the French, from the mouth of the St. Lawrence to the Pacific, and the Hudson's Bay to the Gulf of Mexico; and the English mission in Maryland, during the brief supremacy of the Catholics in that land.

The speaker then portrayed the trials, sufferings, persecutions to which the Missionaries were subjected during their efforts to establish their faith among the Indian tribes in various sections of the New World.

* * * * * * *

He concluded his lecture as follows: "Nationality had no part in our missions. We behold the Catholic, whether Norwegian, English, French, or Spaniah, in the seventh century or the seventeenth, actuated by the same impulse, the same desire of converting the Indian; in all, we find the laity, men and women, rich and poor, aiding the work by their means, and by their personal aid. If we now see Protestant Missions, Protestant Bible Societies, we need but examine the origin of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, and the Methodist sect, to see that they were suggested by the labors of the Catholic Missionaries, and a feeling of shame that nothing had been done by the Reformation.

The Indians are now fast fading away. Some tribes are still pagan, and in a few years they will be no more. Our Church is now acquiring a more settled form here, and it becomes us to show that we, too, are actuated by a Catholic spirit—the spirit of our forefathers and predecessors. Missionaries are ready to begin the work; all that is needed is an organization to furnish them the pittance needed for their traveling and support. Our predecessors intend to establish here the Society for the Propagation of the Faith. Think, then, of the unbaptized heathen around us, and let us contribute to create a true Catholic spirit as the surest means of the progress of the Church. God speed the Catholic Missions.

NEW-YORK CITY.

THE CALAMITY IN THIRTY-SECOND-STREET—A SEARCHING INVESTIGATION TO BE INSTITUTED.—The falling of the building in Thirty-second-street, between Lexington and Third-avenues, on Tuesday last, has, as usual, created considerable stir in the community, and the authorities having taken hold of the matter, in the right spirit, we may now look for a rigid and searching investigation, and the punishment of the guilty parties, should any of them be traced. As heretofore stated in the *Times*, three human lives were sacrificed, and several persons had their limbs crushed, by the catastrophe. The inquests upon the dead bodies will be held at the Coroner's Office, No. 9 New City Hall, today. Yesterday Coroner IVES issued subpœnas for PHILO N. BEEBE and four other competent and old experienced builders, who are to minutely examine the materials and construction of the prostrated building, and give their testimony this forenoon. Annexed is a copy of the subpœna served upon the practical builders in this important case:

CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK, ss.—TO PHILO V. BEEBE, Greeting.—This is in the name of the people of the State of New-York, to request you, the said PHILO V. BEEBE, Builder, to proceed to Thirty-second-street, between Lexington and Fourth-avenues, in the Eighteenth Ward of the City and County aforesaid, at which place, a certain building or buildings in process of erection fell, and thereby caused the death of two of those persons engaged in the erection of the said building; and when there, you will closely and minutely examine all the materials used in the construction of the said building; and then laying all other matters aside, you will be in your proper person before JOHN IVES, our Coroner for the City and County of New-York, at the Coroner's Office, No. 90 New City Hall, on Friday, the 10th inst., at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, to testify the truth and give evidence according to your knowledge, in relation to the cause of death of GEORGE WEAVER and GEORGE DOHERTY, now lying dead at Bellevue Hospital; and this you are not to omit, under the penalty of Twenty-five Dollars. JOHN IVES,

Coroner of the City and County of New-York.

THE ALLEGED BANK CHECK FRAUDS IN WALL-STREET.—The investigation before Justice OSBORNE, at the Lower Police Office, concerning the alleged charges of false pretences, that has for several days been pending against SAMUEL I. PROPER, has at last been brought to a close, with exception of the Magistrate's decision. As to the second charge preferred by Mr. COLBY man, a heavy Wall-street broker, considerable testimony has been taken, and yesterday afternoon the case was argued by Hon. HENRY G. WHEATON, and BENJAMIN BAILEY, Esq., who have defended the prisoner. Justice OSBORNE has reserved his decision in the matter till 4 o'clock this afternoon, and PROPER was allowed to go in custody of an officer until that time.

RUFFIAN-HANDED OUTRAGE.—Yesterday morning Dr. POWELL, accompanied by Mr. BURKHARDT, appeared at the Chief's office and jointly made affidavits, setting forth the particulars of a high-handed outrage perpetrated by a gang of rowdies. It appears that a party of friends visited Dr. POWELL on the night previous, at his residence in Broadway, between Broome and Spring streets, and about 1 o'clock, A. M., while they were enjoying themselves in the parlor, a ring of the door bell was heard, whereupon the little son of Dr. POWELL went to the door, and was met by five or six of the "short boys," who demanded admittance, saying they "wanted a drink." Dr. POWELL, Mr. BURKHARDT and others of the party, then came out into the hall, and were violently assaulted by the midnight assailants, who fled, and were pursued by Dr. POWELL and his friends, but without avail. They state that a policeman was standing in the vicinity, but made no effort to secure the villains.

BOLD HIGHWAY ROBBERY.—Yesterday morning two men by the name of THOMAS HAYS and JOHN DEVINE were brought before Justice STUART at the Jefferson Market Police office, charged with the commission of a bold highway robbery. The complainant was THOMAS DOYLE, who stated that the accused inveigled him into a wood-yard corner Watt and West-street, where one of them beat him unmercifully with a club, and the other rifled his pockets. They would have probably murdered the poor man had not the victim's cries been heard by Officers WESTERFIELD, SMITH, and VAN BUSKIRK of the Ninth Ward, who hastened to the place and the assailants fled, but were pursued and captured. They were fully committed for trial.

SHIRT SEWER'S UNION.—The sales at the Fair of the Shirt Sewer's Union, yesterday, were quite large; and prior to that time, the receipts were said to amount to about $1,800. This, however, includes the amount received for articles which had been sent in to sell, on commission. Last evening, Professor HOWE, of Columbia College, at the request of the Lady Managers of the Fair, read HOOD's celebrated "Song of the Shirt," also the "Bridge of Sighs;" after which HORACE GREELEY, Esq., in compliance with a call, rose and made a few remarks, in which he spoke of the importance of mechanics preparing for another stagnation in business, and the advantages to be derived from patronizing the producer, instead of the trafficer in others' productions; in other words if a young man wants a shirt, instead of going to the merchant's store for it, they should patronize the Shirt Sewers Union in Bleecker-street; by so doing, while he would pay no more for it, he would be giving the maker not only what she would have received from the dealer for making it, but also the profit which the trader would have made out of him. So that the poor female would thus be doubly benefitted thereby. And so with the Hat-Finishers' Union, and the associations of like character. His remarks were enthusiastically responded to by the large assemblage present.

It was then announced that the Fair would be continued until this Friday night at 11 o'clock.

THIS EVENING'S LECTURE AT THE TABERNACLE.—The Lecture at the Tabernacle this evening will be delivered by JOHN KEESE, Esq., who has chosen for his subject, "The Influence of Literature." Mr. KEESE's reputation as a wit will doubtless attract a respectable audience.

GENIN'S BAZAAR DONE IN POETRY.—Some modern bard has received inspiration from a view of GENIN'S Bazaar, and under the influence of the microcosmical sight with which he was favored, has done nearly 200 lines of poetry, which may be read in another column.

[Advertisement.]

NEW-YORK vs. LONDON.—The new paper just about to be published by Messrs. BARNUM & BEACH, is likely to create a sensation both in Europe and America. It is to be called the *Illustrated News*, and every effort of taste, talent, and capitol is to be exerted to enable it to surpass, if possible, its London namesake. Six cents seems entirely too little for a copy of such a paper, but Messrs. BARNUM & BEACH are shrewd far-seeing, men of business, and having a certainty of entering upon the enterprize with a circulation of between ninety and one hundred thousand, will no doubt fully accomplish their magnificent design. The first number of the *Illustrated News*, we are told, will be out in a few days.

[Advertisement.]

☞ "Mariam the Mute," is the title of a very thrilling, and most intensely interesting Story of Life in Buffalo, published entire in this week's *American Union*, copies of which may be obtained at the Periodical Stores, throughout the United States, at 4 cents a copy.

DEXTER & BROS., Wholesale Agents.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT.—About 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon, as Mr. George Shores, foreman of the masonwork now in progress on Trinity Building, corner of Broadway and Thames-street, was standing on the lower floor, an iron column, weighing between 600 and 700 pounds, which had been put up in the fifth story to support the rafters around the skylight, by some means fell from its position, and struck one of Mr. Shore's feet, mangling it in the most horrible manner, and knocking him down into the cellar. He was instantly conveyed home in a carriage. Amputation of the foot will doubtless be resorted to, and it is feared that he was otherwise so severely injured that he cannot survive.

JERSEY CITY.

THIRD LECTURE.—The Third Lecture of the Course—"The Love of Truth"—was given last evening in the Lecture Room of the First Presbyterian Church, to an attentive audience. Dr. MCCLINTOCK commenced his remarks by alluding to the Bible as the great source of all truth; everything else containing but a particle of this first great principle acknowledged by unmistakeable indications the greatness, the glory, the beauty of this sublime foundation of truth. The Pagans had toiled through centuries, searching after, yet rejecting a truth for which SOCRATES, DEMOSTHENES, and the Great Author of Truth himself, were reviled, suffered and died. Nor were the Pagan Religionists who seconded the efforts of the man who first declared the doctrine of the Soul's immortality, divested of an error, which in its propagation spread terror and death around. Even those who flourish in our own time—who have all the advantages to be derived from the sacred and profane pages of history are not freed from a prejudice which darkens the mind, renders stubborn the heart and blunts all the sensibilities of the soul.

One of the greatest evils or untruths ever visited on Man was the establishment of the Pope on the Seven Hills, and although his power was dying out there, yet in England, and most of the Continental powers, it was stronger, more powerful, more influential, than it was two centuries since. In our midst, the evil was apparent, alarming,—demanding and receiving consideration.

There was one class of people who supposed they had true conceptions of Poetry. It was a mistake—a fatal one. Poetry—true poetry, was the image of God, and all his truths exhibited by the language of imagination.

There were the prejudiced in things of Antiquity, and in things of Reform. The former saw not the *true*, but loved and idolized the *old*; the latter saw Reform only in public excitability, revolution, blood and death. *They* loved the *new*, but could not contemplate the *true*.

BYRON was a poet in the true sense of the term. His history—his whole life, proved it; how then could true poetry have been his? There must be truth in the man. It must be the vitality of his song, the prompter of his feelings. It must be the guidance of his pen—the inspiring essence of his theme. Without it, he were no poet.

The lecturer continued over an hour, and evidently gave satisfaction.

Amusements.

THE BROADWAY.—The new play of "Anne Blake," was repeated last evening. The plot is very slight, but the incidents are striking, and the interest in the characters is well sustained throughout the five short acts. *Anne*, the heroine, is left a dependant upon a sordid Uncle, who seeks by marrying her to a rich heir to a peerage, to release the mortgages upon his estate, held by the proposed husband. *Thorold*, a rich soldier, disguised as an artist, woes and wins the heart of *Anne*; but thinking him false, she is on the point of consenting to the match with *Llaniston*, when *Thorold* interposes, claiming his right to do so, as her guardian appointed to watch over and protect her by her deceased father. As the poor orphan, she will not link her fate with *Thorold*, and to gratify her uncle and aunt, pledges her word that she will wed *Llaniston*. The finale shows her to be an heiress, and as such, she feels absolved from her pledge, avows her love for *Thorold*, who is "a real prince," and all parties are satisfied except the uncle and aunt, who are decidedly the losers by the denouement. Upon this slight foundation Mr. MARSTON has erected a princely palace, now brilliantly lighted—now dark and gloomy. In London, where the drama was produced for the first time in November, CHAS. KEAN played *Thorold*, and his wife, (formerly ELLEN TREE,) *Anne Blake*. At the Broadway, CONWAY and Mrs. MOWATT personate the same characters, and we confess that we have seldom witnessed a more finished personation of any character than Mrs. MOWATT gave last evening. It is true, on one or two occasions she played rather too much at the depraved tastes of those who can only recognize feeling and passion when it is "torn to atoms"—raising her voice to such a pitch that it was almost impossible to distinguish the language, and thus rendering the scenes painful rather than impressive. With these exceptions, she must be awarded the encomium due to a great artist.

To-night, the performance is for her benefit, and then "Anne Blake" is to be played probably for the last time, as the engagement of Mrs. M. closes this week. Those who have never seen her, will be amply rewarded—for her acting is always original and spirited. She also appears as *Martha* in the comedy of "All that Glitters is not Gold," CONWAY playing *Stephen Pliant*.

BURTON'S.—"David Copperfield" is to be repeated for the four hundredth and fiftieth time, BURTON turns up as Micawber. The commanding force of the "Kinkaids" is to be the attraction. Mr. PLACIDE is to appear in this house on Monday evening in the comedy of "Past Fry."

WALLACK'S.—"Born to Good Luck" and "The Rivals," are to be played this evening.

NIBLO'S.—"The Enchantress," with ANNA THILLON and HUDSON as *Stella* and *Silvio*.

THE MUSEUM.—In the saloon the usual entertainment in the afternoon and evening; and the Sea Tigress goes through her extraordinary performances.

WOOD'S MINSTRELS—Can be more sentimental, more melodious and more ridiculous than any other twenty men we know of.

RAPID SALE.—The seventh thousand of the "Biography of Rev. Hosea Ballou, by his youngest son, Maturin M. Ballou," has been published by ABEL TOMPKINS, of Boston. This is great success, the first edition of the work having appeared not more than seven weeks since. The memoir is very creditable to the literary skill of the author.

MARRIED.

On Wednesday, Dec. 8, at Bushwick, L. I., by Rev. S. H. Meeker, HENRY V. SCHENCK, of this City, to MAGDALENE, daughter of Charles J. De Bevois, Esq., of the former place.

DIED.

On Wednesday, Dec. 8, JOHN CYRUS, youngest son of Peter L. and Emeline M. Neal, aged 3 years, 7 months and 8 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral on Friday, the 10th inst., at 2 o'clock, P. M., from the residence of his parents, No. 5 Hudson-av., Brooklyn.

On Wednesday, Dec. 8, at the residence of his brother-in-law, Rev. John Thomas, No. 169 Greene st., DONALD ROSS, second son of the late Rev. Dr. Thomas Ross, of Lochbroom, Rossshire, Scotland.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral on Friday, at 1½ o'clock, P. M.

COMMERCIAL AND MONEY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....DEC. 9.

$3,000	Penn. State 5s	99	100	Nicaragua Trust Co.	29½
5,000	Tennessee 6s '55	105	50	do	s10 29½
5,000	Erie 1st Mtg Bds	114	350	do	b10 30
2,000	Erie Income Bonds	102	150	do	s10 30
30,000	E. R. R. C'le B's '71	102	250	do	b30 30
2,000	E. R. R. C'le B's '82	102½	1,500	do	30
10,000	do	b60 102½	10	Cumb'nd Coal Co	66½
1,000	Hudson 2d Mt. B's	104½	150	do	67
5,000	Mich. S. & N. R. Bds	101	25	Parker Coal Co	65½
1,000	D. & H. 7 ₱ ct. B's	94½	990	Portsmouth Dry D	8
20	Del. & Hud. C. ex div	132½	50	do	7½
10	Ocean Bank	106	40	Erie Railroad	97½
70	Grocer's Bank	110	200	do	b30 97½
30	Ohio Life & Trust	108	100	do	s10 97½
966	Morris Canal Co	22½	100	do	b10 97½
100	do	b5 22½	30	do	97½
100	do	22½	300	do	97½
200	do	b30 22½	50	do	s10 97½
300	do	b60 22½	1250	Harlem Railroad	75½
100	do	s60 22½	750	do	b30 75½
100	do	s60 22½	100	do	b30 75½
200	do	s30 22½	100	do	b30 75½
300	do	22½	200	do	b10 75½
100	do	s10 22½	200	do	b30 75½
175	Phœnix Mining Co.	b3 23	2350	do	75½
50	do	23½	200	Long Island Railroad	57½
200	do	s60 23½	50	do	58
50	do	24	200	do	b15m 60
50	do	30½	230	New-Jersey Railroad	122
250	do	30	50	do	122½
50	do	19½	50	Stonington Railroad	58
50	Canton Company	118½	50	do	57½
500	Ex. g. w'h Land Co.	b2 7	100	do	b60 58
100	do	b30 7	100	do	b60 57½
950	New-Jersey Zinc Co.	13	400	Nor. & Wor. R. R.	b60 55
100	Montgomery Zinc Co.	5½	240	do	54½
300	do	5½	50	Reading Railroad	59
300	do	5½	100	do	b30 100½
100	do	5½	100	Hud. Riv. R. R.	s30 76
200	do	s3 5½	50	N. Y. & N. H. R. R.	116
50	Florence & Keyport	2	20	Panama R. R. Scrip	140
200	do	b30 22	400	Carv Impt. Company	13

SECOND BOARD.

$2,000	U. S. 5s, '65	108	50	Pennsylvania Coal Co	122½
2,000	N. Y. State 6s, '62	118½	150	Cumberland Coal Co.	66
100	Morris Canal	22½	50	do	b30 66½
450	do	22	35	Northern Ind. R. R.	131½
500	do	22½	80	Panama R. R. Scrip	140
200	Edgeworth Land Co.	7	20	do	140½
100	New-Jersey Zinc	12½	100	Harlem Railroad	b3 74½
250	Montgomery Zinc	5	150	Erie Railroad	98
100	do	5½	100	do	b60 97
300	do	5½	150	do	96½
50	Nicaragua Transit Co	29½	200	do	96½
50	do	29½	50	do	s30 96½
25	do	29½	300	do	96½
500	do	b60 12½	100	do	96
100	do	b30 29½	250	do	b3 96
25	Phœnix Mining Co	18	100	N. & W. R. R.	b30 51½
150	Portsmouth Dry Dock	7½	50	Hudson River R. R.	75½
25	Canton Company	115			

THURSDAY, Dec. 9—6 P. M.

The telegraph from New-Orleans announces another California packet, that of the 15th November, and the departure from Aspinwall, for New-York, of the steamship *Illinois*, with $2,250,000 in gold dust on freight. The most unpleasant news by this arrival is the occurrence of large fires in Sacramento, San Francisco, and Marysville. The first-named city has suffered very severely. The amount of gold announced is satisfactory. The market news is not yet to hand in detail. The extent of the remittances from San Francisco by this and the previous packets affords gratifying proof that the adventures from the Atlantic sea-board have been promptly realized on, if, indeed, they have not been very profitable.

The City Banks settle with each other on Friday morning. Their reports, when called for by the Bank Department, will date from some Saturday morning in the quarter. They are not apprised when, though probably in December. On Thursday, as to-day, they call upon their demand customers to settle up; or, at least such of the Banks as feel themselves in want of more cash to make good their showing for the public eye, do so. The whole affair might be deemed little better than a farce, were it not that such signs of anxiety, on the eve of a quarterly report, point to the expanded condition of some of these institutions. To-day the Stock Houses had a little extra trouble to make up their accounts in consequence of this weekly shifting of loans, but the amount of available means in the Street continues large, outside the Banks, as well as inside of part of them, and five per cent. was the rate paid by borrowers on No. 1 credits, and six on fancy collaterals.

The Stock dealings this afternoon, from the shock of Bank calls, or a sudden anxiety to realize on the tempting advance of the past few days, or from both causes combined, exhibited a young panic. The speculatives fell off from the morning prices as follows: Erie 97½ down to 96, closing 96¼ bid; Harlem 75½ to 73½, closing 74½; Phœnix 22 to 18, closing 17 bid; Canton 116 to 115; Hudson 76 to 75½; Nicaragua 30 to 29½; Cumberland 67 to 66; and Montgomery 5½ to 5. There was no considerable amount of business done at the decline, with the exception of Erie, and to this the leading Bull in the Stock rallied his bid to 96½, after taking all the lots offered at 96. The transactions this forenoon were large in Harlem, 5,000 shares, and in Morris and Nicaragua, the last at an advance of $1 on yesterday's top price. The buyers of Morris took over 3,500 shares at the Board, besides the street offerings between Boards. The orders are chiefly from Philadelphia.

Erie Bonds were in request at the Board; the sales were $50,000 at 102, cash, for the '71s, and 102½ buyer 60 days, for the '82s. A sale of Tennessee 6s, of 1868 was made at 106, and New-York 6s of 1862, at 115½. In the staple railroad shares very little was done.

Looking over last year's Stock records to-day, we were struck with the enormous advance on a large portion of the list since December, 1851, and made note of the following, among other changes:

	Dec. 9, 1851.	Dec. 9, 1852.	Rise.
Indiana Fives	84½	102	17½
Ohio Sixes	108½	114	5½
Kentucky Sixes	107	113	6
Pennsylvania Fives	91	99	8
Delaware and Hudson	97	132½	35½
North American Trust	9	22	13
American Exchange Bank	110½	126	15½
Farmers' Trust	70	105	35
Morris Canal	14½	22½	8½
New-Jersey Zinc	10	13	3
Canton Company	68	118	50
Long Island	15½	57½	42
Reading	60	100	40
Erie Sevens, '71	93	102	9
Erie Stock	87½	97½	10
Hudson	70	76	6
Madison	97	111	14
Rochester	111	126	15
Michigan Southern	100	135	35
Harlem	67	75½	8½
New-Haven	108½	116	7½

The supply of Exchange for the COLLINS's packet of Saturday, will not be sufficient without the use of probably half a million or more of specie. The remittances this month will be heavy throughout, as well for goods imported, as in preparation of dividends due to Europe on the first of January. Sterling rates at 110½, but some parties who draw at this will use gold to cover their accounts on the other side. Canadian and Southern Bank bills and No. 1 commercial signatures commanded 110½@¾. The rates at New-Orleans on London are 108@108½; on New-York 97½@98.

The Philadelphia *Ledger*, of this morning, tells the following story of a fancy dealer on the very excited Stock Exchange of that City:

"We were yesterday told of a case of a person who, a few weeks ago, started with only $400. He engaged a broker to buy for him 400 shares of one of the "fancies," depositing with him one dollar ₱ share as a margin. The stock advanced rapidly—he sold out—appropriated the profit as a margin for a still larger line, and so on until he has realized from his small beginning, $40,000. He now pauses in his speculations, and if he will only take the advice of a sensible broker, to get into the first car that leaves the City, and not stop until he reaches a point where stocks are never mentioned, he may hold and enjoy his gains; but so long as he keeps in the vicinity of the Stock Exchange, he is a more prominent candidate for bankruptcy. If he remains, like a sensible man, to his rule, he will be a greater capitalist than ever yet fell into the hands of that unsafe class of men, BROKERS. A thirsty drunkard can as well expect to realize a fortune by a wine store, or a gambler from close to a gaming house, as a successful stock speculator from taking part in the exciting ceremony of blowing a bubble. Let the $40,000 fortunate, if there be such a man, vamose as soon as possible."

The earnings of the Norwich and Worcester Road, as stated the other day, are gradually increasing from local freights and other sources. The increase in November over the corresponding month of last year is $3,023. The gross being $23,748 against $18,723 in 1851.

There is a Western as well as Southern draft for Gold Coin on this City. About $1,200,000 has recently been sent to Cincinnati, where there is a demand for distribution to the various points of trade connected with that City. Exchange on the East has been as low as ¼ @ ¾ ₱ cent. discount; it is now turning, however, and we may expect at least part of the Gold back in a month or so.

The Sub-Treasury received to-day $88,061; paid out $33,749; and held at close a balance of $4,505,318.

The general markets do not exhibit much spirit. State brands of Flour keep down to $5@$5 06. The freights to Europe are equal to 90 cents on flour, and to some of the British ports, as much as 4 shillings or one dollar, is demanded. Southern yellow corn is worth 76 cents, and Western mixed 78@80 cents. The sales of Cotton to-day, were 1,200 bales, at steady rates. This amount on sale continuing limited.

The old Dramatic line of Liverpool packets, the *Garrick*, *Siddons*, *Sheridan* and *Roscius*, recently sold by SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., to FOSTER, MORGAN and others, brought $130,000. The new ship *Anglo-Saxon*, 868 tons measurement, sold to-day for $50,000. SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., are forming a new line, of which the *Orient* is the pioneer packet.

THE CONTINENTAL INSURANCE COMPANY is to go into operation early in January, with a capital of half a million of dollars. The direction is a wealthy and influential one, embracing among the shipping houses, Mr. TILESTON, Mr. LOW, Mr. GEORGE GRISWOLD, Jr.' and others; among the members, Mr. SHERMAN, and Mr. SAMUEL RIGGS, and a list of other old and substantial business men besides, which we subjoin to this notice. We understand that the present city Postmaster, WILLIAM V. BRADY, Esq., has been named for and consented to take the Presidency of the Company, and will enter upon its duties soon after its organization. Of the capital $360,000 has already been taken up; the remainder being open to the public during the present month.

DIRECTORS:

Wilson G. Hunt,	Joseph Battell,
Watts Sherman,	Dan. H. Arnold,
Wm. W. Stone,	John Caswell,
Henry C. Bowen,	David Lane,
J. H. Ransom,	Thomas Tileston,
Lowell Holbrook,	A. A. Low,
Charles M. Connolly,	Edmund T. H. Gibson,
Horace B. Claflin,	C. F. Dambmann,
Charles E. Beebe,	Saml. D. Babcock,
Sheppard Gandy,	Thomas Snull,
Charles H. Booth,	James Freeland,
S. B. Chittenden,	Robert H. McCurdy,
Peleg Hall,	Samuel Riggs,
George S. Stephenson,	C. A. Avery,
Wm. M. Richards,	James A. Edgar,
Charles Lamson,	A. Studwell,
Aurelius B. Hull,	Henry Stone,
Thomas Denny,	Hiram Barney,
Jonathan Hunt,	Edward Lambert,
William A. Hall,	George Griswold, Jr.,
Wellington Clapp,	Joseph W. Paterson,
Daniel Burgess,	Wm. M. Vail,

Lycurgus Edgerton.

A correspondent thinks we mistake the object of the new loans of Pennsylvania in classing them as part of the fresh indebtedness to Europe. He says with the exception of $850,000 to the North Branch Canal, the loans were in renewal. True. But the Cash was paid by English Bankers for the whole of these loans, and very little money has yet returned to Europe, for past due obligations. Of the $1,890,000 6 ₱ cents. past due, much the largest portion was held in this country. The Scrip was at short date, in liquidation of arrearages of interest during the suspension, and was distributed either directly or by the agents of Foreign parties, to whom these arrearages were due, chiefly through the Philadelphia market. We do not know what amount up to this time has been presented for redemption, but the Scrip will not come in until notice expires of the refusal of the State to pay any further interest. And as to the past due fives, they return very slowly, and the cash balance in the Treasury, in consequence, continues large. The European holders of Pennsylvania Stock are not particular in separating the dates, which run through some ten or fifteen different loans, expiring from 1849 to 1876, and the consequence is, there is much delay in the return of the matured Bonds. We give this explanation, with pleasure, for the satisfaction of our correspondent, who like some of our over sanguine cotemporaries, would persuade himself that we are getting out of Debt abroad, nearly as fast as we are getting in.

We avail ourselves of the following gold figures, illustrative of the working of the present revenue system, which we unexpectedly find in the *Journal of Commerce* of this morning. The system having become, for the present, a fixed fact, by the result of the issue made up at Baltimore between the two great parties last summer, the *Journal*, we are pleased to see, is willing to mix a few practical facts, with its favorite theory:

COIN MOVEMENT, UNDER TARIFF OF 1846.

	Imported.	Exported.	Excess Imp.	Excess Exp.
1847	24,121,269	1,907,739	22,213,550	
1848	6,360,324	15,841,620		9,481,396
1849	6,651,340	5,404,648	1,246,592	
1850	4,628,792	7,522 994		2,894,202
1851	4,967,901	29,231,880		24,263,797
1852	5,453,592	29,541,391		24,087,799
Total			$23,460,142	$60,727,376
				23,460,142
Nett *loss* Specie				$37,267,234

SAME UNDER TARIFF OF 1842.

	Imported.	Exported.	Excess Imp.	Excess Exp.
1843	22,320,335	1,520,791	20,799,544	
1844	5,830,429	5,454,214	376,215	
1845	4,070,342	8,606,495		4,536,253
1846	3,777,732	3,905,268		127,536
Total			$21,175,759	$4,663,789
			4,663,789	
Nett *gain* Specie			$16,511,970	

The freight tonnage over the Rochester and Syracuse Road for the year ending 1st Oct. last, was 207,644 tons. The previous year, while the State restrictions were on the Central line of Roads, the tonnage was only 85,569. The difference in vegetable food (Flour, &c.,) is in the proportion 67,393 tons to 12,607 tons. In live animals, 73,331 tons to 21,275. The Rochester *American*, from which we derive these facts, adds:

It is fair to presume that the other Companies on the Central Line have enjoyed an increase of business in the like proportion. This being the case, it might be apprehended that the receipts of tolls from the State Canals, and particularly from the Erie, would be largely diminished. How far this effect has been produced, may be seen from the last official statement, which is as follows:

State receipts of tolls 1851 to Nov. 7	$3,061,669
State receipts of tolls 1852 to Nov. 7	2,829,236
Decrease	$232,433

This decrease, it appears, occurs in the face of a largely-increased carrying business of the Canals, and is doubtless owing mainly to the reduction of tolls made by the Canal Board last Winter.

The earning of the Cleveland and Columbus Road, for the month of November, were $84,422, against $47,364 same month in 1851. The Lake Shore connection with this road, just completed, will no doubt, tell sensibly on its future traffic. The New-Haven road earned $54,509 nett, against $48,982 in November, 1851. The Milwaukie and Mississippi road earned $12,238.

The people of Patterson, New-Jersey, held a public meeting last week, to remonstrate against the policy of the Erie Railroad Company, in working the Patterson Road since they acquired their perpetual lease upon it. The resolutions of the meeting, set forth the indifference and flagrant wrongs of the Erie managers to the local trade and travel of Patterson and its vicinity, and deny their right to acquire a perpetual lease, without the authority of the State of New-Jersey. Committees were appointed to confer with the Attorney-General and the Legislature, and also to raise funds to prosecute the case before whatever tribunal may be deemed efficient for speedy relief.

The *National Intelligencer* says that a gentleman of high standing complains, by communication, very strongly of the frequent failure of the New-Jersey Railroad, to connect at Philadelphia with the Southern mail line. The Editors add, that, "commencing with Sunday last, there have already been three successive failures on this road during the past week." We referred to this evil, in the *Times* a few days ago. It behooves the Philadelphia and Baltimore press to stir up the monopoly to more speed and fewer delays and accidents. We of New-York are less interested. The Western and South Western travel of the winter, can now reach this city, thanks to the Lake shore connexion, without crossing Jersey at all. Our road to Albany makes 146 miles in four hours, while the monopoly consume five hours in wagoning their passengers about 90 miles.

The earnings of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad for Nov., were—

From the main line	$114,861
Washington Branch	30,000
Total	$144,861

The cars now run West, within thirteen miles of Wheeling, and at a meeting of the Directors at Baltimore yesterday, the Presidents announced that the would run a train through to Wheeling on the 21st of this month.

The Air Line to Boston appears to be as much in the fog as its namesake from Troy to Rochester. The revival of the scheme, the Boston *Traveller* says, has raised the market value of the Norfolk County road, which is to constitute part of the direct line, from $21 to $32 the share. But to this news, the Hartford *Times* adds:

"Can any one inform us what proposals have been made for building the road, and whether they have been or are likely to be accepted, and also how much cash stock has been subscribed? We inquire simply for the purpose of obtaining accurate information on a matter of considerable public interest. There are different reports about here on the subject, some confidently stating that the road has been put under contract, and others that it has 'fizzled out' once more."

The following are the leading items in the finances of the City of Albany, as reported on 1st Nov.:

Water Loan of 1852	$200,000	
Ordinary revenue	330,901	

New-York Daily Times.

VOL. II....NO. 385. NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 11, 1852. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE NEW-YORK EVENING TIMES.

...EVERY EVENING, (Sundays excepted.) One ...to be issued at 1, and the other at 3 o'clock, P.M. ...to be sent by mail, or sold at the same rates as the ...

THE TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA.

...SEMI-WEEKLY, of EIGHT PAGES, or Forty-Eight ...to be expressly for circulation in California, ...and the Sandwich Islands, and containing only news ...to readers in those sections of the country, is ...on the departure of every Mail steamer. Price ...a copy.

...in all cases must be made in advance.

RAYMOND, JONES & CO., Publishers.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

...Evening Sermons OF THE NEW-...RELIGIOUS ASSOCIATION.—...Sermon will be delivered by Rev. WM. A. ..., D. D., of the Church of the Holy Commun..., corner of 6th av. and 20th-st., and the down-town ...by Rev. J. M. WEISS, D. D., at the North Dutch ..., corner of William and Fulton-sts., next SUNDAY ...(Dec. 12.) Services commence at 7½ in each ...

...Meeting in the Sanctuary, No. 106 1st-st., near ...the CHRISTIAN ISRAELITES will commence to ...the 30th Anniversary of the Church for the ingath...ering of the Ten Tribes to Law and Gospel. Afternoon ...The Work is Great, Nehemiah, iv. 19:h. Evening ...The Song of Moses and the Lamb. MARGARET L. ... and others, will officiate. The public are invited. ...free. Service at 3 and 7 P. M.

...Notice.—Sermon on the *Duty and Importance of ...the Children of the Poor in our City, under the In...ducements of Sunday School Instruction.* A Discourse on ...above subject will be pronounced TO-MORROW (Sunday) EVENING, in the Bleaker-st. Reformed Dutch ...Church, of this City, corner of Amos, at 7 o'clock, by Rev. ...CORNELL VAN ARSDALE, D. D., and a collection taken up for the object.

...The Lexington Avenue Baptist Church,—...Lexington-av., and 30th-st., will open their new ...Church Edifice for Divine Service, the Lord willing, on the ...Sabbath in December, the 19th inst. The service in the ...morning at 10½ o'clock, will be conducted by the Pastor of ...the Church, Rev. S. A. CORY, will preach in the after...noon at 3 o'clock, and Rev. E. LATHROP in the evening at 7 o'clock.

...The Second of a Series of Pulpit Pictures—...from the Life of LUTHER, will be given in the Evangelical ...Lutheran Church, in Mulberry-st., between Grand and ..., on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Subject ...*Luther enters the Convent and becomes a Monk—or, the Ex...perience of a great and cultivated Mind in it's searchings for a ...living faith in God.*

...Sabbath School Anniversary.—The Fifth An...niversary of the Sabbath School Missionary Society of ...Allen-st. Presbyterian Church, (near Grand,) will be held TO-MORROW (Sunday) EVENING, at 7 o'clock. Ad...dresses may be expected from Rev. FREDERICK C. CLARK, ...of this City, and Rev. THOS. STREET, of Philadelphia. ...Singing by the Children, under the direction of Mr. HART.

...Stockton-st. M. E. Church, corner of Madison ...and Pitt-sts. Rev. J. S. INSKIP will preach on SUN...DAY, Dec. 12, at 10½ o'clock A. M. Subject, *The Glory of Christ's Kingdom*, and at 7 P. M., subject, *God's purpose to convert men.* Sacrament at 3 in the afternoon. Seats free. Public invited to attend.

...Universalist Church in Williamsburg.—...Rev. D. K. LEE, of Williamsburg, will give a Course of ...Morning Lectures in his Church, on the History of Univer...salism. Introductory Lecture TO-MORROW MORNING. ...Subject—*Universalism in the Bible.* Service at 10½ o'clock. The public are invited to attend.

...Sermons to Children.—Rev. A. W. MILNE, of the ...Free Church of Scotland, will (D. V.) preach a sermon to ...the young in the First Associate Presbyterian Church, cor...ner Grand and Mercer-sts., (Rev. Mr. Thompson's) on the AFTERNOON of SABBATH the 12th inst. Sermon to ...commence at 3 o'clock.

...Fifth Universalist Society.—Rev. T. J. SAW...YER, D. D., will preach in the Lecture Room of the Medi...cal College, 14th-st., near 3d av., TO-MORROW (Sunday) MORNING and AFTERNOON—services commencing at 10½ and 3 o'clock. The public are respectfully invited.

...New-York City Tract Society.—Rev. ASA D. ...SMITH, D. D., will preach an appropriate Sermon SABBATH EVENING, Dec. 12, 1852, at the Reformed Dutch Church, Lafayette Place. Service to commence at 7 o'clock.

...New Baptist Church.—There will be preaching ...at Knickerbocker Hall, corner of Eighth-ave. and 23rd-st. TO-MORROW (Sunday,) at 10½ o'clock A. M., and 3 and 7½ o'clock P. M. All are invited to attend.

...Rev. Dr. Finley will preach TO-MORROW at ...10½ A. M., and 3 P. M., in the Presbyterian Church, Ninth-st., south of Grand, Williamsburg.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

The Crystal Palace Association.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Friday Dec. 10, 1852.

The manifesto of Theodore Sedgwick, Esq., President of the Crystal Palace Association, published in your paper of this day, is an uncalled-for attack upon us, which ought not to pass in silence.

In consequence of arrangements by which the Association was to give to a Boston journal the *exclusive* privilege of first publishing the engraving of the proposed Crystal Palace, we were prevented from joining with them in getting it up.

We therefore employed the best artists on our own account, and, at an expense of nearly $100, procured the finest cut of that to-be wonderful structure that has yet appeared. The Association afterwards brought out theirs, but *Mr. Sedgwick himself concurred in pronouncing ours the best one of the two.*

In order partially to remunerate ourselves for the large expenses incurred, we issued a business circular, in a business way, over our own signatures, offering stereotype copies of this excellent and really truthful picture at the extremely low price of $10 each. This circular Mr. Sedgwick has taken the unauthorized liberty of publishing, with comments of his own, which seem to imply that we were endeavoring to sell our stereotypes under the cover of the Association. Such a supposition is simply absurd. We feel fully competent to do our own business, without any help or favor from the Association. The idea that the Crystal Palace Association, with its ostensible philanthropy, and a capital of $200,000, should array itself in a warfare with the private interests of individuals, who make no blustering pretences, and endeavor to prevent them from selling a $30 stereotype plate at the low rate of $10, is in itself supremely ridiculous—but such, nevertheless, is the fact.

No man with the smallest particle of common sense would ever have thought, apart from Mr. Sedgwick suggestion, that our circular, published in to-day's *Times*, was intended, directly or indirectly, to convey the impression that it emanated from the Crystal Palace Association.

We regret the necessity of exposing the ridiculousness of Mr. Sedgwick's position, but, in justice to ourselves, we cannot avoid it. Truly, your obedient servants,

MUNN & CO.

...In Democratic Whig General Committee ...DEMOCRATIC WHIG YOUNG MEN'S GENERAL COMMITTEE, Broadway House, Dec. 7 1852.—Resolved, That it be recommended to the several Ward Committees to hold an election on WEDNESDAY, the 22d of December, between the hours of 7 and 10 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of electing five Delegates from each Ward to the General Committee, five Delegates from each Ward to the Young Men's General Committee, and a Ward Committee, for the ensuing year.

Five days notice to be given by the several Ward Committees of the time and place where such elections are to be held; the election to be by ballot; the Ward Committees to designate at least three Inspectors to serve, and to select them, as far as practicable, from the Whig Inspectors elect in the several Wards. GEORGE J. CORNELL, Chairman Dem. Whig Gen. Com.

WM. L. SHARDLAW, } Secretaries.
GEORGE F. NELSON, }

ERASTUS BROOKS, Chairman Young Men's Gen. Com.

R. L. RYER, } Secretaries.
J. H. MORRISON, }

...People's Lectures.—COURSE FOR 1852-'53.—...These Lectures, so popular last Winter, will be resumed at the Broadway Tabernacle, on TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 14, and continued on succeeding Tuesday evenings. The Committee have the pleasure of announcing, among the Lecturers of this Course, the following distinguished gentlemen: Rev. JOHN PIERPONT, of Mass; Lieut. M. F. MAURY, (the National Observatory, Washington; Rev. WM. W. PATTON, of Hartford; Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER, of Brooklyn; Prof. HENRY D. ROGERS, of the University of Virginia; Rev. T. STARR KING, of Boston; Hon. HENRY J. RAYMOND, of New-York; Rev. THEODORE PARKER, of Mass; Prof. O. M. MITCHEL, of the Cincinnati Observatory; Rev. EVAN L. POMEROY, of Boston; Hon. GEORGE WILKES, of Mass; Rev. E. H. CHAPIN, of New-York; RALPH WALDO EMERSON, of Mass.

This Course will be opened on TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 14, at 8 o'clock, with a Poem by Rev. JOHN PIERPONT, Subject—*The Scholar's Hope.*

Course Ticket, admitting each—to be had at EVANS & BRITTAN'S, No. 357 Broadway; at No. 131 Nassau-st., and at the door.

...Tuckerman's Lectures.—The Fourth Lecture of the Course under the Mercantile Library Association, will be delivered on MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 13, at Rev. ... Church, (late Mr. Bellows') Church, No. 548 Broadway, at 8 o'clock. Subject—*Power, Gay and Pope.*

Tickets 75 cents each, may be had of EVANS & BRITTAN, No. 357 Broadway; C. S. FRANCIS & Co., Broadway; WM. HALL & SON, and at the Library.

WILLARD L. FELT, Chairman,
JAMES D. SMITH,
JOHN F. HALSTED, } Lecture Committee.

...Franklin Lectures.—Professor OLMSTEAD'S ...course of Lectures on Astronomy, (illustrated by Telescopic ...Views and Diagrams) will be given at the Tabernacle on ...MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 13, at 8 o'clock. Admission one shilling.

...Post-Office, New-York.—NOTICE.—The European mails, per U. S. M. Steamship BALTIC, will close at this office on SATURDAY, Dec. 11, at 1 P. M.

W. V. BRADY, P. M.

...Building Associations.—Apply to G. B. ANDREWS, ...Building Association Agency, No. 61 Broadway.

New-York Daily Times.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

LATE AND IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO.

The Tehuantepec route—Progress of the Revolution—Annexation of Sonora to France.

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, Dec. 9.

Dates from the City of Mexico to the 20th November, being ten days later—are published in the *Delta*.

The Committee in Congress on the Tehuantepec propositions, had reported a bill granting the contract for constructing the route to Señor BELANGE.

The revolution is said to be progressing everywhere.

The defeat of General BLANCO by the French Count RAOUSSET DOULBON is confirmed, and the Count has *proclaimed Sonora independent, and annexed to France.*

No battle had taken place between Gen. URAGA and Gen. VELDEZ, the leader of the Federal troops, as reported, but the latter is in a fortified camp, and has been summoned to surrender by URAGA. His situation is very critical, and there is but little possibility of assistance being rendered from the Capitol.

The people of Guadalajara had received URAGA with the greatest enthusiasm. His force was nearly 4,000 men.

Generals MESIA and ROBOLLEDO, with 1,100 men, had pronounced in favor of the plan of Guadalajara, as also had the States of Tamaulipas and Guanajuata.

Judge CONKLING, U. S. Minister to Mexico, arrived in the City of Mexico on the 14th Nov., but had not yet presented his credentials.

The Gardiner Investigating Committee had left for the mines.

Congress had been in session for a month, but beyond passing an appropriation of $600,000 for current expenses, and deciding to impeach a former Minister for treason, but little business had been done.

FURTHER FROM CALIFORNIA.

Ten Millions of Dollars Loss at Sacramento—The Fires at San Francisco and Marysville.

NEW-ORLEANS, Friday, Dec. 10.

The fire in Sacramento City broke out on J-street, and spread over Third, R, L and M-streets, laying completely bare the whole space between N-street on the south, and J-street north, and all between Front and Tenth-streets, comprising no less than forty blocks, and leaving nine-tenths of the population of the city houseless.

The loss is estimated at $10,000,000. The following are among the principal sufferers:

Warren & Co., Young & Kibbee, Wood & Keyon,—each to the extent of $25,000. J. W. Ford & Co., Reynolds & Co., Philip Kilman, Marks & Friendman, G. V. Dawson, Nevill & Co., G. W. Peacock—each $30,000. The El Dorado saloon, McCall & Co., R. T. Brown & & Co., Bullan, Fogg & Co.—each $50,500. Hardenburn & Herrace, $100,000. Meeker & Co., Schoolcraft—each $75,000. C. P. Huntington, $60,000. Wm. McNulty $150,000. The State Capitol was saved.

The *Democratic State Journal* Office was destroyed, also the State Hospital—the patients in which suffered dreadfully.

During the nine days which elapsed since the occurrence of the fire and the departure of the steamer, 350 buildings had been restored.

The San Francisco fire broke out on the 10th November, on the corner of Merchant and Kearney-streets, spreading down on the south side of Kearney to Clay-street, and on both sides of Merchant-street. Thirty buildings were destroyed. Loss estimated at $150,000.

The Marysville fire occured on the 7th November, and commenced on First-street, destroying every building on the north side, east of Maiden-lane, and soon swept off every building between Maiden-lane and C-street, and First and Second-streets, including the American Hotel, Atlantic Hotel, Laree House, Marysville Hotel, The New World; several livery stables, breweries, stores, &c.

The State Election resulted as follows: Senate—6 Democrats and 7 Whigs; House—41 Democrats and 19 Whigs; with three Districts to hear from.

Large numbers of Chinese were returning home, and emigration was small.

MARKETS.—The markets at San Francisco were unsettled. FLOUR ranged from $35@$40, ₱ bbl. BARLEY, 3½c. BUTTER was selling at 45c. ₱ lb, and keg LARD at 22c. Canvassed HAMS, 24c. COFFEE, 21c.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.—Arrived at San Francisco between the 1st and 10th of Nov., ships *Sovereign of the Seas*, McKay, New-York, Aug. 4; *James Drake*, Gove, New-York, May 29; *Eureka*, Welsh, New-York, June 23; *Fanny Forrester*, Peterson, New-York, June 16; *Harkaway*, Colby, New-York, June 29; *Rubicon* Doane, New-York, May 13; *Erie*, Lewis, New-York, June 24; *Albany*, Gorham, New-York, May 29; *Jamestown*, Moore, New-York, July 10; brig *Gen. Pinkney*, Hayes, Baltimore, March 25, *via* Valparaiso, Sept. 5.

XXXIId CONGRESS....Second Session.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Friday, Dec. 10.

The Senate was not in session to-day, and will not meet until Monday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Dec. 10.

On motion of Mr. HOUSTON, the House went into Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, and took up the annual message of the President of the United States.

Mr. HOUSTON offered a series of resolutions, referring its various parts to the appropriate Standing Committees. He said it was not his intention to occupy the time of the Committee in discussion at this time. His object merely was to have the message referred without delay, that the various branches of it may be acted upon at once by the Committee.

THE TARIFF.

Mr. BROOKS offered an amendment to except from reference to the Committee of Ways and Means, so much of the message as related to the tariff and revenue from Customs, and that it be referred to a Select Committee of seven members, with power to examine witnesses and collect testimony here and elsewhere, with instructions to report by bill or otherwise, on or before the 25th of January next. Mr. BROOKS submitted a few remarks in addition to what he said on Tuesday; and repeated his reasons why the Committee on Ways and Means should not have the entire control of the revenue. He had proposed to send the subject to a Select Committee, because the Committee of Ways and Means would find it utterly impossible, with all the appropriation bills before them, to attend to any other business, even with the most assiduous attention. If this subject should be delayed until the appropriation bills are prepared, then it will be too late to act upon it during this Session. Therefore, he had in his proposition instructed the Select Committee to collect the facts forthwith, and report before the 25th of January next. He said that something must be done. As a representative of the commercial and trading interests, he did not feel easy, nor did his constituents feel easy, with a surplus of fifteen or twenty millions in the Treasury, and the probable accumulation of more. The Sub-Treasury is but a miser, hoarding up the treasure of the Government, and when the amount thus locked up in New-York goes beyond six millions, the mercantile interest became uneasy, for the board threatened to affect the whole system of the currency. He had, therefore, at this early period thrown his proposition before the House. He did not intend, so far as his vote was concerned, to let millions remain in the Treasury, but would vote it out freely, as the most liberal interests of the country might demand. It would be better to vote for the wildest system of internal improvements than suffer seventy millions to rot up unemployed in the Treasury to the general damage of the country. He would rather vote to double the scale and have them to disconnect this vast amount from the commerce of the country. Nay, it would be wise to make the most wasteful appropriations rather than to permit the surplus revenue constantly to increase. Before he voted for any appropriation bill, he desired to know how much money is locked up in the Treasury, and then he would be able to accommodate his actions to the fact. He then, in reply to Mr. BROWN, of Mississippi, spoke against forcing the United States Stocks upon the market, showing the loss which would ensue.

Mr. MILLSON inquired of the gentlemen whether the resolutions which he introduced, this morning, differed from that of Tuesday, and for which he (Mr. MILLSON) voted?

Mr. BROOKS replied, his object was the same as he avowed the other day, but parliamentary propriety would not permit the re-introduction of the same resolution. He wanted less revenue, and this resolution must be made by all sides of the House. It would not do for the Whigs with a threatened surplus of twenty millions to say the tariff shall not be touched, for when the surplus shall be twenty or forty millions it would be wasted in extravagance and sweep away any proper revenue system whatsoever. The reduction and enlargement of the free list must be met now. If the majority are not disposed to make it, not upon their heads must rest the responsibility.

Mr. SWEETSER asked the gentleman to point out what particular reduction he desired, either general or particular.

Mr. BROOKS replied, the first proposition was a reduction of the duty on the raw material of manufacturers. He hoped there would be no objection on any side of the House, to an enlargement of the list of the free articles. He then referred to the various propositions before the country connected with the tariff—five of them in number he set forth, and said the Democratic party and the incoming administration must meet the question. If they permit the surplus revenue to accumulate, it will be said it was because they want an extravagant administration, and a wasteful disbursement of the public money, and the Whigs would hold them to a strict responsibility for these expenditures. It is our (the Whig) duty, he said, to tender to you our manner of reducing the revenue, and accommodating it to the wants of the Government.

Mr. MEADE wished to offer an amendment to the pending proposition, viz., by adding with a view to the reduction of the revenue, by a reduction of the duty on imports.

Mr. BROOKS said that was what the gentleman voted against the other day.

Mr. MEADE explained, remarking that the gentleman was entirely mistaken.

Mr. BROOKS resumed, saying his resolution the other day spoke for itself, and declined to accept the amendment. In conclusion, he replied to the remarks of Mr. DEAN and of Mr. BROWN, of Miss., heretofore delivered showing that the tariff of 1846 was not the law under which duties had been collected, but it was the Treasury circular of Mr. WALKER, and Mr. HUNTER'S act of 1850.

Mr. LOCKHART proposed an amendment, instructing the proposed Select Committee to report a bill graduating and reducing the tariff to a revenue standard.

Mr. BAYLY, of Va., approved of the practice which the gentleman from New-York (Mr. BROOKS) desired to introduce. It was borrowed from the British Parliament, where they never undertake to legislate on any great object of policy without instituting a commission in relation to it. So far as the tariff is concerned, he would favor the policy, because the manufacturers can always act in consert, and thus always present their views in the most favorable manner to the country, whereas the great body of agriculturalists are left to individual combat. But there was another practice of the British Parliament as well as this, and one more becoming to us, because here greater attention is and ought to be paid to public sentiment; and that practice is, on the outgoing of a Parliament and the outgoing of an Administration, to attempt no radical change of policy, but merely to pass the appropriation bills. This House and the Administration stand on precisely that attitude at this time. In little more than two months a new President will be installed, and half of the members of this House have been passed upon by the people. It therefore appeared to him that the House, during this short session, could have its time sufficiently occupied with the appropriate bills and other subjects, which will not admit of delay. As to a surplus, he had not yet seen the estimates of the Treasury Department, and therefore action on this subject would be premature. The Secretary of the Treasury, he said, has authority to buy in the United States stock, which could be done without detriment to the Government.

Mr. JONES, of Tenn., proposed an amendment to the pending resolution, viz.: "That the Committee in reporting a bill observe the *ad valorem* principle, and in levying duties on imports, no more revenue be collected than will defray the expenses of an economical administration.

Mr. WOODWARD was satisfied the House would not admit of any general and fundamental action upon the subject now before them. But it was because that is true, and more than true, that the longest is not long enough to mature action upon this subject—that he was in favor of bringing up the discussion now, that it may go before the people, and the public mind be brought to bear on the next Congress. He, in reply to Mr. BROOKS, said a permanent system of revenue is impossible, and a permanent system is inconsistent with the object of the system which is money and a revenue.

Mr. CLEVELAND contended that the time is favorable to make such investigation as is proposed, and he expressed himself against trammeling the Committee with instructions of any kind. Let the Committee report, and then it would be for the House to act. He was for disconnecting this subject from party politics.

Mr. DUNCAN merely rose to call the attention of the House to a few errors in the Tariff Act of 1846, and showed the importance of taking off the duty from raw wool and flax, and said this could be done without detriment to any section; at the same same time, it would not operate to the benefit of manufacturers alone, but would reduce the prices of the manufactured articles to the consumers. Therefore, he was in favor of the pending proposition. Without disposing of the subject, the Committee rose.

Mr. GORMAN gave notice of his intention to introduce a bill authorizing the President to confer the Brevet title of Lieutenant-General——

SEVERAL VOICES—"I object!" "I object!"

Mr. GORMAN—I don't care, I give the notice.

The House adjourned till Monday.

Heavy Robbery at Washington—North Carolina U. S. Senator.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Dec. 10.

Mr. EMORY, granite-cutter, while standing at the entrance to the Senate gallery, yesterday, had his pocket picked of a port-monnaie containing $130 in bank bills, $5,000 in promissory notes, and $300 in Baltimore stock certificates. The port-monnaie was afterwards found in an apartment under the eastern portico of the Capitol, containing the notes, but minus the cash and certificates. No arrests have been made, but a certain individual is suspected.

A telegraphic dispatch from Raleigh states that the Legislature has not yet succeeded in electing a U. S. Senator in place of Mr. MANGUM, whose term expires on the 4th of March next.—*Post and Commercial.*

Burning of a Steamer—Loss of Life—The Philadelphia at New-Orleans—The Webster Obsequies.

NEW-ORLEANS, Friday, Dec. 10—Noon.

We have intelligence of the total destruction of the steamer *Cleopatra* by fire on Monday night last whilst on her passage down the Black River. She had a cargo of nine hundred bales of cotton.

The *Philadelphia* arrived at a late hour on Wednesday night, and her mails were only distributed on the following morning.

The Post-office and all the public buildings were closed yesterday in consequence of the funeral obsequies of WEBSTER, CLAY and CALHOUN.

Destructive Fire in Albany.

ALBANY, Friday, Dec. 10.

The extensive malt house of TAYLOR & Sons, on Broadway, between John and Ferry-streets, took fire at seven o'clock this evening. Before the fire was subdued, it destroyed about half of the building, and from 15,000 to 20,000 bushels of malt and barley. The loss is not less than $15,000, about the half of which is covered by insurance. The building was of brick, two stories high, two hundred feet long, and forty feet wide.

The Lemmon Case.

BALTIMORE, Friday, Dec. 10.

A writer in the New-Orleans *Picayune*, who contends that Mr. LEMMON was unjustly deprived of his slaves in New-York, offers that gentleman a permanent home in Texas, in the fee simple of as much land as he may require for farming, stock, raising, or the culture of Cotton. The writer has fifty thousand acres, with clear titles, in different Counties of the State, and offers him a selection from any one he may desire.

Louisiana Legislature—Fugitive Slave.

BALTIMORE, Friday, Dec. 10.

Mr. F. A. LUMSDEN, so far favorably known as one of the editors of the New-Orleans *Picayune*, has been nominated for the State Senate.

An absconding slave from Richmond, Va., was found on board the steamer *Roanoke*, at Norfolk, and sent back to his master.

Attempted Custom-House Fraud.

BALTIMORE, Friday, Dec. 10.

JOSEPH ROSENTHAL, who was convicted at the last term of the U. S. District Court, attempted to enter a false invoice at the Custom-House in this city yesterday, and has been sentenced to six months imprisonment and a fine of $250.

We have no mail south of Petersburg, Va., this morning.

The Jerry Cases—Another Arrest.

SYRACUSE, Friday, Dec. 10.

HIRAM BROWN, colored, has been arrested by the Marshal for helping in the rescue of JERRY. He wintered in Canada. Marshall ALLEN had had the warrant for a long time, but has been unable to serve it, BROWN having kept out of the way. He has been bailed till January. LOGAN, the colored preacher was bailed yesterday.

Railroad Accident—Three Persons Killed.

CANANDAIGUA, Friday, Dec. 10.

A fatal collision occurred on the Rochester and Syracuse Railroad, at 7 o'clock this morning. The Express train from Buffalo came in contact with the dirt train, near a place called Williamsville, instantly killing three persons; and injuring several others, one, it is supposed, mortally.

Destruction of a Hose Carriage by Rowdies.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, Dec. 10.

The Fair Mount Hose Carriage was taken from the Company's house, in Spring Garden, at 5 o'clock this morning, by some rowdies belonging to another Company, who ran it out beyond Monument Cemetery and there broke it in pieces. They also destroyed 700 feet of hose.

Union Meeting in Boston.

BOSTON, Friday, Dec. 10.

The Citizens Union Meeting at the Melodeon, last evening, was well attended. JULIUS A. PALMER, Whig, acted as President, assisted by 84 Vice-presidents, composed of Whigs, Democrats and Free-Soilers.

South Carolina Legislature.

BALTIMORE, Friday, Dec. 10.

The South Carolina Legislature has postponed the bill giving the election of Presidential electors to the people, until the next session.

We have no mail to-night south of Mobile.

U. S. Steamer Powhatan.

BALTIMORE, Friday, Dec. 10

The Government have made a contract with Mr. MERRICK, of Philadelphia, to furnish a new shaft for the U. S. steamer *Powhatan*.

Steamer James Adger.

CHARLESTON, Friday, Dec. 10.

The steamship *James Adger* left for New-York at 8 o'clock yesterday, (Thursday) morning, having been detained by a dense fog.

The Niagara's News at New-Orleans.

NEW-ORLEANS, Friday, Dec. 10—Evening.

The *Niagara's* advices were received at 6 o'clock this evening, after business hours, over the National Line.

The Liquor Law in New Hampshire.

CONCORD, Friday, Dec. 10.

Notice was given in the Legislature yesterday of a bill granting license to sell wines and spirituous liquors in certain cases.—*Post and Com.*

Greenough, the Sculptor, Insane.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Dec. 10.

Information has been received here that GREENOUGH, the American Sculptor, is a confirmed lunatic.

The Kane Case.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Dec. 9, 1852.

IN THE SUPREME COURT, U. S.—In the matter of KANE, claimed as a fugitive from justice from Great Britain.—At the opening of the Court this morning, the Chief Justice announced that the Judges had considered what questions were proper to be discussed in the case of KANE, and had instructed him to request the counsel to argue the following points:

1. Has this Court jurisdiction upon the case as certified by Judge NELSON?

2. Can a *certiorari* issue to bring up the proceedings in the Circuit Court?

3. Assuming the Court to have jurisdiction, and the proceedings in the Circuit Court to be legally before this Court, is the party entitled to be discharged?

The Chief Justice stated, also, that although the Court had specified these questions, they did not mean to restrict the counsel in presenting such other points as they might deem material.

The Court then appointed the first Monday of January next for the argument of the case.

Supreme Court of the United States.

THURSDAY, Dec. 9, 1852—*Ex parte: In re*, Thomas Kaine, an alleged fugitive from justice from Great Britain.

The Court granted leave to the counsel to be heard on the first Monday of January next on the following questions:

I. Has this Court jurisdiction upon the case as certified by Judge NELSON?

II. Can a certificate issue to bring up the proceedings in the Circuit Court?

III. Assuming the Court to have jurisdiction, and the proceedings in the Circuit Court to be legally before this Court, is the party entitled to be discharged?

No. 9. John Kennett et al. appellants, *vs.* Thomas J. Chambers. This cause was argued by Messrs. Sherwood and Snethen for the appellants, and by Mr. V. B. Howard, for the appellee.

No. 11. J. Wiswall, plaintiff in error, *vs.* Edward Hall, et al.—The argument of this cause was commenced by Gov. Seward for the plaintiff in error.

Amusements.

BROADWAY.—We were pleased to see a crowded house, last night, on the occasion of Mrs. MOWATT'S benefit. The audience was highly respectable; every seat was filled, and all the available standing room was appropriated. The first piece was "Anne Blake," in which Mrs. MOWATT'S excellent performance elicited the hearty, and, in many instances, the enthusiastic cheers of the audience. In the after-piece, "All that Glitters is not Gold," the same lady played the part of *Martha Gibbs*, CONWAY *Stephen Plum*, and DAVIDGE *Toby Twinkle*. We observe that the same pieces are announced for to-night, which is the last of Mrs. MOWATT'S engagement. Those of our friends who are among the playgoers, and who have not yet seen her, should not fail to do so.

BURTON'S—The bill to-night is "Is He Jealous?" "The Wreck Ashore," and the "Thousand Milliners."

WALLACK'S—"The Last Man;" "The Twelve Labors of Hercules," and "High Life Below Stairs," are the attractions for this evening.

NIBLO'S—Presents a good bill. The first act of "Robert Macaire," and the Ballet of "Catarina."

THE MUSEUM—Continues the bill of the past week.

DIED.—JOHN INGRAHAM, died at the Brooklyn City Hospital on Wednesday last, from the effects of injuries received in falling into the hold of the steamer *Bay State*, a few days since, while she was lying at her wharf on the North River.

ONE WEEK LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE NIAGARA AT HALIFAX.

FREE TRADE CONFIRMED BY PARLIAMENT.

PROGRESS OF THE EMPIRE IN FRANCE.

Decline in Cotton—Breadstuffs Rising.

HALIFAX, N. S., Friday, Nov. 10.

The Royal Mail Steamship *Niagara*, Captain STONE, arrived at this port at 5½ this morning, having left Liverpool at 11½ A. M. on Saturday, the 27th Nov.

She has 59 passengers for Boston. The *Washington*, from New-York, 6th November, arrived off Cowes on the morning of the 21st.

The *Niagara*, from Boston, 10th Nov., arrived at Liverpool at 11½ A. M. on the 22d ultimo.

The *Arctic*, from New-York, 13th Nov., reached Liverpool at midnight on Wednesday, the 24th Nov.

The *Franklin's* repairs not being completed, no Steamship sailed from Southampton on the 24th Nov., this dispatch consequently embraces 7 days later news, the interest in which, centers in England and France. The free trade test in the former and the Empire in the latter.

Cotton has been extremely flat and ¼d. lower. Breadstuffs active. Gold is very abundant.

ENGLAND.

If any doubt existed after Mr. DISRAELI'S motion, that the DERBY Government would throw Protection overboard, it was set at rest by Lord DERBY, in the House of Lords, on the 22d inst.

In answer to a question from Lord CLANRICARDE, Lord DERBY stated that

The object of calling a session of the House prior to Christmas, was to close for ever the controversy with regard to protection and free trade. The result of the late election had convinced him that though a large number of constituencies were well disposed to support the Government, they were determined not to assent to an alteration in the recently adopted commercial policy, and that any such attempt would be instantly negatived by a large majority. Under these circumstances he had felt it his duty to advise her Majesty to declare that the principle of unrestricted commerce ought to be adopted. [Cheers.]

After making this explicit statement, Government might have rested, but it went further, and announced its budget for an early day, from the details of which the country would be enabled to judge of the sincerity of the Government and the wisdom of its policy. (Cheers.) An attempt has been made in the Lower House to anticipate discussion by a resolution to which no member of the Government can agree; but it would be well if those who were about to support the motion would consider not so much how to overthrow the Government, but how they could form an administration if it were overthrown. (Cheers.)

On Tuesday evening, Mr. VILLIERS' motion was opprobriously referred to by the Earl of DERBY, in the Lords, while in the Commons it was under debate. Mr. VILLIERS declared he had brought forward his motion for the purpose of placing on record an unmistakable declaration on the subject of free trade, that men of business and the world might comprehend the final decision of England on this all-important question.

Mr. DISRAELI, in moving his amendment, ingeniously persisted in resolving Mr. VILLIERS' motion into an inquiry whether the Government had fulfilled its pledges since it came into power. Following out this view, he maintained that the DERBY Administration was of necessity one of compromise and conciliation. The office was thrust upon them when the former cabinet fell to pieces from internal discord, and they acceded to power by no motion connected with Protection, consequently they violated no pledge by retaining office with a House opposed to Protection; and, further, from the beginning they never did intend to repeal any of the measures of the Free Trade acts.

Mr. BRIGHT replied at length, in a speech chiefly noticable for the following passage: "If the House maintained Mr. VILLIERS' motion, the United States, where a Free Trade President had just been returned by an overwhelming majority, would also know it. [Hear.] In the United States, Protection was in the same helpless condition it was in in this country, and, though well beaten, the supporters of that cause still cling by it as in this country. [Laughter and cheers.] But when President PIERCE, in March next, comes into power, they might look forward to the reciprocity just now so much talked about there; therefore, let them put on the books of the House a resolution that nobody could mistake."

Lord PALMERSTON skilfully smoothed over the asperities of both speeches, and suggested, but did not formally submit, some verbal amendments. The debate was then adjourned.

Next day it was resumed by Sir JAMES GRAHAM, Mr. GLADSTONE, CORDEN and others, and resulted in the withdrawal of Mr. DISRAELI'S amendment, and the offering of the following by Lord PALMERSTON.

"It is the opinion of the House that the improved condition of the country, and especially of the industrious class, is mainly the result of the recent legislation, which has established the principle of unrestricted competition, and has abolished the taxes imposed for the purpose of Protection. That it is the opinion of this House that this policy followed, maintained and prudently extended, will best enable the industry of the country to bear its burdens, and thereby assuredly promote the welfare and contentment of the people. That this House is ready to take into its consideration any measure consistent with these principles, which, in pursuance of Her Majesty's speech made before them, may be offered by Her Majesty's Ministers."

The debate was further adjourned until Friday, when, after another lengthened debate and a *pro forma* division, the House again divided on the amendment of Lord PALMERSTON, when the numbers were for the amendment, 466; against it, 53. Majority for the amendment, 413.

The House then adjourned.

In the House of Lords, on the 25th, in reply to Lord WHARNCLIFFE, the Earl of MALMESBURY stated, with reference to the North American Fisheries, that Mr. WEBSTER'S letter arose neither from the Government placing a new construction upon the Treasury order regulating the fisheries, nor from the use of improper language in the negotiation. He did not know what was the cause of the letter being written, unless it resulted from circumstances which occurred to the American Government at the time of the Presidential election. He must refuse to produce the papers in the present peculiar state of the negotiation, but he assured the House that the most friendly spirit prevailed between the two Governments. With the exception of that one letter, everything tended to a most satisfactory conclusion. He would produce the papers as soon as possible. The House then adjourned.

Strong opposition is making by the shipping interest against the grant of a Charter to the new "Liverpool and London Trans-Atlantic Screw Steamship Company." A deputation from Shields, Sunderland, Liverpool, Glasgow, Leith and other ports, have remonstrated with the Board of Trade. The deputation comprised 13 Members of Parliament with others—among them Messrs. BROWN, SHIPLEY & Co., and Mr. CUNARD.

In the suit brought against the steamship *Arctic* for coming in collision with the Liverpool tug-steamer *Mona*—damages to the extent of £390 had been awarded against the *Arctic*.

RICHARD BROWNHAM BINGHAM—late Secretary to the Legation at Naples, is appointed British Consul General to Venezuela, and Judge C. L. NEWMAN, Consul in Liberia.

Rule has been granted for a new trial in the case of ACHILLI *vs.* NEWMAN.

The arrivals of gold from Australia are immense. The ship *Eagle* had arrived from Port Philip after the extraordinary passage of 76 days, with 150,000 ounces of gold. The ship *Maitland*, from Sydney, with 14,000 ozs. The *Sapphire*, with 15,000 ozs.; the *Falcon*, with 28,000 oz. The total value is nearly £1,000,000 sterling.

The Committee of Turkish Bond-holders in London have resolved that the Turkish Government is bound for the recent loan; that steps be taken to enforce the Bond-holders' claims. In the House of Commons, Lord STANLEY stated the Government had no doubt that the matter would be satisfactorily arranged.

FRANCE.

Over Seven Millions of Votes for the Emperor.

The Vote for the Empire was cast on the 21st and 22d November. Both public and private accounts agree that the ceremony was conducted decorously, but without any show of enthusiasm. From the pains taken to bring up the voters, the returns will exhibit a large majority—greater probably than on any previous appeal to the people.

By Telegraph, we learn that up to the morning of the 27th, the latest returns, including 83 Departments, and the Army and Navy, were—Yes, 7,300,000; No, 256,000.

In Paris, the number of voters who abstained in Dec., 1848, amounted to one-fourth of the whole; in Dec. 1851, to one-half; and on this occasion to one-seventh.

The result for the Department of the Seine was proclaimed on Thursday morning, the 25th, at the Hotel de Ville, amidst cries of "Vive l'Empereur." On Thursday, also, the Corps Législatif

a ball at Tammany? We took seats near the door, and surveyed the dancers at our leisure. There were polkas, waltzes, quadrilles and galoppes, all in a hurry to be done, and the music belonging to get done also. The world flies through space at the rate of how many miles an hour? Follow the world.

They were evidently dancing for exercise, getting little of it save at odd opportunities like the present. Make, thou aspirant to a French beard, a shrinking board of the floor; a somersault will be forgiven thee. The fiddlers are fiddling, the cornet is screaming, the trombones are blasting, the flute is parroting, the harp is out of tune, and the violoncello is very base.

I was seated by Lesbia's side. I preferred her to Lalage: she had more character.

"What would they have said of this in old Rome?" I asked.

"There would have been no such exhibition," she replied, "only as you let your slaves dance. These, or the majority of them would have been slaves."

"Were there Abolitionists in Rome?"

"Abolitionists! That pest was unknown, though the black plague ravaged the city. Abolitionists? No."

"And these men and women would have been slaves?"

"The majority of them undoubtedly. Some of them would have been freed men, but even freed, they would have been but as dust behind our chariot wheels."

I turned from her to Gargantua.

"Your opinion of this scene?" I demanded.

"Very vulgar. I lived four hundred years ago. Things were then very different. Lalage and Lesbia were born in a barbarous age. *We* had the true refinement. You are returned to barbarism again. Your vassals have balls ever, as your lords have. You should cut their ears off for their presumption."

And to Maria de Gloria I said,

"What shall we reply to pagan Rome and feudal France? You have heard what Lesbia and Gargantua said."

"The world makes progress through space," she replied, "and man also makes progress through the realms of time. All was good in its day, and Moses, in his generation, was not the hard lawgiver he is represented. With respect to this class of citizens, they were slaves once; vassals at a later era; despised at the present time in Europe, and almost kicked in America to-day."

"How, kicked?" I cried, indignantly.

"What pitiful whipster of a merchant's clerk, or vendor of quack medicines, that turns his fifty dollars in a morning on the spurious compounds that populate the grave, but would disregard, scorn, spurn them? And they deserve it, too. They deserve all the scorning and spurning they get."

She perceived my annoyance, and continued: "Do they not? Would you challenge my assertion? How shall they be respected who do not respect themselves? The distinction between a gentleman and a common fellow is one that a child may draw. Obscene words, loose behavior, habits of dissipation, carelessness in dress, disregard of cleanliness, drunkenness, bad company, and a vacant mind—that is the distinction; that gulf separates the classes, and not money, not birth, not position. 'Tis the same with women. The good heart may glow equally in the breast of the refined and the unrefined; but a good heart with an untidy home, unclean furniture and unwashed children; a good heart without books, pictures, and such shapes of beauty in plaster statuary as a few dollars may buy—what is the worth of it? You can get the Greek Slave for fifty cents—Venus Rising from the Sea for the same sum. RAPHAEL and his Fornarina for a dollar; and statuettes of the great Italian, German and English poets for the outlay of a month's cigars. But what do these people care for poets or pictures, or statuary? They care for tobacco, rum, ten-pins, dice, cards, doggrel songs, filthy talebooks, and are altogether low and degraded. And so, without knowing it, they are spurned and kicked; for would a decent citizen invite one of them to his home? Would he let them talk to his wife or daughter? Would he link arms with one of them and ascend Broadway? The kick they receive is not physical. Flesh knows it not, and is not discolored. But it is given by the moral toe of social decency; and, alas for them! they receive it without feeling the pain."

"You are sardonic."

"The truth is always the truth."

"But, my friend, men and women, who always and with severity labor; to whom barely the Sabbath brings rest sufficient for their need—how can they find pleasure in books, pictures, statues? For the full enjoyment of these, the *otium cum dignitate* is wanted. I think I know the complete beauty and celestial delight of such immortal Flowering Trees in the Garden of the Soul. But with a wife mending her husband's clothes and restraining weeping children in subjection, while he compares the anatomy of the Greek Slave with that of the Venus de Medici; while he discovers the esoteric meanings of SHAKSPERE and GOETHE; or falls into the half depths of metaphysics; or wades ankle deep in the shallows of our theology; or looks into the blue sky, contemplating infinite space, in the interval snatched between the uses of his knife and fork, and the ringing of the bell that summons him to a repetition of the forenoon's labor—with these appliances of means and compliances with destiny, what is to be done? Turn fireman for excitement, and take saltatory exercise in an occasional ball at Tammany."

"Yet God," replied Maria de Gloria, "did not make man for this."

"But of this," I replied, "the world is builded up, and nations rise to eminence on such foundations. Do not a thousand slaves, ten or twenty thousand, suffer the heat of the blazing noon and the whip of the taskmaster that our coffee may be sweetened? The sinews of man are so much machinery. Grind, whizz, tear away. What is poetry but a casual song or parrot's whistle; what is history but the dealings of a marionette-maker with his puppets; what is religion but a seventh day fable, if the Fact is regarded openly in the face? Human sinews are cheap. We ask why they are so cheap, and you give us what you call a philosophic answer. But——"

"Hold!" she exclaimed. "Bellringer, fool, madman. God exists. Did He make this world, or did it come by chance into being? Shall he say to you, "Ephraim is joined unto idols, let him alone!" Being himself the highest wisdom, shall you measure yourself with him? Man, and not God, has divorced labor and beauty. Even these men might possess homes that should be as rendered beautiful with learning, wit and truth, and still be daily laborers. How studious they are to cultivate moral deformity, and spend half their earnings in the rum shop! Let them give the bootmaker what the rum costs them; let them pay the picture dealer what they expend in tobacco, and their chambers might be museums, cabinets of art, libraries."

"But the taste is wanting," I said. "The fool yawns over his book, and the possession of books does not imply the use of them."

"It should be the duty of woman," she answered," to humanize the home. Too often they are careless and unconscious its ugliness."

"Woman," I remarked, "do not usually talk as you have spoken." Are you a professional Reform Reformer, a lecturer on restrums for your brain, a modern Apostle, driving a tilt against abuses?"

"The great God forsake me," she replied, "when I commit that folly! As woman would destroy man's chiefest treasure; as mother,—she supplies other names, as THACKERAY finely says, for God as wife, the mingling rivers tenderness with the power of her embrace sustaining the trunk that otherwise would fall and fail; as sister, daughter, lover, playmate, counsellor; as she would be all of these, or either, treasured above all treasures, accounted the highest good beneath God's throne, hardly a little lower than the angels; let her beware of the hermaphrodites, Female Politicians, Woman's Rights' Lecturers, who (for their breasts contain curdled milk,) belong rather to woman than to man, but are a most unnatural and unsexual blending of the two."

If I had not been a married man, I could have kissed Maria de Gloria. She uttered my sentiments to the bone and marrow.

I searched around for Asmodeus; but he was nowhere visible. Lalage and Lesbia were dancing with Gargantua and Pantagruel, and there seemed no difference in age between the father and the son. I thought that I would ask Maria de Gloria to dance, but a look at her earnest, noble face, forbade me. It struck me as inconsistent that the Roman women should dance with slaves, and the French feudalists with vassals, but I remembered that the world was inconsistent, and was silent.

"These scenes, notwithstanding the slight you put upon them, are pleasant," I remarked. "I love to see the workers rather than the idlers, enjoy themselves."

"All animate nature should enjoy," she replied, "and except among men, there is far more enjoyment than pain; perhaps among the human race also. How the lambs and kids and young tigers disport themselves! Did SOLOMON say truly that an increase of wisdom was an increase of sorrow?"

"Our friends seem to enjoy themselves; but how is it that they are familiar with the waltz?"

"They accomodate themselves to modern usage Besides, do you call their movements dancing?"

"I should rather call it graceful gliding. Really their feet do not touch the floor."

"Oh, Bell-ringer, is it possible that you have not discovered what unrealities we are? The dancers of the night do not perceive our friends; only your presence is observed here; and presently they will wonder that you do not dance."

"It seems then," I said, "that the characters of a poet or a novelist, when they take enduring hold of the minds of men, have a sort of actual life, and are not wholly wandering fancies."

"You are right," she replied; "how can it be otherwise? Do you not call the poet (*poietes*) a Maker? Do you not speak of the *creations* of the novelist? When a character once lives in the hearts of men, nay, if it grasp but one individual, it passes out of fiction, and becomes a reality; a soul without a body, it is true, but not the less a soul. Is HOMER'S Penelope, or SCOTT'S Rebecca, less real to us than the wife and mother of a man who died yesterday in London? We ask what man? what wife? what mother? But we know Penelope and Rebecca. *They* are no strangers to us."

"But Lalage and Lesbia were real characters," I cried, "so your absurd theory falls to the ground."

"They had perhaps originals, perhaps not; but to you they are poetical only,—creatures of the imagination, as men foolishly say,—simulacra, shadows. A sect of Mussulmans believes that an artist must find a soul for every portrait he paints, and they regard him with awe, as a man doomed to unrest till he has accomplished the task. But let the painter, poet, sculptor, worthily execute his work, and he creates souls and not bodies; which, whatever may be their fate in the next world, are sure of an immortality in this. The HAMLET of Denmark is passed into fable, and is a myth; the HAMLET of SHAKSPEARE has entered into life, and become a portion of every philosophic mind. You may destroy nations, and convert the populous market place into a wilderness, but not the united efforts of all the kings and rulers of the world could crush out of existence one character of SHAKSPEARE'S plays."

"You forget," I said, "the lost characters of the ancients. There were the Cyclic poets or Homeridæ; what characters did they create? Had MENANDER no heroes among his *dramatis personæ*, or were they transferred to TERENCE by translation? And from the lost plays of SOPHOCLES did no personality that we could reverence or love, die from the recollection of men? The burning of the Alexandrine Library was a more serious business than I had imagined. I had bewailed the loss of the books; I should, it seems, have bewailed also, the loss of immortal souls. Around the spot where the conflagration ravaged, their ghosts must howl and wail, for no quiet grave can contain them, who have so utterly perished from the recollection of men. But would it be an assault to attack a character, such as Don Quixote; or would it be murder to slay, as CERVANTES did, the giants and magicians, the knights-errant and distressed princesses, who preceded his inimitable romance?"

"You are laughing at me," she replied, "and this is a subject that must be treated without jest."

"Let me understand," I cried. "Are Lalage and Lesbia, Pantagruel and Gargantua, even as I see them dancing there, but the creations of poet and novelist?"

"Nothing more," she answered. "Shades to the fool, but to the eye of genius the most real of realities."

"But the real, living dancers, firemen, members of hose, and hook and ladder companies?"

"They are shades, for they die and their memory survives them not six months,—but Lesbia and Gargantua endure for ever."

"And what is Asmodeus?"

"LE SAGE created him," she replied.

"And yourself?"

"I am yet an embryo, unborn."

I felt myself getting crazy again. "Unborn?" I echoed.

"A novelist is even now contemplating my existence," she rejoined. "I have narrated for your pleasure all of my history that he has yet completed."

"You will then be a character in a novel?"

"Such is my Author's belief, but perhaps he will not find a publisher."

"You would best suit the atmosphere of the "City of Notions?"

"He is now in treaty with a London publisher. By publishing first in that city, he obtains an English copyright in me. That is now the policy of American authors."

I closed my eyes and stopped my ears with my hands, to shut out sight and noise. What man, in my place, would not have felt delirious?

Suddenly my hands were pulled away from my face. It was Asmodeus who accosted me.

"I shall be taken to the Tombs," he exclaimed.

THE CITY HALL BELL-RINGER.

The New-Orleans *Picayune* has seen a *giant*, whose name is Augus McKaskell. He was 19 years of age, seven feet nine inches high, robust, weighed 400 pounds, and was still growing. He was a native of Nova Scotia.

The Albany Medical College Faculty propose to deliver a Spring Course of Lectures in addition to their Fall term, attendance upon which entitles the student to the same privileges as upon the Fall Course.

A man was arrested in Boston, on the 6th, for dining at an eating house without money to pay for the same. Having played the same game before, he was sent to the House of Correction.

At Mobile, the Jury have returned a verdict of guilty of murder in the second degree against William Griffith, for the murder of George Foster, at Cedar Point, in April last.

Two boats arrived at Albany on Wednesday with 1,500 bbls. of flour, having made the run from Rochester in five and a half days.

NOTICES OF NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Mr. JOHN G. SHEA has devoted several years of research and labor to the early history of America in the seventeenth century. Some of the fruits of his labors are embraced in a work, published by J. C. REDFIELD, containing a *History of the Discovery of the Mississippi River*, and its exploration by the missionaries; a volume in which all the records of the pious fathers are analysed and presented in chronological order. The narrative of the famous father MARQUETTE is given at length, with abundant illustrations from HENNEPIN, MARGRY, CHARLEVOIX, and others; and not without evident marks of tact and industry on the part of the translator. The translation already in existence is, according to Mr. SHEA, quite faithless, and the map diverges widely from the original. Recourse has therefore been had to the MSS., from which we now obtain an authoritative account. The whole compilation furnishes a connected history of the great river at that era.

Beside the version and annotation of the Jesuit diaries, Mr. SHEA treats us to an able preliminary summary of the Spanish explorations in the South, and an elaborate biography of Father MARQUETTE. As historical documents summing up the whole story of adventure, these are extremely valuable. The author has worked in a favorite vein of study; he writes agreeably—once or twice quite eloquently. We sympathise with his hearty admiration of the worthy Fathers, as we follow him; puzzling ourselves sometimes to know how much of their experience was due to the hardihood of the apostle, and how much to the pliability and accommodativeness of the Frenchman. Certainly, no people in the world is so soon at home and on the friendliest terms with barbarians as that versatile race. Its missionaries and merchants have led the way, where more cautious tempers followed slowly. They were in India long before the English; and thoroughly at home there. The imperial state of the merchant governor of Pondicherry, DUPLEIX, a century ago, rivalled the Court of Agra. French officers and engineers were found in every native troop; French advisers in every petty court; and French mission churches raised their spires boldly throughout Hindostan. So in Turkey, where the French interest has prevailed from the days of the Crusaders. So in America, where Frenchmen—soldiers and priests—fraternized with the savages, whom the English settlers shrank from in terror; the latter lingering about the coasts, while their more enterprising rivals pushed into the interior, and drew their line of defences across from the Mississippi to the St. Lawrence; and, by the time the Saxon mustered courage to seek a western boundary, the Gaul was thoroughly at home and secure. The effect of this—of that gallant spirit of adventure which in the priest—MARQUETTE, CHARLEVOIX, and the rest—was heightened by pious zeal—was guarded and rendered successful by a singular national tact. Mr. SHEA'S volume is not only interesting as clearing up an historical obscurity, but as illustrating the thoroughly French characteristic we refer to. The reader will find it curious as well as useful.

Another, possibly the last, of that school of romantic literature, of which Uncle Tom was the antetype. Dr. BAYNARD R. HALL, a writer familiarly known in the reading world, as the author of the "New Purchase," a graphic and humorous story of life in the West, and of books on popular and educational subjects, has taken the pen in justification of the South and its institutions—moved thereto by alleged errors, or involuntary misrepresentations in the book of Mrs. STOWE. *Frank Freeman's Barber Shop* claims to tell a fairer story, and furnish truer transcripts of slave-life. Frank is a pattern negro, worth, we should imagine, three thousand dollars, at least, in any slave-market; strong in muscle; intelligent in brain; and skilled in all the wisdom betokened by the venerable party-colored pole at his shop-door; the wisdom of tonsure. His "adventures,"—it will never do to take the story out of the mouth of the author, and we are silent about them—are fully up to the average of interest; not devoid of lively incident; and not chargeable with exaggeration. Several of the back-ground characters are well brought out, and heighten the general effect vastly. If the fancy of the reader have any difficulty in picturing the scenes described, he has the added helps of certain spirited designs of Mr. RUSH B. HALL, scattered here and there through the volume. On the whole, Dr. HALL has produced a very interesting book; presenting, we cannot doubt, the possibilities, if not the realities, of society in the Slave States; and mitigating, if it be as widely read as it ought to be, the ill-opinion for which Mrs. STOWE is answerable. His view may not be correct. It may be as much estranged by partiality as others by prejudice; but it has no dishonest parentage or purpose. After all, the pictures we get of the sunny South differ so broadly that nothing but personal inspection can reach the truth. The abolitionist unrolls his canvass, and we have a landscape of unqualified horror. The Southerner paints us a land of milk and honey; patriarchal in its institutions, hospitable, kindly, generous, in its social aspects. Where contrasts are so irreconcilable we have only to near the truth by approximation; eliminating quantities from both sides of the equation until we develope the value of the unknown letter. The medium is probably fact. Add Dr. HALL'S book to Mrs. STOWE'S, and divide them by two; and we shall have a golden residuum.— CHARLES SCRIBNER.

Mr. HASTINGS MACAULAY has written *Kathay*, the narrative of a voyage to and about the China Seas; a title promising a book *à propos* to Japan expeditions and surveys in the China Seas. There is not so much marrow in Mr. MACAULAY as we could wish. His book is personal, and has more to do with himself in the scenes of his travels, than with the scenes themselves. It is the fault of young tourists. Nothing is more "trying" than to open a book of travels, and find it an autobiography. Still, Mr. MACAULAY is not entirely victimized by his fault. There are passages of much interest, here and there; the following, for instance:

NEWSPAPERS AT HONG-KONG.

"There is one thing connected with this colony which adds greatly to its interest to a person coming from a country where 'the art preservative of all arts' sends the rays of knowledge throughout the entire length and breadth, to all classes and conditions, illuminating as well the squatter's hut, as the patrician's hall. I allude to the existence of newspapers. Only a person who has been accustomed to them, as we are in the United States, can appreciate the deprivation of this mental food, when placed beyond its reach, on a foreign station like this, where a paper some three months after its publication is seized upon with the greatest delight; and news, which at home has long lost its name, is devoured with avidity, and discussed as a dainty. How true is it, that we can only appreciate our blessings by their loss. Why, with all the arts lending their aid; with steam, with electricity, with the painter's skill, condensed by the most powerful intellects; with midnight toil, and daily effort to produce that 'map of busy life,' which is diurnally, almost hourly, spread out before us, and for a consideration, too, which in many instances is not equivalent to the cost of the material upon which it is sketched; with the lightning harmlesaly conducting along the pliant wire, stretched from one end of the continent to the other, thoughts which have annihilated time; with another element, which has nearly obliterated space, they are spread over its face; and by another application of the same magic power are wafted hundreds and hundreds of miles, and thrown upon your lap, damp and reeking, ere yet the process has had time to dry. If FAUST was supposed to have been assisted by the Evil One, what would his persecutors have said, had they been shown a process like this? What would they have said? Why, that even Satan himself pot-

walled but such power, and decided that [illegible] devil, which is now [illegible] by a [illegible] of a printer! [illegible] ride the tender [illegible] us as our [illegible] and [illegible] but, petulantly [illegible] to [illegible] penny of its price. Let the grumblers [illegible] in these Chinese waters for two years and upwards, and when he has been deprived a greater part of that time of the *Sun*, that awakens its pleasure to shine, the *Herald*, ushering in the morn at his bidding, the *Times*, that never grew old, and the *News*, expressly awaiting his perusal,—let him, I say, after perusing papers that have reached him in March, '51, bearing the date of the past Christmas, pick up a paper out here, even if it be a colonial one, upon the day of its publication, and he will sing, *Io Triumphe*, as I did.

"There are two newspapers printed in Victoria, (Hong-Kong,) and both of these, I believe, are bi-weekly. One is called the *Friend of China and Hong-Kong Gazette*; the other, the *China Mail*. The latter is the Government organ, and has the colonial printing. The former is independent, and slashes away right and left, sparing neither friend nor foe, and its columns are always open to complaining correspondents. Sir GEORGE BONHAM, the Governor, often got severely handled; and either because the Government laid itself open to attack, or the editor had some cause for pique, it appeared to be continually 'pitching into' it. Its articles were bold and forcibly expressed, and from their tenor would suppose it exposed itself to prosecution for libel, but understood it had steered clear of the Courts thus far. Its editor shows a great deal of industry and perseverance in its management. His marine list is full and complete. Not only does he give the arrivals and departures of shipping at Hong-Kong, but at all the other ports in China waters; also a full and corrected list of all vessels at Whampoa, Shanghae, and Macáo, and publishes all the information that can be obtained of the extensive commerce of this part of the East, such as statistics of imports and exports, &c. &c. His is the ungracious task to reform abuses; perhaps, like Hamlet, he thinks 'the times are out of joint,' and he 'was born to set them right.' Or it may be that he is influenced by the same motive as the Irishman, who, upon the eve of a Presidential election in the United States, was asked to cast his vote for the party which aspired to place their candidate upon the chair, after ousting the incumbent. Pat's first inquiry was, if it was *against* the Government they wanted him to vote; and being told it was, assented, upon the principle that he always went against the Government.

"In addition to these there are several advertising sheets, which are distributed *gratis*, and exhibit the extensive trade carried on by the merchants of the colony and Canton. Even these are interesting, proving, as they do, the indomitable perseverance of the race, and bringing up pleasant remembrances by their familiar diction."

To the several biographical volumes already existing, relative to the women of Scripture, Rev. Dr. BURCHARD, of this City, has added another. The *Daughters of Zion* avoids the path traveled by its predecessors, and in its selection of characters, endeavors to establish a *catena aurea* of women, from the days of the promise to those of the fulfillment. In this way, a summary of biblical history, displaying the truth of prophecy, is arrived at, and strength added to the defences of Christianity The characters selected are SARAH, REBEKAH, MIRIAM, RAHAB, JEPTHA'S daughter, RUTH, ESTHER, BATHSHEBA, JUDITH, the Virgin MARY, the Samaritan Woman, MARTHA, and MARY MAGDALENE; and they are discussed with much originality and pious fervor. Engravings of the several subjects illustrate the text.—JOHN S. TAYLOR.

Cost of Guano.

From the Working Farmer for January.

The English journals are filled with proposed plans for the reduction of the price of guano. The following extracts, from the *Edinburgh Quarterly Journal of Agriculture*, is full of interest—first, by showing that at the present price of guano in England, namely £9 5s. per ton, or abut $46, that the English farmers in the production of grain crops, have little or no profit from its use; second, that the Peruvian Government are prevented from furnishing guano at a lower price for the use of the English farmer, as the amount received by them is applied in part to the payment of English loans, thus placing the Government and the farmer at separate interests. We cannot, understand, however, from all this, why guano should cost as much in this country as in England, unless we are suffering from some understanding between the Peruvian and the English Governments, by which the former is prevented for making sales to other countries at a less price than those made to England. We hope, and cannot doubt, that our Executive will not permit the Peruvian Government to keep us long in such a position, as it is evident from the following article, taking it for granted that it is true that the English Government, with their usual policy, is causing their farmers to be the real payors of the Peruvian debt to the English capitalist. No such set of circumstances exist with this country, and we hope that it may not long prove necessary that American farmers should be called upon to assist those of England in paying off a Peruvian debt to the English money-lenders. The price of guano here is seldom as low as $46 to the farmer, and as our grain crops are really less than those of the English farmer, it becomes a question whether its use in the growing of grain in all localities, may be profitable.—[ED.

"The fixed price of guano has now settled down to £9 5s. a ton. At that price, and at 3 cwt. per acre, the cost of applying guano to the land is about 20s. an acre; and it is a curious coincidence that the returns of crops manured with it, amount to just about that sum. For example, 3 cwt. increase the wheat crop, according to Mr. HUDSON, of Castleacre, 3 bushels, which, at 40s. the quarter, just gives a return of 30s. The use of guano, at present, may thus be said to be accompanied with no profit to the farmer, so that every shilling of reduction in its price below £9 5s. a ton, would be so much gain to him. Now, how is a reduction of its price to be effected?"

"The quantity imported into this country in 1851, was 130,580. But, after all, it appears that the Messrs. GIBBS sold, last season, only 87,891 tons, and had 42,689 tons on hand to meet the imports of 1852, which shows that the actual consumption of guano in this country is not very great."

But now comes the onus of the question, as will appear by the following:

"It is obviously the interest of the Peruvians to encourage the trade in guano to this country; and were they in a situation merely to impose an export duty on guano, they would derive a handsome revenue from the trade at *one pound a ton of duty*, were the importation doubled or tripled. But, unfortunately both for the Peruvians and this country, they cannot allow the guano to be taken away at a low duty. *The British creditors of the Peruvian nation will not allow them to do it. Their* debt must be paid, principal and interest, before the Peruvians can extend their trade in guano. £1,200,000 of debt was contracted in 1822, and £616,000 more in 1825. The rate of interest agreed on was six per cent.; but no dividends were paid from Oct., 1825; so from that date to 1849, the interest accumulating amounted to £1,816,000. At last it was discovered that the guano was a valuable manure in *this* country, and that the deposits of it would prove to be an enormous source of revenue to the State; this gave new spirit to the cause; and, after repeated remonstrances, in Jan., 1849, rapid progress was made in an arrangement." (*See Fortune's Epitome of the Funds*, p. 318.) By this a a fund was created of active debt of £1,800,000, (being the original debt,) at six per cent., and a deferred debt of £1,900,000 (being the accumulation of interest at three per cent.) Both kinds of debt amount at present (1852) to £3,300,000. The guano sold at £9 5s., after deducting the charges and value received for it, was, in 1851, £4 4s., 7½d. per ton, with which the dividends of stock are paid, the debt gradually redeemed, and half the amount of sales is sent to the Peruvian Government."

We thus perceive the situation of affairs; and therefore find it needless to dwell upon those schemes and calculations by which some have proposed to lower the import duty of guano, to increase the demand for it, and to provide for the extinction of the debt. One more and the last quotation from the *Quarterly Journal* will explain our writer's view of what might lead to a very profitable arrangement between Britain and Peru: "*Let the Government pay off the Peruvian debt at once*, and let the guano be brought into this country at £1 per ton import duty—a sum quite sufficient for the Peruvians to realize a large revenue from their guano deposits—and it would be all profit to them. We maintain that the agriculturists of this country have a right to make such a demand upon Parliament to pay for them the sum of three millions in one year, when they were deprived of ninety-one millions a year forever, by a bold act of the Legislature. With such an arrangement, embracing the probable reduction of freights, and a trebled importation at that low duty, the guano could be imported at £4 per ton; a sum which would most probably induce the use of a trebled quantity, and would leave a profit of not less, perhaps, than £6 upon every ton used by the farmer by a corresponding increase of produce."

Were this simple plan adopted, the results might be astonishing; but here two questions present themselves to the cautious inquirer. 1st. Would our Government accede to, would the nation permit, the sacrifice of a sum so large as $2,000,000 as an experiment which might involve much hesitation and perhaps bad faith? Again, do we know the amount and probable duration of the guano deposits? for authorities are conflicting on that point. A learned Professor told me, only a few months since, that, at the rate of our existing supply, the stock could scarcely hold out for twenty years; whereas, our author, at page 492, estimates the actual deposits at thirty millions of tons, besides those not yet surveyed!

The following extract from a paper by J. TOWERS, on the cultivability of the mountaineering or moorish land of Scotland, is to the point for another town, if not without interest.

"An inexpensive easy personal gratification, is certainly appropriate to me, and I believe to others, more than temporary

The Removal of Mr. Ewbank.

From the Tribune.

The fact that THOMAS EWBANK, who had held the responsible post of Commissioner of Patents since the incoming of Gen. TAYLOR'S Administration, was recently removed by President FILLMORE, and Mr. SILAS HODGES, of Vermont, appointed in his stead, is already well known. It has been very generally, but erroneously, spoken of as a *resignation*; but it was just such a resignation as Mr. FILLMORE'S on the 3d of March next will be. In essence, if not in terms, (we believe in both,) Mr. EWBANK was removed, and for reasons which the public has not been permitted officially to know.

Why was it deemed advisable to appoint a new Commissioner for the last five or six months of the present Administration? Had Mr. E. proved unfaithful? Was there apprehension that the public interests committed to his charge would suffer by his continuance? Was he in any respect less qualified to hold the office during these closing months than during Mr. FILLMORE'S twenty-eight months preceding? Nothing of the sort is pretended. Why then was he removed? We answer, *Because he would not consent to lavish the Public Money in his charge on a personal favorite of the President in violation of law.* This statement we shall now proceed to substantiate.

Soon after taking charge of the Patent-Office, Mr. EWBANK began to look around him for some person to aid him in compiling and editing the Agricultural Statistics which, in the absence of any Agricultural Bureau of the Government, have gradually grown into an important element of each Annual Report from that office. After much inquiry and hesitation, he finally decided to entrust this work to Dr. DANIEL LEE, formerly of Buffalo in our State, just then editing the *Southern Cultivator*, at Augusta, Ga.; and, on Mr. EWBANK'S recommendation, Secretary EWING appointed Dr. LEE a Clerk in the Patent-Office to collate and prepare Agricultural matter for the Commissioner's forthcoming Report. Dr. LEE accepted the place, stipulating for a much larger compensation than had ever before been paid for the service, did the work, and received his money.

There, it was supposed by Mr. EWBANK, the engagement was at an end. The duties which Dr. LEE was employed to perform were in their nature occasional; they were entirely suspended through the great portion of each year; and Mr. EWBANK wished to be at liberty to choose his assistant in preparing his Agricultural matter as maturer experience and fuller knowledge of the duties of his position should dictate. But no! Dr. LEE had tasted the sweets of office, and he was fully determined not to surrender them. He could write for his *Southern Cultivator*, and for the one or two Rochester papers with which he already was, or soon after became, connected, about as well from the Patent Office as anywhere; the first use of the Agricultural Statistics transmitted from all parts of the country to the Patent Office, in reply to the Commissioner's circular requests for information, could be rendered of decided use to him in his vocation; and the fact that there was nothing for him to do officially for eight or nine months of each year, rather recommended the post in his estimation than otherwise. And this determination of Dr. LEE to draw $2,000 (after unsuccessfully trying to get $2,500) from the Inventors' Fund year after year, with a perfect knowledge that the Commissioner whom he was employed to aid did not want him, but was greatly desirous to get rid of him, has been the main cause of all the trouble encountered by Mr. EWBANK, and of his ultimate removal. The Patent pirates and cormorants who prey on the life blood of Inventors, (under pretence of aiding them at the Patent Office, where they often do them more harm than good,) have, of course, been his natural and indefatigable enemies; but their annoyance would have amounted to very little but for the powerful "aid and comfort" that the lamented death of Gen. TAYLOR afforded them from the inside of the office.

On Mr. FILLMORE'S accession to office, Dr. LEE, (as a former resident of Buffalo,) became a frequent visiter at the White House. When in the Legislature of our State, he was the wildest and most sweeping Radical ever sent there, and so advertised himself through various journals for a considerable time. Now, however, he had become a most intense Conservative, and soon became a partner in the Rochester *American* newspaper, originally started as a "Native" organ, and since subsiding naturally into the most malignant type of Hunkerism. For this establishment, Dr. LEE soon began to purvey jobs from the Patent Office, of printing labels, &c., without a shadow of authority from the Commissioner; and at length, in March last, an advertisement from the Patent Office making its appearance, he caused a grave complaint to be lodged against Mr. EWBANK, with the Secretary of the Interior, that it had not been ordered to be published in that superlative administration journal, the Rochester *American*, although the papers authorized to publish it in this State were all as "Conservative" as could be desired—namely, the *State Register*, Albany; *Commercial Advertiser*, New-York, and *Commercial Advertiser*, Buffalo. Yes, Mr. EWBANK, on the formal complaint of Hon A. M SCHERMERHORN, M. C, was required to justify to his official superior, his neglect to order an official advertisement to be published in the paper owned in part by one of the clerks!

This is not a solitary case. Early in January last, Mr. EWBANK had to meet a complaint made directly to the President by his clerk, LEE, that he had ordered an advertisement to be published in the Rochester *Democrat*, the oldest and most influential Whig paper in its section, but which, not being Silver Grey, was denounced in the charge as being bitterly hostile to the Administration. Mr. EWBANK, as soon as he could find time to look into the case, responded that he had nothing whatever to do with the matter in question—that the advertisement had been given out by his clerk whose duty it was to attend to that business, who had selected the papers to be employed in this instance from the official list long ago furnished him from the Department of the Interior, and knew no more whose corns he was excoriating than Mr. EWBANK himself! And these are but specimens of the paltry annoyances and discreditable tittle-tattle to which Mr. EWBANK has been exposed by his greedy and malicious subordinate.

One of the gravest charges preferred from time to time against Mr. EWBANK was that of *altering* Dr. LEE'S manuscripts!—that is to say, the Commissioner of Patents, in an official document of the gravest importance, to be issued under his own signature and on his official responsibility, saw fit to modify some expressions prepared for him by one of his clerks, and not allow that clerk, employed expressly to prepare matter for his use, to dictate precisely what he should use or what terms he should employ in using it. These alterations were in no respect material, so far as the public interests were concerned, but they were sometimes quite important to the thrifty clerk—for instance, the following, prepared by him to be inserted in Mr. EWBANK'S last Report, but respectfully declined by the Commissioner, viz:

"Of this, it is believed that a better service will be done to the Cotton-growing interest to copy from the SOUTHERN CULTIVATOR, (*a monthly journal published at Augusta, Ga. at a dollar a year, which should be in the hands of every planter.*) some practical remarks on the preparation of Seed and Land."

We very cheerfully give Dr. LEE a most extensive circulation of this puff of one of his papers, in order to let the public see what sort of matter it was that Mr. EWBANK eliminated from his Agricultural Report. *He* did not feel authorized to give the *Southern Cultivator* the benefit of the circulation of this strong official puff in 140,000 copies published by Congress of his Annual Report, to the disparagement and detriment of all other Agricultural papers; and this has been the subject of grave and formal complaint against the Commissioner!

The Region about the Southwest End of Lake Superior.

Mr. STUNTZ, of Grant County, Wis., has been deputed by the general Land Surveyor of this Northwest District to lay off such a tract of land about the southwest point of the lake into townships and sections, as emigrants will earliest require. He returned *viâ* La Pointe and Stillwater last week. We have obtained from him some new views of that region. From Fond du Lac, a trading post situated 11 miles inland on the St. Louis River, eastward, for perhaps 50 miles, the margin of the lake is a flat strip of land reaching back to a rocky ridge about 11 miles off. The soil of this flat land is a rich red clay. The wood is white cedar and pine of the most magnificent growth. The American line is beyond the mouth of the St. Louis, as far northeast as Pigeon River, 100 miles. A mountain extends all the way between the St. Louis and Pigeon rivers It evidently abounds in copper, iron and silver. The terrestrial compass cannot be used there, so strong is the attraction to the earth. The needle rears and plunges "like mad." Points of survey have to be fixed by the solar compass.

The Indian and half breed packmen, have astonishing strength. One Indian, who is described by the others as being as large as two men, carried for a company of 11 men provisions for ten days, viz: one barrel of flour, half barrel of pork and something else, beside the utensils. *Mirage* is a common phenomenon in Spring and Summer. For the boys not opening as soon as the main lake, or not seeing so early, an object out on the lake, is viewed from the shore, through a dense medium of air and a thin medium. Hence in a refraction of rays which gives so many wonderful sights that the Chippewas call that the spirit of enchanted lake. Bad vessels which are really 30 miles off, are seen tacking and bobbing about almost within hailing distance. Tamarac islands, both heavy and tempting to wade the swamp. Rapids seem to leap from their surface and go a roaring like thunder for the very sport of it.

Man has did not leave many of the boys till the 15th of

Fatal Accident at Sea.—The following is an extract of a letter received in Boston from Mr. KUHN, mate of bark *Lyman*, on a voyage from [illegible] to Boston.

"It is my painful duty to inform you of the [illegible] which occurred on board of the bark *Lyman*, on the 2d day of November, in the [illegible] about 40 miles from the coast of Norway. [illegible] harbor of Helmora on the 30th day of October, [illegible] ing occurred worthy of notice until the 2d of the present month, when we experienced a [illegible] the S. E., beginning at about 3 P. M. [illegible] M., it blew a perfect hurricane; at [illegible] a tremendous heavy sea over the stern, [illegible] in its course the wheel, compass, and [illegible] the decks, blowing away most of the sails, and [illegible] the vessel to leak badly. Sad to relate, [illegible] was so severely injured that he survived only [illegible] after the accident; and two men were likewise [illegible] hurt that I have had to put them in the hospital. [illegible] commenced of the 2d, and on the 10th of this month brought her safely into this port.

☞ At a recent meeting of the New-York Historical Society, a paper was read by Mr. SQUIER, [illegible] ing the nature and origin of a Mexican parchment, [illegible] time since reported by a New-Orleans paper to [illegible] been found in Central America. The Spanish [illegible] for some time after the conquest of Mexico, [illegible] the Mexican hieroglyphics in teaching the natives, in which that may be a specimen copy. One of the [illegible] or sheets of paper, was exhibited as a specimen of [illegible] Mexican manner of applying their pictorial writing [illegible] teaching history.—*Exchanges.*

We are rather astonished that so learned and distinguished an antiquarian as Mr. SQUIER should have been deceived by a harmless hoax. The report in question was published by us on the 1st of April last, and had Mr. S. looked at the date of the paper, the nature of the article would have been too obvious to be mistaken.—*New-Orleans Picayune.*

The Weather at Boston.—The mean temperature of the first quarter or eight days, in December, was at sunrise 42.27; at 2 P.M. at 58.5, at 10 P.M. 41.1, and of the whole quarter 47.04 degrees, or twenty degrees warmer than the average of the quarter in the course of the last 26 years. The thermometer was highest, 61, on the 7th and 8th, and lowest, 32½, on the 2d, so that it has not fallen below the freezing point since the 1st of December.

In 1647 the average of the first *half* of December was 46.5 degrees, and such was the mildness of the weather, that on the 16th, the lilacs were leafed out, violets were in blossom, and water-cresses and dandelions were for sale in our market. December 1648 was also very warm, as the average of the first *half* was 42.1 and the ground was not frozen at any time until the 24th. The coldest day we have ever observed in Boston, was December 18, 1845.—*Boston Traveller, 9th inst.*

☞ Captain OAKSMITH, of the brig *Mary Adelina*, which vessel, it will be recollected, was set upon by savages of the African coast, and rescued by the interference of a British war-steamer, writes from Edgartown, Mass.: "Few vessels have encountered rougher weather than mine in coming on to the coast. Off the Island of Bermuda, my mate, (ALEXANDER E. ALLEN,) to whom I was greatly attached, fell from the main yard to the deck and was almost immediately killed. He expired in my arms, and you may well imagine the feelings of my feelings at seeing one

DISRAELI.

The English Premier as an Orator.

The whole bearing of Mr. Disraeli, and his distinctive features as a speaker, are so peculiar, as to render the task of description very difficult, at least in order to convey to the mind of the reader any clear and tangible idea of the man. If he have already seen some of the admirable sketches made of Mr. Disraeli by H. B., it will much facilitate his comprehension.

There is decided character about the whole external of Mr. Disraeli, yet it is most difficult to determine in what it especially consists. The first impression conveyed to your mind, as, with clothes shaped apparently with too much care for effect, and those long flakes of curling black hair that can hardly be distinguished from the ringlets of a woman, he walks hastily, with a self-absorbed air, and a quick, short, shuffling gait, towards his seat—is that of an effeminate, nay, almost an effeminate affectation. There seems to be a complexion, not merely of the body, but of the mind also. We usually associate the idea of pride with an erect crest, a lofty gaze, a hauteur of bearing. Strange to say, Mr. Disraeli's bearing produces the same impression, from a totally opposite cause. He has an habitual stoop, and there is that in his bearing and carriage which might be mistaken for humility. He has also an air of self-absorption, which does not appear natural; rather it seems to arise from an affected indifference to the gaze or the observation of others. It is not the less pride, though not of the most noble order. You can see glimpses of an evidence that self-esteem is no stranger to his mind. In spite of the assumed stolidity, you may detect the self-constraint and the furtive regards of a very vain man, who is trying to appear as if he were not vain at all. Although his eyes are downcast, they have not the downcast look of modesty, but rather of a sort of supercilliousness, which is the most striking expression on the face. He seems to look down, because he considers it too much trouble to look up.

But a further study leads you to think that your first impressions have been erroneous. You see that the intellectual preponderates in Mr. Disraeli's organization, and, by degrees, you begin to believe that he is as much absorbed as he seems to be. Like Sir Robert Peel, he appears to isolate himself—to have no associates in the House, except those forced on him by the immediate necessities of party. This isolation and self-absorption are equally conspicuous, whether he is quiescent or in activity. Observe him anywhere about the House, in the lobbies, or in the committee rooms; you never see him in confidential communication with any one. All inlets of information and impression seem as if they were violently closed up by an effort of the will. Yet we know from Mr. Disraeli's speeches and writings, that he is keenly alive to the slightest and most impalpable changes going on around him—that, in fact, his intellect must be ever on the watch, although, to an observer, it seems to be in a state of self-imposed torpor. See him where you will, he glides past you noiselessly, without being apparently conscious of the existence of externals, and more like the shadow than the substance of a man. Involuntarily, he comports himself like one possessed by a melancholic monomania, and who has no natural relations with the realities of life. When he is speaking, he equally shrouds himself in his own intellectual atmosphere. You would think he paid no regard to the thought of whom he was addressing, but only to the ideas he was enunciating in words. Still with downcast eyes, still with what may almost be called a torpor of the physical powers, he seems more an intellectual abstraction than a living, breathing man of passions and sympathies. If some one of his friends interrupts him to offer a friendly suggestion, or to correct a mis-statement of facts, the chances are that he will not notice him at all, or, if he does, that it will be with a gesture of impatience, or with something like a snarl, as, when a man is grinding a hand-organ, if his hand suddenly be stopped, the pipes utter a slight discordant moan. This singular self-absorption betrays itself even when he is in a sitting posture. You never see him gazing around him, or lolling back in his seat, or seeking to take his ease as other men do in the intervals of political excitement. He sits with his head rigid, his body contracted, his arms closely pinned to his side, as though he were an automaton. He looks like one of those stone figures of ancient Egypt, that embody the idea of motionless quiescence for ever. The mental seems in him to subjugate, if not to supersede, the moral. The exercise of the thinking faculty appears alone sufficient to satisfy the cravings of his nature. He lives in a world of his own, and feeds that appetite for association which is natural to man, with the fruit of his own thoughts. He seeks dominion rather by the force of his talent than by the interchange of political or personal sympathies.

We have said that the intellectual predominates in his organization; yet his countenance, while really it is highly intellectual, belies the ordinary rules of the physiognomists. It is scarcely an index to the mind. The soul does not look out from the eyes. The real character of the mind is not stamped on the countenance, but the natural temper seems violently restrained or constrained. Sometimes the traits are those of one self-condemned to a perpetual abstinence from passion, or even from the indulgence of that natural candor of the human character to which the physical organization is the obedient slave, and which stamps the impress of the passions, or of the intellectual or moral propensities upon the features. Mr. Disraeli embodies in these respects the popular ideas of the Jesuit—of one who dares not be natural even to himself. Shylock entering on the great judgment-scene, when triumphing in the consciousness of suppressed power, presents us with some prototype, (not wishing to be personal,) as far as external action is concerned, in his having the same stooping, crouching gait, with the same furtive glances of downcast eyes, the same flashes ever and anon, denoting some concealed, fixed purpose. Both the features and the expression of Mr. Disraeli are most puzzling. There is a something in the aspect and whole bearing which speaks of intellectual power, yet the face is often abandoned to an expression, or rather a no-expression, that almost amounts to fatuity. The countenance seems to "hang," as it were: the forehead hangs (though the eye-brows are raised;) the eyes hang, the mouth hangs, the chin hangs. The head hangs downwards on the chest, the shoulders hang, and the whole body stoops. There is no appearance of a sustaining spirit—of that intellectual of moral dignity, which distinguishes man from the animals. The gait, looked at physically only, is a merely plodding movement; yet there is in it nothing loose or commonplace; but a vigor and precision of step gives it character, and makes it harmonize in singularity with the rest of the external attributes. It was probably originally an affectation, that has grown into an unconquerable habit. Upon the whole, after the most attentive study of the impenetrable countenance, in repose, and an attempt to comprehend what may be called the physiognomy of the person, and those unconscious habits which so much betray the real character of ordinary men, the utmost you arrive at in determining the characteristics of the whole, is a pervading air of self-possession and impassibility, implying the existence of powers of mind, not displayed, but latent. Most remarkable men carry, as it were, a sort of table of contents about them in their external aspect, but in Mr. Disraeli this is a blank leaf.

As an orator, Mr. Disraeli cannot be pronounced highly eloquent. In even his finest declamatory passages he fails to excite the feelings, although he often astonishes the mind, and stimulates the imagination. They more often suggest thought than touch the sympathies. He never abandons himself to his theme, but always holds it in subjection to his purpose. Yet this abandonment, restrained by prudence and good taste, often achieves, in master hands, the most remarkable triumphs of oratory. Mr. Disraeli delivers his best periods as if they were a conned task. Generally, his delivery is not good or effective,—at least, as compared with that of Mr. Shiel or Lord Derby. But although, critically, it is wanting in graces, yet we are far from saying that, taken in connection with his peculiar idiosyncrasy, it has not character and force. In both voice and manner there is much monotony. He wants variety in action, gesture, expression, and elocution,—always excepting when he breathes his sarcastic vein. Perseverance is one of the leading traits of his oratory, as it has also distinguished his public career. Like Mr. Webster, he hammers his sentences into the mind of his audience. His whole manner as an orator, is peculiar to himself. It would scarcely be tolerated in another; he seems so careless, so reckless, indifferent to the trouble of pleasing. He can be compared, in these respects, with no other speaker in Parliament. Mr. Pemberton, as an advocate at the bar, most resembled him in the physical attributes of his style, but in nothing else. His action, where he has any, is ungraceful; nay, what is worse, it is studiously careless—even offensively so. With his supercilious expression of countenance, slightly dashed with pomposity, and dilettanti affectation, he stands with his hands on his hips, or his thumbs in the arm-holes of his waistcoat, while there is a slight, very slight, gyratory movement of the upper part of his body, such as you will see ball-room exquisites adopt when they condescend to prattle a flirtation. And then, with voice, low-toned and slightly drawling, without emphasis, except when he strings himself up for his "points," his words are not so much delivered as that they flow from the mouth, as if it were really too much trouble for so clever, so intellectual—in a word, so literary a man to speak at all. You think that he undervalues his subject, and looks down upon his audience; and although you, at least, perceive that all this is but a bad habit, still it is offensive in its effect.

So much for his ordinary level speaking. When he makes his "points," the case is totally different. Then his manner changes. He becomes more animated, though still less so than any other speaker of equal power over the House. You can then detect the nicest and most delicate inflections in the tones of his voice; and they are managed, with exquisite art, to give effect to the irony or sarcasm of the moment. Much, not only of the force, but also of the venom of his sarcasms, depends upon this fine management of his voice, and the most imperceptible motion with which it is accompanied, and a subtle harmony is found to exist between the two, such as one remembers to have seen in Young's performance of *Iago*. In the by-play of oratory, Mr. Disraeli is without a rival,—not forgetting, however, that, as yet, his range has been limited. But, in what he has done, neither Lord Derby nor even Mr. Shiel has approached him, if we bear in mind the amount of effort relatively betrayed. In conveying an inuendo, an ironical sneer, or a suggestion of contempt, which courtesy forbids him to translate into words,—in conveying such masked enmities by means of a glance, a shrug, an altered tone of voice, or a transient expression of face, he is unrivalled. Not only is the shaft envenomed, but it is aimed with deadly precision by a cool hand and a keen eye, with a courage fearless of retaliation. He will convulse the House by the action that helps his words, yet leave nothing for his victim to take hold of. He is a most dangerous antagonist in this respect, because so intangible. And all the while you are startled by his extreme coolness and impassibility. You might almost think he was a mere machine, uttering sentiments by rule, so does he divorce the intellectual from the moral, and suppress even the natural physical signs of exultation at success. You might suppose him wholly unconscious of the effect he is producing; for he never seems to laugh or to chuckle, however slightly, at his own hits. While all around him are convulsed with merriment or excitement at some of his finely-wrought sarcasms, he holds himself, seemingly, in total suspension, as though he had no existence for the ordinary feelings and passions of humanity; and the moment the shouts and confusion have subsided, the same calm, low, monotonous, but yet distinct and searching voice, is heard still putting forth his ideas, while he is preparing to launch another sarcasm, hissing hot, into the soul of his victim. There is something feline in the stealthy steadiness with which he maintains the level theme of his speech till the moment when he is to pounce on his prey. He aims much at surprises, though striving to conceal this part of his art. It is a great pride with him to introduce his "hits" so suddenly that neither his victim nor his audience has the least suspicion at what moment the bolt will fall. The scenes in the House during his attacks on Sir Robert Peel were intensely dramatic, especially at first, before his audience grew accustomed to expect great things from him. It was amusing to see the perfect complacency with which Sir Robert Peel would sit in his place as Prime Minister, so confident in his own strength as to think himself able to despise his assailant; nay, even to sit and listen for his own amusement—perhaps to laugh at the extravagances or the "high nonsense" of his bombastical antagonist. And it was equally striking to see the perfect self-reliance, the cool confidence, the audacious courage, with which Mr. Disraeli would advance on a reputation and influence consolidated by years of Parliamentary triumph. Nor if the actors in this drama were thus conspicuous and marked in character, was it the less interesting to watch their audience also,—to observe the comparative indifference, not unmingled with a malicious curiosity, with which they regarded for a long time both the speaker and his subject, changed, as it suddenly and permanently became, into a sustained excitement and attention, as Mr. Disraeli's deliberate process of tormenting, and at last, of torturing his antagonist, became developed from month to month, and from session to session. The command he by degrees acquired over what, we fear, must be called their baser passions, was wonderful. For him to rise late, in a stormy debate, cool, even to iciness, amid the fever-heat of party atmosphere around, was suddenly to arrest all passions, all excitement, all murmurs of conversation, and convert them into one absorbing feeling of curiosity and expectation. They knew not on whom to fix their watch,—whether on the speaker, that they might not lose the slightest gesture of his by-play, or whether they should concentrate their attention on his distinguished victim, whom he had taught them almost to regard with levity, because he had not failed to exult over the testiness and irritability which such malevolent assaults had compelled him to betray. The power of the orator was more confessed, perhaps, in the nervous twitchings of Sir Robert Peel, and his utter powerlessness to look indifferent, or to conceal his palpable annoyance at the attacks made on him with such undisguised spitefulness, yet with such withering force, than even in the delirious laughter with which the House accepted and sealed the truth of the attacks,—followed, in justice, let us add, by a sort of compunction that they should thus have joined in ridiculing their former idol. This positive ascendancy of Mr. Disraeli was confined to the time when his attacks on Sir Robert Peel were responded to by the mingled appreciation and party-feeling of the House; but, while it lasted, it was such as no living orator has ever attained, except Lord Brougham in his Tributarian days, or Lord Derby when in the House of Commons. The orator's craft was shown in his so clearly detecting the favorable occasion, and the vulnerable points of his victim, quite as much as was his skill in his triumphant execution of his plan of operations.

Those speeches of Mr. Disraeli which have not been especially devoted to these objects deserve praise for their intrinsic merits. Their quality is often of a high order. Some of them, for argument, for their general conception, and for their diction, will rank with the finest efforts of cotemporary orators. The range, both of his subjects and his mode of treating them, is higher than that of most speakers. His views of cotemporary politics are lofty, and his historical strokes elevated above the narrowness of comprehension and passion for details, which characterize the present time. He has a singular command of language, in the strictest sense of the term. All his speeches betray evidences of the exercise of the imaginative faculty, and they are often tinged with the coloring of foreign and oriental habits of thought. He resembles Mr. Macaulay in his disposition to infuse historical illustrations and enlarged views of politics into the debates of the hour, while he resembles Mr. Shiel and Lord Derby in his ironical and sarcastic powers; though neither of those orators, although so accomplished, attained to his combined power of language and action. Although the declamatory passages in his speeches are still sometimes inflated, yet they exhibit such a marked improvement on his early efforts, that the most sanguine hopes may be entertained that he will at last arrive at a perfect state in this respect. He has shown a great variety of powers. He can be argumentative, or business-like, when necessary, with as much ease, though, of course, with not so brilliant an effect, as he can be sarcastic. On subjects of an abstract order, where, for instance, the theme is literature, or science, or philosophy, he rises to the height that is due, and attains a loftiness of thought and purity of style, while his eloquence becomes more graceful in proportion to the care with which he has been able to study his oratory as an art.

As a politician, Mr. Disraeli has been gradually developing, each year making more progress, and taking a higher tone than before. At first, in his parliamentary displays, he exhibited much exaggeration of thought and language, while his manner was affectedly pompous. He shot high, and almost always missed his aim. There was an absurd grandiloquence, very unbecoming in so young a speaker. But wisdom changes came over him. He had before mistaken his rod and blue fire for real splendor; a purer taste now superseded these delusions of a diseased imagination. He put himself in training, and soon his strong natural talent and decided originality, with this aid, triumphed over the wayward and capricious habits he had formerly allowed his mind to indulge in. He rapidly retracted his false steps, and founded his new reputation. His sarcastic attacks on Sir Robert Peel were the first efforts of his improved powers that seriously attracted the attention of the House. Until then a strong prejudice had prevailed against him, which he overcame by sheer force of genius. Session after session, month after month, he went on consolidating his new-found strength and reputation, while, as time advanced, and circumstances favored, he took a higher ground, and entered on a wider field than that which personalities, however clever or successful, can ever afford. His speeches grew more statesmanlike; and although the principles on which he framed his theory of a political system were not popular, they were at least intelligible. Moreover, he was the first to expose that ascendancy of political materialism which has been so fatal to the character of our public men, by lowering the tone of statesmen, and debasing their policy. He long sustained an eloquent and indignant protest against that reign of red-tapeism—that fruitless incubation of complacent mediocrity, which has for many years repressed political genius. He would not worship false gods, but strove to win men back to the true faith. He certainly imparted vigor and coherency to the significant but uncombined speculations and desires of that band of original thinkers, who were so much ridiculed as the Young England Party; and whether those who were, until recently, the Protectionists, place confidence in him or not, they never can divest themselves of the obligation they owe him for his brilliant services in the late campaign. He has cried *peccavi* for many of his early sins. With much dignity and modest candor he took occasion to apologise in the House of Commons for the virulence of some of the personalities he directed against the Whigs at the outset of his career; and he also, with a noble forgetfulness of personal insults, and an admission of his own excesses in the same direction, made amends to O'Connell for his former abuse, by deliberately speaking of him in debate as "that great man." In fact, in proportion as he has progressed in the art of self-government, and steadied himself from the violent oscillations of his earlier life, he has shown an earnest and honorable desire to bury the past in oblivion; like some new state, the child of revolution, wishing to be received into the family of nations.

As a debater, Mr. Disraeli has attained high eminence. To improve upon the sarcastic power with which he assailed Sir Robert Peel would have been impossible, but to have abstained in a great measure from the use of that disagreeable weapon, is itself a sign of improvement. The responsibilities of his position have solidified the character of this once nebulous and comet-like crusader against the real, the prosaic, and the practical. Without knowing the fact, we should infer that Mr. Disraeli must have studied hard in branches of political knowledge the least inviting to a man of his soaring and imaginative spirit. At all events, he carries more ballast than heretofore, and the most accomplished of debaters, the most trained of statists and publicists, find him a doughty antagonist, even on their own chosen ground. It is astonishing with what aptitude the Vivian Grey of 1828 has developed into the sedate and somewhat formal statesman of 1852. At first, with the memory of his earlier, even of recent, follies still active, the notion of the author of *Alroy* and the *Revolutionary Epic* being the Leader of the House of Commons, and exercising a direct control over debates and the fate of parties, seemed absurd enough. But so did the ascendancy of other men of the day at their outset, though now it be acquiesced in with a religious respect. Mr. Disraeli has shown himself a tactician in more senses than one. His personal demeanor has been as well calculated as his political manœuvring; so much so, that it is not within the walls of the House of Commons that any doubt is entertained of his ability—ay, or even of his soundness. One only doubts whether the advance he has made has not been too rapid to be real; whether to a fortunate concurrence of accidents must not be attributed his parliamentary successes. That is a question into which we do not desire to enter; but, in justice to this very remarkable man, we feel bound to declare, that his mental and moral development has kept pace with his political advancement; that he has matured the crudities, and thrown off the vicious excrescences, which formerly weakened or defaced his character; that his speeches are skilful amalgamations of the useful practical matter needed in parliamentary debates, with the ornamental and graceful adjuncts which relieve discussion from dulness and dreariness; that personal display is subordinated to political duty; that pompous extravagances of imagery have vanished from his diction, and impossible party combinations from his political theories; that he no longer comes down on his cotemporaries in the panoply of the middle ages, with lance in rest, and some forgotten ensign for his war-cry, but is in the Commons and of the Commons, a steady-going, arithmetical, practical middle-aged gentleman of the nineteenth century, a working statesman, and, with all his brilliancy, at times a little prosaic. In fact, he is so thoroughly changed in these respects, that the old familiar style seems to have become utterly strange to him. He has paid such devotions at the altar of the practical, that his flights of rhetorical eloquence, although undoubtedly finer than those of any cotemporary in the House, have in them something of the untrue. All that used to be bombast is so completely surrendered to the practical, that passages, instinct with a lofty spirit of truth, almost seem bombastic. In this way he makes involuntary atonement for the literary and political sins of his earlier career.

DANIEL WEBSTER.

Extract from a Discourse delivered by Rev. J. O. Choules, D. D., before the Baptist Church in Newport.

An acquaintance of more than twenty-five years has enabled me to form some just idea of the departed. I have always regarded him as a Christian man, and the fact is singular though melancholy, that many who were his malignant revilers in life, acknowledged his excellence at death. I rest my cheerful conviction of his piety upon personal knowledge. I fully unite with Rev. Mr. Alden, in his opinion expressed in his funeral oration, that the delineation which Mr. Webster gave of one of his early and noble compeers "could never have been written, except from an experimental acquaintance with that which he holds up as the chief excellence of his friend." * * *

Such a man could not be reckless or thoughtless, and they who knew him best, knew that God was in all his thoughts; the God of nature in his works filling him with the loftiest admiration, the God of Providence ordering all his daily steps, and the God of Grace speaking to him in the volume of a father's love.

Many years ago—1834, in passing through the Sound, we occupied the Captain's stateroom. At night Mr. Webster took up my bible and read the 23d Psalm, and then made some fine remarks upon the character of David, observing that the varied experience of David as a shepherd boy—a king, victorious and vanquished, had made him acquainted with all the diversified feelings of human nature, and had thus qualified him to be the cheriser of the Church in all future ages. After this he asked me to commend ourselves to God, remarking that none needed prayer more than the "wayfaring man." That evening I asked Mr. Webster if his religious views were those of the Orthodox Congregationalists, with whom I had heard he had united in early life. "Yes," he said, "he thought that he had never changed his religious opinions, that he regarded Jonathan Edwards as being nearly the stamp of truth as any[where] human writer. He spoke of his history of Redemption as having greatly interested him, and added: "but I prefer to find truth as it is conveyed to us in the word, without system, yet so clear and lucid." In regard to the atonement, he expressed the most abiding confidence, observing that it seemed to him the great peculiarity of the Gospel, to deny which was to reduce it to a level with other systems of religion. He observed that he had "no taste for metaphysical refinement in theology, and preferred plain statements of truth." He thought the pulpit had much to answer for in producing difference of opinion among Christians, and expressed his belief that the best and safest way to oppose all sorts of error was the plain enunciation of the truth. In this conversation I was much impressed with the remark, "I take the Bible to be inspired, and it must not be treated as though it merely *contained* a revelation; it *is a revelation*." "Your ministers make a great mistake in not dwelling more upon the great *facts* of Christianity, they are the foundations of the system, and there is a power connected with their statement; it seems to me that Peter and Paul understood this. Plain preaching is what we all want, and as much illustration as you can bring up. I once heard Dr. Beecher, in Hanover-street, Boston, talk for an hour on God's law, in its application to the heart and life; he did it in my idea of good preaching."

In 1840, at Washington, walking home from Church, after I had been preaching, the conversation turned upon the great lights of the Seventeenth Century in England. Mr. Webster remarked, "Barrow and Taylor are my favorites, although not different in their styles. Howe's living temple is grandeur itself. Charnock must have been a capital preacher; his discourses on the attributes are very solemn." Bishop Hoadley in the same strain of the age he spent calculated. He replied, "Many HEAVY on National Bankruptcy; CANNING's upon the Greek & American Independence, and the affairs of Portugal; and Sir Robert Peel's, on retiring from office, are all favorites with me."

When History was once the subject of conversation, Mr. Webster remarked, "That he did not think it was so well taught as other subjects in education. I would teach a boy Roman History, with very many notes and annotations. A lad should be made to know that Rome was a highwayman; and principally admired because so successful. The whole history of Rome is one of crime. We, as a people, ought to study the history of Rome, very thoughtfully."

On one occasion, a Boston gentleman was talking to Mr. Webster, respecting the best way to educate his son in the city. "Sir, I would send him to the public school." But an objection was made that there was a great admixture of boys, and evils to be apprehended from so many foreigners, &c. Mr Webster replied, "Sir, send your son to the public school, and if he eats by an Irish boy, they will both, perhaps, be better for the association. I am strongly in favor of public schools."

In relation to Education Societies, Mr. Webster had doubts as to their expediency and efficacy. He thought that in New-England a man who had the root of the matter in him would secure a theological education; and he expressed his fear, that the system so much in vogue, was calculated to lower the character of the ministry in point of talent, and make it less independent."

I should disgrace my office as a minister of the Gospel, if I were to give any currency to the fatal opinion, that we are to regard faithful public services, in the light of a commutation for personal piety. No man has more sternly rebuked this fallacy than the lamented patriot whose death we deplore.

How different is the death of Webster, acknowledging his guilt, and asking for pardon through Jesus Christ, to that of Lord Nelson, declaring with his dying breath that he was "not a great sinner." How glorious was the scene at Marshfield, when compared with the circumstances of the great unbeliever of the last century. Bolingbroke, gifted with every talent that distinguishes a man, a commanding intellect, a glowing imagination and a captivating eloquence, wanting nothing but a sense of religion. On seeing a friend in the agonies of death, he exclaimed: "It is hardly worth while to be here at all."

I wish to hold up Daniel Webster to the attention of the young. Remember that he was a New-England farmer's boy. In early boyhood he had fewer advantages than you possess at the present day; but he worked hard, he improved his time, and laid in early life the foundation of his fame. Read his life, my young friends, and let all the anecdotes of his boyhood pass into your recollections, as a type of that peculiar training which has raised up so many great good men in our country.

NEW-YORK CITY.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERMS.

Assignment of Courts and Judges in the City of New-York, for the year 1853.

1st Monday of Feb..Judges Edwards, Mitchell, Roosevelt.
1st Monday of May..Judges Edmonds, Edwards, Mitchell.
1st Monday of Oct..Judges Edmonds, Morris, Roosevelt.
1st Monday of Dec..Judges Edmonds, Edwards, Morris.

CIRCUITS.

1st Monday of Jan.....Judge Roosevelt.
1st Monday of Feb.....Judge Morris.
1st Monday of March...Judge Mitchell.
1st Monday of April....Judges Edmonds and Edwards.
1st Monday of May.....Judge Roosevelt.
1st Monday of June.....Judges Mitchell and Morris.
1st Monday of Sept.....Judges Edmonds and Morris.
1st Monday of Oct.....Judge Mitchell.
1st Monday of Nov.....Judges Edwards and Morris.
1st Monday of Dec.....Judge Roosevelt.

Where two Judges are to hold the Circuit at the same time, the one last named will take up the printed Calendar, beginning with the last 300 causes, and continue with those causes and such as may be added to the Calendar afterwards. In such cases double the usual number of Jurors will be summoned, unless the business of the Oyer and Terminer shall prevent the attendance of more than one Judge at the Circuit.

OYER AND TERMINER.

At the same time with the Circuits, in the months of April and November.

SPECIAL TERMS.

1st Monday of January.....Judge Edwards.
1st Monday of March.....Judge Morris
1st Monday of April.....Judge Roosevelt.
1st Monday of June.....Judge Edmonds.
1st Monday of September.....Judge Mitchell.
1st Monday of November.....Judge Roosevelt.

And every Saturday for Special Motions. The Saturday Special Motion Terms will be held, when the Special Terms are not in session, by the Judge assigned to sit in Chambers during the month.

CHAMBER BUSINESS.

January	Judge Morris.	July	Judge Edwards.
February	All the Judges.	August	Judge Edmonds.
March	Judge Edwards	September	Judge Roosevelt.
April	Judge Mitchell.	October	Judge Edwards.
May	Judge Morris.	November	Judge Mitchell.
June	Judge Roosevelt.	December	Judge Mitchell.

REGULATIONS.

All the issues of fact already joined and triable in the City of New-York, will be noticed to the Clerk, and be put on the Calendar for the ensuing January Circuit.

During the first week of that Circuit, motions to correct the Calendar may be made.

After that week, the Calendar will be printed, and will remain unchanged, and continue the Calendar for every successive Circuit, until all the causes on it shall be tried; each Circuit beginning on the Calendar, where the immediately preceding Circuit left off.

Fifteen causes a day, and no more, will be called at General and Special Terms and before each Judge at Circuit.

No cause will be set down for a particular day at a Circuit, unless sworn off when called, on account of the absence of witnesses, and on payment of costs.

If the trial of a cause shall not be moved, by the party noticing it, when called in its order on the Circuit Calendar, it will go the foot of the Calendar, and not be called again until it shall be reached in that place.

All new issues will be noticed for the first day of the next Circuit, after the same shall be joined and put in their order at the foot of the permanent Calendar.

After the first week of each Circuit, (during which, motions to correct the Calendar may be made,) the Calendar of the causes which may have gone down at the previous Circuit, and the new issues will be printed as part and in continuation of the permanent Calendar; and so on, from court to court, until 1st January, 1854.

These regulations do not affect the question of noticing the causes for trial to the opposite party, from court to court, as the Statute may require. By order,

10th December, 1852. GEO. W. RIBLET, Clerk.

The Calamity in Thirty-Second-Street—The Coroner's Investigation.—The Coroner's investigation respecting the sad catastrophe in Thirty-second-street, between Lexington and Third-avenues, was commenced yesterday morning before Coroner Ives and a Jury of nine men, the names of whom are here annexed:

J. G. Dureau,	W. C. Barnes,	W. Brown,
E. Panckey,	D. Dash,	W. Archer,
B. Vickery,	C. D. Ward,	G. R. Sutton.

The mason contractors of the fatal building, Messrs. John W. & Robert D. Fielden, were present, accompanied by their counsel, Benjamin Bailey, Esq. The following evidence was taken:

Elizabeth Weaver, sworn, says: I reside at No. 117 Eighth-avenue; my husband, George Weaver, was engaged in the new building in process of erection in Third-street, on the day it fell, which was Tuesday, 7th inst.; he was the boss carpenter; he left home on the 7th instant, at quarter before 6 A. M.; he intended to be at the building until dinner time; the next I saw of him was at the Hospital dead-house, foot Twenty-sixth-street; I then and there identified him as the body of my husband; I recognized him by his features and his clothing.

James Slavin, sworn, says: I reside in Twentieth-street, near First-avenue; I am in the employ of R. D. Fielder; I am his foreman, and acted so on the building in Thirty-second-street; the building was forty feet by fifty; there was no brick partition wall; it was four stories high, and was topped out ready for the roof of beams; girder beams extended from wall to wall; there were only three girders in the cellar; there were two girders on the first story of brick-work, and only one from that up to the top; there were joice uprights supporting these girders, but how many I don't know; the first wall was completed, and the cornice on the rear wall was also up; the walls were 12 inches thick, and there were no recesses in it; the foundation wall of stone was 20 inches thick; the stone were good sound quarry stone; I consider the mortar good; I do not know the proportion of lime used to the sand; I have worked at the masons trade for ten years; I do not know the quantity of lime used in making good mortar; the sand was mixed; I was laying a stone wall in the basement, for the floor; I was finishing the second; I looked up and saw the gable end on the west side coming in; every story was braced; the top beams or rafters were all laying on the top girder, and the wall on the Lexington-avenue side; we had four braces to the gable ends inside, and five, if not more braces, to the front and rear; in my opinion it was the weight of the beams caused the girder to give way, and draw the wall with it; I consider the girder at the top story was not properly secured by uprights and braces; if it had been properly secured, I know it could not have fallen; I have cautioned the carpenters often to spread the beams, but they would not do so; and I have often told Mr. Fielder the same; I believe the girders were all spliced; the girder was forty feet long; when I saw the wall coming, I ran out to the rear of the building, towards Thirty-third-street; the walls fell in. I assisted in clearing away the beams, and found George Weaver near the middle of the gable end wall, on the West side; he was taken out of the ruins, and the police took him away; I also found Geo. Doherty in the ruins; he was an apprentice to the brick laying and plastering business; he, as well as Weaver, was taken out dead; there were five others wounded; it was five or six weeks since that we commenced the erection of these buildings; Mr John W. Fielder had the contract for the carpenter work, and Robert D. Fielder had the contract for the mason work.

Patrick Casey was next examined—I am an apprentice to Robert Fielder; I was at work in the cellar of the new building in Thirty-second-street on the 7th inst.; the brick wall was twelve inches thick from the first tier of beams; I do not know the size of the beams; I considered the mortar fair; the walls were ready for the last tier of beams; every story was well braced; I braced them myself with wall stripe and joist; the beams for the upper story had been hoisted up the same morning the accident happened; they had not been up more than ten minutes when the building fell; I heard a crash; Flavin told me to run; I ran out of the building into the rear; it all fell in, burying up George Weber, George Doherty, and five others; I believe the weight of the beams caused the girder to give way, and the wall with it; I consider the girder at the top story was not properly secured by uprights and braces; if it had been properly secured, I know it could not have fallen; I have cautioned the carpenters often to spread the beams, but they would not do so; and I have often told Mr. Fielder the same; I believe the girders were all spliced; the girder was forty feet long; when I saw the wall coming, I ran out to the rear of the building, towards Thirty-third-street; the walls fell in. I assisted in clearing away the beams, and found George Weaver near the middle of the gable end wall, on the West side; he was taken out of the ruins, and the police took him away; I also found Geo. Doherty in the ruins; he was an apprentice to the brick laying and plastering business; he, as well as Weaver, was taken out dead; there were five others wounded; it was five or six weeks since that we commenced the erection of these buildings; Mr John W. Fielder had the contract for the carpenter work, and Robert D. Fielder had the contract for the mason work.

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New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, DEC. 11, 1852.

News of the Morning.

The Cunard steamship *Niagara* arrived at Halifax yesterday, with dates from Liverpool to the 27th ultimo. She has made a long passage of thirteen days. The Washington, from this port, arrived out on the 24th, and the *Arctic* on the 24th. The news from England is important, conveying intelligence of the total triumph of Free Trade. Lord DERBY opened the ball on the 23d ult. in the House of Lord, by declaring in opposition to Protection. Mr. VILLIERS's motion relative to the position of the Ministry was debated earnestly in the Commons. Mr DISRAELI moved an amendment, but afterwards withdrew it. Mr. BARING called attention to the languishing condition of Protection in the United States, and predicted a general feeling in favor of Reciprocity, upon the account of Gen. PIERCE. Lord PALMERSTON endeavored to effect a compromise between the contending parties, suggesting amendments. The debate was resumed the next day, when Lord PALMERSTON proposed to amend Mr. VILLIERS' motion, so as to express the approval by the House of the result of the recent legislation in establishing the principle of unrestricted competition. On the following Friday, the House divided on this amendment, and it was adopted by 468 against 65—a majority of 415. In the House of Lords, Lord MALMESBURY, declining to produce the papers in regard to the Fishery troubles, remarked that Mr. WEBSTER's letter arose neither from a new construction of the Monroney order, nor from any improper language in the negotiation, but was occasioned by circumstances growing out of the Presidential election. His Lordship assured the House of the continuance of the highest friendly feeling between the two Governments. The shipping interest of England protests loudly against the grant of a Charter to the new Liverpool and London Transatlantic Screw Steamship Company. The steamship *Arctic* has been mulcted in £300 damages for collision with a Liverpool steam-tug. The exports of gold from Australia were immense; four vessels having arrived with cargoes of the precious dust varying from 15,000 ounces to 150,000 ounces each—the whole valued at £1,000,000 Sterling. The Turkish bondholders in London are about to insist upon the payment of their claims....From FRANCE, we have tidings of the Vote upon the Empire. The verdict is almost unanimous in favor of the new regime. In eighty-three Departments heard from, the vote stood: Yes: *Seven millions two hundred thousand*; No; 250,000. In Paris, the number of persons who abstained had decreased from one-fourth in 1848 to one-seventh. The vote, it was thought, would be officially proclaimed on the 2d December, the anniversary of the *coup d'etat*. The new Emperor will address two manifestoes to Europe and the French people, giving renewed assurances of his pacific intentions....From SWEDEN, we learn of the recovery of the King, and the dissolution of the Regency....In AUSTRIA, the death of Mr. WEBSTER indicates the prospective return of Mr. HULSEMANN to Washington....From RUSSIA, there is nothing remarkable, beyond the funeral of the Duke DE LEUCHTENBURG, which was conducted on a scale of splendor scarcely inferior to that of WELLINGTON.

Dates from Mexico to the 20th November, bring somewhat remarkable tidings. The defeat of General BLANCO by the French Count, RADONSET-DOULSON—says our dispatch—is confirmed. The Count has proclaimed the State of Sonora independent, but annexed to France. The troubles in that region have excited attention for a considerable period. According to this account they have been quieted after a curious fashion. The report is probably inaccurate. No battle has taken place between Gen. URADA and Gen. VELDEZ, the leader of the Federal troops, as previously reported. VELDEZ is occupying a fortified camp, but in a critical position, and has been summoned to surrender by URADA. The latter officer has been received with great enthusiasm by the people of Guadalajara. MEJIA and RESALLEDO, in common with the States of Tamaulipas and Guanajuato, have pronounced in favor of the plan of Guadalajara. ..A bill granting to Senor BELANON the right to construct the Tehuantepec route, has been reported in the Mexican Congress. Judge CONKLING, U. S. Minister to Mexico, arrived at the Capitol on the 14th November. The GARDNER Investigating Committee had left for the mines.

The losses by fire in California, alluded to in yesterday's dispatches, are detailed to-day. At Sacramento, the value of property destroyed is estimated at *two millions of dollars*. Among the principal sufferers are Wm. MCNULTY, $150,000; HARDENBURG & HERBACE, 100,000; MEEKER & Co., and M. SCHOOLCRAFT, each $75,000; C. P. HUNTINGTON, $60,000; four establishments, each $50,000; several others, $35,000 each. The names appear in our telegraphic dispatches. So rapidly, however, does the spirit of enterprise push forward the business of the new State, that in a space of only nine days after the conflagration, three hundred and fifty buildings had been restored and were ready for trade. At San Francisco, the damage was about $150,000; the fire having first occurred at the corner of Merchant and Kearney-streets, and spreading along the south side of Kearney to Clay-street, and along both sides of Merchant-street. Thirty buildings were destroyed. The names of the owners and occupants are not given. The fire at Marysville occurred on the 7th ult., commencing on First-street, on the north side of which every building was destroyed east of Maiden-lane. Several livery stables and hotels on Maiden-lane, C-street, and First and Second-streets were destroyed. The loss was heavy..... The State election in California has resulted in the choice of 7 Whigs and 6 Democrats to the Senate, and 19 Whigs and 41 Democrats to the House, with three Districts to hear from....The Chinese are returning home in large numbers, and the arrivals are few....The markets were unsettled at San Francisco; flour was $20 to $40 per barrel, and butter 45 cents per lb. The arrival of sundry clippers at San Francisco is announced.

Congress discussed yesterday—in the House—the Tariff resolution, introduced by Mr. BROOKS, but did not dispose of the subject.

The Legislature of South Carolina has postponed until its next session the bill giving the choice of Presidential Electors to the people....The North Carolina Legislature has not yet succeeded in electing a United States Senator....Notice was given in the New-Hampshire Legislature yesterday of a bill granting licenses to sell wines and spirituous liquors in certain cases....The Government has made a contract with Mr. HAMMERS, of Philadelphia, to furnish a new shaft for the steamer *Pontchartrain*....A Mr. ENOSY, while standing at the entrance of the Gallery of the Senate Chamber at Washington, on Thursday, had his pocket picked of a port monnaie containing $130 in bank bills, $5,000 in promissory notes, and $200 in Baltimore stock certificates. The port monnaie was afterwards found in an apartment of the Capital—but it contained only the promissory notes.... A fatal railroad collision took place yesterday, on the Rochester and Syracuse road; the express train from Buffalo having run against a dirt train, near Williamsville. Three persons were killed—names not mentioned—and several others were injured.....A destructive fire occurred yesterday, at Albany, in the mattress of TAYLOR & SONS, on Broadway; damage, $15,000—one-half covered by insurance.....Another Know-Nothing riot has occurred in Philadelphia, the Fairmount Hose Company losing their coffee apparatus through the assembly of a rival company.....Another arrest in the JERRY white case, in Syracuse, took place yesterday; a colored man, named HIRAM BROWN, being seized by the Marshal, for aiding in the rescue. The negro was bailed till January, in company with LOGAN, the colored preacher, imprisoned for a similar offence.....An attempted CUSTOM-HOUSE fraud by JOSEPH ROSENTHAL, at Baltimore, has consigned the party to jail for six months, with a fine....Information received at Washington states that GREENOUGH, the sculptor, has become insane. It is to be hoped the rumor is unfounded. ....An absconding slave from Richmond, Va., was found on board the steamer *Roanoke*, at Norfolk, and sent back to his master....The steamer *Cleopatra* was totally destroyed by fire on Monday, while on her passage down the Black River. The Captain's son perished in the flames.

Coroner IVES commenced an investigation into the causes of the catastrophe in Thirty-second-street yesterday. The evidence went to show that the disaster was attributable to negligence, in not providing proper girders and supports as the building progressed. The investigation will be continued to-day.....In the Superior Court yesterday the Jury rendered a verdict of $3,700, and costs, in favor of Mrs. BENJAMIN M. YARRINGTON vs. the New-Haven Railroad Company, for injuries sustained by Mrs. YARRINGTON by a collision of cars on that Railroad, between Stamford and Westchester, on the 6th of January last....Both Boards of Aldermen met last evening in their respective chambers. The Board of Aldermen determined to increase the salary of the Chief of Police from $1,500 to $2,500 per year, and that of his Clerk from $1,000 to 1,500. In the Board of Assistants a resolution was adopted to divide the Eighteenth Ward.

Corporate Responsibility.

In the suit for damages by Railroad collision, decided in the Superior Court yesterday, the law as laid down by Judge PAINE, and we believe correctly, seems strangely at variance with common sense. He charged that if the collision occurred through the *negligence* of the Conductor, then the Company which employed him was liable;—but if it occurred through his *wilful act*, and from a direct intention to produce it, then the Company which employed him is *not* liable. It is quite possible that argumentative subtleties may show plausible ground for such a rule;—it probably rests on the position that the Conductor himself ought to be held responsible for his own criminal acts,—his employers being held only to guaranty his ability and carefulness. But certainly it would seem to the common judgment, that if the Company is responsible for its employed agents at all, that responsibility should extend to all their acts. They ought to pay at least as large a penalty for employing a bad man, as an incompetent one, to take charge of their affairs. The theory of all such cases doubtless, is that the Company actually *does* whatever its agents do. *Qui facit per alium, facit per se.* And if this principle applies to the case of negligence,—why should it not also hold in its application to wilful criminality? If the Company is considered careless, on account of the carelessness of its agents, why should not the Company also be considered responsible for their wilful criminality! According to the ruling in this case a company may employ a conductor known to be vindictive;—he may declare his intention of maiming every passenger on his train, and may carry that intention into effect; and yet if it can be shown that he did it purposely, *the Company* escapes all responsibility; whereas if he did it through negligence the Company must respond in damages.

Of course, in such a case nothing whatever can be done beyond calling public attention to the apparent discrepancy between the law and the dictates of common sense. Under the prevailing judicial system which reserves to the Court the absolute and uncontrolled prerogative of declaring the law, the Judges have, to all intents and purposes, the absolute decision of all questions of private and of public rights. It may well be questioned whether, under the restrictions which the modern practice has placed upon it, the Trial by Jury is at all deserving the high encomiums which it originally deserved, and which are still bestowed upon it, rather from habit than from any well-grounded conviction of their justice. It is now held to be the sole function of a Jury to weigh testimony and decide issues of *fact*; and that the Court has the sole and exclusive power of declaring the law, and also of determining its applicability to the case on trial. It is not easy to see what broader principle JEFFREYS required to sanction his proceedings on the Western Circuit. And it certainly is not clear that a Jury is the simplest or the surest agency for deciding between conflicting testimony upon a matter of fact. We are inclined to think that the time will come, when large scope will be demanded for the Jury, to the curtailment of the absolute powers now claimed and exercised by Courts,—especially in cases where large public interests are involved. Nothing but the profound respect now entertained for the Bench, and the general uprightness and ability with which its great functions are performed, have enabled its absolutism to pass unchallenged, especially in Countries like our own where public and private rights are alike under the guardianship of the People in the last resort. And whenever political questions shall come to any great extent into our legal tribunals, for settlement, the public attention will inevitably be directed to the anomalous and absolute ascendancy which our recent practice has given to the Judges in our several Courts.

We do not know that a Jury would have assumed any principle different from that laid down by the Court in this case, as law:—but there are many cases certainly in which verdicts more in accordance with the public sense of justice would be rendered, but for the very stringent and technical rulings of the Court upon points of law. In the case referred to at the outset of these remarks, that of *Yarrington* vs. *the New Haven Railroad Company*, it will be seen that a verdict was returned of $3,700 damages against the Company.

☞ The telegraph brings us intelligence that a revolution in the Mexican department of Sonora, has proved successful, under the leadership of a French Count, who has proclaimed its independence of Mexico and its *annexation to France*. We apprehend there is some mistake about this:—what it is we may know when more detailed and authentic advices shall reach us. We do not think NAPOLEON III. likely to commence his career of Imperial conquests in that quarter;—it he has done so, and has actually seized Sonora and annexed it to his dominions, it will prove the most important and fruitful event of the time. *News verrons.*

Important Law Case.

Our Special Correspondent at Washington has sent us a statement of the facts and arguments in a highly interesting case now pending in the Supreme Court of the United States, which presents a very important point of controversy, relative to the power to enact laws for the arrest and delivery of fugitive slaves. The case arose under the Fugitive Slave Act of Illinois; and involves the question whether the power to legislate on the subject of the delivery of fugitive slaves does not vest, exclusively, either in Congress or in the several States; and if so, which has the jurisdiction—the State, or the Federal authority?

Dr. RICHARD EELLS, a warm-hearted, benevolent man, and highly respectable physician, was indicted, under a statute of Illinois, for harboring and secreting a fugitive slave; was convicted and sentenced to pay a fine of four hundred dollars. From this sentence an appeal was taken to the Supreme Court of Illinois, where the sentence was affirmed by a divided Court. Judge (now Senator) SHIELDS delivered the opinion of the majority, and Judge LOCKWOOD the opinion of the minority—among whom was the Chief Justice—against affirmation of the sentence.

From this judgment of the Supreme Court of Illinois, a writ of error was taken to the Supreme Court of the United States. The cause stood first on the docket for the present term, and was argued by Senator CHASE, of Ohio, orally, and by Mr. DIXON, of Illinois, in writing, for Dr. EELLS, and by Mr. MCDOUGAL, Attorney General of Illinois, also in writing, for the State.

The leading point made by the plaintiff in error is that the *exclusive* power to legislate in relation to the arrest and delivery of fugitive slaves is vested either in Congress or in the States; and that as Congress had already (by the act of 1793) legislated thereon, the State *could not*, and therefore the statute under which the plaintiff in error was convicted and sentenced, is void. Thus the case necessarily brings under review the decision of the Supreme Court in the famous case of *Prigg* vs. *The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania*, in which the Court held that the master of a fugitive slave had a right to seize him and take him out of the State where found, without any process; and, 2d, that the exclusive power of legislating upon the subject of fugitives from service *is vested in Congress*.

Senator CHASE is well known to hold the opinion that no such rights of seizure and deportation exists in the master; and that the power to legislate on the subject of fugitives from service is not in Congress at all, but *exclusively* in the State Legislatures. That is the "free Democratic" doctrine; and it will be seen at once that this opinion operates against his own client. In opening his argument to the Court, he adverted to his own opinions, and to his endeavors to impress them upon the Court; but, having failed in these attempts, he now claimed the benefit of the adjudication in the *Prigg* case for his client in this suit. He argued:

1st. That the power of Legislation on the subject of fugitives from service having been held to be exclusive in Congress, all State legislation upon the same subject must necessarily be void.

2d. That if Congress and the State Legislature possessed concurrent powers of Legislation, (as is the opposing argument,) the exercise of the power by Congress, must necessarily supercede the exercise of the same power by a State Legislature; and therefore,

That Congress having by law prohibited the harboring and secreting of fugitive servants under a penalty payable to the claimant, no act of State legislation prohibiting the same acts under a penalty payable to the State, could be valid. How—he argued—can the same man, for the same offence, and at the same time, be arrested by national officers and State officers; be tried in national courts, and in State courts; and in case of non-payment of penalty be imprisoned in national jails, and State penitentiaries?

3d. That the right of the States to legislate could not be successfully asserted on the ground that it was a simple police power. To sustain this position, he quoted the opinions of Chief Justice TANEY and Judge DANIEL in the PRIGG case; and further argued that even if it were a police power, still, the whole power of legislation having been vested in Congress, according to the majority of the Court, *no part* of it could remain in the States, by whatever name it might be called.

No one can fail to see the important political bearing which the decision in this case must have. Unless the Supreme Court reverses its own opinion, (long ago delivered, and ever since looked up to as the highest exposition of the constitutional law,) and declares that there is no *exclusive* jurisdiction either in Congress or the States, but that their power is concurrent, one of two things must result—either all State enactments on the subject must fade from the statute books, and the plaintiff in error in the present case be relieved from his sentence; or, the very Fugitive Slave act of Congress, which so recently convulsed the land, must be declared invalid, and be blotted from the pages of federal law. The public will await, with deep interest, the decision of the Court.

Our Public Management.

The majority of the Yankee Nation have certainly common sense. And yet, when we are lumped as a mass, we do some things that are not remarkably characteristic of men commonly sensible.

For example: At a vast expense, we have been at work ever since the close of the War of 1812-'5, in building a chain of coast fortifications, of which it seems that some are not worth the first dollar, for our defence, and some others, where fortifications were most needed, have never been completed. But that is not the point. We have of them completed, however, enough to require 4,572 guns, while the whole number of guns of all calibres now on hand, whether in our Forts or our Arsenals, amount only to 3,535. Yet the manufacture of cannon of a good quality is a work requiring a good deal of time. They cannot be run in moulds as rapidly as bullets. It is hardly safe to postpone the matter, until a hostile fleet is seen hovering off the coast.

We are a bold people, and when another nation treats us with slight, of insults us, we—the people—whatever the Government may do—shake our fists in their face, and give them to understand that we are ready to fight. Yet we send out our Navy to explore far-off seas, and pry into the hidden affairs of Japan, a proceeding so suspiciously peaceful, that Russia feels called on to despatch a fleet to watch ours in its wanderings, leaving at home to protect our coast, to maintain our rights in the Gulf of Mexico, and on the Fishing Banks, a squadron consisting of one frigate, two steamers, and two sloops-of-war.

Again: We go in illimitably for land. So long as anything adjoins us, it is regarded as property which ought either to be ours, or to be owned by some tribe or nation too weak ever to be esteemed "a power." We want not only whatever land *might* be of service to us, but whatever will be desirable for our posterity, for many generations yet to come. So when Mr. POLK's maneuvering brought New-Mexico under the shadow of our eagles wing, there was great rejoicing at the acquisition. We never stopped to ask how much it would take to fence this new territory. But, in the Report of the Secretary of War, it appears that the whole real estate of that Territory is estimated at $2,700,000 only, and that it is protected against the wild inhabitants of the region at an annual expense nearly equal to half that amount. And Secretary CONRAD inclines to the opinion that the most economical way of managing it would be for the whites to abandon the territory. We are not told how long we shall have to wait before it will be worth what it cost.

What a country that will be whose affairs are managed with the same shrewdness, economy and wisdom, that its subjects exhibit in their own business relations! What a City New-York would be if her rulers watched over her interests as they watch over their own!

Exploring Expeditions.

We very much fancy these Exploring Expeditions, on which our Government so much felicitates itself. They gratify a healthful curiosity. They cater to our intellectual palates. They nourish our love for useful knowledge. We want the lid of Japan's strong box lifted up—not that we covet her gold, or even propose to take a lump of her coal, but we have a right to know what is inside—it may be of great service to us. The Chinese seas, and the Northern Pacific, too, are full of oil, which is extravagantly high now. Our seamen want to know where are the unmapped reefs, on which they will be hurled in a storm, and where the rocks really lie that are dotted, as if at random, on the chart. There are thousands of boxes of green and black teas, and silks of untold value, to cross over from China to California—our people want to know the shortest safest road, and that trio, the *Vincennes*, the *John Hancock*, and the *Porpoise*, will be accompanied, on all their route, as they cruise from the tropics to the Arctic Seas and back, by the very best wishes of the best of our citizens.

We shall watch with interest the progress of the Expedition into Africa. It has been a long job to root up the weeds that so thickly covered this fruitful, but badly seeded Continent. Good men are anxious to see if good seed sown with unsparing hands will not at last choke the weeds, and kill out the noxious crop.

And to learn what riches are hidden under the leafy forests that skirt the La Plata, and bring them away—for they are free to our enterprise—is enough to tempt the cupidity of less confirmed money-getters than are we.

We wish the President had given orders to the officers of each and all of these Expeditions to keep an eye out for the sea-serpent. He is a prodigious mystery. We know pretty nearly everything about the beasts of the earth, the birds of the air, and the fishes in the sea. But this sea-serpent—lately, for the 149th time or thereabouts, seen again, and this time by Captain VAILE, of the English ship *Barham*—is altogether too much for us. He is another Mordecai at the gate of our palace of scientific knowledge, and though we know all other things, we shall never be satisfied while he remains unhung and undissected. That snake must come out sooner or later. The people will never tolerate such a mystery through another four years. President PIERCE must settle the question, or never hope for a reelection. It is not a tougher one than the slavery matter, and that has been resolved by his predecessor. To this, then, let the President Elect address himself, so soon as a Cabinet is made, and merit our perpetual thanks.

Railroad Accommodations.

When a railroad is first projected, the people along the proposed line are fully apprised of the advantages that are likely to accrue to them through its aid. The facilities that railroads afford for cheap and swift transportation are set forth in the strongest light they will bear. But no sooner has the charter been obtained and the stock taken, than the interests of the Company and of the holders of land over which the road is to pass, seem to be at variance. The land is held at an exhorbitant price, and generally paid for at the lowest possible one. The road once through, people are soured against it, by finding that depôts and stopping places are determined rather by the position of an extra acre which the Company already owns, than by the real wants, or the convenience of the neighborhood. The dissatisfaction at first takes the form of resolutions against the Company, and solemn determinations to afford it no patronage; but a little reflection shows them the vanity of fighting against irresponsible corporations, and the thriftlessness of foregoing their own profits for the sake of spiting others. Where again there is a reconciliation, there is not perfect innocence of sundry little modes of turning a penny, which, among individuals, would savor of dishonesty. Say,—if there is firewood standing on the line of the road, and the Directors themselves own large tracts of wood ready for the market, it has not unfrequently been practiced to put up the freight of cord-wood so high that none but the Directors can afford to pay the cost of taking it to market. If a new business has been made by offering to carry fish at favorable rates from the seaboard to the interior, such things have possibly happened as the raising of freight upon fish, so soon as a season or two have passed, and the farmers who have commenced their use are no longer able to dispense with them, except at the expense of the current season's crop. If a rival road or line of steamers make it necessary to reduce the charge for passengers, the reduction from the starting point to the terminus is extensively advertised, and very properly commended by the press and the public, who never fail to appreciate an effort to accommodate them; and the first way passenger, who naturally supposes that his ticket has been reduced in proportion to the through-rates, finds that a part is more than the whole, and that it is cheaper to go over all the line than half way. He is provoked, of course, and forced back to his old conclusion, that Railroads were built to make money for Directors and owners, and not for the accommodation of the public.

Now, we are disposed to believe, even yet, that "honesty is the best policy" for a Railroad Company, as well as for mechanics and laboring men. The tide of opinion, we are aware, is against us.

> "A little shaving now and then,
> Is relished by the best of men,"

as goodness goes now-a-days. Nor is it because men think that honesty is unprofitable. In all others but themselves, it is evidently the best policy. But most are morally situated as DANIEL LAMBERT was physically. His corporation was so extravagant in its anterior boundary, that DANIEL did not get a glimpse of his own feet for many years, although he had no difficulty in seeing other people's. And many who frown upon the first step that others take aside from the paths of rectitude, cannot possibly look over their own protruding selfishness, to see that their own feet are treading in forbidden paths. And again, there prevails a sentiment that the sin of dishonesty in a Corporation is at least no larger than that of an individual, and that the responsibility of it is divided among the members that constitute the Company; so that, though it be a grievous shame in the Company, it is hardly to be reckoned an offence in any one of its members. But we believe that the verdict of centuries, which brings in dishonesty as miserable policy, is not to be reversed in favor of Railroad Companies, at this day. The sooner said Companies are satisfied of the truth of our position, the sooner the interests of every Road, and of the public who use it, will be identified. When that comes to be the case, it will only need that there shall be people enough who want its accommodation, to make every Railroad a profitable concern.

Insanity Growing More Prevalent.

A telegraphic dispatch in another column contains the sad news that GREENOUGH, the sculptor, is a confirmed lunatic. The thought that any fellow-being is crazed, is a painful one; that a great man has become so is doubly sorrowful. To think that the same harrowing, torturing thought must circle for days and weeks, perhaps for years, in its own gullied channel, through the brain of one where noble and world-blessing fancies were wont to dwell! that a man, whose great conceptions have bred a thousand pleasant fancies in our minds, should be given over to sleepless nights and days in which there is no rest; that he should cower before imaginary foes, and grow terribly strong in defending himself from enemies that exist nowhere but in his own fancy—should be pleased or sad at what pleases or saddens children, is painful in the extreme.

This terrible disease, insanity, we fear is on the increase among us. We are not able to show it by figures, for there are not the figures by which the increase or decrease of diseases, over any large extent of our country, can be either proved or disproved. But in sundry localities, which do not much differ from the rest of our land, there are facts enough recorded to show that it is increasing, and every man is interested to know why this should be so.

In one small place, an eddy in the tide of American life, where there was a remarkably large number of persons suffering under one form or another of insanity, we found the very obvious cause to be frequent intermarriages among relatives. This is a strange state of things for *our* country, where the young folks generally push out of sight of the old folks so soon as they are fully grown, and do not know a tenth part of their first-cousins when they come to a marriageable age. Another great cause is the heedlessness with which matrimonial alliances are formed between those who possess sound minds and those who do not, bequeathing a most melancholy predisposition to insanity to the descendants by such unions. But a far more general—a universal cause of insanity—a reason for its increasing prevalence—is the restlessness to which our countrymen are trained. We begin to hurry, so soon as we are born. We are hardly esteemed bright, unless we be prodigies in our cradles. Large heads—just short of hydrocephalic in size—are in great demand for the inmates of the nursery. The head is encouraged, the rest of the body is discouraged. The head is educated, the rest of the body is left as near as possible to its weakest, puniest state. We are always "grinding in the mill." We work all day, and we work all night, if we can. If we can't, why then we refresh ourselves with some new excitement. We go to concerts, to operas, to theatres, to meetings; but if it is *dull*, we don't go again. We sit up late and get up early, and eat the bread of carelessness; and so we "stave" on—there is no other word that tells the whole story. We do not *sleep* enough. Poor Reason we keep at work till his eyes are put out, and then he gropes blindly around, seeking for his throne—perhaps, like SAMSON, he lays hands on the pillars of the temple, and bowing, brings utter ruin on himself and all around. The poet well said it was strange that a harp of a thousand strings should keep in tune so long. Especially strange, when, night and day the hand, however unskilful, is pulling at them. It is only strange that insanity is not far more common than it is with us.

Department of the Interior.

The Report of the Secretary of the Interior, which will be found at length in another part of this morning's paper, estimates the appropriations needed for the next fiscal year, at $14,921,022—which is $774,302 less than that for the present year. The quantity of land sold during the last fiscal year was 1,553,071 acres, being 293,776 less than the preceding. The quantity located with Bounty Land Warrants is 2,201,314 acres;—that reported under the Swamp Land Grants is 5,219,-168; and that selected for railroad grants is 3,715,930;—the aggregate of all the lands disposed of was 13,115,175 acres, being an increase over the previous year of 2,512,272 acres. It is estimated that during the present year, eleven and a half millions of acres will be disposed of. The whole number of Bounty Land Warrants issued is 229,007; and the quantity of land called for by them, is 22,420,400 acres. The report of Dr. D. D. OWENS, on the geology of Wisconsin, Iowa and Minnesota, is in progress, and that of Messrs. FOSTER & WHITNEY, on the Lake Superior region, will probably be sent into Congress at its present session. The whole number of pensioners now on the rolls is 18,668; 2,017 have been added, and 823 have died during the last year. The expense of the system is about $1,000,000. Of revolutionary pensioners, under the law of 1818, there are now 1,046 on the rolls—107 less than last year. Under the law of 1828 there are 128, and under that of 1832, 4,233, still on the rolls. Of widows of revolutionary soldiers there are now on the rolls 5,280. The number of Mexican War pensions on the rolls is 1,122, being 283 less than last year. Upon the Navy Pension List there are 736 invalids, 514 widows and 48 orphans. The Virginia half-pay Commutation Claims examined and allowed during the year, amount to $15,964. The aggregate of Land Warrants issued for revolutionary services and in the War of 1812, is 32,520 acres. The claims under the Mexican Land Bounty Law of 1847, filed prior to October 31, amounted to 89,377, exclusive of 4,367 filed for scrip in lieu of land bounty.

The operations during the year under the same act were 3,575 applications, and the issue of 2,268 land warrants, leaving 1,307 suspended claims. The execution of the Bounty Land laws of 1850 and 1852 has steadily progressed. The aggregate number of cases registered amounts to about 200,000, of which 140,058 have been admitted and 55,111 are suspended for further proof. The quantity of land required to satisfy the warrants issued to Nov. 1, 1852, amounts to 9,935,530 acres, valued at $12,419,150. To satisfy the claims issued under the Act of March 22, 1852, 143,606 acres will be required. Suggestions in regard to the Pension laws are made, particularly in relation to biennial medical examinations of all invalid pensioners.

The policy which should regulate an intercourse with the Indian tribes, occupies a considerable space in the suggestions of the Report. In consequence of the rejection of all the treaties made with the Indians of California and Oregon, our relations with them are of a very unsettled character. The Department has endeavored to conciliate the savages by kindness, and to prevent the recurrence of hostilities, and its efforts have been partially successful. Their rights, however, have been clearly disregarded, and there is reason to fear a renewal of difficulties. It is asserted as a possibility, that the Seminoles will fulfil their promise of removal from Florida.

The Report alludes to the Census statement by Mr. KENNEDY, and estimates that a further appropriation of $50,000 will be necessary for the publication of the complete results. The geographical sketches which accompany the Census are defended from aspersion, and are considered useful in the light of condensed local histories. The cost of printing the Census of 1840 was $178,603. It is now proposed to publish the seventh Census for less than one-third of that amount, or $49,500.

The Report of the Patent Office contains full statements of the progress of Manufactures and Improvements during the year. The number of models in the Patent Office at the close of the present year will fall little short of 23,000, against 1,069 in January, 1836, when the department was organized. According to this rate of increase, they will amount at the close of this century to 150,000. The preparation of an Analytical Index is recommended, in order to provide a convenient means of access to the increasing stores. The Report of Mr. STANBURY on the Industrial Exhibition at London is necessarily delayed, but will be laid before Congress in a few weeks.

The Mexican Boundary Commission has completed the survey of the River Gila, from its confluence with the Colorado to the point where it strikes the Western boundary of New-Mexico. The Secretary corrects an error in his former Report, in regard to the latitude of certain points; it having been discovered that El Paso was erroneously placed on DISTURNELL's map. The Department, however, has declined to interfere with the action of the Commissioners in regard to the point on the Rio Grande of the Southern line of New-Mexico, the functions of the Commissioners of both countries having, on that occasion, been those of arbitrators merely. The sudden cessation of the work of the American Commission, in consequence of the proviso in the act forbidding any further appropriations in its behalf, induces the Secretary to beseech the early attention of Congress to that subject. The party is left in the wilderness, two thousand miles from home, and entirely without resources. The occasion is one which demands prompt action.

The work upon the extension of the Capitol has advanced with as much rapidity as was consistent with its proper execution. The massive foundations have been completed; the arches between the inside walls of the sub basement have all been turned, and the spandrels filled with cement and brick, and the whole overlaid by a pavement upon which the tiling will rest. A large part of the granite work has also been done.

The Report refers to the propriety of an appropriation by Congress of a sum sufficient to erect and furnish suitable houses for the accommodation of the Vice-President of the United States and the members of the Cabinet. At the time our Government went into operation and the salaries of those officers were fixed by law, they were adequate for their comfortable support. But in consequence of the great increase of the supply of the precious metals and the expansion of the currency by means of banks, the relative value of money has been so much reduced that six thousand dollars now is not worth much more than three thousand was at that time. This new recommendation is important, involving the erection of half a dozen new buildings at Government expense. It is very warmly commended, and is considered feasible and proper.

The condition of the District of Columbia is presented to notice. The introduction of an ample supply of pure water into the city of Washington and Georgetown is a measure of great public interest. The interruption of the travel and commercial intercourse with the opposite side of the river has proved a serious evil.

The Report closes with a renewal of former recommendations from the Department, in the establishment of an Agricultural and Statistical Bureau; a revision of the laws relating to the fees of Marshals, Attorneys and clerks of the Circuit and District Courts of the United States; an increase of the salaries of the Judges of the District Courts of the United States; the enlargement of the functions of the Attorney General, so as to make him the head of that Department of all matters connected with the administration of justice; the construction of a national highway through our own territory to the Pacific; the more precise definition of the duties of the several Executive Departments; and that provision be made for the appointment of a Solicitor to the Department of the Interior.

LONG ISLAND FISHING.—Between the 19th of July last and the 29th of October, three men named Ino. OAKLEY, HIRAM OAKLEY, and SMITH ALBIN, caught in Islip Bay by hand, with hook and line, 620 Sheepshead, weighing 6,026 pounds. They were sold at one shilling per pound, amounting to $1,003 26. The best day's work of one man was catching 73 fish—as says a correspondent of the Greenport *Watchman*.

POPULAR LECTURES.

Mechanics of Knowledge.

BY JOHN KEESE, ESQ.

The Ninth Lecture of the Popular Course was delivered to a very large audience, in the Tabernacle, last evening, by Mr. JOHN KEESE, of this city.

The Lecturer commenced by saying that acquainted more with the crowded walks of active life, than the quiet paths of literature; not called to address an audience frequently in the groves of Academies on the science of practical arts; devoted less to the scientific study of principles than to their efficient application; and oftener excited by the inspiration of commercial enterprise than lost in metaphysical abstractions, or entranced by the pure charms of [illegible], possessing such characteristics rather than those which are usually deemed requisite for literary renown;—they would perhaps receive a brief intrusion upon their time and patience, if he led them through a train of reflections which had already been noticed by able and accomplished minds. The lecturer proceeded to show the practical results of knowledge, as exemplified in the career of FRANKLIN, JOHN HANCOCK, WM. RANDOLPH, WEBSTER, CALHOUN, CLAY, and others. Living witnesses they did not ask him to furnish; they obeyed the prospect wherever we turned our eyes. From such examples we perceived the truth of the ancient maxim, that "knowledge is power."

The truth of knowledge will be appreciated in proportion as the vast extent of its influence is perceived; for what would the humblest individual consent to have the light which Wisdom has enkindled in the mind, extinguished? Who would return to barbarism? The valuable attention to literature was by no means inconsistent with the diligent pursuit of honorable fortune; the love of gain sublime not exceed the love of wisdom. Having noticed the value of knowledge, in giving intellectual intelligence to the merchant, the man of business, and the artizan, the lecturer next proceeded to consider the Triumphs of Art, and the influence of knowledge upon the social circle. And what is the influence of knowledge upon home? Elevating and salutary—indispensible for any rational pleasure, and spreading a refinement through the whole circle of domestic love. He illustrated this by a picture of the educated husband and father, the intelligent wife and mother, and their influence upon their children and society at large.

The next branch of the lecturer's subject was in connection with the Mechanical Arts, upon which, he said, our happiness largely depends. If doubts were entertained on the subject, a moment's thought would bring an immediate crowd of recollections thronging to dispel them. What but the influence of the Arts distinguished civilized from savage life? As the Arts flourish, civilization advances; men become more subdued and correct in their behavior, and individual and general happiness is essentially promoted. We are proud of commerce; still, what would commerce be without the Arts? How vast are the manufactures of the world! How greatly have they been made the boast of these United States! and how intimately are they connected with their greatness and prosperity, and the happiness of mankind! We know that manufacturers depend upon the Arts: as the latter flourish, the former thrive. The mechanic Arts, in manufactures, are most advantageously applied to diminish labor; to produce important effects at the least possible cost; to provide unnumbered articles of comfort, luxury and convenience—of great value for their absolute utility, and of almost indispensable importance. In connection with this branch of the subject, the lecturer proceeded to consider Railroads and Canals. The importance of the latter upon all the interests of our country was too generally understood to need more than a few observations.

The Art of Printing next came under consideration, as one of the highest inventions of human intellect. With the Art of Printing, is associated the diffusion of knowledge, the extension of morality, and the preservation of our free institutions pure and unsullied. The benefits of the Press have been frequently set forth by gifted men, who appreciated its advantages. We cannot, for a moment, contemplate the degraded state of society throughout the world before the invention of this noble Art, without acknowledging the truth of the high encomiums it has received. Learning, which once was only the embellishment of superstition, is now within the grasp of all; and we go not too far in expecting that it will still more facilitate the progress of improvement in all that can render a people happy and a nation great.

The Influence of Knowledge is highly important for the improvement of the Mechanical Arts. Since our happiness so much depends upon them, whatever is calculated to improve them is worthy of most particular attention. It is pleasing to notice the happy influence of general intelligence on the prospects of the world, as evidenced in the History of Greece, Egypt, and other countries. Our own young land may in many respects be regarded as a pioneer in the cause of liberal improvements;—from feeble beginnings, through gradual and interrupted progress; she has advanced to honorable distinction. The progress that education makes in our common schools is gratifying; many of our citizens devote one day in seven to the moral education of youth; our colleges supply able expounders of science; and lyceums and literary institutions foster a love of learning, and spread forward the march of mind. The utility and importance of popular and scientific lectures cannot be too universally appreciated. Knowledge has thus far exalted us as a nation; our once infant intellect has now assumed a manly vigor; our now fledged genius soars on eagle wings, and the literary glory of these United States, urged and impelled by the spirit of free and popular institutions, may yet keep pace with the greatness of our political system. Liberty and literature, indeed, walk hand in hand. It may be deemed germain to this part of my subject to make a few suggestions to my friends of the Book trade. Literature, as has been said by a distinguished scholar, in our day, "forms less of the embroidery of life and more of the web. The American author has substituted the book-seller for the patron, and a reading public for a pension." The unworthy sarcasm which was once levelled at our national literature, has long since sought the oblivion of him who uttered it, and the emanations of American talent, bearing the imprint of American publishers, have assumed a proud eminence beside the literature of the Old World. I will remember a graceful and beautiful tribute to Books and Authorship, made by the late PHILIP HONE, who was in every respect a merchant prince and a finished gentleman, and what cannot but interest me, the best of Americans. [Applause.] He says: "How great a proportion of the happiness of man's life has arisen from the noble art of printing and publishing! Without it the divine notes of the sweet Swan of Avon would not be heard, as they now are, throughout the civilized world; the immortal bard of Paradise would in vain have sung the lofty strains of

"Things invisible to mortal sight;"

the beacon light of genius would not have illuminated the universe from the towers of Abbotsford; and, what is of higher importance than all the blessed tidings of "peace on earth, and good will towards men," would not be conveyed in words of Heavenly consolation to sinful mortals." On a similar occasion, the lamented Major NOAH, in allusion to the daily press, remarked that the editors had a claim to be considered as the elder brethren of the profession, though certain it is that they are not like elder brothers in some countries, the heirs apparent to all the lands, tenements, and hereditaments; and thus, contrasting the rewards of the author and editor, he thus happily hit them off. "We are chained to the oar of public curiosity and anxious expectation, constrained to dive and dip like fishes for pearl, to hunt for news with avidity in the Mediterranean seas of journals that float around us, to cater for every appetite, to watch the zephyrs which fill the sails of commerce, and bring to our shores intelligence from the four quarters of the earth; to labor by day, and think by night, and spread a daily banquet of which thousands partake with a keen and eager appetite. While such are the arduous labors of the Editor, contrast his position with that of the author, the historian, the poet, the novelist, and see how much more agreeable are their pursuits; how enduring their fame, how substantial their profits. Regardless if the conductors of the press have their public and responsibilities, they are not without their gratifications and rewards. They talk daily to thousands, and instruct each succeeding hour into every department of the world; they have a solemn look to the politician, a kind suggestion to the merchant, a little timely advice to the banker, a helping hand to literature and the arts, a cordial aid to education, a nod to the fashions, and a wink to the fair. It is true, they occasionally wrangle, and throw hot shot, now and then, on each other's works; keep up a pistoon fire between the rencontres, skirmishes and the petty juniors of the fraternity; but these skirmishes are succeeded by refreshing interviews and pacific moments, which enable us to shake hands over the same tree, and dissipate our anger, as the bubbles rise and disappear on the surface of the stream."

After alluding to the sciences in a general manner, Mr. KEESE concluded his address amid loud and continued applause. Being recalled by the plaudits of the house, he thanked them in a few words.

DEATH OF A CATHOLIC CLERGYMAN.—Yesterday afternoon, at 4 o'clock, Rev. JOHN REGAN, assistant Pastor of St. Paul's Church, Brooklyn, died at his residence, in Court-street. His disease was the typhoid fever, having been sick but about one week. The deceased was born in Ireland, and was ordained Priest at St. John's College, Fordham, and was ordained Priest at St. Patrick's Church, about three years ago. The deceased was a young man of talented promise, and was respected by all who had the honor of his acquaintance.

WEDNESDAY EVE.

LAUGH TAIN IN TABERNACLE.—The friends of the True Reformation Cause are requested to be engaged in getting up a Tea for the benefit of that Society. It is to be held on the afternoon and evening of Wednesday, the 23d inst., at the Ocean, and will present the usual variety of useful and fancy articles, together with an abundant supply of refreshments. These ladies have achieved a fine reputation, in times past, for the spiritual management of their fairs, and it cannot be doubted that they will, on the coming occasion, grant a large concourse of the citizens of our thriving sister city, to say nothing of the New-Yorkers who may be tempted over the water.

DESCENT UPON A GANG OF THIEVES.—On Thursday evening, Officers KIBBE and THOMPSON, arrested four desperate individuals named DAVID MILLER, JACOB FLACK, MICHAEL YOUNG and his son PETER YOUNG. The first two were charged with being concerned with two persons named ANDREW FRANK and DAVID MILLER, (now in the cells,) with having stolen a large quantity of bags, lead pipe, &c., amounting to over $100, from the oil factory of RICHARD P. DUNN, in Smith street near Graham avenue. Most of this property was found in a junk shop, kept by the YOUNG'S in their house, on the corner of Marshall-street and Graham avenue, which place is said to be a depository of stolen goods. They were locked up for examination.

FIRE.—Early yesterday morning, a fire broke out in some temporary stables in North Second-street, between Third and Fourth-streets, belonging to Mr. SLAVIN, and before assistance could be rendered by the engine companies, four of them were burned down. A horse, belonging to FRANCIS MCHUGH, together with harness, were burned. Otherwise, the loss was but small. The timely assistance of the fire department prevented the further spreading of the flames.

ROBBERY.—During Thursday evening, the back room of the grocery store corner of North Fifth and Sixth-streets, occupied by Frederick Finckinstay, was entered by some thief, who took away a trunk, marked "F. F.," containing a suit of clothes, a gold chain, half a dozen silver spoons, some books, two gold seals, and various other articles, valued in all at $60.

DARTMOOR PRISON.—The following are all the survivors, out of about two hundred from this region, who were in this vile Prison in the War of 1812: Captain Joseph Weeks, Samuel Bailey, Captain James S. Moore, and John Carl, of Portland; Cotton Murray, of Falmouth; Captain Enos Soule, of Freeport; and Captain Michael Webb, formerly a resident of Portland, now of Charleston, S. C.—*Portland (Me.) Argus.*

BUSINESS NOTICES.

INDIA RUBBER CANES.—WE HAD THOUGHT WE were prepared for anything which might appear at this day, as "Progress" is the word, but confess we are taken back by the very last yet in "India Rubber Canes," our idea not being elastic enough to embrace this, the most beautiful article we have ever seen in any material. This substance is as hard, and takes a higher polish than ebony, while it is more elastic and much stronger than whalebone, not being effected by heat or cold. We urge those looking for novelties in the way of Holiday presents to examine this article on account of its novelty and beauty, having but recently been brought out in the manufacture of this singular material. They are for sale, most elegantly mounted, at TIFFANY, YOUNG & ELLIS, No. 847 Broadway; TENNEY, Broadway, corner of Murray-st; NEAL, CARROLL & HUTCHINSON, No. 547 Broadway; LEARY & CO., Astor House; GEO. TUTTLE, No. 345 Broadway; and by the exclusive manufacturer,

L. P. PORTER, No. 43 Maiden lane.

INGENUITY AND INSTRUCTION.—THE INGENUITY displayed by natives of all parts of the world in the construction of toys, games, fancy articles, &c, for the amusement and instruction of both children and adults, is beneficially observable in the concourse of things kept on sale by G. W. TUTTLE, of No. 345 Broadway. The goods he sells are remarkable for the curious attributes with which they are gifted, and also for their cheapness. Persons who have youngsters of either sex under their charge, should give Mr. TUTTLE a call. He will be sure to present them with what they want for a very trifling "consideration."

INTERESTING CASE OF BRONCHITIS.—MISS JULIA FURBUR, No. 147 Orchard st., for four months previous to April 1, had suffered so severely with Bronchitis, that she was unable to speak loud, and coughed incessantly. She tried two Physicians, with no benefit. At last she made use of Dr ROGERS' LIVERWORT, TAR and CANCHALAGUA, which completely cured her in seven weeks. For sale by A. L. SCOVILL & CO., at the depôt, No. 216 Broadway, and by all the retail druggists. Price, in large bottles, $1; three bottles for $2 50.

TO THE DEAF.—DEAR SIR: IT AFFORDS ME THE greatest pleasure to testify to your skill in the cure of Deafness. Hearing of your fame in curing diseases of the ear and eye, I placed myself under your care, and, although I had been deaf in both ears for two years, you cured me in three days, so that I now hear as well as ever in my life and can now continue my business. Yours, faithfully, MORRIS G. CHAPPEL, National Hotel, N. Y. To Dr. HEATH. Aurist and Occulist, No. 444 Broadway.

20,000 YARDS DARK AND SMALL FIGURED DE LAINES, worth 1s., will be sold off at 6d. per yard, at SANDERS & CO., No. 301 Grand-st.; also, 5,000 yards small figured De Laines, worth 2s and 2s. 6d, will be sold at 1s. per yard. Also, Shawls, Silks, Velvets, French Merinos, Lyons Cloths, Ladies' Cloths, Linen Damask, Napkins, Doyles, Linen Sheetings, Window Drapery, &c., &c., will be sold at great sacrifice to close the business.

A THOUSAND CRYING BABIES HAVE JUST BEEN received at TUTTLE'S Emporium, No 345 Broadway, and are offered to the public wholesale and retail. Dealers supplied on reasonable terms. Tuttle was never better prepared for the holidays. There is no lack of anything the fancy can imagine. The rush for early choices has already commenced. No. 345 is the place for presents.

FURS! FURS!! FURS!!!—A BEAUTIFUL AND large assortment of Ladies' and Children's Furs, consisting of Victorines, Tippets, Boas, Muffs and Cuffs, Sleigh Robes, &c. Also on hand, Ladies' Beaver and Felt Bonnets, Gents', Youth's and Children's Hats and Caps. Call and examine before you purchase

J. W. KELLOGG, No. 128 Canal-st.

TOYS! TOYS!! TOYS!!!—LADIES' FAIRS, HOLIDAYS, &c.—The subscriber invites attention to his large stock of Toys and Knick-knacks, suitable for fairs and holiday presents, which he will sell on reasonable terms, for cash. Housekeeping articles, &c. One price. Large Basement Store. J. KELLOGG, No 128 Canal-st.

SMITH & RICE, No. 102 FULTON-ST., THE INdefatigable Tailors, are vending ready-made Clothing at very reduced rates. While everything is going up, up, up their prices are getting down, down, down. This is the store to buy your Clothing cheap.

"HOW BEAUTIFUL ARE THE WORKS OF ART!"—For instance, examine some of the Shirts made at Mrs. VAN HOUTEN'S, No 82 Nassau-st Artistic in make and, of course, sure to fit. Robes, Cravats, &c, are always ready.

MANUFACTURED FURS.—WE NOTICE THAT Furs are being much worn, both by ladies and gentlemen, this season, and we must say that, to our taste, they look as well as they are appropriate for our cold Winter weather. For several years, these comfortable articles have been almost laid aside, and coats, cloaks, &c., have been trimmed with various fabrics, not one of which looked half so well, or was half as good for the same purposes, as Furs. As we remarked, Furs are growing fashionable once more, and praised be Fashion, in this instance, for bringing the soft, rich, and warmth giving Furs into favor again. Perhaps, however, we should bestow a portion of the thanks upon some of our manufacturers and dealers in Furs who have procured and are now supplying the market with elegant and superior articles. We know of one firm, at least, that of THOMPSON & ROESLER, No. 19 Maiden-lane,—which deserves notice for their excellent assortment of Manufactured Furs, which embraces muffs, capes, boas, caps, gloves, overcoats, and a variety of other articles made of the richest and rarest qualities of Furs. These gentlemen are also manufacturing an article called a Foot-Muff, designed for protecting the feet while riding in the Winter, which every person travelling should possess. Their stock also includes a variety of Sleigh Robes, many of which are really beautiful. Buyers, either wholesale or retail, are advised to examine this stock, for we can assure them it is unsurpassed in this City.

GOLD MEDAL.—THE FIRST PREMIUM, A GOLD Medal, was awarded to J. GURNEY, of Nos. 189 and 349 Broadway, for his superior Daguerreotypes at the late Fair of the American Institute. The report of the Premium Committee on these Daguerreotypes reads thus: "They are the best Daguerreotypes that have ever been exhibited, and show by their distinct outline, clearness of light and shadow, rotundity and relief, with artistic arrangement, the perfect state to which the Daguerrean art has arrived in this country. His stereoscopic pictures are also very fine." These specimens, together with a large collection of portraits of distinguished persons, can be seen at his new and magnificent gallery, 349 Broadway; also, a large collection of views of California, embracing all the principal cities, towns, bays, rivers, gold regions, &c., &c., &c. Admission, free.

EMBROIDERIES.—JUST RECEIVED, A RICH VARIety of Collars, Sleeves and Chemisetts; a fresh supply of Hemstich Lace Goods, Black Thread Laces, Mantillas, Coiffeurs and Trimming Laces; also new Silks, Shawls, Cloaks, and a large lot of Damask Table Linens, which are offered very low. TIFFANY & CUTTING,

No. 341 Broadway.

THE SUNDAY DISPATCH FOR TO-MORROW will contain the interesting narrative of "EVERETT WILSON," and as a matter of course will have a lively sale. It is sold by all the Newsmen, Newsboys, &c. Price 2 cents. Office, No. 79 Ann-st.

A BRIEF HISTORY OF THE CHAPLAIN'S WIFE, about "Hidden Fruit" in the Sunday Courier of this morning. The story is full of entertaining adventure, romance and truth, and is universally applauded. Price 6 cents. For sale by all the Agents.

WANTED.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable, steady woman, as Chamberwoman and Waiter; or would be willing to do general housework, for a small family. The best of city references given. Call at No. 158, 18th-st., between 6th and 7th-aves., upper door, front room. Will not engage under two days.

SITUATION WANTED—By a very industrious tidy young woman, to do general housework; is a good plain cook as a first rate washer and ironer—willing to make herself useful and give the best City reference. Call at No. 193 Bowery.

SITUATION WANTED—By an English girl, with the best of references from the City, as Chambermaid or nurse and seamstress; would make herself generally useful. Please call No. 193 Bowery.

SITUATION WANTED—As cook, and to wash and iron, or do the housework of a private family, by a very experienced girl, with excellent City reference. Call at No. 74, 6th-av., in the back store.

WANTED—Ten men of good address, to sell several articles wanted in every family. Agents can make $5 per day; also a man with $500, to take an interest in a debt in Boston—may make $1,500 per annum. Call at No. 317 Bowery, from 9 until 2 o'clock, or send one dollar, and samples will be forwarded to any part of the United States.

WANTED—A situation by a respectable young Woman, to Cook, Wash and Iron, and is a good baker. Good city reference from her last situation, where she has lived over four years. Call at No. 134 West 23d-st., between 6th and 7th-aves.

WANTED—TO FILE-CUTTERS.—Three good File-Cutters and one Forgeman, can obtain steady situations by applying at the Factory, corner of 2nd-av. and 47th-st. Also, wanted, a boy to learn the trade.

WANTED IN CALVARY CHURCH, a pew, or part of a pew, slightly situated, for which a liberal rent will be given. Please address Box No 1734, Post-Office.

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DOG LOST.—A brown and white Spaniel Dog, long brown ears; answers to the name of TIP. Whoever will return him to his owner, shall be rewarded.

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Wholesale and retail, wholesale and retail, by WILLIAM MURPHY, No. 197 Broadway, (up stairs,) N. Y., and by Agents in every principal town in the City and Country.

KLAPP'S HALL FOR RECEIVING AND Delivering Goods, No. 141 Fulton-st. Wedding, parties, exhibitions, sales of horses, carts, carriages, &c., &c. Billheads, posters, cards, circulars, bills of fare, &c., &c., executed. A piano, plate, and silverware for $1 25. Depot for the sale of copperplate presses, ink, oil stock, &c. &c.

DRY GOODS.

FURS! FURS!! GLOVES, MITTENS, &c.

MANUFACTURED (EXCLUSIVELY) BY GOODYEAR'S RUBBER GLOVE COMPANY.—The attention of the public is requested to these desirable and valuable articles. Their manufacture has been much improved lately, and they are made very durable.

PHYSICIANS, PARSONS, AND OTHERS,

will find the Wool-lined Gloves and Mittens indispensible in cold and wet weather.

Ladies will find these Gloves useful in all work that will soil the hands.

SALT RHEUM AND CHAPPED HANDS

cured immediately by wearing these Gloves. They are made all lengths, to protect the arms and wrists. For sale by

D. HODGMAN,

No. 37 Maiden-lane, New-York.

EMMES & SWEET,

Providence, R. I.

NORCROSS & TOWNE,

Boston, Mass.,

and by merchants generally throughout the Union.

DRY GOODS FOR THE MILLION.

HITCHCOCK & LEADBEATER, No. 347 Broadway, corner Leonard-st.,

Have just returned from Auction with the largest and cheapest Stock of Dry Goods to be found in this City. Look at the following list:

SPLENDID MOUSELINE DE LAINE, 1s.
SUPERB FRENCH MERINO, 8s.
BEAUTIFUL ENGLISH MERINO, 3s. 6d.
AN ELEGANT SILK, 6s.,

fit for any lady, an evening dress or street dress.

But it is useless to attempt to enumerate the articles. Suffice it to say, we have everything a lady can want for her wardrobe or for her family's use, at

HALF THE USUAL RATES.

We have also a large stock of

GENTLEMENS' FURNISHINGS.

As Under Shirts, Drawers, Scarfs, Socks, Gloves, Handkerchiefs, &c.

CHEAPER THAN ANY STORE IN NEW-YORK.

IMPORTANT PUBLIC NOTICE.—The subscriber begs to announce that on the 1st of Jan., 1853, he will be joined, as special partner, by G. B. WILLIAMS, Esq., (late of the firm of Hunt, Morris & Smith,) the business from that date to be conducted under the style of GEORGE BULPIN & CO. In consequence of the above arrangement, it becomes imperative that a total and immediate clearance of the valuable stock of Paris Cloaks and Mantillas, Chinese, French and India Camels Hair Shawls, and rare and valuable Furs of all nations, about to be effected; and in order to do so, and that the result in the short time now intervening, the entire stock has been submitted to the most unusual of reduction in price. The just celebrity this valuable collection of foreign novelties in ladies' costume has attained throughout the Union, renders a comment superfluous, but as a guide to ladies who wish to avail themselves of the present opportunity, we append the subjoined list of a few of the leading attractions, with their former and present reduced prices, thus:

850 elegant Cloth Cloaks, in brown, mode, and other prevailing colors, formerly sold at $14 to $18, now reduced to $10.
700 do., formerly sold at $20, now reduced to $14.
580 do., formerly sold at $22 to $30, now reduced to $18 to $20.
All the Velvet Cloaks, formerly sold at $30 to $45, now reduced to $24 to $30.
All the embroidered do., formerly sold at $75 to $125, now reduced to $42 to $70.

SHAWLS.

520 French Cashmere Square Shawls, formerly $8 to $10, now reduced to $4 and $5.
420 very rich Broche Long Shawls, formerly $28 to $40, now reduced to $16 to $26
300 very superb French Camels Hair Shawls, formerly $60 to $80, now reduced to $35 to $45.
Also, India Camels Hair and a splendid variety of Canton Crape Shawls and Scarfs, at a proportionate reduction.

FANCY FURS.

In this department a quotation of prices may only tend to mislead the public; suffice it, therefore, to say, that as the subscriber has now in store a truly magnificent variety of Sables, Stone Martens, Chinchillas, Ermines, &c., in Tippets, Victorines, Riding Boas, Cuffs, Muffs, Gauntlets, and every other prevailing garment, in aggregate value upward of fifteen thousand dollars, he will offer such inducements as have never yet been realized. Observe, the sale at the reduced prices commences on Monday, 13th Dec., and will continue until the 1st Jan. GEORGE BULPIN.

Paris Mantilla Emporium, No. 361 Broadway.

ALFRED MUNROE & CO., CLOTHIERS, No 441 Broadway, invite purchasers of ready-made CLOTHING, to call and examine a superb assortment of new styles of Overcoats, genteel Walking Coats, Dress and Frock Coats, Business Coats, Cloaks, Pantaloons of the best make, and Vests of the most fashionable materials. Undergarments of every description. Also, Boys' and Children's Clothing in endless variety—all of the best styles, best make, and one price—no deviation.

EMBROIDERIES.—Just received from auction a large lot of cheap collars, sleeves and chemisetts, ribbons, gloves, fancy goods, &c., at S. EMBERSON'S No. 225 8th-av, between 24th and 25th-sts.

Ladies are aware that all the goods at this establishment are bought at auction, and sold at a small advance.

TO LET.

TO LANDLORDS.—WANTED—A good private dwelling house in Bond-st. or some other equally respectable street, in that vicinity—Bond-st. preferred. The subscriber wishes to take possession as soon as possible. Would prefer a lease for a term of years, and would not object to purchasing a portion of the furniture if it suited. Address W. W., *Tribune* office.

TO LET.—A new three-story brown stone front House, No. 278 Pacific-st., South Brooklyn—the sixth from the corner of Bond-st., in an elegant row. Bath, gas, and water fixtures; kitchen range. Immediate possession. Rent low to first of May. Apply to JAMES COCKER & CO., No. 84 John-st., N. Y.

TO LET, WITH OR WITHOUT BOARD.—To a gentleman and his wife, or two single gentleman, pleasant rooms furnished, or unfurnished, in a private family, and a new house in West 36th-st., near 8th-ave. References exchanged. Address W., Box No. 2,983, Post Office.

HOUSE TO LET.—A new two story and attic frame House, situated at East New York, L. I., about five miles from Fulton Ferry. A good stand for a country store. Enquire of G. W. BERGEN, No. 29 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; or C. D. HINE, No. 57 Maiden-lane.

ROOMS AND CELLAR TO LET, with or without steam power, near the City Hall, New York. Also, houses for sale and to let, in Brooklyn and Morrisania. Apply to G. F. BUTLER, No. 1 Spruce-st., up stairs, N. Y.

THE WILLIAMSBURG REAL ESTATE OFFICE is at No. 72 South 7th-st. Houses and lots for sale. S. COCKROFT.

FOR SALE.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.—A valuable corner property in a leading thoroughfare of this City, where real estate is rapidly improving and increasing in value is offered for sale. Also, in Brooklyn, one or two houses on full lots, and eligibly situated within ten minutes walk of four ferries.

The above would be disposed of on accommodating terms. A good country or farm house, together with from ten to one hundred acres of land under some improvement, would be taken towards payment whether for a portion or the whole of the above.

Persons desirous to negotiate may see the advertiser between the hours of ten and four, at the store of CARTER & BROTHERS, No 86 Pearl-st., under Pearl-st. House.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY—A valuable little farm, situated at Leedsville, near Red Bank, N. J.,—35 acres of excellent land for fruit and gardening purposes—two story house, large barn, and other buildings, all new, good water in the kitchen, 1,400 bearing peach trees, 2 500 choice grapevines, 100 apple and other fruit trees, good garden, &c

H. DIBBEN, No. 384 Spring-st.

TO PURCHASERS OF PROPERTY.—J. R. PITKIN has for sale a very great variety of *choice* building lots at Woodville, L. I., East New-York, Jamaica and other places. The best in the market and at low prices Titles perfect and terms easy. See maps and catalogues to be had at his office—P. O. 208 Broadway, N. Y., (Room No. 10.)

FOR SALE—In the village of Yorkville, 2 fine cottages, pleasantly situated for private Residences. Also, 2 vacant lots on 77th st., running through to 78th-st., on very reasonable terms: also 5 lots on the 2d-av., a desirable location for a gentleman to erect a private residence. Apply to A. McCOTTER, No. 124 Fulton st.

FOR SALE—The Stock and Fixtures of an Ice Cream Saloon, some years established, doing a good business, and located in one of the most public streets in Brooklyn. The Order Work is especially valuable. Terms moderate. Satisfactory reasons for selling out. Address A. B., office of this paper.

FOR SALE.—Two three-story marble-front houses in 31st-st near 6th-av., containing all the modern improvements. A large portion may remain on bond and mortgage, or will exchange for good unincumbered up-town lots. Apply to T. G. CHURCHILL, No. 29 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE—House and lease of lot Nos. 95 and 97 Chatham-st.; also, house and lease of lot No. 151 3d-av., corner 15th-st.; also, house and lease of lot No. 169 3d-av., corner 16th-st; also, house and lease of lot No. 54 Ludlow-st. Apply to T. G. CHURCHILL, No. 29 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE.—Lots on 3d-av, with the corner Lot on 76th-st. Also, Lots adjoining on 76th-st. Also, a desirable Plot on 76th and 77th-sts., near 1st-av. Apply to T. G. CHURCHILL, No. 29 Nassau-st.

AUCTION SALES.

F. COLTON, Auctioneer.

LARGE SALE OF CHAIRS, FURNITURE, &c., THIS DAY, (Saturday,) Dec. 11, at 10½ o'clock, at the Auction Rooms, Nos. 59 Beekman and 59 Ann-sts., a very large assortment of Chairs of every description, including office, cottage, Boston rockers, curl maple, black walnut and enamelled do. Also, sofas, couches, dress bureaus, French bedsteads centre, card, dining and tea tables, hair mattresses, pilliasters, with every variety of oil cloths, looking-glasses, &c

Also, a great variety of gooseberry trees, of the largest and finest flavor. They will be put up in lots to suit purchasers. Sale peremptory.

R. W. WESTCOTT, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, on MONDAY MORNING, at 10½

MEDICAL INSTRUMENTS.

MEDICAL INSTRUMENTS.—THE SUBSCRIBER PRESENTS HIS WORLD CIVIL ATTENTION to [illegible] Davis [illegible] EDWARD BLACK, No. 9 Fulton-st.

PIANOS.—The best assortment of Pianos in the city can be seen at the warerooms of HENRY DAVIS, No. 385 Broadway, [illegible] Pianos of every and [illegible] variety of [illegible] Pianos, Gilbert's and other second-hand Pianos, at various prices. HENRY DAVIS & THOMPSON, No. 385 Broadway.

PIANOS.—CHICKERING & NEWTON, No. 32 Canal-st., [illegible] the increased demand and unrivalled excellency of their PIANO-FORTES, have extended their manufactory, and are now prepared to offer to their friends and the public an assortment unsurpassed in this or any other city, in plain and ornamental cases, of modern and improved scales, of the first class, and warranted for five years. Second-hand Pianos taken in exchange. Warerooms, No. 423.

PIANO-FORTES.—The finest assortment of Pianos in the city may be found at the spacious warerooms of C. F. TIEMANN & CO., No. 457 Broadway, corner of Grand-st. These New-York celebrated American Patent Action PIANO-FORTES, warranted, with reverse [illegible] and patent tube, well calculated for keeping in tune. Second-hand Pianos, repaired and exchanged. Also, Boston Piano-Fortes for sale.

PIANOS FOR SALE.—At the lowest manufacturing prices; for brilliancy of tone and finish unsurpassed, and warranted in every respect. Purchasers would do well to call and examine, at the Factory, No. 142 Wooster-st., CHAS. CARE.

PIANOS & CO.'S MELODEONS.—The original PRINCE MELODEON, which has stood the test of [illegible] and proved itself a superior instrument to those of [illegible], can be had only of the sole agents, WM. HALL & SON, No. 239 Broadway, (opposite the Park.)

PIANO-FORTES.—HASKELTON & BRO., Manufactory and Ware-rooms, No. 319 Centre-st., near Grand, would respectfully call attention to their assortment of Rosewood Pianos, [illegible] and substantial manner and latest style.

PIANO-FORTE.—Six superior Pianos for Hire at No. [illegible] Broadway, between 19th and 20th sts. THOS. C. CALLAWAY.

COAL.

PITTSTON COAL.—The PENNSYLVANIA COAL CO. is prepared to furnish superior White Ash Pittston Coal of all sizes, clean and in good order, suitable for [illegible], shipping, and domestic purposes, from its boats, or yards in this city, Williamsburg and Brooklyn. The Company's facilities are such as to enable it to give good dispatch to vessels loading at New-York, or at Port Ewen.

Particular attention given to the delivery of Coal for domestic purposes.

Office at the office, corner of Broadway and Wall-st.; or [illegible], West near Morton-st., corner of Fourteenth-st and [illegible], and foot of Gouverneur-st, city; foot of North Tenth-st., Williamsburg, and foot of Gold-st., Brooklyn.

COAL IS WET CHEAP at the Yard No. 9 Christopher-st. Peach Orchard, Black Heath, Lehigh, Liverpool, Cannel &c., &c., of the best quality, screened, clean, and delivered to all parts of the city. Orders by mail promptly attended to. M. ALLESON, Jr., & CO., No. 9 Christopher-st., near 6th-av.

COAL.—The subscriber has in yard, and is constantly receiving, all the various kinds of Anthracite and Bituminous Coals, viz.: Peach Orchard, Black Heath, Lehigh, Liverpool Orrel, Cannel, Sidney, &c. &c., all of the very best quality, delivered in handsome order from vessels or yard, and for sale low. JAMES L. WORTH, Fourth-st. cor. Thompson, and 6th-av. cor. Amos-st.; down town office, No. 58 Wall-st.

$4 50 PER TON.—Best quality Peach Orchard Red Ash Coal, nut size. Store and Egg at lowest market price. Also best quality Blacksmith Coal, very cheap, from yard No. 107 Anthony-st., near Broadway.

PATENT LAMPS.

NEWELL'S PATENT SAFETY LAMP AND LAMP FEEDER.

A NEW ARTICLE, WARRANTED TO PREVENT ALL ACCIDENTS from the use of BURNING FLUID, CAMPHENE, and other EXPLOSIVE COMPOUNDS, used for the production of light.

This invention is applied to Silver, Brass, Britannia, Glass, and other styles of LAMPS and LAMP FEEDERS.

The attention of the public is particularly called to the protection of this protection in Solar, Camphene Lamps, Lanterns, &c.

For sale, wholesale and retail, by NEWELL & CO., Sole Manufacturers, No 3 Winter-st. Boston, and New-York, by G. W. McCREADY, No. 426 Broadway. Also, Burning Fluid, Camphene, Resin, Oil, &c.

The following certificate is a sufficient guarantee of the entire safety and efficiency of the Safety Lamp and Feeder:

CERTIFICATE OF COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS, New-York, Oct 17, 1851.

We have examined the Patent Safety Lamp and Lamp Feeder of Mr. John Newell of Boston, and are fully convinced, from the experiments we have made with them, that he has obtained the great desideratum of preventing the risk of explosive action in the use of burning fluids in Lamps and Feeders.

In this respect we entirely concur in the opinion of Prof. Silliman, and Drs. Hayes and Jackson.

JOHN TORREY, Prof. of Chemistry.
WM. H. ELLET, Prof. of Chemistry.

All orders for Lamps or Fluid promptly attended to. Safety and other Lamps can be altered, and have the safety apparatus attached.

HUGHES, DUPUY & CREHANGE, IMPORTERS OF FANCY GOODS,

JET AND BERLIN IRON GOODS, BONE, JET AND Berlin Iron Bracelets, Brooches, Combs, &c., Buttons of all kinds, Brushes, Percussion Caps, Imitation Jewelry, PAPER of all descriptions and qualities, Silk and Fancy Dress Buttons of many styles, Beads, Calf-skins, Hooks and Eyes &c., &c.

Depot for the most superior quality of French ACCORDEONS and FLUTINAS.

No. 73 William-st., (up stairs) New-York.

This present Paris fancy articles received by every steamer from Europe.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.—The Subscriber is now selling Watches at retail at the following remarkably low prices, being much less than any other house:

Fine Gold Lepine Watches, 4 holes jewelled....$25 00
Fine Gold Detached Levers, full jewelled..... 30 00
Gold Detached Watches, for Ladies..... 25 00
Gold Hunting Watches, for Ladies..... 35 00
Gold Hunting Patent Levers, for Gentlemen..... 35 00
Silver Patent Levers.....$46 00 to 30 00
Silver Detached Levers..... 18 00 to 30 00
Gold Hunting Watches, which run eight days; Gold Hunting Watches, which run fifteen days; Gold Watches in magic cases, which change into three different Watches; Gold Watches which wind up and set without any key.

Also, Cooper's Duplex Watches, in hunting-cases, splendid patent Chronometers, and all other styles of Watches, at equally low prices. Also, all kinds of Jewelry and Silver Ware. Orders from the trade at usual prices.

GEO. C. ALLEN, Importer of Watches and Jewelry, wholesale and retail, No. 11 Wall-st., (up stairs,) near Broadway, formerly at No. 51 Wall-st.

W. M. McDONALD'S GENERAL NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING HOUSE, No. 102 NASSAU-ST., (corner of Ann.)

Advertisements inserted at the very lowest rates in any paper in the United States or Canadas.

The very best papers are received by mail daily and kept for reference, and copies of each furnished to advertisers.

The fullest authority and recommendation, over the written signatures of the publishers of the leading daily and weekly papers, will be shown to those who require it.

Merchants who may have heretofore given their advertising to irresponsible persons, and have been disappointed in its results, are informed, that in dealing with us no payment is required till the advertiser is satisfied that his orders have been properly attended to.

My books, the columns of the papers, &c., will show that I am doing nearly all the New-York advertising that is being done in the leading papers from Canada to California.

W. H. McDONALD.

AIR WARMING AND VENTILATING WAREHOUSE, No. 376 Broadway, New-York. CHILSON'S WORLD'S FAIR PRIZE MEDAL FURNACE, as recently improved and patented, is adapted to all classes of PUBLIC AND PRIVATE BUILDINGS and possesses advantages worthy the attention of those in want of a FIRST RATE VENTILATING FURNACE. It is a powerful heater, very durable, not liable to repairs, supplies a large amount of pure warm air FREE FROM CONTACT WITH RED HOT IRON, (the fire pot being lined with heavy soap stone) is economical in the use of fuel, equally suited for anthracite, bituminous coal, or wood.

It has been extensively introduced and approved throughout the United States and Canada, and has met with equal favor in England and Russia.

Also, for sale or use of a new and superior Portable Furnace.

VENTILATING SCHOOL STOVES, (for wood or coal,)

PORTABLE Improved Cooking Ranges, for Steamboats, Hotels, Mansion's House and Families; Registers in every variety.

Agents for the Mirror Marble and New-York Marbleized Iron Works. CHILSON, RICHARDSON & CO., No. 376 Broadway, New-York, and Nos. 51 and 53 Blackstone-st., Boston.

FOR CHAPPED HANDS.—THE PURE OLD PALM SOAP is one of the best remedies in use. It is very highly recommended to those whose skin is tender, and being made from a vegetable oil, is consequently very healing and nourishment in its properties. It can be had in small packages for sale at low price,) for trial, at the manufactory of W. HULL & SON, No. 239 Chiff-st. See Chiltern's testimony:

"Having tried the Old Palm Soap, manufactured by W. HULL & SON, I can recommend it as being an excellent quality of toilet soap. The healing properties of palm oil, which are well known, must render this soap preferable to Castile soap for those using it.

JAMES B. CHILTON, M.D., Chemist."

YEAST POWDERS.—B. T. BABBITT is the original inventor of the Chemical Yeast Powder, which is prepared and sold by him at No. 69 and 70 Washington-st. New-York, in tin cans. Those who purchase should see that they are put there with the above name on.

RENOVATED GEORGE PIERCE & CO.'s Mauntebank Cooking Stoves and KITCHEN RANGES, Receiving Ovens, Portable Hot Water Furnaces, removed from No. 247 Water-st. to Broadway, next door to Grace Church [illegible].

TO GROCERS.—CLARET WINES, best brands, 25c. per gal. CURRANTS best in market, 5½c. ALMONDS, shelled, 8c. CHAMPAGNE, Sparkling Moselle, [illegible] per case. WM. C. WRAGE, No. 94 Liberty-st.

C. [illegible], COMMISSIONER OF [illegible], Pacific Bank.

MEDICAL.

DR. FELIX GOURAUD'S ITALIAN MEDICATED SOAP, for the Toilet and Bath.—The name of Gouraud has so decidedly and unchangeably stamped the superiority of this remarkable drug, that to make its efficacy in the curation of TAN, FRECKLES, PIMPLES, BLOTCHES, ERUPTIONS, SALT RHEUM, CHAPS, CRACKS, ROUGHNESS, SALT RHEUM, MOTH, RING-WORM, SCALD HEAD, BARBER'S ITCH, WORMS IN THE SKIN, ERYSIPELAS, PUSTULES, SCROFULA, SCURVY, OBSTINATE OLD SORES, and other cutaneous disfigurements, is to simply a doubt of the existence of truth itself! But it is not alone the power it possesses in restoring to an uncontaminated and purified skin its pristine health and beauty, to which we [illegible] wherever it has either used still more delightful qualities. It is, for instance, so remarkable a detergent, that, let the hands be ever so thoroughly begrimed with dirt, or ingrained with stains, this Soap, with the potency of magic, searches the minutest pores of the skin, and instantaneously removes every particle of filth and discoloration, imparting to the roughest and hardest cuticle a clearness, whiteness and delicacy of texture so convincing as that which graces "a fair young child." It is consequently not [illegible] all an uncommon thing now-a-days for mechanics, by the use of GOURAUD'S SOAP, to display a delicate, soft white hand in the presence of their "ladye loves."

Think of this, ye stainers, dyers, blacksmiths, painters, &c. ye grease cooks; ye whose diurnal vocations so begrime you or stains that you find it impossible to resume your natural color even on the Sabbath! Ponder upon it, ye Chimneysweeps, whose necessity compels to do the drudgery of the kitchen, and whose hands and arms in time assume the dingy hue of your own pots and kettles! Reflect upon it all who are cognizant of possessing a luxurious soft, smooth and transparent complexion, unflecked by a single blemish to mar its child-like beauty. THAT GOURAUD'S ITALIAN MEDICATED SOAP will perform all this, is as certain as there is a sun in the heavens! It is, moreover, the best Shaving Compound ever used. Price, 50 cents.

POUDRE SUBTILE.

INFALLIBLE SUCCESS during a period of twelve years has fully established the excellence of Dr. FELIX GOURAUD'S POUDRE SUBTILE, for eradicating disagreeable and unsightly superfluous hairs from low foreheads, back of necks, the arms, moles, &c., or the stubborn beard of man. This safe, speedy and sure remedy has been in general use for upwards of twelve years, without a single instance of its having failed to eradicate the most stubborn hair. Besides it can be seen and tested before purchasing, putting its efficacy and safety past all kind of doubt. $1.

I have had an opportunity of observing the operation of Dr FELIX GOURAUD'S preparation, for the removal of superfluous hair, and can safely and confidently testify to its efficacy. After an analysis of the composition of these Powders I can without any hesitation, pronounce them perfectly harmless, and in every way infinitely superior to any preparation of the kind ever offered to the public. I have pleasure in giving them my recommendation, being thus fully convinced of its value. JAMES A. RIDDELL, M.D., New-York, Feb. 1, 1843. Editor N.Y. Lancet.

GOURAUD'S HAIR RESTORATIVE is warranted to prevent hair from falling off, cure Dandruff, and render harsh, wiry hair, soft, silky and glossy. 25 cts.

GOURAUD'S LIQUID ROUGE will impart to the pale cheek and lip, a crimson flush as magnificent as that of the rose, defying detection or rubbing off. 50 cents.

GOURAUD'S LIQUID HAIR DYE will change red or gray hairs to a beautiful black or brown, the instant it is applied, without staining the skin, warranted, or no pay.

We earnestly ask a candid perusal of the testimonials appended of Dr. Northall, the celebrated Dramatist. It will then be seen that still we have stood in favor of the pre-eminence of Dr. FELIX GOURAUD'S HAIR DYE over all other Dyes, receive "confirmation strong as proof of Holy Writ."

BROOKLYN, March 15, 1852.

To Dr. FELIX GOURAUD: *Dear Sir:* Whatever value may belong to the evidence of one who never in his life gave testimony to a secret medicine, or any kind of humbug, I deem it but right you should possess it in favor of your most admirable "INSTANTANEOUS LIQUID HAIR DYE." When my Grey Hairs became a noticeable fact to my children, I thought it was time to seek some means of hiding those tell-tales from the family eye. I have seen so many ridicrous effects produced by various Hair Dyes among my friends, giving all the primatic colors of the rainbow to one, blackening the skin of another, and making the hair of a third stand up in dry unmoistened stiffness, "like quills upon the fretful porcupine." that I almost despaired, and should have given up the thought of "Dyeing" had I not met a celebrated literary man, a friend of mine, who had used your preparation. He told me what a pleasant practical experience he had taught me, that your Hair Dye was instantaneous in its effects, not requiring more than ten minutes for its operation, permanent in its beautifying results, never leaving the slightest mark or stain upon the skin, and what is still more remarkable, invigorating and vitalizing the hair, giving to it the youth and strength of adolescence, as well as the glossy beauty and exuberance of early manhood.

I have the honor to remain, yours truly, W. K. NORTHALL.

Price $1; double size $1 50.

AGENTS—T. B. CALLENDER, No. 48 South 3d-st., Philadelphia; BATES, No 129 Washington-st., Boston; GREEN, Worcester; GOULD Bangor; W. D. ROBINSON, Portland, Me.; G FARGUE, No 24 St. Charles-st., New-Orleans; E. H. HAWLEY, No. 93 5th-st., Louisville; COUSE, Detroit, Michigan; CARLETON & Co Lowell; ALBERT PERRY, Manchester; WILLIS, Rochester; ROBERT CAMERON, Bridgeport, Conn.; GEO. GARIG, Nashville, Tenn.; S. B. CROCHERON, M. D., Cahaba, Ala., and generally throughout the Union.

Dealers supplied on liberal terms for cash. Small orders executed by Mail and Expresses.

FISHER'S COMPOUND FLUID EXTRACT OF LICORICE AND ICELAND MOSS—Containing in a concentrated form all the valuable principles of the Moss, with a judicious combination of ingredients calculated to arrest the progress of pulmonary complaints, in the acute or inflammatory stages. In recent coughs, colds, and all affections of the lungs, it is invaluable, a single bottle is sufficient to prove its efficacy. For sale, in bottles, at 25 cents, by C. H KING corner John-st. and Broadway; RIKER & BERRIAN, No 353 6th-av.; J & I CODDINGTON, No 715 Broadway and No 306 Hudson-st., corner Spring; J. CRUMBIE, corner Bowery and 4th-st.; S. J. SMITH, No 272 8th-av., corner 27th-st. and 9th-av; A. D'S M. RIKER, corner 14th-st. and 9th av; Mrs. M. HAYES, No. 175 Fulton-st. Brooklyn. L. I.; JAMES D NOWILL, No 26 Grand-st., Williamsburg, L. I. Prepared only by W. FISHER, Chemist, No. 314 Bleecker-st., N. Y. All orders promptly attended to.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS, THE BEST MEDICINE FOR COMPLAINTS INCIDENTAL TO FEMALES.—Mrs TALBOT, of Michigan, informs Professor HOLLOWAY, that she considers it her bounden duty to acknowledge the astonishing benefit she has derived from taking his Pills. At the age of 45 she began to suffer from a general derangement of the system, languor, swollen legs, and other ailments incidental to females, and notwithstanding the most careful attention to the advice of eminent physicians, her weakness and debility continued to increase until she adopted another course, and took HOLLOWAY'S PILLS, and this inestimable medicine has restored her to a soundness of health and buoyancy of spirits which she has not enjoyed for some years. Sold by all venders of medicine in the British Empire, and by those in the United States, in pots and boxes, at 37½ cents, 87 cents, and $1 56 each. Wholesale by the principal drug houses in the Union, and by Messrs. A. B & D. SANDS, New-York, and by the proprietor, No. 244 Strand, London.

DR. BERON'S CELEBRATED FEMALE PILLS.—This wonderful and justly celebrated remedy can be had at his office, or may be sent by mail to any address. Office corner of Broadway and Houston-st., over the drug store. The doctor attends exclusively to an office practice. Hours from 9 o'clock. A. M., till 12, and from 6 till 9 P. M.

DR. PRESTON'S FEMALE PANACEA, Nos. 1, 2 and 3, is a remedy which applies to every disease and irregularity. Relief guaranteed in all cases, when taken with his advice. Sent by mail with full directions. Price $1 per number. Office No. 365 Bowery. Consultations day and evening.

SAND'S ROARHOUND COUGH SYRUP.—Only 25 cents a bottle. A delightful and sure remedy for a Cough, Hoarseness, Influenza &c. It cannot be praised too highly. Wholesale and retail at SAND'S Mammoth Drug Store, No 71 James-st., and drug stores generally.

GREAT CURE FOR DYSPEPSIA.—Dr. HOUGHTON'S Pepsin or Gastric Juice, prepared from Rennet. Agent, J. BALL & CO., No. 100 Nassau-st.

SCHOOLS.

ASTORIA FEMALE INSTITUTE.

THE ASTORIA FEMALE INSTITUTE, Mrs. HOWARD and Miss FREEMAN Principals, will reopen for the reception of Pupils on WEDNESDAY, the 15th of September.

For circulars, apply at the Institute, or of Messrs. NEWMAN & IVISON, No. 199 Broadway. Pupils received at any time.

WRITING, BOOK-KEEPING, &c.—Class-rooms No. 367 Broadway, near Walker-st. Hours of instruction, 9 A. M. to 9 P. M. The design of "FOSTER'S Commercial Institute" is to furnish young gentlemen who have completed their general education, as well as adults, who are seeking mercantile employment, an opportunity of attaining, without loss of time, a practical knowledge of those branches which are essential to success in the active concerns of life. Writing, Book keeping, and Commercial Arithmetic, are taught by Mr. FOSTER upon sound and indisputable principles, to the entire exclusion of the modern "six or twelve lesson" charlatanry; and students are qualified to discharge the duties of the counting-house in an expeditious and superior manner.

Gentlemen who are *familiar with the details of business*, may attain, under Mr. FOSTER'S instruction, a competent knowledge of the principles of double entry in the short space of one week.

PROF. WILLIAM DOD has opened a School for Boys, at No. 1,004 Broadway, third door north of 26th-st. Course of Instruction—Ancient and Modern Languages, Mathematics, and the various branches of an English education. Pupils will be carried through the Mathematical Course of the best Military Schools of France, if their parents desire it. Circulars, containing testimonials from some of the most eminent scholars and statesmen who have had sons under his instruction, may be obtained at CARTER'S and M. M. DODD'S Bookstores. References—Rev. Drs. W. W. PHILLIPS, JAMES W. ALEXANDER, and S. H. BURCHARD.

DANCING CLASSES FOR GENTLEMEN.—The new system adopted this season, for the first time, proves very advantageous to the pupils, and admits of their entrance at any time during the season. Lessons on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY EVENINGS. General practice of all the dances, with a band of music on Saturday evenings. Ladies' and children's classes on WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS. A. DODWORTH, No. 806 Broadway.

EPISCOPAL ACADEMY OF CONNECTICUT, Cheshire, Conn.—Winter Term begins Dec 30. Pupils received into the family of the Principal at 60 dollars per session of fourteen weeks.

Circulars and references may be had at STANFORD & SWORDS, No. 137 Broadway. EDWARD BALLARD. Cheshire, Conn., Dec. 9.

OTTIGNON'S GYMNASIUM.—Nos. 139 and 141 Crosby-street.—Mr. C. F. OTTIGNON begs leave to remind the public that his Gymnasium is open daily from sunrise until 10 P. M., for general exercise. Gentlemen's Class meets every evening at 8 P. M. for class exercises and instruction. Boy's Classes meet on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, at 2½ in the afternoon.

TEACHER.—Wanted, a position in a family as Teacher of the French and German languages and the Classics, by a young man, who would accept board as compensation. Best City references given as to character and capacity. Address A. J. S., Box. No. 1,454 Post-Office.

A YOUNG LADY desires a few pupils in Music. Address W., at this office.

THE CINCINNATI GAZETTE. One of the most widely-circulated commercial papers in the West, published by the CINCINNATI GAZETTE CO., is issued daily at the Advertising Rooms of W. McDONALD, No. 102 Nassau-st., corner of Ann, where Advertisements are renewed and contracted for at the lowest rates. As a medium for Business Advertisements it is not excelled by any beyond the Alleghany Mountains.

FINANCIAL.

C. S. [illegible] & CO., BILL AND EXCHANGE BROKERS, No. [illegible] New-York. Collections a Specialty. Current Money.

MISSISSIPPI CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY CHARLESTON RAILROAD CO. GUARANTEED BY THE MEMPHIS AND

The total cost of the road, including the above named bonds, is [illegible] estimated value of real estate taxable for State purposes, $1,279,000; being an increase of fifty per cent. in two years. Estimated revenue from taxation, for this year, $120,000. Population in 1840, 8,000; in 1850, 14,000; in 1852, 25,000.

The Memphis and Charleston Railroad is 391 miles in length, and traverses some of the most fertile counties in Tennessee, Mississippi, and Alabama, intersecting the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad, and perfecting an uninterrupted communication by railroad, from the centre of the Mississippi Valley to the Eastern and Southwestern Atlantic seaboard. The cost will be $9,000,000, against which $2,565,000 of stock subscriptions have been obtained, and a large proportion thereof paid in; and the State of Tennessee provides $8,000 per mile on the portion of the line within its limits, (64 miles) making $512,000. Ninety-five miles will be completed and in operation by 1st January, 1853, and it is expected the balance will be completed within sixteen months from this date.

The Bonds are for $1,000 each, interest and principal payable in the City of New-York—the latter in 1862. Further particulars regarding the security of these Bonds can be obtained of the undersigned, by whom they are offered for sale. CAMMANN, WHITEHOUSE & CO., No. 56 Wall-st.

OFFICE OF THE ROCHESTER AND SYRACUSE RAILROAD COMPANY.—CANANDAIGUA, Oct. 4, 1852.—NOTICE.—An installment of twenty dollars per share on the capital stock of this Company is required to be paid on the 20th day of Oct., instant, and the balance due on said scrip stock, (being ten dollars per share,) is required to be paid on the 15th day of Feb. next.

By paying the last installment on the 16th day of Jan. next, instead of 1st Feb., with interest on both of said installments from the 1st day of Aug. last to the times of payment, and on the surrender of the scrip certificates, the scripholders will be entitled to full stock with the future dividends.

Payments of the said installments may be made at the Offices of Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., New-York; J. E. THAYER & BROTHER, Boston; at the Bank of Syracuse, Bank of Auburn, Rochester City Bank, and at this Office.

By order of the Board of Directors. CHAS. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

BANK OF NEW-YORK.—The Charter of the Bank of New-York will expire on the 31st December, instant. An Association under the General Banking Law has been formed to take its place; and will commence business on the 3d of January, 1853.

The President and Directors of the present Bank have this day declared a final dividend of *thirty-eight and a half* per cent on the profits of the Bank, which will be paid to the stockholders, or their legal representatives, at the banking house on the 31st December, inst.

On the same day, an instalment of *fifty* per cent. on the additional capital of the new bank will be required to be paid, when certificates for the stock will be issued.

The books of transfer and subscription will be closed on the 11th inst.

By order of the Board of Directors, A. P. HALSEY, Cashier.

MESSRS. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., BANKERS, New-York, issue Foreign Circular Letters of Credit on the following

CITIES:

Alexandria,	Carlsrue,	Malta,	Rotterdam,
Antwerp,	Dresden,	Marseilles,	Rio de Janeiro,
Athens,	Dusseldorf,	Milan,	St. Petersburg,
Berlin,	Florence,	Moscow,	Strasburg,
Baden-Baden,	Frankfort,	Munich,	Siena,
Berne,	Genoa,	Messina,	Smyrna,
Bordeaux,	Geneva,	Mahon,	Seville,
Boulogne,	Gibraltar,	Naples,	Turin,
Bremen,	Hamburg,	Nice,	Toulon,
Brussels,	Hague,	Oporto,	Trieste,
Bagnidi Lucca	Havre,	Odessa,	Venice,
Basle,	London,	Paris,	Vevey,
Cairo,	Leghorn,	Pau,	Vienna,
Coblentz,	Leipsic,	Pisa,	Wiesbaden,
Cologne,	Lyons,	Rome,	Warsaw.
Cadiz.	Madrid.		

Also, Letters of Credit, payable in all the principal cities of the United States, Canada, West Indies, &c.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK.—ALBANY Dec. 7, 1852.—The Bank of NEWARK has this day filed in this office, a notice of the appointment of JOHN TIEMANN, of the City of New-York, as agent for the redemption of its circulating notes, agreeable to an act entitled "An act to amend the several acts relating to Incorporated Banks, Banking Associations and Individual Bankers," passed April 17, 1851.

DANIEL B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

CREDITS ON CHINA, INDIA, &c.—Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, New-York, are prepared to issue Mercantile Credits, Circular Notes, and Letters of Credit on the Oriental Bank of London, available at all the branches and agencies of that establishment, as follows:

Canton, Hong-Kong, Shanghai, } China. Madras, Bombay, Calcutta, } Columbo, Kandy, Singapore, } Ceylon.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY—INTEREST ON BONDS.—The Coupons for Interest on the Second Mortgage Bonds of this Co., due the 16th inst. will be paid on presentation at the office of the Company, No. 62 Warren-st., on and after that day.—New-York, Dec. 8th, 1852. J. M. HOPKINS, Treasurer.

CREDITS, &c., FOR THE PACIFIC.—Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, New-York, issue Credits and Bills of Exchange, available at sight, on the following places on the West Coast: LIMA, VALPARAISO, PANAMA, SAN FRANCISCO.

SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS OF THE NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY, reimbursable in 1867, with semi-annual interest coupons attached: for sale by BLATCHFORD & RAINSFORD, No. 39 William-st.

THE INTEREST COUPONS due on Buffalo City Bonds, will be paid on presentation to the Banking House of DUNCAN SHERMAN & Co.

SIX PER CENT. BONDS of the DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL CO. Coupons attached; for sale by CURTIS, BEALS & FEARING, No. 40 Wall-st.

THE EASTERN BANK OF WASHINGTON, D. C., is redeemed at No. 146 Bowery, @ ½ per cent.

INSURANCE.

REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—Insurance Buildings, cor. Wall and William-sts., offices Nos. 10 and 11, ground floor.

This Company having their capital of $150,000 paid in, in cash, and securely invested, are prepared to insure against loss and damage by fire, on favorable terms.

The Trustees of this Company provides, that after paying interest to the stockholders, at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum, four-fifths of the remaining profits are to be divided among the assured in scrip bearing interest, which scrip is to be redeemable in cash whenever the accumulated profits and capital shall amount to $1,000,000.

TRUSTEES.

Samuel S. Howland,	John A. Stephens,	Jos. Gaillard, Jr.,
Stephen Whitney,	James Warren,	Jas. M. Waterbury
Daniel B. Fearing,	Arthur Leary,	George Curtis,
Wm. H. Russell,	M. W. Hamilton,	George T. Adee,
A. C. Downing,	Denning Duer,	D. S. Kennedy,
Gazaway B. Lamar,	John Stewart, Jr.,	John J. Astor, Jr.
Wm. H. Aspinwall,	Robert B. Minturn,	Frederic A. Delano,
Wm. H. Brown,	Reuben Withers,	James C. Bell,
Chas. H. Russell,	Ed. C. Center,	Daniel D. Smith,
Isaac Townsend,	Josiah Oakes,	Fred'k G. Foster,
Peleg Hall,	Robert S. Hone,	

ROBERT S. HONE, President.

DUNCAN F. CURRY, Secretary.

THE BROOKLYN FIRE INSURANCE CO.—CHARTERED IN 1834.—Office, No. 43 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, No. 6 Merchants' Exchange, Wall-st., New-York. This Company also a handsome surplus) invested in the most undoubted securities, and continue to insure Buildings, Merchandise, Furniture, and other personal property. Vessels in port, and their Cargoes, upon as favorable terms as any other similar institution.

DIRECTORS.

William Ellsworth,	William Miles,	Hon. Quackenbos,
Phineas T. Barnum,	George Gilfillan,	Justus S. Redfield,
Daniel D. Howard,	John Townsend,	I. Phillips,
Caleb S. Woodhull,	John Brace and	Fordyce Hitchcock,
Chas. T. Cromwell,	Joel S. Oatman,	John C. Smith,
Anania's Nicholas,	Robert C. Bell,	Jos. M. Greenwood,
Richard L. Allen,	John N. Genin,	Simeon Leland,

WILLIAM ELLSWORTH, President.

ALFRED G. STEVENS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 61 Wall-st., 4th Month, 5th, 1853.—This Company, with a CASH CAPITAL OF $210,000 with a surplus of over $100 000, insures against loss or damage by fire, on favorable terms.

DIRECTORS:

George S. Fox,	C. W. Lawrence,	Rich'd F. Carman,
Rich'd A. Reading,	Peter S. Titus,	Henry H. Barrow,
Josiah Macy,	T. C. Cardavoyne,	Hull Clark,
Wm. H. Falls,	Ralph Mead,	Wm. C. White,
Joseph W. Corlies,	Richard Field,	John J. Walker,
John D. Wright,	Elias Hicks,	Chas H. Marshall,
Abraham Bell,	Isaac Hawley	Elisha Riggs

GEO. S. FOX, President.

SAMUEL TOWNSEND, Secretary.

LIFE INSURANCE.—THE MANHATTAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY—Cash Capital, $100,000, independently of the premium fund. Office, No. 146 Broadway, corner of Liberty-st. This Company continues to insure against all manner of life risks on most favorable terms. Persons may insure in this Company either with or without participating in the profits.

ASHAEL DUBOIS, M. D., at the office daily from 2 to 3 o'clock, P. M.

California permits granted at greatly reduced rates.

A. A. ALVORD, President.
C. Y. WEMPLE, Secretary.
N. D. MORGAN, Actuary.

RAYMENT'S LONDON WALL BOARDING-HOUSE, 10 London Wall, London.

COMMERCIAL GENTLEMEN and VISITORS TO LONDON, will find the above old established House to possess the essentials of a respectable Hotel combined with the quiet of a private residence. Terms, 4s. 6d. per day, including Tea, Bed, Breakfast and Servants. References—Messrs R. & G. WILSON, No 20 Exchange-place; HENRY H. GODET, Esq., No. 40 Wall-st.; Messrs. JAS. COPELAND & BROS., No. 31 Cedar-st., New-York.

AN ADJOURNED MEETING of the BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF THE PUBLIC SCHOOL SOCIETY, held on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 17, 1852: On motion—*Resolved*, by the Board of Trustees of the Public School Society, a majority of the whole number of Trustees being present and concurring therein, that it is hereby declared necessary and proper to dispose of the real estate owned by the Society, lying and being on 25th-st. between Madison and 4th-av., and occupied by Public Primary Schools, Nos. 35 and 36, for the purpose of carrying into effect the objects of said Society, as the same are set forth in any of the Acts of the Legislature relating thereto.

Resolved, unanimously, that the above Resolution be forthwith published at least one month in one of the newspapers published in the City of New-York.

JOS. B. COLLINS, Secretary.

TO AUCTIONEERS.—The Boston *Daily Journal*, the Philadelphia *Pennsylvania Inquirer*, and Baltimore *American*, the three Papers having the largest commercial circulation in their respective cities in which they are published. Advertising in either or all of them can be done at the advertising house of W. H. McDONALD, 102 Nassau-street, corner of Ann-street, at the very lowest office rates.

FAIRBANKS' PATENT PLATFORM AND COUNTER SCALES, improved in quality and reduced in price. Adapted to every varying operations of weighing. For sale in all their varieties by FAIRBANKS & CO., No. 49 Water-st.

COE, BLATCHFORD, ATTORNEYS and COUNSELLORS-AT-LAW, and COMMISSIONERS of Deeds for New-York and Illinois, No. 79 Nassau-st., late [illegible] and 7 Wall-st., N. Y.

TRAVELLING.

[illegible] DAY, Dec. 8, at [illegible] o'clock, [illegible] Passengers will be landed on the wharf at Aspinwall, and take the Panama Railroad.

Passengers are cautioned, that all tickets for this line are sold only at No. 56 Broadway, New-York.

For freight or passage, apply to DAVIS, LEBROW & CO., Agents, Aspinwall, or JONES & JOHNSON, No. 30 Wall-st.

THE NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.—The ships composing this line are the following:

ATLANTIC, Capt. WEST. PACIFIC, Capt. NYE.
ARCTIC, Capt. LUCE. BALTIC, Capt. COMSTOCK.
ADRIATIC, Capt. GRAFTON.

These ships have been built by contract, expressly for Government service. Every care has been taken in their construction, as also in their engines, to insure strength and speed, and their accommodations for passengers are unequalled for elegance and comfort. Price of passage from New-York to Liverpool, in first cabin, $100; in second do., $70; exclusive use of extra size state-rooms, $300; from Liverpool to New-York, $80 and $60. An experienced surgeon attached to each ship. No berth secured until paid for.

PROPOSED DATES OF SAILING.

FROM NEW-YORK.		FROM LIVERPOOL.	
Saturday	Dec. 4, 1852	Wednesday	Dec. 15, 1852
Saturday	Dec. 25, 1852	Wednesday	Dec. 29, 1852
Saturday	Jan. 8, 1853	Wednesday	Jan. 12, 1853
Saturday	Jan. 22, 1853	Wednesday	Jan. 26, 1853
Saturday	Feb. 5, 1853	Wednesday	Feb. 9, 1853
Saturday	Feb. 19, 1853	Wednesday	Feb. 23, 1853
Saturday	March 5, 1853	Wednesday	March 9, 1853
Saturday	March 19, 1853	Wednesday	March 23, 1853
Saturday	April 2, 1853	Wednesday	April 6, 1853
Saturday	April 16, 1853	Wednesday	April 20, 1853
Saturday	April 30, 1853	Wednesday	May 4, 1853
Saturday	May 14, 1853	Wednesday	May 18, 1853
Saturday	May 28, 1853	Wednesday	June 1, 1853
Saturday	June 11, 1853	Wednesday	June 15, 1853
Saturday	June 25, 1853	Wednesday	June 29, 1853
Saturday	July 9, 1853	Wednesday	July 13, 1853
Saturday	July 23, 1853	Wednesday	July 27, 1853
Saturday	Aug. 6, 1853	Wednesday	Aug. 10, 1853

ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, Dec. 1, 1854.

SIR: In pursuance of the duties of the Department, I respectfully submit the following statements and estimates of the operations of the Department and of the various branches of the public service under its supervision.

APPROPRIATIONS.

It seems to be a matter of importance that the appropriations should be made in such a manner as to make a comparison of the expenditures of one year with those of another easy and certain. This cannot be done unless the appropriations are made in conformity with the estimates, or the reasons for varying from them are distinctly stated. Many appropriations are required by the necessities of the public service, which could not be anticipated in the estimates, and others are frequently made for objects which have been submitted to Congress and rejected. Such appropriations, of course, cannot be made in conformity with the estimates. But the greater part of the appropriations are annual, and are based upon estimates which are presented to Congress at the commencement of the session. It is believed that if the estimates, when first presented, were strictly confined to the objects for which the appropriations are asked, and the reasons for the estimates fully stated, the action of Congress would be greatly facilitated, and the public service much improved.

PUBLIC LANDS.

The report of the Commissioner of the General Land Office exhibits the progress made in the execution of the several laws relating to the public lands, and contains important recommendations and information in other parts of the report.

No appropriation has been made by the Department in the execution of the act of Congress of the last session, entitled "An act to appropriate the proceeds of the sales of the public lands, and to grant preemption rights," except the sum of $20,000 for surveying the public lands. The sum of $1,000,000 was appropriated by the act of the 3d March, 1853, for the purchase of Texas stock, to be issued to the State of Texas in satisfaction of the boundary line between that State and the Territory of New Mexico, as established by the act of the 9th September, 1850. The stock was issued, and the money paid over to the State of Texas, on the 9th of October last.

The amount of $62,500 was appropriated by the act of the 3d March, 1853, for the purchase of a tract of land for the establishment of a permanent agency for the Sac and Fox Indians, in Kansas or Nebraska Territory. The purchase has been made, and the money paid over to the Indians.

The amount of $10,000 was appropriated by the act of the 3d March, 1853, for the purchase of a tract of land for the establishment of a permanent agency for the Kickapoo Indians, in Kansas or Nebraska Territory. The purchase has been made, and the money paid over to the Indians.

The amount of $20,000 was appropriated by the act of the 3d March, 1853, for the purchase of a tract of land for the establishment of a permanent agency for the Pottawatomie Indians, in Kansas or Nebraska Territory. The purchase has been made, and the money paid over to the Indians.

The amount of $10,000 was appropriated by the act of the 3d March, 1853, for the purchase of a tract of land for the establishment of a permanent agency for the Miami Indians, in Kansas or Nebraska Territory. The purchase has been made, and the money paid over to the Indians.

The amount of $10,000 was appropriated by the act of the 3d March, 1853, for the purchase of a tract of land for the establishment of a permanent agency for the Peoria, Kaskaskia, Piankeshaw, and Wea Indians, in Kansas or Nebraska Territory. The purchase has been made, and the money paid over to the Indians.

The amount of $10,000 was appropriated by the act of the 3d March, 1853, for the purchase of a tract of land for the establishment of a permanent agency for the Ottawa and Chippewa Indians, in Kansas or Nebraska Territory. The purchase has been made, and the money paid over to the Indians.

The amount of $10,000 was appropriated by the act of the 3d March, 1853, for the purchase of a tract of land for the establishment of a permanent agency for the Wyandot Indians, in Kansas or Nebraska Territory. The purchase has been made, and the money paid over to the Indians.

The amount of $10,000 was appropriated by the act of the 3d March, 1853, for the purchase of a tract of land for the establishment of a permanent agency for the Shawnee Indians, in Kansas or Nebraska Territory. The purchase has been made, and the money paid over to the Indians.

The amount of $10,000 was appropriated by the act of the 3d March, 1853, for the purchase of a tract of land for the establishment of a permanent agency for the Delaware Indians, in Kansas or Nebraska Territory. The purchase has been made, and the money paid over to the Indians.

The amount of $10,000 was appropriated by the act of the 3d March, 1853, for the purchase of a tract of land for the establishment of a permanent agency for the Iowa Indians, in Kansas or Nebraska Territory. The purchase has been made, and the money paid over to the Indians.

The amount of $10,000 was appropriated by the act of the 3d March, 1853, for the purchase of a tract of land for the establishment of a permanent agency for the Sac and Fox Indians of the Missouri, in Kansas or Nebraska Territory. The purchase has been made, and the money paid over to the Indians.

The amount of $10,000 was appropriated by the act of the 3d March, 1853, for the purchase of a tract of land for the establishment of a permanent agency for the Kickapoo Indians, in Kansas or Nebraska Territory. The purchase has been made, and the money paid over to the Indians.

The amount of $10

of accomplishing this object. An officer of the engineer corps of the army, who has been engaged upon the work, has been ordered to Congress for this purpose. Some progress has already been made in the work, but not enough to enable me to express an opinion as to the plan which should be adopted. A full report will, however, be made and submitted to Congress in time for its action during the approaching session; and I hope the necessary appropriation will be made to commence the work without delay. The additional arguments to those heretofore submitted which I deem necessary, I might refer to the recent conversation in the library of the Capitol, as an emphatic illustration of the insecurity of the public buildings and archives, in the absence of a copious supply of water.

There is no duty else to call your attention to the urgent necessity which exists for the erection of suitable bridges across the Potomac to supply the place of those which were destroyed by the floods in the early part of the present year.

The interruption of the travel and commercial intercourse with the opposite side of the river has proved a serious evil to the residents of the District and the public generally. And during the Winter, when navigation may be obstructed by ice, the inconvenience will be greatly augmented. I therefore recommend that an appropriation be asked for to make the necessary surveys and prepare suitable plans and estimates for the construction of one or more permanent bridges, which may be adapted not only for the accomodation of the ordinary travel and trade, but also for the safe and convenient passage of railway trains. The rapid extention of the system of railways throughout the whole country admits the idea that the interecourse by mail between the North and the South should continue longer to be delayed and interrupted as it has hitherto been, at particular seasons of the year by the difficulty of crossing the Potomac.

The Commissioner of Public Lands, in his report, has suggested the propriety of a grant by Congress of a portion of the public lands in aid of public schools in the District of Columbia. This proposition commands my cordial approbation; and I would be happy to see it adopted, with an amendment extending its benefits to the charitable institutions of the District. The population of the District is composed of every State in the Union. This fact creates a general interest in its prosperity and welfare; and I know of no disposition of a portion of the public domain which would be more strictly in accordance with the spirit of the trusts reposed in Congress, or more useful in itself, than an appropriation of a reasonable portion to instruct the ignorant, reform the vicious, and relieve the distressed inhabitants of the metropolis of the nation.

In former reports I have brought to your notice many other subjects which I regarded as of public interest. Among these were the establishment of an Agricultural and Statistical Bureau; a revision of the laws relating to the fees of Marshals, Attorneys and Clerks of the Circuit and District Courts of the United States; an increase of the salaries of the Judges of the District Courts of the United States; the enlargement of the functions of the Attorney General, so as to make him the head of the Department of Justice; and the transfer to that Department of all matters connected with the administration of justice; the construction of a national highway through our own territory to the Pacific; the more precise definition of the duties of the several Executive Departments; and that provision be made for the appointment of a Solicitor to the Department of the Interior.

On all these subjects my opinions remain unchanged, and, without repeating the reasons by which they were sustained, I beg leave again to commend them to your favorable consideration.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant. ALEX H H. STUART, Secretary.

To the PRESIDENT of the United States.

NEW-YORK CITY.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF NOTED CRIMINALS.—Among the vast number of rogues who constantly infest the City, one of the most shrewd and cunning individuals, known to the police authorities by the name of JAMES WALKER, *alias* "English Jim," recently arrived at this port from California, and was "spotted" by the Police of the Fifth Ward. It appears this fellow was prowling about the streets of the above Ward, at a late hour on Thursday night, in company with a tall, genteel looking man, both of whom were observed and followed by Captain CARPENTER from street to street, until within a block of Broadway, when he approached them and said, "I want you to go with me to the Station-house." "Who are you?" one of them asked. The Captain replied: "I am Captain of the Police in this Ward." WALKER then said: "We are gentlemen, and of course will obey your order." Upon reaching the Police Station in Leonard-street, the Captain called up his men and requested them to "spot" (look well at) the captives. Shortly after, the stalwart WALKER arose and exclaimed: "I'll tell you who I am. The individual who stands before you is "English JIM," who was to be hung in San Francisco, and he is smart enough not to be fastened with any crime by the New-York Police." The "Stars" having had a good look at "JIM" and his pal, they were then allowed to go at large.... The notorious GEORGE POTTER, who was recently arrested upon the "confidence" operations in horse-flesh, was recently discharged by Justice STUART, as the evidence was not sufficient to detain him any longer; and we are informed that he sailed for Europe in the steamship *Africa*, for the purpose of receiving a fortune of several thousand pounds sterling, that was left to him by a deceased relative. The Police authorities, however, believed the "fortune story" to be a mere ruse, and look for the return of POTTER, with a recruit in his profession, at the opening of the Crystal Palace Fair.

PICKPOCKETS IN OMNIBUSES—LADIES BEWARE!—Ladies should never carry money in the pocket of their dress, while riding in an omnibus. Thieves are as thick as blackberries! A correspondent relates the following incident in point, which occurred on Thursday evening:

"While riding in an omnibus to the Eighth-avenue, last evening, I noticed a respectably dressed man seated between two ladies. He inquired of me if the omnibus passed Bank-street? Being answered in the affirmative, the stage passed on. In a few moments the man got up to pay his fare. He was told that we were four blocks from Bank-street; but he made made no reply, and got out. After we had passed on several blocks, one of the ladies, before mentioned, began to feel for her purse. She burst into tears, and wept like a child. Upon inquiry, she said "*That man stole my pocket-book!*" The pocket-book, she said, contained *ten dollars and a half*. The lady was evidently from the humbler walks of life, and could poorly afford to lose such a sum. Her grief was entirely uncontrollable.

This is the third occurrence of the kind which has come under my observation, and I believe that similar thefts are perpetrated every day."

To be sure they are. The thieves are always well dressed persons, but are not always men. Women, also, are engaged in this omnibus pocket-picking, and are very adroit, too. The fact is, that in an omnibus, as in any crowd, persons should always "LOOK OUT FOR POCKETS." Caution is the Parent of Safety.

THE LATE RAILROAD ACCIDENT—SURGICAL OPERATION UPON ONE OF THE INJURED MEN.—In yesterday's *Daily Times*, we gave the details attending a serious accident on the Harlem Railroad track, that was caused by carelessness with the switch, at Forty-second-street, about 5 o'clock in the evening, at which time the New-Haven Freight train ran off on a branch track, and terribly mangling five of the track layers, whose correct names are JOHN BARRETT, MARTIN CONLEY, MICHAEL CAVERAGH, MICHAEL CONLEY and EDWARD MORRESSY. The latter, and two others of the poor sufferers, were taken to the New-York Hospital and carefully attended to by the skillful physicians of that institution. The flesh of MORRESSY'S right hand and arm was torn and lacerated in the most shocking manner, and upon examination, the bones were found to be crushed to such an extent as to produce compound fractures. He was in great agony during the night; and yesterday, a consultation was held by several Surgeons at the Hospital, who decided that amputation of the limb was inevitably necessary to save the man's life. The patient finally consented to undergo the operation. At about 2 o'clock in the afternoon, he was removed into another apartment, where he was placed upon a couch, and immediately stupified by a sponge being placed under his no-trils, saturated with ether. The operation was then performed in a scientific manner by Surgeon HALSTED, who was assisted by Dr. COOPER and others of the profession. It was witnessed by Dr. LEROY, Dr. ALLIN, Dr. CHURCH, and about twenty others of the medical faculty.

ACCIDENT AND LOSS OF LIFE IN BROADWAY.—About noon yesterday, a young man by the name of JACOB COOK met with a fatal accident. It seems he was standing on the fifth floor of Mr. TAYLOR'S new edifice, corner of Broadway and Franklin-street, engaged in hoisting a case of block tin for the roofing of said building, by some means his feet became caught in the tackling, and he was precipitated down a side hatchway to the ground floor, a distance of over 100 feet, causing instant death. Coroner IVES held an inquest on the body of deceased, and the Jury rendered a verdict in accordance with the foregoing circumstances. Deceased was a native of New-York, residing in Twenty-sixth-street, and during the Mexican war he was attached to the U. S. Navy.... Shortly after the above painful accident, another one of a less serious nature occurred at the same building, when a carpenter named JOSEPH CHURCH, accidentally fell into the cellar, and was severely wounded in the head and face. He was conveyed to the Hospital. He is not expected to recover.

MURDER AND NO ARREST.—On Thursday afternoon, Coroner IVES proceeded to the New-York Hospital, and held an inquest upon the body of a seaman, named THOMAS FARMER. It appeared in evidence that deceased was admitted into the City Hospital some two weeks ago, suffering from injuries inflicted on him by some unknown parties, and which were so injurious as to render amputation of one of his arms necessary. The deceased stated that he was not intoxicated at the time of the attack, and no policeman came to his assistance. He was conveyed to the Hospital by some citizens, and the police knew nothing of the circumstance. The Coroner's Jury rendered the following verdict: "That the said THOMAS FARMER came to his death by injuries occasioned by being beaten on the evening of the 27th ult., by some person or persons to the Jury unknown." The deceased was a native of Vermont, thirty-seven years of age, and, as yet, no arrest of the murderer or murderers has been effected.

THE MANSLAUGHTER IN MURRAY-STREET.—VERDICT OF THE CORONER'S JURY.—The catastrophe that occurred at a new building, No. 11, Murray street, on the 17th ultimo, which resulted in the death of PATRICK MCINTYRE, has been thoroughly investigated before Coroner IVES and a jury of six, good and lawful citizens, yesterday morning the testimony was concluded and after a brief charge of the Coroner, the following verdict was rendered:

"That the said Patrick McIntyre came to his death by injuries received on Nov. 17, 1852, caused by the falling of the cornice of the store at No. 11 Murray-st., then in the process of being laid down. The Jury are of the opinion that the accident was the result of *culpable carelessness* on the part of a man mentioned in the testimony as "Jimmy;" and they furthermore consider that Messrs. Stewart & Howell, who had the contract for the stone work, were at fault for not seeing that the work was carried on in a proper manner. They, therefore, recommend the Coroner to hold the said Messrs. Stewart & Howell for examination by the Grand Jury. (Signed,)

NATHANIEL FINCH, JAMES BARNEY,
PATRICK MURRAY, JOHN SEALLEY,
JOHN REGEN, B. L. BUDD, Jurors."

Upon the rendition of the above verdict, Coroner IVES issued his warrant for the arrest of the contractors, Messrs. HOWELL and STEWART, and also the man called "Jimmy."

DONATIONS TO THE AMERICAN TRACT SOCIETY.—LIBERAL BENEFACTIONS.—The Church of the Puritans (DR. CHEEVER'S) recently contributed nearly $1,500 to the American Tract Society in a plate collection: and the amount has since been considerably increased by voluntary offerings. A gentleman in this city handed a check for $1,000 to one of the officers of the Society, unsolicited, as an expression of interest in its beneficent enterprises, and of gratitude for worldly prosperity. Another citizen sent the Treasurer a donation of $600 anonymously, and a high gave a check for $250 to aid in liquidating the Society's debt. There is more than occasion for multiplying these instances of Christian liberality, if the present scale of operations is to be sustained, and the necessary expansion attempted.

SHIRT SEWERS' UNION.—The Fair of the Shirt Sewers' Union, at Metropolitan Hall, was closed at 11 o'clock last night; and, upon the whole, the philanthropic individuals who got it up feel highly gratified with the result of their labors. A great variety of articles were sold last evening by auction; but most of the visitors appeared to prefer patronizing the young ladies at their respective stands. All who have attended to the sales were too much fatigued, at the close of the Fair, to undertake making up an account of the receipts and disbursements, to give anything like a correct estimate of the net proceeds. It is believed, however, that they will not fall short of $1,200.

Mrs. E. OAKES SMITH having generously offered to give a lecture for the benefit of the Union, it is believed that quite an additional item to the funds will be realized thereby.

DESTRUCTION OF THE OLD BREWERY.—That celebrated resort of the criminal and vicious has been razed to the ground. This, of itself, is a great victory accomplished by the ladies of the Home Missionary Society by their indefatigable zeal, and by the faithful efforts of their missionary, Rev. Mr. LUCKEY. To advance the usefulness, and to add strength to this movement, a concert will take place at Metropolitan Hall on the 17th inst., commencing at 2 o'clock, P. M. At 5½ o'clock refreshments will be served to the large number of children from the Five Points that will be present. In the evening JOHN B. GOUGH will be present and, with other speakers, address the meeting. There will be musical exercises in the evening also.

FESTIVAL FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY.—The friends of Mr. PEASE and the Five Points House of Industry, are hereby notified that the Musical Festival, heretofore advertised for the benefit of the Five Points Institution, will take place on the evening of the 20th inst., at Metropolitan Hall. This announcement is made in order to correct a report, now prevalent, that the Five Points Festival is to be held on the 17th. This Festival is in aid of the work now going on under Mr. PEASE at the Five Points, and is given by the "Society of the Iron Man" for that object, without reference to sectarian interests.

ANOTHER ROW AT TAMMANY HALL.—Yesterday morning, two of the Tammany Hall boarders, named JOHN L. SHEPPARD, and EDWARD L. SMITH, appeared before Justice WELSH, and made affidavits, setting forth that on the night previous they were attacked by a gang of rowdies both inside and outside of Tammany Hall, and violently assaulted and beaten. One of the villains, calling himself JAMES MCPECK, was arrested by the police of the Fourth Ward, and clearly identified by the injured parties. Mr. MORRIS, host of the same hotel, also made an affidavit, and a search was instituted for the confederates of MCPECK, who was locked up.

☞ The decision of Justice OSBORNE respecting the charge of fraud against SAMUEL L. PROPER, was yesterday deferred until this afternoon.

[Advertisement.]

MOFFETT'S LAMP DEPOT.—It is quite a curiosity to visit this gentleman's depôt, at Nos. 119 and 121 Prince-street. A contemporary states that "MOFFETT is the king of gas-fitters." We believe it, and his Gas Chandeliers, Girandoles, Pendants, Candelabras, &c., &c., are fit for the palaces of princes. He is at all times prepared to furnish churches, hotels and private residences in a superior manner at extremely moderate prices —*Sunday Dispatch.*

[Advertisement.]

PENMANSHIP.—The subscriber will receive pupils this week, to his day and evening writing classes, guaranteeing to all a satisfactory improvement, and, in most cases, an elegant handwriting, in ten lessons of one hour each. Ladies' classes meet at eleven and four o'clock. OLIVER B. GOLDSMITH, No. 289 Broadway.

ARREST OF SUPPOSED BURGLARS.—Yesterday morning, between the hours of 1 and 2 o'clock, a colored man and two white men were observed passing through Leonard-street with a lot of new pantaloons and boots in their possession, which excited the suspicion of policeman J. Goughan, of the Sixth Ward, who pursued them and succeeded in arresting the negro with the property in his possession; he had, also, a heavy iron "jimmy," large enough to pry open the doors of a bank. The two confederates made their escape, but were shortly after taken into custody by Captain Brennan and officers Dowling and Martin, who found them asleep at their haunt on the Five Points. Last evening the accused parties were brought before Justice Welsh, at the Lower Police Office, where they gave the names of John Henry Thompson, (the negro,) Patrick McDermott, and Family Pat. They were committed to the City Prison to await further action in the matter.

CHARGED WITH BEING CONCERNED IN A ROBBERY.—At a late hour on Thursday night, officer Dafon, of the Seventh Ward Police, arrested a man named Timothy Murray, upon suspicion of being concerned in the robbery of a store, at No. 114 Madison-street, some six months ago. The prisoner had in his possession two long dirks, fourteen pawn tickets for clothing and watches, and a Bowery Savings' Bank book, supposed to be the property of H. Foulds, whose name was written on the cover. He was committed for a further hearing.

IMPORTANT SEIZURE OF GUNPOWDER.—Yesterday morning, Fire Wardens Francis Hagadorn and Floyd S. Gregg, received information through police officer Wood of the Third Ward, that a vessel was lying at a Pier, loaded with a quantity of gunpowder. The Wardens forthwith proceeded to the Dey-st. wharf, North River, boarded the sloop *Essex*, of Fall River, Rhode Island, and with the assistance of officer Crow, they seized and carried away eighty-four kegs of the explosive material, which was confiscated and deposited in the State Arsenal, at Sixty-First-st.

STEALING A PLEASURE WAGON.—Yesterday morning a man by the name of Henry H. Hilliderbrand was arrested in the 11th ward, upon a charge of stealing a beautiful pleasure wagon, from the Delancy-street Pier, where it had been taken by Robert McKinstrey for shipment to North Carolina. The accused was brought before Justice Wood and fully committed for trial.

ROBBERY.—Yesterday morning, officer White, of the Seventeenth Ward, arrested two men by the names of John McEaten and Simon Hinds, charged with stealing $105 worth of property from Jeffrey Lowler, corner of Tenth-street and First-avenue. The accused were committed.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.—This limb of the City Government met yesterday evening at the usual hour. During the day several groups of outsiders were observed hanging round the purlieus of the City Hall, whose long and anxious faces and twinkling eyes betokened the fact that they had interest at stake in the action of the Board. After the courtesies of the evening were gone through between the representative and the constituent, and the plan of operations settled, the City Fathers took their seats, the roll was called, and a quorum having answered, Alderman COMPTON, the President, gave a gentle tap with his hammer and asked what was the pleasure of the Board?

The minutes of the preceding meeting were read and approved.

Petitions Referred.—The following petitions were presented, and appropriately referred. Of Steward Elder and others, to have the Croton pipes laid in Tenth-avenue, between Thirty-ninth and Fortieth-streets. Of George Horgan and others, to be appointed Commissioner in place of C. Gray, deceased. Of George McArdill, for repayment of assessment. Of Thos. C. Taylor, for leave to build a sewer in Robinson-street at his own expense. Of A. G. Pierce and others, asking for a sewer in Fortieth-street, between Fourth and Fifth-avenues. Of A. F. Cushman, asking to be appointed a Commissioner of Deeds. Of Charles Spear, asking for a portion of Pier No. 13 N. R. Of Thomas E. Sutton and others, residents on the line of the Harlem Railroad, to compel the Company to adopt a safer method of passing through the tunnel. Of Cornelius Berrian and others, to cause Eighty-sixth street, from Third-avenue to East River, to be regraded.

Resolutions adopted—That the side-walk on the northerly side of Fourteenth-street and Irving-place be flagged, under the superintendence of the Street Commissioner; that permission be granted to Avery Smith and another to erect a fence sixteen feet high around the vacant lots on Fifth-avenue, for the purpose of inclosing the hippodrome which is to be built on said lots for equestrian purposes.

Ald. STUYVESANT asked leave to have the rules suspended, to offer the following:

Resolution—That the Counsel to the Corporation be directed to apply to the Legislature, at its next session, for an amendment of the act passed July 11, 1851, authorizing the taking of the land, for a public park, in the Nineteenth Ward, to omit therefrom the lands lying between Avenue A and the East River, and Sixty-fourth and Sixty-sixth-streets; and to amend the 8th section thereof, which provides for an assessment upon lands in the Seventeenth, Eighteenth, Twelfth and Nineteenth Wards, and to repeal the 12th section of said act.

The Alderman said the resolution asked that the Legislature shall amend the act by striking out two provisions that bear hard on the people of the Nineteenth Ward.

Alderman DENMAN opposed the resolution, and hoped the Board would set its face against it.

Alderman WARD wished it to be referred to the Law Department. The motion was then put that it go to the Law Department. Alderman STUYVESANT consenting, it was so referred.

The Chief of Police.—A resolution was offered to raise the salary of the Chief of Police from $1,500 to $2,500.

Alderman STUYVESANT said if the favor was asked he would be most willing to grant it, but he thought the Board should not be crowding favors on their friends until they were asked; indeed for his own part he thought the Chief's salary was too small, for although he was not by law the Chief of the department, he was so in point of fact, like Scrub in the "Beaux Stratagem," the whole brunt of the business fell upon his broad shoulders, still he thought it but right to let him ask for the favor; however, if the Board was in favor of granting it, he would not object to the principle, but would move that $500 be stricken out and $2,000 allowed; the amendment was then put and lost. Another amendment was then moved and lost.

The original resolution was next put, and fourteen members having voted in the affirmative and four in the negative, the resolution was adopted. The advance in the Chief's salary is to take effect from the 1st January, 1853. A similar resolution was then moved and adopted; to raise the salary of the Clerk in the Chief's Office to $1,500—to take effect from 1st January next; that the Commissioner of Repairs and Supplies be directed to have the crosswalk on the northerly side of Fourth and Greene-street repaired; that he also be directed to cause Forty-third-street, between Eleventh-avenue and Hudson River, to be repaired.

Reports Adopted.—Of Committee on Croton Aqueduct in favor of granting gratuitously a supply of Croton water to the bathing and washing associations of this city. Of same Committee, in favor of granting to Bottes M. Fowler $300, in full payment for all damages resulting from the breaking of a tap in the Croton water pipe in front of his house in West Thirty-second-street, on the 26th of August last.

The report of the Committee on Piers, Wharves, and Slips, in favor of paying Philip Maybee $2,101 50 for extra work claimed by him in building the pier No. 12, E. R., vetoed by the Mayor, was called up by Alderman WESLEY SMITH.

The Alderman of the Eleventh said that the work was done by Mr. Maybee in good faith, and he ought to be paid.

Alderman STUYVESANT said that Mr. Maybee was employed to perform the work, and in doing so he used bad materials, and the workmanship was also very indifferent, these were the cause of the work having given way, and he did not see how Mr. Maybee could now come into this Board and make a claim for what happened through his own neglect. If he had done the work in the first instance as he was bound to do it, there would be no need of his coming in here. Alderman STUYVESANT was at loss to know what right he had to come to this Board for payment of work which he should have done in the first instance according to his contract. He thought if the facts set forth in the Mayor's message were true, the City were not bound to pay it. The Board also ought to consult the opinion of the citizens who were to pay a portion of this demand.

Alderman DENMAN also opposed Mr. Maybee's claim, taking the same view as Alderman STUYVESANT.

Alderman OAKLEY moved to have it referred back to the Committee.

Alderman SMITH said he hoped it would not go back to the Committee. He said that Mr. Maybee took the job of work in good faith; an accident occurred over which he had no control; moreover, he was employed by the citizens who had constructed the pier, and knew the state of it when Mr. Maybee contracted to repair it; and although they knew he was ignorant of the state of the pier, and of the rottenness of the timbers after the accident occurred, they came to the Mayor and procured him to vote the Report in favor of Mr. Maybee.

Alderman STUYVESANT moved that it be referred to the Corporation Counsel to investigate the matter, and procure the certificates of the private owners. The motion was lost.

The motion to adopt the report, notwithstanding the veto of the Mayor, was then about to be put, when

Alderman STUYVESANT said that before the motion was put he wished to say a few words. He said that it was just thrown in his teeth that it was because Philip Maybee was the claimant, he voted against him, he disclaimed having any personal feelings in the matter, and he flung back the insinuation in the teeth of the gentleman who made it. He opposed it because he honestly thought that Mr. Maybee was not entitled, at all events the persons who were to pay a part, ought to be consulted and their consent obtained: these were the reasons why he voted against Mr. Maybee's claim. The motion was then put and the report adopted. The Board then adjourned to Monday next.

BOARD OF ASSISTANTS—Mr. WOODWARD in the Chair.—The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

Petitions Referred—Of Capt. U. P. Long, to have a nuisance in First-avenue removed. Of Russ & Reid, for a contract to pave Chatham-street and the Bowery. Of Orison Blunt and others, for the purchase of the property at the foot of Gansevoort-street. Of William Radford and others, for the purchase of property on Gansevoort-street and Thirteenth-avenue. Of Adeline E. Schermerhorn and others, adverse to the widening of Church-street. Of James Doyle and others, for a lease of two lots of ground at Manhattanville. Of Henry Coggett and others, to have Broadway regulated from Seventy-first to Eighty-fifth-street. Of citizens of the Fifth Ward, for a donation of $100 to the widow of the late Washington Adams, of the Fifth Ward Police. Of Joseph W. Meeks and others, for the widening of Duane-street. Of Wm. H. Anthon, to be admitted as one of the grantees of the railroad in Avenue A. Of L. J. Henry, to be paid for medical services. Adverse to the report for regulating Forty-second-street, between Second and Third-avenues. Of H. Schneider, to be relieved from tax. Of Wm. H. Webb, for the privilege of running a ferry from the foot of Sixth-street to the foot of North Sixth street, Williamsburg.

Referred back—The Financial Committee reported in favor of directing the street Commissioners proceed to make up the assessment and pay Peter B McGlynn the amount of his contract for regulating Thirty-ninth-street, but some of the members not being satisfied directed the petition and papers to be referred to the Committee on streets.

Reports Adopted—In favor of concurring to pay Wm. C. Perrine the amount due him on a contract for paving Broadway, near White street, without exacting the penalty; in favor of donating the sum of $200 for injuries received while acting as a fireman; in favor of concurring in making an additional appropriation to purchase a lot and build an Engine house for Engine Company No. 6.

Papers Concurred In—From the Committee on Finance, in favor of selling land under water and bulkhead foot of Twelfth-street to D. R. Martin and others.

Mr. Barker said that several petitions had been presented this evening for the purchase of this property which had been referred to the Committee on Finance. He moved that those petitions be attached to this report. On a division the Board voted for the motion 17, and nays 1; the report was then concurred in, 16 ayes, 2 nays; that the Clerk of the Common Council be empowered to employ a temporary scrivener in his office at $650 per annum; that the carriage way in Amity-place be repaired from Eighty-Second-street from Second to Fifth-avenues, Eighty-Third-street from Third avenue to Avenue A, Eighty-Fourth-street from Fourth to Fifth-avenues, Eighty-Third-street from Fourth to Fifth-avenues and Eighty-Fifth-street from Fourth to Fifth-avenues be lighted with oil; that the sewer between First-avenue and Avenue A be repaired; to have James-street from Madison to Chatham-street repaired; that the Counsel to the Corporation take the necessary steps to divide the Eighteenth, one portion to be known as the Twenty-First Ward. To have First-avenue, between Fourteenth and Twenty-Fourth-streets, lighted with gas. To have gas-lamps in Thirty-Seventh-street, between Second and Third-avenues. That the Regulator of Clocks clean and repair the City Hall clock. That the sidewalks at the corner of Houston-street and Cannon-street be repaired. To have the sidewalks in Madison-street, in front of lots Nos. 218, 220, and 222, flagged; as also Rutgers-street, from No. 25 to the corner of Henry-street. In favor of permitting Theodore Dehon to drain the Fifth-avenue.

Resolutions Adopted—To pave the sidewalks in front of Public School in James-street. To pave Avenue B, from Thirteenth-street to Sixteenth-street.

Reports Adopted—In favor of making improvements to the house of Hose Company, No. 42. In favor of concurring in the resolution to lay a sewer in Wooster-street. In favor of concurring in the resolution to make a donation of $100 to John Cudney, for damages to his premises by a mob.

Report Not Accepted—That Committee on Finance reported in favor of refunding to Cunningham, Belknap & Co., $100, being the amount of a judgment recovered by the City for encumbering the sidewalks. On a division, the Board voted 6 Ayes and 9 Ayes. The report was lost.

Reports adopted—In favor of concurring in the report to make appropriations for fire alarm bell for Marion-street Tower; in favor of concurring in the report to pay Benjamin F. Pease $185 for services rendered to the Department of Streets and Lamps.

Motion adopted—To add two members to the Committee on the Ninth-avenue Railroad. Mr. McGOWAN said he made this motion from the difficulty of getting the Committee together. The motion was carried, 14 to 3. The Chair appointed Messrs. Brown and Mabbett, of the First and Second Wards.

Report adopted—In favor of concurring in the resolution to flag side-walks on Rivington-street.

On motion, the Board adjourned to Monday.

COURT CALENDAR—*Saturday.*—COMMON PLEAS.—*Part I.*—Nos. 537, 547, 549, 565 to 573, 577 to 589, all odd numbers. *Part II.*—Nos. 664 to 690, all even numbers.

SUPERIOR COURT.—Before Chief Justice OAKLEY.—*Calvin Durand vs. Robert W. Pope and Theodore Gray.*—In this case, the plaintiff, a merchant of this city, sought to recover from the defendants the sum of $1,548 with interest, under the following circumstances. In the early part of 1851, the defendants, quite young men, were doing business in San Juan Nicaragua, and drew three Bills of Exchange on the plaintiff, dated Feb., 1851, payable at four months, which on maturing, the plaintiff paid. In the same month, the plaintiff consigned a package of goods to the defendants which they sold and received the nett proceeds, but never made any remittance to the plaintiff. The amount of the indebtedness was not disputed, but the counsel for the defence set up that at the time of the transactions, the defendants were both infants, one only nineteen years of age, and the other twenty. To sustain this defence, the mother of Gray was called, and she stated that he was born Feb. 7, 1831, and the brother of the other defendant was examined, and he testified that his brother Edwrod Pope, was born in March, 1831. To this the plaintiff's counsel replied, that unless it was shown that by the laws of San Juan, that minors were not liable for their debts, the plaintiff must have a verdict. The Chief Justice said he would reserve this question, and charged the Jury to find a verdict upon the question of infancy only. The Jury retired, and found that Gray was an infant, but that with respect to Pope, it was not proven. The Chief Justice then decided a verdict to be entered to the plaintiff for $1,653 86, subject to the opinion of the Court above. For the plaintiff, Mr Cram. For the defendants, Mr. Taggard.

The examination of candidates for admission to the Bar, has been postponed until Tuesday next.

THE COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.—*Friday, Dec.* 10.—At the opening of Court this morning, the trial of young Edwin Wilbor for forging a check on the Seventh Ward Bank was resumed and finally concluded. The prisoner was defended by Councellor SPENCER, and Assistant District Attorney A. Oakey Hall appeared for the prosecution. The Jury rendered a verdict of guilty, and the Court sentenced the prisoner to the State prison for the term of four years and ten months..... The trial of a woman named Harriet Forrester, charged with keeping a disorderly house on the North West corner Canal street and Broadway, but was not concluded when the Court adjourned for the day.

ELECTION DAY WITH THE FIRE DEPARTMENT.—Next Tuesday, the 14th inst., the Brooklyn Fire Department will hold an election for Chief Engineer and Assistant Engineers. The following are the candidates: For Chief Engineer—JOHN C. ROACH, Foreman Engine No. 13; JOHN J. GREEN, Assistant Engineer, and ISRAEL D. VELSOR. For Assistant Engineers, of which five are to be chosen, the following gentlemen are candidates: A. G. PELL, of Engine Company No. 12; GEORGE STALEY, of Hose Company No. 2; WILLIAM VANDERVEER, of Engine Company No. 2; J. M. GEDNEY, of Engine Company No. 18; WILLIAM L. BOYD, of Engine Company No 6; E. C. MOREHOUSE, of Hook and Ladder Company No. 2; JOSEPH REEVE, of Engine Company No 4; THOMAS SHEPARD, of Hook and Ladder Company No. 3.

DIED.

On Thursday, Dec 9, GEO. BALMER, only son of David M. and Lavinia E. Dodd, aged 1 year and 4 days.

The funeral will take place to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock, from No. 44 Willett st. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

Nov 23 in Pittsburg, Penn., of apoplexy, Mr. JONATHAN MINER, formerly a resident of this city, in the 65th year of his age.

At Harlem, Dec 10, Mr. JAMES KENYON, in the 63d year of his age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral on Sunday, the 12th inst., at 1½ P.M., from his late residence, on 127th-st., near 2d-av.

COMMERCIAL AND MONEY AFFAIRS

Sales at the Stock Exchange....DEC. 10

$1,000 U. S. 6's '62	114	525	Nica. Transit Co		29½
2,000 Kentucky 6's	112½	150	do		29½
1,600 Indiana 2½	60	900	do		30
2,000 Ill's Int'l Imp't '47	86	25	do		29½
9,000 Erie R.R 2d M. Bs	106½	50	do		29½
5,000 Erie R.R. C.B. '71	101½	100	do	b64	30
10,000 do	101½	100	Penn. Coal Co	b60	162½
5,000 Erie R.R. C.B. '62	101½	10	Dauphin Coal Co		68½
3,000 do	101½	100	do	b3	69
1,000 Huds. 1st Mtge. Bs	108½	100	do	b45	70
5,000 Hud. 2d Mtg. Bds.	103½	250	do	b45	69½
10,000 do	103½	10	Cumberland Coal Co.		65½
60 Mechanics' Bank	130½	450	do		65½
20 Leather Manuf. Bk	130	200	do	b30	65½
50 State Bank	107½	50	do		65½
80 Bank Commerce	112	150	Parker Coal Co		60
14 American Exch Bk	126	100	Phœnix Mining Co	b60	19
10 Bank North America	111	500	Erie Railroad		95½
200 Morris Canal Co	22½	300	do	b60	95
550 do	22½	50	do	b30	95½
300 do	23	100	do	b60	96
50 do	s30	150	do	b60	96½
100 do	b30 23½	50	do	b10	95½
30 New-York Gas Co	140	550	do		95½
20 Manhattan Ins. Co	123	750	Harlem Railroad		74
150 Canton Co	112	500	do	b60	74½
125 do	b3 113	600	do	b60	74½
10 Crystal Palace Co	130	200	do	b20	74½
200 Ulster Mining Co	10	30	Harlem R.R. Pref'd		113
25 Edgeworth Land Co	8	24	Syracuse & Utica		133
150 do	7	950	Long Island R.R.		37
200 do	b60 7	100	do		36½
100 do	b30 7	100	Nor. & Wor. Railroad		54
350 New-Jersey Zinc	12½	50	do		53½
450 Montgomery Zinc	5½	100	do		53½
100 Flor. & Keyport	s3 20½	50	do	b30	54
50 Portsmouth D. Dock	7	100	do	b60	54½
150 do	7½	150	do	s3	54
10 Panama Railroad	147	50	Hudson River R. R.		75½
216 Clev., Col. & Cin. R.R.	130	15	Mich. Central R. R.		111½

SECOND BOARD.

$13,000 Erie Con. Bds. '71	101	125	Canton Company		113
6,000 do	101½	50	do	s30	112½
15,000 Erie Conv. Bds. '62	101	100	do	b60	114
30,000 do	100½	100	Nicaragua Transit	b60	30
2,000 do	100½	100	do		29½
25,000 do	b60 101½	200	do		29½
1,000 do	101	100	do	b60	30
250 Morris Canal	22½	50	do		29½
100 Montgomery Zinc	5½	100	do	b60	30½
250 do	5½	100	do		30
50 New-Jersey Zinc	12½	100	do	s10	30
300 do	b30 13	100	Cumberland Coal Co		65½
50 Phœnix Mining Co	19	200	Harlem Railroad	b20	74½
200 do	s30 20	150	do	s3	74
25 do	20	100	do	b60	74½
100 Edgeworth Land	b30 7	550	Erie Railroad	b60	96½
100 do	6½	100	do		96
200 Portsmouth Dry Dock	7	100	do	b30	96
250 Florence & Keyport	20½	50	do		95½

FRIDAY, Dec. 10—6 P. M.

Foreign bills were in better supply for the *Baltic* to-morrow than the looks of the market for some days past indicated. Sterling closed less firm than by the last packet. The rates paid, however, through the day, were pretty full, and on the North of Europe higher than usual. On Bremen, 80½ was paid; on Paris, 5 12½; London, 110½. The Bankers ship no Specie on New-York account. An order from Boston for $250,000 constitutes the only considerable item engaged up to 3½ o'clock. The Boston steamer on Wednesday took $325,000. The mails from the South are bringing forward a good many Cotton bills, which is no doubt one cause of the favorable change to-day. Another reason is that some of the Foreign houses, whenever rates stiffen up, and prime bills are not readily come at, withhold their remittances and put their money out on call for a more favorable opportunity.

The money flurry of yesterday was scarcely felt to-day. The demand borrowers were readily supplied, and generally at 5 ℘ cent. interest. Money was offered at the same rate on 60 days. The Brokers connected with the Southern Exchanges refuse, in some cases we know of, to pay over 4½ on their best 60 days acceptances. Long paper goes at from 5½ to 7 ℘ cent.

The sales of Erie Convertible Bonds reached $300,000, of which a quarter of a million were sold by the Brokers who are usually supposed to operate for the Company clique. The market gave way under this heavy supply 1@1½ ℘ cent.—the 1862's selling down to 100½, but closing at 100¾. The proceeds, it is surmised, may go into the Shares of the Company, which were somewhat weaker yesterday and this forenoon. But this is only gossip. An immediate rally in both Stock and Bonds would not be surprising, after the transactions referred to. Outside speculators are yet fresh in the Street, and not likely to be repulsed by the first breeze in money matters.

The share dealings show a number of variations through the day, with an improved tone at the close. The speculative railroads closed about same as yesterday. Nicaragua was largely dealt in, and left off at 30. Canton lost 6 ℘ cent at the early Board, selling down to 112. In the aftern

THE NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES.

A VERY LARGE DAILY NEWSPAPER—each number containing Eight Pages, or Forty-Eight columns, and giving more reading matter than any other Daily Newspaper in the United States—is published EVERY MORNING, (Sundays excepted,) at No. 113 NASSAU-STREET, and is delivered to Subscribers in New-York, Brooklyn, Williamsburg and Jersey City, for TWELVE AND A HALF CENTS a week payable to the carrier. Single copies, Two CENTS. Mail Subscribers, FIVE DOLLARS a year: six months, Two Dollars and a Half; three months, One Dollar and a Half. Three Dollars in advance required in all exchanges with Country Newspapers.

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A VERY LARGE NEWSPAPER FOR THE COUNTRY, is published every SATURDAY MORNING, at the low price of Two DOLLARS per annum. Ten copies for FIFTEEN DOLLARS, Twenty copies for TWENTY DOLLARS, will be sent to one address; and the paper in no case continued beyond the time for which payment is made. Postage on the WEEKLY TIMES, sent by mail for one year, is as follows:

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Payments in all cases must be made in advance.

RAYMOND, JONES & CO., Publishers.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ **Crystal Palace.**—CIRCULAR TO AMERICAN PRODUCERS—FROM THE ASSOCIATION FOR THE EXHIBITION OF THE INDUSTRY OF ALL NATIONS.—OFFICE, No. 29 BROADWAY.—NEW-YORK, December, 8, 1852.—I address you, on behalf of the Association for the Exhibition of the Industry of all Nations, to invite your co-operation in the general objects of the enterprise.

The building intended for the purposes of the Exhibition, constructed entirely of iron and glass, will be, it is believed, the largest and most beautiful edifice in the country. It covers on the ground floor, two and a half acres, and, with the galleries, the whole space is four acres. The masonwork is entirely completed. The main part of the ironwork is contracted for, a large part of the castings are delivered on the ground, and the construction is going steadily on. We intend, as we have already stated to the public, that the Exhibition shall be opened on the 2d of May, 1853.

You are thus offered an unequalled opportunity of exhibiting to the vast population of this country each of your productions as you send us, free of all charge of every kind whatever from the time that they are delivered into our custody until withdrawn.

The Association has already announced that their objects are limited exclusively to EXHIBITION. They have no interest whatever, direct or indirect, in the final disposition to be made of any article that may be displayed.

You are, no doubt, aware that we have received all the assistance from the public authorities that we have desired. The City has given us the lease of Reservoir-square; the State has granted us a charter; and the Federal authorities have engaged that the building shall be made a Bonded Warehouse for the purpose of receiving foreign articles without paying duty so long as they remain in it.

We have the strongest assurances of support from the Representatives here of the principal foreign countries. The late lamented Mr. WEBSTER, on the 12th October, issued a private circular from the Department of State to the Representatives of this Government at the Courts of the principal European Powers, requesting their assistance in the objects of the undertaking, and we are receiving daily confirmation of the general interest that the subject is exciting among the manufacturers of Europe. A large number of articles of high value are already secured, and we have no doubt whatever that we shall have a very extensive representation of all the branches of foreign industry.

The measures which we have adopted will, thus, secure two great objects we have desired to attain, viz: the erection of a building which will be a great architectural ornament to our City, and the Exhibition, in that building, of the products of the industry of the Old World; at all, we shall fall far short of our mark if we do not equally succeed in obtaining the fullest and most extensive co-operation of American industry; our Exhibition would be extremely defective—it would be very inferior, both in interest and in utility, to what we mean to make it—if the great resources of the people at our own country were not fully displayed in it.

We believe it to be unnecessary to urge upon you the arguments upon this subject, which we are sure will present themselves to the minds of every intelligent American producer—your position in the world of American Industry, your own interest and what is due to an enterprise devised and meant to be carried out with no narrow views, but on a large scale of public usefulness—all entitle us to entertain the fullest conviction that you will send us some of the choicest specimens of your skill, and that you will urge your friends to do the same.

In making this application we desire to have it understood, that we intend to call forth a complete representation of the entire resources of the country, as well of raw materials as of manufactured articles. We hope to see abundant specimens of the cereal products of the Northern and Western States, of the Cotton and Sugar of the South, as well as of all the other great agricultural staples of the country. Of similar importance are the Mineral treasures of our Continent. We are particularly desirous that our building should contain a complete collection of the various Ores which the active industry of our people is daily bringing to light, of the metals produced from them, in their various stages of developement, and also of all other Minerals. This would include as well Coal, Granite and other similar substances, as those chemical products more especially used in the Arts. The Ores should be accompanied by the rocks in which they are found, and, if possible, by plans and sections of the measures in which they lie. It would also be of great interest to exhibit, either by models or descriptive drawings, the different processes employed in the reduction of the ores and the manufacture of the metals. You will readily see the importance and value of a collection of this kind, and if the specimens are forwarded to us, we shall take such measures for their classification and arrangement as will best subserve the objects of the Exhibition, and at the same time, add to the information and experience of our people.

We have, heretofore, announced that Paintings in frames will be exhibited; and we are very desirous that the Sculpture of the country may be fully represented. If our wishes in these respects are answered, our Building will furnish a complete illustration of the Natural Resources, the Art and the Industry of our People, and the manifestation thus made will, we are convinced, surprise even those most conversant with the progress of the Republic.

We enclose our General Circular, and also a form of application for space, to which we beg your attention. Copies of these or of this letter, if you desire them to send to your friends or correspondents, can be had at this office.

In order that we may know on what extent of cooperation we may depend, the favor of a reply on or before the 15th day of January is asked. Please address it to WM. WHETTEN, Esq., Secretary to the Association.

I have the honor to be, with great respect, your obedient servant, THEODORE SEDGWICK, President.

☞ **In Democratic Whig General Committee and DEMOCRATIC WHIG YOUNG MEN'S GENERAL COMMITTEE**, Broadway House, Dec. 7, 1852.—Resolved, That it be recommended to the several Ward Committees to hold an election on WEDNESDAY, the 22d of December, between the hours of 7 and 10 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of choosing five Delegates from each Ward to the General Committee, five Delegates from each Ward to the Young Men's General Committee, and a Ward Committee, for the ensuing year.

Two days notice to be given by the several Ward Committees of the time and place where such elections are to be held; the election to be by ballot; the Ward Committees to designate at least three Inspectors to serve, and to select them, as far as practicable, from the Ward Inspectors elect in the several Wards. GEORGE J. CORNELL, Chairman Dem. Whig Gen. Com.

WM. L. SHARDLAW, GEORGE P. NELSON, } Secretaries.

ERASTUS BROOKS, Chairman Young Man's Gen. Com.

E. L. BUDD, J. H. MOSENAU, } Secretaries.

☞ **Anniversary of the NEW YORK CITY TRACT SOCIETY.**—The Twenty sixth Anniversary of the New-York City Tract Society, and Thirtieth of the Female Branch, will be held at the Reformed Dutch Church, Lafayette Place, WEDNESDAY, Dec. 15, 1852. The chair to be taken at 7 o'clock in the evening, when the Annual Reports will be presented, addresses delivered, a contribution received, in cash and subscriptions, towards the support of the Society for the ensuing year, by Rev. ISAAC WESCOTT, Rev E. O. HAVEN, Rev. J. S. LORD, Rev. GEO. L. PRENTISS.

In the earlier parts of the day meetings for prayer, praise and exhortation, will be held, at 10 in the morning at Rev. J. M. McDonald's Church, Fifteenth st., near third-ave.; Rev. Dr. Fisher's Church, corner of Broome and Greenest.; and at the Methodist Episcopal Church, Allen-st.; and at 9 o'clock in the afternoon at the Reformed Dutch Church, Lafayette Place.

All persons who feel interested in promoting the best interests of their fellow-men, are cordially invited to be present.

☞ **Thackeray's Lectures.**—The Fourth Lecture of the Course before the Mercantile Library Association, will be delivered on MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 13, at Rev. Mr. Chapin's (late Mr. Bellows') Church, No. 548 Broadway, near Prince-st., at 8 o'clock.

Subject: Prior, Gay and Pope.

Single Tickets 75 cents each, may be had of EVANS & BRITTAN, No. 697 Broadway; C. S. FRANCIS & Co., No. 252 Broadway; WM. HALL & SON, and at the Library Rooms.

WILLARD L. FELT, Chairman, JAMES D. SMITH, JOHN F. HALSTED, } Lecture Committee.

☞ **Association for the Exhibition of the INDUSTRY OF ALL NATIONS**, Office No. 29 Broadway.—NEW-YORK, Dec. 1, 1852.—The Stockholders of this Association are hereby notified that a call of Twenty per cent. on the Capital Stock, being the Fourth Installment thereof, has been ordered by the Board of Directors; and they are required to pay the same, at this office, on or before the 15th instant. By order, WM. WHETTEN, Secretary.

New-York Daily Times.

VOL. II....NO. 386. NEW-YORK, MONDAY, DECEMBER 13, 1852. PRICE TWO CENTS.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ **Mercantile Library Association.**—CLASS IN VOCAL MUSIC.—Those gentlemen who have subscribed their names as members of the

CLASS IN VOCAL MUSIC,

under the direction of Mr. BOURGONNIER, and all persons whether members of the Association or otherwise, who desire to pursue this study, are requested to meet in the Lecture Room on THURSDAY EVENING, 16th inst., at 7½ o'clock, when the time of meeting, the terms of instruction, &c., will be definitely arranged.

Particular attention is called to the instruction of this gentleman, who promises to all who shall follow his course with attention, a perfect knowledge of the theory of music, and the reading of music at sight.

For any further particulars apply to the Librarian.

S. W. F. ODELL, Chairman Class Committee.

☞ **Sixteenth Ward Temperance Alliance.**—An adjourned meeting will be held on MONDAY EVENING, 13th inst., at 7½ o'clock, at Chelsea Hall, corner 8th-av. and 18th-st., for the purpose of completing the organization of the present year. WILLIAM S. KING, Secretary.

☞ **To Glass Painters and Decorators.**—The Directors of the ASSOCIATION FOR THE EXHIBITION OF THE INDUSTRY OF ALL NATIONS, invite Designs and Proposals for Glazing, with Ornamental Painted Glass, the four large Fanlights of the Exhibition Building. These Fanlights are semi circular with a radius of 20 feet. Parties reading Designs and Proposals, are requested to accompany them with specimens of the style of work in which they intend to execute them; all of which must be addressed to C. E. DETMOLD, Engineer, &c., Office No 74 Broadway, where full Drawings of the windows can be seen. By order, WM. WHETTEN, Secretary.

☞ **Popular Lectures.**—Course for 1852 and '53 will be opened on TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 14, at the Broadway Tabernacle, with a Poem by Rev. JOHN PIERPONT, of Medford, Mass.; Subject: *The Scholar's Vocation*—discussing the advantages and disadvantages of the several professions open to him. Doors open at 7 o'clock; to commence at 8 precisely. Tickets One Shilling each, to be had at EVANS & BRITTAN'S, No. 697 Broadway; at No. 131 Nassau-st., and at the door.

☞ **Franklin Lectures.**—Professor OLMSTED, will give his second Lecture at the Tabernacle, THIS (Monday) EVENING, at 8 o'clock. Subject—*The Sun, Moon, Comets, Grand Mechanism of the Solar System Mode of Predicting the return of a Comet.* Admission, one shilling.

☞ **Miss Bacon's Course of** HISTORICAL INSTRUCTION, at the STUYVESANT INSTITUTE.—The Fifth Lesson will be given on TUESDAY MORNING, at 11 o'clock. Subject: *The Indo Germanic Groups in the Primitive States of Oriental Antiquity.* Single admission 50 cents. Tickets for fifteen lessons, $5.

New-York Daily Times.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

Further from Mexico.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, Dec. 11.

The Mexican troops in all parts of the country are daily deserting the Government and joining the insurgents. Gen. URREA's pronunciamento in favor of the insurgents had the effect of bringing over a considerable number.

ADDITIONAL ITEMS BY THE MAILS.

BALTIMORE, Saturday, Dec. 11.

The mails are in from New-Orleans this evening, but we find little in the papers that has not been anticipated by telegraph. Tampico dates to the 20th, and City of Mexico to the 10th ult., are published in the New-Orleans journals. The letter from Mr. BENTON on the Tehuantepec question was republished in the Mexican papers, with the simple remark that it throws much light on the question, and is remarkable only in the fact that an American concedes justice to Mexico.

A gentleman named GARCIA GRENADOS, in company with some others, has proposed to the Government to defend the Northern frontier against savages by contract. He proposes to bring from the United States some instructors or guerilleros from the best sharp-shooters at the Indians, and to colonize the frontier—Government to pay him $16 000 a month, and allow him free trade, with authority to call out the people to help him.

The published accounts confirm the telegraphic statements in reference to the revolution in Tamaulipas and Sonora.

The Southern Mail—Governor of South Carolina Elected—Lieutenant Davenport, &c.

BALTIMORE, Sunday, Dec. 12.

We have no mail to-night South of Augusta.

The Legislature of South Carolina, on the 9th, elected J. L. MANNING Governor, and J. H. IRBY Lieutenant Governor of the State.

The Charleston papers announce the death of JAMES ROBERTS, an old and eminent merchant of that city.

Lieutenant DAVENPORT arrived at Savannah on Wednesday. The *Morning News*, of that city, says, the Cuban difficulty having been settled, he is to resume command of the *Cherokee* or *Crescent City*.

JAMES KARR was convicted, in the Criminal Court, yesterday, of manslaughter, for killing JOHN FUTCH. The Jury, when they came out of the Court House, were attacked by a number of friends of the prisoner, and one of them severely beaten.

Escape of Prisoners.

BALTIMORE, Sunday, Dec. 12.

Seven prisoners escaped from the Baltimore Jail, last evening, at an early hour. They were EDWARD HUDDEN and THOMAS CORNER, both awaiting trial, one for the murder of ZIMMERMAN, the other for the murder of Capt. HUTCHISON; FREDERICK BLOOMER, awaiting sentence for obtaining goods on false pretences; JOHN B. HASKELL, awaiting trial on a charge of fraud; GEORGE SPROUL and LEWIS R. KING, charged with passing counterfeit money; and JAMES ROBINSON, a burglar. They effected their escape by unlocking their cell doors with a skeleton key made of bone, and scaling the wall by means of a rope ladder, made of materials furnished them by some one outside. There are now more than one hundred prisoners in our Jail, and only three guards for both night and day duty. None of the fugitives have been arrested.

The Mayor offers a reward of $300 for each of the escaped murderers.

Extensive Fire in Baltimore—Severe Injuries.

BALTIMORE, Saturday, Dec. 11.

The extensive wholesale grocery warehouses of DAVIS HAYS and JAMES GEORGE, corner of Commerce-street and Exchange-place, were to ally destroyed by fire, together with a large stock. Loss, about $60,000, which is fully covered by insurance. The wall fell on an adjoining building, occupied by RICHARD B. MATCHETT, as a printing office—crushed in the roof, and severely injured MATCHETT and his son—each having a leg broken, and the son having his skull fractured. He is not expected to live. The fire is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary.

P. S.—There is insurance on the property in the Baltimore Firemen's office to the amount of $35,000. The books and papers were not injured.

Madame ALBONI's Concert last night witnessed a crowded and brilliant audience, who appeared delighted.

Mr. BOOTH is to be buried this afternoon.

Important Arrest and Seizure of Counterfeit Money.

ALBANY, SUNDAY, Dec 12.

Last evening Chief of Police MORGAN, accompanied by five officers, made a descent upon a house in West Troy, long suspected of being the head quarters of a notorious counterfeiter and his accomplices, and after a desperate struggle arrested ROBERT MORRISON, proprietor of the house. Upon his person was found $1,250 in counterfeit notes as follows: $953 in 3s of City Bank of Hartford; 150 in 3s of Tradesmen's Bank of Chelsea, Mass; $105 in 5s of Bank of Genesee, Batavia; $6 in 3s of Oswego County Bank of Grandy, N. Y.; $30 in 10s of Merchants Bank of Norwich, Conn.; $40 in 10s of the Ascutney Bank of Windsor, Vt.; $20 in 5s of Manhattan Bank of New York. Also, three counterfeit half dollars, eight quarter eagles, and $114 in good money. It is supposed MORRISON is connected with a well organized gang, and it is well ascertained that from $50,000 to $75,000 counterfeit money has passed through his hands since January last, besides large amounts in the possession of accomplices. There is no doubt that from him and his confederates very much of the spurious money now in circulation has emanated, and the arrest is considered one of the most important made in a long time.

Burglaries in Boston—The Robbers Arrested—Attempt to Rob a Bank.

BOSTON, Sunday, Dec. 12.

On Saturday night, the Cutlery store of PHILIP KEYLER, in the *Daily Mail* building, No. 126 Washington-street, was entered and robbed of $500 worth of property. The burglars, GEO. W. HARRIS and HENRY BARTON, were arrested and the property recovered.

On the same night an unsuccessful attempt was made to rob the North Bank. The banking room was entered by cutting out the lock, and the outer door of the safe forced open. The thieves probably got alarmed and fled.

Late and Important from Buenos Ayres—Urquiza's Forces Disbanded.

BALTIMORE, Saturday, Dec. 11.

The bark *Morgan Dix* arrived at this port last night with Buenos Ayres dates of Oct. 6.

URQUIZA had disbanded his forces, and disclaimed all hostile intentions towards Buenos Ayres, but says he will defend his province from any attack.

In a Circular to foreign Consuls, he notifies them to treat with him in all matters relating to foreign affairs, and announces his intention, as Dictator, to install a sovereign Congress.

The bark *Chicora* was at Buenos Ayres, to sail for Boston in a few days.

The Steamers Cherokee and Black Warrior.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, Dec. 11.

The steamship *Cherokee* sailed from this port at 8 o'clock this morning for New-York, *via* Havana.

The *Black Warrior* left Mobile at noon last Thursday for New-York.

Acquittal of a Suspected Murderer.

PITTSBURG, Saturday, Dec 11.

The Jury this evening acquitted JAMES A. CUCHRANE, who was implicated with the man JEWELL recently convicted for the murder of MITCHELL on the 5th of July last. The trial excited great interest here, COCHRANE being well known and having heretofore borne a good character.

Sentag in Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, Sunday, Oct. 12.

There exists the greatest excitement in this city relative to Madame SONTAG's concert for Tuesday night. The serenade to-morrow night will be a grand affair. About 300 vocal performers, and three Brass Bands will assist. SONTAG will be received at the depôt by two companies of cavalry.

Ship Elsinore in Distress.

BOSTON, Sunday, Dec. 12.

Ship *Elsinore*, from Leon and Deal 17th inst., for New-York, was off Halifax 9th inst., in distress, with loss of sails and short of provisions. She has 150 passengers. Assistance was sent her from LLOYD's agent at Halifax.

The Crystal Palace Association.

SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN OFFICE, NEW-YORK, FRIDAY Dec. 10, 1852.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

The manifesto of Theodore Sedgwick, Esq., President of the Crystal Palace Association published in your paper of this day, is an uncalled for attack upon us, which ought not to pass in silence.

In consequence of arrangements by which the Association was to give to a Boston journal the *exclusive* privilege of first publishing the contents of the proposed Crystal Palace, we were prevented from joining with them in getting it up.

We therefore employed the best artists on our own account, and, at an expense of nearly $100, procured the finest cut of that to-be wonderful structure that has yet appeared. The Association afterwards brought out theirs, but *Mr. Sedgwick himself concurred in pronouncing ours the best one of the two.*

In order partially to remunerate ourselves for the large expenses incurred, we issued a business circular, in a business way, over our own signatures, offering stereotype copies of this excellent and really truthful picture at the extremely low price of $18 each. This circular Mr. Sedgwick has taken the unauthorized liberty of publishing, with comments of his own, which seem to imply that we were endeavoring to sell our stereotypes under the cover of the Association. Such a supposition is simply absurd. We feel fully competent to do our own business, without any help or favor from the Association. The idea that the Crystal Palace Association, with its catholic philanthropy, and a capital of $200,000, should array itself in a warfare with the private interests of individuals, who make no blustering pretences, and endeavor to prevent them from selling a $30 steel engraving plate at the low rate of $10, is in itself supremely ridiculous—but such, nevertheless, is the fact.

No man with the smallest particle of common sense would ever have thought, apart from Mr. Sedgwick's suggestion, that our circular, published in to-day's *Times*, was intended, directly or indirectly, to convey the impression that it emanated from the Crystal Palace Association.

We regret the necessity of exposing the ridiculousness of Mr. Sedgwick's position, but, in justice to ourselves, we cannot avoid it. Truly, your obedient servants,

MUNN & CO.

Amusements.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—At the Broadway Theatre, this evening, a new piece is to be produced which promises to take well. It is entitled "The Peri; or, the Enchanted Fountain." The scenery is prepared with great care, and presents many *tableaux* of exceeding beauty. The plot is taken from a fairy tale, and, after a series of difficulties, happily. The after piece will be "Married and Single."

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—Madame THILLON and Mr. HUDSON appear at Niblo's to-night, in the Opera of "Crown Diamonds."

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—At Wallack's this evening, that excellent comedy of "London Assurance" will form the principal feature of the evening, with Mr. BLAKE as Sir Harcourt Courtly, and a good cast. The farce is "A Practical Man."

BURTON'S.—"Paul Pry," with PLACIDE as Col. Hardy, and BURTON as Paul Pry, will be the first piece at Burton's Theatre this evening, while the after part of the evening will be filled with the farce of "One Thousand Milliners Wanted for the Gold Diggings in Australia."

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.—The entertainments at the Museum are still entertaining. They are kept up every afternoon and evening.

WOOD'S MINSTRELS.—The new songs which the Woods have introduced are well worth hearing.

BANVARD'S PILGRIMAGE TO JERUSALEM AND THE HOLY LAND.—This Panorama is now open at the Courts of the Racket Club, next door to the Metropolitan Hotel.

MESSRS. FRASER AND KING, Comic Singers, give a Grand Concert at Lamartine Hall, corner of Eighth-avenue and Twenty-ninth-street, this evening.

ANOTHER REVOLUTION IN MEXICO!

Santa Anna Recalled!!

From the Panama Star, Nov. 2.

We yesterday, for the first time, learned from a gentleman who came passenger on the *New-Orleans*, which arrived here last Sunday night, that a revolution had broken out on the Western Coast of Mexico, having for its object the recall of SANTA ANNA, to again take hold of the reins of Government.

How far into the interior the revolutionary spirit had spread, was not known at the moment of our latest advices from Acapulco; but from previous indications and intelligence from the Atlantic side, we cannot but suppose it to be general throughout the country.

It is well known that General SANTA ANNA has been living, since his exile from Mexico, near Carthagena, on the Atlantic side of this Republic. A late paper from that city, brings us information that intelligence had reached the distinguished Mexican as to the feelings of his countrymen; and that he "*would sail for Mexico in a few days*," to assume the new powers conferred upon him.

While awaiting, by California steamer, mail papers from the Atlantic, confirmation and further particulars of this new revolution, we may express our belief that under late and present circumstances of Mexico, Gen. SANTA ANNA is the only living Mexican, of whom we have any knowledge, who is qualified in the least degree, to be at the head of her affairs. And from even him not a great deal of real good is much to be expected by outsiders. He always possessed a greater influence among his countrymen, when in power, than any of those possessed who have at different times succeeded him; but, being like the rest of his countrymen, deceitful, selfish and mercenary, his political career has been marked by many changes—one day elevated to the pinnacle of his ambition—the next prostrated in the duet, finding none so poor as to do him reverence. Possessed of talents of no ordinary character, both as a civilian and soldier, he stands preëminent among his countrymen as their chief leader in times of difficulty; when they seek for him wherever he may be found, to throw around him the panoply and gaudy trappings of power, of which they are equally ready and ungratefully willing to divest him, as soon as the storm that threatened them has blown over.

His recall to his country at this present time, we think is mainly due to the emergency in which Mexico finds herself placed in her relations with the United States, in the Tehuantepec and other important matters. SANTA ANNA is probably the only man who can ward off immediate collision between the two nations, short of an actual and immediate abandonment of the grounds hitherto occupied by Mexico, and it remains to be seen whether or not, even *he* can long defer the "manifest destiny" which awaits his country.

We hold our breath for further information.

State Debt—Repudiation.

From the United States Economist, Dec. 11.

The late vote of the people of Mississippi against paying, by taxation, the old Planters' Bank Bonds, has created some surprise, although there was little hope that the Union Bank Bonds of that State would ever be paid at all. Those Mississippi Bonds are of a class of financial operations which universally have failed, but which may revive again during the speculative season which is approaching. In the year 1838–40, eleven States of the Union failed in their engagements, and Mississippi flatly refused to pay hers at all, on the ground of their illegality. Other States followed her example, but subsequently some of them changed their course and paid. The States which failed, are as follows:

	Debt.	Population 1840.	Population 1850.
Florida	$1,140,000 for banks	54,474	87,401
Mississippi	7,500,000 "	375,651	606,555
Arkansas	3,617,000 "	97,574	209,639
Alabama	9 207 555 "	590,756	771,671 pays.
Louisiana	1,918,397 debt proper. $1,698,523 for banks	352,411	511,971
Georgia	750,000 "	691,392	905,999 paid.
Illinois	13 627,509 for bks., canals.	476,183	851,470 "
Indiana	13 560,000 "	685,856	988,416 "
Michigan	5,500,000 for railroads.	212 267	397,654 "
Maryland	11,996,501 for public works	470,018	582 035 "
Pennsyl'a.	48,628,919 "	1,724,033	2,311 786 "
Total	$136,811,434	5,660,596	8,225,500

The debts here given were the amounts at the time—on the part of the States which have compromised a change has taken place. Thus the liabilities of Louisiana for banks is $12,912,000, instead of $21,888,000. The debt of Georgia increased with her resumption, and it is now over two millions. That of Michigan has been nearly extinguished. That of Indiana reduced one half, and the other half to be paid by the canal. That of Illinois has also been reduced. Alabama pays the interest from the assets of the Bank. Arkansas, Florida, and Mississippi, are the only States which do nothing for their old debts. In all the States the mode and object of the issues was the same, viz.: for what were called the Real Estate Banks. These were organized by holders of real estate becoming stockholders, and paying for their stock by mortgaging their lands and negroes to the Bank. All these mortgages, which constituted the Bank's capital, then became the security of the State, which lent its bonds to the Bank. The Bank then sold the bonds and loaned the proceeds, *pro rata*, among the stockholders. The money so obtained by the planters was expended in more lands and more negroes, at enormous prices; failure resulted, and the States neither could nor would pay. The plain transaction was for a few influential planters to make use of the State, in order to borrow on securities which no individual capitalist would take.

The organization of the Union Bank of Florida, as a type of the rest, affords an example. The Bank was incorporated February, 1833, and 94 persons took 9,127 shares for mortgages. In April, 1834, Governor DUVAL issued to it $360,000 bonds of the Territory. The President, J. G. GAMBLE, Esq., came to New-York and made a joint contract with PRIME, WARD & KING, J. D. BEERS, J. L. & S. JOSEPHS, and THOMAS BIDDLE, for 1,000 bonds, say $1,000,000, to be closed November, 1834, and payment to be made by them $100,000 each month. Gov. EATON then issued 640 more bonds to complete this contract. With the $1,000,000 thus obtained the Bank set up business. In October, 1838, the Bank increased its capital, and Gov. CALL issued to it $2,000,000 more bonds: with these bonds Col GAMBLE set out for Europe, where he sold 1,280 bonds. In July, 1838, 200 were sold to the American Life & Trust Company; in September, 100 to HOPE & Co., of Amsterdam; in February, 1839, 950 to PALMER, M'KELLOP & DENT, in small lots, 46 bonds, and the remainder were left with PALMER & Co. to sell on commission. The average sale was at 89½ per cent. The proceeds of all these loans, and also all its deposits were lent to its stockholders on long loans, (the whole amount was $3,248,380,) distributed among 285 stockholders, who had mortgaged as security, 215,419 acres of land and 2,552 slaves. A planter with a few negroes laboring hardly to raise a little cotton upon land of very equivocal value, suddenly found the resources of the London money market at their command, on loans of 30 years. Houses, equipages, and northern tours, were all the order of the day, until the bubble burst. Changing names and locations, the history of all the State Banks was the same. It will be observed, however, that the late United States Bank, then tottering to its fall, was propped by these State stocks, obtained from the local banks.

It was on this plan that the Mississippi Banks were got into life. The Union Bank was chartered in 1836, in order to develop the resources of the State, and the bill became a law in 1838. This charter provided for the organization of a Bank on the mortgages of the stockholders, the State to issue to it $15,000,000 of bonds, as a loan of credit. Ten days after, a supplementary act was passed, making the State a stockholder for $5,000,000. The Constitution of the State requires that a bill to create debt shall, after it has passed the Legislature, be submitted to the people, and if approved, be repassed by the next Legislature. This was not done, but the act was passed Feb., 1838; and May 16, 1838, the whole 5,000 bonds were sold to the United States Bank, at 1s. 6d. sterling per dollar. The payment to be made in five quarterly payments, the last in July, 1839. At the date of the last payment, the United States Bank was negotiating through Mr. JAUDON, in London, for the means of meeting the bills of exchange drawn on him by the Bank, and which had been dishonored. The $5,000,000 of Mississippi bonds were a part of the securities pledged by him for those loans. The proceeds of sale to the Bank of the United States were, of course, its own promises, partly the notes of the old Bank of the United States. The Union Bank soon dissipated the whole and failed. The slave part of the securities soon became Texan cultivators. That the mode of issuing the Union bonds was a direct infraction of the Constitution of the State, there can be no doubt, and the chances are that the State will not soon pay them. The Planters' Bank bonds stand in a different position. The first provision made by the Legislature for the issuance of these bonds was in 1830. By the 1st and 7th sections of an act chartering the Planters' Bank, approved Feb. 10, 1830, and by the 4th and 5th sections of an act, supplemental thereto, approved Dec. 16, 1830, the faith of the State was pledged, and provision made for issuing two millions of dollars in the State bonds. In pursuance of these sections, the first five hundred thousand dollars of six per cent. bonds were issued and sold in 1831. It has been intimated that these bonds were unconstitutional, and the reason assigned is, that the 16th section of the act of 1818, which was supplemental to that of 1809, chartering the Bank of Mississippi, pledged the faith of the State, that no other Bank should be established in the State during the continuance of the aforesaid corporation, and that in derogation of this pledge, the Planters' Bank was established; and that by the 1st and 7th sections of the charter, and 4th and 5th sections of the supplement, these bonds were issued. We think it may well be questioned whether the Legislature of 1818 did not transcend its powers in undertaking to guantee the exclusive right of banking in the State to single corporation, for series of years. There was nothing in the Constitution of 1817 expressly giving this right, and the Legislature of 1818 was assuming too much, perhaps, when it undertook to forestal the action of each subsequent Legislature to the year 1834, when the charter of the old bank was to expire.

There was nothing in the Constitution of 1817 which forbid the Legislature to pledge the public faith for a loan of money. They did pledge it, and on that faith they borrowed $500,000, which was invested in Planters' Bank Stock, on which the State, for many years, received the dividend; and would, doubtless, have continued to receive them if the bank had continued to declare them. The State received the money, and she had a constitutional right to receive it in the way she did; if she invested it in the stock of an unconstitutional bank of her own creation, such investment would not, in our judgment, weaken the obligation which she is under to pay it back. But the argument of its unconstitutionality, if solid, only applies to the first $500,000. The people of the State assembled in Convention in 1832, to revise and amend their Constitution. By the 9th section of the 7th article of the Constitution which they then made, they imposed limitations and restrictions on the power of the Legislature to pledge the public faith for loans of money. And now, as evidence that they were satisfied with the disposition which had been made of the $500,000, they expressly provided, "that nothing in this (9th sec. 7th art.) shall be so construed as to prevent the Legislature from negotiating a further loan of one million and a half dollars, and vesting the same in stock reserved to the State by the charter of the Planters' Bank, of the State of Mississippi."

The State did issue these bonds, and they, with most other securities of the day, passed into the hands of the United States Bank. The State has not paid the interest since 1838, but the United States Bank paid it, ($124,222 interest, and also $137,500, the first installment,) in order to keep the credit of the bonds good. In 1830 the State had transferred its capital from the Planters' Bank to the Mississippi Railroad Company; the capital of which Company was, during its brief career, supposed to afford additional security for the payment of the bonds. The Planters' Bank Stock transferred by the State was, $1,947,000; this, by the Railroad Company, was mostly hypothecated in London, to cover sterling bonds. In 1839, the State passed a law appropriating the amount in the State's sinking fund to the payment of the Planters' bonds and coupons; also, for the general extinguishment of that debt, by making bonds and coupons receivable in payment of 500 000 acres of land, (choice cotton land,) donated by the Federal Government to the State for purposes of public improvement, at $6 per acre. Under this bill, January, 1849, the land was put up, and 2,000 acres sold for the bonds. In the two following years, 10,174 acres were sold for $3,150 cash, $35,195 of Planters' bonds, and $16,155 of coupons, say together $53,801. These lands are rising in value, and the price in bonds is not higher than the cash price obtained. Under these circumstances the late vote of the State against paying by *taxation*, is not to be understood as not paying at all, because the lands will ultimately pay all. In fact, candidates in favor of paying the bonds, have frequently been elected to office. It is worth while to observe that the population has increased 50 per cent. since the State failed.

Supreme Court of the United States.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Dec. 8, 1852.

At the opening of the Court this morning, Hon. J. J. CRITTENDEN, Attorney-General of the United States, rose and remarked substantially as follows:

That, since the adjournment yesterday, the Members of the Bar and officers of the Court held a meeting, and had adopted resolutions expressive of their high sense of the public and private worth of the Hon. JOHN MCKINLEY, lately one of the Justices of this Court, and their deep regret at his death.

By the same meeting, I was requested to present those resolutions to the Court, and to ask that they might be entered on the records; and I rise now to perform that honored task.

Besides the private griefs which naturally attend it, the death of a member of this Court, which is the head of a great, executive, and vital department of this Government, must always be an event of public interest and importance.

I had the good fortune to be acquainted with Judge MCKINLEY from my earliest manhood. In the relations of private life he was frank, hospitable, and affectionate. In his manners he was simple and unaffected, and his character was uniformly marked with manliness, integrity and honor. Elevation to the Bench of the Supreme Court made no change in him. His honors were borne meekly, without ostentation or presumption.

He was a candid, impartial, and righteous judge. Shrinking from no responsibility; he was fearless in the performance of his duty, seeking only to do right, and fearing nothing but to do wrong.

For many of the last years of his life, he was much enfeebled and afflicted by disease, and his active usefulness interrupted and impaired, but his devotion to his official duties remained unabated, and his death was probably hastened by his last ineffectual attempt at their performance, by attending the last term of this Court.

Death has now set her seal to his character, making it unchangeable forever, and I think it may be truly inscribed upon his monument that, as a private gentleman, and as a public magistrate, he was without fear and without reproach.

This occasion cannot but remind us of other afflicting losses which have recently befallen us. The present, indeed, has been a sad year for the profession of the law. In a few short months it has been bereaved of its highest and greatest ornaments. CLAY, WEBSTER and SERGEANT have gone to their immortal rest in quick succession.

We had scarcely returned from the grave of one of them till we were summoned to the funeral of another. Like bright stars they have sunk below the horizon, and have left the land in wide spread gloom. This hall, that knew them so well, shall know them no more. Their wisdom lies no utterance now, and the voice of their eloquence shall be heard here no more forever.

This hall itself seems as though it was sensible of its loss, and even these marble pillars seem to sympathize as they stood around us like so many majestic mourners.

But we will have consolation in the remembrance of these illustrious men. Their *names* will remain to us, and be like a light kindled in the sky to shine upon us, and to guide our course. We may hope, too, that the memory of them and their great examples will create a virtuous emulation which may raise up men worthy to be their successors in the service of their country, its constitution and its laws.

For this digression and these allusions to CLAY, WEBSTER and SERGEANT, I hope the occasion may be considered as a sufficient excuse, and I will not trespass by another word, except only to move that these resolutions, in relation to Judge MCKINLEY, when they shall have been read by the Clerk, may be entered on the records of this Court.

The resolutions are as follows:

At a meeting of the members of the Bar and Officers of the Court, held in the Supreme Court-room, on Tuesday, the 7th day of Dec., 1852,

Hon. SOLOMON W. DOWNS, of Louisiana, was called to the chair, and JOHN A. CAMPBELL, Esq., of Alabama, appointed Secretary.

On motion of RICHARD S. COXE, Esq., it was resolved that a Committee of three gentlemen be appointed by the chair to prepare, and report to this meeting, appropriate resolutions on the occasion of the lamented death of Honorable JOHN MCKINLEY, one of the Associate Justices of the Supreme Court of the United States.

Whereupon the Chair appointed RICHARD S. COXE, Esq., of the District of Colum

FULL NEWS FROM CALIFORNIA.

Packet of November 16.

ARRIVAL OF THE ILLINOIS AT THIS PORT.

$2,539,046 IN GOLD DUST.

SACRAMENTO FIRE.

Immense loss of Property.

LIST OF SUFFERERS.

CALIFORNIA ELECTION.

State for Pierce—Large Majority.

FAVORABLE MINING NEWS.

The Markets—Deaths and Marriages.

REVOLUTION IN SONORA, MEXICO.

LATER FROM SANDWICH ISLANDS.

PANAMA NEWS.

By the mail steamship *Illinois*, arrived at this port early yesterday morning, from Aspinwall, we have the mails and treasure from the San Francisco semi-monthly packet of 16th Nov., previously announced, by telegraph from New-Orleans, as on the way to New-York.

The *Illinois* brings 540 passengers, and her freight list, which we annex, sums up in

Gold dust for New-York	$2,139,046
In hands of passengers	400,000
Total	$2,539,046

The *Golden Gate* left San Francisco on the 16th Nov., and reached Panama in less than *twelve days*. She brought down, on freight, $2,582,212, of which $256,000 goes to London by the the West Indian steamer, $2,139,046 comes to New York, as above, and the remainder went to New-Orleans by the steamship *Philadelphia*. The following is the San Francisco manifest:

Cunningham & Co	$15,000	Thos. H. Selby	$16,000
Bergeyre & Co	175,000	Macondray & Co	47,000
Belden, Barren & Co	15,000	Collins, Cushman & Co	25,832
Drexel, S. & Church	60,000	Daniel Fay	14,000
Tallant & Wilde	54,450	Wycoff & Co	14,250
Reynolds & Co	20,000	Goldemeenter, De Fremery & Co	13,913
Godefferey, Billem & Co	55,027	D. L. Boss & Co	29,750
D. L. Boss & Co	29,750	B. Davidson	106,000
Jos. A. Haines	31,273	Wells, Farco & Co	39,627
Quensen & Johnson	11,284	Flint, Peabody & Co	107,263
J. B. Thomas	75,250	Page, Bacon & Co	369,000
J. Seligman	21,000	Adams & Co	647,000
Cummings & Philips	92,000	Other shippers	300,625
F. Argenti & Co	30,000	Total	$2,582,212
Treasure shipped Nov. 1			4,733,317
Total for the month of November			$5,226,039

* For London.

New-York Specie List by Illinois.

Adams & Co	$538,777	Chas F Tay	$11,000
Amer. ex Bank	484,800	John Bertram	14,000
Burgoine & Plume	160,000	Southworth & Co	12,600
Howland & Aspinwall	117,471	Newhouse & Spatz	12,000
Duncan & Sherman	61,440	Daniel T. Willets	10,780
Fewsmith & Samson	61,000	Bloomingdale	10,000
Drexel & Co	60,000	Goldsmith & May	6,512
F. A. Haynes	51,273	G. Rosenstock	6,000
Wm. Hoge & Co	50,000	W S Hansell & Son	5,250
Collins, Cushman & Co	46,638	Howard, Son & Co	5,215
Wells, Fargo & Co	34,687	Layard, Friers & Co	5,100
Brown, Brothers & Co	30,000	C. H. Cummings	4,701
George Daniels	29,750	C. S Robbins & Son	4,419
Gilder & Williams	27,076	Howes & Crowell	4,062
Minot & Hooper	27,000	To order	3,950
Seligman & Steinheimer	21,000	Wm. Cummings	3,038
A Reynolds	20,000	Hecksewrath & Vandam	2,273
Peter Edes	20,000	D Stewart	1,416
Thos. Watson & Son	20,000	Everett & Brown	1,932
Johnson & Lowden	19,255	S. Rosenstock	1,600
Goodhue & Co	17,750	Cartwright & Harris	1,369
P. Naylor	16,000	F. & J. Rosenfelt	1,150
S. B. Wakeman	15,200	Samuel & Lazarus	750
Myers & Striker	15,000	F Heirsch	650
John Cunningham	15,000	Hanford & Brother	600
Harbeck & Co	14,600	Fiela Marrit & Co	470
John E. Rue	14,291	Bro't by passengers	400,000
C. W. J. Thomas	14,258		

The *Illinois* left at Aspinwall the steamship *United States*, awaiting the arrival of the *Winfield Scott* from San Francisco, Nov. 18. The *S. S. Lewis* left San Francisco for San Juan, Nicaragua, the day before the *Golden Gate*.

List of Passengers by Illinois.

Miss Jno Barr, 2 children and 2 servants; W. Wheelwright, lady and Miss Wheelwright; Mr. Dimon, lady and servt.; J. Vandewater and lady, G. H Howard and lady, J. A. Haysed, lady, child and servt; D. L. Ross, lady, 3 children; Miss Ross and servt.; Dr. J. Pearson, lady and 3 children; Miss Pearson, Miss Mary Lincoln, S C. Levy and lady, Mr. Wright, lady and child; Mrs. Gilman and child, Miss M. J. Briesly, Mrs A Headricks, Mrs Mosser, Mrs. M C. Allen, Mrs. Galbraith, Mrs Blodget, C. W. Campbell and lady, Mrs Hind, D. O. Mills, Judge Conley, Capt E Caldwell, Capt. O. Welch, Wm. Bunn, J. M. Dickinson, D S Simcli, S C. Jillson, J. M Craig, T. B. J. Young, W Johnson, J H Goodwin, J. Townsend, G. H. Washburn, Winslow Hall, T. L. Chamberlin, Jno. O'Brien, J. B. M'Nanony, L. E. Goldings, W. Watson, W Hollister, E. Peachower, J. B. Tilton, H Rosthchild, W. Gregory, J. J. McKee, G. H Moore, T. Pickett, J. J. Pifield, L. Hoff, L. C. Witternayer, R. J. McKay, H. Weary, N. Litch, G. W. Lamereux, S. C. Simons, J. W. Dingman, J. O. Treat, J. H. Clay Mudd, J. P. Perkham, J. Yale, J. R Brierly, N C. Orvis, H S McCullough, L. E. Johnson, F Stewart, J. Bradshaw G. B. Elkins, R. Reed, Ebbetts, Brazg, Thos. Olmstead, W R. Benton, Mr Smith, T. D Johns, S. C Simonds, C. E. Hitchcock, Geo. J. Dickey, A. Burton, J. G. Gibson, J. W. Sulsbwin, Lewis Taylor, Sylvester, R. S Easton, L. A Coolidge, W C Christie, S. Street, G. W. Harlan, G W. Henderson, Wm Miller, J J. Pellett, Wm. Burgess, F. Dolliar, R H Bean, B Ford, W. B Rice, J B. Taylor, J H Batty, D McCarthy, E. Barker, J. Graham, D Berliez, C. P. Gephart, H. Farnham, B. C. Trowbridge, Geo C Trowbridge, J. Dupee, W. Bloom, J. Vancam, A. French, W. McKenzie, Sam Isaacs, H. Alexander, Jas Tuttle P. O'Neil, J. Curry, A. Scott, King, French, Sullivan, J. M Thomas, W Reins, J. E Kimberly, F C. Gray and servant; W. E Haskin, W. C. Stickam, Wm. Crystal, H. D Ormsby, J. C. Grove, Duquesne, E Simpson, J Dubois, N Raney, R. Finlen, A Woodward, R Rankin, F. Pinbr, W H Purcell, J. O'Meara, Samuel Jamerson, Mendelhal, G Hollenden, Pirk A. Allen, W. Simonds, W. Ives, D Clark Robert Herring, A. B Nichols, J Van Arne, Dr. Hume, J. F. Warner, Wm. Sails, S Richmund, J Bartlett, A F Duffy, W. P. Hynes, W. W Evans, Ward, C Hall, J. Lewis, J. Baldwin, W Winsut, J. McFarland, D W. Gillett, Adams & Co's, Messenger, Wm. Lord, mail Agent, J. K. Merritt, Jacobs, G. M. Richer, A. Yates, H. C Owens, A. Taylor, Doolittle Dalrymple, Bosark, Drake, McClure, Morse, and 335 in steerage.

Fire at Sacramento.

The most important as well as unpleasant news brought by this packet, is the destruction, by fire, on the 22d of November, of full three-fourths of the City of Sacramento. We give place to the following details of this terrible conflagration, together with as complete a list of the sufferers as we are able to gather from our newspaper files.

Forty Blocks Burned—1,500 Buildings Destroyed—Immense Loss of Goods.

Tuesday night, Nov. 2, at 11 o'clock, a fire broke out in the building adjoining the Southern House, on J-street, between Third and Fourth-streets. A high wind prevailing at the time, the embers of flames were, in a few moments, conveyed to the Crescent City Hotel, immediately opposite. This building, together with the adjoining ones, being of wood, offered no resistance; and, as a consequence, they were destroyed in a very short time. By this time—the wind blowing from the north-west, all that part of the city lying south of J-street was one vast sheet of flame. Hope was, for a short time, entertained that it would not cross Third-street; but the burning embers were carried into all parts of the city, and the Overton block becoming ignited, all hopes were at an end to save even a portion of the city. Building after building was blown up, to stay the progress of the flames, but to no purpose. It reached Front-street, and the buildings occupied by PAGE, BACON & Co., on the corner of J and Front, though it was in imminent danger several times, yet it withstood the shock. The building occupied by J. B. STARR was also saved, as the other buildings between J-street and the Slough. The flames crossed J, K, L and M streets, taking everything in the way. It laid bare the entire space between N-street, on the south, and I street on the north, from Front to Tenth-streets, with a very few exceptions on the outskirts of the limits. Scarcely any property was saved, but from those houses which were on and near Front street. The fire-proof store of the "Lady Adams Company," on K-street, between Front and Second-streets, withstood everything, and now stands alone in its glory, as a proof that buildings *can be constructed* capable of resisting the devouring element. The store of STANFORD & BROTHERS, near the corner of Third and K, also stood it out, although everything around it was destroyed.

The large brick building occupied by WATSON & BIGELOW and BUSHNELL & Co on J-street, was also saved. As near as can be calculated, no less than forty blocks of buildings have been destroyed by this awful conflagration, leaving entirely houseless not less than nine-tenths of the population of Sacramento.

About 1 o'clock, and while the fire was still raging, a difficulty took place between some persons near the El Dorado. Pistols were fired, and one of the parties, named HARVEY, was mortally wounded. The loss of property, fearful to relate, is not the only loss.

It is commonly reported that four members of Fire Co. No. 3 were killed, and a man named LYONS was also killed by the falling of a wall on J-street. A milliner named Mrs. LARDS was also reported missing. The *Democratic State Journal* office is entirely destroyed. The *Union* saved part of its materials. So rapid was the spread of the flames that scarcely five hours had elapsed ere the immense space above named was swept over.

Provisions are alarming scarce. The State Capitol on the north side of J-street, we are happy to say is saved. Mr. BARTON's church is also saved.

Mr. WOODWARD, bar-keeper in the Dawson House, on Fourth-street, was burned to death.

A partner of REYNOLDS & Co. perished with their brick building, on J-street. He was engaged in saving goods, when it is supposed the building fell upon him.

Capt. JOHN BAKER and N. A. H. BAIL were very badly burned. It is feared that owing to its being election night, very many persons lost their lives from being intoxicated.

The State Hospital is destroyed, and the poor patients suffered intensely by having to move, and lie down in the open air.

List of Losses.

J Street to Fifth.

Cobbin & Potter, grocers	$ 8,000	Cady & Co, grocers	6,000
Warren & Co., seed store	25,000	Taylor & Murray, furniture	18,000
Woodcock's saloon	20,000	W. B. Hopkins, grocer	25,000
Union office (brick building)	35,000	E T Brown, Hinty & Co	60,000
Magnolia Saloon	10,000	Dentists Boyle, Kellum & Hoppe	5,000
Restaurant	2,000	F. S. Mitchell & Co	30,000
Beckett & Sharkey's drug store	1,000	Winans & Hyer	12,000
shoe shop and barber shop	1,500	Passenand, barber	10,000
Dovey's Clothing store	5,000	Wrights jewelry store	3,000
El Dorado Saloon	50,000	Hart, McAlphin & Co., paints, oils &c	5,000
Humbolt	12,000	Southern House	15,000
American Theatre, scenes, dresses, &c.	5,000	Madame Lanos, millinery, &c	10,000
North American Hotel	12,000	Clothier shop (have the fire broke out)	5,000
fancy bakery	3,000	Crandall's dry goods store	3,000
Isaac's hat shop	5,000	Auction room, Flagg's	5,000
McCall & Co's brick store	20,000	Auction room, Perkin's	1,000
Johnson & Forward, Attorneys, Dentist office &c.	3,000	Restaurant	1,000
Overton block buildings	15,000	Newsman	6,000
Chalkeye Saloon	5,000	McDonald's drug store	30,000
Hiller Andrews & Co's clothing and Jewelry stores	15,000	Irving House	6,000
Healey's cigar store	2,000	Crane's drug store	3,000
Stationers House	2,000	Mandalbaum & Co, clothiers	10,000
clothing store	5,000	Red House	18,000
Post office, light		Hat store, Fegar store, and Restaurant	6,000
Morrill's drugs	2,000	Watson & Biscoe, hardware dealers fire proof building, saved	
Alhambra	4,000	Kossuth House, offices	10,000
Watson's market	3,000	Blake's Jewelry store	10,000
Clothing Stores	5,000	Wadley & Co. crockery	2,000
Restaurant	1,000	City Mills	6,000
Clothing Store	5,000	Mrs. Hirse' French store	6,000
Smith & Booth	6,000	Bonbonelle store, not burned	
Jew Shop	5,000	Contoir' French store	14,000
Eastman & Co	6,000	Greene & Grumman	10,000
Tin Shop	3,000	Berton & McCrary	6,000
I. W. Ford, & Co	80,000	Berton & Co	7,000
Reynold's stores	30,000	Henry E. Coverdale	6,500
Pitts & Co	15,000	C. B. Hall, tin roofer	12,000
Bee Hive	18,000	Martin & Abrahams	5,000
Clopeastelo, marchant	6,000	Besky & Hansbraw, K-st	7,000
Meyer	3,000	Phillip & Williams, K-st	20,000
Wm. T. Grissam	13,000	Tenny & Co, No. 50, J-st	20,000
Phil L. Edwards, in buildings	7,000	A. J. Lucas, cabinet maker, 4th-st	3,000
E J. Feaney	15,000	Sander & Tweed, J-st	2,000
S. S. Goose	1,000	Burr, Griggs & Coerson	35,000
George Baker	250	Appleman & Co, K-st	18,000
A. Obendorff clothing	6,000	Josiah Gallup, 6th-st	6,000
B. Aldrich	6,000	A. F Simmons & Co, J-st	8,000
Hunter & Leon, K-st	5,000	P. Pipole, 4 b-st	18,000
B G Lathrop	6,000	H. Gilbert & Co, J-st	30,000
Wm Pursley	4,000	F. Levran & Co, No 44 J-st	75,000
C C Sackett	3,000	G V. Dawson Dawson Hotel	30,000
Parry & Clowes	1,000	Schneeraft	15,000
Hardee Squire & Henrie, (Orleans Hotel, &c.)	100,000	Bryant	6,000
Alexander M. Hayden	1,300	George J Brandstabber, store	10,000
Dr Curtis	6,000	Edwin Straup in money	6,500
F W Thayer	2,000	John Stiles	1,500
T. G. White	5,000	K. B Davidson	1,200
Rattle & Plumb	25,000	R. M. Folger	15,000
J. K. Dunbar	6,000	Anderson & Kendall, K-st	15,000
Three Jew shops	10,000	Branch Bakery, L-st	9,000
Haworth, Eels & Co tin shop	20,000	Klopenstien & Co, J-st	9,000
Hermance & Burton, grocers	10,000	Rivett & Co., K-st	15,000
Mrs Warren, boarding house	5,000	T. M Logan & Co	21,000
Jones, grocery store	5,000	Chessman & Harwich	10,000
Whitney's block	15,000	Rich & Tilton	25,000
Jones' shoe store	10,000	Capt. Pendarcast, J-st	15,000
T Fisher	1,000	Marks & Friedman, 5th and 6 b sts	30,000
J. Corchman	15,000	J M Freeman, K st	6,000
J. Gerdon, J-st, Greenbaum & Brother	3,000	G M Cholwill	2,500
A. Watters	18,000	Woodruff & Co, Levee	7,000
A. W Alexander	15,000	Brown & Co, J-st	8,000
Charles Baucsal & Co	10,000	Morehouse & Brainard	4,000
B. J Jacobs	10,000	R G Arthur	2,500
A Mayer	10,000	M. de Haun & Segur	15,000
D Mayer	1,000	Cook & Barnes	4,500
Sweet, Arnold & Co	8,000	Ralston & Sanderlaed	20,000
G. W Wallace	20,000	Land'berger & Knowles	8,500
J Hatch & Sons	5,000	Hahn & Co	5,000
Chas Fagard	7,000	Dyer & Roff, druggists	12,000
Treat & Holdiay	3,000	S & M H Lichtenstein, Savings Bank	5,000
Wm. McNulty, 40 J-st, house	70,000	E. D & A. D Sawtell	5,000
20 K-st	25,000	Young & Kibbe	35,000
Two stores on J-st	6,000	L. Deapecher & Co	18,000
Two do on K-st	10,000	Gailly & Co	7,000
K-st, between 5th and 6th	6,000	C J. Spalding	2,000
Langley's building	10,000	J M. Cushing, merchant, 3d-st	1,800
Bank building	50,000	Cook & Barrett, J-st, clothing store	4,500
Stein & Co, merchant tailors, J st	2,000	Jacobs & Levy, 92 J-st, clothing store	7,000
Cohn Mayer & Co, J-st	10,000	R. J. Watson, J Front and 5th-st. buildings	20,000
L. Friedland, druggist	12,000	Kraner & Knowles, 102 J-st, groceries	10,000
Dr J Powell, dentist	3,000	Judge C. Sackett, 3d-st, house and furniture	12,000
Young & Jacobs 4th and K st	2,500	Wood & Kenyon, 103 K-st	35,000
J. Campbell, 3d-st	4,000	Odd Fellows' and Sons of Temperance Hall	4,500
C. Bendhal	9,000	J. L. Church, cash	1,000
B. F. Manlove, 4th-st	5,000	G W. Peacock, cash	30,000
Johnson & Forman	400	Dr J. Powell, Mc all Buildings	3,000
P S. Phelps, 101 J-st, crockery and building	7,000	Forsyth & Reaves, 87 K-st	2,300
Nevett & Co, hardware merchants, K-st	35,000	Dr M C Collins	2,000
John Drummond, Golden Gate and Our House	16,000	Tolles & Baston	7,000
Hubbard & Smith, general dealers, 123 J-st	5,000	Phanor & Eder, J-st	5,300
J. Beaio	4,000	Hatch & Son	6,000
Mr. O Hulburd, building, 123 J-st	2,000	Hull & Soleman, 84 J-st, marchandise	20,000
M. Gulwoiz & Co, Overice Block, merchant tailors	1,150	Wood & Regua, K-st, le goods	3,000
Conrad & Gilig, stove dealers, J st	15,000	L. B. Van Den Burgh, 3d st, building, etc	3,000
D. O Mills & Co, store, J st	3,000	Boice & Harrison, furniture of American Hotel	3,000
Clemens & O'Connor, Chullenge Saloon, stock, etc	6,000	J Davis, Jacobs & Co, merchandise	3,000
Bullard, Fiez & Co, merchants, J st	40,000	S R. Jacobs, J-st, corner of 5th	10,000
St. Carlos House, 3d-st	1,200	Judge Brown	16,000
Polley & Co, Bay State Grist Mills	10,000	I Donaldson, marchant Front st	2,000
Cole Brothers, stationers	3,000	Sweitzer & Grossetite, fruits	1,500
W. R. Strong, merchant, J st	2,000	Hiller, Andrews & Co	20,000
Nathan Hart & Co, J-st, clothiers	8,500		
Nathan's Building	4,500		
J H Gordon, grocer, 202 J-st, house and goods	2,000		

List of Losers by the Fire residing on J-street.

Sheller & Ebner	$7,000	Mr. McNulty, in all	$200,000
Crocker & Brother	2,000	Hotel Du Commerce	9,000
J. Drummond	18,000	C. Morrow, in all	10,000
Cantwell & Co	1,200	M Goldwater	1,150
Fry & Hoopa	3,500	L. D Cook	3,000
D Martin	3,000	Berton & McCarty	30,000
Kraner & Quirey	10,000	Sloss & Co	3,000
Ayres & Follett	7,000	C. A. Keise	3,000
Conrad & Gillie	15,000	M. Hollahe	3,000
Griffith	25,000	Jacob, Frank & Co	600
Farr & Barber	10,000	G. Spohn	2,000
Wm Nelson	6,000	T. Turner, Turner House	7,000
D. Newhaller & Co	18,000		

Losses of persons residing in K-street

Bradford & Myers	$3,000	Hagin & Tavis	$60,000
C. McKillip	800	G. W Halsted	1,100
Burrows Winters & Co	2,000	R K. Sorgs & Co	10,000
D. F. Callahan	15,000	R. D. Ferguson	25,000
E. C Markham	1,000	J. S Vredenburgh	700
Southard & Kemball	1,200	Nash & Fox	1,000
Brunner & Veder	500	L. W Hastings	3,000
Hatchman & Co	600	James McGinn	10,000
Brundage & Sanborn	300	Hoge & Norris	$12 to 15,000
Payne, Ladd & Payne	1,200	J. W Ball	8,000
Ash Cook	100	William Manly	8,000
W. H Park	3,000	Barnett House, 5th and J	12,000
Rich Kinkle & Bateman	1,000	Hamburger & Co., J-street	3,000
Benjamin & Hall	1,200	Cramer Joslin	3,000
Kingsley & Singleton	10,000	Anson Brown, J street	3,000
Smith & Barkley	6,000	Hiestand, Bird & Co, 121 J-street	18,000
Holliday & Co	6,000	Scranton & Thompson, 121 J street	3,000
Rightmire, Hawn & Co	18,000	Hamburger & Co., J-street	30,000
Coddington & Cullem	1,500	Odd Fellows' and Sons of Temperance Hall	4,500
Ross & Dorris	1,000	J. L. Church, cash	1,000
B F Ankeny	5,000	G W. Peacock, cash	30,000
S. O'Connell	900	Burton & McCary, 125 J-street	20,000
Weston & Hewitt	13,000	E. Crowell, school on Fourth-street	1,800
William Weston	15,000	Bladdur, Weatherwax & Co, Front-street	4,000
Edward Dwyer	1,000	D Bladdur, building corner K and 3d-sts	1,500
E Marin	30,000	F. Sedward & Co, stock and fixtures	4,000
Haskell & Co	5,000	Pitts & Co, 111 J-st	20,000
Latham & Monson	50,000	C. D. Wood	5,000
Taylor & Vanzyckle	75,000	H Van Kroy	5,000
J. W Ford & Co	20,000	J. J. Gray	10,000
Bulla, Gird & Co	40,000	Jos Lamson	400
F. B Cornwall	25,000	Smith & Booth	18,000
A. & J Heyman, 124 J, furniture	800	W. Meeker	40,000
M Heyman, 124 J, in property	5,000	Gratiot & Perkins	40,000
E. F. Dicks, furniture dealer, 4th st	5,000	Walston & Sunderland	20,000
S.W. Baker, corner 5th and L-sts	500	B F. Whilldin, liquors, &c	5,000
L. W Hastings	3,000	H. Ensenmenger, cor. 2d and K-sts	400
B F Manlove, 5th-st	5,000	C. S. Cole	1,200
A C Sweetser, builder	8,000	W. J Riker	14,000
Dr. R Schield Knight, druggist	3,500	B. Oppenheim, variety store	22,000
Dickinson, Chipman & Parkinson U. S Hotel	5,000	L. Oppenheim & Broth, cigar store	4,000
S. B Robbins, M-st	5,000	Mac Oppenheim, mattrass maker	2,800
A Wenderlin, 514 4th	10,000	S. Levy, store & dwelling	3,000
Pratt & McNulty	3,000	J. D Dessaur	500
Wm. Mathews, Washington Restaurant	2,200	Osborn & Roberts	2,000
Scudder, Carroll & Co, J-st	45,000	H. F. Osborn & Co	2,000
Cole & Meeks, K-st	2,500	Barton & Grimm	12,000
H. C Robinson	27,000	R. H Saunders	4,000
W. Dodd	2,200	Dr. Richardson	4,000
W F. Holberton	1,400	G. Chapman, Arcade and Pacific Theatre	30,000
Barker & White	1,000		
J McGlinn	8,000		
Dr L. W Orden	6,000		
Samuel Brannan	50,000		

The following list of losses by the fire at Sacramento, is in addition to the corrected list in the Sacramento *Union*, of Nov. 6:

REPORTED FOR THE DAILY WHIG.

J. Munce	$1,000	Wm. Cummings	7,000
Mrs Powell	6,000	W. S. Way	6,000
Thos Nelson	4,000	L. Shawl	4,000
F. C Powell	500	M. Shawl	700
J. H. Trowbridge	5,000	David Martin	6,000
C D Woods	5,000	R. A Knox & Co	7,000
A. C. Latton	18,000	H. Perchin	7,000
E Stephens & Co	2,200	Caswell & Duncan	1,500

In addition to the above, there are probably 1,500 persons whose losses are not ascertained, many of which amount to from $500 to $10,000.

The following list of improvements is in addition to the list published in the Sacramento *Union* of Nov. 6, reported for the Sacramento *Daily Whig*:

J-STREET.—J. Munnee, a frame, 15x35, for an eating house, No. 12; Mr. Powell, a boarding house, 18x40, for a hotel, No. 15; L. Jacobs, a frame, 20x50, for a crockery store, No. 50; H. Gilbert & Co. have brought a frame to their old stand, No. 60; H. G. Coffman, on the old site of the Missouri House, a frame 20x40, No. 62; E. & H. Leichtenstein have removed a small frame to the corner of 5th-street; M. Newman has already opened a clothing store, the third door above the corner of 4th. No. 100; M. Newman also erecting a frame, 16x30, No. 104; Hastings & Cummings have removed a small frame dwelling to its present site, No. 104½; L. Shawl, a small frame, removed one door above the corner of 5th; Mendlebaum & Co., a dry goods store in operation at the corner of 5th and 7th; Williams & Co., a frame, 30x60, between 6th and 7th; House & Frather, a blacksmith shop, 20x50, No. 201; R. A. Knox & Co, frame tin shop, 30x50, No. 199; M. Purdin, a frame store, 30x60, No. 195; Pennick & Ramsay, for a meat market, house removed to the corner of 7th; Mr. Wallace, a frame dwelling; M. G. Davenport, a frame, removed to its present site, fourth door above 6th; from 5th to 6th, nearly the whole block is being rebuilt with temporary houses—so from the corner of 5th extending half way down to 4th.

FIFTH-STREET.—Between K and I-streets a number of temporary buildings have been erected, or are in process of construction. A canvass structure on I, opposite the Oriental Hotel, also a substantial frame stable. Several small structures are erected on I, above Fifth. On Seventh-street, between I and K, great preparations are making for building. On Fifth, from K to I, several temporary buildings have been erected. On Fourth, from I to K, three or four temporary buildings are being erected. Third-street is all alive with preparations for buildings. The ruins of Overton's Block are being removed, and also of the El Dorado; preparatory to its reconstruction. Second-st. south of J, on the east side, is built up with canvass houses. Warren & Co. will open their Agricultural Hall on Monday night, in a new building, removed to the site of the old. The Union House is being erected on the old stand, between J and K, on Front. A frame by Mr. Latson, 24x70, south corner of Front and K-streets. The rubbish is being rapidly removed between K and L, on Front, and preparations going forward for building, and the whole city presents a moving mass of hands all hastily engaged in the great work of reconstruction.

Incidents of the Fire.

The safe of FOSDICK & REYNOLDS was discovered yesterday morning, and opened. Everything in it was in a complete state of preservation. Also, the safes of READ & Co., RHODES & MCNULTY, MILLS & Co., and that of the Post-Office.

As before stated, the fire originated in the frame building of Madame LANOS' dry goods and fancy store. Mad. LANOS was consumed in the flames.

A bar-keeper was burned to death. We have not heard his name, or where he kept.

JAMES DENNIS, Stockton stage-driver, is supposed to have been consumed in the Indian Queen.

Messrs. HILLER & ANDREW sustained a serious loss of jewelry, by the bursting open of their safe while being removed.

A man named LYON was killed by the falling in of the walls of REYNOLDS & Co's brick block

A man named WOODWARD was burned to death in the Dawson House, on Fourth-street.

A rumor is current that a sick lady was consumed at the Crescent City Hotel.

The bones of a hospital patient were found among its ruins. A fleshy mass was also discovered, supposed to be the body of a second victim.

The election returns of all the precincts were fortunately saved.

The printing office of the *State Journal* was entirely destroyed.

A portion of the *Union* office was saved by the use of great exertions.

Frequent inquiries are made for missing persons, which leads to the saddening belief that the loss of human life is much greater than reported.

The engine companies were rendered inoperative from the scarcity of water, and the astonading velocity with which the flames pursued them—driving them back whole blocks at a time, and indeed from one street to another before they could make the necessary attachments with their hose. The only public house left in the city, west of the Plaza, is the Oriental Hotel, on the North side of I-street.

I-street now presents the only line of houses—occasionally interrupted by ruins—extending from the river to the Plaza, above Ninth street.

Twelve millions of dollars is by no means an exaggerated estimate of the loss sustained in property by this fire.

A high wind prevailed throughout the whole of yesterday, cold and disagreeable, raising clouds of fine dust, and positively blinding people by its effects. Nothing so disagreeable has ever been witnessed in the city before.

Madame LANOS was not consumed in the fire as reported, but is living in health, to contradict the statement. The loss sustained by her was about $1,800.

The Overton Block checked the flames which crossed from the north to the south side of J street, and thence back, against the wind, to the American Theatre, further down the street, and of frame. A. RIVIERE, who kept the hair-dressing saloon in OVERTON'S Block, lost $1,000. The losses of the CUBLS Brothers, in same building, about $2,500.

The vault of ADAMS & Co resisted the power of the flames, and yielded up its safe in perfect condition. Their office may be found fifth door in the Tehama Block, occupied by FAGE, BACON & Co., bankers, corner of Front and J-streets.

The high winds prevailing since Tuesday evening, have been so excessively uncomfortable as to add to the calamity of the fire, and depress the minds of businessmen to such a degree that they can scarcely exercise the power of volition on few subjects concerning the plan of their future operations. Deprived of all the comforts of life, they are thrown into the streets or crowded together in such masses at the few public places of resort still remaining, that action with them is a thing almost impossible.

SUICIDES.—The bodies of three men were found on the wharf yesterday morning, wrapped in blankets. On attempting to wake them—as it was supposed they were indulging in sleep—and removing the covering from their faces, it was first discovered that they were quite dead. We have neither heard names nor reasons assigned for this strange discovery. How could these men have got there and in that condition?

Mrs M. A. ACHERSON furnishes us with the following thrilling incident of the fire: When the flames broke out in the Crescent City Hotel, she was borne along by the tumult into the street; where she heard her little daughter, a child six years old, calling "mother! mother!" Her feelings, under such circumstances, can well be imagined. The flames were bursting out of the upper windows of the building. Its eastern side was rapidly yielding to their influence, and no hope commended itself to the mother's agonizing heart for her child's safety. At this moment Mr. WM. P. MCGRATH, at the peril of his own life, made his way through the rushing fire and smoke, and by almost superhuman effort, reached the little child, which he bore to its mother's arms in safety. Such conduct is worthy the hero, and Mr. MCGRATH may well be proud of so daring and successful an achievement.

There have been enormous losses sustained by parties having goods exposed on the Levee, and many thieves have been arrested in the act of carrying off goods and valuables. Every man must be his own watchman, and never leave his property unguarded for a moment. There are hundreds of desperate characters in our midst, that are revelling in the calamity that has befallen our citizens. Vast herds of pilfering Chinamen and Mexicans are prowling about seizing upon everything valuable in their reach.

The Common Council books, records and valuables are all saved.

The fire originated in the second story of the store of Hamburger & Co. The room in which it broke out was used as a steam washing establishment.

The burnt district already shows signs of activity, and is already covered with tents, and gangs of laborers clearing away, preparatory to the immediate erection of stores, &c. As an instance of the indefatigable spirit of our citizens under calamity, we will cite that of Wm. MCNULTY, who has erected an iron building on J-street, in the heart of the burnt district, which will be opened this morning.

Mr. D. O. BALDHAM is among the missing, and supposed to be a victim of the fire.

The letters, papers, and valuables of the Post Office are saved. The office has been removed to the Court-House on I-street.

SAD BEREAVEMENT.—With inexpressibly painful emotions we bear of the death of Mrs JAMES F. MOSES, lady of the late editor of the Sacramento *Union*. Mrs. MOSES was removed from her chamber, in which a period of confinment had just commenced, to one of the Sacramento boats, during the night of the terrible conflagration, and yesterday morning died from the effect of excitement and suffering, while on the passage of the boat to this city. This is a most melancholy affliction. Dr. MOSES has lost nearly the whole of his fortune by the fire.—*Alta*.

THE SACRAMENTO STATE HOSPITAL.—Dr. WAKE BARRALY, visiting physician to the Sacramento State Hospital, has furnished the following to the *Union*:

The number of patients in the Sacramento State Hospital on the 2d of November, the day before the night of the fire, was 156.

The next morning they were all present and accounted for but five (5) died on the night of the fire from removal and exposure.

Forty-five (45) were sent in the Bay. Since then seven more have died. Thirty-five (35) remaining in charge, and the remainder went away, and were taken away by their friends.

Number of patients	156	Remaining in Hospital	35
Died	11	Sent to San Francisco	45

The remainder went off or were taken away by their friends.

Fire in San Francisco—Loss $100 000—Half a Square Burnt.

This fire originated on the corner of Merchant and Kearney-streets, on the night of 14th of November, in a very short time all the buildings on the corner of the street were in a blaze, and wholly beyond the power of human aid to save. The close proximity of the building to the Union, on the opposite corner, rendered the probability of its destruction almost certain. In a very few minutes the latter building caught. In the meantime the frame buildings on Merchant, and between that and Clay-streets caught, and were in a blaze.

The fire burnt eastward to the buildings of Messrs. AUSTIN & LORDELL, fronting on Clay-street, and that of Mr. NAGLE, fronting on Merchant-street. On the north side of Merchant it took the Union Hotel, and all the buildings fronting on that street down towards Montgomery to Bolton and Barron's building. It did not cross over to Washington in any instance. This is the second time that the buildings of Messrs AUSTIN & LORDELL have proved an effectual barrier to the progress of a fire, and without receiving the least injury itself, or damaging the goods within it.

The firemen showed prodigies of valor, and a number of incidents of surprising courage are recorded of individu

will be held; certain of the voting a hearing upon the Panama Interoceanic project, and if the Cabinet, to be implicitly governed by the subsequent action of one party, and to the exclusion of the rest thereof.

Other foreign states strong ground in favor of the recommended reservations in the shape of a mutual duty, &c., upon dominions, and mutually reciprocate absolute Free Trade.

THE MARQUIS FLEURIEU.—A large number of whalers have promptly arrived at Honolulu, having generally made their port this season. The *Argus* says: The shipping interest has at last commenced in good earnest; every day almost two or three ships are arriving with oil on board, showing an average fair success for the season. The lower part of the city, excepting, perhaps, Kamehameameha Government House, has already begun to feel the impetus of brisker times, and the retail dealers may already expect to do a smart business in silks, cottons and ready-made clothing. The produce is down to a very low figure and apparently abandant, so that we confidently hope the shipping will have no just grounds of complaint on that score this year. This last week or two has brightened up the countenances of many of our friends who formerly were looking "things unutterable," and foolishly blamed the Government for the dullness of the times; just as if the Government did not have enough cards to make both ends meet before the next Legislature convenes, without having recourse to that obsolete and, with a majority of them at least, unpopular method of raising taxation.

Of the two whaling vessels which were owned and fitted out from here last spring, one, the *Jane*, has returned with only one whale, but the other, the *Chariot*, Capt. Brown, has left the ground with 1,700 barrels of oil and bone in proportion, bound to San Francisco. With the high prices of oil now ranging in the United States and Europe, to look forward to, we hope to see our merchants fitting out some half a dozen whalers next season, if the Government would only refrain from protecting them by an increase of duties or a motion of blandish.

ANNEXATION OF THE ISLANDS.—The *Argus*, commenting upon Mr. SEWARD's resolution in the U. S. Senate, looking to the annexation of the Sandwich Islands, says:

Unscrupulous as some of His Majesty's (KAMEHAMEHA's) advisers undoubtedly are, as to means, we do not believe them so foolhardy as to risk their necks in a civil war, which would inevitably ensue—with the present predominant feeling of the great ruling majority of the nation—were a proposition to transfer the sovereignty of the nation now acted upon. Besides, we do not see by what right, the new constitution notwithstanding, the King or his Government can transfer the allegiance of his subjects without their previous knowledge or consent, or how he can offer up the whole or part of his dominions, like a forfeited slave State, to the highest bidder. If this is really what it professes to be—a constitutional country—such a proposition must be singularly untenable, and those who clamor for the acquisition of these Islands, either across the waters, or their friends, know it well.

* * * * * * *

We feel an increased respect and confidence in the discretion and wisdom of Mr FILLMORE and his Cabinet, convinced that, under a Whig administration in the United States, his Majesty's sovereignty and our independence have no just grounds of apprehension.

SCARCITY OF MONEY.—The scarcity of money has been the favorite topic of our small community for a long, long time, and has been played upon with variations to the last note of the gamut. The Government has suspended public works, and may, perhaps, be obliged to curtail still further, on account of the scarcity of money. The auction sales, however, tell a different story, especially the auction by our friend SHAW, on Saturday last, when $30,000 worth of merchandise was sold, and the the money paid when the goods were delivered. Business has taken a start in the right direction, and buyers had better look out.

HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.—Domestic news is generally a negroe article, and when got, soon digested. Though we live on the brink of a volcano—physically, politically, and morally—yet it is questionable if there is a country in the world where the current news of the day are fewer or less interesting. It is true that we have a few staple articles of conversation, such as the state of the Treasury; the last loan of the Government; the inviolability of the *ethics of porkers*; the probability of this city being allowed to establish a Municipal Government of its own, as long as the present Administration remains in power; the amount of loss to individuals, or the amount of gain to the Government and the community, from the repeal of charges and the reduction of duties, &c. All this and more, not omitting periodical benedictions upon the Police, nor the oscillations of the scale of justice, nor the last model plantation projected at the Government atelier of inventions, form as it were the editorial stock in trade of our journals, of which they must not be too prodical, lest they spoil the market. Such as we have, however, we are willing to give.

FROM THE ISTHMUS OF PANAMA.

We have files by the *Illinois* of the Panama *Echo* and *Star*.

Three months more, (says the *Echo*,) and there is every probability that the cars will run direct to Gorgona. Then the trip will be comparatively easy. No fatigues, troubles and losses by change from cars to boat, and from boat to *mule-hire* will then have to be encountered. The road will be put in good order, and the trip will be a pleasant one.

M. LE VICOMTE DU JAY DE ROSOY, Chancellor of France, at Panama, died of apoplexy on the night of the 26th inst. M. DE ROSOY was a volunteer in the army of his country, in the war against the allied forces of 1814-15. He entered the Polytechnic School of Paris, in 1815—and in 1820, was appointed Secretary to the General-in-Chief, Com. of that institution. In 1823, he served in the campaign in Spain. In 1825, he was Secretary of M. DE CORBIERE, Minister of the Interior—and in 1825, he was Inspector General of the Charitable Institutions of France. As Director of a French Company for California, he arrived here in 1849. He became Chancellor of France (Vice-Consul) at the French Consulate in this city, some three months since.

The Anniversary of the Independence of Panama was celebrated on Sunday, Nov. 28, with great display. Bells were chimed—divine service at the Cathedral—*Te Deum* sung—the Act of Declaration read—an oration delivered—refreshments served up—procession through the streets—Theatricals—and at 10 o'clock a grand ball.

AFFAIRS AT ASPINWALL.—A correspondent of *El Correo del Istmo*, under date of Nov. 11, says:

"The condition of this place is truly lamentable. Everything commands an exorbitant price. Provisions from Carthagena are very scarce, because the laborers of the leeward devote themselves to the cultivation of the India-rubber. As to the foreign provisions, the situation is much worse. The merchants of New-York, New-Orleans and Jamaica have shut down upon us, in consequence of the repeated disappointments that have tightened the pockets of some of them, when, after having credited their merchandize to merchants in Aspinwall, they have been unable to make them pay therefor. Therefore, now it is, that they will not have any operations without ready cash.

FINANCES OF NEW GRENADA.—The *Cronica Official* of the 31st., gives an estimate of the probable amount of the Provincial Income and Expenditure for the ensuing year. We cannot say it appears favorable—and it makes us dread the chance of additional taxation.

The Income is calculated approximately at 721,738 reals (90,511 4 ½) of which the tax on commercial houses is set down at 280,000 reals ($35,000); and the passenger tax 395,000 reals ($49,250.)

The Expenditure is estimated at nearly double the above amount, viz: 1,432,865 reals ($179,650 5); but nothing is said as to how the deficiency is to made up.

[*Panama Herald.*

FROM ECUADOR.

It is an actual fact, (says the Panama *Echo*,) that the National Legislature of Ecuador has authorized the President to declare and make war against Peru, in case satisfaction and repartitions, such as she asks are not given to Ecuador, for the participation of the former in the project of Gen. FLORES.

We find a decree in *El Panameno*, issued by the Ecuadorian Government:

ART. 1. Brands FLORES and those who accompanied him to Ecuador as pirates, and declares that, if they come to Ecuador, they will be treated as such, excepting those who were enrolled by deception, or forcibly pressed into the service.

ART. 2. Pronounces the same sentence upon all Ecuadorians who were engaged with him, or in any way aided him.

ART. 3. The foreigners that were found in the foregoing mentioned in the former articles cannot be admitted into Ecuador at any time, nor upon any ground.

ART. 4. In the administration of the 5th Section of Article 12, of the Constitution, the Executive power shall be able to banish from the territory of the Republic, or imprison, all persons convicted of having favored the Florian conspiracy against the independence and liberty of Ecuador.

ART. 5. The soldiers that have fled and hidden, to avoid the order which the Government has given against them, and those that having been called, would not present themselves for service, shall not be able to pass master, to take pension, nor to be considered as individuals in service; degraded by the same, they shall be struck off from the military list, not to be reinstated.

ART. 6 The invaders of the piratical expedition, those that conspired in favor of the expedition, who should have been condemned to death, shall suffer ten years of banishment.

ART. 7. The goods that FLORES has in Ecuador, those of his companions and accomplices in the invasion, and those of those that have conspired, will be confiscated.

ART. 8. Those that before the invasion of FLORES, would have been expelled, and would not have taken part in the invasion, shall be able to return to the country on permission of the Executive power.

ART. 9. The Executive power will give means to the next Legislature for the accomplishment and execution of this decree.

The *Echo* adds to this: This decree sounds very large, but it certainly cannot be of much importance to the mass of those thereby banished, excluded, etc. And certainly, by the time the means for its execution are furnished by the next Legislature, those most affected by it can be out of the way.

FROM THE SOUTH PACIFIC.

Particulars of the Destruction of Steamship City of Pittsburg.

The British steamship *Quito* has arrived at Panama, with very late news from the South Pacific.

From the Valparaiso *Commercial Reporter*, of the 30th Oct., we learn that the import trade had continued stagnant during the fortnight previous—no arrivals of manufactured goods, and no export trade. A good business is expected with the Argentine Province. Coal was being sold at $15, $16, and up to $22 per ton; Coffee, no transactions; Quicksilver, abundant, without demand; Bread Wheat, at 27 reals, cash; Sugar, not active, but always commanded a fair price; Rice, $7 per quintal; Flour, $9; Wheat, 20 reals; Barley, no sales, and expecting a full crop.

Among the laws which have been passed by the Chilean Congress, is one by which entailed estates have been opened; one modifying the system of tythes, which is truly discouraging to Agriculture; one providing for greater celerity in the transmission of the mails—but imposing a charge on the carriage of newspapers; one providing for the punishment of those who shall injure telegraphs or railways; one protecting passengers in mailing vessels; one imposing a duty of ½ per cent. upon the exportation of all silver and copper in bar, or upon ores, in proportion to the quantity of metal which they contain—taken effect from January 1. Three new projects of railways have been considered, an extension of that from Copiapo to Tres Puntas between Sexena and the port of Coquimbo, and between the River Brobio and the harbor of Talcuhuana—than the latter extension, it has suggested that a canal to pass from the River to the shipping in the Bay, would be better—the estimate of the cost of the Railway, $160,000, of a Canal, from $270,000 to $300,000. A law respecting order and preference among debts was also proposed.

The press of Chili urges the subject of religious toleration, but the Clergy of Santiago oppose it.

The military force of Chili for the ensuing year, will be—artillery, 302; infantry, 1,598; cavalry, 655: military school, 38; invalids, 409—Total, 2,993.

The U. S. corvette *Vandalia* arrived in Rio de Janeiro from Valparaiso, in thirty-three days.

The British steamer *Phosphere* arrived in Rio de Janeiro, on the 3d September from the Madeira Islands, on her way to Valparaiso.

H. B. M.'s sloop-of-war *Cockatrice* sailed on the 16th inst., for Pitcairn's Islands.

The P. S. N. Co.'s steamer *Santiago* sailed on the 15th inst for Callao and the intermediate ports, with 160 passengers and $177,000

The corvette of the French Republic, *Arthemise*, sailed on the 23d Oct. for Callao, Paita and Tahiti; also the sloop-of-war *Penelope*.

The transport bark of the Chilean Republic, *Indefatigable* arrived on the 16th, from Talcahuana.

The Hamburg bark, *Alfredo*, arrived from Hamburg and Valdavia; she brought 35 of her passengers to this port.

The ship-of-war of the French Republic, *Prudente*, arrived on the 25th ult., after one year's absence.

The U. S. ship, *Raritan*, sailed on the 9th ult. for Callao, and arrived at that port on the 12th. Immediately after the arrival of the steamer from Panama, on the 15th, she sailed for the Lobos Islands.

The British bark *Amidas*, on her voyage from Liverpool to Coquimbo, with a cargo of coal, caught fire on the 21st of July, lat 38 south. The crew, after a vain attempt to extinguish the fire, were compelled to abandon the vessel on the 24th, and were picked up on the 31st, by the British packet *Amelia*, and brought to Montevideo.

The City of Pittsburg.

This ill-fated vessel, on her voyage hence to San Francisco, took in a quantity of coal in the Chilian port of Coronel, and arrived at Valparaiso on the 22d Oct. She was there advertised to continue her voyage on the 25th. On the 24th, however, she was entirely consumed by a fire, which broke out in her hold, and lasted ten hours. We annex below several letters, which show the kindly feeling exhibited on the occasion by the officers and crew of H. B. M.'s ship *Portland*.

She carried 53 passengers, who, together with the crew of 106, are, (almost all of them) left without a change of clothes. We learn that a subscription has been collected, and means taken to send them on.

The Valparaiso *Reporter*, speaking of this sad catastrophe, says: We are happy to inform our readers that the subscription raised for the passengers on board of the ill-fated *City of Pittsburg*, amounts to nearly $4,000, raised among foreigners and Chilenos; and we have no doubt that in our Venice of the Pacific, so well known for its benevolence, further steps will be taken by the inhabitants, aided by the American Consul, Mr. DUER, to procure a free passage for them.

The following extract of a letter from Mr. THOMPSON, the Chief Engineer, gives the particulars of this unfortunate accident:

"VALPARAISO, Oct 28, 1852

"We arrived here on Sunday night from Coronel and Talcahuana, having about 1,400 tons coal on board. Having lost an anchor at Coronel, I deemed it most advisable to bank our fires and keep them in readiness for any emergency, having the regular firemen on watch, raising steam from the midship boiler, to pump ship, wash deck, &c.

About 11, P. M., Saturday night, 1, as usual, before turning in took a look through the engine and fireroome, and round steam chimney casing in the steerage, which latter place was and had been regularly inspected every two hours. About 20 minutes after 1, A. M., Sunday morning, I was awakened by two of the sailors conversing outside of my window relative to a smoke in the forecastle; turned out and ran forward, followed by the chief officer; the crew were then turning out of their bunks, and the smoke, I could then see, was from their hatch, I then went to the fireroom, and ordered the firemen to shove back the fires and run up steam to the middle boiler; Ordered the assistants to get on the hose. When I again got on deck, the smoke was coming out of the fore hatch, through the broken glass of the skylight. By the assistance of some of my men, and one of the quarter-masters, got the hose from the engine, and deck pumps both going, by which time the flames were coming out of the hatch to fore-hold, and the hatch directly forward of the steam chimney bulkhead, the flames from the latter soon set the fore-rigging on fire. The vessel laid head to the wind, which left the forecastle quite clear of smoke, driving it nearly all aft.

The flames had by this time spread so much below as to come out of the after entrance to steerage, burning the engine hose and cutting off all safe passage forward on spar deck. I went down below, found the lower gangway filled with flames and smoke, came on deck, and, with the assistance of one of the oilmen, raised the safety-valves.

The Captain made a remark that we should get into the boats; the Mate turned himself into the ship's boat, the Captain went into a man-of-war's boat, and I followed the Mate.

He then passed around among the different boats, inquiring relative to the safety of all hands, afterwards unmoored a lighter, and towed it off to remove an anchor hanging at the catshead. In the meantime a boat from an English man-of-war was engaged firing into the starboard side of the ship, but with scarcely any effect.

When I returned with the lighter, the subject of removing the ship and bringing her on shore was being discussed. The English officer in command sent Capt. FOSTER on board the Admiral's ship, to see if permission would be given to cast off the chain and unmoor the ship, to which a negative reply was given.

An interesting correspondence of thanks and compliments passed between Mr. WILLIAM DUER, the American Consul at Valparaiso, and Capt. FOSTER, of the *Pittsburg*, on the one side, and Rear-Admiral FAIRFAX MOSSADY, of her Brittannic Majesty's ship *Portland*, and the Captains of the American ships *John Harvey*, *Prosper* and *Crusader*, on the other, in regard to the assistance rendered in this case.

CALIFORNIA MARKETS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov 13.

Since our regular issue of 1st inst., there has been a large amount of business transacted, attended with some fluctuations in prices

This movement we would attribute principally to the effect of the recent extensive destruction of merchandize, &c., by fire, in Sacramento and Marysville, (particularly the former fire) which for a short period gave an impetus to sales and prices, inducing a very general trade speculation, with a consequent advance in rates of staple goods. Since then some slight reaction has taken place; and in a few instances, prices have generally receded to about the former range.

It will not be inappropriate here to refer briefly to the fire in our own city. At one period the danger was imminent, and such appeared was entertained of a wide-spread destruction; owing, however, to precautions induced by previous experience in similar calamities, together with the improved condition of our city in strong brick warehouses, the progress of the fire was early arrested, and the injury comparatively slight. The influence on the market was not perceptible.

BOOTS AND SHOES—Receipts, 606 cases. We report a firm market, with an active demand for desirable and seasonable goods. The stock has been much reduced since the commencement of the rainy season. Sales within the fort night have amounted to quite 6 or 8 cases, which have been disposed of at full rates. Several large invoices are daily expected. Light Boots and Shoes are not in request.

BUTTER—Importations, 165 bbds., 236 casks, 90 tcs, 1 051 bb ls., 662 half do, 1,403 firkins, 257 kegs, 225 pkgs. There has been a decided improvement in this article since our last issue, and large sales have been made at prices ranging from 42c@43c.

CANDLES—Importations, 8,028 boxes. Adamantines are in good demand, with large sales at 32c@33c, according to quality and size. The inquiry for Sperm is limited

COAL.—Importations 4,543 tons. During the last fortnight two small cargoes have been received here, taken from a mine opened some time since in Vancouver's Island, the first importation from that quarter. The experiments that have been made with this Coal, have proved, we are informed, very satisfactory; and the opinion is expressed that it will answer well for steamers' use. One cargo sold at $15, and the other at $17. The general market for Coal remains without any change worthy of notice.

CORN.—Receipts, 280 sacks and 16,000 lbs from Chili. The advance in Corn Meal has caused an increased inquiry for this article, and we note a slight improvement in prices. We have heard, however, of no large transactions; small sales of new California have been made at 6¼@7c Eastern is held, in second hands, at about 5½c. The last importations from Valparaiso still remain in first hands

DRY GOODS.—Importations, 1,271 bales, 65 trusses, 737 cases. Upon the receipt of the news of the destructive fire at Sacramento, an active demand sprung up for Ducks and Drills, for tents and for covering and lining frame buildings. The consequence was a material advance in prices. We also note an advance in Brown Sheetings.

FLOUR.—Importations, 2,568 bbls., 3,705 200-lb bags; 7,433 100-lb do; 10,440 50-lb do; 22 cases. We notice a decided advance in FLOUR since our last issue. The importation per *Meteor*, from Valparaiso, (2,275 200-lb bags and 2,884 100-lb. do.) said to arrive at $22 50, and was resold, on arrival, at $23 50. The remainder of the cargo of this vessel (about 1,000 200-lb. sacks,) changed hands a few days since, at $20. 2,123 half sacks and 500 quarters, received from Valparaiso per *Eweka Lowers*, sold on arrival at $23; the barrel per *Gloe*, sold to arrive at $27; 3,000 100-lb. sacks, and 4,000 50 lb. do, per *Catharine*, on arrival, at $20 for inspected Superfine, and $25 for bud; and some 200 100-lb. do., by the same vessel, before arrival, at $26 50; 600 half sacks, per *Republicano*, sold, some two months before arrival, on private terms; and 2 600 quarter sacks, received by the same vessel, sold, on arrival, at $39 for Superfine, and $35 for bad; 60 half sacks, per *Elizabeth Rose*, sold before arrival, at $27½; the remainder of her cargo is yet unsold. Rosa and Harrall's Extra Family, are freely at $16@$15; 650 bbls. per *Eureka*, sold on arrival at $25, and was resold at $40; 1,650 bbls Richmond City Mills, received per *James Drake*, was sold before arrival at $42—it is now held at $41; 1,650 bbls, Hasall, on board *Sovereign of the Seas*, has been sold, to arrive on or before January 1, at $35; 2,500 bbls Gallego, to arrive per *Rescue*, at $36; 700 bbls, to arrive per *E. Starbuck*, on private terms. Since our last issue the price to be paid for the parcel to arrive per *Trade Wind*, (some 4,000 bbls.) has transpired; it is reported to be $16. At last accounts from the East, this vessel had not left New-York.

LARD—Importations, 10 bbls., 50 firkins, 2,994 kegs, 853 cs. We note a fair inquiry with an improvement in prices. 100 cases sold at 22c. 6 200 kegs at 20c. The parcel per *Gabriel Phillips* (500 kegs and 41 cs.) is reported to have been sold before arrival, on private terms.

LUMBER.—The late destructive fire at Sacramento City,

On board ship *Jubilee*, 4th inst, Judson Mason, seaman, of New York, aged 26 years.

On board of steam vessel, of consumption, Hiram Green, Nov 6, at sea, on board steamship *Independence*, Richard Richards, of Wisconsin.

Nov 9th, at sea, on board same steamer, Samuel Blake, of Wisconsin.

On board ship *Mary Merrill*, on the passage to California, June 23d, Mr. Lewis F. Barton, of Millbury, Mass., in the 28th year of his age.

At the Ranch del Chino, Mrs. Elvira J Inson, aged 19 years, of Washington, Mountrose county, Arkansas.

In San Francisco, 5th inst., after a lingering illness, Capt. Wm H. Marshall, late of Pittsburg, Pa., where he leaves a wife and children.

In Benecia, Nov. 11th, of fever, Miss Emma B Riddell, aged 18 years, eldest daughter of Geo. H. and E. G. Riddell, formerly of Nantucket, Mass.

In San Francisco Oct. 8th, Mr. George Harrison Harvey, formerly of New-Hampshire, aged 32 years

In San Francisco, Nov. 13th, Eliza G., wife of John H. Stout late of New-York City.

In Sacramento, Nov. 3d, Dr. Simonson, aged about 35 years.

In El Dorado County, Oct 25th, Joseph Williams, late of New-Orleans.

At Oregon Bar, Yuba County, Nov. 8th, T. F Blackburn, of Ohio, aged 16 years.

At Cold Springs, on Monday, the 7th inst., E. H Comstock, of Bedford, Ohio.

On the 19th inst. at Placerville, Joseph H. Eavres, aged 36 years, of Sacramento, and formerly of Boston, Mass

On board the ship *Jamestown*, July 15 h, of Consumption, Mr. C. H. Wilson, of New York.

CITY LAW COURTS.

Important Decision on the Rights to Search in the Register's Office.

SUPREME COURT—*Special Term*—Before Judge ROOSEVELT—*Opinion of His Honor in re the Application of Townshend vs. The Register of Deeds.*—This is an application for mandamus, against the Register of Deeds, to compel him to "search the records in his office and certify the title, as there appearing, of one Edward T. Wigfall" to certain lots of land, fully described, in Eighty-fifth and Eighty-eighth-streets, in the City of New-York.

Mr. Townshend, who applies for the writ, complains that the Register, while forbidding him, Townshend, from searching for himself, unless he paid a fee of five cents for every year searched, refused to comply with a written requisition to do it officially, although tendered full fees for the service.

The Register objects that the requisition was too general—that it was a very inconvenient departure from the uniform practice of giving the particular names and dates, in respect of which the search was to be made—that the records consist of more than one thousand volumes, and that it would be impossible for the force allowed in the office to perform its duties if they were to be called upon to investigate titles and virtually to discharge the functions of counsel.

Titles too, it is contended, and truly, depend not upon deeds and mortgages only, but upon wills and intestate descents, upon deaths, marriages, relationship, alienations, changes of description, and other matters, none of which are recorded in the Register's office. How, then, it is asked, can he be expected to "certify the title" of real estate? He may search, for a specified period, in respect of a specified piece of property, against specified individuals, for deeds or mortgages, from or to them—and even that, in the voluminous condition of the records of this City, is not unfrequently a very tedious and difficult operation—a general search is nearly or quite impracticable.

The applicant, however, contends that whatever may be the difficulty, it is nevertheless the duty of the Register to perform the service; and he cites the language of the Act of 1840 (§ 13) as fully justifying the form of this particular requisition.

That act, in prescribing the fees to be thereafter allowed to Clerks of Counties and Registers of cities, declares that they shall charge "*for searching and certifying the title of, and incumbrance upon*, real estate, the sum of ten cents for each conveyance and incumbrance certified; provided that such fees shall in no case amount to less than fifty cents, nor more than five dollars." The previous law, as compared in the Revised Statutes of 1830, gave the Clerks and Registers "five cents for each year, for searching the records to their office," saying nothing about certifying titles. And the change of language, it is contended, was designed not merely to effect a change in the rate of compensation, but in the duties which the officer was to perform. Such a mode of interpretation is not consistent with the rules laid down for determining the effect of statutes or any other written documents.

Still it cannot be denied that the expressions used in the act of '40 assume that it was at the time, and was to continue to be, the duty of the Register "to search and certify titles and incumbrances."

What then is the fair, practicable meaning of those expressions? Can A, about buying a certain lot of land from B, who professes to be the owner, go to the Register's office and require him to search the title of B to the lot in question, giving merely the name of the alleged owner, and a suitable description of the lot to be conveyed?

The Register certainly can take the Indexes, which the law requires him to make and keep in his office, and search back under the letter B for grantees of the lot. If he finds no conveyance to B, that, so far as respects the Register's duty under the requisition, ends the search, and entitles him to his fifty cents; he certifying that, on the records in the office, B has no title. If he finds, on the contrary, a conveyance to B, he then searches in the Index of grantors and mortgagors, from the date of such conveyance to the time of search, and certifies, according to the result, whether B, subsequent to his acquiring the title, has conveyed or incumbered the premises. Here again he would have earned his additional fees, and his duty under the requisition would have terminated. If the party applying wished for further details, he must make out a further requisition; and so on from time to time, paying the fees, until he has received all the information the case called for and the records could supply.

Has the act of Dec. 14, 1847, changed this view of the subject?

That act (§40) provides that it shall be the duty of the Register to "search the records, and to certify to the correctness of such searches when required to do so, and on the payment, or offer to pay, the fees chargable by law for such services." It also declares that any refusal or neglect to perform this duty shall be deemed a misdemeanor.

This language, it seems to me, so far as relates to the nature of the duty to be performed by the Register, is substantially the same as that of the previous enactments; or, if not, it must be deemed declaratory of their true meaning.

What then are we to understand by the terms "searching the records?" Precisely, it seems to me, what has already been explained—that is, ascertaining, as in the present case, who conveyed to Wigfall and when, and whether he has conveyed or incumbered his title since. Had the Register made such a search and reduced it to writing, certifying to its correctness, he would have discharged his duty—he would have searched and certified to the title of Wigfall and the incumbrances thereon. If the applicant then wished to go further, and trace the title of Wigfall's grantor, he would have been compelled to present an additional requisition.

A duty, the non-performance of which is made a misdemeanor, is to be interpreted, if not strictly, at least not with latitudinarian comprehensiveness. The interpretation above given, while satisfying, as it appears to me, the words of the law, whether we take the Revised Statutes, the act of '40, or the act of '47, seems also to be consonant with reason and convenience.

If the applicant wishes to avoid repeated requisitions, he can first examine the records for himself, and with the information thus obtained, in connection with other facts, not there appearing, can frame a requisition sufficiently specific to embrace the whole case at once.

But it is said he is not bound to submit to the double charge.

And this brings up the question—can the Register charge for a search which the party makes himself. I think he cannot. The law is positive (2 R. S. 650) that *no fee shall be demanded for any service unless actually rendered.* And in defining the rate of fees, the old fee-bill of 1830 (1 R. S. 636, § 20,) heads the section with the words "Fees of Clerks, &c., and Register of Deeds, for any of the *services* hereinafter specified;" enumerating among such services, "searching the records." The act, too, of 1840, (§13) changing the rates, instead of the fees then allowed, gave ten cents "for each conveyance and incumbrance certified *by him*." And that was to be, and now is, the compensation "for searching and certifying the title"—meaning, of course, for a service rendered by the Register.

In 1847 the Legislature changed the office into one with a fixed salary, to be paid out of the City treasury; at the same time making it the Register's duty to pay into that depository "all the fees, perquisites and emoluments, which he was by law permitted or entitled to take, for all official services whatsoever, rendered by him."

If, then, the Register may now charge for searching the records when done by the party himself, it will follow that he may charge fees without accounting, on the plea that they are for a liberty granted, and not for official service rendered by him—thus defeating the whole policy of the act, which, in its own language, was to provide a fixed salary, "*in lieu of all fees, &c., for his compensation, for all services whatsoever, which he may perform as such Register, or by virtue of his office.*"

The Register says it is the practice of the office to allow gentlemen of the bar to search the records, as preliminary to a requisition, without charge.

The applicant, however, is not bound (even if allowable) to accept the permission as a favor. Nor has the Register, since 1847, any such dispensing power. If the office be entitled to fees where the citizen makes the search, the Register *must* exact them for the benefit of the City. "Gentlemen of the bar," in that respect, stand on the same footing as any other gentlemen, and persons making a search, as preliminary to a requisition, on the same footing as persons searching with a view of any other view. Either the Register is entitled to fees on searching the records by another, or he is not. If he is, he cannot waive them; if he is not, exemption is no privilege.

The Register puts his claim to charge, in such cases, on that section of the Revised Statutes, which made it his duty to attach indexes to the records, and which at the same time declared that such indexes, "together with such books, should at all proper times be open for the inspection of any person *paying therefor the fees allowed by law.*"—2 R. S. 156.

There is a seeming inconsistency between this provision and others already cited.

The fees allowed by law, as already shown, are not for permission to inspect by the applicant, but for the *service*, to be rendered by the officer, in himself, "searching the records." These certainly are not synonymous ideas. If the applicant makes the search, the service, as the law expresses it, is performed by him and not by the Register.

The Revised Statutes then step in, as already shown, and declare that "no fee or compensation by law, shall be demanded or received by any officer or person, for any service, *unless such service was actually rendered by him.*"

The law consequently allows no fee where the applicant does the service for himself, and the right to inspect, in other words to search, the records or paying therefor the fees allowed by law, is a right to inspect or search on paying no fees at all.

Were there any doubt, however, on this point under the Revised Statutes, as they stood in 1836, the subsequent acts, already referred to, passed in '40 and '47, must be considered as entirely removing it.

My conclusion is that the requisition in the present case, was sufficiently specific; that a limited answer, covering the record title of Wigfall only, would be a legal compliance with it, and can be readily made; and that if the applicant wishes the title of Wigfall's grantors, he must either direct a further search, on making an examination himself, which he may do as a right without charge, amend his present requisition so as to render it special and comprehensive enough to cover all points of inquiry within the range of the Register's office.

The Celebrated Warner Case—Important Decision.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—*Part Second.*—Before Hon. Judge DALY.—*Eleanor Warner vs. Thomas Warner, William B. Moffatt and Thomas Carnley, Sheriff.*—At the November Special Term of this Court, the plaintiff moved for an injunction to restrain a sale of the house and lot at the corner of City Hall place and Duane-street, formerly occupied by Thomas Warner, under a judgment confessed to Dr. Moffatt, which she contended was given with intent to defraud her out of future means of support. It appears that in the year 1850, Mrs. Warner brought a suit in the Supreme Court, for divorce against her husband, on account of his adulterous intercourses with Miss Busby, and in July following, obtained a report of Mr. Fowler, the referee appointed by the Court, awarding her $600 per year permanent alimony—$300 of which was to be secured upon the house and lot in question. Application was made to the Court to confirm this report, and in September following, a judgment was given, by which Mrs. Warner's lien on the premises for $300 a year was definitely established. On the 11th Sept., (a few days before this judgment,) Warner confessed a judgment to Dr. Moffatt for $8,000, for money lent him on previous day, having, on the 10th of that month, assigned to Dr. Moffatt all the rest of his property, except such as he had exempted into cash. This assignment was made in trust for Warner's creditors, among whom were Miss Busby and William H. Thompson. On the day following, Warner clandestinely left New York, under a fictitious name, and went to Europe, taking with him Miss Busby and their illegitimate children, and leaving Mrs. Warner and her children without any means of support. Mrs. Warner then commenced this action to set aside the judgment to support and the assignment to him, on the ground that they were made to defend her claim, and therefore fraudulent and void: and charged Warner and Moffatt with combining together to deprive her of a livelihood. Dr. Moffatt in his answer, alleges that he actually advanced the $8,600 to Warner, as a matter, of friendship, to assist him, and denied any intent of preventing Mrs. Warner from enforcing her claim.

Mr. Horace F. Clark and Mr. H. Sanders moved, on the part of Mrs. Warner, for an injunction to restrain the sheriff from selling the house and lot, under the judgment to Dr. Moffatt.

Mr. James T. Brady appeared on behalf of Dr. Moffatt.

Judge Daly delivered the following opinion:

The plaintiff has brought this action to set aside the judgment and assignment as fraudulent, and the present motion is made for an injunction to restrain the defendant, Moffatt, from collecting the debts or further interfering with the property embraced in the assignment, and to restrain him and the sheriff from selling the land levied upon and advertised for sale, upon the execution issued under the judgment, and for the appointment of a receiver, with authority to collect the rents, issues and profits of the real estate; and to take possession of the property chosen in action, and embraced in the assignment. Under the decree of this Court, awarding the plaintiff alimony, and declaring the alimony so awarded a permanent charge upon the real estate of Thomas Warner, she has issued two executions for the amount of alimony to which she was entitled on 15th of Nov., 1850, which are now in the hands of the Sheriff, and have not been returned. The fact that the executions have not been returned unsatisfied, is an answer, so far as this action is brought to reach the choses in action, or equitable interest of Warner, included and intended to be terms formed by the assignment. The property embraced in the assignment consists exclusively of debts due to Warner, a species of property not susceptible of levy and sale upon execution; but capable of being reached, through the equitable powers of the Court, when the party has exhausted his legal remedy. Before a party, therefore, can obtain the aid of this Court to set aside, as fraudulent, an assignment of property not liable to be seized and sold upon execution, but which consists merely of choses in action, or equitable interest of the debtor, it must appear that an execution has been issued, and that it has been returned unsatisfied. McElvain *ex.* Willis, 9 Wend. 548, 2 R. S. 173, sec. 38 and 39. The application for an injunction on this ground will therefore be denied. But where the object of the action is to remove some obstacle fraudulently and wrongfully created, but for the existence of which the remedy at law would be ample, it is not essential that an execution should have been returned unsatisfied. In such a case, says Tracy, Senator in McElvain *ex.* Willis, it is not necessary to show by the return of an execution unsatisfied, that the party has exhausted his remedy at law, for that execution may be the very instrument by which, when the Court has removed the impediment to its operation, he will obtain the perfect satisfaction of his rights." Such is the case here. The plaintiff asks to remove the judgment confessed to Moffatt, upon the ground that it was fraudulent. This judgment being prior in point of time and of an amount sufficient to absorb the property, her executions, as long as this judgment stands, remains unavailable. But if this Court should declare the judgment void, all impediment to her remedy at law is removed, and her executions are available. If the object of the parties when this judgment was confessed was to hinder, delay, or defraud creditors or other persons, then it was void; though Moffatt may have advanced to Warner the full amount of it—Mackie, *ex.* Cavin, 5 Cow. 570, 2 R. S., 234, 3. 65 and 67, 3d ed: Hanford *ex.* Archer, 4: Hill, 296; and I think that sufficient appears upon the pleadings and affidavits to warrant the presumption, upon a motion like this, that such an intent existed. Moffat admits that he knew that a report had been made in favor of the plaintiff's claim for alimony, and that she had excepted to the report on the ground that the sum allowed by the referee was too small. She charges, moreover, that Moffat knew as early as July that the principal points in controversy in the suit for the divorce was the amount of permanent alimony to be allowed her, and her claim to have it secured upon the real and personal estate of Warner, and this is not specifically denied by the answer. Moffat answers, that he was informed a few months ago, (the answer was sworn to on the 1st of Feb., 1851,) for the first time that she demanded the alimony should be secured on Warner's real estate. No precise period of time is indicated by so long and general an allegation as a few months ago. Warner left about four months before the answer was sworn to, and whether a few months means before or since that period, it is, of course, impossible to say. If he did not know until after Warner left, of her demand to have the alimony made a charge upon the real estate, it would have been easy to say so. But whether he knew before Warner's departure of her demand to have it so secured or not, he knew, at all events, that she was prosecuting a claim for alimony, and that a report had been made in her favor, and with this knowledge he advanced Warner, upon the eve of his departure for Europe, a sum of money equal to the whole value of his real and personal property, except the portion reserved for the payment of such debts as Warner thought fit to provide for, by the practical operation of which Warner was enabled at once to convert the whole of his available property into cash, and take it with him to Europe. At the next special term of the Court, but fourteen days after, the plaintiff obtained her decree, by which an annual sum of $300, as permanent alimony, was charged upon Warner's real estate; and he was decreed to pay her $156 a year for the support of their infant son, and $250 for her expenses in prosecuting the suit. This permanent incumbrance upon his property, to the amount of $450 annually, Warner was enabled to escape from, by the prompt and expeditious manner in which Moffat enabled him to convert it into cash; and by his sudden and unexpected departure with the avails in his pocket, the plaintiff has, in the language of the statute, been hindered and delayed, if not totally defeated, in her attempt to secure from the property of Warner a maintenance for herself and child. The transaction was equivalent to a sale to Moffat of all Warner's property or available effects, except so much as he thought fit to devote to the payment of certain specified debts. For these debts, amounting to $2,478 64, he made an assignment to Moffat, in trust of debts due to him, to the extent of $6,222 17, providing therein, that after the payment of the debts specified in the schedule annexed to the assignment, the balances or overplus derived from the assigned effects should be applied by Moffat on account of the amount of the judgment confessed by him to Moffat. The plaintiff is not included among the persons who had claim upon him, and her name does not appear in the schedule accompanying the assignment, though provision is there made for a debt of $243, with interest, alleged to be due to one of the women with whom he had maintained an adulterous intercourse, and whom, with two children, the fruit of their illicit commerce, he took with him to Europe. After confessing the judgment, and making the assignment, and receiving $8,600 in cash from Moffat, Warner left, the very next day, in the steamer for Europe. He left suddenly and clandestinely, (for his name does not appear in the list of passengers,) and went by the steamer; the only name on the list bearing any similitude to his being T. Warren, lady, and two children; nor was the plaintiff, her son, her son-in-law, nor her attorney, enabled to obtain any information as to whither he had gone, until the defendant Moffat disclosed it under oath. That it was the intention of Warner, in making this arrangement, to cut off the plaintiff from all claim or hold upon his property, is too plain to demand further comment, and that the defendant Moffat knowingly assisted him in carrying out that intention is, I think, equally obvious. He and Warner had been very intimate. An intimacy not limited merely to the relation of attorney and client

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, DEC. 13, 1852.

News of the Morning.

The news from California occupies a large share of our columns this morning. We are indebted to the Express messengers of Messrs. ADAMS & Co., and WELLS, FARGO & Co., for the early delivery of papers, and to Mr. ELLIOTT, of ELLIOTT & Co's. California Express, who came passenger in the *Illinois*, for a number of interesting additions to our summary. The gold list for this port is again quite ample, $2,529,046 in amount, and the Mining news looks to a good Winter yield throughout the gold region. The miners were generally doing a good business, and the improvements making for the artificial supply of water, were paying handsomely. The rainy season, which had just set in, would be of great service in the working of the dry diggings. Some of the "claims" were yielding $50 in gold dust to the bucket of dirt. Agriculture is receiving more attention in the new State. Our informant, referred to above, states that Mr. JOHN M. HORNER, a farmer, formerly of Monmouth County, New Jersey, has raised the present season, 30,000 bushels Barley, and 30,000 bushels Potatoes.

The result of the Presidential election in the new State was a majority of about 4,500 for PIERCE and KING. At the same time, Messrs. MCDOUGAL and LATHAM were elected to the next Congress, and MURRAY and WELLS Judges of the Supreme Court—all Democrats. Capt. CHARLES J. BERNHAM, the present Whig Mayor of San Francisco, was reelected by a close vote. The Legislature is Democratic. Mr. BEVERLY C. SANDERS, the new Collector of San Francisco, in place of Hon. T. BUTLER KING, resigned, had gone into office, and Mr. KING returns to the Atlantic States for his family. He soon goes back, however, to California, to take up his permanent residence. Some difficulties had occurred in the United States Land Commission, which were likely to suspend the business of the Board altogether, or until new action is taken at Washington.

The melancholy details of the fire in Sacramento, will be a source of general regret to the country. The most moderate of the estimates of the total loss, is five millions dollars. Others go as high as ten or twelve millions. Since the conflagration 350 houses and stores have been erected on two streets alone. Among them several two-story brick buildings. While the city was still in flames, Express riders were driving in all directions to make the first purchases of lumber at the mills, in the vicinity. The demand was such that it readily brought, the day after the fire, from five to six hundred dollars per thousand. Very destructive fires had also taken place at San Francisco and Marysville, but these lose their importance in the appalling accounts from the sister city.

The *Golden Gate*, of the Pacific Mail line, brought the present mails and treasure to Panama in less than 12 days from San Francisco, stopping at Monterey, San Diego and Acapulco. She spoke the *Oregon* on the 18th Nov., with her flag at half-mast for the death of DANIEL WEBSTER. Salutes were fired from each ship, one of which on the *Oregon*, we regret to hear, caused the death of the second mate—the gun having discharged prematurely. The death of Mr. WEBSTER caused much sensation among the passengers on the *Golden Gate*. The *S. S. Lewis*, of the Nicaragua line, left San Francisco the day before the *Golden Gate*. The passengers *for* California, carried from this port by the *Illinois*, found immediate dispatch on the mail steamer *New-Orleans* at Panama. On the *Illinois*, coming this way, two deaths occurred among the passengers—Mr. SAMUEL MILNER, of Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, and Mr. BENJAMIN TROWBRIDGE, of Wisconsin. A Spaniard from Acapulco, who had not paid his passage, jumped overboard from the *Golden Gate* on the 18th Nov., and was drowned.

The Isthmus news by this arrival is not important. The Railroad, it is expected, will be opened to Gorgona by the 1st March. The Panama papers notice the death of an eminent French resident, and also make further reference to the murder of Mr. ROBERT ATWELL, an American, while crossing the Isthmus. No certain clue had been obtained as to the perpetrators of the crime.

By way of the Isthmus we have late accounts, brought to Panama by the British steamer *Quito*, from Chili and Peru. The burning of the steamer *City of Pittsburg* at Valparaiso fully detailed. A liberal subscription was made by the people of Valparaiso in aid of the destitute passengers, and the conduct of the British Admiral, who afforded relief to the burning vessel, is warmly acknowledged by her late Captain, and the American Consul Mr. DOBE.

We have later advices from the Sandwich Islands, by the California packet. The political state of things appears to be unsettled. The papers do not appear to favor the intimations of annexation thrown out last Summer in the United States, by Mr. SEWARD. Business was partially reviving. The United States brig *Lawrence* was at Honolulu.

The revolutionary movement by a wealthy Frenchman, on behalf of himself and countrymen, at Sonora, Mexico, is a curious affair. It bodes no particular evil, however, to the peace of nations, as the successful party appear to have no other thought than to see that district of Mexico incorporated with California, rather than annexed to the French Empire, on the first account intimated, in case the Mexican Government refuse reasonable terms of accommodation.

The *Illinois* touched at Kingston, Jamaica, and by the politeness of the Purser, we have files of papers from Kingston, Falmouth and Montego. They contain nothing of interest to this country. The Colonial Assembly are much exercised in regard to the condition of the planting interest of the Island, under the free trade and emancipation policy of the mother country.

Both our San Francisco and Panama papers refer to the fresh troubles in Mexico. On the West Coast a pronunciamento is reported at Mazatlan, and as far down as Acapulco, the recall of SANTA ANNA is discussed. He is at Carthagena, on the Atlantic Coast of New Grenada, where intelligence has reached him as to the feelings of his countrymen. A Carthagenian paper quoted by the Panama *Stor*, says *he will sail for Mexico* in a few days!

From Boston we have accounts of the robbery of the *Daily Mail* printing office, in Washington-street, and of an unsuccessful attempt to rob the North Bank. A telegraphic dispatch from the same city announces that the ship *Elsinore*, from London for this port, having 150 emigrant passengers on board, is off Halifax in distress. Assistance has been sent her from the agent of LLOYD's at Halifax.

By the way of Baltimore we have later accounts from Buenos Ayres. URQUIZA had disbanded his forces, and disclaimed all hostile intentions towards Buenos Ayres, so long as his own province is let alone.

Nothing was done in Congress on Saturday—both Houses having adjourned over from Friday to Monday.

The South Carolina Legislature has elected Hon. J. L. MANNING Governor, in place of Governor MEANS, whose term is about to expire. The Charleston papers announce the death of JAMES ROBERTS, an old and eminent merchant of that city, and of A. MOISE, Sen., father of A. MOISE, Junior, late of the Bank of Charleston, whose decease was noticed a few days previous.

Lieutenant DAVENPORT is at Savannah, and one of the papers of that city intimates he may be returned to the *Cherokee* or *Crescent City*, now that the Havana difficulty is settled.

A jury at Baltimore who had just rendered a verdict of manslaughter against JAMES KANE, were attacked by a number of the friends of the prisoner and severely beaten.... A large fire is reported to have taken place in the same city on Friday night in the Grocery warehouse of DAVID HAYES & JAMES OSBORN. Loss $60,000. The walls of the house fell on the printing-office of RICHARD B. MATCHETT, crushed the roof and severely injured Mr. M. and his son.... Seven prisoners escaped from the Baltimore jail on Saturday night.

The steamship *Niagara* arrived at Boston on Saturday night, anchoring in the Bay, in consequence of bad weather. An express was arranged last evening to bring on her mails, but up to 2 o'clock this morning they had not reached the Post Office. Otherwise we should have added such extracts of interest as the London papers afford, to the telegraphic summary of the news in our last paper.

Our City News is somewhat eventful. On Saturday night, two murders were committed in the Fourth Ward—one in James-street, where a man named JAMES MADIGAN inflicted a death wound by stabbing OLIVER FIRMAN, the keeper of a porter-house. A negro named HORATIO MELIX got into an affray in Water-street, and, to defend himself against his opponents, drew a sheath-knife and cut a man named WILLIAM BERRIE in the neck, severing the jugular vein, and causing almost immediate death. Several desperate assaults were also committed yesterday.

The California News.

We have received by the *Illinois* at this port the details of the accounts to Nov. 15 from California, of which we had a brief summary by Telegraph from New-Orleans. They are unusually interesting, and in respect to the loss of property and life by the great fire at Sacramento, painfully so. The rebuilding of the city is going on with extraordinary rapidity, and the California papers justly point to it as another evidence of the giant and indomitable energies of the new State. The effect upon the prices of building material is remarked upon. The most extravagant rates are paid since the fire both at San Francisco and Sacramento for all descriptions of lumber. We are told by a passenger on the *Illinois* that as much as $150 per thousand feet had been paid for cargoes to arrive.

The gold production knows no tiring nor signs of giving out. The amount brought on freight to the Isthmus by the present semi-monthly packet, added to the previous arrival, gives an aggregate for the month of five and a quarter millions dollars, exclusive of the sums brought home by passengers. The alternations of the season appear to work with admirable adaption to the business of mining. The return of heavy rains announced by this arrival, while it diminishes the production from the river beds, opens new prospects in what are known as the dry diggings.

The continued high ruling of the markets in California will attract attention. Forty dollars the barrel for Flour is surely enough to make our Rochester and Richmond millers long for the completion of the Panama Railroad. That great work, we are rejoiced to see by our Isthmus files, is progressing rapidly and satisfactorily, and long before another Winter season rolls round, we shall have to record the regular and cheap transit of supplies to our friends on the Pacific as well as the transit of Australian gold from Port Philip to London and New-York over the same important highway.

The Presidential majority, 4,500 for Gen. PIERCE in the new State, is much less than the "fifteen thousand" first telegraphed. But it will do.

The Tendency of English Politics.

When Lord DERBY got up, the other day, in the House of Lords, and humbly recanted his economical heresies, it is hardly likely that he realized the full value of the act. For it had profound as well as superficial significance. It was not merely a vanquished Minister doing homage to the victors; and it was something more than the "obsequious" eulogy of a deceased principle. The Minister stood not only for a party, but for a class; the class which, until a recent day, ruled absolutely in the national councils, and gave the law to the rest. The landed interest, with slight variations of fortune, had its own way from the days of the Conqueror down to the earlier days of the generation now passing away. The antagonistic middle class has grown slowly, but its muscles have more firmly knit, in its sharp upward struggle. The victories and revolutions in State politics hitherto had not been theirs. It was the landed interest that triumphed at Runnymede, at Naseby and Marston Moor; it was the landed interest that sent away JAMES II., and brought in King WILLIAM; and which placed the House of Hanover on the throne. All the various charters, petitions, and declarations of right, were so many concessions and guarantees to property or proprietors. Each new assertion of what was denominated popular privileges was an assertion of a special interest, which, by consistent, unfaltering self-devotion, converted the monarchy into an aristocracy, and entrenched itself equally against surprises from royalty above and insubordination from the masses below. From below, in the growth its advance was stern and steady. The importation of Flemish artizans and French refugees from the revoked edict of Nantes; encouragement afforded to domestic industry by that very principle which is now finally laid away with other relics of the bygone; the several occasions when the proprietary interest was obliged to pray the people in aid against royal invasions—Briton invoking Saxon—all these were elements of inner strength, which heartened the middle classes to an attack upon the veteran polyarchy. The first symptoms of mutiny appeared in our revolutionary times. Parliamentary reform was the slogan. The House of Commons at that time was a mere antechamber of the House of Peers. The stewards and bailiffs and minions of the great territorial lords filled it. No noble in the land regarded himself as entitled to the honors of his rank, unless the control of one borough, at least, was set down to his credit. Commoners, whose estates covered a county, sometimes returned a half-dozen members of their own selection. LOWTHER, a west of England proprietor, sent thirteen members to the House; and was accordingly made a peer, that his influence might militate against the reigning interest. To purge this temple of the money-changers and knaves, and restore it to the popular service for which it was primitively designed, was the work of a half century, completed happily by the passage of the Reform Bill a score of years since. The first great victory of the middle classes. It gave them the vantage ground. They had only to secure what had been gained, and add to it as rapidly as occasion served. There was, indeed, but a single onward step to be taken to render the triumph reasonably complete. The landlords had hedged themselves in behind divers protective restrictions and arbitrary trade rule. They had nothing else to save them from utter prostration. The power to insure their permanence had passed away with the passage of the Reform Bill. The fight was at disadvantage. Nothing could prevent the consummation of the free trade measures of 1846; and their consummation placed the proprietary intereat, fatally wounded and helpless, at the feet of its antagonists. The recent resolution of Mr. VILLIERS was the finishing stroke. With that, the demon of dear food was cast out of the British body politic; and Capital is King.

Lord DERBY's "hold, enough," is therefore the end of the landed domination. But the war is not over, at least, a new contest must follow the last, wherein the victors of to-day will in their turn be forced to cry *peccavi*. It is still property which rules—property in the fluid form of money. The strictly popular element is yet barely recognized. Lord DERBY did not recognize it, notwithstanding his profession that the will of the people, expressed in the recent elections, was a firman he received with more than Turkish submission. The people he referred to were only representatives of certain pounds sterling. The whole contest, indeed, from the middle ages has turned on a definition. The people of remote times were the barons and landlords; of the present day, the capitalists are the people; of a day rapidly dawning, the working classes will be the people. The definition will at last be definitely settled. Universal suffrage has a large and talented minority in Parliament already. Chartism is in the ascendant. A few years, and we shall see the Lord JOHN or Sir JAMES of a conservative Whig or Tory Ministry, doing the same homage to popular rights and unrestricted suffrage that the moneyed interest is now receiving; and we shall then witness several other highly agreeable phenomena—such as the abolition of imposts upon printed ideas; the segregation of Church and State, and the diffusion of popular instruction. The "whirligig of time" cannot revolve too fast.

Thackeray and Dickens.

The course of lectures just finished by Mr. THACKERAY, have certainly formed the best literary treat enjoyed by our citizens, these many years. His style, in point, terseness and energy, has not been equaled by any of our lecturers. His descriptions—as we would expect from a true dramatist—are the most simple, yet effective possible. He is no orator; his voice, though very distinct and richtoned, is monotonous and untrained; yet, we are persuaded, he has some of the best qualities of the orator. There are sudden turns of expression in his lectures, and words which, at a stroke, bring a whole picture before you,—such as belong alone to the highest range of eloquence. In description, who, that has heard it, will ever forget that exquisite portrayal of Stella in the lecture upon SWIFT—so natural and so fine, that, as at the sudden revealing of a true woman's heart, we fear almost to sully the delicate features, by retracing them even in thought. Or that oratorical stroke, when, in the same lecture, he speaks of SWIFT's feelings and relations to women, and suddenly stops with "*God help him!*—it all made him the most unhappy man in England!"

These lectures of his are genuinely English. The words are evidently those of a writer familiar with the pure, plain, unvarnished Saxon of the times of BUNYAN and of SWIFT. His expressions are more manly and downright than is customary in American city society, and he utterly rejects and abhors the pretence and the humbug of our popular lecturers. This is well. We are glad, too, that he is calling attention to the English literature and authors of an age, about which our younger scholars know little. But with all this admiration for his lectures, we cannot at all agree in the criticisms of late upon Mr. THACKERAY's books. Our people are a little disposed to be swallowed up in wonder at the *present* "lion." From every side we hear compliments to THACKERAY at the expense of DICKENS. *Boz* is a caricaturist; his philosophy is coarse; he deals only in plain stage-effects, while THACKERAY understands the finer philosophy of life, and pictures men as they are. An able critic of the *Tribune* informs us that the range of DICKENS lies between the church and the play-house; between distinct virtue and as obvious vice, while all the more subtle contrasts of life are not observed. He touches feelings palpable to all, and by modes belonging to the coarsest drama. The *Cheeryble Brothers* are only "benevolent dumplings," and his best characters mere "tumors of sympathy." Nell and little Paul, Sam Weller and Nic. Nickleby, Copperfield and Miss Somerville are daubs or caricatures. This may be, to a certain extent, true—but we object to it here. Why should we cut the old friend because we are shaking hands with the new? We are sure Mr. THACKERAY himself would be the last to wish such a welcome. They are both, undoubtedly, caricaturists, but in diverse fields, not easily to be even compared.

And even if they be contrasted, we object to such a summary disposal of DICKENS. We have laughed and cried with him too long, to drop him in this way. He overdraws, to be sure, but it is an exaggeration which injures no one. You see through all the high coloring, the true genial feeling, or the laughable weakness, which made the truth of the sketch. You leave the picture without being soured or over exalted in your views of life. It is an exaggeration, not so much of virtue and vice, as of the eccentricities and oddities of human nature. And for this DICKENS has an excuse not often considered. England is the very home of *eccentrics*. Whether it is from the English tenacity, or from the slight influence of public opinion, or from the ignorance of classes who are independent in circumstances, certainly there never was a country with so many odd, absurd, perverse, wrong-headed characters. Many and many a hearty laugh have we had at these people of DICKENS, as they meet one in English inns and coaches, Mrs. Nickleby, and old Weller, and, Bumble, and Tapley, are by no means creatures of imagination only.

But, more than this, we appeal to the answering sympathy of the human heart everywhere, for the truth of many of his pictures. The throb, the tear, and the laugh, are better proofs of an author's power over the heart, than all your fine-drawn principles of criticism. The glory of DICKENS is, that he is the *dramatist of the lower classes*. He is not universal—for all times, like a SHAKSPERE, or GÖETHE, we must confess. He has not the subtle sense of THACKERAY for the dodges and deceptions of the human mind. But he has made real to us the honest struggles, the fun, the sorrow, the temptation, the oddities, the hopes of the poor and the low of our own day.

The trouble with us all is, that our servant, our driver, the boy who scrubs the walk before us, the vagrant who is picking rags as we pass, the criminal staring behind the iron grating, and the haggard woman who slinks by us in the night, *are not human beings* to us. They are only machines, or sights, or phenomena, or *effects* to us. We seldom throb to the heart, which beats in them all. Their sorrow, or hope, or struggle, is seldom more real to us than those of the beasts who strain at our drays, or who feed in our stables. DICKENS has tried to change this. It is, to be sure, a palpable, open effort; but may it not be quite as healthful an occupation, and as worthy of a true man, as any more fine dramatising. He has tried to make the poor man's lot vivid to us, and has shown the beauty of practical charity, by showing its effects on the material condition of the suffering. If the Cheerybles are "dumplings," Society has never had too many of them, and could easily digest several more.

For our part, we thankfully acknowledge that London was made real and classic to us, by these *dauba* of Boz. We knew Sam Weller and his good-natured beer at the first inn; Mary, the housemaid, we are sure, took our sixpence at the Temple coffee-house. We made way respectfully for lank Newman Noggs in an alley of the Strand—and looked hard into the dingy windows of dear little Miss Lacreevy, the portrait painter. As we crossed London Bridge, poor little Nell was leading sadly the old man along; we dropped a ha'penny at the end into the hands of dull Jo, the street-sweeper—and in a noisome lane of Westminster, the gas-light gleamed for a moment on the kind, brutalised face of Joe Sykes' mistress. We did not need to talk with them, or go to their homes and cribs—we knew them. The vagrant, the prostitute, the errand-boy and footman, the beadle and policeman, were acquaintances, after these "exaggerations" of DICKENS.

We do not claim that DICKENS is greater or better than THACKERAY for choosing this field. Each has his own province. But we do say that from the fictions of Boz, one does not rise in any way unfitted for practical life. The world is not more gloomy, nor disagreeable; nor are we in any way discouraged in laboring for the great ends of life.

On the other hand, we venture to say this is not true of THACKERAY. For our part, we leave THACKERAY's novels with much the same feelings as if we had been holding a conversation with the redoubtable Becky Sharp herself. We laugh heartily at Miss Sharp's wit; we admire the skill with which she dissects every character she has seen. We find her at the time a vastly interesting young lady; but afterwards, on cool reflection, it does not all seem so satisfactory. We do not find we look on men more genially, for hearing her keen scandal; we remember that she never described a virtue without sullying it; we recall that she always saw the weak side, and seldom the good side, of any one; and that her hits had always just enough truth in them to blind us to their bitterness. For a little time she has half given us her own conviction, that the world is one great "Vanity Fair," where men tumble and grimace for the pleasure of the crowd; where friendships are sorrows, and love plighted as a part of the play; where laughter and tears are given by the shilling's worth, and where Display, and Roguery, and Villainy have the principal parts—we are not the better for our chat together.

If Mr. THACKERAY merely wrote his novels for *satires*; or if he showed us some pure and noble ideals amid his distorted sketches; or if he tore off the mask from human weakness and sin, that he might teach us something better, his mode might be justified.

But he gives us these novels as pictures of human life. We dispute their truth. We don't find men as THACKERAY paints them. The separate traits are there, it is true—perhaps seldom drawn more faithfully by any artist—but not in his combinations. Men have more of nobleness with their weakness. There is—thank God!—more of generosity, of self-sacrifice for principle, of truth, of heroic virtue, than *Pendennis*, or *Vanity Fair*, or *Esmond*, show to us. Woman's self-denial is always a thing of temperament and constitution; and man's heroism is not always thoughtless and selfish.

We object, too, to these soured descriptions of life, unless something better is also suggested.

And even if, in real life, men do meet us as THACKERAY pictures, we ask from Fiction something more ideal—something suggestive of the infinite capabilities of man. Of what use, to give us human meanness and brutality right over again in a picture! Let Art, at least—even if Reality does not—remind us of our origin.

In his lectures, Mr. THACKERAY never errs here. His portraits, standing out as life, are drawn with a kindly hand. The faults are there—the smirk, the frown, the deformity, the ugliness; still you see that the artist feels *with* his subject, and has sympathy for all human error. He appears—as without doubt he really is—no longer the soured satirist, but a shrewd, genial, even though somewhat sadly-toned man. Give us THACKERAY's heroes of real life, far before his heroes of Fiction.

Another fault, too, of THACKERAY's novels never appears in his speeches. In his books, he *draws out*—he says too much—he is prolix. But his lectures have the terseness, the compactness, the constant suggestion of a mind laden with thought.

In one respect, we allow that neither DICKENS nor THACKERAY have touched upon the "highest morality" of life. There is a field which English Fiction has seldom ventured upon—the most important that can be presented to the thoughtful mind. We almost fear to profane it by a common allusion.

It is that aspect of life in which its annoyance, its mean cares, its rubs and pangs, its sorrow, and struggle, and disappointment, all lose their low and painful character in the light of a system, which shows these as the best training for the soul, the exercises which are preparing it for perfect Health, and free Life hereafter.

☞ It will be seen by an advertisement in another column that the sale of the pictures of the *American Art Union* is to commence on Wednesday next. The notice mentions some of the principal pictures on the list, but they constitute but a very small proportion of the whole. Among so many there must of course be some of inferior merit: still, as a whole, the collection is by far the best ever offered in the United States.

We may state, in answer to sundry inquiries, upon what we believe to be reliable information, that the engravings prepared for the year will be distributed among the subscribers, as soon as the sale shall enable the Managers to close the concerns of the institution.

Humphrey Marshall's Case.

The *Express* replies to our comments upon HUMPHREY MARSHALL'S appointment as Minister to China, by a three-fold argument. In the first place, it alleges that the *Times* and the Albany *Atlas* "coincide charmingly" in their views upon this subject. That fact, if it be one, is creditable to the *Atlas*, but with due respect for the *Express*, we cannot consider it quite sufficient as a reply to our remarks, or as a vindication of the action of the President. The next argument advanced grows out of the "presumption" that President FILLMORE understands the Constitution, and would not willingly violate it. And, "to come more directly" to the subject, the *Express* submits the following:

But, to come more directly to the fact which the *Times* purposely conceals, for the sake of making an attack upon the Administration, it ought to be understood, in the words of the Constitution, that "this civil office under authority of the United States" *was not created while Mr. Marshall was a member of Congress*, nor were "*the emoluments of any office now held by him increased*" while he was a member of Congress! He was no more of "a Representative" than the editor of the *Times*, and such was the view of the President when Mr. MARSHALL was appointed, and of the Senate at the time of his confirmation. This question was raised in the United States Senate on the 25th of August last, when Mr. HUNTER, of Va., Chairman of the Finance Committee, and a "strict constructionist," moved an amendment from the Finance Committee, to make the former office of Commissioner to China a Minister Plenipotentiary.

Mr. CLARK, of R. I., objected on two grounds: 1st, that the duties had been performed by Dr. PARKER for $2,500, which was afterwards increased to $6,000, and no complaints were made; 2d, because Mr. MARSHALL was a member of the House till about two weeks previous, for the Constitution declared "that no member of Congress shall be appointed to any office *created*, or the emoluments of which shall be increased during his term of office."

"Mr. PEARCE (Whig Senator from Maryland) said, to overcome the Constitutional difficulty the Finance Committee had reported an amendment changing the office of Commissioner to that of Minister.

"The change was agreed to, the outfit provided for, and Mr. MARSHALL was made Minister to China; and the *Times* not only groans over the fact, but suppresses every important truth bearing upon the case."

This might possibly be satisfactory, if it were intelligible:—as it is, however, we must be excused from giving a decisive opinion upon it. But we beg to state the facts of the case as we understand them: and then our readers can judge whether the explanation of the *Express*, so far as it is intelligible, touches the case.

The Constitution says that

"No Senator or Representative shall, *during the time for which he is elected*, be appointed to any civil office under the authority of the United States, which shall have been *created*, or the emoluments whereof shall have been *increased* during *such time*."

This is certainly explicit. In August, 1851, Mr. MARSHALL was elected a Representative from Kentucky *for two years* from March 4, 1851; and before that term of two years had expired, and therefore "during the time for which he was *elected*," he was appointed Minister to China, an office *created* during "such time"—and has already received $9,000 as the outfit appertaining to it. The *Express* states that he was not a Representative when the office was created,—meaning to imply, we suppose, that having accepted the office of Commissioner, he had *ceased* to be a Member of Congress; and that "two weeks afterwards" the office of Commissioner was changed to that of Minister. But this does not obviate the difficulty in the least; because the Constitution does not read as the *Express* quotes it, that "no member shall be appointed to any office created, or the emoluments whereof shall be increased during *his term of office*,"—but "during the time *for* which he was *elected*." This new office of Minister was created, or the emoluments of the place were increased, "during the time for which Mr. MARSHALL was *elected*;" and he was nevertheless appointed to that office. In our judgment, this was a direct violation of the Constitution, and so it was regarded by the accounting officers of the Treasury Department, who declined to pay Mr. MARSHALL'S outfit, until peremptorily directed so to do by the Secretary and the President.

With that unmatched glibness of mendacity, which is partly constitutional and partly acquired, the *Express* accuses the *Times* of "purposely concealing" some fact or other "for the purpose of making an attack on the Administration." The Administration, we beg to remind the *Express*, is likely to suffer mainly because facts cannot be concealed. Silence upon very many of its acts, is the best service which its friends can render it. And it is precisely because the *Times* will not cooperate with the *Express* and kindred partizan prints, in suppressing facts involving the character of the Administration, and its fidelity to the rights and interests of the country, that it is honored with somuch of their abuse.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

HOUSEKEEPERS AND ALL OTHERS IN WANT OF Bedding, Bedsteads, &c., would do well to call at M. WILLARD'S old established Warerooms, No. 150 Chatham-st., corner of Mulberry-st., where may be found the largest assortment of articles in his line ever offered to the public

FOWLERS & WELLS, PHRENOLOGISTS, CHATHAM Hall, No. 131 Nassau-st., N. Y.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

RECEIVED DURING THE DAY, DECEMBER 13.—Notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather on Friday and Saturday, the Dry Goods Store of JAQUES & TRAFTON, No. 321 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, was literally crowded with ladies, all eager to make the most desirable purchases for Dry Goods. Since Wednesday last, six entire stocks have been added to their establishment, and still the shelves were more than equal to their ability to store. Two more will be added on Monday, which cannot fail to engage all the attention necessary for the convenience of their patrons. Ladies from New-York and suburbs, who were prevented from obtaining, during the rush, all the articles they desired, will find under the present arrangement all the convenience of ordinary business, and the accustomed civility and courtesy of the gentlemanly clerks, added to the unparalleled low price at which the goods are sold, will more than compensate them for the trouble and expense of crossing the Ferries.

A PARAGRAPH DESIGNED EXCLUSIVELY FOR THE FAIR SEX.—Talk to men of science, of the rates of stocks, of the extension of railway enterprises, of ship building or gold digging, but discourse to the ladies upon their favorite theme of dry goods! Tell them, if you would impart information for which they will hasten their purchases and confess their delight, that S. & W. E. TOWLE of Columbian Hall, No. 281 Grand-st., are prepared to sell the best of Winter Goods, such as Shawls of every fashion and pattern, Silks, Pelisse Cloths, Velvets for Circulars, Merinos, Fabrics of all varieties, Domestics, &c., at rates that will accommodate the purses of the poorest purchasers. These wares, rely upon it, are worth the notice and purchase of the most fastidious dresser in the community.

SILKS! SILKS! SILKS!—CHEAPER SILKS THAN have ever been sold in New-York. HITCHCOCK & LEADBEATER, No. 347 Broadway, have just opened a splendid lot of Silks which they can offer very cheap—an elegant wide watered silk, worth $2 a yard for $1 25, and other rich silks for 4s. a yard. Call and see them.

A THOUSAND CRYING BABIES HAVE JUST BEEN received at TUTTLE'S Emporium, No. 345 Broadway, and are offered to the public wholesale and retail. Dealers supplied on reasonable terms. TUTTLE was never better prepared for the holidays. There is no lack of anything the fancy can imagine. The rush for early choices has already commenced. No. 345 is the place for presents.

SAUNDERS & Co., No. 301 GRAND-ST., WILL OFfer this day at decided bargains, their stock of Barèges, Tissues French Muslins, Paris Robes, &c., suitable for Evening and Party Dresses: also, Silks, Velvets, Merinos, Paramattas, Long and Square Shawls, Linen Goods, Drapery, Muslin de Laines, &c., &c. All must be sold, and will be sold at a great sacrifice to close the business.

No. 102 FULTON-STREET IS THE RENDEZVOUS of taste and fashion—SMITH & RICE, the agreeable outfitters, have a way of making a man look like a gentleman with very little money. Those in want of clothing, cheap, quick and neat, will put money in their purse by patronizing this enterprising firm.

MANUFACTURED FURS.—WE NOTICE THAT Furs are being much worn, both by ladies and gentlemen, this season, and we must say that, to our taste, they look as well as they are appropriate for our cold Winter weather. For several years, these comfortable articles have been almost laid aside, and coats, cloaks, &c., have been trimmed with various fabrics, not one of which looked half so well, or was half as good for the same purposes, as Furs. As we remarked, Furs are growing fashionable once more, and praised be Fashion, in this instance, for bringing this soft, rich, and warmth giving Furs into favor again. Perhaps, however, we should have said a portion of the thanks upon some of our manufacturers and dealers in Furs, who have procured and are now supplying the market with elegant and superior articles. We know of one firm at least—that of THOMPSON & ROESLER, No. 19 Maiden lane—which deserves notice for their excellent assortment of Manufactured Furs, which embraces muffs, capes, boas, caps, gloves, overcoats, and a variety of other articles, made of the richest and rarest qualities of Furs. These gentlemen are also manufacturing an article called a Foot-Muff, designed for protecting the feet when riding in the Winter, which every person traveling should possess. Their stock also includes a variety of Sleigh Robes, many of which are really beautiful. Buyers, either wholesale or retail, are solicited to examine this stock, for we can assure them it is unsurpassed in this City.—*Pathfinder*.

BALDNESS AND GREY HAIR.—HYPERION FLUID.—This is decidedly the most safe and certain cure for diseases of the hair, such as restoring and promoting a fresh and luxuriant growth where baldness sustains place, eradicating all dandruff and scurf, and where the hair has become grey, bringing it back to its original color. It is well known that the latter disease often occurs at an age which is quite unnatural, caused by violent action of the brain—such as severe affliction, deep study, anxiety, &c., which creates inflammation, causing the hair to fall off. By the use of the HYPERION, this disease is removed, and a complete reaction takes place, restoring the hair to its former hue, and imparting to it a glossiness of the most brilliant description. Sold wholesale and retail by A. B. & D. SANDS, No. 100 Fulton-st; RUSHTON, CLARK & CO., No. 273, and RICE & SMITH, No. 717 Broadway; WM. H. CARY & CO., No. 245 Pearl-st; and by the druggists and perfumers throughout the world.

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS, PREPARED AND sold by Dr. JACKSON, at the German Medical Store, No. 120 Arch street, Philadelphia daily increase in their well-deserved celebrity, for the cure of all diseases arising from derangement of the liver. These Bitters have, indeed, proved a blessing to the afflicted, who show their gratitude by the most flattering testimonials. This medicine has established for itself a name that competitors, however wily their schemes, or seductive their promises, cannot tarnish. It gained the public confidence by the immense benefits that have been derived from it, and will ever maintain its position. For sale in New-York by the Messrs. SANDS, corner of Fulton and William-st, and C. H. MINO corner of John-st. and Broadway; A. DOOLITTLE, No. 166 Grand-st., and by Mrs. HAYES, Brooklyn.

NEW-YEAR'S DAY COMES THIS SEASON, AS usual, on the first of January, and it may be well to remind the young man about town that there is plenty of time to have made to order, what so many need, a new Suit of Clothes. It can only be necessary to remind the thoughtful and sensible of the use and importance of dress on that day, when so many "soft eyes look love to eyes which speak again," and that H. L. FOSTER'S fashionable Clothing Establishment remains at No. 27 Cortlandt-st., where he is prepared to furnish every article in his line at the lowest prices and upon the shortest notice.

LADIES, ATTENTION!—WOULD YOU LIKE TO save half the money you intended laying out in your purchase of Winter Dry Goods? If so, an opportunity now offers itself at G. M. BODINE'S, No. 333 Grand-st. corner of Orchard. Mr. BODINE is determined to close out the balance of his stock in a month, consequently great bargains will be offered. All those splendid Silks, Shawls, Velvets, Ladies' Cloths, Mesinoes, Paramattas, De Laines, Clothes, Cashmeres, Flannels, Blankets and Domestics will be sold at below cost prices. Come one, come all—a rare chance for bargains!

RADICAL CURE OF HERNIA OR RUPTURE—DR. GEORGE HEATON of Boston, may be consulted at his office, No. 558 Broadway, New-York, on Thursday, Friday and Saturday of each week. Dr. H. continues to cure Hernia or Rupture in all its forms, thereby rendering the use of Trusses unnecessary. He also attends to diseases of females in the surgical treatment of Hemorrhoids, Prolapsus or Hernia Uteri. On Tuesday, Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday of each week he may be found at his office, No. 2 Exeter-place, or Infirmary No. 46 Lincoln-st, Boston.

BRADY'S DAGUERREOTYPES RECEIVED A PRIZE Medal at the World's Fair in London, and at various Fairs of the American Institute in this City; nor have they ever failed of receiving the highest prize wherever offered for competition. His Rooms at No. 205 Broadway, corner of Fulton-st., are open at all times, and the public are invited to examine his superb collection of rich and elegant articles suitable for the coming Holidays.

FRENCH SLIPPERS.—MILLSPORT'S FAMOUS SLIPpers in period expressly for this market, can be obtained at SMITH'S, No. 79 Bleecker-st., at lower prices than is charged for the imitations, sold at most of the stores in this City. One dealer advertises that he has received a premium for the best imitation of French Slippers. Remember this, and remember that the genuine article can only be obtained at the above mentioned place.

LADIES' DRESS CAP, LACE, AND EMBROIDERY BAZAAR.—Just received a fresh lot, rich pointed Lace and Muslin Collars; a lot very cheap breakfast Sleeves; also Night Caps, of every price and kind. Some very beautiful styles of Head Dresses, and a variety of other goods, cheap, and specially adapted for the season.

NEWMAN'S, No. 695 Broadway near Fourth-st.

CANTRELL'S SHOE ESTABLISHMENT—A MOST extensive and valuable assortment of Ladies Shoes, Gaiters, &c., of the most elegant and fashionable styles, can be found at CANTRELL'S, No. 335 Bowery. His prices are certainly much lower than is generally charged for articles of an equal quality and excellence, and his establishment is in every respect worthy of the patronage of the economical.

CURTAIN MATERIALS

AT REDUCED PRICES—LACE CURTAINS FROM $4 to $30.

Muslin Curtains from $1 to $10.

Brocatella, Satin De Laines, worsted Damask.

Cornices and all other trimmings at prices 30 per cent. less than usual at other stores.

N. B.—Window Shades of every description.

KELTY & FERGUSON, 289½ Broadway.

PETERSON & HUMPHREYS, No. 379 BROADWAY, corner White-st., are daily making additions to their already large stock, and are now prepared to exhibit to their friends and the public generally, the most complete and extensive stock of rich and elegant Carpets ever offered in this City. Also, Oil Cloths, of every pattern and color, with the same finish, for sale on the most reasonable terms.

LADIES' CLOTHS SELLING OFF—A LARGE AND elegant stock of Ladies' Cloths, of every color and shade, will be sold off immediately, 50 per cent below the market price. Also, Silks, Shawls, Velvets, Merinos, Paramattas, and De Laines, selling off at reduced prices. Ladies, now is the time; call early. G. BODINE, No. 333 Grand-st., cor. of Orchard.

JEWELRY FOR THE HOLIDAYS—F. W. PACHTMANN, No. 170 Canal st., would call the attention of the public to his extensive assortment of Jewelry, comprising Watches, Clocks, Musical Boxes, Silver-ware, &c.; &c., all suitable presents for the coming holidays, which he will dispose of on the most reasonable terms.

NEWMAN'S LACE, EMBROIDERY AND DRESS CAP BAZAAR.—Just received a lot Embroidered Skirts, from $1 50; richly Embroidered Pointed Ruffle Collars at 62; Bordeaux and Jaconet Embroidered Chemisettes at $1 56. Very cheap Lace and Muslin Pointed Collars, Caps, Sleeves, &c., &c. No. 695 Broadway, near Fourth-st.

TEAS.—THE BEST ASSORTMENT OF FINE TEAS will be found at the store of the CANTON TEA COMPANY, No. 125 Chatham-st., between Pearl and Roosevelt, the oldest Tea establishment in the City. We assure our readers that they can do better here than elsewhere, either at wholesale or retail. They have now an immense stock.

CLOAKS, MANTILLAS.—GREAT REDUCTION IN prices. We have made a material reduction in the prices of the Cloaks we have on hand, to which we invite the attention of purchasers. TIFFANY & CUTTING, No. 341 Broadway.

Official.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
WASHINGTON, December 10, 1852.

The following translation of a notice received from the United States Consul at Buenos Ayres is published for the information of those whom it may concern:

TRANSLATION.

Letter from the Argentine Confederacy.—*Department of Foreign Relations of the Argentine Confederacy.*

Notice is hereby given to all consignees and masters of vessels coming from beyond the seas, that, having noted the infraction committed of the existing laws of the Republic which direct that all vessels must have their papers certified by the Consul of the Argentine Confederacy at the place from whence they sailed, the Government has adopted the necessary measures for putting an end to this abuse by ordering that, after the expiration of six months, counting from the date of this notice, no vessel whose papers have not been thus certified, in compliance with the requisitions of the law, will be allowed to enter the ports of the Argentine Confederacy.

JOSE R. PEREZ, Chief Clerk.

AUGUST 13, 1852.

FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

GAMES! GAMES!! GAMES!!!

JUST PUBLISHED and FOR SALE by BUNCE & BROTHER, No 134 Nassau-st., the new Game of

SPECULATION.
YANKEE PEDLAR.
SNIP, SNAP, SNORUM.
CHRONOLOGICAL CARDS.
SOCIAL GAME.
UNCLE TOM and LITTLE EVA.

With a large variety of other Games, comprising the best assortment in the City, for sale by the single one dozen, or gross.

BUNCE & BROTHER, Booksellers and Publishers, No. 134 Nassau-st., opposite Clinton Hall.

HOLIDAY ADVERTISING

IN ALL THE CITY PAPERS, and also in the various Cities, Towns and Villages in the vicinity of the City. A list of which best suited for holiday cards, is prepared specially for the occasion at the Newspaper Advertising House of WM. H. McDONALD, No. 102 Nassau-st., corner of Ann st. Advertising also attended to in every paper of any worth throughout the Union and Canadas. Brooklyn, Williamsburg and Jersey City papers will have the advertisements in on the same day the order is given, if left early during the forenoon.

CONFECTIONERY FOR THE HOLIDAYS!

THE SUBSCRIBER respectfully informs his friends that he has prepared a few tons of Confectionery adapted to the present season, embracing a great variety of fresh manufactured and choice articles, which he offers, wholesale or retail, at the lowest prices.

Come, then, and bring your girls and boys
To view my splendid sugar toys:
I've Knights and Dames in rich attire,
Mounted on coursers full of fire;
I've swains and damsels, riding Jacks,
Will exchange of flour upon their backs;
Gentlemen, too, and tanned Kossuth,
Plums, apples, pears and other fruit;
Currants, strawberries and grapes,
Cats, dogs and squirrels, lions apes,
And countiers gay, renown'd Tom Thumbs,
And fancy boxes fill'd with plums;
Mottoes with many varied rhymes—
I've everything to suit the times!
Come, then, my friends, and take a peep—
You'll find my wares both good and cheap

T. G. HODGKINS, Confectioner,
No. 154 Greenwich-st., between Cortlandt and Liberty.

N. B.—A full supply of Broken Candies may be expected throughout the Holidays.

HOLIDAY GOODS—INDIA RUBBER.

DOLLS! DOLLS! DOLLS! BALLS! BALLS! BALLS! made only by New-York Rubber Company, consisting of a great variety of INDIA RUBBER DOLL HEADS of all sizes and of FULL LENGTH RUBBER DOLLS and BALLS in great variety, viz:

Bat Balls, all sizes
Arabesque Parlor Balls, all sizes; (will not break windows or looking glasses)
Fancy Color Balls, all sizes. do. do.
Lanzcape Balls, all sizes. (bright colors) do. do.
Golden Balls, all sizes. do. do.

These Balls, (excepting the Rat Ball) are a new and beautiful article, intended for parlor and indoor play, and no parlor above 6 be without the in for winter and healthin Winter are desirable. Sold at retail by the Toy dealers generally, by the dozen at all the Rubber stores and wholesale Toy houses, and by the case only at the depot of the Company, No. 43 Maiden-Lane (up stairs.)

COX'S SPARKLING GELATINE.
THE HOLIDAYS.

GROCERS AND OTHERS supplying Families with choice articles for the Holidays, will find it greatly to their interest to have a supply of this delicate preparation. It stands unrivalled for making a richer and more delicate Jelly and Blanc Mange, than any other article ever offered to the public. For sale by

STEBBINS, MORGAN & BUTLER,
Importers No. 46 Cliff-st.

TOYS AND FANCY GOODS.

WHOLESALE at the old establishment, No. 32 Division-st., where a large and new assortment, just imported, can be had at the lowest cash prices. Country dealers' orders punctually attended to. T. J. JONES importer of Toys and Fancy Goods.

RICH AND USEFUL PRESENTS.—A. G. BAGLEY & Co., manufacturers, solicit the attention of the trade, and the public generally to their stock (of recent manufacture) of gold pens, gold and silver pencils and pen cases, in endless variety of patterns, principles, and sizes, together with our celebrated extension cases gold and silver, with pen and pencil, and reserve for leading, which, for beauty of workmanship, principle of construction, and durability, eclipse anything of the kind previously exhibited. Seven sizes patented and warranted. We would also call attention to our superior gold pens, which need no proof of their superiority except their increased demand, and the numerous attempts at imitation. Nos. 377 (Irving House) Broadway, and No. 12 Maiden Lane.

HOLIDAYS.—New Raisins, Dried Currants, Citron, Almonds, Spices, Cod'd Candies, Winter Lamp Oil, fine flavored Black and Green Teas, Java Coffee, White and Brown Sugars, and Family Groceries in all the variety, on hand and for sale at the lowest market prices, at J. O. FOWLER'S, Nos. 260 and 432 Greenwich-st., and 76 Vesey-st.

S. M. PETTENGILL & CO., 122 Nassau-st., New York, are the agents for the best Newspapers in the United States and Canadas, and are duly authorised by them to obtain Advertisements and Subscriptions, at the Publishers' lowest rates. Advantages to Advertisers, in S. M. PETTENGILL & CO'S, ADVERTISING AGENCY, much time, trouble and expense are saved the Advertiser:

First—By selecting papers of the largest circulation, and best adapted to the business of the Advertiser.

Second—By making out the price of the advertisement for any length of time, before sending it, so that the advertiser will know the exact amount of his bill when due.

Third—By seeing that each advertisement is inserted in the manner stipulated, and sent promptly.

Fourth—By sending the advertiser one copy of each paper containing the advertisement, and each paper can be seen at any time, at their offices.

Fifth—The price of advertising will be the same as is charged to large customers at the office of publication, and this will be less than is charged to those whose responsibility is unknown.

Sixth—Practical information respecting the value of different mediums for advertising will be cheerfully communicated, and assistance rendered without charge.

Seventh—The bill is to be settled with the agents; and their receipts are to be regarded as payment by the publishers, and no account kept only with them.

Eighth—The Agents give personal attention to their business.

Understanding that Messrs. S. M. Pettengill & Co., Advertising Agents, are about commencing business in New York, in connection with their well known establishment in this city, and having transacted business with them much to our satisfaction and advantage, and knowing them to have the confidence of the merchants of this city, and the press of the country, we would cordially recommend them to the business men of New York city, as honorable, prompt, efficient and reliable business men, and trust that they will, as they richly deserve, have their enterprise crowned with success.

Boston, June 10, 1852. (SIGNED)

Chandler & Co.	Wm. P. Tenny & Co.
Charles A. Smith & Co.	C. F. Hovey & Co.
Wilson, Fairbank & Co.	Francis Harrington,
John E. Wilder,	Samuel May & Co
T. C. Wales & Co.	S. G. Bowdlear & Co
Brown & Lawrence.	Oliver Holman.
J. H. Weeks & D. P. Ives.	Rodolphus Co.
Chase, Brothers & Co.	Chubb, Richardson & Co.
Martin I. Bradford.	Samuel W. Greenwood & Co
Cabill Tolman,	Lockwood, Zane & Lumb.
S. Shumway & Co.	Damrell & Moore,
Edwards, Holman & Co.	Grant, Daniel & Co.
John P. Jewett & Co.	Robert S. Davis & Co.
Wilkins, Rice & Kendall.	Howard & Davis.
Phillips, Sampson & Co.	Earl W. Johnson & Co.

TO CARPENTERS AND BUILDERS.

NEW DOOR SASH AND BLIND DEPOT, No. 87 Duane-st., near Broadway.—The subscriber invites attention to the above articles, which he is prepared to furnish in any quantity, and will warrant to be as good as any in this market. GEO. WARREN HALSTAT.

MRS. ALLEN'S WORLD'S HAIR RESTORER not a hair dye, and contains no deleterious ingredient. It never fails to restore the hair, however grey, to its original color, and at the same time to strengthen and restore the sight, however weak, if applied according to directions. The Hair will retain its original life, and it operates by invigorating the skin, muscles, nerves, blood vessels and roots of the hair; prevents the hair from falling, cures baldness, removes and prevents dizziness, headache, perspiration of the head, dandruff, scald head, or any eruption of the head. See New-York *Chronicle* for old and large advertisement.

Price $1 50 per bottle. For sale at the principal depot, No. 355 Broome, corner of Elizabeth-sts; No. 180 Bowery; No. 279 Washington-st. No. 14 Astor House; No 247 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; and No. 146 4th-st., Williamsburg.

MURPHY'S ADHESIVE MIXTURE, for Post-Office Stamps, Envelopes, Fancy Paper and Card Work, &c. &c.—Invaluable to Editors and Scrap-Book Makers, as a substitute for wafers, paste, gum arabic, and all other odious and inconvenient make-shifts.

This Mixture remains always pure, clear, and free from smell; does not mould, turn sour, nor become candied; is ready for use and in complete order in all weathers and under all circumstances.

Prepared and sold, wholesale and retail, by WILLIAM MURPHY, No. 257 Broadway, (up stairs,) N. Y., and by Stationers generally throughout the City and Country.

SPLENDID CABINET FURNITURE.—BRUSNER & MOORE respectfully inform the public that they will open on MONDAY, Dec. 13, the new and spacious Warehouse, Nos. 75 and 77 King-st., near Hudson-st., with a stock of rich and elegant rosewood, black walnut and mahogany Furniture in suits, made on the premises, and warranted to stand furnace heat. Having an extensive manufactory and large warehouse, they make and keep a complete assortment and sell at wholesale or retail at very low prices.

They also continue to keep a well selected assortment at their old stand, No. 174 Fulton-st., near Broadway.

THE EYES.—Dr. WHEELER'S office, No 20 Barclay-st., for the successful treatment of diseases of the Eye, and the insertion of Artificial Eyes, imported from Paris. Near sightedness restored, and Chronic Inflammation of the Eye-lids, however long standing, can be completely cured. Office hours, 9 A.M. till 2 P.M.

WANTED.

WANTED.—Ten men to sell a useful article, which retailed in every family. Agents can make $5 to $8 per day. Also, a man with $200 to take an interest in a depot in Boston; may make $1,500 per annum. Ten men paid wages. Call or address, No. 317 Bowery, from 9 until 2 o'clock.

WANTED—About 50 plain and first-rate cooks, 75 chambermaids, seamstresses, &c. 75 nice, genteel girls, age from 10 to 16, most of them well recommended, and a good assortment of men and boys are now wanting employment at C. MASON'S offices, Nos. 559 Broadway and 145 Bowery. Terms, yearly subscription, 50 cents; otherwise, 25 cents.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young Woman, as Chambermaid and Waiter; or would be willing to do general housework, for a small family. The best of city reference given. Call at No. 156, 28th-st., between 7th and 8th-avs., upper floor, front room. Will receive calls for two days.

SITUATION WANTED—By a very industrious, tidy young woman, to do general housework; is a good plain cook and first rate washer and ironer—willing to make herself useful and give the best City reference. Call at No. 191½ Bowery.

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SILVER MEDALS THIS AUTUMN,
PREMIUM CHOCOLATE,
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AMERICAN FRENCH, Homœopathic and Vanilla CHOCOLATE; Prepared COCOA, BROMA, COCOA PASTE, COCOA STICKS, Soluble Homœopathic and Dietetic COCOA, COCOA SHELLS, CRACKED COCOA, &c.

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and which have received the highest testimonials for excellence at every Institute or Fair at which they were ever offered, are always on sale, by the principal wholesale and retail Grocers in the City and by their Agent, HUSSEY & MURRAY, No. 52 South-st. WALTER BAKER & CO., Dorchester, Mass.

INDUSTRIAL HOME ASSOCIATION NO. 2.—The Members are hereby informed that the choosing of Lots will commence at UNION PORT, Monday, Dec 20, at 10 A. M. Sixty members can choose each day (Sundays excepted,) according to their drawn numbers, until the whole shall be completed. The Harlem Cars will leave the Depot at 8½ o'clock A. M. for Morrisania. An Evening Session will also be held at Military Hall, Bowery, during the choosing, commencing at 8 o'clock. The numbers as chosen will be published in this paper. Maps and plans of cottages and fittings can be obtained of HENRY PALMER, No. 190 William st.

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PEREMPTORY SALE OF RAILROAD BONDS.

THE BUFFALO, CORNING AND NEW-YORK RAILROAD COMPANY will sell at auction, through SIMEON DRAPER, on WEDNESDAY, the 15th of December, 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, $150,000 of their first Mortgage Bonds. These Bonds are $1,000 each, and mature 1st April, 1867. They bear coupons for interest, at the rate of 7 per cent per annum, due on the 1st April and 1st October, at the Bank of Commerce, in this city. They are secured by the first and only mortgage on their whole road and franchises, made to JOHN A. STEVENS, JAMES S. T. STRANAHAN and JOHN A. C. GRAY, Trustees, and are CONVERTIBLE, at the option of the holder, into the Capital Stock of the Company, any time before 1857. The Mortgage provides for an issue in all of $1,000 000 of Bonds, in specified lots, as consecutive portions of the road are thoroughly opened to traffic. $400,000 were sold in May; $150 000 are now to be disposed of, and the balance is not to be offered till next Summer, after the other portions of the work are completed.

The road is now finished and running to CONESEUS, a distance of 57 miles and is graded for nearly 41 miles further, to Batavia. The iron is purchased and paid for, for this whole distance. When in May last, $400,000 of the Bonds of this Company were offered at auction, the eastern section of the road had only just been put in operation, and all estimates of its earnings were merely conjectural. The cars have now been running since May on an average, about 35 miles, and the net earnings are equal to fully 10 per cent. on the entire cost of the whole 57 miles now completed. As yet, only the way traffic has contributed to these receipts, which have been constantly increasing; and the Directors anticipate, with well grounded confidence, a continued augmentation from the new channels of traffic they are now opening. It is believed that the receipts now exceed those of any other section of unfinished Railroad in this State, of similar length, and so short a time in operation.

The whole work is under contract to BUFFALO, where a location is secured for Depot Buildings, and

CUBA.

The Crescent City Again—Imprisonment of Capt. Gray—The Spanish Volunteers—Conduct of Judge Sharkey, &c.

Correspondence of The New-York Daily Times.

HAVANA, Wednesday, Dec. 1, 1852.

The order is at last published rescinding all previous instructions to the "Captain of the Port," and other guardians of our quiet waters, "to admit" the U. S. mail steamer *Crescent City* "to the port of Havana," with almost the same privileges "as the most favored nations." The cover is made very nicely to fit the requirements of Spanish vanity, if looked at superficially—the removal of Captain PORTER to another boat, and the sworn denial of Mr. Purser SMITH of the allegations made by Secretary GALIANO. The settlement rests upon the testimony made by SMITH in his own behoof, before the U. S. Commissioner, 21st of Oct., in the City of New York, and is precisely the same that was embraced by the protest of Captain PORTER, with the only difference that, at this time, the offer is made by the Secretary of State of the United States, instead of through the filial acting "commercial agent," JOHN MOSE-LEY; and this is not of consequence—for this Government proffered, through Don JOSE MORALES, when the *Crescent* came last from New York, the 3d inst., that if Mr. SMITH would deny the charge over his own unprotected signature, the interdiction would be removed, &c. The removal of Captain PORTER has nothing to do with the issue, save in the frail wove fictions of the *Marine Journal* of Havana. I am reminded by the grave conduct of this momentous affair to the same conclusion (as the honest Irishman said) that it had in the beginning—of the arraignment before a Justice of the Peace, if not in Gotham, somewhere else, of two subjects who had violated the orders of the municipal jurisdiction—one plead "guilty," and was sent down for six days; the other, "not guilty, your honor." "What the devil are you doing here then? Officer, turn him out."

We should be grateful "that the winter of our discontent is made glorious summer," by the hospitable determination of this vexed question, through the benign and gentle influence of mercy, tempering the stern and unchangeable decrees of the noble Hidalgo, and permit the continued incarceration of Captain GRAY and his men, in the dungeons of the Charity Hospital of the Queen, which was built by Gen. TACON—looking out from the "Punta" upon the free and open sea—and not be so captious as to make it the cause of more inquiry, for it also gives the Government at home, in its dying hours, too much occupation—not of thought—as well as being disagreeable to the ever sensitive pockets of royal speculators here. I am informed that the "expedientes" already reach a volume of six inches thickness, of "stamped paper"—but I am not aware whether it is the hospitable intention that Capt. GRAY shall pay for it or not, but presumptive evidence, by analogy, is in favor of his being allowed, in kindness, the privilege. I cannot anticipate that the result will determine cause against the prisoners, for trial as pirates, notwithstanding the iniquity that may be suborned for that purpose, by those who wish to wreak vengeance upon Americans, whenever it can be covered under the law, and with the aid of a convenient Secretary of State of the United States. The wrongful detention and pursuit, is cause sufficient for the interposition of the Government of the United States; but then, this is one of the cases "that may be wrong, and it is very naughty of the Spaniards to do so; but they are the judges of the right and wrong, and there is no power in the United States Government to act—yet they will protect all the unsuspected citizens that may be under the temporary jurisdiction of the Spaniard for health or business, and the national honor is safe, for we will do nothing;" that is about the dying utterance of our present policy. That is better than sending an agent to inquire for Spanish facts, who barters for them American honor, and drags in his train the contumely and scorn of those who cajole him. Far better to deal with the masterly inactivity of nothing.

The Spanish war and mail steamer *Ferdinando el Catolico* arrived out the 29th instant, making the voyage in 21 days from Cadiz, and bringing news in detail of Court events, &c.; but I do not see any especial ordinance approving of the conduct of the Captain-General of Cuba—which might be, however—for it is customary to precede removal with a complimentary order. It was reported, yesterday, upon the wharf, that the lady and family of General CANEDO had arrived in the steamer, but I do not perceive the announcement of any such distinguished personages, to make end fashion the *ton* of Havana.

It is expected that four steamers, built for the Spanish Government, in England, will be soon at Cadiz. They are intended for service on the coast of the Island of Cuba, and have propulsion of 100 and 120 horse power—named the *Nereida, Neptuno, Guadalquiver*, and *Canto*. Whether they are to have naval armament, our information does not vouch; but it is probable that they were built to be used, if necessary, as steamers of war.

A report gathered some strength and believers, yesterday—which is rather too good to be true—that H. B. M. steamer *Highflyer* had fallen in with one of CANEDO's slavers, with over 600 Africans on board, and taken her, after a short contest, with the boarding boats, and that she had been conducted, with a prize crew, to Jamaica. So much Spanish benevolence thrown away, should it so prove—but I think the rumor rests upon the expected arrival of a given vessel, which is a good deal behind her time; and the fears and disappointment of the purse-holders make a solution that I pray God may be realized in verity. The two English war steamers that came here to place themselves "at the disposition of the Island authorities," are very troublesome, just now, as they are directly in the path for which the instructions have been given to guide the slavers to their destined ports; and they compel an "integrity of Cuba" that they have not proposed "to be protected in."

In relation to the conduct of Judge SHARKEY, in his delicate position with this mongrel Government, it has been unexceptionable,—to keep his country always right, and her honor without blemish. He will not violate his relations by permitting himself to be used by Creoles or others, for the purpose of action inimical to the present political condition of Cuba. Without instructions from his Government, and little probability of being sustained in any energetic action of his own by it, he will look at our interests and protect them, at any personal sacrifice, while our citizens will have protection to the extent of his power. He will think and act, whether he has or has not diplomatic relations. The friends of those now in prison may rest assured that there is no man in our country, with all its good men, I am proud to say, who could be more efficient to secure them the guarantees of the treaty, and as prompt to release as the tedious formalities of the Spanish tribunals will permit. In my next I shall continue relation of the past obligations we are under for the hospitable entertainment and protection of our citizens, under the administration of the laws of Spain, applicable to her island dependencies, that the declaration of the Chief and his Secretary may be fully illustrated.

The steamer *Black Warrior*, Capt. SCHUFELDT, arrived at 6 o'clock this morning from New-York, and is to leave for Mobile at 2 o'clock today. We are sorry to perceive, from the action of the Government, that it does not seem to approve of the course of DAVENPORT, late commander of the *Crescent City*, but we think public opinion will do him justice, as his language was always courteous under the repeated threats of fire, but he was firm in maintaining the dignity of his position, (and that he was only a "Passed Midshipman" is not material,) but to demonstrate the qualities of the gallant defender of the nation, should necessity occur for his service and devotion in the future.

The next thing, I presume, we may see the removal of Judge SHARKEY, for having advised an energetic policy in treating with the "exceptionable Government;" but the days are counted—the ides of March approach.

The Purser of the frigate *Cyane* goes passenger in the *Black Warrior* to Mobile, probably the bearer of important dispatches for the Government.

The officers and crews of the *Cyane* and steamer *Fulton* are all in good health. As ever, yours.

BRITISH POLITICS.

The Empire and the Old Parties.

The present condition of the British Empire should be carefully studied by all who feel any interest in the welfare of humanity. For it is the largest, the most populous, and most powerful which the world hitherto has seen. It embraces one-eighth of the habitable globe, and contains one-seventh of the human race; and every part of it is agitated by the hope or by the fear of an approaching dissolution.

Whether it is or is not on the brink of such a catastrophe, it is impossible to guess. Certainly, a radical change must be made by the mother people in their system of Government to insure their peace, and to prevent a burial of their long-enjoyed supremacy. Another Puritan Revolution, with a CROMWELL as its leader, might enable England to remain, for many centuries to come, a first-rate power; while a continuance of her "gloriously balanced Constitution in Church and State"—which impoverishes the poor to enrich the richest inevitably soon act as the executioner of her greatness.

England has some forty Colonies. Nearly every one of them is breathing out threats of Rebellion.

Canada, and her sisters to the north of us, have often spoken very audibly of Annexation.

Jamaica, and her sisters to the south of us, have recently declared that, if certain of their demands were not speedily granted by England, they would throw off their allegiance to her.

While the Caffres are attacking the British possessions in Africa, the Cape Colonists are requiring a free Constitution or independence.

"From Australia,"—I quote a late steamer-paragraph—"a Declaration of Independence is shortly expected."

British India is coveted by the Czar, whose proximity to it, and whose vast diplomatic power and military resources, are justly dreaded by the imbeciles who are now the occupants of Downing-street.

The Metropolitan Island has been threatened with a French invasion.

The Principality, which has been dumb for centuries, has lately raised the cry of "Wales for the Welsh."

Ireland, it is said, is longing for Republicanism and independence; and certainly would behold with pleasure the downfall of her ruler's power, and would willingly assist her enemies.

Such is a brief sketch of the present condition of that "Empire on which the sun never sets,"—the huge home of 180,000,000 of men. An earnest, pious band of patriots in the mother-island *might* prevent the storm of civil war, which lowers over the red flag wherever it is unfurled, from bursting upon it. But of such a party is there any hope? To the careless spectator there appears but little. But far otherwise is it with him who is minutely acquainted with the modern of England, who knows what is the tendency of her literature, who is aware of the nature of the political opinions which have been sown so long and so diligently in the minds of the rising generation, who is familiar with the condition of the British poor, and with the amount of dissatisfaction with aristocratic rule which silently burns in the bosoms of "the masses." For the people are prepared to join the standard of any leader in whom confidence can with safety be placed; and, as the German philosophers say, "when the tale of bricks is doubled Moses is near."

Let us briefly glance at the principles of the political parties which at present divide the "metropolitan nation." They are four in number—the Tories or Conservatives, the Whigs, the Liberals, Radicals, and the Chartists.

The Tories believe that the people were created for the use of certain families, in

"——— the enormous faith
Of many made for one."

That all change is dangerous and is unnecessary, because the Constitution as it is, is perfect. That exorbitant taxation is the mother of all good. That misrule is the proper method of governing.

On these maxims—which, of course, are propounded in different language—they religiously act, until compelled by the fear of a revolution to a compromise.

The Whigs believe, that although the theory of the Constitution is nearly perfect, several changes in its actual condition might beneficially be made—when the people are prepared for it. But they brand as foolish or impolitic, every attempt to anticipate the people's wish; as execrable, all measures which might endanger the Throne; as anarchial, all doctrines which inculcate the fitness of the people for self-government. In reality, there is now but little difference between them and their hereditary foes—the Tories.

The Liberals are those monarchists who demand a "radical reform," that is, the extension of the suffrage to householders, and vote by ballot; the extinction of extravagance and corruption; the reduction of the army, of the navy, and of the royal household; the abolition of sinecures, and of all useless offices; the repeal of the game laws, and of many statutes equally barbarous; and the compilation of a Code, in writing which, brevity would act as the amanuensis of reason.

As Liberals, are also known the members of a great variety of sects, who, besides holding the fundamental doctrines of the party, advocate others on which it is divided. The Dissenters for example, demand the separation of Church and State, the repeal of university religious tests, and the expulsion of ecclesiastics from the House of Lords. The Irish party require the enactment of a tenant-right bill, and a repeal of the Union. The Cobdenites wish to throw off the colonies.

An effort has recently been made to form a People's Party; but from what we have been able to learn of its proposed principles, and know of the men who were expected to lead it, we are not sorry that it has not been formed. It would have been a middle class party, with which the masses would have had no sympathy, and which would, if successful, by extending political power to the "Respectable" alone, have delayed the epoch on which the sovereignty of the people—the whole people—shall be acknowledged in the isle of aristocrats.

The Chartist party is numerically the greatest, and is too powerful to be long kept in subjection. In America the doctrines of the Chartists are little le known, and the party is known only from the writings of its foes. We shall, therefore, in another article, narrate its history. A theme on which CARLYLE has written a volume is much too important to be discussed at the end of a newspaper essay, and must be most interesting and important to us at a crisis so alarming to England as is the present.

Socialism and Communism have few disciples in Great Britain, and are unlikely to take root in her soil.

A party called Fraternal Democrats Socialists has recently arisen. But in numbers it is small, and its power is yet weakness.

There are many other petty factions, but they are unworthy of particular notice. R.

Mr. Ewbank's Assailants.

From the Tribune.

We have already exposed some portion of the insults and annoyances to which Mr. EWBANK was exposed during the last two years of his service as Commissioner of Patents. We have shown how he was peremptorily ordered, in defiance of his own judgment, of the public interest, and of law, to retain in his Bureau, at a cost of $2,000 per year, one DANIEL LEE, as "Agricultural Clerk;" an office unknown to the law, and for which no appropriation has been made by Congress. Now, let us give some specimens of the outrageous insults and calumnies which this "Agricultural Clerk," backed up and sustained in his position by the President, was, from day to day, heaping upon his official superior, to whom he owed the appointment he clung to so indecently, and who had never given him the least excuse for his malevolence.

In the *Southern Cultivator*, DANIEL LEE, M. D., Editor, for February, 1851, the chief editorial, though too long and too contemptible to be quoted entire, is devoted to attacks on Mr. EWBANK, of which the following extracts will show the drift and general character:

"The small sum annually appropriated by Congress ($4,500,) for the collection of agricultural statistics, and preparing an annual report on agriculture, is so far consumed for these objects as to leave very little for procuring seeds for general distribution. By law the whole fund is placed at the discretion of the Commissioner of Patents; who, by one of those mishaps that sometimes occur, *is a warm Abolitionist*, and the *liberal patron of his sect*. Not training in that company, the editor of this journal has no influence whatever with *Mr.* EWBANK, either in procuring or distributing seeds, although nominally we have charge of the Agricultural Department of the Patent Office. *Assuming the unworthy character* of the Commissioner, when the appropriation for Agricultural purposes was before the Senate, near the close of the last session, Senator DICKINSON moved that the money be expended by the Secretary of the Interior, (Mr. STUART, of Virginia,) instead of Mr. EWBANK; but Senator DAVIS, of Mississippi, and others following his lead, defeated the amendment offered by the Chairman of the Finance Committee."

"*When such a humbug in mechanical science as* THOMAS EWBANK *can draw a majority of the United States Senate into his support*, no one need wonder that common people are so often deceived in the character of the persons with whom they deal. That we were mistaken in our estimate of what might be done with the agricultural fund, provided none of it was squandered, we do not admit; but when the Commissioner resolved to make this an *Abolition* fund, we had no choice left but to be a silent party to, or an open opponent to the scheme. We chose the latter course."

The gist of the Clerk's attack on the Commissioner is a charge of *Abolition*, which we venture to say the paltry creature making it never believed nor imagined to be true. Mr. EWBANK had been for the preceding twenty or thirty years a widely-known resident of our City; and we are confident no man ever heard of his taking any part in Abolition discussions or agitations of any sort. We have known him pretty well for a number of years, and never heard a word from him relative to Slavery or any kindred topic; and we are confident that the experience of others who have known him longer and better will fully corroborate our own. Mr. E.'s time and thoughts have been so engrossed with considerations pertaining to Mechanical Science, that he has given no attention whatever—at least no public attention—to such topics as Emancipation; and the charge of LEE that he "is a warm Abolitionist, and the leading patron of the sect," was as naked and wholesale a falsehood, as the reptile could possibly have invented. And the evidence by which he supports it imports, that Mr. E. had employed one JAMES P. FOGG, of Rochester, to put up the seeds for the Patent Office—and FOGG *having been invited to Washington and introduced to the Patent Office, by this very Dr.* LEE, *on whose suggestion a temporary appointment in the Office had been given him*." LEE further charged, that a 'Higher Law' clerk had been appointed in the Patent Office, *who had made himself useful there in sending off Gov.* EWARD's *Speeches*. On formal inquiry, it was discovered that the clerk in question *had* addressed a few speeches, partly Gov. EWARD's, and partly Mr. WEBSTER's, to some distant friends who had written for them; but Mr. EWBANK knew no more of it and had no more to do with it than LEE himself—in fact, not so much—since the latter was aware of the fact, while the former was not. And this vile attack, surcharged with falsehood, including that meanest form which uses words literally defensible to convey and establish an utterly false and calumnious impression, was copied in substance, into the *Southern Planter*, at Richmond, Va., and by it pronounced, "serious charges, if well founded, and may reasonably excite the jealousy of Southern Agriculturalists."

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"*Wish a head to the Patent Office that opposes every thing we aim to do for the benefit of Southern Agriculture*, it was impracticable. At present, Southern Agriculture has no representative at the seat of the Government; for we have no authority to speak or act in its behalf," &c., &c.

In the *Chronicle and Sentinel*, Augusta, Ga., whereof Dr. LEE was formerly Assistant Editor, under date of Washington, March 29, 1851, "L." has over a column of attack on the Commissioner of Patents, accusing him of "atheistical sentiments," embodied in his first Report, and saying,

"while *its atheistical sentiments* excited much opposition to the confirmation of the Commissioner by the Senate, from the *believers in the Christian religion of different sects*. And, after a delay of ten months, the *English radical* was confirmed, and, by his *mal-administration, insolent bearing* and *tyranny* over all subordinates in the Patent Office, he has kept it in a *state of civil war ever since*."

"The *National Intelligencer* can hardly be ignorant of the fact, that one of the charges made against Mr. EWBANK is that of paying that journal $67, *public money*, for publishing a defence of the Commissioner written by him and Dr. GALE, and for 300 copies of said defence. This, with other similar bills, have been paid out of the Patent Fund, to the amount of $221 25. In addition to the above, the New-York *Tribune* has presented a bill of $30 for '*two columns of editorial*,' and publishing Commissioner's defence,' which has also been paid with public money."

The outrageous falsehoods here compacted have, as usual, the merest shadow of truth at their base. Mr. EWBANK's official conduct having been made the target of gross calumnies, he deemed its vindication due to the public service, and accordingly prepared a defence and directed its publication in the *National Intelligencer* and the *Tribune*, directing that it be charged and paid for like other official notices; and this was done. In the bill sent from the *Tribune* office, the word "Editorial" was somehow employed by the clerk to indicate that the notice in question appeared in the news and not in the regular advertising columns; and this word was seized by the prowling "Agricultural Clerk," and made an excuse for the sheer falsehood, that the *Tribune* had charged and been paid for two columns of *Editorial* defence of the Commissioner!

"L." goes on to characterize Mr. EWBANK as "a humbug of the first water in Mechanical Science;" as "placing upon the necks of his clerks the yoke of John Bull despotism," to assert that "there is no petty meanness or falsehood which a preacher of Atheism can well perpetuate that he is not habitually guilty of;" to accuse him of "meanness and dishonesty" in substituting "some remarks" for "A Report" in the opening of his (LEE's) Agricultural matter contributed to the Patent Office Report; to speak of Mr. E.'s "bad education in the Red Republican school of London;" accuse him of "notorious incompetency," "lack of common sense and common honesty," &c., &c. And this is the beauty who, having been called into the public service by Mr. EWBANK, insisted on retaining the confidential and most responsible relation to him of Assistant in the preparation of Agricultural Statistics for eighteen or twenty months after filling the press with these insults and calumnies, and whom Mr. FILLMORE had the decency to retain so long in that position by main force! How much more creditable it would have been, since the vigilant watch maintained by the spy for a pretext for Mr. E.'s removal proved utterly abortive, to have removed the Commissioner *without a pretext*, as he ultimately nerved himself to do, rather than permit him to be incessantly badgered and blackguarded by his clerk after this shameful fashion!

We might give any amount further of evidence of the unscrupulous and indefatigible malevolence toward his superior of this "Agricultural Clerk;" but who needs it? His second year's salary having been drawn from the Inventors' Fund for little or no service, and there being no appropriation from which his further payment could be legally extracted, Mr. EWBANK determined last Spring to bring the matter to a head, and accordingly gave his superior official notice, as follows:

"PATENT OFFICE, May 27, 1852.

"SIR: I deem it my duty to inform you that the appropriation from the Patent Fund for the collection of Agricultural Statistics for the current year is exhausted, and to state that there are no duties now for an Agricultural Clerk to perform, and will not be till the replies to the next Circular (should one be issued) are received in the Spring of next year.

In the communication transmitted to the Department on the 6th of January last, it was stated that Dr. LEE receives nearly three times the compensation of any Agricultural Clerk before him, that no clerk was ever employed in the Patent Office with so large a salary, not one who performed so little, and that for nine months in the year there is literally nothing to be done at his desk. To this I now beg leave to add, that how he has occupied his time during the last twelve months I have no knowledge. He conducts himself independently of the office, as I have heretofore informed you. If he has performed one month's efficient service, or even devoted two weeks to regular duties, the evidence of his labors has never reached me.

On the 16th of April last, he left the city on leave from the Acting Secretary of the Interior. I had refused to give any sanction to his departure until the Agricultural Report for 1851 was completed, as Members of Congress and others had long been daily inquiring for it. Before leaving, he sent to my room, at my request, "all the papers prepared for the Report." They consisted exclusively of communications in reply to the Office Circular, except cuttings from newspapers and printed documents. Instead of first making proper selections from the voluminous communications to the office, revising and condensing them, the mass had been given out for copying in duplicate, at an expense of over $600, a considerable portion of which has been thrown away on inadmissible matter.

With the aid of two clerks, the papers were promptly

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In the *Chronicle and Sentinel*, Augusta, Ga., whereof Dr. LEE was formerly Assistant Editor, under date of Washington, March 29, 1851, "L." has over a column of attack on the Commissioner of Patents, accusing him of "atheistical sentiments," embodied in his first Report, and saying,

"while *its atheistical sentiments* excited much opposition to the confirmation of the Commissioner by the Senate, from the *believers in the Christian religion of different sects*. And, after a delay of ten months, the *English radical* was confirmed, and, by his *mal-administration, insolent bearing* and *tyranny* over all subordinates in the Patent Office, he has kept it in a *state of civil war ever since*."

"The *National Intelligencer* can hardly be ignorant of the fact, that one of the charges made against Mr. EWBANK is that of paying that journal $67, *public money*, for publishing a defence of the Commissioner written by him and Dr. GALE, and for 300 copies of said defence. This, with other similar bills, have been paid out of the Patent Fund, to the amount of $221 25. In addition to the above, the New-York *Tribune* has presented a bill of $30 for '*two columns of editorial*,' and publishing Commissioner's defence,' which has also been paid with public money."

The outrageous falsehoods here compacted have, as usual, the merest shadow of truth at their base. Mr. EWBANK's official conduct having been made the target of gross calumnies, he deemed its vindication due to the public service, and accordingly prepared a defence and directed its publication in the *National Intelligencer* and the *Tribune*, directing that it be charged and paid for like other official notices; and this was done. In the bill sent from the *Tribune* office, the word "Editorial" was somehow employed by the clerk to indicate that the notice in question appeared in the news and not in the regular advertising columns; and this word was seized by the prowling "Agricultural Clerk," and made an excuse for the sheer falsehood, that the *Tribune* had charged and been paid for two columns of *Editorial* defence of the Commissioner!

"L." goes on to characterize Mr. EWBANK as "a humbug of the first water in Mechanical Science;" as "placing upon the necks of his clerks the yoke of John Bull despotism," to assert that "there is no petty meanness or falsehood which a preacher of Atheism can well perpetuate that he is not habitually guilty of;" to accuse him of "meanness and dishonesty" in substituting "some remarks" for "A Report" in the opening of his (LEE's) Agricultural matter contributed to the Patent Office Report; to speak of Mr. E.'s "bad education in the Red Republican school of London;" accuse him of "notorious incompetency," "lack of common sense and common honesty," &c., &c. And this is the beauty who, having been called into the public service by Mr. EWBANK, insisted on retaining the confidential and most responsible relation to him of Assistant in the preparation of Agricultural Statistics for eighteen or twenty months after filling the press with these insults and calumnies, and whom Mr. FILLMORE had the decency to retain so long in that position by main force! How much more creditable it would have been, since the vigilant watch maintained by the spy for a pretext for Mr. E.'s removal proved utterly abortive, to have removed the Commissioner *without a pretext*, as he ultimately nerved himself to do, rather than permit him to be incessantly badgered and blackguarded by his clerk after this shameful fashion!

We might give any amount further of evidence of the unscrupulous and indefatigible malevolence toward his superior of this "Agricultural Clerk;" but who needs it? His second year's salary having been drawn from the Inventors' Fund for little or no service, and there being no appropriation from which his further payment could be legally extracted, Mr. EWBANK determined last Spring to bring the matter to a head, and accordingly gave his superior official notice, as follows:

"PATENT OFFICE, May 27, 1852.

"SIR: I deem it my duty to inform you that the appropriation from the Patent Fund for the collection of Agricultural Statistics for the current year is exhausted, and to state that there are no duties now for an Agricultural Clerk to perform, and will not be till the replies to the next Circular (should one be issued) are received in the Spring of next year.

In the communication transmitted to the Department on the 6th of January last, it was stated that Dr. LEE receives nearly three times the compensation of any Agricultural Clerk before him, that no clerk was ever employed in the Patent Office with so large a salary, not one who performed so little, and that for nine months in the year there is literally nothing to be done at his desk. To this I now beg leave to add, that how he has occupied his time during the last twelve months I have no knowledge. He conducts himself independently of the office, as I have heretofore informed you. If he has performed one month's efficient service, or even devoted two weeks to regular duties, the evidence of his labors has never reached me.

On the 16th of April last, he left the city on leave from the Acting Secretary of the Interior. I had refused to give any sanction to his departure until the Agricultural Report for 1851 was completed, as Members of Congress and others had long been daily inquiring for it. Before leaving, he sent to my room, at my request, "all the papers prepared for the Report." They consisted exclusively of communications in reply to the Office Circular, except cuttings from newspapers and printed documents. Instead of first making proper selections from the voluminous communications to the office, revising and condensing them, the mass had been given out for copying in duplicate, at an expense of over $600, a considerable portion of which has been thrown away on inadmissible matter.

With the aid of two clerks, the papers were promptly

[illegible] of the Interior, and are now ready for the press. All the necessary copying, [illegible] and proof reading, &c., connected with [illegible] were performed by Mr. THOMAS BROWN, (a skilled assistant in the Office,) Mr. MARR, of the Massachusetts Institution, and Dr. McGLWAIN, of China, added an introduction and table of contents, prefixed; and the document completed and sent to the Senate and House of Representatives on April 29. I am told that Dr. LEE returned the same day. So far, therefore, as related to the Report of 1851, Dr. LEE has done nothing, or next to nothing.

There is, I am informed, a limited unexpended balance of former appropriations, but, unless by your directions, I shall not feel justified in drawing upon it for any claims except for the actual services for which such appropriations were made; since I desire as much as possible to be relieved from responsibility in the matter, in case questions should hereafter arise that might have a tendency to compromise me or my sureties. I have the honor to be, very respectfully,

Your obedient servant, THOS. EWBANK.
Hon. A. H. H. STUART, Sec'y of the Interior.

PATENT OFFICE, WASHINGTON, June 23, 1852.

SIR:—I have the honor to call your attention to the accompanying statement of the Disbursing Clerk of this Office respecting the Agricultural Appropriation.

The amount appropriated for the current year was exhausted previous to my communication on the subject on the 27th of May last. Of appropriations of former years it will be seen that there remains at this day an unexpended balance of a little over four hundred dollars, against which there are outstanding claims estimated at two hundred or two hundred and twenty-five dollars: so that after Dr. LEE's salary for the present month is paid, some thirty or forty dollars only will be left to meet freight and other incidental charges of frequent occurrence.

I have the honor to be,
Very respectfully, your ob't servt.
T. EWBANK, Com Patents.
Hon. A. H. H. STUART, Secretary of the Interior.

AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS.

Dr.		*Cr.*	
July, '51, To Cash paid Balance.....	$299 66	By amount of Appropriation for the year ending June 30, '52	$3,500 00
To cash paid amounts during the year, up to 5th June.....	5,563 94	By Cash—balance of former Appropr'ns.	717 72
Balance as per contra	415 18		$4,217 72
June 23, 1852.....	$6,217 72	By Balance.....	$415 18

PATENT OFFICE, June 30, 1852.

MEM: The Commissioner of Patents advised the Secretary of the Interior, on the 27th of May last, that without directions he would not feel justified in drawing upon the Agricultural Appropriation to pay Dr. LEE's salary.

Of this appropriation there was only a balance of	$415 18
Against which are outstanding claims of	$225 00
Dr. Lee's salary for June, (if so he paid).....	167 00
Leaving for seeds, &c., &c	23 18—$415 18

The Commissioner, therefore, feels it his duty, and proposes to advise Dr LEE that the Agricultural Appropriation is exhausted, and his services must necessarily cease this day as Agricultural Clerk.

At the request of the Commissioner of Patents, I this day submitted the foregoing memorandum to the Secretary of the Interior in person, to all which he expressed his approbation, and said that if any thing was desired by the Commissioner in writing from him, he would sign it when presented.

The Secretary decided that Dr. LEE should be paid out of the remaining balance of the Agricultural appropriation, and should be notified that his services as Agricultural Clerk should cease this day. HENRY BALDWIN.

PATENT OFFICE, June 30, 1852.

SIR—The Agricultural Appropriation having become exhausted, your services as Agricultural Clerk necessarily cease this day. Very respectfully,

THOS. EWBANK, Commissioner.

Dr. DANIEL LEE.

There was thus absolutely no course left whereby Dr LEE could be enabled to draw $2,000 more from the Inventors' Fund, except by the removal of Mr. EWBANK, and that was accordingly resolved upon and executed. Mr E. was expelled from the office, and a Mr. HODGE, of Vermont, (we believe a worthy man) appointed in his stead. With the warning afforded him by the fate of his predecessor, he must be made of sterner stuff than most men if he does not allow Dr. DANIEL LEE to work or play, as he sees fit—does not sign his concoctions without hinting at any amendment or elision, especially when they puff the Dr.'s wares—and does not permit him to take as much pay as his modesty can stomach, no matter whether legally appropriated or not.

The Sandwich Islands.

From the Chicago Democratic Press.

We alluded to the fact a few days since, that Russia had sent a Minister to these Islands. Their important geographical position has long attracted the attention of eminent statesmen, both to this country and to Europe; and now that it is certain that a number of great States are soon to grow up, on the Pacific coast, it behoves us to make ourselves thoroughly acquainted with their position and resources, and their importance to the commerce of the United States, and of the civilized world.

These islands are twelve in number, and lie in the Pacific Ocean, between eighteen and twenty-two degrees of north latitude, about equally distant from our Pacific coast and from China, Japan and the Philippine Islands, on the eastern shore of Asia. It will therefore be seen, at a glance, that they have a commanding geographical position—one which will make them the "half-way house" of that immense commerce, which is soon to be carried on across the Pacific Ocean, between this country and the nations of Asia.

The Sandwich Islands were discovered by Captain COOK, in 1778, and named by him in honor of Lord SANDWICH, who, at that time, was first Lord of the Admiralty. The largest island, Hawaii, is 88 miles long by 73 broad. Maui is 48 long by 30 broad, and the others are considerably smaller. Together they contain about 8,100 square miles, and only eight of the twelve are inhabited. We take the following description of their general appearance from a late Boston paper:

As the Islands are approached, they present little that is attractive to the eye, particularly on their western shores, where rain seldom falls. No trees are seen, no appearance of vegetation cheers the voyager; but instead there rise up before him bare lava rocks, steep volcanic ridges, running inland, and lofty mountain peaks. On the opposite side of the Islands, where rain is frequent, vegetation clothes the surface throughout the year, wherever there is nourishment for its roots, and cataracts are seen "leaping from precipices of a thousand feet, and waterfalls hanging like ribbons flattering in the air;" but these sea walls are of great extent, sometimes rising up sheer, three thousand feet, and the ocean dashes against them with stunning violence. Unlike most islands of the Pacific, they are not surrounded by a reef of coral, but their shore, for the most part, is free from every obstruction. Their surface is exceedingly diversified. Mountains everywhere present themselves, some of them of the height of 14,000 feet. Over the whole group they afford scenery of a peculiar and beautiful character, their base being covered with greensward, while higher up are found the densest forests. The largest active volcano known, is on Hawaii. The craters of numerous others, of every age, size and shape, the most of them extinct, are scattered over the Island. The lava which has, from time to time, poured out of them, lies in vast and rugged masses on the high grounds, sometimes extending to the sea; and whole plains are met with, the soil of which is composed of cinders and ashes. Plains abound, often broken, however, by steep ravines; and valleys are somewhat frequent, affording at times a bed for some stream, which, having leaped down into it, all of a foam in its hot haste, is taken captive, and made to exhaust itself before reaching the sea, in clothing the entire surface with the richest verdure. There are some rivers of considerable depth and size, formed by the union of several cascades.

Although these islands lie within the torrid zone, being entirely surrounded by the ocean, their climate is delightful. The thermometer in the shade never rises above ninety degrees, and fifty-three is the lowest to which it falls, and the mean temperature for the last twelve years at Honolulu, the principal port on Hawaii, has been seventy-three. The natives are undoubtedly of Tartar origin; and at the time the Islands were discovered by Captain COOK, they were the grossest savages, and the Islands were destitute of any commercial importance for many years. In 1820 the Sandwich Island Mission was established, and ten years showed a very marked improvement in the character and habits of the people. The first labor of the missionaries was directed to reducing the language of the natives to writing. Schools were then established in various parts of the Islands, and from a nation of savages, having no written language and laws, with the supreme power over the property and even the lives of the people in the hands of the reigning monarchs, (for there were several,) the benign influences of Christianity have transformed them into a civilized people, with a written Constitution, under a limited monarchy. They have gradually adopted the manners and customs of Christian nations. There are now upon the Islands twenty-two churches, with 20,118 church members. They have also schools, and newspapers, and most of the comforts of an intelligent and Christian people. So much has Christianity, aided of course by an increasing commerce, done for these Islands, in thirty-two years. It seems as if Providence had sent the Christian religion there, just in time to prepare them for the important part they are hereafter to act in the commercial history of the world.

We have seen nothing for several years to

SCHOOLS.

WRITING, BOOK-KEEPING, &c.—Classes now forming, for gentlemen, in an evening-school, at 7 o'clock, P. M., and for ladies, in the day-time, at 10 A. M. and 2 P. M. The classes of "FOSTER'S Commercial Institute" is to furnish young gentlemen, who have completed their general education, an opportunity of acquiring, without loss of time, a practical knowledge of those branches which are essential to success in the active pursuits of life. Writing, Book Keeping, and Commercial Calculations are taught by Mr. FOSTER upon sound and scientific principles, to the entire exclusion of the methods—six or twelve lessons "charlatanry;" and pupils are qualified to discharge the duties of the counting-house in an expert manner and superior manner

Gentlemen, who are *familiar with the details of business*, may attend, under Mr. FOSTER'S instruction, a competent knowledge of the principles of double entry in the short space of one week.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, at GEORGETOWN, District of Columbia.—Mrs. Gen. T. WHEELER, informs the members of Congress and the public generally, that she has opened a school for Young Ladies, on Prospect-st, Georgetown. Her course embraces the elementary as well as the ornamental and higher branches of education. She is assisted by experienced and approved teachers, and, respectfully solicits a share of public patronage.

Mrs. W. refers to the following friends and patrons:
Rev. Mr. Tillinghast, Georgetown.
Rev. Mr. Caldwell, "
Rev. Mr. Bryson, "
Rev. Mr. Cox, "
Hon. R. J. Bowie, Washington.
Richard Ellison, No. 14 S Front-st., New-York.

DANCING CLASSES FOR GENTLEMEN.—The new system adopted this session, for the first time, conveniency advantageous to the pupils, and admits of their entrance at any time during the season. Lessons on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY EVENINGS. General practice of all the dances, with a band of music on Saturday evenings. Ladies' and children's classes on WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS. A. DODWORTH, No. 806 Broadway.

EPISCOPAL ACADEMY OF CONNECTICUT.—Winter Term begins Dec 30. Pupils received into the family of the Principal at 60 dollars per session of fourteen weeks.

Circulars and references may be had at STANFORD & SWORDS, No. 127 Broadway. EDWARD BALLARD.
Cheshire, Conn., Dec. 9.

OTTIGNON'S GYMNASIUM.—Nos. 150 and 161 Crosby-street.—Mr. C F OTTIGNON begs leave to remind the public that his Gymnasium is open daily from eight o'clock till 10 P. M., for general exercise. Gentlemen's Class meets every evening at 8 P. M., for their exercises and instruction. Boy's Classes meet on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, at 3½ in the afternoon.

TEACHER.—Wanted a position in a family as Teacher of the French and German languages and the Classics, by a young man, who would accept board as compensation. Best City references given as to character and capacity. Address A. A. S., Box, No. 1,654 Post-Office.

TO CLASSICAL TEACHERS.—A valuable and flourishing establishment to be disposed of, in an excellent situation—the present proprietor being about to engage in another business. Apply to JOHN C. RIKER, No. 129 Fulton-st., N. Y. Some capital, say $1,000, will be required.

A YOUNG LADY desires a few pupils in Music. Address W., at this office.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

ÆOLIAN PIANO-FORTES.—T. GILBERT & CO'S Piano-Forte Warerooms, No. 333 Broadway, corner of Anthony-st, 2d floor. T. G & Co. are daily adding to their extensive assortment of instruments in their New-York rooms. They have Pianos, with or without the celebrated Æolian, to suit purchasers from all sections of the country, both as regards price and quality. The superiority of their instruments has long been acknowledged, and in this respect T. G. & Co. urgently invite a comparison between theirs and those of any other manufacturer in the Union, confidently believing that from the peculiar facilities possessed by them, they are enabled to outstrip all competition. Second-hand Pianos taken in exchange or bought for cash. A large assortment of second-hand Pianos always on hand, at prices from $50 up. Pianos with or without the Æolian, to let. Gilbert's Boudoir or Cottage Pianos, for small rooms. Prince's & Carhart's Melodeons, at low prices

HORACE WATERS, Sole Agent.

PIANO FORTES.—The best assortment of Pianos in this city can be seen at the Warerooms of LINCOLN & THOMPSON, 291 Broadway, including Hallet, Davis & Co.'s celebrated Æolian Pianos, of new and improved scales, acknowledged superior to any other in the market. Also, a large variety from other distinguished New-York and Boston makers. Gilbert's and other second-hand with and without the Æolian, at various prices.

LINCOLN & THOMPSON, No. 441 Broadway.

MESSRS. LIGHTE & NEWTON, No. 23 Canal-st., in consequence of the increased demand and unrivaled popularity of their PIANO-FORTES, have extended their business, and are now prepared to offer to their friends, and those wishing a superior instrument, an extensive assortment, in plain and ornamented cases, of modern style, from 6½ to 7⅓ octave Second-hand Pianos taken in exchange. Broadway Ware-rooms, No. 423.

PIANO-FORTES.—The finest assortment of Piano-Fortes in the city may be found at the spacious warerooms of H. P. B. CURTIS & CO., No. 447 Broadway, consisting of George Hew's celebrated American Patent Action Pianos, T. Gilbert and Co.'s popular Æolian Pianos, Gilbert's and other Boudoir. Also, a variety of new and second-hand Pianos for sale and to let. No. 447 Broadway.

J. & C. FISCHER, (late NUNNS & FISCHER,) Manufactory and Warerooms, No. 170 Greenwich-st. corner of Dey-st. PIANO-FORTES warranted, with reverse bridge and patent tube, well calculated for keeping in tune. Piano-Fortes tuned, repaired and exchanged. N. B.—Also, Æolian Piano-Fortes for sale.

PIANOS FOR SALE.—At the lowest manufacturing prices; for brilliancy of tone and finish unsurpassed, and warranted in every respect. Purchasers would do well to call and examine, at the Factory, No. 148 Wooster-st., near Houston.

PRINCE & CO.'S MELODEONS.—The original MELODEON, MELODEON, which has stood the test of years, and proved itself a superior instrument to those of any other make, can be had only of the sole agents, WM. HALL & SON, No. 239 Broadway, (opposite the Park.)

PIANO-FORTES for $55, $65, $170 and $130. A fine Harrison Piano, $260. A Gilbert Æolian Piano, $200. One without Æolian, $210—warranted, for sale by C. F. HILL, No. 54 Great Jones-st.

PIANO-FORTES.—HAZELTON & BRO., Manufactory and Ware-rooms, No 219 Centre-st., near Grand, where may be found a fine assortment of Rosewood Pianos, made in the most substantial manner and latest style.

PIANO-FORTE—Six superior Pianos for Hire at No. 59 3d av., between 10th and 11th sts

THOS. C. CALLAWAY.

COAL.

PITTSTON COAL.—The PENNSYLVANIA COAL CO., is prepared to furnish superior White Ash Pittston Coal of all sizes, clean and in good order, suitable for steam, shipping, and domestic purposes, from its boats, or yards in this city, Williamsburg and Brooklyn. The Company's facilities are such as to enable it to give good dispatch to vessels loading at New-York, or at Port Ewen.

Particular attention given to the delivery of Coal for domestic purposes.

Apply at the office, corner of Broadway and Wall-st.; or yards, West near Morton-st., corner of Fourteenth-st and 9th-av., and foot of Gouverneur-st, city; foot of North Tenth-st., Williamsburg, and foot of Gold-st., Brooklyn.

COAL IS YET CHEAP at the Yard No. 9 Christopher-st. Peach Orchard, Black Heath, Lehigh, Liverpool, Cannel, &c., &c., of the best quality, screened, clean, and delivered to all parts of the city. Orders by mail promptly attended to. M. ALLESON, Jr., & CO.,

No. 9 Christopher-st., near 6th-av.

COAL.—The subscriber has in yard, and is constantly discharging, all the various kinds of Anthracite and Bituminous Coals, viz.: Peach Orchard, Black Heath, Lehigh, Liverpool, Cannel, Grate, Stove, &c., &c., all of the very best quality, delivered in handsome order from vessels at yard, and for sale low. JAMES L. WORTH,
Fourth-st. cor. Thompson, and 6th-av. cor. Amos-st.; down town office, No. 52 Wall-st

$4 50 PER TON.—Best quality Peach Orchard Red or Ash Coal, nut size. Stove and Egg at lowest market price. Also best quality Blacksmith Coal, very cheap, from yard No. 107 Anthony-st., near Broadway.

PATENT LAMPS.

NEWELL'S PATENT SAFETY
LAMP AND LAMP FEEDER

A NEW ARTICLE, WARRANTED TO PREVENT ALL ACCIDENTS from the use of BURNING FLUID, CAMPHENE, and other EXPLOSIVE COMPOUNDS, used for the production of light.

This invention is applied to Silver, Brass, Britannia, Glass, and other styles of LAMPS and LAMP FEEDERS.

The attention of the public is particularly called to the application of this protection in Solar, Camphene Lamps, Lanterns, &c.

For sale, wholesale and retail, by NEWELL & CO., Sole Manufacturers, No 8 Winter-st. Boston, and New-York by G. W. McCREADY, No. 426 Broadway. Also, Burning Fluid, Camphene, Resin, Oil, &c.

The following certificate is a sufficient guarantee of the entire safety and efficiency of the Safety Lamp and Feeder:

CERTIFICATE.
COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS,
New-York, Oct. 17, 1852.

We have examined the Patent Safety Lamp and Lamp Feeder, of Mr. John Newell of Boston, and are fully convinced, from the experiments we have made with them, that he has obtained the great desideratum of preventing the risk of explosive action in the use of burning fluids in Lamps and Feeders.

In this respect we entirely concur in the opinion of Prof. Silliman, and Drs. Hayes and Jackson.

JOHN TORREY, Prof. of Chemistry.
WM. H. ELLET, Prof. of Chemistry.

All orders for Lamps or Fluid promptly attended to. Solar and other Lamps can be altered, and have the safety apparatus attached.

W. H. McDONALD'S GENERAL NEWSPAPER & ADVERTISING HOUSE, No. 102 NASSAU-ST., (corner of Ann.)

Advertisements inserted at the very lowest rates in any paper in the United States or Canadas.

The very best papers are received by mail daily and kept for reference, and copies of each furnished to advertisers.

The fullest authority and recommendation, over the written signatures of the publishers of the leading daily and weekly papers, will be shown to those who require it.

Merchants who may have heretofore given their advertising to irresponsible persons, and have been disappointed in its results, are informed, that in dealing with me no payment is required till the advertiser is satisfied that his orders have been properly attended to.

My books, the columns of the papers, &c., will show that I am doing nearly all the New-York advertising that is being done in the leading papers from Canada to California

W. H. McDONALD.

SALAMANDER SAFES.

WILDER'S PATENT, WITH HICK'S IMPROVEMENT.—STEARNS & MARVIN, successors to Bird & Co., are the only manufacturers of SALAMANDER SAFES containing both patents. Depot, No. 245 Water-st., New-York.

MEDICAL.

A CERTAIN, PERSONAL, AND FOR THE MOST PART IMMEDIATE CURE FOR THE COUGH, COLDS, SORE THROAT, BRONCHITIS, WHOOPING COUGH, CROUP, ASTHMA, AND CONSUMPTION.—Of all the numerous medicines extant, (and many of them undeniably fine remedies for the cure of pulmonary complaints,) nothing has ever been found which could compare in its effects with this Preparation. Others cure sometimes, but at all times and in all diseases of the lungs and throat where medicine can give relief, this will do it. It is pleasant to take, and perfectly safe in accordance with the directions. We do not advertise for the information of those who have tried it, but those who never. Families that have known its value will not be without it, and by its timely use, they are secure from the dangerous consequences of Coughs and Colds, which neglected, ripen into fatal consumption. The Diploma of the Massachusetts Institute was awarded to this preparation by the Board of Judges, in September 1847; also, the Medals of the three great Institutes of Art, in this country; also the Diploma of the Ohio Institute at Cincinnati, and has been given to the CHERRY PECTORAL, by their Government, in consideration of its extraordinary excellence and usefulness in curing affections of the Lungs and Throat.

Read the following opinion founded on the long experience of the eminent Physician of the Port and City of

ST. JOHNS May 8, 1851.

DR. J. C. AYER: Five years trial of your CHERRY PECTORAL in my practice has proven what I foresaw from its composition, must be true, that it eradicates and cures the colds and coughs to which we, in this section, are peculiarly liable. I think its equal has not yet been discovered, nor do I know how a better remedy can be made for the distempers of the Throat and Lungs.

J. J. BURTON, M. D., F. R. S.

See what it has done on a wasted constitution, not only in the following cases, but a thousand more:

SUDBURY, Jan. 24, 1851.

DR. AYER: In the month of July last I was attacked by a violent diarrhœa in the mines of California. I returned to San Francisco in hope of receiving benefit from a change of climate and diet. My diarrhœa ceased, but was followed by a severe cough, and soon soreness. I finally started for home, but received no benefit from the voyage. My cough continued to grow worse, and when I arrived in New York I was at once marked by my acquaintances as a victim of consumption. I must confess that I saw no sufficient reason to doubt what my friends all believed. At this time I commenced taking your truly invaluable medicine with little expectation of deriving any benefit from its use. You would not receive these lines did I not regard it my duty to state to the afflicted, through you, that my health, in the space of eight months, is fully restored. I attribute it to the use of your CHERRY PECTORAL.

Yours truly, WILLIAM W. SMITH.

WASHINGTON, Pa., April 12, 1848.

DEAR SIR: Feeling that I have been spared from a premature grave, through your instrumentality by the providence of God, I will take the liberty to express to you my gratitude. A Cough and the alarming symptoms of Consumption had reduced me too low to leave me anything like hope, when my physician brought me a bottle of your "PECTORAL." It seemed to afford immediate relief, and now, in a few weeks time has restored me to sound health. If it will do for others what it has done for me, you are certainly one of the benefactors of mankind. Sincerely wishing you every blessing, I am, very respectfully, yours,

REV. CLARKE, Rector of St. Peter's Church.

With such assurance as this from such men, no stronger proof can be adduced, unless it be from its effects upon trial. Prepared and sold by JAMES C. AYER,

Practical Chemist, Lowell, Mass.

Sold by A. B. & D. SANDS, corner Fulton and William streets; RUSHTON, CLARK & CO., C. H. RING, T. F. GREEN, and all the druggists in New-York; Mrs. HAYES, No. 175 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, and by all dealers in medicine everywhere.

PULMONARY CONSUMPTION has, until within a few years, been generally considered incurable, although many medical men, of the highest standing among whom we might mention Laennec and his friend Sa..le—both dying victims to the disease—found that this much dreaded disease may be cured, even in its advanced stages, when the lungs are not completely disorganized.

The remedy which we now offer—WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY—not only emanates from a regular Physician, but has been well tested in all complaints for which it is recommended.

A Physician in Maine says: "I have recommended the use of Dr WISTAR'S Balsam of Wild Cherry for diseases of the Lungs for two years past, and many bottles, to my knowledge, have been used by my patients—all with beneficial results. In two cases where it was thought confirmed Consumption had taken place, the Wild Cherry effected a cure.

From the Boston Daily Bee, March, 28, 1849.

"CURE YOUR COUGH.—Are you afflicted with this distressing annoyance, get rid of it. You have only to procure a bottle of Dr WISTAR'S Wild Cherry Balsam to insure this. It seldom fails, when taken in season, to effect a cure; and always relieves even the worst cases of diseased lungs. Let my physicians recommend it to their patients, and speak of it in the highest terms, as I have done the Proprietor, citing cases of cures when other means had failed."

For sale, wholesale and retail, by the General Agent, SETH W. FOWLE, No. 138 Washington st., Boston, Mass., and by his Sub Agents throughout the country. For sale, wholesale and retail, by A. B. & D. SANDS, General Agents, No. 100 Fulton st.; THOMAS & MAXWELL No. 86 William st.; JOHN MILHAU, No. 183 Broadway, Astor and Irving House Drug Stores, and No. 110 Broadway.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS THE BEST CURE FOR ABSCESSES, PILES, FISTULAS AND ULCEROUS SORES.—The very satisfactory results arising from the use of this invaluable ointment, in cases where patients have been suffering from Abscesses, Ulcers, Piles, Fistulas, or bearings down, have induced several of the medical profession, eminent for their skill, to introduce it into the hospitals and their private practice; and in many instances where the sufferer was considered incurable, HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT, in conjunction with his PILLS, has cured him when the most desperate remedy after every other remedy had been tried in vain. These fine medicines are unequalled in the cure of Scrofula, Scurvey, and diseases of the skin. Sold by all venders of medicine in the British Empire, and by those in the United States, in pots and boxes, at 37½ cents, 87 cents, and $1 50 each. Wholesale by the principal drug houses in the Union and by Messrs. A. B. AND D. SANDS, New-York, and by the Proprietor, No. 244 Strand, London.

DR. BERON'S CELEBRATED FEMALE PILLS.—This wonderful and justly celebrated remedy can be had at his office, or may be sent by mail to any address. Office corner of Broadway and Houston st., over the drug store. The doctor attends exclusively to an office practice. Hours from 9 o'clock, A. M., till 12, and from 6 till 9 P. M.

DR. PRESTON'S FEMALE PANACEA, Nos. 1, 2 and 3, is a remedy which applies to every disease and irregularity. Relief is guaranteed in all cases when taken with advice. Sent by mail with full directions. Price $1 per number. Office No. 265 Bowery. Consultations day and evening.

INSURANCE.

REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—No. Insurance Building, cor. Wall and William-sts., office Nos. 10 and 11, ground floor.

This Company having their capital of $150,000 paid in, in cash, and securely invested, are prepared to insure against loss and damage by fire, on favorable terms.

The charter of this Company provides, that after paying interest to the stockholders, at the rate of 7 per cent. per an num., four-fifths of the remaining profits are to be divided among the assured in scrip bearing interest, which scrip is to be redeemable in cash whenever the accumulated profits and capital shall amount to $1,000,000.

TRUSTEES.

Samuel S. Howland,	John A. Stephens,	Jos. Gaillard, Jr.,
Stephen Whitney,	James Warren,	Jas. M. Waterbury
Daniel B. Fearing,	Arthur Leary,	George Curtis,
Wm H. Russell,	M. W. Hamilton,	George T. Ades,
A. C. Downing,	Denning Duer,	D. S. Kennedy,
Gazaway B. Lamar,	John Stewart, Jr.,	John J. Astor, Jr.
Wm. H. Aspinwall,	Robert B. Minturn,	Fred'k A. Delano,
Wm. B. Duncan	Reuben Withers,	James C. Bell,
Chas. H. Russell,	Ed. C. Cegter,	Daniel D. Smith,
Isaac Townsend,	Josiah Oakes,	Fred'k G. Foster,
Peleg Hall,	Robert B. Hone,	

ROBERT B. HONE, President.
DUNCAN F. CURRY, Secretary.

THE BROOKLYN FIRE INSURANCE CO.—CHARTERED IN 1824.—Office, No 43 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, No. 6 Merchants' Exchange, Wall-st., New-York. Have their Capital (as also a handsome surplus) invested in the most undoubted securities, and continue to insure Buildings, Merchandize, Furniture, and other personal property, Vessels in port and their Cargoes, upon as favorable terms as any other similar institution.

DIRECTORS.

William Ellsworth,	William Miles,	Hon. Quackenbos,
Phineas T Barnum,	George Gilfillan,	Justus S. Redfield,
Daniel D. Howard,	S. P. Townsend,	J. W. Amerman,
Caleb S. Woodhull,	John Eadie, Jr.,	Fordyce Hitchcock,
Chas H. Cromwell,	Joel B. Coffin,	John C. Smith,
Austin S. Nicholas,	Robert C. Bell,	Jos M Greenwood,
Richard L. Allen,	John N. Genin,	Simeon Leland,

WILLIAM ELLSWORTH, President.
ALFRED G. STEVENS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY No 61 Wall-st, 4th Month, 7th, 1852.—This Company, with a CASH CAPITAL OF $210,000 with a surplus of over $100 000, insures against loss or damage by fire, on favorable terms.

DIRECTORS:

George S. Fox,	C. W. Lawrence,	Rich'd F. Carman,
Rich'd A. Reading,	Peter S. Titus,	Henry H. Barrow,
Josiah Macy,	C. C. Cambreleng,	Hull Clarke,
Wm H. Fay,	Ralph Mead,	Wm C. White,
Joseph W. Corlies,	Richard F. e'd,	John J. Walker,
John D. Wright,	Elias Hicks,	Chas H. Marshall,
Abraham Bell,	Irad Hawley,	Elisha Riggs

GEO. S. FOX, President.
SAMUEL TOWNSEND, Secretary.

LIFE INSURANCE.—THE MANHATTAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY—Cash Capital, $100,000, independently of the premium fund. Office, No. 146 Broadway, corner of Liberty-st. This Company continues to insure against all manner of life risks on most favorable terms. Persons may insure in this Company either with or without participating in the profits.

ABRAM DUBOIS, M. D., at the office daily from 2 to 3 o'clock, P. M.

California permits granted at greatly reduced rates.

A. A. ALVORD, President.
C. Y. WEMPLE, Secretary.
N. D. MORGAN, Actuary.

BUILDING ASSOCIATION AND GENERAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, corner of Tryon-row and Chatham-st., in the Harlem Railroad Buildings, are taking risks on rents, buildings, &c., on the most favorable terms. JOHN BRUCE, President.
DANIEL BARNES, Secretary.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.—The Subscriber is now selling Watches at retail at the following remarkably low prices, being much less than any other house:

Fine Gold Lepine Watches, 4 holes jewelled	$25 00
Fine Gold Detached Levers, full jewelled	30 00
Gold Enameled Watches, for Ladies	25 00
Gold Hunting Watches, for Ladies	35 00
Gold Hunting Patent Levers, for Gentlemen	50 00
Silver Patent Levers	$16 00 to 20 00
Silver Detached Levers	13 00 to 20 00

Gold Hunting Watches, which run eight days; Gold Hunting Watches, which run fifteen days; Gold Watches in magic cases, which change into three different Watches; Gold Watches which wind up and set without any key.

Also, Cooper's Duplex Watches, in hunting-cases, splendid pocket Chronometers, and all other styles of Watches, at equally low prices. Also, all kinds of Jewelry and Silver Ware, at much less than the usual prices.

GEO. C. ALLEN, Importer of Watches and Jewelry, wholesale and retail, No. 11 Wall-st., (up stairs,) near Broadway, formerly at No. 51 Wall-st.

DUST, AIR AND WATER.
MATHEWSON'S PATENT WEATHER STRIP, will make your doors and French windows tight at the bottom, make a great saving in fuel, keep your house warm, clean, dry and comfortable. Only office, No. 490 Broadway, near Grand-street.

TO GROCERS.—CLARET WINES, best brands, 25c. per gallon. CURRANTS, best in market, 5½c ALMONDS, soft shell, 9c. CHAMPAGNE Russian Eagle, by WM C. WEADE, No. 34 Liberty-st.

C. S. VANDERHOOF, COMMISSIONER OF DEEDS, No. 61 Broadway, Phœnix Bank.

FINANCIAL.

C. S. BOURNE & BROTHER,
BILL AND EXCHANGE BROKERS, No. 15 Wall-st., New-York.
CHRISTOPHER S. BOURNE, FRANCIS BOURNE.

TENNESSEE SIX PER CENT. BONDS.—$400,000 Tennessee Six per cent. Bonds, redeemable in 1892, principal and interest payable in the City of New-York, for sale by CAMMANN, WHITEHOUSE & CO., No. 56 Wall-st.

MEMPHIS CITY SIX PER CENT BONDS—GUARANTEED BY THE MEMPHIS AND CHARLESTON RAILROAD CO.

The total debt of the city of Memphis, including the above named bonds, is $491,691; assessed value of real estate, and other taxable property for the current fiscal year, $1,377,460: being an increase of fifty per cent. in two years. Estimated revenue from taxation for this year, $132,878. Population in 1840 2,626; in 1850, 8,839; 1852, 13,000.

The Memphis and Charleston Railroad is 281 miles in length, and traverses some of the most fertile counties in Tennessee, Mississippi, and Alabama, intersecting the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad and perfecting an uninterrupted communication by railroad from the centre of the Mississippi Valley to the Eastern and Southern Atlantic seaboard. The cost will be $3,200,000 against which $2,565,000 of stock subscriptions have been obtained, and a large proportion thereof paid in; and the State of Tennessee provides $8 000 per mile on the portion of the line within her limits, (64 miles) making $512 000. Ninety-five miles will be completed and in operation by 1st January, 1853, and it is expected the balance will be completed within six months from this date.

The Bonds are for $1 000 each, interest and principal payable in the City of New-York—the latter in 1892. Further particulars regarding the security of these Bonds can be obtained of the undersigned, by whom they are offered for sale.

CAMMANN, WHITEHOUSE & CO., No 56 Wall-st.

STATE, CITY AND RAILROAD BONDS.—The undersigned offer for sale the following desirable securities, viz:

CALIFORNIA STATE SEVEN PER CENT BONDS.
CALIFORNIA STATE (war loan) SEVEN PER CENT BONDS.
CALIFORNIA STATE (war loan) TEN PER CENT BONDS.
CITY OF NORFOLK SIX PER CENT BONDS.
CITY OF COVINGTON, Ky., (guaranteed by Covington and Lexington Railroad Company,) SIX PER CENT BONDS.
FAYETTE COUNTY Ky., (guaranteed by Covington and Lexington Railroad Company,) SIX PER CENT BONDS.
ALABAMA AND TENNESSEE SEVEN PER CENT RAILROAD BONDS
EVANSVILLE AND ILLINOIS SEVEN PER CENT RAILROAD BONDS
HAMILTON AND EATON SEVEN PER CENT RAILROAD BONDS
LAWRENCEBURGH AND UPPER MISSISSIPPI SEVEN PER CENT BONDS.
HAIGHT & McLEAN, No. 10 Merchants' Exchange.

OFFICE OF THE ROCHESTER AND SYRACUSE RAILROAD COMPANY—CANANDAIGUA, Oct. 5, 1852.—NOTICE—An installment of twenty dollars per share on the scrip stock of this Company is required to be paid on the 20th day of Oct., instant, and the balance due on said scrip stock, being ten dollars per share,) is required to be paid on the 1st day of Jan. next

By paying the last installment on the 10th day of Jan. next, instead of 1st Feb., with interest on both of said installments from the 1st day of Aug last to the times of payment, and on the surrender of the scrip certificates, the scripholders will be entitled to full stock with the future dividends

Payments of the said installments may be made at the Offices of Messrs DUNCAN SHERMAN & CO., New-York; E. P. HAYER & BROTHER, Boston; at the Bank of Syracuse, Bank of Auburn, Rochester City Bank, and at this Office.

By order of the Board of Directors.
CHAS SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

BANK OF NEW-YORK.—The Charter of the Bank of New-York will expire on the 31st December, instant. An Association under the General Banking Law has been formed to take its place; and will commence business on the 3d of January, 1853.

The President and Directors of the present Bank have this day declared a final dividend of *forty-eight and a half* per cent—the profits of the bank—which will be paid to the stockholders, or their legal representatives, at the banking house on the 31st December, inst

On the same day, an instalment of *fifty* per cent. on the additional capital of the new bank will be required to be paid, when certificates for the stock will be issued.

The books of transfer and subscription will be closed on the 11th inst

By order of the Board of Directors,
A. P. HALSEY, Cashier

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK.—ALBANY, Dec 10, 1852.—The BURNET BANK (Syracuse) has this day filed in this office, a notice of the appointment of the UNION BANK OF TROY in the City of Troy, as Agent for the redemption of its circulating notes, agreeable to the act entitled "An act to amend the several acts relating to Incorporated Banks, Banking Associations, and Individual Bankers," passed April 17, 1851.

DANIEL B. ST JOHN, Superintendent.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW YORK.—ALBANY Dec 7, 1852.—The Bank of NEWARK has this day filed in this office a notice of the appointment of JOHN THOMPSON, of the city of New-York, as agent for the redemption of its circulating notes agreeable to the act entitled "An act to amend the several acts relating to Incorporated Banks, Banking Associations and Individual Bankers," passed April 17, 1851.

DANIEL B. ST JOHN, Superintendent.

BANK DEPARTMENT—ALBANY, Sept. 17, 1851.—Notice is hereby given, in pursuance of the statute in such cases made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued by the HENRY KEEP'S BANK, of Watertown, Jefferson County, (an Individual Bank,) must be presented at the office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York, for payment, within two years from the date of this notice, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the same will be returned to the owner of said bank.

D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.
s13-104tlawM

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK—ALBANY, July 7, 1852.—Notice is hereby given, in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, that all circulating notes issued by the OSWEGO COUNTY BANK, Meridian, an individual bank, must be presented to the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York, for payment within two years from the date of this notice, or the funds deposited with said Superintendent for the redemption of the notes issued by the above bank will be given up to said bank

jy12-lawM2y D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

BANK DEPARTMENT—ALBANY, Feb. 12, 1852.—Notice is hereby given, in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued by the MERCHANTS' BANK, late of Canandaigua, now of Naples, Ontario County, (an Individual Bank,) must be presented at the office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York, for payment, within two years from the date of this notice, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the same will be returned to the owner of said Bank.

16f-lawhl2y D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

CREDITS ON CHINA, INDIA, &c.—Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, New-York, are prepared to issue Mercantile Credits, Circular Notes, and Letters of Credit on the Oriental Bank of London, available at all the branches and agencies of that establishment, as follows:

Canton, Hong Kong, Shanghai,	China.	Madras, Bombay, Calcutta,	Columbo, Kandy, Singapore, Ceylon.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY—INTEREST ON BONDS.—The Coupons for Interest on the Second Mortgage Bonds of this Co., due the 16th inst., will be paid on presentation at the office of the Company, No. 68 Warren-st., on and after that day.—New-York, Dec 8th, 1852. J. M. HOPKINS, Treasurer.

CREDITS, &c., FOR THE PACIFIC.—Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, New-York, issue Credits and Bills of Exchange, available at sight, on the following places on the West Coast: LIMA, VALPARAISO, PANAMA, SAN FRANCISCO.

SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS OF THE NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY, reimbursable in 1867, with semi-annual interest coupons attached; for sale by BLATCHFORD & RAINSFORD, No. 39 William-st.

THE INTEREST COUPONS due on Buffalo City Bonds, will be paid on presentation to the Banking House of DUNCAN SHERMAN & Co.

SIX PER CENT. BONDS of the DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL CO., Coupons attached; for sale by CURTIS, BEALS & FEARING No. 40 Wall-st.

THE EASTERN BANK OF WASHINGTON, D. C., is redeemed at No. 146 Bowery, @ ¼ per cent.

OAK HILL CEMETERY.

LOTS, CONTAINING 320 FEET, SELLING FOR $25 in these grounds. N B—The steamer THOMAS E. HULL leaves the foot of Jay (touching at Hammond-st each way) EVERY MORNING at 8 o'clock, for the Cemetery, returning at 2 o'clock in the afternoon.

EDWARD H. SENIOR, Agent, No. 75 Carmine-st.

FOR CHAPPED HANDS.—THE PURE OLD PALM SOAP is one of the best remedies in use. It is very highly recommended to those whose skin is tender and being made from a vegetable oil, is consequently very healing and emollient in its properties. It can be had in small packages of six cakes (at a low price,) for trial, at the manufactory of W. HULL'S SON, No. 108 Cliff-st. See CHILTON'S certificate:

"Having tried the Old Palm Soap, manufactured by W. HULL & SON, I can recommend it as being an excellent quality of toilet soap. The healing properties of palm oil, which are well known, must render this soap preferable to Castile soap for the same uses.

JAMES R. CHILTON, M.D., Chemist."

YEAST POWDER.—B. T. BABBITT is the original inventor of the Chemical Yeast Powder, which is prepared and sold by him at Nos. 68 and 70 Washington-st. New-York, in tin cans. Those who purchase would see that they get that with the above name on.

REMOVAL.—GEORGE PIERCE & CO., Manufacturers of PIERCE'S KITCHEN RANGES, Revolving Roaster, and Pierce's Elliptical Air-Heater, removed from No. 843 to No. 806 Broadway, next door to Grace Church N. B.—Pierce's Ranges repaired.

STAATS,
DRAPER AND TAILOR,
No. 349 BROOME-ST.,
Three doors from Harlem Railroad Office,
NEW-YORK.

TRAVELING.

THE NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.—The ships composing this line are the following:

ATLANTIC, Capt. WING. PACIFIC, Capt. NYE.
ARCTIC, Capt. LUCE. BALTIC, Capt. COMSTOCK.
ADRIATIC, Capt. GRAFTON.

These ships have been built by contract, expressly for Government service, and have been taken in their construction, as also in their engines, to insure strength and speed, and their accommodations for passengers are unsurpassed for elegance and comfort. Price of passage from New-York to Liverpool, in first-class cabin, $130; in second do., $70; exclusive use of extra size state-rooms, $300; from Liverpool to New-York, £30 and £60. An experienced surgeon attached to each ship. No berth secured until paid for

PROPOSED DATES OF SAILING.

FROM NEW-YORK.		FROM LIVERPOOL.	
Saturday	Dec. 11, 1852	Wednesday	Dec. 29, 1852
Saturday	Dec. 25, 1852	Wednesday	Jan. 12, 1853
Saturday	Jan. 8, 1853	Wednesday	Jan. 26, 1853
Saturday	Jan. 22, 1853	Wednesday	Feb. 9, 1853
Saturday	Feb. 5, 1853	Wednesday	Feb. 23, 1853
Saturday	Feb. 19, 1853	Wednesday	March 9, 1853
Saturday	March 5, 1853	Wednesday	March 23, 1853
Saturday	March 19, 1853	Wednesday	April 6, 1853
Saturday	April 2, 1853	Wednesday	April 20, 1853
Saturday	April 16, 1853	Wednesday	May 4, 1853
Saturday	May 7, 1853	Wednesday	May 18, 1853
Saturday	May 14, 1853	Wednesday	June 1, 1853
Saturday	May 28, 1853	Wednesday	June 15, 1853
Saturday	June 11, 1853	Wednesday	June 29, 1853
Saturday	June 25, 1853	Wednesday	July 13, 1853
Saturday	July 9, 1853	Wednesday	July 27, 1853
Saturday	July 23, 1853	Wednesday	Aug. 10, 1853
Saturday	Aug. 6, 1853	Wednesday	Aug. 24, 1853
Saturday	Aug. 20, 1853	Wednesday	Sept. 7, 1853
Saturday	Sept. 3, 1853	Wednesday	Sept. 21, 1853
Saturday	Sept. 17, 1853	Wednesday	Oct. 5, 1853
Saturday	Oct. 1, 1853	Wednesday	Oct. 19, 1853
Saturday	Oct. 15, 1853	Wednesday	Nov. 2, 1853
Saturday	Oct. 29, 1853	Wednesday	Nov. 16, 1853
Saturday	Nov. 12, 1853	Wednesday	Nov. 30, 1853
Saturday	Nov. 26, 1853	Wednesday	Dec. 14, 1853
Saturday	Dec. 10, 1853	Wednesday	Dec. 28, 1853
Saturday	Dec 24, 1853	Wednesday	Jan. 11, 1854

For freight or passage, apply to
EDW'D. K. COLLINS & CO., No. 56 Wall-st., N. Y.
BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO., Liverpool.
E. G. ROBERTS & CO., No. 13, King's Arms Yard London.
JOHN MUNROE & CO., Rue Notre Dame des Victoires, Paris; or
GEORGE H. DRAPER, Havre.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof therein expressed.

FOR LIVERPOOL—United States Mail steamship ARCTIC, Capt. JAS. C. LUCE.—This steamship will depart with the United States Mails for Europe, positively on SATURDAY, Dec 25 at 12 o'clock M., from her berth at the foot of Canal-st. No berth secured until paid for. For freight or passage, having unequaled accommodations for elegance and comfort, apply to

EDW'D K. COLLINS & CO., No. 56 Wall-st.

Passengers are requested to be on board at 11 A. M.

The steamship PACIFIC will succeed the ARCTIC, and sail Jan. 8.

MICHIGAN, SOUTHERN A

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK CITY.

STARTLING INCREASE OF CRIME IN NEW-YORK.—Two men were murdered with the knife, in the Fourth Ward, on Saturday night, and on the same night, a negro's head was cut open with an ax, in Cross-street; and another man probably murdered in Mulberry-street.

The particulars of these fearful tragedies are as follows: At about 10½ o'clock, on Saturday night, a man by the name of JAMES MADIGAN, residing at No. 7 Pell-street, got upon a spree, and wandered to the northern suburbs of the Fourth Ward, where he partook freely of intoxicating beverages, and finally proceeded to the porter-house of OLIVER FIRMAN, at No. 33 James-street, where he entered, and demanded drinks of a female who was behind the bar. She refused to obey him, and a dispute arose between them, during which the woman endeavored to remonstrate with the intruder, but he became enraged, and heeded nothing she said. By this time, Mr. FIRMAN heard the disturbance, hastened from another part of the house, and used every effort to pursuade the individual to desist, and leave the premises, but all entreaties were unavailing, and a scuffle ensued. The proprietor aimed to eject the fellow from his house, but had not the physical power to accomplish his purpose. They were closely clenched together, when MADIGAN deliberately drew from his pantaloons pocket a long, two-edged dirk, which he thrust into the abdomen of his antagonist, inflicting a frightful wound. The weapon penetrated a depth of some three inches; and as the assassin gave it an extra jerk, the entrails of the victim protruded from his body and he fell for dead. The cry of murder! watch! was immediately raised, and as MADIGAN was in the act of leaving the house, officer TRAVIS, and other police officers of the Fourth Ward, reached the bloody scene and secured the desperate fellow. In the meantime the attendance of Dr. JAMES WOOD, of the Seventh Ward, was procured, and the wounded man being still alive, he quickly dressed the wound and rendered other medical aid to alleviate his sufferings. He continued to linger in great agony up to last evening, when, it being deemed advisable, he was removed to the New York Hospital, and placed under the treatment of a skillful surgeon, but no hopes of his recovery could be entertained; and it is the opinion of the physician he would not survive the night. The wounded man is said to have been a very peaceable citizen, and much esteemed by those who knew him.....Another revolting tragedy was enacted in the same Ward, at a later hour on the same night. It appears that CHARLES STEVENS, first mate of the schooner *Lousie*, of Plymouth, Mass., lying at the Corlaer's-slip wharf, E. R., started out for a cruise, in company with a negro deck hand, of the same vessel, named HORATIO MELIX. They went from place to place, and near midnight entered a dance-house situated on the corner of Water and Dover-streets. Having descended the basement stairs, the mate required his colored companion to take a seat among the white fiddlers, at which they and several of the company took umbrage, and a general melee followed. The whole gang finally retreated to the side-walk, and when getting a short distance below the corner, the fracas was renewed, and a spirit of determination was exhibited to mutilate the body of the negro, while several of them were from meeting the black man. The mate interfered and finding there were too many for him, he exclaimed, "Come, let us take leg bail," and started to leave. At this time the negro was hemmed in between the desperadoes, and finding no chance of escape, he jerked a sheath knife from his leatherbelt and plunged it into the neck of one of the party named WILLIAM BERRIEN. The blow was given with such force, as to sever the jugular vein and arteries, and the only word BERRIEN spoke after he received the fatal blow, was "Oh, I'm stabbed," and he fell to the pavement a corpse. This exclamation, the Mate states, he distinctly heard, and thinking it was the voice of MELIX, he turned around, and as he approached the crowd, he observed that BERRIEN was dead and covered with blood. By this time, a posse of the Fourth Ward Police officers arrived and took STEVENS into custody, but the negro had fled. Captain J. MURRAY DITCHETT then dispatched Officers KNOWLES and WELSH to which the schooner, as it was believed MELIX would return there. About 1 o'clock A. M., the negro came, and was at once arrested and lodged in the Station-house. The body of BERRIN was also removed there, and Coroner IVES notified, who repaired to the Station and postponed the inquest until 12 o'clock this day. In the meantime three men, named THOMAS MADDEN, JOHN FISHER and WILLIAM SIMPSON, were arrested and committed as witnesses in the tragical affair, as were also two other men, named CHARLES BROWN and THOMAS MCNAME, and detained as witnesses in the James-street stabbing case.

Yesterday afternoon information was received at the Lower Police office by Justice JAMES H. WELSH, to the effect that a citizen by the name of PATRICK CORBIN was lying at the point of death in the New York Hospital, he having been knocked down and his skull broken, by the blow of a paving-stone in the hands of some unknown person, on the night of the 4th inst. The brother of the unfortunate man stated that since the occurrence, PATRICK had been unconscious of anything, and when he left him yesterday, he was speechless, therefore no anti-mortem examination could be made. It was intimated that a young man named CHARLES CLANCEY, residing at No. 86 Mulberry-street, was cognizant of the perpetrator of the probable murder, and he was forthwith brought to the Tombs, by Officer GREENE, where he stated to the magistrate, as follows:

Magistrate—Where do you live?

Answer—I live in Mulberry street.

Magistrate—What is your name, and what do you do for a living?

Answer—My name is CHARLES CLANCEY, and I am learning the house carpenter's trade in the Fourth-avenue.

Magistrate—I want you to relate all you know of the circumstances respecting the injuries CORBIN received.

Clancey—Well, your Honor, on Saturday night, 4th inst., I was passing through Mulberry-street, on my way to Mott-street, and was met by a stout man, who appeared intoxicated; he came up to me, and I said, "Go away—I want nothing to do with you;" this was about 12½ o'clock; in a few minutes after, I saw PATRICK CORBIN and the unknown man together, and suddenly the former was knocked down by this man; I then ran up to him, but the one who gave the blow fled; I raised CORBIN upon his feet, and he did not seem to be hurt much; I assisted him to the house of Dr. BURNETT, who dressed the wound, and did not think him dangerous; this is all I know about it, and I could not recognize the man if I should see him.

CLANCEY is an intelligent looking young man, and having related his statement in a straightforward manner, the magistrate allowed him to go, with the understanding that he should inform the Coroner of all he knew of the matter. Thus, as yet no clue to the murder can be traced, and from present appearances, the mystery never will be unraveled.

The Five Points presented a scene of excitement yesterday afternoon, consequent upon a bloody affray in Farlow's Alley, opposite Cow Bay, where it was said, a man had been murdered. It seems a gang of desperate characters, headed by one called, "Desperate Mike," entered the above alley, to obtain possession of a bull-terrior dog from the bull-posters, employed by Mr. FARLOW. The men refused to give up the animal, when an attempt was made to take him by force, which resulted in a terrific fight, with clubs, brickbats, stones, and other weapons. One of the combatants had his nose smashed, another his skull cracked, and desperate Mike, the ringleader of the claimants of the dog, was felled to the ground by the blow of an axe upon his head, which was cut open, and will, in all probability, result in his death. In the meantime, a posse of the Sixth Ward Police reached the place, and after great exertion they succeeded in dispersing the mob, and arresting five of the men whose names are TERENCE ROONEY, JOHN O'DONNELL, JOHN NOLAN, DANIEL SULLIVAN and CORNELIUS SULLIVAN, and Justice WELSH committed them to the City Prison to await further action in the matter. Desperate Mike was picked up senseless, and conveyed to the New-York Hospital, where the frightful wound was carefully dressed, and up to a late hour last night he was beyond all hopes of recovery, as it is supposed inflammation of the brain will speedily set in. As yet it is not known who inflicted the deadly wound, but it is believed to be one of the above prisoners.

NEW-YORK YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—LECTURES TO YOUNG MEN.—By a resolution of the Young Men's Christian Association, appointing a Committee to obtain the cooperation of the Clergy in the matter, a course of Lectures or Sermons to young men are being delivered on Sabbath evenings. Up town the several churches are given in rotation; while, for a down-town congregation, the Consistory of the Collegiate Dutch Reform Churches, have granted the use of the North Dutch Church, corner of William and Fulton-streets, for the season. The most eminent men of each religious denomination, address the young men of our City on these occasions, who attend in large numbers in the upper part of the City. In the down-town church the attendance has been as yet but small, it being further removed from the business-places and homes of those for whose advantage these services are specially proposed.

Rev. Dr. KRUM delivered an interesting discourse last evening, marked throughout with the Rev. Doctor's usual force and ability. His text was "Rejoice, oh! young man, in thy youth, and let thy heart cheer thee in the day of thy youth, and walk in the ways of thy heart and the sight of thine eyes. But know thou that for all these things God will bring thee into judgment." Eccles. xi, 4. How true, said he, was the expression of the poet, "'Tis distance lends enchantment to the view," and he proceeded to show that those things of which we had formed ideas the most sublime and beautiful, proved, on closer inspection, wild and undesirable. He spoke of the severe but truthful irony with which the enticing words of the Tempter were repeated by the Preacher, in the first part of his text, setting forth the plan of happiness laid before youth of this world, where all the ways of vice were spread before him in alluring colors. But that they might have no check in this course of worldly enjoyment, they should banish all ideas of God, eternity, and enjoyment, which would only mar their happiness, and like the writing on the wall, disturb the feast. They should forget the past. Its remembrances would but tell of hours irrevocably gone—of time killed. They should avoid all company with ministers and Christian friends; they were "young men of spirit," not to be priest ridden. Above all, they must never look into God's Holy Word; they should strive against the convictions of conscience; and so they would have full sweep—sleep on and take their ease, until they woke up to judgment! And was not this as they would have it? Was not such the voice that spoke within them by the spirit of disobedience! And, alas, how many made this choice deliberately? To enjoy life's sinful pleasure, they should throw away all thoughts of responsibility, of God, and of judgment to come. The text said so plainly: "Rejoice, oh! young man, in the days of thy youth." "But"—ah! yes, there was a *but*; "but," says the Divine Word, "know, thou, that for all these things God will bring thee into judgment." The Preacher proceeded to show how often this awful retribution fell upon men in this life. God must vindicate himself; and, though the sunshine of prosperity might attend the wicked here, the day of awful retribution would surely come, in that day when the Lord would sit in judgment, and the book would be opened—the book of man's and God's memory—to convict them of every crime. Even in this life, how often did some events bring prominently before the mind past crimes, perhaps for years forgotten, and conscience told us that this was a present judgment. SHAKESPEARE had finely delineated this, in the person of the Third Richard, on the eve of Bosworth field. The black remembrance of his past crimes visited his restless couch, and as the vision of each victim flitted by, it cried: "Let me lie heavy on thy heart to-morrow." With a feeling and able appeal, the reverend speaker concluded.

A FRACAS IN BROADWAY.—At an early hour last evening, a serious fracas occurred at the saloon of PETER BARTOW, on the south-east corner of Broadway and Prince-street. It seems that an individual named BOB MITCHELL made some allusion to ROBERT LAMONT while at the *café* of JOHN PHILLIES, in Mercer-street, and hard words passed between them. The contending parties separated, and, shortly after, they again came in collision at BARLOW'S, where an affray occurred, which resulted in MITCHELL receiving a severe scalp wound, and contusions about his arms and breast which were at first thought to be dangerous. The injured man was brought to the New-York Hospital, where his wound was examined and dressed by Dr. COPELAND, who pronounced the patient out of danger. In the meantime, Mr. LAMONT was taken into custody by officers AUSTIN and MCDONALD, and temporarily detained in the station house.

IMPORTANT ARREST FOR BURGLARY.—About 5 o'clock on Saturday morning, Officers RALPH PATTERSON and WOOD arrested a man calling himself WILLIAM WILLIAMS, on a charge of being a fugitive from Brooklyn, where he stands charged with committing a burglary on the premises of Mr. S. M. CONCHMAN, No. 156 Atlantic-street, Brooklyn. A quantity of dry goods, a portion of the stolen property, was found in the possession of the prisoner, at the Northern Hotel, in Cortlandt-street, and he was delivered over to the authorities of Kings County.

☞ The steamship *Baltic*, Capt. COMSTOCK, started on her voyage to Liver, pool at the usual hour on Saturday, but in going down the bay, during the prevalence of a heavy fog, she ran upon a mud flat just below Red Hook and remained there until yesterday before the high tide lifted her clear of her muddy bed. The *Baltic* lay perfectly easy while on the mud shoal and was not in the slightest degree strained or in any way injured. The favoring tide raised her above the shoal, yesterday, and she proceeded on her voyage to Liverpool.

TWO MEN INJURED.—On Friday afternoon, while a number of carpenters were at work upon a new building, at No. 146 Seventh-street, a heavy stick of timber fell from the third story, and crushed two men beneath. One was a framer named JOSEPH MERLEG, who received a fracture of the skull; another, named LEHAN, had his collar-bone and two ribs broken, and he was conveyed home in a dying condition.

SLOOP CAPSIZED IN THE EAST RIVER.—About 1 o'clock Saturday, a small sloop from the lower point of Long-Island, loaded with brick, was capsized in the East River, on the route of the Hamilton-avenue Ferry boats, and immediately sunk. A tow-boat went immediately to the relief, and no life was lost.

ARREST UPON A CORONER'S WARRANT.—Yesterday morning, officer FRANDSEN, of the Third Ward Police, arrested a man named JAMES CAMPBELL upon the authority of a warrant issued by Coroner IVES at the conclusion of the investigation respecting the Murray street catastrophe and death of PATRICK MCINTYRE. The accused was sent to the Tombs and committed by Justice WELSH.

DEATH OF A VETERAN OF 1812.—On Friday morning, one of the veteran corps of 1812, named AARON VANDERHILT, died at his residence, No. 298 Fifth street, after a brief illness. Deceased was nearly eighty years of age, and has been a member of the Police Department since its reorganization.

MR. FRY'S LECTURES ON MUSIC.—Mr. FRY'S next Lecture on Music will be given at Metropolitan Hall on Tuesday evening. The price of single tickets is reduced to 50 cents.

☞ Professor OLMSTED delivers the second of the "Franklin Lectures," this evening, at the Tabernacle. The Lecture promises to be very interesting.

THE RECENT CATASTROPHE—VERDICT OF THE CORONER'S JURY.—On Saturday afternoon, the investigation respecting the recent catastrophe in Thirty-second-street was resumed. After the evidence of several additional witnesses had been taken, the case was closed, and Coroner IVES charged the jury in substance as follows:

Coroner IVES said the testimony was closed, and afterwards addressed the jury, recapitulating the evidence in a clear and concise manner. He cautioned them not to travel outside the testimony in their consideration of the case, which was now in their hands. Wrong and injury had been done, and it is for you, gentlemen, to say upon whom the blame will fall. This you must do without any consideration of persons. You will say, from the testimony, if the contractors, or either of them, the carpenter, or the owner of the house, or any one of them, are to blame in the matter of the loss of the lives of these men; or you are to say whether blame attaches at all or not. The case may be carried before the Grand Jury, and brought into higher Courts, where lawyers may put a different construction on the matter; but with that we have nothing to do. You will look to the testimony as regards the materials used in the construction of the building. It is not said that the mortar used was the best ever used in the city of New-York, nor is it sworn to that it was the worst. With regard to those calamities, gentlemen, which, of late, have become so frequent, the public mind in a good deal outraged, and you are to represent the public, and decide impartially, not regarding on whom the blow may strike, if it be deserved. You have seen the ruins, and can form some opinion; which you may take into consideration in connection with the testimony. The case is now, gentlemen, entirely in your hands.

After a brief absence the Jury returned, and rendered a verdict, as annexed:

We, the Jury, say—That George Doherty and George Weber came to their death by injuries occasioned on the 7th inst., by the falling of the building in the course of erection on the north side of Thirty-second-street, between Lexington and Third-avenues. The Jury further say, that the falling of the building was owing to the culpable carelessness of the contractors, Messrs Robert D. Fielder, mason, and John W. Fielder, carpenter, in their not seeing that the work was carried on in a proper manner. They, therefore, recommend the Coroner to hold the said Robert D. Fielder and the said John W. Fielder for examination by the Grand Jury.

THE STEAMERS.—On Saturday morning, George Bowne was arraigned in the Superior Sessions for sentence on a conviction of perjury, with approached the bench with a firm step, and said: In this case of mine I supposed that on an appeal and trying to the Supreme Court, the action of this Court was stayed. The Recorder said that the bill of exceptions had not been filed, and even if it were, it would make no difference. The Court had conceived that it was the more merciful course to pass sentence, as otherwise he would be undergoing a double imprisonment. In the absence of his counsel, however, they suspended judgment till Wednesday next.....A convicted prisoner, named Wm O'Brien, was next arraigned, and consigned to the State Prison for the term of two years. The accused was recently found guilty of shooting at his brother-in-law, with intent to kill him.

ROBBING AN EMPLOYER.—About ten days ago a lad named John Legrand, in the employ of Mr. A. A. Phillips, counsellor at law, stole from Mr. P. a letter containing one hundred dollars in bank bills. The rogue broke open the letter, and, accompanied by another boy about his own age, divided the money between themselves, and each purchased a new suit of clothing, a watch each and a gun, and started off on a country tour to Newburg, and then about ten miles back into the woods, where they pitched a tent, on the Robinson Crusoe plan; they had also provided themselves with an ax and were about attacking a large tree for the purpose of erecting a log hut, when the officers of justice discovered their retreat, took them into custody, brought them to this city, and conveyed them before Justice Stuart, who committed Legrand to prison for trial.

MARYLAND COAL TRADE.—For the week ending Wednesday noon, 28 boats passed down the Canal, ladened with 2,754 tons of coal and 65 tons of coke. During the week ending the 4th inst., 3,514 tons of coal were transported over the Mount Savage Railroad, 3,999 tons over the Cumberland Coal and Iron Company's Railroad.—*Cumberland Telegraph.*

U. S. MARSHAL'S OFFICE.—*The alleged Murder of Sea*—On Saturday the steward of the ship *Howard*, George Primrose, who is, however, said to be an American subject, and stands charged with the murder of a seaman named James, by stabbing him, on board the ship *Howard*, of New Orleans, was transferred to the custody of the U. S. Marshal. The prisoner was brought up, in custody, from the Quarantine, at a late hour on Friday night, and placed in the Tombs. His examination will not take place until the arrival of witnesses.

COURT CALENDAR—*Monday.*—SUPERIOR COURT.—Nos. 666, 143, 594, 595, 598, 358, 479, 643, 148, 15, 212, 228, 414, 572, 116, 177, 534, 122, 402, 23, 10, 611, 631, 6111, 637, 655, 656, 657, 659, 661, 662, 663, 667 to 675.

COMMON PLEAS—*Part I.*—Nos. 549, 565 to 593—all odd numbers. *Part II.*—Nos 724 to 752.

SUPREME COURT.—Million Trust Fund still on.

[Advertisement.]

GAS.—It has been supposed that PLATO was the son of APOLLO, but his real father, no doubt, was ARISTO; his mother a highly respectable lady named PARICTONIA. Light and truth will prevail, and especially when light is obtained through one of ARCHER WARNER & Co.'s splendid Gasaliers; it is brilliancy and beauty combined. The great Manufacturing Depôt is at No. 376 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Mr. WILLIAM B. BRADBURY'S Singing Class for Ladies and Gentlemen commences this evening at No. 413 Broadway, corner of Lispenard-street. New members received this evening. An excellent opportunity for all who wish to learn to sing by note. Tickets for the course—Gentlemen, $3; Ladies, $2. Go early.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Nio-u-kre-no-loo.

WILLIAMSBURG CITY.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—On Friday afternoon, a boy named ANDREW RAZOR, whose parents reside in Johnson-street, was almost instantly killed while engaged at work in the ropewalk of Messrs. BANKER & SONS, in Second-street. It seems that he was standing in front of one of the forming-wheels, (which was in motion,) and attempted to reach a bell-rope, which is suspended over this wheel, when the bosom of his shirt was caught in the cog-wheel, and he was thrown upon the wheel, which made one revolution before it could be stopped. When the workman reached the boy, life was extinct, and it was found that his back and neck were broken, his skull split open, and his body horribly mangled. Coroner SCHAPP was notified, and an inquest was held the same evening. The jury returned a verdict of "Accidental death."

INCENDIARIES.—On Friday night last, an attempt was made to fire the shop of Messrs. F. & P. M. DOYLE, builders, corner of Union-avenue and Devoe-street, by some person throwing a bunch of ignited matches through a window upon some shavings. The shavings were near the grindstone, and were saturated with water—by which means the fire was extinguished, and the designs of the incendiaries frustrated. Had they been successful, undoubtedly a large amount of property adjoining would have been destroyed. Messrs. DOYLE have offered a reward of fifty dollars for the detection and conviction of the persons who made this attempt.

INDIAN SACRED CONCERT.—A Sacred Concert is to be given by the converted Indians, (recently arrived with their Missionary, Mr. REGUA, of Green Bay,) at the Odeon, in Williamsburg. The proceeds of the Concert are to be applied for educational purposes, among members of the tribe.

SURRENDERED.—A man named Sylvester Tisbald, who was arrested last Summer, charged with being concerned in a stabbing affair in Division avenue, and was under bail of $1,500 to answer to the charge, was delivered up by his bail, on Saturday last. Tisbald was arrested, and locked up to await his trial.

FOUND DEAD AND SUPPOSED VIOLENCE.—Yesterday morning, the dead body of an infant was found in a sink, rear of No. 130 Greenwich-street, and conveyed to the Ninth Ward Station House. Shortly after a female named Sarah Reed, was arrested by officer Clark, upon suspicion of being the mother of deceased, and causing its death by violence. She was committed to await an inquisition by the Coroner to-day.

FOUND.—The trunk which was mentioned in Saturday's paper as having been stolen from FREDERICK FINCKENSTAD, was found in a vacant lot near North Eighth-street on Saturday. The gold chain, fob-seals, gold pen and pencil cases, and silver spoons were missing. The clothing and various other articles were left in the trunk.

☞ On Saturday last, Justice Bosworth sentenced David Miller, Jacob Fiack, Andrew Frank, Peter and Michael Young, (mentioned in Saturday's paper,) to the County Jail, for thirty days.

MEETING OF PIANO FORTE MAKERS.—Last evening an adjourned meeting of Piano-Forte makers was held at the rooms of Messrs. HALLETT & ALLEN, No. 339 Washington-street, for the laudable purpose of devising means to render assistance to their brother tradesmen, nearly one hundred in number, whose tools were destroyed last week, by the burning of CHICKERING'S Piano-Forte Manufactory, where they were employed. The meeting was organized by the choice of EDMUND BROWN, Esq., Chairman, and J. W. GARCIA, Secretary. The only business attended to, was the appointment of a committee, consisting of M. T. ROBINSON, A. M. MCPHAIL, Jr., and J. W. GARCIA, with instructions to investigate the amount of losses sustained by each individual workman in Mr. CHICKERING'S employ, and to report at a subsequent meeting to be called at such time as the committee may name. A subscription paper was opened, and headed by Messrs. HALLETT & ALLEN, Piano-Forte Manufacturers. A handsome donation was sent in by W. H. SMITH, Esq., of the Museum. The above named committee are authorized to receive, and respectfully solicit donations to swell the relief fund. We learn that most of the sufferers have families, hence their loss is the greater felt.—*Boston Courier, Saturday.*

UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO.—Considerable interest has been taken by the public in the filling up of the Professor of History's Chair in the University. We are informed, that on Saturday the Senate selected three names to be sent to the Government for the exercise of their discretion. They were those of the Rev. HENRY ESSON, Mr. ROBERTSON of the Normal School, and Dr. ANDREW WILSON, of Edinburg. The name of Rev. Dr. BURNS was proposed by Mr. T. J. O'NEILL, but his motion was rejected.—*Globe.*

The first shad of the season was caught near New-Haven a day or two since.

DIED.

On Saturday, Dec. 11, in her 85th year, HANNAH DIXON, relict of Jonathan DIXON.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral at St. Luke's Church, Hudson-st., on Tuesday, Dec. 14, at 3 o'clock.

On Saturday evening, Dec. 11, after a long and painful illness, Capt. ROBERT P. GAY in the 47th year of his age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Wednesday afternoon, 13th inst., at 2 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 265 East Broadway, without further invitation. The remains will be taken to Castine, Me., for interment.

On Saturday morning, Dec. 11 of paralysis, ELIZABETH, wife of Rufus B. Stephens, in the 68th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family, and those of her sons James and Wm. L., are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No 39 West 21st st., on Monday, the 13th inst., at 2 o'clock, A.M. The remains will be taken to St. John's Cemetery, Yonkers, for interment.

At West Farms, on Sabbath afternoon, Dec. 12, of consumption, aged 34, SARAH ANN, wife of John Cuthell, and daughter of the late William Battgate.

The friends of the family, and of her brothers-in-law, James and Thomas H., are invited to attend her funeral, on Tuesday afternoon, at 1 o'clock.

She passed from time like a cloudless day,
On Sunday, Dec. 18, LEVI, infant son of Levi and Hester Pawling.

COMMERCIAL AND MONEY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange.....Dec. 12.

$30,000 U. S. 6's '67	108	200 Hlnois Central	76
1,000 U. S. 6's '59 Coup.	114	25 do	80
4,000 Erie Income 6's	101	200 do	80
10,000 E. R. & Cvt Bds '71	101	200 do	80
23,000 E. R. & Cvt Bds '82	102	100 do	80
50,150 do	102½	200 do	b60 80
20,000 do	b10	101	150 Cumberland Coal Co	45
2,000 Fin'd 2d Mtge Bds	103½	150 do	45
5,000 H. R. R. New Ed's	95½	50 do	b60 46
25,000 D'ghin & Sus. Bds	95	25 Cumberland Scrip	46
1,000 N. J. C. R. R. Bds	90	50 Parker Coal Co	b30 62
30 Phenix Bank	117	150 do	63
40 State Bank	107½	50 Phenix Mining Co	22
10 Ocean Bank	104½	100 do	b10 22
120 Chatham Bank	100	350 do	21
90 Metropolitan Bank	115	50 do	s15 21½
40 Ken-su Bank	100½	40 do	21
40 F. & C. Bk Wmb'g	101½	100 Erie Railroad	b30 26
10 Life & Life and Trust	108	100 do	26
500 Morris Canal	22½	500 do	b30 26
50 do	23	500 do	26½
100 do	s30 23½	150 do	s10 26½
15 Canton Co	46	50 do	b60 26½
310 do	117	30 N. Haven & N Lond.	62½
25 do	117½	105 do	60
250 Edgeworth Land Co	6½	500 Harlem Railroad	74½
100 do	b60 7	250 Harlem Railroad	b30 75
250 New Jersey Zinc	13	400 do	74½
400 do	b60 13½	275 do	74½
200 Montgomery Zinc	5½	41 Harlem R. R. Pref'd	15
300 do	13	5½	20 Roch & Syra. R. R.	105
200 Ulster Mining Co	18	5 do	125
200 Portsmouth D. D	b20 7	100 Stonington Railroad	57
200 do	7½	50 do	b30 57½
50 do	b60 7½	250 Reading Railroad	99½
500 Dauphin C. C	b12m 75	205 Hudson River R. R.	76
50 Flor & Keyport	b30 22	7 Mich. Central R. R.	111½
18 do	20	30 Panama Railroad	146½
30 Panama R. R. Scrip	140	5 do	147
49 Clevel. Col & Cin. Rs.	130		

SECOND BOARD.

$12,000 Erie Con. Bds '62	104½	85 Erie Railroad	26
10 do	101	50 do	s10 26
3,000 Mich So R. R. Bds	100	150 do	26½
50 Morris Canal	22½	50 do	26½
200 do	b30 22½	150 do	b15 26
200 do	b10 22½	200 Harlem Railroad	75
15 Florence & Keyport	20	100 do	s3 74
50 do	20½	150 do	74
50 do	b20 20½	50 do	b30 75
300 Portsmouth Dry Dock	7	200 do	b30 75½
250 New-Jersey Zinc	13	400 do	75
100 Nicaragua Transit Co	30½	30 N-Haven & N-London	65
150 do	b30 30½	550 Long Island R. R.	56
150 Cumberland Coal Co	45½	500 do	b60 56½
50 do	46	200 Hudson River R. R.	76½
100 Edgeworth Land Co	7	100 do	b30 77
30 Canton Company	117	100 do	77
145 Panama R. R. Scrip	140	50 do	76½
100 Reading Railroad	b60 99½	200 do	b60 77
250 Nor. & Wst. R. R.	54	100 do	b30 77½

MONDAY MORNING, Dec 13.

The Gold from California by the steamer *Illinois* will not fall much short of $2,500,000 including the sums in the hands of passengers. There is some difference of opinion likely to obtain as to the probable result of the great fires on the shipment of dust by the two December packets. So long as the markets range as high as they are quoted by this arrival, however, it is not likely that remittances to the Atlantic Seaboard, whence many of the Californian supplies are derived will fall off very sensibly. The mining accounts look exceedingly well, with the single exception of the neighborhood of Sacramento, where the lumber prepared for what is called *fluming* operations, has been diverted to the use of rebuilding the City. The wet season had fairly set in, driving the miners from the river beds to the "dry diggings." We have made ample use of the very interesting market and financial review furnished by the San Francisco *Price Current* and *Shipping Gazette*.

The *Niagara's* news, so long delayed by unfavorable weather, is not adverse to money affairs. In addition to the arrival of the *Eagle* from Australia, which we noticed two weeks ago, with 150,000 ounces, or $3,000,000, three other vessels had reached England from that colony, bringing, together, 57,000 ounces, or $1,140,000. The total receipt of specie in London for the week is reported at five millions dollars, or £1,000,000 Sterling. Consols are up to 101,@101¾. Discounts more active. Cotton at Liverpool continues to feel the adverse turn from the recent heavy speculations. The whole decline from the top figures had reached ½d. sterling, or about 2 cents, the pound. Breadstuffs, on the other hand, show continued stiffness in prices, and confidence in speculation. Wheat is up to 7s. 4d. for White, and 6s. 8d.@7s. for Red. American Stocks are quoted something better, both by BARING and BELL & SONS.

The Stock Market on Saturday, for the most part of the Share List, closed with a strong speculative feeling. Harlem, Erie and Hudson River were the favorite Railroads. The first was largely dealt in, and left off 1 ₱ cent. better than on Friday. Hudson recovered to 77, Erie to 26½@¾. There was much activity, also, in some of the smaller Shares. The buyers of Nicaragua continue to move for a rise. Phœnix Mining recovered from 17 to 21½@22. Morris sold at 22½@22¾;—a decline of ½ from the top of the present movement. Long Island, 56, cash; 58 buyer's option 6 months. Cumberland Coal sold up to 60@61. Canton sold 5½ ₱ cent. higher than the minimum figure of Friday. Ulster Mining $1 a Share over last transactions. Stonington Railroad, ½ ₱ cent. weaker. Norwich steady. New-London fell off to 60 ₱ cent.—a decline of 15 ₱ cent.; but subsequently recovered to 65 ₱ cent.—owing, we hear, to some trick played on the Commission Brokers by fraudulent orders to buy small lots for some one in Connecticut, using a fictitious name. The same trickster, it seems, sold the real Stock through other Brokers, without, of course, meaning to take up his purchases. The Brokers who were thus caught, not knowing much of the Stock—no transfers being authorized in this City—resold at once, and pocketed the loss. The amount involved is not large. The premium Roads were in fair request. Southern Michigan, 134@135. The dividend in January is to be 5 ₱ cent., cash, with a large reserve, and 10 ₱ cent. new Stock to be distributed to the present holders. Rochester sold at 120, and Harlem preferred 115. The November receipts of the Harlem make the aggregate of the ten months $709,951, against $572,691. We gave the monthly comparison the other day. City Bank Shares nearly all improved. Metropolitan brought 113. The American Exchange is held at 126½. This Bank goes into the Metropolitan system in a short time.

The buyers of the Erie Convertibles on Friday availed themselves of a rise of ¼@¾ ₱ cent, and resold to the extent of $125,000. The closing transactions were at 100¾@101 for the 1862s. There was a sale of $20,000 United States 6s, '56 ex-dividend, at 108; and of $25,000 Dauphin 7s at 95½; of the Dauphin stock, 500 shares were taken at 75, buyers option twelve months. The Memphis City Bonds, to which we particularly referred the other day, are advertised this morning by CAMMANN, WHITEHOUSE & Co.

The *Baltic* took $253,900 in specie, and there were other small shipments through the week, making the aggregate $277,200, which is much below the general expectation. The *Empire City*, for New-Orleans today, will probably carry more gold South. The Sub-Treasury received $82,609; paid out, $59,625; and held at close $4,509,269. Money was abundantly offered again at 5 ₱ cent. on demand. The large stock houses were over supplied.

The Import of General Foreign Merchandise for the week amounts to $1,604,105, which, with the Dry Goods table in our last, gives a total import of $2,903,602. The value of Iron Rails and other Iron fabrics is about $475,000; of Leather and Skins, $220,000; of Furs, $75,000, and of Coffee, $80,000. The figures, thus far for the month, are:

	Dry Goods.	Gen. Merch.	Total.
This week	$1,299,497	$1,604,105	$2,903,602
Previous week	912,877	1,533,458	2,435,335
Total	$2,212,344	$3,136,563	$5,338,937

The Gold deposits in the New Orleans Branch Mint for November, amounted to $345,448; the coinage to $355,000.

The fire at Albany, on Friday evening, in the malting establishment of TAYLOR & SONS, involved the following tremendous losses:—Howard Co, of N. Y., $3,000; Albany Co., $3,000; Long Island Co, $3,000; North Western Co., $3,000; Ætna Co., of Hartford, $2,800—in all, $14,800.

The Boston *Atlas* thus remarks on Factory Shares, in connection with the Stock Market of that city:—"The solid securities have been largely dealt in, and the call generally has been one of investment rather than of speculation. Manufacturing stocks appear to be gaining in public favor. In this description there has been as much or rather more improvement, perhaps, than in most others, amounting, in fact, to a reaction, which will tend to strengthen the market, as the downward tendency had to weaken it. Within the past three days factory stocks have been scarce, or sold in small lots of a few shares, and the quotations of last week, in view of this fact, may be considered as the lowest mark, to say the least, at which they can be purchased. There is doubtless a better time coming for the highest class of factory stocks, most of which have been suffering under the ban of a money pressure, aided by other unfortunate circumstances. From this heavy burden they seem recovering, and once more bid fair to become most available property for the capitalists."

While no very satisfactory explanation is likely to be given of the unbusiness like air as well as unfair dealings of the City Council of Rochester, in regard to the recent award of the $100,000 loan, we should regret to believe that the difficulty can permanently or seriously damage the credit of a leading city in the great State of New-York. Rochester has an intelligent and thrifty population of 40,000 people. The question can be worth millions of dollars; the assessed valuation of property, $210,000, besides the annual tax list and other sources. Some details of the events have reminded the object of the present loan—the Genesee Valley Railroad—and notwithstanding the counter-scheming of part of their representatives in the Council, and the selfish and local influences which have caused their action in the premises to clash with the credit of the city and the obligations of fair dealing, this population would be as far from repudiating their bonds, or failing in anything that is implied by a high sense of credit or public faith, as any other in this debt-paying State. In regard to the award of this Loan, there seems to have been a system of cross purposes and a course of childish jealousies pursued from the beginning. The initiatory resolution for negotiation made the award to depend on the caprice of the Council at Rochester, instead of the business arrangements of the Controller in this City. The bids were opened here, and averaged, awarded and telegraphed by the latter, as follows:

N. H. Klog, of Albany	$50,000	104 21½
Carpenter & Vermilye, of New-York	23,000	104 25½
De Hoppett & Co., of New-York	7,000	104 07
Ralph Marsh	10,000	104 —

On the receipt of the dispatch, the Council was called, and in the absence of Mr. WHALEN the Controller, by a vote of 10 to 5, the award was declined and new proposals notified to be opened by the Council at Rochester. These proposals were responded to by certain parties in New-York and Rochester, under seal. As they were about to be opened in Council, Mr. WHALEN claimed to put in an additional bid on behalf of Mr. A. BOODY, of Rochester, and others of New-York. This was granted, and thereupon, Mr. SMITH, of FAIRCHILD & SMITH, of Rochester, and Mr. ELWOOD, the Cashier of Mr. GOULD, both of whom had put in sealed bids, on their own behalf and for DURGAN, SHERMAN & Co., of New-York, claimed the right to amend, before the bids were opened. This was also granted, and then the result declared thus:

J. Gould, President Farm & Mec Bank	$100,000 104 55
E. B. Elwood Cashier do. do.	100,000 104 61
A. Boody	100,000 104 60
Fairchild & Smith	50,000 104 60
Same	30,000 104 61
Same	20,000 104 65

The last bid, contrary to what is esteemed right in such cases, but in pursuance of the Pennsylvania practice—to which we alluded the other day—was averaged, and the whole awarded

THE NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES.

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SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ The Democratic Whig General Committee and DEMOCRATIC WHIG YOUNG MEN'S GENERAL COMMITTEE, Broadway House, Dec. 7, 1852.—Resolved, That it be recommended to the several Ward Committees to hold an election on WEDNESDAY, the 31st of December, between the hours of 7 and 10 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of choosing five Delegates from each Ward to the General Committee, five Delegates from each Ward to the Young Men's General Committee, and a Ward Committee, for the ensuing year.

Two days notice to be given by the several Ward Committees of the time and place where such election was to be held; the election to be by ballot; the Ward Committees to designate at least three Inspectors to serve, and to select them, as far as practicable, from the Whig Inspectors elect in the several Wards. GEORGE J. CORNELL, Chairman Dem. Whig Gen. Com.

WM. L. SHARDLAW, GEORGE P. NELSON, } Secretaries.

ERASTUS BROOKS, Chairman Young Men's Gen. Com.

R. L. BOND, J. H. MOSEMAN, } Secretaries.

☞ Anniversary of the NEW YORK CITY TRACT SOCIETY.—The Twenty sixth Anniversary of the New-York City Tract Society, and Auxiliaries of the Female Branch, will be held at the Reformed Dutch Church, Lafayette Place, WEDNESDAY, Dec. 15, 1852. The chair to be taken at 7 o'clock in the evening, when the Annual Reports will be presented, addresses delivered, a contribution received, in cash and subscriptions, towards the support of the Society for the ensuing year, by Rev ISAAC WESCOTT, Rev. D. D. Rev. Dr. MASON, Rev. Dr. PROUDFIT, Rev. E. O. HAVEN, and Rev. Dr. PACKARD.

In the earlier parts of the day, meetings for prayer, praise and exhortation, will be held, at 10 in the morning, at Rev J. M. McDonald's Church, Fifteenth st., near Third-ave.; Rev. Dr. Fisher's Church, corner of Broome and Greene-sts.; and at the Methodist Episcopal Church, Allen-st.; and at 3 o'clock in the afternoon at the Reformed Dutch Church, Lafayette Place.

All persons who feel interested in promoting the best interests of their fellow-men, are cordially invited to be present.

☞ Thackeray's Lectures.—The Fifth Lecture of the Course will be delivered on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Dec 15, at 8 o'clock, by Mr. THACKERAY (late Mr. Bellew's) Church, No 548 Broadway, near Prince-st. Subject—*Hogarth, Smollett and Fielding.*

Tickets, 75 cents each—may be had of EVANS & BRITTAN, No. 697 Broadway; C. S. FRANCIS & CO., No 252 Broadway; WM. HALL & SON, and at the Mercantile Library Rooms.

WILLARD L. FELT, JAMES D. SMITH, JOHN F. HALSTED, } Lecture Committee.

The Sixth and last Lecture will be delivered on FRIDAY.

☞ To Glass Painters and Decorators.—The Directors of the ASSOCIATION FOR THE EXHIBITION OF THE INDUSTRY OF ALL NATIONS, invite Designs and Proposals for Glazing, with Ornamental Painted Glass, the four large Fanlights of the Exhibition Building. These Fanlights are semi circular with a radius of 20 feet. Parties sending Designs and Proposals, are requested to accompany them with specimens of the style of work in which they intend to execute the same, which may be addressed to C. E. DETMOLD, Engineer, at Office No 24 Broadway, where full Drawings of the windows can be seen By order, WM. WHETTEN, Secretary.

☞ Peoples Lectures.—Course for 1852 and '53 will be opened on TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 14, at the Broadway Tabernacle, with a Poem by Rev. JOHN PIERPONT, of Medford, Mass.; Subject: *The Scholar's Hope*—discussing the advantages and disadvantages of the several professions open to him. Doors open at 7 o'clock, to commence at 8 precisely. Tickets (One Shilling each, to be had at EVANS & BRITTAN'S, No. 697 Broadway, at No. 131 Nassau-st., and at the door.

☞ New-England Society.—The NEW-ENGLAND SOCIETY in the City of New-York, will hold its annual meeting for the transaction of business and for the election of Officers for the ensuing year, on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 22, 1852, at 8 o'clock P. M., at the Astor House.

STEPHEN KINGSBURY, Secretary.

NEW YORK, Dec. 4, 1852.

The Annual Address before the Society will be delivered by Rev. Dr. ADAMS, of this city, at the Tabernacle, on the 23d inst., at 7½ o'clock P. M. The public are respectfully invited to attend.

☞ Geographical and Statistical Society.—The AMERICAN GEOGRAPHICAL AND STATISTICAL SOCIETY holds its regular Monthly Meeting THIS EVENING, Dec. 13, at 7½ o'clock in the Chapel of the University, Washington-sq. A paper is to be read by Lieut. Dale Dr. KANE, U. S. N., on "Access to a North Polar Sea," viewed in connection with the Search after Sir John Franklin." Members of the Society are invited, with other gentlemen interested in its objects. Ladies, also, are invited.

☞ Juvenile Books for all Ages—Of all kinds and at all prices—amusing and instructive—with colored and plain Illustrations—will be found in great variety at EVANS & BRITTAN'S, No 697 Broadway, next to the corner of Fourth-st.

*** Call and examine their stock of English Juvenile Books

☞ Notice.—The Clergy and Laity of the Protestant Episcopal Church in New York and vicinity, are be ony invited to meet at the Vestry Room of Trinity Church on Thursday, Dec. 16, at 7 o'clock, to hear the Report of the "Committee on the Mission at the Five Points." By order of the Rt. Rev. JNO. M. WAITE BRIGGS, Chairman of the Committee. THEODORE A. EATON, Secretary. Dec. 13, 1852.

☞ Miss Bacon's Course of HISTORICAL INSTRUCTION, at the STUYVESANT INSTITUTE.—The Fifth Lesson will be given on TUESDAY MORNING, at 12 o'clock. Subject: *The Indo Germanic Groups in the Primitive States of Oriental Antiquity.* Single admission 50 cents. Tickets for fifteen lessons, $5.

☞ John B. Gough, Esq., will deliver an Oration at Metropolitan Hall, on the occasion of the festival of the Five Points Mission.

☞ Building Associations.—$1,500 to loan on Shares in Building Associations. Apply to G. G. ANDREWS, No. 421 Broadway.

Amusements.

BURTON'S.—Mr. PLACIDE played *Col. Hardy*, in "Paul Pry," last evening, as we seldom see it given. He is by far the best genteel comedian now in this country, and his characters are all living pictures. To-night he plays *Dr. Ollapod* in the "Poor Gentleman," and BURTON, *Sir Robert Bramble*. The afterpiece is the comedy of the "Breach of Promise," with BURTON as *Ebenezer Sudden*.

NIBLO'S—The ROUSSET Sisters dance in the new ballet of "La Vivandiere," and BROWN plays *Box* in the Farce of "Married and Settled."

WALLACK'S—The brilliant Comedy of "The Way to Get Married," and the Farce of "The Lottery Ticket," are the performances for this evening.

BROADWAY.—MAZZAR'S new Opera of "The Peri" was produced last evening, for the first time. It was well received and heartily applauded, notwithstanding it did not go on as smoothly as it probably will after one or two more representations. The music is very pleasant, but not bold or original enough to make it lasting. It lacks spirit and life, and the piece is too long. A liberal pruning would much improve it. The scenery is magnificent, especially the panorama of the vessel at sea. It will be repeated this evening, together with the Farce of "The Bonnycastles."

AT THE MUSEUM—They give a dramatic entertainment both in the afternoon and evening.

WOOD'S MINSTRELS—Will be very witty and very melodious this evening.

THE ENCHANTER.—ROBERT HELLER gives an entertainment every evening this week, at his Saloon, No. 539 Broadway. He is said to be the *Prince of Wizards*.

WOOD'S MINSTRELS—FRANK BOWER, the inimitable delineator of Negro character, is attached to Wood's Minstrels and is as great a favorite as ever. He is a wonderful actor in his line, "Equalled by few and excelled by none."

AN EXCITING RACE.—On Wednesday afternoon East Utica was the scene of an exciting race. The Sheriff, with five other officers, was engaged in removing the prisoners, twenty-two in number, to the new jail just completed in that vicinity, and had reached within about twenty rods of their new quarters, when fourteen of them, who were chained together two and two, made a concerted and desperate effort to escape, by leaping in a body from the large covered wagon in which they were being conveyed, and made a united and very violent assault upon the officers. After a somewhat protracted struggle and very exciting race, the officers succeeded, however, in recapturing the fugitives, with the exception of one named Cook, under arrest for burglary, who managed to slip his hand through the iron cuff, and thus far eluded the vigilance of the officers. [Evening Post.

New-York Daily Times.

VOL. II.....NO. 387. NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 14, 1852. PRICE TWO CENTS.

INTERVENTION IN HAYTI.

Mission of R. M. Walsh to the Emperor Soulouque.

MESSAGE

From the President of the United States,

Communicating, in compliance with a Resolution of the Senate, the Correspondence of R. M. Walsh, Esq., while acting as a Special Agent of the United States in the Island of St. Domingo.

TO THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES:

In answer to the resolution of the 14th ultimo, requesting a copy of the correspondence of Mr. R. M. WALSH, while he was employed as a special agent of this Government in the Island of St. Domingo, I transmit a report from the Secretary of State, and the documents by which it was accompanied. MILLARD FILLMORE.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 27, 1852.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, Aug. 26, 1852.

The Secretary of State, to whom was referred the resolution of the 14th ultimo, requesting the President "to communicate to the Senate, (if not incompatible with the public interest,) copies of the correspondence of ROBERT M. WALSH, Esq., whilst acting as Commissioner of this Government at the Island of Hayti," has the honor to lay before the President the papers mentioned in the subjoined list. Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL WEBSTER.

TO the PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

Mr. Webster to Mr. Walsh.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, Jan. 16, 1852.

SIR: In a Circular Note to your predecessor, Mr. B. E. GREEN, of the 22d of February last, and to the British and French Consuls at the city of St. Domingo, the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Dominican Republic solicited the mediation of the United States, France and Great Britain, for the purpose of bringing about a peace between the Empire of Hayti and that Republic. It is presumed that a copy of the Circular was forthwith communicated to their respective Governments by the two last-named functionaries, for in a note to the Department, of the 11th May last, Sir HENRY L. BULWER, her Britannic Majesty's Minister here, stated that he had been instructed to represent that the French Government had expressed its willingness to cooperate with the Governments of Great Britain and of the United States for the purpose adverted to, and suggested a course to be pursued. Mr. CLAYTON replied, under date of the 20th of May, that, upon the return of Mr. GREEN to Washington, his correspondence would be submitted to the Senate, *with the nomination of a Chargé d'Affaires to the Dominican Republic*, and that if the nomination should be confirmed, the President would be prepared to cooperate with the Governments of England and France in the manner and for the purpose suggested. The short interval which elapsed between the return of Mr. GREEN and the decease of President TAYLOR, combined with other circumstances, prevented the nomination referred to, and it has since, upon reconsideration, been deemed expedient to confide the business on the part of this Government, to a special agent. You have accordingly been selected to act in that character. You will herewith receive letters from Sir HENRY L. BULWER and M. BOISLECOMTE, introducing you to the Consuls of Great Britain and France respectively at Port-au-Prince and the City of St. Domingo. You will also receive a copy of the instructions which, pursuant to orders from his Government, Sir HENRY proposes to address Mr. USHER, the British Consul at Port-au-Prince; and I am assured by M. BOISLECOMTE that his Government will address instructions of a similar tenor to the Consul of France at the same place. The motives and objects of the intervening parties are so clearly and luminously set forth in these instructions that it is unnecessary for me to advert to them. *I entirely concur in the views which they express, and expect that you will be governed by them.* On arriving at Port au-Prince, you will accordingly seek a conference with Mr. USHER and the Consul of France upon the subject of your mission, and particularly with a view of inducing the Emperor SOULOUQUE to consent to a lengthened truce, or a permanent peace with the Dominicans. As in cooperating for this end the three governments are actuated by philanthropic views, to which they believe any material interests which all or either may have in the question are quite subordinate, you will endeavor, in all your communications with your colleagues, and with either the Dominican or the Haytian governments, to keep your mind free from any prejudice resulting from color or forms of government. You will not deny justice to the Emperor SOULOUQUE because he and his subjects are of African extraction, and his government professes to be monarchical; and you will not be partial in your judgments in favor of the Dominican government, because its officers are supposed to be for the most part of the Castilian race, and because it claims to be republican in its form.

The material interests of the three countries, however, are largely involved in the restoration and preservation of peace between the contending parties in St. Domingo. France is a creditor of the Government of the Emperor SOULOUQUE to a large amount. She cannot hope for a discharge of her debt when the resources of his country, instead of being developed by pacific pursuits and in part, at least, applied to that purpose, are checked in their growth and wasted in a war with a contemptuous state. Great Britain and France are both interested in securing the great additional demand for their productions which must result from the impulse to be expected for industry in Hayti and the Dominican republic from a termination of the war; and the United States have a similar interest, both from the augmentation of their trade with the island which would then ensue, and from the consideration that their commercial prosperity is intimately connected with that of both France and Great Britain. When, therefore, you shall have held free and full conferences with your colleagues, and shall have ascertained the reciprocal claims of the parties to the war, if the Emperor SOULOUQUE shall insist upon maintaining a belligerent attitude until all his demands shall have been satisfied by the opposite party, you will unite with your colleagues in remonstrating against this course on his part. If the remonstrance should prove to be unavailing, you will signify to the Emperor that you shall give immediate notice to your Government, *that the President, with the concurrence of Congress, may adopt such measures, in cooperation with the Governments of England and France, as may cause the intervention of the three powers to be expected*; and you will lose no time in communicating the result to this Department. The Emperor should be made properly aware of the dangers which he and his country may encounter, if he should be unfortunately advised to reject reasonable terms of pacification; but you will stop at remonstrance until further orders.

If, however, your joint and concurrent representations should indoce the Emperor SOULOUQUE to make an abatement of his demands, which you and your colleagues may deem reasonable, you will, in concert with them, make this known to the Dominican Government, and will recommend their adoption of a peace on that basis. You will, however, give a patient hearing to any objections which that Government may advance, and if you and your colleagues should deem those objections solid, you will communicate them to the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Hayti, and will require from him an answer to them. If this answer should not be given within a reasonable time, or if, when given, it should not prove to be satisfactory, *you will then, conjointly with your colleagues*, REQUIRE *the Emperor to conclude a permanent peace with the Dominican Government, upon the basis which you may jointly prescribe to him*, or to consent to a truce with that Government of not less than ten years.

You will write to the Department as frequently as opportunities may permit, in order that, if further instructions should be necessary, they may, after consultation with the Ministers of Great Britain and France, be transmitted accordingly.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant, DANIEL WEBSTER.

To R. M. WALSH, Esq., &c., &c.

[Following this letter, is one of nearly similar import from Sir HENRY L. BULWER, addressed to T. N. USHER, the British Consul in Hayti. We copy the only portions which differ in any material point from the instructions of Mr. WEBSTER.]

BRITISH LEGATION, WASHINGTON, Dec. 1850.

SIR: On receiving this dispatch you will confer with the Consul and Chargé d'Affaires of France, who will receive one of similar purport at the same time from the Minister of the French Republic at this place; and you will also put yourself in communication with the Chargé d'Affaires of the United States, who will by that time be appointed to the Goserment of St. Domingo, but who, as the United States does not send any formal agent to Hayti, will act with you in this matter, and be furnished with instructions from the United States Secretary of State, expressing views entirely analagous with those of the Governments of Great Britain and France, and orders to carry out those views conjointly with you in the most effective manner that the forms of the United States Government in this stage of the affair will admit of. * * * * *

Should the Emperor SOULOUQUE refuse his consent to this reasonable request, he will be acting in a manner highly injurious to his own interests and those of his subjects; and as the effects of his conduct will probably extend beyond his own dominions, and affect other powers, you will not fail to state to him that the Governments of such powers will deem that they have, by their previous warning and counsel, placed themselves in a position which justifies them to take at once, and even without further notice, any steps which they may consider it either for the interest of their own people, or according to their general duty towards humanity to adopt. * * * * *

Should the Government of Hayti persist in refusing the mediation which, with a studied attention to the equity of its terms, you and your colleagues (for thus far you can all act in complete accordance) shall have offered, you will then, in conjunction with your colleagus of France, and as far as his instructions will permit, with your American colleague, menace the Emperor of Hayti with the determination of your Government or Governments to have the terms which you have suggested adopted in the main, or at all events, not to allow the war between Hayti and St. Domingo to recommence or continue until other terms shall have been submitted by the mediating powers in lieu thereof.

The menaces to which I have alluded, you will make in language more or less distinct, according to circumstances, and I deem it expedient that you should be guided in this matter by your own knowledge of an important fact, viz: That the measures of coercion which her Majesty's Government and that of France would be willing to adopt, are at present confined to a blockade of the ports of Hayti, such as Port au Prince, Jacmel, Aux Cayes, Gonaives.

If you deem, then, that a blockade would be sufficient, if declared and put into execution by Great Britain and France, to compel the Government of Hayti to submit to the wishes which you will have expressed towards it, you may, if the danger of war appears to be proximate or imminent, menace compulsion with the conviction that adequate measures of coercion will be adopted. But if, on the contrary, you deem that a blockade would not be sufficient to obtain the required object, you will take care to make any menace of force on such vague terms as would not actually compromise her Majesty's Government to employ force, until it shall have learned from you what species of force would be necessary, in order to arrive at the result which you deem that a blockade would not be sufficient to obtain.

Indeed it would always be better rather to state that you are authorized to menace force in the presumed contingency, than actually to employ that menace, unless the necessity for so doing appears to you urgent and the benefit to result from it almost certain. * * * * *

You will likewise not fail to notice to me any difference which occurs or seems to you likely to occur between yourself and your colleagues, or any incident which induces you to believe that one or the other is not disposed to act fairly and straightforwardly, in furtherance of the fair, straightforward and humane object which her Majesty's Government has in view, and which it sincerely believes that the Governments of the two allies of her Majesty have also in view, and are determined fairly and straightforwardly to carry out. * * * * *

I have, &c., H. L. BULWER.

T. N. USHER, Esq., &c., &c.

[The French minister writes to Mr. WEBSTER that Sir HENRY BULWER'S instructions "were in strict unison with those that the Consul of the French Republic had received."]

Mr. Webster to Mr. Walsh.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, January 18, 1851.

SIR:—Mr. H. B. GREEN was instructed to propose to the Haytian Government an arrangement for the reciprocal recognition of United States Consuls in Hayti and of Haytian Consuls in United States. Any arrangement which he might make for the purpose, however, was not to bind his own Government until made known here for consideration. Accordingly, upon his application, the Commercial Agents of the United States in Hayti, were recognised as Consuls, and the Department has received a letter from the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Hayti, under date of the 7th of June last, announcing the appointment of Mr. B. C. CLARK as Haytian Consul at Boston, and requesting his recognition in that character. With this request we are not prepared to comply; but we are willing that he or any other person, *not of African extraction*, should be appointed Commercial Agent of Hayti at Boston or any other United States Port where Haytien Commerce may be supposed to require such officers. This is the class of officers which the United States now have, and for many years past have had residing in certain Haytien Ports. They had experienced inconvenience in discharging their duties from the refusal of the Haytien authorities to correspond with them in their official character. This Government however, would have no objection to receive and consider any communication which the Commercial Agents of Hayti in the United States might address to it, respecting the Commercial or Navigating interests of that country, and will therefore expect that the Commercial Agents of the United States in Hayti will receive similar treatment from that Government.

You may inform the Haytien Minister for Foreign Affairs that there is nothing in this arrangement which ought to offend any just pride in his Government. It is the course ordinarily adopted and assented to by Governments who, for reasons of high expediency, may not think proper to commission or receive Consuls to reside at particular ports. The United States have a commercial agent at St. Thomas, because the Danish Government declines to recognise a Consul there.

It is to be presumed, however, that, in process of time—and perhaps before long—if the Haytien Government shall abandon its ambitious projects of foreign conquest, shall devote its attention to the improvement of its own people, and shall succeed in that object, so as to command the respect of dispassionate and impartial men, no nation whose interests may dictate the measure, will hesitate to send consuls to their ports, or to recognize the Haytian Consuls in its own ports.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant, DANIEL WEBSTER.

To R. M. WALSH, Esq., &c., &c.

Mr. Walsh to Mr. Webster.

PORT-AU-PRINCE, February 5, 1851.

SIR—I embarked at Norfolk on the 25th of last month, the *Saranac* having been detained there until that date, and arrived here on the afternoon of the 2d inst., after a pleasant but not very rapid passage of nearly eight days. The vessel, though an admirable one in many respects, does not seem to be remarkable for speed. From the Commodore and officers I received every courtesy; and immediately on our arrival, Mr. USHER, the Consular Agent of the United States, came on board and tendered me the hospitalities of his house, which I was glad to accept, *the warm welcome of an inn being a luxury not to be had in this place.*

The following day I announced my arrival to the Minister for Foreign Affairs, who is here addressed as His Grace the Duke of TIBURON, and requested an interview with him, which he gave yesterday at 9 o'clock in the morning. All business here is pretty much transacted before noon, when there is a general cessation of work for several hours on account of the heat. I was received by the Minister in full costume, at his residence, which, though not altogether ducal, is sufficiently neat and well furnished, and put your letter in his hands. *His gratification at getting it was such that I think I may assert it made him one of the happiest and proudest of men.*

[Our conversation was of a general nature, as I did not wish to enter upon matters of business, not having been previously able to talk with the French and English Consuls, whom I had made successive efforts to see the day before. The minister agreeably surprised me by his appearance and manners, and cultivated intelligence. He is a tall, light mulatto, with a pleasant face and very respectable grey locks, and all the tone of a man of education and good society. On taking leave I asked him to let me know when the Commodore and myself could pay our respects to the Emperor, and in the course of the day was informed that his majesty would receive us this morning at nine.

We repaired accordingly to the palace at that hour, accompanied by Mr. USHER and a number of officers from the *Saranac*, and were received with great parade. The court-yard was filled with troops in rather motley attire, who saluted as we passed, and the hall was crowded with ministers and generals, and other dignitaries, who made quite a glittering show. Soon after our entrance the Emperor made his appearance in a costume which, though showy, was not in very bad taste, preceeded by shouts of *vive l'Empereur* from his courtiers, who were then presented to due form. He seemed at first decidedly embarrassed, as if he did not know what to say or do, but after awhile inquired how long the Commodore would remain; and on being told that the *Saranac* would leave in a day or two, manifested not the least chagrin.

The truth is, the big ship in the harbor is not a pleasant spectacle to his eyes, and the sending such a one just now, is a ceremony of which he would much prefer the breach to the observance. It is a pity the Commodore cannot protract his stay here, as the presence of the steamer would materially assist our negotiations, the logic of force being, I am afraid, the only kind which his government thoroughly comprehends, or at least is disposed to respect.

FAUSTIN I. is stout and short, and very black, with an unpleasant expression, and a carriage that does not grace a throne. He is ignorant in the extreme, but has begun to learn to read and write, and is said to exhibit commendable diligence in his studies. Energy and decision are his most important traits, and no soft feelings are likely to interfere with their full display when occasion calls them forth, as it frequently does. There has been considerable demand for them of late, in consequence of a formidable conspiracy which was discovered a short time since, the object of which was to restore the republic.

Some prominent men were involved in it, and even his favorite aid de-camp was arrested on a charge of being aware of its existence and concealing his knowledge. The richest man of the Empire, a Mr. LEFONTANE, was also brought into the city from his estates the day before yesterday, and subjected to an examination, but nothing could be found against him, and he was released. People were much surprised at his escape, as it was supposed that the two hundred thousand dollars of which he is possessed, would be regarded as so many proofs of his guilt. There is no divinity that hedges his throne in the imaginations of his subjects, fond as they may be deemed of gewgaws and glitter. His elevation was too hasty and unexpected, brought about as it was by the intrigues of a few, to produce any dazzling effect upon the mass, and the continuance of his power depends altogether upon the fidelity of his troops. He is busy just now with the preparations for his coronation, which is to be celebrated with all the magnificence that his resources will permit; and it is stated that one of the chief causes of his intended expedition against the Dominican Republic is his desire to be crowned in the city of St. Domingo, the time-honored metropolis of the island. * *

I have the honor to be, with great respect, your obedient servant. ROBT. M. WALSH.

Hon. DANIEL WEBSTER, Secretary of State.

Mr. Walsh to Mr. Webster.

PORT-AU-PRINCE, Feb 14, 1851.

SIR: The day after the date of my dispatch No. 1, I had a full conversation with the French and English agents, and was informed of all that had been done by them in reference to the subject of our mission up to the moment of my arrival. In conjunction with Mr. USHER, the Commercial Agent of the United States, they had succeeded some time since in obtaining a truce of two months, with one month's notice of the renewal of hostilities, information of which, with the proper documents, was duly communicated by Mr. USHER to the Department. Since then they had continued to urge a definite peace, but finding it impossible to achieve that result, they had at last, on the 19th of Dec., proposed a truce of ten years in a note, of which the inclosed, marked A, is a copy. To that no answer had been given. It was therefore deemed advisable that I should have an interview alone with the Minister for foreign affairs, and talk to him in the plainest manner my instructions would allow. I called upon him accordingly the next day, and spoke to him in substance as follows:

"The Government of the United States, having determined to cooperate with the Governments of England and France, in bringing about the pacification of this island, had sent me as its agent for that purpose. It believes that the only proper way to accomplish it is for the Government of Hayti to acknowledge the independence of the Republic of St. Domingo, that independence having now been so long maintained as to prove the impossibility of its being overturned by the power of this Empire, and, in consequence, to establish its claim to general recognition. Any further prosecution, therefore, of the war is abhorrent to the dictates of humanity and reason, and injurious to the interests of neutrals, rendering it their duty to use their best efforts to restore that tranquility which is indispensable for the welfare of all.

"The principle is now fully established that the actual possession of independence for a reasonable time, entitles a nation to be acknowledged as sovereign. This is the principle which the American world has especially consecrated and must ever uphold. It is the sole foundation, in fact, of the independence of Hayti herself, and to attack it in any way is to strike at the very root of her own institutions. The best interests of the empire demand the recognition of Dominican independence, which would give it a useful neighbor instead of a turbulent province or a determined foe. Even if the Dominicans could be subjugated for a time, their efforts would be ceaseless to throw off a yoke which they detest, and thus the whole island would be kept in a state of constant distraction, most injurious to its welfare. When they succeeded in those efforts, as they assuredly would, for a people resolved upon freedom will always achieve it, the empire would find itself materially weakened, if not altogether exhausted, and would have forfeited all the sympathies of those now best inclined to regard it with a friendly eye. In every point of view, therefore, the Government of the United States entertain the conviction that it was incumbent upon the Emperor to recognise independence of St. Domingo, and I earnestly hoped that his majesty would do so without further delay."

In reply, the minister made a set speech, evidently prepared with care, beginning with an elaborate geographical survey of the island, and branching off into various disquisitions connected with its history, which had very little to do with the question, and manifested much more will than ability to make out a justifiable case. The sum total of his argument appeared to be simply this: that nature, in the first place, had designed the whole island to be under one and the same Government; and, in the second place, that the Constitution of 1813 had proclaimed it to be one and indivisible, and this Constitution the Emperor was obliged to maintain; also, that the Dominicans having voluntarily annexed themselves, had no right to withdraw from the connection. It was difficult to reply gravely to such logic as this; wishing, however, to show all possible respect, I set to work deliberately to prove that the "designs of nature," even when unmistakable, were not necessarily good titles in law, and that the proclamation, as a fact, of what did not exist, by no means called it into meaning; for the Constitution of which the minister spoke, was promulgated long before any junction of the different parts of the island had been effected. If, I said to him, the geographical reasons which he urged were admitted as sound, they would speedily change the map of the world. Most nations, especially the strong, would find conclusive arguments of the sort for appropriating the territory of their neighbors; and eventually it would, doubtless, be discovered that all the islands of the West Indies ought to be brought under the same control. This reasoning, moreover, would give the Dominicans as much right to claim dominion over Hayti, as it could give the latter to claim dominion over the Dominicans. Besides the island had always, from the time of its discovery, been divided into separate States. When COLUMBUS first landed upon it there were five different tribes of aborigines, governed by chiefs entirely independent; and it was long before the divisions were reduced to the two which now exist. The declaration of its indivisibility was thus belied in every way, and could devolve no obligation whatever upon the Emperor, such as was assumed. No rights or duties were either originated, revived or bequeathed by the assertions of the Constitution referred to; and all arguments, therefore, based upon them, were of no account.

As to the statement that the union of the two countries had been brought about by the voluntary act of the Dominicans, so far from weakening their case, it gave it great additional strength. It corroborated the fact that Hayti had no original claim upon their territory, and proved that the dominion of the former was altogether incompatible with their well-being as a people, which it was their right and duty to maintain. They had sought annexation in the hope that it would contribute to their happiness; but finding, on the contrary, that it resulted in oppression and suffering, they had no resource but to revert to their previous condition of separate nationality. The compact of union had been first broken by the Haytians when they perverted it into an instrument of intolerable despotism.

The minister acknowledged that the Government of Hayti had not always acted well towards the Dominicans, but said that the most satisfactory offers had been made to them for their future security, which they ought first to try before resorting to the extreme measures they had adopted. To this I replied that they were the best judges of what they might expect, from the experience which they already possessed, and that the Government of Hayti having given them ample reason to believe that submission to it was synonymous with misery and degradation, could not now complain of their want of confidence in its promises. I referred, playfully, to the English proverb about a burnt child dreading the fire, and, in the phrase of ancient Pistol, "discussed the same in French unto him," which somewhat relaxed the severity of his ministerial brow.

I then went on to say, that all this debate was about abstractions, and did not touch the real merits of the case. The only thing for foreign nations to consider was the simple fact that the Republic of St. Domingo is positively independent, and entitled to be treated as such, whatever may have been the original rights or pretensions of Hayti; and the only thing for the Imperial Government to consider was, whether it would expose itself to the various evils likely to result from the pursuit of an unattainable object, instead of wisely acquiescing in a "fixed fact," and making the best of what could not be helped.

He persisted in declaring that the Emperor would never abandon his rights, and said that even if he should consent to do so, his people would not permit it.

Seeing that all further conversation was useless just then, I took my leave. He had evidently been directed not to yield in the least, and dared not go a step beyond his instructions.

* * * * *

On leaving the Minister for Foreign Affairs, I called at once upon my colleagues, and had a conversation with them as to the best course to be pursued.

It was unanimously decided to be worse than useless to waste any more time in discussion. The question had been presented to this Government in every light, and abundant time had elapsed to enable it to come to a conclusion. We agreed, therefore, to send in at once a note, a copy of which is inclosed, marked B. It was written in French, that being the language of one of the agents as well as of the Government.

Great stress was laid by my colleagues on the fact that the cooperation of the United States would have a more intimidating effect than any threats of theirs, and that it was particularly advisable to strike while the iron was hot. No answer has yet been returned, but if one be not soon given, we will call upon the minister personally and urge it as strenuously as policy will admit.

I regret to say, sir, that I have not yet succeeded in finding a map of the country such as you desired me to send you, though I have made every effort to obtain one.

With great respect, your obedient servant, ROBT. M. WALSH.

Hon. DANIEL WEBSTER, Secretary of State.

[TRANSLATION.—A.]

The Consul General of France and the Consul General of Great Britain to the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Hayti.

PORT AU PRINCE, Dec. 19, 1850.

The undersigned, agents of France and Great Britain, have the honor to inform the Minister of Relations of the Empire of Hayti, that in consequence of the refusal of the Emperor to consent for a definitive treaty of peace with the Dominican people, they have been required to insist upon an adoption of a truce for ten years, which would at least allow the reduction on both parts of a military condition exaggerated, useless and ruinous.

Without again recurring to those considerations of humanity, of reason, and of general interest, which are opposed either that the said people should be deprived by force, or merely be required to make greater sacrifices to defend all those advantages and privileges which constitute a real independence, of which they have been in full possession for eight years, the undersigned see themselves obliged, although with regret, to notify the Minister of Foreign Relations, that their respective Governments have agreed to adopt coercive measures for the purpose of preventing any new expedition against the territory of the Dominican nation.

The undersigned renew to the Minister of Foreign Relations the assurance of their high consideration. USHER, Coonsul of Great Britain, MAX. RAYBAUD, Consul General of France.

[TRANSLATION.]

B.] PORT AU PRINCE, Feb. 11, 1851.

The undersigned, agents of the United States, France, and Great Britain, have already had the honor of explaining clearly to the Minister of Foreign Relations, the views of their respective governments in relation to the aggressive hostilities of which the Dominican people have for so many years been the object. They now request from the Government of his Imperial Majesty, a categorical answer to the following proposition: A definite treaty of peace, or a truce of ten years, between the Empire of Hayti and the Dominican Republic.

The agents of England and France having previously proposed the truce as an alternative, it was deemed necessary to repeat it in the present note. The interests of both the belligerents, those of the commerce of neutrals, and those especially of humanity, admit, in the conviction of the three high powers, of no other solution.

The undersigned cannot doubt that the Government of his Imperial Majesty, in the face of such a declaration, will decide at last upon the only course which it can adopt in order to avoid the consequences that may result from any longer persistence in its resolution to destroy the nationality of St. Domingo.

WALSH, Special Agent, United States.
MAX. RAYBAUD, Consul-General of France.
USHER, Consul of Great Britain.
To the Minister of Foreign Relations.

Mr. Walsh to Mr. Webster.

PORT AU PRINCE, March 3, 1851.

SIR: Our note of the 11th ultimo, of which I sent a copy with my last despatch, not having been noticed, my colleagues and myself called on the Minister for Foreign Affairs on the 16th, to ask him when we might expect a reply. He said the matter was one which demanded the maturest consideration, as it involved a breach of the Constitution, which proclaims the integrity of the island, so that the Emperor could not decide upon it without first consulting the Senate. He could not, therefore, give us hopes of a positive answer before the latter portion of the month of March, as the Senate is not now in session, and must be especially convened; and he could not promise that we would certainly have it even then. We combatted, of course, the preposterous idea of the constitutional impediment, but all in vain; for as it is the least absurd reason which the Government can advance for its claim upon St. Domingo, it is adhered to with the tenacity of desperation. Besides, it furnishes an apparent excuse for delay, and His Imperial Majesty cherishes, it is said, *the hope of extricating himself from the grasp of the three powers* by a wise inactivity. A few days since, his private secretary was dining on board the French steam sloop-of-war now lying in the harbor, and becoming rather communicative under the influence of champagne, very candidly informed the officers that his master would let the plenipotentiaries, as he styled them, amuse themselves for a while with speeches and notes, but would eventually get rid of them without committing himself in the least—a piece of intelligence which the officers naturally conveyed to the French Consul General, as calculated to interest both himself and his colleagues. The Emperor would fain believe that the *entente cordiale* between the three powers cannot long endure, and builds confident expectations, particularly, upon "the scrambling and unquiet time" in France. On every arrival from that country he inquires with great earnestness about the state of affairs there, and evinces infinite disgust when he ascertains that chaos has not come again. Our duty, in consequence, is to urge a decision at the earliest possible moment, and make him clearly understand that our Governments are thoroughly in earnest, and not inclined to be amused with ridiculous excuses and evasions. We accordingly protested against the intention intimated by the minister, of what might be deemed an indefinite postponement of a question which the Government had already been given ample time to consider; telling him that even if the constitutional difficulty existed in regard to the definitive peace, it had nothing to do with a truce, who could not deny the Emperor was empowered to make on his sole responsibility, without even the appearance of overstepping his prerogative. It required some command of countenance upon the part of his grace of Tiburon, to insist upon the incompetency of the Emperor to conclude a peace, knowing, as he well does, that the latter can do and does do whatever he pleases, and that scarcely a day goes by without his violating the sacred instrument invoked, for the nonce, to prevent him from performing an act to which he is averse. The minister, however, had learned

CORRESPONDENCE.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Contest in Parliament—The Burial of the Duke—Lecturing Lords—French Empire—Steam to Australia—Abolitionism in England—The Achilli Trial—Disraeli's Piracy—Convocation—Gold—The late G. R. Porter—Tedious Rain Storms—Theatricals, &c., &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

LONDON, Friday Evening, Nov. 26, 1852.

The Parliamentary campaign commenced in earnest on Tuesday evening; when the first blow was struck in the battle of parties and principles, the manœuvres of the former being much more apparent than the workings of the latter. After much consultation, the Liberals decided on anticipating the promised fiscal manifesto of Mr. DISRAELI by a motion of their own, pledging the House to an irrevocable adherence to the policy of Free Trade; and this motion, as the papers will apprise you, was duly made by the long tried champion of Free Trade, Mr. VILLIERS. Two courses only were open to the Government—to meet the resolutions by the "previous question," or else by an amendment of their own. The last was the alternative adopted, and Mr. DISRAELI accordingly placed on the books an amendment so excessively like that of Mr. VILLIERS, as regards the resolve to maintain the principles of Free Trade, that by some distinguished Free Traders the amendment was declared to be the better resolution of the two. It is, at all events, neatly and compactly drawn up, and does infinite credit to the ingenuity of its author. After poring over the terms of the two resolutions, not a few honorable members must feel puzzled in the matter of voting, which was doubtless just the effect sought to be produced; for if the sincerity of ministers on the justice of Free Trade be admitted, there seems to be no legitimate reason for turning them out.

The first night's debate brought out some good speakers. Mr. VILLIERS was effective, as he always is, in establishing a connection between Free Trade and social prosperity: and defended himself ably against the charge of factious motives, in putting the Government on its trial on so important a question. DISRAELI, in reply, made one of his best speeches. His main object was to vindicate the conduct of his party and himself since 1846, and to impress the House with a conviction of their unreserved adherence to the policy sanctioned, as the late elections showed, by the majority of the people. His peroration was a dexterous appeal to the "new members," not to allow themselves to be influenced or induced to support the tactics of "exhausted factions, and obsolete politics"—a rather hard hit at the effete party combinations by which the Whigs vainly try to regain their past ascendancy. His speech would have been more telling, but that it was followed by one from Mr. BRIGHT, who terribly fluttered the Derby host, by quoting a series of choice extracts from the speeches of the ministerial legislators during the recent elections, which being chiefly intended for their thick headed constituents, were by no means suited to the atmosphere of the House of Commons. Mr. BRIGHT's running commentary on these precious effusions produced roars of laughter, and at least proved that the notion of Protection in the shape of a tax on corn, is still dear to the souls of a large proportion of Lord DERBY's supporters.

The strangest incident of the evening, however, was a third resolution moved by Lord PALMERSTON, embodying the chief points of the other two, without the stringent declaration about the beneficence of Corn-Law Repeal, which was so offensive to the sensibilities of Lord DERBY and his colleagues. This *tertium quid* came quite as a surprise on the public if not on the House, and as so wary a veteran in parliamentary warfare could not be supposed to act without due deliberation, the obvious inference is, that his lordship does not approve of this attempt to get rid of ministers by a kind of "side wind." His resolution may be unsatisfactory to both the contending parties, but must have an important effect on the debate. The noble lord has no notion of forcing public men to formally recant the opinions once expressed, when a change of circumstances compels a different policy. Nobody knows better than himself, how much he would have to recant and disavow, if honorable members were obliged to confess their past errors. That Mr. VILLIERS' motion is devised with this view full as much as to ensure the security of Free Trade is palpable enough, and this is a motive which cannot on principle be greatly admired. Lord PALMERSTON's motion comes in well to supply a loophole for many a legislator, who may be sadly perplexed to know which is the real Simon Pure to whom his suffrages ought to be given. Not to mince the matter, the resolutions proposed by him are reckoned to be worthy of a very "artful dodger" in politics, as his lordship to do him justice, undoubtedly is, and admirably fitted to create a "diversion" in favor of ministers. The Tory papers have shown their appreciation of it by praising him up to the skies, and admitting his motion to be deserving of grave consideration, the gravity of the matter being comprised in the danger of the ministry being turned out. There is certainly no absolute necessity for this, even should VILLIERS' motion be carried; but the damage occasioned by a defeat would have a serious effect on their prospects for this session, and the first blow is proverbially half the battle.

Thursday evening presented a new phase in the debate, into which fresh elements were imported. A general feeling among many members prevailed that the PALMERSTON compromise would meet the views of all parties, since it recognized the principle of Free Trade rather more fully than the Ministerial amendment, while it was less offensive than the motion of Mr. VILLIERS. Mr. DISRAELI accordingly withdrew the former in favor of Lord PALMERSTON's resolutions, Mr. VILLIERS, however, declining to do as much for his own. Between the three sets of resolutions, however, there was a very pretty mess of debate, and no party seems to know properly what it is driving at, or how to go to work to attain its object. Indeed, considering that the principle and practice of Free Trade form now the acknowledged policy of the country, the whole debate is "much ado about nothing." There was confusion enough last night, and it promises to be worse confounded as it goes on. This evening's discussion will probably see an end of it.

The Warrior-Duke, whose burial was the mighty incident of last week, though entombed is not yet done with. Something of the excitement which pervaded all ranks ten days since has been maintained by the exhibition, in St. Paul's Cathedral, of the funeral arrangements and paraphernalia as they existed on the day of interment—a permission of which the public have eagerly availed themselves, as far as the issue of tickets has permitted. The late Duke's silversmiths have also given the public an opportunity of viewing, much more conveniently than they could at the Lying-in-State, the whole array of foreign orders granted by every Power but one in Europe, with the splendid Field-Marshal's batons held by him in the different continental armies. Far more important than these is the announcement of the intended formation of a military school or college bearing the name of the departed Duke, for the education of orphan children of indigent or meritorious officers, no such institution being now in existence. Her Majesty heads the subscription list with £1,000, and Prince ALBERT subscribes £500, and their example, I doubt not, will be liberally followed. The sum of one hundred thousand pounds is intended to be raised before operations are commenced; and from such a foundation, the character of the philanthropic superstructure may be fairly anticipated.

While adding a few parting words about "the Duke," I cannot forbear a slight reference to the efforts of the press to render justice to his fame and memory. It has been nothing less than wonderful to witness the immensity of labor through all departments and ramifications of newspaper literature—setting aside the innumerable "Lives," "Memoirs," &c., of the Duke, issued by the regular publishers—devoted to this single object. Every thing that could illustrate his career—all that could enhance his glory—has been collected, and said and written, not by one portion of the press only, but by all. The artist, political essayist, and biographer, have been alike busily occupied in presenting the world with every interesting fact and memorial of the lamented Hero-Statesman, with the appropriate reflections suggested by such a life. On the day of the funeral, a whole legion of reporters rushed to record the minutest incidents of so memorable a solemnity; the talent of the draughtsman, and the pen of the ready chronicler of passing events, were called equally into requisition to do honor to one who, though dead, his country delighted still to reverence. To read, too, the touching and eloquent eulogies which, in a thousand forms and channels, have circulated through the universal press of the country! The mind almost recoils before this torrent of panegyric, and with difficulty believes that any man's fame can sustain this mountain of laudation. Not such, however, has been the national feeling in regard to WELLINGTON, though it must be confessed that to any other man who has illustrated his country's annals for centuries past—NELSON, perhaps, excepted—such inordinate praise would indeed be "ridiculous excess." The manifestation carries a deep moral and meaning with it. The nation so prompt and enthusiastic to honor him must contain many men of heroic mould, who would not be slow to imitate the deeds which have won him immortal renown.

Several lordly lecturers are again about to take the field. Lord CARLISLE has promised to expatiate on the character of the poet GRAY to the Mechanics' Institute at Sheffield. Lord JOHN RUSSELL is to preside at the soiree of the Leeds Mechanics' Institution early next month; and the Duke of NEWCASTLE is to deliver a lecture to the working classes at Worksop. Sir ALEXANDER COLDURN, the late Whig Attorney-General, is also shortly to enlighten the members of the Polytechnic Institution at Southampton on the mysteries of science. Lord EGLINTON, of "Tournament" notoriety, has been chosen Lord Rector of the University of Glasgow—a curious selection, considering that the noble lord has been hitherto wholly unknown in the field of literature and science.

The news of the consummation of the Empire in France by the votes of the people has been received with comparative indifference, the result being fully foreseen. The numbers are not yet published, except as regards the department of the Seine, but they are enough to show that LOUIS NAPOLEON is not likely to have fewer suffrages than those which sanctioned the *coup d'état*. The mind and will of France remain unaltered, and the nation is as strongly bent on the restoration of the Empire as LOUIS NAPOLEON himself. So far success has crowned his loftiest hopes. The most wonderful change of fortune the world has ever seen has been brought about within a single twelvemonth. In that brief period this remarkable man has overturned a Government and restored an Empire, himself being its acknowledged head. The impressive ceremony of a coronation only is wanting, and it remains to be seen whether the Pope can be bribed or coerced to perform it. What renders this mutation in worldly circumstances the more astonishing, is that the man who has wrought it is not characterized by genius or the brilliant attributes which would seem essential to its existence. In England, LOUIS NAPOLEON was reckoned even a stupid man; in society he made no impression, in private life he was undeniably dull. Nobody suspected the elements of a hero, and few gave him credit for more than commonplace qualities. All, however, allowed him to be cool, self-confident, and impassive. Above all he had faith in his "star," and verily not without reason. He was a firm believer in fate and his destiny, and thus far, though he has puzzled others, he has not deceived himself. Half his destiny, nevertheless, is yet unaccomplished.

Steam communication with Australia is upon anything but a satisfactory basis, despite the contract of the Royal Australian Mail Steam-Packet Company with the Government. The *Melbourne*, the third vessel sent out, has proved a blundering failure, and might have been much worse. The repute of the Company in question was not very high previously, and it is now still more damaged. There is another company, however, the General Screw Navigation Company, which is meditating a line of vessels to Sidney and Port Philip, wholly independent of any Government subsidy or contract, but relying solely on the daily-increasing requirements for fresh means of communication with Australia. At the meeting of shareholders held last week, the feeling of confidence was strong and unanimous, and the directors were authorized to take instant measures for raising the necessary capital to carry out the project. The Colonies are crying out loudly for speedier communication, and happily the means of supplying it do not depend on official resources. The work has a fair better chance of being well done by an independent company, than by one under the control of and subsidised by the Government.

The *Morning Advertiser* of yesterday announces an intention of the Dutchess of SUTHERLAND to initiate a movement in reference to certain features in American Slavery. The object of her Grace would seem to be to bring the influence of the women of England to bear on the women of the United States, with regard to the non-recognition of the validity of slave marriages, and the penal results of imparting instruction to the children of slaves. The Duchess, there is no doubt, may count on a large measure of popular sympathy with her purpose, which, in all probability, owes its existence to the strong emotion caused by *Uncle Tom's Cabin*; and, so far, is another testimony to Mrs. BEECHER STOWE's moral influence. Its prudence is another matter; but her Grace has already taken steps to form a female conclave, composed of the wives of eminent clergymen and others, to promote the object in view. The result, if there is any, will be seen very shortly.

The delicate issues involved in the ACHILLI trial, which, as you may recollect, resulted in Dr. NEWMAN being found guilty of libelling that very questionable convert to Protestantism, were again brought before the public on Monday, in the Queen's Bench, when the reverend defendant was brought up for judgment. Instead of Dr. NEWMAN being sentenced to a term of imprisonment, his counsel, Sir A. COCKBURN, moved for a new trial on various grounds of misdirection on the part of the Judge, Lord CAMPBELL. A rule *nisi* was obtained, but it is hardly likely to be made absolute, considering the notorious Protestant predispositions of the Judge. Few cool-judging persons, however, can sincerely believe in the innocence of Dr. ACHILLI, after the strong body of evidence (anything but a "body of divinity") brought against him on the trial. Nevertheless the feelings of the rival religious parties have been powerfully aroused, and the ex-Catholic Priest is supported by many who can scarcely believe in his continence, despite his denial of the charges piled up by his opponent. The effect of the trial has been to cause Dr. ACHILLI to be looked shy upon by those who once listened eagerly to his revelations against Romanism. His reputation for piety, to say nothing of ordinary morality, is decidedly at a discount.

DISRAELI, our literary Chancellor of the Exchequer, has been unmercifully quizzed on account of his late plagiarism from THIERS, in his eulogy on the Duke of WELLINGTON. The *Times* came to the rescue the other day, and boldly defended the appropriation as a very allowable piece of larceny under the circumstances. Such, however, is not the general opinion; nor, I must confess, is it mine. To pilfer and paraphrase one entire passage from a well-known writer, without a hint of acknowledgement, seems to be the height of oratorical impudence, and especially unpardonable under such solemn circumstances; while to make the matter worse, the plundered author was a Frenchman! To be detected afterwards was doubtless worst of all; yet it is just what Mr. DISRAELI might have expected, since it is only about four years ago that the passage referred to was reproduced in the *Morning Chronicle*. It applied admirably, it must be confessed, to the career and character of the "old Duke," and so far did credit to the discrimination of his eulogist. In all other respects, it has tended to damage his reputation. He has committed a blunder, which, in a statesman, is worse than a crime, and never more so than when it makes him ridiculous.

The sensation caused by the late "Convocation" debate has not yet subsided. The three days' discussions, so different from the mere formalities of former years, amount to a "great fact," and one, too, which promises to be the forerunner of other facts. By the Church party it is regarded, with some reason, as a great victory, which must lead sooner or later to clerical independence and self-government, the grand desiderata which some of the most energetic of our Church dignitaries are bent on attaining. The Earl of DERBY affects to think there is "nothing in it," and, in reply to a question from the Earl of SHAFTESBURY on Monday, stated that at the meeting of the Convocation in February her Majesty's answer to the address would be laid before it, and it would be then prorogued. It will be rather strange if matters pass off thus easily, when the materials for agitation are actively fermenting within the bosom of the Church. A Committee on Clerical Grievances was appointed at the late Convocation, and is now sitting. This Committee will have full leisure to brood over the wrongs of the Church in relation to the State, and it will be hard if it is unable to hatch sufficient materials for another fervid discussion by the time of the next gathering. As yet, however, the laity play the part of lookers-on, and take apparently small interest in clerical polemics.

Australia continues to send its gold over to England in almost fabulous quantities. A vessel arrived in the Thames, on Tuesday, bringing six and a-half tons of gold with its other cargo; and there have been other golden arrivals during the week. Another vessel is daily expected with ten tons more of the precious metal. What the precise results will be of these accessions to the metallic wealth of the country seems to puzzle the most profound of our currency-mongers; but so far the effect has been undeniably advantageous, for it is impossible to doubt that not a little of our commercial prosperity is owing to the stimulus given to trading operations and manufactures generally. As yet no marked effect has been produced on the price of commodities; gold is plentiful and provisions are still cheap. Remuneration of labor may not be enhanced, but the demand for it is unquestionably greater; and as a vast many surplus hands are daily got rid of by emigration, the tendency to higher wages must soon be manifest. The proverbial disposition of John Bull to grumble is hushed in the presence of these facts, and even the agriculturists begin to think they may get over the Free Trade crisis without being absolutely ruined.

The official merits of the late Mr. G. R. PORTER, Secretary of the Board of Trade, are, I perceive, to be recognized in the shape of a testimonial, for which several hundreds of pounds have been already subscribed. Mr. PORTER was a most useful official man, and was the means of making the nation better acquainted with its own resources and capabilities than was the case before the publication of his official facts and figures. His statistics have supplied the raw material for many a splendid speech by the most distinguished statesmen. He knew the value likewise of the facts he so industriously collected, and gradually acquired a reputation which justifies the attempt now being made to honor his memory.

The heavy rains, which have fallen almost without intermission for the last month, have done a vast amount of injury in various parts of the country. All the low lands are under water, and in many places the inundations have destroyed a great deal of property. The floods have greatly impeded traffic, and the London markets, owing to the shortness of the supply of sheep and cattle, have gone up considerably. The sporting season has also been completely spoiled, and the steeple chase meetings which have taken place during the the month have been miserable failures, the horses being obliged, on most courses, to run fetlock deep in mud or water. The pluvious state of the weather has also had a depressing influence upon the theatres, which have been badly attended for some time past. A new comedy called *Masks and Faces*, written by Messrs. TOM TAYLOR and READE, was produced on last Saturday night at the Haymarket. The heroine of the piece is the celebrated actress, PEG WOFFINGTON, who is capitally personated by Mrs. STIRLING. The piece is written with great brilliancy, and is universally admitted to be a clever production, although it will not probably draw much money to the theatre. BARTLEY, one of the few actors of the old school now remaining to us, is playing a farewell engagement of twelve nights at the Princess' Theatre, previous to his final retirement from the stage. His last appearance will be at his farewell benefit, on the 18th of December, that day being the anniversary of his first appearance in London. *Uncle Tom's Cabin* has been produced at Astley's as an equestrian spectacle! Miss FANNY WALLACK appears on Monday evening in the character of *Meg Merrilies*, at the Olympic.

JULLIEN's Concerts have drawn crowded audiences every night. ALBERT SMITH recommences his popular entertainment of *The Ascent of Mount Blanc*, at the Egyptian Hall, on Monday evening.

FRANCE.

The Elections—The Corps Legislatif—Parisian Streets—The Shoe-Blacks—An American Tragedy—Lamartine—Mint Statistics, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

PARIS, Thursday, Nov. 25, 1852.

The Election, as it is called, has passed over with the utmost quietness—so quietly that one is a little surprised at the largeness of the vote. I give that of Paris only. Whole number of inscribed voters 221,816, of whom 188,733 took part in the election; 137,382 voting affirmatively, and 41,482 negatively. This proportion is more favorable to NAPOLEON than resulted from the elections of 1848 and 1851, although, as your readers are aware, he had large majorities on both these occasions. The reports from the country are as favorable as he could desire; it is said that districts formerly most noted for their Democratic and even Socialist tendencies and excesses, give majorities in advance of those of last December. The various and efficient means which the Government has employed to call out so large a vote are already sufficiently understood by the readers of the *Times*, to excuse me from any further indication of them. I may notice, however, as a novelty in elections here, that the Mayors of the different Arrondissements of the capital went to the polling-places in their respective wards, the effectual quiet considerately saving them the inconvenience to which they have hitherto been subjected, of applying for them in person. On the morning of Sunday three large handbills—two of them signed by workmen, and the third by "A Friend of his Country"—were posted in great profusion throughout the city. I hardly need say that each one presented an urgent appeal to vote the Empire; I hardly could say what induced these poor workmen and this "Friend of his Country" to go to the necessarily large expense of printing and distributing these posters. Government papers publish, with laudatory comment, a letter addressed to the Mayor of Amboise by SID-EL-HADJ; ABD-EL-KADER, in which the HADJ expresses the desire of himself and his companions "to exercise the right of French citizens in the nomination of the Sultan." It was an ingenious compliment on the part of the grateful half-liberated prisoner. His request was granted.

The legislative body meets to-day to listen to a message from the Prince President, and then proceed to the verification of the vote. It is supposed they will have done with that formality, and be ready to go out in full gala to announce the result to their sovereign at St. Cloud by Dec. 2. Then we shall have the Proclamation, and the series of Imperial fêtes for the winter. The Prefect of the Department of the Seine and Minister PIETRONY are already preparing at the Hotel de Ville, and at the Ministry of the Interior, the great opening balls of the season. Everything announces throughout the higher, and indeed the well-fed circles, generally, a winter of unusual gaiety.

I say everything—but must immediately except the macadamized streets of the metropolis. During the last few days clouds, fogs, and rains have not visited but, rather unfortunately, bored us, coming before daylight, spending the day and passing the night with us. Umbrella dealers and boot-blacks, stationed on the sidewalk, alone are thankful for a kind dispensation which to the rest of us is a wearisome visitation. Gentlemen of the latter profession—immigrants, for the most part, from Auvergne, literally the hewers of wood and drawers of water for Paris, droll, honest and industrious—are making little fortunes at their business. For if there is any one universal characteristic of the Parisian, it is his love, his passion, his want, as if a prime necessity, of neat foot-gear. Accordingly he—and above all, *she*, the *Parisienne*, whether grisette or countess, or Countess of Buda or *beguine*—is wonderfully adroit at a street-crossing, when, in ordinary times, an Anglo-Saxon visitor from the other side of the Channel or of the Atlantic will get his shoe unspeakably bedabbled—unless he mutilate his gait and deleteriously joggle his intestinal system, by hobbling on his heels—the native gets over without loss of grace—if a feminine native, revealing additional graces—and almost clean-shod. But now there is an average depth of two inches of confluent mud stretching along the central Boulevards from one end of Paris to the other. A long canal on whose asphaltic banks sit those many Auvergne shoe-blacks praying for more rain. This river of mud is their pactolus, their river of gold, and their glad faces shine like their works, as they see the bemudded population wading to and fro in its current, bringing them custom. But their profits are seriously threatened by the ingenious innovation of one of their brethren whose stand as commissionaire is on the Boulevard of the Temple. FLICHOUNEAU, for that is the name of this Yankee spirit in a French body, has bought a stock of wooden *sabots*, which he lets to elegants and elegantes at a sous per transit, and encased in these, varnished boots and delicate gaiters get ferried over from curb stone to curb-stone in unsullied cleanliness. I am sorry to add, that FLICHOUNEAU, not having taken out a patent for his invention, saw in a day or two so many upstart rivals in his trade, that, losing his patience with his hopes of speedy fortune, he indulged in such violence towards his competitors that an agent of police interfered; and it is unhappily from a police report that I learn and transmit to you the merits of this ill requited benefactor of his kind. May not his invention, with such modifications as will quadrate with the peculiar system of your street commissioner, be wisely introduced in New-York?

Speaking of New-York, reminds me to tell, as it was told to me, a curious story now in circulation here, in reference to one of its citizens; or, rather, in reference to one of his works. Of course, I cannot answer for the truth of this literary rumor, any more than I can answer for the truth of the political rumors which I sometimes send. It, like them, is simply reported as one of the items of current news. Very few correspondents enjoy the personal familiarity with RACHEL and LOUIS NAPOLEON which would be requisite to confirm it and them. My informant, then, tells me that he has seen a very decided tragedy, bound in black, published in London, prefaced with a statement of its representations on various American stages, (this circumstance of detail, convinces me that the tragedy, at least, is a fact,) entitled "Witchcraft," scene laid in Salem, or that vicinity, divided, if I rightly remember, into five acts—Shakesperian rather than classic in construction; that is, no choruses, and an occasional disregard of the unities—written by the late editor of the *Arcturus*. What is curious and, to an American, mindful of the fame of his national literature, no less gratifying than curious, in this rumor, is, that RACHEL is to personate, or be asked to personate, one of the most tragic characters of this poem, when it is represented at the Comedie Francais. At present, all the translators are so busy with "Uncle Tom's Cabin," and Mr. HILDRETH's "White Slave," (originally published in America, some years since, under the title of "Archy Moore,") that, perhaps, "Witchcraft" cannot be done into French in time to appear the present theatrical season.

To pass from American to European authors, I see, by a Frankfort paper, that Prince PUCKLER MUSKAU, following the late example of the Countess IDA HAHN HAHN, has made a profession of the Catholic religion. Some of his writings—especially his "Travels of a German Prince in England," and his "Tutti Frutti," had, in their translated form, quite a vogue in England and America ten or fifteen years ago.

The following extract from the *Journal de Saône et Loire*, has a painful interest: "The advertissemente inform us that M. DE LAMARTINE offers for sale the fine estate and chateau of Monceau, near Macon. We do not doubt that so splendid a property will find purchasers; but we deplore the sad necessities which obliges an illustrious compatriot to part with this patrimony and family residence." Apropos of LAMARTINE, let me quote a paragraph from "Une Voyage à ma Fenêtre"—a book of ARSENE HOUSSAYE's, about to be published simultaneously in Paris, London and New-York. HOUSSAYE gives, among other "literary profiles," that of a heedless genius—the poet LASSAILLES. "LAMARTINE, who loves living poetry, wished that LASSAILLES should be rich for one day in his life. LASSAILLES asked for a hundred francs; LAMARTINE gave him a thousand. The thousand francs went to purchase gloves, false wristbands—not a shirt, with all this!—silk stockings, fine shoes, a few hours' use of a two horse *calèche*,—in a word, all the visible apparatus of luxury. For a week, he was to be seen on the steps of the Café de Paris, offering cigars to all the friends who no longer turned their backs on his misery. LASSAILLES owed LAMARTINE a week of happiness—a week during which he saw himself pass along in the world like a pasha of three tails. Much will be pardoned to LAMARTINE for having relieved the poor—his poor, the sublime poor man, after that Republic in which he saved the people." Yes, if ever there was a debt owed, it is by the wealthy inhabitants of Paris, for whom and whose property there was no shield of defence against an excited, hungry, ignorant, and therefore dangerous mob, except that raised by the magic eloquence of LAMARTINE. It is the mode to say he is only a poet, a dreamer, no statesman. Perhaps the judgment is sound; but the historical fact nevertheless remains, that he turned into safe channels the roaring tide of a Revolution that overwhelmed the shrewdest king and—as he was once estimated—the wisest statesman of Continental Europe. And, thanks to him, this other fact remains, that the guillotine no longer exists for political offenders. I said, just now, that ARSENE HOUSSAYE's "Voyage à ma Fenêtre," from which I took an extract, was to be published soon here, in London, and in your City. There is still another, and, I believe, more nearly completed book that is to enjoy that honor. It has the very taking title of "Sous la Regence et sous la Terreur—Talons Rouges et Bonnets Rouges," which may or may not refer to the contents. The trick of titles is perfectly mastered by the smaller class of French book-fabricants.

I add a list of statistics about the Mint of Paris, not so much for any value that I see it may have to your statistic-loving and politico-economical readers, as to gratify myself with rolling under my pen these gorgeous figures, plethoric with wealth. It is like handling the money—sinking the hands, as we dream of, up to the elbows in the golden heap. There was coined, of gold, at the Paris Mint:

Year.	Francs.	Year.	Francs.
1846	2,085,420	1849	27,109,560
1847	7,706,020	1850	85,192,039
1848	39,697,740	1851	254,583,022

BUNCLE.

NOTICES OF NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Several musical publications have appeared of late, as if to meet the extraordinary furor of public taste without direction. "CHURCH MUSIC IN AMERICA," by Mr. NATHANIEL D. GOULD, is a highly interesting publication, and of some value as preserving records of the art, which would otherwise be lost. Mr. GOULD consults his own memory and memoranda for the materials of his history. To the era of the revolution there are records already existing. From that period Mr. GOULD takes up the thread of the narrative, and continues it to the present time—inserting anecdote and illustration abundantly, to beguile the recital. More important particulars might possibly be found than those which have fallen within Mr. GOULD's experience. Their worth lies pretty much in the light of *Memoires pour Servir*. COSHNIH, LAMPORT & Co.

Mr. HERMANN J. SARONI publishes a manual of the science of music, under the title of "MUSICAL VADE MECUM," a little work not without utility, as furnishing correct definitions of words much used and frequently misapprehended. MASON & LAW.

"THE ACADEMY VOCALIST," compiled by Mr. GEORGE F. ROOT, is a collection of tunes, sacred and secular, simple in their arrangement, and well adapted to the practice of young vocalists. F. J. HUNTINGTON.

A volume of doggrel verse and whining cacophony, entitled "MELODIES FOR THE CRAFT," by which we are to understand the order of Freemasons. That order has had poets, and should possess better verses; it has had musicians, and should have better music. JACOB ERNST, Cincinnati.

A second edition of Mr. IRA MAYHEW's sensible treatise on "Popular Education," has been furnished by Messrs. DANIEL BURGESS & Co. The first was well received because the writer was evidently a thoughtful man, of much experience and judicious habits of observation. The reprint is as applicable as was its original. There is one branch of the subject however, which Mr. MAYHEW avoids with the rest, and that is the education of adults. The annual emigration flings upon us a host of uneducated human souls, who demand education more imperatively than the children of the year. They are dangerous until instructed. They are as pernicious as the giant of Frankenstein Creation, potent in the capacity for evil; and without sufficient intellectual culture to control the exercise of his physical passions and powers. It remains for some judicious thinker to devise a plan for bringing these people under educational influences. The need is urgent.

The second and concluding volume of Dr. HENGSTENBERG on the *Apocalypse*, has been issued by the Messrs. CARTER. The editor takes occasion in the Preface to dissent from many of commentator's positions; and express his regret that he should be obliged to permit many heresies to pass without sending an antidote with them. This strikes us as not in the very happiest taste. There could have been no previous doubt about the opinions of the great German. His peculiarities have been the staple of controversy in Germany for a score of years past; and anybody with the least familiarity with the theology of the day, is presumed to be acquainted with them. The translator therefore erred in undertaking a task so inconsistent with his own theological convictions; or having undertaken it, it was worse than useless to enter a general protest against the contents. It might have answered to state specific objections, and annotate doubtful opinions; but is not such a wholesale warning gratuitous and ill-judged?

The frequent appearance of new works, or of new editions of old works upon Chemistry, is justified by the constant changes and advances in that science. *The First Principles of Chemistry*, by Prof. BENJAMIN SILLIMAN, Jr., is one of the best text books we have for lay students. A new edition has just appeared, entirely re-written, and adapted to the present condition of the subject, and profusely illustrated with wood engravings. It is an excellent work.—PECK & BLISS, Phila.

A work on *Industrial Drawing*, by Professor MAHAN, of West Point, is intended, we presume, as a manual for teachers of the art, rather than as a text book for pupils. The problems presuppose a large share of preliminary information, which a mechanic, without an oral instructor, will not be likely to possess. The teacher, however, or any student having a fair induction into geometry, will find the work extremely useful.—JOHN WILEY.

The *Chevaliers of France*, by Mr. HENRY WILLIAM HARBERT, is another collection of those mediæval legends of which that gentleman is so happy a *raconteur*. Some of them appeared many years ago in the New Monthly Magazine and elsewhere, quite out of the reach of readers of the present day. They well merit reprinting.—REDFIELD.

☞ The *Toronto Patriot* quoting from the *Daily Times* an item about the flocking of hundreds to the "Old Brewery," says that "the Americans are a strange people in many respects, but in none more so than in their morbid curiosity for sight-seeing. Just fancy the interesting and delicate inquiries the young ladies and children must make about the objects and history of the "nooks and corners, and holes in the walls, and false floors, and attics, and cellars;" and the innocent and valuable information they must receive and carry home with them, to retail to their companions, and to corrupt their own natures, and those of their associates. How people, who have any knowledge of human nature, can take children and innocent persons—for the sole purpose of gratifying a mere morbid curiosity—to such places, is wholly unaccountable. It is a deep offence against all good taste, and, without any earthly chance of doing good, must lead to incalculable moral injury."

Resolutions Passed at the Meeting of the Friends of the French Republic.

From the London Times, 1852.

The electoral proceedings which were terminated throughout France last Monday evening have accomplished another revolution, extinguished the Republican form of Government, restored Monarchy in its most absolute form, and proclaimed that LOUIS NAPOLEON and his family are now and for ever the chosen representatives of the Imperial dynasty of France. A few years ago the prediction of such events would have seemed more like the strange and fantastical dream of an enthusiast than the deliberate foresight of political sagacity. But the fact of their occurrence is in itself even less surprising than the facility and indifference with which such changes have been brought about; in so much that one of the most eccentric transactions in history passes before our eyes as if it were a common link in the chain of events. It matters extremely little what influence was exerted, and what artifices have been employed to give an air of national unanimity to this election, or how many millions voted or how many thousands abstained. The whole conduct of the French nation since the 24th of February, 1848, has tended to this result. Nothing that has been said of that event by foreign spectators—nothing that could be suggested by those who judge the French character most severely, is comparable to the sentence they have passed upon themselves. Perpetual confinement in heavy irons is a correct description of the form of penal retribution which they have selected and inflicted; and it is curious to observe the sort of satisfaction with which a numerous class of persons in France regards this proceeding, as if it were a compensation and a set-off for the destructive propensities which manifested themselves with so much violence in 1848. With that conclusion it is not our business to interfere; though from respect to what was once the freest state of continental Europe, we are the last to acknowledge that France has deserved all that has befallen her. If that, however, be the opinion of the great majority of her own population, it would be Quixotic in us to dispute it, though we remain unconvinced that the only mode by which a great nation could protect itself and its property against a despicable and infuriated minority was to fling itself under the yoke of absolute power. That, however, is the only method of defence to which the French people seem to have thought it possible to resort; and if the alternative lay, as they affect to believe, between such anarchy and such oppression, they have chosen that which is best adapted to the habits of a country which has ever been less remarkable for civil courage than for military bravery.

To the rest of the world it can be a subject of no regret to see the mendacious symbols of the French Republic vanish from their place among existing political institutions, for they were called into being by the tyranny and violence of a small and incapable party, they are associated with the most painful recollections of the nation, and they have been demonstrated by actual experience to be utterly unsuited to the wants of France. Nor can it be anything more than a subject of passing observation that the Dictatorship, to which the Republic had already contracted its liberal pretensions, should be transformed into an Imperial monarchy. Of those who have taken an active and resolute part in promoting the successive elections of LOUIS NAPOLEON, and who have attempted to inspire the country with an enthusiasm they do not themselves feel, there are probably few who look upon the new empire as anything more than the best expedient in a bad crisis, or who anticipate more from its duration than the Governments which have preceded it could secure. An interval of rest and prosperity for fifteen years was all they respectively conferred on France, although they comprised far greater elements of stability than can now be said to centre in the person of LOUIS NAPOLEON; and each of them contained within itself a definite hereditary and dynastic principle, while all beyond his person is, in the present state of things, intangible or repulsive. But the mere chance of obtaining another such interval is the secret of his popularity, and of the support he receives from those who place emolument and advancement before dignity and freedom: and probably the best wish that we can entertain for Europe, as well as for France, is, that she should not disappoint expectations. Hitherto his entire political career since he returned to France has been directed to the acquisition of unlimited power, enhanced by the imperial dignity. In that task, marvellously seconded as he has been by events, and by the current illusions of the people, he has succeeded. His present and more arduous duty is to deal with the realities of government at home and abroad, to fulfil the expectations he has raised, and to give permanence to that which owes its main strength at present to novelty and to fear.

It is one of the chief difficulties of new governments and ill established rulers that they find themselves impelled to greater displays of power and activity than are required of those whose authority is uncontested and whose principles are known. The first question which each successive government of France appears to have asked itself is, "What shall we do to mark our place in history and dazzle the eyes of the world?" LOUIS NAPOLEON has considered and discussed that question as eagerly as any man, both with reference to the hazardous chances of war, and with reference to the internal policy of his government in peace. Upon the whole, if any reliance can be placed on his words and on the general tenor of the measures he has adopted, he seems to have arrived at the conclusion that war would at this time be unpopular with the great mass of the French people, and dangerous to himself; that, in the present united state of Europe, he has no chance of obtaining by force an alteration of the territorial arrangements of the continent; and that it is easier to a man of his temperament to enjoy what he possesses than to conquer greater power or fame. The Empire is not announced by signals of hostility to foreign nations, or by any undisguised pretensions of ambition, however these may still lurk in its ulterior designs; but it is represented to us as a period of unexampled luxury and splendor, in which all the buoyancy and ingenuity of France are directed to the pursuit of wealth and the multiplication of enjoyment; and the confidence suddenly inspired to the people by a new Government is wrought by every imaginable contrivance into a paroxysm of commercial speculation. All the schemes which can be forced upon the public when money is abundant and confidence inexhaustible—all the means that can be used to increase fictitious value and to facilitate credit, are now in full activity on the market of Paris. A brother of the Minister of State, who is supposed to possess in a peculiar manner the confidence of the head of the Government and the direction of its resources, is himself the mainspring of these rash and scandalous operations. Under these auspices a bank has just been founded, expressly intended to encourage speculation in the most treacherous and fluctuating kinds of property, and such is the rage at this moment for these undertakings that the shares of this bank have sprung up to twice their value in a few days. Meanwhile the profuse expenditure of all those classes in society which have recently entered upon the uncontrolled resources of unhoped-for power exceeds all precedent; and if this state of things could last, the Empire might be described as a Stock-Exchange with shares perpetually rising, and a palace resplendent with gilding and with uniforms. But no such state of things ever did last. It matters little whence the shock proceeds, but sooner or later the most vehement excitement of public credit will collapse, and the most ample resources of a great State will be drained. There is something even more injurious to the ultimate welfare of a nation in this state of inordinate artificial excitement than in the depression which preceded it; and though we hold it to be good policy in LOUIS NAPOLEON to establish his power upon the material interests of France, to which he now mainly appeals, it is essential that the basis of his policy in this respect should be sound, and not, as we fear it will prove, flashy, deceptive, and ephemeral.

The Washington papers state, by request, that there is no foundation for the report, which lately made its appearance in the Baltimore *Sun* and in the New-York *Herald* that "Hon. Mr. Soulé, of Louisiana, while on a visit to Spain in 1846, first sounded the Spanish Government with respect to the purchase of Cuba, and by his representations led to the steps taken by Mr. Polk's administration." Mr. Soulé went to Spain, for the first time, in the Summer of 1849, on professional business. He had no communication with the Spanish Government in reference to Cuba, either officially or unofficially, and never made representations that could lead to a proffer of purchase of that Island, either on the part of Mr. Polk's administration, which had then terminated, or on the part of any other administration.

The Albany *Evening Journal* says that Gov. Hunt's vote should have been declared to be 241,590, instead of 239,736, for the Board of State Canvassers refused to allow 1,780 votes which Mr. H. received in Lewis County. There were also blunders in the Rensselaer Tickets. These errors, however, are not taken into account in giving the aggregate vote for President.

The Troy *Post* objects to creating the office of Lieutenant-General for Gen. Scott, as unnecessary—a vain and costly formality, and bringing no additional honor to the old hero.

EUROPE.

Further Details of the News by the Niagara.

The mails by the steamer *Niagara* arrived in this City, from Boston, at an early hour yesterday morning. The foreign files give some interesting details of the news previously reported by the telegraph.

Sundry ship owners in Liverpool remonstrated loudly against the desertion of British vessels in the ports of Australia. A correspondent of the *Times* states that since February last, some two hundred ships of an aggregate burden of 150,000 tons, and manned by 4,000 able seamen, have sailed from England for Australia, and that fifty of them have been totally deserted, with the exception of the captain and mates of each. Government is called upon to afford relief.

The Judges of the Court of Queen's Bench at Dublin have unanimously rejected the motion of the Attorney General to quash the coroner's inquisition at Six-mile Bridge.

The report gains consistency that Prince Frederick William, the heir of the Prussian crown, is betrothed to the Princess Royal of England. The Princess of Prussia, mother of the Prince, will make another visit to England next Spring. Prince Frederick William, eldest son of the Prince of Prussia, and nephew of the reigning monarch, was born Oct 18, 1831. The Princess Royal was born Nov. 21, 1840.

The consecration of Dr. SINGER as Bishop of Meath took place on the 28th ult., the first Sunday in Advent, in the chapel of Trinity College. His Grace the Lord PATRATE, with the Bishops of Killaloe and Tuam, officiated.

A gentleman from the north of Ireland has just settled down in Galway, where he is giving employment to a considerable number of poor weavers in the manufacture of calico—a new branch of trade in that hitherto neglected district. He brought the yarn prepared from Belfast, and gives out the work to the artificers at their own homes. He expects soon to be in a position greatly to extend the field of his useful operations.

The poor of the county of Mayo have sustained a heavy loss by the rather sudden demise of the Marchioness of Sligo—an event which took place on Tuesday last at Westport-house. Her Ladyship had only attained the 58th year of her age.

The following epigram on DISRAELI occupies a corner of the *Daily News*:

Bass has no heart, they say; but I deny it;
He has a heart, and gets his speeches by it.

This distich bears the signature of "G.," and has evidently been imposed on the *Daily News* as original. This is really a good joke—being a stolen satire on Dr BARRY's stolen speech. The lines in question were an impromptu of SAM ROGERS's, on a Member of Parliament who had reviewed his poems, and said he wrote well enough for a banker. It may be found in Capt. MEDWIN's "Conversations of Lord Byron."

Captain Inglefield's Arctic Expedition.

At a numerously attended meeting of the Royal Geographical Society, on Monday evening, Capt. INGLEFIELD gave an account of his recent voyage to the Arctic Regions, in search of Sir JOHN FRANKLIN. His vessel was the *Isabel*, screw steamer, of 140 tons, fitted out, mainly, by the exertions of Lady FRANKLIN herself.

Capt. INGLEFIELD stated it as his opinion that the Government expedition was undoubtedly on the right track. Reviewing his geographic discoveries, and taking into consideration the strong current which he found setting from the southward into the Polar Basin and through Murchison Strait, he could not but feel sure that he had discovered and entered that Polar Basin, and that possibly the Strait and Smith Sound were both entrances into that basin. The formation of the land and other circumstances to which he briefly alluded, induced him to believe that Baffin Bay could no longer be considered as a mere bay, but rather an arm of communication, and that the Polar Sea might be said to commence at Lancaster Sound on the westward, and from Whale Sound on the eastward. With respect to the animal life which existed in the parts that he had visited, he drew particular attention to the fact that the species of Mollusca—viz.: the Clio Borealis and the Sagitta, two of that class upon which the whale principally fed, were found by the surgeon of his expedition, Dr. SUTHERLAND, to be more numerous and larger in Whale Sound than in any other locality he had visited, and that the sea birds Mollys (Fulmar Petzer) and loons (Unia Troile) were abundant. Captain INGLEFIELD stated that, upon one occasion, he sailed through positive shoals of birds, and that as far as the eye could reach the surface of the water was covered with these creatures, and that they appeared to be so completely gorged as to be apparently unwilling to move as his ship ploughed her way among them. It was evident, therefore, that plentiful supplies of food might be within FRANKLIN's reach.

At the conclusion of the address, Sir JOHN ROSS said he thought that the energetic exertions of Captain INGLEFIELD have completely established that FRANKLIN never went up Wale's or Jones's Sounds, or any other passage at the head of Baffin's Bay. It remained, therefore, only to look to the Wellington Channel.

FRANCE.

The Endorsement of the Empire.

The *Moniteur* continues to publish the returns of the votes on the *plébiscite*. The votes of the Army, so far as known, are:

Yes	166,335		
No	5,779		
Doubtful or null	1,954		

All the departmental returns are favorable. The votes of the Navy were:

Ayes	22,630	Noes	1,011

The Corps Legislatif met on Thursday, 25th ult., and Monsieur FOULD, Minister of State, read a message of the Prince President, in which he says that the Government will only change in form; that, devoted to the great interests which are brought forth by intellect and carried out by peace, it will, as in the past, maintain itself within the limits of moderation.

This message was received by unanimous acclamations of "*Vive l'Empereur!*"

The long-talked-of reduction in the army is at length announced in the *Moniteur* of Thursday, in the non-official part of that journal, and in the following terms:

"On the 1st Jan., 1841, the effective of the army amounted to 388,500. After the revolution it was 446,808. It was so at the time of the first election of LOUIS NAPOLEON. By successive diminutions the number on the 1st Jan., 1852, had descended to 400,504 men. His Highness the Prince President has just given orders to the Minister of War to reduce it to 370,177. This effective will comprise the army of Africa and that of Rome. On the 1st Dec. next this important measure will be realized: it will form a reduction of more than 30,000 men in less than a year."

It will be seen from the above that the reduction is limited to 30,000 men, but even to that extent it is quite illusory, and the little value attached to it as a guarantee of peace, may be gussed at from the fact that the funds, instead of rising, have actually declined. It is quite understood that the real object of the Government in making the announcement, is not to diminish the efficiency of the army, or its state of preparation for war, but, if possible, to raise the price of the funds, on the advent of the Empire, and to dispose the people to look with more favor on the Imperial *plébiscite*. I have only to repeat with respect to this measure, what I stated in former letters. The 30,000 men to be sent away are privates in the infantry—the class of troops most easily got together and drilled when required. The *cadres* of all the regiments are to be kept on their present footing, so that there will be no reduction of officers, or subalterns, even of infantry. As for the cavalry, artillery, rifles, and other regiments *d'elite*, they are rather to be increased than reduced; and a most extensive addition is to be made to that formidable corps, the Municipal Guards, which under the name of police, are the most efficient troops in the service. The saving is stated at twenty millions of francs—just two-thirds of what LOUIS NAPOLEON's trip in the south cost; but the real saving will fall far short of that, as nothing is said of the expense to be incurred in raising the new *corps d'elite*. The moral effect of this measure on the foreign powers, is particularly looked to by the French Government, since a reduction of the army just before the proclamation of the Empire, will be considered a sure indication, LOUIS NAPOLEON hopes, of his pacific intentions.

Although the vote on the *plébiscite* which is to transform the Republic into an Empire is to open within three days all over France, the event creates no more sensation in Paris than if the matter were one of perfect indifference to the country. In fact, were it not for the number of Government agents seen hurrying along the streets, with large parcels of letters addressed to the electors, and containing election cards, it would be difficult to conceive that we were on the eve of an election. The authorities show the great importance they attach to the vote by the trouble they take in circulating the election tickets, instead of allowing the electors to apply for them at their mairies, as was the case on all former elections. Each ticket is addressed to the elector, with the following circular, signed by the mayor of the arrondissement:—"Sir, in order to save you the trouble of moving, I have the honor to address you an electoral card, which you will require for the ballot of the 21st and 22d of November." There are two objects gained by this distribution of the cards. In the first place, it will probably induce many to vote who would otherwise not take the trouble; and secondly, it prevents the Legitimists and Republicans from being able to ascertain the number of cards not called for by the electors, or, in other words, the number of electors who abstain from voting. To this extent the manœuvre is a clever one, as abstention is the present policy both of the Republicans and Legitimists.

For the last two days the shop windows have been filled with portraits of the new Emperor, in all the splendor of his imperial robes, and with allegorical pictures, in which the great Emperor is seen descending from heaven to place the Crown on the head of his nephew. The portrait of the Emperor NAPOLEON III. is not a very splendid work of art. It is simply a bad copy of DAVID's celebrated portrait of NAPOLEON I., with the alterations necessary to give it some resemblance to his successor. The handsome countenance of the uncle is transformed into the very ordinary features of the nephew. The brow is narrowed, the nose is lengthened and Romanized, and a huge pair of moustachios decorate the under lip, with a pendant HENRY IV. on the chin. As for the figure, it is so completely concealed by the folds of the huge Imperial mantle that no great change has been necessary to make the one Emperor pass for the other; but even in the little done, the artist has not been particularly happy. The crown is too big for the head of NAPOLEON III., the enormous mantle seems to crush him, and a high collar, which was meant to decorate the neck, conceals so much of the lower part of the face that little is seen except the moustachios. Add to this that the crown of CHARLEMAGNE, with which his nephew is loaded, is made a great deal too large, so that it looks like a post to which he is fastened. It is much hoped that the importance of these forthcoming of coming events would stop up some little establishments, but although they certainly gather crowds round the shop windows, they produce more laughter and sarcasm than admiration.

LOUIS NAPOLEON has settled all the arrangements with respect to the Imperial Family, and probably to the succession. The ex-King JEROME and his family will alone be included in the succession, with the title of "their Imperial Highnesses." An organic decree, which will be published on the 3d of December, will settle all the questions of which the Senate declined the responsibility and left to be arranged by LOUIS NAPOLEON himself. The family of JEROME BONAPARTE, by his marriage with the Princess of WURTEMBERG, will by this document be called to the throne, failing direct descendants or an adopted heir. In fact, the only effect of the decree will be to make the family of JEROME next heirs, in case of the death of LOUIS NAPOLEON without direct or adopted heirs, but will not deprive the latter of the power of adoption.

The marriage of LOUIS NAPOLEON with the Princess of WASA is again generally spoken of, and it is now said that it will be officially announced immediately after the proclamation of the Empire. It is also said that he is anxious that his cousin NAPOLEON BONAPARTE (JEROME's son) should marry, and that he is on the look-out for a German Princess for him. Among the intimates of St. Cloud and the Invalides it is said that some overtures on this subject, already made at some of the German Courts, have not been so badly received as might have been expected. The financial position of JEROME and his son is to be settled by the Senate, which is to be called on to grant them a donation in money or Crown lands. The other princes are to receive allowances from the President himself. They will only have the title of princes.

It is still hoped that the Pope may be induced to come to France for the purpose of assisting at the coronation of the Emperor. It is, in fact, stated that PIUS IX. has said that though he should not like to be exhibited in Paris, like ABD-EL-KADER, he would not object to come to France if the coronation were to take place in some provincial town—as Bourges for example.

Signs and Movements.

It is useless to repeat all the stories that are current with respect to the mode in which the mayors and commissaries of police display their zeal in favor of the good cause. Notice was sent to the conductors of the *Siècle*, which has almost the largest circulation of any paper in France, that if that paper did not advise its readers to vote on the *plébiscite*, the Government would prohibit *cafés* and other public places from taking it in, and would probably suppress the paper altogether. The *Siècle* yielded to this advice, and has saved its existence for the present; but how long it will be spared remains to be seen. It is the only Republican paper now existing in Paris.

The Senate, which was to have met on the 23d inst., is not to be convoked until after the summing-up of the votes by the legislative body. The intention of modifying the Constitution appears to be postponed for the present, the Government being at the moment busied about the Senatus Consults which are to regulate the dotations and appanages of the BONAPARTE family.

An incredible farce has been performed at Amboise. ABD-EL-KADER expressed a wish to vote for the Empire; and the Mayor, in defiance of all law and decency, provided a special ballot-box, in which the Emir and the Arabs of his suite deposited bulletins.

It is announced that in consequence of the protest of the Count DE CHAMBORD against the Empire, four members of the Legislative corps have determined to resign their seats. The names are—the Duke DE UZES, M. DE KERDREL, M. DE CLAVIERE, and M. ROUHIER DE L'ECLUSE. Several other members, who do not think it necessary to resign, have intimated that they will absent themselves during the proceedings respecting the Empire; and among them are MM. DE MONTALEMBERT, DE HALLEZ-CLAPARDE, &c.

LOUIS NAPOLEON is at present overwhelmed with applications for concessions of all kinds. Prince MURAT is soliciting that of the Trans-atlantic packet service; M. CHARLES LAFITTE has already obtained the concession of the Railway from Lyons to Chambery; one of Senators is asking for that of the line from Dijon to Nancy; and several other projects are on the point of coming to a close.

The following address to the electors, from the Prefect of the Seine was posted up:

"ELECTORS OF THE DEPARTMENT OF THE SEINE—You are convoked the 21st of November to ratify by your solemn vote the reestablishment of the Empire. During two months all France offers the crown to the nephew of the Emperor, but the proofs of public gratitude, those ovations which might flatter his pride, cannot replace in his eyes the legal expression of the people's will. It is the electoral urn from which, for the third time, must issue the glorious name of NAPOLEON; it is to universal suffrage the Prince will owe his legitimacy. Paris, so cruelly wounded in its dearest interests during these periods of trial that we have passed, accepts with happiness the announcement of the change which is preparing, and the acclamations which have saluted the return of LOUIS NAPOLEON guarantees your future eagerness to realize by your votes the wishes of France, and thus baffle the culpable hopes of parties. If for the entire world the Empire is peace, for Paris it is order, wealth, and prosperity.

"Cast a glance on our palaces which are being finished, on the streets opened, on our commerce flourishing. See what even a provisional power has been able to do, but one supported by the love of the country, which inspires good by the will which knows how to accomplish it. What a new era for capital when a solemn act shall have for ever confided the destiny of France to the powerful hands of a Prince chosen by Providence to save the country! Vote as you did on the 10th of Dec., 1848, on the 20th of Dec., 1851, and in this supreme moment let Paris take counsel only of its patriotism and its gratitude, and give to the entire country the example of a great city which is mindful of the past and knows how to save the future. *Vive Napoleon III!*

"BERGER, Prefect of the Seine."

Letters from Toulon announce that the French squadron, which has been in that port for some days, has received orders to get ready for sea. This has given birth to various conjectures, some persons saying that it is to proceed to Italy to bring the Pope to France; and others, that it is to carry Prince NAPOLEON BONAPARTE as Viceroy to Algeria. The more probable presumption, however, appears to be that the events at Constantinople, and the death of the Bey of Tunis—the intelligence of which has arrived here by Genoa—will give the fleet an occasion to support the French policy in the East.

The Future Emperor at Home.

On Wednesday evening, the President gave a *soiree dansante* at the Palace of St. Cloud, the first he has given since his return from the south, and the last he will give as President of the Republic. LOUIS NAPOLEON danced with Madame HOPE, the daughter of Gen. RAPP. The invitations to this party were made in imperial style, by the master of the ceremonies. LOUIS NAPOLEON invited his cousin NAPOLEON BONAPARTE to be his *vis-a-vis* in the quadrilles. The latter danced with Madame DE CONTADES. Without breach of what the French call *les convenances*, I think that I may venture to state that upon this occasion LOUIS NAPOLEON was more than ordinarily gay, and that he exhibited himself in a humor not usually his as a talker. Those with whom he felt inclined to converse he conducted successively into the billiard-room, which was kept disengaged for the purpose. In this way he held conferences with several members of the diplomatic corps, with the Comte DE HATZFELD, the Prussian Minister, M. DE HUBNER, the Austrian Minister. He spoke in great spirits of the results of the voting on the *plébiscite*, as far as known, and declared to M. DE HUBNER that he had never for a moment doubted the feeling of the public in his favor, or the readiness with which it would vote for his Government. On this subject, he seemed never to tire of talking, and his joy and satisfaction seemed the greater, that his Ministers had apprehended a less favorable result. To other personages with whom he spoke, and to one of our distinguished countrymen especially, he stated that the feeling of the foreign Powers with respect to the Empire was excellent, and that he was anxiously looking for the return to Paris of Lord COWLEY and M. DE KISSELEFF. The party was not a large one. The only persons present were the members of the Bonaparte family, the Ministers and their families, the *corps diplomatique*, and a few of the higher functionaries, in all 300 guests. The son of Prince LUCIEN MURAT was present, dressed in the uniform of a *sous officier* of the Chasseurs d'Afrique. Count FLAHAULT was also present. Supper was served in the dining-room on several small tables. A *table d'honneur* was placed at the head of the room for the Chief of the State, and no one approached it without a special invitation conveyed by the master of the ceremonies. LOUIS NAPOLEON himself invited his cousin, NAPOLEON BONAPARTE, and the Princess MATHILDE (NAPOLEON BONAPARTE's sister), to take seats at his table, and the brother and sister were not a little embarrassed by finding themselves brought by this honor into juxtaposition, as it appears that for some years past they have not been on speaking terms. The other guests of LOUIS NAPOLEON's table were Count MOLTKE, the Marquis de VILLA MARINA, the Countess de HATZFELD, and M. and Madame ROGIER. The ex-King JEROME and the Princess MURAT, who have also been on bad terms for some time past, were called upon rather awkwardly to do the honors together at another table, at which the Ministers of Prussia and Austria were seated. It was remarked that in all the arrangements there was, on the part of LOUIS NAPOLEON, an evident anxiety to bring into harmony the different discordant members of his family. Whether he succeeded or not will appear hereafter, but if he exhibits the same anxiety to prevent the European differences which threaten the peace of the world, no one will grudge him his present position as Emperor of the French.

Conversion of the Four-and-a-half Per Cents.

In the *Assemblée Nationale* is a long notice of the rumor that has been current for some time past, that the Government intends to propose the conversion of the Four and-a-half per Cents. The *Assemblée* says:

"A new conversion of the Four-and-a-Half per Cents. into Three per Cents. has been for some time much talked of, and as the Bourse so readily receives every report which can favor speculation, many operations have taken place on this hypothesis. We are not sufficiently in the confidence of the Government to answer for its intentions, and it sometimes happens that it has financial ideas in which we do not share; consequently we have no mission to speak in its name on this question as on many others. We shall merely examine the measure as if it were among the number of eventualities. The conversion cannot be now what it was in February last, that is to say, an unexpected act of the Government falling suddenly on the unfortunate fund-holders, and offering them either a diminution of interest or reimbursement at par. The new Four-and-a-Half per Cents. have been guaranteed for 10 years, consequently until that period no conversion can take place, except by mutual consent. With regard to conversion by mutual consent, we know of only three combinations possible: either to offer to the holders of Four-and-a-Half per Cents. Three per Cents. on the present price, giving them the difference of interest in the form of an annuity; proposing to them a rate of compensation which shall give them the same interest on the present Four-and-a-Half per Cents.; or by the attraction of a higher capital to make them consent to a slight diminution of interest. These, in our opinion, are the only combinations possible, and the only ones which can be accepted by the holders of Four-and-a-half per Cents. in an arrangement by mutual consent. Let us now see what will result from each of these combinations. The Four-and a-half per Cents. at the present price of 107f. give 4½ per cent.; the Three per Cents. at 80 only give 3f. 47c., or 3½ per cent. If the first combination be adopted, it is therefore a difference of interest of 3½ per cent. on 137,000,000 of 4½ per cent. Rente which exists—a difference, which must be capitalized and converted into annuities, or 552,000,000 to add to the floating debts. The public Treasury is not in a state to support this new weight, and a loan must necessarily be had recourse to. As the State would effect a saving by this operation of about 26,000,000 of Rentes, it may be supposed that a loan might be easily effected, and would procure it an advantageous result. We do not deny this possibility. Nevertheless, it is necessary to avoid illusions, and to beware of believing that the present price of 86f. for the Threes per Cents. would be that at which a loan, however small, could be contracted. We shall not cause surprise to any one by saying that the present prices, kept up by transitory elements, and exaggerated by unbridled speculation, are rather fictitious; it is a state of things which the slightest event might shake, and which merits the greatest consideration. If suddenly, by a measure of conversion, the now restricted number of the holders of Three per Cents were to be increased to the extent of 157,000,000 of new Rentes, and there were added to this a loan for the purpose of liquidating the compensation annuities, there would be a risk of encumbering the market, and thereby causing an immediate and sensible fall. There is another very serious inconvenience, and which is, that the State, in order to realize a very slight saving in the amount of its Rente, considerably increases the capital of its debt, a capital which it may one day be called on to reimburse. We shall point out the importance of this increase in speaking of the other systems of conversion. We have seen that, in order to effect the conversion of the Four-and-a-Half per Cents. by mutual consent, Three per Cents. might be offered at a rate of compensation equal interest, or at a little higher rate, [illegible] slight portion of interest, and offering the a superior capital. The first [illegible] most prejudical to the Treasury, by rigorous justice as its basis [illegible] could be imposed by a decree. [illegible] question is of an arrangement by [illegible] State, taking its interest into [illegible] the advantage of a higher capital [illegible] diminution of Rente, and offering [illegible] per Cents. at 75f. Let us suppose [illegible] sion to be adopted by the holders [illegible] -a-Half per cent., what will be the result? [illegible] first place the State will have only gained a reduction of interest of ½ per cent., or about 8,500,000, and will have augmented the capital of its debt by 1,700,000,000 or more than one-third. We are aware that the possible re-imbursement of the capital of this debt is a distant evil, while the diminution of 8,500,000 of Rente is an immediate advantage; but the mission of Governments is not to respond exclusively to the interests of a day; they represent society in its durable interests; they must always have the future in view, and, if we may use a common expression, they cannot be permitted to eat their corn whilst it is green. It would be doing so to adopt a financial combination which would saddle the future with a very heavy weight for the sake of obtaining a very slight present advantage. The three per cents. in England are at par; it might happen with us; and if conversion were then necessary, we should be very much embarrassed to have to reimburse a capital increased by 1,745,000,000. The four-and half per cent. Stock, guaranteed for only 10 years, is wounded in the wing; it can no longer take a large flight in presence of this eventuality of reimbursement; and as it now represents three-fourths of our public debt, the attention of every one is called to seeing it thus paralysed, and prevented from making an upward movement. We can understand this feeling, but the situation of the Four-and a-Half per Cents. results from the force of affairs. It is the consequence of the last decree of conversion, and we do not think that it will be necessary to remedy it by a combination which would completely sacrifice the interests of the State. We prefer the maintenance of the *statu quo* to any change whatever. Nevertheless, we must say that if the Government seriously wishes to modify the present state of things, the first combination, that of giving 3 per cents. at the price of the day with annuities of compensation, appears to us the best. It would impose on the present its part of the weight in the liquidation of the measure, and would less than the two others increase for the future the capital of the public debt."

GERMANY.

Doings in Austria.

The Emperor has conferred on the Chevalier HULSEMANN, whose name as Chargé d'Affaires of Austria at Washington became prominent about the time of KOSSUTH's arrival in America, the Imperial Order of the Iron Thumb.

Count THUN, who will henceforth represent Austria at the Court of Berlin, in the room of M. PROKESCH VON OSTEN, transferred to Constantinople, has received the grand cross of St. Leopold, in token of the imperial approbation of the manner in which he discharged his duties as Austrian Ambassador at Frankfort. Count RECHBERG, it is said, has obtained the vacant post at the Diet, in exchange for the mission at the Porte, which he was so loth to accept.

At the end of October the maximum of State notes permitted to circulate amounted to 172,500,000 florins, while the actual currency was 160,373,823 florins, showing a decrease of 1,622,482 florins from the preceding month. The Treasury bills not bearing interest had increased by more than 2,500,000; and but for this the comparison between the two months would show a decrease of 4,372,032 florins in October. On the 20th inst. a further item of 500,000 florins in Münzscheine will be consigned to the flames. The official report says that the amount of State paper which has been destroyed in this manner and replaced by a portion of the loan of 1851, set apart for the purpose, is 32,100,000 florins. One million florins in Treasury bills paying interest and one million florins in assignats on the revenues of Hungary, are to be destroyed on the 25th inst. This sum and a former item of 2,500,000 florins, will be covered by the proceeds of the last loan.

The execution of the customs treaty between Austria, and Modena, and Parma, is postponed from Nov. 1, to Dec. 1.

The news of the so-called reduction of the French army, was appreciated immediately on its arrival in Vienna at its true value in government circles. The semi-official *Correspondence* remarks: "We cannot attribute any great importance from a military point of view, to the disbanding of 30,000 men. By means of the exceedingly efficient organization of the French army, an equal force might be called under colors from the number of persons owing military service to the State, in a few days. The military position of France towards her neighbors, has consequently undergone no change."

Possibility of French Aggressions.

With the opening prospect of possible aggressions on the Germanic territory by France, various Governments of the confederation begin once more, as in 1840, to bethink themselves of increasing the efficiency of the federal army, which at present is manifestly at the lowest possible point. The certainty that, upon an emergency, the six-and-thirty regents of Germany would be able to reckon on the well equipped and valorous armies of Austria and Prussia, has always tended to confirm the feeling of indifference under which the federal forces have fallen into their present state of inefficiency; but the latter evil has greatly increased by the clumsy constitution of the war administration of the Bund. In April, 1848, the military committee of the Frankfort Diet declared the urgent necessity of rendering the federal military organization more compact and united than it then was, but nothing has since been done in this direction. Long before that date, however, Prussia had been using every exertion to introduce into the military affairs of the Germanic body that centralization of power which would make it possible to turn the federal forces at once against an invader, but the efforts were in vain. All business relative to the general army must pass through three stadia, must come before the Federal Diet, the Military Committee of the Diet, and the Federal Military Board. Upon the face of it this arrangement is adapted for less, for efficient working upon the occurrence of such crises as alone justify the maintenance of a large military force than to satisfy the jealousies of the powers who furnish federal contingents. The result is that with a nominal army of near 300,000 men the states of Germany ask themselves every time a rumor of invasion is wafted from beyond the Rhine, where are the troops of Austria and Prussia? It was to remove, or rather abate, this evil that Prussia some time since entered into military conventions with Mecklenburg, Brunswick, Baden, and other States; but these agreements have uniformly been regarded with suspicion by Austria, whose remonstrances have more than once led to their abandonment. The outbreak, or even the prospect of the war, with a first-rate power like France would make obvious to Europe that which is never absent from the perception of Germany—that the military, like the political organization of the confederation, is a gigantic imposture.

The *Carlsruhe Gazette* has the following from Frankfort, 18th: "General LAMORICIERE arrived here a few days since from Hamburg to dine at an hotel. Some Frenchmen, who have taken up their temporary residence in this city and neighborhood, dined with him. The dinner was served in a private room, and the company afterwards separated. In the evening the French Minister was informed of what had taken place. On the following day the master of the hotel was summoned before the police, and asked why he had not announced the arrival of the General at his house, to which he replied that the law only applied to strangers who passed the night there, and that as the General left again in the course of the day, he had considered it useless to give notice to the authorities."

Diplomatic Matters.

The public organs of criticism divide their attention between the Queen's speech and the Chambord manifesto, both of which meet with a sort of lukewarm approval. In the course of an article on the Speech from the Throne, the *Correspondenz* expresses a hope that the Derby Government will find means of escaping from the Protectionist dilemma; for an administration that has behaved in so "loyal" and discreet a manner, in its relations with Foreign Powers, deserves confidence, and ought to be supported.

The latest accounts from the East speak of a determination come to by the Pasha Minister at the Porte to withdraw the pecuniary support which has hitherto been granted to political refugees. This is adopted as a measure of economy. From Florence we hear that a decree of banishment is about being issued against all emigrants, without respect of persons.

It is generally believed that the *Reichsgesetz blatt*, a polyglot gazette, containing all the laws and enactments of the realm in every dialect of the empire, is about to undergo a process of revision and simplification which will astonish the provincials not a little. In future this compilation of laws will be published in the German language, to the exclusion of every other. The assigned motive for this change is economy, and the saving effected will, in point of fact, be considerable. This measure will occasion much surprise to those who reflect that the gazette in question arose out of the March Constitution of 1849, which guaranteed to all the nationalities of the monarchy the free use and cultivation of their language.

Rumored Conspiracy in Hungary.

The Vienna correspondent of the *Times* says: "Although there is a military force in Hungary sufficient to put down a general revolution, individuals are not wanting who are mad enough to contemplate the overthrow of the present order of things. So profound is the secrecy observed concerning everything which could induce the world to believe that the revolutionary spirit is not laid in Hungary, that the subjoined account of a conspiracy which has been discovered at Pesth is as little known to the inhabitants of this city as to the antipodes. How the Government got wind of what was going on, is unknown to me, but certain it is that from fifty to sixty persons, some of whom belong to the higher classes of society, were not long ago arrested. These individuals are accused of having kept up an artificial excitement by means of their inferior agents, who rendered both highways and byways inacure. It is also said that an attempt was to have been made on the life of a high personage residing at Pesth, but this is in all probability a base calumny. Among the persons now in the hands of the military authorities is the Countess B——. This relation will naturally appear singularly meagre and unsatisfactory; but neither the British nor the Austrian public is likely to know anything more of the matter until the sentences of the delinquents appear some years hence in the *Wiener Zeitung*. While this Government is considering how foreigners (Germans) can be induced to come as colonists to Hungary, the Hungarians, Bohemians, and Upper Austrians, are longing to emigrate to America. The desire to breathe a freer air is so general, that, if it were not next to impossible to get passports for foreign countries, the diminution of the population would soon show people in office how hateful the present system is to the nation. Public agencies for promotion of emigration have just been prohibited the Minister of the Home Department, but this is evidently superfluous in a country where permission to emigrate must be procured from half a dozen different authorities. Government looked on with marvellous indifference while a certain EHRENBERG was enticing emigrants to Hungary under false pretences, and it was not until seven hundred poor creatures had been robbed of their little all that it put its heavy hand on the swindler. The fellow, who pretended to dispose of land which he did not possess, was a day or two since tried for fraud, convicted, and sentenced to ten years' hard labor."

Austria and France.

A letter from Vienna, in the *New Prussian Journal*, affirms that repeated interviews have taken place between M. DE LA COUR, French envoy and Count BUOL-SCHAUENSTEIN, relative to the approaching assumption of Empire by Prince LOUIS NAPOLEON, and that hitherto the Austrian Minister and French envoy have not arrived at a complete understanding. "The Imperial Government," says the writer, who pronounces himself well informed, "will neither protest against the assumption of the title 'NAPOLEON III.,' nor seek to oppose the reestablishment of the Empire. It will, on the contrary, accept both one and the other as accomplished facts. But, on the other hand, the assumption of the title 'NAPOLEON III.,' threatens to be a primitive cause of estrangement." Now, with all due deference to the writer, it is difficult to understand how a Government which accepts a fact as accomplished can find cause therein for disagreement. It would be the maximum of ridicule to acknowledge and admit a fact solemnly and publicly, and to pout and sulk *après coup*. But this will not be the case. All Governments on this side of the Rhine will admit the fact as a fact when accomplished, and will continue as heretofore to cultivate the most cordial relations with France. It is possible that the Emperor may not accord the title of "brother" to the resuscitated Emperor, and merely style him "Imperial Majesty." If the Czar should do this, it will be merely a prolongation of the etiquette observed toward LOUIS PHILIPPE.

Prussia and Austria on the Zollverein.

The Prussian Ambassador at Vienna had a long conference, on the 18th instant, with Count BUOL, when, it is believed, the Austrian Minister strenuously endeavored to come to an understanding on the Zollverein question. As Austria does not wish, and is not in a condition to enter into a general Austro-Germanic customs union for the next few years, it is the general opinion that the Vienna Cabinet will be satisfied with merely receiving a guarantee for the future fulfilment of what Prussia itself has repeatedly and solemnly admitted to be the ultimate goal of German commercial policy. As, however, Prussia could never seriously contemplate forming a customs union with Austria, and made the admission in question only as an insincere phrase, the fulfilment of which it hoped to be always able to elude with ease, no such guarantee can or will be given. Austria, on the other hand, having got the whole of the Southern States under its control, will certainly not loosen its hold on them without a guarantee for getting hold of Prussia; it will not let fall the piece of meat merely to snap at a shadow. It does not seem likely that Austria will be able to effect its aim by diplomatic persuasion, even if it were really intent on this course, and had relinquished its plan of federal intervention. There is, however, no sufficient reason for assuming such relinquishment; on the contrary, the Austrian press continually points to the confederation, as the paramount authority for the settlement of the Zollverein question; the conferences with the coalesced states take their course; the diplomatic communications with Prussia on the subject may be meant merely to fulfil conventional form, or to lull suspicion of the real intentions; in short, my inflexible *casterum censeo* is, that Prussia be prepared for an Austrian attack on its political independence, which it can preserve only by free trade alliances.

Things in Prussia.

It was omitted to mention, when noticing the funeral service performed in the garrison church in Berlin, in memory of the Duke of WELLINGTON, that the only member of the diplomatic corps, not attached to the British legation, who attended, was Mr. FAY, United States Charge d'Affaires. This is not mentioned invidiously, but merely to record the fact of Mr. FAY's attendance.

The subsidiary election of a member to serve in the Second Chamber, in the place of Baron VON MANTEUFFEL, who has opted for the district of Luckau, took place here yesterday morning. M. REIMER, bookseller and editor, was nominated by a majority of 248 out of 415. The opposing candidate was the Minister of Justice, M. SIMONS, but the latter has been returned by the district of Duisburg, in Westphalia. The Catholic Archbishop of Posen, LEO VON PRZYLUSKY, has addressed a circular to the electors of the Ostrowo district, who returned him to the Second Chamber, declining the honor, whilst His Grace, in this circular, urges his friends to elect in his place some one who is devoted to the "Holy Roman Apostolic Church."

The sections of railway which connect Metz with the Rhine, direct by Forbach, Saarbruck, &c., were opened with great ceremony on the 14th, by the Prussian Minister for Public Works, M. von DER HEYDT, and the civil and military authorities of the frontier district. These were joined by the French Minister for Public Works, M. MAGNE; by the Prefect of the Moselle Department; the Bishop of Metz; and by all the superior civil and military French authorities of the department. At the banquet, which took place at the Casino of Saarbruck, where covers were laid for 220, and which as well as the other stations, was ornamented with French and Prussian flags, the French Minister gave the health of the King of Prussia, to which M. von DER HEYDT replied by pledging that of the Prince President. The sections opened on the 14th now complete the railway communications between Ludwigshafen (Manheim) and Paris, with embranchments to Strasburg.

DENMARK.

Discussions in Government Affairs.

Among the more important discussions in the Lower House, is one which has great significance. The Committee on the Militia Law for 1853 had proposed an additional paragraph—"That the recruits voted shall be called out and exercised, and that they shall only be sent to Danish battalions, so that it shall be illegal to use them as any part of the German Confederation contingent." This bold announcement of right and common sense quite alarmed the members of the Cabinet, and the War Minister took occasion to say the strangest things, such as that the King of Denmark was a member of the German Bund (instead of the Duke of HOLSTEIN); that a whole-state army threw no difficulties in the way of Danish independence, self respect and loyalty; that the Danish soldier was bound to fight in the ranks of the German Confederation, whether the kingdom of Denmark was interested in the question or not; that Denmark was now reconciled with the Sleswig-Holstein party, and had nothing to fear; with a number of other unconstitutional absurdities. The debate was extended over Monday into Tuesday. TSCHERNING's speech against the Minister was very powerful and effective. He was supported by LEHMANN, MONRAD and others. The chief speakers for the Ministerial plan were TILISCH and REE. After a long and violent debate, the paragraph in question was carried against the Ministry with a majority so large as to be almost unanimous. The victory is gratifying, but it is melancholy to find a Danish Cabinet following a policy so absolutist and dangerous, as to render such a triumph necessary.

Great sensation has been excited by a declaration of the Finance Minister, to the effect that he cared very little for the theoretical right of the Parliament to pass and control the taxes, for what they refused he would take from the Duchies. The budget of the latter he refuses to communicate.

The Succession Law remains the subject of universal debate. Attempts are making to get up a petition to the Parliament, recommending the immediate adoption of the plan laid down in the Government Message. We shall soon see the result, for the lists of signatures are to be made up on the 30th. ORSTED's answer to WINCKER has now been distributed to the members of that Diet; he has, therefore, imitated the "illegal" step of the Royal Archivist. As to the latter, it is currently reported that the order for his prosecution was given at the request of the Russian Minister, who had threatened to demand his passport if it were not complied with. The Danish Cabinet, accordingly, first applied to WINCKER for an explanation, and on his being declared unsatisfactory, proceeded to hand over the criminal to the tortures of the Attorney-General. We most believe this report to be untrue, for it places both Governments in a most unfavorable light. In fact, this whole prosecution [illegible] useless universal contempt and ridicule here. It was not only WINCKER's right to publish his pamphlet as he did, but it was his duty as a good man and a good patriot. Consequently, the people we speak to only laugh; they cannot persuade themselves that this absurd step will lead to anything but discomfiture.

HOLLAND.

A letter from Rotterdam states that the booksellers of that place have received an intimation from the police, that it would be agreeable to the authorities to see them abstain from offering for sale either the "Napoleon le Petit" of M. VICTOR HUGO, or the "Nuits de St. Cloud."

SWEDEN.

Letters from Stockholm, of the 15th, report that an improvement had taken place in the health of the King. Dr. HUSS had been summoned from Paris to attend his Majesty.

SWITZERLAND.

The fire at the Grimsel spital is believed to be the work of an incendiary. YYBACH, the "wirth," whom every one who has visited the Grimsel will remember, is in custody with his son. He has made an attempt upon his life.

SPAIN.

MADRID, Nov. 19.—To-day, being the festival of SANTA ISABEL, has been celebrated as a grand holiday. Her Majesty has also sent, through the intendency of the palace, the sum of 30,000 reals to the Governor of the province, to be distributed among the hospitals and other charitable institutions.

Royal decrees, bearing to-day's date, and countersigned by General LARA, have been published—one conferring, as anticipated, the command of the corps of Royal Halberdiers on the Duke of Castroterreño; and the other promoting Lieutenant-General VILLACAMPA (the oldest lieutenant-general in the army, and who commanded during the Peninsular war) to be captain-general of the army.

The *España* contradicts the reports of General LARA's resignation, which has been frequently spoken of. It is believed that he is supported by the Queen-Mother, or would probably have been out ere this.

The *Clamor* speaks of the intention of Government to suppress the Ministry of Fomento, the chief departments of which would pass to the Home-office; the special schools to the

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, DEC. 14 1852.

News of the Morning.

Owing to the crowded state of our columns, our morning summary is necessarily brief. In the continued absence of the Collins steamer *Arctic*, over due at this port, we have made a considerable draft on our English files and private correspondence by the *Niagara*. Although the extracts afford little that is startling in the way of news, they will be found generally interesting, while the letters afford a running commentary by eye witnesses of the events in Paris and London.

The doings in Congress yesterday were not very important. Both houses appear in excellent temper, and a vein of good humor pervaded the skirmish in the Senate on the appointment of the Committees, and the debate in the House on the reference of the Message, and other preliminary motions. To-day the death of Mr. WEBSTER is to be noticed in both Houses.

The Special Election in Massachusetts, yesterday, to fill vacancies in the Congressional Delegation, distributed in the choice of 5 Whigs, 1 Free Soiler, and 1 Democrat. Mr. SEAVER, Whig, was reelected Mayor of Boston by a close vote.

The Telegraphic column reports the usual number of accidents, arrests and incidents throughout the country, and a melancholy loss of life, by disease, at sea, on board the ship *Shackamaxon*, bound from Philadelphia for Australia.

The French in America.

We publish, in another part of this morning's *Times*, an interesting article from the *Courrier des Etats Unis*, in which the action of the French Government, in taking possession of St. Domingo, is elaborately vindicated, on the ground that it is only what she was solicited to do some years since by the Dominicans themselves, and that it has been done in the interests of Republican Liberty and against the despotic designs of the imperial usurper FAUSTIN I. The article is well worth reading. We have no wish to comment on it now, further than to say that the Emperor NAPOLEON III. does not treat his brother Emperor FAUSTIN I. with that distinguished consideration which the similarity of their positions would seem to render proper. And, furthermore, it must delight the world at large to see the French Emperor engaged so zealously in protecting liberty and republicanism abroad, now that he has so effectually stifled both at home.

In connection with this matter, we ask attention to the voluminous correspondence also found in our columns this morning, detailing the steps by which England, France and the United States sought to *interrene* a year ago in the affairs of Hayti, and to forbid peremptorily the Emperor from prosecuting the war against St. Domingo, and the very poor success by which those steps were attended. Mr. WEBSTER instructed Mr. WALSH to say, in the most explicit terms, to the Emperor, that if he did not come to terms with St. Domingo, England, France and the United States would *make* him. Mr. WALSH did say it, in a variety of forms, and mingled with a good deal of flippant impertinence of his own; but the result of the whole proceeding was that the Emperor said he would be glad to comply with the wishes of the three friendly powers who felt so much concern in his affairs; but he found it would be unconstitutional—and so he didn't. The documents will undoubtedly repay perusal.

The *Courier* notices the proceedings of the French in Sonora, and speaks of them as the acts of a mere adventurer, for which the French Government is not in the least responsible. We presume this is substantially true. and yet the movement is not without importance. We happen to be in possession of some important documents in regard to this matter,—showing the interest taken by France in the progress of our country westward, and the steps already taken in pursuance of a grand design to check that progress, and to erect a barrier against our further growth. We have reason to believe that the great object of planting these French settlements in Northern Mexico is *to prevent the United States from acquiring a feasible route for a railroad to the Pacific*. And we shall present the evidence of these designs to-morrow.

Twelve Tons Gold in one Ship.

Advices have been received in England from Australia, that the ship *Dido* is on her way, and soon to arrive in London, from that country, having on board the extraordinary amount of 280,000 ounces, or 23,333 pounds, troy weight, equal (at 2,000 pounds to the ton,) to nearly TWELVE TONS Gold Dust. The Australian Gold coins $20 to the ounce, and the U. S. Mint value of this shipment, therefore, is FIVE MILLIONS SIX HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS; the largest sum we remember ever to have seen reported on a single vessel. In 1850, when we had only monthly packets from California, the steamship *Philadelphia* arrived at this port, in July, we believe, with nearly three millions Gold Dust on board, and recently, one of the West India steamers carried to London, in Silver and Gold, about $3,150,000.

The actual production of the precious metal of this new and wonderful gold field has thus far proved fully up to the wildest calculations entered into last Spring. The ascertained yield of the Melbourne Mines to the 31st July amounted to FIFTY-THREE TONS weight, or in exact Federal value to TWENTY-FIVE MILLIONS, Three Hundred and Twelve Thousand, Eight Hundred Dollars! And at the Sydney Mines, to TWELVE AND A HALF MILLIONS Dollars. A further sum of Five Millions Dollars is set down to Adelaide, South Australia, though taken thence, for the most part, by miners from the Melbourne District. The aggregate, therefore, stands thus:

At Melbourne	53 tons	$25,312,800
Sydney	26 tons	12,500,000
Adelaide	11 tons	5,800,000
Grand total	90 tons	$42,812,800

Besides the *Dido* just referred to, two other ships, the *Enchantress* and *Lady Flora*, are known to be on their way to London, having together $2,700,000 on board. The total shipments, to London alone, to the 21st August, amounted to $26,732,720; to all points, $34,-279,000; leaving a vast amount of treasure awaiting an opportunity in consequence of the scarcity of sailors to man the vessels.

A private letter from Melbourne, Aug. 13, noticed in one of the London papers, says that 40,000 men are in the gold fields, few of whom are disappointed, and great numbers are becoming rich. The gold prospects enlarge week by week, the writer adds. The Government escorts, for the last week, brought in 126,000 ounces, besides a large amount by private parties. Labor has gone up from 100 to 500 per cent. "Send us," he concludes, "one hundred thousand of your groaning agriculturists and pale-faced artisans, but no more thieves and villains."

New-York Benevolence.

One who is skilful at sketching, might make a pleasant series of pictures for us, by taking down the attitudes and conditions of Benevolence as he is seen in New-York.

The old gentleman is careful to look after the poor, whether they are of his own kin or from another land and clime. He builds hospitals for their sick, alms-houses for the convenience of the old and crippled, public nurseries for the little ones who know not so much as whether they have any parents, asylums for the deaf, dumb and blind, where the deaf may hear the still small whispers of those long dead, where the dumb may learn to talk, though voicelessly, and where the blind may see, although their eyes are never clear of their films. He appoints those who are skillful to minister "to a mind diseased," and selects quiet and secluded residences, where if there is any healing balm for them, it may most advantageously be administered. Surely this is a pleasant picture; but here is another.

Benevolence had a religious training, and he has not forgotten to follow the paths he was told to walk in. Seeing the spiritual wants of his fellows, he scatters innumerable tracts in their way, each page full of gentle entreaty, excellent advice, or friendly warning. He puts a Bible upon every business man's desk, and into every widow's desolate cottage. He pays the salaries of laborers to bear the word of life into the destitute corners of city and country—even to the remotest borders. He assists a feeble church in Connecticut to put up a Sabbath-bell, and a churchless settlement in California or Oregon to a place of worship. He keeps the trumpet to his ear, that he may gather from the farthest land under the sun the faintest cry for help, and hearing, he addresses himself at once to furnish it.

And here he is again. Benevolence has built a home for the houseless, but here are many who never have eat the bread of dependence, and it is terribly bitter. He would not insist that they be forced to eat it alone, nor with mortifying publicity. He devises how they may be helped without unnecessary mortification, and more especially he tries to preserve for them their self-respect, and as long as possible to support them in such positions that they shall be most likely to help themselves, when the gale has passed. With this inten the builds a home for Aged Indigent Females—a Home for the Friendless, where friends are found for those who have erred, but have sought repentance, and for the little ones who were born to shame, that they may never know the extent of their miserable inheritance. He appoints Dispensaries, where the sick may find ready aid; forms Unions and Associations, where the poor may take charity unawares.

But here is Benevolence in another scene He sits in his arm-chair, with his elbow on his desk, and his head upon his hand. The old gentleman seems puzzled. He has carried comfort to a thousand bare hearthstones, and now there are a thousand more demanding help. He has fed the hungry, but here are greater numbers than ever crying for bread. He has clothed the shivering, but with the next storm a barefooted regiment will be begging at his door. He has illuminated the old Brewery and made a church of it, but another Five Points is starting up on the other side of Broadway. How shall he stop the fountains of these streams! Off the old gentleman starts again. He is now gathering Sabbath Schools in mission churches, and Boys' Meetings in vacant sail-lofts. He is insisting upon industrious habits to the children. He is manœuvring to bring under healthful influences the rising generation. And have not we reason to hope that now the old gentleman is on the right track? Not omitting any of the former, he needs all the latter efforts to make the results of the first permanent. Save the boys and the men are safe. "Just as the twig is bent the tree is inclined," says a maxim, which, though familiar to everybody, is not as many days old, as the truth it conveys has been years in being proved.

Distribution of Gold.

It is not a little remarkable that, with all the vast arrivals of Gold Dust from Australia, Gold Coin from the United States, and Silver from the West Coast, reported of late in London, that the accumulations are apparently thus far inconsiderable, not only in the Bank, but throughout the Kingdom. The Bank of England held, last Summer, as high as twenty-two millions Sterling; the amount is now little over twenty-one millions. Before the arrival of the recent rich argosies from Australia and the West Coast, this fact was susceptible of easy explanation, in the very large amounts of Gold Coin sent out to the new Gold field wherewith to purchase Dust and carry on the enlarged commercial operations of the Colony. Since then we have looked somewhat closer into the distribution of the precious metals from the British metropolis, and the exports of a single week—the one preceding the sailing of the *Niagara*—may afford a partial solution.

The receipts from Australia were, in round numbers, $4,575,000. The exports recorded at the London Custom-House were only $105,000, chiefly to the Continent, but from the out-ports they were very heavy, say:

Overland to the East	$2,150,000
Australian ports	475,000
Calcutta	300,000
Cape Good Hope and Bombay	500,000
Add for Continent as above	105,000
Miscellaneous	70,000
Total Export from Kingdom	$3,600,000
Net gain in Import	975,000
Making total as above	$4,575,000

Of the shipment to the East by the Oriental Steamer to Alexandria in Egypt, and thence overland to Aden, $1,625,000 was in silver, chiefly to Bombay and Calcutta. Of the whole export only $600,000 was destined to leave the British dominions, the remainder, $3,000,000, going to New South Wales, Australia, British India and the Cape of Good Hope. The gain to British wealth, therefore, would appear to be nearly four instead of only one million dollars for the week.

The distribution of California Gold through our own commercial centre is not less interesting. Of the fifty-five millions California Dust received at the Philadelphia Mint and New-Orleans Branch Mint, and two millions Foreign Gold at New-York—total, $57,177,000—during the year 1851, about forty-seven millions dollars—$46,943,000—were exported to Foreign States, chiefly France and Great Britain; leaving a net gain of ten millions dollars—$10,226,000—to the United States. This balance was wholly distributed to the interior of the country, or lodged in the Sub-Treasury, together with three millions out of the Banks of this City of the previous accumulation. The Banks held, on 31st December, about $8,000,000, against $11,011,804 at the close of 1850.

For the year 1852, the receipts at the Philadelphia Mint will reach $52,700,000, unless the next semi-monthly packet should be unavoidably delayed, against $46,056,000 last year. At New-Orleans, they will be $4,000,000 against $8,466,009 last year. The Foreign Gold at New-York, $2,300,000 against $2,-950,000 last year: Giving a gross total of fifty-nine millions dollars, of which, allowing for an export of $2,000,000 for December, from this port, and $4,000,000 for the year from Boston and other ports, about thirty-three millions will have been sent out of the country to Foreign States, to 31st inst.; leaving for domestic distribution twenty-eight millions dollars, against ten millions in 1851. The whole of this balance, or nearly so, like the last, will have gone into the interior or lodged in the Sub-Treasury by the close of the year. The Banks at present are supposed to hold not over a million and a half in excess of 31st Dec., 1851, say $9,500,000.

☞ Aunt Deborah was a good philosopher, as the world goes; that is, she had a theory, according to which she practiced, never worrying herself much about its truth. Her doctrine was that everybody has got to commit a thousand blunders in this world, and so, every time she committed one, she rejoiced at being rid of one more source of vexation and trouble. There is a great deal of comfort in Aunt Debby's philosophy, though unless she put the number rather low, some folks may expect to die very soon.

☞ The *Express* says, that "the *Times* continues to suppress the fact in the case of Mr. MARSHALL, (Minister to China,) that he was confirmed 'by and with the advice and consent of the Senate.'" If any reader of the *Times* needs this information, or feels aggrieved by our having "suppressed" it, he will confer a favor on us, and probably promote his own welfare, by transferring his subscription to the *Express*. He will find in that sheet knowledge reduced to the meanest capacity. We are not in the habit of issuing an extra at noon, to inform our readers that it is not midnight.

ENTERPRISE.—The *Herald* yesterday announced to its startled readers that the Empire had been reestablished in France, and published the Report of the Senate Committee, in favor of the change—*the Senatus Consultum*—the speech of the Vice-President on offering the Empire to LOUIS NAPOLEON, his reply, the Count of CHAMBORD'S protest, and sundry other documents relating to this subject, all of which were published in the *Times* nearly a fortnight since. This is one of those extraordinary instances of enterprise by which our neighbor semi-occasionally startles the world at large.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times

XXXIId CONGRESS...Second Session.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Monday, Dec. 13.

Messrs. NORRIS, SOULE, and UNDERWOOD, appeared and took their seats.

The Secretary read a letter from President KING, (who is ill,) suggesting Senator ATCHISON to take the Chair.

Agreed to.

Mr. BRIGHT gave notice that to-morrow he would move the reference of the President's message to the several Committees.

Mr. BRIGHT moved to suspend the rules requiring Committees to be chosen by ballot.

Mr. HALE said he understood the gentleman had a list of Committees in his hand; he desired to know the manner in which the Committees were appointed. A long debate ensued, and the Committees were agreed to.

Messrs. WALKER and CHASE opposed it.

Mr. WALKER asked to be excused.

Mr HALE said he understood the Senator from Indiana held a list of Committees in his hand with a view of nominating them. He would like to have it stated for the information of the Senate and country, how and by whom that list was prepared.

Mr. BRIGHT said he had a list of Committees which he intended to submit to the Senate. The Committees would be nearly the same as those of last year. There were three vacancies caused by change of members. The members of the political party having the majority had met together and named three persons on each Committee of five, and two on each Committee of three. The list was then handed to Senator PEARCE, and the Whigs named the remaining members of the Committees, in this way was the list prepared. The Senator from New-Hampshire was not on any Committee, because the Democratic majority believed that Senator was outside of any healthy political organization. (Laughter.)

Mr. HALE said he was glad to be relieved from the labors of Committees,—he was proud of the cause given for his exclusion. Last year the Senate, with a due appreciation of his learning and pursuits in life, placed him on the Committee on Private Land Claims. He appealed to every member of the Committee to say whether he had not discharged the duty imposed on him. But the Senator from Indiana, with his usual frankness, had announced that the appointments on committees were not made so much from the qualification of members, as from the fidelity with which they adhered to certain political organizations. His party, he knew, was a small one, for it had paid back to the Democratic party all the borrowed capital it had obtained in 1848, but all of the party now remaining were good men and true. There were only two parties,—the Democratic had annihilated the Whig party. The Democratic party was so big that he thought the gentleman would find, even before this session was over, that it would require an outside pressure to keep it from breaking.

A few days ago, its organ, the *Union*, in alluding to the Democratic party, said it was "swollen"—now as health had been spoken of, he did not think being swollen was any indication of a healthy, vigorous growth—"ecce homo." (Laughter.) He thought it rather indicated a diseased state, requiring, perhaps, depletion or other remedy. Having now obtained the information as to the mode in which these Committees were appointed, he would make no objection to suspending the rule, but would consent that the Senate should act as it thought proper.

The rules were then suspended, and—

Mr. BRIGHT offered a list of Committees which he moved be adopted as the Committees of the Senate. The list was read.

Mr. WALKER said he observed that his name was on three Committees on which he had served as long as he had any desire to do. These Committees were; "On Revolutionary Claims," "Agriculture," and "Contingent Expenses of the Senate." In addition to being the banner State of the Democracy, Wisconsin had great interests which had never been represented in any of the Senate Committees. The State was an Agricultural State, but attended to its own agriculture. It was a Commercial State, and was deeply interested in the question of Public Lands and Indian Affairs—yet with the exception of the Committee on Commerce, Wisconsin never had a representation on any of the important Committees. He could not understand this, while Senators who have been here but two sessions are appointed on most important Committees.

Mr. HALE, thought there was force in the observations of the Senator from Wisconsin. There were a few Senators here who belonged to the "bakeshop" organization. Wisconsin, he thought, heretofore on this subject had been shabby. He remembered thatupon all questions there was one vote from Wisconsin to be found along with those of the most fanatical of fanatics. Perhaps this was the cause of that State being compelled to bow to the rod. He thought that like the patriarch of old, of whom it was said, "Jea feels the rod yet loveth God," Wisconsin ought to submit. He had been in Wisconsin, and knew the interests which the Senator spoke of. In that State there were Counties in which he believed the fanatics had a majority.

Mr. WALKER said he had no such object in view. The Senator was in Wisconsin lately, and had endeavored to cure the body politic, but his medicine had not produced the effect desired. Wisconsin, he repeated, had never been represented on any of the Committees having charge of the great interests in which she was so deeply concerned. He moved that his name be stricken from the list proposing him as a member of the Committees on Revolutionary Claims, Agriculture, and Contingent Expenditure of the Senate.

Mr. CHASE said that many Senators were named on the Committees, who had never been consulted on the subject He understood that the two political parties, Whig and Democrat, had agreed upon Committees excluding all those parties considered as belonging to unhealthy political organizations. His position was well understood by his constituents, and it was that he was—by the grace of God—a Democrat, free and independent—fully prepared and determined to carry out the Democratic faith in its fullest extent. He was not aware whether there was anything in this position to place him outside of any healthy political organization. He moved to postpone the subject till to-morrow—and on motion, asked the Yeas and Nays.

Mr. HUNTER said the difficulty now again arose as to whether Mr. MERIWETHER'S name should be called. He hoped, by unanimous consent, that name would not be called. This was acceded to.

The motion to postpone was rejected—Yeas 5, Nays 38.

The list of Committees was then agreed to. There being six vacancies, three of which were caused by the declination of Mr. WALKER,

Mr. BRIGHT moved that the Chair fill these vacancies.

Mr. HALE insisted that this required unanimous consent, and he objected.

The CHAIR decided that the vacancies must be filled by ballot.

Mr. BRIGHT withdrew his motion.

A message was received from the House, with the proceedings thereof, touching the deaths of Messrs. THOMPSON and FOWLER of Massachusetts.

Mr. DAVIS of Mass., asked if the rule of the Senate prohibited the usual proceedings in these cases?

The CHAIR decided that it did.

Mr. DAVIS, said as the rules forbid the usual proceedings in cases of death of members during the recess, the Senators from Massachusetts would forbear offering any motion.

Mr. SUMNER made a few remarks.

Mr CHASE insisted that the Senate proceed to fill the vacancies in the Committees; and the Senate proceeded to ballot for the vacancies in the Committees on Agriculture, Land Claims, Revolutionary Claims, Roads and Canals, and contingent expenses. When the ballots were counted only 30 were found to have been given, and consequently no quorum voted.

Mr. UNDERWOOD moved that the Chair fill the vacancies.

Mr. HALE objected

The Senate then proceeded to ballot for Chairman of Committee on Revolutionary claims, and only 30 voting, the Chair was authorized to fill the vacancies.

Several petitions were presented; among them, some against the employment of Chaplains by the United States

Mr. CHASE presented the resolutions of the Legislature of Ohio, in favor of the distribution of the public lands among actual settlers.

Mr. MASON gave notice of a bill to amend the Civil and Diplomatic Appropriation bill of last session, in the clause making appropriation for continuing the survey of the Mexican boundary.

Mr. UNDERWOOD moved, and all unfinished business of last session was recommitted to the Committees.

Mr. GWIN offered a resolution, calling for all further documents concerning the imprisonment of Consul RICE at Acapulco.

On the motion of Mr. WELLER, the Select Committee of last session, on the charges against the Boundary Commissioner, was reappointed.

On the motion of Mr. SOULE, the Select Committee on claims against Mexico was renewed.

The Kentucky Contested Election case was taken up.

Mr. MANGUM withdrew his amendment.

Mr. JONES, of Tenn., moved an amendment declaring Mr. DIXON the Senator to fill the vacancy.

Mr. MASON was in favor of the reference.

Mr. UNDERWOOD addressed the Senate in support of Mr. DIXON'S claim to the seat, citing many and various precedents. He had not concluded at 3½ o'clock, when the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Dec. 13.

Mr HALL introduced a bill organizing the Territory of Platte, which was referred to the Committee on Territories.

On motion of Mr. CARTTER, so much of the President's Message as refers to Patents and the Patent Office, was referred to the Committee on Patents.

Mr. HOUSTON, from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported a bill making appropriation for the payment of Navy pensions, and a bill for the payment of invalid and other pensions for the year ending June, 1854. Referred to the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union.

Mr. JONES introduced a bill, which was passed, granting to the Sackett's Harbor and Ellensburg Railroad Co. the right of way through the military reservation at Sackett's Harbor.

Mr. WILCOX (Miss.) introduced a resolution, prefaced by a preamble, that the representatives of this Government at foreign courts be instructed to urge such amendments to the existing treaties between the United States and foreign powers as will secure the same liberty of religious worship to all Americans residing under foreign flags which is granted to all citizens of every nation of the whole world residing under the flag of our Union; and resolved that all commissioners hereafter to be appointed to negotiate treaties, shall consider themselves instructed to secure, if possible, such provision in all our treaties.

Mr. STUART, of Mich., said he did not wish to embarass the resolution, but would suggest whether this subject was not one within the provisions only of the EXECUTIVE branch of the Government.

Mr. WILCOX explained that he had introduced the resolution at the request of a religious denomination of his own State. They simply ask that freedom of worship abroad which we accord to persons of all nations in our own country. He moved the resolution be referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Mr. STEPHENS, of Georgia, said he had no objection to the reference merely, but he would object to the resolution as a precedent, because the House, by so regarding it, would be departing from its appropriate sphere.

Mr. TAYLOR, of Ohio, concurred in the remarks of the gentleman, and protested against the House interfering with matters without their legitimate sphere.

The resolution was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

On motion of Mr. STUART, the debate on the resolution referring the various parts of the President's Message was ordered to close on Wednesday.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union on this subject—the question being on the resolution of Mr. BROOKS to refer so much of the message as relates to the tariff and revenues from customs to a Special Committee of seven members to collect testimony, and report on or before the 25th of January.

Mr. JONES, of Penn., was surprised at the proposition of the gentleman from New-York (Mr. BROOKS), who was known as a National Whig, and as such he (Mr. JONES) understood was in favor of protection *per se*. How the gentleman could at this particular crisis offer a resolution to open up the tariff question was a matter he could not comprehend. The gentleman who is constantly an advocate of protection must know that, constituted as the House is at this particular time, nothing can possibly occur that would not be injurious to that interest.

The gentleman stated on a former occasion, that his object was to reduce the revenue. He (Mr. JONES) wished to know from the gentleman whether he had looked abroad. In less than one year from this day, we may not only have no surplus revenue, but find ourselves with a deficiency. He (Mr. JONES) hesitated not one moment to say, as his honest conviction, that Europe has retrograded fifty years within the last six months. Fifty years ago there was an empire in Europe, and all the despotisms were arranged against France. What is now the spectacle? A new Emperor has just arisen, backed by all the powers of despotism, and with this combination the battle of liberty is to be fought.

He now saw in Europe what was never seen. There is a Democratic absolutism. A last despotic power has been erected by the free suffrages of forty millions of men, and erected for what purpose? Why to meet an issue already raised. Has not this country planted itself on the MONROE doctrine, which will not sanction any additional foothold by any European continent; and is not this the doctrine of the Democratic party? Where is Cuba? Precisely in that condition. We have declared that Spain may hold Cuba; yet if she wishes to part with it, no mortal power on earth shall occupy it but ourselves. This is our foreign policy. We are told in the papers of this morning that Sonora has been seized and annexed to the French Empire.

RICHELIEU said that in State affairs there are no small states. There is something ominous in these things, and he repeated his opinion that in less than twelve months we shall find France, backed up by Russia, Austria and Prussia, prepared to test with us the question whether or not a foreign Government shall gain a foothold on our Continent. The issue is not whether we shall follow the doctrine of KOSSUTH and go abroad, but whether we will maintain the Monroe doctrine. If so we shall have to fight for it. As to the pending proposition, he should vote for the amendment, reserving the ad-valorem principle of the Tariff, and then vote against the resolution. The country had made up its mind that the Democracy are to rule, and although the State which he in part represented seemed not what they want, yet notice to them, they can get what they most want, and that immediately.

After giving the views of the Democracy on Pennsylvania on the tariff subject, he said he was opposed to a modification of the tariff act of 1846 at this time, because we have no landmarks to guide us. We have no statistics—not a single document, not even a message from the President on the subject which statistical details. Besides, but recently a new President has been elected. Shall he have a hearing? Is it for the Democratic party to say the new President shall not have a hearing? He did not believe it. How a Democrat could vote to open this question before the new administration comes in, and in the absence of the necessary data, was to him extraordinary.

Mr. JOHNSON, Georgia, said he was in favor of a Select Committee, as the resolution pending proposes, who shall inquire into the subject of revenue, and make their report to the House and country. He desired action based on information and facts, to the way indicated, the Committee of Ways and Means not having time to attend to the subject. He was favorable to a reduction and revision of the tariff. When the Act of '46 was passed, it was generally suited to the condition of the country. But since that time the population of the country has largely increased, our imports and exports have been much enlarged, and therefore there should necessarily be a change in our financial system.

We have in our Treasury more than enough for an economical Administration of the Government, and it is a principle of the Democratic party not to raise more money than is necessary for the purpose. Then if the amount in the Treasury is too large, and the circumstances of the country require a change, now is the time for a reduction. The next question is where shall we enter upon the revenue, and where shall the reduction be made? Gentlemen say postpone it. This is not the proper time, and this is a short Session, but cannot we begin the subject, and ascertain the facts, and thus in advance facilitate the labors of our successors. Why wait for a new Administration to dictate to the country and the House, and are members to pass laws under its dictation, without the sanction of their judgements? It belongs to the Executive to execute and carry out their Tariff.

He repeated, now is the time to enter upon the work. His first principle was to approximate to free trade as near as can be while sustaining the Government by just taxation. The principle of protection should be eschewed and abandoned. He was opposed to a horizontal tariff, and would tax such articles as would throw the burden on property rather than on persons. He would discriminate to afford incidental protection only, however, as an object of the tariff. In alluding to Cuba he said, she is a dependency of Spain, and hoped she would so continue until that Government herself should relinquish the island. He was in favor of no crusade to her by violence and fraud, and he was opposed to all illegal expeditions. If we shall negotiate for the transfer, then here will be less for the surplus revenue.

Mr. MCLOVY expressed his surprise to see the pending resolution emanate from the source it did, and stated his reasons why he should vote for the amendment to preserve the system of ad-valorem. As a Democrat, opposed to the collection of more money than may be wanted for the most economical administration of national affairs, he now went, and should go so long as he occupied a place in Congress, for carrying in the pockets of the people the money not required for Government uses. He earnestly opposed, as the antiquarian doctrine, specific duties and protection. He would reduce the revenue, and at the same time reduce the taxes, and relieve the people of the burden imposed upon them; and this is only to be done by going down the scale by free trade, instead of going up.

Mr. SEYMOUR, of N. Y., gave notice of an amendment to the eighth resolution, namely, to refer the subject of Rivers as well as Harbors to the Committee on Commerce, taking the first named, as the resolution proposes, from the Committee on Roads and Canals.

The Committee rose without disposing of the subject before it.

Mr. STANLY offered the following as an amendment to the nineteenth rule of the House: "And no person shall be allowed on the floor of the House as a Reporter or Stenographer for any paper or papers, who shall be employed as an agent to prosecute any claim pending before Congress, and the Speaker shall give his written permission with this condition."

There being no objection, the House proceeded to consider the proposition

Mr. JONES, of Tenn., moved an amendment as follows: "And not more than one Reporter or Stenographer shall be assigned to the same seat." He said his object was to exclude no reporter from the Hall, but to prevent persons from occupying seats under the pretence of reporting, when in fact they obtained the privilege merely to prosecute claims to the great annoyance of the legitimate business of the House.

Mr. STANLY said the Nineteenth Rule, giving to specified persons the privilege of the Hall, had been much abused, and that this ought now to be stopped

Mr. BROOKS said he did not mean to oppose the amendment, but he thought it unnecessary, as it seemed to imply a doubt on the part of members to resist temptation. (Laughter.)

Mr. STANLY remarked "by no means."

Mr. NABORS—It seems to imply that we are liable to be tempted, and, therefore, no prayer is more appropriate than "lead us not into temptation." (Laughter.) I wish to say if the amendment shall be adopted, so far as I am concerned. I shall not consider it essential to my protection. (Laughter.) It occurs to me to be a small business.

Mr. JOHNSON, of Tenn., replied, 32 in all.

Mr. JOHNSON said he was in favor of the proposition, but thought it would be hard to execute.

Mr. STANLY—I only desire to say to the gentleman from Mississippi, that the danger of bribery did not enter my head as an inducement. I have always been against persons coming into this hall under false pretences. They tease us nearly to death by running about here and talking about their claims. My own constituents cannot be admitted here, while persons not more worthy manage to obtain the privilege of the floor, to attend to their own private interests. I know my friend from Mississippi to be one of those least influenced by these claim agents, notwithstanding the prayer he has uttered. (Laughter.)

Mr. NABORS—I assure the gentlemen I did not mean to cast the most distant insinuation upon him for offering the amendment, but it did appear to me that it implied a possibility that members of Congress might be influenced by those claim agents. I think such a thing is impossible. (Laughter.)

Mr. STANLY'S, with Mr. JONES'S, amendment was adopted.

Mr. JOHNSON, of Tenn., was excused from serving on the Committee of Commerce.

The House then adjourned.

Later from Tobasco.

By the arrival of the brig *Capt. John*, from Tobasco, we are informed that the city is overflowed with water. The excitement is very great, as boats can easily proceed up the streets. The water in the Custom House was two or three feet deep.

A civil war had broken out in Tobasco, in which a large number of citizens opposed to the present Government have taken up arms, and succeeded in taking two small towns. There have also been two battles, in which a large number of Government troops were killed. It was supposed that as soon as the water subsided, there would be a general outbreak, as Mexican troops were soon expected there.

AN IMPORTANT INVENTION.—Gen. CROSBY, of Chautauque, is well known to the lumber world, as the inventor of several useful improvements, in the sawing departments. His last invention is a long-sought desideratum—a circular saw for sawing clap-boards and panel stuff; or, in other words, for splitting plank or boards to any desired thinness. The process, now in general use, is cumbersome and slow, comparatively; three hundred feet an hour being deemed fast work. This saw will do a thousand feet per hour, straight or bevelled; and is, in its construction, neat and compact. Workers in wood will appreciate the importance of such a machine. One of them would be a handsome fortune to any man. There is one at present up in WINNE'S Shop corner of Lumber and Water-streets, where it will remain for a few days before being taken to New-York.—*Albany Evening Journal*, 10th inst.

CAST IRON PAVING.—This new style of pavement is being laid in Howard street, Boston, from the Atheneum to Somerset-street. They are in twelve inch blocks, and are fitted by means of cogs. The purpose is merely to try the effect of frost upon them.

☞ A writer in the *Journal of Commerce* says that he knows in California "no less than four dry good merchants who peddle clams, and seven members of the Gospel who tend bar."

BUSINESS NOTICES.

DOES IT PAY?—THIS PITHY REMARK WAS addressed to a lady by her friend, on her return from JACOBS & BENNETT'S, No 321 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

"Does it pay to cross the ferry?"

"Of course it does," was the reply.

"What do you think I paid for this?" at the same time holding up to the admiring gaze of her friend a splendid Shawl.

"Well, I don't know, but I would guess probably $10."

'Twenty! nonsense; that was the price before they commenced selling out."

"Would you believe it? I only paid $9 for it; and what is more, I saw some of the most beautiful Dress Goods, Linen Laces and Embroideries sold at such extremely low prices, I was almost tempted, on purpose to give away."

"Impossible!" cried her skeptical friend; "I could scarcely believe such things if I saw them."

[*Exit lady's friend, abstractedly, inquiring the way to JACOBS & BENNETT'S Dry Goods Store, No. 321 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.*]

NO CAUSE FOR DESPAIR.—IF WEAKENED BY A racking Cough and suffering under all the symptoms of a violent Pulmonary attack, still the sufferer must not despair. "Never give up," says the poet, and why should the Consumptive despond, with ROGERS' LIVERWORT, TAR and CANCHALAGUA within his reach? Hope, LIFE, HEALTH, are its results. For sale by A. L. SCOVILL & CO., at the depôt, No. 218 Broadway, and by all the retail druggists. Price, in large bottles, $1; three bottles for $2 50.

"INDIA RUBBER LUSTRE."—A NEW ARTICLE wanted by desperate characters, who dare neglect to order a suit of these excellent under-garments at Mrs. VAN HOUTEN'S, No. 22 Nassau-st.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

NEW ENGLAND PHYSICIANS made public their written testimony, founded on experience in the course of their own practice, confirming in the most conclusive manner the opinion of Dr. HASTINGS, that he had actually discovered the great secret so long and fondly sought for, namely: A preparation that would stop the formation of Tubercles on the lungs, remove those already formed, and thus cure the most fatal of all maladies, and which has been previously regarded as being altogether incurable. Dr Williamson, of Manchester, thus writes: "Under its influence I have seen the emaciated frame, whose bare look denoted to have not his soul, completely invigorated and strength, and exchange his early morning of intense suffering and distressing cough, for the calm repose which alone accompanies sound health." Dr. Ware, of Liverpool, says: "I regard HASTINGS' SYRUP OF NAPHTHA, as the first medical discoveries of any age, and unrivalled in its agency in curing Consumption, as established beyond all doubt or question." Dr. Boyd, of Lancaster, feels it to be the great Consumptive antidote and cure." Dr. Hamilton, of Bath, pronounces it "the only known remedy which may be relied on for removing Tubercles from the lungs, and preventing the formation of others." Certificates might here be given more minute in detail, from two physicians of age, and well known experience, who have both written admirable treatises on Consumption, which they had considered incurable, or at least beyond the reach of human remedy, but who have now changed their opinion of its malignity from having witnessed in their own practice the astonishing effects under the use of Dr. HASTINGS' COMPOUND SYRUP OF NAPHTHA.

C. V. CLICKENER & CO., No 81 Barclay st., are the General Agents for Dr. HASTINGS in America, to whom all orders should be addressed. Sold also by Mrs. HAYES, No. 175 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

INDIA RUBBER CANES.—WE HAD THOUGHT WE were prepared for anything which might appear at this day, as "Progress" is the word, but confess we are taken back by the very last yet in "India Rubber Canes," our idea of being elastic enough to embrace this, the most beautiful article we have ever seen in any material. This substance is as hard, and takes a higher polish than ebony, while it is more elastic and much stronger than whalebone, not being affected by heat or cold. We urge those looking for novelties in the way of Holiday presents to examine this article on account of its novelty and beauty, having but recently been brought out in the manufacture of this singular material. They are for sale, most elegantly mounted, at TIFFANY, YOUNG & ELLIS, No. 347 Broadway; TENNEY, Broadway, corner of Murray-st.; HEARL, CARROLL & HUTCHINSON, No. 547 Broadway; LEARY & CO., Astor House; GEO. TUTTLE, No. 346 Broadway; and by the exclusive manufacturer,

L. P. PORTER, No. 43 Maiden lane.

A THOUSAND CRYING BABIES HAVE JUST BEEN received at TUTTLE'S Emporium, No. 345 Broadway, and are offered to the public wholesale and retail. Dealers supplied on reasonable terms. TUTTLE was never better prepared for the holidays. There is no lack of anything the fancy can imagine. The rush for early choice has already commenced. No. 345 is the place for presents.

ELASTIC, DURABLE AND UNSHRINKABLE.—THE celebrated Silk, Merino and Woolen

UNDERSHIRTS AND DRAWERS,

Manufactured and imported by the undersigned, possess every quality which adapts them to the season. Give them a trial. They are at once excellent and cheap.

A. RANKIN & CO., No. 104 Bowery.

J. G. MOFFATT'S LAMP DEPOT.—HOUSEKEEPERS and others are respectfully invited to examine the very beautiful Candelabras, Girandoles, Solar, Fluid, and Lard Lamps, J. G. MOFFATT has always on hand at his depot, Nos. 119 and 121 Prince-st. J. G. M. sells at very moderate profits. "The quick suppose rather than the slow shilling," is his motto. Gas fixtures introduced into houses with economy and dispatch.—*Sunday Dispatch.*

THE SUN IN A NEW CHARACTER.—THE Scientific, Artists, Engravers and the public generally, are invited by ROOT No. 363 Broadway, to view the splendid specimens of the recently discovered CRYSTALOTYPE, or Sun-Engraving, which he has now on exhibition, and which astonish and delight all who behold them. His gallery, which has been readorned and refitted, is justly considered one of the attractions of the City, and his friends will learn with satisfaction that he has resolved to open it by night as well as by day. His numerous pictures are unrivalled, and include the prize specimens for which he has taken twelve Medals. A Daguerreotype Gallery magnificently lighted for evening recreation, is a novelty in this City. ROOT wishes the public to take advantage of the dazzling scene. Admission Free. No. 363 Broadway.

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS, PREPARED AND sold by Dr. JACKSON, at the German Medical Store, No. 120 Arch street, Philadelphia, daily increase in their well-deserved celebrity, for the cure of all diseases ar

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

A Week of Tearless on Mr. Webster's Death.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Dec. 12.

Both Houses take action to-morrow on Mr. WEBSTER's death. In the House of Representatives Mr. CUSHING, Mr. STEPHENS, Mr. STANLY, Mr. CHANDLER and several others speak. In the Senate, Mr. DAVIS, SEWARD and others. S.

Massachusetts Election.

BOSTON, Monday, Dec. 13.

In the 1st District, SCUDDER, Whig, is elected. The opposition abandoned their candidates, and voted for ANANIAS H. HOWLAND, of New-Bedford, a Whig. New-Bedford voted SCUDDER 838, HOWLAND 775, Scattering 74.

In the IId District the election of WESTON, Free-Soiler, is claimed, but the returns received are not decisive.

In the IIId District, EDMUNDS, Whig, is probably elected over CHAS. FRANCIS ADAMS, Free-Soiler, and son of JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

In the Old IVth, SABINE, Whig, is probably elected.

In the Vth, the contest is close between UPHAM, Whig, and WOOD, Free-Soil Democrat—the former is probably chosen.

In VIth District, BANKS (Dem.) gains largely over Dr. BELL, (Whig), and is without doubt elected.

In VIIth District, WENTWORTH (Whig) is probably elected over WILSON, (F. S.), who received a portion of the democratic vote.

In IXth, DEWITT (F. S.) is elected.

In XIth, DICKINSON (Whig) elected.

Massachusetts Congressional Election.

SPRINGFIELD, Monday, Dec. 13.

In the Tenth Congressional District, EDWARD DICKINSON, Whig, has a plurality in sixteen towns of 1,250 votes and probably has a clear majority over all. He is elected.

In the Eleventh District, returns from eighteen Towns indicate the election of JOHN Z. GOODRICH, Whig. These towns give one-third of the votes of the District. Goodrich gains in these towns, since the last trial, 19 votes—and his plurality then was 710.

From the South—Jerome Napoleon Bonaparte—Sentence for Enticing a Slave to run away—Mayor of Mobile.

BALTIMORE, Monday, Dec. 13.

The rumor that LOUIS NAPOLEON has invited JEROME NAPOLEON BONAPARTE, of Baltimore, to go to France, is pronounced by the *Sun* as wholly unfounded.

JOHN STOTT, who was convicted of enticing a slave to run away, was sentenced, in the Baltimore County Court, to six years and five months' imprisonment.

C. C. LANGDON, Whig, formerly Editor of the *Advertiser*, was elected Mayor of Mobile on Monday last.

None of the escaped prisoners, noticed in our dispatch yesterday, have been yet arrested.

Arrest of Housebreakers—The Sheriff of Pittsburg.

PITTSBURG, Monday, Dec. 12.

About 3 o'clock this morning, in Allegheny City, the watchmen arrested two German shoemakers, named JULIUS and FRANCIS OPPEL, under suspicious circumstances, and upon searching their premises a large amount of stolen property, some coining utensils, &c., were discovered.

Application was made in Court to-day for a citation against Sheriff MAGILL, to test his right to the office, on the ground of the election frauds. The trials of some of those implicated in the frauds come off to-morrow.

Accident to Senator Pearce.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Dec. 13.

During the balloting to fill the vacancies in the Committees, a lady in the gallery accidentally let fall her parasol, which fell, point downwards, upon the head of Senator PEARCE, causing the blood to flow very copiously. Mr. PEARCE immediately left the Chamber, but after an hour returned and resumed his seat.

Marine Intelligence.

BOSTON, Monday, Dec. 13.

The ship *Elsinore*, bound from London to New-York, and which arrived off Halifax on the 9th, in distress, reports having spoken, on the 29th Oct., when in lat. 15 N., lon. 26 W., the ship *Skacamaron*, of Philadelphia, bound from Liverpool for Australia, with 600 passengers—22 of whom had died of scarlatina.

Conviction of Counterfeiters, &c.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Dec. 12.

JOHN BATZ and FERDINAND WALLYDOUE were convicted of debasing gold coin, to-day, in the U. S. District Court.

GOTTLIEB PFROMMER, charged with passing bogus coin, has become insane, and been removed to Blockley Asylum.

Boston Municipal Election.

BOSTON, Monday, Dec. 12.

BENJAMIN SEAVER, Whig, was reelected Mayor of Boston, by from 20 to 30 majority.

DR. SMITH, the Citizens' Candidate, had 5,026 votes; and JOSEPH SMITH, Dem., 937.

It is thought a majority of Whig Aldermen are elected.

Destruction of a Seminary by Fire.

ALBANY, Monday, Dec. 12.

The large Seminary at Richmondville, Schoharie County, was destroyed by fire early this morning. There were about 330 pupils in the building asleep at the time the fire broke out, but owing to the abundant means provided for the purpose they all escaped without personal injury, and with all their clothing. Loss estimated at $14,000, fully insured.

Fire at Lockport.

LOCKPORT, Monday, Dec. 13.

A fire broke out about 9 o'clock last night in Mr. BACON'S store, on Main-street, which, with the adjoining store, owned by C. LEONARD, was destroyed. BACON'S loss is about $2,500, and LEONARD'S $2,700, fully insured in the Hartford Co. Several merchants suffer largely by removals, and the *Courier* buildings, which were in great danger, suffered slightly.

Virginia Public Lands

WASHINGTON, Monday, Dec. 13.

The *National Intelligencer* announces that the official relinquishment by Virginia of the public lands, on which Virginia Land Warrants had been granted, has been received by the Secretary of the Interior who will issue the necessary warrants.

Marine Disasters.

NORFOLK, Monday, Dec. 13.

The schr. *Magnolia* from Boston for Wilmington, N. C., is ashore on Chicamicomico and PETER RUSSELL, a seaman, has been drowned.

The brig *Canima*, Baltimore, for Boston, was run into in the Bay, and lost bowsprit, cut-water, &c.

Charlestown Municipal Election.

BOSTON, Monday, Dec. 13.

In Charlestown, RICHARD FROTHINGHAM, Jr., Dem., and Editor of the Boston *Post*, has been elected Mayor: and the Independent ticket for the Board of Aldermen has been carried.

South Carolina Legislature.

CHARLESTON, Monday, Dec. 13.

The Legislature will probably sit until Friday. Governor MANNING was inaugurated to-day.

Capture of four of the escaped Prisoners at Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, Monday, Dec. 13.

Four of the prisoners who recently broke out of jail were arrested to-day near Havre de Grace—but none of the murderers have yet been captured.

The Municipal Election in Boston.

BOSTON, Monday, Dec. 13.

The voting for municipal officers in this city is going on actively. At noon, SEAVER, the regular Whig Candidate for Mayor, was 500 ahead, and he will probably be elected.

Lowell Municipal Election.

LOWELL, Monday, Dec. 13.

The Whigs, to-day, elected their Mayor, and the full Board of Aldermen; also, 19 out of 24 Councilmen.

Robbery of a New-Yorker by Gamblers.

SYRACUSE, Monday, Dec. 13.

A young man named WOODWARD, from New-York City, was robbed of $331 by gamblers, in this place.

The Southerner at Charleston.

CHARLESTON, Saturday, Dec. 11.

The U. S. M. Steamer *Southerner*, Capt. FOSTER, arrived here this (Saturday) morning.

The Steamship Union.

CHARLESTON, Monday, Dec. 12.

The U. S. mail steamship *Union*, Capt. ADAMS, did not leave here till 9 o'clock, yesterday morning.

NEW-YORK CITY.

DEATH OF EDWARD ERGUIN.—Mr. EDWARD ERGUIN, well known as a vocalist, died at his residence in White-street, this City, yesterday morning. His complaint was disease of the heart. The deceased was the son of the former assistant manager of the Italian Opera House, London, and was born about 1810. His father, still living, is probably the oldest actor or manager now on the London Stage. At an early age EDWARD ERGUIN was sent to the Royal Academy, where he received a musical education, and where he also first made the acquaintance of his wife, Miss CHILD, the daughter of the eminent English artist of that name. He first appeared at the Drury Lane Theatre, and became quite a favorite there. He was the original *Count Rudolphe* in "Somnambula" with [MALIBRAN as *Amina*. In 1837, he came to this country with his wife, under an engagement to Mr. WALLACK, of the National Theatre, where he made his first appearance in the Opera of "Amilie." Since that time he has performed at all the principal theatres in the Union; and has always been a favorite with the lovers of English music. His wife was also very popular. They had both, for the past two or three years, withdrawn from the active duties of their profession, appearing only at long intervals. Mr. ERGUIN leaves a widow and four children.

GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY.—DR. KANE'S LECTURE.—The monthly meeting of the American Geographical Society, takes place to-night, at the Chapel of the University, Washington Square. Dr. KANE, of Arctic celebrity, and Lieut. KANE, U. S. N., will read a scientific paper of general interest, on "tripe to a North Polar Sea, viewed in connection with the search after Sir JOHN FRANKLIN." Mr. KANE has just been appointed by the Secretary of the Navy, to the command of a new expedition now fitting out, for search in the Polar Regions.

THE LAST WEEK'S MORTALITY.—During the week, ending on the 11th inst., there were 325 deaths in the City, viz: Men, 69; women, 73; boys, 69; girls, 74. Of this number 103 were under two years of age. According to the City Inspector's Report, the deaths resulted from the following diseases:

Abscess	1	Delirium trem's	2
Apoplexy	7	Diarrhea	1
Asthma	1	Dropsy	1
Atrophia	1	Dropsy, head	3
Angina	1	Dropsy, chest	1
Bleed'g fm. womb	1	Drowned	3
Bleed'g fm. stom'h	1	Dysentery	5
Bleed'g fm. lungs	1	Epilepsy	4
Burned or scald'd	3	Erysipelas	2
Bronchitis	4	Fracture of thigh	1
Cancer	2	Fever	5
Casualties	5	Fever puerperal	2
Cholera	1	Fever remittent	4
Cholera Infant	1	Fever scarlet	17
Cholera Morbus	1	Fever typhoid	1
Consumption	64	Fever typhus	9
Convulsions	22	Fever nervous	1
Croup	13	Heart, disease of	5
Congest. of lungs	2	Hooping cough	1
Constipation	1	Indammation	1
Cynanche	1	" brain	6
Debility	11	" bowels	2
Infan's, lungs	31		
" stom'h	5		
" liver	1		
Intemperance	6		
Jaundice	1		
Marasmus	18		
Measles	5		
Old age	2		
Palsy	3		
Premature birth	2		
Pleurisy	1		
Rheumatism	2		
Scrofula	2		
Small pox	6		
Spinal disease	1		
Sprue	1		
Suicids	1		
Teething	1		
Ulcers	1		
Ulc'tion of throat	1		
Unknown	2		

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.—This branch of the City Council met last evening, pursuant to adjournment. They were called to order by the President. Upon a call of the roll, a bare quorum answered, and they were quietly proceeding to business some, petitions and bills were presented, when all of a sudden it was found that one of the honorable members had vamosed, leaving the Board without a quorum; upon which the assembly broke up. The President directed a meeting to be called for to-morrow evening.

The following petitions, &c., were presented and referred:

Petitions referred—Of John Wagner and others to have Thirty-eighth-street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues, paved, and side-walk flagged. Of Andreas & Son and 226 others, in favor of a rail-track in Seventh-avenue. Of Wm. M. Dyckman, in relation to an award made by the Commissioners of the Croton Aqueduct Department for taking certain land in Westchester County. For permission to remit said award and stop further legal proceedings. Of James S. Sturges, for correction of taxes.

Bills—Of Dr. H. Hevenstead, Sixteenth Ward, $15; of Dr. Ferguson, $15, for medical services.

BOARD OF ASSISTANTS.—Assistant Alderman WOODWARD in the Chair.—The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

Petitions Referred—For a new Hose Carriage for Hose Company No. 15. From Joseph C. Mount—to have the privilege of a Railroad from Canal-street to East Broadway, when the same shall be opened.

Reports Adopted.—In favor of granting the petition of D. C. Weeks, to cancel the bond entered into by him with the Croton Aqueduct Department; in favor of concurring in the report directing the Street Commissioner to delay the grading of the Fifth-avenue, between Forty-second and Seventy-first-streets.

Papers concurred in.—Report from the Controller, making additional appropriations for 1853 to the amount of $13,000. Adjourned to Wednesday next.

[Advertisement.]

☞ No continued stories and no advertisements, are the popular features of the *American Union*, a national, literary, weekly paper, sold by STRINGER & TOWNSEND.

CRYSTALOTYPES.—This latest discovery in Daguerreotyping is creating much excitement in the scientific and artistic world. What will artists and engravers say to a process which promises to supersede their labors, the Sun himself being both artist, engraver and printer? In another column will be found an advertisement from Mr. ROOT, the Daguerreotypist, of Broadway, which is worthy our readers' attention, if they would judge for themselves of the beauty of these pictures. They are taken, as we have before stated, by the ordinary Daguerreotyping process, on glass, and then transferred to paper, as from a copper or steel plate. The impression on the glass never becomes obliterated, and hundreds or thousands of copies may be struck off. The views of public and private buildings in Mr. ROOT'S gallery are singularly beautiful.

FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

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HOLIDAY ADVERTISING

IN ALL THE CITY PAPERS, and also in the various Cities, Towns and Villages in the vicinity of the City. A list of which best suited for holiday cards, is prepared specially for the occasion at the Newspaper Advertising House of WM. H. McDONALD, No. 103 Nassau-st., corner of Ann-st. Advertising also attended to in every paper of any worth throughout the Union and Canadas. Brooklyn, Williamsburg and Jersey City papers will have the advertisements in on the same day the order is given, if left early during the forenoon.

ARTICLES FOR THE HOLIDAYS.—The subscribers have imported and prepared a great variety of articles for dressing Christmas trees. Also a large assortment of fancy boxes, sacs baskets, cornets, bonbonaires, &c., filled with choice bonbons; French, rosette, fancy, torpedo and common motives. THOMPSON & BON, No. 359 Broadway.

S. M. PETTENGILL & CO., No. 122 Nassau-st. New York, are the authorized agents for the best and most widely circulated Newspapers in the United States and the Canadas. They are received daily and filed regularly at their offices. An advertiser can see each number of every paper containing his advertisement. We are in daily receipt of voluntary complimentary notices from the Newspaper press, from Maine to Texas and the Canadas, and have them by the hundreds of the most flattering character.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

MESSRS. S. M. PETTENGILL & CO., who are prompt, honest and gentlemanly in their business transactions, are the only authorized Agents in the cities of New-York and Boston for the *Morning Post*. They are authorized to receive Advertisements and Subscriptions for us at our usual rates. Their receipts are regarded as payments. Their offices are at New-York, No. 122 Nassau st., Boston, No. 10 State-st. [*Pittsburgh Daily Morning Post*.

MESSRS. PETTENGILL & CO., whose capacity, promptness and integrity are gaining for them a wide and merited popularity in their department of enterprise, are the accredited agents of a very large number of the first journals in the country; and the business men of Boston, appreciating this fact are reaping its benefits through their well established agency.—*Springfield Republican*.

We are pleased to observe that S. M. PETTENGILL & Co., Newspaper Advertising Agents, have opened an office in the city of New-York. The experience and fidelity of these gentlemen should, with the enlargement of their circle of business, give them a large increase of patronage. [*Mobile Daily Advertiser*.

It is well known that Messrs. S. M. PETTENGILL & Co., have facilities for ascertaining the circulation of Newspapers, superior to any others. They make it to the interest to act as faithful and efficient agents for publishers and advertisers, and they have brought their business to such perfection as to be of mutual advantage to both. Whoever has entrusted business to their care have felt themselves fortunate in their selection of agents, for they have never failed of receiving an ample reward for the money expended. Hundreds of publishers, and thousands of business men, have reason to, and do, thank Messrs. S. M. PETTENGILL & Co., for much of their success.—*Providence Daily Mirror*.

INDUSTRIAL HOME ASSOCIATION NO. 2.—The Members are hereby informed that the choosing of Lots will commence at UNIONPORT, Monday, Dec. 26, at 10 A. M. Sixty members can choose each day (Sundays excepted,) according to their drawn numbers, until the whole shall be completed. The Harlem Cars will leave the Depot at 8½ o'clock A. M. for Morrisania. An Evening Session will also be held at Military Hall, Bowery, during the choosing, commencing at 7 o'clock. The members or choosing will be furnished at this office with a description of cutting and fillings, &c. Information can be obtained of HENRY PALMER, No. 139 William-st.

WANTED.

WANTED—Two men of good address to sell several articles wanted in every family. Agents can make $5 per day. Also, a man with $300 to take an interest in a depot in Boston; can make $1200 per annum. Two men to sell wagon. Call or address, No. 317 Bowery, from 8 until 2 o'clock.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young Woman, as Chambermaid and Waiter; or would be willing to do general housework, for a small family. The best of city references given. Call at No. 136, 35th-st., between 7th and 8th-ave., upper floor, front room. Will receive calls for two days.

SITUATION WANTED—By a very industrious, tidy young woman, to do general housework; is a good plain cook and first rate washer and ironer—willing to make herself useful and give the best City reference. Call at No. 191½ Bowery.

SITUATION WANTED—By an English girl, with the best of reference from the city, as Chambermaid or nurse and seamstress; would make herself generally useful. Please call No. 191½ Bowery.

SITUATION WANTED—As cook, and to wash and iron, or do the housework of a private family, by a very experienced girl, with excellent City reference. Call at No. 74, 6th-av., in the book store.

SITUATION WANTED—By a neat and well recommended Protestant girl, to do house-work or chamber-maid and waiting. Has the best of City reference. Will make herself useful; understands cooking, washing and ironing. Call at No 191½ Bowery.

SITUATION WANTED—As Chambermaid and to assist at the washing and ironing or to do the housework of a small private family, by a very experienced Protestant girl with excellent City reference. Call at No. 74 6th-av., in the book store.

WANTED—An Agent to obtain notices of Banks and Insurance Companies in New York and its vicinity, for the "*Travellers' Pictorial Directory and Citizens' Business Guide*" of good education, and well acquainted with the City, having unquestionable's references as to integrity and capacity. CHARLES SPALDING & CO., No. 80 Anthony-st., corner of Broadway.

WANTED—A situation by a respectable young Woman, to Cook, Wash and Iron, and is a good baker. Good city reference from her last situation, where she has lived over four years. Call at No. 134 West 33d-st., between 6th and 7th-ave.

WANTED.—A family going South wish to engage eligible places for a good Cook and Chambermaid and Laundress. Apply till 16th inst. at their present home, No. 12 East 29th-st.

A SITUATION WANTED by a steady respectable young Woman, as plain cook, washer and ironer, or nurse and plain sewing. Good City references. Apply at No. 134 33d-st., between Sixth and Seventh-avenues.

SALESMEN WANTED—By a Silk Goods Jobbing House, two experienced Salesmen with good acquaintance in New-York, New-Jersey, and Ohio. Apply to NELSON & WRIGHT, No. 54 Cedar-st.

WANTED—In a public primary school near the city, across the ferry, a Principal and two Assistants. Address Box 586, Lower Post-Office. State name, age, and reference. Salaries, $150, and $100.

AGENTS WANTED.—Several persons, who can come well recommended, to act as Agents for the sale of a valuable and highly popular Engraving, soon to be issued. To one active and intelligent, few doubts can be offered that may be made more profitable. Address Box No. 1,415, Post-Office, giving reference and address.

TO THE PATRONS OF ART.—The advertiser is desirous of finding some gentleman who will assist him pecuniarily in perfecting himself in Art, and receive in return such of his works as he may desire. Address ARTIST, Office of this paper.

WANTED.—An active, intelligent Boy wanted in the book store of CHAS. B. FRANCIS & CO., No. 252 Broadway.

BOY WANTED—To attend store and run of errands. Must be smart, neat in his appearance, and bring references. May apply at YENNIS, No 349 Broadway.

WET NURSE WANTED.—Address box No 1,470, Lower Post Office, stating qualifications and giving reference.

ENTRY CLERK.—Two Entry Clerks wanted—salaries $250 and $350. Apply by letter to GREENWAY, BROTHER & CO., No. 451 Broadway.

TO LET.

TO LANDLORDS.—WANTED—A good private dwelling house in Bond-st. or some other equally respectable street, in that vicinity—Bond-st. preferred. The subscriber wishes to take possession as soon as possible. Would prefer a lease for a term of years, and would not object to purchasing a portion of the furniture if it suited. Address W. W. W., *Tribune* office.

TO LET, WITH OR WITHOUT BOARD.—To a gentleman and his wife, or two single gentlemen, pleasant rooms furnished, or unfurnished, in a private family, and a new house in West 36th-st., near 8th-ave. References exchanged. Address W., Box No. 2,963, Post Office.

HOUSE TO LET.—A new two story and attic frame House, situated at East New York, L. I., about five miles from Fulton Ferry. A good stand for a country store. Enquire of O. W. BERGEN, No. 25 Fulton-st, Brooklyn; or C. D. HINE, No. 37 Maiden-lane.

STORES AND CELLARS TO LET, also a light ROOM, with or without steam power, near the City Hall, New York. Also, houses for sale and to let, in Brooklyn and Morrisania. Apply to G. F. BUTLER, No. 1 Spruce st., up stairs, N. Y.

THE WILLIAMSBURG REAL ESTATE OFFICE is at No. 72 South 7th-st. Houses and lots for sale. S. COCKROFT.

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LOTS, CONTAINING 320 FEET, SELLING FOR $25 in these grounds. N B—The steamer THOMAS E. HULSE leaves the foot of Jay (touching at Hammond-st. each way) EVERY MORNING at 8 o'clock, for the Cemetery, returning at 2 o'clock in the afternoon. EDWARD H. SENIOR, Agent, No. 75 Carmine-st.

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REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.—A valuable corner property in a leading thoroughfare of this City, where real estate is rapidly improving and increasing in value is offered for sale. Also, in Brooklyn, one or two houses on full lots, and slightly situated within ten minutes walk of four ferries.

The above would be disposed of on accommodating terms. A good country or farm house, together with from ten to one hundred acres of land under some improvement, would be taken towards payment whether for a portion or the whole of the above.

Persons desirous to negotiate may see the advertiser between the hours of ten and four, at the store of CARTER & BROTHERS, No 86 Pearl-st., under Pearl-st House.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY.—A valuable little farm, situated at Leedsville, near Hot Bank, N. J.—35 acres of excellent land for fruit and gardening purposes—two story house, large barn, and other buildings, all new, good water in the kitchen, 1,400 bearing peach trees, 2 000 choice grapevines, 100 apple and other fruit trees, good garden, &c. H. LIBBEN, No. 304 Spring-st.

FOR SALE.—In the village of Yorkville, 2 fine cottages, pleasantly situated for private Residences. Also, 3 vacant lots on 77th-st., running through to 78th-st., on very reasonable terms: also 5 lots on the 2d-av., a desirable location for a gentleman to erect a private residence. Apply to A. McCOTTER, No. 138 Fulton-st.

FOR SALE.—The Stock and Fixtures of an Ice Cream Saloon, some years established, doing a good business, and located in one of the most public streets in Brooklyn. The Order Work is especially valuable. Terms moderate. Satisfactory reasons for selling out. Address A. B., office of this paper.

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BOARDING.

A NEW AND IMPORTANT ARRANGEMENT FOR HOTELS, BOARDING HOUSES. Private Families, Boarders, and all persons desiring Boarders or Board, in New-York or elsewhere.—NEW-YORK BOARDING EXCHANGE, No. 289 Broadway, formerly conducted by J. C. BALLOU & CO., at No. 17 Dunne-st., who would respectfully announce that arrangements have been made for the revival and regular prosecution of the business in all its branches, (having been temporarily suspended, in consequence of the demands of previous business engagements,) and solicit for their successors a continuance of the previous liberal patronage. All interested are invited to call, as valuable information can be obtained as a great saving of time and money. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 6 P. M.

MANSION HOUSE, BROOKLYN.—Families or single gentlemen can find desirable rooms for the Winter, on reasonable terms. The House is midway between the Fulton and South Ferries. Omnibuses pass the house every five minutes. EDWIN R. YALE.

BOAR

THE PEN AND THE ALBUM.

BY W. E. BURLEIGH.

"I am Miss Catherine's book," (the Album speaks);
"Open me among your topaz-tinted wax;
Many of their old seals had yellow cheeks.

"Come, Pen! and write a line with a good grace;
Come! draw me off a funny little face;
Nib, prithee, send me back to Chesham Place."

PEN.

I am my master's faithful old Gold Pen;
I've served him three long years, and drawn since then
Thousands of funny women and droll men.

ALBUM.

Album! could I tell you all his ways
And thoughts, since I am his, these thousand days,
Lord, how your pretty pages I'd amaze!

ALBUM.

Pen-ways! his thoughts! Just whisper me a few;
Tell me a curious anecdote or two,
And write 'em quickly off, good Mordan, do!

PEN.

Since be my faithful service did engage
To follow him through his queer pilgrimage,
I've drawn and written many a line and page.

Caricatures I scribbled have, and rhymed,
And dinner-cards, and picture pantomimes,
And merry little children's books at times.

I've writ the foolish fancy of his brain;
The sinless jest that, striking, hath caused pain;
The idle word that he'd wish back again.

I've helped him to pen many a line for bread;
To joke, with sorrow aching in his head;
And make your laughter when his own heart bled.

I've spoke with men of all degree and sort—
Poets of the land, and ladies of the Court;
Oh, but I've learnèd a deal of sport!

Events that were ate a thousand days ago,
Weddings to wive that long hath ceased to flow,
Gay meetings who good fellows long laid low;

Summons to bridal, banquet, burial, ball,
Tradesman's polite remembrance of his small,
Account due Christmas last—I've answered all.

Poor Diddler's tenth petition for a half-
Guinea; Miss Bunyan's for an autograph;
So I refuse, accept, lament, or laugh,

Candids, congratulate, invite, praise, scoff,
Day after day still dipping in my trough,
And scribbling pages after pages off.

Day after day the labor's to be done,
And save as comes the postman and the sun,
The indefatigable ink must run.

Go back, my pretty little gilded tome,
To a fair mistress and a pleasant home,
Where soft hearts greet us whensoe'er we come!

Dear, friendly eyes, with constant kindness lit,
However rude my verse, or poor my wit,
Grand or gay my mood, you welcome it.

Kind lady! till my last of lines is penned,
My master's love, grief, laughter, at an end,
Whene'er I write your name, easy I write friend!

Not all are so that were so in past years;
Voices, familiar once, no more he hears!
Names, often writ, are blotted out in tears.

So be it!—joys will end and tears will dry....
Adieu! my master bids me wish good-bye,
He'll send you to your mistress presently.

And thus with thankful heart he closes you:
Blessing the happy hour when a friend he knew
So genuine, and so generous, and so true.

Nor pass the words as idle phrases by,
Stranger, I never writ a flattery,
Nor signed the page that registered a lie.

[*London Keepsake for 1853.*

MORAL AND RELIGIOUS.

Church and Missionary Intelligence.

The case of the Mortaras has excited great attention in the religious and diplomatic circles of Europe, and the embassage from England and Switzerland to petition the Grand Duke of Tuscany has already been mentioned. The work of sympathy, and, if possible, of aid, is to be taken up in this country. It is proposed to hold a public meeting in Metropolitan Hall, at an early day, at which addresses will be delivered by several gentlemen who are cognizant of the facts in this unhappy case. The day of the meeting will be announced hereafter.

The congregation now worshipping in St. Luke's Hall, Hudson-street, under the care of Rev. John Little, have purchased lots in Twenty second-street, near Seventh-avenue, as the site for a church building, and are now collecting throughout the City funds for its erection. The congregation was organized in March last by the New-York Presbytery.

A new Presbyterian Church is to be erected in Twenty-third street, lots 100 feet by 120, having been purchased by the congregation of Rev. P. G. Clark, now worshipping in Twentieth street. The new edifice will be erected west of Seventh-avenue.

The Committee of the Congregational General Association of New-York, appointed to ascertain the number and names of the Congregational churches in this State, are making encouraging progress in their inquiries, and have received exact returns from several counties, giving results of great interest. It is the wish of the Publishing Committee of the Albany Convention to send copies of the Proceedings of that Convention to all those churches, so far as their names can be ascertained in season. Those who are making returns are desired to communicate with Rev. L. F. Waldo, of Poughkeepsie.

Mr. Homer N. Dunning, a graduate of the Union Theological Seminary, and a licentiate of the North River Presbytery, was ordained as pastor of the Congregational Church in Gloversville, Fulton County, N. Y., on Thursday, Dec. 2, by an ecclesiastical council. The church at Gloversville, which has been recently organized upon the original New-England plan, is an offshoot of the Congregational Church at Kingsboro', which has for so many years enjoyed the ministrations of the venerable Dr. Yale.

Rev. Theodore L. Cuyler, of Trenton, has declined the call from the Congregational Church in Portland, Maine.

The Evangelical Lutheran Synod of South Carolina and adjacent States closed its session at St. Mark's Church, Edgefield District, on Wednesday evening, Nov. 17, to meet again at St. Matthew's Church' Orangeburgh district, on Friday before the second Sunday of November, 1853. The most important business transacted was the inauguration of Prof L. Eckhardt, in the theological chair, in the Seminary of Lexington, S. C., vacated by the resignation of Rev. Dr. E. L. Hazelius, on account of his advanced age; also the adoption of three renewed constitutions, one for the Government of Synod, another for their Seminary of Learning, and a third their for Widow's Fund. A provision was also made for the support of their aged Professor, Dr. Hazelius, by a taxation of the different congregations within the bounds of the Synod.

During the past three years the Wesleyans in Victoria, Australia, have expended upwards of $10,000 in building and enlarging churches and schools. The last accounts say that the whole indebtedness on their four churches and the school-houses connected with them, amounting in the aggregate to about $12,000, has been paid off by the vigorous efforts of the societies during the past few months, so that the edifices are now entirely free from debt.

There are in the United States eight Methodist Colleges, with property and funds to the amount of $494,063. The oldest of them, at Middletown, Conn., was founded in 1830. There are 46 academies and seminaries, the oldest of which is at Wilbraham, founded in 1823, under the auspices of the lamented Wilbur Fisk In 29 of these there are 4,036 students, an average of 170 each. The Methodists of Missouri propose to build and endow a first-class College, under the patronage of the St. Louis and Missouri Conferences.

The editor of the *Baptist Recorder* writes from Rochester: The churches in Rochester are in a highly prosperous condition. Rev. Mr. Howard's church has been entirely rebuilt, and when the work is finished, it will be one of the most elegant and commodious houses of worship in the city. The Second Church (Rev. Mr. Kirtin's) has had twenty five feet added to its length, in order to accommodate the increasing congregation. Rev. Mr. McGhee, of the Tabernacle Church, is successful and highly appreciated in his labors. The German church, under the care of Rev. Mr. Herrick has received large accessions by baptism during the past year, and is doing great good among the German population of the city.

America: Corisco Mission.—A letter has been received from Rev. J. L. Mackey, dated August 17, in which he mentions the continued good health of himself and Mrs. Mackey. Ten boarding, and as many day-scholars, were under their care, all girls, who were making good progress "both in their books and with their needles." Mr. Mackey says: "Our little church is sometimes crowded, and always respectably filled. Rev. Mr Porter, of the Gaboon Mission, spent a Sabbath with us just two weeks before his death. When we were walking out to the church in the morning, the walk from the mission house to the church was quite crowded with respectably dressed people. I will not soon forget the pleasure he seemed to derive from the sight. 'That looks like Ethiopia stretching forth her hands unto God,' he exclaimed; and the last time he was permitted to preach was on that day."

India Mission.—Letters have been received from Beerbhoom, Aug. 9; Ambala, Aug. 31; Futtehgurh, Sept. 8; Mynpoorie, Aug. 31; Allahabad, Sept. 2. An exceedingly severe storm of rain had caused great loss at Ambala, carrying away many houses. The mission premises had not escaped injury, but it was thought the requisite repairs could be made for about 500 rupees, or $250. Mr. Jamieson says: "Our school continues to flourish, and all our work is proceeding as usual. We need the outpouring of the Spirit upon us." Mr. Freeman sends an urgent request for funds to erect a school-building at Mynpurie, the rooms now occupied being altogether too small. A valuable and conveniently situated piece of ground had been offered by the magistrate for the proposed building. About $1,000 from the Board, with some donations from friends at the station, would be required. Mr. Owen mentions that in the Allahabad Mission, "All things are going on as usual. Attendance at the college good, over three hundred. Phulpur branch-school, started and promising."

Siam.—Letters have been received, dated on the 30th July. Mr. Mattoon says: "We are last comfortably settled in our new home. The second dwelling is not finished, though it is now fast approaching completion. They have cost as much hard work, and many trials of our patience, but I trust they may serve to make several generations of missionaries comfortable." Mrs. Mattoon had become deeply interested in the class of ladies in the royal palace, to whose instruction she had been lately devoting a portion of every day.

China.—Our advices from China are dated Aug. 21; Shanghai, Aug. 15; Ningpo, July 30. Mr. HarpER mentions that the emigration of Chinese to California had been checked, by the report of the restrictions imposed on their countrymen at the mines. "The attendance at the Dispensary has been very good, varying from eighty to one hundred and thirty on dispensing days. The attention given by those present to the preaching of the Word has been gratifying." From Ningpo, Mr. S. Marvin writes: "On the second Sabbath of this month, the old gentleman, Mr. Wong, who for several years has been receiving instruction, was baptized."

Athens.—Rev. Mr. Hill, of the Episcopal Mission, in making up an account of the twenty-first year of his mission, says: "The effect which our work of instruction, steadily pursued for the last twenty-one years, have produced, and are still producing on the minds of the people, are remarkably seen, and everywhere acknowledged; and we have reason to believe they have contributed in no small degree to bring about, as well as prepare this people for the important changes in the spiritual aspect of affairs, which we are now looking for word to with deep interest. The past year has been marked by events which, no doubt, are to have a most important bearing upon the future condition of the Church in this country, in whose spiritual prosperity we are so deeply interested."

The *Religious Telescope*, the organ of the denomination of the "United Brethren," at Circleville, Ohio, says: "The time is near when a colony of United Brethren will start for Oregon. The company may not be large, yet we are informed that quite a respectable number will go out next Spring. Br. Conner, the appointed Missionary, has made the necessary preliminary arrangements, and is awaiting the appointed time."

Some of the distinguished Congregational ministers in England have been compelled, by the infirmities of age, either to resign their charges entirely or to retire in a great measure from active service. Dr. Burder, of Hackney, is about to retire; Rev. Thos. Smith, who has been for thirty-four years pastor of a Church in Sheffield, has resigned, and the aged Dr. Collyer, of Hackney, is said to be in a very infirm state of health. The contemplated retirement of Rev. Wm. Jay, of Argyle Chapel, Bath, has been previously announced.

No less than eighty years ago, says the Presbyterian *Record*, the Synod of New-York and Philadelphia, then the highest judiciary of our Church, took measures to enlist the Churches in the important cause of book-circulation. At the sessions of the Synod, in May, 1773, a committee was appointed to draw up a pastoral letter to the Churches on the subject of raising a fund for purchasing useful books, to be distributed on the frontiers, and in such places as were not able to support the gospel. The catalogue of books proposed to be purchased and distributed, was very meagre, compared with the present rich catalogue of the Board of Publication, but the books were all of standard value, and most of them are on the catalogue of the Board. The following is the list: "Bibles, Westminster Confessions of Faith, small edition of Vincent's Catechism, Doddridge's Rise and Progress of Religion, a Compassionate Address to the Christian World, Alleine's Alarm to the Unconverted, Dr. Watts' Divine Songs for Children, and the Assembly's Catechism."

Owing to the advancing state of the Missions of the Presbyterian Church, a larger sum will be required for their support than was received last year. The Committee have sanctioned some important measures which involve increased pecuniary expenditure. One of these is the establishment of a boarding-school, and also of a second station, in connection with the Ottawa and Chippewa Mission. Another is a school for East Indian youth at Agra; and a third is a boarding-school at Corisco; these schools, it is believed, will prove valuable means of training up a native missionary agency, which is so essential to the progress of the work. In connection with the Agra and Corisco Missions, two esteemed brethren have received appointments, and are now on their way to their respective stations. A missionary and his wife have been sent also to the Chinese in California. From the province of Canton, 30,000 Chinese have come as emigrants, and they are now in the bosom of one of our own States. Large numbers of their countrymen will probably follow them to our shores. Rev. W. Speer, formerly of the Canton Mission, and acquainted with that dialect, his health being restored, has now gone thither. No one, says the *Recorder*, can doubt the expediency of commencing this new and interesting Mission; but the churches should bear it to mind, that for a time it will be an expensive one, and that without an enlargement of the receipts of the Board it cannot be sustained.

Ministers do not know what moment we shall be called on to exhibit their knowledge. Read the following paragraph from a missionary brother in Illinois:

"A public debate, between the Methodists and 'Christians,' has been seven days in progress, on the doctrines of the Trinity and a Vicarious Atonement. The advocates of the doctrines are ——, the Presiding Elder, and two circuit preachers; opposed, ——, from C., sent for by express, and to aid him, two preachers of the 'Christian' order. A reporter, engaged by the parties, is active taking notes for publication. Orthodox views have been strongly sustained by the affirmants. The opponents have been, in argument, weak, evasive, subtle, and deceitful. God's name they have profaned, and his word they have dishonored. They boasted somewhat of their knowledge of Hebrew and Greek. Unexpectedly, a question arose upon a Greek sentence quoted by Dr. Adam Clarke, in his Commentary. After a dispute, it was agreed to refer it to a Presbyterian minister in the house. It was referred to your missionary. To decide was easy. The decision was the triumph of a little knowledge over less. For the moment, error was seen to blush. Its friends were disconcerted. The advocates of truth felt that by this, an event in itself trivial, an important advantage had been gained to their side. The *Christians* in the assembly could not judge then, that their guides 'would *teach* the Methodist and Presbyterian ministers *something*,' as was vauntingly said by one of their members, who was piously trained by Dutch Reformed parents. In the judgment of others in the assembly, the accurate and extensive attainments of the boasters were brought into suspicion. Mr. —— asserted to Methodists that he could read Hebrew, chapter for chapter, with any person they might bring forward. Your missionary was asked by a Methodist preacher, with what facility he could read the Hebrew. The answer was, that he would do the best he could in reading Hebrew with ——, before leaving the house, or at whatever time and place should be chosen. Though your missionary has been in the house since, no inquest has been held to ascertain whose knowledge of Hebrew is the most profound, his who gave the challenge, or his who might accept it."

Counterfeiters Arrested.—Four men residing in the neighborhood of Cricopee Falls, Mass., were arrested late on Wednesday night, at Holyoke, by Col. R. M. Abbe, of Thompsonville, and lodged in the Springfield jail on Thursday, on the charge of having passed counterfeit notes on the City Bank of Hartford. The proof against them is conclusive, as they have passed counterfeit bills (mostly $2 notes) on several different people in Thompsonville. Their names are Lyman Hodghton, Asa A. Pease, Frederick Wright, and Arthur Horregon. There was another man connected with them in the business, but he was too keen to allow any proof of his guilt to appear. A requisition from Gov. Seymour on the Governor of Massachusetts will be necessary to bring them to trial in Connecticut, where the crime was committed.

On the 1st of January, 1853, the sale of lottery tickets will be forever prohibited in Virginia; consequently the sale is decidedly brisk in that State at present.

It is authentically stated that the Washington Monument has reached the height of one hundred and twenty-two feet, and it is conjectured that it will probably be completed to its intended height, five hundred feet, in about nine years.

Dr. Wesley Smead, of Cincinnati, has given five thousand dollars to the "Widows' Home" in that city.

ADDITIONAL CALIFORNIA NEWS.

BY THE STEAMER ILLINOIS.

There are at this time but six quartz mills in successful operation in Mariposa County, all of which are paying daily a very liberal per centage on the investments made. Several other quartz mills of a large and extensive construction are now in process of being erected upon veins that have been prospected and are known to be rich. There are about sixty machines (known as Towney's) grinding quartz rock in this county that are paying from $16 to $25 per day each. The whole number of quartz veins that have been prospected and legally located in the county is 822, which comprehends but a very small portion of the number of rich and desirable veins that are known to exist. The agent states that there are known to exist in the beds of the Merced and San Joaquin rivers and other streams, immense deposits of gold, which can only be obtained by a heavy expenditure of capital and labor, and putting in general new flumes, which have as yet been but little used in them. The extent of the gold region in Mariposa County is about 100 miles in length, commencing with the foot hills and extending back towards the Sierra Nevada.

The great Bear River Canal is at last finished. The *Placer Journal* says the water has arrived in Auburn, and the miners have gone to work fixing their sluices, preparatory to reaping the golden harvest.

Mequelonne Hill.—A party of three Frenchmen are at work near Butte City, and last week a piece of gold was picked up by one of them, weighing five ounces and three dollars—next day another piece worth $28. They are in Placer diggings, not more than eight feet deep. The earth of this claim pays at the rate of $50 a load.

The rainy season appears to have made a commencement in reality. Sufficient rain has fallen to put a stop to working the river claims, and send the miners to the dry diggings. If the rains should continue and furnish water sufficient to enable the miners to work steadily in the dry diggings, there is every prospect of an immense yield of gold during the winter. And it is quite probable that there will be that sufficiency of rain, because during the two past years there has been less than the average fall. An exceedingly favorable season for the production of gold, is therefore anticipated, though the profits of the miners must be lessened by the very high prices of provisions which now rule, and are likely to continue for some time.

The Census Agent of Yuba County has furnished the Marysville *Herald* with the following interesting statistics:

Population of Yuba County			22,005
White males	16,666	White females, American	633
		Total	17,299
Citizens of the United States over 21 years			15,345
Black males	182	Black females	12
		Total	194
Over 21 years			170
Mulattos, males	45	Mulattos, females	6
		Total	51
Over 21 years			45
Domesticated Ind'n male	117	Domesticated Ind'n, fem.	3
		Total	120
Domesticated Indians over 21 years			102
Foreign residents, male, including Chinese	4,495	Foreign residents, female, including Chinese	346
		Total	4,841

The San Francisco *Miners' Democrat* says: "We are informed by a gentleman perfectly conversant with the subject, that our State expenses for the current year will not fall below *one million one hundred thousand dollars*. Such a drain as this we cannot stand. The people will not long submit to the excessive taxation which will be necessary to raise this very large sum of money. Our expenses must be reduced, or the Democratic party will be forced to pass into a minority. It is probable, after the first of January next, although the State, within the last few months has funded and taken up, by the sale of school lands, not less than eight hundred thousand dollars, that after redeeming the three per cent. bonds, there will be no money in the Treasury—not even enough to pay the current expenses of the next Legislature. It will not do to go on multiplying our State debt by another issue of bonds. We must curtail our expenses, or as we have said before, the public will do it for us. The Democratic party must at once and forever cease to run the State in debt. It must in every possible way discourage lavish expenditures; it must hold individually accountable, every man who casts a vote in the Legislature for works except of prime necessity.

The agent of the Alta California Telegraph Company is now in San Francisco, and has commenced the survey of the route for the Telegraph via San Jose to San Francisco. A quantity of the necessary material for its construction has already arrived. We understand that the line will cross the San Joaquin at Slocum's Ferry.

A visit along the locality of the lumber yards, discloses the meagre stock on hand of every kind of building material. The saw-mills are running without intermission, run day and night, and favored are those who may be fortunate enough to get a limited supply. The present exorbitant price is a most serious difficulty for our city builders, many of whom have contracted for buildings, calculating to buy their materials at the usual prices. The recent fire at Sacramento City has raised the rates several fold, and falls heavily upon those who must go on with their work even at such ruinous rates. The arrival of some of the vessels containing lumber would be hailed with joy by these sufferers, while the coast craft plying between this city, Oregon, Humboldt Bay, &c., are anxiously looked for. The facilities of our great and growing State for supplying all kinds of building materials, however, will soon meet this extraordinary demand, and bring prices to the ordinary level.

It is understood that Beverly C. Sandaus, the newly appointed Collector of the port of San Francisco, enters upon the discharge of his duties on Monday morning.

Mr. King will return to the Atlantic States at an early day, for the purpose of making a final settlement of his business, and bringing his family to California for a permanent residence.

NEW-YORK CITY.

Another Bloody Tragedy—One Man Murdered and Seven Men Dangerously Stabbed.—Between 8 and 9 o'clock Sunday night, a bloody affray took place on the corner of One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street and Fifth-avenue, which resulted in the murder of one man, and others being mortally wounded with knives. It seems a disturbance occurred between a party of German and Irish citizens, and a most desperate conflict ensued, during which, knives and clubs were used indiscriminately and utterly regardless of life or limb. One of the Irishmen named James Bradly, was stabbed in five different places about his body, and fell to the ground a corpse. Seven of the other combatants were stabbed, some of them receiving dangerous wounds were conveyed to the Bellevue Hospital, several apparently in a dying condition. The fight took place where there are very few houses, and the Police being in some other part of the Ward at the time, the murderers effected their escape, and as yet have not been captured. The body of Brady was removed to the Harlem Station-house, and the Coroner will proceed there this forenoon and investigate the revolting tragedy. In the meantime it is to be hoped the perpetrators of the high-handed crime will be taken into custody, as most of the Twelfth Ward Police force are in search of them.

We have since learned that four ringleaders of the riot, named John Collins, Michael Ryan, Cornelius Crowley and John Fitzpatrick, were taken into custody by the Police yesterday morning, and lodged in prison at Jefferson Market. Each of them were cut and bruised, and one of the party was beaten to such an extent that he was beyond recognition. The names of the other wounded men are Luke Fitzpatrick, stabbed in the arm and back, considered dangerous, and sent to the City Hospital; Thomas Lee, two serious scalp wounds, and spine of his back injured. Charles Fitzpatrick, (brother of the others,) received three stabs in the face and another one near the temple. He is not expected to survive.

The Broadway Affray.—Concerning the affray Sunday evening corner of Broadway and Prince-street, we learn that ex-officer Robert Lamont was first attacked by a well known character called Bob Mitchell (who has been in State Prison), in Mercer-street, and then followed to the above corner, where Mr. Lamont suddenly received a powerful blow in the left eye by an accomplice of Mitchell, who also made a pass at him, and to defend himself, Mr Lamont knocked this Bob Mitchell down, and severely punished him about the face and head. A valuable gold watch and fob chain was abstracted from the pocket of Mr. Lamont during his struggle with the assailant, and as yet the property has not been recovered. Mitchell still remains in the New-York Hospital, and when sufficiently recovered, he will probably be taken into custody, as Mr. Lamont proceeded to make a complaint before Justice Osborne yesterday morning, respecting the attack and robbery of his watch and chain.

The Alleged Bank Check Frauds.—Another hearing in the case of Samuel I. Proper, charged with fraudulently obtaining $140 from Messrs. Coleman & Drake in Wall-street, upon his own check drawn on the Ocean Bank, was had yesterday before Justice Osborne. Two witnesses were sworn for the defence, and the further proceedings were adjourned over until Wednesday afternoon at 3½ o'clock, owing to the absence of the paying teller who was subpœnaed, but was not present.

The Homicide in Water-Street.—Coroner Ives empanelled a Jury of nine citizens yesterday, to investigate the death of William Berrin, who was stabbed in Water-street on Saturday night, by a negro named Horatio Melix. They immediately proceeded to the Fourth Ward Station-house, and, after taking a view of the body of deceased, the further proceedings were adjourned over until this morning at 10 o'clock, in consequence of the Coroner being overwhelmed with other official business.

Fire in Broome-street.—At about 9 o'clock on Sunday afternoon, a fire broke out in the attic of a dwelling house at No. 21 Broome street, occupied by Mrs. Sarah Martin. The flames were confined to

People's Lectures at the Tabernacle.—Rev. John Pierpont has this afternoon at the Tabernacle to night. He will read a Poem entitled "The Scholar's Hope." The lectures at the People's Course have been, thus far, well attended, and there will hardly fail to be a good house this evening.

The Supposed Infanticide.—Yesterday morning Coroner Ives investigated the supposed infanticide case, at the Ninth Ward Station House, respecting the body of an infant found in the sink, at No. 130 Greenwich-avenue, and the Jury rendered as their verdict, "that on account of the advanced stage of decomposition of deceased, they were unable to determine how or in what manner it came to its death, and furthermore that they find nothing in the testimony to warrant them in finding, that the deceased was the child of Sarah Read, or that she had aught to do with placing the infant in said sink." The Coroner therefore liberated Sarah Read from custody.

A Brutal Outrage.—Yesterday morning, at about 5 o'clock, a woman, named Ann Kelly, living at No. 37 Willet-street, while passing through West-street to the Hoboken Ferry, was accosted and grossly insulted by a ruffian, who attempted to violate her. By great effort she escaped from him and ran on to the pier at the foot of Hoboken-street, when she fell through a large hole into the water, and was rescued by Officers Smith and Jenkins, of the Eighth Ward. Every effort was made to ferret out the villain, but proved unavailing.

The Court of General Sessions.—At the opening of the Court of General Sessions yesterday morning at the Halls of Justice, a tall athletic negro, named John W. Emery, was placed at the bar for sentence. The prisoner was recently convicted of stealing a valuable gold watch from the room of a guest at the Irving House, and the Court consigned him to the Sing Sing State Prison for the term of four years and ten months.....The amusing and exciting trial of Mrs. Harriet Forrester was next resumed. The accused was recently indicted for keeping a notorious rendezvous on the north-west corner of Canal-street and Broadway, which is said to have been the resort of vile characters of both sexes at all hours of the night and day. The accused was attired in a rich silk dress, a costly white crape shawl, and shirred purple silk hat trimmed in the most elegant style, and being present in Court, beside her counsel, she attracted the attention of the audience. The most important witnesses for the prosecution was a policeman of the Eighth Ward, named John G. Gilse, who testified that a part of his beat was the street where Mrs. Forrester's house is located; he believed the general character of the house was infamous and bad; he had known a man to lose his life by being thrown out of a window of her house; he had known a man beaten in the most shocking manner in said house, and then secreted behind the bar counter. Witness knew thieves and prostitutes had resorted there; knew five burglars were arrested in the house; saw at different times desperate fighting, and knew awnings and stop-posts had been set on fire by fire being thrown from Mrs. Forrester's windows; she would always encourage the rows and fighting, rather than otherwise; had seen stones hurled out of the windows of her premises; have seen women there; have seen a girl called "Big Julia," and her sister Gertrude, in the saloon; I have known "Big Julia" five years, and the other for two years; I only know her to be a prostitute by her general reputation; I know nothing of my personal knowledge, against the chastity of either of these women; I have been all through the house searching for thieves. Here the prosecution rested, and counsel for prisoner said he had subpœnaed about thirty witnesses, and thought it was impossible to finish the case to-day, and therefore asked for an adjournment. The Court dissented and the defence was proceeded with. several witnesses were called to sustain the good character of defendant. The case was finally submitted to the Jury under the charge of his Honor the Recorder, without summing up, and after a short absence a verdict of guilty was rendered. The sentence was then postponed until Saturday next....A man named Quincy Stowell, formerly keeper on Blackwell's Island, was arraigned upon a charge of grand larceny, but by consent of District Attorney Blunt he was discharged.

The Court then adjourned until 11 o'clock this forenoon, when it is proposed to commence the trial of Doty, charged with perjury in the great Forrest divorce case. The Attorney General of the State is expected to appear for the prosecution.

Board of Supervisors—The Recorder in the Chair. The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

Bills Referred—Of sundry newspapers, to be paid for advertising Election returns, viz: New-York *Sun*, $78; the New-York *Mirror*, $23; the *National Democrat*, $23; the New-York *Herald*, $56.

Bills Paid—Of French's Hotel, for feeding Aldermen and Jurors during the November Term of the Oyer and Terminer, $254.

Petitions Referred—Of Fowler & Livingston, for the correction of tax. Of Wm. T. McElrath, for the remission of tax.

Report Adopted—In favor of confirming the report of the Committee in relation to the printing the indices of the Register's Office.

Resolution Adopted—That John Reed be appointed to attend upon the Courts. Adjourned to Monday.

U. S. Commissioner's Office.—Before Mr Commissioner Nelson.—*Assault with a dangerous weapon.—The United States* vs. *Thos. H. Lee.*—The defendant was brought up for examination charged with an assault with a dangerous weapon on William Elliott, a seaman on board the American bark *James Hale*, while in the port of St. Jago de Cuba in November last. The complainant was examined and proved the assault, but the witnesses to prove the provocation not being present, the Commissioner adjourned the examination.

Superior Court—Before Chief Justice Oakley—*Charlotte Williams executrix &c* vs. *The New York and Harlem Railroad Company*—This was an action to recover damages for causing the death of William Williams, who was run down by one of the Harlem cars on the 13th June, 1849, while he was crossing the track at the junction of Broome and Centre-streets. The defence set up was that the deceased was himself guilty of carelessness in crossing the track. Adjourned.

Court Calendar—*Tuesday*—Supreme Court—Million Trust Fund.

Superior Court—Nos. 143, 358, 470, 543, 116, 10, 611, 611½, 631, 656, 659, 661, 663, 667, 669, 670, 672, 673, 674, 6, 539, 338, 581, 609, 626, 641, 637, 676, 678 to 690.

Common Pleas—*Part I*—Nos. 595 to 619—all odd numbers. *Part II*—Nos. 758, 754, 75b to 788—all even numbers.

BROOKLYN CITY.

Funeral.—The funeral of the Rev. Mr. Regan late Assistant Pastor of St. Paul's Church, in this City, took place yesterday at the above church. The Rev. Dr. Pise, Pastor of the Church of St. Charles Borromeo, officiated, assisted by others. An immense concourse of friends followed the body to its final resting place, St. Patrick's Church, New-York City.

Fire.—Engine House No. 18 accidentally caught fire on Saturday night, but was extinguished before much damage had been done. No. 18 was the first machine at the fire. It appears some person entered the house and built a fire, and after retiring, a spark of fire set the carpet on fire, and burnt a hole in the floor.

Queens County Agricultural Society.—Thursday, the 15th inst., the above Society will meet at Hempstead, to elect officers for the ensuing year. On the same day, at 1 o'clock, Prizes will be awarded to the best field crops and roots.

Fire at Gravesend.—A few days since, the country seat of William Gerott, Esq., at West Meadows, in the town of Gravesend, with its contents, was destroyed by fire. No insurance.

Greenport.—John L. Church, formerly of Madison, Conn., has been appointed Postmaster at Greenport, L. I.

Weekly Report of Deaths.—For the week ending Dec. 11, 1852, there were 53 deaths in Brooklyn, of the following diseases:

Abscess, Lungs	1	Convulsions	1
Aneurism	1	Croup	2
Apoplexy	1	Debility	1
Asphyxy	1	Diarrhea	1
Atrophy	1	Dropsy	3
Cancer, Tongue	1	Drowned	1
Cancer, Womb	1	Fever, Remit	3
Congest. of Brain	1	Fever, Scarlet	3
Congest. of Lungs	2	Fever, Typhus	1
Consumption	10	Heart Disease	3
Hooping Cough	1	Infan. Bladder	1
Infan. Lungs	3	Inflamma	2
Marasmus	1	Premn. Birth	1
Scrivula	1	Stillborn	6
Ossifica. Art	1		

Males 26; Females 27; Adults 22; Children 31—Total 53.

Circuit Court—Yesterday, the following order was entered upon the minutes of the Circuit Court:

Whereas, The Grand Jury have presented the Court Room and Jury Room, in the City Hall, in Brooklyn, usually occupied by this Court, as dangerous, unsafe and unsuitable for the transaction of business, by reason of the present condition of roof and ceilings of said City Hall, whereby the lives of all persons attending said Court as jurors, witnesses, parties and counsel are put in peril; and whereas, the dangerous position of said roof and ceiling has been heretofore presented, and the Supervisors of the County of Kings have neglected to provide the Courts appointed to be held in this County, with rooms suitable and sufficient for the transaction of their business, therefore, on motion of the District Attorney, it is ordered that the Sheriff of the County of Kings provide the Courts appointed to be held in this County with rooms suitable and sufficient for the transaction of their business, and that the expense incurred by him in carrying the order into effect, when certified by the Court, shall be a County charge.

Entry Thieves.—Our City is yet flooded with villains. Every day we hear of some theft committed, large or small. House No. 16 Willow-street was entered Sunday night, an overcoat and several other articles of clothing were carried off. The house of John Framingham in Hicks-street, was entered and there also an overcoat was stolen from the hall.

Thein Names.—The names of the parties who got stabbed when assaulting two citizens in Atlantic-street, on Saturday night, are John Hennessy and Patrick McCormick.

City Court.—Judge Gravesson.—*Monday*—Charles O'Neil, arraigned on the indictment, in which he stands charged with grand larceny, in stealing $1,000 from the person of Mr. Hall, a gentleman from the South, was put upon his trial. The case was fully heard, and the jury rendered a verdict of guilty. Patrick McKenney, indicted for illegal voting at the late Presidential election, and pleaded not guilty, withdrew his former plea, and pleaded guilty. Remanded for sentence. Arthur Wiggs, alias Arthur Higgins, was arraigned on an indictment for assault and battery, and pleaded not guilty. The Court then adjourned till Thursday, 15th inst.

Held to Bail.—William Huggins was yesterday held to bail in the sum of $500, for his appearance at the next term of Court, to answer the charge of keeping a disorderly house in Read-street, and also for stabbing a man on Saturday evening at his place, during the progress of a "row."

Drunkenness.—No less than *thirty five* persons were arrested on Saturday night and Sunday for drunkenness, or crimes arising from the use of alcoholic liquors.

WILLIAMSBURG CITY.

"Pi Ape!" 'Ere they Go"—Yesterday morning, a horse attached to a wagon loaded with apples, became frightened on the corner of Seventh and South Sixth-streets, and dashed off down Division-avenue, at locomotive speed, and the load of apples were strewn along the street, to the infinite delight of the smutty-faced urchins, who made themselves handy in helping themselves to the "pi ape," while the owner was after his horse.

Ladies Fair.—The ladies belonging to St. John's Free Church of Williamsburg, propose holding a Fair and Festival, at the new hall, No. 132 South Sixth-street, on the 22d, 23d, and 24th inst., the receipts of which are to be applied for the benefit of the Church.

☞ A new Fire Insurance Company has recently been formed by some of the most prominent citizens of Williamsburg, and is to be called the "Williamsburg City Fire Insurance Company."

☞ The Anniversary of the Williamsburg Bible Society will take place this (Tuesday,) evening, at the Presbyterian Church, corner of South Third and Fifth-streets. Addresses are expected by Rev. John Little and Rev Mr. Peaky of New-York.

Run Over.—On Sunday morning, a boy, about 10 years old, named William Marsden, while crossing North Sixth street, on his way to Sunday-school, was run over by a horse and wagon, driven by two young men, who were going through the streets at a reckless rate of speed. The boy was taken up and conveyed home by some gentlemen who saw the occurrence. A physician was called to, and, on examination, it was found that he was badly but not fatally injured. The heartless drivers did not stop to ascertain if the boy was killed or seriously injured.

Disgraceful Fight.—A disgraceful fight took place on Sunday afternoon, at Wyckoff's Woods, between a lot of rowdies, who, it is said, are runners with (but not members of) the different engines of Williamsburg. It is not known which party came out ahead, but quite a number of the belligerents got their figure-heads considerably damaged. A large number of spectators were present, and witnessed the scene; but according to the articles of war in pugilism, no one interfered.

JERSEY CITY.

Lecture Association.—J. W. Scudder, Esq., of Jersey City, delivers the next lecture before the Association, to night. Subject: "The connection of Mechanics, Arts, and Civilization." This year the price of admission to these lectures has been lessened considerably—a project which, thus far, appears to operate successfully. The Association have also made arrangements to secure as lecturers several of the best speakers in the city—one, Mr. Crozier, has delivered a highly satisfactory address, and Mr. Scudder is to follow him this evening.

Gas Works.—The Company have laid pipe in Sussex-street, which nearly concludes their labor in this line for the present. Their manufactory is finished and they are able to supply the City with gas. Most of the principal buildings are lighted with it, and measures are in progress to carry it into private dwellings. The Ferry Company have introduced it on their premises, and the advantage is very obvious.

Dummer Guards.—The largest company ever formed in Jersey City visited Paterson on Friday last, on a target excursion. They numbered over sixty muskets and were commanded by Capt. J. Z. Masinne. The prizes were distributed at the Atlantic Hotel,—there were eighteen of them—all very valuable.

Public Meeting.—The Democracy have called a meeting in the Fourth Ward, for the purpose of nominating an Alderman to fill the seat of Alderman Barrow, resigned.

Lecture.—Last evening, Mr. J. Hagan, T. C. D., delivered the first of a course of lectures on the "Character of Robert Emmet, the Irish Patriot," at Iroquois Hall.

From New-Mexico.

Correspondence of the St. Louis Republican.

Independence, Saturday, Nov. 27, 1852.

To-day, the Santa Fé mail arrived, somewhat after its usual time of reaching here, and yet a few days before contract time. From the quantity of snow the carriers found upon the plains, together with the rain and sleet they had upon them all along the route, it is a wonder they reached here as soon as they did.

But few Indians were seen upon the road, and only one company of two or three men (Shaw and brothers) were overtaken on the route home—respecting whom we have some little apprehension, as they were near the Turkey Creek, in the midst of a snow storm, and their mules in bad condition.

I telegraphed you respecting Skillman's mail—the cause of its detention, and the probable encounters the party must meet with, on their route back, with the Indians.

The Governor's trip in the country of the Rio Abaja, has given him some idea of the hospitality of the Mexicans, and their regard for him. He returns delighted.

Our mutual friend, F. X. Aubrey, had reached the settlements, and intended soon to leave with his train and two thousand sheep for California, accompanied by as many Americans as can arrange for the trip. The route from Santa Fé, through, is represented as a safe and pleasant winter route. Indeed, it is in consequence of its feasibility that the project is

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

GROVESTEEN PIANO-FORTES.—T. GILBERT & CO., 421 Broadway, respectfully call the attention of the public to their extensive assortment of instruments in their Rosewood and Mahogany cases, at the Manufactory, and at their Warerooms, 421 Broadway, New-York. They have Pianos, either with the ordinary or Æolian, to suit purchasers from all sections of the country, both as regards prices and quality; the superiority of their instruments has long been beyond question, and as to prices they are determined to give a surprise between them and those of any other manufacturer in the Union, confidently believing that from the economical facilities possessed by them, they are enabled to outsell all competition. Second-hand Pianos taken in exchange or bought for cash. A large assortment of second-hand Pianos always on hand, at prices from $50 up. Pianos with or without the Æolian, to let. Gilbert's Boudoir or Cottage Pianos, for small rooms. Prince's & Carhart's Melodeons, at low prices. Sole Agent.
HORACE WATERS, No. 333 Broadway.

PIANO-FORTES.—The best assortment of Pianos in the city can be seen at the Warerooms of LINCOLN & THOMPSON, No. 441 Broadway, including Hallet, Davis & Co.'s celebrated Æolian Pianos, of new and much approved construction, acknowledged superior to any other in the market. Also, a large variety from other distinguished New-York and Boston makers. Gilbert's and other second-hand with and without the Æolian, at various prices.
LINCOLN & THOMPSON, No. 441 Broadway.

MESSRS. LIGHTE & NEWTON, No. 32 Canal-st., in consequence of the increased demand and unrivaled popularity of their PIANO-FORTES, have extended their business, and are now prepared to offer to their friends, and those wishing a superior instrument, an extensive assortment, in plain and ornamented cases, of modern style, from 6½ to 7½ octave. Second-hand Pianos taken in exchange. Broadway Ware-rooms, No. 423.

A BARGAIN.—A splendid NEW 6½ OCTAVE ROSEWOOD PIANO-FORTE, of very excellent tone and touch, made by one of the most celebrated up-town manufacturers, and with his warranties for one year, will be sold very low, for cash, as the owner is about leaving for Europe. Inquire at No. 163 West Broadway, opposite Franklin.

PIANO-FORTES.—The finest assortment of Pianos in the city may be found at the spacious warerooms of N. P. B. CURTIS & CO., No. 447 Broadway, consisting of George Hews's celebrated, massive Patent Action Pianos, T. Gilbert and Co.'s popular Æolian Pianos, Gilbert's and others' Boudoir. Also, a variety of new and second-hand Pianos for sale and to let. No. 447 Broadway.

A BARGAIN.—A splendid 6½ octave rosewood Piano of Gilbert's in Boston, for $220; one Boudoir, of Gilbert's, $215; one of Barmore's, 6½ octave, $210. A second hand 6 octave mahogany, for $50; one for $110, and one for $140. SIDNEY BENRY, No. 392 Bowery. A highly experienced Lady Teacher can be recommended at a low price.

FOR SALE.—A few Rosewood Boudoir Piano-Fortes of 6½ octaves, just received from Paris, by one of the best makers, manufactured to order for this country. They are superior in tone and workmanship, and are of a style both elegant and quite new. Apply between 1 and 6 o'clock at No. 270 Grand st., up stairs, corner of Forsyth-st.

J. & C. FISCHER, (late NUNNS & FISCHER,) Manufactory and Warerooms, No. 170 Greenwich-st. corner of Dey-st. PIANO-FORTES, warranted, with reverse bridge and patent tube, well calculated for keeping in tune. Piano-Fortes tuned, repaired and exchanged.
N. B.—Also, Æolian Piano-Fortes for sale.

PIANOS FOR SALE—At the lowest manufacturing prices; for brilliancy of tone and finish unsurpassed, and warranted in every respect. Purchasers would do well to call and examine, at the Factory, No. 148 Wooster-st., near Houston.
CHAS. CARR.

PRINCE & CO.'S MELODEONS.—The original PRINCE'S MELODEON, which has stood the test of years, and proved itself a superior instrument to those of any other make, can be had only of the sole agents, WM. HALL & SON, No. 239 Broadway, (opposite the Park.)

PIANO-FORTES for $55 $65, $120 and $130. A fine Harrison Piano, $260. A Gilbert Æolian Piano, $290. Ores without Æolian, $240—warranted, for sale by C. F. HILL, No. 54 Great Jones-st.

PIANO-FORTES.—HAZELTON & BRO., Manufactory and Ware-rooms, No. 319 Centre-st., near Grand, where may be found a fine assortment of Rosewood Pianos, made in the most substantial manner and latest style.

PIANO-FORTE—Six superior Pianos for Hire at No. 49 3d av., between 19th and 20th sts.
THOS C. CALLAWAY.

INDIA RUBBER GLOVES, MITTENS, &c.
MANUFACTURED (EXCLUSIVELY) BY GOODYEAR'S RUBBER GLOVE COMPANY.—The attention of the public is requested to these desirable and salable articles. Their manufacture has been much improved lately, and they are made very durable.
PHYSICIANS, FARMERS, AND OTHERS,
will find the Wool-lined Gloves and Mittens indispensable in cold and wet weather.
Ladies will find these Gloves useful in all work that will soil the hands.
SALT RHEUM AND CHAPPED HANDS cured immediately by wearing these Gloves. They are made all lengths, to protect the arms and wrists. For sale by
D. HODGMAN,
No. 27 Maiden-lane, New-York.
EMMES & SWEET,
Providence, R. I.
NORCROSS & TOWNE,
Boston, Mass.,
and by merchants generally throughout the Union.

W. H. McDONALD'S GENERAL NEWSPAPER & ADVERTISING HOUSE, No. 102 NASSAU-ST., (corner of Ann.)
Advertisements inserted at the very lowest rates in any paper in the United States or Canadas.
The very best papers are received by mail daily and kept for reference, and copies of each furnished to advertisers.
The fullest authority and recommendation, over the written signatures of the publishers of the leading daily and weekly papers, will be shown to those who require it.
Merchants who may have heretofore given their advertising to irresponsible persons, and have been disappointed in its results, are informed, that in dealing with me no payments is required till the advertiser is satisfied that his orders have been properly attended to.
W. H. M. has no branches of his house in other cities. It is essentially a New-York concern, calculated to give publicity to the business of New-York Merchants without bringing into competition with them those of other cities.
My books, the columns of the papers, &c., will show that I am doing nearly all the New-York advertising that is being done in the leading papers from Canada to California.
W. H. McDONALD.

FANCY SOAP
OF EVERY KIND, consisting of White Variegated, Rose, Almond, Palm, Emollient, Rough and Ready, Windsor, &c., &c., in Bars and Cakes, Wash Balls and Shaving Creams, Military and Shaving Compound, making in all over 70 varieties. Also, Pale Yellow and Brown Soaps, and patent refined Mould Candles, for all warm climates, always on hand and for sale by W. HULL'S SON, Nos. 108, 110 and 113 Cliff-st., north end.

SEASONABLE BRITANNIA WARE.—Old Winter has returned; the forest leaves have taken leave; the boughs bow to the rude blast; the fruit trees with bare limbs bear nothing; and Hood's Autumn song:
"Boughs are daily rifled
By the gusty thieves.
And the Book of Nature
Getteth short of leaves,"
is postponed until October next.
The mention of Britannia Ice Pitchers giveth a chill, and causeth them to be filled with hot lemonade. Britannia Molasses Cups will please, and stand with the smoking buckwheat cakes; bright Britannia Lamps and Candle-ticks are placed upon the evening table, where shine the beautiful Tea Set, Urn, and Swing Kettles, and thus peaceful evening is welcomed in. All who are in need of seasonable Britannia Ware will hasten, before the holidays, to the store of LUFTJS HART, No. 6 Barling Slip.

MURPHY'S ADHESIVE MIXTURE, for Post-Office Stamps, Envelopes, Fancy Paper and Card Work, &c., &c.—Invaluable to Editors and Scrap-Book Makers, as a substitute for wafers, paste, gum arabic, and all other odious and inconvenient make-shifts.
This Mixture remains always pure, clear, and free from smell; does not mould, turn sour, nor become candied; is ready for use and in complete order in all weathers and under all circumstances.
Prepared and sold, wholesale and retail, by WILLIAM MURPHY, No. 257 Broadway, (up stairs,) N. Y., and by Stationers generally throughout the City and Country.

SPLENDID CABINET FURNITURE.—BRUNER & MOORE respectfully inform the public that they will open on MONDAY, Dec. 13, their new and spacious Warehouse, Nos. 73 and 75 Mercer-st., near Houston-st., with a stock of rich and elegant rosewood, black walnut and mahogany Furniture in suits, made on the premises, and warranted to stand furnace heat. Having an extensive manufactory and large warehouse, they make and keep a complete assortment and sell at wholesale or retail at very low prices.
They also continue to keep a well selected assortment at their old stand, No. 174 Fulton-st., near Broadway.

NEW-YORK PRIVATE LYING-IN INSTITUTE, corner of South Sixth and Eighth streets, Williamsburg.—Dr. HOLMES having been six years examining physicians for the Coroners of New-York, has opened the above institution for ladies who wish a private confinement. This institution has received the sanction of the most eminent physicians and divines in the United States as being calculated to save the lives of children, and the reputation of the erring mother. For admission, apply at the Institution.

MRS. WALLER, formerly of 446 Broadway, having formed a partnership and removed to No. 486 Broadway, corner Broome-st., respectfully solicits a continuance of patronage from her former patrons and the public generally, at their new establishment, where they intend to continue and enlarge the business of Ladies and Children outfitting in all its branches. The business will be hereafter conducted under the firm of
WALLER & BURR.

RICH PARIS FEATHERS—160 doz. rich Ostrich Plumes, 50 do. extra white Ostrich Tips, 50 do. assorted Ostrich, 15 do. Feather Wreaths, 20 do. Beaver and Felt Bonnets, just received and for sale by
J. H HOMER, No. 64 John-st.

YEAST POWDER.—B. T. BABBITT is the original inventor of the Chemical Yeast Powder, which is prepared and sold by him at No. 68 and 70 Washington-st., New-York, in tin cans. Those who purchase should see that they get that with the above name on.

REMOVAL.—GEORGE PIERCE & CO., Manufacturers of PIERCE'S KITCHEN RANGES, Revolving Roaster, and Pierce's Elliptical Air-Heater, removed from No. 363 to No. 366 Broadway, next door to Grace Church.
N. B.—Pierce's Ranges repaired.

FAIRBANKS' PATENT PLATFORM AND COUNTER SCALES—Improved in quality and reduced in price. Adapted to every required operation of weighing. For sale in all their varieties by
FAIRBANKS & CO., No. 89 Water-st.

CORNELIUS DISOSWAY, ATTORNEY and COUNSELLOR-AT-LAW and COMMISSIONER OF DEEDS for New-York and Illinois, No. 72 Nassau-st., between John and Fulton-sts., N. Y.

SALAMANDER SAFES.
WILDER'S PATENT, WITH RICH'S IMPROVEMENT.—HEARING in mind the recommendations to Risk & Price as the only manufacturers of SALAMANDER SAFES containing both patents. Depot, No. 166 Water-st., New-York.

DUST, AIR AND WATER.
MATTHEWSON'S PATENT WEATHER STRIP will make your doors and French sashes tight at the bottom, and a great saving in fuel, keep your rooms warm, clean, dry and comfortable. Only office, No. 401 Broadway, near Canal-street.

SCHOOLS.

ASTORIA FEMALE INSTITUTE.
THE ASTORIA FEMALE INSTITUTE, Mrs. HOWARD and Miss PEABODY, Principals, will open its exercises for the reception of Pupils on WEDNESDAY, the 15th of September.
For circulars, apply at the Institute, or of Messrs. NEWMAN & IVISON, No. 139 Broadway. Pupils received at any time.

WRITING, BOOK-KEEPING, &c.—Class-rooms No. 207 Broadway, as at Walker-st. Hours of instruction, 9 A. M. to 9 P. M. The design of "FOSTER'S Commercial Institute" is to furnish young gentlemen who have completed their general education, as well as adults, who are seeking mercantile employment, an opportunity of attaining, without loss of time, a practical knowledge of those branches which are essential to success in the active concerns of life. Writing, Book keeping, and Commercial Arithmetic, are taught by Mr. FOSTER upon sound and indisputable principles, to the entire exclusion of the modern "six or twelve lesson" charlatanry; and students are qualified to discharge the duties of the counting-house in an expeditious and superior manner.
Gentlemen who are *familiar with the details of business*, may attain, under Mr. FOSTER'S instruction, a competent knowledge of the principles of double entry in the short space of one week.

PROF. WILLIAM DOD has opened a School for Boys, at No. 1,004 Broadway, third door north of 26th-st. Course of Instruction—Ancient and Modern Languages, Mathematics, and the various branches of an English education. Pupils will be carried through the Mathematical Course of the best Military Schools of France, if their parents desire it. Circulars, containing testimonials from some of the most eminent scholars and statesmen who have had sons under his instruction, may be obtained at CARTER'S and M. M. DOD'S Bookstores. References—Rev. Drs. W. W. PHILLIPS, JAMES W. ALEXANDER, and S. H. BURCHARD.

DANCING CLASSES FOR GENTLEMEN.—The new system adopted this season, for the first time, proves very advantageous to the pupils, and admits of their entrance at any time during the season. Lessons on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY EVENINGS. General practice of all the dances, with a band of music on Saturday evenings. Ladies' and children's classes on WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS.
A. DODWORTH, No. 806 Broadway.

EPISCOPAL ACADEMY OF CONNECTICUT.—Winter Term begins Dec 30. Pupils received into the family of the Principal at 60 dollars per session of fourteen weeks.
Circulars and references may be had at STANFORD & SWORDS, No. 137 Broadway. EDWARD BALLARD.
Cheshire, Conn., Dec. 9.

OTTIGNON'S GYMNASIUM—Nos. 150 and 161 Crosby-street.—Mr. C. F. OTTIGNON begs leave to remind the public that his Gymnasium is open daily from sunrise until 10 P. M., for general exercise. Gentlemen's Class meets every evening at 8 P. M. for class exercises and instruction. Boy's Classes meet on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, at 3½ in the afternoon.

TO CLASSICAL TEACHERS.—A valuable and flourishing establishment to be disposed of, in an excellent situation—the present proprietor being about to engage in another business. Apply to JOHN C. RIKER, No. 129 Fulton-st., N. Y. Some capital, say $1,000, will be required.

A YOUNG LADY desires a few pupils in Music. Address W., at this office.

INSURANCE.

REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—Insurance Buildings, cor. Wall and William-sts., offices Nos. 10 and 11, ground floor.
This Company having their capital of $150,000 paid in, in cash, and securely invested, are prepared to insure against loss and damage by fire, on favorable terms.
The charter of this Company provides, that after paying interest to the stockholders, at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum, four-fifths of the remaining profits are to be divided among the assured in scrip bearing interest, which scrip is to be redeemable in cash whenever the accumulated profits and capital shall amount to $1,000,000.

TRUSTEES.

Samuel S. Howland,	John A. Stephens,	Jos. Gaillard, Jr.,
Stephen Whitney,	James Warren,	Jas. M. Waterbury
Daniel B. Fearing,	Arthur Leary,	George Curtis,
Wm. H. Russell,	M. W. Hamilton,	George T. Ades,
A. C. Downing,	Denning Duer,	D. S. Kennedy,
Gazaway B. Lamar,	John Stewart, Jr.,	John J. Astor, Jr.
Wm. H. Aspinwall,	Robert R. Minturn,	Fred'k A. Delano,
Wm. B. Duncan,	Reuben Withers,	James C. Bell,
Chas. H. Russell,	Ed. C. Center,	Daniel D. Smith,
Isaac Townsend,	Josiah Oakes,	Fred'k G. Foster,
Peleg Hall,	Robert S. Hone,	

ROBERT S. HONE, President.
DUNCAN F. CURRY, Secretary.

THE BROOKLYN FIRE INSURANCE CO.—CHARTERED IN 1824.—Offices, No. 43 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, No. 6 Merchants' Exchange, Wall-st., New-York. Have their Capital (as also a handsome surplus) invested in the most undoubted securities, and continue to insure Buildings, Merchandize, Furniture, and other personal property. Vessels in port and their Cargoes, upon as favorable terms as any other similar institution.

DIRECTORS.

William Ellsworth,	William Miles,	Hon. Quackenbos,
Phineas T. Barnum,	George Gilfillan,	Justus S. Redfield,
Daniel D. Howard,	S. P. Townsend,	J. W. Amerman,
Caleb S. Woodhull,	Peter B. Tiffa,	Wyndys Hardcock,
Chas. T. Cromwell,	Joel S. Ogden,	John C. Smith,
Acosta's Nicholas,	Robert C. Bell,	Jos. M. Greenwood,
Richard L. Allen,	John N. Genin,	Simeon Leland,

WILLIAM ELLSWORTH, President.
ALFRED G. STEVENS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY. No. 61 Wall-st., 4th Month, 5th, 1852.—This Company, with a CASH CAPITAL OF $210,000 with a surplus of over $100 000, insures against loss or damage by fire, on favorable terms.

DIRECTORS:

George S. Fox,	C. W. Lawrence,	Rich'd F. Carman,
Rich'd A. Reading,	Peter B. Tiffa,	Henry H. Sarrow,
Josiah Macy,	T. C. Cardwoyne,	Hull Clark,
Wm. H. Falls,	Ralph Mead,	Wm. C. White,
Joseph W. Corlies,	Richard Field,	John J. Walker,
John D. Wright,	Elias Hicks,	Chas. H. Marshall,
Abraham Bell,	Irad Hawley,	Elisha Riggs.

GEO. S. FOX, President.
SAMUEL TOWNSEND, Secretary.

LIFE INSURANCE.—THE MANHATTAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY—Cash Capital, $100,000, independently of the premium fund. Office, No. 146 Broadway, corner of Liberty-st. This Company continues to insure against all manner of life risks on most favorable terms. Persons may insure in this Company either with or without participating in the profits.
ABRAM DUBOIS, M. D., at the office daily from 2 to 3 o'clock, P. M.
California permits granted at greatly reduced rates.
A. A. ALVORD, President.
C. Y. WEMPLE, Secretary.
N. D. MORGAN, Actuary.

THE PEOPLE'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, established 1851, at No. 173 Canal-st.; Branch Office, No. 92 Broadway, next corner of Wall-st., opposite Trinity Church—Insure Buildings, Merchandize, Household Furniture, Vessels in port, and their Cargoes, &c., against loss or damage by fire.
JEREMIAH TERRELL, President.
MOSES G. LEONARD, Secretary.
GEORGE PAULDING, Surveyor.

PATENT LAMPS.

NEWELL'S PATENT SAFETY LAMP AND LAMP FEEDER.
A NEW ARTICLE, WARRANTED TO PREVENT ALL ACCIDENTS from the use of BURNING FLUID, CAMPHENE, and other EXPLOSIVE COMPOUNDS, used for the production of light.
This invention is applied to Silver, Brass, Britannia, Glass, and other styles of LAMPS and LAMP FEEDERS. The attention of the public is particularly called to the application of this protection in Solar, Camphene Lamps, Lanterns, &c.
For sale, wholesale and retail, by NEWELL & CO. Sole Manufacturers, No. 8 Winter-st. Boston, and New-York by G. W. McCREADY, No. 426 Broadway. Also, Burning Fluid, Camphene, Resin, Oil, &c.
The following certificate is a sufficient guarantee of the entire safety and efficiency of the Safety Lamp and Feeder:
CERTIFICATE.
COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS, New-York, Oct. 17, 1852.
We have examined the Patent Safety Lamp and Lamp Feeder of Mr. John Newell of Boston, and are fully convinced, from the experiments we have made with them, that he has obtained the great desideratum of preventing the risk of explosive action in the use of burning fluids in Lamps and Feeders.
In this respect we entirely concur in the opinion of Prof. Silliman, and Drs. Hayes and Jackson.
JOHN TORREY, Prof. of Botany.
WM. H. ELLET, Prof. of Chemistry.
All orders for Lamps or Fluid promptly attended to. Solar and other Lamps can be altered, and have the safety apparatus attached.

HUGHES, DUPUY & CREHANGE,
IMPORTERS OF
FANCY GOODS,
JET AND BERLIN IRON GOODS. BONE, JET AND Berlin Iron Bracelets, Broaches, Combs, &c., Buttons of all kinds, Brushes, Percussion Caps, Imitation Jewelry, FANS of all descriptions and qualities, Silk and Fancy Dress Buttons of many styles, Beads, Calf-skins, Hooks and Eyes &c., &c.
Depot for the most superior quality of French ACCORDEONS and FLUTINAS.
No. 73 William-st., (up stairs) New-York.
The newest Paris fancy articles received by every steamer from Europe.

AIR WARMING AND VENTILATING WAREHOUSE. No. 374 Broadway, New-York. CHILSON'S WORLD'S FAIR PRIZE METAL FURNACE, as recently improved and patented, is adapted to all classes of PUBLIC AND PRIVATE BUILDINGS and possesses advantages worthy the attention of those in want of a FIRST RATE VENTILATING FURNACE. It is a powerful heater, very durable, not liable to repairs, supplies a large amount of pure warm air FREE FROM CONTACT WITH RED HOT IRON, (the fire pot being lined with heavy soap stone) is economical in the use of fuel, equally fitted for anthracite, bituminous coal, or wood.
It has been extensively introduced and approved throughout the United States and Canada, and has met with equal favor in England and Russia.
Also, four sizes of a new and cupe ior Portable Furnace.
VENTILATING SCHOOL STOVES, (for wood or coal.)
POND'S Improved Cooking Ranges; Emerson's House and Smoke Ventilators; Registers in every variety.
Agents for the Mirror Marble and New-York Marbleized Iron Works.
CHILSON, RICHARDSON & CO., No. 374 Broadway, New-York, and Nos. 51 and 53 Blackstone-st., Boston.

AT AN ADJOURNED MEETING of the BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF THE PUBLIC SCHOOL SOCIETY, held on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 17, 1852: On motion—*Resolved*, by the Board of Trustees of the Public School Society, a majority of the whole number of Trustees being present, and concurring herein, that it is, and is hereby declared necessary and proper to dispose of the real estate owned by the Society, lying and being on 35th-st. between Madison and 4th-av., and occupied by Public Primary Schools, Nos. 35 and 55, for the purpose of carrying into effect the objects of said Society, as the same are set forth in any of the Acts of the Legislature relating thereto.
Resolved, unanimously, that the above Resolution be forthwith published at least one month in one of the newspapers published in the City of New-York.
JOS. B. COLLINS, Secretary.

TO AUCTIONEERS.—The Morning Daily Journal, the Publication Committee of Associated Press, and the American, the three Papers having the largest commercial circulation, of the respective cities in which they are published. Advertising in either or all of them can be done at the advertising house of W. H. McDONALD, No. 102 Nassau-street, corner of Ann-street, at the very lowest rates ever offered.

FINANCIAL.

C. S. BOURNE & BROTHER,
BILL AND EXCHANGE BROKERS, No. 35 Wall-st., New-York.
CHRISTOPHER S. BOURNE, FRANCIS BOURNE.

TENNESSEE SIX PER CENT. BONDS.—$400,000 Tennessee Six per cent. Bonds, redeemable in 1890, principal and interest payable in the City of New-York, for sale by CAMMANN, WHITEHOUSE & CO., No. 56 Wall-st.

MEMPHIS CITY SIX PER CENT BONDS—GUARANTEED BY THE MEMPHIS AND CHARLESTON RAILROAD CO.
The total debt of the city of Memphis, including the above named bonds, is $491,491; assessed value of real estate, and other taxable property for the current fiscal year, $1,377,609; being an increase of fifty per cent. in two years. Estimated revenue from taxation for this year, $122,878. Population in 1840, 2,626; in 1850, 8,839; 1852, 13,000.
The Memphis and Charleston Railroad is 281 miles in length, and traverses some of the most fertile counties in Tennessee, Mississippi, and Alabama, intersecting the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad, and perfecting an uninterrupted communication by railroad from the centre of the Mississippi Valley to the Eastern and southern Atlantic seaboard. The cost will be $3,200,000, against which $2,565,000 of such subscriptions have been obtained, and a large proportion of the remainder is secured. The charter secures provides $8,000 per mile on the portion of the line within her limits, (64 miles) making $512 000. Ninety-five miles will be completed and in operation by 1st January, 1853, and it is expected the balance will be completed within sixteen months from this date.
The Bonds are for $1,000 each, interest and principal payable in the City of New-York—the latter in 1862. Further particulars regarding the security of these Bonds can be obtained of the undersigned, by whom they are offered for sale.
CAMMANN, WHITEHOUSE & CO.,
No. 56 Wall-st.

GRASS VALLEY GOLD MINING COMPANY, Capital, $250,000, in 1,250 Shares, $200 each.—J. WINCHESTER, President.
The rich Quartz Claims owned by this Company exceed 400 in number, covering a surface of more than 180 acres, in the richest and most desirable part of GRASS VALLEY, California.
THE MACHINERY IS ON THE GROUND. It is of the most approved and powerful of any yet constructed, and calculated to crush 100 tons of Quartz per day.
The whole of the property is paid for, and the Company free from debt.
A few Shares of the Stock for sale, at par.
Pamphlets containing the Charter, By-Laws, Map, &c., may be obtained at the office; if by mail, enclose two three-cent stamps.
Address, postage paid, with remittance for Stock, (in drafts on New-York, or current funds,) to
R. J. RICHARDS, Secretary,
No. 107 Fulton-st., New-York.
Where specimens of the Gold-bearing Quartz may be seen from 10 to 2 o'clock.

MESSRS. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., BANKERS, New-York, issue Foreign Circular Letters of Credit on the following

CITIES:

Alexandria,	Carlsrue,	Malta,	Rotterdam,
Antwerp,	Dresden,	Marseilles,	Rio de Janeiro,
Athens,	Dusseldorf,	Milan,	St Petersburg,
Berlin,	Florence,	Moscow,	Strasburg,
Baden-Baden,	Frankfort,	Munich,	Siena,
Berne,	Genoa,	Messina,	Smyrna,
Bordeaux,	Geneva,	Mulhouse,	Seville,
Boulogne,	Gibraltar,	Naples,	Turin,
Bremen,	Hamburg,	Nice,	Toulon,
Brussels,	Hague,	Oporto,	Trieste,
Bagneres de Luces	Hamburg,	Odessa,	Venice,
Basle,	London,	Paris,	Vevey,
Cairo,	Leghorn,	Pau,	Vienna,
Coblentz,	Leipsic,	Pisa,	Wiesbaden,
Cologne,	Lyons,	Rome,	Warsaw.
Cadiz.	Madrid.		

Also, Letters of Credit, payable in all the principal cities of the United States, Canada, West Indies, &c.

OFFICE OF THE ROCHESTER AND SYRACUSE RAILROAD COMPANY, CANANDAIGUA, Oct. 5, 1852.—NOTICE is hereby given, that twenty dollars per share on the scrip stock of this Company is required to be paid on the 20th day of Oct., instant, and the balance due on said scrip stock, (being ten dollars per share,) is required to be paid on the 1st day of Feb next.
By paying the last installment on the 10th day of Jan. next, instead of 1st Feb., with interest on both of said installments from the 1st day of Aug. last to the times of payment, and on the surrender of the scrip certificates, the scripholders will be entitled to full stock with the future dividends.
Payments of the said installments may be made at the Offices of Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., New-York; J. E. THAYER & BROTHER, Boston; at the Bank of Syracuse, Bank of Auburn, Rochester City Bank, and at this Office.
By order of the Board of Directors.
CHAS SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

BANK OF NEW-YORK.—The Charter of the Bank of New-York will expire on the 31st December, instant. An Association under the General Banking Law has been formed to take its place; and will commence business on the 3d of January 1853.
The President and Directors of the present Bank have this day declared a final dividend of *thirty-eight and a half* per cent—the profits of the bank—which will be paid to the stockholders, or their legal representatives, at the banking house on the 31st December, inst.
On the same day, an instalment of *fifty* per cent. on the additional capital of the new bank will be required to be paid, when certificates for the stock will be issued.
The books of transfer and subscription will be closed on the 11th inst.
By order of the Board of Directors,
A. P. HALSEY, Cashier.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK.—ALBANY, Dec 10, 1852.—The BURNET BANK (Syracuse) has this day filed in this office a notice of the appointment of the UNION BANK OF TROY in the City of Troy, as Agent for the redemption of its circulating notes, agreeable to the act entitled "An act to amend the several acts relating to Incorporated Banks, Banking Associations, and Individual Bankers," passed April 17, 1851.
DANIEL S. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

BANK DEPARTMENT—ALBANY, Oct. 30 1852.—Notice is hereby given, in pursuance of the Statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued by the NORTHERN BANK OF NEW-YORK, at Madrid, (an individual bank) must be presented at the office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York for payment within two years from the date of this notice, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the notes issued by the above Bank will be given up to said Bank.
n2-law-2yTu D. S. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW YORK.—ALBANY Dec 7, 1852.—The Bank of NEWARK has this day filed in this office a notice of the appointment of JOHN THOMPSON, of the City of New-York, as agent for the redemption of its circulating notes, agreeable to the act entitled "An act to amend the several acts relating to Incorporated Banks, Banking Associations and Individual Bankers," passed April 17, 1851.
DANIEL S. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

CREDITS ON CHINA, INDIA, &c.—Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, New-York, are prepared to issue Mercantile Credits, Circular Notes, and Letters of Credit on the Oriental Bank of London, available at all the branches and agencies of that establishment, as follows:

Canton, Hong-Kong, Shanghai,	China.	Madras, Bombay, Calcutta,	Columbo, Kandy, Singapore, Ceylon.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY—INTEREST ON BONDS.—The Coupons for Interest on the Second Mortgage Bonds of this Co., due the 16th inst., will be paid on presentation at the office of the Company, No. 68 Warren-st., on and after that day.—New-York, Dec. 8th, 1852. J. M. HOPKINS, Treasurer.

CREDITS, &c., FOR THE PACIFIC.—Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers New-York, issue Credits and Bills of Exchange, available at sight, on the following places on the West Coast: LIMA, VALPARAISO, PANAMA SAN FRANCISCO.

SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS of THE NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY, reimbursable in 1867, with semi-annual interest coupons attached; for sale by BLATCHFORD & HAINSFORD, No. 39 William-st.

THE INTEREST COUPONS due on Buffalo City Bonds will be paid on presentation to the Banking House of DUNCAN SHERMAN & Co.

SIX PER CENT. BONDS of the DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL CO. Coupons attached; for sale by CURTIS, BEALS & FEARING No. 40 Wall-st.

THE EASTERN BANK OF WASHINGTON, D. C., is redeemed at No. 146 Bowery, @ ½ per cent.

COAL.

PITTSTON COAL.—The PENNSYLVANIA COAL CO., is prepared to furnish superior White Ash Pittston Coal of all sizes, clean and in good order, suitable for steam, shipping, and domestic purposes, from its boats, or yards in this city, Williamsburg and Brooklyn. The Company's facilities are such as to enable it to give good dispatch to vessels loading at New-York, or at Port Ewen.
Particular attention given to the delivery of Coal for domestic purposes.
Apply at the office, corner of Broadway and Wall-st.; at yards, West near Morton-st., corner of Fourteenth-st and 9th-av., and foot of Gouverneur-st, city; foot of North Tenth-st., Williamsburg, and foot of Gold-st., Brooklyn.

COAL IS YET CHEAP at the Yard No. 9 Christopher-st. Peach Orchard, Black Heath, Lehigh, Liverpool, Cannel &c., &c., of the best quality, screened, clean, and delivered to all parts of the city. Orders by mail promptly attended to.
M. ALLERON, Jr., & CO.,
No. 9 Christopher-st., near 6th-av.

COAL.—The subscriber has in yard, and is constantly discharging, all the various kinds of Anthracite and Bituminous Coals, viz.: Peach Orchard, Black Heath, Lehigh, Liverpool Orrel, Cannel, Sidsey, &c. &c., all of the very best quality, delivered in handsome order from vessels or yard, and for sale low.
JAMES L. WORTH,
Fourth-st. cor. Thompson, and 6th-av. cor. Amos-st.; down town office, No. 53 Wall-st.

$4 50 PER TON.—Best quality Peach Orchard Red Ash Coal, nut size. Stove and Egg at lowest market price. Also best quality Blacksmith Coal, very cheap, from yard No. 107 Anthony-st., near Broadway.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.—The Subscriber is now selling Watches at retail at the following remarkably low prices, being much less than any other house:

Fine Gold Lepine Watches, 4 holes jewelled	$25 00
Fine Gold Detached Levers, full jewelled	30 00
Gold Enamelled Watches, for Ladies	35 00
Gold Hunting Watches, for Ladies	25 00
Gold Hunting Patent Levers, for Gentlemen	50 00
Silver Patent Levers	$16 00 to 20 00
Silver Detached Levers	13 00 to 20 00

Gold Hunting Watches, which run eight days; Gold Hunting Watches, which run fifteen days; Gold Watches in magic cases, which change into three different Watches; Gold Watches which wind up and set without any key.
Also, Cooper's Duplex Watches, in hunting-cases, splendid pocket Chronometers, and all other styles of Watches, at equally low prices. Also, all kinds of Jewelry and Silver Ware, at much less than the usual prices.
GEO. C. ALLEN, Importer of Watches and Jewelry, wholesale and retail, No. 41 Wall-st., (up stairs,) near Broadway, formerly at No. 31 Wall-st.

LOOKING GLASS PLATES AND PLATE GLASS for Windows. Goods sent to any part of the City or Brooklyn free from risk or charge to the purchaser. Old Looking Glasses replevised and silvered.
JOSEPH HINDS, No. 97 Anthony-st., near Broadway.

TRAVELING.

THE NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMSHIPS.—These ships composing the line are as follows:
ATLANTIC, Capt. Nye. PACIFIC, Capt. Bull.
ARCTIC, Capt. Luce. BALTIC, Capt. Comstock.
ADRIATIC, Capt. Griffith.
These ships have been built by contract, expressly for Government service. Every care has been taken in their construction, as also in their engines, to insure strength and speed, and their accommodations for passengers are unequalled for elegance and comfort. Price of passage from New-York to Liverpool, in first-class cabin, $130; in second do., $70; exclusive use of extra size state-rooms, $300; from Liverpool to New-York, £30 and £20. An experienced surgeon attached to each ship. No berth secured until paid for.

PROPOSED DATES OF SAILING.

FROM NEW-YORK.		FROM LIVERPOOL.	
Saturday	Dec. 11, 1852	Wednesday	Dec. 15, 1852
Saturday	Dec. 25, 1852	Wednesday	Dec. 29, 1852
Saturday	Jan. 8, 1853	Wednesday	Jan. 12, 1853
Saturday	Jan. 22, 1853	Wednesday	Jan. 26, 1853
Saturday	Feb. 5, 1853	Wednesday	Feb. 9, 1853
Saturday	Feb. 19, 1853	Wednesday	Feb. 23, 1853
Saturday	March 5, 1853	Wednesday	March 9, 1853
Saturday	March 19, 1853	Wednesday	March 23, 1853
Saturday	April 2, 1853	Wednesday	April 6, 1853
Saturday	April 16, 1853	Wednesday	April 20, 1853
Saturday	April 30, 1853	Wednesday	May 4 1853
Saturday	May 14, 1853	Wednesday	May 18, 1853
Saturday	May 28, 1853	Wednesday	June 1, 1853
Saturday	June 11, 1853	Wednesday	June 15, 1853
Saturday	June 25, 1853	Wednesday	June 29, 1853
Saturday	July 9, 1853	Wednesday	July 13, 1853
Saturday	July 23, 1853	Wednesday	July 27, 1853
Saturday	Aug. 6, 1853	Wednesday	Aug. 10, 1853
Saturday	Aug. 20, 1853	Wednesday	Aug. 24, 1853
Saturday	Sept. 3, 1853	Wednesday	Sept. 7, 1853
Saturday	Sept. 17, 1853	Wednesday	Sept. 21, 1853
Saturday	Oct. 1, 1853	Wednesday	Oct. 5, 1853
Saturday	Oct. 15, 1853	Wednesday	Oct. 19, 1853
Saturday	Oct. 29, 1853	Wednesday	Nov. 12,

INTERVENTION IN HAYTI.

[Continued from First Page.]

intervention and the motives of the three powers in wishing to secure the tranquility of the Island by a treaty of peace, or at least by a truce of ten years.

Having already obeyed the orders of their Governments to acquaint the Haytien Government itself with that reason and those motives, and the said Government having been placed by them in possession of official documents sufficient for their appreciation, the undersigned are painfully surprised at seeing themselves again called upon to communicate them to a commission without powers to treat.

They must remind the Minister that their mission is not to discuss the resolution, but only the mode of executing the resolution of the three high powers, to put an end to the war waged so long and so uselessly against the nationality of the Dominicans.

Nevertheless, to comply as far as they can with the wish of the Haytien Government to have a Commission, which is doubtless consultative, directly informed by the undersigned of the necessity of an immediate decision, they will present to the Commission a definite exposition of the causes and the object of the resolution above mentioned, of the three powers—an exposition which shall be sufficiently clear and precise to admit of no doubt or misapprehension.

R. M. WALSH,
M. RAYBAUD,
T. USHER.

[TRANSLATION.]

E.] PORT AU PRINCE, March 1, 1851.

The Minister of Foreign Relations has received the note which the agents, &c., have done him the honor to address him, under the date of 27th of last month, in which they consent to confer with the commission named by the Government of his Majesty.

The members of the said commission have been apprised of it, and directed to agree with the representatives of the three powers upon the day and hour of the conference. J. DUFRERE.

F.] PORT-AU-PRINCE, March 4, 1851.

The undersigned, agents, &c., proceed, in compliance with the promise made by them in their note of the 27th ultimo, to the Minister of Foreign Affairs to the commission named on the 24th, the motives which have induced their Governments to demand a cessation of hostilities against the Dominican people. Before, however, they make this explanation, which they will do as briefly as possible, of the manner in which the said Governments regard this question of humanity and general interest, they must repeat their inability to enter into any discussion of those motives, or to *confer* with the commission, except in reference to the conclusion of a peace, or the accomplishment of a truce, as proposed long since, without success, to the Government of his Imperial Majesty.

In the eyes of the three Powers, the Independence of the Dominicans eposes upon a right as sacred, a fundamental compact as respectable, a fact as consummate, as those which secures the independence of Hayti itself. In their eyes, the people is in legitimate possession of all the titles which constitute nationalities the most incontestible; a regular administration, a legislation protecting equally the persons and property of all, a military organization both on land and on sea, a flag enjoying the honors due to that of a free country, international relations through accredited agents, and even a solemn treaty of recognition and commerce with one of the chief nations of the earth.

Reduced to the alternative of renouncing these advantages, or of perpetually fighting to retain them, the Dominicans have been compelled to request the intervention of the powers with whom they are connected by the aforesaid international relations, in order to free themselves from a position so deplorable.

That intervention they justly obtained, because a few words inserted in the often-modified Constitution of Hayti, are by no means sufficient to create for that country a right of perpetual possession of the territory of its neighbor—a possession entirely fictitious at the time when that Constitution was formed, continuing so during eighteen subsequent years, and again becoming so after the lapse of seven, and of which the temporary existence only demonstrated the radical impossibility of blending two races of different origin, customs, manners and language.

The Minister of Foreign Affairs said to the undersigned, in his note of the 27th February, that their proposition of a peace based upon a separation of those races, or even of a truce, constitutes a vital question for this country. This is to say, in effect, that the Haytien State cannot live if it does not annihilate that people itself. The step taken by the three powers show how much they reprobate such a doctrine.

Far from perceiving in the termination of the war a dangerous question for the Haytien State, they regard it as necessary for the consolidation and prosperity of that State, causing, as it will, a cessation of ruinous sacrifices for an object vainly pursued during seven years, and which has now become unattainable.

The undersigned have thus set forth the views of their Governments. They abundantly answer the two objections presented by the Haytian cabinet to the making of a peace or a truce with the Dominican nation.

They hope, therefore, that the government of His Imperial Majesty, assured of this sentiments of genuine interest by which the three powers are animated in regard to it, will no longer delay a categorical answer to their proposition.

The undersigned being directly accredited near the said government, must declare, before concluding, that they cannot commune with it through the medium of third parties. At the same time they will be happy to discuss with the Commissioners the means best calculated to accomplish the object of a pacification such as has been proposed, if it be deemed proper to invest them with the requisite powers.

R. M. WALSH,
M. RAYBAUD,
T. USHER.

[TRANSLATION.]

G.] PORT AU PRINCE, March 11, 1851.

In their exposé of the 4th instant, the representatives of the three powers persisting in their refusal of a discussion upon the basis of the proposition presented by them in the name of their Governments to that of his Majesty, and insisting again upon a categorical answer to that proposition, the undersigned has the honor to transmit to them the following resolution of his Majesty's Government.

In regard to quotations so grave as those raised by the proposition, the Government of his Majesty has determined to consult the opinions of the country through its legitimate organs. The chambers will be immediately convoked, and the proposition made collectively by France, England and the United States, relative to the difficulty which divides the departments of the east from the rest of the Empire, will be submitted to them.

The Government of his Majesty will hasten, as soon after the convocation as the case of its responsibility will permit, to communicate to the three powers its definite resolution.

L. DUFRERE.

H.] PORT AU PRINCE, March 13, 1851.

The undersigned, agents, &c., have had the honor to receive the note of his excellency the Minister of Foreign Affairs, of the 11th inst., in which he announced to them that the Chambers are to be convoked forthwith, to take cognizance of the proposition concerning a peace or truce which has been several times made to the Haytien Government in the name of the three powers.

Any determination on its part which may put an end to the difficulties that have hitherto impeded the accomplishment of their pacific mission, can only be agreeable to the undersigned, for those difficulties, if protracted, must result in affecting injuriously the friendly feeling of the three powers towards the said Government. But as his Excellency begins his note by asserting that the convocation of the Chambers is necessitated by the continued refusal of the undersigned "to admit a discussion of the bases of the proposition," which they have transmitted to him, they are again compelled to remind him that the only discussion which they have refused, is that of the reasons which actuate their respective Governments in their wish to bring to a close the hostilities which have been waged against the Dominican people.

Their duty was to communicate those reasons to the Government of the Emperor, and not to discuss them. They have frequently done so both in writing and in conversation, as clearly and fully as possible, and far from rejecting a discussion of the *bases of the proposition* of the Three Powers, whether the bases of a peace or of a truce, they have never ceased, on the contrary, to court it and to see it declined. Neither the seriousness of the question, nor the interest taken in it by their Governments, is compatible with the continuance of this misunderstanding.

The undersigned, &c., &c. R. M. WALSH,
M. RAYBAUD,
T. USHER.

Mr. Walsh to Mr. Webster.

PORT-AU-PRINCE, March 31, 1851.

SIR: Enclosed are copies of a recent correspondence with the Minister of Foreign Affairs. The Haytien Government, it seems, took umbrage at the phrase in my first note—"not of African extraction," which I transcribed from your instructions; and after nourishing its anger for nearly a fortnight, gave vent to it in expressions which appeared to me so impertinent as to call for immediate rebuke. I trust that my reply will meet with your approval, especially as I know that it has had a good effect. Anything that increases the apprehensions of the Government just now, is useful in reference to the main object of my mission. You will perceive that in my note of the 24th, I made a last effort to bring the Government to its senses upon the Dominican question, as the Chambers were on the eve of meeting. If the language which I have used is stronger than perhaps my instructions would altogether warrant, it is because the only possible chance of success consists in intimidation. My colleagues, moreover, before my arrival, had menaced coercive action, and if I had allowed it to be suspected that there was not a perfect agreement between their governments and that of the United States in regard to the ulterior measures, all hope of a favorable result would have been crushed. I have taken care, however, to say nothing which can commit my Government in any way to anything more than an acquiescence in the employment of force by England and France, which is authorised by the instructions of Sir Henry Bulwer. It is the intention of the English and French consuls to announce to this Government an immediate blockade of its ports, in case of a refusal to make either a peace or a truce. All that I shall do will be to remonstrate as directed, but in such a mode as to indicate that no opposition will be made by the United States to the enforcement of the blockade.

The chambers were opened on the 27th, a delay of two days having been occasioned by the want of a quorum. The speech of the Emperor is inclosed. It is sensible enough in its tone, but nothing is known of his intentions, and opinions seem to be equally divided as to the result.

FRANCISQUE, as was anticipated, was again condemned and immediately shot. The five others tried at the same time shared the same fate. So much feeling was awakened by the execution of the first, that the Government deemed it advisable to issue a proclamation in regard to it, a copy of which I inclose. The speech of the Emperor and the proclamation are contained in the same journal; also, a full account of the trial of the conspirators.

It was my wish and intention to send you, ere this, a full account of the state of this country, but my health has been so weakened, under the oppressive influences of this climate, as to have incapacitated me from the labor. I hope, however, to be able to accomplish the task before my return.

Having at last succeeded in finding a tolerable man of the Island, I send it to you by the vessel which takes this dispatch.

I have the honor to be sir, with great respect your obedient servant, ROBT. M. WALSH.

Hon. DANIEL WEBSTER, Secretary of State.

Mr. Walsh to the Minister of Foreign Relations.

PORT AU PRINCE, March 14, 1851.

The undersigned begs leave to say to the Minister of Foreign Affairs that some time since he addressed, under instructions from his Government, a note to his Excellency in regard to the appointment of Mr. B. C. CLARK as Haytien Consul at Boston. No notice whatever having been taken of that note, the undersigned finds himself under the necessity of requesting at least an acknowledgement of its receipt, a courtesy which he is willing to believe has only been neglected in consequence of the multiplicity of business which occupies his excellency's attention.

The undersigned will avail himself of the opportunity to say also to the Minister that, as the period to which his mission is limited is drawing to a close, he trusts that the Haytien Government will use all possible expedition in giving an answer to the proposition of the three powers in regard to the pacification of the Island, and that it will be such as they desire to receive. He would *warn the Government, for the last time, in the most earnest and emphatic manner, against any attack upon the Dominican Republic.* It may be assured that *any attempt of the kind will only result in disaster to itself.* He cannot, however, permit himself to suppose that it will be so insensible to the commonest dictates of prudence and reason as to sacrifice, in pursuit of a wholly unjustifiable and unattainable object, the respect and friendship of the three powers whose good-will is so essential for the welfare of the Haytien Empire and people.

The undersigned, &c., &c.
R. M. WALSH.

To his Excellency the MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

[TRANSLATION.]

The Minister of Foreign Relations to Mr. Walsh.

PORT-AU-PRINCE, March 26, 1851.

SIR: I have had the honor of receiving your two notes, of the 14th and 24th instant, in which you transmit me the remarks of your Government upon the title of Hayti on Consul, taken by Mr. B. C. CLARK, of Boston.

The Government of his Majesty, understanding the prejudices existing in the United States against men of the African race, and lamenting such a state of things in so civilized a country, with which Hayti entertains relations of friendship, has never thought of having itself represented near it by one of its subjects.

The appointment of B. C. CLARK, at Boston, explains sufficiently that it knew well enough what it had to expect in this regard to be spared the gratification thereof. As to the considerations with which you conclude your last letter, I can only say that I have noted them. I wish in no respect to anticipate the decision of the country, which will undoubtedly show itself through the medium of its representatives.

I renew to you, Sir, the assurance of my high consideration.

L. DUFRERE.
Minister of Foreign Affairs.

Mr R. M. WALSH,
Special Agent of the United States, Port au-Prince.

Mr. Walsh to the Minister of Foreign Relations.

PORT-AU-PRINCE, March 27, 1851.

SIR: I have had the honor to receive this morning your note of the 26th inst., in reply to those which I addressed to you on the 14th and 24th.

The object of my Government in directing me to make the communication which I sent to the Government of Hayti, in regard to the appointment of Mr. B. C. CLARK as Haytien Consul at Boston, was simply to state a fact which it is necessary that the latter Government should understand in order that the relations between the two may be clearly defined. Nothing was further from its intention than to say aught in the least calculated to wound the sensibilities of the Haytien Government or people, and nothing was said to give the slightest justification for the remarks which you have permitted yourself to make; remarks not only gratuitously discourteous, but which come with peculiarly bad grace from a Government that denies the most ordinary privileges to all who are of a different race from their own.

If the prejudices to which the Haytien Government has so improperly alluded, do still exist, it is all traceable in no small degree to that Government itself. When it devotes its energies to the successful cultivation of the arts of peace, instead of desolating one of the fairest portions of the earth with ruthless and inextinguishable strife; when it exhibits a spectacle of national prosperity and enlightenment which shall command the respect of the civilized world; when it does this, it will materially assist in dislodging those "prejudices" by proving that they are radically unjust. Until then, it cannot be entitled to denounce in any way the "state of things" of which it has ventured officially to deplore the existence, in "a country so civilized as the United States."

R. M. WALSH.

His Excellency the Minister of Foreign Affairs.

PORT-AU-PRINCE, April 19, 1851.

The undersigned has the honor to transmit to the Agents &c., the definitive reply of the Government of his Majesty, to the propositions which they have presented to it in the name of their Government.

This reply contains the resolution of his Majesty's Government in accordance with that of the legislative body.

The Constitution does not permit the Haytien Government to subscribe to the first proposition of the three powers, because, by so doing, it would violate article 1, 4 and 116 of that Constitution, and consent to the alienation of a part of the territory of the empire.

The second proposition, which tends, in effect, to the same result, cannot, either, be accepted by the Haytien Government, for the aforesaid reasons.

Nevertheless, deeming it a matter of urgency to give a solution to the question of the east, and to arrive, by some means compatible with the rights, the interests and the dignity of the nation, and a definite pacification of the island, the Haytien Government, actuated by the principles of humanity, in the name of which the three powers have interfered in the dispute, proposes that all the points of difference be regulated and settled by deputies named for the purpose by the two parties, in equal number on both sides, and that the decision be effected under the mediation and guaranty of the representatives of the three powers.

The Government of his Majesty takes upon itself, besides, the engagement from the present moment, of continuing the truce which exists, in fact since the commencement of the negotiations to this day. In testimony of its desire of peace and conciliation, it further proposes to the inhabitants of the east, that relations of commerce and friendship should be immediately reestablished between them and the rest of the empire.

The desire of a pacific solution so clearly manifested by the Haytien Government, the importance of the commercial relations and of the interests of the three powers with Hayti, the kindly intercourse of constant friendship between the latter and the Governments represented by the three agents, the principles of the strictest justice and of the impartiality of mediators, who, in an arrangement between two parties to be reconciled, cannot exact from one of them exclusively, sacrifices incompatible with its existence, all give to the Government of His Majesty the hope that the agents of the three Governments will second its desire of pacifying definitely the east, but on equitable conditions.

The undersigned, &c. L. DUFRERE.

[TRANSLATION.]

PORT AU PRINCE, April 1, 1851.

The undersigned, &c., &c., have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the note of His Excellency, &c., of this day's date, by which, in answer to the propositions of a definitive peace, or a truce of ten years, between the Empire of Hayti and the Dominican Republic, which they made in the name of their respective Governments, he informs them of the positive rejection of those propositions.

In consequence, they will immediately transmit to their Governments this unfortunate issue of the negotiations which they were directed to pursue, and will act in conformity with the instructions that have been given to them for such a contingency. The undersigned, &c., &c.

R. M. WALSH,
M. RAYBAUD,
T. USHER.

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Mr. Walsh to Mr. Webster.

ST. DOMINGO, May 6, 1851.

SIR: There being no news of the *Water Witch*, and nothing more for me to do at Port au-Prince, I came here with the French Consul-General, in the French war-steamer *Crocodile*. Soon after our arrival, we called upon the President and the Minister of Foreign Affairs, to the latter of whom I delivered your letter. They were disappointed, of course, upon learning that the Emperor of Hayti would not consent to make peace, but gratified to hear that he had promised not to make war; though they expressed the utmost confidence in their ability to repel an invasion, should it be attempted. It is not the fear of being subjugated, but the necessity of remaining under arms, which causes them, they say, to be so anxious for the pacification of the island. We gave them all the assurances in our power of the desire and intention of the three powers to accomplish that object, and relieved them from their painful suspense, for which they begged us to convey their grateful acknowledgments.

As the four months to which my mission is limited have nearly expired, I shall proceed without delay to the Island of St. Thomas, and embark there in the English steamer for New-York, where I shall probably arrive before the 1st of next month.

I have the honor to be, Sir, with great respect,

Your obedient servant, ROBERT M. WALSH.

Hon. DANIEL WEBSTER, Secretary of State.

P. S. The day I left Port-au-Prince, the Minister of Foreign Affairs called upon me, and volunteered the most positive assurance that, notwithstanding the refusal of the Government to make peace with the Dominicans, hostilities against them would not be renewed. We may congratulate ourselves, therefore, on having put a stop to the effusion of blood. It is evident that the propositions were rejected with fear and trembling; and I have little or no doubt that, if, in reply to the note communicating their rejection, an immediate blockade had been announced, we should have obtained at once an acquiescence at least in the ten years' truce.

The document concludes with Mr. WALSH's official report to Mr. WEBSTER of his mission to the Island of St. Domingo, from which we copy all the information not contained in the preceding dispatches:

Mr. Walsh to Mr. Webster.

WASHINGTON, June 10, 1851.

SIR: I have the honor to present a brief report of my mission to the Island of St Domingo, from which I have just returned.

On the 25th of last January, I embarked at Norfolk in the United States steamer *Saranac*, and reached Port-au-Prince on the 2d of February. As soon as possible after my arrival I sought interviews with the agents of England and France, and the Minister of Foreign Relations of the Haytien Government. By the agents I was informed of what they had already done in regard to the pacification of the Island, without success.

On the 1st of May I left Port-au-Prince in the French war steamer the *Crocodile*, in company with the French agent, and proceeded to the City of St. Domingo. There we communicated the result of our negotiations to the Dominican Government.

It was one with which they could not be well satisfied; for, though it relieved them for the time being, from apprehension of attack, it did not allow them to lay aside their arms and devote themselves to the pursuits of peace; and they expressed a strong hope that the three powers would continue their friendly interposition until the independence of the Republic had been secured.

That result can only be accomplished by coercing the Haytien Government. All persuasion and argument are thrown away upon it, all sense of duty and justice and right is merged by it in sanguinary ambition and ferocious vindictiveness. The Dominicans will listen to no terms which do not establish their national sovereignty, which they have so long and so successfully defended.

They would prefer total extermination, as they declare and as their conduct demonstrates, to falling again under the atrocious despotism which they have shaken off; and every consideration of interest, of justice, of humanity, demands that their independence should be placed on a secure and permanent basis.

I have the honor to be, Sir, with great respect,

Your obedient servant,
ROBERT MOYLAN WALSH.

Hon. DANIEL WEBSTER, Secretary of State.

France in America.

From the Courrier des Etats Unis.

Two items of news which we have noted since their arrival, and which have suddenly brought France on the scene on two opposite points of America, have awakened a lively emotion in certain political spheres. It has been asked at first, with a surprise mixed with some apprehension, by what singular chance a power which had much to do at home, should suddenly decide to set foot, officially, on the island of Hayti by causing a squadron to occupy the port of Lamana. Then, the surprise and apprehensions have been redoubled when it has been learned that M. DE RAUSSET-BOULBON, that bold captain of the adventurers of Sonora, not content with having beaten the Mexican troops of Gen. BLANCO, had proclaimed the independence of this Department, with the ulterior object, it is said, of making of it a French Province. The strange coincidence of these two pieces of news has contributed to increase the importance of them in many eyes; thus it serves for the basis for infinite hypotheses, and more than one political man is disposed to see the symptoms of a vast combination made to prevent the realization of these ideas of aggrandizement and annexation which they attribute to the United States.

We are not enough advanced into the secrets of the actual Government of France, to say how nearly this supposition approaches to the reality, but, in our opinion, American sensitiveness has this time excited the imagination far too much, and *chance* may have been, in this occurrence, the principal criminal.

Mark this first: Of the two facts which disturb them, the only one for which the French Government can be responsible thus far—the occupation of Lamina—is the natural consequence, we will say, almost forced by the situation in which France finds herself with regard to the Dominican Republic since the epoch of her independence, very active intrigues have been carried on on this side, during the eight or nine last years by England and the United States, in order to make at least their protection accepted. France, which fortunately has been well represented by her Consuls in the Island of Hayti, has not been able to remain indifferent to it. Had she wished to do so, the thing would have been perfectly impossible for her, for it has been towards her that the eyes of the Dominicans have not ceased to turn their hopes; it has been to her that they have addressed the most explicit offers; it has been under her protection alone that they have always sought to shelter themselves. Since 1843, they assured to France, by a treaty, the peninsula of Lamana, which she has only decided to take in 1852, that is to say, after nine years of solicitation on their part. And in this long interval Great Britain and the United States have spared neither proceedings, nor obsessions, nor seductions, nor promises to obtain from the Dominican Republic what she herself offered with her free will to our country. But these two powers inspired in the inhabitants of St. Domingo a distrust and a repulsion which have frustrated the efforts of the most skilful diplomatists. The two men who may be considered as the founders of the Republic—SANTANA and BAEZ—feel for France a preference so decided; they believe so truly that they can find only in her that generous and disinterested protection of which they have need, that they have declared at different times that so long as there remained to them on that side a glimmering of hope, they would absolutely refuse the most advantageous propositions from England or the United States. The preference—let us add, also, the confidence—which they feel is so great, that they are not contented with offering to France the protectorate; they have not feared to propose to her annexation—that is to say, the absolute proprietorship of St. Domingo.

The Dominicans have then put themselves entirely at the mercy of France; and if she has not profited sooner by these dispositions so favorable, it is because she has always had a marked respect for national rights, and an instinctive repugnance for proceedings which may bring on diplomatic complications. This belongs, besides, to the indecision or to the weakness which the different Governments of our country have always carried into their political exterior. LOUIS PHILIPPE in 1844, and the Constituent Assembly in 1848, have feared the difficulties with which the question was surrounded, and have better loved to refrain when it might have been so easy for them to take an advantageous position.

The Government of LOUIS BONAPARTE, we have too much frankness not to acknowledge it, has had more resolution. Since the commencement of 1852, it has charged the French Consul General in France, M. [illegible], to establish up again, in all its relations, the treaty which was stopped towards the end of 1847, and 2d, evidently in consequence of these new negotiations that the occupation of Lamana has at last taken place. This occupation naturally brings the protectorship of France over the Dominican republic, and it is very probable that this protectorship will be next signified to the interested powers.

In all this affair, it is necessary at first to lay aside the question of avidity on the part of France. When we think how easily she might for several years not only have protected officially, but annexed if she had desired it, the Dominican Republic, we are astonished at the moderation she has shown. Let this little republic but have exhibited for Great Britain or the United States the twentieth part of the sympathy which she felt for our country, and she would be now either English or American property. France, we repeat it, has only just now accepted what has been offered to her since 1843, under all forms and on all occasions. She yields only to a national wish, in consenting to protect a republic, whose existence she insures against the ambitious projects of the Emperor of Hayti.

France cannot then be exposed to the charge of egotism or of illegal conquest. She protects a people that wishes to be protected by her; and that which gives to her part in this affair a more honorable character, is that she becomes the protectress of civilization, of progress, and of the doctrine of liberty against the usurpation of despotism and of barbarism, represented by the black majesty which reigns in Hayti. Whatever be the hand which directs at this moment the destinies of our country, however deplorable may be in the eyes of Republicans the *regime* which hangs over her, it must at least be acknowledged that in the Dominican question France remains faithful to her mission; and if the United States will examine the affair with impartiality, they will be obliged to acknowledge that she has remained within the strictest limits of equity.

This point well established, it is probable that the thought of Cuba may have had some weight in the resolution of the French Government; we would also believe easily enough that it has been in the taking possession of the port of Lamana a means of keeping a promise which it had made jointly with England to Spain, but these are points not included in this question. If we must be troubled for the future, if we must fear collisions which we should be the first bitterly to deplore; it would not be necessary to recriminate the past, nor to question the right of France to act as she has done in her relations with the Dominican Republic.

The second episode which has just been added, that which we have endeavored to analyze impartially, presented itself under entirely different conditions; that all appears accidental; in that all is the work of an enterprising chief who has fearlessly undertaken a part where audacity alone can save him. M. de RAUSSET-BOULBON, who went into Sonora to work the mines, of which he took care probably to secure a grant, found himself obliged in consequence of the bad quarrels into which they drew him, to transform his miners into soldiers; now, as he recruited them among the French of California, a goodly number of whom had had experience with the musket, behold, his miners are excellent soldiers, and thanks to them, he fights in a military manner the Mexicans who dare to attack him. He has besides drawn numerous partisans among the Sonorians, and ambition coming to him with success, he attempts a revolution after the Mexican fashion, he proclaims the independence of the State of Sonora, and as he must attach himself to some power, he naturally thinks of France.

But the appeal addressed by M. DE RAUSSET to our country, if there has been one, does not imply, the least in the world, the connivance of the French Government; and we cannot demand from it an account of the conduct of our countrymen in Sonora, until it shows itself ready to accept the responsibility of it—until an ostensible act shows that it has secretly been concerned in the enterprise.

Until then, the expedition of M. DE RAUSSET no more compromises the French Government than that of LOPEZ compromised the United States; much less even, for the distance of places, the point of departure of the Sonorian adventurers, the condition on which the expedition was organized, powerfully combat the suspicions which naturally grow up in the other case. There exists then no pretext for accusing France in this affair. Above all there exists no motive for invoking at this moment against her the doctrine of Mr. MONROE. She has not set her foot on the American Continent. *We may fear what she will do, we agree*, but in good faith she does not yet merit the least recrimination. An enemy would have had no right to recriminate; much more the United States, with whom she has not ceased to live in relations of good-will and friendship, ought to refrain from it.

MARRIED.

At Eden, Erie do Ian County, Wis., Dec. 1, by Rev. Samuel Cornelius Jr., JEREMIAH A. DAVENPORT, former Missionary to the Thousand Isles to JULIA A. daughter of Joseph Dennison, Esq., of Orange County, N. Y.

DIED.

At West Farms, on Sabbath afternoon, Dec. 12, of consumption, aged 34, SARAH ANN, wife of John Cornell, and daughter of the late William Battgate.

The friends of the family, and of her brothers James and William, and brothers-in-law James and Thomas H. are invited to attend her funeral this afternoon, at 1 o'clock.

The passed from time like a soundless day

On Sunday, Dec. 12, after a protracted illness, Mrs. SARAH FROST, relict of the late Ezra Frost, Esq., in the 71st year of her age.

Her relatives, and those of her brother James A. Bertine and of her brother-in-law Francis Gross, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral this afternoon, from the residence of her nephew, George C. Morgan, No 41 Pike-st, On Sunday, Dec. 12, WILLIAM A. ELDER, aged 27 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, at the residence of his brother-in-law, Samuel F. Greenleaf, Esq., No 23 Vandam-st., this (Tuesday) afternoon, at 1 o'clock, without further invitation.

COMMERCIAL AND MONEY AFFAIRS

Sales at the Stock Exchange....Dec. 13.

$1,000	U. S. 6s '67	110	50	Cumberland Coal Co.	66
5,000	U. S. 6s	108	150	do	s60 67
500	Long Island R. R.	90	100	do	b60 67
1,000	Erie 2d Mtge Bds	106	1,000	do	67
12,000	do	107	200	do	b30 67
1,000	Erie Convert '71	101	300	do	67
10,400	Erie Convert '82	101	50	do	s10 67
10,000	Sixth S. R. R. Bds	100	100	do	b30 67
50	United States Bank	93	50	do	b30 67
50	Fulton Bank	123	50	do	s60 66
25	Illinois State Bank	4	650	Phœnix Mining Co.	22
100	Morris Canal	b30 23	100	do	b30 23
150	do	22	100	do	21
350	do	b30 22	50	do	b30 22
400	do	21	400	Erie Railroad	b60 97
50	Niagara Ins. Co	103	550	do	96
10	do	104	300	do	95
25	Canton Company	119	200	do	97
275	do	120	50	do	s60 95
300	Edgeworth Land Co.	7	50	do	b30 97
50	do	6	50	do	s60 at 10d 96
100	do	b60 7	200	do	s30 96
200	Montgomery Zinc	5	1100	Harlem Railroad	74
250	Portsmouth Div. Dock	7	200	do	75
50	do	6	200	do	b30 75
100	do	b30 7	500	do	b60 75
50	Florence & Keyport	20	80	Harlem R. R. Pref.	113
100	do	20	8	Stonington Railroad	57
100	do	b30 20	100	do	57
50	do	b30 21	50	do	b30 57
100	Nicaragua Transit Co	36	250	Reading Railroad	100
400	do	30	50	do	b60 100
300	do	s30 30	17	Macon Railroad	107
100	do	b3 30	50	Northeroladnaca R R	134
100	do	b30 30	8	Hudson River R.R.	77
100	do	b60 30	210	do	77
50	do	b10 30	100	do	b60 77
100	Penn Coal Co.	b60 122	50	do	b30 77
228	do	121	50	Long Island R. R.	12m 40
15	Naugatuck Railroad	55	100	do	51
14	N. Y. & N. H. R. R.	115	150	do	54
100	Panama Railroad	p. 140	100	do	54
15	N. H. & N. L. R. R.	65			

SECOND BOARD.

$1,000	Hudson new Bonds	95	100	Parker Coal Co.	55
40	Far & Citizs Bk Wm'h	102	15	Florence & Keyport	20
100	Morris Canal	21	50	do	20
100	do	21	250	Harlem Railroad	b30 75
100	do	b30 21	600	do	75
100	Nicaragua Transit	b30 30	150	Panama R. R. Scrip	140
350	do	30	50	Stonington Railroad	57
800	do	29	50	do	57
50	do	30	1,000	Long Island R. R.	6m 52
100	do	b30 30	500	do	s6m 56
500	Montgomery Zinc	5	200	do	53
25	Canton Company	120	50	Erie Railroad	96
100	do	120	100	do	b15 96
50	Edgeworth Land Co.	6	6	do	96
200	Cumberland Coal	b30 66	10	Hudson River R. R.	76

MONDAY, Dec. 13—6 P. M.

The private letters from the other side speak of more activity in American Bonds, and we judge from the signs noticed to-day, that a fair amount of orders are in town for the best known class of Railway Bonds. The seven ℘ cent. interest which most of them bear is tempting private investment in England, as it has heretofore done and continues to do on the Continent. The Erie Convertibles of 1862, and the First and Second Mortgage of the same road are particularly named in some of the letters as being in request, and the supply on sale quite limited. BARING refers to a better demand for Government Coupons of 1868, and the Scrip Stock of 1867-8. The movements in Foreign Bills to-day were not important, and the extent of the demand confirms the opinion expressed a day or two since, that while money can be readily put out at 9 ℘ cent. on call, the Foreign houses are not particularly solicitous to remit at a high Exchange. Sterling Bills are coming forward to a fair extent, but the Cotton Letter at New-Orleans will reopen the channel of Exchange to be immediately drawn for.

Money was active to-day. The payments on California drafts were large, and these are not reimbursed from the Mint for some days. The leading Stock Brokers were made easy at 6 ℘ cent.; others paid 6 ℘ cent. on fancy collaterals. We do not hear that much Gold will go out by the British steamer on Wednesday. There were some transfers at the Sub-Treasury to-day, resulting in a nett disbursement of $190,000, and reducing the balance to $4,318,698. The receipts, $400,190; payments, $590,691.

The share dealings ran very irregularly throughout the day. At the early Board, Erie touched 97, closing at 96@96¼; Harlem 75¼, with a free demand; Hudson, 77½; Long Island opened at 54½, sold down in the street to 53½, and up at the Second Board to 55. There was a sale of 50 shares at 40, seller's privilege to deliver any time within twelve months, and another sale of 1,000 shares at 52, seller six months, and a third of 500 shares at 56, buyer six months. These operations show the conflicting feeling in the stock. A rumor obtained in Philadelphia that the Bears here are to be helped by some action, soon to take place, of the Brooklyn Council against the road, but as far as we are advised by our Brooklyn Reporter, who attended the regular meeting of that body this evening, nothing of the sort is contemplated. Besides, if attempted under suspicion of stock-jobbing objects, the movement would defeat itself. The Coal fancies were active. Cumberland sold up to 67½ cash, and 67½ on short buyer, and Phenix at 21½@22. Another Company in the Cumberland region, the "New Creek Coal Company," is about to be introduced to the dealings at the Board and in the Street, and from the moderate rate of the shares, may meet speculative favor. The mines and other property, we understand, are rated by charter at about one-fifth the Cumberland and one-half the Phenix, and only a moiety of this valuation to be employed at present.

There was business done in the established stocks, at 134½ for Northern Indiana, 115½ for New-Haven, par for Reading, 140 for Panama Scrip, 121 for Pennsylvania Coal, which is a decline 2 ℘ cent. from the top rate; 103 for Niagara Fire Insurance, 133 for Felton Bank, and 107½ for Macon and Western Railroad. The receipts of this road for November were $27,017 against $20,920 same month last year. For the financial year ending 30th November, $269,588 against $211,593, or an increase of 28 ℘ cent. For Michigan Central, 112½ was refused. Little Miami is worth 120 ex-dividend, equal to 125. This is part of the Cleveland and Cincinnati chain, and its rise, both in earnings and popular appreciation, has been rapid.

The Canton Land Co. is up to 120½ again. Morris Canal fell off to 21½. Nicaragua still freely dealt in, but closed a little less strong than on yesterday.

The Bond sales were light, but the transactions show an advance on Eries, of which $25,000 sold. Southern Michigan Bonds brought 100½. We publish an interesting communication this morning in reference to the rapid business on this line, during the current first year of its opening, and the prospects of a very large increase of earnings next season.

A correspondent at Buffalo complains, and with some reason, that the communication we published the other day in regard to the proceedings against the Conhocton Valley Railroad, was headed "Buffalo and New-York City Railroad," the Corporate name of the Harnellsville, Attica and Buffalo line. The Corporate name of the Conhocton Valley line is "Buffalo, Corning and New-York." We are pleased to hear from our correspondent that the Buffalo and New-York City Road was opened through on Nov. 20 from Attica to Buffalo, and is doing a good traffic. This is quick work, as the road bed, purchased from the old Buffalo and Rochester Company was not delivered until Nov. 1.

The Circular letters of Credit and Circular notes issued during the current year by DUNCAN, SHERMAN & Co., have performed a most useful office to parties traveling on business or pleasure in Foreign States. The system has grown rapidly into favor, owing mainly, to the safety and convenience of its details, as regulated by this accommodating firm of Bankers.

New-York and her Rail-Roads.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

Whilst other cities and communities, are glorifying themselves for what they have accomplished, and devising arguments to prove their superiority as marts of trade over all rivals, and trumpeting to the world enterprises to be undertaken, New-York silently and without ostentation pursues her way, and not merely to maintain her own hitherto prominent position, but to new conquests over the trade, drawing within her bosom the wealth of a continent. It was not then in vain glory that she claimed to be the Imperial City—the Metropolis of the west.

These thoughts steal upon us, as we look upon the lines of Railroad that are opening to us the vast West, and binding it to us, not figuratively, but in reality, with links of iron. And the wonderful prosperity of these roads, too, clearly indicate the vastness of the trade, though yet in its infancy, that whirls along their iron ways—a prosperity that already rivals the old roads where lines are dotted with towns and a densely peopled country.

The exhibit made the other day of the earnings of the Southern Michigan and Northern Indiana Roads, leading from Toledo to Chicago, though but recently opened the whole distance, develops a state of prosperity almost magical. The earnings of these roads for the six months ending 1st January, we perceive, will exceed 7 per cent on the capital stock, after paying the interest on the debts, the expenses for the operation of the roads, and other and extraordinary outlays, always incidental to the opening of new lines of road.

The Board of Directors, however, we perceive, instead of dividing the whole earnings among the stockholders, has wisely determined to divide only 5 per cent. for the last six months, and to carry some $70,000 to a reserved fund, and to distribute to the stockholders 10 per cent of new stock at par, at the end of the present fiscal year—making altogether a dividend of about 8 per cent, which, together with the last 1st July dividend, will make a dividend of about 15 per cent. for the whole year. And if all this has been accomplished in so short a time, upon a line of road as yet, as it were, isolated, what may we expect it will return to its stockholders, when the lines of road now in progress East and West, that will connect them with the Mississippi River, on the one hand, and with the New-York and Erie Railroad, on the other hand, are completed? Surely the business on these roads must then be vastly increased—nay, we may safely calculate on an increase of some 40 per cent. at the least.

☞ We understand that the line of road to the West, leading from Chicago, will be completed about the 1st March to Peru, on the Illinois River, at which place it will connect with the road that stretches its way to Rock Island, on the Mississippi; and that the road from Toledo to Cleveland, through Sandusky, will be completed about the same date, if not earlier.

And all these vast enterprises have been accomplished by New-York capital and New-York energy. Surely no other quarter of the globe can boast its rival,—a continuous line of road winding its course for some 1,400

THE NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES.

A FIRST CLASS DAILY NEWSPAPER, each number containing Eight Pages, or Forty-Eight columns, and giving full as much matter as can be found in any Daily Newspaper in the United States, is published EVERY MORNING, (Sundays excepted,) at No. 113 NASSAU-STREET, and is delivered to subscribers in New-York, Brooklyn, Williamsburg and Jersey City, for TWELVE AND A HALF CENTS a week, payable to the carriers. Single copies, Two Cents. Mail Subscribers, FIVE DOLLARS a year; six months, Two Dollars and a Half; three months, One Dollar and a Half. Three Dollars in advance required in all exchanges with Country Newspapers.

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RAYMOND, JONES & CO., Publishers.

New-York Daily Times.

VOL. II.....NO. 388. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 15, 1852. PRICE TWO CENTS.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ **The Democratic Whig General Committee** and DEMOCRATIC WHIG YOUNG MEN'S GENERAL COMMITTEE, Broadway House, Dec. 7 1852.—Resolved, That it be recommended to the several Ward Committees to hold an election on WEDNESDAY, the 22d of December, between the hours of 7 and 10 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of choosing five Delegates from each Ward to the Whig General Committee, five Delegates from each Ward to the Young Men's General Committee, and a Ward Committee, for the ensuing year.

Two days notice to be given by the several Ward Committees of the time and place where such elections are to be held; the election to be by ballot; the Ward Committees to designate at least three Inspectors to serve, and to select them, as far as practicable, from the Whig Assessors elect in the several Wards. GEORGE J. CORNELL, Chairman Dem. Whig Gen. Com.

WM. L. SHARDLAW, } Secretaries.
GEORGE P. NELSON, }

KRASTUS BROOKS, Chairman Young Men's Gen. Com.

R. L. RUDD, } Secretaries.
J. H. MOSEMAN, }

☞ **Anniversary of the NEW-YORK CITY TRACT SOCIETY**.—The Twenty-sixth Anniversary of the New-York City Tract Society, and Thirtieth of the Female Branch, will be held at the Reformed Dutch Church, Lafayette Place, WEDNESDAY, Dec. 15, 1852. The chair to be taken at 7 o'clock in the evening, when the Annual Report will be presented, addresses delivered, a contribution received, in cash and subscriptions, towards the support of the Society for the ensuing year, by Rev ISAAC WESCOTT, Rev. O. MAYER, Rev. R. S. LOAR, Rev. GEO. L. PRENTISS. On the earlier parts of the day meetings for prayer, praise and exhortation, will be held, at 10 in the morning, at Rev J. M. McDonald's Church, Fifteenth st., near Third-ave.; Rev. Dr. Fisher's Church, corner of Broome and Greene-sts.; and at the Methodist Episcopal Church, Allen-st.; and at 8 o'clock in the afternoon at the Reformed Dutch Church, Lafayette Place.

All persons who feel interested in promoting the best interests of their fellow-men, are cordially invited to be present.

☞ **Mercantile Library Association**.—CLASS IN VOCAL MUSIC.—Those gentlemen who have subscribed their names as members of the

CLASS IN VOCAL MUSIC,

under the direction of Mr. BOURGONNIER, and all persons, whether members of the Association or otherwise, who desire to pursue this study, are requested to meet in the Lecture Room on THURSDAY EVENING, 16th inst., at 7½ o'clock, when the time of meeting, the terms of instruction, &c., will be definitely arranged.

Particular attention is called to the instruction of this gentleman, who promises to all who shall follow his course with attention, a perfect knowledge of the theory of music, and the reading of music at sight.

For any further particulars apply to the Librarian.

E. W. F. ODELL, Chairman Class Committee.

☞ **Thackeray's Lectures**.—The Fifth Lecture of the Course will be delivered on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Dec 15, at 8 o'clock, at Rev Mr. Chapin's (late Mr. Bellow's) Church, No. 548 Broadway, near Prince-st. Subject—*Hogarth, Smollett and Fielding.*

Tickets 75 cents each—to be had of EVANS & BRITTAN, No. 377 Broadway; C. S. FRANCIS & CO., No 252 Broadway; WM. HALL & SON, and at the Mercantile Library Rooms.

WILLARD L FELT.
JAMES D SMITH. } Lecture Committee.
JOHN F HALSTEAD

The Sixth and last Lecture will be delivered on FRIDAY.

☞ **To Glass Painters and Decorators**.—The Directors of the ASSOCIATION FOR THE EXHIBITION OF THE INDUSTRY OF ALL NATIONS, invite Designs and Proposals for Glazing, with Ornamental Painted Glass, the four large Fanlights of the Exhibition Building. These Fanlights are semi circular with a radius of 20 feet. Parties issuing Designs and Proposals, are requested to accompany them with specimens of the style of work in which they intend to execute them; all of which must be addressed to C. E. DETMOLD, Engineer, &c., Office No 74 Broadway, where full Drawings of the windows can be seen. By order. WM. WHETTEN, Secretary.

☞ **Catholic Institute of New-York**.—The Sixth and last Lecture of the Course will be delivered on THURSDAY EVENING, Dec 16, at the Stuyvesant Institute, No. 659 Broadway, by Rev JOHN BOYCE, of Worcester, Mass Subject—*Mary Stuart* Tickets 25 cents; may be had at the door on the evening of the Lecture. The proceeds are to be devoted to the purchasing of Catholic Books for Charitable Institutions Doors open at half o'clock; Lecture at 8 o'clock. DANIEL D SULLIVAN, Secretary.

☞ **Association for the Exhibition of the INDUSTRY OF ALL NATIONS**, Office No. 53 Broadway.—NEW-YORK, Dec. 1, 1852.—The Stockholders of this Association are hereby notified that a call of Twenty per cent. on the Capital Stock, being the Fourth Instalment thereof, has been ordered by the Board of Directors; and they are required to pay the same, at this office on or before the 17th instant. By order, WM. WHETTEN, Secretary.

☞ **Masonic Notice**.—The Members of Kay-Stone Lodge, No. 225 are hereby notified that their annual Election will take place on MONDAY EVENING, 20th inst., and are hereby summoned to attend a meeting of said Lodge, on MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 27, to act upon the report of the Committee on room hire, who have reported in favor of Pythagoras Hall in Walker-st. By order of

R. LATTY, Secretary pro tem. E. B HAYES, W. M.

☞ **John B. Gough, Esq.**, will deliver an Oration at Metropolitan Hall, on the occasion of the festival of the Five Points Mission, which takes place on the afternoon and evening of FRIDAY, the 17th.

☞ **Building Associations**.—$1,500 to loan on Shares in Building Associations. Apply to G. G. ANDREWS, No. 421 Broadway.

NEW-YORK CITY.

THE ALLEGED MURDER IN WATER-STREET.—The Coroner yesterday empannelled a Jury to inquire into the cause of the death of WILLIAM BERRIN, who was killed in Water-street on Saturday night, as was alleged, by a negro man named HORATIO MELIX. After a full investigation, the Jury came to the conclusion that MELIX used his knife in self-defence, and so returned in their verdict. The accused was then set at liberty, and left the Coroner's office, accompanied by the captain of the vessel to which he belongs.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.—At the annual meeting of the Representatives of the New-York Fire Department, for the election of officers, the following gentlemen were elected:

CHARLES MCDOUGALL, President; ROBERT BRUCE, Vice-President; JOHN TINDALE, Secretary; JOHN S. GILES, Treasurer; DAVID THRALL, Collector; JAMES KELLY, JOHN B. PECK, JAMES Y. WATKINS, Trustees for three years.

THE DRAMATIC FUND BENEFIT.—The performances at the Bowery Theatre, this evening, will be for the benefit of the "Dramatic Fund." The performances selected for the occasion are of an attractive character, and the fund will doubtless be increased to a handsome amount by the proceeds.

☞ **HIS EXCELLENCY SENOR J. DE OZMA**, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary from Peru, (having recovered from his sudden illness,) left the Union Place Hotel on Monday, with his family and suite, for Washington.

THE THISTLE BALL.—By reference to another column will be found an advertisement of the Thistle Ball, which comes off at Niblo's Saloon on Thursday evening.

[Advertisement.]

SILKS! SILKS! SILKS!—The greatest bargains ever sold in this City, in black and colored Silks, are now selling at SANDERS & Co., No. 301 Grand-street. Also, Velvets, Shawls, French Merinos, De Laines, Paramettas. Also, Barages, Tissues, Paris Reppe, French Muslins, &c., for evening dresses. All must be sold to close the business.

[Advertisement.]

☞ The most original and choice weekly paper is the *American Union*, and it is sold by all Periodical Dealers and Newsmen at four cents per copy.

[Advertisement.]

FURS FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS.—J. H. HARLEY, No. 39 Maiden-lane, has his assortment of Furs now ready, which he will sell at reduced prices, as he intends changing his business. All who wish articles of Furs would do well to call.

[Advertisement.]

GAS! GAS!—The great manufacturing dépôt of Gas Fixtures is at No. 376 Broadway, east side, at ANDREWS, WARNER & Co's.

New-York Daily Times.

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE ARCTIC.

INTERESTING FROM FRANCE.

Vote on the Empire—Preparations for Crowning Napoleon III. on December 2.

ENGLISH MINISTRY ON FREE TRADE.

INCREASE OF ENGLISH NAVY.

Parliament to be Adjourned December 10.

WAR WITH THE BURMESE ENDED.

REVIVAL IN COTTON.

GRAIN AND FLOUR FURTHER ADVANCED.

Dates—Liverpool, Dec. 1.—London, Nov. 30.—Paris, Nov. 29.

The United States steamship *Arctic*, Captain LUCE, arrived at this port at 8 o'clock last evening, after a passage of 13 days and 5 hours. She left Liverpool on Wednesday, Dec. 1. She brings the following passengers and the English and Continental mails:

Messrs. Wm. Gregg, Richard M. Shaw, Edward Laforcade, Thomas Hiller, John Potter, W. J. Wilcox John H. Boaning, Arthur W. Little, Samuel Bates, Charles C. Palmer and Fanny Huffsnear; Rev W T Saunders, Lieut. Gen. Antonio Veiter, Hungarian Army; Madame Amelia Ferenczy, Hungarian musical artiste; Mr. and Mrs. F. G. McCauley, Miss T. McCauley, C. H. Clark, John A. Morrell, Thos. Trimble Geo. H Draper, bearer of dispatches from the U S Legation at London and Paris; F. G. Rue, H. P. Wilson, Jos. Clark, J J. O'Fallon, W. M. Underhill, Jos. W. Lewis, Walter H Lewis, Henry A Sharkelford, Albert Mukes, Charles Pierson, F A Thouron, Henry Gideon, Mrs. Holgate, Miss Holgate, Mrs Philippa, Messrs. Samuel Richardson, Isaac Metcalf, Busper's Cousideras te, T. R. David, Paul Frisard, Frederick Riehn, William Nellis, Philip Pritchard, I B. Workman, Edward Lyon, Phillip L. Brennan, Adolph Schwendler, Robert E. Cox; Mr and Mrs. John M Sharp, Mrs. Grather, Mr. George Wood, Misses Ann and Louisa Wood, Miss Julia Jones; Messrs. John Frekenbrack, Amos R Little, Frank E. Howe, Joseph B Uim, S B Crittenden, Geo H Booth, Henry Byram, Alex Greenlaw, Theodore Weston, Albert H. O'Brien, Lewis H Morris, George Wright, Jr, Rev. O. F. Starkey, Messrs. James Tulhouse, Joseph Liden.

The British and North American mail steamship *Africa* arrived off Holyhead, Monday morning, 29th ult, at 10½ o'clock, but, from want of water on the bar, did not arrive in the River Mersey till 10½ P. M. 29th, off the N. W. light ship, entrance to river, picked up the crew of the brig *James Bunlop*, HEANEY, from Liverpool to Limerick, which vessel had sprunk aleak and sunk.

The news by this arrival has no striking interest, the restoration of the Empire, now formally effected, having long been an *fait accompli*. From India telegraphic despatches in advance of the mail, announce the capture of the city of Prome, from the Burmese, with no loss to speak of on the side of the British. Liverpool Cotton market steadier, with symptoms of a revival. Breadstuffs still advancing.

Accounts from Paris, pretending to be well informed, say that negotiations between France and England are so far advanced, that a modification of the tariffs of the two countries will be made public within a few weeks.

ENGLAND.

By the *Niagara* we had proceedings of the British Parliament to Saturday, Nov. 27. Nothing of any importance transpired in either House of Parliament on Monday, 29th, except a statement by Lord DERBY that Government intends to fulfil the conditions promised to the enrolled pensioners sent to Toronto, or to grant them compensation. In the Commons a select Committee was appointed to investigate the charge of bribery at the Derby election, in which the Secretary of War is implicated. On Tuesday, 30th, Earl DERBY stated that he was quite ready to agree to a Resolution ratifying the present system of commercial legislation; expressing, at the same time the determination of the present Government to adhere to the principle of Free Trade. Earl DERBY stated that as soon as the correspondence could be prepared, that had taken place relative to the Canada Clergy Reserves, it would be submitted to the House.

It is at present intended to adjourn Parliament on 10th instant, for a recess of nine weeks, to the middle of February. Uncertainty still prevails as to the day on which Mr. DISRAELI will make his financial statement.

On Friday evening, 26th, a meeting of "the Ladies of England" was convened by the Duchess of SUTHERLAND, at Stafford House, for the purpose of addressing a memorial to the ladies of the United States, calling on them to use their influence for the abolition of negro slavery. Their address disclaims any political motives, —acknowledges the share Britain had in the introduction of Slavery into her Colonies,—deplores the interdiction of religious instruction to the slaves, and suggests, as the means of abolishing the institution, that the ladies of America, "as sisters, as wives and as mothers, raise their voices to their fellow-citizens and their prayers to God, for the removal of this affliction from the Christian world." It transpired, however, that a subscription is to be collected as an auxiliary to this end. It may be interesting to know that the names of the ladies present, or who signified their concurrence with the meeting, were the Duchesses of Sutherland, Bedford, Argyll; Dowager of Beaufort; Countesses of Derby, Carlisle, Shaftesbury, Litchfield; Viscountesses Palmerston, Melbourne; Ladies Constance Grosvenor, Dover, Cowley, Rothven, Belhaven, Trevelyan, Parke, Hatherton, Blantyre, Dufferin, Esthope, Patton, Kaye Shuttleworth, Buxton, Inglis, Mayoress; Meadames Charles Dickens, Lyon Playfair, Alfred Tennyson, Mary Howitt, Charles Knight, Murray, Macauley, Rowland Hill, with others of lesser position An office is opened at No. 13 Clifford-street, Bond-street, London, and the whole machinery of the movement set in operation.

On Saturday, the 27th, expired after a lingering illness of more than a year's duration, Lady ADA AUGUSTA LOVELACE, only daughter of the poet BYRON. Her age was 37.

Monday, 29th, the Poles in London celebrated by a funeral service, the twenty-second anniversary of the Polish Revolution of 1830-31.

In view of the extraordinary activity that prevails in the French Navy Yards, Government has resolved to call upon Parliament to vote the necessary supplies for an addition of 5,000 men to the British Navy.

Disastrous floods have again occurred in various parts of England, especially along the course of the Thames, Medway, Trent and their tributaries. There has been much loss among shipping on the East coast of Scotland, from a continuance of violent gales.

In the list of company at the Countess of DERBY'S late "reception," are the names of the American Minister and Miss WILCOX.

The friends of the proposed "London, Liverpool and North American Screw Steamship Company" have appealed to the Government in its favor, by a deputation as strong as that which (as mentioned last week) had protested against it. The deputation in favor consisted of twenty-four members of Parliament, with ten or twelve other gentlemen, their object being to secure a charter of incorporation for the Company, with limited liability to the shareholders.

An arrival from Teneriffe mentions that the dispute on some points of official etiquette continued between the recently appointed Spanish Governor and the Consuls of America, Britain and other nations.

It is mentioned in the *Shipping Gazette* that J. D. ANDERSON, C. E., of the Jamaica Dockyard, has been recently surveying and inspecting the naval depôts at Jamaica, Antigua, &c, with a view to their being put in a state of defence.

A notice posted in the Bulletin Office of the Bank of England states that the Bank now sells American Eagles, French twenty-franc pieces, and Dutch ten guilder pieces, at 76s. 7½d. per ounce. The selling price for Eagles was previously 76s. 8½d. per ounce. From St. Petersburg, dates to 18th Nov. mention that the rate of Exchange had declined to 39d., and there was consequently no prospect that any further extensive remittances of gold would be drawn from England. From Port Philip, July 14, the ship *Andromache* has arrived in England with 43,000 ounces: from Sydney, the *Nestor*, Aug. 16, has 12,000 ounces, and the *Cornelia*, July 8, is reported with 5,000 ounces of gold. During the week ending 27th, the imports of specie and bullion into England amount to £305,000, chiefly from Australia; exports £383,000, chiefly to Australia.

Slavery in the United States.

On Friday, the 26th, a meeting of ladies was convened at Stafford House to consider the expediency of addressing a memorial from the Women of England to the Women of the United States, on the subject of Slavery. The ladies being assembled,

The Duchess of SUTHERLAND read the following paper: Perhaps I may be allowed to state the object for which this meeting has been called together; but very few words will be required, as all, I am sure, assembled here, must have heard and read much of the moral and physical suffering inflicted on the race of negroes and their descendants by the system of Slavery prevalent in many of the United States of America. Founded on such information, a proposition appeared, a short time ago, in several of the newspapers, that the women of England should express to the women of America the strong feeling they entertained on the question, and earnestly request their aid to abolish, or at least to mitigate, so enormous an evil. The draft of an Address accompanied the proposition, and as it is intended to offer that Address for your adoption, I will now read it to you:

"*The Affectionate and Christian Address of many Thousands of the Women of England to their Sisters, the Women of the United States of America.*"

"A common origin, a common faith, and, we sincerely believe, a common cause, urge us, at the present moment, to address you on the subject of that system of negro slavery which still prevails so extensively, and, even under kindly disposed masters, with such frightful results, in many of the vast regions of the Western World.

"We will not dwell on the ordinary topics—on the progress of civilization, on the advance of freedom everywhere, on the rights and requirements of the nineteenth century—but we appeal to you very seriously to reflect, and to ask counsel of God, how far such a state of things is in accordance with His holy word, the inalienable rights of immortal souls, and the pure and merciful spirit of the Christian religion.

"We do not shut our eyes to the difficulties—nay, the dangers—that might beset the immediate abolition of that long-established system; we see and admit the necessity of preparation for so great an event; but, in speaking of indispensable preliminaries, we cannot be silent on those laws of your country which, in direct contravention of God's own law, 'instituted in the time of man's innocency,' deny, in effect, to the slave the sanctity of marriage, with all its joys, rights and obligations, which separates, at the will of the master, the wife from the husband, and the children *from* the parents. Nor can we be silent on that awful system which, either by statute or by custom, interdicts to any race of man, or any portion of the human family, education in the truths of the Gospel and the ordinances of Christianity.

"A remedy applied to these two evils alone would commence the amelioration of their sad condition. We appeal, then, to you as sisters, as wives, and as mothers, to raise your voices to your fellow-citizens, and your prayers to God, for the removal of this affliction from the Christian world. We do not say these things in a spirit of self-complacency, as though our nation were free from the guilt it perceives in others. We acknowledge that our forefathers introduced, nay, compelled the adoption of slavery in those mighty colonies. We humbly confess it before Almighty God; and it is because we so deeply feel, and so unfeignedly regret our own complicity, that we now venture to implore your aid to wipe away our common crime and our common dishonor.

There are many reasons why this address should be presented rather by the women than by the men of England. We shall not be suspected of any political motives; all will readily admit that the state of things to which we allude is one peculiarly distressing to our sex, and thus our friendly and earnest interposition will be ascribed altogether to domestic, and in no respect to national feelings. We shall propose to form a committee for the purpose of collecting signatures to the address, and of transmitting it, when complete, to the United States. As a general committee would be too large for the transaction of the daily business, we shall propose a sub-committee, to report from time to time to the general committee; but there is every reason to hope that the whole matter may be terminated in a short space of time. It only remains for me to acknowledge the kindness with which you have acceded to my request in attending here this day. I hope and believe that our effort, under God's blessing, will not be without some happy results; but whether it succeed, or whether it fail, no one will deny that we shall have made an attempt which had, both for its beginning and for its end, "Glory to God in the Highest; on earth peace; good will towards men."

The memorial was then agreed to, and a sub-committee appointed.

The ladies present were, the Duchesses of Sutherland, Bedford, and Argyll, the Countess of Shaftesbury, Lady Constance Grosvenor, Viscountess Palmerston, Lady Dover, Lady Cowley, Lady Rothven, Lady Belhaven, Hon. Mrs. Montagu Villiers, Hon. Mrs. Kinnaird, the Lady Mayoress, Lady Trevelyan, Lady Parke, Miss Parke, Mrs. Owen, Mrs Carpenter, Mrs. Buxton, Miss Buxton, Mrs. John Simon, Mrs. Proctor, Mrs. Binney, Mrs. Holland, Mrs Steane, Mrs. John Bullar, Mrs. D. Grainger, Mrs Sutherland, Mrs. Mary Howitt, Mrs. Hawes, Mrs Dicey, Miss Trevelyan, Mrs. Mdman, Miss Taylor, Mrs Macaulay, Mrs Robson.

The ladies whose names follow signified their concurrence: The Duchess (Dowager) of Beaufort, Marchioness of Stafford, Countess of Derby, Countess of Carlisle, Lady John Russell, Countess of Litchfield, Countess of Caven, Viscountess Ebrington, Viscountess Melbourne, Lady Atherton, Lady Blantyre, Lady Dufferin, Lady Easthope, Mrs Josiah Conder, Hon. Mrs Cowper, Lady Clark, Lady Buxton, Lady Kaye Shuttleworth, Lady Inglis, Mrs. Malcolm, Mrs. Seeley, Mrs. Lyon Playfair, Mrs. Charles Dickens, Mrs. Murray, Mrs. Charles Knight, Mrs. Marsh, Mrs Champneys, Mrs. Rowland Hill, Mrs. Alfred Tennyson.

Death of Lady Lovelace.

On Saturday the Lady ADA AUGUSTA, "sole daughter of Byron's house and heart," expired, after a lingering illness of more than one year's duration, at No 6, Great Cumberland-place. She was born in 1815, at the noble poet's town residence, No. 139 Piccadilly, and was, like her illustrious father, in the 37th year of her age when she died.

On the 8th July, 1835, the poet's daughter was united to Lord KING, subsequently (in 1838) created Earl of LOVELACE, a connection by which the lineage of JOHN LOCKE was blended with that of BYRON. Much of the interest which attaches to the daughters of MILTON and SHAKSPEARE was felt in the deceased lady wherever the English language is spoken, and to a large circle of private friends her death will be a source of sincere sorrow. Highly gifted, and endowed with a large share of her father's vivid temperament, she delighted in intellectual as well as benevolent and kindly pursuits—one of her most intimate and prized confidantes having been for many years that intelligent judge of female excellence, Mrs. JAMESON. To that lady's pen we should refer the public for a true appreciation of her character.—*London Globe, Nov. 29.*

American Fisheries.

In the House of Lords, November 26.

The Earl of MALMESBURY, in answer to a question from Lord WHARNCLIFFE, whether it was the intention of the Government to produce the correspondence with the Government of the United States, relative to the North American fisheries, stated that when the negotiations were concluded the papers should be laid upon the table. The noble Earl, after explaining the state of the question, added that not a word had been said by any official person in the United States that did not afford a sanguine hope that all possible reason for dispute between the two countries might entirely cease.

FRANCE.

The official vote of the Empire has not reached us. The latest returns that had reached the *Moniteur* were by the *Patrie*, giving the complete vote of seventy-eight Departments, with partial returns from eight others, and from the army and navy, and Algeria, were: Yes, 7,752,903; No, 248,263. It is noticed that in the South the partizans of Legitimacy have shown themselves strongest. The policy was to abstain from voting, and it is found that in Marseilles, Nismes, Toulon, and some smaller towns, the *nons* and *abstentions* together exceed the number of affirmatives, while at Lille, Lyons, and adjoining places, the Republican vote was stronger than was expected. Elsewhere, however, the vote was almost unanimous for the Emperor.

On 1st December, the whole of the *Corps Législatif* were to proceed to St. Cloud to make known the result to the Emperor elect, and Thursday, 2d, the Empire will be formally proclaimed. The programme is, that NAPOLEON will come to the Tuileries, where he will be received by the three great bodies of State. It is expected that on his way to the Palace he will proceed to the church of Notre Dame, where a *Te Deum* will be celebrated. At the Tuileries the great bodies of State will swear allegiance to the Emperor, who will then be formally proclaimed by the name and title of "NAPOLEON III., *par la grace de Dieu, et par la volonté du peuple, Empereur des Français.*" Nothing is now said of the title of "*Roi d'Algerie.*" In the evening Paris will be illuminated, and next day the Senate will be convoked to settle the civil list of the Emperor, and the salaries of the members of the Imperial family. The civil list, it is estimated, will be about thirty millions of francs, everything included.

We hear that some few legitimists have resigned in the Departments, in compliance with "HENRY V's" manifesto. And we read in the *Emancipation Belge*, a confirmation of the report, that "HENRY," notwithstanding the advice of his wiser and more experienced friends, insists on issuing a new manifesto, addressed to all the Princes of Europe, in protest against the usurpation of the BONAPARTES.

The Municipal Council of Strasburg, has voted unanimously to present in gift to the Emperor, the Castle of that City, as an imperial residence. The Castle was in like manner bestowed on NAPOLEON I.

The Bishop of Chalons had published a pastoral, re-establishing the Roman Liturgy in his diocese, from Jan. 1, 1854.

M. HUVE, the architect who completed the Madeleine, has just died, in his 86th year.

According to the *Moniteur* the Customs Receipts in France, in the ten months ended 1st Nov., 1852, exceed by 17,171,813 francs, the receipts of corresponding period of previous year.

An unusually high tide had occurred at Marseilles. Freshets had taken place in the Rivers Loire, Moselle and Seille, causing considerable damage.

BELGIUM.

On the 24th ult. a proposition was laid before the Chambers for the conversion of the Belgian Five-per-Cents into Four-and-halfs—the greater part of the Five-per-Cent debt to be included in the law. In committee, it was proposed that a reduction of one per cent should be made. The original motion was, however, adopted. It is expected that the Chambers will immediately confirm the project.

PORTUGAL.

Progress had been made towards a settlement of the difficulties between the Government and the Bank of Portugal. The Post Office Reform has been followed up by other measures regulating the public granaries, fisheries, &c.

Mr. DRUMMOND, the Brazilian Minister, has fallen into disgrace, for having put forth a statement respecting the bad quality of the exports of salted meat. The Portuguese Government are so highly offended with this imputation on their produce, that it is resolved to suspend operations with him as Minister.

At latest dates, 20th, the U. S. brig *Dolphin* was in the Tagus.

The Lisbon Exchange quotations, by mail of 20th, were, for three months' paper, 54d. on London, with bills over, and a scarcity of money, which had led to some small transactions at 54½d.

ITALY.

SARDINIA.—The obsequies of the Abbe GIOBERTI, were celebrated with great pomp in the church of Corpus Christi, at Turin on 22d inst.

ROME.—The Pope has resolved to send an apostolic delegate to the Haytien Government, and had chosen for that purpose, Padre SPACCAPIETRA, a Neapolitan, who is to be consecrated bishop *in partibus*.

The Pope has received a letter from the King of Siam, promising that during his reign, there shall be no persecution of the Christians within his dominions.

SICILY.—Two shocks of earthquake were experienced on the morning of the 8th inst., at Reggio in Sicily. Two shocks were felt the following day at Cotenza. The eruption of Ætna continues and a new crater had opened, from which a stream of lava was flowing in the direction of Zafferano.

GERMANY.

The *Daily News* correspondence states that preparations are making just now at Hamburg, for the emigration of several hundred persons, who are about to proceed, via Liverpool and New-Orleans, to Salt Lake City. The expedition is well organized, and expensively fitted out.

SWITZERLAND.

An order of the State of Ticino, dated 19th ult., suppresses the order of Capuchins in the canton.

AUSTRIA.

Two violent shocks of earthquake were felt in the Neutra Country, in the north of Hungary, on the night of 15th October. The places most effected were Sassin and Stepanoo, where chimneys were demolished and the Church bells set ringing The whole population, headed by their priests, turned out and encamped in the open fields. Shocks were also felt, 16th and 17th, in Eagor, in Styria, where some damage was done to buildings.

RUSSIA.

From the 1st January next the importation of manufactured gold and silver will be prohibited for the kingdom of Poland. The goldsmiths in Warsaw and Kalisch used to draw their supply of such articles principally from the German establishments. After the above date a commission will be established in Warsaw, to which the Polish manufacturers must send their stock of gold and silver to be melted and stamped; from this metal alone they will be allowed to work, and the articles in their shops must agree in weight with the quantity of metal they declare. In case of fraud or error the offenders will be visited by fines and the confiscation of their goods.

The late Russian novelty is the smoking of cigarrettes containing tea instead of tobacco. The French paper in which we find the circumstance, says the practice is becoming quite fashionable, and tea has at least the merit of being less narcotic.

GREECE.

We learn by the *Impartial de Smyrne*, that the question of succession to the throne still exclusively occupied the political world at Athens. The London protocol is said to be:

"1. The acceptance of the Charter, as the basis of all future arrangements to be made at Conference. 2. An acknowledgement that the decree of the National Assembly, concerning the Regency of Queen Amelia, forms part of the Constitution. 3 An engagement not to set aside the decisions of the Greek nation on this subject." The Grerk Government, had also been invited to send a plenipotentiary to London.

A Committee of scientific and practical men, appointed by the Greek Government to consider the cause of failure of the currant crop, had reported that they consider the extension of the blight next season, as very probable.

TURKEY.

The Kreuz *Zeitung* of 26th ult. states that direct communications from Damascus to Nov. 4, announce that the Turkish campaign against the insurgents in Central Syria had totally failed, and that Winter having set in, operations were suspended till Spring.

The British fleet is on its way to Tunis, where the French fleet now lie, intelligence having been received of the Bey's death.

INDIA.

The Austrian *Lloyds* steamer *Egitto* arrived at Trieste, Nov. 26, with an overland mail, announcing that Prome was captured, Oct. 9, by the British force under the command of Commodore LANASSY and General GODWIN. Very little resistance was made by the Burmese, the British loss amounting to only one man killed and six wounded. Five thousand Burmese troops were strongly posted about six miles from Prome, but General GODWIN did not wish to attack them until he was reinforced. The campaign, however, was considered virtually at an end, and orders were daily expected from the seat of Government, for the formal annexation of Pegu to British India. Admiral AUSTIN had died of cholera, but the troops were healthy.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

Liverpool Cotton Market.

Per Arctic } LIVERPOOL, Wednesday, Nov 30.

COTTON.—Our market for this staple closed last Friday with a dull feeling, and with great irregularity in rates. Sales being estimated at 5,000@6,000 bales Saturday's transactions were rather more extensive in anticipation of the *Africa's* advices stimulating the trade to increase their purchases, but although speculators entered the market more freely, it was under the temptation of very low offers, than any feeling of greater confidence, no change in prices was effected. On Monday a disposition to extend operations was apparent, but the inquiry being freely met, the market closed quietly, although perhaps with more firmness on the part of sellers.

The steamer's accounts did not come to hand before this morning, and immediately on their receipt an altered feeling was manifest: buyers were more numerous at late rates, which holders refused, and in the transactions of the day an advance of ⅛ ₱ lb. was established, although the improvement is of greater moment on the irregular sales of last week. The inquiry is freely met, but the market wears a more healthy aspect.

The sales for the three days are estimated at:

	Sales.	Spec & Exp.	Amer.	Brazil.	Egypt.	Surats.
Saturday..	7,000	2,000	5,500	1,000	100	400
Monday...	5,000	1,000	400	100	900	500
Tuesday...	12,000	6,000	7,700	100	1,200	3,000

PRICES TO-DAY.

	New-Orleans.	Mobile.	Atlantic.
Fair.....	6¼@—	6@—	5¾@—
Ordinary.....	4 @5	4 @5	4 @5
Middling.....	5 9-16@5	5@5-16	5 7-16@5

Import for the same time is about 24,000 bales.

WRIGHT, GANDY & CO.

Brown, Shipley & Co.'s Circular.

Per Arctic } TUESDAY, Nov. 30.

The accounts of frost in the COTTON districts by the *Africa*, received late last evening, having given a better tone to our market, and prices of the low and middling qualities have rallied ¼d.@½d. ₱ lb. from the extreme depression, the sales for the day reaching 12,000 bales, with 6,000 to speculators. Middling Orleans, 5¾d.; Mobile, 5¾d.; Uplands, 5¼d ₱ lb. WHEAT has again advanced 1d. ₱ 70 lbs, and FLOUR 6d. ₱ bbl., with a good demand. INDIAN CORN without change.

BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO.

Flour and Grain.

LIVERPOOL, Tuesday, Nov 30.

We had the usual attendance at our market this morning, which opened with an advance of 2d @3d ₱ 70 lbs being demanded on all good qualities and well-conditioned Wheats; this further advance restricted business, but a fair amount was done at 2d. over the currency of this day week, and the market closed firm. There was a good demand for American Flour, and a further rise of 6d. ₱ bbl was obtained on the prices quoted above; 26s. 3d. paid for Western ex store, and 26s. 6d. firmly demanded for Philadelphia Baltimores are very scarce and wanted.

We have no transactions to report in Indian Corn on the spot, and but few cargoes offering; these are held at a slight advance. French Flour scarce, and a small lot of "G. T." obtained 42s. ₱ sack, and 41s. for tunquerin manufacture.

RICHARDSON BROTHERS & CO.

London Markets.

LONDON, Tuesday, Dec. 30.

SUGAR—The market this day was quiet and rather lower for West India; 400 casks sold. Little doing in foreign; yellow Havana, 21s @24s for export. In COFFEE there was a good business done for Plantation at 48s @68s; native Ceylon, 47s.@47s. 6d. TEA—Common Congou steady at 9½c. @9½. BRANDY advancing. RICE steady; good white Bengal, 11s. 6d.@12s. 6d. COTTON—Rather more passing at fully previous rates. TALLOW—In active demand; P. Y. C., on spot, 47s. 9d.; for Spring delivery, 46s. 3d.

Dutch Markets.

The weekly reviews to hand from the Amsterdam and Rotterdam Produce Markets mention that business was quiet, without material alteration. The transactions in COFFEE had been limited, but quotations continued to be supported with firmness. SUGAR, raw and refined, was steady. At yesterday's sales of sixteen hhds. and Barrels brought late quotations. The accounts from Hamburg and Antwerp represent a similar state of trade, prices having been generally maintained.

Irish Linen Trade.

The Linen Trade of the North of Ireland continues remarkably brisk. The demand for FLAX is steady, and large purchases have been for exportation to France. It is now said that the crop of last year will fall far short of what was anticipated.

State of Trade.

On Saturday and Monday, 27th and 29th, there were symptoms in the Manchester market of the rapid fall of prices, which commenced on the 2d, having pretty nearly exhausted itself. Tuesday the news by the *Africa* came to hand, and had the effect of causing much uncertainty, which at length resolved into somewhat of a firmer feeling, following the tone of the Liverpool market. Trade, however, is rather irregular and unsettled, with a very limited amount of business.

The commercial report from France for the week is not quite as favorable as for some weeks past.

Money Market.

LONDON, Tuesday, Nov. 30.—The increased naval and military estimates, and the postponement of the Budget, have had a depressing influence on the English Funds. Consols closed both for money and account at 101¼@101¾. Three-and a quarter ₱ Cents 103¼@103⅝; Bank stock 222½@223½. Exchequer Bills 7s @73s. premium.

PARIS BOURSE.—Four-and-a-half ₱ Cents. 106f. 80c. Three ₱ Cents. 84f. 75c.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

Receipts to the Washington Monument—Consul Recognized—Contract Awarded—The Reports of the Departments—Rumored Resignation of Postmaster Brady, &c.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Dec 14.

The receipts to the Washington Monument last week were $3,279, more than two-thirds of which was from Maryland.

The President officially recognizes DANIEL WOOLF as Consul for Ecuador at California.

The contract for supplying timber for gun carriages for the army has been awarded to Messrs. FULLER, CHAFFE & Co., of Springfield, Mass. The required quantity is 872,000 feet, and the contract is at $25@$43 per 1,000 board

Napoleon Emperor.

Louis Napoleon sees fulfilled, at last, the dreams of Empire which haunted him from his cradle, following him wherever his destiny led him—whether amidst the quiet valleys of Switzerland, through the streets and canals of London and New-York, or to his solitary apartments at Ham. He has set up the Imperial hive of the Napoleonidæ, and all the bees are coming or have come back to it. They can scarcely say, as the French of a former age said of Louis XII., *Non utitur aculeo rex cui parcimus*. A good deal of stinging, as well as buzzing, work will probably be done in that direction, very shortly.

Curious, that when Wellington and Waterloo would seem to have gone down to the cathedral vault together, Napoleon Bonaparte, the crowned Emperor, should prepare to review a great army in the Champ de Mars, as before. That old historic moral we have been accustomed to read, from childhood, is falsified. The Bonapartes are not yet put down; and we were closing the drama and bringing in the retribution too soon. Now that Louis Napoleon is Emperor, it will be as well to treat him according to his dignity; apostrophes to Liberty and France were of no use; and hard names were as little to the purpose. Like the Duke, in "Measure for Measure," we may resolve to

> "Let the Devil
> Be sometimes honored for his burning throne."

What a great nation has done or permitted is "a great fact," and we should rather try to discover the destiny of these things than vituperate them. The plans of Providence or the tendencies of civilization are but imperfectly comprehended; but we may trust them. Napoleon, in his way, is as necessary to these as General Pierce. We grow Napoleonic for the nonce; we believe in the *fatality* of this business.

Casting a broad glance along the course of modern history, we can perceive that though the Bonapartes were not what such plebeian Reformers should have been, yet, while violently controlled by the tempest of circumstances, they made a great clearance in Europe—sent rivers through many Augean stables. And though these were soon dammed or dried up, some fertile effects remained—in a new sense of a better state of things—a diminished belief in the baleful divinity that hedged the despots. The people everywhere saw the feeble, fetid old powers rooted up and thrown out of the way: and the remembrance of this was destined to produce future good results. The changes effected by Napoleon in Italy were remarkably beneficial. Everywhere he tore down the cobwebs, swept away the dust of ages, and letting in the vehement new light, set the owls and the bats scampering and cowering. Joseph was a good King of Naples and Sicily, and so was the splendid Paladin, Murat. The pensive Louis was greatly beloved and regretted by his subjects of Holland. The race of the soldier, Bernadotte, has been a permanent blessing in the North of Europe. Everywhere a breaking up of the degrading old order of things, accompanied the movements of Napoleon. No doubt his governments had vices and fatalities; the terrible circumstances in which he was placed would have it so. Still he did good; he gave human progress a jog—or it may be, a kick—to help it along. And we must now-a-days come to the conclusion that it would have been well for Europe, if his power as Emperor of the French had continued, and his plebeian blood had flowed in all the sceptred hands of that Continent. His brothers were excellent men—all things considered—and Europe would have had cause to rejoice in any change which would sweep the Bourbons, Borbonss, Braganzas, and so forth. New blood would have produced new ideas; and the infamy or imbecility of Naples, Madrid, or Lisbon, would not now shame the age.

The time for these changes is however past; and the present Bonapartean dynasty will not stand long. The roots have been too long out of the ground. Napoleon, at St. Helena, said his son could not replace him,—he could not even replace himself—he was a creature of circumstances. The attempt of the present emperor to replace him, (and it is plainly avowed, as far as imitation can go) will fail—like that attempt of Louis XIV. at Trianon or Versailles, we forget which—to improvise a grove of stately trees. That glowing desire to *improvise* is the radical vice and fallacy of the French character! If the renowned soldier and man of genius could not succeed, there is little chance that his plagiarist and simulacrum can do anything more than become the unexpected instrument and means of the great changes that now hang over the society of Europe like a cloud.

Louis Napoleon cannot have peace. The dangerous feelings of a humiliated and exasperated people will oblige him to employ the army—to enlist, in some way, the pride and love of glory of the French on his side—to throw a tub to the national whale, with a view of saving his own boat. Pretexts for war will not be wanting; they are as plenty as blackberries in France. Chief among them is a traditional dream of aggrandizement which the French have cherished for ages, and which tempts fulfilment at a moment's warning. This is the question of the ancient Gallic or Frankish boundaries, and the *status* of Clovis or Charlemagne. The pretension to extend the frontier has been cherished alike by the Government and people of France, and they love to talk of the Rhine as a French river.

Flanders was, for ages, one of the great independent fiefs of France—along with Burgundy, Champagne, Thoulouse, Normandy, and Aquitaine. In process of time, these were absorbed into the Central Capetian Duchy. At the death of Charles the Bold, Duke of Burgundy and Lord of Flanders and the Low Countries, his daughter took away the two last, at her wedding with the Arch-Duke Maximilian of Austria,—leaving the male fief of Burgundy to Louis XI., who felt his heart-strings torn in the tearing away of the rest. Louis XIV., to the great glory of the nation, won back Franche Comte and part of Flanders, at the peace of Nimeguen in 1678. But William III., and, after him, the Duke of Marlborough, brought down the great King and forced the French within their former boundaries. In the Convention of the First Revolution, the voice of Danton,—true to the ambition of Richelieu and Louis Quatorze—pronounced abroad, to the roll of a thousand drums, that the frontiers of France were henceforward, "The Alps, the Pyrenees, the Ocean and the Rhine!" By the treaties of Leoben and Campo Formio, the Emperor of Germany recognized the Rhine as the French boundary on the East. The King had then become an especial *idée Napoleonienne*; and it was continued, as a fact, to the fall of the Emperor Napoleon.

The traditions of the old French monarchy have survived it. They influenced the pretensions and state of the first French emperor; they indicated the beaten track of the French armies into Italy, in 1848; they are visible in the old claims concerning the holy places of Jerusalem, and in many other things French aggrandisement is the national belief—as is strikingly evident on the pages of the most remarkable writers of France. Chateaubriand, in his book on the Restoration, advocated the policy of placing Spain under the protectorate of France. He also bid his readers fancy two or three French monarchies in *America*, to counterbalance the maritime influences of Great Britain and the United States! The people of France greatly pride themselves on Algeria—a sun-baked wilderness, which helps them, in rather a violent way, to the idea of playing at colonies; and the Government is incessantly looking out for the means of raising France to a high place among the three or four great military and maritime powers of the world—Great Britain, America, Russia, Austria—now appropriating territory and otherwise aggrandising themselves, in a rapid and remarkable manner. The greatness of England, in particular, is a thorn, or rather a spur, to the side of the old hereditary rival.

The following declaration of national sentiment is interesting, coming from the historian, Thierry, and written in 1850. "The exterior policy of Richelieu has the singular merit, that, after the lapse of two centuries, it is still as vital and as national as at the day of its birth. Since the fall of the Roman Empire, that policy has never ceased to form part of the national conscience. It is the policy which the nation has demanded with importunity and with menaces, of each of the two dynasties it has so lately crushed. It is the policy which the nation now demands, when restored to the full liberty of action. It consists in the maintenance of independent nationalities, and the enfranchisement of oppressed nationalities, and in respect for the bonds resulting from the community of language and race. When speaking on the right of France to an aggrandisement which would give her a definite frontier—a question often proposed during three centuries, and still pending—Henry IV. said: 'I desire that all who speak German should belong to Germany; all who speak Spanish to Spain; but that all who speak French should be mine.' On the same subject Richelieu said that the objects of his administration had been to reestablish the natural limits of Gaul, to identify Gaul and France, and to render the limits of the new Gaul coincident with those of old."

The foregoing emphatically and clearly indicates the ruling aim of France—points like a finger-post the very way a Gallic Emperor should go. Indeed, there seems scarce any room for a doubt that the French will attempt to "re-establish the natural limits of Gaul." They are longing to have all French-speaking ground,

> Maugre the doughty Leopold.
> And all that ever with him be.

And we may shortly witness the undertaking suggested by Chateaubriand—a change in the arrangements of 1815, and a new disposition of the European territory. If, since the fall of the Roman empire, the longing for the ancient boundaries has been part of the national conscience, we may expect something of a very disturbing nature from a man who has so many urgent or desperate reasons to respect that feeling.

As the former Napoleonic influences were, in the main, favorable to the general cause of liberty, so we expect the present will be, in their general results. A war in Europe would be better than a stagnant, oppressive peace; and the great tumult of nationalities which would follow the marching of French armies to "the natural boundary" would give the European peoples one more chance for their salvation. Daniel, a vigorous old poet, who wrote about the year 1620, expresses very forcibly a sentiment which aptly fits the present time:

> Yet doth the state of things require
> These motions of unrest;
> And these great spirits of high desire
> Seem born to turn them best,
> To purge the mischiefs that increase
> And all good order mar;
> For oft we see a wicked peace
> To be well changed for war.

The present peace of Europe is, indeed, a wicked one; and we believe the London "special constable" of 1848 is destined, under some "divine thrusting on," to break it. All the traditions of his nation and of his house, and all the dictates of calculating prudence, would alike urge Louis Napoleon into war—a war which would not only kindle Europe, but the whole world.

The Railroad Collision.

Buffalo, Saturday, Dec. 11, 1852.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

It was my misfortune to be a passenger in the train of cars on the Syracuse and Rochester Railroad yesterday morning, when a collision occurred about sunrise a little east of Canandaigua, by which three persons lost their lives and others were severely injured.

The circumstances under which the accident occurred, were such as to deserve public reprehension. The train is one of the express trains, advertised to leave Albany at 6½ P. M., and reach Buffalo at 9½ A. M., next morning. It left Albany at the usual hour and came into Syracuse up to time, where ten emigrant cars, crowded to their full capacity, were attached and so impeded by their great weight the speed of the train, as to reduce it 10 to 12 miles per hour. The consequence was, the train arrived at Geneva when it ought to have been at or near Rochester, thus deranging its time so as to expose it to the very calamity that happened.

The grounds of complaint are, that the attaching of the emigrant cars was a gross fraud on the Express train passengers, and a wanton disregard of their rights, their time, their business plans and necessities, and the personal safety of all in the train. Such of the emigrant cars as were broken, (and one of them was nearly reduced to atoms,) exhibited such marks of decayed wood as to endanger the destruction of them on slight collision.

The over loading of passenger trains, the condition of cars, the violation of engagements on the part of Railroad Companies and the dangers of a single track, seem to me to require Legislative action.

I write at the request of several of the passengers, and emphatically in accordance with my own opinion of propriety. E. R. Lansing,
of Poughkeepsie.

CORRESPONDENCE.

FRANCE.

Presidential Election in the United States—Mr. Webster—Paris Press on the Empire—Code against Speculation in Stocks—Adulteration of Wines, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

Paris, Thursday, Nov. 25, 1852.

I subjoin a few short extracts from the French papers upon your Presidential election. The *Constitutionel* says:

"The triumph of the Democratic party is of a nature to inspire England with disquiet for Canada, Spain for Cuba, and Mexico for the Isthmus of Tehuantepec. Happily, however, Gen. Pierce is a better man than the average of the party whose candidate he was."

The *Debats* thinks that the Democratic party is too strong for strength, and states the great advantages to be derived from a powerful and vigilant opposition.

The *Gazette* thinks that the new Administration will take the alarm from the naval preparations of England and France, and will do something to put the American National Marine upon a footing more nearly equal to that of the Great European Powers.

The *Pays* thinks that France will have to interfere to arrest any Cuban proceedings, such as conquest, purchase, or annexation.

The *Univers* says it does not care about the election one way or the other, but hopes that the spread of Catholicism will be increased by it.

The *Charivari* hurras for Young America, and predicts success and a brilliant future to the only Republic extant.

As for myself, I had hoped that Governor Marcy would be nominated by the Democrats; but, for reasons in no wise connected with politics. The last time I was in America, I passed a month under the same roof with that most amiable statesman; and when taking leave, I had the misfortune to effect a change of India rubbers, leaving my own behind, and packing his in my carpet bag. I never had an opportunity to ransom mine or return the Governor's. They were much too large for me, and about 18 months ago I left one of them in a mud-puddle, at the corner of the Rue Rougemont. The other one I keep as a relic, and a souvenir; and you can see at once the value of such a memorial had the ex-Secretary of War been nominated and elected. I am often asked by Frenchmen if it is safe to walk out in America; if there is no danger of being tomahawked by the natives, &c. To such as these I could show the remaining India rubber, and tell them it was the left moccasin of our great Sachem. They could not fail to be impressed with such a trophy of a man which they doubtless suppose to be tattooed, and in daily communion with wigwams and war-whoops.

I was asked too, this morning, if Gen. Pierce was not a Red Republican; and if he were dangerously "avancé." The word "Democrat" in Europe, you remember, has come to mean *Democ-soc*, and suggests the most anti-Christian ideas.

It is curious to see with what ingenuity the *Constitutionel* and other Government papers, find subject for congratulation in every measure adopted; after a process like that of finding sermons in stones, or extracting a soup from a handful of flints. If the army is increased, the Government is eulogized for its constant watchfulness and the vigilance with which it keeps its eye on foreign armaments and external jealousies. Does Louis Napoleon order the reduction of the army, the *Constitutionel* holds forth in this wise: "Thirty thousand families will bless the hand which restores them to their child; thirty thousand citizens are to exchange the musket for the plowshare; resume their place in society, and to participate in this grand movement of production, which the return of calm and serenity is developing in France. It is not only so many soldiers which the country frees from a laborious service, it is so many workmen which she recovers, and who will contribute their share towards the increase of the national wealth. Of course, should a subsequent decree to-morrow order these 30,000 soldiers to remain in the ranks, the *Constitutionel* would be as ingenious and eloquent as ever in defence of this sober, second thought, and of this reversed decision. Spite of the interested congratulations of this and other confidential sheets, the measure is a politic one, and has been generally well received. Here is another instance of editorial ingenuity. A little while ago, no eulogies were too fulsome upon Louis Napoleon, for having restored universal suffrage. Having sailed long enough upon this tack, the *Echo de la Meuse* thought proper to try the effect of the opposite one, the day before the election. The following is from the proclamation of the editor-in-chief.

"It is said, with justice, we believe, that the electors are, many of them, tired of universal suffrage, and want to have no more of it. Very well, let them vote this once, with zeal and unanimity, and we warrant that they will not be called on again to exercise the duty for a very great while."

The Prefect of Police has revived an article of the Penal Code, which had become a dead letter, and the citizens are informed that it will hereafter be rigorously executed. If it should be, half the frequenters of the Bourse would be in limbo in a month. Now the article reads as follows: "All those, who by a coalition effected among the holders of a certain staple or product, tending to not disposing of it at all, only at a certain price, or who, by fraudulent means may have determined a rise or fall in the price of goods or staples, or of *paper* or *public stock*, above or below the price which the free and natural competition of trade would have produced, shall be punished with imprisonment from a month to a year, and a fine varying from 500 to 10,000 francs." The offences thus denounced by the penal code are daily practised upon change everywhere, and are among the most respectable and time-honored resources of speculation. The Prefect will have to look out for the Minister of Finance, who is a tremendous operator in this line.

The *Constitutionel* is definitely sold. Though the price paid is enormous, 1,820,000 francs, yet it is not as much as the same journal would have brought in 1815. At that time it was divided into 15 parts, and several of them were sold at the rate of 180,000 francs each, which would give 2,700,000 as the value of the whole newspaper. The new proprietors have doubled the price; you will remember that it was lately lowered to 32 francs a year, with the ultimate object of killing off the *Pays*. Both journals are now owned by the same men. There seems to be no indication of a desire to purchase the *Siecle*, or any Republican paper. The stockholders would be only too glad to sell for 10 cents on a dollar, if any one would make them so generous an offer.

I make an extract from the Jesuit organ, the *Univers*, upon the death of Mr. Webster:

"Like the greater part of American political personages, Mr. Webster died without asking or receiving any religious comfort, and it was in the works of a profane poet that his friends clustered around him, sought for consolation for his supreme bar. Gray's Elegy is a mere sterile lamentation, elegantly written, without a single Christian sentiment, without a single aspiration beyond the earth; but what interested probably the sick man to the last, was the idea contained in these two lines:

> "Perhaps in this neglected spot are laid
> Hands that the rod of Empire might have swayed!

Nevertheless, just as seven cities formerly quarrelled for Homer, so every sect claims to-day the slim honor of possessing the religious adherence of the celebrated orator. Such is the abyss of darkness and of religious indifference to which Protestantism brings the highest as well as the lowest minds, by completely extinguishing faith. A Catholic, led by his passions to forget his religious duties and practice, recovers, generally, in his dying hour, sentiments that are only slightly smothered; he remembers that he has a soul, and he strengthens himself by pious considerations for the terrible passage to eternity. The Protestants, who live only by controversy, have not a single positive dogma to console them at the final moment, and the best of them dies like a philosopher, but not like a Christian."

A curious case is to be tried this week, in which the adulterators of wine have a special interest. The sealed proposal of a wine dealer had been accepted by the Governor of the Invalides, to furnish to the hotel so many barrels of Bordeaux. He was subsequently caught in the act of putting fifteen quarts of water into each barrel. He was not at all non-plussed at the discovery, but merely said that he was reducing each barrel bargained for to the strength of the sample sent in. I imagine that he will have to suffer, as it can never be proved that the sample was watered, except perhaps by a very nice chemical analysis. The wooden legs will have good reason to complain the other day, Jerome treated them to some very poor brandy, on the occasion of his return, and now the Governor signs a contract for a year's supply of wine and water. However, a man that can buy wine in Paris, or anywhere else, with only fifteen quarts alloy in it, may be considered as a pretty sharp dealer, and the possessor of a remarkably pure article.

Apropos of the Invalides, I see in a newly published history of the Hotel, that the enemies flags and trophies at present hanging in the chapel, number three hundred and twelve. In 1814, there were over 1,500 of them, but Marshal Lobau, then Governor, fearing that they might be taken away by the allied powers, caused three quarters of them to be burned. The bonfire was kindled at 8 o'clock in the evening of the 31st March. Those that remain are the following: 40 flags given up by the Austrian army on the capitulation of Ulm, in 1805; 14 taken at Austerlitz; 110 Spanish, English and Portuguese standards taken in the wars of Spain, from 1808 to 1812, and about 150 taken at Algiers, Isly, St. Jean d'Ulloa, Mogador, Rome, &c. You will remember that some dozen or so were burned accidentally about a year ago, on the occasion of the funeral of Marshal Sebastiani.

The President has recompensed managers, poets, artists, and all concerned in the imperial representation of the Opera Comique, as he had done those of the Opera, and the Comedié Francaise. Each performance costs him about $10,000 in snuff boxes, bracelets, brooches, pins and rings. One of the correspondents of the *Independance Belgé*, famous, as you know, for the perfect veracity of their communications, stated in a letter that the author of the Curtail had received a present worth only $300, while the musicians who set it received fully the double. The poet takes offence, and rectifies the statement in all the papers that had copied the *Independance Belgé*. He says "The Emperor would not have recompensed in a manner so different the reading of my cantata and the music of M. Massé. The lines, like the notes, have been humored by his august suffrage. He did not esteem so lightly the devotion of the poet as to abase it so much beneath the musician, who did nothing but put into music the great cry of gratitude and of enthusiasm which I shouted with the France of to-day, and with the Europe of to-morrow." In a private letter to an editor, requesting the insertion of his protest, Mr. Bovet says "that his intention is to protect the family of letters from the overweening pretensions of musicians and musicianers." This is dignified language, at least for a poet, who has received a diamond breast-pin from an Emperor. None of these cantatas have been published; there is no merit of any sort in the words or the music of any of the three. There is nothing in the subject to inspire either poet or composer, and the public have voted them all downright fiascos.

I believe you know that since the boulevard has been macadamized, it is impassable in muddy weather. A gentleman without work, one day last week, invested his remaining capital in a quantity of wooden shoes, known as *sabots*; and placing himself at the most liquified corner, he offered the means of effecting a passage dry-shod to all who had three sous to spare. The idea was successful, and by nightfall M. Richonneau had recovered his outlay, and had something left for a latadineur and a night-cap. The next day he resumed his stand, but was enraged to find any number of plagiarists stationed at all the muddy corners, with high-heeled, double-soled sandals, and even india-rubbers of the most mud-proof construction. His wrath got the better of his prudence, and he became guilty of sundry assaults and batteries, for which he was lodged in the lock-up. I presume that he will share the lot of all inventors; and will probably die, neglected, unappreciated, misunderstood.

A project for a new and original theatre has just been laid before the Minister of the Interior for his approbation. It is to be diurnal, and will only give representations from 1 o'clock to 5. It will have no company, no orchestra, no repertory of its own. It furnishes no dresses, but only scenery and lights. The actors of each theatre will come successively, with all their appointments and accessories, and perform once or twice, or oftener, if need be, the current piece at their own establishment. The Directory are said to be favorably disposed to the innovation. No doubt is entertained of the existence of a day audience, as the Hippodrome, the Arenas, the Champs de Mars, &c., are always full, when they are open. The money is ready, as the idea originated with a capitalist, who only waits the authorization of the Minister to set 1,200 men to work upon the site, which is already chosen, and can be bought to-morrow.

One of the most remarkable collections of autobiographies ever made, that of Baron de Fagmont, is to come under the hammer in a few days. It includes letters from nearly all the remarkable men of the present day; but its chief value lies in the memorials it contains of past generations, even as far back as the fourteenth century. The Revolution is represented by letters of Robespierre, Mirabeau, Fauquier, Furcille; the American Revolution, by Washington and Franklin; the letter of the latter covers eleven pages, folio, and is dated Philadelphia, May 9, 1753. Politics are represented by autographs of Cromwell, Burke, Kosciusko, Talleyrand, Lafayette, and some thirty others; the sciences, by Newton, Galileo, Euler, Linnæus, Gassendi, Fulton, Lavater, Réaumur, Gall, Humboldt, and a dozen others equally rare; literature, by Gibbon, Byron, Goethe, Alfieri, Addison, Hume, Kant, Chateaubriand, Lafontaine, (a fable in his hand,) Molière, Schiller, Metastasio, Milton, Silvio Pellico, Rousseau, Racine, and a hundred besides; the arts, by letters from all the great composers, living and dead, from Garrick, from Talma, and from Hogarth. Then there is a passage in Latin, in the writing of Luther, upon Indulgences; an autograph letter, in Latin, from Loyola to Nicholas Furno, at Paris; the date "1510," written by Raphael, bought by M. de Talmont for a thousand francs, &c. &c. The literary world is a good deal interested in the approaching sale of these curiosities.

The following anecdote, current in all the salons, is the best I have yet heard upon the subject of profane swearing. A retired politician was consulted by a functionary of the present Government, upon the propriety of taking the oath. He had some slight scruples on the subject, as he had once sworn fidelity to Louis Philippe. "Pooh, pooh," said the other, "what difference does that make? If you want to hold office, swear. Look at me. I have taken seventeen different oaths in my lifetime, and I am none the less respected; and the proof of it is, that I am consulted by very honest men, in your style, upon cases of conscience."

There is a bamboo in the Garden of Plants, from which sprouted a stalker, on the 14th of October. It commenced growing at the rate of nine inches a day, and maintained this ratio of progression for one month. Had it gone on much longer, it would have attained the fabulous proportions of Jack the Giant-killer's bean-stalk. As it was, it stopped short just at the point where a well-regulated fishing-pole ought to come to an end. It measures twenty-two feet, and divides the curiosity of the visitors with the bear Martin, and the South Carolina wild-cat, just imported by M. Vattonuar.

Workmen are occupied in erasing the *affiches à la brone*, or advertisements painted upon dead walls. Hereafter this method of publicity is to be burdened with a tax. The erasure is accomplished by smearing the announcements with heavy coats of paint; and probably all the stock on hand of white lead and Japan will be brought into use. Any and all colors are used, and the ejaculation of the monkey over his tail, is reversed—gaudy, but not neat, seems to be the motto. From my window, I can see eight or nine colors, not down in the rainbow, caused by the mixing, and the transparency of the superincumbent layer, which lets through a certain portion of the primary; and half a dozen more, less strongly individualized, like the dubious hues of watered silks, and such other evanescent tints as you can only see when you look edgewise at changeable silks, chiné, &c. The wall-space thus redeemed is to be let out at so much the square foot. You may remember that this idea originated with Dr. Veron, now ex-editor of the *Constitutional*.

The telegraph dispatch which commmunicated to our neighbors, the Belgians, the news of the reduction of the French army, created among them a vast deal of astonishment. For instead of reading, the army is diminished *by* 30,000 men, it read, the army is reduced *to* 30,000 men. The Brusselese, who possess a military establishment just twice as strong, perhaps permitted a passing ambition for the annexation of France—an illusion which the mail train dispelled a couple of hours later.

The smokers of St. Petersburg have taken to using green tea instead of tobacco, and the innovation is said to have speedily become a furore. Cigarettes made of the Chinese leaf are to be had in all the shops. As green tea is notorious for keeping people awake, the Lethean properties of tobacco are superseded by an anti-narcotic. Good green tea costs in Paris eight francs a pound.

Dick Tinto.

WASHINGTON.

Interesting Case in the Supreme Court—Nature and Effect of the Neutrality Laws.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

Washington, Sunday, Dec. 12, 1852.

In the Supreme Court, at the present term, a case of some importance has been argued—entitled, *Kennett et al. vs. T. Jeff. Chambers*—an appeal from the U. S. District Court of Texas.

The bill on this cause was filed in May, 1849, to enforce a specific performance of a contract to convey lands in Texas, entered into the 16th of Sept., 1836, at Cincinnati, between Chambers and the complainants or their assignors.

The contract recites, that the party of the second part being desirous of aiding Gen. Chambers, who was then engaged in raising, arming, and equipping volunteers for Texas, and who had not the means therefor, and being desirous of advancing the cause of freedom and the independence of Texas, agreed to buy from Chambers, out of his private estate, certain of his lands in Texas, the title to which had been granted to him as recompense for acting as a Superior Judge, absolutely and unconditionally; that Chambers in consideration of $12,500, to be paid in notes, at four, six, and twelve months date, agreed to sell and convey, and did sell and alien in fee simple, to the party of the second part, 12,500 acres of his said lands, to be laid off in a certain manner on the Brazos river; that the legal title was to remain in Chambers, who was to hold the lands as trustee for the use of the purchasers, their heirs, assignees or appointees, and obligated himself, his heirs, assignees, and legal representatives, to hold the said lands as specified, and the same to convey, by general warranty deed, to the party of the second part, their heirs, assignees or appointees, when required.

For the faithful performance of his obligations, Chambers bound himself, his heirs, &c., in the penal sum of $30,000, as liquidated damages in case of failure to perform, &c., &c.

Chambers filed a demurrer to the bill, in the Court below, the principal causes of which were:

1. That the bill shows no legal or valid argument, upon which to ask the aid of the Court, but on the contrary, sets out and shows an argument which was in violation of the neutrality of the United States towards the Republic of Mexico, in her contest with Texas.

2. The bill seeks the aid of the Court to enforce the specific execution of an agreement, made in the State of Ohio, between citizens thereof, and the defendant, in violation of the policy of the Government of the United States in its intercourse with foreign Governments.

3. The complainants, at the time of the execution of the agreement, were aliens to the Republic of Texas, and not residents therein, and that the persons with whom the contract was made were such aliens and non-residents.

On the hearing below, in January, 1849, the Judge sustained the demurrer from this judgment, the complainants appealed.

The Counsel in the case are Mr. L. Sherwood of New-York, and Mr. W. G. Snethen of Washington City, for the complainants, and Hon. Volney E. Howard, member of the present Congress, from Texas, for the defendant. The appeal came on to be heard before the Supreme Court on Thursday, the 9th of Dec. inst., present, all the Judges except Mr. Justice Catron.

Mr. Sherwood, for complainants, opened the case, and made the following points:

1. That the contract was valid under the laws of Texas, by which it was to be governed, for it was to be performed there, on the part of the defendant; and was, and would have been, upheld by the laws and policy of her Government at the time, as was proved by the legislation of Texas in 1837 and 1839, directing the payment to Chambers of all his advances to the Government.

2. That it did not appear, from the contract, that the funds advanced by the complainants were for raising and equipping volunteers within the United States, or to assist in carrying on war against Mexico, or any of her territories.

3. That the recognition of the Independance of Texas by the United States, and the annexation of Texas to this country, relate back to the date of the Independence of Texas, the 17th of March, 1836; for every government acknowledged as independent must have a beginning, and that beginning must be ascertained by the public acts of the government so beginning.

4. That the Court is bound to follow in the steps of the Legislature and Executive branches of the government of the United States, and treat the acts of recognition of the Independence of Texas and its annexation, as dating from the 17th of March, 1836.

5. That the disability of the complainants, arising from their alienage, to hold lands in Texas, was removed by the act of annexation.

Mr. Howard, for the defendant, insisted:

1. That the contract was, on its face, in violation of the neutrality policy of the United States Government towards Mexico and other nations, at that time; and though its words might not sustain an indictment against the complainants, under the act of 1818, for purchasing the defendant's lands, for the purposes avowed, the foreign policy of the government was clearly violated by the act.

2. That the object of the contract was to wage war from the United States against Mexico, with whom we were at peace, in her contest with her revolted province of Texas.

3. That all the English decisions, and all the commentators upon the Law of Nations, treat as void any contract having for its object the violation of the neutral policy of one nation at war with another.

4. That our neutrality policy towards Mexico is defined by the treaty of peace with her, at the date of the contract, which is in obvious violation of such policy.

Mr. Spruance, in reply, contended:

1. That the neutrality policy of the United States towards Mexico, at the date of the contract, was defined by the act of Congress of April 20, 1818, to which act the treaty of peace between the two Governments is referable, in determining the penalty for violation of that neutrality.

2. That the contract was not in violation of that act, because it does not show that Chambers' proposed military expeditions were gotten up *within* the United States, and to be carried on *from thence*.

3. That the laws of Texas did not, at the date of the contract, forbid the sale of lands in that country to aliens, nor hinder aliens from purchasing such lands, but only prohibited aliens from *holding* such estate.

4. That the incapacity of the complainants to *hold* such real estate was removed, by the act of the annexation of Texas to the United States, prior to the institution of the suit, and could not now be set up as a judgment of invalidating the contract.

The judgment in the case is deferred. Members of the legal profession will see that the case involves some very interesting questions of law, affecting a large class of interests which have accrued during the last few years. Yours.

The Tariff—Cabinet Prognostications—Mr. Brooks' Correspondence Expected.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

Washington, Monday, Dec. 13, 1852.

Mr. Brooks' tariff movements do not meet much sympathy on either side the House of Representatives,—not that there is less interest in the subject now than during last session, but because the movements are looked upon with suspicion by the majority, and are therefore considered impolitic. If there is the slightest possibility of anything being effected at this session, the general feeling is that it will be done through the Senate Special Committee, of which Mr. James, of R. I., is Chairman. The majority are not in the mood to follow the lead, on so important a question, of a prominent representative of the President who is just going out of power; and for that reason, Mr. Brooks' pleadings are wasted upon vacuity, even if he were not suspected, by many, of a design to set the Democrats at loggerheads. The details of his propositions, also, are objected to, as asking too much—more than can be hoped for by any possibility, and so much, that a refusal of every thing is made almost a certainty. It is for such reasons as these that even Pennsylvania Whigs are dissatisfied with the abortive efforts on this behalf, which have characterized the first week of the session. They have a hope that a change from *ad valorem* to specific valuations may be secured, and nothing more; and they do not honor the folly which hazards every thing in the nerveless grasp for impossibilities. From the spirit displayed in the Tariff skirmishing of last week, I doubt much whether anything can be effected this session.

A gentleman just down from Concord gives out as a most positive and reliable fact, that no New-Englander will be invited to a seat in Mr. Pierce's Cabinet. Caleb Cushing is a friend whom the new President would be glad to have with him, but the policy he,—as at present determined—will mark out for himself, excludes from the Executive chairs any representative of New-England except himself. The same policy will operate unpleasantly upon the scores of office-seekers from New-Hampshire; and it is said that Mr. Pierce intends to show a striking contrast between his own and the present administration, by carefully avoiding a partial distribution of favors to his own town or State, or among his personal friends. If that *be* the policy, it certainly is a judicious one. The same authority from which I get the above, awards the Attorney-Generalship to Charles O'Conor, of your City. "Young America" thus bids fair to have one of its bright, particular stars in a position peculiarly advantageous in these days of filibusterism. Gov. Lowe, of Maryland, is likely to outmanage Robert M. McLane of the same State, and get a seat in the Cabinet. Mr. McLane's tour in California, and unsuccessful canvass for the United States Senatorship, have somewhat loosened his party ties at home. The Secretary of the Interior will be a North-Western man—probably John W. Davis, of Indiana.

Intimate friends of Gen. Cass say that he will not give up his seat in the Senate for the Chair of State, unless (and there generally is a reservation in such cases) it shall seem necessary to make the sacrifice for party interests. Mr. Douglas is confident of a long term yet in the Senate, and looks upon it as the best position from which to seek gratification of his honorable ambition for the Presidency. If he were willing to keep the Cuba question open four years, he might hope that the State Department would give him a better hold on the country in '56. But his purpose is to bring about the annexation of Cuba at the earliest day, and to be known in '56 as the successful champion of that measure.

But my letter is getting long; so, after referring to another interesting case in the Supreme Court, which I enclose, I will close by hinting at a very rich correspondence, which is expected to be made public soon, between ex-Senators Rusk and Yulee, who, after going out of the Senate with rather questionable honors, have stricken hands, and opened a cross-fire (*very* cross) on their late Senatorial Southern colleagues. The burden of the correspondence is the treason of those who refused to go with them for rank Disunion. s.

From Havana and Mexico.

From the New-Orleans Picayune.

By the steamship *Cherokee* we have received files of the *Diario de la Marina*, *Gaceta*, *Prensa*, *Diario de la Habana* to the 3d inst. The news had been to a great measure anticipated.

The *Diario de la Marina* of the 2d says, that "the affair of the *Crescent City* being terminated in a manner highly satisfactory, we hardly wish to recur to it again," and then goes on with two columns and a-half, into which are pressed the London *Times*, the Washington *Republic*, London *Morning Chronicle*, steamer *Powhatan*, Judge Conkling, Captain General, Lieut. Porter, Mr. Skiva and many other persons and things.

The packet steamer *Fernando el Catolico* had arrived from Cadiz in twenty days, bringing the news of the birth of an heiress to the Duchess de Montpensier, the Infanta of Spain.

Advices from St. Jago de Cuba to the 17th state, that several slight shocks of an earthquake had been felt there, causing much fear among the inhabitants, but doing little damage.

The *Gaceta* of the 28th ult. is dressed in mourning, that day being set apart for the celebration of the funeral obsequies of Gen. Castanos, Duke of Bailen, the Wellington of Spain. Solemn services were performed in the Cathedral in presence of all the military.

An official notice from the Collector of Havana is published in the *Gaceta* of the 28th ult., that the extraordinary duties imposed by the royal decree of the 3d November, 1850, on imports and exports, will be continued during the royal pleasure.

We find in the Havana papers advices from the city of Mexico to the 11th ult., and from Vera Cruz to the 14th, being one day later than previously received. The Tehuantepec question, on being submitted to Congress by the Government, was referred to the Joint Committee on Industry and the Treasury. The Executive ceded to Congress the privilege of deciding who should obtain the contract. The proposition of the Guaxajuata company is said to occupy the third place, but is not stated what propositions preceded. The question was raised in Congress, whether the proceedings should be secret or not, and it was decided in the negative. It is accordingly supposed that the propositions will be immediately published, as also the results of Señor Ramirez's labors thereon.

The *Trait d'Union* says that on the 25th October, at the town of Ahuxotla, (State of Guerrero) the earth opened and swallowed six houses, trees, &c. The paper does not state whether any lives were lost with the houses; but the earth has sunk about six feet for the space of three hundred feet square.

The Washington *News* learns that Dr. Bailey, the Editor of the *National Era*, contributed $100 to the fund for the release and transmission of Peterson, the industrious colored man.

THE FRENCH IN SONORA.

EUROPEAN INTERESTS IN AMERICA.

Interesting Indications of French Designs.

The recent intelligence of the defeat of the Mexican authorities of Sonora by a party of Frenchmen under one Count ROULEAU, and of his having proclaimed its annexation to France, has directed public attention to the general subject. The *Courrier des Etats Unis*, in an article copied in the *Times* yesterday morning, intimates that the affair is without importance,—that it was the act merely of an adventurer, and could not in any degree compromise the French Government. "As yet," says the *Courrier*, "France has not set her foot on the American Continent. *We may fear what she will do*, we admit: but in good faith she does not *yet* merit the least crimination." This expression is sufficiently significant to warrant us in inquiring somewhat carefully into the probable designs of France in regard to America, and the ultimate views which may have led to the establishment of a French Colony in the remote Mexican Department of Sonora.

The *Herald*, a day or two since, professed to quote from the *Annuaire des Deux Mondes* for 1852, some declarations upon this subject. The volume quoted, however, was actually that for 1851, and contained a bare allusion to what is treated more fully, and with greater care, in the succeeding volume. We condense and translate below those portions of the volume relating to this subject.

The *Annuaire des Deux Mondes* for 1852, in its article on Mexico, refers to the contrast presented by the two Republics of Mexico and the United States,—the unsettled boundary between them, it says, being in fact the dividing line of two worlds,—so great are the differences between the morals, politics, industry and commerce of the two countries. On the one side, in the United States, we see the pride and power of the race,—a conquering ambition, fertility of labor, the grandeur of industry, in a word the full developement of all the human faculties;—on the other in Mexico, we see universal imbecility, fruitless agitation, anarchy on the largest scale leading to rapid and signal dissolution. The Mexican Empire offers, in its recent history, the sad spectacle of a nation poisoned at the very fountain of its existence, and no longer able to retain its escaping life. It is no longer a Nation.—or at least it is only a nation in decomposition, whose elements are already dissolved, and whose ruin each day accelerates;—the farther it goes the more difficult is it to evade the combined causes of decay,—and especially to escape that ambitious Anglo-American race which watches, menaces and dissolves it. The year 1851 is only a new phase in this march towards dissolution,—a phase all the more terrible because the authorities themselves have confessed their imbecility in revealing the imminence of the peril. The *Annuaire*, proceeding to notice the Presidential election of January 1851, mentions as the most singular circumstance connected with it, the fact that for the first time in many years Gen. HERRERA had reached the Constitutional term of his office without being overthrown by insurrection;—and this is ascribed partly to the active measures of ARISTA, then Minister of War, and partly also to the attitude of a kind of *France-German militia*, which had contributed largely, since the evacuation of Mexico by the American troops in 1848, to the preservation of order. At that time, in fact, the Foreign commerce, conducted chiefly by French and Germans, had been armed for its own protection against the *leperos*. This *foreign force numbered 400 or 500 men, and had kept its arms for three years with the consent of the Mexican authorities*. And it is partly owing to this circumstance that the new President received the executive power without aid, at the time of his nomination. Still the condition of the country was not essentially changed. The Indians continued troublesome—insurrection went on in every part of the country—a new war with the United States seemed impending, and rumors announced in succession the landing of SANTA ANNA at Acapulco, the rebellion of PAZ, who publicly advocated annexation to the United States, and the invasion of Lower California. Then came the insurrection in Yucatan—the movement of CARVAJAL on the Rio Grande—and the dispute about the route across the Isthmus of Tehuantepec. The *Annuaire* gives a summary history of this controversy, claiming that the rights of the case are exclusively with Mexico, and that the United States seek by it only to obtain a new foothold on Mexican soil. The Americans, it says, who waged their last war quite as much to explore and reconnoitre Mexico as to conquer it, were not slow to perceive the vast importance to their interests of an inter-oceanic communication across this Isthmus. When the treaty of Guadalupe was concluded, sixteen millions of dollars was offered for it. The Mexican Government declined, on the ground of concessions already made to other parties. Forthwith, as usual, the Americans went to work to acquire it without Mexican consent. And this soon grew into a scheme for a new invasion of Mexico.

Nothing is more remarkable than *the history of American usurpation in the States of Chihuahua and Sonora*. No similar proceeding can be found in the history of modern times. Upon the Mexican bank of the Rio Bravo del Norte stand the villages Isletta, Socorro and St. Elzeario. The treaty of Guadalupe unquestionably guarantees these villages to Mexico. Mark by what an ingenious step the Yankees appropriate them to themselves; they have erected a dike to turn away the waters of the Rio Bravo and direct it Westward, so that the Mexican villages are found, one fine morning, on the American side of the stream! Usurpations of this character are of daily occurrence on the Northern frontiers. It is thus that the *terribles enfans* of the Union march, in their conquering adventures, in disregard of right, by the sole authority of power, energy and audacity.

But these are not the only embarrassments of the Mexican Republic. One of the gravest is the financial poverty to which the country is reduced. The Government can sustain itself for some time upon the money paid by the United States for California and New-Mexico; but this is not a natural resource and cannot last long. And this financial distress has led to new difficulties because the English and French creditors of Mexico are pressing for payment.

How, then, is Mexico to escape all these accumulated difficulties? On the last day of the Legislative Session the Government asked for new powers:—these were refused. At the same session sundry projects on the finances, and on the duties, had been presented and discussed. To prevent the renewal of the scenes of insurrection and of smuggling always threatening on the Rio Bravo, they have created what they call a *free frontier*; that is, a space of twenty leagues has been declared free and open to all trade. But of this unjust preference the other States complain; and on the other hand is it not clear that by this measure Mexico has simply *withdrawn her frontier* twenty leagues, making in fact an opening before which the Americans are ready to precipitate themselves into the space thus opened to their ambition?

Besides these special and secondary measures, important as they are, there remains, it is true, one means which would contribute in a remarkable degree to the security of Mexico; and that is *immigration, promising to people her soil, and restore life to this dislocated Empire*. Such is the extremity to which this unhappy country has been reduced, that it seems unable to make any salutary effort which may not be turned against it. Mexico is sometimes reproached for not proclaiming freedom of religion, in order to attract strangers. To this the Mexicans reply, and not without reason, that *this step would be more advantageous to the Americans than to all other nations*, and that it would give them the means of planting themselves still more firmly in Mexico. Some attempts have, meantime, been recently made. *We mention the commencement of the colonization of the State of Sonora, which has been greatly aided by the French Minister at Mexico.* After long delay, the Government, we are told, has made grants sufficiently large in that State—the largest and most fertile in Mexico, and already threatened by the Americans in California. *Three hundred Frenchmen, collected from different parts of the Mexican Republic, are already settled upon the lands thus granted by the Government.* Some Mexicans from the neighboring States have gone to join them. Within a few years past, a Frenchman, M. DUPASQUIER DE DOMMARTIN, has also obtained considerable grants of land in the States of Chihuahua and Sonora. The affair seems to have been protracted in the Federal Congress of Mexico. In a recent and curious memoir entitled *The United States and Mexico*, M. DUPASQUIER has shown a lively insight into these problems of colonization. He has placed in a strong light the interest which Mexico has in them, *as a means of fortifying herself, by the accession of European population of the same race, of the same religion, and at the same time more vigorous and better adapted to labor. This will be the* surest dike against the usurpations of the American race. But is it in time to do anything for Mexico? Every day now is decisive for her. Every day introduces complications of a nature to put her existence in danger. Moreover, it is not the interest of Mexico alone which is at stake in the eventualities in prospect. *There is also involved the great interest of influence for Europe, in not allowing to be accomplished in spite of her, perhaps against her and to her detriment, this new dismemberment of the Spanish American Empire.*

The work here referred to by DUPASQUIER is entitled "*The United States and Mexico—The Interest of Europe in North America*," and is designed especially to draw the attention of European capitalists to Northern Mexico as an inviting field for colonization. The author made two voyages to the United States, in pursuit of information upon this subject, in one of which he explored Chihuahua and Sonora, and succeeded in obtaining from the authorities of those departments very large grants of valuable land, upon which he has since been endeavoring to plant French colonies. We happen to have a copy of this Memoir, which was designed mainly for private circulation; and as it relates to a topic of decided interest, and presents considerations which are certain to become important, ere long, for the United States as well as for Europe, we intend to translate and reprint it entire in the columns of the *Times*, as soon as our space will permit. Meantime we give the introductory letter by which it is commended by the author to public notice; and also the concluding paragraphs in which he sums up the views which the Memoir presents:

From Les Etats Unis et le Mexique.

The United States have for a long time pursued a two-fold purpose—the subjection to their laws of the continent of North America from the Atlantic to the Pacific—the absorption, becoming daily more complete to our injury, of European industry and commerce. We need only trace their progress to assure ourselves of this. The treaty lately concluded by them with Mexico, in giving them Upper California, has opened to them the two oceans which they coveted, and the commerce of which those two oceans are the key. Already their shipping strives advantageously against that of the English in China and the East Indies. On the other hand, commercial tables show that, from day to day, the proportional share of Europe in the markets of the United States grows less and less—that, with our workmen and artizans, our industry emigrates to that country, and is there gradually developed. Things have even reached such a point that they begin to invite our artists, and that the United States hope to stand independent of the world. The Message of President FILLMORE contains proof that the prohibitive system is on the point of passing from the speculations of political economy into the prescriptions of the legislator. Here lie great dangers for Europe. The extraordinary aggrandizement of power which the United States have acquired, threatens the old Equilibrium of States, and let them leave for a little time its free development to a country which more than doubles every ten years, and it will not be between these States themselves that competition will be carried on—but between the old and the new continent. If the United States come to appropriate our industry and our markets, with the immense resources afforded by a country young, and provided in abundance with all the gifts of nature, between them and us, the contest is not possible. And the hour will arrive when Europe, dispossessed at once of its commercial outlets and its industrial superiority, shut up within its own bounds, will be impoverished with hands full of wealth for lack of a place to bestow it.

I have believed it possible to avert such perils, and my voyage to America had no other end. Between the possessions of the American Union are the Atlantic and the Pacific—there stands a barrier,—one which compels the Americans to double Cape Horn, or to overcome the snows of the Rocky Mountains, and the desolate solitudes of the Great Basin, in order to connect their ports upon the two oceans. This barrier will not fall until the citizens of the Union shall possess the North of Mexico. *There* is, in fact, the only road practicable at all seasons, connecting the two seas. One can judge of what importance, political, commercial, and industrial, is the territory though which this route passes. It is found, moreover, of wonderful fertility, rich in mines of all kinds, situated under the finest sky, and in the most healthy climate in the world, with a girdle of inaccessible mountains to protect it, and it opens to the traveler only three or four passes easy of defence on the eastern side, and on the west but one, the Pass of Guadalupe.

Unhappily the beautiful territory which forms the northern line of the bordering provinces of Chihuahua and Sonora, has been depopulated by incursions of Indians driven before him by the American of the North. *To restore its prosperity, and to increase it, it is necessary that vigorous European, Catholic colonies shall go to occupy it, one hand upon the plow, and in the other the musket.* They will find there combined easy subsistence from fertile lands, and the metallic wealth of California, with special advantages resulting from a situation which unites the two seas, and commands the necessary route between them.

All these considerations have induced me, *in order to offer it to my countrymen of France, and of Europe, to ask the cession of these vast unoccupied lands. I have obtained it from the local Governments of Chihuahua and Sonora, and I am in treaty for it with the Central Government of Mexico.* I hope that in an enterprise which contains the certain promise of immense benefits, while it offers the aspect of a thoroughly patriotic proceeding, coöperators will not be wanting, especially among those who are the most threatened of all Europeans—the capitalists whose wealth is embarked in industry and commerce. The Governments which foresee the future and are wise will not interpose any obstacle. They ought, more than ever, to keep an open eye upon the great movement on the other side of the globe, and which menances at once the equilibrium of the old States, the prosperity of the Old World and its traditional policy. It is in this hope that I have acted, and that this memoir has been written and published. Proof will be found of all my assertions, and an abundance of facts which the limits of this preface will not permit me even to point out.

* * * * *

CONCLUSION.

Having reached the end of this long memoir upon a question which I deem important, and a project which I consider patriotic, it may be well to recapitulate briefly what I have set forth in detail, so that my readers may perceive more distinctly the merit and bearings of the enterprise to which I have asked the attention of my countrymen—for which I do not fear to solicit the coöperation of the men of France and of Europe, whose capable designs do not startle, and who feel anxiety in view of coming events.

The northern territories of Sonora and Chihuahua, which I have selected for the theatre of European colonization, are qualified to receive it by the extreme fertility and metallic wealth of their soil, the mildness of their climate, and their admirable position upon the American continent—in itself a pledge for them of future prosperity. This country forms an integral part of the Mexican Republic—a State founded by the Latin race, whose spirit still survives, and which needs, for the restoration of its ancient glory, nothing but a new element of population which shall enable it to act and defend itself. *Is it for the interest of Europe to furnish this?* Or is it her interest, on the other hand, *to leave Mexico to be suffocated under the crushing weight of her powerful neighbor, the American Union?* This is the question.

Now I think that every man who has read this memoir, without prejudice and in good faith, must be impressed with these two truths:

1. That the United States can do nothing serious against us, without the possession of Mexico, and especially without that of the territories which I have asked,—territories which, holding the real route for uniting the American provinces situated upon the Atlantic and the Pacific, hold thus the key of the Continent,—the key of the two Oceans, and of all the commerce which can there be carried on.

2. That the Union, once mistress of these provinces, could with impunity pursue, to our detriment, all the projects covered by her vast ambition.

I have shown, in fact, that *there is between the Atlantic and Pacific but one route—rapid, practicable at all seasons, not disputable by foreign powers,—the route which traverses the northern parts of Chihuahua and Sonora.* The South pass is closed eight months of the year; the Isthmuses of Panama, Tehuantepec and Nicaragua,—besides involving immense labors and long circuits; besides being situated in latitudes where storms and yellow fever destroy men and ships,—offer routes necessarily passing under the eye of the cannon of Europe, and therefore perilous for America. I have demonstrated, further, that the United States pursue, by all means, one constant object,—the absorption of Europe, whose population they attract, whose industry they appropriate, and whose commerce they gradually usurp.

My assertions in this last respect may be taken for the dreams of a visionary. I have proved superabundantly that they are not so,—by the startling number of the emigrants who land every day,—by the denationalization which overtakes the emigrant the moment he touches American soil—by the prodigious march of her advancing manufactures, and of everything connected with her industry. I have believed it a duty still further to enlighten my country. In presence of the facts of usurpation, I have marked this systematic purpose which presides there,—a purpose in everything like that which already despoils Italy of her industry, of her commerce and her arts—to attract the foreign producer,—to close the national market for foreign goods, to change, for its own profit, the highways of commerce.

To accomplish this threefold object, the United States employ a threefold means. They employ the system of protection by the intended increase in their Tariff:—they promote in Europe those Democratic movements which agitate our industrious classes:—they are finally opening the markets of Asia by their ports on the Pacific, and especially by that of San Francisco. Our commotions, creating in our cities the oppression of labor, give them the hands which they sometimes lack, and often the capital and the talent of which they envy us the advantage; relations opened with Asia stimulate their manufacturers by the assurance of a market;—the continental wall which they hope to raise against the old world, if it should be built, would finally reduce to insignificance the greater number of our artizans who send to the United States their products. We understand the importance of these facts in the situation which political ideas and the industrial movement have given to States this side the sea. France especially, has everything to lose, and, if the American designs shall be accomplished in all their extent, her ruin will be total and speedy.

The experience of recent events has disclosed to us the principal wounds from which the country suffers; a fever of activity, which knows not upon what to seize—an appetite without restraint for selfish enjoyments, concurring with a surplus industrial population, which cannot be satisfied. How shall we escape this double danger? Evidently we must open a field for this activity; we must give food for this craving hunger. Every indication, the movement of things, of men, and of ideas, the future of the world is in America and in America North. It is, then, there that we must go, if we would postpone the final hour—that hour which shall announce to Europe that she is shut out from every part of the world. A country calls us—a country whose people are of our race, and whose interests are ours—a country which will not long exist without speedy succor—a country which holds out to our disposal wealth and influence. Let us go to her! And who knows but that in stretching out to her a hand of safety, we may, perhaps, save ourselves. The grandest acts of generosity have often been the greatest strokes of policy!

H. DU PASQUIER DE DOMMARTIN.

PARIS, Feb. 12, 1852.

M. DUPASQUIER, while on this continent, obtained large grants of land from the authorities of Chihuahua and Sonora. The following letter from the Governor of the latter State, shows that his views were appreciated and recorded there:

GOVERNMENT OF SONORA USEA, May 23, 1850.

It is with satisfaction that I notice your valuable official note of the 6th instant, written at Chihuahua, in which you are pleased to mention that having observed in the official periodical of this Government, the initiative directed to the honorable Congress of the State, in favor of European emigration and Colonization of these deserts, you entertain a hope that those extensive territories of Chihuahua, accorded by decree of that State the 4th of April, 1850, may in the event of such concession obtain a preference, also that Railroads may be undertaken to such an extent as is compatible with the progress of Colonization and the general welfare of the State.

As entrusted with this Government, and depository of the confidence of these people for the advancement of their good and felicity, I must express to you that I have read with appreciation, and with hopes of an early realization of the great desires manifested in your note, and receive them with pleasure inasmuch as *they are in conformity with, and directed to the object that the Government with which I am charged proposed to itself in framing its initiative of Colonization*, and which was adopted by the honorable Congress of the State, and sanctioned as law, as the copy which I have the honor now to enclose you will testify, and on which foundation we propose to arrange our plans of Colonization, unless others more explicit and extensive should occur to you, in which case you might either forward me your propositions, or commission some person fully instructed to consult with me, as in such a case the decree be forementioned, leaves me full powers, although, of course subject to the approbation of Congress.

It has afforded me satisfaction to read the contract that you have concluded with the Government of the State of Chihuahua, and although the same might serve as basis for propositions which might establish themselves in this State of Sonora, there are points in which it would be necessary to disagree, and which could not be carried out without being made fully aware of your intentions directly, or of one empowered to act in your behalf. Such is the demarcation of the colonizable lands, and which, in the judgment of this Government, might extend itself within the limits of the Chihuahua line—the line of the ancient garrison, which extends from the military Colony of Bavispe, without including its jurisdiction, forms the line to the south of the river known as the *Yaqui*, and in the north the line follows the points of Janopita, Horcasitas, Arizpes, Ballipueder, Bonepito, Tinaja del Maremero, Mucurachi, Fronteras, and the Colony of Frontieras; the same north line also passes by the points at the corner of del Burro, Cienega de Heredia, Antreso, Jerrenate, and Santa Cruz, where it passes in the same line the port of San Antonio, Huevobi, Santa Barbara, San Luis, Bado del Apache, Calabazos, Jumacacori y Tubac; thence proceeding to Cueve, Laquereto, San Javier, and San Augustin del Tueson, military Colony of Yumas, the hamlets of the Gila, and thence in a straight line to the old town of Larie, the point nearest to Altar, and finally by the line of the rivers Gila and Colorado. In this extent of country is found the Papago nation, whose population ought to be respected, or indeed any other property in that or other lands which are required as military colonies by the General Government. In regard to the matter of railroads, you might suggest such as could be established; with respect to exemptions and privileges, I believe to hold a sufficiency. If any others entertain similar views with yourself to insure the better execution of the undertaking, they may also rest assured that the Government will receive their suggestions with pleasure. The exemptions which it is the intention of the Governor-General to concede, will undoubtedly be accorded equally to all, and you can, in order to perfect the contract with Chihuahua, make them extensively in your claims upon this State.

It would be desirable to limit this colonization, as much as possible. It does not require a vast number as a groundwork for working these lands. I believe that five hundred or a thousand families, which it would not be difficult to transport, would give the desired result; and these people would furnish a nucleus for future population; as the richness of the soil and its mineral resources combine attractions for every industrious man, only requiring the protection of any town on this line to ensure progress and secure success.

It has appeared to me useful to make these explanations, because they appeared to me blended with the subject, if not of some interest in your own calculation; and I hope that our relations, which this note has commenced, may continue up to the arrangement and execution of an undertaking so interesting to this State and to this Government.

Subjoined is the letter of introduction of the Minister of Foreign Affairs. I also give the direction of this sheet to the recommendation of Mr. LAVASSEUR, Minister Plenipotentiary of France in Mexico, and to whom I have addressed another communication on the same subject, in order to leave no means untried in order to ensure European emigration, for the benefit of this country.

I avail myself of this opportunity to assure you of my sincere sentiments of respect and consideration. God and Liberty. JOSE DE AGUILAR.

JOAQ. V. ELIAS, Secretary.

M. DU PASQUIER DE DOMMARTIN, Mexico.

The following decree, issued by the Governor, sets forth the conditions and inducements held out for colonizing these lands:

The Governor of the State of Sonora to all its inhabitants declares:

That the Congress of the State of Sonora has decreed as follows:

No. 134. The Constitutional Congress of the State of Sonora decrees the following:

ART. 1. All those waste and untilled lands are colonizable which appertain to the State, showing no particular proprietor and not held by any corporation.

ART. 2. All strangers who desire to establish themselves on these lands, and who are willing to conform to the general laws, are offered security for their persons and interests.

ART. 3. The State cedes to each family settling in these lands, a well watered seed tract of 1,404 yards long and 552 wide; or a tract of 5,000 square yards of cattle land; and in addition, sufficient land necessary for the site of a town.

ART. 4. The settlers on these lands, embraced in this present law, must establish themselves thereon for the purposes of cultivation and to avail themselves of their productions, and cannot transfer them after a few years, under penalty of losing them and having them transferred to some other settler who solicits them.

ART. 5. For the term of ten years from the establishment of a Colony, each settler is free from all impost that the State can impose, direct or indirect.

ART. 6. They are also free for said period from all duty upon their effects, utensils, timber, and whatever is introduced for the use of the Colony.

ART. 7. The productions of the Colony are also free from all duties in the State.

ART. 8. All Silver and Gold which members of the Colony may extract from its establishment, will be only subject to an Assayers duty of 3 per cent.

ART. 9. The Government reserves to itself the right to regulate the management and administration in the foundation of any Colonies that may form in the said lands, to contract undertakings directed to this object, and to determine the most suitable lands upon the bases and exemptions of this law. If for the accomplishment of this object other concessions are solicited, they will be granted, subject to the approbation of the Congress.

ART. 10. Strangers established in the Colony, will enjoy all the rights civil and political, that the law concedes, as well as the right to the acquisition of landed and other property.

ART. 11. Both Mexicans and strangers will enjoy similar privileges; a strict equality will be observed.

ART. 12. The Colony shall be understood to be established as soon as it numbers a hundred families.

ART. 13. Any one undertaking the establishment of a Colony under the articles of this law, can be conceded a property of ten cities of cattle-land, and six tracts of irrigated or ten of partially uncleared land.

ART. 14. The Colonists, in case of necessity, will be obliged to contribute with their persons and interests to the defence of the State, their adopted country.

The Governor of the State shall resolve the printing, publication, circulation and execution of the above.

USEA, 6 May, 1850.

LUIS RODONDO, Delegate, Presid.
JESUS MARIA ENCINAS, Delegated Secretary.
FERNANDO MARIA ASTIASARAN, Delegated Secretary.

I order that the above be printed, published, circulated and put into execution.

Palace of the Government of the State of USEA, 6 May, 1850. JOSE DE AGUILAR.

This is a truthful copy,
JOAQ. V. ELIAS, Secretary.

☞ The weather has been very much the same with our *neighbors* as with us. But out West they have not been blessed in similar manner. An Iowa paper (the Bellevue *Press*) says:

"We have never seen a Winter set in so early in the season, here in Iowa, during twelve years' residence. Snow has covered the ground since the 10th of November, and the weather since has been characterized by the rigorous cold of Winter."

In Nova Scotia there was recently a fall of snow so heavy as to break the telegraph wires, it was said, in sixty places within a space of nine miles. In Iowa and Nova Scotia they are a year behind the times. We had our Winter a year ago. Hear the Hartford *Times*:

"Last year, there was a north-east snow storm on the 25th of November; December 1, thermometer 10° below the freezing point; December 3, floating ice in the river; 5, ice stopped; 11, Hudson River closed; 15, sleighs flying about in Hartford; 17, thermometer at zero—and then followed a "long spell" of *very cold* weather."

FROM ST. JOHN, N. B.—St. John, N. B., papers of the 10th inst. have been received. They contain no news of importance. Speaking of the weather, one paper says:

"Our weather continues of a remarkably mild and Spring-like description. No frost, no snow, the river entirely open to Woodstock, and upwards, and no present appearance of colder weather being near at hand. Two children, the one three and the other twelve years old, sons of Mr. PHILLIP ERNST, of Mahone Bay, County of Lunenburg, Nova Scotia, were burned to death on the 22d ult by the house taking fire. The parents were at work some distance from home at the time. The eldest boy succeeded in saving a babe in the bed, and rushed back into the burning building to save another brother, when the roof fell in and covered both beneath the burning ruins. Everything in the house was lost."

LATER FROM NASSAU.—By the arrival at Charleston, on Thursday, of the Spanish brig *Copernico*, the Savannah *Courier* has advices from Nassau to the 29th ult. Spanish vessels are arriving here from Cuba, to get clearances for the United States, to avoid the American tunnage duties. Cholera has almost entirely disappeared from the town, but at some of the outposts it has broken out with great severity. At Governor's Harbor, Eleuthera, the inhabitants prevent persons from landing, and the Governor had dispatched to Pedraze, troops and magistrates to bring them to terms.

The Society of Trinity Church have purchased the lot on the corner of Wabash-ave. and Jackson st., Chicago, at a cost of twelve thousand dollars, upon which they propose erecting a church edifice at a cost of fifty thousand dollars, and a residence also for the pastor, Bishop Whitehouse.

HAVANA.

Post Office Explosion—Release of Capt. Gray—Affairs in Cuba.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

HAVANA, Dec. Friday, 3, 1852.

I am happy to be able to state, that Capt. GRAY, his son, and the crew of the late *Lady Suffolk*, were released last evening from the "Carcel Tacon," the Captain remaining here under the personal security given by Mr. ANTONIO CASARGO, until the cause is closed, which would not have been accepted had there been any appearance of criminality attaching to the Captain or any of his officers or crew. The friends may be assured that this case is arranged, and by the Spaniards themselves in their own way, to save fair appearances for subsequent history, in their relations and implication in the slave trade.

In giving my humble relation of facts, I wish to be understood by your readers, not that I am of any consequence, but that they are as the fountains of public sentiment, which must give color and character to the national policy towards any nation or people. I am no "filibustiero" in any sense that obtains at the present day, but I do not feel sorry when I see a nation or people shaking off the lethargy which has trammeled their senses for ages,—nor do I weep to see a people struggling in action for an equality of rights, that springs from their informants.

I have been informed that it has been intimated in high official place in the United States, that secret instructions should be given to the Post-Office agents of the people "to suppress the letters" that might come from the Havana—interdicting the circulation of information that is the common property of the world, and for the ascertainment of the personal identity of those who have the temerity to give the utterance, that they may be pursued and punished. That any "secret policy" of this kind, adopted by copy from a degenerate race, should be seriously considered, if "proposed, I cannot believe, and if it should be, it would not survive a day's knowledge with the intelligent community of our land, nor would it be effectually preventive of the object as intended. The "hopes" of Mr. EVERETT that the Captain-General of Cuba "would be satisfied" with the demurrer of SMITH, and with the removal of the gallant officers who wore honor and love of country in their hearts more than fear of those who had seventy times seventy been borne with, after injury and insult, to the sacrifice of the lives of our citizens and the property of our countrymen, while the flag and national rights have been assailed and trampled upon without apology or redress:—these hopes are justified, full and ample in the reality, beyond the thought or demand of the Spaniard. They asked but the shadow to hang their sublimated vanity upon, and we have given them the very granite of our favor, to build with impunity and immunity for the future. The Captain-General of Cuba is "satisfied," and of course the people of the United States must be so. However obtained, so that it is compatible with the national honor, it is well; for the original cause with the administration here was too insignificant for the creation of so much bile and money as has been wasted upon it. The seizure of Capt. GRAY was a much more serious affair—but his release, that too must be compensation and satisfaction—for it is by precedent established. Spain is the judge of what is right between the nations, or the citizens of either and the adverse Government. One of these precedent cases occurred while General CAMPBELL was Consul at the Havana, and with so humble a personage as the steward of the packet ship *Childe Harold*,—Mr. BUSH, a naturalized citizen of the United States, who was thrust in prison for having brought letters to Havana—put in solitary confinement and retained a prisoner for thirty-five days; after which he was released, with regrets that the formalities of the law could not be accomplished more speedily; but they were graciously pleased that he had been found clean of any offence against the laws of the land. He was charged with "infidencia," in violation of the Post-Office regulations; but on examination, it resolved into too thin a vestment even to cover the "sense of justice" of a Spanish tribunal. In this case Gen. CAMPBELL took strong ground, and maintained it with great ability; and he was sustained in it by the then Secretary of State of the United States. But poor BUSH, for this hospitable care,—which injured his health—deprived his family of bread dependent upon his labor,—and false imprisonment, could not obtain even decent response to his application for indemnity to his Government. This man is now living in the City of New-York, and can testify as to the facts, and if I have given a shade too much, of his treatment.

It is somewhat singular the course taken by opinion as to the case of Capt. GRAY and SON; one and all call the arrest a cover by the Government; the Government recite a note of Judge SHARKEY as the accusation, when it was reported with all the facts of the *Lady Suffolk*, by the English Consul,—and opinion has it, that the release has been effected by the influence and action of Mr. CRAWFORD, the British Consul, in place of the American Consul, a perversion of the truth for an obnoxious purpose. I should add, that previous to arrest, all the sailors of the *Lady Suffolk* had been shipped on board of different vessels in this harbor;—when released they were ordered on board, with instructions not to communicate with the shore whilst remaining in port; thus to prevent the transpiration of more facts in relation to the "*modus operandi*" of Spanish benevolence, as elucidated by their confinement, first on board of the ship—subsequently in the prison walls of this clement Government, and generally in the preparation and outfit of the carrier of chains for Africa. VINAS, the Captain of the Slaver, is not tall, compactly built, high cheek bones, protruding eyes, quite dark complexion, athletic, and strikes impression of the cunning and daring demon of the sea. We have the pleasure of reading in the *Diario de la Marino*, most intellectual letters from Spain, discoursing of the "Northern pirates," but they forget to speak of their Southern brethren, who live upon the labor of piracy—the glass house is unknown to them. The *Cherokee* is in, at 6 o'clock this morning, with the veritable Mr. SMITH, all made pure, "by being purely shone upon," and is to leave for New-Orleans at 12 M. to-day. The RAVELS are in full preparation to give their annual entertainments to the "*Habeneros*." We are to have no operatic company this winter, or pieces of opera. As ever yours,

OCCATOR.

SERIOUS RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—A serious and fatal railroad accident occurred this forenoon, on the Central Railroad a short distance east of Canandaigua, resulting in the death of three persons, and it is thought a fatal injury of a fourth. The collision was caused by the emigrant train going west, coming in contact with a dirt train. The persons killed and injured were emigrants. We have been unable to learn the full particulars of the accident, but have good authority for the truth of what we have stated.—*Auburn Advertiser, 10th.*

ARREST FOR PASSING COUNTERFEIT MONEY.—On Wednesday night, three individuals were arrested at Holyoke and one at Chicopee, charged with passing counterfeit money, in a considerable quantity, at the hotel of ROBERT ABBEY, in Enfield, Ct. We are informed that individuals in Springfield are implicated in the utterance or circulation of the same spurious money, and that a large number of the bills have been passed off in the vicinity of the depôt.—*Springfield Republican.*

The Band of the National Guards (Samsel's) gave a grand serenade to the Irish patriot, Meagher, at the residence of Dennis McCarthy, Esq., on Church-street, Syracuse, Thursday night. Mr. Meagher appeared, and briefly returned his thanks for the honor.

The Barre *Patriot* learns that a man named Haskell was found dead on Sunday in Great Barrington, after a long spree.

James A. Cochran is now under trial at Pittsburg, Pa., for participating in the murder of Samuel Mitchell, on July 5th.

Important Arrest.—[From Tuesday's Cincinnati Enquirer.]

Police in Kentucky Stirred.

For some years past the police of this and several of the neighboring cities have, at various times, attempted to ferret out and break up a den of counterfeiters, whither, from common report and from information received from places what could well understood, were believed to be located as or near West Troy. As early as in March last the police of this city made a descent on a house in that place, and arrested its occupant on the charge of having passed or had in his possession counterfeit money. This man was subsequently indicted by the grand jury, was held to bail, and will probably be tried at the present term of the Criminal Court in this city. Since March last new and important developments have been made to the police, and the recent information was of such a startling character as to warrant a speedy movement in that quarter.

About 6 o'clock on Saturday evening last, Capt. MORGAN, Chief of the Police, accompanied by Officers JAMESON, WHALEN, BRAISARD, and Policeman HOOK, Lewis, started from this city and reached the village of West Troy in less than an hour. The party after their arrival moved cautiously about. They left their horses about a mile from the place they were about to visit, and, after a full and minute understanding of the manner of proceeding, the party neared for the place. For up wards of one hour they were engaged in reconnoitering about the premises of a well-known porter house, near the Ferry landing, and fronting on the side-cut of the Canal. At a given time, and by a previous arrangement made by the officers, two persons from this city (not officers) went into the house under the pretense of getting drinks. These persons saw the object of attraction in a back room attached to the store. After lighting their cigars they carefully walked back, and, casting him aloud, by agreeably to instruction, seized the person by the hands in order to prevent him from throwing or hiding away anything which he then might have about his person. This they accomplished; and at a given signal the officers, who were standing about the building, rushed in, when three of them remained in the bar-room to watch the movements of the person behind the bar, and prevent him from leaving the building if he were so disposed. In the meantime the Chief and Officer WHALEN required the assistance of those in the back room, who had the person in custody. After a hard tussel they secured him, when Officer WHALEN proceeded to search the person of ROBERT MORRISON. He found on him a package of bills amounting to some $1,250, rolled up in a newspaper wrapping paper, tied with a string, safely lodged in the right hand pocket of his pantaloons; in the other, a pocket-book, containing some $134 in bills, and in the paper some eleven pieces of bogus coin. After thoroughly searching his person they proceeded to search the premises, and after an hour and a half labor, not finding any thing, they returned to this city, having in charge their prisoner MORRISON, who was committed by Justice PARSONS for examination.

On returning to this city, the packages and pocket book were examined by the officers, and the following is a correct list of the counterfeit bills and bona coin taken by Officer WHALEN from the person of ROBERT MORRISON, at West Troy, on the evening of Dec. 11: $912 in threes on the City Bank of Hartford, Conn.; $150 in threes on the Tradesmen's Bank of Chelsea, Mass.; $135 in fives on the Bank of Genesee; $6 in threes on the Oswego County Bank, Granby, Conn.; $20 in tens on the Merchants' Bank, Norwich, Conn.; $20 in tens on the Manhattan Bank, New-York; $40 in tens on the Scottney Bank, Windsor, Vt.; 3 bogus fifty cent pieces, U. S. stamp; 8 bogus quarter eagles.

There were also found in his pocket-book $114 good bills on various banks in this State, and one ten dollar bill on the Bank of Virginia, Richmond.

Much credit is due to the officers for their indefatigable exertions in ferreting out, and for the admirable manner in which they laid out and executed their plans for the arrest.

The person arrested has been for some time past a "marked man." He was formerly a public officer in that place, and so adroitly has he managed his card, although long suspected, and once or twice arrested, he has up to this period escaped detection with counterfeit money about his person.

There are many important features connected with this arrest, which we are not at liberty at this time to divulge; some of which must have an important bearing on the trial. Justice demands that so far as the prisoner is concerned, it should remain silent until they are divulged before the legal tribunal.

In connection with this case, it may not be improper here to remark, that a person was arrested in North Adams, Mass., on Thursday last, charged with passing counterfeit bank bills, and on searching his person some $125 in threes, on the Tradesmen's Bank, Chelsea, Mass., was found. As this corresponds with those taken at West Troy, a link in the chain of evidence may be obtained by inquiry.

ROBERT MORRISON was brought before Justice PARSONS, and after a partial examination was committed. He was then taken to the office of United States Commissioner HILTON, before whom a hearing was had, and bail, in the sum of five thousand dollars, required.

Before writing the foregoing, we were requested not to mention the name of the person under whose entire management the arrest of MORRISON was made. That credit, we are now at liberty to say, belongs to Mr. M. C. BARNES, United States Deputy Marshal, of Utica. He has been engaged since March last in gathering the necessary information, and it was upon his application to the District Attorney, of this County, for aid to assist him in making the arrest, that the above officers were selected.

The Cherokee at Havana.

A letter to the New Orleans *Delta* describes the reception of the steamer *Cherokee* at Havana as follows:

ON BOARD STEAMER CHEROKEE,
Friday, Dec. 3, 1852—5 A. M.

We have just arrived outside the Moro Castle. The passengers are gradually collecting on deck to await the rising of the sun, when we shall receive the signal of recognition from the Commandant of the fortress, and learn if we are to be honored with the privilege of passing that gloomy portal of the harbor.

All has been a scene of anxiety and excitement to learn the nature of our reception—many questions asked—many opinions given, and not a few of an ominous nature. A few of the anxious ones shake their heads, and vaguely hint at private instructions from the owners to the Captain to brave every emergency, and run us into port, even under the fire of the Moro. The Captain, we all feel confident, is a man not to flinch from his orders, or in acting out his own conception of duty, whatever the sacrifice.

In a few moments the signal is hoisted from the old tower. Putting on more steam, we approach directly under the guns of the castle. We gaze, and involuntarily realize a sensation of awe at the scene before us. The sun's rays are streaming with wonderful beauty and loveliness over the verdant hills, glittering spires, and forests of masts, mirroring, finally, in the tranquil and unruffled waters of the Queen of the Antilles. On our left stands the embattled ramparts of the ancient Morro, its gloomy towers, its yawning port holes, through which gleam the threatening messengers of death, remind us of all that history and romance has endeared to our imaginations. There is a hush of deep silence—but few words spoken—while each is wrapped in his own musings at the novelty and surpassing loveliness of the scene.

But we are awakened from our vagaries by the signal officer of the tower. Hailing us, our Captain replies, to which response a wave of the hand signifies permission to enter. It is impossible to state or define our own emotions at the moment, for we *are surprised* at an un

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, DEC. 15, 1852.

News of the Morning.

The *Arctic* steamer, of the Collins line, arrived last night. She was delayed over two days beyond the usual prompt time made by these packets, from heavy weather. Her news is interesting from France, where the preliminaries to the crowning of the Emperor on the first anniversary of the eventful Second of December, were going forward on a scale of great splendor. NAPOLEON III. was to be crowned Emperor "by the grace of God, and will of the People;" and then a magnificent privy purse or civil list of thirty millions francs per annum, was to be voted by the Corps Legislative. The vote for the Empire, so far as was officially known, stood 7,752,000 against NONE 248,000. The chief opposition was in the Southern departments, among the Legitimists or adherents of HENRY V. At Marseilles and several other cities of the South, the abstentions and negative voters were nearly equal to the vote for the Empire. The people of Strasburg have placed their City Castle at the disposal of the Emperor, as they did in the case of the Great NAPOLEON. The revenues of the year show an increase of seventeen millions francs over 1851.

In ENGLAND, the Premier, in the House of Lords, reaffirmed the support of the Ministry to Free Trade. The Government had determined to ask for an increase of the Navy, by way of guarding against the dangerous new preparations making in the French dockyards. The measure promised to be popular, and will probably give the Ministry a new hold on the support of the Commons. The compromise vote on the Free-Trade resolutions in the House, on the motion of Mr. VILLIERS, as amended by Lord PALMERSTON, noticed in the news by the *Niagara*, is treated as a Ministerial triumph. On the original motion the majority for the Government was 80; on the amended motion, adopted by the Ministry, the vote was almost unanimous. Parliament was to take a recess of nine weeks from the 16th of Dec. Lord BYRON's only daughter, Lady ADA LOVELACE, is dead. The English markets are firm and advancing for Flour and Grain, and Cotton had revived in price and demand, owing to advices carried out by the *Africa*.

The news from the Peninsula and from Germany is unimportant. The U. S. brig *Dolphin* was at Lisbon. Russia has decreed against the direct importation of gold and silver into Poland.

From the East, we have the news of the defeat of the Burmese by the British General, GODWIN.

The proceedings of the United States Senate yesterday on the death of Mr. WEBSTER were made eloquently, as well as solemnly, impressive by the eulogiums pronounced by Mr. DAVIS, of Massachusetts, Mr. SEWARD, Mr. CASS, Mr. BUTLER, and Mr. STOCKTON. Their remarks are reported at length. In the House, the Tariff resolutions of Mr BROOKS' were made the peg upon which a characteristic speech of Mr. GIDDINGS was hung. Several Virginia members also spoke, among the rest Mr. MEADE, who avowed his purpose of moving a repeal of the duty on Railroad Iron. The subject of the Tariff was not disposed of.

The Telegraph, among other unpleasant incidents, reports that Mr. JOHN L. CAREY, late the amiable and talented editor of the Baltimore *American*, died suddenly at New-Orleans, whither he had been called to take charge of the *Crescent* newspaper, after a few hours illness, from Cholera. A desperate and successful highway robbery was committed in the streets of Baltimore last night, on Mr. H. C. HICKS, who was relieved of $3,000 in cash and checks.

From MEXICO we have another instalment of the civil commotion from the City of Tampico. The population had declared against the Government.

At the Geographical Society last night, Dr. E. K. KANE, of the United States Navy, who accompanied the Grinnell Arctic Expedition, read an interesting paper on Navigation and the Polar Regions.....The negro who killed WILLIAM BERRIS in Water-street on Saturday night, in self-defence, was set at liberty by the Coroner's Jury.

The official report of Major-General SCOTT to the War Department will be found in another column. We have devoted due space to the singularly interesting facts connected with the movements of the French at Sonora, in Mexico.

The British steamer *Europa*, of the Cunard line, leaves her wharf at Jersey City at noon, to-day, for Liverpool.

The French in Mexico.

We publish on our Third Page this morning some interesting documents relating to the extent and the objects of the French Colonization in Northern Mexico. Extracts are there given from works of authority, showing that the public men in France are vigilantly jealous of the growing power and preponderance of the United States—that our influence on the Pacific Coast is feared—and that special apprehensions are entertained that, by constructing a Railroad from the Mississippi to San Francisco, and thus connecting the two Oceans, the American Republic will become in fact the arbiter of the Commerce of the world. The importance to Europe and to France, of interfering in some effectual manner to check this growth and to prevent the accomplishment of these designs is strongly urged, and the best means of doing this are anxiously canvassed. M. DUPASQUIER DU DOMBARTIN, who has twice visited this country on this specific mission, has written a Memoir upon the subject, in which he comes to the conclusion that the only way of checking this omniverous progress of the United States,—which threatens the political and commercial supremacy of Europe, is by *preventing the construction of the great Pacific Railroad*:—and that this can be done effectually by *planting vigorous French Colonies in Sonora and Chihuahua*, through which lies the only feasible route for such a road,—and which nothing but such a preoccupation can prevent from falling into the hands of the Americans.

The Memoir in which he presses these views upon the attention of France and of Europe, is a document of a good deal of interest. It presents (1) a general view of the growth, designs, and progress of the United States, and especially of their steady purpose to establish an intimate connection with the Pacific Coast; (2) a statement of the condition and dangers of Mexico; and (3) a sketch of M. DUPASQUIER's personal exploration of the Northern Departments of that country, and of the grants which he succeeded in obtaining from their local authorities. We shall publish the whole of it at our earliest convenience. Meantime, the extracts which we give this morning contain a general statement of the conclusions to which he arrives, and will sufficiently indicate the main object which he has in view.

It seems, moreover, from the *Annuaire des Deux Mondes*, that immediately after the withdrawal of the American troops at the close of the war, a *French corps* was organized to aid in the preservation of order, and that this corps is still kept up, retaining its arms and organization. M. DUPASQUIER, in the next place, has a colony in Sonora, invited thither by the local authorities and established, with the active concurrence of the French Minister in Mexico, and for the avowed purpose of pre-occupying the only route by which a Railroad can be constructed to connect the Mississippi with the Pacific. And, finally, we find another military colony, under Count BOULBON, in the same Department, which has gone to work with still more energy and has already overthrown the Mexican military power and proclaimed the annexation of the Department *to France*. In the *Times* of June 30 will be found an account of the arrival and welcome in Sonora of the advanced guard of this expedition, consisting of 74 men under Capt. DE PINDRAY, who had settled upon the lands granted them by the authorities and had obtained permission to send for 500 more of their countrymen. They had also *forbidden any American from joining the colony* and a Mr. MOORE who went out with them had been seriously maltreated and driven out from among them. In the *Times* of Aug. 6, we find the following mention of the arrival of the Count himself:

"Dates to the 7th. from Guyamas in Sonora, on the Eastern shore of the Gulf of California, announce the arrival there from San Francisco in twelve days, of one hundred and eighty Frenchmen, well armed and equipped, and strictly disciplined, under the absolute command of the Count RAOUSSET BOULBON. They proposed travelling over the whole of Sonora, in search of mines, which are to be worked for the benefit of the New Mining Company, called the *Restauradora Franco Mexicana*. The Company has placed $30,000 at the disposal of its agents in Sonora, to commence their surveys and other preliminary labors. This sum is to be raised to $60,000 to complete this branch of the enterprize."

The accounts of the proceedings of these expeditions after reaching Sonora, which have thus far reached us, are meagre and unreliable. It seems probable, however, that Count BOULBON becme involved in some dispute with the local authorities, growing out of conflicting claims to the mines;—and that thus originated the contest in which he proved to be victorious. The Government of France will undoubtedly disavow his proceedings; and yet the extracts we give to-day show that leading men in France would gladly aid the design of which his *coup de main* forms an auspicious a commencement. There are now not far from twenty thousand Frenchmen in California; and most of those who have gone to Sonora, we understand, are members of the *garde morbile*, who were banished from France for their participation in the sanguinary insurrection of June, 1848.

The Uncertainties of Criminal Punishment.

The *Editors' Table* in *Harper's Monthly* for December, gives as its first course, an able article upon "Crime and its Increase"—abler, however, in philosophy than in exact accuracy of facts and knowledge of the practical points of the discussion. With the single exception of homicides, the offences of highest grade in this City have not increased within the past five years. The exploits of "cracksmen," (the flash phrase for the master workmen at the "jimmy" and "crowbar,") the cunning of thieves, the audacities of bank forgers, no longer encumber the police reports to the extent they occupied in days past. The "veterans" and the "old guardsmen" have exiled themselves to other cities; and novices in crime prefer rather to study the alphabet of "Jeremy Diddler" and the catechism of "Peter Funks," than to run the risk of surprises by patrolling policemen, while encumbered with springs, steel and cold chisels, the possession whereof they could explain, upon no satisfactory reference to the "Industrial Congress." The staid and courteous Clerk of the Sessions will at all times, we doubt not, stand godfather to these statistics, if the public christen them with any extraordinary attention.

But the minor offences have increased wonderfully and alarmingly! "Malicious Mischief," "Assaults," "Rowdy riotings" and the like, steadily increase week by week. And while the majority of the felonies are committed by foreigners, the bulk of the misdemeanors lie at the door of the home population. Heinous crimes are imported, but lawlessness is a product of climate and soil, which we are ashamed to say is expressly fostered by "protection." The Irishman has a knack for a highway robbery and a settler with the shillelagh. The canny Scot seldom offends, but when he does it is through the demon of Avarice, who for a moment supplies spectacles which blur *meum* and *tuum* into one confused object. The Englishman is handy with the crow-bar and the pick-lock, and especially skilled in the legerdemain which hangs itself to the skirts of humanity. The Frenchman and the Italian come to the criminal bar odorous of revenge. The German in the larceny line is a picker up of unconsidered trifles, and very bungling at it too. The Negro is the invariable accomplice, and is caged while his abettor and principal has escaped by means of the very skill which the African lacked, but yet worshipped. The "B'hoy"—whom the Census will class, if it has not already classed, among the species Knickerbocker—carries off the palm of rowdyism, rioting and violence. Lately, moreover, he has shown a fondness for the mock auction, the pocket-book dropping, and the diddling of Wall-street brokers by a process which, in a recent case, has received a remarkable "*check*." He may "swot" his dozen pedestrians (as his elegant lingo has it,) and jeer with impunity the petticoats at isolated corners, because his old school-fellow is policeman; he signed the character certificate of the "Captain of the District"; he superintends the primaries for the Aldermen of the Ward, and can plead guilty at any time with impunity, when that Alderman will be his sentencer, and the Ward Committee contribute the fine.

Should he attain the high rank of a convicted felon, he knows—for he reads the papers in market-places—that some lawyer, avid of notoriety, who is more ingenious than nice in ethics, will volunteer to clear him; and that some squabble of etiquette between two or more of the forty State Judges may effectually tie the arms of the Sheriff at the foot of the gallows, or bar the cells of a dungeon upon the outer side.

One point the "Editor's Table" of Harpers' Monthly hit, and that was *the importance of punishment being certain and speedy in these minor matters*. So long as our Criminal Judges put up the penalty of *twopence, multiplied into mischief*, and *risings at pecuniary auction, instead of substituting for the word "fine" upon their Court records the more appalling one "prison," just so long "Editors' Tables"* will groan with articles upon rowdyism and reform. Yes, prison! not the prison where the rowdy may stalk lengthy corridors in the majesty of gloomy and insulted dignity, or receive visits from his companions, or even from his pet alderman or policeman; but the prison where the changed apparel, the fixed and unbribed diet, and the hard work eink some lessons of warning into his ruffian soul. A poor wretch, for an assault, under strong drink, has lain months in prison, in default of ten dollars fine; but dozens of Ward rowdies stalk the streets with "judgment suspended" over their heads, and dozens have borrowed their ten dollars of policemen to pay their fine with, when convictions are had. Then give us the certainty of punishment and some of its severity. The nineteenth century opened with a Draconish code, whose demolishing enlisted the sympathies of a MACKINTOSH and ROMILLY. It seems to be moving on to its closing scenes, marked with the opposite characteristic of immunity to crime through technicalities, quibbles and political calculations.

Mr. Brooks on Revenue.

The superserviceable zeal of the Member from New-York in the House of Representatives, on the Surplus Revenue and the Tariff, is ill-timed and in exceeding bad taste. The reproof of Mr. BAYLY was gentle in terms, but caustic in meaning. Mr. BROOKS was out of place in leading off on this question, at this particular juncture. The party to which he professes to belong have just been defeated before the people, and among other issues, on that of Protection to Home Industry and a return to specific duties. In yielding with proper grace to the will of the majority, they have not surrendered their principles. Free Trade being in the ascendant, and the revenues derived from the present Tariff soon passing into the hands of the Administration elect, the responsibility of the whole subject properly devolves on the Democratic party. It was neither the part of wisdom nor fairness for Mr. BROOKS to step forward thus early in the session, and propose measures of finance and revenue for their action, and at the hazard, too, of committing or compromising his own party, and possibly embarrassing their position hereafter, when the country shall again look to them to define their views on this great question. Besides, the amendments to the Tariff which he has suggested, and the mode of depleting the Treasury which he has proposed, are altogether of a hybrid character, and not likely either to be adopted by the Democratic majority, or recognized by the Whigs as the true expression of the views of the minority. True, they may be seized upon by the Democratic press as *Whig* opinion, but this does not make them so. Mr. BROOKS has neither the force of character, nor the influence of position, one would think—with the verdict of popular dismissal fresh upon him—to seriously compromise any party. Any other man, after the intimation of Mr. BAYLY that the majority could take care of their own measures, would have been content with the first repulse in the House, without renewing his budget of financial crudities in Committee of the Whole. But Mr. BROOKS has a singular craving for notoriety since the events of November.

The suggestion of Mr. BAYLY, in regard to the application of the Surplus Revenue to the purchase of the Public Stocks, was at least as feasible as the motion of Mr. BROOKS for a reduction of the Tariff of 1846. The authority to purchase the Government Stocks, heretofore acted upon by the Secretary of the Treasury, if deemed too limited—as, indeed, it is generally thought to be—the majority may possibly enlarge it at this session. If they do not, the responsibility of any embarassment that may follow a too large accumulation in the Treasury, will rest on them—not on Mr. BROOKS or the Whig minority. We take it that whatever is done in this regard, no order will be made so imperative on the Secretary as to force him at once in the market for the purpose of investing the entire surplus. If any private speculative movement in the Public Loans be made on the contrary opinion, and in view of such purchases, the operators may find themselves greatly deceived.

The Cry for Change.

The Elections are past. The Compromise has put to rest all the questions that whilom agitated the States. The Guano matter is settled. The Fisheries lie over by common consent, and the only question we can possibly worry ourselves about now, is, *What shall we do for small change?* This is coming to be the all-prevalent study. Silver is scarcer than gold. The wealthy man does not begin to be as independent as the man who has plenty of change. To offer a tradesman a bill for a shilling parcel, is esteemed an insult, and one must apologize if he tries to get off a golden dollar. When the husband leaves home for the office, the anxious inquiry is, "Have you left us any small change!" Give the ladies the pence, and they'll take care of the pounds.

If a man is caught down-town in a shower, before he looks for a car going up, he feels anxiously for a sixpence in all his pockets. The rain quickens and in desperation he leaps on board. But when the fare is collected what shall he do? He is a gentleman and hates to insult a body. His wallet is stuffed with bills,—but he would as soon offer his hat and demand the change after paying his fare with it, as to produce one of them. At the ferries, in the omnibuses, in the City cars, at the groceries for small purchases, at the thread and needle stores, and, indeed, almost everywhere except in Wall-street and on one side of Broadway, bills are not a decent tender. The smaller silver coins can hardly be deemed current. They only go one way—away from the holder. The country papers are full of the complaint. Stories of private issues of shin-plasters are told of almost all localities and of all sorts of small tradesmen: What *shall* we do for small change! is the unanimous cry. We would propose that the Secretary of the Treasury set himself to devise a plan of escape for us from our dilemma. His predecessors have immortalized themselves by helping along the larger currency which was large enough to go alone, and had wings, according to the proverb; but this ground is untrodden. Here is a chance for a more popular and memorable labor than the making of Fiscal Agents, National Banks, or Sub-Treasuries.

Politeness.

Coming down Broadway last evening, wondering what some rowdy would knock us down for—for every man's turn has to come sooner or later, to be maltreated by rowdies and rioters in New-York,—before we knew it, we had run into a stout fellow whose presence obstructed the side-walk, and knocked ourselves as far out of balance as we knocked him. With our blandest smile, we asked his pardon, and heped we had not hurt him. "I'll thank you to look where you are going next time, Sir,—running into a man in that style," was his surly reply. "Pardon us, Sir, we answered, for spologising to a brute. We mistook you for a gentleman. Please keep out of the way next time," and travelled on thinking all the while what a surly crew managed matters in this world, growing fiercer with every block, and getting quite indigoant at last with the cross world in general. Suddenly, darting aside to avoid three young sprigs who were pursuing their way, arm-in-arm, we came plump against a pleasant-looking gentleman, who must have suffered some from the concussion, unless we received the lion's share of it. Again we asked pardon, not caring a straw, however, whether it was granted or not. "No consequence, Sir,—accidents will happen," said the gentleman with a bow that put us in good humor with him at once, and with all the world beside. There are a great many clever fellows around, thought we, and it is worth one's while to live a little longer just to get a glimpee of their smiling countenances, and hear their pleasant words as we meet them. They go about sowing kind, charitable thoughts unawares. It is not necessary to invoke a blessing on the head of the truly polite man,—every child in the street blesses him. But the churl—may heaven bless him, for nobody needs it more.

☞ M. FABRENC, in a letter published in yesterday's *Courrier des Etats Unis*, contends that the French occupation of Lamana, and conquest of Sonora, are the initistory steps by which NAPOLEON III., in the interest of the allied despotisms of Europe, intends to commence an active intervention on this Continent against the further spread of Democratic principles. The letter is ably written.

☞ Dr. JAMES WALKER has been elected President of Harvard College, in place of Mr. SPARKS, whose resignation will take effect in JANUARY.

NEW-YORK GEOGRAPAICAL SOCIETY.

Access to an Open Polar Sea Along a North American Meridian.

A PAPER BY DR. E. K. KANE, LIEUT. U. S. N.

The usual Monthly Meeting of the New-York Geographical and Statistical Society, last evening, was held in the Chapel of the University, for the purpose of accommodating a numerous and most respectable attendance of our citizens, who were attracted to hear Dr. KANE read a paper on the above interesting subject. At 7½ o'clock, the Doctor, accompanied by Hon. GEO. BANCROFT and Rev. Dr. HAWKS entered.

Hon. MR. BANCROFT presided, by request of the Society, and with a few remarks on the objects of this second expedition fitted out by the liberality of their philanthropic Vice-President HENRY GRINNELL, introduced Dr. KANE. After the applause which greeted him had ceased, the learned Doctor introduced the subject of his discourse, by observing that the North Pole was regarded, even by Geographers, with that mysterious awe which enveloped the inaccessible and unknown. He then proceeded to explain the position of the North Pole, as shut out from us by a zone of ice, which formed a permanent barrier. He traced the efforts of early and recent navigators to make a passage through, illustrating their course from accurate maps and charts. He called attention to a remarkable feature in the ice zone line—a marked indentation as high as lat. 60°, and 70° East long., known as the old "Fishing Bight." After following the immense investing body throughout its entire circuit, the Doctor proceeded to show the strong presumption in favor of the existence of a North Polar Sea, or Polynya, (a Russian term, implying an open space.) He then said, with the sources of supply, it was evident that this surcharged basin must have an outlet, and pointed out three—Behring's Straits, the Estuaries of Hudson and Baffin's Bays, and the Greenland Sea. He showed the Southward flow of ice and water, which, in the Spitzbergen Straits, flowed very strong, and carried the vessels attempting to stem it, back. All the facts went to prove that the Polar Basin was not only the seat of an active supply and discharge, but of an intestine circulation, independent of either; while the inter-communication of whales between the Atlantic and Pacific, shown by MACAY, proved directly that the two oceans were united.

The Doctor proceeded to adduce experiments of the temperature of water, and other facts in support of the theory of a Polar open sea.

But, if any point between 75° and 80°—a range sufficiently wide to include all the theories—be regarded as the seat of the greatest intensity of cold, we may perhaps infer the state of the polar sea from the known temperatures of other regions equally distant with it from this supposed centre; though, as the lines of latitude do not correspond with those of temperature, this must be done with caution.

I have been engaged for some time in tracing out this class of deductions, and I find that they point to some interesting conclusions as to the fluidity of the region about the Pole, and its attendant mildness of the weather.

Thus, for instance, at Cherie Island, surrounded by moving waters, but situated in as high a latitude as Melville Island, the seat of the greatest observed mean annual cold, the temperature was found so mild throughout the entire Arctic Winter, that rain fell there upon Christmas day.

2 BARENTZ, a most honest and reliable authority, speaks of the increasing warmth as he left the land to the North of 77°. The whalers North of Spitzbergen confirm the saying of the Early Dutch, that the "Fisherman's Bight" is as pleasant as the sea of Amsterdam.

3. Egedesminde and Rittenback, two little Danish and Esquimaux settlements, on the West coast of Greenland, in latitude 76°, with a climate influenced by adjacent land masses, but, nevertheless, not completely ice-bound, have a mean annual temperature of —, and are in the iso thermal curve (Summer curve) of 50; giving us a vegetation of coarse grasses and a few cruciferæ.

4. In West Lapland, as high as 70°, barley has been, and I believe is still grown, though here is its highest Northern limit. If 80° be our centre of minimum cold, the Pole at 90° is at the same distance from it as the West Lapland limit of the growth of barley.

So, with a little more sun, a few weeks longer, they might grow grain against the North Pole!

But there are other arguments based upon known facts, facts popularly recognized, and direct in their inductive bearings, upon an open sea.

The migrations of animal life! At the utmost limits of Northern travel attained by man, hordes of animals of various kinds have been observed to be travelling still further.

The Arctic Zone, though not rich in species, is teeming with individual life. Among birds, the swimmers, drawing their subsistence from open water, are predominant; the great families of ducks (Anatinæ,) auks (Alcenæ,) and procellarine birds (Procellarinæ,) throng the seas, and passages of the far North, and even incubate in regions of unknown Northerness.

The elder duck has been traced to breeding grounds as high as 75° in Baffins Bay; and in conjunction with the Brent goose, seen by us in Wellington Channel, the loon and little auk pass in great flights to the Northern waters beyond. The mammals of the sea, the huge cetacea in the three great families, Balænodæ, Delphinodæ, Phocidæ, represented by the whales; the Narwhal and Beluga; the seal, and that strange marine, Pachyderm; the rusky walrus, all pass in schools towards the Northern waters. I have seen the white whale (Delphinopterus Beluga,) passing up Wellington Channel to the north, for nearly four successive days, and that too while all around us was a sea of broken ice.

So with the quadrupeds of this region. The equatorial range of the Polar Bear (U. Maritimus) is circumscribed by our Geographical Zoologists. It is further to the North than we have yet reached; and the powerful polar habitat as of the chamois of the mountains of the Alps which for years.

The reindeer, (Cervus Tarandus,) unstrength proved by my friend, Lieut. DE HAVEN, to winter sometimes in the Parry group, outside of the zone of woods, comes down from the North in herds as startling as those described by the Siberian travellers, "a moving forest of antlers."

The whalers of North Baffin's Bay, as high as 75°, shoot them in numbers, and the Esquimaux of Whale Sound, 77°, are clothed with their furs.

The lecturer then mentioned that the polar drift ice came first from the North. The breaking up, the thaw of the ice plain did not commence in our so-called warmer South, but in regions to the North of those yet attained. In addition to this we had the observations of actual travel.

To penetrate the icy annulus and make the "North-West passage" had been favored dreams since the early days of ocean navigation; yet, up to this moment, complete failure had attended every attempt. But the question of access to the Arctic Pole, the penetration to this open sea, is now brought again before us, not as in the days of HUDSON, and SCORESBY, and PARRY, a curious problem for scientific inquiry, but as an object claiming philanthropic effort and appealing thus to the sympathies of the whole civilized world,—the rescue of Sir JOHN FRANKLIN and his followers.

The recent discoveries by the united squadrons of DEHAVEN and PENNY, of FRANKLIN'S first winter quarters at the mouth of Wellington Channel, aided by the complete proofs since obtained that he did not proceed to the East or West, render it beyond conjecture certain, that he passed up Wellington Channel to the North.

Here we have lost him, and save the lonely records upon the tomb stones of his dead, for seven years he has been lost to the world. To assign his exact position is impossible; we only know that he has traveled up this land-locked channel, seeking the objects of his enterprise to the North and West. That he or some of his party are yet in existence, this is not the place to argue. Let the question rest upon the opinions of those, who having visited this region, are at least better qualified to judge of its resources, than those who have formed their opinions by the fireside.

After speaking of the unsuccessful journeys of PENNY, GOODRIDGE, MANSON, and BUTHERLAND, and giving some reason for entertaining but faint hopes of success from the present expedition under Sir E. BELCHER, Dr. KANE said: It is to announce another plan of search I am now before you, and as the access to the open sea forms the characteristic features, I have given you the preceding physical characteristic of the region, in order to enable you to weigh properly its merits and demerits. It is in recognition of the important office which American Geographers can perform toward promoting its utility and success, that I have made the Society the first recipient of the details and outlines of my plan.

HENRY GRINNELL, the first President, and now a Vice-President of this Society, has done me the honor of placing at my disposition his vessel, the *Advance*, and the Secretary of the Navy has assigned me to "special duty" for the conduct of the Expedition.

My plan of search is based upon the probable extension of the land masses of Greenland to the far north—a view yet to be verified by travel, but sustained by the *analogies* of Physical Geography. Greenland, though looked upon by GIESEKE as a congeries of islands, cemented by interior glaciers is in fact a peninsula, and follows the general laws which have been recognized since the days of FORSTER, as belonging to Peninsulas with a Southern bend. Its abrupt truncated termination at Staaten-Hook is as marked as that which is found at the Capes Good Hope and Horn of the two great Continents—the Comorin of Peninsular India Cape, southeast of Australia, or the Gibraltar of Southern Spain.

Analogies of general contour, which also liken it to Southern Peninsulas, are even more striking. The island group, for instance, seen to the East of these Southern points, answering to the Falkland Islands, Madagascar, Ceylon, New-Zealand, the Bahamas of Florida and the Balearics, off the coast of Spain are represented by Iceland, off the coast of Greenland. It has been observed that all great Peninsulas, too, have an excavation or bend inwards on their western side—a "concave inflection" towards the interior. Thus South America between Lima and Valdavia—Africa, in the Gulf of Guinea—India, in Cambaye, and Australia in the Bay of Nuges, are followed, in Greenland, by the great excavation of Disco. Analogies of the same sort offer when we consider those more important features of relief so popularly, yet so profoundly, treated by Professor GUYOT.

Believing then in such an extension of Greenland, and feeling that the search for Sir JOHN FRANKLIN'S be best promoted by a course which will lead directly to the open sea. Feeling, too, that the approximation of the meridians would make access to the west as easy from Northern Greenland as from Wellington Channel, and access to the east far more easy. Feeling too that the highest protruding headland will be most likely to afford some trace of the lost party, I am led to propose and attempt this line of search.

Greenland was lined by a couple of lateral ranges of mountains, resembling the Shawlie of India. The culmination of these strongly indicated their extension to a region far to the north. The law of the gradual decline of meridional chains is universal, and give presumptive evidence of his position. Admitting such an extension of the land masses of Greenland to the north, we have the following inducements for exploration and research:

1. Terra firma as the basis of our operations, obviating the accidents characteristic of ice travel.

2. A due Northern line, which throwing aside the influences of terrestrial radiation would lead soonest to the open sea, should such exist.

3. The benefit of the fan-like abutment of land, on the north face of Greenland, to check the ice in the course of its southern or equatorial drift; thus obviating the drawback of PARRY in his attempts to reach the Pole by the Spitzbergen sea.

4. Animal life to sustain traveling parties.

5. The cooperation of the Esquimaux settlements of Greenlanders, having been found as high as Whale Sound, and probably extending still further along the coast. The point I would endeavor to attain, would be the highest attainable point of Baffin's Bay, from, if possible, pursuing the sound known as Smith's Sound, advocated by Baron WRANGELL, as the most eligible site for reaching the North Pole.

As a point of departure, this is two hundred and twenty miles to the north of Beechey Island—the starting point of Sir EDWARD BELCHER—and seventy miles north of the utmost limits seen or recorded in Wellington Channel.

The party should consist of some thirty men, with a couple of launches, sledges, dogs, and gutta-percha boats. The provisions will be Pemmican—a preparation of dried meat, packed in cases, impregnable to the appetite of the Polar bear.

We shall leave the United States in time to reach the Bay at the earliest season of navigation. The brig furnished by Mr. GRINNELL for this purpose, is admirably strengthened and fully equipped to meet the peculiar trials of the service. After reaching the settlement of Upper Ifs, we take in a supply of Esquimaux dogs, and a few picked men to take charge of the sledges.

We then enter the ice of Melville Bay, and, if successful in its penetration, hasten to Smith's Sound, forcing our vessel to the utmost navigable point, and there securing her for the winter. The operations of search, however, are not to be suspended. Active exercise is the best safeguard against the scurvy; and, although the darkness of Winter will not be in our favor, I am convinced that, with the exception, perhaps, of the solsticial period of maximum obscurity, we can push forward our provision depôts by sledges and launch, and thus prepare for the final efforts of our search.

In this I am strengthened by the valuable opinion of my friend, Mr. MURDAUGH, late the Sailing Master of the *Advance*. He has advocated this very Sound as a basis of land operations. And the recent journey of WM. KENNEDY, commanding Lady FRANKLIN'S last Expedition, shows that the Fall and Winter should no longer be regarded as lost months.

The sledges which constitute so important a feature of our Expedition, and upon which not only our success but our safety will depend, are to be constructed with extreme care. Each sledge will carry the blanket, bags and furs of six men, together with a measured allowance of Pemmican. A light tent of India Rubber cloth of a new pattern, will be added, but for our nightly halt the main dependence will be the snow houses of the Esquimaux. It is almost incredible, in the face of what obstacles, to what extent a well-organized sledge party can advance. The relative importance of every ounce of weight can be calculated, and the system of advanced dépôts of provisions organized admirably.

Alcohol or tallow is the only fuel, and the entire cooking apparatus which is more for thawing the snow for tea-water than for heating food—can be carried in a little bag. Lieut. MCCLINTOCK, of Commander AUSTEN'S expedition, traveled thus 600 miles; the collective journeys of the expedition equalled several thousand, and Baron WRANGELL made, by dogs, 1,533 miles in seventy-four days, and this over a flat frozen ocean.

But the greatest sledge journey upon record is that of my friend, Mr. KENNEDY, who accomplished nearly 1,400 miles, most of it in mid-winter, without returning upon his track to avail himself of deposited provisions. His only food—and we may here learn the practical lesson of the traveler to avoid unnecessary baggage—was Pemmican, and his only shelter the *Snow House*.

It is my intention to cover each sledge with a gutta percha boat—a contrivance which the experience of the English has shown to be perfectly portable. Thus equipped, we follow the tread of the coast, seeking the *open water*.

Once there, if such a reward awaits us, we launch our little boats, and, bidding God speed us, embark upon its waters. (Applause.)

In conclusion, Dr KANE remarked that the resources of those whose philanthropy had fitted out the expedition, should be scrupulously appropriated to the single object of search. But it was not merely a voyage of rescue. It appealed to the highest interests of scientific inquiry—but to Physical Geography especially. He therefore asked them for such cooperation as was due to the character of their learned body, and the importance of the interests which it assumed to take under its charge.

Dr. KANE sat down amid continued applause.

Rev. HAWKS then rose and said:

I am sure, Sir, that every one will join in an expression of sympathy, which is felt by us all, as members of the great family of man, as well as American citizens, in the contemplated enterprise of the scientific and excellent gentleman who has so ably expressed his views to us this evening. We cannot but feel that he has embarked in the cause of humanity, and should he ever reach that open sea which he so fondly anticipates, and there launch his little boat, certain, I am, that there is not an American heart that will not join in the prayer, God speed. Sir, I feel proud of my countryman. He has proved his claim to the respect of his countrymen, whether he be considered in the light of one who has devoted himself to science, or in the noble aspect of one who has devoted himself to the cause of humanity. But, Sir, while I express on behalf of the individuals before me, and especially of

the members of this Society, their sentiments as if to their own Society unanimously, something more is to be done. We have more particular regard than the researches planned on the dispersal of the Expedition are to be religiously appropriated to our noble West-Point designed. He says, truly, most eminently possessed of advantages which may result on the course of science by a properly organized body of scientific explorers. Sir, I believe we shall all be proud if such an expedition be made; for it will redound to the scientific character of our country. We are but young as a Society. Let us go on and do our duty. I have to propose the following resolution:

Resolved, That this Society regards with the greatest interest the exertions of the Secretary of the Navy, in advancing the researches of Physical Geography and the allied sciences and that they especially recognize here the liberality for the liberality with which he has lent the aid of the Department to the exhibition-steamer for the Arctic seas.

Resolved, That the Society appoint a Committee of five to devise means for promoting and extending the objects of Dr. KANE'S expedition and that they be instructed to confer for that purpose with the Honorable Secretary of the Navy, the U. S. Coast Survey and the Smithsonian Institute.

Mr. ZIMMERMAN seconded the resolution, which was unanimously adopted.

Dr. HAWKS—I move that the cordial thanks of the Society be rendered to Dr. KANE for the very interesting and valuable paper which he has read before us this evening.

JOSHUA LEVILL seconded the motion. It was adopted with acclamation; and after a few remarks from the President, the meeting adjourned.

FLUSHING.—The following gentlemen have been elected as Trustees of Flushing for the ensuing year:—THOMAS LEGGETT, GILBERT HICKS, JAMES PECK, JAMES LOWEREE, WM. H. FAIRWEATHER.

FIRE.—The Female Institute building at Flushing, caught fire a few days since, but the fire was extinguished before much damage had been done.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

NOW IS THE TIME TO INDULGE THE JUVENILES. Santa Claus has commenced running an express from TUTTLE'S Bazaar of Fancy Goods to the hearth-stone and fireside of every house in New-York and vicinity. Mr. TUTTLE has just received ten cases of Crying Dolls, perfect miniature fac-similes of little babes, which will undoubtedly delight the rising generation of young Misses. Mr. TUTTLE has also about 500 different kinds of Games—amusing, social and instructive; an infinite variety of Toys and Parisian and American novelties. Among the latter are some splendid Papier Mache Goods, comprising Jewelry and Dressing Cases, Glove Boxes, Portfolios, Writing Desks, Work Boxes, and such a host of beautiful Bijouterie that a personal inspection can alone convey an adequate idea of their extent. Remember the number—No. 345 Broadway—TUTTLE'S Fancy Ware-rooms. Pay them a visit, and you will endorse all we have stated.

ELASTIC, DURABLE AND UNSHRINKABLE.—THE celebrated Silk, Merino and Woolen
UNDERSHIRTS AND DRAWERS,
Manufactured and imported by the undersigned, possess every quality which adapts them to the season. Give them a trial. They are at once excellent and cheap.
A. RANKIN & CO., No. 104 Bowery.

THE TOY BAZAAR OF ROGERS, No. 449 BROADWAY, is the store for all to visit, in the selection of Presents for the holidays. Every variety of Fancy Goods, from the richest inlaid Tables and Work Boxes to a penny Whistle, will be found in this extensive Bazaar; and being all imported by Mr. ROGERS, in connection with his shop in London, can and will be sold at prices to suit his customers.

HOSIERY AND UNDERGARMENTS—WHOLESALE Department—Merchants replenishing their stock should examine the various styles of seasonable goods offered, at very low prices, at No. 104 Bowery.
A. RANKIN & CO.,
Importers and Manufacturers.

ROOT'S DAGUERREOTYPE GALLERY, AT No. 363 Broadway, literally blazed last night with fashion and beauty. ROOT respectfully offers his apologies to those ladies and gentlemen whom he was not able to attend in person; such being the crowded state of his room that, unless he had made himself, as Mrs. Malaprop says "like Cerberus, three gentlemen at once," he could not have been equally attentive to every body. The splendid Daguerreotypes, Crystalotypes (or Sun-Engravings) and Stereoscopes will continue on view day and night. The effect of the brilliant illumination in the evening was highly admired.

RADICAL CURE OF HERNIA OR RUPTURE—DR. GEORGE HEATON, of Boston, may be consulted at his office, No 558 Broadway, New-York, on Thursday, Friday and Saturday of each week. Dr. H. continues to cure Hernia or Rupture in all its forms, thereby rendering the use of Trusses unnecessary. He also attends to diseases of females, to the surgical treatment of Hemorrhoids, Prolapsus or Hernia Recti. On Sunday, Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday of each week, he may be found at his office, No. 3 Exeter-place, or Infirmary No. 49 Lincoln-st., Boston.

CURTAIN MATERIALS
AT REDUCED PRICES.—LACE CURTAINS FROM $4 to $30.
Muslin Curtains from $1 to $10.
Brocatells, Satin De Laines, worsted Damask.
Cornices and all other trimmings at prices 30 per cent. less than usual at other stores.
N. B.—Window Shades of every description.
KELTY & FERGUSON, 289½ Broadway.

NEW-YEAR'S DAY COMES THIS SEASON, AS usual, on the first of January, and it may be well to remind the young men about town that there is plenty of time to have made to order, what so many need, a new Suit of Clothes. It can only be necessary to remind the thoughtful and sensible of the use and importance of dress on that day, when so many "soft eyes look love to eyes which speak again," and that H. L. FOSTER'S fashionable Clothing Establishment remains at No. 27 Cortlandt-st., where he is prepared to furnish every article in his line at the lowest prices and upon the shortest notice.

MOURNING GOODS REDUCED.—BARTHOLOMEW & WEED, No 551 Broadway, are offering at a great reduction their entire stock of Goods, they finding it necessary, in consequence of great increase of business, to make extensive alterations in their store. Purchasers of Mourning Goods will do themselves a great benefit by calling, as they will see that bargains are here. Splendid Cloaks very cheap. New Mourning Store, No. 551 Broadway, nearly opposite Metropolitan Hotel.

FURS AT GENIN'S LOWER STORE—BESIDES the amount of custom that sets continually into GENIN'S BAZAAR, there is quite a rush to his lower Store for the splendid Muffs,

Amusements.

NIBLO'S.—The opera of "La Fille du Regiment," with ANNA THILLON and HUNDEN in the principal characters.

BOWERY.—The comedietta of "Uncle John," with PLACIDE, "The Milliners," and the drama of "The Miller's Maid."

BROADWAY.—The new Spectacle is to be repeated again this evening, together with the farce of "Petticoat Government."

WALLACK'S.—The whole strength of the Company is to be put forth this evening, in the comedy of "London Assurance." The afterpiece is the farce of "A Practical Man."

MUSEUM.—The usual performances.

WOOD'S MINSTRELS.—Ditto, ditto, ditto.

☞ Mr. FAY delivered his Third Lecture on Music last evening. The lecture was an interesting exposition of early Oriental, Egyptian, Jewish and Greek Music, with illustrations of mediæval melodies, battle-songs and love-plaints. Madame ROSE DE VRIES, Signor and Signora VIETTI, and Signor COLETTI gave, in the second part of the entertainment, arias and romanzas from favorite operas, ending with the Stabat Mater, of which the rendering was effective. Mr. FAY gives good programmes and is a popular speaker. Of the subject-matter of his lecture we have not space to-day to speak in detail.

THACKERAY'S LECTURE TO-NIGHT.—This gentleman delivers the last but one of his Second Course of Lectures before the "Mercantile Society Library." His subject for this evening will be HOGARTH, SMOLLETT and PETERS. A rich topic, and, in Mr. THACKERAY'S hands, one productive of a vast amount of entertainment.

☞ The town of Algiers, La., has voted in favor of subscribing $75,000 to the Opelousas Railroad.

FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

GAMES! GAMES!! GAMES!!!

JUST PUBLISHED and FOR SALE by BUNCE & BROTHER, No 134 Nassau-st., the new Game of

SPECULATION.
YANKEE PEDLAR.
SPIP, SNAP, SNORUM.
CHRONOLOGICAL CARDS.
SOCIAL GAME.
UNCLE TOM and LITTLE EVA.

With a large variety of other Games, comprising the best assortment in the City, for sale by the single one dozen, or gross.

BUNCE & BROTHER, Booksellers and Publishers, No. 134 Nassau-st., opposite Clinton Hall.

HOLIDAY ADVERTISING

IN ALL THE CITY PAPERS, and also in the various Cities, Towns and Villages in the vicinity of the City. A list of which best suited for holiday cards, is prepared specially for the occasion at the Newspaper Advertising House of WM. H. McDONALD, No. 102 Nassau-st., corner of Ann-st. Advertising also attended to in every paper of any worth throughout the Union and Canadas. Brooklyn, Williamsburg and Jersey City papers will have the advertisements in on the same day the order is given, if left early during the forenoon.

HOLIDAY GOODS—INDIA RUBBER.

DOLLS! DOLLS! DOLLS! BALLS! BALLS! BALLS! BALLS! made only by the New-York Rubber Company, consisting of a great variety of INDIA RUBBER DOLL HEADS of all sizes and of FULL LENGTH RUBBER DOLLS and BALLS in great variety, viz:

Bat Balls, all sizes.
Arabesque Parlor Balls, all sizes; (will not break windows or looking glasses)
Fancy Color Balls, all sizes. do. do.
Lanscape Balls, all sizes, (bright colors) do. do.
Golden Balls, all sizes. do. do.

These Balls, (excepting the Bat Ball) are a new and beautiful article, intended for parlor and indoor play, and no parlor should be without them if exercises and health in Winter are desirable. Sold at retail by the Toy dealers generally, by the dozen at all the Rubber stores and wholesale Toy houses, and by the case only at the depot of the Company, No. 42 Maiden-Lane (up stairs.)

COX'S SPARKLING GELATINE.
THE HOLIDAYS.

GROCERS AND OTHERS supplying Families with choice articles for the Holidays, will find it greatly to their interest, to lay in a supply of this celebrated preparation. It stands unrivalled for making a richer and more delicate Jelly and Blanc Mange, than any other article ever offered to the public. For sale by

STEBBINS, MORGAN & BUTLER
Importers No. 46 Cliff-st.

TOYS AND FANCY GOODS.

WHOLESALE at the old establishment, No. 38 Division-st., where a large and new assortment, just imported, can be had at the lowest cash prices. Country dealers' orders punctually attended to. T. J. JONES Importer of Toys and Fancy Goods.

RICH AND USEFUL PRESENTS.—A. G. BAGLEY & Co., manufacturers, solicit the attention of the trade, and the public generally, to their stock (of recent manufacture) of gold pens, gold and silver pencils and pen cases, in endless variety of patterns, principles, and sizes, together with our celebrated extension cases, gold and silver, with pen and pencil, and reserve for ladies, which for beauty of workmanship, principle of construction, and durability, eclipse anything of the kind previously exhibited. Seven sizes patented and warranted. We would also call attention to our superior gold pens, which need no proof of their superiority except their increased demand, and the numerous attempts at imitation Nos. 277 (Irving House) Broadway, and No. 12 Maiden Lane.

HOLIDAYS.—New Raisins, Dried Currants, Citron, Almonds, Spices, Cod'd Candles, Winter Lamp Oil, fine flavored Black and Green Teas, Java Coffee, White and Brown Sugars, and Family Groceries in all their variety, on hand and for sale at the lowest market prices, at J. O. FOWLER'S, Nos. 260 and 426 Greenwich-st., and 76 Vesey-st.

ARTICLES FOR THE HOLIDAYS.—The subscribers have imported and prepared a great variety of articles for dressing Christmas trees. Also a large assortment of fancy boxes, nuts baskets, cornets, bonbonaires, &c., filled with choice bonbons; French, rosette, fancy, torpedo and common mottoes. THOMPSON & SON, No. 359 Broadway.

HARDWARE.

COOKING AND PARLOR STOVES,
OF THE MOST APPROVED PATTERNS, for sale low, by the subscriber. WM. CLARKE,
No. 9 Carmine-st., (four doors above Bleecker.)
No. 208 Hudson st., (two doors above Vandam.)
No. 192 6th-av., (three doors above 13th-st.)
No. 368 8th-av., (three doors above 30th-st.)
N. B.—Stoves repaired and put up.

AUSTRALIA AND CALIFORNIA GOODS.—Merchants, Companies and individuals fitting out for these markets can find a full and complete assortment of Miner's Tools, Picks, Shovels, Hardware, Cutlery, Edge Tools, Firearms, &c., &c., at the old stand of CHARLES S. LITTLE, Nos. 33 and 34 Fulton-st.

FAIRBANKS' PATENT PLATFORM AND COUNTER SCALES—Improved in quality and reduced in price. Adapted to every required separation of weighing. For sale in all their varieties by FAIRBANKS & CO., No. 89 Water-st.

CUTLERY, &c.—Sets of Ivory and Dessert Knives and Forks, and Knives only, Tea Trays, Polished Shovels and Tongs, Fire Stands, &c., wholesale and retail by C. S. LITTLE, Nos. 33 and 34 Fulton-st.

SKATES.—A superior assortment of German, English and American common and fancy Skates, strapped and unstrapped C. S. LITTLE, Nos. 33 and 34 Fulton-st.

SLEIGH BELLS.—A full assortment of loose and fancy strapped Sleigh Bells.
C. S. LITTLE, Nos. 33 and 34 Fulton-st.

TO CARPENTERS AND BUILDERS.

NEW DOOR, SASH AND BLIND DEPOT, No. 81 Duane-st., near Broadway.—The subscriber invites attention to the above articles, which he is prepared to furnish in any quantity, and will warrant to be as good as any in this market.
GEO. WARREN HATSTAT.

S. M. PETTENGILL & CO., No. 122 Nassau-st., New-York, are the authorized agents for the best and most widely circulated Newspapers in the United States and the Canadas. They are received daily and filed regularly at their offices. An advertiser can see each number of every paper containing his advertisement. We are in daily receipt of voluntary complimentary notices from the Newspaper press, from Maine to Texas and the Canadas, and have them by the hundreds of the most flattering character.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

"Messrs. S. M. PETTENGILL & Co., who are prompt, honest and gentlemanly in their business transactions, are the only authorized agents in the cities of New-York and Boston for the *Morning Post*. They are authorized to receive Advertisements and Subscriptions for us at our usual rates. Their receipts are regarded as payments. Their offices are at New-York, No 122 Nassau-st., Boston, No. 10 State-st. [*Pittsburgh Daily Morning Post.*

Messrs PETTENGILL & Co., whose capacity, promptness and integrity are gaining for them a wide and merited popularity in their department of enterprise, are the accredited agents of a very large number of the first journals in the country; and the business men of Boston, appreciating this fact, are reaping its benefits through their well established agency.—*Springfield Republican*

We are pleased to observe that S M. PETTENGILL & Co., Newspaper Advertising Agents, have opened an office in the city of New-York. The experience and fidelity of these gentlemen should, with the enlargement of their circle of business, give them a large increase in patronage. [*Mobile Daily Advertiser.*

It is well known that Messrs S M PETTENGILL & Co., have facilites for ascertaining the circulation of Newspapers, enjoyed by no others. They make it their business to act as faithful and efficient agents for publishers and advertisers, and they have brought their business to such perfection as to be of mutual advantage to both. Whoever has entrusted business to their care have left themselves fortunate in their selection of agents, for they have never failed to receive an ample reward for the money expended. Hundreds of publishers, and thousands of business men, have reason to, and do, thank Messrs. S M PETTENGILL & Co., for much of their success.—*Providence Daily Mirror.*

SPLENDID CABINET FURNITURE.—BRUNER & MOORE respectfully inform the public that they will open on MONDAY, Dec. 13, their new and spacious Warehouse, Nos. 75 and 77 King-st., near Hudson-st., with a stock of rich and elegant rosewood, black walnut and mahogany Furniture, in suits, made on the premises, and warranted to stand furnace heat. Having an extensive manufactory and large warehouse, they make and keep a complete assortment and sell at wholesale or retail at very low prices.

They also continue to keep a well selected assortment at their old stand, No. 174 Fulton-st., near Broadway.

THE FIRM OF HUSSON & WATKINS was dissolved by mutual consent Nov. 12th inst.
CHAS. J. WATKINS, JR.
JAS. M. HUSSON.
New-York, Dec. 14, 1852.

WANTED.

WANTED—Ten men of good address to sell several articles wanted in every family. Agents can make $5 per day. Also, a man with $1000 to take an interest in a depot in Boston; may make $5,000 per annum. Ten men paid weekly. Call or address, No. 337 Bowery, from 9 until 1 o'clock.

WANTED—About 50 plain and first-rate cooks, 75 chambermaids, seamstresses, &c., 25 nice, genteel girls, age from 16 to 18, most of them well recommended, and a good assortment of men and boys are now wanting employment at C. MASON'S offices, Nos. 550 Broadway and 145 Bowery. Terms, yearly subscription, 50 cents; otherwise, 25 cents.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young Woman, as Chambermaid and Waiter; or would be willing to do general housework, for a small family. The best of city reference given. Call at No. 156, 28th-st., between 7th and 8th-avs., upper floor, front room. Will receive calls for two days.

SITUATION WANTED—By an English girl, with the best of references from the city, as Chambermaid or nurse and seamstress; would make herself generally useful. Please call No. 191½ Bowery.

SITUATION WANTED—As cook, and to wash and iron, or do the housework of a private family, by a very experienced girl, with excellent City reference. Call at No. 74, 6th-av., in the book-store.

SITUATION WANTED—By a neat and well recommended Protestant girl, to do house-work or chamber-maid and waiting. Has the best of City references. Will make herself useful; understands cooking, washing and ironing. Call at No 191½ Bowery.

SITUATION WANTED—As Chambermaid and to assist at the washing and ironing or to do the housework of a small private family, by a very experienced Protestant girl with excellent City reference. Call at No. 74 6th-av., in the book store.

WANTED—A situation by a respectable young Woman, to Cook, Wash and Iron, and in a good baker. Good city reference from her last situation, where she has lived over four years. Call at No. 124 West 32d-st., between 6th and 7th-avs.

WANTED.—A family going South wish to engage eligible places for a good Cook and Chambermaid and Laundress. Apply till 16th inst. at their present home, No. 13 East 29th-st.

A SITUATION WANTED by a steady respectable young Woman, as plain cook, washer and ironer, or nurse and plain sewing. Good City references. Apply at No. 134 33d-st, between Sixth and Seventh-avenues.

SITUATION WANTED—As nurse by a steady middle aged woman with 9 year's City reference. Is capable of taking charge of a baby from its birth. Call at No. 74 6th-avenue, in the book store.

WANTED—In a public primary school near the city, across the ferry, a Principal and two Assistants. Address Box 576, Lower Post-Office. State name, age, and reference. Salaries, $250, $150, and $100.

TO YOUNG WOMEN—Every woman her own dressmaker. Acton's Guide to cutting ladies' dresses; a simpler, easier and better method than any before invented. By a gentleman of Virginia. Understood in half an hour, and so easily learned that any one can use it For sale at No. 201 Broadway, 3d floor back—price $1 50. Intelligent and capable women are wanted to act as agents for and sell the above in the city and country. Apply to Mr. HOSMER as above between the hours of 12 and 2.

TO THE PATRONS OF ART.—The advertiser is desirous of finding some gentleman who will assist him pecuniarily in perfecting himself in Art, and receive in return such of his works as he may desire. Address ARTIST, Office of this paper.

PLANK-ROAD LUMBER WANTED.—Proposals will be received for the delivery of five millions of feet plank-road lumber, nine feet in length, to be delivered during the months of March and April, at Florence, on the river Delaware, or at Keyport, on the Raritan Bay. Address,
FLORENCE AND KEYPORT CO., New-York.

A YOUNG LADY desires a few pupils in Music. Address W., at this office.

WET NURSE WANTED.—Address box No. 1,470, Lower Post Office, stating qualifications and giving reference

BOARDING.

A NEW AND IMPORTANT ARRANGEMENT FOR HOTELS, BOARDING HOUSES, Private Families, Boarders, and all persons desiring Boarders or Board, in New-York or elsewhere.—NEW-YORK BOARDING EXCHANGE, No 299 Broadway, formerly conducted by J C. BALLOU & CO., at No. 87 Duane-st., who would respectfully announce that arrangements have been made for the revival and regular prosecution of the business in all its branches, (having been temporarily suspended in consequence of the demands of previous business engagements,) and solicit for their successors a continuance of the previous liberal patronage All interested are invited to call, as valuable information can be obtained at a great saving of time and money. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 6 P. M.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A suite of rooms, consisting of front and back room, and bed room, with two pantries. Also, a room on the 3d floor. Location on the Heights, 13 Poplar-st., 2 minutes walk from Fulton Ferry. Full or partial may be obtained.

BOARD WANTED—In a private family, by a Gentleman and his Wife, two small Children and Nurse. Would prefer two rooms on second floor, in house with modern improvements. Location on the east side, below 16th st. Apply at No. 486 Broadway, second story.

BOARDING.—A Gentleman and his Wife, also a single Gentleman, can obtain good Rooms and Board, with use of bath, hot and cold, by applying at No 89 Warren-st. References exchanged.

BOARD IN SOUTH BROOKLYN.—A pleasant room and bedroom can be obtained at No. 1 Willow-place, by two single gentlemen or a gentleman and wife, two minutes walk from South Ferry.

BOARDING.—Two gentlemen may obtain good rooms with partial board, in a private family, a few minutes walk from the ferries. Inquire at No. 13 Clinton-st., Brooklyn.

BOARDING.—A Lady and Gentleman, or two Single Gentlemen, can be accommodated with good and pleasant Rooms at No. 79 East Broadway, corner of Market-st.

BOARDING—MRS. BARNES, No. 11 5th-ave—A large room, (front,) with small room attached, unexpectedly vacated.

BOARD—With Rooms can be had at Nos. 82 and 84 East 23d-st., near 4th-av.

TWO PARLORS AND BED-ROOMS TO LET, WITH BOARD.—Also, single rooms for gentlemen, with use of bath, hot and cold water, at No. 48 Franklin-st.

HOTELS.

BAYMENT'S
LONDON WALL BOARDING-HOUSE,
No 18 London Wall, City, London.
COMMERCIAL GENTLEMEN and VISITORS TO LONDON, will find the above old established House to possess the essentials of a respectable Hotel combined with the quiet of a private residence. Terms, 4s. 6d. per day, including Tea, Bed, Breakfast and Servants. References—Messrs R. & G. WILSON, No 38 Exchange-place; HENRY H. GODET, Esq., No. 40 Wall-st.; Messrs. JAS. COPELAND & BROS., No. 31 Cedar-st., New-York.

MANSION HOUSE, BROOKLYN.—Families or single gentlemen can find desirable rooms for the Winter, on reasonable terms. The House is midway between the Fulton and South Ferries. Omnibuses pass the house every five minutes. EDWIN R. YALE.

ESTABLISHED IN
1780.
SILVER MEDALS THIS AUTUMN.
PREMIUM CHOCOLATE,
WALTER BAKER & CO.'S

AMERICAN FRENCH, Homœopathic and Vanilla CHOCOLATE; Prepared COCOA, BROMA, COCOA PASTE, COCOA STICKS, Soluble Homœopathic and Dietetic COCOA, COCOA SHELLS, CRACKED COCOA, &c.

The above articles are free from adulteration, more nutritious and healthful than tea or coffee, and in quality unsurpassed; and as delicate, palatable and salutary drinks for invalids, convalescents, travelers, children and others, are pronounced by the most eminent physicians superior to any other preparation, and may be returned if found unequal to the recommendation. These manufactures, to which Silver Medals have been awarded this autumn, by the MARYLAND INSTITUTE, Baltimore,
AMERICAN INSTITUTE, New-York,
and the FRANKLIN INSTITUTE, Philadelphia,
and which have received the highest testimonials for excellence at every Institute or Fair at which they were offered, are always on sale, by the principal wholesale and retail Grocers in the City and by their Agent, HUSSEY & MURRAY, No. 63 South-st. WALTER BAKER & CO., Dorchester, Mass.

W. H. McDONALD'S GENERAL NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING HOUSE, No. 102 NASSAU-ST., (corner of Ann.)

Advertisements inserted at the very lowest rates in any paper in the United States or Canadas.

The very best papers are received by mail daily and kept for reference, and copies of each furnished to advertisers.

The fullest authority and recommendation, over the written signatures of the publishers of the leading daily and weekly papers, will be shown to those who require it.

Merchants who may have heretofore given their advertising to irresponsible persons, and have been disappointed in its results, are informed, that in dealing with us no payment is required till the advertiser is satisfied that his orders have been properly attended to.

W. H. M. has no branches of his house in other cities. It is essentially a New-York concern, calculated to give publicity to the business of New-York Merchants without bringing into competition with them those of other cities.

My books, the columns of the papers, &c., will show that I am doing nearly all the New-York advertising that is being done in the leading papers from Canada to California.
W. H. McDONALD.

DUST, AIR AND WATER.

MATHEWSON'S PATENT WEATHER STRIP, will make your doors and French windows tight at the bottom, make a great saving in fuel, keep your house warm, clean, dry and comfortable. Only office, No. 490 Broadway, near Grand-street.

MRS. ALLEN'S WORLD'S HAIR RESTORER is not a hair dye, and contains no deleterious ingredient. It never fails to restore the hair, however grey, to its original color, and at the same time to strengthen and restore the sight, however weak, if applied according to directions. The hair will retain its original color during life. It operates by invigorating the skin, muscles, nerves, blood vessels and roots of the hair; prevents the hair from falling, cures baldness, removes and prevents dizziness, headache, perspiration of the head, dandruff, scald head, or any eruption of the head See New-York *Chronicle* for old and large advertisement.

Price $1 50 per bottle For sale at the principal depot, No. 355 Broome, corner of Elizabeth-sts; No. 190 Bowery; No. 279 Washington-st.; No. 14 Astor House; No. 347 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; and No. 146 4th-st., Williamsburg.

MRS. ROBINSON HAS REMOVED her CLEAR STARCHING ESTABLISHMENT from No. 99 Mercer-st. to Newton, L. I., where she has every facility for Bleaching and Refinishing Laces and Muslins, and other articles entrusted to her care, in a neat and beautiful manner. Particular attention paid to Lace and Muslin Window Curtains, which she will return this season. Ladies will please leave a note or card of address at M. J. RUSHFELT'S Drug Store, Cedar-st., corner of Nassau-st., and Broadway, which will be punctually attended to.

DRY GOODS.

SOME GREAT BARGAINS

MAY BE HAD THIS WEEK at
THE BOWERY SAVINGS STORE,
No. 128 Bowery.

Among the rest we will instance a few, viz: 5 cases English de Laines, at one shilling per yard being dark grounds, with polka spots and small figured; such as have been selling freely at 25 cents.

MERINOS AND PARAMATTAS.

A large lot of beautiful shades of French Merinos at $1 per yard and Paramattas at 50 cents, which are richly worth 75 cents per yard.

BLANKETS.

Over 10,000 pairs, varying in price from $2 to $5, the best bargains ever offered in New-York.

PRINTS.

30 cases Manchester and Fall River Prints, at 6d., and these are richly worth one shilling.

FLANNELS.

Excellent at 10d., and superfine at 25 cents.

CLOTHS AND VELVETS FOR CLOAKS.

Fine brown, green, olive and other colors, at $1 50 to $2 50 per yard, and French black Cloth at $1 75 to $3 75, such as are being sold in other establishments at from 50 to 100 per cent. above our prices. The fact of our selling in one day over 400 yards for Ladies' Cloaks alone, gives some evidence of the appreciation they must be held in. These goods are of our own importation, and we know are beyond competition.

WE WILL NOT ENUMERATE MORE.

Our stock is full of every article desirable, and as every article is marked at the lowest price they can be sold at—none need fear being deceived.
F. W. & W. F. GILLEY & CO.,
No. 126 Bowery.

BROADWAY FASHIONABLE CLOTHING EMPORIUM,

NO 441 BROADWAY—ALFRED MUNROE & CO., PROPRIETORS.—The attention of purchasers of READY MADE CLOTHING

is respectfully solicited to our superb assortment of Goods

Our largely increasing business flatters us with the belief that our past exertions to offer at all times a superior assortment of WELL MADE CLOTHING, and thus give satisfaction to those who patronize us, have been crowned with success.

No exertions on our part will be spared, to maintain the reputation we have acquired for selling well-made goods, and at reasonable prices.

The facilities we possess for obtaining at all times the latest and best styles of goods, enable us to be continually offering something new and desirable to our customers.

At present, our assortment of

CLOTHING FOR GENTLEMEN

is very full, and purchasers are invited to call and examine.

IN BOYS' AND CHILDREN'S CLOTHING,

our assortment is very complete, and of a character unsurpassed by that of any establishment in this or any other city.

Every article sold by us is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction.

NO DEVIATION FROM MARKED PRICES.
ALFRED MUNROE & CO.

DRY GOODS FOR THE MILLION.

HITCHCOCK & LEADBEATER, No. 347 Broadway, corner Leonard-st.,

Have just returned from Auction with the largest and cheapest Stock of Dry Goods to be found in this City. Look at the following list:

SPLENDID MOUSELINE DE LAINE, 1s.
SUPERB FRENCH MERINO, 6s.
BEAUTIFUL ENGLISH MERINO, 3s. 6d.
AN ELEGANT SILK, 6s.,

fit for any lady, an evening dress or street dress.

But it is useless to attempt to enumerate the articles. Suffice it to say, we have everything a lady can want for her wardrobe or for her family's use, at

HALF THE USUAL RATES.

We have also a large stock of

GENTLEMENS' FURNISHINGS.

As Under Shirts, Drawers, Scarfs, Socks, Gloves, Handkerchiefs, &c.

CHEAPER THAN ANY STORE IN NEW-YORK.

CASH HOUSE.
REMOVAL.

RICHARDS & McHARG have removed to the new and spacious store, Nos. 43 and 45 Barclay-st., where they will continue to keep on hand at all seasons of the year a complete stock of Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods, which they are prepared to offer as heretofore, at the very lowest prices for cash. RICHARDS & McHARG,
Nos. 43 and 45 Barclay-st.

IMPORTANT PUBLIC NOTICE.—The subscriber begs to announce that on the 1st of Jan. 1853, he will be joined, as special partner, by G. B. WILLIAMS, Esq. (late of the firm of Hunt, Merriam & Co.) the business from that date to be conducted under the title of GEORGE BULPIN & CO. In consequence of the above arrangement, it becomes imperative that a total and immediate clearance of the valuable stock of Paris Cloaks and Mantillas, Chinese, French and India Camels Hair Shawls, and rare and valuable Furs of all nations, should be effected; and in order to insure this result in the short time now intervening, the entire stock has been submitted to the most unheard of reduction in price. The just celebrity this valuable collection of foreign novelties in ladies' costume has attained throughout the Union, renders a comment superfluous, but as a guide to ladies who wish to avail themselves of the present opportunity, we append the subjoined list of a few of the leading attractions, with their former and present reduced prices, thus:

$50 elegant Cloth Cloaks, in brown, mode and other prevailing colors, formerly sold at $14 to $16, now reduced to $10.
700 do., formerly sold at $20, now reduced to $14.
500 do., formerly sold at $22 to $30, now reduced to $18 to $20
All the Velvet Cloaks formerly sold at $30 to $45, now reduced to $24 to $30.
A few embroidered do., formerly sold at $75 to $125, now reduced to $48 to $70.

SHAWLS.

520 French Cashmere Square Shawls, formerly $8 to $10, now reduced to $4 and $5.
420 very rich Broche Long Shawls, formerly $20 to $40, now reduced to $16 to $26
300 very superb French Camels Hair Shawls, formerly $50 to $80, now reduced to $35 to $50.
Also India Camels Hair and a splendid variety of Canton Crape Shawls and Scarfs, at a proportionate reduction.

FANCY FURS

In this department a quotation of prices may only tend to mislead the public; suffice it, therefore, to say, that as the subscriber has now in store a truly magnificent variety of Sables, Stone Martens, Chinchillas, Ermines, &c. in Toppets, Victorines, Riding Boas, Cuffs, Muffs, Gauntlets, and every other prevailing garment in aggregate value upward of fifteen thousand dollars he will offer such inducements as have never yet been realized Observe, the sale at the reduced prices commences on Monday, 13th Dec., and will continue until the 1st Jan. GEORGE BULPIN.
Paris Mantilla Emporium, No. 361 Broadway.

DRY GOODS FOR THE MILLION.—The subscriber would most respectfully inform the public that he has just received a large invoice of French goods from auction, among which are:

1,000 doz ladies' French kid gloves at 2s. 6d a pair, warranted;
500 do. superior do. at 4s., worth 6s.
500 do., do. at 6s., the best sold in the city.
500 do gents' do, 6s., worth 8s
Also a large invoice of French needle work:
5,000 collars at 1s.
5,000 do at 2s., a splendid article a superior article from $2 to $3, the same as sold in Broadway from $4 to $10.
1,000 needle worked bdkfs., from 2s. 6d to $5.
Also a large assortment of habit shirts and undersleeves, at half the usual price.
1,000 yds. de laine at 9d.; a fine article at 1s. and 1s. 3d., worth 2s
A superior cashmere at 1s. 6d., worth 2s. 6d.
Together with a large lot of prints at 6d., fast colors.
Merrimack do. at 10d.
Flannels and Canton flannels.
200 cases and bales shirtings and sheetings at last year's prices
5,000 long and square shawls, very low.
100 pieces black silk very cheap, at A. G COLBY'S,
No 43 3d-av., between 9th and 10th sts.

TO THE LADIES.—Our Fall style of Ladies, Misses and Children's Drab and Black Felt, Black and Drab Beaver Bonnets, with a beautiful Beaver Riding Hat for Ladies and Misses, made from the best stock in market Also, a large and handsome assortment of plain and embroidered Caps of the latest Paris fashions, with new styles of Drab and Silver Felt, Black and Drab Beaver Hats and Flats for Boys, Misses and Children, at MONARQUE'S old establishment, No. 233 Bowery.

EMBROIDERIES AND LACE GOODS—Just received from auction a rich variety of Osborne and Pointed Collars, Sleeves, Chemisetts, embroidered Handkerchiefs, Ribbons, and fancy goods, Lace Goods in general. N. B. Ladies are aware that all the goods at this establishment are bought at auction and sold at a small advance.
S. EMBERSON, No 185 8th Ave. bet 24th and 25th-st.

FINE FURS.—MONARQUE, OF NO. 228 BOWERY, solicits the patronage of the Ladies to his rich and elegant styles of Furs, comprising in part of Martin, Mink, Fitch, Lynx and Swedish Martin Victorines, Muffs and Cuffs. Save your time and money and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere, at the old establishment, No. 228 Bowery.

MRS. WALLER, formerly of 446 Broadway, having formed a partnership and removed to No. 496 Broadway, corner Broome-st., respectfully solicits a continuance of patronage from her former patrons and the public generally, at their new establishment, where they in end to continue and enlarge the business of Ladies and Children outfitting in all its branches. The business will be hereafter conducted under the firm of WALLER & BURR.

RICH PARIS FEATHERS—100 doz. rich Ostrich Plumes, 20 do. extra white Ostrich Tips, 50 do. assorted Marabout, 15 do. Feather Wreaths, 36 do. Beaver and Felt Bonnets, just received and for sale by
J. H HOMER, No. 64 John-st.

STAATS,
DRAPER AND TAILOR,
NO. 349 BROOME-ST.,
Three doors from Harlem Railroad Office,
NEW-YORK.

INDUSTRIAL HOME ASSOCIATION NO 2.—The Members are hereby informed that the choosing of Lots will commence at UNIONPORT, Monday, Dec. 20, at 10 A. M. Sixty members can choose each day (Sundays excepted,) according to their drawn numbers, until the whole shall be completed. The Harlem Cars will leave the Depot at 8½ o'clock A. M. for Morrisania. An Evening Session will also be held at Military Hall, Bowery, during the choosing, commencing at 8 o'clock. The numbers as chosen will be published in this paper. Maps and plans of cuttings and fillings can be obtained of HENRY PALMER, No. 199 William-st.

TO AUCTIONEERS.—The Boston *Daily Journal*, the Philadelphia *Pennsylvania Enquirer*, and Baltimore *American*, the three Papers having the largest commercial circulation in the respective cities in which they are published. Advertising in either or all of them can be done at the advertising house of W. H. McDONALD, 102 Nassau-street, corner of Ann-street, at the very lowest office rates.

COL. E. DIRGWAY, ATTORNEY and COUNSELLOR-AT-LAW, and COMMISSIONER OF DEEDS for New-York and Illinois, No. 73 Nassau-st., between John and Fulton-sts., N. Y.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

PUBLISHED THIS MORNING,

THE OCEAN-BORN.—A Tale of the Southern Seas. By STUART ADAIR GODMAN, Esq.

A superb Ocean Story, rich in description, incident and adventure—delightful alike to the landsman or the sailor. The author has displayed ability of the highest order in the conception and working out of his story. His situations are ever picturesque, his characters are happily contrasted and vividly drawn, while the numerous adventures that fill the book, are wrought up with a dramatic skill that makes many of them absolutely thrilling. We confidently commend it to all lovers of sea stories, as possessing that picturesqueness of description, romance of situation, and abundance of adventure, which the ocean ever affords the novelist

Published in one neat octavo volume, and illustrated with several very spirited Engravings. Price 25 cents.
BUNCE & BROTHER, Publishers,
No. 134 Nassau-st., New-York.

AT RANDOLPH'S,
No 683 BROADWAY, UPPER CORNER OF AMITY-ST.

ILLUSTRATED, RELIGIOUS, STANDARD AND JUVENILE BOOKS FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

A large variety of new Illustrated Works, comprising The Humming-Bird Keepsake. Folio. Colored plates.
Gems for the Drawing-Room. Do Do.
The Floral Offering. With beautiful colored plates.
Flower Painting, in Twelve Lessons. Colored plates.
Homes of American Authors, comprising Views of the Birth-places and Residences of Bryant, Longfellow, Audubon, &c., &c., &c.
The Home Circle, by Mrs. Kirkland. Finely illustrated.
Woman's Record by Mrs. Hale With 200 portraits.
Flowers and their Kindred Thoughts.
Fruits and Flowers Exquisitely colored plates.
ILLUSTRATED AND LIBRARY EDITIONS OF THE POETS.—The Poetical Works of Cowper, Longfellow, Bryant, Milton, Rogers, Campbell, Bontner, Wordsworth, Spenser, Shakespeare, Willis Osgood, Bethune, Read's American Female Poets, Tennyson, Browning, Gray, Judson, Thomson, &c., &c., &c.
RELIGIOUS AND STANDARD BOOKS, in morocco and half-calf bindings, including many varieties.
Family Worship: a Series of Prayers for Every Day in the Year.
The Daily Commentary—a companion to the above.
Consolation, by Rev. J. W Alexander, D. D.
Memoir of McCheyne Charity and Fruits, by Edwards' Bickersteth on the Lord's Supper Wheat or Chaff, Wilberforce's Practical View. The Young Christian.
Works of Rev. C. B. Taylor. Memoir of H W Fox.
Young Man's Friend, by James. Jeremy Taylor's Sermons. Bishop Andrew's Devotions.
Cecil's Original Thoughts. The Lord our Shepherd.
Also a large assortment of books, in this department of literature in cloth and cloth gilt bindings.
Books for Children and Youth, in very great variety, comprising the publications of Carter & Brothers, D Appleton & Co, Scribner & Tickner, and Francis, American S. S. Union, Evangelical Knowledge Society, Tract Society, &c.
Bibles and Prayer Books in elegant morocco and velvet bindings.
Drawing-Cards, Color-Boxes, Transparent Slates, &c.
Fancy and useful articles, comprising an assortment of Porte-Monnaies, Portfolios, Morocco and Papier Mache Purses, Pearl Pen-Holders, Ivory Tablets, Pearl Paper-Cutters, Writing-Desks, &c., &c.
Catalogues furnished on application.
ANSON D F. RANDOLPH,
No. 683 Broadway, corner of Amity-st.

BY REV. J. W. ALEXANDER, D.D.—CONSOLATION—A series of Discourses addressed to the suffering People of God. By Rev JAMES W. ALEXANDER 1 vol. 8vo, $2.
Published this day, by CHARLES SCRIBNER,
No. 145 Nassau-st.

WILL BE PUBLISHED,

ON MONDAY, DEC. 13TH, THE DAUGHTERS OF CHINA, OR SKETCHES OF DOMESTIC LIFE IN THE CELESTIAL EMPIRE, by ELIZA GILLETT BRIDGMAN. Illustrated. 16mo, 75 cents.
ON WEDNESDAY, THE 15TH,
THE MARTYRS, HEROES and BARDS of the SCOTTISH COVENANT, by GEORGE GILFILLAN. Illustrated, 16mo.
ON FRIDAY, THE 17TH,
THE COURSE OF FAITH, by JOHN ANGEL JAMES.
IN PRESS,
CHARNOCK ON THE ATTRIBUTES, with his Life by Dr. SYMINGTON. 2 vols, 8mo.
ROBERT CARTER & BROS.
No 285 Broadway.

MEAGHER'S SPEECHES

NOW READY—Speeches on the Legislative Independence of Ireland, with Introductory Notes, by THOMAS FRANCIS MEAGHER 1 volume 12mo. cloth. Portrait. $1 JUST PUBLISHED.
THE PRETTY PLATE—A Christmas Juvenile—By JOHN VINCENT with Illustrations by DARLEY 1 volume 12mo cloth gilt 63. Extra gilt edges, 88 cents.
J. S. REDFIELD, Nos. 110 and 112 Nassau-st.

SCHOOL BOOKS! SCHOOL BOOKS!

A. S. BARNES & CO., Wholesale dealers in Books and Stationery, and publishers of the National Series of Standard School Books, (No. 51 John-st, cor. of Dutch,) New-York.
Booksellers and Country Merchants will find our assortment of School, Classical and Miscellaneous Books and Stationery, very complete and offered upon the most reasonable terms A. S. BARNES & CO., No 51 John-st.

THOMAS MOORE'S MEMOIRS.

D. APPLETON & CO., No 200 Broadway, will have ready for delivery to the trade next week, from early sheets received from London:
THOMAS MOORE'S MEMOIRS, JOURNAL AND CORRESPONDENCE—Edited by the Right Honorable Lord JOHN RUSSELL. With portraits and vignettes. Vol. I.

MUSIC FROM MAEDER'S NEW OPERA, "THE PERI;" or ENCHANTED FOUNTAIN. The Subscribers are Publishing the entire Music of this Opera, which is now having such immense success at the Broadway Theatre. The following Ballads are ready:
A QUEEN AM I. Song of the Water Nymph.)
HOME OF MY YOUTH.
COME TO THE FOREST. (The Indian Girl's Song.)
THOUGHTS THAT HAVE FOR YEARS BEEN SLEEPING.
WHY DESPAIR? (Trio.)
WM. HALL & SON, No. 239 Broadway.

MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE—A practical treatise never before published. Twenty-five cents a copy, free of postage. Sold by STRINGER & TOWNSEND, No. 222, J. C. HARRIOT, No. 424 Broadway; and by the author, M. LAMONT, physician and surgeon, No. 42 Reade-st., corner of Broadway, N. Y., where he treats all these complaints, from 12 M. till 8 P. M.

TO LET.

HOUSE TO LET.—A new two story and attic frame House, situated at East New York, L. I., about five miles from Fulton Ferry. A good stand for a country store. Enquire of G. W. BERGEN, No. 29 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; or C. D. HINE, No. 37 Maiden-lane.

STORES AND CELLARS TO LET, also a light ROOM, with or without steam power, near the City Hall, New York. Also, houses for sale and to let, in Brooklyn and Morrisania. Apply to G. F. BULLIS,
No. 1 Spruce st., up stairs, N. Y.

FOR SALE.

OAK HILL CEMETERY.

LOTS, CONTAINING 320 FEET, SELLING FOR $25 in these grounds. N B—The steamer THOMAS E. HULSE leaves the foot of Jay (touching at Hammond-st. each way) EVERY MORNING, at 8 o'clock, for the Cemetery, returning at 2 o'clock

MECHANICS' SOCIETY LECTURES.

The Poetry of Mechanism.

A LECTURE BY REV. SAMUEL OSGOOD.

The Second Lecture of the Series before the Mechanics' Society, was delivered by Rev. SAMUEL OSGOOD last evening. Subject: "The Poetry of Mechanism, or the Future of the Useful Arts." The room was crowded by a respectable and intelligent audience. Mr. OSGOOD was received with hearty applause. His discourse was marked with much ability.

"When FRANKLIN, said the Lecturer, upon seeing some flies restored to life that had for some months been immersed in wine, declared that he would gladly be drowned in the same manner, if after the lapse of a hundred years he could be resuscitated, and be allowed to see the state of things in this country at that time, he little thought how far the reality would surpass his most sanguine expectations. So varied and startling have been the events of the last century, that its sober history, if stated beforehand, as prophecy, would have been deemed about as probable as some Oriental legend of narcotic dream. Yet, at the very opening of modern history, those powers began to exhibit themselves that have wrought these signal changes. Before the gateway of that palace of historical wonders into which Christendom for three centuries has been passing, and where as we press on, each year is adding some new marvel, and prompting the question, "What next! what next!"—as the veil before an unexplored recess is beginning to quiver, before that gateway stand three forms who have given the chief impulse to all modern history. Central stands a stout figure that cannot easily be mistaken; in his hand he holds an open Bible, and at his feet, among a pile of controversial folios, may be seen a scroll bearing the title, "Address to the Magistrates of Germany in behalf of Public Schools." On one side of him stands a stately form, with a face blending the refinement of the gentleman with the daring of the sailor, and you hardly need to look upon the compass and helm before him to connect him with the sea. On the other side stands one with far less imposing air, yet with the inbred dignity ever characteristic of earnest intelligent industry; he leans upon a rude printing press, as seeking rest after anxious thought and severe toil. These are the three, you know them at once, LUTHER, COLUMBUS, GUTTENBERG; three heroes, arbiters of modern history. The open Bible, the New World, the printing press; with these powers what vast revelations associate themselves.

I need not apologise, continued the Lecturer, for speaking of the poetry of mechanism, nor spend time in showing that whatever partakes of beauty and sublimity, whether in nature or art, whatever ministers to the fancy or imagination, must of necessity have poetical aspects. The first view of the poetry of mechanism that suggested itself, comes from the idealities of its principles. Its principles form the science of mechanism; to the science we ascribe ideality. To start with the definition of the science, it was simply the science of material forces. He considered the principles of equilibrium and motion, as enabling us to contemplate the Sovereign mind who was at once the everlasting rock and all pervading power. To look for a moment at the constituent parts of the science itself, in themselves and in their union. We entered at once the realms of ideas—ideas of pure number and relation—ideas of nature and natural laws. There was ideality in the science of number and figure—beauty in the harmony between its principles and the facts of nature. To pass farther, from the study of the forces of nature to the study of the forces of their component parts. We were in the world of atoms or atomic forces, among a pigmy but mighty race, who could teach us great things and give us stupendous powers. They had their likes and dislikes, affinities and antipathies, and we could do nothing with them until these were understood. When the atoms disagreed, behold an upheaved mountain or an exploded mine; when they united, behold combinations infinite in number and force. When the science of nature was combined with that of numbers, the science of Mechanism was the result. NEXT, the lecturer passed to the beauty of the art. Let us select any master piece of Mechanism, and consider, not merely the beauty of its workmanship, but the exquisite adjustment of its various parts and movements. Let it be a printing-press, or a spinning frame, a power loom or a steam engine, an organ or a telescope. Consider the number of materials and forces harmoniously combined—recall the history of each material and the origin of each force, and straightway every law of nature, faculty of man, gift of Providence, associated itself in some way with the construction. NAY, every piece of wrought iron was, to a thoughtful mind, a heroic poem, for it told the story of an art identical with the progress of civilization. The telescope! what power of mind, what skill of the hand, what use of life, what attribute of God, was not illustrated by its structure and application! The most common mechanism would tell, if we listened, a chapter of romance. Enter the realm of the beautiful Arts, and did we not see the mechanic as virtually translating its master pieces into general language, and by correct copies bringing the most beautiful forms of Art within the means of many. In music, when hearing the compositions of THALBERG, or an oratorio of HAYDN, we should not forget that SCHROEDER invented the piano, and FORKER gave the organ its compass and swell. Our enjoyments of scenery, too; were in a great part owing to the iron-horse and iron-carman. The beauty of mechanical art interpreted the beauty of natural mechanism, and here a realm opened into which we could not even glance.

In the third place, the lecturer considered the poetry of mechanism in the vastness of its power. There was sublimity in seas and mountains, in great armies and navies, in bold enterprise and great achievements. Was there not something sublime in the processes and results of mechanical arts? Plain facts rose into poetical grandeur. After considering the productive, adaptive, and distributive powers of mechanism, and their influence in adding to the comforts, and forwarding the civilization of mankind, Mr. OSGOOD proceeded to the fourth and last division of his subject—*The Grandeur of the Destiny of Mechanism*. A precious chapter in the realms of hope thus opened, and one to which he could little more than allude. Date from the starting point; consider the progress since the days of GUTTENBERG, and the question, "What are the next four centuries to do?" was startling. The facts of history gave romance to the pages opening in the future. The commonplaces of our day would have startled our Puritan fathers. Old Merlin would be found a tame plodder, when compared with the philosophic MOASE. Mysteries opened all around, in iron, air, water, fire. The modern Aladdin had rubbed the magical ring, and a Titan power knelt at his feet and waited his word; he had lighted his wonderful lamp, and lo! from its flame a power arose that reared palaces, cast mountains into the sea, and mocked at winds and waves. Who would dare to predict the future—to speak what things should be done in the air, or on sea or land, or under the earth—to conjecture how far mechanism would borrow mind from man. The future of mechanism was intimately connected with the physical, mental and moral destiny of man. All history showed that man had progressed in proportion to the power of the implements within his reach. That a great work was to be done for the welfare of man, was evident from what had been done. The wealth of England came from her manufactures, and WATT and ARKWRIGHT, more than WELLINGTON and BLUCHER, gave her the palm in the strife with the enemy. Our FULTON gave this nation a greater source of wealth than all the mines of California. The lecturer proceeded to show that the mind of man would share in the power destined to mechanic art. That it would ameliorate his condition—our men would toil, and feel no pain. Politicians were in the habit of speaking a great deal about maintaining the Union; but he would say a word for the mechanic. He believed the mechanic had so wired and clamped it together, that politicians would find hard work to discover it. In conclusion, Mr. OSGOOD said that the different lines of discovery and invention had been converging towards a common centre. In a thousand ways, the movements started by LUTHER, COLUMBUS and GOTTENBERG combined in new adaptations. ARKWRIGHT, WATT, and FULTON met and combined as they never dreamt of; FRANKLIN and GALILEO united their discoveries in the telegraph years after their decease. When the arts and sciences, with their strong arms and sage heads, met in a true order, central among the vast hosts would stand the symbols of religion—chief among the waving pennons should float the spotless banner of Him who was the power of peace and king of men. The invention of WATT, the analysis of DAVY, the constructive genius of ARGELO, all should be represented in concert with the faith of LUTHER and the humanity of PENN. Thus guided, Mechanism would follow a Divine mandate; it would build the walls that are salvation, and the gates that are praise. The strong hand outstretched in power should be uplifted in devotion and opened in charity. The speaker sat down amid loud applause.

FRANKLIN LECTURES.

Professor Olmsted's Lectures on Astronomy.

Prof. OLMSTED delivered his second Lecture on Astronomy, on Monday evening, before an intelligent audience, at the Broadway Tabernacle. There was a decided increase in the attendance, compared with the former Lecture. The Lecturer remarked that it was Lord BACON who said that some discourses were so high that they were like the stars. If, then, he should use plainness of speech in elucidating his subject this evening, he trusted his audience would excuse him. He should not use the pomp of language, which would only dim the inherent value of his subject. At the former Lecture he explained the Solar System, and the grand law which governs it. This evening, he would confine himself to the sun, moon and comets. Commencing with the sun, it would, perhaps, be interesting to his audience to know something concerning the sun's spots. They are about sixty in number. If viewed through a small telescope, they appear very different from what they do when seen through a powerful one; by the former, you behold them as so many separate and perfect spots in themselves; by the latter, they appear quite broken up into a confused state, as though no particular order was observed in their regard.

He showed, as on a former evening, how the distance of planets was ascertained.

In 1769 Capt. COOK was sent out by the British Government to ascertain the sun's horizontal parallax. Our Government have lately sent out Lieut. GILLISS to Chili and to the Sandwich Islands on the same pursuit, and it is hoped that great good in the scientific field will be the reward of this glorious undertaking. The manner of finding the parallax was shown by the aid of two circles with a triangle. The success of our expedition to Chili, will enable us to find the true parallax of Venus. From this will redound great honor and glory to our country.

The lecturer next proceeded to show how astronomers weigh the sun; he would most forcibly impress his audience with this idea as a fact; it is as certainly done, and with as much accurateness as a bale of merchandize is weighed in the scales. He hoped the audience would give him their undivided attention while he simplified the process. He then showed in what time a leaden ball would reach the earth from a point beyond its surface. Such a ball would fall 16 feet in one second; the same ball will only fall 4 feet by doubling the distance; this calculation being raised to the point required, you establish a basis upon which you can discover the power of attraction of one body over another to an extent that you know how much matter is in a large body by its action on a smaller one. For instance, one of the Astronomers Royal of Scotland took a Plumb-line and ranged this ball along side of a mountain, and noticed the attraction of the ball by the mountain; he then took from sundry parts of the mountain a cubic foot of earth and weighed it, which multiplied by the number of cubic feet in the earth gives the weight which, when multiplied by the ratio existing between the earth and sun, gives the weight of the sun, which is 355,000 pounds to the earth's 1 pound. This is the ratio existing between the sun and the earth; this method is also applicable to the planets.

The power which the sun exerts over the planets is very great, it even exerts a power over the roving comets. How wonderful must that power be when its influence is felt on Venus, though three thousand millions of miles from the sun. Well may the sun be called the monarch of these realms; the benefactor of worlds! What wonder that some in darkness have worshipped it in preference to all other idols.

The properties of light and heat were described by the lecturer. It is interesting to know that there is in Yale College an apparatus by which light is decomposed. From the sun the lecturer turned to the moon, the Queen of the heavens. Here we were to be rewarded with richer views, by reason of our nearness to the moon. That there are mountains in the moon is a fact beyond dispute; these are proved to exist by shadows which we are acquainted with as well. We see long shadows, and at other times short ones; these vary in size as with us, as the sun changes its position, which plainly indicates there are mountains on the moon. The mountains, lofty mural precipices, were beautifully delineated on a splendid diagram by the Professor. The serrated shade of the mountain was indicative of their roughness.

The lecturer inquired, was there ever a hope of seeing inhabitants on the moon; he related a great hoax, which happened twenty years ago; it was published that the white of the eyes and color of the beard was discernable in the inhabitants of the moon. He would tell them one concerning himself. A few ladies and gentlemen came to New-Haven, and while a beautiful lady sat viewing the moon through a large telescope, a gentleman present asked Prof. OLMSTED how would a view of the country appear through the large telescope: the Professor said that he once indulged in that direction, and that, among other things, he discovered a woman at the wash tub. The young lady to some extent caught the conversation, and when she came back to New-York she related the new discovery, namely, that the Professor of Yale College had seen a woman in the moon at the wash-tub.

He omitted a few observations in his description of the moving mountains. That there are volcanoes on the moon, is a fact well established. By a large telescope, we observe a chain of mountains resembling a circular rampart,—these are several miles in length. Old Astronomers thought these were roads leading to the Metropolis! Some have supposed them to be dykes, as if the result of volcanic eruptions. A striking similarity exists between these dykes and the crator of the Sandwich Islands, which is the largest in the world. The sun and all the planets—with the exception of Uranus and its satellites—move from West to East in their course, and also around their own axis, in one direction, under the same laws, governed by one general head, resembling our own glorious union of States.

The lecturer showed the earth's movement around the sun by a pair of balls,—the sun he placed stationary, while he suspended the ball representing the earth by a card; setting it in motion by an impulse given it, not in its centre, but at a point proved to be the very point from which it started at its first motion.

Did the earth start of itself? No, it would be impossible, having a resistance to overcome in the air. Was it from Eternity? No; as then it would long ago have gone down to the sun. It was started in an opposite direction—it must have got a hand to start it on, while the sun gave it its own projectile force, and thus we find in it the two motions.

Of all men astronomers, as philosophers, are the most reliable. They love truth. NEWTON and LAPLACE stand foremost. Were astronomers to err in the least point of calculation, they would be sure to be detected, by even small men of the profession. Their conclusions may, therefore, be relied upon with perfect safety.

Speaking of the comets, the lecturer said they may be regarded as foreigners coming amongst us, and submitting themselves to our laws.

In 1843 the great comet—as seen in America—when at its near approach to the sun, traveled at the rate of 1,300,000 miles per hour, or 4,000 miles per each pulsation of the wrist! The period of this comet is 175 years, which shows it has to travel six thousand millions of miles from the sun.

Dr. HALLEY has the credit of predicting the return of comets. It is difficult to ascertain this with any degree of exactness. No one can tell what sort of a curve it makes. Dr. HALLEY'S comet spent two years passing two of the planets. It was predicted of this planet that it would return on a certain day, after 27,000 days journey. The calculator was a Frenchman. He erred only a month, but he afterwards said had he known Jupiter's weight then, as since discovered, he would tell the comet's return within six hours!

In April, 1835, HALLEY'S comet was predicted by some writer in the *Edinburgh Review*. This writer said it would come in November same year, and so it did. Prof. OLMSTED saw it by the best telescope which was then in the country. He was happy to say there were others now in the country even better. He saw the comet near the seven stars, where it was also predicted by this writer it would appear!

Astronomy proclaims the perfection of science. It proves the law of universal gravitation, and that this law extends to the most distant parts of creation.

THE UNITED STATES ARMY.

Report of Major General Scott.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
WASHINGTON, Nov. 22, 1852.

Hon. C. M. CONRAD, Secretary of War.

SIR: The following returns from the Adjutant General's Office accompany this Annual Report:

1. Organization of the Army as established by law, marked A.
2. General return of the Army, showing the actual numbers borne on the rolls, B.
3. Distribution of the troops in the Eastern Division, C.
4. Distribution of the troops in the Western Division, D.
5. Distribution of the troops in the Third or Pacific Division, E.
6. Statement of the number of recruits enlisted from Oct. 1, 1851, to Sept. 30, 1852, F.

During the past twelve months the troops on the frontiers have been actively employed, and have had several sharp combats with parties of Indians in Texas, New Mexico, and California. All, however, is now quiet, and it is hoped the judicious distribution of the forces made by the commanders in those quarters may prevent any further outbreaks. Eight companies of the rifle regiment, withdrawn from Oregon last year, having been recruited and re-mounted, were ordered to Texas, where an additional mounted force was much needed. For the defence of the frontiers of that State there are now, under the orders of Brevet Major Gen. SMITH, fourteen companies of cavalry, two companies of artillery, with three regiments and two companies of infantry—in all, forty-eight companies. The three infantry regiments are distributed along an exterior cordon of posts, in advance of the white settlements, and stretching from Eagle Pass, on the Rio Grande, to Preston, on the Red river. The remainder of the force is posted on the Rio Grande, below Eagle Pass, and along a second line interior to the first. By this arrangement the mounted troops are foraged more economically and with greater facility, and are in position to move promptly to any assailed point of the first line.

The force in New-Mexico consists of nine companies of dragoons, two of artillery, and one regiment (ten companies) of infantry. Several new posts have been recently established in this Territory, near the heart of the Indian country, and appear to have had the effect of awing the warlike tribes into quietness.

The hostile disposition manifested by the Indians in California and Oregon requiring that our troops in that quarter should be reinforced, the fourth regiment of infantry was withdrawn from the Northern lakes and ordered thither. The force under Brevet Brig. Gen. HITCHCOCK, who commands the Pacific division, will soon consist of three companies of dragoons, five companies of artillery, and two regiments (twenty companies) of infantry—in all twenty-eight companies. Several changes in the station of the troops within this division have been made during the year. The post at the mouth of the Gila has been reoccupied with a garrison of three companies. This post will exercise a salutary check on the Yuma Indians, the most warlike tribe in California, and who have hitherto greatly harrassed the emigrants passing through their country by the southern route to the Pacific. The whole of the fourth infantry, eight companies of which have already arrived out, is to be stationed in Oregon and Northern California—the headquarters, with four companies, at Vancouver; one company at the Dalles of the Columbia river: and the remainder of the regiment so distributed as to guard and keep open the communications between Oregon and California.

The other movements of troops, of less importance, may be thus briefly stated: A portion of the Fourth Artillery, sent from the sea-board to replace the Fourth Infantry on the Northern lakes, and two companies of the Second Artillery, sent from Charleston harbor to Florida, to meet the possibility of difficulties in that quarter, growing out of the contemplated removal thence of a remnant of Seminoles, to the country assigned them west of the Arkansas.

THE RECRUITING SERVICE.

The recruiting service has been conducted with the usual success, the number of men enlisted being 4,171. The officers engaged in this branch of the service have shown a commendable zeal in the performance of their duties. Their accounts have, in general, been promptly rendered and the expenditures judiciously made.

The attention of recruiting officers has been repeatedly called to the subject of minors, in order to guard against the enlistment of any except in strict accordance with law. The general regulations, in conformity therewith, prohibit such enlistments without the written consent of the parent, master, or guardian of the minor, if he have any, and if he affirm that he has neither, he is required, before acceptance, to have a guardian appointed according to law, to give the written consent. With all the care and scrutiny thus exercised, many minors, whose appearance indicates full age, but who turn out to be less by 10, 15, and even 20 months, impose themselves on the recruiting officers. This is almost daily shown by applications from parents and guardians to the Secretary of War, who, on proof of minority, is compelled to grant discharges under the 5th section of the act "making appropriations for the support of the army," &c., approved September 28, 1850. To guard the public interest against the vexations and great pecuniary loss attending such frauds, additional legislation would seem to be necessary. It is accordingly suggested that the minor who thus seeks to make money by imposing himself on the service, should either be compelled to serve out the term of enlistment or the offence be made punishable before a civil court.

The third section of the act of June 17, 1850, "to increase the rank and file of the army and to encourage enlistments," having almost entirely failed to effect its purposes, may advantageously be repealed. Very few men enter the service for the first time at our more distant stations; and an ample bounty is provided for the soldier who re-enlists, by the twenty-ninth section of the act "to increase the present military establishment," &c., approved July 5, 1838.

FARM CULTURE.

So far, farm culture by the troops, as directed by general order No. 1, Jan. 8, 1851, (a copy of which was appended to my last annual report,) has not fulfilled the desired objects. In TEXAS, California, and Oregon nothing has been attempted, in consequence of the troops in those departments being constantly employed either in the pursuit of marauding Indians, or in the establishment of new posts to hold them in check and protect the frontier settlements. In New-Mexico but little was accomplished during the past year, and the outlay far exceeded the receipts. Better results, doubtless, may hereafter be expected there, particularly as it has been found necessary to employ, as farmers, hired citizens. At the distant posts on the Western plains cultivation failed entirely. It will perhaps be expedient, looking to the encouragement of population in the neighborhood of military posts, to discontinue the system. Besides the protection gained, a main inducement with emigrants to settle near a military station is to find a ready market for their surplus produce, which inducement would be taken away if the public farms were successful. It is found, moreover, that troops cannot be kept actively engaged in military duties, and maintain discipline, if required to engage in cultivation beyond kitchen gardens.

REVISION OF THE RULES AND ARTICLES OF WAR.

Congress (Sept. 20, 1776,) borrowed entire from the mother country the statutory code for our Revolutionary army, which stood without material change down to April 10, 1806, when the present rules and articles were reenacted upon a revision made in one of the military committees of Congress. The revision gave a cast and form entirely new to the previous code, and embraces material changes and discrepancies—each a blunder—the effect of the excessive low state of every kind of military knowledge in the United States at that period. It is recommended that the whole subject be now referred to a board of officers, to report a new revision to be laid before Congress.

For the codes of 1770 and 1806, see *Hetzel's Military Laws*, p. 13, &c., and p. 107, &c.

TACTICAL INSTRUCTION FOR THE MILITIA.

By existing laws, the militia are required to observe the systems of instruction provided for the regular army; and yet no provision has been made for furnishing them with the necessary systems, although some nine millions of dollars have been appropriated in the last forty years towards arming them. Without books to teach them, the arms themselves are of little use. Hence, it is again recommended that the books be supplied. Two additional annual appropriations of about $20,000, and that only for a few years. See the remarks on this subject in my last Annual Report.

MILITARY ASYLUM.

For the progress made in carrying out the beneficent intentions of Congress, as expressed in the act of March, 1852, see the recent report of the Board, created by that act, addressed to the War Department for Congress.

RETIRED LIST FOR SUPERANNUATED AND DISABLED OFFICERS.

See the remarks on this subject in my last Annual Report. The necessity for some such measure has greatly increased since the Mexican war, the number of officers of the junior grades wounded in that war having swelled the invalid list, which previously consisted almost exclusively of officers of the senior grades, disabled by the infirmities of age. The creation of such a list ought not to be mistaken for an extension of the pension system. The officers who would be placed on it are already in the receipt of full pay without performing any duty. The system so often recommended would retire them on reduced compensation, promote efficient officers in their stead, and thus greatly contribute to the good of the service, without any new imposition on the Treasury.

PROPOSED INCREASE OF CAVALRY.

The cavalry force now authorized is inadequate, by the demonstration of experience, to the wants of the service. No troops are generally so efficient against Indians, and the immense extent of our frontiers requires that at least one more regiment of horse should be added to the establishment. The number of privates allowed to companies of all arms should in no case fall below *sixty four*, with a sliding scale upwards to eighty-four, at the discretion of the Executive.

PROPOSED EXTENSION OF THE PENSION LAWS.

It would seem but just that the pension laws provided for the navy should be extended to the army. No reason is seen for the discrimination between these kindred branches of the public service. The pensions in both cases come out of the general fund; and, as both share common dangers, and undergo equal vicissitudes in the discharge of duties, the same rewards should be appointed to each. The widows and orphans of deceased naval officers, seamen, and marines receive five-year pensions, renewable every five years, whether the deaths occurred in battle or were caused by disease contracted in service, while the widows of army officers receive pensions only when their husbands have been killed in action, and then but for five years, and the period has never been extended. Widows of the enlisted men (non-commissioned officers and privates) of the army receive no pensions, no matter what the circumstances, although the laws allow pensions to the widows and orphans of volunteers (whether officers or privates) who may have been killed, or have died from any cause, while in service. Such unequal legislation ought surely to be corrected, and no time could be more appropriate than the present. The five year pensions granted to the widows, &c. of the Mexican war have just expired, or are about expiring. These relicts and children of gallant officers are, almost without an exception, in the humblest circumstances. The subject of pensions is well presented in a report, dated Jan. 7, 1846, made by the Committee on Military Affairs of the Senate. See Senate Documents No 43, 3d volume, 1st session, 29th Congress; also (hereto annexed) extracts from my annual reports dated Nov. 22, 1841, and Nov. 26, 1846.

I have the honor to remain, sir, with high respect, your most obedient servant, WINFIELD SCOTT.

EXTRACT FROM ANNUAL REPORT FROM HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 22, 1841

"I beg leave to recall attention * * * * * * * to some provision of law in favor of widows and orphans of regular officers who have died or may die in consequence of wounds received or diseases contracted in service—there being such provision already made in behalf of the widows and orphans of navy, volunteer, and militia officers dying under such circumstances. Indeed the whole subject of army pensions to widows and orphans, and to disabled officers requires equitable revision."

EXTRACT FROM ANNUAL REPORT FROM HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY, NEW-YORK, NOV. 26, 1846.

"Our pension system, including allowances to widows and children—interesting alike to regulars, volunteers and militia men, disabled and in service, and to their families when the officers and men die of wounds or other disabilities—is the poorest in all Christendom. * * * (Please see *Crass's* or *Heitzel's Mil. Laws*, following the references of the index under the heads, 'Pensions to invalids,' and 'widows and orphans, provisions for.' 1. The limitation to half *pay*, excluding half *subsistence*; 2. To the half pay of *Lieutenant colonel*, [$30 a month,] no matter how much higher the rank of the disabled or deceased officer, [and less and less for inferior grades;] 3. Requiring the *highest* rate of disability to entitle the officer or man to receive even that sort of *half pay*; and 4. The limitation to *five* years, in respect to both widows and orphans—are all disreputable to our statute book and civilization. I trust the whole system may be liberally revised."

NEW-YORK CITY.

A CAPITAL CITY IMPROVEMENT.—The Sixth and Eighth-avenue Railroads are improvements which were much needed, and are fully appreciated by the traveling community, who see them in their short journeyings to and from business. The day cars have run full from the time they first started till the present day, and the night line is well patronized. The Sixth-avenue Railroad Company were not content, however, with the terminus of the road at the corner of Chambers-street and West Broadway. They, therefore, petitioned for and procured the privilege of continuing down College-place to Barclay-street, thence to Vesey-street, and up Vesey-street to Broadway. Thus affording an opportunity for persons to take their seats in the cars at St. Paul's Church, instead of walking to Chambers-street *dépôt*, as at present. In order to reach Vesey-street from Barclay, the Company have purchased the property No. 56 Barclay-street, running through to Vesey-street. This property faces College-place, and the rails will be continued across Barclay-street and through the newly purchased property to Vesey-street. The point where the rails will first reach Vesey-street, in this route, is but a few feet from Greenwich-street. And if it should be deemed expedient, hereafter, the track can be most conveniently turned into that thoroughfare. The track, the cars, and, in fact, all the appointments of this road are of excellent character. The cars make good time, and run very easy. The extention of the road is a capital movement, and will handsomely repay the expenditure it requires to carry it into effect. There are a large number of workmen engaged on the new road in College-place, and if they go on as they have begun, the cars will land their passengers in Broadway in about a fortnight.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.—THE FORREST DIVORCE TRIAL PRESIDES OVER.—At the opening of the Court of General Sessions, yesterday morning, at the Halls of Justice, Hon. Recorder TILLOU, Aldermen COMPTON and TWEED were present on the Bench, District Attorney BLUNT arose and called on the case of WM. M. DOTY, who was recently indicted for the crime of committing perjury in the FORREST Divorce Trial.

The accused was in attendance with his counsel, Messrs. JAMES R. WHITING, HORACE F. CLARK, and ALFRED A. PHILLIPS, Esq. The motion to call on this trial was opposed by Mr. PHILLIPS, who read to the Court a long affidavit, setting forth that they had been unable to procure the attendance of CATHARINE N. (FORREST) SINCLAIR, who was a material and important witness for the defence, and that they could not proceed to trial without the presence of this lady. Mr. BLUNT strenuously urged on the trial with a forcible argument.

The Court consulted, and finally agreed to postpone the case until to-day, for the giving defendant's counsel an opportunity to amend the affidavit, in the main point, as to the importance of CATHERINE N. SINCLAIR'S testimony, which was not apparent to the Court, in the document as read.

SUPERIOR COURT—Before Chief Justice OAKLEY.—*Charlotte Williams, executrix, &c., vs. The New-York and Harlem Railroad Company.*—This case was resumed on the part of the defence, and several witnesses examined to show the speed at which the cars of the defendants were going, some putting it as high as eight or ten miles an hour, and others, below five miles, which is the maximum rate of speed allowed by law. Counsel having summed up, the Chief Justice charged the Jury, citing the law of the State, and the ordinances of the City, which prohibit all vehicles, whether Railroad or other carriages from going at a greater speed than 5 miles an hour, and to turn the corners at a walk; provisions, said his Honor, which is to all practical purposes, such a dead letter in the City, that it might as well be a blank piece of paper, and yet it is a statute which our every day experience would show that on an evidence miles from the instruction to the jury. This case

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unanimously, but the jury, and his widow brings her action, and also the principal officers connected in the same way as Williams, and the question arises if he had lived, only that she is limited as to pecuniary compensation, she has. If the agents of the defendants are guilty of negligence or want of care, they are liable, unless it could appear that Williams contributed to his injuries by his own want of care. A passenger in the street must not be negligent of his own safety; if he does, he cannot turn round and charge a number with causing his injuries. If both are in fault, neither can recover. If a carriage be car going at a greater speed than is allowed by law, that is an abuse on their part, but it does not prevent others from taking care to avoid danger. A Railroad acquires no special right to the use of the street by laying its rails thereon, they must use the street like all other citizens. Neither is it strictly right to say that day citizens has the same right as the Railroad Company to the use of the street. A citizen may put his carriage on the track and stop the way of the Railroad car altogether because the Railroad car cannot turn out as any other carriage, but must keep in one continued line. There is no question but Mr. Williams had the right to turn out to the left, and to then recross the track, to avoid the small car. The only question is, whether he acted with prudence; and the Court does not think that his having crossed the railroad track should defeat the right of the plaintiff to recover. With respect to the damages, his Honor said the Jury must observe that the law gave these damages solely as a pecuniary compensation to the widow and children of the deceased. The money could not be taken to pay the man's debts. As to the amount, that was for the Jury. There were cases, undoubtedly, where the pecuniary loss might be small, such as a very drunken or dissolute husband or father. It might actually be a relief to get rid of him. But in this case it was proven that Mr. Williams was a sober, honest, industrious man, and his death, without doubt, was not only a heavy loss in a pecuniary sense, but a very great calamity to his family. The Jury then retired, with instructions to bring in a sealed verdict.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT, *Tuesday*.—Before Judge BETTS.—The panel of Jurors having been called, the U. S. District Attorney, Mr. J. P. Hall, called up the case of *The United States vs. John Smith and five other seamen*, indicted for making a revolt. From the statement of the learned District Attorney it appeared that the prisoners were charged with making a revolt on board the ship *New-York*, bound to Liverpool, in refusing to go to work and take the ship to sea. [The full particulars appeared in the *Times*.] The prisoners had been confined for thirty-two days, and he (the District Attorney) thought that a light punishment would meet the purposes of justice.

Mr. Morrell, Counsel for the prisoners, said his clients were quite willing to submit to the judgment of the Court.

Judge Betts said the Court did not wish to impose a very heavy sentence on these men, but Seamen must be taught this lesson, that if the law had taken from the officers of a ship, the power to punish the crew summarily, that the courts would at all times be ready to exercise the powers entrusted to them for the protection of the officers of ships. The Court by way of admonition, would adjudge the prisoners to pay a fine of $10 *each*, and to an additional imprisonment of 30 *days*. A fine has more moral force on a sailor, than any amount of imprisonment.

The U. S. vs. Louis Leon and Louis Bury.—The defendants were put to the bar charged with counterfeiting the coin of the United States. It appeared that from information received by the Chief of Police, an officer was sent to No. 79 Hammersley-street, where the two prisoners had been in the habit of working; and after some difficulty with the prisoner Bury, entrance was obtained into their room. A number of implements for coining, and a quantity of material for making gold coins of the value of one dollar, were found. Leon, the other prisoner, was subsequently arrested at the Hotel De Paris. On his person was found corroboratory proof of his connection with the other prisoner, such as a key which unlocked a valise, which was found in the workshop at Hammersly-street. On the part of the defence, it was contended that there was no evidence that gold dollars were part of the current coin of the United States. Judge Betts briefly charged the Jury on the law and the facts. The Jury retired and found the prisoners both guilty.

The jurors were discharged until Monday, the 27th inst., there being no other cases ready for trial. The Court then adjourned.

COURT CALENDAR.—*Wednesday*.—SUPREME COURT—Million Trust Fund.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT—Nos. 9 to 14, 84, 15, 16, 17.

SUPERIOR COURT—Nos. 142, 643, 10, 611, 631, 658, 659, 661, 663, 669, 670, 672, 673, 674, 339, 338, 581, 609, 626, 657, 676, to 681, 683, 684, 665, 687, 688, 689, 225, 368, 515, 181, 210, 165, 589, 590, 249, 363, 634.

COMMON PLEAS—*Part I*—Nos. 827 to 855—all odd numbers. *Part II*—Nos. 762, 776, 784 to 806—all even numbers.

BROOKLYN CITY.

ENGINE COMPANY NO. 18.—The resolution offered by Alderman SPINOLA, on the 6th of Sept., based upon a petition of Engine Company No. 18, asking for an appropriation of $250—balance due on their Engine, was lost.

COMMON COUNCIL.—A regular meeting of this body was held on Monday evening at the City Hall—Ald. HARTEAU in the Chair.

An invitation was received and accepted from a Committee of the Board of Governors of the New-York Alms House, inviting them to visit the new Work-house, and other public institutions on Blackwell's Island, on Saturday, Dec. 18.

Railroads.—Under the "special order," the report of the Street Committee on petitions of S. L. Husted and others, for permission to lay rail tracks in the City of Brooklyn, was brought forward and disposed of. The subject did not create quite as much excitement as was expected—the Aldermen handling the matter rather tenderly. The report was called up by Ald. Marvin, who moved its adoption—when Ald. Hauxhurst offered the following as an emendment:

Resolved, That it is the opinion of this Common Council that the construction of iron railroads through the streets of this City would not in any way prove prejudicial to the interest or convenience of our citizens. Therefore,

Resolved, That this Common Council will grant privileges to applicants to construct railroads through any or all of the principal streets of the city; commencing at the ferries terminus and continue to such points of the city line as may hereafter be decided on. Such applicant to furnish undoubted security that privileges so obtained shall, in all respects, be complete for the public accommodation on or before Jan. 1, 1854; subject to any direction or regulation the Common Council may from time to time determine on, except as to any change which may be contemplated to increase or alter the charge for carrying passengers, now determined on, and not to exceed the sum of two cents for each passenger to any point within and to the city limits, for the term of ten years ensuing.

Messrs. Hauxhurst and Wilson spoke in favor of the amendment, and Messrs. Marvin, Stilwell, and Queen against the same.

After a little discussion, from which no important information for either side of the question was elicited, a vote on a division was taken and lost, by a vote of 14 to 3. Messrs. Hauxhurst, Wilson, Harteau voting in favor.

Alderman Marvin moved for the adoption of the report of the Street Committee, which recommends that the prayer of petitioners be denied, which was adopted by a vote of 14 to 3. The members voting the same as before.

Previous to the adoption of the report, a motion was made by Alderman Wilson that the whole matter be referred to the Law Committee and Counseller for a report. Lost, by a vote of 14 to 3.

INQUEST.—An inquest was held on Monday by the Coroner of Brooklyn, at a house somewhere in Canton-street, on the body of John McCloskey, who died, as is rumored, from injuries received by a fall in the street a few days since. Verdict, accidental.

WILLIAMSBURG CITY.

☞ The following gentlemen were elected officers of Protection Engine Company No. 2, for the ensuing year, at a meeting of the Company for that purpose, on Monday evening: Foreman—J. W. PILLOTS; Assistant Foreman—J. C. TRAVIS; Treasurer—J. WOOD; Trustee—J. W. PILLOTS; Representatives—R. R. MOORE, B. CONOROVE, and P. LAPP.

☞ The three Indians of the Oneida tribe, belonging west of Green Bay, are to give a Sacred Concert at the Odeon this evening. Those who have already heard them were highly delighted, and as the proceeds are to be appropriated for educational purposes, it is hoped there will be a full house.

COMMON COUNCIL.—The Board of Aldermen met at the City Hall on Monday evening—the President, Alderman MAUJER, in the Chair.

Proposals were received and accepted for improving the following streets: Grand-street—regulating, grading, flagging and curbing; also improving Lorimer, Ainslie, Smith, McKibbin, North-first and Morrell streets.

A communication was received from the Board of Education, asking an appropriation of $20,000, for the erection of two new School-houses. Laid on the table.

Alderman COMSTOCK submitted plans and specifications for a new house for Engine Company No. 9, which was adopted.

A resolution offered by Alderman RALPHS, to have gas pipes put into all the Engine-houses and public buildings, was adopted. Adjourned.

JERSEY CITY.

WATER WORKS.—The Water Commissioners have determined upon the quantity of work necessary to construct the Receiving Reservoir at Belleville, which is as follows: 34,000 cubic yards of embankment; 20,000 cubic yards of puddle bank; 1,140,147 brick laid in cement, and 6,170 square yards of sodding. They are also making arrangements for grading the site of an engine house, for carrying the pipe over the Hackensack, amounting to 35,000 cubic yards of embankment, and for laying and building 22,000 feet of pipe in the Hackensack meadows.

THEFT.—Two boys yesterday were brought before the Recorder, charged with taking money from a drawer in a liquor store, at Montgomery corner. They were properly committed.

KEEP OVER.—A boy named John Thomas, residing at the rear of No. 7 Bayard-street, was severely injured about the head on Monday last, by being driven at a furious rate. He was taken up for a time for dead, but was soon restored to consciousness.

SUDDEN DEATH.—Peter Brewster, Esq., proprietor of the Philadelphia Hotel, fell dead yesterday morning while in the act of dressing himself. An inquest was held yesterday afternoon, and a verdict rendered in accordance with the above facts.

NEWS BY THE MAIL.

The heaviest robbery that has occurred in Cincinnati for many years was perpetrated Tuesday morning on board the steamer *Kelley*, lying at the wharf on her way from Pittsburg to St. Louis. While the passengers were at supper, about 5 o'clock, the safe [illegible] of Mr. Robert Butcher was pried open with a [illegible] the burglars forcing open the outside door [illegible] abstracted from a valise in the room; the valise contained three boxes of similar make, one containing [illegible] pre, one an accordeon, the third the money [illegible] with which the scoundrels contented [illegible] off. Mr. Butcher was formerly a resident of [illegible] County, Pa., near Johnstown, and was on his [illegible] the West to seek a new home, accompanied by his wife and children. The money was all he possessed in the world, and the shock of the loss was so great that his wife that it was found necessary to use force [illegible] her from throwing herself in the river. [illegible] ing the chambermaid and a colored waiter [illegible] the best were arrested and brought before Mayor [illegible] on suspicion of being implicated in the robbery, but were honorably discharged, there being no evidence that went to show they had any knowledge of the affair.

Our vicinity is running wild on law. Every lawyer's office in the country is besieged by the brainless fops who aspire to the honors of Blackstone. Roots grow here from the rural districts

SCHOOLS.

[illegible] Principal. The design of "FOREST Cottage" is to furnish a home for young ladies who have to [illegible] to attend school, as well as to afford them an opportunity of obtaining a practical knowledge of those duties which will devolve upon them as wives and mothers. The English branches, and the French language, will be taught by Mr. FOSTER, aided by competent assistants, according to the system of Ollendorff; to the entire exclusion of the old-fashioned "charlestawny;" and students are required to discharge the duties of the counting-house in the [illegible] department.

Gentlemen, who require a knowledge of the *details of business*, may attend, under Mr. FOSTER'S instruction, a competent course of the principles of double entry in the short space of one week.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, in GEORGETOWN, District of Columbia.—Mrs. Gen. W. WINDER, late, informs the members of Congress and the public generally, that she has opened a school for Young Ladies, on Prospect-st., Georgetown. Her course embraces the elementary as well as the ornamental and higher branches of education. She is assisted by experienced and approved teachers, and, respectfully solicits a share of public patronage.

She refers to the following friends and patrons:

Hon. Mr. Tillinghast, Georgetown.
" Mr. Caldwell, "
Hon. Mr. Bryson, "
" Mr. Cox, "
Prof. T. P. Brewis, Washington.
Richard Ellicss, No. 14 Spruce-st., New-York.

DANCING CLASSES FOR GENTLEMEN.—The new system adopted this season, for the first time, possesses many advantageous to the pupils, and admits of their entering at any time during the season. Lessons on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and THURSDAY EVENINGS. General practice of all the dances, with a band of music on Saturday evenings. Ladies' and children's classes on WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS.
A. DODWORTH, No. 806 Broadway.

EPISCOPAL ACADEMY OF CONNECTICUT.—Winter Term begins Dec 16. Pupils received into the family of the Principal at 50 dollars per session of fourteen weeks.

Circulars and references may be had at STANFORD & STODDARD, No. 197 Broadway. EDWARD BALLARD.
Cheshire, Conn., Dec. 9.

OTTIGNON'S GYMNASIUM—Nos. 159 and 161 Crosby-street.—Mr. C. F. OTTIGNON begs leave to remind the public that his Gymnasium is open daily from sunrise until 10 P. M., for general exercise. Gentlemen's Classes meet every evening at 8 P. M. for class exercises and instruction. Boy's Classes meet on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, at 3½ in the afternoon.

TO CLASSICAL TEACHERS.—A valuable and flourishing establishment to be disposed of, in an excellent situation—the present proprietor being about to engage in another business. Apply to JOHN C. RIKER, No. 129 Fulton-st., N. Y. Some capital, say $1,000, will be required.

MEDICAL.

REMOVAL.—A CARD.—DR. S. S. FITCH, author of Six Lectures on the Prevention and Cure of Consumption, has removed his office from No 707 to No. 714 Broadway, New-York. All consultations and examinations of chest, gratis.

AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL—FOR THE CURE OF COUGHS, COLDS, HOARSENESS, BRONCHITIS, WHOOPING-COUGH, CROUP, ASTHMA and CONSUMPTION.—Of all the numerous medicines extant, (and some of them valuable) for the cure of pulmonary complaints, nothing has ever been found which could compare in its effects with this Preparation. Where there is any tendency in the blood to disease of the lungs and throat where medicine can give relief, this will do it. It is pleasant to take, and perfectly safe in accordance with the directions. We do not advertise for the information of those who have tried it, but those who have not, would find that those who have known its values will not be without it, and by its timely use save themselves from the dangerous consequences of Coughs and Colds, which neglected, often into fatal consumption. The Diploma of the Massachusetts Institute was awarded to this preparation by the Board of Judges, in September 1847; also, the Medals of the three great Institutes of Art, in this country; also the Diploma of the Ohio Institute at Cincinnati, has been given to the CHERRY PECTORAL, by their Government, in consideration of its extraordinary excellence and usefulness in curing affections of the Lungs and Throat.

Read the following opinion founded on the long experience of the eminent Physician of the Port and City of

ST. JOHNS May 1, 1851.

Dr. J. C. AYER: Five years trial of your CHERRY PECTORAL in my practice has proven what I foresaw from its composition, must be true, that it eradicates and cures the colds and coughs to which we, in this section, are peculiarly liable. I think its equal has not yet been discovered, nor do I know how a better remedy can be made for the distempers of the Throat and Lungs.

J. J. BURTON, M. D., F. R. S.

See what it has done on a wasted constitution, not only in the following cases, but a thousand more:

SUDBURY, Jan. 24, 1851.

Dr. AYER: In the month of July last I was attacked by a violent diarrhœa in the mines of California. I returned to San Francisco in hope of receiving benefit from a change of climate and diet. My diarrhœa continued, but was followed by a severe cough—and much soreness. I finally started for home, nor received no benefit from the voyage. My cough continued to grow worse, and when I arrived in New York, I was at once marked by my acquaintances as a victim of consumption. I made a visit to Saratoga, but found no relief, and soon lost all hope of ever seeing my friends all believed. At this time I commenced taking your truly invaluable medicine with little expectation of deriving any benefit from its use. You would not receive these lines did I not regard it my duty to state to the afflicted, through you, that my health, in the space of eight months, is fully restored. I attribute it to the use of your CHERRY PECTORAL.

Yours truly, WILLIAM W. SMITH.

WASHINGTON, Pa., April 19, 1848.

DEAR SIR: Feeling that I have been spared from a premature grave, through your instrumentality by the providence of God, I will take the liberty to express to you my gratitude. A Cough and the alarming symptoms of Consumption had reduced me too low to leave me anything like hope, when my physician brought me a bottle of your "PECTORAL." He seemed to afford immediate relief, and now, in a few weeks, I have recovered my health and strength. If it will go further than what it has done for me, you are certainly one of the benefactors of mankind. Sincerely wishing you every blessing, I am, very respectfully, yours,

JOHN J. CLARKE, Rector of St. Peter's Church.

With such assurance and from such men, no stronger proof can be adduced, unless it be from its effects upon trial. Prepared and sold by

JAMES C. AYER,
Practical Chemist, Lowell, Mass.,

Sold by A. B. & D. SANDS, corner Fulton and William-streets, RUSHTON, CLARK & CO., C. H. RING, T. T. GREEN, and all the Druggists in New-York; Mrs. HAYES, No. 178 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, and by all dealers in medicine everywhere.

ANOTHER PHYSICIAN'S TESTIMONY.—MR. A. FOWLE—Dear Sir: I could send you a dozen certificates strong and decisive, of the really sanative effects of your valuable BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY within the past twelve months, one or my own supervision and diagnosis, indeed, I know of no persons who have used it, comparatively, but commend it in the strongest terms. A case of Asthma the severest I ever saw, to which I was called a month ago, evinced the superiority of the Balsam. This disease lasted six weeks, and the dyspnœa and suffering was dreadful. He sat up every night. The gentleman told me to give him something to last him home (21 miles), so that he might see his wife and child, and die in peace. I gave him a bottle of the Balsam, and to my gratitude he returned quoting, directing him to take tea-spoonful doses of best Bordeaux Olive Oil when the difficulty of breathing was greatest. Next day I forced his despondent will, and made him take six bottles of Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry home with him as a present, he having alleged that he had used so much expensive medicines to no profit. Last month A. called and expressed his gratitude to me in the warmest manner, said the medicine had saved his life, paid his whole bill and took six bottles more, and left my office for home rejoicing. Very respectfully yours,

Washington, N. C., Aug 12, 1847 WM. SHAW, M.D.

None is genuine unless signed J. BUTTS on the wrapper. For sale by wholesale or retail by A. B. & D. SANDS, General Agents, No 100 Fulton st.; THOMAS & MAXWELL, No 86 Williams-st.; JOHN MILHAU, No 183 Broadway; Astor and Irving House Drug Stores, and No 110 Broadway.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS THE BEST CURE FOR ABSCESSES, PILES, FISTULAS, ERYSIPELAS, OLD SORES.—The very satisfactory results arising from the use of this invaluable Ointment, in cases where patients have been suffering from Abscesses, Ulcers, Piles, Fistulas, or bearings down, have induced several of the medical profession, eminent for their skill, to introduce it into the hospitals and their private practice; and in many instances, where the sufferer was considered incurable, HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT, in conjunction with his PILLS, has healed the most desperate wounds, after every other remedy had been tried in vain. These medicines are unequalled in the cure of Scrofula, Scurvey, and diseases of the skin. Sold by all venders of medicine in the British Empire, and by those in the United States, in pots and boxes, at 25 cents, 62½ cents, and $1 50 each. Wholesale by the principal Drug houses in the Union and by Messrs. A. B., and D. SANDS, New-York, and by the Proprietor, No. 244 Strand, London.

FOR CHAPPED HANDS.—THE PURE OLD PALM SOAP is one of the best remedies in use. It is very highly recommended to those whose skin is tender, and being made from a vegetable oil, is consequently very healing and emollient in its properties. It can be had in small packages of six cakes (at a low price,) for trial, at the manufactory of W. HULL'S SON, No. 108 Cliff-st. See CHILTON'S certificate:

"Having tried the Old Palm Soap, manufactured by W. HULL'S SON, I can recommend it as being an excellent quality of toilet soap. The healing properties of palm oil, which are well known, must render this soap preferable to Castile soap for the same uses.

JAMES R CHILTON, M.D., Chemist."

DR. HERON'S CELEBRATED FEMALE PILLS.—This wonderful and justly celebrated remedy can be had at his office, or may be sent by mail to any address. Office corner of Broadway and Houston-st., over the drug store. The doctor attends exclusively to an office practice. Hours from 9 o'clock, A. M., till 12, and from 6 till 9 P. M.

DR. PRESTON'S FEMALE PANACEA, Nos. 1, 2 and 3, is a remedy which applies to every disease and irregularity. Relief guaranteed in all cases, when taken with advice. Sent by mail with full directions. Price $1 per number. Office No. 365 Bowery. Consultations every day and evening.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD FROM CINCINNATI TO ST. LOUIS.—Sealed Proposals will be received at the Office of the Company, in the city of Cincinnati, until Thursday, the 6th day of January next for the grading, masonry and bridging of 115 miles of the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad, extending from the intersection with the Jeffersonville and Columbus Railroads in Jackson County, to Vincennes, in Knox County, Indiana—comprising all the work of the Road not at present under contract.

The above contains a large amount of heavy work, including two tunnels and five large bridges.

Profiles, plans and specifications will be exhibited on and after the 20 h instant, at the office in Cincinnati, for the entire line and in Vernon and Vincennes for the respective divisions; and all necessary information will be given by Messrs. HENDERSON, REIGHT and Mr N. A. GURNEY, Division Engineers on the line.

The right is reserved of accepting such proposals as shall be deemed best calculated to secure the prompt and faithful execution of the work. Contractors will be required to commence work immediately.

Proposals will also be received, at the same time and place, for the furnishing and delivering of the cross-ties required between Aurora and Vincennes, and laying track from Cincinnati to Vincennes.

O. M. MITCHELL,
Consulting Engineer and Commissioner.
DANIEL MORTON, Chief Engineer.
H. C. SEYMOUR & CO.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 14, 1852.

LOOKING GLASS PLATES AND PLATE GLASS for Windows. Orders sent to any part of the City or Country will be executed with promptness. Old looking glasses from attic or cellar to be replaced with elegant plates resplendent and silvered.

JOSEPH HINDS, No. 9 Anthony-st., near Broadway.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

BYRNE'S GREENPOINT AND METROPOLITAN EMPORIUM, No. 386 BROADWAY, and NORTH SIDE MAIN-st., Greenpoint, Mass.

BYRNE & ADEY,
Dealers in Piano-Fortes, and Sheet Publishers,
Respectfully invite public inspection of their extensive and carefully selected stock of Piano-Fortes and Sheet Music.

FIRTH, POND & Co.'s Pianos, so justly celebrated for the elegance of their construction, richness and durability of tone.

The beautiful Iron Piano-Fortes. The First Premiums of the American Institute have been awarded to these Instruments, at the late Fair in Castle Garden.

The Grand Square Piano, with antique carvings, unrivalled for its beauty in design and exactness of tone, manufactured by the celebrated house of KEARS & GUERLE, of Baltimore.

The magnificent and powerful-toned Pianos, style 8 in Parisian, from the well known manufactory of G. N. SCHERR, Philadelphia.

Those about purchasing Pianos should visit this establishment. The Instruments are offered at the lowest cash prices of the makers.

MELODEONS AND SERAPHINES,
With patent reeds and late improvements from the best makers.

ÆOLIAN PIANO-FORTES.—T. GILBERT & CO.'S Piano-Forte Warerooms, No. 333 Broadway, corner of Anthony-st., 2d floor. T. G. & Co. are daily adding to their celebrated house of KEARS & GUERLE, of Baltimore. The magnificent and powerful-toned Pianos, style 8 in Parisian, from the well known manufactory of G. N. SCHERR, Philadelphia.

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HORACE WATERS, No. 333 Broadway, corner of Anthony-st., 2d floor. T. G. & Co. are daily adding to their extensive assortment of Pianos in their New-York rooms. They have Pianos, with or without the celebrated Æolian, to suit purchasers from all sections of the country, both as regards price and quality. The superiority of their instruments has long been beyond question, and as to prices T. G. & Co. urgently invite a comparison between theirs and those of any other manufacturer in the Union, confidently believing that from the peculiar facilities possessed by them, they are enabled to outstrip all competition. Second-hand Pianos taken in exchange, or bought for cash. A large assortment of second-hand Pianos always on hand, at prices from $50 up. Pianos with or without the Æolian, to let. Gilbert's Boudoir or Cottage Pianos, for small rooms. Prince's & Carhart's Melodeons, at low prices.

HORACE WATERS, No. 333 Broadway, corner of Anthony-st., 2d floor.

PIANO FORTES.—The best assortment of Pianos in this city can be seen at the Warerooms of LINCOLN & THOMPSON, No. 441 Broadway, including Hallet, Davis & Co.'s celebrated Æolian Pianos, of new and much approved scales, acknowledged superior to any other in the market. Also, a large variety from other distinguished New-York and Boston makers. Gilbert's and other second-hand with and without the Æolian, at various prices.

LINCOLN & THOMPSON, No. 441 Broadway.

MESSRS. LIGHTE & NEWTON, No. 23 Canal-st., in consequence of the increased demand and unrivaled popularity of their PIANO-FORTES, have extended their business, and are now prepared to offer to their friends, and those wishing a superior instrument, an extensive assortment, in plain and ornamented cases, of modern style, from 6½ to 7½ octaves. Second-hand Pianos taken in exchange. Broadway Ware-rooms, No. 423.

A BARGAIN.—A SPLENDID NEW 6½ OCTAVE ROSEWOOD PIANO-FORTE, of very excellent tone and touch, made by one of the most celebrated top-town manufacturers, and with his warrantee for one year, will be sold very low, for cash, as the owner is about leaving for Europe. Inquire at No. 183 West Broadway, opposite Franklin.

A BARGAIN.—A splendid 6½ octave rosewood Piano of Gilbert's in Boston, for $220; one Boudoir, of Gilbert's, $215; one of Barmore's, 6½ octave, $210. A second hand 6 octave mahogany, for $50; one for $110, and one for $140. HENRY BENDT, No. 292 Bowery. A highly experienced Lady Teacher can be recommended at a low price.

PIANO FORTES.—The finest assortment of Pianos for ten may be found at the spacious warerooms of W. P. R CURTISS, No. 147 Broadway, consisting of Geo. Hew's celebrated American Parent Action Pianos, with and without the Æolian Attachment, and Boardman & Gray's Pianos with and without the admired Dolce Companna Attachment. Also a variety of new, second-handed and Boudoir Pianos for sale and to let.

FOR SALE.—A few Rosewood Boudoir Piano-Fortes of 6½ octaves, just received from Paris, by one of the best makers, manufactured to order for this country. They are superior in tone and workmanship, and are of a style both elegant and quite new. Apply between 1 and 6 o'clock at No. 276 Grand st., up stairs, corner of Forsyth st.

PIANOS FOR SALE—At No. 8 Barclay-st., next door to the Astor House—a variety of 6½ and 7-octave Rosewood Piano Fortes, warranted to give satisfaction in every respect, or no sale, for cash or approved paper. Pianos on hire.

JAMES THOMPSON.

J. & C. FISCHER, (late NUNNS & FISCHER,) Manufactory and Wareroom, No. 170 Greenwich st. corner of Dey-st. PIANO-FORTES, warranted, with reverse bridge and patent tube, well calculated for keeping in tune. Piano-Fortes tuned, repaired and exchanged.

N B.—Also, Æolian Piano-Fortes for sale.

PIANOS FOR SALE—At the lowest manufacturing prices; for brilliancy of tone and finish unsurpassed, and warranted in every respect. Purchasers would do well to call and examine, at the Factory, No 148 Wooster-st., near Houston. CHAS. CARR.

PRINCE & CO.'S MELODEONS.—The original PRINCE MELODEON, which has stood the test of years, and proved itself a superior instrument to those of any other make, can be had only of the sole agents, WM. HALL & SON, No. 239 Broadway, (opposite the Park.)

PIANO-FORTES for $55, $65, $190 and $130. A fine Harrison Piano, $260. A Gilbert Æolian Piano, $288. One without Æolian, $240—warranted, for sale by C. F. HILL, No. 54 Great Jones-st.

PIANO-FORTES.—HAZELTON & BRO., Manufactory and Ware-rooms, No 319 Centre-st., near Grand, where may be found a fine assortment of Rosewood Pianos, made in the most substantial manner and latest style.

INSURANCE.

THE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
Office No. 54 Wall street.

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL, £2,000,000, OR $10,000,000. Paid up Capital.....£200,000 } Or Two and a
Surplus and Reserved Fund..£268,000 } Quarter Million of Dollars.

THIS COMPANY has formed a Local Board of Directors in this City, (duly qualified by holding the required number of shares,) with full power to issue policies for Fire Risks, settle all losses, and to invest in New-York all funds derived from premiums and the sale of shares.

DIRECTORS IN NEW-YORK:
JAMES BROWN, Esq., Chairman.

FRANCIS COTTENET, Esq., Deputy Chairman.
George Barclay, Esq., Mortimer Livingston, Esq.
C. W. Lowe, Esq., E. F. Sanderson, Esq.,
Joseph Gaillard, Jr., Esq., Alex. Hamilton, Jr., Esq.,
William S. Wetmore Esq.,
ALEX. HAMILTON, Jr., Council of the Company.
ALFRED PELL, Resident Secretary.

TRUSTEES IN LIVERPOOL:
ADAM HODGSON and WILLIAM THOMPSON, Esq.
SIR THOMAS BERNARD BURCH, Bart., M.P.

DIRECTORS IN LIVERPOOL:
JOSEPH HORNBY, Esq., Chairman.
THOMAS, BROKELBANK, Esq.
JOSEPH CHRIS. EWART, Esq., Deputy Chairman.

DIRECTORS IN LONDON:
WILLIAM EWART, Esq., M. P., Chairman.
GEORGE E. FREDERICK YOUNG, Esq., M. P., Dep'y Ch'm.
PERMANENT INSURANCE.

In addition to the ordinary modes of Insurance, parties may, by depositing with the Company 3½ per cent. on the amount at risk, have their dwelling houses insured against loss by fire, as long as the deposit remains with the Company.

FOR EXAMPLE: A deposit of $125 (which is 3½ per cent. on the sum insured,) insures $5,000 in a first class house, the interest on which, $7 50, is the cost, instead of $12 50 per annum; the difference of expense will, in a few years, save the whole sum deposited, and the risk, trouble and expense of renewing entirely obviated. This mode of insurance is neither new or untried; it prevails almost universally in Philadelphia, where the "Contributionship" was established under the auspices of Dr. Franklin, just a century ago, viz: in 1752, and still exists one of the richest and most prosperous Insurance Companies on the Continent.

REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—Insurance Buildings, cor. Wall and William-sts., offices Nos. 10 and 11, ground floor.

This Company having their capital of $150,000 paid in, in cash, and securely invested, are prepared to insure against loss and damage by fire, on favorable terms.

The charter of this company provides, that after paying interest to the stockholders, at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum, four-fifths of the remaining profits are to be divided among the assured in scrip bearing interest, which scrip is to be redeemable in cash whenever the accumulated profits and capital shall amount to $1,000,000.

TRUSTEES.

Samuel S. Howland,	John A. Stephens,	Jos. Gaillard, Jr.,
Stephen Whitney,	James Warren,	Jas. M. Waterbury
Daniel S. Fearing,	Arthur Leary,	George Curtis,
Wm. H. Russell,	M. W. Hamilton,	George T. Adee,
A. C. Downing,	Denning Duer,	D. S. Kennedy,
Gazaway B. Lamar,	John Stewart, Jr.,	John J. Astor, Jr.
Wm. F. Aspinwall,	Robert B. Minturn,	Fred'k A. Delano,
Wm. B. Duncan,	Reuben Withers,	James C. Bell,
Chas. H. Russell,	Ed. C. Center,	Daniel D. Smith,
Isaac Townsend,	Josiah Oakes,	Fred'k G. Foster,
Peleg Hall,	Robert S. Hone,	

ROBERT S. HONE, President.
DUNCAN F. CURRY, Secretary.

THE BROOKLYN FIRE INSURANCE CO.—CHARTERED IN 1824.—Offices, No 43 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, No. 5 Merchants' Exchange, Wall-st., New-York. Have their Capital (as also a handsome surplus) invested in the most undoubted securities, and continue to insure Buildings, Merchandise, Furniture, and other personal property. Vessels in port, and their Cargoes, upon as favorable terms as any other similar institution.

DIRECTORS.

William Ellsworth,	William Miles,	Hon. Quackenbos,
Phineas T. Barnum,	George Gilfillan,	Justus S. Redfield,
Daniel D. Howard,	S. P. Townsend,	J. W. Amermsa,
Caleb S. Woodhull,	John Eadie, Jr.,	Fordyce Hitchcock,
Chas T. Cromwell,	Joel S. Oatman,	John C Smith,
Anasta's Nicholas,	Robert C. Bell,	Jos. M. Greenwood,
Richard L. Allen,	John N. Genin,	Simeon Leland,

WILLIAM ELLSWORTH, President.
ALFRED G. STEVENS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No 61 Wall-st., 4th Month, 5th, 1852.—This Company, with a CASH CAPITAL OF $210,000 with a surplus of over $100,000, insures against loss or damage by fire, on favorable terms.

DIRECTORS:

George S. Fox,	C. W. Lawrence,	Rich'd F. Carman,
Rich'd A. Reading,	Peter S. Titus,	Henry H. Barrow,
Josiah Macy,	T. C. Cardavoyne,	Hull Clark,
Wm. H. Falls,	Ralph Mead,	Wm. C. White,
Joseph W. Corlies,	Richard Field,	John J. Walker,
John D. Wright,	Elias Hicks,	Chas H. Marshall,
Abraham Bell,	Irad Hawley,	Elisha Riggs

GEO. S. FOX, President.
SAMUEL TOWNSEND, Secretary.

LIFE INSURANCE.—THE MANHATTAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY—Cash Capital, $100,000, independently of the premium fund. Office, No. 146 Broadway, corner of Liberty-st. This Company continues to insure against all manner of life risks on most favorable terms. Persons may insure in this Company either with or without participating in the profits.

ABRAM DUBOIS, M. D., at the office daily from 2 to 3 o'clock, P. M.

California permits granted at greatly reduced rates.

A. A. ALVORD, President.
C. Y. WEMPLE, Secretary.
N. D. MORGAN, Actuary.

BUILDING ASSOCIATION AND GENERAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, corner of Tryon-row and Chatham-st., in the Harlem Railroad Buildings, are taking risks on rents, buildings, &c., on the most favorable terms.

JOHN BRUCE, President.
DANIEL BARNES, Secretary.

NEW-YORK PRIVATE LYING-IN INSTITUTION, for the reception of female patients, Willow-st., Brooklyn.—Dr. HOLMES having been six years superintending physician for the Corporation of New-York, has opened the above institution for ladies who wish a private confinement. This institution has received the sanction of the most eminent physicians and divines in the United States as being established to save the lives of children and the reputation of the erring mother. For admission, apply at the Institution.

FINANCIAL.

C. S. BOURNE & BROTHER,
BILL AND EXCHANGE BROKERS, No. 8 Wall-st., New-York.
CHRISTOPHER S. BOURNE, FRANCIS BOURNE.

TENNESSEE SIX PER CENT. BONDS.—$400,000 Tennessee Six per cent. Bonds, redeemable in 1892, principal and interest payable in the City of New-York, for sale by CAMMANN, WHITEHOUSE & CO., No. 56 Wall-st.

MEMPHIS CITY SIX PER CENT BONDS—GUARANTEED BY THE MEMPHIS AND CHARLESTON RAILROAD CO.

The total debt of the city of Memphis, including the above named bonds, is $491,691; assessed value of real estate, and other taxable property for the current fiscal year, $1,377,000; being an increase of fifty per cent. in two years. Estimated revenue from taxation for this year, $126,678. Population in 1840, 2,086; in 1850, 8,839; 1852, 13,000.

The Memphis and Charleston Railroad is 291 miles in length, and traverses some of the most fertile countries in Tennessee, Mississippi, and Alabama, intersecting the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad, and perfecting an uninterrupted communication by railroad from the centre of the Mississippi Valley to the Eastern and Southern Atlantic seaboard. The cost will be $3,900,000, against which $2,500 of stock and bonds have been issued, and a large proportion thereof paid in; and the State of Tennessee provides $8,000 per mile on the portion of the line within her limits, (64 miles) making $512 000. Ninety-five miles will be completed and in operation by 1st January, 1853, and it is expected the balance will be completed within sixteen months from this date.

The Bonds are for $1,000 each, interest and principal payable in the City of New-York—the latter in 1862. Further particulars regarding the security of these Bonds can be obtained of the undersigned, by whom they are offered for sale.

CAMMANN, WHITEHOUSE & CO.,
No. 56 Wall-st.

STATE, CITY AND RAILROAD BONDS.—The undersigned offer for sale the following desirable securities, viz.:

CALIFORNIA STATE SEVEN PER CENT BONDS.
CALIFORNIA STATE (war loan) SEVEN PER CENT BONDS.
CALIFORNIA STATE (war loan) TEN PER CENT BONDS
CITY OF NORFOLK SIX PER CENT BONDS.
CITY OF COVINGTON, Ky., (guaranteed by Covington and Lexington Railroad Company,) SIX PER CENT BONDS.
FAYETTE COUNTY, Ky., (guaranteed by Covington and Lexington Railroad Company,) SIX PER CENT BONDS.
ALABAMA AND TENNESSEE SEVEN PER CENT RAILROAD BONDS
EVANSVILLE AND ILLINOIS SEVEN PER CENT RAILROAD BONDS
HAMILTON AND EATON SEVEN PER CENT RAILROAD BONDS.
LAWRENCEBURGH AND UPPER MISSISSIPPI SEVEN PER CENT BONDS.

HAIGHT & McLEAN, 60 Merchants' Exchange.

GRASS VALLEY GOLD MINING COMPANY.—Capital, $250,000, in 1,250 Shares, $200 each.—J. WINCHESTER, President.

The rich Quartz Claims owned by this Company exceed 400 in number, covering a surface of more than 100 acres, in the richest and most desirable part of GRASS VALLEY, California.

THE MACHINERY IS ON THE GROUND. It is of the most approved and powerful of any yet constructed, and calculated to crush 100 tons of Quartz per day.

The whole of the property is paid for, and the Company free from debt.

A few Shares of the Stock for sale, at par.

Pamphlets containing the Charter, By-Laws, Map, &c., may be obtained at the office; if by mail enclose two three-cent stamps.

Address, postage paid, with remittance for Stock, (in drafts on New-York, or current funds,) to

R. J. RICHARDS, Secretary,
No 107 Fulton-st., New-York.

Where specimens of the Gold-bearing Quartz may be seen from 10 to 2 o'clock.

OFFICE MICHIGAN SOUTHERN AND NORTHERN INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANIES, No. 74 Beaver-st.
NEW-YORK, Dec 13, 1852

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—A Dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT upon the capital stock of these Companies has been declared from the earnings of the current six months, and will be paid in cash at the Treasurer's Office in New-York, on and after the 3d day of January next, to stockholders who shall be such at the closing of the books on the 20th inst. The transfer books will be closed at 3 o'clock P. M. on the 20th inst., and remain closed until the 4th day of January next.

A new issue of stock, equal to ten per cent. in amount upon the existing stock of the Companies, will be made at the same time, and distributed pro rata, and at par, among the stockholders who shall be such at the closing of the books. Payment for such new stock may be made at any time during the month of January. Interest will be charged upon all deferred payments, and the right to take the stock will be forfeited in all cases where payment is not made before the 1st day of February.

By order of the Directors,
EDWIN C. LITCHFIELD, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE ROCHESTER AND SYRACUSE RAILROAD COMPANY—CANANDAIGUA, Oct. 6, 1852.—NOTICE is hereby given, that twenty dollars per share on the scrip stock of this Company is required to be paid on the 20th day of Oct, instant, and the balance due on said scrip stock, (being ten dollars per share,) is required to be paid on the 1st day of Feb. next.

By paying the last installment on the 10th day of Jan. next, instead of 1st Feb, with interest on both said installments from the 1st day of Jan. last to the times of payment, and on the surrender of the scrip certificates, the scripholders will be entitled to full stock with the future dividends.

Payments of the said installments may be made at the Offices of Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., New-York; J. E. THAYER & BROTHER, Boston; at the Bank of Syracuse, Bank of Auburn, Rochester City Bank, and at this Office.

By order of the Board of Directors.
CHAS SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

BANK OF NEW-YORK.—The Charter of the Bank of New-York will expire on the 31st December, instant. An Association under the General Banking Law has been formed to take its place; and will commence business on the 3d of January, 1853.

The President and Directors of the present Bank have this day declared a final dividend of *thirty-eight and a half* per cent—the profits of the bank—which will be paid to the stockholders, or their legal representatives, at the banking house on the 31st December, inst.

On the same day, an instalment of *fifty* per cent. on the additional capital of the new bank will be required to be paid, when certificates for the stock will be issued.

The books of transfer and subscription will be closed on the 11th inst.

By order of the Board of Directors,
A. P. HALSEY, Cashier.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW YORK.—ALBANY, Dec 11, 1852.—The PUTNAM VALLEY BANK (Peekskill) has this day filed in this office a notice of the appointment of GREGORY RAYMOND & CO., of the City of New York, as Agents, for the redemption of its circulating notes, together with a revocation of the appointment of NELSON SCOVEL, of the City of Albany, as such Agent, agreeable to an act entitled "An act to amend the several acts relating to Incorporated Banks, Banking Associations, and Individual Bankers," passed April 17, 1851.

DANIEL B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK.—ALBANY, Dec 10, 1852.—The BURNET BANK (Syracuse) has this day filed in this office a notice of the appointment of the UNION BANK OF TROY in the City of Troy, as Agent for the redemption of its circulating notes, agreeable to the act entitled "An act to amend the several acts relating to Incorporated Banks, Banking Associations, and Individual Bankers," passed April 17, 1851.

DANIEL B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW YORK.—ALBANY Dec 7, 1852.—The Bank of NEWARK has this day filed in this office a notice of the appointment of JOHN THOMPSON, of the City of New-York, as agent for the redemption of its circulating notes, agreeable to the act entitled "An act to amend the several acts relating to Incorporated Banks, Banking Associations and Individual Bankers," passed April 17, 1851.

DANIEL B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

CREDITS ON CHINA, INDIA, &c.—Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, New-York, are prepared to issue Mercantile Credits, Circular Notes, and Letters of Credit on the Oriental Bank of London, available at all the branches and agencies of that establishment, as follows:

Canton, Hong-Kong, Shanghai, } China. Madras, Bombay, Calcutta, } Columbo, Kandy, Singapore, } Ceylon.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY—INTEREST ON BONDS.—The Coupons for Interest on the Second Mortgage Bonds of this Co., due the 16th inst., will be paid on presentation at the office of the Company, No. 28 Warren-st., on and after that day.—New-York, Dec. 8th, 1852. J. M. HOPKINS, Treasurer.

CREDITS, &c. FOR THE PACIFIC.—Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers New-York, issue Credits and Bills of Exchange, available at sight, on the following places on the West Coast: LIMA, VALPARAISO, PANAMA SAN FRANCISCO.

SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS OF THE NEW-ORLEANS AND HAVANA RAILROAD COMPANY, reimbursable in 1867, with semi-annual interest coupons attached; for sale by BLATCHFORD & RAINSFORD, No. 39 William-st.

THE INTEREST COUPONS on the CITY OF CHICAGO WATER LOAN BONDS, due on the 1st January proximo, will be paid at the Banking House of DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

THE INTEREST COUPONS due on Buffalo City Bonds will be paid on presentation to the Banking House of DUNCAN SHERMAN & Co.

SIX PER CENT. BONDS of the DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL CO., Coupons attached; for sale by CURTIS, BEALS & FEARING, No. 44 Wall-st.

THE EASTERN BANK OF WASHINGTON, D. C., is redeemed at No. 146 Bowery, @ ½ per cent.

SALAMANDER SAFES

SALAMANDER SAFES.

WILDER'S PATENT, WITH RICH'S IMPROVEMENT.—STEARNS & MARVIN, successors to Rich & Co., are the only manufacturers of SALAMANDER SAFES combining both patents. Depôt, No. 146 Water-st., New-York.

PREMIUM PHŒNIX SAFE.—The Phœnix Safe, manufactured by PIERCE & VALENTINE, No. 122 Water-st., New-York, has proved itself superior to any and all that have been tested in accidental or experimental fires. It was awarded the highest Premium (a Gold Medal) at the late Fair of the American Institute. Being constructed upon scientific principles, it will remain unchanged in any climate, and is the only Safe made free from dampness and fire-proof. A complete assortment now for sale, at No. 122 Water-st., near Wall-st., New-York.

FANCY SOAP

OF EVERY KIND, consisting of White Variegated, Rose, Almond, Palm, Emollient, Rough and Ready, Windsor, &c., &c., in Bars and Cakes, Wash Balls and Shaving Creams, Military and Shaving Compound, making in all over 70 varieties. Also, Pale Yellow and Brown Soaps, and patent refined Mould Candles, for all warm climates, always on hand and for sale by W. HULL'S SON, Nos. 108, 110 and 112 Cliff-st., north end.

YEAST POWDER.—B. T. BABBITT is the original inventor of the Chemical Yeast Powder, which is prepared and sold by him at Nos. 68 and 70 Wash ington-st. New-York, in tin cans. Those who purchase, should see that they get that with the above name on.

THE EYES.—Dr. WHEELER'S office, No 91 Bowery-st., for the successful treatment of diseases of the eye, and the insertion of artificial eyes, imported from Paris, which cannot be detected from the natural eye. Hours from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M. Those of the Jewish persuasion can be consulted every evening. Office hours, 7 A. M. till 9 P. M.

TRAVELING.

TRANSATLANTIC LINE—LIVERPOOL UNITED STATES AND FRENCH MAIL STEAMSHIPS.—The first vessels of this line are the following:

ATLANTIC, Capt. Wm. Vanderford. PACIFIC, Capt. Nye.
ARCTIC, Capt. Luce. BALTIC, Capt. Comstock.
ADRIATIC, Capt. Grafton.

These ships have been built by contract, expressly for Government service. Every care has been taken in their construction, as also in their engines, to insure strength and speed, and their accommodations for passengers are unequaled for elegance and comfort. Price of passage from New-York to Liverpool, in first-class cabin, $130; in second do., $70; exclusive use of extra size state-rooms, $200; from Liverp

New-York Daily Times.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

XXXIId CONGRESS...Second Session.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Dec. 14.

The Senate was called to order at 25 minutes past 12 o'clock.

A letter from Mr. KING, requesting Mr. ATCHISON to preside, was read, and no objection being made, Mr. A. took the Chair.

Mr. NORRIS, of N.H., appeared to-day and took his seat.

Mr. UNDERWOOD presented numerous petitions against the employment of Chaplains.

Mr. ADAMS presented a petition from Mississippi, praying Congress to interfere to prevent American citizens abroad from being compelled to observe forms of religious worship against their conscientious convictions, which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

Mr. DAVIS, of Mass., presented several petitions, praying that the law regulating steamboats, passed at the last session, may not go into effect so soon as provided.

Mr. MASON introduced a bill changing the proviso attached to the appropriation for the continuation of the Mexican boundary. Referred.

Mr. GWIN presented a petition from all the Postmasters in California, for increased compensation.

Mr. BRODHEAD gave notice of a bill changing the bounty land law so as to give all 160 acres of land.

On motion, so much of the President's Message as relates to commerce, foreign relations, finance and military affairs, Indian affairs and public lands, was referred to those committees.

Mr. DAVIS, of Mass., called the attention of the Senate to that part of the Message relating to Mr. WEBSTER's death, and spoke as follows:

Mr. PRESIDENT: I rise to bring to the notice of the Senate an event which has touched the sensibilities and awakened sympathies in all parts of the country—an event which has appropriately found a place in the Message of the President, and ought not to be passed in silence by the Senate. Sir, we have, within a short space, mourned the death of a succession of men illustrious by their services, their talents, and worth. Not only have seats in this Chamber, in the other House, and upon the Bench of the Court, been vacated, but death has entered the Executive mansion, and claimed the beloved patriot who filled the Chair of State. The portals of the tomb had scarcely closed upon a great and gifted member of this House, before they are again open to receive another marked man of our day—one who stood out with a singular prominence before his countrymen, challenging, by his extraordinary intellectual powers, the admiration of his fellow-men.

DANIEL WEBSTER, a name familiar in the remotest cabin upon the frontier, after mixing actively with the councils of his country for forty years, and having reached the limits of life assigned to mortals, has descended to the mansions of the dead, and the damp earth now rests upon his manly form. That magic voice which was wont to fill this place with admiring listeners, is hushed in eternal silence. The multitude will no longer bend in breathless attention from these galleries to catch his words, and to watch the speaking eloquence of his countenance, animated by the fervor of his mind—nor will the Senate again be instructed by the outpourings of his profound intellect, matured by long experience and enriched by copious streams from the fountains of knowledge. The thread of life is cut; the immortal is separated from the mortal, and the products of a great and cultivated mind are all that remain to us of the jurist and legislator. Few men have attracted so large a share of public attention, or maintained for so long a period an equal degree of mental distinction. In this and the other House there were rivals for fame, and he grappled in debate with the master minds of the day, and achieved in such manly conflict the imperishable renown connected with his name. Upon most of the questions which have been much agitated in Congress during his period of service, his voice was heard.

Few orators have equalled him in a masterly power of condensation, or in that clear, logical management of proofs and arguments which secures the attention of the hearer, and holds it with unabated interest—these speeches have been preserved, and many of them will be read as forensic models and will command admiration for the great display of intellectual honor and extensive research. This is not a suitable occasion to discuss the merits of political productions, or to compare them with the effusions of great cotemporaneous minds, or to speak of the principles advocated. All this belongs to the future. History will assign each great name the measure of its enduring fame.

Mr. WEBSTER was conspicuous not only among the most illustrious men in the halls of legislation, but his fame shone with undiminished lustre in the judicial tribunals as an advocate, where he participated in many of the most important discussions. On the Bench was MARSHAL, STORY, and their brethren—men of patient research and comprehensive scope of intellect, who have left behind them in our judicial annals proofs of greatness which will secure profound veneration and respect for their names. At the Bar stood PINCKNEY, WIRT, EMMET, and many others who adorned and gave exalted character to the profession.

Amid these luminaries of the bar he discussed many of the great questions raised in giving construction to organic laws, and no one shone with more intense brightness, or brought into the conflict of mind more learning, higher proofs of severe mental discipline, or more copious illustrations. Among such men, and in such honorable combat, the foundations of that critical knowledge of constitutional law which afterwards became a prominent feature of his character, and entered largely into his opinions as a legislator, were laid. The arguments made at this forum display a careful research into the history of the foundation of the Federal Union, and an acute analysis of the fundamental provisions of its Constitution. Probably no man has penetrated deeper into the principles, or taken a more comprehensive and complete view of the Union of the States, than that great man, Chief Justice MARSHALL. No question was so subtle as to elude his grasp, or so complex as to defy his penetration. Even the great and the learned esteemed it no condescension to listen to the teachings of his voice, and no one profited more by his wisdom or more venerated his character than Mr. WEBSTER.

To stand among such men with marked distinction, as did Mr. WEBSTER, is an association which might satisfy any ambition, whatever might be its aspirations. But there among those illustrious men, who have finished their labors and gone to their final homes, he made his mark actions and deep, which will be seen and traced by posterity. But I need not dwell on that which is familiar to all readers, who feel an interest in such topics, nor need I notice the details of his private life, since hundreds of pens have been employed in revealing all the facts, and in describing, in the most vivid manner, all the scenes which have been deemed attractive. Nor need I reiterate the fervent language of eulogy which has been poured out in all quarters from the press, the pulpit, the bar, legislative bodies and public assemblies, since his own productions constitute his best eulogy.

I could not if I were to attempt it, add anything to the strength or beauty of the manifold evidences which have been exhibited of the length, the breadth and height of his fame, nor is there any occasion for such proofs in the Senate, the place where his face was familiar, where many of his greatest efforts were made, and where his intellectual powers were appreciated. Here he was seen and heard, and where else will his claims to great distinction be more cheerfully admitted? But the places which have known him will know him no more. His form will never rise here again; his voice will not be heard nor his expressive countenance seen. He is dead. In his last moments he was surrounded by his family and friends at his own home, and while consoled by their presence, his spirit took its flight to other regions. All that remained has been committed to its kindred earth. Divine Providence gives us illustrious men, but they, like others, when their mission is ended, yield to the inexorable law of our being. He who gives also takes away, but never forsakes His faithful children. The places of those possessing uncommon gifts are vacated—the sod rests upon the once manly form now as cold and lifeless as itself—and the living are filled with gloom and desolation—but the world rolls on—nature loses none of its charms—the sun rises with undiminished splendor—the grass loses none of its freshness nor do the flowers cease to fill the air with fragrance. Nature, untouched by human woe, proclaims the immutable law of Providence, that decay follows growth, and that he who takes away never fails to give.

Sir, I propose the following resolutions, believing that they will meet the cordial approbation of the Senate:

Resolved, That the Senate has received with profound sensibility, the announciation by the President of the death of the late Secretary of State, DANIEL WEBSTER, who was long a highly distinguished member of this House.

Resolved, That the Senate manifest its respect for the memory of the deceased, and its sympathy with the bereaved family, by wearing the usual badge of mourning for thirty days.

Resolved, That these proceedings be communicated to the House of Representatives.

MR. BUTLER'S SPEECH.

Mr. PRESIDENT—This is an occasion full of interesting but melancholy associations, and one that especially appeals to my feelings and sense of justice—I might almost say historical justice—as a representative of South Carolina. Who, that were present, can ever forget the mournful and imposing occasion when DANIEL WEBSTER, whose eloquence and ability had given distinction to the greatest deliberative assembly and the most august tribunal of justice in this confederacy,—and when HENRY CLAY, a name that is associated with all that is daring in action and splendid in eloquence, rose as witnesses before the tribunal of history and gave their testimony as to the character and services of their illustrious compeer—JOHN CALDWELL CALHOUN—they embalmed in historical immortality their rival, associate and comrade.

I would that I could borrow from the spirit of my great countryman, something of its justice and magnanimity that I might make some requital for the distinguished tribute paid to his memory by his illustrious compeer. Such an occasion as the one I have referred to, is without parallel in the history of this Senate, and sir, I fear that there is no future for such another occasion. CALHOUN, CLAY and WEBSTER,—PITT, FOX and BURKE, have made a picture in our history that will be looked upon as the surpassing splendor. They were luminaries that in many points of view differed from another, but they were all stars of the first magnitude. Distance cannot destroy, nor time diminish the simple splendor of their light for the guidance and instruction of an admiring prosperity. Rivals they were in a great and eventful theatre of political life, but death has given them a common fame. Their contest in life was for the awards of public opinion, the great lever of modern times, by which nations are to be influenced.

> "With more than mortal powers endowed,
> How high they soared above the crowd!
> Their's was no common party race,
> Jostling by dark intrigues for place;
> Like fabled Gods, their mighty war
> Shook realms and nations in its jar."

Before I became a member of the Senate, of which I found Mr. WEBSTER a distinguished ornament, I had formed a very high estimate of his abilities, and from various sources of high authority. His mind, remarkable for its large capacity, was enriched with rare endowments, with the knowledge of a statesman, the learning of a jurist, and the attainments of a scholar. In this Chamber, with unsurpassed ability, Mr. WEBSTER has discussed the greatest subjects that have or can influence the destinies of this great Confederacy. Well may I apply to him the striking remark which he bestowed on Mr. CALHOUN: "We saw before us a Senator from Rome, when Rome survived."

I have always regarded Mr. WEBSTER as a noble model of a parliamentary debater. His genial temper, the courtesy and dignity of his deportment, his profound knowledge of his subject, and his thorough preparation, gave him a great command, not over his immediate audience, but gave his masterly speeches an impressible influence over public opinion. In the Supreme Court, Mr. WEBSTER was engaged in the greatest cases that were ever decided by that tribunal, and it is not saying too much to assert that his arguments formed the basis of some of the ablest judgments of that Court. His exuberant, but rectified imagination and brilliant literary attainments imparted to his eloquence, beauty, simplicity, and majority, and the finish of taste and elaboration. He seemed to prefer the more debative style of speaking, but when roused and assailed he became a formidable adversary in the war of debate, discharging from his full quiver the arrows of sarcasm, and invective with telling effect. Mr. WEBSTER was born in a forest, and in his childhood and youth lived amid the scenes of moral life, and it was no doubt under their inspiring influence that he imbibed that love of nature which has given such a charm and touching pathos to some of his meditated productions.

It always struck me that he had something of BURNS's nature, but controlled by the discipline of a higher degree of education—lifted above the ordinary level of mankind by his genius and intelligence. Mr. WEBSTER looked upon a more extensive horizon than could be seen by those below him. He had too much information from his various intercourse with great men, and his acquaintance with the opinions of all ages through the medium of books, to allow the spirit of bigotry to have a place in his mind. I have many reasons to conclude that he was not only tolerant of the opinions of others, but was even generous in his judgments towards them. I will conclude by saying that New-England especially, and the confederacy at large, have cause to be proud of the fame of such a man.

MR. CASS'S SPEECH.

Mr. PRESIDENT:—How are the mighty fallen, was the pathetic lamentation, when the leaders of Israel were struck down in the midst of their services and their renown. Well may we repeat that national wail. How are the mighty fallen, when the impressive dispensations of Providence have so recently carried mourning to the hearts of the American people, by summoning from life to death three of their eminent citizens, who, for almost half a century, had taken part, and prominently, too, in all the great questions, as well of peace as of war, which agitated and divided their country. Full indeed, they were of days and of honors, for

> "The hand of the reaper
> Took the ears that were hoary,"

but never brighter in intellect, purer in patriotism, nor more powerful in influence, than when the grave closed upon their labors, leaving their memory and their career at once an incentive and an example for their countrymen, in that long course of trial, but I trust of freedom and prosperity also, which is open before us.

Often divided in life, but only by honest convictions of duty, followed in a spirit of generous emulation, and not of personal opposition, they are now united in death, and we may appropriately adopt, upon this striking occasion, the beautiful language addressed to the people of England by one of her most gifted sons, when they were called to mourn, as we are now called, a bereavement which spread sorrow, dismay almost, through the nation, and under circumstances of difficulty and danger, far greater than any we can now reasonably anticipate in the progress of our history.

> "Seek not for these a separated tomb,
> Whom fate made brothers in the tomb,
> But search the land of living men,
> Where shall we find their likes again!"

And to-day, in consideration of the Message of the Chief Magistrate, it becomes us to respond to his annunciation, commending itself as it does to the universal sentiment of the country, of the death of the last of these lamented Statesmen, as a national misfortune. The mark of regret and respect was due alike to the memory of the dead, and to the feelings of the living. And I have listened with deep emotion to the eloquent testimonials to the mental power, and worth, and services of the departed patriot, which to day have been heard in this high place, and will be heard to-morrow, and commended, too, by the American people. The voice of party is hushed in the presence of such a national calamity, and the grave closes upon the asperity of political contests, when it closes upon those who have taken part in them. And well may we who have so often witnessed his labors and his triumphs—well may we here, upon this theatre of his services and his renown, recall the efforts of his mighty understanding, and the admiration which always followed its exertion—well may we come with our tribute of acknowledgment to his high and diversified powers, and to the influence he exercised upon his auditory, and in fact upon his country. He was indeed one of those remarkable men who stand prominently forward upon the canvas of history, impressing their characteristics upon the age in which they live, and almost making it their own, by the force of their genius and the splendor of their fame.

The time which elapsed between the middle of the eighteenth century and our own day, was prolific of great events and of distinguished men, who guided, or were guided by them, far beyond any other equal period in the history of human society. But, in my opinion, even this favored epoch has produced no man possessing a more massive and gigantic intellect, or who exhibited more profound powers of investigation in the great department of political science, to which he devoted himself in all its various ramifications, than DANIEL WEBSTER. The structure of his mind seemed peculiarly adapted to the work he was called upon to do, and he did it, as no other man of his country, of his age indeed, could have done it. And his name and his fame are indissolubly connected with some of the most difficult and important questions which our peculiar institutions have called into discussion. It was my good fortune to hear him, upon one of the most memorable of these occasions, when in this very hall, filled to overflowing with an audience whose rapt attention indicated his power and their expectations, he entered into an analysis of the constitution and of the great principles of our political organization, with a vigor of argument, a force of illustration, and a felicity of diction which have rendered this effort of his mind one of the proudest monuments of American genius, and one of the noblest expositions, which the operations of our government have called forth. I speak of its general effect, without concurring in all the views he presented, though the points of difference neither impair my estimate of the speaker, nor of the power he displayed in this elaborate debate.

The judgment of his cotemporaries upon the character of his eloquence will be confirmed by the future historian. He grasped the questions involved in the subject before him, with a rare union of force and discrimination, and he presented them in an order of arrangement, marked at once with great perspicuity and with logical acuteness, so that when he arrived at his conclusion, he seemed to reach it by a process of established propositions, interwoven with the hand of a master. And topics, barren of attraction from their nature, were rendered interesting by illustrations and allusions, drawn from a vast storehouse of knowledge, and applied with a chastened taste, formed upon the best models of ancient and of modern learning. And to these eminent qualifications was added an uninterrupted flow of rich, and often racy, old fashioned English, worthy of the earlier masters of the language, whom he studied and admired.

As a statesman and politician his power was felt and acknowledged through the Republic, and all bore willing testimony to his enlarged views, and to his ardent patriotism. And he acquired a European reputation by the state papers he prepared upon various questions of our foreign policy, and one of these, his refutation and exposure of an absurd and arrogant pretension of Austria, is distinguished by lofty and generous sentiments, becoming the age in which he lived, and the great People in whose name he spoke, and it is stamped with a vigor and research not less honorable in the exhibition, than conclusive in the application. And it will ever take rank in the history of diplomatic intercourse, among the richest contributions to the commentaries upon the public law of the world.

And in internal as in external troubles, he was true, and tried and faithful; and in the latest, may it be the last, as it was the most perilous, crisis of our country, rejecting all sectional considerations, and exposing himself to sectional denunciations, he stood up boldly, proudly indeed, and with consummate ability, for the constitutional rights of another portion of the Union, fiercely assailed by a spirit and aggression, as incompatible with our mutual obligations as with the duration of the confederation itself. In that dark and doubtful hour, his voice was heard above the storm, recalling his countrymen to a sense of their danger and their duties, and tempering the lessons of reproof with the experience of age and the dictates of patriotism. He who heard this memorable appeal to the public reason and conscience, made in this crowded chamber, with all eyes fixed upon the speaker and almost all hearts swayed by his words of wisdom and of power, will sedulously guard its recollection as one of those precious incidents which, while they constitute the poetry of history, exert a permanent and decisive influence upon the destiny of nations.

And our deceased colleague added the kindlier affections of the heart to the lofty endowments of the mind, and I recall, with almost painful sensibility, the associations of our boyhood, when we were school-fellows together, with all the troubles and the pleasures which belong to that relation of life in its narrow world of preparation. He rendered himself dear by his disposition and deportment, and exhibited some of those peculiar characteristic features, which, later in life, made him the ornament of the social circle, and when study and knowledge of the world had opened his faculties, endowed him with powers of conversation I have not found surpassed in my intercourse with society at home or abroad. His comfort and delight at that early period left an enduring impression upon my memory of mental traits, which the experience course of life developed and confirmed, and the commanding acclaim and assemblage of the men, were foreshadowed by the standing and influence of the boy, among the comrades who surrounded him. Fifty-five years ago we parted—he to prepare for his splendid career in the good old land of our ancestors, and I to encounter the harsh toils and trials of life in the great forest of the West.

But ere long the report of his words and his deeds penetrated those recesses where human industry was painfully but successfully contending with the obstacles of nature, and I found that my early companion was assuming a position which confirmed my previous anticipations, and which could only be attained by the rare faculties with which he was gifted. Since then he has gone on, irradiating his path with the splendor of his exertions, till the whole hemisphere was bright with his glory; and never brighter than when he went down in the west without a cloud to obscure his lustre, clear, calm and glorious. Fortunate in life, he was not less fortunate in death, for he died with his fame undiminished, his faculties unbroken, and his usefulness unimpaired; surrounded by weeping friends, and regarded with anxious solicitude by a grateful country, to whom the messenger that mocks at time and space told, from hour to hour, the progress of his disorder, and the approach of his fate.

And beyond all this, and better than all this, he died in the faith of a Christian, humble but hopeful, adding another to the roll of eminent men, who have searched the gospel of Jesus, and found it the word and the will of God, given to direct us while here, and to sustain us in that hour of trial, when the things of this world are passing away, and the dark valley of the shadow of death is opening before us.

How are the mighty fallen, we may yet exclaim, when reft of our greatest and wisest; but they fall to rise again, from death to life, when such quickening faith in the mercy of God and in the sacrifice of the Redeemer, comes to shed upon them its happy influence on this side of the grave and beyond it.

MR. SEWARD'S SPEECH.

Mr. PRESIDENT—When, in passing through Savoy, I reached the eminence where the traveller is promised his first distinct view of Mont Blanc, I asked, "Where is the Mountain?" "There," said the guide pointing to the rainy sky which stretched out before me. It is even so, when we approach and attempt to scan accurately a great character. Clouds gather upon it and seem to take it up out of our sight.

DANIEL WEBSTER was a man of warm and earnest affections, in all the domestic and social relations. Purely incidental and natural allusions in his conversations, letters, and speeches, have made us familiar with the very pathways about his early mountain home; with his mother, graceful, intellectual, fond, and pious; with his father, assiduous, patriotic and religious, changing his pursuits, as duty in revolutionary times commanded, from the farm to the camp, and from the camp to the Provincial Legislature and the Constituent Assembly.

It seems as if we could recognise the very form and features of the most constant and generous of brothers. Nor are we strangers at Marshfield. We are guests hospitably admitted, and then left to wander at our ease under the evergreens on the lawn, over the grassy fields, through the dark, native forest, and along the sea shore. We know, almost as well as we know our own, the children reared there, and fondly loved, and therefore perhaps early lost; the servants bought from bondage, and held by the stronger chains of gratitude; the careful steward, always active yet never hurried; the reverent neighbor, always welcome yet never obtrusive; and the ancient fisherman, whose little fleet is ever ready for the sports of the sea; and we meet on every side the ever-watchful and devoted friends whom no frequency of disappointment can discourage, and whom even the death of their great patron cannot all at once disengage from efforts, which know no balancing of probabilities, nor reckoning of cost, to secure his elevation to the first honors of the Republic.

Who that was even confessedly provincial, was ever so identified with anything local as DANIEL WEBSTER was with the spindles of Lowell, and the quarries of Quincy; with Faneuil Hall, Bunker Hill, Forefathers' Day, Plymouth Rock, and whatever else belonged to Massachusetts? And yet, who that was most truly national has ever so sublimely celebrated or so touchingly commended to our reverent affections our broad and ever-broadening continental home; its endless rivers, majestic mountains and capacious lakes; its inimitable and indescribable Constitution; its cherished and growing Capitol; its aptly-conceived and expressive flag, and its triumphs by land sea; and its immortal founders, heroes and martyrs? How manifest it was, too, that, unlike those who are impatient of slow but sure progress, he loved his country, not for something greater or higher that he desired or hoped she might become, but just for what she was, and as she was already, regardless of future change.

No, sir; believe me, they err widely who say that DANIEL WEBSTER was cold and passionless. It is true that he had little enthusiasm, but he was, nevertheless, earnest and sincere, as well as calm; and, therefore, he was both discriminating and comprehensive in his affections. We recognize his likeness in a portrait drawn by a Roman pencil:

> "——— who with nice discernment knows
> What to his country and his friends he owes;
> How various Nature warms the human breast,
> To love, be Parent, Brother, Friend, or Guest,
> What the great offices of Judges are,
> Or Senators of Generals sent to war."

DANIEL WEBSTER was cheerful, and on becoming occasions joyous, and even mirthful; but he was habitually engaged in profound studies on great affairs. He was moreover, constitutionally fearful of the dangers of popular passion and prejudice, and so, in public walk, conversation and debate, he was grave and serious, even to solemnity; yet he never desponded in the darkest hours of personal or political trial; and melancholy never, in health nor even in sickness, spread a pall over his spirits.

It must have been very early that he acquired that just estimate of his own powers which was the basis of a self-reliance which all the world saw and approved, and which, while it betrayed no feature of vanity, none but a superficial observer could have mistaken for pride or arrogance.

DANIEL WEBSTER was no sophist. With a talent for didactic instruction which might have excused dogmatism, he never lectured on the questions of morals that are agitated in the schools. But he seemed, nevertheless, to have acquired a philosophy of his own, and to have made it the rule and guide of his life. That philosophy consisted in improving his powers and his tastes, so that he might appreciate whatever was good and beautiful in nature and art and attain to whatever was excellent in conduct. He had accurate perceptions of the qualities and relations of things. He overvalued nothing that was common, and undervalued nothing that was useful, or even ornamental. His lands, his cattle and equipage, his dwelling, library and apparel, his letters, arguments and orations—everything that he had, everything that he made, and everything that he did, was, as far as possible, fit, complete, perfect. He thought decorous forms necessary for preserving whatever was substantial or valuable in politics and morals, and even in religion. In his regard, Order was the first law, and Peace the chief blessing of earth, as they are of heaven. Therefore, while he desired Justice and loved Liberty, he reverenced Law as the first Divinity of States and of society.

DANIEL WEBSTER was indeed ambitious, but his ambition was generally subordinate to conventional forms, and always to the Constitution. He aspired to place and preferment, but not for the mere purpose of political power, and still less for pleasurable indulgences; and only for the occasions to save or serve his country, and for the fame which such noble actions might bring. Who will censure such ambition? Who had greater genius subjected to severer discipline? What other motives than those of ambition could have brought that genius into activity under that discipline, and sustained that activity so equally under ever-changing circumstances so long? His ambition never fell off into presumption. He was, on the contrary, content with performing all practical duties, even in common affairs, in the best possible manner; and he never chafed under petty restraints from those above, nor malicious annoyances from those around him. If ever any man had intellectual superiority which could have excused a want of deference due to human authority or skepticism, concerning that which was divine, he was such an one. Yet, he was nevertheless, unassuming and courteous, here and elsewhere, in the public counsels; and there was, I think, never a time in his life, when he was not an unquestioning believer in that religion which offers to the meek the inheritance of the Heavenly Kingdom.

DANIEL WEBSTER's mind was not subtle, but it was clear. It was surpassingly logical in the exercise of induction, and equally vigorous and majestic in all its movements—and yet he possessed an imagination so strong that if it had been combined with even a moderated enthusiasm of temper, would have overturned the excellent balance of his power.

The civilian rises in this, as in other republics, by the practice of eloquence, and so DANIEL WEBSTER became an orator—the first of orators.

Whatever else concerning him has been controverted by any body, the fifty thousand lawyers of the United States, interested to deny his pretensions, conceded to him an unapproachable supremacy at the bar. How did he win that high place? Where others studied laboriously, he meditated intensely. Where others appealed to the prejudices and passions of courts and juries, he addressed only their understandings. Where others lost themselves among the streams, he ascended to the fountain. While they sought the rules of law among conflicting precedents, he found them in the eternal principles of reason and justice.

But it is conceding too much to the legal profession to call DANIEL WEBSTER a lawyer. Lawyers speak for clients and their interests—he seemed always to be speaking for his country and for truth. So he rose emperceptibly above his profession; and while yet in the forum he stood before the world a Publicist. In this faculty he resembled while he surpassed ERSKINE, who taught the Courts at Westminster the law of moral responsibility; and he approached HAMILTON, who educated the Courts at Washington in the Constitution of their country and the philosophy of government.

An undistinguishable line divides this high province of the Forum from the Senate, to which his philosophy and eloquence were perfectly adapted. Here, in times of stormy agitation and bewildering excitement, when as yet the union of these States seemed not to have been cemented and consolidated, and its dissolution seemed to hang, if not on the immediate result of the debate, at least upon the popular passion that that result must generate, DANIEL WEBSTER put forth his mightiest efforts, confessedly the greatest ever put forth here or on this Continent. Those efforts produced marked effect on the Senate—they shaped the public mind, and became enduring lessons of instruction to our countrymen on the science of constitutional law, and the relative powers and responsibilities of the Government, and the rights and duties of the States and of citizens.

Tried by ancient definitions, DANIEL WEBSTER was not an orator. He studied no art, and practiced no action. Nor did he form himself by any admitted model. He had neither the directness and vehemence of DEMOSTHENES, nor the fullness and flow of CICERO, nor the intelligence of MILTON, nor the magnificence of BURKE. It was happy for him that he had not. The temper and tastes of his age and country required eloquence different from all these, and they found it in the pure logic and the vigorous yet massive rhetoric which constituted the style of DANIEL WEBSTER.

DANIEL WEBSTER, although a statesman, did not aim to be either a popular or a parliamentary leader. He left common affairs and questions to others, and reserved himself for those great and infrequent occasions which seemed to involve the prosperity or the continuance of the Republic. On these occasions he rose above partisan influences and alliances, and gave his counsels earnestly and with impassioned solemnity, and always with an unaffected reliance upon the intelligence and virtue of his countrymen.

The first revolutionary assembly that convened in Boston, promulgated the principle of the revolution of 1688—"Resistance to unjust laws is obedience to God,' and it became the watchword throughout the Colonies. Under that motto, the Colonies dismembered the British Empire, and erected the American Republic. At an early day, it seemed to DANIEL WEBSTER, that the habitual cherishing of that principle, after its great work had been consummated, threatened to subvert in its turn the free and beneficent Constitution, which afforded the highest attainable security against the passage of unjust laws. He addressed himself, therefore, assiduously and almost alone to what seemed to him the duty of calling the American people back from revolutionary theories to the formation of habits of peace, order and submission to authority. He inculcated the duty of submission by States and citizens to all laws passed within the province of Constitutional authority, and of absolute reliance on Constitutional remedies for the correction of all errors and the redress of all injustice. This was the political gospel of DANIEL WEBSTER. He preached it in season and out season, boldly, constantly, with the zeal of an apostle, and with the devotion, if there were need, of a martyr. It was full of saving influences while he lived, and those influences will last so long as the Constitution and the Union endure.

I do not dwell on DANIEL WEBSTER's exercise of administrative functions. It was marked by the same ability that distinguished all his achievements in other fields of duty. It was at the same time eminently conservative of peace, and of the great principles of constitutional liberty, on which the republican institutions of his country were founded. But while these administrative services benefitted his country, and increased his fame, we all felt, nevertheless, that his proper and highest place was here, where there was field and scope for his philosophy and his eloquence—here, among the equal representatives of the constituent States, which were at once to be held together, and to move on in the establishment of a Continental power, controlling all the American States, and balancing those of the Eastern World, and we could not but exclaim, in the words of the Roman orator, when we saw him leave the Legislative Councils to enter on the office of Administration:

> *"Quantis in augustiis, vestra gloria se dilatari velis!"*

MR. STOCKTON'S SPEECH.

Mr. PRESIDENT—I came to this city only this morning, and to the Senate Chamber wholly unapprised in relation to the present solemn and interesting proceedings. It would not, therefore, become me, or the solemnity and grandeur of the occasion, to mingle—so entirely unprepared as I needs must be—my voice with the eloquent voice of lamentation which has this morning done honor to the Senate, for any other purpose than simply and briefly to express my grief, my sorrow—aye, Sir, my heartfelt, pervading sorrow—when I heard that DANIEL WEBSTER was dead. Senators, I have known and loved DANIEL WEBSTER for thirty years. What wonder, then, that I should sorrow! But now that I am on my feet, and the Senate who knew and loved him too, are my listeners, how am I to express that sorrow! I cannot do it—it cannot be done—our language is too poor.

Oh! Sir, all words in moments like these, when grief or love is to be expressed, are cold and frigid. Senators, I can even now hardly realize the sad event that DANIEL WEBSTER is really dead—that he does not still live. I did hope that God, who has watched over this Republic, who can do all things, who has hung the earth upon nothing, who so endowed the mind of DANIEL WEBSTER, would have still longer upheld its frail tenement, and kept him as an example not only to our own men, but to the men of the whole world. Indeed it is no figure of speech when we say that his fame was world wide. But, Senators, I rose to pronounce no eulogy upon him—I am up for no such vain purpose. I come with no ceremony, but I come to the portals of his grave stricken with sadness, and here before the assembled Senate, aye, Sir, in the presence of friends as well as Senators, because whether they be of this side of the chamber or the other side of the chamber, I hope I am entitled to call every Senator my friend,—to mingle my grief with the grief of those around me.

I rise here with no hope of adding one gravel stone to the colossal column he has erected for himself, but I come only to hang a garland of friendship on the bier of one of the greatest and best men I ever knew. Senators, you have known Mr. WEBSTER in his public character, as a statesman of almost intuitive perceptions—as a lawyer of unsurpassed learning and ability—as a ripe scholar,—but it was my happiness to know him as a man, in the seclusion of private life, and in the performance of sacred domestic duties, and of reciprocal friendship. I say here in this presence, and as far as my poor voice may reach, that he was remarkable for all those attributes that constitute a noble, a generous, hospitable, high-minded, courageous man. Sir, as far as my research into the history of the world have gone, they have failed to furnish his superior;—not even in the records of ancient Greece or Rome, or any other nation, is to be found a man of superior endowments to our own WEBSTER.

Mr. President—In private life Mr. WEBSTER was generous to a fault; in public life his whole mind was absorbed in his country—his whole country, and nothing but his country. Sir, one act of his—one speech of his—made in this Chamber, has placed him before all men of antiquity. He offered himself—yes, you all remember in that seat, there—he rose and offered himself a living sacrifice for his country: and Lord BACON said that he who offers himself as a sacrifice for his country, is a sight for the angels to look upon. Mr. President—My feelings upon this occasion will not surprise Senators who remember that these are no new sentiments for me; that when he was living I had the temerity to say that DANIEL WEBSTER was the greatest among men, and a true patriot. Aye, sir, and when it was supposed that it interfered with my political aspirations. Well, sir, if an Empire had been then hanging on my words, I would not have amended or altered one sentiment. Having said thus much of the dead, allow me to express one single word of thanks to the honorable Senator from Michigan, Mr. CASS. Sir, I have often had occasion to feel sentiments of regard, and if he will permit me to say it, of affectionate regard for him, and sometimes to express them, but the emotions created in my heart by his address this morning are not easily expressed. I thank him, and may God spare him to our country many years—may he long remain here in our midst, as he is at this day in all the strength of manhood, and in all the glory of matured wisdom.

The resolutions were then adopted and the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Dec. 14.

Mr. STUART, of Mich., was appointed a member of the Committee of Commerce, *vice* Mr. JOHNSON, of Tenn., excused.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, and resumed the consideration of the pending resolutions to refer the various branches of the President's Message to the appropriate committees.

Mr. MEADE said Virginia is engaged extensively in a system of railroads, and therefore if his State was relieved of duty now paid on railroad iron, it would be a saving to it of probably two or three millions of dollars within the next ten years. What is said of Virginia may be said of the whole South, West and North-West. He gave notice he should vote against the pending proposition, submitted by Mr. BROOKS, to refer the subject of the revenue to Select Committees, and should seek an opportunity to relieve railroad iron from the present duty which oppresses it.

He then proceeded to show that the admission of railroad iron free of duty, would benefit every one by increasing and cheapening travel, and promoting industry and an exchange of products. In conclusion, he expressed himself opposed to the retention of the surplus in the Treasury, believing that it would lead to wasteful and unconstitutional expenditures; therefore, he was in favor of appropriating the surplus to the redemption of the United States Bonds, even if we have to pay 15 or 20 per cent. advance for it.

Mr. STANTON, of Ohio, gave the reasons why he opposed the accumulation of surplus revenue in the Treasury, and avowed himself ready to vote for a modification of the tariff, provided it did not affect the industry of the country. He had always been favorable to protection for the sake of protection. Instead of confining the labor of the country to agriculture it should in part be diverted to manufactures. He advocated specific for *ad valorem* duties, and a home market.

Mr. MILLSON, of Va., expressed his views on the tariff, contending that the abolition of the duties on raw materials, without a corresponding reduction on manufactured fabrics, would be the same as paying bounty out of the Treasury to manufacturers to sustain themselves against foreign competition.

Mr. GIDDINGS, of Ohio, remarked: It had been well said, in a Whig paper, that Protection is growing more and more dim, and the whole world are now opposed to the Protective policy, and it is vain for the Whigs to struggle against the onward progress. The discussion here had become stale and unprofitable. During three days, notwithstanding the eloquent speeches, the seats have been nearly empty—showing how little interest is felt in the subject. There is but one class of freemen who feel any interest in the tariff question, and that is the laboring men of the nation, who have no protection. They are the only class of freemen who feel any interest in the question, for the reason that every other class of freemen are protected by the law, it is made death to import slaves from abroad, while slaves can be imported from Maryland and Virginia further South. The laborer and manufacturer of the nation have no protection. They can, however, generally take care of themselves.

His Northern Whig friends, while they say they want to protect Northern labor, countenance and maintain the sale of human flesh. But the people will pronounce them hypocrites. This morning he read in a Whig paper that a female—a mother—when she saw her four children sold to an unfeeling dealer in human flesh, murdered them, rather than see them transferred to the pen of their purchaser, and for this the laws of the State consigned her to the gallows. He asked both his Whig and Democratic friends whether they would steel their hearts to such cases of inhumanity? He repeated that men who profess to sympathize with their fellow-men, and yet maintain commerce with human flesh, while professing to protect the laborer of the North, utter what is not true.

Mr. JOHNSON of Tennessee, inquired whether the gentleman who had said that one species of labor only was protected, desired the prohibition renewed for the purpose of increasing competition?

Mr. GIDDINGS—I spoke of the manufacturers of slaves and not of slavery—it is the manufacturer of slaves alone who is sustained and honored by the laws of the country. One great and striking policy has characterized the administration which is now going out, and on this one policy rest the hopes of its friends for distinction in future—he meant the Compromise measures. The man whose death has this day been announced in the Senate, in March, 1850, put forth the programme which was carried through by the influence of the Executive.

The Fugitive Slave Law has been in operation more than two years, and in each subsequent Message the President has congratulated the country on the protection afforded to the Southern master. What are the facts! For three months, ending 3d of Dec, a larger number of fugitive slaves crossed the Northern Lakes, and found protection under the Canadian Government, than ever crossed at any former period of history, while the slave-catchers slink back into the Slave States and become silent. His friend from Pennsylvania (Mr. JONES) while speaking yesterday, said Pennsylvania had stood firm on the Compromise Measures, but it was satisfactory to him (GIDDINGS) to know that Pennsylvania furnished the men and Democrats who at Christiana stood firm in defence of the principles which every freeman holds dear to his heart. They struck down the oppresser and laid him in the dust. He thanked the Democrats for that, and thanked God and took courage.

Mr. JONES, Pennsylvania, inquired whether he understood the gentleman to say that the Democrats sanctioned and sustained the Christiana riots?

Mr. GIDDINGS replied—I never heard anything else. (Laughter.)

Mr. JONES further asked whether the gentleman took it for granted that Democrats favor what they do not declare themselves opposed to?

Mr. GIDDINGS hoped the gentleman would not interrogate him too closely, and then proceeded to encourage the friends of freedom, by showing the progress of their cause, evidences of which are seen in the election of BENTON in Missouri and GERRIT SMITH, the popularity of Uncle Tom's Cabin, the preaching of the Gospel and the songs of the poets. He said that FRED. DOUGLAS's prospects were brighter now than GERRIT SMITH's were four years ago. When he comes here we will have another illustration of the Slave law. A fugitive from labor bringing with him his African blood.

A SOUTHERN VOICE.—"Then we'll catch him." (Laughter.)

Mr. GIDDINGS said DOUGLASS would ask no favors of Southern slaveholders or Northern serviles, he is competent to speak for himself, and the man who comes in contact with him will come off second best. In conclusion, he referred to a letter from Mr. WEBSTER to our Minister in Spain regarding Cuba, written in January, 1843, commenting upon it and saying that it associated WEBSTER's character with infamy. He said, with the annexation of Cuba to the United States, a fire would be kindled to burn off slavery, and drive it from the continent.

Mr. STANLEY, of N. C., said, there is one matter in the President's message which I do not see adverted to in the pending resolutions of reference. An appropriation was made last session for a Lunatic Asylum, and this is of some importance to Congressmen and others. (Laughter.

THE NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES.

A VERY LARGE DAILY NEWSPAPER—each number comprising Eight Pages, or Forty-Eight columns, and giving more reading matter than any other Daily Newspaper in the United States—is published EVERY MORNING, (*Sundays excepted.*) at No. 113 NASSAU-STREET, and is delivered to Subscribers in New-York, Brooklyn, Williamsburg and Jersey City, for TWELVE AND A HALF CENTS a week, payable to the carrier. Single copies, TWO CENTS. Mail Subscribers, FIVE DOLLARS a year; six months, Two Dollars and a Half; three months, One Dollar and a Half. Three Dollars in advance required in all exchanges with Country Newspapers.

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RAYMOND, JONES & CO., Publishers.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ **Art Union.**—NOTICE—The undersigned, proprietor of COLE'S Original Paintings of "THE VOYAGE OF LIFE," having received information that the Managers of the ART UNION in their "Catalogue of Paintings and other Works of Art," to be sold by them at auction, on the 15th, 16th and 17th days of December, inst., have included four Crayon or India Ink Copies of the aforesaid COLE'S Paintings, marked on said Catalogue No. 210. Also, a Steel Plate of the 1 econd of the said named Series of Paintings, marked on said Catalogue No 407, and also three Etchings on Steel, of three of said series, marked on said Catalogue respectively, Nos. 435, 436, 437. Hereby gives notice, that by virtue of his proprietorship as aforesaid, he claims the sole privilege and right of making, Printing, and publishing or causing to be engraved, printed and published, any copy or copies of said series of Paintings or of either of them.

And he further gives notice that any purchaser of either of the above named copies or steel plates, will be held to a strict accountability, at law, for any breach of the aforesaid privileges or rights which have been so expressive to him.

SPINOLA INSTITUTE, New-York, Dec. 15, 1852.

GORHAM D. ABBOTT, Proprietor.

☞ **In Democratic Whig General Committee and DEMOCRATIC WHIG YOUNG MEN'S GENERAL COMMITTEE, Broadway House, Dec. 7, 1852.**—Resolved, That it be recommended to the several Ward Committees to hold an election on WEDNESDAY, the 22d of December, between the hours of 7 and 10 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of choosing five Delegates from each Ward to the General Committee five Delegates from each Ward to the Young Men's General Committee, and a Ward Committee, for the ensuing year.

Two days notice to be given by the several Ward Committees of the time and place where such elections are to be held; the election to be by ballot; the Ward Committees to designate at least three Inspectors to serve, and to select them, as far as practicable, from the Whig Inspectors elect in the several Wards. GEORGE J. CORNELL,

Chairman Dem. Whig Gen. Com.

WM. L. SHARDLAW, GEORGE P. NELSON, } Secretaries.

ERASTUS BROOKS,
Chairman Young Men's Gen. Com.

B. L. BUDD, J. H. MOSEMAN, } Secretaries.

☞ **New-York Historical Society.**—COURSE OF LECTURES, 1852-1853—For the Benefit of the Fire Proof Building Fund.—The second Lecture will be delivered at Metropolitan Hall, on THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 16, by the Rev. FRANCIS L. HAWKS, D. D. The doors will be open at 7 o'clock, the Lecture to be delivered at 8 o'clock. Tickets to the Course $5, (admitting a Gentleman and Lady to the Ten Lectures, and the holder to Mr. CROAKE'S Address. Tickets to single Lecture, 50 cents.

Course Tickets may be procured at the Book Stores of Messrs. H. Moore, Merchants' Exchange; Appleton & Co., No. 200 Broadway; C. S. Francis & Co., No. 252 Broadway; Kyle & Brother, No. 697 Broadway; at the Library Rooms in the University, and Single Tickets at the door, on the evening of each Lecture.

AUGUSTUS SCHELL, FRANCIS L. HAWKS, GEORGE H. MOORE, } Committee.

☞ **Mercantile Library Association.**—CLASS IN VOCAL MUSIC.—Those gentlemen who have subscribed their names as members of the

CLASS IN VOCAL MUSIC,

under the direction of Mr. BOURGONNIER, and all persons whether members of the Association or otherwise, who desire to pursue this study, are requested to meet in the Lecture Room on THURSDAY EVENING, 16th inst., at 7½ o'clock, when the time of meeting, the terms of instruction, &c., will be definitely arranged.

Particular attention is called to the instruction of this gentleman, who promises to all who shall follow his course with attention, a perfect knowledge of the theory of music, and the reading of music at sight.

For any further particulars apply to the Librarian.

S. W. F. ODELL, Chairman Class Committee.

☞ **Industrial Home Association, No. 3.**—The 27th regular meeting of this Association will be held on FRIDAY EVENING, Dec. 17, at Union Hall, No. 162 Bowery. This Association is organized on the same plan as Mount Vernon, No. 1 and Union Port, No. 2. The land is located in an elevated position between William's Bridge and Mount Vernon; has a front of 2½ miles on the Harlem and New-Haven Railroads, and commands a fine view of Long Island Sound, the Pal sades and the surrounding country. It will be laid out in acre, half and quarter acre lots. The dues will be $2 per week for the first six months, and $1 per week thereafter. Copies of the Constitution and By-Laws can be had of John C. Armerford, No. 454 Broadway; L. Owen, No. 414 Broadway; W. B. Smith, No. 11 Nassau-st; C. A. Cooper, No. 149 Barrow-st; J. F. Wells, No. 80 Av-B; J. A. Handasch, No. 136 Spring-st., or at the Hall on the evening of the meeting.

J. COLMERFORD, President.

J. A. HANDASCH, Secretary.

☞ **To Glass Painters and Decorators.**—The Directors of the ASSOCIATION FOR THE EXHIBITION OF THE INDUSTRY OF ALL NATIONS, invite Designs and Proposals for Glazing, with Ornamental Painted Glass, the four large Fanlights of the Exhibition Building. These Fanlights are semi circular with a radius of 20 feet. Parties sending Designs and Proposals, are requested to accompany them with a statement of the style of work in which they intend to execute them; all of which must be addressed to C. E. DETMOLD, Engineer, &c., Office No. 74 Broadway, where full Drawings of the windows can be seen By order. WM. WHETTEN, Secretary.

Popular Lectures.—At the Tabernacle, Rev. WM. W. PATTON's Lecture, appointed to be given on FRIDAY EVENING Dec. 17, (to-morrow) is postponed in consequence of Festival, Concert and Oration of Mr. JOHN B. GOUGH, at Metropolitan Hall, in aid of the benevolent efforts of the Ladies Home Mission established for the reformation and renovation of the Five Points. The Committee presuming that their friends and auditors, in common with themselves, would prefer spending the evening in this way, in promotion of a noble object, cheerfully defer their claims to the above even ng, to others so worthy the public attention. Timely notice of the lecture will be given through the press.

☞ **Thackeray's Lectures.**—The last Lecture of the Course will be delivered on FRIDAY EVENING, Dec. 17, at Rev. Mr. Chapin's (late Mr. Bellows') Church, No. 548 Broadway, near Prince st., at 8 o'clock.

Subject: *Sterne and Goldsmith*

Single Tickets 75 cents each, may be had of EVANS & BRITTAN No. 697 Broadway; C. S. FRANCIS & Co., No 252 Broadway; WM. HALL & SON, and at the Mercantile Library Rooms.

WILLARD L. FELT, Chairman, JAMES D. SMITH, JOHN F. HALSTED, } Lecture Committee.

☞ **Catholic Institute of New-York.**—The Sixth and last Lecture of the Course will be delivered on THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 16, at the Stuyvesant Institute, No. 659 Broadway, by Rev. JOHN BOTCE, of Worcester, Mass. Subject—*Mary Stuart.* Tickets 25 cents; may on had at the door on the evening of the Lecture. The proceeds will be devoted to the purchasing of Catholic Books for Charitable Institutions. Doors open at 7 o'clock; Lecture at 8 o'clock. DANIEL D SULLIVAN, Secretary.

☞ **Masonic Notice.**—The Members of Key-Stone Lodge, No. 233 are hereby notified that their annual Election will take place on MONDAY EVENING, 20th inst., and are hereby summoned to attend a meeting of said Lodge, on MONDAY EVENING, Dec 27, to act upon the report of the Committee on room hire, who have reported in favor of Pythagora Hall in Walker-st. By order of

R. LATTY Secretary pro tem. E. B HAYES, W. W.

☞ **Important Discovery in Dentistry.**—The most agonizing description of tooth-ache can be instantly relieved, without resorting to extraction, or giving the slightest pain, by applying to Dr. O'CONNOR and J. CONNERY, Surgical and Mechanical Dentists, and Manufacturers of Incorruptible Teeth, at No. 53 Liespenard-st., near Broadway. All operations performed with ease and celerity, and upon the most reasonable terms.

☞ **I. O. of O. F.**—CRESCENT LODGE, No. 332 requests a full attendance of its members at its Session Room, No. 163 Bowery, on FRIDAY EVENING the 17th instant, as business of importance is to be transacted, in which every member has a deep personal interest.

Per order of W. W. WARD, N. G.

G. P. SMITH, Secretary.

☞ **Miss Bacon's Plan of Historical INSTRUCTION**—At the request of ladies connected with schools, and other persons, who cannot attend the morning lessons, Miss BACON will give, on SATURDAY EVENING, 18th inst., at the Stuyvesant Institute a lesson exp anatory of her system of Historical Instruction. Admission 50 cents.

☞ **The Land Reformers** and all who are in favor of having a Free Home on the Public Lands, will meet at Military Hall, Bowery, opposite Spring-st., THIS EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. By order

JOHN H. KEYSER, Secretary.

☞ **Miss Bacon's Course of HISTORICAL INSTRUCTION**, at the Stuyvesant Institute. The Sixth Lesson will be given THIS MORNING, at 11 o'clock. Single admission 50 cents. Tickets for 15 Lessons, $5.

☞ **John B. Gough, Esq.**, will deliver an Oration at Metropolitan Hall, on the occasion of the festival of the Five Points Mission, which takes place on the afternoon and evening of FRIDAY, the 17th.

☞ **Building Associations.**—$1,500 to loan on Shares in Building Associations. Apply to G. G. ANDREWS, No. 421 Broadway.

On Friday last, several boys were amusing themselves by playing with powder on the Swan Land, South Boston, when one of them, a lad seventeen years of age, fired a pistol into a keyhole. The pistol recoiled, striking the boy in the face, and bruising him frightfully. His eyes were also badly burnt by the powder, and there is great danger that he will lose his sight.

New-York Daily Times.

VOL. II.....NO. 359. NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 16, 1852. PRICE TWO CENTS.

New-York Daily Times.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times

XXXIId CONGRESS...Second Session.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Dec. 15.

Mr. ATCHISON again took the Chair, at the written request of Mr. KING.

The Chair laid before the Senate the report of the Secretary of War on the classification of clerks in that Department.

Petitions, etc., were presented.

Mr. MASON reported a bill to amend the proviso in the act making appropriation for continuing the Mexican Boundary Commission. The proviso arrested the operations of the Commission. This bill, carrying out suggestions of the Secretary of the Interior, authorizes the expenditure of the sum appropriated for completing the survey of the Gila and Rio Grande below El Paso, and to pay the expenses already incurred in such survey.

The bill was taken up, considered, read a third time and passed.

Mr. BRODHEAD introduced a bill changing the Bounty Land law, so as to give all engaged in the last war 160 acres of land.

Mr. RUSK offered a resolution directing the printing of 1,000 copies of the report on Indian Affairs, in pamphlet form, for the use of the Department. Adopted.

Mr. BADGER offered a resolution allowing the Judiciary Committee a clerk. Laid over.

The Kentucky election case was taken up.

Mr. UNDERWOOD resumed his speech commenced on Monday last.

Mr UNDERWOOD concluded his remarks in support of Mr. DIXON's claim to the seat.

Mr TOUCEY followed, contending that Mr. MERIWETHER having been duly appointed to fill the vacancy actually existing, his appointment according to the plain terms of the Constitution, extended to the next meeting of the Legislature of Kentucky.

The subject was then postponed—and the Senate went into executive session, and shortly after wards adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Dec. 15.

A message was received from the Senate communicating the proceedings of that body on the occasion of the announcment of the death of DANIEL WEBSTER.

Mr. DAVIS, of Mass., said—I rise for the purpose of proposing some action of this House in response to that which we learn has taken place in the Senate, in reference to the death of Mr. WEBSTER. I have little to add to the proposition itself, beyond a brief expression of reverence and of affectionate recollection.

At the seat of Government, where thirty years of Mr. WEBSTER's life were spent—in the capitol, still populous with the echoes of his voice—to this House, of which there is not an individual member but can trace something of his intellectual wealth or political faith to the fountain of that mighty intellect, it would be useless, and worse, to pass in review the various acts of spoken and written thought by which he impressed himself ineffaceably upon his time. Master of the great original ideas of which our social institutions are but the coarse, material expression—master of the style which clothed each glorious thought in a garb of appropriate beauty, possessed of a conquering nature that "like the West wind brought the sunshine with it," and gave us wherever he was, the sense of sincerity and power, he has run his appointed race, and has left us to feel that our day of life will henceforth be more wintry, now that that light has been withdrawn. I have no intention of undertaking here to measure his labors or interpret his ideas. Yet I feel tempted to say, that his great field of action, the greatest which any statesman can have, was in undertaking to apply general principles to an artificial and contemplated system, to reconcile liberty with law, to work out the advance of liberty and civilization through and under the rule of Law and Government—to solve that greatest problem of Human Government, how much of the ideal may safely be let into the practical.

He sought those objects, and he sought the political power which would enable him to carry out those objects, and he threw into the struggle the great passion of a great nature—the *quod vult is volde* of the elder Saxons. He sought, and not unsuccessfully, to throw round the cold impersonal idea of a constitution the halo of love and reverence, which, in the Old World, gathers round the dynasties of a thousand years. for, in the attachment thes created, he thought he saw the means of safety and permanence for his country. His large experience and broad forecast gave him notice of national dangers which all did not see—as the wires of the Electric Telegraph convey news of startling import, unknown to the slumbering village borough which they pass. Whether his fears were well or ill founded, the future, the best guarantee of his fame, will show.

But whether well or ill founded matters nothing to him; he has passed through that last and severest trial, which he has in anticipation described in words never to be forgotten. "One may live" said he "as a conqueror, a hero, or a magistrate, but he must die as a man. The bed of death brings every human being to his pure individuality, to the intense contemplation, or to the deepest and most solemn of all relations—the relation of the creature to the Creator Here it is that fame and renown cannot assist us.—that all external things must fail to aid us,—where friends, affection, and human love and devotion cannot succor us" This relation—the true foundation of all duty—a relation perceived and felt by conscience, and confirmed by revelation, our illustrious friend, now deceased, always acknowledged.

He reverenced the Scriptures of truth, honored the pure morality which they teach, and clung to the hopes of future life which they impart. Mr. WEBSTER died in accordance with the prevailing sentiment of his life, in the spirit of prayer to God, and of love to man. Well might those who watched his dying bed say, in the words which the greatest English poet applied to a legendary hero, who also had been the stay of his country in peril: "Nothing is here for tears; nothing to wail or knock the breast; no weakness; no contempt, dispraise or blame; nothing but well or fair, and what may comfort us in death so noble." He concluded by moving the following resolutions:

Resolved, That this House concurs with the Senate in its expression of grief for the death, and respect for the memory of DANIEL WEBSTER; and in estimation of the services which he has rendered to the country, that the members of this House will wear crape on the left arm for the space of thirty days.

Resolved, That the SPEAKER cause these proceedings to be communicated to the family of the deceased, and that the House now adjourn.

Messrs. APPLETON of Maine, PRESTON of Kentucky, and SEYMOUR of New-York also eulogized the deceased.

Mr. CHANDLER said:

Mr. SPEAKER: The selection of the present time to make special and official reference to the death of Mr. WEBSTER, may be regarded as fortunate and judicious. An earlier moment would have exposed our eulogies to those exaggerations which, while they do justice in some measure to the feelings whence they spring, are no proofs of sound judgment in the ulterior, nor sources of honor to their lamented object. The great departed owes little to the record of their worth, which is made in the midst of sudden emotions, when the freshness of personal intercourse mingles with recollections of public virtue, and the object observed through the tears of recent sorrow, bears with it the prismatic hues which distort its fair proportions and that simplicity which is characteristic of true greatness.

And equally just is it to the dead whom we would honor, and to our feelings which would promote that honor, that we have not postponed the season to a period when time would so have mitigated our just regret as to direct our eulogies only to those lofty points of Mr. WEBSTER's character which strike but from afar, which owe their distinction less to their affinities with public sympathy than to their elevation above ordinary ascent and ordinary comprehension. That distance, too, in a Government like ours, is dangerous to a just homage to the distinguished dead, however willing may be the survivor; for smaller objects intervene, and by proximity hide the proportions which we survey from afar, and diminish that just appreciation which is necessary to the honorable praise that is to perpetuate public fame.

Mr WEBSTER was a distinguished statesman, tried, sir, in nearly all the various positions which in our government the civilian is called on to fill, and in all these places the powers of a gifted mind, strengthened and improved by a practical education, were the great means by which he achieved success and patriotism, the motive of their devotion. With all his unrivalled powers in the Senate, with this great distinction as a diplomatist, he was fond of credit as a scholar, and his attainments, if not of the kind which give eminence to mere literary men, were such as gave richness and terseness to his own composition, and vigor and attraction to his conversation. His mind was moulded to the strong conception of the epic poet, rather than the gentle phrase of the didactic, and his preference for natural scenery seemed to partake of his literary taste. It was for the strong, the elevated, the grand—his childhood and youth enjoyed on the rough sides of the mountains of New-Hampshire, and his age found a delightful repose on the wild shores of Massachusetts Bay. He was a lover of nature, not in her holiday suit of fields and flowers, but in those wild exhibitions of broken coast and isolated hills that seem to stir the mind into activity, and provoke it into emulation of the grandeur with which it is surrounded.

Yes, Mr. WEBSTER had with him much of the gentleness which gives beauty to social life, and dignity and attraction to the domestic scene;—just as the rugged coast is often placid as the gentlest lake, and the summit of the rough hill is frequently bathed in the softest sunlight, and clad in flowers of the most delicate hues. Mr. WEBSTER's person was strongly indicative of the character of his mind, not formed for the lighter graces, but graceful in the noblest uses of manhood, remarkable in the stateliness of its movements, and dignified in the magnificence of its repose. Mr. WEBSTER could scarcely pass unnoticed, even where unknown—there was that in his mien which attracted attention, and awakened interest; and his head, whether his countenance was lighted by a smile such as only he could give, or fixed by contemplation such as only he could indulge, seemed an "arched and ponderous roof, by its own weight made stedfast and immoveable, looking tranquility."

With all Mr. WEBSTER's lofty attainments he was *ambitious*, toiling upward from the base of the political ladder, it is not to be denied that he desired to set his foot upon the topmost round. This could not have been a thirst for power. Nothing of a desire for the exercise of absolute authority could have been in that aspiration, for the only absolute power left, if any be left by the Constitution in the Executive of this nation, is mercy. In Mr. WEBSTER it was for the distinction which the place and the sphere of usefulness it presented, that he regarded it as the crowning glory of his public life—a glory earned by his devotion of unparalleled talents and unsurpassed statesmanship. This ambition in Mr. WEBSTER was modest. He could not see as others saw, and felt that no political elevation was necessary to the completion of his fame, or the distinction of his statesmanship. It was not for him to understand that the last round of political preferment, honorable as it is, and made more honorable by the lustre which purity of motive, great talents, and devoted patriotism are now shedding down upon it. He could not understand that preferment, honorable as it is, was unnecessary to him—that it could add to his political stature, or enlarge the horizon of his comprehensive views.

It is the characteristic of men of true greatness, of exalted talents, to comprehend the nature and power of the gift they possess. That, Sir, is an homage to God, who bestows it; but it is also their misfortune to be dissatisfied with the means and opportunities they have possessed to exercise those gifts to great national purposes—this is merely distrust of themselves. The world, Sir, comprehends the uses of the talents of great statesmen and gives them credit for their masterly powers, without asking that those powers should be tried in every position in which public men may be placed. I see not, in all the character, gifts and attainments of Mr WEBSTER any illustration of the British orator's exclamation relative to "the shadows which we are." Nor do I discover in the splendid career and acts of his long ascension anything to prove "What shadows we pursue"

The life of such a man as DANIEL WEBSTER is one of solid greatness, and the objects he pursued are worthy a being made in the image of God. A life of honorable distinction is a substantial and permanent object. The good of men, and the true glory and happiness of his country, are the substantial things, the record of which generation hands down to generation, inscribed with the name of him that pursued them. I will not, Sir, trespass on this House by any attempt to sketch the character or parade the services of Mr. WEBSTER; too many will have a share in this day's exercise to allow one speaker so extensive a range. It is enough for me if, in obeying the indications of others, I give to my effort the tone of respect with which the statesman and patriot WEBSTER was regarded, as well by the nation at large as by those whom I have the honor to represent on this floor, and in the remarks of those whose means of judging have been better than mine, will be found the characteristics of social and domestic life.

How keenly Mr. WEBSTER relished the relaxations which public duties sometimes allowed, I had an opportunity of judging for he loved to call to my recollection, scenery which had been familiar to me in childhood, as it was lovely to him in age. Though dying in office, Mr. WEBSTER was permitted to breathe his last in scenes made classical to others by his uses, and dear to him by their ministrations to, and correspondence with his taste. The good of his country undoubtedly occupied the last moments of ebbing life; but these moments were not disturbed by the immediate pressure of official duties, and in the dignity of domestic quiet he passed onward, and while at a distance communities awaited in grief and awe the signal of his departure. The deep diapason of the Atlantic wave as it broke upon his shore, was a fitting requiem for such a parting spirit.

Messrs. DAILY, STANLY and TAYLOR, also spoke, the resolutions were adopted, and the House adjourned.

Dangerous Illness of Mr. King.

Special Dispatch to the Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Dec. 15.

Hon. W. R. KING will probably never live to be Vice-President. There is a studious concealment of his true situation, but his lungs are far gone with disease; his cough is incessant and harassing. The Senate, in Executive session to-day, considered his case, and action will be taken to-morrow, on motion of Mr. BRIGHT, to enable him to sign bills at his rooms, instead of in the presence of the Senate It is not thought he will ever resume his seat.

The annual list of Naval appointments and promotions was sent into the Executive session to-day, but there were no confirmations. S.

Naval Appointments.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Dec. 15.

The following appointments have been made to-day—Third Lieutenants for Revenue Cutter service: John A Underwood, S J. Kellum, Samuel Nye Miller, John F Shultz, James E. Harrison, W. L. Berryman, Austin S. Cushman, Thomas L. Gott, Johnson De Laguelle, Wm. D. Keanon, Wdson McGunnigle, Albert Morsell, Charles H. Wheeler, S. W. Gillett, John E. Wilson, Thomas Osborn, John G. Nonegs, D. C. Fountaine, Edwin Halbert. Further appointments for the same service are in contemplation, but have not yet been decided upon.

These appointments are rendered necessary by the important extension in this branch of the service ordered during the last session of Congress—six new revenue cutters being about to be built. A large number of promotions to posts of Captains and First and Second Lieutenants will shortly be announced, but the list is not yet completed.

The Senate were engaged in secret session to-day upon business of a novel character. The joint rules require all bills, &c to be signed in the Senate by the President thereof, and Mr. KING being unable to be present, I we learn that he is worse to-day,) it was decided so to modify the rule as to allow bills to be sent to the presiding officer's room for signature, and Mr. BRIGHT will introduce a resolution to that effect to-morrow.

Several appointments were taken up, but no action had.

The late difficulty between the Secretary of War and Col. ABERT was settled some time since, through the good offices of the Postmaster General.

Daring Highway Robbery in Troy.

TROY, Wednesday, Dec. 15.

A most daring highway robbery was committed in this city about 9½ o'clock last evening. It appears that Mr. J. A. BILLS, a grocer, was going to his dwelling-house, in the upper part of the city, when he was assaulted by two ruffians, who knocked him senseless to the earth; and upon returning to consciousness, he found that his pockets had been rifled of their contents.

E. H. CHAPIN, of New-York, lectures before the Troy Young Men's Association to-morrow evening. The members of the Association are composed of the most respectable merchants, mechanics and professional men in Troy.

Fatal Accidents in Philadelphia—The new Navy Yard Order.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Dec. 15.

The body of PETER LAIR, a German laborer, was taken from the ruins of CUMMINS's grain store this afternoon. He was caught between two girders, and about twelve feet of grain was above him.

J. OELER, while intoxicated, fell down a flight of stairs at the Girard last evening, and died in the hospital this morning.

It is understood that the order from the Secretary of the Navy, regulating the hours for the workmen in the Navy Yard has been rescinded.

From the Boundary Commission—The Survey of the Rio Grande Abandoned.

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, Dec. 14.

Late advices from Texas report that a portion of the Mexican boundary Commission under Lieut. GREEN and CHANDLER, has arrived at Fort Duncan, Texas, having abandoned the surveying of the Rio Grande, owing to a loss of provisions.

The health of the party, however, is represented as good.—*Post.*

Close of Canal Navigation at Rochester.

ROCHESTER, Wednesday, Dec. 15.

Canal Navigation has closed here, and the boats generally are laid up. There is a thin coating of ice on the Canal this morning, and the water will be drawn off in a few days.

The Democratic Meeting at Syracuse.

SYRACUSE, Wednesday, Dec. 15.

The supper of the working Democrats last night was attended by upwards of 400 persons. Letters were read from Messrs. DICKINSON, CASS, VAN BUREN, CROSWELL, DIX and ALVORD. Numerous speeches were made, and all passed off well.

The Extension of the hours of Labor in the Navy Yards—Strike in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Dec. 15.

The general order from the Secretary of the Navy, requiring the mechanics to labor from sunrise to sunset instead of the former regulations, has occasioned a strike in our Navy yard. From 300 to 400 men assembled this morning under the new regulations, and returned to their homes.

Loss of the Bark Piedmont.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Dec. 15.

A letter from Worcester County, Maryland, reports that the bark *Piedmont*, of Waldsboro, Maine, Capt. PERKINS, bound from Pensacola for Philadelphia, with a cargo of lumber, ran ashore during a violent gale on the 9th instant, on the beach near Green Run—in a quarter of an hour, after which she bilged and filled. *Post.*

Liberal Bequests.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Dec. 15.

The Countess RUMFORD has bequeathed in her will $15,000, and a homestead, worth $5,000, for a Widow and Orphans Asylum; $15,000 to the New Hampshire Insane Asylum; and $2,500 to the Concord Charitable Female Society.—*Post.*

Southern Mail Failure—Madame Sontag.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, Dec. 15.

We have no mail this morning south of Richmond.

Madame SONTAG gives her second Concert here on Thursday—the rush for tickets has already commenced.

Death of Hon. Cornelius P. Van Ness.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Dec. 15.

The Hon. CORNELIUS P. VAN NESS died this evening at the Girard House. His remains will be taken to Washington for interment.

Marine Disaster.

NORFOLK, Wednesday, Dec. 15.

The brig *Candace*, MATHEWS, from Baltimore for Boston put in here on Saturday night, with loss of bowsprit and cutwater, having come in collision with a vessel in the Bay.

The Southern Mail.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, Dec. 15.

We have no mail beyond Mobile to-night. The Washington train did not arrive till 9 o'clock this evening, too late to connect with the train going east.

The Alabama at Savannah.

SAVANNAH, Tuesday, Dec 14.

The steamship *Alabama*, Capt. LUDLOW, arrived at this port in 50 hours from New-York.

WASHINGTON.

Prospects of the New Administration—The Speeches on Mr. Webster—General News.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Dec. 14.

The danger to which the Democratic party is likely to be exposed, from and after the advent of the new Administration, in consequence of its "swollen condition" and immense weight, and the absence of any extraneous force adequate to the work of keeping its integral parts from resolving into chaos, are already painfully apparent. I say painfully, because there are few who would not prefer that Mr. PIERCE should have the opportunity of proving his abilities, whatever may be their quality or extent. Mingling with the great leaders of the ascendant party, one may hear fears expressed that "Mr. PIERCE will split upon the rock which would have wrecked Mr. POLK," had he not made war upon Mexico, and thus saved his popularity. That rock is the policy of consulting with nobody but his own Cabinet. Already there are unmistakable indications of jealousy that not even General CASS, Mr. DOUGLAS, or any other of the acknowledged leaders have been asked by the new President to aid in the selection of his Cabinet, or in shaping his intended policy. True, they say "he shows his wisdom in keeping his own counsel," but the air with which the words are uttered, belies their obvious meaning; and when the same gentleman remark upon the difficulties which lie in the path of Mr. PIERCE because of the divisions in the Democratic party, and because of the lack of discipline succeeding so brilliant a victory, one can easily see where the shoe pinches. It is clear that a majority of the party leaders are to be disappointed in their aspirations; and it is equally clear that they feel so exultant in their strength, and so full of the fight they did not get opportunity to expend on political foes, as to be in just the humor to have a family row, destructive of all organization and concert of action. The curtain is just rising; and the play promises to be a singular medley of Comedy, Tragedy and Farce.

The speeches made in the Senate to-day, with reference to the death of Mr. WEBSTER, were heard with deep interest by a crowd of visitors, among whom I noticed Madame ALBONI, the charming *cantatrice*. Mr. CASS' speech is admired as a fine display of impulsive eloquence. Mr. SEWARD's remarks excite the general attention of men who read with their heads as well as their hearts. His speech is looked upon as a most honorable tribute to the memory of the dead, because a most truthful one. The general sentiment is, that it presents a charming analysis of the mind and character of WEBSTER—such as bring out prominently his great points of strength and beauty, instead of glossing them over with a copal of wholesale, fulsome adulation, as is too generally the process on such occasions. No higher honor could be awarded the memory of the great dead than this speech accorded, in finding the glory of WEBSTER is his own words and acts and undying principles. But you have the speech before you are this, and I may well restrain from comment upon that which has already been written for you by the lightning's finger.

The death was not announced in the House to-day as was determined yesterday. If the thing is done at all, it is desirable that it be done without objection; and as gentlemen were anxious to go on this morning with the Tariff debate, the movement was deferred.

ALBONI gave us a charming concert this evening at CARUZI's saloon. Of course she had no orchestral aid; yet I attended none of her concerts in New-York with more pleasure. The great contralto was herself in excellent voice; and SANGIOVANI and ROVERE appeared to far greater advantage here than in your Metropolitan Hall. The tenore found no difficulty in filling the comparatively small room in which he sang to-night, and his soft and melodious voice was much admired. What a pity that he does not learn to throw a little more soul into his execution. ROVERE also sang without effort, and his voice quite lost the harshness which on former occasions has attracted the attention of your musical critic.

The audience was an unusually large and brilliant one. The President and his family, several members of the Cabinet, and the Foreign Ministers generally, were present, together with all the fashionable seekers of popular amusements. That their expectations were not disappointed, was manifested in the applause which followed each piece.

Among the audience was Hon. JOHN BARNEY, of Baltimore, whose famous tilt with M. SARTIGES, and memorable defence of the constitutional right of rats not to be shot on a Sunday by a foreign Minister, have made his name familiar to the country. I was quite surprised at his appearance. When I read of Mr. BARNEY's exceeding gallantry, his spirited conflict with M. SARTIGES, and his eager readiness to wipe out the insults of the foreign emissary with blood, according to the *code duello*, I could not imagine all these manifestations to have emanated from a man who bends with age, and whose silvery locks—no, that won't answer, for his front hair is dark as the curls in a hair-dyer's window, while that on the back of his head consists, with other evidences, of the nearly three-score-years-and-ten of life which seem to have been accorded him.

Mr. HARRINGTON, the popular Chief Clerk of the Treasury Department, who is just recovering from the painful effects of a severe fall, sustained in Albany, some time since, has been deeply afflicted of late. Not two weeks ago he was called to mourn the loss of his venerable father; and the last mail brought intelligence of the death of a much loved brother—late a Unitarian minister in California. The numerous friends of Mr. H. deeply sympathize with him in his sore afflictions. S.

THE SOUTHWEST.

Cuban Affairs—The Mexican Revolution—The Spanish Consul—General News, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday, Dec. 8, 1852.

Thanks to the manly firmness and characteristic American dignity of GEORGE LAW, this Government has failed in its purpose to coerce the Steamship Company into the humiliating and degrading compliance with the will and decree of the Captain General of Cuba. Notwithstanding the *force* given by the Spanish-American Administration of Mr. FILLMORE to the bastard CANEDO, this worthy has been obliged to fall back to the low and base position of accepting, as satisfactory, the affidavit of that "individual personage," SMITH, which amounts in fact to an acceptance of the assurance made by Lieut. PORTER in the first instance, and only makes the degradation on the part of CANEDO more contemptible and despicable. For the affidavit of Mr. SMITH, which was sent to CANEDO by the Spanish Minister at Washington, was made but for the satisfaction of his employers, and not to please CANEDO or the Spanish-American Administration. The difficulty is settled, so far as Mr. SMITH is concerned, and GEORGE LAW has upheld the honor of his vessel, his country, and his country's flag, in spite of the Administration, and thus he has achieved a double victory over CANEDO and his friend, Señor FILLMORE! The Administration seemed to have lost sight of the outrage committed on our commerce, our nationality, and our citizens, but took the matter up as a private quarrel between Mr. SMITH and CANEDO. But, thank God, a day is soon coming when our commercial relations with foreign powers will be put upon a surer footing, and our national dignity and honor shall be respected and sustained. I cannot leave this subject without being permitted to say a word or two on the undignified and anti-republican course which the Philadelphia *Ledger* has pursued in this affair. In its article on the 25th ult., headed, "Who governs the country?" it makes an unwarrantable attack on, and denounces Lieut. DAVENPORT, (who was tendered a public dinner here for his manly conduct) because he obeyed the instructions and orders of his owners, and urges the government to remove this gallant officer, and order him off on a national vessel, because he did his duty. It maintains that the Spanish authorities "have only been insisting upon due respect to their own laws, and national right and dignity;" and it charges Lieuts. PORTER and DAVENPORT with "insolence and assumption." It "thinks it high time for this power to show the sovereign people who made it, this country is not ruled by a 'saucy merchant.'" And in its leader, on the 29th ult, headed "The *Cherokee*," the *Ledger* exults over the removal of Lieut. DAVENPORT, who has been ordered on the coast survey, (as if the Executive had acted on its suggestion) and impudently dictates again to the Executive, "to refuse a *clearance* to the *Cherokee*, with Purser SMITH on board!" Not content with this, in alluding to an American gentleman writing from Havana, in relation to this difficulty, who said that "nothing short of the removal of the Captain-General, and a salute to the steamer at Havana, and the payment of all damages should be expected," the *Ledger* holds this patriotic language: "*We can hardly expect that our Government will dictate to the Spanish Government, the removal or appointment of its own officers, or regard as an offence its vindication of its own nationality*, or the enforcement of its own police laws, or claim damages for such enforcement." Notwithstanding, the *Ledger* would have the Spanish Government dictate to us the removal or appointment of *our own officers*, and helps out the Spanish Government, by making the suggestion to the Executive, while at the same time the *Ledger* regards as an offence the vindication of our own neutrality! Such scurrilous language is unworthy and disgraceful of an American journal; it is lamentable and pitable, and the writer by adhering to our enemies, (for they are not our friends,) and giving them aid and comfort, is guilty of a misprision of treason. Such men should recollect that they are not writing but for the few subscribers around them, in giving utterance to such offensive abuse of their country, but that in so doing, they deride us in the eyes of the foreign world. "Our country, right or wrong," let us support its honor and dignity before the world. I am inclined to doubt the blood of that man who would gloat over an insult offered our flag, who would lean to the side, and take part with a miserable tyrannical despot, and who would have our Navy officers of the contemptible dunghill breed—such men should not be considered Americans. And this CANEDO who is now receiving not less than £3,400 sterling, per cargo of slaves, as hush money, which are now constantly being imported from Africa; this trafficer in human flesh, who has imprisoned Captain GRAY for selling his ship in Havana for the slave trade, is the man supported by the *Ledger!!*

MEXICAN AFFAIRS.

The Mexican Revolution seems to be progressing rapidly. Gen. URAGA, who made a

LITERARY AND CRITICAL.

HOMES OF AMERICAN AUTHORS; Comprising Anecdotical, Personal and Descriptive Sketches, by Various Writers. Illustrated with views of their residences from original drawings, and a fac simile of the manuscript of each author. G. P. Putnam & Co., No. 10 Park-place.

We greatly misjudge the public taste if this elegant volume stand not foremost among Holiday favorites. Its subject, style of treatment and typographical appearance combine to win for it a general welcome. Whoever reads books at all desires to know something of the personal appearance and habits of their authors; and no works are read with deeper interest than personal notices of distinguished men, among the living or the dead. Biographies and memoirs, if executed with taste and tact, are always favorites with the reading public. This book has the advantage over works of that class, inasmuch as it relates wholly to the domestic life of living authors,—those, too, our countrymen, in whom we feel the interest of kindred as well as of letters.

The general plan of the book is to give a pictorial view of the residence of each author introduced,—sometimes two or three, taken from different points or representing different portions of his home;—a descriptive sketch of his personal habits, appearance, modes of composition, &c., &c., with such biographical and critical remarks as may be introduced without giving an appearance of too much formality to the whole;—and a *fac simile* of his manuscript,—that of some well-known composition being generally selected. Portraits are also introduced—not always from likenesses sufficiently recent, as in the case of Irving, but generally good. We should be glad to make copious extracts from this delightful volume, but must confine ourselves to clippings of paragraphs from a few of the sketches which it contains.

There is given a picturesque view of Dana's summer residence at Cape Ann, overlooking the sea,—with a singularly graphic sketch of his daily life and conversation there, from which we quote the following description of

DANA'S PERSON AND MANNERS.

* * We look out and perceive a plain country double-seated wagon, in which are a gentleman and two little girls. He is preparing to descend, and I, recognizing him, go down to meet him. We find an elderly gentleman of sixty or thereabout, with a countenance bearing the marks of care and thought, but having a most pleasant, half-sad expression; a voice of peculiar sympathetic quality, and a manner very frank and simple, yet conveying an impression of singular refinement. Beyond this there is little to notice, except that he is somewhat under the middle height, unusually square shouldered, and wears a loose brown linen frock, and a palm-leaf hat, evidently designed to keep the sun off. * * *

While we are making these observations our host reappears divested of his rustic garb, and we take chairs and seat ourselves under the broad piazza. Our talk is of old times and modern times, the things that have been and are, and are likely to be hereafter,—a range of subjects much more extensive in fact than that proposed by Talkative in Bunyan. It might be thought from the finish and care shown in his writings, that Dana would be reserved in conversation, or at least didactic. But it is not so. His conversation is free, genial, discursive, abounding in acute observation of life to not anecdote and, what may be thought hardly possible by those who have only known him as a poet or author, in humor. His sense of the ridiculous is no less keen than his perception of beauty; and he passes from one to the other with the freedom of a reflective mind, and a rapidity which, while it is perfectly natural and consistent with true emotion, has a strange effect upon the nerves of those who have not been in the habit of coming in contact with a mind of such calibre. Let a formal character, accustomed to run in a certain roadway of thought, stray into his society when he is in his arm chair, with two or three fire-side friends, and Mr. Formality will be likely to have his eyes open very wide more than once, if he remains long a listener. But though it certainly can never be charged upon Dana that he has studied to conceal his opinions, or shrunk from setting them forth in strong lights, yet it is not matter of opinion or of controversy, by any means, that form the staple of his discourse. He loves rather to dwell upon matters of art or of manners, on subjects connected with painting and music, and poetry, the soul of all. Here his fountain of ideas is inexhaustible; and he pours them out so constantly and unerringly towards all that is high and good, that they germinate and grow upward into lofty and true principles in the minds of others. Within this circle, and it is a sufficiently extensive one, few can walk so well as he."

The following sketch of the private life and tastes of Bryant, who divides with Dana the supremacy among American Poets, will be read with interest:

MR. BRYANT'S HABITS AND CHARACTER.

Mr. Bryant's habits of life have a smack of asceticism, although he is the disciple of none of the popular schools which, under various forms, claim to rule the present world in that direction. Milk is more familiar to his lips than wine, yet he does not disdain the "cheerful hour" over which moderation presides. He eats sparingly of animal food, but he is by no means afraid to enjoy roast goose, lest he should outrage the names of his ancestors, like some modern enthusiasts. He "hears no music" if it be fantastical, yet his ear is finely attuned to the varied harmonies of wood and wave. His health is delicate, yet he is almost never ill; his life laborious, yet carefully guarded against excessive and exhausting fatigue. He is a man of rule, but none the less tolerant of want of method in others; strictly self governed, but not prone to censure the unwary or the weak-willed In religion he is at once catholic and devout, and to moral excellence no soul bows lower. Placable we can perhaps hardly call him, for impressions on his mind are almost indelible; but it may with the strictest truth be said, that it requires a great offence, or a great unworthiness, to make an enemy of him, so strong is his sense of justice. Not amid the bustle and dust of the political arena, cased in armor offensive and defensive, is a champion's more intimate self to be estimated, but in the pavilion or the bower, where, in robes of ease, and with all professional ferocity laid aside, we see his natural form and complexion, and hear in placid domestic tones the voice so lately thundering above the fight. So we willingly follow Mr. Bryant to Roslyn; see him musing on the pretty rural bridge that spans the fish-pond; or taking the oar in his daughter's fairy boat; or pruning his trees; or talking over farming matters with his neighbors, or—to return to the spot whence we set out some time ago—sitting calm and happy in that pleasant library, surrounded by the friends he loves to draw about him, or listening to the innocent prattle of infant voices, quite as much at home there as under their own more especial roof, his daughter's, within the same inclosure.

In person Mr. Bryant is quite slender, symmetrical and well poised; in carriage, eminently firm and self-possessed. He is fond of long rural walks and of gymnastic exercises—on all which his health depends. Poetical composition tries him severely—so severely that his efforts of that kind are necessarily rare. His are no holiday-verses; and those who urge his producing a long poem are, perhaps, proposing that he should, in gratifying their admiration, build for himself a monument in which he would be self-enveloped. Let us rather content ourselves with asking "a few more of the same," especially of the later poems, in which, certainly, the poet trusts his fellows with a nearer and more intimate view of his inner and peculiar self than was his wont in earlier times. Let him more and more give a human voice to woods and waters; and, in acting as the accepted interpreter of nature, speak fearlessly to the heart as well as to the eye. His countrymen were never more disposed to hear him with delight; for since the public demand for his poems has placed a copy in every house in the land, the taste for them has steadily increased, and the national pride in the writer's genius become a generous enthusiasm, which is ready to grant him an apotheosis while he lives.

The sketch of the historian Bancroft,—who at seventeen, having graduated with signal honors, went to Germany and laid the foundation for those historical studies which will reflect lasting honors on his country, is full of interest. We can give from it only the following anecdote of

BANCROFT, GOETHE AND BYRON.

During his residence in Germany, the young American student, bringing to the savans of that country the homage of a fame they did not know to exist, was doubly welcome. In Berlin he knew Schleiermacher, Wolfe, and Savigny. It was in Jena that he first saw Goethe. The old man was walking in his garden in the morning, clad with German carelessness, in heavy loose coat and trowsers, without a waistcoat. He had the imperial presence which is preserved in all the statues and pictures, and talked pleasantly of many things as they strolled. Lord Byron was then at the height of his fame. Goethe asked of him with interest, and said, although without passion or ill-feeling, that the English poet had modelled his Manfred upon Faust. In this remark, however, Goethe showed more the pride of the author than the perception of the critic. For the theme attempted in both poems is precisely the one sure to fascinate all genius of a certain power, and the treatment in these especial instances reveals all the differences of the men.

Afterward, in Italy, our student saw Lord Byron. He first met him on board one of our national vessels lying at Leghorn, and to which the poet had been invited. As he mounted the side of the ship, Byron's eye fell upon a group of ladies, and he wavered a moment, saying, afterwards, that he feared they were English, toward whom, at that time, he was not friendly.

He advanced down the deck, however, glad to learn that the dreadful cloud of muslin enveloped nothing but Americans, and fell into animated conversation.

"Ah! Lord Byron," said one of the fairest of the group, "when I return to America no one will believe that I have actually seen you. I must carry them some tangible proof of my good fortune. Will you give me the rose in your button-hole?"

The "free and independent" address did not displease the poet, and he gave her the rose.

Upon leaving the vessel, Lord Byron asked Mr. Bancroft to visit him at his villa, Montenero, near the city, to which, a day or two after, he went. They talked of many things, Lord Byron naturally asking endless questions of America. He denied the charge of Goethe about Manfred, and said that he had never read *Faust*. He had just written the letter upon Pope, and in conversation greatly extolled his poetry. Without saying brilliant or memorable things, Byron was a fluent and agreeable talker. It was in the year 1821, and he was writing *Don Juan*. "People call it immoral," said he, "and put *Roderick Random* in their libraries." So of Shelly: "They call him an infidel," said Lord Byron, "but he is more Christian than the whole of them." When his visitor rose to leave, the poet took a volume containing the last cantos he had then written of the poem, and wrote his name in them, as a remembrance "from Noel Byron." But Ambrosia was that day allotted to the young American, for as they passed slowly through the saloon, the host bade him tarry a moment, and leaving the room he immediately returned with the Countess Guiccioli. She, too, smiled, and gliding into the mazy music of Italian speech, led the listener on, delighted. Again he rose to go, but a servant threw open a door, and discovered a collation spread in the adjoining room. Perhaps the poet pleased himself with the fancy of graciously and profusely entertaining his foreign subjects in the ambassadorial person of his guest. "That is fame," he said, upon reading in some tourist's volume that a copy of the English Bards and Scotch Reviewers had been found by him at Niagara. The modesty of his American visitor might recognize in the cordiality of his reception and treatment Lord Byron's acknowledgment of his American fame.

With another extract we must close, and that shall be of

A VISIT TO HAWTHORNE.

During Hawthorne's first year's residence in Concord, I had driven up with some friends to an esthetic tea at Mr Emerson's. It was in the Winter, and a great wood fire blazed upon the hospitable hearth. There were various men and women of note assembled, and I, who listened attentively to all the fine things that were said, was for some time scarcely aware of a man who sat upon the edge of the circle, a little withdrawn, his head slightly thrown forward upon his breast, and his bright eyes clearly burning under his black brow. As I drifted down the stream of talk, this person, who sat silent as a shadow, looked to me, as Webster might have looked, had he been a poet—a kind of poetic Webster. He rose and walked to the window, and stood quietly there for a long time, watching the dead white landscape. No appeal was made to him, nobody looked after him, the conversation flowed steadily on, as if every one understood that his silence was to be respected. It was the same thing at table. In vain the silent man imbibed esthetic tea. Whatever fancies it inspired did not flower at his lips. But there was a light in his eye which assured me that nothing was lost. So supreme was his silence, that it presently engrossed me to the exclusion of everything else. There was very brilliant discourse, but this silence was much more poetic and fascinating. Fine things were said by the philosophers, but much finer things were implied by the dumbness of this gentleman with heavy brows and black hair. When he presently rose and went, Emerson, with the "slow, wise smile" that breaks over his face, like day over the sky, said

"Hawthorne rides well his horse of the night."

Thus he remained in my memory, a shadow, a phantom, until more than a year afterward. Then I came to live in Concord. Every day I passed his house, but when the villagers, thinking that perhaps I had some clue to the mystery, said

"Do you know this Mr. Hawthorne?"

I said, "No," and trusted to time.

Time justified my confidence, and one day I, too, went down the avenue, and disappeared in the house. I mounted those mysterious stairs to that apocryphal study. I saw "the cheerful coat of paint, and golden-tinted paper-hangings, lighting up the small apartment; while the shadow of a willow tree, that swept against the overhanging eaves, attempered the cherry western sunshine." I looked from the little northern window whence the old pastor watched the battle, and to the small dining room beneath it, upon the first floor, there were

"Dainty chicken, snow-white bread,"

and the golden juices of Italian vineyards, which still feast insatiable memory.

Our author occupied the Old Manse for three years. During that time he was not seen, probably, by more than a dozen of the villagers. His walks could easily avoid the town, and upon the river he was always sure of solitude. It was his favorite habit to bathe every evening in the river, after nightfall, and in that part of it over which the old bridge stood, at which the battle was fought. Sometimes, but rarely, his boat accompanied another up the stream, and I recal the silent and preternatural vigor with which, on one occasion, he wielded his paddle to counteract the bad rowing of a friend who conscientiously considered it his duty to do something and not let Hawthorne work alone; but who, with every stroke neutralized all Hawthorne's efforts. I suppose he would have struggled until he fell senseless, rather than to ask his friend to desist. His principle seemed to be, if a man cannot understand without talking to him, it is quite useless to talk, because it is immaterial whether such a man understands or not. His own sympathy was so broad and sure, that although nothing had been said for hours, his companion knew that not a thing had escaped his eye, nor had a single pulse of beauty in the day, or scene, or society, failed to thrill his heart. In this way his silence was most social. Everything seemed to have been said. It was a Barmecide feast of discourse, from which a greater satisfaction resulted than from an actual banquet.

When a formal attempt was made to desert this style of conversation, the result was ludicrous. Once Emerson and Thoreau arrived to pay a call. They were shown into the little parlor upon the avenue, and Hawthorne presently entered. Each of the guests sat upright in his chair like a Roman senator. "To them," Hawthorne, like a Dacian king. The call went on, but in a most melancholy manner. The host sat perfectly still, or occasionally propounded a question which Thoreau answered accurately, and there the thread broke short off. Emerson delivered sentences that only needed the setting of an essay, to charm the world; but the whole visit was a vague ghost of the Monday evening Club at Mr. Emerson's—it was a great failure. Had they all been lying idly upon the river brink, or strolling in Thoreau's blackberry pastures, the result would have been utterly different. But imprisoned in the proprieties of a parlor, each a wild man in his way, with a necessity of talking inherent in the nature of the occasion, there was only a waste of treasure. This was the only "call" in which I ever knew Hawthorne to be involved.

This volume contains notices of Audubon, Paulding, Irving, Bryant, Bancroft, Dana, Prescott, Sedgwick, Cooper, Everett, Emerson, Sims, Longfellow, Hawthorne, Webster, Kennedy and Lowell—seventeen in all. Mr. Putnam promises to give us next year another volume, containing the names of as many more. We are sure it will receive a hearty welcome.

KNICK-KNACKS: From an Editor's Table. By L. Gaylord Clark. D. Appleton & Co., No. 200 Broadway.

While we have been waiting for leisure and space to notice this most pleasant selection from the Editorial Miscellany, which, for years past, has delighted monthly the readers of the *Knickerbocker Magazine*, thousands have been buying and reading it, and we find it has already reached a second edition. We are not surprised at this, for it is one of the most readable books issued for many years. It is neither a philosophical treatise nor a volume embodying any great amount of that questionable commodity sometimes facetiously styled "useful information;" it will not supersede Locke nor Gibbon nor Macullogh; in this fact the lovers of standard literature may find consolation. But it will fill up an hour that would otherwise be idle; it will beguile the tedium of a railroad ride; it will amuse the odd moments spent in waiting for dinner, more agreeably than any other book it has been our fortune to meet for many days.

Editor Clark has been famous all over the world now these many years, for getting up the greatest variety of readable and enjoyable miscellany contained in any of our monthly magazines. From the gatherings of a long time of labor he has now made the selection which forms this volume. As he suggests in the Preface, "there are sad thoughts and glad thoughts recorded in these pages; influenced by all seasons, and jotted down at all seasons; scenes and incidents in town and country, and all over the country; familiar 'home-views,' anecdotes and 'stories,' not a few; many and multifarious matters, in fine, original or communicated, that have made the writer laugh; and many, moreover, that have moistened his eyes, as he wrote and read and reread them; the whole forming a dish of desultory 'Gossie,' in which it is hoped that everybody may find something that shall please, and no one anything to offend him." It is a capital book, and we are not at all surprised at the remarkable degree of public favor with which it has been received.

We must make room for a few of its paragraphs, given for the entertainment of our own readers rather than as satisfactory specimens of the book.

EXECUTION OF GROUND-MICE.

"Well do we remember the '*Execution of the Ground-Mice*,' as performed by 'Ollapod' and the writer hereof, when we were 'wee things.' The prisoners were caught in the act of theft, under a 'shock' of cut corn, after an ineffectual attempt at escape, and were confined in a square stone prison, 'digged i' the earth' of the meadow. We slept but little the first night of their confinement; we thought of them during the night-watches, and talked of them, as Giant Despair talked with his wife of Christian and Hopeful, shut up in Doubting-Castle. In the morning we visited the prison betimes, and fed the 'plaintiffs' and 'examinationed' them as well as Dogberry himself could have done. We continued to visit them for several days afterwards; and their bearing evincing no penitence, they were condemned to be hung, and a day was appointed for their execution. We had seen a model of a gallows on the cover of the 'Story of Ambrose Gwinett,' and 'Ollapod' constructed a very secure 'institution' of that kind; and when the fatal morning arrived, with all due privacy the culprits were brought forth, the thread of death which was to clip the thread of their lives being round their necks. They were addressed in moving terms by Ollapod, and assured that all hope of reprieve was ridiculous; it could not be thought of by the 'authorities' for a moment. 'They must prepare to mount the scaffold!' They walked, 'supported' partly by the 'rope' around their necks, with firm hind-legs, up the ladder, and the 'fatal cord' was adjusted to the transverse beam. It was a moment to be remembered. At a signal given by the jotter down hereof, the trap-door fell, and they were launched into—liberty! For the thread broke, and the 'wretched culprits' were soon safe in the long grass of the meadow. It was a narrow escape for 'em!"

A SCENE AT SING SING PRISON: MONROE EDWARDS.

"We passed an hour in the Sing Sing State Prison the other day; and while regarding with irresistible sympathy the wretched inmates, we could not help thinking how little, after all, of the actual suffering of imprisonment is apparent to the visitor. The ceaseless toil, the coarse fare, the solemn silence, the averted look, the yellow-white pallor, of the convict; his narrow cell, with its scanty furniture, his hard couch; these indeed are 'visible to the naked eye.' Yet do but think of the demon Thought that must 'eat up his heart' during the long and inconceivably dismal hours which he passes there in darkness, in silence, and alone! Think of the tortures he must endure from the ravages of that pleasanteat friend but most terrible enemy, Imagination! Oh, the height, the depth, the length and breadth, of a sensitive captive's sorrow! As we came away from the gloomy scene, we passed on a hill, within the domain of the guard, the Prison Potter's Field, where lie, undistinguished by headstone or any other mark, the bones of those who had little else to lay there, when their life of suffering was ended. There sleeps Monroe Edwards, whose downward fate we had marked in successive years.

"We first saw him when on his trial; a handsome, well dressed, black-whiskered, *seeming* self-possessed person, with the thin varnish of a gentleman, and an effrontery that nothing could daunt. Again we saw him, while holding court with courtezans at the door of his cell, at 'The Tombs,' the day before he left for Sing Sing; clad in his morning-gown, with luxurious whiskers, and the manners of a pseudo prince receiving the homors of sham subjects. The next time we saw him he was clad in coarest 'felon-stripe,' his head was sheared to the skull; his whiskers were no more; a dark frown was on his brow; his cheeks were pale, and his lips were compressed with an expression of remorse, rage and despair. Never shall we forget that look! He had a little while before been endeavoring to escape, and had been punished by fifty lashes with a cat-o'-nine-tails; four hundred and fifty stripes on the naked back!

"Once again we saw him, after the lapse of many months. Time and suffering had done their work upon him. His once erect frame was bowed; his head was quite bald at the top, and its scanty bordering-hair had become gray. And thus he gradually declined to his melancholy 'west of life,' until he reached his last hour; dying in an agony of terror; gnawing his emaciated fingers, to convince himself that he is still living; that the appalling change from life to death had not yet actually taken place! And now he sleeps in a felon's grave, with no record of his name or fate. Is not the way of the transgressor 'hard?'"

"OLD KNICK" IN SLEEPY-HOLLOW.

"'Yon murky cloud is foul with rain,' that here at Piermont we see rolling slowly over the hills that environ Sleepy-Hollow, on the other side of the river. Even while we watch it, it begins to shake its skirts, and to sift down upon the fading landscape its 'superflux of shower.' Looking at this, we cannot choose but think of a memorable excursion which the writer hereof once made with Geoffrey Crayon through the Wizzard region of Sleepy-Hollow, a neighborhood which his own pen had made world-wide famous. The morning had been thunderous and showery; nor did it entirely brighten up until the removal of the first champagne cork at the hospitable table of 'Sunnyside;' always a precursor, as the host remarked, of 'pleasant weather about this time.' After dinner, preceded by the ladies of the household and another guest in the family carriage, Mr. Crayon, in a light open wagon, 'tooled' the 'Old Knick' over the high eastern hills that inclose the sheltered valley where, in their day, lived and flourished old Baltus Van Tassel, and his blooming daughter Katrine. The sun came out between the pearl-colored opaque clouds; the birds began to sing in the trees; a bobolink was 'rising and sinking on a long flaunting weed' in an adjoining field; and everything in nature was bright and smiling. Now it came to pass, howbeit, that when, beguiling the way with much rememberable converse, we came to the brow of the last hill that overlooks the turn of the road into the valley, one of the aforesaid opaque clouds, at first no bigger than a man's hand, but which had been gradually 'gathering fatness,' suddenly darkened, and presently 'opened upon us;' also there were thunderings and lightnings; and trees, singly and in ranks, tossed their plumes of green, and battled with the storm. Moreover, the rain now descended amain; insomuch that Mr. Crayon wheeled suddenly into an angle of a rail-fence that skirted an umbrageous grove, dismounted, clambered over, and took shelter under an adjacent tree, holding over his head meanwhile the cushioned wagon-seat, adown which, as from a spout, the rain poured from his back. 'Why don't you come under here, and be comfortably housed, as *I* am?' asked the Sleepy-Hollow historian, with amusing mock gravity: 'Whereto thus then' 'Old Knick:' 'Dare n't do it, dear Sir; 'fraid of the lightning, now playing about us; had a near relation once struck with the 'electric fluid' (the kind always mentioned by country newspapers as the most fatal) while standing under a tree; came near dying—but didn't.' 'Oh!' answered Mr. Crayon, 'that alters the case; *it runs in the family, eh?*'

"Well, well; the idea of lightning 'running in a family;' the odd appearance of the speaker, with his inverted leather cushion on his head, under which he looked like a Roman beneath his tortoise-shell shield; the after excursion through the valley, with all that we saw and heard by the way; the appearance of a saturated guest about the hearth of 'Sunnyside' that night, clad in roomy habiliments of the host; all these manifold recollections have arisen in about the space of a minute.

"'Cur'ous' and very pleasant are the matters lodged in the thousand cells of memory!"

THE DOG AND THE LOBSTER.

"There was much surrounding cachination where this circumstance was mentioned the other evening: A man who was 'somedele' fond of lobsters, was wistfully regarding a basket of them in the market, with his dog by his side, while another by-stander was sticking the end of his cane into one of the disengaged claws of a big fellow at the top. 'How he does hold on!' said the man with the cane. 'Yes,' responded the man with the dog, 'but it's because he *'dents* the cane, and his claws won't slip on the wood. But he couldn't hold on to a critter, or you or I, in that way. When he feels any thing *givin'*, a lobster always stops pinchin'.' 'Guess *not*,' said the owner of the basket; 'you put your dog's tail in that there claw, and you'll *see* whether he'll hold on to't or not.' No sooner said than done; the lobster-lover lifted up his dog, dropped his tail into the open claw, which closed instanter, and the dog, 'as smit by sudden pain,' ran off howling, at the top of his speed. 'Hello!' exclaimed the owner, 'whistle back your dog; he's runnin' off with the lobster!' 'Whistle back your *lobster!*' rejoined the other; '*that* dog aint coming back; that dog 's in *pain*. I can't git him to come near me when he's in pain.' That humane citizen dined that day upon as fine a lobster as there was in *that* basket, 'any how!'"

REMEMBERED CHILDHOOD.

"Rare little 'plants' for the immortal gardens and groves of the 'better land' are children! How continually we 'oldsters' go back to our earliest days! Take up, over your morning meal, a daily journal, and running your eye, faint-readingly along what may interest you pleasantly, perhaps exultantly, you casually glance (in passing, most, likely, to some other department of the paper which has also an especial charm for you) at the deaths. *There* is recorded the demise of a metropolitan merchant. You knew him, when a boy, in the country; you knew him also, when, rising by regular steps, from a toiling clerk to an eminent master of scores of such as he himself had been, he walked a monarch in the mart of trade, and his voice was potent among 'multitudes of men commencing.' You read, that on such a day, amidst the crowded thoroughfares of the town in which he had lived so long, he died. Perhaps you had not even missed him from the crowded streets; yet he died; and you remark, in the notice of his funeral, that 'his remains are to be taken, by the evening boat, or cars, to —— for interment.' Ah! yes; —— is a small hamlet; far removed from the restless din, the ceaseless turmoil, of the great city, where your friend's gainful and active life has been passed; but there, there at the old homestead, lies in 'cold obstruction' an aged and honored father; there rests the 'mother who looked on his childhood, who smoothed his pillow, and administered to his helplessness;' a sister, tenderly beloved, sleeps there; a fair flower, nipped too early by the untimely frosts of death; there, too, is buried a brother, whose place was never, never supplied; and there would *he* rest; *there*, while the slow-counted hours of illness were notching the progress of his earthly decline, he turned ever his thoughts of final repose. He knew he was soon going to renew the childhood of his soul in the undiscovered country; and he would rise, at the last great day, to the consciousness of a new existence, on the very spot where God first breathed into his earthly body the breath of life, and he became a living soul.

"We *began* this, to introduce amusing anecdote of a child; but we couldn't do it."

Our own Temperature.

Dr. John Davy, Inspector-General of Army Hospitals, has read two papers before the Royal Society, one in 1845, and one last year, upon the temperature of man. His first experiments were on himself, a healthy man of fifty-five, in England. The mode of ascertaining the heat of the substance of the body was by thrusting the bulb of a delicate thermometer, constructed for the purpose, far back under the tongue, and holding it for some time in the centre of the closed mouth. The average temperature of the body in a healthy man of fifty-five, was found to be ninety-eight degrees and four-tenths of a degree. This temperature, however, is perpetually rising or falling, within the limits of about one degree on either side. On getting up in the morning in this country, the temperature of the body is above the average; because it has been, all night, under thick bed-clothes, by which radiation was impeded. It cools down to the average, and before bed-time—even in winter parlors, of which the heat has been augmenting every hour—the temperature of the body is as much below the average as it had been above it in the morning.

All this is the case in England; but Dr. Davy went between the tropics, and experimented on himself while he resided at Barbadoes. There the rule was reversed. He slept with only a sheet to cover him, and with his bed-room windows open. While he slept, his body cooled, and its temperature was therefore lower than the average on rising, and above the average at bed-time. The whole difference made also in the temperature of the body by transfer from an English to a West Indian climate, was to raise its average by about one degree. The difference between the heat of the substance of the body in England and the tropics may be summed up therefore very shortly. The body in England is coolest at bed-time, in the tropics it is coolest in the morning, and the average heat of the body in the tropics is higher by one degree than it is in England.

This difference the air makes: there are also differences made by our mode of taking air and by some other habits, which produce the same effects all over the world. Active exercise raises the heat of the body, but at the utmost does not raise it above one degree. The heat at the surface and about the hands and feet, together with the perspiration, do not indicate in themselves that the whole body is hotter: they occur because the increased action of the heart propels the blood more forcibly towards the surface, and urges towards the skin the heat which collects, commonly where it is most required, about the internal and deep-seated parts. After active exercise, the whole body is indeed hotter by some tenths of a degree, or at most by a whole degree; the many degrees of increased heat felt at the surface indicate at the same time no more than a change in the balance of the circulation. Active exercise—rapid riding on horseback, or brisk walking—raises the temperature of the body; passive exercise, however, even though in hot weather it may be attended with perspiration, lowers it. A slow walk, an amble on horseback, or a ride in a carriage, invariably causes a decrease of the whole heat of the body.

What is true of bodily, is true of mental exercise. Original writing or study, or any intellectual effort, raises the temperature of the body even more decidedly than bodily exertion. Dr. Davy never found his own temperature raised beyond a hundred degrees even in Barbadoes except after the delivery of certain chemical lectures; while the most violent bodily exertion under a tropical sun produced a result, decided enough indeed, but not so striking. Again, as passive bodily exercise lowers the heat of the body, so passive mental exercise does just the same. After the passive work of writing from a copy, or of reading for amusement such light works as do not exercise the powers of the mind, the heat of the body is found invariably to have fallen. Balance gained or lost in this way will be soon recovered, for the temperature of the body fluctuates with ease. We should add that, while a light meal makes no difference, a full meal, followed by drowsiness, reduces the heat; which is reduced also by the use of wine. If the use of wine at supper or after dinner be at all in excess, the reduction of heat by it is very marked; the temperature, however, before breakfast next morning, by way of compensation, rises considerably, as all repentant topers know.

Colored Orphan Asylum.

The Sixteenth Anniversary of the Association for the Benefit of Colored Orphans was held in the Asylum, corner of Forty-third-street and Fifth-avenue, on Monday morning. This Institution, which now exercises a wide and beneficent influence, originated in the philanthropic efforts of two ladies, members of the Society of Friends—the present Secretary and Treasurer—who, visiting the haunts of the miserable colored outcasts, felt strongly that justice, humanity and safety demanded something should be done for them. Soon a sum of $2,000 was collected, and near the close of the year 1836 a Board of Managers was elected, and a small house in Twelfth-street was purchased and furnished. To effect this purchase, the Trustees of Lindley Murray's Charitable Fund subscribed $1,000, and a mortgage of $6,000 was given on the premises. At the close of the first year, with a family of twelve children, the expenses were $234. In 1838, an act to incorporate the Society was obtained, a sum of $6,000, left by Sir William Turpin, was given to the Society, and thus gradually its sphere of good was enlarged. The Common Council now granted twenty lots of ground, on which the present building was erected in 1842. It is a plain brick edifice, having a frontage of 140 feet, varying from 42 to 50 feet in depth. Donations amounting to $7,000, of which the Manumission Society gave $6,000, covered the expenses of building. During the year 1847 the children were visited by the measles, and many of them being of scrofulous habit, the disease proved fatal in a number of instances. But amid all trials, the prospects of the Society have increased steadily, and from a feeble beginning, we now find 207 children in the Asylum, well cared for and educated. In 1850 a Hospital was opened in connection with the Asylum, under the care of Jas. McCune Smith, M. D. It is connected with the main building by a passage bridge, has a separate play-ground, and affords accommodation to upwards of 40 children

Owing to the unfavorable state of the morning, the anniversary was attended by a few ladies only. Miss Fsw, First Directress, opened the proceedings by reading the 24th Psalm; after which, the Secretary, Miss Shotwell, read the report of the past year. The Managers congratulate the Society on the progress the Institution has made. They say that when they contrast its present state of comfort and convenience with the inappropriate dwelling when they first ventured to collect a few of those innocent victims of prejudice against a long neglected and despised race, and which was obtained by perseverin toil, amid prejudice, opposition and reproach, they feel the language of the Psalmist to be peculiarly applicable: "Not unto us, oh Lord, not unto us, but unto thy name give glory for thy mercy and for thy truth's sake." The report goes on to speak in satisfactory terms of the internal management of the Institution for the past year. The moral and religious training of the children has been a subject of permanent importance, and particularly attended to in the selection of officers to whose care they are immediately consigned. The increased responsibilities of their position, and demands upon their funds, force the Managers to earnestly appeal to their friends and the public for increased pecuniary aid, that they may be enabled to extend their efforts.

The statistics state that, since the opening of the Asylum there have been admitted 631; admitted during the past year, 40 boys, and 17 girls; under care during the year, 250; present number, boys 130, and girls 77; the deaths have been 15; indentured, 2); and returned to parents, who paid their board at 12 years of age, 6. The circumstances attending the death-bed of some of the children, and one colored teacher, named Mary Ann Bodee, were related with an affectionate interest. The latter has left two children in the Asylum, very bright, intelligent boys.

The Treasurer's report shows an expenditure from Dec. 1851 to Dec. 1852, of $14,910, (including a sum of $1,500 for previous expenses. The receipts have been: Annual subscriptions, $1,269; individual donations, $1,636; Board of Children, from Controller of the City, $2,959; appropriation by the State, $3,395; collections in several churches, &c., amount to a few thousand, making the entire amount $14,910.

The officers for the current year are;

Mary Few, First Directress, No. 97 Ninth-street; Margaret Roosevelt, Second Directress, Broadway, corner of Fourteenth street; Anna H. Shotwell, Secretary, No. 96 East Fourteenth-street; Mary Murray, Treasurer, No 96 East Fourteenth-street; Dr. J. McCune Smith, Physician; Wm E Davis, Superintendent; Susan Benedict, Matron; Charlotte Curtis, Assistant Matron; Mary Hill, Margaret McGee, Susan Heyward, Matilda Landen, Teachers; Mary Fisher, Assistant; Charles Wesley Morse, Teacher of Day School.

There is, also, a Board of Managers, of twenty-two ladies, and eleven gentlemen of influence form a Board of Advisers.

After the adoption of the Report, the visitors were shown through the building, which provides for every want of the young folk, from the nursery, where are twelve infants, to the oldest class The dormitories are comfortable and well ventilated, with an apartment for the Superintendent at the end of each. The children present an appearance of excellent health and cheerful spirits. They are provided with a large play-ground, and opportunity is afforded for gymnastic exercises In an examination in geography, arithmetic, and the elements of physiology, their answers were highly creditable. Indeed, throughout the establishment the provisions for comfort, health, and a sound education, are complete. To any one interested in the social and moral progress of the colored race, we would heartily recommend a visit to this Asylum.

Mr. Whipple's Lecture.

Poughkeepsie, Friday, Dec. 10, 1852.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

Our citizens have never been more gratified and delighted than on Friday evening, when listening to the superb and eloquent lecture of E. P. Whipple, on the English Mind,—although Mr. W. was wearied with his long journey. Yet his delivery was animated and distinct, and not a word or thought was lost upon the audience; clear, concise, sparkling—polished; his epigramattic sentences fell a picture in a line—a volume of thought in a single word,—"thick as leaves in Valombrosa," from beginning to end of his elegant discourse.

Two qualities struck me as peculiarly characteristic of Mr. Whipple's mind. First, his keen and discriminating power of analysis. He looks into character with a microscopic eye, not a minute feature or element escapes him, while he rises high enough to survey his subject in its great prominent essentials and relations; he subjects every part in detail to the severe test of a searching discrimination, until it lies bare under his thorough and exhaustive processes. The English *character*, subjected to this mental anatomy, of which Mr. W. is such a complete master, was never more briefly illustrated—in its weaknesses and strength; in its grotesqueness and earnestness; in its intense egotism and its expansive charities; in its "buttressed prejudices," and its heaven-scaling reason;—from peasant up to peer; from eminent judge to stalwart warrior; from cringing subject to sturdy rebel; from poet, "soaring in the high region of his fancies, with his garland and singing robes about him," to the immortal philosopher, peering on through untraveled regions of thought, alone; a mental construction, capable at once of the trivial and the grand; remarkable for the meanness as well as the majesty of its outgoings. All these are perceived and brought out by Mr. W.'s analytical power.

A second quality, of Mr. W. is his style of expression—it is peculiarly *his own*. We know of no author living or dead whom he imitates or resembles in this respect; there is no straining after ornament—no piling up of epithets, "Pelion upon Ossa"—no parading of a poor or trite thought beneath piles of verbal garbage. As his thought is clear and distinct, his conception well defined to himself, so he has the power of making it clear to others:—he has eminently the faculty of *word painting*: not simply of natural objects and scenes which belongs to the department of descriptive poetry; but of character, life, and those inner and subtler elements and processes which make up and manifest life and character. His "smiting idiomatic phrases" (to use his own language in application to Mr. Webster), cleave through all outward integuments into the heart of things; so that he makes the abstract and the recondite live and breathe, and act before his hearers. Take Mr. Whipple all in all, I esteem him the first lecturer among us. And now a word about lectures and lecturers: The whole thing is in danger of breaking down by reason of its perversion. Our men of mettle and mind who have no superiors in this field, are shamed out of place and propriety by "importations" of sublimated trash at $1,300 a lecture! and tame biographies at $2.000 for the course!

It is evidently degenerating into a matter of mere fashion; and the inquiry is now, not *who* shall we hear? but, whom are we to meet? and nothing goes down unless it wears a mustache, has a *foreign* air?

Heart and soul I stand by the American scholar; my first homage is to him, as the ornament and product of my country, and I would do no act to break his courage or rob him of his just reward.

This subject is worthy of editorial consideration, and I hope you will give it. Truly, yours, J.

The Cuban Slave Trade and the English Squadron.

From the New-York Albion.

Cuba—Cuba—Cuba—in the Message, and out of it; and something new thereupon served up every morning in the daily journal. In our own, last week, it was the departure of Mr. Purser Smith in the steamer *Cherokee*, and the chance of that vessel being refused admission at Havana. Well, the "obnoxious individual" has triumphed over all difficulties, in a sort of *veni, vidi, vici* style. Who would have believed it? The Captain-General of Cuba has eaten his words; at the eleventh hour he has found Mr. Smith's declaration of innocence perfectly satisfactory; the *Cherokee* came and went with all the privileges of the most favored vessel; and the mountain of excitement has brought forth a mouse! Farewell to Mr. Smith! But now comes another matter, that may perhaps turn out a grave one. We mentioned in our last issue the concentration of a large British naval force on the coast of Cuba, gathered there under the impression that Spain was conniving at the infringement of the Treaty for the suppression of the Slave Trade. That impression has been very painfully confirmed by recent news from the Island. The details will be found elsewhere; but the facts may be briefly summed up. A vessel is built in a United States port expressly for the slave trade; she is carried out to Cuba by an American captain and crew; transferred to to Spanish owners; ships a notorious slave-trading commander and a picked crew of seventy; is furnished with munitions of war; and is towed out to sea, clear of the British cruisers, by a steamer—all being done under the immediate eye of the Cuban authorities, and in some respects by their direct aid. The British Consul-General at Havana, cognizant of these scandalous facts, caused the arrest of the American officers of the slaver; but by the latest accounts, it appears that they have been released.

Now this outrageous violation of a treaty will undoubtedly create a great sensation in England. It will be deemed disgraceful and insulting, that she should annually expend so large a sum in honest endeavors to suppress the traffic in slaves, while Sp

WASHINGTON.

Affairs in Congress—Case of Consul Rice—The Supreme Court, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Dec. 13, 1852.

The useless discussion of the Tariff question was resumed in the House to-day, to the exclusion of other business which might be taken up with some hope of practical results. The more I converse with prominent Members of Congress, the more I am confirmed in the conviction that no material modification of the Tariff can be secured this winter; and that to ask for all the changes demanded by Mr. BROOKS—and upon which de mand this present discussion is based—is the surest method of ruining what slight chance of improvement in the Tariff is supposed to exist.

In the Senate, Mr. MASON gave notice of his intention to move a bill amendatory of the clause in the Civil and Diplomatic Appropriation bill of last session, which brought the Mexican Boundary Commission to a stand still. I understand the Senator proposes action which will enable the Commission to resume its labors at an early day.

Mr. GWIN introduced a resolution calling for all correspondence relating to the imprisonment of Mr. RICE, the U. S. Consul at Acapulco; the imprisonment of American citizens in the castle at that port; and the seizure and confiscation of the steamer *Commodore Stockton*. The California delegation are well satisfied that Mr. RICE has been treated in a most shameful manner by the United States Government, and are disposed to give him every opportunity in their power to vindicate himself before his countrymen. The correspondence will show one fact not very creditable to the Administration—namely, that during nearly a year of serious difficulties with the local authorities at Acapulco; and notwithstanding Mr. RICE made frequent representations of the facts to the Department at Washington, as also of the illegal imprisonment of American citizens at that place, and of high-handed robberies of American property—not the first line of instructions, or any other reply whatsoever, to any of his communications, was accorded him by the Administration or any member of it.

General EDNEY, of North Carolina, who was some months since appointed United States Chargé to Guatemala, is just recovering from a severe illness which has prevented his departure for Central America. He is about to resign in consequence of continued ill-health.

Mr. ALEXANDER H. GREEN, who was removed from a Clerkship in the Treasury Department last week, to make room for a brother-in-law of Mr. CONSTOCK, the new Solicitor, has been appointed to another Clerkship in the Treasury Department. While Mr. CORWIN was probably unwilling to have a scene with Mr. CONSTOCK so near the close of the Administration, he seems to have felt the injustice practiced towards Mr. GREEN, and has taken the necessary steps to repel it, so far as saving him from suffering thereby could do so.

The Supreme Court has been for three days past engaged in hearing an argument of what seems to be a very complex case, in which Mr. SEWARD was counsel on one side, and Mr. CAMPBELL, of Mobile, and Mr. CHILTON, of this City, on the other. I could not muster the details of the case without more legal learning than I possess; but as nearly as I can gather the facts, it is a race between two judgment creditors—which shall secure, in satisfaction of his debt, large and valuable real estate in the City of Mobile, fraudulently transferred by the debtor. The plaintiff went through the Court of Chancery of Alabama, and obtained a decree there giving the property in dispute to him. The defendant went through a court of law, which, in turn, awarded the property to him. The case is to be determined here upon some peculiar laws of Alabama.

Is it not a little singular that a client in Alabama should wander all the way up to Mr. SEWARD'S latitude in search of a safe counsel with whom to leave his case! I perceive that your Senator has several additional cases on the Supreme Court docket for the present term. S.

Human Rats—Life in Large Cities.

From the London Spectator.

Occasionally the Police make vigorous attacks on the squalid parts of great towns, drag forth the wretched abiders in such places, and arraign them under some sanitary act of Parliament for offences against health or decency. In a raid of that sort, several Irish people were summoned before Mr. YARDLEY, from Slater's Court. The story was the same in almost all cases. A miserable creature, scarcely one grade above a pauper, hires a room and ekes out his scanty means by subletting the right to live in it. In one room were a dozen people, men, women, and children, of different families, with no partition; in another, four beds and six persons, four men and two girls; and so on with the rest. Distinction of age, sex, and blood, are confounded. As the rooms, so the houses, so the whole court; which contains ten houses, with joint accommodation of the most revolting kind.

But there were some peculiarities in the individual cases. In one, the tenant landlord could not speak English; could not understand the police notice respecting lodging houses; had not registered; and was in a state of untranslateable incompetency to his own situation. He was adjourned for a month. In another, the tenant landlady, a widow, had just given birth to an infant, in presence of all her lodgers, and could not attend. The Magistrate inflicted a fine, but suspended a distress-warrant for a month, in the expectation that the woman would discontinue to take lodgers.

It is most proper to rout out these nests of squalor and pestilence; but there is one terrible question likely to suggest itself to the dispossessed—"What am I to do now?" It is a hard question for helpless ignorance to be forced to. Some will probably do what one of the defendants on Monday had done after a previous arraignment and a lenient sentence—go back to the trade. Mrs. MARGARET FARRELL received lodgers; she was summoned and nominally fined; she returned to her trade; she and her two daughters were removed from the loding with fever, cured "at the expense of the parish;" and then they went back to their forbidden trade, their domestic circle, and their fever. But what could they do? Educated and active men, whose business is suddenly brought to a halt, find it an appalling duty to answer that question; but imagine the dull, ignornant, helpless half-pauper, suddenly coming to the end of his path—confronting the police notice. "No thoroughfare"—and compelled, without chart or compass, to strike out a new one in the middle of the way of life!

The very consequences of the social offence which these people have committed, in being so poor, so squalid, so ignorant, and so driven together, strengthen the difficulty. How is one of these fever-stricken, bedless, moneyless men, to pass before her Majesty's Emigration Commissioners as an emigrant? Where can he obtain employment at work, save in the penal or oakum-picking of the workhouse?

Practical men will say, that it is easy to complain, but what is to be done? Exactly the question of the poor devil himself, standing at the end of his path in the middle of the way of life; and if you, in educated authority, find it hard to answer that question, how hard must *he* find it?

The upshot is, that probably he goes to prison for non-payment of the fine; and thus both the question and man are disposed of, by a device which substantiates the old cant of grumbling mob-orators, that poverty is a crime.

THE MURDER NO MURDER.—PATRICK MCKINNEY was brought before the Police Court, yesterday morning, charged with the murder of WILLIAM R. TRIPP, as stated by us on Thursday. The evidence was so particularly small against him, as to amount to nothing at all, and he was honorably discharged. McKINNEY came here from Bath, Me.; could not get employment, but he did get drunk, and unfortunately for him, went to sleep upon the same wharf from which poor TRIPP fell. We are truly glad that a crime so heinous has not been committed in our good city, and are really at a loss to understand upon what grounds the Coroner's Jury founded its verdict.—*New-Bedford Mercury, Dec. 11.*

Different periods will travel with different rapidity—a call for dinner will run over a ten acre lot in a moment, and a bell, whose summons is to return to work takes from five to ten minutes.

ADDITIONAL FOREIGN EXTRACTS.

PER STEAMER ARCTIC.

The *Moniteur* has the following article, which may be taken as a sort of programme of the Empire:

"France is giving to the world a magnificent spectacle. It is a noble sight to behold the whole of a great people, animated by the same sentiment, assemble peacefully at every point of the country and declare its will, with that dignity and that resolution which befit its sovereign independence. Nothing is more admirable than the readiness of these populations, braving the rain which fell in torrents, to deposite their vote; nothing is more touching than the devotedness of these noble relics of our armies—of those infirm and paralytic men who got themselves carried to the poll. Three times in four years France has been convoked to this imposing solemnity, and each time she has thought fit to give to the head of the State testimonies of a warmer affection and a more entire confidence. At present she goes to the furthest point by decreeing to him the Empire. Since the commencement of the century, the nation had not been called upon to deliberate on its form of Government; it now has decided with full knowledge of what it is doing. Disabused by a new and last experiment of the deceitful hopes with which it had been led away, the people has made use of the very instrument which the Republic had placed in its hands to overturn it—universal suffrage has destroyed the Republic. It could not be otherwise. Nothing is so just as the good sense of a whole people; nothing is so powerful as its will. Consulted on its real interests, it cannot make a mistake respecting them, and, conscious of its force, it soon sets aside what is contrary to them, in order to substitute what may serve them best.

France has soon convinced herself that a nation of 36,000,000 of men, with its interests so numerous and so different, with its habits and customs, with its place in the world, could not endure the agitations, uncertainties and dangers of the Republican Government, and it is for that reason that it has decided, without passion and without recrimination, but with an imposing calmness and an admirable unanimity, that it will be governed by a single man, and, in order to be protected from storms, it will make that Government hereditary. Thus France will have a monarchical Government; and to every person who without prejudice examines her history, even the most recent, it is beyond a doubt that she has never ceased to desire it, because she has never ceased to comprehend the condition necessary for her organization and her life. But why choose the imperial monarchy? Why does France desire to reëstablish the dynasty of NAPOLEON? This nation, which is said to show such levity, has more consistency it its will than they who judge it superficially may imagine. France will have the dynasty of the Emperor, because she already decided to have it at the beginning of the century, and because she in that way marked it with a national character; because, after having beheld that dynasty at work, she has been able to convince herself that it is the only one which responds absolutely to her interests and her instincts, as well as to the legitimate conquests of modern civilization; because, in fine, as the new Emperor has said, there exists between the imperial dynasty and the nation a community of sentiment and of glory.

Since the fall of the Empire France has tried two monarchies, and, notwithstanding the advantages of the peace which they gave, both fell before the reminiscences of the people. It is in vain that political men and writers of eminence have endeavored to establish a profound difference between the senior and junior branches, and to represent this latter as the consecration of the principles of 1789; the people, who understood nothing of political subtleties, could not comprehend these distinctions, and persisted in confounding the two branches of the same family in a common origin, which reminded it at the same time of its misfortunes and of a *régime* which it will not have any longer. In its principle the Empire is the reign of equality and the protection of all interests; it is democracy with strength in the Government, order in labor, security for men's savings, respect for religion, glory from the past time, prosperity at home, and dignity abroad. At present the Empire is peace—peace, active and fruitful, aspiring after glorious conquests, but only in the noble career of the sciences and of the arts, where each victory is a benefit to humanity. The people, notwithstanding its good sense, has allowed itself for an instant to be dazzled by seducing Utopian schemes, but thanks to the wisdom of him whom it had taken for chief, it soon recovered from its errors.

LOUIS NAPOLEON has known how to destroy the dangerous influence of Socialism by marching resolutely in the path of progress, and by realizing what there was generous and applicable in the wishes of the real friends of the people. Before all, and in the interest of all, it was necessary to reëstablish order, to reanimate labor and confidence, to arouse the moral sense, to put forward respect for religion and the law, to raise up authority and the dignity of the Government; it was necessary to complete our railway system, to lower the rate of interest, to render the administration of business more easy, by decentralizing it; it was necessary to reduce the army and assure the position of the soldier; it was necessary that justice should be placed within the reach of the poor man; that the workman should be able to live cheaply, should have a salubrious lodging, economy, and bread for his old age; it was necessary that the rural districts should have an alleviation of the land tax, and capital which should permit agriculture to ameliorate the soil and pay off its debts; in fine, it was necessary to have an aggregate of institutions having the double advantage of being useful to all, without injuring the interests of any one. Is there a single one of these necessities that the elect of the nation has not been seriously occupied with, and which he has declared that he would satisfy with that certainty of tact, and that vigor of decision, which for a length of time France has ceased to be acquainted with? So much for the past.

As to the future, the programme of the Empire traced out beforehand in the speech at Bordeaux has been confirmed by the message to the legislative body. Placed by its origin and its antecedents far above parties, the new Government will know how to ally moderation to firmness, and will be constantly busied in fructifying the great interests which intelligence gives birth to, and which peace developes. He whom France has just crowned sees in his new elevation only a greater duty imposed on him by the people, and a higher mission confided to him by Providence. These words indicate with what religious care LOUIS NAPOLEON prepares for the proclamation of the Empire. France, which knows all that it can expect from the prosperity and grandeur of a Government that she has established on such wide bases, would be happy to celebrate, by public rejoicings, an event which is at the same time the triumph of its reason and of its will. But the new Emperor, occupied with the grave duties which are imposed on his devotedness by this marked testimony of the people's affection, prefers associating the nation in his generous thoughts. It is by benefits in favor of the poor and suffering classes, by acts of clemency, that LOUIS NAPOLEON will inaugurate his reign."

At the extraordinary meeting of the Legislative Corps, on Nov. 25, LOUIS NAPOLEON made the following communication through M. FOULD:

"MESSIEURS LES DEPUTES: I have called you from your departments to associate you in the great act which is about to be accomplished. Although the Senate and the people have alone the right to modify the Constitution, I yet desired that the political body, the issue, as I am, of universal suffrages, should come to prove to the world the spontaneous character of the national movement which bears me to the Empire. I am anxious that it should be you who, by proving the freedom of the votes and the number of the suffrages, shall by your declaration show the legitimacy of my power. At this day, in fact, to declare that the authority reposes on incontestable right, is to give it the necessary force to establish something that shall be durable and to secure the prosperity of the country.

"The Government, you are aware, will only be changed in form. Devoted to the great interests which intelligence engenders and peace developes, it will keep itself, as it has done for the past, within the limits of moderation, (*approbation.*) for success never swells with pride the soul of those who only see in their new elevation a greater duty imposed on them by the people, and a more exalted mission confided to them by Providence. (Much applause.)

"Dated at the PALACE OF ST. CLOUD, 25th Nov., 1852.

"LOUIS NAPOLEON."

One or two expressions in the Message gave rise to some criticism on the part of a few of the members of the Chamber, particularly where the Deputies are reminded that the Senate and people only have the right to modify the Constitution. The passage where LOUIS NAPOLEON alludes to the *legitimate* character of his power, is no doubt intended as a reply to the manifesto of the Count DE CHAMBORD; and to the manifestoes of Jersey, and others of a similar kind, that have been circulated among the people, his allusion to the establishment of the Empire by *the will of the nation*, is intended as an answer. The declaration that the Government will keep *within the limits of moderation*, is thought to indicate an amnesty of some kind for the 2d of December.

The Special Commissioners appointed by the Minister of War to divide the amount of subscriptions received for the benefit of the families of the soldiers killed or wounded during the troubles of December last have concluded their labors. The subscriptions amount to 268,051f. 72c. An annuity of 500f has been granted to the widow of a gendarme killed at Bedarieux. An annuity of 700f each to two widows of gendarmes killed in the Var. An annuity of 500f. each to the widows of three military men killed in the Allier. An annuity of 300f. each to the daughter of a gendarme killed in the Loiret, and to the orphan son of the drum-major of the 3d regiment of the line, killed by the people; 229 officers, noncommissioned officers, and privates, wounded in December, 1851, have been awarded sums of 1,000f, 500f., 250f. and 100f., according to the severity of their wounds.

It is stated that a private letter has been very recently received from Rome, from which it would appear that the Pope has, for the first time, announced his distinclination to come to Paris to consecrate the new Emperor. Fresh negotiations have, however, been commenced to induce His Holiness to change his purpose, which, it would appear, has been expressed with a certain degree of firmness, though with his usual mildness, and which has held out even after the receipt of letters from several of the French prelates. Pius VII. having been cited as a precedent, the Pope is said to have replied,—

"Pius VII. consecrated the founder of a dynasty; that was entirely an exceptional case; the moment the new Emperor is to be denominated 'NAPOLEON III.' and reigns by right of succession, a favor cannot be demanded of him, which might with equal right be demanded by all the Catholic Sovereigns of Europe; and in such case the whole of a Pope's life would be spent in traveling."

His Holiness added, that he could not pledge himself to the future in this matter. Notwithstanding this, efforts are, as I have already said, again being made to induce His Holiness to change his mind, and not without hopes of success. His visit however, is very doubtful.

ITALY.

Monsieur ODILON BARROT, who is making a short stay in the Roman capital, has had an interview with Cardinal ANTONELLI. The conversation, I hear, turned upon the affairs of the Roman States, the embarrassed state of finances, and those internal reforms which were promised at the time the French expedition was made, and which have never been kept. It is true that a Consulta of Finance has been named, but it is composed of persons selected by the Government, and consequently not likely to pass a censure on any of its acts. It is to be remembered that the French expedition to Rome was made under the Ministry of M. ODILON BARROT.

Notwithstanding the prolonged proofs to the contrary; persons who from early acquaintance with the Prince President of France profess a belief in the perseverance of his character, and his determination sooner or later of realizing ideas he has entertained, do not despair of an eventual accomplishment of his promises to Rome, as expressed in the celebrated letter to Col. EDGAR NEY. The invasion of England by a French army is a theme fondly dwelt on in ultra-Romanist circles; indeed the general Monsignore view of the impending future is the occupation of heretic England by *la grande armée* of Imperial France. Rumors still circulate with reference to the projected voyage of his Holiness to France, to crown LOUIS NAPOLEON. The best informed persons, however, disbelieve it. A correspondent of the *Morning Chronicle* says:

"Last July I sent you many particulars with regard to the annexation of Tuscany to the Austrian Zollverein. I can state from competent authority that this event will shortly take place. Austria has illimited views for the extension of her commercial influence in the Italian Peninsula, and I can inform you that the Roman States, and even Naples, are not considered beyond the reach of her plans. Italy is a fine field for the Viennese manufacturer. This subject has been broached at the Vatican by the Austrian representative to the Papal Court, and though still in its infancy, it is, if the perseverance of the Viennese Cabinet is duly considered, quite within the range of probabilities. This does not look very propitious to British commercial interests."

Items.

The evidences of improvement in the condition of the country are daily becoming more decided; and the agricultural classes are beginning to participate in the general prosperity, after the exhausting effects of the famine. In the Western counties, in particular, the change for the better is quite remarkable; and farmers find themselves in a far better position under free trade than they were during protection.

The industrious and wealthy manufacturers of St. Gall have set an example of railway enterprise to the rest of Switzerland. The capitalists of the country having subscribed several million francs for the Rorschach and Wyl Railway, which is to connect the Lakes of Constance and Zurich, the council of the capital met last week and voted two million francs out of the city funds for the same line. Since then the Grand Council of the Canton has met and secured the construction of the railway by voting three millions from the State funds for that purpose. The council also voted by majorities of 3 to 1, two millions for the Rorschach and Chur Railway, bringing the Lake of Constance into connection with the Grison capital, 750,000fr. for the Rapperswyl and Wesers line, which will connect the Lake of Zurich with the Wallensee, and lastly 500,000fr. for the Wyl and frontier of Zurich line.

THE DUKE OF MONMOUTH.—Referring to the decapitated body recently discovered at King's Nuneham, a correspondent of *Notes and Queries* writes as follows: "I have a strong suspicion that the decapitated body will turn out to belong to no less a personage than the Duke of MONMOUTH, who was beheaded on Tower Hill, in 1685, and, although, according to BURNET, his body may have been afterwards removed, and quietly deposited in the quiet chapel of Nuneham Regis, at that time, as now, the property of the BUCCLEUCH family. MONMOUTH married ANN, the daughter and heir of FRANCIS SCOTT, Earl of BUCCLEUCH; and though in some measure estranged from him by his improper connection with Lady ANN WENTWORTH, yet the tender interview that is recorded between MONMOUTH and his wife previous to his execution, gives countenance to the idea that she may have procured his remains for deposit privately within her own family receptacle; and, under such circumstances, it may readily be conceived that such secrecy would be used as not to leave any memento with the corpse as to whom it might belong, the very circumstance of decapitation being thought, quite sufficient then, as now, for designation."

THE FINE ARTS ON THE CONTINENT.—The artistic season at Antwerp has been a most favorable one for artists. The Art Union has purchased works of art to the amount of 37,000 francs, and the sale to amateurs has been set down at 90,000 francs—making a sum total of 127,000 francs, or about £6,000 sterling. A young painter, DAVID SIMONSON, a scholar of BENDEMANNS, has just gained the second prize at the Academy of Arts at Berlin. The prize is in money, amounting to £75 sterling, and to be expended in a residence at Rome for one year. The first prize of £225 sterling, also to be applied to a journey and residence in the Eternal City, was won by Mr. OSCAR BEGAS, a Berlin artist. A copper plate engraving of RAPHAEL'S picture of the Madonna della Seggiola has been completed by EDWARD SCHAEFER, professor of the Stadel Museum in Frankfort. It is said to be far superior to any engraving of the same picture which has yet appeared. It has had the unqualified approval of PASSAVANT. The first impression has been purchased by the Empress of Russia for 3,000 thalers. CORNELIUS and RAUCH, the sculptor, have been appointed honorary members of the Academy of Arts in Antwerp. The opening of the French Annual Exhibition of Living Artists is announced for the 15th March next. Works intended for it are to be sent to the Palais Royal between the 1st and 15th February.

WHIRLWIND IN SPAIN.—The journals of Cadiz, Seville, and Barcelona, mention the occurrence of a most violent whirlwind, which is stated to have passed the arsenal of Carraca, Cadiz, at 12½, on the 12th of Nov., from S. W. to N. E. It lasted for two minutes, and the noise it caused was like that of a long train of artillery passing down a street; it overthrew, broke up, and scattered about the magazine of timber, some of the fragments of which were carried as far as the Plaza de la Inglesia; tore off part of the roof of the arsenal, uprooted trees in the Alameda, and carried some persons off to a distance of forty yards. Many were much bruised, but only four cases were taken to the hospital. At Barcelona, it occurred on the night of the 12th, only lasting a few seconds, during which windows were broken and doors burst open, and it was followed by a deluge of rain.—*Madrid correspondence of the Morning Chronicle.*

BURNS' LETTERS TO GEORGE THOMSON.—The very interesting series of letters which BURNS addressed to the late GEORGE THOMSON was sold on Wednesday by Mr. NISBET, at the close of the sale of the library of the late Mr. C. B. TAIT. The volume was put up at two hundred guineas, and, after a keen competition, was knocked down for two hundred and sixty guineas. The purchaser is an English nobleman, whose name has not yet transpired; but we are able to communicate what our readers, we are assured, will rejoice to learn, that there is every probability the volume will remain in Scotland. (*Edinburg Courant.*

BLACKS AND MULATTOES.—Mr. Senator CUSHING, from Gallia County, introduced into the Senate of Ohio a bill "to prevent the further settlement of blacks and mulatto persons in this State." This bill provides—

That after the 1st of Jan, 1854, no black or mulatto person shall settle in this State.

That a record shall be made of all such residents in the State before that time. Children of such, born after that time to be recorded also.

That all such persons found hereafter that time not recorded, are to be declared unlawful non-residents, guilty of an offence, and punished by imprisonment in the County Jail, from six to twelve months.

Non-resident colored persons under the Act are declared incapable of holding real estate, and none can be devised to, or held in trust for them. All such is forfeited to the State.

There are many persons in Ohio, that much regret the presence of colored persons in our midst who would rejoice, if those now here were better provided for elsewhere, and all others were prohibited from settlement in the State; but the bill of Mr. CUSHING, bold though it be, is not calculated to win their favor, and will meet a most determined opposition of a very large portion of the people of the State. No such bill can very soon become a law in this State.

THE NEW-YORK DAILY PRESS.—From a reliable source, the letter of an observant correspondent, then a journeyman printer in Gotham—we learn that the following was the circulation of the seven daily papers of New-York City in May, 1816—*thirty-six years ago*:

Mercantile Advertiser	2,250	Courier (B. Gardiner's)	920
Gazette	1,750	Columbian	825
Evening Post	1,600	National Advocate	875
Commercial Advertiser	1,200		
			9,420

Thus it appears that the circulation of the seven daily papers of New-York, in 1816, amounted, in the aggregate, to about 9,500 copies. But two out of the list have survived to the present year. These have, of course, strengthened with increasing years, while others have fallen by the way-side and live only in the memory. But behold the change which a lapse of years has produced in the daily press of the commercial emporium! In 1816, the whole daily circulation was 9,420. In 1852, the aggregate circulation of *three* of the New-York dailies is more than *one hundred thousand!*—*Baltimore Patriot.*

AN ADVENTURE ON THE PLAINS.—The St. Louis *Republican* tells this story: "A Mr. M. L. CHAPIN, of Pawpaw, DeKalb County, was at Rock Island the other day, and informed the editor of the Rock Island *Advertiser* that he left Sacramento City September 28th, and arrived at the Council House, Salt Lake, in fifteen days, six hours, where he remained three days. In sixteen traveling days he arrived at Kanesville, Council Bluffs, and in six traveling days arrived at Rock Island—making thirty-eight days, six hours, on the road. He had a horse with him, in fine condition, which he rode the whole distance. He had no company any part of the journey. In crossing the Plains, he encountered an emigrant family which had just been murdered. A few miles further, he met six Indians with rifles, who fired upon him. Drawing his four revolvers, he killed three of the savages and chased the other three into the mountains! This story beats KIT CARSON, and GULLIVER, too."

THE BARLEY TRADE OF ALBANY.—The reported sales of Barley in this market for the season just closed amounted to 1,690,300 bushels. This is exclusive of the sales reported for which no quotations were given, and of lots sold to arrive, which were not reported. The average price for the season is 73c.; the highest price paid was 84c., and the lowest 65c. The greatest quantity sold at any one price was 184,100 bushels, at 68c. The aggregate value of the 1,690,300 bushels was $1,164,151.—*Albany Register.*

Sale of Pictures and other Works of Art—Property of American Art Union.

The sale of pictures and other works of Art, which had been collected by the American Art Union, commenced yesterday morning, by DAVID AUSTEN, Jr., in the Gallery, No. 497 Broadway. There was a large attendance, but a glance at the names of the purchasers, confined comparatively to a few, would show that by far the greater number present attended to take a "last fond look" at works of beauty and masterpieces of Art, which had for years been a source of elevating and refined enjoyment to our citizens. The bidding, considering that but few of those present were purchasers, was spirited, and the works generally brought a price approaching their value. Some great sacrifices there decidedly were, and the expression of the President, "That's the cheapest picture sold to-day!—it is really a sacrifice!" was more than once repeated. The value of some beautiful water-colors by WENGLER, seemed to be least appreciated. There were some fine landscape views by ODDIE, HESS, and ART, for which there was some competition. The Autumnal Lake, by CRANCH, a beautiful picture, small size; Fishing on the Mississippi, by BINGHAM; A Female Head, by OSGOOD; The Grandfather's Visit, by CLOWNEY; The Cavalier, a splendid head, by ELLIOT; The Newsboy, by SPENCER; The Huguenots going to Worship, by ROSSITER; Landscape Composition, by MCCONKEY; Present from the Country, an exquisite flower-piece, by Mrs. SPENCER. The Children in the Wood, by PEELE, (a copy of which brought $500 in England); The Finding of Moses, by NAHL; King Death, a colossal head, very fine, by GRAY; The Persecuted, (which the auctioneer remarked must have been intended to represent the Committee), by OERTEL; and Isabel, the heroine of SHAKSPERE'S "Measure for Measure," by MOORE, were among the few first-class pictures offered yesterday. To-day the best works of the collection will be offered. We subjoin a list, giving the subject of the work, the artist, purchaser, and price:

View on the border of Lake Albano, (G. L. Brown,) O. A. Hill	$30 00
Snow Scene, (R. G. L. Leonori,) W. Hinman	12 50
Peasant Girl of Procida, (J. Heiff,) A. M. Cozzins	8 00
Peasant Woman, (J. Heiff,) W. Little	12 00
View on Catskill Creek, (J. T. Peele,) N. P. Hood	27 50
An Autumnal Lake, (C. P. Cranch,) G. H. Clarke	40 00
Shepherd Boy of the Mountains, (Heiff,) N. P. Hood	16 00
View on the Hoosic River, (J. M. Hart,) Stephen Kaspp	30 00
Austrian Rural Fete—water color, (J. B. Wengler,) N. P. Hood	29 00
Scene on the Hudson, (H. Ary,) B. L. Swan	32 50
Flowers, (S. Roesen,) N. P. Hood	45 00
View of St. Paul's in Minnesota, (A. Hoeffler,) G. A. Maxwell	47 50
Girl of Procida, (J. Heiff,) N. P. Hood	6 00
Austrian Cattle Dealer, (J. B. Wengler,) N. P. Hood	23 50
Filatrice of Nettuno, (J. Heiff,) N. P. Hood	8 00
Slowakian Rural Fete, (J. B. Wengler,) N. Jarvis, Jr.	25 00
Filatrice—costume of Elvata, (J. Heiff,) N. P. Hood	17 00
Road Scene near Lake of Nemi, (G. L. Brown,) O. A. Hill	23 50
The Junior Partner, (E. Johnson,) B. Webster	55 00
Nol and Scenery, (M. Harting,) W. Herman	22 50
Landscape, (S. W. Fuller,) W. Herman	15 00
Landscape Composition, (J. R. Waterston,) G. B. Wood	25 00
Landscape—Morning, (V. M. Griswold,) S. S. Bowman	35 00
View in Broome Co., N. Y., (D. W. C. Boutelle,) Jno. Hinman	22 50
Scene on the March—Night, (T. W. Whitbridge,) F. Breen	20 00
Morning, (D. W. C. Boutelle,) J. H. Coleman	17 50
Kanawa Scenery, (T. W. Whitridge,) Richd Bennett	37 50
View near Delaware Gap, (T. Doughty,) H. Merritt	62 50
Evening Scene near Palestrina, (T. B. Ashton,) J. H. Coleman	30 00
Landscape—Indian Grave, (M. Lewis,) J. C. McGuire	35 00
Creek Scene, (H. Ary,) B. L. Swan	45 00
Study from Nature, (W. G. Boardman,) J. C. McGuire	37 50
Lake of Havenberg, (J. Kummer,) W. C. Little	35 00
A Peep in the Hudson, (H. J. Brent,) E. H. White	30 00
View in Saratoga, (S. W. Fuller,) J. L. Adams	20 00
View near Lake Champlain, (D. W. C. Boutelle,) N. P. Hood	27 50
City View in Holland, (M. Harting,) J. C. McGuire	32 50
The Minnow Brook, (J. R. Waterston,) A. B. Hood	32 50
Landscape—Sunset, (H. Miller,) J. C. McGuire	32 50
The Emigrants, (C. F. Blauvelt,) A. M. Cozzins	47 50
Cattle Piece, (G. C. Bingham,) N. P. Hood	60 00
Indian Lake, (H. Muller,) Wm. Havens	47 00
Fruit, (J. A. Oertel,) J. H. Coleman	20 00
Monastic Meditation, (J. Cranch,) J. C. McGuire	35 00
Scene in Switzerland, (A. Hoeffler,) W. B. Dean	22 50
Road Scene, Plainville, (W. G. Boardman,) Mr. Nelson	11 00
Landscape, Evening, (R. L. Hinsdale,) W. Eaves	27 50
View in Connecticut, (A. Andrews,) Hinman	25 00
Landscape, (Miss E. Cole,) N. P. Hood	27 50
View from Montrose Cemetery, (Jervis McEntee,) J. L. Adams	22 50
Fruit, (J. T. Peele,) John Van Buren	47 50
Tear of Sorrow, (J. O'Malley,) Elisha Brooks	22 50
Fishing on the Mississippi, (G. C. Bingham,) J. C. McGuire	155 00
The Persecuted, (J. A. Oertel,) G. L. Stewart	75 00
Bluestone Day in the Mountains, (J. F. Cropsey,) C. M. Conolly	50 00
Indian Woman, (Mrs. H. Dassell,) N. P. Hood	35 00
The Old Sloop—Bay Scene, (V. G. Audubon,) J. C. Ryan	65 00
Female Head, (S. S. Osgood,) J. Conchlin	25 00
Grandfather's Visit, (J. Cheney,) J. C. Ryan	30 00
Italian Girl, (Q. A. Baker,) C. M. Conolly	75 00
Female Head, (J. B. Flagg,) John Van Buren	70 00
Landscape, (John Evers,) J. C. McGuire	60 00
Pilgrims discovering the Second Ship, (T. P. Rossiter,) E. D. Savalls	80 00
Return from Fishing, (J. Thompson,) Jas. Hollister	95 00
Landscape—Composition, (J. A. Waterston,) John Van Buren	86 00
King Death, (H. P. Gray,) H. Merritt	55 00
The Cavalier, (C. L. Elliot,) Richard Bennett	130 00
Mary Queen of Scots—Monument, (G. Curtis,) J. C. Ryan	65 0
Adventure of Elizabeth Zane, (T. H. Matteson,) J. C. Ryan	65 00
Fort Snelling, (A. Hoeffler,) G. A. Maxwell	85 00
Hosea pursued by Wolves, (J. A. Oertel,) J. H. Coleman	65 00
Coast of Dalmatia—Thunderstorm, (H. Muller,) J. B. Hervey	90 00
The News-Boy, (F. B. Spencer,) John Simonson	170 00
The Hugenots, (T. P. Rossiter,) G. A. Maxwell	130 00
View of the Ducal Palace, Venice, (G. L. Brown,) H. Merritt	160 00
Children Fishing, (J. B. Stearns,) J. C. McGuire	125 00
View on the Housatonic, (W. M. Oddie,) W. H. Appleton	110 00
Poverty, (E. D. E. Greene,) W. B. Deane	55 00
Storm—East River Scenery, (D. W. C. Boutelle,) W. C. Little	95 00
Mount St. Angelo, (J. F. Cropsey,) W. B. Deane	55 00
Fulton and Chancellor Livingston, (R. Lockwood,) W. H. Webb	135 00
Still Life—Fruits and Wine, (W. Hunzinger,) J. C. Ryan	105 00
View of the Drachenfels—Rhine, (T. W. Whitridge) Smith Van Buren	140 00
Industrious Sailor, (C. Mayr,) Mrs Lee	130 00
Landscape Composition, (R. M. McConkey,) Thos E. Davis	240 00
A Present from the Country, (Mrs. L. M. Spencer.) Thos. E Davis	195 00
Isabel, (J. B. Flagg,) W. C. Moore	225 00
Children in the Wood, (J. T. Peele,) B. Webster	300 00
The Voyage to Fairy-land, (G. H. Hall,) Thos E. Davies	170 00
The Peasants of the Rhine, (E. Johnson,) Patrick Herne	155 00
The Quay at Naples, (G. L. Brown,) Jas Davis	100 00
Dog and Bone, (J. W. Audubon,) N. Ludlam	95 00
Passing Shower, (J. F. Cropsey,) John Van Buren	47 50
Landscape—Mountain Vista, (A. B. Durand,) G. Daniels	160 00
Watering Horses, (J. B. Stearns,) G. Daniels	60 00
Spring—Crayon, (V. Colver,) Charles N. Conolly	62 50
The Wood Lot, (R. L. Hinsdale,) G. Daniels	22 50
Deposit, N. Y. (B. Hess,) D. Buckingham	70 00
Road Scene in the Catskill Mountains, (W. G. Boardman,) D. Buckingham	30 00
Scene in Switzerland, (A. Hoeffler,) W. B. Deane	25 00
Indian Girls Watering Horses, (A. J. Miller,) A. Edgar	100 00
Moonlight, (R. Eastman,) Mr. Crougham	20 00
Middleport, N. Y., (S. Hess,) G. Buckingham	70 00
Kate Kearney, (F. B. Carpenter,) Thos E. Davis	125 00
Prairie with Buffaloes, (M. Lewis,) Wm. Donnelly	30 00
The Samaritan Woman, (J. Heiff,) Mrs Thompson	30 00
Landscape—Trenton Falls, (H. Muller,) W. C. Little	25 00
Squam Lake Road, N. H., (W. G. Boardman,) Mrs. Thompson	9 00
Slowakian Rural Fete, (J. B. Wengler,) J. C. McGuire	17 50
Shepherd Boy of the Campagna, (J. Heiff,) N. P. Hood	9 00
Water Carrier—Albano, (J. Heiff,) N. P. Hood	12 00
Capuchin Monk, (J. Heiff,) N. P. Hood	10 00
Washington at Trenton, (A. Wenderoth,) J. P. Hervey	180 00
The Sketcher, (R. L. Hinsdale,) A. Tracey	30 00
The Finding of Moses, (Chs. Nahl,) J. B. Hervey	270 00
Among the Brass of Balquidder, (A. Richardson,) Mr. Crougham	40 00
La Bonne, (G. H. Hall,) W. H. Appleton	22 00
Sacandaga River, (S. R. Gifford,) W. B. Deane	40 00
Fog off Mount Desert Island, Me., (F. E. Church,) S. W. Bridgham	50 00
Maine View, (T. Thompson,) J. C. McGuire	37 50
Farmer's Boy, J. H. Cafferty,) G. Daniels	55 00
Roman Peasants, (J. H. Shegouge,) G. Daniels	42 50
The Fair Artist, (R. Mowatt,) Thos. E. Davis	22 50
Pond Scene, (T. Hicks,) B. Webster	57 50
View near Rista, Erie Canal, (B. Hess,) C. M. Conolly	50 00
Sutherland Falls, Vt., (A. Andrews,) C. L. Stewart	35 00
The Castle of Cambourg, (A. Delessard,) J. Simonson	17 50
Indian Falls near Cold Spring, (W. R. Miller,) Smith Van Buren	37 50
The Wayfarer, (G. H. Boughton,) N. P. Hood	25 00
Interior, with Figures, (J. M. Culverhouse,) F. A. Abbott	30 00
Scene near Lenox, Mass., (W. M. Oddie,) J. Osborne	55 00
View near Itha

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, DEC. 16, 1852.

☞ Persons wishing the *Daily Times*, morning or evening, served at their residences or places of business, can receive it regularly by sending a note to that effect, through the penny post, to this office.

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News of the Morning.

It seems by our special despatch from Washington, that the Hon. W. R. KING is more seriously sick than had been supposed. His disease is an affection of the lungs. In consequence of his enfeebled condition, the Senate in secret session, yesterday considered the necessity of so modifying the rule, as to allow bills to be sent for signature to the presiding officer's room, and Mr. BRIGHT will bring in a bill to that effect to-day.

In the Senate the bill reported by Mr. MASON, to amend the proviso in the act making appropriations for continuing the Mexican Boundary Commissions, was read a third time and passed. The Kentucky case was taken up and further debated by Messrs. UNDERWOOD and PUGH.... In the House the day was devoted to the memory of DANIEL WEBSTER. Mr. DAVIS, of Massachusetts, moved the usual resolutions of respect, preceding them with a glowing eulogium on the deceased. The remarks of Mr. DAVIS, and those also of Mr. CHANDLER, of Pennsylvania, are reported at length.... Through the kind offices of the Postmaster General, it seems that the difficulty between the Secretary of War and Colonel ABERT, were settled some time since.... Some nineteen third Lieutenants for Revenue Cutter service, were appointed yesterday. And shortly hence a large number of promotions to posts of Captains and first and second Lieutenants may be expected. These appointments are made necessary by the extension of the Revenue Cutter service, ordered during the last session of Congress; six new cutters are to be built soon, under the same order.... The telegraph says that from 300 to 400 men in the Navy Yard at Philadelphia refused yesterday morning to remain at their work, on account of the order from the Secretary of the Navy requiring the mechanics to labor from sunrise to sunset. A later dispatch announced that the order had been rescinded.... Late advices from Texas, received at New-Orleans, report that owing to the loss of their stock of provisions, a portion of the Mexican Boundary Commission had abandoned the surveying of the Rio Grande. .... Hon. CORNELIUS P. VAN NESS died last evening, at Philadelphia.... From the North, we hear of a daring highway robbery at Troy;—of a good time that the "Working Democrats" had at supper at Syracuse, on the 14th, and of the closing of canal navigation at Rochester. The Countess RUMFORD, who died at Concord, N.-H., on the 2d inst., in her will bequeathed $15,000, and a homestead worth $5,000, for an asylum for Widows and Orphans, $15,000 to the Insane Asylum of New-Hampshire, and $2,500 to the Charitable Society of the females of Concord.... On our third page will be found additional foreign extracts from the papers brought by the steamer *Arctic*, though the files present nothing of special interest beyond what we published yesterday.

The sale of pictures collected by the American Art Union commenced yesterday. One hundred and fifty pictures, comprising but a few of the best works, were disposed of at a total of $8,570. On our third page will be found a list of those sold, with the price of each, and the purchaser.

The Seventy-sixth Anniversary of the New-York City Tract Society was held last evening. Some interesting reports from the Society and Ladies' Branch were read and the meeting addressed by Rev. Dr. HAWKS, Rev. E. O. HAVEN, Rev. J. B. LORD and Rev. J. L. PERNINE. The receipts and expenditures for the past year were $19,401 90.... Yesterday a number of witnesses were summoned before the Grand Jury for examination in the matter of the late row at Tammany Hall at which AUGUSTUS SCHELL Esq., was seriously injured.... The celebrated Methodist Church case will be sent up to the Supreme Court, as the Judges of the United States Circuit Court cannot agree in the matter..... The Police have succeeded in arresting several members of a gang of counterfeiters, who have been for some time flooding the City with spurious bills, purporting to be notes of the "Putnam County Bank," the "Tradesmen's Bank," the "Leland Bank," and others.

State Politics.

Governor SEYMOUR, it will be seen by a paragraph in another column, has made the appointments of his military staff. As the first of January is close at hand, we presume his Message is also ready. There is a good deal of curiosity in political circles concerning the ground it will take in regard to the completion of the State Canals. The Governor's position upon this subject is not free from embarassment. The Democratic party in this State is not thoroughly united upon it. A portion of the Hunkers were in favor of the Enlargement Bill of 1850; and were thoroughly committed to the general policy of completing the Canals at the earliest moment possible. Mr. SEYMOUR, however, seized the opportunity to take ground with the other wing of the party upon this subject. He publicly and zealously denounced the bill, before its passage, as unconstitutional. He and his allies were sustained in this position by a decision of the Court of Appeals—and it became evident, previous to the recent election, that the Canal battle was to be fought over again. Governor HUNT, and the Whigs generally, took ground in favor of such an amendment of the Constitution as would obviate the obnoxious feature of the bill of 1850, and yet permit the Canals to be completed substantially upon that basis—such an amendment, in other words, as would permit the surplus revenues, set apart by the Conatitution for the completion of the Canals, to be *anticipated* for the more speedy attainment of that end. By this plan the original intent of the Constitution would have been carried out—the Canals would have been completed by the surplus revenues alone—no other liability devolving upon the State; and the date of their completion would have been expedited.

The radical Democracy, however, arrayed themselves *en masse* against this proposition. Mr. NEWELL, the Auditor of the Canal Department, published a financial statement showing that the surplus revenues provided by the Conatitution for the enlargement, had been swallowed up by the increased expenses of Canal management and repairs, and that this fund, therefore, was no longer reliable for the accomplishment of the work. The party, nevertheless, felt the pressure of public opinion upon the subject, and the necessity of taking ground satisfactory to the Canal interest. Mr. SEYMOUR, therefore, as its candidate, made a speech at Rochester—the very centre of the Canal section—in which he took ground boldly in favor of the speedy completion of the Canals *by the State itself*, at the expense of its general funds. "The Canals," said he, "must be completed; but in order to do this "with increased facility, *the Constitution must* "*be amended, and the STATE, and not the surplus* "*tolls of the* CANALS, *be made* RESPONSIBLE FOR "THE DEBT *contracted*. With this guarantee, "there will be no fear of failure, *and in this* "*way* ALONE *can the work be accomplished.*" This was a very explicit and unmistakeable declaration on the part of Mr. SEYMOUR, in favor of a STATE DEBT for the completion of the State Canals.

Will Governor SEYMOUR adhere in office, to the position thus taken while a candidate? It is not easy to see how he can do otherwise with any regard to his political consistency:—and yet it is still more difficult to see how the mass of his party can permit so direct a departure from their cherished principles and settled policy. It is not to be supposed that the radical section of the Democracy will for one moment consent to a policy, hostility to which was the political cradle in which their party in its infancy was rocked:—nor will the Democrats of St. Lawrence and Suffolk Counties be willing to be *taxed* for the completion of a canal abundantly able, under proper management, to complete itself.

Between his political party and his political consistency, Gov. SEYMOUR is thus likely to find himself involved in serious embarassments. A fortnight will show how he proposes to extricate himself from them.

Operation of the Neutrality Laws.

We publishhd yesterday morning a somewhat detailed report of another case now pending in the Supreme Court of the United States, which possesses much importance, and will be found especially interesting to members of the legal profession—because of the points involved—while the general reader will find it of value for its historical incidents.

The case, in brief, is as follows: THOMAS JEFFERSON CHAMBERS, formerly a Judge in Texas, under the Mexican rule, and subsequently a General in the Texan Revolutionary Army, was authorized by the Provisional Government of the revolted Colony, in 1836, to raise—on his own pecuniary responsibility to the extent of $10,000—an army of 1,145 men, to be called the "Army of Reserve for the protection of the Liberties of Texas;" and to pledge the faith of the Government to procure the balance of the funds required for his enterprise.

In Sept., 1836, (the decisive battle of San Jacinto having been fought in April preceding,) General CHAMBERS entered into a contract with certain citizens of Cincinnati, Ohio, and Louisville, Ky., for the sale of lands he held in Texas, having acquired them under Spanish titles while a Mexican Judge. The object had in view in selling the lands, was to obtain money to raise troops for Texas under the authority noted above; and CHAMBERS received $17,500 for seventeen thousand five hundred acres, obligating himself to hold the property in trust for the purchasers, and make legal title to them or their appointees when required. Although the contracts stated the object of the purchasers to be to enable CHAMBERS to raise troops, arms, &c., for Texas, they omitted to say *where* these essential elements of war were to be raised, *whence* they were to be transported, or *whence* the military expeditions were to be carried on.

The troops were raised; and in 1837 the Texas Congress, by resolution, applauded Gen. CHAMBERS for his public services, thanking him for the aid furnished at the "sacrifice of his private fortune," and directing the Executive to pay what the Government owed him for advances. In 1839 a similar resolution was passed by the Texan Congress, directing the payment in full of all his demands against the Government. After the annexation of Texas to the United States, the purchasers called on CHAMBERS to give them title to his lands. He refused, and when a bill was filed to compel him to a performance of his obligations, he demurred to the bill on the grounds quite fully stated elsewhere in our columns. His strongest point, undoubtedly, and that on which greatest reliance is placed, is, in effect, that the contract is void, because it violates the neutrality laws of the United States. The defence may be a good one in law, but it will strike every honorable man as utterly indefensible on any other grounds.

The judgment of the Court in this important case, is looked for with no little interest, because it involves the question,—for the first time raised,—how far the abrogation of the neutrality of the United States towards Mexico, in her contest with Texas,—by the act of the United States in acknowledging the Independence of Texas, and incorporating her into the Union, against the consent of Mexico,—shall affect contracts made in violation of that neutrality, between citizens of the United States and of Texas, during the existence of said neutrality. An incidental question of some moment will also be decided at the same time, to wit: whether the obligations to maintain the Peace provided by a Treaty, between the United States and another country, are to be enforced by the Courts of Judicature, indirectly, by their refusing to take cognizance of any contract that may be in conflict with these obligations, but which is not obnoxious to the laws punishing infractions of our neutrality policy, or rather establishing what shall be an infraction of the peace between us and nations with whom we have a treaty establishing such peace. The case, pending decision, will furnish material for any amount of entertainment to minds that revel in explorations of the mazes of the law.

☞ We see it announced that Rev. Dr. HAWKS is to deliver the second of the series of Lectures before the Historical Society, *this evening*, at Metropolitan Hall. Nothing more than this announcement is needed to insure a large audience. There are very few more eloquent men in the United States than Dr. HAWKS, and none to whom the citizens of New-York listen with more uniform delight, whenever he can be induced to address them. Those who remember the four lectures which he delivered many years ago at Niblo's Saloon, on the apparently dry subject of *American Antiquities*,—which he made more attractive than any romance,—or the Lectures which more recently he delivered at the Tabernacle, on Sir WALTER RALEIGH and Capt. JOHN SMITH, will eagerly embrace the present opportunity to hear him again.—As seats are not secured in advance for these Lectures, those who propose to attend this evening will consult their own convenience very decidedly by going early.

American Exhibition.

The Directors of the Association for the Industrial Exhibition have issued a circular, urging on native manufacturers the urgent necessity of representing completely the natural and artificial products of our country in the forthcoming exhibition.

Emulation is the spur of enterprise. Men compete only from the fear of being, or the knowledge of having been surpassed. All great results in arts and manufactures originate in stimulating examples of success.

This country has yet much to learn. In most utilitarian points she far surpasses all others. Her New-England population, of themselves generate more practically-useful inventions than all the rest of the civilized world. Some of these are merely local in their range, and are frequently unknown to any save the machinists in the immediate vicinity of the inventor. Other American inventions, however, like Mr. MCCORMICK'S reaping machine, find their way to Europe, and are universally admired for their simplicity and efficiency.

Forward as we admittedly are in all those practical aids of labor that mark the iron age of nations, we have yet to mount the *finer* rungs of the ladder that lead from Industry to Art. We now minister to wants; but we cannot consider ourselves as having reached the top until we minister to luxury also.

Hitherto, in this line our ambition has been dormant. Dainties and delicacies of French and English art crowd our stores, and ornament our drawing-rooms; but their presence does not seem to strike our native manufacturers as an intrusion, against which they might guard, by forestalling the market themselves. A large revenue is spent yearly by us in the purchase of French and German *Bijouterie*, which might just as advantageously flow into American as foreign pockets, and be distributed among native workmen, instead of circulating among the workmen of Limoges, Lisle, or Dresden.

Now, what has been wanted to excite our people to a consideration of their own interests is the establishment in this country of some common arena where the Home and Foreign workman may be brought in direct contact, and each stimulated to do his best. In Art-manufactures, we are now far behind some European nations. But with such a challenge as that we mention operating for a few years, there is little doubt but we should distinguish ourselves in the production of beautiful, as we do now of useful manufactures. That we have a high appreciation of beauty is sufficiently evinced by the eagerness with which objects of Art are purchased when imported from foreign countries, and the taste for luxurious furniture and domestic ornamentation has spread more rapidly here than it ever did in any other country.

The native workman, then, need have no apprehension of a lack of patronage, if he produces articles worthy of comparison with the imported manufactures.

An industrial exhibition, like the one now in progress in our City, where this challenge may be given and answered, is the widest and most effective way of embodying these principles. Then the American workman will see himself surpassed in the finer branches of art, and the magnitude and publicity of the occasion will stimulate him to a practical response. Then the American public will be brought face to face with their own manufactures, and learn to bestow on them the interest they were in the habit of lavishing on foreign productions. Then the foreigner will see all those mechanical contrivances in which we are unsurpassed, and the result will probably be a large export of American machinery.

In whatever way we view it, whether as a means of internal improvement, or a national advertisement of our own manufactures, no scheme has ever been so calculated to fulfil its purpose as that of an industrial exhibition, in which every nation is invited to copoerate.

Judging from the appeal made by Mr. SEDGWICK in his circular to the mining interests of our continent, the forthcoming exhibition will contain a most interesting collection illustrative of our mineral resources. We are rich in materials. Our iron, lead, gold, coal, salt, granite, and marble mines are distributed over a large number of states and territories. And, if each is properly represented, a splendid mineral museum will be the result.

One clause of the circular is a very happy improvement upon the English Art Department in the London Exposition. It is announced "that paintings in frames will be exhibited." From some unaccountable whim, paintings were not admitted into the Hyde Park Building. Sculpture was fully represented,—indeed, more than fully, for there were many statues there that had much better have never left the studio, but paintings were excluded. It may be more fashionable to have a passion for sculpture, but to our eye, a fine painting is infinitely more inviting. In a statue we get only the beauty of form, while one of the most exquisite sensations, (that arising from color—harmony,) is denied to us. In a good paintiog we have all the poetry of the former, with the sensuous enjoyment which the latter affords.

Fore-warned is fore-armed, and the Directors of the American Exposition will, we trust, avoid with the same skill the other few rocks on which the English Directory damaged themselves.

Supreme Court Vacancy.

The nomination of Hon. E. A. BRADFORD for Judge of the Supreme Court of the United States, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Judge MCKINLEY, still lies upon the Executive table of the ex-Senate, awaiting action of the body thereon. It will be remembered that this nomination was sent in during the last session of Congress. It is quite evident that Mr. BRADFORD is not to be confirmed. The political majority will retain this valuable gift within their own hands, to be bestowed by the new administration upon some one of its friends.

The indications are that Hon. SOLOMON W. DOWNS, of La., or Hon. JOHN A. CAMPBELL, of Ala., will be the fortunate individual. Both of these gentlemen are able lawyers, and well deserviog the honor that seems certain to fall upon one or the other. The term of Mr. DOWNS in the United States Senate expires on the 4th March next, and another has been elected to succeed him. He is not only an able, clear-headed lawyer; his kindness of heart and many virtues have rendered him universally popular with all who are so fortunate as to be numbered among his acquaintances and associates. The probabilities favor his selection; especially, as there is upon the Supreme Bench, no representative of the Civil Law, which prevails in the State of Louisiana. Mr. DOWNS will also have a claim upon Mr. PIERCE'S administration, from the fact that when the impassioned eloquence of Mr. SOULE, and the earnest efforts of many of his friends were directed to the establishment of the doctrines of the ultra States Rights school, Mr. DOWNS threw himself into the breach, and rolled back the flooding tide of disunion, although he sacrificed himself in the effort. If the present administration is to be denied the appointment, it can scarcely, under all the circumstances, fall on a worthier recipient than the Senator from Louisiana.

It is not a Woman's Right.

We believe in women's rights, and it is a part of our creed that they should have all that is their own. We would shame the stout, strong men from behind counters, where tape and needles and lace are sold; out of School-rooms where young ideas could so much better be taught to shoot by females than by males; out of every office and position that belongs by the common consent to the ladies; out of the Medical offices even, if they are silly and self-denying enough, willingly to enter them; but,—sh! it sorely grieve our gallantry that we must plead the rights of woman with a *but*—but then we have our little rights too, which we would far rather surrender at discretion than under compulsion.

Now, when we have gone a full hour before the opening of a lecture that we might be sure of a good seat, having paid for our ticket full price, and being no "dead head" at all, and the lecturer has gone through with his introduction and is just warming up with his glowing sentences—to have the prettiest-looking Miss in town enter slowly and march directly to our seat, *because it is the best*, and hint as distinctly as possible that we must come out of it and spend the remainder of the evening in standing first on one foot and then on the other, mingling unpleasant reflections on our own uneasiness, with the sallies of wit from the platform, savage meditations on the impudence of the beauty that ousted us, with the speaker's genial thoughts, to which it is impossible to listen any longer comfortably—we say that when we are thus maltreated, we feel very much tempted to ask women to defend their position, and to pin them down to their rights and nothing else. We hold that all men were born free and equal to women in the right to enjoy a good seat at concert, sermon, or lecture, when it has been honorably secured at first.

As to the physiology of the matter, ladies are far more commonly than men given to sedentary habits, and a little standing does them good; while the stronger sex, having spent their days in sterner occupations, need the rest of a comfortable seat.

And now, if that lady reads the *Times*, who came into the Harlem cars, the other night, and compelled—yes, compelled—us to vacate our seat, that she might be accommodated,—for it is nothing short of compulsion, when a female, whether clothed in tatters or in velvet and furs, takes up her position close by us and looks as if the very seat we occupy were hers by every title—we say if she will condescend to thank us the next time we put ourselves to so sore an inconvenience for her sex's sake, we will repeat the favor with the greatest good will. Mind, we do not say that hereafter we *will* have our seat whether a lady is standing or not. It is not probable we could hold out if we should resolve ever so strongly upon that. But if we have been walking for three or four hours it marvellously mitigates the tedium of standing, to receive the smile of the lady we accommodate with our seat. A little common politeness on the part of the accommodated lends a staff to one who is weary,—a simple "thank you," is nearly as good as a cushioned arm-chair. The point is this:—if we pay for a seat in a railroad car, we are entitled to it quite as much as if we wore skirts and a mantilla. The very best privilege of the possession is the right it affords us to give it away to the first modest-looking lady who cannot find as good a one. And we cannot consent to have it taken from us as if we were intruders, and only occupying it on sufferance, even by the belle of the village or the daughter of the rich 'Squire.

More Hospitals needed.

Hospitals for sick strangers are as necessary in our City, as hotels for strangers who are in health. The hotel is no home for the sick man, even though his family is with him. Hospitals, provided with experienced and careful nurses, and the very best medical attendants,—with all the appliances for affording comfort to the sick, a free ventilation and the facilities for affording the most fitting diet,—where friends can be admitted at proper hours, and the impertinently curious excluded without difficulty, are as necessary as the hotels upon which the New-Yorkers are so lavish of expense. We have hospitals now, but by no means enough to accommodate the class of which we speak. There is not only ample room, but an urgent demand for another just such institution as the New-York Hospital, barring, perhaps, the feature in its government which makes it a close corporation, and exposes it unnecessarily to the opposition of those, and their friends, who have been unjustly, or with fancied injustice, excluded from a participation in its honor and labors. But who will build another? The State wearies of expending its treasures upon such institutions, until they have already gone into operation, and shown by their earnest efforts to help themselves, that they are worthy of support. The only quarter to which we may look for the means of starting these merciful "sick inns," is that where so many blessed charities, have already originated, the one whence come the benefactions of our private citizens. It is to us a wonder that the Medical Schools in our City have not labored more zealously to establish hospitals in which their faculties would find abundant material for the illustration of their teachings, and an opportunity to make them really clinical, as with very little reason for the pretenses they already pretend to be. The gain to the profession by attaching to every Medical School a hospital of some sort, would be in every sense the gain of the public too.

But, perhaps there is more reason to hope for the establishment of hospitals of a different sort, since the sympathies and needs of existing organizations might be enlisted in the effort. The members of the Episcopal Church have set a worthy example to the various sects who "have the poor always with them"—and the sick poor always, too—in their praiseworthy efforts to establish the St. Luke's Hospital in this City, of which, a while since, we spoke at length. In our opinion, there is no better way to found hospitals than for the various religious sects of the City, each for itself, to undertake the work. If within the circle of their congregations they find that there are many who suffer for the lack of kind and competent nursing, why not gather them into a hospital, where, for a small fee, if they are not moneyless, or for nothing, if they have nothing to pay, the best of nursing could be furnished to a dozen, at a cost no greater than to one in private practice. Such cases are now given over to some physician, who must spend as much time in visiting three at their homes as it would take to see twenty if in one place; and he is too often doomed to see his efforts unsuccessful, and his prescriptions unattended with any agreeable results, for the lack of the assistant ministrations of a nurse. Under such auspices, the religious community could give the benefit of such religious instructions as they deemed proper, to the inmates, and their alms, by being placed in an available position, would increase tenfold in value.

Nor do the establishment of the hospitals we speak of involve necessarily great outlays for land or buildings. At moderate charges, rooms in quiet quarters might be obtained that could easily be adapted to the wants and necessities of the inmates, which if not the very best, would yet be infinitely better than none, and might well answer for a beginning. We hope this subject will receive the attention of those who have the means to realize the charitable wishes of their hearts, when such wishes have the endorsement of their sound judgment.

By the way, we are informed that preliminary steps have been taken for the organization of a *hospital for children*. If we knew more of the matter, we could say more of it. But whoever originates it, and in whatever way it shall be managed, the object is good. The accommodations now afforded for the support and care of sick children, do not match our care for them when well. The field of labor is ample, and the class to be benefitted large enough to fill such an hospital on a week's notice. We rejoice in every new step taken in this direction by the charitable of our city. Let them expend freely for such purposes, and they will not lose their reward.

☞ The sale of the Art-Union pictures commenced yesterday;—the report of the proceedings will be found in another column. The pictures generally sold at low prices, some of the best, however, bringing nearly their actual value. The portion to be sold to-day probably comprises the best part of the collection. Among the pictures offered are some of the finest productions of our best artists.

Plutarch at a Discount.

Nous avons changé tout cela, says your radical, when speaking of some ancient policy of patriotism, which, now-a-days, in municipal scales, is a light balance weight for profit!

PLUTARCH, in his Chæronean retirement, was a "head of department," and discharged the duties of Commissioner of Sewers and Public Buildings. Whether there were any Perrines in his bureaux, history neglects to inform us. Nor can we be confident whether he was called upon to contemplate, in each week, more than four ruins of buildings newly erected and newly fallen. It may be fairly presumed that no "profit hunters" came under his supervision, because his biographers are positive, that when rallied upon the interiority of his employment, he said: "I make no doubt that the citizens of Chæronea often smile when they see me employed in such offices as these. On such occasions, I generally call to mind that which is told of ANTISTHENES; who replied, when some one expressed surprise at his bringing home in his own hands a dirty fish from the market: '*It is for myself* that I carry this fish.' But I, when rallied for calculating stones or mortar, answer, that it is *not* for myself I do these things, *but for my country*."

The italics are our own; for PLUTARCH was modest; and the times in which he lived were not so degenerate as to require boast of patriotism. Yes, indeed, "we Gothamites change all that." Our commissioners and fire-wardens are rather like ANTISTHENES than like PLUTARCH. And through *our* streets great quantities of dirty fishes are continually carried in omnibuses, railcars, corporation hacks, public institution wagons, and even in side official skirts. When shall we have opportunity to say we *have* changed all that?

☞ From the returns we have received of the Massachusetts Congressional Elections on Monday, it is probable that the following Whigs have been elected: EDWARD DICKINSON, from the Tenth District; JOHN Z. GOODRICH, from the Eleventh; SUMNER in the First, CROCKER in the Second, EDMONDS in the Third, UPHAM in the Sixth, and WENTWORTH in the Eighth. In the Seventh District, BANKS (Democrat,) is probably elected, and DE WITT, (Free Soil,) in the Ninth. In the old Districts the vacancies have all been filled by Whigs, viz: by FAY, in the Second; EASTBURN, in the Fourth; and LOUD, in the Ninth.

☞ At a late meeting of the Massachusetts Historical Society, a Committee reported suitable resolutions relative to the death of Mr. WEBSTER, who was one of its members, and GEORGE TICKNOR, Esq., author of the "History of Spanish Literature," was selected to prepare a memoir of him for the Society's publications.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

THE ONLY SUBJECT OF ANY INTEREST THAT IS discussed by the Ladies, at present, is the Great Bargains that may be obtained at JACOBS' & RENNETT'S, No. 311 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. The large amount of Rich Shawls, Silks, Merinoes, Paramattas and Muslin de Laines, and other Dress Goods, Pure Irish Linen Sheetings, Shirtings and Table Damask, Cottons, Cloths, Hosiery, Laces and Embroideries, &c., &c., to be disposed of immediately, has induced them to reduce the prices to that extent that will ensure an immediate sale.

DON'T WAIT FOR THE CRISIS OF PULMONARY disorders, before you attack them with a remedy. Administer at once that invaluable tonic Expectorant, Dr. ROGERS' LIVERWORT, TAR and CANCHALAGUA. Its first failure is yet unrecorded. For sale by A. L. SCOVILL & CO., at the depot, No. 316 Broadway, and by all the retail druggists. Price, in large bottles, $1; three bottles for $2 50.

SUPERIOR FURS.—YOUNG, No. 92 BOWERY, has an extensive assortment of beautiful Furs, got up in a superior style and comprising every modern shape. His Stone Martens, Minks Pitches, &c., &c., are really handsome. His Sable or Bertha Boas claim the especial attention of the ladies.

NOVEL FEATURE.—ROOT'S GREAT DAGUERREIAN Gallery, No. 363 Broadway, is now open overhead. It is brilliantly lighted, and is one of the leading features of the street. Call and see the new Crystalotypes, the latest wonder of art.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

HARK, YE CONSUMPTIVES!—THE SECRET which has attended HASTINGS' NAPHTHA SYRUP in Decline, Consumption, Spitting of Blood, Asthma, &c., since its introduction into the United States, fully equals what it met with in Europe. Its use has been adopted in nearly all our large Hospitals; and the most eminent of our physicians have written highly favorable notices of it, and prescribe it extensively in their private practice. Indeed, they have almost abandoned all other remedies for the cure of diseases of the lungs, and a single case has not yet been reported in which it has failed to give satisfaction and relief. If the reader is at all inclined to Consumption, or affected with any of the diseases which are likely to produce it, let him lose no time in procuring a bottle of HASTINGS' NAPHTHA SYRUP, and one or two doses will satisfy him of its surprising virtues, and that a short continuance of its use will restore him to health; for it not only cures in a brief period, but gives relief and a warrant of its completion and mastery over the disease, in a few minutes after it is received into the system. Hence Sir James Clarke, the Court Physician, remarks of it that "in consequence of the brisk and unmistakable energy of its operations no medicine has so much the confidence of patients as HASTINGS' COMPOUND SYRUP OF NAPHTHA."

C. V. CLICKENER & CO., No. 81 Barclay-st., are the Agents for Dr HASTINGS in America, to whom all orders should be addressed.

INDIA RUBBER CANES.—WE HAD THOUGHT WE were prepared for anything which might appear in this line as "Progress" is the word, but confess we are taken back by the very last yet in "India Rubber Canes," our idea not being elastic enough to embrace this, the most beautiful article we have ever seen in any material. This substance is as hard, and takes a higher polish than ebony, while it is more elastic and much stronger than whalebone, not being affected by heat or cold. We urge those looking for novelties in the way of Holiday presents to examine this article on account of its novelty and beauty, having but recently been brought out in the manufacture of this singular material. They are for sale, most elegantly mounted, at TIFFANY, YOUNG & ELLIS, No. 361 Broadway; ERHARDT, Broadway, corner of Murray-st.; NEAL, CARROLL & HUTCHINSON, No. 547 Broadway; LEARY & CO., Astor House; GEO. TUTTLE, No. 345 Broadway; and by the exclusive manufacturer,

L. P. PORTER, No. 43 Maiden-lane.

THE TOY BAZAAR OF ROGERS, No. 449 BROADWAY, is the store for all to visit, in the selection of Presents for the holidays. Every variety of Fancy Goods, from the richest inlaid Tables and Work Boxes to a penny Whistle, will be found in this extensive Bazaar; and being all imported by Mr ROGERS, in connection with his store in London, can and will be sold at prices to suit his customers.

A THOUSAND CRYING BABIES HAVE JUST BEEN received at TUTTLE'S Emporium, No. 345 Broadway, and are offered to the public wholesale and retail. Dealers supplied on reasonable terms. TUTTLE was never better prepared for the holidays. There is no lack of anything the fancy can imagine. The rush for early choices has already commenced. No. 345 is the place for presents.

CHANGE DEMANDED.—A CHANGE OF UNDERgarments. If you would be comfortable in cold weather, and protect yourself from colds and rheumatism, go to No. 104 BOWERY, and buy the Elastic durable and unshrinkable Undergarments, offered at very low prices.

A. RANKIN & CO., Hosiers.

SMITH AND RICE, No. 102 FULTON-ST., THE INdefatigable Tailors, are vending ready-made Clothing at very reduced rates. While everything is going up, up, up, their prices are getting down, down, down. This is the store to buy your Clothing cheap.

FOR NEW YEAR'S CALLS.—FINE SHIRTS, COLLARS and CRAVATS made expressly for Young Gents at Mrs VAN HOUTENS, No. 82 Nassau-st.—With these fixins you're sure to win.

CALIFORNIA EXPRESS—WELLS, FARGO & CO.—Our next regular Express will be sent by the U. S. mail steamer *Illinois*, on MONDAY, Dec. 20, at 2 P.M., in charge of Mr. ANTHONY, our own Special Messenger. Shippers will please send in their freight, in waterproof order, before the day of sailing. No package should measure more than 54 cubic feet, or weigh more than 125 pounds. Small parcels received until 9 o'clock the day the steamer sails.

WELLS FARGO & CO., No. 18 Wall-st.

RICH FURS—WHOLESALE PRICE.—THE SUBscribers respectfully direct attention of the Ladies of New-York to a variety of novelties which they have just imported, and among which the Bertha Boa, the Fur Spanish Mantilla, and the Parisian Muff, stand pre-eminent. The Bertha Boa is by far the most elegant article in fur ever invented, and displays the figure to the greatest advantage. The fur Spanish Mantilla is admirably adapted to the promenade, the carriage, or the opera; is exceedingly becoming, and is manufactured in every variety of fur. The Parisian Muff, now so fashionable in Paris, is a great improvement upon the large and old fashioned muff.

COOK & FRANKLIN, No. 615 Broadway,
Furriers and Skin Dressers.

FURS ALTERED to the present fashion, RECHARGED and freed from moth.

IMPORTANT DISCOVERY.—MR. KNIGHT, OF THE firm of KNIGHT & QUERU, Chemists, No. 57 John-st., up stairs, having for a long while devoted large portions of his time to the study of the anatomy of the human hair, the various causes of its growth, decay, falling off and turning grey, has now prepared and for sale, a machine for the hair, called the HAIR REGENERATOR, with which he is entirely successful in restoring the hair of any person to its original color: also, to entirely prevent the hair from falling off, in one week. The above is really and truly an article of medicine of much importance, and deserves the attention of the public.

GENTLEMEN ABOUT LEAVING THE CITY ON A Winter's business tour, or going into the country to spend a merry Christmas, would consult their personal comfort in providing themselves with Furs, such as coats, caps, gloves, muffers, overshoes, &c. They can be had in almost every variety at THOMPSON & BOESLER'S Fur Establishment, No. 19 Maiden-lane. Either of the above mentioned would be found worth its weight in gold in shielding the body when exposed to the extreme cold.

T. & B. are also constantly adding to their stock of ladies' fine Furs.

ACKNOWLEDGED AT LAST.—READ WHAT DR. CALVERT HOLLAND says about WATTS' NERVOUS ANTIDOTE, endorsing and corroborating all the claims for it: "And the means by which the nervous system is thoroughly renovated, and all nervous diseases obliterated from the human frame, by the introduction of Electro Magnetic Power. WATTS' NERVOUS ANTIDOTE is the greatest discovery of this or any other age." See the Laws and Action of the Nervous System. $1 per bottle; $9 per dozen. Depot, No. 102 Nassau-st.

FURS AT GENIN'S LOWER STORE.—BESIDES the amount of custom that sets continually into GENIN'S BAZAAR, there is quite a rush to his lower Store for the splendid Muffs, Victorines, Tippets, Cuffs, &c., &c., which he has just opened for the accommodation of ladies, to whom the location is more convenient than that of the Bazaar, in the St. Nicholas. Especial attention is invited to the moderate prices of the superb sets of Ermine, Sable, Stone Marten, Mink, Fitch, and Hare & Marten.

GENIN, No 214 Broadway, opposite St. Paul's.

GURNEY'S NEW AND MAGNIFICENT DAGUERREAN GALLERY, No. 349 Broadway, contains the largest collection of Portraits of distinguished persons to be seen in this country. GURNEY received the highest premium, a Gold Medal, at the late Fair of the American Institute, for the best Daguerreotypes ever exhibited, which can be seen at his new and magnificent rooms; also the largest collection of Daguerrean Views ever exhibited of all the principal cities, rivers, and gold regions of California. Go and see them. Admittance free.

LADIES' DRESS CAP, LACE, AND EMBROIDERY Bazaar.—Just received a fresh lot, rich pointed Lace and Muslin Collars; a lot very cheap breakfast Sleeves; also Nubs of every price and kind. Some very beautiful styles of Head Dresses, and a variety of other goods, cheap, and specially adapted for the season

NEWMAN'S, No. 695 Broadway near Fourth-st.

SEWING MACHINES WHICH WORK WITH TWO NEEDLES may be a good thing to sell, but certainly ruinous to use, as the Needles cut the materials terribly, and require double the quantity of thread which good Machines do. The only really useful Sewing Machines, which afford great and certain profits, are sold by I. M. SINGER & Co., No. 258 Broadway.

CANTRELL'S ALPINE GAITER BOOTS.—It is with the greatest difficulty that CANTRELL can satisfy the demand for these comfortable and elegant Boots though his assistants are constantly employed in their manufacture. They are cheap, durable, neat, and attractive in appearance, and justly popular. CANTRELL'S is at No. 338 Bowery.

PREPARE FOR THE HOLIDAYS!

IF YOU WANT CARPETS, OIL-CLOTHS, DRUGgets, Rugs, Mats, Table and Piano Covers, Window-Shades, &c., you will find a complete assortment at ROWE'S "Union" Carpet Store, No. 379 Hudson-st., (west side,) below Spring st. Prices reduced.

FREEMAN, HATTER, No. 90 FULTON-ST., IS now offering flattering inducements to all who wish to purchase Hats or Caps. He is selling his No. 1 Hats for $3 50 second quality, $3; Childrens' Fancy Hats, from 6s. to $1 each. Ladies' Felt and Beaver Bonnets, Kossuth Hats, Ladies' Riding Hats, &c. In fact, buyers will here realize all the advantages of buying direct from the manufacturer.

PETERSON & HUMPHREYS, No. 379 BROADWAY, corner White-st., are daily making additions to their already large stock, and are now prepared to exhibit to their friends and the public generally, the most complete and extensive stock of rich and elegant Carpets ever offered in this City. Also, Oil Cloths, of every pattern and color, with the usual finish, for sale on the most reasonable terms.

BOYS' OVERCOATS AND CLOTHING.—WE HAVE just received a large assortment of Mens and Boys' Overcoats, made in the best manner, which we are selling off at greatly reduced prices, to close out our stock of Winter goods.

BOUGHTON & KNAPP,
No 33 Maiden Lane.

A CHANCE FOR BARGAINS.—WE ARE TOLD that JOHN GREASON, of No. 361 Greenwich-st., is just at this time offering some great bargains in Oil Cloths; also some splendid Window Shades as a offered extremely low. Paper Hangings, Cornices, Bands and all the paraphernalia of this branch of trade, at prices entirely satisfactory.

PRESENTS FOR THE HOLIDAYS.—FINE ENGLISH Gold Lockets of superior quality, together with a large assortment of Pins, Rings Keys, &c. Also, a great variety of rich and costly cases of Velvet, Papier Mache and Tortoise Shell, richly inlaid. For sale at BRADY'S Daguerrean Gallery, No. 205 Broadway, corner of Fulton-st.

TEETH INSERTED ON GOLD PLATE, DURABLE and firm, without extracting the old roots. In most cases there is no pain, and any ordinary case will be finished in fifteen hours. J. FOULKE,

Fulton & Wells, Fashionable Dentists, Canal Hall, No. 131 Broadway.

The French in Sonora and Dominica—The Monroe Declaration.

From the Washington Union.

The recent extraordinary intelligence of the revolt of a French Colony in the Mexican province of Sonora, of the defeat of the Federal troops by the insurgent forces under command of Count RAOUSSET BOULBON, and the annexation of the Department to the Empire of France, by the proclamation of the victorious adventurer, excited throughout the country a mingled sensation of doubt and astonishment. Viewing the announcement in connection with the speculations of a portion of the French press, respecting the propriety of encouraging European colonization in Mexico, to prevent its absorption by the United States, some of our journals were disposed to credit the singular story, and to anticipate an attempt on the part of the French Government to accept and make good the conquest. By a subtle and ingenious method of reasoning, other circumstances were adduced in support of this position.

In our opinion the importance of this affair is very much exaggerated, and its aim and tendency altogether misapprehended. We have no idea that the French Government is in the least implicated in the movement, or that it originates in any concerted plot; nor do we apprehend that it will receive the sanction of the Emperor of France. We take it to be one of a class of adventurous and indefinite outbreaks of ambition or cupidity by which the supremacy of law and social order in the republic of Mexico is prostrated and the fields of industry made desolate. It is agreed that the immediate provocation of the conflict between Count BOULBON'S followers and the Mexican authorities grew out of some misunderstanding in relation to the title to the mine of Arizona; and that the origin of the French colony in Sonora was accidental and for commercial ends, rather than formed by design and for political effect. Moreover, by one, and in our judgment the more probable, account, BOULBON has simply proclaimed the independence of Sonora, without reference to its annexation to France. The same account intimates that the probable result of the affair will be the annexation of Sonora to——the United States.

The view here presented of the insurrection in Mexican Sonora strikes us as the correct view of the matter. However ambitious NAPOLEON III. may be of colonial conquest, he is hardly so stupid as to believe that this Government will suffer him to plant his foot on the confines of California. He would not expend his energies in so foolish and futile an effort as this Sonora plot. If he covets a foothold on this hemisphere, he will, doubtless, seek to compass his purpose by some surer, safer, and wiser scheme.

That the French Government does entertain the purpose of extending its power on the American continent is scarcely a matter of doubt; in fact, at this very moment, this purpose is in process of accomplishment. Some time since, it was announced that a French squadron had taken possession of the Peninsula of Samana, in the Republic of Dominica, with the avowed intention of fortifying it and converting it into a naval station. This is a most significant and important event.

By incredible effort the force of the French navy has been increased, until it is scarcely inferior to that of the British war marine. As a basis for the operation of this immense navy in the waters of the American Continent, the Peninsula and Bay of Samana are appropriated by the French Government, under the plausible pretext of protecting the Spanish population of Hayti from the ravages of the negro neighbor, the savage SOULOUQUE. It is said that the President of the Dominican Republic is entirely in the interests of France, and that he has surrendered the independence of his country to French domination. The effect of the cession of Samana to France, and the establishment of a French naval station in its bay, will undoubtedly give that Government a supreme control over the Dominican Republic. By some it is contended that France has in prospect the ulterior object of subjugating the Empire of Hayti, and reducing the entire island to its dominion; but we do not believe this to be the policy of the French Government. Its object *is the establishment of a naval depot in the Bay of Samana, whence it may securely exert its influence on the affairs of the American Continent.*

The Bay of Samana affords the finest harbors in the world, and by the fortification of the Peninsula can be made inaccessible to any hostile assault by water. It commands absolutely the Mona passage between Hayti and Puerto Rico, and would enable any naval power possessing it to harrass, if not destroy our commerce round Cape Horn, and with the West Indies and Central America. With a naval force securely stationed in the Bay of Samana, France might exert a powerful influence on the political condition of the West India isles, and in the event of war with this country might easily ravage our commerce and desolate our coasts.

Will the Government of the United States suffer France to effect a foothold on this Continent, or establish a position in its waters whence it may operate so imperiously on American affairs? *Will not this Government remove the pretext under which France acts, by itself assuming the protectorate of Dominica?* Shall the MONROE doctrine be maintained? or shall we surrender the principle that "the American Continents are not to be considered as subjects for Colonization by any European power?" The aggressions of France in Dominica have imposed upon our Government the imperative duty of deciding this question at once. If it be an open question—if the submission of this Government to the usurpations of Great Britain in Central America be not deemed a surrender of the MONROE principle—then it is time to revive it, to reassert and to stand by it, when a chief power of Europe plants itself right in the path-way of our commerce, and frowns menacingly on our flag. The Government of the United States has formally disclaimed any design of interfering in the affairs of Europe the time has come when it should enforce the observance of the principle of non-intervention in the affairs of this Continent, on the ambitious powers of Europe.

A commission, consisting of Prof. Bache, of the Coast Survey, Capt. Bowman and Lieut. Gilmer of the U. S. Military Engineers, are now making examinations of the river and harbor of Savannah, with a view to their improvement.

Schools are now in active operation in almost every district in the State of Wisconsin.

FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

HOLIDAY ADVERTISING

IN ALL THE CITY PAPERS, and also in the various Cities, Towns and Villages in the vicinity of the City. A list of which best suited for holiday cards, is prepared specially for the occasion at the Newspaper Advertising House of WM. H. McDONALD, No 102 Nassau-st., corner of Ann-st. Advertising also attended to in every paper of any worth throughout the Union and Canadas. Brooklyn, Williamsburg and Jersey City papers will have the advertisements in on the same day the order is given, if left early during the forenoon.

TOYS AND FANCY GOODS.

WHOLESALE at the old establishment, No. 30 Division-st, where a large and new assortment, just imported can be had at the lowest cash prices. Country dealers' orders punctually attended to. T. J. JONES' importer of Toys and Fancy Goods.

SPLENDID HOLIDAY PRESENTS.—Attention is particularly called to the establishment of Mrs. M. E. DUSENBERRY, No. 1 097 Broadway, near 32nd-st., where can be found a splendid assortment of Cake and Confectionery, and also a fine variety of Presents for the Holidays, consisting of fancy French Boxes, Toys, &c. The Broadway and 42th-st stages pass the door every few minutes. The 6th av cars also run close to the establishment, which is situated at the junction of Broadway and 6th-av. No pains will be spared to render it as attractive as possible to visitors

HOLIDAYS.—New Raisins, Dried Currants, Citron, Almonds, Spices, Cold Candles, Winter Lamp Oil, fine flavored Black and Green Teas, Java Coffee, White and Brown Sugars, and Family Groceries in all their variety, on hand and for sale at the lowest market prices, at J. O. FOWLER'S, Nos. 260 and 438 Greenwich-st., and 76 Ye-sey-st.

ARTICLES FOR THE HOLIDAYS.—The subscribers have imported and prepared a great variety of articles for dressing Christmas trees. Also a large assortment of fancy boxes, cake baskets, cornets, bonbonnieres, &c., filled with choice bonbons, French, rosette, fancy, torpedo and common mottoes. THOMPSON & SON, No. 159 Broadway.

LONDON AND NEW-YORK PICKLE AND PRESERVE WAREHOUSE, No. 16 Vesey-st., New-York. NEW-YORK, April, 1852

Sir: Having taken the premises as above, which, from its capacity, will enable me to keep a greater variety of Goods than heretofore, permit me to ask the favor of your custom; and, from arrangements recently made in Europe, I do not hesitate to say that there is no establishment in the United States where such a variety of articles on the same trade may be had; and which, on inspection, will be found satisfactory to all, both in price and quality. Referring you to a few articles recently received, of which I solicit your inspection,

I am, Sir, Yours respectfully, GEORGE RAPHAEL.

LONDON MUSTARD, in kegs, cans and bottles, warranted the first quality.

LONDON PICKLES, SAUCES, KETCHUPS, &c., in all the various styles.

STILTON, GLOSTER, and CHEDDER CHEESE, the finest ever imported.

INDIA SOY, CURRIE POWDER, and AFRICAN CAYENNE, in fancy Chinese packages.

WEST INDIA ARROW-ROOT and MANGOES.

SARDINES, ANCHOVIES, CAPERS and OLIVES

SALAD DRESSING. FRESH FRUITS of every variety.

BRANDY PEACHES, CHERRIES, PEARS, &c.

HERMETICALLY SEALED OYSTERS, LOBSTERS, MEATS &c., warranted.

JELLIES, JAMS, MARMALADES, &c., in bottles, cans and stone ware.

ROSE PEACH, and ORANGE FLOWER WATERS, in plain and fancy bottles.

COLOGNE and FLORIDA WATERS, in every style and quality.

SYRUPS of various kinds, LIME JUICE and STOUGHTON BITTERS.

CAVIER, GAME, MEAT, ANCHOVY and BLOATER PASTE.

Imported and Domestic PRESERVES, in every variety.

FRENCH, ENGLISH and AMERICAN CHOCOLATE, in powder and cake;

Together with a superior assortment of Domestic PICKLES, SAUCES, KETCHUPS, &c., of every style, comprising the greatest variety in the United States. No. 48 Vesey-st. United States Depot for PAUL DE VERE & Co.'s Flavoring Extracts.

MERCHANTS, SHIPPERS, and THE TRADE, will do well to call as above, before purchasing elsewhere.

SILVER MEDAL PREMIUM.—Tea and Coffee sets of Silver Plate, Cruet Frames with cut cruets.—Elegant and choice patterns of the above goods of American manufacture, and for some of which, exhibited by us at this year's Fair of the American Institute, we were awarded the Silver Medal. They are offered for sale at very low prices, by WINDLE & CO., No. 56 Maiden-lane.

Also—A very large assortment of Silver-plated Spoons, Forks and Ladles, plated on the best quality of Albata-ware. Also, the newest and most superb patterns of Dirks & Son's Sheffield Silver-plated and Britannia Tea and Coffee Sets, just received per steamship *Europa*.

WANTED.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young Woman, as Chambermaid and Waiter; or would be willing to do general housework, for a small family. The best of city reference given. Call at No. 156, 35th-st. between 7th and 8th-ave., upper floor, front room. Will receive calls for two days.

SITUATIONS WANTED—As cook and to wash and iron in a private family by one, and as chambermaid and laundress or as laundress by the other. These girls are very experienced and have excellent City reference. Call at No. 71 6th-avenue, in the book store.

SITUATION WANTED—By an English girl, with the best of reference from the city, as chambermaid or nurse and seamstress; would make herself generally useful. Please call No. 191½ Bowery.

SITUATION WANTED—As cook, and to wash and iron, or do the housework of a private family, by a very experienced girl, with excellent City reference. Call at No. 74, 8th-av., in the book-store.

SITUATION WANTED—By a neat and well recommended Protestant girl, to do house-work or chamber-work and waiting. Has the best of City reference. Will make herself useful; understands cooking, washing and ironing. Call at No 191½ Bowery

SITUATION WANTED—As Chambermaid and to assist at the washing and ironing or to do the housework of a small private family, by a very experienced Protestant girl with excellent City reference. Call at No. 74 6th-av., in the book store.

SITUATION WANTED—As nurse by a steady middle aged woman with 9 year's City reference. Is capable of taking charge of a baby from its birth. Call at No. 74 6th-avenue, in the book store.

A SITUATION WANTED by a steady respectable young Woman, as plain cook, washer and ironer, or nurse and plain sewing. Good City references. Apply at No. 124 33d-st., between Sixth and Seventh-avenues

WANTED—Ten men of good address to sell several articles wanted in every family. Agents can make $5 per day. Also, a man with $500 to take an interest in a depot in Boston, may make $1,500 per annum. Ten men paid wages. Call or address, No. 317 Bowery, from 9 until 2 o'clock

WANTED—A situation by a respectable young Woman, to Cook, Wash and Iron, and is a good baker. Good city reference from her last situation, where she has lived over four years. Call at No. 124 West 33d-st., between 6th and 7th-ave.

WANTED.—A family going South wish to engage eligible places for a good Cook and Chambermaid and Laundress. Apply till 16th inst. at their present home, No. 13 East 29th-st.

WANTED—In a public primary school near the city, across the ferry, a Principal and two Assistants. Address Box 525, Lower Post-Office. State name, age, and reference. Salaries, $250, $150, and $100.

TO YOUNG WOMEN—Every woman her own dress-maker. Acton's Guide to cutting ladies' dresses; a simpler, easier and better method than any before invented. By a gentleman of Virginia. Understood in half an hour, and so easily learned that any one can use it. For sale at No. 201 Broadway, 3d floor back—price $1 50. Intelligent and capable women are wanted to act as agents for and sell the above in the city and country. Apply to Mr. HOSMER as above between the hours of 12 and 2.

TO THE PATRONS OF ART.—The advertiser is desirous of finding some gentleman who will assist him pecuniarily in perfecting himself in Art, and receive in return such of his workmanship as may desire. Address ARTIST, Office of this paper.

TO THE LEGAL PROFESSION AND OTHERS.—The advertiser, a thorough English Scholar, having some unoccupied time, respectfully offers his services as copyist, amanuensis, private teacher, &c. No. 76 Nassau-st., office of N. A. Mott, Esq.

CORN AND FEED MILL WANTED—The advertiser wishes to hire or purchase a Corn and Feed Mill, or would like to hire a strong building with about 3d h. p. steam power in this City or vicinity. Address CORN MILL, *Daily Times* office.

A PRIVATE HOUSE WANTED in or near the upper part of Broadway. Address F. J., this office.

A YOUNG LADY desires a few pupils in Music. Address W., at this office.

WET NURSE WANTED.—Address box No. 1,470, Tower Post Office, stating qualifications and giving reference

BOARDING.

A NEW AND IMPORTANT ARRANGEMENT FOR HOTELS, BOARDING HOUSES Private Families, Boarders, and all persons desiring Boarders or Board, in New-York or elsewhere.—NEW-YORK BOARDING EXCHANGE, No. 299 Broadway, formerly conducted by J. C. BALLOU & CO., at No. 87 Duane-st., which would respectfully announce that arrangements have been made for the revival and regular prosecution of the business in all its branches, (having been temporarily suspended in consequence of the demands of previous business engagements, and solicit for their accustomed encouragement of the previous liberal patronage. All interested are invited to call, as valuable information can be obtained at a great saving of time and money. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 6 P. M.

MANSION HOUSE, BROOKLYN.—Families or single gentlemen can find desirable rooms for the Winter, on reasonable terms. The House is midway between the Fulton and South Ferries. Omnibuses pass the house every five minutes. EDWIN R. YALE.

UNFURNISHED ROOM WANTED.—A good sized room, with closets, or a room and bedroom, is wanted, by a small family, by a single gentleman. A private quiet family, occupying a modern built house, can obtain a desirable tenant for a year, if the terms suit. Location—above 10th st., between the 3d and 9th-ave. Please give location, and terms per week or month. Address JAMES H., at the *Tribune* office.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A suite of rooms, consisting of front and back room, and bed room, with two pantries. Also, a room on the 3d floor. Location on the Heights, 12 Poplar-st., 2 minutes walk from Fulton Ferry. Full or partial may be obtained.

ROOMS WITH BOARD—AT 213 EAST BROADWAY—A fine back Parlor on first floor. Also, one on second floor, suitable for gentlemen and their wives. And an Attic Bedroom. Terms moderate, for those who would be permanent for the Winter.

BOARD WANTED—By a gentleman, his wife and son, (a lad) a furnished front room, no second story, with bedroom attached, required, on the west part of the city. Address, R M., office of this paper

BOARD IN SOUTH BROOKLYN—A pleasant front room and bedroom can be obtained at No. 1 Willow-place, by two single gentlemen or a gentleman and wife, two minutes walk from South Ferry.

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BOARDING.—A Lady and Gentleman, or two Single Gentlemen, can be accommodated with good and pleasant Rooms at No 79 East Broadway, corner of Market-st.

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Messrs. S. M. PETTENGILL & Co., who are prompt, honest and gentlemanly in their business transactions, are the only authorized agents in the cities of New-York and Boston for the *Morning Post*. They are authorized to receive Advertisements and Subscriptions for us at our usual rates. Their receipts are regarded as payments. Their offices are at New-York, No. 122 Nassau-st., Boston, No. 19 State-st. [*Pittsburgh Daily Morning Post.*

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It is well known that Messrs. S. M. PETTENGILL & Co., have facilities for ascertaining the circulation of Newspapers, enjoyed by no others. They make it their business to act as faithful and efficient agents for publishers and advertisers, and they have brought their business to such perfection as to be of mutual advantage to both. Whoever has entrusted business to their care have felt themselves fortunate in their selection of agents, for they have never failed of receiving an ample reward for the money expended. Hundreds of publishers, and thousands of business men, have reason to, and do, thank Messrs S. M. PETTENGILL & Co., for much of their success.—*Providence Daily Mirror.*

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AT AN ADJOURNED MEETING of the BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF THE PUBLIC SCHOOL SOCIETY, held on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 17, 1852: On motion—*Resolved*, by the Board of Trustees of the Public School Society, a majority of the whole number of Trustees being present, and concurring therein, that it is, and is hereby declared necessary and proper to dispose of the real estate owned by the Society, lying and being on 25th-st. between Madison and 4th-av., and occupied by Public Primary Schools, Nos 35 and 35, for the purpose of carrying into effect the objects of said Society, as the same are set forth in any of the Acts of the Legislature relating thereto.

Resolved, unanimously, that the above Resolution be forthwith published at least one month in one of the newspapers published in the City of New-York.

JOS. E. COLLINS, Secretary

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A FARM IN THE VILLAGE OF JAMAICA, within three minutes' walk of the Railroad Station, containing sixty acres of highly cultivated land and lovely of woodland. It rises upon the rear to an eminence overlooking the surrounding country and the ocean, and the forest—of old oaks and chestnuts—might be converted into a Park. A boulder site could be selected here, combining every natural advantage. Streets are projected on the village map through the grounds, but the owner would control the opening of the streets. The present building, fences, fruit and shrubbery are complete. Soil early and productive, water and air pure. Hourly trains to New-York, and on Sunday is free from the swarms of cockneys and rabble that infest Staten Island and other country places near the City. To be sold on easy terms

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REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.—A valuable corner property in a leading thoroughfare of

RURAL ECONOMY.

Butter Making.

There is hardly any other product of the farm which uniformly brings so quick and remunerative a price as *good* butter. The excellent quality of this article produced in English dairies is well known to all those who have visited that country, —is, indeed, proverbial, particularly that of Epping and Cambridge. In this country, the Philadelphia butter is pronounced, on all parts, to possess a sweetness and richness scarcely equalled by that manufactured in the other States, and it has been a subject of interesting inquiry, for a long time, as to the cause of the peculiar flavor and generally superior quality of the article produced in the vicinity of the Quaker City. Mr. Foess' views respecting this important branch of dairy operations are probably familiar to many, though evidently not to all, or there would be far less complaint than there is now, in the principal markets of the country, that so poor an article is offered to the public. Mr. Foss estimates the proper temperature of cream for churning to be about 55°, but when the whole milk is churned, it should be about ten degrees higher. If it be raised too high, the butter comes quick, but is usually soft and white. This is often the case in warm weather, and the only remedy is to use ice, or to keep the milk in a very cool dairy. To insure good hard butter at all seasons of the year, particular attention should be paid to the temperature of the cream, and, on a well managed dairy farm, ice should always be accessible in Summer, by which, even in the hottest weather, the cream can be brought down to the proper temperature. In churning, the motion should be regular and moderate—slower in warm weather than in cold, that the temperature may be uniform throughout the whole mass. The hardest and finest quality of butter has been obtained after churning at the above temperature (55°) from 1½ to 1½ hours. It is well known that the food of the cow influences both the quantity and the quality of the butter. When the cow is fed on hay or dry fodder, the butter always comes the hardest, and it is said that the orange carrot fed to milch cows will impart an agreeable flavor, and a rich yellow color to the butter. But to add the juice of the carrot after the butter is made, as is sometimes done to give it a salable color, is by no means to be commended, as it introduces an element that promotes its rapid decomposition.

According to Mr. EMERSON, a highly intelligent and discriminating judge in these matters, the peculiar quality of the Philadelphia May butter, previously alluded to, is, in a great degree, owing to the sweet-scented vernal grass abounding in the old pastures, fields, and meadows of the adjacent counties. In the dairy region around Philadelphia, the sweet-scented vernal grass, with its peculiar vanilla like fragrance, constitutes the predominant Spring herbage on all the pasture-fields and meadows left several years unplowed. The longer the pastures have been left unbroken, the greater the proportion of vernal grass, and the higher the flavor of the butter produced from the cows fed upon them. Many of the meadows and pasture-fields have remained ten, twenty, thirty, and more years unbroken by the plow. In such cases the sweet-scented vernal grass affords almost the exclusive Spring herbage. The high flavor continues in the butter during the development of this grass, and invariably declines with the maturing of the seeds, after which the stems become dry and hard, and the cattle push them aside in search of fresher and greener herbage. The sweet scented vernal grass is shown by chemical analysis to contain an aromatic essential oil, of which benzoic acid, or flowers of benzoin, is the base. This aromatic principle is abundant, and can be readily obtained by distillation, furnishing a delightful perfume and source of flavor. As the milk of all animals is so very susceptible of acquiring disagreeable tastes from substances eaten, such as garlic, turnips, &c., it is natural to infer that it may likewise be imbued with agreeable flavors, when the proper agents for such a purpose are presented in the food. That the benzoic acid is the principal agent in producing the peculiarly agreeable flavor of butter made from pastures abounding in sweet-scented vernal grass, Mr. EMERSON demonstrated by several experiments, in which the flowers of benzoin given to cows imparted to the butter made from them the characteristic flavor. In such cases, twenty or thirty grains of the benzoin were given twice a day, previously dissolved in hot water, which was stirred into some flour or meal, and then mingled with the customary mess. The cows receive not the slightest injury from this, or even a much larger quantity of the benzoin.

The sweet-scented vernal grass is a native of Europe, from whence, Mr. EMERSON is of the opinion, it has been introduced into the vicinity of Philadelphia, its seeds having probably been blended with those of other grass. It has been long naturalized, and now disputes the right of soil with the common green grass; and never yields possession, but becomes more and more predominant, until the sod is destroyed by the plough, after which, it clings to the borders of the field, along the fences and hedge-rows.

Another interesting question in connection with dairy management—one which has elicited considerable discussion among agriculturists—is that concerning the comparative qualities of the different breeds of cattle for dairy purposes. Mr. B. P. JOHNSON, an authority of high rank in these matters, states that endeavors have been made by the N. Y. State Agricultural Society, to test and determine this question, but no satisfactory solution of the point has as yet been arrived at. From an examination of the statements of all the competitors at Syracuse, eleven in number, who referred to their cows, nine were of what is called the *native* breed, and *two* mixed more or less with *Durhams* or short-horns. In the trial of five cows for thirty successive days, Mr. HOLBERT'S five cows made in thirty days, from 23d May to 21st June, 264½ lbs. of butter, averaging over 1¾ lbs. per day, each. His cows were Native, with a slight mixture of Durham; what proportion is not stated. Mr. NELSON VAN NESS, of Westfield, made 221 pounds in thirty successive days, averaging nearly 1½ pounds each, per day. His cows are stated to be the common native breed. The only trial which has ever been made in this State, with pure short-horn cows, as to their dairy qualities, was made by GEORGE VAIL, Esq., in 1844. He had six cows, from whose milk in thirty successive days, he made 262 pounds 9 ounces, averaging 43 pounds 12 ounces per cow, not quite 1½ pounds per day. One of the cows, whose milk was kept separate, made 52 pounds 9 ounces of butter, being 1¾ pounds per day.

To preserve Butter sweet.—Mr. FOSS recommends that it be worked as free as possible from the buttermilk. The imperfect manner in which this is done is the principal cause of its becoming rancid so soon. By analysis, ordinary butter was found to contain: water, 12.79; casein, .94; oil, 86.27. Here the water and casein, or curd, mingled with the butter, constituted over 13 per cent., and by fermentation would soon destroy the delicate flavor, and produce rancidity throughout the whole mass. There is a mode of preserving butter fresh for any length of time in use in India, where, when thus prepared, it is called *ghee*. This is to reduce it to a pure oil by boiling it in an open vessel until all the water is removed, which is shown by the cessation of violent ebullition. The liquid oil is then allowed to stand for a short time until the curd has subsided, when it is strained into bottles and corked tight. When wanted for use, it is gently heated and poured out. It is said that it can thus be preserved for years, and that prepared in this way is the best form for sauces.

In Holstein, where very choice butter is made, they pack it in firkins made of beech wood, charred on the inside. The firkins, jars, or kegs, should in all cases be air-tight, and the butter packed as closely as possible. Then, after sprinkling the top with salt, let a thin layer of powdered charcoal be spread over, the more effectually to exclude the air, and also to absorb those gases, the tendency of which is to hasten decomposition. When thus packed, after being properly salted, it will keep sweet for a long time, even in warm climates. The salt should always be of the purest description. Much butter is spoiled from using salt containing sulphate or chloride of lime. When coarse salt is used, the latter, which adheres to the surface of the crystals, can be removed by pouring upon it a little warm water, and then allowing it to drain off. To restore rancid butter, work it thoroughly in cold water, often changed, and after pressing out the water salt it anew, and add a little sugar, say half an ounce to the pound.

Board of Aldermen.

The Board of Aldermen met Tuesday evening at the appointed hour, (5 o'clock.) The members were called to order by the President; a quorum being present, they proceeded to business.

PETITIONS REFERRED.—Of K. Chester and Christian F. Abrach for correction of taxes; of Dr De Forest, for remuneration as Health Warden of the First Ward; of Jones & Johnson, for leave to establish a Ferry from the foot of Wall street to the foot of Tenth street, East River.

The vote upon the reading of the minutes being put, Ald. SMITH rose to a point of order. He asked if the members could vote out of their seats. He thought their President ought to carry out the rules of the Board.

THE PRESIDENT—If the members choose to absent themselves from their seats, and talk outside, it would be a difficult matter for him to restrain them. He thought, however, that when a vote was called for, the members should be in their seats.

Upon this announcement, the truant members rushed up to their seats, just as a flock of frightened rabbits would run to their holes.

The presentation of petitions was continued: Of Peter Murphy, for payment of interest on moneys due on contract; of M. A. Van Lear, for payment for medical services at First Ward Station House; of Daniel Lee, for payment of powder used for firing a *feu-de joie* on the 25th Sept. last, $33 20; of James J. Hemants, for lease of ground between Dey and Fulton-streets; of Francis Byrne and Nathan A. Chadsey, for a railroad from the Perk, through Chatham-street, East Broadway, &c., to Williamsburg Ferry, foot of Grand-street; of Wm. Conroy, to be allowed to purchase a plot of ground at the corner of William and Pearl-streets; remonstrance of Jacob Miller and others, property owners in Eighth-street, against the construction of a sewer in that street.

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED—To have the salaries of the Deputy and Assistant Clerks, in the office of the Common Council, raised—the salary of the Deputy-Clerk to $1,500, and the salaries of the two Assistants to $1,000 each, to commence from 1st January next.

Ald. STUYVESANT wished to know from the Democratic members, why it was, when they choose to raise the salaries of members of their own family, they dated them back, but when an addition was made to the salaries of gentlemen equally distinguished, and quite as well entitled as the Chief of Police and his clerk, they were only to commence prospectively.

There was no reply; but the resolutions were adopted—15 having voted in the affirmative, and 4 in the negative.

The adoption of resolutions was continued: That the Committee on Wharves, &c., report to the Board, at its next meeting, what encroachments are contemplated on the Brooklyn side of the East River, by the erection of a pier near the Navy Yard; that maps in the Street Commissioner's office, known as the Randall maps, and such others as have become defaced, be lithographed under the direction of the Street Commissioner; that $125 be appropriated for the repairs of the clock in the City Hall, to extend Pier No. 35, East River, foot of Catharine-street, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the latter notify the owners to unite with the Corporation in making such extension; to cause proper stone protection walls to be built to the embankments on Second avenue, from Seventy fourth to Eighteenth-streets, when the same may be considered necessary, under the direction of the Street Commissioner; to fence in vacant lots on Eighteenth-street, between Broadway and Fifth-avenue, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

REPORTS ADOPTED—Of the Committee on Finance, in favor of leasing premises at Jefferson Market to Joseph W. Owen; of same Committee, in favor of leasing premises in Ann street to Harvey F. Aubrey.

SEWER IN SIXTY-FIRST STREET.—The Mayor's veto in relation to the Report of the Councillor on Streets recommending the construction of a sewer in Thirty-first-street, was called up.

Ald. DOHERTY moved that action upon it be postponed.

The motion was then put and lost.

The reading of the veto was called for.

The reading of the report of the Committee in favor of its construction was not at called for

Ald. BARR, Sixth Ward, moved to adhere to the former action of the Board

Ald DOHERTY supported the veto of the Mayor; he thought it was nothing but the exercise of the legal right of the Mayor to correct hasty legislation; and if the facts contained in his veto are true, it is the duty of this Board to sustain him. He (Ald. DOHERTY) was prepared to sustain by proof the two objections made by the Mayor; and he thought that, under such circumstances, it would be indecent in this Board, as a Democratic body, to override his message because he was a Whig Mayor. [Here there was a general titter among the Democratic members and the friends of the sewer, both inside and outside the Bar.] Ald. DOHERTY then referred to a map, and to several other documents, to show that Sixty-first street was not opened, and that it was still, or the greater part of it, private property.

Ald. BARR, of the Sixth Ward, insisted that it has been used for several years by the Corporation.

Ald. DOHERTY insisted they had not, but that some years since they found it necessary to erect a pier at the foot of Sixty-first street, to convey prisoners to Blackwell's Island; they then applied, through Mr. Ewing, to Mr. Towle, the owner of the land, to build the pier at the foot of Sixty-first-street; an arrangement was entered into between Mr Towle and Mr. Ewing, by which the Corporation received permission to build the pier. They accordingly expended $500 in building it, and have since used it for the purpose above mentioned. That was the first claim that the Corporation ever had to this land. He, therefore, contended that the Mayor's veto should not be overridden to gratify a malignant editor, who was determined to rush it through, right or wrong; moreover, the sewer cannot be constructed until next Spring. He, Ald. DOHERTY, in common with a number of the members of the Board, were favorable to the construction of a sewer in Sixty-first-street, but he wished it to be properly done; he wished, at least, to have the street graded before they commenced building a sewer.

Ald. STUYVESANT said the question was, where petitions were presented by a number of property owners, and a committee of this Board having reported in its favor, then the constitutional question came up. Can the Mayor have more information on the subject than the two Boards of the Common Council, and the owners of the property on Sixty-first street; and are we to set at nought the opinions and judgment of those bodies, and defer to the individual opinion of the Mayor? It seemed to him that the Mayor had no more knowledge of it than any individual member of this Board. He thought that this Board, when instructed by their Committees, were quite as well prepared to form a correct judgment as the Mayor, who never leaves his sanctum, but only gets his information at second-hand from the Street Commissioner, that the grade of the street is not permanently fixed, and then he comes out with his veto, to tell the citizens that the sewer is to be built without his sanction. He (Ald. STUYVESANT) had conversed with several of the old inhabitants, and they have one and all expressed their opinion in favor of the construction of this sewer. Ald. STUYVESANT said he generally sustained the Mayor's veto without reference to politics; in this instance he could not sustain him, and he hoped the Board would adhere to its former action.

Ald. SMITH said he would on this occasion sustain the Mayor's veto. He said the Board had received information to-night from the Alderman of the Nineteenth that the members never had before. He listened to him (Ald. DOHERTY) with great pleasure, although he was sorry to hear some of the members titter in their places; but if they could vote in the teeth of the light the Alderman has thrown on the subject to night, they must take a different view of the subject from that which he (Ald. SMITH) had taken

Ald. DENMAN said the gist of the question was Mr. Towle setting up an individual claim, but he never dare to enclose it, nor did the Corporation ever recognize it; if he has any claim, now is the time to try; let us pass the report and raise the issue with him.

Ald. DOHERTY replied. He said he expected that the Alderman of the Third would throw his legal knowledge and acumen into the scale in favor of the Mayor's veto. He then went on to say that, notwithstanding the positive assertion of the Alderman of the Third, that the grade was fixed, it was not, and that the Legislature had expressly declared that the street was still to be graded, the attempt at argument made by the gentleman from the Third was nothing more or less than an attempt to humbug the Board by referring to old homesteads of his Knickerbocker ancestors, which had no existence but in the gentleman's own imagination. He next replied to the arguments of the Alderman of the Sixteenth, and insisted that Mr. Towle did collect taxes from all individuals using the dock. It was true that one miserable miscreant disputed his right, but he sued him and compelled him to pay. [Here some person outside made a remark which was not distinctly audible.]

The reading of the veto was again called for. After which, Ald. SMITH moved to send it back to the Committee. The Alderman of the Fifteenth moved to amend by laying it on the table.

Ald. STUARTEANT asked what was the object; if no instruction was given with it, it might lay on their table until the day of judgment.

Ald. WARD said it would be no great harm if it did. The motion to lay on the table was then put and lost.

Ald. SMITH renewed his motion to send it back to the Committee, and have the opinion of the Corporation Counsel on its legality.

Ald. WARD said the Committee never took the opinion of the Corporation Counsel—if they did, they would never make such a report. The motion was then put and lost.

The same Alderman then moved to postpone it to Friday night. The motion was lost. He then called for the reading of the original resolution, and then moved an adjournment. The motion to adjourn was then put and lost. He next moved a recess for forty minutes, and called for the Ayes and Nays: 17 having voted in the negative, and 2 in the affirmative, the motion was lost.

The Alderman of the Eighteenth then moved to refer it to the Corporation Counsel. The motion was put, and 6 having voted in the affirmative, and 11 in the negative, the motion was lost.

Ald. SMITH again moved to adjourn.

Ald. STUYVESANT rose to order. The President decided that the motion to adjourn was in order. The motion was then put and lost. The original motion to adhere to former action was next put; 13 members having voted in the affirmative, and 6 in the negative, the former action was adhered to, notwithstanding the veto of the Mayor.

PAPERS FROM THE BOARD OF ASSISTANTS.

A communication from the Controller, in relation to an appropriation for the balance of expenses of the City Government for the year 1852, acted upon by the Board of Assistants, was called up for concurrence. A motion to concur was then made, and the document concurred in without debate.

The report of the Committee on Streets, in favor of a railroad through the Third avenue, was next called up, and the reading called for.

Ald. DENMAN moved to lay it on the table.

Ald. W SMITH censured the motion of Ald. DENMAN, he having on the last night the question was called up, voted for its passage. The document has been now read, the Board has all the information they can require or have on the subject, and he hoped it would now be allowed to pass; and that the Alderman of the Sixteenth would vote for it, as he had done on the last night.

Ald. CORNELL hoped it would lie on the table, be printed, and made the special order for Friday next, and made a motion to that effect. The motion was put and lost.

It was then moved to lay it on the table and to print it, which was put and carried.

Ald DOHERTY moved to take up a resolution of the Board of Assistant Aldermen, in relation to the reception of Gen. PIERCE. Ayes and Nays called for, 9 having voted in the affirmative, and 9 in the negative, the motion was lost. The Board then adjourned to Friday evening at 5 o'clock.

NEW-YORK CITY.

TURNING CORNERS AT TOO RAPID A PACE.—The practice the drivers of all sorts of vehicles, at the present day, is to turn the corners of the streets at a break-neck pace. The cartman, the hackman, the 'bus-drivers, the liveried apes of upper-tendom, and the sporting "whips" of the road, all seem pertinaciously determined to contemn the law relative to turning corners at a walk. In fact, it is the custom with the Jehus of Gotham to whip up their horses as they are about to turn a corner, in order to show how workmanlike they can make the course—how they can

"Curb the steed and guide the wheel."

And it seems to afford the Knights of the Whip and Ribbons peculiar delight, if they can make a delicate female or an elderly gentleman quicken their pace to get out of the way of the horses. We would advise all—the drivers as well as those who are incommoded by them—to read the charge of Judge OAKLEY, in the case of *Charlotte Williams* vs. *The Harlem Railroad Company*, tried on Tuesday last. It will be seen that the learned Judge states explicitly that the law provides that in the City horses shall not be driven at a rate of speed exceeding five miles an hour, and that drivers shall turn the corners at a walk. Now this is plain enough, and any person feeling aggrieved by the violation of the law need only to make complaint at the Mayor's office to receive redress or to vindicate the violated law.

ARREST ROBBERY OF A RETURNED CALIFORNIAN.—Yesterday evening a man by the name of THOMAS DAILY, residing at No. 108 Houston-street, was arrested by officer MITCHELL of the Sixth District Police, and brought before Justice Wood, at the Lower Police Court, charged with the crime of robbery, as follows: A venerable looking old gentleman by the name of EARL MARSHALL appeared before the Magistrate and made an affidavit, in substance as annexed. He had recently returned from California with several thousand dollars, a portion of which he placed in a bank at Camden, N. J., and upon reaching this City he stopped at No. 11 Washington-street, where he fell in company with this DAILY and having drank freely of wine, he was induced to go and sleep at the rogue's house on Tuesday night, when and where his pocket was cut and purse abstracted, containing two $50 California gold pieces, one $20 gold piece, and two lumps of ore valued at $50.

The money was found concealed in the stocking of the prisoner, and he was fully committed for trial. Mr. MARSHALL says he resided at St. Joseph's, St. Clara Co., California, about seven years, and while there he accumulated upwards of $250,000, and further, that he had time and again wandered through the wilderness there among robbers, but never found one until he became acquainted with DAILY.

CURIOUS CASE OF STEALING A HORSE.—A few days ago, a gentleman by the name of JACOB BLINN, residing at Cambridge, Massachusetts, appeared before Justice OSBORN and made an affidavit, setting forth that a horse valued at $500, was stolen from him while at the livery stable of Mr COWEN in Mercer street. It appears the complainant had a negro named JOHN WHITE in his employ as a groom, and in his absence, he took the animal away and disposed of him to a wheelwright in East Broadway by the name of DAVID WALDRON, who, in payment, gave the black rogue a horse and wagon valued at $350 and $10 in money. The magistrate issued a search warrant, and Tuesday a police officer was dispatched to the stable of Mr. WALDRON, and by virtue of the process, seized the horse, which was restored to the rightful owner. The dishonest negro was traced as far as Newark, New-Jersey, and there lost track of.

DARING ROBBERY OF A GOLD WATCH.—On Tuesday morning, near 11 o'clock, two young men of good address entered the jewelry store of ABRAHAM GODFREY, at No 311 Chatham-street, under the pretence of making some purchases. They requested to be shown various kinds of gold watches, and the proprietor, suspecting them, exhibited one watch only at a time. The very first one he took out one of the daring villains snatched from his hand, and both made off. Mr. GODFREY pursued the individual who made the grab as far as POLLOCK'S Hotel, where he caught him and handed him over to officer FLANNELLY, of the Fourth Ward. The Watch was gone, however, and the confederate effected his escape. The prisoner gave the name of DENNIS SULLIVAN, and was fully committed for trial by Justice OSBORN.

NEW-YORK SCHOOL OF DESIGN FOR WOMEN.—A school has been opened by subscription, at the corner of Broadway and Broome-streets, where female pupils will be taught elementary drawing, with reference to furnishing original designs for manufacturers and other purposes, where ornamental designs are required. Lessons will also be given in wood and steel engraving, lithographing, &c. The object of this school is, to give instructions to women either gratuitously, or at very low rates, which will enable them to earn a living by the practice of some of the branches taught in it, or qualify them to become teachers in other schools. The school is conducted by a Board of Managers composed of ladies, aided by an advising committee of gentlemen.

THE MAYOR'S FIRST MARSHAL.—We learn through a reliable source that Mayor WESTERVELT elect, has decided to remove ASHER TAYLOR Esq., the present first Marshal of Mayor KINGSLAND, which position is to be filled by GEORGE GLAZIER, late member of Assembly of the Seventh Ward.

DEATH BY STRANGULATION.—Coroner IVES held an inquest yesterday morning, at No. 342 Seventh-avenue, on the body of ELLEN DUNN, who was strangled to death by a bit of meat lodging in her throat. Verdict accordingly.

A SAILOR KILLED.—Coroner Ives held an inquest yesterday at the City Hospital, on the body of a sailor named George S. Stanton, who died of injuries received on board of the schooner *Phœnix*, lying at James'-slip wharf. It appears a number of men were engaged in hoisting a granite block, weighing 2½ tons, from the hold of the above vessel, when the tackling gave way, and one of the tackle-blocks fell and struck the unfortunate man on the head, crushing the skull and causing death to ensue in a few hours after. The Jury rendered as their verdict, "that the deceased, George S. Stanton, came to his death from injuries received by the accidental falling of a block on his head while aboard the schooner *Phœnix*." The deceased was a native of Connecticut, aged 20 years, and recently came from the State of Rhode Island.

THE COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.—At the opening of this Court yesterday, another argument was heard respecting the postponement of Wm. M. Dery's trial for perjury, which occupied about four hours, and was finally adjourned until Monday next....George Brown, who was convicted several months ago of forging a $400 check on the Chemical Bank, in the name of Geo. H. Elton, was placed at the bar, and sentenced to the State Prison for the the term of four years and three months. At this point the prisoner's counsel served a stay of execution upon the Court respecting the sentence of Browne, and instead of being forwarded to Sing Sing, he was remanded to the City prison. It seems Hon Judge Mitchell, of the Supreme Court, has recently granted a writ of error and stay of proceedings in this case on a bill of exceptions taken at the trial....A negro named Wm. Roberts, convicted of grand larceny, was sentenced to the State Prison for the term of four years and ten months.

The Court then adjourned for the day.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT—SITTINGS IN ADMIRALTY.—Before Judge BETTS.—The calendar was called, and no case being ready for trial, so his Honor rose and adjourned.

BROOKLYN CITY.

A "STRIKE" AT THE BROOKLYN NAVY YARD.—In consequence of an order from Washington requiring the employees in the Navy Yard to commence work at *Sunrise*, instead of one hour *after* as has been the custom during the winter months, not more than fifteen or twenty men, out of about eleven hundred, were at work yesterday—those that did work were old men who are by circumstances compelled to succumb to the new order. The strikers say that since 1840, during the winter months, they never have been required to commence work until the Sun was one hour high, and their cause of complaint now is that they are required to work just as late as ever—therefore giving to the Government one hour more time each day without receiving any extra pay for the same. Yesterday was the first day for the new order to be enforced, and the workmen, as above stated, failed to appear. No force or threats, as far as we could learn, were used to deter any from going to work who were so disposed, every man acting independently. During the day there was no disturbance—the men could be seen in squads of a dozen or twenty at different places, discussing the all-absorbing topic.

This move just at the present time will somewhat embarrass the operations, for a while at least, as there is the Japan and other squadrons fitting out, all of which the Government have been pushing forward as fast as possible, employing an unusual number of hands.

The "Strikers" are expecting, not without some cause, that the Secretary of the Navy will either allow them a corresponding increase of wages or allow them to work the same number of hours as they have heretofore done.

A DISGRACEFUL ROW.—On Tuesday evening, after the result of the election had been made known, the friends of the successful candidate, (Mr. VELSOR,) proceeded to the Club House, in Adams-street, to have a good time over the result. This was kept up till a late hour. About 12 o'clock, a party, said to be friends of the defeated candidates, made a rush into the house, and there ensued one of the most disgraceful fights that has ever occurred in our city. Bottles, decanters, tumblers and other missiles were freely used. Movable fixtures becoming scarce, the bannisters of the stairway were broken off and used as bludgeons. A large number of persons were severely, but we do not learn of any persons being seriously injured. The Police were on the spot early, and after considerable difficulty succeeded in quelling the disturbance. Yesterday morning the house where the disturbance occurred presented a sad picture; the windows, doors and stairs were broken and scattered in every direction. Upon the sidewalk, stairs, and even the walls of the building marks of blood were plainly visible. Singular to say, not a single arrest was made by the police. There are various rumors afloat as to the causes of this "row," so that it is difficult to tell whether any one party is more to blame than the other; the general impression is that *all* were at fault. Our Fire Department are last gaining an unenviable reputation.

FIRE DEPARTMENT ELECTION.—Tuesday was passed by the Brooklyn Fire Department in voting for a Chief Engineer and five Assistants, to serve for the next two years ensuing. As before published, there were three candidates in the field for the first office, and nine for the office of Assistants. Each of the candidates had their friends, and the contest was kept up briskly, but we are gratified to say all was received and given in good feeling; not a single thing occurred during the day to mar the occasion. The polls were opened at 6 A M., in the office of the Commissioners of Repairs and Supplies, in the rear basement of the City Hall. The ballots were passed in through the window. The polls were closed at 6 o'clock P. M., at which time the Inspectors, Messrs. A. F. CAMPBELL, JOHN R. RHOADES and JAMES LAQUETT, canvassed the votes. During the time, up to the announcing the result, nearly every member of the Department assembled within and about the City Hall, all in the highest state of excitement, waiting to learn the result, which was announced to be as follows:

For Chief Engineer.			
Israel D. Velsor	351	John C. Roach	266
John J. Green	219		

Whole number of votes, 666—consequently ISRAEL D. VELSOR will be the Chief Engineer for the next two years.

IMPROVEMENTS PROPOSED.—To grade vacant lots in Pacific-street; to grade lots in State-street; to open Canton-street from Willoughby-street to De Kalb-avenue; to establish grades in certain parts of the Seventh Ward; to alter the width of Thornton-street; to lay cross-walks on Bolivar and Navy-streets; to open Sixteenth-street from Hamilton-avenue to Flatbush line; for well and pump at the corner of Woodhull and Columbia-streets; new stage line from Fulton Ferry through Fulton-street, Fulton-avenue and Lafayette-avenue; new stage line from Catherine Ferry through Main and Fulton-streets and Fulton and Gates-avenue.

FIRE DEPARTMENT ELECTION.—The following persons were elected as Assistant Engineers of the Brooklyn Fire Department on Tuesday last: JOSEPH REEVES, WILLIAM VANDERVEER, WM. Z. BOYD, GEO. STALEY, A. B. PELL. The votes were as follows:

Joseph Reeves	436	E. C. Morehouse	395
William Vanderveer	455	John M. Gedney	360
William Z. Boyd	485	Theodore Morgan	136
George Staley	486	Thomas J. Sheppard	126
A. B. Pell	447		

ORDINANCES.—Ordinances have been adopted to fence vacant lots on the southerly corner of Myrtle-avenue and Adelphi-street; to flag sidewalks east side of Henry-street, from Degraw-street to First Place; to flag both sides of Twenty-first-street, from Third to Fourth-avenues; to flag both sides of Red Hook Lane, from Fulton-avenue to Livingston-street.

ASSESSMENTS.—Commissioners have been ordered to be appointed by the proper authority, to assess for the following improvements: To grade and pave Lafayette-avenue, from Adelphi-street to Clermont-avenue; to grade and pave Van Buren-street, from Bedford to Nostrand-avenue and Hampden-street, from Myrtle-avenue to Auburn-place.

SOUTH FERRY.—The *New-York*, an old boat, recently thoroughly repaired and enlarged with new boilers and other improvements, will be placed upon the South Ferry in a few days.

LADIES' FAIR.—A Fair was held yesterday in St. Luke's Church, Clinton-avenue, and will also be held during this day, the proceeds of which are to be devoted to the relief of the poor of that congregation and vicinity.

FINED.—John Tucker was brought up for trial in Queens County last week, for an indictment for manslaughter. The District Attorney entered a *nolle pros* to the charge of manslaughter, and the accused pleaded guilty to the assault, and was fined $100, which he paid and was discharged.

The particulars of this case are, that some time last Fall a Company of Fantsatiques from Williamsburg, of which John Tucker was a member, visited Flushing for amusement, and while there or in the vicinity, Tucker raced his horse up and down the street, and while doing so a man named William Henry Scott, of Flushing, a painter by trade, (in no wise connected with the Company,) came out and caught the horse upon which Tucker was riding, by the tail; he was ordered to let go his hold, and refusing to do so, Tucker jumps from his horse and strikes Scott a single blow with his fist, from the effect of which he died in a very short time—a few hours. Tucker has borne heretofore, an irreproachable character, as we learn from some of his acquaintances, and has always been considered a mild and quiet man. There is considerable surprise expressed that he was let off so easy. Many feel as though he should have been tried on the Indictment found by the Grand Jury—for manslaughter.

SALE OF A POND.—The Williamsburg Water Works Company have recently purchased the Mill-pond owned by David Baisley, at Jamaica South, for the sum of $26,000, with the privilege of purchasing as much land as they wish adjoining, at $200 per acre. The same Company have also purchased a Mill-pond at Springfield, same town, of the Messrs. Simonson, for $8,000.

VELSOR GUARDS.—This corps, under the command of Capt. James H. Baldwin, will proceed to Jamaica on Tuesday next for target practice, accompanied by Granger's Band. The officers are 1st Lieut. Robert Barr; 2d Lieut. Landon L. Lennon; 3d Lieut. Isaac Valentine; 1st Sergeant, George Reed.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—A Mrs. Jane Murphy died at No. 22 State-street, on Monday, from injuries received from falling down a flight of stairs the Saturday previous, while carrying a pail of water. She was 75 years of age.

SUSPICIOUS.—The Coroner has under investigation the cause of the death of a young child of a man named Patrick Lane. It is supposed that it died from injuries received at the hands of its mother, who is out of her mind occasionally.

FIRE.—The alarm of fire about 2 o'clock on Tuesday afternoon, proceeded from a house in Dufield-st. The fire was extinguished without much loss.

QUEENS COUNTY COURT AND COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.—Judge FOSDICK and Justices MITCHELL and HENDRICKSON.—William Robinson was tried in this Court on Monday, on an indictment for grand larceny, in stealing a horse and a lot of turkeys from Wm. B. Hendrickson. The accused was found guilty, and sentenced to imprisonment in the Sing Sing Prison for the term of six years.

Jeremiah Stilwell was found guilty of an assault and battery upon George Hendrickson, of Oyster Bay, and fined $25.

Two colored boys, named Frank Beaman and Anthony Jones, were tried on an indictment for assault and battery and attempt to kill a German. The offence was committed at Jamaica, a few months ago, on the railroad track. They were found guilty, and sentenced, the former to imprisonment in the State Prison, at Sing Sing, for the term of *seven years and four months*, and the latter, to the same place, for the term of *six years and five months*, so says the Jamaica *Farmer*.

KINGS COUNTY COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER—*Tuesday*—Before Judges MORSE and MOAK, and Justice STILWELL.—John and Martin Farrell, indicted for arson, were arraigned and pleaded not guilty....John McGraw was arraigned on an indictment for rape, and pleaded not guilty....Charles Laughlin was arraigned on an indictment for rape, and pleaded not guilty....John McGraw and Charles Laughlin were arraigned on an indictment for robbery, and pleaded not guilty.... The complaint against Patrick Ming, for illegal voting, having been dismissed by the Grand Jury the prisoner was discharged.

☞ Colonel EZRA MILLER, recently elected a Senator from Rock County, Wisconsin, was formerly a resident of Flushing, Long Island, where his father, EZRA W. MILLER, now resides.

WILLIAMSBURG CITY.

ANNIVERSARY OF THE BIBLE SOCIETY.—The Anniversary of the Williamsburg Bible Society was held at the Presbyterian Church, corner of South Third and Fifth-streets, on Tuesday evening—Rev. Mr. MCLEOD, President of the Society, presiding. The exercises of the evening were commenced by the reading of a psalm, and prayer. The report of the Executive Committee was then read by the Secretary, Rev. J. D. WELLS, from which it appears that, during the past year, 206 Bibles and 45 Testaments were distributed among those speaking the English language, in Williamsburg; also, 1,129 German families had been visited, of whom 381 of these had been furnished with the Scriptures. In all, over 4,060 families have been visited, and 411 Bibles and 228 Testaments distributed. The receipts by donation and otherwise were $728 88.

The Treasurer, Mr. WM. MORGAN, presented his report, from which it appears that the balance of money now in the Treasury is $708 19. The above reports were adopted.

Addresses were delivered by Rev. Mr. LITTLE and Rev. Mr. PERRY, of New-York.

After the addresses, the following gentlemen were elected officers for the ensuing year: Rev. E. S. PORTER, President; J. W. BULKLEY, Vice-President; J. S. BUSH, Recording Secretary; Rev. J. D. WELLS, Corresponding Secretary; WM. MORGAN, Treasurer.

After prayer, by Rev. E. S. PORTER, the meeting was adjourned.

☞ A fire broke out about 12 o'clock on Tuesday night, in the rear room of the drug store in South Sixth, near Sixth-street. It originated from some coal ashes which had been placed in a barrel. The fire was extinguished before much damage was done.

ROBBERY.—Margaret Malone was arrested on Tuesday evening, charged with having stolen a quantity of pennies, a chair, and other articles, from the coal office of Mr. Tucker, corner of Grand and Ewen-streets. As Mr. Tucker did not appear at Court yesterday morning, Margaret was discharged

CITY COURT.—Yesterday morning, seven men were brought before Justice Boswell, charged with creating a riot the night previous in Second-street, near North Sixth. They gave bail for their appearance.

CANAL COMMERCE.—We shall be much mistaken if the statistics now in course of preparation by the Canal Department of the Canal Commerce of this State, do not show, in the articles of flour and grain, and in beef, pork, butter and lard, large increases in valuation over the value of the same articles last year. We make the following estimate;

	Increased value		*Increased value*
Flour	$1,890,000	Beef	500,000
Wheat	3,600,000	Butter	50,000
Barley	220,000	Lard	127,000
Oats	1,000,000		
Pork	580,000	Total	$7,877,000

Making an increased value of but little short of eight millions of dollars in the above articles.

In corn, rye, bacon and cheese, there will be, we estimate, a decrease in the value of all. In corn and rye the receipts at tide water have fallen off materially, compared with last year. Cheese has fallen off about 9,000,000 lbs., owing to railway competition, and bacon a decline in the receipts of 1,000,000 lbs.—*Albany Register.*

☞ Ex-Senator BENTON said recently in conversation with a gentleman who spoke of his being the last of the group, "CLAY, WEBSTER and CALHOUN are gone; years ago Dr. —— told me, 'When these men are dead, you will be fresh and vigorous as ever.' My habits of living do it; until I was thirty, I drank nothing, Sir! Since then I have drank only what circumstances made it fit I should drink. Temperance and moderation keep me in health and strength. Besides, I adopt the Roman regime—bath with cold water, and rub dry. That's exercise. None of your common flesh-brushes, but such as they rub horses legs with, Sir!"

☞ Professor REYNOLDS was often very absent minded. His mind was all wrapped up in books, and he cared no more what the world was up to, than a pig cares about the bottentote. One morning his wife, who, by the way, differed vastly from her spouse in this respect, was reading aloud from the paper an account of a horrible murder. A man—so the paper said—deliberately killed his whole family, consisting of some dozen members, with an ax! Mrs. R. laid down the paper with the exclamation, "What a wretch!" "Yes," said her husband, in a quiet tone, looking up from his book, "he should be talked to!"

☞ The Albany University is now in successful operation, so far as the Medical and Law Departments are concerned. Indeed, the first has been in existence for 15 years. The Law Department opened last year with a small class. By the donations of Mrs. DUDLEY and others, funds enough were raised to purchase a site and commence building an observatory. The plans of the building and the laying out of the adjoining grounds had been committed to the late Mr. DOWNING, and his sudden death necessarily delayed the work. But it is to be resumed at an early day, and put under the charge of the astronomer, Prof. MITCHELL.

☞ The *Lily*, (Mrs. BLOOMER'S paper,) says: "At the late election in this town, a woman accompanied her husband to the polls, and stood by him till he deposited his ballot. She, of course, knew she could not vote, but as her husband was her representative, it was but right that she should satisfy herself that he performed his duty faithfully. She dare not trust him to go alone, for knowing his weakness she feared that some evil person would first steal his brains and then steal his vote—and so she would not leave him till all was safe."

☞ WILLIAM L. MACKENZIE, Esq., M. P. P., has announced his intention to issue, next month, a new Journal, to be called

MEDICAL.

REMOVAL.—A CARD.—DR. S. S. FITCH, author of Six Lectures on the Prevention and Cure of Consumption, has removed his office from No 707 to No. 714 Broadway, New-York. All consultations and examinations of chest, gratis.

DR. FELIX GOURAUD'S
ITALIAN MEDICATED SOAP.—The Annals of modern science are blazoned with an prouder record than the world-renowned discoveries with which Dr. FELIX GOURAUD has enriched their pages; foremost among which stands the delicious beautifier to which he has given the name of ITALIAN MEDICATED SOAP! Language is powerless to set forth one tithe of its wonderful properties. But the high meed of public approbation has so decidedly and unchangeably stamped the superiority of this remarkable Soap, that to doubt its efficacy in the curation of TAN, FRECKLES, PIMPLES SLOUCHES, ERUPTIONS, CHAPS, CHAFES, CRACKS, TETTES, SALT RHEUM, MOTH RINGWORM, SYALITIS HEAD, BARBERS ITCH, WORMS IN THE RHINEVERYSIPELAS, PUSTULES, SCROFULA, SCURVY, OBSTINATE OLD SORES, and other cutaneous disfigurements, is to imply a doubt of the existence of truth itself! But it is not alone the power it possesses in restoring to an eruptive and darkened skin its pristine hue th and beauty, to which we now call your attention, but its other and still more delightful qualities. It is, for instance, so remarkable a detergent, that, let the hands be ever so thoroughly begrimed with dirt, or ingrained with stains, this Soap, with the potency of magic, searches the minutest pores of the skin, and instantaneously removes every particle of filth and discoloration, imparting to the roughest and hardest cuticle a clearness, whiteness and softness as unprocurable and enviable as that which graces "a fair young child." It is consequently not at all an uncommon thing now-a-days for mechanics, by the use of GOURAUD'S SOAP, to display a delicate, soft white hand in the presence of their "ladye loves."

Think of this, ye stainers, dyers, blacksmiths, painters, *et cet genus omne*; ye whose diurnal vocations so begrime your skins that you find it impossible to resume your natural color even on the Sabbath! Ponder upon it, ye Cinderellas, whom necessity compells to do the drudgery of the kitchen, and whose hands and arms in time assume the dingy hue of your own pots and kettles! Reflect upon it all who are emulous of possessing a luxurious soft, smooth and transparent complexion, unfleshed by a single blemish to mar its child-like beauty. THAT GOURAUD'S ITALIAN MEDICATED SOAP will perform all this, is as certain as there is a sun in the heavens! It is, moreover, the best Shaving Compound ever used. Price, 50 cents.

POUDRE SUBTILE.
INFALLIBLE SUCCESS during a period of twelve years has fully established the excellence of Dr FELIX GOURAUD'S POUDRE SUBTILE, for eradicating disagreeable and unsightly superfluous hairs from low foreheads, back of necks, the arms, moles, &c, or the stubborn beard of man. This safe, speedy and sure remedy has been in general use for upwards of twelve years, without a single instance of its having failed to eradicate the most stubborn hair. Besides it can be seen and tested before purchasing, putting its efficacy and safety past all kind of doubt. $1.

I have had an opportunity of observing the operation of Dr. FELIX GOURAUD'S Depilatory for removing superfluous hair, and am perfectly satisfied of its singular efficacy. After an analysis of the composition of these Powders I can, without any hesitation, pronounce them perfectly harmless, and in every way infinitely superior to any preparation of the kind ever offered to the public. I have pleasure in giving them my recommendation, being thus fully convinced of their value. JAMES R. CHILTON, M. D., New-York, Feb. 1, 1843. Editor N Y *Issacst.*

GOURAUD'S HAIR RESTORATIVE is warranted to prevent hair from falling off sore Dandruff, and render harsh, wiry hair, soft, silky and glossy. 25 cts.

GOURAUD'S LIQUID ROUGE will impart to the pale cheek and lip, a crimson flush as magnificent as that of the rose, defying detection or robbing of. 50 cents.

GOURAUD'S LIQUID HAIR DYE. This change red or gray hairs to a beautiful black or brown, the instant it is applied, without staining the skin, warranted, or no pay.

We earnestly ask a candid perusal of the testimonials appended of Dr. Northall, the celebrated Dramatist. It will then be seen that all we have urged in favor of the pre-eminence of DR. FELIX GOURAUD'S HAIR DYE over all other Dyes, receives "confirmation strong as proof of Holy Writ."

BROOKLYN, March 15, 1852.

To Dr. FELIX GOURAUD: *Dear Sir:* Whatever value may belong to the evidence of one who never in his life gave testimony to a secret medical Remedy of any kind, I am desirous that you should possess it in favor of your most admirable "INSTANTANEOUS LIQUID HAIR DYE."—When my Grey Hairs became a noticeable fact to my children, I thought it was time to seek some means of hiding those tell-tales from the family eye. I have seen so many ludicrous effects produced by various Hair Dyes among my friends, giving all the prismatic colors of the rainbow to one, blackening the skin of another, and making the hair of a third stand up in fly like fury, that I almost despaired and should have given up the thought of "Dyeing" and I not met a celebrated literary man, a friend of mine, who had used your preparation. He told me what a pleasant practical experience has since taught me, that your Hair Dye was instantaneous in its effects, not requiring more than ten minutes for its operation, permanent in its beautifying results never leaving the slightest mark or stain upon the skin, and what is still more remarkable, invigorating and vitalizing the hair, giving to it the youth and strength of adolescence, as well as the glossy beauty and exuberance of early manhood.

I have the honor to remain, yours truly,
Price $1, double size $1 50. W. K. NORTHALL.

AGENTS—T. E. CALLENDER, No. 82 South 3d st., Philadelphia; BATES, No 129 Washington-st., Boston; GREEN, Worcester; GUILD Bangor, W. D. ROBINSON, Portland, Me; G FARGUE, No 26 St Charles-st., New-Orleans; E. HAVORAPT, No 46 4th-st., Louisville; COREY, Detroit, Michigan; CARLETON & Co., Lowell; ALGERY PERRY, Manchester; WILLIS, Rochester; ROBERT CAMERON, Bridgeport, Conn; GEO GALLE, Nashville, Tenn; S. B. CROCHERON, M D, Cahaba, Ala; and generally throughout the Union.

Dealers supplied on liberal terms for cash. Small orders executed by Mail and Expressage.

FISHER'S COMPOUND FLUID EXTRACT
OF LICORICE AND ICELAND MOSS—Containing in a concentrated form all the valuable principles of the Moss, with a judicious combination with a pectoral materia calculated to arrest the progress of pulmonary complaints, in the acute or inflammatory stages. In recent coughs, colds, and all affections of the lungs it is invaluable and one bottle is sufficient to prove its efficacy. For sale, in bottles, at 25 cents by C. H. KING corner John-st. and Broadway; RICKER & BERRIAN, No 181 Fulton-st; A. D. CODDINGTON, No 715 Broadway and No 306 Hudson-st., corner Spring; J. CRUMBIE, corner Bway and 4th st; S. J. SMITH, No 272 8th-av. corner 24th-st; J. W. WARNER, corner 27th-st and 3d-av; A. DAM RIKER, corner 14th-st. and 9th av; Mrs. M. HAYES, No. 175 Fulton-st. Brooklyn L. I; JAMES D. NOWILL, No. 26 Grand-st. Williamsburg, L. I. Prepared only by FISHER, Chemist, No. 311 Bleecker-st., N. Y. All orders promptly attended to.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS THE BEST CURE FOR ABSCESSES, PILES, FISTULAS, AND ULCEROUS SORES.—The very satisfactory results arising from the use of this invaluable Ointment, in cases where patients have been suffering from Abscesses, Ulcers, Piles, Fistulas, or bearings down, have induced several of the medical profession eminent for their skill, to introduce it into the hospitals and their private practice; and in many instances where the sufferer was considered incurable, HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT, in conjunction with his PILLS, has in such cases effected a perfect cure after every other remedy had been tried in vain. These fine medicines are unequalled in the cure of Scrofula, Scurvy, and diseases of the skin. Sold by all venders of medicine in the British Empire, and by them in the United States in pots and boxes, at 37½ cents, 87 cents, and $1 50 each. Wholesale by the principal druggists in the Union and by Messrs A. E. ABBOTT & SONS, New-York, and by the Proprietor, No. 244 Strand, London.

FOR CHAPPED HANDS.—THE PURE OLD PALM SOAP is one of the best remedies in use. It is very highly recommended to those whose skin is tender and being made from a vegetable oil, is consequently very healing and emollient in its properties. It can be had in small packages of six cakes (at a low price,) for a trial, at the manufactory of W. HULL'S SON, No. 188 Cliff-st. See Clitheroe's certificate

"Having tried the Old Palm Soap, manufactured by W. HULL'S SON, I can recommend it as being an excellent quality of toilet soap. The healing properties of palm oil, which are well known, must render this soap preferable to Castile soap for the same purpose.
JAMES R CHILTON, M.D., Chemist"

DR. BERON'S CELEBRATED FEMALE PILLS.—This wonderful and justly celebrated remedy can be had at his office, or may be sent by mail to any address. Office corner of Broadway and Houston-st., over the drug store. The doctor attends exclusively to an office practice. Hours from 9 o'clock, A M., till 12, and from 6 till 9 P. M.

DR. PRESTON'S FEMALE PANACEA, Nos. 1, 2 and 3, is a remedy which applies to every disease and irregularity. Relief guaranteed in all cases, when taken with advice. Sent by mail with full directions. Price $1 per number. Office No. 265 Bowery. Consultations day and evening.

SAND'S HOARHOUND COUGH SYRUP—Only 12½ cents a bottle. A delightful and sure remedy for a Cough, Hoarseness, Influenza, &c. It cannot be praised too highly. Wholesale and retail at SAND'S Mammoth Drug Store, No 71 James-st., and drug stores generally.

MEDICAL NURSING—By J. M. LUDLOW, No. 64 4th-av., New-York City.—Has had much experience with nervous diseases, insanity and fevers. Physicians' reference given as to character and faithfulness.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD FROM CINCINNATI TO ST. LOUIS.—Sealed Proposals will be received at the Office of the Company, in the city of Cincinnati, until Thursday, the 6th day of January next for the grading, masonry and bridging of 115 miles of the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad, extending from the intersection with the Jeffersonville and Columbus Railroad, in Jackson County, to Vincennes, in Knox County, Indiana—comprising all the work of the Road not at present under contract.

The above contains a large amount of heavy work, including two tunnels and five large bridges.

Profiles, plans and specifications will be exhibited on and after the 20th instant, at the office in Cincinnati, for the entire line and in Vincennes and Vincennes, for the respective divisions; and all necessary information will be given by Mr. D. HARDENBERGH and Mr N. A. GURNEY, Division Engineers on the line.

The right is reserved of accepting such proposals as shall be deemed best calculated to secure the prompt and faithful execution of the work. Contractors will be required to commence work immediately.

Proposals will also be received, at the same time and place, for the furnishing and delivering of the cross-ties required between Aurora and Vincennes, a distance of laying track from Cincinnati to Vincennes. O. M. MITCHELL,
Committee Engineer and Commissioner.
DANIEL MORTON, Chief Engineer.
H. C. SEYMOUR & CO.
CINCINNATI, Dec 10, 1852.

LOOKING GLASS PLATES AND PLATE GLASS for Windows. Goods sent to any part of the City or Brooklyn free from risk or charge to the purchaser. Old Looking Glasses repolished and silvered.
JOSEPH HINDS, No 97 Anthony-st., near Broadway.

FANCY SOAP
OF EVERY KIND, consisting of White Variegated, Rose, Almond, Palm, Emollient, Rough and Ready, Windsor, &c., &c., in Bars and Cakes, Wash Balls and Shaving Creams, Military and Shaving Compound, making in all over 70 varieties. Also, Pale Yallow and Brown Soaps, and patent refined Mould Candles, for all warm climates, always on hand and for sale by W. HULL'S SON, Nos. 186, 188 and 113 Cliff-st., north end.

YEAST POWDER.—B. T. BABBITT is the original inventor of the Chemical Yeast Powder, which is prepared and sold by him at Nos. 68 and 70 Washington-st. New-York, in tin cans. Those who purchase would see that they get that with the above name on.

THE EYES.—DR. WHEELER'S office, No 23 Barclay-st., for the successful treatment of diseases of the Eye, and the insertion of Artificial Eyes, imported from Paris. Near sightedness restored, and Chronic Inflamation of the Eye-lids, however long standing, can be completely cured. Office hours, 8 A.M. till 8 P.M.

C. S. VANDERHOOF, COMMISSIONER OF DEEDS, No. 461 Broadway, Pacific Bank.

FINANCIAL.

PROPOSALS FOR LOAN.—$175,000 COVINGTON AND LEXINGTON SIX PER CENT. CONVERTIBLE BONDS, GUARANTEED BY THE CITY OF COVINGTON.—THE COVINGTON AND LEXINGTON RAILROAD COMPANY OFFER FOR SALE $175,000 OF THEIR SIX PER CENT. CONVERTIBLE BONDS, WITH COUPONS, principal and interest, guaranteed by the City of Covington.

They are in sums of $1,000 each, payable the 1st Sept. 1873, with Coupons payable half yearly in New-York 1st March and 1st Sept., where the principal sum is also payable. They are convertible into the Capital Stock of the Company at the option of the holder, at any time before the 1st Sept. 1857.

These Bonds are issued under the fullest legal sanction; they have the additional security of the guarantee of the City of Covington, authorized by a special act of the Legislature of Kentucky, a vote of the citizens of that city, and an ordinance of the City Council. The authority to make the guarantee extends only to $200,000, of which these now offered for sale are a part.

The Covington and Lexington Railroad is 96 miles long, connecting the City of Covington, in Kentucky, opposite Cincinnati, with the City of Lexington.

The estimated cost of the Road, duly equipped, is $2,354,562.

The present available Stock Subscription of the Company is about $1,550,000, which is being increased.

The entire debt of the Company, including the bonds now offered for sale, is $600,000. The Charter of the Company limits the amount of funded debt to the latter sum.

Thirty-eight miles of the line west to Covington will be completed and in operation by the 1st day of May next; the residue of the line to Lexington about the 1st of November, 1853.

The iron rails for the entire line are purchased, mostly of American manufacture, at rates $20 less per ton than present prices.

About $1,455,000 has been expended on the work up to this date.

This road is one of great promise as to usefulness and profit. An inspection of a map will show that it occupies an advantageous position. Lexington is situated in the centre of the most wealthy and productive portions of the State of Kentucky, the taxables of the County of Fayette, in which it is situated, amount to over $10,000,000 at their low rates of valuation; that of Bourbon County, through which the road passes, to over $13,000,000.

This road connects Lexington with Cincinnati, to which latter point nearly all the trade and travel of that portion of Kentucky naturally leads.

The amount of the travel and transportation over this line must be very large. There is no question but the returns to the stockholders will be highly satisfactory.

The completion of this road will add greatly to the value of property near it.

At Lexington this road will connect with the Great Southern Roads now in the course of construction to Nashville, Memphis, New-Orleans and Charleston, with the lines running to Maysville and Louisville, at Cincinnati, with the various Railway Lines running North East and West from that city.

The security is of the most ample character, being first, that of the Railway, costing $2,354,000, the entire debt of which is but $600,000, and the guarantee of the City of Covington, with a population of over 12,000 souls, over $5,000,000 of taxables, and rapidly increasing in wealth and population.

Sealed proposals will be received for any sum not less than $1,000, until SATURDAY, the 18th December, instant, at 3 o'clock, P. M.

Proposals will be addressed to WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., the Agents of the Company, No. 52 Wall-st., New-York, endorsed "Proposals for Covington & Lexington Railroad Bonds."

One half of the purchase money will be required to be paid at the time of accepting the bid, the residue in thirty days, any purchaser will be at liberty to pay in full at once. Interest on the Bonds will run from the day of payment.

The above $175,000 will be sold absolutely and without reserve to the highest bidder.

For further information on this subject, we refer as above to the Agents of the Company, No 52 Wall-st.

New-York, Dec. 3, 1852. JOHN B CASEY,
President Covington and Lexington R. R. Co.

MESSRS. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., BANKERS, New-York, issue Foreign Circular Letters of Credit on the following

CITIES:

Alexandria,	Carlsrue,	Malta,	Rotterdam,
Antwerp,	Dresden,	Marseilles,	Rio de Janeiro,
Athens,	Dusseldorf,	Milan,	St. Petersburg,
Berlin,	Florence,	Moscow,	Strasburg,
Baden-Baden,	Frankfort,	Munich,	Stuttgart,
Bernie,	Genoa,	Messina,	Smyrna,
Bordeaux,	Geneva,	Mulhouse,	Seville,
Boulogne,	Gibraltar,	Naples,	Turin,
Bremen,	Hamburg,	Nice,	Toulon,
Brussels,	Havre,	Oporto,	Trieste,
Barcelona,	Leghorn,	Odessa,	Venice,
Basle,	London,	Paris,	Vienna,
Cairo,	Leghorn,	Pau,	Wiesbaden,
Coblentz,	Leipsic,	Pisa,	Warsaw.
Cologne,	Lyons,	Rome,	
Cadiz	Madrid.		

Also, Letters of credit, payable in all the principal cities of the United States, Canada, West Indies, &c.

OFFICE OF THE ROCHESTER AND SYRACUSE RAILROAD COMPANY.—SYRACUSE, Oct. 9, 1852.—NOTICE.—The installment of twenty dollars per share on the scrip stock of this Company is required to be paid on the 20th day of Oct., instant, and the balance due on said scrip stock, (being ten dollars per share,) is required to be paid on the 1st day of Feb next.

By paying the last installment on the 10th day of Jan. next, instead of 1st Feb, with interest on both of said installments from the 1st day of Aug. last to the times of payment, and on the surrender of the scrip certificates, the scripholders will be entitled to full stock with the future dividends.

Payments of the said installments may be made at the Offices of Messrs DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., New-York; J. E. THAYER & BROTHER, Boston; at the Bank of Syracuse, Bank of Auburn, Rochester City Bank, and at this Office.

By order of the Board of Directors.
CHAS SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

BONDS FOR SALE.—NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN R R BONDS—7 per cent., due in 1886.
NEW YORK AND HARLEM R R. BOND—7 per cent, due in 1872.
MOBILE CITY BONDS, coupons and principal payable in New-York—8 per cent., due in 1857.
ILLINOIS CENTRAL R R. BONDS—7 per cent., due in 1875.
WESTERN VERMONT R.R BONDS—7 per cent, due in 1856-70.
MANSFIELD AND SANDUSKY CITY FIRST MORTGAGE R.R. BONDS—7 per cent., due in 1869.
PLATTSBURG AND MONTREAL R.R. BONDS—7 per cent., due in 1862.
KETCHUM, ROGERS & BEMENT,
No. 45 William-st.

BANK OF NEW-YORK.—The Charter of the Bank of New-York will expire on the 31st December, instant. An Association under the General Banking Law has been formed to take its place; and will commence business on the 2d of January, 1853.

The President and Directors of the present Bank have this day declared a final dividend of *thirty-eight and a half* per cent—the profits of the bank—which will be paid to the stockholders, or their legal representatives, at the banking house on the 31st December, inst.

On the same day, an instalment of *fifty* per cent. on the additional capital of the new bank will be required to be paid, when certificates for the stock will be issued.

The books of transfer and subscription will be closed on the 11th inst.

By order of the Board of Directors,
A. P HALSEY, Cashier.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW YORK.—ALBANY, Dec 11, 1852.—The PUTNAM VALLEY BANK (Peekskill) has this day filed in this office a notice of the appointment of GREGORY RAYMOND & CO., of the City of New York, as Agents for the redemption of its circulating notes, together with a renewal of the appointment of NELSON SCOVEL, of the City of Albany as such Agent, as required by an act entitled "An act to amend the several acts relating to Incorporated Banks, Banking Associations, and Individual Bankers" passed April 17, 1851.
DANIEL B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK.—ALBANY, Dec 10, 1852.—The BURNET BANK (Syracuse) has this day filed in this office, a notice of the appointment of the UNION BANK OF TROY in the City of Troy, as Agent for the redemption of its circulating notes, agreeable to the act entitled "An act to amend the several acts relating to Incorporated Banks, Banking Associations, and Individual Bankers," passed April 17, 1851.
DANIEL B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK.—ALBANY, Dec. 11, 1852.—Notice is hereby given, in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued by the SULLIVAN COUNTY BANK, at Monticello, (an individual Bank,) must be presented at the Office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York, for payment, within two years from the date of this notice, or that the funds deposited for the redemption of the notes issued by the said Bank, will be given up to said Bank. D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.
d4'31-1awTh2y

BANK DEPARTMENT—ALBANY, Nov. 4, 1851.—Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued by the WARREN COUNTY BANK, Johnsburg, Warren County, (an individual bank,) must be presented at the office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York, for payment, within two years from the date of this notice, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the same will be returned to the owner of said Bank.
a6'31-tawTh2y D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

CREDITS ON CHINA, INDIA, &c.—Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, New-York, are prepared to issue Mercantile Credits, Circular Notes, and Letters of Credit on the Oriental Bank of London, available at all the branches and agencies of that establishment, as follows:

Canton,	China.	Madras,	Ceylon.
Hong Kong,		Bombay,	
Shanghai,		Calcutta,	
		Columbo,	
		Kandy,	
		Singapore,	

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY—INTEREST ON BONDS.—The Coupons for Interest on the Second Mortgage Bonds of this Co., falling due 16th inst, will be paid on presentation at the office of the Company, No. 62 Wall-st., on and after that day.—New-York, Dec. 8th, 1852. J. M. HOPKINS, Treasurer.

THE INTEREST COUPONS on the CITY OF CHICAGO WATER LOAN BONDS, due on the 1st January proximo, will be paid at the Banking House of DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

SIX PER CENT. BONDS of the DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL CO., Coupons attached; for sale by CURTIS, REALS & PEARING, No. 48 Wall-st.

THE EASTERN BANK OF WASHINGTON, D. C., is redeemed at No. 146 Bowery, @ 1 per cent.

FINANCIAL.

TENNESSEE SIX PER CENT. BONDS.—$400,000 Tennessee Six per cent. Bonds, redeemable in 1892, principal and interest payable in the City of New-York, for sale by CAMMANN, WHITEHOUSE & CO.,
No. 56 Wall-st.

MEMPHIS CITY SIX PER CENT BONDS—GUARANTEED BY THE MEMPHIS AND CHARLESTON RAILROAD CO.

The total debt of the city of Memphis, including the above named bonds, is $491,691; assessed value of real estate, and other taxable property for the current fiscal year, $1,277,600; being an increase of fifty per cent. in two years. Estimated receipts from taxation for this year, $152,878. Population in 1840, 2,626; in 1850, 8,839; 1852, 13,000.

The Memphis and Charleston Railroad is 221 miles in length, and traverses some of the most fertile counties in Tennessee, Mississippi, and Alabama, intersecting the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad, and perfecting an uninterrupted communication by railroad from the centre of the Mississippi Valley to the Eastern and Southern Atlantic seaboard. The cost will be $3,000,000, against which $2,565,000 of stock subscriptions have been obtained, and a large proportion thereof paid in; and the State of Tennessee provides $8 000 per mile on the portion of the line within her limits, (64 miles) making $512 000. Ninety-five miles will be completed and in operation by 1st January, 1853, and it is expected the line will be completed within sixteen months from this date.

The Bonds are for $1,000 each, interest and principal payable in the City of New-York—the latter in 1882. Further particulars regarding the security of these Bonds can be obtained of the undersigned, by whom they are offered for sale. CAMMANN, WHITEHOUSE & CO.,
No. 56 Wall-st.

OFFICE MICHIGAN SOUTHERN AND NORTHERN INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANIES, No 74 Beaver-st.
NEW-YORK, Dec 11, 1852.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—A Dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT. upon the capital stock of these Companies has been declared from the earnings of the current six months, and will be paid in cash at the Treasurer's Office in New-York, on and after the 3d day of January next, to stockholders who shall be such at the closing of the books on the 20th inst. The transfer books will be closed at 3 o'clock P. M. on the 20th inst., and remain closed until the 4th day of January next.

A new issue of stock, equal to ten per cent. in amount upon the existing stock of the Companies, will be made at the same time, and distributed pro rata, and at par, among the stockholders who shall be such at the closing of the books. Payment for such new stock may be made at any time during the month of January. Interest will be charged upon all deferred payments, and the right to take the stock will be forfeited in all cases where payment is not made before the 1st day of February.

By order of the Directors,
EDWIN C. LITCHFIELD, Treasurer.

BANK OF NORTH AMERICA.—NEW-YORK, December 13, 1852.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of three and one half (3½) per cent. payable to the Stockholders on and after January 3, 1853. The transfer books will be closed from the 18th inst. to the day of payment. I. SEYMOUR, Cashier.

SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS OF THE NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY, reimbursable in 1867, with semi-annual interest coupons attached; for sale by BLATCHFORD & RAINSFORD, No. 39 William-st.

CREDITS, &c., FOR THE PACIFIC.—Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, New-York, issue Credits and Bills of Exchange, available at sight, on the following places on the West Coast: LIMA, VALPARAISO, PANAMA SAN FRANCISCO.

INSURANCE.

REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—Insurance Buildings, cor. Wall and William-sts., office No. 10 and 11, ground floor.

This Company having their capital of $150,000 paid in, in cash, and securely invested, are prepared to insure against loss and damage by fire, on favorable terms.

The charter of this Company provides, that after paying interest to the stockholders, at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum, four-fifths of the remaining profits are to be divided among the assured in scrip bearing interest, which scrip is to be redeemable in cash whenever the accumulated profits and capital shall amount to $200,000.

TRUSTEES.

Samuel S. Howland,	John A. Stephens,	Jos. Gaillard, Jr.,
Stephen Whitney,	James Warren,	Jas. M. Waterbury
Daniel B. Fearing,	Arthur Leary,	George Curtis,
Wm. H. Russell,	M. W. Hamilton,	George T. Adee,
A. C. Downing,	Denning Duer,	D. S. Kennedy,
Gaszaway B. Lamar,	John Stewart, Jr.,	John A. Acker, Jr.
Wm. M. Chapman,	Robert Bolton,	Fred'k A. Delano,
Wm. B. Duncan,	Reuben Withers,	James C. Bell,
Chas. H. Russell,	Ed. C. Center,	Daniel D. Smith,
Isaac Townsend,	Josiah Oakes,	Fred'k G. Foster,
Peleg Hall,	Robert B. Lowe,	

DUNCAN F. CURRY, Secretary. ROBERT S. HONE, President.

THE BROOKLYN FIRE INSURANCE CO.—CHARTERED IN 1824.—Office, No. 43 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, No. 6 Merchants' Exchange, Wall-st., New-York. Have their Capital (as also a handsome surplus) invested in the most undoubted securities, and continue to insure Buildings, Merchandise, Furniture, and other personal property, Vessels in port and their Cargoes, upon as favorable terms as any other similar institution.

DIRECTORS.

William Ellsworth,	William Miles,	Hon. Quackenbos,
Phineas T. Barnum,	George Gilfillan,	Justus S. Redfield,
Daniel D. Howard,	S. P. Townsend,	J. W. Amerman,
Caleb T. Woodhull,	John Eadie, Jr.,	Fordyce Hitchcock,
Chas. T. Cromwell,	Joel B. Oatman,	John C. Smith,
Acasta's Nicholas,	Robert C. Bell,	Jos. M. Greenwood,
Richard L. Allen,	John N. Genin,	Simeon Leland,

WILLIAM ELLSWORTH, President.
ALFRED G. STEVENS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No 61 Wall-st., 4th Month, 5th, 1852.—This Company, with a CASH CAPITAL OF $210,000 with a surplus of over $100 000, insures against loss or damage by fire, on favorable terms.

DIRECTORS:

George S. Fox,	C. W. Lawrence,	Rich'd F. Carman,
Rich'd A. Reading,	Peter S. Titus,	Henry H. Barrow,
Josiah Macy,	T. C. Chatterton,	Hall Charles,
Wm. H. Wells,	Ralph Mead,	Wm C. White,
Joseph W. Corlies,	Richard Field,	John J. Walker,
John D. Wright,	Elias Hicks,	Chas H. Marshall,
Abraham Bell,	Isrd Hawley,	Elisha Riggs

GEO. S. FOX, President.
SAMUEL TOWNSEND, Secretary.

LIFE INSURANCE.—THE MANHATTAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY—Cash Capital, $100,000, independently of the premium fund. Office, No. 146 Broadway, corner of Liberty-st. This Company continues to insure against all manner of life risks on most favorable terms. Persons may insure in this Company either with or without participating in the profits.

ABRAM CL DUBOIS, M. D., at the office daily from 2 to 4 o'clock, P M.

California permits granted at greatly reduced rates.
A. A. ALVORD, President.
C. Y. WEMPLE, Secretary.
N. D. MORGAN, Actuary.

THE PEOPLE'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, established 1851, at No 173 Canal-st; Branch Office, No 92 Broadway, next corner of Wall-st., opposite Trinity Church—Insure Buildings, Merchandize, Household Furniture, Vessels in port, and their Cargoes, &c., against loss or damage by fire.

JEREMIAH TERRELL, President.
MOSES G. LEONARD, Secretary.
GEORGE PAULDING, Surveyor.

SCHOOLS.

ASTORIA FEMALE INSTITUTE.
THE ASTORIA FEMALE INSTITUTE, Mrs. HOWARD and Miss FREEMAN Principals, will reopen for the reception of Pupils on WEDNESDAY, the 15th of September.

For circulars, apply at the Institute, or of Messrs. NEWMAN & IVISON, No. 199 Broadway. Pupils received at any time.

WRITING, BOOK-KEEPING, &c.—Class-rooms No 387 Broadway, near Walker-st. Hours of instruction, 9 A. M. to 9 P. M. The design of "FOSTER'S Commercial Institute" is to furnish young gentlemen who have completed their general education, as well as adults, who are seeking mercantile employment, an opportunity of attaining, without loss of time, a practical knowledge of those branches which are essential to success in the active concerns of life. Writing, Book keeping, and Commercial Arithmetic, are taught by Mr. FOSTER upon sound and indisputable principles, to the entire exclusion of the modern "six or twelve lesson" charlatanry; and students are qualified to discharge the duties of the counting-house in an expeditious and superior manner.

Gentlemen who are *familiar with the details of business*, may attain, under Mr. FOSTER'S instruction, a competent knowledge of the principles of double entry in the short space of one week.

PROF. WILLIAM DOD has opened a School for Boys, at No. 1,004 Broadway, third door north of 26th-st. Course of Instruction—Ancient and Modern Languages, Mathematics, and the various branches of an English education. Pupils will be carried through the Mathematical Course of the best Military Schools of France, if their parents desire it. Circulars, containing testimonials from some of the most eminent scholars and statesmen who have had sons under his instruction, may be obtained at CANTER'S and M. M. BOND'S Bookstores. References—Rev. Drs. W. W. PHILLIPS, JAMES W. ALEXANDER, and S. H. BURCHARD.

DANCING CLASSES FOR GENTLEMEN.—The new system adopted this season, for the first time, proves very advantageous to the pupils, and admits of their entrance at any time during the season. Lessons on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and THURSDAY EVENINGS. General practice of all the dances, with a band of music on Saturday evenings. Ladies' and children's classes on WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS.
A. DODWORTH, No. 806 Broadway.

EPISCOPAL ACADEMY OF CONNECTICUT.—Winter Term begins Dec. 30. Pupils received into the family of the Principal at 60 dollars per session of fourteen weeks.

Circulars and references may be had at STANFORD & SWORDS, No. 137 Broadway. EDWARD BALLARD.
Cheshire, Conn., Dec. 9.

OTTIGNON'S GYMNASIUM.—Nos. 129 and 131 Crosby-street.—Mr. C. F. OTTIGNON begs leave to remind the public that his Gymnasium is open daily from sunrise until 10 P. M., for general exercise. Gentlemen's Class meets every evening at 8 P. M. for class exercises and instruction. Boy's Classes meet on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, at 3½ in the afternoon.

TO CLASSICAL TEACHERS.—A valuable and flourishing establishment to be disposed of, in an excellent situation—the present proprietor being about to engage in another business. Apply to JOHN C. RIKER, No. 129 Fulton-st., N. Y. Some capital, say $1,000, will be required.

DUST, AIR AND WATER.
MATHEWSON'S PATENT WEATHER STRIP, will make your doors and French windows tight at the bottom, make a great saving in fuel, keep your house warm, clean, dry and comfortable. Only office, No. 480 Broadway, near Grand-street.

MURPHY'S ADHESIVE MIXTURE, for Post-Office Stamps, Envelopes, Fancy Paper and Card Work; &c., &c.—Invaluable to Editors and Scrap-Book Makers, as a substitute for mucilage, paste, gum arabic, and all other odious and inconvenient make-shifts.

This Mixture remains always pure, clear, and free from smell; does not mould, turn sour, nor becomes candied; is ready for use and in complete order in all weathers and under all circumstances.

Prepared and sold, wholesale and retail, by WILLIAM MURPHY, No. 257 Broadway, (up stairs,) N. Y., and by Stationers generally throughout the City and Country.

FAIRBANKS' PATENT PLATFORM AND COUNTER SCALES—Improved in quality and reduced in price. Adapted to every required operation of weighing. For sale in all cities by the manufacturers FAIRBANKS & CO., No. 89 Water-st.

TRAVELING.

THE NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.—The ships composing this line are the following:
ATLANTIC, Capt. WEST. PACIFIC, Capt. NYE.
ARCTIC, Capt. LUCE. BALTIC, Capt. COMSTOCK.
ADRIATIC, Capt. GRAFTON.

These ships have been built by contract, expressly for Government service. Every care has been taken in their construction, as also in their engines, to insure strength and speed, and their accommodations for passengers are unequaled for elegance and comfort. Price of passage from New-York to Liverpool, in first-class cabin, $130; in second do., $70; exclusive use of extra size state-rooms, $300; from Liverpool to New-York, $100 and $70. An experienced surgeon attached to each ship. No berth secured until paid for.

PROPOSED DATES OF SAILING.

FROM NEW-YORK.		FROM LIVERPOOL.	
Saturday	Dec. 11, 1852	Wednesday	Dec. 15, 1852
Saturday	Dec 25, 1852	Wednesday	Dec. 29, 1852
Saturday	Jan. 8, 1853	Wednesday	Jan. 12, 1853
Saturday	Jan. 22, 1853	Wednesday	Jan. 26, 1853
Saturday	Feb. 5, 1853	Wednesday	Feb. 9, 1853
Saturday	Feb. 19, 1853	Wednesday	Feb. 23, 1853
Saturday	March 5, 1853	Wednesday	March 9, 1853
Saturday	March 19, 1853	Wednesday	March 23, 1853
Saturday	April 2, 1853	Wednesday	April 6, 1853
Saturday	April 16, 1853	Wednesday	April 20, 1853
Saturday	April 30, 1853	Wednesday	May 4, 1853
Saturday	May 14, 1853	Wednesday	May 18, 1853
Saturday	May 28, 1853	Wednesday	June 1, 1853
Saturday	June 11, 1853	Wednesday	June 15, 1853
Saturday	June 25, 1853	Wednesday	June 29, 1853
Saturday	July 9, 1853	Wednesday	July 13, 1853
Saturday	July 23, 1853	Wednesday	July 27, 1853
Saturday	Aug. 6, 1853	Wednesday	Aug. 10, 1853
Saturday	Aug. 20, 1853	Wednesday	Aug. 24, 1853
Saturday	Sept. 3, 1853	Wednesday	Sept. 7, 1853
Saturday	Sept. 17, 1853	Wednesday	Sept. 21, 1853
Saturday	Oct. 1, 1853	Wednesday	Oct. 5, 1853
Saturday	Oct. 13, 1853	Wednesday	Oct. 19, 1853
Saturday	Oct. 29, 1853	Wednesday	Nov. 2, 1853
Saturday	Nov. 12, 1853	Wednesday	Nov. 16, 1853

New-York Daily Times.

New-York City Tract Society.

The Twenty-Sixth Anniversary of the New-York City Tract Society, and Thirtieth of the Female Branch, was held in the Reformed Dutch Church, Lafayette-place, last evening The attendance was numerous. At 7 P. M., the President, Rev. Thos. DeWitt, D.D., took the Chair, and a hymn was sung by a full choir.

After a prayer by Rev. Dr. Adams, the Treasurer's Report was read by Mr. Wm. Walker:

	Dr.	
Balance on hand		$1,432 41
Am't received from Female Branch		1,063 73
Am't received from Churches		1,048 70
Individual Donations		13,576 60
Total		$17,121 43
	Cr.	
Paid to Missionary purposes		$13,683 58
Paid to American Tract Society		2,676 41
Incidental Expenses		414 77
Balance on hand		1,344 67
Total		$17,121 43

The Treasurers report of the Female branch was next read by Rev. R. S. Coon, from which it appeared that the total sum realized during the year from collections in churches amounted to $2,280 47, of which $1,110 47 had been expended in publication, and $1,170 in the support of colporteurs. Rev. Mr. Coon also read the annual report, which contained some interesting facts. They had supported seven colporteurs during the year.

The annual report of the City Tract Society was read by Rev. Isaac Orchard.

This, says the Report, in an association of persons of various denominations, holding as individuals their ecclesiastical preferences, yet as a Society avoiding sectarian bias and inculcating those essential truths in the belief of which all Evangelical churches are united; thus diffusing religious principles, promoting religious experience, encouraging religious practice, and leaving those to whom they are beneficial to unite with such Christian churches as they themselves prefer. At first its duties were performed by its founders, assisted by visitors; but through the blessing of God, they were so enlarged that when eight years had elapsed, it became necessary to employ and sustain Ward missionaries who should cooperate with and superintend the visiters, and report monthly to the Board of Managers the results of their labors, as far as they could be ascertained. Every part of the City is now divided into districts, and to each district, as far as practicable, a visiter is appointed to go from family to family, especially amongst the poor, and every month to deliver to each a Tract.

Last year We reported twenty-one Missionaries; early in the present year another was engaged for the then recently constituted Twentieth Ward, and since that time other additions have been made. There are localities in our City which are very repulsive, and which could not be reached by our ordinary procedure. They are crowded with men and women deeply sunk in immorality, yet possessing immortal spirits and hastening to the final judgment. For their especial benefit, three Assistant Missionaries have been employed, and the measure has called forth pleasing testimonials of approbation from neighboring churches. There has also been engaged an Assistant to the Missionary to German Emigrants.

During the eighteen years that have elapsed since this Society first supplied the City with Missionaries, and preserved records of results, it has been its privilege to enumerate, on an average, 265 persons annually, as hopefully converted to God through its instrumentality.

We have now twenty six Missionaries; eighteen of whom are Ward Missionaries, three are their assistants; one, with an assistant, attends to the German residents, another to seamen, and two to the newly arrived immigrants. The number of visitors during the year has averaged 1,176, the present number is 1,161. The results reported in the year are as follows: 1,765,279 tracts in English and other languages, embracing 7,896,769 pages have been distributed; 1,161 Bibles, and 1,783 Testaments have been supplied to the destitute on behalf of the New-York Bible Society; 5,847 volumes lent from the Ward libraries; 2,218 children gathered into Sabbath and 285 into Public Schools; 120 persons induced to attend Bible classes and 1,742 to attend church; 1,046 temperance pledges obtained; 1,535 District prayer meetings held; 62 backsliders reclaimed, 193 persons hopefully converted, and 140 converts united with evangelical churches

We now renew our appeal for the means of carrying forward this work. We cannot succeed without the blessing of God, and we entreat his people to remember us in their public and private supplications. We need a large accession to the number of visitors. By engaging in this effort to do good, Christians may accomplish much for others and fan the holy flame that Divine Grace has enkindled in their own hearts. We also need the means of purchasing tracts, paying incidental expenses, and sustaining the twenty-six Missionaries who now devote their time to this service, and also such others as it may be necessary to add to their number in the ensuing year. Men and brethren, help!

Rev. Dr Hawks rose to move "that the reports now read be adopted, and printed under the direction of the Board. He congratulated the Society on the good they had been enabled to do, they had scattered from the winds of many the mists and clouds of darkness. Their 1126 tract distributors, had not distributed their eight millions pages of truth in vain. The Society deserved well of the whole community. They had claims upon the patriot and Christian alike. Everything that promoted the moral and physical good of the country should be dear to the patriot. He would, no doubt, desire to see the extension of our canals, and other improvements; but he should also desire the improvement of the public morals. Could such tracts as were distributed by the Society fail to do good? They could not. Therefore, every one who desired the welfare of his country should aid, by every means in his power, the efforts of the Tract Society. But, upon the Christian they had a double claim. He could not only feel all the patriots love for his country, but he could look upon the subject in a far higher light. To him the immortal souls of his country men were a priceless consideration. Their report showed that 193 souls had been converted, under God, through the agency of this Society. 103 precious, immortal souls redeemed through the means of this Society, and now walking the shining path that leads to the realms of glory. How immeasurable was the amount of good and of happiness embodied in that report. Such facts should urge them to give more of their prayers, and support more strenuously the City Tract Society.

Rev. E. O. Haven seconded the resolution. He could not, he said, look upon the Tract distributors, as they entered the cellars of this City, without bidding them "God speed!" He spoke of the extent of New-York—its crowded thoroughfares, and busy commerce. But to see New-York aright, they should enter not only the Hotels, but the cellars—not only the churches, but the prisons, and here they would find at present seven young men, all sentenced to death, because human passions had not been controlled, and Gospel Truth implanted. Did he give them such a picture of heathen lands, as this city presented of crime, they would say, "Oh! we must send them the Gospel." But this was a Christian City! He was a believer in the maxim—"charity should begin at home." It had been charged against them that they neglected this City, while soliciting means for Foreign missions; but he stood there to repel that charge. They had been asked, "why do you not visit the Five Points?" They had visited that place, and thank God, the old Brewery would soon be a place for offering prayer and praise to God. Yes! they had not neglected the religious interests of their own citizens. Often did they strive and pray for them. They should persist to doing good, and providing every means of bodily comfort and spiritual grace in their power for these wretched people. But, to provide for their bodily wants alone would not be sufficient; they must provide spiritual instruction. Let no one tell him these tracts were too small to be of service; the great proportion of the misery of this City was the result of sin. There were thousands of females and children who were suffering by their own act; let them be encouraged to attend the schools; it was a duty that the Government owed to the State. Mr. Haven concluded his remarks by giving it as his opinion that this would be the best mission ground in the world.

Hymn 684 of the Reformed Dutch Church Selection was then sung.

Rev. J. S. Loud then made a few remarks. We were here, he said, not to ask for the life of a single person, but to plead for immortal life to 250,000 human beings. Many were gathered from every quarter of the world; thousands were their own countrymen; thousands were sailors, who visited us temporarily, and then proceeded to every portion of the Globe, carrying vice and pollution with them. All these needed that the saving truths of Gospel Grace should be brought before them; they needed spiritual guides to train them for a better world, and rescue them from haunts of sin and misery. They needed a fearless, a tender, and a faithful Mission. The Tract Society was the best adapted to those purposes, in its organization The Tract Missionaries were tender to those found in suffering; fearless in their warnings to the vicious, and faithful in their duty. How many were the hearts that had been made glad by this Society! He spoke of two churches, one a German Reform, which had originated in the efforts of Missionaries from this Society. In the work before them, the Society asked three things from us,—our prayers, our cooperation, and enlarged benevolence. In proportion to the means furnished by the church, this Society is adequate to the work. It gathers the outcast and the ignorant, and gives them the Word of God; it will make Zion glad, and Heaven jubilant with many brands snatched from the burning. Mr. Loud continued to urge upon the congregation the necessity of spreading the Word of God. It was related that the cholera raged so fearfully in Ireland, that the people were afraid to visit an infected house; and to prevent the spread of such a feeling, a gentleman hit on a happy expedient. A coal of sacred fire was said to have been received, which would give safety from the plague to any house wherein a fire was lighted from the coal, on condition that the one who had last lit his fire should convey a lighted coal to his neighbor's hearth. The effect was magical, and from hamlet to hamlet, and district to district, the friendly fire was kindled. So let it be with us, and while each enjoys the blessing and saving procession of God's Word, let him be sure to convey a portion of those blessings to his brethren.

A collection and subscriptions for the current year were then taken up; after which the 569th Hymn of the Reformed Dutch Selection was sung.

Rev. G. L. Prentiss was the last to address the meeting. He could not contemplate the cause which had brought them together this evening, without feelings of the most lively interest. If the accounts of midnight brawls and riots which had appeared in the religious and secular press; or the records of crime in our police reports were embodied in a book for the last five years, what a startling volume it would make. The sudden uncovering of all the sewers and drains of the City would let more offend our physical organs, than would the sight of the full record of infamy and wickedness oppress our moral sense. But what we did see, seemed to blunt our feelings; and this arose in great measure from our sense of inability to prevent Upon this black mass of moral guilt, the Tract Society attempted to throw its influences. The evil was vast, complicated, and virulent. Honor to all good men, who by the Press and individual effort, sought to cure this evil It was deep-rooted in the heart of man, and there it could only be cured, by bringing home the influence of the Gospel. The work of evangelizing the population of large towns was one of the most formidable enterprises that Christian philanthropy had undertaken. This spirit had never, thank God, been disregarded by the Christian Church. It was especially active at the time of the Reformation; and the soul of Martin Luther was imbued with a desire to bring the Gospel, with its hopes and promises, to the dwellings of the poor, wretched people, or "common folk," as they were pathetically called. He spoke of the large influx of foreign immigration, uneducated to our institutions and laws; and dwelt on the necessity of instructing them in the truths of the Gospel He had no prejudice against foreigners; he bid them welcome; but he saw that their coming imposed upon us the duty of instructing them in our law-abiding and God fearing principles. In conclusion, the speaker rejoiced in the interest which had lately been taken in this important subject.

The Doxology was sung by the choir and congregation; and, after a benediction by the President, the meeting adjourned.

NEW-YORK CITY.

Capture of an Extensive Gang of Counterfeiters.—Recovery of Counterfeit $1, $2, $3, $5, $10, and $20 Notes on various City and State Banks.—At a late hour Tuesday night, a very important arrest of an extensive gang of counterfeiters, was effected in the upper part of the City, by sergeant Martin, and officer Gleason, of the Sixth District Police. Some of the parties now under arrest, were heretofore considered highly respectable citizens, and one of them is a coal merchant, by the name of Abraham Allen, residing at No. 128 Varick-street. The officers recovered a quantity of the counterfeit notes, of various denominations, on the Leland Bank, and various other City and State banking institutions, the particulars of which are given below. The spurious bills on the Leland Bank are of the denomination of "Fives," and so well are they executed that the best judges of money might easily be deceived. To give the public an idea of these dangerous counterfeits, we here annex a complete description of them, which will materially aid the detection of them:

Five. LELAND BANK Five.
State of New-York.
Will pay Five Dollars
To the Bearer on Demand.
Issued and Registered
Countersigned by the Cost of Arms State of New York
5
New Lebanon, Columbia County.
Tuesday Thirty-first day of July 1849.
J. NICHOLS, Register. S PALMER, President.

In the centre of these bills is an engraving representing the Metropolitan Hotel of Messrs. Leland in Broadway, and directly over the top are the words, "Metropolitan Hotel, New-York." These are in *black* letters, while the genuine issues have the same words in *white* letters. The whole appearance of the counterfeits are dingy and black looking, and from close examination it will be observed, that the W in the words "I will," is made in a different style from the genuine notes.

We here subjoin a list of all the Banks in this City, State and elsewhere, that were undoubtedly selected by the counterfeiters to forge upon, as notes of them were found in possession of the prisoners now in custody:

Leland Bank, Fives.
Putnam County Bank, Twos.
Dutchess County Bank, Twos.
Citizens' Bank, (New-York City) Twos.
Kirtland Bank, Threes
Commercial Bank, (Peon.) Fives.
Philadelphia City Bank, (Penn) Fives.
Harrisburg Bank, (Penn) Fives.
Franklin Bank, (Ohio) Fives.
Milford Bank, (Penn) Ones.
Salisbury Bank, (Conn) Ones.
Hamilton Bank, (Boston) Twenties.

The details of this important arrest are as follows:

At an early hour on Tuesday evening, while Officer Gleason was patrolling Chatham-street, he received information that two Germans were going from place to place palming off counterfeit $5 bills on the Leland Bank, of New Lebanon, Columbia County. The officer finally traced them out, and followed them as far as Catherine-street, when they entered the clothing store of Arthur McCaffery, and passed one of the spurious notes in payment for some trifling article of wearing apparel. As the rogues came out, Officer Gleason took them into custody, brought them to the Sixth Ward Station House, and searched their pockets. One of them is named Frederick Hassis, and in his possession was found three of the $5 counterfeit notes on the Leland Bank, and several $2 forged notes on the Dutchess County Bank, Poughkeepsie The other individual gave the name of Claus Dohrman, and the $5 and $2 bills on the same banks were found in his wallet.

It appears these parties also passed another of the $5 counterfeits on Leland Bank, at the store of Simeon Sylvester, No. 1 Orange-street, who has since identified them and made an affidavit before Justice Woon, at the Police Court, Halls of Justice. Officer Gleason subsequently obtained the assistance of Sergeant Martin and hastened to a large family grocery-store, corner of Dominick and Varick-streets, kept by a German named John Berker alias Wickens, upon whom suspicion has long rested that he was extensively connected with a gang of shrewd Counterfeiters. When reaching the store, the officers laid their plans to detect the rogue. Sergeant Martin pulled the collar of his overcoat over his face, and assuming the character of a drunken man, staggered up to the counter, called for a glass of beer and a cigar. The grocer did not suspect the trap which was in waiting for him, and believing the police officer was intoxicated, he paid no attention to him. Martin held fast to the bar railing, and laid down a $10 note on the Empire City Bank to pay for his beer and cigar. It was changed, and among the bills was one of the counterfeit "fives" on the Leland Bank. Martin, fearing he would excite the suspicion of the German, carelessly shoved the change in his pocket, and asking what time the Sixth-avenue cars came along, staggered out of the premises. In a few moments the two officers returned to the store, arrested this Becker, and searched the money-drawers. They found $62 in good money; five $5 counterfeit notes on the Leland Bank; $2 bills on the Putnam, counterfeit; also $5 notes on the Dutchess County Bank, $5s on Harrisburg Bank, Penn.; $5s on the Franklin Bank; $1s on the Milford Bank, Conn., and a $20 note altered from the North Scituate Bank, R. I., so as to represent the Hamilton Bank of Boston.

The grocer was frightened nearly out of his wits, and at once divulged an important secret to the officers, which led to the arrest of a heavy coal dealer, by the name of Abraham Allen, residing in Varick street, who is said to be the king-pin in these dangerous counterfeiting operations. Officer Martin proceeded to the house of Allen, and upon arresting him found $79 in good money and a lot of $1's, $2's, and $5's, spurious bills, in his possession, some of which are on the Leland Bank. Another German by the name of John Walden, was next arrested by the same officers, charged with being a confederate of the others in passing the counterfeit $5's on the Leland Bank. Yesterday this latter prisoner was identified by a hatter in Canal-street, named Theodore B Stephens, where the rogue passed one of these bills, a short time previous to being taken into custody. The accused parties were all committed to the City Prison last evening, to await a further hearing in the matter at 10 o'clock this forenoon.

Prospective Expenditure of the City Government.—The Controller estimates the expenses of the City Government for 1853 as follows, and asks for the appropriations named in the list.

For expenditures of the City Government, exclusive of Police, Lamps and Gas	$2,539,938 00	
For Police	315,000 00	
For Lamps and Gas	325,000 00	
Total for City and County expenditures, subject to the control of the City authorities, and for which application must be made to the Legislature for authority to levy	3,479,938 00	
For instalment on building loan stock No. 8	$50,000 00	
For instalment on Washington square iron railing stock	5,000 00	
For Common Schools for City purposes	569,036 00	
For Common Schools for State	225,679 80	
		849,715 87
For State Mill Tax		180,000 00
For deficiency of 1st 1852		712 157 21
Total		$3,171,802 78
Tax for 1853, actual amount		3 380,511 65
Increase of levy of 1853 over 1852		$1,791 231 74

The Controller states that the increase to be raised in 1853 over that of 1852, is caused by the large deficiency, viz: $743,167 91, of 1852, in consequence of extra appropriations, and among other things, the rapid growth of the City.

The estimates, &c., are now in the hands of the Financial Committee of the Board of Aldermen.

The Methodist Church Suit.—The last proceedings in this suit were as follows:—A reference was had in pursuance of a decree of the U. S. Circuit Court for the Southern District of New-York. One of the parties, not being satisfied with the decision of the referee, took exceptions and brought the matter before the Court where it was again argued by Counsel. It is now said that the Judges (Nelson and Betts) having deliberated upon the case, are divided in opinion upon the principal questions arising on the exceptions to the report; and they have, consequently, ordered the points on which they differ to be sent up to the Supreme Court of the United States for decision by that tribunal.

The Navy Yard.—The following vessels are now lying at the Brooklyn Navy Yard: Ship-of-the line *North Carolina*, 66 guns, (receiving-ship;) the frigate *Constitution*, 44 guns, ready for sea; *Independence*, (saxee-frigate,) 54 guns, fitting for sea—she is now caulking and repairing, and will receive her masts in a few days; frigate *Macedonian*, 22 guns, heavy ordnance, now taking in stores and about ready for sea; sloop-of-war *Marion*, 20 guns, crew on board, ready for sea, and expected to sail in a few days; sloop-of-war *Vincennes*, undergoing repairs, which are nearly completed, with the exception of the spar deck railing; brig *Porpoise*, 12 guns, ready for sea; brig *Washington*, 12 guns, with crew on board and ready for sea; frigate *Brandywine*, lying in ordinary; store-ship *Lexington*, bound for Mexico with provisions, and now ready to receive her cargo; sutter *Toney*, 6 guns, ready for sea, and a United States steamer.

Search for the Sunken Wreck upon which the Pilot boat Yankee, No. 7 Struck.—The steam tug *Triton*, Capt. Hazzard, chartered by the Board of Underwriters, and sent to Fire Island in charge of Wm. J. Murphy, pilot, to search for the unknown wreck on which the pilot boat *Yankee* struck on the 3d inst., and the same which was subsequently seen by the ship *Robena*, at this port, returned after an unsuccessful cruise of twenty-six hours, and reports that the wreck is not within a circuit of seventy miles of that island, and as it was impossible for the winds and current to have drifted it farther off in so short a time, it is altogether probable that it has either been sunken by some vessel passing over it, or was broken up by the late easterly gale. The day was perfectly clear, and had the wreck been still afloat would have been seen from the steam tug.

The Twelfth Ward Murder.—A Jury has been empanneled by Coroner Ives, to investigate the murder of James Brady, corner of One Hundred and Twenty-fifth street and Fifth-avenue, published in the *Times* of Tuesday, and they proceeded yesterday afternoon at 4 o'clock, to hold the inquest, at Harlem; as yet the perpetrators of the murder are at large, all efforts to ferret them out having failed. The investigation was not concluded up to a late hour last night.

The Tammany Hall Riotees.—Yesterday afternoon a number of witnesses were in attendance at the Halls of Justice, and severally appeared before the Grand Jury, respecting the late riot at Tammany Hall, at which Augustus Schell, Esq., was severely injured. The action of the Grand Jury was not made public.

☞ The valuable gold watch and chain that was stolen from Robert H. Lamont, when attacked on Sunday night last by Bob Mitchell, was yesterday recovered, our reporter was informed, by officer Brown, of the Chief's Office. It was not ascertained through what channel the owner received his property.

The Concert for the Benefit of the Ladies Home Missionary Society.—The entertainments for the benefit of the Ladies Home Missionary Society will take place at Metropolitan Hall, to morrow afternoon and evening.

Chapter of Accidents.—Yesterday morning, a young lad 17 years of age, named Michael Quin, while at work in the Spring balance manufactory of Messrs. Morton & Brenner, corner of Twenty third-street and First-avenue, was caught in a leather belt turning some of the machinery, and drawn with great violence against one of the beams. He was soon extricated from his perilous situation, when it was found that one thigh was fractured and his body badly bruised. He was conveyed to the New York Hospital by Officer Hedden, of the Eighteenth Ward Fowell Mason, a laborer, fell from the second story of the new building, corner of Thirty-third-street and First avenue—badly injured. Officer Secor, of the Eighteenth Ward, conveyed the injured man to Bellevue Hospital. A laborer named Thomas Dorlan, while at work on a new building, corner of Twenty ninth street and Madison avenue, lost his balance and fell to the ground, breaking one of his legs, besides being otherwise badly injured. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital by Officer Palmer, of the Eighteenth Ward.

Board of Assistants.—The President, J. Taotten, Esq., in the Chair.—The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved

Petitions Referred—Of W. H. Adams for extra pay on pier No. 20 N. R. Of the Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum for remission of assessments. Of Wm Mackellar and others to have One hundred and sixteenth-street regulated from Third avenue to Harlem River Of Dr. J. Samms to be paid for medical services

Resolutions Adopted—To inquire why City Hall-place has not been lighted with gas. To present the members elect of the Board with staves of office, &c. To compel the Harlem Railroad Company to take up the rails from Centre-street to Twenty-seventh street, and put down grooved rails before the 1st of July next.

Resolutions Referred—To widen the old portion of Pier No. 29, E. R. To lay new curb and gutter stones in Henry-street from No. 317 to the corner of Grand-street.

Reports Adopted.—In favor of concurring in the report to regulate sidewalks in Eighth-avenue, from Fifty-fourth to Fifty ninth-streets. In favor of paving Rutherford-place, from Sixteenth to Seventeenth streets In favor of regulating Lexington-avenue, from Fiftieth to Fifty-seventh-street. In favor of regulating Forty second-street, between Second and Third-avenues In favor of concurring in the report in relation to the sale of the property of C F Ludwig. In favor of purchasing the marble bust of the late John Henry Clay, for the sum of $1,600. In favor of regulating Fifty-third street, between Third-avenue and East River In favor of regulating Seventh-avenue, on Fifty-fifth street. In favor of filling in various low and sunken lots with good and wholesome earth. In favor of paying Elias B Henry $75 for injuries suffered while in the discharge of his duty as a fireman. In favor of paying $56 for the hire of room for the use of Hose Company, No 33

Papers Concurred In.—In favor of the sewer in Sixty-third-street, notwithstanding the *veto of his Honor the Mayor*. In favor of placing two gas lamps on the corners on Broome and Elizabeth-streets. In favor of concurring to renew the lease of Pier No. 43, to J. H. Yeamans. Adjourned to Friday.

Superior Court—Before Chief Justice Oakley.—*In the case of Charlotte Williams vs. The New-York and Harlem Railroad Company.*—The jury found for the plaintiff, damages $2,300

The juries appear to be arousing themselves to the necessity of putting a stop to railroad slaughter, if heavy damages can have any effect on the directors and shareholders.

Before Judge Payne.—*William H. Birch and wife vs. James Watson Webb.*—This was an action against the proprietor of the *Courier and Enquirer*, for an alleged libel, published on the 26th June, 1851, in the shape of a Police Report. The defence set up a justification. The case went to the Jury under the charge of the Court, with instructions to bring in a sealed verdict in the morning.

Court Calendar.—*Thursday*.—U. S. District Court—Nos. 18, 19, 21 to 26, 70, 27.

Supreme Court—*General Term*—Mullion Trust Fund. Junius P. Hudson, Clerk of the Court, having resigned, A. Harris Wagner was appointed in his place.

Superior Court—Nos 162, 10, 6114, 656, 659, 663, 669, 670, 672, 673, 674, 539, 238, 581, 609, 636, 657, 676, 678 to 681, 684, 685, 688, 689, 325, 368, 340, 344, 302, 552, 587, 660, 456, 608, 647, 671, 682

Common Pleas—*Part I.*—Nos. 657 to 659, 661, 663, 667, 669, 671, 675, 677, 679 681, 685, 687, 689, 691. *Part II.*—Nos. 776, 655, 758, 808 to 816, 820, 822, 826, 828, 830, 832, 834.

WILLIAMSBURG CITY.

Indian Concert.—a large number of gentlemen and ladies were present at the Odeon last evening, to hear the Sacred Concert of the Oneida Indians. Mr. Z. M. Clark, the vocalist, together with several young gentlemen, volunteered to sing on this occasion. A number of clergymen were present and spoke. The Concert was opened by prayer by one of the Indians, and closed by doxology and prayer by Rev. Mr. Requa. Those who were present and heard the Indians in their simple, unostentatious native tongues, were highly delighted.

Temperance.—The Union-avenue Washington Total Abstinence Society held a meeting last evening, at the M. E Church in Union avenue. Mr. Conrad Swackhammer delivered a very interesting address. Previous to the adjournment of the meeting, the pledge was passed around, and quite a number of signatures obtained. The church was filled. The old system of moral suasion is having a good effect.

MARRIED.

On Wednesday, Dec. 15, by Rev William Maclaren, Mr. THOMAS H DICKSON, to Miss MARY ANN CLOVER, daughter of Lewis P. Clover, Esq., all of this city.

On Tuesday Dec. 14, by his Honor the Mayor, at his residence, MARCUS EHOLITZ to MATILDA SOHB, all of this City.

DIED.

At Kirkcudbright, Scotland, Nov. 30, Mr. ROBERT HORNELL, late of this city.

In Philadelphia Dec. 8, CHARLES B., youngest son of the late Henry Hoppin, of Providence, R. I., in the 23d year of his age.

At Philadelphia, Dec 13, DORIS ELIZABETH, youngest daughter of the late Charles N. Beck, Esq., of that city.

On Monday morning, Dec. 13, of disease of the heart, EDWARD SHELDON SEGUIN, Esq., in the 43d year of his age, late of Theatre Royal, London, and the principal Theatres of the United States

The members of the Musical and Theatrical professions, his Masonic Brethren, and his friends and acquaintances, are invited to attend his funeral, from No. 20 White-st., today, (Thursday,) at 12 o'clock, M. dl5 2*

Florida Legislature.—This body has met and organized by the election of Robert J. Floyd, of Franklin, President; W. H. Mitchell, Esq., of Gadsden, Secretary; John G. Smith, of Gadsden, Enrolling and Engrossing Clerk; John B. Cason, of Alachua, Messenger; Michael Hall, of Hillsborough, Sergeant at Arms and Doorkeeper. In the House, A. K. Allison was elected Speaker, and John Dick, Clerk. All Democrats.

The builder of the Milwaukee City Gas Works states, that if the City of Milwaukee will take $75,000 of the stock, and issue city bonds therefor, he will engage that in one year every ward shall be supplied with an abundance of good water.

COMMERCIAL AND MONEY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....Dec. 15.

$5,000	Penn. State 5s	99	200	Cumberld. Coal Co.	b3 85
5,000	do	s10 99	100	do	85
5,000	L. Island R R. Bds.	90	280	do	b60 66
2,000	Erie 2d Mort. Bds.	107	10	Parker Coal Co	59
11,000	Erie Convert's, '71	101	50	do	s30 59½
1,000	do	'62.101½	50	do	s10 60
30,000	do	101	100	do	s3 60
1,000	Hudson 1st. Mort.	109	25	Phœnix Mining Co.	21
1,000	Dan & Sus. 7 ₱ Cts.	93	100	do	20½
20	Fulton Bank	134	200	do	20½
20	do	134	400	New Creek Coal Co.	5½
87	State Bank	107½	200	do	b30 5
23	Bank North America	111	1600	do	5½
20	Irving Bank	107	800	do	5½
25	Merchants' Ex. Bank	110½	1200	do	6
150	Morris Canal	30½	575	do	5½
50	do	30½	500	Portsmouth Dry Dock	5
950	do	30½	250	Erie Railroad	b30 96
150	do	b60 30½	50	do	b15 96
600	do	b30 30½	300	do	s3 95½
100	do	30½	50	do	b20 95½
700	do	30	475	do	95½
100	do	b30 30	575	do	95½
200	do	s2 19½	100	do	s10 95½
100	Canton Co	b3 121	550	do	95½
50	do	s3 130½	100	Harlem Railroad	74
150	do	b3 120	400	do	73½
200	Edgeworth Land Co.	8	100	do	s60 73½
50	Cary Impt Co	12½	100	do	b30 73½
300	New-Jersey Zinc Co	13	100	do	s10 73½
300	do	b60 13½	2200	do	73½
150	do	b60 13½	20	Utica Schen & R Rcrip.	139
500	do	b30 13½	150	Stonington Railroad	37
100	Montgomery Zinc Co.	5½	450	Nor. & Wor Railroad	53½
300	do	5	50	Reading Railroad	s90 100
50	Flor & Keyport R R.	20½	100	do	s3 100½
50	do	b10 21	25	Buff. & Roch. Railr'd.	128
100	Nicaragua Transit Co.	25½	100	Hud'n River R R.	b60 76½
100	do	25½	100	do	b10 76
100	do	25½	50	do	s60 76
100	do	b60 25½	50	do	75½
100	do	b60 30	300	do	76

Second Board.

$4,000	Erie Income Bds	101	10	Canton Company	117
2,000	Erie Conv. Bds, '71	101	200	Cumberland Coal Co.	65
300	Morris Canal	19½	50	Flor. & Keyport	b30 21
200	do	b30 19½	100	Erie Railroad	95½
50	do	19½	576	do	95
300	do	b30 19½	50	do	95½
100	do	b30 20	100	do	s10 95½
25	Metropolitan Bank	111½	100	do	b2 95½
100	New-Jersey Zinc	13	100	do	s60 97
200	do	b30 13½	100	Long Island Railroad	47
400	Montgomery Zinc	5½	100	Norw & Wor R R	53
100	Portsmouth Dry Dock	6½	100	do	b3 53
100	do	6½	100	do	b60 53½
200	Nicaragua Transit Co	25½	50	Hudson River R R	75½
100	do	b60 25½	150	Stonington Railroad	36½
250	Phœnix Mining Co.	19½	50	do	b30 37
150	New Creek Coal Co	5½	200	Harlem Railroad	b30 73½
300	do	b60 6	100	do	73½
100	do	6	200	do	b60 74
500	do	b30 5½	200	do	73½

Auction Sales, by S Draper.

$50,000	Buffalo and Corning Railroad Sevens 1st mtg		101
25,000	do	do	101½
3,000	do	do	90
27,000	do	do	95½
29,000	do	do	95½
10,000	do	do	95½
20	shares Michigan Southern Railroad		135
38	do	do	135
125	do	do	134½
30	Northern Indiana Railroad		134½
15	do	do	134½
145	do	do	134½
50	do	do	133½

Wednesday, Dec. 15—6 P. M.

The money market tightened up again to day on the Stock Brokers. The mercantile classes find no change in rate or supply, worth speaking of, and the amount of paper offering outside the Banks is not increased, though the present is usually the season when preparations are made for New Year payments. The cause of idleness among the Stock dealers is variously accounted for; though nearly all opinions agree that while Exchange is weakening, and the use of foreign capital among us is on the increase, the change at rates will not last long As to the supply, there is no great difficulty. The Banks have almost lost control in this regard. Money could be bought to-day, even on fancy collaterals, at seven per cent. from outside lenders. The Mechanics' Bank, the fiscal agent of the City Corporation, is about paying off $800,000 of the temporary obligations of the City, to do which some of the Bank's demand loans were called in The payment of the last California drafts by another of the large Banks, also created similar calls. Both objects will be accomplished in a day or two. In the one case the money is disbursed at home, and will scarcely leave Wall-street; in the other, the gold dust will return, in coin, from Philadelphia

But the main cause of these sudden tiffs in Wall-street, we apprehend, may be traced to the small amount of Gold upon which the superincumbent mass of nine hundred and twenty millions dollars City Bank movement is made to rest The present aggregate of Gold, as stated day before yesterday, is about $9,500,000, divided between 45 Banks; fully one-third being held, we understand, by three of the old and steady-moving Banks in Wall street; leaving about $6,300,000 or an average of $150,000 each, divided among the other 42 Banks This is felt, by some few of their officers at least, to be too small a basis for a public showing on quarter day, if not for common prudence. The consequence is that since the present month set in, they are, in familiar phrase, pulling each other's wool; that is, the creditor Bank is down upon his debtor neighbor for Gold as fast as his balances accumulate. We have heard of some as low as $2,000 being called for. And in turn the debtor Bank calls in his Stock loans, and tries hard to shift himself to the credit side also. A good deal of this sort of thing might have been spared in the present instance if it is done for the quarterly showing. The Superintendant is so likely to call—possibly more so—for a showing on the last Saturday in November or first in December, as on the 18th, or Christmas day. It is in fact within his province to go back to the middle of November, when all calls were spread. The object of the law as it now stands, was to defeat preparation for quarter day, by a discretionary regulation as to the time, provided it be some Saturday within the quarter.

The difficulty of borrowing money is not felt on the activity of the Stock Exchange. Speculation moves on; the *Bulls* in the confident belief there is no cause of alarm while the specie remains in the country, and the *Bears* in the hope that "something will turn up"—as indeed it did to day in several of the fancies, in the shape of orders from a neighboring market to sell without limit—to break down prices. The prominent downward changes were:

	Opened.	Lowest.	Closed.
Long Island	52	44	48@50
Morris	21	18½	20 b30
Erie	92½	95	95½
Harlem	74	73½	73½
Hudson	76½	75½	75½
Canton	121	117	119
Norwich	54	53½	53½b60

The orders to sell Long Island and Morris were from Philadelphia. In the former Stock nothing was done at the early Board, and only five or six hundred shares sold in the Street at the lowest figure, from which it rallied to sales at 47, and closed unsteady at from 48 to 50. There was a large business in Morris Canal, and also in Harlem, in which the Philadelphians are understood to hold a considerable interest. Canton Land Company stood up at the morning session, but lost $3 in price in the afternoon. The Directors are sanguine of still higher rates. They have been offered 6 ₱ cent. on a valuation of $2,000,000 for a long lease on their property—equal to 8 ₱ cent. on about 16 the share. The talk is, however, of a sale of a good portion of the lots.

The Coal Stocks were again in favor. The Cumberland region is the favorite point of attraction—the "New Creek Company," the latest novelty, and one that carries large orders to the Board from the outside speculators, owing to the light cost of the shares. The sales to-day were 6,000 shares. We give place to a communication in regard to the property and plans of the Company, and also to a notice, from another correspondent, of the relative market cost of the other Cumberland Companies, in connexion with the Phœnix, which he esteems the cheapest of the list. Regarding the whole in the light of fancy speculatives, of very uncertain value, and depending wholly on the practical energy which the managers may bring to the development and working of the mines, we leave the public to calculate for themselves the chances of gain in dealing in them. We may add, however, that if some of the managers expend a degree of energy at Cumberland, corresponding with the skill and success displayed in launching their enterprises on the New-York market, the Stocks may be made intrinsically worth all or more than they are selling for, as there is little doubt the region is full of the richest bituminous veins of Coal, and within immediate reach of the Baltimore and Ohio Road and Chesapeake Canal.

The established Road Shares are firm. The market took nearly 400 Shares Michigan Southern and North Indiana, at 134½ to 135½. The sales were chiefly by S. Draper, Auctioneer. Cleveland and Columbus advanced to 132. Lockport sold at 110. Reading, 100½. Utica Scrip, 139. Buffalo and Rochester, 128. New-Haven, 115½. For Panama, 148 bid for the full Stock, and 140 for the Scrip. The new Cunarder *Andes*, of the line which is to connect London with Australia over this Road, is now on her way from Liverpool to this port.

There were further considerable sales of Erie Convertibles, at 101@101½. Long Island 6s brought 90. Pennsylvania 5s sold at 99—the only operation in State Stocks. The auction sales of Buffalo and Corning Railroad Bonds opened at 101½, and closed at 95½. The attendance was not as large as at the large Share sale of the 8th. The Memphis Bonds were withdrawn.

The change in the standard of American Gold Coin by the Bank of England, makes one-eighth of one ₱ cent against the use of gold as a medium of Exchange between the two countries. That

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☞ **Is Democratic Whig General Committee and DEMOCRATIC WHIG YOUNG MEN'S GENERAL COMMITTEE**, Broadway House, Dec. 7, 1852.—Resolved, That it be recommended to the several Ward Committees to hold an election on WEDNESDAY, the 22d of December, between the hours of 7 and 10 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of choosing five Delegates from each Ward to the General Committee, five Delegates from each Ward to the Young Men's General Committee, and a Ward Committee, for the ensuing year.

Two days notice is to be given by the several Ward Committees of the time and place where such elections are to be held; the election to be by ballot; the Ward Committees to designate a Returning Inspector to serve, and to select them, as far as practicable, from the Whig Inspectors elect in the several Wards. GEORGE J. CORNELL,
Chairman Dem. Whig Gen. Com.

WM. L. SHARDLAW, } Secretaries.
GEORGE P. NELSON, }

ERASTUS BROOKS,
Chairman Young Men's Gen. Com.

B. L. BUDD, } Secretaries.
J. H. MOSEMAN, }

☞ **Ensenio Latilla's** (FROM ITALY.) COURSE OF FOUR LECTURES on the FINE ARTS, will be delivered at Hope Chapel, No. 726 Broadway.

SYLLABUS.

WEDNESDAY EVENING AT 8 O'CLOCK.

Dec. 22, 1852. On the use of Art in education and social progress.

Dec. 29, 1853. Art, as applied to the elegancies of life.

Jan. 5, 1853. Art, as applied to commerce and manufactures.

Jan. 12, 1853. Art, as applied to architecture and interior decoration.

Each Lecture will be illustrated with designs and colored drawings of art of different nations, comprising those of Assyria, Babylon, Egypt, Greece, France, Germany, Holland and Central America.

Tickets for the Course, $1, to be had of WILLIAMS & STEVENS, No. 352 Broadway; DUCHAUX, No. 306 Broadway; WM. HALL & SON, No. 239 Broadway; MOFFAT, No. 62 Nassau-st., and of the Lecturer, No. 325 4th-av.

☞ **To Glass Painters and Decorators.**—The Directors of the PARK ASSOCIATION FOR THE EXHIBITION OF THE INDUSTRY OF ALL NATIONS invite Designs and Proposals for Glazing, with Ornamental Painted Glass, the four large Fanlights of the Exhibition Building. These Fanlights are semi circular with a radius of 29 feet. Parties seeking Designs and Proposals, are requested to accompany them with specimens of the style of work in which they intend to execute them; all of which must be addressed to C. E. DETMOLD, Engineer, &c., Office No. 74 Broadway, where full Drawings of the windows can be seen. By order. WM. WHETTEN, Secretary.

☞ **Thackeray's Lectures.**—The last Lecture of the Course will be delivered on FRIDAY EVENING, Dec. 17, at Rev. Mr. Chapin's (late Mr. Bellows') Church, No. 548 Broadway, near Prince-st., at 8 o'clock.

Subject: *Sterne and Goldsmith.*

Single Tickets 75 cents each, may be had of EVANS & BRITTAN, No. 697 Broadway; C. S. FRANCIS & Co., No 252 Broadway; WM. HALL & SON, and at the Mercantile Library Rooms.

WILLARD L. FELT, Chairman,
JAMES D. SMITH, } Lecture
JOHN F. HALSTED, } Committee.

☞ **At a Meeting of the Policemen** of the FIRST DISTRICT POLICE, held at their Station-House, on Thursday, Dec. 15, 1852, JOHN HAYS was called to the Chair, and JAMES SILVEY was appointed Secretary. On motion, it was

Resolved, To present to Capt. ROS'T. SILVEY a Gold Watch and Chain, as a token of respect and esteem.

It was presented by JAMES H. KELLAM, in a most elegant manner. Capt. SILVEY, in return, thanked them in a very appropriate manner for their splendid gift.

JAMES SILVAY, Secretary. JOHN HAYS, Chairman.

☞ **A Meeting** of the graduate members, residing in the City of New-York, of the Delta Phi Fraternity, will be held at Florence's Hotel (corner of Broadway and Walker-st.) on TUESDAY, the 4th of January, 1853, at 7 P. M.

M. B. A full attendance is requested.

J. SIANSFIELD DAVIES,
JAMES ROOSEVELT, } Committee.
EDWARD S. HOFFMAN,

☞ **Association for the Exhibition of the INDUSTRY OF ALL NATIONS**, Office No. 53 Broadway.—NEW-YORK, Dec. 1, 1853.—The Stockholders of this Association are hereby notified that a call of Twenty per cent. on the Capital Stock, being the Fourth Installment thereof, has been ordered by the Board of Directors; and they are required to pay the same, at this office, on or before the 17th instant. By order. WM. WHETTEN, Secretary.

☞ **Miss Bacon's Plan of Historical INSTRUCTION**.—At the request of ladies connected with schools, and other persons, who cannot attend the morning lessons, Miss BACON will give, on SATURDAY EVENING, 18th inst., at 8 o'clock, at the Stuyvesant Institute, a lesson explanatory of her system of Historical Instruction. Admission 50 cents.

☞ **I. O. of O. F.**—CRESCENT LODGE, No. 392 requests a full attendance of its members at its Session Room, No. 163 Bowery, on FRIDAY EVENING the 17th instant, as business of importance is to be transacted, in which every member has a deep personal interest.

Per order of W. W. WARD, N. G.

O. P. SMITH, Secretary.

☞ **Teeth Inserted in the Mouth** ON GOLD PLATE, without taking out the roots; the stumps are filed smooth, and covered by the plate, and in most cases there is no pain, as pivots are not used. Any ordinary case can be finished in two days.

J. FOWLER, No. 136 Spring-st.

☞ **John B. Gough, Esq.**, will deliver an Oration at Metropolitan Hall, on the occasion of the festival of the Five Points Mission, which takes place on the afternoon and evening of FRIDAY, the 17th.

☞ **Rev. Mr. Milne** will preach on SABBATH EVENING, in the Fifth Associate Reformed Presbyterian Church, Jane-st., and a collection will be taken in behalf of his Church in Scotland.

☞ STICK TO YOUR OWN BUSINESS.—Let speculators make their thousands in a year or a day, mind your own regular trade; never turning from it to the right hand or the left. If you are a merchant, a professional man, or a mechanic, never buy lots or stock, unless you have surplus money which you wish to invest. Your own business you understand as well as other men; but other people's you don't understand. Let your own business be one which benefits the community. All occupations possess the elements of profit in themselves, while mere speculation has no such elements.

The Ohio papers complain that rowdyism is rampant in Newark, in that State. Two of their Judges were knocked down on Thursday night though no provocation had been given. The ringleader was fined $10 for the outrage. Many of their oldest and best citizens have armed themselves, as the law is powerless.

The Albany *Journal* understands that the Lemmon slaves are now in Canada, where a friend, who had preceded them, owns (as the fruit of a few years' free labor) a handsome farm. Before leaving New-York, they were presented with something over a thousand dollars to begin their new life with.

Healy, the artist, offers to sell his picture of "Webster replying to Hayne" for $5,000. The picture is now in Faneuil Hall. Mr. Healy proposes that the city pay for one-half, and that the other half be raised by subscription. The Board of Aldermen have appointed a Committee to take the subject into consideration.

Prof O. P. Hubbard, of Dartmouth College, writes: "I have been shown this afternoon, and have now in possession, a series of specimens containing gold, found in Bridgewater, Vt., by Mr. Mathew Kennedy, Plymouth, Vt.

"DE GUSTIBUS, &c."—A Savannah paper has an advertisement of Lobes hats for sale. Verily, the Georgian age has come, down South.

Madame Alboni delighted the Washingtonians on Tuesday evening, and was announced to give another Concert on Thursday evening.

New-York Daily Times.

VOL. II.....NO. 390. NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 17, 1852. PRICE TWO CENTS.

New-York Daily Times.

HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

Lecture of Rev. Dr. Hawks, on the Early History of North Carolina.

The Lecture of Rev. Dr. HAWKS, the second in the series of Lectures before the Historical Society, delivered last evening before a large audience at Metropolitan Hall, was an exceedingly able and interesting discourse on the Ante-Revolutionary History of NORTH CAROLINA, and especially the famous Mecklenberg Declaration of Independence. We have full notes of this admirable Lecture, and shall publish it entire in the *Times* of to-morrow morning. For the present we can only indicate its general scope.

After a picturesque description of the physical character of the State and the general spirit of its inhabitants, Dr. HAWKS presented *three* incidents in Carolina history which were memorable:—1st. It was on the shores of North Carolina that the first English Colony was planted in America: 2nd. The first blood shed in battle with the troops of the English Government, in support of the principles of the American revolution, was the blood of North Carolinians, and the first battle field was on the soil of that State: 3d. The first Declaration of Independence ever promulgated in any of these Colonies came from North Carolinians, more than a year before the national declaration of July 4, 1776. Of the first two points mentioned he said nothing: but confined his attention solely to the last. Rapidly sketching the history of the State, for the purpose of showing the character of the people by whom it was settled,—learning to [unite, as they did, the impulsive ardor of the Irish with the keen and cool [intellectual perception of the Scotch, and being especially distinguished by the intensity of their religious feeling,—he gave some very amusing anecdotes illustrating especially the heroism of the women, and then introduced the audience to a Convention of representatives of Mecklenberg County, held at the town of Charlotte on the 19th day of May, 1775,—the day on which they received, by special express, news of the battle of Lexington. At that Convention a series of resolutions was reported by a Committee, appointed for that purpose, read and adopted by the Convention, in which was embodied a distinct and formal repudiation of the authority of the British Crown, and a Declaration of Independence, couched, (as was evident upon the reading of them,) in language identical with that used by JEFFERSON in the National Declaration issued more than a year afterwards. The existence of these resolutions has been frequently denied, and among others, we believe, by JEFFERSON himself. Dr. HAWKS, therefore devoted the main portion of his Lecture to proving, by both direct and circumstantial evidence, that the resolutions were adopted in the precise language in which they were afterwards published by authority of the Legislature of North Carolina.

After closing this portion of his Lecture, which was a close and most admirable analysis and grouping of documentary evidence, Dr. HAWKS proceeded to give the *moral* of his story. Ye are, said he, my countrymen, gathered from all parts of our broad land. Probably the blood of some brave soldier from each one of the glorious Old Thirteen, that, with WASHINGTON to lead, went through fire to baptize a nation in their blood, and to name it FREE, is represented here to-night. There is circling here through our veins the blood of New-England and New-York, of Jersey and Pennsylvania; brave little Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, the Carolinas and Georgia, and the blood of men from all once made a common pool on more than one hard fought field. No sound was heard of sectional feeling, saying I fight for Massachusetts, and I for Virginia, I for Connecticut; and I for Carolina, I for Jersey, and I for Georgia. No, no, the cry was—we fight for the freedom of *all*—we want no freedom which does not cover *all*—we will have no freedom but for *all*—and have it for *all*, with God's good help we will, or leave our bones to bleach on the fields of our country. Oh, it is glorious, to sit down and turn over the pages of those stirring times, until the heart throbs and the eye waters, and we rise to the full appreciation of the dignity, the sublimity of that purest, most unselfish revolution, recorded in the world's history. Ah! that is the process by which to bring out the true feeling—intensely American. Look back, look back, my countrymen: Oh, how our brave old fathers clung together. Boston was in trouble in 1774. North Carolina expressed her resentment, and at a cost of £800 sterling, sent to her a vessel loaded with provisions. The town from which it went had but 600 inhabitants, and the whole colony but 150,000. Again hear them after the act of Parliament levelled against Boston. They speak in their Provincial Congress: "Resolved, that the inhabitants of Massachusetts Province have distinguished themselves in a manly support of the rights of America in general, and that the cause in which they now suffer is the cause of every honest American who deserves the blessings which the constitution holds forth to him. That the grievances under which the town of Boston labors at present are the effect of a resentment levelled at them, for having stood foremost in an opposition to measures which must eventually have involved all British America in a state of abject dependence and servitude." These be noble words. Again, hear these same men of Mecklenburg, (of whom I have said so much,) in one of their meetings in 1775: "The cause of Boston is the cause of *all*; our destinies are indissolubly connected with those of our Eastern fellow citizens, and we must either submit to all the impositions which an unprincipled Parliament may impose, or support our brethren who are doomed to sustain the first shock of that power which, if successful there, will ultimately overwhelm all in the common calamity." These were brotherly tones, and think you the Boston men of that day did not appreciate them! Why Massachusetts had her sons down in Carolina, and the men understood and loved each other. Let JOSIAH QUINCY, the young patriot of Boston, tell the story, for he was the man who could tell it. He was at the house of SAMUEL HARNETT, the man who drew the resolution in the Provincial Congress, calling on the Continental body for a Declaration of Independence: the man whom QUINCY described to his countrymen as "the SAML. ADAMS of N. C." He says, "ROBERT HOWE, HARNETT, and I, made the social triumvirate of the evening." They settled the plan of "continental correspondence," and QUINCY went home to tell his countrymen that North Carolina, and indeed all the South, would join Massachusetts in her resistance. The North and the South then felt as brethren; and now, ye sons of the North—ye men with the blood of the dead soldiers and heroes of New-England, New-York, Jersey, Pennsylvania, and all, coming through your veins; ye sons of the North—I stand here with the blood of the Southron in my veins—and I hold out my hand in love to you—and I say to you, our fathers were brethren, and fought side by side, and they comforted each other in death on the battle-field, and they loved each other; what should we be? Will ye refuse my offered hand? Oh, no! it cannot be, ye cry—you are our brethren, for we are all children of one household. Aye, and so we be—and so with God's blessing, would we ever be. And as children of one great household, what should be our conduct? Mutual forbearance and love, and a united resistance to all, come from where they may, who would sow discord between us. We are a large household; there must be some diversities of opinion; let there, however, be none on this great determination, viz: that our diversities of opinion shall be so discussed, with entire respect for the rights and consciences of each other; and our mutual determination in all honor and honesty to support each others just rights shall be so fulfilled, that there shall be no discord that can lead to to a rupture of family ties. Paramount to all other matters of interest with us just now, is, I apprehend, the determination to do as our fathers' did, stand together through life, and if necessary, in death, on the battle field. How near we may be to the need of all our strength, God only knows, but the day is coming when we shall need it. May it find us, when it comes, neither disunited nor unprepared for its approach. The moral of my story, then, is briefly this: that sprung from fathers who did well, and manfully acted their parts together, it becomes not us, their sons, either to forget their sufferings and achievements, or to spurn their example. May I not, with becoming modesty, say, in conclusion, for the good old State that has furnished my theme, that as one of the children of the common household, while treated with respect and kindness, she is exceedingly good natured and not over ready to take offense when no wrong is meant. She can understand too a joke among friends. She is willing the other children of the family, especially the little and the young ones, should (if it will afford their childishness any amusement,) call her "sleepy old Rip Van Winkle." Rip Van Winkle be it then; it is a respectable soubriquet, for it is Dutch, and North Carolina has rather a fancy for Dutch blood, inasmuch as it has never proved itself cowardly: but let me tell, you sleepy as you may think Rip to be, he follows the fashion of his country and generally sleeps, to use the phrase of his people, "with one eye open." Rip thinks he was wide awake on the 20th of May, 1775, in Mecklenburg—wide awake when on the morning of the 27th of Feb., 1776, he fought the loyalists to the number of 1,500 and made a clear field of it, scattering them and crushing their principles throughout Carolina—wide awake on the 12th April, 1776, when he told the Continental Congress to shout out, without fear, *Independence*; wide awake, when after the war almost one of his first acts was to found an University; wide awake when he took the lead and ordered the first geological survey of any State in this Union; and above all, wide awake when he saved the money he earned, and so always paid promptly every dollar he owed, from the time he was a freeman, and never had occasion to give his promissory note, much less deny his signature to it afterward: wide awake when he resolved to use a little of his surplus money to show his respect and regard for a very worthy gentleman and friend of his, one Mr GEORGE WASHINGTON, and so caused the best sculptor in the world to make a marble monument of his departed friend, and had it set up, that the children might know what was old Rip's idea of a man. Who would have thought, by the way, that the sleepy old fellow was so full of gratitude and good taste! Really, he does not seem to have been such a drowsy character, after all; and now go where he is, perhaps he will be lying down, and perchance you will think he is again asleep; but let me tell you he knows very well all that is going on in the great family household, and how each child is getting on in the world; and he knows, too, something about the families that are of no kin to him; and just whisper to him that you think there are thieves and enemies prowling around the old homestead, and he will tell you that he knows it, and you will see him on his feet in an instant; and when he is wanted, there he will be, rifle in hand, with a man's heart and a man's strength to do all a man's duty; and when he has done it, he will, perhaps, quietly lie down again; and whether he is too sleepy, or whether he is too modest, I cannot say—but so it is, that after he has done all that a man should do, he will be very sure, unless obliged to speak, to say little or nothing about it. This is Rip Van Winkle. I hope you like him

—Dr. HAWKS closed his discourse, which had been listened to with the deepest interest throughout, amidst loud applause. He stated, in the course of it, what we are sure the whole country, as well as the citizens of his own State will be glad to learn, that he is engaged in writing a HISTORY OF NORTH CAROLINA. It is evidently a theme which he loves, and it certainly is one which America and the World may read with profit.

Marine Affairs.

The packet-ship *B. R. Milam*, Capt. ELLIS, arrived last night from Havana, after a passage of nine days, with a very full cargo of sugars, segars, &c. Capt. E. reports having had very pleasant weather, with moderate breezes. He brings no papers.

The clipper ship *Oriental*, Capt. PALMER, from Shanghai, also arrived yesterday evening, having been towed up from Sandy Hook by the steam-tug *Titon*, Capt. HAZARD. The *Oriental* left Shanghai Sept. 1, passed Angier Sept. 29, and was ten days off Cape of Good Hope, with variable light winds. On the 16th Sept., in the Chine Sea, in lat. 9.00 long. 111.00, saw clipper ship *Eclipse*, from Changhai bound to London. The *Oriental* has been absent from this port two years and seven months, and has sailed a distance of 95,000 miles, and appears to be in perfect order to sail again to-morrow.

The Pilot Boat *James M. Waterbury*, came up to the city yesterday afternoon, having in tow the wreck of the Bark *Lucerne* of Bristol, which she picked up waterlogged and abandoned on the 15th at daylight about E&E from Sandy Hook, her fore and mainmast are gone by the deck, the mizzen is standing, and she is full of water. At the time the pilot boat fell in with her the brig *Wm. Pitt*, from Boston for Philadelphia, and the schooner *R. R. Freeman*, of Wellfleet, from Boston for Virginia, had stripped her of almost every thing moveable. There was no papers found on board, except some letters addressed to Capt. JOSEPH A. YATES, and a bill, showing that some $1500 had recently been expended on her in repairs. The steam-tug *Achilles*, Capt. YATES towed her in the East River and docked her at the foot of Montgomery street.

Amusements.

BROADWAY.—"The Peri," with its magnificent scenery, is to be presented again this evening, together with a laughable farce.

BOSTON'S.—The popular drama of "Grandfather Whitehead," and the Comedy of "Begone Dull Care." An original farce is announced as in rehearsal at this house.

NIBLO'S.—BALFE'S opera of "The Basket Maker's Wife" is to be played for the first time in this country this evening. Messrs. ALLEYNE and HUDSON, and Madame THILLON, perform the principal characters. This is the last night of the engagement of these popular vocalists.

WALLACK'S.—The comedy of "She Stoops to Conquer," and the farce of "Raising the Wind."

AT THE MUSEUM.—A popular drama in the evening, and light comedy in the afternoon.

WOOD'S MINSTRELS—Are more attractive than ever since the addition of FRANK BROWNE to the troupe.

☞ The Dane Law School have commissioned Mr. JOSEPH AMES to paint the full length portrait of Mr. WEBSTER—to be placed in the hall of that Institution, Cambridge—from his great study head.

They have one parish in Louisiana—the parish of Winn—which gave not a single vote for Scott and Graham, but 364 for Pierce and King. The Democrats call it a "barren" parish. Altogether likely!

The steamer *Grand Turk* has made forty-three trips from St. Louis to New-Orleans during the past season, and cleared for her owners $100,000—$24,000 of which were cleared from three trips.

The Young Men's Christian Association, of Boston, has started a series of lectures. The first was delivered last week by Rev. Dr. Hopkins, President of Williams College.

The Hartford Art-Union has commenced the giving of lectures in aid of its funds. Rev. Henry Ward Beecher made the opening address.

The *National Era* claims that its subscription list has increased within the last six months from 16,000 to 25,000, and is still growing.

The general assessment of Baltimore City for 1847 was in total $45,291,240. For 1852, it is $67,577 76.

Racine College, Wisconsin, promises to do well. Rev. Powell Park, D.D., is President of the Institution.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

XXXIId CONGRESS...Second Session.

SENATE..WASHINGTON, Thursday, Dec. 16.

Mr. ATCHINSON, pursuant to a written request from Mr. KING, took the Chair.

Mr. SEWARD presented a petition from citizens of Rochester, N. Y., praying remedies against foreign piracy on American patents.

Mr. FELCH offered a resolution that 1000 additional copies of the Report of the Commissioner of the Land Office be printed for the use of the Land Office, which after debate was referred to the Printing Committee.

Mr. BUTLER presented a memorial of the Chamber of Commerce at Charleston, praying an appropriation for the renewal of the bar in that harbor.

Mr. SHIELDS offered a resolution directing the purchase of 900 copies of the Washington City Directory, at $1 50 per copy.

The number was reduced to 100, and the resolution adopted.

Mr. SHIELDS introduced a joint resolution directing the President to cause to be prepared a suitable sword to be presented to the nearest male representative of Major SAMUEL RINGGOLD, who fell at Palo Alto. Referred.

Mr. CHASE introduced a bill ceding to Ohio the public lands in that State, remaining unsold and unappropriated.

Mr. GWIN gave notice that he would, on Monday, call up the bill to remit the duties on certain imported goods destroyed by fire.

A resolution was adopted authorizing the employment of the usual Committee Clerks.

On motion of Mr. CLEMENS, the Senate took up the joint resolution authorizing the President to confer the rank of Lieutenant General by Brevet for meritorious services.

Some verbal amendments were made, and it was postponed till Monday.

The Kentucky contested seat case was taken up.

Mr. HUNTER moved that, by unanimous consent, two bills passed by Congress, and signed by the presiding officers of the two Houses, be carried to the President of the United States for his signature.

Mr. BADGER explained that, under the rules, all bills were to be signed by the presiding officer of the Senate in the presence of the Senate. The President of the Senate was too unwell to take his seat, and had signed these bills in his rooms.

Mr. HUNTER's motion was agreed to.

The Kentucky case coming up,

Mr. HALE referred to the question asked yesterday by Mr. TOUCEY whether a Senator could resign after death, and commented thereon, creating much laughter. He agreed with the Senator from Connecticut that it was a grave subject—that it was a question which had never yet been settled by Senate, House, Court, Debating Society or any other Assembly. He had never heard the question asked before, and was certain it was as new as it was important. He had never had any doubts on the point himself. He had been taught by revelation that there was no device or thought or act in the grave. He thought the most a man could do after death, was not to resign, but to be resigned. The Senator from Connecticut had placed the matter in a position of such doubt, that he thought a Committee should be appointed to inquire whether a Senator could resign after death. He continued to pursue the subject in the same strain for some time, and then agreed in favor of Mr. DIXON's right to the seat, as to be too plain to his mind for the remotest doubt.

Mr. TOUCEY said he agreed fully that a resignation after death was as ridiculous an idea as could enter the mind of man, yet it was such a resignation which the Senator was now sustaining.

The other side contended that a resignation which took effect two months after Mr. CLAY's death was a valid act. A Senator could not by will resign an office at a remote period—when he did the office was vacant.

Mr. BROOKE followed in support of Mr. DIXON's claim.

Mr. MILLER continued the debate taking the same side.

Mr. DAVIS then spoke for ten minutes in support of Mr. DIXON's right as unquestionable.

Mr. DOUGLAS got the floor, and the Senate adjourned till Monday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Dec. 16.

Mr. BROWN of Miss., asked, but did not obtain leave, to offer an amendment to the rules providing for the appointment of a Committee of fifteen members, whose duty it shall be to report a general bill at each session of Congress, for the payment of private claimants.

On motion of Mr. SMART, the Committee on Commerce was instructed to inquire into the expediency of making an appropriation for a Custom-House in the Belfast Collection District, Maine.

A joint resolution was passed to pay the public printer for paper used by him since Nov. 1.

Mr. HAVEN from the Printing Committee, reported a bill authorizing the employment of two Clerks and one Messenger in the office of the Superintendent of Public Printing. The consideration of the subject was postponed for a week.

The House went into Committee of the Whole, on the resolutions to refer the various branches of the President's Message to the appropriate Committees.

The general debate being over, the Committee proceeded to vote on the pending propositions. The first was that of Mr. BROOKS, to except from reference to the Committee of Ways and Means, so much of the President's Message as relates to the Tariff and Customs, and that it be referred to a Select Committee of seven Members, with power to examine witnesses and collect testimony, here and elsewhere, and with instructions to report, by bill or otherwise, on or before the 25th of January next.

Mr. JONES, of Tenn., moved an amendment to the above, to insert after the word "otherwise," the following: "and if by bill reserving the *ad valorem* principle and reducing the existing duties on imports, with a view to the collection of no more revenue than shall be necessary to defray the expenses of the Government economically administered."

Mr. BROOKS asked a division of the question on this amendment, but was overruled by the Chair. (Mr. STUART.)

The Committee voted on the amendment, and agreed to it.—Ayes, 84; Noes, 50.

Mr. HILLYER, of Ga., offered an amendment, "That, in the adjustment of the Tariff by the American Congress, the principle of protection ought to be abandoned, and the duties on imports ought to be laid for the sole purpose of raising revenue; and that the said Committee be instructed to consider so much of the President's Message as shall be referred to them, with a view to the modification of the existing tariff on the principle herein expressed." Mr. HILLYER said it was just to the country, in this civilized age of the world, that the principles of protection ought to be abandoned; and he wished to lay down links, straight and deep, between the advocates of protection and a tariff for revenue only. A vote on his proposition admitted of no evasion or dodging. He wanted fair dealing.

Mr. HOUSTON of Ala. said he was opposed to the amendment, and the whole proceeding.

Mr. HILLYER'S amendment was adopted, Ayes 85, Nays 41.

THOMAS M. HOWE of Penn. offered a further amendment, instructing said Committee to report a bill proposing specific duties wherever practicable, with a view to the prevention of fraud on the revenue by under-valuation, and at the same time of protection so far as specifics in place of *ad valorems* will protect the industrial interests of our country. He said a large majority of his constituents think the whole duty of this Government is not performed when it has provided revenue merely to keep the wheels of government in motion, and to pay the salaries of a few pensioners upon the Government. They think all legitimate Governments are established for the benefit of the governed, and that when Governments lose sight of the true interests of the people, they lose sight of the great interests for which the Government has been instituted.

Mr. STANLY of N. C., was opposed to the amendment—he was however a thoroughly protective man, for the sake of protection, without the humbuggery of incidental matters. He did not want to ascertain the disposition of the House, for what is the position of the Democratic party! Go to some of the Iron men of Pennsylvania, and they out-Herod Herod, when compared to his principles. Then go to the Southern Democrats, and you find the opposite,—men who speak about the odious Whig Tariff of 1842. As a general rule the Whigs are in favor of protection. He disapproved of the whole move—it would only make Buncombe at home. As to fixing the views of the Whigs, they got in a fix last November, and therefore, he hoped his friends would not try to fix anything more upon them. [Laughter.]

Mr. HOWE's amendment was rejected.

Mr. CARTTER offered an amendment, to add to Mr. HILLYER'S amendment the words "with a view, ultimately, to free trade and direct taxation." He thought they might as well look the subject square in the face. The history of tariffs show they are not reliable for any given amount of revenue. He had offered his amendment because it was in favor of the abolition of the Custom-Houses. He believed it was an important political sanitary measure to purify the corruption of the duties, which have become cancerous on the body of the Republic. He was for saving the three millions of money now annually squandered on worthless persons, giving them a fund to corrupt and eat out the purity of franchise. He believed that direct taxation was more just to every section than the present mode of collecting revenue.

Mr. BROOKS said: In September, there was in the New-York Sub-Treasury six-and-three-quarter million dollars, which then created measures in the money market. On the 1st of July there were nearly fifteen millions surplus. To replete the Treasury and stop accommodation, he made this movement—to do it, he would enlarge the free list, especially on raw materials. Commerce has been disturbed by surpluses, and to be rid of them disbursing officers were permitted to draw largely. The Treasury was always besought to free itself from Treasury surpluses, and the Sub-Treasury Law was stretched to its utmost in order to relieve commerce and traffic. No government should collect more revenue than it needs. The Administration had paid nearly twelve millions of dollars the year before. The question was, if they should keep our taxes, to buy at 120, or more, that which was created about par, or less? Surpluses lead to wild expenditures. The fact of a great surplus created extravagant appropriations. Congress, knowing of the surplus, would spend it; there would be a general scramble for it. The gentlemen from Pennsylvania (Mr. JONES) talked of War. True, surplus revenue created war. Does the incoming Administration intend war? If Congress now, knowing of a surplus, does not stop the accumulation, it would not do it for two years to come, because the next Congress could not put a new Tariff law in operation before a year from next December. Meanwhile, men were certain to waste the surplus in extravagant appropriations. He discharged his duty in asking Congress to stop raising unnecessary taxes; but if the majority want to keep these taxes up for wasteful expenditures, they would vote him down. That was the disposition of the majority, and hence this effort to over-ride him with obnoxious amendments. It was useless to say the incoming Administration would act all right, for that Administration now had large majorities in both Houses, and two years would elapse before it could act, if it did not act now.

Mr. CARTTER'S amendment was adopted.

Mr. LOCKHART offered a substitute for Mr. BROOKS' proposition as amended, instructing said Committee of seven, to report a bill on or before the fourth Monday in January next, to graduate and reduce the tariff to a revenue standard.

Mr. BROOKS proposed to amend this, instructing the Committee to bring in a bill enlarging the list of free articles, and reducing the duty on such articles of foreign growth or production, as do not come in competition with the agriculture or manufactures of our country, and he gave his reasons for offering the amendment.

Mr. SWEETZER, of Ohio, replied, and accused the present Administration of extravagance.

Mr. BROOKS replied in defence of the Administration.

Both the substitute and the amendment were rejected.

The question then recurred on adopting Mr. BROOKS'S original amendment for the appointment of a Select Committee, as it had been amended on motion of Mr. JONES, of Tennessee, HILLYER and CARTTER—No quorum voted. Yeas, 15; Noes, 64.

The question was again taken, when 24 voted in the affirmative—noes not counted, the contest being given up—so Mr. BROOKS' proposition to refer the subject of the tariff to a Select Committee, was rejected.

Mr. CLINGMAN, of N. C., offered an amendment to abolish the duties on railroad iron, as a means of getting rid of the surplus revenue.

Mr. CHANDLER opposed the amendment.

Pending the consideration of the subject, the Committee rose, and the House adjourned.

There was, during the day, curious voting on Mr. BROOKS' resolution. Mr. JONES, of Tenn., put an *ad valorem* rider to kill it. The House, at first refused the rider, the vote being tied, but on a re-count, amid much excitement, the rider was carried, 84 to 80. This was the test of the whole proceeding, for if JONES' rider had been defeated, BROOKS' proposition for a Select Committee would have prevailed. The concluding voting was, in the main, form—the house here showing its determination to take no action at all.

Hon. W. R. King about to Resign the Presidency of the Senate.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Dec. 16

Mr. KING is slightly better this morning. If he is able to do so, he will visit the Senate once, personally to tender his resignation of the Presidency of that body. He will be declared Vice-President elect of the United States, and the resignation will be accepted.

Mr. ATCHISON will be elected President of the Senate *pro tem.*

From Turks Island.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, Dec. 16.

Dates from Turks Island to Nov. 30 have been received.

280,000 bushels of Salt remained there unsold. The price was 11c.@12c. per bushel.

Yellow fever had entirely disappeared. The deaths were mostly confined to strangers.

After the 1st January next, the export duty on Salt will be reduced 1c.@1c. per bushel.

The market was almost bare of Flour, Pork, Beef, Lard, Hams, Pilot Bread, and Cheese. Rice was also scarce, and all Provisions were unusually high.

The American brig *Sophia* sailed on the 1st for Alexandria, with two men in irons who had mutinied, and attempted the lives of the captain and mate.

The British brig *Orion*, of St. John, was wrecked on the 27th on Salt Key, and proved a total loss.

Navy Yard Order—Contemplated Strike at Charlestown.

BOSTON, Thursday, Dec 16.

There is some excitement at the Charlestown Navy Yard, in consequence of the order from Washington, requiring the men to commence work at ten minutes before sunrise. Eight hundred men are now employed in the Yard, and a public meeting is called to consider the order. A strike is anticipated.

Second Dispatch.) BOSTON, Thursday, Dec. 16—1 P.M.

A meeting of the workmen in Charlestown Navy Yard was held at the City Hall this forenoon, and was largely attended. Resolutions were adopted protesting against the order of the Naval Bureau, adding one hour to the day's labor, and determining not to work until the order was countermanded. The meeting was orderly.

North Carolina Legislature, &c.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, Dec. 16.

We have no mail this morning south of Raleigh.

The North Carolina Legislature had resolved to adjourn on the 22d inst.

No further ballotings for a U. S. Senator have taken place.

Resolutions providing for the immediate payment of $100,000, the State's subscription to the North Carolina Railroad, had passed both Houses.

CALVIN H. WILEY has been elected Superintendent of the Common Schools of the State.

RICHARD GAULT, charged with murder, who escaped from jail three weeks ago, was captured by the police this morning.

Interesting from the Mexican Boundary Commission.

PROVIDENCE, Thursday, Dec. 16.

The Providence *Journal* has received advices from Mr. BARTLETT, Commissioner of the Mexican Boundary Survey, dated Chihuahua, Oct. 23d, where he arrived, with his party the day before, in 15 days from El Paso with a small Mexican escort. On the 18th the train was attacked by a party of Indians, one man was killed, and eleven mules were lost. The Indians were armed with lances and arrows, and some of them with fire-arms, and were mounted on fleet horses. They were repulsed, and one of them was left dead. Mr. BARTLETT expected to leave the next day for Camargo—distant forty days journey—where he had appointed to meet Major EMORY.

Re-capture of an Escaped Murderer.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, Dec. 16.

CONNOR, who is charged with the murder of Capt. HUTCHINSON, and who broke out of jail last Satur

LETTER FROM THE RAILWAY SWITCHMAN.

NUMBER EIGHT.

I have just returned from a visit to the Seminary edifice, where three of the brightest years of my life were passed, and which I have not seen before for years. Thus it happened:

The previous Sabbath evening I was passing through Bleecker-street, where I saw the Church where I had been wont to worship, during my student years, lighted up for evening service. Half unconsciously I entered, and took my way up to the pews "appropriated by the Trustees to the use of the Students of the Union Theological Seminary." How strange, and yet how familiar, everything looked. From that white marble pulpit I had often heard the irresistible logic of ERSKINE MASON, the most masculine and vigorous intellect that has, within my day, appeared among our city clergymen. What a logical mind was his. How averse he was to taking anything for granted; what a superabundance of reasoning he would employ in demonstrating a self-evident proposition; how he would labor to prove what nobody disputed. If his subject had involved the proposition that two and three made five, he would not have dreamed of assuming it, but would have considered himself bound to prove, positively and negatively, that this was and must be the precise sum of the two numbers, and that any one who should hold to the contrary, would fall into the most pitiable absurdity and self-stultification. The very excess of his logical faculty would almost have led him to treat a subject after a fashion which was once related to us by one of our professors, respecting a certain worthy divine. He had chosen for his text the passage which asserts that "Man that is born of woman is of few days, and full of trouble." The proposition which he drew from the text was, that all men were born of women; which he proceeded to prove: First, From Scripture; Secondly, From observation; Thirdly, From experience; and Fourthly, From the want of all evidence to the contrary.

How strange it seemed to me that I had once myself occupied that white desk, as representative of my class at the anniversary of the "Society of Inquiry;" when I delivered an essay upon—no matter what. I was rather early, and the pew was vacant when I entered. But as the students came in one by one, how they stared at the uncouth figure in checked overcoat, with a felt hat beside him, who seemed to make himself so perfectly at home. For my own part, it seemed almost incredible that I used to sit in that pew, and, like my young brothers there, write down the heads of the discourse upon very small bits of paper. *Ehen, quantus mutatus ab illo!* The proximate clergyman, and prospective Doctor of Divinity, after a few years of apparently aimless *flaneuring* abroad, is glad to earn his bread by switching railway cars upon the right track. I sometimes catch myself repeating, with somewhat of a personal application, those solemn lines—perhaps the most affecting in our language—in which COLERIDGE bemoans his own

> "Sense of past Youth, and Manhood come in vain,
> And Genius given, and Knowledge won in vain,"

And yet, why should I grieve? Were my life to live over again, I could not and would not, as far as general scope is concerned, do otherwise than I have done. I have made, in my poor degree, some sacrifices for conscience sake. The standing criticism upon my speeches was, "Mr. JENKINS possesses the elements of an affective speaker, though a little too eager and impetuous in manner." My sermons were returned with the remark that they were "excellent productions, calculated to do a great deal of good." But when I came carefully to examine them, I was not sure that they were true. Should I dare to say *credo* with my lips, when my heart and conscience said *dubito*, or, at least, *nescio?* Thank Heaven I did not. I burned my sermons, and went abroad in hopes that my mind would work itself clear. When I returned, I found that I had left the ranks of those who were pressing onward and upward in life, and I could not regain my place; and here I am.

Well: the sight of the familiar Church and student ways awoke in me an irrepressible longing to revisit the old Seminary scenes. There had been great changes since my day. The dark and dingy room, which seemed designed to show how incommodious the architect could make them, where I had pored over GESENIUS and TURRETIN, and MOSHEIM, had been converted into neat and commodious apartments. Glowing grates had replaced the odious "Olmsteads," and awful "air-tights." The iron bedsteads, I hope, do not offer so commodious a harbor for certain unnamable insects as did the cots of my time. Gas has been substituted for the dim lamps by whose light I was wont to explore the mysteries of the "Five Points"—not the famous locality so named, but WHITBY'S ponderous treatise on the "Five Points" of Calvinistic belief. In one room, however, I saw a lamp, in addition to the gas-burner, and in answer to my inquiry as to its use, was informed by the occupant that it was to burn on Sunday evenings, as he did not think it right to use the gas manufactured on the Sabbath. I hinted to him that his zeal was hardly according to knowledge, since it was not probable that the gas burned on the Sabbath evening was produced in holy time; and that he should most likely light his camphene on Monday or Tuesday if he wished to avoid using Sabbath-made gas.

There were few of the rooms with which were not connected some association of the olden time. Three of them had successively been my home; for, like members of Congress, we drew lots for choice at the opening of each term. That corner basement room I had occupied with STOUGHTON; fine old STOTE, if he had no turn for abstract reasoning or abstruse speculation, few men that I have ever known equaled him in practical tact, and quick perception of human nature. It needed a keen rogue to take him in. How he chuckled one evening as he came into the room, and told me that he had been accosted at the Battery by a couple of "watch-burners;" that he had "played green," and wheedled them on till he brought them as far as Fourth-street, where he gave them their *congée*, and sent them about their business.

How the Hebrew recitation-room, brought up before me the slight figure of the lamented NORNHEIMER—the gentlest and most gentlemanly of men, an Israelite without guile. I think I won his heart by once repeating to him, without a single error, the whole of the "regular verb *kâtâl*," through all its conjugations, from *kal* to *Hithpiel*. He used to make a sort of dictionary of me. "Mr. JENKINS, vat is dat vord I vant?" he would say, when he could not light upon the precise English word which he wished to employ. His classes used always to pass splendid examinations at the close of the session. Some three or four weeks before that period, he would announce, "Gentlemen, ve vill review for examination." He would then call us up by turns, and call upon us each to read and construe some particular verse, upon which he would drill us till he had mastered every point and accent, and that was the verse which we were asked to read at examination. He used to tell a few of us who knew him well, tales which I dare not repeat, of his intense study while at the University of Jena. He died at the age, if I remember rightly, of thirty years, and left not his equal, in his own department, behind him. There were sad Christian hearts among those who followed his remains to the Hebrew burial-ground.

On the floor above, the recitation room, to the right, was that of our theological professor, Dr. WHITE, who has since passed away from earth, and joined the still throng of the immortals. What a sharp and penetrating intellect was his—deficient in broad and general culture, but of wonderful clearness and precision within his own particular sphere. In our semi-forensic recitations, how he would wind and chase some "Arminian" or "Perfectionist" student through all the intricacies of some doctrine exploded long ago but which the youth plumed himself upon being able to maintain, until all at once he found himself entangled in some contradiction or absurdity, from which there was no escape except by rejecting his pet dogma. I was once startled, in looking at an antique bust of LIVY, by its perfect likeness to the lamented professor.

One of the chambers at the head of the next flight of stairs, brought back many recollections to my mind. Two or three years before my time, it had been occupied by G——, a former acquaintance of mine—one of the most prompt, decided, and energetic spirits I ever knew. After entering the ministry he went to the West. Returning after some years for a brief visit, he spent a day or two with me. Many are the rich and racy stories he told me in those days. When he entered this room, which had been assigned to him, he found his chum to be a member of the senior class, who was inclined to take a somewhat lofty attitude towards his rough-looking room-mate. On the following morning, after they had completed their ablutions, the senior undertook to enlighten his companion as to the duties expected from him.

"Mr. G——," he began, "when a Junior rooms with a member of the Senior Class, it's expected that the Junior will assume the menial offices of the room, sweep out, remove the dirty water, and the like. You'll have the goodness to carry that down stairs," continued he, pointing to the contents of the slop-pail.

G—— looked at him for a moment, to be sure that he was in earnest; then taking up the pail, coolly dashed the contents into his face. The Senior left the room in amazement, and G—— having put things to rights, sat quietly down to his books. After a while his chum returned, and accosted him:

"Mr. G——, I hardly know what to think of your conduct this morning."

"Really," was the reply, "I don't see what else was to have been done. I think I was quite right."

"Well, I believe you were right," owned the Senior, after a pause. "Let us be friends," he continued, offering his hand. And fast friends, to the honor of both parties, they ever after continued to be.

At the West, G—— had some fellow-laborers whose education had been a little neglected. One of these was once delivering a characteristic eulogy upon the Apostle PAUL. "Ah, my brethren," he said, "the 'Postle PAUL, he gone to Rome; an' who did he 'pear afore thar? He 'peared afore the King, an' afore the Emp'ror, an' afore CÆSAR, an' afore the great Pope himself; an' he wan't skeared o' none of 'em; no he wan't." At another time he discoursed about the "'Postle MOSES walkin' into Jordan, and dividin' it with his mantle."

This was a rather unpromising field; and it was some time before G—— could perceive that he made any impression. "My first apparent success," said he, "I got by jumping—literally by jumping, as you shall hear. There had been a 'raising' hard by, and after the frame was up, a knot of the young men commenced trying who could out-jump the others. I came up just as one of them had made a leap far beyond all the others. 'There, parson,' said they, 'what do you think of that? that's su'thin' like!' It was a fair leap; but you know I was a crack jumper of old. I saw that I could outdo it. I took my stand carelessly, and made a spring which fairly 'heeled the toes' of the other; then walked off, as though that was nothing at all to what I could do. I got more influence over those young men, by that one jump, than by all the sermons I had preached for a year."

Not long after, G—— was out in the fields with his rifle, when he was encountered by a neighboring lawyer, a very excellent fellow, but one who never attended church.

"Ah, Parson," he asked, "can you shoot?"

"Yes, a little," replied G——, who is a first-rate shot.

"I never shot with a parson in my life. I never knew one who could shoot. I should like to shoot at a mark with you."

G—— assented, and the lawyer having fastened a mark upon a tree at a proper distance, returned, and fired at it, making a tolerable shot. The parson drew up his rifle. "I felt," said he, "somewhat as TELL must have felt when he was aiming at the apple on his son's head." He fired, and hit the mark in its very centre.

"Well done, Parson!" exclaimed the lawyer. "You know something. I'll hear you preach."

He did so. "And now," said G——, "he is one of the most active and zealous members of my church."

This same room was afterwards occupied by W——, whose portrait, by-the-by, I saw the other day at the door of a daguerreotypist in Broadway. He was one of a company who used to hold meetings regularly at the Five Points. We used to call him the "Bishop of the Points," and it was a regular question every Monday, how many of his deacons he had found in the Tombs the day before. I remember scores of anecdotes, solemn or laughable, which he used to bring back from his diocese. It took at least three to hold a meeting. One to "ring the bell," as they called it,—that is, to stand by the door, and invite the passers-by to enter; another to keep order; and the third to conduct the services. One evening the "Bishop," who was stationed at the door, accosted a rather well dressed young man, some three fourths drunk, and invited him to walk up stairs to the meeting.

"Meetin' on the Five Pints," said the man, with an air of drunken wisdom. "That's a good 'un. I like that. No you don't, DICKY," he added, with an expressive gesture.

"But there is a meeting up-stairs," persisted W——, holding fast to the man. "Come, go up."

"You leg-go o' me; don't you see I'm a-going to 'struction fast enough without any of your help?" hiccupped the poor fellow, still incredulous.

A hymn, which was just then struck up, convinced him that it was a religious service, and not, as he supposed, some wild orgy or other; and he suffered himself to be persuaded to enter. He remained very decorously till the discourse was about half completed, when he rose and made for the door. Here he was stopped by W——, who urged him to remain till the close of the service.

"No," stammered he; "I can't stay. I don't think he's preachin' true doctrine. I 'spect he's talking heresy, and I can't stay;" and he left, in spite of W——'s remonstrances.

They were accustomed to distribute small alms of food and other necessaries to those who were specially destitute. W—— had one evening been purchasing a loaf of bread for one of his parishioners, when he was accosted by an individual in a "shocking bad hat," which, however, had evidently once been a fashionable "LEARY,"—(this was before the star of GENIN culminated.) His coat, evidently the production of a Broadway tailor, was fastened suspiciously across his breast by a single button, and his whole appearance was seedy to the last degree. He addressed the "bishop" with the utmost politeness, in very choice English, but with a somewhat bibulous intonation:

"Excuse me, Sir, but I should be extremely obliged to you for a portion of a loaf of bread—I've been well brought up—very well brought up—but—"

"Why, my good friend, are you hungry? Have you had no dinner?" asked W——.

"Not a morsel, Sir; but I've been very well brought up—very."

"But you've been drinking. Why didn't you buy food instead of drink with your money?"

"I'll tell you, Sir. I met a friend in the street. He asked me to drink with him. I should have preferred—most decidedly have preferred—that he should have offered me something to eat. But, Sir, I've been well brought up—and as he was the inviter, I couldn't presume to dictate," he said, with a grand air.

He was supplied with a half-loaf, and bowed himself out of the dingy grocery with an elaborate grace, which would have honored a fifth-avenue drawing-room.

With the library, apart from its literary interest, were connected the most affecting reminiscences. During my last year, the post of Librarian was held by my classmate and friend, M——; bosom friend I can hardly say, for he measured six feet two, and I but five feet five and a half. He was a Tennesseean, the bravest, noblest, frankest, truest soul I ever knew. We used to pore together over the ponderous tomes of the Old Fathers. Our prime favorites were JUSTIN MARTYR and JOHN, of Constantinople, surnamed CHRYSOSTOM, or the "golden-mouthed;" what a noble sentence that is of his where he says, the Deity is "patient because eternal." How we exulted one day when in reading GREGORY of Nazianzen, we stumbled on the very paragraph which PHILIP MELANCTHON has left inscribed *in propria manu*, with his own hand, in his own copy of the Septuagint, which is one of the treasures and show-books of the library. Well, after his graduation, M—— returned to his native West. Some two years later, a letter came, telling of his labors, his readings, and his studies—making long and special mention of a lady, young, beautiful, and intelligent, with whom he used to talk, and read, and sing, and study—winding up, however, by saying: "But, my dear friend, *this* is not the lady who has promised to become my wife six months hence—oh, no! not at all!" But, before that six months had elapsed, tidings came that he was dead. Well saith SCHILLER:

> Er ist der gluckliche. Er hat vollendet.
> Fur ihn ist keins zukunft mehr; ihm spinnt
> Das schicksal keine tucke mehr.
>
> He is the fortunate. He hath finished.
> For him there is no future more; for him
> Fate spins no further snares.

And, in the same spirit, WORDSWORTH:

> "They whom the grave hath hidden from our view,
> Are worthiest our affection and regard;
> For them the Future cannot contradict
> The Past."

THE CANAL STREET SWITCHMAN.

HISTORICAL.

A Biography of Robert Bruce

That "KINGS never die," is not only a legal dogma, but is an historical truth. Their deeds follow them. Like ELIJAH, they throw the mantle of their spirit upon others. Thus, without the laying on of hands, or the imposition of tythes, or controversies in which counsel is darkened by words without knowledge, is an *heroic succession* maintained on earth. Great men never departed this life until the mission on which they were sent has been accomplished; and when it has been fulfilled, Heaven generally rewards them with an early death. Their successor is then summoned by the still small voice within him to begin his appointed work. JOSHUA appears when MOSES disappears. To lament, therefore, the untimely death of men of genius, is as foolish as it is beautiful. Reflect deeply and you will find that "whatever is, is right."

We recently narrated the life of WILLIAM WALLACE, who perished—as it is called—in attempting to liberate his country; we will now give a brief sketch of the career ROBERT BRUCE, who completed the divine task which that hero begun.

The restorer of Scottish independence was born at Turnberry Castle, on the 21st of March, 1274, of an illustrious Norman family, who came in with the Conqueror, and who produced several heroes whose names are often mentioned with honor in the annals of chivalry. His father was the friend of EDWARD the First, with whom he fought against the Infidels in the Holy Wars. With the history of the conquests of his warlike sires, however, we doubt whether our readers would be half so interested as with an account of the chief victory gained by his mother. She was the widow of the Earl of CARRICK, the possessor of his beautiful domain, and, by the laws of those times, the ward of the King of Scotland. Like REBEKAH, she "was very fair to look upon," and like her, also, she would, if we may judge from her deeds, have with equal frankness replied, "I will go," to any gallant Knight who would have asked her, "Wilt thou go" to the altar "with this man?" ROBERT BRUCE, in returning from Palestine, chanced to stray—or was guided by his guardian angel—into the vicinity of the castle of the Countess. She was then hunting, in company with her male and female attendants. When he espied her, he spurred his horse and tried to escape. But he was followed by the fair proprietor, on whose estates he had trespassed. Of course, she succeeded in arresting him. Of course, she reprimanded him with that agreeable severity in which ladies generally are adepts, for flying so ungallantly from a woman. Of course he, before whom the brave Saracens had fled in terror, was led like a lamb to the slaughter, by the hand and eyes of one of "the most cowardly creatures whom God ever made."* Of course, the lovely huntress set her "man-traps," and succeeded in captivating her captive. They were married privately; twelve children were born to them; of whom the eldest was afterwards King of Scotland, and the second a renowned warrior and the King of Ireland. The three other sons were put to death by the English, on whose armies the crime was fearfully avenged. The seven daughters were married into powerful and noble families.

ROBERT BRUCE spent his boyhood at Turnberry Castle, which was situated in a wild and romantic locality, and his young mind was well stored with feudal tales; and in after life none could more rapidly revive the spirits of the patriots, which often were depressed when they were surrounded with dangers and exhausted by hunger and by their exertions, by telling of the wonderful escapes and daring feats of the knights of old, than their royal leader. At an early age he was placed in the household of Edward I.; and under the eye of that martial monarch was made a master of those arts which he used in crushing his teacher's power and in liberating his countryman from a foreign yoke.

In 1286 the grandfather of ROBERT BRUCE was a candidate for the Scottish Crown. To support and to oppose his claim the barons engaged in a two years' civil war, at the termination of which he resigned in favor of "the Maiden of Norway." BALIOL was his chief competitor. In crossing the sea the child-queen died. To prevent another contest between the two rival factions, it was resolved to make EDWARD of England an arbitrator. Anxious to interfere with Scottish affairs, in order to subjugate the country, he gladly accepted the offer. By a well-contrived but despicable stratagem, he caused the nobility to acknowledge his title of Lord-Paramount of Scotland; to surrender to him the fortunes of the kingdom; and forced the candidates to swear that they would adhere to his decision. After many conferences, whose history biographers delight in narrating, but which Memory refuses to recollect, EDWARD, fearing to entrust the military strength of the country to a man so able as was the elder BRUCE, to whom the Crown would otherwise have been awarded, decided in favor of JOHN BALIOL, (A. D. 1291). BRUCE proudly refused to do homage to his rival, the King-elect. A baron could not hold his possessions without doing so. BRUCE therefore resigned them to his son, the Earl of CARRICK, who imitated his father's example.

ROBERT BRUCE, to whom the domains of these haughty chieftains now devolved, was a youth of eighteen. He complied. Every argument which ingenuity can devise has been advanced to apologise for this act. "A single act of disobedience," says one, "might be followed by a confiscation of his whole feudal estates. EDWARD would have reduced him to a condition in which all that would be left him would be the dreams of his ambition." EDWARD, then, could confiscate a manly soul! could prevent him from emulating WALLACE! or, like Prometheus, from defying his power even when suffering the penalty of his displeasure! Indeed, until the "Savior of Scotland" had suffered death—the reward which the greatest benefactors of our kind have hitherto received from us for promoting our welfare—the public conduct of her deliverer was either commonplace or ignoble. As King he deserved his surname of "the Good;" as Baron he was unworthy of the most meagre praise.

In order to crush their rivals, the Comyns, the Bruces sided EDWARD, when BALIOL, whom they assisted, revolted from his rule. They succeeded in crushing their enemy's power, but not in obtaining the prize which they sought. "Have I nothing to do," said EDWARD to the grandfather of 'the Bruce,' "but to conquer kingdoms for you?"

In 1296—when BRUCE was 22 years of age—he took the oath of homage to EDWARD. In the following year, however, he joined the standard of WALLACE, who was then successfully assailing the oppressors of his country. When he discovered that that patriot was a supporter of his rival, he withdrew again, and maintained a cautious neutrality; until, finding that EDWARD hated Laodicean friends, he made peace with the King, and became one of his firmest supporters. When WALLACE resigned the Guardianship of Scotland, (in 1299) BRUCE was chosen as one of its three Governors, and rapidly rose in EDWARD'S esteem. But he found that it was impossible, by royal aid, to attain the high office which he had resolved to fill; and therefore he determined to reach it by another method. A secret league was formed, of which WALLACE was the soul. COMYN was admitted into it, and revealed the conspiracy to the English monarch, at whose Court BRUCE was then residing. EDWARD handed the dispatches to him. But the Scottish baron had been instructed too well in the art of dissimulation to be convicted by himself. He feigned surprise and anger, and declared the papers to be masterly forgeries. He instantly and secretly departed for home. At Dumfries he met his betrayer in a church. He accused him of treachery, and was branded as a liar. BRUCE drew his dagger and resented the insult. His followers finished the bloody task which he began. The corpse of COMYN was soon stretched upon the altar.

His situation was now a desperate one. To obtain EDWARD'S forgiveness was impossible. The clergy generally were incensed at one who had violated the sanctity of a church. Every one connected with the house of COMYN (the majority of the nobility of Scotland) regarded him as a foe. His only hope was in the people, who were at this period groaning under that misrule and oppression from which they had been for a short time relieved by the success of WALLACE. For two months after the death of COMYN, BRUCE was busily employed in preparing for a contest with England. On the 29th March, 1306, he was crowned at Scone. He was joined by three earls, the barons, and the plebeian followers of WALLACE.

EDWARD, on hearing of these events, instantly prepared to meet them. At his desire, BRUCE was excommunicated by the Pope. A large army was raised to crush the insurrection. PEMBROKE was sent with an advance force, with which he surprised BRUCE at Methven. In the battle which ensued the Scottish king was four times unhorsed, and was taken prisoner by an Anglo-Scot, who, however, released him on discovering his rank. Five hundred men survived this disaster, and with them and their wives and children he retired into the mountainous district of Athole. They endured extreme hardships, and had several desperate encounters with the Lord of LORN. Their food was roots and berries, and fish, and animals caught in the chase. As the winter approached their means of subsistance gradually diminished. The king was forced to break up his party, and retire with a few friends to the isle of Rachrin, on the North Coast of Ireland, where he arrived after many wonderful adventures, and remained during the winter. During this season the triumph of the English in Scotland had been great. The principal rebel chiefs—among whom were several of the relatives of BRUCE—had been capitally punished. The women who favored his cause had been imprisoned, and his extensive estates had been awarded to English nobles. In the Spring, having been aided by a naval Semiramis named CHRISTINA of the Isles, he left his retreat and landed safely near Turnberry Castle, at which a garrison was then carelessly cantoned. BRUCE made an assault by night; slew about two hundred men, and retired loaded with booty. A strong force was immediately sent to avenge this act; but BRUCE retired to his native mountains of Garrick. A fatal mistake made by his brothers in Ireland, about this time, nearly frustrated all his hopes of success. It compelled him to disband his army and to wander amid the highland fastnesses alone, or attended only by two or three of his devoted friends. The actions recorded of him during this eventful period, are scarcely credible to modern readers. Once he narrowly escaped death from an English detachment, who were guided by a favorite bloodhound which he had reared. At another time he defended a Thermopolæan pass against several hundred of his enemies. One only could assail him; and every one who did so fell beneath his weapon. At another time he was attacked by three powerful, armed men, but unaided, he killed every one of them.

After several successful surprises, he again entered the low country—that part of Scotland to the south of the Forth of Clyde. KYLE, CARRICK, CUNNINGHAM were rapidly reduced. DOUGLAS, the most devoted of BRUCE'S friends, defeated an English army of 1,000.

The first important victory which the patriots gained, after BRUCE'S return from the Highlands, was that of Loudon Hill, in Ayrshire, on the 10th of May. The English army under PEMBROKE contained 2,000 cavalry, whose noble form and gorgeous accoutrements caused them to appear—to quote the words of a cotemporary historian—"more like an angelic than a mortal host." The Scottish force under BRUCE consisted of 600 spearmen. This battle showed the vast superiority of infantry over cavalry. The English, numerous as they were, could not break the Scotch square, and were utterly routed.

On the 13th of the same month, BRUCE again defeated another large army. Shortly afterwards an event occurred more fortunate for Scotland than any victory which her sons ever gained. King EDWARD, "the Hammer of the Scotch," expired; and his son, the unfortunate and imbecile EDWARD II., ascended the throne of England.

EDWARD served one campaign in Scotland, and returned without doing anything. BRUCE revenged himself by devastating Galloway, by defeating the Earl of BUCHAN, and by demolishing several fortresses. Sickness then prostrated him. He was cured by a singular method. The Earl of BUCHAN challenged his army; he instantly was lifted upon his horse, and although he had to be supported on the saddle by two men, gave battle and conquered. This exertion restored him to health. His efforts were well seconded by those of his copatriots, who succeeded in expelling the English from different parts of the Kingdom. The Lord of LORN was defeated by the King, whose hopes he had once so nearly crushed, and his lands were devastated.

Meanwhile, the English monarch, by his conduct, rendered great service to the cause of the patriots. A new Governor was sent to Scotland every two months. All of them rejected the plans of their predecessors, and before their own were matured they were recalled.

In Feb., 1310, a truce was agreed upon between the Kings. The Scottish Clergy, during the same Spring, acknowledged the sovereignty of ROBERT BRUCE. At its conclusion, BRUCE invaded England; and, on returning, took by surprise and demolished the important Castle of Perth. A second invasion was speedily carried into execution, and black mail was levied on the people of Durham and Northumberland. RANDOLPH carried Edinburgh Castle, and DOUGLASS that of Roxburgh. The Isle of Man, also, fell into the hands of the Scotch. At length, Stirling Castle was the only stronghold left to the English. To relieve it, EDWARD marched northward with an army of upwards of 100,000 men, while BRUCE could only raise 30,000. On the 22d of June, 1314, they drew up at Bannockburn. The Scotch force was disposed with consummate skill; while that of the English, which consisted of cavalry, was straightened for space, and surrounded with bogs, on which horses could not act, and which were full of pits that BRUCE had provided for their accommodation. On the 24th, the battle began, and the English were disastrously defeated.

The same cause which led to this disgraceful overthrow—the want of space—compels us to pass over without notice many valiant actions and important events which occurred after the Battle of Bannockburn. It secured the independence of Scotland and the throne of the BRUCE. Those, however, who are desirous of becoming minutely acquainted with the important consequences of this battle, will find them narrated in full by ALISON in his Essays. That author, whose eloquence, like the eloquence of MACAULAY, is confined to words, and who certainly deserves, like him, the title of "Master of Sentences," is a worshipper of BRUCE—less, I believe, on account of his deeds than of his title of King. Like BROUGHAM'S character of WASHINGTON, his character of BRUCE is worthless except as a specimen of eulogistic literature.

After invading England several times, and avenging himself for the insults which had been heaped upon his country; after respectfully defying the power, and afterwards receiving the pardon, of the Pope; after bringing into subordination his Barons, who, on being asked by him by what titles they held certain estates, drew their swords and answered, "By these we acquired—by these we will preserve our lands;" after gaining, in 1329, another great victory on the plains of Byland, and obtaining from England a recognition of Scottish Independence, and a distinct sovereignty over Scotland, this great monarch and patriot expired, in the 55th year of his age, and the 23d of his stormy reign.

His heart, in compliance with his dying request, was taken by Sir JAMES DOUGLAS towards Palestine. In traversing Spain, however, the party who carried it were attacked and forced to return.

It is impossible to read the biography of BRUCE, and not to admire him. The sight of a great man struggling with adverse circumstances, which an ancient poet described as a spectacle fit for the gods to behold, always fills us with admiration. But when he struggles and suffers, not for himself, but for others, as was the case with WALLACE and with CROMWELL, he is entitled to be regarded with a feeling far holier than that of admiration, which we award to him who only benefits others in order that he may elevate himself—as was the case with BRUCE and with NAPOLEON (the great). To cultivate imaginary virtues is to destroy real ones; and to worship selfish heroes is to decrease the holy small band of pure ones. While, therefore, as hero-worshippers, we cannot refuse to reverence Intellect wherever it is found, let us, when we see great men who have not annihilated self, do as THACKERAY says JOHNSON did as biographer of SWIFT, lift our hats and pass over to the opposite side of the street.

* This is Mr. Osborne's definition of woman. See FIELDING'S "Tom Jones."

JUVENILE BOOKS FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

The annual installment of gratitude due from juveniles to the publishing gentry, is this year even larger than ordinary. Of the books of the season, the moiety at least is theirs; ornamented so profusely, and gilded and silvered so prettily—to say nothing of the variegated contents, stories, facts, and fables, between covers,—that children of larger growth have reason to complain of partiality. We may be sure, there is vastly more freshness, novelty and interest in one of these little ones, than the biggest of books is at all likely to yield to the biggest of people. Who would not give libraries for that dancing buoyancy of attention, and intensity of delight with which the first story-book of childhood is read! What new and unimagined gratification might be discovered in SHAKSPEARE, MILTON, or SCOTT, if that sharpness of attention, that easy receptivity which characterise the child, were to remain with us or return to us in manhood? Love big people who love little books; for there must be a residuum of simple goodness left over from the ordinary prodigal outlay or putting away of childish things, that tells of a loving, trusty nature.

Mr. CHARLES SCRIBNER does his part, by giving us "*Gems from Fairy Land; a Collection of Fables illustrated by Facts.*" Mr. WILLIAM OLAND BOURNE, the compiler, has seized upon the happy idea of an alliance between truth and fiction, for the propagation of the former; and improves it with fables selected from the whole range of fabulists—ÆSOP, PHÆDRUS, GAY, COWPER and the Germans: and by pillaging all literature for corresponding biographical and anecdotic illustrations. Many of the latter are probably as fabulous as the introductory parables of animal society; but they complete the round of animated nature, sadly deficient without the presence of man as one of the interlocutors. The book has a healthy tone, and an excellent purpose.

"*Queer Bonnets,*" a book for girls, by Mrs. TUTHILL, is also among Mr. SCRIBNER'S publications; a story with a very excellent moral for these days of lavish dress.

The Messrs. APPLETON take care that the exteriors of their little New-Year's *cadeaux* shall correspond in beauty with the contents. "*The Winter Evening Story-Book*" is an amusing collection of travelers' stories, retold for the young reader in an appropriate style; interesting for the liveliness of the adventures, and for the rare circumstance of their truth. The pictures are striking. "*Contentment better than Wealth,*" is another of Mrs. ALICE B. NEAL'S admirable tales for the young folks. They were quite the vogue last Winter, and will be welcome this. "*The Adventures of Punchinello*" is an English adaptation of M. FEUILLET'S amusing book, lavishly illustrated with designs. Punchinello is an old and extremely popular personage in the infant school of literature. His adventures are the grand theme of the outdoor theatre of England; and it is high time our juveniles were supplied with those authentic memoirs of his life. OTTO'S "*Treasury of Stories*" is rich in its supplies of amusements; though the little reader ought to be fairly warned that they are so many quiet disguises for useful teaching. "*The Seven Wise Men of Greece, and the Seven Wonders of the World;*" a little book both wise and wonderful. "*Winter Evening Recreations, or Tales for Youth,*" a miniature collection of miniature historical novels; pleasant and profitable to the reader. "*The Nut-cracker and Mouse King,*"—one of HOFFMAN'S ever-sparkling stories, done into juvenile English.

Messrs. FRANCIS & Co., give us those classics of younger readers: "*Rasselas,*" "*Paul and Virginia,*" and the "*Exile of Siberia,*" each in becoming binding, becomingly ornamented with engravings. The editions are pretty, and suitable for Christmas Gifts. "*The Canadian Crusoes,*" by Mrs. TRAILL, the graphic writer of "*The Backwoods of Canada,*" is founded on a hacknied model; but so well put together, as to excuse the original sin. Perhaps there is no style of story so fascinating to the youngster, as those narrating real or imaginary adventures in wild woods or desert islands. Mrs. TRAILL has consulted this taste, and succeeded in making a highly popular narrative.

The Messrs. FRANCIS have likewise several of the Boston publications of Messrs. CROSBY & NICHOLS—"*Stories and Legends by Uncle Sam,*" "*The Road to Fortune,*" &c.—all got up very tastefully and attractively.

"*The Cloud with a Silver Lining,*" (JAMES MONROE & Co.,) a delightful story by the pleasant author of "*A Trap to Catch a Sunbeam,*" may also be found in their collection.

The Messrs. CARTER have as usual a library of little literature. "*Little Annie's First Book,*" and "*Little Annie's Second Book,*" are quite appropriate introductions to nursery learning; and to the same early course belong "*Rhymes for the Nursery,*" "*Fanny and her Mamma,*" "*Little Lessons for Little Learners,*" and "*Mamma's Bible Stories.*" Nor are we to omit from this category two serial volumes in short syllables, and colored cuts, of "*Very little Tales for very little Readers,*" "*Watts' Divine Songs,*" and "*The Child's own Story-Book.*"

Of more advanced and substantial material are Miss SHERWOOD'S "*Clever Stories,*" containing: *Think before you Act; Jack, the Sailor Boy;* and *Duty is Safety.* Miss SHERWOOD was the happiest writer in the language of children's books.

From Messrs. EVAN & BRITTAN, agents of TICKNOR & Co., of Boston, we have two volumes of especial attraction to the juvenile public. "*Aunt Effie's Rhymes*" outdo Mother Goose utterly. The verses run along so pleasantly; the stories end so fortunately; the pictures are so striking and *picturesque.* The "*Memoirs of a Doll and her Friends*" are amazingly brilliant; and the vignettes of HABLOT K. BROWNE inimitable. No publications of the season will find more hearty little admirers.

The "*Life of Henry Clay,*" published by Messrs. LINDSAY & BLAKISTON, of Philadelphia, forms one of their Biographical Library for the young. It is judiciously compiled, and will serve equally well as an addition to a school library, or as a gift of the season. Perhaps, in view of the death of the great subject during the past year, no New-Year's present could be more timely. ADRIANCE, SHERMAN & Co.

Another edition—there cannot be too many—of Dr. TODD'S "*Lectures to Children*"—a book whose popularity, until the appearance of "Uncle Tom's Cabin," was quite incredible. The present issue acquires yet greater value through the presence of additional Lectures and Engravings. HOPKINS, BRIDGMAN & Co., Northampton, Mass.

Messrs. D. & J. SADLIER publish "*The Lily of Israel; a Life of the Virgin Mary,*" a highly appropriate gift-book for Catholic donors and donees. The biography is that of the Abbé GERBET, translated from the French. The engravings and bindings are in the best taste and well executed.

Messrs. EVANS & BRITTAN receive from the Boston publishers, Messrs. GOULD & LINCOLN, the "*Romance of American History,*" by Rev. JOSEPH BANVARD. Mr. BANVARD possesses the faculty of writing for the young; and his stories are always as commendable as they are useful.

A story by JOHN VINCENT, Esq., entitled "*Pretty Plate,*" is sure to be immensely popular with the little reader. The plot is interesting, and the style gracefully simple. The publisher has clothed it properly, in holiday colors and gilding. REDFIELD.

"*The Voice of the Young in favor of Temperance,*" &c.—A collection of compositions from the pens of school children in this City and elsewhere. Some of them are not without merit. The compiler is Mr. P. H. SKINNER.

The American S. S. Union, among their latest issues, put forth "*The Rose*" and "*The Two Cousins*"—story-books for early childhood. J. C. MEEK.

"*The Angel over the Right Shoulder*"—A storiette, by the popular author of "Sunnyside." A. D. F. RANDOLPH.

Comforts of an Editor.

If he did not fill his sheet with news of importance, whether there be any or not, it is condemned for not being what it purports to be—a newspaper.

If he does not fill at least one column every week with something laughable, his folio is pronounced uninteresting.

If a public nuisance should exist, notice of it would offend; and not to notice it would be censured.

If he does not publish all marriages that occur "in the world for twenty miles round," whether he hears of them or not, he is not fit for an editor.

If every paper does not contain a goodly portion of suicides, horrible murders, and melancholy accidents, it is dull, and an unwelcome visitor.

If half the gloomy transactions that occur are recorded, it is spurned as a vehicle only of calamities.

If his paper contains advertisements, the general reader murmurs; if it does not, the business man will not patronize it.

If he publishes the laws of the State, old and young maids grumble; if he does not, civilians frown.

If he steers an impartial course, he is said to be on the fence; if he jumps off, he is sure to be besmeared.

If a dozen friends call on him while he is correcting a proof sheet, and one error escapes detection, he is the greatest blunderhead in the world.

MILTON'S RIB-BONE.—Mention is made of CROMWELL'S skull; so it may not be out of place to tell you that I have handled one of MILTON'S ribs. COWPER speaks indignantly of the desecration of our divine poet's grave, on which shameful occurrence some of the bones were clandestinely distributed. One fell to the lot of an old and esteemed friend, and between forty-five and fifty years ago, at his house, not many miles from London, I have often examined the said rib-bone. That friend is long since dead; but his son, now in the vale of years, lives, and I doubt not, from the reverence felt to the great author of *Paradise Lost,* that he has religiously preserved the precious relic. It might not be agreeable to him to have his name published; but from his tastes, he—being a person of some distinction in literary pursuits—is likely to be a reader of *Notes and Queries,* and if this should catch his eye, he may be induced to send you some particulars. I know he is able to place the matter beyond a doubt.—*From Notes and Queries.*

The Montgomery (Ala.) *Gazette* says that Mr. Thomas J. Melton and J. J. Reuse, and a negro man, attempted to cross the Tallapoosa River in a bateau, which upset, and the two last named persons were drowned. Mr. Melton saving himself by clinging to an overhanging limb.

NEW-MEXICO.

State of Affairs—The Indians, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

SANTA FE, New-Mexico, Thursday, Nov. 2, 1852.

The condition of New-Mexico is rather a better one than it has been for some time. The new Governor, Mr. LANE, has thus far proved popular, and, if I may judge by the knowledge I have acquired of his character since he has been among us, I should say he is likely to continue so. He is ardent in his desire to advance the interests of the Territory. He is firm and decisive of purpose without being obstinate or self-willed, and he has refused to identify himself with local cliques or parties. If he continues to occupy this high position he must do much to contribute to our prosperity, and to allay that tendency to individual rivalry, strifes, and petty party contentions, which is the bane of all new communities.

Colonel SUMNER has, for some time past, succeeded in repressing Indian outrages and depredations. Parties of the military have traversed the whole valley of the Rio Grande and portions of the valley of the Colorado. They have impressed the Indians with a due sense of the importance of obtaining from plunder and depredation, and the danger of incurring our hostility. The Apaches are now more quiet and less inclined to thieving than they have ever been known to be. The Arrapahoes and Cheyennes, above Taos, are on the most favorable terms with our people; and the Kioways, and other pestiferous tribes East of us, towards Texas, have turned their attention to the lower valley of the Rio Grande and the Western settlements of Texas.

I understand from Captain POPE, of the Topographical Corps, that he has written, or is about to write, a letter of some length to Mr. PHELPS, a member of Congress from Missouri, relative to the routes westward from New-Mexico to the Pacific. There are three of them, which many persons here deem practicable for a railway to the Pacific. One of them leaves the Rio Grande near Albuquerque, another at Valvadi, and a third about thirty miles above Santa Fé. All of them enter the valley of the Colorado, and unite in the valley of the Mujam River, and pass thence through the Tulair valley, which lies at the Southern termination of the Sierra Nevada, to San Diego or Monterey. Of these, the central one is deemed preferable. There is much excitement here relative to the proposed Pacific Railroad, and Captain POPE desires to call the attention of Congress, in this form, to the advantages of locating it in New-Mexico. I suppose, however, that no route will be adopted until all the passes through the mountains have been explored.

We have no gossip here which could be of interest to you in the States. Mr. F. H. AUBREY, so well known as a trader, from Independence to Santa Fé, will leave here in a few days for California, with a drove of two thousand sheep. The Mexicans have occasionally drove sheep through heretofore, but as they were not well guarded, they lost many of them among the Indian tribes along the route. AUBREY goes fully prepared, and I trust his success will create a regular Caravan trade to the Pacific coast.

Yours, &c., J. D.

STEAM NAVY.—The Mediterranean, the Black Sea, the Channels, the Indian Ocean and seas, our coasts, the West Indies, the Frozen Ocean, the Red Sea—are all constantly traversed by British, French or Russian steamers, either in national service or in that of the commercial marine. Yet, while the total tonnage of the United States and of Great Britain is very nearly equalized, it will be seen that the latter power had, already in 1848, 141 war steamers for the protection of its coasts and commerce, while in 1851 the United States possessed but 15 national steamers with but 53 guns!

In 1852, our steam force in the Navy consisted of five steam frigates; three first class steamers; and seven less than first-class, viz.: the steam frigates *Mississippi*, 10 guns; *Susquehanna*, 8; *Powhattan*, (say) 8; *Saranac*, 6; *San Jacinto*, 6.

1st class steamers—*Fulton*, 4 guns; *Michigan*, ; *Alleghany*, 2.

Less than 1st class—*Union*, 4 guns; *Vixen*, 3; *Water Witch*, 1; total, 15 steamers, carrying 53 guns.

The steamers *Massachusetts*, *Gen. Taylor*, *Engineer*, and *John Hancock*, are for surveying purposes.

Relative steam war force of the great maritime nations of Europe, in 1848—which is the latest accessible account—though the force has been considerable augmented since that date:

Great Britain	141 war steamers.
France	68 war steamers.
Russia	22 war steamers.

At this period, the *commercial* marine of Great Britain, *under canvas*, amounted to 3,044,392 tons, and 176,694 men; under steam, to 113,678 tons' in 990 vessels.

In 1851, the total of the registered, enrolled and licensed tonnage of the United States was 3,772,428 tons, of which the steam tonnage was 583,607 tons.

There is a difference, which should always be remembered, between a nation's power on land and on sea. We may be born soldiers, but we must be educated into efficient sailorship, according to the modern system of warfare. A few months may form an army, capable of protection or aggression, at every point, and as long as its duties are confined to the shore, it may be irresistible. But when the nations of the old world are evidently resolved on making steam vessels the floating fortresses and bulwarks of their power, fortresses that are not to be stationary forever on their own shores,—but will be capable of penetrating, without notice or delay, the rivers, harbors and inlets, of other countries,—we should consider it culpable if our national authorities hesitated to prepare our navy for meeting them on equal terms. Nothing but steam can equal steam, so long as it is the most reliable motive power known to mankind. Nor should we look to this new element for coast service alone. It should be found on all the chief stations and lines of our extended commerce. There can be no doubt that with electro magnetism it is to become the great vehicle of travel, trade and thought.—*Baltimore American.*

CAUTION TO TOBACCONISTS.—INDECENT EMBELLISHMENTS.—On Monday last, WILLIAM GOODE, tobacconist, of No. 199, Strand and Ludgate-hill, London, appeared at Bow-street Police Court, to a summons charging him with having exhibited for sale, in his shop window, a meerschaum pipe indecently illustrated. Mr. CLARKSON, the barrister, conducted the prosecution on behalf of the Society for the Suppression of Vice. He stated the attention of the Society had been repeatedly directed of late to the obscene pictures which are displayed upon pipes, snuff-boxes, and other wares in the shop windows of the several tobacconists in the leading thoroughfares. In the defendant's shop a meerschaum pipe was exposed to view, on which were painted the figures of JUPITER and LEDA, with a degree of boldness and prominency which could not fail to excite the disgust of every by-passer. The Secretary of the Society caused a letter to be addressed to the defendant, in which the latter was requested to withdraw the offensive articles from his window, or proceedings would be taken against him. No notice whatever was taken of this communication, but the pipes continued to be exhibited as before for sale. Proof having been given of the purchase of the pipe at No. 199 Strand, by one of the Society's agents, who gave £2 10s. for it. Mr. LEWIS pleaded in defence—firstly, that his client, Mr. GOODE, was willing to return his stock of the article complained of to the consigner in Vienna; and secondly, that the picture itself was not more indecent than other illustrations of the same incident in mythology, which were gazed at daily by the public at the British Museum and other exhibitions of art. Mr. HENRY had no hesitation in pronouncing the exhibition of these pipes to be both obscene and indecent, and he was fully prepared to convict the defendant if asked to do so. Mr. LEWIS urged the fact of his client having removed the article from his Ludgate-hill establishment at once, and the promise given to discontinue the sale of it, as grounds for the withdrawal of the present prosecution. Mr. HENRY said he would suspend his decision for two months, and adjourn the summons. If anything of the kind was seen in defendant's shop for the interim, he would commit him for trial. Mr. LEWIS said that, in consequence of the prosecution, Mr. GOODE had given instructions to have an indecent model or ivory figure A similar defence having been set up by Mr. LEWIS, Mr. HENRY said it was idle to compare these indecent productions, which were especially designed to be offensive, with such works of art as the Grecian statue of Venus, which was rather suggestive of modesty than otherwise. Mr. HENRY decided that both the defendants should pay the costs of the Society's proceedings. After some discussion GOODE was to pay £5 5s. and £2 10s. (the charge of the meerschaum,) and the other defendant was adjudged to pay £5 5s.—*Liverpool Courier, Dec.* 1.

National Expenditures—The Estimates of Appropriation.

The following are the estimates of appropriation required for the service of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1853:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Dec. 7, 1852.

SIR: Agreeably to the joint resolution of Congress of the 7th January, 1846, I have the honor to transmit, for the information of the House of Representatives, printed estimates of additional appropriations, proposed to be made for the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1853, viz:

Civil List, Foreign intercourse, and miscellaneous	$529,742 59	
Army proper, &c	557 83	
Indian Department	150 00	
Pensions	2,800 00	
		$533,250 42

To the estimates is added a statement showing—

The indefinite appropriations for the service of the three last quarters of the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1853, made by former acts of Congress, of a permanent character, viz:

Civil list and miscellaneous, including expenses of collecting the revenue from customs	$4,155,193 56	
Pensions	275,000 00	
Interest on public debt	3,725,600 00	
Purchase of stock of the loan of 1847	1,276,546 42	
Redemption of stock of the loan	5,922,931 35	
		$15,355,271 43

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
THOS. CORWIN, Secretary of the Treasury.

Hon. LINN BOYD, Speaker of the House of Representatives.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Dec. 7, 1852.

SIR—Agreeable to the joint resolution of Congress of the 7th of Jan. 1846, I have the honor to transmit, for the information of the House of Representatives, printed estimates of the appropriations proposed to be made for the fiscal year ending the 30th June, 1854, as follows, viz.:

Civil list, foreign intercourse, and miscellaneous, including the expenses of collecting the revenue from sales of public lands, public buildings, and expenses of courts	$7,788,898 43	
Pensions	937,800 00	
Indian department	1,015,735 50	
Army proper, &c	7,825,894 56	
Military Academy	157,056 00	
Fortifications, ordnance, &c	1,781,662 48	
Steam mail service	1,496,250 00	
Naval establishment	9,178,343 67	
		30,151,040 64

To the estimates are added statements showing—

1. The appropriations for the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1854, made by former acts of Congress, of a permanent and indefinate character, as follows, viz.:

Civil and miscellaneous, including expenses of collecting the revenue from customs	$4,495,560 14	
Arming and equipping the militia	200,000 00	
Civilization of Indians	10,000 00	
Pensions	480,000 00	
Interest on public debt	3,400,638 54	
Purchase of the stock of the loan of 1847	586,631 00	
		9,172,329 68

3d. The existing appropriations not required for the service of the present year, and which may be applied to the service of the year ending the 30th of June, 1854, as follows:

Civil list, foreign intercourse and miscellaneous	$1,274,092 17	
Pensions	805,712 00	
Indian department	586,401 95	
Army proper, &c	1,318,358 08	
Fortifications, ordnance, &c.	209,965 00	
Internal improvements, &c.	995,205 70	
Steam mail service	382,737 61	
Naval establishment	1,606,900 77	
		6,879,883 28
Total		$46,303,753 60

There is also added to the estimates a statement of the several appropriations which will be carried to the surplus fund, amounting to $480,983 34.

There are also accompanying the estimates sundry papers furnished by the Treasury, Interior, Army and Navy Departments, containing references to acts of Congress, &c., on which the estimates are founded.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
THOS. CORWIN, Secretary of the Treasury.

Hon. L. BOYD, Speaker of House of Representatives.

Estimate of permanent and indefinite appropriations which may be required for the service of the last three quarters of the fiscal year, ending June 30, 1852, made by formers acts of Congress.

Additional clerks in the office of the Treasurer of the United States and Register of the Treasury, per acts of Oct. 12, 1837, and Jan. 28, 1837	$8,100 00	
Relief of the several corporate cities of the District of Columbia, per act of May 20, 1836, viz:		
Principal	$60,000 00	
Interest	30,525 00	
		90,525 00
Two per cent. to the States of Alabama and Mississippi, per act of Sept. 4, 1841		5,600 00
Three and five per cent. to certain States, under the several acts for their admission into the Union		120,000 00
Re-payment for lands erroneously sold per act Jan. 12, 1825		20,641 49
Refunding purchase money for lands sold in the Greensburg district, Louisiana, per act Aug. 29, 1842		2,000 00
Relief of certain inhabitants of East Florida, per act June 26, 1834		4,972 00
Payment of horses and other property, lost in the military service of the United States, per act March 3, 1849		1,000 00
Payment of debentures, drawbacks, bounties, and allowances per act March 3, 1849		300,000 00
Re-payment to importers of excess of deposits for duties unascertained, per act March 3, 1839		675,000 00
To refund duties agreeably to decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States, and of judgments of the Circuit Courts against Collectors of Customs, under various acts of Congress		37,500 00
Expenses of collecting revenue from customs, per resolution of Feb 14, 1850		1,575,000 00
Marine Hospital fund, per act May 3, 1803		100,000 00
Smithsonian Institution, for interest on $513,169 due in Jan. 1852, per act Aug. 10, 1846		15,455 07
Compensation to the Post-Office Departments of Government, per 12th section of the act of March 3, 1847, and section 3 of act of March 3, 1851		700,000 00
To supply any deficiency that may arise in the Post-Office Department, per section 9 of act of March 3, 1851		500,000 00
Revolutionary claims, per act May 15, 1828		5,000 00
Revolutionary pensions, per act June 7, 1832		150,000 00
Claims of the State of Virginia, per act July 5, 1832		15,000 00
Unclaimed pensions, per acts April 6, 1838, and Aug. 23, 1842		15,000 00
Navy pensions, per act March 3, 1847		30,000 00
Navy pensions, per act Aug. 11, 1848		60,000 00
Interest on the public debt, created under acts of April 5, 1843, March 3, 1843, July 22, 1846, and March 31, 1848		1,942,331 10
Interest on the stock of the loan of Jan. 23, 1847		1,533,369 00
Interest on $5,000,000 Texas Indemnity stock		250,000 00
Purchase stock of the loan of Jan. 28, 1847		1,276,546 42
Redemption of stock of the loan of 1842		5,922,931 35
Total		$15,355,271 43

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
REGISTER'S OFFICE, Dec. 7, 1852.
N. SARGENT, Register.

STATE APPOINTMENTS.—The Albany correspondent of the *Evening Post* announces the following appointments by Governor SEYMOUR:

The rumor is authenticated which assigns to Col. ROBT. E. TEMPLE the post of Adjutant-General, in the new administration. Col. TEMPLE was, in no sense, a candidate for the office, and the compliment implied in the offer of the place, was less flattering even, than that which was conveyed in the manner in which he was asked by Gov. SEYMOUR to accept it.

I hear that Gov. SEYMOUR has made other appointments to his staff; and that the following gentlemen have been invited to accept places therein. For Judge Advocate General, ELIJAH WARD, at present Judge Advocate of the First Division of the N. Y. Militia—a resident of your city. For Quarter Master General, Mr. PRATT, a son of ZADOK PRATT, of Prattsville, Greene county, and who, I hear, is an accomplished and worthy young gentleman. For Engineer-in-Chief, Jno. ADDISON THOMAS, of New-York. Col. THOMAS was formerly Commander at the Military Academy at West Point, and served, with reputation, in the army. The appointment is an excellent one. These gentlemen take the rank of Brigadier-General. For Surgeon, Dr. NEMAN C. WENDELL is named—a gentleman who inherits a name not less honored in the annals of his profession than in the history of the early struggles and triumphs of the Democracy. H. S. LANSING, Esq., of Syracuse, EGBERTUS CORNING, Jr., of Albany, and J. F. MUNROE, of New-York, are the Aids of the Governor; and, I believe, I complete the list of these appointments, when I add that Col. ISAAC VANHEERTSEL, of Albany, is to be Assistant Adjutant General, as first created in 1846, and in which all the powers of Adjutant are transferred, in the

Finances of the City—Estimated Expenditures for 1853.

In the Board of Aldermen, on Tuesday evening, a communication was received from the Controller, with a detailed estimate of the receipts and expenditures of the City Government, for the year 1853, and also an estimate of the probable amount of tax that may be required for the said year. The estimates of expenditures may be briefly summed up as follows:

For expenditures of City Government, exclusive of Police and Lamps and Gas	$2,539,938 00	
For Police	325,000 00	
For Lamps and Gas	615,000 00	
Total for City and County expenditures, subject to the control of City authorities, and for which application must be made to the Legislature for authority to levy	3,879,938 90	
For instalment on Building Loan Stock No. 2	$50,000 00	
For the Instalment on Washington-square Lean Railing Stock	5,000 00	
For Common Schools—City	569,036 08	
For Common Schools—State	225,670 80	
	849,706 88	
For State Mill Tax	100,000 00	
For Deficiency of Taxation of 1852	742,157 71	
Total amount to be levied in 1853	$5,171,803 74	
Levy of 1853—actual amount	3,380,511 66	
Increase of levy of 1853 over that of 1852	$1,791,391 74	

INCREASE OF TAX.

The Controller states that the increase in the estimated amount to be raised in 1853, over the State levy of 1852, is caused by the large deficiency of 1852, viz.: $742 157 91, in consequence of the extra appropriations during the current year, and by including in the estimated tax levy of 1853 the amount required for expenditures for Docks and Slips, and for Croton Water Pipes provided for in 1851 and 1852 by the issue of stocks; for Index to the Register's Office; for Juvenile Asylum; and by the general increase of appropriations for the several Departments, required by the constant and rapid growth of the City.

The Controller also thinks that it is but reasonable to suppose that there will be a corresponding increase in the assessed valuation of real and personal estates, which will in fact meet the increased amount to be raised.

ESTIMATES FOR 1853.

The following is a statement in detail, of the estimated expenditures during the coming year, on account of the City Government; as also the estimated receipts, which will have to be raised by tax:

Accounts.	*Expenditures.*
Alms-House	$408,000
Aqueduct Repair and Construction	18,000
Battery Enlargement	25,000
Board of Health	10,000
City Inspector's Department	82,275
Coroner's Fees	12,000
Cleaning Corporation Docks and Slips	12,500
County Contingencies	120,000
Contingent Expenses of Common Council	30,000
Cleaning Streets	280,000
Donations	15,000
Elections	15,000
Errors and Delinquencies	3,000
Fire Department	80,000
Interest on Revenue Bonds	75,000
Intestate Estates	3,000
Lamps and Gas	325,000
Lamps purchased for Assessments	30,000
Lands and Places	25,000
Markets	8,000
Mayoralty Fees	6,110
Police	615,000
Roads and Eighth-avenue	10 000
Printing	50,000
Repairs and Supplies	70,000
Rents	3,000
Real Estate	50,000
Roads and Avenues	45,000
Real Estate Expenses	50,000
Real Estate and direction of Street Commissioner	50,000
Stationery	25,000
Street Expenses	130,000
Removing Sunken Vessels	2,000
Repairing and Cleaning Sewers	16,000
Salaries	235 000
Offices and Fees	25,000
Water Pipes	113,513
Statistical Tables—Croton Aqueduct Departm't.	1,500
Russ Pavement	135,000
Docks and Slips—New Work	250,000
Docks and Slips—Repairs	50,000
Judges { Register's Office, County Clerk's Office, Surrogate's Office }	50,000
Asylum for Juvenile Delinquents—Building	50,000
Total estimated expenditure on account of City Government	$3,599,938

RECEIPTS.

From Alms-House	$20,000
From Cleaning Streets	45,000
From Lands purchased for Assessments	30,000
From Repairing and Cleaning Sewers	25,000
	120,000
Total Expenditure on Account of City Government	$3,479,938

The following table is the estimated expenditures on Land Accounts for the year 1853:

Accounts.	*Expenditures.*
Revenue Bonds of 1852	$1,515,000
Revenue Bonds of 1853	1,600,000
Assessment Bonds of 1852	60,000
Assessment Bonds of 1853	500,000
Moneys Refunded on sales for Taxes	10,000
Moneys Refunded on sales for Assessments	25,000
Charges on Arrears of Taxes	5,000
Charges on Arrears of Assessments	10,500
Fencing Vacant Lots	3,000
Closing Assessment Contracts	20,000
Interest on Assessments	40,000
Liens on Lots	20,000
Streets Opening	400,000
Streets Paving	500,000
Wells and pumps	3,000
City Inspector's Liens on Lots	25,000
Docks and Slips, and cleaning same	30,000
Washington Square Iron Railing Stock—Re-Building Loan Stock No. 2—Redemption	5,000
Common Schools—State	50,000
Common Schools—City	225,670
State Mill Tax	569,036
Alms-House—Repairs to Buildings	100,000
Extension New City Hall	30,000
Rebuilding Essex Market	12,000
Croton Water Works—Extension	11,000
Register's Office	218,400
County Clerk's Office	40,000
Surrogate's Office	26,000
Clerk of the Superior Court	10,000
	5,000
Total Expenditures on Trust Accounts	$2,167,936

The following is the estimate appropriations needed for interest on Public Debt, and also the estimated receipts on said accounts:

Accounts.	*Expenditures.*
Public Building Stock	$25,750
Fire Indemnity Stock	19,894
Water Loan Stock of 1849	28,780
" 1850	150,000
" 1860	195,000
" 1870	150,000
" 1880	107,350
Croton Water Stock of 1890	55,000
Lenox per cent. Water Loan	69,331
Building Loan Stock No. 2	12,000
Building Loan Stock No 3	3,750
Washington Square Iron Railing Stock	62
New-York 5 per cent. Stock for Docks and Slips	25,000
Public Building Stock No. 3	15,000
Total	$780,930

RECEIPTS.

From Croton Water Rent	$520,000
From Fines and Penalties	4,000
From Justices' Courts	13,000
From Mayoralty Fees	700
From Rents of Real Estate	250,000
From Tavern and Excise Licenses	67,000
From Interest on Bonds and Mortgages	30,000
	884,700
Excess of receipts over Expenditures	$103,700

ADDITIONAL APPROPRIATIONS FOR 1852.—A communication received from the Controller, asking additional appropriations for the current year, and which has already passed the Board of Assistants, was concurred in by the Board of Aldermen. The following are the amounts asked, with their appropriate headings:

Contingent expenses of Common Council	$1,000
Interest on Revenue Bonds	1,100
Printing	5,000
Real Estate	5,000
Salaries	1,000
Street Paving	100,000
Total additional	$113,100

THE TREASURER CASE.—The case of the *People* vs. *James M. Cook* is set down for argument before the Court of Appeals at its session on the first Tuesday of January. It is a preferred cause, and will be taken up immediately upon the meeting of the Court. But this is not satisfactory to those who have exhibited so much anxiety to oust Mr. COOK. Having failed to effect their purpose by a motion of ouster before Judge WATSON—a motion made in disregard of stipulations entered into by the counsel of the two parties; and, at the hazard of the repetition of the rebuke administered to them on that occasion, the same motion (which was denied by Judge WATSON) is to be made before Judge MASON, of the Sixth Circuit, on Thursday night. To have everything in keeping, the counsel for Mr. WELSH has given Mr. COOK but three days notice of this motion, which is to be argued in Hamilton, Madison County. The peculiar character of this motion may be inferred from the fact that it is made within twenty days of the time fixed for the argument of the cause before the Court of Appeals. Future developements will probably reveal the motive of this summary proceeding.

[*Albany Evening Journal.*

"HONESTY IS THE BEST POLICY."—A man named MARTIN BARTON, of Foxborough, undertook the other day to defraud the Boston and Providence Railroad Company, by buying a ticket to Canton, and going to Foxborough, seven miles beyond, without paying. The conductor detected him in his attempted fraud, and Justice GASTON, of Roxbury, before whom he was brought, very properly punished him to the tune of $15. We hope that the lesson will prove useful to him and others who are regardless of the precept with which we have headed this article.—*Exchange.*

On Thursday, a fire broke out in the Seminary buildings at Rensselaerville, Schoharie Co., and before it could be subdued, was in ruins. No lives were lost. The students were all promptly aroused from the three

American Art Union.

SECOND DAY'S SALE.

The sale of this valuable collection of Works of Art was continued yesterday, and the finest pictures in the Society's possession were disposed of. Purchasers attended in large numbers from the cities of Washington, Albany, &c., and the biddings were made with considerable spirit. Although the great proportion were sold at prices much below the original cost, they brought, on the whole, more than could be anticipated under the circumstances. The highest cost picture—The Ideals, by ROESITER—was purchased by HORACE H. DAY, ($1,000.) JOHN VAN BUREN, Mr. G. DANIELS, W. W. COCHRANE of Washington, Mrs. SWIFT, and Mr. F. A. ABBOTT made some valuable purchases. The number of first class pictures, to-day, was too large to particularize. In the subjoined list will be found the name of the buyer and the price.

Four copies, in Crayon and Indian Ink, from COLE's "Voyage of Life," entitled "Childhood," "Youth," "Manhood" and "Old Age," were the last put up for sale, and were bought in by Mr. W. C. WRIGHT at $60 each—the right of engraving guaranteed. The President read a notice published by GORHAM D. ABBOTT, purchaser of the original paintings, setting forth his exclusive right to engraving, printing, or publishing, and cautioning the purchaser of the copies against any breach of such privileges. This claim by Mr. ABBOTT, the President said, had no foundation. The original painting was given in 1849, with the express condition that the Art Union alone retained the right of engraving and publishing. He had taken the highest legal opinion on the matter; these copies had been made with the view of taking engravings therefrom, and they were now offered for sale with a guarantee of that right to the purchaser.

Landscape, (A. Andrews,) W. Trueman	25 00
On the Bergen Road, (W. R Miller,) E Miller	27 50
A Scene in Northern New-York, (S. R. Gifford,) Citizens	25 00
The Hudson North of Newburg, (S Hess,) J. H. Mary	45 00
Flower Girl of Ischia, (J. Heiff,) N. Jarvis	13 00
Water Carrier of Albano, (J. Heiff,) J. Yeoman	18 00
Mourning Girl, (J. B. Wengler,) J. Yeoman	20 00
Children in a Field, (J B Wengler,) N P. Hood	6 00
Girls at Prayer, (J. B Wengler.) J Yeoman	27 50
Marriage Costume—Elvata, (J. Heiff,) J. Yeoman	11 00
Hesitation, (Mrs L. M. Spencer,) Mr. Dennison	110 00
The Squatters, (G. C. Bingham,) Hood	85 00
Steamer off French Coast, (J. G. Chapman,) Little	80 00
Departure for Hawking, (A. Wenderoth,) G W. Clarke	105 00
Bay of Leghorn, (J. G Chapman,) J. Yeoman	70 00
Italy—Ave Maria (J. G. Chapman,) A. G. Jerome	70 00
Indian Girl giving drink to a Trapper, (A. J. Miller,) S. Van Buren	55 00
Fruit, (C. Baum,) Mr Appleton	95 00
Winter Scenery, (H. Muller,) P. Fillingham	200 00
Hay Making, (W S Mount,) Jas Walker	135 00
Landscape—Study from Nature, (J. F. Kensett,) C. M. Conolly	115 00
Little Red-Riding-Hood, (J T. Peele,) A C Forsyth	280 00
Parisian Rag-Picker, (G H. Hall,) J. Yeoman	45 00
Columbus demonstrating the Rotundity of the Earth (J G. Schwartze,) William Kemble	160 00
The Tamborine Girl (Mrs H Dassell,) N. P. Hood	50 00
View in Paris, (T. Doughty,) S. Van Buren	85 00
The Teamster, water color, (J B. Wandesforde,) N. P. Hood	60 00
Il Penseroso, (T. P. Rossiter,) Mr. Appleton	85 00
Holy Family—crayon (F P. Duggan,) Mr. Appleton	30 00
The Lover's Walk, (J. Williamson,) John White	30 00
Old Mill—West Milford, N. J., (D. Johnson,) E. Miller	55 00
Landscape, (J. F. Kensett,) J. Suydam	50 00
La Peche, (F T. Palmer,) C P. Peck	42 50
A Corner of the Artist's Studio, (J. W. Glass,) S. Van Buren	50 00
Trenton (Alpambra) Falls, (H Muller,) Mr. Corsens	170 00
Female looking from a Window, (J. G Schwartze,) N. Jarvis	100 00
Country Fair—Belgium, (J. M. Calverhouse,) H Reid	60 00
Mount Washington from the Meadows in North Conway, N H (S. Champey,) W C. Little	100 00
Table Rock, (H. Muller,) Charles Gould	350 00
View in Westmoreland, (T. Johnson,) James Emmet	50 00
Deer Stalking in the Highlands, (A. F. Tait,) Mr. Meier	50 00
Deer Stalking in the Highlands, (A. F. Tait,) D. Yeoman	62 50
Sunset after a Storm, (E. R Beadle,) A. Edgar	45 00
Trapper's Return, (G. C. Bingham,) H Reid	155 00
The Wounded Buck, (T. H Hinckley,) Mr. Appleton	190 00
Landscape—Macbeth and the Weird Sisters, (J Kummer,) F. A. Abbott	150 00
Water Fall (J. B. Wandesforde,) N. P. Hood	55 00
The Valley of Saco, (B. Chamoney,) T. E. Davis	80 00
The New England Meeting House, (P. M. Whelpley,) Mrs Swift	200 00
View of the Hudson, (A. Hoeffler,) Jas Emmett	95 00
Halt on the Prairie, (J Kyle,) J Yeoman	120 00
The Sleeping Monk, (E Johnson,) O Haggerty	110 00
Hall in the Castle of Torlonia, (F. Heinrich,) Samuel Bailey	95 00
The Hermit, (A Chappel,) Mr. Deane	30 00
Hint from the White Mountains, (J F. Kensett,) G. W. Lee	42 50
Marine View—Coast of Maine, (F. H Lane,) A. Edwards	50 00
Ariadne, (G Brown, Jr.) Mr. Deane	22 50
The Prairie, J. W Glass,) N P. Hood	90 00
Landscape (V. M. Griswold,) Mr. Hinman	60 00
Childhood—Caravan, Youth—Indian ink, Manhood—crayon, Old Age—crayon; copies from Cole's Voyage of Life, (W. P. Wright	each 60 00
Landscape, (H. Panton,) Mr. Marquand	42 50
Fairfax and Cromwel examining Prisoners at Naseby, (J. W. Glass,) J. Yeoman	440 00
The Departure for Naseby, (J W Glass,) Mr. Gould	300 00
The Return from Naseby (J W. Glass,) Mr. Gould	300 00
Landscape, (A. B Durand,) G Daniels	325 00
Preparing for Christmas, (F. W. Edmonds,) G Daniels	305 00
Hamlet and Ophelia (Mrs L. M. Spencer,) J. J Herrick	200 00
The Sybil's Temple, (J. F. Cropsey,) J Yeoman	310 00
Evening—Ere relief in Marble, (E D Palmer,) Odell Haggerty	340 00
Virginia—Bust in Marble, (A. Gal'p,) J Osborne	110 00
Shooting for the Beef, (G C Bingham,) I Townsend	190 00
View near Nemi, Italy, (J F Cropsey,) Mr Appleton	130 00
Rabbit Hunting, (T. H. Hinckley,) S Van Buren	475 00
Boy and Rabbits, (J T. Peele,) G Daniels	405 00
Old 76 and Young '43, (C Woodville,) W. H Webb	45 00
The Indian Rendezvous, (J F. Kensett,) G Daniels	340 00
The Ideals—Moral, Intellectual and Physical Types of Beauty, (T. P. Rossiter,) Horace H. Day	1000 00
The Scouting Party, (W. Ranney,) J. Yeoman	95 00
Michael Angelo at the Atelier of Titian, (E. White,) C. Abernethy	230 00
Dogberry and Verges with the Watch, (John Cranch,) Mr. Hearne	65 00
Charles I and Vandyke, (G. H. Hall,) T. Davis	230 00
Landscape, (J. W. Casilear,) W Lee	85 00
The Game of Chess, (R. C. Woodville,) John Van Buren	650 00
The Amazon and her Children, (E. Leutze,) W. W. Cochrane	600 00
The Deluge, (F. E. Church,) Mr. F. A. Abbott	300 00
Holiday in the Woods, (J F. Kensett,) J. Swinborne	320 00
Murray's Defence of Toleration, (P. F. Rothermel) G. Daniels	675 00
An Aztec Princess, (T. Hicks,) J. W. Batchley	55 00
Eagle Cuff, (J F. Cropsey,) Mr. Conolly	180 00
Deer Shooting, (T. Doughty,) Mr. Appleton	110 00
Landscape, (E. Leutze,) W. W Cochrane	200 00
Italian Girl Reading, (E. Johnson,) Mr. Deane	110 00
Trout Stream—Shower passing off, (D. W. C. Boutelle,) Mr Pomeroy	500 00
The Jolly Washerwoman, (Mrs. L. M. Spencer,) John Osborne	340 00
Rashael and Fra Bartolomeo, (E. White,) John White	115 00
"What can a young lassie do wi' an auld man," (F. W Edmonds,) John Van Buren	320 00
Gorge near Erie Railroad, (W. M. Oddie,) Mr. Herrick	190 00
Landscape Composition, (N. J. Kellogg,) Mr Herrick	85 00
Morning Call, (J. H Cafferty,) O. G. Havens	65 00
Hudson River Scenery, (D. W. C. Boutelle,) Mr. Staples	160 00
The Waters of the Delaware, (S R Gifford,) Mr Swan	75 00
Racing at Laramie's Fort on the Platte, (A. J. Miller,) Isaac Townsend	120 00
Spring—Miniature on Ivory, (Miss M. L. Wagner,) J. Swinborne	55 00
Composition Cottage Scene, (W. M Oddie,) J Yeoman	150 00
Light-house—Moonlight (J. M. Culverhouse,) J. Yeoman	67 50
A light Breeze, (James Hamilton,) H. Swift	130 00
In a House, (F T. Fisser,) Mr. Abbott	80 00
Meditations in the Catskills, (T. A. Richards,) Mr. Pomeroy	145 00
Evening Scene near Florence, (T. B. Ashton,) Thos. A. Davis	45 00
Evening Scene—Island of Capri, (T. B Ashton,) Thos. F. A Davis	45 00
Scene on the Housatonic, (H. Ary,) Mr. Ludlem	45 00
Sunlight on the Rondout, (W. G. Boardman,) John Clarke	65 00
Jack-Straws, (T. H. Matteson,) Mr. Ryan	160 00
Italian Girl, (E. Johnson,) Mr Blodgett	105 00
Winter Scene, (R. Gignoux,) B. Buckingham	440 00
Interior—Cattle, (J. Chappel,) Mr. Swan	85 00
Deer—Still Hunting, (T. H. Hinckley,) Mr. 8 apies	55 00
Fac Simile of Newspapers, (J. Heilliman,) Mr. Appleton	40 00
Hawking at Haddon—Going Out, (J. W. Glass,) Mr. J. Clarke	55 00
Hawking at Haddon—Going Home, (J. W. Glass,) Mr. Miller	55 00
The Thames, (J. E. Buttersworth,) Thos. E. Davis	52 00
Echo Lake, (S. R Gifford,) C. G. Havens	55 00
Fruit, (W Hunzinger,) John Clarke	25 00
Pine Grove, (C. P. Cranch,) Thos. E. Davis	40 00
Mohawk Scenery, (S. H. Sexton,) Mr. Edwards	45 00
Finishing the Quoy, (T. H. Hinckley,) John Clarke	90 00

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, DEC. 17, 1858.

News of the Morning.

In Congress, nothing was done, yesterday, that is likely to immortalize the Members. In the Senate Mr. CHASE introduced a bill ceding to Ohio the public lands in that State remaining unsold and unappropriated. Mr. CLEMENS's bill, authorizing the President to confer the rank of Lieutenant-General by Brevet for meritorious services, after sundry verbal amendments, was postponed till Monday. On the Kentucky case, Mr. HALE made one of his characteristic speeches, which seemed to entertain the Senate wonderfully. In the House, Mr. BROWN, of Miss., did not obtain leave to introduce his amendment to the rules, providing for a Committee of fifteen members, whose duty it should be to report a general bill at each Session of Congress for the payment of private claimants. In Committee of the Whole, the proposition of Mr. BROOKS to except from reference to the Committee of Ways and Means, so much of the President's Message as relates to the Tariff and Customs, and that it be referred to a Select Committee of seven Members, with power to examine witnesses and collect testimony, here and elsewhere, and with instructions to report, by bill or otherwise, on or before the 25th of January next, came up for a vote. Mr. JONES, of Tenn., moved an amendment, inserting after the word "otherwise," the following: "And if by bill reserving the *ad valorem* principle and reducing the existing duties on imports, with a view to the collection of no more revenue than shall be necessary to defray the expenses of the Government economically administered." To this amendment the Committee agreed—Ayes 84, Nays 80. Mr. HILLYER, of Ga., moved an amendment to the effect that the principle of *protection* in the adjustment of the Tariff *ought to be abandoned*, and it was *adopted*, Ayes 85, Noes 41. Mr. HOWE of Penn. offered an amendment instructing said Committee to report a bill proposing specific duties. Mr. STANLY of N. C. opposed this, and it was rejected. Mr. CARTER wished to amend with a view to secure ultimately free trade and direct taxation, and his amendment was adopted.

Our special dispatch from Washington pronounced Hon. W. R. KING slightly better yesterday morning, and says that if he should be able, he will visit the Senate once more, and tender personally his resignation of the Presidency of that body. Mr. ATCHISON will probably be elected President of the Senate *pro tem.*

Dates from Turks Island to November 30, had been received at Baltimore. The yellow fever had entirely disappeared. Provisions of all kinds were unusually high.... The telegraph by way of Charleston adjourned the Legislature of North Carolina last night, while by way of Baltimore it postponed the adjournment till the 23d. We shall have to "take down" to know which, if either, is correct; neither speaks of any further ballotings for U. S. Senator. Resolutions providing for the immediate payment of the State's subscription to the North Carolina Railroad had passed both houses.... From Baltimore we are informed that RICHARD GAELT and CONNOR, two persons who were charged with murder, and had broken out of jail, had both been captured by the police. Last evening a rain storm was prevailing there, and its counterpart is prevalent in New-York at our present writing, to wit: 2 o'clock, A. M.... The Navy Yard workmen at Philadelphia were "striking" yet, at our last receipts. And at the Charlestown Navy Yard, at a public meeting held yesterday afternoon, resolutions were adopted, protesting against the order from Washington, which required the 600 men in the yard to commence their work ten minutes before onpries..... The United States steamship *Princeton*, says the *Beacon*, is to be sent to New-York, to see if there be no help for her. All the experiments to render her boilers efficient have failed thus far..... At Philadelphia, the Coroner's Jury rendered a verdict against police officer JAMES BLACK—charging that OSLER's death was caused by that officer's pushing him down stairs, at the Circus..... The Mayor of Baltimore having tendered the hospitalities of the city to Gen. PIERCE, was informed by letter from the President elect, that about the middle of February he should be passing through that city, but that his tarry would not exceed a few hours.... The Concert of Madame SONTAG was represented as a brilliant triumph, she being encored in every piece by a crowded house.... From Syracuse, we learn of the arrest of two German peddlers, on suspicion that the goods they were offering "ruinously cheap" were stolen property. The goods are at the Police Office, awaiting claimants.... The Providence *Journal* has been advised of the arrival of Mr. BARTLETT, Commissioner of the Mexican Boundary Survey, at Chihuahua, Oct. 22. He expected to leave the next day, for Camargo, to meet, after forty days' journey, Major EMORY.... The telegraph, never weary of reporting the deaths of men of note, brings tidings of the decease, at Charleston, yesterday, of JAMES MARSH, naval architect. He was a native of Perth Amboy, but had resided at Charleston for fifty years.

The Police authorities continue their investigations in the counterfeit cases. The two prisoners first arrested were terribly frightened, and commenced at once to tell tales about their confederates. Aided by information derived from this, and some other sources, the officers of Police yesterday visited a house in Third-avenue, where, it is said they seized a quantity of material and apparatus, which have every appearence of being intended for the use of counterfeiters. Two more arrests were made yesterday: on the person of one of the accused, it is said a Copperplate was found, designed to give *fac simile* impressions of the Leland Bank bills.

The sale of pictures at the Art Union Rooms was continued yesterday. One hundred and fifty pieces were sold and brought very good prices.

Rev. Dr. HAWKS delivered a lecture before the Historical Society last evening, at the Metropolitan Hall. There was a large attendance, and the lecturer was listened to with marked attention. His subject was the Ante-Revolutionary History of North Carolina, a most interesting and instructive discourse.... A lecture was delivered by Rev. JOHN BOYCE, before the Catholic Institute. Subject, "MARY STUART."

What will Congress Do!

Do! Why, it will talk an "everlasting swill" into the pig-pen, but only half of it into the trough,—throws down a dozen sheafs of stalks into the yard, and lets the cattle appropriate them according to each one's ability,—empties a lot of corn only half shelled into the hen-house, and lets the Shanghais wait till morning for water, and throws a bundle of straw into the stable, letting the bay mare make her own bed of it.

Congress will do work enough, but how it will be done is another matter. The quantity we shall not probably complain of,—but oh, the quality!

The French in America.

The *Courier des Etats Unis* makes the following comment upon our remarks concerning the presence of the French in Sonora, and the documents we have published in regard to it:

"Our cotemporary, the *Times*, which reprints, not without approbation, our article on the attitude of the French in America, is a little disturbed at discovering, in the *Annuaire des Deux Mondes* for 1852, and in a Memoir of M. DUPASQUIER DU DOMMARTIN upon Mexico, some facts and remarks which seem to show that the French Government is not a stranger to the enterprises of certain French adventurers on the Pacific Coast. The sincerity of the *Times* in this matter gives to its suspicions some weight, and we intend to examine the documents which it quotes. We hope that we shall not be compelled to concur in the conclusions of the *Times*, for it would be melancholy to find France really at the bottom of a combination having for its object to arrest the progress of democracy. The promptness with which we have defended the action of the French Government in regard to St. Domingo is known; but what could we say on its behalf if we should find it blindly throwing itself into a struggle involving the dearest interests of liberty? What constitutes the strength of France in St. Domingo is the fact that she there defends civilization against barbarism,—national independence against the menaces of a conqueror; it is this which makes her act national and just. In Sonora it would be quite the reverse: she would act there solely out of hostility to those principles which are a living condemnation of despotism. Right which in the one case is with her, in the other, would be against her. We cannot believe that the Government which has been forced upon our country, will condemn her to fight for the advantage of absolutism, upon the very soil where but yesterday, she poured out her blood and her treasure, for Freedom."

We have already expressed our opinion that the proceedings of Count BOURSON in Sonora will be disavowed by the French Government, whenever it shall be brought officially to its notice. Neither the *Annuaire des Deux Mondes* nor the Memoir of DUPASQUIER from which we have quoted, are in any sense official publications. The former is made up annually at the office of the *Revue des Deux Mondes*, and although it is always written thoroughly in the French interest, and distorts without scruple the facts and statistics of other countries so as to make them justify the conclusions which the ambition or the influence of France demands, it does not assume to speak for the Government, nor is the Government at all responsible for its views. M. DUPASQUIER also is a private person, clothed with no official functions, and engaged probably in a large private speculation in Sonora lands. His Memoir is probably nothing more than a statement which he has drawn up to enlist the cooperation of capitalists and others in this grand scheme of colonization: though the line of argument which he adopts indicates a purpose on his part to secure the protection, and possibly also, the active support of the French Government for his plans. Count BOURSON, also, and the military expedition of which he is the head, represent a company formed in San Francisco for mining purposes, and aiming immediately at nothing beyond their own profit. And yet the terms on which they have secured large grants of land from the Mexican authorities,—the *exclusion of Americans* being a leading condition, and other circumstances, show a willingness on their part to act as Frenchmen, and to establish there a French colony, which may in the end prove the *avant courrier* of French influence and control in that region of the earth.

It is not at all necessary, therefore, to connect these several expeditions directly with the French Government, in order to show that they may have very important bearings on the future relations of this country with France. The fact that the leaders of these private expeditions seek to give them a national character, and commend them to the notice of the Government on national and political grounds, is important as showing the *capabilities* of the subject,—as indicating what the Government may make out of it bye and bye, if it shall suit its convenience to enter upon the path opened by it. All great national schemes of Colonization have been, in their origin, mere private adventures. Private companies planted the English Colonies on this Continent. A private trading company laid the foundation for the gigantic dominion of Great Britain in India. A single individual, Mr. JAMES BROOKE, in the pursuit of his own advantage, and acting solely upon his own responsibility, obtained large influence in Borneo which, when events were ripe, he transferred to England. Private adventurers, moreover, first colonized Texas, and paved the way for its independence and annexation to the United States. This is the natural pathway of Empire. An individual or a company obtains a foothold in some unsettled region,—subdues it,—makes it valuable, and then invokes the protection, the guardianship, and in due time the sovereignty of his country.

It is by no means impossible that similar results may follow the movements of the French in Sonora. Their settlements may be left to themselves, and to the natural course of events, until they shall be strong enough to maintain themselves, and to claim the alliance and protection due to its character as an off-shoot of the French nation. And upon the possibilities of such a contingency it is well that the American Government and people should keep a watchful eye.

More Free Banking.

Two propositions are before the United States Senate to correct the bogus Banking at the Seat of Government: one by Mr. FISH, to regulate the subject by a General Banking Law; the other by Mr. ADAMS, of Mississippi, to make the issue of unauthorized small notes a penal offence. We do not see that the first is called for by the business of the District of Columbia, and certainly not by the currency wants of the contignous States. Since the retrocession of the ancient city of Alexandria to the State of Virginia, the District has little or no commerce, unless, indeed, the traffic at the Capitol and Executive Departments, in jobs and offices be dignified with the name; and this is not likely to be carried on by *small* notes. The effect of the measure of Mr. FISH, therefore, would only be to create a new roost for the Wild Cat speculators of Wall-street, without, in any sensible degree, furnishing the good people of Washington with banking accommodations. Doubtless the worthy mover designs to remedy a crying public evil, though we regard it as past all surgery, save that which Mr. ADAMS would apply to it—amputation.

The State of Louisiana, we hear, is about to adopt the free system, with Orleans City bonds as a basis of circulation. No less than forty-three hundred thousand dollars—$4,300,000—of the forty year bonds of the Consolidated City have been negotiated within the past six months, of which two millions went to Europe, and $2,300,000 has recently been taken at home. The security is good, undoubtedly, as the present provisions for interest stand. Their free employment, however, for banking at a point so important as New-Orleans may be productive of much evil to the currency of the South West, unless care is taken to keep up the ample line of specie, which for ten years past has been maintained under the power of the State Board of Currency, in the banks now in operation. In these speculative times, and while the paper currency is already regarded by many as redundant, a relaxation of the specie basis, where it has hitherto been relatively larger than in any other city of the Union, would be fraught with the greatest mischiefs.

Free banking, like many other useful measures, has been sadly adulterated, in its conservative spirit, of late years, out of the State of New-York. Here the whole policy of Legislation has been to improve the original law, and to better the small note currency. The Progression has been to par redemption until the notes of the most distant banks in the interior of the State are sought after in Wall-street at from par to 25 cents on the hundred dollars discount. But we are not quite sure that the less guarded examples of the sister States may not soon operate at Albany insidiously and adversely to this condition of things. The present safe basis of New-York and Federal Stocks may be tampered with this Winter, although at any other time than the present, the reasonable course would be that the example of New-York should be copied abroad rather than subverted at home. The temper of wild speculation is little used to checks or repulses. ILLINOIS has given her people a free system based on her own noo-dividend paying and irredeemable stocks. The shadow of convertible security is preserved; the substance almost wholly disregarded. Wisconsin has gone a step further, and adopted Railway Company Bonds. The Ohio Legislature will be beset to take in County Bonds. And it is not impossible that Maryland, to encourage the development of her mineral resources, may adopt Cumberland Coal Stocks!

With these out side laws, however, it would not be the province of the New-York press or people to meddle, if the money thus created were kept at home. But such has not been the case. The laws in question, out West, are used as mere stool-pigeons by New-York speculators, and the whole brood of Free Bank Kites are let fly here. The public have been pretty effectually warned against them, and we are glad to believe they are likely to be driven home to roost. That which now concerns our people nearest, is, that their own laws touching their own Banks shall not be relaxed. We pray our Legislators to hold fast that which is good and well tried, at least one year longer, by which time they may see to what end that which is now of evil report is practically working.

☞ During the last Cholera season, a friend of ours preached a most pertinent sermon on the necessity of continual preparation to meet death, and insisted that it was the part of every man of business to keep his house always in order. Said he in conclusion, "Keep your accounts in such a state that you can square them within twenty-four hours, and keep your conscience clean." "So brethren," said he, "Panic will never reckon you among *its* slain, and if the Cholera comes, you will be prepared to meet it firmly. He addressed small farmers, snug fishermen, and mechanics who kept their accounts in a small writing-book, and had room enough for all the recipes for curing hams and foundered horses which they may be in deep water—but he is like one steering by the wind in a fog, and if there is a shoal in the vicinity, he has a perfect right to expect to know all about it before long. But if he is doing a "smashing business," if everything goes right, if money is plenty and purchasers abound, let him be sure above all things that he knows just how his affairs are situated. If a clumsy sailor tumble overboard when his ship is becalmed, the tars in their dry jackets laugh at poor Jack, as he flounders in the sea; and at their leisure they throw him a line, and haul him up. But if the wind is blowing a noble breeze, and the ship is dashing right before it with all sail set—studding-sails, sky-sails, and all,—and *then* Jack makes a mis-step and falls into the brine, it is very likely to be "all day" with him. The boats are manned and lowered in haste,—spars, pieces of wood, old rigging, hen-coops,—anything is thrown overboard, that out of the multitude he may possibly reach one, and be buoyed by it till the boats arrive,—and yet the poor fellow may fade away to a speck amoog the white caps, and be lost to their sight before the ship can be brought about. So is it in business. If one is doing a small business and getting slow gains, he can repair a break, or correct an error at leisure. But driving an extensive one, he must keep his eyes open, his hands ungloved, and must tread cautiously in dangerous places. Saturday night may find him a bankrupt, though on Monday morning he received the congratulations of his friends as one "well-to-do in the world," and getting rich rapidly. Keep the books carefully, study the balance-sheet, and know your whereabouts, whether your clear gains are reckoned high at five cents per annum, or low at five thousand dollars—is the advice of one who would quote General JACKSON on the point, but that the exact phraseology of the old hero's remark is not just now remembered.

City Expenses.

A paper recently submitted to the Common Council from the City Controller, informa that honorable body that the snug sum of *five millions of dollars* will be required for the government of the City next year,—which is not quite *two millions* MORE than was required last year. Part of this money is required to pay State taxes, interest on the debt, &c., &c.; and is not properly reckoned as part of the annual cost of the City government. The comparison between the estimates of this year and last stands thus:

	City Gov't.	Aggregate.
1853	$3,879,938	$5,111,802
1852	2,436,650	3,320,411
Increase	$1,443,288	$1,791,391

Last year the increase over the year preceding was only $577,310; this year it is more than *three times* as much. In what particular departments, or for what particula purposes, this increase has been, it will not be easy to say with accuracy until the Controller's report in full shall be published. In another part of this morning's *Times* will he found a list of the items of expense under their several heads, from which it will be seen where the heaviest charges have been incurred.

At the rate of progress by which this year has been marked, we shall have a delightfully expensive City Government by and by. We have increased our expenses this year nearly *two millions* over the last,—three times the rate of last year's increase over the year preceding. If we do as well next year, we shall have to foot a bill of over *eleven millions*. And our City Council has gone zealously at work to bring about this result. Since the Controller's estimates went in, they have done but little except to increase salaries, generally *fifty per cent.*, at least. They began with the Chief of Police, and have since been at work upon the Clerks of the two Boards. They have made a good beginning, and, we doubt not, will follow up the work with all possible energy and vigor.

A Good Idea.

We see that it has been proposed in the Ohio Legislature to appropriate a part of the earnings of convicts in the State prisons to the support of the families of such convicts. Why should it not be so! Every family has a right to expect a support, in part, at least, from its head. A crime against the State very properly deprives the criminal of a title to his own earnings until the crime is expiated; but how has his family lost their claim to them! They must suffer necessarily in consequence of his sin, but it seems to us that their sufferings should not be unnecessarily enhanced. It is enough for them to inherit his disgrace without having their bread plucked from their mouths for no fault of their own. In punishing the criminal, Society taxes itself for his support while incarcerated. His family have their full share of the tax, in the shame that is laid upon them. Society is strong and able to meet its assessment without difficulty. It is its policy to make the prisoner, so far as possible, support himself. This leasens the burden upon Society. But the family, who have not yet lost, as we can see, their title to his earnings, are weak, and generally little able to lose his aid. Society then draws from the convict for its own relief, that labor which always has been due to his dependent and innocent ones at home.

It would be good policy for Society to allow the convict to aid in the support of his family, even if such support were not theirs by right. In a great majority of cases they are poor, unable to procure an honorable subsistance without aid. The disgrace of the husband lessens [illegible] enrich a contractor, to pay for that stone wall that imprisons them, or to furnish the comforts of a home to their abandoned family. But others who inhabit the dreary cells of our penitentiaries, are men who may have borne generally the name of kind husbands and respectable fathers, but, maddened by drink, or pressed by sore temptation, have committed some flagrant crime for which justice demands that they surrender the rights and comforts of freemen. One of this class, laboring day after day at his forced task, were it known that his family was to reap some portion of the fruits of his labor, might feel a new motive to such diligence as at last gives a good character even to a convict. It would be a consolation to him to know that the sweat of his brow brings bread to his long-suffering wife, and enables his children to be better cared for, better taught, better trained than he was. He might toil a little harder for it. He might feel—it would be a strange feeling within any of *our* penitentiaries—that his labor was not entirely unrequited. And when he had done penance long enough, he would be more likely to find a home preserved by the fruit of his own labors, to which, like a repentant prodigal, he could return. His long-divorced family woule be less likely to regard him as an intruder, come back to consume their hard-earned fruits. For Society's sake,—for the sake of the convict himself, and his disgraced family, we hope that the humane proposition to the Ohio Legislature will not be rejected. And when that State has set the example, we doubt not others will be ready to follow her lead.

☞ The final Lecture of Mr. THACKERAY's Course, will be delivered this evening. The subject: *Sterne and Goldsmith*. As the last opportunity for listening to the excellent lecturer, the crowd will probably be unusually large.

The Opera Season.

We heard yesterday that ALBONI's manager had arranged with the Broadway manager for a short Italian Opera Season this Winter. It is stated by the *Evening Mirror* that MARETZEK is on his way home from Mexico, and may possibly organize with ALBONI. It has already been announced that SONTAG's manager gives an Opera season, probably at the Astor-place, to commence early in January.

The public would no doubt like to hear these two brilliant stars together. As this cannot be, we do not know that any regret should be felt that they are likely to come into competition. It will better regulate or moderate the prices of admission. There has been something overmuch of extravagant musical entertainments of late in the article of cost, and we doubt whether the management, much less the public, have really found their profit in it. The managers may not know that the public suspect that humbug and delusion of the grossest and most unprofitable character have been brought to sustain a show of success under such prices. But such is the fact. Many of the "crowded houses," after the early curiosity and enthusiasm to hear one or the other of the new singers were indulged, were the result of a prodigal use of free tickets. We have heard as high as 1,400, or 1,500, estimated for a single night at Metropolitan Hall. Strangers having ladies in charge at the Hotels, and a few families in the City, to secure very eligible seats, paid their $2; but the "choice seats" were frequently otherwise filled, and the large body of $1 visiters provided for either in the dress circle or in parquette seats were "choice" in all but the two dollar name.

We know nothing certain of the tariff of prices for the Opera likely to be "tried on" when this captivating and elegant amusement returns to us, under the auspices of SONTAG, or ALBONI, or both. Rumor is exceedingly extravagant, but we distrust it, and take the figure spoken of rather as a *feeler* as to what might be borne, than what is to be attempted. The public may regulate this matter, if taken in season. Let all set their influence and action at once and for all, against the slightest appearence of extortion, no matter under what pretext, or what resort to humbug attempted. Speaking for part of the City Press, we know that it will not be used to encourage unusual or extortionate prices.

NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES,

Contents for Saturday, Dec. 18.

Poetry.—The Pen and the Album, by W. M. THACKERAY.

Literary.—Homes of American Authors—DANA BRYANT—BANCROFT, GOETHE and BRYANT. Knick-knacks—Ground-mice—MONROE EDWARDS—Old Knick in Sleepy Hollow—The Dog and the Lobster—Remembered Childhood.

Editorial.—The California News. The Tendency of English Politics. Important Law Case. The French in America. Distribution of Gold. Twelve Tons of Gold in one Ship. New-York Benevolence. Insanity growing more prevalent. Our Public Management. Labor in Cuba. Exploring Expedition. THACKERAY and DICKENS. Railroad Accommodations. Mr. BROOKS on Revenue. Operation of the Neutrality Laws. Supreme Court Vacancy.

News of the Week.—Weekly Summary, containing careful Digests of the Reports of the Secretary of the Interior, Secretary of War, of the Commissioners of the Department, and of the Pension Office. Condensations of current topics, under the head of the City and the United States. Gen. SCOTT's Report. Summary of Proceedings in Congress. Europe—News by the *Niagara*. California—News by the *Illinois*, &c. &c.

Extracts from our Files.—France in America. State Debt—Repudiation. Cost of Guano etc.

Correspondence.—Letters from the correspondents of the *Times* in Havana, and Washington

Commercial.—The Money, Stock and Produce Markets for the week, carefully condensed and arranged.

☞ The terms of the *New-York Weekly Times* are Two DOLLARS per annum in advance. Single copies, at 6¼ cents, may be obtained at the desk, in wrappers ready for mailing. Club prices, TWENTY COPIES for Twenty Dollars.

☞ The postage on this paper is now only 6¼ cents per quarter, paid in advance.

RAYMOND, JONES & CO., Publishers,
No. 113 Nassau-street.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

TUTTLE'S CURIOSITY SHOP.—DEVOUT RESORT.—Those who would see the Curiosities of the World, should visit TUTTLE'S Curiosity Shop, No. 349 Broadway, where they will find a large collection of Curiosities from all parts of the World, and a Museum of Natural History, which is unsurpassed by any in the country. Admittance free.

HARK, YE CONSUMPTIVES!—THE SUCCESS which has attended HASTINGS' NAPHTHA SYRUP, in Decline, Consumption, Spitting of Blood, Asthma, &c., since its introduction into the United States, fully equals what it met with in Europe. He who has been a patient in nearly all our large Hospitals, and the most eminent of our physicians have written highly favorable notices of it, and realize it extensively in their private practice. Indeed, they have almost abandoned all other remedies for the relief disease of the lungs, and a single case has not yet been reported in which it has failed to give satisfaction and relief. If the reader is at all inclined to Consumption, or afflicted with any of the diseases which are likely to produce it, let him lose no time in procuring a bottle of HASTINGS' NAPHTHA SYRUP, and one or two doses will satisfy him of its surprising virtues, and that a short continuance of the use will restore him to health; for it not only cures in a brief period, but gives relief and a warrant of its excellence and mastery over the disease, in a few minutes after it is received into the system. Hence Sir James Clarke, the Court Physician, remarks of it that "in consequence of the brisk and unmistakable energy of its operations no medicine has so much the confidence of patients as HASTINGS' COMPOUND SYRUP OF NAPHTHA."

C. V. CLICKENER & CO., No. 21 Barclay-st., are the Agents for Dr. HASTINGS in America, to whom all orders should be addressed.

INDIA RUBBER CANES FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS.—Nothing has ever been thrown before the public which so much excited the curiosity of people as the India Rubber Cane, on account of its beauty, elasticity and novelty. They surpass all other Canes in every desirable quality, and their novelty renders them particularly desirable at this time for Holiday presents. They are for sale, most elegantly mounted, at J. N. GENIN'S BAZAAR, TIFFANY, YOUNG & ELLIS, No. 347 Broadway; TENNEY, Broadway, corner of Murray-st.; NEAL, CARROLL & HUTCHINSON, No. 347 Broadway; LEARY & CO., Astor House; GEO. TUTTLE, No. 345 Broadway: and by the exclusive manufacturer, L. P. PORTER, No. 43 Maiden-lane.

MUSIC BOXES.—AT ROGERS' BAZAAR OF FANCY Goods, No. 449 Broadway, have just been received a large assortment of splendid rich-toned Music Boxes, playing from two to twelve airs each, and offered far below the usual prices, as Mr. ROGERS is determined to establish his Bazaar as the Cheap Fancy Store of Broadway. Call early and make your selection.

FRIGIDITY AND FURS.—WINTER HAS SUDDENLY given everybody the cold shoulder. The Ladies, who prize health and love comfort, are partial to Furs. Now sets, made up after the latest French fashion, are in demand; and nowhere can they be found in such variety, so beautiful, or at such reasonable prices, as at GENIN'S Bazaar. Ermine, Sable, Marten, Mink, and Fitch, may there be obtained, at prices which will astonish all who associate dearness with the idea of that celebrated establishment. Husbands and lovers, fathers and brothers, are respectfully informed that a Set of Furs is a seasonable present. "A word to the wise," &c.

GENIN'S BAZAAR,
No. 513 Broadway, St. Nicholas Hotel.

FASHIONABLE WINTER CLOTHING.—AS OUR stock of fashionable Winter Clothing is very large, and varied in styles of goods and garments, we will, from this date, sell every garment at retail, at a great reduction of prices, to make room for our Spring Jobbing Stock, now in process of manufacture. Our friends will favor us with an early call, and make their selections from our beautiful stock of Talmas, Winter Wrappers, Snow Coats, Overcoats, Sacks, Business Frocks, &c., as—although the stock is very large—the more tasty things will soon be selected.

D. & J. DEVLIN,
Nos. 33 and 35 John-st., corner of Nassau.

NEW-YEAR'S DAY COMES THIS SEASON, AS usual, on the first of January, and it may be well to remind the young men about town that there is plenty of time to have made to order, what so many need, a new Suit of Clothes. It can only be necessary to remind the thoughtful and sensible of the use and importance of dress on that day, when so many "soft eyes look love to eyes which speak again," and that H. L. FOSTER'S fashionable Clothing Establishment remains at No. 27 Cortlandt-st., where he is prepared to furnish every article in his line at the lowest prices and upon the shortest notice.

RADICAL CURE OF HERNIA OR RUPTURE.—DR. GEORGE HEATON, of Boston, may be consulted at his office, No. 558 Broadway, New-York, on Thursday, Friday and Saturday of each week. Dr. H. continues to cure Hernia or Rupture in all its forms, thereby rendering the use of Trusses unnecessary. He also attends to diseases of females, to the surgical treatment of Hemorrhoids, Prolapsus or Hernia Recti. On Sunday, Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday of each week, he may be found at his office, No. 2 Exeter-place, or Infirmary No. 40 Lincoln-st., Boston.

FRENCH SLIPPERS.—THE ONLY ESTABLISHment in this country where French Slippers can be obtained is at SMITH'S, No. 79 Bleecker-st., a few doors from Broadway. This is the agency of MILLEVOYE'S, the famous French maker, established for the purpose of introducing his elegant Slippers among the most fashionable circles, and as the prices at which they are afforded are less than is universally demanded for inferior articles, they cannot fail to obtain the attention of all ladies of taste and refinement.

GURNEY'S NEW AND MAGNIFICENT DAGUERREAN GALLERY, No. 349 Broadway, contains the largest collection of Portraits of distinguished persons to be seen in this country. GURNEY received the highest premium, a Gold Medal, at the late Fair of the American Institute, for the best Daguerreotypes ever exhibited, which can be seen at his new and magnificent rooms; also the largest collection of Daguerrean Views ever exhibited of all the principal cities, rivers, and gold regions of California. Go and see them. Admittance free.

WATTS' NERVOUS ANTIDOTE.—I HAVE BEEN terribly afflicted with Consumption, nervous debility, deafness, lowness of spirits, felt almost immediate relief from the first bottle of WATTS' NERVOUS ANTIDOTE. I could not realize the wonderful effect. I am now thoroughly restored to health, raise no more phlegm. Mine was a very bad case, and I must say, it certainly is a very great cure, in a very short time.

THOS. STRUM,
No. 91 Essex-st.

$1 per bottle; $9 per dozen. Dépôt No. 102 Nassau-st.

CURTAIN MATERIALS
AT REDUCED PRICES.—LACE CURTAINS FROM $4 to $30.
Muslin Curtains from $1 to $10.
Brocatells, Satin De Laines, worsted Damask.
Cornices and all other trimmings at prices 30 per cent. less than usual at other stores.
N. B.—Window Shades of every description.

KELTY & FERGUSON, 339 Broadway.

GREAT EMINENCE IN THE FASHIONABLE WORLD by CAHILL, of the Broadway Shoe Palace. He has borne off the palm in making fashionable Boots and Gaiters for gentlemen, as well as elegant and tasty Shoes, Slippers, Ties, &c., for ladies and children. Such another stock of shoe leather of all kinds, manufactured in the most superior manner, cannot be found in the world. "We study to please," is the motto of the eminent shoe dealer at No. 377 Broadway.

TAILORESSES AND SEAMSTRESSES AT LAST HAVE learned the most important fact, that the stitching of SINGER'S IMPROVED SEWING MACHINES is better than can be done by hand, and that the Merchant Tailors readily pay extra prices for the beautiful machine work. No other Sewing Machine will do the work required. It is not strange, therefore, that the whole sewing world should be anxious to obtain these Machines. Call and examine them freely at the Office, No. 258 Broadway.

MOURNING GOODS REDUCED.—BARTHOLOMEW & WEED, No. 551 Broadway, are offering at a great reduction their entire stock of Goods, they finding it necessary, in consequence of great increase of business, to make extensive alterations in their store. Purchasers of Mourning Goods will do themselves a great benefit by calling, as they will see that bargains are here. Splendid Cloaks very cheap. New Mourning Store, No. 551 Broadway, nearly opposite Metropolitan Hotel.

CALIFORNIA EXPRESS—WELLS, FARGO & CO.—Our next regular Express will be sent by the U. S. mail steamer *Illinois*, on MONDAY, Dec. 20, at 2 P.M., in charge of Mr. ANTHONY, our own Special Messenger. Shippers will please send in their freight in waterproof order, before the day of sailing. No package should measure more than 5½ cubic feet, or weigh more than 125 pounds. Small parcels received until 1 o'clock the day the steamer sails.

WELLS FARGO & CO., No. 16 Wall-st.

"How light'ly falls the foot of Time
That only treads on flowers."

LADIES, IF YOU WISH TO BE GRACEFUL IN THE dance, take steps into MILLER'S store in Canal-st., where you will find white Satin and Linen Gaiters, white Kid and Satin Slippers, black and colored Gaiters, of all the fashionable styles, suitable for this season, of balls, parties, weddings, &c.

MILLER'S, No. 134 Canal-st.

THE HOLIDAYS.—THE HOLIDAYS ARE APproaching—a season which the little folks devote to youthful pleasure and the time when they anxiously expect their new outfit. We appeal to the kindness of fathers, and the affections of mothers. Do not let the boys be disappointed or their youthful hopes be blasted, but go to the Jamestown Boys Clothing Establishment, and buy a very elegant suit for a small amount of money.

L. LOSEE, No. 5 John-st.

LADIES' DRESS CAP, LACE, AND EMBROIDERY BAZAAR.—Just received a fresh lot, rich pointed Lace and Muslin Collars; a lot very cheap breakfast Sleeves; also Night Caps, of every price and kind. Some very beautiful styles of Head Dresses, and a variety of other goods, cheap, and specially adapted for the season.

NEWMAN'S, No. 695 Broadway near Fourth-st.

PETERSON & HUNNEWELL, No. 379 Bleecker-st., between Broadway and Sixth-ave., are now offering a large assortment of Ladies' Cloaks, Dress Goods, Shawls, Hosiery, Gloves, Ribbons, Laces, Embroideries, Linen Goods, Flannels, Balmorals, Skirts, Corsets, Crinolines, Hoop Skirts, Bonnets, Hats, Caps, Head Dresses, Infants' Wear, Fancy Goods, Notions, &c., at very low prices.

GAMES! GAMES!! GAMES!!!

JUST PUBLISHED and FOR SALE by BUNCE & BROTHERS, No. 128 Nassau-st., the new Game of

SPECULATION.

FARMER PEDLAR.

HOP, SNAP, ENCHRE.

CHRONOLOGICAL CARDS.

SOCIAL GAME.

UNCLE TOM and LITTLE EVA.

With a large variety of other Games, comprising the best assortment in the City, for sale by the single one dozen, or gross.

BUNCE & BROTHER, Booksellers and Publishers, 128 Nassau-st., opposite Clinton Hall.

W. H. McDONALD'S GENERAL NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING HOUSE, No. 102 NASSAU-ST., (corner of Ann.)

Advertisements inserted at the very lowest rates in any paper in the United States or Canadas.

The very best papers are received by mail daily and kept on file for reference, and copies of each furnished to advertisers.

The fullest authority and recommendation, over the written signatures of the publishers of the leading daily and weekly papers, will be shown to those who require it.

Merchants who may have heretofore given their advertising to irresponsible persons, and have been disappointed in its results, are informed, that in dealing with MR no payment is required till the advertiser isentisfied that his orders have been properly attended to.

W. H. McD. has no branches of his house in other cities. It is essentially a New-York concern, calculated to give publicity to the business of New-York Merchants without bringing into competition with them those of other cities.

My books, the columns of the papers, &c., will show that I am doing nearly all the New-York advertising that is being done in the leading papers from Canada to California.

W. H. McDONALD.

INDIA RUBBER GLOVES, MITTENS, &c.

MANUFACTURED (EXCLUSIVELY) BY GOODYEAR'S RUBBER GLOVE COMPANY.—The attention of the public is requested to these desirable and salable articles. Their manufacture has been much improved lately, and they are made very durable.

PHYSICIANS, FARMERS, AND OTHERS,

will find the Wool-lined Gloves and Mittens indispensable in cold and wet weather.

Ladies will find these Gloves useful in all work that will spoil the hands.

SALT RHEUM AND CHAPPED HANDS

Cured immediately by wearing these Gloves. They are made all lengths, to protect the arms and wrists. For sale by

D. HODGMAN,
No. 37 Maiden-lane, New-York.

EMMES & SWEET, Providence, R. I.

HORCROSS & TOWNE, Boston, Mass.,

and by merchants generally throughout the Union.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.—The Subscribers is now selling Watches at retail at the following remarkably low prices, being much less than any other house:

Fine Gold Lepine Watches, 6 holes jewelled....$25 00
Fine Gold Detached Levers, full jewelled..... 30 00
Gold Enamelled Watches, for Ladies..... 25 00
Gold Hunting Watches, for Ladies..... 25 00
Gold Hunting Patent Levers, for Gentlemen..... 50 00
Silver Patent Levers.....$16 00 to 20 00
Silver Detached Levers..... 13 00 to 20 00

Gold Hunting Watches, which run eight days; Gold Hunting Watches, which run fifteen days; Gold Watches in magic cases, which change into three different Watches; Gold Watches which wind up and set without any key.

Also, Cooper's Patent Lever Watches, in hunting-cases, splendid pocket Chronometers, and all other styles of Watches, at equally low prices. Also, all kinds of Jewelry and Silver Ware, at much less than the usual prices.

GEO. C. ALLEN, Importer of Watches and Jewelry, wholesale and retail, No. 11 Wall-st., (up stairs,) near Broadway, formerly at No. 51 Wall-st.

S. M. PETTENGILL & CO., No. 122 Nassau-st, New York, are the authorized agents for the best and most widely circulated Newspapers in the United States and the Canadas. They are received daily and filed regularly at their offices. An advertiser can see each number of every paper containing his advertisement. We are in daily receipt of voluntary complimentary notices from the Newspaper press, from Maine to Texas and the Canadas, and have them by the hundreds of the most flattering character.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

Messrs. S. M. PETTENGILL & Co., who are prompt, honest and gentlemanly in their business transactions, are the only authorized agents in the cities of New-York and Boston for the Newspaper Press. They receive Advertisements and Subscriptions for us at our usual rates. Their receipts are regarded as payments Their offices are at New-York, No 122 Nassau st., Boston, No. 10 State-st. [Pittsburgh Daily Morning Post.

Messrs PETTENGILL & Co., whose capacity, promptness and integrity are gaining for them a wide and merited popularity in their department of enterprise, and accredited agents of a very large number of the first journals in the country; and the business men of Boston, appreciating this fact, are reaping its benefits through their well established agency.—Springfield Republican.

We are pleased to observe that S. M. PETTENGILL & Co., Newspaper Advertising Agents, have opened an office in the city of New-York. The experience and fidelity of these gentlemen should, with the enlargement of their circle of business, give them a large increase of patronage. [Mobile Daily Advertiser.

It is well known that Messrs S. M. PETTENGILL & Co., have facilities for ascertaining the circulation of Newspapers, enjoyed by no others. They make it their business to act as faithful and efficient agents for publishers and advertisers, and they have brought their business to such perfection as to be of mutual advantage to both. Whoever has occasion for business to be done in this line cannot do themselves fortune in their selection of agents, for they have never failed of receiving an ample reward for the money expended. Hundreds of publishers, and thousands of business men, have reason to, and do, thank Messrs S M PETTENGILL & Co., for much of their success.—Providence Daily Mirror.

GRASS VALLEY GOLD MINING COMPANY.—Capital, $250,000, in 1,250 Shares, $200 each.—J. WINCHESTER, President.

The rich Quartz Claims owned by this Company exceed 400 in number, covering a surface of more than 100 acres. In the richest and most desirable part of GRASS VALLEY, California.

THE MACHINERY IS ON THE GROUND It is of the most approved and powerful of any yet constructed, and calculated to crush 100 tons of Quartz per day.

The whole of the property is paid for, and the Company free from debt.

A few Shares of the Stock for sale, at par.

Pamphlets containing the Charter, By-Laws, Map, &c., may be obtained at the office; if by mail, enclose two three-cent stamps.

Address, postage paid, with remittance for Stock, (in drafts on New-York, or current funds,) to

R. J. RICHARDS, Secretary,
No 107 Fulton-st., New-York.

Where specimens of the Gold-bearing Quartz may be seen from 10 to 3 o'clock.

A GOLD MEDAL AWARDED FOR THE BEST BOOK BINDING, was given by the AMERICAN INSTITUTE, at the LATE FAIR, to E. WALKER & SONS. New-York Book Bindery, No. 114 Fulton st. E. W. & SONS respectfully inform their friends and the public that they give special attention to their elegant pictorial and substantial book binding, of all descriptions of large illustrated works as

Boydell's Shakespeare, Field book of the Revolution,
Hogarth's Works, Virtue's Bible, and Illustrated
Harper's Bible and Shakspeare, Works,
Harper's Magazine, Tallis & Cobb's Shakspeare,
Lexographic Encyclopedia, Audubon's Quadrupeds and
Family Devotions, Ornithology of America,
Royal Portfolios and Atlases, The Life of Christ.

All descriptions of Pictorial, Library and Job Book Binding executed in neat and elegant styles, at reasonable prices, at their old stand, No. 114 Fulton st.

MURPHY'S ADHESIVE MIXTURE, for Post-Office Stamps, Envelopes, Fancy Paper and Card Work, &c., &c.—Invaluable to Editors and Scrap-Book Makers, as a substitute for wafers, paste, gum arabic, and all other odious and inconvenient make-shifts.

This Mixture remains always pure, clear, and free from smell; does not mould, turn sour, nor become candied; is ready for use and in complete order in all weathers and under all circumstances.

Prepared and sold, wholesale and retail, by WILLIAM MURPHY, No 257 Broadway, (up stairs,) N. Y., and by Stationers generally throughout the City and Country

SILVER MEDAL PREMIUM.—Tea and Coffee Sets of Silver Plate, Cruet Frames with cut crusts.—Elegant and choice patterns of the above goods of American manufacture, and for some of which, exhibited by us at the last year's Fair of the American Institute, we were awarded the Silver Medal. They are offered for sale at very low prices, by WM. WIDDLE & CO., No. 17 Maiden-lane.

Also—A very large assortment of Silver-plated Spoons, Forks and Ladles, plated on the best quality of Albata-ware. Also, the newest and most superb patterns of Dixon & Son's Sheffield Silver-plated and Britannia Tea and Coffee Sets, just received per steamship Europa.

INDUSTRIAL HOME ASSOCIATION NO 2.—The Members are hereby informed that the choosing of Lots will commence at UNIONPORT, Monday, Dec 20, at 10 A. M. Sixty members can choose each day (Sundays excepted,) according to their drawn numbers, until the whole shall be completed. The Harlem Cars will leave the Depot at 8½ o'clock A M. for Morrisania An Evening Session will also be held at Military Hall, Bowery, during the choosing, commencing at 8 o'clock. The numbers as chosen will be published in this paper. Maps and plans of cottages and fittings can be obtained of HENRY PALMER, No. 198 William st.

NEW SALT STORE, at No. 297 Washington st.—The subscriber would inform the Grocers and consumers that (Cheap for Cash) he has a large supply of ASHTON'S, WORTHINGTON'S, and other brands of Liverpool Fine Salt, and also Ground Alum Salt. Also, Refined Ground Rock Salt, in Bags, Packets, and Cases, (60 boxes in each case,) and also Turks' Island, Bonaire and Cadiz Salt, afloat, and in store at his Salt Warehouses, Nos 297 Washington-st., 101 and 103 Broad st., and at LAWRENCE'S Stores, foot of Delancey-st. SAMUEL HOTALING.

MRS. ROBINSON HAS REMOVED her CLEAR STARCHING ESTABLISHMENT from No. 89 Mercer-st. to Newtown, L. I., where she has every facility for Bleaching and Refinishing Laces and Muslins, and other articles entrusted to her care, in a neat and beautiful manner. Particular attention paid to Lace and Muslin Window Curtains, which she will return this season. Ladies will please leave a note or card of address at H. J KIENSTED'S Drug Store, Collamore House, corner of Spring-st. and Broadway, which will be punctually attended to

CARRIAGE HORSES—A pair of large and powerful jet black, warrants d perfectly kind in all harness, stylish, fast, and suitable for a hack, omnibus or railroad cars and will be sold for one half their cost. Apply to-day, at No. 47 Columbia-st., (near Fulton Ferry) Brooklyn.

INDIA RUBBER HORSE COVERS—Price three dollars.—The best article of Horse Covers ever offered, and warranted to stand heat and cold, and give satisfaction. For sale, wholesale and retail, by ROGERS & WYCKOFF, No. 33 Cortlandt-st.

TO RICE GROWERS.—A lot of "STRONG'S" PATENT RICE HULLERS for sale—one of which may be seen in operation by application to

MORTON & BREMNER,
No. 213 Pearl-st., corner Fletcher st.

YEAST POWDER.—B. T. BARRIT is the original inventor of the celebrated Yeast Powder, which is prepared and sold by him at Nos. 56 and 58 Washington-st., New-York, in the same. Those who purchase should see that they get that with the above name on.

WANTED.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young Woman, as Chambermaid and Waiter; or would be willing to do general housework, for a small family. The best of city references given. Call at No. 156, 28th-st., between 7th and 8th-avs., upper floor, front room. Will receive calls for two days.

SITUATIONS WANTED—As cook and to wash and iron in a private family by one, and as chambermaid and laundress or as laundress by the other. These girls are very experienced and have excellent City reference. Call at No. 74 6th-avenue, in the book store.

SITUATION WANTED—By an English girl, with the best of reference from the city, as Chambermaid or nurse and seamstress; would make herself generally useful. Please call No. 191½ Bowery.

SITUATION WANTED—As cook, and to wash and iron, or do the housework of a private family, by a very experienced girl, with excellent City reference. Call at No. 74, 6th-av., in the book-store.

SITUATION WANTED—By a neat and well recommended Protestant girl, to do house-work or chamber-maid and waiting. Has the best of City reference. Will make herself useful; understands cooking, washing and ironing. Call at No 191½ Bowery.

SITUATION WANTED—As Chambermaid and to assist at the washing and ironing or to do the housework of a small private family, by a very experienced Protestant girl with excellent City reference. Call at No. 74 6th-av., in the book store.

SITUATION WANTED—As nurse by a steady middle aged woman with 9 year's City reference Is capable of taking charge of a baby from its birth. Call at No. 74 6th-avenue, in the book store.

A SITUATION WANTED by a steady respectable young Woman, as plain cook, washer and ironer, or nurse and plain sewing. Good City references. Apply at No. 134 33d-st, between Sixth and Seventh-avenues.

WANTED—About 50 plain and first-rate cooks, 75 chambermaids, seamstresses, &c., 75 nice, genteel girls, age from 16 to 16, most of them well recommended, and a good assortment of men and boys are now wanting employment at C. MASON'S office, Nos. 350 Broadway and 145 Bowery. Terms, yearly subscription, 50 cents; otherwise, 25 cents.

WANTED—Ten men of good address to sell several articles wanted in every family. Agents can make $5 per day. Also, a man with $500 to take an interest in a depot in Boston; may make $1,500 per annum. Ten men paid wages. Call or address, No. 317 Bowery, from 9 until 2 o'clock

WANTED—A situation by a respectable young Woman, to Cook, Wash and Iron, and is a good baker. Good city reference from her last situation, where she has lived over four years. Call at No. 124 West 33d-st., between 6th and 7th-avs.

WANTED—In a public primary school near the city, across the ferry, a Principal and two Assistants. Address Box 526, Lower Post-Office. State name, age, and reference. Salaries, $250, $150, and $100.

WANTED—Plush Sewers. None but the best hands need apply. GENIN, No. 214 Broadway, opposite St. Paul's.

PLANK-ROAD LUMBER WANTED.—Proposals will be received for the delivery of five millions of feet plank-road lumber, nine feet in length, to be delivered during the months of March and April, at Florence, on the river Delaware, or at Keyport, on the Rariton Bay. Address,

FLORENCE AND KEYPORT CO., New-York.

TO DRESS-MAKERS—An industrious woman who has a good knowledge of fashionable dress making, and is willing to go to Columbus, Miss., to reside and aid in the sale of SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES, can learn of an extraordinary chance of establishing a very profitable business by applying to J. M. SINGER & CO., No. 258 Broadway.

CORN AND FEED MILL WANTED—The advertiser wishes to hire or purchase a Corn and Feed Mill, or would like to hire a strong building with about 30 horse steam power in the City or vicinity. Address CORN MILL, Daily Times office.

WET NURSE WANTED.—Address box No. 1,470, Lower Post Office, stating qualifications and giving reference

BOY WANTED—Who understands feeding a Ruling Machine, no other need apply, corner of Wall and Water-sts., up-stairs. JOHN SPRIGMAN.

A YOUNG LADY desires a few pupils in Music. Address W., at this office.

BOARDING.

A NEW AND IMPORTANT ARRANGEMENT FOR HOTELS, BOARDING HOUSES, Private Families, Boarders, and all persons desiring Boarders or Board, in New-York or elsewhere.—NEW-YORK BOARDING EXCHANGE, No 299 Broadway, formerly conducted by J. C. HALLOU & CO., at No. 87 Duane-st., who would respectfully announce that arrangements have been made for the revival and regular prosecution of the business in all its branches, having been temporarily suspended in consequence of the demands of previous business engagements, and solicit for their successors a continuance of the previous liberal patronage All interested are invited to call, as valuable information can be obtained at a great saving of time and money. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 6 P M.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A suite of rooms, consisting of front and back room, and bed room, with two pantries. Also, a room on the 3d floor. Location on the Heights, 13 Poplar-st., 2 minutes walk from Fulton Ferry. Full or partial may be obtained.

ROOMS WITH BOARD—AT 213 EAST BROADWAY—A fine back Parlor on first floor. Also, one on second floor, suitable for gentlemen and their wives. And an Attic Bedroom. Terms moderate, for those who would be permanent for the Winter.

FURNISHED ROOMS—The advertiser wishes to hire a suite of genteelly furnished rooms on the second or third floor, consisting of parlor, bedroom and pantries, with water and gas light—situated somewhere between Bleecker and Fourteenth sts., west of Broadway. Address "PUBLISHER," with terms, etc., Daily Times office.

BOARD WANTED—By a gentleman, his wife and son, (a lad) a furnished front room, on second story, with bedroom attached, required, on the west part of the city. Address, R M., office of this paper.

BOARD IN SOUTH BROOKLYN.—A pleasant room and bedroom can be obtained at No. 1 Willow-place, by two single gentlemen or a gentleman and wife, two minutes walk from South Ferry.

BOARDING.—A Gentleman and his Wife, also a single Gentleman, can obtain good Rooms and Board, with use of bath, hot and cold, by applying at No. 89 Warren-st. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—Two gentlemen may obtain good rooms with partial board, in a private family, a few minutes walk from the ferries. Inquire at No. 19 Clinton-st., Brooklyn.

BOARDING.—A Lady and Gentleman, or two Single Gentlemen, can be accommodated with good and pleasant Rooms at No. 77 East Broadway, corner of Market-st.

BOARDING—MRS. BARNES, No. 11 8th-ave.—A large room, (front,) with small room attached, unexpected by visitors.

BOARD—With Rooms, can be had at Nos. 82 and 84 East 23d-st., near 4th-av.

TWO PARLORS AND BED-ROOMS TO LET, WITH BOARD.—Also, single rooms for gentlemen, with use of bath, hot and cold water, at No. 42 Franklin-st.

HOTELS.

TRAVELERS TO HAVANA,—Persons visiting Havana will find a genteel, comfortable, and agreeable boarding place at the HOTEL DE COLON, kept by SENORA DE ALMY, at Calle del Inquisidor-, No. 36, Esquina La De Lux, (No. 36 Inquisidor, corner of Luz-street.) Mrs. ALMY is an American lady, long resident in Havana. Guests at her house may rely on every attention. Americans especially will experience the advantages of a residence where their own language is spoken.

MANSION HOUSE, BROOKLYN.—Families or single gentlemen can find desirable rooms for the Winter, on reasonable terms. The House is midway between the Fulton and South Ferries. Omnibuses pass the house every five minutes. EDWIN B. YALE.

DOOR SASHES AND BLINDS.

THE DERBY BUILDING and LUMBER COMPANY have on hand and are receiving the above articles, made in the most approved style, and are from the best kiln-dried Lumber, which they will furnish on reasonable terms to all who may favor them with their patronage. Depot, No. 4 Railroad Building, corner of Canal and Centre-sts.

LONDON AND NEW-YORK PICKLE AND PRESERVE WAREHOUSE, No. 46 Vesey-st., New-York. NEW-YORK, April, 1852

Having taken the premises as above, which, from its capacity, will enable me to keep a greater variety of Goods than heretofore, permit me to ask the favor of your custom; and, from arrangements recently made in Europe, I do not hesitate to say that there is no establishment in the United States where such a variety of articles in the same trade may be had; and which, on inspection, will be found satisfactory to all, both in price and quality. Referring you to a few articles recently received, of which I solicit your inspection. GEORGE RAPHAEL.

LONDON MUSTARD, in kegs, cans and bottles, warranted the first quality.

LONDON PICKLES, SAUCES, KETCHUPS, &c, in all the various styles.

STILTON, GLOSTER, and CHEDDER CHEESE, the finest ever imported.

INDIA SOY, CURRIE POWDER, and AFRICAN CAYENNE, in fancy Chinese packages.

WEST INDIA PRESERVED ROOT and MANGOES.

SARDINES, ANCHOVIES, CAPERS and OLIVES.

SALAD DRESSING. FRESH FRUITS of every variety.

BRANDY PEACHES, CHERRIES, PEARS, &c

HERMETICALLY SEALED OYSTERS, LOBSTERS, MEATS &c., warranted.

JELLIES, JAMS, MARMALADES, &c., in bottles, cans and jars.

ROSE PEACH, and ORANGE FLOWER WATERS, in plain and fancy bottles.

COLOGNE and FLORIDA WATERS, in every style and quality.

SYRUPS of various kinds, LIME JUICE and STOUGHTON BITTERS.

CAVIER, GAME, MEAT, ANCHOVY and BLOATER PASTE.

Importer and Domestic PRESERVES, in every variety.

FRENCH, ENGLISH and AMERICAN CHOCOLATE, in powder and cake;

Together with a superior assortment of Domestic PICKLES, SAUCES, KETCHUPS, &c., in every style, comprising the greatest variety in the United States. No. 46 Vesey-st. United States Depôt for PAUL DE VERE & Co.'s Flavoring Extracts.

MERCHANTS, SHIPPERS, and THE TRADE, will do well to call as above, before purchasing elsewhere.

PREMIUM PHŒNIX SAFE.—The Phœnix Safe, manufactured by FIERCE & VALENTINE, No. 122 Water-st., New-York has proved itself superior to any and all that have been tested in accidental or experimental fires. It was awarded the highest Premium (a Gold Medal) at the late Fair of the American Institute. Being constructed upon scientific principles, it will remain unchanged in any climate, and is the only Safe made free from dampness and fire-proof. A complete assortment now for sale, at No. 122 Water st., near Wall-st., New-York.

PAPER-SHELL ALMONDS—New arrival, 12½ cents per lb SOFT-SHELL ALMONDS at 9 cents per lb. For sale by W. C. MEADE, No. 26 Liberty-st.

NOTICE.—The Firm of AMASA L. GATE & CO., Furniture Dealers, No. 169 Canal-st., is this day mutually dissolved.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 13, 1852.

TO LET.

HOUSE TO LET.—A new two story and attic frame House, situated at East New York, L. I., about five miles from Fulton Ferry. A good stand for a country store. Enquire of G. W. BERGEN, No. 39 Fulton-st, Brooklyn; or C. D. HINE, No. 37 Maiden-lane.

BUILDING TO LET—With Steam Power. A building on 1st-av., between 23d and 24th sts., 18 by 45 feet, containing five rooms. Will be let together or in rooms to suit applicants. Apply on the premises, or to MORTON & BREMNER, No. 213 Pearl-st., corner of Fletcher-st.

STEAM POWER TO LET.—Several well-lighted rooms, with constant and steady power, in building, corner Elizabeth and Hester-sts Apply to MORTON & BREMNER, No. 213 Pearl-st., corner Fletcher.

FOR SALE.

OAK HILL CEMETERY.

LOTS, CONTAINING 320 FEET, SELLING FOR $25 in these grounds. N B—The steamer THOMAS E. HULSE leaves the foot of Jay (touching at Hammond-st each way) EVERY MORNING, at 8 o'clock, for the Cemetery, returning at 2 o'clock in the afternoon.

EDWARD H. SENIOR, Agent, No. 75 Carmine-st.

A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY RESIDENCE IN VALATIE, COLUMBIA CO.—Situated less than two miles from the Boston and Albany, and Harlem Railroads—seven miles from Hudson River. Stone cottage built, 40 by 48; piazzas upon two sides; situate upon a fine eminence—with yard and ornamented trees, large and well arranged out buildings; all newly new, and in perfect repair. There are about 94 acres, highly cultivated, well fenced, and so situated that most of it could be thrown into building lots There is a fine muck bed, sufficient for a perpetual manure. Roads in every direction of the finest character.

Also, a Farm of 130 acres, situate midway between the village of Valatie and Kinderhook—about a mile from either. No improvement in buildings, save a good tenant house; land in the highest state of cultivation, every lot well watered, and considered the best farm land in the town. There are natural facilities for rendering it a very fine place The two places will be sold together or separately. For terms, apply to

WESLEY & COWALSKIE, No. 67 Wall-st.

ELEGANT FURNISHED CITY RESIDENCE FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—A person owning a fine house in the vicinity of the Fifth-av., and in one of the most fashionable streets, is desirous of leaving in consequence of a change in the family The house contains every modern comfort and improvement, and is splendidly furnished, &c. All will be sold on accommodating terms, or exchanged for a residence in the country and the difference adjusted. Address P D., Box No. 1948, Post Office, New-York.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY—A valuable little farm, situated at Leedsville, near Red Bank, N. J.,—35 acres of excellent land for fruit and gardening purposes—two story house, large barn, and other buildings, all new, good water in the kitchen, 1,400 bearing peach trees, 2 000 choice grapevines, 100 apple and other fruit trees, good garden, &c

H. DIBBEN, No. 304 Spring-st.

FOR SALE—In the village of Yorkville, 2 fine cottages, pleasantly situated for private Residences. Also, 2 vacant lots on 77th st., running through to 78th-st., on very reasonable terms: also 5 lots on the 2d-av., a desirable location for a gentleman to erect a private residence. Apply to A. McCOTTER, No. 128 Fulton-st.

FOR SALE A BARGAIN—Two double tenement 4 story brick houses on front and rear of lot 25 by 103 feet, in East 13th st., paying about $1,200 rent per annum; nearly new and in good order. Apply to J. PECARE, No. 163 Hester-st., from 9 to 1 o'clock.

THE WILLIAMSBURG REAL ESTATE OFFICE is at No. 72 South 7th-st. Houses and lots for sale. S. COCKROFT.

FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

HOLIDAY ADVERTISING

IN ALL THE CITY PAPERS, and also in the various Cities, Towns and Villages in the vicinity of the City. A list of which best suited for holiday cards, is prepared specially for the occasion at the Newspaper Advertising House of WM. H. McDONALD, No. 102 Nassau-st., corner of Ann st. Advertising also attended to in every paper of any worth throughout the Union and Canadas. Brooklyn, Williamsburg and Jersey City papers will have the advertisements in on the same day the order is given, if left early during the forenoon.

HOLIDAY GOODS—INDIA RUBBER.

DOLLS! DOLLS! DOLLS! BALLS! BALLS! BALLS! made only by New-York Rubber Company, consisting of a great variety of INDIA RUBBER DOLL HEADS of all sizes and of FULL LENGTH RUBBER DOLLS and BALLS in great variety, viz:

Bat Balls, all sizes
Arabasque Parlor Balls, all sizes; (will not break windows or looking glasses)
Fancy Color Balls, all sizes. do. do.
Lanscape Balls, all sizes. (bright colors) do. do.
Golden Balls, all sizes do. do.

These Balls, (excepting the Bat Ball) are new and beautiful article, intended for parlor and indoor play, and no parlor should be withoutthem if exercises and health in Winter are desirable. Sold at retail by the Toy dealers generally, by the dozen at all the Rubber stores and wholesale Toy houses, and by the case only at the depot of the Company, No. 43 Maiden-Lane (up stairs.)

COX'S SPARKLING GELATINE.

THE HOLIDAYS.

GROCERS AND OTHERS supplying Families with choice articles for the Holidays, will find it greatly to their interest to have a supply of this delicate preparation. It stands unrivalled for making a richer and more delicate Jelly and Blanc Mange, than any other article ever offered to the public For sale by

STEBBINS, MORGAN & BUTLER
Importers No. 46 Cliff-st

TOYS AND FANCY GOODS

WHOLESALE at the old establishment, No. 28 Division-st., where a large and new assortment, just imported can be had on the lowest cash prices. Country dealers' orders punctually attended to. T. J. JONES importer of Toys and Fancy Goods.

A LARGE AND RICH COLLECTION OF HOLIDAY PRESENTS—GOLD AND SILVER—At the old established Store of SQUIRE & BROTHER, Nos. 97 Fulton-st. and 182 Bowery.

Gold Lever Watches, full jewsied	$15
Gold Detached Levers, full jeweled	34
Gold 1 spires, four holes jewsied	25
Gold Watches of most celebrated makers.	
Gold Jewelry of the richest kind.	
Gold Chains of all kinds.	

Silver Ware is still the pride of our business, and we are determined to keep the reputation of selling the best Silver Tea Sets, Pitchers, Urns, Spoons, &c., Cake Baskets, Waiters &c.

S. & B.'s facilities of receiving foreign goods and from our own manufactories, they are enabled to sell the above goods as low as can be bought. Our rule—warranted as represented, cash only, and cheap.

RICH AND USEFUL PRESENTS.—A. G. BAGLEY & Co., manufacturers, solicit the attention of the trade, and the public generally, to their stock (of recent manufacture) of gold pens, gold and silver pencils and pen cases, gold and silver watch keys, principally new patterns, together with our celebrated extension cases, gold and silver, with pen and pencil, and reserve for leads, which, for beauty of workmanship, principle of construction, and durability, eclipse anything of the kind previously exhibited. Seven sizes patented and warranted We would also call attention to our superior gold pens which need no proof of their superiority except their increased demand, and the numerous attempts at imitation Nos. 277 (Irving House) Broadway, and No. 14 Maiden Lane.

HOLIDAYS.—New Raisins, Dried Currants, Citron Almonds, Spices, Cod'd Candles, Winter Lamp Oil, fine flavored Black and Green Teas, Java Coffee, White and Brown Sugars, and Family Groceries in all their variety, on hand and for sale at the lowest market prices, at J. O. FOWLER'S, Nos. 260 and 438 Greenwich-st., and 76 Vesey-st.

HARDWARE.

COOKING AND PARLOR STOVES,

OF THE MOST APPROVED PATTERNS, for sale low, by the subscriber. WM. CLARKE,

No. 9 Carmine-st., (four doors above Bleecker.)
No. 328 Hudson st., (two doors above Vandam.)
No. 193 6th-av., (three doors above 13th-st.)
No. 200 8th-av., (three doors above 20th st.)

N. B.—Stoves repaired and put up.

AUSTRALIA AND CALIFORNIA GOODS.—Merchants, Companies and individuals fitting out for these markets can find a full and complete assortment of Miner's Tools, Picks, Shovels, Hardware, Cutlery, Edge Tools, Firearms, &c., &c., at the old stand of

CHARLES S. LITTLE, Nos. 33 and 34 Fulton-st.

FAIRBANKS' PATENT PLATFORM AND COUNTER SCALES—Improved in quality and reduced in price. Adapted to every required operation of weighing. For sale in all their varieties by

FAIRBANKS & CO., No. 89 Water-st.

CUTLERY, &c.—Sets of Ivory and Dessert Knives and Forks, and Knives only, Tea Trays, Polished Shovels and Tongs, Fire Stands, &c., wholesale and retail by C. S. LITTLE, Nos. 33 and 34 Fulton-st

SKATES—A superior assortment of German, English and American common and fancy Skates, strapped and unstrapped. C. S. LITTLE, Nos. 33 and 34 Fulton-st.

SLEIGH BELLS—A full assortment of loose and fancy strapped Sleigh Bells. C. S. LITTLE, Nos. 33 and 34 Fulton-st.

PATENT LAMPS.

NEWELL'S PATENT SAFETY

LAMP AND LAMP FEEDER.

A NEW ARTICLE, WARRANTED TO PREVENT ALL ACCIDENTS from the use of BURNING FLUID, CAMPHENE, and other EXPLOSIVE COMPOUNDS, used for the production of light.

This invention is applied to Silver, Brass, Britannia, Glass, and other styles of LAMPS and LAMP FEEDERS. The attention of the public is particularly called to the application of this protection in Solar, Camphene Lamps, Lanterns, &c.

For sale, wholesale and retail, by NEWELL & CO, Sole Manufacturers, No. 8 Winter-st. Boston, and New-York by G. W. McCREADY, No. 426 Broadway. Also, Burning Fluid, Camphene, Resin, Oil, &c.

The following certificate is a sufficient guarantee of the entire safety and efficiency of the Safety Lamp and Feeder:

CERTIFICATE.

COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS, New-York, Oct. 17, 1852.

We have examined the Patent Safety Lamp and Lamp Feeder of Mr. John Newell of Boston, and are fully convinced, from the experiments we have made with them, that he has obtained the great desideratum of preventing the risk of explosive action in the use of burning fluids in Lamps and Feeders.

In this respect we entirely concur in the opinion of Prof. Silliman, and Drs. Hayes and Jackson.

JOHN TORREY, Prof. of Chemistry.
WM. E. HILEY, Prof. of Chemistry.

All orders for Lamps or Fluid promptly attended to. Solar and other Lamps can be altered, and have the safety apparatus attached.

FANCY SOAP

OF EVERY KIND, consisting of White Variegated, Rose, Almond, Palm, Emollient, Bough and Ready, Windsor, &c., &c., in Bars and Cakes, Wash Balls and Shaving Creams, Military and Shaving Compound, making in all over 70 varieties Also, Palm Yellow and Brown Soaps, and patent refined Mould Candles, for all warm climates, always on hand and for sale by WM. HULME SONS, Nos. 107, 110 and 112 Cliff st., north end.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

AT RANDOLPH'S,

No 683 BROADWAY, UPPER CORNER OF AMITY-STREET.

ILLUSTRATED, RELIGIOUS, STANDARD AND JUVENILE BOOKS FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

A large variety of new Illustrated Works, comprising The Hummang-Bird Keepsake. Folio. Colored plates.
Gems for the Drawing-Room. Do Do.
The Floral Offering. With beautiful colored plates.
Flower Painting, in Twelve Lessons. Colored plates.
Homes of American Authors, comprising Views of the Birth-places and Residences of Bryant, Longfellow, Audubon, &c., &c., &c.
The Home Circle, by Mrs. Kirkland. Finely illustrated.
Woman's Record by Mrs. Hale With 300 portraits.
Flowers and their Kindred Thoughts.
Fruits and Flowers Exquisitely colored plates.
ILLUSTRATED AND LIBRARY EDITIONS OF THE POETS.—The Poetical Works of Cowper, Longfellow, Bryant, Milton, Rogers, Campbell, Southey, Wordsworth, Spenser, Shakespeare, Willis Osgood, Bethune, Read's American Female Poets, Tennyson, Browning, Gray, Judson, Thomson, &c., &c., &c.
RELIGIOUS AND STANDARD BOOKS, in morocco and half-calf bindings, including many varieties.
Family Worship: a Series of Prayers for Every Day in the Year.
The Daily Commentary—a companion to the above.
Consolation, by Rev. J. W. Alexander, D. D.
Memoir of McCheyne. Charity and Fruits, by Edwards
Bickersteth on the Lord's Supper Wheat or Chaff,
Wilberforce's Practical View. The Young Christian.
Works of Rev. C. B. Taylor. Memoir of H W Fox.
Young Man's Friend, by James. Jeremy Taylor's Sermons. Bishop Andrew's Devotions.
Cecil's Original Thoughts. The Lord our Shepherd.
Also a large assortment of books, in this department of literature in cloth and cloth gilt bindings.
Books for Children and Youth, in very great variety, comprising the publications of Carter & Brothers, D Appleton & Co, Scribner & Tickner, and Fransis, American S. S. Union, Evangelical Knowledge Society, Tract Society, &c.
Bibles and Prayer Books in elegant morocco and velvet bindings
Drawing-Cards, Color-Boxes, Transparent Slates, &c.
Fancy and useful articles, comprising an assortment of Porte-Monnaies, Portfolios, Morocco and Papier Mache Purses, Pearl Pen-Holders, Ivory Tablets, Pearl Paper-Cutters, Writing-Desks, &c., &c.
Catalogues furnished on application.

ANSON D. F. RANDOLPH,
No. 683 Broadway, corner of Amity-st.

NEW VOLUME OF PUTNAM'S

SEMI-MONTHLY LIBRARY.—G. P. PUTNAM & CO. will publish on FRIDAY,

A STORY OF LIFE ON THE ISTHMUS. By J. W. FABENS. 12mo. paper, 25 cents; cloth, 40 cents.

CONTENTS—Life in Dishabille—Vale and Parkins—A Life Saved—Monsieur Crapolep—Preparations for a Start—En Route—A Tramp in the Woods—After Dinner—The Bottle Manuscripts—The Padre—Development—Cnagres River—Don Hermano—A Night on the River—What a Day may bring Forth!—An Official Disclosure—Scenes at Palenquilla—Gorgona.

II.—ON SATURDAY.

MEMOIRS OF A HUGUENOT FAMILY—Translated and compiled from the Original Autobiography of the Rev. James Fontaine and other Family MS., comprising an original Journal of Travels in Virginia, New-York, &c., in 1715 and 1716, by Anne Maury; with an appendix containing a Translation of the Edict of Nantes; the Edict of Revocation, and other interesting historical documents, with two portraits. 1 vol 12mo, cloth, $1 50.

This work is replete with passages of quaint and curious interest It presents glimpses of life and adventure, and is illustrative of the history of the Huguenots in America.

NEARLY READY.

HOMES OF AMERICAN AUTHORS—Illustrated with about fifty engravings on steel, wood and stone, and descriptive sketches by some of the most eminent writers. Second Edition—in various elegant bindings.

THE TENANTS OF THE WOODS—Splendidly Illustrated with exquisitely colored pictures of birds and flowers. Imperial 8vo, elegantly bound

NEW MISERIES OF HUMAN LIFE—An old friend modernized

A FORTNIGHT IN IRELAND By Sir FRANCIS HEAD, author of "Faggot of French Sticks," &c.

COURSE OF ENGLISH READING—Prepared for the Mercantile Library Association.

NEW JUVENILE BOOKS

VERY LITTLE TALES FOR VERY LITTLE CHILDREN.—In single syllables of three or four letters—First series, 35 cents; second series, 40 cents.

The type in these volumes is large, and the words short and simple, the stories engaging, and well calculated to entice little children to read.—Chr Herald.

LITTLE LESSONS FOR LITTLE LEARNERS.—By Mrs. BARWELL Colored plates. 50 cents.

A very beautiful and instructive book to captivate the attension of little learners, and allure them to start off in the road to learning.—Chr Observer.

WATTS'S DIVINE SONGS—Elegant edition 40 cents. "Watts's Divine Songs," ever fresh and ever new! The Messrs. CARTER have made a very beautiful book of them for children, with twenty-four colored plates to secure their delighted attention.—Observer.

FANNY AND HER MAMMA—By the author of "Mamma's Bible Stories"—Colored plates 50 cents

LITTLE ANNIE'S FIRST BOOK.—In words of three letters. Illustrated. Price 25 cents

LITTLE ANNIE'S SECOND BOOK.—Chiefly in words of one syllable Colored plates. 40 cents

CLEVER STORIES FOR CLEVER

Miss Berry—A Request from the last Century.

An event occurred last Saturday night week which makes us ask ourselves whether we have really passed the middle of our century. In the course of Saturday night, Nov. 20, one died who could and did tell so much of what happened early in the reign of GEORGE III., that her hearers felt as if they were in personal relations with the men of that time. Miss BERRY was remarkable enough in herself to have excited a good deal of emotion by dying any time within the last seventy years. Dying now, she leaves as strong as ever the impression of her admirable faculties, her generous and affectionate nature, and her high accomplishments, while awakening us to a retrospect of the changes and fashions of our English intellect, as expressed by literature. She was not only the woman of letters of the last century, carried far forward into our own—she was not only the woman of fashion who was familiar with the gaities of life before the fair daughters of GEORGE III. were seen abroad, and who had her own will and way with society up to last Saturday night; she was the repository of the whole literary history of four score years; and when she was pleased to throw open the folding doors of her memory, they were found to be mirrors, and in them was seen the whole procession of literature, from the mournful COWPER to TENNYSON the laureate.

It was a curious sight—visible till recently, though now all are gone—the chatting of three ladies on the same sofa—the two Miss BERRYS and their intimate friend, Lady CHARLOTTE LINDSAY. Lady CHARLOTTE LINDSAY was the daughter of Lord NORTH; and the Miss BERRYS had both received, as was never any secret, the offer of the hand of HORACE WALPOLE. It is true he was old, and knew himself to be declining, and made this offer as an act of friendship and gratitude; but still, the fact remains that she, who died last Saturday night, might have been the wife of him who had the poet GRAY for his tutor. These ladies brought into our time a good deal of the manners, the conversation and the dress of the last century; but not at all in a way to cast any restraint on the youngest of their visitors, or to check the inclination to inquire into the thoughts and ways of men long dead, and the influence of modes long passed away. It was said that Miss BERRY's parties were rather blue; and perhaps they were so; but she was not aware of it; and all thought of contemporary pedantry dissolved under her stories of how she once found on the table, on her return from a ball, a volume of "Plays on the Passions," and how she kneeled on a chair at the table to see what the book was like, and was found there—feathers and satin shoes and all—by the servant who came to let in the winter morning light; as of how the world of literature was perplexed and distressed—as a swarm of bees that have lost their queen—when Dr. JOHNSON died; or of how CHARLES FOX used to wonder that people could make such a fuss about that dullest of new books—ADAM SMITH's "Wealth of Nations." He was an Eton boy, just promised a trip to Paris by his father, when Miss BERRY was born; and PITT was a child in the nursery, probably applauded by his maid for his success in learning to speak plain. BURNS was then toddling in and out, over the threshold of his father's cottage. Just when she was entering on the novel-reading age, EVELINA came out; and FANNY BURNEY's series of novels were to that generation of young people what SCOTT's were to the next but one. If the youths and maidens of that time had bad fiction, they had good history, for the learned Mr. GIBBON gave them volume after volume which made them proud of their age. They talked about their poets, and no doubt each had an idol in that day as in ours and everybody's. The earnestness, sense, feeling and point of COWPER delighted some; and they reverently told of the sorrows of his secluded life, as glimpses were caught of him in his walks with Mrs UNWIN. Others stood on tiptoe to peep into Dr DARWIN's "chaise" as he went his professional round, writing and polishing his verses as he went; and his admirers insisted that nothing so brilliant had ever been written before. Miss BERRY must have well remembered the first exhibition of this brilliancy before the careless eyes of the world; and she must have remembered the strangeness of the contrast when CRABBE tried the contrast of his homely pathos, encouraged to do so by BURKE. And then came something which it is scarcely credible that the world should have received during the period of JOHNSON's old age, and the maturity of GIBBON, and Sir WM. JONES, and BURNS—the wretched rhyming of the Batheaston set of sentimental pedants. In rebuke of them, the now mature woman saw the theory of WORDSWORTH rise; and in rebuke of him, she saw the young and confident JEFFREY and his comrades arise; and in rebuke of them saw the *Quarterly Review* arise, when she was beginning to be elderly. She saw JOANNA BAILLIE's great fame rise and decline, without either the rise or decline changing in the least the countenance or the mood of the happy being whose sunshine came from quite another luminary than fame. She saw the rise of WORDSWORTH's fame, growing as it did out of the reaction against the pomps and vanities of the Johnsonian and Darwinian schools; and she lived to see its decline when the great purpose was fulfilled, of inducing poets to say what they mean, in words which will answer that purpose. She saw the beginning and the end of MOORE's popularity; and the rise and establishment of CAMPBELL's. The short career of BYRON passed before her eyes like a summer storm, and that of SCOTT constituted a great interest of her life for many years. What an experience—to have studied the period of horrors—represented by Monk LEWIS—of conventionalism in FANNY BURNEY—of metaphysical fiction in GODWIN—of historical romance in SCOTT—and of a new order of fiction in DICKENS, which is as yet too soon to characterise by a phrase.

We might go on for hours, and not exhaust the history of what she saw on the side of literature alone. If we attempted to number the scientific men who have crossed her threshold—the foreigners who found within her doors the best of London and the cream of society, we should never have done. And of the political changes she saw—the continental wars, the establishment of American independence—the long series of French revolutions—the career of WASHINGTON, of NAPOLEON, of NELSON, of WELLINGTON, with that of all the statesmen from Lord CHATHAM to PEEL—from FRANKLIN to WEBSTER. But it is too much. It is bewildering to us, though it never overpowered her. She seemed to forget nothing, and to notice everything, and to be able to bear so long a life in such times; but she might well be glad to sink to sleep, as she did last Saturday night week, after so long-drawn a pageant of the world's pomps and vanities, and transient idolatries, and eternal passions.

Reviewing the spectacle, it appears to us, as it probably did to her, that there is no prevalent taste, at least in literature, without a counteraction on the spot, preparing society for a reaction. Miss BERRY used to say that she published the later volumes of WALPOLE's correspondence to prove that the world was wrong in thinking him heartless; she believing the appearance of heartlessness in him to be ascribable to the influences of his time. She did not succeed in changing the world's judgment of her friend; and this was partly because the influences of the time did not prevent other men from showing heart. CHARLES JAMES FOX had a heart, and so had BURKE and a good many more. While JOHNSON and then DARWIN were corrupting men's taste in diction, COWPER was keeping it pure enough to enjoy the three rising poets, alike only in their plainness of speech—CRABBE, BURNS and WORDSWORTH. Before Miss BURNEY had exhausted our patience, the practical MARIA EDGEWORTH was growing up. While GODWIN would have engaged us wholly with the interior scenery of man's nature, SCOTT was fitting up his theatre for his mighty procession of costumes, with men in them to set them moving; and JANE AUSTEN, whose name and works will outlive many that were supposed immortal, was stealthily putting forth her unmatched delineations of domestic life in the middle classes of our ever-living England. And against the somewhat feeble elegance of Sir WILLIAM JONES's learning there was the safeguard of GIBBON's marvellous combination of strength and richness in his erudition. The vigor of CAMPBELL's lyrics was a set-off against the prettiness of MOORE's. The subtlety of COLERIDGE meets its match, and a good deal more, in the development of science; and the morose complainings of BYRON are less and less echoed now that the place has opened the world to gentry whose energies would be self-corroding if they were under blockade at home, through a universal continental war. BYRON is read at sea now, on the way to the North Pole, or to California, or to Borneo; and in that way his woes can do no harm. To everything there is a season; and to every fashion of a season there is an antagonism preparing. Thus all things have their turn; all human faculties have their stimulus, sooner or later, supposing them to be put in the way of the influences them to be put in the way of the influences of social life.

It was eminently so in the case of the aged lady who is gone from us; and well did her mind respond to the discipline offered by her long and favorable life of ninety years. One would like to know how she herself summed up such an experience as her's—the spectacle of so many everlasting things dissolved—so many engrossing things forgotten—so many settled things set afloat again, and floated out of sight. Perhaps those true words wandered once more into her mind as her eyes were closing:

> We are such stuff
> As dreams are made of; and our little life
> Is rounded with a sleep.

[*London News*, Nov. 29.

NEW-YORK CITY.

THE NOTORIOUS COUNTERFEITERS, SEIZURE OF THE COUNTERFEITING APPARATUS—ADDITIONAL ARRESTS.—The Police authorities continued their exertions during Wednesday night ferreting out other parties connected with the gang of dangerous Bank Note Counterfeiters, an account of the arrest of some of whom was published in the *Times* yesterday morning. Capt. BRENNAN and Officers MARTIN and GLEASON of the Sixth Ward, received information that the confederates of those heretofore arrested resided in Twenty-third-street, and about 1 o'clock A. M. they proceeded to the house, made a descent, and succeeded in capturing an individual calling himself CHARLEY DAVIS. The officers also seized the dies and other apparatus used for counterfeiting the Leland Bank and others.

A COLORED MAN KILLED.—At an early hour this morning, while some men were hoisting a massive piece of lead from the hold of the steam-propeller *Middlesex*, lying at Old-slip, the purchase gave way, and fell down the hatchway, crushing a negro and causing instant death. An inquest was held by Coroner Ives, and a verdict in accordance with the above facts was rendered. The deceased was a native of Virginia, aged 30 years, and resided at Philadelphia.

FIRE IN THIRTY-SEVENTH STREET.—At about 1 o'clock yesterday morning a fire broke out in the grocery store of DAVID TUNISON, corner of Eighth-avenue and Thirty-seventh-street. The flames were speedily extinguished with a few buckets of water, before any material damage was sustained.

FIRE IN CLINTON-STREET.—Between 9 and 10 o'clock Wednesday night, a fire broke out in the bakery of HENRY RICKER, at No. 133 Clinton-street, and was quickly extinguished. Damage trifling.

FIRE IN WATER-STREET.—About 6 o'clock yesterday morning, a fire was discovered in a building rear of No. 662 Water-street, but was soon put out, with trifling damage.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.—A stated meeting of the Board of Education was held on Wednesday. Present—Erastus C. BENEDICT, President, Commissioners Blackburn, Stuart, Savage, O'Donnell, Hilton, Meeks, T. E. Smith, Vulté, Murphy, Beekman, Fell, Fraser, Stout, Wm. Dodge, Tappen, Field, Davis, Ebling, Dr. Samuel Cary, Ransom, Hibbard, C. H. Smith, Aldermen Rumsey and Monteith.

Absent: Commissioners Jones, Nott, Sweeney, Pinckney, Dunning, Morrill, Wm. Beadle, Carter, Waterbury, and Wright.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

The President laid before the Board an order of the Supreme Court, to show cause why a mandamus should not issue in accordance with the petition of Stinson Mclver.

On motion, the President and Clerk were directed to place the papers in the case with the Counsel of the Corporation, and request that he will defend the suit on behalf of the Board.

Mr. Savage presented a communication from the School Officers of Second Ward, nominating A. J. Williamson, as Commissioner for said Ward.

On motion the following was adopted:

Resolved, That A. J. Williamson be hereby appointed Commissioner of Common Schools for the Second Ward, in place of Cyrus Lawton, resigned.

Mr. Cary presented an application from the School Officers of Sixteenth Ward, for an appropriation for the support of Ward School No. 30, to the end of the current year. Referred to Finance Committee.

Mr. Vulte presented an application from the School Officers of Sixth Ward, for an appropriation to defray expenses incurred in repairing Ward Schools Nos. 6 and 8, Sixth Ward. Referred to Finance Committee.

Mr. Ebling presented a communication from the School Officers of Fourteenth Ward. Laid on the Table.

Mr. Murphy, from the Finance Committee, presented a report in favor of appropriating $4,531 08 for the support of Ward School No 29, Fifth Ward. Adopted.

Also, from the same Committee, a report appropriating $33,074 08 for the support of the Ward Schools to the end of the current year. Adopted.

Mr. Savage, from the Auditing Committee, presented a report in favor of paying bills for sundry expenses of the Board. Adopted.

Mr. Field, from the Committee on Buildings and Repairs, presented a report relative to Ward School No. 1, Nineteenth Ward. Recommitted.

Mr Stuart moved to take from the table a resolution appointing a Committee to revise the By-Laws. Lost.

Mr. Cary moved that the Board resolve itself into Committee of the Whole, for the consideration of the Act effecting the union of the School. Carried.

The Board then resolved itself into Committee of the Whole on said Bill, and after some time spent thereon, Mr. President resumed the Chair, and Mr. Hibbard from said Committee, reported that the Committee had gone through said Act, and agreed to the same with amendments, which report was laid on the table.

Mr. Murphy presented the following resolution.

Resolved, That the Clerk be instructed to report the attendance of the members of this Board since the first day of January last; designating also the members who have not answered to their names, on the various occasions when the Board has been compelled to adjourn for want of a quorum. Adopted.

The Board adjourned to Wednesday next, 22d instant.

ALBERT GILBERT, Clerk.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—Before Judge EDWARDS.—*The widening of Whitehall-street.*—On motion of Henry G Davis Esq., Counsel to the Corporation, &c. &c. It was ordered that the following gentlemen be appointed Commissioners of estimate &c., viz. Charles Turner, Albert A. Thompson, and the Hon. Ogden Edwards.

GENERAL TERM.—Before Judges EDWARDS and MITCHELL.—In consequence of the absence of Judge Roosevelt, and the death of Ex-Gov. Van Ness, collector of this Port under the Administration of his Excellency John Tyler—this Court adjourned until Friday.

SUPERIOR COURT—Before Judge PAYNE.—*Libel Case.—In the case of William H. Bush and Wife vs. James Watson Webb.*—The Jury came into Court this yesterday morning with a sealed verdict in favor of the defendant. In a similar suit for a similar publication of facts in the *Sun*, the plaintiffs recovered $500.

U. S. MARSHAL'S OFFICE.—*Opening letters.*—Charles William Young and Samuel Stevens were arrested, charged with obtaining from the Post-office and opening letters addressed to Francis Woodworth of this City. The accused were held to answer.

COURT CALENDAR—*Friday.*—U. S. DISTRICT COURT—Nos. 28 to 37.

SUPREME COURT—Million Trust Fund.

SUPERIOR COURT—Nos. 676, 143, 111, 659, 672, 674, 881, 688, 624, 552, 456, 608, 671, 682, 279, 600, 691 to 697, 699, 700, 701, 703, 704, 705, 707, 708, 711 to 716.

COMMON PLEAS—*Part I*—Nos. 679, 685, 689, 693 to 715—all odd numbers. *Part II*—Nos. 836 to 858, 863—all even numbers—665, 820, 150.

BROOKLYN CITY.

THE STRIKE AT THE NAVY YARD.—Yesterday, as on the day before, the workmen at the Brooklyn Navy Yard refused to go to work under the nine hour order, and positively declare they will not, unless they are allowed to work the eight hours per day, as formerly. They are strengthened in their hopes of being restored under the old rule by the course reported to have been pursued by the Secretary of the Navy relative to the Philadelphia Yard, where they have been ordered to return to work under the former regulations. Everything was quiet during the day, yesterday, and the men were anticipating a favorable reply to the telegraphic dispatch sent to Washington on the first day of the strike.

COURSE OF LECTURES AT JAMAICA, L. I.—A course of lectures is to be delivered during the winter at Jamaica, L. I. The first of the course was delivered by Hon. G. P. DISOSWAY, of Staten Island, on Wednesday evening last; subject—"The Huguenots." The lectures yet to be heard are CHARLES KING, LL. D., President of Columbia College; Rev. D. B. OAKEY, ROBERT BOLTON, Jr., WILLIAM BETTS, Esq., Professor of Law, Columbia College; JOHN C. DEVEREUX, Esq., Rev. J. B. ALLIGER, A. J. SPOONER, Rev. WM. L. JOHNSON, HENRY ONDERDONK, Jr., WM. J. COGSWELL, Esq., and ALEXANDER HADDEN, Esq.

FIRE.—About 1 o'clock yesterday morning, a fire was discovered in the house No. 15 James-street, occupied by a number of families, but was fortunately extinguished before much damage had been done. The fire having caught in a close room it did not burn very briskly, affording an opportunity for the firemen to get to work before it had got under much headway. Damage about $500—which amount, we learn, is covered by insurance. The firemen on this occasion turned out promptly, and worked diligently.

SCHOOL EXAMINATION.—Colored School No. 2, at Carusville, will be examined to-day, commencing at 1 o'clock P. M.

O. U. A.—An anniversary meeting of the Hand-in-Hand Council will be held this evening at Granite Hall, Myrtle-avenue, when addresses will be delivered by D. M. PERRELLEA, of Williamsburg, and JAMES E. MAGIN, of Brooklyn.

PARDONED.—Some two years since two young men, named James McCloskey and George Higbie, were convicted, in this city, of violating a woman named Ellen Rush. McCloskey has recently been pardoned by the Governor; Higbie died in prison a few months since. At the time these parties were convicted there were some doubts as to the character of the woman, and which affected materially, it is thought, several other parties, tried for the same offence, who were subsequently acquitted of the charge.

WATCH STOLEN AT A FIRE.—During the fire yesterday morning, at No. 15 James-street, one of the occupants of the building, named James H. Manahan, had a watch, valued at $60, stolen by some villain. A boy was arrested for stealing a box at the same fire.

HORSE AND WAGON STOLEN.—A horse and wagon, the property of James Ackerman, New-York, were stolen, from in front of the Club House in Adams-street, on Tuesday evening last. In the wagon were two fowling pieces.

CITY COURT—Before Judge GREENWOOD and Aldermen WILSON and HARTEAU.—*Thursday.*—The criminal business of the term was resumed this day. Charles O'Neil was tried on an indictment for committing an assault and battery upon Samuel La Farge on the 5th of November last, at the polls of the Second District of the Sixth Ward, Brooklyn. The Jury retired, and after being out some time, returned into Court and said they could not agree. They were ordered to retire, a second time, and in a short time returned into Court and rendered a verdict of guilty of a *simple* assault when the Jury were discharged till Monday morning next. The particulars of this case are, that Mr. O'Neil was elected as one of the Inspectors of the Second District of the Sixth Ward; Mr. La Farge, the complainant, was appointed by the Common Council. On the morning of the late Presidential election, both Inspectors appeared at the polls, and both claiming the right to act as Inspectors. The defendant, O'Neil, denied the right of La Farge to act in that capacity, as he was appointed by a power having no jurisdiction; and upon the matter proceeding to extremes, it was alleged that O'Neil committed assault and battery upon Mr La Farge. The result of the case will surprise many familiar with the circumstances.

There is another indictment pending against this O'Neil for preventing the polls from being opened at the hour named by law; but from appearances we presume that he never will be brought to trial on this, the Board of Canvassers having admitted the return from that district.

WILLIAMSBURG CITY.

☞ On Thursday evening, about 11 o'clock, a respectable appearing lady, of respectable family, who resides in New-York, applied to officer HUNT, Acting Captain of Police, of the Second Ward Station-House, for his aid to rescue her daughter, a young girl about 15 years of age, who had been enticed from her home. She had received information that her daughter was living with a man in Grand street, between Ninth and Tenth-street. Officers HUNT and VANDEWATER accordingly proceeded to the house, and, after considerable delay, gained admittance, where they found the lady's daughter and another girl, about the same age. The man who had enticed the child to leave home, however, had made his escape through the back yard. The woman took her daughter home, but refused to apply for a warrant for the arrest of this individual.

JERSEY CITY.

NEW ENGINE HOUSE.—Arrangements are being made for the construction of an Engine House, on Mercer-street. There is a general complaint among the firemen, in consequence of the poor accommodations of the engine houses, and the Common Council have resolved to remove the difficulty, by erecting several, with all the late improvements.

TAX-PAYERS.—The tax-payers are backward in the payment of their taxes this year. At this time in 1851 there was paid into the Treasury, on account of taxes, $9 000, more than the Collector has received up to this date for the present year. The per centage will soon apply and the amount be increased considerably.

SCHOOL FOR COLORED CHILDREN.—The Board of Education have directed the Committee on New Schools to provide a Public School for the education of the colored children of Jersey City, and the Committee on Salaries are directed to engage a suitable person as Teacher.

DAMAGES.—The amount of damage resulting from the opening of Montgomery-street, from Warren to Gregory-streets, according to the estimate of the assessors appointed to assess the damages and benefits of the same, is about $25,000.

THE EFFECT OF CLIMATE ON CONSUMPTION.—Latterly some English physicians have come out against a change of climate—especially a mere change from a warm to a cold region—asserting that some warm regions were more dangerous to invalids than their own cold native hills and valleys. Dr. BURNETT, of Boston, has written an able article on this subject to the Boston *Medical and Surgical Journal*, in which he attributes the prevalence of consumption in the New England States to the intemperate, changeable climate, the tendency of which is to produce disease in the pulmonary organs. The only season of the year when the climate is favorable to lung diseases, is during the month of September and the first part of October, when the air is warm, dry and quiet. It has been customary for Northern invalids to return when benefited. In general, all who did so have been reattacked and finally carried off—sometimes very suddenly. From statistics and information which Dr BURNETT has been collecting, he has come to the conclusion that consumptive invalids, to be permanently benefitted by a change of climate, must go South, and make their home there. The climate of Greenville, S. C., and some parts of Georgia, is exceedingly favorable to those laboring under this disease. In Summer the temperature rarely exceeds 90°, and is free from sudden changes. Dr. BURNETT is of the opinion that the United States possess a variety of climate and advantages for this disease far superior to those of Europe; and as the people of England—those possessed of wealth—are becoming dissatisfied with Italy and Madeira, it is probable that, with the present rapid Atlantic steam communication, our country may soon become the home of many of the noblest and most wealthy of her inhabitants.

INDIAN NAMES.—Squamscot River empties into the Piscataqua in New-Hampshire, and is sometimes written Swamscot. A writer in the Exeter *News Letter* says:

"The original Indian word was *Wonnesquamsauks*, derived from three Indian words—Wonne, (beautiful,) Asquam, (water,) and Sauke, (a place)—meaning 'The Beautiful Place of Water.' This word was cut short in speaking by the Indians, and sounded as if written and pronounced Wonnesquamsuk, and was applied to the beautiful Bay opposite Greenland and Stratham. At the same time, the Falls at Exeter were called, 'Wonnesquamsuk Falls.'"

It is suggested that the original Indian name in all its purity be restored.

ILLUSTRATION.—Senator RUSK, referring to the fact that any proposition brought before Congress now, is sure to produce a vast number of political speeches and a large amount of political capital, said, that the fact called to his mind an incident. He was present on one occasion at an Indian "talk," when a man drove up with a barrel of whisky. An old Indian who was sitting by, fixed his eye on the barrel, and after looking earnestly for some time, asked Mr. R. if he knew what was in that barrel. He said it was whisky, he presumed. "No," said the Indian, "*there are about one thousand songs and fifty fights in that barrel!*"

THEN AND NOW.—Fifty years ago steamboats were unknown; now there are 3,000 afloat on American waters alone. In 1800 there was not a single railroad in the world; now there are 10,000 miles in the United States, and about 22,000 in America and England. Half a century ago it took some weeks to convey news from Washington to New Orleans; now not as many seconds as it then did weeks. Fifty years ago the most rapid printing press was worked by hand power; now steam prints 20,000 papers an hour on a single press. Now is a great fellow, but will be much bigger half a century hence.—*Cleveland Herald.*

CANAL BREAK.—We are informed says the Lockport *Courier*, of Saturday, by the operator of the House Office, that a break occurred in the Canal about one mile below Albion, on Thursday night last, which carried away, it is estimated, about 8,000 feet of earth. It will be impossible to repair it this Fall. Superintendent Britt, is at work erecting a dam this side of the break, which will be completed in time for boats to be enabled to pass as far as Albion from this way.

RAVAGES OF THE CHOLERA IN CUBA.—A letter received in Boston says that at St. Jago de Cuba (population in 1846, 34,005) the deaths by cholera, previous to Nov. 10, had been as high as 135 some days. The principal victims were the blacks, poor whites, and soldiers. It had also been very fatal in the interior, planters having lost from thirty to fifty slaves. At the last accounts the sickness was abating, but the weather was sultry and damp, and there had been further shocks of earthquake.

CURIOSITIES OF ADVERTISING.—In a recent English paper we find the following *bona fide* advertisement:

"*To be sold*, the *Wisdom Tooth of the Duke of Wellington*, price £10; and several Locks of his Hair, price £1 1s. each. Apply, &c. N. B.—Likewise a small Grinder of Napoleon's, for £5."

SALES OF SHIPS.—Mr. D. McKAY, of East Boston, has sold his splendid clipper ship, of 2,000 tons, now on the stocks and nearly ready for launching at his yard, to a Baltimore house for $125,000. Ship *Moses Wheeler*, 5 years old, has been sold to BAYNE & Co., of this city, for $85,000. The ship *Clara Wheeler*, 3 years old, 995 tons burthen, has been sold to a New-York house for $60,000.—*Boston Traveler.*

"Ought we not to be ennobled for the virtues of our fathers?" asked a defender of aristocracy. By the same rule, "ought we not to be disgraced by their vices?" replied a lady. "And if one must suffer for his misdeeds, let all his posterity be hanged after him."

Thereby Hangs a Tail.

From the New-Orleans Picayune.

It hangs to whatever naturalists call a Puma, the Mexicans a Leon, the Texans a Mexican Lion. A splendid fellow he is, too, with great, sleepy, green eyes, a skin as soft as velvet and beautifully mottled, teeth a half inch long and sharp as razors, claws over an inch in length, jaws four inches across, limbs as finely proportioned as a sculptor could desire, and as brawny as any ploughman's you ever saw, a chest broad as a young colt's, a body as flexible as a snake's. The fellow is playful, too; the only precaution to be taken is not to put your hand where he can get hold of it. To look at him, one would think him the gentlest of kittens, as weak and delicate as a mouse; but a look at his old cage, with the thick timbers torn up as if struck by lightning, will change this opinion at once. Once or twice already he has got loose in the big warehouse where he is kept, and such a sudden disappearance of the human inhabitants thereof as then took place was never before witnessed. He did no harm, however, being mercifully inclined.

This specimen of what Texas can produce in the way of wild animals, was, when a cub, caught on the Rio Grande by an officer in the army, and was presented by him to a friend of his residing at Corpus Christi. He grew up under charge of a Mexican, who led him about, without a chain, and treated him as he would a favorite dog. The animal never attempted to harm his guardian, and appeared to have a decided affection for him.

Not long since an acquaintance of ours, a young man unacquainted with the ways of the world, and particularly the world of Texas, was out on horseback in the prairies, back of Corpus Christi, "looking for what he could see.', Presently, in moving along a road, he came across one of those low, odd, awkward-looking things, called a Mexican cart. It occupied the middle of the highway; the oxen harnessed to it were lying down, chewing the cud of animal reflection. The vehicle was apparently unoccupied.

Our adventurer rode nearer, and just as he was within a few feet of the cart, up rose suddenly a tall, black, oilskin covered, steeple shaped Mexican hat, and under it one of the strangest faces that ever astonished a stranger. It was no less an individual than our "lion," who had sprung up and sat there on his haunches showing his teeth in a grim smile, and staring out of his big, green, glistening eyes in no pleasant manner for a person unaccustomed to such adventures. Our traveller felt "all overish" down to his boots; his horse, frightened out of his wits, snorted and reared and pranced around, getting as far out of the way of the cart as he could. The "lion" sat still, wagging his long tail, and evidently enjoying the scene. His appearance, with the tall, queer hat, was ridiculous enough; still there was something about him that made it more natural to desire to get out of his neighborhood than to stay near and laugh at him.

Our traveler speedily regained his presence of mind, and forced his horse up to the cart. A man's head now rose above the sides of the cart, and called out in Spanish what the Señor wanted. The lion's companion was his guardian—a Mexican. He was going down to Corpus Christi to deliver him to his owner, and at noon had stopped his cart and laid down to take a nap. The lion's haunch was an excellent pillow for the Mexican's head, and the lion's head a superior deposit for the Mexican's hat. So both had gone lovingly to sleep together.

The Mexican lion no wise resembles his African or Asiatic namesake. He is more akin to the tiger. The one we have spoken of above is the finest specimen of the race we have ever seen. They are now quite rare in Texas.

NEW HAMPSHIRE LIQUOR BILL.—A Concord correspondent of the Boston *Journal* gives the following abstract of the bill offered in the House yesterday by Mr. WIGGINS, of Dover. Such a bill would satisfy many people of Massachusetts much better than our present law:

It constitutes it the duties of Mayors, &c., and Selectmen, to license annually in April a suitable number of persons of good moral reputation to sell wines and liquors. Taverners applying for and receiving license, to pay fifty dollars annually; and shall be bound to furnish at all times, suitable provision for man and cattle, under penalty of revocation of license and ten dollars fine. Retailers to pay one hundred dollars license fee for authority to retail in quantities not less than one pint. Penalties are exacted for permitting drunkenness or gaming on the premises of taverners, and for keeping open on Sabbaths. Penalties are also exacted from retailers for selling less than one pint, amounting to not more than fifty nor less than twenty-five dollars.

Taverners or retailers are bound under penalties not to sell to habitual drunkards or minors. Fines in such cases to be applied to maintain such drunkard or minor, if in indigent circumstances, otherwise to go to the poor. Prosecutions to be carried out at expense of cities or towns. In the event of neglect or refusal of city or town authorities to grant licenses, County Judges of Courts of Common Pleas are empowered to license parties approved—the power of revoking such licenses to rest with them. Those convicted of selling mixed or adulterated liquors, to be fined not less than fifty or more than one hundred dollars, and thirty days to six months imprisonment, at the discretion of the Judge before whom convicted. Parties charged with selling to minors, &c., with disposing of less quantities than one pint, with keeping a disorderly house, or selling without license, to recognise in five hundred dollors for appearance to answer, and not to violate the law pending trial. Suppressing evidence in cases of complaint, to subject the party proved guilty, to a fine of not less than twenty or more than fifty dollars. Justices refusing to certify cases where parties have been bound over by them to the Court of Common Pleas, to be similarly fined. License moneys received by towns to go to the poor of such. Those granted by Judges of Courts of Common Pleas to go to the county poor. The bill authorizes physicians to sell and deliver wine and spirits as medicine. All acts inconsistent with these provisions are repealed, and this act shall take effect on March 31, 1853.

DISORDERLY CITIES.—We notice in a Washington paper, that a clergyman in Baltimore had suspended the regular night services in his church, in obedience to the request of a large portion of the lady members of his congregation, who, in view of the numerous outrages recently perpetrated in that city, had become alarmed at going out after dark. Baltimore, we are sorry to say, (for it is a beautiful place, with the most hospitable inhabitants in the world,) has become very much of a rowdy city, and, in this respect, in common with the City of Brotherly Love, possesses an unenviable reputation. The rowdyism that is most prevalent in Baltimore is of a disgraceful, unmanly character—not so much in street encounters and pitch fights between fire companies, as in infamous assaults and outrages upon unprotected females. Outrages of the most disgraceful and unmanly character have been perpetrated upon females in the streets of Baltimore, and, strange to say, the dastardly ruffians generally go unwhipt of justice. The fact, however it may be accounted for, is discreditable to the authorities, and indirectly (although, perhaps, unjustly) implicates the moral sense of that fair city. In this particular, we are bound to say, that we can claim for New-Orleans, and which no one can gainsay, the credit of being, at all times, the most peaceful and orderly city in the Union. At night, from dark to sunrise, our streets are as quiet and exempt from anything bordering on rowdyism as the streets of a grave and sober village, and what we can say with pride and truthful gratification, nowhere is woman more honored and respected. A peculiarity, noticeable by strangers, is that at night we have no street-walkers, so called; the unfortunate class of the sex, who come under this denomination, are domiciled in their prescribed localities, and not disposed or permitted to be ambulatory in their habits. A female may walk from the upper to the lower lines of the city, with or without a gentleman in company, without the least apprehension of being insulted; and should some fresh-imported rowdy from a Northern city dare to accost her, a word to a crowd in appeal for protection would be promptly answered, and the rash assailant roughly handled.—*New-Orleans Commercial Bulletin, 8th inst.*

☞ The following is pertinent to other Universities than Harvard. It is from the Boston *Transcript*:

FRENCH AT CAMBRIDGE.—The question is often asked, why is not more time given for instruction in French at Cambridge? The College has secured the services of the most accomplished instructor in French we have ever known, (Dr. ARNOULT) and yet they allow so little time for the prosecution of French studies that there is no opportunity to accomplish much, even though teacher and student lend their best efforts. The French class have three lessons a week, occupying during forty weeks, 120 hours, or about five days of the entire year! What can be done under the best auspices in such a space!

But five days' lessons are given to the three classes severally—not enough to give even an idea of the pronunciation. And after the year is over, the students are obliged to abandon the study, and pass on to others; while fresh classes succeed, to go through the same superficial course. Such, surely, ought not to be the system in the leading University of the country. A knowledge of French is daily becoming of more importance, as the world grows more cosmopolitan.

One often meets in society young girls who can talk glibly in French, while some Cambridge Professor, in spectacles, stands by and cannot join in the conversation.

French is not only the common language of diplomacy and society, but of science, at the present time; and for a graduate of Harvard to be unable to make himself understood in that tongue reflects most unfavorably on the training of his *alma mater*. We but speak a very general sentiment, when we urge it upon the Faculty to reform the present deficiency. It is through no fault of the present French teacher at Cambridge that so little progress is made; and we do not wish to be understood as reflecting in any manner on him. He accomplishes wonders with his classes, considering the time to which he is restricted; but it is very evident that either more time should be allowed him, or the mummery of teaching a young man French in *five days* be abolished altogether.

SAVED THE COURT THE RESPONSIBILITY.—A barrel of liquor in a wagon, near Gorham's Corner, with a driver who seemed to be somewhat puzzled what to do with it, attracted the attention of a policeman, on Saturday. Finally, the driver called at a house near Cobb's Court, and after some parley, unloaded his charge at the door. At this the policeman stepped up, and inquired of a man who was contemplating the liquor with much apparent satisfaction, if he owned it. He averred that he did not, and all the inmates of the house protested that they knew nothing about it. "In that case," said the policeman, "I will take charge of it, and carry it to the watch-house."

"Stave the head in," whispered one of the occupants of the house, "stave the head in!"

The policeman heard the request, and having no warrant for seizing the liquor, turned his head away, as if expecting aid. When again went the head and the ground drank the liquor—and the policeman walked away perfectly satisfied.—*Portland Adv.*

EMIGRATION TO THE FAR WEST.

For some time past we have daily received valuable acquisitions to our community by the tide of emigration which is rapidly flowing into our country. For a day passes but that some family arrives here, seeking a home in our rich, fertile and productive country. At the present rate of emigration which is flowing into our country, not many years will elapse before this country will be as densely populated as any portion of the "Far West," as it is termed. The advantages which this country possesses over almost every other portion of this Union daily attracts the attention of every stranger who comes within view of them. Situated on the extreme frontier settlement at a point where a majority of the emigrants must start from when they design removing to Oregon, California or Salt Lake, it will always furnish a ready market and a fair price for every article raised by the farmer, manufacturer, or the mechanic, to say nothing of the unsurpassed fertility and soil of the land in this region of country, and the facilities for acquiring homes at the Government price for land. These inducements, with many others, are sufficient to induce the farmer, mechanic and artizan to seek a home in this part of the country, which, at the present time, is not much behind in the way of comforts and luxuries usually to be obtained and enjoyed in the older States.—*Frontier Guardsan, Kanesville, Iowa.*

FREE NEGROES IN MARYLAND.—A case of some interest was tried before the Orphans Court of this County last week, Judges HOLLIDAY and MCDANIEL present. The traverser, MARIA BRACKEN (free colored,) was arrested for a violation of the act of 1839, chap. 38, imposing a fine of $20 for the first offence and $500 for the second offence, upon all free negroes coming from other States into this State. The evidence was clear as to this fact that the traverser had resided in the State of Delaware until the year 1848, and since that time had been a resident of Maryland. The general defence taken was, that under the law of 1777, chap. 6, no prosecution or suit, for any penalty or forfeiture, should commence unless within one year from the time of the offence committed—more than one year having elapsed in the present case. After argument by counsel the Court decided that the act of 1777 operates in bar of the prosecution under the act of 1839, and the traverser was therefore discharged. For the State, E. A. MOORE, Esq.; for the traverser, J. L. BARROLL and G. L. L. DAVIS, Esqs. It appears to us that the present law is defective, and that the Legislature, at its next session, should make the remaining in the State an offence, as the coming in now is.—*Kent News.*

A PHYSICIAN TURNED DRAYMAN.—The Chicago *Tribune* says: "The other day, having need of help from a drayman, we called an Irishman to our assistance. He performed his duty with great promptness, and his language and demeanor generally were such as to command our admiration. Having paid him for his trouble, the following conversation took place: 'How long have you been in this city?' we inquired. 'Twelve months to-morrow, Sir,' he politely replied. 'Pray, what was your occupation in the old country?' For a moment the man colored and dropped his head, but in an instant after, raising himself with the dignity of a man, he replied: 'I was a Physician in Dublin.' Somewhat surprised, we asked how it was that he was now driving a dray. His reply in substance was, that he brought his family direct from Dublin; that when he arrived here his funds were so much exhausted that he was unable to maintain the appearance of his profession; besides, he found the city full of young physicians, waiting till the city grew. Having no mechanical trade, he purchased a horse and dray, and at once began to earn a livelihood for himself and family. We call this a noble specimen of a man."

EXTRAVAGANT SPEECH.—The late Bishop HEBER used to tell an incident in his episcopal career, strikingly illustrative of the despotic power of long-indulged habit. At one of the conferences where he presided, a young preacher was charged with indulging too great excess in exaggeration. He was not said to be guilty of positive falsehood; but superlatives flowed so freely from his tongue, that truth had all the semblance, and frequently did all the mischief of a lie. The young man was sentenced to be publicly admonished by the chair. He stood up in the presence of his brethren, and the Bishop, with the greatest kindness, pointed out the evil resulting from the habit. After hearing him through, the accused, bathed in tears, requested permission to say a few words. He commenced by a candid acknowledgment of his fault, and thanked the Bishop for his admonition. Turning to his brethren in the ministry, he assured them of his determination to conquer his besetting propensity. "I regret it, as much as any of you, I have struggled against it. I have wept over it. Yes, brethren, by night and by day, I have wept on account of it, and I can truly say, it has already caused me to shed barrels of tears."

THE ALBANY UNIVERSITY.—The friends of this great undertaking are making renewed efforts in its behalf, and with brighter prospects of success than have heretofore attended their labors. It is proposed to have the whole subject of the ultimate foun

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

STEINBRUCH METROPOLITAN EMPORIUM, [illegible] BROADWAY, AND NORTH MAIN-ST., [illegible].

HAINES & ADEE,
Manufacturers of Piano-Fortes, and Music Publishers,
[illegible] invite public inspection of their extensive and carefully selected stock of Piano-Fortes and Sheet Music.

Horace Waters & Co.'s Pianos, so justly celebrated for the [illegible] combination, richness and durability of tone, [illegible] Iron Piano-Fortes. The First Premiums of [illegible] Institute have been awarded to these Instruments, at the late Fair in Castle Garden.

Grand and Square Pianos, with antique carvings, unrivalled [illegible] power in change and sweetness of tone, manufactured by Messrs. CHAS. M. KEENE & GUERLE, of Baltimore.

Concert, Grand and Parlor Pianos, of powerful and [illegible] toned Pianos, style a la [illegible], from the well known manufactory of G. N. [illegible], Philadelphia.

Those about purchasing Pianos should visit this establishment. The instruments are offered at the lowest cash prices at the [illegible].

MELODEONS AND SERAPHINES,
[illegible] recent and late improvements from the best [illegible].

GILBERT'S PIANO-FORTES.—T. GILBERT & CO., No. 365 Piano-Forte Warerooms, No. 333 Broadway, corner of Anthony-st., 2d floor. T. G. & Co. are daily adding [illegible] assortment of instruments in their Warerooms. These Pianos, with or without the celebrated [illegible], to suit purchasers from all sections of the country, [illegible] prices and quality. The superiority of their [illegible] has long been beyond question, and as to prices [illegible] they invite a comparison between theirs [illegible] of any other manufacturer in the Union, confident [illegible] their peculiar facilities possessed [illegible], they are enabled to outstrip all competition. Second-hand Pianos taken in exchange, or bought for cash. A large assortment of second-hand Pianos always on hand, at prices from $50 up. Pianos with or without the Æolian, to [illegible] Gilbert's Boudoir or Cottage Pianos, for small rooms. Gilbert & Gilbert's Melodeons, at low prices.
HORACE WATERS, Sole Agent.

PIANO FORTES.—The best assortment of Pianos in the city can be seen at the Warerooms of LINCOLN & [illegible], No. 441 Broadway, including Hallet, Davis [illegible] Piano, of new and much approved [illegible], pronounced superior to any other in the [illegible] & Large variety from other distinguished [illegible] and Boston makers. Gilbert's and other second-hand [illegible] with and without the Æolian, at various prices.
LINCOLN & THOMPSON, No. 441 Broadway.

[illegible] & NEWTON, No. 23 Canal-[illegible], [illegible] the increasing reputation and unrivalled popularity of their PIANO-FORTES, have extended their warerooms, and are now prepared to offer to their friends, and those wishing a superior instrument, an extensive assortment, in plain and ornamented cases, of modern [illegible] from 6½ to 7¼ octave. Second-hand Pianos taken in [illegible]. Broadway Ware-rooms, No. 423.

PIANO FORTES.—The finest assortment of Pianos [illegible] be found at the spacious warerooms of N. P. [illegible], No. 447 Broadway, consisting of Geo. How's [illegible] Patent Action Pianos, and with-[illegible] the Æolian Attachment; Nunns & Clark's Pianos [illegible] with and without the admired Dolce Campana Attachment. Also a variety of new, second-handed and Boudoir Pianos for sale and to let.

PIANOS FOR SALE.—At No. 8 Barclay-st., next door to the Astor House—a variety of 6½ and 7-octave Rosewood Piano Fortes, warranted to give satisfaction in every respect, or no sale, for cash or approved paper. Pianos to let.
JAMES THOMPSON.

J. C. FISCHER, (late NUNNS & FISCHER,) Manufactory and Warerooms, No. 170 Greenwich-st. corner of Day-st. PIANO-FORTES, warranted, with reverse bridge and patent tube, well calculated for keeping in tune. Piano-Fortes tuned, repaired and exchanged.
N. B. Also, Æolian Piano-Fortes for sale.

PIANOS.—Six new and valuable Pianos, of 6½ and 7 octaves, warranted, and for sale very low. Also, several second hand Pianos, Watches, Segars, Plated Spoons and Forks, &c. Cash advances on Pianos, Watches, Dry Goods, Groceries, &c., and goods sold on commission.
T. F. JONES, No. 52 Ann-st., 2d fl. or

A PIANO-FORTE that cost $325 will be sold for $150, if applied for immediately, as the owner is unwell and obliged to go South. It is 7-octave, modern case, excellent tone, nearly new, in perfect order. Can be seen for a few days, at No. 165 Chambers-st.

PIANOS FOR SALE.—At the lowest manufacturing prices; for brilliancy of tone and finish unsurpassed, and warranted in every respect. Purchasers would do well to call and examine, at the Factory, No. 81 Bowery-st., near Houston.
CHAS. CARR.

PRINCE & CO.'S MELODEONS.—The original PRINCE MELODEON, which has stood the test of years, and proved itself a superior instrument to those of any other make, can be had only of the sole agents, WM. HALL & SON, No. 239 Broadway, opposite the Park.

PIANO-FORTES for $55, $65, $120 and $130. A fine Harrison Piano, $260. A Gilbert Æolian Piano, $280, with Gilbert's Æolian. $340—warranted, for sale by C. F. HALL, No. 54 Great Jones-st.

PIANO-FORTES.—HAZELTON & BRO., Manufactory and Ware-rooms, No. 319 Centre-st., near Grand, would call the attention to the fine assortment of Rosewood Pianos, made in the most substantial manner and latest style.

SECOND-HAND PIANOS WANTED FOR CASH.—Three second-hand Pianos, from $75 to $125. Address PIANO, at this office.

MEDICAL.

REMOVAL.—A CARD.—DR. S. S. FITCH, author of Six Lectures on the Prevention and Cure of Consumption, has removed his office from No. 707 to No. 714 Broadway, New-York. All consultations and examinations of chest, gratis.

AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL—FOR THE CURE OF COUGHS, COLDS, HOARSENESS, BRONCHITIS, WHOOPING-COUGH, CROUP, ASTHMA and CONSUMPTION.—Of all the numerous medicines, (and some of them valuable) for the cure of pulmonary complaints, nothing has ever been found that would compare in its effects with this Preparation. Other remedies may relieve, but all sickness and distress of the lungs, and bronchial tubes, is cured combined, as this Balsam is with other valuable vegetable extracts, by a skillful Physician, Dr WISTAR, it must, of course, be a highly efficacious remedy. Such we have often been informed by those who have used it, it is, and we are not, therefore, surprised that it is in greater demand, for the diseases named, than any medicine now sold in this vicinity.

Can any one doubt the efficacy of this medicine? We do not ask the public to rely solely upon recommendations professed from States for distant, where the persons cannot be known, but, having testimony from every State in the Union, we would respectfully invite all persons interested to call at No 138 Washington-st., Boston, Mass., and examine, for themselves, the many thousand testimonials from almost all over the whole Country, who have been benefited or cured by this invaluable medicine. Beware of counterfeits and imitation Syrups, and all other preparations of Wild Cherry. Remember, they only imitate in name, without possessing the virtues. Buy none but the genuine Dr. WISTER'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY, with the written signature of I. Butts on the wrapper. Prepared and sold, wholesale and retail, by SETH W. FOWLE, No. 138 Washington-st., Boston, Mass., and by his Sub-Agents throughout the country. For sale, wholesale and retail, by A. B. & D. SANDS, General Agents, No. 100 Fulton-st.; THOMAS & MAXWELL, No. 56 William st; JOHN MILHAU, No. 183 Broadway; Astor and Irving House Bar-rooms, and No. 110 Broadway.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS THE BEST CURE FOR ABSCESSES, PILES, FISTULAR AND ULCEROUS SORES.—The very satisfactory results arising from the use of this invaluable Ointment, in cases where patients have been suffering from Abscesses, Piles, Fistulas, Wounds, Ulcers, or bearing down, have induced several of the medical profession, eminent for their skill, to introduce it into the hospitals and their private practice; and in many instances, where the sufferer was considered incurable, HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT, in conjunction with his PILLS, has healed the most desperate wounds, after every other remedy had been tried in vain. These three medicines are unequalled in the cure of Scrofula, Scurvy, and diseases of the skin. Sold by all vendors of medicines in the British Empire, and by those in the United States, in pots and boxes, at 37½ cents, 87 cents, and $1 50 each. Purchasers by the principal druggists in the Union and by Messrs. A. B. and D. SANDS, New-York, and by the Proprietor, No. 244 Strand, London.

DR. BERNON'S CELEBRATED FEMALE PILLS.—This wonderful and justly celebrated remedy can be had at his office, or may be sent by mail to any address. Office, corner of Broadway and Houston-st., over the drug store. Ladies can rely on these Pills as a sure and safe remedy in all cases of suppression, from whatever cause. Price $1 per box. Office hours, A. M., till 12, and from 3 till 9 P. M.

CURES OF WILD CHERRY—The Plainfield (New-Jersey) Union, of Sept. 28, 1848, says: "The wild cherry tree has been known for ages to be a most valuable and efficacious remedy for Coughs, Colds, Asthma and Consumption, and combined, as this Balsam is with other valuable vegetable extracts, by a skillful Physician, Dr WISTAR, it must, of course, be a highly efficacious remedy. Such we have often been informed by those who have used it, it is, and we are not, therefore, surprised that it is in greater demand, for the diseases named, than any medicine now sold in this vicinity."

Can any one doubt the efficacy of this medicine? We do not ask the public to rely solely upon recommendations professed from States for distant, where the persons cannot be known, but, having testimony from every State in the Union, we would respectfully invite all persons interested to call at No 138 Washington-st., Boston, Mass., and examine, for themselves, the many thousand testimonials from almost all over the whole Country, who have been benefited or cured by this invaluable medicine. Beware of counterfeits and imitation Syrups, and all other preparations of Wild Cherry. Remember, they only imitate in name, without possessing the virtues. Buy none but the genuine Dr. WISTER'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY, with the written signature of I. Butts on the wrapper. Prepared and sold, wholesale and retail, by SETH W. FOWLE, No. 138 Washington-st., Boston, Mass., and by his Sub-Agents throughout the country. For sale, wholesale and retail, by A. B. & D. SANDS, General Agents, No. 100 Fulton-st.; THOMAS & MAXWELL, No. 56 William st; JOHN MILHAU, No. 183 Broadway; Astor and Irving House Bar-rooms, and No. 110 Broadway.

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CARL VANDERBROOF, COMMISSIONER OF DEEDS, No. 61 Broadway, Pacific Bank.

FINANCIAL.

PROPOSALS FOR LOAN.—$175,000 COVINGTON AND LEXINGTON SIX PER CENT. CONVERTIBLE BONDS, GUARANTEED BY THE CITY OF COVINGTON.—THE COVINGTON AND LEXINGTON RAILROAD COMPANY OFFER FOR SALE $175,000 OF THEIR SIX PER CENT. CONVERTIBLE BONDS, WITH COUPONS, principal and interest, guaranteed by the City of Covington.

They are in sums of $1,000 each, payable the 1st Sept. 1872, with Coupons payable half yearly in New-York 1st March and 1st Sept., where the principal sum is also payable. They are convertible into the Capital Stock of the Company at the option of the holder, at any time before the 1st Sept., 1857.

These Bonds are issued under the fullest legal sanction, they have the additional security of the guarantee of the City of Covington, authorized by a special act of the Legislature of Kentucky, a vote of the citizens of that city, and an ordinance of the City Council. The authority to make the guarantees extends only to $200,000, of which those now offered for sale are a part.

The Covington and Lexington Railroad is 96 miles long, connecting the City of Covington, in Kentucky, opposite Cincinnati, with the City of Lexington.

The estimated cost of the Road, duly equipped, is $2,254,562.

The present available Stock Subscription of the Company is about $1,550,000, which is being increased.

The entire debt of the Company, including the bonds now offered for sale, is $600,000. The Charter of the Company limits the amount of funded debt to the latter sum.

Thirty-eight miles of the line next to Covington will be completed and in operation by the 1st day of May next; the residue of the line to Lexington about the 1st of November, 1853.

The iron rails for the entire line are purchased, mostly of American manufacture, at rates $20 less per ton than present prices.

About $1,455,000 has been expended on the work up to this date.

This road is one of great promise as to usefulness and profit. An inspection of a map will show that it occupies an advantageous position. Lexington is situated in the centre of the most wealthy and productive portions of the State of Kentucky; the taxables of the County of Fayette, in which it is situated, amount to over $18,000,000 at their low rates of valuation; that of Bourbon County, through which the road passes, to over $13,000,000.

This road connects Lexington with Cincinnati, to which latter point nearly all the trade and travel of that portion of Kentucky naturally tends.

The amount of the travel and transportation over this line must be very large. There is no question but the returns to the stockholders will be highly satisfactory.

The completion of this road will add greatly to the value of property near it.

At Lexington this road will connect with the Great Southern Roads now in the course of construction to Nashville, Memphis, New-Orleans and Charleston, with the lines running to Maysville and Louisville, at Cincinnati, with the various Railway Lines running North East and West from that city.

The security is of the most ample character, being first of that of the Railway, costing $2,254,000, the entire debt of which is but $600,000, and the guarantee of the City of Covington, with a population of over 12,000 souls, over $5,000,000 of taxables, and rapidly increasing in wealth and population.

Sealed proposals will be received for any sum not less than $1,000, until SATURDAY, the 18th December, instant, at 3 o'clock, P. M.

Proposals will be addressed to WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., the Agents of the Company, No. 52 Wall-st., New-York, endorsed "Proposals for Covington & Lexington Railroad Bonds."

One half of the purchase money will be required to be paid at the time of accepting the bid, the residue in thirty days; any purchaser will be at liberty to pay in full at once. Interest on the Bonds will run from the day of payment.

The above $175,000 will be sold absolutely and without reserve to the highest bidder.

For further information on this subject, we refer as above to the Agents of the Company, No. 52 Wall-st.

New-York, Dec. 3, 1852. JOHN B CASEY,
President Covington and Lexington R. R. Co.

STATE, CITY AND RAILROAD BONDS.—The undersigned offer for sale the following desirable securities, viz.:
CALIFORNIA STATE SEVEN PER CENT BONDS.
CALIFORNIA STATE (war loan) SEVEN PER CENT BONDS.
CALIFORNIA STATE (war loan) TEN PER CENT BONDS.
CITY OF NORFOLK SIX PER CENT BONDS.
CITY OF COVINGTON, Ky., (guaranteed by Covington and Lexington Railroad Company,) SIX PER CENT BONDS.
FAYETTE COUNTY, Ky., (guaranteed by Covington and Lexington Railroad Company,) SIX PER CENT BONDS.
ALABAMA AND TENNESSEE SEVEN PER CENT RAILROAD BONDS.
EVANSVILLE AND ILLINOIS SEVEN PER CENT RAILROAD BONDS.
HAMILTON AND EATON SEVEN PER CENT RAILROAD BONDS.
LAWRENCEBURGH AND UPPER MISSISSIPPI SEVEN PER CENT BONDS.
HAIGHT & McLEAN, No. 10 Merchants' Exchange.

OFFICE MICHIGAN SOUTHERN AND NORTHERN INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANIES, No. 74 Beaver-st.
NEW-YORK, Dec 13, 1852.
DIVIDEND NOTICE.—A Dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT. upon the capital stock of these Companies has been declared from the earnings of the past six months, and will be paid in cash at the Treasurer's Office in New-York, on and after the 3d day of January next, to stockholders who shall be such at the closing of the books on the 20th inst. The transfer books will be closed at 3 o'clock P. M. on the 20th inst, and remain closed until the 4th day of January next.
A new issue of stock, equal to ten per cent, in amount upon the existing stock of the Companies, will be made at the same time, and distributed pro rata, and at par, among the stockholders who shall be such at the closing of the books. Payment for such new stock may be made at any time during the month of January. Interest will be charged upon all deferred payments, and the right to take the stock will be forfeited in all cases where payment is not made before the 1st day of February.
By order of the Directors,
EDWIN C. LITCHFIELD, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE ROCHESTER AND SYRACUSE RAILROAD COMPANY—CANANDAIGUA, Oct. 8, 1852.—NOTICE.—An installment of twenty dollars per share on the scrip stock of this Company is required to be paid on the 20th day of Oct., instant, and the balance due on said scrip stock, (being ten dollars per share,) is required to be paid on the 1st day of Feb. next.
By paying the last installment on the 10th day of Jan. next, instead of 1st Feb., with interest on both of said installments from the 1st day of Aug. last to the times of payment, and on the surrender of the scrip certificates, the scripholders will be entitled to full stock with the future dividends.
Payments of the said installments may be made at the Offices of Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., New-York; J. E. THAYER & BROTHER, Boston; at the Bank of Syracuse, Bank of Auburn, Rochester City Bank, and at this Office.
By order of the Board of Directors.
CHAS. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

BANK OF NEW-YORK.—The Charter of the Bank of New-York will expire on the 31st December, instant. An Association under the General Banking Law has been formed to take its place; and will commence business on the 3d of January, 1853.
The President and Directors of the present Bank have this day declared a final dividend of *thirty-eight and a half* per cent on the profits of the bank—which will be paid to the stockholders, or their legal representatives, at the banking house on the 31st December, inst.
On the same day, an instalment of *fifty* per cent, on the additional capital of the new bank will be required to be paid, when certificates for the stock will be issued.
The books of transfer and subscription will be closed on the 15th inst.
By order of the Board of Directors.
A. P HALSEY, Cashier.

BANK DEPARTMENT.—STATE OF NEW-YORK, ALBANY, Dec 11, 1852.—The PUTNAM VALLEY BANK (Peekskill) has this day filed in this office a notice of the appointment of GREGORY RAYMOND & CO., of the City of New-York, as Agents for the redemption of its circulating notes, together with a revocation of the appointment of NELSON SCOVEL, of the City of Albany as such Agent, agreeable to an act entitled "An act to amend the several acts relating to Incorporated Banks, Banking Associations, and Individual Bankers," passed April 17, 1851.
DANIEL B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

BANK DEPARTMENT.—STATE OF NEW-YORK, ALBANY, Dec 10, 1852.—The BURNET BANK (Syracuse) has this day filed in this office a notice of the appointment of the UNION BANK OF TROY in the City of Troy, as Agent for the redemption of its circulating notes, agreeable to the act entitled "An act to amend the several acts relating to Incorporated Banks, Banking Associations, and Individual Bankers," passed April 17, 1851.
DANIEL B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK, ALBANY, Nov. 30.—Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes of the PLATTSVILLE BANK, at Plattsville, (an individual bank,) must be presented at the office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New York, for payment, within two years from the date of this notice, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the notes of the above bank will be given up to said bank.
DANIEL B ST JOHN,
d2-law2wF Superintendent.

BANK DEPARTMENT—ALBANY, June 3, 1852.—Notice is hereby given in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes of the ADAMS BANK, at Ashford, Cattaraugus County (an individual bank) must be presented at the office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York for payment within two years from the date of this notice, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the notes issued by the said bank will be given up to said Bank.
je4'52-1aw2yF D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

CREDITS ON CHINA, INDIA, &c.—Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, New-York, are prepared to issue Mercantile Credits, Circular Notes, and Letters of Credit on the Oriental Bank of London, available at all the branches and agencies of that establishment, as follows:

Canton, Hong-Kong, Shanghai,	China.	Madras, Bombay, Calcutta,	Columbo, Kandy, Singapore, Ceylon.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY—INTEREST ON BONDS.—The Coupons for Interest on the Second Mortgage Bonds of this Co., due the 16th inst, will be paid on presentation at the office of the Company, No. 58 Warren-st., on and after that day.—New-York, Dec. 8th, 1852.
J. M. HOPKINS, Treasurer.

SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS OF THE NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY, reimbursable in 1867, with semi-annual interest coupons attached; for sale by BLATCHFORD & HAMERSLEY, No. 30 William-st.

THE INTEREST COUPONS on the CITY OF CHICAGO WATER LOAN BONDS, due on the 1st January proximo, will be paid at the Banking House of DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

SIX PER CENT. BONDS of the DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL CO. (coupon attached) for sale by CURTIS, SEARLE & FEARING, No. 6 Wall-st.

FINANCIAL.

TENNESSEE SIX PER CENT. BONDS.—$400,000 Tennessee Six per cent. Bonds, redeemable in 1890, principal and interest payable in the City of New-York, for sale by CAMMANN, WHITEHOUSE & CO.,
No. 56 Wall-st.

MEMPHIS CITY SIX PER CENT BONDS—GUARANTEED BY THE MEMPHIS AND CHARLESTON RAILROAD CO.
The total debt of the city of Memphis, including the above named bonds, is $491,621; assessed value of real estate, and other taxable property for the current fiscal year, $1,377,000; being an increase of fifty per cent in two years. Estimated revenue from taxation for this year, $128,878. Population in 1840, 2,626; in 1850, 8,839; 1852, 13,000.
The Memphis and Charleston Railroad is 381 miles in length, and traverses some of the most fertile counties in Tennessee, Mississippi, and Alabama, intersecting the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad, and perfecting an uninterrupted communication by railroad from the centre of the Mississippi Valley to the Eastern and Southern Atlantic seaboard. The cost will be $3,300,000, against which $2,565,000 of stock subscriptions have been obtained, and a large proportion thereof paid in; and the State of Tennessee provides $8,000 per mile on the portion of the line within her limits, (242 miles,) $1,936,000. Returning—the road will be completed and in operation by 1st January, 1853, and it is expected the balance will be completed within sixteen months from this date.
The Bonds are for $1,000 each, interest and principal payable in the City of New-York—the latter in 1862. Further particulars regarding the security of these Bonds can be obtained of the undersigned, by whom they are offered for sale.
CAMMANN, WHITEHOUSE & CO.,
No. 56 Wall-st.

BANK OF NORTH AMERICA.—NEW-YORK, December 15, 1852.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of three and one half (3½) per cent, payable to the Stockholders on and after January 3, 1853. The transfer books will be closed from the 18th inst. to the day of payment.
I. SEYMOUR, Cashier.

CREDITS, &c., FOR THE PACIFIC.—Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, New-York, issue Credits and Bills of Exchange, available at sight, on the following places on the West Coast: LIMA, VALPARAISO, PANAMA, SAN FRANCISCO.

THE EASTERN BANK OF WASHINGTON, D. C., is redeemed at No. 146 Bowery, @ ½ per cent.

INSURANCE.

THE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, Office No. 56 Wall street.
AUTHORIZED CAPITAL, £2,000,000, OR $10,000,000. Paid up Capital.....£200,000 } Or Two and a Surplus and Reserved Fund..£268,000 } Quarter Million of Dollars.

THIS COMPANY has formed a Local Board of Directors in this City, (duly qualified by holding the required number of shares,) with full power to issue policies for Fire Risks, settle all losses, and to invest in New-York all funds derived from premiums and the interest thereon.
DIRECTORS IN NEW-YORK:
JAMES BROWN, Esq., Chairman.
FRANCIS COTTENET, Esq., Deputy Chairman.
George Barclay, Esq., Mortimer Livingston, Esq.
C. W. Faber, Esq., Thomas Suffern, Esq.,
Joseph Gaillard, Jr., Esq., Alex. Hamilton, Jr., Esq.,
William S. Wetmore Esq.,
ALEX. HAMILTON, Jr., Counsel of the Company.
ALFRED PELL, Resident Secretary.
TRUSTEES IN LIVERPOOL:
ADAM HODGSON, Esq., SAM'L HY. THOMPSON, Esq.
SIR THOMAS BERNARD BURCH, Bart., M. P.
DIRECTORS IN LIVERPOOL:
JOSEPH HORNBY, Esq., Chairman.
THOMAS, BROKELBANK, Esq.
JOSEPH CHRIS. EWART, Esq., Deputy Chairman.
DIRECTORS IN LONDON:
WILLIAM EWART, Esq., M. P., Chairman.
GEORGE E. FREDERICK YOUNG, Esq., M. P., Dep'y Ch'm.
PERMANENT INSURANCE.
In addition to the ordinary modes of Insurance, parties may, by depositing with the Company 5½ per cent, on the amount at risk, have their dwelling houses insured against loss by fire, as long as the deposit remains with the Company.
FOR EXAMPLE: A deposit of $125 (which is 5½ per cent. on the sum insured,) insures $5,000 in a first class house, the interest on which, $7 50, is the cost, instead of $12 50 per annum; the difference of expense will, in a few years, save the whole sum deposited, and the risk, trouble and expense of renewing entirely obviated. This mode of insurance is neither new or untried; it prevails almost universally in Philadelphia, where the Mutual Assurance Co. was established under the auspices of Dr. Franklin, just a century ago, viz: in 1752, and still exists one of the richest and most prosperous Insurance Companies on the Continent.

REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—Insurance Buildings, corner Wall and William streets, Nos. 10 and 11, ground floor. This Company having their capital of $150,000 paid in, in cash, and securely invested, are prepared to insure against loss and damage by fire, on favorable terms.
The charter of this Company provides, that after paying interest to the stockholders, at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, four-fifths of the net profits are to be divided among the assured in scrip bearing interest, which scrip is to be redeemable in cash whenever the accumulated profits and capital shall amount to $1,000,000.
TRUSTEES:

Saml S. Howland,	John A. Stephens,	Jos. Gaillard, Jr.,
Stephen Whitney,	James Warren,	Jas. M. Waterbury,
Dan'l S. Jarvis,	Arthur Leary,	George Curtis,
Wm. H. Russell,	M. W. Hamilton,	George T. Ades,
A. C. Downing,	Deming Duer,	D. S. Kennedy,
Gaswayo B Lamar,	John Stewart, Jr.,	John J. Astor, Jr.,
Wm H. Aspinwall,	Robt. B. Minturn,	Fred'k A. Delano,
Wm. Bryan,	Reuben Withers,	James C. Bell,
Chas H. Russell,	Ed. C. Center,	Daniel D. Smith,
Isaac Townsend,	Josiah Oakes,	Fred'k G. Foster,
Peleg Hall,	Robert S. Hone,	

ROBERT S. HONE, President.
DUNCAN F. CURRY, Secretary.

THE BROOKLYN FIRE INSURANCE CO.—CHARTERED IN 1824.—Offices, No. 43 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, No. 5 Merchants' Exchange, Wall-st., New-York. Have their Capital (as also a handsome surplus) invested in the most undoubted securities, and continue to insure Buildings, Merchandise, Furniture, and other personal property. Vessels in port and their Cargoes, upon as favorable terms as any other similar institution.

William Ellsworth,	William Miller,	Hon. Quackenbos,
Phineas T Barnum,	George Gibbins,	Justus S. Bedfield,
Daniel D. Howard,	S. P. Townsend,	J. W Amerman,
Caleb S Woodhull,	John Radie, Jr.,	Fordyce Hitchcock,
Chas T. Cromwell,	Joel S Oatman,	John C Smith,
Anasta's Nicholas,	Robert C. Bell,	Jos. M. Greenwood,
Richard L. Allen,	John N. Genin,	Simeon Leland,

WILLIAM ELLSWORTH, President.
ALFRED G. STEVENS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No 61 Wall-st., 4th Month, 5th, 1852.—This Company, with a CASH CAPITAL OF $210,000 with a surplus of over $100 000, insures against loss or damage by fire, on favorable terms.
DIRECTORS:

George S. Fox,	C. W. Lawrence,	Rich'd F. Carman,
Rich'd A Reading,	Peter S. Titus,	Henry H. Barrow,
Josiah Macy,	T C Cardavoyne,	Hull Clark,
Wm. H Falls,	Ralph Mead,	Wm C. White,
Joseph W Corlies,	Richard Field,	John J Walker,
John D Wright,	Elias Hicks,	Chas H. Marshall,
Abraham Bell,	Irad Hawley,	Elisha Riggs,

GEO. S. FOX, President.
SAMUEL TOWNSEND, Secretary.

LIFE INSURANCE.—THE MANHATTAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY—Cash Capital, $100,000 independently of the premium fund. Office, No. 146 Broadway, corner of Liberty-st. This Company continues to insure against all manner of life risks on most favorable terms. Persons may insure in this Company either with or without participating in the profits.
ABRAM DUBOIS, M. D., at the office daily from 2 to 3 o'clock, P. M. California permits granted at greatly reduced rates.
A. A. ALVORD, President.
C. Y. WEMPLE, Secretary.
N. D MORGAN, Actuary.

BUILDING ASSOCIATION AND GENERAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, corner of Tryon-row and Chatham-st., in the Harlem Railroad Buildings, are taking risks on rents, buildings, &c., on the most favorable terms.
JOHN BRUCE, President.
DANIEL BARNES, Secretary.

SCHOOLS.

WRITING, BOOK-KEEPING, &c.—Class-rooms No. 387 Broadway, near Walker-st. Hours of instruction, 9 A. M. to 9 P. M. The design of "FOSTER'S Commercial Institute" is to furnish young gentlemen who have completed their general education, and intend, or who are seeking mercantile employment, an opportunity of attaining, without loss of time, a practical knowledge of those branches which are essential to success in the active concerns of life. Writing, Book keeping, and Commercial Arithmetic, are taught by Mr. FOSTER upon sound and indisputable principles, to the entire exclusion of the mode (a "six or twelve lessons" quackery;) and students are qualified to discharge the duties of the counting-house in an expeditious and superior manner.
Gentlemen who are *familiar with the details of business*, may attain, under Mr. FOSTER'S instruction, a competent knowledge of the principles of double entry in the short space of one week.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, at GEORGETOWN, District of Columbia.—Mrs. Gen. T. WHEELER, informs the members of Congress and the public generally, that she has opened a school for Young Ladies, on Prospect-st., Georgetown. Her course embraces the elementary as well as the ornamental and higher branches of education. She is assisted by experienced and approved teachers, and respectfully solicits a share of public patronage.
Mrs. W. refers to the following friends and patrons:
Rev. Mr. Tillinghast, Georgetown.
Rev. Mr. Caldwell, "
Rev. Mr. Bryan, "
Rev. Mr. Cox, "
Hon. R. J Bowie, Washington.
Richard Ellison, No. 14 S Front-st., New-York.

DANCING CLASSES FOR GENTLEMEN.—The new system adopted this season, for the first time, proves very advantageous to the pupils, and admits of their entrance at any time during the season. Lessons on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY EVENINGS. General practice of all the dances, with a band of music on Saturday evenings. Ladies' and children's classes on WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS.
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EPISCOPAL ACADEMY OF CONNECTICUT.—Winter Term begins Dec. 30. Pupils received into the family or the Principal at 60 dollars per session of fourteen weeks.
Circulars and references may be had at STANFORD & SWORDS, No. 137 Broadway. EDWARD BALLARD.
Cheshire, Conn, Dec. 9.

OTTIGNON'S GYMNASIUM—Nos. 159 and 161 Crosby-street.—Mr. C. F. OTTIGNON begs leave to remind the public that his Gymnasium is open daily from sunrise until 10 P. M., for general exercise. Gentlemen's Class meets every evening at 9 P. M. for class exercises and instruction. Boy's Classes meet on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, at 3½ in the afternoon.

TO CLASSICAL TEACHERS.—A valuable and flourishing establishment to be disposed of, in an excellent situation—the present proprietor being about to engage in another business. Apply to JOHN C. RIKER, No. 129 Fulton-st., N. Y. Some capital, say $1,000, will be required.

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TRAVELING.

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These ships have been built by contract, expressly for Government service. Every care has been taken in their construction, as also in their engines, to insure strength and speed, and their accommodations for passengers are unequaled for elegance and comfort. Price of passage from New-York to Liverpool, in first class cabin, $130; in second do., $70; exclusive use of extra size state-rooms, $300; from Liverpool to New-York, £30 and £20. An experienced surgeon attached to each ship. No berth secured until paid for.

PROPOSED DATES OF SAILING.

FROM NEW-YORK.		FROM LIVERPOOL.	
Saturday	Dec. 11, 1852	Wednesday	Dec. 15, 1852
Saturday	Dec. 25, 1852	Wednesday	Dec. 29, 1852
Saturday	Jan. 8, 1853	Wednesday	Jan. 12, 1853
Saturday	Jan. 22, 1853	Wednesday	Jan. 26, 1853
Saturday	Feb. 5, 1853	Wednesday	Feb. 9, 1853
Saturday	Feb. 19, 1853	Wednesday	Feb. 23, 1853
Saturday	March 5, 1853	Wednesday	March 9, 1853
Saturday	March 19, 1853	Wednesday	March 23, 1853
Saturday	April 2, 1853	Wednesday	April 6, 1853
Saturday	April 16, 1853	Wednesday	April 20, 1853
Saturday	April 30, 1853	Wednesday	May 4, 1853
Saturday	May 14, 1853	Wednesday	May 18, 1853
Saturday	May 28, 1853	Wednesday	June 1, 1853
Saturday	June 11, 1853	Wednesday	June 15, 1853
Saturday	June 25, 1853	Wednesday	June 29, 1853
Saturday	July 9, 1853	Wednesday	July 13, 1853
Saturday	July 23, 1853	Wednesday	July 27, 1853
Saturday	Aug. 6, 1853	Wednesday	Aug. 10, 1853
Saturday	Aug. 20, 1853	Wednesday	Aug. 24, 1853
Saturday	Sept. 3, 1853	Wednesday	Sept. 7, 1853
Saturday	Sept. 17, 1853	Wednesday	Sept. 21, 1853
Saturday	Oct. 1, 1853	Wednesday	Oct. 5, 1853
Saturday	Oct. 15, 1853	Wednesday	Oct. 19, 1853
Saturday	Oct. 29, 1853	Wednesday	Nov. 2, 1853
Saturday	Nov. 12, 1853	Wednesday	Nov. 16, 1853
Saturday	Nov. 26, 1853	Wednesday	Nov. 30, 1853
Saturday	Dec. 10, 1853	Wednesday	Dec. 14, 1853
Saturday	Dec. 24, 1853	Wednesday	Dec. 28, 1853

For freight or passage apply to

New-York Daily Times.

CATHOLIC INSTITUTE.

Mary Stuart.

A LECTURE.—BY REV. JOHN BOYCE.

The Sixth and last Lecture of the Course before the Catholic Institute, was delivered yesterday evening, by Rev. JOHN BOYCE, of Worcester, Mass. Subject: *Mary Stuart.* There was a full and respectable attendance. The lecture was attended by several of the Roman Catholic clergy, and was received with applause.

He introduced his discourse by saying that at the moment he received the invitation to deliver a lecture before them, he had been reading the seven volumes of LABANOFF'S *Life and Correspondence of Mary, Queen of the Scots;* and he had felt that, in the work, the author had removed a heavy weight from the heart of the world, which had never ceased to feel that it had sinned in consenting to her death. From the time that historians began to be more honest in giving the circumstances of the time, secrets appeared, one after another, and the world pricked up its ears to hear them. The world never believed in MARY STUART'S guilt. It felt that the evidence against her was from suborned witnesses. And how was it that the world felt such an interest? The judge of MARY STUART was the Church of England, and it was that church that, up to the present, continued to oppress her memory. It was because the world loved her, that it never could forget her; and now, out of the stern region of Russia, the world had thrown up a vindication of her innocence. After seven years of hard labor, and search throughout the countries of Europe, he collected seven hundred documents throwing light upon her life. It was after reading these volumes he received the invitation of the Institute, and he could not resist the impulse of chosing that subject for his lecture. He would confine himself to some leading points in her history: the great crime of which she was accused—the murder of her husband; he would speak of the great trials which beset her; he would speak of, rather than vindicate her; call her forth from the mist of years, and do something to keep her memory still green in our souls. [Applause.] He would not seek any sympathy for her youth and beauty. Better that her memory should die out, than seek any partial justification on such grounds. MARY STUART had had tears enough from enemies and friends. It was now time to dry them up, and do her justice—to shake off the trammels with which religious persecution had so long bound her. It was a delicate subject for a Catholic priest to handle. First, there was danger of offending modesty, by dwelling on points in female character; and, secondly, of being accused of bigotry, by coming in direct antagonism with the religious influence which oppressed her. But it was time to lay aside this delicacy with regard to a Church which had never treated them with any courtesy.

The murder of DARNLEY was the great crime with which MARY STUART was charged, and if proved ionocent of this, all the other charges against her fell to the ground; for her alleged intrigue with RIZZIO and subsequent marriage with BOTHWELL were results of this antecedent, or they were nothing. Nineteen months after her marriage, at 2 o'clock in the morning, the house at Kirkafield was blown up, DARNLEY killed, and MARY was accused of his murder. The lecturer said it was necessary to a true understanding of the facts, to see the position of MARY, her subjects, the Scotch Reformers, and the English Succession at this time. Into these matters he went to detail—describing in strong terms the hatred which ELIZABETH and the Protestants in England and Scotland bore to MARY, and their fear of her coming to the throne, as giving rise to base and murderous plots against her reputation and her life. When, after the death of her husband, the Dauphin of France, she was invited back to Scotland by her subjects, KNOX presented her a paper to resign her claim to the English Succession, she indignantly refused to sign it, saying she hated the Reformation and all Reformers. This sealed her fate. To protect her in her trying circumstances, MARY married DARNLEY, being next to herself heir to the throne of England, because the match tended to strengthen the confidence of the English Catholics. It was resolved by the enemies of MARY STUART that DARNLEY should die; but so, that his death should be both the forerunner and cause of the Queen's. It made the blood run cold to see the calm, dull eye of CECIL, the vindictive features of ELIZABETH, as she listened to RANDOLPH'S dispatches, and calculated the results of bribery in the doomed palace;—to see three vultures round the Council Chamber, ready to pounce upon their victim.

The refusal of the Queen to give the crown matrimonial to DARNLEY, was made the first subject to favor their designs. He contended that it was a Protestant conspiracy, which infused, through treacherous lagos, the poison of jealousy into the mind of DARNLEY, and caused the murder of RIZZIO. He dwelt on the exemplary conduct of MARY under these circumstances. She did not repudiate her husband after such brutal conduct, which altogether was such as to make any woman hate him. When the Bishops waited on her, and proposed a scheme of divorce, she rejected it, and said she would trust in Providence for relief. Was this like one who had determined his death. The lecturer scouted the idea of such deep, plotting and murderous designs as were imputed to her by JOHN KNOX. Was it probable, that if she were the designing woman she was said to be, that she would by the murder of DARNLEY, cut off the link which strengthened her claim, and that of her children to the succession! Matters hastened to a crisis in Jan. 1567, DARNLEY was on a sick bed, affected by the small pox. He was told that the Queen was coming to visit him, and became uneasy. He was, he said, unwilling to see her, for he had wronged and slandered her. But the Queen would see him. She spoke tenderly and gently. She said he was young, and that bright days were before him; that discord had been sown between them, but that in future they would trust more in each other, and less in the stranger. A few days after, MARY was found sitting beside him—sick as he was of a loathsome disease;—the tender wife who was accused of plotting his murder, was sitting beside his bed, tending and nursing him for days and nights. Why did she not poison him then? She had plenty of time and opportunity to do it in. Was it not safer than to trust to BOTHWELL and his followers? The night of the 10th of Feb. came. MARY had promised to attend a ball; and after an affectionate farewell to her husband, she proceeded there, and none were happier or more cheerful than she. But, lo! a noise—a crash—Kirkfield was blown up, and the charred remains of DARNLEY were found in the ruins. MARY fainted in the arms of her attendants, on the first news of the calamity. He might here, the lecturer said, close his case, and ask any one if this tender-hearted woman—this faithful wife—could have been the murderess. No! But he would be asked, how was it then in two short months after she married BOTHWELL. This he proceeded to answer, by showing that the Queen had no liberty in the matter. The match was forced on her. It was brought about by MORTON, HUNTLY and ARGYLE, for the purpose of dethroning the Catholic Queen. The plot was also successful. MARY lost her crown and her life. KNOX, the High Priest of Scotland, and ELIZABETH connived in the plot, ELIZABETH offered MORTON a bribe, and held his children as hostages, to murder MARY, trial or no trial, four hours after getting her into his possession. The Duke of Norfolk was beheaded for no other reason, but because he loved MARY Queen of Scots. ELIZABETH'S conduct in this case was revolting. He spoke of the PAULET and DRURY Plot, in which the Queen suggested to DRURY to strangle MARY in prison, and report that she had died of apoplexy. But Heaven ordered it otherwise, and willed that the world should be edified by the death of MARY, and outraged by the cruelty of ELIZABETH. He begged to be excused for dwelling on the character of ELIZABETH. It was one not fit to be introduced before a respectable audience. Happy would it have been if her name had never been handed down in history, for then they would be shocked at the name of a Jezebel the less. It was manifest, the lecturer continued, that the marriage with BOTHWELL was forced upon her. The confession of BOTHWELL, made in a Danish prison, ten years after, declaring the Queen's innocence of the murder, and in the matter of her marriage, was forwarded to ELIZABETH, but she suppressed it, and sent MARY to the block, with the sworn evidence of her innocence in her possession. ELIZABETH, KNOX, MORTON, CECIL, ARGYLE and others were, in truth, the murderers of RIZZIO and DARNLEY—the traducers of the young Queen's fame, and the relentless persecutors of the hapless MARY STUART, in their malignant hate to the Catholic Church.

The lecturer concluded by speaking of MARY as a martyr, persecuted, maligned and murdered by a malignant spirit of Protestantism, which still imbued the spirit of many who would refuse to be convinced of her innocence. But the world, as it had been imposed upon once, now showed a determination to sift the matter to the bottom, and would express its own correct sense of the bearing of this great question.

The President, in a few remarks, returned thanks to the audience on behalf of the Catholic Institute, for their support of the objects of the course.

☞ Epes Sargent, Esq., lectured before the Mercantile Library Association on Wednesday on "Verse and Verse-making." It was an answer to Carlyle's "Why sing your bits of thought?"

NEW-YORK CITY.

SEIZURE OF COUNTERFEITING APPARATUS BY THE POLICE AUTHORITIES—MANY ARRESTS.—We learn that the police officers continued their exertions in the counterfeit cases during all of Wednesday night and yesterday; and their efforts have not been unavailing. In addition to the discoveries made on Wednesday, (an account of which was published in the *Times* of Thursday,) much more has come to light concerning the manufacture and issue of the spurious bank paper. Guided by information imparted by one of the persons in custody, Capt. BURNHAM and officers MARTIN and GLEASON visited a house in Third-avenue, near Twenty-third-street, where, according to their statement, they found dies and other parts of the apparatus used in manufacturing spurious Leland Bank bills. The house in Third-avenue is said to be occupied as a boarding-house, and the officers give the following account of their visit to it: Officer MARTIN rang the bell of the door, and being met by the landlady, Mrs. FRALEN, he enquired for Mr. RANDOLPH saying he had a letter for him from a grocer across town. Mrs. F. said he was not in, but that his particular friend was. The "friend" was called down, a man named JONES, who was questioned on the subject of the "Leland Bank counterfeits," as to what discount they could be purchased for. By this means the officer kept leading on, and finally entered a private room on the upper floor, where they continued conversing until RANDOLPH came to the house, a messenger having been despatched for him. As RANDOLPH entered the front door, the officers say some one gave him warning, and he fled, pursued by officer GLEASON, who fired at him, but was unable to apprehend him. The house was then searched, and various counterfeiting apparatus for United States coin and bank notes, together with platina, gold dust, and other implements used by them in the manufacture of forged notes and base coin, were found; together with a lot of valuable gold watches (Cooper, maker). JONES made an attempt to escape from the premises by leaping from the third story window, but was grappled by Officer MARTIN, who presented a loaded revolver at his head, when he submitted. He was then brought to the Sixth Ward Station-house and locked up. Yesterday, the prisoners, previously arrested, were brought before Justice OSBORNE, and two of them, named HARRIS and WIRGEN, were identified by the following merchants, who had taken spurious $5 notes on the Leland Bank from each one, in payment for trifling articles: PATRICK SOLOMON, No. 19 Domick-street; JAMES KENNAN, No. 153 Centre-street; SAMUEL FORBENS, No. 375 Hudson-street; JOHN BOWNE, No. 91 Canal-street, and WM. H. LEE, No. 646 Broadway. The affidavit of Officer MARTIN was then taken, concerning the arrest of ALLEN, BERKER, WIRGEN, and DONAHAN, who were remanded, and the case adjourned until 3 o'clock this afternoon.

Since the above was written, an individual known as JIM HEWITT, has been arrested by officer SEED of Philadelphia, who found a copper bank note plate in his possession, which is almost *fac-simile* of the Leland Bank note plate. He was taken back to Philadelphia to await further action.

ALLEGED FALSE PRETENCES.—Yesterday morning, two young ladies, by the names of Misses ELIZABETH and MARIETTA WILSON, were arrested by officer Wm. H. STEPHENS, upon the authority of a warrant issued by Justice OSBORNE, wherein they stand charged with obtaining a quantity of millinery goods from Messrs. BISHOP & KANT, importers, at No. 15 John-street, by making false and fraudulent representations. Mr. BISHOP makes an affidavit, setting forth that the accused parties came to his store on the 1st of September last, and represented that they had $500 capital, free and unincumbered, and were going to commence the millinery business at No. 369 Broadway. Upon these representations, together with references, he testified that the firm sold them two bills of goods, amounting to $440, on a credit of three months—on which amount was paid $50. The complainant also swears, that a short time since, MARIETTA acknowledged that when the above purchase was made, the $500 named was invested in furniture, which was subsequently mortgaged. The ladies were brought before Justice OSBORNE, who allowed them to go on their parole of honor, to await a further hearing in the matter.

THE MURDER AT HARLEM—THE CULPRITS YET AT LARGE.—The investigation concerning the murderous affray, last Sunday night, at the corner of One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street and Fifth-avenue, which resulted in the death of JAMES BRADY, was commenced on Wednesday evening, at the Twelfth Ward Station-house. The most important testimony taken was that of CHARLES FITZPATRICK and CHARLES LEE, who were injured seriously at the same time:

The witnesses testified, in substance, that on Sunday evening, about eight o'clock, they left Farley's porter house, on the Fourth avenue, with James Brady and several others, and were on their way towards Manhattanville, where they resided, when they were met on the avenue by some six or seven men, going towards Harlem. Brady was carrying a gun on his shoulder. The first man remarked to Brady, "What business have you out?" Brady replied "Why don't you go home!" One of the men whom the witness thinks was a German, immediately seized hold of Brady's gun, and succeeded in getting it from him, and instantly struck him a violent blow on the head which knocked him down. Fitzpatrick then seized hold of the gun for the purpose of preventing any further violence, when he received several blows on the head from behind, which felled him to the ground insensible, and when he again became conscious, he found Brady in a dying state from the violence inflicted. All the descriptions the witness could give of the assailants, is that one of the men wore a drab overcoat, and a long comforter hanging from his neck. A hat was also found belonging to one of the assailants, a description of which may possibly lead to the detection of the owner. In the hat was the initials "A. B.," and it was made by Bodine, No. 299 Broadway. The impression of the witness is that the assailants were all Germans. The Coroner, with a view of allowing time for the police to make further search for the guilty parties, adjourned any further examination until next Tuesday afternoon at four o'clock.

THE FUNERAL OF EDWARD SEGUIN.—Yesterday, at 12 o'clock, the funeral service was performed over the remains of this much lamented artist, at his late residence, in White-street, in the presence of a large congregation, including his widow and family, and a number of members of the musical and theatrical profession. After the services, the coffin was placed in a hearse and conveyed to Greenwood Cemetery, accompanied by the family of the deceased and the members of the Lyceum and other theatrical companies, as also the Dramatic Fund Society, and the officers and brethren of one of the Masonic Lodges, of which the deceased was a member. Two attachées of the Press attended the obsequies in the capacity of pall-bearers, assisted by four managers of the metropolitan theatres.

THE CALORIC SHIP ERICSON.—The engines of this new ship were set in operation on Wednesday afternoon, and performed beautifully. The ship's wheels made about five revolutions per minute while the vessel was made fast to the dock. This is set down as equal to ten or twelve revolutions with the vessel under way. The experiment thus far is said to be perfectly successful. The new ship will make her trial trip in a few weeks, and thoroughly solve the problem of her practicability as a working vessel.

LECTURES ON THE FINE ARTS.—EUGENIO LATILLA, is about to deliver a course of four lectures at Hope Chapel, on the subject of "The Fine Arts." The first Lecture is to be given on the evening of the 22d inst, on the use of Art in Education, and Social Progress.

CHARLES WHITNEY'S DELINEATIONS—CHARLES WHITNEY'S last entertainment will be given at Stuyvesant Institute this evening, when he will appear in some of his most amusing personifications.

☞ A man by the name of HARRISON died at the City Hospital yesterday, from injuries received on the New Haven Railroad some ten days ago. The Coroner was notified to hold an inquest.

THE SESSIONS.—The only case of importance in the Court of Sessions yesterday, was the trial of James Reynolds upon an indictment charging him with assaulting, with intent to kill, officer Gilen of the twentieth Ward, on the night 1st ult. The trial resulted in the conviction and sentence of the prisoner to the State Prison for the term of four years and three months.

[Advertisement.]

JAMES G. MOFFETT, Nos. 119 and 121 Prince-street, has on hand a splendid assortment of GAS Chandeliers, Pendants, Brackets, Candelabras, Girandoles, Solar, Fluid and Lard Lamps, suitable for private mansions, churches, hotels, &c. As J. G. MOFFETT manufactures the above articles, he is prepared to sell them, wholesale or retail, at moderate prices. Gas fixtures introduced into houses with dispatch.

WILLIAMSBURG CITY.

I. O. O. F.—The lodges at Williamsburg will, we understand, hold a Union meeting on Monday evening next, having invited G. Rep. JAMES W. HALE to give instruction in the work of the Order.

Expedition to Central Africa.

From the London Times.

Dispatches and private letters have just arrived at the Foreign Office and the Prussian Embassy from the expedition in the interior of Africa, conducted by BARTH and OVERWEG. At the request of his Excellency Chevalier BUNSEN, I beg to submit to you a few particulars of the progress of that expedition, which may interest some of your readers.

It will be remembered that it is now three years ago that this expedition left England, under the direction of Mr. JAMES RICHARDSON, who was charged by the English Government to make commercial treaties with the chiefs of the countries lying between Tripoli and Lake Tsad. In the first year (1850) the travellers successfully crossed the whole of the Sahara in a very circuitous westerly direction, and thus explored a great portion of Northern Africa which had never before been visited by any European. Their route from Ghat to Kano, in particular, was highly interesting. A long stay was made in Air or Asben, one of the most powerful kingdoms of Northern Africa, the capital of which is Agades. In the second year the travellers explored a large portion of Sudan in different directions; for this purpose they separated on their arrival at the northern frontiers of that country, each pursuing a different route—their plan being ultimately to meet at Kuka, the capital of Bornu. BARTH and OVERWEG safely reached that place, but poor RICHARDSON, whose feeble constitution was unable to bear the fatigue of such an extensive journey, died on the way to that place, six day's march distant. This melancholy event fell hard upon the two remaining travelers, who had already undergone many hardships, and whose at that time very small means had met with unexpected losses by robbers in the desert. Nothing daunted, however, they accomplished within a short time two highly interesting journeys—BARTH penetrating three hundred and fifty miles to the South as far as Yola, the capital of the kingdom of Adamawa; and OVERWEG navigating Lake Tsad in the boat, which had been conveyed with great labor from Tripoli across the burning sands of Sahara, laden in pieces on a number of camels. In Sept., 1851, the two travellers set out together on a journey to Borgu, a mountainous country lying to the Northeast of Lake Tsad, about midway between it and Egypt.

Since that time no communications whatever from the travelers had reached Europe, and apprehensions began to be entertained as to their safety. These have, however, happily been proved to be unfounded by the dispatches just received, by which we learn that the travelers have hitherto escaped all dangers, and are in possession of the best health and spirits, making great progress in their explorations.

The Sheikh of Bornu and his allies sent forth in the latter end of 1851 an army to invade the countries situated eastward from Lake Tsad, and that army the travelers accompanied, hoping, under their protection, to explore the region as far as Borgu and Wadai. At no great distance from Lake Tsad, however, they were met by the enemy, defeated, and put to flight so suddenly that BARTH and OVERWEG saved their lives and instruments only by a quick retreat.

Having again reached Kuka, they learnt that another and a very considerable ghazzia was to be dispatched, led on by the Vezeer of Bornu himself; but this time it was directed against the Sultan of Mandara, a country to the south of Bornu, already known through Major DENHAM, who there met with so narrow an escape on a similar occasion. The two travellers, however, were not to be discouraged, and set out again with the Bornuese army, which consisted of about 10,000 horse and the same number of foot soldiers, with innumerable trains of camels and other beasts of burden. On this occasion the army was more fortunate, the enemy retreating as it advanced, and no regular battle even ensued. The army, and the travelers with them, went a considerable distance beyond DENHAM'S furthermost, and were only then stopped by the Serbenel, a very considerable river running into Shary. The ghazzia thence returned with a booty of about 5,000 slaves and 10,000 head of cattle, having been absent two months (December 1851 and January 1852.) The regions visited are described as most fertile and rich.

From the end of March to the end of May last, Dr. OVERWEG made a successful journey from Kuka, in a south-westerly direction, and reached to within 150 English miles of Yacoba, the great town of the Felitahs, while Dr. BARTH went south-east on a journey to the powerful kingdom of Baghirmi. On the 15th August, the date of OVERWEG'S latest letter, the former had not yet returned from that country to rejoin his companion at Kuka, their intention then being to push on to the south, towards the Indian Ocean, which to reach is their ultimate goal and the grand object of their gigantic journey, which other three or four years will be necessary to bring to a close. I refrain from comment upon the geographical results of that highly successful expedition, but would, in conclusion, only beg to draw attention to one point of great importance as regards commerce and civilization.

The subject of ascending the Kowara (commonly called Niger) is at present once more seriously thought of in the plan of Lieutenant M'LEOD, R. N., which, there is little doubt is superior to any previous one, and justifies the hope of success. If this project be realized, it would be worthy of consideration to attempt the further exploration of the Tchadda on the same excellent plan. This river, as is well known, unites with the Kowara not far from its mouth, "which it certainly rivals, if it does not surpass it in magnificence." That this immense river—a second Niger—extends right into the heart of Inner Africa, was conjectured some time since, but only last year was this supposition corroborated by the actual exploration of Dr. BARTH, who, in his journey to Adamawa, crossed the Benue, a splendid river, half a mile broad and 100 feet deep, which he ascertained to be the upper course of the Tchadda. From all that Dr. BARTH says in his last, as well as in his previous letters, I am inclined to think that the Tchadda will eventually form the natural and most important line from the west for spreading commerce and civilization into the very heart of Inner Africa, and distinguishing the slave trade by entering European influence to the sources of the slave supply. The Sheikh of Bornu has repeatedly expressed to the two travelers his desire of forming a closer bond of friendship with the English for the purpose of establishing a peaceful and regular commerce and abolishing the slave trade, and the best proof of his sincerity towards the English is the kind and generous manner in which he has at all times treated their representatives. The kingdom of Adamawa, situated in the valley of the upper Tchadda, with its pastoral and agricultural population, is spoken of as the most beautiful country in Central Africa, and as such may probably become the key to the interior of that Continent.

At present the town of Kano, situated between the Kowara and Lake Tsad, is the great mart of the interior; there the English merchandise coming from the North by the very tedious and imperfect roads through the Great Desert, meets with the American merchandise coming by steam up the Kowara from the South, where, as is well known, American influence is spreading fast. The Great Desert will ever form a natural barrier and prevent the establishing of European commerce of any considerable magnitude; it is to the Kowara and the Tchadda, and more particularly to the latter, that we must look as the means of a ready access into the virgin countries and the inexhaustible natural wealth of Inner Africa.

I am, Sir, your very obedient humble servant,
AUGUSTUS PETERMANN.

No. 9 CHARING CROSS, Nov. 23.

The Boston *Bee* says that the Truant Law appears to work quietly in that city. One of the officers reports, as the result of his labors during the past two months, that he had found 130 truant children, of whom all but 20 had been induced to attend school regularly, 60 of whom were habitual truants; 70 were absentees, many of them had never been to school before. Six of the habitual truants have been sent to the House of Reformation for six months; 1 to the State Reform School for three years; 7 taken in charge by the Overseers of the Poor; 3 admitted to the Charity School in Channing-street; and 4 provided with good places in the country.

We learn from the St. Louis *Intelligencer*, that a petition is in circulation in that city, praying Congress for an extension of the time appointed for the new steamboat Law to go into operation. The reason offered is, that little or no preparation has been made to meet the provisions of the law, in procuring the required life boats, extra safety valves, &c. One or two boats have made themselves ready to meet the legal demands, but the majority, it is stated, have not; hence, quite a number of captains, pilots, and engineers have signed the petition. The real intention of the step is to procure the repeal of the statute.

The Boston *Commonwealth* says that Emma Snodgrass arrived in town, on Tuesday afternoon, from her tour East and North. She was still in her breeches, and made quite a sensation at the South-end, where she appeared. In the evening she went to the Museum, sporting a model cane, Kossuth hat, frock coat, pants, &c., not to mention an ambitious shirt-collar and flaming scarf. Finding she was too generally recognised, she left "Uncle Tom's Cabin" at the third act.

At Ashland, Mass., Michael Fennemore got into the cars on Wednesday, and when the conductor came round Mike gave him a ticket for Newton; but upon the arrival of the train at that place Fennemore not only neglected to get out, but he forgot to buy another ticket. Upon his arrival at the Boston and Worcester depôt he was taken into custody, conveyed before Justice Rogers, who fined him $5 for refusing to pay his fare from Newton to this city.

The Baton Rouge *Gazette* of Saturday last says: "The sugar planters in this and the parish of West Baton Rouge, are making uncommonly heavy crops; it is but a common occurrence to hear of a planter who is realizing three hogsheads per acre. The season, so far, has been one of the best, with nothing to retard their operations except a scarcity of water in the opening of the season."

The Detroit *Free Press* says it has become a mooted question in that city whether the sidewalks of the main thoroughfares belong to the city or to the merchants whose stores front on them. The Albany *Atlas* adds: In this city the same question was long since mooted, and from appearances it must have been decided in favor of the merchants. If this is the case, it is hard, but, we suppose, fair.

The site for the new Lunatic Asylum of the State of Maryland, has been finally chosen by the Commissioners, and the buildings are to be commenced forthwith. The location is one of the finest near Baltimore. The building, situated on a farm of 130 acres, is to be 700 feet long by 42 wide, three stories high and to accommodate 250 patients.

The Grand Jury of the United States District Court sitting at Hartford, have found two bills against Thomas Lawson, of New-York, on five indictments for forging Pension papers, and a Land Warrant in the case of Charlotte Doaks Jones, purporting to be the widow of John Jones, and against George H. Power, of New-York, for aiding and abetting in the offence.

The Leroy *Gazette*, of Wednesday, says that snow has been falling almost constantly since Sunday night, and sleighs have almost universally taken the place of wagons.

THE NAVY YARD MOVEMENT.—We alluded, briefly, yesterday, to the fact that employees in the Navy Yard had determined not to resume work under the new order until we have been treated by the Bureau of Naval Affairs at Washington. In the Summer season the men work from 6 o'clock to 12, and from 1 o'clock to 6, making in all ten hours. In the short days they go to work at three-quarters of an hour after sunrise, and quit at sundown. These rules have been in force since the days of President JACKSON, and they were approved by that great man. The workmen yesterday assembled in squads near the Navy Yard, talking over the matter, and concluding not to resume work until the old rules be re-established. The new order requires the men to work from "sun to sun," until the days become eleven hours long.—*Phila. Sun, Dec. 16.*

MARYLAND STATISTICS.—The whole number of paupers who received support in Maryland during the year ending June 1, 1850, was 4,494, of whom 3,591 were native born, and 1,903 foreign born. The total expense of their support for the year was $71,668. The whole number of paupers in the State at the end of that year was 2,001, of whom 1,651 were native, and 330 foreign born.

There are 909 churches in Maryland, being an average of one church to every 641 persons in the State. The aggregate accommodation afforded by these churches is for 390,365 persons, making an average of 429 for each church. Their total value is $2,947,884—an average of $4,343 for each.

Four of the seven prisoners who escaped from the Baltimore jail on Saturday evening, were recaptured on Sunday afternoon, all of whom were on their way to Philadelphia, viz: John B. Haskell, charged with obtaining money under false pretences; Frederick Bloomer, convicted of obtaining money under false pretences; George Sprole and Lewis R. Kirk, *alias* Baldwin, charged with passing counterfeit money, and recently brought on from Philadelphia. Haskell and Sprole were arrested at Havre-de-Grace, and the others near Abingdon.

MARRIED.

On Wednesday, Dec. 15, by Rev. Mr. Wells, Mr. JOSEPH WILDE to Miss MARY ELIZABETH, oldest daughter of F. L. Reeve, Esq., all of Williamsburg, L. I.

On Wednesday, Dec. 15, by Rev. Mr. Reynolds, Mr. WM. A. WATES, of New-York, to Miss MARGARET A. STACKPOLE, of Williamsburg.

On Thursday Dec. 16, at St. George's Church, Hempstead, L. I., Mr. GEORGE S. WILLIAMS, of New-York City, to Miss SUSAN B. HEWLETT, oldest daughter of Stephen Hewlett, Esq.

☞ Brooklyn papers please copy.

DIED.

On Wednesday, Dec. 13, HANNAH, wife of Hear; Nelson, aged 51 years and 7 months.

Her friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend her funeral this day, (Friday,) at 2 o'clock, P. M., from her late residence, No. 240 Third-avenue.

On Thursday, Dec. 16, EDWIN AMES, son of Joseph and Mary Cowperthwait, aged 1 year and 10 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral this (Friday) afternoon, at one o'clock, from No. 35 Avenue C, without further invitation.

On Thursday, Dec. 16, MARY ELIZABETH, only daughter of Isaac N. and Mary Antan aged 5 years, 8 months and 17 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services this afternoon, at 4 o'clock, at No 526 Washington-st.

COMMERCIAL AND MONEY AFFAIRS

Sales at the Stock Exchange....Dec 16.

$5,000 U. S. 6's '58	103½	200	Cumberland Coal Co.		63
5,000 do.	103½	200	do.		63
10,000 U. S 6's '62	113½	100	do.	s60	63½
5,000 Penn's State 5's	92	100	do.	b60	66
1,000 Arkansas 6's	80	100	Parker Coal Co.		93
4,000 E R R 2d Mtge Bds	87	50	do.	b15	60
3,000 E R R Cvt Bds '71	100½	150	Erie Railroad	b60	96½
5,000 E R R Cvt Bds '82	100½	100	do.	s60	95½
1,000 N. Indiana R R Bds	101½	100	do.	s90	95½
35 Bank Commerce	112	200	do.	b30	95½
16 American Exch. Bk	126½	100	do.	b10	95½
50 Nassau Bank	100	150	do.		95½
200 Illinois State Bank	3	300	do.		95½
100 Morris Canal	20½	150	do.	b30	96
800 do.	20½	650	do.		95½
400 do.	b30 20½	300	do.	s30	95½
600 do.	20½	10	Albany & Schen R R.		112
400 do.	b30 20½	650	Harlem Railroad		73½
50 New-Jersey Zinc	13	300	do.	b30	73½
150 do.	13½	200	do.	b60	74
100 do.	s60 13½	300	do.	b30	73½
300 Montgomery Zinc	b30 5½	500	do.		73½
500 do.	5½	15	Roch. & Syr. R R		125½
100 Portsmouth D. Dock	7	300	Long Island R R	s3	42
50 Nic. Transit Co	8½	100	do.	s3	42½
100 do.	s60 25½	200	Stonington R R	b30	57
100 do.	b7 29½	200	do.	b30	57½
100 do.	b10 19½	125	do.		56½
500 do.	b20 29½	100	Nor. & Wor. R R	s30	53
100 do.	b20 29½	50	do.		53½
100 New Creek Coal Co	8	300	Reading Railroad	s3	100
100 do.	b20 8	200	do.	s60	100
1,900 do.	5½	300	do.	s3	100½
5 Crystal Palace	128	650	do.	b60	100½
65 do.	130	55	Mich. Central R R.		112
20 N. Y. & N. H. R R.	115½				

SECOND BOARD.

$1,000 Erie 1st Mtge Bds.	114½	150	Reading Railroad	s90	100
20 Metropolitan Bk	s3 111½	100	Erie Railroad	b30	95½
150 Morris Canal	20½	150	do.		95½
300 do.	b60 20½	750	do.	b60	96
200 do.	20½	50	do.	s30	95½
300 Cumberland Coal Co.	63	100	do.	s90	95
100 do.	s10 63	500	do.		95
200 do.	64½	100	do.		95½
50 Parker Coal Co.	b15 60½	200	Long Island Railroad		43
500 New Creek Coal Co.	8	50	Panama Railroad		118
1000 do.	b30 8½	100	Nor. & Wor. R R.		53
100 do.	b60 8	10	do.		52½
25 Nicaragua Transit Co.	29	50	do.		57½
800 New-Jersey Zinc	13½	100	do.	b3	52½
200 do.	b30 13½	100	Edgeworth Land Co.		6½
100 do.	b60 13½	25	Florence & Keyport		20½
100 do.	13½				

THURSDAY, Dec. 16—6 P. M.

The reduction of Bank loans to the Stock people was renewed to day with unusual severity, and there was more running about to make accounts good than we have seen for many months. As much as 7 ₱ cent. was paid by the best houses, and the chief concern appeared to be as to where the money could be had at all. Some of the Bank officers, who esteem themselves oracles of all that is proper in business, and courteous withal, made large calls as late as a quarter to 2 o'clock. A morning paper suggests that the periodical alternations in Stocks, have something to do with the sudden change in money—if so, it is not impossible that some of the parties "behind the curtain," to whom it is said the change is necessary to make a collapse or inflation profitable, might be found in the Bank parlors, as well as the Brokers Offices. We have ascribed the curtailment to a different motive, supposing those gentlemen had suddenly been aroused to the folly of lending on all sorts of trape, to the utmost tension of their lines, with only nine millions of specie in vault, not dreaming that they were working for a collapse of Stocks, only to inflate them as soon as the desired object should be accomplished. The Banks settle with each other to-morrow, after which some let up is anticipated.

The Stock Shares were unfavorably affected, of course, by the money racket. The list is nervous as well as plethoric. There was no panic, however, no making haste to sell out at any cost. There was a fractional decline in Erie, Harlem, Norwich, Transit, and Stonington Railroad; in no case amounting to over *1a1* per cent. on the average figures of yesterday. There was a good deal of Erie thrown overboard and the market took 5000 shares at from 95⅛ to 94¾ at the close. The closing sales yesterday being 95¼. The Coal fancies were moderately firm; Cumberland, Parker and New Creek substantially the same as on yesterday; of the last 4,000 shares were sold at 51 @ 6. Several of the small Stocks improved. Morris opened at 20½; sold up to 20⅝; down to 19½ and closed 20½; Long Island steady at 47½ @ 48, and not much done in it.

There was a very light business in Railway Bonds. The sales of United States Stocks showed firmness; the '56s brought 106½, and the '62s 113½, ex-dividend. The Sub-Treasury, to-day, transferred $1,121,000 to the Dividend department for the payment of 1st of Jan. interest on all the Government Securities registered, or the Coupons on which are presented, in New-York.

The transactions in the solid Shares were also light; New-Haven brought 113½; Panama, 118; Michigan Central, 112; Mohawk, 113; Rochester, 125½; and Reading, par.

The Custom Duties this week are large. The payments into the Sub-Treasury to-day were $171,319; the disbursements only $12,975, exclusive of the transfer just referred to for Government interest, which does not ordinarily leave the office till 1st of January, though from this early transfer it may be that payments will be commenced sooner. The regular Sub-Treasury balance this afternoon is $3,497,292.

The deposits of Gold Dust at the Philadelphia Mint up to yesterday, according to the *Evening Bulletin*, are $2,670,000. Over a million in coin will return to this City this evening or to-morrow.

The statement which we published yesterday of the current finances of the State of Pennsylvania goes to show that we were not mistaken in saying, the other day, that very little of the proceeds of the new loans negotiated last Summer, had returned to the European holders of the old loans. Of the first two negotiations—$850,000 and $3,250,000—$2,154,000 had been paid into the Treasury to the date of the statement, and only $1,568,000 had been applied to the liquidation of the old debt, and much of this to the holders of past due Erie, resident in the United States; $1,134,000 has been applied to new improvements in the Public Works, the North Branch Canal being the principal source of expenditure.

An enthusiastic neighbor of ours, writing on one of the Cumberland Coal Companies a few days since attempted to pile the agony of bituminous superiority over anthracite rather higher than his limited geological and mineral knowledge would seem to authorize; in doing which he fell into sundry other errors, almost too great to be believed if not seen in print. As an instance he is [illegible] and Wall-street considered, by the Philadelphia *Ledger*:

"The coal is very half bituminous (quoting from the New-York paper.) The R. is pronounced for gas. It is found to be forty per cent. more efficient than anthracite, vested in locomotive tanks for the use of hard coal. In five weeks it has been found double the value of anthracite or Richmond coal!!! And finally, the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, in anticipation of the enormous tonnage from this company, has contracted for forty-two new locomotives and fourteen hundred cars!" It takes Wall-street to swallow such wholesale absurdities; we of Philadelphia are not so green. The Millholland locomotive of the Reading Railway has set fully at rest the superiority of anthracite for locomotion. Every furnace in Pennsylvania, accessible to anthracite, can attest the absurdity of the assumption that any bituminous coal in the world can produce more iron to the ton. Every apprentice in a gas-house knows that coal half bituminous, yields only half the quantity of luminous gas; and we flatly deny the forty-cogline story as too ridiculous on its face for serious consideration.

The following is the movement of the Banks of South Carolina:

Banks.	*Discounts.*	*Deposites.*	*Circulation.*	*Specie.*
Bank State S. C.	$2,813,237	$441,635	$1,726,186	$125,156
Branch, Columbia	1,111,212	180,440		6,340
Southwestern R. R.	387,068	311,463	297,060	76,336
Plant. and Mech.	1,088,450	190,055	326,435	150,921
Union, Charleston	879,088	262,517	238,300	91,810
State Bank S. C.	2,982,456	245,190	656,945	142,587
Bk. South Carolina	868,130	279,746	370,562	69,219
Total	$7,865,865	$1,865,355	$3,515,508	$662,379

An interesting case of Marine Insurance has recently been decided by the Supreme Court of Louisiana, involving the questions of unseaworthiness and contraband cargo. Chief Justice E

New-York Daily Times.

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THE NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES,

Is published every Morning, (Sundays excepted,) and delivered to Subscribers in New-York, Brooklyn, Williamsburg and Jersey City, for TWELVE AND A HALF CENTS a week, payable to the carrier. Single copies, TWO CENTS. Mail Subscription, FIVE DOLLARS a year; SIX months, Two Dollars and a Half; three months, One Dollar and a Half. Terms uniform in advance required in all exchanges with Country newspapers.

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THE NEW-YORK EVENING TIMES,

Is published every Evening, (Sundays excepted.) One edition will be issued at 1, and the other at 3 o'clock, P.M. It will be sent by mail, or sold at the same rates as the Daily Times.

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A very large Newspaper for the Country, is published every Saturday Morning, at the low price of Two Dollars per annum. Ten copies for Fifteen Dollars, twenty copies for Twenty Dollars, will be sent to one address, and the paper in no case continued beyond the time for which payment is made. Postage on the Weekly Times, sent by mail for one year, is as follows:

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RAYMOND, JONES & CO., Publishers.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

☞ **Rev. D. M. Graham**, Pastor of the FIRST FREEWILL BAPTIST CHUCH, Sullivan-st., (between Prince and Houston sts.) will commence a course of lectures next SABBATH EVENING, to be given as follows:

1st Sabbath evening, Dec. 26, 1852.—Subject—*Man—A General View.*

2d Sabbath evening, Jan. 2, 1853.—Subject—*Man's Physical Constitution.*

3d Sabbath evening, Jan. 9, 1853.—Subject—*Man as a Subject of Obligation.*

4th Sabbath evening, Jan. 16, 1853.—Subject—*Phrenology in its Bearings in Religion.*

5th Sabbath evening, Jan. 23, 1853.—Subject—*The recent Alleged Spirit and Manifestations or Spiritual Rappings.*

The public are invited to attend.

☞ **Madison-street M. E. Church** corner of Madison and Catharine-sts.—Rev. J. B. Isaxip will preach on SABBATH, 19th inst., at 10½ o'clock A. M. Subject—*The Certainty, Manner and Design of the Second Coming of Christ.* And in the EVENING at 7. Subject—*The Prayer of the Wise Virgin.* Preaching also in the AFTERNOON, at 3, by Rev. J. D. Littlewood. Seats free. The public are invited to attend.

☞ **New Baptist Church**—Rev Constant Sawyer will preach in Knickerbocker Hall, corner of 3d Av. and 22d-st., on SUNDAY, the 19th inst., at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7½ o'clock P. M. Regular services will be held in the same place every Sabbath hereafter. Sunday School at 9 o'clock A. M. and 1½ P. M. Parents in the neighborhood are invited to send their children.

☞ **God the Author of Prophecy.**—A lecture upon these subjects, introductory to a Course of Lectures, on the *Prophecies of Daniel*, will be given by Elder L. D. Mayerman, at Washington Hall, corner of Hester-st. and Bowery, (entrance from both streets) SABBATH EVENING, at 7 o'clock. The public are invited to attend. Seats free. Services also at 10½ A. M., and 3 P. M.

☞ **Rev. J. A. Collins**, of Baltimore, will Preach in the Mulberry-st M. E. Church, near Bleecker-st, on SUNDAY, Dec 19 at 10½ o'clock. The Anniversary of the Missionary and Sunday School Society of this Church will be held on the Evening of the same day, at 7 o'clock. Reports will be read, and Addresses may be expected from Rev. D. D. Haven, and Rev. Abel Stevens. Bishop Janes will be present and participate in the exercises.

☞ **Sabbath Evening Sermons OF THE NEW-YORK YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.**—The 4th Sermon in the course will be delivered by Rev. John R. Magary, in the North Dutch Church, corner of Fulton and William-sts, TO-MORROW (Sunday) EVENING. Service to commence at 7½ o'clock. No service uptown, owing to Rev. E. H. Canfield's illness.

☞ **The Regular Monthly Meeting of the NEW-YORK YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION** will be held at the Rooms, Syvesant Institute, No. 659 Broadway, on MONDAY EVENING, 20th inst., at 7½ o'clock. Young men are cordially invited to be present.

FRANK W. BALLARD, Rec. Secretary.

☞ **Fifth Universalist Society.**—Rev F. J. Sawyer, D.D., will preach TO-MORROW (Sunday) MORNING, AFTERNOON, and EVENING, at the usual hours, in the Lecture Room of the Medical College, 11th-st., near 2d av. Subject for the evening—*Nature of Salvation.* The public are respectfully invited. Seats free.

☞ **The Third of a Series OF PULPIT PICTURES FROM THE LIFE OF LUTHER**, will be given in the Evangelical Lutheran Church in Mulberry-st., between Grand and Broome, on SUNDAY, at 7½ o'clock. Subject—*Luther's Visit to the Holy City; or, Rome weighed in the Balances and found Wanting.*

☞ **Rev. D. K. Lee, of Williamsburg**, will give the second of his course of Lectures on the history of Universalism, in his Church, TO-MORROW MORNING. Subject—*Universalism in the Church before the Seventh Century.* Service at 10½ o'clock.

☞ **The Church of the Puritans**, on Union-square, will be open every SABBATH EVENING for Preaching. Next SABBATH EVENING a Series of Discourses will be commenced by the Pastor, Rev. Dr Cheever on *The Powers of the World to Come.* Service at 7½ o'clock

☞ **Union Congregational Church**—4 b-st, near Avenue B.—Sermon, by Rev Geo. De Folson, of Syracuse at 7 o'clock P M. Preaching by the Pastor at 10½ A. M., and 3 P M.

☞ **Rev. Dr. Skinner**, of this City, will preach, at the Broadway Tabernacle, TOMORROW MORNING and AFTERNOON. In the EVENING at 7½ o'clock, a discourse will be delivered by Rev. Mr. Parker, of Brooklyn.

☞ **Rev. Professor Matthews will Preach** in the Asbury M. E. Church, between Nassau and William-sts, TOMORROW, at 10½ A. M., and 7 P M. Seats free. The public are respectfully invited to attend.

☞ **Rev. Dr. Higbee** will preach the Stated Quarterly Sermon in the Church of the Epiphany, No 130 Stanton-st., between Essex and Norfolk sts., on SUNDAY EVENING, Dec. 19. Service to commence at 7½ o'clock.

☞ **Rev. Mr. Milne** will preach on SABBATH EVENING, in the Fifth Associate Reformed Presbyterian Church, Jane-st. and a collection will be taken in behalf of the Church in Scotland.

☞ **Eastern Congregational Church**—Corner of Madison and Gouverneur-sts—Rev. Geo. D. N. Folson, of Syracuse, will preach in the MORNING, at 10½, and AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock.

☞ **Lectures to Young Men**—In the 12th-st Baptist Church—the Eighth in course, will be delivered TO-MORROW EVENING, Dec. 19th, by Rev. S. A. Corey, at 7½ o'clock.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ **The Democratic Whig General Committee** of the DEMOCRATIC WHIG YOUNG MEN'S GENERAL COMMITTEE, Broadway House, Dec. 7, 1852.—Resolved, That it be recommended to the several Ward Committees to hold an election on WEDNESDAY, the 22d of December, between the hours of 7 and 10 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of choosing five Delegates from each Ward to the General Committee, five Delegates from each Ward to the Young Men's General Committee, and a Ward Committee, for the ensuing year.

That they give notice to be given by the several Ward Committees of the time and place where such elections are to be held; the election to be by ballot; the Ward Committees to designate at least three Inspectors to serve, and to select as far as practicable, from the Whig Inspectors elect of the several Wards.

GEORGE J. CORNELL,
Chairman Dem. Whig Gen. Com.

Wm. L. Shardlaw, Secretaries.
Gideon P. Nelson,

ERASTUS BROOKS,
Chairman Young Men's Gen. Com.

R. L. Pond, Secretaries.
J. H. Meakman,

☞ **Eugenio Latilla's (from Italy,)** COURSE OF FOUR LECTURES on the FINE ARTS, will be delivered in Hope Chapel, No 720 Broadway.

SYLLABUS.

Wednesday Evenings at 8 o'clock.

Dec. 22, 1852, On the use of Art in education and social position.

Dec. 29, 1852, Art, as applied to the elegancies of life.

Jan. 5, 1853, Art, as applied to commerce and manufactures.

Jan. 12, 1853. Art, as applied to architecture and interior decoration.

Each Lecture will be illustrated with designs and colored drawings of art of different nations, comprising those of Egypt, Babylon, Greece, France, Germany, Holland and Central America.

Tickets for the Course, $1, to be had of WILLIAMS & STEVENS, No. 125 Broadway; DUCHAUX, No 306 Broadway; WM. HALL & SON, No. 239 Broadway; SCRIBNER, No. 82 Nassau-st., and of the Lecturer, No. 10 Bond-st.

☞ **To Glass Painters and Decorators.**—The Directors of the ASSOCIATION FOR THE EXHIBITION OF THE INDUSTRY OF ALL NATIONS, invite Designs and Proposals for Glazing, with Ornamental Painted Glass, the four large Skylights of the Exhibition Building. These Skylights are semi circular with a radius of 20 feet. Parties sending Designs and Proposals, are requested to accompany them with specimens of the style of work in which they intend to execute them; all of which must be addressed to C. E. DETMOLD, Engineer, &c., Office No. 74 Broadway, where full Drawings of the windows can be seen. By order, WM. WHETTEN, Secretary.

☞ **A Chance to Make Money.**—From $5 to $15 daily may be made by any individual, in city or country upon the knowledge of a highly useful discovery, in universal demand, which I will send by return mail on inclosing $1, postage paid, directed to H. S. HOLT, Post Office, Box No. 169 Rochester, New-York. This is a first-rate opportunity for students, clerks, invalids, or any young man out of business, as it is immediately lucrative in any part of the United States.

☞ **Miss Bacon's Plan of Historical Instruction**—At the request of ladies connected with schools, and other persons, who cannot attend the morning lessons, Miss Bacon will give on SATURDAY EVENING, 18th inst., at 8 o'clock, at the Stuyvesant Institute, a lesson and anatomy of her system of Historical Instruction. Admission 50 cents.

☞ **Lecture**—PROGRESS OF EMPIRE.—Col. John T. Delafield will (by particular request) deliver a Lecture at Clinton Hall, on MONDAY EVENING, Dec 20, at the request of Rogers on Ancient and Modern Times. The Lecture—to be had at Metropolitan Hall, Hall's Literary Rooms, and at the Door of the Library. To commence at 8 o'clock.

☞ **Ward Committee, Sixteenth Ward.**—*Resolved*, That the Whigs of the XVIth Ward who feel interested in the formation of a Ticket for General and Ward Committees to be voted for at the Primary Election on the 22d, be, and they are hereby invited to attend a Preparatory Meeting at the Whig Head quarters, 16th st., near 3d-av., on MONDAY EVENING, the 20th, at 7 o'clock.

By order, R. SMITH, Chairman.
E. Ferguson, Secretaries.
Wm. Good,

☞ **Ladies' Fair at Williamsburg.**—The Ladies of the Universalist Church and Society will hold a Fair and Festival on WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON and EVENING, 22d inst. at the Odeon, (the Metropolitan Hall of Williamsburg) 2d-st., near South 4th. An ample assortment of useful and fancy articles will be displayed, and a plentiful supply of refreshments be provided. Entrance, 25 cents.

☞ **Popular Lectures.**—VERY LAUGHABLE PERFORMANCES MENTAL ALCHEMY.—The celebrated Prof. B. Brown Williams, with a variety of his most astounding experiments upon living subjects, at Bleecker building, corner Bleecker and Morton-sts. Great excitement. Go early for good seats, THIS EVENING (Saturday,) commencing at 7½ o'clock.

☞ **A Scientific Lecture** will be de delivered by Rev. J. Harper, in the Church corner of Greene and Houston-sts., on MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 20, at 7½ o'clock. Subject—*Water.* Admission, 25 cents. Tickets can be had by applying at the Furniture Store of S. CAMPBELL, No. 349 Bowery, or at the door on the evening of lecture. The proceeds to be devoted to the aid of the Sabbath School.

☞ **A. Baker's, No. 30 Beekman-street**, is the place to get French Calf Boots, light or stout, ready-made or to order, for $3.50, double soled water proof Boots $4 50, French Patent Leather $5 50. All work warranted. Call and give them a trial.

☞ **Franklin Lecture.**—Professor Olmsted, of Yale College, gives his Third Lecture on *Astronomy*, at the Tabernacle, on MONDAY EVENING, Dec 20, at 8 o'clock. Subject—*Survey of the Starry Heavens.* Admission one shilling.

☞ **Tract for the Holidays.**—The AMERICAN TEMPERANCE UNION have issued a Tract for the Holidays, *The True Patriot*, to be had at No. 149 Nassau-st. 25 cents a hundred.

New-York Daily Times.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

XXXIId CONGRESS...Second Session.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Dec. 17.

On motion of Mr. Fuller, of Maine, the House took up the Senate bill, authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to issue registers or enrolments to wrecked vessels, foreign built, when purchased and repaired by American citizens, and when the repairs equal three-fourths of original cost of vessel. This bill is general, and saves the time of Congress in passing special acts. It was passed.

Mr. Houston, from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported a bill making appropriations for the support of the Military Academy, and a bill for the support of the Indian Department for the next year. Referred. The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union.

Mr. Phelps, of Mo., asked leave to present the memorial of Abelard Guthrie, asking to be admitted to a seat on the floor, as a delegate from Nebraska. He said he merely wished it referred, to which objection was made.

Mr. Stanly asked, but did not obtain leave, to introduce a bill to pay the fourth instalment of public money to the several States entitled to the same, under the distribution act of June, 1836.

The House went into Committee on the private calendar.

Two private Bills were considered, but not finally acted upon by the House.

The Senate Bill to amend the act of August last in relation to the appropriation for continuing the Survey of the Mexican Boundary was passed, and the House adjourned till Monday.

SENATE—Not in session.

Health of Mr. King.

Special Dispatch to the Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Dec. 17.

Hon. W. R. King is better. He expects to be able to visit the Senate on Monday, and tender his resignation. He hopes that he may recruit with rest, and be ready for the inauguration. I have no reason, however, to change my opinion of his precarious condition. S.

Washington Items.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Dec. 17.

William A. Wheeler and Co., of New-York have been awarded the contract for the fourth class of paper for the public printing as the lowest bidders, samples considered.

Secretary Conrad gave a brilliant entertainment, the first of the season, last night, about 30 members of Congress were in attendance.

Madame Sontag gives a concert at Carusi's Saloon on Monday evening. She has engaged the apartments at Willard's, formerly occupied by Jenny Lind.

William A. Bradley, postmaster of Washington, has been confined several days by serious injuries from a fall in landing from a steamboat at Acquia Creek.

A distinguished Democratic Senator from one of the South-western States has, we understand, decided to go against the acquisition of Cuba, in any shape in which the question may come up, on the ground that it would divert planters with their slaves from Texas, and hinder the development of the resources of that State. Several Democratic members of Congress, hailing from slave States bordering upon the free States, also express themselves opposed to the acquisition of Cuba as likely to prove disadvantageous to the interests of their own States. There seems to be a strong current setting against the Filibusters generally, and well informed men are of opinion that Gen. Pierce will take a decided stand against them.

The Secretary of the Interior declines deciding upon any further proposals for materials for public buildings, because he is soon to vacate his office—and he refers parties to the Committees of Congress.

Items by Southern Mails at Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, Friday, Dec. 17.

Two mails arrived to-night from New-Orleans, leaving one still due.

The papers contain the details of the Mexican news to the 20th ultimo, the important points of which have been already telegraphed.

A conductor with $1,200,000 had left the City of Mexico for Vera Cruz.

The *Union*, of Vera Cruz, says that the public offices will necessarily close soon for want of money, as the officers cannot serve without pay.

The Mayor of Savannah publishes a card in the papers of that city, to the effect that Savannah has no fiscal connection with the Phœnix Bank of New-York. That the Coupons of Bonds payable in New-York City, are payable at the Manhattan Bank, and at the City Bank; and that the payment due in August last, was provided for at the time to the last cent due.

The subscriptions to the Pensacola Railroad, in Savannah, have reached $200,000.

General Pierce's Cabinet.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Dec. 16.

A gentleman, recently from Concord, states, on the strength of personal interviews with Gen. Pierce, that he is at present inclined to make no Cabinet appointments from New-England, considering that section of the country adequately represented in his own person. Charles O'Conor, of New-York, was thought to stand a good chance for the Attorney-Generalship.

The friends of Ex-Senator Foote, of Mississippi, are pressing his claims to a position in the Cabinet and the Union Democrats of the South think he is fairly entitled to the distinction.

The Southern and Western Trade Convention—Southern Mail Failures.

BALTIMORE, Friday, Dec. 17

Delegates to the Southern and Western Trade Convention, to meet in this city to-morrow, are arriving in large numbers. All the Members of Congress have been invited, and about sixty have expressed their intention of attending. The Convention sits for one day only, and closes with a grand banquet.

The Southern mails are very irregular. Our latest papers from New-Orleans are the 6th inst.

Fatal Railroad Accident.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, Dec. 17.

The five o'clock train from this city yesterday, came in contact, at Beverly, N. J., with a carriage containing W. S. Durell, of Burlington County, and Mrs. Durell, of Philadelphia. The former was instantly killed, and the lady was so terribly bruised, that she is not expected to recover.

Fire at Meriden, Connecticut.

MERIDEN, Conn, Friday, Dec. 17.

The machine shop of Foster, Merriam & Co. took fire this P. M., while most of the workmen were at supper. The fire originated in the attic, which, with the upper story, was destroyed with most of the contents. The principal sufferers were Colt & Sibley, C. Waterman and Horace Wing. The loss is estimated at $10,000, and is mostly covered by insurance.

The Insurance on the Ship Windsor Fay.

BOSTON, Friday, Dec. 17.

The ship *Windsor Fay*, reported ashore on Romer Shoals, L. I., is insured in State-Street for $25,000 on the vessel, and $10,000 on freight.

The Cincinnati and Dayton Short Line Railroad.

CINCINNATI, Thursday, Dec. 16.

The ceremony of breaking ground for the Cincinnati and Dayton (Short Line) Railroad was performed to-day.

WASHINGTON.

Health of Mr. King—The Kentucky Case—Alboni, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Dec. 16, 1852.

The precarious condition of Mr. King's health is a topic of anxious interest with his friends. The fact that the Senate went into Executive Session for the purpose of talking over the steps necessary to be taken in view of his inability to attend its sittings, shows the studious efforts which were made to keep from the public a knowledge of his true condition. Of course, all such attempts are futile. It would be far better to let the public know the actual facts of the case. The popular mind is always more sensitive under the influence of an uncertainty than with a full knowledge of the worst. You may rely upon the statement that Mr. King is failing rapidly. True, he is not continually confined to his bed: nor was Mr. Webster until a few days before the country was shocked by the announcement of his death. His lungs are far gone with the disease, and his entire system quite prostrated. It is possible that he may get to the Senate again, and I am told he is very anxious so to do. If he should rally sufficiently for the effort, I have reason to believe he *will* take his seat there once again; but only to tender in person his resignation.

As the electoral votes for President and Vice-President have already been cast, of course he will, in any event, be announced as Vice-President. In case of his death or resignation, the vacancy will undoubtedly be filled by the election of David R. Atchison, of Mo., to be President of the Senate, *pro tempore!*

The dispute over the Kentucky Senatorship still drags its weary length along. An effort will be made to take a vote on Monday next. Mr. Hale was among the speakers on the subject to-day. His effort was not less forcible than witty, humorous, and sarcastic. Mr. Toucey, the day before, in opposing Dixon's claim, presented the question, "Can a man resign after he is dead?" This interrogatory was the target at which Mr. Hale hurled his shafts with great effect. Not the least ludicrous feature of the scene was the imperturbable gravity with which Mr. Toucey listened to the cut-and-thrust witticisms of his tormentor. While the Senate generally was convulsed with mirth, the Senator from Connecticut drew down the corners of his mouth with an air of obstinate dignity, entirely refusing, by any tremor of the facial muscles, to acknowledge the pith and point of his antagonist's humor or satire. But Mr. H., having got off his jokes, made an excellent plea in favor of Mr. Dixon, showing especially the fallacy of the argument that Mr. Clay never resigned, because he had no right to resign with the implied condition that he should live until the day on which his resignation was to take effect. The vote on the question seems likely to be a close one.

The weather to night is horrible, yet Alboni had another crowded house, and her audience were well repaid for braving the storm. *Casta Diva* and the Drinking Song from "Lucrezia Borgia," were the *favorites* of the evening. The first of these was given with thrilling effect. But it is useless to particularize. All were pleased, as indeed they could not have been otherwise; and if Alboni could afford to sing to as many listeners as the best Concert Room in this city will hold, the indications are that she might make a long season here. S.

"Fanny Wright."

Madame Frances Wright D'Arusmont, or, to call her by the name which she made famous, Fanny Wright, died on the 14th inst. at Cincinnati, aged 57 years. She was born in Scotland, but visited America at the age of 23, and published her opinion of our people on her return, under the name of "Views of Society and Manners in America." In 1824 she came to this country with the intention of making it her home,—went into a plan for educating and gradually emancipating slaves, which failed,—started a paper called the *New Harmony Gazette*, at Robert Owan's village, which she afterwards removed to New-York, and changing its title to that of the *Free Inquirer*, edited with the assistance of R. D. Owen. Her "free-thinking" and infidelity as developed in this her organ, and her lectures, delivered in New-York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Cincinnati, St. Louis, and elsewhere, caused a prodigious stir, and made her name a by-word and a hissing among the better class of people. She wrote numerous political tracts too, and was no less famous as a politician than as an infidel. It was while in Paris in 1832, that she was married to M. D'Arusmont, from whom, however, she soon separated. Since her marriage she has not been much known to the public. It is supposed that her death was hastened by a fall which happened to her some months since.

Amusements.

Broadway.—A grand operatic spectacle of "The Peri," and the farce of "Ladies Beware."

Burton's.—The popular drama of "David Copperfield," and the still attractive farce of "The Millinera."

Wallack's.—The comedietta of "The Morning Call," and the comedy of "She Stoops to Conquer."

Niblo's.—Caroline Rousset has her benefit this evening, and this is the last appearance of the sisters, as they are announced to appear in Boston on Monday evening. John Sefton plays *Jonathan Smith* in the farce of "My Neighbor's Wife," and the sisters appear in the ballet of "La Vivandiere" and "La Maja de Serilla."

At the Museum—A drama in the evening, and two farces in the afternoon.

Wood's Minstrels—Are a laughable set of fellows, and they make those laugh who go to see them.

The first of the Series of Concerts by Dodworth's Band takes place this evening. A grand orchestra of forty-five performers, a military band of forty-five, and the Cornet Band, take part in the performances of the evening. The programme embraces some of the best music.

Between Friday night and Sunday morning, says the Boston *Transcript*, some rascal mutilated the beautiful stained glass windows of the Chapel of the Church of the Saviour, in Bedford-street, by destroying the leaden angles and carrying away the whole bottom border of one window, and several lights of stained glass from another. To accomplish his nefarious object, he stepped the firmly-wood piled bricks on the projecting drip stones, to obtain a footing.

LATER FROM MEXICO.

Progress of the Revolution—Further from Sonora.

Our files of the *Diario de la Marina*, received by the *Black Warrior*, supply us with later dates from Vera Cruz and the Capitol. The revolution has thrown everything into disorder. On the 5th ult., D. Ramon Archconnia pronounced at Ixtapan with two hundred men. The whole population joined him, declaring in favor of the plan of Jalisco, and for the abolition of direct contributions. The committee of the legislature of Zacatecas has reported against the new movement.

Gen. Vasquez remains at the head of his forces at Lagos without achieving anything. The desertions from the government troops are large and frequent; and the heavy contributions levied by their commanders on the various towns where they are stationed, serve to embitter the popular feelings and swell the ranks of the revolutionists. The accounts from Durango are of the same character.

We have dates from Tampico to the 28th November. The persons seized on board the *Pueblo*, were Juan Arevalles and Jose Maria Carrillo, who were locked up as suspected. Their seizure precipitated the revolutionary movement. The national vessel of war, the *Tamaulipas*, arriving at the port, was taken possession of by the insurgents; the officers and crew refusing to join the revolution. The city of Victoria has withdrawn its adhesion to the plan of Jalisco, and reduces its demands to the removal of Cardenas from the Government. We are however assured that this step is only taken to gain time, until matters shall be more fully ripened.

On the 17th of Oct. the Governor of Sonora called out the National Guard, placing them under the command of Manuel Gandara. The permanent deputation of the State has given an obvious impulse to the disposition of the people to resist the invaders. Raousset de Boulbon, the French Commander, in a letter of the 15th Oct., addressed to Mariano Paredes, assures him that with him alone will he hold verbal communication. Paredes had declined to wait upon the Count, and referred the letter to the Government. Raousset wrote to Gandara that he contended not against Sonora, but against General Blanco; and that he was willing to arrange an accommodation. Nothing is heard from Gen. Blanco.

Marine Affairs.

Capt. Hazzard, of the steam-tug *Titan*, informs us that the ship *Windsor Fay*, of Boston, Capt. Davis, from Leghorn, Oct. 25th, is ashore on the tail of Romer-shoal, about the ship's length South-east of the new beacon. She is full of water, and is badly hogged She is about 800 tons, and is about one year old. She went ashore between 7 and 8 o'clock Thursday evening, under topsails, it being very dark and rainy at the time. She has a full cargo of Marble, Rags, &c., and is consigned to Jonas Phillips, in this City. The *Titan* will proceed to her assistance, with lighters, &c.

The bark *Lucerne*, Capt. Yates, that was towed up to the City Thursday, by the pilot-boat *James M. Waterbury*, was built at Bristol, Me., is about six years old, and was from Saltillo River, Geo., bound to Portland, with 140 000 feet of yellow pine. The captain reports, on the 14th, at 3 o'clock, A. M., he was struck by a squall which hove the bark on her beam ends, and when she righted had seven feet water in the pumps. The water continuing to gain, the captain thought it prudent to abandon her, when he and the crew took to the boats and landed on Long Island beach, all hands safe. The bark is insured at the Eastward, and has recently undergone very extensive repairs.

The Coast Survey, of Bark *J. W. Dyer* from Messina, reports, Nov. 14, lat. 37° 40', long. 16° 59' at 11:30 P. M. the wind from the Southwest, with fresh breezes and squally, the bark being under double reefed topsails, there was a ball of fire came from the N. E., struck the fore-topsail, and burst with report of a cannon. It was about the size of a 32 pound ball, and if it had not been raining heavy at the time, it probably would have set fire to the vessel—it split fore-topsail and did some slight damage on deck.

BROOKLYN CITY.

Visit of the Supervisors to the County Jail.—Yesterday afternoon, on invitation of Sheriff Hodges, whose term of office is about to expire, the Kings County Board of Supervisors proceeded to inspect the interior of the prison, accompanied by Engelbert Lott, Esq., Sheriff elect, E. W. Hinman, Esq., Alderman elect from the Tenth Ward, and several members of the Press. The company were introduced into every nook and corner of the building, and they expressed themselves much gratified with the neatness and cleanliness, not only of the cells and corridors, but of the inmates—they, in fact, looking in most cases hearty, and some of them even cheerful. Much credit is due Sheriff Hodge and his able assistants for the good management of this prison-house, and the compliments passed upon them by the visitors were not unmerited. The present incumbents will retire from office with the satisfaction of knowing that the people give them full credit for acting their part faithfully, which is saying considerable for office-holders in these, in some respects, degenerated times. There are present confined in this jail one hundred and ten prisoners—forty-six females and sixty-four males—the most of whom have been committed for drunkenness, or causes arising therefrom of a trivial nature. The incoming Sheriff, Mr. Lott, although highly esteemed in the community, may well feel proud, if, as Mr. Hodges, he is able to retire at the end of his term, enjoying the full confidence and esteem of all. The retiring office-holder is an excellent example for the new one to follow, and we have confidence to believe that Mr. Lott will give entire satisfaction.

Gone to Work Again.—The Mechanics in the Navy Yard it appears were not disappointed in their estimate of the character of the Secretary of the Navy—as it appears an order reached the Captain of the Yard at 9 o'clock yesterday morning, directing that all of the 'strikers' should be allowed to return to their work under the same regulations as to the number of hours labor to be performed in a day, as has heretofore been recognized since 1840. Consequently at 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon the whole party were at work as usual, as if nothing had happened to disturb them.

Democratic Electors.—The Democratic Electors, on Thursday evening, elected three Delegates from each Ward to the City and County General Committee.

☞ Suffolk County, Long Island, has over ten millions and a half of taxable property.

Old Age.—Mr. William Hogan, a respectable citizen of Dix Hills, Long Island, died, a few days since, at the advanced age of 81 years.

New Post-Office.—A new Post-Office has been established at Milville, formerly Sweet Hollow, in the town of Huntington, Suffolk County, Long Island. Dr. G. W. Conklin has been appointed Postmaster at the above place.

Hall Thief.—The house of Mr. Alexis Bragg, in Orange-street this city, was entered about 10 o'clock on Thursday evening, by some bold thief, and three or four overcoats stolen from the hat stand in the hall, belonging to gentlemen who were spending a sociable evening at the house. In a pocket of one coat were valuable papers of no possible use to the thief, but which the owner will willingly pay ten dollars for if returned. There is an opportunity to show a case of conscience.

WILLIAMSBURG CITY.

The citizens of Williamsburg will make application to the Legislature, at the next session, to alter the bounds of the city so as to include Bushwick; to alter and increase the number of wards; to establish a City Court of Records, and to make the office of cells' keeper elective.

Robbery.—Officer Kiehl, arrested, on Thursday evening, a young woman, named Christian Large, charged with having stolen from a lady residing in the Wallabout, money and other articles, amounting to over $100. Officer Kiehl found in her possession a valuable breast-pin, and $27 in money. She was locked up to await examination.

The Alleghany *Whig* is to be removed from Cuba, N. Y., to unite with the Allegany County Advocate, at Angelica; and hereafter is still rejoice in the double name of "*Whig and Advocate.*"

Annexation of Cuba—Effect of General Pierce's Election.

From the London Morning Chronicle, Dec 1

The last accounts from Cuba depict the loyal inhabitants of the island as thrown into a state of the utmost consternation by the success of Gen. Pierce in the United States. Public opinion has so long associated the policy of the American Democrats with high handed injustice, and has so uniformly imputed to their Whig antagonists an enlarged sense of international rights, that, on a view of the recent contest taken from such a point as Cuba, we can readily understand why all prospect of immunity from periodical piracies was considered to be staked on the return of the Whig candidate. But we have only too much reason to believe that this reasoning is, in one of its branches, fallacious; for it would be singling against probabilities to suppose that the independence of Cuba, however menaced by Gen. Pierce, would have been safe during the Presidency of Gen. Scott. It is very long since any other aspirant to the chieftainship of the State has even in America, called to his aid so many popular passions as those to each of which General Scott addressed a distinct appeal. There is still, in those portions of the Federation which have been longest settled, a lingering inclination to claim the citizenship of the Republic as an inherited right—and therefore, at one point, Scott was a Native American. The greed of new territory is a well-known vice of American public morality—and so he proposed to annex Canada. The spirit of Abolitionism, hitherto uncertain in its direction and struggling with prejudice, has nevertheless an indefinite latent capacity for enchaining the sympathies of the people—and so the last resource of this unscrupulous politician was to coquet with the Freesoilers. He allied himself to each of these opinions in turn, and in turn denied them when the emergency required it variance in his professions. If the evidences of his character go for anything, Scott, as President, must have been either the mere tool of the leading Whigs or the most reckless of the demagogues who have more than once occupied the White House. Cuba, Mexico, and, no less than these, the great Anglo-Saxon Republic itself, would have been signally fortunate if he had suffered himself to be managed by the able advisers whose admonitions and guidance he might have commended. But the bent of such a disposition is towards a headstrong independence; and even had he proved more pliable than he was likely to be, we cannot forget that, since its late irreparable loss, much of its elevated feeling, as well as much of its political weight, has departed out of the Whig party.

We augur favorably of Mr. Pierce, not so much from the praises of his friends, which are worthless as the basis of an inference, but from the turn which has been taken by the vituperation of his foes. They reproach him for his tameness and want of spirit, as a man of colorless politics and suspected courage. Making reasonable deduction from these imputations—which is the form in which we see them, are no doubt calumnies—we imagine him to be that Transatlantic *rara avis*, a moderate and cautious politician. A favorite libel of the Whigs avers that he fainted in the crisis of one of the Mexican battles. Translated into a different language from that of political malevolence, *this statement is as much calculated to reassure the neighbors and allies of the United States*, as the grandiloquent rhetoric in which Scott's petty skirmishes are described is fitted to rouse their suspicions and to excite their fears. Most energetically do we hope that, in politics, Mr. Pierce is the reverse of a *beau sabreur*. Probably, the career and destinies of a free nation were never before so unreservedly confided to the direction of a single will. The great party which he commands is ready to mould itself to every one of his purposes. For it has no political views of its own, and it is perfectly ready to adopt a creed with the same unbounded confidence in the turns of hazard which it has just displayed in the choice of a President. It is long, indeed, since any distinct meaning attached to the "Democracy" of the American Democrats. Powerful as that confederacy has always been, and intolerant of opposition as it has shown itself, it has never seemed wedded to any intelligible principle, or bigoted to any definite policy. Free Trade was originally adopted as a condition of alliance with the Cotton interests in the South; and except Free Trade, the victory of which the recent election has secured, it is scarcely possible to specify a single article of Democratic faith. It is precisely the blanks in the creed of this immense party which place it at the complete disposal of its temporary leaders. It appears to choose its chiefs, not for the sake of their principles, but to the hope of getting principles of its own. Andrew Jackson enlisted the whole of this vast mass of opinion in a crusade against Bank paper, and Mr. Polk embarked the entire force of Democratic energy in a fuzzle on Mexico; but we believe that, had the former leaned to the views of Birmingham on Currency, and the latter to those of Manchester on Peace, each might have made his special delusion the rallying point of some millions of devotees. And now all this force of popular allegiance—immensely augmented in volume, and more thoroughly shorn than ever of all distinguishing characteristics—is waiting to second any pet iniquity or favorite crotchet which Mr Pierce may have cherished in secret during the period of his past obscurity. We do not believe that he is intending a raid on Cuba, Canada, or Mexico; but if he is, we are sure that he will carry his party with him.

There is not the smallest reason for believing that the annexation of Cuba would be in unison with the true sentiments of the American people. The excitement on the subject is almost entirely sustained by paid agents, whose services have been retained by the holders of the famous Cuban Scrip; and their activity keeps alive something like a movement of opinion among the dregs of the population in New-York and Philadelphia, and among a relatively higher class in the profligate city of New Orleans. But we will set off "Uncle Tom's Cabin" against any amount of "indignation meetings" which may be held to denounce the atrocities of the Havana. If Mr. Pierce should attempt to play the game of Texas with Cuba, he must eventually not only break up his own party, but entail disasters on the Federation which not even a foreigner can contemplate with calmness. Nevertheless, if the proximate President—deceived by the superficial agitation which fills the columns of the newspapers, or wilfully neglecting the probable consequences of his policy in deference to some passion or prejudice of his own—should convert some petty dispute with the Governor of Cuba into an occasion of war, we should only deceive ourselves by supposing that he will be forced to a sacken in his undertaking by any present lack of popular sympathy. His party will cheer him on, though their own destruction will be involved in the issue; and the Whigs are too thoroughly cowed to offer any resistance. *The only check will be administered by the strong remonstrances of Foreign Powers.* On behalf of the country most interested in maintaining the sacredness of public law against the latitudinarian practice of the United States, let us express a hope that, when the attack is preparing, the Foreign Office will possess sufficient sagacity to foresee it, and when the intention is first declared, sufficient skill to encounter the pettifogging dexterity which is the last resource of American statesmen when they know themselves to be flagrantly in the wrong.

The Question of American Slavery—Address of the English Ladies.

From the London Times, Dec. 1.

In one point there is a very general agreement among the nations of the earth. They all believe that they understand their own difficulties better than their neighbors do for them. We have had, and still have, many social problems, which events, and the spontaneous changes of society, rather than legislation, are solving in one way or another. But whether it be the condition of the Irish peasantry, or the Irish Church Establishment, or English pauperism, or factory labor, or the excess of our female population, we have never attached much importance to the opinions of French or German writers on these subjects. Indeed, if their remarks upon our social questions are ever read in this country, it is rather in the hope of coming upon some ridiculous misapprehension, or some queer intrusion of foreign peculiarities, than for any valuable suggestion we are likely to meet with. When we find this national jealousy so strong in ourselves, it is reasonable to expect something of the kind in our neighbors, and proper to make allowance for it. They all

HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

THE EARLY HISTORY OF NORTH CAROLINA, AND THE Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence.

A LECTURE

BY REV. FRANCIS L. HAWKS, D. D.

Before the New-York Historical Society, at Metropolitan Hall, Thursday Evening, Dec. 16, 1852.

He is a bad man who is ashamed of an honest parentage, because it was poor and humble. He is no better who is ashamed of his country, because its history records few or none of the bloody triumphs of ambition, but tells the simple story of a people's unobtrusive progress in civilization and homely comfort. I am sorry for the man who, if his countrymen be frank and honest, does not love his country. I would not trust him. The Historical Society has placed me before you to-night, because it has been disappointed in the attendance of one who, I doubt not, were he present, would entertain you more than I fear I shall. But I am here—and here to speak for a Society whose chosen pursuit is History. It is fit then, methinks, that I should seek for my subject in History: but it is an American Society—this, then, narrows my range of choice to American history—and I should but poorly repay either the partiality or the expectation which may have brought some of you here to-night, if I did not speak of that part of American history which I have studied most, and know best. Thus, then, you will say, must probably be the history of that part of the Republic in which you were born and reared. Even so—my theme is North Carolina. All I have to tell, too, is a very simple story, of some of the incidents in her career. I do not think you all know them, for the career of North Carolina has been singularly unobtrusive, modest, and quiet, and her true history yet remains to be written; and I may as well candidly confess, that what I am about to tell you, has been collected to that end. I hope that my unpretending effort may serve to interest you.

But another motive has prompted my selection; there is a moral to my story, which will develop itself at the close. I have but selected from certain incidents in Carolina history, and there are three which are memorable. 1. It was on the shores of North Carolina that the first English Colony was planted in America. 2. The first blood shed in battle with the troops of the English Government, in support of the principles of the American Revolution, was the blood of North Carolinians, and the first battle-field was on the soil of that State. 3. The first declaration of Independence ever promulgated in any of these Colonies, came from North Carolinians, more than a year before the National Declaration of July 4, 1776.

With the two first particulars I have named, I shall not trouble you, though the story is one full of saddening interest. It will, I fear, consume too much of your time before I can dispose of the last only. And now, without further preface, I begin my story.

But correctly to understand that story, it is necessary you should know something of the country and its hardy inhabitants. The passenger who at this day travels southwardly over the customary routes, sees little of North Carolina, save her hills of sand and forests of pine. Struck with her seeming poverty, he is glad to cross her boundaries, and is apt, in the retrospect, to cry, "All is barren." For nearly one hundred miles from her present seacoast, the land has evidently been formed by the retrocession of the ocean from its ancient limits, leaving exposed a sandy surface, which in the lapse of time has now and then presented spots of fertility, formed mostly on her water courses, by the alluvial deposits of the rivers. But westward of the ancient boundary of the sea, for an extent of more than three hundred miles, even to the eastern border of Tennessee, there exists a very different region. Commencing with an agreeable diversity of hill and dale, spread out over a fertile soil, and still, in many portions, covered with the magnificent old forest; it stretches away to the West, its hills gradually swelling more and more into mountains, until its remoter portions present, in all directions, scenes of wild grandeur and sublimity, and you are at last embosomed in a region which has been well termed the Switzerland of North America.

The middle and western parts of North-Carolina were settled almost entirely from the north of Ireland. The emigrants were Presbyterians in religion, and belonged to that class usually known as "Scotch-Irish." In the reign of JAMES I. of England, the Earls of TYRONE and TYRCONNEL, in the northern part of Ireland, having conspired against the Government, were obliged to fly from the kingdom. This led to a forfeiture of their estates, and 500,000 acres were thus escheated to the Crown. JAMES filled these escheated lands with new settlers, derived mostly from the Protestants of the west of Scotland. Hence the name "Scotch-Irish." It was from this stock that the Carolina immigrants came. They reached the place of their settlement by two different avenues of approach; the one portion came into America by the Delaware river, landing at Philadelphia; the other first touched our shores at Charleston, in South-Carolina. These latter struck at once into the fertile forests of the upper country, and approached their future home from the south: the others occupied first the desirable localities in Pennsylvania, east of the Alleghenies, until, finding need of increased room for their numbers, they passed down first into Virginia, and then into Carolina, and met the wave of immigration from the south. The line of their settlements across the whole State, from North-Carolina to Virginia, may readily be traced on the high road leading through the villages of Charlotte, Concord, Salisbury, Lexington, Greensborough, and Milton, to the headwaters of the Roanoke. It is somewhat difficult to fix the precise date at which they began to come; it was, however, not very far distant from the year 1730, though the ingress did not become rapid before 1750. There is, however, much less of uncertainty in speaking of the features of the country, and the character of the people. As to the first, the features of the country, they are singularly beautiful. At the time of which we speak, its aspect was not precisely what it now is; large pasture, over which waved a luxuriant growth of grass, then occupied ground on which may now be seen thrifty forests; these were between the Yadkin and Catawba rivers, and afforded immense grazing grounds to herds of tame cattle. The streams were often bordered by the canebrake, within which the game found food and shelter; and by the side of them, or on the edge of the prairie, the smoke went up from the rude chimney of the pioneer's log-cabin. Sometimes, the hut lifted its humble head from the dale, and, seated on the sunny side of the hill, surrounded with the evidences of culture, it told, in an unpretending way, its little story of homely comfort and quiet seclusion. The busy wife and rosy-cheeked children were there full of life, while the father was on the streams, or over the hills, or, perchance, up among the far distant mountains, providing by the pleasant toil of the hunter for those whom he loved. At first, the log-cabins, which betokened civilization, stood often in solitary seclusion. Eight, ten, fifteen miles, were deemed distances that constituted quite a near neighborhood; but scattered as were the people, there was an artificial feature in the landscape which showed itself from the beginning. If you sought it, in some spot most convenient to all, you were sure to find the meeting-house for the worship of God. It was, of course, at first, a humble structure of logs, buried in the deep stillness of the forest, where it might be overshadowed by the brave old trees; and soon it was commonly to be found, in some shaded spot or dell, or bursting from the hillside near the kneeled roots of some king of the forest that occupied it, the full and gushing fountain of water that Nature had provided. Even to this day the mouldering ruins and foundations of some of these rustic temples remain, while near them rise the more imposing and modern edifices of brick to supply their places; and around them, protected commonly by a stone wall, are the green mounds and hillocks of the grave-yards where "the rude forefathers of the hamlet sleep." They are preserved from desecration with pious care; and, wandering over them, the eye sometimes falls on some rudely sculptured memorial, which, while it tells the customary tale of sorrow, has doubtless served also, in its time, "to teach the rustic moralist to die." But I have much before me, in the story I have to tell, and I must now leave the land to speak of the people. The most prominent feature in their general character was the intensity of their religious feeling. They seem to have united the impulsive ardor of the Irish, with the keen and cool intellectual perception and shrewdness of the Scotch. The one tempered the other; they were eminently zealous, and at the same time eminently practical. They chose to understand a subject first, no matter whether it were religion or civil liberty, and when the mind once apprehended what they thought to be true and right, they threw themselves into the support of it with body and soul. They were as stern enthusiasts as the old Covenanters, but they knew better the grounds of their enthusiasm.

Next, as you might naturally expect from such people, they were daringly *brave*, women as well as men. There is an amusing and authentic anecdote related of the emigration of a conspicuous family from Ireland, which may serve to illustrate this trait. The family alluded to was that of ALEXANDER. All preparations were made for their embarkation to our shores. They had suffered oppression, and their ministers in Ireland had been imprisoned and interdicted from performing religious ceremonies. On the eve of their departure, before trusting themselves to the perils of the sea, they sent to Scotland for their old minister, under whose teachings they had lived before their removal to Ireland, to come and baptize their children and give them his parting benediction. The old man came; they and their effects were all on board the vessel, and on the day before sailing, a solemn, religious service was held in the ship, at which the old minister officiated. At the close, armed men, who had been on the watch, came on board, seized the minister, and lodged him in prison to await further punishment. As night approached, the old matron of the family summoned around her all the men of the ALEXANDER race, old and young who were on board, and thus addressed them: "Men, gang ye awa'; tak our minister out o' the jail; and tak him wi' us, good soule, to Amerika." It was enough; the men had never disobeyed her in their lives. Before morning, the minister was on board, and the vessel was on the seas. Fortunately for the minister he was an old bachelor, and very cheerfully acquiesced, probably considering it a leading of Providence; and they all landed here in this our goodly city, and one of the descendants of one of the men who thus landed was WILLIAM ALEXANDER, Lord STIRLING, one of the Generals in the war of the Revolution.

Another incident, though of later date, may also here be mentioned as illustrative of female heroism of the loftiest kind. Among those who formed a part of the settlement during the revolutionary struggle was a poor widow, who having buried her husband, was left in poverty, with the task upon her hands of rearing three sons; of these, the two eldest, ere long, fell in the cause of their country, and she struggled on with the youngest as best she could. After the fall of Charleston, and the disastrous defeat of Col. BUFORD, of Virginia, by TARLETON, permission was given to some four or five American females to carry necessaries and provisions, and administer some relief to the prisoners confined on board the prison ship and in the jails of Charleston. This widow was one of the volunteers on this errand of mercy. She was admitted within the city, and braving the horrors of pestilence, employed herself to the extent of her humble means, in alleviating the deplorable sufferings of her countrymen. She knew what she had to encounter before she went; but, notwithstanding, went bravely on. Her message of humanity having been fulfilled, she left Charleston on her return; but, alas! her exposure to the pestilential atmosphere she had been obliged to breathe, had planted in her system the seeds of fatal disease, and ere she reached her home, she sank under an attack of prison fever, a brave martyr to the cause of humanity and patriotism. That dying mother, who now rests in an unknown grave, thus left her only son, the sole survivor of his family, to the world's charity; but little did she dream as death closed her eyes, the future of that orphan boy; that son became the President of this free Republic, for that widow was the mother of ANDREW JACKSON.

It was among these people that he learned that *love of liberty*, which formed a third conspicuous characteristic of these brave emigrants. Everything in their position conspired to foster this trait of character. They were far removed from the settlements on the Atlantic, and felt but little either of government patronage or power—west of them, and indeed among them, were the savages, while, in the scattered settlements, north and south of them, they met those who had been trained in the same school as themselves. Their country was beautiful, their climate salubrious, their physical wants well supplied, they roamed at will over the hills and through the valleys, with the never-failing rifle and the dog for companions; they breathed the fresh air of God, and drank of his living streams of water around them, and walked with elastic and untrammelled step over the turf he had made for them, and born upon the soil, as most of them were at the time of which we are about to speak, they felt that it was their country and home, and that they were free. No newspaper came at that day to tell them what was doing in the busy world without; they, in fact, lived more under the paternal direction of their spiritual instructors, than under the control of the Colonial Government. And these guides were worthy of the place they filled; they were educated men, they established schools for the children, they taught the people faithfully, they were universally venerated, because they were no spotted in character, their opinions settled what was right and wrong, and no men better understood the principles of rational liberty. The people knew but little of any portion of Colonial Government save that which was brought to their knowledge by the presence of the tax-gatherer; but they cheerfully paid their taxes (even long after they became unjust and oppressive,) because they had been taught that the support of Government was a *duty*. When the final struggle came, every one of these spiritual guides, to a man, was on the side of an oppressed people, some of them bore arms, and their voices sent out among these hardy mountaineers, with the clear, full swell of a trumpet's tone, the sentiment, that the cause of rational freedom was the cause of God and humanity. These men were not of my faith, but they were my countrymen, and palsied forever be my tongue when it refuses to yield a just tribute to men like these, who feared God, and loved their country. But I must hasten on to my story, and let that exhibit the characteristic traits of these people.

I must ask you to imagine yourselves up among the hills and valleys of which I have been telling you, and to fancy yourselves, on a pleasant Spring morning of 1775, in the little village of Charlotte, in the County of Mecklenburg. It is obvious that from some cause there has been brought together a large assemblage, and that an unusual excitement prevails. You are among the same Scotch-Irish of whom I told you before. It is a busy scene. In yonder group may be observed some of the clergy with deep earnestness speaking to the gray haired men around them, who drink in with greedy ears all that is uttered; while on the outskirts of the circle the sober matrons and the younger women stand, hearkening with breathless interest to what is passing. Yonder again is another knot of those who are in middle age, and as each one leans on his rifle, or poises it on his shoulder, he is taking in what is falling from some influential individual, whose dress betokens a position in the higher class of that secluded community. And yet again another group appears of young and vigorous men, whose violent gesticulations, and earnest tones among themselves, show that the subject which so agitates them is one of common interest. Presently, at intervals, there is a pause, and then may be heard human tones reading, and then again break forth voices from the circle as of angry men. Hard by may be seen a man travel stained, as if from a long journey hastily performed, and at short intervals, one and another run to him from out the group, and holding with him a short and hurried conversation, hasten back again to listen to the reader, who holds, as you may see, a printed handbill before him. That travel stained man has ridden express, and you begin to suspect that the tidings he has brought may have occasioned this unusual commotion; and so they have—for he has brought that handbill which contains the account of the blood of Massachusetts men shed by British soldiers at Concord and Lexington, on the 19th of April, 1775. They have just received the tidings on that Thursday morning, May 19, 1775; and what you see is the first outbreak of the varied emotions produced by the startling intelligence. But how came they to be assembled there on that day? To explain that, I must carry you back a little in their history. After the departure of TRYON, these people were permitted, by his successor, MARTIN, to enjoy comparative quiet. They had, however, learned one lesson on the field of Alamance, and profited accordingly; they were distrustful, not of themselves, but of the Government, and had learned that courage was worth twice as much with discipline as it is without it; and they had therefore sought, by military drill, to be better fitted for a battle field, should they ever be called to enter one. And they were a shrewd people, and some of the better informed among them, who watched passing events, felt sure that the time for battle would come. Upper Carolina had then no printing press; no regular mail traversed the country then, and newspapers were rare. Still, the educated men of the region contrived to keep themselves apprised of events without, and when intelligence of interest arrived, it was usually committed to writing; and the people supplied the want of the press among them by assembling at intervals in Charlotte, where these written documents were read to them. Many of these papers were prepared by their clergymen, and when the people met for worship on Sundays, it was easy to disseminate through the County intelligence that news had arrived, the particulars of which would be read to the people on a certain day. This insured an assemblage. So also when there was no special news, they were sometimes convened to hear the public reading of papers, prepared by the influential men among them, in which were set forth the prospects before them, and they were instructed to prepare for the probable future. It was singularly fortunate for these brave men that they had as guides those who had both intelligence and probity. Very many of these leaders had been educated at Princeton, and belonged to the professions of law, medicine, and divinity, while others were influential from their social position. It was not less providential that the masses of the people had been taught from childhood to respect superior intelligence, and the acknowledged and long established characters of the leading men of the country induced the people readily to follow the suggestions of their judgments.

These circumstances had, therefore, led to frequent assemblages in Charlotte, prior to the 19th of May, 1775, to hear the news, and join in the discussions of the period. As matters approached a crisis, it was determined that Col. THOMAS POLK, a man of worth and influence, and extensively known and esteemed through all that country, should be empowered to call a formal Convention whenever it should be advisable. This Convention was to be composed of two representatives from each militia company district, chosen by the people themselves. A recent attempt by the Governor to prevent the meeting of the Provincial Congress, and a dissolution by him of the House of Assembly, after a session of four days only, before any important business had been transacted—together with the state of affairs both in England and some of the other Colonies—induced Col POLK to call the Convention. Such a call was sure to bring together not merely the selected delegates, but the whole County; and this explains the presence of the excited multitude in Charlotte, on the 19th of May, 1775, of which I have made you imaginary spectators.

The convention proper consisted of between twenty and thirty members, one of whom was a clergyman, many others professional men, and nearly one half conspicuous for their exemplary and consistent lives as Christians. The convention (or to speak more correctly, the whole assemblage, for such was the absorbing interest of the occasion, that the speeches made were delivered at once to both convention and people,) heard addresses from Rev. HEZEKIAH JOHNS BALCH, Dr. BERNARD, an eminent physician and highly accomplished scholar, and WM. KENNON, Esq., a lawyer of distinction and deserved influence; so that the three learned professions combined their power to set the revolutionary ball in motion. They did not, according to the testimony of eye witnesses, appeal to the passions or seek to stir up the resentment of the people; they spoke to their reasons; they set before them plainly the causes which were at the foundation of the contest with the mother country; and the consequences to be apprehended, should the people fail to make a firm resistance to the right claimed of taxing the colonies and regulating their internal policy, without allowing them to be heard. Into the midst of this assemblage came the messenger, breathless with haste, bearing the tidings from Massachusetts. The effect was that of fire thrown into gun-powder. A shout went up from the multitude, "Let us be independent! Let us declare our independence, and defend it with our lives and fortunes." The convention, I should have mentioned, had duly organized by choosing ABRAHAM ALEXANDER their chairman, and JOHN MCKNITT ALEXANDER and Dr. BERNARD their secretaries. This body immediately appointed the three gentlemen who had addressed them, BERNARD, KENNON and BALCH, a committee of their body to prepare suitable resolutions. And here it is to be noted that Dr. BERNARD, whose quick and sagacious mind seems to have anticipated events, had himself prepared some days before, certain resolutions of independence and had read them to his friends; they were now read to the assemblage, and were referred to the committee; and these I apprehend to be the resolutions published by MARTIN in his history of North Carolina as those which were finally adopted. With the exception of a short clause referring to the battle of Lexington, the news of which had just reached them, I believe them to be the original resolutions which Dr. BERNARD had privately prepared before the meeting, and which formed the basis of those adopted. It has been said that they differ "materially" from those adopted; a minute comparison of them will show that this is an entire mistake; the differences are little more than verbal and slight, with the occasional introduction merely of a short recital by way of preamble, or of a phrase making the meaning more explicit; but the number of those touching the main subject is the same; the topics treated in each resolution are precisely the same, and they occur in the same order, and in all really important particulars in precisely the same words. The one will, on examination appear to be a simple emendation and slight enlargement of the other, not in any one particular altering the sense and meaning of a single resolution. Judge MARTIN obtained them in manuscript, from the Western part of North Carolina, and procured them as he did most of his other materials, before the year 1800. Not long after that period, he removed from the State first to Mississippi and afterwards to Louisiana. I knew him intimately, and had known him from my childhood. I conversed with him touching this and other events in our history; for, partly at his suggestion, I had undertaken to prepare a history of North Carolina myself. Many of his original materials had been lost, for in the latter years of his life he was blind. His book, as he stated, consisted rather of historical memoranda chronologically arranged, than of a well digested and continuous narrative; but he said he had inserted, as he believed, nothing for which he had not collected some authority. The only mistake he made on this subject, was in supposing his copy of these resolutions to be those which were adopted, when they were, as I believe, Dr. BERNARD'S first private draft of them.

Now, to resume our story: The Committee had retired to perform their duty; the Convention, remaining in session, heard addresses from various individuals. And now—I speak on the testimony of an eye-witness—occurred an event illustrative of the scrupulously conscientious character of these people. You must know that, after the battle of Alamance, TRYON, exacted of those who had been regulators—and, indeed, of others, also—an oath binding them "never to bear arms against the King; but to take up arms for him, if called upon." In that Convention were men who had taken that oath, and it weighed upon their consciences. One of the Committee—a man who deeply sympathised with the general sentiment, and who, up to that time, had sat silent in the struggle of his feelings—rose and asked of the Chairman this question: "If we resolve on Independence, how shall we be absolved from the obligations we took, four years ago, not to bear arms against King George III? How shall we clear our consciences, after taking that oath?" Now, this man was not influenced by fear, or want of patriotism, for he afterward proved himself to be a true friend of the cause of his country; but he thought his Bible had taught him that God's blessing was promised to the man who, though "he sweareth to his own hurt, yet changeth not." The effect of his question was startling; many who, in their excitement, had forgotten, for the moment, Alamance, TRYON and their oath, now showed, by their manner, that the speaker had touched a chord the vibrations of which were felt in many a bosom there. It was necessary that an answer should be given, and given at once; or no resolutions of Independence were likely to be adopted—at least, on that occasion. Some cried out that it was "nonsense;" these were the hot-headed and impetuous. Others, more cool and thoughtful, remarked that allegiance and protection were reciprocal; that when the King declared a people out of his protection, their allegiance ceased; that their oath was binding only while the King preserved to them the enjoyment of such rights as they possessed when they took the oath; and as he had formally pronounced them out of his protection, their condition was changed by him, without their consent; and, consequently, the oath was not binding. At last, one man simplified the whole subject, by a familiar illustration. After stating that no such oath was ever absolute, but always conditional, he pointed to one of the trees near, which was just putting forth its leaves, and said: "If I swear to do anything as long as the leaves continue on that tree, I am bound to do it as long as the leaves are there; but whenever the leaves fall, the oath, of course, is at an end, and I may then do as I please." The illustration was sufficient, for all the Convention agreed that it was exactly applicable; and so they gladly lifted from their consciences the weight of TRYON'S oath.

The Convention then proceeded to enact certain regulations and bye-laws, extending their session to midnight or later, sitting in the Court House, says one of them, "neither sleepy, hungry, nor fatigued." The Committee with the resolutions on Independence came in, and these with the bye-laws and regulations, were taken up by the Convention. One Secretary read the resolutions, the other the bye-laws. All was silent as death. The Chairman rose. To these are you all agreed? said he, when from every voice there, there went up for response, *Aye*. It was then determined that the Convention should adjourn to the next day, and that at noon what they had determined on should be read to the assembled people. The 20th of May dawned on them brightly; the people of Mecklenburg, men, women and children, were there. They were told to assemble around the Court House door to hear what their Representatives had done. At noon, Col. THOMAS POLK stood above them on the steps of the building, and read to them these words; and that you may judge for yourselves how far they varied "materially" from what MARTIN has published, and what, with the single exception of the reference to the battle of Lexington, I believe to be Dr. BERNARD'S original draft. I shall read them together.

RESOLUTIONS READ BY COL. POLK.	RESOLUTIONS AS PUBLISHED BY MARTIN.
Resolved, That whosoever directly or indirectly abets, or in any way, form or manner, countenances the unchartered and dangerous invasion of our rights, as claimed by Great Britain, is an enemy to this country, to America, and to the inherent rights of man.	*Resolved*, That whosoever directly or indirectly abets, or in any way, form or manner, countenances the invasion of our rights, as attempted by the parliament of Great Britain, is an enemy to this country, to America, and to the inherent rights of man.
Resolved, That we, the citizens of Mecklenburg County, do hereby dissolve the political bands which have for years connected us with the mother country, and hereby absolve ourselves from all allegiance to the British crown, and abjure all political connection, contract or association with that nation, who have wantonly trampled on our rights and liberties, and inhumanly shed the blood of American patriots at Lexington.	*Resolved*, That we, the citizens of Mecklenburg County, do hereby dissolve the political bands which have for years connected us with the mother country, and hereby absolve ourselves from all allegiance to the British Crown, abjuring all political connection, and all manner of dependence on the British nation, who have wantonly trampled on our rights and liberties, and inhumanly shed the blood of the innocent, at Lexington.
Resolved, That we do hereby declare ourselves a free and independent people; and that we are, and of right ought to be, a sovereign and self-governing Association, under the control of no power other than that of our God and the general government of the Congress; to the maintenance of which independence we solemnly pledge to each other our mutual co-operation, our lives, our fortunes and our most sacred honor.	*Resolved*, That we do hereby declare ourselves a free and independent people; that we are, and of right ought to be, a sovereign and self-governing people, under the power of God and the general Congress; to the maintenance of which independence we solemnly pledge to each other our mutual support, our fortunes, and our most sacred honor.
Resolved, That as we now acknowledge the existence and control of no law or legal officers, civil or military, within this country, we do hereby ordain and adopt as a rule of life, each and every of our former laws, wherein nevertheless the crown of Great Britain never can be considered as holding rights, privileges, immunities or authorities therein.	*Resolved*, That we hereby order and adopt, as rules of conduct, all and each of our former laws, and the Crown of Great Britain cannot be considered hereafter as holding any rights, privileges, or immunities among us.
Resolved, That it is further decreed that all, each and every military officer in this country is hereby reinstated in his former command and authority, he acting conformably to these regulations. And that every member present, of this delegation, shall henceforth be a civil officer, viz: a Justice of the Peace, in the character of a *Committee-man* to issue a process, hear and determine all matters of controversy according to said adopted laws, and to preserve peace, union and harmony in said county; and to use every exertion to spread the love of country and fire of freedom throughout America, until a more general and organized Government be established in this province.	*Resolved*, That all officers, both civil and military, in this country, be entitled to exercise the same powers and authorities as heretofore; that every member of this delegation shall henceforth be a civil officer, and exercise the powers of a justice of the peace, issue process, hear and determine controversies according to law, preserve peace, union, and harmony in the county, and use every exertion to spread the love of liberty and of country, until a more general and better organized system of Government be established.
	Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be transmitted, by express, to the President of the Continental Congress, assembled in Philadelphia, to be laid before that body.

During the reading all was death-like stillness, every eye was fixed on the tall form, every ear open to the full, deep-toned voice of Colonel POLK; when he closed, all drew a long breath; each man looked in his neighbor's eyes and saw the fire gleaming there. A voice from the multitude called out "three cheers" and then, from man, woman and child, there went up such a shout as was never before heard in Mecklenburg. Hear the story as it comes from honorable men who were there. The deed was done: these men had pledged all they had—lives, fortunes, honor; and, true as steel, from that hour to this, they have never shrunk from meeting that pledge. And this was the first public declaration of Independence in the British Colonies. The people went back to their homes and avocations, taught by their leaders to expect trouble, and to be ready to answer their Country's summons at a moment's warning. But the Convention continued their meetings, for military arrangements had to be made, and a temporary government formed. On the 30th of May, 1775, they set forth a document which some have supposed to be their Declaration of Independence. It is a mistake, as I think I shall presently prove, if faith may be given to testimony. But it is, in truth, of little moment, inasmuch as in either case, whether they declared themselves independent ten days sooner or ten days later in May, 1775, they are at any rate anterior to the National Declaration of July 4, 1776, by more than a year. The document to which I allude commences thus: "Charlotte, Mecklenburg County, May 30, 1775. This day the Committee of the County met and passed the following resolves: Whereas, by an address presented to His Majesty by both houses of Parliament, in February last, the American Colonies are declared to be in a state of actual rebellion, we conceive that all laws and commissions confirmed by or derived from the authority of the King or Parliament, are annulled and vacated, and the former civil constitution of these Colonies for the present wholly suspended: To provide in some degree for the exigencies of this country in the present alarming period, we deem it necessary and proper to pass the following resolves, viz": Then follow 20 resolutions of which it is necessary to advert but to a small part. The first declares all commissions granted by the crown to be null and void, and that the constitution of each colony is suspended; the second declares that the legislative and executive power in each colony belongs solely to its Provincial Congress: the third declares that as the Congress in North Carolina had not yet provided laws, the Committee have formed and set forth these, "for (say they) the internal Government of this county" until the Provincial Congress shall provide laws. Then, from the 4th to the 19th inclusive, the resolutions provide first for an organization of the military of the County, and secondly for a choice by the men in each military company of two freeholders, and these freeholders are constituted into certain Temporary Courts for the recovery of debts, &c., provision is made for the payment of taxes by the collectors to the Committee of the Convention, instead of into the king's coffers; and in short, they all are mere municipal regulations intended as they expressly state, simply "for the better preservation of good order in the County." The remaining five resolutions, all but one, relate to the military, prohibiting, however, in them generally, the taking any commission from the crown, or acting under any already conferred; and the other resolution merely declares these regulations to be in force till the Provincial Congress acts. This is the whole document, signed by the Secretary of the Convention, and, as it shows upon its face, is the necessary *consequence* of a previous declaration of Independence and dissolution of connection with the parent country; but will scarcely pass for a declaration of Independence itself; and certain it is, that among the good people of Mecklenburg themselves, where this document is very well known, it was not deemed the declaration of Independence made in May, 1775 by their fathers; but more of this presently.

We now resume our narrative. Early in June, by means of funds raised by private subscription, a special messenger was sent from Mecklenburg to the Continental Congress then sitting in Philadelphia, with instructions to deliver both the documents, the declaration of the 20th, and the resolutions of the 30th of May, to the delegates there from North Carolina; and also with instructions through the medium of these delegates and by other means to do what he could to have the proceedings in Mecklenburg sanctioned by the Continental Congress. He faithfully executed his commission in the month of June, 1775. On his return, he brought back a letter signed by the then North Carolina delegates in the Continental Congress, complimentary of the zeal of the people of Mecklenburg in the common cause, and recommending to them perseverance, order, and energy, accompanied with the statement that ere long their example would be followed by other Colonies. The messenger also stated that the proceedings in Mecklenburg were individually approved by many members with whom he conversed, but that the general opinion was that it would be premature to lay them before the House. And so, perhaps, it would have been then, for Congress was not ready for the bold step afterward taken on the 4th of July, 1776, of declaring the country independent. Not a single Province had then by its Congress hinted at independence, though probably most of them looked forward to it; but the time had not come; neither arms, ammunition, officers, or army, were at hand to sustain a declaration of independence. It was not until the slaughter of our countrymen at Lexington had compelled our fathers to fight, that we *began* even to have an army; and it was not until they had been in the field for a year, and gained some confidence in their strength and skill, that they dared to declare themselves independent. Even the Provincial Congress of North Carolina, containing some of the very men who signed the Mecklenburg declaration, could not, in 1775, be brought to the point of urging the Continental Congress to declare independence, though all wished it. It would have been as they supposed, indiscreet and injudicious, they meant surely to pluck the pear at last, but they meant also to wait until it was ripe. And to the eye of the Provincial Congress of North-Carolina, perpetually quickened in vision by the aid of their Mecklenburg brethren, the fruit did ripen before its maturity was visible to any one else; for there was the first Provincial Congress that dared to recommend to the Continental body to declare the country independent. It was on the 12th of April, 1776, that the Provincial Congress of North Carolina unanimously adopted a resolution in these words: "*Resolved*, That the delegates for this Colony in the Continental Congress be empowered to concur with the delegates of the other Colonies, in *declaring Independence*, and forming foreign alliances, reserving to this Colony the sole and exclusive right of forming a Constitution and Laws for this Colony, and of appointing delegates from time to time (under the direction of a general representative thereof,) to meet the delegates of the other Colonies, for such purposes as shall hereafter be pointed out." This, we repeat, is the first open and public declaration for independence, by the proper authority of any one of the Colonies, that can be found on record. It preceded the National Declaration of Independence nearly three months, and is one month older than the action of the Virginia Provincial Congress, recommending a National Declaration of Independence. And now a few words for the correction of an historical error, in which North Carolina has some little interest. I have already told you that some have supposed the document of May 30, 1775, to be the Mecklenberg *Declaration of Independence*, and indeed, such a statement has been published as history. It is not that declaration; but it is an authentic document, founded on that declaration, and meant to carry out its principles into action. Certain facts connected with this matter are undeniable, because they are sustained by the oaths of most respectable witnesses, taken by order of the State of North Carolina, and deposited in her office of State; and here give me leave to add, that to these oaths I have resorted primarily for testimony.

First then, no less than seven witnesses of most unexceptionable character swear positively that there was a meeting of the people of Mecklenburg at Charlotte, on the 19th and 20th days of May 1775, that certain resolutions distinctly declaring independence of Great Britain were then and there prepared by a Committee, read publicly to the people by Col. THOS. POLK, and adopted by acclamation; that they were present and took part in the proceedings themselves, and that JOHN MCKNITT ALEXANDER was a Secretary of the meeting. These seven swear positively to the date, the 19th and 20th days of May 1775. In addition, seven others, equally above suspicion, swear that they were present at precisely such a meeting as that described above. One of them also swears that he is the last surviving member of the Convention by whose order the resolutions were drawn. His language is, "When the members met, and were perfectly organized for business, a motion was made *to declare ourselves independent of the crown of Great Britain.*" Mark the language, it was not to frame regulations for the preservation of good order in the county. He then proceeds, "Dr. EPHRAIM BREVARD was then appointed to give an a sketch of the *Declaration of Independence*, which he did." It will be remembered that BREVARD was Chairman of the Committee, and according to the statement of all, was understood to have been the writer of the document. The other six witnesses in this group all swear that what they heard was an abjuring of the authority of GEORGE III, and all without exception say that the instrument they heard read declared independence of the British crown. All further agree that the instrument of which they speak, was read to the people from the steps of the Court House in Charlotte by Col. THOMAS POLK, and received by the people with loud acclamations of approval. And further, all swear that it was in the month of May 1775, though they do not name the precise day, for at the time they swore, the *day* had never been called in question. A distinguished statesman had denied that there had ever been a meeting at Mecklenburg for such a purpose at all; and the chief point in the testimony was simply to establish the general fact of a meeting and declaration before July 4th, 1776. And further, it is to be remarked that of these seven who thus swear positively to the date of the 19th and 20th of May, time had scattered them and age frosted their heads. Some were in Georgia, some in Tennessee, and some still in Carolina; and yet separated as they had been for years, without opportunity of consultation with each other, when from various remote points their affidavits are brought in, all who swear to a specific date, with undeviating uniformity fix it on the 19th and 20th days of May 1775. Why, that date was as indelibly fixed in the memories of that class of men who have a faculty for retaining dates, as the 4th of July is fixed in your memories. You know and cannot forget that on that day your forefathers in Congress declared the country independent, you remember the day by reason of what your fathers did—these men can no more forget their date than you forget yours, for they remember it by reason of what they did themselves.

Well then, here are *fourteen* unimpeachable witnesses who either by positive statement as to time, or by facts proved to have occurred on a particular occasion, which facts do fix the time; here I say are fourteen witnesses, who if human testimony can prove anything, do show beyond all peradventure that on the 20th of May, 1775, a certain paper was read and adopted in their hearing whereby the people of Mecklenburg County did abjure allegiance to the British crown and did declare themselves independent. Such a paper then was in existence on that day and was in the possession of the Secretary, JOHN MCKNITT ALEXANDER. This is one fact at least established. Now what became of that paper? I am about to show you

[illegible] of Independence, and what his [illegible] ther? He was a man who, born in Pennsylvania, came in when young with that tide of North Irish emigration, which, as I have already told you peopled that part of the State. Prudent, frugal, industrious, intelligent, methodical, [illegible] accumulated a handsome estate, and enjoyed to the last by the decay of nature rather than by disease, he descended to the grave at the advanced age of four score and one. Of honesty the most undoubted, and a truthfulness that was never questioned, he possessed as he deserved the respect of the entire community. An Elder in the Presbyterian Church for a great many years, Treasurer of the Synod of the two Carolinas for a long time, and often entrusted by that body with business the most important, he sustained through life an unblemished character. Well, into the possession of this man went all the records and documents pertaining to the Mecklenburg meetings. BREVARD, his co-Secretary, entered the army as a surgeon, was captured and imprisoned at Charleston, and on his release returning to his native country, sank under the injuries he [illegible] had sustained in his imprisonment. The papers were therefore confided to ALEXANDER, the other Secretary. How many copies were made of the resolutions of independence of the 20th of May, we cannot say, though some of the witnesses state that they were so often repeated publicly on that day, that many had them fixed in memory. Be this as it may, there were certainly copies made by JOHN MCKNITT ALEXANDER himself, of which he spoke particularly, and in some instances to witnesses yet living. He distinctly stated that he had furnished a copy from the original document, to Doctor HUGH WILLIAMSON, who had undertaken to write a history of North Carolina; and also another copy to General WILLIAM RICHARDSON DAVIE, an officer of the Revolution, a distinguished lawyer, and employed also in the foreign diplomacy of the United States. Gen. DAVIE had been reared in the settlement, and was the nephew of one of the clergy there. In the year 1800, JOHN MCKNITT ALEXANDER'S house and papers were consumed by fire. At that time many were living who had been actors at Charlotte, on the 19th and 20th of May, 1775.

They naturally feared that the documents were all irrecoverably lost—and so some of them were, particularly the original book of minutes; but Mr. ALEXANDER soon allayed apprehension as to the Declaration itself, by stating that there were copies in existence in his own handwriting which he knew to be correct, and particularly mentioned that he had given one to General DAVIE. Some time after the fire, Hon. Judge CAMERON, (still living,) in the course of his official duty, was in Salisbury when he met Mr. ALEXANDER. The parties had been acquaintances and friends for years. The conversation turned, as it often did between them, on our revolutionary history, when Mr. ALEXANDER lamented the loss of the original documents by fire, but consoled himself as to the Declaration by saying, that some time before the calamity, he had given a copy, which he knew to be correct, to General DAVIE; "therefore," said he, (I use his own words,) "*the document is safe.*" At a subsequent period and indeed on the last interview he ever had with Judge CAMERON, when he was so blind that he could recognize him by his voice only, he then told him that DAVIE'S copy was perfectly correct. Soon after the death of General DAVIE, on an examination of his papers, (I give you the testimony as sworn to by a credible witness,) a paper was found, known by the witness to be in the handwriting of JOHN MCKNITT ALEXANDER, commencing with the following words: "North Carolina, Mecklenburg County, May 20, 1775." Then follows a brief narrative or history of the assembling of the inhabitants of Mecklenberg at Charlotte, on the 20th of May, as I have related it, and the adoption of the resolutions which are given at length in the MS., in JOHN MCKNITT ALEXANDER'S handwriting, verbatim, as I have read them to you. The residue of the paper states that some by-laws were made merely to preserve order; that the documents, after approval by the people, on the 20th of May, were sent by a special messenger to the Continental Congress, and gives their answer, as I have already stated it, not from this paper, but from the affidavit of the messenger himself. Among ALEXANDER'S papers was also found a written statement, in his own handwriting, filed carefully away, mentioning the destruction by fire of the original paper in 1800, but adding that he had sent copies to Dr. WILLIAMSON and General DAVIE. The paper that was in DAVIE'S possession is now preserved in the office of State in North Carolina. Now as to the paper sent to WILLIAMSON: Hon. MONTFORT STOKES was Governor of North Carolina in the year 1831; while he occupied that high position, he testified that in the year 1793, (mark the date,) he saw in the possession of Dr. WILLIAMSON a copy of the documents of the 20th of May, 1775, in the handwriting of JOHN MCKNITT ALEXANDER, together with a letter to WILLIAMSON from ALEXANDER—and that he conversed with WILLIAMSON on the subject. I asked you to mark the date, because it has been put down as an historical fact, (on what authority I cann

document was to "regulate the jurisprudence of the province" merely.

But there is one fact incidentally mentioned in the story of the 19th and 20th of May, which, with a knowedge of the localities, becomes very strong confirmatory testimony. You remember that on the day of meeting, the express arrived with the news of Lexington and Concord. Now, if any one will take the trouble to turn to the 384th page of the 2d volume of Mr. LOSSING's interesting, useful and patriotic field book of the Revolution, he will find there a letter from RICHARD CASWELL, one of the North Carolina delegates, to the Continental Congress; an attentive examination of which will show that Governor CASWELL, on Sunday, the 1st of May, 1775, met at Petersburg, in Virginia, the express from Massachusetts, bringing the news of the battle of Lexington. We may well believe that the brave men of New-England lost no time in communicating to the sister colonies that war had begun. The battle near Boston occurred on the 19th of April, 1775; we will suppose that they sent off tidings on the 20th of April; you must bear in mind that those were not the days of railroads, steamboats, or public conveyances; so you will not be surprised to find that a horseback traveller, making all the speed he could, had occupied ten or eleven days in reaching Petersburg. His journey southward would next take him to Halifax, in North Carolina, for thither lied then the only mail route. This would occupy him, on horseback, probably six days, which would bring him to the 7th of May. He had then to diverge westward from Halifax to Charlotte, a distance of some hundreds of miles, over a country with bad roads, and difficult of travel even now. It would take him in the then state of that country, about twelve days diligent riding to reach Charlotte, and this would bring him to the 19th of May. He could not at any rate, without criminal loitering—and that, too, when he carried an express—have prolonged his journey from Halifax to Charlotte to 23 days, never reaching it until the 30th of May; and yet, all the testimony shows that he arrived on the day independence was declared, and that his arrival quickened the declaration. It must then have been made on the 20th; and this is to my mind at least conclusively proved by the fact that the document of *that* day does distinctly refer in express terms to the slaughter of our Northern brethren near Boston, on the 19th of April, (a fact which roused the Carolinians almost to frenzy), while that of the 30th is *perfectly silent concerning Lexington*,—not a syllable in it of this most exciting event. If the resolves of the 30th were the Mecklenburg declaration, and if the Carolinians were quickened in making it, by the news of the murder of their brethren at the East, is it not most marvellous that not the slightest allusion should be made to the blood-stirring story? I might go further and show you how the mistake arose of confounding the proceedings of the 30th with the true declaration of the 20th; for I discovered among the Revolutionary papers of an ancestor of my own, the document on which the whole error has been founded. It was the proclamation of the Royal Governor, dated after he fled, on board one of the armed vessels of the Crown, setting forth among other matters that he had seen published in one of the only two papers in the Colony, certain "resolves of a set of people styling themselves a Committee for the County of Mecklenburg, most traiterously declaring the entire dissolution of the laws, Government and Constitution of this country, and setting up a system of rule and regulation repugnant to the laws and subversive of His Majesty's Government." This document, from the description of it, applied exactly to the resolves of the 30th ult., (setting up a system, &c.) which were printed, and again reprinted in Massachusetts, New-York and South Carolina; but had no reference to the short declaration of the 20th, which set up no rules or regulations whatever, and was not printed. It was not printed, because everywhere out of Mecklenburg—even in North Carolina herself—it was thought to be too strong to permit any hope of reconciliation, and it was therefore deemed injudicious to print it then. The resolves were printed, because their chief object was to establish a *temporary government*, and they were valuable as furnishing a model to other counties in the State, which, in point of fact, those counties very soon followed. After the national declaration the end was gained, and there was no need of printing it; beside which, the men of Mecklenburg were too busy fighting for what had been declared on the 4th of July, to trouble themselves about printing, when they were some 300 miles from any printing press. It was no time to be discussing the point who first made a declaration of independence; there it was, *made*, and it was their business just to maintain it by hard fighting; but they never forgot in Mecklenburg what they had done, and the whole story, showing the entire popular belief of the country, is told in the homely but expressive answer of a grey-haired old Scotchman, who was present a youth at Charlotte on the 19th and 20th when the declaration was made, and fought through the whole war of the Revolution. When asked if he knew anything of the affair, he answered: "*Och, aye; Tam Polk declared independence lang before anybody else.*"

I pray you, pardon me for having so long trespassed on your indulgent patience. I am lecturing out of my proper place in the course, and have not had time to make my lecture short; let me hasten to the moral of my story. Ye are my countrymen, gathered from all parts of our broad land. Probably the blood of some brave soldier from each one of the glorious Old Thirteen, that, with WASHINGTON to lead, went through fire to baptize a nation in their blood, and to name it FREE, is represented here to-night. There is circling here through our veins the blood of New-England and New-York, of Jersey and Pennsylvania; brave little Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, the Carolinas and Georgia; and the blood of men from all these once made a common pool on more than one hard fought field. No sound was then heard of sectional feeling, saying I fight for Massachusetts, and I for Virginia, I for Connecticut; and I for Carolina, I for Jersey, and I for Georgia. No, no, the cry was—we fight for the freedom of *all*—we want no freedom which does not cover *all*—we will have no freedom but for *all*—and have it for *all*, with God's good help we will, or leave our bones to bleach on the fields of our country. Oh, it is glorious, to sit down and turn over the pages of those stirring times, until the heart throbs and the eye waters, and we rise to the full appreciation of the dignity, the sublimity of that purest, most unselfish revolution, recorded in the world's history. Ah! that is the process by which to bring out the true feeling—intensely American. Look back, look back, my countrymen: Oh, how our brave old fathers clung together. Boston was in trouble in 1774. North Carolina expressed her resentment, and at a cost of £800 sterling, sent to her a vessel loaded with provisions. The town from which it went had but 600 inhabitants, and the whole colony but 150,000. Again hear them after the acts of Parliament levelled against Boston. They speak in their Provincial Congress: "Resolved, that the inhabitants of Massachusetts Province have distinguished themselves in a manly support of the rights of America in general, and that the cause in which they now suffer is the cause of every honest American who deserves the blessings which the constitution holds forth to him. That the grievances under which the town of Boston labors at present are the effect of a resentment levelled at them, for having stood foremost in an opposition to measures which must eventually have involved all British America in a state of abject dependence and servitude." These be noble words. Again, hear these same men of Mecklenburg, (of whom I have said so much,) in one of their meetings in 1775: "The cause of Boston is the cause of *all*; our destinies are indissolubly connected with those of our Eastern fellow citizens, and we must either submit to all the impositions which an unprincipled Parliament may impose, or support our brethren who are doomed to sustain the first shock of that power which, if successful there, will ultimately overwhelm all in the common calamity." These were brotherly tones, and think you the Boston men of that day did not appreciate them? Why Massachusetts had her sons down in Carolina, and the men understood and loved each other. Let JOSIAH QUINCY, the young patriot of Boston, tell the story, for he was the man who could tell it. He was at the house of CORNELIUS HARNETT, the man who drew the resolution in the Provincial Congress, calling on the Continental body for a Declaration of Independence: the man whom QUINCY described to his countrymen as "the SAML. ADAMS of N. Carolina." He says, "ROBERT HOWE, HARNETT, and I, made the social triumvirate of the evening." They settled then the plan of "continental correspondence," and QUINCY went home to tell his countrymen that North Carolina, and indeed all the South, would join Massachusetts in her resistance. The North and the South then felt as brethren; and now, ye sons of the North—ye men with the blood of the dead soldiers and heroes of New-England, New-York, Jersey, Pennsylvania, coursing through your veins; ye sons of the North, one and all,—I stand here with the blood of the Southron in my veins—and I hold out my hand in love to you—and I say to you, our fathers were brethren, and fought side by side, and they comforted each other in death on the battle-field, and they loved each other; what should we do? Will ye refuse my offered hand? Oh, no! it cannot be, ye cry—you are our brethren, for we are all children of one household. Aye, and so we be—and so with God's blessing, would we ever be. And as children of one great household, what should be our conduct? Mutual forbearance and love, and a united resistance to all, come when they may and from where they may, who would sow discord between us. We are a large household; there must be some diversities of opinion; let there, however, be none on this great determination, viz: that our diversities of opinion shall be so discussed, with entire respect for the rights and consciences of each other; and our mutual determination in all honor and honesty to support each others just rights shall be so fulfilled, that there shall be no discord that can lead to to a rupture of family ties. Paramount to all other matters of interest with us just now, is, I apprehend, the determination to do as our fathers' did, stand together through life, and if necessary, in death, on the battle field. How near we may be to the need of all our strength, God only knows, but the day is coming when we shall need it. May it find us, when it comes, neither disunited nor unprepared for its approach. The moral of my story, then, is briefly this: that sprung from fathers who all did well, and manfully acted their parts together, it becomes not us, their sons, either to forget their sufferings and achievements, or to spurn their example. May I not, with becoming modesty, say, in conclusion, for the good old State that has furnished my theme, that as one of the children of the common household, while treated with respect and kindness, she is exceedingly good natured and not over ready to take offence when no wrong is meant. She can understand too a joke among friends. She is willing the other children of the family, especially the little and the young ones, should (if it will afford their childishness any amusement,) call her "sleepy old Rip Van Winkle." Rip Van Winkle be it then; it is a respectable soubriquet, for it is Dutch, and North Carolina has rather a fancy for Dutch blood, inasmuch as it has never proved itself cowardly: but let me tell, you sleepy as you may think Rip to be, he follows the fashion of his country and generally sleeps, to use the phrase of his people, "with one eye open." Rip thinks he was wide awake on the 20th of May, 1775, in Mecklenburg—wide awake when on the morning of the 27th of Feb, 1776, he fought the loyalists to the number of 1,500 and made a clear field of it, scattering them and crushing their principles throughout Carolina—wide awake on the 12th April, 1776, when he told the Continental Congress to shout out, without fear, *Independence*; wide awake, when after the war almost one of his first acts was to found an University; wide awake when he took the lead and ordered the first geological survey of any State in this Union; and above all, wide awake when he saved the money he earned, and so always paid promptly every dollar he owed, from the time he was a freeman, and never had occasion to give his promissory note, much less deny his signature to it afterward; wide awake when he resolved to use a little of his surplus money to show his respect and regard for a very worthy gentleman and friend of his, one Mr. GEORGE WASHINGTON, and so caused the best sculptor in the world to make a marble image of his departed friend, and had it set up, that the children might know what was old Rip's idea of a man. Who would have thought, by the way, that the sleepy old fellow was so full of gratitude and good taste! Really, he does not seem to have been such a drowsy character, after all; and now go where he is, perhaps he will be lying down, and perchance you will think he is again asleep; but let me tell you he knows very well all that is going on in the great family household, and how each child is getting on in the world; and he knows, too, something about the families that are of no kin to him; and just whisper to him that you think there are thieves and enemies prowling around the old homestead, and he will tell you that he knows it, and you will see him on his feet in an instant; and when he is wanted, there he will be, rifle in hand, with a man's heart and a man's strength to do all a man's duty; and when he has done it, he will, perhaps, quietly lie down again; and whether he is too sleepy, or whether he is too modest, I cannot say—but so it is, that after he has done all that a man should do, he will be very sure, unless obliged to speak, to say little or nothing about it. Ladies and Gentlemen, this is Rip Van Winkle. I hope you like him

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE

ARRIVAL OF THE AFRICA.

DECLARATION OF THE EMPIRE IN FRANCE.

SPEECH OF THE EMPEROR.

THE BUDGET IN ENGLAND.

Speech of the Chancellor of the Exchequer.

EXTRACTS FROM THE LONDON PRESS.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

Dates—London and Liverpool, Dec. 4; Paris, 3.

The British and North American Mail steamship *Africa*, from Liverpool, at noon, on Saturday, 4th inst., arrived at this port at 2½ o'clock P. M., yesterday.

The new screw steamer *Andes*, the first of the Cunard Company's steamships between Liverpool and Chagres, *via* United States ports, was to sail from Liverpool, Wednesday, Dec. 8, for New-York, and is expected to anticipate the mail usually received *via* Southampton. We understand that the *Andes* will make one or two trips between Liverpool and New-York before extending her voyages to Chagres. The *Andes* will be followed by the *Alps*, Jan. 5.

The news by the *Africa* is interesting. France is again an Empire. D'ISRAELI has produced his budget. The Belgian and Dutch Funds are to be reduced. More religious persecutions are reported in Tuscany.

The Liverpool Cotton market is quiet, but steady at rates as per *Arctic*. Grain and Flour further advanced. The British India commercial intelligence, favorable.

ENGLAND.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer's Financial Statement.

The Financial Statement by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, is the event of the week. His Budget was laid before the House of Commons late on Friday night, and a full report had not come to hand at Liverpool, when the steamer sailed. It is worth mentioning that on Wednesday afternoon very strong rumors were prevalent, on the London Stock Exchange, of a break-up in the Ministry; and it was positively asserted, that DISRAELI was out. In other quarters the impression prevailed that Lord PALMERSTON, Sir JAMES GRAHAM, and Mr. GLADSTONE, were about to join the Government, and the reason assigned for the Chancellor's secession was, that his Budget had too great a leaning to Free Trade. After some hours the rumor subsided, having depressed the funds, but caused no actual decline.

The following are the details of the Budget as they come to us imperfectly by telegraph.

SUMMARY.

Shipping to be relieved, and only to pay for lights which benefit it. This relief will cost the country £100 000 per annum. Select Committee on pilotage and ballasting.

Royal navy salvage abolished.

Important measures regarding manning the navy and merchant service.

Stamps used for shipping to be considered.

No change in sugar duties.

Colonies may refine sugar in bond.

Duties on rum and molasses used in breweries to be considered.

Measure of highway rates to be introduced.

No change in County rates or local taxes.

Malt duties reduced one-half from 10th Oct. next.

Drawback upon malt spirits in Scotland to be done away with.

Tea duties reduced. First year, reduction of 4½d., and five following years, 2d. per year until the duty reached 1s.

The Hop Duty reduced one-half.

Exemption on industrial incomes, to commence on £100 per year.

On Property, income exemption to commence at £50 per annum.

Schedule A and B at 7d., D and F would be 5½d. In schedule B profits would be estimated not at one-half, but at one-third of the rent.

Property and Income Tax to extend to Ireland.

Increase in Estimate for Army and Navy, £600,000.

Surplus on the year would be about £1,400,000.

The subject of administrative reform to be introduced.

The house tax to be extended and increased.

The Budget.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer rose to introduce his financial statement. He besought the House to remember that the statement was made under very peculiar circumstances. This, at the present moment, was but the completion of two-thirds of the financial year. The task he had undertaken was not a light one, and he was sure he should receive generous indulgence. He begged Honorable gentlemen, therefore, not to decide precipitately upon any topic separately, but consider the whole case he should lay before them at one time, as one scheme of policy. At the last general election the principle of unrestricted competition was adopted; since then he had labored to bring that system into harmony with our commercial policy; the present, therefore, would not be an inconvenient opportunity to examine the claims and complaints of those great interests who alleged that they were suffering from the recent change in our commercial system. The shipping interest, the sugar interest, the agricultural interest—all these interests complained their inability to peculiar burdens of taxation. Now, if these claims and complaints were deliberately examined and ascertained, the House would then be enabled to take an unembarrassed view of the commercial policy of the country, undisturbed by sectional feelings and special interests. If the claims of those classes were once satisfied, they would then merge contented into the general mass of the community. He said that, having investigated the case of the shipping interest, Government was of opinion that those interests, mainly in consequence of the recent legislation, were subject to burdens and restrictions which impeded their prosperity. This interest complained of light dues, of transit dates, of pilotage, of admiralty grievances, of the circumstances under which individuals belonging to the mercantile marine were enlisted into the royal navy, of the system of salvage, of anchorage regulations, of restrictions upon the manning of their ships, and of the stamps levied upon the marine insurance and bill of lading. With regard to the light dues, Government were of opinion that the shipping interest had reason to complain. The passing tolls were a grievance and a vexation to which our shipping interest ought not to be subjected in order to maintain the character of a corporation or harbors into which they never entered. Government proposed to confine payment by ship to benefits which it received from lights, and to relieve it from passing tolls. This relief would cost the country £100,000 a-year. As to the pilotage system, it was completely anomalous. Government intended to recommend a select committee to inquire into the whole system of pilotage and ballasting. No man quitting the mercantile marine to serve in the royal navy, to which he was liable upon a moment's notice, should be entitled to receive his wages until the rest of the crew were paid off, and if the said merchant ship was injured by the man thus being taken out by the royal navy, the country should give compensation. As to salvage, as there could not be a doubt the mercantile marine had not been treated in respect to it in the spirit of a commercial people, though he admitted the conduct of the royal navy had greatly improved, Government were therefore prepared to recommend that the system of salvage should entirely cease. [Hear, hear.] And henceforth no merchantman should be disturbed in its anchorage by the superior claims of a ship-of-war. The restriction upon the manning of the mercantile marine were a great grievance, and the time must come when they must entirely cease. But this subject must also be viewed in reference to the manning of the royal navy. In due time, Government would submit measures of importance in respect to the manning of the royal navy. The system in which they stem used a seasoned seaman, at a time when he was best qualified for service, was indefensible, and should be assimilated to the system of the sister service. [Hear, hear.] When the question was brought forward, he trusted that the plans of Government would be found satisfactory, and, at the same time, he hoped that the House would be satisfied that the present system of manning the mercantile marine would be changed. As to the stamps upon bills of lading, charter prices, and insurance, those belonged to the general revenue part of the question, and would be brought under consideration when that subject was introduced. He would next proceed to consider the claims of our sugar-producing colonies. He admitted the hardships to which those colonies had been unwisely and unjustly treated; they asked first for the arrest of the descent of duties upon foreign sugar, and for a reduction of duties upon British plantation sugar. He showed by returns that the British production had increased, while foreign production had decreased. He might be called a traitor and a renegade, but where was the gentleman, on either side of the House, who, in the face of such increased production, would venture to recommend the imposition of a differential duty? [Cheers.] Our own colonies had already command of the metropolitan markets, and it was quite clear that they were keeping it. Under these circumstances he would not assent to a change. Then Government was asked to guarantee additional loans to be raised by the several colonies for the purpose of emigration. The circumstances of the colonies (which he minutely examined) did not, he conceived, justify Government in asking the House to guarantee any additional loans for this purpose. The colonies then asked to be permitted to refine their sugars in bond. Government were prepared to concede this boon, subject to those conditions which were necessary for the security of the revenue. The question of the duty upon rum, and that of the use of molasses in breweries, belonged to the subject of the revenue, and he placed them in the same class as marine insurance. He now came to the grievances of which agricultural classes complained; their burdens he was willing to consider, as they had been pointed out by Mr. CORNWALL LEWIS. He had to consider the course to be taken with reference to a class of taxation which was levied for general purposes, but was paid by local committees. The subject of local taxation resolved itself into three principal rates, viz.: Highway Rates, County Rates, and the Post Rates. The subject of Highway Rates would be dealt with in a separate measure, which would be introduced by the member for Peterafield, (Sir W. JOLIFFE,) who had paid great attention to the subject. As to the County Rates bill, Government had no objection to introduce a representative principle. [Hear.] And they had no doubt the charges for jails and lunatic asylums ought to be made part of the general expenditure of the country. The time would soon arrive when the punishment of crime must be considered, and that he conceived would be a favorable opportunity for the consideration of questions with regard to jails and lunatic asylums. As far, then, as County Rates were concerned, he was not prepared to recommend any change. He came in the next place to the consideration of the Poor Rate. The reduction between 1849 and 1850, in amount of Poor Rate, had been at the rate of £400,000 a year, but he was sorry to say that in 1852, so far, the same rate of diminution had not been continued. Still the great fact remained, that there were circumstances in operation which must considerably affect the amount of pauperism in the country, and that causes were in operation which would materially and progressively diminish its amount. Nevertheless, he was not prepared to recommend any change in the system of raising the local taxation of the country. [Hear.] He had considered the case of suffering interests, and had offered moderate, and, he trusted, satisfactory changes, as a final settlement of the controversy just terminated. He now approved of the important topic of taxation of the country. Under the new system which had just been created it was obvious that unrestricted competition was inconsistent with restricted industry, and that our policy, with low prices, must be to put an end to high taxes. [Hear.] You best enable the community to bear unrestricted competition by cheapening those articles which sustain them; and he should show the House, if they adopted the principle fully, they would be giving the greatest possible impulse to the industry of the country, and especially to those branches which had suffered most. The House, therefore, would not be astonished that Government were prepared to recommend Parliament to deal with the malt tax. [Hear.] This tax was a heavy burden, and a restriction upon industry. He recommended it upon no other plea than the interest of the consumer. The existing duty upon malt was 2s 7½d. and 5 per cent. per bushel. The consumption was certainly increasing, but not in proportion to the increase in other articles, owing to incidents of tax. The Government, therefore, thought it their duty to recommend that the duty should be diminished one-half. [Oh, oh!] The amount to be dealt with exceeded five million pounds, and it was proposed to lay an uniform duty of one-half—1s. 3½d. per bushel and five per cent. They proposed to do away with the drawback on malt spirits in Scotland, a change which ought no longer to be postponed. [Hear.] He proposed that the reduction of the malt duty should commence on the 10th Oct. next. The stock in hand in the country would then be taken, and holders would be guarded against the competition to which they would be exposed by receiving a drawback. He was now about to recommend the repeal of the tea duties. [Loud cries of "Hear, hear."] There was no prospect of any want of supply of this now necessary article. The consumption had increased 10,000,000 lbs. in six years; under such circumstances the proposition of Government ought to be bold and comprehensive. The present duty upon tea was 2s 2½d. per lb., and it was proposed that the duty should be reduced to 1s. per lb. upon all qualities during a term of six years, following the example of the sugar duties. [Oh, oh, oh!] In the first year the reduction would be 4½d. per lb. [Oh, oh!] This would reduce the duty to 1s. 10d. Every year afterwards, the duty would be reduced 2d. per pound until the duty arrived at 1s. per pound. With regard to hop duty, it was proposed that the old war duty of 1d., which ought never to have been imposed, should be remitted. This was one-half. At present he could not propose to take off all. By these several reductions there would be a diminution of the income of the country to the amount of between three and four million pounds. But, besides, in a few months, one of the principal sources of the revenue would terminate, namely, income and property tax, which produced between four and five million. In considering, then, the income and property tax, our direct taxation should be as general as our indirect taxation, and he was bound to notice that great exemption, Ireland. [Hear.] He would not evade this difficulty. [Hear.] He admitted that Ireland had gone through great trials, owing to famine, but went into statistics to show that the burden of poor rates had been greatly reduced. Ireland was now able to maintain its own poor without any external assistance from any quarter. He would endeavor to get rid of exemption, with respect to Ireland, in a manner which should assist the wise, just, and beneficial change which has just taken place—[a laugh]—but he should feel it his duty to recommend the extension of property and income tax to funded property and income salaries in Ireland. [Hear.] In dealing with income tax Government were prepared to acknowledge the difference between permanent and precarious incomes. [Hear.] Government did not intend to recommend any increase in any schedule in income and property tax act, notwithstanding the large reduction of duties already proposed on all industrial incomes: they should recommend that the exemption would commence at £50 a year. The rate upon schedule A and B would remain at 7d. per pound; upon schedule D and E, the rate would be at five and a quarter; on schedule B, the profits would be estimated not at one half, but at one-third of the rent. The total income upon the several schedules, as proposed, he estimated at £5,961,000 a year. He should add for Ireland the modest sum of £600,000, making a total of £5,481,000. He now, however, had to approach the ways and means by which the reduced income from diminished duties might be provided for. He, however, should soon have to lay upon the table a supplementary estimate with this view; but these pleasures had nothing to do with peace or war. With regrds to the defence of the country, the principal means which would be proposed were to place the navy on the footing that all would wish to see it. The increase in estimates was calculated at £600,000. The present state of the revenue was, however, extremely favorable; he considered that there would be a diminution in the customs, as he had before estimated, of $100,000, but a correspondiug increase in the excise, while stamps had increased £300,000; in the property tax there was also an increase of £187,000, instead of a loss of $150,000, as anticipated; and he thought that the surplus of the year would be about £1,400,000. He also gave notice that he would bring before the House a measure on the subject of administrative reform. He would propose some addition to the resources of the country, but he should not, however, propose any increase by indirect taxation. He should recommend a reconsideration of the house tax, and he thought there could be no objection to an extension of the tax to houses of the value of £10, and thought the rate might also be increased on palatial houses to 1s. 6d., on shops to 1s. in the pound, and the result would be £1 723,000. He briefly recapitulated the leading principles of the policy which he had suggested, and sat down at a quarter to 10 o'clock, amidst loud cheers from all parts of the House.

Some conversation, in which several members took place, followed, after which the House adjourned.

In the House of Lords, on the 2d inst, the Marquis of CLANRICARDE brought forward a notice of motion confirmatory of the principle of Free Trade, and similar to that recently debated in the House of Commons.

Lord DERBY, in reply, stated that he had no objection to have this matter—involving, as it did, the future policy of the country—settled by a resolution of the House. He therefore suggested some verbal amendments, merely, and handed to Lord CLANRICARDE the following Resolution, which that gentleman substituted for his own, and gave notice he would move, on Monday, 6th inst, namely: "That this House thankfully acknowledges the general prosperity, and deeply sensible of the evils attendant upon frequent changes in the financial policy of the country, adheres to the commercial system recently established, and would view with regret any attempt to disturb its operations or impede its intention."

It is expected the House will adopt the Resolution without debate.

It is proposed to increase the land service of the artillery by 2,000 men, 1000 horses, and 2,000 guns. An augmentation of 1,500 is spoken of for the marines. It is expected that Government will find difficulty in enlisting the additional 5,000 men for the Navy, during the present demand for merchant seamen.

Much alarm is at present caused among sailors by the efforts of the shipowners to get rid of "the manning clause" of the Navigation Act, which compels them to employ three fourths of their crews of British subjects. In a memorial to the Government, the seamen of the Eastern ports of England, say: "the unrestricted employment of foreign seamen will reduce by a competition—the lowest in the world—the condition of British seamen and their families, and strike a fatal blow at their very existence; that thus they will be driven *to seek employment on another State*, speaking the same language, and possessing similar laws, where seamen's interests and seamen's rights are carefully attended to, and where thousands of British seamen have already found protection, so weakening her Majesty's Empire, and giving additional strength to an already great maritime competitor." That this is no idle threat is evidenced by the numbers of seamen who go out as passengers from Liverpool to United States ports.

The second report of the Commissioners of the World's Fair of 1851, has just been issued, from which it appears that the Commissioners have purchased the Gore House Estate at Kensington, facing Hyde Park, 21¼ acres, for £60,000, and 48 acres adjoining for £153,500, on understanding that Government will contribute a like sum towards erecting thereon some institution of a national character. A new National Gallery, and a Museum of Art, are among the buildings contemplated.

Canal Across the Isthmus of Darien.

At a meeting of the Eastern Steam Navigation Company, held at London, on the 1st inst., it was incidentally mentioned by Sir C. Fox, the eminent engineer, that he had, with his partner Mr HENDERSON, and Mr. BRASSEY, Contractor, signed a contract for the construction of a Ship Canal through the Isthmus of Darien, as designed by Mr. GILBORNE, C. E. The Canal is to be a cut 30 feet deep at low tide, 140 feet broad at bottom, and 100 feet at low water surface. The locks will be 400 feet from metre to metre; 90 feet wide between the gate quoins, and each lock will have a lift of 30 feet to overweight the iron gates. Such a cut as that was considered equal to the trade of the world as well as for permanent safety and rapidity of transit.

The annual meeting of the "Association for Promoting the Repeal of Taxes on Knowledge," was held at Exeter Hall, 1st inst., DOUGLAS JERROLD in the Chair. The only noticeable feature of the meeting was a comparison by Mr. COBDEN, of the free press of America with the taxed press of Britain, and an allusion to Mr. GREELEY's evidence, last year, before the House of Commons Committee.

Mr. Ingersoll at the St. Andrew's Dinner.

Mr. INGERSOLL was present at the 187th Anniversary Festival of St. Andrew's Scottish Hospital, celebrated at the London Tavern, and returned thanks for the toast to the health of the President of the United States. We have been unable to procure a report of his speech. The *Morning Chronicle* says:

"Mr. INGERSOLL observed that he hoped the people of England and America would, (as the noble Chairman had aptly remarked,) live in perpetual amity, and that between the great Western Country and this, England, a single cloud might never be seen. [Cheers.] The object of the present meeting was, however, to promote the cause of benevolence; and he was glad to bear testimony that no country in this respect did so much as England,—at the same time that no people stood so little in need of the help of charity."

Lord PANMURE proposed the health of Hon. ABBOT LAWRENCE, for which Mr. DAVIS returned thanks.

Miscellaneous.

The Liverpool Chamber of Commerce have issued a report in favor of a decimal currency.

Lieut. Gen. WENTZE, a distinguished officer of the Peninsular War, died, 30th ult., at the age of 63.

A notice published by the Minister of the Argentine Republic, announces that after date six months from 13th August last, no vessel will be allowed to enter the ports of the Republic without a clearance from the Argentine Consul at the port of her departure.

A Birmingham house has received an order to coin 700 tons of copper into coinage of the new French Empire. Four thousand tons are required in all, and the work will take four years to complete.

The Limerick *Chronicle* states that the number of emigrants embarked at Limerick this year for the United States and Canada, was 8,027. In 1851, the number was 11,309, showing a *diminution* in the number this year of 3,272 souls.

Alderman KINAHAN is elected Lord Mayor of Dublin.

The Earl of EGLINTOUN was, on 30th ult., inaugurated as Rector (Chancellor) of Glasgow University.

In the London *Times* of Dec. 2, is published the terms of competition for the prize of £1,000 offered by the Royal Agricultural Society of England, for the best substitute for Peruvian guano. The offer of this prize, it may be remembered, grew out of the threatened difficulty on the Lobos Islands question.

It was mentioned at the monthly meeting of the Liverpool Free Library and Museum Trustees, this week, that application had been made on behalf of the exhibition at New-York, for the loan of the model of Liverpool, but the request was, for the present at least, refused.

LONDON, Friday Evening.—Lord FRANKFORT, a young nobleman, was to-day sentenced to twelve months imprisonment in the House of Correction, for a libel on Lord HENRY LENOX.

FRANCE.

Proclamation of the Empire.

On Wednesday, 1st, the Corps Legislatif met to sum up the votes for the Empire. The Assembly adjourned at 7 o'clock, when the following was proclaimed as the result of the *Plebiscite*:

Yes	7,864,189
No	253,145
Null	63,326

Majority for Louis NAPOLEON, Emperor...7,547,718

Immediately afterwards the whole Corps Legislati went to St. Cloud, *en costume*, to announce the result.

Next day, Thursday, at 1 o'clock P.M., NAPOLEON made his public entry, as Emperor, into Paris. A brief telegraphic dispatch in the London papers, says his entry took place amid the acclamations of the People, the National Guard, and the Army. The formal proclamation of the Empire was made at the Hotel de Ville at 10 A.M., and at noon the Emperor was addressed by Mr. BILLAULT.

The following is the speech of M. BILLAULT, the President of the *Legislatif corps*, on presenting the number of votes:

SIRE: We lay before your Majesty the solemn expression of the national will. In the midst of the ovations which were decreed to you by popular enthusiasm, you showed no anxiety to assume a crown which was offered to you on all sides, but desired that France should have time for reflection. You wished that the supreme decision by which a people, master of itself, disposes sovereignly of its destiny, should only be taken coolly and in complete liberty.

Your wish, Sire, is accomplished; a free ballot, secret and open to all, has been honestly examined under the eyes of all, summing up 8,000 000 of votes. It gives to the legitimacy of your Government the widest basis on which any Government in the world has ever been established. From the day when 6,000,000 votes collected for you by the Government itself which they called you to replace, deposited in your hands the fate of the country, France, at each new ballot, has marked, by additional millions of votes, the continued increase of her confidence in you. Without as within her municipalities in her *fêtes* as in her votes, everywhere her feelings have burst forth, from one end of the country to the other, flocking on your steps—hastening from all parts to salute the man of their hopes, and of their faith—our people have sufficiently made known to the world that you are their Emperor—the Emperor chosen by the people—and that you carry with you that national spirit which, on the day marked out by Providence, crowns new dynasties, and bears them in the place of those which it no longer animates.

Taking shelter under an immense recollection of glory, under what it holds most precious, its honor abroad, its security at home, and those immortal principles of 1789—the firm basis of new French society, so powerfully organized by the Emperor, your uncle—our nation again raises up with proud love that dynasty of the BONAPARTES which sprung from him, and which was not overthrown by French hands. But while preserving a proud remembrance of the great events of war, it hopes to find from you the great things of peace. Having already seen you at work, it expects from you a resolute, prompt and prosperous government. In order to aid you in it, it surrounds you with all its sympathies, it delivers itself wholly up to you. Take, then, Sire, take from the hands of France that glorious crown which she offers you; never has a royal brow worn one more legitimate or more popular.

Napoleon III.'s Inaugural Speech.

The Emperor, as we must henceforth call him, then addressed both chambers as follows:

MESSIEURS: The new reign which you this day inaugurate derives not its origin, as so many others recorded in history have done, from violence, from conquest or from fraud; it is what you have just declared it—the legal result of the will of a whole people, who consolidate in calm that which they had founded in the midst of agitations. I am penetrated with gratitude towards the nation which three times in four years has sustained me by its suffrages, and each time has only augmented its majority to increase my power; but the more that power increases in extent and vital power, the more does it need enlightened men, such as those who every day surround me—independent men, such as those whom I address, to guide me by their counsel, to bring back my authority within its proper limits, if it could ever quit them. I take from this day, with the crown, the name of NAPOLEON the Third, because the will of the people has bestowed it on me in their acclamations, because the whole nation has ratified it. Is it then to be inferred that, in accepting the title I fell into the error imputed to the Prince, who, returning from exile, declared null and void all that had been done in his absence. Far from me be such a wild mistake. Not only do I recognise the governments which have preceded me, but I inherit in some manner all that they have accomplished of good and of evil; for governments which succeed one to another, are, notwithstanding different origin, liable for their predecessors, but the more completely that I accept all that for fifty year's history transmits to us, with her inflexible authority, the loss is it permitted me to pass in silence over the glorious reign of the head of my family and the regular, though ephemeral title of his son, whom the two Chambers proclaimed in the last burst of vanquished patriotism. Thus, then, the title of NAPOLEON the Third is not one of the dynastic superannuated pretensions which seem to be an insult to good sense and to truth; it is the homage rendered to a government which was legitimate, and to which we owe the brightest pages of our modern history. My right does not date from 1815, it dates from this very moment when you have announced the suffrages of the nation. Receive then, my thanks, Gentlemen of the Chamber of Deputies, for the *eclat* you have given to the manifestation of the national will, by rendering it more evident by your supervision, and more imposing by your declaration. I thank you, also, Gentlemen of the State, for having been the first to address congratulations to me, as you were the first to give expression to the popular wish. Aid me all of you, and set firm in the land—upset by too many revolutions—a stable government which shall have for its basis religion, probity and love. For the suffering classes, receive here my oath that no sacrifice shall be wanting on my part to ensure the prosperity of my country, *and while I maintain peace, I will yield in nothing which may touch the honor or the dignity of France.*

The city was illuminated on the evening, but the great fetes are put off till the coronation.

The Empire would be proclaimed in all the Departments on Sunday, 15th inst.

Gens ST. ARNAUD, MAGNAN and CASTELLANE are appointed Marshals of France.

Politicians have found a subject of speculation in the circumstance that the Russian Ambassador, just returned from St. Petersburg, has brought an autograph letter from the CZAR to NAPOLEON.

It is now pretty certain that JEROME BONAPARTE will be appointed Viceroy of Algiers.

GEN. RENDTEL, the distinguished Polish General, has forwarded an address to the Emperor, saying that the Poles will range under his banner should France renew her wars.

The Minister of the Interior has refused to authorise the formation of the new banking company which was attempted to be established in opposition to FOULD'S new Bank, "de Credit Foncier." The movement in favor of the opposition company was supported by the houses of ROTHSCHILD and other bankers, as well as by many of the commercial interest of Paris.

The Imperial crown was ordered some time since, and is nearly ready. M LEMONNIER, the jeweler in the Place Vendome, whose stall at the London Exhibition last year contained the Queen of Spain's jewels, is the artist. He is also preparing a casket of jewels for the future Empress.

The Royal forests of Crecy and Armainvilliers, belonging to the Duc de MONTPENSIER, were lately sold to M EMILE PEREIRE, Chairman of the Bordeaux and Cette Railway. There were three competitors, Baron JAMES DE ROTHSCHILD, Baron DE SELLIERES, the banker, and M PEREIRE. It is understood that the estate of Chantilly has been sold at private sale to M. MALLET, banker, Paris, on behalf of COUTTS & Co. of London, who are rumored to have made an arrangement with the Duc D'AUMALE, that he may reclaim the estate within ten years, on paying the purchase price. Louis NAPOLEON is said to have been keenly disappointed at this transaction, having intended himself to become the purchaser.

ALGERIA.

The French Government has received the following despatch from General YUSUF, who had been sent by Gen. CAMON, Governor General of Algeria, to suppress an insurrection of the Laghouate, excited by CHERIFF BEN-AB DALLAH:

"After a forced march of 24 hours, with my moveable column, I fell on the Cheriff's men encamped at ElKeig. We have killed 200 men, and carried off 2,000 camels and 20,000 sheep. It was a magnificent *coup*. Our losses are insignificant."

BELGIUM.

Reduction of the Belgian Funds.

The Belgian Chambers in their sitting of 29th Nov. discussed and voted the Act relative to the reduction of the Five per Cent. debts of 1840, '42 and '48, into Four-and-half per Cents. Sixty-six members voted for the reduction and two against.

On the 30th ult. the Chamber of Representatives commenced the discussion of the Budget of Foreign Affairs. It appears that the sum of 220,500 francs has been economised in the Diplomatic service since 1849, by the suppression of the Belgian Legations at Hamburg, Stockholm, Athens and Turin, and by reducing the salaries of the Envoys in Turkey, Brazil and the United States. The sum apportioned for the thirteen Belgian Embassies is now 392,000 francs, with $2,600 for the Consulates. The Committee's report says that owing to the recent treaty between England and Belgium, the trade of the latter with India will be much bettered.

The warlike preparations making by England and Pr

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, DEC. 18, 1852.

News of the Morning.

The Cunard Mail Steamer *Africa*, from Liverpool, Dec. 4, arrived yesterday at 2½ P. M., bringing interesting news. On our third page will be found the Inaugural Speech of NAPOLEON III., and the Address to the Emperor by the President of the *Legislatif Corps*, after the Empire had been proclaimed. From England, we have telegraphic details of the Financial Statement of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and his speech on presenting it to the House. Reference to the most interesting news by the steamer will be found in the Editorial columns. "The question of American Slavery," from the London *Times*, and an article on *Pierce and Cuba*, from the *Chronicle*, which we present this morning, will be read with interest.

The *Black Warrior* steamer arrived from Havana yesterday afternoon, bringing, however, little news that had not been anticipated by telegraph.

From Washington it is stated, on the authority of one who had just come from Concord, that Mr. PIERCE would make no Cabinet appointments from New-England, and that CHARLES O'CONOR's chances for the Attorney Generalship were quite flattering. The Southern Union Democrats were pressing the claims of ex-Senator FOOTE for a seat in the Cabinet....Mr. KING was somewhat better yesterday—he expected to visit the Senate on Monday, and tender his resignation.....Several Democratic members of Congress, hailing from some of the Slave States, expressed their fears that the acquisition of Cuba would conflict with the interests of their States, and the opinion was beginning to prevail that Gen. PIERCE would take a decided stand against the Filibusters....The Senate was not in session yesterday... The House passed the bill from the Senate authorizing the registration or enrolment of vessels originally of foreign build, but which had been wrecked and re-built by American citizens—a bill which will obviate the necessity of passing a great many *special* acts hereafter. Leave was refused to present the memorial of ADELARD GUTHRIE, asking to be admitted to a seat as a delegate from Nebraska, and Mr. STANLEY's request to introduce a bill to pay the fourth installment of public money to the several States entitled to it under the Act of '36, was also refused. The Senate Bill to amend the blundering Act of August last in relation to the Mexican Boundary Survey Appropriation was passed.

At Baltimore the delegates to the Southern and Western Trade Convention were gathering for the meeting to-day. The dispatch says that the Convention will sit but *one day only*, and close with a grand banquet. Some of the Southern mails that were due were received there yesterday. The "Vera Cruz" *Union* says that the public offices of Mexico will necessarily close soon for want of money. The Mexican news was brought down to the 20th, but we have received all that was of consequence already by telegraph.

The sale of paintings and other works of art, belonging to the American Art Union, was continued and concluded yesterday. The pictures sold well. At the conclusion of the sale, Mr. COZZENS, the President of the Society delivered a brief but appropriate address....The Ladies' Home Missionary Society held their festival at Metropolitan Hall last evening. The proceeds of the festival went in aid of the fund to be applied to the erection of a new building on the site of the old Brewery. About $4,000 was realized from the sale of tickets, subscriptions and collections....We have accounts of extensive operations in shin plasters which have been circulated for genuine bank bills. The Police have the matter in hand, and one or two arrests have been made....WILLIAM NEILSON, an old and highly esteemed merchant of our City, 79 years of age, died yesterday.... Both branches of the Common Council were in session last evening, but they transacted little business.

News by the Africa—The Budget.

The proceedings of the First and Second of December in Paris constitute the most interesting feature in the political news by this arrival; next to which are the Budget and Speech of Mr. DISRAELI in the House of Commons, on 3d December, the day previous to the sailing of the steamer. The exhibits and estimates introduced by the Chancellor of the Exchequer in his speech, are too lengthy for republication; but we give, in another column, a very ample summary of his remarks. The full speech and tables occupy sixteen of the broad columns of the London *Times* of the 4th.

The changes proposed in English taxation and revenue are unusually important. The Tea duties, now and for many years deemed oppressive to the consumer, and doubly so of late years because of the rapid increase of ten millions pounds weight in consumption, are to be modified, and annually scaled until the duty is reduced to 1s. the pound. It now stands 2s. 2½d. The first year's reduction is to be 4½d., and then 2d. a year for five years. The Income Tax is also to be modified, so as to reduce the rate on moderate salaries from 7d. in the pound to 5½d.; and in determining the profits on rents, upon which the old rate of 7d. is retained, one-third instead of one-half the gross rents are to be taken as profit. The mercantile shipping interest, in regard to navy salvage, pilotage, manning the service, and stamp duty on shipping documents, and the Colonial Sugar interest, come in for relief, and the malt duties are to be reduced one-half.

The speech of Mr. DISRAELI created extraordinary sensation in the House, and with the Press. He closed amidst the warm plaudits of both sides the Commons, and the comments of the morning press, both ministerial and opposition, are of the most complimentary character. The *Times* not only commends the ability of the minister, by comparing the boldness of his propositions, and the whole financial statement, with the energy of Sir ROBERT PEEL in his most exuberant moods, but qualifiedly endorses his position as being taken with the dexterity of a master, and in view of the new commercial attitude, new resources, and new capabilities of the English nation. The change in the Income TAX is particularly commended by this influential journal, as giving general satisfaction. The Chancellor evidently wins new laurels at every fresh display of his truly remarkable ability.

The other prominent points in the present News relate to the markets, which continue to be quoted active, and in the important articles of Grain and Flour on the advance. The project of the Darien Canal is revived, with some promise of encouragement.

☞ The sale of the pictures of the American Art Union closed yesterday. In another part of this morning's paper we publish a complete list of all the pictures sold, with the name of the artist and purchaser, and the price paid by the latter, as well as the original cost of each picture to the Art Union. From this detailed statement, the receipts of each day's sale, compared with the amount originally paid for the pictures sold, stand thus:

	Receipts.	Cost.
First day	$8,387	$9,794
Second day	19,674	21,294
Third day	7,682	7,039
Total	$35,743	$38,127
Net loss		$2,384

Considering the extraordinary efforts that have been made in various quarters to depreciate the value of these paintings, this sale may be regarded as a very decided endorsement of the judgment and prudence with which they were originally purchased. It certainly affords a distinct and conclusive refutation of the base misrepresentations on this subject with which a portion of the public press has diligently filled the public ear.

The remarks made by Mr. COZZENS, President of the Association, at the close of the sale, will attract the attention of all who are interested in measures to be hereafter taken for the encouragement of American art.

The French Empire.

Another event in the present eventful annal of France. The Empire is formally declared. One annual revulution of the sun has embraced both extremes of that political revolution, by which France is once more laid at the feet of the Bonapartes. It gives us little pleasure to note the stages as they occur. To recapitulate the order of a procession, of which the programme has been flung into everybody's face, is less interesting business than to trace emergent events as they arise from the natural action of cause and effect. We knew beforehand that the Empire was to be inaugurated. It was easy to protract a plot of the whole *modus operandi*. The addiction of LOUIS NAPOLEON to precedent led us to believe that December 2 would be selected for some one of the constituent acts. The result has answered every prediction. The Prince seems to have wearied of his favorite rôle, which last Winter set all vaticination at defiance, and to have fallen into the commonplace practice of permitting events to run their natural courses without molestation.

There is no reason to question the infinite shrewdness of the Emperor elect. It is fully equal to his audacity, which has no other equal. The reply to M. BILLAUT and the Corps Legislatif, announcing the result of the election, is, upon the whole, one of the most extraordinary productions of the day. From any other lips than his it would pass for the happiest satire. To think of styling the men of the two Chambers "independent men," and congratulating them on their ability to restrain his authority within just limits, should it ever threaten to transcend them! VICTOR HUGO never lampooned the Senate and Corps in more scathing terms. And the matchless courage of the Prince was alone equal to the assertion that the reign of to-day was not founded on violence, conquest, or stratagem. There is an Arctic coolness in the rhetorical display, as striking as the energetic warmth of NAPOLEON Ist and greatest. But there is something more and better. There is a sensible and unexpected repudiation of the principle of legitimacy. When the title to be assumed was first announced, we expressed a fear that a title by descent, rather than one by popular assignment, was claimed and denoted by the apparent reference to dynastic succession. An assertion of legitimate right would unquestionably have been more palatable to the present European Powers, than the opposite course; because the Holy Alliance is already an obsolete idea, in all its Bourbonic features; and nothing is left but the one idea of providential right—the *dei gratia* of coin and quartering—upon which the duration of monarchical order is assumed to depend. But NAPOLEON III. claims to find the voice of God in the voice of seven millions of Frenchmen; and takes title and throne accordingly. It is wise and valiant. His reception into the charmed circle of royalty may not be facilitated thereby; but his true strength—the pyramidal stability of a popular basis—will enable him to dispense with such formal brotherhood.

It is lamentable that the words of the new monarch are so damaged by repeated repudiation. Else the programme of his new *regime* might well excite the liveliest hopes of better things for France and the world. Peace, at the sacrifice of everything but the honor and dignity of the nation; religion, justice, probity and the "love of the less fortunate classes;" such are the promised beatitudes of the Kingdom he is about to introduce; and the recital of them proves how justly the Prince appreciates the sources of popular restlessness, and the preventing grace. Grant these, and the Government will indeed be stable; but withhold them, after pledges so flattering, and the next revolution, which is only a matter of time, will be the fiercest and the sternest France has seen, since the era of the Revolutionary Committee.

France has thus entered upon a new era. The attention of LOUIS NAPOLEON, no longer confined to the securities of his own authority, will necessarily extend itself to measures tending to greaten the nation, and employ the people. As an elective sovereign—admitting the invalidity of all other titles to his office, and an undefined power somewhere to restrain excesses in its administration—he is under obligations to prove the vast benefits of a stable Government by actual demonstration. To leave the national interests where he found them, will be a failure in the testimony. Rest cannot be an element of the peace he brings with him. The prosperity, greatness, glory of France have been the persuasive watch-words of Empire; and it only remains to realize them in some palpable shape.

☞ It was very kind in the Mayor of Baltimore to tender the hospitalities of that city to the President Elect while on his way to Washington. Such things are apt to be regarded as mere compliments—empty honors, showing good will, and nothing more. It is something like giving the "freedom of the city" to one who is as free as air in his wanderings already, and straightway taking him into a close carriage, and inflicting the presence of a deputation of Aldermen upon him every time he would stroll around the corner. But we suspect that this Baltimorean tender meant something more. The Mayor very well knows, that Baltimore has a bad name abroad just now for rowdyism, and he knows, too, that General PIERCE takes the papers, and that he very likely has read the account of that most daring robbery which occurred a few days since, when a gentleman from abroad, in passing quietly along a street in that city, about dark, was seized by the throat, his face filled with quick-lime, a lasso thrown over his head, and his pockets rifled of their contents. Now, Baltimore is renowned, the world over, for its hospitality, but the Mayor might very well conclude that the ruler of millions of freemen would be willing to be reassured that he would not meet such a reception as that.

Baltimore is fast attaining to the reputation of the worst governed city on the Atlantic coast. In the specialty of firemen's riots, Philadelphia allows no peer. In thrusting men into the river on dark nights, and finding verdicts of "accidental drowning,"—in regular orthodox murders,—in setting men-traps for mechanics in the shape of brick buildings that cannot stand alone,—in all such refinements on the established mode of bringing great numbers of our race to an undreamed-of conclusion, New-York is properly enough regarded as the metropolis. And there is a place in Ohio which has been claiming precedence over all others in the number and variety of its petty outrages; but for such cruelties as in our childhood we supposed were peculiar to blue-bearded Turks, let Baltimore take the palm.

So long as the Telegraph continues to tell such disgraceful tales of outrage, robbery, murder and the escape of convicts from jail, there will be a good many who, like General PIERCE, will be satisfied with such measures of hospitality as they may receive in tarrying only a few hours in the Monumental City.

A Remarkable Conversion.

In the Dublin *Tablet*, of the 27th ult., we find it announced that the Right Rev. LEVI SILLIMAN IVES, Bishop of North Carolina, has abandoned the Protestant faith, and attached himself to that of Rome. The *Tablet* adds: "Dr. IVES is now in England, and in passing through London last week, on his way to Rome, he had an interview with his Eminence the Cardinal Archbishop, [WISEMAN,] who very warmly sympathized with the new convert in his feelings of thankfulness for his mercy, which had been shown him. As Dr. IVES is married, unfortunately there is no prospect of his devoting his energies as a priest to the service of the church of his adoption. Dr. IVES, we understand, was much beloved and respected in his diocese of Carolina; and his example is very likely to have a wide influence upon a considerable number of his late clergy. We shall in all probability be enabled in an early number of the *Tablet* to give further particulars of this most interesting conversion."

This report, whether correct or not, will be extremely painful to the friends of Bishop IVES. A change of faith, on the part of a person occupying a place so prominent in the religious world, is a serious matter, independently of the merits of creed or conviction. Bishop IVES, if the statement be true, must not only relinquish his episcopal connection with old friends and a large diocese filled with those who have been taught to reverence him for the most amiable of personal traits; but he must abandon the clerical profession entirely, because he possesses that unlucky appendage, a wife. Such a revolution in the aims and labors of life must be witnessed with sorrow. His help is lost in the conflict between religion and its enemies, who muster stronger daily.

There is much reason to believe that the statement of the *Tablet* is perfectly reliable. The whole bias of the Bishop's mind has been in the direction of Rome; and, once or twice, we believe, certain Romanizing measures of his, have attracted the animadversion of the General Convention. Convinced of the authoritative claims of that communion, it was not consistent with the fervid temper of Mr. IVES, to remain very long a non-conformist. Temporal considerations were ineffectual to prevent what he was led to regard as an act of conscientious necessity; and the vast sacrifice he has made, in consequence, attests his sincerity. There is no position in the Catholic church prepared for him, half so gratifying to ambition as the one he has forsaken. Whatever pious or personal regrets we may entertain about it, it is impossible not to admire a man, thus true to his convictions. It is his honesty, and not his creed that we applaud.

Presents for the Little Folks.

The season for holiday presents fast approaches. The mouths of the little folks already water at the thought of the good things so nearly due, and what their presents will be, is matter of daily and nightly speculation.

Perhaps the "parents and guardians," the older brothers and the good sisters who make the presents may profitably consider too, what said presents shall be. For on holidays the givers of gifts are very near to the hearts of the little ones. They can, whisper a word then that will "tell," and through the toys or books they furnish, guide their thoughts for many days of the coming year.

Give to that lad a wooden gun, a sword, or a drum, and you have made it an easier matter at some future day to elect a military chieftain to the Presidency. You have made his thoughts turn to bloody wars, and "the British", and all his great men will be soldiers unless some other giver has anticipated you, and already stolen his heart. Give him a set of carpenter's tools, and very probably you have given his genius a mechanical turn. He will build houses and barns, and construct desks and chairs, and all sorts of wooden ware for many a long day during his boyhood, and when manhood comes, if he shows a disposition to labor with his hands, for his living, you may take a share of the credit to yourself for impelling him to so honorable a career.

And if he growe up an inveterate lover of salt water, even running away to ship on a voyage to China, don't spend any time in wondering how on earth he came by his propensity, if on Christmas morning he finds a copy of Robinson Crusoe and a miniature ship stowed into his stocking. Children, like men, take an interest in almost anything on which their attention can long be detained. Books that are not at all suited to their capacity, left where they can be easily reached, soon become attractive provided they see their superiors frequently enjoying themselves over books. And if a pleasant volume handsomely illustrated—such as many of those that have been noticed lately in the *Times*,—is given them, the good feeling that attends upon ownership, and the charms of the gift will induce the most perverse little hater of books to pry into its mysteries, and see for himself what all the pictures are about. Let us urge upon the givers then, to be a little careful that their gifts are "good" at the coming holidays.

☞ It is manifestly the American destiny to be the scape-goat of national sins. Inevitable faults and trifling foibles—we have some of both—are magnified into capital offences; and we are lectured remorselessly by fine old English ladies, Duchesses, Countesses, and the Earl of SHAFTESBURY, on the evils of Slavery. It is easy and stale enough to bid these Mistresses Jellyby look at home; but the retort is pointless, simply because they are unable to see at short distances. There is something wrong about the visual focus. It is easier, moreover, to sink into the most luxurious of fauteuils, and read "*Uncle Tom's Cabin*," than to explore the mines of Cornwall or Northumberland; penetrate the reeking cellars and dens of London, Manchester and Liverpool; or redress the wrongs of enslaved Ireland. An appeal to American reprobacy is, moreover, an effectual diversion of attention from these neglected duties. And so we go to the world as the very chief of sinners.

But the most flagrant wrong is not this. We can tolerate the ladies: but to catch that unconscionable slavedealer, Gen. CANEDO, playing detective policeman upon guileless Americans is "tolerable, and not to be endured." Four thousand negroes are new comers on the island, notoriously placed there, in spite of treaty and interposing fleets. These are the imports of a single year. Others have been landed within a few weeks. Read the stories our Havana correspondent tells, and learn the depth of Spanish rascality in the premises.

The Captain-General knew all about it. It is believed by those that have the means of discovery, that Gen. CANEDO secured a snug bonus upon the transaction on individual account, to say nothing of the total of profit about which the Spanish Court can tell more than anybody else. Whether it is the notoriety of the fact, and the notice taken of it in the British Parliament, and the necessity of making a little self-conservative capital by crying "stop thief," after an imaginary offender; or whether the Captain-General is excited to deeds of violence by the sight of an American, as bulls are infuriated by the red-flag of the matador, it is impossible to conceive. But Captain GREY and his sons are caged up by that exemplary man on the charge of complicity in the slave-trade; and the onus of his own offences in this way flung on our broad national shoulders. This it is to be a Republic! This it is to have the eye of mankind upon us! What else can we do than recriminate!

☞ The eloquent and admirable Lecture delivered by Rev. Dr. HAWKS on Thursday evening before the Historical Society, will be found entire in another part of this paper. It is one of the most interesting historical papers ever given to the public, and cannot fail to command the attention of historical students, as well as of all who are interested in the important period to which it refers.

☞ It is proposed that application be made to the proper legislative authorities for an act to change the name of "Winter" to that of "Rainy Season." It is thought that the character of the season is so entirely assimilated to tropical conditions, that the new name will be more appropriate, besides being free from those terrors which the old one bears with it. The subject deserves attention.

LATER FROM HAVANA.

ARRIVAL OF THE BLACK WARRIOR.

Capt. Grey—Earthquake—The Slave Trade—Execution—General News—Changes in the Tariff, &c.

The steamer *Black Warrior*, R. W. SHUFELDT, U. S. N., commander, arrived yesterday afternoon at half-past 3 o'clock, from Mobile from Havana. Left Mobile Bar at 8 P. M., on the 9th inst., and Havana on the 12th at 5 P. M.

We have files of Havana papers to the 12th, but they contain nothing of interest. The city was quite healthy, and many persons were arriving from the United States to spend the winter.

Captain GREY had been released from his arrest, under bonds, but his case had not been finally settled.

The U. S. ship *Cyane*, Captain G. N. HOLLINS, remains at anchor in the harbor, officers and crew all well. The *Black Warrior* encountered a very heavy north-east gale of 24 hours duration off Cape Hatteras, on the 15th inst.

The earthquake at Santiago de Cuba, on the 29th November, completed the destruction left unfinished by the previous shocks. The *Redactor* gives a full list of the buildings entirely dilapidated, including several public buildings, stores and private residences, and a list of others seriously damaged so as to be untenable. But few personal mishaps, and none of them serious, are detailed. The shock was felt throughout the island.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

HAVANA, Monday, Dec. 13, 1852.

The captain of the Spanish steamer *Serena* was arrested on the morning of the 3d inst., immediately on the arrival of the steamer from the eastern ports of the island, for aiding in transportation of equipments and provisions for the ship *Lady Suffolk*, and towing her to sea—showing on the part of the Government an unusual degree of activity. A relation of ZULUETAS, the owner of the ship, is also in prison, in whose name the transactions have been made.

On the 6th instant we had the "*garrote*" administered to three negroes—two males and one female servants—who had poisoned their mistress for the purpose of coming, summating a robbery—perhaps as cool and deliberate a deed as appears in the annals of Spanish crime. The maid administered arsenic in the food of her mistress when indisposed, and by injections that were ordered by her physician, and in everything she took of medicine or diet a small portion was given, so that her ailments continued, without the usual appearance of foul dealing. The male servants were in the conspiracy against the life, by procuring the deleterious drug, which, with the restrictions protecting the community, had to be obtained by much cunning and stratagem. They have justly suffered for a crime that they were planning, and occupied in the commission of for two or three months. In the case of the female "*Merced*," a delay of execution would have been more in conformity with the spirit of the age, as she was "*enceint*" with seven months' life, but in accordance with the sentence, they were dragged on hurdles, fastened to the tail of a horse, from the inner court of the prison to the front entrance, where they were met by several of the "Brothers of Charity," who lifted them from the basket-hurdles and bore them to their chairs, where they paid the awful penalty due to society in a few moments.

On the evening of the 7th instant we had a magnificent reunion of American and English society at the residence of the American Consul, Hon. WM. L. SHARKEY, in his suit of rooms at Mrs. BREWER's "*Hotel Cubano*." There were present the officers of the American frigate *Cyane*, the Consul General of Her Britannic Majesty and his interesting family, and several notables, besides the lady of *the Italian voice*. There were some of our most accomplished Creole ladies present, and very fair representatives from Adams county, Miss., St. Louis, Mo., New York, Philadelphia, and Boston.

On the 7th we received the sad intelligence of more calamity among the remnant left at St. Jago de Cuba, by another earthquake, which has destroyed many dwellings, and injured others so much as to make them uninhabitable until repairs can be made—leaving that suffering community in a state of wretchedness that can scarcely be realized. Since the awful destruction of party in proAugust last, the destroyer seems to have been devoted to the lives of those who were left homeless—by cholera, small-pox, and the diseases that pertain to the climate. So that the prosperous city and commercial mart of an important and wealthy district of the island has become a mass of ruins, among which a scattered village population may be found wrapped in the horrors of disease, and trembling over the volcanic shell, anticipating the moment of awful destruction.

I have to notice that a purchase will be made in your city of a Slaver by a Spaniard, whose name I send you herewith, to go directly from thence to the Coast; and he is at this time writing in New-York for that purpose. It is possible that he may buy in Baltimore, but his instructions give the preference to the commercial emporium of the United States, as offering the best concealment of the object. In this connection it is proper to mention that the brig *Watchman* of Baltimore, arrived on the south coast since my last report, and landed at the River Santa Teresa 250 negroes, of which 95 were placed at the disposition of the authorities, for their kind-hearted connivance and permission for this humane dispensation of chains. The closing testimony, as to the approval of the traffic by the supreme authority of the Realm has been uttered by a royal ordinance, which cannot be refuted by Spanish pleadings, showing the mockery which they give to their purchased faith, with "four hundred thousand pounds sterling," and other concession, the price paid by England, I think, to obtain the treaty made with Spain for suppression of the Slave Trade.

Brigadier DON JUAN PARIA, Governor of MATANZES, having authorized the admission of several cargoes of Africans and received large compensation therefor, was removed by the noble and pure minded Concha, and ordered to Spain, with a recommendation that he should be dismissed from the service, for his unblushing dereliction of duty and official perjury. This gentleman has been re-instated in his government, by Royal mandate, with full knowledge of his gross delinquency, which has in no way been cleansed or palliated by refuting declaration or evidence. Two first class petty officers of H. B. M. Frigate *Vestal*, were ashore last week on leave and fell in company with several soldiers, at a "*pedaga*" or place of refreshment, near the San Francisco Square, where they were taken advantage of by the soldiers, assisted by the shop-keepers—their pockets cut out, and all their change and valuables stripped from them—and on account of their resistance, the police were called, and, on the evidence of the thieves in complicity, they were ushered to the common prison, where they remained for three entire days without the first particle of food being offered them, when they asked for it, or a cup of water, the only response was "plata"! plata!—*silver*—silver!—with a very Spanish gesticulation and shrug accompanied by an expressive movement of the thumb of the *right* hand against the two fore-digits which is esteemed here the most eloquent pantomime demand, for "*your purse*," by all classes of robbers.

Several notes have passed from the commander of the *Vestal* to H. B. M. Consul General, demanding explanation of the outrage,—by which one of the men has been made dangerously ill, and with the prospect of a ruined constitution; the notes have been transmitted, with a letter of Mr. CRAWFORD, but no explanation given as yet of the affair.

No decision yet rendered in the case of Capt. GRAY, so that he is still detained here, at large, and without molestation.

I have been permitted by a friend to copy his translation of a new schedule of duties, which are to go into effect on the first day of February next; the articles which have been altered in the valuation only noticed, and those embraced in the list of most importance in connection with our trade—the list is herewith. The goods not noticed in this list remain at former rates and valuation.

We had, with the usual regularity, arrival of the beautiful steamer *Isabel*, by which we received the President's Message in the Charleston papers, but no Northern mail to make amends for our loss, on the 3d instant, by the *Cherokee*.

Our city is in good health, and visitors begin to show themselves upon our promenades. Business will be dull until after the holidays. The crops are promising if the weather remains favorable for taking it in and rolling.

MARKETS.—The demand for Sugars had been less brisk for want of Stock in first hands. A few boxes of the new crop had been received. Sugars, assorted, 5 to 6; White, 8 to 10¼; Yellow, 6 to 7¼; Brown, 5¼ to 5¼.

Alterations in the valuation of goods introduced into the Island of Cuba upon which duties are assessed at the former rates in conformity with a Royal Ordinance, dated Aug. 1, to go into effect on the 1st day of February, 1853. (Translated from the *Diario de la Marina* of the 20th of October, 1852.) The articles of most importance in American trade and commerce:

Butter, ℔ 100 lbs	$14 00	@	$15 00
Cotton Cloth, (domestic,) white, for 8 yards Spanish, 7¼ yards English	1 25	@	1 00
Cotton Stripes ℔ 33 inches (vara)	9¼	@	12½
Cotton, unbleached, ℔ 33 inches (vara)	8¼	@	9¼
Fish, Tunney, in pickle, ℔ 25 lbs	1 75	@	2 00
Flour Sago, ℔ quintal, net	12 50	@	25 00
Merino, narrow, ℔ 33 inches (vara)	37½	@	50
Merino, wide, ℔ 33 inches	75	@	1 00
Pork, in salt pickle, ℔ bbl	14 00	@	12 00
Plates, for head and breast harness	1 50	@	2 50
Rum, Spanish demijohns	1 75	@	1 50
Sheeting, 33 in. to 49½ in. English cut yards	87½	@	50
Shoe Lasts ℔ dozen	2 25	@	3 00
Trowsers, cassimere or cloth, ℔ doz	56 00	@	60 00
Vests, ready made, each	2 25	@	3 00
Shoes, for children	4 50	@	3 00
Beef, jerked, the U. States, ℔ 100 lbs	7 50	@	8 50
Suspenders, gum elastic	3 00	@	4 50

BUSINESS NOTICES.

TUTTLE'S EMPORIUM, No. 345 BROADWAY, GEORGE W. TUTTLE, importer of all kinds of English, French, German and Chinese Fancy Goods. Novelties, Toys, Dolls, the largest and most beautiful assortment in this country. Wholesale and retail, and at prices astonishingly low. Also, Port Monnaies, rich Fans, the best and cheapest Opera Glasses, Odor Boxes, Jewel Caskets, Dressing Cases furnished and unfurnished, Papier Maché goods of every variety, Work Boxes, furnished and unfurnished Ladies Reticules, Musical Boxes, a splendid assortment, Fancy Baskets, Alabaster, Biscuit, and Parian Statuary, amusing and instructive Games, Cerophanies, Segar and Watch Stands, genuine Rodgers Cutlery, Lubin's Extracts, Baby Jumpers, &c. &c. Visitors always welcome. Remember the No., 345 Broadway.

TO MOTHERS—CROUP.—ON A STORMY NIGHT, in January last, the infant child of F. T. HUTCHENS, Esq., of Lakeville, N. Y., was attacked with Croup. The Physician being absent from the village, the mother resorted to Dr. ROGAN's Liverwort, Tar and Canchalagua, following out the directions contained in the pamphlet. By morning, the child was entirely recovered. For sale by A. L. SCOVILL & CO., at the depôt, No. 216 Broadway, and by all the retail druggists. Price, in large bottles, $1; three bottles for $2 50.

A VOTE OF THANKS.—WE PROPOSE THAT A vote of thanks be given to SMITH & RICE, of No 102 Fulton-st., by the legions of young men, who, through their agency, have been enabled to appear on the public thoroughfares, and in private houses, as gentlemen of the first water. Theatrically speaking, SMITH & RICE have "made up" more gentlemen, with less costly properties than any other costumers now before the public. They understand their business in all its branches, great and minute.

THE TOY BAZAAR OF ROGERS, No. 449 BROADWAY, is the store for all to visit, in the selection of Presents for the holidays. Every variety of Fancy Goods, from the richest inlaid Tables and Work Boxes to a penny Whistle, will be found in this extensive Bazaar; and being all imported by Mr ROGERS, in connection with his shop in London, can and will be sold at prices to suit his customers.

ELASTIC, DURABLE, AND UNSHRINKABLE FALL and Winter

UNDERGARMENTS AND HOSIERY,

May be bought at low prices, directly from the importers and manufacturers. A. RANKIN & CO.,

No. 194 Bowery.

FURS! FURS! SPLENDID FURS FOR HOLIDAY Presents.—A large assortment of beautiful Furs on hand, to which the attention of the Ladies is invited. Also Buffalo Robes, Hats, Caps, and Ladies Beaver and Felt Bonnets, Misses and Childrens' Hats and Caps. One price. J. W. KELLOGG, No. 128 Canal-st.

TOYS FOR THE HOLIDAYS—HOUSE FURNISHING ARTICLES, &c.—The subscriber has laid in a fine selection of suitable Toys, and Fancy Articles for holiday presents, eminently calculated to amuse and interest the rising generation. Call and see—Large Basement Store, No. 128 Canal st.

J. KELLOGG.

"A MERRY CHISTMAS," IS A GRAND AFFAIR generally, so are those Shirts at Mrs. VAN HOUTEN'S Shirt Store, No. 82 Nassau-st. Come, gents, don't forget!

A WORD TO YOUNG MEN.—THE GAY AND FESTive season is now on hand, and if you expect to make a fashionable impression on the ladies, adorn your head with one of KNOX'S beautiful hats. The other day we heard a young man exclaim, with rapture,

Who, when I loved, though in despair,
Made me that neat and matchless hat,
That hat that won the blushing fair?

KNOX pleads guilty to assisting that young man; and he wishes to say to the ladies, that he has splendid muffs, capes, rich tippets, and the most elegant furs of all kinds, in New-York, at No. 128 Fulton-st.

WATTS'S NERVOUS ANTIDOTE.—I HAVE HAD Inflammatory Rheumatism for six weeks, so bad I could not move or stand; I tried every known remedy without effect. I got one bottle of WATTS'S NERVOUS ANTIDOTE, I had no pain. I got another, and am quite well. I have found it the same in every one says. It is a wonderful remedy. THOS. M. TAYLOR, No. 422 Greenwich-st. $1 per bottle.; $8 per dozen. Depot, No. 128 Nassau-st.

SHIRT SEWING.—AGAIN WE INVITE PUBLIC attention to the important fact that SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES as recently improved and adapted for the purpose, will stitch fine linen much better than any other machine. Call and examine the machine and its work, and compare it with any stitching done by any other means, at the office of I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 258 Broadway.

NOVEL FEATURE.—ROOT'S GREAT DAGUERreian Gallery, No. 363 Broadway, is now open evenings. It is brilliantly lighted, and is one of the leading features of the street. Call and see the new Crystalotypes, the latest wonder of art. Pictures taken rain or shine.

HARK, YE CONSUMPTIVES!—THE SOOTHING which has attended HASTINGS'S NAPHTHA SYRUP in Decline, Consumption, Spitting of Blood, Asthma, &c., (when its introduction into the United States, fully equals what it met with in Europe. Its use has been adopted in nearly all our large Hospitals; and the most eminent of our physicians have written highly favorable notices of it, and patronize it extensively in their private practice. Indeed, they have almost abandoned all other remedies for the moral diseases of the lungs, and a single case has not yet been reported in which it has failed to give satisfaction and relief. If the reader is at all inclined to Consumption, or afflicted with any of the diseases which are likely to produce it, let him lose no time in procuring a bottle of HASTINGS'S NAPHTHA SYRUP, and one or two doses will satisfy him of its surprising virtues, and that a short continuance of its use will restore him to health; for it not only cures in a brief period, but gives relief and a warrant of its excellence and mastery over the disease, in a few minutes after it is received into the system. Hence Sir James Clarke, the Court Physician, remarks of it that "in consequence of the brisk and unmistakable energy of its operations no medicine has so much the confidence of patients as HASTINGS'S COMPOUND SYRUP OF NAPHTHA."

C. V. CLICKENER & CO., No. 81 Barclay-st., are the Agents for Dr HASTINGS in America, to whom all orders should be addressed.

FASHIONABLE WINTER CLOTHING.—AS OUR stock of fashionable Winter Clothing is very large, and varied in styles of goods and garments, we will, from this date, sell every garment at retail, at a great reduction of prices, to make room for our Spring Clothing Stock, now in process of manufacture. Our friends will favor us with an early call, and make their selections from our beautiful stock of Talmas, Winter Wrappers, Snow Coats, Overcoats, Sacks, Business Frocks, &c., &c.—although the stock is very large—the more tasty things will soon be selected.

D. & J. DEVLIN,

Nos. 33 and 35 John-st., corner of Nassau.

IMPORTANT DISCOVERY.—MR. KNIGHT, OF THE firm of KNIGHT & QUERU, Chemists, No. 37 John-st., up stairs, having for a long while devoted a large portion of his time to the study of the anatomy of the human hair, the various causes of its growth, decay, falling off and turning grey, has now prepared and for sale, a medicine for the hair, called the HAIR REGENERATOR, with which he is entirely successful in restoring the hair of any person to its original color; also, to entirely prevent the hair from falling off, in one week. The above is really and truly an article or medicine of much importance, and deserves the attention of the public.

A SPARKLING NUMBER.—THE CONTENTS OF To morrow's *Courier* will be unusually brilliant. Among the articles will be found a continuation of Handsome Jack; two original sketches of John of Y——, the Road to California; A Miser Thief; Light and Shadow; Dr. Johnson's Pudding; Byron and the Tailor; The Russian Police; The Moon of the Mountains; A Country Actress; A Wedding in the Clouds; Self-reliance of Humble Life; A Pleasant Situation; A few Cinders from a Fire in the City; The Telegraphic News; Editorials upon all the current topics of the day; Theatricals; Local Intelligence, &c. Price 2 cents. For sale by all the Agents.

FRIGIDITY AND FURS.—WINTER HAS SUDDENly given everybody the cold shoulder. The Ladies, who prize health, and love comfort, are putting on Furs. New sets, made up after the latest French fashion, are in demand; and nowhere can they be found in such variety, so beautiful, or at such reasonable prices, as at GENIN'S Bazaar. Ermine, Sable, Marten, Mink, and Fitch, may there be obtained, at prices which will astonish all who associate dearness with the idea of that celebrated establishment. Husbands and lovers, fathers and brothers, are respectfully informed that a Set of Furs is a very seasonable present. "A word to the wise," &c. GENIN'S BAZAAR,

No. 513 Broadway, St. Nicholas Hotel.

THE CELEBRATED BOHEMIAN HAIR DYE IS rapidly surpassing all others, (as any superior article should.) It gives the hair a more natural, beautiful, and permanent color than any other Dye in the world. It colors any hair a handsome, unfading, black or brown instantly; also prevents it falling off. Hundreds of recommendations can be given—it requires only a single trial to prove it the wonderful article it is said to be. Sold at No. 197 Hudson-st., and by druggists generally. They who remain grey, or use some of the dyes in market, are behind the improvements of the day.

GENTLEMEN ABOUT LEAVING THE CITY ON A Winter's business tour, or going into the country to spend a merry Christmas, would consult their personal comfort in providing themselves with Furs, such as coats, caps, gloves, muffers, overshoes, &c. They can be had in almost every variety at THOMPSON & ROESLER'S Fur Establishment, No. 19 Maiden-lane. Either article above mentioned would be found worth its weight in gold in shielding the body when exposed to the extreme cold.

T. & R. are also constantly adding to their stock of ladies' fine Furs.

MOURNING GOODS REDUCED.—BARTHOLOMEW & WEED, No. 551 Broadway, are offering at a great reduction their entire stock of Goods, they finding it necessary, in consequence of great increase of business, to make extensive alterations in their store. Purchasers of Mourning Goods will do themselves a great benefit by calling, as they will see that bargains are here. Splendid Cloaks very cheap. New Mourning Store, No. 551 Broadway, nearly opposite Metropolitan Hotel.

GURNEY'S NEW AND MAGNIFICENT DAGUERreian Gallery, No. 349 Broadway, contains the largest collection of Portraits of distinguished persons to be seen in this country. GURNEY received the highest premium, a Gold Medal, at the late Fair of the American Institute, for the best Daguerreotypes ever exhibited, which can be seen at his new and magnificent rooms; also the largest collection of Daguerreian Views ever exhibited of all the principal cities, rivers, and gold regions of California. Go and see them. Admittance free.

CALIFORNIA EXPRESS—WELLS, FARGO & CO.—Our next regular Express will be sent by the U. S. mail steamer *Illinois*, on MONDAY, Dec. 20, at 2 P.M., in charge of Mr. ANTHONY, our own Special Messenger. Our patrons will please send in their freight, in waterproof cover, before the day of sailing. No package should measure more than 5½ cubic feet, or weigh more than 125 pounds. Small parcels received until 1 o'clock the day the steamer sails.

WELLS, FARGO & CO., No. 16 Wall-st.

TOILET SLIPPERS.—LADIES WILL FIND AT CANTRELL'S, No. 336 Bowery, a most appropriate gift for their gentlemen acquaintances, in his assortment of rich and elegant Embroidered Toilet Slippers—a present that could not fail to be acceptable to any one possessing taste and a proper

FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

GAMES! GAMES!! GAMES!!!

JUST PUBLISHED and FOR SALE by BUNCE & BROTHER, No. 134 Nassau-st., the new Game of
SPECULATION.
YANKEE PEDLAR.
SNIP, SNAP, SNORUM.
CHRONOLOGICAL CARDS.
SOCIAL GAME.
UNCLE TOM and LITTLE EVA.
With a large variety of other Games, comprising the best assortment in the City, for sale by the single one dozen, or gross.
BUNCE & BROTHER, Booksellers and Publishers, No. 134 Nassau-st., opposite Clinton Hall.

HOLIDAY ADVERTISING

IN ALL THE CITY PAPERS, and also in the various Cities, Towns and Villages in the vicinity of the City. A list of which best suited for holiday cards, is procured especially for the occasion at the Newspaper Advertising House of WM. H. McDONALD, No. 163 Nassau-st., corner of Ann-st. Advertising also attended to in every paper of any worth throughout the Union and Canadas. Brooklyn, Williamsburg and Jersey City papers will have the advertisements in on the same day the order is given, if left early during the forenoon.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.—UMBRELLAS FOR LADIES.—The richest and most beautifully neat, light Silk Umbrellas, suitable for ladies or gentlemen. Nothing can be more appropriate or more useful as a Christmas or New Years present.
The attention of the City Trade is most respectfully requested. ISAAC SMITH'S SONS & CO.,
Wholesale Manufacturers.
Warehouses—No. 3 Park-row, opposite the Astor House, and No. 257 Pearl-st., near Fulton-st.

TOYS AND FANCY GOODS.

WHOLESALE at the old established house, No. 30 Division-st., where a large and new assortment, just imported, can be had at the lowest cash prices. Country dealers' orders punctually attended to. T. J. JONES importer of Toys and Fancy Goods.

A LARGE AND RICH COLLECTION OF HOLIDAY PRESENTS—GOLD AND SILVER.—At the old established Stores of SQUIRE & BROTHER, Nos. 97 Fulton-st. and 182 Bowery.

Gold Lever Watches, full jeweled	$35
Gold Detached Levers, full jeweled	30
Gold Lepines, four holes jeweled	25
Gold Watches of most celebrated makers.	
Gold Jewelry of the richest kind.	
Gold Chains of all kinds.	

Silver Ware as still the pride of our business, and we are determined to keep the reputation of selling the best Silver Tea Sets, Pitchers, Forks, Spoons, &c., Cake Baskets, Waiters, &c.
S. & B.'s facilities of receiving foreign goods and from our own manufactories, they are enabled to sell the above goods unless as can be bought. Our rule—warranted as represented, cash only, and cheap.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS FOR 1853.—Elegant Books and other art clss suitable for Christmas and New Year's presents, at RAYNOR'S Book Store.
English and American Annuals, published for 1853
Fine Illustrated and Illuminated Works, in elegant Bindings.
Standard and Religious Books—by approved authors.
Beautiful Editions of the Bible, Prayer and Hymn Books.
English and American Poets—various editions.
Books for Children—a very large assortment.
Fancy Articles, in great variety.
Games, Puzzles, Building Blocks, &c., &c.
All offered at the lowest prices.
SAMUEL RAYNOR No. 76 Bowery.

GIFTS AND PRESENTS FOR THE HOLIDAYS!—The Ladies of St. Paul's Church at Tompkinsville, Staten Island, propose holding a Fair, in aid of the above Church, on TUESDAY & WEDNESDAY, December 21 and 22, from 10 A. M. to 10 P. M., in the basement of the Church. The articles offered for sale will be various and beautiful, suitable for presents at the coming season. A large supply of useful articles will also be offered for sale at fair and reasonable prices. All interested in a benevolent and praiseworthy object are earnestly solicited for patronage.

AT THE NEW-YORK LINEN HALL MAY BE had most useful and acceptable Presents, in Damask Table linen and napkins, in immense variety of quality and pattern. We have the cloth that gained the gold medal at the World's Fair in London last June, and a few nearly equal to it in quality, with the napkins to match. We have handkerchiefs in all qualities, plain, embroidered and printed borders; beautifully worked shirt fronts; and, in fact, an endless variety of most useful linen goods suitable for presentation at this season, to which we solicit attention.
JOHN DAVIS & CO., No 539 Broadway.

A CHOICE SELECTION OF HOLIDAY PRESENTS, may be found at the FAIR OF THE LADIES UNION AID SOCIETY, to be held at Metropolitan Hall, from Dec. 21st to 25th. Purchases may be made on very reasonable terms. Persons are solicited to make their purchases here, as the proceeds will be appropriated towards the erection of a building for the aged and infirm of the M. E. Church of this City.

HOLIDAYS.—New Raisins, Dried Currants, Citron, Almonds, Spices, Cod Candles, Winter Lamp Oil, fine flavored Black and Green Teas, Java Coffee, White and Brown Sugars, and Family Groceries in all their variety, on hand and for sale at the lowest market prices, at J. O. FOWLER'S, Nos. 260 and 438 Greenwich-st., and 76 Vesey-st.

MR. D. DECKER, No 13 Ann-st., would respectfully request those desiring pickled oysters for the holidays, to send in their orders as soon as possible.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.—The Subscriber is now selling Watches at retail at the following remarkably low prices, being much less than any other house:

Fine Gold Lepine Watches, 4 holes jewelled	$25 00
Fine Gold Detached Levers, full jewelled	24 00
Gold Enamaled Watches, for Ladies	25 00
Gold Hunting Watches, for Ladies	25 00
Gold Hunting Patent Levers, for Gentlemen	50 00
Silver Patent Levers	$16 00 to 20 00
Silver Detached Levers	12 00 to 20 00

Gold Hunting Watches, which run eight days; Gold Hunting Watches, which run fifteen days; Gold Watches in magic cases, which change into three different Watches; Gold Watches which wind up itself without any key.
Also, Cooper's Duplex Watches, in hunting-cases, splendid pocket Chronometers, and all other styles of Watches, at equally low prices. Also, all kinds of Jewelry and Silver Ware, at much less than the usual prices.
GEO. C. ALLEN, Importer of Watches and Jewelry, wholesale and retail, No. 11 Wall-st., (up stairs,) near Broadway, formerly at No. 51 Wall-st.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c., No 58 Fulton-st.—F. LOCKWOOD would call the at antion of the public to his new and splendid store, rebuilt on his old stand, No. 58 Fulton-st.
His long experience in the Watch and Jewelry business, together with the assistance of his brother, Mr. M. LOCKWOOD, in the selling department, will, he is confident, insure his patrons a prompt and satisfactory attention to everything in his line.
In his extensive assortment may be found a general variety of
WATCHES, JEWELRY AND SILVER WARE,
of the latest and most approved patterns
N. B.—Watches, Jewelry and Silver Work made and repaired at short notice. F. LOCKWOOD.

EXCELSIOR!

BROADWAY FASHIONABLE CLOTHING EMPORIUM, No. 441 Broadway, New-York.—ALFRED MUNROE & Co., Proprietors.
The principles which govern this house are these:
To give the purchaser every satisfaction.
If, after the purchase of an article, any dissatisfaction arises, it may be returned, and the money will be refunded or the goods exchanged.
Every article is warranted in every respect as represented.
No pains are spared to have every garment well made, and the best trimmings used.
The price of each article is marked in plain figures, and no deviation from that price is in any instance allowed.
Purchasers will therefore be perfectly safe in giving this house a call.
A very full assortment of the following goods can now be examined:
OVER COATS of every description.
WALKING COATS of all kinds
BUSINESS COATS of all kinds.
DRESS and FROCK COATS of all kinds.
CLOTH CLOAKS of various qualities.
PANTALOONS of all kinds.
VESTS of all kinds.
UNDER SHIRTS and DRAWERS of all kinds,
HALF-HOSE and GLOVES of all kinds.
COTTON and LINEN SHIRTS of all kinds.
CRAVATS and SCARFS, magnificent assortment.
HANDKERCHIEFS and SUSPENDERS.
Also, a very superior assortment of BOYS' and CHILDREN'S CLOTHING.

EXCELSIOR DINING SALOON,
NO. 23 NASSAU-ST.—C. T. WEEKES, Jr., & M. H. WEEKES, Proprietors.
BILL OF FARE.
DINNER. TO ORDER.

SOUPS.			
Chicken	1s	Ham and Eggs	1s 6d
Beef	6d	Half Broiled Chicken	do do
Mutton	do	Poached Eggs	do
BOAST.		Beef Steak and Onions	1s 3d
Beef	do	Fried Oysters	1s
Lamb	do	Stewed do	1s
Veal	do	Sirloin Steak	1s
Pork	do	Broiled Ham	1s
Mutton	do	Mutton Chops	1s
Pig	do	Lamb Chops	1s
ROAST POULTRY.		Veal Cutlets	1s
Turkey	1s 6d	Fried Eggs, each	3d
Chicken	do do	Boiled do do	3d
Goose	do do	EXTRAS.	
Duck	do do	Green or Black Tea	3d
FISH.		Coffee	3d
Boiled Salmon	1s	Bread	3d
Boiled Codfish	6d	Butter	3d
Boiled Halibut	do	Cabbage	3d
Boiled Bass	do	Boiled Onions	3d
BOILED.		Sweet Potatoes	6d
Corned Pork	do	DESSERT.	
Corned Beef	do	Plum Pudding	6d
Ham	do	Indian do	do
Mutton	do	Suet do	do
Mutton Caper Sauce	1s	Rice do	do
MADE DISHES.		Bread do	do
Oyster Pie	1s	Sago do	do
Pork and Beans	6d	Tapioca do	do
Veal Pie	do	Cold Custards	do
Beef Steak Pie	do	do in cups	do
Clam Pie	do	Apple Fritters	do
Stewed Kidney	do	do Dumplings	do
Stewed Veal	do	Mince, Apple, Plum, Cranberry, Peach, Lemon, Custard and Pumpkin Pies, Mrs. Weekes make, each	do
Stewed Veal	do	Bread and Milk	9d
Stewed Beef	do	Rice and Milk	9d
Stewed Lamb	do	Mush and Milk	9d
Stewed Beef	do	Samp and Milk	9d
Chicken Pot Pie	1s		
Chicken Fricassee	1s		
TO ORDER.			
Broiled Oysters	1s 6d		
Porterhouse Steak	do do		
Tenderloin Steak	do do		

HOMEMADE PIES.

WANTED.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young Woman, as Chambermaid and Waiter; or would be willing to do general housework, for a small family. The best of city references given. Call at No. 156, 18th-st., between 7th and 8th-ave., upper floor, front room. Will receive calls for two days.

A SITUATION WANTED by a steady respectable young Woman, as plain cook, washer and ironer, or nurse and plain sewing. Good City references. Apply at No. 134 33d-st., between Birth and Seventh-avenues.

$1,000. A YOUNG MAN of strict integrity and good business talents, having a thousand or fifteen hundred dollars in cash, and willing to invest the same in a business that would pay a handsome per centage, and who would like a permanent situation at a reasonable salary, can hear of an opportunity by addressing with real name, (stating where an interview may be had which will be held confidential,) J. A. V., office this paper.

TO THE LOVERS OF TRUTH—Rev. Dr. VIONIS is desirous of obtaining a suitable Saloon, in the upper part of the City, for the purpose of displaying, in its truths, the bright rays of the Christian Religion, as set forth in the words of its Divine founder. Any one having a room, which they are willing to loan for any hour on the Sundays, to promote the cause of truth, in the French language, please address him through the Post Office, New-York.

TEN MEN WANTED—Of good address to sell several articles wanted in every family. Agents can make $5 per day. Also, a man with $500 to take an interest in a depot in Boston; may make $1,500 per annum. Ten men paid wages. Call or address, No. 317 Bowery, from 9 until 2 o'clock.

CORN AND FEED MILL WANTED—The advertiser wishes to hire or purchase a Corn and Feed Mill, or would like to hire a strong building with about 30 horse steam power in this City or vicinity. Address CORN MILL, Daily Times office.

STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER WANTED.—One of about 6-horse power, with upright tubular boiler preferred. Address, stating terms, which must be easy, ENGINE, Box No 2,979 New-York Post Office.

A YOUNG LADY desires a few pupils in Music. Address W., at this office.

BOARDING.

A NEW AND IMPORTANT ARRANGEMENT FOR HOTELS, BOARDING HOUSES, Private Families, Boarders, and all persons desiring Boarders or Board, in New-York or elsewhere.—NEW-YORK BOARDING EXCHANGE, No 298 Broadway, formerly conducted by J. C. BALLOU & CO., at No. 27 Duane-st., who would respectfully announce that arrangements have been made for the revival and regular prosecution of the business in all its branches, (having been temporarily suspended, in consequence of the demands of previous business engagements,) and solicit for their successors a continuance of the previous liberal patronage. All interested are invited to call, as valuable information can be obtained at a great saving of time and money. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 6 P. M.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A suite of rooms, consisting of front and back room, and bed room, with two pantries. Also, a room on the 3d floor. Location on the Heights, 15 Poplar-st., 3 minutes walk from Fulton Ferry. Full or partial may be obtained.

ROOMS WITH BOARD—AT 213 EAST BROADWAY—A fine back Parlor on first floor. Also, one on second floor, suitable for gentlemen and their wives. And an Attic Bed room. Terms moderate, for those who would be permanent for the Winter.

BOARD IN SOUTH BROOKLYN.—A pleasant room and bedroom can be obtained at No. 1 Willow-place, by two single gentlemen or a gentleman and wife, two minutes walk from South Ferry.

BOARD WANTED WITH SUIT OF FURNISHED APARTMENTS, for a family consisting of a gentleman, wife and six children, youngest child seven years old. Address B., office of this paper.

BOARDING.—Two gentlemen may obtain good rooms with partial board, in a private family, a few minutes walk from the ferries. Inquire at No. 18 Clinton-st., Brooklyn.

BOARDING.—A Lady and Gentleman, or two Single Gentlemen, can be accommodated with good and pleasant Rooms at No. 77 East Broadway, corner of Market-st.

BOARD—With Rooms, can be had at Nos. 12 and 14 East 23d-st., near 4th-av.

TWO PARLORS AND BED-ROOMS TO LET, WITH BOARD.—Also, single rooms for gentlemen, with use of bath, hot and cold water, at No. 43 Franklin-st.

HOTELS.

RAYMENT'S
LONDON WALL BOARDING-HOUSE,
No. 18 London Wall, City, London.
COMMERCIAL GENTLEMEN and VISITORS TO LONDON, will find the above old established House to possess the essentials of a respectable Hotel, combined with the quiet of a private residence. Terms, 5s. 6d. per day, including Tea, Bed, Breakfast and Servants. References—Messrs R. & G. WILSON, No 38 Exchange-place; HENRY H. GODET, Esq., No. 49 Wall-st.; Messrs. JAS. COPELAND & BROS., No. 31 Cedar-st., New-York.

TRAVELERS TO HAVANA.—Persons visiting Havana will find a genteel, comfortable, and agreeable boarding place at the HOTEL DE COLON, kept by SEÑORA DE ALMY, at *Calle del Inquisidor, No. 36. Esquina La De Los*, (No. 36 Inquisidor, corner of Lux-street.) Mrs. ALMY is an American lady, long resident in Havana. Guests at her house may rely on every attention. Americans especially will experience the advantages of a residence where their own language is spoken.

MANSION HOUSE, BROOKLYN.—Families or single gentlemen can find desirable rooms for the Winter, on reasonable terms. The House is midway between the Fulton and South Ferries. Omnibuses pass the house every five minutes. EDWIN R. YALE.

TO LET.

STORES AND CELLARS TO LET, also a light ROOM, with or without steam power, near the City Hall, New York. Also, houses for sale and to let, in Brooklyn and Morrisania. Apply to G. F. BUTLER, No. 18 Spruce-st., up stairs, N. Y.

BUILDING TO LET—With Steam Power. A building on 1st-av., between 23d and 24th-sts., 18 by 45 feet, containing five rooms. Will be let together or in rooms to suit applicants. Apply on the premises, or to MORTON & BREMNER, No. 212 Pearl-st., corner of Fletcher st

TO LET.—The five story brick House, No. 387 4th-st., between Bowery and Broadway. It is well adapted for genteel families. It will be routed to one or two families from now till May very low. Inquire of S. E LENT, No. 495 Broadway.

STEAM POWER TO LET.—Several well-lighted rooms, with constant and steady power, in building, corner Elizabeth and Hester sts. Apply to MORTON & BREMNER, No. 212 Pearl-st., corner Fletcher.

CHEAP RENT.—A good warm Room with Cronton water in and large bed-room for $3 per month, in a brick house. Inquire on 11th-av, near 43d st,

FOR SALE.

OAK HILL CEMETERY.
LOTS, CONTAINING 320 FEET, SELLING FOR $225 in these grounds. N B—The steamer THOMAS E. HULSE leaves the foot of Jay (touching at Hammond-st each way) EVERY MORNING at 8 o'clock, for the Cemetery, returning at 2 o'clock in the afternoon.
EDWARD H. SENIOR, Agent, No. 75 Carmine-st.

A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY RESIDENCE IN VALATIE, COLUMBIA CO.—Situated less than two miles from the Boston and Albany, and Harlem Railroads—seven miles from Hudson River, pleasant cottage built, 40 by 48; piazzas upon two sides; situate upon fine eminence—with yard and ornamented trees, large and well arranged out buildings; all nearly new, and in perfect repair. There are about 91 acres, highly cultivated, well fenced, and so situated that most of it could be thrown into building lots. There is a fine muck bed, sufficient for a perpetual manure. Roads in every direction of the finest character.
Also, a Farm of 136 acres, situate midway between the villages of Valatie and Kinderhook—about a mile from either. No improvements in buildings, save a good tenant house; land in the highest state of cultivation, every lot well watered, and considered the best farm land in the town. There are natural facilities for rendering it a very fine place. The two places will be sold together or separately. For terms, apply to
WESLEY & KOWALSKIE, No. 67 Wall-st.

A FARM IN THE VILLAGE OF JAMAICA, within three minutes' walk of the Railroad Station, containing sixty acres of highly cultivated land and twenty of woodland. It rises upon the rear to an elevation overlooking the surrounding country and the ocean, and the forest—of old oaks and chestnuts—might be converted into a Park. A building site could be selected here, combining every natural advantage. Streets are projected in the village map through the grounds, but the owner could control the opening of the streets. The present building, fences, fruit trees, shrubbery are complete. Soil early and productive; water and air pure. Hourly trains to New-York, and on Sunday is free from the swarms of cockneys and rabble that infest Staten Island and other country places near the City. To be sold on easy terms
A. J. BLEECKER, No. 7 Broad-st.
T. C. WHITEHEAD, No. 54 Wall-st.

ELEGANT FURNISHED CITY RESIDENCE FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—A person owning a fine house in the vicinity of the Fifth-av, and in one of the most fashionable streets, is desirous of leaving in consequence of a change in the family. The house contains every modern comfort and improvement, and is splendidly furnished, &c. All will be sold on accommodating terms, or exchanged for a residence in the country and the difference adjusted. Address P D., Box No. 1945, Post Office, New-York

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY—A valuable little farm, situated at Leadville, near Red Bank, N. J.,—25 acres of excellent land, for fruit and gardening purposes—two story house, large barn, and other buildings, all new, good water in the kitchen, 1,000 bearing peach trees, 2 500 choice grapevines, 100 apple and other fruit trees, good garden, &c
H. DIBBEN, No. 304 Spring-st.

TO PURCHASERS OF PROPERTY.—J. R. PITKIN has for sale a very great variety of *choice* building lots at Woodville, L. I., East New-York, Jamaica and other places. The best in the market and at low prices. Titles perfect and terms easy. See maps and catalogues to be had at his office—No. 309 Broadway, N. Y., (Room No. 16.)

FOR SALE.—Two three-story marble-front houses in 21st-st near 8th-av., containing all the modern improvements. A large portion may remain on bond and mortgage, or will exchange for good unincumbered up-town lots. Apply to T. G. CHURCHILL, No. 29 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE—House and lease of lot Nos. 95 and 97 Chatham-st; also, house and lease of lot No. 151 3d-av., corner 15th-st; also, house and lease of lot No. 169 3d-av., corner 18th-st; also, house and lease of lot No. 54 Ludlow-st. Apply to T. G. CHURCHILL, No. 29 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE—In the village of Yorkville, 2 fine cottages, pleasantly situated for private Residences. Also, 3 vacant lots on 77th-st., running through to 78th-st., on very reasonable terms: also 5 lots on the 2d-av., a desirable location for a gentleman to erect a private residence. Apply to A. McCOTTER, No. 128 Fulton-st.

FOR SALE A BARGAIN—Two double tenement 4 story brick houses on front and rear of lot 25 by 103 feet, in East 13th-st., paying about $1,200 rent per annum; nearly new and in good order. Apply to J. PECARE, No. 163 Hester-st., from 9 to 1 o'clock.

THE WILLIAMSBURG REAL ESTATE OFFICE is at No. 72 South 7th-st. Houses and lots for sale. S. COCKROFT.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

NEW AND VALUABLE WORKS
RECENTLY ISSUED BY HARPER & BROTHERS, Franklin Square.

HISTORY OF GREECE.—I. Legendary Greece.—II. Grecian History to the Reign of Peisistratus at Athens. By GEORGE GROTE. 12 vols. 12mo, Muslin, 75 cents per Volume.

THE PRIVATE LIFE OF DANIEL WEBSTER. By CHARLES LANMAN. 12mo, Paper, 62½ cents; Muslin, 75 cents

CHRISTMAS BOOKS. By CHARLES DICKENS. Comprising "A Christmas Carol," "The Chimes," "The Cricket on the Hearth," "The Battle of Life," and "The Haunted Man," Uniform with "Dombey and Son." 12mo, Muslin, 75 cents.

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NEW PUBLICATIONS.

GLEASON'S PICTORIAL
DRAWING-ROOM COMPANION, will commence, on the 1st of Jan., 1853, a new volume, being Volume IV, of this elegant Illuminated Journal. It will appear with new type, new heading, and splendidly improved in every department; besides which, the *price is to be greatly reduced.* The publisher is resolved to commence the new year with a circulation of one hundred thousand, and, therefore, offers the most liberal inducements to clubs. Realizing the spirit of the age, the great improvement in art, and the constantly-increasing intelligence of the people, the publisher, with this change of prices, will vastly *improve* his already splendidly-illustrated Journal. Especially will a great improvement be manifested in the engraving department, as well as the literary character of the paper, so that the *Pictorial* shall appear in a style, not only to merit all the encomiums of praise so lavishly bestowed upon it, but also, so as to challenge increased respect for its enhanced excellence and perfection. In short, the whole paper will be far superior to anything yet offered to the public by the publisher. By referring to the following list, which forms a part only of the regular contributors to the *Pictorial*, its high literary character will at once be understood.

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Miss PHOEBE CAREY,	T. S. ARTHUR.
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Mrs E T. ELDREDGE,	Dr J. V. C SMITH.
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etc., etc., etc.	etc., etc., etc.

The following are the terms of the paper: One subscriber, one year, $3; two subscribers, $5. The paper will be for sale at all the Periodical Depôts throughout the country, after the 1st of Jan., at *six cents* per copy.
S. FRENCH, Publisher, No. 151 Nassau-st.

READY THIS DAY.
GRAHAM'S MAGAZINE, for January 1853,—113 pages Original matter. Now is THE TIME TO SUBSCRIBE. Already in the distant press the praise of GRAHAM'S JANUARY NUMBER is sounded, and from all accounts he has surpassed himself in the opening number of the new volume. The following is from the *Mercury*, Marblehead, Mass: *Bulletin*, Phila.
"GRAHAM'S MAGAZINE for January is unmistakably the most superb and entertaining number ever issued by its enterprising publisher. It contains the most exquisitely beautiful embellishment which we ever cast our eyes upon, and in point of literary excellence it surpasses all former numbers, and triumphantly carries off the palm of victory. Mr. Graham has covered himself with unfading laurels by the January issue of his unrivalled periodical. The new year will open auspiciously for him. All honor to him."
The Whitehall *Democrat* has the following notice:
What is the use of saying anything about Graham, when it is admitted by all to be the *Magazine of America?* The engravings for January are decidedly the best that we ever saw, and take the work all in all, it is ahead of Graham of last year. Now is the time to subscribe—the new volume will commence with the January issue. Send on your names.
The Woodstock *Democrat* says:
"Graham has always maintained a high rank for literary merit and superior taste and executive in its embellishments, but the present number is a perfect gem, and exceeds in beauty, embellishment, and the exactness and vigor of its literary contents, all its rivals in the world of magazines. We heartily commend it to the lovers of good reading."
The Tamaqua *Gazette* says
This number caps the climax, and only strengthens Graham's long established popularity.
The York *Pennsylvanian* says
This splendid magazine for January is already on our table—Graham-like, foremost in everything as it excels any publication of the kind now issued in this country, in literary matter, and in the splendor of the leading illustrations, as well as in the engravings accompanying the reading matter. The style and finish of Devereux's beautiful designs, which are executed expressly for this Magazine, are really superb.
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NEW VOLUME OF APPLETON'S POPULAR LIBRARY will be published on SATURDAY,
L

MORAL AND RELIGIOUS.

Church and Missionary Intelligence.

A meeting of the Clergy and Laity of the Protestant Episcopal Church was held in the vestry-room of Trinity Church, for the purpose of hearing the report of the Committee on the Mission at the Five Points. Right Rev. Dr. WAINWRIGHT presided. Rev. Dr. VINTON, from a Committee appointed for the purpose, reported a series of resolutions approving the choice of a missionary or missionaries, matrons, or other agents, to devise and execute all matters appertaining to the Five Points, and similar charities in this City; provided that in all cases the election of clergymen or missionary shall be subject to the approval and confirmation of the Provisional Bishop of the Diocese.

The Baptist Church and Society in Harlem, having sold their small meeting-house and purchased lots on the Fifth-avenue, near One Hundred and Twenty-seventh-street, on which they purpose to erect a large and commodious place of worship, are now appealing to the liberality of the Churches in New-York and its vicinity for material aid to enable them to meet the present and prospective spiritual wants of this part of the City.

At the Sansom-street Church, in Philadelphia, Rev. Dr. DOWLING baptized, on Sabbath afternoon, Miss ANNIE JUDSON, eldest daughter of the venerated missionary. We are happy in being able to state that Mrs. E. C. JUDSON is in the enjoyment of improved health, and will spend the ensuing Winter in Philadelphia, whose climate is more congenial than that of her home in New-York.

Bishop SOULE has written a letter to the Southern *Christian Advocate*, in which he reflects on some of the opinions of the Northern *Christian Advocate*, and closes by predicting a division of the Northern Methodist Church.

The New-Jersey Conference of Congregational Churches held its semi-annual meeting at Middletown, N. Y., last week, in the Congregational Church under care of Rev. S. Y. LUM. The exercises were chiefly of a devotional character: conference on the state of the churches, prayer, preaching and praise. The question of the Sabbath milk traffic was freely conversed upon—Middletown being in a milk district, on the Erie Railroad—and the following resolutions adopted and ordered to be published in the *Independent*:

Whereas, This Conference sees with regret the increasing desecration of the Sabbath by means of the milk traffic as now conducted; and whereas many members of the Church of Christ have become involved in that traffic, thereby lending their sanction to the whole Sabbath breaking system; therefore,

Resolved, That in the opinion of this Conference it is inconsistent with Christian character to engage in the sale of milk on the Sabbath.

2. That we cannot expect the outpouring of the Spirit of God in revivals of religion upon churches where this sin is practiced with impunity.

3. That we affectionately and earnestly request all Christians implicated in the subject to examine it carefully in the light of the word of God, and repenting of their past course, to withdraw immediately from further sin in this respect.

A letter from Professor CROW, in the *Northern Christian Advocate*, states that a deep religious interest exists among the students at Genesee College and Seminary, Lima, N. Y. Prayer meetings are held daily, at which sometimes twenty of the students present themselves at the altar for prayer.

The New School Synod of Cincinnati, at its late meeting, adopted a proposition to unite with the Synods of Wabash, Indiana, and Ohio, in raising $15,000 to place the *Central Christian Herald* "on a firm basis."

A very large ecclesiastical council, composed of pastors and delegates from twenty-six Congregational churches, convened in Chicago, on Wednesday, Dec. 1, for the purpose of advice and aid in organizing a church, to be styled the "Plymouth Congregational Church of Chicago." The presence of twenty-six ministers and eighteen delegates attested the interest which was felt in the enterprise.

At the communion season in September, 29 were received to the church at Oberlin, and in December, 41—total 70; of whom 45 were by profession, 24 of them baptized.

Dr. STOWE baptized seven converts at Rowe-street Baptist Church (Boston) last Sabbath. On the same day Rev. PHINEAS STOWE, Pastor of the Bethel Church, baptized three, all of whom are Englishmen, having emigrated to this country about a year ago.

Mr. E. P. FARRIS was recently ordained to the Gospel ministry, in the Second Presbyterian Church, St. Louis, by the Presbytery of St. Louis. The St. Louis *Presbyterian* says: Brother FARRIS graduated at St. Xavier College (the Jesuit institution at Cincinnati,) in 1844, which obtained for him an entrance into the Sophomore class of Yale College, where he again graduated in 1847.

The Baptist Church in Bloomfield, N. J., of which Rev. J. D. MEEKER is pastor, have lately received by baptism an encouraging addition to their numbers. This church has increased threefold from the time of organization—a period of nine months, and that, too, in a community hitherto almost exclusively Presbyterian.

We understand that the Presbyterian Church in Dryden, Tompkins County, N. Y., recently resolved, by a vote nearly or quite unanimous, to change their form of Church government to the Congregational, intending to become connected with the Susquehanna Association.

Rev. ISA CASE was recently ordained at Orford West, N. H. Rev WILLIAM CLARK, who was ordained over this Church, May 17, 1849, was recently dismissed, and is about to sail with his family on a mission to the Armenians.

A secession from the Methodist Episcopal Church, Georgia, have adopted the name of Congregational Methodists. The basis is a general representative unity, under which each congregation may organize and choose its own pastor and other officers. The abolish the itinerant system. The discipline of the Church they regard as opposed to the spirit of our civil institutions, and have rejected it.

A German editor of one of the Cincinnati papers has challenged Dr. NAST, of the Methodist Church, who is editor of the *Apologist*, in public debate to a defence of the Christian Religion. Dr. NAST has accepted, and as soon as the preliminaries are settled, and a suitable hall obtained, the discussion will take place.

Further intelligence has been received from the helpers of the Nestorian mission, and others, who were seized in Gamar, by the Turkish officers, as reported last month. Col. WILLIAMS afterwards went to Van, and found the Pacha full of prejudice, and very bitter against the missionaries, and not at all disposed to do them justice. Col. W. labored with great assiduity for three days, and at length prevailed on him to consent to issue an order for the release of the men, and for the missionaries to build houses for themselves; but he would not consent to allow them to erect any public buildings. Col. W. fearing he would not fulfil his promise, sent Mr. LOFTUS back, who found that the Pacha had done nothing. But while he was there, the Pacha sent for the men who were imprisoned, and made them take an oath fifty times over, that they were not concerned in the murder, and then released them, excepting DRA TAMO on whom he imposed a heavy fine and imprisonment for three years, because he admitted that the man was killed near his house. Col. W. spent two weeks, and travelled several hundred miles to attend to this business, and is entitled to our sincere gratitude for his disinterested efforts.

The *Christian Intelligencer* says: "In an article some time since on "The Relation of Early German Reformed Churches, planted in America, to the Reformed Church of Holland," allusion is made to a pamphlet published early this year by Professor BONSEN, of Delft, in Holland, relative to the history of our Reformed Dutch Church in America. Professor BONSEN, on his return to Holland, made researches for additional materials. Though he did not obtain much, yet he was amply repaid by procuring two very rare manuscripts bearing upon the first planting of the German Reformed Churches in Pennsylvania, and the steps taken by the Church of Holland in relation to it. In Professor BONSEN's pamphlet there is a single paragraph relating to the general points of information furnished. He has transcribed those printed tracts in beautiful manuscript and forwarded them to us. One of them is, perhaps, the only copy now found in Holland. It was procured from Professor KIST, of Leyden. The title, translated, is, "Report and Instructions Relating to the Colony and Church of Pennsylvania, composed and published by the Deputati of the Synod of South Holland, together with the Committee of the Reverend Classis of Delft and Schiedam."

AMERICAN ART UNION.

Conclusion of Sale.

The remaining pictures, and other works of art in the collection of the Art Union, were disposed of yesterday. Good prices were obtained for the best paintings. A celebrated piece by CHURCH—New-England Scenery—was bought by Mr. G. DANIELS at $1,300. WM. H. WEBB was the purchaser of "Marion crossing the Pedee," a fine historical composition by RANNEY, at $900, and a View of Mount Washington, by KENSETT, at $570. The other high-priced pictures offered were knocked down to W. H. ASPINWALL, BRIDGHAM, G. L. ADAMS and CHAS. GOULD. "The Holy Land," by W. PAGE, remarkable for its power of color, was bought by A. M. COZZENS at $200—decidedly a bargain.

After the sale of paintings had concluded, Mr. SMITH VAN HUREN proposed a resolution of "thanks to the auctioneer, Mr. J. H. AUSTEN, for the satisfactory manner in which he had conducted the sale." It was adopted by acclamation. The President, A. M. COZZENS, Esq., then asked the attention of the company, while he said:

GENTLEMEN:—This sale is closed; and I thank you, on behalf of the Committee of Management, for your attendance and for the liberal spirit you have evinced in the prices paid for these works of Art.

Whatever may be the fate of the American Art Union hereafter—and whatever may be the policy which its managers may see fit to pursue—I cannot help feeling that its distinctive usefulness is at an end. Its pictures, its sculptures and bronzes are now dispersed among the true lovers of Art. Never again, it is to be feared, will he thrown open in this metropolis of our country, to the free inspection of every person, whom chance or business may bring within its bounds, a similar collection of the products of American Art.

This Free Gallery of American pictures—the first and only gallery open at all times, and without restriction, to every class of the people—this gallery, which, during the last ten years, has been visited by many thousands from every section of our country, and of the world of every rank and profession in life—closes its doors to-day never to be thrown so widely open again; nevermore, I fear, to send so far abroad and so thoroughly into the heart of American society that admiration for works of Art in which all *love* of Art must have its origin, and which must lay the foundation for whatever eminence in Art our country may hereafter attain.

GENTLEMEN: Whatever may be said by persons hostile from whatever cause to this institution or to its managers—or whatever may be thought of it by those who have not studied closely its objects and the organized agencies by which it has endeavored to attain them, I should be faithless to my own convictions of justice if I failed to say, on this occasion, that in my humble judgment, more has been done—by stimulating a love of Art among the great mass of the people who must always in this country be the only patrons on whom Art or Artists can ever rely,—by placing within the reach of every portion of the people works of Art for their study and admiration—by collecting every year and devoting to the support of Art, in its various departments, a far larger sum of money than could ever be brought together for such a purpose in any other way,—and by maintaining here, in this central, capital City of the Union, without detriment to any, a Gallery of American Art free of access at all times and to all persons, more has been done by these means, for the advantage of American Art and American Artists, by the American Art-Union, than has ever been done by any other agency, or by all other agencies, which have ever yet been organized in any part of the United States.

I sincerely hope, gentlemen, that other influences may be found and enlisted in the cause of Art, equally strong, and equally disinterested, and equally efficacious in fostering and encouraging the rising Arts of our youthful country.

It would sound, perhaps, like sarcasm, to say that the cause of Art looks now to those by whose agency the useful career of the American Art Union has been brought to a close, for some better organization to take its place, and accomplish the work it has endeavored to perform.

But if any system can be devised, by them or by any other friends of Art, better than that we have hitherto pursued, as we supposed under the fullest sanctions of the law, and for the best interests of the whole community, it will be welcomed by none more warmly than by those who are now relieved from duties and responsibilities not light by any means, but which have still been cheerfully borne because they promised, in their judgment, to do something for the public good.

We subjoin a complete list of the whole collection, showing the sum originally paid by the Art Union for each painting, and the price for which it sold at auction, in parallel columns.

Subject	Artist.	Purchase.	Original Price.
View on Lake Albano—Brown.	O. A. Hill.	$30	$37
Snow Scene—I. Leonori	W Hinman	12½	31
Peasant Girl—Heth	A M Cozzens	8	10
Peasant Woman—Heiff	W. C. Little	8	10
View on Catskill Creek—Peale.	N. C Hood	27½	50
An Autumnal Lake—Cranch	G. H Cline	40	60
Shepherd Boy on the Mountains—Heiff	N C Hood	18	18
View on the Hoosic River—Hart.	S Knapp	30	63
Austrian Rural Fête—Wengler.	N. C. Hood	22	26
Scene on the Hudson—Arv	S L. Swan	32½	43
Flower—Rossen.	N. C Hood	45	86
St Pauls, Minnesota—Heiffer	G. A. Maxwell	47½	59
Girl of Procida—Heiff	N C Hood	6	9
Austrian Cattle Dealer—Wengler	N C Hood	22½	22
Fishing on Nettuno—Heiff.	N. C. Hood	9	10
Swinging Rural Fête—Wengler.	N. Jarvis, Jr	23	26
Flower; Costume of Evesh.	Heiff N. C. Hood	18	18
Road Scene near Lake of Nemi.	Brown O A Gill	22½	33
The Jumper Partner—Johnson.	G. Webster	45	50
Holland Scenery—Harting.	R. Hinman	22½	32
Landscape—Fuller.	R Hinman	15	32
Landscape Composition—Waterston.	J. R Wood.	21	43
Landscape: Morning—Griswold.	S. S Bowman	15	64
View on Broome Co., N Y—Boutelle.	R. Hinman	22½	33
Scene on the Marsh: Night—Whitridge.	F. Greene	20	30
Morning—Boutelle	J H Coleman	17½	33
Kauawa Scenery—Whitridge.	Richard Bennett	27½	60
View near Delaware Gap—Donghty.	H Merritt	62½	60
Evening Scene near Palestrina—Ashton.	J. H. Coleman	20	48
Landscape: Indian Grave—Lewis.	J C. McGuire	35	50
Creek Scene—Arv.	B. L. Swan	15	40
Study from Nature—Boardman.	J C. McGuire.	37½	40
Lake of Haverberg—Kummer.	W. C Little	35	80
A Peep on the Hudson—Brent	P. H White	30	50
View in Saratoga—Fuller	J. L. Adams.	30	32
View near Lake Champlain—Boutelle.	N. C Hood	27½	93
City View in Holland—Harting.	J C. McGuire.	12½	32
The Meadow Brook—Waterston	N. C. Hood	30	43
Landscape: Sunset—Miller.	J. C. McGuire	22½	50
The Emigrants—Blauvelt.	A M. Cozzens.	47½	59
Cattle Piece—Bingham.	N. C. Hood.	60	75
Iddico Lake—Fuller.	C. G. Havens.	45	80
Fruit—Oertel.	S H Coleman	20	27
Mountain Meditation—Cranch.	J. C McGuire	35	36
Scene in Switzerland—Hoeffler.	W. B. Dean.	22½	31
Road Scene, Pleasure Boardman.	Mr. Nelson.	11	14
Landscape, Evening—Hinchley.	W. Eaves	27½	39
View in Connecticut—Andrews.	R. Hinman	15	38
Landscape—Miss Cole.	N. C. Hood.	27½	27
View from Metzpoee—McEntee.	J. L. Adams.	22½	35
Fruit—Peale. John Van Buren.		47½	50
Tear of Sorrow: Irish Scene—O'Malley.	E Brooks.	32½	61
Fishing on the Mississippi—Bingham.	J. C. McGuire.	155	110
The Persecuted—Oertel.	C. L. Stuart.	73	110
Blustering Day in the Mountains—Cropsey.	C. M. Connelly	50	50
Indian Woman—Mrs. Damell.	N. C. Hood.	15	40
The Old Sloop—Audubon.	J. C. Ryan.	15	75
Female Head—Osgood.	J. Conklin	25	27
Grandfather's Visit—Clonney.	J. C. Ryan	130	91
Italian Girl—Baker.	C. M. Connelly.	75	73
Female Head—Flagg.	John Van Buren.	40	60
Landscape—Evers.	J. C. McGuire.	60	45
Pilgrims Discovering the Second Ship—Rossiter.	E E Savage.	30	90
Return from Fishing—Thompson.	Jas. Hollister.	95	95
Landscape: Composition—Waterston.	John Van Buren.	60	100
King Death—Gray.	H. Merritt.	55	117
The Cavalier—Elliott.	R. Bennett.	130	140
Mary Queen of Scots—Curtis.	J. C. Ryan.	65	75
Adventure of Elizabeth Zane—Matteson.	J. C. Ryan.	65	85
Fort Snelling—Hoeffler.	G. A. Maxwell.	85	89
Horses pursued by Wolves—Oertel.	J. H. Colaman	65	77
Coast of Dalmatia—Muller.	J. B. Hervey.	90	100
The Newsboy—Spencer.	John Simonson	170	125
The Huguenots—Rossiter.	G. A. Maxwell.	130	125
View of Ducal Palace, Venice—Brown.	H. Merritt.	160	158
Children Fishing—Stearns.	J C. McGuire	125	150
View on the Housatonic—Oddie.	W. H. Appleton.	110	173
Poverty—Greene—W. B. Dean.		55	125
Storm: East River Scenery—Boutelle—W. C. Little		95	125
Mount St. Angelo—Cropsey—W. B. Dean.		55	100
Fulton and Chancellor Livingston—Lockwood—W. M. Webb.		125	94
Still Life: Fruits and Wine—Hunzinger—J. C. Ryan.		105	80
View of the Drachenfels, Rhine—Whitridge—J. Van Buren.		140	146
Industrious Sailor—Mayr—Mrs Lee.		120	175
Landscape Composition—McConkey—T.E Davis.		900	225
A Present from the Country—Mrs. Spencer—T. E. Davis		195	190
Isabel—Flagg—W. C. Meyer		225	175
Children in the Wood—Poole. R. Webster		300	300
Voyage to Fairyland—Hall. Thomas R. Davis.		170	225
Peasants of Rhine—Johnson. Patrick Reams.		155	146
The Quay at Naples—Brown. James Davis.		100	144
Dog and Bone—Audubon. W. Ludlam.		25	60
Passing Shower—Cropsey. J Van Buren.		47½	56
Landscape—Durand. G Daniels.		160	164
Watering Horses—Stearns. C. Daniels.		60	85
Spring: Canyon—Colyer. C. McConnelly		63½	72
The Wood Lot—Hinsdale G Daniels		22½	23
Deposit, N. Y.—Hess. D Buckingham.		70	84
Road Scene—Boardman. D. Buckingham.		30	33
Scene in Switzerland—Hoeffler. W. B. Dean.		25	30
Indian Girls Watering Horses—Miller. A. Edgar.		100	85
Moonlight—Eastman Mr. Cruchem.		20	20
Middleport, N. Y.—Hess. G. Buckingham.		70	64
Kate Kearney—Carpenter. Thomas E. Davis.		55	74
Prairie, with Buffaloes—Lewis. William Connelly		30	33
The Samaritan Woman—Heiff Mrs. Thompson.		30	42
Landscape—Preston Falls: Muller. W C. Little		25	50
Sycamore Lake Road,—Boardman. Mrs. Thompson.		8	14
Blowchian Rural Fête—Wengler. J. C. McGuire.		17½	21
Shepherd Boy of Campagna—Heiff. N. C Hood.		8	10
Water Carrier—Albano; Heiff. N. C. Hood.		12	8
Capuchin Monk—Heiff. N. C. Hood.		10	9
Washington at Trenton—Wenderoth. J. P. Hervey		180	262
The Shepherd—Hinsdale. A. Tracy.		30	33
The finding of Moses—Nahl. J. B Hervey.		270	232
Among Bruce of Balquidder—Richardson. Mr. Crehan.		40	40
La Bonne—Heiff. W. H. Appleton.		22½	36
Passaic Rapids River—Gifford. W. B Dean.		40	61
Fog on Mt. Desert—Church. S. W Brigham.		50	22
Marine View—Thompson. J. C. McGuire.		37½	40
Farmer's Boy—Cafferty. G. Daniels.		55	47
Russian Peasants—Shegogue. G Daniels.		42½	72
The Fair Artist—Monsil. Thos. E. Davis.		22½	39
Road Scene—Hicks. B. Webster.		57½	63
View near Ristn—Hess C M. Connelly.		50	55
Sutherland Falls—Andrews C. L. Stuart.		35	39
The Castle of Cambourg—Delessard. John Simonson.		17½	80
Indian Falls—Miller. Smith Van Buren.		37½	25
The Wayfarer—Boughton. N. C. Hood.		35	30
Interior—Calverhouse. F. A. Abbott.		30	30
Scene near Lenox—Oddie. John Osborne.		55	50
View near Ithaca—Kellogg. C. G. Havens.		47½	40
Delaware River—Oddie. F. A. Abbott.		30	25
Roadside—Andrews. F. A. Abbott.		75	36
View of the Battery—Butterworth. F. A. Abbott		27½	25
Landscape—Gignoux. N. C. Hood.		80	34
Flower Girl—Boisseau. Mrs. Morgan.		25	54
Landscape—Cranch Mrs. Swift.		45	53
Landscape: Evening—Richardson. G. H. Warren		20	30
Summer Landscape—Art. Mr. Crugham.		55	48
Deer's Head—Tait. B H. White.		50	67
The Rapids: Niagara—Hess Thos D. Evans.		85	55
Winter Scene—Andrews. C. G. Havens.		27½	32
Peasant Woman of Elvato—Heiff. N.C. Hood.		14	9
Old Woman Reading Scriptures—Wengler. N. C. Hood.		20	26
Landscape—Mount. L H Edwards.		34	27
Shop of War—Butterworth. Edward Warren.		15	31
Looking Out from the Catskills—Richards. Mrs. Lee.		30	49
The Red Man's Home—Boardman J. Hill.		20	26
Falls of Tivoli—Heinrich Mr Benedict		40	58

SECOND DAY'S SALE.

Landscape—Andrews W Trueman.		$35	33
Bergen Road—Miller E Miller.		27½	30
Scenes in New-York—Gifford A. M. Cozzens.		25	32
The Hudson—Hess I H Mary.		45	55
Flower Girl of Iscoia—Heiff. N J Jarvis, Jr.		15	9
Water Carrier of Albano—Heiff. J Yeoman.		15	9
Mourning Girl—Wengler. F P. Hood.		20	15
Children in a Field—Wengler. N. P. Hood.		6	11
Girls at Prayer—Wengler; J. Yeoman.		27½	15
Marriage Costume—Heiff J. Yeoman.		21	9
Hesitation—Mrs Spencer Mr Dorman.		110	168
The Squatters—Bingham N. P. Hood.		85	125
Steamer off French Coast—Chapman. W. C. Little		90	240
Departure for Hawsing—Wenderoth G W. Clarke.		165	190
Bay of Lerici—Chapman J. Yeoman.		70	125
Italy—Ave Maria: Chapman A. G Jerome.		70	125
Indian Girl and Trapper—Miller. S. Van Buren.		65	70
Fruit—Baum Wm Appleton.		96	117
Winter Scenery—Muller. P Tillinghast.		300	188
Hay Making—Mount. James Walker.		125	136
Landscape—Kensett C M Connelly.		115	131
Little Red Riding Hood—Peale A C Forsyth.		250	225
Parisian Rag Picker—Hall. J Yeoman.		45	42
Columbus Dem Rotundity of Earth—Schwaitze Wm Kemble.		150	134
The Tambourine Girl—Deseell. N P. Wood.		50	60
View of Paris—Doughty. Smith Van Buren.		85	86
The Temptation—Wannamaker. N. P. Hood.		60	75
Il Penseroso—Rossiter. Wm Appleton.		85	87
Holy Family—Huggan. Wm Appleton.		30	100
The Lover's Walk—Williamson. John White.		90	90
Old Mill—Johnson. E Miller.		55	50
Landscape—Kensett. J. Bigham.		50	76
La Peche—Palmer C P Peck.		42½	64
Corner of Artist's Studio—Glass. S. Van Buren		50	100
Trenton Falls—Muller A M Cozzens.		170	106
Female Looking from a Window—Schwertze. M. Jarvis.		100	147
Country Fair—Calverhouse H. Reed.		60	46
Mount Washington—Champney W C Little		100	100
Table Rock, with Horse-Shoe Falls—Muller. Mr Gould.		350	400
View in Westmoreland—Johnson. W. Emmet.		50	50
Deer Stalking on the Highlands—Tait. E. Miller.		50	50
Deer Stalking in the Highlands—Tait J. Yeoman		62½	60
Sunset after a Storm—Scadin A. Edgar		45	73
Trapper's Return—Bingham. H. Reed.		155	144
The Woodcock Rock—Hinchley. Wm. Appleton		190	384
Landscape; Marbeth—Kummer. F A Abbott.		150	175
Water Fall—Wanteeforde. N. P. Hood.		55	73
Valley of Saco, Me.—Champney. T. E Davis.		80	125
New England Meeting House—Whelpley. Mrs. Swift.		300	300.
View of the Hudson—Heiffer. James Emmett		95	122
Hattan on the Prairie—Kyle. J. Yeoman		120	101
A Sleeping Monk—Johnson Ogden Haggerty.		110	110
Hall of Tarlowis—Heinrich S. Batley.		95	99
The Hermit—Chappel. W. E. Dean.		30	30
Hint from the Mountains—Kensett. G W. Lee		43	35
Marion View, Coast of Maine—Lane, Edwards.		50	60
Ariadne—Browne, Jr. W. E Dean.		12½	50
The Prairie—Glass. N. P Hood.		80	150
Landscape—Griswold. E. Hinman.		60	125
Childhood, Youth, Manhood, Old Age; copy from Circle & T. White.		340	340
Landscape—Preston Mr. Marquand.		42½	60
Fairfax and Cromwell Examining Prisoners—Glass. J Yeoman.		440	575
Departure for Newsby—Glass Mr. Gould.		300	250
Return from Newsby—Glass Mr. Gould.		300	250
Landscape—Durand. G. Daniels.		325	320
Preparing for Christmas—Edmonds. G. Daniels.		305	310
Hamlet and Ophelia—Mrs S ancer. J. J. Herrick		200	207
Sibyl's Temple—Cropsey. J. Yeoman.		310	400
Evening: Reserie in Marble—Palmer. Ogden Haggerty.		210	315
Virginia—Bust in Marble—Galt, Jr. J. Osborne.		110	250
Shooting for the Beef—Bingham. Isaac Townsend		190	379
View near Nemi, Italy—Cropsey. W. Appleton		130	170
Rabbit Hunting—Hinchley. S. Van Buren.		175	382
Boy and Rabbits—Price. G. Daniels.		205	225
Old Mill and Young Girl—Woodville. W. H. Webb.		450	416
Indian Rendezvous—Kensett. G. Daniels.		310	300
The Ideals: Types of Beauty—Rossiter. H.H.Day		1,000	1,875
Scooting Party—Ramsay. J. Yeoman.		95	93
Mischief Angelo at the Artist—White. Mr. Abernathy.		230	274
Doherty and Verse—Cranch. Patrick Reams.		45	100
Charles I. and Vandyke—Hall. Thomas E. Davis.		230	227
Landscape—Casilear Williamson Lee.		85	60
The Game of Chess—Woodville John Van Buren.		850	543
The Amazon—Leutze. W. W. Corcoran.		600	685
The Deluge—Church. F A. Abbott.		300	450
Holiday in the Woods—Kensett J. Swinburne.		330	225
Morris's Defence of Toleration—Rothermel. G. Daniels.		675	900
An Arctic Princess—Hicks. J. W. Blatchley.		55	125
Eagle Cliff—Cropsey. C. M. Connell.		190	300
Deer Shooting—Tait. Wm Appleton.		110	150
Landscape—Leutze. W W Corcoran.		200	225
Italian Girl: Reading—Johnson W. B. Dean.		110	113
Trout Stream: Shower passing—Boutelle. Mr. Pomeroy.		300	350
The Jolly Washerwoman—Spencer. John Osborne.		200	161
Raphael and Fra Bartolomeo—White. John White.		115	274
What cares Young Lassie do wi' an Auld Man—Edmonds. J. Van Buren.		320	316
Gorge near Erie Railroad—Oddie. E. Herrick.		190	150
Landscape Composition—Kellogg. E Herrick.		85	90
Morning Call—Cafferty. C G Havens.		65	72
Hudson River Scenery—Boutelle. Mr. Staples.		160	110
Waters of the Delaware—Gifford. B L. Swan.		75	75
Racing at Jeramie's Fort—Miller. I. Townsend.		120	70
Spring: Miniature—Miss Wagner. J. Swinburne.		55	75
Cottage Scene—Oddie. J Yeoman.		150	125
Light House—Calverhouse. J. Yeoman.		67½	64
A Light Breeze—Hamilton. H. Swift.		170	120
La Chasse—Palmer. F. A. Abbott.		90	63
Meditation—Richards Mr. Pomeroy.		145	175
Evening Scene—Ashton Thos E. Davis.		45	60
Evening Scene—Ashton Thos. E Davis.		45	60
Scene on the Housatonic—Ary. Mr. Ludlam.		65	68
Sunlight on the Roadside—Boardman. John Clark		85	42
Jack o'Straws—Matteson. J. C. Ryan.		160	162
Italian Girl—Johnston. Mr. Blodget.		105	80
Winter Scene—Gignoux. B. Buckingham.		400	275
Cruelty—Chappel B. L. Swan.		85	80
Deer: Still Hunting—Hinchley. Mr. Staples.		55	50
Fac Simile of Newspapers—Heilman. W. Appleton		40	82
Hawking at Haddon: Going Out—Glass J. Clark		55	50
Hawking at Haddon. Going Home—Glass E Miller		55	50
The Thames—Butterworth. T. E. Davis.		50	45
Echo Lake—Gifford. C. G. Havens.		55	50
Fruit—Hunzinger. John Clark.		35	32
Pine Grove—Cranch. Thos. E. Davis.		40	64
Mohawk Scenery—Sexton. A. Edwards.		45	40
Flushing the Covey—Hinchley. John Clark.		30	50
Fruit and Game—Grube. W. J. Averill.		50	50
Sandy Beach—Hubbard. John Van Buren.		120	111
Waking Up—Clonney. R. Sandford.		150	100
Cattle Piece—Turry. E. Miller.		45	60
The New Fife—Libby. E. L. Bowles.		50	97
Scene from Nature—Gifford. Mrs. Swift.		140	150
Trout Brook—Oddie. B. L. Swan.		30	30
Moonlight—Oddie. John Clark.		85	30
Sunset: France—Tammaer. J. H. Macy.		55½	33
Winter Scene—Tammaer. J. H. Macy.		37½	32
View in Boston—Ridgley. J. Yeoman.		35	35
The Pets—Dewhurst. Smith Van Buren.		25	24
Marine View—Bettersworth. E. Miller.		37½	32
Fisherman's Luck—Savage. John Clark.		72½	30
Negro House—Parsons. Abner Benedict.		13½	24
Irish Shanties, Brooklyn—Parsons. J. Yeoman.		17½	13
Sheep—Paxton. Wm. Appleton.		15	35
Village Belle—Verbryck. A. L. Dennis.		50	31
View of Antwerp—Le Grand. F. A. Abbott.		20½	23
Merrymaking—Calverhouse. Thomas E. Davis.		30	29
Sunset—Palmer. Thomas E Davis.		17	32
Winter Scene—Le Grand. Thomas E. Davis.		30	35
Blacksmith's Shop: Night—Calverhouse. Mr. Kelling.		25	31
Dogs—Thummer. F. A. Abbott.		37½	37

THIRD DAY'S SALE.

Coast Scene—W. M Oddie. A Livingston.		20	20
Mountain Torrent—W. M. Oddie. Mr. Wheeler.		27½	20
Carver's Mill: water color—W. R. Miller. J. Emerson.		17½	24
Lorillard's Mills—W. R Miller. C. J. Haven.		30	36
Sketch near Conway—J. F. Kensett. A. M. Cozzens		30	31
Child and Dog—F. Dewhurt. B. L. Swan.		15	10
Sketch from Nature—J. R. Meeker. J. J. Herrick.		23½	35
Near Prescott—T. B. Ashton. J. Cameron.		23½	46
Sketch on the Tennessee—T. A. Richards. E. White		13	25
Indian Girl—Mrs. H. Dassell. C. O. Havens.		37½	64
Stony Brook—W. M. Oddie. Wm. Rutherford.		25	20
Meadow Scene—W. M. Oddie. A. Wright		25	30
Valley of Keene, N. H.—J. A. Martin. A. Livingston.		25	35
Sketch near Conway, N. H.—J. F. Kensett. Mr. Herrick.		45	41
Market-place—J. M. Culverhouse. F. A. Abbott.		37½	36
Moonlight—R. G. L Leonori. Mr. Macy.		30	32
Landscape—J. La Grand. Mr. Macy.		27½	22
Peasant Woman—J. Heiff. E. White.		16	9
Woman of Elvato—J. Heiff. E. White.		15	9
Old Woman and Sleeping Child—J. B. Wengler. E. White.		30	17
Hungarian Gipsies—J. B. Wengler. Mr. Emerson		60	18
Landscape and Figures—J Heiff. W. G. Bisgett		75	75
The Proposed Marriage—Arthur Nahl. L B Brown		17½	17½
Landscape—D Huntington. S. W. Bridgham.		230	200
Children in a Field—J. B. Wengler. E White.		12½	9
Huntsmen and Milkmaid—J. B. Wengler. W. G. Blodgett.		18	19
Tyrolean Girl—J. B Wengler. E White.		8	11
The Pigeon Bed—R L Hinsdale. W. G Hamilton		35	36
Dugobert, Rose and Blanche—Arthur Nahl. E. H. Ludlow.		155	78
Cattle Retreating—T H. Hinkley. A. Light		70	31
Female Head—G. W. Flagg. W. G. Blodgett.		55	45
View near Geneva—B. Hess. W. C. Little.		70	55
Mill-Scene—A. Andrews

...Assembly, at the Chamber of the Board of Supervisors, in the New-York Free Academy, Grand st., between Mercer and Greene sts., on Monday, Dec. 13, 1852. Present, ZOPHAR MILLS, President; CHAS. McDOUGALL, Vice President; JOHN J. TINDALE, Secretary; JOHN S GILES, Treasurer; DAVID ..., Collector; and one hundred and ninety representatives.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

The Committee on petitioning the Common Council to rebuild Firemen's Hall, reported progress, and asked to be ...

On motion, the Report was received and the request ...

The President then read several letters and other documents which had been received from the President of the Association for the Exhibition of the Industry of all Nations.

The Committee on preparing a Block of Marble for the National Washington Monument, presented the following

REPORT.

To the Representatives of the Fire Department of the City of New-York.

GENTLEMEN: The Committee to whom was referred the subject of procuring a Block of Marble to be presented to the National Washington Monument, on behalf of the Fire Department of the City of New-York, beg leave respectfully to offer the following Report and Recommendation: Immediately after their appointment, in April, 1851, they proceeded to prosecute the object for which they were selected. Circulars and subscription lists were printed and forwarded at once to every Company in the Department, but after waiting some months with but little prospect of success, (only about $150 having been received,) the Committee made a report to the body, and requested to be discharged. Owing, however, to the promises made at that meeting by many Companies the Representatives refused to discharge the Committee, and they again applied themselves to the matter, which has been finally accomplished, and the Block of Marble is now in Washington.

Your Committee, in discharging the duties imposed upon them, after deciding upon the design for the Block, namely, the Firemen's Trumpet, with the usual emblems of the Department, placed specifications in the hands of six of the leading sculptors in the city, and, after receiving their estimates decided to give the contract to Messrs. PIATTI & BROTHER, of 21st-st. The Committee are pleased to say that these gentlemen faithfully perfo med their contract, and that the block, while on exhibition at the Fair of the American Institute, received universal admiration. ZOPHAR MILLS, Esq., President of the Department, was invited to join with the Committee, and was appointed Treasurer; and, in justice to him, we would re ord our unfeigned and sincere thanks for his active exertions and his good counsels, while endeavoring to fulfill the object of our appointment. To this gentleman, in a great measure, is to be attributed the successful completion of this matter.

In closing this Report, the Committee would record with regret the sudden death of Mr. PATRICK MOFFATT, of Hose Company No. 30, one of the members of the Committee, and whose advice tended considerably to make plain the proper course of proceeding to complete our business. The Committee extend to his family their sympathy.

The total amount of money received, $757 53, and the expenditures, amounting to $663 14, will appear from the statement hereunto annexed, of the Treasurer, which has been examined and found correct—leaving in his hands a balance of $94 40. All of which is respectfully submitted.

JOHN CAFFREY, Ch'n, WM HENRY HARRISON,
MOSES O. ALLEN, Sec'y, JAMES S ANDERSON,
JAMES S HIDASOCK, GEORGE W. KENNARD,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 8, 1852. Committee.

The Committee would respectfully recommend the adoption of the following resolution:

Resolved, That the sum of $94 40 surplus, in the hands of the Treasurer of this Committee, be paid over to the Treasurer of the Fire Department of the City of New-York, and that this Committee be now discharged.

On motion it was

Resolved, That the Report be received, the resolution adopted, and that the thanks of the body be tendered to the Committee.

A magnificent gift sign was presented to the Department by ARTHUR T. WHITE.

On motion, the gift was accepted, and the thanks of the Representatives tendered to Mr. WHITE.

HENRY S MAYFIELD, of Engine Co. No 9, offered the following preamble and resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, It has pleased the Almighty in His great wisdom, to remove from among us our associate and friend, PATRICK MOFFATT, late a Representative from Hose Co. No. 30, which event occurred on the 12th Nov. last, after a short ill ess; therefore,

Resolved, That we, the Representatives of the New-York Fire Department, have heard, with deep regret the sudden decease of our worthy associate, PATRICK MOFFATT, late a Representative from Hose Co. No. 30

Resolved, That in the death of our brother fireman, PATRICK MOFFATT, the Fire Department are called upon to mourn the loss of a valued member, who was ever active in the faithful discharge of his duties; and we, the Representatives, feel deeply the loss sustained in having thus suddenly removed from among us the valued services of one who was ever at his post, and by his advice and counsel rendered much service to the great cause for which we are banded together

Resolved, That we deeply sympathize w th his afflicted family, relatives and friends, in their sudden and melancholy bereavement.

Resolved, That a copy of the above preamble and resolutions, signed by the officers of this body, be transmitted to the family of our deceased associate.

Mr. JAMES L. MILLER, of Hose Company, No 53, offered the following preamble and resolutions:

Whereas, The large number of human beings who have been sacrificed to the cupidity and culpable carelessness of contractors and owners of buildings, demands that some action should be taken by this body in relation to the matter. And

Whereas, It is a lamentable fact that under the present Fire Laws, the Wardens have no control over the quality of materials or workmanship, thereby leaving the whole community exposed to the ignorance of men who are totally unqualified to superintend the erection of buildings, and who have no more regard for the lives of the workmen than they have for that of the animals who draw the materials: therefore be it

Resolved, That a Committee of five be appointed from this body, to revise and amend the present Fire Laws, and also to call from the Legislature the additional powers requested to the Fire Wardens, whereby they may be enabled to prevent, by injunction or otherwise, the erection of buildings which may be, in their opinion, dangerous to the lives of the mechanics and laborers who may be employed in their erection, as well as the lives of the members of the Fire Department.

Resolved, That the said Committee be requested to invite a Committee of two from the Boards of Trustees and Fire Wardens respectively, to act with them in revising said laws, and that they report their action to this body for its decision, previous to any application being made to the Legislature and that the President be authorized to call a special meeting for that purpose, as soon as the Committee may have concluded their labors.

On motion, the preamble and resolutions were adopted, and the following Committee appointed: JAMES L. MILLER, of Hose Co. No. 53; JOHN BARRY, of Engine No. 2; WILLIAM E CRAIG, of Hose Co. No. 3; WM. MURRAY, of Engine No. 28; JOHN T. HARDING, of H. & L. No 13.

The annexed Annual Reports of the Board of Trustees and Treasurer, were read and adopted:

FIRE DEPARTMENT FUND.

TRUSTEES' REPORT FOR 1852.

The close of the financial year of the Fire Department, brings with it the pleasing duty of the Trustees to communicating with the Representatives the transactions of the Board during the period which has elapsed since the date of their last Annual Report. The receipts of the Treasurer, from all sources, have been larger this than during the previous year, while the expenditures have been correspondingly heavy. The unexampled severity of the last Winter is still vivid in the recollection of all, and the distress and suffering consequent upon its protracted duration were never felt in this City with more intensity. To mitigate the distress, to relieve the suffering of many claimants entitled to our aid and assistance, was a work of no ordinary character. The Trustees, however, lent themselves to the task, yet reluctant duty, by giving their personal attention to all applications for relief; and by the exercise of a careful discrimination with regard to the circumstances and condition of the recipients, had the gratification to know that the charities of the Department were never more opportunely and beneficially exerted, and its perfect system of benevolence more beautifully illustrated. In the Treasurer's Report will be found the names of the various individuals and associations who have so liberally aided the Trustees in the good work they are engaged in. The bequest of twelve thousand dollars from the late JAMES E BOISSEAU, dec'd, referred to in the last Report, was promptly paid to the Treasurer by the executors of our deceased friend.

The Department is also under obligations to many other friends, for the accomplishment of the object, which, with her unrivaled troupe, gave us the proceeds of a concert at Metropolitan Hall; to LOLA MONTES, the celebrated dancer; and to our distinguished fellow-citizen, WILLIAM B. ASTOR, Esq., who, by his liberal contributions, exhibits unmistakable confidence in the integrity of the Department. The Trustees take pleasure in acknowledging additional donations from the publishers and proprietors of the *Herald*, The N. Y. Sun and *Evening Mirror*, all of which will be found enumerated in the annexed report of the Treasurer. That officer reports that there was remaining in his hands last year a balance of $630 22, since which time he has received from various sources the sum of $27,165 09, which, in the aggregate, amounts to $27,795 31; out of which there has been expended the sum of $13,943 78: invested $13,400; leaving a balance deposited in the Butchers and Drovers' Bank, to the credit of the Fire Department Fund, of $451 53. The Permanent Fund of the Department now amounts to $74,350, which is invested as follows, viz: Loaned on bond and mortgage, $72,000, and $2350 in Bank Stocks. In the Permanent Fund are invested, for the benefit of the widow and orphans of H. B. BAXTER, $625; for the widow and orphans of JAMES B. WELLS, $1,000; for the widow and orphans of GEORGE KANE, $2,000; for the widow and orphans of JOHN L. GAYNOR, $2,000, and for the widow and orphans of JOHN CHAMP, recently deceased, $1,000; which several amounts have been invested by the benevolent individuals, associations, and the Common Council of this City, for their respective benefit during their widowhood and minority of the children, but eventually reverts to the Permanent Fund of the Department. At present, the Trustees pay to them the interest, at the rate of 7 per cent per annum, which amount deducted, leaves the actual fund of the Department, $65,515. It will thus be observed that the Trustees have expended for various objects, such as the purchase of wood, coal and shoes, and in the payment of pensions to widows, occasional pecuniary aid to the helpless and sick, and in interring the dead, &c., &c., the large sum of $13 943 78. While the expenditures continue thus heavy, it should enable the Department to renewed exertions to prevent a falling off in the annual amount of the receipts. The pension list increases in numbers every month, and quantities of coal have to be purchased, and contracts for shoes have to be made, none of which can be diminished without causing deep distress.

The Committee, who have the disposal and distribution of shoes among the children of firemen attending the Public Schools, have discharged their duties with singular fidelity and devotion. No less than 1,363 pairs have been distributed since their last report. The most indifferent observer will perceive at a glance the moral excellence of this institution; which, during one of the most bitter cold seasons on record, supplied many hundreds of children, and aged and indigent widows, with the means of rendering home comfortable at that inclement season. The Trustees, in acknowledging the support they have received, deem it proper to state, that they know the Fire Department has ever been regarded by their fellow-citizens as an object of their especial favor, as being the right arm of the firemen force o this city, and as the great agent upon which is depending the safety and preservation of this metropolis. In addition to these considerations, their fellow-citizens have other motives for entertaining this good opinion, for they acknowledge the fact that the Fire Department has a noble charity connected with it: that sick and disabled firemen, and aged and indigent widows and helpless orphans, look to it for succor and support, and they liberally sustain it by their donations

It is unnecessary to say, that the Department set a high value on the good opinion of their fellow-citizens, and the Trustees are convinced, that no firemen would by any act of his, wish to impair or jeopardize this mark of confidence and regard. The Trustees refer to this subject, to correct erroneous impressions, and to vindicate the Department from any reproach, because, upon several occasions, disorderly and disgraceful scenes have arisen which, in the heat and excitement, the hurry and rush of the moment, are caused not by firemen, but by the immense crowds of eager men and vicious boys, who are drawn together from all parts of this mighty city, and who appear to thrive upon the excitement, and ingratiate in the disturbances of their own creation. In this connection, the Trustees cannot too strongly impress upon the members of the Department, the importance of exercising, on all occasions, the utmost forbearance and good order, avoiding all unnecessary noise and excitement in the performance of their duties, and regarding those who encourage disorder, or engage in acts of insubordination, as enemies to the best interests of the Department, and to the welfare of the charitable fund. By acting thus, they will be sure to command the respect of the community, which their institution and members have ever enjoyed and cultivated. Respectfully submitted.

A vacancy will exist at the next term of the New-York University in one of the Van Schaick scholarships, occasioned by the completion of JAMES C Sinclair's course of studies, for which early application should be made to this Board.

Several suits, commenced against Alfred Pell, Joseph Hoxie and John Noble, Insurance Agents, have not as yet been decided. A decision was expected at the July term of the Court of Common Pleas, but was not given.

Three Trustees are to be elected at the annual meeting, the terms for which James Kelly, John B. Peck, and William Wakeman were elected, expiring by limitation.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

By order of the Board.

[Signed] JOHN COGER, Jr., President.
JAMES KELLY, Secretary.
New-York, Dec. 3, 1852.

TREASURER'S ANNUAL REPORT.

FIRE DEPARTMENT FUND IN ACCOUNT WITH JOHN S. GILES, TREASURER.

DR.

1851. Nov. 29, To cash paid Juliet A. Raymer, 6 months' interest	$22 22
Dec. 3, To cash paid for advertising	19 50
Dec. 17, To cash paid advertising in New-York *Atlas*	48 60
Dec 23, To cash paid advertising in *Mirror*	1 00
Dec. 30, To cash paid advertising in *Mirror*	17 60
Dec 30, To cash paid loan on bond and mortgage	800 00
1852. Jan 3, To cash paid children of James S. Wells 1 year's interest	70 00
Jan. 5, To cash paid expenses of Committee to Albany	28 88
Jan. 14, To cash paid for frame for by-laws	2 75
Jan 16, To cash paid advertising in Evening *Mirror*	22 00
Jan 26, To cash paid advertising in Evening *Mirror*	1 00
Jan. 30, To cash paid Geo. Young's bill shoes	311 60
Jan. 30, To cash paid C. L. Young & Co., bill coal	448 87
Jan. 30, Cash paid Donation Committee	611 50
Jan. 30, Cash paid D Theall, Collector's bill	42 87
Jan. 31, To cash paid Sarah J. Guyre, 6 months' interest	73 50
Jan. 31, To cash paid 12 pensions for Nov. qr., 1851	75 00
Jan. 31, To cash paid 251 pensions for Feb. qr., 1852	1,568 75
Feb 5. To cash paid paper and printing certificates	72 06
Feb. 19. To cash paid Geo F. Nesbitt, bill printing	58 51
March 8, To cash paid *Evening Mirror*, advertising	2 61
March 16, To cash paid *Evening Mirror*, advertising	1 00
March 18, To cash paid *Evening Post*, advertising	23 50
March 18, To cash paid Donation Committee	125 00
March 26 To cash paid *Evening Mirror*, advertising	2 00
April 23, To cash paid Donation Committee	89 50
April 23, To cash paid Donation Committee	800 00
April 23, To cash paid Geo. Young's bill, shoes	345 64
April 23, To cash paid C. L. Young & Co. bill coal	320 62
April 23, To cash paid D. Theall, Collector's bill	87 50
April 26, To cash paid loan on bond and mortgage	4 000 00
April 30, To cash paid 247 pensions for May qr., 1852	1,543 75
May 6, To cash paid Printing Certificates	6 00
May 6, To cash paid N. Y. *Commercial*, advertising	33 63
May 21, To cash paid Hannah Kerr, 6 months' interest	70 00
June 18, To cash paid Juliet A. Raymer, 6 months' interest	22 22
June 19, To cash paid Printing Certificates	60 00
June 23 To cash paid *Courier and Enquirer*, advertising	13 00
July 13, To cash paid N. Y. *Atlas*, advertising	13 00
July 13, To cash paid N. Y. *Mercury*, advertising	12 12
July 14, To cash paid N. Y *Mirror*	2 00
July 15, To cash paid N. Y. *Commercial*, advertising	6 82
July 29, To cash paid Donation Committee	137 22
July 29, To cash paid Donation Committee	475 00
July 30, To cash paid D Theall, Collector's bill	36 50
July 31, To cash paid Martin Stoney & Smith's Bill	20 00
July 31, To cash paid Sarah J. Guyre, six months' interest	73 50
July 31, To cash paid 243 Pensions for Aug. qr., 1852	1,518 75
Aug. 5, To cash paid Donation Committee	50 00
Aug. 20, To cash paid Donation Committee	25 00
Aug 27, To cash paid Mary Green, six months' interest	35 00
Sept 10, To cash paid Loan on bond and mo tgage	2,500 00
Sept 14, To cash paid *Daily Express* Bill, advertising	59 82
Oct. 5, To cash paid N. Y *Sun*, advertising	151 12
Oct. 16, To cash paid Donation Committee	375 00
Oct. 28, To cash paid Donation Committee	450 00
Oct. 28, To cash paid D. Theall, Collector's Bill	26 00
Oct. 18, To cash paid Geo. Young's bill, shoes	33 01
Oct. 30, To cash paid Hannah Kerr, six months' interest	70 00
Oct. 30, To cash paid 230 Pensions for Nov qr., 1852	1,437 50
Nov. 10, To cash paid Loan on bond and mortgage	4,500 00
Nov. 10, To cash paid N. Y *Herald* bill advertising	123 75
Nov. 23, To cash paid Coats & Currie, bill printing	1 25
Nov 24, To cash paid Clark & Sickles, bill printing	32 50
Nov. 30, To cash paid N. Y. *Commercial*, bill advertising	18 65
Nov. 30, To cash paid Loan on bond and mortgage	1 600 00
Dec. 2, To cash paid Geo. Young's shoe bill	364 80
Dec. 2 To cash paid C L. Young & Co's coal bill	316 23
Dec 2, To cash paid Donation Committee	1,151 25
Total	$27,313 78
Balance due to new account	451 53
Total	$27,795 31

CR.

1851. Nov 22, By balance due on last return	630 22
Nov 22, By cash for interest on bond and mortgage	260 00
Nov 22, By cash for interest on bond and mortgage	70 00
Nov 26, By cash for 225 certificates from A. Carson	450 00
Nov 28 By cash for donation for Engine Co No 25,	75 60
Dec. 3, By cash for interest on bond and mortgage	70 00
Dec. 3, By cash for donation from *Evening Post*	9 75
Dec. 3, By cash for donation from Noel S. Becar, Esq	100 00
Dec. 8, By cash for interest on bond and mortgage	179 50
Dec. 17, By cash for interest on bond and mortgage	87 50
Dec 17, By cash for interest on interest due	0 75
Dec 17, By cash for donation of New-York *Atlas*	24 30
Dec. 23 By cash for violation of ordinance	500 00
Dec 23 By cash for donation from Wm. B Astor, Esq	300 00
Dec. 23 By cash for a donation from a friend	5 00
Dec 23 By cash for donation from Manhattan Insurance Co	100 00
Dec. 26, By cash for donation from a friend	15 50
Dec 30, By cash for donation from *Evening Post*	17 00
1852. Jan. 7, By cash for 98 certificates from A Carson	196 00
Jan. 7, By cash for donation from Greenwich Insurance Co	100 00
Jan. 7, By cash for donation from Bowery Insurance Co	100 00
Jan. 16, By cash for donation from W. C. Rhinelander, Esq	100 00
Jan. 16, By cash for donation from *Evening Mirror*	22 00
Jan. 26, By cash for donation from Common Council, for the use of widow and children of John Green	1,000 00
Jan 26, By cash for donation from Common Council	1,000 00
Jan 26, By cash for donation from Firemen's Insurance Co	100 00
Jan 29, By cash from Wm. W. Dibblee, Agent Louisville Ins. Co	50 00
Jan. 29, By cash from Wm. W. Dibblee, Agent Louisville Ins. Co	84 15
Feb 3, By cash from A. B Holmes, Agent Nashville Ins Co	69 34
Feb. 3, By cash from T. A. Alexander, Agent Ætna and Norwich Ins Co	960 37
Feb. 4, By cash from A. B McDonald, Agent Royal Ins. Co	77 31
Feb. 4, By cash from S L. Parsons, Agent Springfield Ins. Co	1 61
Feb 4, By cash for donation from N. A Ins Co	100 00
Feb. 4, By cash from E. White, Agent Hartford and Conn Ins. Co	539 44
Feb 5, By cash from R. Lathers, Agent Commercial Ins. Co., of Charleston, S. C	12 65
Feb. 5, By cash for donation from Eagle Ins. Co	100 00
Feb 9, By cash from Jeremiah P. Tappan, Agent Neptune, National and Franklin Ins Co., Boston	217 60
Feb. 9, By cash from Thomas G. Casey, Agent Augusta Ins Co., of Georgia	323 06
Feb 11, By cash for 85 certificates from A Carson	178 00
Feb 11, By cash from Wm J. Boggs, Agent Mutual Ins Co., Hartford	299 23
Feb. 14, By cash from Peter Nottman, Agent Franklin Ins. Co., of Philadelphia	637 70
Feb. 14, By cash from Thomas Hale, Agent of Nat. Neptune and Franklin Ins. Co	150 28
Feb. 16, By cash for donation from Howard Ins Co.	100 00
Feb. 16, By cash for donation from City Ins Co	100 00
Feb 17, By cash from James S. Clirk Agent Protection Ins Co	525 95
Feb. 20. By cash for interest on bond and mortgage	35 00
Feb 20, By cash for donation from Niagara Ins Co	50 00
Feb. 23, By cash for interest on bond and mortgage	105 00
Feb. 25, By cash for interest on bond and mortgage	210 00
Feb 25, By cash for interest on interest due	1 25
March 8, By cash for donation from three friends	200 00
March 8, By cash for donation from *Evening Mirror*	1 63
March 10, By cash for 103 certificates from A Carson	205 00
March 11, By cash from 23d Annual Ball, held at Astor place Opera House, Jan. 26, 1852, per Henry A. Burr, Treasurer	3,031 09
March 11, By cash for donation from North River Insurance Co	100 00
March 12, By cash for donation from Citizens' Ins Co.	50 00
March 16, By cash for donation from People's Ins. Co	100 00
March 16, By cash for dividend on bank stock	12 30
March 16, By cash for donation from *Evening Post*	11 00
March 26, By cash for donation from N Y. Fire and M Ins Co	100 00
March 26, By cash for donation from P. T. Barnum, Esq	175 00
March 26, By cash for donation from D. H. Haight, Esq	175 00
March 26, By cash for donation from C. T. Cromwell, Esq	50 88
April 2, By cash for net proceeds benefit given by Lola Montez at Broadway Theatre, Jan. 16, 1852, per James Fryer, Esq	839 95
April 8, By cash for 154 certificates from A. Carson, Esq	308 00
April 17, By cash for donation from Engineers and Foremen	39 37
April 17, By cash for 2 certificates from A Carson, Esq	4 00
April 17, By cash for donation from Knickerbocker Ins. Co	50 00
April 27, By cash for interest on bond and mortgage	122 50
May 3, By cash for interest on bond and mortgage	140 00
May 3, By cash for interest on bond and mortgage	175 00
May 3, By cash for interest on bond and mortgage	175 00
May 6, By cash for donation from N Y. *Commercial*	16 82
May 7, By cash for interest on bond and mortgage	87 50
May 19, By cash for 266 certificates from A. Carson, Esq	533 00
May 11, By cash for interest on bond and mortgage	105 00
May 11, By cash for interest due	1 83
May 18, By cash for interest on bond and mortgage	70 00
May 18, By cash for donation from Jno. Simpson, Esq	250 00
May 18, By cash for donation from Jno.Simpson, Esq.	250 00
May 19, By cash for interest on bond and mortgage	150 50
May 16, By cash for interest due	1 15
May 21, By cash for interest on bond and mortgage	280 00
June 5, By cash for interest on bond and mortgage	70 00
June 9, By cash for 107 certificates from A Carson	214 00
June 14, By cash for interest on bond and mortgage	179 50
June 23, By cash for donation from *Courier and Enquirer*	6 00
June 25, By cash for interest on bond and mortgage	28 00
June 26, By cash for donation from Broadway Ins. Co	50 00
June 26, By cash for donation from Astor Ins. Co	50 00
July 1, By cash for donation from Empire City Ins. Co	100 00
July 3, By cash for donation from Equitable Ins Co	100 00
July 10, By cash for bequest of James E. Boisseau, Esq	2,000 00
July 10, By cash for donation from Ætna Ins Co	100 00
July 13, By cash for donation from N. Y. *Atlas*	6 50
July 13, By cash for donation from N Y *Mercury*	6 06
July 13, By cash for donation from *Evening Mirror*	2 00
July 15, By cash for donation from N Y. *Commercial*	3 41
July 21 By cash for 335 certificates from A Carson, Esq	670 00
Aug. 11, By cash for interest on bond and mortgage	183 00
Aug. 12, By cash for interest on bond and mortgage	210 00
Aug. 16, By cash for violation of Ordinance	50 00
Sept. 1, By cash for interest on bond and mortgage	280 00
Sept. 7, By cash for interest on bond and mortgage	105 00
Sept. 14, By cash for donation from *Daily Express*	29 91
Sept. 14, By cash for donation from G. Morris, Esq	300 00
Sept. 22, By cash for donation from Samll R. Brown, Esq	100 00
Sept 28 By cash for 239 certificates from A Carson, Esq	478 00
Sept. 30, By cash for donation from *Courier* Ins. Co	50 00
Oct. 1, By cash for donation from N. Y. Ins. Co	100 00
Oct. 12, By cash for interest on bond and mortgage	157 50
Oct. 27, By cash for interest on bond and mortgage	105 00
Oct. 28, By cash for interest on bond and mortgage	175 00
Oct. 28, By cash for donation of new Jno. C. Stevens Engine	1,000 00
Oct 30, By cash for interest on bond and mortgage	35 00
Nov. 1, By cash for interest on bond and mortgage	140 00
Nov. 1, By cash for interest on bond and mortgage	175 00
Nov. 2, By cash for donation from Hydrant Co 3	50 00
Nov. 5, By cash for interest on bond and mortgage	87 50
Nov. 6, By cash for interest on bond and mortgage	175 00
Nov. 10, By cash for donation from *N. Y. Herald*	123 75
Nov. 17, By cash from James Fryer, Esq, being net proceeds of benefit given by Madame Alboni, Sept 21, 1852	988 70
Nov. 19, By cash for interest on bond and mortgage	200 00
Nov 30, By cash for donation from *N Y Commercial*	9 33
Nov 30, By cash for 48 Discharge Certificates	96 00
Nov. 30, By cash for 108 Exchange Certificates	54 00
Nov. 30, By cash for copies Fire Laws	2 75
Dec. 3, By cash for interest on bond and mortgage	35 00
Dec. 3, By cash for interest on interest	0 71
Dec. 3, By cash for interest on Bank Account	160 14
Total	$29,795 31
By balance due, brought down	$451 53

New-York, Dec. 3, 1852. JOHN S. GILES, Treasurer.

We, the undersigned, having examined the foregoing account for the year 1852, with the vouchers thereof, find the same correct leaving a balance in the Butchers' and Drovers' Bank, to the credit of the New-York Fire Department Fund, of $451 53.

DAVID MILLIKEN,
EDWARD T. HACKETT, } Auditors.

New-York, Dec 3, 1852.

PERMANENT FUND.

Five shares of Manhattan Bank Stock	$250
Loaned on bond and mortgage	72,000
Total	$72,250
Trust Funds	6,735
Actual amount of Permanent Fund	$65,515

The President stated that the next business in order would be the election of officers for the ensuing year. He then addressed the Representatives thanking them for the many honors which they had conferred upon him, and also for the courtesy and good feeling ever manifested for him by the members of this body during the five years he had held the office of President. In conclusion, he respectfully declined being a candidate for reelection.

Mr. HENRY M. GRAHAM, of Hose Co. No. 11, offered the following:

Resolved, That the able and impartial manner with which ZOPHAR MILLS, Esq., has presided over the deliberations of this body, and the energy which he has ever displayed in the fulfillment of the duties of the responsible offices he has held in the Fire Department, eminently entitle him to an enduring manifestation of our appreciation of his worth as a man, and his efficiency as an officer.

Resolved, That on his retirement from the office of President of this body, while we bear testimony to the honorable fulfillment of his duties in that station, we cordially hail this opportunity of expressing our unanimous regard and esteem for him in his private and official character.

Resolved, That a Committee of seven be appointed to act with a similar Committee from the Board of Trustees of the Fire Department Fund, for the purpose of procuring and presenting to him a suitable testimonial of our regard.

The resolutions were unanimously adopted, and the following gentlemen appointed as a Committee:

FENRY M. GRAHAM, of Hose Co. No 11;
JOHN BARRY, of Engine Co. No 2;
R. CORNELL WHITE, of Engine Co. No 42;
DANIEL S. WEEKS, of Engine Co. No. 13;
JOHN K BOWEN, of Hose Co No 35;
WM D. WADE, of Hose Co No. 36;
HARRISON REDFIELD, of H. and L. Co. No 3

The election was then held, and the following gentlemen were declared to be duly elected officers of the Department for the ensuing year:

CHARLES MCDOUGALL ..... President.
ROBERT M. BRUCE ..... Vice-President.
JOHN J TINDALE ..... Secretary.
JOHN S GILES ..... Treasurer.
DAVID THEALL ..... Collector.
JAMES KELLY, }
JOHN COGER, } Trustees for 3 yrs.
JAMES Y. WATKINS, }

Messrs Edward T Hackett, of Engine Co No 38, and William D. Wade, of Hose Co. No. 36, were appointed Auditors of the Treasurer's account.

On motion, it was resolved that an abstract of the proceedings of this meeting be published in the newspapers, under the direction of the Secretary.

On motion, the meeting then adjourned.

ZOPHAR MILLS President.
CHAS McDOUGALL, Vice-President.
JOHN J. TINDALE, Secretary.

MEDICAL.

REMOVAL.—A CARD.—DR. S. S. FITCH, author of Six Lectures on the Prevention and Cure of Consumption, has removed his office from No 707 to No. 714 Broadway, New-York. All consultations and examinations of chest, gratis.

DR. FELIX GOURAUD'S ITALIAN MEDICATED SOAP.—The Annals of modern science are blazoned with no prouder record than the world-renowned discoveries with which Dr. FELIX GOURAUD has enriched their pages; foremost among which stands the delicious beautifier to which he has given the name of ITALIAN MEDICATED SOAP! Language is powerless to set forth one tithe of its wonderful properties. But the high meed of public approbation has so decidedly and unanimously stamped the superiority of this remarkable soap, that to doubt its efficacy in the curation of TAN, FRECKLES, PIMPLES, BLOTCHES, ERUPTIONS, CHAPS, CHAVES, CRACKS, TETTER, SALT RHEUM, MOTH, RING-WORM, SCALD HEAD, BARBER'S ITCH, WORMS IN THE SKIN, ERYSIPELAS, FUSTULES, SCROFULA, SCURVY, OBSTINATE, OLD SORES, and other cutaneous disorements, is to simply a doubt of the existence of truth itself! But it is not alone the power it possesses in restoring to an eruptive and darkened skin its pristine health and beauty, to which we now advert; it has other and still more delightful qualities. It is, for instance, so remarkable a *detergent*, that, let the hands be ever so thoroughly begrimed with dirt, or ingrained with *stains*, this Soap, with the potency of magic, searches the minutest pores of the skin, and instantly removes every particle of filth and discoloration, imparting to the roughest and hardest cuticle a clearness, whiteness and softness as voluptuous and enviable as that which graces "a fair young child." It is consequently not at all an uncommon thing, a days for mechanics, by the use of GOURAUD'S SOAP, to display a delicate, soft white hand in the presence of their "ladye loves."

Think of this, ye stainers, dyers, blacksmiths, painters, *id est genus omne*: ye whose diurnal vocations so begrime your skins that you find it impossible to resume your natural color even on the Sabbath! Ponder upon it, ye Cinderellas, whom necessity compels to do the drudgery of the kitchen, and whose hands and wrists become the dingy hue of your own pots and kettles! Reflect upon it all who are emulous of possessing a luxurious soft, smooth and transparent complexion, unfleckedby a single blemish to mar its child-like beauty. THAT GOURAUD'S ITALIAN MEDICATED SOAP will perform all this, is as certain as there is sun in the heavens! It is, moreover, the best Shaving Compound ever used. Price, 50 cents.

POUDRE SUBTILE.

INFALIBLE SUCCESS during a period of twelve years has fully established the excellence of Dr. FELIX GOURAUD'S POUDRE SUBTILE, for eradicating disagreeable and unsightly superfluous hairs from low foreheads, back of necks, the arms, moles, &c., or the stubborn beard of man. Wherever used this pure remedy has been in general use for upwards of twelve years, without a single instance of its having failed to eradicate the most stubborn hair. Besides it can be seen and tested before purchasing, putting its efficacy and safety past all kind of doubt $1.

I have had an opportunity of observing the operation of Dr Felix Gouraud's Poudre Subtile for removing superfluous hair, and am perfectly satisfied of its singular efficacy. After an analysis of the composition of these Powders I can without any hesitation, pronounce them perfectly harmless, and in every way infinitely superior to any preparation of the kind ever offered to the public. I have pleasure in giving them my recommendation, being thus fully convinced of their value. JAMES A. HOUSTON, M D., New-York, Feb. 14, 1851. Late Professor to N Y *Lancet*.

GOURAUD'S HAIR RESTORATIVE is warranted to prevent hair from falling off, cure Dandruff, and render harsh, wiry hair, soft, silky and glossy. 25 cts.

GOURAUD'S LIQUID ROUGE will impart to the pale cheek and lip, a crimson flush as magnificent as that of the rose, during the period of youth. 50 cents.

GOURAUD'S LIQUID HAIR DYE will change red or gray hairs to a beautiful black or brown, the instant it is applied, without staining the skin, warranted, or no pay.

We earnestly ask a candid perusal of the testimonials appended of Dr. Northall, the celebrated Dramatist. It will then be seen that all we have uired in favor of the pre-eminence of DR. FELIX GOURAUD'S HAIR DYE over all other Dyes, receive "confirmation strong as proof of Holy Writ."

BROOKLYN, March 15, 1852.

To Dr. FELIX GOURAUD: *Dear Sir:* Whatever value may belong to the evidence of one who never in his life gave testimony to a secret medical Remedy of any kind, I am desirous that you should possess it in favor of your most admirable "INSTANTANEOUS LIQUID HAIR DYE." When my Grey Hairs became a notticeable fact to my children, I thought it was time to seek some means of hiding those tell-tales from the family eye. I have seen so many ludicrous effects produced by various Hair Dyes among my friends, giving all the prismatic colors of the rainbow to one, blackening the skin of another, and making the hair of a third stand up in dry unmoistened stiffness, "like quills upon the fretful porcupine," that I almost despaired, and should have given up the thought of "Dyeing" had I not met a celebrated literary man, a friend of mine, who had used your preparation. He told me what a pleasant practical experience has since taught me, that your Hair Dye was instantaneous in its effects, not requiring more than ten minutes for its operation, permanent in its beautifying results, never leaving the slightest mark or stain upon the skin, and what is still more remarkable, invigorating and vitalizing the hair, giving to it the youth and strength of adolescence, as well as the glossy beauty and exuberance of early manhood.

I have the honor to remain, yours truly,

Price $1; double size $1 50. NORTHALL.

AGENTS—T. B. CALLENDER, No 88 South 3d-st Philadelphia; BATES, No 129 Washington-st., Boston; GREEN, Worcester; GUILD Bangor; W. D. ROBINSON, Portland, Me.; G. FAROUX, No 26 St. Charles-st., New-Orleans; E. H. HAYCRAFT, No. 96 4th-st., Louisville; COUSE, Detroit, Michigan; CARLETON & Co., Lowell; ALBERT PERRY, Manchester; WILLIS, Rochester; ROBERTS & CAMERON, Bridgeport, Conn; MCNARRY & BUSH, Hartford; GEO. GAEIG, Nashville, Tenn.; S B. CROCHERON, M. D., Cahaba, Ala. and generally throughout the Union.

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FISHER'S COMPOUND FLUID EXTRACT OF LICORICE AND ICELAND MOSS—Containing in a concentrated form all the valuable principles of the Moss, with a judicious combination of ingredients calculated to arrest the progress of pulmonary complaints, in the acute or inflammatory stages. In recent coughs, colds, and all affections of the lungs it is invaluable, and one bottle is sufficient to prove its efficacy. For sale, in bottles, at 25 cents, by C. H. RING corner John-st. and Broadway; RIKER & BERRIAN, No 353 6th-av.; J. & I. CODDINGTON, No 715 Broadway and No 306 Hudson-st., corner Spring; J. CRUMBIE, corner Bowery and 4th-st.; S. J. SMITH, No 372 8th-av., corner 24th-st; J. W. WARNER, corner 27th-st. and 8th av; DR M. RIKER, corner 14th-st. and 8th av; Mrs. M. HAYES, No. 175 Fulton-st, Brooklyn, L. I.; JAMES D NOWILL, No 26 Grand-st, Willi

New-York Daily Times, Saturday, December 18, 1852.

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK CITY.

THE FIVE POINTS MISSION—FESTIVAL AT METROPOLITAN HALL.—The ladies who conduct this Mission, gave a grand Festival, consisting of a Concert and Oration, on yesterday, at Metropolitan Hall, for the benefit of the children and all the destitute under their charge. The afternoon's entertainment commenced at 3 o'clock. It comprised Overtures, Ballads, Solos, &c., by distinguished individuals.

The entertainment was resumed in the evening at 7½ o'clock. Prayer was offered by Rev. Mr. MARTINDALE. Rev. J. B. HAGANY read the Address, which embodied the Secretary's Report—something similar to what appears from time to time in the City press.

The Report detailed the obstacles which the Mission has to encounter, its triumphs over vice and degradation. Children are brought into Sunday School, the naked of all ages and sexes are clad, employment is often found for men, children are sent as servants to comfortable homes, and the broken-hearted are sometimes comforted with that message which announces the Gospel. The Bible and Infant Class Manual are the only books in use at the Points Mission. The site of the "Old Brewery" is now purchased: the ladies want $17,000, to erect a suitable edifice, so as to accommodate the number which need instruction in the Mission locality. They hoped last evening to be able to collect $5,000 towards that desirable object.

John B. GOUGH being introduced to the audience, said the programme announced him as destined to deliver an Oration this evening; he never delivered one in his life, and how to begin now he could not tell. His object in coming was to give his services candidly and freely, to the benevolent ladies engaged in this laudable and truly Christian undertaking—the renovation of New-York's by-ways. Mr. G.'s Oration was mainly made up of anecdotes, such as created an interest throughout the whole house, which was crowded almost to its utmost capacity. Mr. G. appealed intelligently and forcibly to the audience in behalf of poor helpless children, and there were unmistakable indications that his appeal was not in vain.

Rev. R. S. FOSTER, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, announced that the time had come to take up the donations; he put the first figure at $100, to make up the $5,000 needed. A few gentlemen gave this sum. Mr. F. lowered it to $50, then to $25, and finally he ordered a general collection to be taken. Some gentlemen were present from other States, who subscribed liberally. In a short time the collection and donations ran up to $4,000, at which figure the amount stood for the evening.

Mr. GOUGH again made a second appeal in a few glowing sentences.

During the evening two hymns were sung by the children, of whom a considerable number were present, neatly and cleanly dressed. At the conclusion the Benediction was given by Rev. J. LUCKEY, when all left well satisfied with the evening's entertainments.

THE SOCIETY OF THE IRON MAN.—The question has been asked many times within the past month, "What is the Society of the Iron Man?" We have been favored with a view of the Constitution and plan of operations of the Association, which had its origin in a consideration of the destitution, ignorance, and vagrancy incident to our large cities, and an observation of the general dearth of education among the foreign masses. This Constitution suggested some years since the idea of a comprehensive, yet simple method, by which these evils and their train of consequences might be greatly diminished, perhaps eventually eradicated from among us. A development of the idea led to an association of gentlemen under the title of the "Society of the Iron Man; the name chosen being, as was thought, typical of the present age, the useful and enduring character of the measures contemplated, and the conserving influence of popular education, as defending and perpetuating our institutions and liberties.

The objects of the Society are said to be:

1. To found free schools of labor for youths and adults of both sexes, who have not the means or influence respectably to aid themselves.

2. To establish libraries in every town, district, and other suitable locality, throughout the United States.

3. To found and support regular courses of lectures on scientific and practical subjects.

4. To assist, by its Permanent Fund, such measures as are calculated to decrease crime and misery among the people.

The festival in aid of the Five Points House of Industry, under the superintendence of Rev. L. M. PEASE, which is to be given at Metropolitan Hall on Monday evening next, is conducted by, and under the patronage of, the Society of the Iron Man.

FIVE POINTS FESTIVAL.—The musical and literary festival which is to be given by the "Society of the Iron Man," on Monday evening, the 20th inst., in aid of the day school at the Five Points, under the superintendence of Rev. Mr. PEASE, commends itself to all sympathizers of this benevolent institution, which is recognized as the beginning of an extensive reformatory movement, tending to elevate the moral and physical condition of a very large and depraved class inhabiting unclean portions of our City. The variety of talent engaged will render the exercises peculiarly interesting. We refer our readers to the advertisement in another column.

DEAD BODIES FOR DISSECTION.—Information was received at the Fourth Ward Station-house, on Thursday afternoon, to the effect that five barrels containing dead bodies of human beings had been found on board of a sloop lying in the East River, near the Wallabout. Captain DITCHETT immediately consulted with Coroner IVES, and by the Coroner's instruction the vessel was brought to Pier No. 30, and the bodies were placed under the charge of officers WOGAN, KNOWLES, and DOYLE, to await further action by the Coroner. As yet it has not transpired how the bodies came there, but it is generally believed they were procured by surgeons for dissection.

ADMISSIONS TO THE BAR.—Among the gentlemen admitted to the Bar of the Supreme Court, during the past week, we notice the name of Mr. HENRY H. RICE, the gentlemanly and obliging Clerk of the Superior Court, Part 2d. Mr. RICE was formerly a Compositor on one of the daily papers of this City.

DEATH OF AN OLD CITIZEN.—WILLIAM NEILSON, one of our oldest merchants, died yesterday, at the age of 79. Mr. NEILSON was, for many years, President of the American Insurance Company; and, at the same time, President of the Board of Underwriters. He was a Warden of St. Thomas's Church, where the funeral service will be performed, on Saturday afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

DODWORTH'S CONCERTS.—The first of Mr. H. B. DODWORTH'S Concerts will take place to-night. The programme consists of ten excellent pieces. The selections are admirably adapted to instrumentation, and an agreeable evening's entertainment will, no doubt, be enjoyed by those who attend the performance.

MISS BACON'S LECTURE.—MISS BACON delivers a lecture at Stuyvesant Institute, this evening, explaining her system of teaching history. It will be useful to school teachers, and to all who wish to receive or impart a knowledge of the history of the world.

LADIES' FAIR.—The Ladies' Union Aid Society will hold a fair at Metropolitan Hall, from the 21st to the 25th inst. The money realized at the fair is to aid in erecting a building for the aged and infirm of the M. E. Church in this City.

PRESENTATION OF A WATCH.—The Policemen of the First District have presented their Captain, RONEY SILVEY, with a valuable Gold Watch and Chain, as a token of respect and esteem.

THE SESSIONS.—At the opening of the Court of General Sessions yesterday, a prisoner named James O'Brien, was arraigned upon an indictment, charging him with robbing a returned Californian named Marshall, of $150 in gold coin, while at his house in Houston-street. The wife of the accused appeared in Court with a babe in her arms, and upon her knees, appealed to the Court and Jury to forgive her husband this time, which had no effect. The trial was however concluded, and there being a doubt, as to whether the prisoner took the money from the complainant's pocket, or whether it fell out, a verdict was given in favor of the prisoner, and the Jury acquitted him.....A man by the name of Arthur Brown, was convicted of Grand Larceny, and sentenced to the State Prison for the term of two years. The Court then adjourned for the day.

THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN.—The Board met yesterday evening, pursuant to adjournment. Alderman COMPTON, the presiding officer, called them to order; a quorum being present, they proceeded to business.

Petitions Referred.—Of Mrs. R. Martin, for remission of taxes. Of Engine Company, No. 38, for twenty additional members. Of John Perner, to be relieved from taxes. Of Joseph Coles, Clerk to Commissioner of Streets and Lamps, for increase of salary. Of Augustus Bier, for relief from a fine.

Resolutions Accepted.—To attend a lecture to be delivered at Metropolitan Hall, on Wednesday evening, by Michael Doherty, Esq., of the members of Fire Engine Company, No. 11, to attend their annual ball, on Monday, Jan. 3d, at No. 458 Broadway.

Alderman STUBTEVANT was in the act of offering a resolution and a question, in relation to the railroad, to be laid down in Vesey and Barclay-street, when, upon looking round, he discovered that a quorum was not present. A call of the house was then made, and a quorum not being present, the President adjourned the meeting until to-morrow evening.

[Advertisement.]

GAS—GAS.—Editors use gas; politicians gas; in fact, there is a great demand for gas. Light, however, may be obtained at the great manufacturing depôt for gas fixtures at ARCHER, WARNER & Co.'s, No. 376 Broadway. Several new patterns just completed.

[Advertisement.]

☞ The opportunity now offered by SANDERS & Co., No. 301 Grand-street, to buy bargains in Dry Goods, has never been equaled in this City. They are selling new and desirable goods at unheard-of low prices. We advise all, and especially those about to make holiday presents, to give a look at their Shawls, Silks, Merinos, De Laines, Velvets, Cloths, &c., before purchasing. All of their goods must be sold by the 1st January, to close the business.

Sales of Real Estate at Auction.

By Albert H. Nicoley—Dec. 17.

WESTCHESTER PROPERTY.

1	lot corner Tryon-row and 4th-st., 58 feet, 5x73.....	$50
3	do do 58x73, at $50.....	150

BROOKLYN PROPERTY.

3	three story brick houses and lots on Carrol-st., between Columbia and Hicks-sts., South Brooklyn, at $5,000.....	15,000

MARRIED.

On Wednesday, Dec. 15th by Rev. Mr. Maclaren, Mr. THOMAS H. DICKSON to Miss MARY ANN CLOVER, daughter of Mr. Lewis P. Clover, all of this City.

☞ Richmond, Va., St. Louis, Mo., and San Francisco, papers please copy.

DIED.

On the morning of the 16th, at the residence of his grandfather, James Stedman Esq., Norwich, Conn., CHARLES HENRY STEDMAN, son of Chas. J. and the late Mrs. Elizabeth Stedman, aged 5 years, 2 months and 7 days.

Asleep in Jesus.

On the morning of the 17th inst., of injuries received in a fall on board the ship *Jos. H. Shepard*, THOMAS S. RICHARDSON, aged 36 years, son of Captain Edward Richardson, and a member of the firm of E. Richardson & Co.

His friends and relatives are invited to attend his funeral from the Am'ty-st. Baptist Church, corner of Wooster and Amity-sts., at 1½ o'clock, P. M., to-morrow, 19th inst.

COMMERCIAL AND MONEY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....DEC. 17.

$1,000	U. S. 6's, '68.....	119½	25 Florence & Keyport.. 20½
6,000	U. S. 6's '58.....	109½	75 do 20½
1,000	Kentucky 6's.....	112½	110 Cumberland Coal Co 6⅝
3,000	Penn. State 5's..a3 99		50 do 6⅝
10,000	do 99½		200 do.....b60 6⅝
2,000	Erie Income Bds..10½		50 do 6⅝
1,000	do 10½		100 do.....b30 6⅝
4,000	Erie 1st Mtg. Bds 114½		50 do.....b20 6⅝
1,000	E. R. 2d Mtg. Bds 107		50 Parker Coal Co.....a60 5⅝
4,000	E. R. Conv. '71 108⅜		20 do 59
2,000	do 108½		550 New Creek Coal Co. 6
11,000	Erie Con. Bds '62 .101		600 do 5⅞
2,000	N. Ind. R. R. Bds 104½		100 do.....b20 6
50	Nassau Bank..... 100		200 do.....b30 6
30	Ohio Life & Trust.....a71		200 do 6
67	107		100 do.....b60 6¼
200	Morris Canal..... 20½		525 Erie Railroad..... 95
250	do..... 20⅝		300 do.....b60 96
150	do.....b60 20⅝		200 do.....s10 95
100	do.....b30 20⅝		575 do..... 95⅛
100	North Am. Trust..... 20		250 do..... 95⅜
300	do..... 20⅛		250 do.....b30 95⅛
100	Del. & Hudson Canal 130		150 do.....s10 95⅛
10	Commercial Ins. Co. 111		50 do..... 95⅝
100	Canton Company..... 118		500 Harlem Railroad..... 73⅛
500	Cary Imp. Company. 12½		450 do..... 73⅛
300	New-Jersey Zinc Co. 13½		200 do.....b30 73⅛
450	do.....b30 13¼		100 Long Island Railroad 47
200	do.....s3 13⅜		50 do 46½
300	do..... b60 13⅜		11 Stonington Railroad . 56
50	do 13⅜		30 do.....s60 57
1,060	Montgomery Zinc. 5		350 do 57½
50	Portsmouth Div Dock 6½		200 Nor & Wor R R..s10 53
50	Edgewoth Land Co 6		100 do.....b30 53⅜
300	Phœnix Mining Co 23		200 do.....b60 53½
40	Rock R. Syr Railroad.126		100 do 53⅜
200	Nica. Transit Co..... 29		100 do 53½
100	do..... 29½		23 Huds. Riv. Railroad. 76
300	do..... 29⅛		25 do 75⅜
200	do.....b15 29⅛		20 Mich Southern R. R. 131⅛
150	do..... 29⅜		50 Utica & Sch. R. R. b10 144
50	do.....b60 30		

SECOND BOARD.

$2,000	Erie 2d Mtge. Bds 107	75	Parker Coal Co..... 60½
20,000	Erie Conv. Bds. '62 101½	10	do 59
20,000	do.....b30 101½	200	New-Jersey Zinc..... 13⅛
100	Morris Canal..... 20⅛	200	do.....b30 13⅜
100	do..... 20½	100	do.....b60 13⅜
150	do.....b30 21	100	Cumberland Coal.b60 6¼
250	do.....b30 21	100	New Creek Coal Co... 5⅞
450	do..... 21	200	do 6
500	do.....b60 21½	25	Canton Co..... 118
50	Portsmouth D Dock 6½	100	do.....b30 117½
150	do.....b20 7	280	Stonington Railroad . 58
100	do.....b60 7	100	do.....s60 58
200	Nicaragua Transit Co. 30½	200	Erie Railroad.....b3 96
100	do..... 30⅞	200	do.....b30 96¼
50	Phœnix Mining Co.. 21	50	do 96
100	do..... 21½	50	do.....b15 96⅜
50	do.....b60 22	100	Mich S Railroad.b60 131⅜
100	do.....b60 21½	200	do.....b60 131⅝
50	Harlem Railroad .b60 74	100	Ill C R R. Script.. 120

FRIDAY, Dec. 17—6 P. M.

The market news by the *Africa* is decidedly important for Breadstuffs, and not unfavorable for Cotton or Money matters. The quotations for Flour are a shilling sterling higher than by the *Arctic*. Western Canal ranging from 26s. to 28s., and Southern from 27s. 6d. to 28s. 3d., while Wheat is up to 7s. 6d., and Red 6s. 6d to 7s.; Mixed, 6s. 10d. to 7s. 2d. Indian Corn is also 6d. @ 1s. higher. The weekly sales of Cotton are up to 47,860 bales. Prices quite steady, and from ½d to ⅛d from the lowest point of depression. Orleans, fair, 6½d.; Middling, 5½d., and upland Middling, 5½d. There is a fair demand quoted for provisions Consols were slightly down in London previous to (and owing in a measure to the uncertainty of) the Budget. They closed 101¼@101⅝. American stocks in good request, and several of the Railway Bonds quoted higher, with firmness in Federal and State Bonds. The Erie Convertibles of '62 held at 91½. U. S. Scrip of 1867-8, 108@109, though nothing is said of dividend; the quotation bears date, Dec. 3. The Bank of England report for the 3d Dec. shows the increase in Gold for the week nearly half a million sterling—the amount reported being £21,807,000. There is more employment for money. Trade active, and speculation extending in Foreign Funds, Railway and Mining Scrip, Metals, Colonial produce and Corn. Iron Rails are quoted £8 10s. lowest on ship-board in Wales. In France, considerable excitement attends the speculations in Railway Scrip. The Shares of the new Bank of Mr. FOULD, organized to make advances on Railway Bonds, &c., had been sold as high as 1,780 francs on the par of 500 francs. The Government has refused a charter to an opposition Bank. The overland mail had brought very late market accounts from British India and China, which are active, and generally regarded as favorable.

Without any very marked change in the condition of Money facilities, to-day, Wall-street was more cheerful, and the Stock Exchange closed, after a day's business marked by general firmness in prices, with much buoyancy. The rise on some of the Speculatives, such as Erie, Harlem, Morris, Stonington, Nicaragua, Phœnix and Cumberland Coal, was ¼@1¼ ₱ cent. The premium Stocks were not so steady; there was a fractional advance in Southern Michigan, and 2 ₱ cent. from last rise in Utica, while Ohio Trust receded 1 ₱ cent, and Delaware and Hudson ¼ ₱ cent. from last transactions. The business in Bonds was light. Pennsylvania fives in fair request, at 99½; Erie Convertibles a fraction down. The news from abroad will probably help these and other good Railway Bonds to-morrow. Messrs. WINSLOW, LANIER & Co. close the proposals for the Lexington and Covington Railroad Loan of $175,000, six per cents. to-morrow. As remarked in a previous notice of this loan, (endorsed by the City of Covington,) the people of Northern Kentucky interested in this road, are a debt-paying, thrifty population, and, as we understand the prospectus of the loan, there is an ample road guaranty, besides the public faith and taxables of Covington City. The Coupons on the Wisconsin 12 ₱ cent. Improvement Scrip, due in January, will be paid by Mr. SIMEON DRAPER.

There were further calls made on demand loans this forenoon, chiefly from private Bankers, but toward 2 o'clock, accounts were made up with more ease than yesterday. The Banks pulled upon each other for specie in the morning, after which some of them felt better, and reloaned to the Brokers. The Sub-Treasury disbursed $105,641, and received $66,496. The balance at the close, $3,458,148, in Sub-Treasury, and $1,130,000 in the Interest Department. No part of the latter can go out until January. The Import of Dry Goods, as the daily duties have indicated, is large for the week, say $1,604,615 The following is the summary:

	CONSUMPTION DIRECT.		WAREHOUSED.		WITHDRAWN.	
	Pkgs.	*Value.*	*Pkgs.*	*Value.*	*Pkgs.*	*Value.*
Wool.....	972	$262 982	96	$25,522	26	$7 159
Cotton.....	2,860	603 916	238	31,195	164	35,511
Silk.....	427	302 246	16	8 692	11	3,507
Flax.....	748	166 228	1,016	14,479	67	9 429
Miscellaneous:	245	177 997	69	8348	63	1,853
Total.....	5,214	$1,516,379	1,434	$88,236	331	$47,459

We understand, though not from direct authority, that Mr. THOMAS WARD, of Boston, the confidential American agent of BARING, Brothers & Co., is about to establish a branch of his Boston house, BLAKE, WARD & Co., in this city, with a view to facilitate his European correspondence.

The general markets were somewhat excited at the close of 'Change hour by the *Africa's* news, and Flour was held for an advance of 25 cents, closing $5 37@$5 50 for ordinary State brands. Wheat closed 5 cents the bushel higher in the selling rates. Grain freights keep firm at 10d., and Flour at 5s. 6d. The sales of Cotton were 750 bales, at full rates.

At Columbus, Ohio, on to-morrow, (Saturday) there is to be an important auction sale, by order of the Commissioners of Franklin County, of 600,000 or 700 shares, in lots of 100 shares each, of the Stock held by the County in the Cleveland and Columbus Railroad. No Eastern notice has been given of this sale. The stock is worth 13% in New-York. It is now too late to reach the sale, except by Telegraph.

Markets by Telegraph.

CINCINNATI, Friday, Dec. 16.

HOGS are selling at $6 75, and MESS PORK is firm at $17. Sight Exchange on New-York is dull. FREIGHTS to New-Orleans are at 50c. for Flour, and 65c. for Pork.

ADDITIONAL FOREIGN MARKETS.

London Money Market.

On Wednesday a gradual decline was perceptible in the English funds, owing to the aspect of French affairs, together with the contemplated increase to the army and navy, and an uncertainty as to what might be the details of the Budget. Thursday, the Government Broker resumed his purchases at 101¾@¾. Consols closed for money and for account 101⅝@¾.

Highest price of Consols in the month of November, 101¾; lowest, 100¾.

The Railway calls for December, in Britain are £731,935, about the same amount as those of the corresponding month of last year The aggregate calls for the year will be about £8,000,000, against £6,000,000 last year. It is estimated that the next return of the Bank of England will show an increase of £300,000 to £400,000, in the stock of the precious metals.

Oriental Markets.

BOMBAY, Nov. 2.—Money market without change, with some difficulty in employing capital. Government shares and securities continue in fair request. The healthy tone of the market for COTTON PIECE Goods continues, and prices on many descriptions have experienced a further advance; a brisk demand continues of all descriptions of Grey Shirtings, and gray domestic, with prices supported; colored shirting in fair inquiry; in Turkey red, plain and twilled cloths, and mulls, in fair inquiry. COTTON YARN—Market for both mule and water steady at unchanged prices; in dyed orange a large business done at former rates; less inquiry for Turkey red; fair inquiry for green and brown marks. NAVAL STORES—Brown and bleached canvas dull. Cordage, linseed oil, spirits turpentine, and paints, of all kinds, except black, are reported dull: tuine in demand. COTTON—Market steady, and purchases continue to be made for the China market, but not to the extent as might be expected. Prices have varied little. COCHINEAL dull at a decline. WOOLLENS dull at a decline. No sales reported. METALS—English Bar declined, as has square Nail Rod a little. Swedish Steel advanced, but Pagots remain as before. Lead, in sheets and pigs, as reported last mail. Tin Plates have declined a little. Copper of all descriptions has declined, with the exception of Tiles and South American, which remain as quoted in last report. OPIUM—Steady; new, 1,070 rupees EXCHANGE—Large transactions done at 2s. 9½d On Calcutta, par; on China, 221 ₱ sp. drs. 100 FREIGHTS—To London, £2 12s. 6d. ₱ ton; to Liverpool, £2 12s. 6d. ₱ ton; to China, 11 rupees ₱ candy.

CALCUTTA, OCT. 26. EXPORTS—English advices had discouraged shipments of SUGAR and notwithstanding the limited stock of Benares and the decline in Freights, grain sorts had given way 8 annas on the lower and 4 to 6 annas on the better qualities SALTPETRE revived, and advanced 4 @6 annas ₱ md. for finer qualities. RICE is again going forward to Great Britain. SEED—Market low. The rainy silk bund has proved a failure, and very little is stored till from the October one. There is no demand, however, and prices are somewhat easier. CORAHS taxes more freely, at full value. LAC DYE and SHELL LAC in good demand; the latter at 12-8 md. D. C. mark. More disposition to operate in HIDES, but supply not large. Shipped freely and liberally for America and Britain. Supply moderate and prices improved HAPE SEED also inquired for, and slightly improved. IMPORTS—Rather less business has been done during the past fortnight in imports generally than for some weeks previously. The market for COTTON Goods was, however, healthy and firm, and the local trade favorable. The advices from the upper provinces continued favorable, although operations were somewhat checked by the difficulty of forwarding goods by the river's reams COPPER—The demand and subsided SHEATHING declined. An active demand existed for SHEET IRON for the upper provinces, and an advance of 6 annas ₱ md. LEAD—In fair request. MONEY—Market overstocked. Shares of all respectable Companies grow firmer. EXCHANGE on London had fluctuated from 2 0|6@2 1 0|6. On ships sight Bank Bills from China were offered at 2 0|4. FREIGHTS—Further declined. To London SUGAR, £3 2s. 6d @£3 5s.; SILK, raw and piece, £4. To Liverpool, SUGAR, £3. To China, COTTON, $3 ₱ bale; OPIUM, $38@$9 ₱ chest. To Mauritius, RICE, 1 r. 11 annas ₱ bag.

Latest French Markets.

HAVRE, Wednesday, Dec 1 P. M.—(From our own Correspondent.)—At this market there is little doing in any kind of merchandize COTTONS had fallen considerably in price on Saturday and Monday. Yesterday, Tuesday, although few sales were made the market was firmer, and today there is certainly more steadiness. Some middling on board ships on the way, has been sold at 85; a few days since strict middling only fetched 84. This better feeling is owing principally to the more favorable accounts from Liverpool. We write the market advices by Telegraph, but the letters will not reach us until the evening.

It is interesting to observe the fluctuations in the French Funds and Railways, which would have failed but for the creation of the new Bank—M. FOULD's—for advances upon shares. The shares of this Bank, of 500f. have been sold as high as 780f., leaving some millions of profit to the Directors. The same observe is true in the Railways, the Directors of which are making arrangements for their amalgamations with other lines, and as they alone are in possession of the secret and progress of the arrangements, they are making use of the same to their profit.

It is said that some of the large bankers have made enormous profits during the year, and M. FOULD is mentioned as one of the most fortunate.

Our market has been too rapidly overstocked with RICE, and the prices have lately given way in consequence; but it is likely we shall see a revival, ere long, as it is expected there will be a scarcity of WHEAT in the Spring. Our tariff prevents speculation in GRAIN; otherwise there would be a good business done just now in that branch.

P S.—Advices just received from Mulhouse say there is no doubt that a treaty of commerce will soon be concluded between France and England, and that the duty on British YARNS will be moderate. It is difficult to know whether it is true or not; but supposing it to be so, the duty on raw COTTON must then be reduced likewise and our commerce with the United States would increase very much.

Markets.... *Carefully Reported for the N. Y. Daily Times*

FRIDAY, Dec 17—6 P. M.

ASHES—Feem in steady request at steady rates; the day's business consist of 100 bbls Pots, at $4 56½, and Pearls at $5 75, ₱ 100 lbs.

BEESWAX—Is rather dearer; 10,000 lbs. American yellow were purchased to-day at 28½c. ₱ lb., cash.

COTTON—Has been rather quiet and yet otherwise unaltered. There were 750 bales disposed of previous to the receipt of the *Africa's* intelligence, which is deemed more favorable and likely to render the staple higher.

FISH—Dry Cod are in request, at $3 62½, and he'd at $3 75 lbs. Shore Mackarel appears inanimate, at $9 75 for No. 2; and $11 75 for No. 1, ₱ bbl. A sale of 500 bbls. Pickled Herring was effected at $4 25 ₱ bbl.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and western brands, previous to 3 P. M., were in moderate demand for export and home use, and were purchased to the extent of 6,200 bbls. at yesterday's quotations. The *Africa's* news by favorable accounts became generally known about the hour aforementioned, and they occasioned considerable excitement on 'Change, whereas animated inquiry sprung up for nearly all descriptions About 3,200 bbls changed hands, including ordinary grades at nearly 25c., and other sorts at 12½c. higher prices. The total day's business embraces 9,500 bbls. We quote, as accurately as possible in this unsettled state of the trade, the closing rates, as annexed:

Sour and Superfine, No. 2.....	$4 75 @4 93
Ordinary to straight State.....	5 37½@5 50
Mixed to fancy Indiana and Michigan	5 37½@5 50
Common to good Ohio and favorite State.....	5 43¾@5 56¼
Fancy Indiana and Michigan	5 50 @5 56¼
Fancy Genesee and Ohio.....	5 56¼@5 68
Extra Indiana, Michigan and Ohio.....	5 68¾@6 06¼
Extra Genesee.....	5 81¼@6 06¼

Canadian was in limited demand during the forenoon, and bought to the extent of only 500 bbls Superfine, at $5 31½. But under the influence of the steamer's advices, it has attracted more attention, and cannot now be had below $5 37½, and most holders claim as much as $5 50 ₱ bbl. Southern has participated in the improvement: so discern to in other brands, and with increased inquiry for home use and shipment, it closes quite firm and buoyant at the advance. The day's sales amount to 2,400 bbls.—mixed to favorite ordinary at $5 56@$5 75; fancy do at $5 87½@$6 a1½, and extra Richmond City at $7 69@$7 75, asked. Rye Flour finds readier buyers at $4 43¾@$4 50 ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is without material change. Prices steady in Prime Mess to record. Some 200 bbls more of Beef Hams were procured in part at $14 75@$15 ₱ 200 lbs. Butter and Cheese are abundant and languid at old prices

RICE—Is inactive, but firm, at $3 62½@$4 12½ for ordinary to prime, ₱ 100 lbs.

SALT—Turk's Island has risen 4c. ₱ bush., as denoted by the sale of a cargo to-day, at 37c ₱ bush

SUGAR—There were 250 boxes Castile purchased, in part at 10c. ₱ lb.

SPICES—Do not seem very brisk. Sumatra Pepper sells at 10½@11½c. Cassia at 20c@20½c., at No. 1 Nutmegs at 90@92c. ₱ lb. Owners of Jamaica Pimento ask 13½@13½c. ₱ lb. We are likely to receive less of this article from Jamaica than usual, the crops being the shortest for a number of years, nearly one-half. We have received documents from Jamaica, bearing date Dec. 1, 1852, which affirm that "there are not now over 8,000 to 9,000 bags remaining in the country to be shipped to all quarters until the middle of August, that, whilst, under the most favorable weeks and healthy colored cutting over, the crop will only reach to 16,000 bags." It is said that the growing crop will yield over 20,000 bags. The following is a statement, in bags and pounds, of the shipments from Jamaica for the five successive years ending Oct 10, 1852:

The exports of Pimento from Jamaica, were:

	bags.	*pounds.*		*bags.*	*pounds.*
1848.....	47,250, or	$ 291,958	1851.....	41 640, or	4,324,062
1849.....	32,000, or	5,719,424	1852.....	48,000, or	5,346,982
1850.....	36,000, or	4,629,225			

TOBACCO—Sales have been made of 60 hhds. Kentucky at 5c.@5½c.; 90 bales Barcoa at 19c.; and 17 cases Florida at 12½c.@32c ₱ lb.

WHISKY—Is without any essential change. The day's business consists of 600 bbls. Ohio and Prison at 24½c. and 24½c @24¾c ₱ gallon.

WOOL—The market for both foreign and domestic has been active, and the sales of all kinds have been large, reaching 200,000 lbs. of Southern American and Mediterranean, on terms which have not transpired; and about an equal quantity of domestic, within the following range:

American, Saxony Fleece, ₱ lb.....	54@56
American, Full Blood Merino.....	48@53
American, ¾ and ⅞ Merino.....	42@47
American, Native and ½ Merino	38@43
Extra, Pulled.....	48@52
Superfine, Pulled.....	42@46
No. 1, Pulled.....	38@42

FREIGHTS—Rates continued firm, and 20,000 bushels Wheat were engaged to Liverpool, part at 10d. in bulk, and the remainder at a fraction higher; 500 bbls. Flour were taking at 5s. 6d.; 400 tierces Beef at 5s.@5s. 9d.; about 500 bales round Cotton were engaged at ⅛ 16d.; and 20 hhds. Tobacco at 30s. To London 40 hhds. Tobacco were taken at 40s. There was no alteration to notice in rates for Havre. They were quick for California at yesterday's prices.

SALES OF STOCKS AT PHILADELPHIA—*Friday—First Board*—$500 Philadelphia and Sunbury Railroad, 7s, 72, 84; $500 Lehigh Mortgage 6s, 101½; $438 13 Do., 101½; $500 Lehigh 6s, 99½; $5,300 do, 99; $7,100 Schuylkill Navigation 5s, '72, 82; $500 Schuylkill Navigation Mortgage 6s, '72, 91; $1,000 Morris Canal 7 Bonds, 92 1 400 Union Canal, 17½, 61 Pennsylvania Railroad, 49½; 400 Morris Canal, 20½; 150 Schuylkill Navigation Preferred, 28; 800 Long Island Railroad, 43½; 1 Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, 145; 22 Minehill Railroad, 57; 2 North American Bank, 157½; 334 Girard Bank, in lots, 14½.

Between Boards—$1,000 St. Louis, 6s, '70, Int. 1 Nov., 100; 250 Long Island Railroad, 23½; 100 do., 23½; 100 do., 23⅜; 100 Morris Canal, 20½.

Second Board—$6 000 Tennessee 5s, 94; $55,000 Reading Railroad 6s, '70, 83; $3,000 Wilmington Railroad 6s, 100½; $5,000 Tioga 7s, 85; 350 Morris Canal, 20; 500 Morris American Coal, 19; 400 Schuylkill Navigation Preferred, 28; 100 do., 27½; 100 Schuylkill Navigation, 20½; 1,500 Union Canal, 17½; Minehill Railroad, 57; 300 Long Island Railroad, 23½; 10 Camden and Amboy Railroad, 153½; 11 Girard Bank, 14½; Mechanics' Bank, 12.

After Board—$6,000 Susquehanna Canal 6s, 85; $2,500 County 5s, '60, New, 91½; 100 Long Island Railroad 23½; 350 do., 24; 500 do., 24½; 100 do., 24½; 100 Morris Canal, 20½; 100 do., 21; 50 do., 21½; 100 North American Coal, 18; 100 Union Canal, 17½; 50 Susquehanna Canal 17½.

Closing Prices—United States 6s, '68, 119½@——; United States 6s, '67, 119½@119¾; Pennsylvania 5s, 99½@99¾; Reading Railroad, 49½@50; Reading Bonds (interest off), 83@90; Reading Mortgage 6s, '60, 99½@100½; Pennsylvania Railroad, 49½@49¾; Morris Canal, 21½@21¾; Schuylkill Navigation 6s, '82, 82@82½; Schuylkill Navigation Stock, 20½@21; Schuylkill Navigation Preferred, 28@28½; Long Island, 24@24½; Vicksburg, 17@18; Girard Bank, 14¼@14½; United States Bank, 4@4½; Union Canal, 17½@17¾

Passengers Arrived.

In the steamship Africa, from Liverpool—J. B. Minchet, Mrs. Maitland, Mr. Nevins and lady, J. McKenna and lady, L. Parsons and lady, H. Starr and lady, J. Dunlop, Mr. Dunlop, Jr., Miss Dunlop, Miss Stallard, Mr. Strallheim, Mr. Rosenfield, R. Gutkinson, Jr., J. Richardson, H. Bodmer, J. W. D. Maclagan, J. Higgen, Mr. Blanchard, J. Harlin, J. Pratt, Mr. French, Mr. Mussey, Mr. Fielding, J. Bittel, T. Bilton, J. S. Forrester, D. Clapp, Mr. Boaler, Mr. Allen, Mr. L. Rosenfeld, Mr. Wilson, Mr. Bell, S. English, R. Knight, Mr. Meuli, Jno Meuli, Jacob Meuli, A. Debattis, Mrs. Musgrove and child, B. Defrece, E. B. Smith, Wm. M. Jaggart.

In steamship Black Warrior, from Mobile and Havana—Miss E. Shufeldt, George Youle, S. S. Miller, C. Ruir, Angel Vandrell, Martin Deschappelle, Wm. E. Evarts, J. M. Borrell, Andrew De tram, Charles Gillespie, G. W. Turner, Mrs. Wm. Turner, Miss Turner, E. Turner, Miss U. Cochrane, C. Kennedy, D. W. Seaver, J. B. Purdy, Mrs. E. A. Purdy, Mrs. M. A. Waterman.

In packet-ship New-York, from Havre—Mr. McKinzie, of Paris; Mr. L. Faucher, of Bordeaux; Mr. Smith, of Havre.

MINIATURE ALMANAC.....THIS DAY.

SUN—Rises	7 22	Sets.....	4 27
MOON—Rises	m rn	HIGH WATER THIS DAY	
Sandy Hook	27	Gov Island..	1 17
Hell Gate	2 53		

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF NEW-YORK... FRIDAY, DEC. 17.

Cleared.

Steamship John L. Stevens, Pearson, Panama, Howland & Aspinwall.

Ship John Stuart, Perry, San Francisco, J. H. Stuart & Co; Washington, Page, New-Orleans, Frost & Hicks; Admiral, Biffus, Savannah, M. Livingston.

Barks J. Patten, Sr., Morrill, Sparta, Martha, &c., D. Curtis & Co; Asa Fab, Yates, Apalachicola, Eadie & Hazzard; Ishmaelite, West, Havana, Aguire & Galway; Evaline, Smith, St. Johns, Barcelo & Livingston.

Brigs Caroline, Kelly, Cardenas, Nesmith & Sons; Kendall Dean, Cardenas, R. W. Trundy; Edward, Rowley, ——, Nelson Place; Fuma, (Sard.) Parsano, Genoa, A. C. Kessire & Co.

Scrs. Abbott Devereaux, Sullivan, Norfolk, master; S. J. Moye, Haddock, Georgetown, Dollner & Potter; Sammot, Dupont, Wilmington, C. H. Pierson, Virginia, Axtertuy, Savannah, D

THE NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES,
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RAYMOND, JONES & CO., Publishers.

New-York Daily Times.

VOL. II.....NO. 392. NEW-YORK, MONDAY, DECEMBER 20, 1852. PRICE TWO CENTS.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ Life Insurance.—THE MANHATTAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, Cash Capital $1,000,000, dependents of the Premium Fund Office No. 146 Broadway corner of Liberty-st.

This Company continue to insure against all manner of life risks on most favorable terms. Persons may insure in this Company either with or without participation in the profits. California permits granted at greatly reduced rates.

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C. Y. WEMPLE, Secretary. N. D. MORGAN, Actuary.
ABRAM LUDLIS, M. D., at the Office daily, from 2 to 3 o'clock, P. M.

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☞ In Democratic Whig General Committee and DEMOCRATIC WHIG YOUNG MEN'S GENERAL COMMITTEE, Broadway House, Dec. 7 1852.—Resolved, That it be recommended to the several Ward Committees to hold an election on WEDNESDAY, the 22d of December, between the hours of 7 and 10 o'clock A M, for the purpose of choosing five Delegates from each Ward to the General Committee, five Delegates from each Ward to the Young Men's General Committee, and a Ward Committee, for the ensuing year.

Two days notice to be given by the several Ward Committees of the time and place where such elections are to be held; the election to be by ballot; the Ward Committees to designate at least three Inspectors to serve, and to select them, as far as practicable, from the Whig Inspectors elect in the several Wards. GEORGE J. CORNELL,
Chairman Dem. Whig Gen. Com.

WM. L. SHARDLAW, } Secretaries.
GEORGE P. NELSON, }

ERASTUS BROOKS,
Chairman Young Men's Gen. Com.

R. L. BUDD, } Secretaries.
J. H. MOSEMAN, }

☞ Eugenie Latilla's (FROM ITALY.) COURSE OF FOUR LECTURES on the FINE ARTS, will be delivered at Hope Chapel, No. 720 Broadway.

SYLLABUS.

WEDNESDAY EVENING AT 8 O'CLOCK.

Dec. 22, 1852, On the use of Art in education and social progress.
Dec. 29, 1852, Art, as applied to the elegancies of life.
Jan 5, 1853, Art, as applied to commerce and manufactures.
Jan. 12, 1853. Art, as applied to architecture and interior decoration.

Each Lecture will be illustrated with designs and colored drawings of art of different nations, comprising those of Assyria, Babylon, Egypt, Greece, France, Germany, Holland and Central America

Tickets for the Course, $1, to be had of WILLIAMS & STEVENS, No. 353 Broadway; DUCHAUX, No. 306 Broadway; WM. HALL & SON, No. 239 Broadway; MOFFAT No. 62 Nassau st., and of the Lecturer, No. 335 4th-av.

☞ Seventeenth Ward.—The SEVENTEENTH WARD WHIG COMMITTEE, in accordance with a recommendation of the Whig General Committee, hereby give notice, that a Primary Election will be held at the Hose 4 Clay House, corner Avenue A and 1st st, on WEDNESDAY, 22d inst. between the hours of 7 and 10 A M, to elect Five Delegates each, to Whig Senior and Junior Committees, and a Ward Committee of Sixteen to serve for the year 1853; and that MATHEW II CHASE, WM H. WILLEY, and CHAS G DEAN, have been appointed Inspectors of said election. All Whig Electors of this Ward are invited to attend and vote.

EDWARD PHILIPS, Chm'n Ward Committee.
STEPHEN CLARK, Vice Chairman.
HENRY C MILES, } Secretaries.
CORNELIUS MINOR, }

☞ Twentieth Ward.—At a Special Meeting of the Democratic Whig Ward Committee of the XXth Ward, held at their Committee Room, Dec. 18 1852, pursuant to the recommendation of the Democratic Whig General Committee, the following resolution was passed

Resolved, That we hold an election on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 22, 1852 from 7 to 10 o'clock, A M, for the purpose of electing 5 Delegates to the General Committee, 5 Delegates to the Young Men's General Committee, and a Ward Committee of 25 members; that each section be held for that at No 230 West 36th-st, near 9th av, and that CHARLES ROSS, HUGH TURNER and ANDREW S. BENSEN, be the Inspectors of said Election.—New-York, Dec. 18, 1852

JOHN GRAY, Chairman, pro tem.
FRANCIS MCCARTY, Secretary.

☞ Seventh Ward.—In pursuance with the recommendation of the Democratic Whig General Committee, an election will be held on WEDNESDAY, the 22d instant, between the hours of 7 and 10 o'clock A. M., at the Whig Headquarters, corner of Madison and Rutger-sts, for the purpose of electing five members to the General Committee, five members to the Young Men's General Committee, and a Ward Committee, to consist of twenty-one members. The election to be held under the supervision of Messrs. STEPHEN ROBERTS, and HERMAN SOND are appointed Inspectors. By order of the Ward Committee

S. T. MCKINNEY, Secretary. E S. MCPHERSON, Chair pro tem.

☞ Farewell Missionary Meeting.—A Farewell Meeting for Nine Missionaries about to sail for West Africa and the Interior, will be held in the Plymouth Church Edifice (Rev Henry Ward Beecher's) MONDAY EVENING, 20th instant, at 7 o'clock. Several addresses may be expected from the Missionaries and others

GEORGE WHIPPLE, }
LEWIS TAPPAN, } Committee.
THOMAS RITTER, }

☞ A Chance to Make Money.—From $5 to $10 a day may be made by any individual, in city or country with the knowledge of a highly useful discovery, in universal demand, which I will send by return mail on inclosing to me $1, postage paid, directed to H. S HOLT, Post Office, Box No. 250 Rochester, New-York. This is a first-rate opportunity for students, clerks, invalids, or any young man out of business, as it is immediately lucrative in any part of the United States.

☞ People's Lectures.—The Second Lecture of this course will be delivered at the Broadway Tabernacle on TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 21, by Rev SAMUEL OSGOOD of New-York, Subject—*Luck and Pluck, or what makes the Man and his Fortunes*—a lecture especially for our own times. Doors open at 7 o'clock, lecture to commence at 8, precisely. Tickets one shilling each; to be had at EVANS & BRITTAN'S No. 697 Broadway, at No. 131 Nassau-st., and at the door

☞ Lecture—PROGRESS OF EMPIRE.—Col. JOHN L. DORRANCE will (by particular request) deliver a Lecture at Clinton Hall, on MONDAY EVENING, Dec 20, on the *Progress of Empire in Ancient and Modern Times*. Tickets, 25 cents—to be had at Metropolitan Hall, Hall's Music Store, and at the Desk of the Library. To commence at 8 o'clock.

☞ Ward Committee, Sixteenth Ward.—*Resolved*, That the Whigs of the XVIth Ward who took interest in the formation of a Ticket for General and Ward Committees to be voted for at the Primary Election on the 22d, be, and they are hereby invited to attend a Preparatory Meeting at the Whig Head quarters, 18th st, near 3d-av, on MONDAY EVENING, the 20th, at 7 o'clock.

By order, R. SMITH, Chairman.
E FERGUSON, } Secretaries.
WM. GOOD, }

☞ Eighth Ward.—The Whig Electors of the VIIIth Ward are so ided that an election will be held on WEDNESDAY next, 22d inst. at Herle's, No 64 Wooster-st, to select five delegates each to the Senior and Young Men's Democratic Whig General Committee, and also a Ward Committee for the Ward. Hours from 7 to 10 A M

By order JAMES GRIDLEY, Chairman.
L. P WANSWORTH, } Secretaries.
OBED GRIDLEY, }

☞ A Scientific Lecture will be de delivered by Rev. J. HARPER, in the Church corner of Greene and Houston-sts, on MONDAY EVENING, Dec 20, at 7½ o'clock. Subject—*Water*. Admission, 25 cents. Tickets can be had by applying at the Furniture Store of S CAMPBELL, No. 349 Bowery, or at the door on the evening of lecture. The proceeds to be devoted to the aid of the Sabbath School.

☞ Lecture.—The second Lecture before the HEBREW YOUNG MEN'S LITERARY ASSOCIATION, will be delivered by Rev. Dr WISE of Albany, at the Stuyvesant Institute, No 659 Broadway, on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 22, at 8 o'clock P.M. Subject: *Progress of Civilization* Tickets at 25 cents each, may be obtained at the door, on the evening of the lecture.

☞ Mr. William B. Bradbury's NEW SINGING CLASS meets on THIS (Monday) EVENING at No. 413 Broadway. The Class now numbers seventy members. There is yet room for ten or twelve more ladies. Terms: Gentlemen, $3 Ladies, $2 Ladies who have formerly attended Mr Bradbury's Classes $1 for the course.

☞ Franklin Lecture.—Professor OLMSTED, of Yale College, gives his Third Lecture on *Astronomy*, at the Tabernacle, on MONDAY EVENING Dec 20, at 8 o'clock. Subject—*Survey of the Starry Heavens*. Admission one shilling.

Post Office, New-York.—NOTICE.—The mails for California, &c., via Aspinwall direct, per ILLINOIS, will close at this office on MONDAY, Dec. 20, at 1 P.M

WM. V. BRADY, P.M.

New-York Daily Times.

TWO DAYS
LATER FROM CALIFORNIA.

Arrival of the United States and Star of the West.

$355,000 IN GOLD DUST.

LATER FROM OREGON AND SOUTH AMERICA,

THE LOBOS QUESTION.

The steamships *United States*, Capt. BERRY, from Aspinwall Dec. 9; and the *Star of the West*, Capt. TINKLEPAUGH, from San Juan Dec. 10, arrived at this port yesterday. By them we have received two days' later advices from California, eight days later from Panama, and nearly a month later from South America, beside further accounts from Oregon. The news is quite interesting.

The *United States* left Kingston, Jamaica, on the 12th inst. at 6 P. M., to which date we have advices from that Island.

The steamer brings 198 passengers, $55 000 gold dust on freight, and $300 000 in the hands of passengers. She has experienced heavy weather, and encountered a severe gale off Cape Hatteras. Among the passengers are Capt. FOSTER, and the crew of the ill-fated *City of Pittsburg*, burned at Valparaiso. On entering Kingston, the *United States* met an R. M. Steamship leaving the harbor, bound to Navy Bay.

We are indebted to Purser IRVING, of the *United States*, for memoranda.

The following is the passenger list of the *United States*.

Capt Foster, Capt Mitchell. Mr. W. H Eddy, Lieut. Richmond, U S. R M.; Mr. Lewis, Mr. De Forest, Hobert Smith, E. M. Birch, J. M. Collady, C. Bryan, Dr. E J McDonald and lady, Lewis Egon, H R Cullman, Mr. Smith, lady and two children; A. J. Furt, J. E. Hebons, Mr. Sanborn, Mr. Thompson, Mr. Farrer, J. Huffsholt, Wm. Garrard, R T. Gill, Geo. Deveule, Dr. Ashenheim, Mr. Reesnaw and lady, Miss Allen, M. A. E. Sands, H. C. Sands, F B. Taylor, John Johnson, F. W. Parker, P. S. Nash, W. H. Thayer, J. W. Sterns, P. F. Brocket, Mr. S. Jackson, Mr. Rodoconache, R. McCheyne, Sr. Parraga, Sr. Caperris, Wm. Murray, A. B Murray, E. D. Shepherd, H. V. Moory, R Holdridge, M. N. Flip, N. W. Crane, Robert Burns, D. C. Roymon, F. Secor, C. E. Tendell, H Story, W. Commine, B. Torombly, C. Hoffman, J. Bean, B. B. Spencer, G. Bailey, J Gleason, G. E Fraser, Dr D. S Baker, Wm. Burns, J. Johnson, H Jones, J. A. McDowell, J. McGibson, J. Wesker, D. Sevitt, J. Davidson, J. Brilleford, B. F. McCartney; and 119 in the steerage.

The *Star of the West* arrived at San Juan, on the 29th ult., and left the following vessels in port on the 10th inst:

Steamship *Daniel Webster*, from New-Orleans; bark *Mopang*, Capt. LANE, which was taking in cargo for New-York, and would leave in a few days; the brig *Ealton*, from New-York, but last from Bermuda, had arrived on the 6th inst.; the schooner *Townsend*, JONES, from New York; and also the schooner *Dracoe*, of Bristol, R. I., had arrived on the 6th; the bark *Falmouth*, with coal, arrived on the 9th. The British Mail steamer *Dee*, arrived on the 3d inst., and left early on the 4th for Chagres. The British brig-of-war *Persian* left on the 8th for Bluefields.

THE ISTHMUS.

Our dates from Panama reach to Dec. 7.

The *Star* gives the following account of an accident on the Panama Railroad:

A Capt. Ross, who came out in the *Illinois* to take charge of an English vessel lying at Chagres, brought some eight men with him, seven of whom deserted. One of these men became intoxicated, and lay down across the rails a short distance from Aspinwall, over which the grass grows to a considerable height, so that it was impossible for the engineer to see him. On the approach of the cars the wheels passed over the man's head, crushing it to atoms. Some of the passengers, we understand, discovered the accident, and on reporting it to the conductor the cars were backed and the body picked up.

A negro man was found dead in the bushes at the side of the Cruces road, about three miles from the city. He had no marks of violence upon him.

Dr. JUSTO AROSEMENA was to be tendered the compliment of a public dinner by the merchants of Panama, in testimony of their esteem for his able services in behalf of the Isthmus, during the last session of the New Granadian Congress. The *Star* adds some remarks on a new commercial code, just proposed by Señor AROSEMENA:

We have been informed, on good authority, that Dr. AROSEMENA carries with him to Bogota, an elaborately compiled "*Codigo de Commercio*," which he intends to propose in the Congress that assembles in March, and which, we have no doubt, will be willingly conceded to the important commercial interests of this city. It would be well if our able and talented Representative would publish a sketch of his project, so that any person having different ideas upon any particular point may suggest them to him, and solicit his favorable consideration of them. This is most important, and we shall wish him "God speed," on his journey when he leaves Panama again, bent on giving the Isthmus his powerful aid to obtain "Free Trade," and adhesion to the liberal and enlightened Republic of New-Grenada.

The *Star* notices an instance of extraordinary dispatch:

"Mr MILES, Bearer of Dispatches from the Peruvian Consul at this place, to Washington, left Panama on the 4th of Nov, proceeded to New-York, and thence to Washington, where he remained sufficient time to complete his business, and returned to this city, arriving here on the 29th of the same month, thus making the entire trip to Washington and back in the unprecedented short time of *twenty-four days*."

The decease of M. LE VICOMTE DU JAY DE ROSOY, Ex-Chancellor of France, at Panama, on the 26th ult., was briefly mentioned by a previous arrival. The Panama *Star* adds the following:

M. De Rosoy was a volunteer in the army of his country, in the war against the allied forces of 1814-15. He entered the Polytechnic School of Paris, in 1818—and in 1820, was appointed Secretary to the General-in-Chief, Com. of that institution. In 1823, he served in the Campaign in Spain. In 1825, he was Secretary of M. De CORMENIN, Minister of the Interior—and in 1825, he was Inspector General of the Charitable Institution of France.

As Director of a French Company for California, he arrived here 1849.

He became Chancellor of France (Vice-Consul) at the French Consulate in this city, some three months since. This gentleman was a man of the highest standing, as an honorable, high-minded citizen, as a true gentleman, and as a politician. He was of the first order of talent, truly liberal, and had enjoyed advantages of education and experience which few men know. He was universally beloved and respected by those who knew him in our city, and his having occupied the positions which we have enumerated, is sufficient evidence of his superior standing at home. His death was the most sudden and severe shock the French population of Panama have ever experienced.

The administration of justice on the Isthmus is alluded to as follows: About a month ago, ROSZAT ARWILL, a Californian, on his way to the States, was murdered at mid-day on the Cruces road, and nothing but primary investigations have as yet transpired. On the 24th ult., Mr. SHEPPERD, a boatman, was abused and beaten with shocking lawlessness on the beach by some hombres—the person most at fault was arrested and lodged in jail, and no further trouble has been taken about the matter or the man. In fact, so good an impression has been made by the proceedings, that some of the same gang who abetted the aforesaid hombre are strongly threatening Mr. SHEPPERD daily. A passenger from the *Illinois*, on her last trip, was murdered on the road about a week ago; and to this day the police know nothing of the circumstances, the man, or the murderer.

MISSING VESSEL.—The brig *Hermosa Peruana*, R. P. STARBUCK, of Nantucket, master, and WYMAN BRADBURY, also of Nantucket, supercargo, sailed from Acapulco about the 1st of Aug last, bound direct for Paita, and has not been heard of since her departure. Two gentlemen direct from Paita, report that the above-named vessel has not arrived at that port. It is, therefore, much feared that she has foundered at sea, and all hands on board have perished.

On Sunday, Dec. 4, SAMUEL MCELVAIN, of Washington, Fayette County, Ohio, while laboring under a fit of temporary insanity, eluded the vigilance of the residents of the California House, where he was staying, and flung himself from a window to the ground, receiving such severe injuries on the head and other parts of his body, as to cause death in about three hours after.

The following is an extract of a letter just received by a merchant in Panama:

"BOSTON, Nov 12, 1852.

The fine bark *Lennox*, of the capacity of 800 tons, is now loading here with about 400 tons of solid New-England ice; a large Ice House frame and materials, an Ice Boat and other articles, and is to sail direct to Panama on the 20th instant. She will probably reach your port early in March."

The above shipment, says the *Echo*, is the commencement of a permanent arrangement between one of our most extensive and most substantial houses in this place, and a company of similar standing in Boston, for the purpose of keeping a large and constant supply of New-England ice in their Ice house, of 350 tons capacity, which is to be erected here, on the arrival of the *Lennox*. Other vessels are to follow at intervals of two or three months, or as rapidly as may be found necessary to keep their ice house always well filled.

A letter from Colton, Nov. 29, says: Last week the preparatory labors for the construction of the wharf of the British Steamship Company were commenced, and according to appearances they will be elegant and substantial.

On the 15th inst. the arrangement of the Bridge at Barbacoas was begun.

We are expecting a magnificent locomotive for the railroad, which left Portland, Me., about the middle of the present month, and it is announced that two more will be here in a few days.

On the 1st of January we shall have another line of English steamers between Southampton, New-York, Jamaica and Colon.

The *Tres Hermanos*, which we believed lost, has at length shown herself.

Sir PEDRO ALCANTARA has been recognized as Consul General of New-Granada, near the Mexican Government.

El Pasatiempo, and *El Neo-Granadino*, assert confidently, that the British Government has intimated a blockade of the ports of New-Granada, because of the denial to the MACKINTOSH contract, by the *Camara* of last year.

Dr. FREDERICO BAID has been named as Judge of the Tribunal of Justice of Fabrega, in the province of Veraguas, in place of Dr. MIGUEL ECHEVERRIA.

Congress is called on the 1st of March, by an Executive decree of the 28th of Oct.

CALIFORNIA.

The dates from San Francisco, to Nov. 18, bring some additional items of interest.

The Governor had designated Thursday, Nov. 25, as a day of general Thanksgiving.

Among the items of up-river intelligence, in the San Francisco papers we find the following:

A rencontre took place on Tuesday evening, 16th instant, in Sacramento, between HENRY CAULFIELD and JOHN G CLEAR, Surveyor of the County. The former is known as a leading man among the squatters.

The dense mass of clouds which, for the past week, have completely shut out from view the long range of the Sierra Nevada, are now entirely dissolved, revealing to the spectator a complete snowy belt. Even the "foot hills" are enwrapped in a mantle of white, which is not ordinarily the case in mid-Winter. The temperature of the atmosphere in this valley, during the late rains, was sufficiently low to account for the appearance of snow on the banks of the hills skirting the forks of the American river.

A gentleman just arrived from the neighborhood of Diamond Springs reports the roads in a wretched condition for traveling. The recent continuous rains have flooded them with pools of water, and rendered them otherwise difficult for loaded teams to pass. Many of these have been compelled to reduce their freight at least a thousand pounds.

Another attempt was made to fire a building in Marysville on the 15th Nov.

The first number of a new Democratic paper, the *Californian*, made its appearance in Sacramento on the 17th.

Among the passengers who leave to-day for the Atlantic States on the steamer *Winfield Scott*, we notice the name of WILLIAM H EDDY, Esq., of Santa Clara. Mr. EDDY arrived here in 1846, and his name is familiar to all as being the leading spirit of the number who were saved in the unfortunate DONNER party—a majority of whom perished from starvation, in that year, in the snows of the Sierra Nevada. His great presence of mind, indomitable energy, and determined will, alone saved the party from destruction. His name is identified, in imperishable letters, with the history of California. Mr EDDY returns to the Western States, for the purpose of purchasing a large amount of stock, and will return across the plains next Summer.

The Next Legislature.

From the returns received of the late election we are enabled to publish nearly a complete list of the members of the next California Legislature. The Senate is composed of twenty-seven members, fourteen of whom hold over as follows:

Butte County—Charles F. Lott. Calaveras—Dr. John V. Lind. Los Angeles—Stephen C. Foster. Monterey and Santa Cruz—Philip A. Roach. El Dorado—Dr. H. S. Keene. Santa Barbara and San Luis Obispo—Dan J. Noriegn. San Francisco—Jacob R. Snyder. Shasta—Royal B. Sprague. Solano and Napa—James M. Estell. Calusa and Yolo—M. M. Wambaugh. Klamath and Trinity—J W. Denver. Yuba and Sierra—J. C. McKinben. Sacramento—James B. Raleton. Tuolumne—Paul K Hubbs.

Of the new Senators, thirteen have been elected, as follows. Whigs in Italics; Democrats in Roman.

Contra Costa and Santa Clara—*Jacob Greenll*. El Dorado—John Walton. Mariposa and Tulare—*James H. Wade*. Nevada—Williams H Lyons. San Francisco—*J. H. Bond*, John S. Heger. Sacramento—*A. P. Catlin*. San Joaquin—*Henry A. Crabb*. San Diego—*D. B kurtz*. Sonoma—J. M. Hudspeth. Tuolumne—James W. Coffroth Placer—Joseph Walkup. Sutter—*S. R Smith*—Whigs, in *Italics*, 7; Democrats, in Roman, 6 Total—Whigs 7, Democrats 20.

The Assembly consists of sixty-three members. The returns show the election of the following members: Butte—Three Democrats. Calaveras—C A. Leake, W. M Rogers, W A. Oliver. El Dorado—J. Connese, A. Wing. S A. McMeans, S. Garfields. Los Angeles—J. P. McFarland, Jefferson Hunt Monterey—Isaac B. Wall. Mariposa and Tulare—Samuel Bell, P. F. Herbert. Tuolumne—W. C. Meredith, James M. Wilson, John J. Hoff, J. W. Mandeville, Jesse Brush. San Francisco—Fred A. Snyder, George H. Blake, Isaac N. Cardoza, *Samuel Fleurs, John Sime, James M. Taylor, Elcan Heydenfelat*. Sacramento—*J. Neely Johnson, Robert Robinson, J W. Harrison, Joseph H. Estee*. Yuba and Sierra—Charles Fairfax, J. H. Gardner, P. B. Redding. San Joaquin—F. Yeiser, *Samuel Knight, M. J Holley*. Santa Cruz—Dr. W. C. Kittridge. Placer—Patrick Conney, D. Myers. Contra Costa—H. W Harpender. Santa Barbara—J. M. Covarrubias, C. E. Hnee, Nevada—Philip Moore, J. T. Crenshaw, J. H Bostwick. Siskiyou—*W. G. Proctor*. Santa Clara—— *Letcher*,—Soulé. San Luis Obispo—*Mariano Pacheco*. San Diego—*J. A Anderson*, W. F. Tilghman. Sonoma—— Ewing,—McKenny. Sutter—*A. G. McCandless*. Shasta—*T. T. Cabaniss*. Colusi—*Mr. Corhart*. Yulo—1 Whig. Klamath and Trinity—1 Whig, 1 Democrat. Total—Democrats, 41; Whigs, 19. Two or three counties are yet to be heard from. The Democratic majority on joint ballot will be at least 35.

OREGON.

The Pacific Mail steamship *Columbia*, Capt. W. L. DALL, arrived at San Francisco on the 17th, after a passage of three days from Astoria. The news is not important.

The *Oregonian* gives an account of the different relief meetings held for the benefit of the immigrants. The agents are still in the mountains, and the sufferers provided for as well as could be expected. The citizens of Oregon have been very liberal.

Coal has been discovered at several places north of the Colombia River. Several veins have been opened along the Cowlitz River, which promise to yield an abundant supply. The most important discovery is on the Skookum Creek, a branch of the Chickelees.

JOHN F DODSON, of Buffalo Grove, Ogle County, Ill., was killed by the Blackfeet Indians at Fort Owen, on the 15th Sept. last.

A young man named WEYMOUTH was drowned in Rogue's River, a short time since, in the rapids near Esau's bridge. He crossed the Plains this season, was about twenty-four years of age, and was from the State of Maine.

The Oregon *Statesman* complains bitterly of the pomp, circumstance and consequent expenses attendant upon the negotiating of a treaty by Messrs. SKINNER, GAINES and ALLEN with a few miserable borrowing Indians. It says that $30,000 have been expended.

The Legislative Assembly will convene at Salem on the 6th December next.

THE IMMIGRATION.—The Portland *Times* says that the immigrants had nearly all got as far as the Dalls. There are over a thousand yet between the Cascade and the John Day's River. There are plenty of provisions on the route. There is but little sickness among those behind—most that exists being at the Cascade. No more suffering is anticipated. Seventeen deaths had taken place at the Dalls within a few weeks. It speaks in most favorable terms of the great mass of immigrants.

The dates from Puget's Sound are no later.

The U. S. Senate having laid all the Indian treaties in Oregon upon the table, Mr. DART, the agent for that State, has been directed by the Department at home to make no more, unless absolutely necessary to procure peace with the Indians in the Territory.

SOUTH AMERICA.

From the Panama Star, Dec. 4.

The steamer *Lima*, Capt. BLOOMFIELD, of the British Pacific Steam Navigation Company's line, arrived at this port, yesterday morning, with $200,000 freight and sixteen passengers.

By her, we receive advices from Valparaiso to the 25th of Nov.

The refusal of Peru to answer the claims of Ecuador, for the expenses of repelling FLORES, was creating considerable stir.

The *Mercurio* and *Revista Catolica*, two of the Valparaiso papers, have been continuing the religious discussion reported in our last news from this quarter, with great virulence. The result of the controversy was the arrest of the proprietor of *El Mercurio*, for continuing his remarks on the subject, after being ordered by the Government to desist. He was sent to Santiago, to remain at the discretion of the Government. This is infamous gagging. The controversy, however, seems to be comparatively useless—for two Protestant chapels are allowed, though their use is contrary to law.

We observe that the Government of Chili, have it in contemplation to substitute a direct tax for the present tythe tax—and that the agriculturists bitterly deprecate the efforts of such a measure.

A number of foreign sailors and the police had some difficulty in the streets of Valparaiso, and the papers speak strongly against the severity of the police upon the sailors.

The Railway is progressing admirably.

The Government had granted $2,000 per year to the Telegraph Company, on condition that the latter should transmit free all the messages of the former.

The operations of the mint had been again suspended, on account of the breaking of some of the machinery.

Three of the soldiers, whom the last accounts mentioned as having robbed the military chest of their corps, had been sentenced to imprisonment for several years instead of capital punishment.

The subscription raised for the sufferers by the burning of the *City of Pittsburg*, had enabled most of them to continue their voyage to California—the cabin passengers having received 6 ounces and the others 3 ounces each.

The United States steamer *Massachusetts*, arrived at Valparaiso on the 31st of Oct., from San Francisco, took 60 tons of coal, and sailed on the 14th for Rio Janeiro and the United States.

The Danish schooner *Adeline*, C IPLAND, commander, 130 days from Hamburg, for Central America, put into Valparaiso on the 10th of Nov. in a very leaky condition.

The British steamer *Quito* sailed on the 31st for Callao, and intermediate ports, with 224 passengers, and $145,000

The following vessels had arrived from California, at Valparaiso: Nov. 3, the British bark *Victory*; Nov. 3, the Chileno bark *Vino del Mar*; Nov. 8, British bark *Orient*; Nov. 8, British bark *Louise Baillie*.

Among those which had sailed from San Francisco, were the following: Oct. 29, American ship *John Barry*; Nov. 3, British brig *Medusa*; Nov. 3, Chili bark *Joven Julia*; Nov. 6, Chili brig *Paquete del Sur*; Nov. 6, Hamburg brig *Andador*; Nov. 7, Dutch bark *Great Van Hagenorf*; Nov 9, British bark *Riverdale*.

An arrival at Valparaiso, a day or two before the sailing of the steamer, reported the steamer *Arauco* on shore, at Talcahuano, on the banks of the Baranao.

COMMERCIAL.—The only arrival from Great Britain the brig *Glaucus*, with an assorted cargo. There were no arrivals from the United States, and few sales of American goods. The only American vessel due was the *Sarah Snow*, from Boston.

From Hamburg, the *Jennaette* and *Berthe* had arrived, with an assorted cargo for Callao; also, the Dutch bark *Great Van Nassau*, the French ship *Bissette Picoul* from Havre.

COAL.—In this article there had only been the sale to the steamer *Massachusetts*, at $22. No Chili coal had arrived or was offered.

FLOUR—Stood at $8 for best sized bags, and $7 6 and $7 7 for inferior.

WHEAT—36 reals or $4—large shipments.

FREIGHT.—Demand had improved. But few vessels were in port—three or four English vessels of first class stood unchartered. The demand for vessels for California continued. Several Danish, German and Chileno vessels were likely to be taken at $15 to $20.

Peru.

The *Lima* brought 179 passengers and one $108,000 to Valparaiso. The principal items of news are thus given by the Valparaiso reporter: Affairs in Peru are quiet, and trade seems to flourish. The Government is constantly employed in making payments of money in the execution of public works of acknowledged importance, and the entire country is daily receiving benefits therefrom which cannot be questioned.

The whole coast of Peru is in a state of tranquility. The receipts of the Custom-Houses increase, commerce revives, general confidence augments, and everything appears to announce the beginning of an epoch of happiness and progress.

Bolivia.

From Bolivia, we gather the important and interesting fact, that the Government appears to have awakened to the importance of opening a communication with the Atlantic, by means of their rivers Beni Branco and Mamora, which fall into the Madera, the largest southern branch of the Amazon. The Commissioners appointed to examine the route, are of opinion that the difficulties are not so great as was formerly believed, and that with a small expense they may be obviated.

It is stated that a schooner sailed from Para at the mouth of the Amazon, and crossed the rapids on the Madera last April, and arrived within twenty leagues of Cochabamba. If they succeed in establishing a navigation in that direction, it would most probably draw off much of the trade which Valparaiso now has with that country.

It is said that the Government meditate imposing a duty on the export of silver.

We glean from *El Correo del Istmo*, the following items: The blockade is not to be a blockade after all. The New Granadian Government have agreed to satisfy the demands of the English Ministry in the Mackintosh affair, to which we referred on Saturday, and orders have been issued to prevent the blockade.

El Correo asks? "When will we learn to avoid these humiliations, by doing or appearing to do, of our own accord, that which we are compelled, at length, to do either by threats or force! Would not prudence be better before than in the presence of the danger?"

According to *El Neo Granadino*, of the 29th of Oct., an agreement or protocol has been signed, by which the questions that have a little misunderstanding between the Peruvian and New Granadian Governments, have been amicably settled.

Sr. Dr. CAMACHO ROLDAN has been named as Governor of Panama. *El Correo* says of him, "although we do not know him personally, we are informed, that Sr. CAMACHO is a young man of talent, moderation, and progressive tendencies."

El Correo says, that Sr. FREDERICO BAIN, whose appointment to a Judgeship we mentioned on Saturday, will not arrive.

El Neo Granadino says, a body of artillery and a picket of cavalry have left for the South. The object of their movement is unknown.

The 26th of Oct, the birth day of BOLIVAR, was celebrated with great splendor by the Bogotanos.

The Lobos Question.

The Panama papers publish the following official announcement of the Consul of Peru at that port:

CONSULATE OF PERU.—A cabinet messenger has arrived at the Consulate in this city, with dispatches from the Government at Washington, and the Minister of Peru there, for Lima, announcing the final adjustment of the Lobos question in favor of Peru, by the voluntary and unreserved acknowledgement of her sovereignty over these and all other Guano Islands on her coast, and in her possession.

The charter parties of such vessels as shall present themselves in Callao, to be loaded with Guano by the Peruvian Government, under the conditions stipulated in the agreements made by the two Cabinets, will be diligently and strictly investigated into, and any attempt made to defraud the Peruvian Government, either by ante-dated, blank charter parties, or in any other mode, will meet with the severest penalties of the law

JOHN LOUSTAUNAU.

PANAMA, 1st Dec. 1852.

Peru, Ecuador, and New-Granada

From the Panama Echo.

In the advices from the South, received on Friday last, we were informed that expectation was on tiptoe at Valparaiso, respecting the consequence of the refusal of Peru, to acknowledge the right of Ecuador to any indemnity for the expense of repelling the Floreau invasion. Some of the movements of Peru seem to have been considered as indicating a settled purpose to adhere to this refusal, and to meet any emergencies which may arise. We had no doubt of this purpose, and indeed had considered it settled, when we announced it in our issue of the 24th Nov. All this decision of purpose, and promptness of demonstration, may not, however, induce the execution of the threats of Ecuador—but we think she will be as good as her word. If she does, New-Granada will, of course, be bound to assist with all her resources, and Bolivia will undoubtedly annoy Peru with a "fire in the rear." The resources of Peru for such a contest are greater than either of the others—but we should not expect to see her escape without serious work. There are a number of foreigners already in her service and many more within her limits, who will join them on the first occasion.

Should such a contest transpire, and be carried on to defeat on the one hand, and victory on the other—it would cause a serious commotion in this Republic, the extent and importance of which few foreigners can conjecture. We believe that the result would be eventually beneficial to each country which we have enumerated, though some of the immediate consequences might be deleterious. In the first place, we believe that it would change the present administration of the New-Granadian Government, and substitute a more progressive party. Secondly, it would settle permanently the exclusion of FLORES from Ecuador, or place him at the head of the Government; and, thirdly, it would modify many opposing circumstances, and remove many direct obstacles to the progress of the Anglo-Saxon race towards their inevitable supremacy on this coast. It will, therefore, open a long vista of the future. For these reasons, we hope that it may come, and right speedily.

MARRIED.

In San Francisco, Nov. 15, by Rev. Dr. Von Mohr, Mr. John Sheppard to Miss Ann Fiangane, all of this city.

In San Francisco, on the 17th inst., by P. W. Shepheard, Mr. Abraham W. Straiton to Miss Caroline H. Angel, of this city.

In Sacramento, Nov 16 by Rev. R. B. Stratton, Mr. Lucius R. Bentley to Mrs. Phebe Shafer, all of that city.

Aug. 12, by Rev. James S. Woodward of Philadelphia, near Fort Hall, Mr. Horace D. Myrtle to Miss Adelaide Hay, all of Jefferson County, Mo

Oct. 29 by Rev C. S. Kingsley, James King to Miss Mary Ann Lee, all of Portland.

In Sutter, Oct. 28, by Rev. N. Doane, Robert Arthur and Melissa Hilburn.

Oct. 31, by Rev. James S. Reed, Mr. Thomas Smith and Miss Arethusa E. Lynd, both of Douglas County, Oregon.

DIED.

In San Francisco, at Jones's Hotel, Nov

CORRESPONDENCE.

ENGLAND.

Political and Parliamentary Intelligence.

THE MINISTRY AND LORD PALMERSTON,

The Taxes on Knowledge—The Ladies' Anti-Slavery Movement—General News—Theatricals.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.
LONDON, Friday Evening, Dec. 3, 1852.

The division on the VILLIERS' motion was recorded too late last Saturday morning to enable me to announce it is my last dispatch. The motives of that division, which gave a majority of 80 to ministers, together with the no less important one on Lord PALMERSTON'S resolution which followed, have, by this time, been tolerably well sifted and ventilated, as well as the anticipated results. The opinion I ventured to express touching this liberal "move," has been assuredly verified by facts, but it is now pretty generally admitted to have been a blunder, for the simple reason that the motion was one far more likely to divide than unite the Free-Trade host. Such has been, in truth, its effect, and poor Mr. VILLIERS, with the best intentions in the world, has the mortification of finding himself left in the lurch by a large body of undoubted Free-Traders, who either did not vote at all, or enlisted under the more seductive banners of Lord PALMERSTON.

I need hardly say that, ever since the division has been made known, the versatile Viscount has attracted a goodly share of abuse in liberal quarters, and I should be sorry to swear that he does not richly deserve it. By the ministerial organs he is worshipped for the great "deliverance" he has wrought, which is the more remarkable, seeing that it could not have been effected by any other man than himself. Had the battle rested merely between the motion of Mr. VILLIERS and the amendment of Mr DISRAELI, the defeat of the latter, it now seems certain, would have been the result. But the hopes of the Ministerialists wonderfully revived when PALMERSTON entered the arena of debate. Whatever merit there may be in saving a ministry, his lordship is entitled to it. Mr. VILLIERS and the Free-Traders must have triumphed, and Lord DERBY and his rather curious colleagues would, as they said they must, if outvoted, have vacated office. The fates ordered it otherwise; Lord PALMERSTON was ordained to come forward at the nick of time, and by adroitly introducing a bone of contention, staved off the evil day. Early in the present year the noble lord cleverly contrived to turn out a ministry, and now, before its close, he has shown equal cleverness in keeping one in. Whether the latter feat will atone for the former, is another matter. Being confessedly "master of the situation," as the *Times* says, it is no wonder that all sorts of rumors are current about him. One is that the noble lord is to join the Government forthwith, and replace MALMESBURY in the Foreign Office; but I hold the report to be decidedly apocryphal, inasmuch as it is generally thought that he would be a rather dangerous Foreign Secretary in the present posture of affairs on the Continent. Another report is that he will leave the Derbyites to their fate on the next threatened defeat, and go entirely on his "own hook," taking the chance of forming a ministry for himself. As to Lord JOHN RUSSELL he is altogether ignored, albeit I feel assured, from past experience of his tactics, that he is quietly watching his opportunity, in the full conviction that his official days will come over again. He must display more energy, however, when that happens, if he is to regain his influence, with his old position, as recognized leader of the Whigs. For the present the DERBY-DISRAELI Government is tolerably safe, though not undamaged in character in the recent debate. It is far hatter, nevertheless, that they were *not* turned out, on such a motion as that just disposed of, inasmuch as it is hardly to be supposed that the country generally would be content to see a change of rulers on the mere ground of reloctance formally to acknowledge their own tergiversations, and the "wisdom" of their political opponents.

The parliamentary business of the week may be very briefly disposed of. The enormities of bribery connected with the last Derby election are to be brought before the public, on the motion for a select committee moved for by Sir A. COCKBURN on Monday. What gives peculiar interest to this case is that it involves the honor and credit of the Right Hon. Secretary at War, Major BERESFORD, the whipper-in of the Derby Party, and well-known not to be at all scrupulous about the means by which it is to be strengthened and upheld. The Major is strongly suspected of having committed himself, if not his colleagues, by taking an active part in the Derby election, at which the grossest bribery confessedly occurred. The worthy Major, beyond doubt, is the most brazen faced member of the Administration, and has taken the course of denying all participation in corrupt practices, directly or indirectly. It is now to be proved whether, as is generally believed, from the fact that a letter, with his seal and initials, being discovered on one of the bribing parties, he is wrongly accused or otherwise. If his participation is proved, it is pretty certain that the official services of the gallant Major will be soon dispensed with. The Derby Cabinet cannot afford to keep anybody who is "found out," and have not ventured to resist an inquiry. The investigation is of great interest and importance, and is so regarded by the public.

In the Lords, on Thursday, the Marquis of CLANRICARDE submitted a resolution on "Commercial Legislation," which is to be discussed on Monday evening. After what occurred last week in the Commons, little importance is to be attached to this motion, more especially as the Marquis has politely adopted the modifications suggested by Lord DERBY, who is anxious enough doubtless to "cashier" the subject altogether. The debate in the Lords will, in all probability, be a very "pale" repetition of what has already taken place.

One of the religious journals states that Mr. MORTON PETO, M. P. for Norwich, has bought the Diorama, in the Regents' Park, for £4,000, with the view of converting it into a Baptist Chapel. This, if it take place, will be rather a singular transformation, though not without precedent in the fate of other metropolitan buildings devoted to the purposes of exhibition. The edifice is easily convertible, from its structure, to "chapel" purposes.

The death of Lady LOVELACE, "ADA, sole daughter of my house and heart," the only child of the late Lord BYRON, was announced early in the present week; it occurred on Saturday. A melancholy interest is associated with the daughter of the illustrious poet, immortalized by him in never-to-be-forgotten verse, and the source of some of his most touching and mournful minstrelsy. The deceased lady married Lord KING, afterwards the Earl of LOVELACE, and had the reputation of possessing talent and intellectual capabilities, but without the attributes of genius. After a lingering illness of twelve months, she died in her thirty-seventh year—the age attained by the poet himself. Her mother, Lady BYRON, yet survives.

A second edition of Mr. THACKERAY'S "Esmond" has been called for, and will be published in a few days. The success of the work has been as great as was anticipated, and perhaps surpassed expectation, which is saying a good deal. The critics have, on the whole, been very favorable, though some, I see, have busied themselves in tracing sentimental resemblances to "Vanity Fair" and his other works; the real fact being that no author ever more successfully diverged from his old track, and projected himself, as it were, into another historic sphere and era. Few can read the work without feeling that the transfusion of thought and sentiment has been complete and marvellous.

The newest rumor in connection with the Church is that we are to have more Bishops. Lord DERBY is said to have lent a favorable ear to clerical representations for increasing the strength of the episcopate by creating more Sees, which is to be done by subdividing the largest of those now existing. Thus, a big bishopric, like that of Winchester, which extends from Southwark to the Channel Islands, is to be cut down into two smaller ones, not exactly in the fashion of cutting down an old seventy four into a frigate, since the latter process does not leave two vessels instead of one. There are not a few, however, who conceive that this sort of reform is beginning at the wrong end. Instead of making more Bishops, it would be rather more to the purpose to increase the number of the really useful working clergy, who are miserably paid as compared with the emoluments of the drones of the clerical hive. How, indeed, should it be otherwise under a system by which the rich rector or holder of two or three livings is enabled to "farm out" his spiritual work, which is done by poor curates at the wages of a clerk? The cure of souls, like everything else, is done at the lowest possible price—the regular market figure for that peculiar species of labor; the result of which is that by far the largest portion of church revenues, tithes, &c., fall into the hands of those who simply perform the duty of superintendence, or "looking after" others. The entire spiritual machinery, sermons, prayers, and all, is worked on the cheapest principle, while the largest amount is exacted, according to law, for the "services" supposed to be rendered. This is Church of Englandism in its temporal aspect, and verily the spiritual benefits it confers ought to be very great to compensate for the worldly elements mixed up with it. The mode and rate of paying poor curates has procured for it the sarcastic designation of the "ecclesiastical slop system," and truly the term is not much misapplied. Something more efficient than creating more Bishops is needed to make the Church what it ought to be.

We had a little bit of fresh news on Monday of the progress of the Burmese War, and our military operations in India. So far as it goes it is satisfactory, but not so much so as it would have been probably if General GODWIN, who commands the British troops, were gifted with a little more daring and energy. Prome is taken by our troops, but it appears the General has found a "lion in his path" in five thousand Burmese who are encamped beyond it; and he is accordingly waiting for reinforcements. This is not the way in which our best Generals, the men who have required renown in India, are accustomed to act, nor does it exactly meet the views of the public at home. Under such a commander as GODWIN, the Burmese, who, by the way, are rank cowards when brought to a fair fight, will take twice the time to beat they ought; and what is worse, cost twice as much as might otherwise be needful.

The anti-slavery movement of the Duchess of SUTHERLAND, to which I alluded last week, has resulted in the publication of "an affectionate and Christian address of many thousand of the women of England to their sisters the women of America," which address will, I think, be admitted, even in America, not to belie the affectionate and Christian character it professes to maintain. The Duchess has done herself no little credit by her sympathy with the sorrors of the slave, and the peculiar features of slava life which her efforts are directed to mitigate, are such as may justify the exertion of the moral influence which her sex no less than her high position may confer. A bevy of aristocratic ladies, comprising some of the highest names in the peerage, are associated with her in her noble task, and the temperate spirit in which it is undertaken might lead to the hope that good may eventually result from it. It is fair to state, nevertheless, but the movement has met with unfriendly commentators, and is decidedly discouraged by the *Times*.

The opinion of Ministers on the question of national defences, has been significantly illustrated by the resolve just made known in official circles, to increase the naval strength of the country. To build ships is not enough; we have, in fact, plenty for any probable emergency; the question of furnishing men to man them is, if possible, still more important. The Government, it is well understood, mean to propose an addition to the naval estimates sufficient to provide 5,000 more seamen, with a like proportion of marines. No one versed in naval matters doubts the necessity of this accession, and in the present state of European affairs, our economic Radicals would find it difficult to get up an effective opposition to a grant to provide it. The doctrines of Messrs. HUME and COBDEN are just now at a discount, and the strong necessity is everywhere felt of maintaining the most efficient state of defence against any possible aggression. The constant preparations going on in the naval ports of France somehow make a stronger impression on the public mind than all the preachings of the Peace Society, and from the language lately held by Lord DERBY, in the House of Lords, it is manifest that while fully appreciating the blessings of peace, he is anxiously alive to the need of being fully armed against all contingencies It is, doubtless, under this feeling that it has been determined to increase our naval power, and for the increase of cost, whatever it may be, we may thank LOUIS NAPOLEON and the Empire. The latter, under its present smooth, flourishing aspect, bodes a volcano, which will be sure one day to burst forth, and pour out its revolutionary lava on surrounding countries. In short, the boasted "Empire of Peace" is belied by the incessant preparations for war, and the maintenance of the most powerful army of Europe; and we are too close neighbors not to know what results might be anticipated in the event, no very unlikely one, of a sudden political rupture.

On Wednesday night, Mr. CHARLES KNIGHT, and his fellow circulators of "useful knowledge," had a grand field-day at Exeter Hall. Mr. DOUGLAS JERROLD took the chair, and Mr. COBDEN "come out" with an effective speech against the "taxes on knowledge," and all other impediments to the spread of useful information. As far as *talk* goes, the demonstration was satisfactory enough, but I should be glad to know what is the practical use of a meeting to denounce the stamp and paper duties, on the eve of the financial statement for the year. Did they imagine that Mr. DISRAELI would be so moved by their eloquence as to recast his figures, and make fresh calculations for their especial benefit? Unfortunately, the taking off of one tax involves the putting on another—at least it must be so until some patent mode has been discovered of making the present taxes preternaturally productive. Cheaper newspapers and books would be undeniably a blessing, and many "noble sentiments" on this subject were uttered at the meeting on Wednesday. It is a sad pity that so much enthusiasm so soon evaporates, and after an annual outbreak of this kind, the subject is dropped for the next twelve months, as it doubtless will be now, despite of all the cleverness employed in getting up the steam of popular agitation, which somehow is terribly stagnant on the matter.

The news of the "proclamation of the Empire" in Paris arrived in town yesterday, and is the subject of comment in the journals of this morning. All sensation it might have occasioned has been long since used up; the empire being an accomplished fact, we have got familiar to it; the nine days' wonder is over, and the details are of little moment. The ultimate results are a different affair, and for these we must be content to wait. The line of the new Emperor's speech is more important than the proclamation.

English Catholicism has lost one of its main props in the late Earl of SHREWSBURY. The noble Earl was one of the most high-minded and sincere of his order, albeit his intellectual pretensions were not of the highest class. Much of the latter portion of his life was spent abroad, the moral atmosphere of Italy being most suited to his tone of mind and religious prepossessions. He spared neither wealth nor influence to extend Catholicism both at home and abroad, and stood deservedly high in the estimation of those professing the same creed as himself. With what may be termed the politics of his faith he concerned himself little, its internal development mainly occupying his attention. He was a firm believer in the "miraculous manifestations" which are occasionally recorded as taking place in the more favored regions of Catholicism, but which so seldom occur in countries blessed with the enlightenment of a free press. Romanism need not covet more pious devotees than the Earl of SHREWSBURY, and once gone, they cannot, in these unbelieving days, be easily replaced. A solemn high mass was performed on Monday over his remains, which were honored by his Catholic brethren with a sort of "lying in state," at the Cathedral Church in Southwark, and at which the Bishop and most of the Catholic dignitaries in the metropolis were present.

The new trial which, it seems, Dr. NEWMAN is to be allowed, will at least give him another chance of substantiating his charges against Dr. ACHILLI. It would be rather perilous, however, to hazard a guess as to the probable result. There is undoubtedly a prejudice against reversing a verdict, and, on the other hand, Dr. ACHILLI'S character is held to be of so delicate a texture as not to bear very rough handling. Then there is the "glorious uncertainty of the law," which altogether forbids anything like rashness in predicting the issue—which is, nevertheless, regarded both by Catholics and Protestants with vast interest.

Mr. DISRAELI has been laboring under indisposition—some say, of a nervous character, and resulting from too great anxiety, and too much work. I have reason to believe that it is nothing more serious than influenza, and I can testify to the healthy look of the right honorable gentleman when I saw him the other day in the Court of Exchequer. He was then arrayed in his official robes, which are more gaudy than beseem the occupant of the sober matter-of-fact post he fills. Much badgering and abuse, and lately he has had much of both, will tell, however, upon the toughest stamina, and DISRAELI is not of the robust order. Public attention is now concentrated on the budget he is to bring forward this evening, and on which his fame as a financier will mainly depend. Last year he had only to introduce a budget which had been prepared by the Whigs. His task then was easy enough; but now he has to satisfy, as he may, a thousand highly wrought anticipations and hopes, and inaugurate something, if he can, bearing the stamp of a statesman. The income tax, tea duty, and what are facetiously termed "agricultural burdens," are all spoken of as having undergone his profound consideration, and likely to be subjected to various modifications and amendments. The truth is, he must do something, but I confess I anticipate nothing startling or tremendous. The establishment of Free Trade principles has cut the ground from under him, to a great extent, as far as regards commercial legislation, and any serious reduction of taxation, in the teeth of increased naval estimates, is out of the question. True it is that "free trade" requires to be carried fairly out, and in this respect much remains to be done. But, unluckily, DISRAELI is not the man to do it, and if he were, his colleagues would not let him. A few hours will, however, let us into the secret of his fiscal views and purposes.

Theatrical gossip is exceedingly languid just now. Managers are busy prepsring their pantomimes and other holiday entertainment for Christmas. The only noticeable novelty during the past week has been another version of "Uncle Tom's Cabin" at the Adelphi. It is by far the best that has yet been brought out in London. Great liberties have been taken with Mrs. STOWE'S story by the authors in order to adapt it to the stage—but nothing can, in my opinion, render the subject dramatic. The town, however, crowd to see it, and certainly, so far as the acting goes, nothing can be better. Madame CELESTE plays *Cassy*, and Mrs. KEELEY *Topsy*—both first rate personations. Apropos of Mrs. STOWE'S novel, it is said that it is to be the opening novelty at Drury Lane when that theatre will be opened at Christmas by Mr. SMITH. I have heard that Mr. ALDRIDGE, the African Roscius, as he is called, has been offered good terms to play *Uncle Tom*, but that he has declined the honor.

JOSH SILSBEE, the American comedian, commences an engagement on next Monday in Manchester.

Mrs. BROUGHAM opens the little Soho Theatre on Monday.

DENSOLTON'S African troupe have discontinued their performances at the Strand Theatre, which is now closed.

BUCKSTONE and Mrs. FITZWILLIAM, who have been starring with great success in the provinces, return next week to the Haymarket.

ALBERT SMITH has recommenced at the Egyptian Hall his entertainment, descriptive of his "Ascent of Mont Blanc." Several historical illustrations, and fresh anecdotes and characters, have been added to the entertainment by the clever narrator, who paid a second visit to Chamouni last autumn.

FRANCE.

MISCELLANEOUS GOSSIP AND NEWS.

ANECDOTES OF THE DAY.

The French Press and Uncle Tom's Cabin.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.
PARIS, Tuesday, Nov. 7, 1852.

A southern newspaper mentions as worthy of remark, that since the passage of the President through St. Jean d' Angely, not a single crime or offence has been committed in that commune. The editor attributes this fact to the general mollification of the hearts of the citizens, produced by the presence of their Sovereign; repentance sunk deep into their hearts, and a determination to improve was established in their bosoms. The effect of the President's entrance into Paris was exactly the reverse—for on that very night, a lone widow was robbed of her little all, and a man was thrown into the Seine. I cannot doubt that these two outrages were suggested by the return of his Highness to the Capital; it is well known also that a lady was poisoned by a mushroom, at the very moment that the President was passing under the Austerlitz Arch of Triumph.

I saw yesterday, two policemen escorting a fellow-citizen to the office of the Secret Commissary. He was shouting Vive l'Empereur, lustily. Never having heard before of a man being arrested for this offence, I followed a few steps in order to discover some more likely cause of capture. I found that he was inebriated. But considering the patriotic shouts he uttered during his passage to the *corps de garde*, I imagine that his sentence will be slight, and that the Commissary will bring in a verdict of "drunk, with extenuating circumstances."

The French papers have gone to the expense, to-day, of receiving two telegraphic dispatches, the one from Southampton, and the other from Marseilles—the former announces the news of Mr. WEBSTER'S abandonment of his candidacy, and the latter the arrival of three Giraffes for the Garden of Plants. It is useless to add that to the general reader, the latter item is vastly the most important.

The *Patrie*, ultra-Government paper, has a glowingly complimentary article upon the American expedition to Japan, and says that it shall be delighted to hear that the squadron has sailed. If I were inclined to be the least suspicious, I could easily find in this unusual approbation of an American undertaking, a very evident squint. LOUIS NAPOLEON wishes to preserve peace in Europe, but is strengthening the navy to an extent positively alarming. Distant enterprises will doubtless be resorted to, to amuse the people and occupy the military arm of the service. It would therefore be desirable that the American navy, small as it is, should be sent to distant parts. The American Government should take immediate and energetic steps to increase its naval force, for the whole of it would be no match for the terrible screw-steamer *Napoleon*, that carries 100 guns and makes twelve knots an hour, with her engines and propeller out of the reach of cannon shot.

On the occasion of ABD-EL-KADER'S visit to the National Printing Office—where the *Moniteur* is printed—the Director presented him with the following address, in Arabic, printed upon silk, in letters of gold,

"Homage to the only God!

"The very respectable scherif and right-honorable Emir, the pilgrim ABD-EL-KADER, (and may God prolong his days and shed joy over his life,) honored with his gratifying visit the establishment of the French National Printing House.

"Nov. 6th, 1852 of the Messiah,

"(Which corresponds with the 6th Moharrem, 1269, of the Hegira.)"

He was also presented with a copy of an Arabo-French Grammar, and was shown the large founts of Arabic types, with which the Koran and an Algerian translation of Aristotle had been some time previously printed. The word "pilgrim" in the translation above, seems at first sight to be an uncourteous allusion to the present unsettled condition of the Emir; but all Arabs regard themselves as such, either practically as pilgrims to the tomb of the Prophet, or metaphorically as pilgrims through this Vale of Tears. All the speeches pronounced by ABD-EL-KADER are struck off in Arab, by thousands of copies, and sent to Algeria for distribution among the natives.

The revival of "Moise" at the Opera has been attended with a perfect *furore*. The house is engaged for the next four representations. The display of toilettes and diamonds on the first night was such as has not been seen for twenty years—say those who are competent to judge. The scenery had been all repainted, and the chorusses strengthened by the addition of 100 singers. The extreme richness of the dress of the ladies may be taken as proof that the season is to be one of unprecedented brilliancy. In connection with this, I may say that the manufactories of velvet at Lyons, which usually cease work for the Winter in October, are still in full activity. Velvet and gold embroidery will be the principal robe-stuff during the coming cold weather.

A general reorganization of the newspapers of Paris will follow the declaration of the Empire. It was lately rumored that a newspaper to be called *Le Journal de l' Empire*, would be formed by the combination of the three Government sheets, *Le Pays*, *Le Patrie* and *Le Constitutionnel*. But the *Pays* is already making preparations to take that name itself, without incorporating either of its contemporaries with it; and the *Constitutionnel* has received a private and officious reprimand, (officious as distinct from official) for the independence of its criticism upon the performance of CINNA, before the President. The Government is negotiating with ARMAND BERTIN for the purchase of the *Debats*. It is still feared that the President may, during the sort of dictature which will of course follow the Senate's refusal to modify the Constitution, and its abandonment of that duty to LOUIS NAPOLEON, suppress by decree the whole disaffected portion of the Paris press—the *Siecle*, the *Gazette de France*, the *Presse*, the *Charivari*, &c., &c.

Heaven is evidently interfering to punish the enemies of the President. The journals have of late discovered that when a man outrages the dignity of LOUIS NAPOLEON'S position, a special Providence at once steps in and inflicts a summary justice. Thus a man was returning home from a wine shop, where he had imbibed disloyalty with his drink; he shouted irreverent treason, and straightway was caught by a land-slide, and whirled afar off into a distant valley. A man and his wife were clandestinely making gunpowder in a field, when an errant spark set it on fire and scorched them woefully. If they were thus manufacturing powder with which to attempt the life of the President, this Divine intervention was undoubtedly just and proper; but if they were only seeking to cheat the custom-house and defraud the Government monopoly, it was unnecessarily severe. The prosecuting attorney means to have a hand in the business, however. The special Providence was not sufficiently explicit; for the journal of the locality announces that when the scorched contrabandists shall have recovered from their wounds, they will be arrested.

In the City of Orleans there is an open common, called the Place du Martroi, which is sometimes the scene of transactions not unlike the slave markets of Constantinople. Servants are engaged in the city for the space of one year, and the 2d of November—or the day after All Saints day—is the period fixed for the general renewal. Early in the morning, the place is encumbered with helps of every age and of either sex; they are ranged with some eye to assortment, so that the employer in search of a chamber maid may be directed at once to that division of the market. Gentlemen hard to please make all applicants strip—that is, as far as decency permits—that they may convince themselves that they are sound in body and limb. The bargain is clinched by a present from the master of two sous—and this sum is at once invested in the purchase of roasted chestnuts. The origin of this custom is nowhere stated; but I presume that like all other French traditions, of which the cause has been forgotten, it has descended to our times direct from CHARLEMAGNE. The *Journal du Loiret*, in speaking of the market just closed, says that "coachmen and grooms were in good demand, and as the supply was limited, wages advanced considerably. Ladies' maids were active, but cooks were heavy. Out-door laborers held their own. Women-of-all-work were but little asked for, and as the day advanced could be had at a bargain."

The *Presse* and the *Siecle* have both published the first chapter of "*Uncle Tom's Cabin*," in their *feuilletons*. The two translations are distinct, and are tolerably well done. Several other translations are in progress, for publication in book form. A translator paid the *Débats* 75 francs for announcing its speedy appearance, in two lines of editorial type.

I find the first chapter, too, in the *Emancipation Belge* of yesterday. It is, however, the translation of the *Presse*, which it has cribbed. It was supposed that Belgian book piracy was at an end;—but here is an instance of double atrocity, for the article stolen was itself dishonestly came by. If Mrs. STOWE had been an English lady, neither the *Presse*, nor the *Seicle*, nor the *Emancipation*, nor anybody else in Belgium or France, would have been able to do it into French.

If ABD-EL-KADER could speak the language of this country, he would become at once celebrated for the readiness and piquancy of his repartees. Some days ago, he was taken to Versailles to visit the palace of LOUIS XIV. His hosts avoided showing him the rooms in which are the series of pictures illustrating the war in Algeria. The Emir insisted upon seeing them, and his desire was finally gratified. He said nothing till he came to the splendid painting by HORACE VERNET, representing the taking of the tent of ABD-EL-KADER. He then quietly observed—"If I had had painters at my command, I should have ordered pictures too!" This remark seemed to the Government a little too pointed for publication, and in the *Moniteur's* account of the visit, it is prudently withheld. You heard, some steamers ago, of the Emir's address to the President, in which he repelled with indignation the insinuation that he would not be bound by the Christian oath he had sworn. If this is not as much as to say—"If you think I have no more respect for an engagement solemnly contracted than you have, you are mistaken in your man,"—then I can't understand Arab, when it is translated into French.

In the meantime the ex-Emir is a great favorite with the people. His presence announced at any place of public amusement draws portentous crowds to the spot, and shouts such as never greet the President, mark his progress through the streets. He is said to be looking for several wives, to add to his harem at Amboine, and to accompany him to Bousas, that earthly Eden where he is to spend the few short years that separate him from the Paradise of Mahomet.

At the Chateau of Clisson in Vendée, an album is kept where travelers are invited to register some passing thought appropriate to the occasion. Whether in accordance with the last law of the press, or not, I cannot say, but the greater part of these contributions are signed with the names of their authors. A returned tourist has brought back with him some of these jeux d'esprit. To understand the retort to the first, you must know that CREMIEUX, of the ex-Provisional Government, is the ugliest man in France.

J'ai admiré la nature, j'ai reconnu partout l'artiste.
AD. CREMIEUX.

Underneath a rising dramatic poet wrote the following:

Plût au ciel que dans ta figure
L'artiste eût aidé la nature!
EMILE ANGIER.

A little farther on Dr. VERON is thus good-humoredly quizzed:

Adieu, charmant sejour adieu, sombre castel,
On l'on vite à l'abri du Constitutionnel.
ALVARO DE MUNNY.

Upon one of the last pages is the following patriotic sentiment:

Je ne sais que dire. [THIERS.

And immediately afterwards:

Bavard! [EMILE DE GIRARDIN.

The Government would warn this album if it were a periodical.

The snuff-box, brooches, rings, pins, ear-rings, given by the President to the manager, the composer of the cantate, the singers and danseuses, of the grand Opera, in acknowledgement of the representation offered to him, are valued at no less a sum than *eleven thousand dollars!* The Opera Comiques the Italiens, and the Odeon are all candidates for a similar largesse. M. MAY, who is the author of the ode to be sung at the Italiens, is in luck, for he already shows at dinner parties and soirees, a pin of the value of five thousand francs, received from the President, for his verses entitled the Eagle, read at the private theatricals of the Tuileries, six months ago. LOUIS NAPOLEON rarely stirs from home without jewelry in his pocket. His jeweler in the Rue de Richelieu, has a standing order for so much a month, and tells large stories of the quantities he furnishes.

As it is at Notre Dame that the first act of the Imperial drama is to be played, it is natural that that edifice should be the first to undergo the necessary adaptations. The bees of the Empire have already been returned to the places they occupied in the decoration of the Cathedral, under NAPOLEON. LOUIS XVIII removed them, and substituted the fleur de lys: LOUIS PHILIPPE, in his turn replaced the fleurs de lys by stars. The busy bee has improved the first shining hour to come to his own again.

A very general sympathy for that unfortunate class of persons who have embraced the profession of letters, has often caused lenient verdicts to be pronounced against them, whenever they have any difficulties to settle in the courts of justice. The hope of thus escaping with a slight sentence, doubtless induced Mr. V. POULOUX to assume the character of a poet, when he was arrested for stealing a turkey. To the interrogatories of the commissary he replied in verse. You will be amused at the manner in which he declared his name to be VIROIL, his hunger to be extreme, and his roof the canopy of heaven.

Votre nom!
Le Cygne de Mantoue ainsique moi se nomme.
Votre age?
Voila bien soixante ans que je suis honnête homme.
Votre demeure?
Mon lit, c'est le pavé, mon rideau le ciel bleu.
Votre profession!
Penser, rever, prier, croire, esparer en Dieu!
Pourquois avez vous volé ce dindon!
J'avais faim, magistrat; toutes les lois du monde
Ne sont que des mots, lorsque l'estomac grande.

The poulterer being an enemy to literature, and especially to the poetic art, refused to be mollified, and so Mr. VIROIL POULOUX was committed for trial before the Correctional Police.

The *Presse* of this morning, in giving the second chapter of "Uncle Tom's Cabin," says that, not satisfied with the translation that has been prepared for its columns, it applied to M. LEON PILATTE, who has spent two years in the slave States, and who is an intimate friend of Mrs. STOWE, to complete the work. This gentleman, it adds, will be fully competent to render into parallel French the extraordinary English used by the negroes. He will also present the reader with a life of the authoress, and casual anecdotical allusions to Rev. HENRY BEECHER.

The *Siecle* gives the second chapter also this morning. Thus far, the book has made no sensation in this city. All the excitement has been hitherto among the editors and publishers. People are unwilling now to subscribe for a newspaper, however great may be the inducements it offers. They are never sure of the day's number till they have read it. When the work is published in book form, the extent of the sale will prove the interest felt by the French in the great transatlantic topic.

DICK TINTO.

EPISCOPAL HOSPITAL, AT PHILADELPHIA.—This institution was opened on Saturday last, by public services, under the direction of Bishop POTTER. Although under the management of gentlemen connected with the Episcopal Church, it is not intended in its beneficial operations to be restricted to that communion, its charter requiring the reception of patients without "exclusion of creed, color or country," and providing that while an Episcopal chaplain is attached to the wards, the private ministration of other religious advisers is not to be forbidden. The building is situate at the present terminus of Front-street proper, and presents the nearest hospital accommodation to a population of over sixty thousand souls. The success with which the enterprise has been attended is no less creditable to the energy and influence of the eminent divine and his associates who are at its head than are the just and liberal provisions of its charter to their wisdom and charity. In the space of two years a funded capital of fifty thousand dollars has been secured, and,—principally, through the liberality of two two ladies of this city,—a tract of ten acres, with an adequate edifice, appropriated unincumbered to its use. While efforts are making to increase the efficiency of this endowment not only by annual subscriptions but by additions to the capital fund, the institution has now been put into active operation with a thorough and capable corps of medical attendants, and with sufficient accommodations for its immediate purposes.—*Eve. Bulletin.*

RETIRACY OF PRESIDENT SPARKS.—The Boston *Post* remarks, that the administration of President SPARKS has been eminently successful, and his resignation was deeply regretted. His successor will bring to the discharge of the duties of this position not only a mind of the most thorough cultivation and the spirit of Progressive Philosophy, but unusual sagacity, intimate knowledge of College detail, large common sense, and administrative talents of high order.

Mr. Webster in the Dartmouth College Case, before the Supreme Court of New-Hampshire.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

NEW-HAVEN, CONN., Dec., 1852.

It was early in the Autumn of 1817, that I was at EXETER, attending the General Association of that State, as representative of the same clerical body in Connecticut. The Supreme Court was in session there at the time, and it was known that this case was to come on during the term. The ministers, assembled from that and other States, felt a deep interest in the point at issue, both on account of its importance to the community at large, and the distinguished counsel engaged. For their accommodation, therefore, the Court courteously decided to have it brought forward at an early day. The Judges—RICHARDSON, BELL, WOODBURY—were not ordinary men among their cotemporaries on the Bench. The members of the Bar employed, were all known to the public as men of high standing or great promise in their profession. With hardly an exception, they were men of stalwart frames and granite features, indicative of mental energy and strength of character. The former Governor SMITH—an equal among the first, and in the maturity of his attainments—read a written argument of great learning and ability on the inherent historical rights of "Corporate Bodies." General MASON—of Senatorial memory—followed on the established application of these principles—especially as pertaining to the case before the Court. This, though more discursive than its predecessor, was not less important in its practical bearing upon the question involved in the discussion. He was succeeded by a gentleman quite his junior in years, but who evidently felt that he was not out of his place in being thus associated with seniors and men of renown. He seemed conscious of having much at stake, from the effort now being made, and determined to succeed in establishing himself among the very first, though, as yet, comparatively unknown to fame. He was fluent, ingenious, brilliant,—especially well aware of who was to speak next after him. But this did nought abate his courage, nor shake his confidence of success. Frequent reference—too frequent, indeed,—to the "learned gentleman"—"the honorable counsellor',—"the distinguished advocate who was to follow"—seemed but the more to animate him in the ardor and eloquence of his argument. If no self-relying defiance, there was certainly no timidity indicated on his part. Instead of casting an anchor to the windward for "quarter," he dashed eagerly forward, as it were, to seize his mane and beard the lion in his den. And he unquestionably did himself credit,—as the effort would have been creditable to any man of his age.

Mr. WEBSTER had sat apparently unmoved, if not unconcerned. This was the more noticeable from the provocation which, it was thought, had been given him, and high rose the universal expectation that he would handle the gentleman "without mittens," or annihilate him with a stroke. Mr. B. having concluded and sat down, Mr. WEBSTER deliberately arose with all eyes upon him. He commenced self-possessed, calm; proceeded with an even balance of mind and clear, steady thought, to a comprehensive survey of the disputed ground, so as to have made himself complete master of the whole, and capable of selecting or using any or every part, so as to make all subserve the accomplishment of his one grand purpose. Looking at the end from the beginning—espying, of course, what was wanting, as well as when or where required—he took and applied them accordingly, selecting a piece now here, now there, as the dove-tail work required; thus joining together the detached fragments to the formation of a compact, solid body of unequalled weight, massiveness and strength. The inward order as well as unparalleled power of the course of thought developed, was obvious not so much from the amount seen to be thereby achieved, as from the promise which that gave of power in reserve adequate to still greater achievements. All this was with little of technicality and formal announcement. With firm footing, and stately step he went forward, supplying every defect, dissipating every difficulty, overcoming every obstacle, thus securing a full, fair, open field before him; then with burning ardor and concentrated strength bearing down resistlessly upon the opposing powers, as did NELSON in his coronation victory upon the combined forces of the enemy off Trafalgar.

But all—doubtless, all but the orator himself, were disappointed. From commencement to the close, there was no reference—not even the slightest intimation given, that any such being as Mr. B. had opened his mouth upon the subject. He ceased,—and the long-suspended, breathless silence was broken by an involuntary, irrepressible rustling throughout the densely crowded hall. The State's Attorney, a highly respectable gentleman, made the closing argument, and did as well as perhaps any man could have done—coming immediately after DANIEL WEBSTER—pleading for his beloved and age-honored "*alma mater*."

Several things struck me with such power, while listening to Mr. WEBSTER in this case, that the intervention of thirty-five years has not impaired their impression. The "lucid order"—with the fullness, condensation, and comprehensiveness of thought. From being perfectly master, the absolute control he had of the subject; with the accompanying consciousness of it, in entire self possession The repressed outlay and *reserved* strength of mind, evidencing that he did not *put forth* his *whole* strength, and bow himself under the mighty effort,—as Sampson when he overthrew the temple of the Philistines with Dagon and all his gods. But in the height of the struggle he stood erect, with comparative *ease* dealing death blows on the right hand and on the left; as a man would hold a boy in his grasp, at arms length, now lifting him up and now throwing him down, simultaneously with the simple volition to do or forbear. In this obvious *reservation of mental power* there was a *sensible difference* between him and the great men by whom he was surrounded. There was a peculiarity of *style*. The language employed, though choice, not seeming to have been sought and selected—but rather to have flowed spontaneously from the thoughts themselves—pressing for appropriate, adequate utterance. The language, in a word, but the robed embodiment of thought,—or the thoughts as seen without the covering of words.

Another striking characteristic will live within me while memory lasts—a *perfect correspondence of outward expression with the inward idea and emotion*,—the one reflecting the other—as "face answereth to face in a glass." Was there a call for the *terrific!* the dark clouds gathered, lowered, settled with vivid flashes upon his elevated, expanded brow. Was there a demand for what is *pleasing and radiant*—the coruscations of intellect, and the whole countenance became luminous with thought and alacrity. It was as the sun shining forth in the clearness and fullness of his cheering beams.

I afterwards saw Mr. WEBSTER in the sanctuary, hearing, as he was ever wont, the impress of deep thoughtfulness and serious attention—though the "observed of all observers."

S. M.

CHOLERA AT CUBA—PANIC AMONG GRAVE DIGGERS.—Cholera is said to be raging to a most alarming extent at the city of St. Jago, and in other towns in that vicinity, in Cuba. Hundreds are stricken down a week, and the mortality of the small city of St. Jago is computed at the lowest figure at sixty per day. What is a singular fact, militating against the experience in this malady in our section is that the whites are most obnoxious to attack. The condition of St. Jago has been rendered particularly hard and critical by a panic among the grave diggers, who have fled from their labors and in many instances left the dead unburied, and in a state of decomposition in the public cemetery. The *Orden*, a paper at St. Jago, says:

"It would be difficult to describe the difficulties that have, during some little time past, beset the authorities of the city, and almost paralyzed their efforts to attend to the numerous and pressing necessities and demands occasioned by the terrible epidemic that is now in her midst. A panic that now reigns among the grave-diggers, and those who until now, have performed the duties attendant upon interments. They now refuse to perform any part whatever thereto, and thereby place the Chaplain of the Cemetery in a very painful position. The authorities have been under the indispensable necessity of adopting measures, proportioned to the exigency of circumstances, for if there is no one to inter the bodies of the deceased, it is easy to imagine the horrible aspect which the holy precincts of the Cemetery would present, and the dreadful evils which might result from an agglomeration of corpses in a country as warm as ours, and where terror increases an hundred fold the serious character of the evil."

ADDITIONAL FOREIGN EXTRACTS.

PER STEAMER AFRICA.

The *London Standard*, announcing the death of Rev. M. MARCUS, formerly Rector of the Church of St. George the Martyr, in this City adds:

He came to this country about four years since; for the purpose of procuring means for the establishment of an Emigrants' Home in New-York, in which the poorer class of British emigrants should enjoy the advantages of shelter and religious instruction on their arrival in the United States. By his perseverance and untiring energy he had secured a grant of land for the purpose, and since his arrival in this country he had been indefatigable in his exertions to secure the object of his mission. This so affected his health that his medical attendants advised his remaining in this country rather than risk another voyage across the Atlantic, and his friends were in anticipation of his being instituted to a living in this country, a hope which was suddenly cut short by his demise in the prime of life, leaving a widow and four children. We can bear testimony to the many amiable qualities which characterized the deceased, and which had earned for him the respect and affection of all who enjoyed the pleasure of his acquaintance, and also to his indefatigable exertions, under many discouragements, as the cause he espoused was but coldly received, and he labored unceasingly for its accomplishment, having traveled over a great part of England.

COMPLETION OF THE EVELYN DIARY AND CORRESPONDENCE.—We observe that the third and fourth volumes of the new edition of this celebrated work are at length issued. They contain a large number of original letters, now published for the first time, illustrated with many historical and biographical notes, and a general index. The present new and enlarged edition also comprises the private correspondence between King CHARLES I. and his Secretary of State, Sir EDWARD NICHOLAS, whilst his Majesty was in Scotland, in 1641, and at other times during the Civil War; the correspondence of various members of the royal family during the Commonwealth and Protectorate, and the correspondence between Sir EDWARD HYDE (afterwards Earl of Clarendon) and Sir RICHARD BROWNE, Ambassador to France in the time of CHARLES I., &c.

Censorship of the French Press.

A Bord of Censorship is in course of formation, having for its object the *surveillance* of all pamphlets on religious, social, and political questions, and which are circulated in the country by pedlars. This mode of circulation of cheap works had been found most effective by the Socialists, and continued almost unabated notwithstanding the vigilance exercised by the functionaries. An attempt had been made to stay the evil by means of the issue of numerous cheap publications by the Club of the Rue de Poitiers, which had a large fund at its disposal. The sophisms of the Socialists were no doubt ably combatted by the writers of that association, but in a style too abstract for the understanding of rural populations and the lower classes in the towns, for whose use they were especially compiled. Many of these pamphlets were composed in a familiar manner, adapted to the meanest capacity; and the arguments used were such as the greatest excitement to the worst passions of human nature. They were in every size and shape, and called by every denomination that baffled vigilance. They assume the name of almanacs, directories, guide-books, and frequently the doctrines of Communism were conveyed under the title of books of devotion. The pedlars, who disseminated loads of these publications throughout the departments, were liable to be stopped, and were many times stopped on their progress by the gendarmery, and their books examined. The gendarmes, however, rarely looked beyond the title page, or the first pages of the work, and these were in most cases sure to be highly moral or devotional. The object of the present plan is, it is to be feared, not only to eradicate Socialist doctrines, but also to prevent the circulation of political works, whether Legitimist or Republican, that may interfere unpleasantly with an Imperial *régime*. In future it will be required that all cheap publications circulated by pedlars in the provinces, shall have the stamp of the Board on them; such as have not will be seized, and the parties proceeded against. Three members of the Institute, namely MM. DE FOUCHETILLE, ANCELOT, and ENFIS, and two literary characters, MM. DE LAGUERONIERE and ANGIER, are spoken of as likely to compose the Board. M. DUMOULIN, Director of the Printing and Periodical Press Department of the Ministry of Police, and who, in the ungrateful and unpopular post he occupies, has so often arrested the circulation of unpalatable but wholesome truth, will no doubt be one of the most active and efficient agents of the new censorship. It may be remembered that M. DE MAUPAS, Minister of Police, addressed a circular to the Prefects, on the 28th July last, with reference to the same subject. In that circular occurs the following passage:

"But the most powerful auxiliary of this occult circulation is, beyond all doubt, the trade of *colportage*. It is all the more dangerous, as being authorized and regulated by the law; it seems protected against the distrust of the populations by the sanction of the Government; and, in fact, the poison of an anarchical propaganda is in some sort spread about under the name of authority itself. The agents employed in this service form a veritable army, spread over the whole surface of the territory. Its chiefs are in Paris; it has its discipline, its rules, its rallying words and orders, varying according to localities and circumstances. Its object is always and everywhere the same—to attack Government by attempting to eradicate sound and religious ideas, to corrupt morals, to disseminate calumny, and to develope the germs of those culpable passions which only speculate upon revolution."

French Empire—Popular Vote.

Departments.	*Yes.*	*No.*	*Silent.*
Ain	81,552	1,232	26,854
Aisne	137,684	4,367	15,068
Allier	70,633	483	23,695
Alpes (Basses)	39,213	166	10 476
Alpes (Hautes)	26 843	266	9.379
Ardèche	78,486	729	27.005
Ardennes	74,685	2,753	13,851
Ariége	55,804	395	7,477
Aube	60,934	2,355	9,892
Aude	70,516	576	15,253
Aveyron	84,295	883	20,942
Bouches du-Rhône	51,746	2,355	51,073
Calvados	106,046	3,615	30,348
Cantal	44,738	323	17.790
Charente	84,970	1,350	28,717
Charente-Inférieure	103,626	2,069	33,578
Cher	66,408	1,008	16,440
Corrèze	69,421	409	18,175
Corse	35,911	9	615
Côte-d'Or	99,120	2,549	12,816
Côtes-du-Nord	110 947	1,001	46,262
Creuse	48,942	534	26,861
Deux-Sèvres	83 912	1,181	28,142
Dordogne	112.620	1,320	29,297
Doubs	60 681	1,707	14,493
Drôme	78,859	1,459	9,669
Eure	99,874	6,050	21,003
Eure-et-Loir	64,378	3,950	17,073
Finistère	108,758	1,297	30,237
Gard	63,534	4,393	31,723
Garonne (Haute)	110,824	2,230	25,506
Gers	78 373	1,236	17,462
Gironde	114,635	3 551	57,789
Hérault	84,716	3,038	33,967
Ille-et-Vilaine	109 154	1,351	48,568
Indre	59,727	904	16,747
Indre-et-Loire	74,603	1,348	18 675
Isère	134 220	2,441	28,202
Jura	74,662	2,789	10.130
Landes	69,869	534	15,860
Loir-et-Cher	56,364	2,366	12,407
Loire	92,313	1,402	32,178
Loire (Haute-)	58,435	218	18,480
Loire-Inférieure	73,945	3,487	61,761
Loiret	74 774	2,934	15,895
Lot	75,787	881	11,114
Lot-et-Garonne	63,989	3,001	20,315
Lozère	33,064	282	7 302
Maine et-Loire	88,527	3,921	56,920
Manche	138,069	1,993	25,738
Marne	90,359	3,910	13,061
Marne (Haute-)	66,025	1,827	11,720
Mayenne	75,400	4,949	22,901
Meurthe	103,878	3 567	16,429
Meuse	79 414	2,268	12,488
Morbihan	65,854	1,171	49,937
Moselle	94,305	1,608	15,657
Nièvre	73,642	1,178	13,772
Nord	316 465	7,374	69 934
Oise	100,966	3,379	14,995
Orne	95 981	1,563	20,025
Pas-de-Calais	156,624	3,570	29,975
Puy du-Dôme	125,940	477	42,801
Pyrénées (Basses-)	93,656	755	21,637
Pyrénées (Hautes-)	59,927	312	8 435
Pyrénées-Orientale	36,995	248	8,454
Rhin (Bas-)	114,085	3,819	11,768
Rhin (Haut-)	92,747	2,841	17,569
Rhône	96,513	9,789	45 081
Saône (Haute-)	64,836	1,381	5,421
Saône-et-Loire	115 628	1 920	38,686
Sarthe	108 449	2 601	22,727
Seine.—Paris	206,593	44,887	53,617
Seine-Inférieure	163.745	8,570	42 526
Seine-et-Marne	80,628	3,771	13.200
Seine-et-Oise	113,762	6,445	16,195
Semme	13=,150	3.711	23,678
Tarn	84,372	1,607	19,075
Tarn-et Garonne	54 900	778	21,494
Var	71,539	589	37,907
Vaucluse	56,326	1.147	21,195
Vendee	59,765	1,433	48,566
Vienne (Haute-)	58,430	660	24,167
Vienne	64,090	685	26,039
Vosges	96 564	2,497	16,552
Yonne	89 920	3,983	16,380
Algérie	6,269	869	
Armée de terre	164 158	9,483	
Armée de mer	47,952	2 024	
Total	7,564,189	253,145	2,067,060

The Danish Succession.

The *Augsburg Gazette* publishes the text of the protocol of Warsaw, relative to the succession to the throne of Denmark. It is as follows:

1. The object proposed in the interest of the peace of the north, and that of the august Houses of Oldenburg and the maintenance of the integrity of the Danish monarchy, can only be realized by means of a combination which shall fix the succession for the whole of the states now under the sceptre of the King of Denmark in male lines to the exclusion of females. 2. The male heirs of Prince CHRISTIAN of Schleswig-Holstein-Sonderburg-Glucksburg and his wife the Princess LOUISA of Hesse unite all the hereditary rights which, in the event of there being no direct male heir, belonging to them by the renunciations of the Landgrave CHARLOTTA of Hesse, and her son Prince FREDERIC, and his daughter the Princess MARY of Anhalt-Dessau. 3. His Majesty, the Emperor of Russia, as chief of the elder branch of Holstein-Gottorp, wishing to complete the rights resulting from these renunciations, and to bring about a combination of such high interest of the maintenance of the integrity of the Danish monarchy, is ready to renounce the eventual rights which belong to him. It is, nevertheless, understood that the eventual rights of the two younger branches of Holstein-Gottorp will be expressly reserved; that those which the august head of the elder branch abandons for himself and for his male descendants in favor of Prince CHRISTIAN of Glucksburg and his male descendants shall revive in the Imperial House of Russia at the period when, which God forbid, the male descendants of that Prince shall become extinct; that since the renunciation of his Majesty the Emperor shall have principally for object to facilitate a combination which is called for by the first interests of the monarchy, the offer of such a renunciation will cease to be obligatory if the combination should fail to be entered into. 4. In consequence of the considerations pointed out above, Prince CHRISTIAN of Glucksburg and the Princess his wife, and in their default their male descendants, would have greater rights than any other branch to succeed to the states now under the sceptre of his Danish Majesty. In consequence, the two courts of Copenhagen and St. Petersburg have agreed that his Majesty, the King of Denmark, shall designate the Prince and Princess of Glucksburg conjointly as the heirs-presumptive to his Crown, in the event of the male line of the present dynasty becoming extinct.

Public Monuments in Denmark.

The Copenhagen Navigation schools are about to be improved and enlarged; a separate building will be erected on the quay, provided with an observatory and instruments. Presents of money from the Danish Minister and Baron HAMBRO, in London, and from other individuals, as well as of books, instruments, &c., have been announced. It is to be hoped that the State will give this valuable institution its assistance.

A striking funeral monument has been finished for the grave of the Danish warriors who fell at Fredericia, and will shortly leave the atelier of BISSEN for the place of its destination. It consists of a frame of granite forty ells long by twenty-five broad (the size of the grave), on which are inscribed the names of the deceased. On this frame stands a granite block three-and-a-half ells high and two-and-a-half broad, sculptured with a bas-relief representing two soldiers occupied in burying a fallen comrade. The plan for the whole was drawn up by the architect BINDESBÖLL.

The Shrines of the Holy Land.

The Berlin *Spener's Gazette* states, on the authority of a private letter from Jerusalem, that the Sultan had resolved to repair the defect in the cupola of the Church of the Holy Sepulchre at his own expense, to appease the disputes to which the state of the building had given rise among the Greek and Latin Christians. A Turkish engineer had arrived, with orders to survey the edifice, and to make the necessary measurements and estimates for the repairs. On the day after the arrival of the engineer, AFFIF EFFENDI, a conference was held in the body of the church, at which he met the Greek and Armenian Patriarchs, the Catholic Bishop and the French Consul, M. BOTTA. AFFIF EFFENDI opened the sitting by stating it to be the declared will of the Sultan that the dispute about rebuilding the cupola should be settled; he had therfore resolved, without prejudice to the rights of the Powers interested in it, to undertake the restoration at his own cost. The EFFENDI notified, accordingly, that he should commence the survey on the following morning. This communication gave rise to an angry discussion between the heads of the three Christian Churches, during which the Turks present quietly smoked their chibouques. A few days afterwards another meeting was held in the Church of the Grave of the Virgin, to hear the firman read, by which some of the causes of the continual conflicts between the Greeks and Latins would, it had been hoped, be settled. The firman gives the Latin or Catholic priests the right to perform divine service in the Church of the Sepulchre, on condition that they shall not make the smallest alteration in the building itself. But, as the Latin priests will refuse to perform mass before "eshkemalic" altars, it is believed the firman will be useless. The Latins are also secured in the right of opening the great door of the Church at Bethlehem four times during the year, and to enter it in procession. This right is likely to produce collisions, in which, as before, the Turkish soldiers will have to separate the combatants by force, to the scandal of the Christians of all sects.

Saturday Night at the Australian "Diggins."

From a private letter in the *London Times*, July 2, 1852, during a recent solitary tour in search of stray horses, I was forced to visit the celebrated "Bendigo" diggings, and as events of a prodigious nature follow each other so quickly in this go-a-head colony, it's just as well to jot down memoranda of them while they are yet fresh.

Nothing to interrupt the monotony of bush traveling occurred the first day, but on the next, when within about 30 miles of Bendigo, signs of my not being the last man on the face of the earth were distinctly visible. Remains of camp fires became apparent; further on an overturned team; then strings of drays hung about with tin dishes of all sizes, like country peddlers' carts, the drivers, very dirty men, with short answers; much chaff about this time on the road, in which the mounted gentleman, being worsted, rides away amid violent shooting. By and bye you come on the creek. Here are trucks, drays, carts, of every size, camped everywhere; people living under everything—the cricketer's tent, the gipsey tent, the marquee, the tarpaulin, and even the umbrella. This is only the approach to the Diggings; very like the approach to Epsom seen through Lord Rose's telescope, without the donkeys; but the actual spot on which the diggings are situate is the wonder of all wonders. I arrived there just about sundown, and, pulling my horse up, looked round me with mild astonishment. There was Greenwich Fair extending for five miles; there was Richardson's, and the Crown and Anchor both, turned into stores (it was easy to believe that harlequin was round a tree, and that the music hadn't commenced;) there were houses of lively colors on wheels, one of which I recognized as having formerly belonged to the learned pig, but is now let to a gentleman who hangs out a sign (not nearly so interesting as that of the erudite porker), "Mr. Wilson, surgeon, &c. N S Gold Bought." But on getting closer, the holiday appearance, in spite of the flags—and they are many—is entirely removed: no fun of the fair, no laughing, no women; but rough men, hairy to a degree, rocking cradles with an earnestness you cannot imagine; mostly very serious, but some laughing as men laugh when they win at cards—a sure symtom that they are lucky or have a "good hole." These holes are scattered about in all directions, and are to the uninitiated nothing more or less than huge gravel pits. Some go as deep as 30 feet, others only 10 feet. Some parties (parties usually consist of five, including the cook,) get disgusted and knock off at five feet; in which case it is not unusual for the men in the next hole to take possession and work out their claim. The rule with the diggers is, that a claim is vacated when it is not worked for 48 hours; but a man may vacate his hole and return to it at any time by leaving a spade or pickaxe in possession. This is often done, and the hole and the property are always held sacred.

But as I had no hole of my own to put myself into that night, and felt considerably doubled up by the appearance of the place, I addressed a party of gentlemen who were just leaving work as to my best plan of proceeding to get a night's lodging. They very politely told me that it was most likely I should be able to get a "shakedown" at one of the stores, but that, if I could not manage that, I could return, and they would be most happy to give me a share of what was going in their own tent. I, of course, thanked them, and went on to try my luck among the stores. The very first storekeeper I addressed at once acceded to my request, and I unsaddled my mare and gave her a feed of oats, for which I paid my host 4s. I was very busy looking about and pondering on the novelty of my position when a man stepped in front of me, and ejaculated, "God bless me, so it is," I thought this was a greeting after the fashion of little boys in London who accost stout gentlemen from the Eastern Counties, but when I heard my name follow I was reassured. My new friend turned out to be a sailor that I had formerly relieved of his trick at the wheel occasionally on board the *Medway*. "Me and my mate," said Jack, "have started a store close handy here, you'd better come and stop with us to night, Sir." To this I assented, and making my excuses to host No. 1, took my mare and proceeded to the temporary abode of Master Jack. My mare was fenced in inside the store and fed up to the eyes with oats, while I was forced down on to an empty inverted tea-chest and told to "go in" to an extemporaneous collation of beef-steaks, cold ham, Dutch cheese, sardines, pickles, and damper. The request to make myself at home was heartily given and no less heartily responded to. I don't think I ever made such a feed—my previous hunger had been aggravated by the bare possibility of my not being able to get anything to eat that night, and was perfectly overwhelming.

But night is the time at the diggings—my night happened to be on Saturday, and the store presented the same appearance as a shop in Whitechapel would do on the same evening. I suppose there were never less than fifteen people before the counter up to 12 o'clock, pitching down their bank-notes, taking up their change, which, I observed, they seldom counted, and departing. The mode of doing business, too, was original—if the vender hadn't the small change required, he threw in a piece of tobacco or soap, or anything else that was handy, quite irrespective of the wants of his customer. This was always accepted with a good humored nod and an "all right." There was a good deal of gold bought that night, and I asked my friend's partner what they got for it? "Oh!" he says, "they get what they can, and if they ain't very civil, they have to take a good deal of that out in soap."

It must require a considerable amount of nerve to keep a store in there diggings, for there is no police protection to speak of, and yet outrages in the diggings are unheard of. The great secret appears to lie in the fact of every one being successful. I had some conversation with a very decent man, who had his little boy of seven years old working with him. He showed me the result of that one day's labor, and it was just contained in one of those large upright lucifer match boxes—I suppose in weight about five ounces, worth £17. Previously to going to bed I took a pipe and strolled about outside; the sight was really beautiful, realizing one's idea of an immense army encamped—fires burning all round and glimmering like stars high up in the ranges; but the strangest thing was to look up the long line of tents (every house is of canvas), and be carried back dreamily to the old Chinese exhibition with its "feast of lanterns."

The store closed at last, and we retired to rest, or to an attempt at it. I had no sooner got quietly into my hammock than bang went a gun off close to my head, followed by a general volley; these were answered by other volleys at different distances; then more close by, and so on for three mortal hours, as if Royal Princes were being incessantly born, or the army been suddenly engaged by some warlike Sikhs from the opposite hills. I looked over the hammock in some alarm, and inquired the cause of the demonstration... I was informed that it being Saturday night, everybody discharged their firearms so as to begin the week with fresh powder. And as everybody carries at least a six-barrelled revolver with him, the noise was in some measure accounted for. I got to sleep at last, and slept well, with the exception of once being awoke by my mate (over whom I was slowly) rubbing against my hammock and endeavoring to overturn me.

As the people at the diggings are of a very nomadic disposition, and as yet there is no printing press established on the spot, you find notices or advertisements in manuscript pasted up against all the large trees. Some trees seem especially favored, and you see crowds round them as you do at a post-office when the mail is about being delivered—they are generally of a very unromantic description. Such as rewards for lost horses, with description, &c., or something as follows: "Bill Jones' mate has gone to the Iron Bark Gulley; he can be heard of at the Jew's store." One only that I saw had some slight tendency to touch the fine chords of a man's nature; it ran thus, the injured husband's feelings evidently choking his grammar: "My wife, Elizabeth Blenkinson, having gone away with Jim the sawyer, I will not be responsible for your debts, and have nothing more to say to you."

OFFICIAL DOCUMENTS.

AMERICAN DIPLOMATIC SERVICE.

Expenses of the several Delegations.

Our Government, a few months since, issued a circular dispatch to several of our Ministers in Europe, asking of them information as to the expenses they were severally obliged to incur. To that circular, the following replies, which we copy from the *Post*, have been returned:

Letter from Abbott Lawrence.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES, LONDON, Dec. 19, 1852.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your circular dispatch of the 4th Nov. last, communicating to me the resolution of the Senate that the Secretary of State be requested to communicate to that body any information which he may possess touching the expediency of adopting a graduated scale of diplomatic salaries, based upon the combined considerations of the importance of the mission and the expenses of residence.

You request me, in accordance with that resolution, to transmit to you a statement of the expenses incident to my residence in my official capacity in London. You are perhaps aware that, possessing private means, I have not been as exact in my expenses as I should have been had I been obliged to measure them by the amount of my outfit and salary.

The house I occupy is in a situation central and convenient for a legation. It was furnished when I took it, with the exception of plate, linen and cutlery, all which I was obliged to purchase, together with some glass and china. The same would be the case, probably, with any house that might be taken by a foreign minister. I have esteemed it my duty to entertain my countrymen to a moderate extent, and to maintain the hospitable courtesies of the great country which I have the honor to represent. But while I have endeavored to perform these offices without ostentation, and with an eye to judicious economy, I am free to confess that my expenses in these particulars should not be taken as a guide in fixing the salary for this mission. Therefore, without troubling you with them, I will only say that after carefully examining the items of my expenditure, with a view to ascertain the cost of living in London in the position which the Minister of the United States is obliged to occupy, I am decidedly of the opinion that the present salary is inadequate.

The rent of a furnished house in London, in a convenient and proper location, would not be less than from £700 to £900 a-year. Horses and carriages would cost from £225 to £250 a-year. And to meet properly these and all the other expenses growing out of the position, would require, in my judgment, an annual salary of twenty thousand dollars. I deem it proper to add that my own expenses have exceeded these sums.

I have the honor to be, Sir, your obedient servant,
ABBOTT LAWRENCE.

Hon. DANIEL WEBSTER,
Secretary of State, Washington, D. C.

Letter from W. C. Rives.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES, PARIS, Jan. 8, 1853.

SIR: I received three or four weeks ago, your circular of the 4th Nov. last, communicating a resolution of the Senate, relative to the expediency of adopting a graduated scale of diplomatic salaries, based upon the combined considerations of the importance of the mission and the expenses of residence, and requesting me to transmit to the Department, at my earliest convenience, a statement of the expenses incident to my residence in an official character, at Paris. The late important political events here, have, for a time, diverted my attention from this subject, but I proceed now, as far as the nature of the subject admits of it, to furnish an answer to your inquiries.

As you desire that the information should be "specific and accurate," it will be necessary to enter into some detail of the principal items which enter into the expenses of a residence here. The first and most important is that of house rent; a house of respectable size and appearance, neatly but unostentatiously furnished, cannot be rented here in a convenient quarter of the city, for less than from three to four thousand dollars a year. The hire of a plain carriage and a pair of horses by the year is from twelve to fourteen hundred dollars. The expense of fuel is also a very heavy charge here; wood alone, for the most part, is burnt here, and the price of that is from fourteen to sixteen dollars a cord. Considering the lengthened portion of the year, (from eight to nine months,) during which fires are kept up here, the expense of this item alone, in a household consisting of half a dozen persons, with the usual number of servants, averages, according to my experience, about twelve hundred dollars a year.

The expense of the daily subsistence of a family in Paris may be judged of by the price of the common articles which enter into its consumption; butchers' meat, for example, being fifteen cents per pound, and double that price for the delicate portions; ham from thirty to forty cents per pound, and a pair of fowls nine francs, or a dollar and seventy-five cents of the currency of the United States, and other things in like or even greater proportion. According to this scale of rigorous and unavoidable expense, the mere ordinary subsistence of a household constituted as above mentioned, could not be short of the annual sum of three thousand dollars.

The four items above mentioned, of house rent, carriage hire, fuel and ordinary subsistence, form alone an aggregate exceeding the annual salary allowed to a Minister of the United States. But to these must be added as expenses equally obligatory and inevitable, the annual hire and clothing of servants, which cannot be estimated at less than from twelve to fifteen hundred dollars: the expense of lights, which, during the long nights of one-half of the year in this latitude, is a very large item; washing and common groceries forming together, for a family constituted as I have above supposed, another aggregate of strictly necessary expense, not short of three thousand dollars annually.

If to these two aggregates be further added the personal expenses of the Minister and his family—which, in a capital like this, and in the place they must occupy in society, are not always under the control of his own tastes or choice—and the expense, which neither his feelings nor his duty allow him to avoid, of exercising a becoming hospitality to his countrymen, as well as reciprocating the civilities offered to him by his colleagues of the Diplomatic Corps, and the public functionaries of the Government to which he is accredited, (items of which the minimum, according to my experience, would be another annual sum of three thousand dollars,) you have all the data it is in my power to supply for estimating the expense incidental to an official residence here in the character of Foreign Minister, maintained within as modest limits as a decent regard for his position permits.

I have the honor to be, with great respect, your obedient servant,
W. C. RIVES.

Hon. DANIEL WEBSTER, Secretary of State.

Letters from Neil S. Brown.

U. S. LEGATION, ST. PETERSBURG, Dec. 6, 1851.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your circular of the 4th Nov. last. In giving the information therein required, I labor under the difficulty of not having been here but little over one year, and therefore have not made a full test of the expenses of living. Besides this, my family have not been with me, except a portion of them, and that only for a few weeks during the last Summer.

My expenses during the first year were, as near as I can estimate them, about $6,000. In this were embraced some articles of a permanent nature, which will not have to be purchased again, and which will operate in some sort as a credit on subsequent years. But this will be more than counterbalanced by the increased hospitality which custom here enforces after the first year's residence.

These expenses are made up of house rent, furniture or furniture rent, carriages or carriage hire, servant hire, living, with its incidents, and extra clothing adapted to the climate, all of which items count more than at either London or Paris. I regard my style of living as a medium one. It would be difficult to reduce it with respectability, and difficult to exceed it without bankruptcy. With my family here, my expenses would absorb my whole salary, and probably exceed it. A man of fortune would spend more than the salary, and not be considered extravagant. A man without a fortune is compelled to measure his steps. Making all these allowances, and considering also my ill health during the greater portion of last winter, which confined me to my room, I state that my expenses have been, and will be, six thousand dollars per annum, and probably more.

This is as full a statement as I am able to make; and I have no hesitation in saying, that from a proper regard to the usefulness and dignity of the mission, as well as justice to the incumbent, whoever he may be, the salary ought to be increased. If the information sought has any reference to the Secretary of Legation, I state that he does not, and cannot, live upon the present salary. It requires and will continue to require not less than three thousand dollars per annum for that office at this court, and if he have a family it will require more. St. Petersburg is emphatically and in every respect an artificial city—artificially built and artificially sustained. It is dependent for all its supplies on distant regions; the necessaries of life are exorbitantly high, while the tastes and habits of the place are extravagant.

I have the honor to be, with high consideration,
Your obedient servant, NEIL S. BROWN.

Hon. DANIEL WEBSTER, &c., &c.

Mr. Brown to Mr. Webster.—[Extract.]

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES, ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 29 1852.

In my dispatch No. 13, in answer to your circular of the 4th Nov., 1851, it was not in my power to respond in a manner to do full justice to the subject. Owing to the rigor of the climate, I had abandoned the idea of bringing my family; consequently *my expenses here* are at least one third less, if not more, than they would otherwise be. I have taken some pains to make up an opinion as to what the salary ought to be, considering, in the language of the Senate's resolution, "the importance of the mission and the expenses of residence," and supposing that every minister will either have, or ought to have, a family to be supported here or elsewhere, I believe he could not do fair justice to the claims of his mission, at this court, on less than twelve thousand dollars per annum, with the present outfit and infit. With this he would maintain a rank becoming his country, and could, without doubt, make himself more useful. No one knows, but those who have tried it, the restraints which the present rate of pay imposes in such a position. The minister is compelled to fall back on some subordinate rank of living, or draw upon his own fortune, which few of our public men can afford.

I have thought proper to say this much out of a just regard for the public interest, for I have no expectation of being personally benefited by it in any way.

Mr. Folsom to Mr. Webster.—[Extract]

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES, THE HAGUE, December 16, 1852.

SIR: I herewith transmit a statement of the expenses incurred by me during the year just elapsed, in conformity with the instructions contained in your circular of the 4th November last.

I have kept an accurate account of my disbursements, and can vouch for the correctness of this statement. The cost of living is probably greater here than in any other part of the continent, and quite equal to that of London, excepting only in the item of house-rent. Every article of marketing is dear, and clothing particularly so. But the Dutch people are great economists, and consume the least possible quantity of everything necessary to the maintenance of life. By this means they reduce the expenses of living to the limits of their incomes, which are generally small. But the effect is often seen in the unhealthy aspect of the people, and especially of the children.

STATEMENT OF EXPENSES FOR ONE YEAR.

For what object.	*Guilders and cts.*	*Dollars and cts*
Rent of house	1,200 00	480 00
Fuel, coal, turf, coke and wood	647 65	259 06
Butcher	1,116 00	446 40
Poulterer	130 00	52 00
Vegetables	300 00	120 00
Butter, eggs, milk and cream	600 60	240 00
Fruit	96 00	38 40
Fish	244 80	97 60
Potatoes	175 00	70 00
Bread	600 00	240 00
Groceries	684 00	273 60
Confectionery	175 00	70 00
Table beer for kitchen, &c	90 00	36 00
Wines	1,000 00	400 00
Servants, (cook, maid, two bonnes, two valets)	1,302 00	520 80
Laundry	510 00	204 00
Carriage, horses and coachman	1,500 00	600 00
Governess for children	800 00	320 00
Medical attendance and medicines	100 00	40 00
Seats at English Church	120 00	48 00
Subscription to club	60 00	24 00
Clothing for family	2,500 00	1,000 00
Extra expense of entertaining	1,250 00	500 00
Furniture complete for house	2,600 00	11,000 00
Total	31,199 65	12,479 86

The foregoing statement is based on actual expenditures during the past year, commencing Dec 1, 1850, except that in some cases an average is made for the whole year by the rate of expenditures for several months in succession.

GEO. FOLSOM.

Letter from Mr. Barringer.

MADRID, Nov., 1851.

The fact is, that this is unquestionably one of the dearest capitals in Europe; even the necessaries of life are extremely high in price. The great distance from the coast in every direction, and the universal want of the means of good internal communication, added to the barrenness of the immediate locality, contribute greatly to this state of things; the peculiar habits of the nation, so far behind the spirit of improvement in this age, their general prejudice against every thing foreign, their indifference and even content with the stationary condition of their country, have all had a most pernicious influence against the facility of procuring at cheap rates even the necessaries, much more the comforts and luxuries, of life. Water even, which is here carried on men's shoulders to the habitations of all, is very dear; wood, so often indispensable in the peculiar and extraordinary coolness of the winter months, and which can with great difficulty be procured at all in this treeless table-land, is near one cent per pound for it is all sold by weight; so of coal and oil, the latter in such universal use here for lights, and indeed of everything else which is consumed in this capital, and whose intrinsic cost, dear enough from the distance from which they can only be obtained, and the enormous rates of transportation, generally on mule's backs, is greatly enhanced by the onerous system of gate duties universally prevalent in Spain. As an illustration of the immense cost of internal transportation, I will mention that the amount of the expenses of transport of a carriage purchased for me by order from New-York, from Cadiz to Madrid, was three hundred dollars; yet this was the lowest sum for which this service could be obtained, though the cost of such transport from New-York to Cadiz was only fifty dollars.

The rates of transport are nearly in the same proportion from Paris, and still higher from London. Horses, too, that are fit to be driven, are very dear, and their maintenance very expensive. Entertainments, though to a certain extent indispensable, whether dinners or balls, judging from my own experience at this Court, are more costly than at London or Paris, where there are such facilities for procuring everything required on such occasions.

It is unnecessary to refer to the sacrifices in the sale of furniture and other effects, which are unavoidably made by Foreign Ministers on their departure from this as well as other Courts, and with which the department must be familiar. Nor is any reference made in the annexed statement, to the cost of indispensable uniforms and dress of etiquette, and the necessarily increased personal expenses, which cannot well be accurately ascertained, and which are as much at least at this as any other Court.

It will be recollected, too, that at this legation there is no annual allowance for office rent or furniture, messenger, &c., &c, as at London and Paris.

It will be observed, too, that house rent here is very dear, although I regard myself as having been fortunate in obtaining a commodious house at a comparatively reasonable rate. The whole subject is respectfully submitted.

I have the honor to remain, with the highest respect, sir, your obedient servant, D. M. BARRINGER.

To Hon DANIEL WEBSTER, Secretary of State.

Mr. M'Curdy to Mr. Webster.—[EXTRACT]

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES, VIENNA, Dec. 6, 1851.

SIR: Your letter of the 4th ultimo is received. I regret that I am unable to give you much information of my own knowledge on the subject to which it refers.

There is no such thing as "boarding," or, indeed, as a public table, known in Vienna. A person hires his room by the day, and takes his meals where he pleases, paying for them by the item. When I first came here I paid for two small rooms in a principal hotel four florins per day, with two more for fires and attendance—being at the rate of 2,100 florins per year. On the arrival of my daughter, ten florins per day were demanded for three suitable rooms, which is at the rate of 3,650 florins per year. Being unwilling to pay that sum, I took rooms in a large private house, sufficient for two persons and domestics, for which I am paying at the rate of 2,556 florins per year. My daughter has passed much of the Summer and Fall at Grafenburg, and I have been alone. I cannot, therefore, say yet, know much personally of the expenses incident to my official residence at this court. I inclose a statement by Mr. SCHWARTZ, the American Consul, which is probably in the main correct, though there are some items for which I should not expend as much as he has charged. I send also a pamphlet on the subject of this mission, which I found here. From what I observed of the expenses of living in London and Paris, I think there is not much difference between those capitals and Vienna.

Probably many of the items which will be embraced in the estimate for the French and English legation, are equally necessary here, although they may not have been mentioned in the statement of Mr. SCHWARTZ. Perhaps appearances are even *more* important for the purpose of insuring respect and influence here, than at either of those places. It will be observed that no calculation has been made for postage, stationery, papers, &c., &c., which come under the head of incidental expenses.

I respectfully suggest that whatever else may be done, a gross sum should be allowed for those items.

The trouble and expense of keeping a minute account, and procuring vouchers for every bunch of quills and postage of a letter, makes the allowance of a less sum than that actually expended preferable to the present system. * * *

Later from Texas.

From the New-Orleans Picayune, Dec. 16.

By the arrival of the steamship *Texas*, Captain LAWLESS, we have received dates from Galveston to the 7th inst.

There was a fire in the town of Washington, on the BRAZOS, on the 24th ult., by which the printing office of the *Texas Ranger*, and other property were destroyed. The *Lone Star* says the flames were discovered in the *Ranger* office about 2 o'clock A. M., and spread very rapidly. Three houses were destroyed, when an opportune shower arrested the fire, otherwise half the town might have been burned. It is suspected that the fire was the work of incendiaries. A letter from Mr. LANCASTER, the proprietor of the *Ranger*, to the editor of the Galveston *News*, states that the paper will soon be reëstablished in better style than ever.

The *News* gives the following account of a ball given to the citizens of Galveston by Capt. LAWLESS, of the steamship *Texas*:

A ball was given by Capt. LAWLESS, on board of his steamship, the *Texas*, on Tuesday night, which was attended by a larger company than we have ever before witnessed in this city. It is estimated by several that the number could not be less than five hundred. The supper tables extended nearly the entire length of the spacious cabin, and were completely loaded down with luxuries in great variety and profusion. The ladies were, in the first instance, seated, and we observed that they filled tables entirely throughout the whole extent. After the ladies had retired to the upper saloon, the gentlemen did most ample justice to the rich profusion spread before them—for their numbers were sufficient to fill the tables two or three times in succession—during which time champagne bottles were emptied with a rapidity which we never before witnessed.

Finally, after all had feasted, the gong gave notice for clearing away the tables, to make room for the merry dance. In a few minutes all was in readiness, and the music commenced. But even the spacious

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, DEC. 20, 1852.

The Times for California.

The *Times for California* will be ready for mailing by the steamer *Illinois* this morning at 9 o'clock. It will contain a complete and carefully digested account of all the movements in the Atlantic States since the departure of the last steamer, and furnishes a report of the important transactions in financial affairs during the same period. The mails per *Illinois* close at 1 P. M. Single copies of the paper may be procured at the counter, in wrappers, ready for mailing. Price 6¼ cents per copy.

News of the Morning.

The great Southern and Western Trade Convention assembled at Baltimore on Saturday, and the Telegraph brings full details of the interesting proceedings. The Convention was held in the New Assembly Rooms, and was very numerously attended; its members meeting and separating with the utmost good feeling. Hon. WM. C. DAWSON, of Georgia, was elected President, and among the Vice-Presidents were Senator JONES, of Tennessee; Lieut. MAURY, of Washington; Mr. CLINGMAN, of North Carolina; and other gentlemen of known talents and influence. In his opening Address, Mr. DAWSON alluded to the leading object of the Convention—the establishment of steam-communication between the port of Baltimore and different sections of the Union with which she is in intimate commercial communion—that city being the great natural outlet for the produce of the South, and, in a great measure, of the West, over the Alleghanies. An Address, embodying the ideas of the Committee, was read by Mr. BRANTZ MAYER, of Baltimore; and, on motion of Mr. FREEMAN, of Mississippi, was referred to a Committee of Thirteen. The Convention adopted a series of appropriate resolutions, which we give in full in another column; and the session ended in a Banquet, at which a cordial reunion of the members produced a pleasant season.

The *United States*, and the *Star of the West*, have arrived, bringing two days later news from California, and somewhat important intelligence from South America, reaching to the end of Nov. A new commercial code has been drafted in Panama, by Senor JUSTO AROSEMENA, for presentation to the Congress of New-Granada, in March. A public dinner to the same gentleman was in preparation, by the merchants of Panama, in token of esteem for his labors, in behalf of the interests of the Isthmus. The particulars are given of the death of Viscount DE ROSOY, at Panama. The condition of affairs on the Isthmus seemed to be quiet. .. From California, our dates are to the 15th ult., but give no remarkable items of news. The 25th of November, was to be celebrated as a day of Thanksgiving. Snow had appeared, with a belt upon the peaks of the Sierra Nevada. The late rains have served to flood the roads in certain districts, and transportation was rendered difficult. Another attempt to create a conflagration in Marysville had been frustrated. The Democratic majority in the Legislature, on joint ballot, will be about 35....From Oregon there is nothing of interest except the condition of the immigrating parties, all the accounts being favorable, and the discovery of Coal at several points north of the Columbia River.

From South America we have interesting intelligence, by way of Panama; dates from Valparaiso to Nov. 25. The refusal of the Peruvian Government to answer the claims of Ecuador for the reimbursement of its expenses in repelling FLORES, had created a considerable excitement. The Chilian authorities have it in contemplation to substitute a direct tax for the tithes at present levied, but the plan is not to the taste of the agricultural class. The new railroad progressing rapidly. Foreign seamen and the police of Valparaiso had interchanged hard compliments, but no damage was done. A subscription had been raised in Valparaiso for the sufferers by the burning of the American steamer *City of Pittsburg*, and they had all left for California. Capt. Foster and several of his men were passengers to this port in the *United States*....In Peru, there are tidings of flourishing trade. The receipts of the Customs have largely increased, and public confidence was established .... From Bolivia, we learn that the Government is turning its attention to Atlantic communications through branches of the Madeira, an arm of the Amazon. A duty on exported specie was in contemplation. An official proclamation in regard to the Lobos question, is published by the Peruvian Consul at Panama, announcing the result of conferences at Washington, and declaring the final adjustment of the difficulty in favor of Peru, so that vessels attempting unlawful measures will be hereafter held to strict accountability.

The *Cherokee* arrived last evening from Havana and reports her peaceable reception at that port. No questions were asked, and free communication with the shore was permitted. The mails and passengers were received and landed without hindrance.

Important news is received from Mexico, the point turning upon the revolutionary aspects. The forces of the insurgents are increasing. The landing of strangers in the Republic is forbidden. The Tehuantepec proposals of Mr. STEVENS have been withdrawn, and Mr. ELY's name has disappeared from the discussions in Congress. The Government is about to contract a Three Million Loan.

Hon. WM. KING, though slightly better yesterday, is still very ill. He proposes to visit the Senate personally, if he shall be able, to tender to that body his resignation as its President; but will, at all events, resign....Gen. PIERCE was in Boston yesterday.....A terrible collision, attended with the loss of ten or fifteen lives, occurred on the Mississippi a few days ago. The steamers *Western World* and *H. R. W. Hill* came into contact at Grand Lake, and the former sank.

☞ Mayor KINGSLAND, it will be seen, has vetoed the Ordinance granting to a private Company the right of building a Railroad in Broadway. The reasons he gives for his action are cogent, and to very many minds will be convincing. The Common Council, however, will undoubtedly pass the bill in spite of the veto, and without any regard to the considerations it presents. Meantime it is exceedingly gratifying to see that Ald. STURTEVANT, who has been the pilot of the Broadway project through the Common Council, has become suddenly sensitive to the rights of property owners in streets through which City railroads are to pass. He is vehement against the extension of the Sixth and Eighth-avenue tracks through College-place to Barclay-street, and desires the work to be stopped until the matter can be reconsidered. He charges the Company with laying down a double track, whereas the "understanding" was that they should have only a single track. As nothing of the kind is specified in the ordinance, it is not easy to understand with whom such outside "understandings" are supposed to be had. We presume that the original mistake consisted in passing the ordinance without the preliminary reference, usual in cases involving the grant of valuable privileges, to the proper Committee. The Alderman said he desired this matter to be reconsidered, in order that the public might not suppose that *everything* wanted, could be got through the Common Council;—he ought to have added,—"except in the usual way."

Our Diplomatic Salaries.

Loud complaints are made from time to time of the utter inadequacy of the salaries paid to our Ministers abroad; and the President, some months since, addressed a circular letter to at least a portion of our representatives in Europe asking for accurate information upon this subject. Replies from several of them will be found in another part of the *Times* this morning. Mr. LAWRENCE at London, Mr. RIVES at Paris, Mr. BROWN at St. Petersburgh, Mr. BARRINGER at Madrid, and Mr. MCCURDY at Vienna, all write that the salaries they receive will not enable them to live as men in their positions, and for the credit of the country they represent, ought to live. The expenses of living at these various capitals are not equally heavy; but they do exceed, in every case, the salaries paid by our Government. And in each case it is urgently represented that the salary ought to be very considerably increased.

We hope this matter will engage the attention and enlist the action of our Government,—for it is one of very decided public interest. The mere expense of these missions to our country is a matter of no practical consequence. Our country is now rich enough to pay any sum for her foreign service, which the character and interests of the country may require. In an annual aggregate of over forty millions of dollars, the few thousands required to make our representation abroad respectable, are but as a drop in the bucket. More money is wasted every year in a hundred ways, by our Government, than would be required to place all our Legations upon a proper basis,—whatever that basis may be. And while there ought to be in this, as in every branch of the public service, a due regard to economy in the use of the public funds, the mere clamor about expense and extravagance, ought to have no weight in connection with it. Whatever amount of salaries the public interest requires, should be provided. No man, in the public service anywhere—at home or abroad—should be required to pay from his private purse for the privilege of serving the public, nor to encounter the prospect of poverty for himself or his family, as a consequence of abandoning his private pursuits. Our Ministers and Charges ought all to be paid enough to live upon respectably and save something every year for their future support. Anything short of this makes private wealth an indispensable qualification for these offices; and tends to throw them all into the hands of rich men. It may happen that men can be found at once competent and rich, for such appointments; but as a general thing, the most competent men will not be found among the rich; and that cannot be a good rule or a good practice which excludes all *but* rich men from such a service.

We should be very unwilling, however, to see these salaries increased without other reforms in our diplomatic service, which are equally important. They are large enough now to tempt public men into the practice of abuses which are disgraceful to the Government which makes itself a party to them. Our foreign Ministers, like all our other officers, will probably continue to be changed with every change of Administration. This cannot and certainly ought not to be otherwise, so long as the conduct of our foreign relations forms a ground of difference between political parties. But, to count these foreign missions among the legitimate *spoils* of victory,—to make them the rewards of party service, and to distribute them mainly with reference to party claims, is most injurious to the reputation and the interests of the country. President JACKSON did something of this; and Mr. POLK carried it still further. President TYLER followed vigorously the bad precedent; and Mr. FILLMORE has carried it quite as far as the worst of his predecessors. Under all these Administrations, appointments have been made for the paramount purpose of putting money into the pockets of party favorites; and, as would of course follow, they have often been of a character disgraceful to the country and injurious to its best interests. We should be very glad to find reason to believe that General PIERCE will introduce a higher principle and a better practice into this branch of the public service. We do not expect, nor desire, that he should do otherwise than fill our foreign missions with Democrats; but we hope he will select from his party *the best men in it* for these important and responsible posts.

If this reform could be brought about,—if the selection of foreign Ministers could be limited to men thoroughly qualified to protect and promote the interests of the country at foreign Courts,—if a check could be put upon that peculiar mode of public robbery which gives an appointee his outfit, and permits him to resign or return without even a year's residence at the Court to which he is accredited,—if, in short, honesty and regard for the public good could be secured in making these appointments, we should be very glad to see the salaries increased to any sum which the exigencies of the service and the welfare of the country might require. Congress, it seems to us, should take some action upon this matter,—not only in the adjustment of the salaries but in designating conditions for the service,—in requiring at least *some* service as a condition of drawing pay. If any changes are to be made in present arrangements, we trust they will extend further than to the *salaries* of our diplomatic agents.

☞ Some changes of importance have recently taken place in the Board of Commissioners of Emigration. Mr. HICKS has resigned, on account of ill health, and the Governor has appointed CALES BARSTOW, Esq., to fill his place. JAMES L. MORRIS, Esq., has also resigned his position as Vice-President. It will be remembered that at the time of the appointment of Mr. MORRIS, the salary was raised from $1,500 to $4,000. Upon his resignation, a resolution was unanimously adopted fixing it at $2,000, and Captain CRABTREE, late of the steamship *Hermann*, was appointed in his place. Capt. CRABTREE has been an efficient and popular commander at sea for many years. Of his special qualifications for the arduous and important duties of the place he has now been appointed to fill, we have no knowledge. We presume, however, that they will be satisfactorily performed.

Death of Greenough the Sculptor.

The Boston *Transcript* informs us that Horatio Greenough, one of the first American Sculptors, died at Somerville, Mass., on Saturday morning. His illness had been brief, terminating in a violent attack of brain fever, bidding defiance to medical skill. No event could fall more painfully on the ear of the art-lover than this. Though still young in years, Mr. Greenough had already placed himself in the front rank of sculptors, either in the old world or the new, rivalling—and some thought outstripping—the merits of Hiram Powers, and less famous competitors. The future promised still worthier displays of his genius; works of excellence so remarkable as to place the preeminence of cis-Atlantic art—in that specialty at least—beyond question. To those who have indulged such anticipations, the death of Mr. Greenough will be sad intelligence. There is no one to fill the foremost post he has so suddenly left vacant.

GREENOUGH was a native of Boston. He was born in 1805; graduated at Harvard in 1825, having, while in college, furnished the design for the Bunker Hill monument; and immediately set out for Italy in order to devote himself to the study of his chosen art. His instructors, according to his own statement, were the wonderful relics of the antique, preserved in the Eternal City; and his guides to æsthetic finish and proportion, those great artists, THORWALDSEN and KEPELLS. A portion of 1827-8, he spent in America, and again returned to Italy, and his time since that date has been divided between that classic land and the land of his nativity. At the period of his death he was laboring, in conjunction with Mr. H. K. BROWN, upon the equestrian statue of WASHINGTON, which is to be erected at Union-place, in this City, by the liberal subscriptions of private gentlemen. Among the most remarkable of Mr. GREENOUGH's productions are portraits of President QUINCY and JOHN Q. ADAMS; a "Group of Cherubs," for J. FENIMORE COOPER; a portrait of that author; "Medora," for Mr. ROBERT GILMORE, of Baltimore; the Colossal Statue of WASHINGTON, in that city; and a colossal group, entitled, the "Rescue," emblematic of the struggle between the Anglo-Saxon and aboriginal races on this continent.

The Pope and the Empire.

His unfortunate Holiness, PIO NONO, must contemplate the procession of events in France with peculiar interest. It brings the day of his deliverance nigh. The Imperial crown, we are told, has been in course of manufacture for some months past. The "crowner," too, has been kept in equal readiness for some years, and is now near enough to the end to see the consummation of his keeping. The fruition of the Empire seems to have unbarred a thousand gates. The dammed up currents of thought, utterance and individual liberty are once more allowed to flow in their ordinary channels. Had the sun and moon been kept waiting until the affair had been settled, they would now doubtless be allowed to move on. The post-prandial announcement of the old Tartar, "the Grand Kham having eaten, all the world may go to dinner,"—is strictly in point. And the Empire being no longer a contingent event, and the variety of causes which made it prudent to keep the holy father in a sort of "limbo patrum," ceasing with the unction of NAPOLEON III, we may reasonably expect for the Pope entire liberty to go his ways.

Yet history has some queer prophecies, not especially adapted to set the papal intellect entirely at ease. There was another Pio, who was saved up for similar uses, and came to no good. The story is too recent not to be fresh in the memory of FELIX—alas, now most infelix!—MASTAI. The quasi-imprisonment; the unwilling journey to Paris; the unwilling and equivocal apostolic benediction upon his distasteful master—an anathema would have been a better out-speech of the old man's feelings—and the accelerated death of the luckless PIUS VII., are not the most animating recollections for luckless PIUS IX. The parallel seems prophetic. There is enough of similarity in the characters of the two men, to render the dreariest apprehensions probable. But it may turn out differently. The constitution of his holiness may be strong enough to bear the journey and the shame; and he may live on to witness other events and bend under other mortifications, more humbling than these. History has other prophecies; for think as we will, there are inevitable cycles in affairs, bringing us, sooner or later, back to given stand-points. There was one King CHARLES, as thoroughly French as DUMOURIEZ himself, who held a Pope in pretty much the same sort of tutelage as LOUIS NAPOLEON has practiced upon PIUS IX., and eventually used the Papal territory as a scene of operations against the realm of Naples, as LOUIS NAPOLEON is quite likely to do. The process that placed the BOURBONS upon the Neapolitan throne, may serve equally well to unseat them. There appears to be an invincible antipathy, indeed, between BONAPARTE and BOURBON. Beside the confiscation of the ORLEANS property, the newly begotten Emperor has not neglected occasions to display his instinctive aversion. Only the other day, in replying to the complaisance of M. BILLAULT & Co., he could not withhold an inoderous comparison of his own magnanimous temper, with the course pursued, in 1814, by the restored Bourbon, LOUIS XVIII. "Does this, however, signify," he says, "that in taking this title, I fall into the error imputed to the Prince, who, returning from exile, declared all that had been done in his absence null and void! So erroneous a notion is far from me," &c. In short, the Emperor will never see in a Bourbon anything but concealed enmity to his rule, and will never rest perfectly secure on his seat of bayonets, until a BONAPARTE replaces the Capetian. The son and heir of JOACHIM MURAT, King of Naples and Sicily, is yet living—a son with the BONAPARTE blood in his veins; and the French foothold in Italy, we are assured by those who ought to know, is not maintained without a grand object in the future. Taking, likewise, into the reckoning, the old French craving for the Ausonian seats and balmier skies of Italy, whose beauty is its ruin, there is much plausibility in the conjectural plot. Of course, nothing can be more offensive to PIUS than the idea of such an onslaught upon his best friend, protector, and neighbor, FERDINAND VII. The asylum of Gaeta has its debt of gratitude. The thorough Catholic fidelity of the Bourbon King makes him the most important prop of the Church and the Papal authority. On the other hand, the pious pretensions of the Frenchman go for little at Rome, or elsewhere, where they are scrutinized by the shrewd eye of Jesuitism. MONTALEMBERT, as the leading ultramontanist of France, has, in one of his latest publications, called in question the benefit which some shallower brains had hoped for the Church, from the flattering declarations of Prince LOUIS; and by implication, defined that potentate into a position of quiet, though rooted hostility to Papal authority, whether sacred or temporal. Thus, every consideration induces his Holiness to an alliance with the Court of Naples; and there is little doubt that, in case of an actual rupture, he would once more throw himself into the arms of FERDINAND, and appeal to Catholic christendom to espouse his cause against the sacrilegious Gaul.

Thus facts and possibilities unite to cloud the prospects of the wretched priest. Never did the Church of Rome stand in greater need of a Hildebrand. The selection of weak old men, trained in nothing beside the enervating formulas of religion, to fill that political position, of all others requiring the shrewdest political conduct, is rapidly acting with centrifugal violence on the once boasted unity of the faith. The burden is too weighty for feeble shoulders. It sends them reeling to the grave; and the blood of such martyrs is the blight of the Church. The disdain with which the BONAPARTES have treated the Pontiff, has done more to disgrace and discredit his office, than volumes of philosophical infidelity. Their ill influence is destined to have still more disastrous effects.

Darien Canal and Panama Railroad.

The allusion in our last Foreign summary, to the remarks of Sir CHARLES FOX, on the practicability of the Darien Canal across the Isthmus, is interesting to the friends and shareholders of the Panama Railroad. Whether found practicable and built, or deemed impracticable from the nature of the country, or the immense cost, the Canal project works to the advantage of the Railroad Company. Their grant from the New-Granadian Government is monopoly of all transit privileges, by land or water, across the Isthmus, indifferently known as Darien and Panama, for the term of forty-nine, or fifty-nine years, provided at the end of twenty years, the Government shall not reimburse the stockholders by the payment of $5,000,000, or at the end of thirty, by the payment of $7,000,000. The late Mr. STEPHENS, the representative of the Company, had the option of a Canal or Railroad grant, but deeming the former, after a careful survey of the ground, not so practicable, he adopted the latter. In either case, the grant was to be an exclusive transit privilege for the time being. The New Granadian Government, when petitioned by Sir CHARKES FOX, and his English associates, Messrs. WILSON, HENDERSON, and BRASSEY, granted, last Summer, simply a Canal charter, to be made operative solely at the will of the Panama Railroad Company. The following is a literal translation from the charter, as we find it in the official Gazette of New-Granada:

ARTICLE 49.—This privilege is not to take effect, if those who solicit it, or shall solicit, do not obtain the assent of the Company privilege, for the construction of a railroad across the Isthmus of Panama, since the present decree does not design to alter the contract celebrated with that Company, nor to deprive it of any of the rights which have been granted to it.

We understand that Mr. CATHERWOOD, representing the Canal party, some months since, made informal inquiry at the office of the Railroad Company, in this City, touching the probable terms of the concession reserved to them by this important article. The subject has not been acted upon, nor is it likely to be brought officially to the notice of the Panama board, until Mr. Fox and his colleagues progress something farther with the financial basis of their work in London. We do not know that the concession would be denied. Possibly, by the payment of an ample sum in advance, or by securing an annual transit or *leave* tax from the Canal, no serious difficulty would be interposed.

The subject attracts much more attention at present in England, than in the United States. The British Commercial interests are just now all alive in regard to the shortest route to Australia. That route, whether the Darien Canal be ever built, or not, must be, for very many years, over the Panama Railway. In a day or two, or during the week at most, we shall have at CUNARD's Wharf, Jersey City, the first British steamer, the *Andes*, designed for this route on the Atlantic side, when we shall have fresh cause to congratulate the successful projectors of the Railway, that they have secured to the United States the most important connecting link between our great commercial rival with her Oriental and gold-yielding possessions.

The Five Points Mission.

A Concert is to be given to-night at Metropolitan Hall for the benefit of the benevolent enterprise in which Mr. PEASE is engaged at the Five Points. As it has been stated in some quarters that the proceeds of the Concert are to be devoted to the purchase and conversion into a Church of the Old Brewery, the Secretary of the Methodist Missionary Society having that matter in charge, gives notice in another column that this is a mistake. The avails of this evening's entertainment will be devoted to the support and enlargement of the plans which Mr. PEASE is endeavoring to raise from their physical and moral degradation, the children and other denizens of this polluted section of our City. He furnishes such of them as can be brought within his influence, with comfortable food and lodgings, with instruction at a day school, with clothing to make them decent, and with whatever they need for a *start* in the up-hill road they will have to travel, before they are fit for the notice even of respectability. He is laboring entirely "on his own hook,"—having no connection with, or dependence upon, any Society, but with the hearty coöperation of benevolent persons of all religious denominations who properly appreciate the importance and difficulty of the great work in which he is a pioneer.

Mr. PEASE is certainly in his way one of the "remarkable men" of the City. He has the rather uncommon union of business talent and reforming talent—and the plans he so ingeniously frames, are as thoroughly carried out. There is a certain heartiness and manliness in him also, which must win much the class with whom he deals. It is a discouraging and not very agreeable work he is in—and most of us can only stand by and wish him "God speed!" But when a man is found to go down into the filthy places, and rescue these half-brutes, shall we not do something more?

A little trouble on the part of our easy, good-natured community, will secure some one or two thousand dollars this evening to one of the most carefully sustained and benevolent enterprises our City has ever beheld. We bespeak a full house for Mr. PEASE and his concert in the Metropolitan Hall. As the wintry storm howls at our doors, let us remember the poor, the houseless, the helpless, and the wretched whom this benevolent man is laboring for, and lend a hand to his effort.

English Newspaper Stamp Duties.

Last Spring Mr. DISRAELI condescended to make some mention of the taxes upon knowledge in an obscure paragraph of the Budget. This year all allusions have disappeared. The Chancellor of the Exchequer has nothing more to offer on the subject, and certain budding hopes of the Liberalists have thus been summarily cut off. It has become unpleasantly apparent, that the Minister is not friendly to the measure; in fact, that he is decidedly inimical to it. The movement must accordingly curb itself, until the advent of better days. They are not very far off.

Mr. DISRAELI's opposition to the reform is is not ascribed, we believe, to those piratical propensities of his, recently shown up. It is not supposed that he objects to the free circulation of information, because it will render literary robbery less easy. The writer of the wondrous Tale of Alroy and of the budget, we presume, does not steal from any excusable necessity, but through sheer indolence and wantonness. Powers so inclusive in their scope need be under obligations to nobody, and it is unreasonable to charge the Chancellor of the Exchequer with interested adherence to a law which thus leaves the field open to plunder. But why does he not follow the direction to which all literary associations would seem to invite him! Simply, because DISRAELI is by profession, if not by faith, a Tory and a Conservative. Laughed out of the popular service, he avenges himself as best he may, by resistance to popular measures. He is identified with a class. His position, if secured at all, must be fixed in that exclusive circle whose influence diminishes daily in startling ratio. With no favor to lose with the masses, and everything he can hope for to come from the upper ranks; the fate of the adventurer depends upon his fidelity—to his lofty connections. Hence his methodical opposition to everything flavored with the base mechanical odor of Manchester; his suppressed but no less bitter dislike of free-trade; his unwillingness to encourage legislation for the amelioration of city population, while a rustic population claims and wins his sympathy. Into the romantic scheme of politics he has laid down for himself, the figures which haunt the mines, and engine-rooms, and rolling mills of the kingdom, are quite inadmissible. His penchant is for pastoral. To be an Englishman, a man must be a yeoman, a land owner, a tiller of the soil. All else is so much hideous degeneracy. And so, be the question what it may, it is enough for Mr. DISRAELI to know that COBDEN, BRIGHT, VILLIERS, OSBORNE and HUME support it, to throw all the weight of his talents into the opposite scale. He is voluntarily a mere negation of progress.

We note, by-the-bye, among the proceedings of the Society for the abolition of stamp duties, that Mr. RICHARD COBDEN pays a merited tribute to the American press, in declaring it quite as decent in its tone as the leading press of British aristocracy. Even those "two pinks of flunkeydom"—the *Morning Herald* and the *Standard*—have indulged in more personal abuse of one public man, at least, in England, than any newspaper of the United States has spent upon any public men there within the same time. This is but good, honest justice on the part of Mr. COBDEN. The press of New-York, to say nothing of our other big cities, affords a salutary model to that of London, on all the proprieties of newspaper conduct. We may as well claim the compliment in its whole length and breadth, since it is so gratuitously tendered us. It is well to realize our value to mankind at large.

MILITARY CONVENTION.—The Syracuse *Journal* says that a Convention of all Commissioned officers belonging to the Military of the State of New-York, will be held in that City on Tuesday, the 11th day of January next, for the purpose of organizing a Military Association, the object of which will be to unite by an Association the Militia of the State of New-York, to foster, encourage and perfect the Militia system, under the present law; to discuss such amendments as may be desirable in the laws, and bring them before the Legislature, and to elevate the standing and character of our Militia, until the system shall be perfected, and the State of New-York have the largest, best organized, and best drilled body of independent troops in the world.

FROM BONAIRE.—By the bark *Kate Lincoln*, we have advices from Bonaire to the 1st inst. The bark *Mary Smith* for New-Orleans was loading, and would sail about the 1st inst. The balance of salt in market after she was loaded, would not exceed 10,000 bushels; thus finishing the salt trade until June next. The Lighthouse dues after the 1st of January next will be four cents per ton register.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

GOOD NEWS.—A PERSON WHO DELIGHTS THE juveniles, who makes the young ladies happy, and brings smiles to the lip of the matron, must be a public benefactor; and therefore our friend Mr. TUTTLE, No. 315 Broadway, must be a philanthropist in every sense of the term. Mr. TUTTLE has for sale, suitable for Christmas and New Year's Gifts, upwards of five hundred varieties of Games; ten cases of crying wax babies, and a vast quantity of articles intended specially for the children. Then, for ladies, he has a superb collection of the very best Jewelry, Dressing cases, Workboxes, Card cases, China and Porphyry figures, Silver ware, &c., &c. For the gentlemen, splendid Dressing cases, Canes, Portfolios, Writing desks, Opera glasses, and in fact, a perfect museum of all that is rare, beautiful ornate, from every clime under heaven. And best of all, everything is sold at a strictly reasonable price.

LET THERE BE LIGHT.—IT IS NOT BLASPHEMY to say that Mr. J. G. MOFFAT, whom we have partly christened the King of Gas-Fitters, can make any place, be it a public hall or a private dwelling, brilliantly illuminated. When he says "Let there be light," there always is light. It is sure to be afforded at a trifling expense, through the medium of his Girandoles, Chandaliers, Candelabras, &c. We understand that he is employed by nearly all builders who are now erecting tenements to supply gas fixtures, his method of doing that business being universally advantageous and satisfactory.—*Sunday Times.*

THE TOY BAZAAR OF ROGERS, No. 449 BROADway, is the store for all to visit, in the selection of Presents for the holidays. Every variety of Fancy Goods, from the richest inlaid Tables and Work Boxes to a penny Whistle, will be found in this extensive Bazaar; and being all imported by Mr. ROGERS, in connection with his shop in London, can and will be sold at prices to suit his customers.

HOUSEKEEPERS AND ALL OTHERS IN WANT OF Bedding, Bedsteads, &c., would do well to call at M. WILLARD'S old established Warerooms, No. 156 Chatham-st., corner of Mulbery-st., where may be found the largest assortment of articles in his line ever offered to the public.

FOWLERS & WELLS, PHRENOLOGISTS, CABINet Hall, No. 131 Nassau-st., N. Y.

"CRYING BABIES."—TOYS AND FANCY ARTIcles can be found in an endless variety at HARRISON'S, No. 419 Broadway. Everything that can please children, such as Dolls, Games, Puzzles, Soldiers, Dice, Elephants, Villages, Mock Battles, Tricks, and transformations, and a host of other articles suitable for presents, can be found at his establishment. Call early—by so doing, you will avoid the crowd and be able to make a good selection.

INDIA RUBBER CANES FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS.—Nothing has ever been thrown before the public which so much excited the curiosity of people as the Indian Rubber Cane, on account of its beauty, elasticity and novelty. They surpass all other Canes in every desirable quality, and their novelty renders them particularly desirable at this time for Holiday presents. They are for sale, most elegantly mounted, at J. N. GENIN'S BAZAAR, TIFFANY, YOUNG & ELLIS, No. 247 Broadway; TENNEY, Broadway, corner of Murray-st.; NEAL, CARROLL & HUTCHINSON, No. 547 Broadway; LEARY & CO., Astor House; GEO. TUTTLE, No. 345 Broadway; and by the exclusive manufacturer,
L. P. PORTER, No. 42 Maiden-lane.

THAT VOTE OF THANKS.—LAST WEEK WE proposed that the young men who have been enabled by those prominent clothiers, SMITH & RICE, of No. 102 Fulton-st., to look like gentlemen of fortune at little cost, should give the former a vote of thanks. We are pleased to say that they have done so, indirectly, by sending all their acquaintances to that establishment for such garments as may be requisite. There is no denying the established fact that SMITH & RICE sell the cheapest and best clothing ever manufactured.

WHITE HANDS FOR THE HOLIDAYS.—LADIES who wear India Rubber Gloves, may be sure of soft white hands, they are made long to protect the wrists. Salt Rheum and Chapped hands cured by their use. For sale at Nos. 347 and 601 Broadway, No 69 East Broadway, and by all Rubber dealers. Drivers will find the Lined Rubber Gloves very desirable at this season of the year.

THE FOLLOWING CERTIFICATE HAS BEEN RECeived from LAWRENCE REID, Professor of Chemistry to the New York Hospital, and will be read with attention:

"NEW YORK HOSPITAL, May 31, 1851. Mr WILLIAM BOGLE, of Boston, has submitted to me his various toilet soaps, for chemical examination and my opinion. From the analysis I have made, and from my knowledge of Mr. BOGLE's process and the materials he uses, and my high appreciation of his skill as a practical chemist, coupled with the fact that the raw material he uses can be obtained cheaper in this country than abroad, I am not surprised at his producing a better soap, and one much less liable to have an injurious effect on the skin than the foreign. The artistic skill with which the articles are put up is also worthy of commendation. LAWRENCE REID, Professor of Chemistry."

Sold wholesale and retail by A. B & D. SANDS, No. 100 Fulton-st.; RUSHTON, CLARK & CO., No. 273, and RICE & SMITH, No. 727 Broadway; WM. H. CARY & CO., No. 245 Pearl st.; and by the druggists and perfumers throughout the world.

FOR CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR'S PRESENTS.—A suit of furs is very suitable, suited to the wants of many. At THOMPSON & ROESLER'S, Importers of Skins and Manufacturers of Fine Furs, No. 19 Maiden-lane, may be found suits for children, suits for men, and suits for ladies; each suit suited to the description of fur that it may suit the wearer.

T. & R. are confident that all parties may be suited who will call.

Gentlemen will also find a number of articles suited to their wants; such as Fur Mufflers, Fur Gloves, Fur Caps, Fur Overshoes, &c., together with Sleigh Robes of various kinds.

FASHIONABLE WINTER CLOTHING.—AS OUR stock of fashionable Winter Clothing is very large, and varied in styles of goods and garments, we will, from this date, sell every garment at retail, at a great reduction of prices, to make room for our Spring Jobbing Stock, now in process of manufacture. Our friends will favor us with an early call, and make their selection from our beautiful stock of Talmas, Winter Wrappers, Snow Coats, Overcoats, Sacks, Business Frocks, &c., &c.—although the stock is very large—the more tasty things will soon be selected.
D. & J. DEVLIN,
Nos. 33 and 35 John-st., corner of Nassau.

RICH FURS—WHOLESALE PRICE.—THE SUBscribers respectfully direct attention of the Ladies of New-York to a variety of novelties which they have just imported, and among which the Bertha Boa, the Fur Spanish Mantilla, and the Parisian Muff, stand prominent. The Bertha Boa is by far the most elegant article in fur ever invented, and displays the figure to the greatest advantage. The fur Spanish Mantilla is admirably adapted to the promenade, the carriage or the opera; is exceedingly becoming, and is manufactured in every variety of fur. The Parisian Muff now so fashionable in Paris, is a great improvement upon the large and old fashioned muff.
COOK & FRANKLIN, No. 625 Broadway,
Furriers and Skin Importers.

FURS ALTERED to the present fashion, EXCHANGED and freed from moth.

NEW-YEAR'S DAY COMES THIS SEASON, AS usual, on the first of JANUARY, and it may be well to remind the young man about town that there is plenty of time to have made to order, what so many need, a new Suit of Clothes. It can only be necessary to remind the thoughtful and sensible of the use and importance of dress on that day, when so many "soft eyes look love to eyes which speak again," and that H. L. FOSTER'S fashionable Clothing Establishment remains at No. 27 Cortlandt-st., where he is prepared to furnish every article in his line at the lowest prices and upon the shortest notice.

RICH DRESS GOODS FOR THE HOLIDAYS.—Splendid brocade, plain, changeable, stripe and plaid Silks, at very low prices. Fine French Merinos and Parramattas, at reduced prices. Rich De Laines, 1s. 6d and 2s. Elegant Plaids, of every description, very cheap. Long and square Broche Shawls, new style. Ladies' Cloths, all colors, 2d per cent. below the market price. Gentlemen's Scarfs, Cravats, Handkerchiefs, &c., selling off. A rare chance to purchase splendid presents for the Holidays, at low prices.
G. M. BODINE, No. 323 Grand st., cor. Orchard.

RADICAL CURE OF HERNIA OR RUPTURE.—DR. GEORGE HEATON, of Boston, may be consulted at his office, No 558 Broadway, New-York, on Thursday, Friday and Saturday of each week. Dr. H. continues to cure Hernia or Rupture in all its forms, thereby rendering the use of Trusses unnecessary. He also attends to diseases of females, to the surgical treatment of Hemorrhoids, Prolapsus or Hernia Recti. On Sunday, Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday of each week, he may be found at his office, No. 2 Exeter-place, or Infirmary No. 40 Lincoln-st, Boston.

MRS. M. E. DUERNBURY, AT No. 1097 BROADway, near 32d st., would respectfully inform her friends and the public, that she has received for exhibition a splendid assortment of Cakes and Confectionery, in connection with a fine variety of Holiday Presents, consisting of French Boxes, Toys, &c., of the latest importation, which are not surpassed at any similar establishment. Please call and examine. The Broadway and 29th-st stages pass the door, and the 6th-av. cars pass within a few steps of the establishment.

SEVEN GOLD AND SILVER MEDALS HAVE RECENTly been awarded to SINGER'S Sewing Machines in several different States, which attest the high opinions the most skillful merchants have of their utility. Besides this, they have been introduced with immense advantage and profit into many different branches of manufactures, and their products, in large amounts, are now for sale in the market. Call and see these machines in operation, at the office of I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 258 Broadway.

CURTAIN MATERIALS
AT REDUCED PRICES.—LACE CURTAINS FROM $4 to $30.
Muslin Curtains from $1 to $10.
Brocatells, Satin De Laines, worsted Damask.
Cornices and all other trimmings at prices 30 per cent. less than usual at other stores.
N. B.—Window Shades of every description.
KELTY & FERGUSON, 259½ Broadway.

CALIFORNIA EXPRESS—WELLS, FARGO & CO—Our next regular Express will be sent by the U. S mail steamer *Illinois*, on MONDAY, Dec. 20, at 2 P.M., in charge of Mr. ANTHONY, our own Special Messenger. Shippers will please send in their freight, in waterproof order, before the day of sailing. No package should measure more than 5 cubic feet, or weigh more than 150 pounds. Small parcels received until 1 o'clock the day the steamer sails.
WELLS, FARGO & CO., No. 16 Wall-st.

TOILET SLIPPERS.—LADIES WILL FIND AT CANTRELL'S, No. 336 Bowery, a most appropriate gift for their gentlemen acquaintances, in his assortment of rich and elegant Embroidered Toilet Slippers—a present that could not fail to be acceptable to any one possessing taste and a proper appreciation of comfort. The demand for these articles the last Holiday season was so great that a large number were disappointed from CANTRELL'S inability to supply all his orders. Apply early.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.—THE BEST PLACE IN NEW York to buy holiday presents is at HITCHCOCK & LEADBEATER'S, No. 347 Broadway, corner of Leonard-st., where gentleman will find an elegant cloak, shawl, silk dress, rich handkerchiefs, or something of the sort, which will be sure to please his lady friends; and the ladies will find the best of presents for their servants.

A FEW DOORS WEST OF BROADWAY.—MILLEPONT'S Parisian manufactured Slippers can be obtained at his Agency in this country, No. 79 Bleecker-st., at less prices than are charged by manufacturers throughout the city for the imitated article. Remember this, ladies, and when in want of French Slippers, or any article of foot-covering, call at SMITH'S, No 79 Bleecker-st.

PETERSON & HUMPHREYS, No. 379 BROADWAY, corner White-st., are daily making additions to their already large stock, and are now prepared to exhibit to their friends and the public generally, the most complete and extensive stock of rich and elegant Carpets ever offered in this City. All Qualities, of every pattern and color, with the usual finish, for sale on the most reasonable terms.

NEW FRUITS; ALSO, SUGARS, TEAS AND COFfees, at great bargains. The best of Dairy Butter at the lowest market price. A. PARKER, Temperance store, No 344 Broome, corner of Ludlow-st. Wax, Sperm and a large assortment of Candles. Winter Oil only 6s. per gallon. Also, low price Raisins, only 5 cents per lb. Currants 8 cents per lb.

NEW FRUITS FOR THE HOLIDAYS.—NEW Raisins, Currants, Citron and all kinds of Nuts of the best quality; choice Dairy Butter by the firkin, at the lowest market price; also, superior Green and Black Teas, pure Java Coffee, at J. B. RUNDLE'S Temperance Store, No. 425 4th-av., corner of 30th-st.

JEWELRY FOR THE HOLIDAYS—F. W. PACHTMANN, No. 178 Canal-st., would call the attention of the public to his extensive assortment of Jewelry, comprising Watches, Clocks, Musical Boxes, Silver-ware, &c., &c., all suitable presents for the coming holidays, which he will dispose of on the most reasonable terms.

CLOAKS, MANTILLAS.—GREAT REDUCTION IN prices. We have made a material reduction in the prices of the Cloaks we have on hand, to which we invite the attention of purchasers. TIFFANY & CUTTING,

FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

GAMES! GAMES!! GAMES!!!

JUST PUBLISHED and FOR SALE by BUNCE & BROTHER, No. 134 Nassau-st., the new Game of
SPECULATION.
YANKEE PEDLAR.
SNIP, SNAP, SNORUM.
CHRONOLOGICAL CARDS.
SOCIAL GAME.
UNCLE TOM and LITTLE EVA.
With a large variety of other Games, comprising the best assortment in the City, for sale by the single one dozen, or gross.
BUNCE & BROTHER, Booksellers and Publishers. No. 134 Nassau-st., opposite Clinton Hall.

HOLIDAY ADVERTISING
IN ALL THE CITY PAPERS, and also in the various Cities, Towns and Villages in the vicinity of the City. A list of which best suited for holiday cards, is prepared specially for the occasion at the Newspaper Advertising House of WM. H. McDONALD, No. 103 Nassau-st., cor. of Ann-st. Advertising also attended to in every paper of any worth throughout the Union and Canadas. Brooklyn, Williamsburg and Jersey City papers will have the advertisements in on the same day the order is given, if left early during the forenoon.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.—UMBRELLAS FOR LADIES.—The richest and most beautifully neat, light Silk Umbrellas, suitable for ladies or gentlemen. Nothing can be more appropriate or more useful as a Christmas or New Years present.
The attention of the City Trade is most respectfully requested. ISAAC SMITH'S SONS & CO.,
Wholesale Manufacturers.
Warehouses—No. 3 Park-row, opposite the Astor House, and No. 257 Pearl-st., near Fulton-st.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
BEAUTIFUL, GOOD, AND USEFUL.—Old Santa Claus begs to int mate that your
HOLIDAY PRESENTS
will please your friends better if they are
USEFUL AS WELL AS BEAUTIFUL;
if they are serviceable as well as ornamental; if they will keep them warm on a cold day, or furnish them
A HANDSOME DRESS TO WEAR
on New Year's Day, or when invited to join in the gay throngs on a bright Winter's evening, or when
PROMENADING BROADWAY
with their husbands, brothers, or lovers; and, while he would avoid all partiality in recommending you to his friends for the selection of these articles, he cannot forbear to call your attention to the well filled store of
HITCHCOCK & LEADBEATER,
No. 347 BROADWAY corner of Leonard st.,
where you can find just the articles you want, and where you are always sure to get them at the
VERY LOWEST MARKET PRICES,
If not very much below any other place in the City, and where they have their goods marked and sell to everybody alike; where they never jockey or banter with the customers but sell to a child, or any person entirely unacquainted with the quality or value of goods, just the same as they would to the most experienced or most expert purchaser. Go there then, gentle reader, and look at their stock, and you will find beautiful and useful articles for Holiday Presents, in value from one shilling to a hundred dollars and suitable too for a LADY, GENTLEMAN, CHILD, or SERVANTS.
You will find a beautiful CLOAK,
AN ELEGANT SHAWL
A SPLENDID BROCADE OR PLAIN SILK,
varying in price from 50 cents per yard up,
A SUPERB BLACK SILK,
the most elegant and useful article a lady can wear.
A RICH FRENCH MERINO,
AN ELEGANT MOUSLIN DE LAINE,
of rich Winter Patterns, at the very low price of
SIXPENCE A YARD,
the like of which has never been sold in New-York.
RICH LACE HANDKERCHIEFS,
plain, Embroidered, Scolloped, Edged, Hem-Stitched, and other Fancy Handkerchiefs,
GLOVES, GRAVATS, SCARFS COLLARS,
and everything, in fact, suitable for a lady's or child's wardrobe.
LACE AND MUSLIN WINDOW-CURTAINS,
a rich variety, very elegant, and very cheap.
GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHINGS,
such as Under Shirts and Drawers, Scarfs, Cravats, &c., &c.
Go there; you can't go amiss, whatever you want in that line and don't mistake the place
HITCHCOCK & LEADBEATER,
No 347 Broadway, cor. Leonard-st.

CONFECTIONERY FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
THE SUBSCRIBER respectfully informs his friends that he has prepared a few tons of Confectionery adapted to the present season, embracing a great variety of fresh-manufactured and choice articles, which he offers wholesale or retail at the lowest prices
Come, then, and bring your girls and boys
To view my splendid sugar toys:
I've Knights and Dames in rich attire,
Mounted on coursers full of fire:
I've swains and damsels riding jacks
With sacks of flour upon their backs;
Napoleon, too, and famed Kossuth,
Plums, apples, pears, and other fruit;
Currants, strawberries, and grapes,
Cats dogs and squirrels, lions apes,
And courtiers gay, renowned Tom Thumbs,
And fancy hones filled with plums;
Mottoes with many varied rhymes:
I've *everything* to suit the times!
Come then, my friends, and take a peep,
You'll find my wares both good and cheap.
T. G. HODGKINS, Confectioner,
No. 154 Greenwich-st., between Cortlandt and Liberty.
N. B.—A full supply of Broken Candies may be expected throughout the Holidays

HOLIDAY GOODS—INDIA RUBBER.
DOLLS! DOLLS! DOLLS! BALLS! BALLS! BALLS! made only by New-York Rubber Company, consisting of a great variety of INDIA RUBBER DOLL HEADS of all sizes and of FULL LENGTH RUBBER DOLLS and BALLS in great variety, viz:
Bat Balls, all sizes
Arabasque Parlor Balls, all sizes; (will not break windows or looking glasses)
Fancy Color Balls, all sizes. do. do.
Lacque Balls, all sizes. (bright colors) do. do.
Golden Balls, all sizes do do.
These Balls, (excepting the Bat Ball) are a new and beautiful article, intended for parlor and indoor play, and no parlor should be without them if exercises and health in Winter are desirable. Sold at retail by the Toy dealers generally, by the dozen at all the Rubber stores and wholesale Toy houses, and by the case only at the depot of the Company, No. 43 Maiden-Lane (up stairs.)

COX'S SPARKLING GELATINE.
THE HOLIDAYS.
GROCERS AND OTHERS supplying Families with choice articles for the Holidays, will find it greatly to their interest to have a supply of this delicious preparation. It stands unrivalled for making a richer and more delicate Jelly and Blanc Mange, than any other article ever offered to the public. For sale by
STEBBINS, MORGAN & BUTLER
Importers No. 46 Cliff-st.

TOYS AND FANCY GOODS
WHOLESALE at the old establishment, No. 32 Division-st., where a large and new assortment, just imported, can be had at the lowest cash prices. Country dealers' orders punctually attended to. T. J. JONES
importer of Toys and Fancy Goods.

A LARGE AND RICH COLLECTION OF HOLIDAY PRESENTS—GOLD AND SILVER.—At the old established Store of SQUIRE & BROTHER, Nos. 97 Fulton-st and 182 Bowery.
Gold Lever Watches, full jewelled.....$35
Gold Detached Levers, full jewelled.....50
Gold Lepines, four holes jeweled.....25
Gold Watches of most celebrated makers.
Gold Jewelry of the richest kind.
Gold Chains of all kinds
Silver Ware is still the pride of our business, and we are determined to keep the reputation of selling the best Silver Tea Sets, Pitchers, Forks, Spoons, &c., Cake Baskets, Waiters, &c.
S. & B.'s facilities of receiving foreign goods and from our own manufactories, they are enabled to sell the above goods as low as can be bought. Our rule—warranted as represented, cash only, and cheap.

RICH AND USEFUL PRESENTS.—A. G BAGLEY & Co., manufacturers, solicit the attention of the trade, and the public generally, to their stock (of recent manufacture) of gold pens, gold and silver pencils and cases, in endless variety of patterns, principles, and sizes, together with our celebrated extension cases, gold and silver, with pen and pencil, and reserve for leads, which, for beauty of workmanship, principle of construction, and durability, eclipse anything of the kind previously exhibited. Seven sizes patented and warranted. We would also call attention to our superior gold pens, which need no proof of their superiority except their increased demand, and the numerous attempts at imitation Nos. 277 (Irving House) Broadway, and No. 12 Maiden Lane.

GIFTS AND PRESENTS FOR THE HOLIDAYS.—The Ladies of St. Paul's Church, at Tompkinsville, Staten Island, propose holding a Fair, in aid of the above Church, on TUESDAY & WEDNESDAY, December 21 and 22, from 10 A. M. to 10 P. M., in the basement of the Church. The articles offered for sale will be various and beautiful, suitable for presents at the coming season. A large supply of useful articles will also be offered for sale at fair and reasonable prices. All interested in a benevolent and praiseworthy object are earnestly solicited for patronage.

A CHOICE SELECTION OF HOLIDAY PRESENTS, may be found at the FAIR OF THE LADIES UNION AID SOCIETY, to be held at Metropolitan Hall, from Dec 21st to 25th. Purchases may be made on very reasonable terms. Persons are solicited to make their purchase here, as the proceeds will be appropriated towards the erection of a building for the aged and infirm of the M. E. Church of this City.

HOLIDAYS.—New Raisins, Dried Currants, Citron, Almonds, Spices, Col'd Candies, Winter Lamp Oil, fine flavored Black and Green Teas, Java Coffee, White and Brown Sugars, and Family Groceries in all their variety, on hand for sale at the lowest market prices, at J. O. FOWLER'S, Nos. 260 and 426 Greenwich-st., and 76 Vesey-st.

MR. D DECKER, No 13 Ann-st., would respectfully request those desiring pickled oysters for the holidays, to send in their orders as soon as possible.

BERFORD & CO.'S.—REGULAR CALIFORNIA, OREGON AND SOUTH AMERICAN EXPRESS—Will be dispatched on board the U. S. mail Steamer ILLINOIS, on MONDAY, Dec 20, in charge of our MESSENGER, through to destination, and connect with the Pacific Mail Company's steamer at Panama. Shippers will oblige us very much if they will have all freight ready for delivery on Saturday next, in order for us to deliver the same, corded and sealed at the Custom House. Small parcels received Nov 1 P. M., day of sailing. All freight sent by this express Nov 1 was shipped from Panama Nov. 20, only 15 days from this port. Shippers may rely on all freight going through without any detention. No charge for Custom House fees. Notes, drafts and bills collected. Passages secured at the lowest rates, by applying at our office, No. 2 Vesey-st
BERFORD & CO.

WARREN WARD, wholesale manufacturer of ENAMELLED FURNITURE, No. 146 Grand-st, New-York.—W. W. gives his whole attention to the manufacturing; and using the best materials only, can offer better goods at the prices than can be found elsewhere. Suits to match, from $25 to $250 per suit—comprising Dressing Bureau with Glass, Bedstead, Washstand, Commode, Toilet Table, Towel-stand, Nurse Rocker, and four Chairs.
No. 146 Grand-st., one block east of Broadway.

TO UNHAPPY WIVES AND HUSBANDS.—The undersigned, having had great experience in divorce cases, hereby tenders his services to those persons who desire to be relieved from the bonds of matrimony and to become again eligible for marriage. Confidential communications are promptly attended to. Apply at MARTIN VAN HOVENBURGH, Attorney and Counsellor at Law, No 334 Broome-st., 2d door from Bowery Bank.

WANTED.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young Woman, as Chambermaid and Waiter; or would be willing to do general housework, in a small family. The best of city reference given. Call at No. 156, 26th-st. between 7th and 8th-ave., upper floor, front room. Will receive calls for two days.

SITUATIONS WANTED—As Cook, and to wash and iron, or do the housework of a private family, by one; one as Nurse and Seamstress, or fine Laundress and Seamstress, by the other. These girls are very experienced, and have excellent city reference. Call at No. 74 6th av., in the bookstore.

A SITUATION WANTED by a steady respectable young Woman, as plain cook, washer and ironer, or nurse and plain sewing. Good City references. Apply at No. 124 33d-st., between Sixth and Seventh-avenues

WANTED—Ten men of good address to sell several articles wanted in every family. Agents can make $5 per day. Also a man with $500 to take an interest in a depôt in Boston; may make $1,500 per annum. Ten men paid wages. Call or address, No. 317 Bowery, from 9 until 3 o'clock.

WANTED—About 50 plain and first-rate cooks, 75 chambermaids, seamstresses, &c. 75 nice, genteel girls, age from 18 to 16, most of them well recommended, and a good assortment of men and boys are now wanting employment at C. MASON'S offices, Nos. 550 Broadway and 145 Bowery. Terms, yearly subscription, 50 cents; otherwise, 25 cents.

PLANK-ROAD LUMBER WANTED.—Proposals will be received for the delivery of five millions of feet plank-road lumber, nine feet in length, to be delivered during the months of March and April, at Florence, on the river Delaware, or at Keyport, on the Raritan Bay. Address,
FLORENCE AND KEYPORT CO., New-York.

BOOK-KEEPER WANTED—Who has had experience. One acquainted with the details of a Newspaper establishment preferred, and can bring good references, and enter upon his duties immediately, will hear of a good situation by addressing ATPINWALL at this office—giving name, references, &c.

$4.000 TO $5.000 WANTED.—Any person having this amount can invest it in a safe business, paying $100 per week profit, with the capital always under his control. Address Box No. 3,192, Post Office.

500 AGENTS WANTED.—$1 800 a year easily made in selling a new family book—probably the best to sell in the country. Call or address, post paid, AMERICAN FAMILY PUBLISHING ESTABLISHMENT, No. 128 Nassau-st., up stairs, room No. 9

$1.000 TO $3.000.—Any person having this amount to invest, where it will pay at least one hundred per cent. per annum profit, can hear of such an opportunity by addressing MONEY, this office. Good security will be given.

SEAMSTRESSES WANTED.—One hundred superior Seamstresses will find constant employment; best prices paid and punctual payments. Applications received at No. 70 Bleecker-st., S. S. Union.

STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER WANTED—One of about 6-horse power, with upright tubular boiler preferred. Address, stating terms, which must be easy, ENGINE, Box No 1,979 New-York Post Office.

BOARDING.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A suite of rooms, consisting of front and back room, and bed room, with two pantries. Also, a room on the 3d floor. Location on the Heights, 13 Poplar-st., 5 minutes walk from Fulton Ferry. Full or partial may be obtained.

BOARD IN SOUTH BROOKLYN.—A pleasant room and bedroom can be obtained at No. 1 Willow-place, by two single gentlemen or a gentleman and wife, two minutes walk from South Ferry.

BOARD WANTED WITH SUIT OF FURNISHED APARTMENTS, for a family consisting of a gentleman, wife and six children, youngest child seven years old. Address B., office of this paper.

BOARDING.—A Gentleman and his Wife, also a single Gentleman, can obtain good Rooms and Board, with use of bath, hot and cold, by applying at No. 86 Warren st. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—Two gentlemen may obtain good rooms with partial board, in a private family, a few minutes walk from the ferries. Inquire at No. 18 Clinton-st., Brooklyn.

BOARDING.—A Lady and Gentleman, or two Single Gentlemen, can be accommodated with good and pleasant Rooms at No. 17 East Broadway, corner of Market-st.

BOARD—With Rooms, can be had at Nos. 62 and 64 East 23d-st., near 4th-av.

BOARDING.—A Gentleman and his Wife, also a single Gentleman, can obtain good Rooms and Board, with use of bath, hot and cold, by applying at No 89 Warren-st. References exchanged.

FURNISHED ROOMS WITHOUT BOARD—The advertiser wishes to hire a suite of genteelly furnished rooms on the second or third floor, consisting of parlor, bedroom and pantries, with water and gas laid—situated somewhere between Bleecker and Fourteenth sts., west of Broadway. Address "PUBLISHER," with terms, etc., *Daily Times* office.

FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED APARTMENTS TO LET—To single gentlemen, with partial board if required. Apply within No 381 Broadway.

TWO PARLORS AND BED-ROOMS TO LET, WITH BOARD.—Also, single rooms for gentlemen, with use of bath, hot and cold water, at No. 48 Franklin-st.

HOTELS.

RAYMENT'S
LONDON WALL BOARDING-HOUSE,
No. 16 London Wall, City, London.
COMMERCIAL GENTLEMEN AND VISITORS TO LONDON, will find the above old established House to possess the essentials of a respectable Hotel combined with the quiet of a private residence. Terms, 4s. 6d. per day, including Tea, Bed, Breakfast and Servants. References—Messrs R. & G. WILSON, No 34 Exchange place; HENRY H. GORDY, Esq., No. 40 Wall-st.; Messrs. JAS COPELAND & BROS., No. 31 Cedar-st., New-York.

MANSION HOUSE, BROOKLYN.—Families or single gentlemen can find desirable rooms for the Winter, on reasonable terms. The House is midway between the Fulton and South Ferries. Omnibuses pass the house every five minutes. EDWIN R. YALE.

HARDWARE.

COOKING AND PARLOR STOVES,
OF THE MOST APPROVED PATTERNS, for sale low, by the subscriber. WM. CLARKE,
No. 9 Carmine-st., (four doors above Bleecker.)
No. 223 Hudson st., (two doors above Vandam.)
No. 153 8th-av., (three doors above 13th-st.)
No. 200 8th-av., (three doors above 20th-st.)
N. B.—Stoves repaired and put up.

AUSTRALIA AND CALIFORNIA GOODS.—Merchants, Companies and individuals fitting out for these markets can find a full and complete assortment of Miner's Tools, Picks, Shovels, Hardware, Cutlery, Edge Tools, Firearms, &c., &c., at the old stand of
CHARLES S. LITTLE, Nos. 33 and 34 Fulton-st.

FAIRBANKS' PATENT PLATFORM AND COUNTER SCALES—Improved in quality and reduced in price. Adapted to every required operation of weighing. For sale in all their varieties by
FAIRBANKS & CO., No. 89 Water-st.

CUTLERY, &c.—Sets of Ivory and Dessert Knives and Forks, and Knives only, Tea Trays, Polished Shovels and Tongs, Fire Stands, &c., wholesale and retail by
C. S. LITTLE, Nos. 33 and 34 Fulton-st.

SKATES—A superior assortment of German, English and American common and fancy Skates, strapped and unstrapped. C. S. LITTLE, Nos. 33 and 34 Fulton-st.

SLEIGH BELLS—A full assortment of loose and fancy strapped Sleigh Bells.
C. S. LITTLE, Nos. 33 and 34 Fulton-st.

W. H. McDONALD'S GENERAL NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING HOUSE, No. 103 NASSAU-ST., (corner of Ann.)
Advertisements inserted at the very lowest rates in any paper in the United States or Canadas.
The very best papers are received by mail daily and kept for reference, and copies of each furnished to advertisers.
The fullest authority and recommendation, over the written signatures of the publishers of the leading daily and weekly papers, will be shown to those who require it.
Merchants who may have heretofore given their advertising to irresponsible persons, and have been disappointed in its results, are informed, that in dealing with me no payment is required till the advertiser is satisfied that his orders have been properly attended to.
I have no branches of my house in other cities. It is essentially a New-York concern, calculated to give publicity to the business of New-York Merchants without bringing into competition with them those of other cities.
My books, the columns of the papers, &c., will show that I am doing nearly all the New-York advertising that is being done in the leading papers from Canada to California.
W. H. McDONALD.

S. M. PETTENGILL & CO., No. 122 Nassau-st, New-York, are the authorized agents for the best and most widely circulated Newspapers in the United States and the Canadas. They are received daily and filed regularly at their offices. An advertiser can see each number of every paper containing his advertisement. We are in daily receipt of voluntary complimentary notices from the Newspaper press, from Maine to Texas and the Canadas, and have them by the hundreds of the most flattering character.
OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.
Messrs. S. M. PETTENGILL & Co., who are prompt, honest and gentlemanly in their business transactions, are the only authorized agents in the cities of New-York and Boston for the *Morning Post*. They are authorized to receive Advertisements and Subscriptions for us at our usual rates. Their receipts are regarded as payments. Their offices are at New-York, No. 122 Nassau st., Boston, No. 10 State-st.
[*Pittsburgh Daily Morning Post.*
Messrs. PETTENGILL & Co., whose capacity, promptness and integrity are gaining for them a wide and merited popularity in their department of enterprise, are the accredited agents of a very large number of the first journals in the country; and the business men of Boston, appreciating this fact, are reaping its benefits through their well established agency.—*Springfield Republican.*
We are pleased to observe that S. M. PETTENGILL & Co., Newspaper Advertising Agents, have opened an office in the city of New-York. The experience and fidelity of these gentlemen, should, with the enlargement of their circle of business, give them a large increase of patronage.
[*Mobile Daily Advertiser.*
It is well known that Messrs. S. M. PETTENGILL & Co., have facilities for ascertaining the circulation of Newspapers, effected by no others. They make it their business to act as faithful and efficient agents for publishers and advertisers, and they have brought their business to such perfection as to be of mutual advantage to both. Whoever has entrusted business to their care have felt themselves fortunate in their selection of agents, for they have never failed of receiving an ample reward for the money expended. Hundreds of publishers, and thousands of business men, have reason to, and do, thank Messrs S M. PETTENGILL & Co., for much of their success.—*Providence Daily Mirror.*

PENMANSHIP—The subscriber will receive pupils this week to his day and evening writing classes, guaranteeing to all a satisfactory improvement, and, in most cases, an elegant handwriting in ten lessons of one hour each. Ladies' classes meet at 11 and 4 o'clock.
OLIVER B. GOLDSMITH, No. 389 Broadway.

TO LET.

STORES AND CELLARS TO LET, also a light ROOM, with or without steam power, near the City Hall, New York. Also, houses for sale and to let, in Brooklyn and Morrisania. Apply to O. F. BUFLER, No. 18 Spruce st., up stairs, N. Y.

BUILDING TO LET.—With Steam Power. A building on 1st-av., between 22d and 24th-sts., 18 by 45 feet, containing five rooms. Will be let together or in rooms to suit applicants. Apply on the premises, or to MORTON & BREMNER, No. 213 Pearl-st., corner of Fletcher-st

TO LET.—The five story brick House, No. 387 4th-st., between Bowery and Broadway. It is well adapted for genteel families. It will be rented to one or two families from now till May very low. Inquire of S. E. LENT, No. 495 Broadway.

STEAM POWER TO LET.—Several well-lighted rooms, with constant and steady power, in building, corner Elizabeth and Hester sts. Apply to MORTON & BREMNER, No. 213 Pearl-st., corner Fletcher.

CHEAP RENT.—A good warm Room with Croton water in and large bed-room for $3 per month, in a brick house. Inquire on 11th-av. near 43d-st.

FOR SALE.

OAK HILL CEMETERY.
LOTS, CONTAINING 320 FEET, SELLING FOR $25 in these grounds. N B—The steamer THOMAS E. HULSE leaves the foot of Jay (touching at Hammond-st. each way) EVERY MORNING, at 8 o'clock, for the Cemetery, returning at 10 o'clock in the afternoon.
EDWARD H. SENIOR, Agent, No. 75 Carmine-st.

A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY RESIDENCE IN VALATIE, COLUMBIA CO.—Situated less than two miles from the Boston and Albany, and Harlem Railroads—seven miles from Hudson River. Nouse cottage built, 40 by 48; piazzas upon two sides; situate upon a fine eminence—with yard and ornamented trees, large and well arranged out buildings; all nearly new, and in perfect repair. There are about 94 acres, highly cultivated, well fenced, and so situated that most of it could be thrown into building lots. There is a fine muck bed, sufficient for a perpetual manure. Roads in every direction of the finest character.
Also, a Farm of 130 acres, situate midway between the villages of Valatie and Kinderhook—about a mile from either. No improvement in buildings, save a good tenant house; land in the highest state of cultivation, every lot well watered, and considered the best farm land in the town. There are natural facilities for transferring it a very fine place. The two places will be sold together or separately. For terms, apply to
WESLEY & KOWALSKIE, No. 67 Wall-st.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.—A valuable corner property in a leading thoroughfare of this City, where real estate is rapidly improving and increasing in value, is offered for sale.
The above would be disposed of on accommodating terms. A good country or farm house, together with iron ten to one hundred acres of land under some improvement, would be taken in part payment.
Persons desirous to negotiate may see the advertiser between the hours of 10 and 4, at the store of CARTER BROTHERS, No. 86 Pearl st., under Pearl st. House.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY—A valuable little farm, situated at Leedsville, near Red Bank, N. J.—35 acres of excellent land for fruit and gardening purposes—two story house, large barn, and other buildings, all new, good water in the kitchen, 1,400 bearing peach trees, 2 500 choice grapevines, 100 apple and other fruit trees, good garden, &c.
H. EISBEN, No. 304 Spring-st.

FOR SALE—In the village of Yorkville, 2 fine cottages, pleasantly situated for private Residences. Also, 2 vacant lots on 77th st., running through to 78th st., on very reasonable terms. Also 5 lots on the 2d-av., a desirable location for a gentleman to erect a private residence. Apply to A. McCOTTER, No. 126 Fulton-st.

FOR SALE A BARGAIN—Two double tenement 4 story brick houses on front and rear of lot 25 by 103 feet, in East 13th st., paying about $1,200 rent per annum; nearly new and in good order. Apply to J. PECARE, No. 163 Hester-st., from 3 to 4 o'clock.

THE WILLIAMSBURG REAL ESTATE OFFICE is at No. 72 South 7th-st. Houses and lots for sale. B. COCKROFT,

PATENT LAMPS.

NEWELL'S PATENT SAFETY
LAMP AND LAMP FEEDER.
A NEW ARTICLE, WARRANTED TO PREVENT ALL ACCIDENTS from the use of BURNING FLUID, CAMPHENE, and other EXPLOSIVE COMPOUNDS, used for the production of light.
This invention is applied to Silver, Brass, Britannia, Glass, and other styles of LAMPS and LAMP FEEDERS. The attention of the public is particularly called to the application of this protection in Solar, Camphene Lamps, Lanterns, &c.
For sale, wholesale and retail, by NEWELL & CO. Sole Manufacturers, No. 8 Winter-st. Boston, and New-York by O. W. McCREADY, No. 426 Broadway. Also, Burning Fluid, Camphene, Resin, Oil, &c.
The following certificate is a sufficient guarantee of the entire safety and efficiency of the Safety Lamp and Feeder:
CERTIFICATE.
COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS,
New-York, Oct 17, 1852.
We have examined the Patent Safety Lamp and Lamp Feeder of Mr. John Newell of Boston, and are fully convinced, from the experiments we have made with them, that he has obtained the great desideratum of preventing the risk of explosive action in the use of burning fluids in Lamps and Feeders
In this respect we entirely concur in the opinion of Prof. Silliman, and Drs. Hayes and Jackson
JOHN TORREY, Prof. of Chemistry.
JAS. R. KELLY, Prof. of Chemistry.
All orders for Lamps or Fluid promptly attended to. Solar and other Lamps can be altered, and have the safety apparatus attached.

AUCTION SALES.

F. COLTON, Auctioneer.
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE—From a family—THIS DAY, (Saturday,) Dec. 18, at 10½ o'clock, at the auction rooms No. 59 Beekman-st., the entire furniture of a family removing, and will compose all kinds and descriptions of new and second-hand furniture, such as sofas, mahogany chairs, cane seat do., hair-cloth do., wardrobes, French bedsteads, divans, rose bureaus, marble topcenter, card dining and extension tables. Also, carpets and oil cloths, feather beds and some 20 hair mattrasses, china and glass ware, bedroom, basement and kitchen furniture in great variety. Also, some 60 dozen more of cottage, office black walnut and cane seat chairs. Also Boston rockers in quantities. Dealers as well as all others are invited to attend this sale, catalogues ready on Saturday morning.

WILLIAM IRVING & Co., Auctioneers.
TO THE TRADE AND OTHERS.—WILLIAM IRVING & CO. will sell at auction on MONDAY, Dec. 20 at 10½ o'clock, at the sales room No. 10 Pine st. By order of the Executors of the estate of Charles Ridgway, deceased, consisting in part of 84 doz. buffalo, horn and ivory hair brushes, clothes, do and fine and shaving do; cigar cases, for mennaires, silk umbrellas, canes, razors, pocket books, portmonnaies, dressing cases, kid and thread gloves, shirts, cravats, dressing gowns, &c. about 100 vols illustrated works. Also fixtures, counters, mirrors, show cases, carpets, sofas, chairs, tables, bureaus, paintings, engravings, &c

R. W. WESTCOTT, Auctioneer.
MORTGAGE SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE—THIS (Monday) MORNING, 10½ o'clock, at No. 146 Greenwich-st., consisting of 6 handsome sofas, 2 sofa bedsteads, 15 Gothic bedsteads, 6 feather beds, 9 hair mattrasses, 7 gilt mirrors, 3 fine oil paintings, variety marble top bureaus, wash and hall tables, mahogany chairs, rocking and Voltaire do., card and dining tables, elegant suite painted furniture; hall and solar lamps silver plated ware, rich China vases, crockery, carpets, oil cloth, with quantity of common furniture. Sale positive without regard to weather. A. L HILLYER, Atty for Mortgagee.

ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.
CORPORATION SALE.—ANTHONY J BLEECKER will sell at Auction, on TUESDAY, 21st, and the following days, until the whole is disposed of, 792 Lots of Ground, in various parts of the City, and 21 Piers and 21 Bulkheads on the East and North Rivers, belonging to the Corporation of the City of New-York, as particularly set forth in the advertisement signed, JOSEPH B. TAYLOR, Controller. For maps, and other information, apply to the Auctioneer, No. 7 Broad-st.

ESTABLISHED IN
1780.
SILVER MEDAL THIS AUTUMN.
PREMIUM CHOCOLATE.
W. BAKER & CO'S
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The Cabinet of Gen. Pierce.

From the Concord (N. H.) Patriot, Dec. 7.

It is not a little amusing to read the speculations of the newspapers in relation to the Cabinet of General PIERCE. Some of the opposition papers are so very obliging as not only to establish the principles upon which the members of his Cabinet are to be selected, but even to name the individuals who are to compose it. Others are more modest, and content themselves with the assurance that certain men are to have places in the Cabinet, and certain others are sure not to be in it; that this section of the party is to have a controlling influence, and the other section is to be proscribed, &c. The Democratic papers of different parts of the country, and individuals, are urging their favorites for seats in the Cabinet, claiming it as due to their sections, or the merits and services of the distinguished persons named by them. All this is highly amusing to those who know the history and character of General PIERCE; and it does not require a very intimate acquaintance with these, to show the absurdity of all such speculations. General PIERCE knows and duly appreciates the responsibilities of the high station to which he has been called by the unsolicited suffrages of the American people; and his whole history gives evidence that he will meet those responsibilities in a manner creditable to himself and acceptable to the country.

He will be held, and justly so, responsible to the country for the acts of his administration; his Cabinet are responsible to him. He is the representative of the whole country, literally knowing "no North, no South, no East, no West," in the administration of the Government; and his Cabinet must be imbued with the same national ideas and purposes, acting for the country, and not each for a section. His Cabinet must be a unit—fully harmonizing in all their views, cordially seconding the determinations of the President, and vigorously laboring to carry out every measure of public policy to which the administration may be committed. Upon this depends the success of the administration; without this, all the labors of the President for the public welfare will be futile, and the most devoted and self-sacrificing efforts on his part, will end in humiliation to himself, and disgrace to the country.

"Now how must such a Cabinet be selected? The President is responsible for their acts, and he should select them, not take them at the bidding of others. By this we do not mean that he should disregard or refuse to listen to such suggestions as may be made to him; and those who know General PIERCE know well that he will not act hastily or unadvisedly, in so vastly an important matter. But we mean that, having diligently sought for and carefully considered all the information that it is in his power to obtain, he should then decide according to the dictates of his own judgment; and those who know him need no assurance that he will do so, conscientiously and fearlessly.

General PIERCE knows well the prominent and leading men of the Union, their history, their characters, their qualifications, and their positions at home and before the country; and with such aid as he will avail himself, we have no fears that he will not select for his Cabinet *proper men*—men of broad national views, sound judgment, sterling ability, strict integrity, and correct principles—men who will not use their places for their own emolument, or as stepping stones to future promotion, but who will devote their energies to the success of the administration and the permanent welfare of the country, seeking the honor of being faithful servants as the reward of patriotic service."

In acting thus, as our knowledge of General PIERCE induces us to believe he will, it is nearly certain that many persons will be disappointed in the composition of his Cabinet. Nearly every State in the Union out of New England, has one, two, three, or more candidates for seats in the Cabinet; and no doubt most of them are qualified for the positions in which their friends desire to place them. But there are only seven Cabinet officers to be appointed, while seven times that number have been named for them; consequently many must be disappointed. But such men and their friends, if they are true friends of the President, and anxious for the success of his administration, will cheerfully acquiesce in the result, with the assurance that they are rejected not for a lack of qualifications, but because considerations of superior and overruling importance require that others should fill the places in question. The supposed claims of individuals and of sections must yield to the paramount considerations of the unity of the Cabinet, and the success of the administration, which is so dependent thereon.

And the idea that any section of the party is to be proscribed, or its claims entirely disregarded in the selection of Cabinet officers, is, in our opinion, unfounded. All sections of the Democratic party cordially united in the late canvass to restore the Government to the hands of the Democracy; and during that canvass it was everywhere declared by our papers and speakers, that all who stood boldly upon the Baltimore platform and supported our candidates, were to be regarded as Democrats. All such are to be thus treated now; and it seems to us that if a man is in every other respect the proper man, in the opinion of the President, for a Cabinet officer, the fact that he formerly belonged to this or that section into which the party may have been divided in any State, should not prevent his selection.

So, too, with the idea that the holding of official position heretofore, should influence the decision in regard to any man. In our opinion, this will neither exclude any one, nor weigh in his favor. If General PIERCE should conclude that certain members of Mr. POLK's Cabinet can subserve the public interest better than others, as members of *his* Cabinet, we see no reason why he should not select them. His sole desire must be to promote the welfare, prosperity and honor of the country, and he will wish to call around him the best men—those who, under all the circumstances, are best calculated to aid him most effectually in administering the great trust confided to him by the American people. And it is of little moment to him or them whether these men have been Cabinet Ministers, members of either House of Congress, foreign Ministers, or simply private citizens; all that any one should demand is that the men shall be 'up to the mark on all the great questions of the day,' and equal to the duties required of them.

Such are our 'notions' upon this subject; and they seem to us to be reasonable, and such as will commend themselves to the good sense of the Democracy of the country. It is their desire and expectation that the Administration of Gen. PIERCE may be the most successful, brilliant and permanently advantageous to the country that we have ever had; and to enable him to make it so, they will forego all minor considerations, all personal and local preferences and prejudices in regard to individuals who may be selected as his constitutional advisers, and will cheerfully yield him their confidence and zealous support. They will not ask if this man be an 'old fogy,' or that one a partizan of 'Young America'—if this one has belonged to this section or that one to the other section of the party; but the only questions will be, whether the men are 'honest, capable and faithful to the Constitution,' having the will and the ability to second the views and carry out the policy of the sagacious, energetic and patriotic statesman whom the people have placed at the head of the Government."

LIQUOR DOINGS.—In an attempt to arrest an Irishman on Exchange-street for violation of the liquor law, a desperate encounter took place between some fifty Irish citizens and officers PHILLIPS, FARNHAM and WALKER, of this city, C. D. GILMORE, of Newburg, and NATHANIEL BARKER, of Exeter. The defender was captured, but PHILLIPS, WALKER and GILMORE were somewhat injured. The Irishman's name is MICHAEL MARNAN. He fought with desperation, and was nearly despoiled of his clothing before secured. His wife fought in his behalf like a tigress, and lost most of her calico in the scrimmage. In the Supreme Court, yesterday, in a liquor case, one of our citizens was called to the stand as a witness. He was apparently inebriated, and took his place in the box, eating an apple. To the first question asked him he responded in a stentorian voice that shook the windows of the court-room. Being ordered by the Court to lay aside his apple, he threw it across the room with violence. He was then ordered to be committed for contempt of Court, and was removed, making the sign of Ajax defying the lightning.—*Bangor Mercury.*

FROM YUCATAN.—While from many of the States of Republican Mexico, we hear accounts of anarchy and revolution, from the State of Yucatan we have a more favorable story, contained in a letter received in this city, dated Sisal, Nov. 21, which says:

"Matters are quiet here. BARBACHANO, (Spaniard,) has been elected Governor. As long as Gen VEGA (of Pale Ale memory) is here, we shall have no pronunciamentos. The Indians still harrass the outskirts; but that affair is almost at an end. Yucatan is beginning to look up again, and in a few years will be herself. Our city has improved as regards new buildings, macadamizing the streets, ornamenting the plazas, and is quite modernized."

The manner of electing a Governor of a State of Mexico is as follows: The people elect deputies, who assemble at the Capitol of the State and elect a Governor, and also perform legislative functions. BARBACHANO was Governor during the late Indian wars in that country; and, so far as is known, has ruled with moderation, firmness and impartiality.—*Boston Traveller.*

Opinion of Justice Mitchell on the Legal Questions arising in the Cases of Clark and Sullivan.

The people vs. Clark. The people vs. Sullivan.—Judge MITCHELL.—The prisoners in both these cases were tried at the Oyer and Terminer, and found guilty of murder. The Judge who presided at the trial charged the jury as to the meaning of the statute defining murder; the prisoners, by their counsel excepted to the charge, and a writ of error was brought to this Court. This Court pronounced the charge of the Judge erroneous, and in May last ordered a new trial. In pursuance of a statute passed in the preceding March, a writ of error was brought to review our judgment, and the Court of Appeals has reversed our judgment and affirmed that of the Oyer and Terminer. During all this time the prisoners have remained in prison, except when they have been brought before the Oyer and Terminer or this Court. They are now brought up before us pursuant to sections 23 and 24 of 2 R. S., 730, the District Attorney insisting that the sentence of death remains in full force, and that no legal reasons exist against the execution of the sentence, and calling on the Court to issue a warrant for the execution. The prisoners by their counsel, insist in opposition to this motion, that the order of this Court, granting a new trial remains in force, and assign various reasons all intended to show that the Court of Appeals had not gained jurisdiction of the case when their decision was made. The prisoners' counsel very properly refrained from addressing to the Court a single argument against the decision of the higher Court on the point on which that Court and this differed. If the appellate Court had jurisdiction, its decision became the law of the case; and when remitted to this Court for execution, became the law and judgment of this Court by virtue of the higher authority of that Court; and as we would have been bound to enforce obedience by the Oyer and Terminer to the judgment of this Court, while it remained unreversed, so are we bound to receive the judgment of the higher Court, and even to carry its decrees into execution, when that Court has decided within its jurisdiction, whatever may be our individual opinions. But the question whether the Court of Appeals had jurisdiction, was very properly argued before us. It may be admitted that an appellate Court and especially (in the words of Chief Justice Marshall) "that the Court of dernier resort in every State, decides upon its own jurisdiction," 8 (Peters, U. S. R., 320;) but in this case, the question now presented, whether in a criminal case where the punishment is to be corporeal, any Court has jurisdiction over the prisoner unless he be brought before it, was never brought before that Court; and so that Court did not "decide upon its own jurisdiction in that respect." The question, therefore, remains open. Certainly there are cases in which it would be our plain duty to pass on such a question; and if, in any case, we should not hesitate to fulfil that duty, it would be when the law directs us to ascertain whether the sentence of death against two individuals still "stands in full force," and whether any "legal reasons exist against the execution of such sentence." If the act of March 22, 1852, giving the Court of Appeals jurisdiction in such a case, had not been passed, then, according to its own decision in the People *vs.* Corning, (2 Comst., 9,) it would have had no jurisdiction, and its decision would consequently have been of no authority, and it would have been the duty of this Court not to carry out its decision so made. If, however, on a professed reexamination of that case, it had recalled that decision, it had the power to do so; but if there were no evidence that it had reexamined, or professed to pass on the question of its jurisdiction again, the fair inference would be that the question had been overlooked, rather than that the Court had indirectly reversed its deliberate decision, made directly on the point. The Supreme Court of the United States is, where it has jurisdiction, as much above the Court of Appeals as that Court is above this; yet if the writ of error had issued since the act of 1852, from the United States Court to this Court, and the United States Court had pronounced the same judgment that the Court of Appeals has, this Court would have no right to obey it, as the Supreme Court can issue its writ of error only in certain cases and then "to the highest Court of law or equity of the State in which the decision is made," and not to any out the highest Court. Nor would that, the highest tribunal of the country, disapprove of such a course. In the case of Davis against Packard, that Court decided that the judgment of the Court for the Correction of Errors was erroneous, and contended that the judgment of the Court for the Correction of Errors in this State be reversed, and that the cause be remanded to the Court for the Correction of Errors, with directions to conform its judgment to that opinion. (8 Peters, U. S. R., 321.) The Court of Errors evaded conforming its judgment to that opinion, by announcing, in its judgment the opinion of the United States Court, and then declaring that the Court of Errors had no jurisdiction to reverse a decision of our Supreme Court for an error in fact, and therefore quashed the writ of error which it had issued, and thus, in effect, left the erroneous judgment of the Supreme Court in full force. The United States Court, recognizing the principle that the Court of dernier resort in the State, could conclusively judge of its own jurisdiction, yielded to its decision, and affirmed this last judgment of the Court of Errors. By this decision of the highest Court of our State, if a decision were needed on that point, there are cases where it has no jurisdiction, and that decision is affirmed by the highest tribunal in the Union. To the same effect is the decision of the Court of Appeals in Oakley *vs.* Aspinwall, (2 Comst 548,) when that Court vacated its own judgment of reversal, because one member of the Court had sat at the argument, who, by law, had no right to sit there on account of being distantly related to one of the parties, although the counsel who moved to vacate the judgment had requested him to sit. It is admitted and proved that the prisoners were at no time before the Court of Appeals, and the record shows that they appeared there by their counsel. The judgment of that Court is, that the judgment of the Supreme Court be reversed, and that of the Oyer and Terminer in all things affirmed, and that the record be remitted to the Supreme Court, in order that this Court may direct the sentence of death to be executed. The cases state, most decidedly, that no corporeal punishment can be lawfully awarded by the Court in the absence of the prisoner. Whether they mean that the judgment awarded in his absence would be erroneous merely or without jurisdiction, is a natural question. In Lofft. 490, the Court was informed that the Crown was inclined to mercy, and was desired to discharge the prisoner on some corporeal punishment, as he was too poor to pay a fine. They said "they could not award corporeal punishment *in absentium*," and imposed a fine of one shilling. The case of Rex against Harris and against Duke, in 9, William III, is reported in a number of authorities. Then the Court was called on to pronounce judgment in the absence of the party, after he was outlawed. In Holt, p. 399, C. J. Holt is reported to have said: "Sir Samuel Astney tells me there never was a writ to the Sheriff to take up any man that was at large, and to put him in the pillory. Therefore, I think we cannot give any such judgment in the absence of the party, which cannot be executed. If he be in Court we deliver him to the Marshal, and an entry is on the roll that the Marshal do execution *peracto incumbente*. And if we were to send him into Somersetshire, there is to be a writ of assistance to the Sheriff; but if he came from Newgate hither, then if he be remanded, there goes, indeed, a writ to the Sheriff, but then *constat de persona*." The difficulties here stated are, that there was no writ known after judgment, to bring up the prisoner before the officer who was to execute the judgment, and that if such a writ issued, (if not bringing the party into court, but before the officer only) the person tasso would have no opportunity to show that he was not the one who, by the judgment, was to be punished. These objections would not exist in an Appellate Court, which was not to cause the sentence to be executed, but to devolve that responsibility on the Court below. C. J. Holt added: "I never knew a judgment for a corporeal punishment unless the party were present, except in the case of Mrs. Buckridge, which was irregular." In the case of Duke, he said: "Judgment cannot be given against any man in his absence, for a corporeal punishment. He must be present when it is done. If a man was outlawed for felony, executing was never awarded against the felon till brought to the bar. There is no precedent of any such entry; for if we give judgment that he should be put in the pillory, it might be demanded when; and the answer would be when they catch him. And there never was a writ to take a man and put him in the pillory; it is not like a *capias pro fine*, which is to bring him into Court to pay the money. A defendant may submit to a fine though absent, if he has a clerk in Court that will undertake for the fine." The opinion is given to the same effect in Lord Rayin, 367, 1 Salk. 400, and Skinner. 684; Combrubank, 447 and 12; Mure. 156, and Section 2. Hank, pl. cr. ch. 48 and 17, and Barbour's Criminal Law. The difficulties here stated are of a like character to those before noticed, and do not apply to a Court which is not to award the execution, but is merely to order another Court to award it. In 1 Salk 55-6, Queen *vs* Templeman, it was again said that when a man is to receive any corporeal punishment, judgment cannot be given against him in his absence; for there is no process to take a man and put him to the pillory. In Rex *vs* Hann and Price, (3 Burr, 1756) it was agreed that if a fine only was to be imposed, it was in the discretion of the Court to give judgment in the absence of the defendants; but, otherwise, they should be present. And it was said that even if a fine was to be imposed, and the case was of a gross nature, the defendants should appear in person, for the sake of example, and to prevent the like offences being committed by others; as the notoriety of their being called up to answer criminally for such offences, would very much conduce to deter others from venturing to commit the like. These reasons, also, only apply when the sentence is about to be executed. Chitty says in his Criminal Law, p. 695: "When any corporeal punishment is to be inflicted on the defendant it is absolutely necessary that he should be personally before the court at the time of pronouncing the sentence, and he assigns the reasons given to the above cases." He adds, "And when he is committed to prison, it ought to appear upon the record that he was present at the time of the commital. So when judgment has been once pronounced on a trial, and execution awarded against him, which is subsequently countermanded, so that he is not put to death at the time specified, and part of the ensuing term has elapsed, execution cannot afterwards be awarded without bringing him again to the bar in person." (See accordingly, Kingsley's case, quoted by C. J. Hull in Lord Raym., 482, and at p. 780.) "It is now indispensably necessary, even in clergyable felonies, that the defendant shall be asked by the Clerk if he has anything to say why judgment of death should not be pronounced on him, and it is material that this appear upon the record to have been done, and its omission after judgment in high treason, will be a sufficient ground for the reversal of the attainder." (In 3 More, 265, "an anonymous case is given, where an attainder was reversed on account of this omission in the record," and this good reason is given for requiring it to be asked, that "possibly he might have pleaded a pardon." That advantage, and all others which the prisoner could have, consistently with the legality of the sentence, he can have before the court which is to award execution, even if he do not appear before the higher court." (Such, also, was the case of Rex *vs.* Spike, 2 Salk, 358. There the omission is called erroneous.) In 2 Hale's Pleas of the Crown, it is said: "If A be convicted at Oyer and Terminer of felony, and the record be removed to the King's Bench by *certiorari*, and the prisoner also be removed thither by *habeas corpus*, the court may give judgment after that conviction—but there must first be a filing of the record in the King's Bench, and he must be called to say what he can why judgment should not be given against him, and thereupon judgment may be given." So in Sir Walter Raleigh's case, C. J., 495, when the execution was suspended for three years—he was afterwards brought into court, sentenced, and executed. In the People *vs.* Taylor, 3 Denio, 98; note A. the court being about to impose sentence, the defendant's counsel objected that it could not be done in the defendant's absence. The Court said, in substance, that when a corporeal punishment is to be inflicted, then "the rule is that such a sentence should not be imposed in his absence," but that if the court meant to impose a fine only, that rule would not apply, although the offence was such that the court in their discretion might fine or imprison. In the People *vs* Son, (12 Wend, 348.) Savage, Ch. J., also says, that "the rule is that when any corporeal punishment is to be inflicted on the defendant, he must be personally present in court when sentence is pronounced." And in the People *vs.* Wiechill, 7, case 525, the court refused to render judgment until the prisoner should be brought into court, although he was out on bail. None of these cases have shown what the rule is in the appellate court, and they all are consistent with the idea that the defendant would be governed only for a writ of error, and not for holding the judgment void. Chitty says, (Cr law, 751,) that while the writ of error is pending, "in cases of felonies, the defendant must be in court upon all motions." He, however, quotes no authority for this, and we find none. The practice in our courts, in this respect, seems not to have been uniform. In the case of Rector, he was brought into court, and so in many other cases. In others, the argument has been without the presence of the prisoner. If the final judgment were in his favor of course he would not object, and if the judgment of the Court below were against him, and that were affirmed on his writ of error, he could not object. The cases in which the Courts have proceeded without the presence of the prisoner are sufficiently numerous to lead to the conclusion that the presence of the prisoner in the higher Court was not essential to its jurisdiction, even if his absence would make the formulary erroneous. And when the highest Court of the State gives a judgment which makes void an order for a new trial, and specially and carefully orders the sentence of death to be pronounced, it can hardly be supposed that it was done without that Court considering that it had jurisdiction of the person of the prisoners. To obtain jurisdiction over the person, it is generally necessary only to have process served on the party, in due form of law, giving him such notice of the new action as the Court regards as an equivalent to the bringing him into Court. That was done in this case by serving a copy of the writ of error on the prisoner. In other cases, especially in inferior Courts, a special statute has sometimes prevented their obtaining jurisdiction unless the party were actually before the Court. Such was Bigelow *vs.* Stearns, 19 J. R. 39. In other cases it has been held that, if no process was served on a defendant, and he did not appear in Court by an Attorney, the judgment against him was void. Such was Borden *vs.* Fitch 15 J. R. 141, and many others. And it may be that the express statutory provisions (2 R. S. 735 and 13) that "no person indicted for any felony can be tried unless he be personally present during such trial," would make void a trial when the person indicted was not present. But the trial there intended is that which is properly called the trial, namely—that before the jury, as the rest of the title containing that section tends to show.

It is also true that at common law the defendant could not appear by counsel, and that the privilege to appear by counsel, now granted, was not intended to dispense with the prisoner's personal appearance. But that again does not apply to the appellate court; there, it is believed, counsel could always argue for the accused. Undoubtedly, the presence of the accused may be of great service to suggest to counsel even arguments of law, for self interest often excites an acuteness of perception in the client which the learning of the client may have failed to exhibit. That is a fair argument why the prisoner should be present, even in those cases, but not an argument to show that, without his presence, the appellate court is without jurisdiction.

The statute authorizing the writ of error on behalf of the people was passed March 22, 1852. A motion was made in the Court of Appeals to dismiss the writ, on the ground that by the record, as made up for that Court the judgment of this Court purported to have been given in the February preceding; but it appeared that, although the argument was in the February preceding, yet, in fact the judgment was rendered in May, 1852, and that Court denied the motion. That decision binds us to regard the writ as applicable to this case. It was also argued that the act of March 22, 1852, gave the Court of Appeals power only to review the judgment of the Supreme Court, and not to reverse or modify it; and it was argued that the Appellate Court therefore only had power to review the judgment and state what the law was, and that on the new trial the law thus announced should be declared and acted on. But that Court has practically given a different construction to this act by specially directing that the judgment of this Court be reversed, and that of the Oyer and Terminer in all things affirmed, and that the record be remitted to this Court, "in order that this Court may direct the sentence of death to be executed." Nothing remains for us, in this place, but to execute the law as it is declared by the Court of last resort. As when we reversed the judgment of the Oyer and Terminer we would not interfere with the province of the Jury by discussing the question whether in fact the prisoners were guilty or not, so now we will not depart from our proper sphere by expressing in this place any opinion as to the correctness of the decision of the higher Court. It is our duty to obey it, and we do so.

NEW-YORK CITY.

A WOMAN KILLED ON THE NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD.—At 6½ o'clock Saturday morning, a woman named ELIZA CULLEN, residing in Fifty-second-street, was run over and instantly killed by the New-Haven accommodation train, near Fifty-first-street. It appears she unfortunate woman was endeavoring to cross the track, when the train came along at rapid speed, the cow-catcher struck her feet and tossed her into the air. The body was mangled in the most shocking manner, and conveyed to the City Hospital.

☞ ROBERT HELLER, the magician, who recently arrived from Europe, gave a pleasing private entertainment Friday evening at the Chinese Building before a fashionable audience, the principal portion of which were ladies. His style of necromancy was much admired, and received with great applause.

THE OMNI NUISANCE.—Thursday a boy named Hoffman was run down by omnibus No. 17 as he was crossing at the corner of Leonard and Broadway, his arm broken in two places, and three ribs broken. The boy was carried to his residence in Beach-street, and an application made at the Mayor's office yesterday for the name of the owners, which was given, Ward and Young to whom the applicant was referred. No formal complaint has been made against the driver, whose name is Michael Mulvey.

BOARD OF ASSISTANTS.—Mr. Assistant Alderman WOODWARD in the Chair.—The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

Petition Granted—To have two gas lamps in front of the Sixth Universalist Church.

Petition Referred—Of W. T. Fickney, to be relieved from erroneous tax.

Reports Adopted—Nonconcurring to grant the petition of the Ladies' Home Missionary Society for the use of the public park in the Five Points. In favor of concurring with the other Board on the resolution to purchase, ing from Murray Hoffman his right in the Treatise on the powers of the Corporation for $2,000, and to print 2,000 copies.

Laid on Table—The report of the Committee on Wharves, in favor of removing the rest of rock in the East River, between Delancey and Stanton streets, and of contracting with Messrs. Maillefert & Co. for the work, at an expense of $10,500.

Reports Adopted—In favor of rebuilding and widening portions of Pier No. 29 East River. In favor of giving $100 to Matthew Farely, for the loss of his horse. In favor of concurring in the report relative to building two piers on the East River, at the foot of Fourteenth-street, for the accommodation of the Ferry to Green Point.

On motion the Board adjourned to Monday.

SUPERIOR COURT BEFORE CHIEF JUSTICE OAKLEY, Judges DUER, CAMPBELL, BOSWORTH, PAINE and EMMETT—*Decisions.—Thomas Mulvehal*, Respondent *vs James Millward*, Appellant.—Motion for new trial denied, and judgment affirmed with costs.

Samuel Roosevelt vs. John Brown.—Judgment for the plaintiff on the verdict.

Jacob Hansen, Respondent *vs. Theodore W. Byard*, Appellant.—Order appealed from affirmed, with liberty to defendant to answer and pay the costs in ten days.

The following order was entered on the minutes:

At a general term of the Superior Court of the City of New-York, held at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on the 15th day of December, A.D., 1852

Ordered, That the calendar of causes for trial at the ensuing January term of this Court be continued, as the calendar of the next February and March terms respectively, and be taken up at the commencement of those terms, respectively, at the place where the Court leaves off, at the close of the term immediately preceding.

Causes not noticed for trial at the January term, and such as are during that term put off for the term, or called, or passed, may be noticed for the February and March terms, and causes thus put off, called, or passed during the February term, may be noticed for the first Monday of March. The clerk will place the causes as noticed for February and March terms respectively, at the foot of the January calender, according to their respective priority. Notice of the issue are to be filed in the causes last mentioned. In other causes on the January calender, no notes of issue need to be filed for the two subsequent terms. No fresh notice of trial will be required to move any causes noticed for January term in the two subsequent terms, unless it shall have been called or passed, or put off to the ensuing term at the instance of the party moving it.

And it is further ordered, that all notes of issue thereafter for the general, special, and trial terms of this court, must be filed with the clerk eight days before the commencement of the first day of the preceding term.

(Extract from Minutes)

R. G. CAMPBELL, Clerk.

U. S. CIRCUIT COURT.—Before Judge BETTS.—*The Grand Jury—Murder at Sea.*—At the usual hour, the Clerk proceeded to call the panel of Grand Jurors, when twenty-five answered. Among the Jurors were Hon James G. King, Hon William F. Havemeyer, and Ex-Alderman Franklin. Hon. James G. King was sworn Foreman. Judge BETTS then charged the Grand Jury to inquire into the case of the prisoner, George Primrose, who was sent to this port from St. Thomas, charged with the murder of an American seaman named Jones, on board the American ship *Harvard*, by stabbing him with a knife, while on the high seas, on the 17th November last.

His Honor having concluded his remarks, the Grand Jury returned, and the Admiralty Calendar was taken up.

SUPREME COURT—*General Term*—Before Judges EDWARDS, MITCHELL, and ROOSEVELT.—*Two more Sentences for Murder*—Saturday morning, Joseph Clarke and James Sullivan, convicted of murder at the February Term of the Oyer and Terminer, were put to the bar for being arraigned in the usual form, and asked what they had to say.

Clarke then addressed the Court, and said he had nothing more to say now than before, but that he never intended to kill the Policeman.

Judge EDWARDS then passed the sentence of the Court, thus addressing himself to the case of Clarke:

His Honor said, Clarke, you have been tried and found guilty of murder by the Court of Oyer and Terminer. The Supreme Court, after a careful consideration, reversed the judgment of that Court, and the District Attorney, on the part of the People, carried the case to the Court of Appeals, where the judgment of this, the Supreme Court, was reversed, and the judgment of the Court of Oyer and Terminer sustained, and you both surrendered here for sentence. This Court has further considered your case, and finds no legal objection to the execution of the order of the Court of Appeals. The sentence of this Court is that you be remanded to the custody of the Sheriff until the 11th day of Feb. next, and you then be hanged by the neck until you are dead.

James Sullivan—your case is precisely similar, and the Court passes the sentence of death on you, to be carried into execution at the same time as the other prisoner.

The prisoners were remanded to the custody of the Sheriff, and the Court adjourned.

U. S. COMMISSIONERS OFFICE.—Before Hon. JOHN W. NELSON.—*The Extradition Case.—In re Augustus Barr.*—In the evening edition of the *Times* of Friday we noticed the arrest of this man, and his being claimed by the British Consul under the extradition clause of the Ashburton Treaty, charged with an assault with intent to kill one Dresener, on board the British ship *Fitz James*. On Saturday Barr was brought up again, when it appeared that Dresener was not dead, but had been cured of his wound in the Staten Island Hospital, and run off. Under this state of facts Hon F. A. Tallmadge, counsel to the prisoner, asked to have the case adjourned to Monday, which was granted. At the time the requisition was made by the British Consul, it was supposed Dresener was dead and buried. It is probable the prisoner will be discharged.

COMMON PLEAS.—Before Judge DALY.—*James Pugh vs. Mary Ann Pugh.*—This is an action by the husband against the wife for a divorce on an account of three different infractions of the marriage vow. The parties were married in this City in 1846, and lived together until the Summer of 1851, when they separated, and these proceedings were shortly afterwards commenced. The defence sets up a general denial of the alleged charges and certain allegations as to property, which the husband denies. Three witnesses were examined on Saturday in support of the charges, but the case on the part of the defendant will not be entered upon until this Monday morning. The details of the testimony are too gross for publication.

SUPREME COURT.—*Special Term.*—Before Judge EDWARDS.—*Decisions.—S. Williams, Administrator, &c., vs. —— Vanderbilt.*—Motion to change place of trial denied.

Mills vs. Thimsby.—Motion for attachment denied, but without prejudice to any future motion for a stay of proceedings.

Haines vs. Hinchcliffe.—Motion for leave to file supplemental answer granted, in other respects motion denied.

Catharine R. Turner vs. James M. Turner.—Judgment for divorce.

COURT CALENDAR—*Monday.*—U. S. DISTRICT COURT—Nos. 30, 32 to 40.

SUPERIOR COURT—Nos. 221, 159, 10, 681, 668, 624, 552, 426, 605, 671, 682, 691 to 695, 697, 699, 700, 703, 704, 705, 707, 708, 711 to 716, 28, 29, 30, 39, 281, 130, 455, 7, 54, 166, 155, 153, 649, 633, 486, 23, 655, 702, 667.

SUPERIOR COURT—William Trust fund.

COMMON PLEAS—*Part First*—Nos. 679, 685, 689, 693 to 703, 707, 711, 713, 715, 323, 355. *Part Second*—Nos. 665, 820, 652, 492, 592, 664, 890 to 900, 904, 906.

BROOKLYN CITY.

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.—A regular meeting of the Board of Supervisors was held Friday evening at the old Court-room in the Kings County Jail. Present, presiding, A. J. BERRY, Esq., President of the Board. The following bills were referred to Committee: Thomas Decrey, $35; John A. Lavender, $19 50; J. Van Anden, $199 74; Alexander McCue, $53 33; J. O. Whitehouse, $100 50; and of John Friend.

The Committee on Laws, on an act relating to the confinement of prisoners in the Penitentiary in the County of Kings, which was referred to them, reported that they deem the passage of the act expedient; and would recommend that the Clerk take the necessary steps in the matter,—prepare a proper memorial, and hand the same, together with the copy of the act, to the Senator from this District, for presentation to the Legislature. Laid upon the table.

The Law Committee, to whom was referred the bond offered by Joel Skidmore, as Superintendent of the Poor, reported the same as correct and ample security, and recommend that the Board approve of the same, and file in the office of the County Clerk. Adopted.

The following communication was received from C. A. Denike, County Clerk elect, which was referred to the Committee on Courts:

"*To the Supervisors of Kings County:*

"The undersigned, County Clerk elect, would respectfully represent to your honorable body, that the room set apart for the County Clerk's office, in the City Hall of the City of Brooklyn, is entirely unfurnished, and possesses no accommodations for the transaction of the business of the office. He therefore respectfully requests that he may, by a resolution of your honorable body, be authorized to procure proper furniture for said office, and to cause such fixtures to be placed there as may be necessary and proper to facilitate the discharge of the duties of said office."

The Committee on Prisons made the following report, which was laid upon the table for the consideration of the next meeting:

"The undersigned would report, that the sum of 25 cents a day, heretofore allowed for board of prisoners, may not be more than a fair remuneration for prisons in which few are confined, but that in those in which the prisoners are numerous, it may with propriety be reduced, and at the same time afford a just and fair profit to the Sheriff. The time was not when 25 cents a day was not an unreasonable compensation in this County; but our great increase of prisoners, consequent upon our vast increase in population, render a reduction necessary, for it is well known that it costs less per head to feed a large number than a small one. The remuneration paid to the Sheriff is simply for furnishing the food in its raw state,—all the fuel, victuals, and other necessaries being furnished by the County, if we except some person to superintend the cooking, &c., when one is necessary.

On examination, your Committee find that in the County of Albany with less prisoners than in this County, they allow but 14 cents a day; that from the report of the Inspectors of State Prisons, it appears that at Sing Sing, in 1850, it cost 7.725 cents a day, in 1850, and 7.775 cents in 1852; at Auburn, in 1850, 7.6 cents, and 7¼ cents in 1852; and at Clinton, in 1850, 9.81 cents a day, and 8¼ in 1852. At Auburn the average number confined in 1852, was 661; at Sing Sing, 796; and at Clinton, 113. Your Committee are also credibly informed, that two years ago, Government contracted out the rations for the marines in the Navy Yard in this City for about 12½ cents a day, and by the Reports of the Secretary, the rations of sailors cost but about 13 or 14 cents per day, food which to be suitable for long voyages in tropical and other climates is required to be of superior quality, and to be packed in the best manner. Under these circumstances your Committee believe that 20 cents a day is a very liberal compensation for board of prisoners in the County Jail and at the cells in Williamsburg, and they therefore recommend the adoption of the resolution referred to them, and that a copy of the same be served on the Sheriff elect, and upon the keeper of the cells at Williamsburg.

A communication was received from the Managers of the Brooklyn City Hospital, adjoining the jail, for the privilege of purchasing a piece of land adjoining the jail, in the rear, to afford a back communication to the Hospital. It was opposed by Supervisors Bergen and Stillwell, and Superintendents Spinola, Morris, and Major Brush favored the movement. A motion was made to grant the request of the petitioners, but it was stated by several of the members of the Board, that they had no such power vested in them, and it could not be done but by special act of the Legislature. A motion was also made to give the petitioners the use of the land for ninety-nine years, and another to allow them the free use of the land until such time, if ever, the county might require it to increase the size of the present jail. After considerable discussion, the communication was referred to the Law Committee to report at the next meeting of the Board.

Supervisor Morris, in reply to remarks of Mr. Bergen, "that the county, by granting the prayer of petitioners, would be giving, at a mere nominal sum, property to beautify and benefit the City of Brooklyn and not the county," stated that Brooklyn City Hospital was accommodating nearly every day patients which by right belonged to the county to take care of, but for the want of the proper conveniences the county could not. He thought it was but right that in consideration that a few of our liberal citizens had supplied the necessity by their benevolence, that the least the county could do was to acknowledge their gratitude by giving them that little strip of land asked for, which, he believed, would never be used or needed by the county.

After accepting an invitation from the Sheriff to visit the County Jail, the Board adjourned.

QUEENS COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.—The annual meeting of the above Society was held at the Court-house, Hempstead, on the 16th inst.—the President in the Chair. The Treasurer reported that the receipts during the year, including the balance on hand, to be $1,241 42; expenditures, $909 17; balance on hand, $252 17. 400 copies of the Secretary's report were ordered to be printed, and a copy sent to each member.

The following officers were elected for 1853:—President, Hon. John A. King, Jamaica; Vice Presidents, David W. Jones, Oyster Bay; Wm. L Laing, Hempstead; Robert M Bell, Flushing; Joseph Tompkins, Newtown; Geo. H. Hornfield, North Hempstead; Benj. J. Doughty, Jamaica; Managers, Timothy Carman, Oyster Bay; Mirajah M. Petit, Hempstead; Edward A. Lawrence, Flushing; George Hulta, Newtown; Wm. J. Mott, North Hempstead; B. Hendrickson, Jamaica; Corresponding Secretary and Treasurer, John Harold, Hempstead; Recording Secretary, Lendal F. Pratt, Flushing.

The Secretary read a communication from the President of the Oswego County Agricultural Society, suggesting the appointment of five delegates to a Convention, to be called by the State Agricultural Society, for the purpose of considering the necessity of applying to the Legislature for the passage of a bill making the necessary provision for a State Agricultural School. Hon. John A. King, John Harold, Hon. S. S. Smith, George F. Jerome, and Benj. T. Kissam, were appointed delegates. The increased prosperity of the Society is shown by its receipts, which in

1848.....	was.... $221 11	1851.....	was.... $ 953 68
1849.....	445 27	1852.....	1,361 42
1850.....	581 66		

JERSEY CITY.

LAYING THE CORNER STONE.—On Thursday at Bergen the corner stone of the African Methodist Episcopal Church was laid with appropriate solemnity. The exercises commenced at 2 o'clock, and were conducted by one of the Bishops of the Church. A handsome collection was taken at the close of the meeting, in aid of the enterprise. Towards the erection of this Church the citizens of Jersey City have contributed in a very commendable manner. The building is to be raised at the earliest day, and services will be performed as soon as possible.

SINKING OF A WHARF.—Thursday evening, a part of the wharf opposite the lumber yard of Burst & Co., fell into the river and carried with it large piles of lumber and brick. It was very old, and for a long time has been overloaded with wood, coal, lumber and brick. Yesterday, men were employed in securing the floating lumber and the fragments of the broken wharf. Some of the lumber which fell into the river could not be secured, and was carried away by the tide.

RUN INTO.—On Monday last, in New-York Bay, the schooner *James B. Cunningham*, Ward, master, was run into by a vessel of the same class. Her stern was stove in and considerable damage was done her quarter work. She lies at the wharf opposite Paterson Depot, and workmen are employed in repairing her.

ACCIDENT AND DEATH.—It is reported that on Thursday evening, near Kingston a gentleman with his wife and child were riding across the Railroad track when the locomotive struck the carriage, killed the horse and the persons named.

THEFT.—On Friday morning the Private Watch employed by the New-York and Erie Railroad Company, arrested a man for stealing milk belonging to the Milk Association, from the cars. He was caught in the act, and brought before Justices Cutler and Millar, who fined him $10 and costs. The Association have lost milk in considerable quantities, and to the end of detecting the thief a special watch had been ordered, which resulted in the arrest of the party alluded to.

Mexican Boundary Commission.

From the Providence Journal, Dec. 18.

The writer of the following letter is

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

STRAKOSCH METROPOLITAN EMPORIUM,
NO. 620 BROADWAY, AND NORTH MAIN-ST., Springfield, Mass.
SABLES & ADEY,
Dealers in Piano-Fortes, and Music Publishers,
Respectfully invite public inspection of their extensive and carefully selected stock of Piano-Fortes and Sheet Music.

FIRTH, POND & Co.'s Pianos, so justly celebrated for the elegance of their construction, richness and durability of tone.

The beautiful Iron Piano-Fortes. The First Premiums of the American Institute have been awarded to these Instruments, at the late Fair in Castle Garden.

The Grand Square Piano, with antique carvings, unrivalled for beauty in design and sweetness of tone, manufactured by the celebrated house of KNABE & GUEHLE, of Baltimore.

The magnificent and powerful-toned Pianos, style a la Parisian, from the well known manufactory of G. N. SCHERR, Philadelphia.

Those about purchasing Pianos should visit this establishment. The Instruments are offered at the lowest cash prices of the makers.

MELODEONS AND SERAPHINES,
With patent reeds and late improvements from the best makers.

ÆOLIAN PIANO-FORTES.—F. GILBERT & CO.'S Piano-Forte Warerooms, No. 323 Broadway, corner of Anthony-st., 2d floor. F. G. & Co. are daily adding to their extensive assortment of instruments in their New-York rooms. They have Pianos, with or without the celebrated Æolian, to suit purchasers from all sections of the country, both as regards price and quality. The superiority of their instruments has long been beyond question, and as to prices F. G. & Co. urgently invite a comparison between theirs and those of any other manufacturer in the Union, confidently believing that from the peculiar facilities possessed by them, they are enabled to outstrip all competition. Second-hand Pianos taken in exchange, or bought for cash. A large assortment of second-hand Pianos always on hand, at prices from $56 up. Pianos with or without the Æolian, to let. Gilbert's Boudoir or Cottage Pianos, for small rooms. Prince's & Carhart's Melodeons, at low prices.
HORACE WATERS, 80's Agent.

PIANO FORTES.—The best assortment of Pianos in this city can be seen at the Warerooms of LINCOLN & THOMPSON, No. 441 Broadway, including Hallet, Davis & Co.'s celebrated Æolian Pianos, of new and much approved scales, acknowledged superior to any other in the market. Also a large variety from other distinguished New-York and Boston makers. Gilbert's and other second-hand with and without the Æolian, at various prices.
LINCOLN & THOMPSON, No. 441 Broadway.

MESSRS. LIGHTE & NEWTON, No. 22 Canal-st., in consequence of the increased demand and unrivaled popularity of their PIANO-FORTES, have extended their business, and are now prepared to offer to their friends, and those wishing a superior instrument, an extensive assortment, in plain and ornamented cases, of modern style, from 6½ to 7½ octave. Second-hand Pianos taken in exchange. Broadway Ware-rooms, No. 429.

PIANO FORTES.—The finest assortment of Piano-fortes may be found at the spacious warerooms of N. P. CURTISS, No. 447 Broadway, consisting of Geo. Hew's celebrated American Parent Action Pianos, with and without the Æolian Attachment, and Boudriam & Gray's Pianos with and without the admired Dulce Companas Attachment. Also a variety of new, second-handed and Boudoir Pianos for sale and to let.

PIANOS FOR SALE—At No. 8 Barclay-st., next door to the Astor House—a variety of 6½ and 7-octave Rosewood Piano Fortes, warranted to give satisfaction in every respect, or no sale, for cash or approved paper. Pianos on hire.
JAMES THOMPSON,

J. & C. FISCHER, (late NUNNS & FISCHER,) Manufactory and Warerooms, No. 170 Greenwich-st. corner of Dey-st. PIANO-FORTES, warranted, with reverse bridge and patent tube, well calculated for keeping in tune. Piano-Fortes tuned, repaired and exchanged.
N. B.—Also, Æolian Piano-Fortes for sale.

A PIANO-FORTE that cost $225 will be sold for $160 if applied for immediately, as the owner is unwell and obliged to go South. It is 7-octave, modern case, excellent tone, nearly new, in perfect order. Can be seen for a few days, at No. 165 Chambers st.

PIANOS FOR SALE—At the lowest manufacturing prices; for brilliancy of tone and finish unsurpassed, and warranted in every respect. Purchasers would do well to call and examine, at the Factory, No. 148 Wooster-st., near Houston.
CHAS. CARR.

PIANOS—Six new and valuable Pianos, of 6½ and 7 octaves, warranted, and for sale very low. Also, several second hand Pianos, Watches, Segars, Plated Spoons and Forks, &c. Cash advances on Pianos Watches, Dry Goods, Groceries, &c., and goods bought and sold on commission.
I. F. JONES, No. 52 Ann-st., 2d floor.

PIANOS AT MANUFACTURERS' PRICES—Five new seven octave rosewood, round corners, for sale at the lowest manufacturers' price, for cash. Also one second hand 7 octave rosewood piano, price $225. All warranted. Apply at the manufactory of McDONALD BROTHERS, No. 291 Bowery.

PRINCE & CO.'S MELODEONS.—The original PRINCE MELODEON, which has stood the test of years, and proved itself a superior instrument to those of any other make, can be had only of the sole agents, WM. HALL & SON, No. 239 Broadway, opposite the Park.

PIANO-FORTES for $55, $65, $120 and $130. A fine Harrison Piano, $260. A Gilbert Æolian Piano, $280. One without Æolian, $240—warranted, for sale by C. F. HILL, No. 54 Great Jones-st.

PIANO-FORTES.—HAZELTON & BRO., Manufactory and Ware-rooms, No. 319 Centre-st., near Grand, where may be found a fine assortment of Rosewood Pianos, made in the most substantial manner and latest style.

SECOND-HAND PIANOS WANTED FOR CASH.—Three second hand Pianos, from $75 to $125. Address PIANO, at this office.

SCHOOLS.

WRITING, BOOK-KEEPING, &c.—Class-rooms No. 337 Broadway, near Walker-st. Hours of instruction, 9 A. M. to 9 P. M. The design of "FOSTER'S Commercial Institute" is to furnish young gentlemen who have completed their general education, as well as adults, who are seeking mercantile employment, an opportunity of attaining, without loss of time, a practical knowledge of those branches which are essential to success in the active concerns of life. Writing, Book keeping and Commercial Arithmetic, are taught by Mr. FOSTER upon sound and indisputable principles, to the entire exclusion of the modern "six or twelve lesson" charlatanry; and students are qualified to discharge the duties of the counting-house in an expeditious and superior manner.

Gentlemen who are *ignitior with the details of business*, may attain, under Mr. FOSTER'S instruction, a competent knowledge of the principles of double entry in the short space of one week.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, at GEORGETOWN, District of Columbia.—Mrs. Gen. T. WHEELER, informs the members of Congress and the public generally, that she has opened a school for Young Ladies, on Prospect-st., Georgetown. Her course embraces the elementary as well as the ornamental and higher branches of education. She is assisted by experienced and approved teachers, and, respectfully solicits a share of public patronage.

Mrs. W. refers to the following friends and patrons:
Rev. Mr. Tillinghast, Georgetown.
Rev. Mr. Caldwell, "
Rev. Mr. Bryson, "
Rev. Mr. Cox, "
Hon. R. J. Bowie, Washington.
Richard Ellison, No. 14 Front-st., New-York.

DANCING CLASSES FOR GENTLEMEN. The new system adopted this season, for the first time, proves very advantageous to the pupils, and admits of their entrance at any time during the season. Lessons on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and THURSDAY EVENINGS. General practice of all the dances, with a band of music on Saturday evenings. Ladies' and children's classes on WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS. A. DODWORTH, No. 806 Broadway.

OTTIGNON'S GYMNASIUM—Nos. 159 and 161 Crosby-street.—Mr. C. F. OTTIGNON begs leave to remind the public that his Gymnasium is open daily from sunrise until 10 P. M., for general exercise. Gentlemen's Class meets every evening at 8 P. M. for class exercises and instruction. Boy's Classes meet on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, at 3½ in the afternoon.

DUST, AIR AND WATER.

MATHEWSON'S PATENT WEATHER STRIP, will make your doors and French windows tight at the bottom, make a great saving in fuel, keep your house warm, clean, dry and comfortable. Only office, No. 480 Broadway, near Grand-street.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD FROM CINCINNATI TO ST. LOUIS.—Sealed Proposals will be received at the Office of the Company, in the city of Cincinnati, until Thursday, the 6th day of January next, for the grading, masonry and bridging of 31 miles of the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad, extending from the intersection with the Jeffersonville and Columbus Railroad, in Jackson County, to Vincennes, in Knox County, Indiana—comprising all the work of the Road not at present under contract.

The above contains a large amount of heavy work, including two tunnels and five large bridges.

Profiles, plans and specifications will be exhibited on and after the 20th instant, at the office in Cincinnati, for the entire line, and in Vernon and Vincennes for the respective divisions; and all necessary information will be given by Mr. D. HARDENBERGH and Mr N. A. GURNEY, Division Engineers on the line.

The right is reserved of accepting such proposals as shall be deemed best calculated to secure the prompt and faithful execution of the work. Contractors will be required to commence work immediately.

Proposals will also be received, at the same time and place, for the furnishing and delivering of the cross-trees required between Aurora and Vincennes, and laying track from Cincinnati to Vincennes.
O. M. MITCHELL,
Consulting Engineer and Commissioner.
DANIEL MORTON, Chief Engineer.
H. C. SEYMOUR & CO.
CINCINNATI, Dec. 10, 1852.

GRASS VALLEY GOLD MINING COMPANY.—Capital, $250,000, in 1,250 Shares, $200 each.—J. WINCHESTER, President.

The Quartz Claim owned by this Company exceed 400 in number, covering a surface of more than 160 acres, in the richest and most desirable part of GRASS VALLEY, California.

THE MACHINERY IS ON THE GROUND. It is of the most approved and powerful of any yet constructed, and calculated to crush 100 tons of Quartz per day.

The whole of the property is paid for, and the Company free from debt.

A few Shares of the Stock for sale, at par.

Pamphlets containing the Charter, By-Laws, Map, &c., may be obtained at the office; if by mail, enclose two three-cent stamps.

Address, postage paid, with remittance for Stock, (in drafts on New-York, or current funds,) to
B. J. RICHARDS, Secretary,
No. 107 Fulton-st., New-York.
Where specimens of the Gold-bearing Quartz may be seen from 10 to 2 o'clock.

MURPHY'S ADHESIVE MIXTURE, for Post-Office Stamps, Envelopes, Fancy Paper and Card Work, &c., &c.—Invaluable to Editors and Scrap-Book Makers, as a substitute for wafers, paste, gum arabic, and all other odious and inconvenient make-shifts.

This Mixture remains always pure, clear, and free from smell; does not mould, turn sour, nor become candied; is ready for use and in complete order in all weathers and under all circumstances.

Prepared and sold, wholesale and retail, by WILLIAM MURPHY, No 257 Broadway, (up stairs,) N. Y., and by Stationers generally throughout the City and Country.

YEAST POWDER.—B. T. BABBITT is the original inventor of the Chemical Yeast Powder, which is prepared and sold by him at Nos. 68 and 70 Washington-st., New-York, in tin cans. Those who purchase should see that they get that with the above name on.

NOTICE.—The Firm of AMASA L. CATE & CO. Furniture Dealers, No. 103 Canal-st, is this day mutually dissolved.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 15, 1852.

C. S. VANDERHOOF, COMMISSIONER OF DEEDS, No. 461 Broadway, Pacific Bank.

MEDICAL.

REMOVAL.—A CARD.—DR. S. S. FITCH, author of Six Lectures on the Prevention and Cure of Consumption, has removed his office from No. 797 to No. 714 Broadway, New-York. All consultations and examinations of chest, gratis.

AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL.—FOR THE CURE OF COUGHS, COLDS, HOARSENESS, BRONCHITIS, WHOOPING-COUGH, CROUP, ASTHMA and CONSUMPTION.—Of all the numerous medicines extant, (and some of them valuable) for the cure of pulmonary complaints, nothing has ever been found which could compare in its effects with this Preparation. Others cure sometimes, but at all times and in all diseases of the lungs and throat where medicine can give relief, this will do it. It is pleasant to take, and perfectly safe in accordance with the directions. We do not advertise for the information of those who have tried it, but those who have not. Families that have known its value will not be without it, and by its timely use, they are secure from the dangerous consequences of Coughs and Colds, which neglected, ripen into fatal consumption. The Diploma of the Massachusetts Institute was awarded to this preparation by the Board of Judges, in September 1847; also, the Medals of the three great Institutes of Art, in this country, and the Diploma of the Ohio Institute at Cincinnati, has been given to the CHERRY PECTORAL, by their Governament, in consideration of its extraordinary excellence and usefulness in curing affections of the Lungs and Throat.

Read the following opinion founded on the long experience of the eminent Physician of the Port and City of

St. Johns, May 6, 1851.

DR. J. C. AYER: Five years trial of your CHERRY PECTORAL in my practice has proven what I foresaw from its composition, must be true, that it eradicates and cures the colds and coughs to which we, in this section, are peculiarly liable. I think its equal has not yet been discovered, nor do I know what better remedy can be made for the distempers of the Throat and Lungs.
J. J. BURTON, M. D., F. R. S.

See what it has done on a wasted constitution, not only in the following cases, but a thousand more:

SUDBURY, Jan. 24, 1851.

DR. AYER: In the month of July last I was attacked by a violent diarrhœa in the mines of California. I returned to San Francisco in hope of receiving benefit from a change of climate and diet. My diarrhœa ceased, but was followed by a severe cough—and much soreness. I finally started for home, but received no benefit from the voyage. My cough continued to grow worse, and when I arrived in New York, I was at once marked by my lacquaintances as a victim of consumption. I never confess that I saw no sufficient reason to doubt what my friends all believed. At this time I commenced taking your truly invaluable medicine with little expectation of deriving any benefit from its use. You would not receive these lines did I not regard it my duty to state to the afflicted, through you, that my health, in the space of eight months, is fully restored. I attribute it to the use of your CHERRY PECTORAL.
Yours truly, WILLIAM W. SMITH.

WASHINGTON, Pa., April 12, 1848.

DEAR SIR: Feeling that I have been spared from a premature grave, through your instrumentality by the providence of God, I will take the liberty to express to you my gratitude. A Cough and the alarming symptoms of Consumption had reduced me too low to leave me anything like hope, when my physician brought me a bottle of your "PECTORAL." It seemed to afford immediate relief, and now, in a few weeks time has restored me to sound health. If it will do for others what it has done for me, you are certainly one of the benefactors of mankind. Sincerely wishing you every blessing, I am, very respectfully, yours,
REV. J. CLARK, Rector of St. Peter's Church.

With such assurance and from such men, no stronger proof can be adduced, unless it be from its effects upon trial. Prepared and sold by
JAMES C. AYER,
Practical Chemist, Lowell, Mass.
Sold by A. B. & D. SANDS, corner Fulton and William-streets, RUSHTON, CLARK & CO., C. H. RING, T. T. GREEN, and all the Druggists in New-York; Mrs. HAYES, No. 175 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, and by all dealers in medicine everywhere.

CAUTION.—From the (Boston) *Chronotype*.—The great popularity of WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY has induced some mercenary individuals in various parts of the country to concoct quack nostrums for the purpose of deceiving the public and raising money on the well-earned reputation of this truly valuable medicine. The interests of the proprietor cannot suffer, if he can but keep the public informed against the false preparations attempted to be palmed off in the name of the Wild Cherry; for certain it is that no medicine ever proved so efficacious in a long catalogue of the most common diseases to which human flesh is heir to," as proved the health and life of so many thousands of our race as has Dr. Wistar's Balsam. Mr. SETH W. FOWLE, Druggist, No. 138 Washington-st., is the sole proprietor of the original recipe for the manufacture of the genuine medicine, and supplies both at wholesale and retail, and of whom, also, agencies can be obtained.

The genuine and original DR WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY has been EXTENSIVELY COUNTERFEITED in Philadelphia, and some thousand bottles of the spurious imitation thrown into the market and extensively circulated; this is to caution dealers and the public generally against purchasing any other than that with the written signature of I. BUTTS on the wrapper. For sale, wholesale and retail, by A. B. & D. SANDS, General Agents, No. 100 Fulton-st.; THOMAS & MAXWELL, No 96 William-st.; JOHN MILHAU, No. 183 Broadway; Astor and Irving House Drug-stores, and No. 110 Broadway.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—THE MOST CERTAIN REMEDY FOR THE CURE OF DROPSY.—Mr. JAMES SMITH, of Oxford-st., Manchester, suffered for years from a tropical complaint; his body and legs were swollen to a most alarming extent, and no hopes whatever were ascertained of his recovery; he was for some time in the hospital, besides having taken every variety of medicine usually prescribed for the cure of the dropsy, yet all proved useless, and his case was pronounced incurable. HOLLOWAY'S PILLS were then resorted to which soon had the effect of improving his health, and reduced the swelling, so that now he is perfectly cured of that direful complaint, by taking these wonderful Pills. Sold by all venders of medicine in the British Empire, and by those in the United States, in pots and boxes, 37½ cents, 87 cents, and $1 50 each. Wholesale, by the principal drug houses in the Union. And by Messrs. A. B. & D. SANDS, New-York, and by the Proprietor, No. 244 Strand, London.

FOR CHAPPED HANDS.—THE PURE OLD PALM SOAP is one of the best remedies in use. It is very highly recommended to those whose skin is tender and being made from a vegetable oil, is consequently very healing and emollient in its properties. It can be had in small packages of six cakes, (at a low price,) for trial, at the manufactory of W. HULL'S SON, No. 148 Cliff-st. See CHILTON'S certificate:

"Having tried the Old Palm Soap, manufactured by W. HULL'S SON, I can recommend it as being an excellent quality of toilet soap. The healing properties of which, oil, which are well known, must render this soap preferable to Castile soap for the same uses.
JAMES R. CHILTON, M.D., Chemist."

DR. PRESTON'S FEMALE PANACEA, Nos. 1, 2 and 3, is a remedy which applies to every disease and irregularity. Relief guaranteed in all cases, when taken with advice. Sent by mail with full directions. Price $1 per number. Office No. 265 Bowery. Consultations day and evening.

DR. BERON'S CELEBRATED FEMALE PILLS.—This wonderful and justly celebrated remedy can be had at his office, or may be sent by mail to any address. Office corner of Broadway and Houston-st., over the drug store. The doctor attends exclusively to an office practice. Hours from 9 o'clock, A. M., till 3, and from 6 till 9 P. M.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW YORK, —ALBANY, Dec 11, 1852.—The PUTNAM VALLEY BANK (Peekskill) has this day filed in this office a notice of the appointment of GREGORY RAYMOND & CO., of the City of New York, as Agents for the redemption of its circulating notes, together with a revocation of the appointment of NELSON BECKWELL, of the City of Albany, as such Agent, agreeable to an act entitled "An act to amend the several acts relating to Incorporated Banks, Banking Associations, and Individual Bankers," passed April 17, 1851.
DANIEL B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

BANK DEPARTMENT—ALBANY, Sept. 17, 1851.—Notice is hereby given, in pursuance of the statute in such cases made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued by the HENRY KEEP'S BANK, of Watertown, Jefferson County, (an Individual Bank,) must be presented at the office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York, for payment, within two years from the date of this notice, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the same will be returned to the owner of said bank.
D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.
o13-104tlawM

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK —ALBANY, July 7, 1852.—Notice is hereby given, in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, that all circulating notes issued by the NEW EGO COUNTY BANK, Meridian, an individual bank, must be presented to the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York, for payment, within two years from the date of this notice, or the funds deposited with said Superintendent for the redemption of the notes issued by the above bank will be given up to said bank.
jy12-lawM12y D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

BANK DEPARTMENT—ALBANY, Feb. 12, 1852.—Notice is hereby given, in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued by the MECHANICS' BANK, late of Canandaigua, now of Naples, Ontario County, (an Individual Bank,) must be presented at the office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York, for payment, within two years from the date of this notice, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the same will be returned to the owner of said Bank.
16f-lawM2y D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY.—INTEREST ON BONDS.—The Coupons for Interest on the Second Mortgage Bonds of this Co., due the 16th inst., will be paid on presentation at the office of the Company, No. 68 Warren-st., on and after that day.—New-York, Dec. 8th, 1852.
J. M. HOPKINS, Treasurer.

METROPOLITAN BANK—DIVIDEND.—The Directors of this Bank have declared a Dividend of Four Per Cent. payable on MONDAY, Jan. 3, 1853. The Transfer Book will be closed on the 24th inst., and reopened on MONDAY, the 3d proximo.
J. E. WILLIAMS, Cashier.

BANK OF NORTH AMERICA.—NEW-YORK, December 15, 1852.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of three and one half (3½) per cent. payable to the Stockholders on and after January 3, 1853. The transfer books will be closed from the 18th inst. to the day of payment.
I. SEYMOUR, Cashier.

CREDITS, &c., FOR THE PACIFIC.—Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, New-York, issue Credits and Bills of Exchange, available at sight, on the following places on the West Coast: LIMA, VALPARAISO, PANAMA, SAN FRANCISCO.

FOX AND WISCONSIN 12½ PER CENT IMPROVEMENT 8 RIP.—The interest coupons due January 1st, prox., on the above Scrip issued to M. L. MARTIN by the State of Wisconsin, will be paid at the office of SIMEON DRAPER, No. 46 Pine-st., New-York.

SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS OF THE NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY, reimbursable in 1867, with semi-annual interest coupons attached; for sale by BLATCHFORD & RAINSFORD, No. 39 William-st.

SIX PER CENT. BONDS of the DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL CO., Coupons attached; for sale by CURTIS, BEALS & FEARING, No. 44 Wall-st

THE EASTERN BANK OF WASHINGTON, D. C., is redeemed at No. 146 Bowery. @ ½ per cent.

INDIA RUBBER HORSE COVERS—Price three dollars.—The best article of Horse Covers ever offered, and warranted to stand heat and cold, and give satisfaction. For sale, wholesale and retail, by ROGERS & WYCKOFF, No. 23 Cortlandt-st.

TO RICE GROWERS.—A lot of "STRONG'S" PATENT RICE HULLERS for sale—one of which may be seen in operation by application to
MORTON & BREMNER,
No. 312 Pearl-st., corner Fletcher st.

COL. B. DISOSWAY, ATTORNEY and COUNSELLOR-AT-LAW, and COMMISSIONER OF DEEDS for New-York and Illinois, No. 73 Nassau-st., between John and Fulton-sts., N. Y.

FINANCIAL.

TENNESSEE SIX PER CENT. BONDS.—$400,000 Tennessee Six per cent. Bonds, redeemable in 1892, principal and interest payable in the City of New-York, for sale by CAMMANN, WHITEHOUSE & CO., No. 56 Wall-st.

MEMPHIS CITY SIX PER CENT BONDS.—GUARANTEED BY THE MEMPHIS AND CHARLESTON RAILROAD CO.

The total debt of the city of Memphis, including the above named bonds, is $491,691; assessed value of real estate, and other taxable property for the current fiscal year, $1,377,000; being an increase of fifty per cent. in two years. Estimated revenue from taxation for this year, $153,378. Population in 1840, 2,026; in 1850, 8,839; 1852, 13 000.

The Memphis and Charleston Railroad is 291 miles in length, and traverses some of the most fertile counties in Tennessee, Mississippi, and Alabama, intersecting the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad, and perfecting an uninterrupted communication by railroad from the centre of the Mississippi Valley to the Eastern and Southern Atlantic seaboard. The cost will be $3,200,000, against which $2,565,000 of stock subscriptions have been obtained, and a large proportion thereof paid in; and the State of Tennessee provides $8,000 per mile on the portion of the line within her limits, (64 miles) making $512 000. Ninety-five miles will be completed and in operation by 1st January, 1853, and it is expected the balance will be completed within sixteen months from this date.

The Bonds are for $1,000 each, interest and principal payable in the City of New-York, the latter in 1862. Further particulars regarding the security of these Bonds can be obtained of the undersigned, by whom they are offered for sale.
CAMMANN, WHITEHOUSE & CO.,
No. 56 Wall st.

STATE CITY AND RAILROAD BONDS.—The undersigned offer for sale the following desirable securities, viz.:
CALIFORNIA STATE SEVEN PER CENT BONDS.
CALIFORNIA STATE (war loan) SEVEN PER CENT BONDS.
CALIFORNIA STATE (war loan) TEN PER CENT BONDS.
CITY OF NORFOLK SIX PER CENT BONDS.
CITY OF COVINGTON, Ky., (guaranteed by Covington and Lexington Railroad Company,) SIX PER CENT BONDS.
FAYETTE COUNTY, Ky., (guaranteed by Covington and Lexington Railroad Company,) SIX PER CENT BONDS.
ALABAMA AND TENNESSEE SEVEN PER CENT RAILROAD BONDS.
EVANSVILLE AND ILLINOIS SEVEN PER CENT RAILROAD BONDS.
HAMILTON AND EATON SEVEN PER CENT RAILROAD BONDS.
LAWRENCEBURGH AND UPPER MISSISSIPPI SEVEN PER CENT BONDS.
HAIGHT & McLEAN, No. 10 Merchants' Exchange.

OFFICE MICHIGAN SOUTHERN AND NORTHERN INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANIES, No 74 Beaver-st.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 13, 1852.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—A Dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT. upon the capital stock of these Companies has been declared from the earnings of the current six months, and will be paid in cash at the Treasurer's Office in New-York, on and after the 3d day of January next, to stockholders who shall be such at the closing of the books on the 20th inst. The transfer books will be closed at 3 o'clock P. M. on the 20th inst., and remain closed until the 4th day of January next.

A new issue of stock, equal to ten per cent. in amount upon the existing stock of the Companies, will be made at the same time, and distributed pro rata, and at par, among the stockho ders who shall be such at the closing of the books. Payment for such new stock may be made at any time during the months of January. Interest will be charged upon all deferred payments, and the right to take the stock will be forfeited in all cases where payment is not made before the 1st day of February.
By order of the Directors,
EDWIN C. LITCHFIELD, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE ROCHESTER AND SYRACUSE RAILROAD COMPANY—CANANDAIGUA, Oct. 8, 1852.—NOTICE.—An installment of twenty dollars per share on the scrip stock of this Company is required to be paid on the 20th day of Oct., instant, and the balance due on said scrip stock, (being ten dollars per share,) is required to be paid on the 1st day of Jan. next.

By paying the last installment on the 10th day of Jan. next, instead of 1st Feb., with interest on both of said installments from the 1st day of Aug. last to the times of payment, and on the surrender of the scrip certificates, the scripholders will be entitled to full stock with the future dividends.

Payments of the said installments may be made at the Offices of Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., New-York; J. E. THAYER & BROTHER, Boston; at the Bank of Syracuse, Bank of Auburn, Rochester City Bank, and at this Office.
By order of the Board of Directors.
CHAS SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

BANK OF NEW-YORK.—The Charter of the Bank of New-York will expire on the 31st December, instant. An Association under the General Banking Law has been formed to take its place; and will commence business on the 3d of January, 1853.

The President and Directors of the present Bank have this day declared a final dividend of *thirty-eight and a half* per cent—the profits of the bank—which will be paid to the stockholders, or their legal representatives, at the banking house, on the 31st December, inst.

On the same day, an instalment of *fifty* per cent. on the additional capital of the new bank will be required to be paid when certificates for the stock will be issued.

The books of transfer and subscription will be closed on the 11th inst.
By order of the Board of Directors,
A. P. HALSEY, Cashier.

CREDITS ON CHINA, INDIA, &c.—Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, New-York, are prepared to issue Mercantile Credits, Circular Notes, and Letters of Credit on the Oriental Bank of London, available at all the branches and agencies of that establishment, as follows:

Canton, Hong-Kong, Shanghai,	China.	Madras, Bombay, Calcutta,	Columbo, Kandy, Singapore, Ceylon.

THE INTEREST COUPONS on the CITY OF CHICAGO WATER LOAN BONDS, due on the 1st January proximo, will be paid at the Banking House of
DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

INSURANCE.

THE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
Office No. 56 Wall street.

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL,	£2,000,000, or $10,000,000.
Paid up Capital	£200,000 Or Two and a
Surplus and Reserved Fund,	£268,900 Quarter Million of Dollars.

THIS COMPANY has formed a Local Board of Directors in this City, (duly qualified by holding the required number of shares,) with full power to issue policies for Fire Risks, settle all losses, and to invest in New-York all funds derived from premiums and the sale of shares.

DIRECTORS IN NEW-YORK:
JAMES BROWN, Esq., Chairman.
FRANCIS COTTENET, Esq., Deputy Chairman.
George Barclay, Esq., Mortimer Livingston, Esq.
C. W. Faber, Esq., E. F. Sanderson, Esq.
Joseph Gaillard, Jr., Esq., Alex. Hamilton, Jr., Esq.,
William S. Wetmore Esq.,
ALEX. HAMILTON, Jr., Counsel of the Company.
ALFRED PELL, Resident Secretary.
TRUSTEES IN LIVERPOOL:
ADAM HODGSON, Esq., SAM'L HY. THOMPSON, Esq.
SIR THOMAS BERNARD BURCH, Bart., M.P.
DIRECTORS IN LIVERPOOL:
JOSEPH HORNBY, Esq., Chairman.
THOMAS, BROKELBANK, Esq.
JOSEPH COCKSHOTT, Esq., Deputy Chairman.
DIRECTORS IN LONDON:
WILLIAM EWART, Esq., M. P., Chairman.
GEORGE E. FREDERICK YOUNG, Esq., M.P., Dep'y Ch'm.
PERMANENT INSURANCE.

In addition to the ordinary modes of Insurance, parties may, by depositing with the Company 2½ per cent. on the amount at risk, have their dwelling houses insured against loss by fire, as long as the deposit remains with the Company.

FOR EXAMPLE: A deposit of $125 (which is 2½ per cent. on the sum insured,) insures $5,000 in a first class house, the interest on which, $7 50, (the usual premium,) of $12 50 per annum; the difference of expense will, in a few years, we the whole sum deposited, and the risk, trouble and expense of renewing entirely obviated. This mode of insurance is neither new or untried; it prevails almost universally in Philadelphia, where the "Contributionship" was established under the auspices of Dr. Franklin, just a century ago, viz: in 1752, and still exists one of the richest and most prosperous Insurance Companies on the Continent.

REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—No. 5 Insurance Buildings, corner Wall and William streets, No. 10 and 11, Wall-st., New-York. This Company having their capital of $150,000 paid in, in cash, and securely invested, are prepared to insure against loss and damage by fire, on favorable terms.

The charter of this Company provides, that after paying interest to the stockholders, at the rate of seven per cent per annum, four-fifths of the remaining profits to be dividied annually, is assured in scrip bearing interest, which scrip is to be redeemable in cash whenever the accumulated profits and capital shall amount to $1,000,000.

TRUSTEES:

Saml. S. Howland,	John A. Stephens,	Jos. Gaillard, Jr.,
Stephen Whitney,	James Warren,	Jas. M Waterbury,
Dan'l Ewing,	Arthur Leary,	George C. Shaw,
Wm. H. Russell,	M. W. Hamilton,	George T. Adee,
A. C Downing,	Deoninr Duer,	D. S. Kennedy,
Garaway B Lamar,	John Stewart, Jr.,	John J. Astor, Jr.,
Wm. H. Aspinwall,	Robt. B. Minturn,	Fred'k A. Delano,
Wm. B. Duncan,	Reuben Withers,	James C Be l,
Chas H Russell,	Ed. C. Center,	Daniel D. Smith,
Isaac Townsend,	Josiah Oakes,	Fred'k G. Foster.
Peleg Hall,	Robert S. Hone,	

ROBERT S. HONE, President.
DUNCAN F. CURRY, Secretary.

THE BROOKLYN FIRE INSURANCE CO.—CHARTERED IN 1824.—Offices, No. 43 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, No. 6 Merchants' Exchange, Wall-st., New-York. Have their Capital (as also a handsome surplus) invested in the most undoubted securities, and continue to insure Buildings, Merchandize, Furniture, and other personal property, Vessels in port, and their Cargoes, upon as favorable terms as any other similar institution.

DIRECTORS.

William Ellsworth,	William Miles,	Hon. Quackenbos,
Phinea T. Barnum,	George Gilfillan,	Justus S. Redfield,
Daniel D. Howard,	S. P. Townsend,	J. W. Amerman,
Caleb S. Woodhull,	John Eadie, Jr.,	Fordyce Hitchcock,
Chas T. Cromwell,	Joel S Ostman,	John C Smith,
Anasta's Nicholas,	Robert C. Bell,	Jos. M. Greenwood,
Richard L. Allen,	John N. Genin,	Simeon Leland,

ALFRED G. STEVENS, Secretary. WILLIAM ELLSWORTH, President.

OFFICE OF THE CITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 61 Wall-st., 4th Month, 5th, 1852.—This Company, with a CASH CAPITAL OF $210,000 with a surplus of over $100 000, insures against loss or damage by fire, on favorable terms.

DIRECTORS:

George S. Fox,	C. W. Lawrence,	Bich'd F. Carman,
Rich'd A Reading,	Peter S. Titus,	Henry H. Barrow,
Josiah Macy,	T. C. Cardavoyne,	Hull Clark,
Wm. H. Falls,	Ralph Mead,	Wm. Day White,
Joseph W. Corlies,	Richard Field,	John J. Walker,
John D Wright,	Elias Hicks,	Chas H. Marshall,
Abraham Bell,	Irad Hawley,	Elisha Riggs

GEO. S. FOX, President.
SAMUEL TOWNSEND, Secretary.

LIFE INSURANCE.—THE MANHATTAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY—Cash Capital, $100,000 independently of the premium fund. Office, No. 146 Broadway, corner of Liberty-st. This Company continues to insure against all manner of life risks on most favorable terms. Persons may insure in this Company either with or without participating in the profits.

ABRAM DUBOIS, M. D., at the office daily from 2 to 3 o'clock, P. M. California permits granted at greatly reduced rates.
A. A. ALVORD, President.
C. V. WEMPLE, Secretary.
N. D MORGAN, Actuary.

BUILDING ASSOCIATION AND GENERAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, corner of Tryon row and Chatham-st., in the Harlem Railroad Buildings, are taking risks on rents, buildings, &c., on the most favorable terms.
JOHN BRUCE, President.
DANIEL BARNES, Secretary.

TRAVELING.

THE NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.—The ships composing this line are the following:
ATLANTIC, Capt. WEST. PACIFIC, Capt. NYE.
ARCTIC, Capt LUCE. BALTIC, Capt. COMSTOCK.
ADRIATIC, Capt. GRAFTON.

These ships have been built by contract, expressly for Government service. Every care has been taken in their construction, as also in their engines, to insure strength and speed, and their accommodations for passengers are unequaled for elegance and comfort. Price of passage from New-York to Liverpool, in first class cabin, $120; in second do., $70; exclusive use of extra size state-rooms, $300; from Liverpool to New York, £30 and £20. An experienced surgeon attached to each ship. No berth secured until paid for.

PROPOSED DATES OF SAILING.

FROM NEW-YORK.		FROM LIVERPOOL.	
Saturday	Dec. 11, 1852	Wednesday	Dec. 15, 1852
Saturday	Dec. 25, 1852	Wednesday	Dec. 29, 1852
Saturday	Jan. 8, 1853	Wednesday	Jan. 12, 1853
Saturday	Jan. 22, 1853	Wednesday	Jan. 26, 1853
Saturday	Feb. 5, 1853	Wednesday	Feb. 9, 1853
Saturday	Feb. 19, 1853	Wednesday	Feb. 23, 1853
Saturday	March 5, 1853	Wednesday	March 9, 1853
Saturday	March 19, 1853	Wednesday	March 23, 1853
Saturday

New-York Daily Times.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

SOUTHERN TRADE CONVENTION.

Southern and Western Trade Convention at Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, Saturday, Dec. 18.

The Commercial Convention met at 11½ o'clock. A large number of Congressmen are present, among them Messrs. BRECKENRIDGE, STANTON, PRESTON, and UNDERWOOD, of Kentucky, Senator JOHNS and F. P. STANTON, of Tennessee, Senators DAWSON, CLEMENS, DOWNS, PRATT, &c.

The Convention was called to order by JOHN C. BRUNE, Chairman of the Board of Trade. J. F. PICKRELL was appointed temporary Secretary. An address of welcome to strangers was read by Mr. BEANTZ MAYOR, editor of the *American*. It thanks them for the alacrity with which they had responded to the call:

We have summoned you to lay the corner-stone of the great National Exchange Baltimore, by geographical position, is the original and natural terminus of our great internal trade. Though other cities have constructed great works of internal improvement Baltimore has been no laggard, and by the construction of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, and the Baltimore and the Ohio Railroad has reasserted her natural supremacy. Baltimore is not only the natural channel of trade, but the great central point of the seaboard of the Union, affording by her railway the shortest and most economical communication, between the Ohio and the sea. She is the national entrepot, nearest to all points, and must afford the best market for products of the South and West.

The address then proceeds to enumerate the great internal resources of Maryland, and her rapid increase in population, refers to the advantage of the situation of Baltimore for foreign trade. It warns the trades of the South and West to free themselves from commercial subserviency to northern cities, and winds up by extending a hearty welcome to the strangers now assembled.

After the conclusion of the address, which was received with applause, on motion the Chair appointed a Committee of one from each State to report permanent officers of the Convention. The Committee consists of W. H. Hoffman, Md., T. R. Price, Va., T. L. Clingman, N. C., A. H. Stephens, Ga., J. L. Orr, S. C., Alexander White, Ala., John D. Freeman, Miss., Felix Houston, La., Upton Beardoff, Ohio, J. K. Underwood, Ky., F. P. Stanton, Tenn., J. L. Robinson, Ind., P. Herman, Mo., E. C. Cabell, Florida, V. E. Howard, Texas.

They reported for President, Hon. W. C. DAWSON, with a large number of Vice Presidents and Secretaries.

Mr. DAWSON, on taking the chair, returned thanks, and made a speech of some length, in which he alluded to the necessity of the South and West combining to prevent the further concentration of the commercial capital of the nation at New-York, and thus make all sections of the country equally attractive. He alluded to the Lemmon slave case, and the necessity of increased foreign and domestic commerce at Baltimore for the preservation of the harmony of the Union.

A Committee of thirteen on resolutions was then appointed, and the Convention took a recess.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

At 3½ o'clock, the Convention was again called to order, when

Mr. J. D. FREEMAN, Chairman of the Committee, made the following report, which was read by Mr. RAYLOR:

The Committee on Resolutions, to whom was referred the address of the Board of Trade, after discussion and consultation with the different interests South, South-West, North and North West, beg leave to report the following resolutions:

Resolved, That we highly approve the admirable Address by which we have been welcomed to Baltimore, and that we sympathize with the noble efforts which the City But more has made and is yet making to secure the trade and commerce of the State to the South, and in the Valley of the Mississippi.

Resolved, That the prosperity and permanency of the Union will be greatly promoted by the multiplication of the means of commerce and social intercourse in the several States, and that this Convention recommends that every effort should be made, consistent with our obligations to the whole to increase the intercommunication between the cities and States of the Southwest and southwest.

Resolved, That the Atlantic Cities and States of the South are on the great national highways of Commerce—the Gulf Stream—and these States should improve the facilities offered by nature, by resorting to all the aids of science and art.

Resolved, That among these facilities we hail the speedy completion of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad with great satisfaction, and look to its opening a new channel of trade, greatly beneficial to the Eastern States and the Union, and especially to those bordering upon the Ohio river.

Resolved, That the question of a great commercial center of commerce, for national exchange, will necessarily depend upon the cheapness of transportation, and that it is of great importance to the West and South and Southwest to ascertain the prices of inland and transportation to Baltimore, and from Baltimore to Liverpool, and other important points of Europe.

Resolved, That a Committee of —— be appointed by the Chair, to ascertain and publish, after the completion of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad to Wheeling, the rate of transportation on that road of all important articles of commerce.

Resolved, That it is recommended to the merchants of Baltimore, as a means of securing the trade of the West, Southwest, and South, to establish a line or lines of steamers between Baltimore and Liverpool and other important ports of Europe.

Resolved, That while we disclaim the slightest prejudice or hostility to the welfare and prosperity of any particular section or city, North or South we would promote, as we think we reasonably might consistent with the laws of trade, and its great central position, the commercial interests and prosperity of Baltimore, as being well calculated to unite a whole-some and healthful competition with more Northern Atlantic cities, which could not fail to be beneficial to advantage as to the whole South, Southwest, and West, and, in fact, to the nation at large.

The resolutions having been read, Lieut. MAURY, of Washington City, offered the following resolution as an amendment to those reported by the Committee:

Resolved, That true policy requires the United States to foster steamboat communication between the South and Amazon, and to build up commerce with the Atlantic slope and South America.

Lieut. MAURY said: FRANCIA is dead and ROSAS expelled, and the river La Plata opened to the commerce of the world—she traverses a country richer than the valley of the Mississippi, and containing millions of industrious people. Steam navigation will complete an entire revolution in the traffic of this country, makes heretofore having been the only means of transportation. Conceive then the difference by the employment of steam power. This trade will be in the hands of those who first undertake it, and its immensity cannot be calculated. The American Government is about to dispatch an expedition to the valley of the Parana. Is it not well for the South and West to look in the direction? The trade between North and South America is one day to be the most dazzling for its wealth the world ever saw. Let us lay the foundation for that trade. The speaker then went into a long statistical account of the resources of the country to which he referred, and continued: "The Southern States raise cotton, and the cotton cloth is the currency of the Amazon country, and instead of going there from Lowell and New York, it might go there direct from the South. We have the privilege of intercourse with these rich countries, equal to the most favored nations of the globe. Let us, then, now commence steam navigation with these ports. Brazil attempts to shut the world out of this great trade, but she cannot do it long; and let us be ready when the time shall come. We have the advantage by natural laws over European nations. The valley of the Amazon, moreover, is a slave country, and the eye of the far-seeing statesman cannot fail to perceive in that wilderness the safety-valve of this Union. Immense consequences, therefore, are to flow from establishing commercial connections between North and South America, and it is for this reason I so earnestly urge the establishment of a line of steamers between some Southern port and the Amazon river.

Mr. BOWIE, of Maryland, spoke in high terms of commendation of the remarks just made by Lieut. MAURY. He has pointed out to us the astonishing fact that Virginia had it once in her power to secure all the commercial advantages enjoyed by New-York City. She was invited to establish a steam commerce, but she rejected it.

F. B GRAFF, Esq., Consul of the Netherlands, stated that he appeared here as a representative of the Netherlands, and for the purpose of holding out the hand of fellowship of the country he represented to this. He then proceeded to read the following letter from the Board of Trade at the Hague:

THE HAGUE, Saturday, Nov. 18, 1852.

F. B Graff Esq. Consul of the Netherlands, Altimore:

I have the honor herewith to transmit to you a copy of a document sent to me by the Board of Trade and Manufacturers of Rotterdam, dated 8th inst., with an inclosure relative to a Convention of Merchants, &c., to take place on the 15th of Dec next, at Baltimore, to stimulate the commercial progress of the Southern and Western States, in their intercourse with Europe.

I take the liberty to refer to the contents of said document, and to empower you to forward the views of the Holland Board of Trade generally, in order to bring about, if possible, a direct intercourse between the United States and said ports, at the same time that it will be agreeable to me to receive a report of the result of your efforts in the premises, and also generally of the proceedings which shall have transpired at the said Convention of merchants.

Accept, sir, the assurance of my distinguished consideration.

VAN ZUYLEN, VAN NYEEELT,
Minister of Foreign Affairs.

[COPY No 318.]

To His Excellency the Minister of Foreign Affairs:

The Board of Trade received within a few days past, through the President, a letter from JOHN C. BRUNE, Esq., President of the Board of Trade of Baltimore, announcing that there would be held in that city, on the 15th December next, a Commercial Convention, having for its object the commercial progress of the Southern and Southwestern States, to their direct trade with Europe, with an invitation to be present at the Convention. As to the latter is rather inconvenient, the board begs to express the opinion of the expediency in empowering the Netherland Consul at Baltimore to take charge of the interests of the Holland ports, and especially Rotterdam, on said occasion, and furnish him as far as possible with the necessary instructions. The Board takes the liberty to forward to your Excellency a copy of the said letter of invitation. It would be to the advantage of our commerce emphatically to draw attention to the many advantages which our port, from its position, presents. Rotterdam engages lonably in the national depot for Western and Southern Germany, and adapted, more than any other commercial port, to supply the largest and richest portion of that country with transatlantic produce. No port on the continent has in its rear so populous and wealthy a market for the exports of North America, and consequently offers a certain and profitable sale. In 1851, the direct consignments into the Netherlands of American produce amounted to $3 200,000 or $3,000,000, under which there were about 3,000,000 kilogrammes of Cotton, (the importation, both directly and indirectly, of said year, amounted to upwards of 13,500 000 kilogrammes, of which 21 500,000 kilogrammes were again reexported, almost the entire extent of the Rhine.) 6,500,000 kilogrammes of Tobacco, fully 1 000 000 of Rice, &c. In the same year the exports from the Netherlands to the United States amounted to nearly $2 200,000. The number of vessels entered at this port were 00, those cleared 75. It is, further, of the greatest importance to illustrate the numerous changes, in a liberal point of view, which our commercial laws have undergone of late, and which, coupled in comparison with other countries, to an extremely moderate tariff, as regards imports, consequently merits for our ports in many respects a decided preference. To this belongs the entire abolition of differential duties, whereby North American vessels are now placed here in all respects upon the same footing as Netherland vessels. The entire abolishment of all Rhine dues on Netherland territory, and the very great diminution which, in this respect, has been granted last year on the German Rhine, and which, in conformity with a recent treaty ratified with Prussia, has likewise been granted, to a limited extent, to Netherland vessels and merchandize taken on board in our ports. The entire abolishment of all transport and almost all export duty. A reduction in canal dues and pilotage. It has become next to a certainty that Rotterdam in the course of the next two and a half years, will be with the whole of Germany by a railroad connection, although, it must be collected, that in the meantime the export of merchandize into the very centre of Germany is promptly and regularly conducted by steam-tugs, numbering some forty or fifty thousand. We also beg leave to call attention to the number of German emigrants which arrive here, destined for long voyages, and monthly proceed to Liverpool and Havre for that purpose. The direct transportation of these persons could be accomplished in the event of an increased transportation of merchandize, by the merchandize as a return freight. The number of emigrants that proceeded from here to Havre alone last year was thirteen to fourteen thousand.

BOARD OF TRADE OF ROTTERDAM.

Mr. BRUNE then read a series of commercial letters received from the different foreign Consuls.

Mr. BURNELL, of Va., then rose to inquire whether, he having not been present when the resolutions were read, there was anything in them in relation to a railroad from the Mississippi to the Pacific. On being answered that there were no such resolutions, he expressed, in strong terms, his surprise that this Convention was not so Southern a body as he expected to find it, and not so Southern as he desired it to be. He came there as the representative of the South, and he was mortified and surprised to find that the South was so poorly represented, there being, he said, scarcely a Coroner's Jury present.

Mr. BURNELL proceeded at great length to repudiate the idea that the rights of the South were to be preserved and protected by the means of capital alone, or that the South was kept down by the North. The rights of the South depend upon the diction, or views of no man or set of men, but the energy, enterprise and perseverance of the citizens of the Southern States. If the South desires its rights protected, it must show itself possessed of the will and ability to maintain them" Cheers.]

The great secret of Northern supremacy, he contended, was that the great emigration from foreign countries pours in at their sea ports, and that there is and always has been more people at the North than at the South. Population is power, and where there is such power it will attract an increase of it. That section of the Union that will offer the most inducements for the reward of labor, whether mental or physical, will be sure to attract the settler.

He proceeded, further, to refer to the recent census returns, and showed the stand-still policy that had governed the State of Virginia; and enumerated various localities that had gone backward, instead of forward—had steadily decreased in business importance and population. With regard to Norfolk, he said, that, were it not for the market trade of Norfolk, with which she supplies the North, that even her oysters would starve. The census returns would show that Virginia had lost sufficient population by emigration to the West, to make two or three States, and they had gone because they could do better elsewhere; because there was not profitable and suitable employment offered to them at home. No men could go to New-York, with industry, and not find employment; but there was no employment to be found at the South As an evidence of the various means of livelihood to be found in New-York, he described a visit to Barnum's Museum, where, after viewing the Happy Family, and examining what he considered its greatest curiosity—the proprietor himself—he wandered into the upper part of the building, and there he met with a physician who was in constant attendance on a sick patient, having been employed at a salary of $800 per annum, who was using his utmost exertion to prolong his life, as well as his employment. When a man could get such a salary in New York for attending a sick bird, how could any one despair of obtaining remunerating employment in that city? It was the enterprise and perseverance of the North that enabled them to attract even the South to their marts. DE WITT CLINTON might be called the greatest enemy of the South; for it was him that started the great New-York canals, which have developed the resources of that great State, and added so greatly to its present position. He did not regret the South directly, but he did it indirectly. If the South cannot do as well as the North for the American citizen, he will not come to you, but go where there is a variety of pursuits, and where he is sure to meet with a reward for his industry and perseverance.

One of the resolutions referring to the furnishing of the toll sheet of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad to the West, having been declared unnecessary, as it had already been published, Senator UNDERWOOD of Kentucky rose, and moved that the resolution be retained,—that such a toll sheet should go forth with the proceedings of this Convention, and would be looked for by his constituents.

Mr. RAYLOR, editor of the *Cotton Plant*, rose in reply to what he seemed an improper thing at the Convention by Mr BURNELL, of Virginia, who had reflected on its importance and respectability. He would inform the gentleman, that this Convention was determined upon in Europe twelve months since, and that the Board of Trade of Baltimore had only taken hold the matter when it was ripe for consummation. Most of the gentleman of Virginia knew the great interests that were represented in this Convention—the millions upon millions of capital that were here concentrated, and would be forthcoming for the consummation of its projects, he would no longer consider it unworthy of the South

Mr BURNELL said that he had been misunderstood, that he did not allude to the respectability of the Convention, for even with increased numbers it could scarcely be more so, but to the meagre attendance and want of interest that was manifested. He did not know how much capital was represented here, but he conceived that there was not that interest and enthusiasm visible that he expected to find.

BRANTZ MAYER, Esq., asked whether Mr. BURNELL appeared here as a member of the Convention, and by what authority?

Mr. BURNELL replied that he was elected a delegate to this Convention by the citizens of ——— County, Va. a County that raised last year two hogsheads of tobacco and 200,000 bushels of wheat.

The Committee to superintend the printing of the proceedings of the Convention were then appointed by the Chair, viz: Messrs Brune, Nelson and Bayley.

Mr. FREEMAN, of Tennessee, moved that when the Convention adjourn, it adjourn to meet again at Memphis on the first Monday in June.

Mr. RUSSELL moved that it meet semi-annually in succession in each of the commercial cities of the South

The resolution, as originally offered, to meet at Memphis on the first Monday of June, was then adopted.

The usual complimentary resolutions to the Chair, to the Board of Trade, and to the citizens of Baltimore, were then adopted, and briefly responded to, when the Convention adjourned at 4 o'clock.

The delegates were then informed that the banquet, in preparation for them at the saloon of the Mechanics' Institute, would be in readiness for them at 5 o'clock, and their attendance earnestly solicited.

THE CONVENTION BANQUET.

At 5 o'clock, the members of the Convention and the invited guests commenced to assemble in the saloon of the Mechanics' Institute, which is about 200 feet in length by 50 wide. The tables extended in double rows the whole length of the saloon, and were decorated in a style of magnificence that it would be difficult to describe, nothing being wanting that the most lavish expenditure could procure. The bouquets alone were procured at a cost of $600, and everything else to correspond.

The number of plates laid was five hundred, all of which were occupied, while the galleries were thronged with subscribers, accompanied by their ladies.

The decorations of the saloon were magnificent. Flags of all nations were suspended around the galleries, intermingled with evergreens. A band was stationed at each end of the hall.

JOHN C. BRUNE, Esq., President of the Board of Trade, presided, with Senators DAWSON and UNDERWOOD, and Hon. Messrs. BRECKENRIDGE, BOWIE, JOHNS, and other members to the right and left. The galleries were thronged with ladies. The bill of fare was grand. The company sat down at 6, and the cloth was removed at 8.

Mr. BRUNE prefaced the regular toasts with some appropriate remarks, complimenting the mechanics of Baltimore on the magnificence of the saloon, and congratulating the merchants of Baltimore, declaring this to be a proud day for the city, the dismes of which had been spread abroad on the wings of lightning.

The first toast was:

The Union—A shrine, where worship knows no sect—who-e pilgrims are all brethren.

Music—cheers.

No response.

Second toast—*The President of the United States and the President elect*—the fulness of the harvest, and promise of seed-time

Third Toast—*The Senate and House of Representatives of the United States*—the eloquent voice of our Nationality—whilst they utter its voice, may they never be silent.

Gen. DOWNS of Louisiana, responded. He expressed his gratification at what he had heard to-day, as he had always felt a deep interest in the prosperity of Baltimore. The splendor of this Hall—to which he believed the United States could not produce an equal, was an evidence of the enterprise of Baltimore, that promised equal success in all she might undertake. The present scene of hospitality was also truly a characteristic of Baltimore and was another evidence of her determination to stop at nothing short of success. But while with her Railroad piercing and capping the Alleghanies, and tapping the banks of the Ohio, could doubt what was her future destiny. The North has the start of the South, but with that determination on the part of the South and West to rally on Baltimore, who can predict what will be her future greatness, as a great commercial emporium. He predicted that not four years would elapse, before an air-line railroad would be completed, that would land passengers from Baltimore in New-Orleans in the short space of sixty hours In conclusion, he said that there should be no jealousy between the South and West towards Baltimore, but that there should be a cordial union of feeling, to advance her as the great commercial emporium of the South and West.

Fourth Toast—*The Army and Navy*—Like the flag they bear, the storm that mures them but shows the blazon of their glory.

Lieut. MAURY was called upon and responded. He alluded to the new route to Rio Janeiro, first traversed by the bark *W. H. D. C. Wright* of Baltimore, in 26 days, and on her second trip in 24 days, while 41 days was the shortest passage by the old route.

Fifth Toast.—Complimentary to Foreign Consuls—was responded to by Mr SCHUMACHER, agent of the Hanseatic towns of Bremen and Hamburg

Sixth Toast.—*The gentler Sex.*—He only intermeddles in our domestic institutions in whose will we recognize a higher law.

S. TEAGLE WALLACE was called on, and responded briefly, beautifully and eloquently.

Mr DAWSON of Georgia, said he was under orders by a distinguished physician of Philadelphia to neither eat meat, drink or talk; but when the ladies were concerned he must violate his orders. He then paid some compliments to the Baltimore ladis, asserting that he walked along the street to-day with a phlegmatic old bachelor, who was compelled to exclaim in the fullness of his heart, "was there ever anything so beautiful as the ladies of Baltimore?"

Hon. J. C. BRECKENRIDGE, of Kentucky, also responded, but having a wife and six children, would not enter the lists in complimenting the ladies with the bachelor and widower who preceded him, who had covered the whole subject. He proceeded to speak of the Convention and its objects—declared that New York energy, indomitable and never tiring perseverance, had attracted to her metropolis more of the commercial business of the country, than legitimately belonged to her by the laws of trade He honored her and her citizens for the noble example they had set to their countrymen—while he gloried in the prosperity of New York, Boston and Philadelphia, he did not wish to see such immense concentration of commerce and capital The trade of the South, Southwest and West does not belong to them—commercial concentralization, like political concentralization is a tyrant; he would divide and scatter this power, but Baltimore must not only talk, but act—she must bear in mind that men will go with their productions where they can get the best prices, and supply their wants where they can be cheapest supplied But he was glad to hear that Baltimore understood what was required of her, and was prepared to hold out as great inducements as could be found elsewhere. Having said this much, he would make a few practical remarks, by way of improvement, as the preachers say. He would call attention to what may be accomplished by Baltimore, and by her great road to the Ohio. He pointed to the Parkersburg branch of that road as the great road for Baltimore, and called attention to the condition of affairs in the West and Southwest. Commencing at Lexington, his own home, he reminded them that they had several roads, all connecting with the great net-work of the West and South-west, including one to Memphis, soon to be completed, and one from Lexington to the mouth of the Big Sandy, which would be completed in a few weeks, between which point and Parkersburg, Virginia, there was but a gap of eighty miles to be filled Baltimore, in order to secure this connection, must help to complete it, and when completed, the geographical position of Baltimore will give her the immense trade of the West and South-west, over her Parkersburg Branch, beyond competition You will have a Road to Parkersburg and ten miles below; and when these connections are made, you will attract to yourselves a trade to the full ability of the Road to carry it.

Seventh Toast—*Commerce*—The civilizer of the world: the pacificator of nations Let us not rest until every air of our nation shall rustle with the beatings of its wings

Mr. TIER, of South Carolina, responded, and alluded to the new start his own State was taking in commerce and railroads, as also Georgia and other Southern States. He asserted that Georgia and South Carolina now had more miles of Railroad in proportion to their population than Massachusetts, and to Baltimore, he would say it is your duty to establish lines of steamers to Europe and all Southern ports. Complete these, and you will be able to secure more than a moiety of the trade of the South. He further asserted that, in accordance with the late census, there was more wealth, two dollars for one, in proportion to population, in the Southern than in the Northern and Eastern States.

FELIX HOUSTON, of La., also responded, and to Baltimore, he said, cross the Alleghanies, where you will mine them, tunnel them as you may, and Louisiana, free from jealousy, will meet you, and extend to you the right hand of fellowship. He closed with a toast, complimentary to the ladies and to the commercial enterprise of Baltimore.

After some further remarks, the festivities were closed by the President at 10½ o'clock.

MARRIED.

On Friday, Dec. 17, by Rev. A. S. Leonard, rector of Emanuel Church, at the residence of Dr. Walton, Rondout, J. PHILIP WICKHAM, son of J. H. Wickham, Esq., of Silesia, Prussia, to CHARLOTTE daughter of the late Rev. Prince Crawford, of Liverpool, England.

DIED

On Saturday, Dec. 18, LOUIS BUTLER, only child of A. B. and Susan S. Tappan, aged 11 months and 6 days

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral on Monday, at 1 o'clock P. M., at Fordham. Cars leave the City Hall at 11 o'clock

On Saturday, Dec. 18, of consumption, Mrs. CATHARINE GUTTA-PERCHA, in the 35th year of her age

On Saturday evening, Dec. 18, after a short illness, MARY ANN, wife of Patrick A. Keese

The friends of the family, and those of her brothers-in-law, Jacob Keese and Andrew Fallon, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral from her late residence No. 93 East 26th-st., on Monday, 20th inst., at 2 o'clock, precisely.

On Sunday morning, Dec. 19, EUGENE FORD, only child of J. and Anna Ford, aged 1 year and 7 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral this afternoon (Monday, at 3 o'clock, from No 134 East 21st st The remains will be taken to Newark for interment on Tuesday morning

On Sunday, Dec. 19, WILLIAM HOOK, son of Mary H. and Robert W. Stamper, in the third year of his age

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral this afternoon at 2 o'clock, from No. 157 Henry-st., Brooklyn.

☞ Louisville papers please copy.

At Williamsburgh, L. I., on Friday, Dec 17, Mrs MARGARET OLMSTEAD, widow of the late James Olmstead, of this City, in the 70th year of her age

Her remains were removed in Springfield, Mass., for interment

On Sunday morning, Dec 19, of scarlet fever, SARAH R., daughter of Prosper M. and Lucy Ann Wetmore.

Funeral services at Church of Ascension, on Monday at 9 o'clock A. M.

In Jersey City, Saturday, Dec. 18, EDWARD LEVERETT, infant son of William L. Dickinson.

COMMERCIAL AND MONEY AFFAIRS

Sales at the Stock Exchange....Dec. 18.

$3 400 U S 6s '58	108	20 Pennsylvania Coal	127
2,000 Ill Int Imp., '47	67	260 do	b3 123
3 000 Virginia 6s	111	1930 Cumberland Coal Co	6½
8,000 Erie Conv. Bds, '71	101	925 do	6¾
10,000 do	101	50 do	b60 6¾
19 000 Erie Conv Bds, '62	101	100 do	s90 6¾
13 000 do	101	25 Cumberland Script	67
4,000 Hudson 1st Mtge	109	100 Parker Coal Co	61
2 000 Hudson New Bds	92	20 Crystal Palace	130
1,000 Mich South Bds	106	150 Phœnix Mining Co	21
100 Del & Hud Canal	s30	1730 New Creek Coal Co	6½
42 do	130	83 do	6¾
200 do	130	100 do	b60 6¾
6 National Bank	125	250 Erie Railroad	96
40 Fulton Bank	135	100 do	96
10 Nassau Bank	104	250 do	b15 96
15 Ohio L. & Trust	107	150 do	96
300 Morris Canal	21¾	50 do	s60 96
100 do	b30 21¾	100 do	b60 97
500 do	b15 21¾	50 do	b30 96
10 Manhattan Gas	133	5 do	96
130 Manhattan Gas Scrip	110	100 do	96
25 Canton Company	11¾	200 Albany & Schen R R	113
50 do	117	200 Harlem Railroad	s3 73
50 Montgomery Zinc Co	5	200 Long Island R R	s3 48¾
50 do	5	10 New-Jersey R R	132
100 do	b30 5	100 Stonington R R	50
100 Cary Improvement Co	12	200 do	s60 50
300 do	12	100 Nor. and Wor R R	53
100 Nicaragua Transit Co	30	100 Readiug Railroad	s30 99
500 do	30	100 Hudson River R R	76
350 do	s15 30	110 do	75¾
150 do	30	150 do	s60 76
650 do	b30 30	5 Michigan Cent. R. R.	113¾
250 do	s15 30	20 Panama Railroad	148
150 do	30	10 N. H. & N. Lon R R.	66¾
38 R., L. & Nia. F. R R	111		

SECOND BOARD.

$1,000 Virginia 6s	111	50 Nor & Wor. R. R	b60 53
1 000 Mich S. R. R. Bds	102	50 do	b30 53
400 Morris Canal	21	200 Montgomery Zinc	b30 5
100 do	21¾	700 New Creek Coal Co	6
200 do	21¾	50 Cumberland Coal Co	6¾
30 Canton Company	11¾	50 do	s10 66
100 Nicaragua Transit	s15 29¾	150 do	6¾
50 do	29¾	50 Parker Coal Company	60
75 do	29¾	50 do	b60 61
100 do	b30 30	50 Flor. & Keyport	b30 21
250 New-Jersey Zinc Co	12	300 Long Island R R	s3 47
50 do	b30 13	200 do	s3 46¾
100 do	b15 12¾	50 Huds River R R	s30 76
100 Harlem Railroad	b60 73¾	100 Erie Railroad	s10 95¾

SATURDAY, Dec. 18—6 P. M.

The week closed on a calmer state of things in money matters than the tightness of Thursday and Friday promised. The leading houses were supplied at 6 ₱ cent., and on fancy collateral loans were had at 7 ₱ cent. Still the Stock Brokers find more difficulty in negotiating than they have been accustomed to of late, and the effect was felt at the Second Board. Prices were a fraction lower than yesterday, and the speculative feeling somewhat tame. This may wear off in a day or two, as there is no less of specie to Europe threatened to the Banks, and the Sub-Treasury is disbursing pretty freely: the net payments to-day were $250,000, reducing the balance in the Sub-Treasury proper to $3,208,458, and $1,130,000 in the Interest Department, making together in the Government coffers $4,338,458.

The speculative Railroads dropped to 95¾ for Erie, 73¾ for Harlem, 53¾ for Norwich, and 46¾ for Long Island. Stonington was steady at 58, and Hudson at 76. Among the premium Roads, Lockport rose 1 ₱ cent.; New-Jersey sold at 132, Panama at 148, Utica at 144¾, and Michigan Central at 113¾. The November receipts of the last named are $134,000, against $100,000 same month last year. We have heard nothing definite about the annual dividend. It will not be less than 8 ₱ cent., and may possibly exceed that figure.

The Cumberland Coal Stocks were generally steady. Large sales of Cumberland at 6¾, closing at 6¾; Parker closed at 6¾, New Creek at 6, and Phœnix at 21 @ 21½. There are now over 100 stockholders on the Wall-street transfer books of the New-Creek. Of the standard Coal Shares, there were considerable sales of Delaware at 130; 200 shares Pennsylvania brought 123, and Reading was dull at 99¾ to par. The small Mining Stocks were better. A good report is confidently promised from the Jersey Zinc, which promise has put the stock gradually from 12½ to 13¾. Morris Canal was steady at 21@21½. Nicaragua, as usual of late, actively dealt in, and fluctuated to-day between 30½ and 29½, closing with sales at last figure.

The Canton Land Company closed dull. The sales of the forenoon were at 116½@117½ cash, and 116, buyer 60 days. The project which we casually alluded to the other day, of making four shares out of one, we now hear has been adopted by the managers. This will give 50,000 single shares, which are to be made subject to assessments not to exceed five dollars on the share in all, to give $250,000 cash means to open streets through the property at Baltimore, provided other resources are not used for this object. The Company will decline all propositions for long leases, and improve the property at once, preparatory to bringing part of it to profitable market.

City Bank shares keep very firm considering the new competition. Fulton brought 135, National 125, Nassau par. The Metropolitan has declared 4 ₱ cent. dividend, and the currency system of the Bank is to be extended to a par redemption of Jersey money, provided the managers can have the cooperation of the Banks of that State, to which object they have addressed a circular, proposing interest on their balances, to all the Cashiers. Much of the Jersey money is now redeemed at Newark or Jersey City, and the whole is made redeemable, by law, opposite New-York or Philadelphia, or at Trenton. The new Continental Bank has made no choice of Cashier yet. We hear that Mr. STETSON, the President of the Ohio Life and Trust Company, now in this City as a Committee from the Cincinnati Board, has elected CHAS. W. ROCKWELL, Esq., of Connecticut; now in the Treasury Department at Washington, Cashier of the New-York office, and Mr EDWIN LUDLOW, for seven years past in the employ of the office, and holding, of late, the confidential post of Corresponding Clerk to the Cashier, Associate Cashier. Both these appointments will be accepted, if confirmed, as there is little doubt they will be, at Cincinnati, and both prove satisfactory to the public. Mr. ROCKWELL is represented as an old and experienced business man, and Mr. LUDLOW, we are quite sure, from his intimate and prompt relations with the numerous Banking correspondents of the Company, in the West, as well as his acquaintance and faithful attention to the details of the office in Wall-street, richly merits the promotion contemplated.

The *Tribune* intimates that in its new currency arrangement, the American Exchange Bank will deal in Western Free Bank money; or in other words do what the Bank of the Republic, after importunate solicitation declined to do. Possibly our neighbor is again ahead of the music, the wish of his informant being father to the thought. Of all the Banks in the Street, the American Exchange is the last that the public would expect a Wild Cat move from. The Bank has a very large and expanded business; over seven and a half millions demand movement, including one of the most important of the San Francisco accounts with the Atlantic States, upon a capital of only one million and a half of dollars. To endanger the credit and safety of all this, by the more than questionable policy referred to, is surely one of the follies of these speculative times that a gentleman of Mr. LEAVITT's reputed shrewdness in banking would not be guilty of.

The Foreign letters helped the demand for Bonds, both at the Board and private inquiry. Erie Convertibles of 1862, which have been sold as high as 92@92¼ sterling, in London, advanced to 101¾. Virginia Coupons sold at 111¾. Hudson First Mortgage, 109¾. The letters speak of sales of $100,000 Tennessee Bonds of 1890 at 98¾—equal to 109 here, and of $1,000,000 of the Illinois Central, by subscription, at 102—the remainder of the GILBERT negotiation of five millions. Complaints are made from the Continent that the English Income Tax is exacted by some of the London bankers on American Sterling Coupons payable in that city. We certainly see no reasonable pretext for such a charge. The income is neither earned in England, or on English Stocks. The Covington and Lexington (Ky.) Railroad 8 ₱ cents., advertised by WINSLOW, LANIER & Co., were awarded this afternoon—$120,000 at 87; $40 000 at 87¾, 1, (@1; $50,000 at 88; $5,000 at 89; and $5,000 at 90. In all, $175,000. The total bids were $358,000.

There was nothing of moment done in Exchange to-day. The Havre steamer is not in port to take her regular day. The next opportunity will be the Cunarder from Boston on Wednesday. The rates for Sterling remain 110@110¼. In regard to money on paper, we may remark an advance of ½ ₱ cent. on short dates, and ½, and, in some cases, 1 ₱ cent. on bills having over 90 days to run.

The Import of General Foreign Merchandise this week was more moderate than the Dry Goods movement, say $1,181,673. The figures thus far for the month, stand:

	Dry Goods.	Gen. Mer.	Total.
This week	$1,604,615	$1,181 873	$2,786,488
Prev. two weeks	2,212,314	3,136 563	5 338 937
Total	$3,816,959	$4,318,436	$8,125,425

The suit against the Franklin Canal Company of Pennsylvania, enjoining them from completing and using their Railroad along the Southern shore of Lake Erie, from the town of Erie, in Pennsylvania, to the Ohio State Line, is now pending in the Supreme Court at Philadelphia. The ground of action is that the Company have built a road instead of a canal, and thereby injured the interests of the State of Pennsylvania and City of Philadelphia, by connecting the New York with the Ohio works in a continuous line from New York to Cincinnati. A similar motion was decreed by one of the Courts some months ago, and it now comes up on a rehearing before the highest Court. There is a formidable array of affidavits brought to the support of the action, embracing a wide range of proof as to the damage likely to be inflicted to the trade of Philadelphia. The motion is to restrain "from completing or using" the road. This cannot very well be done. The road is already completed.

The steamers *Star of the West* from Nicaragua, and the *United States* from Aspinwall, are in; the first was past due, and brings the same dates as the *Illinois* from San Francisco. The latter connected with the *Wenfield Scott* on the other side, and her dates are two days later. The markets are not materially varied. Prices rather in favor of the buyer in articles of provision. The *United States* brings $55,000 on freight.

The Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad is now running from Nashville to or within 10 miles of the Tennessee river, 120 miles, and will soon be operating to its union with the Georgia works at Chattanooga. Passengers now connect by a short steamboat trip up the river.

The Chicago *Journal* thus reports of the Rock Island Railroad, of which AZARIAH C. FLAGG, Esq., is the Treasurer in this City—

The engineer of the Chicago and Rock Island Railroad states that the sum expended on the construction of the road to the 1st of October is $151,575; of the $600,000 stock subscribed, $262,000 has been paid up, and 1,700 shares have been paid to contractors at par for work done. The Company issue monthly bonds to the amount of $50 to $75,000 bearing 7 per cent. annual interest.

Cost of road and equipments	$2,300,000
Bonds	2,000,000

The road is now open to Joliet, 40 miles from Chicago, and cars run daily over it. It will be completed to Ottawa, 84 miles in all, this month, and to Peru, the head of navigation on the Illinois River, by the 1st April, there connecting by steam to St Louis.

The Toledo and Cleveland Road will be opened on Monday, 20th inst., from Monroeville to Toledo, on the western sections, (55 miles,) for the conveyance of passengers, and at Monroeville connecting with the Mansfield Road, which at Shelby, (98 miles south) crosses the Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati Railroad, thus making a continuous railroad connection from Chicago to New-York. The whole line, direct, will be completed by 1st January.

Imports (other than Dry Goods) at the port of New-York, for the week ending and including Friday, Dec. 17, 1852:

The *Miner's Journal*, of this morning, says of the Schuylkill Trade:

"The quantity sent by Railroad this week is 29,769 16; by Canal, 9,829 14—for the week, 39,599 10 tons. The shipments by Canal, it is now believed, will reach 80,000 tons. Up to Thursday evening 798,183 tons had been shipped, and the weather was anything but weather-ish when our paper was put to press. Very few boats, however, are running, and none, we believe, are loading for distant markets. Emigration from Europe is beginning to affect the wages of labor, particularly in England, and prices are advancing. The manufacturers in this country are already beginning to feel the beneficial effects of this state of affairs, and there is a renewed activity in every section of the country. Its operation, in effect, is precisely the same as that of a Tariff for Protection, but brought about in a different manner. This renewed activity, particularly in the Iron trade, will have an important bearing on the Coal trade next year; and if the Southern and Western interests do not succeed in removing the duties from foreign Railroad Iron the present session, for which they will make a strenuous effort, the increased

THE NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES.

A VERY LARGE DAILY NEWSPAPER—each number comprising Eight Pages, or Forty-Eight columns, and giving more reading matter than any other Daily Newspaper in the United States—is published EVERY MORNING, (*Sundays excepted,*) at No. 113 NASSAU-STREET, and is delivered to Subscribers in New-York, Brooklyn, Williamsburg and Jersey City, for TWELVE AND A HALF CENTS a week payable to the carrier. Single copies, TWO CENTS. Mail Subscribers, FIVE DOLLARS a year: six months, Two Dollars and a Half; three months, One Dollar and a Half. Three Dollars in advance required in all exchanges with Country Newspapers.

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RAYMOND, JONES & CO., Publishers.

New-York Daily Times.

VOL. II.....NO. 393. NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 21, 1852. PRICE TWO CENTS.

POLITICAL NOTICES.

☞ **The Democratic Whig General Committee** and DEMOCRATIC WHIG YOUNG MEN'S GENERAL COMMITTEE, Broadway House, Dec. 7, 1852.—Resolved, That it be recommended to the several Ward Committees to hold an election on WEDNESDAY, the 22d of December, between the hours of 7 and 10 o'clock A M., for the purpose of choosing five Delegates from each Ward to the General Committee, five Delegates from each Ward to the Young Men's General Committee, and a Ward Committee, for the ensuing year.

Two days notice to be given by the several Ward Committees of the time and place where such elections are to be held; the election to be by ballot; the Ward Committees to designate at least three Inspectors to serve, and to select them, as far as practicable, from the Whig Inspectors elect in the several Wards. GEORGE J. CORNELL, Chairman Dem. Whig Gen. Com.

WM. L. SHARDLAW, GEORGE P. NELSON, } Secretaries.

ERASTUS BROOKS, Chairman Young Men's Gen. Com.

B. L. BUDD, J. H. MOSEMAN, } Secretaries.

☞ **Seventeenth Ward.**—The SEVENTEENTH WARD WHIG COMMITTEE, in accordance with a recommendation of the Whig General Committee, hereby give notice, that a Primary Election will be held at the Henry Clay House, corner avenue A and 1st st, on WEDNESDAY, 22d inst., between the hours of 7 and 10 A M., to elect Five Delegates each, to Whig Senior and Junior Committees, and a Ward Committee of Sixteen to serve for the year 1853; and that MATHEW H CRAIG, WM H. RIGLET, and CHAS G DEAN, have been appointed Inspectors of said election. All Whig Electors of this Ward are invited to attend and vote

EDWARD PHILIPS, Chm'n Ward Committee.
STEPHEN CLARK, Vice Chairman.
HENRY C MILES, CORNELIUS MINOR, } Secretaries.

☞ **Second Ward.**—The Democratic Whig Electors of the 2d Ward are hereby notified that an election will be held on WEDNESDAY, the 22d inst., at Woodworth's, No. 13 Dutch-st, between the hours of 7 and 10 o'clock, A. M., for the purpose of electing Delegates to the General Young Men's and Ward Committees for the ensuing year, in accordance with the recommendation of the General Committee

Inspectors of Election—Solomon King, James Gallagher and D. C Cammeyer. By order of the Ward Committee,

A. J WILLIAMSON, Chairman.

JOSEPH A. KEMP, D C. HENDERSON, } Secretaries.

☞ **Ninth Ward.**—In pursuance of an order of the Whig General Committee, the Whigs will meet at the Bleecker st. House, on WEDNESDAY, Dec 22, between the hours of 7 and 10 o'clock, A. M., for the purpose of choosing five Delegates for the Whig General Committee, five Do mates for the Young Men's Whig General Committee, and twenty-seven persons to constitute a Ward Committee for the ensuing year. By order of the Ward Committee. JAMES W. FARR, Chairman, pro tem.

OLIVER T WARNELL, Secretary

WM E. NOBLE, J LAWRENCE, GEO B. DEAN, } Inspectors of Elections.

☞ **Seventh Ward.**—In pursuance with the recommendations of the Democratic Whig General Committee, an election will be held on WEDNESDAY, the 22d instant, between the hours of 7 and 10 o'clock A. M., at the Whig Headquarters, corner of Madison and Rutger-sts, for the purpose of electing five members to the General Committee, five members to the Young Men's General Committee, and a Ward Committee, to consist of twenty-one members. The election to be by ballot, and E. W. MORGAN, STEPHEN ROBERTS, and HERMAN BOYD are appointed Inspectors. By order of the Ward Committee

S. T. McKINNEY, Secretary. E S. McPHERSON, Chair pro tem.

☞ **To the Fifth Ward Whig Electors.**—The Whig Electors of the Vth Ward are hereby notified that a Primary Election for the selection of a Ward Committee and five Delegates to each of the Whig General Committees, for the coming year, will be held at the Mansion House, in West Broadway, on WEDNESDAY, 22d inst., between the hours of 7 and 10 o'clock A M. A meeting of the Ward Committee, Messrs JOHN B. FAIRE, JOHN M. BENNETT, and JAMES KENNEDY, were chosen Inspectors for said election. THOMAS E SMITH, Chairman.

WM. H. CANNIFF, Secretary.

☞ **Fifteenth Ward Whig Primary Election.**—The Whig electors of the XVth Ward are notified that an election will be held at Constitution Hall, No. 620 Broadway, on WEDNESDAY, the 22d inst., to elect five delegates to the Whig General Committee, and five delegates to the Young Men's General Committee, and a Ward Committee of 15 members. Polls open from 7 to 10 A. M. By order of the Ward committee.

JAMES W. UNDERHILL, Chairman.

GEO. W. DILES, Secretary.

☞ **Eighth Ward.**—The Whig Electors of the VIIIth Ward are notified that an election will be held on WEDNESDAY next 22d inst., at Herle's, No 64 Wooster-st, to select five delegates, each to the Senior and Young Men's Democratic Whig General Committee, and also a Ward Committee for the Ward. Hours from 7 to 10 A. M.

By order. JAMES GRIDLEY, Chairman.

L. F WADSWORTH, OBED GRIDLEY, } Secretaries.

☞ **Sixth Ward.**—In pursuance to a call of the Whig General Committee, an election, for the following year, of members of the Whig and Young Men's Whig and Ward Committees will be held at Forence Hotel, No. 76 Walker-st, between the hours of 7 and 10 A. M. By order of Ward Committee N. C EVERETT, Chairman.

P. C VAN WYCK, Secretary.

☞ **Fourteenth Ward WHIG PRIMARY ELECTION.**—Pursuant to the call of the Whig General Committee, an Election will be held at the Broadway House, on WEDNESDAY, 22d inst., from 7 to 10 o'clock, A M, for the purpose of electing Delegates to the several Committees. By order of the Ward Committee.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ **Eugenia Latilla's** (FROM ITALY,) COURSE OF FOUR LECTURES on the FINE ARTS, will be delivered at Hope Chapel, No 720 Broadway.

SYLLABUS.

WEDNESDAY EVENING AT 8 O'CLOCK.

Dec. 22, 1852, On the use of Art in education and social progress.

Dec 29, 1853, Art, as applied to the elegancies of life.

Jan. 5, 1853, Art, as applied to commerce and manufactures.

Jan. 12, 1853, Art, as applied to architecture and interior decoration.

Each Lecture will be illustrated with designs and colored drawings of art of different nations, comprising those of Assyria, Babylon, Egypt, Greece, France, Germany, Holland and Central America

Tickets for the Course, $1, to be had of WILLIAMS & STEVENS, No. 353 Broadway; DUCHAUX, No 308 Broadway; WM. HALL & SON, No. 239 Broadway; MOFFAT, No. 52 Nassau-st., and of the Lecturer, No. 263 4th-av.

☞ **Mechanics' Institute Lectures, 1852-53.**—JAMES T BRADY, Esq will deliver the Introductory Lecture, at the Rooms of the Institute, No 1 Sowery, corner of Division-st, THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock. Members can procure their tickets of the Actuary, at the Rooms of the Institute. Also, a few tickets can be obtained of Messrs D. APPLETON & CO., No. 200 Broadway, at 25 cents each—the proceeds of which will be appropriated towards the purchase of Books for the Library. The public is respectfully informed that no person connected with this Institute, except the Actuary, receives any emoluments whatever for services.

CHAS. H. DELAVAN, ZADOC PRATT, THOS H BURRAS. } Lecture Committee.

☞ **New-England Society.**—The NEW-ENGLAND SOCIETY in the City of New-York, will hold its annual meeting for the transaction of business and for the election of Officers for the ensuing year, on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 22, 1852, at 5 o'clock P. M., at the Astor House.

EPHM. KINGSBURY, Secretary.

NEW YORK, Dec. 4, 1852.

The Annual Address before the Society will be delivered by Rev. Dr ADAMS, of this city, at the Tabernacle, on the 23d inst., at 7½ o'clock P. M. The public are respectfully invited to attend.

☞ **People's Lectures.**—The Second Lecture of this course will be delivered at the Broadway Tabernacle on TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 21, by Rev. SAMUEL OSgood, of New-York. Subject: *Luck and Pluck or what makes the Man and his Fortunes*—a lecture especially for our own times. Doors open at 7 o'clock, lecture to commence at 8, precisely. Tickets one shilling each; to be had at EVANS & BRITTAN'S No. 697 Broadway, at No. 131 Nassau-st., and at the door

☞ **A Chance to Make Money.**—From $5 to $16 a day may be made by any individual, in city or country with the knowledge of a highly useful discovery, in universal demand, which I will send by return mail on inclosing to me $1, post-paid, directed to H. S. HOLT, Post Office, Box No. 1290 Rochester, New-York. This is a first-rate opportunity for students, clerks, invalids, or any young man out of business, as it is immediately lucrative in any part of the United States.

☞ **Popular Lectures.**—Prof. B. BROWN WILLIAMS, *Mental Alchemy*—Bleecker Hall, corner Bleecker and Morton-sts, THIS EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. The interest in the laughable experiments of this new and astounding discovery again rising. Good seats—go early.

☞ **Miss Bacon's Course of HISTORICAL INSTRUCTION**, at the Stuyvesant Institute.—The Seventh Lesson will be given THIS MORNING, at 11 o'clock. Subject: *Third Group of the Primitive States,—Egypt.*

☞ **Ladies' Fair at Williamsburg.**—The Ladies of the Universalist Church and Society will hold a Fair and Festival on WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON and EVENING, 22d inst, at the Odeon, (the Metropolitan Hall of Williamsburg,) 5th-st, near South 4th. An ample assortment of useful and fancy articles will be displayed, and a plentiful supply of refreshments be provided. Entrance, 25 cents.

☞ **Mariner's Church.**—A number of ladies who have witnessed the indefatigable and successful labors of Rev. IRA R. STEWARD, the devoted Pastor of this church, respectfully invite his friends to join with them in a donation visit for the benefit of his family. The visit to take place THURSDAY, Dec 23 in the Mariner's Chapel, No. 234 Cherry-st., commencing at 3 o'clock P M., and ending with religious services at 7½ P M

☞ **Universart Lots chosen December 20, '52.**—Nos. 416, 488, 204, 419 423, 155, 157, 149, 147, 303, 218, 433, 317, 417, 157, 198, 154, 367, 281, 142, 407, 432, 223, 427, 394, 389, 282, 268 396, 434 257, 164, 266, 124, 259, 419, 18, 160, 149, 165, 280, 282, 114, 411, 278, 107, 222, 349, 338, 150, 315, 101, 460 396, 429, 340, 218, 425, 239, 202, 428; and gore marked P. P., adjoining lot 419, from 63 to 120, chose TUESDAY, Dec 21.

J. A. HANDSCHUCH, Superintendent.

☞ **Masonic Notice.**—The members of Independent Royal Arch Lodge No. 2 are particularly requested to be punctual in their attendance, at 7 o'clock THIS EVENING, at their Rooms, corner of Broome and Crosby-sts, this being the Regular Meeting for the Election of officers for the ensuing year. By order of the W. M.

NEW-YORK, Dec 21, 1852. J. PHIBBS, Secretary.

☞ **The Ladies of the BROADWAY BAPTIST CHURCH** will hold a sale on the afternoon and evening of THURSDAY, the 23d of Dec., in the Lecture Room of Hope Chapel, of such articles as they have made up; the proceeds to be appropriated to the furnishing of their new House of Worship on 23d st. Admittance Free.

New-York Daily Times.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

XXXIId CONGRESS...Second Session.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Monday, Dec. 20.

The Secretary read a letter from Mr. KING, inclosing his resignation as presiding officer.

Mr. BUTLER said his colleague, DE SAUSSURE, was present. On the journals it appeared that when Mr. KING appeared in the Senate for the first time, there was no presiding officer. On motion a Senator was authorized to administer the oath of office. He now moved that such oath of office be administered to Mr. DE SAUSSURE, Senator-elect by the Legislature of South Carolina, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Mr. RHETT, by Hon. JOHN DAVIS of Massachusetts. Adopted, and Mr. DE SAUSSURE was sworn in by Mr. DAVIS.

Mr. BRIGHT offered a resolution electing Mr ATCHISON President pro *tempore* of the Senate. Adopted.

Mr. ATCHISON took the chair and said:

SENATORS: Permit me to return to you my thanks for the honor you have thus again conferred upon me, and at the same time to express my regret, in common with every other member of the Senate, at the cause which has produced the necessity for the election of a presiding officer at this time. I cannot expect, indeed it would be a vain expectation upon my part, that I shall be able to render to this body the same degree of satisfaction, as presiding officer, that my predecessor has rendered. But it may not be in bad taste for me to say, that I pledge myself, at least, as such presiding officer, to act with impartiality towards all.

Mr. DAVIS offered a resolution returning thanks to Mr. KING, for the courtesy and dignity with which he had discharged the duties of the Chair, and expressing the regret of the Senate at his illness. Adopted.

Mr BRIGHT offered a resolution directing the Secretary to inform the President of the United States and the House of Representatives, of the election of Mr. ATCHISON as President of the Senate. Adopted.

Various petitions were presented.

Mr. GWIN offered a resolution, which was adopted, ordering 10,000 copies of the addresses made in Congress on Mr. WEBSTER's death, to be printed.

Mr. SEBLOS offered a resolution, which was adopted, calling for information, as to what has been done, and how the appropriation made, has been expended towards the construction of a Lunatic Asylum in the District.

MR. DIXON'S SEAT.

After other business, the Kentucky election case was taken up.

Mr. DOUGLAS said that he wished that this matter had been referred to a Committee, and that the debate had taken place after their report was made. But the amendment pending, declaring DIXON the Senator, brought up the merits, and on it the vote would determine the whole question. Mr. CLAY resigned in December, 1851, to take place in September, 1852. The Legislature, in December, 1851, elected DIXON to fill the vacancy which was to occur. Before that resignation went into effect, Mr. CLAY died, and a vacancy occurred, which was filled by the Governor. There was no precedent for this case. The farthest point to which precedents could be strained was that the Legislature may elect to fill the vacancy which may thereafter occur, and that such an election will be valid, provided the contingency happen. Precedents of elections by Legislatures in advance of the expiration of constitutional terms, are not precedents applying to cases which may occur in the recess. The first is right, proper, and valid. The latter may or may not be valid, according to the circumstances. He did not agree with all the precedents, but would acquiesce in them as judgments by the Senate. If Mr. CLAY had not died, and his resignation had become a matured act, then DIXON's election would have been valid. But that resignation never was matured. No vacancy had occurred in consequence of it. Before the day when it might have been vacant in consequence of resignation, a vacancy occurred by death, and all Mr. CLAY's connection with the seat terminated. His resignation, never having gone into effect, became void at his death. A variety of causes might have rendered that resignation void. Death, removal from the country, acceptance of office—either of these, if occurring before the time when the resignation went into effect, would have avoided that resignation, and made the seat vacant instanter. The seat was not vacant when Mr. DIXON was elected, for Mr. CLAY continued Senator six months after DIXON was elected. No vacancy happened till June, when, by the death of Mr. CLAY, the seat became vacant, and, the Legislature not being in session, it was the duty of the Governor to fill it by a temporary appointment. This was a case where the Governor was authorized to appoint—he did appoint, and the Constitution fixed, peremptorily, the term of such appointments, by the Governor, as continuing till the next meeting of the Legislature. No power can ever rule or shorten the term of that appointment, because it was fixed by the Constitution, except where the constitutional term expires before the meeting of the Legislature. The Constitution made it the duty of the Governor to make a temporary appointment until the next meeting of the Legislature. It was the duty of the Legislature to fill such vacancy. The Constitution provided for vacancies being filled by the Legislature after their occurrence, and not before they happened.

Mr. CASS disclaimed any disrespect to the Governor or Legislature of Kentucky in the course he intended to pursue. He believed they did what they considered their duty. There was no analogy between this and any case resting on disputed facts. The facts here were all admitted. The Governor had no right to determine or limit any appointment. It was the duty of the Senate to decide when a member ceased to be a member. The Senate, in all such cases, was necessarily the final judges. He put out of view entirely the clause in MERRIWETHER's credentials limiting his appointment to the 1st of September. A vacancy happened, and the Governor filled it—there his power ceased. It was for the Senate to decide how far and to what time that appointment continued. He sincerely wished he would give the seat to Mr. DIXON. He wished, with all his heart, he could do so; for the Legislature of Kentucky had declared their desire that he should have it. He thought MERRIWETHER's conduct was most delicate and proper in leaving the whole subject to the Senate, and abstaining from all participation in the controversy. When did a vacancy happen in Mr. CLAY's office? Not until his death. That vacancy was filled by the appointment of MERRIWETHER, the Legislature not being in session at the time. The act of the Governor was clearly in pursuance of the Constitution. That appointment, according to the express terms of the Constitution, was to continue till the next meeting of the Legislature was an inchoate and incomplete act, to perfect on a certain day.

But before that day, by the act of God, the office was taken from him, and therefore his resignation was never matured, made perfect or completed. His control over, and connection with, the office terminated before the time arrived for his resignation to become complete. The act of God had rendered that void which, had he lived, would have become valid and complete. Suppose Mr. CLAY had died during the session of the Legislature after Mr. DIXON's election, would not their filling that vacancy have filled it for the whole time? Would there have been two vacancies in one office!—an anomaly wholly unknown to the Constitution.

Mr. ROSE, of Texas, followed, maintaining that the Legislature was invested with power to make elections to the Senate, the right only occasionally vesting in the Governor. The intention of the Legislature was clearly evident, and he would vote to carry out that intention. He thought the precedent clearly entitled DIXON to the seat, and he should so vote.

SPEECH OF MR. SEWARD.

MR. PRESIDENT: Since I addressed the Senate in favor of allowing Mr. DIXON to take the seat he claims, provisionally, it has been pleased to receive for consideration a proposition to admit him without reservation, as a Senator from Kentucky.

The action of the Senate, at least in one event, will be canvassed throughout the country, and for many years. I shall therefore assign the reason for my vote.

The question involves a construction of the Constitution. The only portions of the Constitution touching the case are these:

ART. I., SEC. 2, CLAUSE 1. "The Senate of the United States shall be composed of two Senators from each State, chosen by the Legislature thereof, for six years. * * *

2 "Immediately after they shall be assembled in consequence of the first election, they shall be divided as equally as may be into three classes. The seats of the Senators of the first class shall be vacated at the expiration of the second year, of the second class at the expiration of the fourth year, and of the third class at the expiration of the sixth year, so that one-third may be chosen every second year; and if vacancies happen by resignation, or otherwise, during the recess of the Legislature of any State, the Executive thereof may make temporary appointments until the next meeting of the Legislature, which shall then fill such vacancies.

SEC. 4. The times, places and manner of holding elections for senators and Representatives shall be prescribed in each State by the Legislature thereof, but the Congress may at any time, by law, make or alter such regulations, except as to the places of choosing Senators.

Kentucky has prescribed in this matter for herself; and Congress has not, at any time, by law, made or altered any regulations concerning it.

The following facts make up the case: On the 17th of Dec., 1851, HENRY CLAY was a Senator from Kentucky, chosen by the Legislature for six years, which would have expired on the 3d day of March, 1855. Being so a Senator, he resigned, by a communication to the Legislature of Kentucky, declaring that his resignation was to take effect on the first Monday in September, 1852. The Legislature, then in session, received the resignation, and chose Mr. DIXON to fill the vacancy thus to occur, from the first Monday in September, 1852, to the 3d day of March, 1855. The Legislature then adjourned. On the 29th day of June, 1852, during the recess of the Legislature of Kentucky, Mr. CLAY died, and the Governor of that State made a "temporary appointment" of Mr. MERRIWETHER, as the Senator from Kentucky, to hold the seat *until the first Monday in September*, 1852. Mr. MERRIWETHER immediately took the vacant seat, and held it until Congress adjourned, on the last day of August, 1852. On the 6th of Dec., 1852, the Senate reassembled. Mr. MERRIWETHER does not appear, and Mr. DIXON appears and presents his credentials, and claims the vacant seat.

Manifestly Mr. DIXON is one of "two Senators" "chosen by the Legislature" of Kentucky "for six years," and he was chosen to fill a vacancy which has happened in the term of Mr. CLAY.

The whole question turns on the point,—"How did that vacancy happen?" Mr. CLAY resigned first, fixing the first Monday of September as the day when he should *vacate* his seat; and died nevertheless a Senator, before that day arrived. Mr. DIXON was appointed by the Legislature when in session, before not only the day which Mr CLAY's resignation fixed for his retirement, but also before Mr. CLAY's death.

We who maintain Mr. DIXON's title, insist that the vacancy happened by Mr. CLAY's resignation. On the contrary, those who deny Mr. DIXON's title insist that the vacancy happened by Mr. CLAY's death.

These questions arise: 1. Can a Senator resign? 2. Can a Senator resign, *appointing a future day for his retirement from the Senate?* 3. Can the proper appointing power receive a resignation, and prospectively fill the vacancy? 4. If the Legislature so prospectively fill the vacancy, can the appointment *be defeated by the death* of the resigning Senator before the arrival of the day fixed for his retirement from the Senate? If a Senator can resign, and can so resign prospectively, and the Legislature can fill the vacancy prospectively, and their action cannot be defeated by the death of the resigning Senator, then Mr. DIXON's title is good, valid and complete.

The first question is expressly decided by the Constitution, which declares that vacancies may "happen" "by resignation."

The second question is decided by an unbroken succession of precedents from the foundation of the government. Mr. BLEDSOE so resigned, fixing a future day. So did Mr. CLAY in 1842; and so did Mr. BERRIEN in 1852; and so did Mr. FOOTE in 1853.

The third question is answered with equal distinctness by precedents. The Legislature of Kentucky prospectively filled the vacancy made by Mr. CLAY's resignation in 1842. The Governor of Georgia prospectively filled the vacancy of Mr. BERRIEN in 1852; and the Governor or Legislature of Mississippi prospectively filled the vacancy of Mr. FOOTE in 1852.

The only question remaining is the fourth. Can the death of the resigning Senator, after the Legislature has prospectively filled the vacancy, and before the day fixed for his retirement, defeat the appointment of his successor, already made? No such event has happened before this; and so there is no precedent. On each side we are left to reason *a priori*.

Firstly—Now it is clear that the resignation is not in any *expressed condition* that the resigning Senator shall live until the day fixed for his retirement; but is, on the contrary, on its face, unconditional and absolute. There are two parties, and *only* two parties to the act—the Senator who resigns, and the State which receives the resignation. Both these parties agree that the resignation shall be *unconditional* and *absolute* on the face of the transaction.

Has the resigning Senator any power over his resignation after delivering or publishing it, to revoke it, or to defeat the prospective appointment of his successor, already made? No! In BLEDSOE's case, that Senator, when the day fixed for his retirement arrived, declared his purpose to revoke his resignation and to retain the seat. The Senate decided that he could not; that his resignation was beyond his control, and was absolute. If the retiring Senator cannot revoke his resignation and so defeat the prospective appointment of his successor, already made, then it is equally clear that he cannot, by giving up his seat and retiring before the day fixed by his previous resignation, annul the effect of that act, or defeat the prospective appointment of his successor, already made. For, if he could, this would be to allow that he could do in one way, what he could not do in another—that he could do by indirection, what he could not do directly.

What is the reason why the resigning Senator may not, by revocation or by another act of resignation in the interval, defeat the prospective appointment of his successor already made? It is because the act of resignation, when delivered or published, and especially, when received and made the foundation of the prospective appointment of his successor is a *fait accompli*,—a vacancy is perfectly made and is perfectly filled.

Whatever afterwards may be done, or may happen, the appointed successor has a title to the place to which he is thus appointed, which is necessarily indefeasible.

And now, if the retiring Senator cannot defeat the prospective appointment of his successor, neither by revoking his resignation, nor by a second and intermediate act of resignation, then he cannot defeat it by dying, whether his death be voluntary or involuntary. The policy of the Constitution is the same in whatever way the obstruction to the act of the State appointing the successor, may offer itself. The first resignation was complete and indefeasible, and the appointment of the successor is also complete and indefeasible.

I proceed to notice the objections to this view: First—That by dying before the day fixed for retiring, the resigning Senator makes a vacancy which renders the happening of the one contemplated in, and consequential upon his resignation impossible.

I reply,—He does *not* make it impossible, certainly when the day fixed arrives, the seat is vacant equally whether the resigning Senator is dead, or then retires. He does one of two things, either first, he makes an interruption of representation, which cannot be filled up until the day of his successor to enter shall arrive, or he makes a "temporary vacancy" which can be filled up by the competent authority, until the day when the successor can enter, shall have arrived.

This latter view has been adopted by the Governor of Kentucky, in his temporary appointment of Mr. MERRIWETHER, and seems unobjectionable.

Secondly—It is objected that the happening of a vacancy cannot be divided into two parts: one a resignation prospective, and the other an ulterior retirement from office,—that the transaction is a whole, and all its parts must occur, or the resignation will be void.

But the Constitution manifestly contemplates the happening of two vacancies by such a division. All the Senators first chosen were chosen for six years. The Constitution declared that the seats of one-third of them should be *vacated at the expiration of two years*. But what if one of that one-third died before that day? Why, his seat, nevertheless, was vacated at the expiration of the *two years*; but, in the meantime it was also vacated, and a temporary appointment was made to fill the temporary vacancy, until the happening of the regular vacancy at the end of the two years; and so we practice on the same principle now—vacating one-third of the Senate absolutely every two years.

Thirdly—But it is said that if a Senator may resign and fix a day in future *one month* distant, he may fix one *five years* distant; and it is asked, whether the Legislature, being in session when such a resignation is received, can fill the vacancy which is so postponed, in effect, five years, to the prejudice of the right of the Legislatures assembling afterwards, and before the day limited. I reply, that is a question which does not arise. It is enough that the Senator has a right to say to his State, "I will serve you one, or two, or three, or four, or five years, and no longer." And the State has a right to say, "We will accept your services for that time, and dismiss you afterwards." If a question shall arise, what Legislature meeting within the period has the right to fill the vacancy, it can then be met. It has not arisen here.

Thus the legality of Mr. DIXON's title seems to me to result from the Constitution and the precedents; and assuming this view, the case presents the most unfrequent one of an ascertained vacancy occurring at a future day, and anticipated and filled, and an intervening temporary vacancy also temporarily filled and expired. If this view is correct, it is unnecessary to examine the pretensions set up, not by Mr. MERRIWETHER, but in his behalf by Senators.

Mr. President: This question has a bearing on the present and the State of Kentucky, and also upon the future and the whole Union. A rejection of Mr. DIXON, who comes with a plenary commission, unanimously confirmed by the Legislature and Governor of Kentucky, and an admission on the contrary of Mr. MERRIWETHER, who not only presents no such commission, but presents no claim, and does not even appear, will, I think, deeply disturb Kentucky and alarm all the other States. This alarm will be increased by the fact that the proceeding will operate to strengthen and increase the provisional prerogative of the Governors of the States, at the expense of the power conferred by the Constitution on the Legislatures of the States: for nothing is clearer than that the power conferred on the Governors to fill vacancies, was designed to be an occasional and exceptional, and unburdensome to that devolved on the Legislature which was designed to be general, complete and supreme.

You will also excite new and painful apprehensions of another and even more grave kind. The House of Representatives is a legislative assembly drawn out by representation of the whole Union as one undivided country and people. And this constitution of the House is a great centripetal power acting towards consolidation. But the Senate is composed of an equal delegation of the several States appointed by the States. Senators are in a manner ambassadors of the States and the control exercised by the States in their appointment is without interference from the centre, constitutes a centrifugal force important to the preservation of the States in their qualified constitutional independence. Hitherto the Senate of the United States has received whomever has been sent by the States, only examining their qualifications when denied or deciding judicially between contestants. But if now we reject one who is sent with full authority and whose title is not denied from without this body, and call in one who is not sent with any such authority, we shall shake that confidence which has hitherto been enjoyed by the Senate, and raise alarm for the safety of the States and thus weaken the bonds of the Union.

Mr. MASON followed, urging a reference of the subject, and mainly agreeing with the arguments of Mr. DOUGLAS.

Mr. BUCHANAN moved a postponement of the subject. Lost.

Mr. BADGER moved an adjournment. Lost.

Several Senators expressed a wish that the vote be now taken, and the question being taken on Mr. JONES' resolution, declaring Mr. DIXON duly elected Senator from Kentucky, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Mr. CLAY, and that he now admitted to his seat, was adopted. YEAS 37—NAYS 16—as follows:

YEAS.—Messrs. Adams, Atchison, Badger, Bell, Brooke, Butler, Chase, Clarke, Cooper, Davis, Dawson, Dodge, of Iowa; Fish, Geyer, Hale, Jones, of Tenn.; Miller, Morton, Pearce, Rusk, Seward, Smith, Spruance, Sumner, Underwood, Upham, Wade

NAYS.—Messrs Bayard, Borland, Bradbury, Bright, Cass, Cuthbert, De Saussure, Dodge, of Wis.; Douglas, Dowdee, Felch, Gwin, Mason, Morris, Toucey, Weller

Mr. DIXON was then sworn in, and the House adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Dec. 20.

Mr. BROWN, of Miss., submitted an amendment to the rules providing for the appointment of a Committee of fifteen members, to be called the General Committee on Claims, whose duty it shall be to report a general bill at each session making appropriation for the payment of private claims. A separate vote may be taken on any one of the items. He made a brief explanation showing the present inefficient mode of making appropriations for private claims, expressing his objection to a Board of Claims, and showing how well his own proposition would answer the purpose.

Mr. SWEETZER opposed the amendment for the reason that it would create conflicts between the Committees of the House, increase rather than diminish difficulties, and produce a kind of log rolling system. There were facilities enough already for getting money out of the Treasury, and more than one-half of the claims now allowed ought never to have passed. He would throw open the courts of justice to claimants.

Mr. STEPHENS, of Ga., followed.

Mr. STEPHENS of Ga., thought that by the apportionment of such a Committee, the public interests would be better subserved, than by the present inefficient system. He was not disposed to look upon the majority of claimants as robbers; and was of opinion if the Courts of Justice were thrown open, Government would be compelled to pay millions of dollars now withheld by it.

Mr. CLEVELAND of Conn., although favorable to reform in disposing of private claims, opposed the amendment, as not calculated to effect the object. The remedy is for the members to attend here on Fridays and Saturdays, and attend to this particular business.

Mr. STUART believed the proposition to be neither more nor less than submitting the entire question of paying private claims to fifteen gentlemen without appeal.

Mr. CAMPBELL, of Ill., said, although there were several objections to the amendment, he believed it would to some extent relieve private claimants, and he should vote for it.

Mr. WASHBURN, of Me., advocated the proposition and Mr. STANLEY, of N. C., opposed it.

Mr. FREEMAN, of Miss., proposed a substitute, instructing the Committee on Judiciary to inquire into the necessity and propriety of giving to the United States District Courts full power at law to hear and determine claims against the Federal Government.

Mr. SACKETT, of N. Y., stated his objections to Mr. BROWN's amendment, arguing that it would not facilitate business, but only combine bills in a log-rolling system.

Mr. ARKANSAS, of Ark., favored the proposition because it would approximate to justice to private claimants who are most sadly neglected under the present usages of the House.

Mr. FREEMAN's substitute was voted down—Yeas, 63; Nays, 73.

Mr. BROWN's amendment was then rejected—Yeas, 74; Nays, 89.

RESOLUTIONS AND BILLS.

Mr. EWING, of Ky., submitted a resolution instructing the Committee on Judiciary to inquire into the expediency of reporting a resolution providing for an amendment of the Constitution, so as to require the Electors for President and Vice-President—except the two Senatorial Electors—to be chosen in each State in the several Districts, instead of by the vote of the whole State.

Mr. DARBY, of Mo., introduced a bill providing for the settling of disputes in relation to certain Land Titles in Missouri. Referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

The House then adjourned.

Bishop Ives of North Carolina.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

An article having been reprinted from the *London Tablet* of Nov. 27, asserting that the Right Rev. Bishop IVES, of North Carolina, in an interview with Cardinal WISEMAN, had renounced the communion of the Reformed Church and submitted himself to the Church of Rome, it is right that the friends of the Bishop and the Church at large should be informed that letters received from him, and from other members of the family traveling with him, dated at Paris on different days since the alleged event, make no mention of it whatever, and are wholly irreconcilable with its having occurred. J. H. HOBART.

No. 306 Fourth-st., Dec. 18.

LATEST FROM MEXICO.

FURTHER INTELLIGENCE FROM SONORA.

OFFICIAL ACCOUNTS AND LETTERS.

THE TEHUANTEPEC AFFAIR.

We have received, by way of New-Orleans, later intelligence from the City of Mexico,—the dates from that City being to the 16th of Nov. The revolution was making progress in every quarter, and Government was unable to check it in any quarter. Gen. URAGA had entered fully into the movement in Guadalajara, and was endeavoring to enlist the population of Guadalajara and Michoacan in the same cause. All the provinces on the Pacific coast appeared to make common cause in favor of SANTA ANNA, and those upon the Gulf seemed disposed to follow their example. A sort of fatality, says the *Courier des Etats Unis*, seems to push Mexico into the power of this man, who has already been so fatal to her, and who, more than any other, has a right to superintend her funeral.

We have later advices from Sonora, but nothing definite or reliable concerning the movements of the French in that quarter. A letter in one of the Mexican papers, from Guyamas, dated Oct. 15th, contains the following account of the proceedings of the French:

"We learn by express that M. DE RAOUSSET who has left Sarle for Madaleus, had left the latter place also as was supposed for Guyamas. We also learn that the Raousset company has established its head quarters at Hercasita between Hermosillo and Ures.

"The Secretary of M. RAOUSSET has published in Madalena, and another town the name of which we have forgotten, a proclamation in which the Count gives a history of the Mexican Republic from her independence to the present day. The proclamation recounts, in lively colors, the conduct, morality and public honesty of the Governments which have succeeded one another. It appeals to the people of Sonora, urges them to unite with M. RAOUSSET, and promises for their welfare, to deliver them from the servitude under which they have groaned so long. RAOUSSET and his companions assume the title *Apostles of Liberty*, for which they have exchanged that of the *restauradors* mining company of Arizona.

"The Commander in-Chief had ordered all the ships at Guyamas to remove to some distance from the port to keep them out of the hands of M. RAOUSSET.

"In the village of Hermosillo, on the first day after the call to arms in defence of the country, over 300 citizens presented themselves, among whom were several wealthy foreign traders. MATELO, leader of the Yaquis, had gone out against M. RAOUSSET; the Chief of the Opatas was about to join Gen. BLANCO in fighting the invaders."

Contradictory accounts are published of the engagement between the troops of Count DE RAOUSSET and Gen. BLANCO, in which heavy loss was sustained by both sides. According to one statement, Gen. BLANCO left Hermosillo at the head of 250 men to meet the 256 French of M. RAOUSSET. A terrible battle ensued; 100 Frenchmen were left upon the field, and the Mexicans had sustained but slight losses. According to other accounts, Gen. BLANCO had under his orders 900 Mexicans, 500 Indians, and seven pieces of artillery. M. DE RAOUSSET, on his part, had 215 men. Gen. BLANCO had lost 70 men and his artillery, and M. DE RAOUSSET had only 6 killed and 4 wounded. These were the two principal rumors, though the Mexican papers contain many others, as various as the writers are numerous. The following is the official report of the affair made to the Central Government by the Governor of Sonora:

SUPREME GOVERNMENT, STATE OF SONORA.

EXCELLENCY: From Real de Gandara, (two leagues from Hermosillo,) under date of yesterday, the Commander-in-Chief of the State, writes as follows in a special letter:

"On the 13th October, at 10 o'clock, P. M., I left to reinforce Hermosillo, where I arrived to-day; two hours after

ENGLAND'S MILITARY COLONIES IN EUROPE.

Gibraltar.

The generality of people, in their ideas of England's dependencies, do not perhaps always realize the fact that she has three military Colonies, of a powerful order, on the shores of the Mediterranean Sea, and another post in the North Sea—not to mention the stations that lie, as it were, within hail of her own cliffs. In almost all the seas of the world she has flung her anchors—the *tentacula* of maratime empire—resolved to overcome the geographical fate which places her in a small not of isles in the northwest corner of Europe. She has, in fact, given one more proof that ships and commerce can confer national greatness, without the foundation of large territory, while, at the same time, the influences of decay which operated on the old sea Empires, or the ominous moral of them, cannot be held to menace her ascendancy. Now-a-days, the sea is not the separator, but the link of the various sections of humanity; nor are the waves so very unstable a foundation as they were. In the present conditions of science, enterprise and navigation, changing the wonted character of space and time, an Empire may largely and firmly exist upon the ocean, and for ports and cities agglomerated together, possess harbors, fortresses, factories, at various places, with wholesome, stimulating ferries between.

This wide-spread empire of England seems to be a national necessity. Some would be disposed to think it was part of a grand providential scheme, that a steady German race, skillful artificers of laws and all the little social arrangements, and ever and anon freshened by the tides of ocean blood flowing into it and around it, should be planted in a place too small for it. This very straightness of space has doubtless been the compelling law of that out-going and widening supremacy of the Anglo-Saxon mind, (assimilating the blood of different races,) which is palpably destined to operate with mighty force on the other peoples, and the destinies of the world. Perhaps if England had been like China—if she had no abuses of her land system—and if the country had been equitably divided among the population, the people would have been too comfortable and beaverish to crowd out of their own places, and all the impatient enterprise and energy of the island would not have overflowed, as they have done. The very abuses of society seem to have produced those great ethnic results we have been contemplating. England must spread herself abroad, and WALLER, who said;

> "Others may use the Ocean as their road;
> Only the English make it their abode;
> We tread the billows with a steady foot."

And CAMPBELL, who plagiarised and said that Britannia's

> "—march was on the mountain wave,
> And her home upon the deep,"

only set the national fate and fact to the music of verse. And not alone does this physical necessity modify the poetry of England, but its political ethics. The English, under the divine thrusting on and coercion of their stars, say no country can be great which is not a conquering country. There seems to speak the spirit which drove STRONGBOW to Ireland, DRAKE and WOLFE to the New World, and CLIVE, WELLESLEY and HARDINGE to the old East. One would say the Norse blood of England had never ceased to "take strangely to the vagabond;" and that it is at its old tunes as much as ever—only that the unsophisticated raven flag is replaced by a Manchester cotton-bale.

The English must still go on conquering. They have never yet, indeed, showed signs of giving up that trade. When Lord NORTH, as Sir PHILIP FRANCIS, we believe, told him, lost an empire greater than that ALEXANDER or CÆSAR had won, the English only began the more earnestly to think of compensation in another direction. They were at their thrifty work again, and began to take the empire of TAMERLANE and ARONZEBE. In twenty years they held it, to replace *this* lost empire, and they are now laying violent hands on the Golden Chersonese. They will soon *march*, as the law-books say, with China. It is a mistake to think civilization means a steady beaverism. Its law was movement from the beginning, and is so still. Nations must advance—must conquer or be conquered—must use powerful influence or receive it.

> Men are the shuttles, to whose winding quest
> And passage through these looms,
> Heaven ordered motion, but ordained no rest,

is a truth applicable to nations as well as individuals. If knowledge is power—which we believe it is—then welcome, by inevitable moral syllogism, to the conclusion that the most *knowing* will have ultimately the upper hand of all the rest, and mould their fates. Might was always a grand arbiter in the world. He will not abdicate before the millenium; so that we must only try and make him fraternize, as much as possible, with right.

England struggles laudably to make the code of GROTIUS or VATTEL and the "comity of nations" square with her necessity. She makes great efforts to gloss over her needful forays—to cover her growing empire with the cloak, the rather scanty cloak, of national morality. She pays a mighty "homage to virtue," which is something, as the world goes. With a power like the old Greek destiny upon her, she justifies her seizures by the plea that she improves the fate of men, and acccelerates the car of progress. It must be allowed that this is a fact. After all, the strong nation is a law unto itself, and gives the law in a great measure; and it will be so while there is such an amount of serfage and barbarism in this piebald cosmogany.

It was by no means a chance, as English historians insinuate, that sent the English ships, in 1704, to take Gibraltar; it was the ripening destiny of a commercial nation. English trade needed a foothold in the Mediterranean. The Island of Minorca was also taken from the Spaniard, in the beginning of the eighteenth century, and kept for over fifty years. Such a terrible tumult arose on the loss of it—tinging all the politics and a great deal of the literature of the day—that the Ministry were forced or fain to have Admiral BYNG shot, for the failure of his attempt to relieve the citadel of Port Mahon. Gibraltar is the rocky terminus of the Southern land of Spain—three miles long and something about three-quarters of a mile across. The Western side of this peninsula is the only accessible part of it, and the town lies there, defended by the most expensive and formidable series of fortifications anywhere on the globe. On the Spanish, or land side, the rock rises perpendicularly from a flat neck of neutral ground, which lies a few feet only above the level of the sea. On the southern and western sides the steep and rugged ascents of the rocks discourage all attempts of a hostile nature. Nature had made that place a fortress, at the gate of a great sea, before man set his foot upon it. It is thought to be the Calpe of the Greeks. The Saracens were the first who manned that famous rock. TARIF, the Moor, in 712, A. D., built a castle upon the site of the present town, and the place was thenceforward called "Tarif's mountain"—Gibeltarif—name in which etymologists have discovered "Gibraltar." For 748 years it remained in the hands of the Moors in spite of the repeated efforts of the Castilian Kings to take it from them. In 1462, it was surrendered by the Africans to the Duke of SIDONIA, and in 1502 annexed to the crown of Spain, under FERDINAND and ISABELLA. The Spanish kings so prized the fortress that they gave it privileges, made it a sort of sanctuary and styled themselves along with their other titles, Kings of Gibraltar. It remained for over 240 years in the hands of its true geographical owners till 1704. In that year, Sir GEORGE ROOKE, commander of a fleet sent to cooperate with the Archduke CHARLES, in the war of the Spanish Succession, attacked the fortress and took it by surprise. It was defended by the Marquis de SALUCES and 150 soldiers; and its seizure was effected with the loss of only 60 men killed on the side of the British.

Then began a series of vehement efforts to dispossess them. Three months afterwards, the Marquis de VILLADARIAS besieged the place from the land side, making several breaches in the outworks. Then 500 men offered themselves as a forlorn hope, and having taken the sacrament on it, went to surprise the place in the night. They got up by the eastern steeps; but when discovered, towards morning, they were either destroyed or taken prisoners. The garrison was now strengthened by 2,500 men from Sir. JOHN LEAKE's squadron. In the beginning of 1705, the French, united with the Spaniards, renewed the siege; but the allied British, Dutch and Portuguese fleet came into the bay, and having taken three French ships-of-the-line, and burnt the Admiral's vessel, they reinforced the garrison so formidably that the siege was raised, after a loss of 10,000 men on the part of the besiegers, and about 500 men on the English side. By the Treaty of Utrecht, in 1713, Spain consented to give up Gibraltar to England forever. But this consent, wrung from her by the chances of war, was insincere. Seven years afterwards, the fleet of the Marquis de LEDA, ostensibly on its way to Ceuta, was thought to be about attacking the Rock, and the garrison was so reinforced that no attempt was made. In 1720, PHILIP, King of Spain, made the most earnest overtures to GEORGE the First for the restoration of Gibraltar; but though the Guelph wrote very polite letters, he told the Bourbon candidly there was a Parliament which controlled him in the matter. The Parliament and the nation, in fact, scouted the idea of giving it back, just as much as they would do at this moment. In 1727, the Count de la TORRES, with 20,000 man, tried more violent measures, and the Rock was again besieged by Spain. At the end of four months, they found the attempt hopeless, and erecting defences to prevent any foraying into the country—to make the English stay in their barrack as they would not get out of it—the Spaniards bid Gibraltar farewell—a long farewell—for half a century.

When England was at war with her Colonies and France, in 1779, Spain thought it a good opportunity to strike once more for her lamented league of earth. From June to December, in that year, the Spanish forces blockaded the fortress, and then prepared their land batteries for a severe bombardment. The garrison, under Gen. ELLIOTT, the Governor, had endured this last for several days, and were beginning to suffer from a scarcity of food, when, on the 17th of Jan., 1780, Admiral RODNEY, to their great joy, bore into the Bay, at the head of twenty-one sail of the line, bringing Don JUAN DE LANGARA along with him, after having met and beaten the Spanish fleet, and captured the Admiral. In this succoring fleet, WILLIAM IV., then a lad, did duty as one of RODNEY's midshipmen. The garrison having been provisioned and strengthened, RODNEY went away, and the Spaniards continued to fire against the Rock, as before. All that year the cannonading continued, and into the next; and in April, 1781, when the garrison was again in the pangs of starvation, Admiral DARBY, with 100 merchantmen and several men-of-war, came into the Bay. Still the cannonading continued, and more vigorously than ever. If, while England is now dispirited and exhausted from the unfortunate war in America, Gibraltar cannot be taken, it never can be taken. A conclusion, of course, not to be thought of. A tremendous series of cannon and mortar batteries vomited against the Rock. All that year, the noise of the great guns never ceased for an hour, out of the sulphury air of Gibraltar; the British batteries steadily replying to the grand bombardment. From a crowd of gunboats on the water, as well as from the isthmus, was that storm of Spanish artillery kept up. At last the garrison grew so accustomed to the danger and the noise that they exposed themselves carelessly, and, either from bravado or indifference, would scarcely get out of the way of a shell. They occupied themselves a good deal in observing and reckoning the number of missiles fired off, and their curious computations have furnished the historians of that siege with a formidable list of shot and shells. In November, 1791, the Spaniards having extended their parallels on the side of the isthmus, so as to annoy and damage the garrison, a sortié of 2,000 men was suddenly made, in which the works were demolished, a magazine blown up, and the besiegers driven back in astonishment.

Preparations were now made for something vigorous and decisive. The French and Spanish allies were resolved to take Gibraltor, *coute qui coute*. In July, 1782, the French took their turn, and the Duc DE CRILLON assumed the command of the besieging forces, with a combined army of forty-five battalions. Everything was conducted with French state and gallantry. CRILLON sent a polite note to Governor ELLIOTT, informing that the Count D'ARTOIS, brother of the King of France, was in camp, before Gibraltar,—that his Royal Highness had brought from Madrid some letters addressed to members of the garrison, but lately intercepted, and that they were now forwarded to the owners. He also took that opportunity to send the General, with high encomiums of his obstinate bravery, some game, ice, and vegetables, and his own friendship along with them, hoping the result of the siege would make him (the Duc DE CRILLON) more worthy of it! ELLIOTT in his reply, strove hard to be as polite as the Gaul, but begged the Duke not to send any more dainties—as he would receive nothing that he could not share with his garrison. Still the war was carried on with ten-fold vigor: four thousand shots were fired at the rock, in twenty-four hours, and the enormous combined fleet of France and Spain came into the Bay on the 12th of Sept. The land and the water were covered with siege batteries. On the 13th of Sept., four hundred pieces of cannon were discharged from the sea and the shore against the fortress, enveloping it in fire and smoke. The floating batteries, manned by 5,000 men, were particularly formidable. The garrison now, highly excited, conscious of danger, and conscious that all Europe watched the fate of the siege, began to fire red-hot balls on the flotilla, and those terrible vessels were soon set on fire and destroyed. The destruction was complete and bloody. After this, the Duc DE CRILLON confined himself to the land batteries, and made a vain attempt to blow up the precipitous rampart which defended the rock towards the north. Thus closed the year 1782; and in Feb. 1783, came the news of peace, and the men in the Spanish boats bringing the flag of truce, shouted to the men in the English boats,—"We are all friends!"

The fame of this astonishing siege,—over three years and a half in duration—rang throughout Europe. The people of England spoke and sung of it, as their ancestors had sung and spoken of Agincourt and the beaten Armada. BURNS, in his "Jolly Beggars," as the reader will remember, shows how popular the memory of it had become among the masses. The "Son of Mars" sings:

> I lately was with CURTIS, among the floating batteries,
> And there I left for witnesses an arm and a limb;
> But should my country need me, with ELLIOT to head me,
> I'd clatter on my stumps at the sound of the drum.

Since that time, Gibralter has not been molested. The star of Spain has been declining hopelessly, while the supremacy of England has only become more decided in the world. The vigorous tenacity of her grasp upon that Spanish rock, shows the earnestness with which she clings to her maritime system, and exerts herself to carry it out, over all obstacles.

The Rock is seven miles about, and covers a space of 197 acres. The summit is a sharp craggy ridge, running north and south, and its three highest points are respectively 1,439 feet, 1,350 feet, and 1,276 feet high. The town is on the western slope, protected by its tiers of formidable batteries. The garrison usually consists of 3,000 men, and the mounted guns are about 1,000. A bird could not fly safely into Gibraltar, in face of its tremendous artillery. The town is ill-ventilated and overcrowded; and the public and private buildings are erected more with an eye to bombardment than to beauty. A population of 20,000 individuals, including the garrison, exists on the Rock. The barracks consist of bomb-proof casements, and the military labyrinths of the place are as curious and surprising as those of Crete, of old—with this difference, that it is as hard to get *into* one as it was to get *out* of the other. The promontory is well supplied with water, saved in numerous tanks, or gathered by infiltration from the mountain. This water is very precious, and plentiful enough to supply the shipping as well as the inhabitants. The Rock, which is of dense, gray, primary marble, affords many proofs that it once lay beneath the surface of the ocean. It is covered with pot-like holes, hollowed in the Rock, as if by the attrition of pebbles in a current. There are also several large caverns on the mountain, consisting of tortuous descents, chambers, and divisions, and containing stalactites. Gibraltar affords a great quantity of fossil bones of animals, birds, &c. Earthquakes have been felt at the Rock—particularly that which overthrew Lisbon, about a century ago. About 310 different trees and plants grow on the promontory, and the fruits, flowers and vegetables of the adjoining country are produced there plentifully. The climate is decidedly healthy, of late years, except for hard drinkers and phlegmatic constitutions. The place is governed as a garrison, with a Governor, on the military principle, and has a very efficient system of police. About $150,000 are annually raised in town duties, licenses, &c.; besides which, Government is at the expense of $800,000 a year, for the support of the military establishment.

Independently of its value as a post and station, the trade of Gibraltar was of great value to England during the Napoleonic war. It is a free port, and English produce to the amount of a million and a half pounds sterling is imported there yearly. Spain has always discouraged the trade of Gibraltar, by making Cadiz a free port, establishing manufactures on the east coasts of the kingdom, and placing high duties on everything coming from Gibraltar.

It is very possible that the military history of Gibraltar is not closed. Before France can realize her old dream of the Mediterranean as "a French Lake," she must remove the Lion and the Unicorn from the Rock. The days of CRILLON and ELLIOT may come round again.

DIPLOMATIC CORRESPONDENCE.

Expenses of the American Legations Abroad.

Letter from George P. Marsh.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES,
CONSTANTINOPLE, Dec. 17, 1851.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of Nov. 4, 1851, (No. 17,) communicating a resolution adopted by the Senate on the 31st of Jan. last, and asking specific and accurate information respecting the expenses incident to my residence in my official character at Constantinople.

In replying to this communication, I may be permitted to premise generally, that both from my own observation and from the current testimony of the entire diplomatic corps at Constantinople, I believe the necessary expenses of living are considerably greater at this city than at any European capital, with the possible exception of St. Petersburg, respecting which I have no detailed information. The reason of this is to be found partly in the low state of agriculture and manufactures in Turkey, and partly in the established modes of life at the capital to which every person in a respectable political or social position, and especially every foreign resident, is obliged, in a greater or less degree, to conform.

In consequence of the almost total want of facilities of communication between Constantinople and the interior, nearly every article of domestic use or consumption, except the barest necessaries of animal life, but including many of the commonest vegetables (I may instance the potato and asparagus) and all the products of the dairy, as well as household furniture of every description, and every material for clothing, is brought from distant countries, and of course sold at far higher rates than at the place of its production, and I can safely estimate the expense of supplying a table and providing for the other ordinary wants of a family at Constantinople at twice or thrice the cost of maintaining a like establishment at Washington. It is true, the ordinary market price of the necessaries of life would perhaps not indicate a difference so considerable as I have stated; but no article of sale has here a fixed and regular value, and everything purchased on account of a foreign minister or other person of distinction, must be paid for at rates somewhat proportioned to the seller's estimate of the rank and means of the purchaser.

I alluded above to the established modes of life at Constantinople as involving extraordinary expense. It is difficult to enter into explanation on this subject without going much into wearisome and petty detail; but I may mention the necessity of keeping a much larger number of servants than are elsewhere required as an important item. Servants here are trained to a narrow range of duties, beyond which they cannot be prevailed upon to go, and even in their own departments they in general perform much less than persons of their class in the United States. The nominal wages of servants are quite as high here as at Washington, but they expect frequent presents in addition, and they claim and receive a commission upon all purchases made by them for their employers, and I find the expense of this part of my household to be at least four, and I think five times as great as it was with a family of the same average number (exclusive of servants) at Washington.

I deem it due to myself to say, that in fixing the number of my servants, I have not exceeded the limits of strict necessity, and have waived all attempts at complying with that custom of the country which makes a large retinue, as well as many other forms of display, essential to respectability in the eyes of the as yet but half civilized inhabitants of the Turkish capital.

The largest single item in the expenses of living at Constantinople is house-rent. With the exception of the representatives of two or three of the less important European powers, all the foreign Ministers are provided by their respective Governments with Winter palaces at Pera, (in great part furnished,) and Summer residences at Buyukdere, Therassia or elsewhere.

All the officers of the Porte reside in the country in Summer, and at Constantinople in the Winter, and every reason of official convenience, as well as of health and comfort, requires a corresponding change of residence on the part of the foreign Ministers.

With the exception of the diplomatic residences, the number of houses at Pera, at all suitable for a foreign minister, or indeed for a person of any condition, accustomed to the comforts, conveniences and decencies of European and American life, is very small; and a house as good as the average of those occupied by the members of the diplomatic corps at Washington, or our own cabinet, could not be hired at Pera for less than twenty-five hundred or three thousand dollars a year. Rents in the country, though lower, are still very high. For my own house, a plain, small and cheap wooden structure, at Therassia, I paid at first, one hundred dollars per month, and it was only by engaging it for a term of a year and half, including two winters—a period when country houses usually remain untenanted—that I was able to reduce the rent to about eight hundred dollars per annum.

It was with much reluctance that I determined upon renouncing a winter residence at Pera, and occupying, for the entire year, a situation in many respects so inconvenient and so remote from town; but the lowest rates at which I could find a habitable mansion near Constantinople were from twelve hundred and fifty to seventeen hundred and fifty dollars per annum, and this payable in advance.

I ought, perhaps, to add, that I speak throughout of the rent of houses not only unfurnished, but—in the country, at least—unprovided with fireplaces, stoves, or even chimneys.

Another expensive item is fuel. The climate of the Bosphorus, during the winter months, is not unlike that of the City of New-York; but the cold weather, though somewhat less severe, is of longer continuance. Coal grates and coal stoves are not in use, except in two or three of the diplomatic residences, and of course wood and charcoal must be resorted to.

Wood as well as charcoal, is sold by weight, and the price of the former, (even when—as is seldom the case—it is found dry; and no difference in price is made on this account,) including the expense of cutting and storing is not less than fifteen dollars per cord.

I may add that the day wages of common laborers, the price of trifling services of every description, the cost of every species of mechanical labor, the expense of boat and carriage hire, medical attendance, and in short, of all the contingent outgoes of domestic life, are much higher here than in any part of Europe or the United States, and I have accordingly found, as might be supposed from the statement I have given, my salary entirely inadequate to defray the expenses of an establishment suited, I will not say to my official position, but to that of a private gentleman.

The salaries of the high officers of the Turkish Government, and of the European Diplomatic corps at the Porte, are, I believe, considerably higher than at any European Court; and these functionaries all receive, in addition, numerous large allowances, elsewhere unknown, to cover the extraordinary expenses to which the peculiar circumstances and conditions of public and private life at Constantinople expose them. I am far from asking or advocating a corresponding rate of compensation for the representative of the United States at the Porte; but at the same time I must be pardoned for saying, that I believe no person unquainted with the actual state of things here can doubt, that both justice to the incumbent and the honor and interests of the American Government would be best consulted by a considerable increase of the salary now allowed to the Minister at Constantinople.

I have the honor to be, Sir, your obedient servant,
GEO. P. MARSH.

Hon. DANIEL WEBSTER, Secretary of State.

Letter from Mr. Schenck.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES,
RIO DE JANEIRO, March 11, 1852.

SIR: I had the honor to acknowledge, in my last dispatch, the receipt of your circular of the 5th Nov. last, communicating the resolution passed by the Senate on the 31st Jan. 1851, and requesting me to transmit a statement of the expenses incident to my residence in my official character at this court.

I have not yet been in Rio Janeiro long enough, perhaps, to be able to distinguish clearly and precisely between all the items of the cost of living necessarily and regularly to be incurred, and those expenses incident to obtaining experience in the first year. I have made, however, a close and accurate calculation, and I find that, after exhausting a sum equal to the outfit, in the purchase of furniture, carriage, horses, and whatever is necessary for living comfortably and respectably, and in a fair degree in conformity with my position and rank as a Representative of the United States, I have thus far spent beyond that in the cost of living merely, and supporting my household, at the rate of about six thousand five hundred dollars a year.

That, I think, may be fairly taken as the average annual sum it will cost me to continue my residence here; it certainly cannot be less. It will probably be more, when I come to add something for occasional hospitalities and entertainments to be extended to my diplomatic colleagues, and other persons, besides my countrymen, to whom the little I have yet been able to do in that way has thus far been confined.

For your better understanding of this estimate, it will be necessary to state upon what it is based: I am here without any family. I am housekeeping for myself, with no more than the usual and necessary number of servants. The Secretary of the Legation lives with me, but does not add materially to my expenses; I have no other guests or inmates residing in my house. I keep a carriage and a pair of horses, and one saddle horse. Altogether my establishment is modest and moderate, and on a smaller scale than that of any other Minister of my grade. I occupy at present a house larger than I require, or can afford, for which I pay a rent of $1,100 per annum. I am about to remove, however, into a smaller one, which I must make answer my purposes, and for which I will pay only $750; that will be from $200 to $1,150 less per annum than is paid for house rent by any other Minister at this Court. Other items of household expense and subsistence correspond with this; from which you will perceive that the price of everything is very considerably higher than in most parts, or perhaps in any part of our own country.

I could certainly live much cheaper at a hotel or boarding-house, or if I would exclude myself to a great extent from social intercourse with my colleagues and others. But the estimate and statement I furnish are made with a view to keeping a comfortable and respectable home, proper for the residence of a gentleman occupying such official position, becoming the dignity of the Government I represent, and where my countrymen and all others may be received and treated with the respect and attention to which, when visiting me, they will be entitled. Less than this I think my Government should not expect. Anything short of this would certainly not satisfy my own sense of propriety. If I aimed for more, and took for my standard the style of living which other Governments enable their representatives to adopt, I should make my expenses considerably exceed the salary allowed.

Out of my nine thousand dollars salary you will perceive that, upon the estimate I have given you, I may save from two thousand to twenty-five hundred dollars per annum. But my little family of children, whom I had to leave behind me in the United States, are to be supported and educated out of this. The residue, of course, cannot be very large. It is obviously proper, though, that the fixed allowance to a diplomatic representative should be made with a view to his family accompanying and residing with him abroad.

There are some incidents peculiar to a residence here which tend to increase the necessary expenses of a minister. Among these I may note that he cannot live within the limits of a city proper, and near the only market there, but must take his house in a healthier and more airy suburban quarter. This, together with the frequent occasions he will be under of attending court at the palace, and going to the foreign office, makes the keeping of a carriage and horses of his own, or otherwise a large expenditure for hiring them at a livery stable, not a luxury but absolutely indispensable.

The accumulation of books and archives at this legation, the amount and character of its business, and the accommodation of the Secretary of the Legation, make it unavoidably necessary to have a spacious apartment to be exclusively used and occupied as a public office. This your Minister is required to provide and pay for, for the public benefit, at his own cost. I believe no other Government in the world, represented at this Court, thus taxes its Minister. A liberal allowance, on the contrary, is made by each of them to meet this among the contingent items, notwithstanding there is not one of their Ministers, as far as I am informed, who has not a salary and other allowances, much exceeding the pay given by our Government; nor is there one of the legations which, from the nature of its business, its supplies of books and public documents, and the extent of its commercial relations and interests, has as much need of a public office as this, except it may be that of Great Britain.

I have entered into these details and explanations the more fully because, in communicating to me the resolution of the Senate, you remark that "it is desirable that the information should be specific and accurate."

I do not know that my own conclusion as what *would be* the proper compensation is desired; but I will venture to add it. My opinion, from a survey of the whole ground, is that the outfit should be increased to ten thousand dollars, and the salary raised to twelve thousand a year. This opinion is founded upon the supposition that while the Government of the United States ought not to exceed, in the provision to be made for the support of its ministers at this or any other court, a just and wholesome economy, it is not expedient, on the other hand, to place the incumbent in a position less advantageous than he would find any of the ordinary professions or pursuits at home, or to keep him by a close and niggardly calculation, reduced to a standard of compensation which must prevent him from supporting that appearance which adds not a little to his influence in the country in which he resides, while it is becoming to the dignity and liberality of the great nation which he represents.

I am, most respectfully, your obedient servant,
ROBT. C. SCHENCK.

HON. DANIEL WEBSTER,
Secretary of State, Washington, D. C.

Letter from Richard H. Bayard.—[*Extract.*]

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES,
BRUSSELS, Dec. 2, 1851.

So far as this particular legation is concerned, I would remark, as a general fact, which will derive its value in the estimate which may be made from the experience of the department, that Brussels is more expensive than Philadelphia, and much more so than Washington. It is much cheaper than London, and much more so than Paris.

In compliance with your request, I have the honor to transmit a statement, marked A, of the probable expenses of my family, consisting of eight persons, exclusive of servants, for one year, based upon the actual expenses for six months.

The item for rent of furnished house is what I should have been obliged to pay for a furnished house; but finding that in the end it would amount to the same thing, I preferred renting a house and furnishing it myself. The actual rent paid is eight hundred dollars per annum, and the furniture cost eight thousand dollars, which, allowing for the interest, wear and tear, and ultimate loss on sale, will give an average equal in the end to the rent, as stated, of a furnished house.

The same remark may be made in reference to the item of hire of carriage, horses and coachman. The amount stated is what I should have been obliged to pay per month for a *voiture de remise*, but I preferred to purchase a carriage and horses, which cost me thirteen hundred and fifty dollars, the loss upon the sale of which, added to the current expenses of coachman, horses and repairs, will, if no accident occurs, amount to nearly the same average expense as that stated for their hire. I need scarcely say, that a carriage is indispensable in a city where there are few side pavements, and where it rains more or less every day, for two hundred and forty days out of three hundred and sixty-five.

You will perceive from the statement which I have the honor to transmit, that the expenses of a family of the same number of persons as my own, living in an unostentatious manner, and barely reciprocating the civilities which may be received, will amount nearly to the sum of ten thousand dollars per annum, exclusive of the ordinary contingent expenses of stationery, papers, postage, &c.

We cannot alter the usages of European courts nor remove the prejudices of European society; and, therefore, if we continue to keep up an intercourse with them, we must, to a certain extent, either conform to both, or, as the consequence of disregarding them, experience the loss of that consideration and moral influence which a great nation like the United States should enjoy. At this particular court, leaving out the great powers, even Spain, Portugal and Sardinia are represented by ministers plenipotentiary, and Denmark by a minister-resident, all of whom, as a matter of course, take precedence of an American chargé d'affaires.

The affair of the rank of a minister is a question of national and personal dignity, which, under the Constitution of the United States, addresses itself more particularly to the consideration of the executive department; and, with a graduated scale of salaries for the different legations, presents merely the naked question of the rank and title of the representative, since the compensation would be the same for the head of the particular legation let his rank and title be what it might.

With reference to the matter of compensation it may be further remarked, that if it be adjusted upon a fair and liberal scale, the aggregate expense of the diplomatic intercourse of the United States would be but little increased beyond what is now incurred from the frequent changes which an inadequate compensation renders necessary.

The result of the whole is, that, in my judgment, the United States should be represented in Europe by Ministers Plenipotentiary, with salaries graduated to the reasonable expenses of a family incident to a residence at the seat of the particular legation, or at all events by Ministers accredited to the Sovereign.

With your eminent ability and knowledge of the subject, you have it in your power to place the matter in both its relations upon a proper footing, and in so doing to render an important service to the country.

I have the honor to be, with the greatest respect, your obedient servant, RICH'D H BAYARD.
To Hon. DANIEL WEBSTER, Secretary of State.

Letter from D. D. Barnard.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES,
BERLIN, December 9, 1851.

SIR; I have the honor to knowledge the receipt of your letter (circular) of the 4th November, 1851, requesting me to transmit to the department a statement of the expenses incident to my residence in my official character at Berlin.

In my reply I would state that it would be quite impossible for me to undertake to render an exact account in detail of the expenses of my residence in Berlin. I can, however, make a general statement, which, perhaps, may answer the objects of the department quite as well.

Up to the 3rd of present month of December, just one year from my arrival in Berlin, I find that my expenditures, strictly incidental to my residence here for that period, in my official character, had exceeded my salary by about two thousand five hundred dollars. Of this excess it is possible I may get back, on an eventual sale of my household effects, one thousand dollars.

I may state further, that with a small family, with a perfectly simple and unostentatious style of living, with no expensive habits, and with, at most, a very meagre show of hospitality, instead of that more liberal hospitality which would be fitting and desirable, whether in reference to my personal relations to the society in which my official character places me, or for the advantage of the public interests with which I am entrusted; with all this, enough has already transpired to satisfy me that all the Government will pay me in outfit, salary and home-fit, will not be found sufficient to pay my way, and convey me home, at the end of even a short service of two and a half or three years. I expect to be obliged to draw, to a considerable extent, on my private means. A minister at this court and a stranger, is placed, of course, under every possible disadvantage in regard to economy in his expenditures.

Some of the European Governments have shown what they think of the importance of the missions they maintain at Berlin, and of what is due to those who represent them at this court, by the salaries they allow.

For example: England pays her Minister four thousand pounds sterling, with a very large allowance besides for his house.

How much Russia pays her Minister, I do not know; but the Emperor owns and supplies him with a palace for his residence.

The salary of the Turkish Minister, I understand, is one hundred thousand francs; that of the Austrian and French Ministers, seventy thousand francs; even the Sardinian Minister has fifty-five thousand francs. In some of these cases, if not in all, extra allowances are made to meet extraordinary expenses.

I have the honor to be, with the highest respect, your obedient servant, D. D. BARNARD.
Hon. DANIEL WEBSTER, Secretary of State.

The remains of John Quincy Adams were removed this morning, [the 16th,] from the burial ground in which they had been deposited, in order to consign them to a tomb under one of the churches, with the remains of his widow, who recently deceased at Washington, and which were brought to Quincy this morning. The coffin containing the revered remains was opened, and the features of Mr. Adams were found in a perfect state of preservation. Mr. Adams has been dead nearly five years. The body was enclosed in an air-tight case. [*Boston Paper.*

NOTICES OF NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Mr. PUTNAM inserts in his Semi-monthly Library, *A Story of Life on the Isthmus*, an extremely readable and chatty book. Mr. FARNHAM, the author, is already known as the hero of *The Camel Hunt*, a book which amused many readers in its time. His humor, unlike his camels, when transferred to American soil, does not appear to flag in the least. The Isthmus story tells us of that horrible region many things we had not arrived at through the usual channels.

The reprint of Mr. MIALL's "*Footsteps of our Forefathers*," is quite acceptable, although the book was intended for an English public. It is religious intolerance, and the marriage of Church with State that the author attacks so vigorously; calling up the persons and sufferings of the old British heroes to avouch his argument. As a book of Protestant martyrs, suffering under Protestant persecution, the work is unique. This edition of Messrs. GOULD & LINCOLN is abundantly illustrated with wood engravings. NEWMAN & IVISON.

The latest issue of the Messrs. APPLETON's *Popular Library*, is another of Mr. THACKERAY's Sketch books, containing *The Confessions of Fitz-Boodle*; and *Some Passages in the Life of Major Gahagan*." The prevailing humor—the lambent, satiric humor of both—would mark them as Mr. THACKERAY's, were other ear-marks wanting. The Messrs. APPLETON deserve applause both for the beauty of the editions, and their liberal gratuity to the author, of which we have already made mention.

Mr. HUNTINGTON's story, "*The Forest*," has remained so long on our table without notice, that readers generally have made up their verdict sometime ago. It is only worth while to add, that the verdict has been so extremely favorable, as to demand a new edition, which the publisher, Mr. J. C. REDFIELD, supplies. Some of the favor it meets with is owing doubtless to the absence of some offensive traits, which "Alice" and "St. Albans" indulged in prodigally.

The lovers of Ireland and Irish eloquence will be gratified to have the "*Speeches of* Mr. THOMAS F. MEAGHER" brought within their reach. Mr. MEAGHER has collected all those delivered during the struggle of 1848, into the bounds of a comely volume, prefacing them with necessary historical memoranda, and inserting explanatory notes wherever required. The book will be popular. J. C. REDFIELD.

Another work from the once busy pen of GRACE AGUILAR is given us, under the editorial supervision of her mother. "*Home Scenes and Heart Studies*," embrace a variety of tales and contributions collected from the pages of forgotten magazines. They are marked with all the commendable peculiarities of the devout writer; and deserve the care bestowed upon them. APPLETON & Co.

"*The Early Days of Elisha*;" translated from the German of F. W. KRUMMACHER. These are among the finest discourses of that famous pulpit orator, whose works are becoming familiar to Christian readers everywhere. They form a prologue to the volume already given to American readers on the latter days of the same prophet. GARDINER SPRING, D.D., supplies an introduction. M. W. DODD.

Lieut. COLVOCORESSES, after a longer silence than there would seem to be any excuse for, gives us the benefit of his experience in the Exploring Expedition of Lieut. WILKES. His work, which CORNISH & LAMPORT publish, is, nevertheless, entertaining; necessarily possessing ample variety of incident, because a whole voyage of circumnavigation furnishes the material.

"*Basil: A Story of Modern Life*," by W. WILKIE COLLINS. A London Novel whose London success has been extraordinary. The plot and the treatment are according to the models of GODWIN and MATURIN; bold, startling, terse, dramatic; and the catastrophe elicited with exciting effect. The novel is not one of the ephemera. APPLETON & Co,

Mr. CHARLES LANMAN'S "*Private Life of Daniel Webster*," is a compilation of interesting matters relative to the great Statesman, some of which have not fallen into other hands. Mr. LANMAN's facilities have been peculiar. The sketches he gives us of the birth-place of the orator, his residence; his appearance in farm-dress, are graphic and interesting. HARPERS.

The "*Brachiol Telegraph System*," of Capt. JENKS, is taught in a thorough treatise, of which SANDERS & Co. are the publishers. It appears to be more directly applicable to marine signals and long distances, although useful possibly in common school purposes. Of course, the value of the method is only ascertainable by practice. It is apparently simple.

The eighth edition of the Rev. GEORGE CHEEVER's Lectures on the book of that godly tinker, JOHN BUNYAN, is furnished by the Messrs. CARTER. Mr. CHEEVER's Commentaries have enjoyed a happier fortune than those of others. Their strictly practical character, and exuberance of appropriate illustration, possibly accounts for it satisfactorily.

The "*Female Jesuit*," a narrative of religious imposture, excited much interest only a few months ago. The author, Mrs. S. LUKE, has issued a "*Sequel*," containing what pretends to be her previous history and recent discovery; no doubt profoundly interesting matter to those captivated by the romance itself. M. W. DODD.

The two concluding parts of "*The Spæ Wife: A Story of the Time of Queen Elizabeth*," reached us some time ago. The story is an interesting one; and although promulgatory of Roman Catholic sentiments, not flagrantly exceptionable to Protestant readers. ARDIANCE, SHERMAN & Co.

A new edition of the "*Bible Companion*," an abridgment of HORNE's Introduction for the use of Bible Classes and young students, is put forth by the Messrs. CARTER. It is enriched with an introduction by Rev. Dr. TYNG, of this City.

The "*Practical Drawing Book*," of Mr. SIGISMOND SCHUSTER, is a simple and useful introduction to the art, prepared with due attention to difficulties which the learner is apt to stumble at in the outset. Published by the author.

A miniature brochure, issued by Mr. A. D. F. RANDOLPH, contains an eloquent discourse on "*The Christian Character in its connection with Secular Pursuits*;" by the Rev. GEORGE FISK, Prebendary of Lichfield, Eng.

The third edition of "*The Young Man's Friend*," by JOHN ANGELL JAMES, is seasonably issued by Mr. ANSON D. F. RANDOLPH. No gift could be more appropriate at the opening of the New Year.

The "*Chronology of the American Stage*," by Mr. F. C. WEMYSS, is a capital help to the playgoer. It contains brief biographies of every leading actor, living or dead. WM. TAYLOR & Co.

"*Earlwood*," a religious story, by Miss CHARLOTTE ADELY—designed to do for the Westminster creed, what Miss SEWALL's tales have done for the Tractarians. CARTERS.

Another volume—the eighth—of "*Chambers' Pocket Miscellany*, is issued by Messrs. GOULD & LINCOLN.—EVAN & BRITTAN.

NORTON's "*Literary Register*" for 1853 contains some useful lists, tables, statistics, &c.

FROM HAVANA.

The President's Message on Cuba—Affairs in Havana.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

HAVANA, Monday, Dec. 13, 1852.

With great respect for the opinions uttered with the gravity proper in a message of the Chief Magistrate of the Union, permit me to make a few side remarks, not particularly touching the general merit of the document, which we have had the pleasure of reading, although interdicted under the "misconception" of the Captain-General of Cuba—General CANEDO. I have no cause to advocate in this, save the love associated in my heart with the institutions of my country. If the basis upon which they are founded is just and true, there can be no possible danger to the Republic if, by their extension, they should embrace every civilized community on the face of the globe, nor for that purpose would annexation of territory be necessary. As a reason for the peculiar personal opinions of Mr. FILLMORE, as to the casts that would be brought to intermingle with the people wedded to freedom—the races that would not harmonize with the sentiments of liberty in their souls—to find how true it may be, we have but to look at the hetrogenous mass composing our millions, and find the race discovered upon the earth that is not represented in some portion of the population of the United States.

In relation to the suggestive reasons for declining the diplomatic note of the English and French Ministers—the last made all the other thousands quite unnecessary—that it would be "unavailing" for the object, was certainly quite sufficient. In reference to the "misconception" of the Captain-General of Cuba, as to his power, it is not quite consistent, as the Captain-General made the correction of his error required, without instruction of his Government; although he was so restricted that he could not give the remedy, as the result of a conference with agents of the aggrieved party, who were referred to the Government at Madrid for their answer. The Captain-General has a negative power over solemn treaties, to make them ineffective for a portion of the realm, putting the Island of Cuba without the pale of natural and moral obligations, under the Laws of Nations, and without responsibility for any violation that may consist with excited vanity under the influence of unjust suspicions of a friendly power. The condition which they obtain, under this reasonable paradox, makes them liable to chastisement whenever they commit offence, in the same way that Spain adopted with the islands that she has recently taken possession of and put under her flag, by force of arms, for real and pretended offences against her commerce. Here we have actual wrong-doing continued from one day to another; and it is deemed sufficient to refer the subject to the Government at Madrid, with a serious remonstrance, to which, we "have no reason to doubt, due respect will be paid—that is, the documents will be hid away among the red archives, and never again be dragged into light, for the purpose of honorable adjustment, satisfaction, compensating indemnity, or concession. This has been the case heretofore, and it is presumable that a policy found so safe to cover all classes of official and diplomatic outrage, aggression and negligence, will be persisted in, until forbearance ceases to be a virtue with us—if that period of limitation has not been already consumed. The Message, from its unexpected tone, after the shadowing forecast of the *Republic*, has given hope that an honorable arrangement may be made, by which these evils of our intercourse may be avoided in the future—which will depend more upon the energetic action of our Government than any influencing sense of justice or "hospitality" with the Spaniard.

As I run along the tracery of the brilliant points of Spanish philanthropy, which are thrust in the face of the world with the pomp, bluster and bombast of GALIANO, I am compelled to pause for a moment at the remarkable illustration in the case of REY, who was abducted from New-Orleans under the advisement and connivance of the accredited agents of Spain in the United States. This nefarious violation of our soil and the protection of our laws extended over the stranger was consummated under the tacit authorization of the then Captain-General of Cuba, and while General CAMPBELL was Consul of the United States at the Havana. The object of this misconceiving Government was only frustrated by the prompt, fearless and determined action of the Consul of the United States, and the man was returned, after the detention of some ten or twelve days in the prisons of Havana, instead of remaining there, as was intended, to occupy a chair upon the "punta" for his closing life-fate.

As there was no like hospitable contrivance in Louisiana, there was no power of punishment for those who had aided and abetted the crime,—there was no law against kidnapping a white man, but death for the abduction of a negro. The captain of the vessel who assisted in the seizure of REY in New Orleans, received on arrival here two hundred ounces, $3,400, and the other miserable creatures were paid in proportion. The plans and specifications of the plot were matured under the personal direction and supervision of the Spanish Consul at New Orleans, who found it convenient subsequently, to retire from the scene of his guilty complicity, for fear of personal chastisement, by those who could find no legal approach for the vindication of justice. This gentleman was relieved from his duties by withdrawal of his acceptance on the part of the Government of the United States. With the Conde ALCOY, who was guilty of equivocation and evasion of the truth, after the discovery had been made by the American Consul, on board the American schooner *Fairy*, under the command of the notorious MCCONNELL, of the victim of the outrage,—and denial was made, that any such person had been brought to the Havana, on board of the named vessel, signed by the Captain of the port, and accredited by endorsement of the highest functionary in the land, all under misconception of truth and the fact; with this noble Condé, who won his title by wholesale cold-blood slaughter, no expression of disapprobation was given by his Government. To do wrong, that good may possibly derive, is the favorite maxim to influence and color the practice, towards foreigners, of our Spanish Officials in all the administrative branches of the Government, and illustrates the far reach of the innate benevolence of the national character, especially, when after visiting the Coast of Africa, in benevolent research, they descend upon shores of the United States, in their kindly dispensations for mankind—that they may not be charged with partiality, in the exercise of charitable piracy. The misconceptions of Contoy—bark *Georgiana* and *Susan Loud*—with some forty or fifty prisoners, made under the American flag, upon the waters and domain of a neutral power, unoffending, and peaceably in pursuit of their own business; where the remedy, the satisfaction, the "due respect" paid to "serious remonstrance"! We can only answer—where! The "misconception" in the murder of an American, by sentinel on post—needless and wanton—was justified by the manner and result of judicial procedure, as the response to "serious remonstrance"—the clemency of the Queen giving pardon, before two months of punishment had expired, to the criminals. The "misconception"—*Crescent City* and SMITH will be responded to; the commercial injury to our citizens will be made good; the insult to our nationality vindicated; in reply to the "serious remonstrance" of our Minister to Her Catholic Majesty's Court—when? The seizure and imprisonment of Capt. GRAY, and crew of the late American ship *Lady Suffolk*, now a Spanish pirate,—made so by Spanish action, under Spanish official cognizance,—when will this trifling "misconception" by a party interested in the illicit trade (if so gentle a term may be applied, considering the horrid crimes committed under it,) be determined by Spanish justice with compensation for the damage sustained? Never! This negate power (should be Newgate) is covered by treaty, but for one side, to do, and to do with impunity, while the lips at Court are sealed with gold, to cure "serious remonstrance" against their continual aggressions upon national and individual rights, and personal safety. I like the tone of the Message, and only regret to note exception to the few "misconceptions."

The steamer *Osprey* arrived this morning, eight days from New-York, and will leave this evening, or to morrow morning, for New-Orleans. We are momentarily expecting the arrival of the *Cherokee* from New-Orleans, to leave immediately for New-York. Capt. GRAY is still waiting permission to go home—his cause not concluded.

The frigate *Cyane* remains in port, and we trust may be continued here, as she will prevent much "misconception" in this latitude, which is found very prejudicial to American interests and American citizens. The officers, from the commander, through the ship, have obtained favor with all, from a devotion to duty, and a devotion to the honor of their country, which is cheering to the lone heart of your stranger correspondent. There have been some pleasant social gatherings on board the good ship, while they have participated with the shore festivities, mingling cordial good-will with all.

The health is good—none on the doctor's list. By the last steamer we have had considerable accessions to our migrating population and strangers. Under the RAVEL-ing influences, we are getting along very well in our amusements without the Opera. We have no new excitements to report.

As ever, your obedient servant,
OCCATOR.

Mr. Maeder's New Opera.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

On Monday evening, the Broadway Theatre presented us with a new grand opera and spectacle, called "The Peri, or the Enchanted Fountain." Mr. MAEDER's talents as a musician, and the estimation in which he is held by all who know him, would have insured an overflowing house; but curiosity was greatly excited on this occasion to see how far Mr. MAEDER was equal to so great an undertaking as a three act opera, and he certainly had cause to be gratified at the reception it met with, for the audience was not only numerous, but critical—most of the musicians of any note in New-York being present. We are indebted to WASHINGTON IRVING for the plot, which is from a story in his History of Columbus, and is as follows: *Ponce De Leon*, formerly Governor of Porto Rico, has been mourning for 40 years the loss of his betrothed *Mathilde*, taken from him by the power of enchantment of *Razylcraft*, a wizard; he encounters *Fluvia*, a Peri, Queen of the Faries, who informs him that by following her to the Island of Bimini, she will furnish him with Waters of Life, which possess the charm of restoring him to youth, and will also break the spell by which *Mathilde* is surrounded. The prosecution of this voyage forms the ground-work of the action of the opera, which need not be more minutely detailed. Of course, there is the usual amount of deviltry and horror on one side, and counteracting enchantments on the other, ending with the triumph of virtue over vice, (personified by the *Fairy Queen* and the *Wizard*,) and the restoration to youth and love of *Ponce de Leon*. This is not much of a plot, to be sure; but the same may be said of most of the operas founded on Fairy Tales, which are merely vehicles for the introduction of a light, pleasing, and fantastic style of music. The composer, therefore, of an opera of this character undertakes a much harder task, we think, than the one who writes the music to—we will instance—the "Duenna," where the plot, the dialogue, and the wit of SHERIDAN, render the music quite a secondary consideration, if not altogether unnecessary. The melodies in this opera are highly characteristic: those sung by *Fluvia* (the Fairy Queen) are light and sparkling, while the scenas by *Razylcraft*, on the other hand, are bold, and possess a certain diablerie and abandon quite in keeping with his nature. The recitative and aria, "What care I?" is a very clever composition. We happen to have heard this *off* the stage more than once, and can decidedly pronounce it good. The chorus of the Witches, and also of the Sailors, are striking and effective, and were, generally, well executed, but, of course, will be better rendered after one or two repetitions. The duet between Fluvia and Leon, "Once more shall I behold her," and the ballad by Aquilla, "Gayer the scene," are among the best things in the opera; but we must leave our remarks on the other parts till we have heard it again. B.

New-York Young Men's Christian Association—Sabbath Evening Sermons.

The service up-town was not held last evening, owing to Rev. Mr. CANFIELD's illness. In the North Dutch Church, Rev. JOHN B. HADANY, of the Methodist Church, delivered a very able and argumentative discourse on Faith. His text was St. Mark, ch. 11, v. 22 "Have faith in God." The teachings of Christ, he said, were not only weighty in matter, but surpassingly interesting in the mode. They abounded in illustrations, familiar to the eye and ear, taken from nature, the arts of life and incidents of the passing hour. The chief commendation of this mode was, that their beauties were made subservient to useful purposes. The images that pleased the eye were necessary to explain the subject. This was illustrated in the passage of the barren fig-tree, which Christ had cursed for its unfruitfulness; and on Peter expressing his astonishment that the tree had become barren, he took occasion to inculcate the principle of faith:—"Have faith in God." The reverend preacher then considered the importance of faith, to secure peace of mind. Reason was by no means to be discarded; but where it failed us—as the mere powers of human reasoning had failed the greatest, in estimating the mighty power, and searching the deep mysteries of God, faith came in as a high principle—not antagonistic, but rising superior to reason. First, then, he called on them to have faith in the existence of God. This might appear to be an unnecessary injunction to an association composed of Christian young men. Indeed, the evidence in proof of the existence of some supreme ruling power were so scattered through nature, that it was matter of doubt that there really could be an Atheist, in the full sense of the term. But *heart-doubt* was weightier than the deepest reasoning—"The fool hath said in his *heart*," says the Scripture. It does not say he has reasoned himself into the belief "that there is no God,"—but he "hath said in his heart." They had the experience of a great mind in the past century—one who could by force of reason, crush all objections against the existence of God, as readily as the elephant would crush the worm,—who yet declared that reason alone could not produce faith. He had gone on doubting and reasoning on the supposition that death was nothing, and all was nothing after death, until, he said, there was no spirit left within him, and he would sooner be strangled than live, and the doubt oppressed him and he struggled to awake, as from a sleep, when mountains oppress the dreamer. Faith was necessary to the deep repose of the heart. Let them, as they valued peace, lay hold on that first great truth with immovable firmness. It was well said by BAXTER, that all our reason, without faith, was like the lifeless form of Adam, before God breathed into him the animating spirit. The second point he impressed was, to have faith in God's Word. This it was, which was reckoned to Abraham for righteousness. Once satisfied that it was God's voice and word which spoke to us, enunciating a truth, perhaps beyond our comprehension, or issuing a command, it might be contrary to our sense of reasoning; once convinced that it was God's Word, and all doubts should cease and we should obey. CHILLINGWORTH nobly declared, "Show me anything in Scripture, no matter how difficult to my reason, and I will believe it, because it is God's word." The preacher went on to show that this principle of faith even in our fellow-men, was constantly exercised in life, when we committed ourselves to the experience and guidance of a Captain at sea, and other cases; and how foolish it would be to deny all the results of NEWTON's study, because our untrained minds might not be able to follow his calculations. How much greater the folly of rejecting God's word, because in some things beyond our finite comprehensions. The preacher drew an affecting picture of the young man thrown into this great licentious City—a stranger and alone—and the many temptations which awaited him. Would it not act as a soft pillow to the aching head of the anxious parent whom he left, to know that on coming here, her child was embraced by such an association? He spoke of the power for good which they possessed from the sympathy of corresponding years, and of the necessity of a zealous coöperation in their work of love—Love, which was the essence and beauty of Christianity. To them, in their work of philanthropy, was peculiarly applicable the words of his text: "Have faith in God."

Maxims for Young Merchants.

We find in a new edition of FREEDLEY's "*Practical Treatise on Business*," the following frank and valuable hints to young beginners in trade. They are from the pen of one than whom the young merchant has no truer well wisher, JOHN GRIGG, the retired bookseller of Philadelphia, whose large wealth is the result of the practical observance of the maxims which he here places on record for the consideration of his successors:

I. Be industrious and economical. Waste neither time nor money in *small* and *useless* pleasures and indulgences. If the young can be induced to *begin to save*, the moment they enter on the paths of life, the way will ever become easier before them, and they will not fail to attain a competency, and that without denying themselves any of the real necessaries and comforts of life. Our people are certainly among the most improvident and extravagant on the face of the earth. It is enough to make the merchant of the old school who looks back and thinks what economy, prudence, and discretion he had to bring to bear on his own business, (and which are in fact the bases of all successful enterprise,) start back in astonishment to look at the ruthless waste and extravagance of the age and people. The highest test of respectability with me is honest industry. Well-directed industry makes men happy. The really noble class—the class that was noble when "Adam delv'd and Eve spun," and have preserved their patent to this day untarnished, is the laborious and industrious. Until men have learned industry, economy, and self control, they cannot be safely entrusted with wealth.

II. To industry and economy, add self-reliance. Do not take *too much advice*. The business man must keep at the helm and steer his own ship. In early life, every one should be taught to think for himself. A man's talents are never brought out until he is thrown to some extent upon his own resources. If in every difficulty he has only to run to his principal, and then implicitly obey the directions he may receive, he will never acquire that aptitude of perception, and that promptness of decision, and that firmness of purpose, which are absolutely necessary to those who hold important stations. A certain degree of independent feeling is essential to the full development of the intellectual character.

III. Remember that punctuality is the mother of confidence. It is not enough that the merchant fulfils his engagements; he must do what he undertakes precisely *at the time*, as well as in the way he agreed to. The mutual dependence of merchants is so great, that their engagements, like a chain, which, according to the law of physics, is never stronger than its weakest link, are often broken through the weakness of others than their own. But a prompt fulfillment of engagements is not only of the utmost importance, because it enables others to meet their own engagements promptly. It is also the best evidence that the merchant has his affairs well ordered—his means at command, his forces marshaled, and "everything ready for action"—in short, that he knows his own strength. This it is which inspires confidence, as much, perhaps, as the meeting of the engagement.

IV. Attend to the *minutiæ* of the business, small things as well as great. See that the store is opened early, goods brushed up, twine and nails picked up, and all ready for action. A young man should consider capital, if he have it, or as he may acquire it, merely as tools with which he is to work, not as a substitute for the necessity of labor. *It is often the case that diligence in employments of less consequence is the most successful introduction to great enterprises.* Those make the best officers who have served in the ranks. We may say of labor, as COLERIDGE says of poetry, it is its own sweetest reward. It is the best of physic.

V. Let the young merchant remember that selfishness is the meanest of vices, and it is the parent of a thousand more. It not only interferes both with the means and with the end of acquisition—not only makes money more difficult to get, and not worth having when it is got, but it is harrowing to the mind and to the heart. Selfishness "keeps a shilling so close to the eye, that it cannot see a dollar beyond." Never be narrow and contracted in your views. Life abounds in instances of the brilliant results of a generous policy.

Be frank. Say what you mean. Do what you say. So shall your friends know and take it for granted that you mean to do what is just and right.

VI. Accustom yourself to think vigorously. Mental labor, like pecuniary, to be worth anything must be well invested—must be rightly adjusted and applied; and to this end, careful, deep and intense thought is necessary if great results are looked for.

VII. Marry early. The man of business should marry as soon as possible after twenty-two or twenty-three years of age. A woman of mind will conform to the necessities of the day of small beginnings; and in choosing a wife, a man should look at, 1st. The heart; 2d. The mind; 3d. The person.

VIII. Everything, however remote, that has any bearing upon success, must be taken advantage of. The business man should be continually on the watch for information and ideas that will throw light on his path; and he should be an attentive reader of all practical books, *especially those relating to business, trade, &c.*, as well as a patron of useful and ennobling literature.

IX. Never forget a favor, for ingratitude is the basest trait of a man's heart. Always honor your country, and remember that our country is the very best poor man's country in the world.

AFFAIRS IN NEW-BRUNSWICK.—The St. John (N. B.) *Morning News*, in an article reviewing the past season, draws a pleasant picture of the prosperity of that city and the Province during the present year, and indulges in bright hopes respecting the future. The introduction of millions of capital, and its investment in those great works of internal improvement which alone have been needed to develope the rich mineral and agricultural resources of the Province, is considered as the harbinger of still brighter and better times. In regard to the past season, the *News* says:

"We have passed through one of the finest, if not the finest, business seasons ever known to New-Brunswick. Our ships, timber and deals, have brought satisfactory prices in the English market. We have had a long, warm Summer. The harvest has been most abundant. The hay crop, which fell short in some localities, has been made up in quantity by the open Fall weather which we have been enjoying for some time. A farmer and man of judgment informs us that this favorable season has been equal to one-sixth added to the agricultural wealth of the Province for the last Summer. Another farmer states that he has saved £25 worth of hay, up to the present time, comparing this with the last season.

Our mercantile have done an active business during the present year; and as a proof that our mechanics have not been idle, we may state that carpenters in the ship yards are now receiving 7s. 6d. ($1 50) per day. At the suspension bridge they are obtaining 10s. ($2.) In the city we believe good house carpenters are getting 7s. 6d. Other operatives corresponding rates. Our dry goods and other business folks have likewise made good profits during the past summer, if we may judge from the number of people going in and coming out of the stores. Money has been abundant. The banks have been considerate and accommodating, wherever the securities have answered. The city is in a perfect state of solvency. It never was more so. More buildings have been erected this year than during any year before, while some of them would do credit to any city in the world."

The *New-Brunswicker* of Friday last, says that letters were received on the day previous, "from Mr. JACKSON, dated in London on the 26th Nov., stating that everything with respect to railways in this Province is going on most favorably in England.

Mr. JACKSON appears to be perfectly satisfied with the action of the Executive of New-Brunswick, and also of its Legislature, in reference to his contract.

By the next mail he will probably be able to announce the mode and manner in which he and his associates intend to commence railway operations in New-Brunswick next Spring.

Sir JOHN PARINGTON had appointed Saturday, the 27th of Nov., for a special interview with Mr. JACKSON.

The Webster Annuity.

The *Journal of Commerce* publishes the following correspondence concerning a matter which has been for some years a subject of public comment:

BOSTON, March 27, 1846.

DEAR SIR: I have the honor to inform you that there is now deposited in the Massachusetts Hospital Life Insurance Company, on special contract, the sum of THIRTY-SEVEN THOUSAND DOLLARS.

Your friends, whose names are inclosed, have placed this sum there for your benefit, to constitute a fund, under the supervision of Messrs. WILLIAM AMORY, IGNATIUS SARGENT, and DAVID SEARS, Jr. The income will be subject to your order, semi-annually, and when not called for will be added to the principal to increase the income appropriated to your use.

This fund has been created freely and cheerfully by your friends, in evidence of their grateful sense of the valuable services you have rendered to your whole country. They have done it without your sanction or knowledge, and with some reason to imagine that their purpose might not be entirely acceptable to you.

But they have been moved in this matter by no common feeling.

Government grants nothing beyond the salary of office for services rendered; and the consequence is, that our ablest statesmen, on their retirement from the highest positions, are frequently obliged to return to the labors of their early life; and our venerable Judges, even of the Supreme Court of the Nation, after years of toil, are left in their old age poor and unprovided for. Your friends in Boston, desirous in your particular case to ward off these evils, and furnish you with a supply for your future wants, have determined to show, on their part, at least, a decided preference for a permanent provision, and to offer you in this way a prop to sustain you hereafter.

They are now numerous and strong! and, with a few exceptions, the same who for five and twenty years rallied around you with minds firm and active, and with hearts warm and grateful. But Time will do its work on all of us, and when increasing age shall have rendered labor irksome to you, and growing infirmities call for repose, where then may be your friends? Most of them probably in their graves, and the few that remain without the influence, and perhaps without the ability to serve you. These considerations have been conclusive with the gentlemen who act with me. All were agreed that it was best to do now what they might not be able to do hereafter.

In their behalf, therefore, I have the honor respectfully to offer you the above annuity of thirty-seven thousand dollars; hoping that if it be not desirable at present, it may hereafter tend to the comfort of your advancing years, and serve to recall to your mind this last united effort of your friends, whose hearts are with you, and who were anxious, while they had the power, honorably and truly to assist and serve you.

With great respect and consideration,
Your obedient servant and friend,
DAVID SEARS.

HON. DANIEL WEBSTER, Marshfield, Mass.

NAMES SUBSCRIBED TO IN THE ABOVE LETTER.

David Sears,	John A Lowell,	John C. Gray.
Wm. Appleton,	Josiah Quincy, Jr.	Otis Goodwin,
Nathan Appleton,	Thos. B. Wales,	Eben Smith,
Thos. H. Perkins,	Benj. T. Reed,	John Wells,
David S. Brown,	Dudley L. Pickman,	A. Bianey,
Samuel Appleton,	C. G. Shaddock,	C. W. Cartwright,
Robt. G. Shaw,	Jno. D. Williams,	Benj. Loring,
J. Chickering,	Thomas Lamb,	Ebenezer Chadwick,
W. P. Winchester,	Sam'l Lawrence,	J. W. Edwards,
H. Grey,	Edw'd J. Robbins,	Henry Cabot,
Francis C. Lowell,	W. W. Stone,	Jno. L. Gardner,
Wm. Amory,	Thos. B. Curtis,	Ignatius Sargent,
Franklin Dexter,	Thomas E. Tasyer,	Wm. H. Prescott,
	Geo. W. Lyman,	

WASHINGTON, March 26, 1846.

HON. DAVID SEARS—Sir: I had the honor to receive yesterday, your letter of the 21st inst.

The kindness manifested by the transaction, information of which you communicate, is of too important and grave a character to be acknowledged in to forms in which a sense of ordinary obligations are usually expressed. I cannot but feel how entirely unworthy my public services have been of so unusual and magnificent a memorial.

It is true I have been in public life many years, to the no small neglect of my profession, and prejudice of my private affairs. I hope that on some occasions I have done good, and that on others I may have averted evil. But for all I have done, and for much more, if I could have accomplished more, I have found and should have found abundant reward in the evidences of respect, confidence, and kindness, already received from political and private friends.

When I have returned home, after long-continued and exhausting labors, I have forgotten, amid the cordial greetings of those whom I meet respect and honor, all the inconveniences, toils, and losses connected with public life.

The contribution which you now make known to me, must be placed entirely to the account of the friendship and the generosity of yourself and the other gentlemen. Expressions of thanks, however warm and sincere, would, in a case like this, be feeble. I must rest, therefore, in the persuasion that all who have borne a part in this transaction, will believe that it has deeply and profoundly impressed me with the sentiments and the emotions justly belonging to the occasion.

I am, dear Sir, with the greatest personal regard,
Your obedient servant,
(Signed,) DANIEL WEBSTER.

Intelligence from Demarara and St. Lucia.

By the bark *Kate Lincoln*, we have received files of Georgetown (Demarara) papers to the 15th, and accounts from the island of St. Lucia to the 5th Nov.

The Georgetown papers are mainly taken up with a trial for forgery, which has been going on for some time in the Supreme Court of that colony, which, however, possesses only a local interest:

The *Gazette* says: "A few showers have fallen, but so partially as to have done nothing for the general vegetation of the colony. The trenches are rapidly getting dry. In the early morning the tall chimneys may almost everywhere be yet seen vollying their heavy columns of smoke; but another eight or ten days of dry weather will make it impossible to bring canes home, and, of course, put a stop to sugar making. This is unfortunate, as hitherto the season has been most propitious, and the quantity of canes yet to be reaped for the harvest very great.

There has been no meeting of the Court of Policy, nor any politics stirring—"Whig and Tory all agree." There has been some discussion on the Educational Bill, but scarcely of a kind to affect that measure, and certainly of very little interest to the home reader. Rev. Mr. KETLEY, a dissenting minister, is its most wordy opponent; but his opposition is based upon anti-church views, that are neither applicable to the social condition of the colony nor palatable to its rulers. The question is, however, one of grave moment for the elimination of which we have freely opened our columns to writers of every party.

Trade is almost necessarily dull. We must do the laboring classes the justice to say, that they very seldom leave the estates on which they are employed at crop time; so that only what is indispensably necessary changes hands from the merchant to the purchaser.

The lovers of music in Surinam are in raptures it is reported, with Messrs SCHAAP and FAUBEL, the first of whom is spoken of as a pianist equal, at least, if not superior, to LISZT, the most eminent of his profession who ever visited us; a verdict of some importance, coming from so musical a community as that of Paramaribo.

The principal item of intelligence from St. Lucia appears in the *Palladium* of the 5th Nov., which relates that the weather had been very boisterous and otherwise unhealthy, and there were some distressing cases of fever in the garrison, attended with the deaths of Mr. NELMES of the Royal Engineer Department, and Lieut. THOMPSON of the 2d West India Regiment. As a measure of precaution, it was deemed advisable to remove the troops from Morne Fortune to Pigeon Island, and companies of the 67th Foot and Royal Artillery were accordingly marched down to town and embarked on board the brigantine *Quecly Shiel*. That vessel, however, being obliged to put back from stress of weather, the soldiers have returned to their barracks, and the order for their removal has been countermanded.

Colonel COBBE, late administrator of the Governorship of this Colony, will take his departure, we understand, by the first mail steamer for Demarara, where his immediate presence has become necessary in consequence of certain breeches of discipline and order into which his regiment, or that portion of it which is stationed in British Guiana, has recently been betrayed. On the occasion of his approaching departure the gallant Colonel was waited upon by the honorable members of the Legislative Council with a complimentary valedictions, to which he made a suitable reply.

☞ The Buffalo *Courier*, a leading Democratic paper in Western New York, speaks thus of Gov. SEYMOUR's course in regard to the enlargement and speedy completion of our State Canals:

"Governor SEYMOUR need have no embarrassment upon the Canal Question, and, we presume, has none. He voluntarily took a position previously to the election—he boldly advocated everywhere the speedy completion of the enlargement. Upon this issue he went to the people; with a full understanding that such were his views, the Democracy voted for and elected him. There, is, therefore, no other course left for him but to redeem his pledges—to favor the completion of the enlargement at the earliest possible moment that the means can be secured. And in this he will have the support of his party. There may, possibly, be a few individuals in the party who are opposed to this policy; but if so, we have yet to learn the fact. The Democracy of the State will tolerate no treachery; and could Mr. SEYMOUR be capable of abandoning the position, as Governor, which he assumed as a candidate, political oblivion would be his fate. But there is no disposition on his part—there is no necessity for pursuing any other course than that indicted by his ante-election speeches. He is not the man to play a double game—or to seek the office of Governor by indirection or by dissembling his real opinions upon a great and absorbing public question. The *Times* may rest quietly—HORATIO SEYMOUR will never prove recreant to the trust reposed in him by the people, nor to his own pledges."

From Jamaica.

By the arrival of the *United States*, we have received dates from Kingston to the 12th inst.

The earthquake, which occurred at Kingston, on the morning of the 26th ult., was not confined to the Island, but produced sad alarm in St. Jago. The *Standard* publishes a detailed account of the sensations produced by the shock.

The Northside papers contain little or nothing new. They furnish, however, a considerable proportion of interesting matter in the shape of discussion on the more important political topics of the day.

The *County Union* expresses surprise at the course pursued by the House of Assembly in reference to the motion of the hon. senior member of Clarendon.

The question of a reciprocity Treaty between the Island and Canada, has been recently mooted, and was pretty generally discussed.

The Jamaica *Standard* has the following respecting Lord HARRIS:

We have seen a letter from a Member of our House of Assembly, now in England, addressed to another Member of the House in this city, in which the writer mentions it as a fact that Lord HARRIS, the present Governor of Trinidad, has accepted the Governorship of this Island, and that it is expected he will assume the Government before the end of the present year. Lord HOWARD DE WALDEN had been offered the appointment, but he declined it.

The Falmouth *Post* is occupied in considering, among other things, the probabilities that any important steps will be taken towards retrenchment during the present session, and in suggesting what ought to be done. In reference to the former point, its conclusions are as follows: "We confess that although we have reason to suppose that something will be attempted in the hope of checking the progress of ruin, yet we place no great faith in the professions of men who have so often been guilty of retreating in a dastardly manner from the ground which they had solemnly sworn to defend."

Minnesota Items.

The snow is very heavy, and now a foot deep. It is said to be a foot and a half in the woods. We learn that it is from two and a half to three feet deep in the Rum River pinery, about 100 miles above St Paul. The river which had been closed by the cold weather of the previous week, has been opened in many places by the subsequent weather. We believe that boats could now came up as far as Lake Pepin without being obstructed by the ice, although the *Nominee* was compelled to stop at Lacrosse last week; and we presume boats have been up there the present week.

$160,000 of the Sioux Indian money have been set apart for the liquidation of their debts. These are due principally to the traders who have lived among them. Some of these claims date many years back, and are rather uncertain; but a large proportion of them are undoubtedly correct and just.

This Winter will be one of the busiest seasons for teamsters that they have seen for many a day. Aside from the usual amount of hauling to the upper country, there is a large amount of freight to be brought from below, which now lies at different points on the river, from Point Douglas to Lacrosse, that must be brought up this Winter.

We had all along supposed, and so it has been currently reported, that in consequence of the large quantity of logs which our lumbermen, on account of the low water, were unable to get to market last Summer, that they would not drive a very brisk business in cutting logs this Winter in the pineries; but we are informed differently. A gentleman with whom we conversed yesterday, who had just come down from the Rum River pineries, states that the men had not all commenced operations yet, but from the quantity of teams which he saw going in, that the quantity of logs likely to be cut this Winter, will exceed that of last.

Dry wood is very scarce and high in St. Paul at this time. It brings $3 50 per cord. There is plenty of green wood at $3. Tamarac wood can be got at $3 per cord. French measurement. The peculiarity of this measurement is that the sticks which ought to be four feet, are cut from three to three and a half feet in length.—*St. Paul Pioneer.*

MEETING OF COLORED CITIZENS.—At a meeting of the colored "Literary and Debating Society," of Chicago, held on Monday evening, Dec. 6, 1852, President H. O. WAGONER in the chair, WILLIAM JOHNSON offered the following preamble and resolutions, which were adopted:

Whereas, We, the colored people of the State of Illinois, are denied our oath by the laws of the State, and which deprivation leaves us defenceless and incapable of protecting our homes, our families, and ourselves, thus rendering our sacred oath a nullity, and thereby stigmatizing us as men incapable of telling the truth. And

Whereas, It is essential that we, who feel this wrong, should labor for its removal, and show to the world that we keenly feel such injustice; and, believing that a united effort on our part, seconded by our friends, with whom we have peacefully dwelt, will assist in blotting this law from the statutes of the State, therefore

Resolved, That we hold a Mass Meeting in Chicago, inviting the citizens generally to attend, on Monday evening, Dec. 27, 1852, to move in the matter of petitioning the Legislature to remove the above mentioned disability under which we labor, by allowing us to testify like the rest of our fellow-citizens.

Resolved, That JOHN JONES and WILLIAM JOHNSON address said meeting.

Resolved, That Mr. J. H. BARQUET be authorized and delegated to address the citizens of the northern counties of the State, obtain signatures to our petition, and to report personally to the Mass Meeting.

H. O WAGONER, President.
P. STRICKLIN, Vice-President.
J. H. BARQUET, J. M. WOOD, } Secretaries.

The above was referred to a meeting of the people on the 15th, and was ratified by the same.

[Chicago Press.

☞ At the Anniversary dinner of the Scottish Hospital Society, held in London on the last day of November, Lord JOHN RUSSELL toasted "The President of the United States," and Mr. INGERSOLL replied—his first appearance on any public occasion in England. The *News* of Dec. 1, thus speaks of the effort:

"His Excellency made but very few observations, those which he did make being of an exceedingly poetical, rather than a political character, and not resulting in any declamation which is entitled to record. He spoke, generally, of his desire that between the great western nation which he represented, and this country, no cloud might ever be perceived, but "that, on the contrary, nothing might shine but one gleam of living light." Mr. INGERSOLL is a speaker who appears to revel in imaginative and flowery discourse, in that respect indulging to a style to which the distinguished Americans who have visited this country have not accustomed us; and, judging from the manifestations displayed, he does not appear to possess the style likely to win upon an average British audience." * * * * Subsequently Lord PANMURE proposed "the late Minister of the United States, Mr. ABBOT LAWRENCE," to which Mr DAVIS, of the American Legation, responded in a speech distinguished by good feeling, which would appear to have been the most successful of the evening."

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.—About 2 o'clock on Monday morning a fire broke out in the grocery store of Mr. E. L. SAMUEL, (PADDY BURNS' old stand,) and before it could be extinguished, the entire building, with three others, were consumed, viz: those occupied by J. O'HARA's shoe and leather store, Dr. CRUTCHER's drug store, and the dwelling house adjoining the last, and occupied by the family of Mr. WM H. KENDALL, deceased. The origin of this fire is involved in some mystery, but it is generally supposed that Mr. SAMUEL's store was accidentally fired by an old Frenchman named MILLER, who slept in the store, but who can give no account of the commencement of the fire. The clerk, who usually sleeps in the store, was absent at the time. The losses and amounts insured, are estimated to be nearly as follows: house occupied by Mr. SAMUEL, owned by T. N. LINDSEY, Esq—valued $3,500, insured $1,500. Mr. SAMUEL's stock, valued $4,509; insured $3,000. Dr. CRUTCHER's building, value $3,000, insured $2,000. Mr. O'HARA, in same building, stock, &c., nearly all saved—loss $100; no insurance. Phœnix Lodge (Odd Fellows,) same building, total loss of furniture, pictures, library, regalia, &c., valued at $800; insured $300. Dwelling occupied by Mrs. KENDALL, owned by B. F. FERRY and wife, Missouri; value $2,000, insured $1,000. The house adjoining Mr. LINDSEY's, on the west, was also somewhat injured, and Mr HAMILTON, who occupied it, lost several hundred dollars in injury to furniture, &c., by fire and removal. Total loss something over $14,000.

[Frankfort (Ky.) Commonwealth.

EXPLOSION OF THE MAGNET.—We learn from the officers of the *Royal Arch*, some particulars of the explosion on the *Magnet*, not furnished by the telegraphic dispatch published on Wednesday. The *Magnet* was on her way up to this port, and when at the head of Grand View Island, landed for the purpose of fixing some part of her machinery; and it was while lying to that her boilers burst. The boat shortly after sank, in not very deep water, and it is supposed that some portion of the boilers must have passed downwards, through her hold. The pilot, Mr. A. E. LONG, Mr. JOHNSON CHALFANT, the clerk, and a lady passenger, name not known, and three others, names not known, supposed to be deck hands and firemen, were killed. Mr. BECK, of this place, carpenter of the boat, whose family resides near the Aqueduct, was mortally injured. The engineers, who, we understand, were from this place, were not seriously injured; we cannot hear whether Captain BOYD was hurt or not. Mr. LONG, the pilot, belonged to Pittsburg. His remains arrived on the *Worcester*, yesterday, from Wheeling. Mr. CHALFANT, the clerk, belonged to Wheeling. The *Magnet* was an old boat, and should have been condemned long ago. Those who were employed on her, and those who traveled with them, must have been people of extraordinary faith. She belonged to this place.—*Pittsburg Gazette.*

Save the *Richmond Republican*, on Wednesday the 16th inst., Augustus Kumblin, a German citizen, aged 32 years, ended his existence by blowing out his brains with a musket, loaded with powder and ball. Mr. Kumblin was a shoemaker by trade, but had been engaged for several months in selling German books about the streets. He was a very kind hearted, humane man. Want of success in business, and his straightened financial condition, seem to have borne so heavily upon his mind as to have dethroned reason and caused him to destroy himself.

Doctor Justin E. Stevens died at Boston on Friday morning. He was Surgeon of the 9th infantry regiment in Mexico, and served in it from the landing at Vera Cruz until its return home. He leaves a young wife to lament his loss. His funeral was announced for the 20th inst.

FUGITIVE SLAVE CASE.—One day last week three negroes, a man, woman and son, belonging to the estate of JOHN PAYTON, near Alexandria, in Campbell County, Kentucky, escaped from their master, and after traveling by night only, reached this city on the third day after they left home. In the day they lodged in the woods, and when night came they would take up their line of march. On their way they partook of but one meal, consisting of raw bacon, which they took from an outhouse they found unlocked.

It was their design when they got here to get on board of the cars, and go northward, but they were misled in regard to the time the cars started, and mistook the cars that came in at night for those going out. On Wednesday night (one week ago yesterday) they emerged from their hiding-place, and went to the railroad depôt, where their master with two friends awaited them, and asked which was the train going out. The same cars had just come in which the runaways supposed were to leave. One of the friends of the master upon hearing the question, told them to come with him, and he would show them the cars that were about to start, and they followed him.

He took them just above the depôt, and thrust them into a

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, DEC. 21, 1852.

☞ Persons wishing the *Daily Times*, morning or evening, served at their residences or places of business, can receive it regularly by sending a note to that effect, through the penny post, to this office.

☞ Persons wishing the *Daily Times* in Philadelphia, can have it served at their houses by application to T. R. CALLENDER, No. 68 South-Third st.

News of the Morning.

Interesting intelligence from Mexico has reached us through New-Orleans. The Revolution was progressing rapidly. URAGA has entered fully into the movement in Guadalajara, and the Provinces on the Pacific espouse the cause of SANTA ANNA. Reports of the movements of the French in Sonora are contradictory. The engagement between the troops of DE RAOUSSET and Gen. BLANCO, was severe, and heavy losses were sustained on both sides. According to one statement, favoring the Mexicans, 100 Frenchmen were killed, while the Mexicans sustained a trifling loss; another account states that the French lost only 8 killed and 4 wounded. The official report of the Governor of Sonora, FERDINANDO CUBILLAS, to the Central Government, states that the action was fought on the 12th of Oct, at Hermosillo, of which the French remained masters; that the combat was bloody and the French lost severely. The amount of killed and wounded is not stated. The Governor of the Province expresses his intention to hold out against the enemy, and calls for reinforcements to enable him to sustain his position. The latest advices intimate that the French commander, RAOUSSET, finding himself in a perilous position, had it in contemplation to effect a Treaty, by which he might be allowed to retire, either to Guaymas or the Gila. The command of the native troops had been consigned to Gen. GANDARA by CUBILLAS, and vigorous measures were taken to repel the invaders.

Dates are received from Buenos Ayres to the 1st November. The papers are occupied with official documents, relating to the diplomatic and financial affairs of the Government. The navigation of the river Parana is freely thrown open to mercantile traffic, and free and unrestricted privileges are accorded to Paraguay. The question of port-charges on American vessels, had occasioned a correspondence between the U. S. Consul at Buenos Ayres, Mr. JOSEPH GRAHAM, and the Argentine Minister, DON VALENTIN ALSINA. Mr. GRAHAM having reminded the Government that American vessels are required to pay 33½ per cent. more than the British marine, begs to have the inequality removed. The Government in return promises to meet these advances, and effect, as soon may be, a mutual extension of the commerce of both countries. Apprehensions were entertained of some further trouble with URQUIZA, but the internal politics of the country, were in a satisfactory state. A bill has been passed fixing the salary of the Governor at $10,000, and of the Ministers at $6,000 per annum. Business matters were without activity.

By way of Charleston, we have dates one day later from Havana. Everything remained quiet at Havana—the excitement relative to the American steamers having fully subsided. The *Cyane* was still at Havana.

Hon. WILLIAM R. KING yesterday resigned his office as President of the Senate. The resignation was sent to the body in a written form, the health of Mr. KING not allowing him to present it in person. Mr. ATCHISON, of Missouri, was elected President *pro tem.* Mr. DAVIS offered a resolution of thanks to the retiring President for the manner in which he has discharged the duties of his post.

The only feature of the Congressional proceedings is the permission finally accorded to Mr. DIXON, of Kentucky, to take his seat in the Senate. The question of eligibility was perseveringly reopened yesterday, and the discussion upon it occupied the session. Mr. DOUGLAS expressed regret that the matter had not been referred to a Committee. Other remarks followed from Senators CASS and RUSK. Mr. SEWARD closed the debate with an elaborate and able speech, which we give in full, reviewing the merits of the case upon Constitutional grounds. He argued the entire legality of Mr. DIXON'S title. The vote being finally taken on Mr. JOHNS'S motion, declaring Mr. DIXON duly elected Senator from Kentucky, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of HENRY CLAY, it was adopted—Yeas 27, Nays 16 .... The House discussed Claim bills, with no result

The parties indicted at Key West for pillaging the property of Spanish residents during the first Cuban excitement, have all been acquitted by the U. S. Circuit Court.... The Legislature of North Carolina has had another unsuccessful ballot for U. S Senator. M. W. RANSON, Whig, is elected Attorney-General of the State.... The votes for State Senator of Massachusetts were counted yesterday. The result indicated is: Whigs, 10; Coalitionists, 8; vacancies, 22. Mr. CABINE, of Berkshire, (Coalitionist,) before reported elected, is defeated by 21 votes.... The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad has determined to proceed with the laying of its double track—the Company issuing two and a half millions of Bonds to cover the contemplated expenditure.... Sundry convicts escaped from the Philadelphia prison-van yesterday.... A fire in Carlton street, Philadelphia, caused the death of a child.... The British ship *Bannockburn*, from Philadelphia for Mobile, has gone ashore at Horn Island Pass. The brig *Aconite*, from this port for Baltimore, put in at Philadelphia yesterday for repairs, after the gale of Saturday last .. A fire occurred at Gardiner, Me., on Saturday, consuming property on the Post-Office block to the value of $5,000..... A seizure of one thousand gallons liquor has been made at Machiseport, Me..... The funeral of Dr. STEVENS took place yesterday at Charlestown, Mass..... Gen. PIERCE visited the Public Schools of Boston yesterday, and made an address to the pupils, urging them to take the full advantage of the opportunities afforded them.

The City Inspector's report for the week ending on the 15th instant, states that there occurred in this City in that period 339 deaths, viz: 71 men, 75 women 101 boys and 92 girls. Of these 115 were infants under two years of age.... The Concert in aid of the Five Points House of Industry took place at Metropolitan Hall last evening, and was well attended. Mr. PEASE, the Superintendent of the Institution, was present, with a large number of the children from his school at the Points. The Concert was excellent. The New-York Sacred Harmonic Society and the Orchestra from the Philharmonic Society, besides a number of distinguished artists were engaged. A Poem entitled the "Mission of Intellect" was read by the author, AUGUSTINE DUGANNE..... Professor DORENUS last evening delivered a lecture before the Mechanic's Literary Association..... Last evening, a gravel train on the Hudson River Railroad ran off the track into the water, at Spuyten Tuyvil Creek, the draw bridge being up; the gravel train, with a large number of men returning from their work, approached. The agent hoisted his signal of danger, but the engineer appeared not to see it, and came on to the gap, when the locomotive, tender, and seven cars went headlong into the water. The fireman, named CASEY, was killed, and the engineer had both his legs broken. It was reported that thirty lives were lost, but our Reporter thinks, this is an exaggeration. There were thirty-three persons known to be on board the cars, and in the confusion last evening it was impossible to tell how many were missing. Full thirty of the laborers went down with the cars; and it is not known how many of them escaped..... Both Boards of the Common Council and the Board of Supervisors met last evening. The business they transacted was of no special interest..... A returned Californian fell into the hands of the mock auctioneers yesterday, and was fleeced by them to the amount of about $2,000. Part of his money was recovered..... The U. S. Mail steamship *Illinois* left yesterday for Aspinwall, with 650 passengers for California. She also took out 200 mechanics and laborers for the Panama Railroad.

Mexico, and the Tehuantepec Question.

The condition of affairs in Mexico reminds one of the breaking up of the ice of an Arctic bay. The first sunshine of prosperity in that hapless Republic, after a momentary calm has permitted the perturbed political waters to become congealed, thaws the ice, and once again we have the thunderous sounds, and surface-heaving and purposeless commotion betokening another terrible convulsion. Mexico is once more in the midst of civil turmoil. It is peculiar of that country that revolutions are as many-headed as the confederacy itself. Each particular State appears to find it an imperative duty, an inevitable part of its federal obligations to lash itself into a portentous rage; and personal, local, political quarrels, all find their capital punishments, whenever one of these frequent gaol deliveries of ill-feeling occurs. It is a State's-right in Mexico to have a civil-war in any one State, whenever another indulges in that luxury. Hence the intricate, promiscuous character of such transactions.

The present trouble has been in preparation for some time past. SANTA ANNA, that evil angel who seems to descend from time to time to trouble the waters, has not lived on the Isthmus, and as near to the Mexican boundary as was consistent with safety, without intriguing, bargaining, and arranging, preparatory to another triumphal return home. The States on the Pacific have been Santannist for years. There has been no diffidence among all the residents about Acapulco, in avowing their predelictions for the old cock-fighter; and in predicting a speedy revolution. Arms and munitions for the use of the insurgents, have been stored at points well-known to the Mexican authorities, who, nevertheless, feared to seize them. The movement has become general. It has the sympathies of the great body of the people, who groan beneath the burden of custom's duties and direct taxation, and imagine that any change must be for the better. General ARISTA, whose accession to office was hailed with nonsensical enthusiasm, is now as unpopular as he could well contrive to be; and simply because of his inability to cure constitutional defects in the federal condition It is the debt of Mexico which lies at the bottom of the difficulty. The taxation required to pay the foreign interest; the peculation of officials, high and low, who only despair of the fortunes of the Republic, in order to enhance their own: the additional imposts levied for the support of a worthless Government; and the imposts levied for the support of separate State Governments: all these contribute to keep the people in a condition of irritated discontent, for which constant change is resorted to as the only remedy. The French and British creditors, in the meantime, as they absorb the very life-blood of the nation, look complacently down, like the gods of LUCRETIUS, upon the misery they cause. Writhe and struggle as she will, Mexico must pay the pound of flesh, or the cannon of Woolwich and Chatham will be asking the reason why. An act of national bankruptcy would be the happiest thing for Mexico. Could the payment of interest be suspended for a while, until the people had recruited what strength it has left, and secured the prosperity which would follow peace, and the temporary use of its capital, before it sailed away to foreign mints, the household of nations would hear less noise and scuffling from that quarter.

But the ills of Mexico may prove to be gain to the United States. The Tehuantepec trouble is still pending. The action of the Executive and of Congress has not earned for them that saving popularity which they had bargained for. Conscious of the unfriendly eyes with which the whole body of the nation regards them, they hesitate about deciding in any way that momentous difficulty; hoping better things from protracted uncertainty than from any positive solution they are able to give it. One point, however, is finally determined—that no contractor shall have any interest in the job who is in any way associated with the Hargous claim. The fact that this Government has endorsed and presented that claim, and demanded satisfaction under penalty of "ruptured relations,"—the diplomatic synonym of war—appears to excite no attention whatever. More reliance is had upon American forbearance than upon American veracity. The contract with M. BELLANGE was actually completed, and sanctioned by Congress, when a street rumor that some of the GARAY claimants were concerned with the successful bidder, knocked the whole business in the head. The denials and protestations of M. BELLANGE were vain. The existence of a mere suspicion, however futile, that the Government was disposed to look favorably upon the demands of the American Executive, was too seriously apprehended to obtain the slightest countenance. And thus the question is once more in doubt; the probabilities leaning, however, either to the final completion of the contract with the Guanajato Company, all the members of which are native Mexicans, or to the dissolution of the Government before anything be settled, and the advent of SANTA ANNA to power. In the latter case, there is very little doubt that the Hargous Company would be satisfied, by direct or indirect means. The latter would best suit the genius of SANTA ANNA.

It remains for the Government of the United States to determine what course of action it shall take if its formal requisition be eventually disregarded. Whether wisely or not, we do not pretend to say, Mr. FILLMORE has threatened the infliction of war in case of contumacy. Will the Administration of Gen. PIERCE prove to be less belligerent in its temper?

THE SESSIONS.—The indictment pending against Mr. DOTY, for the crime of forgery, in the great "FORREST Divorce Trial," was again called up in the Court of Sessions yesterday, by the prosecuting officer, and finally postponed until Thursday next, when the trial will be proceeded with, unless the defendant's counsel should present sufficient basis, in the shape of affidavits, to warrant an adjournment until the next term.

The Navy-Yard Workmen.

While the contest between Mr. Secretary KENNEDY and the workmen in the several Navy-Yards was pending, we held our peace, in deference to the dictates of fair play. Now that it is over, we see good reasons for putting the case clearly on record, and pointing its moral, in order that other Secretaries of the Navy and Government functionaries generally may profit by the lesson.

It was the opinion of Mr. Secretary KENNEDY, that the wages paid to the laborer were disproportionate to the return; and that the pay ought to be reduced. Two ways of arriving at the desired result presented themselves. One, the most obvious, was to diminish the pay; but the injustice of asking ship-carpenters and smiths to accept less wages because in the employment of Uncle Sam, than their brethren in the service of private capitalists were receiving, was too flagrant to be ventured upon. The other plan was to ask more labor for the same pay, and accordingly the order was sent to all the Yards, that an hour per diem was to be added to the winter working-day. The *ouvriers* were at once in arms. To demand an hour more of labor, and to offer nothing for it, seemed in their simple philosophy to be exacting and unreasonable. Some stopped work on private account. Others met, and following inevitable instinct, in cases where a great power is to be encountered by comparative weakness, they associated together, and resolved upon non-compliance. In short, to use a Micawberism, they struck. And presently after, without pretending to any new light on the subject, or taking the least pains to cover his retreat decently—to spread a cloak over the body of vanquished Cæsar—the Secretary rescinded his order, and the workmen repeopled their shops.

The improvement which future Secretaries and others will be able to make, is patent. It will never do to raise class distinctions between the servitors of Government. The mechanic who makes oak timber ship-shape, is as fairly entitled to liberal payment as that other servant of the people who worries his masters with long messages, and abuses them for being plucky towards a Spanish deputy. No act of Government is less paternal than one, encouraging in any way the depression of the working classes; because the example is too cheerfully followed by other capitalists, than one exacting more labor for less capital. Government ought to make its service, in all mechanical departments, a refuge from individual avarice. Its carpenters, its engine-builders, its sail-makers, its sailors; its makers of army clothing; its employees of every description, should be more liberally paid than those of minor establishments. Of course this cannot be done when middlemen step in, as in the case of army clothing, and bid for the work at miserably low prices, which are miserably lower, when the work descends to the white slaves of the contractor. Therefore, middlemen should not be tolerated. Government should have its own work-shops of every kind; and it should always pay its servants the just value of their services, and avoid extortionate demands in the way of equivalent, and so set an example to the lesser magnitudes. The character of the workmen secured by such generous, while no more than just, treatment, would in all cases repay the outlay liberally.

And the lesson further shows how awkwardly men are placed sometimes, who adopt a different course. The mechanics in the present instance defended themselves, as certain thirteen proletarian colonies did, three-fourths of a century ago, by forming a Union. The dignity of Government, they might think, would suffer, if their resistance triumphed; but then, Government should not expose itself to indignity by provocative injustice, and the dignity and welfare of the working classes were not to be entirely overlooked. And since in their triumph, the dignity of Government *has* suffered, it will be useful for future functionaries to bear in mind, how much beside their own character for economy and energy, is involved in such proceedings. The event will not be useless, if it be rightly considered and applied.

Niagara as a Water-Power.

It is a terrible trial to Yankees to let so fine a water-power be wasted at Niagara; and every few months, we hear of some new plan for erecting mills in the vicinity, to be driven by its head. But against anything of the sort, the taste, the poetic sense of the world revolts. The Lockport *Courier*, however, says that certain capitalists are really going to work there now; that a canal is to be constructed from half a mile above the Falls, and to pass directly through the village at the Falls. There is no question that the water ought to be made to work. Everything else has to, and we can see no reason why this, which has been having holiday from the beginning, should any longer be excused from the common lot. But we hope these capitalists will respect the poetic sentiment so far as to lead their canal around through the thickest woods they can find, out of the sight of the lovers of nature, and then keep as still as possible about its existence. We hope the village will grow like a California city, or a gourd vine, or like anything else whose rapid growth is proverbial, and that those who take hold of the speculation will put any quantity of fat dividends into their pockets. But it will sound better not to say much about the source, from which they derive their fatness.

WASHINGTON.

Health of Mr. King—Consul Rice—Secretary Stuart—Mr. Foote, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Dec. 20, 1852.

You are already apprised by telegraph, that Mr. KING will probably be unable to visit the Senate to-day, as he hoped on Friday last. He is extremely desirous of standing once more in his place in that body, and laying off the harness there, where he has worn it so many years. He desires also to address his brother Senators a few words of counsel, and farewell. It was because Mr. KING hoped thus to lay off the robes of office within a few days, that the Senate, by general understanding, postponed their plan of sending bills to him to sign at his own rooms. But his cough is incessant, especially during the night, and those who best know his condition, and will speak frankly, are confident that even the privilege of once again standing in the Senate chamber, will be denied him. As soon as he shall become satisfied that he cannot gratify this earnest wish, it is understood to be his determination to send in his resignation in writing. Mr. KING, it must be remembered, is an older man than was Mr. CLAY, at his death; and for nearly thirty years past has enjoyed none of the powers of endurance which blessed all but the last four years life of the great Kentuckian. It is not so generally known that Mr. KING, not long since, was afflicted with a partial stroke of paralysis, from the effects of which he has never recovered sufficiently to have entire control of one of his arms and hands.

The affair of the Consular difficulties at Acapulco, is about to come before Congress in a shape that will necessarily bring out all the facts, even did not Mr. RICE design, himself, to seek an investigation which shall sustain him before the American people. Mr. FRETZ, an American citizen, doing business at Panama, and who purchased the steamer *Commodore Stockton* when sold by the Consul at Acapulco, is about presenting a claim to Congress of $100,000 for the loss of said vessel. The United States in turn will have its right to make reclamation of the Mexican Government, for an act of seizure and sale, which though professedly under color of law, was an act of robbery as complete as though the actor was *not*, at the time, called a Judge of the Mexican Court—because such seizure and sale were made outside of, and over-rode even Mexican law, and was in every sense violative of the great Maritime law of the world. Mr. FRETZ'S claim is unquestionably a good one; and Congress will have to pay it at some time or other.

I enclose you a portion of the official correspondence, sent in to the Senate last Summer at the same time with the letter of Mr. R. A. WILSON, attacking the Consul. You will see that while the official organ at Washington published Mr. WILSON'S unofficial communication impugning Mr. RICE, and charging him by a specious array of purported facts, with crime sufficient to sink any one in the estimation of all honorable men, the official statement of the Consul was studiously kept in the dark, although the several communications were printed together, in the same document.

Not a little indignation is expressed here at the decision of the Secretary of the Interior, that he will not open the bids for contracts to be made with his Department, but refer the bidders to the Committees of Congress. Whigs here feel that they are entitled to what advantages might accrue justly to them, from these contracts; and to refuse them by so singular a proceeding, as that of Mr. STUART'S, is to offer a premium on "loco-focoism." I understand that Mr. HAWES, of your city, and other Whig members of Congress, have represented the case to the President, and it is hoped that the order will be revoked on further consideration.

A strong effort is making to get Mr. FOOTE into General PIERCE'S Cabinet. It is not supposed that Mr. FOOTE prompts the movement; and I do not believe he would accept any such place if offered. He is ambitious of returning to the U. S. Senate, as a personal triumph over his former colleague JEFFERSON DAVIS, and over Col. BENTON. It will go hard if he does not succeed.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

One Day Later from Havana—Trial of Rioters at Key West.

BALTIMORE, Monday, Dec. 20.

The steamship *Isabel* arrived at Charleston on Saturday, with Havana dates of the 15th inst. Everything was quiet at Havana, and the excitement in reference to the *Crescent City* affair had entirely subsided.

The *Cyane* was still at Havana.

From Key West we learn that the brig *Florida*, bound from Charleston to Boston, formerly reported to have put in there, and been condemned—has been sold.

The brig *Empire*, from Galveston, for New-York, also put in for repairs, with loss of sails and spars.

The United States Circuit Court at Key West had been engaged with the trial of the parties indicted for destroying the property of Spanish residents in 1851. They were all acquitted.

Escape of Prisoners—Fire and Loss of Life.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Dec. 20.

As the prison van was coming up from the county prison this morning, with a number of noted offenders to receive their sentences, an English burglar named SMITH, and another convict known as "Jack Shepherd," *alias* Hughes, managed to escape by slipping off the lock of the van. Efforts have been made to recapture them, but thus far they have proved unavailing.

A fire broke out in Carlton-street this morning, during which a child was burnt to death and a colored woman had her limbs broken by jumping from a third story window.

An arrest was made on Saturday last for manufacturing counterfeit gold dollars. The accused, in default of $10,000 bail, was committed to answer.

General Pierce in Boston.

BOSTON, Monday, Dec. 20.

On Saturday, the President-elect, accompanied by Hon. AMOS LAWRENCE, and President HOPKINS, of Williams' College, visited the Mather School, in South Boston. General PIERCE addressed the children in language calculated to make a lasting impression in favor of republican institutions, good order, and sound morality. The success and honor, he remarked, of an American citizen, depends much on his own exertion. Every boy before me, whether of an American or foreign origin, is here fitted to become an American citizen, and so let him improve his opportunities that he may become a blessing and an honor in support of his country. He concluded by an earnest appeal to the boys to be industrious in the improvement of their present advantages.

Massachusetts State Senate—Funeral of Doctor Stevens.

BOSTON, Monday, Dec. 20.

The Governor and Council are counting the votes for State Senators. Mr. CABINE of Berkshire, Coalitionist, is defeated by 21 votes—he was before supposed to be elected. The total result will no doubt be 10 Whigs, 8 Coalitionists, and 22 vacancies.

The funeral of Dr. J. E. STEVENS to-day, was largely attended. The escort was composed of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company and the Fusileers. General PIERCE, CALEB CUSHING, and Major SALLY were present.

Departure of a Missionary—Death of an Artist.

BOSTON, Monday, Dec. 20.

Rev. Messrs. CLARK, FARNSWORTH and PRATT, and Messrs. W. A. WEST, M. HAYES, LUTHER ELLIS, and CHARLES A. ALLEN, Missionaries from the American Board of Missions, left in the ship *Sultana*, for Smyrna, to-day. Interesting and appropriate ceremonies, in connection with their departure, took place in the Park-street Church, last evening.

Mr. COLE, the artist, died very suddenly yesterday.

Railroad Projects at Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, Monday, Dec. 20.

The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company have resolved to proceed at once with the construction of one hundred miles of double track—sixty between Baltimore and Cumberland, and forty between Cumberland and Wheeling. $100,000 worth of additional locomotives and cars have been ordered. $2,500,000 Bonds are to be issued to cover these objects.

Marine Disasters.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Dec. 20.

The brig *Aconite*, from New-York, bound for Baltimore, put in here this morning for repairs, having lost both anchors and chains on Saturday night last off Barnegat.

CHARLESTON, Sunday, Dec. 19.

The British Ship *Bannockburn*, bound from Philadelphia for Mobile, went ashore a few days since in Horn Island Pass, in Mississippi river.

Proposed Railroad between Rochester and Troy.

TROY, Monday, Dec. 20.

A Company has been organized in Rochester, with a capital of $800,000, for constructing a Railroad between that city and Troy. Ten per cent. was subscribed and paid in.

The City Railroad dépôt here has been located on Sixth-street, between Albany and Fulton-streets, embracing EATON GILBERT'S Car manufactory.

Fire in Maine—Liquor Seized.

BOSTON, Monday, Dec. 20.

A fire occurred in the Post Office block, in Gardiner, Me., on Saturday last, consuming property to the amount of $5,000. The *Transcript* office adjoining was also much damaged.

One thousand gallons of liquor have been seized at Machiasport, and condemned to be destroyed.—*Post and Commercial.*

Steamships at New-Orleans.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, Dec. 18.

The steamships *Osprey*, from New-York, and the *Daniel Webster*, from San Juan Nicaragua, arrived here yesterday, and the *William Penn*, from New-York, arrived here to-day. The latter has $850,000 in specie.

North Carolina Legislature.

BALTIMORE, Monday, Dec. 20.

The Legislature of North Carolina has had another unsuccessful balloting for U. S. Senator.

M. W. RANSON (Whig) has been elected Attorney General of the State.

Fire at Bellows Falls, Vermont.

SPRINGFIELD, Monday, Dec. 20.

The Valley Hotel at Bellows Falls, Vermont was destroyed by fire early this morning. The inmates barely escaped with their lives.

Southern Mail Failure.

BALTIMORE, Monday, Dec. 20.

The Southern mail has failed this morning.

BUENOS AYRES.

Commercial Movements of the Government.

By the arrival at this port of the ship *Margaret Eliza*, Capt. ADAMS, we have dates from Buenos Ayres to Nov. 1. The news relates chiefly to the commercial policy of the Government.

The *British Packet* is taken up with public documents, one of which recognizes as a principle the advantages of a free navigation of the river Parana. The mercantile traffic of all nations may be conducted therein without hindrance. The decree also accords to Paraguay free and unrestricted privileges, so far as the navigation of the Parana is concerned. Reciprocal treaties are also to be entered. Transit to and from Paraguay is also to remain free on the part of Buenos Ayres, for all foreign flags. The Government is also authorized to defray the outlay, that may be demanded for the earliest possible establishment of a line of mail steamers between Buenos Ayres and Paraguay.

This proclamation is signed by MARCELO GAMBOA, Vice President, and JUAN PICO, Secretary.

Another document states that the Chamber of Representatives of Buenos Ayres recognize the perfect and absolute independence of the Republic of Paraguay.

A copy of a note from the Consulate of the United States, Mr. JOSEPH GRAHAM, also appears in the *Packet*, dated Buenos Ayres, Oct. 8, and addressed to the Minister of the Government of Buenos Ayres, DON VALENTIN ALSINA. In this note Mr. GRAHAM reminds the Government that American vessels are required to pay 33½ per cent. port charges more than British vessels pay. This inequality the Consul begs to have removed. When the Buenos Ayrean Government abolish their discriminations against the United States, he promises that our Government will immediately reciprocate.

The reply of the Minister (dated Oct. 23) informs Mr. GRAHAM that the Government will lend its efforts to meet the advances of the American Government, to the mutual extension of the commerce of both countries. The Minister, after some explanation relative to the discrimination in favor of British vessels, in conclusion says, he will refer the matter to the Legislature.

There were some apprehensions of further trouble with URQUIZA. CORRIENTES, the *Packet* says, has resolved on a "dignified neutrality." The overturn of URQUIZA to Paraguay, to espouse his cause, had met with a decided negative.

Apart from URQUIZA, the Packet says, everything seems to indicate a sincere and cordial reconciliation of the political parties in the province, "whilst the liberal and enlightened policy of the Government must appeal to the sympathies and interests both of the sister provinces and foreign States."

The news from Entre-Rios, via Montevideo, reaches to the 15th of October. URQUIZA was expected at Gualeguaychu about the 20th, and grand preparations were making to receive him. The decree of the 22d September, debarring intercourse with Buenos Ayres, only lasted three days, being revoked by another on the 25th. The militia force had been disbanded.

It was in contemplation to establish a post between Gualeguaychu and Matsinder, and it was rumored that Señor CARRIL, ex-Representative of the province of Buenos Ayres to the Congress of Santa Fé, was to be appointed Minister of Finance of the Provincial Directory.

The prospects of the cereal crops had greatly improved, owing to the late rains.

The *Packet* earnestly urges absolute freedom of export and import, for foreign Flour. It says: "We trust to see this measure declared early in January, when our granaries are overflowing with corn.

A circular has been addressed to the various Justices of the Peace, exposing the necessity of immediately establishing elementary schools in all the parishes for the education of youth—a movement in which, it is said, the Government is ready to co-operate.

A law has been passed, fixing the salary of the Governor at $10,000, and those of the Ministry at $6,000 each.

Business matters were without much activity. The local demand, for the month past, had been decidedly languid. On the other hand, a fair amount of goods had been purchased for the interior Provinces, with rather a brisk demand for the Republic of Paraguay.

Large sums of money, that were distributed among the troops had given an impetus to some departments of trade,—especially among the retail dealers.

During the month only two vessels had arrived direct from England, with full cargoes. A large number, however, were discharging at Montevideo.

Goods of all descriptions were plenty. The amount of tonnage in port was considerable, and freights, consequently, were not very brisk. A few vessels had left, in ballast, for Australia.

Complaints of a scarcity of cattle in the provinces were multiplying. The intercourse with Entre Rios was nominally open, but a large share of its produce had latterly been sent to Montevideo.

There was a tolerable supply of light hides on hand, such as are required for the United States.

Horse hides and grease were abundant, as the slaughter houses had again been declared absolutely free.

The wool harvest had just commenced, and some French contracts were reported at a high figure. The flocks were in good condition, and the weather was all that could be desired.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

A NEW ESTABLISHMENT FOR THE SALE OF HATS.—Messrs. KNOX & JAMES most respectfully announce that they will open, on CHRISTMAS EVE, their new establishment in the Prescott House, Broadway. In appealing to the public in behalf of this enterprise, it would not be amiss to state their determination to merit encouragement, by furnishing a first-class Hat, distinguished by its appearance of refinement, excellence and superiority of materials, and originality of style, at the uniform price of

FOUR DOLLARS,

a rule that will be strictly adhered to in the management of their business.

Mr. JAMES, the first to render the Hat something more than a mere inelegant covering for the head, has, by his improvements, become well known to the fashionable community for his classical taste in its construction. The business will be under his personal supervision, a guarantee to all gentlemen of taste and refinement that his display of Hats will be unequalled in extent, variety, and elegance.

Mr. KNOX is equally favorably known as a successful and prosperous Hatter. The public are solicited to make an early visit to the "PRESCOTT HAT STORE."

HO! FOR THE HOLIDAYS.—CHRISTMAS is close at hand, and the children are rejoicing in the prospect of fun, frolic, and lots of Toys. If you wish to gratify them, by all means go early to TUTTLE'S Emporium, No. 345 Broadway. TUTTLE is the active business partner of old Santa Claus, and has all his choice gifts on hand.

FURS! FURS! HATS, &c! FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS.—A large assortment of beautiful Furs on hand, to which the attention of the Ladies is invited. Also Buffalo Robes, Hats, Caps, and Ladies Beaver and Felt Bonnets. Misses and Childrens' Hats and Caps. One price. J. W. KELLOGG, No. 129 Canal-st.

"CRYING BABIES."—TOYS AND FANCY ARTICLES can be found in an endless variety at HARRING'S, No. 419 Broadway. Everything that can please children, such as Dolls, Games, Puzzles, Soldiers, Mice, Elephants, Villages, Mock Battles, Tricks, and transformations, and a host of other articles suitable for presents, can be found at his establishment. Call early—by so doing, you will avoid the crowd and be able to make a good selection.

TOYS FOR THE HOLIDAYS—SANTA CLAUS AT HOME!—The subscriber has laid in a fine selection of suitable Toys, and Fancy Articles for holiday presents, eminently calculated to amuse and interest the rising generation. Call and see—Large Basement Store, No. 128 Canal st.

J. KELLOGG.

I'LL TAKE A PAIR OF THOSE INDIA RUBBER LUNGS—Said a gent at Mrs. VAN HOUTEN'S, No. 82 Nassau st., the other day. You make a slight mistake, Sir, we have woolen undergarments as a substitute for them. Also woolen gloves, which are quite comfortable this weather.

SUPERB HATS FOR THE NEW YEAR.—GENIN has the pleasure of announcing to his friends and the public, and especially to all his young friends, who contemplate making New Year's calls, that he has brought out a splendid style of Dress Hats for the Holiday season. GENIN, No. 214 Broadway, opposite St. Paul's.

VISITING AND PARTY CARDS FOR THE HOLIDAYS, beautifully engraved and printed on the finest French, English and American paper. No lady or gentleman should be without their calling cards, and the best place to get them is at No. 1 Warren, No. 1 John and No 73 Wall sts.

HYATT & CORNELL.

BRADY'S MINIATURE DAGUERREOTYPES PUT up in fine English Gold Lockets, Pins, Rings, Keys, Seals, &c. Also rich and elegant fancy cases of various styles in Velvet, Papier Maché, Pearl and Tortoise Shell beautifully inlaid. For sale at his Gallery, No 205 Broadway.

MOST CONCLUSIVE FACTS.

EXTRACTS FROM THE LAST MONTHLY REPORT of Dr. HASTINGS, *of London, for the month ending Nov. 20, 1852,* "out of all the cases of PULMONARY CONSUMPTION which have been under my treatment, during the last year, THIRTY-SEVEN have been pronounced perfectly cured, and dismissed since the 20th day of Oct., of which FIVE were *Males* and THIRTY-TWO *Females*. The following table will show, at a glance, at what period of life the disease most frequently occurred.

Between the age of 10 and 15	1	 1	Male.
" 15 " 20	5	 8	"
" 20 " 25	13	 8	"
" 25 " 30	18	 6	"
" 30 " 35	5	 1	"
" 35 " 40	1	 6	"
" 40 " 45	2	 6	"
" 45 " 50	0	 0	"
" 50 " 55	1	 1	"
Total.....	37	 5	

These most encouraging and astonishing facts in favor of HASTINGS' COMPOUND SYRUP OF NAPHTHA, are well calculated to give new hope to the sufferer, and new energy and confidence to the American Agents for this wonderful medicine.

C. V. CLICKENER & CO., No. 81 Barclay-st., are the General Agents for Dr. HASTINGS in America, to whom all orders should be addressed

UNCLE TOM'S CABIN, A NEW ENGLISH GAME.—The Toy Bazaar of ROGERS, No 419 Broadway, is the store for all to visit in the selection of presents for the holidays. Every variety of Fancy Goods, from the richest inlaid Tables and Work Boxes to a Penny Whistle, will be found in this extensive Bazaar; and being all imported by Mr. ROGERS, in connection with his shop in London, can and will be sold at prices to suit his customers.

MOTHERS, TRY IT!—DR. ROGER'S SYRUP OF LIVERWORT, TAR and CANCHALAGUA, is a medicine peculiarly adapted to cure the Snuffles, Wheezing, or those bad Colds in your children, which, if neglected, are so apt to bring on Croup. We say it is a safe and certain remedy for these complaints, and is also pleasant to the taste For sale by A. L. SCOVILL & CO., at the depot, No. 216 Broadway, and by all the retail druggists. Price, in large bottles, $1; three bottles for $2 50.

FURS.—RICH VELVET CLOAKS TRIMMED WITH Choice Furs.—COOK & FRANKLIN respectfully invite the attention of Ladies to inspect a beautiful collection of rich Velvet Cloaks, trimmed with the most costly Furs, including Russian Sable Hudson Bay Sable Buenos Ayres Chinchilla, Royal Ermine, Russian Mink, and the silvery plumage of the Grebe, from the Lake of Geneva. Ladies are most earnestly requested to view these very beautiful Cloaks, preparatory to supplying themselves for the season. COOK & FRANKLIN, Furriers and Skin Importers, No. 625 Broadway. Furs altered to the present fashion, cleaned and dyed from moth.

FASHIONABLE WINTER CLOTHING.—AS OUR stock of fashionable Winter Clothing is very large, and varied in styles of goods and garments, we will, from this date, sell every garment at retail, at a great reduction of prices, to make room for our Spring Clothing Stock, now in process of manufacture. Our friends will favor us with an early call, and make their selections from our beautiful stock of Talmas, Winter Wrappers Snow Coats, Overcoats, Sacks, Business Frocks, &c, as—although the stock is very large—the more tasty things will soon be selected.

D & J. DEVLIN,

Nos. 33 and 35 John-st., corner of Nassau.

IMPORTANT DISCOVERY.—MR. KNIGHT, OF THE firm of KNIGHT & QUERU, Chemists, No. 57 John-st, up stairs, having for a long while devoted a large portion of his time to the study of the anatomy of the human hair, the various causes of its growth, decay, falling off and turning grey, has now prepared and for sale, a medicine for the hair, called the HAIR REGENERATOR, with which he is entirely successful in restoring the hair of any person to its original color: also, to entirely prevent the hair from falling off, in one week. The above is really and truly an article or medicine of much importance, and deserves the attention of the public.

KNOX.—KNOX'S HATS ARE ONLY EQUALLED IN beauty and popularity by his splendid display of Winter Furs, now open at his store. Ladies who are versed in Furs, and deep read in blows and the other various articles of fur-nature, can satisfy themselves of their extreme beauty and cheapness by calling and examining them. KNOX'S Wide style of Hats has taken down fashion all to themselves. We must not enlarge upon our own organs of philanthropy, but we must say that we feel as if we were doing a friendly action to the inhabitants of Gotham in directing their steps to KNOX'S Hat Store, No. 126 Fulton-st.

IF ANY ONE WANTS TO KNOW ABOUT WATTS' Nervous Antidote, let them call upon me at the New-York and Erie Telegraph Office, Merchant's Exchange. I was cured in twenty-four hours of a RHEUMATIC AFFECTION, that had tormented me for a long time; I had been months in the Sailor's Retreat Hospital; spent $40 in Philadelphia, attended by two medical men without any benefit, was cupped, blistered, and cruelly treated, and after all, cured by a few teaspoonfuls of this delightful Syrup.

J. W. PINKHAM, Merchant's Exchange.

$1 per bottle. $9 per dozen. Depot No. 102 Nassau-st.

RICH DRESS GOODS FOR THE HOLIDAYS.—Splendid brocade, plain, changeable, stripe and plaid Silks, at very low prices. Fine French Merinos and Paramatta, at reduced prices. Rich De Laines, 1s. 6d and 2s. Elegant Plaids of every description, very cheap. Long and square Broche Shawls, new style. Ladies' Cloths, all colors, 30 per cent. below the market price. Gentlemen's Scarfs, Cravats, Handkerchiefs, &c, selling off. A rare chance to purchase splendid presents for the Holidays, at low prices.

G. M. BODINE No 393 Grand st., cor. Orchard.

FURS AT GENIN'S LOWER STORE.—BESIDES the amount of custom that sets continually into GENIN'S HAZARD, there is quite a trade in the Lower Store for the Splendid Muffs, Victorines, Tippets, Cuffs, &c. &c., which he has just opened for the accommodation of ladies, to whom the location is more convenient than that of his Bazaar, in the St. Nicholas. Especial attention is invited to the moderate prices of the superb sets of Ermine

FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

GAMES! GAMES!! GAMES!!!

JUST PUBLISHED and FOR SALE by BUNCE & BROTHER, No. 134 Nassau-st., the new Game of
SPECULATION.
YANKEE PEDLAR.
SNIP, SNAP, SNORUM.
CHRONOLOGICAL CARDS,
SOCIAL GAME
UNCLE TOM and LITTLE EVA.
With a large variety of other Games, comprising the best assortment in the City, for sale by the single one, dozen, or gross.
BUNCE & BROTHER, Booksellers and Publishers No. 134 Nassau-st., opposite Clinton Hall.

CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR'S PRESENTS at SLATER'S extensive Book and Stationery Store, No 264 Chatham-square, near the Bowery. Annuals, Albums, Bibles, Prayer Books and a beautiful assortment of other choice Gifts, Juvenile and Children's Books. Also Papier Maché, Rosewood Desks and Work Boxes, Inkstands, Paper Weights and Porte Monnaies of every style and quality. Games, Puzzles, and every variety of Stationery and Fancy Articles, suitable for beautiful presents, which he will sell at very low prices, wholesale and retail. A very extensive and choice stock of Note and other paper, suitable for invitations, Bill Circulars, &c., to which he calls particular attention.

HOLIDAY ADVERTISING
IN ALL THE CITY PAPERS, and also in the various Cities, Towns and Villages in the vicinity of the City. A list of which best suited for holiday cards, is prepared specially for the occasion at the Newspaper Advertising House of WM. H. McDONALD, No. 102 Nassau-st., corner of Ann-st. Advertising also attended to in every paper of any worth throughout the Union and Canadas. Brooklyn, Williamsburg and Jersey City papers will have the advertisements in on the same day the order is given, if left early during the forenoon.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.—UMBRELLAS FOR LADIES.—The richest and most beautifully neat, light Silk Umbrellas, suitable for ladies or gentlemen. Nothing can be more appropriate or more useful as a Christmas or New Years present.
The attention of the City Trade is most respectfully requested. ISAAC SMITH'S SONS & CO.,
Wholesale Manufacturers.
Warehouses—No. 3 Park-row, opposite the Astor House, and No. 257 Pearl-st., near Fulton-st.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS
BEAUTIFUL, GOOD, AND USEFUL.—Old Santa Claus begs to int mate that your
HOLIDAY PRESENTS
will please your friends better if they are
USEFUL AS WELL AS BEAUTIFUL;
if they are serviceable as well as ornamental; if they will keep them warm on a cold day, or furnish them
A HANDSOME DRESS TO WEAR
on New Year's Day or when invited to j in the gay throngs on a bright Winter's evening, or when
PROMENADING BROADWAY
with their husbands, brothers, or lovers; and, while he would avoid all pa tiality in recommending you to his friends for the selection of these articles, he cannot further to call your attention to the well filled stores of
HITCHCOCK & LEADBEATER,
No 347 BROADWAY corner of Leonard st.,
where you can find just the articles you want, and where you are always sure to get them at the
VERY LOWEST MARKET PRICES.
If not very much below any other place in the City, and where they have their goods marked and sell to everybody alike; where they never jockey or banter with their customers but sell to a child, or any person entirely unacquainted with the quality or value of goods at the same as they would to the most experienced or most expert purchaser. Go there then, gentle reader, and look at their stock, and you will find beautiful and useful articles for Holiday Presents, in value from one shilling to a hundred dollars, and suitable too for a LADY, GENTLEMAN, CHILD, or SERVANTS.
You will find a beautiful CLOAK,
AN ELEGANT SHAWL
A SPLENDID BROCADE OR PLAIN SILK,
varying in price from 50 cents per yard up;
A SUPERB BLACK SILK,
the most elegant as well as useful article a lady can wear.
A RICH FRENCH MERINO,
AN ELEGANT MOUSLIN DE LAINE,
of rich Winter Patterns, at the very low price of
SIXPENCE A YARD,
the like of which has never been sold in New-York.
RICH LACE HANDKERCHIEFS,
also, Embroidered, Scolloped, Edged, Hem-Stitched, and other Fancy Handkerchiefs
GLOVES, HOSIERY, SCARFS COLLARS,
and everything, in fact, suitable for a lady's or child's wardrobe,
LACE AND MUSLIN WINDOW CURTAINS,
a rich variety, very elegant and very cheap.
GENTLEMEN'S GOODS,
such as Under Shirts and Drawers, Socks, Cravats, &c., &c.
Go there; you can't go amiss, whatever you want in that line, and don't mistake the place
HITCHCOCK & LEADBEATER,
No 347 Broadway, cor. Leonard-st.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS FOR PRESENTS.
THE SUBSCRIBER WOULD CALL ATTENTION to his very large Stock so suitable for Holiday Presents, consisting of Music Boxes in rosewood and plain cases, with Tambourine, Piano Forte and cymbal attachments; Guitars in every style of finish; elegant accordeons and Flutinas, Perior Oreans, Violins, Flutes, Fifes, Clarionets, Drums, &c., &c. EDWARD BAACK, No. 67 Fulton-st.

TIN TOYS
CHRISTMAS PRESENTS!!
A large and beautiful assortment of Tin Toys, among which the advertiser begs particularly to offer to public notice his Children Stoves—which with every useful articles in the trade, can be bought at the lowest possible price at THOMAS WAAKE, No. 175 Bowery, Manufacturer of Ornamental and Plain Tin Ware.

TOYS AND FANCY GOODS
WHOLESALE at the old establishment, No. 30 Division-st., where a large and new assortment, just imported, can be had at the lowest cash prices. Country dealers' orders punctually attended to. T. J. JONES importer of Toys and Fancy Goods.

A LARGE AND RICH COLLECTION OF HOLIDAY PRESENTS—GOLD AND SILVER.—At the old established Store of SQUIRE & BROTHER, Nos. 97 Fulton-st and 182 Bowery.

Gold Lever Watches, full jewelled	$75
Gold Detached Levers, full jeweled	38
Gold Lepines, four holes jeweled	25

Gold Watches of most celebrated makers.
Gold Jewelry of the richest kind.
Gold Chains of all kinds
Silver Ware is still the pride of our business, and we are determined to keep the reputation of selling the best Silver Tea Sets, Pitchers, Forks, Spoons, &c., Cake Baskets, Waiters, &c.
S & B.'s facilities of receiving foreign goods and from our own manufactories, they are enabled to sell the above goods as low as can be bought. Our rule—warranted as represented, cash only, and cheap.

GIFTS AND PRESENTS FOR THE HOLIDAYS!—The Ladies of St. Paul's Church, at Tompkinsville, Staten Island, propose holding a Fair, in aid of the above Church, on TUESDAY & WEDNESDAY, December 21 and 22, from 10 A. M. to 10 P. M., in the basement of the Church. The articles offered for sale will be various and beautiful, suitable for presents at the coming season. A large supply of useful articles will also be offered for sale at fair and reasonable prices. All interested in a benevolent and praiseworthy object are earnestly solicited to patronage.

A CHOICE SELECTION OF HOLIDAY PRESENTS, may be found at the FAIR OF THE LADIES UNION AID SOCIETY, to be held at Metropolitan Hall, from Dec. 21st to 25th Purchases may be made on very reasonable terms Persons are solicited to make their purchase here, as the proceeds will be appropriated towards the erection of a building for the aged and infirm of the M. E. Church of this City.

HOLIDAYS.—New Raisins, Dried Currants, Citron, Almonds Spices, Cold Candies, Winter Lamp Oil, fine flavored Black and Green Teas, Java Coffee, White and Brown Sugars, and Family Groceries in all their variety on hand and for sale at the lowest market prices, at J. O. FOWLER'S, Nos. 260 and 438 Greenwich-st., and 76 Vesey-st.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.—Fancy boxes, corners, baskets, jo nuts and a great variety of fun in articles for children, filled with the best quality of confecti nary. Also, a large assortment of articles expressly for dressing Christmas trees, for sale at THOMPSON & SON'S Saloon, No 359 Broadway.

MR. D DECKER, No 13 Ann-st, would respectfully request those desiring pickled oysters for the holidays, to send in their orders as soon as possible.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.—The Subscribe is now selling Watches at retail at the following remarkably low prices, being much less than any other house:

Fine Gold Lepine Watches, 4 holes jewelled	$25 00
Fine Gold Detached Levers, full jewelled	10 00
Gold Enameled Watches, for Ladies	25 00
Gold Hunting Watches, for Ladies	25 00
Gold Hunting Patent Levers, for Gentlemen	50 00
Silver Patent Levers	$16 00 to 20 00
Silver Detached Levers	12 00 to 20 00

Gold Hunting Watches, which run eight days; Gold Hunting Watches, which run fifteen days; Gold Watches in magic cases, which change into three different Watches; Gold Watches which wind up and set without any key.
Also, Cooper's Duplex Watches, in hunting-cases, splendid pocket Chronometers, and all other styles of Watches, at equally low prices. Also, all kinds of Jewelry and Silver Ware, at much less than the usual prices.
GEO. C. ALLEN, Importer of Watches and Jewelry, wholesale and retail, No. 11 Wall-st., (up stairs,) near Broadway, formerly at No. 51 Wall-st.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c., No 58 Fulton-st.—F. LOCKWOOD would call the at ention of the public to his new and splendid store, rebuilt on his old stand, No 58 Fulton-st.
His long experience in the Watch and Jewelry business, together with the assistance of his brother, Mr. M. Lockwood, in the selling department, will be a confident, insure his patrons a prompt and satisfactory attention to everything in his line.
In his extensive assortment may be found a general variety of
WATCHES, JEWELRY AND SILVER WARE,
of the latest and most approved patterns
N. B.—Watches, Jewelry and Silver work made and repaired at short notice F. LOCKWOOD.

MAGNETIC POWDERS.

JOLLY CHRISTMAS.
Christmas comes but once a year;
Turkeys, geese are in request;
Ere you feast on this good cheer,
Pray secure your nightly rest.
LYON'S Powder, bugs and fleas
Will forever put to sleep;
And his Pills the rats will seize,
Then in groups by twos and threes
Die ere to their holes they creep.
Principal depot for LYON'S Magnetic Powder and Pills, No 434 Broadway.

A HAT FOR NEW YEAR.—Why not a holiday hat as well as other things? WARNOCKS, under the Irving House, are finishing some beautiful hats for New Year's day. Buy one.

WANTED.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young Woman, as Chambermaid and Waiter; or would be willing to do general housework, for a small family. The best of city reference given. Call at No. 156, 28th-st., between 7th and 8th-avs., upper door, front room. Will receive calls for two days.

SITUATIONS WANTED—As Cook, and to wash and iron, or do the housework of a private family by one; and as Nurse and Seamstress, or fine Laundress and Seamstress, by the other. These girls are very experienced, and have excellent city reference. Call at No. 74 6th av., in the book store.

SITUATIONS WANTED—As Chambermaid and fine Laundress, by one who lived three and a half years in her last place; and as Chambermaid and Waiter, or as Laundress, by the other. These girls are very experienced and have excellent city references. Call at No. 71 8th-av., in the book-store.

A SITUATION WANTED by a steady respectable young Woman, as plain cook, washer and ironer, or nurse and plain sewing. Good City references. Apply at No. 124 33d-st., between Sixth and Seventh-avenues

SITUATION WANTED—By a very industrious, healthy young woman, with the best of city reference, to do general house work, is a good cook, first-rate washer and ironer Call at No. 191½ Bowery.

SHEET IRON WORKERS—Wanted, two sheet Iron workers Steady and industrious men will find a permanent situation by applying at the New Jersey Portable Gas Co's works, Roseville, Newark, N. J.

WANTED—Ten man of good address to sell several articles wanted in every family. Agents can make $5 per day. Also a man with $500 to take an interest in a depôt in Boston; may make $1,500 per annum. Ten men paid wages. Call or address, No. 317 Bowery, from 9 until 2 o'clock.

PARTNER WANTED with a cash capital of $10 000 in cash business a ready established and in successful operation, concerning the manufacture of new and improved description of articles of general utility throughout the Union. A full exhibit of the business will be made, and satisfactory references as to character, &c., will be given and required. Come need apply with out the above capital. Address R. R., Box No. 1923, Lower Post-Office, stating time and place for an interview with real name.

$7,000 TO $10,000 WANTED.—The advertiser wants to loan this amount, on good security, to a party in mercantile business, where his services would, secure him an adequate compensation. Is a young and active business man, and good accountant Best of references given and required. Address, with real name, H. T., at the office of this paper.

$4,000 TO $5,000 WANTED.—Any person having this amount can invest it in a safe business, paying $100 per week profit, with the capital always under his control. Address Box No. 3,192, Post Office.

PARTNER WANTED—In the hardware business. A steady, active man with $400 or $500 cash, who'd find this a good opportunity to get into a good business, established some years and increasing rapidly. Address PARTNER, this office, stating where an interview may be had.

500 AGENTS WANTED.—$1,000 a year easily made in selling a new fam ly book—probably the best to sell in the country. Call or address, post paid, AMERICAN FAMILY PUBLISHING ESTABLISHMENT, No. 126 Nassau st., up stairs, room No. 9.

STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER WANTED.—One of about 6-horse power, with upright tubular boiler preferred. Address, stating terms, which must be easy, ENGINE, Box No 1,979 New-York Post Office.

TENOR WANTED—Immediately in an up-town Church, a superior tenor (not baritone) and contralto voice. Liberal salary will be paid. Apply at the office of the Musical World, No 257 Broadway.

BOY WANTED.—A boy, about 16 years of age, to learn the Watch Case and Jewelry Chasing. Apply at No. 63 Ann-st., third story.

BOARDING.

BOARD WANTED—From the first of January next, for a young gentleman and wife, in a private family, or small boarding house, below Canal-st and west of Broadway, or either in Jersey City or Hoboken, near the ferries Terms must be moderate. Address W. N. B., at this office, stating terms, &c.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A suite of rooms, consisting of front and back room, and bed room, with two pantries, also a room on the 3d floor, location on the Heights, 12 Poplar-st., 3 minutes walk from Fulton Ferry. Full or partial may be obtained.

BOARD IN SOUTH BROOKLYN.—A pleasant room and bedroom can be obtained at No. 1 Willow-place, by two single gentlemen or a gentleman and wife, two minutes walk from South Ferry.

BOARD WANTED WITH SUIT OF FURNISHED APARTMENTS, for a family consisting of a gentleman, wife and one children, youngest child seven years old. Address B., office of this paper.

BOARDING.—A Gentleman and his Wife, also a single Gentleman, can obtain good Rooms and Board, with use of bath, hot and cold, by applying at No. 66 Warren-st. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—Two gentlemen may obtain good rooms with partial board, in a private family, a few minutes walk from the ferries. Inquire at No. 19 Clinton-st., Brooklyn.

BOARDING.—A Lady and Gentleman, or two Single Gentlemen, can be accommodated with good and pleasant Rooms at No. 77 East Broadway, corner of Market-st.

BOARD—With Rooms, can be had at Nos. 12 and 14 East 23d-st., near 4th-av.

TWO PARLORS AND BED-ROOMS TO LET, WITH BOARD.—Also, single rooms for gentlemen, with use of bath, hot and cold water, at No. 68 Franklin-st.

HOTELS.

BROAD & LOCKWOOD respectfully inform their friends and the public in general that they have removed to the commodious and pleasant Saloon, No 102 Nassau-st., southeast corner of Ann, under the New York City Bank, where they will be happy to see their friends, and receive a continuance of their patronage.
J. BROAD.
J. W. LOCKWOOD.

MANSION HOUSE, BROOKLYN.—Families or single gentlemen can find desirable rooms for the Winter, on reasonable terms. The House is midway between the Fulton and South Ferries. Omnibuses pass the house every five minutes. EDWIN B YALE.

DRY GOODS.

EXCELSIOR!
BROADWAY FASHIONABLE CLOTHING EMPORIUM, No. 441 Broadway, New-York.—ALFRED MUNROE & Co., Proprietors
The principles which govern this house are these
To give the purchaser every satisfaction.
If, after the purchase of an article, any dissatisfaction arises, it may be returned, and the money will be refunded or the goods exchanged.
Every article is warranted in every respect as represented.
No pains are spared to have every garment well made, and the best trimmings used.
The price of each article is marked in plain figures, and no deviation from that price is in any instance allowed.
Purchasers will therefore be perfectly safe in giving this house a call.
A very full assortment of the following goods can now be examined:
OVER COATS of every description.
WALKING COATS of all kinds.
BUSINESS COATS of all kinds.
DRESS and FROCK COATS of all kinds.
CLOTH CLOAKS of various qualities.
PANTALOONS of all kinds
VESTS of all kinds.
UNDER SHIRTS and DRAWERS of all kinds.
HALF-HOSE and GLOVES of all kinds
COTTON and LINEN SHIRTS of all kinds.
CRAVATS and SCARFS, magnificent assortment.
HANDKERCHIEFS and SUSPENDERS.
Also, a very superior assortment of BOYS' and CHILDREN'S CLOTHING.

CASH HOUSE.
REMOVAL.
RICHARDS & McHARG have removed to the new and spacious store, Nos 43 and 45 Barclay-st., where they will continue to keep on hand at all seasons of the year a complete stock of Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods, which they are prepared to offer as heretofore, at the very lowest prices for cash. RICHARDS & McHARG,
Nos. 43 and 45 Barclay-st.

TO THE LADIES.—Our Full stock of Ladies, Misses and Children's Drab and Black Felt, Black and Drab Beaver Bonnets, with a beautiful Beaver Riding Hat for Ladies and Misses, made from the best stock in market Also, a large and handsome assortment of plain and embroidered Caps of the latest Paris fashions, with new style of Drab and Silver Felt, Black and Drab Beaver Hats and Flats for Boys, Misses and Children, at MONARQUE'S old establishment, No. 223 Bowery.

EMBROIDERIES AND LACE GOODS—Just received from auction a rich variety of Osborne and Pointed Collars, Sleeves, Chemisetts, embroidered Handkerchiefs, Ribbons, and fancy goods, Lace Goods in general. N. B. Ladies are aware that all the goods at this establishment are bought at auction and sold at a small advance.
S. EMBERSON, No 125 8th Ave. bet 24th and 25th-st.

FINE FURS.—MONARQUE, OF NO. 223 BOWERY, solicits the patronage of the Ladies to his rich and elegant styles of Furs, comprising in part of Martin, Mink, Fitch, Lynx and Swedish Martin Victorines, Muffs and Cuffs. Save your time and money and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere, at the old establishment, No. 223 Bowery.

MRS. WALLER, formerly of 446 Broadway, having formed a partnership and removed to No. 486 Broadway, corner Broome-st., respectfully solicits a continuance of patronage from her former patrons and the public generally, at their new establishment, where they in end to continue and enlarge the business of Ladies and Children outfitting in all its branches. The business will be hereafter conducted under the firm of WALLER & BURR.

STAATS,
DRAPER AND TAILOR,
NO. 349 BROOME-ST.,
Three doors from Harlem Railroad Office,
NEW-YORK.

SEASONABLE BRITANNIA WARE.—Old Winter has returned; the forest leaves have taken leave; the boughs bow to the rude blasts; the fruit-trees with bare limbs bear nothing; and Hood's Autumnsong:
"Boughs are daily rifled
By the gusty thieves,
And the Book of Nature
Getteth short of leaves,"
is postponed until October next.
The mention of Britannia Ice Pitchers giveth a chill, and causeth them to be filled with hot lemonade. Britannia Moissean Cups, well filled, stand near the smoking beat-wheat cakes; bright Britannia Lamps and Candlesticks are placed upon the evening table where shine the beautiful Tea Set, Urn, and Swing Kettles; and then peaceful evening is welcomed in. All who are in need of seasonable Britannia Ware, will hasten before the holidays to the store of LUCIUS HART, No. 6 Burling-slip.

DR. CALDWELL HAS REMOVED from No. 194 Spring-st., to No. 4 Great Jones-st.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

A GIFT BOOK
FOR EVERY AMERICAN.—THE ROMANCE OF THE REVOLUTION—being a History of the Personal Adventures, Heroic Exploits, and Romantic Incidents, as enacted in the War of Independence. Containing a complete and thorough account of all deeds of bravery and cunning, instances of heroic enterprise, incidents of individual suffering and adventure, domestic trials and hardships of the people, adventurous escapes from prisons, amusing and chivalric exploits, and all the romantic or extraordinary incidents which the history of that era records, or which private resources could afford.
Just published in one large royal 12mo. volume, 450 pages, elegantly illustrated; bound in muslin, fancy gilt. Price $1 50, full gilt sides and edges, $2 00.
JUST PUBLISHED.
COMIC NURSERY TALES, by F W. N. BAYLEY, Albert Smith, and others, containing over one hundred Illustrations, by Leech and Cruikshank. Price 50 cents.
BUNCE & BROTHERS, Booksellers and Publishers,
No. 134 Nassau st., one door below Beekman.

ATTRACTIVE BOOKS FOR CHILDREN;
ALL FINELY ILLUSTRATED AND NEATLY BOUND, recently published and for sale by
CHAS. S. FRANCIS & CO., No. 252 Broadway.
THE CANADIAN CRUSOES. Edited by AGNES STRICKLAND. 75 cents. Gilt, $1.
MARK SEAWORTH. By author of Peter the Whaler. 75 cents. Gilt, $1.
THE TRAVELS OF ROLANDO. Finely illustrated, $1.
THE NURSERY GIFT. 75 cents. Beautifully Colored. $1.
PETER THE WHALER; OR, THE ARCTIC SEAS. By W. H. G KINGSTON. 75 cents. Gilt, $1
MERRY TALES FOR LITTLE FOLK. Colored Engravings. $1.
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ELIZABETH; OR, THE EXILES OF SIBERIA. Same style.
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SWISS FAMILY ROBINSON. 1 vol. $1.
MRS. S. C. HALL'S DOMESTIC TALES. 75 cents. Gilt, $1.
THE ARABIAN NIGHTS. 2 vols. Illustrated. $2 50.
STORIES BY A MOTHER. 75 cents Gilt, $1
EVENINGS AT HOME By Dr. AIKEN and Mrs. BARBAULD. 88 cents Gilt, $1
FLOWERS FOR CHILDREN. By Mrs. CHILD. 88 cents
SANDFORD AND MERTON. 75 cents. Gilt, $1.
TRUE STORIES FROM MODERN HISTORY. 75 cents. Gilt, $1.
TRUE STORIES FROM ANCIENT HISTORY. 63 cents Gilt, 88 cents
MARY AND I'S STORY BOOK. 75 cents. Gilt, $1.
THE FAIRY GIFT. 75 cents. Gilt, $1.
THE FAIRY GEM 75 cents Gilt, $1.
And many others not enumerated.

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No 683 BROADWAY, UPPER CORNER OF AMITY-STREET.
ILLUSTRATED, RELIGIOUS, STANDARD AND JUVENILE BOOKS FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
A large variety of new Illustrated Works, comprising
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Also a large assortment of books, in the department of literature in cloth and cloth gilt bindings.
Books for Children and Youth, in very great variety, comprising the publications of Carter & Brothers, D Appleton & Co., Scribner & Tachnor, and Francis, American S. S. Union, Evangelical Knowledge Society, Tract Society, &c.
Bibles and Prayer Books in elegant morocco and velvet bindings.
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Fancy and useful articles, comprising an assortment of Porte-Monnaies, Portfolios, Morocco and Papier Maché Purses, Pearl Pen-Holders, Ivory Tablets, Pearl Paper-Cutters, Writing-Desks, &c., &c.
Catalogues furnished on application
ANSON D F RANDOLPH,
No. 683 Broadway, corner of Amity-st.

THOMAS MOORE'S MEMOIRS.
D. APPLETON & CO., No. 200 BROADWAY, will publish on WEDNESDAY, from early sheets received from London,
THOMAS MOORE'S MEMOIRS JOURNAL AND CORRESPONDENCE. Edited by the Right Hon. Lord JOHN RUSSELL, with Portrait and Vignette. Vol. I.
COUSIN ALICE'S NEW JUVENILE.
D. APPLETON & CO. PUBLISH THIS DAY
A beautiful new juvenile, entitled,
PATIENT WAITING NO LOSS; OR, THE TWO CHRISTMAS DAYS. By AUNT ELLEN, Cousin ALICE) author of "No Such Word as Fail," "Contentment Better than Wealth," &c. 1 vol. 16mo, with Illustrations. Cloth, 63 cents.
JUST PUBLISHED, A NEW EDITION OF
CONTENTMENT BETTER THAN WEALTH By Cousin ALICE. With Original Illustrations. 1 vol. 16mo, Cloth 63 cents.
NO SUCH WORD AS FAIL. By Cousin ALICE. With Original Illustrations 1 vol 16mo Cloth, 63 cents.
MARY AND I'S STORY BOOK. 75 cents. Gilt, $1.
THE FAIRY GIFT. 75 cents. Gilt, $1.
THE FAIRY GEM 75 cents Gilt, $1.
And many others not enumerated.

SECOND THOUSAND.
LIFE OF WALTER SCOTT.—By DONALD MAC LEOD. —1 vol. 12mo., with a portrait. Price $1
It is a work of rare merit, full, lively, interesting and suggestive. A gay, spirited style is preserved, quite in keeping with the humorous, lively manners of the author; and the anecdotes and facts of his history are neatly told and beautifully woven together.—*N. Y. Evangelist.*
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Just published by CHARLES SCRIBNER,
No. 145 Nassau-st.

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INTRINSICALLY VALUABLE, AND OF PERMANENT WORTH.—At EVANS & BRITTAN'S, No. 697 Broadway, next to the corner of Fourth-st., will be found a large assortment of
STANDARD WORKS,
comprising the best editions of the popular English and American Classics in suitable bindings
FINELY ILLUSTRATED WORKS,
including tastefully colored Books of Flowers, Pictorial Editions of the Poets, &c., &c.
ELEGANT JUVENILE BOOKS,
English and American, for all ages, and at all prices—amusing, instructing, and interesting.
BIBLES AND PRAYER BOOKS,
Quarto, Octavo, Twelvemo, and the smaller sizes, in Velvet, Morocco, &c.
Catalogues of a portion of their stock can be had on application. EVANS & BRITTAN, No. 697 Broadway.

20,000 COPIES SOLD IN BOSTON
IN TWO WEEKS.—WEBSTER AND HAYNE'S SPEECHES.—FIFTH EDITION THIS DAY ISSUED.—REDDING & CO., Boston, have THIS DAY issued a new and beautiful edition of these two famous speeches, printed on good paper, with clear type, and in all respects fit for preservation. If our readers will bear in mind that, in Mr. Webster's published works, Geo Hayne's speech is, of course, omitted; and if they will also remember that one great and marked character of Webster's speech was the skilful manner in which he turned all his enemy's defences, even unto the "ghost of the murdered coalition," they will see the importance of forthwith securing a copy, in order that they may preserve side by side, and compare for themselves, these master-pieces of forensic eloquence. 84 pages. Price 25 cents. It can be sent by mail. Sold by STRINGER & TOWNSEND, No. 222 Broadway; DICK WITT & DAVENPORT, Tribune Buildings; H. LONG, & BRO., No. 43 Ann-st; W. B. ZIEBER, Philadelphia: J. B PETERSON, Philadelphia.

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CHAS S. FRANCIS & CO., No. 252 Broadway.

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Board of Aldermen.

Saturday Evening.—The Board met at 5 o'clock on Saturday, having first refreshed in the keeper's room. It seems the meeting was for the special purpose of receiving the Mayor's veto on the Broadway Railroad. A quorum being present they proceeded to business.

PETITIONS REFERRED.—Of James F. Chamberlain, to be appointed a Commissioner of Deeds.

INVITATION ACCEPTED.—Of members of Engine Company No. 46, to attend their sixth annual Ball.

Document No. 61 was then taken up, being a Report of Committee on Streets, in favor of granting to Myndert Van Schaick and others, leave to lay down a railroad track through the Third-avenue and various other streets to Harlem River.

Ald. WARD moved that it be taken up and passed upon section by section, in order that members may know what they are to vote upon. The Committee, he said, making the report, might have annulled something very important. He called for the reading of the resolution of the Committee attached to the report again. Ald. DENMAN moved an amendment, to the effect that cars should not be allowed to run on Sunday. He said it appeared to him that the Sabbath was useless to the city—there was neither peace or quiet in the street on that day. If we go on, said he, as we now do, the Sabbath will be like any other day among us.

Ald. TWEED said the ferry-boats ran on the Sabbath, and he saw no reason why they should not be stopped also.

Ald. BARR, of the Sixth, said he would have no objection to the amendment if all cars were stopped running on that day.

Ald. STUYVESANT said that if he claimed to go to church he had no right to compel his neighbor to go to church also, or if he choose to shut himself up in his closet, he was not to compel his neighbor to do the same. This was a free land, and every man might pursue his own means, so long as he does not disturb his neighbors. If a man living at Harlem wished to come to church, we are not to shut him up from doing so. In latter years it is becoming very general with mechanics to remove up town, and having their residences at Harlem and in other places in that locality, and are you to deprive these people of the enjoyment of coming into town on Sunday? It is one of their objects to get back and forward on the Sabbath by those railroads. It was the only day they had to enjoy themselves. In fact, although it might be cavlied at, it was a day of rest. The amendment of the Alderman of the Sixteenth, although he was not aware of it, was not intended to preserve the Sabbath from desecration, but was intended to defeat the railroad in this Board. for his (Ald. STUYVESANT'S) part, he would vote for every measure that would give the mechanic and workingman of this city accommodation.

Ald. DENMAN said it was not unusual for the gentleman from the Third to put his own interpretation on the acts of others in this Board. Would it be said by anybody that there was any necessity for those cars on that day!—and the gentleman knows very well that the class he stands up for are the very class of all others that never use a regular car; but it is only the gentleman, who have their own cars and carriages, that use rail cars. He (Ald. DENMAN) was for sustaining the landmarks of morality, for if they were once broken down we would all then be at sea.

The amendment was then put and lost. The original resolution was then put, and all the members present voting in the affirmative, the report was adopted.

Ald. TWEED moved that the Mayor's message be laid on the table, and published in all the newspapers in the pay of the Corporation, and that 5,000 extra copies of it in pamphlet form be printed.

Ald. STUYVESANT said he would give it all the publicity the newspapers could give it, but no more. He dissented in *toto* from the proposition that 5,000 copies should be printed. That proposition was made on the ground that it was a very valuable document. He (Ald. STUYVESANT) denied that it was. The Mayor was wrong in both his conclusions of law and fact. He set no value on it as a public document, and would vote against the motion to print 5,000 extra copies.

Ald. WARD called the Alderman of the Third to order.

Ald. STUYVESANT said he was in order, but he was interrupted by Ald. WARD.

Ald. BARR said the Alderman of the Third was in order.

Ald. STUYVESANT again repeated that he dissented from the Mayor's views, and that it was not a valuable document.

Ald. TWEED withdrew his motion to print 5,000 copies. It was again moved to print 2,500 copies. Upon the Yeas and Nays being called, 6 members having voted in the affirmative and 12 in the negative, the motion was lost.

Ald. WARD renewed the motion to print 250 extra copies.

Ald. STUYVESANT said there was already 250 copies printed; only 20 of them was used by the Board, and he thought that ought to satisfy the gentleman from the Fifteenth. The motion of the Alderman of the Fifteenth was then put—16 having voted in the affirmative and 3 in the negative, the motion was carried.

RESOLUTIONS.—By the Alderman of the Ninth Ward, that $350 be appropriated to pay for the copying of complaints made against policemen.

Ald. BOYCE objected to the resolution.

Ald. OAKLEY said he saw no objection to it; the work was done, and it ought to be paid for.

The resolution was adopted, 14 having voted in the affirmative and 4 in the negative. To repair Whitehall-street, under the direction of the Street Commissioner; to give permission to John Sexton, to erect a shed with open sides on Pier No. 24 East River, for the protection of freight and passengers, the same to be erected under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

The following preamble and resolution was then offered by Ald. STUYVESANT:

Whereas, A resolution has passed the Common Council, and which resolution was permitted to become a law by the non-action of the Mayor, authorizing the Sixth and Eighth-avenue Railroad Companies to extend their road through College-place to and across Barclay-street, or through Barclay or Vesey-streets to Broadway, and to return through Church-street, to and through Chambers-street to its present termination; and,

Whereas, It was the understanding, although not specified in the resolution, that said extension should and was to be only with a single track, yet the said Eighth-avenue Railroad Company is now engaged in constructing said road, with a double track, which will have the effect to shut out from said street all other travel, and be a serious detriment to the interest of the citizens generally, and to the owners of the property on the line specially, and as there seems to be a very serious misunderstanding as to whether there should be constructed a single or double track, therefore be it

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be, and he is hereby directed to cause all further proceedings of said Companies in the construction of said roads through the streets mentioned in the preamble, be stayed and suspended until the further action of the Common Council, except they build a single track only, through said streets, and if that course be not adopted by said Companies, that then the said Street Commissioner be, and he is hereby directed to have said streets restored to their former condition, without delay.

The Alderman said that after the establishment of the Sixth and Eighth-avenue Railroads at Hudson-street, it became a question with the citizens whether the road should not be extended through College-place to Vesey-street, and for that purpose they purchased property in Barclay-street, for the purpose of having a depôt there and in Vesey street. He then said that George Law had become interested in those roads; he insisted that every thing be done as he directed, and it was owing to his interference that this attempt to pull wool over the eyes of the citizens of the Third Ward was made; from the adroit manner in which the petition was worded the petitioners imposed on the Board; they never said a word about whether they would lay down one or two tracks, leaving, however, an impression on the members that they would only lay down one track, but still leaving it open to themselves to lay down two if they chose. Accordingly the Mayor having taken no action on the report, within the time prescribed, it became a law, and the very next day these gentlemen came with 300 men and commenced pulling up the pavement and laying down two tracks, in violation of the understanding with this Board; they having told the Chairman of the Committee and even the Mayor, that they only intended to lay down one track, but when they had obtained their object, they boasted that they had pulled wool over the eyes of the Board. The Alderman commented with much severity on the conduct of the Mayor, in not taking action on the report and resolution within the time prescribed by law.

Ald. TWEED said he thought there was no necessity of referring the resolution; those men would go on with their work while the question was before the Committee. He thought if they were to be stopped at all, they should be stopped at once

Ald. DOHERTY, in a long speech, supported the reference.

Ald. BOYCE said that if the gentleman would reduce his speech to blank verse, he (Ald. BOYCE) would vote for the reference.

The question on the reference was then put, and lost.

The question on adopting the resolution was then put, and carried.

The report of the Committee on Finance on the communication of the Controller, in relation to appropriations to be made for the current year, was called up and read, and was adopted without debate.

Ald BARR called up the communication of the Commissioner of Repairs and Supplies, on an appropriation of $6,447, to meet the expenses of the obsequies of the funeral of Daniel Webster; and then moved the adoption of resolution that the sum asked for be appropriated. The question on the resolution was then taken, and adopted unanimously.

REPORT ADOPTED.—Of the Committee on the Fire Department in relation to locating Engine Company No. 41, and Hose Company No 4.

PAPERS FROM THE BOARD OF ASSISTANTS.—A resolution from the Board of Assistant Aldermen was called up, offering the hospitalities of the City to General Pierce, on his arrival in this City, and that a Committee of five be appointed to act with the Board of Assistants to carry out the object of the resolution.

Ald. STUYVESANT objected to the phraseology of the resolution; they did not know when General Pierce would come to this City, or whether he would come at all If a resolution was passed tendering to him the hospitalities of the City when he came, he would cheerfully vote for it.

The motion to concur was then put, and carried.

The Board then adjourned to Monday, at 5 o'clock.

The Charleston papers of the 16th announce the death of Jas. Marsh, Esq., after an illness of a few weeks duration, in the 80th year of his age. Mr. Marsh was a native of Perth Amboy, New-Jersey, but had been a resident of that city for upward of half a century, having selected it as his permanent home in the year 1796. His occupation was that of a naval architect, and his first employment in Charleston in that capacity was to superintend the building of the U. S. frigate *John Adams*. His last undertaking of public importance was the erection in conjunction with his son, Mr. James Marsh, jr., of a Floating Dry Dock.

Five Points Mission Day School.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

The address of the Ladies' Home Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church, as read at Metropolitan Hall, Friday evening, Dec. 17, 1852, has one statement, at least, which in justice to myself and others, I feel called upon kindly to correct. It is found in the following paragraph:

"Immediately after the organization of the Mission the necessity of a day school became apparent. It was found that weekly impressions were too evanescent to be of much benefit to children who during the other six days were exposed to the influences which ever rested upon those residing there. Preparations were made for its organization. Donations of books, maps, and slates were received; a teacher was selected with the approval of the entire Board, and the ladies were rejoicing in the prospect of the fulfillment of their most cherished plans, when in this initiatory stage, adverse influences intervened, which by placing the school in other hands, removed it entirely from the control of the Society, and of course in a degree from the direct influence of the Mission."

From the above extract it would appear,

1st. That the Mission Board contemplated, resolved upon, hired a teacher, and made provisions for a day school.

2d. That when these preparations were made, and the ladies "were rejoicing in the prospect of the fulfillment of their most cherished plans," it was wrested from them, and placed in other hands. Now what are the facts!

In the month of August, 1850, I laid before the Mission Board the importance of a day school on the Points, by which Board I was informed in substance, as follows: (not formally, for I knew of nothing formally done by the Board directly for the day school,) That they had not the means for such an enterprise, and if they had, the object of their organization did not contemplate the appropriation of means only for the accomplishment of spiritual ends. To this I replied that I regarded a day school as necessary to the accomplishment of any particular end with the children, and if they could not be responsible for the school, I must have one, if I had to meet the entire expense from my own private means. To this they did not object. After making inquiry for a teacher, and consulting with several persons, one was formally hired by myself, and paid one month's salary, in advance, out of my own private means.

But before I had made any provision of books, slates, maps, or anything else, I was visited by a gentleman of the Presbyterian Church, who informed me that Mrs Dr. B., of the Protestant Episcopal Church, had raised for a day school on the Five Points, and had on interest $700, for more than two years, which sum she had confided to him to be applied for such purpose, and that if we could fix on any plan which would be agreeable to Mrs. Dr B. he would be happy to apply the money to sustain the school I had in contemplation. This I regarded as a "God-send," for the Mission Board had declined being in any way responsible, and I was not able to meet the demands of the enterprise. I immediately drew up a paper embodying several articles of agreement, the chief of which was—First The School should not be denominational; and second, that it should be under my control or superintendance. These were read at the next meeting of the Board, and to them they made no objection This gentleman then placed in my hands means to get the room painted, stove, maps, books, slates, and to meet any incidental expenses which might occur. Some of the articles were given, more were bought Some weeks after the School went into operation, the Mission Board wishing to do something for the School, and not feeling at liberty, in view of the object of their organization, to do it directly, resolved to hire an assistant female missionary, with the understanding that she might teach in one department of the Day School. This they did, paying her salary for some six months, after which it was met by the regular Day School fund. The School has now been in operation two years and two months, numbering in its daily attendance one hundred from the commencement. Its good effects can be seen in the marked change produced in the children A soup-room is now established in connection with it, where the poorest of the children can find the means of subsistence To me it was not a matter of regret that other Churches came forward to sustain or take a part in the direction of this good work. Had it not been for the mutual assistance received by all the Churches, I am sure we should not have met with as great success, either in the industrial or educational part of the work, and consequently not in the moral. An impartial report may be expected at Metropolitan Hall this evening L. M. PEASE.

Superintendent of the Five Points House of Industry

The Mayor's Veto on the Broadway Railroad.

In the Board of Aldermen, on Saturday evening, the following Veto Message on the Broadway Railroad was received from MAYOR KINGSLAND:

MAYOR'S OFFICE, Dec. 18, 1852.

To the Hon. the Board of Aldermen of the City of New York.

GENTLEMEN: I return herewith, without my approval, the report and resolutions granting to the parties therein named the privilege of laying down a railroad track in Broadway.

In view of the extended publicity which has been given to this measure since its first conception, I do not deem it necessary to enter at length upon any argument or detailed statistics in support of the views which I have felt compelled to take with reference to the project, but will very briefly state the reasons which impel me to withhold my sanction from the report under consideration.

Broadway is now the principal thoroughfare of our City, and is destined to continue, throughout its entire length, the most important business street. The laying of a railroad track, which would occupy some twelve feet of a street, which, at some points is less than forty feet in width from curb to curb, would, in my judgment, materially interfere with the comfort and convenience of all classes—would render the street more dangerous and impassable for pedestrians than it now is, for the number of vehicles, besides the cars passing through it, would not be sensibly diminished—would seriously interfere with the business of parties resident thereon, and would depreciate the value of property, on the line of the street, fully twenty per cent. Even now, with the whole street free for the passage of all vehicles, there are periods when it is nearly impossible for pedestrians to cross; and in case of an accident to an omnibus or carriage on either side of the street, or a heavily laden cart being backed up to discharge its load, the long line of vehicles, passing up or down, would be thrown into great, and, possibly, dangerous confusion; and if an accident should occur to one of the cars, or to the horses attached to them, the consequences would be equally serious and annoying.

I find, on examination, that a large majority of the owners of property on the street have remonstrated against the proposition now under consideration, on these as well as other grounds; and while I am free to admit that where a great public good is to be derived private individuals must yield their interests and submit to personal inconveniences, yet, in this case, I cannot discover that the community will be sufficiently compensated by the construction of this railroad to make amends for the great injury which, in my judgment would be visited upon the owners of real estate on Broadway, by the destruction of their business and the depreciation of their property.

But another and serious objection to the expediency of laying the Railroad track in Broadway is to be found in the fact that the principal main of the Croton Aqueduct, from which the largest portion of the City derives its supply of water, is laid in the centre of Broadway below Fourteenth street, with distributing pipes on either side of the street; and in case of an accident to either of these pipes, rendering it necessary to take up any portion of the street, the delay and confusion would be very serious. The cars would not like the omnibuses, be turned off from Broadway by one street to return to it through another, and great inconvenience would result from their stoppage But even if all these objections did not exist, or could be overcome, I could not consistently give my approval to this project, when I take into consideration the terms upon which this valuable privilege, and I might say monopoly, is to be granted and which are specified in the report. If the Common Council have the right to grant the use of the public streets to private parties for such a purpose as the laying of a railroad through them, it certainly is their duty to consult the true interests of the City by accepting the terms which would, while they insured equal accommodation to the public, secure a reasonable compensation, and prove a source of revenue to the City. If the community demand the construction of a railroad through any of the thoroughfares, it is your duty to grant that accommodation; but it is equally your duty not to lose sight of the rights and interest of the City, by refusing to grant it to those who will construct it on the most favorable terms, and who are willing to pay the largest amount for the privilege

While this resolution was under consideration in the Common Council, four other petitions, containing distinct propositions, were submitted, viz:

First—A petition of Alexander T. Stewart and others, property owners on Broadway, asking for the privilege of establishing a Railroad there, and running cars thereon, and agreeing therefor not to charge a greater fare than three cents to each passenger, and also agreeing to pay for each car, as a license fee, any sum imposed, not exceeding one thousand dollars per annum

Second—A petition of Thomas E. Davies and others, asking for the like privilege, and agreeing to give the city (in lieu of license fees) one cent for each passenger thereon, the petitioners charging five cents fare.

Third—A petition of Thomas E. Davies, D. H. Haight and Stephen Storms, asking, on behalf of themselves and associates, the like privilege, and agreeing therefor, to charge each passenger three cents fare, or agreeing therefor to give the city $100 000 per annum for ten years, with the privilege of charging each passenger five cents fare.

Fourth—A petition of Thomas A. Davies and others, asking to have their name inserted in the present resolution in lieu of Jacob Sharp and others; therefor agreeing to reduce the rate of fare authorized by the twelfth sub-division to three cents for each passenger, and with such reduction in the rate of fare, agreeing to conform to such resolution and all the conditions imposed thereby. These petitioners, in their petition, offered to give satisfactory security for the fulfillment of their agreement in such an amount as the Common Council might designate. Apart from this fact, all these petitioners are gentlemen well known in this community, possessing abundant means and wealth, and in all respects able to perform their offers and agreements. It certainly can require no argument to convince the Common Council that if they are vested with the power to establish a railroad in Broadway, and to confer the privileges contained in these resolutions, in exercising such a power they should be governed by one of two principles First—To realize therefrom the greatest amount of money for the benefit of the City and its tax payers; or second, to produce the greatest benefit to the public at large, by the reduction of the rate of passenger fare to the lowest sum. Assuming that for the purpose of this railroad one hundred and fifty cars will be required, under the resolution adopted by the Common Council and submitted for my approval, the City could only derive the ordinary license fee of twenty dollars for each car, or three thousand dollars per annum, while Messrs. JACOB SHARP and others are authorized to charge five cents fare.

By accepting the offer of ALEXANDER T. STEWART and others, mentioned above, the City would derive an annual income of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, and the public would be benefitted by being charged only three cents passenger fare.

By accepting the offer of THOMAS E. DAVIES and others, mentioned above, the City would derive, in my opinion, about one hundred and fifty thousand dollars per annum, while the public would be charged no higher rate of fare than is authorized by this resolution.

By accepting the offer of THOMAS E. DAVIES, D. H. HAIGHT and STEPHEN STORMS, the public generally would be benefitted by their being charged only three cents per passenger fare.

Or the Corporation would derive an annual income of one hundred thousand dollars, and the public charged no higher rate of fare than is authorized by the redemption

Or, the City would derive an annual income of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, and the public charged no higher rate of fare than is authorized by this resolution.

By accepting the offer above mentioned, of THOMAS A. DAVIES and others, the Corporation would derive precisely the same benefit and advantage it can derive under this resolution; while, on the other hand the public would be benefitted by being charged three cents instead of five cents passenger fare.

How, with such propositions before you, the privileges accorded in the resolutions under consideration could have been granted on the terms therein set forth, I have been unable to ascertain from a careful perusal of the papers submitted for my examination, and I cannot think that the Committee would tacitly submit to such a perversion of their rights.

I therefore, return the papers for reconsideration, in the hope that more mature reflection will convince your honorable body of the propriety of the course which I have, from a sense of duty, been compelled to adopt.

A. C. KINGSLAND, Mayor.

NEW-YORK CITY.

MORE SPURIOUS BANK NOTE OPERATIONS.—During the past month, there appears to have been a perfect mania among certain classes of the community for altering and counterfeiting bank notes and United States coin. Several of the operatives in these transactions were from time to time arrested by the police authorities. On Saturday morning developements were made to Justice JAMES H. WELSH, at the Third District Police Court, respecting a person named JOHN D. THOMAS, who was said to be connected with a gang, in counterfeiting and altering the notes of the Manhattan Banking Company, and other Banks. The necessary evidence being adduced, the Judge issued his warrant for the accused, and he was accordingly arrested by Officers BARTON, RYAN, and ROSE, of the Eleventh Ward, charged with having in his possession a number of altered notes on various banks. When arrested, the prisoner was observed to throw something upon the floor, which, upon examination, proved to be a roll of six bills, two of which were one dollar notes, that had been altered to fives, and the other four were fives, with the word "Five" carefully cut out. Shortly after the man was taken into custody, his wife entered the room, when she was also arrested, and upon searching her, the officers found upon her person a handkerchief full of the ends of five and ten dollar notes, which had been prepared, it is supposed, for insertion in bills of a smaller denomination. THOMAS stated that he was the owner of two grocery stores, and confessed to having made a regular business of altering and passing bills upon countrymen in exchange for produce. He admitted that he managed generally to get rid of from one to three a week, at which rate he would doubtless have realized a pretty snug fortune, if he had not been caught at it. He was taken before the magistrate, where three Germans shortly afterwards called for the purpose of going his bail, but upon understanding the true state of the case, they refused, and he was committed in default of sureties to the amount of $3,000.

THE GALE ON SATURDAY—LOSS OF THE PILOT-BOAT WASHINGTON.—The weather on Saturday was of a most disagreeable character. It was very cold, and the wind was very high, blowing in flaws or gusts at short intervals. The effects of the storm were especially apparent on the rivers among the shipping. The large vessels bent stubbornly to the gale, while the lighter craft were tossed about, to the great detriment of their paint and rigging. One small schooner was sunk at the wharf near Peck slip Ferry; and considerable other damage was done to the vessels along the East and North Rivers The canal boat *Tempy*, of the Buffalo line, loaded with lumber, was swamped in the East River, and towed into Coenties slip. She sustained but slight damage A coal barge, loaded with coal, lying at Vanderbilt's ferry dock, was also sunk, and has gone to pieces.

The most melancholy accident we have yet heard of, as the result of the gale was the loss of the Pilot Boat *Washington*. The particulars are as follows: The New-York Pilot Boat *Washington* No. 2, being at the time in charge of the boat keeper (the last pilot having been put on board a ship a few hours previous,) was blown ashore at Squam Inlet. As soon as the boat struck the two yawls were got overboard and manned by the crew; unfortunately, however, in going through the surf one of the boats capsized and the three persons who were in it were drowned. The names of the deceased were CHARLES JOHNSTON, MICHAEL BURKE and CHARLES HOPKINS, the last named was cook of the Pilot Boat. It is thought that the *Washington*, which is a fine craft, will be gotten off the sands in which she now lies.

In addition to the disasters alluded to above, considerable damage was done to new buildings and other property in the upper part of the City.

THE RECENT RAILROAD ACCIDENT AND LOSS OF LIFE.—The accident that occurred on the Harlem Railroad on the 9th inst., by the switch being left wrong, has resulted in the death of one of the poor sufferers named EDWARD MORRISON, whose limbs were terribly mangled. MORRISON was taken to the New-York Hospital, and placed under the medical treatment of Dr. CHOATE, and the following day his right arm was amputated. He lingered in great agony, and finally expired. Saturday afternoon Coroner IVES investigated the cause of the fatal accident.

Several witnesses were sworn, and the case being given to the Jury, they retired and after deliberating about half an hour, rendered the annexed verdict: "The said EDWARD MORRISON came to his death by delerium tremens consequent upon injuries received upon the Harlem Railroad, upon the 9th inst. The Jury are of the opinion that the switches were probably altered by some malicious person, and hence the cause of the accident. And the Jury further say, that it is the duty of the Company to have the switches locked, except at such times as they are actually in use, and then some responsible person should have charge of them. They therefore recommend the Coroner to take such means to prevent a similar accident as he may think proper." The deceased, MORRISON, was aged about forty-three years, and a native of Ireland. He leaves a wife and four children, whom he had lately brought out from the Old World, in great distress, they having no means of subsistence.

FIRE.—On Saturday evening, near 6 o'clock, a fire was discovered in the second story of a large building, No. 47 Ann-street. It originated in that part of the building occupied as a manufactory of combs and other articles of tortoise shell, by Messrs. HOUGHTON. The alarm was promptly given, and so many firemen arrived that the flames were extinguished before any very heavy damage was done. However, the shop and stock of Messrs. HOUGHTON were seriously injured, as well as the building, both by water and fire. The damage to both was roughly estimated at from $500 to $700. The officers of the district were in immediate attendance, and rendered every assistance to the Fire Department..... About 10 o'clock the same night a fire broke out in the wholesale leather warehouse of Mr. GEORGE EVANS, situate at No. 1 Jacob street. It originated in the fourth story of the building, in a small space of the apartment, lying near to the fire-place. The firemen were promptly upon the ground, and by most energetic action succeeded in confining the flames to the apartment in which they first broke out. Had the fire gained any headway in this building, the consequences would have been most serious. The stock of leather packed on each floor was heavy. The chief damage done was by water, with which the house was necessarily deluged. The loss is estimated at $500 to $700, which is fully covered by insurance..... On Sunday morning, about 2 o'clock, a fire broke out in the basement of JAMES FITZPATRICK'S dwelling, No. 306 Spring street, but was speedily extinguished, with trifling damage.

DODWORTH'S INSTRUMENTAL CONCERT.—The Concert announced by H. B. DODWORTH, at Metropolitan Hall, on Saturday evening, came off with complete success. The several pieces in the programme were well chosen, and pleasingly diversified, performed by the full Military Band, the Cornet Band, and the solo by Mr. ALLEN DODWORTH met with continued plaudits, and were encored to an extent that must have rendered the honor onerous. The shake executed by Mr. ALLEN DODWORTH, on the Cornet, was beautifully executed. The "old familiar faces" of the Military Band added a feeling of citizen pride to the pleasure with which we hailed their brilliant execution of quicksteps, to which the hearts and heels of our military youth have so frequently beat time. The solemn effect of Mr. HARVEY DODWORTH'S dirge seemed heightened by an accident, which extinguished the upper tier of lights at the moment. We are sure that all lovers of instrumental harmony will hail the second appearance of Mr. DODWORTH'S "grand orchestra."

THE PEOPLE'S LECTURES AT THE TABERNACLE.—The Second Lecture of this course, is to be delivered at the Broadway Tabernacle this evening, by the Rev. SAMUEL OSGOOD; who has chosen for his subject, "Luck and Pluck, or what makes the Man and his Fortunes!"

This course of Lectures was opened last Tuesday evening, when the Rev. JOHN PIERPONT read an original poem, entitled "The Scholars Hope." Previous to the delivery of the poem, however, N. SIZER Esq, one of the lecture Committee, made the following remarks explanatory of the mode of managing and sustaining the lectures. He said:

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: The Committee of the People's Lectures, take pleasure in opening another Annual course to their friends, and fellow-citizens of New-York. The Course of last Winter was an *experiment*, in the lecturing line. The idea of opening the Broadway *Tabernacle* for lectures of the first order, at only one shilling for admittance, and paying Lecturers *double* the amount paid by any association, was regarded by many persons of large experience, as a *preposterous* undertaking—by others, it was supposed to be necessary, that such an enterprize should be endorsed by some venerable association, to give it respectability and importance in the public mind; and by means of which, also, to secure an audience through the personal influence of its members

The experiment was tried, without any of those time-honored appliances, and the *people responded to it* in the noblest manner. The unrivalled popularity of that course of lectures is evinced by the fact, that *imitations* on the shilling principle have sprung up in this and other cities. At this we rejoice, and wish them success. When *this price* for tickets, and *double* pay to *lecturers*, shall become *universal*, our mission will have been accomplished, and we may look back with pleasure and pride to the day when this ball was set in motion. The people want the best of lectures at as cheap a rate as they can be afforded. We trust that the days of literary aristocracy are numbered. It is time that sects, and cliques, and associations should cease to *enrich* themselves by an exorbitant *tax* on the people for lectures, and by a correspondingly *meagre* compensation to speakers. The *thinker* deserves the pay, and the poor should not be excluded from the light of popular literature and science in this glorious age of progress, on account of an unnecessary tax levied on the lecturer to enrich a class of drones. Last Winter, the Committee lost only eighteen dollars, and all the labor of the management; but it is a rule in the business world that, if a man can live and pay expenses in a new and laudable enterprise the first year, it is safe—say more, it is hopeful—to go on. In imitation of this commercial maxim, we confidently launch our bark for a second voyage, appealing to no underwriters, for insurance of a safe and prosperous passage, but *the people*, for whose special benefit our cargo is taken and our crew shipped.

Many have supposed that the Popular Lectures lately in progress at the Tabernacle, were a revival or second edition of the People's Course We beg to inform them that the original People's Course is now about to commence, in redemption of the pledge we gave the public on closing the first course. All the claim we presume to make upon the public confidence and support consists in *three facts*, viz: Lectures at the *lowest possible charge for tickets*. The first order of talent and character of the Lecturers, and lastly, the fact, that we award to the Lecturers, *all the receipts* above the expenses and labor incident to sustain the course. In patronizing these lectures, then, you minister to the support of no special sect, association, or set of opinions. If individuals are to be, in any sense, enriched, they are those whose *learning, wisdom* and wit are evoked for your instruction and gratification. To the *thinker*, the lecturer—the brain-laborer, should the profits, *if any*, accrue Ours is the humble task to open these doors to the people—invite gentlemen of tal nt to deliver the lectures—do the *labor*, I may say, *drudgery* of the management, and pay the bills of expense.

If the people fill the house on each successive Tuesday evening, the Committee may be saved from loss. In any event, we trust the *lecturers* will be amply compensated.

It now remains to give the BILL OF FARE of the repast provided for the People's Course, to wit:

The Scholar's Hope.

Luck and Pluck; or, What makes the Man and his Fortune!

The Martyrs of *yesterday*, the Heroes of *to-day*.

Substance and Show; or, *Facts* and *Forces*.

The Sea, and the Circulation of its Waters.

Coal: its formation, localities and uses.

The Progress of Mankind.

Yankee Character

Conservatism and Progression.

EDMUND BURKE and his Times. And several side dishes.

Such a bill of fare as this must awaken the mental appetite of the people, or we greatly misjudge their taste. But, in matters mental as well as corporeal, a repast is rendered valuable, as much from the mode in which it is served up, as from the native merit of the material of which it is composed

To set this question right before the invited guests, I beg to name some of those who are to officiate in catering to the public taste during this Course

Rev. JOHN PIERPONT; Rev. SAMUEL OSGOOD, of New York; Lieut. M. F. MAURY of the National Observatory, Washington; Rev. T. STARR KING, of Boston; Hon HENRY J RAYMOND, of New-York; Rev. THEODORE PARKER, of Boston; Prof. HENRY D. ROGERS, of the University of Virginia; Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER; Prof O. M. MITCHELL, of the Cincinnati Observatory; Rev WM W. PATTON, of Hartford; RALPH WALDO EMERSON, of Massachusetts; Rev. Dr. POMEROY, of Boston, on Yankee Character; Rev. E. H. CHAPIN, of New-York; Hon. HORACE MANN, of Massachusetts; Hon. ANSON BURLINGAME, of Massachusetts; and others.

A BOLD HIGHWAY ROBBERY.—On Sunday morning, between the hours of 1 and 2 o'clock, a daring highway robbery was perpetrated in the upper part of the City. It seems a citizen named OWEN MCCABE was passing through Nineteenth-street, near First-avenue, when he was attacked by two ruffians, one of whom held him fast, while his accomplice abstracted from Mr. MCCABE'S pocket a gold watch and chain valued at $60, and a wallet containing $19 in money. The cries of Mr. MCCABE for assistance were heard by Officer BURDEN, of the Eighteenth Ward, who hastened to the spot, and with great exertion secured the two individuals, who were subsequently brought before Justice WELSH, at the Essex Market Police Court, and committed for a further hearing, under the cognomens of BERNARD HEAVY and MICHAEL KIERNAN.

INQUEST ON THE DEAD BODIES FOUND ON BOARD OF A SLOOP.—The dead bodies of three men found on board the sloop *Fair Play*, as published in the *Times*, were removed to Potter's Field for interment on Saturday. Subsequently an inquest was held on each of the bodies by Coroner IVES, and the Jury rendered a verdict as follows: "We find that the deceased persons came to their deaths by natural causes, and the Jury regret that it has been utterly impossible for them to obtain any clue to the owner or captain of the craft engaged in so unlawful a traffic."

THE FRAUDULENT BANK NOTE OPERATIONS.—The two individuals whose arrest was published in Saturday's *Times*, charged with defrauding various persons by passing $1, $2, $3, and $5 notes, purporting to be issues of genuine banks recently established in the District of Columbia, are yet detained in custody of the Chief of Police—they having, thus far, been unable to procure the amount of bail required by his Honor the Mayor.

ONE WIFE TOO MANY.—On Saturday afternoon a man by the name of JAMES HANNON was arrested by officer GREEN upon a warrant issued by Justice OSBORNE, wherein he stands charged with the crime of bigamy, in marrying a young lady named SARAH MORRIS on the 20th of Oct. last, at which time he had a lawful wife living in the City. The accused was committed for examination.

A BURGLARY PREVENTED.—At a late hour on Saturday night, while policeman INGERSOLL, of the Tenth Ward, was patrolling his beat, he observed a man attempting to burglariously enter the jewelry store of ABRAHAM POSNER, at No. 249 Grand-street. The officer immediately took him into custody, and he was yesterday committed by Justice WOOD.

MORTALITY.—The Inspector's return gives the whole number of deaths for the past week 339; of these 71 were men, 75 women, 101 boys and 92 girls; aged two years and under, 115. The whole number for previous week was 325, showing an increase of 14 deaths for the past week.

A MAN STABBED.—Last night, about 12 o'clock, a man by the name of JOHN BUNTING, was dangerously stabbed in the head and back by a stranger, whom he met in Greenwich-street, and with whom he had an altercation. The wounded man was conveyed to his residence.

SUPPOSED MURDER.—The Coroner was notified this morning to investigate the cause of the death of a female, named CATHARINE LOOMIS, residing in Thirty-Second-street, near Seventh-avenue. It is supposed she was violently beaten, and died from said injuries.

CHARGE OF GRAND LARCENY.—On Sunday morning, a man by the name of JOHN BRAIN was brought before Justice WOOD, by officer NEWTON of the Seventh Ward, charged with stealing $135 from JAMES DRESSER. The accused was committed for a further hearing in the matter.

DEATH OF AN AGED LADY.—The mother of GEORGE W. MATSELL, Chief of Police, died yesterday, in the 76th year of her age. Deceased was a lady much esteemed by a large circle of acquaintance. She had been ill for some weeks.

☞ The Swiss Rifles, Capt. ROBERT, (a new Company, numbering about thirty members,) gave their first ball at the City Assembly Rooms, on Thursday night. Notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather, the attendance was large—over four hundred being present. All the officers of the Second Regiment were present, as also quite a number from other Companies.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.—Alderman STUYVESANT in the Chair. The Board met last evening pursuant to adjournment. Upon the call of the roll, a quorum being present, they proceeded to business. The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

Petitions Referred—Of T. B. Coddington, to have judgment obtained against him remitted; Chaplin, Millen & Co., for remission of fine and costs for violation of Corporation ordinance of Wm S. Van Zandt and others to cause gas mains to be laid through Sixth-avenue to Forty-fifth-street; of Peter C. Male and others, for curb, gutter and flagging Broadway from Fifty first to Fifty-ninth-street; of the Trustees of the Sixth Universalist church, for two gas lamps; of C. Vanderbilt, for extension of Pier No 1, N. R., forty feet.

Remonstrance of James W. Dominick and others, against widening Catherine-street.

Reports adopted—Of Committee on Fire Department, in favor of repairing the house of Hook and Ladder Co. No. 4; of Committee on Public Health, in favor of filling up sunken lots corner of Forty-seventh-street; of Committee on Fire Department, in favor of restoring Edgar Rush and others to their respective companies; of Committee on Finance, in favor of granting a lease of south half of Pier No. 23 N. R., to Geo. C. Byrne; of Committee on Salaries and Offices, in favor of concurring with the Board of Assistants to pay Chas. Burdett $350 for his services in distributing money to the New-York Volunteers

The following resolution was offered by Alderman W. SMITH—

That the Controller be directed to pay all bills incurred by the Special Committee of the Common Council, for the reception of Louis Kossuth and his Companions, and which have not been approved by said Committee, and are now unpaid, and that the sum of $3,500 be appropriated therefor.

Alderman BARR asked why this bill was not audited and settled before.

Alderman SMITH said, that when Mr. Howard furnishes his bill, it was late in the season, and he had entered into an agreement with the old Committee, that he should reduce his account $1000, which he did; the Committee then examined the account, and they agreed to it, except the balance now claimed. In a day or two after, that Committee went out office, leaving this balance behind, unaudited; and Mr. Howard now asks, as he has a right to do, that it be paid. The resolution was then referred.

To grant permission to Henry Labineau and Joseph Palmer, to lay cross-walks in front of their respective residences in Chamber and Centre-streets, at their own expense; to flag sidewalks on north and south sides of Thirty-fourth-street, between Fourth and Fifth-avenues; to grant an additional gas lamp in front of St. Peter's Church, Barclay-street; to light with oil, Thirty-third-street, from Fifth-avenue to the East River, immediately.

Papers from the Board of Assistants Referred—Report of Finance Committee in favor of refunding amount of judgment paid Capt. Belknap & Co. Of Committee on streets in favor of paving Rutherford-place. Of Committee on Sewers in favor of granting petition of D. C Weeks. Of Committee on Roads in favor of regulating, &c, Fifty-third-street—concurred in.

Communication from Street Commissioner—Inclosing estimates for paving, &c., South-street—Referred. Petition of the Wardens and Vestrymen of St. Luke's Church, for two gas lamps, &c., in front of same. Of American Bible Society for leave to connect with sewer in Ninth-street, free of charge—Referred. Assessment for paving Fifth-avenue, from Thirtieth to Forty second-street—Referred Report of Committee on Fire Department, in favor of certain improvements to house of Engine Company No. 42. That the Clerk of the Common Council be authorized and directed to furnish the members of the Board of Assistant Aldermen-elect for the Fifth, Tenth, Thirteenth, Eighteenth and Nineteenth Wards with the stars and badges of office—Concurred in. Resolution requiring the Harlem Railroad Company to take up their rails from the City Hall, through Centre-street, &c., and put down a grooved rail similar to the one in Park-row—Referred. Report of Committee on Law Department, non concurring to grant the petition of the Ladies' Home Missionary Society to use the public square in front of the Old Brewery—Former action of the Board of Aldermen adhered to. Report of Committee on Finance, donating $110 to Matthew Farley for loss of horse—Referred. Report of Finance Committee

MEDICAL.

REMOVAL.—A CARD.—DR. S. S. FITCH, author of the Lectures on the Prevention and Cure of Consumption, has removed his office from *No.* 707 to *No.* 714 Broadway, New-York. All consultations and examinations of chest, gratis.

DR. MORSE'S INVIGORATING CORDIAL for Genital Debility, Impotency, Incontinence, &c. The astonishing success which has attended this invaluable medicine for loss of Masculine Energy, Physical Lassitude, and General Prostration, or any of the consequences of youthful indiscretion, or indulgence of the passion in riper years, renders it the most valuable preparation ever discovered; in fact, as a remedy for the above complaints it stands unrivalled and alone. It is the only infallible remedy yet discovered for nervous head and mind complaints; it is the mental physic long sought for, and never before found, the only natural agent that can "administer to a mind diseased." In case of neuralgia, headache, vertigo, pain in the nerves of the face, and the various train of nervous affections, it will procure a cure in an astonishing short period of time, and it will also remove depression, excitement, a tendency to blush, restlessness, sleeplessness, dislike of society, incapacity for study or business, loss of memory, confusion, giddiness, blood to the head, melancholy, mental debility, hysteria, indecision, wretchedness, thought of self-destruction, fear of insanity &c. It will increase and restore the appetite, strengthen the emaciated, renew the health of those who have destroyed it by sensual excesses or evil practices, induce continual cheerfulness and equanimity of spirits, and prolong life.

Persons of pale complexion or consumptive habits are restored, by the use of a bottle or two, to bloom and vigor, changing the skin from a pale yellow, sickly color, to a beautiful florid complexion.

Mark the misery that is never fails to punish the violator of nature's laws—function after function gives way under this delusion. Palpitation of the heart, periodical head aches, cold and shivered state of the frame, frequent fits of abstraction, total inability, dislike to society, melancholy, religious monomania, heats and flushes of the face on the slightest occasion, a desire that existence should terminate; the stomach is put out of order, the appetite becomes capricious, a train of youthful dyspepsian ills, such as flatulency, constipation, &c, producing night sweats, heaviness, and torpor after eating, fetid breath, furred tongue, &c.

Objections have been naturally made to the price, because the trash that has been thrown into the market in opposition to it is sold cheaper but the fact is, the cordial cannot be afforded for less, and ought to be much dearer, as many of the ingredients which compose it are among the costliest things in nature; who reas the others are made up of cheap drugs, worth but little in money, and less in merit

Dr. WOOD, of Massachusetts writes of one of his patients being cured by using this Cordial, thus: "It gives me pleasure to inform you that one of my patients in Boston, procured some of your Cordial. When he applied to me," says Dr. W., "I thought it hardly possible for him ever to regain his full strength, I prescribed the usual medicines used in these cases in the hospital, but they had no effect. In the meantime he purchased some of your Cordial, which has effected a cure. I am satisfied no other medicine would, I shall ever recommend it whenever an opportunity occurs."

The nature of the maladies relieved by this Cordial are generally such as to leave the publication of certificates of cures out of the question, or the proprietor would produce a host of the most conclusive testimony to show that the great reputation it enjoys, was not accidentally obtained, but is firmly based upon its positive and supremely miraculous virtues. In all directions are to be found the happy parents of healthy offsprings, who would not have been so but for this extraordinary preparation And it is equally potent for many diseases for which it is recommended

THE MEDICAL JOURNALS

have not, in a single instance that has been authenticated, given their sanction to any other preparation for the above complaints It has, in many violent and desperate cases, effected radical cures, after patients had been abandoned and their condition pronounced hopeless by medical practitioners of high professional character

THE COMMON EXPRESSION

of those who have used this Extract, is—"I had heard your Cordial highly spoken of, but was sceptical of the incredulous in regard to its merits, having tried various medicines sold for the same purpose (different Sarsaparillas) without deriving any benefit. I had almost given up all hope of obtaining relief, when I purchased some of your Cordial. I had no faith whatever of its benefitting me—but it has. I feel stronger, have had no emissions since, although it is not three weeks. I am satisfied that half a dozen bottles I took will cure me."

Another says—"I was consulted several distinguished physicians; some said I could not be cured; others prescribed this thing and that; but I found no relief until I procured some of your Cordial. I must say it completely cured me."

Another says—"I was surprised at the effect your Cordial had. Why had I not heard of it before? It would have saved me so much expense, besides years of mental and bodily suffering."

Prepared by M. MORSE, M. D., New York City.

Sold by C. H. RING, General Agent for the United States, No 192 Broadway; in Boston, wholesale and retail, by FETRIDGE & Co.; in Philadelphia, by MORSE & SON, CRE, do.; in Albany, by W. N. J. & M. J. ONY, No. 381 Broadway; in Hartford, by JNO PITKINS; in Springfield, by BLISS & HAVEN; in Philadelphia, DYOTT & SONS, and E. M. WOOD, No. 4 Harmony Court; in New Haven, O. B. LEVENWORTH; in Brooklyn, by MILNE, Fulton-st.

It is put up in pint bottles, with the words DR. MORSE'S INVIGORATING CORDIAL blown on the glass. Price $3 per bottle; two bottles $5; five bottles for $12, and $21 per dozen.

N. B.—Important advice accompanying each bottle.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—THE MOST CERTAIN REMEDY FOR THE CURE OF DROPSY.—Mr. JAMES SMITH, of Oxford-st., Manchester, suffered for years from a dropsical complaint; his body and legs were swollen to a most alarming extent, and no hopes whatever were entertained of his recovery; he was for some time in the hospital, besides having taken every variety of medicine usually prescribed for the cure of the dropsy, yet all proved useless, and his case was pronounced incurable. HOLLOWAY'S PILLS were then resorted to which soon had the effect of improving his health, and reduced the swelling, so that now he is perfectly cured of that direful complaint, by taking these wonderful Pills. Sold by all venders of medicine in the British Empire and by those in the United States, in pots and boxes, 37½ cents, 87 cents, and $1 50 each. Wholesale by the principal drug houses in the Union, and by Messrs. A. B. & D. SANDS, New-York, and by the Proprietor, No. 244 Strand, London.

FISHER'S COMPOUND FLUID EXTRACT OF LICORICE AND ICELAND MOSS—Containing in a concentrated form all the valuable principles of the Moss, with a judicious combination of ingredients calculated to arrest the progress of pulmonary complaints, in the acute or inflammatory stages. In recent coughs, colds, and all affections of the lungs it is invaluable and one bottle is sufficient to prove its efficacy. For sale, in bottles, at 25 cents, by C. H. RING corner John-st and Broadway; RIKER & BERRIAN, No 353 6th-av.; J. & I. CODDINGTON, No. 715 Broadway and No 306 Hudson-st., corner Spring; J. CRUMBIE, corner Bowery and Hester-st.; J. SMITH, No 272 8th-av., corner 24th-st.; J. W. WARNER, corner 27th-st. and 3d-av.; A. D. & M. RIKER, corner 14th-st. and 9th av.; Mrs. M. HAYES, No 174 Fulton-st. Brooklyn. L. I; JAMES D. NOWILL, No 36 Grand-st., Williamsburg, L. I. Prepared only by W. FISHER, Chemist, No. 311 Bleecker-st., N. Y. All orders promptly attended to.

FOR CHAPPED HANDS.—THE PURE OLD PALM SOAP is one of the best remedies in use. It is very highly recommended to those whose skin is tender and being made from a vegetable oil, is consequently very healing and emollient in its properties. It can be had in small cakes of size to take at a low price, for trial, at the manufactory of W. HULL'S SON, No. 108 Cliff-st. See CHILTON'S certificate:

"Having tried the Old Palm Soap, manufactured by W. HULL'S SON, I can recommend it as being an excellent quality of toilet soap. The healing properties of palm oil, which are well known, must render this soap preferable to Castile soap for the same uses.

JAMES R. CHILTON, M. D., Chemist."

DR. PRESTON'S FEMALE PANACEA, Nos. 1, 2 and 3, is a remedy which applies to every disease and irregularity. Relief guaranteed in all cases, when taken with advice. Sent by mail with full directions. Price $1 per number. Office No. 263 Bowery. Consultations day and evening.

DR. BERON'S CELEBRATED FEMALE PILLS.—This wonderful and justly celebrated remedy can be had at his office, or may be sent by mail to any address. Office corner of Broadway and Houston-st., over the drug store. The doctor attends exclusively to an office practice. Hours from 9 o'clock, A. M., till 12, and from 6 till 9 P. M.

SAND'S HOARHOUND COUGH SYRUP—Only 12½ cents a bottle. A delightful and sure remedy for a Cough, Hoarseness, Influenza, &c. It cannot be praised too highly. Wholesale and retail at SAND'S Mammoth Drug Store, No. 71 James-st., and drug stores generally.

MEDICAL NURSING—By J. M. LUDLOW, No. 64 4th-av., New-York City—Has had much experience with nervous diseases, insanity and fevers. Physicians' reference given as to character and faithfulness.

PATENT LAMPS.

NEWELL'S PATENT SAFETY LAMP AND LAMP FEEDER.

A NEW ARTICLE, WARRANTED TO PREVENT ALL ACCIDENTS from the use of BURNING FLUID, CAMPHENE, and other EXPLOSIVE COMPOUNDS, used for the production of light.

This invention is applied to Silver, Brass, Britannia, Glass, and other styles of LAMPS and LAMP FEEDERS.

The attention of the public is particularly called to the application of this protection in Solar, Camphene Lamps, Lanterns, &c.

For sale, wholesale and retail, by NEWELL & CO, Sole Manufacturers, No 8 Winter-st. Boston, and New-York by G. W. McCREADY, No. 426 Broadway. Also, Burning Fluid, Camphene, Resin, Oil, &c.

The following certificate is a sufficient guarantee of the entire safety and efficiency of the Safety Lamp and Feeder:

CERTIFICATE.

COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS, New-York, Oct 17, 1852.

We have examined the Patent Safety Lamp and Lamp Feeder of Mr. John Newell of Boston, and are fully convinced, from the experiments we have made with them, that he has obtained the great desideratum of preventing the risk of explosive action in the use of burning fluids in Lamps and Feeders

In this respect we entirely concur in the opinion of Prof. Silliman, and Drs. Hayes and Jackson

JOHN TORREY, Prof. of Chemistry.
WM. R. ELLIS, Prof. of Chemistry.

All orders for Lamps or Fluid promptly attended to. Solar and other Lamps can be altered, and have the safety apparatus attached.

HUGHES, DUPUY & CREHANGE,

IMPORTERS OF

FANCY GOODS,

JET AND BERLIN IRON GOODS, BONE, JET AND Berlin Iron Bracelets, Broaches, Combs, &c., Buttons of all kinds, Brushes, Percussion Caps, Imitation Jewelry, FANS of all descriptions and qualities, Silk and Fancy Dress Buttons of many styles, Beads, Calf-skins, Hooks and Eyes &c., &c.

Depot for the most superior quality of French ACCORDEONS and FLUTINAS.

No. 73 William-st., (up stairs) New-York.

The newest Paris fancy articles received by every steamer from Europe.

A GOLD MEDAL AWARDED FOR THE BEST BOOK BINDING, was given by the AMERICAN INSTITUTE, at the LATE FAIR, to E. WALKER & SONS. New-York Book Bindery, No 112 Fulton-st. E. W. & SONS respectfully inform their friends and the public, that they direct special attention to their elegant pictorial and substantial book binding, of all descriptions of large illustrated works as

Boydell's Shakespeare, Hogarth's Works, Harper's Bible and Shakspeare, Harper's Magazine, Encyclopedia, Family Devotions, Royal Portfolios and Albums, Field book of the Revolution, Virtue's Bible, and Illustrated Works, Tallis & Co.'s Shakspeare, Audubon's Quadrupeds and Ornithology of America, The Life of Christ.

All descriptions of Pictorial, Library and Job Book Binding executed in neat and elegant styles, at reasonable prices, at their old stand, No. 114 Fulton st.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

ÆOLIAN PIANO-FORTES.—C. GILBERT & CO.'S Piano-Forte Warerooms, No. 333 Broadway, corner of Anthony-st., 2d floor. C. G. & Co. are daily adding to their extensive assortment of instruments in their New-York rooms. They have Pianos, with or without the celebrated Æolian, to suit purchasers from all sections of the country, both as regards price and quality. The superiority of their instruments has only been beyond question, and as to prices and those of any other manufacturer in the Union, confidently believing that from the peculiar facilities possessed by them, they are enabled to outstrip all competition. Second-hand Pianos taken in exchange, or bought for cash. A large assortment of second-hand Pianos always on hand, at prices from $50 up. Pianos with or without the Æolian, to let. Gilbert's Boudoir or Cottage Pianos, for small rooms. Prince's & Carhart's Melodeons, at low prices

HORACE WATERS, 80's Agent.

PIANO FORTES.—The best assortment of Pianos in this city can be seen at the Warerooms of LINCOLN & THOMPSON, No. 441 Broadway, including Hallet, Davis & Co.'s celebrated Æolian Pianos, of new and much approved scales, acknowledged superior to any other in the market. Also, a large variety from other distinguished New-York and Boston makers. Gilbert's and other second-hand with and without the Æolian, at various prices.

LINCOLN & THOMPSON, No. 441 Broadway.

MESSRS. LIGHTE & NEWTON, No. 32 Canal-st., in consequence of the increased demand and unrivaled popularity of their PIANO-FORTES, have extended their business, and are now prepared to offer to their friends, and those wishing a superior instrument, an extensive assortment, in plain and ornamented cases, of modern style, from 6½ to 7½ octave. Second-hand Pianos taken in exchange. Broadway Ware-rooms, No. 423

PIANO FORTES.—The finest assortment of Pianofortes may be found at the spacious warerooms of N. P. B. CURTISS, No. 447 Broadway, consisting of Geo. Hew's celebrated American Parent Action Pianos, with and without the Æolian Attachment, and Boardman & Gray's Pianos with and without the admired Dolce Companna Attachment Also a variety of new, second-handed and Boudoir Pianos for sale and to let.

PIANOS FOR SALE—At No. 8 Barclay-st., next door to the Astor House—a variety of 6½ and 7-octave Rosewood Piano Fortes, warranted to give satisfaction in every respect, or no sale, for cash or approved paper Pianos on hire.

JAMES THOMPSON.

J. & C. FISCHER, (late NUNNS & FISCHER,) Manufactory and Warerooms, No. 178 Greenwich-st. corner of Dey-st. PIANO-FORTES, warranted, with overstrung bridge and patent tube, well calculated for keeping in tune. Piano-Fortes tuned, repaired and exchanged.

N. B.—Also, Æolian Piano-Fortes for sale.

PIANOS FOR SALE—At the lowest manufacturing prices; for brilliancy of tone and finish unsurpassed, and warranted in every respect. Purchasers would do well to call and examine, at the Factory, No. 148 Wooster-st., near Houston CHAS. CARR.

PIANOS AT MANUFACTURERS' PRICES.—Five new seven octave rosewood, round corners, for sale at the lowest manufacturers' price, for cash. Also one second hand 7 octave rosewood piano—price $225. All warranted. Apply at the manufactory of McDONALD BROTHERS, No. 291 Bowery.

A PIANO-FORTE COST $225—two months since, will be sold for $180, on account of sickness. It is 6½ octave, Rosewood case—by one of the best makers. Can be seen for a few days at C. C. WILLIAMS Cabinet Warerooms, No. 137 Fulton-st., New York.

PRINCE & CO.'S MELODEONS.—The original PRINCE MELODEON, which has stood the test of years, and proved itself a superior instrument to those of any other make, can be had only of the sole agents, WM. HALL & SON, No. 239 Broadway, opposite the Park.

PIANO-FORTES for $55, $65, $120 and $130. A fine Harrison Piano, $260. A Gilbert Æolian Piano, $280. One without Æolian, $240—warranted, for sale by C. F. HILL, No. 54 Great Jones-st.

PIANO-FORTES.—HAZELTON & BRO., Manufactory and Ware-rooms, No. 219 Centre-st., near Grand, where may be found a fine assortment of Rosewood Pianos, made in the most substantial manner and latest style.

SCHOOLS.

ASTORIA FEMALE INSTITUTE.

THE ASTORIA FEMALE INSTITUTE, Mrs. HOWARD and Miss LEEMAN Principals, will reopen for the reception of Pupils on WEDNESDAY, the 13th of September.

For circulars, apply at the Institute, or of Messrs. NEWMAN & IVISON, No. 199 Broadway. Pupils received at any time.

WRITING, BOOK-KEEPING, &c.—Class-rooms No. 397 Broadway, near Walker-st. Hours of instruction, 9 A. M. to 9 P. M. The design of "FOSTER'S Commercial Institute" is to furnish young gentlemen who have completed their general education, as well as adults, who are seeking mercantile employment, an opportunity of attaining, without loss of time, a practical knowledge of those branches which are essential to success in the active concerns of life. Writing, Book-keeping, and Commercial Arithmetic, are taught by Mr. FOSTER upon sound and indisputable principles, to the entire exclusion of the modern "six or twelve lesson" charlatanry; and students are qualified to discharge the duties of the counting-house in as expeditious and superior manner.

Gentlemen who are *familiar with the details of business*, may attain, under Mr. FOSTER'S instruction, a competent knowledge of the principles of double entry in the short space of one week.

DANCING CLASSES FOR GENTLEMEN. The new system adopted this season, for the first time, proves very advantageous to the pupils, and admits of their entrance at any time during the season Lessons on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY EVENINGS. General practice of all the dances, with a band of music on Saturday evenings Ladies' and children's classes on WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS. A. DODWORTH, No. 806 Broadway.

OTTIGNON'S GYMNASIUM—Nos. 159 and 161 Crosby-street.—Mr. C. F. OTTIGNON begs leave to remind the public that his Gymnasium is open daily from sunrise until 10 P. M., for general exercise Gentlemen's Class meets every evening at 8 P. M. for class exercises and instruction. Boy's Classes meet on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, at 3½ in the afternoon.

INSURANCE.

REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—Insurance Buildings, corner Wall and William streets, Nos. 10 and 11, ground floor. This Company having their capital of $150,000 paid in in cash, and securely invested, are prepared to insure against loss and damage by fire, on favorable terms.

The charter of this Company provides, that after paying interest to the stockholders, at the rate of seven per cent per annum, four-fifths of the remaining profits are to be divided among the assured in scrip bearing interest, which scrip is to be redeemable in cash whenever the accumulated profits and capital shall amount to $1,000,000.

TRUSTEES:

Saml. S Howland,	John A. Stephens,	Jos. Gaillard, Jr.,
Stephen Whitney,	James Warren,	Jas M Waterbury,
Duncan Phoenix,	Arthur Leary,	George Griffin,
Wm. H. Russell,	M. W. Hamilton,	George T. Adee,
A. C. Downing,	Deming Duer,	D. S. Kennedy,
Gramway B Lamar,	John Stewart, Jr.,	John J. Astor, Jr.
Wm H. Aspinwall,	Robt. B. Minturn,	Fred'k A. Delano,
Wm. B. Duncan,	Reuben Withers,	James C. Be l,
Chas H Russell,	Ed. C. Center,	Daniel D Smith,
Isaac Townsend,	Josiah Oakes,	Fred'k G. Foster.
Peter Hall,	Robert S. Howe,	

ROBERT B. HONE, President.

DUNCAN F. CURRY, Secretary.

THE BROOKLYN FIRE INSURANCE CO.—CHARTERED IN 1824. Offices, No. 49 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, No. 49 Merchants' Exchange, Wall-st., New-York. Have their Capital (as also a handsome surplus) invested in the most undoubted securities, and continue to insure Buildings, Merchandize, Furniture, and other personal property. Vessels in port and their Cargoes, upon as favorable terms as any other similar institution.

DIRECTORS:

William Ellsworth,	William Miles,	Hon. Quackenbos,
Phineas T. Barnum,	George Griffiths,	Justus S. Redfield,
Daniel D. Howard,	S. P. Townsend,	J. W. Amerman,
Caleb S. Woodhull,	John Earle, Jr.,	Fordyce Litchcock,
Chas T. Cromwell,	Joel S. Oatman,	John C. Smith,
Anesta's Nicholas,	Robert C. Bell,	Jos. M. Greenwood,
Richard L. Allen,	John N. Genin,	Simeon Leland.

WILLIAM ELLSWORTH, President.

ALFRED G. STEVENS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No 61 Wall-st., New-York, March 7th, 1852 This Company, with a CASH CAPITAL OF $210,000 with a surplus of over $100 000, insures against loss or damage by fire, on favorable terms.

DIRECTORS:

George S Fox,	C. W Lawrence,	Rich'd F. Carman,
Rich'd A Reading,	Peter S. Titus,	Henry H. Barrow,
Josiah Macy,	T. Buchanan Read,	Noll Clarke,
Wm H Fall's,	Ralph Mead,	Wm. L. Wade,
Joseph W Corlies,	Richard Field,	John J Walker,
John D Wright,	Elias Hicks,	Chas H. Marshall,
Abraham Bell,	Irad Hawley,	Elisha Riggs

GEO. S. FOX, President.

SAMUEL TOWNSEND, Secretary.

LIFE INSURANCE.—THE MANHATTAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.—Cash Capital, $100,000 independently of the premium fund. Office, No. 146 Broadway, corner of Liberty-st. This Company continues to insure against all manner of life risks on most favorable terms. Persons may insure in this Company either with or without participating in the profits.

ABRAM DUBOIS, M. D., at the office daily from 2 to 3 o'clock, P. M. California permits granted at greatly reduced rates A. A. ALVORD, President.

C. Y. WEMPLE, Secretary.

N. D MORGAN, Actuary.

THE PEOPLE'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, established 1841, at No. 173 Canal-st., Branch Office, No 92 Broadway, next corner of Wall-st., opposite Trinity Church—Insure Buildings, Merchandize, Household Furniture, Vessels in port, and their Cargoes, &c., against loss or damage by fire.

JEREMIAH TERRELL, President.

MOSES G. LEONARD, Secretary.

GEORGE PAULDING, Surveyor.

TO UNHAPPY WIVES AND HUSBANDS.—The undersigned, having had great experience in divorce cases, hereby tenders his services to those person who desire to be relieved from the bonds of matrimony and to become again eligible for marriage. Confidential communications are promptly attended to. Apply at MARTIN VAN HOVENBURGH, Attorney and Counsellor at Law, No 334 Broome-st., 2d door from Bowery Bank

TO RICE GROWERS.—A lot of "STRONG'S" PATENT RICE HULLERS for sale—one of which may be seen in operation by application to

MORTON & BREMNER,
No. 212 Pearl-st., corner Fletcher st.

FAIRBANKS' PATENT PLATFORM AND COUNTER SCALES—Improved in quality and reduced in price. Adapted to every required operation of weighing. For sale in all their varieties by

FAIRBANKS & CO., No. 89 Water-st.

YEAST POWDER.—B. T. BABBIT is the original inventor of the Chemical Yeast Powder, which is prepared and sold by him at Nos. 68 and 70 Washington-st., New-York, in tin cans. Those who purchase should see that they get that with the above name on.

RICH PARIS FEATHERS.—100 dozen rich Ostrich Plumes; 36 do. extra white Ostrich Tips; 50 do. assorted Marabout; 15 do. Feather Wreaths; 20 do. Beaver and Felt Bonnets. Just received and for sale by

J. H. HOMER, No. 64 John-st.

INDIA RUBBER HORSE COVERS—Price three dollars—The best article of Horse Covers ever offered, and warranted to stand heat and cold, and give satisfaction. For sale, wholesale and retail, by ROGERS & WYCKOFF, No. 23 Cortlandt-st.

LOOKING GLASS PLATES AND PLATE GLASS for Windows. Goods sent to any part of the City or Brooklyn free from risk or charge to the purchaser. Old Looking Glasses repolished and silvered.

JOSEPH HINDS, No. 97 Anthony-st., near Broadway.

FINANCIAL.

MEMPHIS CITY SIX PER CENT BONDS.—FOR SALE BY THE MEMPHIS AND CHARLESTON RAILROAD CO.

The total debt of the city of Memphis, including the above named bonds, is $491,691; assessed value of real estate, and other taxable property for the current fiscal year, $1,377,000; being an increase of fifty per cent. in two years. Estimated revenue from taxation for this year, $152,678. Population in 1840, 2,626; in 1850, 8,839; 1852, 13,000.

The Memphis and Charleston Railroad is 281 miles in length, and traverses some of the most fertile counties in Tennessee, Mississippi, and Alabama, intersecting the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad, and perfecting an uninterrupted communication by railroad from the centre of the Mississippi Valley to the Eastern and Southern Atlantic seaboard. The cost will be $3,300,000, against which $2,565,000 of stock subscriptions have been obtained, and a large proportion thereof paid in; and the State of Tennessee provides $8,000 per mile on the portion of the line within her limits, (64 miles) making $512 000. Ninety-five miles will be completed and in operation by 1st January, 1853, and it is expected the balance will be completed within sixteen months from this date.

The Bonds are for $1,000 each, interest and principal payable in the City of New-York—the latter in 1862. Further particulars regarding the security of these Bonds can be obtained of the undersigned, by whom they are offered for sale.

CAMMANN, WHITEHOUSE & CO.,
No. 56 Wall-st.

MESSRS. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., BANKERS, New-York, issue Foreign Circular Letters of Credit on the following

CITIES:

Alexandria,	Carlsrue,	Malta,	Rotterdam,
Antwerp,	Dresden,	Marseilles,	Rio de Janeiro,
Athens,	Dusseldorf,	Milan,	St. Petersburg,
Berlin,	Florence,	Moscow,	Strasburg,
Baden-Baden,	Frankfort,	Munich,	Siena,
Berne,	Genoa,	Messina,	Smyrna,
Bordeaux,	Geneva,	Mulhouse,	Seville,
Boulogne,	Gibraltar,	Naples,	Turin,
Bremen,	Hamburg,	Nice,	Toulon,
Brussels,	Hague,	Oporto,	Trieste,
Bagni de Lucca	Havre,	Oleron,	Venice,
Basle,	London,	Paris,	Vevey,
Cairo,	Leghorn,	Pau,	Vienna,
Coblentz,	Leipsic,	Pisa,	Wiesbaden,
Cologne,	Lyons,	Rome,	Warsaw.
Cadiz.	Madrid.		

Also, Letters of Credit, payable in all the principal cities of the United States, Canada, West Indies, &c.

OFFICE MICHIGAN SOUTHERN AND NORTHERN INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANIES, No. 74 Beaver-st. NEW-YORK, Dec 13, 1852.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—A Dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT. upon the capital stock of these Companies has been declared from the earnings of the current six months, and will be paid in cash at the Treasurer's Office in New-York, on and after the 3d day of January next, to stockholders who shall be the holders of the shares of stock on the 20th inst. The transfer books will be closed at 3 o'clock P. M. on the 20th inst., and remain closed until the 4th day of January next.

A new issue of stock, equal to ten per cent. in amount upon the existing stock of the Companies, will be made at this same time, and distributed pro rata, at par, among the stockholders who shall be such at the closing of the books. Payment for such new stock may be made at any time during the month of January. Interest will be charged upon all deferred payments, and the right to take the stock will be forfeited in all cases where payment is not made before the 1st day of February.

By order of the Directors,

EDWIN C. LITCHFIELD, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE ROCHESTER AND SYRACUSE RAILROAD COMPANY, SYRACUSE, Oct. 8, 1852.—NOTICE—An installment of twenty dollars per share on the scrip stock of this Company is required to be paid on the 20th day of Oct., instant, and the balance due on said scrip stock, (being ten dollars per share,) is required to be paid on the 1st day of Feb. next.

By paying the last installment on the 10th day of Jan. next, instead of 1st Feb., with interest on both of said installments from the 1st day of Aug. last to the time of payment, and on the surrender of the scrip certificates, the scripholders will be entitled to full stock with the future dividends

Payments of the said installments may be made at the Offices of Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., New-York; E. THAYER & BROTHER, Boston; at the Bank of Syracuse, Bank of Auburn, Rochester City Bank, and at this Office.

By order of the Board of Directors.

CHAS SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

BONDS FOR SALE.—NEW-YORK AND NEW HAVEN R.R. BONDS—7 per cent., due in 1866.
NEW YORK AND HARLEM R.R. BOND—7 per cent, due in 1872.
MOBILE CITY BONDS, coupons and principal payable in New-York—8 per cent, due in 1857.
ILLINOIS CENTRAL R.R. BONDS—7 per cent., due in 1875.
WESTERN VERMONT R.R. BONDS—7 per cent., due in 1865-70
MANSFIELD AND SANDUSKY CITY FIRST MORTGAGE R.R. BONDS—7 per cent., due in 1860
PLATTSBURG AND MONTREAL R.R. BONDS—7 per cent., due in 1868.

KETCHUM, ROGERS & BEMENT,
No. 45 William-st.

BANK OF NEW-YORK.—The Charter of the Bank of New-York will expire on the 31st December, instant. An Association under the General Banking Law has been formed to take its place; and will commence business on the 3d of January, 1853

The President and Directors of the present Bank have this day declared a final dividend of *thirty-eight and a half* per cent—the profits of the bank—which will be paid to the stockholders, or their legal representatives, at the banking house on the 31st December, inst.

On the same day, an instalment of *fifty* per cent. on the additional capital of the new bank will be required to be paid, when certificates for the stock will be issued.

The books of transfer and subscription will be closed on the 11th inst.

By order of the Board of Directors,

A. P. HALSEY, Cashier.

CREDITS ON CHINA, INDIA, &c.—Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, New-York, are prepared to issue Mercantile Credits, Circular Notes, and Letters of Credit on the Oriental Bank of London, available at all the branches and agencies of that establishment, as follows:

Canton, Hong-Kong, Shanghai, } China. Madras, Bombay, Calcutta, } Columbo, Kandy, Singapore, } Ceylon.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW YORK, ALBANY, Dec. 11, 1852.—The PUTNAM VALLEY BANK (Peekskill) has this day filed in this office a notice of the appointment of GREGORY RAYMOND & CO., of the City of New York, as Agents for the redemption of its circulating notes, together with a revocation of the appointment of NELSON SCOVEL, of the City of Albany, as such Agent, agreeable to an act entitled "An act to amend the several acts relating to Incorporated Banks, Banking Associations, and Individual Bankers," passed April 17, 1851.

DANIEL B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

BANK DEPARTMENT—ALBANY, Oct. 30 1852.—Notice is hereby given, in pursuance of the Statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued by the BANK OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Madrid, (an individual bank) must be presented at the office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York for payment within two years from the date of this notice, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the notes issued by the above Bank will be given up to said Bank.

n2-1aw-2yTu D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY—INTEREST ON BONDS.—The Coupons for Interest on the Second Mortgage Bonds of this Co., due the 10th inst., will be paid on presentation at the office of the Company, No. 68 Warren-st., on and after that day.—New-York, Dec. 8th, 1852. J. M. HOPKINS, Treasurer.

METROPOLITAN BANK—DIVIDEND.—The Directors of this Bank have declared a Dividend of Four Per Cent. payable on MONDAY, Jan. 3, 1853. The Transfer Book will be closed on the 24th inst., and reopened on MONDAY, the 3d proximo.

J. E. WILLIAMS, Cashier.

BANK OF NORTH AMERICA.—NEW-YORK, December 15th, 1852.—A Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of three and one half (3½) per cent payable to the Stockholders on and after January 3, 1853 The transfer books will be closed from the 18th inst. to the day of payment. I. SEYMOUR, Cashier.

CREDITS, &c., FOR THE PACIFIC.—Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, New-York, issue Credits and Bills of Exchange, available at sight, on the following places on the West Coast: LIMA, VALPARAISO, PANAMA, SAN FRANCISCO.

FOX AND WISCONSIN 12½ PER CENT IMPROVEMENT SCRIP—The interest coupons due January 1st, prox., on the above Scrip issued to M. L. MARTIN by the State of Wisconsin, will be paid at the office of SIMEON DRAPER, No 46 Pine-st., New-York.

SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS OF THE NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY, reimbursable in 1867, with semi-annual interest coupons attached; for sale by BLATCHFORD & RAINSFORD, No. 99 William-st.

THE INTEREST COUPONS on the CITY OF CHICAGO WATER LOAN BONDS, due on the 1st January proximo, will be paid at the Banking House of DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

SIX PER CENT. BONDS of the DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL CO., Coupons attached; for sale by CURTIS, BEALS & FEARING, No. 40 Wall-st

THE EASTERN BANK OF WASHINGTON, D. C., is redeemed at No. 146 Bowery, @ par cent.

FANCY SOAP

OF EVERY KIND, consisting of White Variegated, Rose, Almond, Palm, Emollient, Rough and Ready, Windsor, &c., &c., in Bars and Cakes. Wash Balls and Shaving Creams, Military and Shaving Compound, making in all over 70 varieties Also, Pale Yellow and Brown Soaps, and patent refined Mould Candles for all warm climates, always on hand and for sale by W. HULL'S SON, Nos. 106, 110 and 112 Cliff-st., north end.

TRAVELING.

THE NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.—The ships composing this line are the following:

ATLANTIC, Capt. WEST. PACIFIC, Capt. NYE.
ARCTIC, Capt LUCE. BALTIC, Capt. COMSTOCK.
ADRIATIC, Capt. GRAFTON.

These ships have been built by contract, expressly for Government service. Every care has been taken in their construction, as also in their engines, to insure strength and speed, and their accommodations for passengers are unequaled for elegance and comfort Price of passage from New-York to Liverpool, in first class cabin, $120; in second do., $70; exclusive use of extra size state-rooms, $300; from Liverpool to New-York, £30 and £20 An experienced surgeon attached to each ship. No berth secured until paid for.

PROPOSED DATES OF SAILING.

FROM NEW-YORK.		FROM LIVERPOOL.	
Saturday	Dec. 11, 1852	Wednesday	Dec. 15, 1852
Saturday	Dec. 25, 1852	Wednesday	Dec. 29, 1852
Saturday	Jan. 8, 1853	Wednesday	Jan. 12, 1853
Saturday	Jan. 22, 1853	Wednesday	Jan. 26, 1853
Saturday	Feb. 5, 1853	Wednesday	Feb. 9, 1853
Saturday	Feb. 19, 1853	Wednesday	Feb. 23, 1853
Saturday	March 5, 1853	Wednesday	March 9, 1853
Saturday	March 19, 1853	Wednesday	March 23, 1853
Saturday	April 2, 1853	Wednesday	April 6, 1853
Saturday	April 16, 1853	Wednesday	April 20, 1853
Saturday	April 30, 1853	Wednesday	May 4 1853
Saturday	May 14, 1853	Wednesday	May 18, 1853
Saturday	May 28, 1853	Wednesday	June 1, 1853
Saturday	June 11, 1853	Wednesday	June 15, 1853
Saturday	June 25, 1853	Wednesday	June 29, 1853
Saturday	July 9, 1853	Wednesday	July 13, 1853
Saturday	July 23, 1853	Wednesday	July 27, 1853
Saturday	Aug. 6, 1853	Wednesday	Aug. 10, 1853
Saturday	Aug. 20, 1853	Wednesday	Aug. 24, 1853
Saturday	Sept. 3, 1853	Wednesday	Sept. 7, 1853
Saturday	Sept. 17, 1853	Wednesday	Sept. 21, 1853
Saturday	Oct. 1, 1853	Wednesday	Oct. 5, 1853
Saturday	Oct. 15, 1853	Wednesday	Oct. 19, 1853
Saturday	Oct. 29, 1853	Wednesday	Nov. 19, 1853
Saturday	Nov. 12, 1853	Wednesday	Nov. 16, 1853
Saturday	Nov. 26, 1853	Wednesday	Nov. 30, 1853
Saturday	Dec. 10, 1853	Wednesday	Dec. 14, 1853
Saturday	Dec. 24, 1853	Wednesday	Dec. 28, 1853

For freight or passage, apply to

EDW'D. K. COLLINS & CO., No. 56 Wall-st., N. Y.
BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO., Liverpool.
E. G. ROBERTS & CO., No. 13, King's Arms Yard, London.
JOHN MUNROE & CO., Rue Notre Dame des Victoires, Paris; or
GEORGE H. DRAPER, Havre.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof therein expressed.

FOR LIVERPOOL—United States Mail steamship ARCTIC, Capt Jas C. LUCE—This steamship will depart with the United States Mails for

New-York Daily Times.

Railroad Accident and Melancholy Loss of Life.

A Train of Cars in Spuyten Tuyvil Creek.

We are this morning called upon to record another sad accident on the Hudson River Railroad. It appears that about thirty-three laborers employed on the road, and closing their work soon after 6 o'clock last evening, started on their return to the City on a gravel train. On approaching Spuyten Tuyvil Creek, the Station Agent hoisted a signal of danger, (the draw of the bridge being then up,) but the engineer not observing the warning signal, continued his course, and the whole train, locomotive, tender, and seven gravel cars, with upwards of thirty men, went through into the water; causing a melancholy loss of life, and severe injuries to those who escaped death. The fireman, a young man by the name of CASEY, was killed; the engineer, Mr. KELLEY, had both of his legs broken, and was otherwise injured. On removing him from his situation, the arm of another man was felt under the water, but it was found impossible to extricate him. JOHN RUSSELL, of No. 538 Greenwich-street, was rescued in a critical state and brought to this City about midnight, with several others more or less injured. The overseer of the gang of laborers, a Mr. SMITH, of this City, was reported to be missing, as also quite a number of his men, but it is impossible to state at present, the extent of the calamity. The locomotive in going at full speed, leaped as it were, over the passage, and knocked the south butment of the bridge away, rendering it impossible to close the draw, consequently a temporary platform across the opening had to be laid down to enable the passengers to cross.

Tidings of the sad occurrence being expressed to Mr. STRAUS, the efficient Superintendent of the Road, that gentleman instantly repaired with an extra locomotive and a large gang of men to the scene of disaster, and rendered every possible assistance to the unfortunate men who had been hurt. In the meantime three up trains and three down trains reached the bridge, where their further progress was impeded; but after the construction of the temporary bridge the passengers and baggage were ferried across to the other trains, the last up train was backed to the city with all the down passengers, &c., and the same course was pursued with the trains on the other side of the creek.

In our afternoon's Edition will be given further particulars of the accident.

NEW-YORK CITY.

FESTIVAL IN AID OF THE FIVE POINTS' HOUSE OF INDUSTRY.—The Concert and Literary Exercises given last evening at Metropolitan Hall by the Society of the Iron Man, in aid of the Five Points' House of Industry, of which Rev. L. M. PEASE is Superintendent, called together a large and respectable audience. The programme for the evening promised the performance of the popular Cantata, "Eleutheria." The New York Sacred Harmonic Society, assisted by Messrs. NASH and CURTIS's Mydrigal and Glee Class, furnishing the vocal power, and an excellent Orchestra performing the instrumental part. A Poem, prepared for the occasion, entitled "The Mission of Intellect," was delivered by AUGUSTINE DUGANNE. After the Poem, between the first and second parts of the Cantata, the children of Mr. PEASE's Five Points' School sung a very pretty hymn, under the direction of their Superintendent. The Cantata gave great satisfaction. In addition to the New-York Sacred Harmonic Society, the following artists generously contributed their services: Miss MARIA S. BRAINERD, Mrs GEORGIANA STUART, Miss ANNA GRISWOLD, Mr. MARCUS COLEMAN, Mr. FRANCIS H. NASH, and the quartette of Messrs SMITH, WARNER, CAMP, and BELL. The whole contained by a large and select Orchestra from the Philharmonic Society.

Besides the regular programme for the evening, other exercises took place. Mr. PEASE, being called upon, gave a short history of his labors among the poor of the Five Points. Mr. C. C. BURR made some remarks touching the "necessities of the case," and while he was speaking hats were carried round for contributions. The sum of $268 was collected, and several checks, one for $500, and another for $100, &c., were sent in by wealthy and benevolent persons, who were present. We have not yet ascertained the gross amount of receipts, but as the tickets sold for $1 each, and the house was tolerably well filled, we take it for granted that Mr. PEASE will receive a handsome sum. He is engaged in a noble cause, and every cent intrusted to his care will perform the greatest amount of good possible, by alleviating some distress, healing some sorrow. The Society of the Iron Man could not have exerted their influence in a more worthy cause.

A CALIFORNIAN SWINDLED BY MOCK AUCTIONEERS.—ARREST OF THE ACCUSED PARTIES.—About three weeks ago a young man, by the name of ABRAHAM V. CLARK, returned from the California gold diggings with several thousand dollars worth of gold dust, which he accumulated by some three years labor, both night and day; upon arriving here he took apartments at the Howard Hotel, corner Broadway and John-street, for the purpose of arranging his business preparatory to starting for his native town in the State of Michigan. Mr. CLARK was but little acquainted with the City, and having ventured out one day alone, he was soon in the hands of a notorious gang of mock Auctioneers, who infest the lower part of Broadway and Chatham-street, in which places he was fleeced to the tune of $1,300 by the purchase of a dozen watches, that were represented to be genuine gold; but proved to be worthless brass plated time keepers. The victim was then introduced by a "Peter Funk" to another man, who assumed the character of a lawyer, and pretended to take proceedings for the recovery of his new client's money. This imposter finally induced CLARK to enter a gambling house in Broadway, where he (the false pretence lawyer,) borrowed $700 in cash from the stranger, and by sham manœuvring, lost it all on a faro bank. The whole matter was subsequently placed in the hands of Officers WM. H STEPHENS, BROWN and BUSLEY, of the Lower Police Court, who, by indefatigable exertion recovered back upwards of $600 of the ill-gotten funds, from the "Peter Funks" Information was then given to the District Attorney by the above officers, who jointly ferreted out sufficient testimony, and placed the matter before the present Grand Jury, and yesterday that body presented indictments against six of the operators named PATRICK CROSBY, JAMES WOOD, JOHN SPRINGER, THOMAS CROSBY, JAMES D. SHEPPARD, and AUSTIN O. PORTER, all of whom were arrested upon the authorities of bench warrants, and locked up in the Tombs in default of $1,000 bail in each case. The complainant in this swindling operation is determined to push the matter, and openly proclaims his willingness to remain in town and prosecute these offenders to the full extent of the law. Therefore we may look for a rigid enforcement of the State laws respecting these mock auction swindles, that are daily perpetrated in the heart of the business portion of this city.

BARNUM'S PAPER.—The new illustrated weekly is issued this morning, from the publication office. Their first paper is a creditable production, and the Proprietors state their determination that it shall be so continued. See advertisement.

MECHANICS' INSTITUTE LECTURES.—JAMES T. BRADY, Esq., is to deliver the Introductory Lecture before the members of this praiseworthy Institution this evening, commencing at 8 o'clock, at the Rooms of the Institute, No. 1 Bowery, corner of Division-street.

☞ The U. S. mail steamship *Illinois*, for Aspinwall, with the mails for the Pacific, &c., left this port yesterday afternoon. She took out 650 passengers for California, and 200 mechanics and laborers for the Panama Railroad.

MURDER OF A WIFE BY HER HUSBAND.—Coroner IVES was notified yesterday morning to investigate the cause of the death of a female, named CATHERINE LOOMIS, or MARTIN, residing in Thirty-second-street near Seventh avenue. The inquisition was commenced and considerable excitement prevailed around the premises. It seems a general family quarrel took place on Sunday night, between the deceased and her husband, who acted in a most brutal manner, and with force and violence threw her down a flight of stairs which injured the poor woman to such an extent that she expired in a few hours after. The police were informed of the murderous act, and upon repairing to the house they found the hardened villain reposing in his bed, quite as unconcerned as if nothing had happened. He was at once secured and lodged in the Station House to await the result of the investigation, now pending before the Coroner and a Jury of citizens empanelled to inquire into the tragic affair.

ANOTHER RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—A brakesman employed on the Harlem Railroad, named JOHN MCNULTY, had his left leg severed on Sunday evening by falling from the platform of a car while the train was under full speed near sixty first-street. The unfortunate man was brought to the City Hospital in great distress, and will probably survive but a short time.

SALE OF PEWS.—The sale of the pews of the Presbyterian Church, in the Fifth-avenue, corner of Nineteenth-street, (Dr. ALEXANDER'S,) took place last evening. At an early hour the church was nearly filled with ladies and gentlemen, who were anxious to secure a choice of pews. The sale was conducted by Mr. WM. H. FRANKLIN, and there was much competition manifested. Previous to the commencement of the sale, Mr. FRANKLIN stated that the bids would be a per centage over the appraised value of the pews for a choice. The first pew was sold to Mr. JAMES N. COBB, at 50 per cent. advance—the price being $1,000. The second, appraised at $1,000, was sold to Mr. STEPHEN WHITNEY, at sixty-five per cent. advance. Sixty-four others were sold at prices ranging from 55 to 5 per cent. advance. Twenty-three pews were sold at the appraised value at prices ranging from $950 to $250. Ninety-nine pews in all were sold, for which was realized, including per cent. paid above appraised value, $86,350; the amount received, over the appraised value, was $14,700; appraised value of pews remaining unsold is $31,625.

FIRE IN THE FIFTH WARD.—Yesterday forenoon a slight fire occurred at a new building corner of West Broadway and Anthony-street, which originated by the boiling over of a pot of pitch on the roof. Capt. CARPENTER, of the Fifth Ward Police and a posse of his men were early on the ground, and before any material damage was sustained, the flames were subdued.

☞ Yesterday morning, the Police of the Fifth Ward recovered two valuable woolen long shawls, which are supposed to be stolen, and were placed in the hands of Captain Hutchinson, at the Station House.

COURT CALENDAR—*Tuesday.*—U. S. DISTRICT COURT—Nos. 30, 32 to 40.

SUPREME COURT—*General Term.*—Non-enumerated motions will be taken up.

SUPERIOR COURT—Nos. 221, 159, 681, 688, 552, 671, 704, 711, 130, 633, 486, 702, 667, 706, 177, 657, 689, 700, 660, 707 to 722, 724 to 737, 739, 740, 763, 744.

COMMON PLEAS—*Part I.*—Nos. 679, 697, 701, 355, 515, 520, 549, 709, 717 to 739. *Part II.*—Nos. 665, 620, 852, 493, 592, 664, 890 to 900, 904, 906.

Texas Items.

From the N. O. Picayune.

On looking over our files, we find some additional items of Texas news, which we append.

The Houston *Telegraph* says that the amount of cotton received in that city, from the commencement of the season to the 1st inst., is 16,426 bales.

The same paper says that the cultivation of the Dean cotton in Texas has been highly successful.

The Indianola *Bulletin* has the following paragraph about the town of Matagorda:

We understand that our neighboring town of Matagorda is in a prosperous condition. The emporium of a large sugar and cotton district, with an excellent population, healthy position and considerable wealth, she could not well be otherwise than prosperous. Like the lower part of Indianola, Matagorda has a deep bayou, affording an excellent inner haven for boats of light draught, by which they are secure in storms. Thus, on this sandy coast, is a great advantage.

The editor of the Houston *Telegraph* says he has received a letter from Mr. CELLY, the agent for the contractors for building the Opelousas and Western Telegraph line, in which he says that if $25,000 can be raised in Texas, the contractors will insure the extension of the line to Galveston and Houston. The editor says that he has no doubt but that the citizens of Houston will obligate themselves to pay one-half that amount.

The Houston *Telegraph* says that a number of enterprising capitalists intend to apply to the Legislature for a charter to enable them to establish a line of steamers between New-Orleans and the Texas ports. They propose that two large steamers, similar to those owned by HARRIS & MORGAN, shall ply semi-weekly between Galveston and New-Orleans, and two other smaller steamers connecting with them, shall ply regularly between Galveston and the mouth of the Rio Grande, touching at all the intermediate ports.

The *Telegraph* is informed that a number of western planters and merchants have subscribed a large sum for this enterprise, and they intend to apply to the Legislature for a loan of fifty or one hundred thousand dollars to enable them to provide two boats. They offer not only to pledge the boats, but also their private property, to the amount they have subscribed, to secure to the State the payment of all the money that may be loaned to the company.

MARRIED.

On Monday, Dec. 20, by Rev S. H. COX, D.D., Mr. CHARLES E. STOTT to Miss ELIZABETH PLACE, all of Brooklyn.

COMMERCIAL AND MONEY AFFAIRS

Sales at the Stock Exchange...Dec. 20.

$ 1,500 Indiana State 5s	101	100 Nash. Trans 1 Co.	73½
500 Indiana 5s	66	200 do	73½
1,500 Ind. Trust prof 5s	47	100 do	73½
500 Ind Sp Cent prof 5s	21	100 do	30
1,000 Erie Income Bonds	101	100 Cumberland Coal	b10 6½
5,000 Erie b. con bds '62	101	50 do	6½
10,000 do	101	50 do	b60 6½
20 Erie	b5 102	50 New Creek Coal Co	6
2,000 E R R. Con Bds '71	101	150 do	6½
1,000 Mich So R R bds	101	50 New Creek Coal Co	6
2,000 do	100	150 do	6½
1,000 Hud. River Bds	100	100 do	b60 6½
4,000 do	100	500 Erie Railroad	95
25 Bank Comm	110	100 do	b60 95½
5 do	111	250 do	95
15 Am Exchange Bank	120	100 Harlem Railroad	23
15 Metropolitan Bank	115	200 do	b30 23½
1050 Morris Canal	21	100 do	23½
200 do	b10 21	100 Long Island Railroad	12
100 do	b60 21½	400 do	11
100 do	b10 21	100 do	b60 12
100 do	b30 21	100 do	12
100 do	b30 21	100 do	12
10 Crystal Palace	175	550 do	10
400 New-Jersey Zinc	13½	50 do	b10 10
100 do	13½	100 Hudson River R R.	79½
100 do	b10 14	100 do	79½
100 do	b60 14	140 do	80
20 N H & N L R R	65½	50 do	b3 81
150 Montgomery Zinc Co.	½	100 Nor'n Wor R R	83½
300 do	5½	100 do	b60 81½

SECOND BOARD.

$3,000 Erie Con Bds '71	101½	50 New Creek Coal Co.	6½
2,000 Mich S R R. Bds	100½	150 Harlem Railroad	b60 23½
5 Crystal Palace	175	50 do	b30 23½
500 Montgomery Zinc Co.	5½	300 do	b30 24
25 do	5½	500 do	b60 24
100 New-Jersey Zinc Co.	13½	200 do	24
200 do	b10 14	100 Erie Railroad	b60 95
250 do	b60 14½	200 do	95½
100 do	b60 14½	200 do	b10 95½
128 do	14	180 do	b30 95
100 Canton Company	113½	350 do	96
100 Parker Coal Co.	b60 64	50 do	b15 96½
100 Cumberland Coal	b30 6½	350 do	b30 96½
100 do	b60 6½	100 Long Island R R	b30 12
50 Flor. & Keyport	b10 12	100 do	b60 12
100 do	b30 29½	200 do	b60 11
150 Portsmouth Dry Dock	6½	300 do	10½
150 do	b30 7½	25 Naugatuck Railroad	90
200 do	7½		

MONDAY, Dec. 20—6 P. M.

Money was active and Stocks lame to-day. The prices of the latter, with one or two exceptions, are well kept up, and closed moderately firm, but the market, for the time, wants more vitality. The close of the year brings about, as usual, a large number of settlements, both in and out of Bank, and notwithstanding the external or foreign signs, in regard to the supply of capital, are all apparently right this December, there is undoubtedly an uncomfortable stringency experienced by demand borrowers. The rates on paper have not gone up more than ½ ₱ cent. on short, and 1 ₱ cent. on long dates. The private Bankers appear to have more use for their surplus money. They made considerable calls to-day on the Stock houses.

The transactions in Bonds, at private contract, in preparation for the Boston steamer, were to the extent of $350 000, and $75,000 at the Board. The leading sale was $300,000 Tennessee sixes, of 1892, at 108 ex-coupon, part to be delivered in January. This sale is equal to 111, with the January coupon attached. The Bonds, it is understood, all go abroad. The houses of BROWN, and of BELMONT, were the buyers. The latter is reported a large buyer, of late, of the scrip and full stock of the Panama Railroad. The Erie Convertibles, of 1862, advanced to 102, under a foreign inquiry, and the same demand extends to the bonds of the Southern Michigan Railroad. The Chicago and Rock Island Bonds first sold at 87½, then 90, 92 and 95 are now held for an advance. The monthly lease is not over $50,000. There may be other Bond movements in contemplation, but connected with the purchase of iron, now held in London and Wales at £9@£9 10s. the ton. Pennsylvania Rails have been contracted for as high as $70.

The speculative shares changed very little from Saturday's rates, except Long Island, which was 6 per cent. lower, closing at 40. The movement in Philadelphia seems to have let down, for a season at least. Erie, Hudson, Stonington, Harlem, and Norwich, among the Railroads, and Cumberland, Parker, Montgomery, New Creek and Jersey, among the Coal and Mining stocks, all closed firm. The Jersey ½ per cent. up, and the report which appeared to-day deemed satisfactory. Canton was again inactive. Nicaragua Transit steady. The dealings of the day were generally moderate. Scarcely anything done in the standard roads or City Banks. We hear that the suit in Philadelphia against the Lake Shore Road is postponed. The types made us say yesterday, the first motion was *decreed*, instead of *denied*, as we wrote it.

The Exchange market for the Boston steamer opens dull, and prime bills were to be had to-day at 110 @110¼. The regular Bankers are still drawing and settling credits at the rate of 110¼. The Sub-Treasury disbursed, net, to-day $183,017, leaving the balance, $3,025,441. A good many Army and Navy disbursing drafts are appearing.

The Export of Cotton from New-Orleans for the month of Nov. was very large, chiefly foreign. The declared value at the Custom House was as follows:

143 467 bales to Europe in Am. vessels	$6,393,955
34,197 bales to Europe in foreign vessels	1,529,463
Total value Foreign	$7,923,418
38,814 bales Coastwise	1,253,701
205,678 bales. Total For. and Coastwise	$9,176,119

The Export of Tobacco for same month—

1,467 hhds. to Europe in American vessels	$133,949
1,936 hhds. to Europe in Foreign vessels	181,541
3,493 Foreign total	$305,476
243 hhds. Coastwise	24,300
3,616 hhds. Total Foreign and Coastwise	$329,776

We give place to the following Tobacco circular from a well advised firm of Factors at New-Orleans, to their correspondents in Kentucky and Tennessee.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, Dec. 4, 1852.

The past month has been one of great dullness in our market, not much over 200 hhds. having changed hands, of which fully three-quarters were sold the first fortnight. The market, it appears, has come to a dead stand, not a buyer having entered it for the last week; the quotations must, therefore, be regarded as nominal. The main cause of this unusual quiet may be found in the exorbitant rate of freight now demanded by shipmasters, and conceded to them; and as the receipt of our staple articles is very large, and likely to continue so, we see no prospect of a decline for some time to come. It is difficult to say what turn our market will take; but certain it is, that holders would gladly realize at a decline, should opportunity offer. We hear, just now, of a sale (the only one during the week) of 100 hhds., the particulars of which have not transpired; but supposed to be a lot of good Refused, below 5 cents. The accounts from abroad continue good. The stocks there are small, and remunerating prices are paid for all descriptions. Holders of the better grades ask an advance. The receipts at this port from the interior for the month of November, are 4,900 hhds., against 517 hhds. during the same period of last year; and since the 1st of September, 10,814 hhds., against 3,628 hhds. during the corresponding time in 1851. Stock on hand, 18,140 hhds., against 12,550 hhds. last year.

MACGREGOR, ALLOWAY & CO.

The general markets were active to-day. The Ordinary State Brands of Flour are in request, at $5 50, sales ranging from $5 44@$5 56, and Southern at $5 56 @5 75. Western Wheat brought $1 30 for White; Canadian $1 25. The sales of Cotton were 2,800 bales, at free rates. Corn was a little lower. Freights keep very stiff, 3s. 9d. and 4s. paid on Flour to Liverpool, and 11d. @11½d. on Grain.

Our correspondent on Free Banking and the old Safety Fund Banks has singularly perverted the editorial suggestion that the law should not be released on the subject. The Legislature may surely hold fast that which is good, without refusing to reform that which is evil.

The Philadelphia *Ledger*, of this morning, in reference to the finances of Pennsylvania and the renewal of her debt, says:

The Treasurer of this State, under the authority of an act of the last session of the Legislature, authorizing the cancellation of the old State debt, and the creation of a new one at lower rates of interest, has published a statement by which he shows a saving to the Commonwealth in the payment of interest during the whole time of the loan of $417 790 58. At the same rate of conversion of the whole State debt into 5 per cent. coupon bonds, the premium derived from the same would be a saving of nearly two millions of dollars. The receipts from the Public Works this year are $1,938,5[illegible]; and as the North Branch Canal is rapidly approaching completion, this amount will be largely increased, as no doubt can be entertained the work will yield a large revenue. As the planes of the Portage Railroad are successively avoided, the expenses on that portion of the line will also be materially reduced.

The Sub-Treasury received to-day, $172,010 13; Paid out $355,027 33; Balance, $3,025,441 76.

Free Banks and Safety Fund.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

SIR—In an article in your excellent journal of the 17th inst, headed "More Free Banking," you mention certain propositions made in Congress in relation to the "Wild Cat," concerns in the District of Columbia, and to make the circulation of these illegal issues a penal offence, and then you say, in relation to the "Currency" of our own State:

"Free Banking, like many other useful measures, has been sadly adulterated, in its conservative spirit, of late years, out of the State of New-York. *Here the whole policy of legislation has been to improve the original law*, and to better the small note currency. The progression has been to par redemption until the notes of the most distant banks in the interior of the State are sought after in Wall street at from par to 25 cents on the hundred dollars, discount. The present safe basis of New-York and Federal Stocks may be tampered with this Winter," &c.

Our Legislature on the 10th day of April, 1849, passed an act, "amendatory of the general Banking Law," allowing Banking associations to deposit with the Controller or Superintendent of the Bank Department, New-York State Stocks equal to a six per cent Stock, and one half United States Stock. This we all know is ample security for any currency, and were all our issues based upon such securities there would be no necessity for any alarm in the future, or for my troubling you with this communication. But, unfortunately, this is not the case, as I hope to be able to make manifest to you in the sequel. The law above mentioned also says, section 2. The shareholders, or a majority of them, in amount who shall be owners of any incorporated Bank continuing the business of banking until the expiration of their charter, and who shall have associated themselves for the purpose of banking, &c., shall be entitled to receive from the Controller, who is hereby authorized to issue to the association so formed, circulating notes in amount of not less than ten thousand ($10.000) dollars, upon the deposit of securities of the kind described to an amount equal to the circulating notes so issued. But if such banking association, so formed, shall not have deposited with the Controller during the three years next following the date of their articles of association, an amount equal to that now required by law of banking associations, i. e. ($100,000) as security for circulating notes previous to commencing the business of banking, the Controller is hereby empowered to retain the interest accruing upon securities so reported until such association has complied with those provisions, &c."

Here is a law cunningly concocted, and most subtilely worded for the exclusive benefit of expiring "Safety Fund" Banks, as they are ironically (for there is now no Safety Fund) termed.

But let me illustrate more particularly my object in addressing you upon this subject.

According to the last Annual Report of the Superintendent of the Bank Department—one Safety Fund Bank expired in June 1849. (The Law from which I have just quoted was passed, it will be observed, in *April* of the same year.) And six more Banks in January 1850, these seven Banks had a circulation of $1,555,507, and according to the Superintendent's report, it will be seen that some, if not nearly all of them have simply deposited the required minimum amount of stocks, viz. $110,000.—*took one in using its entire old circulation, for which of course there is no sort of security whatever in the hands of the Superintendent.* Aside from the great injustice to legitimate Banking Associations, formed under the general Law, and which have to give "ample security" for the redemption of all their issues in specie—the public have no security for these notes whatever. The law of 1849 undoubtedly contemplated that at the expiration of the three years the whole of the old circulation used by these banks would be returned, and that, as the business demanded, stocks, &c., would be deposited, upon which they would receive new notes, but this is not the reading of the law by some of our Bankers. There is, they say, nothing obligatory in its provisions—and as they take care just *before* the expiration of their charters to have their entire circulation in clean, new notes, they intend to keep them in use as long (and some longer) than they will hang together.

It will be seen that seven Bank charters have expired with an aggregate circulation of.....$1,555,507
and the charters of ten more will expire on 1st January 1853, circulating.....3,918 000

Total.....$5,473,507

Here then is a circulating medium of over Five Millions and a half of dollars, secured by—what? literally nothing at all, and this is what you "pray the Legislature to hold fast that which is good and well tried, at least one year longer, &c."

I cannot agree with you that "The whole policy of the Legislation here has been so improve the original Law," but on the contrary I assert that, in this particular Amendment—the Law of April 1849—the whole intention of the original framers of the General Banking Law, that is to make safe and sure the innocent bill holder, against the evil day, has been nearly annulled and destroyed.

This communication is already too long, or I should proceed to show you how this law was passed, by whom it was concocted and urged upon the Legislature, but I must now forbear. W.

Town Lots in Suburbs of New-York.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

The reference in the *Times* of Tuesday, to the Canton Land property, suggests a few remarks touching the lots in the town of Keyport, on the Raritan Bay, belonging to the Keyport Co., but hitherto overlooked in the *Bull* and *Bear* operations of Wall st., in the Stock of the Company. As these are now comparatively over, and the fluctuations not so violent as to subject every thing said of the property to the suspicion of fancy humbug, its friends beg to say:

1. That the Keyport estate consists of 1,000 acres land held in fee simple, divided into lots, located on the Bay, opposite the lower end of Staten Island, on the Jersey shore, and at a point from which a railway must sooner or later be built to the Southern counties of the State, and by other railroad connection to Philadelphia.

2. Calling this property $300 the acre, the Stock is worth $30 the share, for there are but 10,000 shares represented. Calling it $500 the acre, it is worth $50 the share. At present market rate, $40 the share, the land would stand the owners in only $200 the acre.

3. Property in Jersey near Newark, not in town lots, is selling at $1,000 the acre. On Staten Island, a mile back from the water, $1,000 the acre, unimproved, and not laid off. At or near Ravenswood, Long Island, part in marsh, $400 the acre. In West Chester County $300 to $400 the acre.

4. The steamboat facilities to Keyport are or may become equal to any part of Staten Island or Perth or South Amboy or Elizabethport. For Summer residences, the advantages are every way equal.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW-ORLEANS, Friday, Dec. 17.

The sales of COTTON to-day were 10,000 bales, and for the week the transactions foot up 75 000 bales. Prices have advanced ¼c. since the reception of the *Arctic's* news—strict Middling being quoted at 8½c @9c. Ohio FLOUR sells at $4 25. CORN, 46c. ₱ bushel. Mess PORK, $17. Prime MOLASSES is at 22c.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, Dec. 18

The *Africa's* news came to hand late last night. The sales of COTTON to-day were 11,000 bales, at fully ¼c. advance. Middling is quoted at 8½c @9c. FREIGHTS to Liverpool are at ¼d. on Cotton. Sterling EXCHANGE, 8½ ₱ cent. premium.

Markets.... *Carefully Reported for the N. Y. Daily Times.*

MONDAY, Dec 20—6 P. M.

ASHES—Present no new feature. The transactions of the day amount to 45 bbls.—Pots at $4 56½, and Pearls at $5 75 ₱ 100 lbs.

BEESWAX—A sale of 1,700 lbs. American yellow was made to day, at 28c ₱ lb., cash.

COAL—The demand for anthracite is active at $5@$5 50 ₱ ton. We have nothing additional to observe respecting Foreign, which is rare and nominal.

COTTON—Despite the favorable English and New-Orleans advices, this staple still favors buyers, who are more disposed to operate, at current figures. The day's sales reach 1,800 bales.

	Atlantic Ports.	*Florida.*	*Other Gulf Ports.*
Low to good ordinary	7½@	8¼@ 8¾	8¼@ 9¼
Low to good middling	8½@ 9¼	9¼@ 9¾	9¾@10
Middling fair to fair	9¾@10	9¾@10	10¼@11

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western brands are apparently brisk and buoyant, at the recently enhanced prices. Both consumers and speculators are desirous of obtaining supplies of the more salable qualities within our range, apprehending, with the close of the canals the receipt of further European accounts, and the reality of a light Winter stock, a still greater improvement in the value of nearly all kinds. Exporters, too, are inclined to buy the low grades freely, but the limits of their orders, and the increased rarity and stability of Freights, prevent them from obtaining much. The day's operations consist of 12,500 bbls. We quote

Sour and Superfine, No. 2	$4 75 @4 93½
Ordinary to straight State	5 43½@5 56½
Mixed to fancy Indiana and Michigan	5 50 @5 68½
Common to good Ohio and favorite State	5 50 @5 62½
Fancy Genesee and Ohio	5 62½@5 75
Extra Indiana, Michigan and Ohio	5 75 @6 12½
Extra Genesee	5 75 @6 25
Canadian is in good request, but the firmness with which it is held at $5 50@$5 62½ ₱ bbl interrupts business. Southern tends upward. The calls of the trade are numerous and extensive. Prices favor owners. To-day's sales include 2 100 bbls. mixed to favorite ordinary descriptions at $5 62½ @$5 75; and fancy do at $5 87½@$6 81½. Rye Flour is inquired for at $4 50, and offered at at 62½ ₱ bbl. There have been 400 bbls Jersey Meal purchased, in part, at $3 87½ ₱ bbl.		

FRUITS—Sales were made of 300 bas. layer Raisins at $2 35 and 500 buoch do. at $2 80.

GRAIN—Wheat is doing better. The milling inquiry is fair and the export demand is increasing. The encouraging foreign intelligence and the meagreness of the stock on hand strengthen prices. The day's movements embrace 12,500 bushels white Southern and 10,000 white Western at $1 30; 200 20,000 white Canadian in bond, at $1 25. Rye is quiet and nominal. Some parties ask $1 ₱ bushel. Barley and Oats remain about the same. Corn is declining. The augmenting receipts and supply depress them fast and mercurial prices. The sales of the day add up 25,000 bushels new Sou here white and yellow at 67c @73c; and old mixed Western at 78c @79c.

GROCERIES—Open without animation, or any other essential change. The trade are unusually sparing in their dealings. 50 bags Maracaibo Coffee were taken at 9½c @9½c; 100 Rio at 9[illegible]c @9½c ₱ lb; 500 bbls New-Orleans Molasses at 31c ₱ gallon; and 100 bbls. New-Orleans Sugar at 5½c. @5½ ₱ lb.

HAY—We heard that 600 bales were bought by jobbers at $1 06@$1 12½ ₱ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Appear in moderate request and firm. 17 bales new Eastern and Western were obtained at 21c @24c ₱ lb.

LIME—No change has occurred in this line. Common Rockland is worth $1 12½, and Lump $1 37½ ₱ bbl.

METALS—Copper and Iron are unusually unaltered. The transactions in Foreign Lead are limited, and indicate no variation in prices. 1,600 pigs Galena Lead found buyers at $5 75 ₱ 100 lbs. Holders of Banca Tin claim 25½c @ 26c ₱ lb.

NAVAL STORES—Are inanimate at previously quoted rates. The sales of Turpentine include 250 bbls Crude at $4 ₱ 110 lbs; and 75 bbls. Spirits at 36c @36½c ₱ gallon, cash.

WILMINGTON, Dec 18—Turpentine—There have been sales of 1,600 bbls. at $3 15 for soft, and $1 65 ₱ bbl. for hard. The demand is good and market seems to be firm. Spirits Turpentine—the transactions have been very limited, the scarcity of vessels preventing operations. We hear of sales at 37c. ₱ gallon. Some lots were disposed of yesterday at that price. The quantity offering is small, and there is not much disposition on the part of buyers to operate. Rosin—We note sales as follows: About 175 bbls No 1 at $2 62½. 150 No 2 at $1 25; 150 common at $1, and 1,000 do. on private terms.

OILS—While and Sperm are about the same. There is rather more inquiry for Olive at $1 10, and for Linseed, which is a shade dearer, and of which the sales amount to 10,000 gallons at from 58c @59c ₱ gallon, cash.

PROVISIONS—Pork is more in demand and is apparently higher. The scarcity of and rise in freight, is to New-Orleans, which may restrict our consumptive receipt, impart greater confidence to holders here, and they have advanced their claims from 12½c @13c ₱ bbl. The sales comprise 500 bbls, old prime at $13 75; new at $16@$16 12½; old mess at $18 50@$18 62½, and new do at $19 25. Cut Meats are unchanged. Bacon is more sought after at 9c @9½c ₱ lb. Lard is active and very firm. Sales were made of 500 pkgs old and new at 12c @12½c ₱ lb. New Beef is attracting more attention. The receipts are sum'n 600 bbls country prime at $5 12½@$6 12½, do. mess at $9@$10. Vermont do. at $12 12½@$12 50, and repacked Chicago do. at $12 25@$13 50. Prime mess is advancing. Within a few days 1 000 tierces Ohio Hams have been sold at $ 9@$10 50, ₱ tierce. Beef Hams are without alteration; 300 bbls realized $14 50 @$15. ₱ 200 lbs. Butter is in demand at 17c @21c for Ohio, and 27c @36c. for State, ₱ lb. Cheese sells slowly at 8c. @ 9c. ₱ lb.

SALT—Owners of Turk's Island are asking 23c @30c. ₱ bushel. The supply of all kinds is small, and the price of most descriptions is nominal.

SOAP—150 boxes Castile were disposed of at 9½c @9½c. ₱ lb.

TALLOW—Is less inquired for. The high rates obtained check the disposition to purchase. Small lots bring 10c. ₱ lb.

TOBACCO—Seems rather quiet, and yet is unchanged. 30 hhds Kentucky brought 5½c @5½c ₱ lb.

WHISKY—Remains in fair demand and steady. We noticed in sales 100 bbls Ohio and Prison at 21½ @21½c, cash and 24½c @25c., time, ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Rates were again firmer and about 8 000 bushels Wheat were engaged for Liverpool at 10d. @11d in ships' bags. Cotton about 8,000@9,000 bbls. Flour at 3s 9d @4s. 200 bbls. Rosin were taken at 3s 6d. 250 bbls Beef at 4s. 6d. 1 700 bushels Corn at 10d in ship's bags, and 20 bales Sea Island Cotton at 9c. 11d. To Glasgow Beef was engaged on private terms and a lot of Flour at 4s. was engaged at 4s. 9d. To London 4s. was asked for Flour and 12d. for Wheat in ship's bags. To Havre Cotton was at 1c. The same change to notice in rates for California.

New-York Cattle Market...Dec 20.

Reported for the New-York Daily Times.

For BEEVES, at the WASHINGTON DROVE YARD, corner of Fourth avenue and Thirty-fourth street, and at CHAMBERLAIN'S HUDSON RIVER BULL'S HEAD, foot of Robinson-street. For COWS and CALVES, GRASS and LAMBS, at BOWARDNE'S, in 50th-st., near Third-avenue and also at CHAMBERLAIN'S.

AT WASHINGTON DROVE YARD.—At market, 2,100 Beeves (650 Southern, the remainder from this State.) Demand brisk, and prices firm. Sales were made at rates ranging at from 6c. to 9c. ₱ lb. About 200 head left over unsold. A lot of 16 head of 1 stale from Kentucky, of very superior quality, have been received at this yard, but were not sold at the time of this report.

AT BROWNING'S—(LOWER BULL'S HEAD.)—Offered, 5,000 Sheep and Lambs. All sold, at prices ranging of from $2 50 to $3 50 to $5 for the former, and $2 to $3 50 for the latter. Cows and Calves—58 offered, and all sold, at from $25 to $45 50.

AT CHAMBERLAIN'S—(HUDSON RIVER BULL'S HEAD.)—350 Head of Cattle, on sale. Prices at from $7 to $9—30 head left over. Cows and Calves—28 on sale. Left over 9. Prices at from $26@$32 to $45, as in quality (Market brisk.) Sheep and Lambs—2,500 in market. Sales of the former at $2 to $3 50@3; and of the latter at $2@$3 50@ $3 50@$5. All closed.

IMPORTATIONS.—*Monday, Dec.* 20.—20 casks Cement; 160 chaldrons, 260 tons Coal; 24 casks Opium; 15 bags Pepper; 6 bags Cassia; 5 casks Quinine; 1 do Nux Vomica; 32 casks Cream Tartar; 9 casks Argols; 8 casks, 6 barrels Senna; 2 barrels Orris root; 1,000 boxes Firecrackers; 27,849 drums, 136 skeletons cases Figs; 100 barrels, 2 000 cases, 364 drums Raisins; 124 packages Dry Goods per *Ariel*; 193 do. per *Empire State*; 247 bales Hemp; 4,683 bars railroad Iron; 1,388 bars, 266 bundles, 141 sheets do.; 1,200 hoops, 180 plates, 18 tons pig Iron; 32 casks Leather sawings; 20 bales Oakum; 10 casks white lead Paint; 230 bales Rags; 733 bags, 19 casks Seed; 230 bundles, 62 cases Steel; 1,667 boxes Tin plates; 1 280 packages Tea; 757 pieces mahogany, 229 pieces Savanilla Wood.

SALES OF STOCKS

New-York Daily Times.

VOL. II....NO. 394. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 22, 1852. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES,

is published every morning (Sundays excepted), at the office, No. 113 Nassau-street, corner of Ann, in the City of New-York, and is delivered to subscribers in New-York, Brooklyn, Williamsburg, and Jersey City, for TWELVE AND A HALF CENTS a week, payable to the carrier. Single copies, TWO CENTS. Mail subscription, FIVE DOLLARS a year; six months, Two Dollars and a Half; three months, One Dollar and a Half. Three dollars in advance required in all exchanges with Country Newspapers.

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POLITICAL NOTICES.

☞ The Democratic Whig General Committee and DEMOCRATIC WHIG YOUNG MEN'S GENERAL COMMITTEE, Broadway House, Dec. 7, 1852.—Resolved, That the persons appointed to the several Ward Committees shall hold an election on WEDNESDAY, the 22d of December, between the hours of 7 and 10 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of choosing five Delegates from each Ward to the General Committee, five Delegates from each Ward to the Young Men's General Committee, and a Ward Committee, for the ensuing year.

Notice is hereby directed to be given by the several Ward Committees of the time and place where such elections are to be held; the election to be by ballot; the Ward Committees to designate at least three Inspectors to serve, and to select them, as far as practicable, from the Whig Assessors elect in the several Wards. GEORGE J. CORNELL,
Chairman Dem. Whig Gen. Com.

WM. L. SHARDLAW, } Secretaries.
GEORGE F. NELSON, }

ERASTUS BROOKS,
Chairman Young Men's Gen. Com.

R. L. BUDD, } Secretaries.
J. H. MOSEMAN, }

☞ Second Ward.—The Democratic Whig Electors of the IInd Ward are hereby notified that an election will be held on WEDNESDAY, the 22d inst., at Woodworth's, No. 13 Dutch-st., between the hours of 7 and 10 o'clock, A. M., for the purpose of electing Delegates to the General Young Mens' and Ward Committees for the ensuing year, in accordance with the recommendation of the General Committee.

Inspectors of Election.—Solomon King, James Gallagher and D. C. Cammeyer. By order of the Ward Committee.
A. J. WILLIAMSON, Chairman.

JOSEPH A. KEMP. } Secretaries.
D. C. HENDERSON. }

☞ To the Fifth Ward Whig Electors.—The Whig Electors of the Vth Ward are hereby notified that a Primary Election for the selection of a Ward Committee and five Delegates to each of the Whig General Committees, for the ensuing year, will be held at the Mansion House, in West Broadway, on WEDNESDAY, 22d inst., between the hours of 7 and 10 o'clock, A.M. At a meeting of the Ward Committee, Messrs. JOHN B FRIAR, JOHN M. BENNETT, and JAMES KENNEDY, were chosen Inspectors for said election.
THOMAS E SMITH, Chairman.
WM. H. CANNIFF, Secretary

☞ Ninth Ward.—In pursuance of an order of the Whig General Committee, the Whigs will meet at the Bleecker-st. House, on WEDNESDAY, Dec 22, between the hours of 7 and 10 o'clock, A. M., for the purpose of choosing five Delegates for the Whig General Committee, five Delegates for the Young Men's Whig General Committee, and twenty-seven persons to constitute a Ward Committee for the ensuing year. By order of the Ward Committee.
JAMES W. FARR, Chairman, pro tem.
OLIVER T WARDELL, Secretary.

WM E. NOBLE, }
J LAWRENCE, } Inspectors of Elections.
GEO. R. DEAN. }

☞ Eleventh Ward.—The electors of the XIth Ward are notified that an election will be held on WEDNESDAY, 22d inst, from 7 to 10 o'clock in the morning, at No. 25 Avenue D, to elect five Delegates each to the Senior and Young Men's Democratic Whig General Committees, and thirteen members of a Ward Committee, for the ensuing year. By order.
JAMES B LUCAS, Ch'n Ward Com.
RICHARD G. HURT, Secretary.

☞ Fourteenth Ward WHIG PRIMARY ELECTION.—Pursuant to the call of the Whig General Committee, an Election will be held at the Broadway House, on WEDNESDAY, 22d inst., from 7 to 10 o'clock, A. M., for the purpose of electing Delegates to the several Committees.
By order of the Ward Committee.

☞ Fifteenth Ward Whig Primary Election.—The Whig electors of the XVth Ward are notified that an election will be held at Constitution Hall, No 650 Broadway, on WEDNESDAY, the 22d inst., to elect five delegating to the Whig General Committee, and five delegates to the Young Men's General Committee, and a Ward Committee of 15 members. Polls open from 7 to 10 A. M. By order of the Ward Committee.
JAMES W. UNDERHILL, Chairman.
GEO. W. DILKS, Secretary.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ Life Insurance—THE MANHATTAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.—Cash Capital $100,000 independently of the Premium Fund Office No, 146 Broadway, corner of Liberty-st.

This Company continue to insure against all manner of risks on most favorable terms. Persons may insure in this Company either with or without participation in the profits. California permits granted at greatly reduced rates. A. A. ALVORD, President.

C. Y. WEMPLE, Secretary. N. D. MORGAN, Actuary.
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☞ Eugenio Latilla's (FROM ITALY.) COURSE OF FOUR LECTURES on the FINE ARTS, will be delivered at Hope Chapel, No 720 Broadway.

SYLLABUS.

WEDNESDAY EVENING AT 8 O'CLOCK.

Dec. 22, 1852, On the use of Art in education and social progress.

Dec 29, 1853, Art, as applied to the elegancies of life.

Jan. 5, 1853, Art, as applied to commerce and manufactures.

Jan. 12, 1853, Art, as applied to architecture and interior decoration.

Each Lecture will be illustrated with designs and colored drawings of art of different nations, comprising those of Assyria, Babylon, Egypt, Greece, France, Germany, Holland and Central America.

Ticket for the Course, $1, to be had of WILLIAMS & STEVENS, No. 353 Broadway; DUCHAUX, No 306 Broadway; WM. HALL & SON, No. 239 Broadway; MOFFAT No. 63 Nassau-st., and of the Lecturer, No. 325 4th-av.

☞ New-York Historical Society.—COURSE OF LECTURES, 1852-1853.—For the Benefit of the Fire Proof Building Fund.—The Third Lecture will be delivered at Metropolitan Hall, on THURSDAY EVENING, Dec 23, by Rev. WILLIAM ALLEN, D.D., Late President of Bowdoin College. The doors will be open at 7 o'clock, the Lecture to be delivered at 8 o'clock.

Tickets to the Course—Five Dollars, (admitting a gentleman and lady to the Lectures, and the holder to Mr. CROATE'S Address.) To a single Lecture—Fifty Cents.

Course Tickets may be procured at the Book-stores of HORACE H. MOORE, Merchants' Exchange; APPLETON & CO: No. 290 Broadway; C. S FRANCIS & CO., No. 252 Broadway; EVANS & BRITTAN, No. 697 Broadway, at the Library Rooms in the University, and single tickets at the door, on the evening of each lecture.

AUGUSTUS SCHELL,
FRANCIS L. HAWKS, } Committee.
GEORGE H. MOORE,

☞ A Chance to Make Money.—From $5 to $20 a day may be made by any individual, in city or country with the knowledge of a highly useful discovery, in universal demand, which I will send by return mail on inclosing me $1, post'age paid, directed to H. S HOLT, Port Office, Box No. 350 Rochester, New-York. This is a fraternare opportunity for students, clerks, invalids, or any young man out of business, as it is immediately lucrative in any part of the United States.

☞ Ladies' Fair at Williamsburg.—The Ladies of the Universalist Church and Society will hold a Fair and Festival on WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON and EVENING, 22d inst., at the Odeon, (the Metropolitan Hall of Williamsburg.) 5th-st., near South 4th. An ample assortment of useful and fancy articles will be displayed, and a plentiful supply of refreshments be provided. Entrance, 25 cents.

☞ Mariner's Church.—A number of ladies who have witnessed the indefatigable and successful labors of Rev. IRA B. STEWARD, the devoted Pastor of this church, respectfully invite his friends to join with them in a donation visit, for the benefit of his family. The visit to take place THURSDAY, Dec. 23, in the Mariner's Chapel, No. 294 Cherry-st., commencing at 2 o'clock P M, and ending with religious services at 7½ P. M.

☞ Unsexpart Lots Chosen, Dec. 21, 1853.—167, 188, 328, 104, 202, 222, 145, 284, 354, 353, 290, 139, 365, 336, 339, 271, 158, 299, 301, 334, 331, 397, 264, 113, 448, 335, 162, 469, 164, 263, 382, 262, 377, 324, 200, 262, 199, 39, 447, 17, 49, 93, 220, 151, 261, 286, 449, 285, 286, 287, 223, 139, 337, 214, 366, 168.

Last published yesterday 239, should be 339.

Nos. 96, 25 and 124 to 180, choose WEDNESDAY, Dec. 22.
J. ANDREW HANDSCHUCH, Superintendent.

☞ Lecture.—The second Lecture before the HEBREW YOUNG MEN'S LITERARY ASSOCIATION, will be delivered by Rev. Dr. WISE, of Albany, at the Stuyvesant Institute, No. 659 Broadway, on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 22, at 8 o'clock P.M. Subject: *Progress of Civilization.* Tickets at 25 cents each, may be obtained at the door, on the evening of the lecture.

☞ The Ladies of the BROADWAY BAPTIST CHURCH will hold a sale on the afternoon and evening of THURSDAY, the 23d of Dec., in the Lecture Room of Rose Church, of such articles as they have made up the proceeds to be appropriated to the furnishing of their new House of Worship on 53d st. Admittance Free.

☞ To Episcopalians!—CHURCH-FAIR!—The Ladies of the Church of St. John Baptist (Rev CORNELIUS R. DUFFIE, Rector) have opened a Fair in aid of said Church, in Broadway, west side, a few doors above St. Thomas Church. The friends of the Church, are invited to make their holiday purchases THIS DAY, THURSDAY or FRIDAY.

☞ Mercantile Library Association.—The annual election for officers of this Association, will be held at the rooms, Clinton Hall, on TUESDAY, Jan 11. Polls open from 9 A. M., until 5 o'clock P. M. By order,
JOSEPH BLACK, Recording Secretary.

☞ Mercantile Library Association.—The annual meeting of the members of this Association will be held in Clinton Hall, on THURSDAY, Jan. 13. By order of
JOSEPH BLACK, Recording Secretary.

New-York Daily Times.

NAVIGATION.

Ericsson's Caloric Ship.

A great experiment in Navigation is now on the eve of trial. The Caloric Ship is undergoing the final preparations for her experimental trip, and will soon be before the public for praise or censure. Our own port is destined to reap the honor or suffer the reproach of its ultimate success or failure. In a former article we alluded in general terms to the leading principles involved in the construction of this vessel, but the public interest has been so largely drawn toward the enterprise that a more complete description of the plan which it is now proposed to prove, seems to be not only desirable but necessary.

Wise men have long pondered the idea which Capt. ERICSSON is working out patiently and hopefully. The need of new motors has become more manifest with the advance of time and commercial prosperity. Steam has gone into disrepute, and proves itself untrustworthy, unsafe, and expensive. Electricity has been tried, and has not succeeded. Caloric was something never known in its best sense until now, and the credit is due to Capt. ERICSSON, of directing attention to an old agent of which new applications may produce the most remarkable results. The experiment now making is no ephemeral fancy, but is the work of a quarter of a century of mature reflection and diligent inquiry. The ingenious projector, under whose auspices it is carried forward, has devoted his best energies to the task, and it will not fail through want of forecast, judgment or ability. The public will assuredly accord to him their most hearty sympathy.

The *Ericsson*, taking the name of her inventor, is a first-class vessel of the ordinary steamship pattern, though combining in her construction many valuable improvements. She is owned by a company of Merchants in this City, among whom is Mr. JOHN B. KITCHING. The builders of her hull, were Messrs. PERRINE, PATTERSON and STACK, of Williamsburg. Her engines are the workmanship of Messrs. HOGG and DELAMATER of this City. The register of the ship is 1,903 tons. Her length is 250 feet, with 26 feet 6 inches depth of hold, and 40 feet breadth of beam. Her paddle-wheels, which are similar to those of the COLLINS steamers,—differing only in being somewhat smaller,—are 32 feet in diameter, with buckets of 10 feet 6 inches. The decks are abundantly provided with life-boats, among which is one of FRANCIS's celebrated "Life Cars," ready to be cast off from the davits at a moment's notice. Thus far dry details. We now come to the first causes of difference which are to be noticed as marking the contrast between this and the ordinary steamship. The peculiar conformation of the boilers has served to produce very essential modifications in the exterior as well as the interior of the vessel, which we shall endeavor to describe as briefly as possible. To commence, then, with the upper deck. In place of the solitary smoke-funnel commonly employed in the steamships to convey away the smoke and gases of the furnace, the Caloric Ship presents four small tubes, gaily painted in white and gold, rising but five feet above the paddle-wheels and only thirty inches each in diameter. Two of these tubes, or chimneys, are intended for use, and two are for ornament and to preserve uniformity. The two corner chimneys are attached to the cylinders of the engine, and the remaining two protect the hold from the impure and heated air which would otherwise render a residence therein quite uncomfortable. By this arrangement also, and in consequence of the peculiar construction of the engines, the upper deck of the vessel is entirely clear. No impeding machinery serves to hinder free passage fore-and-aft. The four chimneys, each resting upon a neatly carved and painted octagonal pedestal, are formed two of sheet-iron, and two of wood. They are the only noticeable alterations in the exterior of the ship, save the unusual clearness and roominess of the deck, where the passenger may promenade pleasantly when the weather shall permit him. But the chimneys are not alone in their ventilating properties. Beside each pair of these pipes is a well, extending to the bottom of the ship, through which a current of cold air is carried down to the fire-room, rendering that precarious place as cool and comfortable as the upper deck, and effectually preventing all danger of conflagration from over-heating. The mouths of these "wells" are carefully covered with tarpaulins, and the room occupied is hardly equal to a hatchway. Through the open space thus afforded, an additional advantage is given for the working of the force-pumps, the pipes of which are carried up through its entire length, projecting upon the upper deck in a manner very convenient for the seamen to work them to free the ship from water. The deck, accordingly, supplies three desiderata, viz.: 1. Ventilation of the hold; 2. Safety from fire; 3. A means of preventing danger from leakage, by readiness of access to the pumps.

The descent from the upper deck is accomplished, not as in steamships, by impracticable ladders, but by neat staircases, for which ample space is afforded by the position of the engine-room. The peculiarities of construction of the vessel begin to appear in this region. The compact form of the engine leaves a free space on each side of the ship, from fore to aft, both above and below, thereby affording opportunities for easy transition between all parts of the vessel. The shaft which turns the paddle-wheels is concealed between-decks, and offers no such obstruction to the midship section of the vessel as is generally to be found, even in first-class steamers. The dining-saloons are located aft of the engine, and the state-rooms lie below; easy access to them being obtained by means of substantial and spacious stairways. The appointments of the saloons, state-rooms, and other parts of the vessel intended for the accommodation of passengers, are very perfect, and expense has not been spared to render the *Ericsson* without a superior in these respects.

The leading peculiarities of the Caloric Ship, it is well known, consist in the application of heated air to the propulsion of vessels. The radical alteration which is accomplished by this plan in the construction of the engine, renders a description of the machinery, unaccompanied by diagrams, a matter of some difficulty. The engine consists of two pairs of cylinders, connected in their action, but not placed side by side. Each pair is composed of two cylinders, of which the lower one is much the larger. The upper is termed the supply cylinder; the lower the working cylinder. The diameter of the working, or lower cylinders is 168 inches; of the upper, 137 inches, each. Their bore, it will be remarked, is surprisingly large. The position of the cylinders is exactly in the centre of the vessel. The magnitude of the lower cylinder of each pair, it will be noticed, is enormous, though from the compact form of the remaining portions of the machinery, the bulk of the entire mass is not so great as in the common steamship.

The operation of the engines is remarkably simple. A fire is kindled in the furnaces attached to the lower cylinders, the flames being removed to a distance of about five feet from the bottom of the cylinder, so that no actual contact can take place. The application of heat serves to increase the temperature of the air already contained in the lower cylinder. The air thus heated, seeks a vent which is readily found in a series of valves properly arranged for the purpose. The cylinders being each provided with a piston fitting closely within it, but so contrived that the pistons of both cylinders operate simultaneously, the vacuum created by the escape of the air from the working cylinder causes the descent of the lower piston, which, of necessity, draws down with it the piston of the supply cylinder, and the work of the engine is fairly commenced, in this wise: A series of valves, each of which is two feet in diameter, is placed in the top of each supply cylinder, and these valves instantly open at the descent of the pistons. A current of cold air rushes in, which passes down, following the piston of the upper cylinder, until it is stopped by the regenerator, a contrivance upon which depends the successful operation of the machinery. The air having entered this regenerator, is converted from a cold into a warm current, by the operation of the simplest philosophical laws. The construction of the "regenerator" is at once simple and ingenious. The invention of this remarkable feature of the engine is entirely due to the genius of Capt. ERICSSON. He found, by a series of careful experiments on the properties of Caloric, that the affinity of metals for heat was marked by peculiar circumstances; that the absorption and radiation of heat from metallic surfaces is nearly instantaneous, and that the expansive force of air when its volume is doubled by the application of heat was at least equal to the power of steam. To effect the practical application of this principle was the thing to be accomplished. Capt. ERICSSON found that his experiments warranted a belief in the practicability of a new improvement in the construction of marine and locomotive engines, and he set himself to establish the truth or falsity of the idea which had been so happily suggested to his mind. Hence the construction of the so-called "Caloric Ship."

But it is time to follow the action of the regenerator and its effect upon the engine and the currents of air. The apparatus known as the regenerator is little more than a series of fine wire-nettings of iron, placed side by side, to the thickness of twelve to twenty inches. As the air passes through this mass of metallic surfaces, penetrating through the minute cells formed in the interstices of the wires, it imbibes a greater volume of caloric, which increases in temperature as the current approaches nearer to the fire beneath. The maximum of heat absorbed by the air in this passage through the regenerator is 450°. The minimum necessary to be applied from below is 30°, making an aggregate of 480°, at which point the volume of air which has entered the engine is exactly doubled, and by its expansive force sets in motion the crank connecting the machinery, producing a revolution of the shaft, by which the paddle-wheels are revolved, and the vessel is put in motion. The manner in which these various performances transpire, is quite remarkable. As the air passing through the regenerator has performed its work in causing the revolution of the crank—which rests upon the piston of the working cylinder—it is made to reënter the apparatus by the upward pressure of the now ascending piston. As it passes through the regenerator, in exact reverse order, it loses the volume of heat which it had before acquired, and becomes cooler as it approaches the upper surface of the regenerator. It will thus be seen that the regenerator presents two different surfaces; one, or the upper, is the cooler, because most directly exposed to the current of cool air entering the cylinders from above; the other, warmed by the furnaces below, preserving a warm exterior; and by this contrary action the current of air which is alternately drawn through or expelled from it, undergoes essential modifications of temperature. A very small per centage of the whole volume of atmospheric air thus employed is permitted to go to waste. The Caloric principle involves no useless expenditure of material. The supply of fuel required to continue the operation of the engine, is vastly inferior to that of the steamships. But a few pounds of coal—anthracite only being used in the Caloric Ship, both on account of its greater cleanliness and portability—are needed to commence the operations of the machinery. There are no boilers or large furnaces, and the danger from fire can never be so great as to create apprehension; while, as an additional means of security against accident, the entire floor of the engine-room is paved with a corrugated cast-iron pavement, the plates of which are so carefully joined together, that the chance coals can neither penetrate to the wood-work, nor the water enter through the interstices left in the bed-plates, as is frequently the case in steamships. A number of advantages are thus combined, not only in the engine proper, but in connection with its various appurtenances.

The construction of the furnaces, and the small amount of fuel required to feed them, causes a great saving in the stowage room of the vessel, by which it gains largely in accommodations for merchandise and freight. The freightage of the ship will be about 1,400 tons. The freight-deck, strongly secured from accidents, is roomy and clear. It is perfectly clear from stem to stern, in consequence mainly of the small space occupied by the machinery of the ship, and affords, beside the freighting-space proper, a considerable supply of store-rooms and recesses, always useful for the stowage of precious articles. The coal-hold is below the freight-deck, and is abundantly spacious to contain the entire mass of fuel required for the outward and return voyages of the ship. It is, in fact, contemplated that the vessel will be able to carry her coals for the longest trips out and back; even should the voyage be extended beyond the customary route of our packet-steamers. The coal can not only be procured here with greater readiness, but the stowage of the amount required may be accomplished at one time, and a certain contract may be entered into, by which the owners of the vessel may realize a profitable sort of economy. The advantages are secured, beside, of a saving of room, naturally from spontaneous combustion, and a greater degree of cleanliness from the use of the anthracite than by the employment of the British bituminous coals. It is not to be lost sight of, in case the success of the Caloric principle shall be definitively established, that the monopoly of the coal trade, for steamer supply, will eventually remain with the American dealers. The steamships can now carry a supply sufficient only for a single trip. To return to port, they are compelled to lay in supplies abroad; and hence one of the ostensible reasons of the Expedition to Japan,—the necessity of free coaling-stations being felt by the steamers navigating the waters of the China Seas. The suggestion is incidental, but may possibly prove true in theory, in the event of the final success of the new principle which is now about to be inaugurated.

The experiments already made with the engines of the new ship, promise a very auspicious commencement of her career. The operations of the machinery, so far as the different portions have been tried, are perfectly smooth and accurate, and the revolutions of the wheels of the vessel have taken place with all the regularity and order which was to be expected of them. The prognostics of success are very promising. The public will await the result with eager interest. But one opinion can be expressed in regard to the probabilities of the plan. The necessity of a new motive-power is every day more pressing. Advantages must be gained by the application of the leading principles of Nature to new uses, and the inventor who shall accomplish this feat will entitle himself to the lasting gratitude of the commercial and traveling world. It is to be hoped, in view of the labor and ingenious resources which have been expended upon a project that seems so feasible as this, that the honor of the new Motor may be finally awarded to the studies of Capt. ERICSSON.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

XXXIId CONGRESS....Second Session.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Dec. 21.

Mr. SUMNER presented a petition from the American Peace Society, in favor of the arbitration of national disputes.

On motion, a Committee of Conference was reappointed, on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the bill granting a pension to the widow of Gen. WORTH.

Mr. DODGE, of Iowa, gave notice that at an early day he would move to take up the homestead bill.

Mr. WELLER submitted a resolution, which was agreed to, calling upon the Secretary of the Interior for the reason why certain documents relating to the Boundary Commission, called for last March, had not been communicated to the Senate.

Mr. RUSK offered a resolution directing that the Secretary pay to Mr. MERRIWETHER his pay and mileage up to Dec. 18. Laid over.

Mr. BROOKE introduced a bill repealing all laws now in force imposing duties on railroad iron. Referred.

THE RANK OF LIEUTENANT-GENERAL.

The joint resolution authorising the President to confer the rank of Lieutenant-General for military services, was taken up.

Mr SHIELDS, said this was not a new question. Two years ago a similar proposition passed the Senate, and was lost in the House. He was in favor of it as an act of justice, military justice to General SCOTT. The Committee so considered it and reported it. The resolution does not confer the rank upon General SCOTT by name—Congress has no such power—but it was well understood that the creation of the rank was intended for him. Of all the officers who were engaged in the Mexican war, General SCOTT was the only one who had not received additional rank, or additional pay for his services. His subordinates nearly all received Brevets, some as many as two or three Brevets. But this rank was intended to be conferred on him, as simple justice for his glorious services. This was a favorable opportunity for so doing. The majority could do so. Power ought to be generous, and there never was a victor more generous than SCOTT himself. The resolutions of the Peace Society had been presented to-day, in which they say, there will be no more War. He hoped this would be the case, but saw little prospect of it. The country owed more to the army than to Peace societies. No army in the world was more deserving than ours. They were scattered upon a bleak frontier, extending beyond civilization. The American Army had carried the country successfully through three glorious wars, from Lexington to Mexico, and in all its history, there was nothing more glorious than the march from Vera Cruz to Mexico. The history of that war had never yet been correctly written, no military event had ever taken place equal to the capture of Vera Cruz, the taking of Cerro Gordo, and the conquest of the city of Mexico. An army of six thousand men, in the midst of a nation of seven millions of enemies, with an army of 20,000 men in their front successfully reduced a city of 200,000 souls, and, to the honor of the leader of that victorious army, be it said, that life and property were better protected while that army was there, than they had been since the downfall of Montezuma.

Mr. CASS said: When this subject was before us some months since, I had insuperable objections, and so expressed myself, to the form in which it was presented. The bill, as originally introduced, created the Brevet rank of Lieutenant-General, and rendered it a permanent part of our military establishment. I was utterly opposed to such an arrangement, and desired the office to be a temporary one, to be limited to the occasion which seemed to render it proper. I proposed an amendment, which had in view this object, and avowed the determination to support the measure if it were adopted, and vote against it if it were rejected. The bill now before us embraces the principle of my amendment, providing that the law shall terminate when the office has been once filled and become vacant, and I shall, therefore, cheerfully give it my support. The object of this proposition is well understood by the Senate and the country, and I shall confine myself rather to the explanation of general views than to any specific objections made here or elsewhere. That object is to provide a mode in which an appropriate mark of public approbation may be conferred upon General SCOTT, for his eminent military services in Mexico. This proposition is not indeed expressed in the bill itself, because being a legislative measure, all we can do in our legislative capacity is to create the grade, leaving to the appointing to fill it upon its own responsibility. We may of course be sure that the honor will be conferred upon General SCOTT, and we know that it cannot afterwards be conferred upon any other person, as the law *ipso facto* expires upon the happening of a vacancy. All nations, and we among them, have adopted the policy, the justice indeed, of conferring rewards for distinguished military services. These tokens of the gratitude of a country are not only precious memorials to those receiving them, and who have gained their title to the law by the toils and trials and exposures and sufferings of a perilous profession, but they become an encouragement, an incentive to others to follow in the same career and to hope for the same distinction. A character of high and jealous honor is essential to the efficiency of any military establishment.

It is not a cold performance of duty which can raise it to a proper standard; but there must be an *esprit du corps*, a spirit of emulation, a striving with one another, generous, indeed, but active and ceaseless wherever there are duties to be fulfilled or honor to be acquired, whether in the fortress or on the battle field; and I think I understand the feelings of the American army, and I can say, with a perfect conviction of the truth, that I do not believe there is another military establishment in the world which exceeds it in the great characteristics of honor, patriotism, discipline and valor. It has always done its duty to the country, and often under circumstances of the greatest difficulty and danger; and I hope the country will always be disposed to deal with it in a spirit of justice and kindness. The granting of an additional brevet rank for gallant services on the battle-field may be considered now as a part of our national policy, sanctioned by practice and by the approbation of the country. As to titles, such as were granted elsewhere, thank God we have none to bestow, and I trust never to see the day when any pecuniary reward will be conferred upon men, except pensions for injuries, agreeably to our present system. An additional brevet grade is the true official reward which our service offers, and it will become the nature of our institutions.

The campaigns in Mexico were fertile in glorious results, and all who contributed to them by distinguished personal exertions deserve the acknowledgment of their good conduct by brevet promotion; and in many instances by more than one, where more than one occasion of distinction offered itself, and was accepted in a proper spirit. He, who planned and conducted one of those perilous inroads into the heart of an enemy's country, is the only living officer excluded from this distribution of rewards, so gratifying to the just pride of a soldier, and why is this? Not because his eminent merits were not felt and acknowledged, for no such injustice found place in the hearts of the people, but because he was, about forty years ago, in other fields, the highest grade known in our system, and though he had other services to render, we had no other rewards to offer in the line of his duty, without some new legislative provision. With the rank of Major-General our military grades have stopped, with the exception of the office of Commander-in-Chief during the revolutionary war, and of the arrangement for the return of General WASHINGTON to the service of the country, during our difficulties with France, when the position of Commander-in-Chief of the Army—considered as a Lieutenant-General—was conferred upon him, but was afterwards changed to that of General of the Armies of the United States. I allude to this merely as an interesting incident in our revolutionary history, and not as a precedent for an action now or hereafter; for WASHINGTON stood alone in character and services, and in the hearts of his countrymen, and in the annals of the world. As his career was without example, so the personal distinctions attached to him should remain his own, furnishing no precedent for future application. In this spirit of jealous reverence for the name and fame of WASHINGTON he would ask to substitute the word "created" for "revived," so that this grade may now be introduced without reference to any previous proceedings. The mantle of WASHINGTON fell on no man, and I have an insuperable objection to connect any one with his honors by reviving them for another. To render the proposed grade obnoxious, the grade of Lieutenant General has been charged with being aristocratic and inimical to the nature of our institutions. It is rather difficult to treat so absurd an objection seriously. Mr. CASS met this objection by illustrations showing its absurdity, and said that the creation of this office would enable the proper authority to render an appropriate testimonial to the services of General SCOTT in the same manner as it had been rendered to every officer in the army he led to battle and to victory. It is not necessary to review the life of General SCOTT that his countrymen may be able to appreciate what he had done for their interest and honor. Almost half a century has elapsed since his name and his deeds were household words, familiar to the American people through the whole extent of the Republic, but his campaign in Mexico was the crowning act of his military life, and it will ever fill one of the brightest pages of our history. I desire, however, to do justice to Gen. SCOTT, but no injustice to his co-laborers in that great work—by a spirit of partisanship (to which we are ever prone and which would leave to his countrymen but little concern, in many glorious victories, but to admire their splendor and his achievements. There is honor enough for all—for the living and the dead—and let us render it to all to each indeed as he merits it. Nothing is gained for the cause of patriotism or of truth by those invidious encomiums, which, while they elevate one, depress many by the contrast they exhibit. General SCOTT led to Mexico an American army, composed of volunteers and regular troops equal to those to be found in any other service, be it where it may in physical power, in honor, in valor, patriotism and intelligence. The progress of that army is without a parallel in ancient or modern warfare, by the disparity of force it encountered and overcame, by the celerity of its movements, and uniform success of its operations under circumstances of great trial and difficulty, in the midst of a hostile people, and cut off from their own country, self dependent and self sustained. Armies were dispersed or overthrown by our gallant countrymen, fortresses fell at their approach or attack, and the capture of the capital terminated the campaign, and, in fact, placed the nation at our mercy. One incident, which marked these splendid efforts, gives them a deep interest and a romantic character, which we may seek in vain in the records of national contests. For many days our adventurous army was lost to their countrymen and the world. Relying upon the gallantry and superiority of his troops, the General adopted the hardy measure, wise as it proved by its success, but rash as it would have been denounced had it failed, of abandoning his communication with the coast and therefore with his country, and of committing the fate of his army to a forward movement into the enemy's territory, and to a vigorous attack upon the capital. We all remember with what anxiety this decisive movement was regarded and how we waited with almost painful solicitude for tidings from our brethren engaged in a perilous conflict and shrouded from our view by the cloud that rested upon them. But ere long this obscurity gave way, like the veil that covered, and then revealed the Trojan hero, and we saw our flag upon the towers of Mexico and the campaign brought to a glorious close. In these operations so gratifying to our pride, and so honorable to our character, General SCOTT was the leader, the commander responsible to his country for their projection and their execution—and well did he fulfil the task assigned him. Bold and active in his movements, fertile in resource, and prompt in seizing every advantage of the errors of his enemies, he displayed traits of generalship which have commanded the respect of the world, and have placed him among the great Captains of the age. And these brilliant achievements have not only conferred imperishable honor upon our name but they have added to our moral strength and standing among the nations of the earth, by the display of noble qualities which prove that our American Army is as able as it is willing to stand between their country and her foes, and to defend her rights and her interests in any extremity of difficulty or danger. For his share in these splendid feats I am willing to make provision for conferring on General SCOTT this mark of public approbation, and I think he merits it.

Mr. BORLAND, of Ark., said if this were a direct proposition to confer the rank of Lieutenant General upon SCOTT, he would not oppose it, but simply to create the rank and leave it to others to confer it upon him, was no great mark of distinction. He moved to substitute for the resolution, one creating Gen. SCOTT a Lieutenant General.

Mr. SHIELDS said the Constitution required that all appointments should be made by the President.

Mr. CHASE, of Ohio, opposed the resolution upon the principle that he thought this empty title would not be considered by Gen. SCOTT, or the world, as increasing his now brilliant fame. He thought the honors and renown gained in civil pursuits far exceeding in value those obtained for military deeds.

Mr. SHIELDS said that if the country was placed in an alarming exigency, he would prefer one company of disciplined men to a thousand peace societies.

Mr. ADAMS said he voted once to create this office, and had regretted having done so ever since. He would not now vote for it.

Messrs. CLEMENS of Ala., and BROOKE of Miss., thought the course proposed by the substitute would be unconstitutional.

Mr. HALE said he was opposed to the whole thing. On a former occasion, it was his privilege to have voted in a minority of one on the resolutions returning the thanks of Congress to Generals SCOTT and TAYLOR, for their victories. He opposed those resolutions on the same ground that men in the British Parliament refused to vote thanks to British officers for victories gained over the American Colonies. Those men could not discriminate between voting thanks for victories gained in an unjust war, and voting to justify that war. He was like them—he could not discover the difference. He could not vote to confer this honor for victories in the Mexican War, when he believed that war to be atrocious and unjust. It was commenced in injustice, and could not be justified. When the history of that war should be impartially written, his judgment would be sustained. The real and substantial reasons for that war were these: First. Mexico was weaker than we. Second. She had provinces which we wanted, and she would not surrender; and Third. We wanted those provinces, for the purpose of extending slavery. A war commenced for such reasons, he could not justify. He said this compliment to Gen. SCOTT was rather late. These victories were gained years ago. Congress had once refused this honor. If there were any sincere desire to compliment SCOTT, the opportunity of giving him a substantial and gratifying one had passed by. The vote of Nov. 2, could not now be reconsidered. This measure, at this day, looks as if it were intended to break the fall of November, to soothe the injuries then suffered by slipping in this Lieutenant-Generalship. He then enlarged upon the recent campaign, the two platforms, the policy of the two parties, the union of the Barnburners with the Democratic party, the triumph of the VAN BUREN party over CASS, the policy of General PIERCE, his Cabinet, &c., &c.

Mr. CLEMENS said there were personal relations between him and SCOTT which made it proper that this measure should proceed from him. He had enjoyed his hospitality at home, followed his banner abroad, and ate at his table in the capital of a foreign nation conquered by his arms. In all the relations of life he was a man of high honor and unquestioned patriotism. He could not reply to the Senator from New-Hampshire. How could he reply with becoming temper to a man who had in the Senate uttered a libel upon his country, guilty of the foul wrong with which he charged her. It was his duty to have thrown the mantle of charity over the fault, rather than to have exposed it. He trusted there was no man in the Senate with heart so bigoted as to vote against this from party considerations.

Mr. ADAMS replied to Mr. HALE, defending the Mexican War; and a running conversation took place, as to the several platforms on the subject of the Fugitive Slave Law.

Mr. CHARLTON supported the resolution, and replied to Mr HALE.

Mr. PRATT did the same.

Mr. CHASE replied to Mr. PRATT.

Mr. BORLAND withdrew his substitute.

The question was taken, and the resolution passed, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Atchison, Badger, Bell, Brooke, Butler, Cass, Charlton, Clemens, Cooper, Davis, De Saussure, Dixon, Dodge of Iowa, Dodge of Wisconsin, Fish, Geyer, Gwin, Hunter, James, Jones of Tennessee, Mason, Miller, Morton, Pearce, Pratt, Rusk, Seward, Shields, Smith, Soule, Spruance, Underwood, Upham, Wade—34.

NAY

THE UNITED STATES AND MEXICO.

EUROPEAN INTEREST IN NORTH AMERICA.

WHAT THE FRENCH ARE DOING IN SONORA.

An Appeal to France and Europe against the Extension of the United States.

BY M. DU PASQUIER DE DOMMARTIN.

Translated from the French for the N. Y. Daily Times.

PART I.

PRELIMINARY.

The observer who traces on the map of the world the movement of Nations, is struck with three great facts:—the stagnant condition of the Latin race, which advances slowly in Africa under the French flag, and recedes at all other points;—the maritime progress of the Anglo-Saxon race, which invades the East by India and America, and takes its stand at Gibraltar and in the Mediterranean, to overlook the West:—and finally, the military march of the Sclavic race, which advances to the South upon Persia, the Caucasus, and the Bosphorus, all at once,—keeping a watchful eye on the side of Europe, and its hand in all important transactions.

This relative position of the several races has engaged my attention for a long time, in my double relation of Frenchman and Catholic. I believed my country menaced for the future, in its language, in its traditions, in its interests, in everything which constitutes the national life. It was under the impression of this belief that I undertook a double voyage in North America;—the first directed towards the Eastern and Southern portions of the Continent, along the shores of the Atlantic and the Gulf of Mexico;—the second in the West,—North of the territory of Mexico. Something told me that the future of the Old World is to be sought in the fountains of the New,—that there, in the coming ages, our destinies are to be decided.

I have seen: and my impressions have been confirmed far beyond what I can express. The United States present the character of a country in process of formation,—whose fate one can predict, but cannot measure its future growth. They absorb, only to transform;—they usurp and retain;—they advance upon all sides at once;—they assimilate the territories, the men, the discoveries, and the useful processes once subjected to their manners and their genius. They draw Europe by the Atlantic, and take possession of it as soon as it has set foot on their shores; they communicate with China and the East by the Pacific; they mark already through the desert, in the ignorance of Europe or in its silence, the route which must give them, with their whole Continent, the dominion of the two Oceans. One obstacle alone intervenes between the United States and their vast ambition; this obstacle, which will soon be overcome, if we do not ponder on it seriously, offers itself in Mexico. Here is the triple wall against which all projects are still broken. The Mexican population, formed by the Spanish element, represents in America the Catholic and the Latin race. Its possessions in the North make a barrier to the reunion of Upper California and New-Mexico, now American—besides, *they cut off the Atlantic from the Pacific.*

I will add that Mexico, which, feeling her profound weakness before her peaceful neighbor of North America, invites us to her aid—us, men of the same blood, of the same manners, of the same religion,—is admirably adapted to a European establishment. The salubrity of her climate, the agricultural and industrial richness of her soil, promise sure resources to the emigrant; her geographical situation, which, on the south, connects her with the two seas, and which makes of her, on the northern side, by Sonora and Chihuahua, the key which opens or shuts the American Continent, would assure to commerce certain openings, to politics the strongest and best chosen point of action. Consequently, I believe that it is for the interest of Europe and of France, in particular, and moreover, a *pressing* interest, to hasten to aid Mexico by peopling it, if we do not wish to see this last bulwark of Spanish independence, this refuge of the expatriated Latin races, fall, finally and entirely, from the continental world. Guided by this thought, moved by this patriotic sentiment, I demanded, in December 1849, and in April 1850, from the States of Chihuahua and Sonora, a vast grant of desert lands, comprising all the line north of these two provinces, *with the intention of colonizing them, and making them a wall of defence against the American invasion, which already presents itself to force the defiles of the Paso del Norte.* My demand, acceded to by the Congress of these countries, was delayed in Mexico, where it waits in the bureaux of the Government. Intrigues were secretly carried on, and the American spirit was awake, hiding itself behind its instruments, but showing itself in its effects. Thus appears to vanish away the result of my studies, of my observations, of my labors, of great sacrifices of every kind, of two voyages undertaken one after another.

I have expended nearly *two hundred thousand francs*, ($40,000); it would require too long a time to enumerate the perils, the miseries, and the numberless fatigues of an expedition of more than six months in the desert, always threatened by the ambush or the arrows of the Indians.

But if its fruit must be lost for me, I do not wish that it should be for my country. This is the reason why I allow myself to call the serious attention of my fellow-citizens to two points which I consider of the greatest importance to France:

First—The policy of the United States, and its designs, its progress, and its end.

Second—The necessity for Europe, and for France in particular, to take a position in America, and to take it in Mexico, which is admirably adapted to it in all its relations.

I will finish my memorial by the history of the grant obtained by me, except the ratification of the Congress and the Government of Mexico, which I am now soliciting. In an appendix will be found, with a circumstantial chart of the places in the grant, the proofs of my labor.

POLICY OF THE UNITED STATES.

A double design, as we have said above, appears to us to direct the policy of the United States—to appropriate to itself all North America, having scattered or broken down every other power; to attract the strength of Europe, to absorb it at first, and when the day shall have arrived, to turn it against the mother country.

Three powers formerly divided North America—France, England and Spain. France has preserved none of her colonies, and her spirit even has perished on these shores; Spain, less unfortunate, has retained some important maritime points, and she still lives with a feeble life in the Mexican States. England alone, although losing vast territories, has preserved her influence intact, and seems always present in those places where she no longer rules, so much does the old Anglo-Saxon leaven ferment in the North American, the master of the Continent. Add to this the intimacy of interests and positions admirably chosen on land and sea, and you will have the whole secret.

Formed in the beginning by English emancipated colonies, the United States have aggrandized themselves successively by voluntary annexation, by purchase, and by usurpation; every extent and every road has proved advantageous to them; the disasters of Spain, the Continental system of Napoleon, and the rapid decline of the Spanish Republics. Thus they have formerly gone on, aided by circumstances; now, feeling themselves stronger, or having become less scrupulous, when things do not progress fast enough for their desires, they assist them in progressing. The Indians, driven before them, compose the advance guard of the conquest; destroying and pillaging, according to their custom, they make a vacancy in countries henceforth defenceless. Then comes on the pioneer. He has driven out the Indian, he has acquired the fruit of his plunders, he offers to Mexico to free him from the depredator in consideration of 1,000 francs for a scalp and 750 for a prisoner. The least the delivered country can do is to welcome the generous Saviour! Soon followed by the emigrant, another species of *free-soiler*, the pioneer puts up his tent on the foreign soil and occupies spaces here and there according to the American maxim, well-known and better practised, *free lands to the first occupant.* What could a country do ruined by Indian devastations and cultivated by the inhabitants of the United States? Sell or give itself away, according to the occasion. It is in this way that Texas has delivered herself up, and that Mexico has yielded two of her provinces, New-Mexico and Upper California, expecting to be entirely either the voluntary or forced prey of the Union.

If this end is not prevented, the day will not be long delayed. Already the Apachian and the Camanchian have ravaged on the North the States of Chihuahua and of Sonora, each following his customary direction, the first from the East into the West, and the second from the North to the South. Already the Anglo-American pioneer has appeared on his trail upon the territories of these provinces,—we are about to see in what manner. At first armed bands will come from California into Sonora and others will accompany them; they arrive by land and by sea, in quest, as they say, of a passage into the interior, a very inoffensive thing in appearance but not to be so considered when done by such parties. There are also honest rogues who make a river the accomplice of their encroachments. The treaty concluded at Guadaloupe (Hidalgo) between the United States and Mexico, designates as the Eastern limit of their respective possessions, the Rio Bravo del Norte. Now, it must be known, that, in the State of Chihuahua, and opposite the depopulated shore of the United States, on the Mexican bank, there are three large villages, Isletta, Socorro, and San Elzeario. What a heart-breaking affliction for the Yankee patriot. What a prurient desire it causes in him who is not distinguished by his hatred of another's property. But the treaty is opposed to it and its clauses are clear and definite. How can he decide then between his scruples and his desires? Bah! says the Yankee to himself, struck with a sudden inspiration; in the matter of treaties, the letter kills but the spirit makes alive, and without further deliberation, he makes a dike, which turning the Bravo, throws it out of its bed far into the West, beyond the coveted villages, which sleep at night on the Mexican shore and the next morning awake on the American!

Why this more and more usurping progress on the part of the United States, pursuing measures which both morality and politics condemn? "The Union knows not what to do with its vast "possessions," observes the *Annuaire des Deux Mondes*, (page 906) but, intoxicated with national pride, she wishes to multiply the stars on her flag to infinity." Either this publication, generally well informed, is greatly deceived, or the policy of the United States is very puerile. No, it is not to multiply the stars on her flag; nor is it even for the less barren satisfaction of adding new territories to her possessions that the American Union has incorporated successively New-Mexico, Texas and Upper California,—that on two sides at once she knocks at the door of the Mexican States, and here and there excites insurrection. For what cause then? I am about to show.

While they are masters of the Atlantic Ocean on the Eastern side, and of the Pacific Ocean on the coasts of Oregon and California—the possessors of the two opposite points of the American Continent, the United States sees its power cut in two by Mexico. If the Anglo-American wishes to go from San Francisco to New-York or from any other part of the Atlantic to any part whatever of the Pacific, he must necessarily double Cape Horn, or pass over Mexican territory. There is the same necessity if he chooses the land route, instead of going by sea. There are three routes that one may take to avoid the long one around Cape Horn—the Isthmus of Panama and that of Nicaragua in the sea of the Antilles, and that of Tehuantepec in the Gulf of Mexico.

Of the three routes, the last is the shortest, the easiest and the least dangerous. The Isthmus of Panama, which has, it is true, only 65,000 meters (a meter is 39 inches,) to go over, is cut up with such mountains, and possesses a climate so unhealthy, that there are almost insurmountable difficulties in the way of crossing it, or making canals; besides, the idea of a canal appears to be abandoned, and already 7,000 meters of a railroad are executed, if we may credit *Galignani's Messenger* of Oct. 27, 1851.

With the Isthmus of Nicaragua it is the same. More than 150,000 meters to traverse, 28 granitic mountains must be pierced; and the tunnels must be made of such dimensions that the largest ships can pass without hindrance. Such obstacles have not yet been overcome. Will they ever be? The Isthmus of Tehuantepec offers this advantage over that of Panama, that the land is as fertile and the air as salubrious as the Isthmus of Nicaragua; and over the latter it has this advantage, not less to be appreciated, that of the 200,000 meters to be passed over, 150,000 are already occupied in the south by marshes and prairies, in the north by the Coatzacoalcos, whose bed offers a canal already made. In the remaining 50,000 meters trenches must be cut, but only common trenches, which will require no gigantic labors nor extraordinary expenses. That which recommends the Isthmus of Tehuantepec more than all the rest, is its situation. This canal would open into the Gulf of Mexico, the two others into the sea of the Antilles. It presents, then, a more direct way of communication for Europe, China and the United States. Let us add that, placed under a climate not so far South, it is less subject to calms, to violent heat and to storms, which reign in the Carribean latitudes. Thus, the best of the maritime routes for the United states, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, is found, as we have said, in the power of Mexico.

But there would be for the American Union, a route much preferable to the best of these ways—*the route which should unite its possessions by land.* Besides the dangers to which every one is exposed in the Sea of the Antilles and the Gulf of Mexico, dangers common to all, from tempests, currents and reefs, there are peculiar ones to the Anglo-American. Here the passages are commanded by the Bahama Isles and Cuba, there, by the Windward Islands, and they meet the eye and the cannon of Europe, from Cape Canaveral to Trinity Island. The Continental route, with none of the perils by sea, and far from European surveillance, would offer incontestable advantages to the United States. This is the end towards which all the efforts of the Union seem for a long time to have been directed. Had not the taking possession of Oregon in 1832, by emigrants, this object in view? (See Memoir Historical and political on the N. W. Coast of America and the adjacent Territories: by ROBERT GAMBLE.) And must we not also attribute to this object the conquest of Upper California and New Mexico? There are numerous and according facts with regard to this, to enlighten us and to confirm our assertions. Oregon, which has an important port, *Astoria*, on the Pacific, and which touched by its Eastern frontier the State of Missouri, it would seem, might furnish the United States the desired route. Unfortunately, this country can only be entered by the *South Pass*, a difficult one situated in latitude 42° 24' 32" north, and 109° 26" of longitude west of Greenwich, and 2,430 miles above the level of the sea. If we may believe Col. FREMONT and a number of travelers, it freezes there from the month of August, and after the month of October it is impassable on account of the snow, which explains its situation perfectly. This is not all, the ports of Oregon are dangerous of access; the country itself and the road which traverses it, are cold and inhospitable, and drive back the traveler who is not armed with patience and courage. The route then, does not lie in that direction, and it is impossible to think of constructing a railroad through such places *

The United States have then looked in another direction. Col. FREMONT, who, in 1842, was directed to visit the *South Pass*, received a double order to seek below the *South Pass* a passage in a milder climate, and a more practicable soil,—to see if he could not find a way which would lead by the Great Basin into California. Neither of these places belonged then, it is true, to the Union, but that was a small consideration if the necessary route was found there.

FREMONT departed, and after three years of severe labors—from 1843 to 1845—he agreed with the trapper WALKER that they had discovered at the south west of the Great Basin, at the extremity of the Sierra Nevada, a practical passage coming out upon California. But the *South Pass* alone brought them to it; consequently, that was not yet the route.

There was room for advice: when the Cabinet at Washington fully understood the routes of the explorers, it came to a decision and the Mexican war burst out. From the beginning one thing struck me. The military commander appeared less occupied with the war and with conquering, than in exploring the country and becoming acquainted with the roads. Then came instructions, accompanying a letter written from Washington, by Col. J. T. ABERT, Topographical Engineer, to W. H. EMORY, Lieutenant, that the Western army to which he belonged, was principally destined to explore New-Mexico, the provinces north of Mexico and Upper California. The army, having arrived at Santa Fé, was divided into three columns, of which, one under the orders of Col KEARNEY, seeks the California route by the river Gila, north of the provinces of Chihuahua and Sonora; the second, under the direction of Capt COOKE, marches directly to the pass of Guadaloupe, whilst the third body commanded by Col. DONIPHAN, descends by Chihuahua, towards Matamoros, into Tamaulipas. The true continental route finally appeared. It opens on the East between the *Paso* and the *Presidio del Norte*; it comes out in California by Sonora, and in Mexico upon the great central plateau. It passes over a country open and healthy, where there is every thing in abundance—good water, grass fresh in every season for the horses, stone for building, wood which covers all the eminences near it. We have seen this admirable road with our own eyes, and we have an excellent witness to its advantages. Here is the letter written by Captain COOKE, the commander of the second column of the exploration spoken of above, on his return. It is addressed to Col. J. T. ABERT, Topographical Engineer.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6, 1847.

SIR: I have the honor of submitting at your request a memorandum upon the country of Sonora in Mexico, through which I passed in November and December last, with a train of wagons, *in search of a practicable route.* I separated from Gen. KEARNEY's column, returning by a route path from New Mexico to California. While he turned his back upon the Rio Grande, having before him the silver mines and the sources of the Gela, I turned Southward and followed the Rio Grande for a distance of thirty miles. Then, after having taken a bend to the South, I returned to the North, when I again joined the route of Gen KEARNEY a little above the village of the Pemos and Maracopas Indians. I reckon the distance over which I passed at 444 miles.

Starting from the point where I left the Rio Grande, the country bordering the river becomes sensibly pleasanter and more uniform. The point of departure is in sight of San Diego, and you see, on the side of the Pass, a country comparatively wild but level. From the valley in which the river runs, I rose to the Mexican plateau, by a plain which rose gradually without any steepness for 150 miles. I travelled on this plateau to the middle of the *colleries*, or isolated mountains, without difficulty, and having to traverse only three slight elevations, two of which have been mentioned, and the third gave no trouble. Then there suddenly opened before me a grand opening giving access, in the midst of rough mountains, to a road strewn with rocks, which descends, for fifteen miles towards a low and level country. I am about to fall into an old wagon route, coming, as they tell me, from Yanos, and one that can receive my wagons. It follows, from one end to the other, the bed of a rivulet, with an inclination of about 1,000 feet in five miles. This rivulet then gives rise to the river Huaqui, which empties into the Gulf of California. I have been told that the road of which I have spoken is called the Pass of Guadaloupe.

From this place to the river San Pedro, which empties into the river Gila, I had to traverse eighty miles of a rough country, and eighty miles also, the length of the San Pedro, without the least obstacle. On leaving this last river, we came to a slight ascent of one hundred feet nearly, but which could be easily levelled. It is forty eight miles from this spot to the Tueson, a small village of five hundred inhabitants, with a fort and garrison. This route is extremely pleasant and very level. The valley of Tenson lies in a rich and well cultivated valley, surrounded by a forest, thick with magueys. From Tueson to Gila the distance is seventy-five miles, over a plain of clayey ground, on which my wagons, my men on foot, travelled thirty miles a day. Water was scarce there.

I will add, in conclusion, that in the course of one hundred miles, I have found the borders of the Rio Grande perfectly wooded. On the Mexican plateau there are no forests, except on the eminences that we have seen on all sides; they are composed of cedars and pines of moderate size. Everywhere we see rock, rock of the second formation and of every kind, from which stone for building could be procured, and yet throughout this wonderful level route, the continent is traversed without a single block of granite showing itself. Besides, there is even to Tueson, an abundance of grass, which can pasture flocks even in Winter, and after leaving Tueson, the route abounds in mines of gold, which are extremely rich."

It has at last been shown, we repeat, where lies the true route—the route at once continental and maritime of North America. It leads, by traversing the defiles of the *Norte* and the Canada of Guadaloupe, into Sonora, and thence directly into California to the port of San Diego, as the memorial and the chart of Lieut. EMORY both testify. Here, instead of passages difficult and eight months of the year impassable for wagons, as it is found at the *South Pass*; instead of the long turns that must be made in Oregon and in the Great Basin, in inhospitable and frozen regions, without either water or pasturage, we have an easy passage always open, a direct, connected route, under a kindly sky; in the midst of a country rich in resources of every kind, we arrive in California without effort or fatigue, and instead of a bad harbor, *Astoria*, which is offered to you in Oregon, three great ports receive you by this last route: San Diego, in a line with Charleston on the Atlantic, and nearly opposite the *Paso del Norte* and the Canada of Guadaloupe; Monterey, situated in the finest climate and in the most fruitful country on the earth, and finally San Francisco, which possesses the finest and safest bay in the whole world.

The importance of this route is not a recent discovery. The Spaniards, the Aztec Indians, their successors, knew what it was worth. Three fortified points which guard its borders on the East, on the West, on the South, form the three summits of what I shall call *the Indian triangle.* The great *Quivira*, situated at the mouth of the Pécos, a short distance from the Rio Grande on the Bravo del Norte, commanded the Northern passages, the Cazade Montezuma at the confluence of the rivers San Pedro and Gila, the pass of Guadaloupe; finally, the *grandes casas* of *Malinzin*, placed in the centre of the plateau of Chihuahua, while they watched on the North-east the northern passes, at the North-west the Canada of Guadaloupe, kept an eye open upon the central route of the great Mexican plateau. The Spaniards, with a more complete strategical system, had the same defence in view. The Presidio of *Yanos*, twenty-four leagues north of the *grandes casas*, at the confluence of the river of that name and the river of Cienaga de Madrid de Bonanssa, at this time counting six thousand inhabitants, was their centre of operations. Two fortified points protected the northern passes, the *Paso del Norte*, on the route to New-Mexico, and the *Presidio del Norte*, on the route of Texas, both in the state of Chihuahua. On the western side there were three principal military points; San Bernardino on the Pass of Guadaloupe, *Tueson* and *Fronteras*, commanding one the north east, and the other on the north-west, the double route of which the Pass of Guadaloupe forms the head. Since I am in the midst of the Spanish system, I will give it entire. Thus the thoughts of a great people on continental and maritime communication will be brought to light. Spain had grouped the Mexican provinces into *internal* and *external* lands. Two great military commands, whose seats were Chihuahua and Mexico, corresponded to this large classification: the first with a special mission to watch over the continent, the second with the principal charge to take care of the sea routes and the Gulf of Mexico, where they all ended at this time.

The United States, which has succeeded, in our day, to the Spanish ambition; which wishes, in its turn, to subject to itself both sea and land, would willingly reach the same end by the same means. They greatly desire Cuba and the Isthmus of Tehuantepec, which would give them the maritime route; but much more do they desire those internal lands which would insure to them the *continental route.* The reason is, as I have shown above, that the Spanish maritime system has received serious injuries from the loss of the Strait of Bahama and the Windward Islands, where a foreign banner floats. Whatever it may be, scarcely was there a suspension of arms in the Mexican War, and the design of peace between the usurping States and usurped Mexico—that is to say, in 1847—when the Commissaries of the Union laid down, as a preliminary proposition, (doubtless for fear of deceiving themselves,) the double demand for the Isthmus of Tehuantepec and the *internal lands*—claiming, on this last point, for a dividing line, the Southern limits of old California. But as it was found necessary to abate somewhat, Tehuantepec was abandoned, and Lower California itself; and this time they propose the thirty-second degree of north latitude as the dividing line. Now, in order to understand the bearing of this proposition, it must be known that this "mathematical line," as the Mexican Commissary calls it, passes directly through the States of Chihuahua and of Sonora, from the Paso del Norte to the Canada of Guadaloups, in order to reach the Pacific Ocean. The Mexican Commissary saw the *ruse*, and expresses himself in this manner in the report addressed by him to his Government, under date of March 1, 1841; such a boundary would have the triple inconvenience of leaving us for one only barrier, a *mathematical* line, on all the grazing portion of the frontier, of taking from us possessions as important as the *Paso del Norte* on the left bank of the Gila, and of cutting off communications by land between Sonora and the *California peninsula.*" The boundery was not allowed, and the United States saw escape from their hands by will as by force, both the Isthmus of Tehuantepec and the much desired passage, which, joining Charleston to San Diego on the Pacific, would give them the continental and maritime route which they covet, shelter from every foreign intervention, upon the national soil and by national ports. They were obliged to content themselves for this time, with Upper California, New-Mexico, and the great basin so vainly explored by Col. FREMONT. But, let it be known, nothing equals the ambition of the United States in its designs, except its perseverance in carrying them out. The annexation of Texas was the first step for them; a second has just been made, the third will not be long in coming, if we may judge by words and by acts. We read in an article in a New-York paper of June, 1851, these significant lines:

"We have received assurances from an agent of the Mexican Government, recently arrived in New-York, that many of the leading men of Mexico are ready to sell, for a reasonable sum, the claims of the country to the territories of *Sonora, Chihuahua* and *Lower California.* English bankers, who foresee the speedy bankruptcy of Mexico if some such measure is not adopted, have also taken an active part in it. The argument in favor of this step is very strong. The Mexican Government is expending rapidly the indemnity money received from the United States, and when that is gone, she will find it difficult to command resources for her support as an independent nation. She looks to her territories as a means of replenishing her finances. These territories are extended, sparsely peopled, subject to the incursions of Indian tribes and hardy savage adventurers, against whose attacks Mexico can make no adequate resistance. The inhabitants of those districts are powerless for their protection. If these territories were under the *protection* of the United States, the Mexican Government would soon have a *cordon sanitaire* upon her northern frontier, formed of Americans, and we should speedily people the rich countries of Sonora and Chihuahua, abounding in mines of gold, silver and other mineral treasures.—We ask the attention of our Government to this opportunity of obtaining a territory of great value, which we can settle under so many advantages, and *which will give us a land route to California.*"

After *words*, as we have said, come *acts*, and the latter, it is worthy of remark, are in perfect agreement with the former. Already savage hordes, the ordinary precursors of the Anglo-Americans, have commenced devastations in the States of New-Leon, of Durango, of Cohahuila, of Chihuahua, and of Sonora; already insurrections have broken out in Tamaulipas. Now, the province of Tamaulipas is, by Matamoros on the Rio Bravo del Norte, and Tampico on the Panuco, the head of the continental and maritime Mexican routes, which, by New-Leon, Cohahuila, Durango, Chihuahua and Sonora, leads into California. It is always, we see, the old proceeding which is carried on in these provinces.

What can the Mexican Government do in the face of such difficulties and others which the English require in Yucatan, loaded as it is with debts, their insane presenting, as compared with their expenses, an annual deficit of 3,000,000 dollars? Mexico, besides, lacks population as well as money; and while the financial gulf is deepening, the country is depopulating. It is known at Washington, and intrigue has founded its usual calculations upon it, as the *Annuaire des Deux Mondes* justly observes:

"They naturally hope on the other side of the Rio Bravo that these States (those which we have mentioned,) constantly annoyed by all the Indian colonies which border upon them, such as the Apachians and Camanchians, will find neither in their own resources, nor in those of the metropolitan State, the force necessary to protect their lives and their property; this will give them a reason for calling for annexation to the Northern United States, for security."

From the preceding there result two facts:

First, That Mexico possesses the key of the Northern Continent of the Atlantic and the Pacific, and by land and by these two seas, of all the commerce which is carried on there.

Second, That the existence of Mexico, pressed on all parts by the United States, hangs only by a thread.

The whole question now is reduced to knowing *if Europe will permit the United States to obtain so much power.* The ulterior result would be more important than the immediate consequence. By emigration, which increases every day, the Union gradually draws to herself the most energetic element of European population; once arrived she assimilates and retains it by interest and the close tie of social connection. She does more. With our men she takes from us our processes of manufacture and our commerce, so that a period may soon arrive in Europe when, deprived at once of her markets and the exclusive property in her industry, shut up on her own soil, she will become impoverished, with her hands full of riches for want of room to bestow them and will perish by annihilating herself upon her own ground.

I do not pretend to describe the whole movement of European emigration to the United States—I only wish to give an idea of it. *Galignani's Messenger*, in its numbers of Aug., 1851, gives as the figure of the emigrants arriving at New-York, during the period from January to July in that year, the number of 167,486, a number greater by 42,876 than that of the corresponding period in 1850. The same Journal gives, as the nominal figure of arrivals from 2,000 to 3,000 a day, and for one day alone, 5,811. The emigrating movement going on towards New-York, is going on also towards the other ports of the United States, and in greater proportion towards Boston. It is the same in the new possessions of the Union as in the old. From the 12th to the 15th of April, 1850, there landed at San Francisco, in California, 11,652 foreigners. Thus is easily explained, the formidable increase of the population of a country which in 1790 reckoned only 3,929,827 inhabitants, and now reckons nearly 24,000,000. For the last decennial period only, from 1840 to 1850 the increase has been about 7,000,000, and from year to year the proportion increases so much that the figure which represents it, is now nearly, if not quite, double the number of the ten years.

The increase of the population in the United States attests not only the continual movement of emigration, it shows also the acclimation of emigrants, and their renunciation of the Old Country for the New. But whence comes this detachment from their native soil? Whence comes this loss of a desire to return, so natural to the heart of man, and so rare elsewhere? We have indicated the causes—interest and the close tie of association.

In France, where there is much said in words, of solidarity and fraternal Union, each lives for himself, under the shadow of the State. In the United States things are entirely different. The State makes a public figure, we see individuals holding property, but it is in associations alone that things are arranged and prosper. Differing in their character and their objects, sometimes general and sometimes particular, applying itself to all the interests of life, it embraces everything and every person, in its indefinite calculations. They associate for ploughing, for trading, and for building; they associate for praying, for signing a deed, and for obtaining a law. Free-masonry, which in France, only gets up banquets, has in America an influence which is felt but cannot be described. A brevet of Mason is worth almost as much as the title of citizen. To give an idea of a private association, we will cite the *fur* company which carries on operations over an empire in extent, and has an army, in numbers, under its orders.

Political associations are no less in their proportions. Now, two associations divide all the people of North America—the union of farmers and that of merchants. Look at the association in its greatness, and the mind is lost in its ramifications; but it embraces everything, undertakes everything, and rules everything. The pioneer, who ventures to search for land, goes not alone; a star guides him—the thought of association! What drives on conquering bands, which suddenly usurp a neighboring territory, and draw in the Government of the Union, in spite of itself? The hidden action of association. See this great fortune suddenly lost and regained. What has destroyed it?—what has reconstructed it? Rival or mutual interests united. So soon, then, as an individual disembarks on American soil, two alternatives offer themselves to him—either to unite with a body, or be swallowed up by it; or to act alone, and be extinguished. In other terms, he must either perish or abdicate himself. He abdicates himself; it is the custom. Then, deprived of his personality, in some sense, he becomes the thing of his company. Let him become rich—nominally, he disposes of his property, but in reality he does not make use of it. We have seen a Frenchman—STEPHEN GIRARD—live poor in the midst of millions, and not even find anything in his coffers with which to assist his family. He dies, and they no more inherit his opulent spoils than they were allowed to share his fortune. And so the superior of a religious community, who holds the title to all the property of his congregation, lives and dies without ordering anything.

Whilst they denationalize the European emigrant, by drawing him to their soil, the United States, very quietly, appropriates our commerce and our industry. The amount of capital alone engaged in business rose in 1840 to the amount of $265,452,429, to be divided between 29 States. It is estimated that from 1840 to 1845, this capital increased 9 per cent. How much since that time? Whatever it may be, this capital is applied to different kinds of business, whose number and variety increase every day. Formerly the industrial products of the United States were nothing, or next to nothing; they sent us the raw material, which we returned to them manufactured. It will be so less and less. A comparative table of the productions of the United States gives us some light on this subject. In 1810, this country produced 54,000 tons of iron; in 1847 it produced 800,000. In 1828-9, 164,000 pigs of lead, and 3,700 tons of coal; in 1845, 785,000 pigs of lead, and in 1849, 3,200,000 tons of coal. The Northern States furnished, from 1825 to 1830, 110,000 bales of manufactured cotton, and in 1849, 518,000. The Southern States, which only commenced manufacturing in 1845, gave in 1849, 100,000 bales. But it is the manufacture of woolen goods which has reached the most astonishing proportions. It was in 1821-29, 30,500,000 pounds; in 1840 it was 81,380,000 pounds. It is worthy of notice that the first raw material is not sufficient for the amount manufactured. The United States, which required of us, from 1821 to 1829, 2,000,000 pounds of raw wool, received from us in 1849, 11,300,000. And let no one believe that here the industrial movement of North America is to be stopped!

One of the great manufacturing centres of the Union, *New-York*, besides its woolen manufactories, besides 1,984 flour mills, besides 7,406 sawing machines, besides 87 oil mills, 500 forges, 158 fatting mills, 221 distilleries, 738 carpenter shops, 168 breweries, 86 factories for making cordage and cables, reckoned in 1840 (it is old history!) 15 manufactories of glass.

18 dyehouses and cloth printing, 1,414 tanneries, and silk looms using 1,679 bobbins. We have seen at the Exhibition in London, by the side of steam machines of every kind, agricultural instruments of a rare perfection, carriages, planes, beaver hats, gloves, perfumery, and even surgical instruments. I will add, and industrial Europe may reflect on it, that compared with the high position that American industry takes from day to day, our's grows less and less in the markets of the Union. From 1821 to 1829 the United States furnished the interior with 37,000 tons of coal, and 30,000 foreign; in 1849, there were only 200,000 tons of foreign, whilst the United States furnished 3,200,000. Finally, the foreign importation of manufactured wool, which gave 8,900,000 dollars from 1821 to 1829, gave in 1849 only 11,400,000, whilst the United States increased their production 39,500,000 pounds, so that we have marked it higher—as high as 81,380,000 pounds.

In their commerce, their progress has certainly been much greater than in their manufactures. Nothing shows better the importance of the commerce of any nation than their routes of communication, and their means of transportation, always necessarily proportioned to their domestic commerce. The people of North America possess a greater extent of railroads and internal navigable routes than any other nation in the world. England, in the month of December, 1850, had only 6,621 miles of railroad; the United States have 10,289 miles finished, and 9,632 in process of construction. Their canals extend 4,333 miles, to which they are about to add 350 new miles. To these canals, made by the hand of man, we must add the great natural canals of the Mississippi, and its branches, the Missouri, the Ohio, the Red River, which themselves have 74 navigable branches. Both together they give an extent of 16,674 miles. We have then a total of 43,357 miles, or 14,452 leagues of natural and artificial routes. I make no mention of the lakes and a number of streams and rivers. Here we have an idea of their facilities for internal communications. On the two oceans, the American commerce finds in its service shipping which in 1818 gauged 1,225,284, and in 1848, 3,154,014 tons.

The progress of American manufactures and commerce, shown by official estimates, ought to make Europe reflect on the rivalry with which she is threatened in her most important market. But worse things are to be feared, and the United States seems at this moment very much occupied in hastening the hour which we have spoken of as approaching, when, after having dispossessed us of our population and our industrial products, they will, by degrees, deprive us of our commercial outlets, and will shut us up on our own soil, with our riches becoming instruments of our misery and destruction.

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* In a remarkable article, published in form of a letter, in a Missouri review—the *Western Journal*—in the number for July and August, 1849, Mr J. LOUGHBOROUGH examines, at length, the question of a railroad from the Atlantic to the Pacific, *over American territory.* He demonstrates that it can only go by the *South Pass.* These are his conclusions: 1. It is impossible to build the road to the South of the City of Memphis, directly West to meet Santa Fé. The marshes, storms, ravines, precipices and rivers would prevent; and especially the whole Southern side of Arkansas is impracticable. 2. The construction of a railroad is impossible North of Memphis, to extend to the South-West, to meet the Paso del Norte. The numerous precipices, the rivers which traverse New-Mexico, form serious difficulties and great impediments. *The route followed by* Colonel COOKE, *to go from Paso West, runs upon Mexican territory, the river Gila forming the boundary between Mexico and the United States.* North of the Gila, it will be remembered there is no valley, and the mountains obstruct the route by perpendicular walls of rock. 3. A railroad is impossible, leaving the Mississippi and going by Santa Fe, to reach the Pacific at the ports of San Diego and Monterey. The road is a mule-path, from Santa Fe to Los Angeles, rising and descending, a chain of mountains, each one of which would form an impassable barrier. 4. *A railroad is impossible west of the Rocky Mountains, North of the Gila, South of the South Pass, and East of the chain of the Wahsatch*—Ed.] nor's grand basin.

The Panama Railroad.

A correspondent, complaining of misstatements made in various quarters as to the parties to whom belongs the credit of having superintended the construction of the Panama Railroad, thus speaks of Col. TOTTEN, to whom, he says, it is rightfully due:

"The Engineer-in-chief, who has been such from the commencement of the work, and who has seen more severe work than any other Engineer in this County, is Mr. GEORGE M. TOTTEN.

Mr. TOTTEN was called to this work from another quarter of New-Granada where he was then engaged for the Government on the "DIQUE"—a canal of 90 miles in length; which lay through a country where not a road, other than a mule track, existed,—where the workmen were taught, by his own hand, to use the spade; where the wheel-barrow was unknown, and where he became acclimated to endure a torrid sun, that few but natives could have lived under so long.

In view of the difficulties and discouragements at first surrounding them, his associate engineer soon resigned, leaving Mr. TOTTEN the entire charge of the work; a great part of which he immediately re located, skillfully obviating the most expensive and dangerous routes proposed in the original surveys: and his persevering energy, which allowed no hardships to overcome him, and his experience as an engineer, which knew no obstacles to be insurmountable by scientific appliances, have carried him triumphantly through the *worst* part of the work, unavoidably located over a section of country seldom, if ever, surpassed in natural obstructions, and presenting fearful odds against the efforts of the Engineer. Undergoing every privation, without shelter from the inclemency of the seasons, (except an old steamer's hull moored in the bay, and rolling with every wave,) without comforts or convenience, (which the Company have since provided, and *continue to furnish,*) his courage and confidence in his own abilities never forsook him, and he is now enjoying the satisfaction of having overcome difficulties pronounced by others to be insuperable.

In this reference to Mr. TOTTEN I am awarding no more than a just tribute to a gentleman of the highest abilities,—of experience far beyond his years, and of true worth—but too retiring to claim for himself his due share of public notice. The Company have found it necessary to employ on their work great numbers of the natives, who, having been formerly employed by Mr. TOTTEN on the DIQUE, have been brought from Carthagena, through the influence of his name alone, in which they had unlimited confidence.

The Company have now finished and in perfect order 23 miles of their road,—supplied it with cars and locomotives *of the first class*, and in the course of the next year, provided the road is finished according to contract, passengers will pass from ocean to ocean in an hour or two. They have erected, at their own expense, a light-house at Aspinwall, which is of essential service—(*erroneously credited, by the aforesaid correspondent to the Steamship Company,*) but which is really the design and performance of Mr. TOTTEN, and is kept up under his directions and management. In fact the whole work of the Company bears the impress of a scientific Engineer, whose calculations have been guided by the soundest judgment, and who deserves, (as the Company freely award to him,) the highest rank in his profession.

FROM THE SOUTH.

Obsequies to Clay, Webster and Calhoun, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

NEW-ORLEANS, FRIDAY, Dec. 10, 1852.

The obsequies, yesterday, passed off to the entire satisfaction of our citizens and the numerous strangers in the city. Truly, it was mournfully brilliant; and although it rained the night previous, the day was clear and cold, and the sun and wind soon dried the streets. It is estimated there were 5,000 in the procession. I send you the *Evening Delta*, with an account of it.

To day is colder than yesterday, but bright and clear.

The steamer *Texas* is in, from Galveston, but brings no news of particular interest.

President ARISTA writes to a friend that he is still in power at the present writing, but that he can't say how long he will continue so.

The celebrated Col. H. L. KINNEY, of Corpus Christi, arrived in the *Texas*. AMICUS.

NOTICES OF NEW PUBLICATIONS.

"*The Children of Light*," by Miss CAROLINE CHESEBRO'. This latest of Miss CHESEBRO'S works has lain upon our table for some time, awaiting its turn for notice. It is unpleasant, indeed, to have anything but pleasant things to say of a lady's book. We put the disagreeable duty afar off; hoping, perhaps, that time might exert its usual action, in mitigating our appreciation of its faults, and enable us to speak approvingly as well as courteously of the authoress. But Miss CHESEBRO' has chosen to follow in the footsteps of GEORGE SAND, and we are sorry to believe she follows without at all understanding that gentle Reformer. The Frenchwoman has her theory. Her attacks on society point to a method of reconstruction, on the face of it not repugnant to reason. But our American imitator spreads on paper a splenetic dissatisfaction with existing things, which we do not believe she heartily entertains; and has longings for a perennial good time which more foolish people join her in anticipating. If her relations with Christianity be of a friendly character,—and we suspect they are, in spite of a certain waywardness that characterizes all her religious speculations,—she is too maidenly by half in the concealment of her sentiments. Such books are more likely to make deists than divines; and provoke skepticism, which there is no adequate effort to satisfy. Miss CHESEBRO' makes sad work when she tries to be argumentative. There is all the air and assumption about it, that marked the ratiocination of Mrs. Micawber. But the thread is inextricable. Perhaps the female mind is not equal to profound displays of reasoning. Perhaps the happy tact by which it so lithely springs from premiss to predicate, is without an accompanying faculty for recognizing and retracing the track. Perhaps the understanding, or receptive powers, lack corresponding powers of reproduction. Certainly, some key is wanting. Belief, sound and imperturbable, may be theirs; a faith vastly better than the acutest reasoning; but belief and faith they must be. Demonstration, if attempted, vanishes in fog. Nothing is so out of character and disorderly as a female skeptic; nothing more thoroughly offensive than female dogmatism.

Miss CHESEBRO' has a fondness for fiends. One or more always flourishes in the foreground of her scenes—a gentlemanly devil, who does his own thinking, and that of a feminine devotee or two, very badly. The personage is, of course, more decently *comme il faut* than demons of the old or Radcliffian school. He has usually laved his infernal faculties by a dip into KANT, HEGEL and STRAUSS. The angels introduced as a set-off, are commonly quite fallible creatures, which the authoress's pet devil contrives to involve in all sorts of personal and doctrinal perplexities—thereby defying the old-fashioned theory of novel-making, according to which Pamelas and Clarissas are brought off at the end with flying colors; virtue being duly rewarded, and infidelity savingly confounded in the pious catastrophe. Miss CHESEBRO' is independent, and painfully original—all upon the cheap principle of doing nothing as any one else ever did it; and uttering platitudes in a way no one beside ever uttered them. People with such smooth, sleek convictions as are obtained from custom, will do well to eschew her faithfully. Their coats will be smartly rubbed the wrong way, merely to afford the lady pyrrhonist the pleasure of watching the electric flashes.

Of course, Miss CHESEBRO' has talent—very marked talent. Few women—in America, at least—have made the same sensation with their writing. The mere willingness to rise above the dank margin of creed and conventionalism, is refreshing, if not so edifying in all its details as it might be; and while we object to the exact path she has fallen into, we cannot outpraise the courage which impels her along it. The blemishes we note are precisely of that kind which time is the surest and quickest to erase. When they have gone, we shall look for something from the pen of Miss CAROLINE CHESEBRO' worthy the cause and quality of womanhood.

"*Oratory: a Poem, delivered before the Literary Societies of New-York University, June 28, 1852*," by E. DELAFIELD SMITH. There are passages of much force and beauty in this somewhat prolix performance. Mr. SMITH has a full share of poetic fire, and much justness of thought, occasionally rising into eloquence. We quote:

INVOCATION.

"Though Poetry may reign no more, and hers
Be but a less'ning band of worshippers,
Yet hath she not a sister, sterner far,
But born beneath the same celestial star!
A maid of rougher mien—of ruder grace;
But in the lineaments of her starry face
The likeness speaks! The same her magic art
To move the spirit and to melt the heart.
And in this glorious clime, so strong and free,
The haunt and home of mountain Liberty,
Where Speech is fearless—Action unrestrain'd—
The mind untrammel'd and the heart unchain'd,
Where Knowledge with the PEOPLE deigns to dwell,
And shuns the Eremite's ascetic cell
To scatter far a broad intelligence;
HERE is THY home, triumphant ELOQUENCE!"

The allusion to the eloquent MEAGHER, in the following, is introduced quite gracefully:

THE ORATORS OF IRELAND.

"There are bright names whose memories smile
In glory on the EMERALD ISLE,
That for all time shall live the same,
Proud and apart from Albion's fame.
Fair clime! when fervid CURRAN spoke,
And GRATTAN led the liberal throng,
Thy genius, like the lightning stroke,
Could stun the sons of Power and Wrong!
Of late, for evil or for good,
A very king, O'CONNELL stood—
And left his sway to those, whose veins
The blood of patriot rebels, bear.
(Such blood, IF tainted, *never stains*,
And such our sires were proud to share!)
They lash'd Oppression with the tongue;
Their venom'd words like adders stung
Is England's breast—till all were sent
To share a convict's banishment.
Ye sails that sweep the southern sea,
Let Freedom soothe each patriot tear!
Oh, would that ALL like ONE, were free,
To feel the grasp of welcome HERE!"

Mr. WILLIAM GOWANS is extremely judicious in his choice of standard works for publication. "*The Gentle Shepherd*," of gentle ALLAN RAMSAY, has been a rare book on the shop-shelves; and a favorite one with tasteful readers of poetry. The edition of Mr. GOWANS is not only enriched with an abundant *apparatus criticus*, but contains a complete list of editions, a text beautifully printed, and an almost perfect catalogue of Scottish poets—a catalogue of secondary stars. It is to be regretted that Mr. GOWANS always mars the otherwise perfect neatness of his editions by indulgence in border-rule about his title-pages, and at the top of every page after.

ALLAN RAMSAY died a hundred years ago, but his poems are still treasured. BURNS, who, though coming after him, was preferred before him, was largely indebted to ALLAN in the cultivation of his poetic gifts, thus involuntarily raising himself, as many others have done voluntarily, on the shoulders of his predecessors. The "*Gentle Shepherd*" will always rate in the foremost rank of pastorals. In the essential merit of fidelity to nature it has no rival. The infinite puerilities of TASSO, GUARINI, and SCUDERY, were adapted to a taste fortunately peculiar to an age of euphuism; and even SPENSER, in his "Colin Clout," impanelled all the deities of Olympus, and all the fables of mythology, as carefully as the deathless LILLY himself. To the taste of those times, rustic life, unless dressed in the fantastic frippery of a court masquerade, was wholly repugnant. The attempt to introduce Hobnill himself among the DUDLEYS, DEVEREUX'S, and RALEIGHS, of Whitehall, could not have been more fruitless than the tender of a Wilkie-like picture of rural manners, in their on-Arcadian simplicity. A later time—that of GAY and RAMSAY—was reserved for the development of a better taste; and we may fairly ascribe to the latter the courage of first adventuring out of the trite path of his forerunners; and painting the rustic as he actually exists. A still different taste now prevails, and pastoral is not in favor. But the curious reader and the judicious few, who love to descend into the limbo of neglected authorship, will always recur to ALLAN RAMSAY, and the gentle "Patie" with pleasure.

A very excellent counter-agent to the spiritual delusions of the day, is a little tract, containing "*Twelve Lectures on the Spiritual Medium*," by TRAVERSE OLDFIELD, Esq. The author reviews the subject in a calm and candid way; compares it with the multiform impostures of other and darker times, and applies to it the testimony of revelation, in order to set its fallacy in the broadest light. The argument is able; and were it at all possible to obtain a hearing from the disciples of the fraud, it could not fail to be useful. GOULD & LINCOLN, Boston; EVANS & BRITTAN, New-York.

"*The Home Circle*," by Mrs. C. M. KIRKLAND.—SCRIBNER. A remarkably handsome volume, in the preparation of which, printer, engraver and binder have vied. A similar publication of Mrs. KIRKLAND, was highly popular last season. The contents are very well fitted for fireside "reading aloud;" entertaining in tone and bracing in moral; always happy in satisfying a diversity of tastes at one and the same time. Mrs. KIRKLAND has contrived to strike a happy medium between story-telling and homiletics.

Mr. RICHARD KIMBALL always writes pleasantly. He has been recently making a sentimental journey in France, and the fruits are given us in the "*Romance of Student Life Abroad*," published in PUTNAM'S neatest style. Therein we have tale and legend in the legitimate French vein of doing such *fabliaux*. Some of them are extremely touching and simple in their beauty; others smack somewhat of transcendental hyperbole; but the graceful Irvingism of Mr. KIMBALL'S style, makes everything palatable. It will have no end of readers.

Another labor, for the profit of the working mechanic, is one bearing the title of "*Practical Mathematics, with Drawing and Mensuration, applied to the Arts*." It comes from the pen of Prof. DAVIES, coriphæus of mathematicians, whose works are high favorites with teachers and learners. For the uses of the working mechanic, a few additional tables might have rendered it more complete. They may be added to the second edition, which will be promptly called for.—A. S. BARNES & Co.

A Catechism of Sacred History, for the use of Schools, is published by MURPHY & Co., Baltimore. It is adapted to the use of Roman Catholic pupils.—J. C. RIKER.

"*Personal Memoirs of Daniel Webster*"—A crude compilation of anecdotes, cut from the newspapers of the day. LIPPINCOTT, GRAMBO & Co., Philadelphia.

WASHINGTON.

General Rusk and the Disputed Election—The Lieutenant Generalship—Samana and Sonora—The Pacific Dry Dock and Navy Yard.—Colonel Fremont and his Affairs—Indian Affairs on the Pacific—Senate's Concert.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Dec. 20, 1852.

The Senate having disposed of the disputed election case by admitting Mr. DIXON to his seat, will probably take up the proposition to confer the rank of Lieut.-General on General SCOTT to-morrow or at some early day. General CASS will make quite a speech on the proposition. But the election case should not be passed over without a word of remark upon the manly and independent course pursued by General RUSK of Texas. In a few remarks to-day he set forth his views upon the case under discussion, administering a rebuke, unintended, perhaps, but severe nevertheless, upon those whose party subserviency had blinded their eyes to the true position of the Kentucky senatorship, and predetermined them to vote against the clearly expressed will of a sovereign State. In listening to his brief speech, one could not avoid the exclamation, "Mark how plain a tale shall put them down!"

Mr. RUSK is a strong partizan of the Southern Democrat school; a man of strong mind, and abundant share of plain practical common sense; an industrous working member of the Senate, and as his vote to-day, among an hundred other evidences, proves, one of the most independent and honorable members of the body. Should he be selected by Mr. PIERCE, as is suggested, for one of the Executive chairs, he would bring to the place of new responsibility a fund of practical ability and determined energy rarely combined in our public men.

This was resolution day in the House, and an effort was expected to be made by Mr. HART of your City, to introduce a resolution inquiring into the intentions of France, with reference to the Port of Samana, and the Mexican Province of Sonora. The proposition relative to the establishment of a Board to investigate private claims, however, occupied the day, and it is not certain now but the resolution above noticed, will be allowed to sleep on the desk of its author.

The Naval Board who went out to California to select a site for a Navy Yard and Dry Dock, have reported in favor of Mares Island, situated in the Straits of Carquines, near Benicia. The location is an exceedingly pleasant and advantageous one, although some fifty miles from the sea. But the channel leading to it is wide and deep, so that vessels will have no difficulty in reaching it at all times. The Navy Department have sent in to Congress an estimate of $900,000 for the construction of the work; so our Mercantile Marine may hope soon to have the means for repairing their vessels on the Pacific, the want of which has been so long and so seriously felt. The price to be paid for the Island is $85,000, although the modest sum of $250,000 was asked for it by the speculating owners, who evidently had obtained information, by some leak in the Board of Selection, of the choice which had been made of their property. The Attorney General has reported the title to be good, although many very intelligent gentlemen express their conviction that there is no title in the assumed owners which could stand against the United States.

I learn that the Board appointed during last session, to examine into the accounts presented by Col. FREMONT, for expenses incurred in the public services in California, upon his own personal responsibility, are about to report in his favor. It will be remembered that the Colonel's drafts, to a large amount, were protested, and that he is now detained in the Old World on suit of parties holding some of them. Congress will probably square the books up at once, and the Colonel will be at liberty to return. He will not leave for this country, however, until Spring, as his family will not be able to make the journey before that time. I learn, further, that he has effected a settlement with Mr. SARGENT—who purchased his Mariposa estate of Col. BENTON for a million of dollars—by refunding the amount paid down at the time of purchase, and reimbursing his costs.

A Special Report will be made to Congress, soon, by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, presenting an entirely novel plan for the settlement of the Indian difficulties in California and Oregon. The basis of the plan was furnished by Lieut. BEALE and Gen. HITCHCOCK, the Indian Agents the other side of the Rocky Mountains; and it is believed it will prove entirely effectual in securing permanent peace with the Indian tribes. The details of the plan can not yet be made public.

The most brilliant assemblage of the season convened to night, at Madame SONTAG'S Concert. The House was crowded in every part, although the tickets were placed at $3 and $2—a rate not too high, when it is remembered that we have no Metropolitan Hall here that will seat three or four thousand persons, to defray the great cost of these extraordinary entertainments. President FILLMORE and his family, Senators SEWARD and FISH and families, a large representation of the Members of both Houses of Congress, the Foreign *Corps Diplomatique* generally, and all the fashionables were present. Of course, the Concert was excellent, for SONTAG and her able assistants were all in excellent trim, and presented one of their best programmes. ROCCO and BADIALI, no less than the Countess and JULIENNE, were rapturously encored.

The honorable and gallant JOHN BARNEY was also present, and as usual conspicuous among the occupants of the front seat. At the close of the first song he presented Madame S. with a charming bouquet. Subsequently, on behalf of Lieut. GOODENOUGH of the Navy, he presented her with a magnificent ring. So successful was this first appearance at the Capital, that the artists have concluded to give us three instead of only one of their delightful Concerts as we expected. The anticipated repetition of these gleams of sunshine will make Washington endurable for a few days to a multitude besides

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FROM BUENOS AYRES.

OFFICIAL NOTIFICATIONS.

ASPECT OF AFFAIRS.

We have already given the leading items of intelligence from Buenos Ayres by the latest arrival. The following statements of the present condition of affairs, with the official documents appended, are interesting:

From the British Packet.

The position assumed by General URQUIZA renders a collision with the province of Buenos Ayres apparently inevitable and imminent. For its origin and character, we must refer to the official documents recorded in our successive numbers; but, be its duration and result what they may, the mere prospect or apprehension of a contest, cannot fail to damp for a time the ardor of commercial enterprise. Besides distracting the attention, and crippling the disposable resources of a numerous and important section of the community, it tends to prolong the virtual isolation to which the Argentine provinces have so long been condemned to their incalculable prejudice, and the detriment of foreign commerce.

It is in this respect that the purblind policy of the ex-director is so deeply to be regretted. Had he countenanced a salutary and necessary reform in the provincial administrations, the enterprise of national organization would have followed almost as a matter of course, and he himself might have been to-day the revered constitutional President of a united and prosperous Republic.

As matters now stand, the interior provinces have only one alternative—to fraternize with Buenos Ayres, or espouse what has evidently become the personal cause of General URQUIZA. Corrientes is understood to have intimated her decision, by recognizing the movement of the 11th Sept.; and Santa Fé has done as much as could be expected in the circumstances, by assuming a dignified neutrality. As we anticipated and predicted, the overtures of General URQUIZA to the Government of Paraguay, have met with a decided negative. From their proximity to Entre-Rios, these are the only parties that might have lent an efficient aid in coercing Buenos Ayres; and their example, when known, will go far to decide the other sister provinces.

Taking all these things into consideration, we are not without a vague hope that General URQUIZA may see the hopelessness of his situation in its true light, or that the Entra Rianos may do by him as they have recently seen the forces of General ORIBE and General ROSAS do in identical circumstances; in either of which cases we may yet be saved the horror and scandal of a fratricidal war.

On the other hand, everything seems to indicate a sincere and cordial reconciliation of the political parties in this Province; while the liberal and enlightened policy of the Government must appeal to the sympathies and interests both of the sister Provinces and foreign States. In the new Custom-House law, deposit and free transit, the navigation of the Parana, and the recognition of the Republic of Paraguay, &c., all must see the precious germs of a conciliatory, a generous commercial policy.

Such is a brief but impartial outline of a complicated situation, from which each must draw his own infereaces, and regulate his transactions accordingly.

Opening the Parana.

BUENOS AYRES, Oct. 18, 1852.

The Honorable Chamber of Representatives of the Province of Buenos Ayres, in exercise of the ordinary and extraordinary sovereignty with which it is invested, has sanctioned with the validity and force of law, the following:

ARTICLE 1. The Province of Buenos Ayres recognizes as a principle the general convenience of opening the River Parana to the mercantile traffic and navigation of all nations; and henceforth declares and exceeds it on its part.

ART. 2. The Executive power is authorized to accord the corresponding regulations, which shall be submitted for the approbation of the Honorable Chamber.

ART. 3. When the regulations referred to in the second article have been approved, they shall be submitted by the Executive power to the conterminous Provinces, for their adoption in so far as they are concerned, without prejudice to their immediately commencing to have effect in what regards the Province of Buenos Ayres.

ART. 4. Let it be communicated to the Executive Power.

MARCELO GAMBOA, Vice-President.
JUAN PICO, Secretary.

Independence of Paraguay.

BUENOS AYRES, Oct. 18, 1852.

The Honorable Chamber of Representatives of the Province of Buenos Ayres, in exercise of the ordinary and extraordinary sovereignty with which it is invested, has sanctioned, with the validity and force of law, the following:

ART. 1.—The Province of Buenos Ayres shall continue recognizing, so far as it may be concerned, the perfect and absolute independence of the Republic of Paraguay.

ART. 2.—Until such times as any treaty that may have been adjusted between any national Argentine authority and the above mentioned Republic of Paraguay, has been ratified by some competent authority, the Province of Buenos Ayres, in conformity with the principle sanctioned in the law of this date, respecting the opening of the river Parana, and reckoning with the reciprocity which is to be expected from the justice of the Paraguayan Government, also declares:

1. That besides the navigation of the Parana, in the part belonging to the Province of Buenos Ayres being entirely free for the Paraguayan flag, it shall enjoy therein all the exemptions and privileges which nations are now wont to concede reciprocally in treaties of commerce.

2. That it shall not detain or incommode any mercantile expedition whose only object is to pass through its territorial jurisdiction or fluvial territory under the Paraguayan ports, or from them to foreign ports, nor subject it to duties, imports, or fiscal restrictions.

3. That, in conformity with the aforesaid law, respecting the opening of the River Parana, and as soon as the regulations referred to have been issued, transit to and from Paraguay shall remain free on the part of the province of Buenos Ayres for all foreign flags.

ARTICLE 3. Its citizens shall enjoy within the territory of the province of Buenos Ayres, the same rights and exemptions as those enjoyed or that may be enjoyed by the citizens of the most favored nation; and the persons whom the Paraguayan Government may think proper to send to any establishment of instruction existing in this province shall be treated on a footing of equality with Argentine citizens.

ART. 4. The Government is authorized to defray the outlay that may be demanded for the earliest possible establishment of a mail steam packet between this province and the Republic of Paraguay.

ART. 5. Let it be communicated to the Executive Power. MARCELO GAMBOA, Vice-President.
JUAN PICO, Secretary.

American Vessels and the Port Dues.

CONSULATE OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
BUENOS AYRES, Oct. 8, 1852.

To his Excellency, the Minister of the Government of the Province of Buenos Ayres, Dr. Don Valentine Alsina.

SIR: The undersigned, Consul of the United States of America for the Port of Buenos Ayres, begs leave respectfully to represent that in the year 1825 his Excellency, DON MANUEL J. GARCIA, then Minister of the Foreign Relations of this Government, addressed an official note to the *Chargé d' Affaires* of the United States, assuring him that until a formal treaty could be entered into, the citizens of the United States, and their interests in this country, should be placed on the same footing as those of the subjects of Great Britain, as provided for in a treaty then recently made between that Government and Buenos Ayres.

It affords pleasure to the undersigned to say, that he believes the promise contained in said note has been complied with in all respects save one; but this exception has been and continues to be prejudicial to the commerce of the United States with this port. American vessels are required to pay 33½ per cent. charges more than are paid by English vessels.

The liberal principles and the desire for fair reciprocity, which have been expressed by his Excellency the Provisional Governor, induce the undersigned to believe that it is only necessary to call attention to this subject to have the grievance complained of rectified.

The President of the United States is authorized by law to place the vessels of all nations which already those of the United States without discriminating charges, on the same footing in that respect in all the ports of the Union as are the vessels of the United States, and the undersigned has no hesitation in expressing the belief that the President immediately on being informed that discriminating charges upon vessels of the United States have been abolished by this Government, will abolish all discriminating charges upon vessels under the flag of Buenos Ayres.

The undersigned improves the occasion to renew the expressions of high consideration and regard with which he has the honor to be your Excellency's most obedient servant, [Signed] JOSEPH GRAHAM.

FOREIGN OFFICE, BUENOS AYRES, Oct. 12, 1852.

To the Consul of the United States of North America:

The undersigned, Minister Secretary of State in the Department of Government in the Province of Buenos Ayres, and charged with the office of Foreign Relations, had the honor of receiving the note of date the 8th inst., which your Honor was pleased to address him requesting that American vessels might be here placed, as regards port charges, on the same footing as British vessels have been since the celebration of the treaty of the 2d Feb. 1825.

After due information and hearing the opinion of the Minister of Finance, the undersigned submitted the aforesaid note to the knowledge of H. E. the Governor, and has been ordered by him to reply to your Honor, declaring to you his views and principles.

In the opinion of H. E., the reply given in March, 1825, by Señor GARCIA to the request submitted by the Chargé d'Affaires of the United States, that the citizens of the United States should enter upon the enjoyment of the rights and privileges accorded in the aforementioned treaty to the natives of Great Britain, does not exactly amount as the Consul appears to have understood it, either to a granting of that request, or even to a promise that it would be granted. In that reply the only thing Señor GARCIA did was to declare that the Government of Buenos Ayres, at that time charged with the foreign relations of the nation, was disposed to celebrate a treaty with the Government of the United States, upon the same basis as that celebrated with the Government of H. B. M. The non-existence of the alleged assurance or promise appears the more certain in that otherwise it would be inexplicable, that during twenty-seven years the Government of the United States, and its agents and representatives in the capital, have not thought proper to exact its fulfilment.

His Excellency, the Governor, considers it proper to remark this, because he wishes it to be understood that the concession that may now be granted by the Province in what may concern it, is nothing more than a voluntary act, to which it is not bound by any preëxisting compromise contracted by the nation.

In this view the undersigned must add, that if British vessels of more than 120 tons are admitted, as regards port charges, with national ones, this arises from an express stipulation contained in the aforesaid treaty. All other foreign vessels, without distinction, pay those fixed by the decree of the 26th of December, 1844. Even the French ones are not exempted from this, although, by the convention of 1840, French subjects are to be considered as those of the most favored nation. For this clause is understood not to refer to fiscal claims, but to the privileges and right accorded to persons and property.

Notwithstanding all this, the Government of the province of Buenos Ayres, whose principles lead it to extend to the commerce and navigation of all nations the benefits any of them may obtain in its ports, does not hesitate to declare that it regards the assimilation of foreign vessels with Argentine ones, in so far as regards this matter, as a consequence of the liberal and rightly understood policy of the Province over which it presides.

The Government is the more disposed to support the concession claimed by your Honor, in that it sees with pleasure, and accepts with confidence, the assurance your Honor is pleased to give it, of the perfect reciprocity wherewith Argentine vessels shall be considered and treated in all the ports of the United States.

Such are the ideas of his Excellency the Governor in this matter. But as he is not authorized forthwith to carry them into effect, inasmuch as it treats of the diminution of imposts established by law, he addresses himself on this date to the honorable Legislature, from whose exalted views it is to be expected that it will not refuse to consecrate it as a general law of the Province.

Having thus fulfilled the orders of his Government, it only remains for the undersigned to reiterate to Mr. GRAHAM the assurances of his perfect consideration.

VALENTIN ALSINA.

The Earl of Derby a Christian Author.

A short time ago we brought briefly under the notice of our readers a little work on the Parables of the *New Testament*, by the noble Earl now at the head of Her Majesty's Government. Through the instrumentality of a mutual acquaintance the volume found its way into the hands of a clergyman in the South of England, who was induced, by admiration of its spirit and teaching, to make it the subject of an elaborate review. From that review, which appeared in the *Maidstone Journal* of Nov. 2, we extract the following passages:

"The noble Premier, the Earl of DERBY, having been called to so honorable an office as the Chancellorship of the University of Oxford, we may not unfairly inquire, is he in any degree a literary character? The Chancellor of the University should obviously have some claim to be styled a man of letters. He ought to be looked up to as one who, not only by virtue of his official position, but also still more by taste and predilection, must be prompt to uphold and promote the cause of learning. As to the late Chancellor, the Duke of WELLINGTON, he was not only the author of tragedies and treaties with that grand steel pen, his sword, but also he was the author of those memorable "dispatches," which must remain an eternal monument of ability, even more wondrous than the Commentaries of his 'iron' brother, CÆSAR. What, then, has the Earl of DERBY written? He has, indeed, as an orator, spoken whole volumes of speeches, with whose incomparable eloquence the records of British statesmanship are brilliantly adorned. But what actual work has he found time to compose? Now, here, there is nothing derogatory nor unsuitable in the fact, that when he *has* written a book, it is a book for young persons; especially when we can add the gratifying circumstances, that it is a work of a decidedly religious nature. Let socialists sneer, and let sceptics scorn; that the Prime Minister of England is one who, a few years ago, turned his vigorous mind to make the New Testament of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ be more acceptable and dear to the minds of young persons. Whatever a godless minority may think or say, we are perfectly convinced that the millions of Christians who constitute the majority of the British nation, are prepared to rejoice in this very particular, that their enlightened premier is a religious man; and that, as such, he has written, he has devoted his intellect as a *Christian author*, to bring the Bible more and more home to the hearts of the young. The book in question was indited by him when he was STANLEY; the preface is dated May, 1828; the modest title is, "Conversations on the Parables of the New Testament, for the Use of Children: By Edward Lord Stanley."

"In his preface, which is inscribed to a lady, he speaks of himself 'as entering upon a field which seemed to me, strange as it may appear, hitherto untrodden—of explaining, in a familiar way, these most attractive portions of the Sacred Writings—that Holy Book, which, known from a child, will make us wise unto salvation; and which, diligently searched, and piously meditated upon, *will surely bring* a man peace at the last.' With regard to the Bible, Earl DERBY also says, page 2, 'When you read and study the Bible as it should be studied, you will discover, at every new reading, as the best and wisest men have done, some new excellence, something which you had not noticed before, and which, properly considered, may make you better, and wiser, and happier.'

"The Earl evinces all through a strong partiality and preference for the Church of England, her system, and her Liturgy; at the same time his respect is not superstitious nor excessive—he does not 'sacrifice to his net, nor burn incense to his drag;' his love for the church is rational, moderate and intelligent.

"The Church of England's Scriptural doctrines concerning original sin, human frailty and helplessness, Christ's merit, and the Holy Spirit's influences, are all fully maintained with more or less clearness in the Earl's pages. That true religion is not our own choice or acquisition the earl shows, under the parable of the sower, p. 9—'The seed is the word of God—it is religion itself; every fresh commandment of his which you read in his written word, every good feeling, every wish to be good, is so much seed sown in the fields of your hearts—*he it is from whom all the seed comes*, and who plants it in the hearts of all of us, *whether we choose* that it should grow there or not.'

"There is in the book not even an indirect hint of sin being conquered otherwise than through the Savior's sacrifice. P. 174, 'We know, as certainly as anything can be known, that Jesus Christ himself came down on earth, died for our sins, rose again from the dead, and preached to us, and to all the world, repentance, faith in Him, and amendment of life.' And, p. 106, as the 'summary' of the chief parables, Lord DERBY recounts, '1st. Faith in God, and a devout acceptance of His most holy word. 2d. An active exercise of that faith, in such good works as are its fruits and effects. 3d. A sincere repentance of our past sins, and a steadfast resolution to forsake them for the future.' What can be more admirable than the following statements? p. 242: 'God forbid but that you and I, whenever we are called, may be ready to appear with a sure trust in the merits of our Savior, Christ.' P. 139: 'The sacrifice of ISAAC, the proof of ABRAHAM'S faith, was a type, or representation, of the sacrifice of God's own Son, which in time was to take place as an atonement for the sins of all the world.' P. 83: 'God *has accepted*, as an atonement for our sins and imperfections, the perfect sacrifice of his own Son, Jesus Christ. P. 122: 'He has indeed bought us with a price; and that price was the BLOOD of His Son, our Savior and Redeemer, Jesus Christ.' P. 160: 'We are sanctified and saved by the sacrifice of Jesus Christ, the Lamb of God.' These passages are extremely valuable, and at this juncture they are most momentous, being quite decisive as to the soundness, orthodoxy, and scriptural tenor of the personal religious views of the Prime Minister of England. He is here *founded upon the Rock*, and 'that Rock is Christ. We are not, then, surprised that he enjoys the glad application of this faith, so as to be sensible of the sure hope of glory; for he adduces, approvingly Bishop HORSLEY'S beautiful language, concerning real Christians, 'though much of frailty will, to the least, adhere to them, yet these are objects of the Father's mercy, of the Redeemer's love. For these he died, for these he pleads, these He supports and strengthens with His Spirit, these *He shall lead* with Him triumphant to the mansions of GLORY!' Here, then, assuredly, we behold a Christian author. Nor is he deficient in liberality of sentiment. He breathes not a syllable against the Protestant Dissenters. To the rebel and regicide MILTON, he rightfully accords the name of 'the finest of our poets,' p. 171. It is to be hoped, therefore, that surely Earl DERBY will meet with the same generosity and charity wherewith he is ready to meet others; as he says, p. 199, 'If we think humbly of ourselves, we shall never think contemptuously, or uncharitably of others. If we consider how much we need forgiveness, we shall be ready to forgive others; if we consider how little our own motives will bear being inquired into, we shall not be too ready to condemn those of others.' Shall not, then, the Earl of DERBY himself experience this favorable construction? Honesty of mind seems to be his leading feature. And if such a man is not judged with candor by his political opponents, by the *Times*, by the *Daily News*, as well as by anarchists and would-be republicans; this must in them be attributable to the bias of that sour vile passion of which p. 166, the Earl says, 'The vice of envy is indeed its own punishment; it is a perpetual torment to the unhappy person who is subject to it making his misery out of all which might add to his happiness.' Certainly, this book throws a very great light on the Earl of DERBY'S public character and career.

"We feel confidence and pleasure in knowing that such a hand holds the helm of state; remembering who it is that says, 'them that honor me I will honor.' And, while the Queen makes him her Premier, and the great University adopts him as her Chancellor, we propose that this book of his be received and used in *every scriptural school in the British Empire*, so that we may see the views of the nation's exalted leader acting on all the humblest and youngest in the realm."—*English Paper.*

"BENNETT'S LAND BILL."

Mr. Bennett's Reply to Colonel Benton.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
WASHINGTON, Dec. 15, 1852.

To the Editor of the Republic:

SIR: Senator A. C. DODGE, of Iowa, and Col. BENTON, of Miss., have recently published letters denouncing the bill "to equalize the grants of land to the several States," called by them "Bennett's bill," in most unmeasured terms. Their letters contain many errors and misstatements, and are intended to create prejudice against it. Such attempts, made by leading Western men, in this manner and at this time, compel me, as the author and advocate of the measure, to reply; and I rely upon the justice of editors who have published their letters to publish the answer also.

It is evidently the object of these distinguished letter-writers to claim *the public lands for the exclusive benefit of the new States*, and to deny any share to the old States. My bill consequently falls under their severe condemnation.

But to the letters; and Col. BENTON is of course entitled to precedence. He starts by announcing what he used to hear wise men (such as Mr. MACON,) say when he first went to Congress, namely: "That public lands were a curse," &c. Government of course should rid itself of a "curse" as soon as possible; and the extract from his JACKSON speech (appended to his letter) shows how this may be done, viz: By granting the lands to the Western States. They will kindly take the "lands" for their own, and the "curse" upon themselves. Like Doctor NATHAN TODD, who, to prevent the school children from eating too much, emptied their dinner baskets into his own mouth! On the same principle, the new States may hereafter consent to take the public money, for wise men have said that "the love of money is the root of all evil." This is as good authority for the maxim against "money" as that against "land." Its wisdom is as great, and its antiquity even greater.

This bill grants to the old States in land warrants (so that one State shall not hold lands within another State) 29,250,000 acres, and *no more*. This is exaggerated by Col BENTON into 56,000,000 acres, worth $73,000,000. He also says nearly 100,000 acres have been taken for soldiers' warrants; when the letter from the Land Office, published with his, shows the whole amount issued, and to be issued, is about 49,000,000 acres. This has no connexion with the grants to the States; but shows the proneness to exaggeration.

Col. BENTON is astonished that this bill passed the House under the operation of the previous question. He knows very well it was the only way it could have been acted upon during the session; if placed upon the calendar, under the rules of the House, it could not have been reached. Beside the subject of the public lands in almost every form—involving the principles of this bill—applications for western railroads, &c., had been discussed and debated for months, to the delay of all other business, and until the House and the country had become weary of it. Under this state of things, the previous question was moved and sustained. Col. BENTON pronounces this action of the House of Representatives, "a flagrant abuse." In fact, no other bill excited so much interest, or was better understood. From the 8th to the 26th of June, each morning hour of the session was devoted to this bill, and votes by yeas and nays were taken upon it, during its progress, more than twenty times.

It is said the new States are given a mere "pittance" by this bill, and on most "unequal terms." So far from this, the new States (with a population of over 7,000,000) receive 31,219,000 acres, and the old States, with a population of over 15,000,000, receive only 29,250,000 acres; that is, the new States receive more than twice as much as the old States, in proportion to population, to say nothing of former grants to the Western States and Territories of over 85,000,000 acres, almost as much as has been sold, and not an acre granted to the old States. Including former grants, the new States are given more than six times as much as the old States!

As to inequality among the new States, Iowa is instanced as receiving 3,000,000 acres, and as having before received more than any other State. Missouri, also, receives 3,000,000. Iowa has before received 2,713,955 acres. Missouri has before received 3,242,627 acres, (beside the grants made for railroads at last session of probably 1,500,000 acres more.) There are nine States that have each received more lands than Iowa. Rhode Island and Iowa are equal in representation. Iowa gets 5,713,955 acres, Rhode Island 600,000 acres. The "pittance" of the new State is more than nine times as much as the old State gets.

One object of my bill is to equalize the grants to all the States. And unless a bill is passed, there never will be anything like equality even among the new States. In this bill their amounts have not been so much regulated by population as by their wants for railroads—the amount of former grants, &c. And it is believed it will give to them equal benefit, and do them equal justice. The amounts for the old States have been fixed upon the constitutional basis of representation—*as fair a mode as could be adopted*. It should be passed, first, to do justice to all the States, second, to equalize the grants to the new States; unless it is desired to have them remain as unequal as they are.

In regard to the old States, Col. BENTON says the details of this bill seem "to be founded in total *ignorance* of their history in regard to the public lands," &c.; and instances New-York as one of the States that gave no lands to the Federal Government. No man should charge others with *ignorance* in a matter where he exposes his own; New-York was one of the States that ceded lands to the United States; and the first State that did so, as early as 1781. The lands ceded to be "for the use and benefit of such States as should become members of the Federal alliance." Her example as followed by Virginia in 1784, Massachusetts in 1785, Connecticut in 1785, South Carolina in 1787, North Carolina in 1790, and Georgia in 1802. These grants were made for the "common benefit of all the States." And the lands are held in "trust" by the Government, not for the benefit of a part of the States, but for the benefit of all. And so far as lands are granted to the States, we seek not the "*abdication*" of that "*trust*," but its *execution*.

The States that made these grants do not ask to annul them. They claim no more, on that account, but only their equal and just share in common with the other States. They are neither beggars nor "banditti;" they desire neither "plunder" nor charity. They claim an equal interest in the public domain, and ask only for what other States have had; and when they do that, all the hard words in the English language, applied to them or their Representatives, will not be admitted as a valid answer.

Should a part of several persons, equally interested in a common fund, take it all, and then call their associates thieves and robbers, it would be just as honest, and no more impudent, than it is for a part of the States to be constantly calling the public lands, (which are the common property,) refusing any share to the other States, and at the same time crying out against them as thieves and "plunderers!"

Colonel BENTON makes the old States get by this bill 56,068,000 acres, (it is only 29,000,000 acres,) and he makes it worth $72,000,000; being $2,000,000 above Government price. And then says the grants to the new States are an "insulting sheet," depriving them of their five per cent., and sinking their lands and railroad grants down to twenty-five and fifty cents per acre. It increases the price so far as the land is granted to the old States, and decreases it (almost to nothing) so far as granted to new States. What an "enormous" and unaccountable piece of "injustice."

Col. BENTON exhausts denunciation for argument: "plunder," "speculators," "robbers," and "bandits," who besiege the Capitol about "legislative corruption," "plunder legislation," &c. He says "they (speculators,) are nearly unanimous of the legislature of Congress in relation to the public lands," &c. He has indeed come to inform us that this class of men are united to the people of this land, in opposition to the provisions of this bill. If he speak truth, it is time that the people of the United States should apply for and obtain special protection against those who send their agents and corrupt the legislature at the Capitol. And it appears as if they had indeed done this, and very nearly altogether, controlled the legislation of Congress in regard to the public lands, for the last thirty years, during which time large grants have been made to the land States, and none to the old States; ninety ninety millions of acres given to the West. In 1841, and years the "plunder" has all gone to them, Col. BENTON was in Congress, but gave no alarm, and made no outcry. He wrote no letters against this for the newspapers *then*. But when this *partial and unequal* system of "plunder legislation" is sought to be corrected by a *general and just* law for the equal benefit of all the States, and against the interests and influence of this class of men, Col. BENTON (now out of Congress,) is virtuously indignant, and raises the cry of alarm to pr

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, DEC. 22. 1852.

News of the Morning.

The proceedings in the Senate yesterday turned upon the question of the Lieutenant-Generalship to be conferred upon Gen. SCOTT. The creation of the office was commended by Mr. SHIELDS, discussed by Mr. CASS, who reviewed his former action in the Senate on the same subject; and the subject was finally merged into a debate on the merits of the Mexican War and the platforms of the parties, including a consideration of the Fugitive Slave LAW. The resolution to establish the rank of Lieutenant-General was passed by 34 Yeas to 19 Nays; among the latter, Messrs. HALE, SUMNER, TOUCEY and BRIGHT....A joint resolution was then passed to appoint Prof. ALEX. D. BACHE and Hon. J. M. BERRIEN Regents of the Smithsonian Institute. The bill providing for the payment of Texan creditors was placed upon the docket for the 6th of January....In the House, the Tariff discussion occupied the day, Mr. HOWE moving an amendment to Mr. CLINGMAN's resolution to limit the free importation of railroad iron to June 30, 1853. The amendment was rejected. Sundry other amendments were proposed by Messrs. TAYLOR, DUNCAN, FICKLIN and others, when the original resolution, referring the subject of the Tariff and Revenues to the Committee on Ways and Means, was adopted, and the House adjourned.

By an arrival at Philadelphia, we have dates from Pernambuco to the 23d ult. There is no news of importance; the place was healthy, and the growing crops promised well. No vessels from this port were left at Pernambuco.

The Naval appointments and promotions sent in to the Senate a few days since, were confirmed yesterday....A terrible tragedy has taken place at Petersburg, Va. A man named BENJAMIN SADLER, confined in jail on a charge of kidnapping, with another named JONES, rose against the authority of the Keeper of the Prison, whom they locked in one of the cells, and then attempted to escape; but were stopped by a negro and a man named STURDIVANT. The check was but momentary, both men being shot by SADLER, and STURDIVANT instantly killed. The citizens started in pursuit, and JONES was caught, but SADLER blew out his own brains; thus causing the loss of three lives....An attempt to bribe a legislator was detected yesterday in Philadelphia, a man named JOHN WELSH being arrested for tampering with Mr. FREDERICK REEL, a member of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, in respect to the interests of the Camden Ferry Ferry Company....The laborers upon the Capitol Extension at Washington have presented a service of plate to Mr. STRONG, their late Superintendent....E. A. HUBBARD, of Plymouth, has been elected Clerk of the New-Hampshire House of Representatives, in place of THOS. J. WHIPPLE....Hon. IRA PERLEY delivers a eulogy on the late DANIEL WEBSTER before the New-Hampshire Legislature to-day....The Editors of the Harrisburg *Democrat*, Messrs. WEAVER and ORTH, have been held to bail in the sum of $6,000, to answer the charge of publishing a libel on Mr. GEORGE BERGNER....A *quo warranto* has been issued by the Supreme Court in Philadelphia, summoning the officers of the West Branch Bank at Williamsport to appear before them on the 10th January, and show by what authority they exercise the privileges and franchise of a Banking Institution....Hon. R. J. WALKER is in Washington. His health is improving....The City Councils of Norfolk, Va, have decided against the issue of small notes.

At the meeting of the Farmers' Club, held yesterday, Mr. and Mrs. SMITH, of Macedon, Wayne County, presented for inspection several jars of fruits' preserved on a new and improved principle, in their own juice, by which the natural aroma and flavor were perfectly retained. The oft-debated subject of the "Osier Willow" was introduced by Mr. WILLIAMS, but ruled to "stand over."....Rev. SAMUEL OSGOOD delivered a lecture at the Tabernacle, last evening, on "Luck and Pluck, or What makes the Man and his Fortunes." There was a good attendance and the lecture was listened to with marked attention....JAMES T. BRADY, Esq., delivered the introductory of a course before the Mechanics' Institute, last evening, at the Rooms, No. 1 Bowery. Mr. B, in his Lecture, alluded to the useful ness of Mechanics as a class and urged their claims to a high position in society....Judge ROOSEVELT, of the Supreme Court, yesterday, delivered an opinion in the case of CLARK and SULLIVAN, who were first tried by the Court of Oyer and Terminer, and convicted of murder. The case was then reviewed by the Supreme Court, and a new trial accorded by that tribunal to the prisoners. The Court of Appeals, however, to which the case was carried, reversed the decision of the Supreme Court and affirmed that of the Oyer and Terminer, and ordered the Supreme Court to pass sentence of death on the prisoners. Judge ROOSEVELT states that the case presents the extraordinary spectacle, of a judicial tribunal, in a matter of life and death, called upon to pronounce judgment upon a human being against its own sense of both law and right....The extent of the loss of life occasioned by the accident on the Hudson River Railroad, at Spuyten Tuyvil Creek, has not yet been accurately ascertained. It is probable that three lives have been sacrificed.... By the careless use of a pistol in the hands of one JOHN MARTIN, at No. 345 Water-street, yesterday morning, a young man named CHARLES LYON was instantly killed. MARTIN was exploding percussion caps by the use of a revolver, when one of the barrels proved to be loaded, and LYON being near, received the charge in his head, and fell at once a corpse....The Brooklyn Common Council last evening adopted a resolution withdrawing the permission hitherto granted to the Long Island Railroad Company to use steam within the city limits.

Bond Banking.

The Milwaukee *Sentinel* complains that we do not represent the Banking law of Wisconsin fairly. We can promptly reply that no injustice has been intended; none can be drawn from the objections which we have repeatedly stated to the use of railway bonds, for the reason that the *Sentinel* concedes that this provision is in the law. The editor says it is well guarded. He may think so, and we shall not attempt to disturb his sense of security in *Wisconsin*. But the law itself recognizes the market *in New-York* as the standard of value for all other securities to be used in banking while the value of Railroad Bonds is more arbitrary, viz: 80 per cent. of par value, to the extent of $8,000 a mile, without the slightest reference to their cash worth at the common centre of commercial exchanges, recognized in the case of State or Federal Bonds. It is easy to see that a state of things might arise at Milwaukee when the scarcity of money would render it utterly impossible for the Auditor to realize 80 per cent., instead of 80 per cent., on these Bonds on an emergency. It is easy, too, writing from this point, to see that a state of things might arise in Wall-street when Wisconsin Railroad Bonds, if suddenly returned upon the Wild Cat bankers using them, would be as worthless as the same quantity of waste paper for raising money. This may not be flattering to the *Sentinel's* State or Railroad pride, but there is no exaggeration in the remark, nevertheless, nor is it designed to be applied singularly. And if the editor of the *Sentinel* could see, as we do every day, the *modus operandi*, the self and mutual deception, by which the bubble of artificial values is blown up and kept up, and the entire reliance of the whole fabric on the turn of events in one or two of the European States, or freedom from panic from want of confidence among ourselves, he would readily agree with us that, in the exercise of the highest, as it is the most delicate and important, of State prerogatives,—the laws of bank note currency,—none but the very best securities should be recognized, and none tolerated of a speculative value.

We again disclaim the purpose of interfering in the local legislation of the Western States on this or any other question, in any captious or offensive sense. Next to the power of coining money reserved to the General Government, we regard the power of authorizing a paper substitute for the Federal currency as the most interesting to the whole people. The purely artificial creation of this substitute, by allowing irresponsible parties to bank on irresponsible or uncertain securities—some of them, as in the case of the cheap stocks of Illinois, available for nothing else—cannot be viewed dispassionately in any other light than as one of the most threatening of the signs of the times.

European Interest in America.

We commence publishing this morning the translation of the Memoir of M. DUPASQUIER DU DOMMARTIN, published recently in Paris for the purpose of drawing the attention of European powers, and especially of France, to the importance of *Colonizing Sonora and Northern Mexico* as the only means of checking the rapid and formidable growth of the United States, and *preventing forever their acquisition of a railroad route from the Mississippi to the Pacific Ocean*. The writer has devoted himself for some time to the careful study of this subject,—has thoroughly explored the region of which he writes, and has laid the foundation for the policy he recommends by procuring, through the aid of the French Minister in Mexico, large grants of land for the purpose of colonization, from the local authorities of Sonora and Chihuahua. The bare *fact* that such a colony has been commenced,—with the open avowal of such a purpose, is of itself sufficient to command the prompt attention of the American Government and people. And the additional fact that so elaborate an appeal as this is made to Europe to cooperate in the plan,—that a French armed force has already obtained a foothold in the city of Mexico,—that another French company has commenced the attempt to wrest Sonora from its local Mexican authorities and put it under French protection,—that France has already seized the port of Samana, and evinced a purpose to occupy the Island of St. Domingo, and that she is increasing her navy, for some service or other, to an extent never before known in her history, combine to make the whole subject eminently worthy of inquiry and reflection.

The Memoir, the beginning of which will be found in our columns this morning, consists of three parts. The *first* gives a summary statement of the policy of the United States, which is to draw from Europe by emigration its population and its industry—to establish its independence of the Old World in all kinds of production, and then by constructing a Railroad across the Continent to obtain *absolute command of the commerce of the world;* and detailed references are given to the wonderful progress of the country, in all respects, for the purpose of showing the *certainty* with which these results will be attained, *unless Europe interferes to prevent*. The *second* is devoted to a consideration of the political condition of Mexico, for the purpose of showing that her existence hangs upon a thread; and that unless reinforced by European colonization, she will speedily fall a prey to the Republican rapacity of the United States, and become the means of advancing their onward march to a gigantic and overshadowing dominion, fatal to the supremacy of the Old World. And the *third* part contains a record of M. DUPASQUIER'S personal explorations in Northern Mexico—his efforts to obtain a foothold there, and the degree of success with which they were crowned. That portion which we publish this morning comprises nearly the whole of what he has to say under the first division of his subject. It will be read with interest, without reference to the ultimate purpose for which it was written, as a graphic view of the progress of this country in wealth and in power, from a jealous and unfriendly foreigner.

We shall complete this interesting and valuable document as rapidly as the demands upon our space will permit. Meantime we reprint the following paragraph from the last letter of our Paris Correspondent: "The *Patrie*, "ultra-Government paper, has a glowingly "complimentary article upon the American "expedition to Japan, and says that it shall be "*delighted* to hear that the squadron *has sailed*. "If I were inclined to be the least auspicious, "I could easily find in this unusual approbation of an American undertaking, a very "evident squint. LOUIS NAPOLEON wishes to "preserve peace in Europe, but is strengthening the Navy to an extent positively alarming. Distant enterprises will doubtless be "resorted to to amuse the people and occupy "the military arm of the service. It would "therefore be desirable that *the American Navy*, small as it is, *should be sent to distant parts*."

Real Estate Movement.

Some transactions have come to our notice within a few days, which illustrate the temper—fever heat we may call it—of speculation in this branch of business. The movement extends equally to purchases in fee and to new leases.

Dr. BRANDRETH, who recently purchased the property on Broadway, between Lispenard and Canal, with fronts on all three of the streets, for $120,000, has been offered $160,000 for his bargain. Mr. HOWARD, recently of the Irving House, pays $110,000 for the Society Library property, sixty feet front on Broadway, corner Leonard. This is considered a high figure, yet we are told the lot alone cost the Society $47,500, during the last great speculation in real estate in 1836, and building $65,000. This is not the only instance in which City property, particularly vacant lots on the upper end of the island, has been sixteen years recovering the extravagant rates at which they were sold or valued in 1836. The old Masonic Hall property, Broadway and Pearl-st., now pays a rental of six per cent., on $100,000. The owners have just been offered six per cent. on a valuation of $150,000, from the expiration of the present lease, *two years hence*.

A correspondent yesterday, noticed the facts that $1000 per acre had been paid for unimproved property on Staten Island, and in the neighborhood of Newark, and $300 to $400 in Westchester County and on Long Island above Williamburg. Several of these sales are within our own information. Seventy acres on Staten Island, a full mile from the water, and which the small farmer, who owned and lived on it, valued at $15 or 20,000 a few years ago, has been sold to a company of German speculators, for $70,000, and contracts have already been made by the purchasers, to erect 200 houses for gardeners and other villagers.

In this connection we may refer to an incident related to us by an eye-witness, a day or two ago. On Sunday afternoon last, five or six small parties of observation, with maps and auctioneers' posters in hand, were seen intently surveying the vacant lots on a single Avenue, from Sixtieth to Ninetieth-street; and how many more were scattered on the Island at the same time, it would be impossible to tell. The rage for real-estate, after fifteen or sixteen years' interruption, has again grown to be a mania; and it is little to be wondered at, since nearly every class of the trading world is taking a hand in the game, that many of them find no other season, from other employments, to study out the best card to play than in the afternoon succeeding their Sunday morning devotions!

The Baltimore Trade Meeting.

There can be reasonable objection made to a Trade Convention *per se*, at Baltimore, or any other provincial point, making claim to commercial advantages. And we utterly deny that New-York or its press—Boston and her press can speak for themselves—has ever attempted to "ignore the existence of any commercial capitals" but our own. If we rarely mention "rival cities," while diffusing a knowledge of the "allurements" of New-York, it is simply because we have never deemed it within the line of courtesy or common sense, to see or recognize "a rival" in any of our good neighbors, and least of all in the snug, thrifty and hospitable little city of Baltimore. The encouragement which we are charged by the Baltimore address with giving to the "absorbing metropolitan sentiment" is more imaginary than real, so far as our own press is concerned. *That* sentiment is really taken care of by our neighbors. They foster it by continual discussion. They are making New-York what she is, and greater than her people twenty years ago dreamed she would ever be. They encourage centralization, simply because they cannot help it, drawn to us as they are by the force of natural position, enlarged commerce, immense capital, and we trust no stinted hospitality. New-York desires no centralization in the Parisian or London sense. She is striking fairly and squarely for the Foreign and Internal Trade of the Country, and by the blessing of Providence and the good right arm of enterprise, she is fast acquiring it. In doing this, we are free to admit, a metropolitan position is inevitable. The honor will come to us, and cannot well be declined. We look to the day when "going up to town," or "going down to town," will be recognized all over this broad land, as synonymous with going to NEW-YORK—the same as these expressions are used in England toward London, or in France toward Paris. Other cities—and may Baltimore ever be prominent in the list—will be spoken of by their name—but *the* "town" of the United States will be New-York, and *the* National Exchange in Wall-street. It cannot be helped.

There are some things in the Baltimore proceedings on Saturday which seem a little ugly in a sectional view, but they are not the result of a feeling of bad neighborhood, nor the deliberate expression of Baltimore sentiment. We take all that is said in the Address adverse to "the North," in a Pickwickian sense; thrown out by way of fastening the attention and rousing the enthusiasm of certain guests present from the extreme South. The Baltimore people do not mean it. Bless you, they are one of the kindest-hearted and most enlightened communities in the country—they know better; but love, of course, to turn an honest penny, now that their great railroad, after a gestation of twenty-six or seven years, is about to be completed. We excuse them, and would like indeed to see them keep up the amiable delusion. It is a great advertisement for New-York.

And speaking of advertisements for New-York, we can but look back to the history of the past efforts of self-constituted "rivalry" to divert trade from its natural channel, as all resulting in swelling the success they were designed to qualify. First, the Athens, Georgia, Cotton Convention in 1838 and the Charleston and Cincinnati Railroad project about the same time, each to build up Charleston. Then the Albany and Western Railroad in 1842-3, which was to make Boston the "National Exchange." Then, the Central Railroad of Philadelphia, recently opened, which was to give Philadelphia the whole Western trade, but which, by affidavits filed in its own Courts, is found to be ineffectual, unless transit is denied across the State of Pennsylvania along the lake shore, to arrest Western travel to New-York. And last, we have Baltimore claiming the "National Exchange," and supported in the claim by Rotterdam, Amsterdam and all the other cities of Holland, whose commerce, so important to New-York in the days of the "Half Moon," when she had no other, may possibly stand our Baltimore neighbors in good stead, in the absence of a better.

☞ Judge ROOSEVELT, in a decision given yesterday in the Supreme Court, which will be found in another column, took what seems to us a very extraordinary latitude. The Court of Appeals had overruled one of his former decisions,—whereupon he takes occasion to express undiminished confidence in his own correctness,—to censure the Legislature which made a law allowing the appeal to be taken,—and to bespeak a repeal of this law from the next Legislature, as well as the interposition of the Executive. This may be quite right,—but it certainly is not common,—for a Judge thus zealously to enlist on behalf of those whom the law, as interpreted by the highest tribunals, has finally condemned. We make no reference to the merits of the case, nor to the guilt or innocence of the prisoners who have been convicted of murder and sentenced to be hung;—we refer only to the unwillingness of the Judge to bow to the decision of our highest judicial tribunals, as unusual and not calculated to sustain the dignity and authority of his position.

☞ The APPLETONS have just published in two neat volumes of their Popular Library, the "LIFE AND MEMORIALS OF DANIEL WEBSTER, *from the New-York Daily Times*." The volumes contain (1) the biographical sketch of Mr. WEBSTER published in the *Times* the day after his death, which occupies over 150 pages in this book,—with its leading articles upon the subject:—(2) the MEMORIALS, published in successive numbers of this paper, for which they were prepared by Gen. LYMAN, and giving by far the most full and authentic account of Mr. WEBSTER'S personal history and private life ever published:—(3) the Eulogies pronounced on the occasion of his death by Messrs. EVERETT, CHOATE and HILLARD, of Boston:—(4) a variety of the most interesting anecdotes and reminiscences which have appeared in the public papers;—and (5) the *brief* from which Mr. WEBSTER spoke in arguing the DORR Case before the Supreme Court of the United States, in 1848, which has never before been published, and which is here accompanied by some remarks upon his general mode of preparing his public speeches.

The volumes contain a very great amount of very interesting matter. Those who may have read the whole of it will gladly welcome it in a more compact and permanent shape than that in which it first appeared.

Public Libraries—Geographical Departments.

The Mercantile Library Association of this City has started a project which bids fair to be an excellent commencement of a very worthy plan. The preparation and preservation of maps and charts of noted places, currents of the ocean, winds and tides, are objects that will commend themselves to the attention of persons who desire to spread important knowledge among the masses. The preservation of cotemporaneous issues of all maps will in the course of a few years establish a love for geographical research, which will inevitably lead to useful results. The development of the physical characteristics and topographical peculiarities of new and unexplored sections of land will be an important branch of popular inquiry. We know as yet comparatively little of the topography of the Far West, of the regions of the Northwestern territories, of Australia, of Africa, or even of Northern Europe; while there are few of our juvenile population in this country who have complete physical representations of the surface of the United States. It is a want of the times that there is too much general information where there should be more in detail. The remedy demanded by the public sentiment is a popularized view of the prominent facts of Nature, eliminated from the abstruseness of mere scientific technicalities. In this view, the project inaugurated by the Mercantile Library, has a peculiar significance. It argues that a better appreciation is beginning to be felt for a branch of Popular Education which has been too long neglected. The establishment of Geographical and Statistical Rooms, in each large town or city, and especially in connection with the extensive Reading rooms that are now spread so universally over this country, will need but a few years to produce a profitable and pleasant fruit.

The Mercantile Library, whose accommodations are none of the largest, have resolved to appropriate a certain sum yearly to the purchase of new Geographical studies. They have added to their collection a series of Charts, general and special Atlases, and thirty six-inch Globes, which comprise much information in a very small compass. A similar undertaking might, and we doubt not will, soon be established in the kindred Institutions of this and other cities. The importance of the subject is respectfully commended to the attention of the public.

The *Times*, *Tribune* and *Herald* are under no more obligation to acknowledge the source from whence they copy the letters we give to-day, than they were those we have already published.—*Evening Post*.

☞ The *Post* is probably under no sort of obligation to understand what it professes to talk about;—but if it would for once be decently scrupulous as to the accuracy of its free and easy charges against its neighbors, it would ascertain that the *Times*, in commencing the publication of these public documents, stated explicitly that it copied them from the *Post*.

Resolutions declaring the sense of the people of North Carolina *against Intervention* were last week passed in the popular branch of the Legislature of this State, with a few dissenting votes.—*National Intelligencer*.

☞ Is this vote to be regarded as one of censure upon the "intervention" of our Government in the affairs of Hayti? Its meaning would have been more explicit if the *kind* of intervention voted against had been defined.

☞ The Third Lecture in the Course before the Historical Society will be delivered to-morrow evening by Rev. WM. ALLEN, D.D., late President of Bowdoin College. The reputation of Dr. ALLEN will secure a good attendance.

☞ The steamship *Marion* arrived last evening from Charleston. We are indebted to her Purser for remembrances. The *Marion* reports having passed a ship ashore on Romer shoal—name not given.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times

Confirmations in the Senate.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Dec. 21.

The Senate to-day confirmed the whole batch of Navy Appointments and Promotions recently sent in. S.

Later from Texas—Ravages of the Cholera.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, Dec. 21.

The New-Orleans mail, as late as due, came through this morning.

The *Pacayune* has advices from Texas to the 10th inst.

DIXON H. LEWIS's widow, his brother, and brother-in-Law, who removed to Texas from Alabama, recently lost from forty to fifty negroes by cholera.

HAMILTON H. LEWIS, the brother, ROBERT SCOTT, and his nephew, JOHN SCOTT, also fell victims to the disease in Polk county.

The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, Dec. 21.

The $2,500,000 before reported as about to be expended by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, in laying down a double track and in purchasing locomotives and cars, is intended to accommodate the coal trade. The President of the Company has called a meeting of representatives of all the Cumberland Coal Companies, to be held in this city on the third of January next, for the purpose of advising in reference to the best mode of developing to coal trade.

We have no mail to-night south of Richmond.

Fire and Loss of Life—The Weather, &c.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Dec. 21, 1852.

Yesterday afternoon the dwelling-house of Mr. J. SMITH, near Newburyport, was burned, and a daughter of Mr. SMITH, blind and 26 years of age, perished in the flames. A child three years old, was also badly burned.

Snow and sleet has been falling in this City all day. The storm ceased this evening, and now (9 o'clock), the weather is clear and cold.

Presentation of Plate to the Superintendent of the Capitol Extension.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Dec. 21.

The laborers upon the Capitol Extension last evening presented their late Superintendent, Mr. STRONG, with an elegant service of plate. Interesting speeches were made by General STEVENS, of Albany, and Major MCRAE, of New-Orleans.

Attempted Bribery.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Dec. 21.

JOHN WELSH was yesterday held to bail in the sum of $1,500 for attempting to bribe FREDERICK REEL, a member of the Legislature and the County Board, to vote in favor of allowing the Camden Ferry Company to charge a toll upon boats passing through Windmill Island.

The West Branch Bank at Williamsport.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Dec. 21.

A *quo warranto* has been issued by the Supreme Court, summoning the officers of the West Branch Bank at Williamsport, to appear before the Supreme Court at Philadelphia on the 10th of January, to show cause by what authority they exercise the privileges and franchise of a banking institution.—*Post and Commercial*

New-Hampshire Legislature—Eulogy on Mr. Webster.

CONCORD, Tuesday, Dec. 21.

E. A. HUBBARD, of Plymouth, was elected Clerk of the House this morning, in place of THOS. J. WHIPPLE.

Hon. IRA PERLEY is to deliver a eulogy on the late Hon. DANIEL WEBSTER, before both Houses, to-morrow.

[*Post and Commercial.*

Hon. Robert J. Walker—The Small Note Law.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Dec 21.

Hon. ROBT. J. WALKER has arrived in this city, in improved health.

The City Councils of Norfolk have decided against the issue of small notes.

From Pernambuco.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Dec. 21.

The brig *William Price* has arrived at this port with Pernambuco dates to the 23d ultimo. The place was healthy and the growing crops looked well. Sugars were arriving. No New-York vessels were in port.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

ALBRO & BROTHERS RESPECTFULLY INVITE attention to their very choice assortment of Old Wines, Brandies, &c, consisting of Madeira, Pale Sherry, Malmsey Madeira, Pale and Dark Port, Sweet Port, and Tenneriffe Wines. Pale and Dark Otard, Heanessy, and Suzerac Brandies. Irish and Scotch Malt Whisky, and Old Holland Gin;—all of which they have imported directly from the most celebrated makers, especially for retail sales, and are warranted PURE, and of the finest quality.

They have also Heidsick, and other favorites brands of Champagne Wines, very old Methaglin, Old Monongahela Whisky, Wolfe's Aromatic Schnapps, Gordon's Cordials and Syrups, and a large stock of Wines and Liquors of every variety in general use, either by the cask, demijohn, or bottle.

A. & B. would also solicit particular attention to an invoice of choice New Teas, just received, among which are Fine Young Hyson at Four Shillings (50c.) per pound; extrafine Young Hyson at Six Shillings (75c.) per pound; finest Oolong at Four Shillings (50c.) per pound; finest English Breakfast at Three Shillings (37½c.) per pound. These Teas have been selected with great care, and are warranted to please the nicest taste.

Old Government Java Coffee, of the very best quality, at Fourteen Pence per pound.

No. 156 Bowery, fourth door above Broome-st, and No. 356 Grand-st., second block east of the Bowery.

A NEW ESTABLISHMENT FOR THE SALE OF HATS.—Messrs. KNOX & JAMES most respectfully announce that they will open, on CHRISTMAS EVE, their new establishment in Capt. De Groot's Prescott House, Broadway. In appealing to the public in behalf of this enterprise, it would not be amiss to state their determination to merit encouragement, by furnishing a first-class Hat, distinguished by its appearance of refinement, excellence and superiority of materials, and originality of style, at the uniform price of

FOUR DOLLARS,

a rule that will be strictly adhered to in the management of their business.

Mr. JAMES, the first to render the Hat something more than a mere inelegant covering for the head, has, by his improvements, become well known to the fashionable community for his classical taste in its construction. The business will be under his personal supervision, a guarantee to all gentlemen of taste and refinement that his display of Hats will be unequalled in extent, variety, and elegance.

Mr. KNOX is equally favorably known as a successful and prosperous Hatter. The public are solicited to make an early visit to the "PRESCOTT HAT STORE."

RELIEF GUARANTEED IN FIVE MINUTES TO all who use HOWES' Hygeian Hoarhound, Liverwort and Asparagus

COUGH CANDY,

the most pleasant and effective remedy ever known for the instant cure of Coughs, Colds and Hoarseness.

USE IT.

PRINCIPAL OFFICES IN NEW-YORK:

BALLARD'S, No 415 Broadway, corner Lispenard.
HOWE, No 432 Broadway, corner Howard.
GUION, No 127 Graed and Bowery.
HOWE, corner 17th-st. and 8th-av

And by Druggists generally throughout the United States.

CLOSING SALES OF RICH LACE AND MUSLIN DRAPERY.—Messrs. JACOBS & BENNETT, No. 321 Fulton-st, Brooklyn, in order to close out their stock will offer, during the coming week, at a still greater reduction of 20 per cent.:

500 Rich Lace Window and Recess Curtains, by pairs or sets

10,000 yards of Rich Lace Window Drapery.

10,000 yards of Rich Muslin Drapery, containing all the newest patterns in Tamboured, Applique and Floss Work. Also, a general assortment of Rich Laces and Embroideries, comprising all the latest styles of Ladies' Capes, Collars, Cuffs, Undersleeves, Underhabits, Pocket-handkerchiefs.

INDIA RUBBER CANES FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS.—Nothing has ever been thrown before the public which so much excited the curiosity of people as the India Rubber Cane, on account of its beauty, elasticity and novelty. They surpass all other Canes in every desirable quality, and their novelty renders them particularly desirable at this time for Holiday presents. They are for sale, most elegantly mounted, at J. N. GENIN'S BAZAAR, TIFFANY, YOUNG & ELLIS, No. 347 Broadway; TENNEY, Broadway, corner of Murray-st.; NEAL, CARROLL & HUTCHINSON, No. 547 Broadway; LEARY & CO., Astor House; GEO. TUTTLE, No. 345 Broadway; and by the exclusive manufacturer, L. P. PORTER, No. 43 Maiden-lane.

LIGHT FOR THE MILLION.—IF ANY OF OUR readers desire to know how economy and elegance can be combined in the article of light, we would advise them to make the acquaintance of Mr. J. G. MOFFETT, of Nos. 119 and 121 Prince-st. This gentleman has in his store some of the most elegant Lamps to be found in the city, manufactured on scientific principles so as to produce the largest amount of light at the smallest possible cost. Mr. M. also attends to Gas Fittings, and generally to all matters connected with throwing light on dark subjects.—*Sunday Dispatch*.

"CRYING BABIES."—TOYS AND FANCY ARTICLES can be found in an endless variety at HARRING'S, No. 419 Broadway, one door above Canal-st. Everything that can please children, such as Dolls, Games, Puzzles, Soldiers, Mice, Elephants, Villages, Mock Battles, Tricks, and transformations, and a host of other articles suitable for presents, can be found at his establishment. Call early—by so doing, you will avoid the crowd and be able to make a good selection.

THE JUVENILES' CHRISTMAS IS CLOSE AT HAND, and children are rejoicing in the prospect of fun, frolic and lots of Toys. Those who love to gratify the young 'uns in their innocent pastimes will certainly call early at TUTTLE'S EMPORIUM, No. 345 Broadway. TUTTLE is the acting business partner of old Santa Claus, and always keeps the choicest collection of his stores on hand. By no means be too late in selecting. No place like TUTTLE'S.

WHITE HANDS FOR THE HOLIDAYS.—LADIES who wear India Rubber Gloves, may be sure of soft white hands, they are made long to protect the wrists. Salt Rheum and Chapped hands cured by their use. For sale at Nos. 347 and 601 Broadway, No 68 East Broadway, and by all Rubber dealers. Drivers will find the Lined Rubber Gloves very desirable at this season of the year.

MORRIS & WILLIS'S HOME JOURNAL.—ON Saturday next, (Jan. 1,) the first number of the new and brilliant series for 1853 will be issued. Those who desire to begin with the year, and secure all the chapters of the beautiful Novel now ready for publication in the columns of the *Home Journal*, may do so by sending their subscriptions at once to the office of publication, No 107 Fulton-st. Terms only two dollars a year. Subscribe without delay.

UNDERGARMENTS AND HOSIERY—THAT WILL wear well and wash well, that are soft and elastic, at once preserving the health and promoting the comfort of the wearer, may be obtained at very low prices at the old establishment, NO. 104 BOWERY

A. RANKIN & CO, Hosiers.

METROPOLITAN HATTER.—WOOD, No. 572 Broadway.—Elegant Hats for the Holidays, only Four Dollars, equal to any, if not superior to any, Hats ever offered to the public. For proof, call at No. 572 Broadway, adjoining Niblo's Garden. J. S. WOOD.

A HAT FOR NEW YEAR.—WHY NOT A HOLIday hat as well as other things? WARNOCKE, under the Irving House, are finishing some beautiful hats for New Year's day. Buy one.

FOWLERS & WELLS, PHRENOLOGISTS, Clinton Hall, No 131 Nassau-st., New-York.

A CHRISTMAS CAROL.

O'er Bethlem shone the star must be light,
When Persian Magi thither came;
Their guide, a cloud by day; by night
A star of purest ray serene.
A Mortal, ancient, fearful way,
Was it a messenger, by the ray,
Her child in Father's keeping was—
'Twas Jesus Christ, the Son of God!
Full eighteen hundred years have rolled
Since these same Magians passed away,
Still Bethlehem's Star doth shine, as of old,
Bright, and more bright, to perfect day!
And yet another Star now glows from Heaven,
The eye of dark skinned maids to greet;
GOURAUD now sheds his brilliant beams
From sixty-seven Walker-street.

A more fitting holiday present could not be presented by a gentleman to a lady, than a package of Dr. GOURAUD'S Toilet preparations, including his famous Italian Medicated Soap, for the removal of tan, pimp es, freckles, sallowness, chaps, cracks, chafes, redness, roughness, or in fact, any impurities of the skin; Poudre Subtile, for eradicating superfluous hair, Liquid Hair Dye, for changing the color of red, gray, or light hair, the instant applied, to a Mackerel brown. Liquid Rouge, a superb article for dieting pale cheeks and lips with the hue of the damask Rose. Medicated Soap, for the stopping of hair from falling, and promoting its growth, and making it wiry hair, and not silky. Found only at Dr.'s GOURAUD'S old established Depot, No. 67 Walker-st., near Broadway.

HOSIERY, UNDERGARMENTS, YARN, &c. Wholesale Department. Merchants who want saleable goods which give satisfaction, should examine the extensive assortment offered at No. 104 BOWERY. A call solicited. A. RANKIN, & Co., Importers and manufacturers.

STOP THAT SNEEZING!—SNEEZING, OR COUGH in the head, is soon cured, by one bottle of SEABURY'S COUGH BREAKER. Price 25 cents. C. F. SEABURY & CO., No. 81 Barclay-st.; E. M. GUION, Rumsey, corner Grand-st.

WHAT SHALL I GIVE MY HUSBAND?—I WANT surprise him on Christmas Day with my likeness in a gold locket. What shall I give my wife? My picture in a beautiful frame would be an ornament to the parlor, and would really please her, especially if it comes as an unexpected present. Who is the best Daguerreotypist to consult to Give pleasant surprises? ROOT, of course, because his pictures are allowed to be the best, and he may be treated confidentially. He has gold lockets, gold pins, rings, and everything to aid the gift-givers. Get your Holiday Gifts from ROOT. His gallery is at No. 363 Broadway.

FOR CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR'S PRESENTS.—A suit of furs is very suitable, suited to the wants of many. At THOMPSON & ROESLER'S, Importers of Skins and Manufacturers of Fine Furs, No. 15 Maiden-lane, may be found suits for children, suits for boys, and suits for ladies; each suit suited to the description of fur that it may suit the wearer.

T. & R. are confident that all parties may be suited who will call.

Gentlemen will also find a number of articles suited to their wants; such as Fur Mufflers, Fur Gloves, Fur Caps, Fur Overshoes, &c., together with Sleigh Robes of various kinds.

NEW-YEAR'S DAY COMES THIS SEASON, AS usual, on the first of January, and it may be well to remind the young men in town that there is plenty of time to have a fit-out for that day, when a new Suit of Clothes. It can only be necessary to remind the thoughtful and sensible of the use and importance of dress on that day, when so many "soft eyes look love to eyes which speak again," and that H. L. FOSTER'S fashionable Clothing Establishment remains at No. 27 Cortlandt-st., where he is prepared to furnish every article in his line at the lowest prices and upon the shortest notice.

FASHIONABLE WINTER CLOTHING.—AS OUR stock of fashionable Winter Clothing is very large, and varied in styles of goods and garments, we will, from this date, sell every garment at retail, at a great reduction of prices, to make room for our Spring Jobbing Stock, now in process of manufacture. Our friends will favor us with an early call, and make their selections from our beautiful stock of Talmas, Winter Wrappers, Snow Coats, Overcoats, Sacks, Business Frocks, &c, as—although the stock is very large—the more tasty things will soon be selected.

D. & J. DEVLIN,
Nos. 33 and 35 John-st., corner of Nassau.

WATTS'S NERVOUS ANTIDOTE.—I HAVE BEEN afflicted with Neuralgia and general prostration of the nervous system, with a violent palpitation of the heart. The rheumatism had swelled my arm to twice its natural size, attended with excruciating pain, as if pierced by ten thousand needles. I had been attended by eleven physicians and medical men, without the least benefit or relief. I am now quite relieved of all my suffering, my arm has regained its natural size, and I am strong, well and free from pain of any kind, by the use of WATTS'S Nervous Antidote. Sold by PHILLIPS & CLINTON, No. 3 Astor-House. $1 per bottle. Depot No 102 Nassau-st.

GIFT FOR THE HOLIDAYS.—ONE OF HALLET, DAVIS & Co.'s superior toned piano fortes, richly carved, with newly improved Æolian LOUIS XIV. style, or one of their plainer pianos, without the Æolian, forms one of the most desirable gifts. That these pianos are superior instruments we have only to refer to the thousands that have them. They can be seen at the Metropolitan Hotel, on the Cadiz steamers, on the Boston steamers, besides hundreds at private houses in New-York City, Brooklyn, &c. HALLET & BERRY, No. 282 Broadway.

RADICAL CURE OF HERNIA OR RUPTURE.—DR. GEORGE HEATON, of Boston, may be consulted at his office, No. 558 Broadway, New-York, on Thursday, Friday and Saturday of each week. Dr. H. continues to cure Hernia or Rupture in all its forms, thereby rendering the use of Trusses unnecessary. He also attends to diseases of females, to the surgical treatment of Hemorrhoids, Prolapsus or Hernia Recti. On Sunday, Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday of each week, he may be found at his office, No. 2 Exeter-place, or Infirmary No. 40 Lincoln-st., Boston.

CURTAIN MATERIALS
AT REDUCED PRICES.—LACE CURTAINS FROM $4 to $30.
Muslin Curtains from $1 to $10.
Brocatells, Satin De Laines, worsted Damask.
Cornices and all other trimmings at prices 30 per cent. less than usual at other stores.
N. B.—Window Shades of every description.
KELTY & FERGUSON, 292½ Broadway.

CORPORATION SALE OF REAL ESTATE.—OUR readers will please notice that the large sale of Real Estate by order of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, belonging to the Corporation of the City of New-York, will be continued THIS DAY, 22d inst., by ANTHONY J. BLEECKER. The sale will commence precisely at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange (Wall-st.)

N. B. The valuable Wharf and Pier property will be sold on FRIDAY, the 24th inst., at the same time and place.

TOILET SLIPPERS.—LADIES WILL FIND AT CANTRELL'S, No. 336 Bowery, a most appropriate gift for their gen lemen acquaintances, in his assortment of rich and elegant Embroidered Toilet Slippers—a present that could not fail to be acceptable to any one possessing taste and a proper appreciation of comfort. The demand for these articles in the last Holiday season

FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

HOLIDAY ADVERTISING

IN ALL THE CITY PAPERS, and also in the various Cities, Towns and Villages in the vicinity of the City. A list of which best suited for holiday circls, is prepared expressly for the occasion "at the Newspaper Advertising Bureau of WM. H. McDONALD, No. 102 Nassau-st., corner of Ann-st. Advertising also attended to in every paper of any worth throughout the Union and Canadas. Brooklyn, Williamsburg and Jersey City papers will have the advertisements in on the same day the order is given, if left early during the forenoon.

SMITH'S UMBRELLAS FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS.—The richest and most elegant Umbrellas, suitable for ladies and young gentlemen. Also, the large and substantial, of prime quality, suitable for Family Umbrellas. An assortment, consisting of the very best quality of Silks, and probably the richest and most elaborate finishes in the world. ISAAC SMITH, SONS & CO.'S

Warehouse, No. 3 Park Row, opposite the Astor House, and No. 257 Pearl-st., near Fulton-st.

HOLIDAY GOODS—INDIA RUBBER.

DOLLS! DOLLS! DOLLS! BALLS! BALLS! BALLS! made only by New-York Rubber Company, consisting of a great variety of INDIA RUBBER DOLL HEADS of all sizes and of FULL LENGTH RUBBER DOLLS and BALLS in great variety, viz:

Bat Balls, all sizes.
Arabesque Parlor Balls, all sizes; (will not break windows or looking glasses)
Fancy Color Balls, all sizes. do. do.
Lancaze Balls, all sizes. (bright colors) do. do.
Golden Balls, all sizes. do. do.
These Balls, (excepting the Bat Ball) are a new and beautiful article, intended for parlor and indoor play, and no parlor should be without them if exercises and health in Winter are desirable. Sold at retail by the Toy dealers generally, by the dozen at all the Rubber stores and wholesale Toy houses, and by the case only at the depot of the Company, No. 42 Maiden-Lane (up stairs.)

COX'S SPARKLING GELATINE.
THE HOLIDAYS.

GROCERS AND OTHERS supplying Families with choice articles for the Holidays, will find it greatly to their interest to have a supply of this delicate preparation. It stands unrivalled for making a richer and more delicate Jelly and Blanc Mange, than any other article ever offered to the public. For sale by
STEBBINS, MORGAN & BUTLER
Importers No. 46 Cliff-st.

TIN TOYS.
CHRISTMAS PRESENTS!!!

A large and beautiful assortment of Tin Toys, among which the advertiser begs particularly to offer to public notice his Children Stoves—which with every useful articles in the trade, can be bought at the lowest possible price-at THOMAS WAAKE, No. 175 Bowery, Manufacturer of Ornamental and Plain Tin Ware.

TOYS AND FANCY GOODS.

WHOLESALE at the old establishment, No. 38 Division-st., where a large and new assortment, just imported, can be had at the lowest cash prices. Country dealers' orders punctually attended to. T. J. JONES
Importer of Toys and Fancy Goods.

PRESENTS FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

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AT THE NEW-YORK LINEN HALL MAY BE FOUND the most useful and acceptable Presents, in Damask table linen and napkins, in immense variety of quality and pattern. We have the cloth that gained the gold medal at the World's Fair in London last June, and a few nearly equal to it in quality, with the napkins to match We have handkerchiefs in all qualities, plain, embroidered and printed borders; beautiful shirt fronts, and, in fact, an endless variety of most useful linen goods suitable for presentation at this season, to which we solicit attention.
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A CHOICE SELECTION OF HOLIDAY PRESENTS, may be found at the FAIR OF THE LADIES UNION AID SOCIETY, to be held at Metropolitan Hall, from Dec. 21st to 25th. Purchases may be made on very reasonable terms Persons are solicited to make their purchase here, as the proceeds will be appropriated towards the erection of a building for the aged and infirm of the M. E. Church of this City.

HOLIDAYS.—New Raisins, Dried Currants, Citron, Almonds, Spices, Col'd Candles, Winter Lamp Oil, fine flavored Black and Green Teas, Java Coffee, White and Brown Sugars, and Family Groceries of all kinds in variety, on hand and for sale at the lowest market prices, at J. O. FOWLER'S, Nos. 260 and 438 Greenwich-st., and 76 Vesey-st.

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MR. D. DECKER, No 13 Ann-st., would respectfully request those desiring pickled oysters for the holidays, to send in their orders as soon as possible.

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I have no branches of my house in other cities. It is essentially a New-York concern, calculated to give publicity to the business of New-York Merchants without bringing into competition with them those of other cities.

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S. M. PETTENGILL & CO., No. 122 Nassau-st, New-York, are the authorized agents for the best and most widely circulated Newspapers in the United States and the Canadas. They are received daily and filed regularly at their offices. An advertiser can see each number of every paper containing his advertisement. We are in daily receipt of voluntary complimentary notices from the Newspaper press, from Maine to Texas and the Canadas, and have them by the hundreds of the most flattering character.
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Messrs. S. M. PETTENGILL & Co., who are prompt, honest and gentlemanly in their business transactions, are the only authorized agents in the cities of New-York and Boston for the *Morning Post*. They are authorized to receive Advertisements and Subscriptions for us at their usual rates. Their receipts are regarded as payments at their offices in the New-York, No 122 Nassau-st., Boston, No. 10 State-st.
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Messrs PETTENGILL & Co., whose capacity, promptness and integrity are gaining for them a wide and merited popularity in their department of enterprise, are the accredited agents of a very large number of the first journals in the country; and the business men of Boston, appreciating this fact, are reaping its benefits through their well established agency.—*Springfield Republican.*

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It is well known that Messrs S. M. PETTENGILL & Co., have facilites for ascertaining the circulations of Newspapers, enjoyed by no others They make it their business to act as faithful and efficient agents for publishers and advertisers, and they have brought their business to such perfection as to be of mutual advantage to both. Whoever has entrusted business to their care have felt themselves fortunate in their selection of agents, for they have never failed of receiving an ample reward for the money expended Hundreds of publishers, and thousands of business men, have reason to, and do, thank Messrs S M PETTENGILL & Co., for much of their success.—*Providence Daily Mirror.*

CALL, EXAMINE AND JUDGE.—Grand sale of really valuable pictures, by Auction, under the license of R. D. GOODWIN, by Mr. CHARLES PHILIPS, of London, on THURSDAY, the 23d, and FRIDAY, the 24th of the present month, commencing at 10 o'clock each day. The entire private collection of a gentleman obliged to part with these his cherished companions for the last fifteen years Now offe s them to that portion of the community which is sufficiently cultivated to appreciate and ambitious to obtain "gems of the first water only." Among those by modern artists will be found originals by Baris Bulgnoux, Jr. W. C. Soutelle, A. B. Durand, Jessie Talbot, Harvey, Ranney, Cropsey, C. P. Cranch & C. Green, the favorite pupil of Huntington; a master-piece by Mrs. Lilly M. Spencer. Of foreign, there are six originals by William Brown, of London; one Jacquand, one Wouresman, one Swade, who was moreal with Ten ers; an invaluable Magdalen by Franque; floral piece, by Telbey; fruit, by Phillium; two rabbit and larder each by Distiller; Winter, by Cruseman; vivid portrait of Kossuth, by Lorenzo Rowley. Open for examination all this day and evening, at the owner's residence, No. 48 West 19th-st. Every picture warranted as represented, or no sale.

CALIFORNIA FLOWER, BULB AND TREE SEEDS.—The subscriber, recently from California, where he has been for a long time at the explorations and delineation, by colored drawing, of its floral beauties, offers a choice selection of Seeds, collected with his own hands the past season, from a vast extent of country, with immense labor and expense. The collection comprises some 100 varieties, which are pure, will be appreciated by the countess of flora, shipped for early spring sowing. The seeds are put up in neat packages, and are for sale at Messrs. A. T. ALLEN & CO.'S, No. 191 Water-st.; J. W. THORNDIKE, & CO., John-st.; E. J. TRYON & CO., John-st.; American Institute, No. 351 Broadway. The public and lovers of Flowers, are invited to call and examine the Paintings. C. A. SHELTON.

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PUTNAM'S MONTHLY,

FOR JANUARY, 1853, will be ready for delivery on FRIDAY, the 24th inst.

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1. INTRODUCTORY.
2. CUBA.
3. SPRING OR SUMMER.
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5. ANDREW CRANBERRY, ATTORNEY AT LAW.
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7. HOMES OF AMERICAN AUTHORS.
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BROAD & LOCKWOOD respectfully inform their friends and the public in general that they have removed to the commodious and pleasant Saloon, No. 102 Nassau-st., south-east corner of Ann, under the New-York City Bank, where they will be happy to see their friends, and receive a continuance of their patronage.

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Having taken the premises as above, which, from its capacity, will enable me to keep a greater variety of Goods than heretofore, permit me to ask the favor of your custom; and, from arrangements recently made in Europe, I do not hesitate to say that there is no establishment in the United States where such a variety of articles in the same trade may be had; and which, on inspection, will be found satisfactory to all, both in price and quality. Referring you to a few articles recently received, of which I solicit your inspection, GEORGE RAPHAEL.

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Franklin Lectures.

Prof. OLMSTED delivered his third Lecture and last but one, on Monday evening, in the Tabernacle. Though the evening was not as pleasant as one could wish, yet the audience was large and intelligent as usual.

Notes of inquiry had been laid on the Professor's table since his last lecture. He felt happy in answering these questions, but regretted that time would not allow him to go minutely into explanation. The first question asked related to the inclination of the planets to their axis?

That of the earth was 23½° to the plane of its orbit; Mercury, 70°, which caused the diversity of the seasons to be less than those of the Earth. A question was asked respecting the rings of Saturn. Of late, these rings have been the subject of most intense study among astronomers. They have been examined by the large telescope. Mr. BOND, Jr., of Harvard College, in our own country, says his opinion is, they are liquid; and he earnestly invites a careful investigation of the subject. Prof. PEIRCE, of the same College, is now of the same opinion. Great credit is due to these gentlemen for the zeal and ability evinced in pursuit of this important inquiry. He was asked what was the power of the large telescope? He would refer his friends to the report as published in the papers, respecting this telescope, but for that report he could not vouch.

The Starry Heavens was his subject for the evening. When we view the stars at night, we are reminded of that ancient expression, "as numerous as the stars in the firmament, or as the sands upon the sea-shore;" and, strange as it may appear, when you count them by the naked eye, you have only ten hundred and twenty-two.

You get, perhaps, the best view of the stars from Alexandria, which is something like that which can be obtained in our own country. If you were on the Equator, and looked from pole to pole, you could count two thousand stars—not at one view, be it remembered, but by watching all night. The interest in the stars is of ancient date—we find it in the Book of JOB, in HOMER, and others. The study of the stars is easy, and yet how few are acquainted with it; they are friends who go with us everywhere—over mountain, valley, rivers, and ocean; they were with the wise men of Bethlehem, as well as with ADAM and EVE! What wonders man has discovered by means of the telescope and microscope! With the one he travels to worlds through boundless space—with the other down to the smallest insect. The lecturer gave a description of the telescope. We simply have the image of a celestial object, and magnify it by a telescope. To simplify it still more, it was shown on a diagram how from opposite points rays can be drawn from the moon, by means of a lens and concave mirror, so that you completely have formed a small moon on your telescope, as capable of being examined as a small fly. Why a large telescope is preferable to a small one, is that it gives more light; it overcomes dimness in the sky. The process is the same in a small as in a large telescope, only that you have a body of light in the large one which enables you to see more perfectly the object of your research. What appears dim in a telescope of one foot diameter, appears quite distinct in one of six feet. Lord ROSSE has the largest telescope—its tube is fifty feet in length—its diameter is six feet. A common-sized man walked through it, with his umbrella open! The two next in size are in Russia and in America. Pulkowa Observatory, at St. Petersburg, contains the one, and Cambridge the other; they are both refracting telescopes. The Cambridge one is fifteen inches in diameter. Professor O. would prefer it to Lord Rosse's. It is more economical—more light is saved. Each of these three named is most perfect; they could not be so at any preceding period, for science had not attained that perfection requisite in the construction of the telescope in its present state. The lecturer hoped New-York would soon come up to our aid in the still greater improvement of this interesting instrument. Mr. HENRY FITZ, in this city, had succeeded in making the best, on a small scale, on the face of the earth. He believed he would progress—he was young—he saw nothing in the way of his still further progress on a scale which would reflect more glory on his city than the sword-blades of Damascus, or the purple of Tyre.

Sirius, or the Dog Star, with which you are acquainted, and which is seen in the West, when viewed by a large telescope appears in the midst of a large collection of lesser stars, forming a mighty constellation. The same may be said of the Seven Stars.

Uranus, which appears as a mere speck to the naked eye, appears wonderful when viewed by a large telescope. The Galaxy appears as a world of light. Can we improve the telescope? There are obstacles in the way—some in the air, others in the ponderous weight of the instrument itself, its unsteadiness, &c. Can we ever become more familiar with the Moon? We are 24,000 miles distant from it. If we magnify our telescope 1,000 times, we get 1,000 times nearer the moon—that is, 240 miles from it as seen by the naked eye. Suppose we magnify the telescope 10 000, we get within 24 miles of it with the naked eye. Now you cannot descern men at that distance, so that we never need expect to see the inhabitants of the Moon. Stars, when seen by the naked eye as one, prove to be double stars through the telescope. Castor in Gemini is resolved into two. There are 5,000 double stars. The position of these in the heavens was shown by the Lecturer on a diagram. What is very strange is, that some stars which appear to the naked eye as one, and of one kind of light, appear through the telescope as double stars and of perfectly distinct colors. There are double stars yellow and green, red and blue. Are these planets? Their distance from us would render them invisible were such the fact. They are suns, revolving around suns, and all subject to the laws of gravitation, such as we have in this nether world.

We need not go to the Bible to learn the truth of the wonderful order observable in the Heavens, yet truth begets truth as error begets error. The Bible teaches the truth that God's laws are one and the same. The color of an eye is the same in a fish that it is in a man, or in cattle,—certain things have things among them in common, all proclaiming the stamp of the same Divine Hand. The distance to the stars was thought until lately to be beyond Man's power of ascertaining. It has at length been discovered, the nearest fixed star would not shift one second in passing around the Earth's orbit. If refraction was always the same there would not be so much difficulty in ascertaining the parallax of the stars. Man has done wonders; he may yet do more. COLUMBUS started in search of a passage to explore the seas; he found a world!

Astronomers were much indebted to BESSEL; he possessed a wonderful instrument which crowned his effort; he attacked 61 Cygni, because it moved more rapid, and therefore was concluded to be nearer than any other stars. He made landmarks of more distant stars and thereby overcame refraction and other obstacles. He found 61 Cygni to form a horizontal parallax of ⅓ part of a second or 540th part of an inch, which distance we shift this star by going from orbit to orbit of the Earth, 190 millions of miles. By standing at that star we behold the Earth less than a hair's breadth. The light of these stars travels to us at 12 millions of miles per minute; it takes 10 years to reach us from Cygni; light crosses the Atlantic Ocean in the 64th part of a second. It would take a rail-car to travel to Mercury, 200 years at 20 miles per hour; 16,000 years to the planet Neptune; and 364 millions of years to 61 Cygni. This may tax the credulity of some, but it is founded on the best of evidence. In all these investigations how wonderful Man appears; we have here the two extremes of our nature, we look at his crimes and again we behold him an Heir of Glory.

> How poor! how rich! how abject! how august!
> How complicate, how wonderful is Man!
> Distinguished link in being's endless chain,
> Midway from nothing to the Deity.
> An heir of Glory! a frail child of dust!
> Helpless immortal! insect infinite!
> A worm! a God!
> What a miracle to Man is Man!

The Lecturer would now direct the attention of his audience to the magnitude of the stars; the star Sirius is sixty-three times larger than our Sun. It is not possible that all these vast bodies were made to adorn the night, as so few of them are visible to the naked eye; nor is it safe to conclude they have been made for the benefit of navigation, for the navigator took observation only by a few of them. These wonderful bodies are clearly large Suns. By the new test—polarization, their light has been proved to be original and not reflected. It is now conceded by all Astronomers, that these suns are centres of systems, and doubtless to the same extent as this system of ours. The Earth was made for man, the lesser animals were at his disposal, all the operations of Providence in regard to them, were for the ultimate benefit of man, the wide dominion was his, all the legions of beauty and sublimity were his, all the World of Art was his, and all the pleasures of exalting Nature was his. Everything in Nature was man's except what especially appertained to life. The sustenance of the animal was provided for by the beneficient Creator, but the great object of consideration seemed to be man. The same train of thought inevitably leads us to conclude, that if the worlds above were the abode of intelligence and life, they were made for immortal spirits like unto man.

MECHANICS' SOCIETY LECTURES.

CHEMISTRY....By Prof. R. O. Doremus.

Prof. R. O. DOREMUS, of the New-York Medical College, delivered the first of two lectures before the Mechanics' Society last evening. The lecture-room was filled to excess. The matter of the Professor's discourse was rendered highly interesting by various experiments, the apparatus for which were very complete. A powerful galvanic battery was brought to work, by which many beautiful results were obtained. The subject for last evening was confined to Water, and experiments illustrative of the two gases of which it was composed—hydrogen and oxygen. This element of water was, by the ancients, considered as the primal element from which all things were produced. He first spoke of its physical character, as the liquid ocean which filled the great cavities of the earth—some of them 35,000 feet deep, (more than that of Mount Washington placed on the highest of the Himalayan Mountains); explained, on a chart, its circulating movement, caused by the warm equatorial waters flowing to the poles, and the return of cold waters towards the equator; treated of the watery vapor drawn up into the air, which became chilled and condensed in the higher atmospheric regions, into the form of clouds—those great itinerant cisterns, as he might call them, or vast oceans overhead. The phenomenon of dew puzzled the ancients exceedingly; and from the circumstance of its falling when the stars shone bright, and all was calm, the Alchemist used it in his attempts to transmute baser metals into gold; nor was this high opinion of its power confined to them alone; the fairer sex considered it a celestial wash, which they collected to preserve their beauty. It was remarkable that all those gases in the air which were deleterious to health are dissolved in water, so that the clouds act as a purifier, and those gases injurious to health, are precipitated in rain, and become nutritious to the plants. Again, in the form of snow, water covers the bosom of the earth, protecting the germs of vegetation from Winter's rigor; and, when the frosted mantle is thawed, it disposes the nutritious qualities it has collected through the vegetable world. Having given this hasty glance at the physical qualities of water, the Professor proceeded to consider its chemical properties; and in this he would speak to the senses; for in Chemistry all things had to be tested by experiment; from experiments its laws are deduced. He then, by two wires connected with the galvanic battery, decomposed the water into its original elements of hydrogen and oxygen, which were caught in separate glass tubes. On the gases thus obtained he made some beautiful experiments testing the levity, combustibility, and non-support of ordinary combustion of the hydrogen: and the brilliant light produced by an admixture of both gases, and the power of oxygen to sustain ordinary combustion. The breathing of any quantity of hydrogen gas causes death; in a small degree it has an anaesthetic influence, similar to chloroform; on the voice it has a strange effect, altering it from a deep tone to the highest falsetto notes. The learned Professor modified his experiments in several ways, to show the peculiar properties of the gases, separately and united. In the latter, he produced the celebrated Drummond light, in great perfection. This, said Prof. DOREMUS, should be called the "Hare," not the "Drummond" light, as to our countryman, Dr. HARE, of Philadelphia, was mainly owing the discovery of the intensity of heat and brilliancy of light produced by the combined combustion of these gases. He had succeeded in fusing a mass of 30 oz. of platina—(a quantity hitherto considered impossible, and even now scarcely credited.) by placing it on grooved bricks brought to a white heat, and playing a jet of these combined gases upon it. The Professor concluded the experiments of the evening by proving water to be composed entirely of the two gases named. This was shown by condensing them on a cold surface. The fact had been clearly established by a number of French chemists, who continued to condense these gases for one hundred and eighty-five hours, having previously weighed them; and on comparing the water produced, its weight exactly corresponded to that of the gases. He requested them to retain these facts in mind, as in his next lecture he would have to refer to them, in following out other experiments. The heat of the animal system was produced by the hydrogen we breathed, mingled with the oxygen contained in our food. The subject of his lecture would be the relations of the atmosphere to the animal system. The Professor was loudly applauded throughout his exceedingly interesting discourse. The various experiments were most successful.

American Institute Farmer's Club.

The regular meeting of the Farmer's Club was held in the room of the American Institute, yesterday, at 12 o'clock M., R. T. UNDERHILL, Esq., of Croton Point, in the Chair.

On motion of Mr. DICKEY, the Club, proceeded to consider the fruit produced and preserved by Mr. W. R. SMITH, of Macedon, Wayne County. The Chairman made some comments on the salutary character of fruit on public health, especially in cities, where the action of heat was prejudicial to the liver, and of course to health. Any person, therefore, who extended the donation of fruit, would contribute greatly to the public health and happiness. Several jars of fruits preserved by Mr. and Mrs. SMITH, were laid on the table. They were pronounced very fine, by the members of the Club.

On a call from the Chair, Mr. SMITH entered on an interesting explanation of the method of preservation. He introduced no foreign substance, but preserved the fruit entirely in its own juice, extracted by a chemical process, without sugar or alcohol. He had a few thousand bottles, all produced from his own farm. About three years ago he commenced experiments to attain a superior method of preserving. At first they failed, and lost hundreds of bottles spoiled in color or taste; but now they had, though not brought to perfection, attained a very superior degree of preservation. The peaches tested were very fine, also the quinces. There was Kenrick's Heath, a free stone peach, surpassing all others as a drying fruit; five bushels made one dried. Success, Mr. SMITH said, depended not so much on skill, as on close attention to every manifestation, and choosing the fruits and vegetables at the moment they were fit for the dessert. The cherry, as generally brought to market, was not wholesome, but when ripe and fresh it was very healthy. From the various specimens produced, tomato, raspberry, quince and peach were remarked as most perfectly preserved, containing the natural aroma and taste of the fruit. Of the tomato, the Chairman said that the taste for it was an acquired one; but being a very healthy vegetable, was an inducement to acquire a taste for it. Mr. S. said they had also succeeded in Rhubarb, to perfection.

On motion of Mr. HARDENBROOK, a vote of thanks was passed to Mr. and Mrs. SMITH, for the interest which they had given the Club, by their display of preserved fruits. Mr. SMITH returned thanks for the honor, in a few very appropriate remarks. It did not need suggestion from him to make them persist in their useful efforts.

Prof. ANTISELL said that the resolution had not done sufficient justice to Mr. SMITH. The Professor made some very interesting remarks on the labor expended in preserving these fruits in their singularly perfect state. Their color showed the care with which they were selected and handled. It was a principle that two fluids, with a porous substance between them, would unite. So, in preserving fruits in alcohol, the weightier fluid, or juice contained in the fruit, was replaced by the lighter fluid, alcohol; and we eat alcohol instead of fruit; while in preserving them in Sacharine juice the flavor went entirely into the syrup, leaving the fruit comparatively tasteless. The plan pursued by Mr. SMITH of preserving the fruit in its own juice, obviated these difficulties, by making the syrup of equal density with the juice within the fruit, thereby preserving both aroma and flavor.

Mr. WILLIAMS made some observations on the Osier Willow, which were considered out of order, as that subject stood over.

Mr. SHELTON, of California, presented some packages of flower, bulb and tree seeds from California.

The Club then adjourned to the first Tuesday in January, 1853.

MEXICAN BOUNDARY COMMISSION.—Extract of a letter from a member of the Boundary Commission to a friend in this city, dated

CHIHUAHUA, (Mexico,) Oct. 29, 1852.

We were compelled to come this side of the Rio Grande, down through the Mexican States, for want of an escort, and had to rely upon an escort of Mexican soldiers. Our officers and others at El Paso advised the Commissioners by no means to undertake the long journey on the Texas side through the Camanche country, without an escort of at least twenty-five men. We therefore came this way. But our train was attacked on the 18th, on its way down, by a band of Apaches about double our number. We had a short and rather severe fight with them for a few minutes, in which one of our men was killed, and one Indian. We met with no other loss but that of our loose animals, nine in number, which were in rear of the train. The Indians ran as soon as we showed resistance, and were pursued by us to the mountains, when, finding that our tired mules were no match for their fresh horses, we abandoned the chase. Two trains were attacked at the same place a few days before we passed; several men were killed and many animals stolen. The day after we passed two men were killed and twenty-eight animals stolen.

Ten soldiers have been given to the Commission here; in addition to which, the Commissioner has hired six or eight Americans, and armed them for a guard. These, with our own party, all of whom are well armed, will, we hope, enable us to reach Camargo safely; though it is known that the whole country is infested with Indians.

The courier who arrived here yesterday with the mail reports that a train was entirely disabled only four days' journey from here on the route we were to take, and one hundred and twenty mules were taken. But this was a Mexican train, and the loss was no doubt owing to negligence and want of resistance. We leave here on the 1st Nov., and shall probably be from thirty-five to forty days in reaching the Rio Grande at Camargo, a distance of about nine hundred and fifty miles.

AUSTRALIA.

Gold Districts of New South Wales.—Official Report.

On the 24th June the Colonial Secretary laid upon the table of the Legislative Council the reports of the Chief Commissioner for the gold districts, on the present state and future prospects of the western and southern gold fields. The report opens by stating the places at which a sufficient number of diggers have been at work to render it desirable to form an establishment, viz:

Western District: 1, Ophir; 2, Turon; 3, Meroo; 4, Tamboroura; 5, Abercrombie, or Tuena Creek. Southern District: 6, Major's Creek, Araluen; 7, Bell's Creek, Araluen; 8, Mungarlow, Araluen. Of these, says Mr. HARDY, the first five are in the Western and the remainder in the Southern District. At each locality an assistant commissioner is stationed with his establishment, these different establishments being under the supervision of a District Commissioner in the west and south respectively. I may premise that the establishment authorized by the Government for the control of every thousand diggers, was calculated at an assistant commissioner, a sub-commissioner (also acting as clerk of petty sessions and clerk to the assistant commissioner), and five mounted and five dismounted troopers, comprising a sergeant (acting as chief constable), and a corporal; but as the number of diggers has diminished in the various localities, I have reduced, as will be seen, the number of men. I may also premise that there have, at the various places, been established, by direction of His Excellency the Governor-General, courts of petty sessions, courts of requests, post-offices, and escorts for the conveyance of gold, and that I have erected various buildings for barracks, stabling, watch-houses, and other public purposes. The escort of prisoners from the various gold fields to Bathurst and Braidwood respectively, has been further provided for.

The report then gives a short statement of the present condition of each of these localities, commencing with

OPHIR.

In May, June, July and August, 1851, there were from 600 to 800 persons at work, averaging about £1 per diem each, but owing to the wet season and the discovery of other diggings, that number was reduced in May, 1852, to about 100 and the Commissioner expected that not above 50 would be at work in June.

In consequence, the Assistant Commissioner has been removed to the Meroo and Tambaroura, and the mail and gold escort contract with Mr. ROTTON, has been terminated, by which a saving of £20 a week has been effected. Mr. HARDY, however, expresses his opinion that at no distant time many hundred diggers will reoccupy Ophir, as it is generally believed that an extensive gold field exists, which has not yet been opened, the operations there having been exclusively confined to operations in the creek, and no search made for dry diggings.

THE TURON.

The Turon River was occupied in June, 1851, and in October there were 4,000 diggers. Here the average earnings were £1 a day among the fortunate diggers, while those who were less lucky could easily obtain employment at 30s a week and rations. Mr. HARDY is of opinion that the gold fields of the Turon will yet prove greatly remunerative when a sufficient population shall have gathered there. At present, owing to the rush to Mount Alexander, the digging population is only 1,500. Courts of petty sessions and of requests have been established there, and a gold escort and a police escort to Bathurst. The price of provisions is low, 10s. per week being sufficient to keep a man comfortably, and this price has never been exceeded. There are several stores and public-houses.

THE MEROO RIVER.

This gold field comprises the river and various tributaries, and the table land of the high range at the foot of which the river runs. About 600 persons are at work, but there is room for as many thousands. At the Louisa Creek a quartz company is established, but not yet at work. The Commissioner is convinced from frequent examinations that all the creeks for a great many miles are abundantly auriferous. There is a weekly escort from the Meroo to Tamboroura, and thence to Sofala, a distance of 45 miles. Arrangements are completed also for extending the Meroo escort Mudgee, and then *vid* Sofala once a week to Bathurst.

TAMBOROURA.

At this creek gold is produced in abundance. Provisions are cheap, and labor can be had as at the other gold fields for 30s and rations. At the junction of the Tamboroura and Macquarie there is a rich supply of gold.

THE ABERCROMBIE.

Of this river, the Commissioner does not speak so favorably; but he has no doubt that in the Tuena and neighboring creeks abundant encouragement exists to dig. A gold escort was established in November to Goulburn, but subsequently abandoned. Only about 100 diggers are engaged in that locality.

Respecting the western gold fields generally, Mr. HARDY says, "In concluding this notice of the western gold field, I have to remark that the country is universally clay slate, and that it is intersected by hundreds of quartz veins, some of which have gold thickly disseminated through the quartz in places; these veins are all about north and south in direction; wherever the veins run east and west they are, as far as I have observed, not auriferous, but generally contain lead or copper; I have not seen lead or copper in the north and south veins. If these auriferous veins prove profitable, there is no limit to the extent to which they may be worked. Preparations have been made to work some of these veins, but want of machinery in all cases, and of knowledge and the requisite capital in others, has prevented any progress being made hitherto.

THE SOUTHERN FIELDS.

Major's Creek, Bell's Creek, and Mungarlow River, are described as not having been yet worked to any extent, although in the valley of the Araluen there is a very abundant and extensive gold field, equal in extent and production to the Turon.

These diggings are all in a granite country, but down the Araluen River clay state reappears, with auriferous quartz veins. To ascertain the value of these localities, however, will require a much larger population than has yet been engaged there.

Appended to the report are several returns, the first being a return of the number of licenses issued at the various gold fields from the 31st of October to 30th of April.

At Ophir, there were issued in November, 1851, 273 licenses to dig on Crown land, and ten trading licenses (to occupy). In December, 942 digging and 15 trading licenses. In January, 295 digging licenses for Crown lands, 9 for private lands (at 15s.), and 13 trading licenses. In February, 226 Crown land, 6 private land, and 13 trading. In March, 157 Crown land, 19 private land, and 10 trading. In April, 128 Crown land and 10 trading.

At the Turon, in November, 3,575 Crown land licenses. December, 2,377 ditto, and 197 trading. January, 2,034 Crown land and 145 trading. In February, 1,125 Crown land and 113 trading. In March, 1,585 Crown land and 161 trading. In April, 796 Crown lands and 142 trading. These figures show a constant decrease in the number of diggers at the Turon, while storekeeping appears to have increased in the last two months.

At Tamboroura, in February, 251 Crown land and 41 trading licenses. March, 351 Crown land and 22 trading. In April, 445 Crown land and 43 trading.

At Meroo, in November, 901 Crown land. December, 687 do. January, 492 do. and 11 trading. February, 478 Crown land and 15 trading March, 588 Crown land, 2 private land, and 24 trading. April, 613 Crown land, 12 private, and 29 trading.

At the Abercrombie, in November, 141 Crown land, 30 private, and 4 trading. December, 59 Crown land, 7 private, and 2 trading. No further licenses issued.

Out Stations, Western Districts, in March, 39 Crown, 21 private, 3 trading. In April, 67 Crown, 21 private, 3 trading.

Araluen, November, 204 Crown and 521 private. December, 484 Crown, 802 private, 8 trading. January, 236 Crown, 511 private, 9 trading. February, 43 Crown, 741 private. March, 276 Crown, 591 private, 8 trading. April, 37 Crown, and 411 private.

Bell's Creek, in January, 519 Crown, 90 private 9 trading. February, 474 Crown, 67 private, 8 trading. March, 327 Crown, 110 private, 7 trading. April, 249 Crown, 241 private, 10 trading.

Mungarlow, April 233 Crown, (one double,) 6 trading.

The May returns have not been received, but they are expected to show on the whole some increase.

The expense of extra police Braidwood, Berrima, Goulburn, Bathurst, and Carcoar, with incidental expenses, is put down at £1,376 7s. 3d.

The extra police on the Western roads: May, 1851, £38 17s; June, £155 5s. 8d.; July, £167 4s.; August, £174 1s.; September, £161 1s. 3d; October, £170 6s.; November, £162; December, £157 14s. 9d; January, £154 14s.; February, £164 4s. 9d.; March, £158 6s. 9d.; April, £150 15s; May, £161 11s.

Mr. Inspector BATTYE, £235 and £52 10s. for forage. Two draymen, £41 12s. 6d. Clothing for sixty men, £1,200. Purchase of horses, £500. Forage, £996 17s. Total, £5,002 0s. 8d.

Total for gold escort, £1,483 5s. Grand total, £7,661 13s. 5d.

Then follows a nominal return of all commissioners, assistant commissioners, clerks, troopers, and all persons employed in receiving and delivering gold, their stations, salaries, allowances, &c., amounting to 118 persons.

The next paper is a return of receipts and disbursements from Nov. 1, 1851, to May 31, connected with the transport of gold, viz.:

Western Road.—Receipts, Nov., £533 1s. 7d.; expenditure, £523 3s. 3d. Receipts, Dec., £650 17s. 5d.; expenditure, £388 4s. 2d. Receipts, Jan., £380 6s. 4d.; expenditure, £430 4s. Receipts, Feb., £314 10s. 4d.; expenditure, £356 3s. Receipts, March, £301 19s. 4d.; expenditure, £366 4s. Receipts, April, £390 10s 9d.; expenditure, £1 8s. Receipts, May, £390 6s. 1d.; expenditure, nil. Total receipts, £2,890 12s. 3d. Total expenditure, £2,564 6s. 5d.

Southern Road.—November, receipts, nil; expenditure, £241 2s. 6d. December, receipts, £106 11s. 6d.; expenditure, £199 2s 10d. January, receipts, £173 14s.; expenditure, £199 1s. 10d. February, receipts, £319 13s. 8d.; expenditure, £127 3s. 2d. March, receipts, £140 6s.; expenditure, £131 4s 7d. April, receipts, £199 1s. 10d.; expenditure, £3 13s. May, receipts, £135 3s. 8d.; expenditure, £3 13s. 4d. Total receipts, £969 13s. 8d. Total expenditure, £915 4s. 2d.

Outstanding Liabilities: Western Road, £713 12s.; Southern Road, £415 11s. 3d.

REVENUE.

	£	s.	d.
Western Districts—			
Licenses	32,598	3	3
Escort and Mail	2,890	13	3
Southern District—			
Licenses	10,889	14	6
Escort and Mail	966	14	6
Total Revenue	46,545	3	6

EXPENDITURE.

Salaries and contingent expenses	12,083	10	4
Road Parties	3,077	5	4
Public Worship	979	2	0
Western Escort	2,064	6	5
Southern Escort	946	1	3
Gold Receiver, Sydney	191	10	9
Collector of Royalties, Louisa Creek	37	15	7
Further gratuity to E. H. Hargraves	250	0	0
Geological Survey, under Rev. W. B. Clarke	373	10	11
Miscellaneous	196	5	4
Total Expenditure	20,199	8	11

These papers are closed with a return of the revenue and expenditure of the gold fields, from 1st November, 1851, to 31st May, 1852, as follows: Outstanding liabilities, £1,735 4s. 10d. The sum of £10,320 8s. 1d., expended in payment of increased salaries unconnected with the Gold Department, is not included in the expenditure.

NEW-YORK CITY.

Important Legal Opinion.

SUPREME COURT.—His Honor, Judge ROOSEVELT, delivered his opinion this morning, in relation to the sentence of death passed on the convicts, Clark and Sullivan, adjudged to be hung on the 11th Feb. next.

In re The People against *Joseph Clark and Sullivan.*—I sign this warrant with deep reluctance. The case presents the extraordinary, and, I think, until now unprecedented spectacle, of a judicial tribunal, in a matter of life and death, called upon to pronounce judgment upon a human being against its own sense of both law and right.

When this case was before us for review, on behalf of the prisoner, we decided, after full argument and careful deliberation, that he was entitled to a new trial. For that decision we gave our reasons at length, and we unanimously concurred in that result.

As the law stood when the case was argued before us, our decision, being in favor of the accused, had it been then pronounced, would have been, confessedly, beyond the reach of appeal, and would have created a quasi vested right to the new trial which we ordered.

On the 22d of March, however, the Legislature, for reasons not generally understood, were induced, while the case was under advisement, to pass an act contrary, as I conceive, to the whole spirit of our penal jurisprudence, allowing a writ of error, and that even retrospectively, *against* a prisoner.

Such an Act, if not literally and technically an *ex post facto* law, within the meaning of the prohibition contained in the Constitution of the United States, approaches it, in spirit and effect, so nearly, as to be scarcely distinguishable from that universally condemned species of legislation.

Under that Act, however, whether just or unjust, a writ of error was issued against the prisoner, and the judgment of this Court reversed the appellate tribunal, deciding that killing with an intent to kill, formed on the instant of striking the blow, is the same as if perpetrated from a premeditated design to effect the death of the person killed.

The latter is the language of the Legislature in the R. S., on the subject of murder, the former is the language of the Judiciary. Both we hold to have the same meaning; and on that ground the Court of Appeals decide that the prisoner's conviction of murder was according to law, and whatever may be our individual opinions, must be carried into effect by the Court. We have accordingly, as required by law, issued a Habeas Corpus to bring the prisoner before this Court, and have inquired into the facts and circumstances, as the statute directs. And the question arises whether against our own strong convictions we shall now sign a warrant for his execution. The statute provides that we shall do so if no legal reasons exist against the execution of the sentence. Who then is to judge of and be responsible for these reasons? We have already said, and have so decided, that in our opinion (our opinion remains unchanged,) the sentence of death as for premeditated murder, ought not, without another trial, to be executed. We gave at the time that then seemed to us, and still seem good legal reasons. The Court of Appeals say they are not, and yet the statute obviously contemplates that we must judge of them at the time of signing the warrant, and thus necessarily for the second time pass upon their validity. Such is the dilemma in which the peculiar special, and as I conceived, hasty action of the last Legislature has involved us. While giving an appeal contrary to all former usage in capital cases in favor of the strong against the weak, instead of carrying out the principle and throwing the whole responsibility on the Appelate Court, it has left unrepealed the provision in the Revised Statute already referred to; imposing upon the Court (if the construction contended for be correct,) the duty of hearing and deciding upon the reasons before ordering the execution, and that yet ordering, at all events, whether the reasons in our opinion be valid or invalid.

It will be said perhaps, that in judging of the reasons against the execution of the sentence, we are bound to accept implicitly the exposition of the Court of Appeals. This may be so. As a general rule it is so. Difficulties however in the case before us, have suggested themselves to my mind, in the application of the rule, the most painful uncertainty.

In civil cases the law provides that the Court of Appeals "may not only examine all alleged errors in the Supreme Court, but may also reverse or affirm the judgment of that Court, or give such other judgment as the law may require, and that the record shall then be remitted to the Supreme Court, where such further proceedings shall be had as may be necessary to carry into effect.—2 *R. S.*, 166.

The Act of last session, departing from these general provisions or overlooking their existence, simply declares that the Court where a judgment has been rendered in the Supreme Court, in favor of any defendant charged with a criminal offence, the Court of Appeals shall have full power to review by writ of Error, in behalf of the People, any such judgment.

It has been suggested, and the suggestion is not without plausibility, that the omission of the Legislature was intentional and altogether proper, that they meant to confer the power of *review*, that being sufficient to settle the meaning of the law for the future, and to secure uniformity of decision.

Does the term "review," it is asked, carry with it, by necessary implication, the power to reverse and to render a new judgment, and to send a mandate to the Court below to execute such new judgment? If so, why were all those superfluous provisions inserted in the general law, as contained in the Revised Statute.

A new Legislature is soon to assemble. They can declare, and can do so authoritatively, what shall be the construction of the act of last session—and, what is still more important, they can, with equal effect, also declare whether, in the judgment of the people of this State, the killing of a human being unlawfully, but with an intent to kill formed only on the *instant* of striking the blow, is a crime of the same character, to be embraced under murder, and deserving of the same punishment as *premeditated* murder.

Ample time, therefore, should be allowed to take the sense of that body on the subject. The whole eight weeks, the maximum period prescribed by the Revised Statutes, should be given to the prisoners, in fixing the day of execution. In addition to which, in a case so peculiar in its circumstances, I conceive it a duty of the members of this Court, individually, if not officially, to bring the matter to the notice of the Executive, as the officer intrusted by the Constitution with not only the power of commuting punishment, but of recommending to the Legislature such matters as he may judge expedient.

A FEMALE IN DISGUISE.—At a late hour on Sunday night, a female, aged 19 years, named MERRIAM KIRKPATRICK, was discovered attired in men's clothes, in one of the streets of the Second Ward, by Capt. LEONARD, who took her into custody. She stated that she was born in Scotland, but recently resided with her uncle in Montreal. Her intentions were to go to Australia. Capt. LEONARD sent her to the City Prison, where she was placed in charge of Mrs. FOSTER.

MORTALITY.—The City Inspector's return gives the whole number of deaths for the past week, 339; of these 71 were men, 75 women, 101 boys and 92 girls; aged two years and under, 115. The whole number for previous week was 325, showing an increase of 14 deaths for the past week. The deaths resulted from the following

Diseases.		*Diseases.*		*Diseases.*	
Abscess	1	Dropsy, head	12	Inflam'n, lungs	34
Aneurism	2	Dropsy, chest	2	" stom'h,	2
Apoplexy	10	Drowned	1	" throat	1
Atrophia	2	Dysentery	4	" liver	1
Angina	1	Fracture of skull	1	Intemperance	2
Bleeding	3	Fracture of leg	1	Killed or mur'd	1
Bleed'g fm. womb	1	Fever	1	Lues venerea	2
Bleed'g fm. lungs	1	Fever bilious	2	Malformation	1
Bronchitis	6	Fever intermit	1	Marasmus	10
Cancer	1	Fever puerperal	6	Measles	3
Catarrh	1	Fever remittent	3	Mortification	1
Casualties	1	Fever scarlet	21	Old age	1
Colic	1	Fever typhoid	1	Palsy	5
Consumption	45	Fever typhus	6	Premature birth	3
Convulsions	17	Heart, disease of	4	Pleurisy	2
Croup	15	Hooping cough	5	Rupture of heart	1
Congest. of lungs	4	Inanition	1	Scrofula	1
Cyanosis	2	Inflam'n bladder	1	Small pox	14
Cirrhosis	1	" brain	8	Suicide	1
Debility	10	" bowels	8	Suffocation	1
Delirium trem's	3	" chest	1	Teething	1
Diarrhœa	4	" heart	2	Tetanus	1
Dropsy	5	" kidneys	1	Unknown	7

AGE.—Under 1 year 73; 1 to 2, 42; 2 to 5, 53; 5 to 10, 16; 10 to 20, 11; 20 to 30, 32; 30 to 40, 45; 40 to 50, 27; 50 to 60, 15; 60 to 70, 11; 70 to 80, 8; 80 to 90, 3; unknown, 1.

PLACES OF NATIVITY—United States, 234; Ireland, 66; England, 12; Scotland, 3; Germany, 14; France, 3; Holland, 1; British Possessions in North America, 2; Poland, 1; unknown, 3

From Hospital, Bellevue, 14; Lunatic Asylum, Blackwell's Island 2; Randell's Island, 6; City Hospital, 6; Alms-House, Blackwell's Island, 3; Colored Home, 7 Colored Persons, 18

Interments returned from Ward's Island, 18.

INQUEST AT THE CITY HOSPITAL.—Coroner Ives held an inquest, on Monday, at the New-York Hospital, on the body of a man named Joseph Gambie, who died of injuries received by falling from the top of Mr. Taylor's new building, corner of Broadway and Franklin-street, some ten days' ago. The verdict rendered was, that the deceased came to his death by accident.

ALLEGED HIGHWAY ROBBERY.—On Monday morning Captain Toft and Officer Hamilton of the Fifth ward police, arrested, on a warrant issued by the Court of General Sessions a man named William McKavanagh, who is charged with having, in April, 1851, assaulted Mr. Nathan Flanders, of Rahway, N. J., while in Sixth-avenue, corner Ninth-st., and robbed him of a watch. The prisoner was committed to await trial.

BOARD OF ASSISTANTS.—Mr. Assistant Alderman KING in the Chair.—The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

Petitions Referred.—Of sundry citizens of the Eleventh, Seventeenth, and Eighteenth Wards; in favor of a Railroad in Avenue A and B, to the Fulton Ferry; in favor of lighting Thirty-seventh-street from Fourth to Fifth-avenues with gas; of J. N. Phelps and others to pave and flag Thirty-seventh-street, also for a sewer in Thirty-seventh-street; seven petitions in favor of a market on the west side of Avenue A.

Veto Messages.—In relation to the resolution passed by this Board postponing the sale of wharves, piers and slips advertised to take place on the 21st inst. Directed to be published in all the Corporation papers.

The Mayor's Portrait.—That the Committee on Arts and Sciences report the amount necessary to paint a portrait of his Honor, the Mayor.

Official Reporter.—That the Controller draw his warrant in favor of C. T. McClanachan for $150, for his services as special reporter to this Board.

Paying the Presidents.—In favor of paying Richard T. Compton and Jonathan Trotter, Esqs., the sum of $250 for their services as Commissioners of Health.

The Rockelle Railroad.—In favor of giving the consent of the Authorities of the City to the construction of a draw-bridge over the Harlem River by the New-Rochelle Railroad.

Petitions Referred.—To have part of Thirty-fourth-street flagged.

Petitions Concurred In.—That $125 be appropriated for the repair of the clock in the City Hall.

Instability of the Bridges on the Harlem Railroad.—The Special Committee on this subject reported that the bridges were insecure for public travel, and that the Railroad Company be required to build new and substantial bridges at Eighty-sixth-street, at One Hundred and Fifth street, One Hundred and Sixth-street, One Hundred and Eighth street, One Hundred and Tenth-street, and One Hundred and Twelfth-street, and also the bridges over the Harlem River.

The Ninth-Avenue Railroad.—The majority and minority reports on this project were read. Mr. ROGERS moved that the report lay on the table, and be made the special order of the next meeting. On a division, the members voted Ayes 7, Nays 10.

Mr. BARKER then addressed the Board urging the claims of Kipp & Brown to the grant of this Railroad, if any railroad was to be made through that section of the City.

Mr. RODMAN was sor

MEDICAL.

RENEWAL.—A CARD.—DR. S. S. FITCH, author of "A Treatise on the Prevention and Cure of Consumption," has removed his office from No. 797 to No. 714 Broadway, New-York. All consultations and examinations free of charge, gratis.

A VERY CHERRY PECTORAL—FOR THE CURE OF COUGHS, COLDS, HOARSENESS, BRONCHITIS, WHOOPING-COUGH, CROUP, ASTHMA and CONSUMPTION.—Of all the numerous medicines, (and some of them valuable) for the cure of pulmonary complaints, nothing has ever been found which could compare in its efficacy with the Pectoral of Cherry and sanguinaria. Not at all times and in all diseases of the lungs and throat where medicine can give relief, this will do it. It is pleasant to take, and perfectly safe in accordance with the directions. We do not advertise for the information of those who have tried it, but those who have not. Families that have known its value will not be without it, and by its timely use, they are secure from the dangerous consequences of Coughs and Colds, which neglected, often lead to fatal consumption. The Diploma of the Massachusetts Institute was awarded to this preparation by the Board of Judges, in September 1847; also, the Medals of the three great Institutes of Art, in this country; also the Diploma of the Ohio Institute at Cincinnati, had been given to the CHERRY PECTORAL, by their Government, in consideration of its extraordinary excellence and usefulness in curing affections of the Lungs and Throat.

Read the following opinion founded on the long experience of the eminent Physician of the Port and City of

ST. JOHNS May 3, 1851.

DR. J. C. AYER: Five years trial of your CHERRY PECTORAL in my practice has proven what I foresaw from its composition, must be true, that it eradicates and cures the colds and coughs to which we, in this section, are peculiarly liable. I think its equal has not yet been discovered, nor do I know how a better remedy can be made for the distempers of the Throat and Lungs.

J. J. BURTON, M. D., F. R. S.

See what it has done on a wasted constitution, not only in the following cases, but a thousand more:

SUDBURY, Jan. 24, 1851.

DR. AYER: In the month of July last I was attacked by a violent diarrhœa in the mines of California. I returned to San Francisco in hope of receiving benefit from a change of climate and diet. My diarrhœa ceased, but was followed by a severe cough—and much soreness. I finally started for home, but received no benefit from the voyage. My cough constantly grew worse, and when I arrived in New York, I was at once marked by my acquaintance as a victim of consumption. I must confess that I saw no sufficient reason to doubt what my friends all believed. At this time I commenced taking your truly invaluable medicine with little expectation of deriving any benefit from its use. You would not receive these lines did I not regard it my duty to relate to the afflicted, through you, that my health, in the course of eight months, is fully restored. I attribute it to the use of your CHERRY PECTORAL.

Yours truly, WILLIAM W. SMITH.

WASHINGTON, Pa., April 12, 1848.

DEAR SIR: Feeling that I have been spared from a premature grave, through your instrumentality by the providence of God, it will take the liberty to say to you that my case of a Cough and the alarming symptoms of Consumption had reduced me too low to leave me anything like hope, when my physician brought me a bottle of your "PECTORAL." It seemed to afford immediate relief, and now, in a few weeks time has restored me to sound health. If it will do for others what it has done for me, you are certainly one of the benefactors of mankind. Sincerely wishing you every blessing, I am, very respectfully, your friend,

JOHN J. CLARKE, Rector of St. Peter's Church.

With such assurance and from such men, no stronger proof can be adduced, unless it be from its effects upon trial. Prepared and sold by JAMES C. AYER,

Practical Chemist, Low ell, Mass.,

Sold by A. B. & D. SANDS, corner Fulton and Williamstreets, RUSHTON, CLARK & CO., C. H. RING, T. T. GREEN, and all the Druggists in New-York; Mrs. HAYES, No. 175 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, and by all dealers in medicine everywhere.

DR. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY, with the written signature of I. BUTTS on the wrapper. The original and only genuine WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY, was introduced in the year 1833, and has been well tested in all the complaints for which it is recommended. For ten years, it has proved more efficacious as a remedy for Coughs, Colds, Influenza, Bronchitis, Asthma, and Consumption, in its incipient stages, than any other medicine.

Various conjectures and surmises have arisen respecting its composition; some physicians have supposed it to contain iodine, other ignorant pretenders say it must contain mercury, and to some such subs ance they attribute its singular efficacy. As such opinions are altogether erroneous and calculated to prejudice many persons against it, we pledge our honor that it contains nothing of this kind, or anything the least injurious; on the contrary, it is composed of the most simple substance, the principal of which are the extracts of Tar and Wild Cherry bark and the whole secret of its efficacy consists in the mode by which they are prepared.

SETH W. FOWLE, Druggist, No. 138 Washington st., Boston, Mass, is the sole proprietor of the original receipt for the manufacture of the genuine med cine, and supplies both at wholesale and retail, and of whom accounts can be obtained. Price—One dollar a bottle; six bottles for five dollars.

None is genuine unless signed I. BUTTS, on the wrapper. For sale, wholesale and retail by A. B. & D. SANDS, General Agents, No. 100 Fulton-st; THOMAS & MAXWELL, No. 86 William st.; JOHN MILHAU, No. 183 Broadway; Astor and Irving House Drug Stores, No. 110 Broadway.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS—THE MOST CERTAIN REMEDY FOR THE CURE OF DROPSY.—Mr. JAMES SMITH, of Oxford-st., Manchester, suffered for years from a dropsical complaint: his body and legs were swollen to a most alarming extent, and no hopes whatever were entertained of his recovery; he was for some time in the hospital, besides having taken every variety of medicine usually prescribed for the cure of the dropsy, yet all proved useless, and his case was pronounced incurable. HOLLOWAY'S PILLS were then resorted to, which soon had the effect of improving his health, and reduced the swelling, so that now he is perfectly cured of that distressful complaint, by taking these wonderful Pills. Sold by all venders of medicine in the British Empire and by those in the United States, in pots and boxes. 37½ cents, 87 cents, and $1 50 each. Wholesale, by the principal drug houses in the Union, and by Messrs. A. B. & D. SANDS, New-York, and by the Proprietor, No. 244 Strand, London.

FOR CHAPPED HANDS.—THE PURE OLD PALM SOAP is one of the best remedies in use. It is very highly recommended to those whose skin is tender and being made from a vegetable oil, is consequently very healing and emollient in its properties. It can be had in small packages of six cakes (at a low price,) for trial, at the manufactory of W. HULL'S SON, No. 108 Cliff-st. See CHILTON'S certificate:

"Having tried the Old Palm Soap, manufactured by W. HULL'S SON, I can recommend it as being an excellent quality of toilet soap. The healing properties of palm oil, which are well known, must render this soap preferable to Castile soap for the same uses.

JAMES R. CHILTON, M. D., Chemist."

DR. PRESTON'S FEMALE PANACEA, Nos. 1, 2 and 3, is a remedy which applies to every disease and irregularity. Relief guaranteed in all cases, when taken with advice. Sent by mail with full directions. Price $1 per number. Office No. 265 Bowery. Consultations day and evening.

DR. BERON'S CELEBRATED FEMALE PILLS.—This wonderful and justly celebrated remedy can be had at his office, or may be sent by mail to any address. Office corner of Broadway and Houston st., over the drug store. The doctor attends exclusively to an office practice. Hours from 9 o'clock, A. M., till 12, and from 6 till 9 P. M.

SCHOOLS.

ASTORIA FEMALE INSTITUTE.

THE ASTORIA FEMALE INSTITUTE, Mrs. HOWARD and Miss FREEMAN Principals, will reopen for the reception of Pupils on WEDNESDAY, the 15th of September.

For circulars, apply at the Institute, or of Messrs. NEWMAN & IVISON, No. 199 Broadway. Pupils received at any time.

WRITING, BOOK-KEEPING, &c.—Class-rooms No. 387 Broadway, near Walker-st. Hours of instruction, 9 A. M. to 9 P. M. The design of "FOSTER'S Commercial Institute" is to furnish young gentlemen, who have completed their general education as well as adults, who are seeking mercantile employment an opportunity of attaining, without loss of time, a practical knowledge of those branches which are essential to success in the active concerns of life. Writing, Book keeping, and Commercial Arithmetic, are taught by Mr. FOSTER upon sound and indisputable principles, to the entire exclusion of the mode of wasting six or twelve lessons in ornamentary; and students are qualified to discharge the duties of the counting-house in an expeditious and superior manner.

Gentlemen who are *familiar with the details of business*, may attain, under Mr. FOSTER'S instruction, a competent knowledge of the principles of double entry in the short space of one week.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, AT GEORGETOWN, District of Columbia.—Mrs. Gen. T. WHELEN, informs the members of Congress and the public generally, that she has opened a school for Young Ladies, on Prospect-st., Georgetown. Her course embraces the elementary as well as the ornamental and higher branches of education. She is assisted by experienced and approved teachers, and, respectfully solicits a share of public patronage.

Mrs. T. refers to the following friends and patrons:

Rev. Mr. Tillinghast, Georgetown.
Rev. Mr. Caldwell, "
Rev. Mr. Bryson, "
Rev. Mr. Cox, "
Hon. R. J. Bowie, Washington.
Richard Ellison, No. 14 Front-st., New-York.

DANCING CLASSES FOR GENTLEMEN. The new system adopted this season, for the first time, proves very advantageous to the pupils, and admits of their entrance at any time during the season. Lessons on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY EVENINGS. General practice of all the dances, with a band of music on Saturday afternoon. Ladies' and children's classes on WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS. A. DODWORTH, No. 806 Broadway.

TEA AND COFFEE POTS, SPOONS, FORKS &c.—Just received from James Dixon & Sons, English Britannia Metal and Plated Ware, Tea Urns, Coffee and Tea Pots, Slop and Sugar Bowls, Cream Jugs, Cake Baskets, Castors, Dessert Forks, Table Do. and Tea Spoons, Oil and Fluid Lamps, &c. Also, Rodgers' and Westenholme's Cutlery, in Table, Dessert Knives and Forks, Pen and Pocket Knives, Razors, Scissors, &c., &c. Also, a general assortment of House-furnishing and Mechanics' Hardware. All articles exchanged or taken if not approved.

J. M. DE COSTA & CO.,
No. 276 Chatham-st., opposite Division-st.

LIGNEOUS MARBLE WORKS, Corner of Franklin and Centre-sts.—Messrs. FRAUND & MILLER respectfully solicit attention to the inspection of articles at their warerooms, and are now prepared to execute all orders in their line with promptness and dispatch. The advantages the Lignoous Marble has over all others, is its cheapness, equal durability, perfect imitation of real marble and its applicability on any hard substance, in all instances where marble is used for the adornment of architecture, alike in churches, private edifices, state-cabins of vessels, &c., in altar pieces, columns, doors, window and door casings, cornices, bases, &c.; the entire being in perfect harmony, or with a handsome contrast as regards color and architecture, at the option and fancy of the builder; the cleanness rendering it desirable in many instances where, previously, the cost has prevented the use of marble.

TO AUCTIONEERS.—The Boston *Daily Journal*, the Philadelphia *Pennsylvania Enquirer*, and Baltimore *American*, the three Papers having the largest commercial circulation in the respective cities in which they are published. Advertising in either or all of them can be done at the advertising house of W. H. M'DONALD, 160 Nassau-street, corner of Ann-street, at the very lowest office rates.

LOOKING GLASS PLATES AND PLATE GLASS for Windows. Goods sent to any part of the City or Brooklyn free from risk or charge to the purchaser. Old Looking Glasses resilvered and silvered.

JOSEPH RINDE, No. 87 Anthony-st., near Broadway.

TO RICE GROWERS.—A lot of "STRONG'S PATENT RICE HULLERS for sale—one of which may be seen in operation by application to

MONTON & BREMNER,
No. 213 Pearl-st., corner Fletcher-st.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

STRAKOSCH METROPOLITAN EMPORIUM,
No. 629 BROADWAY, AND NORTH MAIN-ST., Springfield, Mass.

SABLES & ADEY,
Dealers in Piano-Fortes, and Music Publishers,

Respectfully invite public inspection of their extensive and carefully selected stock of Piano-Fortes and Sheet Music.

PIRSS, POND & Co.'s Pianos, so justly celebrated for the elegance of their construction, richness and durability of tone.

The beautiful Rose Piano-Fortes. The First Premiums of the American Institute have been awarded to these Instruments, at the late Fair in Castle Garden.

The Grand Square Pianos, with antique carvings, unrivalled for beauty in design and sweetness of tone, manufactured by the celebrated house of KNABE & GOEHLE, of Baltimore.

The magnificent and powerful-toned Pianos, style a la Parisian, from the well known manufactory of C. N. SCHEER, Philadelphia.

Those about purchasing Pianos should visit this establishment. The Instruments are offered at the lowest cash prices of the makers.

MELODEONS AND SERAPHINES,
With patent reeds and late improvements from the best makers.

ÆOLIAN PIANO-FORTES.—T. GILMER & CO.'S Piano-Forte Warerooms, No. 333 Broadway, corner of Anthony-st., 3d floor. T. G & Co. are daily adding to their extensive assortment of instruments in their New-York rooms. They have Pianos, with or without the celebrated Æolian, to suit purchasers from all sections of the country, both as regards price and quality. The superiority of their instruments has long been beyond question, and as to prices T. G. & Co. urgently invite a comparison be ween theirs and those of any other manufacturer in the Union, confidently believing that from the peculiar facilities possessed by them, they are enabled to outstrip all competition. Second-hand Pianos taken in exchange, or bought for cash. A large assortment of second-hand Pianos always on hand, at prices from $50 up. Pianos with or without the Æolian, to let. Gilbert's Boudoir or Cottage Pianos, for small rooms. Prince's & Carhart's Melodeons, at low prices.

HORACE WATERS, Sole Agent.

PIANO FORTES.—The best assortment of Pianos in this city can be seen at the Warerooms of LINCOLN & THOMPSON, No. 441 Broadway, including Hallet, Davis & Co.'s celebrated Æolian Pianos, of new and much approved scales, acknowledged superior to any other in the market. Also, a large variety from other distinguished New-York and Boston makers. Gilbert's and other second-hand with and without the Æolian, at various prices.

LINCOLN & THOMPSON, No. 441 Broadway.

MESSRS. LIGHTE & NEWTON, No. 23 Canal-st., in consequence of the increased demand and unrivaled popularity of their PIANO-FORTES, have extended their business, and are now prepared to offer to their friends, and those wishing a superior instrument, an extensive assortment, in the most ornamented cases, of modern style, from 6½ to 7½ octave. Second-hand Pianos taken in exchange. Broadway Ware-rooms, No. 423.

PIANO FORTES.—The finest assortment of Piano-Fortes may be found at the spacious warerooms of N. P. B. CURTISS, No. 447 Broadway, consisting of Geo. Hew's celebrated American Parent Action Pianos, with and without the Æolian Attachment, and Boardman & Gray's Pianos with and without the admired Dolce Campanna Attachment. Also a variety of new, second-handed and Boudoir Pianos for sale and to let.

PIANOS FOR SALE—At No. 8 Barclay-st., next door to the Astor House—a variety of 6½ and 7-octave Rosewood Piano Fortes, warranted to give satisfaction in every respect, or no sale, for cash or approved paper. Pianos on hire. JAMES THOMPSON.

J. & C. FISCHER, (late NUNNS & FISCHER,) Manufactory and Wareroom, No. 170 Greenwich st. corner of Dey-st. PIANO-FORTES, warranted, with reverse bridge and patent tube, well calculated for keeping in tune. Piano-Fortes tuned, repaired and exchanged.

N. B.—Also, Æolian Piano-Fortes for sale.

PIANOS—Six new and valuable Pianos of 6½ and 7 octaves, warranted, and for sale very low. Also, several second hand Pianos, Watches, Segars, Plated Spoons and Forks, &c., Cash advances on Pianos, Watches, Dry Goods, Groceries, &c., and goods bought and sold on commission. I. F. JONES, No. 52 Ann-st., 3d fl or.

PIANOS FOR SALE—At the lowest manufacturing prices; for brilliancy of tone and finish unsurpassed, and warranted in every respect. Purchasers would do well to call and examine, at the Factory, No. 148 Wooster-st., near Houston. CHAS. CARR.

PIANOS AT MANUFACTURERS' PRICES—Five new seven octave rosewood, round corners, for sale at the lowest manufacturing price, for cash. Also one second hand 7 octave rosewood piano—price $225. All warranted. Apply at the manufactory of McDONALD BROTHERS, No. 291 Bowery.

A PIANO-FORTE COST $225—two months since, will be sold for $180, on account of sickness. It is 6½ octave, Rosewood case—by one of the best makers. Can be seen for a few days at C. C. WILLIAMS Cabinet Warerooms, No. 137 Fulton-st., New-York.

PRINCE & CO.'S MELODEONS.—The original PRINCE MELODEON, which has stood the test of years, and proved itself a superior instrument to those of any other make, can be had only of the sole agents, WM. HALL & SON, No. 239 Broadway, opposite the Park.

PIANO-FORTES for $55, $65, $125 and $130. A fine Harrison Piano, $260. A Gilbert Æolian Piano, $280. One without Æolian, $240—warranted, for sale by C. F. HILL, No. 54 Great Jones-st.

PIANO-FORTES.—HAZELTON & BRO., Manufactory and Ware-rooms, No. 219 Centre-st., near Grand, where may be found a fine assortment of Rosewood Pianos, made in the most substantial manner and latest style.

INSURANCE.

THE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
Office No. 56 Wall street.

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL, £2,000,000, or $10,000,000. Paid up Capital.....£200,000 } Or Two and a
Surplus and Reserved Fund..£368,000 } Quarter Million of Dollars.

THIS COMPANY has formed a Local Board of Directors in this City, (duly qualified by holding the required number of shares,) with full power to Insure Against Fire Risks, settle all losses, and to invest in New-York all funds derived from premiums and the sale of shares.

DIRECTORS IN NEW-YORK:
JAMES BROWN, Esq., Chairman.
FRANCIS COTTENET, Esq., Deputy Chairman.
George Barclay, Esq., Mortimer Livingston, Esq.
C. W. Faber, Esq., Fred'k Sutton, Esq.
Joseph Gaillard, Jr., Esq., Alex Hamilton, Jr., Esq.,
William S. Wetmore Esq.,
ALEX. HAMILTON, Jr., Council of the Company.
ALFRED PELL, Resident Secretary.
TRUSTEES IN LIVERPOOL.
ADAM HODGSON, Esq., RAWLINS THOMPSON, Esq.
SIR THOMAS BERNARD BURCH, Bart., M. P.
DIRECTORS IN LIVERPOOL:
JOSEPH HORNBY, Esq., Chairman.
THOMAS, BROKELBANK, Esq.
JOSEPH CHRIS. EWART, Esq., Deputy Chairman.
DIRECTORS IN LONDON.
WILLIAM EWART, Esq., M. P., Chairman.
GEORGE E. FREDERICK YOUNG, Esq., M. P., Dep'y Ch'm
PERMANENT INSURANCE.

In addition to the ordinary modes of Insurance, parties may, by depositing with the Company 2½ per cent. on the amount at risk, have their dwelling houses insured against loss by fire, as long as the deposit remains with the Company.

FOR EXAMPLE: A deposit of $125 (which is 2½ per cent. on the sum insured,) insures $5,000 in a first class house, the interest on which, $7 50, is the cost, instead of $12 50 per annum; the difference of expense will, in a few years, save the whole sum deposited, and the risk, trouble and expense of renewing entirely obviated. This mode of insurance is neither new or untried; it prevails almost universally in Philadelphia, where the "Contributionship" was established in the latter part of the last century, (just a century ago, viz: in 1752, and still exists one of the richest and most prosperous Insurance Companies on the Continent.

REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,—Insurance Buildings, corner Wall and William streets, Nos. 10 and 11, ground floor. This Company having their capital of $150,000 paid in, in cash, and securely invested, are prepared to insure against loss and damage by fire, on favorable terms.

The charter of this Company provides, that after paying interest to the stockholders, at the rate of seven per cent per annum, four-fifths of the remaining profits are to be divided among the assured in proportion to premium, which scrip is to be redeemable in cash whenever the accumulated profits and capital shall amount to $1,000,000.

TRUSTEES:

Saml. S. Howland,	John A. Stephens,	Jos. Gaillard, Jr.,
Stephen Whitney,	James Warren,	Jas M Waterbury,
Dan'l S. Fearing,	Arthur Leary,	George Curtis,
Wm. H. Russell,	M. W. Hamilton,	George T. Adee,
A. C. Downing,	Deming Duer,	D. S. Kennedy,
Gazaway B. Lamar,	John Stewart, Jr.,	John J. Astor, Jr.,
Wm. H. Aspinwall,	Robt. B. Minturn,	Fred'k A. Delano,
Wm. B. Duncan,	Reuben Withers,	James C. Bell,
Chas. H. Russell,	Ed. C. Center,	Daniel D. Smith,
Isaac Townsend,	Josiah Oakes,	Fred'k G. Foster.
Peleg Hall,	Robert S. Hone,	

ROBERT S. HONE, President.
DUNCAN F. CURRY, Secretary.

THE BROOKLYN FIRE INSURANCE CO.—CHARTERED IN 1824.—Offices, No. 43 Fulton-st Brooklyn, No. 6 Merchants' Exchange, Wall-st., New York. Have their Capital (as also a handsome surplus) invested in the most undoubted securities, and continue to insure Buildings, Merchandise, Furniture and other personal property, Vessels in port and their Cargoes, upon as favorable terms as any other similar institution.

DIRECTORS.

William Ellsworth,	William Miles,	Hon. Quackenbos
Phineas T. Barnum,	George Gilfillan,	Justus S. Redfield,
Daniel D. Howard,	S. P. Townsend,	J. W. Amerman,
Caleb S. Woodhull,	John Eadie, Jr.,	Fordyce Hitchcock,
Chas. T. Cromwell,	Joel S. Oatman,	John C. Smith,
Austin Nicholas,	Robert C. Bell,	Jos. M. Greenwood,
Richard L. Allen,	John N. Gepin,	Simeon Leland.

WILLIAM ELLSWORTH, President.
ALFRED G. STEVENS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 61 Wall-st., 4th Month, 7th, 1852.—This Company, with a CASH CAPITAL OF $210,000 with a surplus of over $100 000, insures against loss or damage by fire, on favorable terms.

DIRECTORS:

George S. Fox,	C. W. Lawrence,	Rich'd F. Carman,
Rich'd A. Reading,	Peter S. Titus,	Henry H. Barrow,
Josiah M. Fiske,	T. Cardavoyne,	Hull Clark,
Wm. H. Falls,	Ralph Mead,	Wm. C. White,
Joseph W. Corlies,	Richard Field,	John J. Walker,
John D. Wright,	Elias Hicks,	Chas. H. Marshall,
Abraham Bell,	Irad Hawley,	Elisha Riggs.

GEO. S. FOX, President.
SAMUEL TOWNSEND, Secretary.

LIFE INSURANCE.—THE MANHATTAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY—Cash Capital, $100,000 independently of the premium fund. Office, No. 146 Broadway, corner of Liberty-st. This Company continues to insure against all manner of life risks on most favorable terms. Persons may insure in this Company either with or without participating in the profits.

ABRAHAM BARKER, M. D., at the office daily from 2 to 3 o'clock, P. M. California permits granted at greatly reduced rates.

A. A. ALVORD, President.
C. Y. WEMPLE, Secretary.
N. D. MORGAN, Actuary.

BUILDING ASSOCIATION AND GENERAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, corner of Tryon-row and Chatham-st., in the Harlem Railroad Buildings, are taking risks on rents, buildings, &c., on the most favorable terms. JOHN BRUCE, President.
DANIEL BARNES, Secretary.

TO UNHAPPY WIVES AND HUSBANDS.—The undersigned, having had great experience in divorce cases, hereby tenders his services to those persons who desire to be relieved from the bonds of matrimony and to become again eligible for marriage. Confidential communications are promptly attended to. Apply at MARTIN VAN BOVENBURGH, Attorney and Counsellor at Law, No. 134 Nassau-st., 2d door from Bowery Bank.

CORNELIUS DISOSWAY, ATTORNEY and COUNSELLOR-AT-LAW, and COMMISSIONER OF DEEDS for New-York and Illinois, No. 72 Nassau-st., between John and Fulton-sts., N. Y.

FINANCIAL.

OFFICE OF MICHIGAN SOUTHERN AND NORTHERN INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANIES, No. 74 Beaver-st.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 15, 1852.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—A Dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT. upon the capital stock of these Companies has been declared from the earnings of the current six months, and will be paid in cash at the Treasurer's Office in New-York, on and after the 3d day of January next, to stockholders who shall be such at the closing of the books on the 20th inst. The transfer books will be closed at 3 o'clock P. M. on the 20th inst., and remain closed until the 4th day of January next.

A new issue of stock, equal to ten per cent. in amount upon the entire stock of the Companies, will be made at the same time, and distributed pro rata, and at par, among the stockholders who shall be such at the closing of the books. Payment for such new stock may be made at any time during the month of January. Interest will be charged upon all deferred payments, and the right to take the stock will be forfeited in all cases where payment is not made before the 1st day of February.

By order of the Directors,
EDWIN C. LITCHFIELD, Treasurer.

STATE, CITY AND RAILROAD BONDS—The undersigned offer for sale the following desirable securities, viz.:

LOUISIANA STATE SEVEN PER CENT BONDS.
CALIFORNIA STATE (war loan) SEVEN PER CENT BONDS.
CALIFORNIA STATE (war loan) TEN PER CENT BONDS.
CITY OF NORFOLK SIX PER CENT BONDS.
CITY OF COVINGTON, Ky., (guaranteed by Covington and Lexington Railroad Company,) SIX PER CENT BONDS.
FAYETTE COUNTY, Ky., (guaranteed by Covington and Lexington Railroad Company,) SIX PER CENT BONDS.
ALABAMA AND TENNESSEE SEVEN PER CENT RAILROAD BONDS.
EVANSVILLE AND ILLINOIS SEVEN PER CENT RAILROAD BONDS.
HAMILTON AND EATON SEVEN PER CENT RAILROAD BONDS.
LAWRENCEBURGH AND UPPER MISSISSIPPI SEVEN PER CENT BONDS.
HAIGHT & McLEAN, No. 10 Merchants' Exchange.

OFFICE OF THE ROCHESTER AND SYRACUSE RAILROAD COMPANY—CANANDAIGUA, Oct. 8, 1852.—NOTICE.—An installment of twenty dollars per share on the scrip stock of this Company is required to be paid on the 20th day of Oct., instant, and the balance due on said scrip stock, (being ten dollars per share,) is required to be paid on the 1st day of Feb. next.

By paying the last installment on the 20th day of January, instant, instead of 1st Feb., with interest on both of said installments from the 1st day of Aug. last to the times of payment, and on the surrender of the scrip certificates, the scripholders will be entitled to full stock with the future dividends.

Payments of the said installments may be made at the Office of Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., New-York; J. E. THAYER & BROTHER, Boston; at the Bank of Syracuse, Bank of Auburn, Rochester City Bank, and at this Office.

By order of the Board of Directors.
CHAS. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

BANK OF NEW-YORK.—The Charter of the Bank of New-York will expire on the 31st December, instant. An Association under the General Banking Law has been formed to take its place; and will commence business on the 3d of January, 1853.

The President and Directors of the present Bank have this day declared a final dividend of *thirty-eight and a half* per cent—the profits of the bank—which will be paid to the stockholders, or their legal representatives, at the banking house on the 31st December, inst.

On the same day, an instalment of *fifty* per cent. on the additional capital of the new bank will be required to be paid, when certificates for the stock will be issued.

The books of transfer and subscription will be closed on the 11th inst.

By order of the Board of Directors,
A. P. HALSEY, Cashier.

CREDITS ON CHINA, INDIA, &c.—Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, New-York, are prepared to issue Mercantile Credits, Circular Notes, and Letters of Credit on the Oriental Bank of London, available at all the branches and agencies of that establishment, as follows:

Canton, Hong Kong, Shanghai,	China.	Madras, Bombay, Calcutta,	Columbo, Kandy, Singapore, } Ceylon.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY—INTEREST ON BONDS.—The Coupons for Interest on the Second Mortgage Bonds of this Co., due the 16th inst., will be paid on presentation at the office of the Company, No. 68 Warren-st., on and after that day.—New-York, Dec. 8th, 1852. J. M. HOPKINS, Treasurer.

METROPOLITAN BANK—DIVIDEND.—The Directors of this Bank have declared a Dividend of Four Per Cent. payable on MONDAY, Jan. 3, 1853. The Transfer Book will be closed on the 24th inst., and reopened on MONDAY, the 3d proximo.

J. E. WILLIAMS, Cashier.

BANK OF NORTH AMERICA.—NEW-YORK, December 15, 1852.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of three and one half (3½) per cent. payable to the Stockholders on and after January 3, 1853. The transfer books will be closed from the 18th inst. to the day of payment. I. SEYMOUR, Cashier.

CREDITS, &c., FOR THE PACIFIC.—Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, New-York, issue Credits and Bills of Exchange, available at sight, on the following places on the West Coast: LIMA, VALPARAISO, PANAMA San FRANCISCO.

FOX AND WISCONSIN 12½ PER CENT IMPROVEMENTS RIP.—The interest coupons due January 1st, prox., on the above Scrip issued to M. L. MARTIN by the State of Wisconsin, will be paid at the office of SIMON DRAPER, No. 46 Pine-st., New-York.

SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS OF THE NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY, reimbursable in 1867, with semi-annual interest coupons attached; for sale by BLATCHFORD & RAINSFORD, No. 39 William-st.

THE INTEREST COUPONS on the CITY OF CHICAGO WATER LOAN BONDS, due on the 1st January proximo, will be paid at the Banking House of DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

SIX PER CENT. BONDS of the DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL CO., Coupons attached; for sale by CURTIS, BEALS & FEARING No. 40 Wall-st.

THE EASTERN BANK OF WASHINGTON, D. C., is redeemed at No. 146 Bowery, @ ¼ per cent.

PATENT LAMPS.

NEWELL'S PATENT SAFETY LAMP AND LAMP FEEDER.

A NEW ARTICLE, WARRANTED TO PREVENT ALL ACCIDENTS from the use of BURNING FLUID, CAMPHENE, and other EXPLOSIVE COMPOUNDS, used for the production of light.

This invention is applied to Silver, Brass, Britannia, Glass, and other styles of LAMPS and LAMP FEEDERS.

The attention of the public is particularly called to the application of this protection in Solar, Camphène Lamps, Lanterns, &c.

For sale, wholesale and retail, by NEWELL & CO. Sole Manufacturers, No. 8 Winter-st., Boston, and New-York, by C. W. McCREADY, No. 426 Broadway. Also, Burning Fluid, Camphene, Resin, Oil, &c.

The following certificate is a sufficient guarantee of the entire safety and efficiency of the Safety Lamp and Feeder:

CERTIFICATE.
COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS,
New-York, Oct. 17, 1852.

We have examined the Patent Safety Lamp and Lamp Feeder of Mr. John Newell, of Boston, and is fully convinced, from the experiments we have made with them, that he has obtained the great desideratum of preventing the risk of explosive action in the use of burning fluids in Lamps and Feeders.

In this respect we entirely concur in the opinion of Prof. Silliman, and Drs. Hayes and Jackson.

JOHN TORREY, Prof. of Chemistry.
WM. H. ELLET, Prof. of Chemistry.

All orders for Lamps or Fluid promptly attended to. Solar and other Lamps can be altered, and have the safety apparatus attached.

HARDWARE.

COOKING AND PARLOR STOVES,
OF THE MOST APPROVED PATTERNS, for sale low, by the subscriber WM. CLARKE,
No. 9 Carmine-st., (four doors above Bleecker.)
No. 328 Hudson-st., (two doors above Vandam.)
No. 193 6th-av., (three doors above 13th-st.)
No. 709 8th-av., (three doors above 30th-st.)
N. B.—Stoves repaired and put up.

AUSTRALIA AND CALIFORNIA GOODS,—Merchants, Companies and individuals fitting out for these markets can find a full and complete assortment of Miner's Tools, Picks, Shovels, Hardware, Cutlery, Edge Tools, Firearms, &c., &c., at the old stand of CHARLES S. LITTLE, Nos. 33 and 34 Fulton-st.

FAIRBANKS' PATENT PLATFORM AND COUNTER SCALES—Improved in quality and reduced in price. Adapted to every required operation of weighing. For sale in all their varieties by FAIRBANKS & CO., No. 89 Water-st.

CUTLERY, &c.—Sets of Ivory and Dessert Knives and Forks, and Knives only, Tea Trays, Polished Shovels and Tongs, Fire Stands, &c., wholesale and retail by C. S. LITTLE, Nos. 33 and 34 Fulton-st.

SKATES—A superior assortment of German, English and American common and fancy Skates, strapped and unstrapped. C. S. LITTLE, Nos. 33 and 34 Fulton-st.

SLEIGH BELLS—A full assortment of loose and fancy strapped Sleigh Bells.
C. S. LITTLE, Nos. 33 and 34 Fulton-st.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD FROM CINCINNATI TO ST. LOUIS.—Sealed Proposals will be received at the Office of the Company, in the city of Cincinnati, until Thursday, the 6th day of January next, for the grading, masonry and bridging of 115 miles of the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad, extending from the intersection with the Jeffersonville and Columbus Railroad, in Jackson County, to Vincennes, in Knox County, Indiana—comprising all the work of the Road not at present under contract.

The above contains a large amount of heavy work, including two tunnels and five large bridges.

Profiles, plans and specifications will be exhibited on and after the 20th instant, at the office in Cincinnati, for the entire line, and in Vernon and Vincennes for the respective divisions; and all necessary information will be given by Mr. D. HARDENBERGH and Mr. N. A. GURNEY, Division Engineers on the line.

The right is reserved of accepting such proposals as shall be deemed best calculated to secure the prompt and faithful execution of the work. Contractors will be required to commence work immediately.

Proposals will also be received, at the same time and place, for the furnishing and delivering of the cross-ties required between Aurora and Vincennes, and laying track from Cincinnati to Vincennes. O. M. MITCHELL,
Consulting Engineer and Commissioner.
DANIEL MORTON, Chief Engineer.
H. C. SEYMOUR & CO.
CINCINNATI, Dec. 10, 1852.

YEAST POWDER.—B. T. BABBITT is the original inventor of the Chemical Yeast Powder, which is prepared and sold by him at Nos. 66 and 70 Washington-st., New-York, in tin cans. Those who purchase should see that they get that with the above name on.

RICH PARIS FEATHERS.—100 dozen rich Ostrich Plumes; 50 do. extra white Ostrich Tips; 30 do. assorted Marabout; 15 do. Feather Wreaths; 30 do. Beaver and Felt Bonnets. Just received and for sale by J. H. HOMER, No. 64 John-st.

INDIA RUBBER HORSE COVERS—Price three Dollars.—The best article of Horse Covers ever offered, and warranted to stand heat and cold, and give satisfaction, for sale, wholesale and retail, by ROGERS & WYCKOFF, No. 33 Cortlandt-st.

TRAVELING.

THE NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.—The ships composing this line are the following:

ATLANTIC, Capt. WEST. PACIFIC, Capt. NYE.
ARCTIC, Capt. LUCE. BALTIC, Capt. COMSTOCK.
ADRIATIC, Capt. GRAY (NOW.

These ships have been built by contract, expressly for Government service. Every care has been taken in their construction, as also in their engines, to insure strength and speed, and their accommodations for passengers are unequaled for elegance and comfort. Price of passage from New-York to Liverpool, in first class cabin, $130; in second do., $70; exclusive use of extra size state-rooms, $200; from Liverpool to New-York, £30 and £20. An experienced surgeon attached to each ship. No berth secured until paid for.

PROPOSED DATES OF SAILING.

FROM NEW-YORK.	FROM LIVERPOOL.
Saturday.....Dec. 11, 1852	Wednesday...Dec. 15, 1852
Saturday.....Dec. 25, 1852	Wednesday...Dec. 29, 1852
Saturday.....Jan. 8, 1853	Wednesday...Jan. 12, 1853
Saturday.....Jan. 22, 1853	Wednesday...Jan. 26, 1853
Saturday.....Feb. 5, 1853	Wednesday...Feb. 9, 1853
Saturday.....Feb. 19, 1853	Wednesday...Feb. 23, 1853
Saturday.....March 5, 1853	Wednesday...March 9, 1853
Saturday.....March 19, 1853	Wednesday...March 23, 1853
Saturday.....April 2, 1853

New-York Daily Times.

Lecture Before the Mechanics' Institute.

The members of this Association, in the early part of the season, determined to get up a course of Lectures for the benefit of the Institute, and more particularly with a view to direct the attention of the mechanics of this City to the advancement of mechanical science. For that purpose they issued circulars, had them distributed, and obtained the consent of some of the most eminent citizens in the Union to deliver lectures before the Association—among whom are Hon. Mr. BANCROFT, Major-General WOOL, General HOUSTON, JAMES T. BRADY, Esq., and some half-dozen others.

The lecture was to commence at 8 o'clock. About 7½ o'clock the room began to fill, and at 8 there was a very full house and respectable audience.

JAMES T. BRADY, Esq., delivered the introductory lecture of the course. He was introduced by CHARLES E. DELAVAN, Esq.

He commenced by saying he always found it the best policy to be frank and manly in addressing an audience. Although, as many of them knew, he was by no means unaccustomed to public speaking, yet he would tell them that he was not an accomplished lecturer, and if they expected to hear a finished and elegant lecture from him, they would be disappointed; indeed, the subject he had chosen would not admit of it. It was the introductory lecture, and was necessarily of that desultory character which did not admit of preparation. After some further remarks, he said he was led to consider how strange it was that from the very beginning of civilization, efforts have been made to keep mechanics and all the producing classes from their natural position in society. He then referred to Egypt, the nursery of the mechanic arts, and said that if the subject could be traced back, he had no doubt but it would be found that it was one of the serfs of that country which had invented and brought them to perfection. He next referred to the state of society in the British Islands, previous to their conquest by the Romans. They (the Romans), he said, were the first to introduce civilization into those Islands, or at any rate into one of them. After the Roman Empire had fallen to pieces, and the legions were withdrawn, leaving Britain to her fate, still civilization and the arts they had introduced, remained behind, and the result was that each race, the Saxon, the Dane, and the Norman, as they successively conquered the island, became civilized in their turn. After some further remarks on this topic, Mr. BRADY said it was a curious fact that, although civil liberty was first recognized in Great Britain, yet even there, from the system of classifying the people, the mechanical classes are subject to great hardships and disadvantages, and even in our own country, that boasts of the most liberal institutions in the world, the mechanic has not his proper position among us. The lawyer, the merchant, and the other professions, all assume to place themselves above him. The Lecturer then referred to certain classes of society in this country which assumed the airs and attempted to tread in the footsteps of the aristocracy of Great Britain, and ridiculed their pretensions. When we look, said he, to the aristocracy of Great Britain, their antiquity, and the structure of their Government, we cannot help acknowledging that they have at least a tolerable claim; but when a class of persons in this country, without either antiquity, rank, lineage, or any other distinction, to entitle them to assume a position in the social scale above their fellow-citizens, it was an arrogant assumption on their part, that merited the utmost contempt. The lecturer then passed high eulogium on the Mechanics of this country, and insisted that from their usefulness, they were entitled to the highest position among us—they built our houses, our ships, our Railroads, and by their genius, their energy, and their industry, were the largest contributors to our greatness. He then referred to the state of Education in the dark ages, and to WILLIAM the Conqueror, who had with his Norman followers conquered the Saxons, and, said he, could not write his name—it was a fact, said he, that the Doomsday book in Battle Abby had only his mark to it; and it was likewise a fact, that the great Charter of English liberty, known as Magna Charta, had not a single name signed to it, but only the marks of the Barons. He then went on to show that learning was confined in those times to the Clergy; but now thank God, said he, the masses can all slake their thirst at the fountain of learning and knowledge. He illustrated his remarks by a reference to the general diffusion of Education among ourselves. This he said, was not self-glorification, he would be the last to encourage it—and he would candidly acknowledge that we, the American people were not behind any nation, ancient or modern, in that amiable weakness, so that to deserve our claims to be the greatest people in the world, we must be prepared by our practical and theoretical skill in arts and sciences, to establish our pretensions. He then referred to the various changes that had taken place within the last fifty years in the state of society, and the comforts and improvements that have been introduced among the lower classes. He illustrated it by a reference to the introduction of that trifling article, a lucifer match, which is such a blessing to the sick-chamber. He next referred to the great inventions of steam and the telegraph, which, in fact, brought men within arms' length of each other. He illustrated this by the telegraph and the regularity of the arrival of COLLINS's line of steamships at Liverpool and this City. He next alluded to the discovery of this Continent by COLUMBUS, and said that it was through his agency and through his means that there was at this moment a Republic on the face of the earth. Only for him, there would be no resting-place for the miserable and oppressed superfluous population of the countries of Europe. He it was that discovered this refuge for them, where they could attain a position equal to any that was in the country they left. He concluded, after a very eloquent address, of which this is but an outline, by stating to the audience that his professional pursuits and the duties he was obliged to give to other subjects prevented him from giving that amount of attention to the subject of this lecture which its importance demanded. He hoped, however, that mechanics would in their daily avocations, as much as possible, unite the useful with the beautiful.

The Lecturer was frequently applauded during the delivery of the lecture, and, on motion of Mr DELAVAN, a vote of thanks was unanimously passed to him. The meeting then separated.

NEW-YORK CITY.

RAILROAD ACCIDENT AT SPUYTEN TUYVIL—ADDITIONAL PARTICULARS.—In yesterday morning's issue of the *Times*, we published exclusively an account of the accident that occurred on Monday evening at Spuyten Tuyvil Creek. Yesterday, our Special Reporter revisited the scene of the accident, but found it utterly impossible to obtain reliable information as regards the extent of the loss of life that ensued. PATRICK CASEY, the fireman, before reported as killed, lies at the Station, awaiting the action of the Coroner. The deceased resided in the Tenth-avenue, between Twenty-Ninth and Thirtieth-streets. Last evening, his friends went up to obtain his remains for interment, but the Coroner not having held the inquest, they could not be removed. He was a native of Ireland, and about twenty-three years old. JOHN SHAMLEY, of the Eleventh-avenue, near Forty-Fourth-street; BARNEY MOORE, who resided in the vicinity of Eleventh-avenue and Forty-Sixth-street; and another man, whose name could not be learned, gravel-shovelers, are missing, and are supposed to be in the water under the gravel cars. SHAMLEY was a native of Ireland, aged twenty-four years, and leaves a widow, and a child sixteen months old, in very destitute circumstances.

JOHN KELLY, the engineer, had one of his legs broken in three places,—and not both legs broken, as before stated,—and one of his arms badly burned. Mr. SMITH, the overseer of the gang, (reported last night to be missing,) it appears, had been taken to the Hotel at Tubby Hook, with one of his knee-pans badly fractured; but he is doing well. JOHN RUSSELL, of No. 523 Greenwich-street, still lies in a critical state.

Mr. STARK, the Superintendent, had a very large force of men yesterday engaged in clearing the wreck, and fixing a temporary bridge across the draw. The bridge, however, has been demolished to such an extent that considerable time must elapse before it can be thoroughly repaired. The up-trains yesterday, after transferring their passengers, baggage, &c., to the down trains, north of the creek, and receiving those of the latter, were backed to the city, as was done after the mishap on Monday evening.

The task of carrying the passengers' baggage for so great a distance, through an excited crowd, naturally occasioned considerable irregularity in the trips of the cars; but by the admirable arrangements adopted by Mr. STARK, the delays were far less than might have been expected under the circumstances.

To-day the floating derrick is to be taken up to the scene of accident for the purpose of raising the locomotive, known as the "Croton," her tender and the gravel cars, when the missing persons will no doubt be found.

The engineer, on being brought to the City was conveyed to his residence, somewhere up town, and we have not since been able to learn any particulars as regards his condition, or obtain any explanation from him relative to his singular course of conduct in disregarding the signals of danger that were given him, not only by the station agent, but also by several persons who were waiting at that point the arrival of the Tarrytown train, in which they intended to come to the City.

It appears that about 5 o'clock P.M., Capt. GARRISON, of Yonkers, having notified the Station agent at Spuyten Tuyvil that he wished to pass through the draw with his oyster smack, the latter immediately displayed the usual signal of danger, which can be observed, as it was by the Tarrytown train, at a distance of nearly two miles. He then opened the draw, when Capt. GARRISON sailed through, after which the Station agent proceeded again, but perceiving the gravel train [illegible] the prescribed distance, he [illegible] waved with his hands to the engineer to stop, which warning was also given by the passengers that were then waiting there, but the engineer, unaccountable as it may seem, took no notice whatever of the signals of danger that were given him, but continued at full speed until the locomotive was brought to a sudden halt against the southern buttment of the bridge, and had it not been for the gravel trains attached, it is believed that the old "Croton" would have cleared the draw and landed on the south side; for even with her load of tender, seven gravel cars and thirty-three men, she not only bounded across the draw, but also demolished the bridge for some distance, and buried herself as it were on the wrecked timbers. The laborers, except three or four who acted as brakesmen, were fortunately riding on the last car of the train, which was a long platform car, and only partially went into the water, otherwise the loss of life would undoubtedly have been very great. In all probability the engineer was engaged in conversation with the deceased fireman, or his attention was otherwise occupied at the time of passing the warning signals, for in no other way can his inattention to them be accounted for, unless he was desirous to try the experiment whether he could leap over the draw with his locomotive and cars, as we believe an Engineer once offered to bet $500 that he could do.

In the course of the Coroner's investigation, which it is expected will be made to-day, some additional light may be elicited on this point.

CULPABLE CARELESSNESS WITH FIRE-ARMS.—ONE MAN SHOT DEAD.—Yesterday morning, between the hours of 2 and 3 o'clock, the upper part of Water-street presented a scene of unusual excitement, on the occasion of a man being shot down dead, which at first was said to be the work of design. It appears six men, named JOHN DONOHOE, THOMAS SHAY, JAMES MORRISON, WM. C. STUBTEVANT, DENNIS CARROLL and CHARLES LYONS, entered the porter-house of JOHN MARTIN, at No. 345 Water-street, by the permission of MARTIN, who had closed his house but who consented to serve them with liquor; the party then seated themselves before the grate fire and commenced amusing themselves by exploding percussion caps on the tubes of each of three pistols in the hands of different persons; one was a six barrelled revolver, which MARTIN took hold of and tried the same experiment with his customers; as he pulled the trigger the hammer of the lock fell, and the weapon being loaded it went off, and the contents of the barrel being buck-shot, or slugs, took effect in the head and face of CHARLES LYONS, a young pilot lad, with a fatal result, as the unfortunate boy instantly fell upon the floor a corpse. Several of the shots or slugs entered the left side of his head and penetrated the skull. Officers WOGAN, WALSH and MAHER, of the Fourth Ward, were on duty in the immediate vicinity at the time, and hearing pistol reports they started in pursuit of the place whence the noise emanated, and while on their way, they heard cries of "Watch," and quickly hastened to the porter-house, where they found young LYONS lying prostrate, with his body completely covered with blood, that was still copiously flowing from his wounds. The officers at once arrested the whole party, together with MARTIN, the proprietor, and brought them before Assistant Captain WILLOTSON, at the Station House, who closely questioned each one of the men as to the origin of the fatal occurrence, and all of them denied firing the pistol that caused death; but the majority united in saying, "that the pistol was in the hands of MARTIN when it went off and killed LYONS." In reply to this, MARTIN said, "If it was the pistol I had that did the fatal deed, I did not know it, and did not know it was loaded." The Assistant Captain detained the entire seven persons to await the result of the Coroner's investigation, which will take place this forenoon. The parties were on the best of terms—all intimate friends, and no quarrelling had taken place between them at any period prior to the melancholy and fatal affair. The deceased was aged 23 years, an American by birth, and was formerly employed as a Bar keeper in Water-street, and other parts of the City.

THE INDICTMENT AND IMPRISONMENT OF MOCK-AUCTION SWINDLERS.—The six Mock-Auctioneers who are charged with swindling ABRAHAM V. CLARK out of some $2,000 in cash, and were indicted by the present Grand Jury, are yet closely confined in separate cells of the City Prison, awaiting further action by the authorities. As before stated in the *Times*, the bail in each case has been fixed at $1,000 by the Court of General Sessions. Neither of the prisoners have succeeded in procuring the required surety, and it is understood they will be tried during this term of the Court. The prompt action taken in the matter of these artful dodgers (who fleeced CLARK, the returned Californian,) by N. BOWDITCH BLUNT, the District Attorney, and the Grand Jury has already produced a good effect, as yesterday several of the Chatham-street and Broadway Mock-Auction shops were closed up, and their nefarious business entirely suspended. The public will anxiously await the result of the important trial of the parties now sojourning in the Tombs.

BALL OF THE TWELFTH REGIMENT OF NEW-YORK STATE MILITIA.—This ball, which is to take place on Jan. 31, will undoubtedly be a grand affair. Arangements have been made on a most extensive scale to secure the comfort of all who attend. Niblo's Theatre has been engaged for the occasion. The Parquette and Stage will be floored for quadrilles. The large dancing saloon will be appropriated exclusively to waltzes, polkas, schottisches, &c. The arrangements of the ball have been committed to the hands of Col. HENRY G. STEBBINS, Captains VINCENT, FRENCH and CAIRNS, assisted by Messrs. STETSON, BESSON, STAGG, Capt. WATERBURY and other eminent military men.

THE DEATH OF A FEMALE BY VIOLENCE—VERDICT OF THE CORONER'S JURY.—The investigation respecting the death of CATHERINE TOOMEY, at No. 153 West Thirty-Second-street, by injuries received at the hands of her brutal husband, was resumed yesterday forenoon by Coroner IVES. Other witnesses were sworn, but the testimony did not appear to throw such light upon the matter as to warrant a verdict of murder. when the inquisition was concluded, the Coroner briefly charged the Jury, and they returned a verdict of manslaughter, against JOHN TOOMEY, the husband, who had been arrested by the Police of the Twentieth Ward. The prisoner was then committed to prison for further action by the Grand Jury.

THE RIOT AND MURDER IN THE TWELFTH WARD.—The Coroner's investigation concerning the late riot, and the murder of one JAMES BRADY, on the corner of One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street and Fifth-avenue, at Harlem, was continued yesterday afternoon before Coroner IVES and the Jury previously empaneled, but at a late hour last night it had not been concluded. Since this murderous occurrence took place the Police authorities have made every search to trace out the perpetrators of it, but have proved unsuccessful, and they are yet at large.

ACCIDENTAL DEATH OF AN INFANT.—Yesterday morning the infant child of ANTHONY LERCH, aged six weeks, met with a fatal accident at the residence of its parents, No. 229 West Twenty-Fourth-street. It appears the mother was absent in the yard, rear of the house, and while the babe was playing with its eldest sister, aged three years, it slipped from the top of a chair and fell into a tub of water. The little creature struck its head on the edge of the tub, and being stunned, she was instantly drowned. The Coroner was notified of the accident, but adjourned the inquest over until to-day.

☞ The alarm of fire, at an early hour yesterday morning, was caused by the burning of a chimney, at No. 111 Cliff-street. The firemen repaired to the premises with their apparatus, but were not required to bring them into requisition.

☞ Mr C. A. SHELTON, late from California, has brought on a large quantity of the seed produced in that country. His collection includes flower, bulb and tree seed.

☞ Rev. Dr. WISE, of Albany, will deliver the second lecture of the Course before the Hebrew Young Men's Literary Association, this evening, at Stuyvesant Institute.

☞ The ladies of the Union Congregational Church are holding a Fair at Union Hall, No. 25 Avenue D.

☞ MICHAEL DOHENY will deliver a lecture before the Young Men's Democratic Union Club, at Metropolitan Hall, this evening.

STABBING WITH SHEARS.—Yesterday forenoon officers Hollinger and Burns, of the Seventh District Police, arrested a man by the name of Hugh Regan, upon a warrant wherein he stands charged with stabbing a man named James Quigley, with a large pair of tailor's shears, inflicting several dangerous wounds, that will probably terminate fatally. The accused was brought before the magistrate, and designed to await a further examination in the matter.

DEATH FROM INJURIES BY A FALL.—Yesterday morning a man by the name of John Feeney, residing on the North-east corner of Fourth-street and Ninth-avenue, died from injuries received several weeks ago by falling from a new building in the upper part of the City. At the time of the accident the unfortunate man was conveyed to the City Hospital, where he remained some time under skilful medical treatment, and having somewhat recovered he left the institution and went home; shortly after he caught cold and death ensued. Coroner Ives was notified and will hold an inquest this morning.

OUTRAGE BY ROWDIES.—At a late hour on Monday night, a gang of rowdies entered the drinking-house of David Ettinger and being refused drinks, they made an attack upon the landlord, beating him about the head and the face. The daring villains effected their escape before the police reached the premises, and as yet, none of them have been arrested. The wounded man was brought to the Sixth Ward Station-House, where his wounds were dressed by Dr. Simmons, and he was sent to the City-Hospital.

[Advertisement.]

☞ One of the cheapest and best conducted Crockery Stores in the city is S. D. GORMAN's, No. 130 Canal-street. His assortment of fancy articles for the Holidays, rich cut, plain and pressed Glassware, is complete as can be found. Persons in quest of any of the above goods, would do well to give him a call.

BROOKLYN CITY.

LARGE FIRE.—At an early hour yesterday morning, a Police Officer discovered flames arising from a building at the corner of Tillary-street and Hudson-avenue, formerly occupied as a grocery by PATRICK CARBERRY, but at the present time untenanted. The flames spread with great rapidity, and were only checked after burning three wooden buildings and a part of a fourth, all on Tillary-street. The corner house, where the fire caught, was owned by MICHAEL PHALEN, of New-York City, who is insured. The former occupant also lost some fixtures which he had not removed from the premises; the next house was owned and occupied by WILLIAM MCLAUGHLIN as a Liquor-store; the upper part was occupied by two poor families—everything was destroyed; the third building, occupied by JOHN BRANNAGAN, was also with its contents, destroyed; the fourth, occupied by JOHN FAHEY, as a boarding-house, was considerably damaged. This house was owned by Mr. WALKER; in this building also there were two families, Mr. WELSH and Mr. PURCELL, who had their furniture damaged considerably, by both fire and water. The buildings were all insured, and the loss is estimated at from $12,000 to $15,000. Nine families in all were burnt out. The firemen turned out very promptly, considering the hour of the night, and it is a wonder that the fire was not more extensive than it was, as there was a great scarcity of water in that vicinity, and a fresh wind blowing at the time. Nothing but the most active exertions on the part of the firemen, enabled them to stop the fire when they did.

THE WALLABOUT.—The Board of Aldermen on Monday evening adopted a report to extend, by grading and paving, Clinton-street and Vanderbilt-avenue, from the present terminus of said street and avenue to the Wallabout channel, the majority of owners in the vicinity having petitioned for the same, in accordance with the law. The citizen property owners petitioned last May for this improvement, but the Common Council have delayed action, as a considerable quantity of the property is claimed by the United States Government, on purchase from New-York City, under the old title of owning everything up to high water mark on the Long Island side of the East River, and the Committee were in doubt as to the right the authorities of Brooklyn had as to assessing for the said improvements. The question was, whether the Government property could be assessed the same as that owned by private individuals? This knotty point having been disposed of by the opinion of able counsel, the flat has gone forth, and we shall soon see a marked change in the appearance of the Wallabout Bay lands.

PORTRAIT OF MAYOR BRUSH.—In accordance with the usual custom, upon the Chief Magistrate of this city retiring from office, Alderman STILWELL, in Common Council Tuesday evening, offered the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That his honor, the Mayor, be requested to sit to have his portrait taken, for the use of the city—the artist to be of his own choice.

Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding $250, be appropriated to pay for the portrait of his honor the Mayor.

FIRE DEPARTMENT ELECTION.—In Common Council, on Tuesday evening, Alderman BAYLISS moved that the resolution to refer the returns of the late election of the Chief and Assistant Engineers, passed Dec. 20, 1852, to the Fire Department, be reconsidered, which was accordingly done. A motion was then made to approve the returns, and declare the officers so returned duly elected, which was adopted. The following are therefore, the officers of the Brooklyn Fire Department for the ensuing two years:

Chief Engineer—ISRAEL D. VELSOR.
Assistant Engineers—W Boyd, W. Vanderveer, Geo. Staley, A. B. Pell, and J. Reeves.

The report yesterday that an injunction had been served on the Mayor and Common Council, was incorrect.

LONG ISLAND BIBLE SOCIETY.—The annual meeting of this Society was held on the 16th inst at Newtown, Rev. Dr. GOLDSMITH, President, presiding. The annual sermon was delivered by Rev. J. W. ALEXANDER, D.D., of New-York. The following officers were elected to fill vacancies: Hosea Webster, Vice-President; Henry Onderdonk, Jr., of Jamaica, Treasurer; Rev. Mr. Locke, of Hempstead, Corresponding Secretary; and Doctor Wright, of Newtown, Director. The next quarterly meeting of the Board of Directors will be held in the Presbyterian Church at Astoria, in the month of March 1853.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.—At a special meeting of the Brooklyn Common Council, Tuesday evening, the following relative to the Long Island Railroad was referred to the Law Committee, on motion of Alderman BOOTH:

Whereas, One of the conditions upon which the Long Island Railroad Company were permitted to use steam within the city limits was that said Company would place on their Railroad track a locomotive of less objectionable character than those in common use; and whereas, said Company have entirely disregarded said condition, therefore,

Resolved, That the permission heretofore granted the Long Island Railroad Company to use steam within the city limits, be, on and after the first day of February, 1853, withdrawn.

INCREASING THE SALARY OF THE MAYOR.—Alderman HAUXHURST, in Common Council on Tuesday evening, offered the following resolution, which was referred to the Law Committee:

Resolved, That the salary of the Mayor be increased, on and after Jan. 1, 1853, to the sum of $3,000 per annum, provided such increase does not conflict with the provisions of the charter.

FAIRS.—To-day the Fair of the Church of St. Thomas, at the corner of Willoughby and Bridge streets, will be opened to the public, in the old Waring Mansion House, in Washington, between Johnson and Tillary-streets.

This afternoon also, the Fair for the benefit of the York-street Methodist Church, will open at Grenada Hall, on Myrtle-avenue.

CLERKS.—The Board of Aldermen have designated the number of temporary Clerks to be employed in the office of Tax Collector as follows: Four temporary Clerks—one at a salary of $700 per annum, and three at a salary of $600 each, per annum.

NEW TRUCK.—Messrs. PINE & HARTSHORNE, of New-York, are building a new truck, for Hook and Ladder Company, No. 3, of this city; it is to have PINE's patent running gear. Cost, $450.

GAS LIGHT.—The following streets and avenues are to be lighted with gas: Congress-street, between Henry and Clinton-streets; Baltic-street, from Hoyt to Bond-street; Carlton-avenue, between Myrtle and Park-avenues; Pacific-street, between Powers-street and Fifth-avenue.

WILLIAMSBURG CITY.

COMMON COUNCIL.—The regular meeting of this body was held on Monday evening. After various unimportant business was transacted, the Board adjourned to Thursday evening, for the purpose of taking up the Charter amendments. The Treasurer reported the amount of moneys received, $84,474; paid out, $95,000; overpaid, $10,530.

LADIES FAIR AT THE ODEON.—The ladies of the Universalist Congregation of this City, give their Fair this afternoon and evening, in the magnificent hall of the Odeon, in Fifth-street, near South Fourth.

BURGLARY.—On Monday night, the grocery store of R. Morrison, corner of North First and Seventh-streets, was entered through the basement, and two firkins, containing about 300 weight of butter, were taken away.

MARRIED.

On Monday, Dec. 20, at St. Stephen's Church, by Rev. Dr. Price, ALONZO E. PECK and Miss LYDIA A. STUART, all of this City.

In Troy, on the 21st inst., by Rev. Edward Lansbury, WM. T. DAWLEY, of this City, to Miss FRANCIS E., daughter of Wells Redding, of the former place.

DIED.

On Tuesday, Dec. 21, at Hackensack, R. P. CAMPBELL, aged 40 years.

His friends and the friends of his father-in-law, Andrew Brown, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral at Hackensack, on Thursday, the 23d, at the house of Mrs. Van Tilburgh. Cars leave Jersey City at 9 A. M.

On Tuesday morning, Dec. 21, in the 74th year of her age, SUSAN, relict of John Aspinwall.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral at the Bleecker-st. Church, on Thursday morning, at 9½ o'clock. 422-2t*

On Tuesday, Dec. 21, ELLEN, daughter of James and Marietta Collard, aged 14 years, 3 months and 3 days.

The friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral on Wednesday, at 1 o'clock, from her father's residence, No. 9 Marion-st. Her remains will be taken to Greenwood Cemetery.

On the 14th inst., at the residence of Mr. H. Herbert, (his son-in-law,) in Manhasset, Newtown, JOHN SHEPHERD, aged 75 years, formerly a resident of this City.

In this City, on Tuesday morning, Dec. 21, GERTRUDE ALLEN, aged 9 months, only child of Jerusha B. and Geo. Mason, of Northfield, Mass.

Funeral to-morrow (Thursday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock, at the residence of D. W. Allen, No 66 East 27th-st. Friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

On Tuesday morning, Dec. 21, Mrs. ELLEN, wife of John Morrison, in the 66th year of her age.

The funeral will take place from the residence of her husband, No. 561 Eldridge-st, this Wednesday afternoon at 1 o'clock, P. M. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend. The remains will be taken to Green-Wood Cemetery for interment.

On Tuesday morning, Dec. 21, at 3½ o'clock, LOUIS KOSSUTH, only son of Michael and Isabella La Marr, aged 13 months and 5 days.

The funeral will take place at the residence of the parents, No. 879 Broadway, on Thursday, 23d, at 11 o'clock, A. M., and proceed to Greenwood Cemetery. The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend.

At the residence of Hon Henry Welles, in Penn Yan, on the 14th inst, Ferdinand Parker, eldest son of Theodore B. and Emily Hamilton, of Brooklyn, N. Y., aged 3 years, 11 months and 5 days.

COMMERCIAL AND MONEY AFFAIRS

Sales at the Stock Exchange....Dec. 21.

$ 1000 N Y. State 5s, '58	100		100	Erie Railroad	b60 96½
6,500 Ind. State 5 ₩ Ct.	101		200	do	s60 96
25,000 Erie Con. Bds. '71	101½		100	do	s60 96½
2,000 Michigan S Bds	100		300	do	b15 96¾
1,000 Gal. & Ch 7 ₩ Cts.	98		200	do	b20 96¾
100 Morris Canal	20		400	do	b15 96¾
100 do	20		100	do	96
50 do	b15 20		550	do	96¾
25 Del. and Huds Canal	130		5	do	96¾
100 do	s60 129		100	Harlem Railroad	72
57 Am. Exchange Bank	137		450	do	72½
20 Manhattan Gas Scrip	119		50	do	b15 73
50 Edgeworth Land Co.	6		950	do	b10 73¼
200 New-Jersey Zinc	13		400	do	b60 73½
50 do	a110		100	do	b60 73¾
350 do	b60 14		1000	do	73¾
250 do	13		25	L. Island R.R.	s12m 22
50 do	b30 13		100	do	s90 33
110 Montgomery Zinc	5		100	do	b5 40
560 Nicaragua Transit Co	30		100	do	b3 40
100 do	b30 30		100	do	b3 39½
200 do	b60 32		25	do	39½
450 do	35		50	do	s30 38
10 Pennsylvania Coal Co.	122		10	Hudson River R. R.	76
100 Cumberland Coal Co	66		50	do	b30 76½
50 do	b90 67		50	do	b60 75¾
100 do	b60 66¼		250	Nor & Wor. Railroad	53½
5 Parker Coal Co.	59		100	Reading Railroad	99½
50 New Creek Coal Co.	54		50	do	99
1,050 do	54		50	Mad & Indiana R.R.	109
50 Phœnix Mining Co.	21		25	Panama Railroad, opg	147½
50 Canton Company	s3. 116		91	Roch..L'p'tk N.F.R.R	110½
5 Sixth-av. Railroad	162		9	do	110½

SECOND BOARD.

$5,000 Erie Con. Bds. '71	101½		100	Cumberland Coal	b60 66½
100 Del. & Huds. Canal	s3 130		50	do	b30 66½
100 Morris Canal	20½		250	do	66
200 do	20¾		50	Long Island R. R.	33½
100 Nicaragua Transit Co	30½		400	do	s10 38
100 do	b90 31		300	do	s60 37
50 do	30½		50	do	38
25 Flor. & Keyport R. R.	20½		400	Harlem Railroad	b60 73
50 New-Jersey Zinc Co.	12		400	do	b60 72½
100 do	b15 13		250	do	72¾
200 do	13		150	Erie Railroad	96¾
100 do	s30 13¼		50	do	96½
100 Montgomery Zinc Co.	5		200	do	95½
150 Parker Coal Co.	s60 59½		50	Huds. River R. R.	s30 76
100 New Creek Coal Co.	5½				

TUESDAY, Dec. 21—6 P. M.

There was a large business done in Exchange to-day for the Boston packet sailing to-morrow, and at easier rates than we have had current for six or eight weeks past. The bankers were generally drawers at 10 ₩ cent., and prime transient bills, some of them Southern Bank signatures and others with undoubted city endorsements, were done at 109¼@109¾. The amount of commercial bills offering is on the increase, and produce Exchange was freely parted with at 109½@109¾. We heard of occasional transactions below these rates. Continental bills were not so much varied. Francs ruled 5.13¼@5.12½ for Bankers, Rix Dollars 80, Guilders 41½, Marks 36½. The tone of the Exchange market denotes a small loss of specie for some weeks to come. The export for December will scarcely reach $1,500,000.

The activity in Money continues, and there was much running about among the stock people to-day to make up their accounts. The general rate is 7 ₩ cent. The exceptions are in favor of the strongest houses, who have outside friends as temporary lenders. The impression is, this state of the market will continue until New Year, though we confess we see no reason why this should be, in the present condition of foreign Exchange, unless from a growing opinion that the fabric of paper and paper schemes in Wall-street is too weighty for the slight superstructure of specie.

The spirit of the Stock Exchange flags under the increased difficulty of carrying Stocks. Most descriptions of the Speculatives were lower to-day. The Stocks dealt in Philadelphia, where also money appears to be more in demand, were particularly weak. Long Island fell 2 ₩ cent., closing 38 cash, and 37 seller 60 days. Morris 20; Reading 99; Harlem 72½. The project of a Third Avenue Railroad hurts the last in some measure. The Coal Stocks were not well supported. Cumberland 66; New Creek fell back to 55½; Parker 59½; Phœnix 21. Hudson, Norwich and Erie Railroads suffered less than any others. Some of the standard roads were weak. Madison sold at 109; Lockport 110½; Pennsylvania Coal 122; Delaware 130; Panama 147½. The small mining stocks were lower, Jersey closed 13½.

There was little or no trade in Railway Bonds at the Board, beyond a sale of $25,000 Erie, 1871s, at 101½. By private contract, CAMMAN, WHITEHOUSE & Co., for themselves and friends, cleared out their Tennessee 6s, of 1892, at 108 ex-dividend, the buyers the same as yesterday.

The circulars that go out to morrow, report the sales of Cotton for the week in this market at 7,500 bales, and the advance in prices ¼ cent. The excess of receipts at the ports is now up to 379,000 bales. The whole crop is variously estimated at from 3,000,000 to 3,250,000 bales. The best informed brokers are not misled by the excess in the early receipts, and look for different figures of the total yield by the middle of Jan. The movement of the crop for the week and season, and the currency here and at New-Orleans, are as follows:

	Season. 1852.	1851.	1852.	Week. 1851.
Receipts into the Ports,	1,126,000	747,000	125,000	98,000
Exports to Great Britain,	494,000	235,000	45,000	25,000
Exports to France,	61,000	92,000	7,000	10,000
Exports to other For. p'ts	54,000	35,000	2,000	6,000
Total Exports,	519,000	362,000	54,000	41,000
Stock on hand,	520,000	323,000		

LIVERPOOL CLASSIFICATION.

	Uplands.	Florida.	N.O., Tex.	Dec. 11.
Inferior	nom.	nom.	nom.	6¾@ 7
Ordinary	8¾@ 9	8¾@ 9	8¾@ 9¼	7¾@ 7¾
Middling	9¼@ 9¾	9¼@ 9¾	9¾@10¼	8 @ 9
Middling Fair	9¾@ 9¾	9¾@10	10¼@10¾	—@ 9¼
Fair	10 @10½	10½@—	10¾@11	10¼@10¾

Cotton freights at New-York 9-16ths of a penny; at New-Orleans ¼d. to 1 penny. Exchange on Cotton bills here 109¼@¾; at New-Orleans 108@¾.

The Real Estate sales of one Auctioneer to-day, Mr. A. J. BLEECKER, reach $240,000, and the catalogue is not through with, but will be resumed to-morrow. Unusually large crowds attend the stands in the rotunda of the Exchange, and the bidding is spirited and the interest in prices very general.

The Sub-Treasury received to-day 101,000; paid out, 24,218 79; balance, 3,102,222 91.

Markets.... *Carefully Reported for the N. Y. Daily Times.*

TUESDAY, Dec. 21—6 P. M.

ASHES—Are still unchanged. The day's receipts include 50 bbls. Pots at $4 56½, and Pearls at $5 75 ₩ 100 lbs.

CANDLES—There is less demand for all kinds at 11c.@ 12c. for Mould Tallow; 22c.@26c for Adamantine, and 35c @45c. for Plain and Patent Sperm, ₩ lb.

COTTON—Has elicited greater notice and risen ¼c.@½c. ₩ lb in price, since the preparation of our last. This day's movements reach 4,000 bales.

FISH—Dry Cod are steady; 1,000 quintals realized $3 70; Mackeral are quiet and nominal; Pickled Herring are rare and held at $4 25 ₩ bbl.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western brands present no new feature of importance. The arrivals are limited and the supply is not excessive. Holders evince great confidence and are reluctant to sell on our inside figures. The demand is still spirited, issuing more from the regular home trade, and less from speculators. The day's transactions comprise 9,500 bbls. We quote:

Sour and Superfine, No. 2	$4 75 @4 93½
Ordinary to straight State	5 42½@5 56½
Mixed to fancy Indiana and Michigan	5 56 @5 62½
Common to good Ohio and favorite State	5 50 @5 62½
Fancy Genesee and Ohio	5 62½@5 75
Extra Indiana, Michigan and Ohio	5 75 @6 12½
Extra Genesee	5 75 @6 25

Canadian is still held at $5 62½ ₩ bbl, and consequently remains quiet. Southern is saleable and firm. The consumptive and export inquiry is firm. Sales were made of 1,100 bbls. mixed to favorite ordinary grades at $5 62½@5 81, and fancy do. at $5 81@6 81. Rye Flour is without variation. Fine sells at $4 56@4 62½ ₩ bbl. Corn Meal is in request at $3 87½ for Jersey, $4 for Brandywine, ₩ bbl.

FRUIT—The sales of the day have been confined to 1,000 boxes bunch Raisins at $2 ₩; 500 half and 500 quarter boxes do. on private terms; and 25 bales Loagundee Currants at 7c.

GRAIN—Wheat is inanimate. The high pretensions of owners and the low to buying interest continue. There is a scarcity of prime samples, which are the most needed, and which are freely held at $1 [illegible] for Western and Southern, and $1 30@1 32 for Genesee white, ₩ bushel. Rye is more or less nominal at 80@82½ ₩ bushel. Barley is sparingly offered and no sparingly sold at 75c.@77½ ₩ bushel. Oats are variously represented. State and Western are quite generally quoted higher, the supply of the latter being light. We are informed of a sale of 3,200 bushels heavy Canal, however at no much as 58c ₩ bushel. Corn is more plentiful and evidently cheaper. The disposition, both to sell and buy, is increasing. The day's business embraces 30,000 bushels new Western and Southern yellow and white at 62c @ 63c ₩ bushel.

GROCERIES—Coffee is quiet and unaltered. A few lots were taken by dealers at 11½c for Java, 9½c. for Maracaibo, and 9½c for Rio, ₩ lb. Molasses has not varied. The sales of New-Orleans include 250 bbls. at 31c ₩ gallon. Sugars remain as last noticed. 100 hhds. New-Orleans changed hands at 5c ₩ lb.

HAY—Appears dull and languid. 1,000 bales River have been sold within a few days at $1 06@$1 25 ₩ 100 lbs.

HEMP—Foreign seems scarce and quiet. Holders of undressed American ask $130@$135 ₩ ton.

HOPS—Some 24 bales new Eastern and Western were taken at 22c @24c. ₩ l

THE NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES,

A VERY LARGE DAILY NEWSPAPER—each number containing Eight Pages, of Forty-Eight columns, and giving more reading matter than any other Daily Newspaper in the United States—is published EVERY MORNING, (Sundays excepted,) at No. 113 NASSAU-STREET, and is delivered to Subscribers in New-York, Brooklyn, Williamsburg and Jersey City, for TWELVE AND A HALF CENTS a week, payable to the carrier. Single copies, TWO CENTS. Mail Subscribers, FIVE DOLLARS a year: six months, Two Dollars and a Half; three months, One Dollar and a Half. Three Dollars in advance required in all exchanges with Country Newspapers.

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Payments in all cases must be made in advance.

RAYMOND, JONES & CO., Publishers.

POLITICAL NOTICES.

☞ **Sixth Ward.**—At an election held at No. 76 Walker-st., in pursuance to the call of the Ward Committee, the following ticket was elected:

Whig General Committee.	*Young Men's Committee.*
CYRUS W. BRENNAN,	GEO. W. WILLIAMS,
JAMES B. TAYLOR.	P. C. VAN WYCK,
CHRIS. W. SCHAFFER,	WM. BEYDEN,
GEO. W. WILLIAMSON,	WM. ROWE,
ISRAEL WILLIAMS.	CHARLES B. FOOTE.

Ward Committee.

N. C. Everett,	Wm E. Robinson,	Reuben Lovejoy,
Noah Worral,	Norman Cook,	Geo. Kelluck,
John Simmons,	Geo Kavanagh,	Chas R. Swords,
Charles Thomson,	John McNulty,	George Mason,
Lorenzo Casey,	Adam Florentine,	Joseph Smith.

OWEN W. BRENNAN,
P. C. VAN WYCK,
WM. ROWE, } Inspectors of Election.

☞ **Eighth Ward.**—We, the undersigned, Inspectors of the Primary Election held this day, pursuant to the directions of the Whig General Committee, do certify that the following Ticket was duly elected:

Old Men's General Committee—Jonathan W. Allen, Morris Da Camp, James G. Moffett, N. H. Carpenter, E. Greene.

Young Men's General Committee—George G. Lane, J. J. Silleocks, John E. Miller, Gamaliel Leaycraft, George Boed.

Ward Committee—First District—H N. Wild, Chairman; J Besson, Delegate. Second District—I. M. Murray, Chairman; Hart B. Wead, Delegate. Third District—Henry R. Coster, Chairman; Olcott Raines, Delegate. Fourth District—David Coleman, Chairman; Joseph C. Forbes, Delegate. Fifth District—David L. Crane, Chairman; Henry Hebbard, Delegate. Sixth District—James Y. Shaw, Chairman; Jacob Warlow, Delegate. Seventh District—Joseph B. Foatt, Chairman; Thomas Reed, Delegate. Eighth District—Jacob Born, Chairman; J. Marriner, Delegate. Andrew Bleakley, Delegate at Large.

EDWARD CANEY,
GAMALIEL LEAYCRAFT, } Inspectors.
E. GREENE.

☞ **Ninth Ward Primary Election.**—The following ticket was elected:

Democratic Whig General Committee—Charles Crane, Samuel Brevoort, George P. Nelson, Edward Slosson, Robert Paterson.

For Young Men's Democratic Whig General Committee—Henry J Raymond, Jacob Chalwell, John A. Cregier, Jacob L. Sebring, George B Deane

For Ward Committee—1 C. V. Banta, Henry Wilson, William H Perrigo. 2 O. T. Wardell, Eugene Ward, Jackson Lawrence. 3 Hiram Burdett, William Pool, Mortimer Lane. 4 Hewlett P. Leake, John Keyser, Henry Jay 5 John Thorn, James W Hale, Russell Newell 6. Wm. E. Noble, Geo B Springsteen William Slew 7. Abraham Van Orden, James Anderson, William Kogler. 8 Matthew Kane Jacob 8 Baker. C H Delemater. 9 J. W. Farr, N D. Thayer. Samuel Cunningham.

WM E NOBLE,
JACKSON LAWRENCE, } Inspectors.
GEO. B DEANE.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 22.

☞ **Seventeenth Ward Primary Election.**—We hereby certify that at an Election held at the Henry Clay House, on Wednesday morning, Dec 22, between the hours of 7 and 10 o'clock, the persons named on the following Ticket, having received the greatest number of votes, were duly elected.

General Committee.	*Young Men's Committee.*
NATHAN C. ELY,	CORNELIUS MINOR,
CHARLES G. DEAN,	H C MILES,
ALLAN HAY,	HERMAN MYERS,
M. H. CHASE,	JAMES M. DENNIS,
WM. H. RIBLET,	STEPHEN CLARK.

Ward Committee

D. B. Andrews,	Edward Edwards,	Arthur Burnett,
Wm R London,	Wm. Truslow, Jr,	John Sheridan,
Wm Baliz,	Francis Dolly,	Wm H Van Cott,
Fred Frye,	John G Townsend,	C W Lawrence,
John Orr,	Peter Palm,	John O. Halsted,
	John Kerkeribner.	

Dated NEW-YORK, Dec 22, 1852

MATTHEW H. CHASE,
CHARLES G. DEAN, } Inspectors of
WM. H. RIBLET, } Election.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ **New-York Historical Society.**—COURSE OF LECTURES, 1852-1853—For the Benefit of the Fire Proof Building Fund—The Third Lecture will be delivered at Metropolitan Hall, on THURSDAY EVENING, Dec 23, by Rev. WILLIAM ALLEN, D D., Late President of Bowdoin College. The doors will be open at 7 o'clock, the Lecture to be delivered at 8 o'clock.

Tickets to the Course—Five Dollars, (admitting a gentleman and lady to the Lectures, and the holder to Mr. CHOATE'S Address.) To a single Lecture—Fifty Cents.

Course Tickets may be procured at the Book-stores of HORACE H. MOORE, Merchants' Exchange; APPLETON & CO; No. 200 Broadway; C. S. FRANCIS & CO., No. 252 Broadway; EVANS & BRITTAN, No. 697 Broadway, at the Library Rooms in the University, and single tickets at the door, on the evening of each lecture.

AUGUSTUS SCHELL,
FRANCIS L. HAWKS, } Committee
GEORGE H. MOORE,

☞ **Industrial Home Association No. 3.**—The twenty-eighth regular meeting of this association will be held on FRIDAY EVENING, Dec 24, at Union Building, No 163 Bowery. This Association is organized on the same plan as Mount Vernon, No 1, and Union Port, No 2. The land is located in an elevated position between William's Bridge and Mount Vernon, has a front of 2½ miles on the Harlem and New-Haven Railroads, and commands a fine view of Long Island Sound, the Palisades and the surrounding country. It will be laid out in acre, half, and quarter acre lots. The dues will be $2 per week for the first six months, and $1 per week thereafter. Copies of the Constitution and By-laws can be had of JOHN COMMERFORD, No 434 Broadway; D. OWEN, No 411 Broadway, W. B. SMITH, No. 11 Nassau st, C. A. CODER, No. 118 Barrow st., A. PELL, No. 36 Avenue B, J. A. HANDSUCH, No 146 Spring st, or at the Hall on the evening of the meeting J. COMMERFORD, President, J. A HANDSUCH, Secretary.

☞ **A Chance to Make Money.**—From $5 to $20 a day may be made by any individual, in city or country with the knowledge of a highly useful discovery, in universal demand, which I will send by return mail on inclosing to me $1, postage paid, directed to H. S. HOLT, Post Office, Box No. 350 Rochester, New-York. This is a first-rate opportunity for students, clerks, invalids, or any young man out of business, as it is immediately lucrative in any part of the United States.

☞ **Unlocated Lots, Chosen Dec. 12, 1852.**—Nos. 32, 163, 141, 356, 358 359 218, 426, 105, 430, 150, 183, 93, 399, 194 412, 153 410, 390, 115, 413, 161, 355, 225, 149, 258, 51, 291, 53, 83, 165, 259, 331, 33, 173 152, 400, 225, 170, 51 156, 28, 103, 415 94, 207, 112, 428, 378, 436, 111, 319, 90, 25 432, 56, 60, 24, 362.

Nos 1 to 153, 174, and from Nos 121 to 240, choose Dec. 23, (Thursday.) J. A. HANDSCHUCH, Superintendent.

☞ **To Episcopalians!**—CHURCH-FAIR!—The Ladies of the Church of St John Baptist (Rev CORNELIUS R. DUFFIE, Rector) have opened a Fair in said Church, in Broadway, west st, two doors above St. Thomas Church. The friends of the Church, are invited to make their holiday purchases THIS DAY, THURSDAY or FRIDAY.

☞ **Bates Vegetable Cathartic Pills** cure all diseases of the liver and bowels impurities of the blood, female affections, worms, &c., when other remedies have failed; contain no mercury, and safe for the weakest constitution. Price 25 cents. Hygeian Elixir for debility and nervousness. $1 per bottle. 458 Broadway corner of Grand st, N. Y.

☞ **Notice.**—WASHINGTON CHAPTER, No. 2, O. U. A., are requested to meet at their rooms, corner of Lodowick and Grand-sts., at 12 o'clock on THURSDAY, the 23d inst., to attend the funeral of Brother DAVID GARRET. By order of T. M. BARTLETT, Sachem.

☞ **Miss Bacon's Course** of Historical Instruction at the Stuyvesant Institute.—The Eighth lesson will be given THIS MORNING, at 11 o'clock. Tickets for fifteen lessons $5, for single lessons, 50 cents.

THE RECENT ACCIDENT ON THE HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—THE BODY OF THE FIREMAN BROUGHT TO THE CITY.—THE CORONER'S INVESTIGATION.—The remains of the unfortunate fireman named PATRICK CAREY, who was killed by the late accident on the Hudson River Railroad, at Spuyten Tuyvil Creek, was brought to the Thirty-First-st. depôt yesterday, and thence conveyed to the residence of his afflicted parents in Tenth-avenue, to await a coroner's inquisition. Last evening Coroner IVES proceeded to the premises, empanelled an intelligent jury of citizens, and with a view of making a rigid investigation as to the *real cause* of his death, he postponed a further hearing in the matter until this forenoon.

THE ACCIDENT ON THE HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD AT SPUYTEN TUYVIL CREEK—THE ROAD REPAIRED.—The break in the Hudson River Railroad draw bridge, at Spuyten Tuyvil, occasioned by the late accident of a gravel train, has been repaired by the promptness of the able Superintendent of the Road, Mr. STARK, and we are informed that all the up and down freight and passenger trains now pass over it as usual.

☞ The Court of General Sessions did not convene yesterday, owing to the absence of the Aldermen who were selected as associates of Hon. Recorder TILLOU for this term.

New-York Daily Times.

VOL. II.....NO. 395. NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 23, 1852. PRICE TWO CENTS.

NEW-ENGLAND SOCIETY.

Celebration of the Landing of the Pilgrims.

ORATION BY REV. WILLIAM ADAMS, D. D.

The Two Hundred and Thirty-Second Anniversary of the Pilgrims' Landing was celebrated by the New-England Society of the City of New-York, in their forty-seventh annual meeting at the Tabernacle, last evening. A free invitation was given to the public, and at an early hour every available seat in the building was occupied by an attentive and respectable auditory.

At 7½ P. M., MOSES H. GRINNELL, President of the Society, took the chair. He was accompanied on the platform by Rev. Dr. ADAMS, orator of the evening; Rev. Dr. POTTS, Rev. H. W. BELLOWS, Rev. SAMUEL OSGOOD, Collector MAXWELL, H. P. PEET, and others.

The New-York Harmonic Society, under direction of Mr. G. F. BRISTOW, and a select orchestra, performed some well selected pieces. Mr. GEO. H. CURTIS presided at the organ.

The proceedings opened with a grand chorus from HANDEL'S "Samson," by the Harmonic Society;

"Then round about the starry throne
Of Him who ever rules above,
Your heavenly guided soul shall climb,
And triumph over death and thee, O Time."

Rev. Dr. POTTS offered up an appropriate prayer.

The following passage from the "Eleutheria," was delivered in good style by Mr. NASH, supported by the orchestra.

"Open thy gates, O Morning Sun, and let thy light throw back, from this fair land afar, the darkling pall, wherewith the tyrants of the Eastern world would shadow all the earth"

"Open wide thy gates, and let the Star of Freedom dawn upon the wanderers who have sought light, and stand upon these shores in prayerful pause—the ocean waste behind,—before them boundless wilds."

A quartette from the same piece followed, by Miss BRAINARD, and Messrs COLBURN and BALL.

"Stormy oceans far divide them
From oppression's iron hand;
Crossed their Red Sea, Heaven will guide them
Through their blooming promised land.
Brightly glowing to receive them,
Dawns the Star of Liberty,
And their hopes shall not deceive them,
Trust in God will make them free,"

The president then introduced Rev. Dr. ADAMS, who delivered the following address:

GENTLEMEN OF THE NEW-ENGLAND SOCIETY: By what secret sympathy are we drawn together on this day of the calendar? Something more is it than a filial regard for an honored ancestry, more than a fond attachment to the place of our nativity, though the memory of our homes and the haunts of our childhood be bright beyond all Arcadian scenery. Chiefly is it owing to the honest conviction that the event we this day commemorate was immediately related to the general progress and happiness of the human race. Were provincial pride or patronymic pretension the secret motive of our celebration, the sooner it were abandoned the better; but if it be true, as we have soberly believed, that the small company which landed from the *Mayflower* in 1620, were an important link in the long drama of human history, if their faith, fortitude and success were destined to tell beyond themselves and their own times, on all generations and all lands, then is there no one man, wherever born, who has a greater or less degree of interest in it than another; and so long we study the ways of Providence with a philosophic comprehension and a kindly heart, we shall find no place for arrogant pretensions, but all place for majestic humility, Christian charity and boundless hope.

Mr. CARLYLE, with his characteristic mannerism, said, "the best thing England ever did was OLIVER CROMWELL." With more soberness of style SOUTHEY has justly observed that there is no period of history in which it so well behooves an Englishman to be well versed as in CROMWELL'S age. OLIVER CROMWELL was New-England working on British soil. [Applause.]

Puritanism has had two homes and histories, trans-Atlantic and cis-Atlantic. The origin and substance of the English was one, but the stream was early destined to be divided, a part running down in its regular channel, the British soil, and a part passing under the sea and reappearing upon our own shores with prodigious advantages in its favor. A noble theme indeed is Puritanism in its relations to the politics, the literature and the religion of the British Isles; great things has it accomplished whereof we are glad. In its native form it has reformed abuses, secured rights, promoted freedom; but in its cis Atlantic development has been in a new world, on a virgin soil, far removed from those ancient institutions and associations which elsewhere have modified its form and embarrassed its life. Nor let us suppose that Puritanism is an obsolete tradition. It is active now—its work is still needed—its history is not yet ended. The long struggle between freedom and oppression is not yet decided. We have still need to study the principles of our fathers. When the gentle spirit of Christian liberty is still in danger of encroachment on the one hand from the old form of arrogant authority, and on the other from the stealthier corrosion of false philosophy; it is well for us to recall the forms of our forefathers, to study the lessons which, though dead, they still speak to us; or as they themselves would have expressed it, when Christ is in danger of being crucified afresh between two thieves, it is time *that many of the Saints who sleep should arise and come out of their graves and appear unto many!*

A good history of Puritanism is yet a desideratum in English literature. That history has been undertaken by writers not a few, from different positions; but, as with a good picture, there is but *one* point from which it can be viewed aright; every other is too high or too low, too near or too remote. We have often wished that MILTON had brought down his history of England to his own times. Perhaps his poetic genius would have been a hindrance rather than a help: certainly he was too near the origin of Puritanism to describe those triumphs and rewards of freedom which gladden our eyes. If one would learn the fullness, affluence and rotundity of the English language, we should certainly advise him to study the pages of Lord CLARENDON—if he would acquire forensic eloquence in the art of special pleading, we should counsel him to read HUME. But who would think of discovering in either of these distinguished authors a just conception of the English Puritans. Besides that which is substantial, there is much that is extrinsic and incidental in their life, which may catch the eye of the most superficial observer; shadows to displease, and charms to attract; much that is repulsive, and much that is beautiful—for many a bright gleam of beauty shines in upon their severe life, as you have often seen the Winter's sun cast its warm smile upon the slim pines and cedars of a New-England wood. But when we pass beyond all forms and accidents to the very soul of their history, we find it, where the sympathies of many historians cannot reach—in an earnest religion. By an effort of the imagination, I can conceive of JUVENAL writing odes on chastity, CONGREVE composing church psalms, BYRON writing Hebrew melodies, and of PERCY BYSSHE SHELLEY discussing theology; but the only incongruity which my imagination absolutely refuses to entertain is that DAVID HUME, the sophist and the skeptic, was in any respect qualified to write an impartial history of the Puritans. [Applause.] Besides these deep-seated antipathies towards others, there are other difficulties in the way of an impartial description of the Puritans. As a party they were not homogeneous. No man stands forth as their visible symbol and exponent. There were many differences among those who usually pass under one name. Some of the best of the Puritans, considered as to doctrinal belief, never separated themselves from the National Church—yet were they as really of the movement as any who went to Frankfort or Geneva. Some struck for civil liberty only, as that was incidentally related to the cause of religion; while others, with little thought or care for religion, were willing to be classed with the Puritans, because of their enthusiasm for political freedom. It has ever been the constant temptation of authors to lose sight of the real question at issue in the battle, in a description of some one of the many heterogeneous and motley hangers-on of the army.

Then again, reformers are of necessity, men of peculiar qualities. Bold, impetuous, severe, rather than refined, elegant and loveable. Their weapons are not of lath but veritable steel. In days of ease we pass a false judgement on men who write with fire within, and with fire around them. Open any book in our language, and you may know from the very style of its composition, to what period of history its author belonged. Every page of ADDISON breathes of luxurious tranquility, rural and metropolitan. Look at HARRINGTON or LATIMER, and you feel that you are in a fortification in a time of siege, and the words fly hard-shoked, and at a white heat.

From this fact, it happens that we cannot always describe reforms by the qualities of these pacific times. Some things existed in excess and some things were in utter defect. We must subtract and concede, and thus find a judgment. Their life was not a simple equation. You cannot describe it by indiscriminate eulogy, nor indiscriminate censure. There was action and reaction, advantage and disadvantage, good and evil; and we are only concerned to know whether, after due allowances and subtractions, the good does not preponderate. Stand by the side of the ocean when the sea is coming in, and you behold weeds and wrecks—the dead fish and the swollen carcase of an animal, things unsightly, heterogeneous and confused, drifting to the shore; and you listen to the wild scream of the sea-birds, with their melancholy cry, but, notwithstanding, we tell you that, the great tide is rising, lifting the stranded ship from the bar, bearing argosies of wealth upon its bosom, filling up all the channels and inlets, and bringing with it the healthful breeze which feeds a Continent with the tonic air of life.

In the ingenious classification of sciences proposed by AUGUSTE COMTE, a prominent place is assigned to what he calls sociology, or the science of *human society*. Whether we accept the speculations of the French thinker or not, we must hold that there is such a reality in the *philosophy of history*. It disturbs our intellectual repose, to be told that events occur, subject to no law, proportioned to no place, and controlled by no Providence. It was a beautiful conception of classical mythology, that the muse of history was the daughter of Jove, and the conviction that there is some design which gives unity to human history, is a corollary from the belief that there is a God who governs the world that he has made. By some infelicitous judgment, what is termed *Ecclesiastical History*, is made the special reading of divines. All history is Ecclesiastical history; for the Christian religion is the soul of the world—the end, the solution of its creation. How can the secular history of England be understood, unless it is studied in common with the history of her Ecclesiastical polity? We wonder not that many, eminent for their studies, have confessed to a distaste for historical reading, so long as they have never discovered the true point of perspective from which to study the picture which God's hand has thrown upon the wall. What care I to know that CÆSAR conquered India,—that JAMES was a bigot,—that the Puritans went into exile,—if I do not perceive the relations of these events to the true optimism, the Christian faith, as involving the life and liberty of the world? What a meagre idea of the Christian religion is that which represents it as symbolized in creeds and catechisms: well enough to be learned by children and used for sharpening the intellect by them who have taste and leisure for discussing its dry abstractions; or as a salutary medicine for the bruised in spirit, a form which chiefly hovers around church and churchyard,—the domain of the clergyman and the undertaker. its light like that which superstition has seen flickering over old graves, a skeleton at the feast while the music and the revelry go on,—its great help to man being to threw a bridge over the river of Death, and conduct him safely to another world. Religion is life—it is power—it is politics. Every memory associated with this day honors it as the parent of Republics, the patron of well-governed States, the soul of justice, enterprize, freedom and commerce; and not more certain is it that the whole body of the sea is swayed by the attractions of the heavenly orb, than that the whole surface and depths of society are swayed by the potent law of the Christian faith.

Think not that I have prepared a mere professional service;—though if it be true, according to CICERO, that the Syrian rhetorician would have been more at home had he spoken before HANNIBAL of rhetoric rather than war,—if, pressing at once to the heart of my theme, I undertake to show what are the relations of religion to the event which we celebrate, and how it is that religion is the imperishable seed of true liberty,—I confess to an inability to comprehend the history of the Puritans, their essential life and their accidental forms, their wisdom and their mistakes, if it be surveyed from any position other than that we have now chosen.

In the Royal Museum at Stockholm, among other great curiosities, is preserved with religious care, a small unpretending volume. It is the Latin Bible of MARTIN LUTHER,—its margin covered with notes in the Reformer's own hand, a prize brought by AUGUSTUS ADOLPHUS out of Germany, and worthy to be saved as the Ithuriel's weapon which summoned fifty millions of people to life and freedom. We say it most deliberately and solemnly, and it will be for me to show it, the history of later times is a history of a free Bible. Its working, its want, explain all the phenomena of modern society. I say the Bible, because by the invention of the art of printing that Book is made, what before, the organism of the Church assumed to be, the visible symbol and exponent of Christianity itself.

The Protestant Reformation was not an eccentric scheme, but a grand moral movement, which sent the pulse of life through every channel of society. In the year 1802, just half a century ago, the National Institute of France offered a premium for the best dissertation on this question: "What has been the influence of the Protestant Reformation on the political condition of different European States and the progress of letters!" VILLERS, the successful competitor with consummated felicity upon his admiral essay after their manner. Had an assembly of savans, prior to the Sixteenth century wished to ascertain the influence of any schism from the Roman See, they would undoubtedly have propounded the question in this form: what are the evils which have followed this impious and pernicious doctrine? But now that many European States are separated from the Papal power, an assembly of philosophers in a country still attached to her communion, proposes to fix the influence of European society and the progress of letters. This change in the language implies a change in opinions; and this very question by itself conveys its own answer.

The first remarkable conjunction of events demonstrating the superintendence of Divine Providence, which courts our eye is this COLUMBUS discovered the New World, not until after the birth of that German Reformer, who was destined to give form and direction to the new movement of Society. As the island of Delos floated about unfixed and unknown, till she who was to be the mother of Apollo and Diana, needed it for an asylum, when by the command of Jove, it rose from the sea, pillared firm on the foundations of the earth, to be the birthplace of Wisdom and Freedom, and the chosen site of the temple to which all nations should bring their offerings, so was this New World enveloped in the mists of the ocean, its existence unknown, its rivers running silently, its vast surface waiting for a future people, till the suspicious moment had arrived, when God had lifted the veil of the sea, and a new continent was revealed as the home of new men and the theatre of a new act in human history.

It is a well known literary fact, that Mr. HUME wrote his history of the STUARTS before the narrative of preceding events. As well begin a man's biography at the fiftieth year of his age; or describe a ship of war under full sail, ploughing the waves, with no mention of the little plans, under the water, which turns about her bulk and glory. True and well-chosen are the words, with which SHAKSPARE begins his historical drama of HENRY VIII.:

"I come no more to make you laugh; things now
That bear a weighty and a serious brow,
Sad, high and working, full of state and woe,
Such noble scenes as draw the eye to flow,
We now present."

In all history there is not one cycle more defined and complete than that which sweeps from the reign of that monarch after whom the dramatist has named his interlocutory chronicle, down to the passage of the late reform bills of England; and the soul of this whole period is RELIGIOUS LIBERTY. Are we sure that we comprehend the real meaning of these familiar words?

The Reformation in England, unlike its contemporary on the Continent, which beginning with religion went on to politics, began with politics and went on to religion. It has been given as a humorous description of man, that he is a creature with a will, who longs to be Pope. King HENRY verified the definition in his own case; and impatient because the incumbent of the Papal Chair would not favor his matrimonial fancies, this original Bluebeard resolved that he would do as he liked and set up Pope for himself. His Protestantism amounted to nothing but independence from a foreign authority; his position was unutterably unique and anomalous; maintaining Papal dogmas, yet defying Papal supremacy—oddly enough dragging Protestants and Papists to execution in the same hurdle; the former for disbelieving transubstantiation, the latter for believing the Pope was supreme. But the beginning of strife is as the letting out of water; first a drop, then a stream, and then a flood. A change in one respect produced changes in all. Mythology informs us of an eagle purloining meat from the altar of the gods, who saw not the coal of fire cleaving to the piece, which, borne away, consumed her nest. The Protestantism of the King began in self-will and passion; but the Protestantism of his subjects had a celestial origin, and it was fanned to a large and yet larger flame, till it burned up the last relic of intolerance and despotism. While the politics of the King were filling the eye and ear of the world, there was a new power working without observation, which was destined to change every aspect of the controversy. The translation of the New Testament, by TYNDALE, into the English tongue, synchronizes with HENRY'S rupture with LEO X. It was read with prodigious eagerness by the people. The translation of the whole Bible soon followed. Disposed to favor an act which sanctioned his pretensions in the controversy with Rome, the King himself authorizes its distribution, and enjoins it upon all preachers to insist upon its use. When this potent book had been working upon the minds and hearts of multitudes, the passionate monarch observed his mistake, and endeavored to rectify it. He interdicted what before he had permitted. He put TYNDALE to death for having translated the book which now he feared. A little book is that, but it kindled a great fire. Let the Defender of the Faith pursue his own policy, play his own game; like the electric chain which feels not the power it transmits to others, he has let down the lightning of heaven into the heart of a nation, which will never find rest again until it has secured for itself the just freedom which is the birthright of man. The controversy has now fairly commenced. Here was a reformation, not extrinsic and accidental, but with a soul in it. The parties perfectly understood one another; though there were many side issues and collateral disputes, all which was vital, as we shall presently see, was included in this controversy concerning the freedom of God's word.

It were too much for a discussion like this, to write the history of the great strife. But observe a few facts. In the reign next succeeding, of EDWARD VI, facilities for the circulation of the book were multiplied; and just in proportion, changes occurred in the thinking of the Nation. Then ensued the reign of MARY, when bigotry sought to quench the heavenly spark in blood. The free winds blow upon the great sea—the storm rages, and the floods arise and foam. Fear not the issue; for the little book, by this time, has sent its roots into the hearts of many, and they will be the tougher and the stronger for the rocking of the tempest. "When Queen ELIZABETH was conducted through London, on her accession to the throne, amidst the joyful acclamations of her subjects, a boy, who personated Truth, was let down from one of the triumphal arches, and presented her a copy of the Bible. She received the book with the most gracious deportment, placed it next her bosom, and declared that amidst all the costly testimonies which the city had that day given her of their attachment, this present was by far the most precious and acceptable." Well done, ethereal stranger! Thou hast survived the flood, and hast received a public welcome! Art thou the coal of fire from the altar, destined to repeat and finish thy former service, in consuming the hay, wood, and stubble of the eagle's nest? Little enough did that haughty daughter of the TUDORS understand what she did, when, in that day of pageantry, she so honored the Book of God. We shall hear of great things in her reign, which were not in the programme of that public show. Let her cleave to her semi-reform—addict herself to papal ceremonies—institute her star-chamber and high commission—refuse all toleration to sections—determine that no man shall decline right or left from the drawn line of her authority—it is all too late to reinstate the ancient thraldom. What she did in form, multitudes had done in earnest—pressed that Bible to their hearts; and no power could destroy the freedom which was nurtured by its potent contact. (Applause.) We will not liken the Divine Book to the Trojan horse, which was drawn into the besieged city by the inhabitants themselves; for that contained within itself a host of martial men, and the rattling of arms was heard as it went over the wall; but we are sure the palladium, pacific and truthful as it is in its own nature, will plant the seeds of great revolutions, and time only is necessary to ripen the results which it promises. In the reign of JAMES I. was prepared the translation of the Bible, about which cluster all the memories and love of those who speak the English language in two hemispheres. Let that butterfly fellow proclaim his policy, "no bishop, no king;" proud of his skill in kingcraft; let him make a fool of himself in his theological discussions at Hampton Court; let him resolve on having the Puritans out of his kingdom;—he has done one thing, in enjoining a standard version of the Bible, for which we are disposed to pardon all his pedantry, all his buffoonery, all his bigotry, and all his cruelty. We forget the origin of the good, in the intrinsic value of the blessing; and millions have refreshed themselves from those sweet and life-giving waters, just as Samson drank of the miraculous stream, without so much as once remembering that it proceeded from the jaw-bone of an ass. (Applause.) Follow the history of the book, now that it has obtained its long sought liberty, and tell me whether it was a vain fancy of mine, that its history is the history of modern times. [Applause.] It opens its seals, blows its trumpets, and utters its voices. Soon we hear of it in camps and parliaments. It is made the arbiter of last appeal between kings and people. CROMWELL reads out of it to his troops before the battle of Naseby. It leads in the struggle of non-conformity—the Protestantism of Protestantism—the dissidence of dissent. At every stage it demands more and more freedom for man—it emancipates from one servitude and another; and at each advance seems a better and a safer liberty. Literature has revived in his presence, as the meadow is nourished by flowing fountains. All the literature of the English tongue has been created since the vernacular version of the Bible. Pactolus, with its sands of gold, rolls not so rich a flood as that which a free Bible has poured along the affluent channels of our language, producing fertility wherever it spreads. We trace its effects, not merely in the BAXTERS and HOWES, who for fire of patriotism, force of eloquence, vastness of learning, depth of erudition, never had their superiors; but in the large observation and serious truthfulness of SHAKSPERE; and when MILTON wrote those immortal poems which are the glory of our language,—it was as if religion, emerging from her conflicts, and reaching her royal coronation, put the well earned diadem upon her head, amid a "seven-fold chorus of hallelujahs and harping symphonies." That same emancipated book, coming over in the *Mayflower*, a fit symbol of constitutional liberty, has a home in every cabin which sends up its smoke in the wilderness; it cheers the hut of the lonely exile; it was read in every school and family; it was carried in their knapsacks by the soldiers of the Revolution; and when the American Republic was founded, GEORGE WASHINGTON laid his honest hand upon this book, and took the oath of office. By this time, a people were so thoroughly bred in its precepts, that the idea that an official oath could be falsified by any *coup d'etat*, never so much as entered the imagination of a native citizen. [Applause.] Now let us go back and show that this synchronism of events was not accidental, and verify our assertion that the freedom of the Bible was the source and pledge of all other freedom. Let me prove to you that the key which we have seen in our hands is the only one which can unlock the character of the Puritans, explaining alike their virtues and their errors.

They claimed the right to possess, read and interpret the Word of God. That right was denied, and here the controversy began. In that principle which they defended, you have the right of private judgment, which is the very soul of freedom. How will you define the right of private judgment? I answer, in the words of Mr. MACAULAY, "We conceive it not to be that opposite opinions may both be true; nor this, that truth and falsehood are both equally good; nor yet this, that all speculative error is necessarily innocent; but this, that there is on the face of the earth no visible body to whose decision men are bound to submit their private judgments on points of faith." The written Word of God is the only *authority* in matters pertaining to religion; to every man belongs the right of consulting, interpreting and obeying this for himself, uncoerced by penalties, unbribed by partialities. No human power, individual or organized, may in any form or degree restrict this absolute freedom. See you not that the very first claim by the Puritan was a blow struck for human rights and human liberty? He looks into the Book of God, and learns that he is a man. [Applause.] His soul greatens with the conception. The Creator speaks to him as his own child and image, addressing his reason, affections and choice. In finding his religion he finds his humanity. With MOSES, he ascends the mount of the law; with ELIJAH, he hears the still small voice of God in Horeb—with the apostles he accompanied our Lord to the Mount of Transfiguration, and with JOHN was he caught up to the third heavens, to behold the vision of the new Jerusalem. The first claim of Puritanism was an assertion of the democratic idea in its pure and sublime form. Shall man take away from him what God has given? The very rudiment of Puritanism—the very first position which it assumed, was *religion asserting popular rights*. That which began with one claim was sure to advance to others. Withstanding arrogance and despotism in the assertion of the right to the book which God had addressed to one individually, Puritanism from the beginning was pledged against all forms and acts of tyranny, and political reforms were born of religious liberty. In that remarkable production, the "*New-England Primer*," familiar in past times to all the old homes and schools, are many things hard to be understood. We wonder not that many a young memory and understanding broke down at *effectual calling*. But as we reach habits of thoughtfulness and observation, we grow into the meaning of the compendious truth, "They who are effectually called do partake of justification, adoption, and sanctification, and the *several benefits which in this life do either accompany or flow from them*." What an affluent stream is that which flows from such a fountain! What benefits are those which accompany such a lofty faith! What manifold rights of the people are involved in the first great law of religion, that the soul shall be free! What a growth of intelligence, enterprise, industry, wealth, and happiness, is included in the germ of religious liberty! Wonder not that when Sir EDMUND ANDROS came over as the emissary of JAMES II to take away the Charter of the Colonies, the inhabitants of Massachusetts, bred in the great principles of religion, in the fearless assertion of civil liberty, quietly locked up the august personage in the castle, before they ever heard of the displacement of the STUARTS and the accession of the Prince of ORANGE. This is the way in which God makes free Republics. He makes free *men* by a free Bible; the grant of one liberty is the *Magna Charta* of all.

Approaching next to that which was peculiar to the Puritans, or to the forms of their worship, our topic receives yet further illustration.

It is customary in many quarters to represent the Puritans as "ridiculous precisians," quarreling about vestments and forms. One might think, so much was said about capa and surplices, that there was a sober truth in the humorous conception of Mr CARLYLE that "*Society is founded on clothes*." But this is a superficial view of the matter. Those ecclesiastical vestments concerning which disputes ran so high, were only the symbols of antagonistic principles. You would not scoff at the American Revolution as a contest about a few chests of tea, or the WARS of Succession as one about the color of roses; nor ridicule the strife of great parties as a dispute concerning the color of the cockade they wore in their hats. The Puritans had read in that free book, which was their law and right, that man is *justified by faith*, and while they were exulting in their spiritual freedom, there crossed their path the forms of arrogant authority which in God's name demanded of them something above what was written. And what was it that they were required by royal authority to wear? Those garments and appendages which by long usage and mystical meaning were associated in every mind with that ultramontane power whose jurisdiction they had disowned. So it happened that the first points at which great principles met in battle, related to matters so trifling as ecclesiastical vestments and forms of worship. But why dispute at all upon points so trivial? Was it not a thing in itself indifferent? No sensible person did dispute concerning it so long as it was regarded as indifferent. Had the dress recommended to be worn by the clergy been a simple scholastic garb, or any habit suited to the decency and gravity of public worship; had this been recommended, rather than prescribed under penalty of deposition, no Puritan would have objected to it. The ground assumed by Bishop HOOPER in refusing to be consecrated in the specified vestments, is sufficiently Catholic, modest, dignified and manly. But when the matter in dispute was known by all parties to involve the vital questions of the times, when it was perfectly well understood by all, that wrapped up in the folds of these clerical habits was the old controversy, Which should be supreme, God or man, there was no place for indecision. The Puritan saw that the book of Leviticus belonged to the Old Testament and not to the New; and he would not put petticoats in the place of faith. When Bishop DAY spoke to Archbishop GARDINER of justification of faith, that intolerant hierarch exclaimed: "If you open that gap to the people, then farewell all again." Both parties knew perfectly well what they were about; and when they are enjoined and commanded, as God's representatives, human inventions, and the badges of human pretension, the others, knowing the result to which the first admission would lead, that the controversy could be settled just as well on an inch as a continent, afraid of that bondage which would begin its thraldom in requirements soft and silken as satin vestments, took their ground and exclaimed aloud, "Out with the bondwoman and her sons, we are children of the free." When the monarch undertook to force them into conformity to Popish habits under penalty of the English inquisition, the Court of High Commission, it stirred their blood, and you cannot condemn their cause without condemning the Revolution of 1688 and the accession of the Prince of ORANGE,—the latter being only an admitted result of the former. Puritanism a dispute about clothes! A chip proves the volume, rapidity and power of the swollen current on which it rides. That glorious flag which is our pride and protection, by sea and land,—what is it but a piece of woolen bunting, with imitations of certain stars and stripes? Aye! what is it? There is a whole history in it. It is the symbol of a nation's freedom and independence. The memories, pride, patriotism of a whole

GREAT CONVERSATIONISTS.—No. III.

Chief Justice Marshall.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

I might naturally, in the mere chronological order of my own recollections, pass from RANDOLPH of Roanoke, the abortive child of talent and of notoriety, to JOHN MARSHALL, the least specious of men, the most inartificial that ever was; to whom Nature had given the strongest abilities and the solidest virtues; but not one of those graces of either mind or body, which so conveniently go before high parts, as running footmen before a coach, to tell you what great lord is coming. Never was man more destitute of all those qualities which make such pleasing heralds or such useful lackeys to the rest. Never did Virtue and Capacity set forth upon the road of life with a less showy train or fewer letters of introduction. Not that the great Chief-Justice was austere: for austerity itself is but a semblance of unbending principle; and MARSHALL never studied a semblance in his life. In the utter simplicity of his powerful reason and pure honesty, it had never occurred to him to *seem:* he had only thought how to *be*. Yet, kind, gentle-hearted, and good in the extreme, he had an abundance of true courtesy in him—the courtesy of high life even: for he was well-bred, in the best sense of the old amenity of a day when yet, in Virginia, everything was not let down from urbanity to demagogue familiarity of high and low, good and bad. I only mean to convey the idea that our MARSHALL (whom I call so for like judicial supremacy, and not for any other conformity,) though far enough from being a stranger to any of the polished observances of life, yet practised them unconsciously, like one who had never thought of them, and as if they were in him involuntary, an instinctive effort of a heart full of goodness and gentleness, rather than an aim to please, or any exertion of address. Such and so striking was his air of perfect intellectual simplicity and truthfulness, that you would have said at once, after observing him a little while, "Here is, beyond anything ever "seen in another, a man of a vast perspicacity "and yet of an equal integrity and modesty of "mind; who, obviously, has never in his life "thought of himself as some one that might "please or displease, independently of truth "and right; might advantage or disadvantage "himself, otherwise than by uttering his unvarnished thought. The outside show of "things, their mere surface and seeming, the "conventionalities that govern, the influences "that seduce, the sophistries that deceive "other men he appears rather not to have ever "known of than to disregard; protected from "them rather by the singleness than even by "the superiority of his understanding." Never, indeed, were the manliness, the strength, the directness, the invariable and almost unerring lucidity of a great and enlightened mind set off by a more child-like simplicity of the manners. These made in him a rare and a most engaging contrast; and yet one in which you presently perceived a noble fitness and a harmony. For the simplicity was such, alongside of that powerful intellect, as seemed but to betoken a virtue quite its equal and its like, that, as little as the elevation and force of his understanding, needed any aid of address to recommend it, of art to set it forth.

Such was he, in the expression of his character, through his air and manners. As to face and figure, Nature had been equally little at pains to stamp, with any princely effigy of what pleases, the virgin gold of which she had composed his head and heart. Except that his countenance was thoughtful and benignant, it had nothing about it that would have commanded a second look. Separately, his features were but indifferent; jointly, they were no more than commonplace. Then, as to stature, shape, and carriage, there was nothing in him that was not rather the opposite of commanding or prepossessing: he was tall; yet his height was without the look of either strength or lightness, and gave neither dignity nor grace. His body seemed as ill as his mind well compacted; he not only was without proportion, but of members singularly ill knit, that dangled from each other and looked half dislocated. Habitually, he dressed very carelessly; in the garb, but I should not dare to say in the mode, of the last century. You would have thought he had on the old clothes of a former generation, not made for him by even some superannuated tailor of that period, but gotten from the wardrobe of some antiquated slop-shop of second-hand raiment. Shapeless as he was, he would probably have defied all fitting, by whatever skill of the shears; judge, then, how the vestments of an age when, apparently, coats and breeches were cut for nobody in particular, and waistcoats were almost dressing-gowns, sat upon him. To complete these perfections of attire, it is necessary, though I am ashamed, to add that the admirable judge, whom, above all men that I am to draw, I would have you love and venerate—was one of those people to whom, in some mysterious way, the gift of looking clean is denied. Probably some ancestor of his had injured a Naiad, and the vengeance of the lymphatic powers still rests upon his race; for I never yet knew one of them that bare not upon his linen signs of that old quarrel. Or the Judge may have incurred that part of the "Curse of Kehama," which interdicted the sufferer from being touched by water, even when he was flung into it. Hence, perhaps, the great Jurist's unwashed appearance. Certainly, it might well be said of him, as by DRYDEN of another:

> In Israel's Courts ne'er sat an abethdin
> Of more discerning eyes or hands more clean;

but pure as he kept the judicial ermine, it was the only thing he ever wore unsoiled.

Yet, with all that I have said, imagine not, I pray you, that you could have laughed over the peculiarities of JOHN MARSHALL, when once you knew who he was. All that would have been ludicrous in another became in him more than respectable: it absolutely attracted your reverence. For there are men the honors and delight of whose character are such that we dwell with pleasure and even a sort of affection on whatever gives them an identity of their own. We love the ugliness of SOCRATES, excessive as it was; the foibles of dear OLIVER GOLDSMITH; the egotism of wise old MONTAIGNE. I am by no means sure that anybody is honest enough to feel at all obliged to the commentators, who have so strenuously tried to prove that WILL SHAKSPERE never stole anybody's venison. We, that are of Nature's mere pottery, like her porcelain all the better, when we can find in it some flaw, to show that it is still clay, like ourselves. The children of genius and virtue, in commanding our admiration would lose our sympathies, had they not defects by which we know them to be not of celestial race. But, besides all this, the personal faults of Judge MARSHALL, down to his very slovenliness, had something amiable and honest in them. Above all, they bespoke most intelligibly that perfect simplicity of heart, which has such a charm for us and seems the pledge of so rare a worth, when we see it united with a great and elevated understanding. In their very homeliness, therefore, there was a sort of grace, lent by the virtues on which they naturally attended. Unsightly in themselves, they yet become, upon his character a kind of ornament, and made us prize it the more, as we do antique coins and pictures for the rust and smoke that deface them, or a bottle of generous old wine for the dust and cobwebs that cover it.

So much for the Chief Justice's looks and ways. In describing these, I have endeavored to prepare you for the cast of his conversation. I have done this ill, if you do not already conceive that as a colloquist his characteristics were great naturalness, blandness, modesty; lucidity that seemed ever to come unsought; precision such only as conversation will bear, that must always look unstudied. He was neither copious nor sententious: from that nice the directness of his thought protected him, from this, his abhorrence of talking for effect. He spoke weightily, but never like one who seeks to speak well. Of course, he never fell from dialogue into disquisition—that ambitious enormity of discoursing, in which I have heard so many pretenders give a loose to political bubble and hypothesis. He talked, in short, like one who was only intent on a real interchange of ideas, and was quite as well pleased to listen as to be listened to, to receive as to give information. He gave his own, which was wide and solid, or his opinions if invited, with the greatest modesty, conciseness and clearness, simply stating them and seldom stopping, like oracular CALHOUN, to expound. There was no need: for he preached no paradoxes, calling them philosophy; dealt in no enigmas which were to pass for new found principles; but regarding company as no forum for debate, no academy for investigation, no school for lecturing, gave his conclusions or his knowledge, and left them to your understanding, or candidly received what others could impart. Thus nothing could well be wiser than his usual conversation. It was the most artless and yet the soundest sense, rendered agreeable by the greatest amenity of style. Expression he seemed never to have studied—no trick nor even ornament of words, beyond such as went just to the purpose and clearly conveyed his thought; but, of course, to a height of reason and a gentleness of heart like his, there was not wanting an aptness of diction which made their precisely appropriate vehicle, their natural language, and, as such, had its grace in its fitness—the only species of beauty that it could well admit.

I linger over the peculiarities of this noble old man, the image of those unadorned virtues and abilities uncontaminated by any personal purpose, of which, if there be now any surviving example, our demagogue institutions consign it to obscurity. Nature had put into him stuff enough for a score of the great men of this false and shallow day, when to be utterly a shadow and supremely a cheat, are the only sure pledges of splendid success. But she had compacted him with worth, unmixed with a single atom of anything counterfeit; so that all he possessed would now be only a disqualification from public honor, and serves but to transmit to the reproach of the populace and its parasites, a name that should be of perpetual praise and love, as that of one of the most virtuous and republican citizens that ever adorned our Confederacy, and beyond a question, the ablest and justest magistrate that ever enlightened its code—the absolute colossus of all our federative jurisprudence—the great central pillar of our laws, whose massive strength, unbent and not even to be shaken, upheld them, for an entire generation, uncrushed by the whole weight of executive power, of party denunciation, and of popular odium, until wise decisions had grown into a series, a system and an authority, not now to be upset, until the whole body of our institutions shall tumble down together into anarchy.

IL SEGRETARIO.

WORDS IN SEASON.

BY ACTON.

For the New-York Daily Times.

FRIENDSHIP AND ENMITY.—He who is a friend to himself has seldom any lack of enemies; but he who is his own enemy, is generally considered a clever fellow, and has a plenty of friends and well wishers.

> "And hitherto doth love on fortune tend,
> And who not needs, shall never lack a friend;
> But who in want, a hollow friend doth try,
> Directly seasons him his enemy."

PRAISE AND BLAME.—The more experienced we become, the more scrupulous and skeptical are we in bestowing praise; but we never lose faith in the efficacy of censure.

CROSSES NECESSARY.—When fortune humors, she corrupts us. Our own way is often the wrong way. Rugged roads make wary travelers. Dark trials are shining lights; and the more we are divorced from what we covet and love, the better are we adapted to that kind of life which most people are compelled to lead; which they rebel against and denounce, but which is the daily school of wisdom and self-knowledge, whose discipline is sharp and severe, but appropriate to a warring and fluctuating world, whose calms are as stagnating and baneful as its storms are purifying and healthful; and where tranquillity is not a fixed and permanent condition, but the casual quiescence and unstable harmony of opposing and conflicting forces.

KEEPING THE PEACE.

> A surly way to keep the peace,
> Look'd up like gold by misers wan;
> Imprison'd fast without release,
> And so withheld that I have none.
> You like to ride always, but I
> Prefer the rule of "ride and tie."

FRIENDSHIP.—As a demonstration of hospitality and reciprocal sentiment, the Indian custom is to circulate the Calumet of Peace on entering into covenants with strangers. They take a friendly and sociable puff together.

An excellent idea of the wild men of the tomahawk and plumes, showing that all friendship commonly ends in smoke.

PEACE INCONSTANT.—The world is so full of provocations, and life so incomplete and unsatisfactory, that peace is a rare possession with most persons; an accidental comforter to some; but an abiding blessing to very few.

SILENCE.—There are three kinds of silence. The silence of peace and joy; the silence of submission and resignation; and the silence of desolation and despair. Lovely are they whose delight is in the first; miserable are those who are driven to the second; and most wretched and miserable all those who are doomed to the last. DOMITIAN made a solitude and called it peace.

THE SEXES.—There are men-tormentiog women, and women tormenting men in the world, both of them expert in the armature of men-craft and women-craft. And there are times when it is the easiest thing imaginable for the sexes to be enamored of one another; and other times when it is the hardest of all tasks to tolerate their caprices, infirmities, and contradictions.

THOUGHT AND MEMORY.—Odin was said to have been always attended by two ravens, which sate on his shoulders; whence he was called the God of Ravens. One was styled Hugin, or Thought; the other Mugin, or Memory. They whispered to his ear all that they saw or heard. At the earliest dawn, he sent them to fly around the world; and at eve they returned fraught with intelligence and truth.

BLESSINGS OF PEACE.—We may be shorn of every possession that the world holds dear and valuable,—gold, health, friends, home, and everything we strive to obtain and retain; and yet, under these losses and privations, it is possible to experience that internal satisfaction which is inseparable from a resigned and subdued, if not a happy mind. But when this mental quietude is wanting, one stern blow of destiny annihilates every thing without and within us, and no matter how the world may be to others, to us it is a cheerless solitude, a desolate wilderness, an excruciating and torturing Gehenna.

COMPROMISES.—The error that most people commit is, that they allow themselves gradually to fall into a set way of thinking and acting, and require everybody to conform to it. Living in the world is like elbowing and jostling in a crowded thoroughfare. We must yield and give way, and look to others as well as to ourselves, to get along smoothly and comfortably. Concession is conciliating, exaction is repulsive. And the good understanding we maintain with our best friends is generally nothing more than a compromise of differences, or a temporary cessation of hostilities. The sword is first drawn, and the treaty and amnesty come afterwards. A light and volatile heart is wrongly preferred to a staid and sober mind. The ice-house has its use and luxuries; the conservatory its graces and adornments, and both are commendable on proper occasions.

HYPOCRISY.

> You have the rind, but not the core;
> Have seized religion by the cue;
> But ages will elapse before
> Religion shall seize hold of you.
> The sweet and lovely powers of grace,
> From profanation keep aloof;
> They strip the mask from off the face,
> And lift the robe that hides the hoof.

CONCEALED HOPE.—The mystery of most persons lives consists in the concealed hope which is the main spring and impelling principle of their thoughts and actions, and which is carefully suppressed from view, and which the possessor himself would be afraid to acknowledge to any one else. "Hope tells a flattering tale," but whispers it in no other ears but our own. This is nothing more than the bean ideal of our taste and fancy, to the accomplishment of which we devote all our powers of activity, and in pursuing which we are led into many apparent inconsistencies and absurdities, since we are always judged by actions which others see, and not by motives which they cannot know.

RICH AND POOR.—Poverty is recommended by the address with which we overcome it, or by the complacency with which we submit to it. The greatest achievement which man can perform is the mastery of poverty; to exchange her gloom for glory; her rags and wretchedness for wreaths and roses; her penury and perturbations for place and power.

THE BIFOLD PURPOSES OF LIFE.—The Italians have a proverb, "He that does not amuse himself will soon die." Liberally interpreted, contrast and change of thought and scene are necessary. To extract rational enjoyment and novelty from life, is the happiest of all arts; to impart them to others, the best of all endowments. The tangible passes from hand to hand, the intangible from mind to mind, and from heart to heart. The eye speculates and beholds, the soul appreciates and adores; and continually there are two lessons, the ardent rush of things and their quiescent repose, the diurnal sun, the nocturnal stars, that our days may be illumined by cheerfulness, and our evenings hallowed with the light of peace.

SEEING AND HEARING.—We read of those who have eyes and see not, and ears but hear not. The best practical illustration of this is given by the Samoiedes. If they can impart no information on any subject, they shut their eyes; if they do not comprehend what is said to them, they stop their ears.

PUBLIC AND PRIVATE PEACE.

> Were men to men true, kind and just,
> All power would be a sacred trust,
> Too pure for outrage and abuse,
> And most unsullied in its use.
> The law is rarely made to reach,
> The ears that it should crop or teach;
> Misdeeds in public are suppressed,
> But private wrongs go unredressed.
> The harshest despots not alone,
> Usurp the sceptre and the throne;
> Secure within the home-domain,
> The most despotic despots reign,
> Who lord it, where there's no retreat,
> And crush their victims under feet.
> How many hearts, with griefs weighed down,
> Must shudder when these sovereigns frown,
> And from a prying world conceal,
> The pangs which they in secret feel!
> What homes they make who boast of nerve,
> Drear as the dungeons they deserve,
> From which they might not hope release,
> If thus they broke the public peace.
> Abhorring this Neroic throng,
> I shield the weak, and lash the strong;
> A happier lot be mine to know,
> To stay a tear, not bid it flow!

BIBLICAL ORDER OF LIFE.—The Bible contains not only the rule, but the typical order of life. First is the Genesis, or the beginning, then the History, Prophecies, Songs, Proverbs, Evangels, Epistles, Acts, and finally, the Book of Revelations, which, if individually written out, would unfold mysteries as great and incomprehensible as those of Patmos.

☞ On the 2d of December, the subscribers to the Hood Memorial Fund had a public meeting in London, to consider the prospects of their design. The Secretary reported that over £312 had been subscribed, of which £250 had been actually received. £500 is the sum sought, and it was resolved to close the list on the 1st of February 1853. Attention was called to an entertainment, which had been advertised to take place on the following Monday evening, to consist of recitations by different persons of the more popular of Hood's poems.

☞ It must be provoking to the lawyers of Suffolk County that they succeed so admirably in keeping the people quiet. Judge STRONG held the Circuit in Riverhead last Monday. There was but one civil cause on the Calendar, and that for slander; but one prisoner could be found in jail, and his trial was postponed till next Spring.

NOTICES OF NEW PUBLICATIONS.

The "*Odd Fellows Offering*" for 1853, is published this year somewhat behind time; but the loss of time has probably been the gain of the work. It is got up with the usual care and taste, the selections made with fair judgment, and the bindings in MR. EDWARD WALKER'S most elaborate style. The publisher, in the preface, alludes quite feelingly, to the destruction by fire of his large establishment, shortly after the publication of his last Annual. Mr. WALKER deserves well of the public, and the patronage the order of Odd Fellows will be likely to bestow upon his Annual will help to reward him.

MR. EDWARD DORIGAN & BROTHER, issue several editions of the "*Flowers of Piety*," a favorite devotional book of the Catholic Church. The mechanical finish of these volumes is in every respect in the highest order of art. They do credit to the taste of the publisher.

DR. CHALLONER'S "*Lives of the Fathers of the Desert*," has been republished by Messrs. D. & J. SADLIER, under very excellent editorial auspices. Several eminent fathers have been inserted, whose biographies have been omitted by the English compiler. Binding and illustrations make it a seasonable gift-book.

MR. E. H. BUTLER, of Philadelphia, has entered the field in earnest, evidently resolved to be the publisher of the most gorgeous presentation books of the New Year. His edition of "*Macaulay's Lays of Ancient Rome*," is a superb specimen of typography and engraving, becomingly bound, and elaborately gilded. The large paper and attractive *petit-in-quarto* size and shape will commend it to admirers of sumptuous books. MOORE'S "*Irish Melodies*" are in a style of almost equal elegance. The engravings are brilliant and striking, and the binding rich enough to grace the showiest book-table. MRS. HEMANS'S "*Lyrical Works*," those at least best adapted to the female reader, occupy another volume, in a corresponding beauty of getting up. The "*Records of Woman*," the "*Songs of the Affections*," and the "*Lyrics*" are in the volume, which is illustrated with a number of engravings from well known pictures. No gift is better adapted to the tastes of the lady recipient. The "*Poems*" of MR. ALARIC A. WATTS, fill a worthy reprint of the splendid London edition. The Poems may be regarded as hardly deserving their costly entertainment at the hands of the artisan; but they are in the best vein of a school rapidly passing away, and have found in their time, hosts of delighted readers. The initial engraving is worth the price of the volume. "*Friendship's Offering*," for 1853, continues a veteran series of Annuals, which has known but one editorial change from the start. The contributions are spirited, and various; and the engravings not without merit.

The Messrs. HARPER'S have recently published "*The Woman's Record*," a vast encyclopedia of female biography, compiled by Mrs. SARA J. HALE. It is quite surprising how much MRS. HALE finds to say about her sex. The number of her heroines is legionary; all of them, courtesy obliges us to believe, abundantly worthy of their apotheosis; and all interesting, if not fascinating, in their biographical features. But the book is a woman's book, and to women cannot fail to be vastly edifying and valuable. The innumerable engravings add to the presentable beauty of the volume.

MR. CHARLES SCRIBNER publishes a volume of discourses from the pen of Rev. Dr. JAMES W. ALEXANDER, entitled "*Consolation addressed to the Suffering People of God.*" They are marked with that vigor of thought, and happy simplicity of language which characterize the pulpit labors of the learned and excellent divine; and abound with the most appropriate reflections for such as are experiencing the trials of Christian life.

Messrs. STANFORD & SWORDS have a very handsome collection of Bibles, prayer Books, in every variety of binding. Something may be found on their counter to suit every taste and every purse. There are specimens of the most costly elaborateness of finish, as well as of less pretending and less expensive neatness. A place for the choice of seasonable presents.

The Episcopal Society for the Promotion of Evangelical Knowledge, publish a miniature monthly called the "STANDARD BEARER." It is designed for miniature readers. The bound volume before us is filled with useful, moral reading. The same Society issue a new edition of Mrs. SHERWOOD'S excellent story for the young: "FLOWERS OF THE FOREST;" and "THE TWO YOUNG COMMUNICANTS," a narrative designed to inculcate the doctrine of salvation by grace.

The American Tract Society issue quite seasonably several volumes for younger and elder readers. Among them are a "*Memoir of John E. Emerson*," an exemplary Clergyman, late pastor of a church in Newburyport, Mass. The author, Rev. RUFUS W. CLARK, has made the present abridgment for the sake of the larger circulation and greater good to be effected by a narrative of so holy a life. "*The Faithful Promiser*," a series of daily reflections, thirty in number, upon the promises contained in the Scriptures. It is reprinted from an English edition. "*Songs for the Little Ones at Home*," a compilation of poems and verses, suitable for children of a smaller growth. The collection has been made with proper care and judgment.

Miss LESLIE, one of the favorite story-tellers of little folks, has collected several of her tales into a neat little volume, entitled "*Stories for Young People*." They are spirited and characteristic.—KIGGINS & KELLOGG.

The Maine Liquor Law in Massachusetts.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

LOWELL, Mass., Monday, Dec. 20, 1852.

It may be of some interest to your readers who are friends of the "Maine Law," to hear of its operation in our city. This is, perhaps, *the* temperance city of the Commonwealth; at least, I believe there is no other place where the law has been so rigorously executed as in this, and, consequently, none where its salutary effect can so clearly be seen. At the recent election of Representatives to the General Court, both parties were obliged to run men who were pledged to oppose the repeal of the law, or those whose temperance principles were as good or better than pledges. The "Rum Party" can make but the smallest show of strength. In asserting so strongly the temperance character of our city, I do not pretend to say that we are entirely free from the evil of intemperance, or that no spirituous liquors are sold here except by the city agent, for I presume every hotel-keeper in the place furnishes them to every *inquiring* guest who has the appearance of being able to keep the secret, both in word and deed, in his "walk and conversation." I have heard, however, some complaint made that these hotel keepers charge rather exorbitantly for the article, which, of course, is a natural consequence of the diminished sale; but this is only one of the beauties of the law, for an excessive price will deter people from drinking excessive quantities. But the beneficial effects of the law are seen most clearly among the laboring classes, where frequently a large family is dependent for its subsistence upon the daily labor of a single man. Under the old order of things, when such a man was an habitual drinker, and preferred to gratify his appetite rather than his family, the latter was often left in utter destitution. But, under the present regime, such cases are comparatively rare—the law has completely transformed such men. If this change is not to the credit of these men, it is, at least, so to the law. Families which before were in the most wretched condition, are now in comfortable circumstances; their squalid abodes have become cleanly, their children more tidy, and everything shows that some ministering angel of good has visited them; the wife looks smiling and happy, while the husband and father looks like another man, so great is the change; health once more beams from his countenance, and everything about him proclaims a rejuvenescence. Such changes are apparent to the attentive observer, and gladden the heart of every true philanthropist; men, even, who take their daily drams, acknowledge them and are loud in their praises of the law. Although it may seem strange and inconsistent to outsiders, yet it is a common thing to find men who are at the same time friends of a glass of brandy *and* the Maine Law. I know of one man, having in his employ a large number of men, who says he likes his liquor and will have it, but still is opposed to the repeal of the law. Formerly, he says, he was frequently trusteed for the wages of his men, but since the law went into operation he has been trusteed but seldom. Now grocery bills and rent are paid with comparative promptness.

But the Police report preaches the best sermon on the working of the law, for it shows, by "figures which cannot lie," the number of cases of drunkenness in the corresponding months of the last and present years. It is as follows: "For three months ending October 22, 1851, committed to the Watch-house for drunkenness, 160; reported seen drunk, not arrested, 396—total, 556. For three months to October 22, 1852, committed to the Watch house, 70; reported seen drunk, not arrested, 110—total, 180." Such a statement needs no comment, and I must close without adverting to other topics, as my sheet is full.

Yours, TULLIUS.

Expenses of the American Legations Abroad.

Letter from Mr. Rives.

LEGATION OF THE U. S., PARIS, NOV. 7, 1850.

SIR: In the situation in which I am placed here, I feel it my duty, with reference to the interests of the public service, to present to you some considerations of a practical character, founded on my own experience, in regard to the present arrangements of our diplomatic establishment.

The total inadequacy of the pay allowed to the Ministers of the United States at the two principal residences in Europe (London and Paris) to meet the necessary and unavoidable expenses, in their official position, is a fact which is, I believe, universally recognized. But the injury which thence results to the interests of the country, in its various relations abroad, is a thing which is not so well understood, as indeed it can only be realised in its full extent by these who are placed in a position to see and feel it. The three items alone of house-rent, fuel and carriage hire, nearly absorb the whole pay of the minister here, leaving him dependent upon his private means for the ordinary subsistence and household service of his family; and if to this be added the expense of entertainments, which to a greater or lesser extent his position renders unavoidable, the burden becomes insupportable to any but a man of a very large private fortune, to which class few of our public men in America belong, and to which it is certainly not the policy of our institutions to confine the performance of high public trusts.

"Social intercourse" with the members of the diplomatic corps, *a fortiori*, with the members of the Government to which he is accredited, both as a means of information and of personal influence, is expressly enjoined by the standing instructions which an American minister receives when he leaves his native shores; and yet how is this intercourse to be maintained on terms consistent with his self-respect, or the dignity of the country he represents, but by reciprocation from time to time the civilities and hospitalities that are offered to him in the form which the usages of society have established.

Besides the valuable effect of these mutual courtesies in smoothing the way for the transaction of more serious concerns, it is an undeniable fact in the present age of the world, that the consideration of a Government abroad, and the degree to which it may be able to impress its opinion or advance its interests in the general conduct of international affairs, depends in no small degree on its social, as well as political representation in the great centres of modern civilization, letters and commerce. Paris and London are now the great centres of our international intercourse, as they are of the business and politics of the world; and in each of them the expenses of an official residence, and the variety and extent of our relations have immeasurably increased with the progressive importance of our country, since our present diplomatic arrangements were established more than half a century ago. This change of circumstances requires a corresponding change in the provision made for the support of these missions, if it be intended to maintain them upon a footing of efficiency equal to their importance.

The United States is the only country in the world in which the same standard of support is applied indiscriminately to all its foreign missions of the same nominal grade, without regard to their relative importance or expensiveness. In England they have a graduated scale of diplomatic salaries, and for the most part in the same rank of diplomatic service, ranging from £2,000 to £10,000, and adjusted, according to the testimony of Lord PALMERSTON, "upon the combined considerations of the importance of the mission and the expenses of residence." If our diplomatic establishment was reformed upon the same principle, its aggregate cost to the nation would probably be no greater, while the more important missions would be rendered doubly efficient by a more adequate provision for their support.

The diplomatic representative of England here receives an annual salary of £10,000, with a large furnished hotel, and an additional allowance of £4,000 every three or four years, to renew the furniture, or to be expended in some other way, at the discretion of the incumbent. Without aiming at so high a standard of external representation, ought not the Minister of the United States to have an annual allowance of one-third, at least of that amount, to enable him to maintain a reciprocal social intercourse with the members of the Government, and of the diplomatic corps, in a style of manly and becoming Republican hospitality, equally removed from the meanness of parsimony on the one hand, and the ostentation of extravagance on the other?

The United States have now taken rank with the most powerful nations of the earth, and the just pride of the country requires that its equality should be recognized by some of the more usual outward and conventional signs of national influence and power, as well as by its intrinsic and dormant energies. Feeling how much its weight abroad in all questions, whether of general or particular interest, would be increased by a greater regard to these considerations, I have been urged, by a sense of public duty, and an earnest desire to see the dignity and character of the country suitably upheld in all respects, to bring this subject to your notice, as one of permanent and national interest, and in full persuasion that, if you should take the same view of the question as I have done, a measure of great and generally acknowledged importance to the public service will, at last, receive its consummation under the auspices of an enlightened and responsible recommendation that cannot fail to attract the attention due to it.

I inclose herewith the examination of Lord PALMERSTON before a Committee of the House of Commons, (referred to above,) as containg a full exposition of the system upon which the diplomatic service of the British Government is organized and conducted, and as embodying in a very striking and interesting manner the views of one of the most able and experienced foreign secretaries in Europe, as to the principles and considerations on which the efficiency of that branch of the public service depends. It contains, also, very ample and authentic information as to the expenses of a diplomatic residence in Paris, and shows likewise the great importance attached by the British Government to their relations with France, as being, to use the language of Lord PALMERSTON, "the keystone of their foreign policy." If good relations with France be of such vital interest to England, it concerns us no less, it would seem, in view of the vicissitudes to which our relations with other powers are more or less necessarily exposed, to cultivate by a constant exchange of kindly offices, the friendship of our ancient ally.

I have the honor to be, with great respect, your most obedient servant, W. C. RIVES.

Hon. DANIEL WEBSTER, Secretary of State.

TESTIMONY OF LORD PALMERSTON.

[EXTRACT.]

In reply to a question from the Chairman of the Committee, the witness gave the following list of diplomatic salaries allowed by the British Government:

The Ambassador at Paris has £10,000; the Ambassador at Vienna, £9,000—but that will be reduced, of course, when it becomes a mission; the Ambassador at Constantinople has £7,000; at St. Petersburg, £6,000; at Madrid, £6,000; at Berlin, £5,000; at Washington, £4,500; at Naples, £4,000; at Lisbon, £4,000; at Rio Janeiro, £4,000; at the Hague, £2,000; at Brussels, £3,000; at Turin, £2,000; at Munich, £4,000; at Copenhagen, £2,000; at Stockholm, £3,000; at Hanover, £3,000; at Frankfort, £3,000; at Athens, £2,500; in Wurtemberg, £3,000; in Saxony, £2,000; in Tuscany, £2,000; in Switzerland, £2,000; at Mexico, £3,000; and at Buenos Ayres, £3,000. The allowances to the Chargé d'Affaire in the American States I mentioned is £365 each. It is a daily allowance, which comes to that; it is £1 a day for their diplomatic duties, in addition to their consular salary.

MR. COBDEN—The salary of our Ambassador in France is considerably higher than that of any other Ambassador?

It is somewhat higher. The outfit upon the first appointment is £4,000. That if an Ambassador is transferred to another post, or is re-appointed within a certain period, he receives either two-thirds or one-half; either £2,500 or £2,000, as the case may be.

Upon what ground is the very high salary of £10,000 a year, besides a house furnished, and an outfit of £4,000, given to the Ambassador at Paris?

The salary was originally £12,000; it was reduced in 1831, first to £11,000, and then to £10,000; and the ground for giving that high salary is, that the residence is very expensive. Then France is the country with which our relations are the most important, and in order to put those relations upon a good footing, it is necessary that the representative of England there should live in a way that involves a good deal of representation and of hospitality; and the number of English who frequent Paris, and who expect more or less to be entertained by the Ambassador, is greater than in any other Continental town. The house is not only the residence of the Ambassador, but it is also the office, and the place also where all transactions respecting passports are conducted, and a portion of it, therefore, is devoted to public purposes; but the expense of servants, and lighting, and warming, falls upon him for that part of the house, as well as for the other.

MR. ELLICE—Do you think that it would be possible for the Ambassador to live at Paris in the hotel now occupied by our Minister at Paris, with the whole expense thrown upon him of lighting and warming the whole establishment, as well as that part of it devoted to the proper business of the embassy, upon a much less salary than £10,000 a year?

Not only my belief, but my knowledge is, that that salary does not pay his expenses, and that no man can live in Paris as British Ambassador, living as he must do, without adding to that £10,000 a year considerably from his own private fortune; I know that Lord GRANVILLE spent a great deal more.

MR. ELLICE—Do not you think it more important to maintain an establishment of this kind at Paris than in any other part of Europe?

I think our relations with France may be considered the keystone of our foreign policy. France is the country among the great powers that is nearest to us, with which we have the most important relations, and with which we are the most likely to come into collision if pains are not taken to avoid it, and with which a collision must inevitably be attended with the gravest consequences. I therefore think that a perfectly good understanding with France, as long as it can be maintained without any sacrifice of interests and of honor, as the first object at which, in regard to foreign relations, the British Government should aim. Now, in order to preserve good relations with a country, it is not sufficient simply to have a person living in a town as cheaply as he can afford to exist, because the social position of your representative is a very important element in his power to be useful. In regard to his intercourse with the ministers of the country, great facilities, and great means of good understanding are afforded by easy social intercourse, which can only possibly be obtained by his being able to receive them, as well also as being received by them. Again, it is of great importance that your Ambassador at Paris should be in habits of social intercourse with the public men not in office, that he should have the means of receiving them, and becoming acquainted with their views, and explaining to them the views and policy of his own country. Therefore, I think that it is of great importance to this country that your representative at Paris should be in such an easy position with regard to money affairs, as may enable him to receive hospitably persons of all kinds, and I may also say, of different nations in Paris. Besides which, as I have stated, the great number of English residents who are there expect a certain amount of civility and hospitality on the part of the representative of their country. The house is one peculiarly well adapted for the purpose; it is a large house, in a good part of Paris, but at the same time, from its size it involves very large expenses in the domestic arrangements for servants, and lighting and warming, and everybody knows that fuel in Paris is most inordinately dear. My opinion, therefore, distinctly is, that any reduction of the salary of the Ambassador at Paris, would diminish injuriously to the interests of this country his means of being useful as the organ of England with regard to France.

MR BRIGHT—Can you inform the Committee what were the official incomes of the chief Ministers of the French Government of LOUIS PHILIPPE; for example, M. GUIZOT, when he was Prime Minister of Finance?

I think he had £4,000 a year, with a house completely furnished and provided with everything. I remember the expression that was made use of to me some time ago, in talking of a member of the Government, was that a French Minister upon his first appointment had only to walk into his hotel with his cook, and might give a dinner the next day.

MR. ELLICE—The plate, the linen, the furniture, the attendance, the lighting and warming were paid for by the public?

Everything; all his expenses except his table.

Can you inform the Committee what salaries any of the Ambassadors of the other European powers have at Paris; for instance, the Russian, the Prussian, or the Austrian Ambassador?

Foreign Governments are not very fond of telling you what they allow; but I believe the French diplomatists, before the late revolution, received very much the same salaries at the different Courts as our Ministers and Ambassadors did; and I believe that in important places the Russians are paid much about the same.

Are you at all aware what is the salary of the United States Ambassador at Paris?

No, I am not. The United States Minister here, I suppose, is paid about the same as the Minister at Paris. The salary of the United States Minister in London is £2,000, with £2,000 for an outfit; and the result is, that unless the Minister has a private fortune of his own, he seldom stays much above two years. I might say, that I do not think that the practice of the United States in regard to their diplomatic scale is applicable to this country, or to any other European country. The position of the United States renders their European diplomacy a matter to them of very secondary importance. They are separated from Europe by the Atlantic. They have no direct interest in most of the things that pass in Europe, and the chief thing that they want is information. * * *

MR. BRIGHT—Do you consider that the Embassy to the United States is in some degree inferior in interest and in labor to those first-class Embassies in Europe?

That question really means what is the relative importance of our relations with the United States as compared with our relations with France, Austria and Russia. I consider our relations with the United States as being among the most important, no doubt.

But you give to the United States Minister $1,500 a year, which is $1,500 less than you give to the minister in Spain, and $1,500 a year less than you give at St. Petersburg, and $5,000 a year less than you give at Paris. Now, upon what principle is that difference made?

The salary is fixed upon a combined consideration of the importance of the post, and what are considered the usual expenses of the station. Cities which are capitals of monarchial governments, necessarily are places where living is more expensive than it is at Washington.

Then with regard to the representation of this country with foreign States, are the Committee to understand that the political is to be considered as a more important element than the commercial?

No doubt. The primary duties of a minister are political. Part of his political duties consist in protecting our commercial relations, in so far as those relations may be jeopardized by political events.

MR. COBDEN—Do you think that if the salary of the ambassador at Paris was reduced to £5,000, instead of £10,000, which would be more than double the salary which the American minister gets, English visitors would be so likely to expect the costly hospitalities which they now receive; would they not, very likely, be as contented as they are now, if there were fewer parties given, and fewer invitations to dinner?

No, I think not. I think they would reckon our Ambassador a very stingy fellow, and would abuse him all over Europe. * * * * * *

FROM HAVANA.

The Cherokee—The Slave Trade—General News.
Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

HAVANA, Wednesday, Dec. 15, 1852.

The steamer *Cherokee*, which left yesterday for New-York, was fined fifteen dollars, for having on the previous trip discharged a conciliation gun when opposite the palace, as she was leaving port for New-Orleans, without having obtained permission from the supreme authority, in violation of the regulations of the port, &c. The offence is cheaply paid for, although it was followed by an explanation, that the intention was of compliement, that the Captain-General had been so easily satisfied in the *Crescent City* affair, and had condescended to permit her to float upon the waters of the Gulf without fear of annihilation,—not in the spirit of rejoicing for a victory obtained over the unchangeable edicts of Spanish pride. In relation to the *Cherokee*, the Captain of that boat has a difficult post to fill—following the best officer for such service that could be drawn from our Navy—a man who never committed an impropriety with his passengers or in the discharge of his duties on shipboard.

The mysterious working of the law is still retaining Capt. GRAY and his son under bonds, preventing their return to the United States. There should be in all this month two barks cleared from the United States, bound for the coast of Africa—one from Baltimore and one from New-York or an Eastern port. There are two fitting out in the harbor of Havana, as I was informed by a friend interested in the black "fleece" of this Spanish "Colchis," schooners of light draught, to get into good concealment up the rivers, and clipper built: at the east end of the island there are two brigs now ready for sea, and one or two to be ready very shortly on the south side—so the work for redemption from barbarism goes bravely on. The lighter vessels, if it should prove expedient for security, are used between the coast and the islands on the coast of Brazil, and they frequently pack into a space where twenty or thirty men would be uncomfortable, from one hundred and fifty to two hundred and fifty negroes—and often they leave the coast with so many on board, that they have scarcely space for provisions and water; and make sail for the Island of Cuba, where they arrive with the numbers vastly diminished by the discount of death, owing to the close and uncomfortable quarters to which they are confined for the long voyage. Can this systematic and regular return of notorious slavers, and their clearance from the ports of Cuba, be accomplished without the knowledge and consent of the authorities? It is impossible; and this charity that covers a multitude of sins, I am compelled to place to the credit of those who could restrain the traffic, if they would exercise the power they possess. In the reign of ALCOY, we had a remarkable instance, which shows the power, even after pocketed compensation, of control over the introduction, when there are found those bold enough to make denunciation in given cases. A cargo had been introduced not far from Havana, within the reach of railroad, before breakfast, and regularly paid for. But an officer in the infected district was to be removed to make place for a parasite favorite, and before going out of office, he seized some two hundred of the negroes, and they were brought within the reach of the "British and Spanish mixed Court of Justice," and thus secured their eventual freedom, unless they should happen to die, by report and well authenticated documentary evidence, before the expiration of seven years service, the term for covering the expenses incidental to their liberation from life bondage, and protection of the two Governments. The actuating motive was revenge upon the Captain-General, who had received the bonus—but his object was very far from being accomplished. The parties called upon ALCOY, with great delicacy, to refund the four or six ounces he had received, but it was one of those cases where correction was impossible—they knew nothing of any such transaction at the palace! The money was not delivered; but under *the usage*, the negroes were sold to the best bidders for the service of seven years, and a good part of the price paid, fell again into the all-absorbing purse of the Captain-General, which he kept well bound with the clasps of charity.

The officers of the frigate *Cyane* gave a splendid collation on board of the ship yesterday—from 11 o'clock to 3½—which was attended by a large company from the best of our society, embracing many dignitaries, native and foreign, with their families. The hospitality of the ship, and the courtesy of the officers, had the effect to excite the praise of some very fastidious and distinguished personages.

At this time we are in the dull preparation for the holidays, and all business is suspended, except the contributive departments, which are to minister to our feasting, from the 25th—Christmas day, to the 7th of January.

The RAVELS played last night at the Tacon Theatre, and had a full house. They always make good seasons at the Havana.

The *Isabel* is to leave early this morning.

I remain, yours.

THE SOUTHWEST.

The Weather in New-Orleans—Finances—Texas News, &c.
Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, Dec. 14, 1852.

Sweet languishing Spring has thrown her arms around hoary, stern, old Winter, and has completely captivated him with her bewitching loveliness. I really think that Winter has "given in," or rather given it up, for we have rarely witnessed such charming weather here in the month of December. Our City is crowded with strangers, more so than I have seen it for years at this period, and business generally is prosperous and flourishing. Canal-street (our Broadway) is daily thronged with beautiful and elegantly dressed ladies from every clime, and is becoming as attractive as your own great thoroughfare. The fact is, New-Orleans is going ahead, and is making rapid strides to establish herself as the first commercial city in the Union.

The Commissioners of the "consolidated debt" yesterday made their awards on the proposals for the sale of the new City Bonds, amounting to $1,300,000. The amount of bids made approached nearly two millions. $383,000 sold for 1 to 1½ per cent. premium, and the balance, $917,000, went at par. The Bonds were nearly all taken by our own bankers and our banking institutions; the Cincinnati Gas and Coke Company being the only "outsider," and they purchased but $5,000. The proceeds of the sale of those Bonds are fully sufficient to pay the total indebtedness of the City, including the old debt, with interest, which may become due up to the 1st July, 1853, as provided for by law. There are funds now on deposit in the Union Bank of your City sufficient to pay the coupons of interest which will be due up to that time. The "Consolidated Loan Tax," to be levied in January, will provide for the interest due on the 18th Jan. and July, 1854; and thereafter this tax will be collected annually for the payment of interest and the discharge of the Bonds then matured. Thus the whole liabilities and the total indebtedness of our City has been provided for, for more than twelve months in advance, by the operation of this regular annual tax law, which cannot be repealed under the charter, and which will always provide for the future. So New-Orleans is at last "out of the woods!" And we can now congratulate ourselves that our credit at home and abroad is equal to any city in the Union, as it stands on a foundation which can never be undermined—for all the taxable property of our citizens is irredeemably pledged for the security of the City debt, which the authorities have no power of increasing or of diminishing the amount of the security.

The steamship *Perseverance* has arrived from Galveston with dates to the 10th inst. The subscription books of the Houston and Austin Railroad Company have been opened, and stock to the amount of $100,000 would be taken at Austin.

A ball was given to the officers of the Army, at San Antonio, by the citizens, previous to their removal to Corpus Christi, which has lately been made headquarters.

Messrs. MORRELL and GIDDINGS, who were reported to have been murdered, have returned to San Antonio. They brought with them some very beautiful and valuable specimens of gold, silver, and copper ore, from the mines of Mexico.

The Races over the Corpus Christi course, are to take place in May next.

Hon. V. E. HOWARD, M. C., will be a candidate for reelection.

The Mexican Boundary Commissioners, under Mr. MAURICE CHANDLER had arrived at Fort Duncan, having been compelled to abandon the work on the Rio Grande on account of the loss of their boats and provisions in the Rapids. Since the death of Col. CRAIG, Lieut. GREEN has had command of the escort. The party were stopped near Santa Rosa, by WILD CAT, who is in command of a band of negroes and Indians. After a short talk with Lieut. GREEN, the Chief let them pass.

We have news from Brownsville to the 25th ult. The Revolutionists continue to be successful. Gen. AVALOS, at Matamoros, had received an express from his Lieutenant at Camargo, that CARVAJAL had crossed over to Mexico on the 17th, and that he was on his way to Monterey, where the people had called him to take the head of the Revolutionists against the Government. JARAUTA, the commanding General at Monterey, had shut himself up in the citadel, with some forty regulars, to save himself.

BRAVO and his regulars were defeated at Victoria on the 13th ult., by the Guards, with the loss of his artillery.

The city of Tampico is in the hands of the Revolutionists of Tamaulipas, and the town has pronounced against the Government at Mexico.

Our State election comes off on the 27th inst. The candidates for the Legislature have all been nominated. No nominations were made by either party for Judges. ADELUS.

Benton and Calhoun.

[From the National Intelligencer of Tuesday]

TO THE EDITORS.

C STREET, Dec. 20, 1852.

MESSRS. GALES & SEATON: I have to ask you to do me the favor to give the accompanying papers (a letter and a brief paragraph from a speech) a place in the National *Intelligencer*, they being of some public concern, made so by the conduct of others. The occasion for asking this favor is this:

The New Orleans paper, the *Crescent*, has lately charged me with making "*unmanly assaults upon the dying* CALHOUN;" and Mr. FOOTE, in a speech in the Senate at the commencement of the last session, in reply to Mr. RHETT'S reproach that he has hastened Mr. CALHOUN'S death, "*hurried him into his grave*"—(by his attack upon him in his weak state after delivering his last speech, read for him by Mr. MASON)—said that he did it to anticipate me; "*that he had good reason to believe that twenty-four hours would not elapse before the thunder of Mr. Benton's voice would be heard denouncing us all as traitors and disunionists, and upon evidence which many unprejudiced citizens would hold to be quite satisfactory.*"

Now, all this is gratuitous. I never did assault the dying CALHOUN, and never had any design to do so, and no one had any reason, good or bad, to believe so. And, besides, the reason now given by Mr. FOOTE for his reply to Mr. CALHOUN is exactly contrary to the one given about two years before—at the time the reply was made; and which reason then given, and declared to be the only one, referred to Mr. CALHOUN'S long expected absence, and was in these words: "*My only reason for referring to the matter at this time was, that I did not expect the honorable Senator to be here at all for many days.*"

The letter from Mr. VENABLE, and the passage from my speech at St. Louis above two years ago, and before there was any question about it, will show that I made no attack upon the "dying CALHOUN," and had no intention to do any such thing; and, consequently, that Mr. FOOTE'S late excuse for attacking him is an after-thought—unfounded, and not thought of at the time, and contradicted by what was thought of at the time.

The letter from Mr. VENABLE is in answer, as it shows, to one from me, and the passage from the speech is the excuse which I gave to my constituents, after I went home from the session of 1850, for not renewing the disunion controversy with Mr. CALHOUN, according to my promises in the Summer of 1849.

Very respectfully, gentlemen, your obliged fellow-citizen, THOMAS H. BENTON.

Letter from Hon. Mr. Venable to Col. Benton.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18, 1852.

DEAR SIR: I have to acknowledge the receipt of yours of this date, requesting a statement of facts, as recollected by me, which you propose to place before the public, in order to defend you from the charge of making "*unmanly attacks upon the dying* CALHOUN." You refer, as I suppose, to the last appearance of the great South Carolinian in the Senate of the United States, and of the events of that day; and ask me as to my recollection of certain side remarks, made at the time by yourself, loud enough to be heard by myself and others. I was present in the Senate Chamber on the day in which he made his last appearance, and witnessed the debate in which he engaged, and which will be found detailed in the *Congressional Globe* of that date.

He was greatly emaciated and enfeebled by disease, and last sinking to the grave. I felt at the time that the discussion was unnecessary, and urged upon him under circumstances which could give nothing but pain to his friends. Mere physical exhaustion rendered him incapable of doing justice to his subject or himself. If your inquiry of me relates to that time, I do recollect much that you said. I stood near you, and not far from Mr. CALHOUN, listening to the debate, and in deep anxiety as to the fatal effect that the excitement must have upon him.

My attention was arrested by your voice, and in tones loud enough to be heard by myself and others. You most strongly denounced the attack then in progress, saying that you had as little reason to like Mr. CALHOUN as any one, and was pledged to attack him in the Senate in reference to political differences existing between you; that nothing would be more acceptable to you than that he should be in health, that you might make that attack like a man; but, to use your own expression: "When God puts his hand upon a man, I take mine off."

You made other remarks indicating a strong impulse at the moment to rise and defend him; and in decided terms expressed your indignation at the passing occurrences. You doubtless recollect that I approached you immediately, and remarked that those manly expressions had obliterated almost every recollection of any of your political course in which I had not concurred. Others, doubtless, heard the remarks made by you, as it was a subject of conversation at the time.

I am apprised of the antagonism of Mr. CALHOUN and yourself; your discussions, and publications, and replies are matters of history; with these I have at this time nothing to do, and of them nothing to say. But on the occasion to which I refer, indeed the only time that I ever saw my venerated friend in his place in the Senate physically unable to sustain himself in debate, it would be gross injustice, and an entire perversion of facts, to charge you with making "unmanly assaults upon the dying CALHOUN." It is with reluctance that I consent that my recollections of these events should be brought before the public; but I cannot refuse a statement of facts occurring in my presence when simple justice requires me to reply to your inquiry.

I am, respectfully, yours,

Hon. THOMAS H. BENTON. A. W. VENABLE.

Extract from Mr. Benton's Speech at St. Louis, Nov. 9, 1850—The Introductory Passage.

"CITIZENS: When I left home last Fall to go on to Congress, I was under a pledge to renew in the Senate the discussion of the nullification resolutions of our last General Assembly, which had occupied me here during the Summer; and thus to carry back to its source, and to the place from which it came, the war upon the Union and upon myself. I did not redeem that pledge, and I have never stated *publicly* the reason why I did not.

"When I got to Washington, I found Mr. CALHOUN in no condition to engage in the violent contest which that discussion would involve. He was evidently sinking into the grave, and I had no heart to raise controversy with a dying man. When in health and vigor I had often engaged him; but, dying, he became a sacred object in my eyes. He soon ceased to attend the Senate; and his written speech, the last he ever made, read by Mr. MASON, (for he was too weak to speak it or even read it himself,) could not tempt me to reply, much less attack him.

That last speech laid him open to new assaults—bared his side to new blows; but I would not take advantage of it. And when the next day I saw him brought back, by the help of friends, to repulse the assaults which were made upon him—when I saw him borrowing strength from indignation, and contending courageously against double numbers—I felt more like defencing than attacking him—defending, not upon the principle of right or wrong, but on the impulse of humanity, which takes the part of the sick and the dying against the well and the strong who jump upon him."

Free Banking.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

Your editorial on the topic of Free Banking, in the *Times* of the 17th inst., introduces to your readers the whole subject of Banking and currency, and induces the following questions: What are the principles which govern the subject, and what is the precise evil against which we are to guard, and which, at the present time, seems to agitate the public?

Free Banking in fact, though not technically, has been in operation, in New-England, for a whole generation. Mr. CAREY has written elaborately to prove their system the best in the world, it being the system of free-trade in Banking. Free Banking has been the law of New-York for twelve or fourteen years, and the impression has been very general that it is a decided improvement upon the old system, or that of New-England. Now it is proposed to extend the system over the nation; the citizens of other States propose to adopt the system we enjoy, to engraft the system of New-England and New-York upon that of the West and South, to give it, by the action of Congress, to the District of Columbia; when, immediately, alarm is excited and serious dangers are apprehended; the *Journal of Commerce*, which is the especial advocate of free-trade in our foreign commerce, is clamorous for restriction in the trade in money.

One of two things is true; either *the system* is defective and mischievous, and all our previous ideas of its excellence are erroneous,—it is not what Mr. CAREY has supposed, the best in the world, and we have been deceiving ourselves into a false security, or the present alarm is unfounded.

To comprehend what is Free Banking in New-England, let us take Connecticut as an example. She has a population of 370,000, and her Bank loans extend to fifteen or sixteen millions. If the whole United States had adopted the same system, the movement would have reached eight hundred millions, or more, of loans—a tolerable operation in the Banking line. Yet Connecticut is not content, but, to extend her operations, has recently adopted *Free* Banking, and is creating more Banks. Her 370,000 people think it profitable for themselves, or *their neighbors*, to pay interest upon fifteen millions of Bank loans, and are disposed to extend the business still further. If such is the case in Connecticut, why not in all other sections of the Union? If she grows rich by it—and they seem to—why may not others?

Capital invested in Public stocks or Real Estate will not earn its owner more than 5 per cent. per annum, but in Banking it has paid—it does pay 7 or 8 per cent., and accumulate a surplus in a few years equal to a proportion of 10 or 20 per cent. This is the case in Connecticut, even, and now tried in New-York. Why not, then, permit free competition in Banking, as in other pursuits, till competition shall reduce its profits to the level of capital in other forms of investment? These questions indicate the principles upon which Banking is conducted, its object is *double interest* for capital. The method by which it is accomplished, and its effect upon public interests, we leave for future consideration.

The precise evil apprehended is *want of security*. It is assumed that Public Stocks of the first class—those of the United States and New-York—may properly serve as security for Bank issues; but that those of other States, and especially Railroad and City Stocks, are not adequate. Especially is it assumed, that private obligations—such as the notes of the customers of Banks—are entirely insufficient; and hence the new system of stock securities.

These opinions we have no doubt are all founded in error. If they are true, then the Banks of New-England, whose assets are entirely the private obligations of their customers, are the least secure. All the experience of Banking in the United States contradicts the position; the only serious losses have been in connexion with Public Stocks, and whose dependence has been wholly upon *private security*, as in New-England there has been comparatively no loss. Should a financial crisis again occur, the banks will be ruined, if at all, by the fact that they are large holders of Public Stocks, which, intended as security to the public, will prove the reverse, and the Banks of New-England as heretofore will come out of the trial unhurt, while those of the Middle and Western States, will be sadly crippled, if not broken down.

The evil is, the whole foundation of our financial structure is a false assumption: we assume that *credit* and *capital* are equivalents; we act upon the theory, the truth of which is denied by the London *Times* in its article on LOUIS NAPOLEON'S new bank project. "It requires no elaborate argument, clothed with the authority of TURGOT, to prove that the augmentation of capital is a fundamental cause of public prosperity; but there is this condition attached to the proposition, that the augmentation must be real. LOUIS NAPOLEON and his financial instruments go upon the notion that the same effects may be produced, though the augmentation of capital should be only imaginary; that is, an augmentation of the paper that is to represent it." We, as a nation, have acted upon the principles assumed by the French Dictator, and hence the doubt, debate and uncertainty which pervades the public mind. PAR.

From Key West.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

KEY WEST, FLORIDA, Wednesday, Dec. 15, 1852.

I have but little news of importance to communicate by this mail, there being no wrecks and but few marine disasters. The brig *Empire*, from Galveston to New-York, experienced a severe gale on the 10th inst., which resulted in a total loss of sails and some of her yards. She succeeded in making this port, where she arrived on Monday, Dec. 13. She will be partially refitted here and will leave for her destined port with all possible dispatch.

The brig *Florina*, bound from Charleston for Boston, was blown off in a heavy gale and was obliged to square away for this port—the foremast being so badly sprung that it was impossible to carry sail on it. She has been condemned by the Surveyors as unseaworthy, and her hull sold at auction. The brig *Harp* is now taking in her cargo of cotton and rice and will sail in a few days.

The salvage on the schooner *Anita Damon*, reaches $400. The schooner is nearly repaired and will commence reloading on Saturday.

The Savannah boat failed to connect with the steamer *Isabel* on her last trip from Charleston, and in consequence no mails were brought to this place

I remain your correspondent, CAYO HUESSO.

LOSS OF REV. DR. PECK'S LIBRARY.—The destruction of the library of Dr. PECK, at Rock Spring, Illinois, together with the immense mass of documents and various other materials for his "*History of the Valley of the Mississippi*," has been announced in nearly all the newspapers of the West. We have seen a letter from him, to a friend in this town, giving more in detail, an account of that disaster, and of the contents of the library. In the collection was an immense number of files of magazines, newspapers, reviews, &c., extending back, many of them to the year 1818, and in many instances to near the commencement of the present century. The annual reports of most, if not all, of the various societies of the United States were there. Hardly a pamphlet printed in this State, within the last forty years, but could be found in this collection. The manuscript department was extremely valuable. In his travels over the West, he had taken down from the lips of the early settlers, a biography of these pioneers, and the history of their times. The number of these manuscripts was very great. Besides these, he had a large and valuable library of the choicest works, collected many of them, in Philadelphia and other Eastern cities. One of the most extensive cabinets of minerals found in the West was deposited here. Happily, most of the documents necessary to his forthcoming work, which is partly ready for the press, chanced to be at his house, and were saved, besides some two or three thousand volumes of valuable books.—*Carrollton Gazette.*

THE UNIVERSITY OF ALABAMA.—The *Independent Monitor*, published at Tuscaloosa, contains the catalogue of the University for 1852-3, from which it appears that the institution is tolerably patronized. The number of pupils is as follows: Seniors 14; Juniors 21; Sophomores 11; Freshmen 22; total 101. Of those, Mobile furnishes four.

The Faculty state, in regard to admissions, that applicants are almost universally found deficient in the elementary branches, such as Arithmetic, Grammar, Geography, &c., &c. This is a great, and we are sorry to believe, a prevailing defect in our general educational systems. Pupils, in their anxiety to study advanced branches, are allowed to skim lightly the surface of what constitutes the basis of a good education, and turn their attention to those regarded as more profound and honorable. This is a very serious mistake in the manner of education, and cannot be too severely censured. A parent or teacher will too often, from mere pride or temporary gratification, doom a child to superficiality and comparative uselessness. In our city public schools particular pains are taken to avoid so grave an error.

Aaron H. Small, mate of brig *Sabao*, was examined before U. S. Commissioner Hallett, yesterday, and held for trial on a charge of cruelly beating James Bryan, one of his crew. Capt. Mark D. Means was also arraigned for assaulting the same seaman, but was discharged.

Political State of Buenos Ayres.

Extract of a Letter, dated

BUENOS AYRES, Oct. 26, 1852.

One whole month has transpired, during which time peace and tranquility have reigned unmolested. How long this happy reign will continue, time only can tell.

General URQUIZA, after having returned to his Province, declaring his intention of leaving Buenos Ayres to govern herself as she best liked, is making great efforts to set the Deputies together, to install the General Congress without the cooperation of this Province, thinking, by that means, to be able to preserve his influence over the interior Provinces. He has issued circulars to the foreign Agents, stating that in all matters referring to the foreign relations of the Argentine Confederation, they must treat with him, as he is vouchered by the nation with the direction of said relations. He has also addressed the Governments of the interior Provinces, urging them to send their Deputies to the National Congress, as he was determined to proceed to the installation of the said Congress without the concurrence of Buenos Ayres, and to form a Constitution with the exclusion of the *revolted* Buenos Ayres; using every argument to induce the Provinces to believe that Buenos Ayres is inimical to them, and is resolved to oppress them in all she can. He also issued a decree prohibiting the trade between Entrerios and Buenos Ayres, and levying a duty on all goods and produce in the trade between this place and the interior Provinces—in a word, placing Buenos Ayres on the same footing as a foreign nation.

I much doubt he will be able to succeed, but the attitude he has assumed is calculated to create schisms which are very much at variance with his programme of fusion of parties, which was the means of raising him to the position he attained, and which I look upon as the soul of peace, and the only means of realizing so desirable an end.

As the diplomatic corps is accredited to the *Argentine Confederation*, and as URQUIZA, by hook or by crook, was exchanged with the foreign affairs of the Republic, the Diplomatic agents are without power to treat with the province of Buenos Ayres, which, having withdrawn her powers from URQUIZA, as well as her Deputies from the proposed Congress, is virtually separated from the Confederation, until such time as a National Congress, in which she shall be represented, shall have met. This circumstance places the Diplomatic agents in an awkward position. Buenos Ayres may be said to constitute the Confederation, or at least, the most important part of it. They cannot treat with her. URQUIZA invites them to treat with him; he cannot, *now*, dispose of the destinies of Buenos Ayres. Shall they leave their posts here, and go to Entrerios? For what? With the exception of Mr PENDLETON, U. S. *Chargé*, who I am told intends to go to URQUIZA, the remaining foreign agents have contented themselves with acknowledging the receipt of the despatches, or notes sent them by HAQUIZA, in tenor as above stated; and those from this Government, informing them that, as far as Buenos Ayres is concerned, she recognizes the free navigation of the interior rivers, the independence of Paraguay, and all the privileges and immunities which had been conceded her the previous administration.

In the meantime, this Government has sent General PAZ on a mission to the interior Provinces. The object of this mission is to explain the nature, object and extent of the movement of the 11th September, to invite them to send deputies to a general Congress, where they will be able to express freely their views without being subjected to, to say the least, the *displeasure* of the Provisional Director, with extraordinary powers over the lives and property of individuals, and the treasures and resources of the country. Much depends upon the issue of this mission. If the Provinces come to an amicable understanding with Buenos Ayres, URQUIZA is done, and we may look for peace and prosperity, at least, for a time; but if, on the other hand, URQUIZA succeeds in gaining the confidence, or in overawing a portion of the Provinces, civil war and its destructive concomitants will visit us without delay.

Though Buenos Ayres is able to cope successfully against URQUIZA, and all the interior Provinces, still war would cripple her trade for an indefinite period the all-important Constitution of the country. URQUIZA and his friends believe that "what has been done once, may be done again." The argument is good under ordinary circumstances, but is by no means so in the present case. Why did URQUIZA succeed on the 3d of Feb.? It would be a long story to recapitulate all the whys and wherefores; and the few reasons which follow will suffice to convince any one, that, as the circumstances which operated in his favor in that instance cannot possibly exist again, neither can he conquer Buenos Ayres a second time.

The long existing hatred of the Brazilian Government against ROSAS, and the dread and apprehension in which it was kept by him caused them to spare no means, no exertions, no sacrifice of honor or expense, to get him out of the way. URQUIZA, whose cupidity was well known, having on a previous occasion, during the French blockade, bargained with the French agents, was now bought outright by the Brazilians, who not only furnished him all the money he wanted, but armament, ammunition, men and ships. Still all that would not have sufficed to secure the victory. It was necessary to create a defection in the enemy's camp; and to do this hypocrisy was indispensable. On the 1st of May, 1851, URQUIZA raised the banner of *Liberty*, issued a programme in which he stated his *liberal, disinterested* views and intentions. He invited all the Provinces to form a coalition for the sole purpose of "*dethroning* the tyrant of Buenos Ayres, with the view of constituting the country." He promised that the moment Gen ROSAS was out of the way, he would, with his forces, retire to his own Province, and allow the Buenos Ayreans to act independently. It was those promises which gained the day;—it was this that caused ROSAS' formidable army to surrender almost without firing a shot; and it was this that gave URQUIZA a place in history which he has since forfeited. After he entered the city without the slightest opposition, he issued a proclamation in which he said he did not come as a conqueror; that they were all brethren, no conquerors or conquered; and at the same time that these beautiful sentiments were being circulated in print, hundreds were sacrificed in cold blood, and, as it were to glory in shame, their gory heads were hung in public view on the trees by the way side to Palermo, and the mangled bodies were thrown in the ditches! Seven hundred defenceless individuals were sent to Entrerios in chains, and more recently he usurped the government of the Buenos Ayres, banished its representatives, and having formed a Congress of his own pick and choice, was sure of being the *first Constitutional President* of the Argentine Confederation, with greater powers than the Autocrats of Russia! It was to preserve themselves from such a result that the Representatives of the people of Buenos Ayres protested, and for which they were banished; and it was for the same purpose that the movement of the 11th September was put in action, in a manner as wise and humane as it has proved successful. Let me ask you now—can URQUIZA do again what he did once! No; his time has passed. Had he fulfilled his promise, and retired to his province after gaining the victory, he would have immortalized himself; he would now have the blessing of thousands who curse him. These are plain facts, known by everybody, and by no means exaggerated.—*Journal of Commerce.*

DEPARTURE OF MISSIONARIES.—FAREWELL SERVICES.—The religious services which took place at the Park-street Church, last evening, on the occasion of the departure of a band of missionaries, were of a very impressive and interesting character. The following are the names of those who were to sail this morning in the *Sultana*, and who are about to enter upon the sacred but trying labor of evangelizing the Oriental world: Rev. WM. CLARK and wife, Rev. W. A FARNSWORTH and wife, Rev. A. T. PRATT and wife, Miss M HAVEN, Miss M. A. WEST, LUTHER ELLIS and CHARLES A. ALLEN. They are to be employed, under the control of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, in Syria, Assyria and Persia.

The services were commenced by the singing of HABER'S beautiful and well known Missionary Hymn,

"From Greenland's icy mountains," &c.

After which, and a prayer by Rev. Dr. ADAMS, of the Union and Essex-street Church, Rev. RUFUS ANDERSON, Secretary of the Board, read an address to the departing missionaries, on the subject of the mission, and their connection with the same

Mr ANDERSON gave a brief and interesting account of the progress of the Christian missions in those regions now so benighted, but which were once the seat of so much wisdom, wealth and power.

At the close of Mr. ANDERSON'S address, the choir sung WATTS'S Hymn, commencing

"Jesus shall reign where'er the sun."

Rev. Mr. STONE, of the Park-street Church, then tendered, on behalf of the Christian audience there assembled, a sincere and earnest farewell, and the services closed by singing the Doxology.

The house was densely crowded, and many went away, being unable to gain admittance in consequence of the throng.

Another band of missionaries, making the whole number twenty-four, will soon follow their associates, who take their departure in the *Sultana*.—*Boston Journal, 20th inst.*

FLORIDA LEGISLATURE AND INDIANS.—Dr. MAGRE, of Hillsborough, in the Florida Legislature, now in session, has given notice of his intention to bring in a bill to extend the laws of the State over the Territory now in the occupation of the Indians. The *Floridian & Journal* says that the General Government has failed to perform its duty in the removal of the Seminoles, according to repeated treaty stipulation, is unquestionable. And it is no less true that the people residing on the frontier have, from time to time, since the order of Gen WORTH, (to go no further back,) seen great cause for alarm, and, notwithstanding the course Gov. BROWN has adopted in sending Major-General HOPKINS to the frontier, do not yet consider themselves safe. No expense to the State will be incurred by the movement of Mr MAGRE, it cannot interfere with the movements of Government, and besides, it will serve to show the Government at Washington, as well as the Indians, that the State is in earnest, and means to take the matter in her own hands, in the event the proper authorities do not perform their duty.

The views of the *Journal* are undoubtedly correct. The report of the Indian Department speaks confidently of the early removal of the Indians from the territory, and a communication in the *National Intelligencer*, from Gen. BLAKE, states that a move will be made among the Seminoles during the present month. Both of these assurances come from one side of the question. We have been informed from the other quarter, that the prospect of a speedy removal is as far off as ever, that BILLY BOWLEGS remains in a state of beastly intoxication, which is part of the same spree he commenced while on a visit to the great father at Washington, and says that "no treaty good while red-man drunk." The surveying parties in Florida will reach the Indian territory by May, when the direct question of persuasion will be resorted to. In the mean time it appears to be the rule of Gen. BLAKE, to keep the Government quiet by promises, by a show of monthly instalments of removing a few squaws with their children. *Nous verrons.*—*Savannah Georgian.*

AN ALTERED BILL.—One of the most successful cases of altering bills from a small to a large denomination, was discovered in the Suffolk Bank this morning. The bill in question was altered from a $1 to a *five hundred*, and so perfectly was the thing done that the foreign money-teller of the Suffolk Bank took it without suspicion, and the cheat was only discovered by the scrutiny of the accountant. The bill was the issue of the Central Bank, of Middletown, Conn, HENRY D. SMITH, Cashier, and CHARLES WOODWARD, President. It is lettered A., No 6. The vignette is a horse dashing at full speed over a prairie. The cheat was accomplished by cutting off the two ends of the bill, and pasting on in their stead the denomination of $500. On the left hand are the figures 500 at the top and bottom, between which is a fancy figure of a boy and girl, with a ship in the distance. In the centre, the figures 500, and the words five hundred are printed. On the right hand is a male and female head, one above the other Whether the sum obtained by this villainy, or its execution, is considered, the cheat is one of the most successful attempted in this vicinity for a long time.—*Boston Journal, 20th inst.*

HOSPITAL MONEY.—Mr. R. B. FORBES, of this city, (Boston,) who in many ways has shown an interest in seamen, is making an effort to get rid of that grose imposition, the "hospital tax,"—a tax that our affluent Government wrings from the earnings of the poor sailors, and of the expenditure of which no proper account has ever been given. Let Mr. FORBES'S petition to Congress be signed, and a strong appeal made to that body to do one just thing. Every man, woman and child is a debtor to the mariner, by whose hardihood, as well as by capital and mercantile genius, commerce is kept at work as a civilizer; and, consequently, all should feel it a duty to see that the mariner receives fair treatment. Is there such tax upon landsmen, and especially upon soldiers? It is poor business if, with an enormous revenue he does so much to bring into the public treasury, the sailor must be made to pay for the comforts of a hospital—supposing that the assessment in question is all devoted to the purpose which its name implies—by no means a certain supposition.—*Christian Register.*

SHAMEFUL.—J. O. WILLIAMS was found dead in a house on Main-street, Utica, on Friday last, and a verdict of death from "exhaustion and want of proper care," rendered concerning him. The Utica *Herald* finds on further inquiry, that if he did not *die from positive starvation*, his end was hastened by neglect and desertion. He had been for some time unwell, and had depended for his subsistence upon the charity of friends. And when he became too feeble to seek aid at the hands of his neighbors, he was *left to die in want of the ordinary necessaries of life.* He was a member of the Welch Methodist Church, and has a brother living in Utica, in comfortable circumstances, in good repute, and a prominent member of the Church and Sabbath School. The fact stands out that an old man, seventy-three years old, of long residence in the city, of irreproachable character and good standing in the Church of Christ, has *been permitted to die, from want and neglect, in the midst of his neighbors, his former Christian associates, and his own kindred.* Upon whom must the guilt and the infamy rest?—*Albany Atlas.*

LUMBER SURVEY OF BANGOR FOR 1852.—SURVEYOR'S OFFICE, BANGOR, Dec. 18, 1852.—A statement of the amount of lumber surveyed in 1852, compared with the survey of 1851:

	1851.	1852.
Green Pine	115,176,783	102,443,465
Dry Pine	28,409,417	21,956,271
Spruce	47,567,682	63,859,929
Hemlock, Hardwood, &c	10,851,948	11,139,757
Total	202,005,830	199,389,422

From the above statement, kindly furnished us by Mr. HOOK, of the Surveyor General's Office, it will be seen that the deficit of lumber this year is not so great as was expected, being not quite 3,000,000 feet. The quantity of Spruce has increased this year over 16,000,000 feet Spruce and Hemlock lumber may be expected to show a great increase in the future, while Pine lumber must decrease.—*Bangor Mercury.*

THE TROUBLE AT THE NAVY YARD ENDED.—The workmen at the Charlestown Navy Yard held another meeting last evening agreeable to adjournment, and heard the report of the Committee who visited Brooklyn, N. Y., for the purpose of conferring with the workmen in the Navy Yard there. The committee stated that they had an interview with the Brooklyn workmen, and that they would have refused to have continued at work if the suspension of the obnoxious order had not been made general. Resolutions were adopted expressive of thanks to Commodore GREGORY for his courtesy to committees from the workmen;—to the committee of citizens for assistance rendered;—and to the presiding officers of the meeting; after which the meeting adjourned *sine die.*—*Boston Traveller, 21st.*

THE AZTEC CHILDREN LAW SUIT SETTLED.—We learn that the controversy about the possession of the AZTEC children has been finally settled, by compromise, and that Mr. MORRIS, who has them in charge, has paid to RAYMONDO SELVA, the claimant for possession of them, the sum of thirteen thousand dollars for his interest in them. The documents were prepared by CORNELIUS GUILLON, Esq., attorney for Mr. MORRIS, and acknowledged before MF WILCOX, Notary Public. Mr. MORRIS is, therefore, the legal possessor of the youngsters, and we are sure they could not be in better hands. They are on exhibition in Baltimore, and we are told they are doing remarkably well. An extraordinary pair as they are, they must continue to be subjects of very great interest.

NEWS BY THE MAILS.

Dr. Baird in a lecture before the Smithsonian Institution at Washington, delivered last week, gave a very interesting account of the Emperor of Russia—his appearance, his natural talents, the interest he feels in the welfare of the nation, his mistake in giving so much attention to military affairs, &c. Also of his son, the Nasheodnik, or his heir apparent, whose name is Alexander, and who must now be about 35 years of age. He is well educated, of amiable disposition, and takes a deep interest in the subject of internal improvements. On this account many were led to entertain high expectations of him. The Emperor was 56 years old in July last, and to appearance is a man in the prime of life. The recent death of the son in law of the Emperor, the Duke of Leuchtenberg, was a great loss, for he was one of the few men who had the courage to tell the Emperor freely and fully his mind. So had the late Grand Duke Michael, the youngest brother of the Emperor, who died three years ago.

Dr. Stone has compiled for the Boston Almanac a list of the members of the new Legislature. He makes the number of Whigs elected to the House, 150; Democrats 70; Free Democrats, 54, and National (i. e., Hunker,) 15. This gives a Whig majority of 11, which is more than the most decided Whig papers have ever claimed. On the Liquor Law, the Doctor estimates the Senate as standing, when the vacancies are filled by Whigs. For the Law 22; against it, 18. The House is estimated to stand thus: For the Law 128; against it 119; unknown 42. Of the Whigs, 83 being opposed to the Law, 43 in favor of it, and 24 unknown; of the Democrats, 28 against, 32 for, and 17 unknown; of the Free-Soilers, 4 against and 50 for; of the Hunkers, 12 against 2 for, and 1 unknown. This table is so incomplete as to be of no great value in calculating results.

Says the Albany *Evening Journal*, of Tuesday, Judge MASON was not appealed to in vain. He granted the motion to compel Mr COOK to surrender the books and papers of the Treasury Department to Mr. WELCH, while the main question of title to the office is still undecided. That point is to be argued before the Court of Appeals in a fortnight. Meanwhile by a compulsory process, under the sanction of an Inferior Court, the books and papers have been placed in the hands of a gentleman whom the only tribunal, competent to give a final decision, has not yet declared entitled to hold them! Such anomalies could only arise under Loco Foco rule. Mr. WELCH takes possession this morning. The tenure of his stay depends upon the decision of the Court of Appeals.

It is stated that the Hudson's Bay Company are about to dispatch a boat expedition to the Arctic Sea, for the purpose of completing the survey of the northern shores of America, only a small portion of which (probably from 300 to 400 miles) now remains unexplored. The party is to consist of one officer and twelve men, including two Esquimaux interpreters, in two boats; the one boat light and small, for convenient transport over land and for river navigation; the other large, strong, and well fitted for encountering rough weather in an open sea, but without any deck or other covering except tarpaulins. Mr. John REE, the officer who is to command the expedition, states that he has from the Company a *carte blanche* to prov

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was pending to which all our liberties are to be traced, and say whether you cannot do more than justify, even honor, the sacrifice which stripped off the decorations of Religion in order to save its life. It was ABRAHAM offering up his own son, when the Puritan showed his purpose to forego some of the sweet privileges of his faith, in the principle that what was lawful, in itself, was not expedient or right in those critical exigencies which were to decide the destinies of generations. I speak not of the present times, but there is not a man of us who, had it been his lot to take part in the struggles of our fathers, would not have refused the observance of *Christmas*, that annual festival which was garlanded with all the memories of ancestry, just so soon as it was understood that the name itself was a symbol of that great strife to which all were pledged. For the same reason was it, because one party addressed prayers to a multitude of Saints, some of whom, to say the least, were of a doubtful character, therefore the Puritan refused the prefix of *Saint* even to the Apostle of the Gentiles, and the Disciple who leaned on JESUS' bosom.

Because the Romanist prescribed the duty of praying for the dead, the Puritan, to avoid the least imputation of what he regarded an unscriptural error, declined all religious services at the interment of his friends. The first instance in which it is known that a prayer was offered at a funeral in New-England, was so late as 1685, at the interment of Rev. WILLIAM ADAMS, of Dedham, Mass., an act which attracted much observation at the time, and was generally commended then for its propriety. Puritanism the nakedness of religion? It was the nakedness of the athlete, entering the arena, stripping himself of every robe which would embarrass his limbs, before wresting for very life. The struggle past, wonder not that the victor carried away the book for which he fought, holding up high and foremost the prize he had won—that in the outburst of his enthusiasm and exultation he poured scorn on all things profane and human, in opposition to the object of his reverence and faith. Wonder not that when he took it with him into the cabin of the *Mayflower*—a free dove into the Ark—he solaced his lonely voyage with its sublime realities; that three sermons a day throughout the passage, charmed the weariness of the exiles, and that their joyful psalms, mingled day and night with the roar of the winds and the everlasting anthem of the ocean.

Think it not strange that men emerging from such a history should require some time to relax their religious austerity, and discover, in new circumstances, the happy medium. Smile not at the great truth which is hidden in the playful remark of that veritable historian, Mr. Diedrich Knickerbocker, that the colonists unanimously resolved that they would take "the legislation of Moses as the laws of the province, till such time as they had leisure to make better." What else, in all consistency, could they do, than acknowledge the book against which government, authority and letters had long been in arms? And so of necessity, from the very enthusiasm of their success, they swung over into the extreme of severity. The forced conformity of the English commonwealth, and the legislative gravity of the New England Church, were mistakes, we would say; but they were mistakes which no human wisdom could have escaped. There are some things in our nature which never can be forced. Seriousness is one and laughter is another. The Puritans rebelled when King JAMES commanded them to play according to law. We wish now that they could have remembered the same law of humanity when they sought to make men serious according to statute. For myself, I have never wondered at the phenomena of New-England witchcraft, unless human nature has materially changed since the days of our boyhood. I incline to think that, were the same enactments in force now which existed two centuries ago in Massachusetts, relative to the forced gravity of the young, queer things would occasionally made their appearance down the chimneys; incomprehensible pins would be stuck into the flesh of the aged, and unaccountable missiles would be projected by invisible hands.

Nor is this all which can be said of Puritanical austerity. There is a liberty which leads to lawlessness. The heroes of PLUTARCH, with their passionate love of freedom, had no conception of the laws by which that freedom should be moderated and restrained. No servitude is so debasing as that of liberty without law. All history has chronicled the same story—those who would be free, baffled by their own success, and buried beneath their own triumphs—independence leading to wealth, wealth to luxury, luxury to impatience of control, and then, by rapid stages, to effeminacy, corruption, vassalage, and destruction. A new thing was that which the Puritan had undertaken—liberty which tends to excess, he sought to moderate and control. Hence he submitted himself to self-denying ordinances, and to severe discipline. Breaking away from the authority of a king, in a peculiar sense, he put himself under the authority of God. He struck for freedom, and conquered himself. He demanded his rights, and passed his self-denying ordinances. The more he was coerced into rebellion against political and ecclesiastical usurpation, the more weighty and laws, denials and mortifications he laid on himself. That liberty which he espoused was not the goddess of which the Pagans had sung, with a loose dress, and a flushed cheek, bacchanalian voice and dancing step; rather was it, in the imagery of the book he had studied so well, a "chaste virgin," whose very smile was sobered with gravity, whose beauty was that of serious thought, and whose every grace of garment, word and manner declared not only the spirit of life, but the law of religion at the heart. The Puritan was not the first man who had fought heroically and successfully for freedom; but he was the chief of those, who having obtained it, however intolerant they may have been, were not intoxicated and ruined by it. He did more than break the bonds of the Philistines; he avoided the effeminacy of freedom, and rigidly adhered to the self control and abstemiousness in which was the secret of his strength. Hence gravity and austerity with him were a study and a law. Their dread of the play-house, the bear-garden, the dance and the revel, was their mode of expressing a great truth—that man, if he would preserve and enjoy liberty, must keep himself from these things which tend to the destruction of liberty—must control himself. Say they were mistaken as to modes; who shall question the truth of their judgment? Our liberties may be secured in charters and constitutions; but who and what shall guarantee us against the excess of liberty but self control in the individual man. The motive power, the mainspring, the regulator, balance and detachment, may be combined in the same mechanism. Give to the comet centrifugal force alone and it will burn and destroy, strewing its lawless course with blazing ruin; but join therewith the centripetal force, and it will be sure to turn to the right point and shoot along its boundless path, itself a world of fire, yet passing between other worlds without collision or harm, awakening only admiration at the harmony and beauty of the mighty laws it obeys. Show us where and when, in these modern times, there has been political revolution favorable to liberty which has been successful without the combination of life and laws, impulse and restraint, which must be born of the Christian faith. No man understands the politics or literature of Continental Europe, who remembers not that infidelity ever arose in might against despotism, enlisting herself in the cause of justice and humanity, asserting man's rights with an eloquent tongue and defending his weakness with a strong arm; but when old tyranny was dethroned, the successful combatant put the torch to the temples of religion, burned up its own house; and like the demonian in the New Testament, went raging about among the tombs, cutting its own flesh, and refusing alike the restraints of clothes and chains. English Puritanism uprose against the same despotism; but when its victories were won, it reared its churches and school-houses. Casting away the chain, it held itself in firm faith to truth and duty; and with the Bible in its hand, and prayer in its heart, it went to work to build no free institutions on the foundations of religion. There lies the difference between the history of Puritan republicanism and all the mournful disappointments of the world.

One thing more remains to be said to complete the subject. That book which was the Puritan's life had taught him a great truth of history—the justice of the Almighty. In the faith of the ultimate vindication he was armed for duty and endurance. There are many forms of heroism—the highest often the least honored. The leader of an army, sits composedly on his charger in the face of danger, or rushes into the deadly breech, but it is with the flag of his country floating proudly over him, with the inspiration of martial music thrilling his every nerve; with the proud consciousness that a nation's eyes are fixed on his bearing, and should he fall, a nation's hand would hang wreaths upon his urn.

Our fathers espoused a good cause, and believing that a just God would, one day, vindicate it, and them, they displayed the highest heroism and patient fortitude. Nor are we to suppose that to them was given any adequate conception of the magnificent result of their decision. God makes men great by withdrawing from them the knowledge of their greatness, hiding, as by a veil, pierced here and there for glimpses of the future, the splendid rewards of their actions, but strengthening them in a steadfast trust in present duty. Could they, whose serious features we recall tonight with filial reverence, have foreseen all the results which we now behold—the laws the governments, the civilization which have followed their wisdom and valor—could they have known what changes in the world would occur in consequence of their secret sacrifices, the gratification of that hope would have relieved their life of all its bitterness. But this was the heroism of their faith. Like their Lord and Master they made themselves of "no reputation." They went out of their own gates, turning their backs on the universities in which they had courted letters—on the pulpits in which they had preached righteousness—on the homes in which their affections had nestled—expatriated themselves in a strange land—braved the terrors of the Western Ocean, the cold of an unknown sky, the solitude of an unexplored wilderness, and cut the last link which bound them to the civilized world, and were alone with the stars and with God. They struggled in the faintness of famine; with their own hands they dug the graves of wife and child; when half were buried, they knew not but that all would die, and the whole might die and not be missed by the world they had left; notwithstanding all which, such was their faith in the justice of God, that they who survived were sure, though the stars over their heads should fall, and the pillars of Heaven should tremble, the truth and the right would triumph at the last; and having withstood in the evil day, they planted their feet firm as the rock on which they stood, and in the sublimest of all heroism, resolved, having done all things else, to *stand*. How has that justice been vindicated? Look at the Puritans when depressed and despised under the TUDORS and the STUARTS—the persecuted band in the perils of their exodus and their pilgrimage in the wilderness, and you might be ready to scoff at the folly of faith and doubt the justice of heaven. But time is long and God is calm. The drama is not to be ended before that which once was a reproach is in honor now, as if the Almighty were emptying his affluence to vindicate his equity. It has its schools and its universities, its freedom and its laws, its spindles and its ploughs, its steam presses, steam ships, and speech-lightning; its commerce and its navies; a world-continent with room enough and to spare; its declarations and constitutions; its millions of men, cunning in their fingers and strength in their right arms, with free thought and free speech. And where is the power of the world to-day? Not in Venice, nor Florence, nor Lisbon, nor Madrid, but with those who speak the English language, fraught as it is with all the thought and voices of freedom.

Behold the auspices under which we are called here to frame a new form of human society.

First of all are the memories of ancestry, and the traditions of a long and eventful history. From the tone of contempt which has been affected by some, it might be inferred that we were a people without a rightful ancestry, unacknowledged before the world, disgraceful foundlings, blushing at the bend of illegitimacy in one coat armorial. Can anything be more absurd? Can any inhabitant of the British isle boast of a prouder pedigree than we? The pride of those who still held the ancestral cliffs, records our consanguinity in every blazon of its honors. The old unconquered British, the Saxon, Rollo's Scandinavian blood, are ours. Our bones are full of the memories of British history. The blood which flows in our veins is the same which once warmed the brave hearts now sleeping in the moss-grown graves of England's martyrs. If there be any virtue in historic lineage, the literature of England is ours, nor can any man between Land's End and the Orkneys, possess a claim to the fame of one jurist, or poet, or philosopher, or defender of liberty of Britain, more than we ourselves. Does the act of transplanting a tree dispossess it of any of the layers of fibre which form its substance?

While this identity of history and language exists, one thing is to be named wherein we stand alone. The circumstances under which England was separated from the Roman dynasty in the reign of HENRY VIII. have entailed a connection between Church and State which has embarrassed her secular polity, and will embarrass it for a long time to come. By slow degrees we have reached, what as yet no other nation has attained, the entire separation of Church and State, with no diminution, but an increase of the power of true religion.

When HENRY VIII. was rejoicing in the new title, "Defender of the Faith," conferred on him by the Pope, for his thesis against MARTIN LUTHER—a title still worn by the Crown of England, as if forgetful of its origin—the Jester of the Court asked the reason of his master's joy; and then replied, "My good HARRY, let me and thee defend each other, and let the faith alone to defend itself."

But to speak of politicians who have had their own ends in view, men like HOOKER, STILLINGFLEET, BURNET, WARBURTON, PALEY, GLADSTONE, and CHALMERS, have defended the alliance of ecclesiastical and political politics, on different grounds; but chiefly because of an assumed obligation of the Government to provide for the higher interests of the people. It was for our land to solve the problem at which piety and wisdom had toiled elsewhere in vain, how the power of religion could be increased over a people, at the same time that it borrowed no aid nor support from the Civil Government. The facts of the last census will be a cheering voice to those who are elsewhere striving for the same freedom. England tolerates all religions; but *toleration* is an odious word. While one form of religion is permitted, another is established by law and statute. The blaze of these bonfires, and the ringing of those bells which announced the national joy on the repeal of the test and corporation acts, have scarcely yet died away. But this was but a partial advance towards that liberty which we had attained long before, and the presage of yet other advancements which we have left far behind us. Some of the best men in England are debarred from their just rights because conscience compels them to dissent from the established religion. We have no dissenters in America. We boast not of toleration, but of universal Freedom. The truth on this subject was not reached all at once. By little and little did it come, till the last disability was removed, and legislation utterly ceased from all attempts at installing one form of religion at the expense of another; and there is a vast continent where religion now asks no other support than the intelligent minds and warm hearts of her own disciples. This perfect liberty and equality for all forms of religious opinion brings with it, of course, sentiments which are noxious. But there can be no true freedom for what is good, except there be freedom likewise for what is bad; and when is the bad so likely to be neutralized and counteracted as when running waters meet together and purify themselves by a gentle effusion of contrary qualities, instead of stagnating in a feculent pool where no breeze or current disturbs the slime which mantles its surface with dull uniformity. The best mode of refuting error is to let it out into the air. Powder is harmless if thrown loosely on the surface; when rammed hard into a barrel it becomes powerful and perilous. The danger is not so much from what is allowed to come out freely from men's mouths as from what is forced down into their silent hearts; and when any nation has succeeded in putting pulpits and presses under the most complete censorship—the more still it is, look out for explosions. In the very last report he ever made to the monarch, Archbishop LAUD declared that never was there a church or kingdom in such complete and quiet conformity; and this on the very eve of the storm which drove king and primate before it as the whirlwind drives the chaff. If any man has a conceit in his brain, let him preach it and print. If the snake has a fang, thanks to Providence it has a rattle: the noise of its free motion renders it harmless. Great confidence have we in the common sense of mankind. Greater still in all truth, which never yet has suffered in free and full discussion. Weapons which seem at first to pierce her through and through, leave her spiritual form unharmed. We fear, at first, we are shocked when things false and irreverent are said of what is true and holy. For their own sakes, and for the mischief they do to the unwary, we greatly deplore that there should be so many vipers brought out by the kindling fires of freedom; but on this account we cannot consent to put out the fires, and freeze to death in the barbarian island of despotism. When the warm sun of the Summer is up it brings all unclean and creeping things to life, and the groves are full of all manner of vermin, so is the bark of the trees, and the adder crawls out to bask in the glowing heat; but while harvests of grain are overtopping and concealing the mischief, the trees are growing taller and taller; spreading out their fruitful boughs wider and wider, and with every abatement and disadvantage which can be conceived by those who are the most fearful and intolerant, we point the friends of freedom throughout the world to our own history to prove that where liberty is greatest its evils are fewest; where religion is altogether undefended and unsupported by law, it is defended and supported most by firm minds and hearts. That men of progress and men of enterprise are its decided friends, and that such a vast growth of hopes gladden our hearts under its smiles that we have never so much as thought of the small mischiefs which attend its imperial munificence. When the earth was depopulated by a flood, Mythology informs us that Deucalion was directed to replenish it by casting over his land the bones of his mother, or in less poetic phrase, the stones of the ground. So much as this may be got out of the fable—that the greatest renovations of society are accomplished by going back to simple and original principles. That which was our origin must be our preservation—that which was our cradle must be our bulwark. Our trust for the future, both for ourselves and for the world, under God, is in the two old-fashioned, unpretending, unvarnished things, which our fathers laid as the foundation of the Republic—a *spelling book* and a *Bible*. With God's blessing, these potent agents accomplish results surpassing poetic fancy; but all the wisdom and power, and progress of the world, will never make a safe, happy, and self-governed freeman WITHOUT *them*. Let intelligence and religion go hand in hand, and every peril will vanish from our path. Letters are not like the dragon's teeth of Cadmus, which, sown on the earth, spring up a frightful host of armed men; they are the manna with which heaven has whitened the whole surface of the ground around our camp, as food for the people. We cannot reason with a man who questions the utility of a free Bible. The absurd pretensions of Oriental barbarism excite smiles, rather than arguments. A little bigotry amuses us; a good deal disgusts us; but when it is excessive and monstrous, it is positively ludicrous. We look at it as upon the portentous feats of a harlequin, wondering what in the world he will do next. Fast as the forest drops before the march of civilization, let the school house and the church go up, as they rose in all the infant settlements of New England. In the one let every child be taught to spell the great words, God, man, liberty, and law: and in the other let a whole people be trained in the religion which lightened up the hopes of immortality in the blessing, the protection, the ornament of time. The world is coming to us and so it is that we are acting not for ourselves only but for the world. As all the tribes of the earth are hastening into our confederacy: the Germans bringing a language laden with multifarious learning: the French a tongue with much of pure science and everything besides: as dialects yet more strange begin to mingle with our speech, as the feet of our children are already on the Pacific, as China at last has been tapped by an emigration foreshadowing we know not what,—and the Jericho walls, of her barbaric exclusiveness are falling down before the universal peripatetics who circumambulate them, we rejoice in this, that they will have acquired a language which just now is the only one in all the world in which a man may speak out an honest mind, blunt and bravely, on all subjects, which is the language of common sense, of liberty and of religion. Here they come in contact with the open Book, the symbol of a free Christianity, which inculcates intelligence, industry, independence, self-reliance, republican virtues, as they may be called—a book whose first lesson, by awakening the sense of individuality, is, that under God, a man may do more for himself than all the governments and churches of the world can do for him; and which, when that independence tends to excess and disintegration, or when this Protestant and Republican principle is in danger of being pushed to an extremity, losing reason, interposes a social law, forbidding self-absorption and disclosing the highest good of all in the higher prosperity of all. Next to an extreme individuality, by which multitudes of good men are tempted to leave politics to care for themselves, or to those who are least to be trusted, and had men to be headstrong, our greatest peril springs from an immense prosperity stimulating a thirst for gain, and intruding at length its golden bribes into the sanctities of public legislation. As he who ran with Atalanta, in the race provided himself with golden balls, by which to turn her out of her straight and lawful course: so our only danger of defeat in the nimble-footed race we have begun, is in being diverted by side-way prizes, out of the straight path of humanity and virtue. Against foreign assailants we might arm ourselves; but what shall save us from corruption at the heart, save the self-preserving salt of religion? While the statute books of a single nation form an immense library, the surpassing wonder is that all the legislation of God for the world should be contained in one small book; for man is a microcosm and law for the universe. Before the Christian era, there was no international law but that of ambition and strength. It was on the mind of GROTIUS, as a jurist, that the truth first dawned, that the great principles which the Christian religion has prescribed for the conduct of individuals had an equal application to nations; and ever since we have been gradually nearing the conviction, yet to become universal, that the whole code of international law is packed away in that brief formula of justice and of love, which Christianity has made the law of the nursery—"Whatsoever ye would that men should do unto you, do ye also the same to them:" the politician realizes a sublime fact—a fairy tent, folded up like a lady's fan, yet spreading out into a size to hold all the armies of the world.

When Hercules joined battle with Achelous, the latter assumed the form of a fierce and furious bull, and then of a hissing serpent; but the former retained his simple human form; and with naked hand encountered the monster. The struggle is not yet ended between good and evil. Let every American preserve unchanged the form of a simple, honest, earnest manhood, with the love of Liberty and of God in his heart; the law of truth in his speech; the light of intelligence in his eye, and the bounty of goodness in his hand, and so courageously battle against all the violence, and poison, and wrong of the world. God prosper the right! And when the victims of truth and freedom are universal, then and not till then will be the time to write the eulogy of our Pilgrim Fathers.

We enter upon this anniversary beneath wreaths of cypress and not of laurel. Meet is it that the voice of festivity should be hushed; for he who had so often been with us on these occasions, whose sonorous voice had so eloquently celebrated this day of our forefathers in words which adorn our national literature, and of whom New-England was so justly proud, as the greatest of her sons, has gone from private friendships and from a nation's honors to rest in the Pilgrim dust which he so much loved and honored. While others have eulogized his learning and eloquence as a jurist, his greatness as a statesman, it is only appropriate to this occasion for me to say that he was the genuine growth of our own soil, and the peculiar product of our own institutions. No flags floated over baronial halls in honor of his birth; no fretted ceiling and storied arch of universities looked down upon his education. Springing from the bosom of the people,—making his way upward by his own spontaneous and irrepressible force, he could not have been what he was but for the peculiar influences of his New-England home. The small, low, brown house of a plain New-Hampshire farmer, with its well-sweep and trees; the patriotic father who told him of the battles of the Revolution; the pious mother who taught him the catechism and the Sabbath hymns; the ploughed field and the mown meadow; the trials and struggles of the honest poor; the Winter District School; the snow storm; the aspirations after knowledge; the difficulties in meeting the expenses of an education; the sympathy of loving brothers; the affectionateness of bumble kindred; the New England College; the Meeting-house; the Sabbath; Thanksgiving Day;—in a word, all the scenery and institutions of his native land,—these were the influences which lay about the roots of his character, and made him, what he was, in every thought, memory, instinct, and sympathy, thoroughly American.

And he has gone! We have laid him down in the spot which he had himself chosen,—by the side of our forefathers and within sight of the rock which their feet first touched. Should the time ever come when the memories of our origin and our history should fade into dimness: should the national sentiment grow feeble in the heart: should there be found one among us so dead to all patriotism as to care not for the noble lessons which his wisdom gave us,—him will we lead to that simple and unpretending tomb, hard by the shore which first welcomed the Pilgrims—hoping that the name and memory of DANIEL WEBSTER will rouse his dormant spirit, even as the bones of ELISHA imparted a new life to the dead man who was let down into his sepulchre.

At the conclusion of the address, which occupied an hour and forty minutes in delivery, and was received with repeated bursts of applause, a Chorus was sung by the Harmonic Society; and after a closing prayer and benediction from Rev. H. W. BELLOWS, the proceedings concluded.

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, DEC. 23, 1852.

Who Shall be President?

The serious illness of Hon. WM. R. KING, Vice President elect of the United States, has suggested a very general consideration of several questions which would arise in the event of his decease. It is asked: "Suppose Mr. KING dies before he is qualified as Vice President—who, in that event, would discharge the duties of Vice President after the 4th of March next?—and would not the people necessarily be called upon to go into a new election?—the Electoral Colleges having already cast their votes and dispersed." And the further question is mooted: "Who would be President if Mr. PIERCE and Mr. KING should both die before being qualified, by receiving the oath of office?" These interrogatories are not so chimerical as may strike one at the first glance. The occurrence of such a state of things as is here suggested certainly would not be so singular as the death of two signers of the Declaration of Independence upon the same day, and just fifty years after that most memorable act of their lives.

The Constitution provides that, in case of the removal, death, or resignation, or *inability*, of the President, the Vice President shall discharge the duties of the office; and that Congress may provide by law for the case of the removal, death, resignation or *inability*, both of the President and the Vice President, declaring what officer shall then act as president, until the disability be removed. Under this latter provision, Congress, in 1792, enacted a law, one of the provisions of which is in the following words:

And be it further enacted, That in case of removal, death, resignation or inability both of the President and Vice President of the United States, *the President of the Senate, pro tempore*, and in case there shall be no President of the Senate, then *the Speaker of the House of Representatives*, for the time being, shall act as President of the United States until the disability be removed, or a President shall be elected.

Another section of the same act provides for the election of a President by the People, on the occurrence of a vacancy in both the Presidential and Vice-Presidential offices.

Now to apply these provisions to the cases supposed by the questions we desire to elucidate. The Senate is a perpetual body, and the President *pro tem*, (as we understand it) would continue such to the end of his Senatorial term, unless a Vice-President shall have been elected in the meantime, or the Senate shall have made, by election, a new President *pro tem*. Thus in the event of Mr. KING not being alive on the 4th of March next, Mr. ATCHISON would continue to exercise the duties of President of the Senate; and in the event of the death both of Mr. PIERCE and Mr. KING, he would become acting President, and continue until the constitutional provisions to fill the vacancies should have been fulfilled. In order to secure the benefits of the act cited above, it is usual for the Vice-President to resign his office a day or two before the expiration of his term, in order that the Senate may elect a President *pro tem*, who shall act as President of the United States, on the occurrence of the circumstances suggested, during the long recess.

But we may be asked, how can these provisions be applied to a case where the President and Vice-President have never received the oath of office, and therefore have never filled, and consequently never *vacated*, their respective offices? There is no question that the spirit of the law we have quoted, enacted in accordance with an express provision of the Constitution, covers the case thus made. This view is sustained by the language of the section succeeding that we have given above, which provides, "That whenever the *offices* of President and Vice-President *shall both become vacant*, &c. In case, then, of the death of Mr. KING and Mr. PIERCE, Mr. ATCHISON would become President until an election could be had. If the curious choose to carry this question a little further, and inquire who would be next in succession, in the event of there being, by any means, no President *pro tempore* of the Senate, we answer, in the language of the law, "the Speaker of the House;" but if this singular state of things should occur during the long recess, there would be no Speaker of the House; and *then* a question would arise which we will not discuss on so remote a contingency.

The Opera Season.

The people of New-York never weary of music. Else this would not be the El Dorado of rival Sopranos and Contraltos; else Opera Companies could not compete at prices, to say the least, remunerative; else military bands would cease to peripatetacize daily in legions; else organs, hurdy-gurdy players and other independent performers of that melancholy ilk could not flourish in their heart-rending vocation of making daylight cacophonous, and night hideous. Negro singers, else, might whistle for revenues, instead of inoculating the whole population with their lays. The town is nothing if not musical. The passion is epidemic at the Five Points as on Fifth-avenue. The *soirées* of the late lamented PETER WILLIAMS differed only in the quality of the material from a *soirée* anywhere above Bleecker. The muse of Song is a sad gad-about and frequenter of New-York houses, public and private.

With some pride, therefore, may we anticipate the liberal operatic provision of the season before us. Neither London or Paris has enjoyed, for these many musical years, the presence of two such celebrities as those who propose to exert themselves for our special enjoyment. They do say that Opera has declined at the French Capital beyond the hope of revival. London can hardly be better, or LUMLEY, the *impresario*, would have been spared the kind offices of a Commissioner in Bankruptcy. Evidently, the fine arts have fled to the New World. They find a cordial welcome; and their ministers always retire pensioned beyond all the cares of life. But popular Opera we have had little of. With the exception of the brief rivalry of last Winter, it remains a novelty. Common sentiment hardly recognizes that department of art as anything less than a prerogative of full purses and aristocratic pretensions; a fact which, added to the unknown tongue of the *libretto*, and the outré appearance of the actors, has not conciliated ordinary tastes. But the multiplication of concerts, where diverse classes have had a chance to compare their sentiments and find them wonderfully the same; where the peculiar adaptation of the mellifluous Italian to the musical scale has been recognized, and familiarity with Signors and Signoras has helped to domesticate and make favorites of them; these events of the last few years have educated the general taste into something like one appreciation of opera. It only remains, therefore, for the managers of the two *corps*, whose announcements are before us, to furnish the proper adjuncts, in the way of orchestra, chorus, and other no less momentous particulars, to make up a judicious *repertoire*, and to give it every advantage of scenic effect; and, above all, to keep the prices at a practicable level, and the opera may be set down as a fixed fact for every future musical season.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

A NEW ESTABLISHMENT FOR THE SALE OF HATS.—Messrs. KNOX & JAMES most respectfully announce that they will open, on CHRISTMAS EVE, their new establishment in Capt. De Groot's Prescott House, Broadway. In appealing to the public in behalf of this enterprise, it would not be amiss to state their determination to merit encouragement, by furnishing a first-class Hat, distinguished by its appearance of refinement, excellence and superiority of materials, and originality of style, at the uniform price of

FOUR DOLLARS,

a rule that will be strictly adhered to in the management of their business.

Mr. JAMES, the first to render the Hat something more than a mere inelegant covering for the head, has, by his improvements, become well known to the fashionable community for his classical taste in its construction. The business will be under his personal supervision, a guarantee to all gentlemen of taste and refinement that his display of Hats will be unequalled in extent, variety, and elegance.

Mr. KNOX is equally favorably known as a successful and prosperous Hatter. The public are solicited to make an early visit to the "PRESCOTT HAT STORE."

WE COMMEND TO THE SPECIAL ATTENTION OF those whose object it may be to obtain a thorough knowledge of Book-keeping, the advertisement of Mr FOSTER, to be found in another column. We have, in our midst, scores of young men who would find it greatly to their future advantage to acquire the best possible system of keeping a set of books; and we venture to say that Mr FOSTER (whose reputation stands quite as high in England as it does in this country, is the man, of all others, best calculated to afford them thorough instruction. We shall take an early opportunity of making our readers better acquainted with Mr. F.'s claims to the most decided superiority as a teacher of Book-keeping. In the meantime read his advertisement.

CLOSING SALES OF RICH LACE AND MUSLIN DRAPERY.—Messrs. JACOBS & BENNETT, No. 321 Fulton-st, Brooklyn, in order to close out their stock will offer, during the coming week, at a still greater reduction of 20 per cent.:

500 Rich Lace Window and Recess Curtains, by pairs or sets

10,000 yards of Rich Lace Window Drapery.

10,000 yards of Rich Muslin Drapery, containing all the newest patterns in Tambourd, Applique and Floss Work. Also, a general assortment of Rich Laces and Embroideries, comprising all the latest styles of Ladies' Capes, Collars, Cuffs, Undersleeves, Underhebits, Pocket-handkerchiefs.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS, DESIGNED EXCLUSIVELY for the ladies, comprising the latest Parisian styles of Ladies' Embroidered Pocket Handkerchiefs, Lace Capes, Collars, Vails, Cuffs, Underhabits and Undersleeves, have just been received at COLUMBIAN HALL, No 281 Grand-st. Parents and others who anticipate bestowing those grateful mementoes of filial affection, will find an choice assortment, and at lower prices, at COLUMBIAN HALL, No. 281 Grand-st., than at any other store in this city.

TIME FLIES FAST—AND WITH IT IS RAPIDLY decreasing the entire stock of JACOBS & BENNETT, No. 321 Fulton-st, Brooklyn. The next week may probably close out all the remaining stock of Dry Goods, of that once extensive establishment. Rich Shawls, Silks, Merinos, Muslin de laines, and other Dress Goods, Linen Damask table cloths, Birdseye diapers and toweling, rich Laces and Embroideries of every description must be sacrificed to the march of improvement. Ladies, don't let the opportunity pass unheeded.

"CRYING BABIES."—TOYS AND FANCY ARTICLES can be found in an endless variety at HARRING'S, No. 419 Broadway, one door above Canal-st. Everything that can please children, such as Dolls, Games, Puzzles, Soldiers, Mice, Elephants, Villages, Mock Battles, Tricks, and transformations, and a host of other articles suitable for presents, can be found at his establishment. Call early—by so doing, you will avoid the crowd and be able to make a good selection.

DOUBT IS PASSING AWAY.—FEW CAN NOW BE found to question the great fact, that Dr. ROGERS' SYRUP OF LIVERWORT, TAR and CANCHALAGUA is the Specific, the only Specific, for diseases of a Consumptive tendency. The proof comes home to the understanding of the people. For sale by A. L. SCOVILL & Co., at the depot, No. 316 Broadway, and by all the retail druggists. Price, in large bottles, $1; three bottles for $2 50.

MORRIS & WILLIS'S HOME JOURNAL.—On Saturday Jan. 1, the first number of the new and brilliant series for 1853 will be issued. Those who desire to begin with the year, and secure all the chapters of the beautiful Novel now ready for publication in the columns of the *Home Journal*, may do so by sending their subscriptions at once to the office of publication, No 107 Fulton st. Terms only two dollars a year. Subscribe without delay.

UPHOLSTERERS, HOUSEKEEPERS, AND OTHERS IN the trade, will find at COLUMBIAN HALL, No 281 Grand-st, an extensive assortment of rich Lace Window and Recess Curtains, by pairs or sets. Also, a general assortment of rich Lace and Muslin Drapery, by the yard or piece—containing all the newest Parisian styles of tambavred applique and floss work; patterns of which will be offered at prices far below the cost of importation.

FINE IRISH LINENS—HOUSE AND HOTEL keepers will find an extensive assortment of pure Irish linens just received at COLUMBIAN HALL, No 281 Grand-st. comprising Damask table cloths, napkins, birdseye and Scotch diaper towlings, sheeting and shirtings, which will be offered at a small advance on the cost of importation, and at less than jobbers prices.

THE TOY BAZAAR OF ROGERS, No. 419 Broadway, is the store for all to visit in the selection of Presents for the Holidays. Every variety of Fancy Goods, from the richest inlaid Tables and Work Boxes, to a penny Whistle, will be found in this extensive Bazaar; and being all imported by Mr. ROGERS, in connection with his shop in London, can and will be sold at prices to suit his customers.

RIGHT! DRESS!—GENTLEMEN, HAVE YOU thought of your outward appearance when you present yourselves to your lady friends in the holidays? Have you replenished your wardrobe? In fine have you called on SMITH & RICE, No. 102 Fulton-st., and procured one of those superb and fashionable suits which they only know how to make?

RICH SHAWLS AND SILKS.—S. & M. E. TOWLE, of Columbian Hall, No 281 Grand-st., would call the attention of the ladies to a new and extensive assortment of elegant Shawls and Silks designed expressly for the holiday trade, which they have just received, and will offer at prices to suit the most economical.

FURS! FURS! HATS, &c! FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS—A large assortment of beautiful Furs on hand, to which the attention of the Ladies is invited. Also Buffalo Robes, Hats, Caps, and Ladies Beaver and Felt Bonnets, Misses and Childrens' Hats and Caps. One price. J. W. KELLOGG, No. 128 Canal-st.

HO! FOR THE HOLIDAYS.—CHRISTMAS IS close at hand, and the children are rejoicing in the prospect of fun, frolic, and lots of Toys. If you wish to gratify them, by all means go early to TUTTLE'S Emporium, No. 345 Broadway. TUTTLE is the active business partner of old Santa Claus, and has all his choice gifts on hand.

TOYS FOR THE HOLIDAYS—SANTA CLAUS AT Home!—The subscriber has laid in a fine selection of suitable Toys, and Fancy Articles for holiday presents, eminently calculated to amuse and interest the rising generation. Call and see—Large Basement Store, No. 128 Canal st.

J. KELLOGG.

UNDERGARMENTS AND HOSIERY—THAT WILL wear well and wash well, that are soft and elastic, at once preserving the health and promoting the comfort of the wearer, may be obtained at very low prices at the old establishment, NO. 104 BOWERY

A. RANKIN & CO, Hosiers.

HOSIERY, UNDERGARMENTS, YARN, &c. WHOLESALE Department. Merchants who want saleable goods which give satisfaction, should examine the extensive assortment offered at No. 104 BOWERY. A call solicited. A. RANKIN, & Co., Importers and manufacturers.

"SANTA CLAUS" WEARS WOOLLEN UNDERgarments such cold weather, and you had better call at Mrs. VAN HOUTEN'S, No. 82 Nassau-st., and get a suit.

MOST CONCLUSIVE FACTS.

EXTRACTS FROM THE LAST MONTHLY REPORT of Dr. HASTINGS, of London, for the month ending Nov. 15, 1852, "out of all the cases of PULMONARY CONSUMPTION which have been under my treatment, during the last year, THIRTY-SEVEN have been pronounced perfectly cured, and dismissed since the 26th day of Oct., of which FIVE were *Males* and THIRTY-TWO *Females*. The following table will show, at a glance, at what period of life the diseases most frequently occurred.

Between the age of	10 and	15	1	1 Male.
"	15 "	20	5	6 "
"	20 "	25	13	9 "
"	25 "	30	10	8 "
"	30 "	35	5	1 "
"	35 "	40	1	0 "
"	40 "	45	2	0 "
"	45 "	50	0	0 "
"	50 "	55	1	1 "
Total.....			37	5

These most encouraging and astonishing facts in favor of HASTINGS' COMPOUND SYRUP OF NAPHTHA, are well calculated to give new hope to the sufferer, and new energy and confidence to the American Agents for this Wonderful medicine.

C. V. CLICKENER & CO., No. 81 Barclay-st., are the General Agents for Dr. HASTINGS in America, to whom all orders should be addressed.

DRESS.

Strip off the drapery from the frame
Of bone and skin and muscle,
And all mankind will look the same
As on through life they hustle.

It is the Draper's art alone
The eye of taste beguiles,
And Fashion always marks her own
For Beauty's fav'ring smiles.

Go to her temple, sighing swain—
Her home at UNION HALL;
There Taste and Dress and Fashion reign,
And ROGERS guides them all.

UNION HALL, corner of Nassau and Fulton-sts., New-York, is the largest and best supplied Ready Made Clothing Establishment for men and boys, in the United States.

FASHIONABLE WINTER CLOTHING.—AS OUR stock of fashionable Winter Clothing is very large, and varied in styles of goods and garments, we will, from this date, sell every garment at retail, at a great reduction of prices, to make room for our Spring Clothing Stock, now in process of manufacture. Our friends will favor us with an early call, and make their selections from our beautiful stock of Talmas, Winter Wrappers, Snow Coats, Overcoats, Sacks, Business Frocks, &c., &c.—although the stock is very large—the more tasty things will soon be selected.

D. & J. DEVLIN,
Nos. 33 and 35 John-st., corner of Nassau.

GENIN TO THE PEOPLE, GREETING.—WHEREAS, GENIN'S Hat for the Holidays is now before the public; and whereas, the public are now transmitting over his counter substantial testimonials of its popularity, he begs leave to pass a resolution of thanks, on his own behalf, to the thousands who, having seen the model in his windows, have dropped in because they hadn't the resolution to pass. GENIN would further say, that he is in a supremely contented mood with himself, his hats and the whole world and the inhabitants thereof, and that he respectfully invites the latter, individually, to call and look at his unrivalled stock.

GENIN, No. 214 Broadway, opposite St. Paul's.

REAL ESTATE AUCTION SALES.—OUR READERS will please notice that ANTHONY J. BLEECKER will sell at auction THIS DAY, the 23d inst., at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, about 80 desirable building lots, situated on 16th, 17th, 19th, 20th and 21st-streets, between Avenues A and B, and between the First-avenue and Avenue A. This property is situated in a rapidly improving neighborhood and offers unusual inducements for the investment of capital. The sale will be positive, and the terms will be liberal to the purchasers. Maps of the same

FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

HOLIDAY ADVERTISING

IN ALL THE CITY PAPERS, and also in the various Cities, Towns and Villages in the vicinity of the City. A list of which best suited for holiday cards, is prepared specially for the occasion at the Newspaper Advertising House of WM. H. McDONALD, No. 102 Nassau-st., corner of Ann-st. Advertising also attended to in every paper of any worth throughout the Union and Canadas. Brooklyn, Williamsburg and Jersey City papers will have the advertisements in on the same day the order is given, if left early during the forenoon.

CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR'S PRESENTS at SLATER'S extensive Book and Stationery Store, No. 304 Chatham-square, near the Bowery. Annuals, Albums, Bibles, Prayer Books and a beautiful assortment of other choice Gifts, Juvenile and Children's Books. Also Papier Maché, Rosewood Desks and Work Boxes, Inkstands, Paper Weights and Porte Monnaies of every style and quality. Games, Puzzles, and every variety of Stationery and Fancy Articles, suitable for beautiful presents, which he will sell at very low prices, wholesale and retail. A very extensive and choice stock of Note and other paper, suitable for invitations. Bill Circulars, &c., to which he calls particular attention.

SMITH'S UMBRELLAS FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS.—The richest and most elegant Umbrellas, suitable for ladies and young gentlemen. Also, the large and substantial, of prime quality, suitable for Family Umbrellas. An assortment, consisting of the very best quality of Silks, and probably the richest and most elaborate finishes in the world. ISAAC SMITH, SONS & CO.'S

Warehouses, No. 3 Park Row, opposite the Astor House, and No. 257 Pearl-st., near Fulton-st.

ELEGANT MUSICAL WORKS FOR PRESENTS. Novello's Editions of the Oratorios of Handel, Haydn, Mendelssohn, &c., handsomely bound; at prices varying from $1 25 to $1 88. These standard compositions are without doubt the most valuable to be found in the United States, for those desirous of making a Musical New Year's Gift. No. 389 Broadway, New-York. Catalogues gratis on application, or sent post free on the receipt of a three cent stamp.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS FOR PRESENTS.

THE SUBSCRIBER WOULD CALL ATTENTION to his very large Stock as suitable for Holiday Presents, consisting of Music Boxes in rosewood and plain cases, with Tambourine, Piano Forte and cymbal attachments; Guitars in every style of finish; elegant accordeons and Patinas, Parlor Organs, Violins, Flutes, Fingerboards, Drums, &c., &c. EDWARD BLAACK, No. 87 Fulton-st.

TIN TOYS.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS!!!

A large and beautiful assortment of Tin Toys, among which the subscriber begs leave to offer to public notice his Children Stoves—which, with every useful article in the trade, can be bought at the lowest possible price at THOMAS WAAKE, No. 175 Bowery, Manufacturer of Ornamental and Plain Tin Ware.

TOYS AND FANCY GOODS

WHOLESALE at the old establishment, No. 38 Division-st., where a large and new assortment, just imported, can be had at the lowest cash prices. Country dealers' orders punctually attended to. T. J. JONES importer of Toys and Fancy Goods.

PRESENTS FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

JUST RECEIVED AT DUNN'S BOOK AND MUSIC STORE, No. 135 8th-av.—A splendid collection of Annuals, Gift and Juvenile Books, which will be sold cheap for cash. Also, a splendid assortment of Porte Monnaies, Portfolios, Fancy Articles, &c. A large stock of French Accordeons, and other Musical Instruments.

A LARGE AND RICH COLLECTION OF HOLIDAY PRESENTS—GOLD AND SILVER.—At the old established Stores, of SQUIRE & BROTHER, Nos. 97 Fulton-st. and 182 Broadway.

Gold Lever Watches, full jewelled	$15
Gold Detached Levers, full jewelled	50
Gold Lepines, four holes jewelled	25
Gold Watches of most celebrated makers.	
Gold Jewelry of the richest kind.	
Gold Chains of all kinds.	

Silver Ware is still the pride of our business, and we are determined to keep the reputation of selling the best Silver Tea Sets, Pitchers, Forks, Spoons, &c., Cake Baskets, Waiters, &c.

S. & B.'s facilities of receiving foreign goods and from our own manufactories, they are enabled to sell the above goods as low as can be made. Our rule—warranted as represented, cash only, and cheap.

CATHOLIC HOLIDAY PRESENTS.—Broadway Store, first block below Niblo's. Bibles, Prayer Books and Catholic Gift Books. Elegant Rosaries, Crucifixes, pictures and Medals for presents. The subscriber begs attention to the public with a repetition of the first and best editions of all publishers of Catholic books. The Golden Manual, St. Vincent's, and the Virginia Manual, and every Catholic Prayer Book published in the country, is to be found here in every variety, from the most exact and beautiful to the simplest and cheapest. The aim being to make this a complete emporium of Catholic devotional books and other objects. The pleasure of the other is unsurpassed; and every thing is offered at the very lowest cash prices. Mr. T. COZAN'S, No. 356 Broadway, a few doors below Prince-st.

SILENDID HOLIDAY PRESENTS.—Attention is particularly called to the establishment of Mrs M. R. DUBENBERRY, No. 1,097 Broadway, near 23d-st., where can be found a splendid assortment of Cake and Confectionery, and also a fine variety of presents for the holidays consisting of Fancy French boxes, toys, &c. The Broadway and 19th-st. stages pass the door. The 6th-av. cars also run close to the establishment, which is situated at the junction of Broadway and 6th-av. No pains will be spared to render it as attractive as possible to visiters.

A CHOICE SELECTION OF HOLIDAY PRESENTS, may be found at the FAIR OF THE LADIES UNION AID SOCIETY, to be held at Metropolitan Hall, from Dec. 21st to 25th. Purchases may be made on very reasonable terms. Persons are solicited to make their purchase here, as the proceeds will be appropriated towards the erection of a building for the aged and infirm of the M. E. Church of this City.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.—Fancy boxes, corners, easy, baskets, ro sacs, and a great variety of small articles for children, filled with the best quality of rose geranium. Also, a large assortment of articles expressly for dressing Christmas trees, for sale at THOMPSON & SON'S Saloon, No 259 Broadway.

MR. D DECKER, No 13 Ann-st., would respectfully request those desiring pickled oysters for the holidays, to send in their orders as soon as possible

AUCTION SALES.

JOHN H. AUSTEN, Auctioneer.

THE ARTISTS' SALE.—A most valuable collection of PAINTINGS,

The production of
AMERICAN ARTISTS,
DAVID AUSTEN, Jr.,
Will sell at Auction,
AT THE GALLERY OF THE
AMERICAN ART UNION,
On WEDNESDAY, the 29th inst.,
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PEOPLE'S LECTURES.

The Chances of Life: or, Luck and Pluck.

A LECTURE, BY REV. SAMUEL OSGOOD.

The second Lecture of this Course was delivered last evening, in the Tabernacle, by Rev. SAMUEL OSGOOD. On no previous occasion, during the season, did we see so large and respectable an auditory in the Tabernacle; nor has there been any on which the subject was more interesting, or handled with greater ability.

Every man's life, said the Lecturer, is a drama, in which the plot depends upon the play between his will and fate, or his character and circumstances. Ancient tragedy has been defined to be man conquered by circumstance; and modern tragedy, man conquering circumstance. In both cases the parties are the same; and, in many respects, we see both forms of the drama enacted in real life. Whatever be the scene or character, our interest always turns upon the hero's bearing under the hazards of his position, and whether aware of it or not, we virtually ask the question how far does he make his destiny, and how far is it made for him! We are not now content to leave the adjustment of this question with epic or dramatic heroes, for the fortunes of mankind do not depend upon a few leaders in battle or empire. Every man asks it for himself and his children, and our poets or story-tellers find favor, as they illustrate by vivid portraitures the trials and the triumphs of the common lot. He would divide his subject into three heads. The Chances of Life; their Influence on Man; and Man's Influence upon them, in working out the Character and Condition. In speaking of the *Chances* of Life, we used the word in its just and not unusual sense, as embracing all the events which *befall* a man, and so are casual—instead of being certain. To say that life was full of chances, simply was asserting the limited knowledge of man, and by no means denying the Providence of God. To the all-seeing eye, nothing is casual; to us, everything is casual of which we are not absolutely certain. The region in which we have done most of our work was that broad realm of contingencies between mathematical certainty and absolute impossibility, in which probabilities dwell. The world of humanity was quite as full of contingencies as the world of matter. The mind of man was not entirely a fixed fact, nor was the will of woman entirely a mathematical certainty. Sometimes, indeed, our knowledge of mankind seemed becoming an exact scheme, so wonderfully had facts been classed, and apparently casual circumstances generalized into laws. This he illustrated by Insurance tables. But the man who counted contingencies, without reckoning on the casual developement of the men among whom he lived, reckoned without his host. Although men might pretend to find an absolute law for the duration of empires or the rise of revolutions, they need to be constantly estimating the probabilities of events to guide them in their daily affairs. Let the politician take the election returns, and give their natural explanation—nay, let him trace the workings of one single fact upon our political condition, and tell what consequences will come to our country from the march of that soldier who made the Rio Grande the Rubicon of our Empire. Let the moralist trace any reform in connection with the times, whether it be the cause of peace or the rights of labor; let the theologian tell why the land of a LATIMER and a CROMWELL was almost in arms against a Cardinal;—who would not, in considering these things, find occasion for surprise, and motive for forethought? Who was more surprised by any event than the President Elect of the United States, on receiving news of his nomination? and what man here his honors more modestly? or what party had borne their defeat more manfully than the Whigs? [Applause.] Who could remember his own personal history, without admitting that he walks in the dark who does not make large allowance for the force of unforseen circumstances?

Secondly, he would consider what was the influence of these chances of life upon man—his fortunes or his character. One fact was very clear, that the mind dwelt far more upon interests at stake than those positively secured. The merchant thought more of the one ship at sea, than of six ships at snug anchor in the harbor. The good mother was haunted more closely by the face of her wilful boy before the mast, than by all the loved ones safe at home. We all dwell most on matters whose issue is not certain. The great point was how we should allow such contingencies to affect us; and here men divided themselves into three general classes, according as they watched the chances of life, and looked with hope, or fear, or in even mind. First came the sanguine man, believing life to be a lottery, and thinking chiefly of the prizes. In his most vulgar shape he was literally a gambler. Let him pass with one remark, that gambling is folly, and by the doctrine of chances itself was proved so, and the claw of the foul harpy herself has pointed the shaft of her doom. Gaming creates no value, trains no worthy energies, writes ruin on the man and his fortunes, and stands wholly apart from the proper enterprises of men amid the probabilities of life. He who exposes life or fortune on a bet is a wretch, while who dares loss for a noble gain is a hero. If a commander and crew sailed to the Arctic Seas on a wager, the world would decide them; now the prayers and hopes of Christendom follow DR HAYES and his heroic band in their dreary way through polar icebergs, in search of the missing navigator, and to extend the bounds of science. [Applause.] Pretty closely, however, upon the heels of the gambler treads the "fast man of business" in haste to be rich—impatient of labor; and by his expenses at once proving that if he does not make his own fortune, he is sure of spending another man's, with as little regard as the Common Council. [Applause.] Life to him were like a race-boat on the Mississippi; he thought the rail car a slow coach; regarded the telegraph pretty well for a beginning. Of such fast men the business world has been full, and many who did not answer to so broad a caricature had a softened likeness to the type of the family. In the sanguine class, he would reckon the schemer, who built to the very clouds his castles of more or less solidity. Sometimes the sanguine schemer opened worthy enterprises to men more judicious than himself, and shrewder heads and stronger hands embodied in wood and stone the airy phantoms of his brain. But the scheming man was not always so wise or so innocent—(here the gas lights were extinguished, and the lecturer remarked amid loud laughter, "This, surely, is one of the chances of life." Being relit, he continued.) The vice of the whole class lay in forgetting the great law of probabilities, and making the exception the rule. Fevered by visions of splendid results, they forget that as the prizes rise the blanks multiply. But to our fear of being too sanguine, we were not to lean towards timidity, by far the baser error. In running from the gambler, we were not to mate with the mope. The timid man and his fellows, constituted the second great class of men, in respect to the chances of life. After a graphic description of this genus as a sluggard, the New-York dandy, passing his time in pouring libations to fortune down his throat, and filling the air with the narcotic fumes of his nostrils, or as if the Goddess were the coquette she is called, making himself a walking pomatum—an embodied *billet doux*, to win her smiles,—he proceeded to consider him as the croaker, always posted up in the chapter of misfortunes and failures. Talk with such an one, and your tongue was coated: live with him, and you are dead. He was to be avoided. If a man must fall and die, said the lecturer, let faith chant his requiem, not despair groan out his dirge. [applause.] Of one class of men, increasing in number to a degree unknown in old fashioned time, he would speak of under the head of the recluse; they who were so fearful of chances as to seclude themselves from taking the risks of domestic life, thinking with Lord Bacon, that he who taketh wife and children, giveth hostages to fortune. What should be done with these celibates, not of monastic faith, but of worldly prudence, for whom Boston and New-York were building her hotels. Of the timid man, whether sluggard, croaker, or recluse, he would say that he who shunned the great responsibilities of life, in fear of its mishaps, was sure to make or find worse troubles than he shunned. The earnest and enterprising find less to complain of than the indolent or timorous. Many a man who gave up work for halcyon leisure, hurried back to his labor with a troop of imps in blue livery at his heels.

In the third place, the lecturer considered man's influence on the chances of life, or the relation of the truly practical man to his circumstances. First, he was called upon to use his force of thought, and bring his power of judgment into the field. Circumstances could not judge for him; he should judge them, well knowing that proved as is "chance, high arbiter, and his twin brother, accident," God has given him a greater in the gift of reason and conscience. He allowed no frowning calamity to pass without speaking some useful word; no golden hour to end without hearing some wise lesson. Starting from the right, he was to decide upon means expedient to the end. To carry out a sound judgment to its results, the practical man would study a true self discipline, and cherish the self control that makes him wary, and the courage that makes him strong. He believed, with BOYLE, that every obstacle offered a discovery, and with SHAKSPEARE,

"When fortune means to most men good,
She looks upon them with a threatening eye."

He would cherish courage in cherishing the affections that are in life, and welcome the ægis of its power in the arts of peace. Sound judgment, self-control, courage, brought to the work of life, would meet its mischances with patience, or turn them into blessings. These were the elements of success—not necessarily of wealth or honor—but of true success. What was success in life but working out the elements of our being in their integrity, and the opportunities of our position in their compass. The true motto was "every man is to be prince in his own sphere; he is to be something, to be himself, to be a whole-souled man." Work! work! is the word written upon everything worthy—work wisely, vigilantly, bravely. To none had this topic more meaning than the young men of America. Our fortunes were in our own keeping—small though our patrimony be. Away with all foolhardy presumption—all unmanly whining. Our young men are called to be judicious, vigilant, laborious, bear reverses patiently, and success modestly;—as the steel which can take blows as well as give them, carry fire as well as strike it, bend to circumstances, without losing the spring of temper, or the integrity of its substance.

The Lecturer was loudly applauded throughout his valuable discourse.

City Politics.

THE WHIG PRIMARY ELECTIONS FOR GENERAL AND WARD COMMITTEES.—The Whig Primary Elections in each of the twenty Wards, came off yesterday morning between the hours of 7 and 10 o'clock, and, as far as we could ascertain, everything was conducted in a harmonious and quiet manner. The Whigs appeared united, and in nearly every Ward but one ticket was run, and those elected for the ensuing year are men of good standing. Annexed, are most of the returns, and names of those elected:

FIRST WARD.—There were two tickets in this Ward, and the following ticket was declared elected:

Whig General Committee—J. Phillips Phœnix, E. Griffin, Jonas Bartlett, R. S. Collins, A. E. Crooker.

Young Men's General Committee—K. S. Townsend, James McKenna, Wm. P. Sell. A. M. Vanlier, P. B. Van Houten.

Ward Committee—J. Griffin, J. A. Gardner, Henry Jurgens, William Black, C. Henry, Edgar Bissell, Charles Thomas, James Silvey, John Keeland, James Derick, Wm. Tyler, P. Cleary, F. D. Bigelow, T. Codey, Alex. Mason, J. C. Morrison, Wm. Thompson, J. Diffenbocker, C. Miller, B. King, Thomas Neuhlit.

SECOND WARD.—The only ticket run in this Ward was the following:

General Committee.—James Kelly, Amor J. Williamson, Gideon Clifton, Jas H. Welsh, Thos. R. Whitney.

Young Men's Committee.—Joseph S. Taylor, Benj. J. Chambers, Solomon King, Mathew Fordham, D. C. Cammeyer.

Ward Committee.—Isaac Ayres, Geo. Hermance, Jas. Duke, Thos Delano, Jas. Gallagher, Jas. E. Carter, Benj. W. Benson, A. F. Walch, Joseph A Kemp, Joseph Manning, Ed. McGinnis, Thos. McCarty, Seymour Hatch, D. C. Henderson, John S. Carman.

THIRD WARD.—The only ticket in this Ward was the following, and polled about one hundred votes.

General Committee—James E. Wood, Wm. L Shardlow, Thomas Ontwater, Willis Patton, Jacob P. Marshall.

Young Men's General Committee—Daniel Bowly, George W. Thacher, Archibald Cochrane, J. A. P. Hopkins, George W. Palmer.

Ward Committee—Oscar W. Stortevant, Chester Lamb, H. Luscomb, Royal G. Millard, John Ball, D. B. Brown, A. Gracie King, Friend P. Fitts, Wm. Mayerano, J. S. Redfield, Junius T. Stagg, Samuel R Mabbatt, Charles M. Heopie, Simeon Outwater, George Hudson, Samuel F. Allen, A. H. Tyler, Asher D. Atkinson, John P. Chamberlin, John W. Downing, Robert Forsythe.

FOURTH WARD.—No excitement of any consequence occurred in this Ward, and the ticket elected contained substantially the same names as those serving the present year.

FIFTH WARD.—In this Ward there were two tickets in the field, one of which was designated the "Compromise," and defeated by 143 votes. Annexed is the successful ticket:

Democratic Whig General Committee—Wm. Adams, D. R. Martin, I. B. Batchelor, John McKimmin, A. H. Schultz,

Democratic Whig Committee Young Men—Charles S. Tappan, George T. Rodman, Francis Cunningham, Thomas McCann, George I. Cornell.

Ward Committee—Warren Chapman, A. C. Reynolds, John M. Bennett, John F. Rodman, A. M. Smith, Cyrus Shay, P. W. Neifns, Wm Pollock, John C. Oliver, Thos. Flender, Henry Evans, Samuel Parks, George Birkbeck, Joseph Balknap, Dennis Cochran, Burton Thorne, Joseph R. Taylor, Wm. H Canniff, Thomas E Smith, George Berney, Wm. Martin, John Kinsey, John Fort, James McKenzie, Wm. Foster.

SIXTH WARD.—There was only one ticket run in this Ward, and elected as follows.

Whig General Committee—Owen W. Brennan, James B. Taylor, Chris. W. Schaffer, Geo. W. Williamson, Israel Williams.

Young Men's Committee.—Geo. W. Williams, P. C. Van Wyck, Wm. Bryden, Wm. Rowe, Charles B. Foote.

Ward Committee.—N. C. Everett, Noah Worral, John Simmons, Charles Thompson, Lorenzo Casey, Wm E Robinson, Norman Cook, Geo. Kavenagh, John McNulty, Ab'm. Florentine, Reuben Lovejoy, Geo. Kellock. Chas. R. Swords, George Mason, Joseph Smith.

SEVENTH WARD.—There was only one ticket run in this Ward, which was as follows:

General Committee—Morgan Morgans, D L Petter, Zophar Mills, Wm. D. Andrews, John J. Levy.

Young Men's General Committee—E. W. Morgan, Samuel Jordan, John F. Edmonds, Edward Barrow, Edward Merritt.

Ward Committee—Geo. F. Woodward, David W. Price, John Evans, Archibald Hall, Robert Murray, Thomas Kerr, John K. Bridge, Luther Richards, George Cook, Wm B. Belch, James P Bremner, James Wilmore, Stephen Roberts, James R. Terry, Thomas Kershaw, S. T. McKinney, Wm. Harrigan, Wm. Alexander, Hemen Boyd, James L. Saffen, Thomas Ahern.

EIGHTH WARD.—The Whigs in this old banner Ward, threw aside all differences and united upon the ticket as follows:

Old Men's General Committee.—Jonathan W. Allen, Morris De Camp, James G. Moffatt, N. H. Carpenter, E. Greene.

Young Men's General Committee.—George G Lake, J J. Silleocks, John E. Miller, Gamaliel Leaycraft, George Boyd.

Ward Committee—H. N. Wild, J. Beeson, David Coleman, Joseph C. Forbes, J. M. Murray, Hart B. Weed, David L. Crane, Henry Hebbard, Henry R. Coster, Olcott Rhines, James V. Shaw, Jacob Warlow, Joseph R. Feets, Thomas Reed, Jacob Born, J. Marriner, Andrew Blankley.

NINTH WARD.—There were three tickets run in this Ward, and the following, headed "People's ticket," was elected triumphantly, with but little or no strife

For Democratic Whig General Committee—Charles Crane, George P. Nelson, Samuel Brevoort, Edward Sleesen, Robert Peterson.

For Young Men's Democratic Whig General Committee—Henry J Raymond, John A Cregier, Jacob Chalwell, Jacob Seabring, George B. Dean

For Ward Committee—C. V. Bantt, Henry Wilson, William H. Perrigo, O T. Wardell, Eugene Ward, Jackson Lawrence, Hiram Burdett, William Fool, Mortimer Lane, Hewlett P. Leake, John Keyser, Henry Jay, John Thorn, James W. Hale, Russell Newell, Wm. E Noble, Geo. B Springsteen, William Blew, Abraham Van Orden, James Anderson, William Kugler, Mathew Kane, Jacob S. Baker, C. H. Delemster, J. W. Farr, N. D. Thayer, Samuel Cunningham.

TENTH WARD.—The following ticket was elected without opposition.

General Committee—N. G. Bradford, Robert T. Haws, Aaron Chichester, Darius Ferry, William L. Miller.

Young Men's General Committee.—Richard Scott, Horatio Reed, John Lalor, Samuel O. Bette, David Sturtevant.

Ward Committee.—David Miller, A. H. Doughty, Edward Daly, James Wilsey, Willian Poulson, J. J. Dickinson, James Wier, Robert McCoy, Albert H. Nicolay, Elias Combs, Theodore V. Bunstead, John McMahon, E. P. Beekman, Edward Devlin, George Reimer, James Griffith, William Jones, Jr. Joseph Clark, James Loyde, James Hobby.

ELEVENTH WARD.—Only one ticket here, and was as follows:

Old Men's General Committee—Charles M. Simonson, Geo. W. Riblet, Wm. T. Mackrell, Joseph Stratton, Peter P. Hollenbeck.

Young Men's Committee—Benjamin T. Rhodes, Jas. Robinson, William Green, Peter V. Husted, Seaman Johnson.

Ward Committee—Hamilton Wade, W. N Butterford, Joseph Abbott, Joseph Little, John Ryan, George Stoll, John Kelsey, Horace Smith, Michael Devoy, William Logan, Oliver Ladin, Hewlet Smith, Richard G. Hunt.

TWELFTH WARD—Not heard from.

THIRTEENTH WARD—There was no strife in this Ward, and the following was the only ticket run.

General Committee—David A. Forbes, Samuel Atkinson, Andrew Crail, James Mahan, Thomas C. Gould.

Young Men's General Committee—John Cooper, James Dewey, Jacob E. Howard, Lawrence Harney, Marcus P. Ferris.

Ward Committee—John H. Briggs, Wm. King, George Cushman, Benj Haskell, Aug. Horand, John Pearsall, O S Powell, Wm Brundage, John Parrot, Wm. Anderson, Alex. Ferris, Wm. H. Wright, Robert Patterson, R. H. Johnston, G. W. Caylor, W. W. Lyon, H. K. Frost, David Tappen, Aaron H Sharpe, W. A Walker. Thos. Kennedy, James P. Haight, James M. Boyd, Edward Sopher, James White, R. H. Richardson, George Ferris, John Laforge, John H. Griffiths, John Wright, John T. Klots.

FOURTEENTH WARD.—But one ticket run in this Ward, and the General Committees are:

General Committee—Wm. S. Gregory, John P. Flender, John Kellock, Charles A. Stuart, Francis Dejez.

Young Men's Committee.—James McLone, Wm. Lyon, Lucius B. Allen, Alex. Y. Pringle, Samuel Brower.

FIFTEENTH WARD.—The Whigs of this Ward turned out unusually strong for a primary meeting, as will be observed from the fact that the only ticket run was the following, and polled 470 votes:

General Committee—Joseph B. Varnum, Jr., Linus W. Stevens, James D. Oliver, William N. Blakeman, Norris A. Phelps.

Young Men's Committee.—Samuel B. Romaine, Jr., Samuel William Johnson, John McDonald, Thomas C. Acton, John C. Bishop.

Ward Committee—James W. Underhill, John A. Weeks, Otis D Swan, Frederick A. Conkling, Henry H. Anderson, Thomas Denny, Philip H. Jonas. William G. Sterling, Samuel S. Griswold, George W. Ditke, J. Wilson Green, Edwin J. Brown, Edgar S. Van Winkle, John B. Hone, Isaac M. Phyfe.

SIXTEENTH WARD—The following ticket was elected without any opposition:

General Committee.—Robert Smith, George Clark, Joseph Rogers, D. A. Cushman, John P. Cumming.

Young Men's Committee.—Samuel Delamater, Alexander McGuire, Thomas Stephenson, Isaac Dayton, H. Hill Wheeler.

Ward Committee—Alexander Knox, Edward Berrian, Charles J. Day, C P. Edwards, William M-yers, Mason Thompson, G. W. Hardenbrook, Archibald F. Cashman, William Stewart, John Fenton, William Menzies, John McIntyre, Charles Spencer, John Farriston, Robert Livingston, Worth. Hodghineon, John Taylor, William McCombs, John Barkley, John Hopper, Andrew Bridgeman, William S. Davison, E. Ferguson, William Crusoe, George Merritt, William Good, Robert H. Shannon, James Mitchell, John McKane, James Bird.

SEVENTEENTH WARD.—There were two tickets in this Ward, and quite a spirited contest took place. The one called the Custom-House Clique Ticket was beaten two to one by the ticket headed NATHAN C. ELY, as follows:

General Committee.—Nathan C. Ely, Charles G. Dean, Allan Hay, M. H. Chase, Wm. H. Riblet.

Young Men's Committee.—Cornelius Miner, H C. Miles, Herman Maass, James M. Dennis, Stephen Clerk.

Ward Committee.—Dudley B. Andrews, Wm. R. London, Wm. Baltz, Fred. Frye, John Orr, Edward Edwards, Wm. Trusiow, jr.; Francis Dolly, John J. Townsend, Peter Palm, Arthur Bennett, John Sheridan, Wm. H. Vanbolt, Charles W. Lawrence, John O. Halstead, John Keckerhiser.

EIGHTEENTH WARD.—Only one ticket was in the field here, and duly elected as follows:

General Committee—Alonzo Alvord, John J. Herrick, Jacob H. Valentine, James M. Flandreau, Moses May nard.

Young Men's Committee—Erastus Brooks, Wm. F. Jackson, James M. Odell, James H. Pinckney, E. B. Brush.

Ward Committee—Thomas Morton, T. R. Bennet, John D. Cooper, N. B. Abbot, Dennis M. Cabe, William Robertson, Ira Fowler, Elisha Mott, John S. Whigam, Edward Stevenson, Wm. H. Budd, John Easterbrook, Wm. G. Chave, Wm. Lambert, J. H. Candee, Peter G. Sharp, C. P. Miller, Wm. Johnston, Henry Offerman, C. Y. Wemple, Pat. O'Brien, James Thompson, E. W. Watson, Chas. Turner, Chas Mason.

NINETEENTH WARD.—There were two tickets in this Ward, and the vote polled was 758, a majority of which was cast for the following ons:

Old Men's General Committee—Wm. T. Jennings, S. M. Cox, R. T. Johnson, A. V. Barbaris, Wm. E Darling.

Young Men's General Committee—James E. Coultre, Wm. V. Leggett, Henry W. Genpet, Samuel Halden, Abraham Craig.

Ward Committee—George Feltner, Billings Drake, V. B. Post, John Stewart, David Morrison, Peter Snider, Wm. Cartright, Phœnix Seaman, John Forshure, W. G. Mackey, H. A. Maynard, James Webber, James Bowler, Wm. Bleak, Albert Vanderbeck, Charles Wilmot, Francis B. Guest, Oec. H. Striker, Anthony King, Mr. Pollison, O H. Muller, Isaac Cayri, David Clarke, Mr. Male, Thos. Hogg, Levi Hart, A. McCotter, Geo. Harsen, John Geery, Beekman Fish.

TWENTIETH WARD.—In this Ward there were two tickets run, and the following is said to have been elected; yet, it is claimed that a ticket headed "The Union and the Compromise," was successful.

Old Men's Democratic Whig General Committee—Daniel D. Conover, Henry Henston, Abraham Brown, James Andrews, Jr., Cantwell B Leete.

Young Men's Democratic Whig General Committee—A. Warren Smith, Arthur Mills, Dr. J. W. Edmonds, A J Willard, Oscar Taylor.

Ward Committee.—Philo V. Beebe, Thomas J. Brown, Silas C. Smith, Cornelius Turner, John Van Voories, Francis Gearvis, George Reide, John Erskine, James Britt, Cristopher C. Ellis, David Price, Thomas Breakwell, Henry Hutchinson, Christian Worth, Benjamin Pettit, Peter Bevett, George Daly, Jacob Johnson, James Kearney, Edwin S. Weede, Joseph Jones, George Kimbley, John Bunker, Thomas Nantun, Edward Miller.

Marine Affairs.

The Bark *Leo*, Capt. MILLS, from Malaga in 41 days, and 36 days from Gibraltar, with Fruit and Wine to AOUIER & GALWAY. Passed Gibraltar in company with some American barks, one of which was painted black, showing a French flag for a signal—the *Leo* has experienced very severe weather during the whole passage—split several sails. Dec. 12, lat. 37° 40, lon. 67° 18' experienced a terrific gale, with a tremendous high sea, split close reefed main topsail, and were hove too under bare poles for 28 hours. Dec. 18, encountered a perfect hurricane. Ship hove too under lee clew of maintopsail for 48 hours, wind from South-west to Northwest. Drifted back in the Gulf. On the night of Oct. 28, a severe shock of an earthquake was felt at Malaga, which lasted for 8 minutes, a slight but constant quake. The *Leo* 20° East of Gibraltar, saw bark *Louisa* and *Caroline*.

NEW-YORK CITY.

NEW-ENGLAND SOCIETY—STATUE TO WEBSTER.—The New-England Society of the City of New-York held their annual meeting for the transaction of business in the Astor House, at 5 P. M., yesterday.

The Chair was taken by LUTHER B. HUBBART.

The minutes of the last annual meeting were read and approved.

The Treasurer's Report showed a balance remaining in hands of $673.

	Dr.	
Balance from 1851		$513 71
Balance from collection of 1851		131 60
Dividends and interest on stocks and loans		953 78
Net amount of collection		431 20
Total		$2,330 29
	Cr.	
Paid bills of 1851		$128 47
Paid bills of 1852		736 17
Committee on charity		850 00
Total		$1,716 64
Cash on hand		673 65
		$2,390 29

Mr. BABCOCK, Chairman of Committee on Charity, reported that $850 had been expended during the year, in relieving the indigent of New England.

The society then went into the election of officers for the ensuing year. The following were unanimously chosen:

For President—Moses H. Grinnell.
1st Vice President—Simeon Draper, Jr.
2d Vice President—George Curtis.
Counsellors—Paul Babcock, Benjamin W. Bonney, Chas. A. Stetson, Chas. A. Peabody.
Assistant Counsellors—Harvey B. Fiset, Luther B. Wyman, George Warren, Henry A. Hulburt, Chas E. Beebe, Wm. Curtis Noyes, Willard Parker, Jona Sturgis.
Treasurer—Joshua I. Pope.
Secretary—E. Kingsbury.

Mr. GRINNELL returned thanks for the renewed expression of their confidence, in again electing him president. The amount of good done by the society was not to be measured by the expenditure, for distributed in small sums, to proper objects, much good was obtained. He hoped that in the organization for the coming year, some plan would be adopted for bringing the members more frequently together, and infusing more life into the society.

Several new members were then proposed and elected.

Mr. WM. M. EVARTS said that it had been made a matter of consultation among several of the members, to have a monument erected to the memory of the late DANIEL WEBSTER, under the auspices of this Society. It would be superfluous here to say anything for the purpose of influencing their minds towards the propriety of such a testimonial, under the auspices of a New-England Society. He would propose the following resolutions:

Resolved, That a subscription be opened, under the auspices and sanction of the New-England Society of the City of New-York, to raise a fund from the contributions of the citizens of New-York, of New England origin, for the purpose of procuring a bronze statue of DANIEL WEBSTER, to be presented to the City of New-York, to the end that it may stand in some public position, as a perpetual monument of his greatness and his fame.

Resolved, That a committee of five be appointed by the President of the Society, to take all proper measures for the accomplishment of the object of the foregoing resolutions.

Mr. HARVEY B. FISET, President of the Deaf and Dumb Institute, seconded the resolutions.

A member inquired if subscriptions towards the monument were to be restricted to men of New-England origin.

Mr. EVARTS said it seemed to him there were enough men of New-England origin, in New-York, to carry out the design; and he considered it would be only proper to confine their call to New-England men. It would be not only a statue to the great statesman, but a testimony from the men of New-England, who had made their fortunes in this City, to New-York.

This view was concurred in by other members, and the resolutions were unanimously adopted.

In answer to a question from a member, Mr. EVARTS said the probable expense would be $15,000. It was intended to have the work done by a New-England sculptor, in which there would be no difficulty, as POWERS and the other sculptors of any note were from New-England.

The meeting then adjourned for one year from this day. The annual oration before the Society was delivered in the evening by Rev. Dr. ADAMS, at the Broadway Tabernacle.

THE MANSLAUGHTER IN THIRTY-SECOND-STREET.—THE PRISONER LIBERATED ON BAIL.—Yesterday morning, the prisoner JOHN TOOMY, was brought before the Coroner for examination, concerning the charge of manslaughter rendered against him for causing the death of his wife CATHARINE, in Thirty-Second-street, on Sunday night last. He was accompanied by ANDREW LEARY, of Twenty-Fifth-street, and THOMAS BUSH, of Gowanus, who severally entered into sureties to the amount of $2,000, for TOOMY'S appearance for trial.

THE THIRTY-SECOND-STREET CATASTROPHE.—THE CONTRACTORS BAILED.—Yesterday morning the Messrs. FIELDERS, contractors of the building that recently tumbled down, in Thirty-Second-street near Third-avenue, and killed several men, appeared before the Coroner, and entered $2,000 bail to answer any indictment that may be found against them by the Grand Jury.

A BOLD THEFT.—Tuesday evening, at about 6 o'clock, some adroit thief pried open the sash at Root's Daguerrian Gallery, No. 363 Broadway, and abstracted one gold and seven silver Medals. The sash hung against the walls in the outer passage leading to Mr. Root's rooms. The gas had just been lighted in the passage when the theft was committed. The first operation of the thief was to turn off the gas light. This being done he applied some instrument to the back of the case, and soon became possessed of the gold and silver Medals, the intrinsic value of which was of small moment compared with their real value to the owner, who had won them by his industry and skill.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.—The Board met last evening, pursuant to adjournment. A quorum being present, the proceedings of the previous meeting were read and approved.

Petitions referred and Invitations accepted.—Of Thos. Harris, to light part of Twenty-first-street with gas; of G. A. North and others, for a sewer in Hammond-street; of James Bell, for lease of slip between Piers Nos. 6 and 7 East River; of Margaret S Birdsall, in relation to assessment for sewer in Madison-street. Invitation to attend the First Annual Ball of the Mazeppa Hose Company No. 42. Remonstrance of Samual Judson, against assessment for paving Thirty-ninth-street, &c.; of Columbia College, against widening Church-street.

Communications.—From the Street Commissioner, inclosing estimates for flagging sidewalks in Forty-second-street and laying crosswalks in Grand-street.

Papers from the Board of Assistants.—Report of Committee of the Board of Assistants, to take charge of the Ninth-avenue Railroad. Referred to Committee on Streets. Report of Special Committee, in favor of directing the New-York and Harlem Railroad to rebuild certain bridges. Referred to Special Committee.

Reports.—Of Committee on Fire Department, in favor of purchasing a lot for Engine Company No. 11—adopted. Of Finance Committee, in favor of granting permission to the Hudson River Railroad Company to erect a shed and lay rails on Pier No. 48, North River—laid on table. Of several, for construction of sewer in Thompson-street.

THE BILLS OF KOSSUTH AND SUITE AT THE IRVING HOUSE.

The report of the Committee on Finance in favor of paying all bills of Kossuth and his associates, and that $3,600 be appropriated for same, was called up.

Alderman STUYVESANT asked, was it not the fact that Mr. Howard, whose bill this was, had compromised with the Committee for a sum of $10,000, and has been paid that sum? If so, how comes it now that Mr. Howard furnishes this bill? He also wished to know if it was not a fact that it was agreed between Mr. Howard and the Committee that he should board those men for $2 a day. He wanted to know if the compromise was entered into, and that Mr. Howard accepted $10,000 in lieu of all claims on the city in relation to those miserable Hungarians; if he did, let the Board see their seal on it; if he did not enter into the compromise, let the Board know it, and let Mr. Howard be paid.

Alderman OAKLEY said that it had been intimated by the Mayor and others, that Mr. Howard had agreed to take them as boarders at $2 each per day. Mr. Howard positively denies he made any such agreement. Alderman OAKLEY said he understood since from others, that Mr Howard made no such agreement. He thought if he took legal proceedings, the City would have to foot the bill; but his opinion, the latter way was to pay for it

Alderman BARR said that he understood the only compromise between Mr. Howard and the Committee was, that he (Howard) would take $1,000 off his bill which he did, and that he received the $10,000 on account

Alderman SMITH said he spoke to the Mayor on the subject, and he (the Mayor) informed him that there was a misunderstanding between Howard and the Committee on the subject of the bill. But be that as it may, the truth was, and it ought to be told, there was a rivalry between the Astor House and the Irving House, as to which of them should have Kossuth. Alderman FRANKLYN was for the Irving House, and Alderman STUYVESANT wished them to be sent to the Astor House, and this was what excited the feelings and opposition of Alderman STORTEVANT on this subject.

Ald. STUYVESANT denied with great warmth the insinuations of Ald SMITH. He was indifferent between the proprietors of the Irving and Astor House. There was a false excitement and enthusiasm got up in this City in favor of those Hungarians, and the consequence was that the money of the citizens was lavished on those miserable mendicants; and although he never opposed the waste of the public money on their account, he had his own opinion on the subject from the commencement

Ald SMITH reiterated his remarks in relation to Ald. STUYVESANT, and said that if the Hungarians were sent to the Astor House, there never would be any opposition on the part of the Aldermen of the Third Ward to the payment of their bills.

Ald. DEMAN said it was now pretty well known that the $10,000 was only received on account, and perhaps if the question came before a court of law, the Board would be obliged to pay Mr. Howard; but he thought it would be satisfactory to know the private history of the compromise; he would therefore vote to have it referred back to the Committee.

Ald STUYVESANT asserted, upon his veracity, that this was the first time he ever voted against the payment of Kossuth's bills, and asserted that he never had any feeling in relation to the rivalry between the Irving and Astor Houses. His action in this matter arose solely from his sense of duty to his constituents and to the citizens generally. The motion on the reference to send it back was then put and lost

The reading of the report was again called for, and the Alderman of the Twentieth Ward moved that it be referred to the Committee on the Law Department, which was lost.

It was then moved that it be laid on the table. Upon the Ayes and Nays being called, 6 voted in the affirmative and 10 in the negative. The motion to lay on the table was lost.

Ald ALVORD moved that it be referred to the Committee on Finance, with instructions. He said it was very probable that the Committee had exceeded their instructions, and improperly spent this money. There was no doubt the money should be paid, but he wished to have the transactions between Mr. Howard and the Committee investigated; and if it turned out that this debt was fairly and honestly incurred, he would cheerfully vote to pay it.

Alderman BOYCE took the ground that a Committee of this Board contracted the debt, having full power to do it, and whether they acted right or wrong, this Board had now no option but to sanction their acts and pay the bill The motion to refer back was then put, and seven having voted in the affirmative, and nine in the negative, the motion to refer back was lost. The motion to accept the Report of the Committee was then put, and twelve having voted in the affirmative and four in the negative, the Report was adopted and the Bill ordered to be paid.

Resolutions.—Preamble and resolutions by the Alderman of the Nineteenth Ward, to reduce a certain contract for grading, &c., Eighty-fifth-street, from $48 to $24—Referred. That the Controller be directed to draw on the City Chamberlain, in favor of the President of each Board, for $250 for their services as members of the Board of Health: also, in favor of Mr. McLenehan, for $150, as official Reporter to the Board of Assistant Aldermen. Of course the resolutions were adopted without let or hindrance, except that Alderman SMITH gave a silent vote against the first resolution.

Butchers of Essex Market.—Preamble and resolution, that the contracting carpenter for building the new market be requested to place a plank floor in the market, under the direction of the Commissioner of Repairs and Supplies. That the Street Commissioner be directed to put under contract, without delay, the regulation of that portion of the Fifth-avenue between Forty-second and Forty-ninth-street, such regulation being desired by the owners of property on the avenue, &c. That Romaine Dillon, Esq., be appointed Commissioner of Deeds—Adopted.

BOARD OF ASSISTANT ALDERMEN.—Assistant Alderman WOODWARD in the Chair. The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

Mr. BOUTON moved that when the Board adjourned, it adjourn to Friday. Mr. BARKER, that the Board adjourn *sine die*, which was lost, and the first resolution adopted.

Petitions Referred—In favor of cleaning streets of the Eighteenth Ward. To have Twenty-fourth-street lighted with gas. To remit personal tax on Wm. B. C. Carpenter. Of Wm. Radford and others for a lease of Pier 33 North River.

Reports Adopted.—In favor of appropriating $750 to pay for a full length portrait of the late Hon. Henry Clay, to be painted by Charles Jarvis and placed in the Governor's Room. In favor of concurring in the resolution to direct the Street Commissioner to make up the assessment for flagging Thirty-sixth-street, and the same with respect to Thirty-ninth-street, between Fifth and Sixth-avenues.

Resolutions Adopted.—That Henry C. Rabineau be allowed to put down a cross-walk opposite No. 39 Chambers-street.

Papers from the other Board concurred in.—In favor of leasing premises at Jefferson Market to Joseph W. Owen at a rent of $300. In favor of repairing the house of Hook and Ladder Company No. 4.

The salary of the Chief of Police and Clerk.—On motion the papers from the other Board in favor of raising the salary of the Chief of Police and Clerk were taken up for concurrence.

Mr. BARKER said he thought the salary of the Chief of Police was entirely too small, but as he, Mr. B, read the law, the Common Council had not the power to raise it beyond $1,600. Mr. B. then read the law and the papers were laid on the table.

Papers concurred in.—In favor of leasing a lot on the Fourth-avenue, for a house for Engine Company No. 28, and Hook and Ladder Company No. 9. In favor of appropriating the farther sum of $493 for building Engine No. 10. In favor of repairing the house of Hose Company No 20.

Reports Adopted—In favor of concurring in the report and ordinance in relation to the proposition for paving certain streets by Messrs. Ross & Reed.

Resolution Referred—To flag the west side of Sheriff-street, between Grand and Delancey-street.

Resolutions Concurred in—In favor of flagging sidewalk corner of Fourteenth street and Irving place. That permission be granted to erect a fence, 10 feet high, around the vacant lots on Fifth-avenue, between Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth-streets, for the purpose of enclosing the Hippodrome. That the pier feet of Thirteenth-street, North River, be built 50 feet wide, in lieu of 40 feet, as specified. That Sixteenth-street, between Sixth and Seventh-avenues, be repaired. To have the Sixth-avenue lighted with gas, as far as the mains are laid. To place two gas-lamps in front of St. Peter's Church, in Barclay-street. To appropriate $250 to pay for copying complaints against Policemen in favor of giving Joseph Palmer permission to lay a cross-walk in Centre-street. To give permission to Henry Rob

MEDICAL.

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Dan'l. S. Fearing,	Arthur Leary,	George Curtis,
Wm. H. Kneeland,	D. W. Hamilton,	George T. Trimble,
A. C. Dowling,	Denning Duer,	D. S. Kennedy,
Gurdon B. Lamar,	John Stewart, Jr.,	John J. Astor, Jr.
Wm. H. Aspinwall,	Robt. B. Minturn,	Frank A. Delano,
Wm. B. Duncan,	Reuben Withers,	James C. Be l,
Chas. H. Russell,	Ed. C. Cruter,	Daniel O. Smith,
Isaac Townsend,	Lewis Oakley,	Fred'k G. Foster.
Peleg Hall,	Robert S. Hone,	

ROBERT B. HONE, President.

DUNCAN F. CURRY, Secretary.

THE BROOKLYN FIRE INSURANCE CO.—CHARTERED IN 1824.—Offices, No 41 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, No. 45 Merchants' Exchange, Wall-st., New-York. Have their Capital as also a handsome surplus invested in the most undoubted securities, and continue to insure Buildings, Merchandise, Furniture, and other personal property. Vessels in port, and their Cargoes, upon as favorable terms as any other similar institution.

DIRECTORS.

William Ellsworth,	William Miles,	Hon. Quackenbos,
Phineas T. Barnum,	George Gilfillan,	Jasper d Redfield,
Daniel D. Howard,	S. P. Townsend,	J. W. Amerman,
Caleb S. Woodhull,	John Kadie, Jr.,	Fordyce Hitchcock,
Chas. T. Cromwell,	Joel S. Gutman,	John C. Smith,
Anasta's Nicholas,	Robert C. Bell,	Jos. M. Greenwood,
Richard L. Allen,	John N. Genin,	Simeon Leland,

WILLIAM ELLSWORTH, President.

ALFRED G. STEVENS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No 61 Wall-st., 4th Month, 5th, 1852.—This Company, with a CASH CAPITAL OF $210,000 with a surplus of over $100,000, insures against loss or damage by fire, on favorable terms.

DIRECTORS:

George S. Fox,	C. W. Lawrence,	Rich'd F. Carman,
Rich'd A. Bending,	Peter S. Titus,	Henry H. Barrow,
Josiah Macy,	T. C. Cardwayne,	Hall Clark,
Wm. H. Field,	Ralph Mead,	Wm. C. White,
Joseph W. Corlies,	Richard Field,	John J. Walker.
John D. Wright,	Elias Hicks,	Chas. H. Marshall,
Abraham Bell,	Isaac Hawley,	Elisha Riggs.

GEO. S. FOX, President.

SAMUEL TOWNSEND, Secretary.

LIFE INSURANCE.—THE MANHATTAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY—Cash Capital, $100,000 independently of the premium fund. Office, No. 146 Broadway, corner of Liberty-st. This Company continues to insure against all manner of life risks on most favorable terms. Persons may secure in this Company either with or without participating in the profits.

ABRAM DUBOIS, M. D., at the office daily from 3 to 3 o'clock, P. M. California permits granted at greatly reduced rates.

A. A. ALVORD, President.

C. Y. WEMPLE, Secretary.

N. D. MORGAN, Actuary.

ENAMELLED FURNITURE

WARREN WARD, wholesale manufacturer of ENAMELLED FURNITURE, No. 111 Grand-st., New-York.—W. W. gives his whole attention to the manufacturing; and using the best materials only, can offer better goods at the prices then can be found elsewhere. Suits to match, from $25 to $250 per suit—comprising Dressing Bureau with Glass, Bedstead, Washstand, Commode, Toilet Table, Towel-stand, Nurse Rocker, and four Chairs.

No. 141 Grand-st., one block east of Broadway.

AIR WARMING AND VENTILATING WAREHOUSE, No. 374 Broadway, New-York. CHILSON'S WORLD'S FAIR PRIZE MEDAL FURNACE, as recently improved and patented, is adapted to all classes of PUBLIC AND PRIVATE BUILDINGS, and possesses advantages worthy the attention of those in want of a FIRST RATE VENTILATING FURNACE. It is a powerful heater, very durable, not liable to repairs, supplies a large amount of pure warm AIR FREE FROM CONTACT WITH RED HOT IRON, (the fire pot being lined with heavy soap stone) is economical in the use of fuel, equally fitted for anthracite, bituminous coal, or wood.

It has been extensively introduced and approved throughout the United States and Canada, and has met with equal favor in England and Russia.

Also, four sizes of a new and superior Portable Furnace.

VENTILATING SCHOOL STOVES,
(for wood or coal.)

PONDS Improved Cooking Ranges; Emerson's House and Smoke Ventilators; Registers in every variety.

Agents for the Mirror Marble and New-York Marbleized Iron Works. CHILSON, RICHARDSON & CO., No. 374 Broadway, New-York, and Nos. 51 and 53 Blackstone-st., Boston.

TO AUCTIONEERS.—The Boston Daily Journal, the Philadelphia Pennsylvanian Enquirer, and Baltimore American, the three Papers having the largest commercial circulation in the respective cities in which they are published. Advertising in either or all of them can be done at the advertising house of W. H. M'DONALD, 102 Nassau-street, corner of Ann-street, at the very lowest office rates.

YEAST POWDER.—B. T. BABBITT is the original inventor of the Chemical Yeast Powder, which is prepared and sold by him at Nos. 66 and 70 Washington-st., New-York, in tin cans. Those who purchase should see that they get that with the above name on.

TO RICE GROWERS.—A lot of "STRONG'S" PATENT RICE HULLERS for sale—one of which may be seen in operation by application to
MORTON & BREMNER,
No. 212 Pearl-st., corner Fletcher st.

FAIRBANKS' PATENT PLATFORM AND COUNTER SCALES—Improved in quality and reduced in price. Adapted to every required operation of weighing. For sale in all their varieties by
FAIRBANKS & CO., No. 89 Water-st.

RICH PARIS FEATHERS.—192 dozen rich Ostrich Plumes; 36 do. extra white Ostrich Tips; 50 do. assorted Marabout; 15 do. Feather Wreaths; 30 do. Beaver and Felt Bonnets. Just received and for sale by
J. H. HOMER, No. 64 John-st.

C. S. VANDERHOOF, COMMISSIONER OF DEEDS, No. 461 Broadway, Pacific Bank.

FINANCIAL.

OFFICE MICHIGAN SOUTHERN AND NORTHERN INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANIES, No. 71 Reserve-st.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 13, 1852.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—A Dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT. upon the capital stock of these Companies has been declared from the earnings of the current six months, and will be paid in cash at the Treasurer's Office in New-York, on and after the 3d day of January next, to stockholders who shall be such at the closing of the books on the 30th inst. The transfer books will be closed at 3 o'clock P. M. on the 20th inst., and remain closed until the 4th day of January next.

A new issue of stock, equal to ten per cent. in amount upon the existing stock of the Companies, will be made at the same time, and distributed pro rata, and at par, among the stockholders who shall be such at the closing of the books. Payment for such new stock may be made at any time during the month of January. Interest will be charged upon all deferred payments, and the right to take the stock will be forfeited in all cases where payment is not made before the last day of February.

By order of the Directors,
EDWIN C. LITCHFIELD, Treasurer.

MESSRS. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., BANKERS, New-York, issue Foreign Circular Letters of Credit on the following

CITIES:

Alexandria,	Carlsrue,	Malta,	Rotterdam,
Antwerp,	Dresden,	Marseilles,	Rio de Janeiro,
Athens,	Dusseldorf,	Milan,	St. Petersburg,
Berlin,	Florence,	Moscow,	Strasburg,
Baden-Baden,	Frankfort,	Munich,	Stuttgart,
Bernse,	Genoa,	Messina,	Smyrna,
Borseaux,	Geneva,	Mulhouse,	Seville,
Boulogne,	Gibraltar,	Naples,	Turin,
Bremen,	Hamburg,	Nice,	Toulon,
Brussels,	Hague,	Oporto,	Trieste,
Bagni de Lucca,	Havre,	Oleron,	Venice,
Basle,	"London,	Paris,	Vevey,
Cairo,	Leghorn,	Pau,	Vienna,
Coblentz,	Leipsic,	Pisa,	Wiesbaden,
Cologne,	Lyons,	Rome,	Warsaw.
Cadiz.	Madrid.		

Also, Letters of Credit, payable in all the principal cities of the United States, Canada, West Indies, &c.

OFFICE OF THE ROCHESTER AND SYRACUSE RAILROAD COMPANY, SYRACUSE, Oct. 2, 1852.—NOTICE.—An installment of twenty dollars per share on the scrip stock of this Company is required to be paid on the 20th day of Oct., instant, and the balance due on said scrip stock, (being ten dollars per share,) is required to be paid on the 1st day of Feb. next.

By paying the last installment on the 20th day of Jan. next, instead of 1st Feb., a rebate of interest on both of said installments from the 1st day of Aug. last to the times of payment, and on the surrender of the scrip certificates, the scripholders will be entitled to full stock with the future dividends.

Payments of the said installments may be made at the Offices of Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., No. 48 New-York; J. E. THAYER & BROTHER, Boston; at the Bank of Syracuse, Bank of Auburn, Rochester City Bank, and at this Office.

By order of the Board of Directors.
CHAS. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

BONDS FOR SALE.—NEW-YORK AND NEW HAVEN R.R. BONDS—7 per cent., due in 1876.
NEW YORK AND HARLEM R.R. BOND—7 per cent, due in 1873.
MOBILE CITY BONDS, coupons and principal payable in New-York—8 per cent., due in 1857.
ILLINOIS CENTRAL R.R. BONDS—7 per cent., due in 1875.
WESTERN VERMONT R.R. BONDS—7 per cent., due in 1865-70.
MANSFIELD AND SANDUSKY CITY FIRST MORTGAGE R.R. BONDS—7 per cent. due in 1860.
PLATTSBURG AND MONTREAL R.R. BONDS—7 per cent., due in 1863.

KETCHUM, HOGERS & BEMENT,
No. 45 William-st.

BANK OF NEW-YORK.—The Charter of the Bank of New-York will expire on the 31st December, instant. An Association under the General Banking Law has been formed to take its place; and will commence business on the 3d of January, 1853.

The President and Directors of the present Bank have this day declared a final dividend of thirty-eight and a half per cent on the profits of the Bank, which will be paid to the stockholders, or their legal representatives, at the banking house on the 31st December, inst.

On the same day, an instalment of fifty per cent. on the additional capital of the new bank will be required to be paid, when certificates for the stock will be issued.

Books for transfers and subscription will be closed on the 15th inst.

By order of the Board of Directors,
A. P. HALSEY, Cashier.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK—ALBANY, Aug. 17, 1852.—Notice is hereby given, in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued by the SULLIVAN COUNTY BANK, at Monticello, (an individual Bank,) must be presented at the Office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York for payment, within two years from the date of this notice, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the same will be returned to the owner of said Bank.

au19-law1yTh DANIEL B. ST. JOHN, Sup't.

BANK DEPARTMENT—ALBANY, Dec. 1, 1851.—Notice is hereby given, in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued by the CORTLAND COUNTY BANK, of Ashford, Cattaraugus Co., (an individual bank,) must be presented at the office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York for payment, within two years from the date of this notice, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the notes issued by the said Bank, will be given up to said Bank. D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

de4'51-law7thZy

CREDITS ON CHINA, INDIA, &c.—Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, New-York, are prepared to issue Mercantile Credits, Circular Notes, and Letters of Credit on the Oriental Bank of London, available at all the branches and agencies of that establishment, as follows:

Canton, Hong-Kong, Shanghai,	Macao, Bombay, Calcutta,	Colombo, Kandy, Singapore,	Ceylon.

METROPOLITAN BANK—DIVIDEND.—The Directors of this Bank have declared a Dividend of Four Per Cent, payable on MONDAY, Jan. 3 1853. The Transfer Book will be closed on the 24th inst. and reopened on MONDAY, the 3d proximo.

J. E. WILLIAMS, Cashier.

BANK OF NORTH AMERICA.—NEW-YORK, December 15, 1852.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of three and one half (3½) per cent payable to the Stockholders on and after January 3, 1853. The transfer books will be closed from the 15th inst. to the day of payment.

I. SEYMOUR, Cashier.

GROCERS' BANK.—A dividend of three and one half (3½) per cent on the Capital Stock of this institution will be paid to the Stockholders on and after MONDAY, 3d day of Jan. next. By order of the Board.

SAMIL. B. WHITE, Cashier.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1852.

CREDITS, &c., FOR THE PACIFIC.—Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, New-York, issue Credits and Bills of Exchange, available at sight, on the following places on the West Coast: LIMA, VALPARAISO, PANAMA San Francisco.

FOX AND WISCONSIN 12½ PER CENT IMPROVEMENT & RIP.—The interest coupons due January 1st, prox., on the above Scrip issued to M. L. MARTIN by the Fox and Wisconsin Book Company, will be paid to the stockholders, or their legal representatives, at the banking house on the 31st December, inst.

On the same day, an instalment of fifty per cent. on the additional capital of the new bank will be required to be paid, when certificates for the stock will be issued.

Books for transfers and subscription will be closed on the 15th inst.

By order of the Board of Directors,
A. P. HALSEY, Cashier.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK—ALBANY, Aug. 17, 1852.—Notice is hereby given, in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued by the SULLIVAN COUNTY BANK, at Monticello, (an individual Bank,) must be presented at the Office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York for payment, within two years from the date of this notice, or that the funds deposited for the redemption of the notes issued by the above Bank will be given up to said Bank.

au19-law1yTh DANIEL B ST. JOHN, Sup't.

BANK DEPARTMENT—ALBANY, Dec. 1, 1851.—Notice is hereby given, in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued by the CORTLAND COUNTY BANK, of Ashford, Cattaraugus Co., (an individual bank,) must be presented at the office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York for payment, within two years from the date of this notice, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the notes issued by the said Bank, will be given up to said Bank. D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

de4'51-law7thZy

BONDS FOR SALE.—NEW-YORK AND NEW HAVEN R.R. BONDS—7 per cent., due in 1876.
NEW YORK AND HARLEM R.R. BOND—7 per cent, due in 1873.
MOBILE CITY BONDS, coupons and principal payable in New-York—8 per cent., due in 1857.
ILLINOIS CENTRAL R.R. BONDS—7 per cent., due in 1875.
WESTERN VERMONT R.R. BONDS—7 per cent., due in 1865-70.
MANSFIELD AND SANDUSKY CITY FIRST MORTGAGE R.R. BONDS—7 per cent. due in 1860.
PLATTSBURG AND MONTREAL R.R. BONDS—7 per cent., due in 1863.

KETCHUM, HOGERS & BEMENT,
No. 45 William-st.

BANK OF NEW-YORK.—The Charter of the Bank of New-York will expire on the 31st December, instant. An Association under the General Banking Law has been formed to take its place; and will commence business on the 3d of January, 1853.

The President and Directors of the present Bank have this day declared a final dividend of thirty-eight and a half per cent on the profits of the Bank, which will be paid to the stockholders, or their legal representatives, at the banking house on the 31st December, inst.

On the same day, an instalment of fifty per cent. on the additional capital of the new bank will be required to be paid, when certificates for the stock will be issued.

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By order of the Board of Directors,
A. P. HALSEY, Cashier.

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au19-law1yTh DANIEL B ST. JOHN, Sup't.

BANK DEPARTMENT—ALBANY, Dec. 1, 1851.—Notice is hereby given, in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued by the CORTLAND COUNTY BANK, of Ashford, Cattaraugus Co., (an individual bank,) must be presented at the office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York for payment, within two years from the date of this notice, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the notes issued by the said Bank, will be given up to said Bank. D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

de4'51-law7thZy

BANK DEPARTMENT—ALBANY, Nov. 4, 1851.—Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued by the WARREN COUNTY BANK, Johnsburg, Warren County, (an individual bank,) must be presented at the office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York, for payment, within two years from the date of this notice, or that the funds deposited for the redemption of the notes issued by the above Bank will be given up to said Bank.

n6'51-law7thZy D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

CREDITS ON CHINA, INDIA, &c.—Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, New-York, are prepared to issue Mercantile Credits, Circular Notes, and Letters of Credit on the Oriental Bank of London, available at all the branches and agencies of that establishment, as follows:

Canton, Hong-Kong, Shanghai,	Macao, Bombay, Calcutta,	Colombo, Kandy, Singapore,	Ceylon.

METROPOLITAN BANK—DIVIDEND.—The Directors of this Bank have declared a Dividend of Four Per Cent, payable on MONDAY, Jan. 3 1853. The Transfer Book will be closed on the 24th inst. and reopened on MONDAY, the 3d proximo.

J. E. WILLIAMS, Cashier.

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I. SEYMOUR, Cashier.

GROCERS' BANK.—A dividend of three and one half (3½) per cent on the Capital Stock of this institution will be paid to the Stockholders on and after MONDAY, 3d day of Jan. next. By order of the Board.

SAMIL. B. WHITE, Cashier.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1852.

CREDITS, &c., FOR THE PACIFIC.—Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, New-York, issue Credits and Bills of Exchange, available at sight, on the following places on the West Coast: LIMA, VALPARAISO, PANAMA San Francisco.

FOX AND WISCONSIN 12½ PER CENT IMPROVEMENT & RIP.—The interest coupons due January 1st, prox., on the above Scrip issued to M. L. MARTIN by the Fox and Wisconsin Book Company, will be paid to the stockholders, or their legal representatives, at the banking house on the 31st December, inst.

On the same day, an instalment of fifty per cent. on

New-York Daily Times.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times

XXXIId CONGRESS.. Second Session.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Dec 22,

The Chair laid before the Senate a communication from the Treasury Department, relative to the classification of clerks.

Mr. RUSK said the appointment of Mr. ATCHISON as President of the Senate, made a vacancy in the Committee on Indian Affairs. He moved the Chair fill that vacancy.

Messrs. HALE and SUMNER presented petitions in favor of the passage of a bill giving further remedies to patentees. Also, petitions in favor of an adjustment of national difficulties by arbitration.

Mr. WADE introduced a bill to surrender to Ohio the unfinished portion of the Cumberland Road in said State. Referred.

Mr. BOWLAND reported, from the Committee of Conference on the disagreeing votes on the bill granting a pension to the widow of Gen. WORTH, that the House recede from its amendment. Concurred in.

Mr. BOWLAND introduced a bill explanatory of an appropriation for the removal of a raft in the Red River, which was taken up. It provides that a contract be made for keeping the navigation open, and the removal of the raft, instead of simply removing the raft. Read a third time and passed.

Mr. GWIN introduced a bill for the construction of a railroad and branches, and for establishing postal arrangements between the Atlantic and the Pacific, and for affording facilities for commerce and travel. He moved it be made special order for the 10th of January.

Mr. CHASE moved its reference.

Mr. RUSK urged the necessity of action on the bill.

Mr. MANGUM considered it of national importance, and there was no necessity for reference.

Mr. BRIGHT was in favor of the reference.

Mr. GWIN said it had already been reported by three Committees, and there was no necessity for reference.

Mr. STOCKTON was opposed to the whole scheme, from the beginning to the end. He had no idea of the United States constructing such a Railroad. He was for reference.

The debate was continued. The bill was laid on the table, and a bill reported last session on the same subject taken up, and made special order for January 10.

The Senate took up the bill granting further remedies to patentees, and, after some debate, it was postponed till Tuesday.

Mr. FELCH reported back the House bill, granting to the Sackett's Harbor and Ellisburgh Railroad Company the right of way through the military reservation at Sackett's Harbor, New-York, and the same was considered and passed.

The Senate then took up the bill to change the mode of compensating members of Congress. The bill repeals all laws on the subject, from the 3d of March next, and provides that from and after that day there shall be paid to each Senator and Representative in Congress a salary for his services of $2,000 per annum—one half to be paid upon his attendance at the first session, and the other half at the end of the session. And he shall receive for the mileage now allowed, the same, however, to be computed by an air line. The third section provides that the Secretary of the Treasury shall deduct from the said compensation, at the end of the session, $10 for each day the member may have been absent from his seat, unless such absence was occasioned by his sickness or the sickness of his wife or children. Each Senator and member shall state, at the end of each session, how many days he hath so absented himself, and verify his statement on oath. Any member refusing to furnish such statement no payment shall be made to him.

Mr. UNDERWOOD explained and advocated the bill.

Mr. BADGER said he would be in favor of almost any proper measure to increase the pay of members, which was now altogether inadequate, but he was opposed to legislation on the subject at all, particularly in the manner proposed by the bill.

Mr. ADAMS was in favor of proper regulations on the subject. He would prefer to fix the pay of members at $8 a day for the first four months, then $6 for the next two months, then $4 for the seventh month, and nothing beyond seven months.

Mr. UNDERWOOD replied to Mr BADGER.

After further debate Mr. BADGER moved that the bill be indefinitely postponed, which was agreed to—Yeas, 21; Nays, 19, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Adams, Atchison, Badger, Borland, Charlton, Clarke, Clemens, Dodge, of Wis., Dodge, of Iowa, Geyer, Gwin, Hunter, Jones, of Tenn., Slidell, Miller, Rusk, Shields, Soule, Sprunce, Stockton, Upham, Weller.

NAYS—Adams, Bayard, Brodie, Butler, Chase, De Saussure, Iverson, Fish, Hale, Hamlin, Mason, Norris, Pratt, Seward, Sumner, Toombs, Trumbull, Wade and Walker.

The Senate then adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Dec. 22.

The resolutions to refer the various parts of the President's message to the appropriate Committees were reported to the House with an amendment proposing to refer that part relating to harbors and rivers to the Committee on Commerce, thus taking the rivers from the Committee on Roads and Canals, as originally provided for in the series of resolutions submitted.

This amendment was voted on. The House decided affirmatively—Yeas, 84; Nays, 63. This and all the other resolutions were adopted.

On motion of Mr. GORMAN

Resolved, That 200 extra copies of the President's Message and accompanying documents be printed for the use of each Executive Department of the Government

A large number of petitions were presented and referred, among them the following by Mr. FLORENCE: Petition from soldiers of the war of 1812, and the proceedings of a public meeting in Philadelphia recently on the subject, asking Congress to pass a law giving them 160 acres of land; also a similar petition from Wilkesbarre, Pa., and a memorial from the widows and children of the soldiers of the war of 1812, asking for the same quantity of land.

Mr. MOORE, of Pa., presented a memorial from the city and county of Philadelphia, asking a modification of the Bounty Land Act of 1850, so as to give all persons intended to be benefitted thereby 160 acres of land. All the above were referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

Mr. CABLE, of Ohio, presented a petition of citizens of Carroll County, in that State, asking for the removal of the seat of Government to some place nearer the centre of the Union, and moved to refer to a Select Committee.

Mr. CLINGMAN said he wanted to debate it, and this prevented further action at present on the subject.

Mr. HAWES presented a petition of C. HANSON, proposing the establishment of a line of steamers between Brooklyn and Glucksstadt, so as to make semi monthly passages, and asking aid of Congress. Referred to Committee on Naval Affairs.

Mr. WILLIAMS, from the Committee on Elections, reported a resolution to pay JOHN S. LITVELL, of the XXXIst Congress, to September 11, 1850, while contesting the seat held by Mr. JOHN ROBBINS, of Pennsylvania. The resolution was adopted, as also one to pay per diem and mileage to Mr. HENDRICKS B. WRIGHT, from the commencement of the last session to the second of July, while contesting the seat of Mr. FULLER, of Pennsylvania.

Mr. DAVIS, of Massachusetts, from the Committee on Elections, reported a resolution to pay Mr. JOHN TALIAFERRO, of Virginia, per diem and mileage, while contesting a seat in 1811, and likewise in 1813. He was successful in the first case, but not in the last.

Mr. DAVIS said delicacy had heretofore prevented Mr. TALIAFERRO from asking for the money. He is now living, at the age of 80, and being poor, wants what is honestly his due.

Mr. LETCHER wanted to know whether the Antiquarian Committee had extended their inquiry to any other such cases?

Mr. DAVIS replied, he did not care whether there were a hundred thousand such cases, if they were honest.

Mr. LETCHER—I should like to know, if the case was fair, why it was not paid long ago?

Mr. DAVIS responded it would have been, if presented at the time. TALIAFERRO being then a gentleman of fortune, was prevented by scruples of delicacy from urging the claim

Mr. WILLIAMS thought the long delay of payment made the claim more meritorious, and expressed the hope Government would not plead the statute of limitations against an honorable man.

Mr. DAVIS said it was but right to scrutinize such old claims, but here there was nothing left to conjecture; all the facts were on record.

Mr. LETCHER remarked he did not want to vote blindfold on a claim which had been standing 40 years.

The first part of the resolution, allowing for one case, only, was agreed to. Yeas, 97, Nays, 52, and the latter part rejected, 57 to 74. Adjourned.

Marine Disasters, &c.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Dec. 22.

A letter from Berlin, Maryland, dated the 20th inst., says that the brig Atlantic remains tight; most of her cargo is landed, and a vessel has been chartered to convey it to Philadelphia. The Atlantic was expected to float next tide.

The schooner November, from New-Bedford, for Norfolk, ran ashore on the 17th, half a mile above where the Atlantic lies. She is an old vessel, and will go to pieces. Her sculls and rigging are to be sold to-morrow at Lewisport.

The wreck of the brig *Eliza Palmer*, from Liverpool, N. S., for Dominica, was fell in with by the bark *El Dorado*, and the crew were taken off and carried into Fernambuco on the 22d ult., from whence the *El Dorado* sailed the same day for Monte Video.

The whaling bark *Fanny*, from New-Bedford, touched at Pernambuco on the 20th, and sailed the same day for the South Pacific.

Marine Disasters—From the Bahamas.

CHARLESTON, Wednesday, Dec. 22.

The British schooner *Time* arrived here to-day, in five days from Nassau, reports that the bark *Osiride* arrived in distress at Nassau, on Dec. 9, fifty-five days from Havre—was burned on the 5th to the water's edge. All her cargo was not burned, but was so damaged as to be almost valueless. The emigrants sailed in the brig *Pedrezza* for Charleston on the 15th inst. Three or four of them died at Nassau of cholera.

The British steamer *Mountaineer*, from Liverpool, bound to St. John, N. B., in ballast, arrived in ballast at Nassau on the 5th, having been out 70 days, in consequence of a derangement in her machinery.

Cholera was abating in the Bahama Islands, and the late disturbances there had been amicably settled.

NORFOLK, Wednesday, Dec. 22.

The British schooner *James*, from Martinique, arrived here Monday, fell in with the schooner *Susan A. Anderson*, of and from Staten Island, for Ocracoke, leaky and abandoned; took her in tow, but left her sixty miles East by South, from Cape Henry, with but little water in her.

PROVIDENCE, Wednesday, Dec. 22.

The schooner *New-York*, GOODSALL, from New-York for Boston, was ashore on Spindle Rock, South end of Rose Island, near Newport, this morning. Damage not ascertained.

General Pierce and the City of Boston—The Webster Eulogy before the New-Hampshire Legislature.

CONCORD, Wednesday, Dec. 22.

The Committee on the part of the City Government of Boston, consisting of Messrs. HOSART, SPINNEY and KIMBALL, of the Council, and Messrs. OBER and REED, of the Board of Aldermen, commissioned to tender the hospitality of the City to General PIERCE, on his way to Washington, waited on the General this morning, and he accepted the invitation.

The delegation afterwards accompanied the President-elect to the State House, and heard the Eulogy of Hon. ISAAC PEELET on the late DANIEL WEBSTER, which was an eloquent production. The hall was crowded with the leading men of the State.

The Boston delegation afterwards entertained General PIERCE and a few of his most intimate friends by a dinner at the Eagle Hotel.

Murder near Buffalo.

BUFFALO, Wednesday, Dec. 22.

A diabolical murder has been committed in the neighborhood of this city. Mr. JOHN BROWN, of the town of Pembroke, started on Monday with his own team for this city, accompanied by his wife and eldest son, and this morning the dead body of Mr. BROWN, with his head beaten in, was found on the plankroad near the North Alden Station, on the Buffalo and Rochester Railroad. His clothes were all torn, and his pockets rifled. His wife and son are also supposed to have been murdered, nothing having been heard of them or of the team. Mr. BROWN was wealthy, and known to carry considerable money about him.

Fire in Lockport.

LOCKPORT, Wednesday, Dec. 22.

A fire occurred last night in the stone block on Main street, over the stores of GLASSFORDS and G. S. PLACE, known as Smith's block. The building was damaged to the extent of about $2,000—insured in the Hartford Company for $1,500. The goods of Mr. PLACE were considerably damaged by removal, &c., but are fully insured. Mr. GLASSFORD's loss is heavy. It was the work of an incendiary; and, as there was a Fireman's ball going on, it was probably got up for the occasion.

Loss of Gloucester Fishing Vessels—Loss of Life.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Dec. 22.

The schooner *Henry A Holbrook*—a Gloucester fishing vessel, last seen on the Banks, 21st Nov., on her way home, has not since been heard from, and has no doubt gone down with all hands, eight in number, six of whom leave families. The vessel was insured in Gloucester for $2,300.

During the year 1852, thirteen Gloucester fishing vessels have been lost—five of them with their crews of 39 men, nearly all of whom left large families.

Distressing Calamity.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Dec. 22.

Last night, ABRAHAM LISK, while proceeding from Little York to Easton, Pa., fell down in the road from fatigue, and was found this morning in a dying state from exposure. He was carried to the farm-house of SAMUEL DUKWORTH, whose wife coming suddenly into the room was so shocked at the sight of the unfortunate man, that she fell on the floor, and died almost instantly. LISK lived but a few minutes after reaching the house.

Robbery of $35,000 from the Sloop-of-war St. Mary's.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, Dec. 22.

The Master's mate of the sloop-of-war *St. Mary's*, to-night had a large sum of money—about $35,000—in Pennsylvania Bank bills, stolen from him. He believes that three men who were with him at the depot here, robbed him, and it is supposed they have gone to Philadelphia. Two of them were named SAUNDERS and CURRAN, and the latter was a seaman on board the *St. Mary's*.

Secretary Stuart and the Awarding of New Contracts.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Dec. 22.

The *National Intelligencer* contradicts authoritatively the report that the Secretary of the Interior had refused to award any new contracts for the extension of the Capitol. The *Intelligencer* says the Secretary will continue to discharge the duties imposed upon him by law, until his successor is appointed.

Fire on board the Ship Affghan, at Boston.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Dec. 22.

The ship *Affghan* arrived at this port to-day, from New-Orleans, with a cargo of 1,093 bales of Cotton, and 1,109 kegs of lard, took fire in the hold, this evening, as she was lying at Union Wharf, and to save her she was scuttled. Her cargo is valued at $50,000. The vessel is owned by J. CUNNINGHAM & Sons, of this city. We could not learn her insurance.

The Southern Mail—The Presidential Vote of Texas.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, Dec. 22.

A mail is through from New-Orleans, this morning, but the latest is still due.

The Democratic Electors for President and Vice-President met in Austin, Texas, on the 1st instant, and cast the Electoral vote for PIERCE and KING. A letter from Austin states that the popular vote of the State is about three to one in favor of the Democratic party.

Sailing of the Niagara.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Dec. 22.

The Royal Mail steamship *Niagara*, Capt. STONE, sailed at noon to-day with 49 passengers for Liverpool and 11 for Halifax. Amongst the former was GEO. W. KENDALL, of New-Orleans. The amount of specie taken out is not yet registered at the Custom House.

The Mails for the Lake Superior Region.

DETROIT, Wednesday, Dec. 22.

The mail for Mackinaw and St. Marie closes at the Detroit Office on the 26th of Dec., at 9 o'clock, P.M.; and the Lake Superior mails, for points above the Sault, close on the 30th of Dec., at 9 P.M.

The Steamship Union at Charleston.

CHARLESTON, Tuesday, Dec. 21.

The U. S. Mail steamship *Union*, Capt. R. ADAMS, arrived at her wharf in this city at 1 o'clock this morning, after a very stormy passage.

Non-Arrival of the Canada.

PORTLAND, Wednesday, Dec. 22—12 P. M.

The Royal Mail steamer *Canada* had not arrived at Halifax at the date of our last dispatch from that place this evening, nor was there any appearance of her.

Southern Mail Failure.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, Dec. 22.

We have no mail South of Richmond, to-night.

NEW-YORK CITY.

ATTEMPT TO TAKE LIFE WITH FIRE-ARMS.—Yesterday morning, the Police of the First Ward brought a man named HENRY L. PETESCH before Justice OSBORN, at the Lower Police Court, charged with attempting to take the life of JAMES DOOLEY, residing at No. 67 Greenwich-street. It appears the parties had a wrangling dispute at a porter-house, No. 18 Greenwich-street, about some trifling matter, and after hard words passed, the accused drew a pistol from his pocket and fired at his antagonist. A portion of the contents of the weapon took effect in the left breast of DOOLEY, and seriously injured him. The necessary affidavit was taken, and the magistrate fully committed the accused to await his trial.

[Advertisement.]

WINTER SPORTS! BOYS' DELIGHT!—It is a real pleasure to witness the eager delight of Boys as they first espy the graceful proportions of the "Peter Parley Sled," or hand-sleigh, with its steel springs and tinkling bells. This is the choicest contribution which ingenuity and taste have made to the juvenile department of the present holiday season. These unique articles, together with nearly everything which progressive art has accomplished in the adaptation of iron to the purposes of household furniture, may be obtained at the Iron Furniture Ware-rooms of T. J. GILLIES, No. 308 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

FURS.—Have you bought your Furs? If not, call immediately on HARLEY, No. 38 Maiden-lane, who has on hand the most *recherché* assortment in the City, which he will sell at greatly reduced prices. It will pay you to call on him.

MARRIED.

At Scharbticoke, Dec. 21, by Rev. J. H. Noble, CHARLES CRONKHITE, of New-York, to Miss ANNIE H., daughter of Amos Briggs, Esq.

On Tuesday afternoon, Dec. 21, by Rev. J. Floy, D. D., Mr. JOHN REID, of the firm of Jno. Reid & Co., of Mobile, to Miss ELIZA STEPHENSON, both of New-York.

DIED.

On Wednesday, Dec 22, ELIZABETH ANN BROADBRIDGE.

The friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend her funeral this day, at 1 o'clock, from No 94 St. Mark's place without further invitation.

Last evening, in the 47th year of his age, MARK H NEWMAN, for many years a publisher and bookseller in this City.

His funeral will take place at 10 o'clock to-morrow morning, from his late residence, Clinton avenue, Brooklyn. The friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

On Tuesday, Dec 21, of disease of the heart, CHARLES D. CORNELISON, son of the late Dr. A. D Cornelison, in the 25th year of his age.

His friends, the friends of the family, and those of his brothers-in-law, Benjamin Greenwood, and William M. Tweed, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from the residence of his step-father, Joseph C. Skaden, No. 309 Madison-st., on Thursday, the 23d inst., at 1 P. M.

On Tuesday morning, Dec. 21, in the 74th year of her age, SUSAN, relict of John Aspinwall.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral at the Bleecker-st. Church, on Thursday morning, at 9½ o'clock. d22 2t*

COMMERCIAL AND MONEY AFFAIRS

Sales at the Stock Exchange....DEC. 22.

$2,000 N Y. State 6s, '62..118		100	Nicar'a Transit Co..b30		38½
2 cds Penn's State 5s.....	92	430	do		39
3,800 Ill Int'l Imp't, '67	86½	50	do	b15	39½
5,000 Harlem Ex. Cert's.	71	100	do	b90	31
5,000 do	s90	70	150 Canton Co		115
3,000 Erie R.R. 2d M. Bs.	107½	90	do	b60	116
3,000 do	s3	107½	250 Erie Railroad Co.....		25½
6,000 Erie R. R. C. Bs.	71	101½	100 do	b3	25½
10,000 do	b15	101½	100 Harlem Railroad..b90		72½
5,000 Er. R.R. Co Bs. '62		102	200 do	b60	72½
2,000 Nthn. Ind R R. B's		100½	250 do	s30	72
5,000 Ltle M'h'y & et. B's		112	1,056 do	s3	72
100 Del. & Hods Canal.		130	500 do	b3	72
10 Bank Republic.....		148	50 do		72
5 Ohio Life & Trust...		107	100 do		72½
250 Morris Canal.....		20½	50 do		72½
500 do	b30	20½	38 Harlem R. R. Pref	b3	115
300 do	b30	20½	25 Hoch & Syr. Railroad		125
100 New-Jersey Zinc ...		13½	100 Long Island R. R.	s60	39
100 do	s3	13½	200 do	s3	38½
100 Mentgomery Zinc.....		5½	150 do		38
50 Cumberland Coal Co.		85½	100 do		38½
250 do		65½	50 do		39
100 Cumberland Scrip.	s30	67	30 New-Jersey Railroad.		132
100 New Creek Coal Co..		5½	50 Stonington Railroad..		57½
100 do	s60	5	75 do	b30	58
100 do	b30	5½	25 Nor. & Wor. Railroad		53½
500 do	b30	5	100 do	b30	51½
100 do	b10	5	100 Readige Railroad..s60		98
100 do		5	150 Hud. River Railroad.		76
75 Phoenix Mining Co...		21½	50 do	s60	75½
50 Ulrica Schen.....	b3	143	7 do		75½
100 Nicaragua Transit Co		30½	250 Madison & Ind R.R.		109
100 do	s30	30½	100 do	s3	109½
100 do		30½	64 do	s3	110

SECOND BOARD.

$1,000 Hudson 2d Mort...	106½	100	New-Jersey Zinc Co...		13½
2,000 N Ind R.R. 6ds	100½	250	do		13½
2,000 N Y R N H '60..	102½	100	do	s10	13½
250 Morris Canal.....		19½	100 do	b3	13½
400 New Creek Coal Co...		4½	50 Canton Co		113
500 do	b30	5	50 Edgeworth Land Co...		8½
200 do		5	300 Long Island R R		37½
100 St. Lawrence Co		2½	200 do		37½
200 Nicaragua Transit Co		30½	200 do		37½
100 do	b30	31½	200 do		36½
25 do		29½	300 Erie Railroad.....		9½
50 Reading Railroad.....		98	100 do	s60	95½
350 Harlem Railroad		72½			

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 22—6 P.M.

On the eve of the arrival of another steamer from Europe, the operations in Grain and Flour to-day showed much confidence among the speculators for a rise and the regular buyers for export. Too offerings within the quotations were freely taken, and the very outside rates were paid for good lots Ohio and Michigan Wheat and prime Genesee, for ordinary State brands Flour $5 50 was paid, and for Ohio extra as high as $6, for export. The sales of the past six or eight days are largely in advance of the receipts, and the stocks of both Wheat and Flour on sale are reported light, in the Circulars that go to Europe to-day. Indian Corn is quoted at 68 to 70 cents for new Southern, 76 to 77 for old Southern White, and 79 to 80 for old Western mixed. Cotton rules rather firm. Freights keep very stiff at the high figures recently quoted—3s. 9d. on Flour to Liverpool, 11d. on Grain, and 9 16ths of a penny on Cotton.

Exchange was quiet to-day, as usual after the packet. A good selection of bills left over for remittere by the Collins steamer on Saturday. There was much difference of opinion in the street as to the course of money during the day. The large Stock houses were amply supplied at 6@7 ₱ cent. Some of these, however, are favored with temporary balances at moderate interest, from importing and other foreign firms. Altogether, there was less difficulty in making up. To-morrow is preparation day for the last settlement of the year among the Banks.

There was trouble reported in regard to the affairs of the Astor Bank, located last Summer on the corner of John and Nassau-streets. The Bank has not been recognized generally in the weekly settlements among the other City Banks. Its notes have been current from the security lodged at Albany. The line of deposits we presume is not large, as the concern, from the discredit thrown upon it by its neighbors, was not at any time in very good repute.

The Stock Market remains unsettled. Prices were weak at the early Board. The sales of Harlem ran down to 72 per cent., but closed; better. Canton fell to 113, being 2 per cent. from yesterday. The stock feels the want of support, as it turns down, of the Bear interest, who have no contracts, worth speaking of, to buy in. The same cause, joined with the sudden let down in Philadelphia, precipitates Long Island. The bulk of the short contracts were made at low figures all through the Summer and Fall, running from 32 to 37½ per cent. These were delivered at heavy loss, and the contracts renewed only to a partial extent at the rapidly advanced rates. The stock fell to 35 at the close in both markets. Erie is fairly sustained at 95@96. Hudson was a fraction better than yesterday, 76@76½ at close. New-Jersey Mining and New Creek Coal both lower and weak. Nicaragua finds a party of contract buyers at 30 @30½. The standard Roads were steady except Reading, which some parties are disposed to sell on vague rumor that the report may not be so favorable as generally looked for. Madison recovered to 110.

The calls of Railway Bonds at the Board were alone $50,000, without change in rates. Holders have manifested firmness through the change in money matters. On Wednesday, Jan 5, Mr. DRAPER is to sell $240,000 of Delaware and Hudson 6 ₱ cents, part of the only loan, $300,000 of this Company.

The Sub-Treasury disbursed to-day $74,070; received $115,700, and held at close $3,143,850.

The sales of Real Estate by Mr. BLEECKER, noticed yesterday, were resumed this forenoon; and about $310,000 added to the proceeds, making for the two days about $550,000. The property is situated chiefly between Sixtieth and Eightieth-streets, and on Fifth and Sixth-avenues.

The receipts of the Albany and Schenectady Road for November, amounted to $35,410, against $30,508 for same month last year.

We understand that Exchange at Cincinnati has advanced in favor of New-York, and we may soon expect a return of part of the Gold with which that part of the West was recently supplied from Wall-street.

The transactions in Cotton reached 4,000 bales, and in Flour near 24,000 bbls. to-day at buoyant prices. Genesee white Wheat was purchased at $1 34 ₱ bushel, an improvement. Other kinds of Wheat, with Rye and Barley, remained as last noted. New Corn was in better request, at 68c @71c. ₱ bushel—a slight advance. The Provision and Grocery trade was moderate in extent and developed no important alteration in prices. The absence of the *Canada's* news, and the rarity and stability of Freights, had a tendency to limit operations. For Liverpool, Flour was engaged at 3s. 9d. ₱ bbl.; Wheat, in bulk or bags, at 11d.@11½d. ₱ bushel; and Cotton at 3d. ₱ lb.

The Marine Bank has been organized, by the appointment of Mr. JAMES HALL as President, and Mr. JAMES C. BEACH, late Teller of the Hanover Bank, as Cashier. The Banking House will be on the corner of Wall and Water-streets; capital, $750,000, most of which has already been subscribed.

A change in the present sterling currency of Great Britain to a decimal currency like that of the United States is discussed by the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce, and circulars have been addressed on the subject to the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Governor of Bank of England, Government Board of Trade, &c. The London *Times* suggests that the Government scarcely has self reliance sufficient to attempt to encounter the aversion of the masses to a change in the old currency.

Ground has been broken on the line of the new Genesee Valley Railroad leading from Rochester to Portage on the line of the Hornellsville, Attica and Buffalo road.

The net earnings of the Fall River Road for the year ending Nov. 30, were $90,569, out of which a 4 ₱ cent. dividend was declared.

The London *News*, speculating on the accounts and prospects from Australia, concludes:

"On the whole, it is evident that no man of judgment can presume to fix a limit to the Australian gold production. Should the anticipation ventured upon in the dispatches received by Government prove correct, the production of gold in Australia may amount, within a twelvemonth from the present period, to a million sterling per week, a result, the mere contemplation of which is indeed startling. Suppose we estimate the produce at two-thirds, or only one-half of this amount, and who can form an idea of the immense effect that must be produced in Australia, at home, and throughout the world."

We have had occasion heretofore to refer to the economy, stability and profitable success, with which the Georgia railroads have been built and operated. They were among the earliest completed in this country, and substantial private capital, without the use of corporate or State credit, was for the most part used. There was little or no borrowing, and less extravagance of expenditure in the process. The State owns a single line, of 138 miles. The result up to 1850, is told in the census returns of that year. The Savannah *Republican* copies, with a pardonable degree of State pride, the following extract from Mr. KENNEDY's report:

"From the best data accessible at this time, we prepare the following table, presenting the financial condition of some of the Railroads of the States selected, as offering a fair exemplification of the whole system in this country:

States.	*Length of Roads.*	*Aggregate Cost.*	*Division Dec'n ed.*	*Profits Est. d at*
Massachusetts..	1,086	$38,595,228	6 20	7 85
New York.....	1,926	76,500,000	5	9.44
Georgia.....	754*	17,366,000	7.5	10.00

"The figures under the head of the 'estimated actual profits' present the assumed net income after the addition to the amount of the dividends of the surplus earnings reserved profits, and all receipts in excess of expenditure not included in the calculation of which, the dividend is a result."

* Now 861 miles.

The City of Nashville and County of Davidson, Tenn., are about to divide, by popular vote, on the policy of subscribing one million dollars to the following lines of Road, in addition to the $500 000 already subscribed by the city to the Chattanooga line:

North Western....	$300,000	Henderson.....	$200
Louisville.....	300,000	Alabama.....	200

The taxables of the city and County are seventeen millions dollars.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW-ORLEANS, Sunday, Dec. 20

COTTON is quiet in consequence of holders asking higher prices; barely 1,500 bales sold to-day. Last has declined 1,000 bbls. having sold at 11c. FLOUR is active and has advanced; 13,000 bbls have changed hands at $4 @$4 50 for Ohio. Mess PORK sold at $17. BOOMS 20 000 bales of cotton, bought last week, have been stored for lower freights. Cotton quiet owing to the reception of the *Niagara's* letters. MOLASSES—3 000 bbls sold at 22c for prime. SUGAR is steady. FREIGHTS are easier. Cotton is taken for Boston at 11c.

Markets.... *Carefully Reported for the N. Y. Daily Times.*

WEDNESDAY, Dec 22—6 P. M.

ASHES—Are without any decided change. The week's sales embrace 355 bbls—Pots at $4 56½, and Pearls at $5 75 ₱ 100 lbs.

Export from 1st to 21st Dec.

	1852.	1851.
Pot, bbls.....	590	671
Pearl, bbls.....	151	none

COTTON—Has exhibited increased animation, and has risen ½c. ₱ lb., within the week. This favorable appearance of the trade has been produced by advices of an advance in prices, and a falling off in the receipts at Mobile and New-Orleans. The week's transactions add up 14,000 bales. Though the general tendency is upward, and there prevails a reluctance to accept the inside figures of the following quotations, we insert them as indicative of the present value of the grades mentioned:

	Atlantic Ports.	*Florida.*	*Other Gulf Ports.*
Low to good ordinary....	8@9¼	8@9¼	8@9¼
Low to good middling....	9@9¾	9¼@9¾	9¼@9¾
Middling fair to fair....	9¾@10¼	10 @—	10¼@11¼

Export from 1st to 21st Dec.

	1852.	1851.
Cotton, bales.....	13,368	13,593

Export from the United States.

Since 1st Sept., 1852, bales.....	461 294
Same time, 1851.....	321 091

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western brands have shown unusual activity and buoyancy during the week ending to-day. Within that period have come on hand the Africa's highly encouraging accounts, which have given the most powerful impetus to the trade and to prices, and have occasioned extreme y large purchases at a general improvement of 25c @ 37½c ₱ bbl, in the value of all kinds. The cessation of canal and river receipts and the limited arrivals by railroad have likewise contributed to extend operations and strengthen rates. Speculators and regular home dealers have bought with the greatest freedom, and papers having been restricted from doing much by the rapid rise in prices, and the continued scarcity and augmented freights in freights. The weeks sales comprise 39,500 bbls. We quote the closing rates as annexed

Sour and Superfine, No 2.....	$4 87½@5 12½
Ordinary to straight State.....	5 50 @5 87½
Mixed to fancy Indiana and Michigan.....	5 87½@6 00
Common to choice Ohio and favorite State.....	5 56½@5 87½
Fancy Genesee and Ohio.....	5 87½@5 87½
Extra Indiana, Michigan and Ohio	5 87½@6 25
Extra Genesee	5 87½@6 37½

Canadian is less plentiful, more sought after, and dearer. The week's receipts consist of 11 500 bbls, as against 5,500 last week. Prices have ruled very firm. About 3,000 bbls were sold at $5 62½@5 75 ₱ bbl for Superfine, and 5,000 bbls at $5 75@6 00 ₱ bbl for Extra. Quotations are higher than it was a week ago. The past six days business sums up 15 800 bbls. We quote Alexandria, Baltimore, Howard-st. and Richmond country at $5 56½@5 62½; Columbia and Fredericksburgh county, at $5 62½@5 75; Philadelphia do. Georgetown, and Petersburgh at $5 62½@5 81½; and fancy brands generally at $5 87½@6 00. Rye Flour is rarer and firmer—356 bbls are those taken at $4 50 @$4 62½, the latter being this days' quotations. Corn Meal is in moderate request and firmer—356 bbls were taken at $3 06 @$3 12½, and Brandywine at $4.

Export, from 1st to 21st December

	1852.	1851.
Wheat Flour.....	bbls. 73 583	61 312

GRAIN—Wheat has been in very active demand, both for export and home use, and under the influence of a diminished supply and the improved prices now recently received from England it has rapidly increased in value. At the close it appears somewhat easier, and is generally held higher, in anticipation of still more encouraging accounts per the Cunard steamer, which is now due. The week's sales reach 813,240 bush., interior to choice Genesee white at $1 29@$1 34, 75 000 do to do. Western do at $1 26@$1 30, 12,210 do lords, Western red at $1 24@$1 29, $1,500 do to do Canadian white, in bond, at $1 07@$1 22; 44,500 fair to prime Southern do at $1 25@$1 30, and 1 800 good do red at $1 18. Rye is without alteration; 2,500 bushels were obtained at 90c. Barley displays no new feature. The sales comprise 9 000 bush., at 67@73c. Oats are selling freely, at 34@36c for State, 35 000 do to do. Western do at $1 20

THE NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES.

A VERY LARGE DAILY NEWSPAPER—each number comprising Eight Pages, or Forty-Eight columns, and giving more reading matter than any other Daily Newspaper in the United States—is published EVERY MORNING, (*Sundays excepted,*) at No. 113 NASSAU-STREET, and is delivered to Subscribers in New-York, Brooklyn, Williamsburg and Jersey City, for TWELVE AND A HALF CENTS a week, payable to the carrier. Single copies, TWO CENTS. Mail Subscribers, FIVE DOLLARS a year: six months, Two Dollars and a Half; three months, One Dollar and a Half. Three Dollars in advance required in all exchanges with Country Newspapers.

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RAYMOND, JONES & CO., Publishers.

New-York Daily Times.

VOL. II.....NO. 396. NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 24, 1852. PRICE TWO CENTS.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

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This Company continue to insure against all manner of life risks on most favorable terms. Persons may insure in this Company either with or without participation in the profits. California permits granted at greatly reduced rates. A. A. ALVORD, President.

C. Y. WEMPLE, Secretary. N. D. MORGAN, Actuary.

ABRAM DUBOIS, M. D., at the Office daily, from 2 to 3 o'clock, P. M.

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Humphrey Phelps,	D. Henry Haight,	Henry Rhea,
John S. Harris,	Denton Pearsall,	Philip Reynolds.

☞ **Then I thought that I cried,** in a voice void of hope,
"Cure my pimples—make my skin white and fair;"
A voice answered, "Use a cake of the JONES' famed soap,
And your mind will be free from despair."
Then I dream't that I used it; O, that moment of bliss!
My skin changes from its yellowish hue;
My neck was made clear, and my face made to kiss,
Though an angel might claim it his due.
The pimples, the freckles, the blotches, the tan,
Had decamped, and a choice by my side
Said, indeed, you will now be the pride of man,
Ay, the virtues, the hope, and the pride.
This delicious Soap is reduced to two shillings a cake. Try it, reader. Depots, No. 403 Broadway, N. Y; No. 175 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

☞ **Donation Visit.**—The Managers of the "HOME FOR THE FRIENDLESS" respectfully invite the friends of the Institution to attend a Deferred Donation Visit, at the "Home," on East 36th-st., between 4th and 5th ave's, on CHRISTMAS, Dec. 25.

N. B.—In consequence of the severe storm of Nov. 26, the Visit is repeated by special request.

A CARD.

The Managers of the "HOME FOR THE FRIENDLESS" gratefully acknowledge collections in aid of their Institution, taken on Thanksgiving Day by the following Churches, viz: Rev. Dr Ferris, Market-st., $67 77. Rev. Dr. Cheever, Union-square, $17 06. Rev. Mr. Tarrant, West 16th-st., $17. Rev A. A. Wood, Pearl-st., $34. Rev. Mr. Van Nest, 21st-st. $13.

☞ **Psychology, Or, the Science of the Mind!**—DR. BENTON, of Brooklyn, will lecture upon the above subject, and give its exciting Experiments at the Lyceum, Eaton Island, on FRIDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, Dec 24 and 25. Doors open at 7 o'clock, commencing at 7½. Tickets 25 cents, admitting a lady and gentleman; children with parents, half price. N B. Local office for consultation and operation for disease, corner of Fulton and Pineapple-sts., Brooklyn; hours from 8 A. M. to 5 P. M.

☞ **A Meeting** of the graduate members, residing in the City of New-York, of the Delta Phi Fraternity, will be held at Florence's Hotel (corner of Broadway and Walker-st.) on TUESDAY, the 4th of January, 1853, at 7 P. M.

N. B. A full attendance is requested.

J. DENFIELD DAVIES,
JAMES ROOSEVELT,
EDWARD B. HOFFMAN,
} Committee.

☞ **Five Points Union Bethel Mission,** No. 42 Orange st., will hold their Anniversary in the Oliver-street Baptist Church, THURSDAY EVENING, Dec 30, at 7 P. M. Addresses by Rev Dr Potts, Rev. Dr. Perkins, and others. Singing and Recitations by the Sabbath School children. Interesting facts in connection with the history and progress of the Mission will be brought forward. A collection will be taken up to aid the Mission. Admission free.

☞ **Donation Visit to Rev. H. J. Eddy.**—The members of the Centenary Baptist Church and Congregation intend visiting their Pastor, with donations, at his residence, No. 304 Madison-st., on CHRISTMAS DAY AND EVENING. An invitation is affectionately extended to all the friends of the Church and its Pastor, to unite in this testimony of their regard for MR EDDY.

☞ **Who wants Fine Hair or Clear Skin FOR TWENTY-FIVE CENTS?**—The prices reduced to two shillings for JONES'S ITALIAN CHEMICAL SOAP, for curing pimples, chapped hands, and clearing the skin; two shillings, also, for his HAIR RESTORATIVE, for dressing the hair finely, and making it grow. Both sold at No. 403 Broadway.

☞ **Unionport Lots Chosen Dec. 23, 1852**—Nos. 323, 414, 486, 379, 34, 57, 458, 384, 58, 232, 19, 110, 91, 270, 95, 15, 365, 331, 59, 444, 101, 169, 388, 87, 251, 350, 294, 14, 35, 249, 374, 299, 343, 16, 445, 49, 38, 382, 393, 55, 322, 250, 451, 144, 497, 360, 162, 47, 422, 269, 89, 393, 31, 249, 305, 298, 10, 30, 387, 26, 86.

From 242 to 360 choose on Friday, Dec. 24, 1852.

J. ANDREW HANDSCHUCH, Superintendent.

☞ **For Sale.**—Lot No. 286 at Unionport, in the Industrial Home Association No 2, belonging to a person lately deceased. Inquire at No. 2 Hammersley place, New-York.

☞ **The Friends of Sabbath Schools** are invited to attend the Juvenile Missionary Anniversary, to be held on CHRISTMAS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, in the South Presbyterian Church, corner of Clinton and Amity sts., Brooklyn. L. B. T. WALEY, Esq., of Canandaigua, and Rev GRORGE MASON, of Mosul, may be expected to deliver appropriate addresses.

☞ **To Episcopalians!**—CHURCH-FAIR!—The Ladies of the Church of St. John Baptist (Rev CORNELIUS R. DUFFIE, Rector) have opened a Fair in aid of said Church, in Broadway, west side, two doors above St. Thomas Church. The friends of the Church, are invited to make their holiday purchases THIS DAY, THURSDAY or FRIDAY.

☞ **Wet Weather Boots**—Double Soled Waterproof Boots made to order by A. BAKER, No 30 Beekman-st., for $4 50. Dress Boots, of the best French calf, with patent shanks, in the most fashionable styles, for $3 50. French patent leather Boots, $5 50. All warranted as durable as any elsewhere for $6 or $7. Call and try.

☞ **Bates Vegetable Cathartic Pills** cure all diseases of the liver and bowels, impurities of the blood, female affections, worms, &c., when other remedies have failed; contain no mercury, and safe for the weakest constitution. Price 25 cents. HYGEIAN ELIXIR for debility and nervousness, $1 per bottle. 456 Broadway corner of Grand st, N. Y.

☞ **The Members of LAFAYETTE DIVISION,** No. 8, Order of the LONE STAR, are hereby notified to meet at their rooms, No. 127 Bowery, 4th floor, on FRIDAY EVENING, Dec. 24, at 7½ o'clock.

Per order of the President. THOS PICTON.

☞ **The Elm-street Mission** SUNDAY SCHOOL will hold its Twelfth Anniversary at the Public School Building in Elm-st., on CHRISTMAS DAY, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

Amusements.

WALLACK'S.—BULWER'S comedy of "Money" is to be repeated, with the farce of "Born to Good Luck."

BROADWAY.—"The Peri," is to be performed this evening, and the first and second acts of "The Postilion of Lonjumeau," for the benefit of Miss C. RICHINGS.

NIBLO'S.—Madame ANNA THILLON'S benefit and last appearance this season. "The Daughter of the Regiment" is to be performed.

BURTON'S.—The drama of "Paris and London" and the original farce of "The Work of an Artist."

AT THE MUSEUM.—TOM THUMB and other entertaining curiosities.

ACCIDENT AND LOSS OF LIFE IN WALL-STREET.—Yesterday morning a serious accident, attended with most instantaneous loss of life occurred at the rear of the house, No. 19 Wall-st. It appears that the front basement of the house is occupied and used by Mr. LUBY as an oyster saloon. In the back basement there is a small cooking kitchen, which is lighted by means of a skylight, which runs into the yard, and is slightly raised above the level of the flagging. At the hour mentioned above, the owner was engaged in cooking at the fire under the skylight, when his attention was attracted by a heavy mass rolling in the air, and immediately the body of a man was dashed through the skylight and instantly killed. The body rolled upon the floor and was covered with blood. Upon a view of the premises, it will be observed that several four story houses run up around the yard, and it was at first supposed that the unfortunate deceased was concealed at the top of one of them for the purpose of robbery, when he slipped and fell down as related. The body was removed to the station house of the First Ward, where it was recognized by Mrs. LEARY, as that of JOHN BUTTS, who lodged with Mrs. FERRY in the attic of the above building. The Coroner held an inquest in the afternoon, when evidence was adduced to show that deceased went out of the scuttle to put a board over a hole in the roof, and while there, he slipped and tumbled down the skylight. A verdict in accordance with these circumstances.

New-York Daily Times.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

XXXIId CONGRESS...Second Session.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Thursday, Dec. 23.

Mr. SEBASTIAN appeared to day.

Mr. BADGER moved, that when the Senate adjourn it be till Monday.

Mr. CASS said, it was said by Mr. ADAMS a few days ago, that these adjournments over were fooling away the time. He did not so regard it, and such remarks were calculated to create false impressions. During these days when the Senate was not in Session, much business was prepared and matured by the Committees, and by members who had opportunities of visiting the Departments, and obtaining necessary papers and information. Business had to be prepared and matured, and it could not be done during the sittings of the Senate. Members had much to attend to for their constituents, which could not be attended to during the session.

Messrs. ADAMS, BORLAND, BAYARD and BADGER continued the debate, and the motion was agreed to.

Mr. MASON submitted a substitute, which he intended to offer to the bill, providing for the payment of Texas creditors.

DISCUSSION ON CUBA.

Mr. MASON submitted the following:

Resolved, That the President of the United States communicate to the Senate, if, in his opinion, it is not incompatible with public interests, copies of the official notes received from the Ministers of France and England, inviting the Government of the United States to become a party with Great Britain and France to a tripartite convention, in virtue of which the Three Powers should, severally and collectively, disclaim, now and for the future, all intention to obtain possession of the Island of Cuba, and should bind themselves to discountenance all attempts to that effect on the part of every power or individual whatever, and of the reply thereto on the part of this Government, referred to in his annual Message to the two Houses of Congress on the 6th inst.

Mr. MASON said: Mr. PRESIDENT—The subject in regard to which this resolution calls for information is brought to our notice in the annual Message of the President to both Houses at the commencement of this session. The President brings to our notice the invitation which was received from the Ministers of England and France. The language of the Message in regard to that I need not read, but I will read the sentence which follows: "This invitation has been respectfully declined for reasons which it would occupy too much space in this communication to state in detail, but which led me to think that the proposed measure would be of doubtful constitutionality, impolitic, and unavailing." So much of the Message which has reference to the subject is purely narrative, giving to Congress the information as to the fact. The residue of the paragraph, however, expresses the judgment of the President upon the subject, and I will read it. [He here quoted from the Message the paragraph where the President says the acquisition of Cuba is fraught with evil.]

Mr. President: If any further evidence were necessary to satisfy this country that the eyes of the two great maritime and commercial powers of Europe have been directed with increasing interest to the relation borne by the continent of North America to the Island of Cuba, it would be furnished by the fact disclosed in the message to which this resolution refers. The relation which the Island of Cuba geographically bears to this country, is such, that almost ever since we became a nation, it has been looked upon with the deepest interest by all our statesmen. The Island of Cuba lies in the gateway of the Gulf of Mexico; and all our statesmen, of every political complexion, from the foundation of the Government to this day, were admonished thereby, that the vigilance of this country must never be relaxed in regard to the political condition of that island. But there is something more which I apprehend has led these two great European powers to make a proposition which they knew when they made it, would be declined. They knew that, Sir, because the whole political action of this country would disclaim the acceptance of such an invitation, but they have made it with this knowledge, and we are informed by the President that it has been declined. Sir, the reasons for making it, I apprehend, are not too deep to be open to the search of those who are conversant with past history—it has been the established policy of this country, made known in the most open, frank, and undisguised manner, to all the powers of Europe, that while the Island of Cuba remained a province, a dependency of Spain, we would never interfere with it, but that if ever any ambitious or grasping potentate should attempt, either by rapine or by treaty, to take the Island of Cuba from the possession of Spain, it would become this country, cost what it might, to interfere and to prevent it. Every country in Europe knows that. What, then, has led to this invitation jointly extended by the two great, powerful maritime nations of Europe, France and England, at this time?

Mr. President, I can trace it to but one cause—a belief on the part of those Governments that there is a tendency in the popular mind in the country to take Cuba, and the invitation was intended as an intimidation. I am here free to declare, representing as I do a section of the country, I apprehend, as deeply interested in the future relations of Cuba to this Continent as any other, in my place as a Senator from the South, and upon my responsibility as a statesman of America, that I am content that Cuba shall remain in the possession of Spain, unless it can be acquired from her by voluntary cession on her part, or unless the people of Cuba, by their own act, shall sever the political connection with her European mother, and voluntarily propose annexation. Sir, the honor, the dignity, the good name of America for all time to come, demands, at the hands of the American people, not only that they should not sympathize with, nor encourage, but that they should indignantly frown upon and suppress any attempt by violence, in any form, to wrest from Spain any portion of her lawful possessions, whether it be stimulated by political ambition or by a spirit of speculative marauding on those who engaged in it.

The policy of this country, as I have said, has been announced to all Europe. Spain is a weak power, and it is fortunate for us and for our peaceful relations with the Continent of Europe she is so. Cuba is her property, as fully, exclusively and entirely her property as Oregon or New-Mexico is ours; and any attempt, whether made by individuals in violation of the laws of their country, or made by the Government in its politic capacity, to dismember Cuba from Spain, would tarnish forever our national fame. Sir, I know of no safer guarantee for our national rights, and the rights of the States in their sovereign capacity, than a uniform and scrupulous regard to the rights of others.

But, Mr. President, the invitation thus given by these two powers acting jointly, proposing on their part a tripartite convention of the three Governments, to disclaim now, and forever hereafter, any purpose of acquiring Cuba by any means, imparts a more enlarged meaning than its language would convey. I should read its meaning thus: France and England believe that the possession of Cuba by the United States, would be fraught with consequences injurious to them; and therefore they give us to understand by this form of communication, that they are in league to prevent it. Now, Sir, treating it thus, I have this to say, we have already indicated our policy to let Cuba alone, and sacredly to regard the rights of Spain. We know that in the fullness of time, the fruit will ripen and fall from the present stem. When that time shall come, its political connection with the Continent is inevitable. Interference by other Nations may hasten the event, but the combined powers of Europe cannot prevent it. This, Sir, is a full, and I think, an intelligible reply to any question of European interference with the political condition of Cuba. Sir, who can doubt that the acquisition of Cuba by the United States, is a question of time only, purely a question of time. In the progress of empires, in the formation of nations, they grow from infancy to youth, and so to manhood. Great and powerful as our country is it is yet in its youth; and it is of little moment to us whether we acquire Cuba in this generation or in the next, but come it will, just as certainly as that the world revolves upon its axis.

Mr. President, I regretted, deeply regretted, to see, just before we were assembled here, at the present session, that the President of the United States had thought it proper, upon a general call for the correspondence made by the House, to divulge all communications which had passed between this Government and Spain on the subject of Cuba, from its first commencement. I do not mean to question the motives of the President, in so doing, but I do question his judgment. Whatever it was intended to effect, one consequence must be the result—the postponement of the acquisition of that island to a more distant period than if the correspondence had not been divulged; and I apprehend that it is not very usual, in the diplomatic intercourse of nations, to bring from the secret archives where they properly belong matters that have confidentially passed between two Governments on any question in which others held themselves to be interested. The administration which has published the correspondence, is about to go out of office; I shall make no war upon it for what it has done, but I will say, that as far as the acquisition of Cuba is involved, it has done little to expedite it by divulging that correspondence; yet the publication may have the less injurious effect, for the reason that our Government deals but little in secret diplomacy. The ends and objects we desire to attain should not be oddly or uselessly promulgated, but if they become so, I apprehend the world will find nothing in them, at which we have cause to blush. Let them have the information for what it is worth. They all know, not only the deep interest our whole country feels in the acquisition of the island, but they know also that it will inevitably become ours at some day. Let them have the information for what it is worth. It may postpone the acquisition, it cannot prevent it.

I tell you, sir, what will expedite the annexation more than anything else—presenting towards the Government of Spain perfect good faith, requiring of our own citizens an obedience to the laws, in refraining from rapine towards foreigners, as they are required to do towards each other. Let Spain repose in the consciousness, that however desirable to us Cuba must be, all that we demand of her, is that she shall keep it and not part with it, and rely upon it, in the fulness of time, and before very long even, Spain will yield to that inevitable necessity which governs the world. The geographical position of Cuba, with the increasing growth of this country, will determine all the rest. I have said that in so much of the President's Message as I have read was contained a narrative only of the fact that he announced. In the concluding sentence of that paragraph the President expresses an opinion. He says: "I have however, in common with several of my predecessors, directed the Ministers of France and England to be assured that the United States entertained no dangerous designs against Cuba."

In the expression of that opinion I fully agree with the President. We entertain no designs against Cuba. But he continues:

"I should regard its incorporation into the Union, at the present time, as fraught with serious peril."

I regret, Sir, that the President deemed it necessary to express that as the opinion of the Executive. Nor need I suggest to the Senate upon what that opinion is founded; it speaks for itself; but I am free to declare, as one of the representatives of the States most deeply concerned, that I know of no peril which should ensue, or which should cause us to hesitate if Cuba were ready for annexation to-morrow. But let this opinion of the President pass for what it is worth. In the present aspect of affairs on hand, to discuss it would lead to no practical result. But I could not dismiss it except under protest.

Mr. PRESIDENT: In making these remarks to the Senate upon offering this resolution, I intend to do no more than express my opinion, as an American Senator, upon the relation that exists between this country and Spain in reference to Cuba, and to express further what I hold to be the duty of every Department of this Government, and of every American citizen, to recognize Cuba as the property of Spain, and as such, to recognize also the maintenance with which civilization protects property—Cuba belongs to Spain. It does not belong to us, and none but profane hands can be laid upon it, unless through some act of Spain herself. Forbearance on our part would involve the safety of our own people, and I wished further to declare in reference to the proposition made by these two powers of Europe, let it have what meaning it may, that whenever the hour comes, when in good faith and with due regard to national honor, we can incorporate Cuba as one of the United States, it will be done, and Europe may find it best then to hold her peace.

Mr. CASS spoke as follows:

Mr. PRESIDENT: I have listened with great interest and satisfaction to the remarks which the Senate has just heard from the honorable chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations, and we may well congratulate ourselves and the country that at this time, when so many difficult and delicate questions of foreign intercourse are upon us, or threatening us, that we have at the head of that important Committee a gentleman so well calculated to discharge his duties satisfactorily to the Senate and so honorably to the country, and disposed equally to avoid rashness and pusillanimity. We cannot disguise from ourselves that there never was a period in our history fraught with more momentous subjects connected with our relations with the other powers of the earth, and liable to present themselves from hour to hour for practical consideration. We have heard a great deal about our "manifest destiny," and the term has been equally assailed by reproach and by ridicule. Now, sir, if by that phrase it is meant, as I suppose it is, that the great characteristic features of the age are to produce an influence, a decisive one, upon our course and policy, then, I believe, we have a "manifest destiny" from which we cannot escape, and it is a destiny by which we shall advance in all the elements of knowledge and prosperity, intellectually and materially. As to fixed immobility, we may talk about it as we would about an antediluvian speculation; but while we stop to talk, the world of progress is moving on, and we must redouble our pace to overtake it. We cannot isolate ourselves from the other nations of the earth, and we have rights and interests connected with them which demand our constant and often our jealous attention. Mr. CANNING said truly and emphatically, "We must keep on the line of political knowledge." When one cheek is struck in national affairs, if we turn the other we shall soon have neither cheek, nor head, nor body, to enable us to repeat the movement. And it was in this spirit I desired last year, when the occasion called for it, to repudiate by a solemn public act, an interpolation made in the law of nations by the Emperor of Russia, striking at the very root of national freedom and independence. But it was opposed and defeated; and I see that the President in his recent annual message, recalls some of the adverse views then presented, and expresses his approbation of them. Sir, I regret this course, because I have a high personal regard for the President, and approve much he has done; but I must be permitted to say that the action proposed by myself and others upon this matter, was no more calculated to produce war than the exercise of any other unquestionable national right. I think the charge does injustice to those with whom I acted. We all disclaimed the remotest intention of provoking war, and maintained both by reason and authority, that the expression of a national opinion, upon a great question of public right, was as much the prerogative of a republic as of a monarchy, and that such a proceeding gave no cause of offence, no more than the enunciation of great principles in our Declaration of Independence, but that it put the dissent on record, leaving the government proclaiming it uncommitted by the declaration, and free to adopt its own course at any time thereafter. I know of no public man, no private one, indeed, who dreamed of accompanying or following the declaration with actual hostilities. But we were frightened, if not out of our propriety, at least out of our true duty and dignity. The wonderful discovery was made that WASHINGTON and JEFFERSON had warned us of the danger of "entangling alliances," and that this proceeding would be an "entangling alliance," and was therefore to be avoided with patriotic horror. Who we were to form an alliance with, by declaring a principle of public law, no one has told us; and it is yet a discovery which is to reward some future historian. However, the object was gained. We were bumbugged, or we humbugged ourselves. But we shall come to it yet—for this is an age of progress, and I already see that it has told upon this question—for that very respectable body, the Whig Convention of New-York, has pronounced its adhesion to the true doctrine, in the following resolution, every word of which I heartily approve:

"3d. As to foreign policy: Peace evermore, so far as is consistent with the due assertion of our rights, a careful avoidance of all entangling alliances with foreign powers, but a solemn protest against any deliberate defiance of the laws of nations for the furtherance of the interest of despotism, and a generous and active sympathy with, and moral support to, all oppressed nations and races struggling to assert or retain their liberties."

And we shall not only come up to this good work of participation in the public law of the world, but we shall also adopt the policy advocated by Mr. MONROE and Mr. POLK, that no European nation shall be permitted to colonize hereafter any part of this continent. Not to make war on existing colonies, as the English papers impudently and falsely asserted, and as many timid persons in this country made themselves believe, for both of those statesmen expressly excluded such a pretension, leaving untouched existing rights, but they sought to prevent the subjugation to a colonial state of any of the new Governments which had assumed and established their independence. But we were also twice frightened out of this measure. We could not get on the line of political knowledge. But rawhead and bloody bones will not be scarecrows for us. "Manifest destiny" is doing its part, and we shall, ere long, be found warm and efficient supporters of those two great articles of political faith, peculiarly ours by position and institutions. The foundation of this claim rests upon peculiar considerations, which are not less just than they are forcible. This law of nations is not a rigid, inflexible code, but it accommodates itself to the varying condition of the world, and history is filled with proofs of this power of adaptation to existing circumstances. This hemisphere, besides its general relation to the older continent, has peculiar interests of its own, which demand its vigilant protection. Settled first with a view to commerce, and then held as a means of power and wealth, the various portions of it were colonized by European powers, and were involved in the wars of Europe, without the slightest interest in their origin or objects. However frivolous the cause of war, whether social or political, or dynastic or personal, it immediately crossed the Atlantic, and extended its ravages to other countries, which ought to have been beyond the sphere of its operations. When we had time to recover from the exhaustion of our Revolutionary efforts, and from the weakness of a new political organization, this subject came up for consideration, and it was obvious that the crisis demanded some powerful action, or that we might always be placed in the midst of belligerent operations whenever hostilities broke out in Europe. This was a state of things not to be suffered; and as soon, therefore, as the Spanish colonies threw off the yoke of the mother country, and assumed independent positions, it was equally our right and our interest to preserve them from reubjugation and reamalgamation. Such is the condition of this question; and appearances indicate that we may be called upon ere long to interpose effectively in support of the great principles of American exemption. I cannot believe that the French Government is endeavoring to obtain possession of any portion of the Mexican territories; but if such be the object, I trust the effort will be met and resisted by the whole power of our country, and I think the sooner our Government openly avows this determination, in this and all similar cases, the better will it be for our permanent interest and honor. In this connection, sir, I desire to submit a few brief remarks concerning Cuba, as that Island presents one of the most difficult questions, perhaps the most difficult in our foreign policy. Five years ago, in some observations I submitted to the Senate on the subject of the application of the Yucatese people for the aid of this Government against the overwhelming force of the Indians, I had occasion to explain my views in relation to Cuba, and I have since seen no cause to change them. I then said, "Self-defence is as necessary to communities as to individuals, and a provident forecast requires us to watch any dangerous projects of domination, and to provide for them as we can. I repeat, that a nation under these circumstances must judge for itself. Proximity of its situation, the nature of the intercourse resulting from its commanding positions to do injury, and other considerations, are all elements to be taken into view. In my opinion, we owe it to ourselves to avow distinctly to the world that the attempt to procure the transfer of Cuba from Spain to any other nation, whether peaceably or forcibly, would be resisted by the whole power of this country. To others, it may be a question of territorial aggrandizement, or of mercantile cupidity; but to us it is a question of necessity, I had almost said, of political life or death. It would become the gate to close the great river of our country. The waters of that country, thereafter as heretofore, would reach the Gulf, but its commerce would never reach the ocean." "So long as Cuba and Yucatan are held by their present possessors, neither we nor the commercial world have anything to fear from English projects, whatever these may be." "I trust that the intrigues of no nation will ever compel us to take forcible possession of Cuba." Such were my sentiments then, and such are my sentiments now. So long as Spain retains Cuba, or should the Island become independent—truly and honorably so—we have no right to interfere with it. And, for myself, I should be willing—desirous, indeed—at any time to purchase it of Spain, and at a liberal, even an extravagant price—but no transfer to another power, either by peace or war, and the resistance of such an attempt by all the means which God has given us. And I have never uttered a sentiment, here or elsewhere, inconsistent with these views, though I have often been charged with what is called *filibustering* projects, and that, too, by respectable journals during the Presidential contest—by the *Republic* of this city, among others, and quite recently by the *Journal of Commerce*, of New-York. No man, editor or reader, has the right to prefer such a charge against me. I believe in public as well as personal morality, and I value the honor of my country at too high a price to barter it for any scheme of aggrandizement. And I embrace this opportunity to bear my testimony of approbation to the recent conduct of the Administration in relation to Cuba. I reprobate these repeated efforts to interfere in the concerns of another nation, and I have no charity for the motives of the leaders engaged in them. If the people of Cuba desire to free themselves from the Government of Spain—and a worse one is hardly to be found on the face of the earth—their effort will have all my sympathies, and all my good wishes, as I am sure they will have those of the American people. And I cannot doubt but that their independence would be cheerfully recognized by the government the moment it could properly be done. But this work is their own, and not ours; and so long as they acknowledge allegiance to Spain, it is our duty to respect that relation. And, sir, there are circumstances in the condition, both of that country and of ours, which may well demand some forbearance on our part. Spain is weak, and remote from this, almost the last of her immense American possessions. We are powerful and near. And, besides, the condition of the Island has been critical and uncertain. There are questions of internal policy there which possess paramount importance, and they are precisely questions which would awaken the vigilance of any people on earth. And Cuba has been in a state of quasi-revolution—the government fearing external collisions as well as internal explosions. And there isn't a nation which wouldn't adopt very strong measures for its security under such circumstances. We should, and persist in them, too, at all hazards. This is precisely a state of things when extreme points of right should not be unnecessarily pushed by a foreign power; and I saw, with regret, that an effort was making to bring matters to a crisis, by insisting upon the introduction of a person supposed by the government of the Island—wrongly, indeed, as it subsequently appeared—to be dangerous here; and I commend the course of our administration in this affair. One of our citizens, however, seemed to think it his duty to interfere, and whether voluntarily or involuntarily, almost to provoke a collision. I consider his conduct equally presumptuous and unpatriotic. It could have been to him a comparatively unimportant point whether A or B was the purser of his ships, certainly not a point worth the consequences possible and even probable. And as to the principle of exclusion—that was a question for the Government, and I think the Government was right in the view it took of it. The honor of the country, thank God, was not in the keeping of Mr. Law; it was in better hands. Now, Sir, I desire the possession of Cuba principally as a military position, with a view to its vast importance as a true key to the Mississippi. But as a mere question of acquisition, the subject presents no terrors to me. I observed the President views it differently and foresees strong objections to the measure—to the general principle, indeed, of the extension of our territory, and there is a striking coincidence between some of his suggestions and some of the reasons urged against the purchase of Louisiana, when that question was before Congress. Time and experience have come to put the seal of approbation upon that great measure, and to refute the anticipations of evil so confidently indulged and expressed. The inhabitants of French birth or descent are as truly attached to this Union as any other citizens of our country, and they have given proofs of true patriotism, under circumstances of trial, to which few sections of the republic have been exposed; and such, in my opinion, would be the result in Cuba, as well as in any other region which it is at all probable will ever make part of our confederation. At first, indeed, there might be doubts and difficulties; but time and information would soon remove them. And the sense of freedom and a condition beyond the reach of provoking war, and maintained both by reason and authority, that the expression of a national opinion, upon a great question of public right, was as much the prerogative of a republic as of a monarchy, and that such a proceeding gave no cause of offence, no more than the enunciation of great principles in our Declaration of Independence, but that it put the dissent on record, leaving the government proclaiming it uncommitted by the declaration, and free to adopt its own course at any time thereafter. I know of no public man, no private one, indeed, who dreamed of accompanying or following the declaration with actual hostilities. But we were frightened, if not out of our propriety, at least out of our true duty and dignity. The wonderful discovery was made that WASHINGTON and JEFFERSON had warned us of the danger of "entangling alliances," and that this proceeding would be an "entangling alliance," and was therefore to be avoided with patriotic horror. Who we were to form an alliance with, by declaring a principle of public law, no one has told us; and it is yet a discovery which is to reward some future historian. However, the object was gained. We were bumbugged, or we humbugged ourselves. But we shall come to it yet—for this is an age of progress, and I already see that it has told upon this question—for that very respectable body, the Whig Convention of New-York, has pronounced its adhesion to the true doctrine, in the following resolution, every word of which I heartily approve:

"3d. As to foreign policy: Peace evermore, so far as is consistent with the due assertion of our rights, a careful avoidance of all entangling alliances with foreign powers, but a solemn protest against any deliberate defiance of the laws of nations for the furtherance of the interest of despotism, and a generous and active sympathy with, and moral support to, all oppressed nations and races struggling to assert or retain their liberties."

And we shall not only come up to this good work of participation in the public law of the world, but we shall also adopt the policy advocated by Mr. MONROE and Mr. POLK, that no European nation shall be permitted to colonize hereafter any part of this continent. Not to make war on existing colonies, as the English papers impudently and falsely asserted, and as many timid persons in this country made themselves believe, for both of those statesmen expressly excluded such a pretension, leaving untouched existing rights, but they sought to prevent the subjugation to a colonial state of any of the new Governments which had assumed and established their independence. But we were also twice frightened out of this measure. We could not get on the line of political knowledge. But rawhead and bloody bones will not be scarecrows for us. "Manifest destiny" is doing its part, and we shall, ere long, be found warm and efficient supporters of those two great articles of political faith, peculiarly ours by position and institutions. The foundation of this claim rests upon peculiar considerations, which are not less just than they are forcible. This law of nations is not a rigid, inflexible code, but it accommodates itself to the varying condition of the world, and history is filled with proofs of this power of adaptation to existing circumstances. This hemisphere, besides its general relation to the older continent, has peculiar interests of its own, which demand its vigilant protection. Settled first with a view to commerce, and then held as a means of power and wealth, the various portions of it were colonized by European powers, and were involved in the wars of Europe, without the slightest interest in their origin or objects. However frivolous the cause of war, whether social or political, or dynastic or personal, it immediately crossed the Atlantic, and extended its ravages to other countries, which ought to have been beyond the sphere of its operations. When we had time to recover from the exhaustion of our Revolutionary efforts, and from the weakness of a new political organization, this subject came up for consideration, and it was obvious that the crisis demanded some powerful action, or that we might always be placed in the midst of belligerent operations whenever hostilities broke out in Europe. This was a state of things not to be suffered; and as soon, therefore, as the Spanish colonies threw off the yoke of the mother country, and assumed independent positions, it was equally our right and our interest to preserve them from reubjugation and reamalgamation. Such is the condition of this question; and appearances indicate that we may be called upon ere long to interpose effectively in support of the great principles of American exemption. I cannot believe that the French Government is endeavoring to obtain possession of any portion of the Mexican territories; but if such be the object, I trust the effort will be met and resisted by the whole power of our country, and I think the sooner our Government openly avows this determination, in this and all similar cases, the better will it be for our permanent interest and honor. In this connection, sir, I desire to submit a few brief remarks concerning Cuba, as that Island presents one of the most difficult questions, perhaps the most difficult in our foreign policy. Five years ago, in some observations I submitted to the Senate on the subject of the application of the Yucatese people for the aid of this Government against the overwhelming force of the Indians, I had occasion to explain my views in relation to Cuba, and I have since seen no cause to change them. I then said, "Self-defence is as necessary to communities as to individuals, and a provident forecast requires us to watch any dangerous projects of domination, and to provide for them as we can. I repeat, that a nation under these circumstances must judge for itself. Proximity of its situation, the nature of the intercourse resulting from its commanding positions to do injury, and other considerations, are all elements to be taken into view. In my opinion, we owe it to ourselves to avow distinctly to the world that the attempt to procure the transfer of Cuba from Spain to any other nation, whether peaceably or forcibly, would be resisted by the whole power of this country. To others, it may be a question of territorial aggrandizement, or of mercantile cupidity; but to us it is a question of necessity, I had almost said, of political life or death. It would become the gate to close the great river of our country. The waters of that country, thereafter as heretofore, would reach the Gulf, but its commerce would never reach the ocean." "So long as Cuba and Yucatan are held by their present possessors, neither we nor the commercial world have anything to fear from English projects, whatever these may be." "I trust that the intrigues of no nation will ever compel us to take forcible possession of Cuba." Such were my sentiments then, and such are my sentiments now. So long as Spain retains Cuba, or should the Island become independent—truly and honorably so—we have no right to interfere with it. And, for myself, I should be willing—desirous, indeed—at any time to purchase it of Spain, and at a liberal, even an extravagant price—but no transfer to another power, either by peace or war, and the resistance of such an attempt by all the means which God has given us. And I have never uttered a sentiment, here or elsewhere, inconsistent with these views, though I have often been charged with what is called *filibustering* projects, and that, too, by respectable journals during the Presidential contest—by the *Republic* of this city, among others, and quite recently by the *Journal of Commerce*, of New-York. No man, editor or reader, has the right to prefer such a charge against me. I believe in public as well as personal morality, and I value the honor of my country at too high a price to barter it for any scheme of aggrandizement. And I embrace this opportunity to bear my testimony of approbation to the recent conduct of the Administration in relation to Cuba. I reprobate these repeated efforts to interfere in the concerns of another nation, and I have no charity for the motives of the leaders engaged in them. If the people of Cuba desire to free themselves from the Government of Spain—and a worse one is hardly to be found on the face of the earth—their effort will have all my sympathies, and all my good wishes, as I am sure they will have those of the American people. And I cannot doubt but that their independence would be cheerfully recognized by the government the moment it could properly be done. But this work is their own, and not ours; and so long as they acknowledge allegiance to Spain, it is our duty to respect that relation

THE UNITED STATES AND MEXICO.

EUROPEAN INTEREST IN NORTH AMERICA.

WHAT THE FRENCH ARE DOING IN SONORA.

An Appeal to France and Europe against the Extension of the United States.

BY M. DU PASQUIER DE DOMMARTIN.

Translated from the French for the N. Y. Daily Times.

PART I.

POLICY OF THE UNITED STATES

(*Continued from the Times of Monday.*)

The *protective system* is the order of the day in the Union. It will be remembered that the acting President, MILLARD FILLMORE, through THOMAS CORWIN, Secretary of the Treasury, has demanded an increase of the tariff on foreign produce which is similar to that in the United States.

On his side, Mr. CAREY, an American economist, in a series of publications which are very much liked in America, has proposed to abolish Free-Trade. Taking the comparison of the two Tariffs of 1842 and 1846, one favorable to Protection and the other to Free-Trade, he arrived to the same conclusions that we have, and which are the exact expression of the general opinion of his country; Free-Trade between all parts of North America, by overthrowing all barriers of whatever sort—a tutelary protection against the foreigner, whose manufactured productions are banished from the Mexican market.

There are many other revelations in the instructive publications of the American economist. Chapter IX. of the "Harmony of Interests," (the chapter to which we call the attention of American economists,) particularly confirms, by making stronger, all the suspicions which we have had concerning the designs of the United States. A railroad to the Pacific has been talked of, and he occupies himself at length in discussing the conditions under which it should be established in order to make it profitable. The desire is shown no longer to trade with Europe on the same basis, that is to say, in exchanging natural products for a manufactured return. "The merchandise which we send into Europe is bulky, and that which comes to us is solid, so that the expense of the freight falls upon us." That party which is ready to draw the European population for its own benefit, is marked by words borrowed from the commercial language, and which exhibit the controversy of a calculating people. "The most valuable article is *man*." He offers the first profit. "Let us suppose that we import a million of men annually; the tonnage necessary for their transportation would amount to 830,000 tons; and the freight for Europe, covered by that, would then cost nothing." A second profit, and the most important, drawn from *man*, is that the more emigrants, the more consumers. "In ten years, we shall have an increase of *thirteen millions of persons*, who will consume as much cotton as is now consumed by Great Britain and Ireland."

But the last and greatest gain, is, that in securing consumers, they secure, also, producers. "If we import raw silk, (we are dealing with a partisan of the protective system,) *we shall import Frenchmen* to manufacture it." This last expression goes further than the sound—it strikes directly at our industry. Really, they think of appropriating it. "If we wish to increase our commerce and our navigation, the object would be attained by the adoption of measures calculated to draw to us, *by the side of the plow, all the looms for weaving*." Here is the American manufacturer, he must have outlets. "If we import gutta-percha, we shall obtain it from a country or from individuals who will desire to obtain calicoes from us, and to whom we shall find it a good market to send them." One thought finally crowned this famous chapter, the thought of the progressive improvement of the American country, and becoming sufficient for itself and of its perfect union of the Atlantic to the Pacific. "We must concentrate, in order to render our labor more productive, and that we may encourage emigration. If this result is possible, *the formation of the region situated beyond the Mississippi would progress with an almost unequalled rapidity, and in the common interest, we should be put in direct communication with the Pacific.*"

But, it will be objected, France has its own genius to defend itself—genius for science, for taste, and for arts, which insure its superiority in manufactures. Alas! on this point we have, unfortunately, only too many answers, and history, whose teachings are misunderstood or despised, furnishes them, unexceptionable and sad. How many countries were great by their arts, and yet have fallen! Egypt, Greece, and more recently, Italy. And what is more significant and startling is, that the same system which directs the acts and designs of America with regard to us, was employed with success by the rest of Europe, then barbarous, towards the Italian States. It was the policy of Europe, and that of the kings of France in particular, to rob them of their learned men, their artists, their skilful workmen, to discourage the importation of their manufactures, and to excite civil war in the midst of them, which would soon be followed by foreign war. LOUIS XI., the first of our kings who seriously occupied himself with industry and commerce, was the first also who turned his eyes towards Italy. He writes the Sieur DUBOUCHAGE: "I beg you to send for the little Florentine, in order to learn the customs of Florence and of Venice, and make him swear to keep the thing secret, that he may tell it better and may put it in writing." With the successors of LOUIS XI. came the era of intrigues and foreign wars in Italy. Internal divisions, paid for and secretly excited, opened the gate by which foreign armies entered. Italy lost that security which industry and commerce create, the independence which gives genius its wings, whilst France gained a taste for the comforts of life and its luxuries, a spirit of negotiation and of enterprise. FRANCIS I., acting according to the necessities of the case, always with intelligence, received at his Court the learned men and artists called from the other side of the Alps into his kingdom, merchants and workmen whom persecution or misery banished from their country. Thus letters and arts sprang up among us; thus the Lyonese manufactory, founded by LOUIS XI., acquired that superiority which it has retained until the present day.

Industry once established, Protection commenced. A tax of two crowns was laid on a piece of velvet or manufactured foreign silk. This was the first step; the protective system was clearly written out some years later by an Italian minister, *René de Béragues*, under the government of an Italian princess, the queen-mother, CATHERINE DE MEDICIS:

"In order that our subjects may devote themselves more heartily to the manufacture of wool, flax, and hemp, which increase and abound in our kingdom and country, and in order that they may receive the profit that foreigners receive, who buy them generally very low, transport and manufacture them, and afterwards bring the cloths and linen which they sell at a great price, we forbid expressly the introduction into our kingdom of all cloths, linens, laces—also all velvets, satins, damask, taffetas, camlets, and all kinds of stuffs striped or having gold or silver, and also all harnesses, girdles, swords and daggers, stirrups and spurs, gilded or silvered, under pain of confiscation of the aforesaid merchandise. Also, we prohibit the introduction into our kingdom and country of all kinds of foreign tapestry of any kind whatever, under the same penalties as the above."

The route was now laid out—there was nothing to do but to follow. This was the work of the successors of HENRI de BRIAGUES, from SULLY to COLBERT, who carried the system to the highest degree of perfection. But perhaps it will be said:—Certainly, in many things the present is like the past; certainly America does with regard to Europe, as France once managed with regard to Italy. She endeavors to take from us our industry and our commerce, to banish our productions from her borders; to entice from us our workmen, and to appropriate to herself, in spite of the injury to us, the great markets of the world. Certainly that is true, but in another point, the similitude ceases. America does not interfere in our affairs, either ostensibly or secretly; she does not move Europe either with iron or gold; she never excites civil troubles among us in order to drive thence industry and commerce, which flourish in time of peace; instead of encouraging our arts, to call them to herself, instead of envying us the possession of them, she scorns or disdains them. Are we very sure of this? As to foreign intervention, is there not something nearly approaching to it in the speech of a certain American, General WALBRIDGE, saying in a banquet given at Birmingham, in honor of KOSSUTH that, "when the hour of the great struggle between despotism and liberty should come, the Americans would march with the English, arm-in-arm, mutually sustaining each other!" Is there not something resembling it in those fraternal banquets of the cities of the Union, where, every day, in the midst of hurrahs, the solidarity of the people is proclaimed, and they swear to unite with their brethren in Europe in a common hatred in order to overthrow thrones and destroy tyrants? Is there not something which resembles it more nearly still in the sending of an American agent to the scene of the Hungarian war, a fact which afterwards led an exchange of diplomatic notes between the Court of Austria and the Cabinet at Washington. As to the disdain expressed for the acts by the Anglo-Americans, our reply will consist in the pure and simple transcription of the following note translated from the American Journals:

"The American Art Union, situated in New-York, which in 1839 had only 814 members, reckoned in 1845, 3,233, and in 1848, 9,646. In 1850, 11,962 and actually the number of members has risen to 16,476."

There exists then a complete analogy between the historic fact and the present fact, and they take the same means to arrive at the same conclusions. There is more,—there is an advantage in the state of things so that they will reach the end more quickly, and the result will be greater. The struggle has passed from States to Continents; steam and electricity have annihilated distances; the press sends thoughts at the same moment into millions of minds. In the future conflict, the globe will be the field of battle, whole worlds the antagonists; and formidable agents the armies; yet the elevation, like the fall, will be most sudden, most profound, most irremediable.

I have exposed, in such a manner as to render them manifest and certain to all, the plans of the Anglo-American Republic. I have thrown light upon the paths by which it marches forward without check or scruple, with a quiet conscience and a lofty head. I have mentioned lastly, the only barrier, ready to fall erelong, which restrains an ambition that hastens and hurries the attainment of the goal. I have done more. I have shown to Europe the dangers which threaten her from over the sea, and told her in what way a continent created by her, is preparing to despoil her of her people and her wealth, and to succeed to her inheritance. The notification would not be profitless if the state of things were without remedy. Thanks to Heaven, we have not yet reached that point. Mexico, although vexed in all quarters and at all times, especially since a treaty of peace and friendship has been concluded by her with the Union, which has proved the means for compelling her to abandon New-Mexico and Upper California,—Mexico has nevertheless, not yet been blotted from the list of political States. Whilst it remains there will be a long distance between the United States and their object. *So long as the gates of the Passo del Norte and the Canada de Guadalupe are not in possession of the United States, they will have neither the key of the land nor the sea; they can neither close against others nor open for themselves, without concurrence, the true routes of their commerce—the routes of the East Indies, of China, and Japan.** Europe can still avert the future; or if God, who disposes of the existence of nations as of the life of individuals—if God has measured her years, she may delay for an instant, at least, the fatal hour. In Mexico is offered for her, with an admirable country, a *point d'appui* for an energetic and certain policy. The States of Sonora and Chihuahua, almost depopulated by Indian incursions, hold the *double key* of the Continental Railroad and the maritime route. Its defence is easy; for the only entrance, both from the East and the West, is by a small number of defiles which open through mountains nearly inaccessible. European colonies, established in these fertile provinces, would protect them, and with them the integrity of the Mexican Territory. We have already explained why it is for the interest of the great European States that they should arrive as soon as possible. I know that England, skilful in foreseeing future difficulties, has already taken a position in face of the United States. Overlooking by the Bermudas the Eastern Coasts of the Union, she commands by the Bahamas the entrance of the Gulf of Mexico; by Jamaica and the windward islands the sea of the Antilles. I know also that the East Indies belong to her, that Australia gives her an entrance into the Pacific Ocean, and that she has set up her flag in the China Sea, opposite Canton. Moreover, the Anglo-Saxon element which rules in the United States, the influence of English capital present and active there as everywhere, tend to reassure England for a time. Let her be on her guard, nevertheless—the day when the American market shall be closed to her products—the day when American industry, destined in time to contend with her own by the application of the protective system, and by the emigration of European workmen, shall dispute with her the market of Japan, of China, and Oceania, with the advantage resulting from greater proximity, and from a country better supplied with raw materials of every kind—upon that day she will be vanquished, or very nearly so.

But the nations whose interest is the most direct, the most pressing, to check the ambition of the United States, are France, Spain, Austria, Italy and Belgium. Besides the actual exigencies of their commerce, of their industry, of their marine, and for Spain, particularly, the immediate necessity of the preservation of her colonies, the community of race or of religion, of genius, or of language, enlists equally these powers on the side of Mexico, and makes the safety of that republic their own safety also. Between the Sclavic race, which advances towards her on the European Continent, outweighs her with its growth, its united monarchical strength, and its military power, and the Anglo-Saxon race, which more and more sways the sea, as Russia the Continent, the Latin race declines everywhere. Its influence has sensibly failed in the Old World, and the New is gradually escaping from it. What has become of those vast Spanish possessions which enabled CHARLES V. to say with pride, that the sun never set on his dominions? What has become of flourishing Italy, the mother of all our arts? Where are even for France the glorious days of LOUIS XIV. and of NAPOLEON I. Let us hope for their return, in the destinies of France! Let us hope—in preparing the future for the day when our destiny shall be closed—in bequeathing to our children a part of the promised land, that, when the sun of civilization shall have set upon our countries, it may find, on the other side of the sea, representations from blood, of our ideas, of our interests, and that our spirit at least may survive us!

Each race has its special mission in the world. Animated by the spirit of wealth, and of personal independence, the Anglo Saxon has received for its office to till and make productive the human domain, and for special gift, enterprising activity and harsh individualism. Always encroaching and always fortifying itself, you meet it on all ways, in all countries—the hand in all affairs. Anglo Saxon and nothing but Anglo Saxon. For its industry it knows no barriers, and around it and its opinions, you see it erecting walls—walls to protect its person, its fireside, its City, its province, its country, beyond which it has nothing at all. The *Commerce of the World*, *Self-Government* and *Free Inquiry*; this is the triple formula—the law according to which it extends or contracts its bounds. It is wholly otherwise with the Latin. Gifted by Heaven with brilliant faculties, of humane heart and generalizing genius, it follows Art in preference to Industry—the companionship of its like in Commerce, and the moral unity of man in its politics and its religion. Heir at once of the Athenians and the Romans, its mission, if it does not fail in it, will be to reunite the world in the common bond of the ideal while that of the Anglo-Saxon seems to be to chain the world to its peculiar interests. If the Latin race fails in its duty, the Russo Sclavic is there—the Russo-Sclavic, which guides our steps since PETER the Great, and which waits only the opportunity—only the one word to succeed us at the head of the movement—only an instant of arrest in the march of France, and the avowal of her powerlessness to follow on the road of the providential destinies of the race—*non possumus*.

From what motive do we thus call the general attention of Europe, and the special attention of the Latin peoples to Mexico and the continent of North America, and not to the States of the South,—equally fertile and where influence still remains to the Latin element? Simply this: The observer who has followed—with the map of the world under his eye—the movement of races, must have remarked that that of the Caucasian race can never pass without danger the parallel 60° north latitude, nor extend itself to the South further than the Tropic of Cancer. The Spaniards and Arabs who have tried it, have lost their efforts or have only conquered as the price of their stubborness a miserable indolence. In the inhospitable climates of the torrid zone, it is said there is room only for degenerate races, for the black, the copper, and the yellow. Let us add that in the circle also of the movement of the white races, is situated the map of the earth, the map of population acts, and that there, with life and industry, the action of commerce is found. Leave this space, the continents expand, the routes lengthen, scattered the more thickly with dangers, and under a sky less healthy, you approach countries dark or desert, whence existence flies, if it does sink into an eternal sleep. In the Mexican question are then equally enlisted our present and our future interests—the prosperity of the Old World and the future of the Latin name. As a European, as a Frenchman, I beseech Europe, I adjure my country to reflect, and to reflect after the example of those great nations which think maturely in order to act more promptly and vigorously upon the resolution taken.

PART II.

MEXICO—ITS CONDITION AND POLICY.

When speaking of the *Passes of the North and of Guadaloupe*, I have shown the importance of Mexico as a point of defence, political and military, industrial and commercial. It only remains for me to enumerate, one by one, the numerous advantages which would accrue to the European emigrant in this country, so much favored by Nature, and to which until this day man alone is wanting. Situated between the 15th and 33d degrees of North latitude, and between the 90th and 117th of longitude West from Greenwich, its shores bathed by two seas.—the Gulf which bears its name, and the Pacific Ocean,—formed by three great successive plateaux, which rise gradually to 3,233 yards above the level of the Sea, rich in mines of all kinds, Mexico possesses a territory whose extent is five times that of France. Yet its geographical situation allows it commercial relations with Europe on one side, and with Asia on the other; it enjoys within a limited space, all the climates of the world, and the different productions which these climates furnish; and endowed with the most varied agricultural riches and natural outlets for exporting its productions, fortune, as the crowning gift of its benefactions, has given to it the precious metals—instruments of exchange. This is Mexico when seen in its general aspect. A glance at its details will still more thoroughly convince us of its advantages.

The Mexican Republic has three principal ports connected with the Atlantic by the Gulf of Mexico—Vera Cruz, Tampico and Tobasco; and three other great ports in the Southern Sea—Acapulco, Mazatlan and Guyamas. This last in the Gulf of California—a gulf as easy for entrance, and as safe for the anchorage of ships, as the best harbor in the world. To these commercial routes the navigable rivers are united; such as the Rio Bravo del Norte, the Panuco, the Tobasco and the Guazacoalco; the first forming the eastern frontier of Mexico; the second uniting Mexico to the sea by the Canal of Montezuma, lengthened and emptying itself into the Gulf of Mexico at the port of Tampico; the third having its source in the State of Chiapes, and its mouth, after traversing 132 leagues, in the port of Tobasco; the last, the one which may some day become the head of the projected Canal of Tehuantepec—which is destined, as they say, to join the Atlantic and Pacific. After these rivers, we will notice the Rio de Santiago, or of Lerma, which rises in the Lake of Lerma, flows over 208 leagues to the port of San Blas, and might, with the aid of considerable works, put Mexico in connection with the Pacific, as the Panuco connects it with the Atlantic. Mexico possesses, besides, two large arteries—roads which, starting from Queretaro, turn, one towards the north-east, by Monterey, and thence to Texas; the other towards the northwest, by Chihuahua and the Canada of Guadaloupe; and this passage accomplished, thence into Sonora, and from there to the Pacific. These two principal routes, which proceed through a gently undulating country, between mountains covered with wood or rich in metals, into fruitful and mild regions, could be, with but little expense, transformed into railroad routes, with freight already assured.

Barometrical heights, more than degrees of latitude, decide the climate of Mexico. From the borders of the sea to 833 yards above its level they have the temperature of the torrid zones, and there, by the side of fields of cochineal, of tobacco, of indigo, of sugar-cane, and of bananas, you would see flourishing the cocoa-tree, the guaba, the palm, the tamarind, the sassafras, and the charming shrub which gives us coffee. In the same places we see vast forests which furnish us with the precious woods; rosewood, mahogany, ebony, and the trees for dyeing. Medicinal plants grow plentifully in these forests, and the vanilla plants climb the trees. Ascend now some thousand feet and you have with the warm temperature of the European regions, the citron and orange trees of Spain, which only precede by a few steps the olive, the almond, the pomegranate, the vine and the vegetables which accompany them. Soon we shall arrive, with the cold regions, to the apple, the pear, the cherry, and all the trees of our countries producing fruits by seeds or stones. In forests now composed of oaks and plane, laurel and ash-trees, filbert trees and raspberry bushes are sheltered, and the wild strawberry hides itself. In the same latitude, and following the degrees of a successive scale, all our pot-herbs are found. Finally come the cedar and fir-tree, after which vegetation disappears under the snow. And maize abounds in Mexico, and the produce is much greater than in the best parts of France; cotton is also raised there.

But what distinguishes Mexican agriculture is the training of animals. Immense natural prairies extend from one end to the other of the great central plateau, more than five hundred leagues in length from the north to the south. Numerous and great herds of horned cattle, of mules, and of horses feed upon it freely, under the surveillance of *haciendas* situated in the midst of them.

But the unequalled riches of Mexico are its metallic riches. Mines of gold, mines of silver, mines of iron, mines of quicksilver, mines of copper, mines of tin, &c., seem to be giving each other a *rendezvous* in this soil. Before the war of the Independence, 3,000 mines of gold or silver were worked, and their annual productions amounted to 23,000,000 of dollars. Now, in spite of the obstacles which result from their want of security and of free communication, which have caused the poorest to be abandoned, they produce annually nearly 25,000,000 of dollars. The mines of quicksilver, of iron, and of copper, have yielded, thus far, but little more than 1,000,000 dollars per annum. It has been calculated that the average annual productions from all the mines is about 30,000,000 of dollars; in 1849–50, it was 36,000,000. A country so splendidly endowed as Mexico with natural routes, with agricultural productions, and metallic riches, needs nothing but the will to become a commercial and manufacturing people. It possesses the raw material which labor transforms—the material for working, and that for exchange, and a market which is created by an abundance of things and the facilities for obtaining them. In point of fact, Mexican industry makes but a small figure, setting aside the manufacture of leather tanned into perfection, of outergarments for men called *Sarape*, and shawls for women called *Reboras*, Indian potteries remarkable for the brilliancy of their colors, and wax which, modelled in a hundred different manners, becomes a veritable work of Art. There are a few manufactories of china, of paper, of common glass, of silk and wool for common cloths and for coverings. This is all, if we add the work in threads of gold or silver, galloons and fringes, and woven palm. The city of Zamora, in the State of Morelia, is, however, renowned for its manufactore of silk, and we have seen in the Mexican exhibitions some ribbons admirable in weaving and coloring. Mexico has 62 cotton mills, giving 3,000,000 pounds of spun cotton, which woven, gives something more than 1,000,000 yards of cloth; but the contraband English and American cloth comes in to the aid of the national work, so that it is difficult to say precisely what is the part of each in the common work. It is estimated that the manufactured productions amount to the sum annually of 90,000,000 of dollars. Commerce, restricted in its action by a double system of internal and external taxation, always accompanied by formalities, prohibitions and confiscations, affected by the bad state of the routes and ports, is not even equal to Mexican industry, where every one is a trader. The principal articles of exportation are, with the products of the mines, medical materials, leather, vanilla, indigo, coffee, sugar, cocoa, and above all, cochineal, of which there is exported to the amount of 500,000 pounds sterling per annum. We cannot give an exact idea of the imports on account of the systematic smuggling caused by excessive taxes. The contraband is carried on everywhere for the benefit of the English and Americans, which is explained by the neighborhood. France has suffered by it; and in the words of an enlightened merchant, our importation, which for eighteen years was 40,000,000 a year, has fallen now below 20,000,000. The European importation is composed chiefly of calicoes from the English, of stationery and fancy articles from Paris, of wine and brandy from France, and of hardware and mercury from Germany and Switzerland.

What does Mexico need to become the most prosperous of States? That which the Americans call by the just title of *valuable par excellence*, MAN. This vast territory has scarcely 7,000,000 of inhabitants, of which 2,000,000 are of the white race. A population so small, in a country five times greater than that of France, is not sufficient, it is easily seen, either for the cultivation of the soil, for exploring its mines, or for the defence of the country. So the ground needs hands; manufacture is almost nothing; the routes are badly kept and insecure, and everywhere boundaries are overthrown, and the country invaded by bold smugglers, by numberless marauders, by the Indian devastator, too often the companion of the Yankee. For the evils which afflict Mexico, there is, then, but one appropriate remedy. It is European colonization. Laborers, foreigners, well-directed, would restore this country to security and abundance; they would canalise the now useless waters; would make roads now scarcely marked out; would watch over the frontiers; would cultivate the untilled soil, and would create manufactures and commerce. The tracts of land for grants are numerous, vast spaces in the North are deserted, that might be given away, and thus peopled. But it is important to choose those among the Europeans, who, by affinity of race, religion and interest, would become the natural allies of the state which called them, and who could best unite with them for their common protection against neighbors already too powerful. Then the Mexican debt would no longer hang heavily over her, and the foundation for an unexampled prosperity would be laid—a prosperity superior to that of the United States; because art here would be united to comfort; the elegancies of society to the enjoyment of domestic life, under the influence of the Latin spirit which is inimical to unsocial, barbaric isolation, and purely material cupidity.

*San Francisco, in California, destined in the American scheme, to be the head of the routes, is already in full communication with China. A Chinese colony has been settled, by the example of European colonists, into the Bay of San Francisco; vessels daily arrive in that bay from Canton, or take their departure from it thither; and the establishment of a permanent line of steamers for the special China service forms part of the projections of the coming session of Congress.

Five Points Mission.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

Will you allow me to correct an expression in an editorial of your Monday's number, which might lead to an error with respect to the Five Points Mission. It is well known to the public that there are now two distinct organizations at work in the reformation of the Five Points—one under the direction of the M. E. Home Mission Society, and the other, in charge of Rev. Mr. PEASE, under a responsible Committee. You speak of Mr. PEASE as "working on his own hook." It is just that the public should know that all his operations are under the supervision of a Committee, who supply him with funds, examine his books, and to whom he makes monthly reports. This Committee is composed of highly respectable gentlemen from various denominations, whose names are as follows: JAMES DONALDSON, STACY B. COLLINS, JOHN H. SWIFT, HENRY R. REMSEN, JOHN STEVENSON.

Whether the fact that this whole organization is entirely unsectarian, and embraces work as well as religious teaching in its plan, will recommend it to the public, remains to be seen. C. L. B.

NOTICES OF NEW PUBLICATIONS.

A work of much beauty, and of profound interest to the religious world, is the "*American Missionary Memorial*," published by the Messrs HARPERS. It contains historical sketches of American Missions, with biographies of all those self-sacrificing servants of the cause whose heroism does higher honor to the nation than the noblest displays of patriotism. The memoirs are contributed by a number of the leading divines of the American pulpit; the principal care of Rev. H. W. PIERSON, the editor, being confined to the arrangement of the matter, and the addition of a fine series of portraits, engravings, autographs, &c., which untiring industry alone could have brought together. The book presents itself opportunely to those who desire an appropriate gift book for a Christian friend.

The Messrs. HARPERS have issued the concluding number of Mr. LOSSING'S invaluable "*Field Book of the Revolution*." The work we have frequently referred to as the complement of every revolutionary history. Very few books published in America have had the same pains bestowed upon them. Not only is the compilation accurate in details, but it includes facts and documents with difficulty procurable elsewhere. Mr. LOSSING'S admirable designs, maps, portraits, autographs, &c., are, of course, the great features of the work. As the work is now completed, with all the requisite frontispieces, titles, and an ample index, book buyers may secure all the numbers at once, and add them to their collections.

Another of the Messrs. APPLETON'S charming little books for children, is "*Patient Waiting better than Wealth*," by COUSIN ALICE. The story is in that lady's usual attractive vein.

The same concern has for sale a pair of pleasant little translations from the German, entitled respectively, "*Sunshine through the Clouds*," and the "*Captive Nightingale*." They are prettily illustrated and ornamented by the publisher, Mr. EDWARD LIVERMORE, of Boston, and the text seems to deserve such consideration.

The excellent and benevolent Dr. MAGIE, of Elizabethtown, N. J., has thrown several charming little addresses to young people, into a small volume, entitled the "*Spring Time of Life*." They are written with extreme simplicity of language, and purity of purpose; and can have no influence but a very good one. CARTER BROTHERS.

Another Franconia Story, with the name of "*Rodolphus*," for caption, comes from the Messrs HARPERS. Those who have had the previous volumes of the series, require no further recommendation of this.

WASHINGTON.

The Debates in Congress—The Pacific Railroad—General News.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Dec. 21, 1852.

The debate in the Senate to-day on the Joint resolution, to create the rank of Lieutenant General was quite interesting; and the vote certainly was most gratifying. The Whigs recently tried to make General SCOTT Commander-in Chief of the Army and Navy, but failed, the Democracy opposing the movement. Now, the tables are turned, and the political majority bring forward and support a proposition, to confer on the old Hero a lower grade than that to which his political friends essayed to raise him, and the Whigs simply acquiesce. Such is "the fortune of war." Another remarkable feature of this affair is, the wonderful change the recent election has wrought in the minds of certain gentlemen. Senators who a year ago could see no reason for conferring the rank proposed—some of them finding it repugnant to the Democratic spirit of the age,—now that party Democracy is secure from the batteries of one who but lately met his first defeat, are among the foremost in paying tribute to the chivalrous deeds of the Hero of Mexico.

In the course of the debate to-day, Mr. HALE got off some good things in the jocular vein, and Mr. CHASE paid a glowing tribute to the victories of peace—success in arts, science, the cultivation and development of thought, and the application of philosophic truths to the practical benefit of mankind. The peace party never had an abler champion than the Senator from Ohio proved himself to-day. Mr. CLEMENS—ardent, impulsive, almost fiery in his zeal for the commander whose banner he followed until it was planted in the capital of Mexico—was quite provoked at the remarks of Messrs. HALE and CHASE, and visited upon them a brief but bitter expression of the contempt he professed to feel for them.

A stranger in Washington, after witnessing some of these passages at arms between honorable gentlemen, might be annoyed by a doubt whether our broad avenues, even, are sufficiently wide to enable gentlemen from different sections to avoid personal collision out of doors. But the free air seems to suggest free thought and free will; and whatever happens inside the Capitol walls, an era of good feeling generally prevails outside. Oil and water, we all know, won't unite; yet—what to the distant view might seem quite as impossible—GIDDINGS, of Ohio, and JOHNSON, of Tenn., an ultra pro-slavery Southern man, might have been seen with their heads together in the House to day in long and earnest converse. And not an hour after Mr. HALE had been denounced in the Senate to-day, I met him in the avenue arm in arm with Representative JONES, of Tenn., neither of them seeming to feel at all alarmed for his own or the other's personal safety or nationality! Verily, "the lion and the lamb" do even now sometimes sit down together.

I understand that the proposition for the construction of a railroad to the Pacific is to come before Congress soon, in a shape likely to secure it a passage during the present session. Efforts have been made to unite the various rival schemes heretofore proposed, together with the proposition for a line of steamers from San Francisco to Shanghae. The combination, if effected—as seems likely to be the case—will be a very powerful one, and almost sure to succeed. Mr. GWIN will introduce a bill on the subject very soon. He proposes to cross the Rocky Mountains by a pass in the latitude of 35° 30′ North, recently explored, and which is so favorable that the road can be constructed almost without any grading whatever. On the other side of the mountain, it is proposed that there shall be two branches to the road,—one running northward to Oregon and Northern California, and the other south to Southern California.

In consequence of the earnest representations of the California Senators, the sloop of war *Portsmouth* was some time since ordered to Acapulco, to seek redress for outrages committed on American citizens. Mr. GWIN purposes to press a request that a war steamer be kept on the Pacific coast, constantly employed in visiting the several ports with which we have intercourse. "Better late than never," but why this action has been so long delayed by the administration, is a mystery. S.

FRENCH OCCUPATION OF SAMANA.—We understand from a Captain in the French Marine, who arrived yesterday from St. Domingo, that there is a fleet of the Emperor already in undisputed possession of the harbor of Samana. It is further announced, that it is the intention of LOUIS NAPOLEON to send all the necessary reinforcements to keep the prize he has secured; and there is not the slightest doubt among the French residents of the Island, that the ground taken by NAPOLEON will be defended by the whole force of the Empire. This is most important information. It confirms the previous accounts of French usurpation, and is a distinct avowal of the new continental policy of the European powers on this Continent, and in the Gulf of Mexico, of which our Government is bound to take notice, and act accordingly. The people are now far in advance of the Administration, and as soon as the French occupation of Samana is made positively certain, the indignation will be aroused to a pitch hitherto unprecedented. But all concerned look to the matter with courage that increases, for there is no worm at hand. *Herald.*

☞ The pictorial SHIPPING in BARNUM'S *Illustrated News*, is thus criticised by a correspondent who both understands *ships*, and appreciates proper pictorial representations of them:

"Here's BARNUM'S *Illustrated News*," bawled in our ears by a ragged newsboy, informed us of the advent of this long looked for pictorial. Scarce though sixpences be in sailors' pockets, we ventured to invest. A capital number in many respects it surely is; but for the honor of the craft, I must protest against the nautical proportions of the otherwise tolerably good vignette.

In the most prominent part of the foreground is what is probably designed to be a representation of one of COLLINS' exquisitely symmetrical steamships—the glory of the American mercantile marine. It is, however, in every sense of the word, a most discreditable caricature; without *symmetry*, without beauty, without any approach to a faithful portrait. Some thirty or forty years ago, we often saw knocking about the world, certain "down-east" ships, so utterly devoid of symmetry, as to give rise to the tradition that they were usually built by the quantity—say some four or five hundred feet in length; and that if a merchant wanted a ship of a hundred and twenty feet long, the shipbuilder simply sawed that quantity out, and built up the stem and stern like a box. If another merchant wanted a vessel of one hundred feet long, another hundred feet were duly sawed off, and stem and stern built thereto. The steamer in the vignette of BARNUM'S *Illustrated News* should be filed away as the best sketch extant of that class of vessels. Instead of the graceful, almost poetic beauty of form of the Collins ships, this picture represents absolute deformity of naval architecture.

Besides this the rig "of the ship in the picture is a sad affair. Look at the lower masts, for instance. Four clumsy shrouds on each lower mast, besides the swifter; and these the clumsiest ever imagined even in the days of VAN TROMP. They have spread enough for the old *Santissima Trinidada*; and ratlines more like brace ropes than ratline stuff. In the originals there are but two shrouds of a side (beside the swifter) and these are delicate ropes, with still more delicate ratlines.

Aloft a little further, and we come to the "tops," as we must, in courtesy to the artist, call them; but too clumsy for a whaler's "crow's-nest." And then the "topmast rigging," which the ships have *not* got to anything like the extent slanderously alleged in this daub. And then the foreyard is without the sign of a "lift," either starboard or larboard; although the artist has had the grace to allow that indispensable appendage to the topsail yard. If our gallant friend NYE ever swore, he would —— the artist hard-a-weather, for furling his sails as he has, especially the foresail. Indeed, everything slow and aloft is horrible, conveying not only no agreeable idea of the pride of the sea, but entirely the reverse.

The next prominent figure in the foreground is an equally discreditable caricature of a Clipper. She, too, is one of the sawed-off school, and hideous at that; with a quarter boat about the sixth of her own length! She also is deficient in "lifts" on almost every yard, *and has forgot to provide herself with a spanker-boom.* Her sails are disproportioned in almost every particular, and her whole seeming is a libel on the clipper fleet.

These things would not call for criticism did they not occupy so prominent a place in the foreground, and were it not so desirable that our mercantile marine should be faithfully represented. That there is talent at command to produce that which is required is obvious in the same paper in the spirited picture of the Caloric ship *Ericsson*. In this sketch there is beauty, and fidelity, and spirit. We do not detect, at a casual glance, any stray lifts or disproportioned quarter boats. An *artist* sketched her, and she is an honor to the first number of a pictorial which will probably be itself an honor to the country.

The Lemmon Slave Case—Communication of the Governor of Virginia.

The following communication from Governor JOHNSON, relative to the discharge of the slaves of JONATHAN LEMMON, has been sent to the Legislature of Virginia. We find it in the Richmond *Enquirer*.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, Dec. 17, 1852.

To the General Assembly of Virginia:

GENTLEMEN—In a late communication I had the honor to address your body, I alluded to a recent decision of a Judge in the State of New-York, by which JONATHAN LEMMON, a citizen of Virginia, had been deprived of his slaves. I stated that steps had been taken to procure an official copy of the record, and that when received I would communicate it for such action as your wisdom may dictate.

I have recently received that record, and herewith submit it for your consideration.

It will be seen that LEMMON and his wife, with eight slaves belonging to her, were emigrating from Virginia to Texas. On their passage they passed through the port of New-York, and were there compelled by necessity to land with their slaves, without remaining, or intending to remain, longer than necessary, and with no intention at any time of bringing their slaves into that State to remain or reside, or for any purpose whatever, except in passing from Virginia to Texas. Being so in transit, or on their passage, a writ of *habeas corpus* was applied for by a third person, and issued by one of the Judges of New-York, by which they were compelled to bring their slaves before him; and he, on the facts above stated, declared the slaves free, and set them at liberty.

The record contains the Judge's opinion at length, in which I see nothing to change the opinion I heretofore expressed upon this subject. It will not be expected that I should enter into a legal investigation of his reasoning and conclusion, nor is it necessary in order to secure for it from your body that enlightened consideration which its importance demands. It is in conflict with the opinions and decisions of other distinguished jurists, without, I believe, a single precedent to sustain it. In importance it is of the first magnitude, and in spirit it is without its parallel. If sustained, it will not only destroy that comity which should ever subsist between the several States composing this confederacy, but must seriously affect the value of slave property wherever found in the same.

I have also received, and herewith submit, a communication from HENRY D. LAPAUGH, Esq., of the City of New-York, from which you will perceive that the proceedings which took place before Judge PAINE have been removed by *certiorari* into the Supreme Court of the State, to be by that Court reviewed.

But I am informed that, by the voluntary contributions of a portion of the good people of that city, LEMMON and his wife have been fully reimbursed the value of their slaves, and have stipulated that, in case of Judge PAINE'S decision is reversed, the slaves shall have their freedom. This withdraws from those immediately concerned, all personal interest in the further prosecution of the appeal. But it by no means diminishes the extent to which the decision affects the rights and interests of our citizens at large. I deem the subject of sufficient public importance to require and receive the attention of the Government of this Commonwealth, and recommend that, for the present, provision shall be made by the General Assembly for the efficient prosecution of the appeal already taken, and of such other judicial proceedings as may be found necessary and proper for a satisfactory adjudication of the important questions involved in this case.

I cannot believe that even by the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, a decision will be sustained that is so contrary to the spirit of all law—so opposed to the establishment of principles which regulate intercourse even between foreign nations—so much at war with the relations which should subsist between the sister States of this Union, and, as I think, with the spirit, if not the letter of the Constitution itself.

But, if in this I am mistaken—if the statute of New-York has been rightly expounded by the learned Judge, and is not in conflict with the Constitution of the United States—it is proper that Virginia should know it. The same sovereign power by which New-York enacts her laws and gives them force within her limits, pertains to Virginia within hers; and to them she will then have to look for redress. Very respectfully,

JOSEPH JOHNSON.

From the Detroit Daily Advertiser.

☞ We have received this letter from Mackinaw, with the assurance that it is a true copy of one lately found in the streets of that village. It is unanswerable:

MACKINAW, Dec. 4, 1852.

To Hon. LEWIS CASS and Hon. DAVID STUART:

HON. SIRS: Permit me, through you, to present to FRANKLIN PIERCE, President of the United States, my most worthy husband, JONATHAN FISHERMAN, for the office of Collector of Customs at Mackinaw.

Now, gentlemen, I am not interested in the matter one bit, but I must say to you that my husband is the right kind of a man for that office. And when I tell you why, you will most certainly believe it. First, then, he is a Democrat and has been of that faith ever since the last election. Second, he is perfectly honest, and if appointed, will always pay over all the money that he don't want for his own use. Third, he is a warm supporter of your interest in these parts, and can do more than any other man here to secure your reelection to the offices you now hold. Besides these, there are many other qualifications in which he is superior to his other qualifications in which he is superior to his neighbors in real fitness for the office. Please do see, gentlemen, that he gets appointed; it will be so gratifying to him, and then he is so fit for it, too. I would not trouble you with this letter, only all our neighbors are trying to get the same office, and have even now gone to Detroit, to see you about the matter. So, you perceive, I am a little fearful (*Aunt* JONATHAN will not succeed.

Your most obedient servant,

SALLY M. FISHERMAN.

FUGITIVE SLAVE CASE.

Important Decision in the U. S. Supreme Court.

Case of Richard Eells vs. the People of the State of Illinois.

Richard Eells Plaintiff in Error vs. *The People of the State of Illinois*—in Supreme Court of the United States.—Writ of Error to the Supreme Court of Illinois. Mr. CHASE and Mr. DIXON, for plaintiffs; Mr. MCDOUGALL, for defendant in Error. Mr. Justice GRIER delivered the opinion of the Court.

The plaintiff in error was indicted and convicted under the criminal code of Illinois for "harboring and secreting a negro slave." The record was removed by writ of error to the Supreme Court of that State; and it was there contended on behalf of the plaintiff in error, that the judgment and conviction should be reversed, because the Statute of Illinois, upon which the indictment was founded, is void, by reason of its being in conflict with that article of the Constitution of the United States which declares "that no person held to labor or service in one State, under the laws thereof, escaping into another, shall, in consequence of any law or regulation therein, be discharged from such service or labor, but shall be delivered up on claim of the party to whom such labor may be due." And, also, because said statute is in conflict with the act of Congress on the same subject.

That this record presents a case of which this Court has jurisdiction under the twenty-fifth section of the Judiciary Act, is not disputed.

The statute of Illinois, whose validity is called in question, is contained in the 149th section of the Criminal code, and is as follows: "If any person shall harbor or secrete any negro, mulatto, or person of color, the same being a slave or servant owing service or labor to any other persons, whether they reside in this State or in any other State or Territory, or district, within the limits and under the jurisdiction of the United States, or shall in any wise hinder or prevent the lawful owner or owners of such slaves or servants from retaking them, in a lawful manner, every such person so offending shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and fined not exceeding five hundred dollars, or imprisoned not exceeding six months."

The bill of indictment framed under this statute contains four counts. The first charges that "Richard Ells, a certain negro slave owing service to one C. D., of the State of Missouri, did unlawfully *secrete*, contrary to the form of the statute, &c."

2. That he *harbored* the same.

3. For unlawfully secreting a negro owing labor in the State of Missouri, to one C. D, which said negro had secretly fled from said State and from said C. D.

4. For unlawfully preventing C. D, the lawful owner of said slave, from retaking him in a lawful manner, by secreting the said negro, contrary to the form of the statute, &c.

In view of this section of the Criminal Code of Illinois, and this indictment founded on it, we are unable to discover anything that conflicts with the provisions of the Constitution of the United States, or the legislation of Congress, on the subject of fugitives from labor. It does not interfere, in any manner, with the owner or claimant in the exercise of his right to arrest and recapture his slave. It neither interrupts, delays or impedes the right of the master to immediate possession. It gives no immunity or protection to the fugitive against the claim of his master. It acts neither on the master nor his slave; on his right or his remedy. It prescribes a rule of conduct for the citizens of Illinois. It is but the exercise of the power which every State is admitted to possess, of defining offences, and punishing offences against its laws. The power to make municipal regulations for the restraint and punishment of crime, for the preservation of the health and morals of her citizens, and of the public peace, has never been surrendered by the States, or restrained by the Constitution of the United States. In the exercise of this power, which has been denominated the police power, a State has a right to make it a penal offence to introduce paupers, criminals, or fugitive slaves within their borders, and punish those who thwart this policy by harboring, concealing or secreting such persons. Some of the States, determinous with those who tolerate Slavery, have found it necessary to protect themselves against the influx either of liberated or fugitive slaves, and to repel from their soil a population likely to become burdensome and injurious, either as paupers or criminals.

Experience has shown, also, that the results of such conduct as that prohibited by the statute in question, are not only to demoralize their citizens who live in daily and open disregard of the duties imposed upon them by the Constitution and laws, but to destroy the harmony and kind feelings which should exist between citizens of this Union, to create border feuds and bitter animosities, and to cause breaches of the peace, violent assaults, riots, and murder. No one can deny or doubt the right of a State to defend itself against evils of such magnitude, and punish those who perversely persist in conduct which promotes them.

As this statute does not impede the master in the exercise of his rights, so neither does it interfere to aid or assist him. If a State, in the exercise of its legitimate powers, in promotion of its policy of excluding an unacceptable population, should thus indirectly benefit the master of a fugitive, no one has a right to complain that it has, thus far, at least, fulfilled a duty assumed or imposed by its compact as a member of the Union.

But though we are of opinion that such is the character, policy and intention of the statute in question, and that for this reason alone the power of the State to make and enforce such a law cannot be doubted; yet we would not wish it to be inferred, by any implication from what we have said, that any legislation of a State to aid and assist the claimant, and which does not directly or indirectly delay, impede or frustrate the reclamation of a fugitive, or interfere with the claimant in the prosecution of his other remedies, is necessarily void. This question has not been before the Court, and cannot be decided in anticipation of future cases.

It has been urged that this act is void, as it subjects the delinquent to a double punishment for a single offence. But we think that neither the fact assumed in this proposition, nor the influence from it, will be found to be correct. The offences for which the fourth section of the act of 12th February, 1793, subjects the delinquent to a fine of five hundred dollars, are different in many respects from those defined by the statute of Illinois. The act of Congress contemplates recapture and reclamation, and furnishes those who interfere with the master in the exercise of this right—First, by obstructing or hindering the claimant in his endeavors to seize and arrest the fugitives; secondly, by rescuing the fugitive when arrested; and, thirdly, by harboring or concealing him after notice.

But the act of Illinois, having for its object the prevention of the immigration of such persons, punishes the harboring or secreting negro slaves, whether domestic or foreign, and without regard to the master's desire either to reclaim or abandon them. The fine imposed is not given to the master, as the party injured, but to the State, as a penalty for disobedience of its laws. And if the fine inflicted by the act of Congress had been made recoverable by indictment, the offence, as stated in any one of the counts of the bill before us, would not have supported such an indictment. Even the last count, which charges the plaintiff in error with a unlawfully preventing C. D, the lawful owner, from retaking the negro slave," as it does not allege notice—does not describe an offence punishable by the act of Congress.

But admitting that the plaintiff in error may be liable to an action under the act of Congress, for the same acts of harboring and preventing the owner from retaking his slave, it does not follow that he would be twice punished for the same offence. An offence, in its legal signification, means the transgression of a law. A man may be compelled to make reparation in damages to the injured party, and be liable also to punishment for a breach of the public peace, in consequence of the same act; and may be said, in common parlance, to be twice punished for the same offence. Every citizen of the United States is also a citizen of a State or Territory. He may be said to owe allegiance to two Sovereigns, and may be liable to punishment for an infraction of the laws of either. The same act may be an offence or transgression of the laws of both. Thus an assault upon the Marshal of the United States and hindering him in the execution of legal process, is a high offence against the United States, for which the perpetrator is liable to punishment: and the same act may be also a gross breach of the peace of the State, a riot, assault or a murder, and subject the same person to a punishment under the State laws for a misdemeanor or felony. That either or both may (if they see fit) punish such an offender, cannot be doubted. Yet it cannot be truly averred that the offender has been twice punished for the same offence, but only, that by one act he has committed two offences, for each of which he is justly punishable. He could not plead the punishment by one in bar to a conviction by the other, consequently this Court has decided in the case of Fox *vs.* the State of Ohio, (5 Howard, 432,) that a State may punish the offence of uttering or passing false coin as a cheat or fraud practiced on its citizens; and in the case of the United States *vs.* Marigold, (9 How., 560,) that Congress, in the proper exercise of its authority, may punish the same act as an offence against the United States.

It has been urged in the argument on behalf of the plaintiff in error, that an affirmance of the judgment in this case, will conflict with the decision of this Court in the case of Prigg *vs.* the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, (16 Peters 540.) This we think is a mistake.

The questions presented and decided in that case differed entirely from those which affect the present. Prigg with full power and authority from the owner, had arrested a fugitive slave in Pennsylvania, and taken her to her master in Maryland. For this he was indicted and convicted under a statute of Pennsylvania, making it a felony to take and carry away any negro or mulatto for the purpose of detaining them as slaves.

The following questions were presented by the case and decided by the Court:

1. That under and in virtue of the Constitution of the United States, the owner of a slave is clothed with entire authority in every State in the Union, to seize and recapture his slave wherever he can do it without illegal violence or a breach of the peace.

2. That the Government is clothed with appropriate authority and functions to enforce the delivery on claim of the owner, and has properly exercised it in the act of Congress of 12th Feb., 1793.

3. That any State law, or regulation, which interrupts, impedes, limits, embarrasses, delays or postpones the right of the owner to the immediate possession of the slave, and the immediate command of his services, is void.

We have in this case assumed the correctness of these doctrines; and it will be found that the grounds on which this case is decided, were fully recognized in that. "We entertain," say the Court, (page 625) "no donbt whatsoever, that the States, in virtue of their general police power, possess full jurisdiction to arrest and restrain runaway slaves, and remove them from their borders, and otherwise to secure themselves against the depredations and evil example, as they certainly may do in cases of idlers, vagabonds and paupers. The rights of the owners of fugitive slaves are in no just sense interfered with, or regulated by such a course; and in many cases, the operations of the police power, although destined essentially for other purposes—for the protection, safety and peace of the State—may essentially promote and aid the interests of the owners. But such regulations can never be permitted to interfere with, or to obstruct the just rights of the owner to reclaim his slave, derived from the Constitution of the United States, or with the remedies prescribed by Congress to aid and enforce the same."

Upon these grounds, we are of opinion that the act of Illinois, upon which this indictment is founded, is constitutional, and, therefore, affirm the judgment.

Test: WM. THOS CARROLL, C.S.C.U.S.

Judge MCLEAN dissented.

Railroad to the Pacific.

AN ACT authorizing the construction of a *Railroad* and branches; for establishing a certain postal communication between the shores of the Pacific and Atlantic, within the United States, for the protection and facilities of travel and commerce, and for the necessary defences of the country.

Be it enacted, &c., That with the view of securing the speedy construction of a railroad and branches, connecting the Mississippi River with the Pacific Ocean, at suitable points, the President of the United States is hereby authorized to enter into contracts, in conformity with the provisions of this Act, for the construction of a railroad from a point on the Red River, at or near the south-west corner of the State of Arkansas, on the most direct and feasible route, and, if practicable, with a branch to the Gulf coast, and through the State of Texas, to a point on the eastern boundary of the State of California, and from a point on the western boundary of Missouri and Iowa, (not within the limits of any existing State,) on the most direct and feasible route to intersect such road running from Red River as aforesaid, to the eastern boundary of the State of California, with a track departing from this line at some point west of the Sierra Nevada or Rocky Mountains, and running on the most direct and feasible route, to some safe and commodious harbor in the Territory of Oregon, which shall be at all times accessible to the largest class of sea-going vessels navigating the Pacific Ocean.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the right of way, two hundred feet wide, throughout the entire length of said road and branches, is hereby set apart and appropriated for the use of said road and branches forever; and a quantity of land, equal to the alternate sections, for the space of forty miles on each side of said road and branches, to wit: the sections which shall be marked and designated on the public surveys of said lands by odd numbers, are hereby set apart and appropriated to aid in the construction of said road and branches, in the manner and subject to the terms, conditions, limitations and restrictions hereinafter provided.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That for the purpose of facilitating the extension of said road eastward from its terminus on Red River, on the two lines, the one through the State of Arkansas, and the other through the State of Louisiana, so as to connect at the Mississippi River with the several lines of railroads now in process of construction between the Mississippi and the Atlantic seaboard, a like quantity of land is hereby granted to the States of Arkansas and Louisiana, with the same terms, conditions, limitations and restrictions, to wit: The alternate sections designated on the public surveys by odd numbers, for twenty miles on each side of said road, throughout its entire length within the State of Arkansas, are hereby granted to the said State of Arkansas; and the alternate sections designated on the public surveys by odd numbers, for twenty miles on each side of said road, throughout its entire length within the State of Louisiana, are hereby granted to the said State of Louisiana; and for the purpose of facilitating the extension of the said road and branches eastward from the terminus on the Missouri river, on two lines, the one through the State of Iowa, and the other through the State of Missouri, so as to connect with the principal lines now in process of construction between the Atlantic seaboard, the lakes, and the Mississippi river, a like quantity of land is hereby granted to the States of Iowa and Missouri, with the same terms, conditions, limitations, and restrictions, to wit: The alternate sections designated on the public surveys by odd numbers, for twenty miles on each side of said road, throughout its entire length within the State of Iowa, are hereby granted to the State of Iowa; and the alternate sections designated on the public surveys by odd numbers, for twenty miles on each side of said road, throughout its entire length within the State of Missouri, are hereby granted to the State of Missouri: *Provided*, That the lands granted to the State of Missouri, at the last session, in aid of railroads, shall be deducted from the amount hereby granted: *And provided further*, That if the State of Missouri shall cause the companies, constructors, or other agents charged with the working of those two roads, to accept of, and in all things comply with, the requirements of this act, in respect to the grants made to the several States herein provided for, then the lands herein granted may be divided between those two roads upon just and equitable principles, to be determined by the President of the United States. And for the purpose of facilitating the extension of each of said roads and branches, *westward* from the *eastern* boundary of the State of California, to safe and commodious harbors, which shall be at all times accessible to the largest class of sea-going vessels navigating the Pacific Ocean, a like quantity of land is hereby granted to the State of California, with same terms, conditions, limitations, and provisions, to wit: The alternate sections designated on the public surveys of odd numbers, for forty miles on each side of said road and branches, throughout their entire length within the limits of the State of California.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That in all cases where the United States shall have disposed of any of the lands herein granted to any State, or from any cause shall be unable to convey a title to the same, the deficiency may be made up by selections, to be made under the authority of the Governor of each of said States, respectively, out of any unimproved public lands designated on the public surveys by odd numbers, and which shall lie nearest to the lines of said roads, respectively; and in like manner all deficiencies in the lands herein set apart and appropriated to enable the contractors to make said roads through the territory of the United States, may be made up by the selections to be made by said contractors, subject to the approval of the Secretary of the Interior.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That the said grants of land are made to the States herein named on the express condition following, to wit:

First, That the States of Louisiana, Arkansas, Texas, Missouri, and Iowa, respectively, will commence the roads within their respective States within one year succeeding the first session of the Legislature after the passage of this act, and prosecute them with vigor to completion, and will complete the same within the period of five years from the passage of this act; and that the State of California will commence the road and branches within her limits within one year succeeding the first session of the Legislature after the passage of this act, and prosecute them with vigor to completion, and will complete them within ten years from the passage of this act, and so much sooner as the roads and branches through the territory to connect therewith shall be completed by the contractors herein provided for.

Second, That the United States mail shall be carried on said road and branches forever, free of charge or expense to the Government, under the direction of the Post-Office Department; and that all troops, seamen, arms, munitions of war, military and naval stores, and all funds and property of whatever kind belonging to the United States, and all persons on official business in their employment, shall at all times be transported and conveyed on and over said roads free of charge or expense to the Government; and for all the purposes of transportation in this article mentioned, the United States shall have the preference over all persons or bodies politic whatsoever, when, in the opinion of the President of the United States the public interest requires promptness and dispatch in such transportation.

Third, That each of said States shall conform to and comply with such and all the terms, conditions, limitations, restrictions, and provisions of this act, in respect to this road and branches, and shall assent to the power which is hereby expressly reserved to Congress by law, from time to time, to regulate the charges for freight and passengers thereon, subject to the restriction that Congress shall never reduce the charge for passengers below the average rate per mile for like services for the time being on other first class roads in the United States, nor the charge for freight below the cost of transportation.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall be the duty of the Secretary of War, under the direction of the President of the United States to cause the road and its branches to be located, and within a reasonable time after the passage of this act, to prepare and cause to be published in three newspapers in the District of Columbia, and in each State of the Union for the period of six months, inviting separate sealed proposals for the construction of said road and branches through the territories of the United States, which is not included in any of the States of the Union, where it can be done in the nearest and most convenient practicable route; otherwise through or into any State or States, with the consent thereof, where the State may decline the conditions of this act, and where it may be necessary to secure such route and construct such road. At the expiration of said period of six months, the Secretary of War, under the direction of the President, shall proceed to open the said proposals and to select from among them one for the construction of each of said roads, the terms of which shall be most favorable to the United States in these particulars, to wit:

First. Which shall insure the completion of the roads respectively within the shortest period of time, not to exceed ten years from the date of the contract in any event.

Second. Which, in consideration of the lands herein set apart and appropriated and of the use of the roads for the periods agreed upon, shall insure said road and branches respectively to be kept in good repair, to be run and managed in all respects in compliance with the terms of the contract and with the provisions of this act, and to be surrendered and delivered up to the United States in good condition, together with the appurtenances thereunto belonging in the shortest period of time, not to exceed thirty years from the date of completion in any event.

All the provisions of this act, except so far as they relate exclusively to the States herein named, shall be deemed and held to be parts of said contracts, whether expressly incorporated and set forth therein or not; and the Secretary of War, under the direction of the President is hereby authorized to demand, receive, and approve such securities and guarantees for the faithful performance of the said contracts as he shall deem necessary and proper; the said proposals to be decided upon and the contracts entered into at the expiration of one month from the day fixed upon for opening the proposals; and in the event the contractors shall not furnish the securities and guarantees required by the Secretary of War, under the direction of the President, within thirty days from the time of awarding the contracts, a selection shall be made from the other proposals, or like advertisements shall be immediately made for new proposals for the period of three months, and the same proceedings shall be had thereon as herein required for the first proposals

SEC. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That the said contractors for said road and branches, shall be deemed and held in law to be corporate and politic with perpetual succession for the period of said contracts, and for five years thereafter for the purpose of winding up their business, with the capacity of making by-laws not inconsistent with their contracts, and of suing and being sued in all courts having competent jurisdiction, and be vested with all the powers, rights, privileges and immunities necessary and proper to the performance of their said contracts, or necessary to the vindication of their rights accruing under or growing out of or pertaining to the same.

SEC. 8. *And be it further enacted*, That so soon as the contractors on said road and branches shall have completed and put into successful operation one section of one hundred miles thereof, it shall be the duty of the President of the United States to issue to them patents for four-fifths of the land set apart and appropriated in the second section of this Act, which shall be located along and pertain to the portion of the road so completed, retaining the other one-fifth as additional security for the completion of the entire road; and when an additional section of one hundred miles of the road shall have been completed and put in operation as aforesaid, a like quantity of land shall be conveyed in like manner; and so on for each section of one hundred miles so completed, until the whole road shall have been completed, and put in successful operation, when the residue of all the lands pertaining to such road and branches shall be conveyed in like manner to the contractors.

SEC. 9. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall be stipulated in the contracts for the construction of said road and branches that a certain number of miles of each shall be completed each year; and it shall be so arranged in this respect, that the whole of said road and branches shall be completed within ten years and as soon as is practicable, and that all portions of said road and branches shall be kept in good repair and be run and managed in conformity with the provisions of this act from the day of the completion of such portion of said road; and in case of a failure on the part of the contractors for said road or branches to comply with the provisions of this act and the terms of their contract in all respects, without a reasonable excuse, to be judged of by Congress, subject to the veto power of the President under the Constitution, such contract may be annulled, and the road and all the lands remaining unsold shall be forfeited and shall revert to the United States.

SEC. 10. *And be it further enacted*, That the said road and branches shall become and remain the property of the contractors therefor, respectively, for the period specified in said contracts, subject to the terms of their contracts and the provisions of this act: *Provided*, That Congress hereby expressly reserves the right by law, from time to time to regulate the charges for freight and passengers thereon, specified in the third condition of the fifth section of this act.

SEC. 11. *And be it further enacted*, That by the contracts for the construction of each of said roads and branches, it shall be distinctly understood that the United States mails shall be carried on said roads during the full period of said contracts, free of charge or expense to the Government, under the direction of the Post Office Department; and that all troops, arms, munitions of war, military and naval stores, and all funds and property of whatever kind belonging to the United States, and all persons on official business in their employment shall at all times be transported and conveyed on and over said road and branches, free of charge or expense to the Government; and for all the purposes of transportation in this article mentioned, the United States shall have the preference over all persons or bodies politic whatever, when, in the opinion of the President of the United States, the public interest require promptness and dispatch in such transportation.

SEC. 12. *And be it further enacted*, That in case either of the States herein named to which lands are granted, to facilitate the extension of either of the said road and branches, shall fail to accept the same, on the terms and with the conditions herein provided, within one year succeeding the first session of the Legislature after the passage of this act, the Secretary of War, under the direction of the President, is hereby authorized to award contracts for the construction of the road in such States as shall so fail or refuse, provided the consent of said States be obtained therefor, to the contractors having charge of the line of road of which such road and branches are extensions? the said contracts to be awarded on the same terms and conditions, in all respects, as the other contracts herein provided for; and the President shall dispose of and convey the lands proposed to be granted to such States, in the same manner as is herein provided for the lands set apart and appropriated in the second section of this bill.

SEC. 13. *And be it further enacted*, That upon the expiration of the period of time specified in the contracts for the construction of said road and branches, respectively, whereby the same shall cease to be the property of said contractors, and shall be surrendered to the United States, so much of either of said road and branches as shall at that time be situated within the limits of any State or States, may be granted to such States upon the same terms and conditions, in all respects, as are herein prescribed to the States receiving grants of land under the provisions of this act; and the residue of said road and branches, if any, to be conveyed in like manner and on like terms and conditions, to the States in which they may be situated when such Territory may become States of the Union.

SEC. 14. *And be it further enacted*, That the said road and branches shall be constructed in the best and most substantial manner, with all the modern improvements, with the best quality of iron rail, which shall not weigh less than sixty-four pounds to the yard, and a uniform gauge of six feet for the track.

SEC. 15. *And be it further enacted*, That a sufficient number of Commissioners, not to exceed ——, for said road and branches, who shall receive a salary of —— dollars each, payable quarterly, shall be appointed by the President, and with the advice of the Senate, whose duty it shall be, under the direction of the Secretary of War, to take all necessary measures to protect the public interests, and see that the terms of the contracts, respectively, shall be fully and strictly complied with; and the said Commissioners shall, once a year, or oftener, if required, make to the Secretary of War full reports of their proceedings and of the state and progress of the roads.

The Petersburg Tragedy.

In the Richmond *Enquirer* of the 18th, we have the following particulars of the horrible tragedy, of which we published a telegraphic article on Wednesday:

"Before stating the particulars of the murder and suicide, we will give some account of the villain, SADLER, and his accomplice and fellow fugitive, JONES.

The Petersburg jail is built three stories above ground, but the main entrance is by a door in the upper story. On this floor there are four rooms and a passage. One of the rooms on the left hand side is used as a chamber or sleeping room, by Mr WILLIAM PENN, a bailiff of the city, and Mr. JUEL STUARIVANT lodged with him, STUBIVANT, until some time in the last month, performed the duties of jailor, acting as the deputy of JORDAN BRANCH, Esq., Sergeant of the City. Another room, on the same side, is used as an office by the Sergeants. The two rooms on the right side of the passage are used for the purpose of confining prisoners. The second and third stories below are used for the purposes of the jail. In one of the rooms on the lower floor were confined BENJAMIN SADLER, JOHN JONES, and JOHN BOYLE. BOYLE was in for a breach of the peace; JONES for petit larceny, and SADLER for kidnapping.

It appears from the evidence given in SADLER'S trial, that he had made an arrangement with a negro man named TRAVIS, belonging to PHILIP ST. GEO. COCKE, Esq., and employed on a plantation of Mr. COCKE'S, in Brunswick County, by which he (SADLER) was to carry TRAVIS off and sell him, after which the negro was to run away from whomsoever would purchase him, and return to his master's plantation. Acting under this arrangement, SADLER brought the boy to Petersburg and sold him to Mr. REUBEN RAGLAND, on the 20th Nov., for $800. Three days afterwards, TRAVIS ran off. When he returned home, Mr COCKE'S overseer confined him, and asked permission of his owner that he should be sold. Mr. COCKE assenting, on the 3d of Dec. he was purchased in this city, we believe, by Mr. PETER STAINBACK of Brunswick, for the sum of $630. Mr. STAINBACK and the boy being in Petersburg, Mr. RAGLAND heard of it, and, waiting on Mr. , informed him that he had a bill of sale for the negro. Upon hearing Mr. STAINBACK'S statement, Mr. R. was satisfied there had been foul play somewhere; so, in company with Mr. PENN, one of the officers of Petersburg, he started to go to SADLER'S house, in Brunswick, near Cocke. SADLER insisted that he had been taken in, but consented to accompany Messrs. RAGLAND and PENN to Petersburg, after satisfying Mr. R. in regard to the money received from him. On Thursday last he was examined before Mayor DONSON, and remanded to jail, charged with kidnapping

JONES and BOYLE both say that SADLER had expressed his determination to get out, dead or alive; and that he went to work deliberately there can be no doubt, as in his pocket-book was found his will, or written request how his property should be disposed of, of which, we learn, he is possessed to a considerable extent.

On Sunday morning, about 10 o'clock, ROBERT TRAYLER and GEORGE WILLIAMS, guards of the jail, whose duty it is to feed the prisoners, went into the room where these men were confined, and gave them their breakfast. While a negro boy was going for a bucket of water, the guards proceeded to feed other prisoners in an adjoining room, the door of their place of confinement remaining unlocked. While the officers were thus employed, SADLER and JONES rushed up the stairs closing behind them an iron grating, which separated the two floors, and locking TAYLOR and WILLIAMS below. TAYLOR cried out to STUARIVANT, who was above, that the prisoners were trying to escape, and STUARIVANT, who was dressing himself at the time, rushed out of the chamber and locked the front door before the prisoners reached it. He told them to go back; but SADLER directed him to open the door, at the same time drawing a pistol from his pocket. STUARIVANT, seeing the pistol, was about to turn and go into the room again, when SADLER fired, the ball going in at the right side, passing through to the left, in its course severing some of the main arteries. STUARIVANT fell dead. JONES unlocked the door and ran. GEORGE, a negro man belonging to Mr. BRANCH, very old, and his son, almost grown, then seized SADLER, GEORGE by the left hand, the boy by the right. SADLER, who was a powerful man, weighing upwards of two hundred pounds, while scuffling with the two negroes, disengaged his right hand, and putting the pistol—which is a "five shooter"—to old GEORGE'S chin, pulled trigger. He then ran out.

The wound on GEORGE'S face is frightful to look at, the ball having lodged in the throat, tearing off nearly the whole part of the jaw. The old man was not dead on Sunday night, but there was very little hope of his recovery.

The two fugitives ran down Court-house-alley to Block-street, and reached Bolingbroke, near the Hotel. SADLER being a very heavy man, could not run as fast as JONES, and the latter taking the route to Pocahontas Bridge, the other turned off to the right, going through Blandford, and by the Old Church, making his way by the nearest route to the Greenville road.

Within half an hour the news had spread all over the town, and men could be seen in every direction with guns and muskets taking to the woods in pursuit.

JONES was taken about three-fourths of a mile from town. He had spread himself out, and was quietly reposing in a deep gully, where he was discovered by two young men in less than an hour after the occurrences at the jail.

Not so with SADLER. He kept the woods as well as he could. A great many persons were on horseback. Among these were Mr. CHARLES C. LEDBETTER and Mr. GEORGE BOTTIGEL. When about three miles from town, these gentlemen heard from a negro boy that a man answering the description of the one they sought had taken the route of a lane which runs beyond the plantation of TIMOTHY RIVES, Esq. Putting spurs to their horses, they ran up this lane about half a mile, when they discovered SADLER walking as rapidly as he could across Mr. RIVES'S wheat field. They pulled down the fence and pushing their horses over took SADLER when he had gotten about 100 yards in the field. Dismounting, they required him to stop. Mr. LEDBETTER, we should say, who challenged him, was an old acquaintance of SADLER'S. He cried out, "BEN, you shall not go a step further." The fugitive, up to this moment, had not turned his head aside. When thus spoken to, he wheeled, and with his face towards his pursuers, said, "I will not be taken alive. CHARLEY, I like you, and would not hurt you." Then drawing a pistol from his pocket—the same that he had used before—he deliberately placed it to his head, and pulled the trigger. The weapon snapped twice, but the third time it went off—and the murderer slept with his victim!

The two gentlemen referred to, were not more than ten paces from SADLER when he shot himself. Five or ten minutes after, a vulture was coursing over the body, and about to alight, when Mr. LEDBETTER shot him.

There never has happened, within the recollection of our informant, anything that caused so much excitement in Petersburg as the events of Sunday. At a moderate estimate, at least five hundred persons were engaged in the pursuit of SADLER, and several thousands from the city and country must have visited the scene of the suicide.

Mr. STUARIVANT is represented to have been one of the best of men. He had never married, but leaves numerous relatives to mourn his untimely and tragic fate. SADLER, prior to the charge for kidnapping, bore a fair character.

Snow fell on Monday night last week, says the Saco *Me. Democrat*, to the depth of two or three inches, and sleighs were used next day—the country wearing, for the first time this season, the aspect of winter. The weather following was so warm as to melt away the snow in part, until Thursday evening when there was another snow storm, changing next day to rain. The weather was colder on Saturday, freezing the snow and water in the roads, and making passable sleighing.

Three Days Later from Texas.

The New-Orleans papers have by the steamship *Perseverance*, Captain FORBES, Galveston files to the 16th inst.

Mr. DEAN, of Galveston, has received information of the arrival in Polk county, of some families from Alabama, who have been severely attacked with the cholera. The heads of the families are Hamlin H Lewis, brother of Dixon H. Lewis; Robert Scott, brother-in-law of Hamlin H. Lewis; John E. Scott, nephew of Robert Scott, and Mr. Snow, all from Lowndes county, Alabama; together with the negroes of the widow of DIXON H. Lewis—the negroes in all numbering some three or four hundred. A letter to Mr. DEAN, dated Cold Springs Dec. 2, says: "One of the Alabama company, Mr. SNOW, has died of the cholera, together with eight or ten of his negroes." Mr. DEAN is also informed, from other sources, that Mr. Hamlin H. Lewis, Mr. Robert Scott, and Mr. John E. Scott, have also died of the same disease, together with some forty or fifty negroes, belonging to Mr. Hamlin H. Lewis, Mrs. Dixon H. Lewis, and Mr. Scott.

Judge H H. ALLEN, Agent of the western branch of the Galveston Bay and Red River Railway, not long since addressed the people of Austin on the subject of his agency. From the report of his remarks, it appears that he admits the necessity of foreign capital, in addition to the most liberal subscriptions at home, as also aid from the State to the amount of some $3,000 or $4,000 per mile. It is also recommended that a law be passed, authorizing the counties interested to impose a tax on their citizens for the payment of the interest on the stock they may take.

Returns have been received from eighty counties in the State, showing the aggregate vote of PIERCE and KING to be 13,530, and SCOTT and GRAHAM, 4,988; Democratic majority, 8,542. The total vote of the State, 18,518—about one-third of what it should be. The counties not heard from are Panola, Smith, Jefferson, Polk, De Witt, Bowie, Falls, El Paso, Kaufman, and Refugio.

The *Lone Star* says Major CARNELL'S loss by the late fire in Washington was five or six thousand dollars. By the aid of his friends, his loss has been materially repaired.

We learn, from the same paper, that another attempt was made, on the 29th ult., to set fire to a house in Washington, but the designs of the incendiary were frustrated by a timely discovery of the flames.

Mr. JOHN MCCARRAY has been elected Chief Justice of Walker County.

The South-Western *American* says it has good authority for stating that Hon. V. E. HOWARD will be a candidate for reelection to Congress.

Messrs. S. G. HAVRIE and T. S. SCOTT have been appointed to open books, at Austin, for subscriptions to the Houston and Austin Railroad stock. They anticipate the amount of $100,000 will be taken in Austin.

Col. T. B. IVIE, formerly of Yalobusha County, Miss., died in Corpus Christi on the 27th Oct., in the 52d year of his age.

A correspondent of the Indianola *Bulletin*, who, we infer, is an officer in the army, objects to the policy of the Government order which transforms the soldiers of the regular army into laborers.

WM H. CUSHNEY, the founder of the Austin *State Gazette*, died on the 24th ult. at Independence, Washington County.

The citizens of San Antonio gave a complimentary ball, on the 25th ult., to the officers of the army who had been stationed there, but are now removed to Corpus Christi.

Mr. R. S. WALKER, of Nacogdoches, is spoken of as a candidate for Congress in Eastern Texas.

Over $2,000 has been subscribed in Centreville, Leon County, toward the establishment of a good school.

Col MAT. WARD, of Cass County, is proposed by the *Herald* as a candidate for Governor.

Marine Affairs at Key West.

A letter from Key West says: The American brig *Florina*, Captain DRINKWATER, from Charleston, S. C., for Boston, with a cargo of 320 bales of cotton, 42 tierces rice and 20 tons old iron, arrived at this port, on the 5th inst., in distress. The *Florina* cleared from Charleston on the 12th inst., and had pleasant weather until the 18th, when a heavy N. W. gale set in, and a high sea running, lost stern boat and sprung foremast, and straining the vessel caused her to leak badly. Capt. D. finding it impracticable to reach Boston with the gale blowing from the N. E. put his vessel before it, and making Abaco on the 26th, and finding the wind fair for Key West, determined to make this port, where he arrived on the 5th Dec.

After a survey his vessel was ordered to be discharged, and a further examination being held, she was pronounced unworthy of repairs, consequently has been condemned, and ordered to be stripped and sold, and her cargo reshipped by some other vessel.

The brig *Empire*, NEWMAN, from Galveston, bound for New-York, with a cargo of cotton, arrived at this port, Dec. 13, in distress. She was damaged in a severe gale off Tortugas, on the night of the 10th inst., losing fore yard and sails. She put in to repair. Will be in a condition to resume her voyage on the 20th.

The bark *Byron*, PINEHAM, from Lagnna, with logwood, (arrived on the 10th Nov.,) has finished all repairs, and sailed for New-York on the 13th Dec.

The schooner *Anita*, Damson, of and from Thomaston, with a cargo of lime from Charleston, and reported in our last as having arrived in distress, has finished all repairs and is now ready to take in cargo. She will alter her port of destination and sail for Mobile, on or about the 20th.

The brig *Harp* will take the cargo of the condemned brig *Florina*, to Boston, and commence to load this day.

The weather in the Gulf, the past few days, has been extremely boisterous, and but few vessels have been seen from the cupolas passing east or west. No other marine news. The city is remarkably healthy. Few strangers are here this Winter, and accommodations are abundant. The hotels are suffering for want of patronage, and their landlords would be happy to show their face, and spread out to hungry guests the delicacies of our tropical clime.

MORE FIREMEN'S RIOTS IN CINCINNATI.—We regret that it becomes our duty to record more disgraceful rioting between our firemen. About 5 o'clock last evening, a false alarm of fire called out the Fire Department. Marion Fire Company No. 8 proceeded down Vine-st. to Sixth, where they met Invincible Fire Company No. 5 returning home. The ropes of both companies were full manned, and as soon as they met they commenced fighting. For a while fists and clubs were used, then stones and pistols. For some minutes the fight was fierce, and the citizens who happened to be in the neighborhood sought safety from the flying stones and whizzing shot in flight. The Mayor was, at that time, on the corner of Walnut and Sixth-sts., and Marshal RUFFIN and watchman RICKEYS near Elm and Sixth, and they immediately ran to the scene of rowdyism. As the Mayor approached the spot, one of the belligerents deliberately struck him with a bowldar on the left arm, injuring him very much. The officers, to the great danger of their lives, ran between the belligerent companies, and soon succeeded in parting them. At their request, the two companies took their apparatus and proceeded homeward through different streets.

Several of the firemen were badly hurt: two or three were badly cut in the head with bowlders, one had his nose mashed with a brick, and another, we are informed, was shot in the hand. We have heard of no cause for the riot, except a malicious disposition to fight. We have been unable to learn which party commenced the fight, as the members of each accuse the other.

About the same time Union Company No. 9 and the Hook and Ladder Company met near the corner of Fourth and Walnut sts., where a difference occurred between them. Several blows were struck, when the better meaning members of both companies interfered, and stopped the "muss."

In regard to these riots we have only one word to say. They will continue so long as the City Council permits the Fire Association to govern the department. The only way they can be effectually stopped is for the Council to disband forthwith any Company participating in a riot, close their houses, and take from them their apparatus.—*Cincinnati Times, Dec. 20.*

THE INDIANS IN TEXAS.—The Western *Texan* says: "The General Government is ready and willing to colonize the Indians in Texas, so soon as our State Government will give it sole control of them, and set apart, by lease or otherwise, a strip of territory on which to locate them. At present the General Government has little or no control over the Indians. Citizens of Texas, or at least white men, are constantly selling them liquor, and holding out inducements for them to steal by purchasing the spoils of their predatory incursions. The Government cannot prevent this within the jurisdiction of Texas by enforcing the non-intercourse law. All appear quite anxious to have a stop put to Indian depredations, and expect the Government to do it, but none are willing to come forward and aid in the accomplishment of an object so desirable by recommending that our Legislature offer the General Government a sufficient amount of territory on which to colonize the Indians. If the use of this territory is only granted for ten or fifteen years, it will enable the Government to collect the Indians and partially civilize them preparatory to locating them elsewhere. Texas has the land and to spare; and, by granting it for such a purpose, she would be the gainer to a greater extent than if she were to sell it at its nominal value. Texas has already lost more, by Indian depredations retarding the growth of the country, and in the sacrifice of the lives and property of her citizens, than such an amount of territory would be worth. The General Government knowing that Texas is aware that it owns no lands in Texas, or contiguous thereto, on which to settle the Indians, has waited for a proposition to come from her. On the other hand, it would seem that Texas, anxious to make a good bargain, has waited for the Government to make a proposition, and while they have been cogneting with each other, our citizens have been left to suffer. It is not too late even now, and we hope the extra session of the Legislature will not overlook a matter so important to the interest of the State and the welfare of its people. We doubt very much whether a sufficient quantity of land could be found on which to locate the Indians without buying out the claims of those who have been engaged for the last six or eight months locating headright certificates. Still, we hope an effort will be made to effect a final peace on our frontier. The only way in which it can be done is to settle the Indians where they can be restrained and provided for. Feeding the Indians will do far more towards securing peace than fighting them."

MEDAL PRESENTATION.—A very large and handsome gold medal was yesterday presented on the part of the workmen employed on

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, DEC. 24, 1852.

News of the Morning.

The affairs of Cuba were discussed yesterday in the Senate, and Messrs. MASON and CASS made extended speeches on the general questions growing out of that fruitful theme. Mr. MASON introduced and supported a resolution calling upon the President for the correspondence of the French and English Ministers, proposing a Tripartite Convention, to disclaim all intentions against Cuba. Mr. MASON declared himself content that Cuba shall remain in the possession of Spain, unless it can be acquired from her by voluntary cession on her part, or unless the people of Cuba, by their own act, shall sever their present political connections, and voluntarily propose annexation. He held that the honor of the country demands, at the hands of the American people, not only that they should not sympathize with, but that they should frown upon and suppress any attempt by violence, to wrest from Spain any portion of her lawful possessions, "whether it be stimulated by political ambition or by a spirit of speculative marauding on those who engaged in it." Mr. CASS demonstrated the importance of the existing relations between Cuba and the United States, declaring his willingness to consent to our purchase of the Island from Spain, but opposed the idea of its transfer to any other power, either by peace or war. Other remarks followed from Messrs. MANGUM, SOULE, BUTLER and GWIN, and the consideration of Mr. MASON's resolution was postponed until Tuesday week.

Resolutions from the Philadelphia Academy of Natural Sciences, appreatory of the objects of the new Government Expeditions, were laid before the House. An abstract of the return of American seamen registered during the past year was received from the Department of State. The number of seamen was 10,149, of whom New-York furnished 1,096, and Massachusetts, 4,440. Mr. ASHE reported a resolution from the Committee on Elections, authorizing the payment of mileage to Mr. CHARLES J. INGERSOLL, from the commencement of the XXVIth Congress, to the month of July, 1840, at which time the NAILOR contested seat case was decided, but, pending the consideration of the resolution, the House adjourned till Monday.

State and Territorial organizations, in aid of the erection of a monument to HENRY CLAY at Ashland, are recommended in a circular, signed by many members of Congress, and published in the Washington papers.

The President has recognized Don FRANCISCO SALVADOR ALVAREZ, as Chilian Consul for California; and has appointed Mr. ABRAHAM J. JERUSEN, as United States Commercial Agent at Curacoa.....Hon. DUDLEY S. GREGORY, of Jersey City, has been appointed by the President Commissioner of the Customs, in place of Mr. ROCKWELL, resigned.

The health of the Vice-President elect has improved slightly....Hon. R. M. T. HUNTER, it is said, has accepted an invitation of Gen. PIERCE to visit Concord....Mr. CLINGMAN has been nominated by the Democratic Caucus of the North Carolina Legislature for U. S. Senator—the name of Mr. DOBBIN having been withdrawn. A resolution passed the Legislature to adjourn over until Monday, which occasioned some excitement. The bills to submit the question of a Convention to the people, and to establish a Homestead law, have been rejected by the same body....The Message of the Governor of Virginia relative to the LEMON slave case, has been reported by the Legislature to the Committee on the Judiciary. The Virginia Senate has elected Mr. SHELTON DAVIS as its Clerk.

A diligent search of Amelia Island, whence reports of threatening demonstrations by Filibusters have lately emanated, has resulted in no discovery. The Revenue Cutter *Hamilton* arrived at Charleston a day or two since, and reports having boarded the sloop *Majestic*, off the Island without papers, for which offence the craft was delivered into the hands of the Collector at St. Mary's.

A heavy commercial failure has taken place at Halifax, N. S., in the firm of JOHN MCDOUGALL & Co., whose liabilities reach £50,000. An investigation is going on. The Nova Scotia Legislature is to meet on the 20th proximo. The unlucky American fishing schooner *Creole*, whose seizure has been recorded, has got out of her difficulties by the dismissal of the libel sued against her owners, for alleged infringement of the Fishery Treaty. Sundry vessels for Australia are "up" at Halifax and other Provincial ports..... Not only has the rumor of the resignation of the Mayor of Baltimore, in consequence of the rowdies, proved false, but the Telegraph again contradicts itself in denying the report of the great robbery of $35,000 from the *St. Mary's*, now lying in Baltimore; the story being denounced as a humbug with others relating to recent robberies in that city....Cholera is said to be raging to a great extent in Apalachicola, Florida, seventy-five deaths from it having been reported in ten days. Professor MCKAY, of the Georgia University, was among the victims....Ex-Governor MARCY is at Jacksonville, Florida.... Two thousand swine, and sundry head of cattle, for this market, left Owego yesterday. Some seven hundred firkins of Irish butter, imported per steamer *Niagara*, were put up in Boston yesterday, at auction, one hundred firkins being sold at 22c.@22½c. per pound....The bark *N. W. Bridge*, bound from Picton to Fall River, having gone ashore, was condemned, and her cargo sold yesterday at Boston....The brig *Richard and Ann*, of North Shields, England, (abandoned) was fallen in with on the 10th ult. by Capt. WEDDS, of the bark *Wenham*, arrived at Baltimore yesterday. The wreck lay in lat. 48°, long. 31°....A dispatch from Norfolk states that the schooner *Virginia*, bound from Plymouth, N. C., to Barbadoes, is ashore in a leaking condition at Black River....The *Empire City* has arrived near New-Orleans with Havana dates to the 17th inst., but was prevented access by contrary winds, for which reason we have no account of the news from Cuba..... The Cunard steamer, due on Wednesday at Halifax, has not yet arrived. Her news may be expected over the wires to-day.

The Third Lecture of the Course before the Historical Society was delivered in Metropolitan Hall, last evening, by Rev. WM. ALLEN, D. D., of Bowdoin College, Me. The subject was "the life and character of JOHN HAMPDEN, and the disputed question of his identity with the JOHN HAMPDEN who visited the Pilgrim Fathers at Plymouth, in 1623."....Several stabbing cases occurred yesterday, but no very serious damage was done. They are reported in our local columns.

☞ We publish this morning a *second* portion of the interesting and important Memoir of M. DUPASQUIER, urging the Colonization of Northern Mexico by France and other European powers, as the only means of checking the dangerous and overshadowing growth of the United States. The part which we give to-day closes his review of the Policy of the United States, and presents also his briefer statement of the Condition of Mexico. We shall finish this paper in another number, which will contain the results of the Author's personal exploration of Northern Mexico, including his negotiations with the local authorities of Sonora and Chihuahua for grants of land for purposes of Colonization. No more important documents have been published for a long time.

Railroad to the Pacific.

We publish in another part of this morning's *Times* a very important Bill, introduced into the Senate of the United States on Wednesday last, by Senator GWIN of California, providing for *the construction within ten years, of a Railroad from the Mississippi River to the Pacific Ocean.* We publish the bill entire, in order that its details may be examined, and thoroughly understood: but for the convenience of casual readers, we append a summary of the provisions of each of the fifteen sections. Its leading features are, that it is to have at its Eastern end *two* lines, connecting it with the Atlantic through the North and South respectively, and *two* at its Western end, connecting it with the Pacific through Oregon and Cslifornia;—that the contractors for its construction receive in payment alternate sections of public lands forty miles through the States, and eighty miles wide, through the intervening territories; that at the end of thirty years it is to be surrendered to the United States; and that the mails, troops, and other transportations of the Government shall always be free upon it.

This is certainly a gigantic proposition,—of transcendant importance to the whole country, and likely ere long to engage public attention to a far greater degree than any other topic of public concern. The following is a summary of the provisions of the bill:

SECTION 1. Authorizes the President to contract for the construction of a railroad from a point on Red River, near the Southwest corner of Arkansas—with a branch to the Gulf coast, through Texas—to a point on the Eastern boundary of California; and from the Western boundary of Missouri and Iowa, to meet this road at the Eastern boundary of California; thence to run to some suitable port in Oregon.

2. Appropriates the right of way, 200 feet wide, throughout its entire length, for the use of the road; and a quantity of land, equal to the alternate sections, for forty miles on each side of said road and branches.

3. To connect the Eastern end of said road with the Atlantic, provision is made for two lines Eastward from the Red River—one through Louisiana, and the other through Arkansas and two others are through Iowa, and the other through Missouri; and alternate sections of land, for twenty miles on each side of each line, are granted to each of those States respectively; and for the purpose of extending the road Westward, from the Eastern boundary of California, to the Pacific, a like quantity of land is granted to the State of California.

4. If any of the lands herein granted shall have been disposed of by the United States Government, the deficiency is to be made up by selections from the nearest unimproved public lands.

5. The States of Louisiana, Arkansas, Texas, Missouri and Iowa are required to commence the construction of the roads within their respective States within one year from the first session of the next Legislature after the passage of this act, and to complete them within five years; and the State of California is to complete hers within ten years.

The U. S. mails, troops, goods, munitions and official persons, are to be carried on this road forever free of expense: and in all cases of transportation the U. S. Government shall have preference over all other persons.

Congress reserves power to regulate charges for freight and passengers, the former never to fall below cost, nor the latter below the average rate per mile on first class roads in the United States.

6. The Secretary of War shall cause the road to be located immediately, and advertise six months in each State for the construction of the road through the territories of the United States; and at the end of that time he shall select the proposal which shall (1) insure the completion of the road within the shortest time: (2) insure them to be kept in good repair and surrendered to the United States within the shortest time, not to exceed *thirty* years.

7. The Contractors shall be a body corporate and politic during the period of their contracts and for five years after.

8. As soon as 100 miles shall have been completed and put in operation, the President shall issue patents for *four-fifths* of the land set apart along the line of the road so completed: and so on until the whole road shall be finished when all the lands granted shall be conveyed.

9. It shall be stipulated in the contracts that a certain number of miles of the road shall be completed in each year, so arranged that the whole shall be completed within ten years.

10. The road shall remain the property of the Contractors during the period specified in their contracts.

11. The privileges of free transit and transportation shall be secured to the United States during the whole period of the contracts.

12. If the States named fail to accept the terms within the time specified, the Secretary of War may award contracts for the construction of the road to the contractors having charge of the line of which such roads and branches are extensions.

13. Upon the expiration of the time during which the road and branches is to remain the property of the contractors, so much of them as may lie within any State may be surrendered to that State on the same terms as are prescribed to the States specified in the act.

14. The road shall be well constructed, with all the modern improvements, with six feet guage and iron rail weighing not less than 64 pounds to the yard.

15. Commissioners shall be appointed by the President and Senate to protect the public interest in regard to the road.

☞ Senator SEWARD is engaged in the Supreme Court of the United States, in the argument of an apparently intricate case, which comes up from Alabama, in which State, both the parties to the suit reside. Our Washington correspondent, a day or two since, suggested as a little singular that Mr. SEWARD should have been hunted out and selected by a client in that Southern latitude. But it must be remembered that when a man has business to be transacted, he is quite certain to select his agent, with simple reference to his ability or fitness for its accomplishment: and the Alabama client manifests a good sense in the present instance, which argues well for his cause. Nevertheless, it is really a pleasant fact to contemplate, that all the combination of effort to load our distinguished Senator with obloquy and abuse, and to degrade him in the eyes of his fellow-citizens in the South, has failed to rob him of their confidence, when the bickerings of party and misrepresentations of sectional strife are for a moment laid aside, and the relations between himself and others are brought down to the plain matter-of-fact details of life and business.

In this connection it may be well to notice, (though it is hardly worth the honor) a remark made by JOHN VAN BUREN during the late canvass, derogatory to the professional abilities and successes of Mr. SEWARD, which has gone the rounds of the Opposition press. JOHN proclaimed, with an air of profound contempt for so unskilful a botch, that Mr. S. never defended a poor fellow but he was sure to be hung, and much more of that character. It is notorious that Mr. SEWARD has never sought criminal practice; and the few prominent cases of that class in which he has appeared, were looked upon as so desperate, and the accused themselves were the objects of such universal and bitter popular prejudice, that no one but the distinguished Senator had the courage to brave the storm, and secure to these poor wretches what the sternest law accords, a fair and impartial trial.

There are few of the present generation who can have forgotten the trial of FREEMAN, at Auburn, for the murder of the VAN NESS family. The crime sent a thrill through the peaceful valley of Owasco, which created a thirst for vengeance that seemed, for a time, likely to be quenched in the blood, illegally shed, of the perpetrator of the horrible deed. Mr. SEWARD saw that the criminal was too low and too much degraded to claim a friend on earth; and for that reason, as well as because satisfied that he was not a responsible being when the series of homicides were perpetrated, (while no one else thought of aught save vengeance,) Mr. SEWARD—braving the overwhelming indignation of his best friends and the neighbors with whom he had associated for years—stretched forth his hand to assist the miserable mortal whose life was so remorselessly demanded, and at an expense, from his private purse, of some $2,500, defended him, and saved him from the gallows until death released him from his chains; his mind, to the last, too much beclouded even to know the friend who had labored so faithfully in his behalf. And what was the noble advocate's reward for all his expenditure of time, and money, and fatiguing effort? The consciousness of having saved a fellow-mortal—degraded, almost beyond degree, but still a human being—from a death that his act did not deserve; and he has now the still further gratification of knowing that Time has brought public sentiment with him, and that those who then despised him for his charity, now confess their own shame in acknowledging that he was right.

Very similar circumstances marked the case of the Detroit alleged railroad conspirators, whom he consented to defend, only after being informed that there was no other lawyer of eminence who dared hazard his reputation in their cause, and a number of whom he saved from, as he believes, undeserved punishment. But when we come to glance over Mr. SEWARD's civil practice—by no means small—embracing the WOODWORTH planing machine and many other highly important Patent cases, and suits like that now pending in the Supreme Court, exceedingly intricate in their character, and requiring deep study, great shrewdness, and extensive research in the hidden veins of legal lore—where can one be found who shows a cleaner sheet in favor of his clients, than can Mr. SEWARD! We are quite certain that he *cannot* be found in the person of the gentleman, whose conduct of the celebrated FORREST case is even yet a subject of not very flattering comment among his brethren of the bar.

The Cure of the Poor.

Our attention was arrested by the proceedings of a meeting lately held at Newburg, for the purpose of considering the evils of our present pauper system, as reported in the Newburg *Gazette*. It would seem, from the tenor of the resolutions there passed, that in some portions of Orange County, the tax-payers are subjected to an oppression, and the poor to some inflictions, which are not true of the State at large. And yet the operation of our State laws is such, that there is scarcely a County, probably, in which egregious wrongs are not suffered, that might be redressed, under a better system. We cannot stop to indicate all; but here are a few.

The habit of "farming out the poor," to be boarded and cared-for by the lowest bidder:—A few years ago this was a much more common thing than at present; but it obtains in some parts, even now. On town-meeting day, the poor were put up at auction, and the one who offered to provide for them at the lowest price, had the job for the year. Once under his control, it was necessary, for the sake of his own pocket, that they should cost him the least possible amount of money. The beef that cost a cent less per pound than good beef, was bought for the poor-house soup. The flour that was offered for half-price because it was damaged, was good enough for the poor-house people. The keeper kept his oxen fat, because fat oxen were most profitable on the field. But the majority of the paupers were old, decrepid, and unable to work. Any money expended in laying fat or flesh upon their bones, was a death-blow to him. The essentials of life must be furnished, of course, or the Overseers of the Town Poor would "come down" upon him. But overseers find no objection to having taxes moderate, and there are few friends to complain because paupers lack the comforts of life. But where this revolting mode of disposing of the poor has been ruled out of fashion, another scarcely less objectionable obtains.

Suppose a really benevolent, kind-hearted man keeps the Poor-house for the year. All the inmates become attached to him; they properly respect him, and obey his orders. He treats them as human beings like to be treated. He uses good and healthful food for the common table, even if he has to pay current prices for salt beef, pork and vegetables. When Isaac is sick, he sends for a physician, even as if Isaac were a brother. When the cataracts thicken on blind Billy's eyes, he takes advice as to the prospect of cure. When Rachel falls down in a fit, he asks a nurse, famous in such matters, to step in and lend her services for a day, and pays her nurse's wages for the job. He has been stinted by nobody. His drafts upon the village store have been met, and nobody grumbled. But in how many towns in the State will our kind-hearted friend be allowed the miserable pittance he earns for his services, another year! When the Board of Auditors meet a week before town meeting and haggle over the extra shilling that a district clerk has charged for the time he spent in making up his list of births, deaths and marriages, will they audit the poor bill without grumbling! "What a doctor's bill he paid! and a nurse's fee! outrageous! and beef that was fit for an Alderman—to judge from the price! and flannel enough for all the town!" It is paid—but the Overseers of the Poor, when they hand out the bank bills, blush to think that they must bear the odium of such extravgance, and next year they inwardly resolve that Jemmy Tight, who offers to feed and clothe them at half the price, shall have the job—for where's the use of impoverishing a community to fatten paupers!

There are really but few competent men who, for a hundred or two dollars, are willing to take a score or more of dependent, idiotic, crippled, sick, or insane persons into their houses, and make them the companions of their families; but when the number is found, however small, let it be divided by two, since it is very strange, indeed, that overseers dare to look over the claims of one who votes the regular ticket, and conforms to the usages of the party, to the more marked fitness of one who is supposed to hold other sentiments on the Tariff or Bank question. It is a melancholy fact—we wish it were easier denied.

One other crying sin of our Poor System is the disposition it makes of the insane. It frequently happens that the member of a family, who were the last that ever dreamed of a poor house as the terminus of their career, becomes suddenly insane. For a couple of years he can be kept at the Utica Insane Asylum at the rate of some two dollars a week; but that Institution would not accommodate one in ten of this class of unfortunates in our State, and by a provision of the law, the patient who has become incurably insane, can, at the expiration of that time, be turned off to make room for new ones. And now where shall he go? Private Asylums exist, but the charges are so high that very many families, otherwise comfortably competent, cannot afford this new tax. To take him to their own homes would be to take one who is ready to become an incendiary, or, possibly, a murderer, under the roof. The town being ruled by men who are very apt to feel that, if a man does not work, he should not eat *good white* bread, will not think of keeping him at any expensive asylum:—the last and only resort is to the poor house. But a crazy man running loose at a poor house is very apt to kindle fires under barns and outhouses when provoked. And being rebuked, he perhaps becomes maniacal, and then the "strong room" must be constructed, and, once an inmate of that, any hope of amelioration in his case speedily vanishes.

We do not intend to point out the remedies that might be applied to these several faults of our Poor System. The Newburg plan of vesting in a Board of Commissioners to be elected by the people and to serve *without pay*, the power of employing agents, directing the raising of money and the care of the poor, &c., might be of some service. But one point we think we may insist on; that the State ought to provide asylum-room enough for all the lunatics in the State, acute and chronic, where they could be boarded at a rate a little higher than would be necessary to keep them on pauper fare in the Town poor-house. This most obvious demand of Humanity would relieve the towns of their most troublesome incumbents, and afford a chance of cure to hundreds for whom under our present arrangement there is no hope.

The Sale of Maine Lands by Massachusetts.

When Maine separated from Massachusetts, the latter State retained in its possession near four and a half millions of acres, exclusive of the territory afterwards ceded by the Treaty of Washington, which lay within the bounds of Maine. At the opening of the present year, the title to about two and a half millions of acres, Massachusetts had parted with. For which, and for stumpage, and permits upon other tracts amounting to four millions of acres more, she had received a total into her treasury of $2,411,436 59, and near a million more in lands set apart for public institutions. One of the provisions in the Act of Separation was, that the land was to be free of taxation, so long as the title remained in Massachusetts. Now Maine complains that her neighbor is not dealing with a commendable liberality towards her. That for the sake of this exemption, she parts, by *long leases*, with all that is valuable; that she sells under conditional leasee, and allows the purchaser to withhold inconsiderable sums on the last payments for a long time, claiming the exemption meanwhile, thus cheating Maine out of the taxes to which she is fairly entitled from the real owners.

Maine would be able to grumble to better advantage, however, had she not refused the offer of all these lands in 1820, for the paltry sum of $100,000. But Massachusetts has lately advertised these lands as for sale under a notice of twenty days only. We learn from the Portland *Advertiser* that Governor HUBBARD, under advice of the Council, has made a tender for these lands on behalf of the State, subject of course to the approval of the Legislature. Whether, if this tender should fall below the bids of private buyers, Massachusetts will give the refusal of it to Maine, is a matter of some interest, to the latter State at least.

☞ In another part of this morning's paper, will be found a card from the District Attorney, explaining the circumstances under which the law complained of by Judge ROOSEVELT, in his opinion a day or two since, was passed by the Legislature. We have already expressed our conviction of the mischievous tendency of such a course as that pursued by Judge ROOSEVELT in regard to this case. It certainly seems to us in the highest degree injurious, as well as indelicate, for a judicial officer thus to set the example from the Bench, of publicly expressing his disapprobation of the decision of a higher tribunal and impliedly threatening an appeal to the Legislature, to give on their part a construction of a law which the Court of last resort have judicially construed, simply because it conflicts with the opinion of an individual Judge, or of the subordinate tribunal of which he is a member. The character of the case can in no degree lessen or diminish the evil tendency of this spirit of judicial insubordination. It strikes at the very foundation of our system of jurisprudence, and is calculated to weaken, if not destroy, all confidence in the judiciary. It savors more of an appeal to public passion, upon matters purely within the control of our Courts, and if suffered to pass unrebuked, in its final results will inevitably destroy all judicial integrity and independence. Portions of Judge ROOSEVELT's opinion are painfully interesting. They betray a sensitiveness, a pride of opinion, and a clear departure from that courtesy and dignity of deportment, which, while it adorns the character of the Judge, can never be departed from without leaving a stain upon the Judicial ermine.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

NEW AND BRILLIANT SERIES OF THE HOME JOURNAL FOR 1853.—All who wish to secure, for the coming year, a piquant and charming fireside companion, that will discourse to them of what passes in the great world—a faithful and industrious chronicler; all who would have their taste elevated and refined, their minds supplied with useful ailment, and their spirits cheered by racy humor and sparkling vivacity; all who would invest the trifling sum of two dollars in such a way as to bring in an invaluable amount of benefit and pleasure, will be found among the subscribers of the *Home Journal*. It gives us a view of everything worth knowing, and condenses volumes of information into convenient space. The new volume commences under the most brilliant auspices, and will exceed all its predecessors. A new supply of Pencillings from the pen of WILLIS—new Songs and Ballads by MORRIS; a new Novel; an additional Department for the Ladies; and enlarged accounts of Lectures, Schemes of Benevolence, etc.,—are among the novelties announced. We command all to send their names to the Editors, MORRIS and WILLIS, at once,—No. 107 Fulton-st., New-York—as there will not be much chance of back numbers after January.—*Morristown Jerseyman.*

CHOICE TEAS, WINES, &c.—G. W. & D. HAFF, No. 150 Division-st., having greatly increased their stock of fine Teas, Wines, &c., would call the attention of the public to the following articles, and prices:

Choicest quality of Young Hyson Tea, 6s. per lb.; very fine Young Hyson at 4s. per lb.

Superior English Breakfast Black Tea at only 3s. per lb.; best quality of Oolong Black Tea, 4s. per lb.

Best quality Government Java Coffee, 14d per lb.; pure Ground Coffee at 12 per lb.

Pure old Wines and Liquors, of different brands and vintages, which they receive direct from head, and can be relied upon as perfectly pure, consisting of old London Dock and pure Juice Port, old East India and Sicily Madeira, Pale and Brown Sherry, Malaga, Malmsey, &c., &c., Otard and Hennessy Pale and Dark Brandies, Irish and Scotch Malt Whisky, old Holland Gin, Jamaica and St. Croix Rum, in bottles or on draught. G. W. & D. HAFF,

No. 150 (old No. 174) Division-st., Between Ludlow and Essex-st.

A NEW ESTABLISHMENT FOR THE SALE OF HATS.—Messrs. KNOX & JAMES most respectfully announce that they will open, on CHRISTMAS EVE, their new establishment in Capt. De Groot's Prescott House, Broadway. In appealing to the public in behalf of this enterprise, it would not be amiss to state their determination to merit encouragement, by furnishing a first-class Hat, distinguished by its appearance of refinement, excellence and superiority of materials, and originality of style, at the uniform price of

FOUR DOLLARS,

a rule that will be strictly adhered to in the management of their business.

Mr. JAMES, the first to render the Hat something more than a mere inelegant covering for the head, has, by his improvements, become well known to the fashionable community for his classical taste in its construction. The business will be under his personal supervision, a guarantee to all gentlemen of taste and refinement that his display of Hats will be unequalled in extent, variety, and elegance.

Mr. KNOX is equally favorably known as a successful and prosperous Hatter. The public are solicited to make an early visit to the "PRESCOTT HAT STORE."

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

THE SUBSCRIBER TAKES THIS METHOD OF INforming the Ladies of New-York and Brooklyn, that they have lately received a fresh supply of HOLIDAY PRESENTS, of English, French, German and American manufacture, consisting of

PAPIER MACHE DESKS, TABLES, WORKBOXES.
PORTFOLIOS, CARD BASKETS AND CASES,
ROSEWOOD AND MAHOGANY DESKS AND WORKBOXES, PORTE MONNAIES IN GREAT VARIETY,
GAMES, PEARL AND SHELL CARD CASES.
GOLD PENCILS AND PENS,

And a variety of other Fancy Goods, which they offer at very low prices. C. W. AMBURGER & CO.,

Stationers and Fancy Good Dealers, No. 25 John-st., Between Broadway and Nassau-st., New-York.

INDIA RUBBER CANES FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS.—Nothing has ever been thrown before the public which so much excited the curiosity of people as the India Rubber Cane, on account of its beauty, elasticity and novelty. They surpass all other Canes in every desirable quality, and their novelty renders them particularly desirable at this time for Holiday presents. They are for sale, most elegantly mounted, at J. N. GENIN'S BAZAAR, TIFFANY, YOUNG & ELLIS, No. 247 Broadway; TENNEY, Broadway, corner of Murray-st.; NEAL, CARROLL & HUTCHINSON, No. 547 Broadway; LEARY & CO., Astor House; GEO. TUTTLE, No. 345 Broadway: and by the exclusive manufacturer, L. P. PORTER, No. 43 Maiden lane.

LIGHT FOR THE MILLION.—IF ANY OF OUR readers desire to know how economy and elegance can be combined in the article of light, we would advise them to make the acquaintance of Mr. J. O. MOFFETT, of Nos 119 and 121 Prince-st. This gentleman had in his store some of the most elegant Lamps to be found in the city, manufactured on scientific principles so as to produce the largest amount of light at the smallest possible cost. Mr M. also attends to Gas Fittings, and generally to all matters connected with throwing light on dark subjects.—*Sunday Dispatch.*

"CRYING BABIES."—TOYS AND FANCY ARTIcles can be found in an endless variety at HARRING'S, No. 419 Broadway, one door above Canal-st. Everything that can please children, such as Dolls, Games, Puzzles, Soldiers, Mice, Elephants, Villages, Mock Battles, Tricks, and transformations, and a host of other articles suitable for presents, can be found at his establishment. Call early—by so doing, you will avoid the crowd and be able to make a good selection.

THE JUVENILES' CHRISTMAS IS CLOSE AT hand, and children are rejoicing in the prospect of fun, frolic and lots of Toys. Those who love to gratify the young 'uns in their innocent pastimes, will certainly call early at TUTTLE'S EMPORIUM, No. 215 Broadway. TUTTLE is the acting business partner of old Santa Claus, and always keeps the choicest collection of his stores on hand. By no means be too late in selecting. No place like TUTTLE'S.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.—AS A MUSICAL GIFT FOR the holidays, we know of nothing more desirable or appropriate than one of T. GILBERT & CO.'S unrivalled PIANO FORTES, with or without the much admired Aolian. Persons wishing to select a present which combines utility with ornament, are invited to call at T. G. & CO.'S Rooms No. 233 Broadway, corner of Anthony-st., second floor.

HORACE WATERS, Sole Agent.

WHITE HANDS FOR THE HOLIDAYS.—LADIES who wear India Rubber Gloves, may be sure of soft white hands, they are made long to protect the wrists. Salt Rheum and Chapped hands cured by their use. For sale at Nos. 347 and 601 Broadway, No 60 East Broadway, and by all Rubber dealers. Drivers will find the Lined Rubber Gloves very desirable at this season of the year.

THE TOY BAZAAR OF ROGERS, No. 449 Broadway, is the store for all to visit in the selection of Presents for the Holidays. Every variety of Fancy Goods, from the richest inlaid Tables and Work Boxes, to a penny Whistle, will be found in this extensive Bazaar; and being all imported by Mr. ROGERS, in connection with his shop in London, can and will be sold at prices to suit his customers.

METROPOLITAN HATTER.—WOOD, No. 572 Broadway.—Elegant Hats for the Holidays, only Four Dollars, equal to any, if not superior to any, Hats ever offered to the public. For proof, call at No. 572 Broadway, adjoining Niblo's Garden. J. S. WOOD.

METROPOLITAN HATTER, WOOD.—A SPENDID contribution of artistic tate displayed in the Four Dollar Hats—A desideratum for the Holidays, at WOOD'S, No. 572 Broadway, under Metropolitan Hotel, and adjoining Niblo's Garden.

ILLUSTRATED NEWS.—SEE ADVERTISEMENT in another column, in regard to delay of supplying agents, and others, in consequence of the unusually heavy demand, a very large edition is being printed.

A HAT FOR NEW YEAR.—WHY NOT A HOLIday hat as well as other things? WARNOCKS, under the Irving House, are finishing some beautiful hats for New Year's day. Buy one.

NEW FRUITS; ALSO, SUGARS, TEAS AND COFfees, at great bargains. The best of Dairy Butter at the lowest market price. A. PARKER, Temperance store, No. 344 Broome, corner of Ludlow-st. Wax, Sperm and a large assortment of Candles. Winter Oil only 5s. per gallon. Also, low price Raisins, only 5 cents per lb. Currants 8 cents per lb.

LADIES' DRESS CAP, LACE, AND EMBROIDERY BAZAAR.—Just received a fresh lot, rich pointed Lace and Muslin Collars; a lot very cheap breakfast Sleeves; also Night Caps, of every price and kind. Some very beautiful styles of Head Dresses, and a variety of other goods, cheap, and specially adapted for the season

NEWMAN'S, No. 695 Broadway near Fourth-st.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS FOR GENTLEMEN'S USE.—ALFRED MUNROE & CO., No. 441 Broadway, offer many articles quite appropriate for presents, such as very rich robes de chambre, beautiful scarfs and cravats, fine suspenders, handkerchiefs, gloves, fine silk umbrellas, opera cloaks, rich Talma cloaks, superb overcoats, fine embroidered vests, and all descriptions of clothing.

BOOTS AND SHOES.—JOHN BURRELL, No. 119 Hudson-st., has on hand a complete assortment of Ladies and Gentlemen's, also Misses, Boys and Children's Boots, Shoes and Gaiters, which he is selling as low as the same quality can be bought elsewhere in this City. every description of work in his line made to order and warranted to give satisfaction.

A FEW DOORS WEST OF BROADWAY.—MILLEFONT'S Parisian manufactured Slippers can be obtained at his agency in this country, No. 79 Bleecker-st., at less prices than are charged by manufacturers throughout the City for the imitated article. Remember this, ladies, and when in want of French Slippers, or any article of foot-covering, call at SMITH'S, No 79 Bleecker st.

JEWELRY FOR THE HOLIDAYS.—F. W. PACHTMANN, No. 178 Canal-st., would call the attention of the public to his extensive assortment of Jewelry, comprising Watches, Clocks, Musical Boxes, Silver-ware, &c., &c., all suitable presents for the coming holidays, which he will dispose of on the most reasonable terms.

VISITING AND PARTY CARDS FOR THE HOLIdays, beautifully engraved and printed on the finest French, English and American paper. No lady or gentleman should be without their calling cards, and the best place to get them is at No. 1 Warren, No. 1 John, and No. 73 Wall-sts. HYATT & CORNELL.

HOUSEKEEPERS AND ALL OTHERS IN WANT OF Bedding, Bedsteads, &c., won't do well to call at M. WILLARD'S old established Warerooms, No. 156 Chatham-st., corner of Mulberry-st., where may be found the largest assortment of articles in his line ever offered to the public.

BRADY'S MINIATURE DAGUERREOTYPES PUT up in fine English Gold Lockets, Pins, Rings, Keys, Seals, &c. Also rich and elegant fancy cases of various styles in Velvet, Papier Mache, Pearl and Tortoise Shell beautifully inlaid. For sale at his Gallery, No 205 Broadway.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS—WRITING DESKS, PORTfolios, Gentlemen's Dressing Cases, Port-monnaies, Pearl and Shell Card Cases, Fancy Inkstands, Pearl and Ivory Tablets, Gold Pens to gold and silver cases, Water Colors, &c., for sale by CARR & HICKS, No. 31 Maiden Lane.

MOST CONCLUSIVE FACTS.

EXTRACTS FROM THE LAST MONTHLY REPORT of Dr. HASTINGS, of London, for the month ending Nov. 20, 1852, "out of all the cases of PULMONARY CONSUMPTION which have been under my treatment, during the last year, THIRTY-SEVEN have been pronounced perfectly cured, and dismissed since the 20th day of Oct., of which FIVE were *Males* and THIRTY-TWO *Females*. The following table will show, at a glance, at what period of life the disease most frequently occurred.

Between the age of	10	and	15	1 .... 1 Male.
"	15	"	20	5 .... 6 "
"	20	"	25	12 .... 2 "
"	25	"	30	10 .... 0 "
"	30	"	35	5 .... 1 "
"	35	"	40	1 .... 0 "
"	40	"	45	3 .... 0 "
"	45	"	50	0 .... 0 "
"	50	"	55	1 .... 1 "
Total.....				37 5

These most encouraging and astonishing facts in favor of HASTINGS' COMPOUND SYRUP OF NAPHTHA, are well calculated to give new hope to the sufferer, and new energy and confidence to the American Agents for this wonderful medicine.

C. V. CLICKENER & CO., No. 81 Barclay-st., are the General Agents for Dr. HASTINGS in America, to whom all orders should be addressed.

AN INCIDENT.—A GENTLEMAN OF OUR ACQUAINtance, who is the partner of one of the most amiable creatures ever man possessed for a wife, in the course of conversation, the other day, told us he was anxious to make some kind of present to his "dearly beloved" on Christmas, but for the life of him he could not tell what to get. Just at that moment we happened to be in the vicinity of KNOX'S celebrated hat establishment, No. 128 Fulton-st., and as we were passing it, a lady, who was in company with her husband just ahead of us, glancing her eyes at the extensive and beautiful assortment of rare and elegant furs, which that enterprising tradesman is now provided with, remarked to her liege lord, "There, Charles, if you want to give me something for my Christmas that I will really prize, just call on Mr. KNOX, and buy me a handsome victorine muff and cuffs." We did not hear what response the husband made; but the hint was a god-send to our troubled friend, who instantly wheeled round into Mr. KNOX'S store, and "well, no matter, his "dearly beloved" will, on Saturday next, find something in her stocking. We will merely add that KNOX has a really elegant stock of fashionable furs, both for ladies, gentlemen and children, and that he sells them at exceedingly moderate prices. We advise all good husbands, who wish to follow our friend's example, to give Mr. K. a call at once.

DRESS.

Strip off the drapery from the frame
Of bone and skin and muscle,
And all mankind will look the same
As on through life they hustle.
It is the Draper's art alone
The eye of taste beguiles,
And Fashion always marks her own
For Beauty's fav'ring smiles.
Go to her temple, sighing swains—
Her home at UNION HALL,
There Taste and Dress and Fashion reign,
And ROGERS guides them all.

UNION HALL, corner of Nassau and Fulton-sts., New-York, is the largest and best supplied Ready Made Clothing Establishment for men and boys, in the United States.

FOR CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR'S PRESENTS.—A suit of furs is very suitable suited to the wants of many. At THOMPSON & ROESLER'S, Importers of Skins and Manufacturers of Fine Furs, No. 19 Maiden-lane, may be found suits for children, suits for misses and suits for ladies; each suit suited to the description of fur that it may suit the wearer.

T. & R. are confident that all parties may be suited who will call.

Gentleman will also find a number of articles suited to their wants, such as Fur Mufflers, Fur Gloves, Fur Caps, Fur Overshoes, &c., together with Sleigh Robes of various kinds.

LUCK AND PLUCK—A MORE BEAUTIFUL EXemplification of one of the points of the Rev. Mr. OSGOOD'S lecture upon this subject, could not be found than in the case of two young tradesmen of our city, Messrs. RAFFERTY & LEASK, the Chatham-st. Hatters. Rising literally from nothing by their own unaided efforts, they now stand at the top of their profession, and are on the high road to fortune; their trade has increased so much that they were obliged to open a new store, and now they have a large manufactory and two stores in successful operation. Their stock of Hats, Caps and Furs for the Holidays, are indeed superb, and will well repay a visit. Their stores are No. 57 Chatham, opposite Chambers, and corner of Chatham and Pearl-sts.

FURS, THIS SEASON OF CONGELATION, ARE ABsolutely necessary, not merely for the comfort, but the safety of the more delicate sex. GENIN has replenished his stock for the Holiday season, as this freezing weather is driving the ladies to his store to purchase Muffs, Victorines, Tippets, and Cuffs, to keep the fierce cold at bay. He invites attention of visitors to the City to his unequalled stock, and the moderation of his prices. For Gentlemen, he has every variety of Fur Caps, Collars, and Gloves, and elegant sleighing robes. The Hat for the holidays is now also ready. GENIN, No. 214 Broadway, opposite St Paul's.

WATTS' NERVOUS ANTIDOTE.—FOR THE LAST 14 years I have been afflicted with Nervous Headache, Debility and Indigestion, to such an extent, that life was almost a burden to me. I could neither walk, ride, or sail, without my head troubling me so, that I would be obliged to lie down as soon as I got home, but the last two months since I began to take the ANTIDOTE, I have experienced the greatest relief. My general health is better. I feel no distress in my head as formerly, and can eat almost anything. ANN GOGARDUS, No. 20 Clarkson-st.

$1 per bottle. Depot No. 102 Nassau-st. Sent to any part of the country.

FASHIONABLE WINTER CLOTHING.—AS OUR stock of fash

FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

HOLIDAY ADVERTISING

IN ALL THE CITY PAPERS, and also in the various Cities, Towns and Villages in the vicinity of the City. A list of which best suited for holiday cards, is prepared specially for the occasion at the Newspaper Advertising House of WM. H. McDONALD, No. 102 Nassau-st., corner of Ann-st. Advertising also attended to in every paper of any worth throughout the Union and Canadas. Brooklyn, Williamsburg and Jersey City papers will have the advertisements in on the same day the order is given, if left early during the forenoon.

SMITH'S UMBRELLAS FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS.—The richest and most elegant Umbrellas, suitable for ladies and young gentlemen. Also, the large and substantial, of prime quality, suitable for Family Umbrellas. An assortment, consisting of the very best quality of Silks, and probably the richest and most elaborate finishes in the world. ISAAC SMITH, SONS & CO.'S

Warehouses, No. 3 Park Row, opposite the Astor House, and No. 257 Pearl-st., near Fulton-st.

HOLIDAY GIFTS.

GEORGE R. CHOLWELL, MANUFACTURER AND IMPORTER, No. 36 MAIDEN-LANE.—The Subscriber would respectfully invite the attention of dealers, also those intending to make presents on the approaching holidays, to his stock of Useful and Beautiful Goods, which is much more extensive than at any previous Holiday Season.

Ladies', Gentlemen's and Children's Portable Writing Desks of rosewood, mahogany and papier mache, Ladies' and Gent's Dressing Cases, Portable Desks with Dressing Cases attached; Ladies' Work Boxes in shell, leather and velvet; mother-of-pearl Jewel Boxes for bridal presents; Ladies' Needle Books, Card Cases, Pocket Book and Memorandum Book combined, of pearl, shell, velvet, ivory and leather; Ladies' Card Cases, of pearl, shell, &c.; Ladies' and Gent's Port Monnaies in very great variety; ivory and pearl Tablets, Pocket Books and Wallets; papier mache and leather Portfolios and Writing Cases; no plus ultra Writing Cases for travelling, of teal Russia, Turkey Morocco, and other leather some with Dressing Case apparatus attached, which are very complete; Ladies' Reticulas in large variety; Chess and Backgammon Boards, and carved ivory and other Chessmen in rich variety; rich Toilet Articles, and many other pretty goods, quite too numerous to mention in an advertisement, all of which will at all times be most cheerfully shown, and in no case allowed to be misrepresented. GEO. R. CHOLWELL,

No. 36 Maiden-lane, southeast corner of Nassau-st.

HOLIDAY GOODS—INDIA RUBBER.

DOLLS! DOLLS! DOLLS! BALLS! BALLS! BALLS! made only by New-York Rubber Company, consisting of a great variety of INDIA RUBBER DOLL HEADS of all sizes and of FULL LENGTH RUBBER DOLLS and BALLS in great variety, viz:

Bat Balls, all sizes
Arabasque Parlor Balls, all sizes; (will not break windows or looking glasses)
Fancy Color Balls, all sizes. do. do.
Lancaspe Balls, all sizes. (bright colors) do. do.
Golden Balls, all sizes. do. do.

These Balls, (excepting the Bat Ball) are a new and beautiful article, intended for parlor and indoor play, and no parlor should be without them if exercises and health in Winter are desirable. Sold at retail by the Toy dealers generally, by the dozen at all the Rubber stores and wholesale Toy houses, and by the case only at the depot of the Company, No. 42 Maiden-Lane (up stairs.)

COX'S SPARKLING GELATINE.

THE HOLIDAYS.

GROCERS AND OTHERS supplying Families with choice articles for the Holidays, will find it greatly to their interest to have a supply of this delicate preparation. It stands unrivalled for making jellies and more delicate Jelly and Blanc Mange, than any other article ever offered to the public. For sale by

STEBBINS, MORGAN & BUTLER
Importers No. 40 Cliff-st.

TIN TOYS.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS!!!

A large and beautiful assortment of Tin Toys, among which the advertiser begs particularly to offer to public notice his Children Stoves—which with every useful article in the trade, can be bought at the lowest possible price at THOMAS WAAKE, No. 175 Bowery, Manufacturer of Ornamental and Plain Tin Ware.

TOYS AND FANCY GOODS.

WHOLESALE at the old establishment, No. 36 Division-st., where a large and new assortment, just imported, can be had at the lowest cash prices. Country dealers' orders punctually attended to. T. J. JONES Importer of Toys and Fancy Goods.

PRESENTS FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

JUST RECEIVED AT DUNN'S BOOK AND MUSIC STORE, No. 125 8th-av.—A splendid collection of Accordeons, Gift and Juvenile Books, which will be sold cheap for cash. Also, a splendid assortment of Horse Manaaies, Portfolios, Fancy Articles, &c. A large stock of French Accordeons, and other Musical Instruments

A LARGE AND RICH COLLECTION OF HOLIDAY PRESENTS—GOLD AND SILVER.—At the old established Stores of SQUIRE & BROTHER, Nos. 97 Fulton-st. and 182 Bowery.

Gold Lever Watches, full jeweled	$15
Gold Detached Levers, full jeweled	30
Gold Lepines, four holes jewsled	25
Gold Watches of most celebrated makers.	
Gold Jewelry of the richest kind.	
Gold Chains of all kinds	

Silver Ware is still the pride of our business, and we are determined to keep the reputation of selling the best Silver Tea Sets, Pitchers, Forks, Spoons, &c., Cake Baskets, Waiters, &c.

S. & B.'s facilities of receiving foreign goods and from our own manufactories, they are enabled to sell the above goods as low as can be bought. Our rule—warranted as represented, cash only, and cheap.

RICH AND USEFUL PRESENTS.—A. G. BAGLEY & Co., manufacturers, solicit the attention of the trade, and the public generally, to their stock (of recent reamfactury) of gold pens, gold pencils, and gold and silver cases, in endless variety, of patterns, principles, and sizes, together with our celebrated extension cases, gold and silver, with pen and pencil, and reserve for leads, which, for beauty of workmanship, principle of construction, and durability, eclipse anything of the kind previously exhibited. Seven sizes patented and warranted. We would also call attention to our repeater gold pens, which need no proof of their superiority except their increased demand, and the numerous attempts at imitation Nos. 277 (Irving House) Broadway, and No. 12 Maiden Lane.

A CHOICE SELECTION OF HOLIDAY PRESENTS, may be found at the FAIR OF THE LADIES UNION AID SOCIETY, to be held at Metropolitan Hall, from Dec. 21st to 25th. Purchases may be made on very reasonable terms. Persons are solicited to make their purchase here, as the proceeds will be appropriated towards the erection of a building for the aged and infirm of the M. E. Church of this City.

HOUSEKEEPERS' HOLIDAY GOODS.—Fine Britannia and Planished Urns, Coffee Sets, Table and Dessert Knives, Plated Spoons, Trays, Waiters, Fancy Baskets, Mats, Feather Dusters, and a general variety of Furnishing Goods. Also, Skates, Sleighs and useful Toys, at new store of SIMPSON & CO., No 98 Canal-st.

MR. D. DECKER, No 13 Ann-st., would respectfully request those desiring pickled oysters for the holidays, to send in their orders as soon as possible.

W. H. McDONALD'S GENERAL NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING HOUSE, No. 102 NASSAU-ST., (corner of Ann.)

Advertisements inserted at the very lowest rates in any paper in the United or Canadas.

The very best papers are received by mail daily and kept for reference, and copies of each furnished to advertisers.

The fullest authority and recommendation, over the written signatures of the publishers of the leading daily and weekly papers, will be shown to those who require it.

Merchants who may have heretofore given their advertising to irresponsible persons, and have been disappointed in its results, are informed, that in dealing with us no payment is required till the advertiser is satisfied that his orders have been properly attended to.

I have no branches of my house in other cities. It is essentially a New-York concern, calculated to give publicity to the business of New-York Merchants without bringing into competition with them those of other cities.

My books, the columns of the papers, &c., will show that am doing nearly all the New-York advertising that is being done in the leading papers from Canada to California.

W. H. McDONALD.

GRASS VALLEY GOLD MINING COMPANY.—Capital, $250,000, in 1,250 Shares, $200 each.—J WINCHESTER, President

The rich Quartz Claim owned by this Company exceed 400 in number, covering surface of more than 100 acres, in the richest and most desirable part of GRASS VALLEY, California.

THE MACHINERY IS ON THE GROUND It is of the most approved and powerful of any yet constructed, and calculated to crush 100 tons of Quartz per day.

The whole of the property is paid for, and the Company free from debt.

A few Shares of the Stock for sale, at par.

Pamphlets containing the Charter, By-Laws, Map, &c., may be obtained at the office; if by mail, enclose two three-cent stamps.

Address, postage paid, with remittance for Stock, (in drafts on New-York, or current funds,) to

B. J. RICHARDS, Secretary,
No. 187 Fulton-st., New-York.

Where specimens of the Gold-bearing Quartz may be seen from 10 to 2 o'clock.

S. M. PETTENGILL & CO., No. 122 Nassau-st. New York, are the authorized agents for the best and most widely circulated Newspapers in the United States and the Canadas. They are received daily and filed regularly at their offices. An advertiser can see each number of every paper containing his advertisement. We are in daily receipt of voluntary complimentary notices from the Newspaper press, from Maine to Texas and the Canadas, and have them by the hundreds of the most flattering character.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

Messrs. S. M. PETTENGILL & Co., who are prompt, honest and gentlemanly in their business transactions, are the only authorized agents in the cities of New-York and Boston for the *Morning Post*. They are authorized to receive Advertisements and Subscriptions for us at our usual rates. Their receipts are regarded as payments. Their offices are at New-York, No. 122 Nassau-st; Boston, No. 10 State-st.

Messrs PETTENGILL & Co., whose capacity, promptness and integrity are gaining for them a wide and merited popularity in their department of enterprise, are the accredited agents of a very large number of the first journals in the country; and the business men of Boston, appreciating this fact, are reaping the benefits through their well established agency.—*Springfield Republican.*

We are pleased to observe that S. M. PETTENGILL & Co., Newspaper Advertising Agents, have opened an office in the city of New-York. The experience and fidelity of these gentlemen should, with the enlargement of their circle of business, give them a large increase of patronage.—*Mobile Daily Advertiser.*

It is well known that Messrs. S. M. PETTENGILL & Co., have facilites for ascertaining the circulation of Newspapers, enjoyed by no others. They make it their business to act as faithful and efficient agents for publishers and advertisers, and they have brought their business to such perfection as to be of mutual advantage to both. Whoever has entrusted business to their care have felt themselves fortunate in their selection of agents, for they have never failed of receiving an ample reward for the money expended. Hundreds of publishers, and thousands of business men, have reason to, and do, thank Messrs. S. M. PETTENGILL & Co., for much of their success.—*Providence Daily Mirror.*

LOST.—On WEDNESDAY, in 14th-st., a Ladies Gold Watch, for which a suitable reward will be paid by MOTT. BROTHERS, No. 2 Nassau-st.

C. S. VANDERHOOF, COMMISSIONER OF DEEDS, No. 461 Broadway, Pacific Bank.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

ILLUSTRATED GIFT BOOKS.

PUBLISHED BY HARPER & BROTHERS, New York.—No. 82 and 324 Pearl-st., Franklin Square. AMERICIAN BIOGRAPHICAL AND HISTORICAL MUSEUM. Containing Biographical and Historical Sketches. Edited by E. W. PETERSON, A. M. With numerous Illustrations. 8vo. Muslin. (Friday.)

PICTORIAL FIELD-BOOK OF THE REVOLUTION; or, Illustrations by Pen and Pencil, of the History, Biography, Scenery, Relics, and Traditions of the War for Independence, By BENSON J. LOSSING With Eleven Hundred Engravings on Wood, by Lossing and Barritt, chiefly from original Sketches by the Author. 2 vols. Muslin, $3 00. Half Calf, $10 00; Morocco, gilt, $15 00. Vol. I, Muslin, $3 50; Vol. II., $4 50. (On Friday.)

WOMAN'S RECORD; or Biographical Sketches of all Distinguished Women, from the Creation to the Present Time. Arranged in Four Eras. With Selections from Female Writers of each Era. By Mrs. SARAH JOSEPHA HALE Illustrated with 200 Portraits, by Benson J. Lossing, Esq. 8vo. Muslin, gilt, $5, Morocco, gilt edges, $7 50.

ABBOTT'S ILLUSTRATED HISTORIES. Illuminated Title-pages and numerous Engravings. 17 vols 16mo. Muslin, 58 cents; Muslin, gilt edges, 75 cents each.

EVENINGS AT HOME; or, THE JUVENILE BUDGET OPENED. By Dr. AIKIN and Mrs. BARBAULD. With 34 Engravings by JAdams. 18mo. Muslin, 75 cents; Muslin, gilt edges, $1.

THE ARABIAN NIGHTS' ENTERTAINMENTS.—Translated and arranged for Family Reading, with Explanatory Notes, by E. W. LANE. Illustrated with Six Hundred Engravings by Harvey. 2 vols, 12mo. Muslin, $2 75; Muslin, gilt edges, $3; Turkey Morocco, gilt edges, $5.

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TO THE PUBLIC.

Desirous at all times of avoiding a public discussion of matters purely of a legal nature, except before that forum which the constitution and the laws have provided for the hearing and settlement of such questions, I am compelled by a sense of duty to that community whose servant I am, to correct the many misapprehensions which have been industriously circulated, (growing out of the recent cases of CLARK and SULLIVAN,) in regard to the law allowing Writs of Error to the People in criminal cases. By one paper, of high and acknowledged respectability, it has been designated, "a very cruel and improper law"—a law "giving the right to the prosecuting attorney to appeal from the verdict of a Jury which had acquitted a man after a trial for manslaughter, murder or any other crime." It is spoken of as having been "smuggled through the Legislature," as being utterly anomalous—having no precedent in any code of jurisprudence that has obtained among civilized nations." It is also in the same journal represented as having been "passed not only after the commission of the crime, but after the judgment of the Supreme Court granted the prisoners new trials." In another paper of equal character, it is called a "most extraordinary" act, and in the published opinion of one of the Judges of the Supreme Court, it is classed as in the nature of an *ex post facto* law.

The law itself furnishes the best refutation to a portion of these charges, and the history of its origin, and the causes which led thereto, may not be uninteresting. The law is as follows:

"Writs of error to review any judgment rendered *in favor* of any defendant upon any indictment for any criminal offence, except where such defendant shall have been acquitted by a jury, may be brought on behalf of the people of this State by the District Attorney of the County where such judgment shall be rendered, upon the same being allowed by a Justice of the Supreme Court; and the Court of Appeals shall have full power to review, by writ of error in behalf of the people, any such judgment rendered in the Supreme Court in favor of any defendant charged with a criminal offence."

A draft of this law was prepared some time in December, 1851, before Judge ROOSEVELT had taken his seat on the bench, without the slightest reference to the cases of CLARK and SULLIVAN, which, in fact, were not argued until the February term, 1852, and was forwarded to Albany in January, shortly after the meeting of the Legislature. It was first presented in the Senate pursuant to previous notice, by Mr. TABER of Albany, (than whom a purer and more benevolent man is not to be found,) on the 21st Feb., was read the first and second times by unanimous consent, and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary. On the 25th Feb., Judge VANDERBILT, from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported in favor of its passage, and it was committed to the Committee of the Whole. There it remained until the 8th of March, when, by *unanimous consent*, it was ordered to a third reading. On the 8th of March, it was reported by Mr. CLARK as correctly engrossed; and on the 13th of March, it was read a third time and unanimously passed the Senate. On the 20th of March, by unanimous consent, it was taken up in the House, unanimously amended and ordered to a third reading, read a third time, and returned to the Senate. On the 22d of March, it was again taken up in the Senate, the amendment unanimously concurred in, and the bill returned to the Assembly, and having received the Governor's signature, became a law. So much for the mode and manner in which the law was "smuggled through the Legislature." Of the causes which led to its passage I proceed to speak.

Prior to the decision of the Court of Appeals in the case of *The People* vs. *Corning*, (2 Coms, p. 1,) the right to bring writs of error in behalf of the People in criminal cases, had always been exercised in this State, since the Revised Statutes of 1830, and the Court of Appeals, in the case of *The People* vs. *Adams*, (1 Coms, p. 173,) had themselves sanctioned the practice by affirming a judgment of the Supreme Court, reversing, at the instance of the People, a judgment in favor of the defendant in the New-York Sessions. The right had repeatedly been exercised in England, and I believe was never there questioned. In CORNING'S case, however, the question was distinctly raised, both in the Supreme Court and in the Court of Appeals; the former sustaining the right, and the latter, after twenty years practice to the contrary, determining against the right. Such being the decision of the Court of last resort, it was apparent that unless legislative aid was furnished, the public, in matters of the most vital importance, were at the mercy of Courts of limited and inferior jurisdiction; and however erroneous in point of law their decisions might be, if against the People, there was no remedy. This was strikingly illustrated in the case of *The People* vs. *Phelps*, indicted in the Ontario County Sessions for forgery, in passing counterfeit notes of some of the associated banks, the indictment being demurred to on the ground that the act authorizing these banks was unconstitutional, and, on argument, the demurrer was sustained; thus determining it was no crime in that County to pass counterfeit notes of the banks incorporated under the general law.

Carefully framed so as to preclude the slightest constitutional objection, not even conferring upon the people the right to a "Bill of Exceptions," and specially excepting from its provisions, cases of acquittal by a jury—this much abused law was passed on the 22d of March, 1852. In the month of Feb. preceding, the cases of CLARK and SULLIVAN were argued, but not decided until May term, nearly two months after the passage of the law.

Will any lawyer of fair repute inform me what vested right the prisoner had acquired before the judgment of the Supreme Court was pronounced. Up to that moment the judgment of the Oyer and Terminer was in full force and effect, the execution of the sentence alone being stayed. As to its being an *ex post facto* law, I can only say that until the definition of those words as furnished by BLACKSTONE, and expounded by the Supreme Court of the United States, shall be altered by some more competent authority, I shall not attempt to defend the law in question from this imputation. Nor was the law *retroactive*, but the reverse; and although the right to pass retroactive laws is fully settled as within the power of the State Legislatures to pass, if they please, I am one of those who, admitting the power, doubt the propriety of its exercise.

Such is a plain unvarnished history of the law in question; the propriety, constitutionality and application of which, to the cases of CLARK and SULLIVAN, were fully discussed before and decided by the Court of Appeals, on a motion to dismiss the writs of error.

Of the necessity of some paramount tribunal, possessing the power to finally determine what the law is, amid the conflicting decisions of Courts of concurrent jurisdiction, I leave your readers and the public to determine. I have myself been trained to bow with deference to the decisions of our Courts, until reversed by a higher tribunal, and I commend to those who set up the standard of their own opinion against the judgment of the constituted tribunals of the land the apposite remarks of Lord BACON:

"*De fide, et officio judicis non recipitur quæstio; sed de scientia, sæc error sit juris aut facti.*"

"No question is to be made of the honor and duty of a judge; but of his knowledge, whether he is mistaken as to law or fact of the case, it may."

N. BOWDITCH BLUNT.

The Bedford (Ill.) *Times* states that, at the recent horticultural show in that town, the Judges decided that a bundle of *white carrots* were the best *parsnips*, and gave the prize accordingly.

Seizures of liquors have recently been made at Chelsea, in several instances.

Judge Roosevelt's Opinion.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

The columns of the *Daily Times*, of Wednesday, contained an extraordinary opinion of Mr. Justice ROOSEVELT, in the cases of *The People* vs. *Clark and Sullivan*. No lawyer or layman can have read that opinion without astonishment. If not extra-judicial, the tone of the opinion was certainly unjudicial. It finds fault with the Court of Appeals for reversing the learned Judge. It finds fault with the Legislature for having passed the law to which the Judge was about to give effect. It suggests a further appeal by himself and his brethren, in their *private* character, to the Governor, and through him to the Legislature, to extract the sting from the law by reprieving or pardoning the convicts, and to snatch from the Court of Appeals its jurisdiction by striking the appeal law from the Statute Book. If anything parallel to this has occurred in the history of our judicial institutions, it is hoped, for their credit, that it will never be discovered.

Of all the orders of magistracy, the judicial, in virtue of its peculiar constitution, should show the most uniform respect and prompt obedience to law. Insignificant in numbers, without patronage, without the pomp that strikes the senses, without power to execute even its own judgments, it appeals to ideas and rests upon opinion. If the order of judicial magistrates can stand and endure among the permanent institutions of society, it will be because of the general reverence of the people for the authority of the laws. When that foundation fails, Courts and Judges will become obsolete ideas. But of this, the opinion of the learned Judge betrays a happy unconsciousness.

The circumstances in which this remarkable opinion originated may be restated. CLARK and SULLIVAN were convicted of murder at the New-York Oyer and Terminer. The Supreme Court in the first district, adopted a very subtile and metaphysical construction of the Statutes defining murder, and held that they had been wrongly convicted and granted them a new trial. The people appealed from the judgment of the Supreme Court, and the Court of Appeals reversed that decision, and remanded the cases to the Supreme Court to be proceeded upon according to law. The convicted parties were brought up for sentence, which (a majority of) the Supreme Court were proceeding to pronounce in a becoming manner, when Mr. Justice ROOSEVELT hesitates, pronounces the tirade which he calls his opinion, and ends by admitting that there is no possible escape from the duty to pronounce sentence. The Judge calls the Statute by a bad name, but ends by admitting its validity. He is quite shocked that the Court of Appeals should have jurisdiction, but confesses that they have it. He thinks the decision of that Court most extraordinary, but acknowledges that it is binding upon the Supreme Court. He declares that it is without parallel that a Judge should be obliged to pronounce a capital sentence against his own opinion of the law, but ends with an unequivocal confession that the law does oblige the Judge. Having come to all these conclusions, what good end was to be answered by so much protestation? "Methinks the lady doth protest too much." As the Judge's private views could not change the law, or relieve him from his judicial duty, it was not very edifying to the community to hear from the bench what his private views are.

But since the learned Judge has, from a place of such authority, published his private sentiments, it may be worth our while to scrutinize them.

If a person accused of crime is acquitted by a Jury, he cannot be retried on the same charge. But if he is convicted, he may apply for a new trial on the ground that he has been tried and condemned contrary to law. The Supreme Court then pronounces upon the laws. If the accused is not satisfied with the decision he appeals to the Court of Appeals.

At the last session of the Legislature, an act was passed, authorising the District Attorney, if he should be of opinion that the Supreme Court had misconceived the law, to take on behalf of the people an appeal from the decision. And to guard against abuse, the appeal can be brought by the District Attorney, only when it is allowed by a Judge of the Supreme Court. This act was unanimously reported by the Judiciary Committee of both Houses, and was unanimously passed by both branches of the Legislature and approved by the Governor. A law so passed and so approved might seem to stand very well even without the concurrence of the learned Judge.

But a word in support of the reason of the law. The law is perfectly equal. A prisoner having been convicted may take his appeal; and if the Supreme Court decide against him, he may appeal to the Court of Appeals, and if the Supreme Court decide against the people, they may appeal to the Court of Appeals. Having been convicted by a Jury, of the *fact* with which he is charged, why should it lie in the mouth of the accused to say, the Supreme Court may tell us what the law is but the Court of Appeals shall not?

The Court of Appeals was instituted by the Constitution to secure to the people a learned and able Court. As the Court of last resort, it was ordained to be the final interpreter of the law. And the new structure of the Judiciary made such a Court absolutely necessary to secure a *uniform rule* of property and right throughout the State. Under the old Judicial system, the Supreme Court, *in banc* was a *unit*. There was but one Court, and that Court made what was law at one extremity of the State, law at the other. But the new Judicial system divided the old Judicial unit into eight independent parts, and located those parts in eight several districts. In administering the system, it has turned out—as was distinctly foreseen and predicted—that the decisions of the several districts are in perpetual conflict. In such a state of things, what is law? Is that opinion law which is pronounced in the Eighth Judicial District, or that opposite opinion which is pronounced in the First District? Who shall tell us what the law is?

To restore harmony and establish the law, the Court of Appeals intervenes, and makes a uniform rule of contract, and of title to real and personal property, and for the security of the person and of personal liberty. Is there any sensible reason why the law of crimes should be less uniform and certain than the law of civil rights and remedies? Would it be decent, would it not shock the moral sense of the entire community, if the Supreme Court sitting in Buffalo should hang a man for an act which his Honor Judge ROOSEVELT, and his brethren, sitting in New York, should pronounce not to be a capital crime, or no crime at all?

What now fills with most alarm the minds of those who carefully observe the working of the new Judicial system, is the confusion that is growing up under conflicting adjudications of the law in the several Judicial Districts. Many of these cases do not reach the Court of Appeals at all, or are there determined long after distressing doubts and uncertainty have been created. And the most thoughtful of our lawyers and legislators are now pondering upon some method of restoring to the Supreme Court its ancient unity, and the respect and confidence which its learned and able decisions always enjoyed. HAMILTON.

ODD INCIDENT IN CHURCH.—The New-Bedford *Mercury* informs us that in that city, last Sunday afternoon, a popular clergyman, as he was commencing his sermon, discovered one of the congregation reading a newspaper. He requested the reader to suspend his perusal, and soon after, discovering that he had not done so, told him that either the newspaper must be laid aside, or he should stop preaching. Upon this hint the obnoxious document was put by for future reference. This savors not a little of the discipline of olden time.

The new Light House Board. W. B. Shubrick, Chairman, at Washington City, has issued a circular, requesting mariners and others interested in commerce, and the preservation of life and property from loss by shipwreck, to give prompt information of cases in which lights are not lighted punctually at sunset, and extinguished at sunrise, or in which they are not properly attended to during the night. Also, of Light vessels and Buoys out of position, and of all cases in which the published instructions of the Board are not strictly executed, that the Board may, with as little delay as possible, prevent further neglect of duty.

We learn from the Newburyport *Herald*, that on Monday, about 1 o'clock P. M., the house of Mr. John Smith, about two miles from that town, was destroyed by fire, and his daughter, Miss Ellen A. Smith, twenty-eight years of age, was burned to death at the time. A child, three years old, which was boarded in the family, was also badly burned on the hands and face. Miss Smith was an amiable and intelligent blind girl, and had received a good education at the Asylum for the Blind.

There is quite a demand for all classes of artizans connected with ship-building, in Boston and vicinity. Some eight or ten from New-Bedford, on Monday, obtained employment there readily at $2 per day, principally at East Boston.

NEW-YORK CITY.

THE COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.—THE DOTY PERJURY TRIAL—TELEGRAPHIC DISPATCH FROM MRS. FORREST—MOTION TO POSTPONE DENIED.—At the opening of the Court of General Sessions yesterday morning, at the Halls of Justice, Hon. RECORDER TILLOU, Alderman HALEY (3d Ward) and Alderman BABB (6th Ward) presided as the Judges. The Court room was densely crowded with spectators, as it was supposed the important trial of WM. M. DOTY for perjury in the "Forest Divorce Case," would be proceeded with. A. OAKEY HALL, Esq., Assistant District Attorney, called up the indictment pending against DOTY, and intimated his desire to proceed at once with the trial. Ex-District Attorney JAMES R. WHITING, opposed the motion of the Assistant District Attorney, and again asked for an adjournment of the trial, until the next term, on the ground, that Mrs. CATHERINE N. (FORREST) SINCLAIR, was an important witness for the defense, and could not arrive in New-York until January next. In support of this, Counsel submitted an affidavit made by NELSON CHASE, Esq., the Attorney of Mrs. FORREST, wherein he testified to having received a telegraph despatch from Mrs. CATHERINE N. SINCLAIR, via the New-York and New-Orleans telegraph line. Annexed is a copy of the

COMMUNICATION FROM MRS. CATHARINE N. SINCLAIR.
CHARLESTON, S. C., Dec. 21, 1852.

Your telegraph dispatch was received late yesterday. I can be in New-York January 11, and remain there three days. CATHARINE N. SINCLAIR.

Messrs. HOWLAND & CHASE, No. 1 New-street.

Mr. WHITING strenuously urged upon the Court to grant the motion on this affidavit.

Attorney-General LEVI S. CHATFIELD was present to assist the prosecuting officer of the City and County in the important case. Mr. CHATFIELD arose, and replied to the argument of Mr. WHITING, urging that the counsel's motion to adjourn the trial had heretofore been disposed of by this Court, and he then argued at length that nothing was before the Court now to show the materiality of the witness defense desired to bring from South Carolina. The Court ruled that the new fact set forth in the affidavit of Mr. CHASE was not sufficient to warrant them in granting an adjournment, and remarked, the decision stood as before, and the latter motion was denied.

The Recorder.—We'll now proceed to the trial of the case, and the clerk will empanel the Jury.

Mr. VANDERVOORT here called over the names of the panel of Jurors, and only twenty-one answered to their names.

Counsel for defense here arose and insisted upon their rights and demanded that twenty-four Jurors be empanelled.

Mr. VANDERVOORT.—The panel is exhausted.

The Court then ordered the issue of a new precept for the summoning of fifty other persons, and the case was postponed until 11 o'clock this (Friday) forenoon.

EUGENIO LATILLA'S LECTURE ON THE FINE ARTS.—This gentleman delivered the first Lecture of a course of four Wednesday evening in Hope Chapel. His subject was—*The use of Art in Education and Social Progress*. His audience was of appreciative intelligence, but not large. He introduced himself to the ladies and gentlemen present after the manner of a book preface, hoping to effect that which some prefaces do—a better liking for the subject. Mr. L. was born in London, but of Italian parentage. His Lecture was illustrated with designs and colored drawings of Art of different nations, comprising those of Assyria, Babylon, Egypt, Greece, Rome, Germany, and Central America. Mr. L., in 1839, was President of the Society of British Artists in London. He spent ten years on the Continent of Europe, perfecting his practice. He read an appeal to his audience in behalf of the Fine Arts, couched in elegant and appropriate language. It carried with it a force at once convincing and of practical feasibility. His Lecture was very interesting, combining instruction with novelty.

ROBBING A SILK WAREHOUSE.—Wednesday forenoon two men entered the silk warehouse of Messrs. BERNARD & HOTTON, at No. 53 Beaver-street, under the pretence of being peddlers, and wishing to make purchases. The first article they called for was black Italian silks, a varied assortment of which was exhibited by the salesmen. The customers appeared troublesome to suit, and while one of them was examining the fabric with an eyeglass, his accomplice gradually moved towards the front doors, and the clerk's suspicion was aroused that all was not right. He immediately started in the same direction, but before he reached the door the fellow ran, but was caught by a citizen named EDWARD DURHAM, who found in his possession two pieces of black silk, containing 182 yards, valued at $150. The accomplice escaped in the meantime. The person arrested was sent to the Tombs, where he gave the name of CHARLES SMITH, and was fully committed for trial by Justice OSBORNE.

A MURDEROUS AFFRAY IN BROADWAY.—On Wednesday morning about 9 o'clock, an affray occurred at a saloon, corner of Broadway and Grand-street, between a number of prize-fighters, and sports of the town. It appears the individuals had been carousing all the night previous, and entered this place to get a drink; at which time a dispute arose with some persons who were there, when this party came in. Several knock-downs took place, and finally two of the combatants clenched, and had a "rough and tumble" battle; during which one of them, called PANZER, (a gold dust runner,) had his nose severed from his face, and his eye ruined for life, by his antagonist, whom, we learn, is named MURRAY. The poor sufferer was carried away by his friends, and placed under the treatment of a skillful surgeon. As far as we could ascertain, no arrests of the belligerents were effected.

THE WALL-STREET FALSE TOKEN OPERATIONS.—Since the arrest of a Wall-street Broker, named CHARLES B. HUNTINGTON, charged with defrauding the public by dealing in worthless notes, or shinplasters, purporting to be issues of genuine Banks in the District of Columbia, his Honor the Mayor has reduced the bail from $5,000 to $2,000, which the accused gave, and was discharged. In connection with this case, we heretofore noticed the arrest of HORATIO FREEMAN, by the police officers of the Chief's Office, whom we are pleased to announce has been discharged, and merely required to give recognizance to appear as a witness against HUNTINGTON, as no evidence was adduced to show him guilty in the least.

FIRE IN GREENWICH-STREET.—Shortly after 11 o'clock Wednesday night, a fire broke out in the building No. 145 Greenwich-street, occupied as a wholesale fancy goods store, by Mr. J. S. HIGBEE, and owing to the combustible nature of the materials, the flames spread with rapidity and for some time baffled all exertions of the energetic firemen. The police force from the First, Second, Third, and Sixth Wards were promptly on the ground and protected property from the thieves. The fire continued to burn rapidly, and before it was subdued the interior of the premises was totally destroyed, and the goods damaged by fire and water upwards of $3,000, which was fully covered by insurance.

FIRE IN SECOND-STREET.—Yesterday morning at about 2 o'clock, a fire was discovered in the basement of a Cabinet makers' shop, rear of No. 21 Second-street, owned and occupied by Mr. ROOT. The upper part of the building was occupied as a dwelling, by Mr. ROOT and his family, and the cry of fire considerably alarmed them. The firemen were early on the ground and speedily extinguished the flames with a damage of some $150. It is supposed that the premises were fired by some evil disposed person, as no fire was used in that portion of the building where the flames first made their appearance.

MR. THOMAS F. MEAGHER.—We have seen the original of a very complimentary invitation to this gentleman to lecture in Boston, signed by Governor BOUTWELL, of Massachusetts, Hon. RUFUS CHOATE, Mayor SEAVER, and about five hundred other citizens of Boston and vicinity.

FELL DOWN DEAD.—At an early hour on Tuesday evening, a long-shore-man, named Edward Sally, fell down dead while at work on board of the steamship *Black Warrior*. The remains of the deceased were conveyed to the Fifth District Station, where an inquest was held by the Coroner, and a verdict of death by apoplexy rendered by the Jury.... On the same night, a man named Cosmer fell down dead while going into the New-York Hospital yard. His body was sent to Mr. Kellock, of the Alms-House, and an inquest held, yesterday, when the Jury rendered a verdict of "Death by hemorrhage and exposure."

THEFT OF FAT CATTLE, AT BULL'S HEAD.—Wednesday evening, a man, by the name of Cornelius Crowe, was arrested and brought before Justice Stuart, charged with stealing nine head of fat cattle, valued at $500, from the upper Bull's Head, belonging to a drover, named Wm. S. Mills. He was found with eight of the beeves in his possession, and the magistrate committed him for a further hearing.

ROBBING A PHYSICIAN.—A young negro was arrested Wednesday by the Police of the Fifteenth Ward upon a charge of grand larceny, in stealing $80 in money from his employer, Dr. Crane, residing at No. 11 Leroy-street. $40 of the stolen funds was found in possession of the accused, and he was committed for trial by Justice Stuart at the Second District Police.

ROBBERY AT THE SOUTH FERRY.—A man by the name of John McCarroll was arrested Wednesday by the Police of the 1st Ward, charged with stealing a carpet-bag containing $60 worth of wearing apparel, from George H. Kelsey, at the South Ferry. The property was recovered and the prisoner was fully committed to await his trial.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.—*Present*—EBASTUS C. BENEDICT, Esq., President, and Commissioners Stuart, Williamson, Savage, Jones, O'Donnell, Vulté, Murphy, Beekman, Dunning, Fraser, Willet, Williams, Tapson, Field, Euing, Beedle, Delamater, Cary, Ransom, Hibbard, Carter, C. N. Smith, Aldis, Rumsey, Waterbury and Monteith.

Absent—Commissioners Blackburn, Nott, Meeks, T. C. Smith, Sweeny, Pinkney, Till, Wright, Stout, Dodge and Merrill.

The minutes of the last meeting were read, amended and approved.

Mr. Carter presented the application of the School Officers of the Eighteenth Ward, for an appropriation to purchase a site for a Primary School in said Ward.

On motion of Mr. Murphy referred to the Finance Committee, with instructions to report this evening.

Mr. President laid before the Board the report of the Executive Committee, recommending a further appropriation to pay the salaries of the Professors and Tutors in the Free Academy on the 1st of Jan. next. Adopted.

Mr. Murphy presented the report of the Finance Committee in favor of appropriating $195 to pay for brick fences at Ward School No. 18, Twentieth Ward. Adopted.

Also, a report from the same Committee, recommending the appropriation of $3,784 80 for the support of Ward School No. 30, Sixteenth Ward, to the 1st of Jan. next. Adopted.

The President laid before the Board a communication from the Trustees of the Public School Society, submitting amendments to the proposed act for the union of the School systems.

On motion of Mr. Waterbury, the report of the Committee on Buildings and Repairs, relative to the erection of a new Primary School in the Twentieth Ward, was taken from the table.

Mr. Waterbury submitted a resolution, as a substitute for that of the Committee, proposing an appropriation to build a Primary School on Thirty-seventh street, in accordance with the plans procured.

On motion, the whole subject was laid on the table.

Mr. Murphy, from the Finance Committee, presented a report on the application of the School officers of the Eighteenth Ward, with resolutions authorising the said School officers to procure a school site, and making appropriations therefor. Adopted.

On motion of Mr. Murphy the report of the Committee of the Whole on the bill relative to the union of the school systems, was taken from the table. After some time spent in the consideration of the subject, a quorum not being present, the Board adjourned to Wednesday, the 29th inst., at 5 o'clock, P. M.

ALBERT GILBERT, Clerk.

COMMON PLEAS—Before Judge DALY.—*Alfred Everson* vs. *The New-York and New-Haven Railroad Company*.—This was an action to recover damages for alleged careless driving on the part of the employés of the defendant, who was conducting a baggage car up the Bowery, and struck a vehicle which the plaintiff was driving down, thereby causing serious injury to the carriage and the person of the plaintiff. On the part of the defence it was set up that the action arose from the carelessness of the plaintiff; and, moreover, that the horses and the driver were in the employ of the Harlem Railroad Company, who would be responsible and not these defendants. The Court refused to dismiss the complaint on these grounds, and reserving the question of liability on the part of the Harlem Railroad Company, and the case went to the Jury on the question of the carelessness of the driver of the car, and the proper equipments of the baggage car for passage through the streets. The Jury retired, and not having agreed at the rising of the Court, a sealed verdict was ordered.

COURT CALENDER.—*Friday.*—U. S. DISTRICT COURT.—Nos. 70, 36 to 44.

SUPREME COURT.—*General Term.*—Million Trust Fund concern.

SPECIAL TERM.—*Notice*—In making out notice of issue for the January Special Term Calendar, attorneys will please notice whether their cases are issues of law or not. The issues of law will be first placed on the Calendar in the order of their rates of issue, pursuant to section 255 of the Code.

COMMON PLEAS.—*Part 1.*—No. 605. *Part II.*—Nos. 820, 916 to 934, 938 to 946, all even numbers.

SUPERIOR COURT.—Jurors discharged for the term. Decisions will be rendered.

SUPERIOR COURT.—Before Chief Justice OAKLEY.—*Emma Harris* vs *Thomas Martin*.—In this case tried on Wednesday, and reported, the Jury found for the defendant.

Before Judge PAYNE.—*Sarah Ann McGough* vs. *Gunther and Philben*.—This case referred to in the *Times* of yesterday, was resumed and occupied all the day. Judge Payne briefly charged the Jury, as to whether Philben took all necessary precautions to prevent accidents, and dismissed the complaint as against Gunther. The Jury had not agreed at the rising of the Court.

BROOKLYN CITY.

FIRE.—At 7 o'clock, yesterday morning, a fire was discovered at No. 176 Fulton-street, in the dry store of Mrs WAKELIN, which was with the utmost difficulty suppressed The fire caught in a drawer filled with dusters and was in a blaze when discovered, and but for the presence of mind of Mr. E MILLIKIN, cabinet maker, in Orange-street, there must have been a great loss of property. He seized the drawer, with its burning contents, and carried it into the street, in doing which he was considerably burnt. The loss is estimated at $200, covered by insurance.

LAND AT THE WALLABOUT.—The following extract from the recent report of the Secretary of the Navy, may not have been generally noticed by those interested in the welfare of Brooklyn. We, therefore, give it now, as it refers to a matter which every Brooklyn man should be kept posted up on.

"The yard at New-York requires early consideration. A large portion of the land belonging to it has not yet been placed under the exclusive jurisdiction of the United States, and is consequently subjected to onerous assessments for improvements by the city of Brooklyn, and exposed to the very inconvenient demands of that city to the opening of streets leading to the channel of the Wallabout, which, if opened, would seriously affect the security of the yard and greatly incommode the operations. So important is it to the Government that this difficulty should be removed, that I think it would even be advisable to transfer the works of this yard to some other convenient location, unless the jurisdiction over the land be fully conceded to the United States. Efforts have been made, and are still making, to obtain this cession from the Legislature, and I trust will now be successful. If they should not, there is reason to believe a better site may be obtained for the yard, free from the present inconveniences; and that the expense of the new establishment might be defrayed by the sale of the land."

CORRECTION.—Mr. MCALPINE'S estimate of the total cost of introducing water into Brooklyn, supplying 5,000,000 gallons per day, is, in round numbers, $3,500,000, and not $4,500,000, as stated in yesterday's *Times*.

KING'S COUNTY COURT OF SESSIONS.—*Thursday.*—Before Judge MOORE and Justices STILWELL and STAYNER.—George Wahl was arraigned for trial on an indictment for forgery in the second degree. It appears the defendant came from Philadelphia to Williamsburg in March last, and stopped at the public house kept by John Eifert, where he remained some time; went back to Philadelphia and returned to Williamsburg, where he was arrested for passing counterfeit money purported to be on the Mechanics' Bank, of Newark, New-Jersey, upon Mr. Eifert in payment for his board at the first visit. When the accused was arrested the officer found him in a privy, examined his person, but found no bad money; in the vault of the privy, however, was found forty five dollars of bad money, of the denomination of 1's on the Bank of America, of Providence, Rhode Island, and on the Mechanics' Bank, of Newark, New-Jersey. The jury retired and up to a late hour had not been able to agree upon a verdict.

JERSEY CITY.

WATCH HOUSE.—The Watch Department have hitherto labored under considerable disadvantage in consequence of the want of a suitable building as headquarters. The subject has been repeatedly presented to the consideration of the authorities, who at their last meeting, adopted the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Committee on Watch be and hereby are authorized and empowered to cause such repairs to be made to the new Watch-house as they may deem necessary.

The present Watch are very efficient in the performance of their duties, and have introduced regulations which in their operation, prove of advantage to themselves and to the public.

FESTIVITIES.—The several churches in Jersey City are holding festivals. A large number of persons were at that given by the First Presbyterian Church, on Tuesday evening, and a handsome sum was realized over all expenditures.

ARREST.—Yesterday a young man was arrested by the private watch of the Railroad Company, and brought before the Recorder, charged with stealing milk from the Association. The evidence, however, being insufficient to convict, he was discharged. While the young man was passing through the cars with the milk, he was met by the owner of the same, who struck him in the face, inflicting a severe wound.

The St. Paul (Minnesota) *Pioneer* says: The snow is very heavy, and now a foot deep. It is said to be a foot and a half deep in the woods. We learn that it is from two and a half to three feet deep in the Rum River pinery, about 100 miles above St. Paul. This Winter will be one of the busiest seasons for teamsters that they have seen for many a day. Aside from the usual amount of hauling to the upper country, there is a large amount of freight to be brought from below, which now lies at different points on the river, from Point Douglas to Lauderdale, that must be brought up this Winter. Dry wood is very scarce and high in St. Paul at this time. It brings $7 50 per cord. There is plenty of green wood at $3. Tamarac wood can be got at $3 per cord, French measurement. The peculiarity of this measurement is, that the sticks which ought to be four feet, are cut from three to three and a half feet in length.

Sales of Real Estate at Auction.

By A. J. Bleecker—December 21.

CORPORATION PROPERTY.

1 lot cor. Lexington-av. and 51st-st., 25x90			$2,100
5 lots adjoining, each 25x90—$1,400 each			6,400
1 lot cor. 52d-st., 25x90			2,000
1 lot cor 5th-av. and 53d st. 25x100			2,150
3 lots adjoining, each 25x100—$2,550 each			7,650
2 lots on rear on 53d-st., each 25x100—$1,350 ea.			4,050
9 lots adjoining, each 25x100—$1,300 each			11,700
4 lots	do.	each 25x100—$1,225 each	4,900
4 lots	do.	each 25x100—$1,100 each	4,400
1 lot	do.	25x100	1,125
1 lot	do.	25x100	1,100
2 lots	do.	each 25x100—$1,050 each	2,100
4 lots	do.	each 25x100—$975 each	3,776
1 lot	do.	cor 4th-av., 25x100	2,150
3 lots	do.	each 25x100—$1,300 each	3,900
1 lot cor. 5th-av. and 58th-st., 25x100			2,600
6 lots cor. adjoining, each 25x100—$1,700 each			10,200
1 lot on rear on 58th-st., 25x100			1,125
4 lots adjoining, each 25x100—$900 each			3,600
4 lots	do.	each 25x100—$925 each	3,700
1 lot	do.	25x100	850
1 lot	do.	25x100	825
3 lots	do.	each 25x100—$775 each	2,325
4 lots	do.	each 25x100—$725 each	2,900
4 lots	do.	each 25x100—$600 each	2,400
3 lots	do.	each 25x100—$610 each	1,220
4 lots	do.	each 25x100—$595 each	2,400
12 lots on rear on 59th-st., each 25x100—$570 ea.			6,840
1 lot adjoining, 25x100			580
2 lots	do.	each 25x100—$610 each	1,220
5 lots	do.	each 25x100—$695 each	3,475
4 lots	do.	each 25x100—$830 each	3,320
4 lots	do.	each 25x100—$975 each	3,900
1 lot	do.	25x100	1,075
1 lot corner 6th-av. and 60th-st., 25x100			3,200
1 lot adjoining, 25x100			2,450
1 lot	do.	each 25x100—$1,250 each	9,000
1 lot corner 61st-st., 25x100			3,000
2 lots on rear on 60th-st., 25x100—$1,275 each			2,550
1 lot adjoining, 25x100			1,175
1 lot	do.	25x100	1,125
1 lot	do.	25x100	1,000
1 lot	do.	25x100	1,050
3 lots	do.	each 25x100—$760 each	2,280
3 lots	do.	each 25x100—$715 each	2,145
1 lot	do.	25x100	600
3 lots	do.	each 25x100—$630 each	1,890
4 lots	do.	each 25x100—$550 each	2,600
2 lots	do.	each 25x100—$590 each	1,180
2 lots	do.	each 25x100—$595 each	1,905
6 lots	do.	each 25x100—$590 each	3,510
10 lots on rear on 61st-st., each 25x100—$605 each			6,040
5 lots adjoining, each 25x100—$600 each			3,000
7 lots	do.	each 25x100—$690 each	4,830
11 lots	do.	25x100	700
2 lots	do.	each 25x100—$710 each	1,420
1 lot	do.	25x100	830
2 lots	do.	25x100—$950 each	1,800
1 lot	do.	25x100	930
1 lot	do.	25x100	1,200
1 lot cor. 61 st and 5th-ave., 25x100			3,250
1 lot adjoining, 25x100			2,000
3 lots	do.	each 25x1000	5,700
2 lots	do.	each 25x100—$2,550 each	5,100
1 lot corner 62d-st., 25x100			3,000
1 lot on rear of 61st st., 25x100			1,500
1 lot adjoining, 25x100			1,000
4 lots	do.	each 25x100—$825 each	3,300
1 lot	do.	25x100	725
10 lots	do.	each 25x100—$700 each	7,000
2 lots	do.	each 25x100—$600 each	1,200
1 lot	do.	25x100	615
4 lots	do.	each 25x100—$600 each	2,400
1 lot	do.	25x100	585
5 lots	do.	each 25x100—$590 each	2,950
1 lot on rear, on 62d st., 25x100			700
1 lot adjoining, 25x100			690
1 lot	do.	25x100	670
1 lot	do.	25x100	650
2 lots	do.	each 25x100—$600 each	1,200
2 lots	do.	each 25x100—$610 each	1,220
6 lots	do.	each 25x100—$595 each	3,570
1 lot	do.	25x100	610
2 lots	do.	each 25x100—$605 each	1,210
1 lot	do.	25x100	600
1 lot	do.	25x100	605
1 lot	do.	25x100	625
4 lots	do.	each 25x100—$760 each	3,040
2 lots	do.	each 25x100—$650 each	1,700
1 lot	do.	25x100	900
1 lot	do.	25x100	950
1 lot	do.	29x100	100
1 lot	do.	25x100	1,200

By A. J. Bleecker.—Dec. 22.

1 lot cor. 64th-st. and 6th-av., 25x100			$1,800
6 lots adjoining, each 25x100—$1,225 each			7,350
1 lot cor. 65th-st., 25x100			1,800
1 lot on rear on 64th-st., 25x100			615
4 lots adjoining, each 25x100, $580 each			2,320
8 lots	do	each 25x100, 500 each	4,000
4 lots	do	each 25x100, 495 each	1,980
2 lots	do	each 25x100, 505 each	1,000
2 lots	do	each 25x100, 495 each	990
1 lot	do	25x100,	510
2 lots	do	each 25x100, 500 each	1,000
5 lots on rear on 65th-st., each 25x100, $502 50 ea.			3,016
2 lots adjoining, each 25x100, $495 each			990
4 lots	do	each 25x100, 497 50 each	1,990
4 lots	do	each 25x100, 497 50 each	1,990
2 lots	do	each 25x100, 505 each	1,010
1 lot	do	25x100,	500
4 lots	do	each 25x100, 510 each	2,040
1 lot

MEDICAL.

REMOVAL.—A CARD.—DR. S. S. FITCH, author of Six Lectures on the Prevention and Cure of Consumption, has removed his office from No. 707 to No. 714 Broadway, New-York. All consultations and examinations of chest, gratis.

AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL—FOR THE CURE OF COUGHS, COLDS, HOARSENESS, BRONCHITIS, WHOOPING-COUGH, CROUP, ASTHMA and CONSUMPTION.—Of all the numerous medicines extant, (and some of them valuable) for the cure of pulmonary complaints, nothing has ever been found which could compare in its effects with this Preparation. Others cure sometimes, but at all times and in all diseases of the lungs and throat where medicine can give relief, this will do it. It is pleasant to take, and perfectly safe in accordance with the directions. We do not advertise for the information of those who have tried it, but those who have not. Families that have known its value will not be without it, and by its timely use, they are secure from the dangerous consequences of Coughs and Colds, which neglected, ripen into fatal consumption. The Diploma of the Massachusetts Institute was awarded to this preparation by the Board of Judges, in September, 1847; also, the Medals of the three great Institutes of Art, in this country; also the Diplomas of the Ohio Institutes at Cincinnati, has been given to the CHERRY PECTORAL, by their Government, in consideration of its extraordinary excellence and usefulness in curing affections of the Lungs and Throat.

Read the following cousion founded on the long experience of the eminent Physician of the Port and City of

ST. JOHNS May 8, 1851.

DR. J. C. AYER: Five years trial of your CHERRY PECTORAL in my practice has proven what I foresaw from its composition, must be true, that it eradicates and cures the colds and coughs to which we, in this section, are peculiarly liable. I think its equal has not yet been discovered, nor do I know how a better remedy can be made for the distempers of the Throat and Lungs.

J. J. BURTON, M. D., F. R. S.

See what it has done on a wasted constitution, not only in the following cases, but a thousand more:

SUDBURY, Jan. 24, 1851.

DR. AYER: In the month of July last I was attacked by a violent diarrhœa in the mines of California. I returned to San Francisco in hope of receiving benefit from a change of climate and diet. My diarrhœa ceased, but was followed by a severe cough—and much soreness. I finally started for home, was received no benefit from the voyage. My cough continued to grow worse, and when I arrived in New York, I was at once marked by my acquaintances as a victim of consumption. I must confess that I saw no sufficient reason to doubt what my friends all believed. At this time I commenced taking your truly invaluable medicine with little expectation of deriving any benefit from its use. You would not receive the much valued return if I did not say to the afflicted, through you, that my health, in the space of eight months, is fully restored. I attribute it to the use of your CHERRY PECTORAL.

Yours truly, WILLIAM W. SMITH.

WASHINGTON, Pa., April 12, 1848.

DEAR SIR: Feeling that I have been spared from a premature grave, through your instrumentality by the providence of God, I will take the liberty to express to you my gratitude. A Cough and the alarming symptoms of Consumption had reduced me too low to leave me anything like hope, when my physician brought me a bottle of your "PECTORAL." It seemed to afford immediate relief, and now in a few weeks time has restored me to health. If it will do for others what it has done for me, you are certainly one of the benefactors of mankind. Sincerely wishing you every blessing, I am, very respectfully, yours,

JOHN J. CLARKE, Rector of St. Peter's Church.

With such assurance and from such men, no stronger proof can be adduced, unless it be from its effects upon trial. Prepared and sold by JAMES C. AYER,

Practical Chemist, Lowell, Mass.

Sold by A. B. & D. SANDS, corner Fulton and William-streets, RUSHTON, CLARK & CO., C. H. RING, T. T. GREEN, and all the Druggists in New-York; Mrs. HAYES, No. 175 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, and by all dealers in medicine everywhere.

DR. SHAW ON CONSUMPTION.—There is, perhaps no disease, with which our country is affected, which sweeps off annually so many victims, as that fell destroyer of the human race, Consumption. What a vast amount of suffering might be saved the human family if they would but avail themselves in season of the remedies which nature has provided for her children, and which science has reduced to such a form as to be within the reach of all. Far be it from us to tamper with those who are suffering with this painful disease. In offering you a remedy, we do not ask you to rely upon the representation of those who might be interested by the most mercenary motives but we give you the deliberate testimony of some of the most respectable physicians, that WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY, has established for itself a reputation that cannot be assailed. Dr WM A. SHAW, of Washington, N. C., writes under date of May 1, 1846 as follows:

"I have been in the habit of decided beneficial effects from its use, especially in Asthma, and Chronic Cough of spasmodic character. I have used the Wild Cherry a great deal in practice, and with marked good results in those cases of great nervous mobility, and irritability, to which phthisical patients are subject. I have no doubt it is the best form in which the effects of Prussic acid may be had as a sedative on the constitution without danger to the patient. Every one knows the reputation of the Turpentine and Balsam constituents in protracted coughs. The combination of these principles in WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY is ingenious and judicious.

"Medicines are justly distrusted, the Patent Medicines in general, but candor must discriminate between outrageous nostrums and humbugs and those medicines which have proven salutary, and in many well attested cases, curative."

None is genuine unless signed I. BUTTS on the wrapper. For sale wholesale and retail by A. B. & D. SANDS, General Agents, No. 100 Fulton st; THOMAS & MAXWELL, No. 86 William-st; JOHN MILHAU, No. 183 Broadway; Astor and Irving House Drug Stores, No. 110 Broadway.

DOCTOR VAN HAMBERT'S GERMAN FEMALE RENOVATING PILLS.—Both in the female infirmary and in private practice, Doctor VAN HAMBERT, of Germany, has used these pills in the unbelievable cases. For diseases peculiar to females, they can be relied on as a certain, speedy and unfailing remedy. They have been in use about twenty years, in this country, and have received the approval of some of the most distinguished physicians in this city. There is no prescription whose effects have been able to compare with these pills, in the treatment of females; and it is not too much to say that the immense sale has been more than the combined effects of all other remedies. Those who have used them know what an invaluable legacy Doctor VAN HAMBERT has left the world in these pills, and they are willing to certify to their efficacy. By their use, females may rely upon obtaining speedy relief, whereby health is restored, and the form of healthy countenance gives place to the roseate hues of health.

Price $1 per box.

N.B.—Purchase none, unless they have the certificate of copyright on the wrapper, and the written signatures of H. C. VAN HAMBERT, M. D., on the duty stamp around each box, and E. M. GUION,

General Agent for United States, America,

No. 127 Bowery, corner Grand-st.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—THE MOST CERTAIN REMEDY FOR THE CURE OF DROPSY.—Mr. JAMES SMITH, of Oxford-st., Mancaester, suffered for years from a dropsical complaint; his body and legs were swollen to a most alarming extent, and no hopes whatever were entertained of his recovery; he was for some time in the hospital, besides having taken every variety of medicine usually prescribed for the cure of the dropsy, yet all proved useless, and his case was pronounced incurable. HOLLOWAY'S PILLS were then resorted to which soon had the effect of improving in his health, and by using them for a time now he is perfectly cured of that direful complaint, by taking these wonderful Pills. Sold by all venders of medicine in the British Empire, and by those in the United States, in pots and boxes, 37½ cents, 87 cents, and $1 50 each. Wholesale, by the principal drug houses in the Union, and by Messrs. A. B. & D. SANDS, New-York, and by the Proprietor, No. 244 Strand, London.

FOR CHAPPED HANDS.—THE PURE OLD PALM SOAP is one of the best remedies in use. It is very highly recommended to those whose skin is tender and being made from a vegetable oil, is consequently very healing and emollient in its properties. It can be had in small packages of six cakes, (at a low price,) for trial, at the manufactory of W. HULL'S SON, No. 108 Cliff-st. See CHILTON'S certificate:

"Having tried the Old Palm Soap, manufactured by W. HULL'S SON, I can recommend it as being an excellent quality of toilet soap. The healing properties of palm oil, which are well known, must render this soap preferable to Castile soap for the same uses.

JAMES B. CHILTON, M.D., Chemist."

RELIEF GUARANTEED in five minutes to all who use HOWES' Hygeian Hoarhound, Liverwort and Asparagus

COUGH CANDY,

the most pleasant and effective remedy ever known for the instant cure of Coughs, Colds and Hoarseness.

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And by Druggists generally throughout the United States.

DR. PRESTON'S FEMALE PANACEA, Nos. 1, 2 and 3, is a remedy which applies to every disease and irregularity. Relief guaranteed in all cases, when taken with advice. Sent by mail with full directions. Price $1 per number. Office No. 365 Bowery. Consultations day and evening.

DR. BERON'S CELEBRATED FEMALE PILLS.—This wonderful and justly celebrated remedy can be had at his office, or may be sent by mail to any address. Office corner of Broadway and Houston-st., over the drug store. The doctor attends exclusively to an office practice. Hours from 9 o'clock, A. M., till 12, and from 6 till 9 P. M.

COAL.

PITTSTON COAL.—The PENNSYLVANIA COAL CO., is prepared to furnish superior White Ash Pittston Coal of all sizes, clean and in good order, suitable for steam, shipping, and domestic purposes, from its boats, or yards in this city, Williamsburg and Brooklyn. The Company's facilities are such as to enable it to give good dispatch to vessels loading at New-York, or at Port Rwen.

Particular attention given to the delivery of Coal for domestic purposes.

Apply at the office, corner of Broadway and Wall-st.; or yards, West near Morton-st., corner of Fourteenth-st and 8th-av., and foot of Gouverneur-st, city; foot of North Tenth-st., Williamsburg, and foot of Gold-st., Brooklyn.

COAL IS YET CHEAP at the Yard No. 9 Christopher-st. Peach Orchard, Black Heath, Lehigh, Liverpool, Cannel, &c., &c., of the best quality, screened, clean, and delivered to all parts of the city. Orders by mail promptly attended to.

M. ALLEGON, Jr., & CO.,

No. 9 Christopher-st., near 6th-av.

$4 50 PER TON.—Best quality Peach Orchard Red Ash Coal, nut size. Stove and Egg at lowest market price. Also best quality Blacksmith Coal, very cheap, from yard No. 107 Anthony-st., near Broadway.

PREMIUM PHŒNIX SAFE.—The Phœnix Safe, manufactured by PIERCE & VALENTINE, No. 122 Water-st., New-York, has proved itself superior to any and all that have been tested in accidental or experimental fires. It was awarded the highest Premium (a Gold Medal) at the late Fair of the American Institute. Being constructed upon scientific principles, it will remain unchanged in any climate, and is the only Safe made free from dampness and fire-proof. A complete assortment now for sale, at No. 122 Water st., near Wall-st., New-York.

MRS. ROBINSON HAS REMOVED her CLEAR STARCHING ESTABLISHMENT from No. 39 Mercer-st. to Newtown, L. I., where she has every facility for Bleaching and Refinishing Laces and Muslin, and other articles entrusted to her care, in a neat and beautiful manner. Particular attention paid to Lace and Muslin Window Curtains, which she will return this season. Ladies will please leave a note or card of address at H. J. KIERSTED'S Drug Store, Collamore House, corner of Spring-st. and Broadway, which will be punctually attended to

COL. P. BROADWAY, ATTORNEY and COUNSELLOR-AT-LAW and COMMISSIONER OF DEEDS for New-York and Illinois, No. 73 Nassau-st., at cor. John and Fulton-sts., N. Y.

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STRAKOSCH METROPOLITAN EMPORIUM, NO. 629 BROADWAY, AND NORTH MAIN-ST., Springfield, Mass.

CARLES & ADEY,

Dealers in Piano-Fortes, and Music Publishers,

Respectfully invite public inspection of their extensive and carefully selected stock of Piano-Fortes and Sheet Music.

PETER, PONS & Co.'s Pianos, so justly celebrated for the elegance of their construction, richness and durability of tone. The beautiful from Piano-Fortes. The First Premiums of the American Institute have been awarded to these Instruments, at the late Fair in Castle Garden.

The Grand Square Piano, with antique carvings, unrivalled for beauty in design and sweetness of tone, manufactured by the celebrated house of KNABE & GUEHLE, of Baltimore. The magnificent and powerful-toned Pianos, style a la Parisian, from the well known manufactory of G. N. SCHERR, Philadelphia.

Those about purchasing Pianos should visit this establishment. The Instruments are offered at the lowest cash prices of the makers.

MELODEONS AND SEBAPHINES,

With patent reeds and late improvements from the best makers.

ÆOLIAN PIANO-FORTES.—T. GILBERT & CO.'S Piano-Forte Warerooms, No. 333 Broadway, corner of Anthony-st., 2d floor. T. G & Co. are daily adding to their extensive assortment of instruments in their New-York rooms. They have Pianos, with or without the celebrated Æolian, to suit purchasers from all sections of the country, both as regards price and quality. The superiority of their instruments has long been beyond question, and as to prices T. G. & Co. urgently invite a comparison between theirs and those of any other manufacturer in the Union, confidently believing that from the peculiar facilities possessed by them, they are enabled to outstrip all competition. Second-hand Pianos taken in exchange, or bought for cash. A large assortment of second-hand Pianos always on hand, at prices from $50 up. Pianos with or without the Æolian, to let. Gilbert's Boudoir or Cottage Pianos, for small rooms. Prince's & Carhart's Melodeons, at low prices.

HORACE WATERS, Sole Agent.

PIANO FORTES.—The best assortment of Pianos in this city can be seen at the Warerooms of LINCOLN & THOMPSON, No. 419 Broadway, including Hallet, Davis & Co.'s celebrated Æolian Pianos, of new and improved scales, acknowledged superior to any other in the market. Also, a large variety from other distinguished New-York and Boston makers. Gilbert's and other second-hand with and without the Æolian, at various prices.

LINCOLN & THOMPSON, No. 441 Broadway.

MESSRS. LIGHTE & NEWTON, No. 32 Canal-st., in consequence of the increased demand and unrivaled popularity of their PIANO-FORTES, have extended their business, and are now prepared to offer to their friends, and the public, something a superior instrument, an extensive assortment, in plain and ornamented cases, of modern style, from 6½ to 7⅓ octave. Second-hand Pianos taken in exchange. Broadway Ware-rooms, No. 423

PIANO FORTES.—The finest assortment of Piano-fortes may be found at the spacious warerooms of N. P. B CURTISS, No. 447 Broadway, consisting of Geo. Hew's celebrated American Patent Action Pianos, with and without the Æolian Attachment, and Boardman & Gray's Pianos with and without the admired Dolce Companna Attachment. Also a variety of new, second-handed and Boudoir Pianos for sale and to let.

PIANO-FORTES.—T. H. CHAMBERS, No 385 Broadway, would respectfully solicit purchasers to call and examine his improved grand action Piano-Fortes. His well-earned reputation and practical experience, obtained during a long connection with one of the oldest manufactories, is a sufficient guarantee of the prime quality of the instruments he offers for sale.

PIANOS.—Six new and valuable Pianos, of 6⅞ and 7 octaves, warranted, and for sale very low. Also, several second hand Pianos, Watches, Segars, Plated Spoons and Forks, &c. Cash advances on Pianos Watches, Dry Goods, Groceries, &c., and goods bought and sold on commission.

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PIANOS AT MANUFACTURERS' PRICES.—Five new seven octave rosewood, round corners, for sale at the lowest manufacturers' price, for cash. Also one second hand 7 octave rosewood piano—price $225. All warranted. Apply at the manufactory of McDONALD BROTHERS, No. 291 Bowery.

A PIANO-FORTE COST $225—two months since, will be sold for $180, on account of sickness. It is 6⅞ octave, Rosewood case—by one of the best makers. Can be seen for a few days at C. WILLIAMS' Cabinet Warerooms, No. 127 Fulton-st., New York.

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PRINCE & CO.'S MELODEONS.—The original PRINCE MELODEON, which has stood the test of years, and proved itself a superior instrument to those of any other make, can be had only of the sole agents, WM. HALL & SON, No. 239 Broadway, opposite the Park.

PIANO-FORTES for $55, $65, $120 and $130. A fine Harrison Piano, $260. A Gilbert Æolian Piano, $280. One without Æolian, $240—warranted, for sale by C. F. HILL, No. 54 Great Jones-st.

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INSURANCE.

THE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, OFFICE, No. 56 Wall street.

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL, £2,000,000, or $10,000,000. Paid up Capital.....£200,000 } Or Two and a
Surplus and Reserved Fund,..£268,000 } Quarter Million of Dollars.

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In addition to the ordinary modes of Insurance, parties may, by depositing with the Company 2½ per cent. on the amount at risk, have their dwelling houses insured against loss by fire, as long as the deposit remains with the Company.

FOR EXAMPLE: A deposit of $125 (which is 2½ per cent. on the sum insured,) insures $5,000 in a first class house, the interest on which, $7 50, is the cost, instead of $12 50 per annum; the difference of expense will, in a few years, save the whole sum deposited, and the risk, trouble and expense of renewing entirely obviated. This mode of insurance is neither new or untried; it prevails almost universally in Philadelphia, where the "Contributionship" was established under the auspices of Dr. Franklin, just a century ago, viz: in 1752, and still exists one of the richest and most prosperous Insurance Companies on the Continent.

REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—Insurance Buildings, corner Wall and William-streets, Nos. 10 and 11, ground floor. This Company having their capital of $150,000 paid in, in cash, and securely invested, are prepared to insure against loss and damage by fire, on favorable terms.

The charter of this Company provides, that after paying interest to the stockholders, at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, four-fifths of the remaining profits are to be divided among the assured in scrip bearing interest, which scrip is to be redeemable in cash whenever the accumulated profits and capital shall amount to $1,000,000.

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THE BROOKLYN FIRE INSURANCE CO.—ORGANIZED IN 1824.—Offices, No. 49 Fulton-st. Brooklyn, No. 6 Merchants' Exchange, Wall-st., New-York. Have their Capital (as also a handsome surplus) invested in the most undoubted securities, and continue to insure Buildings, Merchandise, Furniture, and other personal property, Vessels in port, and their Cargoes, upon as favorable terms as any other similar institution.

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OFFICE OF THE CITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 61 Wall-st. 4th Month, 5th, 1852.—This Company, with a CASH CAPITAL OF $210,000 with a surplus of over $100,000, insures against loss or damage by fire, on favorable terms.

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Wm. H. Falle,	Ralph Mead,	Wm. C. White,
Joseph W. Corlies,	Richard Field,	John J. Walker.
John D. Wright,	Elias Hicks.	Chas. H. Marshall,
Abraham Bell,	Irad Hawley,	Elisha Riggs.

GEO. S. FOX, President.

SAMUEL TOWNSEND, Secretary.

LIFE INSURANCE.—THE MANHATTAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY—Cash Capital, $100,000 independently of the premium fund. Office, No. 146 Broadway, corner of Liberty-st. This Company continues to insure against all manner of life risks on most favorable terms. Persons may insure in this Company either with or without participating in the profits.

ABRAM DUBOIS, M. D., at the office daily from 2 to 3 o'clock, P. M. California permits granted at greatly reduced rates

A. A. ALVORD, President.

C. Y. WEMPLE, Secretary.

N. D. MORGAN, Actuary.

BUILDING ASSOCIATION AND GENERAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, corner of Tryon-row and Chatham-st., in the Harlem Railroad Buildings, are taking risks on rents, buildings, &c., on the most favorable terms. JOHN BRUGH, President.

DANIEL BARNES, Secretary.

NOTICE.—The Firm of AMASA L. CAZE & CO. Furniture Dealers, No. 169 Canal-st., is this day mutually dissolved.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 15, 1852.

SCHOOLS.

ASTORIA FEMALE INSTITUTE.

THE ASTORIA FEMALE INSTITUTE, Mrs. HOWARD and Miss FREEMAN Principals, will reopen for the reception of Pupils on WEDNESDAY, the 15th of September.

For circulars, apply at the Institute, or of Messrs. NEWMAN & IVISON, No. 199 Broadway. Pupils received at any time.

WRITING, BOOK-KEEPING, &c.—Class-rooms No. 377 Broadway, near Walker-st. Hours of instruction, 9 A. M. to 9 P. M. The design of "FOSTER'S Commercial Institute" is to furnish young gentlemen who have completed their general education, as well as adults, who are seeking mercantile employment, an opportunity of attaining, without loss of time, a practical knowledge of those branches which are essential to success in the active concerns of life. Writing, Book-keeping, and Commercial Arithmetic, are taught by Mr. FOSTER upon sound and indisputable principles, to the entire exclusion of the modern "six or twelve lesson" charlatanry; and students are qualified to discharge the duties of the counting-house in an expeditious and superior manner.

Gentlemen who are *familiar with the details of business*, may attain, under Mr. FOSTER'S instruction, a competent knowledge of the principles of double entry in the short space of one week.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, at GEORGETOWN, District of Columbia.—Mrs. Gen. T. WHEELER, informs the members of Congress and the public generally, that she has opened a school for Young Ladies, on Prospect-st., Georgetown. Her course embraces the elementary as well as the ornamental and higher branches of education. She is assisted by experienced and approved teachers, and respectfully solicits a share of public patronage.

Mrs. W. refers to the following friends and patrons:

Rev. Mr. Tillinghast, Georgetown.
Rev. Mr. Caldwell, "
Rev. Mr. Bryson, "
Rev. Mr. Cox, "
Hon. R. J. Bowie, Washington.
Richard Ellison, No. 14 Front-st., New-York.

DANCING CLASSES FOR GENTLEMEN.—The new system adopted this season, for the first time, proves a very advantageous to the pupils, and limits of their entrance is the time during the season. Lessons on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY EVENINGS. General practice of all the dances, with a band of music on Saturday evenings. Ladies' and children's classes on WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS. A. DODWORTH No. 306 Broadway.

FINANCIAL.

OFFICE MICHIGAN SOUTHERN AND NORTHERN INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANIES, No. 74 Beaver-st.
NEW-YORK, Dec 13, 1852.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—A Dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT. upon the capital stock of these Companies has been declared from the earnings of the current six months, and will be paid in cash at the Treasurer's Office in New-York, on and after the 3d day of January next, to stockholders who shall be such at the closing of the books on the 20th inst. The transfer books will be closed at 3 o'clock P. M. on the 20th inst., and remain closed until the 4th day of January next.

A new issue of stock, equal to ten per cent. in amount upon the existing stock of the Companies, will be made at the same time, and distributed pro rata, and at par, among the stockholders who shall be such at the closing of the books. Payment for such new stock may be made at any time during the month of January. Interest will be charged upon all deferred payments, and the right to take the stock will be forfeited in all cases where payment is not made before the 1st day of February.

By order of the Directors.

EDWIN C. LITCHFIELD, Treasurer.

STATE CITY AND RAILROAD BONDS.—The undersigned offer for sale the following desirable securities viz:

CALIFORNIA STATE SEVEN PER CENT BONDS.
CALIFORNIA STATE (war loan) SEVEN PER CENT BONDS.
CALIFORNIA STATE (war loan) TEN PER CENT BONDS.
CITY OF NORFOLK SIX PER CENT BONDS.
CITY OF COVINGTON, Ky., (guaranteed by Covington and Lexington Railroad Company,) SIX PER CENT BONDS.
FAYETTE COUNTY, Ky., (guaranteed by Covington and Lexington Railroad Company,) SIX PER CENT BONDS.
ALABAMA AND TENNESSEE SEVEN PER CENT RAILROAD BONDS.
EVANSVILLE AND ILLINOIS SEVEN PER CENT RAILROAD BONDS.
HAMILTON AND EATON SEVEN PER CENT RAILROAD BONDS.
LAWRENCEBRGH AND UPPER MISSISSIPPI SEVEN PER CENT BONDS.

HAIGHT & McLEAN, No. 16 Merchants' Exchange.

OFFICE OF THE ROCHESTER AND SYRACUSE RAILROAD COMPANY—CANANDAIGUA, Oct. 8, 1852.—NOTICE.—An installment of twenty dollars per share on the scrip stock of this Company is required to be paid on the 20th day of Oct., instant, and the dividends due on said scrip stock, (being ten dollars per share,) is required to be paid on the 1st day of Feb. next.

By paying the last installment on the 10th day of Jan. next, instead of 1st Feb., with interest on both of said installments from the 1st day of Aug. last to the time of payment, and on the surrender of the scrip certificates, the scripholders will be entitled to full stock with the future dividends.

Payments of the said installments may be made at the Offices of Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., New-York; J. E. THAYER & BROTHER, Boston; at the Bank of Syracuse, Bank of Auburn, Rochester City Bank, and at this Office.

By order of the Board of Directors.

CHAS SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

BANK OF NEW-YORK.—The Charter of the Bank of New-York will expire on the 31st December, instant. An Association under the General Banking Law has been formed to take its place; and will commence business on the 3d of January, 1853.

The President and Directors of the present Bank have this day declared a final dividend of *thirty-eight and a half* per cent. of the profits of the bank—which will be paid to the stockholders, or their legal representatives, at the banking house on the 31st December, inst.

On the same day, an instalment of *fifty* per cent. on the additional capital of the new bank will be required to be paid, when certificates for the stock will be issued.

The books of transfer and subscription will be closed on the 11th inst.

By order of the Board of Directors,

A. P. HALSEY, Cashier.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK. ALBANY, Nov 30.—Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes of the PRATTSVILLE BANK, at Prattsville, (an individual bank,) must be presented at the office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York, for payment, within two years from the date of this notice, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the notes issued by the above bank will be given up to said bank.

DANIEL B. ST JOHN.

d2-law2y F Superintendent.

BANK DEPARTMENT—ALBANY, June 3, 1852. Notice is hereby given in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes of the ADAMS BANK, at Ashford, Cattaraugus County (an individual bank) must be presented at the office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York for payment within two years from the date of this notice, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the notes issued by the said bank will be given up to said Bank.

je4'52-law2y F D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY.—DIVIDEND NOTICE.—The Directors of the New York and Erie Railroad Company have this day declared a dividend of four (4) per cent. on the Capital Stock, for the six months ending Dec 31, payable on the 15th day of Jan. next. The transfer books will be closed on the 31st inst., and remain closed till the 16th day of Jan. 1853. By order of the Board of Directors

NEW YORK, Dec 23, 1852. NATHANIEL MARSH, Secretary.

CREDITS ON CHINA, INDIA, &c.—Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, New-York, are prepared to issue Mercantile Credits, Circular Notes, and Letters of Credit on the Oriental Bank of London, available at all the branches and agencies of that establishment, as follows:

Canton, Hong-Kong, Shanghai,	China.	Madras, Bombay, Calcutta,	Columbo, Kandy, Singapore, Ceylon.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK GAS-LIGHT COMPANY, Dec. 23, 1852.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION for thirteen Directors of this Company will be held on MONDAY, the 10th day of January next, at the Office, No. 174 Centre-st., from 11 to 12 o'clock A. M. The transfer book will be closed from the 24th inst. until after the election. By order.

C. L. EVERITT, Secretary.

OHIO STATE INTEREST, JANUARY, 1853.—The Interest on the Public Debt of the State of Ohio, payable in the City of New-York, Jan 3, 1853, will be paid by the undersigned, Agent of the Commissioner of the Sinking Fund of the State of Ohio, at his office, No. 64 Beaver-st.

ALFRED S. EDGERTON, Agent.

BANK OF NORTH AMERICA.—NEW-YORK, December 15, 1852.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of three and one half (3½) per cent. payable to the Stockholders on and after January 3, 1853. The transfer books will be closed from the 18th inst. to the day of payment.

I. SEYMOUR, Cashier.

GROCERS' BANK.—A dividend of three and one-half (3½) per cent on the Capital Stock of this institution will be paid to the Stockholders on and after MONDAY, 3d day of Jan. next. By order of the Board.

SAML. B. WHITE, Cashier.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1852.

CREDITS, &c., FOR THE PACIFIC.—Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, New-York, issue Credits and Bills of Exchange, available at night, on the following places on the West Coast: LIMA, VALPARAISO, PANAMA. SAN FRANCISCO.

STEAMER DRAFTS, for any amount, payable at sight, without discount, in any part of England, Ireland, Scotland, Wales, France and Germany, for sale by W. & J. T. TAPSCOTT & CO., No. 86 South-st.

FOX AND WISCONSIN 12½ PER CENT IMPROVEMENT SCRIP.—The interest coupons due January 1st, prox., on the above Scrip issued to M. L. MARTIN by the State of Wisconsin, will be paid at the office of SIMEON DRAPER, No. 46 Pine-st., New-York.

METROPOLITAN BANK—DIVIDEND.—The Directors of this Bank have declared a Dividend of Four Per Cent. payable on MONDAY, Jan. 3, 1853. The Transfer Book will be closed on the 24th inst., and reopened on MONDAY, the 3d proximo.

J. E. WILLIAMS, Cashier.

SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS OF THE NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY, reimbursable in 1867, with semi-annual interest coupons attached; for sale by BLATCHFORD & RAINSFORD, No. 39 William-st.

THE INTEREST COUPONS on the CITY OF CHICAGO WATER LOAN BONDS, due on the 1st January proximo, will be paid at the Banking House of DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

SIX PER CENT. BONDS of the DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL CO., Coupons attached; for sale by CURTIS, BEALS & FEARING, No. 40 Wall-st.

THE EASTERN BANK OF WASHINGTON, D. C., is redeemed at No. 146 Bowery. @ ½ per cent.

TO AUCTIONEERS.—The Boston *Daily Journal*, the Philadelphia *Pennsylvania Inquirer*, and Baltimore *American*, the three Papers having the largest commercial circulation in the respective cities in which they are published. Advertising in either or all of them can be done at the advertising house of W. H. M'DONALD, 103 Nassau-st., corner of Ann-street, at the very lowest office rates

YEAST POWDER.—B. T. BABBITT is the original inventor of the Chemical Yeast Powder, which is prepared and sold by him at Nos. 79 and 70 Washington-st., New-York, in its cans. Those who purchase should see that they get that with the above name on.

RAILROADS.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI, AND CLEVELAND AND ERIE RAILROADS.—WINTER ARRANGEMENTS.—On and after Monday, Dec. 20, Passenger Trains leave as follows:

Cleveland for Columbus at 9 A. M. and 9 P. M.; Cleveland for Erie at 7 A. M. and 8:10 P. M.; Erie for Cleveland at 3:30 A. M and 3:30 P. M.; Columbus for Cleveland at 12 M and 11 P.M.; Shelby for Cleveland at 2:30 A. M. and 3:22 P. M.; Shelby for Columbus at 12:35 A. M. and 12:30 P. M.

FREIGHT AND STOCK TRAINS.—Erie for Cleveland at 7:15 A. M.; Cleveland for Erie at 8:30 A. M.; Cleveland for Columbus at 6:15 A. M.; Columbus for Cleveland at 6:15 A. M.

RAILROAD CONNECTIONS—At Erie with the Erie and Buffalo Road for New-York and Boston, via Dunkirk, and the New York and Erie Road, and via Buffalo and the Buffalo and Albany and Hudson River Roads to New-York, and the Western Road to Boston; At Columbus with the Columbus and Xenia and Little Miami Roads to Cincinnati; At Galion with the Bellefontaine and Indiana Road to Marion; At Shelby with the Sandusky and Newark Road to Monroeville, Toledo and Chicago; and at Cleveland with the Pittsburg Road to Pittsburg, Baltimore and Philadelphia.

STAGE CONNECTIONS—At Grafton with Elyria, Medina and Wooster; At New-London with Ashland; At Columbus with Circleville, Chillicothe and Portsmouth.

O. A. KNIGHT, Agent, Cleveland.
H. NOTTINGHAM, Agent, Erie.
N. SOUTHARD, Agent, Columbus.
J. P. DAVIS, Agent, Shelby.

Office of the Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati and Cleveland and Erie Railroad Company, Cleveland, Dec. 18, 1852.

A. STONE, Jr., Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD —WINTER ARRANGEMENT.—NOV. 1, 1852.

TRAINS OUT OF NEW YORK.

Accommodation and Special Trains leave at 7 and 11:30 A M; 4 and 5 P. M; through to New-Haven.

At 9:10 A. M.,

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK CITY.

HISTORICAL SOCIETY'S LECTURES.

Life and Character of John Hampden.

BY REV. WILLIAM ALLEN, D. D.

The third lecture before the Historical Society at Metropolitan Hall, was, owing to the severity of the weather, but thinly attended. At 8, P. M., the President, Hon. LUTHER BRADISH, introduced Rev. WM. ALLEN, D.D., of Bowdoin College, Me., who, he said, had kindly come, at considerable inconvenience, to deliver a lecture on their invitation. The reverend lecturer's discourse was on the life and character of JOHN HAMPDEN, of whose noble patriotism, amiability in social life and uprightness in political trials, he treated with considerable ability, and entered on an interesting review of the proofs in favor of and against the question, whether he was identical with the JOHN HAMPDEN whom WINSLOW mentions as having visited the pilgrim fathers at Plymouth in 1623. Equality as to civil rights, said the lecturer, might exist in some communities; but equality as to virtues and illustrious deeds was not to be found on the earth. There were always among men captains of hundreds and captains of thousands. In the records of History we saw names rise up in giant distinctness; some whose iron sinews and hard feats alone had made them known to our times; some known because of the great battles which they fought—or, rather, the battles which had been fought for them by hot-brained soldiery. Bush was the great Grecian general who wept fretfully because his arm had not more room to work. Such, too, was the modern ALEXANDER, whose eagle of victory had soared over the world. Some men were famous for their excellence in poetry, in music and in sculpture; others, again, for philosophy, which had penetrated into the depths of creation, and opened to our contemplation the ways of Him who gave to the insect his wings, and fixed the heavenly systems. There, too, had been famous orators, who had borne away the public mind in their defence of liberty; and noble patriots, who had given their lives for the general good, and stood in the deadly breach for their country's rights. [Applause.]

If there were a man in history learned, skilful, and eloquent, of enlarged views, comprehending the welfare of the whole country, placed in a position attracting to himself the eyes of the country, and never betraying the trust reposed in him, nor disappointing the hopes that upon him rested, admired by friend and foe, amiable and lovely in character, the unshaken and resolute patriot, closing his career by an honorable death in the high places of the field, and if this man had a certain association with our country,—it occurred to his mind that by presenting to them his life and character—the life and character of the patriot JOHN HAMPDEN—he might be the means of commending his excellence to their approval, and that some perhaps might be allured, and stimulated to imitate and approve his virtues. According to a recent statement of the Rev. Dr. CROWELL of Newport, DANIEL WEBSTER once remarked, OLIVER CROMWELL and JOHN HAMPDEN were the men. CROMWELL was a Statesman every inch, but HAMPDEN was a man of whom he wanted to know more than Lord NUGENT had told us. He wanted to learn the associations of his early life—to know something about the boy as well as the man. JOHN HAMPDEN was one of the most illustrious men in English history. He manfully stood up in support of the rights and liberty of the people against the monarch. Taking into consideration his visit to the Pilgrim Fathers at Plymouth, a brief review of his life and character might not be out of place at this season, when their first landing was commemorated. The Reverend Lecturer then proceeded to give a biographical sketch of the life of the noble patriot, dwelling on such incidents as illustrated the firmness and heroism of his character. His father, WM. HAMPDEN, lived in Buckinghamshire, where JOHN was born. His grandfather, on the mother's side was a CROMWELL, and HAMPDEN and the Protector, OLIVER CROMWELL were cousins-german. In early youth JOHN was wild, and ran into many excesses; but reformed soon, and at the age of 27 occupied a seat in Parliament, when he concurred in the general measures for restraining abuses, and the remonstrance against the marriage of CHARLES with the Infanta of France. This was the time when a Parliamentary party was first formed as a check on the monarch. The King, incensed at the course pursued by the Parliament and the spirit of opposition shown, dismissed them after the first year; nor did his wrath end here. He followed them, and several felt the weight of his anger. How was it that JOHN HAMPDEN, who had made himself prominent and obnoxious to the King, escaped at this time? English history was silent on the subject; but the relation given by WINSLOW, of his visit to the Indian Chief, MASSASOIT, in 1623, accompanied by "Master JOHN HAMPDEN," threw light on it. It was more than probable that HAMPDEN escaped any persecution at this period by going at Plymouth. On the various authorities relative to this subject, he would go into more fully by and bye. In two years after the Parliament was re-assembled, and HAMPDEN was returned, as also to the Parliament formed sixteen years after. In the summer of 1634, he met with a great affliction in the death of his beloved wife, to whom he had been united for sixteen years, and had borne him ten children. On her monument he had inscribed the following: "In her pilgrimage, the stay and comfort of her neighbors; in life, the glory of all her family, the delight and happiness of tender parents, and the pride and blessing of her husband." It was in 1637 the momentous trial occurred, in which he disputed with CHARLES the right of exacting ship-money. His noble stand against this odious imposition made him the most popular man in England. Before this, HAMPDEN was of repute rather in his own county than through the kingdom; but then his name was on all tongues, and men enquired who and what he was that dared thus, at his own risk and cost, defend the liberties of the people. After the decision against him in this case, it was raised that he and his cousin, OLIVER CROMWELL, had conceived the purpose of sailing for America; but they were both prevented by an order of Government. This, the lecturer considered, to be improbable—that HAMPDEN, then the champion of the people—on whom all eyes rested as the pilot to guide them through—would at such a time forsake his post. When Charles went into the House of Parliament with 500 armed men, to arrest HAMPDEN, and four other obnoxious members, it was a noble reply of the speaker: "I have neither eyes to see, nor tongue to speak in this place, except as the House direct me." The baffled monarch was in a ridiculous position, and answered, "Since the birds have flown, I hope the House will send them to me as soon as they return." But the House were not inclined to become bird-catchers to the King. [Applause.] When Parliament again assembled, the City Trainbands formed in procession, and conducted the five obnoxious members into Westminster, and a petition was framed that the kingdom might be put into a position of defence, which was brought up by 4,000 knights and gentlemen, who offered their services to the House of Commons.

The lecturer, after briefly speaking of the subsequent career of HAMPDEN, gave a description of his death. In his dying moments he offered the following beautiful prayer: "O, Lord God of Hosts! great is thy mercy, just and holy are thy dealings unto us, sinful men. Save me, O Lord! if it be thy good will, from the jaws of death; pardon my manifold transgressions. O Lord! save my bleeding country; have these realms in thy especial keeping; confound and crush to dust those who would rob the people of their liberties and lawful prerogatives; let the King see his error, and turn the hearts of his wicked counsellors from their malicious and wicked designs. Lord Jesus! receive my soul. O Lord! save my country. O Lord! be merciful to——." Here the voice of this illustrious patriot failed him, and, falling back in his bed, he died, at the age of 49 years. This was in 1643, on his birthday and on his wedding-day, June 24.

The lecturer then dwelt on the estimation in which the character of the great patriot was held by his contemporaries, and the love with which his memory was cherished. He went into a detail of his family relations and domestic life. Referring to the disputed point whether the JOHN HAMPDEN who figured in the British Parliament were identical with the JOHN HAMPDEN who accompanied WINSLOW to visit the sick Indian Chief, he said it was a matter of interest to us Americans, and went fully into the argument adduced on both sides. He concurred in the opinion that it was one and the same person. The coincidence of time, and name, and circumstance, was too strong to warrant any other conclusion, unless the contrary were proved, which was not. It was highly probable that in 1642 and '43, the question of ship money having been decided, HAMPDEN was inclined to secure his safety from the animosity of CHARLES by a visit to the New-England Pilgrims. The lecturer in dwelling on the estimation in which his character has been universally held, quoted the familiar lines from GRAY'S Elegy, in which the patriot's name gained new immortality, and took occasion to speak of the honored statesmen of our own country whose closing hours were cheered by that beautiful poem. In both were shown that the "path of glory leads unto the grave." Over his bust, in Stowe's temple of British Worthies, were the words: "With great courage and consummate ability he began the noble work of defending the liberties of his country; he supported them in Parliament and died for them in the field." The lecturer concluded in brilliant peroration by saying that he did not know of any name in history which shone with such lustre as that of JOHN HAMPDEN. He met all hazards with a dauntless breast. More than two hundred years had flown since he passed away from earth, but his character still lived—a model after which to fashion greatness—a standard by which to estimate true worth.

STABBING AND PROBABLE MURDER.—Just before daylight yesterday morning, another violent case of "using the knife" took place in the Fourteenth Ward, as follows: It appears that within a few minutes of 4 o'clock A.M., Mr. JAMES CONWAY, a butcher, residing in Columbia-street, was returning home from a ball at MEILD'S Saloon, when he got into company with a man named WILLIS, and they went into an oyster saloon situated at the southeast corner of Grand-street and Broadway. In a short time an altercation commenced between them regarding some horse-racing matters. After many high words had passed, the man WILLIS (or WILSON,) drew a knife and, plunged it into CONWAY'S right side twice, inflicting a serious, and perhaps, fatal wound, at each stroke. Dr. CREESMAN was immediately called in and dressed the wounds, but we learn that he entertains much doubt of the recovery of the man. Mr. CONWAY was removed to his residence, No. 89 Columbia-street, and WILLIS, making his escape, has not yet been arrested.

NEW-YORK CITY.

FAIR FOR THE RELIEF OF THE AGED POOR.—We dropped in, for a short time last evening, upon the Fair of the Ladies Union Aid Society, at Metropolitan Hall, and were pleased to see that in spite of the very hardest kind of weather, there was a goodly gathering of purchasers. The object which the Society has in view, makes its success particularly gratifying. It has already purchased lots, and hopes with the proceeds of this Fair, to be able to put up a comfortable building of its own, as a Home for the infirm and aged females of the Methodist Church. During the past year—the second of its existence—in a leased building in Horatio-street, they have given a home to thirty such. By an advertisement in another column, it will be seen that this Fair will remain open through Christmas. We bespeak for it the kind consideration of any who desire to spend an hour among fair sights, and who love to feel that in eating an ice-cream or taking a plate of soup, they are carrying comfort to some widowed matron in her solitude or adding another item to the happiness of the Aged Ladies Home.

THE INVESTIGATION IN THE LYONS SHOOTING CASE IN THE FOURTH WARD.—VERDICT OF THE CORONER'S JURY.—The inquisition respecting the melancholy circumstances under which young CHARLES LYONS was killed at a Water-street Porter-house by a pistol shot, was to have taken place Wednesday morning, at the Fourth Ward Station-house. At 10 o'clock A. M., the Coroner proceeded to the Station-house, and after empanelling a Jury he was compelled to adjourn the further investigation over until 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon, owing to a press of other business on hand. Dr. JOHN A. LIDELL, physician to the Coroner, made a *post mortem* examination of the body of the deceased, by which it appears that he was shot with a ball and not buck-shot, as it was first supposed. At the appointed hour, the Jury appeared with Coroner IVES, and District Attorney N. B. BLUNT, at the Oyer and Terminer Court Room, New City Hall, and proceeded with the important investigation. Annexed, we give the names and residences of the Jurors:

R. A. Spencer, 22 Market-st. M. White, 74 Roosevelt-st.
W. H. Hallock, 132 Greene st. M. A. Underhill, 19 Delancy.
S. Matthews, 197 Chrystie-st. S. C. Brown, 7 Prince-st.
S. Barstow, 144 Madison-st.

The first witness was

Thomas Shea, who being duly sworn, said: I am a barkeeper for Mr. Harrison, at No. 306 Water-street; between 1 and 2 o'clock, A. M., on Tuesday, 21st inst., Wm. Sturtevant, James Morrison, John Donohoe, Charles Niles, Dennis Carroll, and myself were at John Martins porter-house, having just come from Catherine Market; we had something to drink there; at this time John Donohoe came in; he is known as "Dirty face Jack;" Wm. Sturtevant saw a pistol in his (Donohoe's) pocket, and Donohoe said he was going to wash a boat. Morrison said "Let me see the pistol;" he looked at it and asked if it was loaded; he replied "Yes," and Morrison gave it right back; then I went and sat down in a rocking chair; Charles Lyons, the deceased, sat opposite me on the left hand side; at this time the deceased pulled out a pistol also; I said "Let me see it," he did so and said it was loaded but had no caps on it; I handed it right back to him, and told him I would have nothing at all to do with it. (Witness here identified a pistol as the one Lyons had.) We all then got talking about pistols; Mr. Martin had a revolver lying on the shelf, and then took it down and handed it to Mr. Morrison; I wanted to see how it would revolve; he (Morrison,) raised the trigger and turned the barrel around slowly with his hand; I asked if it would not revolve itself without turning it with the hand; Mr. Martin spoke up, and said "Yes! let me see it," he then put caps on the tubes, and snapped it: I then sat down again where I was before; all of us were talking there.

Question—Where did you sit?

Answer—The stove was near the wall, on the upper side of the house, and I was sitting in front of it; the bar is situated on the left hand side of the building; there was no person behind the stove.

Q. Who was sitting or standing on your left?

A. John Donohoe was standing next to me on my left, Carrol was leaning against the bar reading a bill, he was next to Donohoe; I believe Sturtevant was standing next to Carroll. The deceased (Lyons,) was sitting on the right hand side of the stove, on a bench, he was on my right; I do not know the position of any of the others.

Q Did any one have a pistol in their hands at this time?

A. Martin had a revolver.

Q Who had that double barrelled pistol at the time you speak of last?

A. The deceased.

[A pistol was here shown witness, and he identifies it as the same that "dirty face Jack" had in his pocket.]

Witness continued—At the time we were last sitting down, as I have described before, Donohoe was sitting next to me, about opposite the deceased; the posture of deceased at this time, brought the right side of his person opposite to Donohoe.

Q. Which pistol was it that went off?

A. I can't say.

Q. In what position was Martin standing?

A. I cannot say, he was behind me.

To the District Attorney—I can't say from which direction the report of the pistol came; I was frightened to death myself.

[Here the witness described the height and size of the sleeve.]

To the Coroner—The stove did not prevent Donohoe seeing the deceased.

To the Attorney General—Neither of these pistols ever belonged to me; I lend har for a living; I can't say whether the shot came from the right or left, as soon as the report was heard, the camphene lamp went out; I can't swear whether Donohoe had out his pistol at the time or not; Mr. Martin relighted the lamp; I was acquainted with the deceased; he used to go steamboating; he was about 21 or 22 years old; he used to of late tend bar for Chris Lilly, Dutch Charley, and others in Water-st; he used to beat the tamborine for dance houses; I never knew him and Donohoe to have any difficulty; I never knew them to own a boat.

James Morrison, sworn, said: I reside at No. 35 Mulberry street; I was at Martin's porter house on the night the deceased was shot; it was between 1 and 2 o'clock in the morning; I had been to the Catharine Market to get something to eat: Dennis Carroll and Thomas Shea was with me, I had been on the corner of Dover and Water-streets, playing Dominos; we stopped at a Dutch grocery and drank.

Question—Now what called you in all those places at that time of night?

Answer—Nothing bad, Sir.

Q.—How many were there when you entered Martin's?

A.—There were five; I asked all hands to have a drink.

Q—Who came in while you was there?

A—John Donohoe came there alone; he had a pistol in his left pocket, with the handle sticking out; I said, what are you going to do with that pistol, he replied "I am going to watch a yawl boat;" I looked at it and gave it back; at this time the deceased was sitting between me and the stove, on a stool; Donohoe saw the pistol was loaded; when I handed the pistol back to him he put it in his pocket and took a seat; just after I retured the pistol to Donohoe, the deceased said, "I've got a pistol too," and pulled it out to show it; Johnny Martin went behind the bar and took down a revolver from a shelf: he (Martin,) was standing in the middle of the bar, behind it, when he snapped it; at this no one came to the bar.

Q—What next took place.

A. At the time Mr. Martin was snapping the revolver, some pistol went off, and instantly put the lamp out; I can't say from which direction the report came; Martin had snapped it once or twice when I turned around to talk to some person; Martin again lighted the lamp, and I found deceased sitting in front of Donohoe, with the blood flowing from his body; I then ran out in the street and cried out "Watch!" after I screamed watch, this Donohoe went and stretched himself out on the floor with his head between the bar and a chair; he had a pistol out of his pocket lying on the floor under him; when I started to cry watch, Donohoe was not lying down; not more than a minute had elapsed before I found him lying on his back; he said he was frightened by the report of the pistol, and exclaimed, "Who wouldn't be scared?" The police then came in, and I said, "Seize John Donohoe," and they took all of us; I visibly heard Donohoe say he was going to watch a boat belonging to some man in Water-street; I know the man, but don't know his name; at the time the pistol exploded, Donohoe and deceased were talking; Martin said if his pistol was loaded, it must have been with small shot.

Dennis Carroll sworn, said: I reside in avenue B, between Thirteenth and Fourteenth-st. I am a boiler maker; I went to Martin's Porter house on the night the deceased was shot; I was with Shea and Morrison; I met him in Rosevelt-st.; I went to Catharine market with him; I intended to sleep with Shea that night; at the time the pistol went off, deceased was sitting opposite Morrison and looking towards the stove, which was between them; after the light went out, some person cried out, "Oh God! what is this." I hallooed out "Jimmy, are you shot?" he replied "No." As the light was again lighted I looked around and saw Donohoe stretched out on his back with his pistol by his side on the floor; I asked Donohoe if he was hurt, he said "No, I was much frightened;" he then got up and sat upon a chair. The officers then came and Morrison told them to arrest Jack; I suppose the reason why Morrison told the officers to arrest Jack, was because the pistol was found beside him; Jack said the pistol he had at the time I speak of was loaded.

THE MEDICAL TESTIMONY.

Dr. John A. Lidell, sworn, said: I reside at No. 90 Prince-street; I am a practicing physician; I made a *post mortem* examination of the body of Charles Lyons; I found a gun or pistol-shot wound on the side of the nose, near the right eye; it was about an inch in diameter; I removed the skull cap and traced its course, and found it extended backwards and upwards to the left, through the base of the skull, terminating on the back part of the head, on the left side; I found this leaden, battered ball, now in my hands; I have not the least doubt but the cause of Lyons' death was a gun-shot wound in his brain; the ball I found in the head of deceased could not have been fired from either the six-barreled revolver or the double-barreled pistol shown me: I think the ball could have been fired from the single-barrel pistol, as it fits the muzzel; the position of any person, having shot the deceased, would have required to have been as I have heard the position of Donohoe described by the witnesses.

John Gillespie, sworn, said: I reside in Water-street; I am acquainted with John Donohoe, alias "Dirty-face Jack;" I saw him at Harmon's, No. 340 Water-street, on Tuesday morning last about 10 o'clock; he was talking about some one stealing a boat from him, and said he had found it again; he said he would like to know the person who took it away; at this time he pulled out a pistol from his pocket and exclaimed, "I'll blow his d—d head off;" he said he thought he knew the person who took the boat out, was not sure; he put the pistol in his pocket and went out; the pistol here shown me looks like the pistol this Jack had.

John Nolan, sworn, said: I belong on board the steamer *Champion*; on Tuesday morning last I went to the Catharine Market after my supper and was going to No. 340 Water-street to lodge; as I was going down on the other side of the street, I passed Martin's porter-house, and saw a crowd collected together; I went over to see what was the matter and saw the deceased lying on the floor dead.

William C. Sturtevant, sworn, said: I reside at No. 340 Water-street; I am a bar-tender at No. 375 Water-street; at the time Charles Lyons was shot I was at the porter-house of Martin; as the report was heard the light went out, and I cannot say where the noise came from; I saw the pistol lying under Donohoe; I heard him say the pistol was loaded; I have known deceased some four years, and have known Jack some two years; I never discharged a pistol in my life.

Michael Wogan, sworn, said: I am an officer attached to the Fourth District Police; on the morning of Tuesday last, about 20 minutes past 2 o'clock, officers Maher, Welsh and myself stood on the corner of James-slip and Water-st., and heard the report of fire-arms, and we ran up Water-st, and met officer Pendergrast on the corner of Rosevelt-st.; asked him if he heard a pistol or gun report; he said he did; at this instant I heard some one cry out, "Watch." We hastened to Martin's House; as I went in James Morrison had hold of John Donohoe, and told me to arrest him; I did so, and found a pistol in his pocket. [The pistol was here identified.] Lyons, the deceased, was lying on the floor, dead, with his face toward the counter, and close by a bench. I have heard officer Clabone say he found the double-barrelled pistol here shown me in the pocket of deceased.

The evidence here closed, and after a brief charge by the Coroner, the Jury retired for deliberation. In the course of 15 minutes they returned and rendered the following

VERDICT:

The Jury, upon their oaths and affirmations, say that the deceased, CHARLES LYONS, came to his death in consequence of a wound in the head, caused by the discharge of a pistol while in the hands of JOHN DONOHOE. The Jury further say that it was owing to the culpable carelessness of said DONOHOE."

The Coroner commended the Jury for the just and righteous verdict they rendered, and hoped it would serve as a warning to persons who recklessly travel the City armed with weapons of every description. The accused was then committed, and the witnesses were discharged from custody.

A GIFT.—Your Portrait in one of Root's Gold Lockets, No. 363 Broadway.

DIED.

On Thursday evening, Dec. 23, in the 43d year of her age, SUSAN, wife of John Clark, a native of Dumfriesshire, Scotland.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral on Saturday, (to morrow) morning, at 11 o'clock, from No. 163 Lexington avenue, between 31st and 32d-sts.

Wednesday evening, Dec. 22, PHILIP L. VAN TAMBACHE, aged 39 years and 6 months.

His friends and the friends of his father, Mr. Antoine Van Tambacht, are invited to attend his funeral on Saturday morning, Dec. 25, at 10 o'clock, from the house of Mr. Henry Ginael, No. 36 West Baltic-st., South Brooklyn.

☞ Jefferson County papers please copy.

On Wednesday, Dec. 22, CHRISTOPHER W. SWITZER, formerly of Pattersonville, Colonie, aged 36 years.

His remains will be taken to Greenwood Cemetery for interment, at 1½ o'clock, P. M., from his late residence West corner 10th-st., 6th-av.

☞ Canada papers please copy.

At Orange, N. J., on the 23d inst., PHEBE ANN, daughter of M. O. Halsted, aged 20 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her father, on Saturday, the 25th, at 10½ o'clock, A. M., without further invitation. Cars leave Jersey City at 8½ A. M.

COMMERCIAL AND MONEY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....Dec. 23.

$4,000 U. S 6's 67	119½	75 Parker Coal Co	61½
$60 Ohio 6's '60	108½	50 Pinnacle Mining Co	21½
2,000 do	109	200 do	21½
3,000 Virginia 6's	112	100 do	b60 21½
1,000 City 7's '60	104	150 New Creek Coal Co	4
2,000 Erie Income B's	101	200 do	b10 4
5,000 E. R. R. 7's Bs. '71	101½	200 do	b30 5
10,000 E R R Cn. Bs '63	102	50 Erie Railroad	93½
250 Mechanics Bank	130½	275 do	93½
10 Del. and Hud. Canal	130½	100 do	93½
50 Morris Canal	19½	100 do	b60 96½
30 Equitable Ins. Co	136	100 do	96½
30 Grocers Ins Co	114	150 do	b15 96½
200 Canton Company	b60 110	100 Harlem Railroad	72
50 do	s3 109	150 do	b30 72
50 do	b3 108½	100 do	b30 72
50 do	108½	100 do	b30 72
16 Crystal Palace	10½	2,250 do	71½
185 Manhattan Gas	152	1,150 do	72
25 do	153	100 do	72½
100 Edgeworth Land Co	6½	250 do	72½
200 do	6½	200 do	b10 72
200 Cary Improvement Co	11	300 Long Island R. R.	s3 71½
100 New-Jersey Zinc	b30 13½	50 Hudson River R. R.	76
100 do	13½	50 do	b30 76½
200 do	13½	50 do	76½
500 Montgomery Zinc	b30 5½	50 do	b30 76½
100 Nicar'a Transit Co	s3 30	100 do	b60 77
50 do	b60 30½	45 Panama Railroad	opc 140
50 Cumberland Coal Co	6½	8 N. Haven & N. Load	65½
30 do	6½	100 do	63

SECOND BOARD.

$1,500 U. S. 6s '67	119½	450 Nicaragua Transit Co	33½
5,000 Kentucky 6s	108	50 do	s30 33½
3,000 Erie Income Bds	101½	50 do	s10 33½
300 Morris Canal	19½	300 do	b60 31
100 do	s30 19½	400 do	s30 30½
15 North Am. Trust	26½	200 do	b60 30½
700 Edgeworth Land Co	6½	100 do	b30 30½
300 do	b10 6½	250 Harlem Railroad	72½
200 New-Jersey Zinc	13½	50 Erie Railroad	b60 96½
200 New Creek Coal Co	5	100 do	b60 97
200 do	5½	100 do	s60 96½
100 do	s30 5½	100 do	b10 97
100 Parker Coal Co	s90 61	28 Naugatuck Railroad	95
100 Cumberland Coal Co	66	25 Roch. & Syr. R. R.	b30 125½
200 do	b30 66½		

THURSDAY, Dec. 23—6 P. M.

Bank accounts were more readily made up today in Wall-street than for ten days past, although the regular weekly settlement. Several of the large Stock brokers have good balances over, not wanted by their neighbors, and the private Bankers were offering money at the close more freely. The Sub-Treasury disbursed $240,000, and the temporary stringency has brought fresh means into Street use from private capitalists. The ruling rates are 6@7 ₱ cent.; loans for specific periods are offered on No. 1 credits at 6 ₱ cent. A better feeling is looked for after Christmas.

There is very little said or done in Exchange for the Collins packet of Saturday. The remittances in bills will not be large, and whatever specie may go will be in silver or foreign coin. Prime Sterling is at 109½@110, and those rates forbid the use of American Gold to profit. The supply of Produce bills at 109½ to 109¾ is very considerable.

The recent temporary loss to gold by the Wall-street banks to Mobile and New-Orleans, is full two and a half million of dollars, and to the West a million and a half. We understand the balances of the New-Orleans banks in this city are large and accumulating, and it may be that further drafts will be made for gold, as there is but little demand there for sight drafts on New-York.

The Stock Market closed with some firmness, and an advance on the Railroads from the morning prices. At the early Board 5,000 shares of Harlem were sold, cash and buyer's option, and the rates went down to 71½. At the Second Board the bids were 72½@¾, and for Erie 96½ cash, and 97 buyer 30 days. Contracts at the seller's option to deliver in 60 days were made at 96½. Hudson River sold up to 77 buyer 60 days. The Mining Stocks closed steady. Parker Vein at an advance of 2 ₱ cent. on yesterday's rate, selling at 62½ cash, and 61 seller 90 days. Cumberland 66 cash. Phœnix 21½. New Creek, weak and lower at the first Board, closed at 5½. New-Jersey sold at 13@13½. The fall in Long Island continued. Sales at 33½@33¾, and in Canton there was a further decline of 4½ ₱ cent., with a manifest disposition to realize in the morning. But nearly all this was recovered at close. Over 3,000 shares of Transit Company were taken, and prices again displayed a steady purpose among the buyers. The Standard Stocks were firm—Mechanics' Bank sold to the extent of 250 shares at 130½; Delaware and Hudson 130; Panama 148 for the re-opening of the transfer books now closed in preparation for the January dividend; Grocers' Insurance Company 114; Manhattan Gas 133; Equitable Insurance 130. The business in Bonds was not large. The only Railway loans freely dealt in were of the Erie, which keep firm. Kentucky Sixes sold at 112½, and Virginia Coupons at 112. The shares of the "Crystal Palace," now building on Sixth-avenue and Forty-second-street for the New-York World's Fair of 1853, have been rapidly bid up at the Board to 145. The stock was first placed on the books only a few weeks ago, and the instalments paid in amount to less than the premium realized to-day; for about 30 called in 75 is paid in the market.

We have heard of several instances where the City Banks have adopted a rule in regard to their call and demand loans, not to lend on shares or bonds which are dealt in at the Broker's Board. Of course this rule is susceptible of abuse, by agreed, or *pro forma* transactions of record on the Stock list, and we are not quite sure it has not been abused in this way. A fictitious credit might thus readily be given to stocks, particularly where little cash has been paid in, and much advance wanted by way of demand loan.

The *Evening Post* states that the new store-building, No. 12 Wall-street, is to be fitted up for WETMORE & Co., a Bullion and Specie firm going into business early in Jan., and for the Continental Bank, Ulster Mining Company, and BOURNE & BROTHER, Bill and Exchange dealers.

The "Air Line," Troy to Rochester, is revived in the following novel form. We quote from the Rochester papers:

There has been shown to us a paper containing subscriptions to the amount of about $800,000 to the capital stock of a new Railroad Company, with the above title, which Company we are informed has already been organized, with a capital of $7,000,000, for the purpose of constructing a direct Railroad from the city to Albany or Troy, with a broad guage, and without intersecting any street or highway, but so built as to pass over or under them, after the English mode.

The proposed road is to be constructed with a double track and compound rails. It is represented that the requisite capital is ready for investment, no effort being necessary to secure it, and that 10 ₱ cent. of the entire capital has already been paid in.

The Baltimore and Ohio Road Company are contemplating a second track from Baltimore to the Cumberland Coal Fields, 180 or 190 miles, and $2,500,000 have been voted for this object.

The Philadelphia *North American* of this morning, in a very elaborate editorial leader, urges a new track on the Pittsburgh route to avoid the Portage section of the State works, which is embarrassed by five inclined planes with stationary engines on each slope of the Allegany Mountain, making ten planes in all in a distance of 35 miles from Hollidaysburg to Johnstown. This track, the writer says, should be the result of harmonious councils between the Board of Public Works and the Pennsylvania Railroad Co., (now unhappily engaged in litigation,) as the means of retaining the Western travel against New-York competition. The following comparative distances in Cincinnati are given:

	Miles.		*Miles.*
N. York to Dunkirk	469	Phila. to Pittsburg	357
Dunkirk to Cleveland	142	Pitts. to Cleveland	140
Cleve. to Cincinnati	255	Clev. to Cincinnati	255
	866		753

To this table, the *N. American* subjoins the following candid concession to New-York enterprise:

"Comparing these routes, we find that New-York is, by actual railroad distance, 114 miles further than Philadelphia both from Cleveland and Cincinnati, the per centage of distance against her, in the former case, being 22.93, and in the latter, 15.15 per cent.; or, in other words, taking the distance of Philadelphia from both places at 100, the distance of New-York would be, to Cleveland, 122.93, to Cincinnati, 115 15. With such a prodigious advantage in favor of Philadelphia—and, of course, in favor of the State, which owns so large a share of our railroad line to Pittsburg—one would think, at first, that the difficulties connected with the Columbia and Lake Shore Railroads were of very insignificant account, and that it could make small difference to the people of the State, and as little to New-York, whether the Franklin Canal Company's lick were permitted to exist or were enjoined out of existence forever. A visit, however, to Cincinnati and Cleveland dispels the illusion, and startles one into the conviction that all is not logic which is logical. It is impossible for a Philadelphian to be in either place for a day—scarcely for an hour—without perceiving that the flood of travel—that flood to which a long and a short channel have been opened for escape—prefers the longer outlet, and that, of the vast mass of moving humanity which rolls from Ohio, as lava from a mountain, the master current spends its way, sideloop and circuitously, in the direction of New-York. The Pittsburg and Philadelphia routes are far from being deserted. There is such an immense amount of way business along them that it is impossible they can ever want good and profitable employment. But the monster business—the great prize aimed at, the through travel—for it is that which associates with it the grander desiderata of Western trade and commerce, the ultimate object and hope of all the competitors—is as nothing aside; it is not attracted; it eludes our grasp; it refuses our solicitation; it persists in rushing into the New-York channel: and the conviction is irresistible that, so far, at the very opening of the strife, the victory is not with us, but with our rivals."

The recent Legislature of South Carolina chartered eight new Banks, with an aggregate capital of $2,600,000—two of which, the Peoples', and Farmers' and Mechanics', with a million each, are located in Charleston.

The Cincinnati *Newspaper*, in a well written article on the rapid increase of Banks and Bank Note Currency, thus refers to the prospective effect, and to the wide difference between the Public Indebtedness of the United States to Europe, and the Public Indebtedness of Great Britain to her own people:

"The consequence, as before remarked, is to induce extravagance, and thereby swell imports. For a time credit will supply the place of coin, but eventually the debt must be paid in the precious metals; this will cause a run on the banks, which will be drained of specie, and the bonds deposited by them sold to redeem their circulation; and should exchange be against this country for a year or two, most of them now representing currency, will be in the hands of European capitalists, and the currency greatly reduced. The consequence will be revulsion, and a reduction of prices of both property and labor. That the operations of trade are in some respects greatly facilitated by bills of credit cannot be denied, but this is not the question; it is the principle on which they should be issued as currency.

Were no banks bill issued unless there was specie in the vault of the bank to redeem it, there could be no inflation of currency, and in this country no serious revulsion in trade—industry would be sure of a just reward, and the wealth of the United States would increase with the savings of its inhabitants. It is impossible to know exactly what the present indebtedness of this country to Europe is, but it most probably exceeds $300 000,000, an amount at least double all the coin and bullion in it. In whatever form this debt may be, interest is paid on it, from the proceeds of toil, and should the process of extending credits continue much longer, will be hopelessly involved. A great deal is said about the debt of great Britain, but it should be remembered that Government is only indebted to its own subjects, and none of the proceeds of toil are shipped from the country to pay interest—while from this, the value of the labor of thousands is sent to Europe for this purpose. Whether an inflated currency benefits the actual producers of wealth, is a question that might bear discussion, but it cannot be denied that as the price of labor is advanced, the price of its products is increased in a proportion, if not greater ratio. It would, therefore, appear that in revulsions, when property suddenly decreases in its market value, it is only those who have money at their command that will be enriched thereby."

The Sub-Treasury received to-day, $88,030,00 ₱ Paid out, $240,175 62. Balance, $3,902,708 94.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, Dec. 21

The sales of COTTON to-day were barely 5,000 bales, and at 8½c.@8¾c. The steamer's news is anxiously looked for. 1,500 bbls. Mess Pork sold to-day at $17. LARD, in barrels, is at 11c.; and in kegs 500 sold at 12½c. Prime MOLASSES sells at 28c. RIO COFFEE has declined to 8c. FREIGHTS are unsettled. COTTON is taken for Liverpool at ¾d. Sterling EXCHANGE is at 8½c. ₱ cent. premium.

NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday, Dec. 22—Noon.

COTTON operators are disappointed at the non-reception of foreign news. The sales this morning have already reached 6,000 bales, at yesterday's decline. Strict Middling sells at 8½c. The stock of COTTON on hand is 334,000 bales. FREIGHTS are declining—COTTON being taken for Liverpool at ¾d. Prime MOLASSES, 22c; Mess PORK has advanced $1 50, in consequence of the receipt of unfavorable advices from the West—2,000 bbls. sold at $18@$18 50. FLOUR has also advanced—3,000 bbls. having sold at $4 50@$4 62½.

CHARLESTON, Monday, Dec. 20.

COTTON sales to-day were 3,200 bales, with a firm and advancing market. Middling Fair is quoted at 9½c @9¾c. A cargo of RIO COFFEE, amounting to 3,100 bags, was sold at auction to-day, at 8½c.@9¼c.—averaging 9 3-16th cents.

CHARLESTON, Tuesday, Dec. 21.

The sales of COTTON to-day were 1,300 bales; Middling is at 9¼c @9 16th cents.

Markets.... *Carefully Reported for the N. Y. Daily Times.*

THURSDAY, Dec. 23—6 P. M.

The unfavorable weather and the non-arrival of the Canada have tended to retard business to-day.

ASHES—Continue in moderate request, at steady rates. The sales embrace 75 bbls. at $6 56½ for Pots, and $5 75 for Pearls, ₱ 100 lbs.

COTTON—Is without any material change. The recent rise in prices has been very satisfactory to owners, who are disposed to meet the wants of purchasers, at current rates. Sales were made of 1,200 bales.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western brands are still tending upwards. The inquiry for the low and finer qualities, particularly Ohio and Michigan, are inanimate. Speculators and shippers are more inclined to operate within narrow limits. Extra brands are in demand freely in the medium and better sorts, at quoted figures. The arrivals are very limited, and fail to prevent a diminution in the supply. The day's movements add up 13,400 bbls. We quote:

Sour	4 43½@5 12½
Superfine, No. 1	5 25@5 43½
Ordinary to straight State	5 56 @5 62½
Mixed to straight Western	5 56½@5 62½
Favorite State and common to good Ohio	5 68½@5 75
Fancy Indiana and Michigan	5 68½@5 81½
Fancy Genesee and Ohio	5 75 @5 87½
Extra Indiana, Michigan and Ohio	5 87½@6 25
Extra Genesee	5 87½@6 37½

Canadian is in poor supply and more valuable. 250 bbls. superfine, in bond, were sold at $5 75. Southern remains in good request at very firm prices. The day's transactions amount to 2 000 bbls—mixed to favorite ordinary grades at $5 62½@$5 81½, and fancy do. at $6@$7

THE NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES,
A VERY LARGE DAILY NEWSPAPER—each number containing Eight Pages, or Forty-Eight columns, and giving more reading matter than any other Daily Newspaper in the United States—is published EVERY MORNING, (Sundays excepted,) at No. 113 NASSAU-STREET, and is delivered to Subscribers in New-York, Brooklyn, Williamsburg and Jersey City, for TWELVE AND A HALF CENTS a week, payable to the carrier. Single copies, Two Cents. Mail Subscribers, FIVE DOLLARS a year: six months, Two Dollars and a Half; three months, One Dollar and a Half. Three Dollars in advance required in all exchanges with Country Newspapers.

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Within the State.....13 cents.
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RAYMOND, JONES & CO., Publishers.

New-York Daily Times.

VOL. II....NO. 397. NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 25, 1852. PRICE TWO CENTS.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

☞ Madison-street M. E. CHURCH, corner of Madison and Catharine-sts.—Rev. H. F. FRALEY, of Willet-street M. E. Church, will preach on SABBATH, 26th inst., at 10½ o'clock, A. M.; and Rev. J. B. INSKIP, at 3 P. M.—Subject: *Weapons of Christian Warfare mighty through God, to the Pulling Down of Strongholds*; and at 7 in the evening—Subject: *The Great Mystery of Godliness*. Seats free. The public are invited to attend.

☞ Sabbath Evening Sermons of the NEW-YORK YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—The up-town Sermon will be delivered by Rev. GEO. L. PRENTISS, at the Presbyterian Church, in Mercer-st.; and the down-town Sermon by Rev. JOHN WILEY, at the North Dutch Church, corner of William and Fulton-sts., next SUNDAY EVENING, Dec. 26. Services to commence at 7½ o'clock, in each place.

☞ The Fourth Pulpit Picture from the LIFE OF LUTHER, will be given in the Evangelical Lutheran Church, in Mulberry st., between Grand and Broome, on SABBATH EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Subject—*Luther reading his own Writings upon the Church door at Wittenburg, or the Dawn of the Reformation.* The strictures communicated in a letter will be noticed.

☞ The Seventeenth Anniversary of the PEARL-ST. SABBATH SCHOLARS MISSIONARY SOCIETY, will be held in the Church, in Pearl-st., near Broadway, on SUNDAY EVENING, 26th inst., at 7½ o'clock. Addresses will be delivered by Rev. B. W. CHIDLAW, S. S. Missionary in Ohio, and others.

☞ Chelsea Hall, No. 186 West 18th-st.—Meeting at this place three times every LORD'S DAY, at the usual hours. Dr. JOHN THOMAS, late of Virginia, will speak in the afternoon. At nights the Scripture Investigation meeting will be held for the examination of the first chapter of Genesis. The public is respectfully invited.

☞ The Twelfth-street Baptist Church, during the enlargement and improvement of their present Church edifice in 12th st., will, for the time being, meet at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, in the Broadway Baptist Church, Hope Chapel. Preaching to-morrow at 3, P. M., by the Pastor, Rev. S. H. COBY.

☞ Right Rev. J. M. Wainwright, Provisional Bishop of the Diocese, will preach in the Free Church of St. Jude 6th-av., opposite Amity-st., TO MORROW (Sunday) EVENING. Services to commence at 7 o'clock. The quarterly collection, in support of the Church, will be taken up.

☞ Rev. D. K. Lee, of Williamsburg, will give his third lecture on the History of Universalism, in his church TO-MORROW MORNING. Subject, *Universalism in the Church since the Reformation.* Services at 10½ o'clock. The public are invited to attend.

☞ The Church of the Puritans on Union-Square, is open for preaching every Sabbath evening. Next SABBATH EVENING, the second of a series of discourses on *the Powers of the World to Come*, will be preached by the Pastor, Rev. Dr. CHEEVER. Service at 7½.

☞ An Adjourned Meeting of the NEW-YORK YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION will be held at their Rooms, Stuyvesant Institute, No 659 Broadway, on MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 27, at 7½ o'clock.
FRANK W. BALLARD, Recording Secretary.

☞ In the First Freewill Baptist Church, Sullivan-st., between Prince and Hamilton-sts., preaching by the Pastor, D. M. GRAHAM, at 10½ A. M., TO-MORROW. In the evening, at 7½ o'clock, a Lecture. Subject—*Man's Physical Constitution.*

☞ The Sabbath School of the Allen-st. M. E. Church will hold its Anniversary on CHRISTMAS EVENING, Dec 25. Doors open at 6½ and Exercises to commence at 7½ o'clock. Tickets, 12½ cents. Friends of the cause are respectfully invited to attend.

☞ Broadway Tabernacle.—Rev. Dr. SKINNER is expected to preach on SABBATH MORNING and AFTERNOON, Dec. 26, at the usual hours. The evening service will commence at 7½ o'clock. Preaching by Rev. Wm. B. GORDON.

☞ Westminster Church.—EVENING SERVICE.—Rev. JOHN LITTLE will preach in St. Luke's Hall, corner Hudson and Grove-sts., TO-MORROW EVENING at 7½ o'clock. Sermon morning and afternoon at the usual hours.

☞ New Baptist Church—Knickerbocker Hall, corner Eight-avenue and Twenty-third st. Preaching SUNDAY by Rev. J. S. BACKUS, at 10½ A.M., and by Rev. ISAAC WESTCOTT, 3 P. M. Sunday School, 9 A. M, and 1½ P. M.

☞ Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum.—Collections will be taken as in all the Catholic Churches of this City on Christmas-day, as usual, for the benefit of the Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum.

☞ Westminster Church.—Preaching in St. Luke's Hall, corner of Grove and Hudson-sts., TO-MORROW, at 10½ A. M., by Rev. JOHN LITTLE; and in the EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Seats free.

☞ Church of the Ascension—South Brooklyn.—Rev. Dr. HAWKS will preach in this Church corner of Sackett and Court-sts., TO MORROW, Sunday Evening, 26th inst., at 7½ o'clock.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ Ladies' Fair in South Brooklyn.—The Ladies' of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the Ascension, South Brooklyn, will open a Fair for the sale of Fancy Articles, Holiday Gifts, Works of Art, Refreshments, &c., at their Hall, on the north-west corner of Sackett and Court-sts., on the AFTERNOON of TUESDAY next, and will continue it through the EVENING of TUESDAY and the DAY and EVENING of WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, 28th, 29th and 30th inst. The proceeds to be devoted to the aid of the Church. Season Tickets, 12½ cents.

☞ Notice.—HARPER UNION, No 11 Dr. of T., will hold their 9th Anniversary on TUESDAY EVENING, the 28th inst., in the M. E Church, Greene-st., near Broome, Addresses by Rev. J. B WAKELEY, JOHN B. GOUGH, and others. Music suitable to the occasion. Hon JAMES HAMPER will preside. Doors open at 6 o'clock. Exercises to commence at 7½. Tickets 12½ cents, to be had of the members of the Union, and at the door.
M. J. MCNAUGHTON, Sec'y. of Committee.

☞ Unionport Lots Chosen Dec. 24, 1852.—Nos. 203, 277, 279, 122, 18, 344, 133, 343, 346, 453, 421, 391, 79, 37, 345, 133, 296, 176, 56, 51, 431, 213, 77, 344, 277, 35, 214, 20, 76, 171, 283, 266, 66, 279, 192, 385, 329, 137, 435, 361, 29, 88, 117, 271, 272, 373, 178, 168, 31, 212, 193, 8, 48, 276, 33, 238, 369.
284, 253, and from 391 to 368, choose Saturday, Dec. 25, 1852.
J. ANDREW HANDSCHUCH, Superintendent.

☞ For Sale.—Lot No. 396 at Unionport, in the Industrial Home Association No 3, belonging to a person lately deceased. Inquire at No. 3 Hammersley place, New-York.

☞ Bates Vegetable Cathartic Pills cure all diseases of the liver and bowels, impurities of the blood, female affections, worms, &c., when other remedies have failed; contain no mercury, and safe for the weakest constitution. Price 25 cents. Hygeian Elixir for debility and nervousness. $1 per bottle. 458 Broadway corner of Grand st, N. Y.

☞ Notice.—A regular meeting of the NEW-YORK READING CLUB, will be held on MONDAY EVENING next, at the Philomathean Hall, University Building, Washington-Square. Young men interested in establishing a Literary Association, and especially graduates residing in and near the City, are invited to attend.

☞ Wet Weather Boots.—Double Soled Waterproof Boots made to order by A. BAKER, No 30 Beekman-st., for $4 50. Dress Boots, of the best French calf, with patent shanks, in the most fashionable styles, for $3 50. French patent leather Boots, $5 50. All warranted as durable as any elsewhere for $6 or $7. Call and try.

☞ Mercantile Library Association.—The annual election for officers of this Association, will be held at the rooms, Clinton Hall, on TUESDAY, Jan. 11. Polls open from 9 A. M., until 6 o'clock P. M. By order.
JOSEPH BLACK, Recording Secretary.

☞ Piano Fortes for the Holidays.—Persons about purchasing Pianos for the holidays, will do well to examine the splendid assortment of the subscriber's own manufacture.
GROVESTEEN & CO.,
Piano Forte Manufacturers, No. 421 Broadway.

☞ Professor Olmsted's last Lecture (4th of the Franklin Course) will begin on MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 27, at the Tabernacle, at 8 o'clock. Subject—*The Mechanical Structure of the Universe*—also including the *Nebular Hypothesis*. Admission one shilling.

☞ Mercantile Library Association.—The annual meeting of the members of this Association will be held in Clinton Hall, on TUESDAY, Jan. 11. By order of
JOSEPH BLACK, Recording Secretary.

☞ MASSACHUSETTS CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.—The *Commonwealth* gives the following as the official count of the vote of the people of Massachusetts on the question: "Is it expedient that delegates be chosen from this district to a Convention to revise the Constitution of the Commonwealth," on the 8th of Nov. last:

	Yes.	Nays.	Counties.	Yes.	Nays.
	3977	8340	Berkshire.....	1986	3111
	8567	7762	Norfolk.....	4569	4961
	19755	10499	Bristol.....	5166	4284
	3925	7319	Plymouth.....	4268	2647
		2547	Barnstable.....	1063	1383
		2220	Nantucket.....	618	335
		2437	Dukes.....	238	374
					29,803

...getting the Convention, 7,245.

New-York Evening Times.

The Opera Season.

The Broadway engagement of ALBONI and her troupe, begins on Monday evening. She has judiciously chosen ROSSINI'S Opera of *Cinderella*, with one or two of the gems of which the public of New-York have identified some of her most charming notes, as the introductory Opera. She will be efficiently sustained in the tenor and buffo parts, and also by the old and well-trained Astor Place Chorus. Madame ALBONI and the management have also acted judiciously, in the arrangement of the prices of admission. They adhere to the old Astor Place schedule of $1 for parquette and dress circle, with 50 cents added for secured seats, and the upper tiers are divided into 50 cent and 25 cent seats. Above this schedule we do not believe any management would find their profit, beyond a few nights by way of novelty.

The SONTAG Opera will be at NIBLO'S about 10th January. A morning paper, speaking for her Agent, says "the prices of admission are not yet fixed." We are glad to hear it. The Agent would do well to consult popular opinion before attempting either from "three to five," which, however, he promises not to attempt—or from "one *to three* dollar, s" beyond which, we are told, they are not to go. The Saloon of NIBLO holds too vast a number for three or even two dollars to be patiently tolerated. The Agent has not the material at command in this country to make any Opera draw over a few evenings at double prices, particularly where the house will hold $3,000 or $4,000 at the established rates. We should think he had had enough of $2 seats at the last series of Concerts, unless he designs following up the practice of filling these seats with "dead heads."

An idea may be indulged by Opera agents—indeed we see it somewhat encouraged by the extravagant puffs of one or two City journals—that the public have never had such Opera entertainments as ALBONI and SONTAG will favor us with. This notion, whether intended as a *feeler* for double prices, or otherwise, is sheer humbug, so far as the facts are at issue, and gross injustice to several of the Impresarios of the Havana, Castle Garden and Astor Place troupes. The Opera has been presented both by MAretzek at Astor Place, and in 1850 by the Havana manager at the house now selected for Madame SONTAG, with a completeness certainly not likely to be excelled this winter. The prices ranged from 50 cents to $1 50. We sincerely hope for Madame SONTAG'S permanent success in this country, that following the example of her distinguished rival at the Broadway, no higher rates will be attempted.

Iowa Governor's Message.

Governor HEMPSTEAD, of Iowa, has sent his ANNUAL Message to the Legislature. It is brief and sufficiently explicit. It opens by stating, that the country has had occasion to mourn the loss of some of its most eminent statesmen—CALHOUN, WOODBURY, CLAY, and WEBSTER, since the close of the last session of the General Assembly.

The State Government of Iowa, has been organized only six years. Six years ago, the population of the State was not over 90,000; now, it is 230,000. Emigrants who intend to make Iowa their home, would be much assisted on their route by the presence of a Commissioner of Emigration under the appointment of the State, to be located at New-York City. Such an appointment, the Governor urges the Legislature to authorize, as Wisconsin has already done.

The importance of Common School and University education is insisted on, and a careful revision of the School Laws suggested.

A balance over the expenses of the year, of $8,051 remains in the Treasury. The funded debt of the State amounts to $81,795, of which, $26,795 are payable at the option of the State; and all of this may be extinguished by the balance of estimated resources for the next two years, remaining over the estimated expenses for that period.

The Governor insists upon the necessity of having an Attorney-General, and of establishing a Land Office, which the last General Assembly declined to do. He points with pride and satisfaction to the affairs of the State Penitentiary. He has presented, as ordered, a finely-wrought sword to Capt. BENJAMIN S. ROBERTS, and suggests that the dead—the gallant MILLS and GUTHRIE—have not been duly honored. He proposes a plain, chaste monument to their memory, to be erected at the Capitol. The State Militia has never been organized, and he considers it high time that it should be. Many amendments to existing laws are called for; but hasty legislation, long, wordy acts and conflicting laws are earnestly deprecated. The liquor law is unsatisfactory. A system of restricted licenses by the local authorities is recommended. The Des Moins River improvement gets on slowly, meeting with unexpected obstacles from the General Government.

The Governor has purchased $500 worth of books for the State Library, as authorized.

He cordially objects to the Free Banking System, and urges the propriety of passing a law to entirely prohibit the circulation of all bank notes of a less denomination than ten dollars. He remarks on the inconsistency of special enactments, and with a good word concerning Iowa—her policy—her prosperity—her debt, "probably smaller than that of any State in the Union"—(that has any debt all) and her prospects, the message ends.

WASHINGTON.

The Cuban Debate—The Holidays—Madame Sontag, &c.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Dec. 23, 1852.
Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

The debate in the Senate to-day with reference to the acquisition of Cuba, brought up the entire subject for a discussion, which probably will be the most interesting of the session. During the ten days to come no important business will be taken up in either House, and gentlemen will have leisure to arrange their views, and be prepared to give them proper expression when the consideration of Mr. MASON'S resolution is resumed. The position taken to day by Mr. M. commands general respect. His views, as expressed, will probably meet the approbation of a large majority of the people.

But one naturally inquires what this movement means. What is to be its practical result? Why does Mr. MASON desire that the Senate should have before it the particulars of the proposition to the United States to unite with England and France in a *tripartite* Treaty, guaranteeing Spain in the possession of Cuba? And why is he desirous of knowing, in detail, the reasons which led the President to decline this proposition? Of what value will the answer to his resolution be to the Senator from Virginia, if he believes the declination of the proposition to have been right and politic, and does not design to counsel or attempt to establish a different course of policy? It must be confessed that this movement looks very much like an attempt to head off the filibusters, and delay the acquisition of Cuba as long as possible. If this is the game, we can now see who are to lead the respective parties. Mr. MASON and Mr. CASS head the Conservatives, and Messrs. DOUGLAS and SOULE the opposition. Mr. DOUGLAS' policy is to get Cuba into the Union at the earliest hour, and of course we may consider the struggle begun by the events of to-day.

There was quite a flare-up to-day among the Southern Democracy, growing out of the discussion. The Cuban annexationists were much offended that the question was sprung upon them thus suddenly, and they fear treachery. The dissatisfaction was clearly expressed, in the few remarks made by Messrs. SOULE and BUTLER, and unless measures are taken in the meantime to quiet their apprehensions, we may expect a heavy broadside from these gentlemen when the debate is resumed.

Both Houses have adjourned over to Monday, and there is a general understanding that no important business is to be disposed of during next week. The holidays once over and members again in their places, we may expect the business of the session to be taken up in earnest.

I telegraphed you to-night that Hon. DUDLEY S. GREGORY, of Jersey City, had been appointed Commissioner of Customs, in the place of Mr. ROCKWELL resigned. I received the information from what appeared to be good authority; but I have since been led to believe it erroneous, and Mr. BAKER has been appointed, as was reported vaguely yesterday. It is difficult to get at the truth in the case, as the Department seems to have reasons for keeping the appointment a profound secret.

Madame SONTAG dined with the President to-day, at the Executive Mansion, in company with a number of other guests. This evening she gave us her last concert in this city. To-morrow she leaves for New-York, to prepare for your opera season. PAUL JULIENNE'S engagement closed to-night, with his benefit.

The fashionables and the members of the Cabinet are preparing for the Winter's amusements. The lady of Hon. JOHN. P. KENNADY, Secretary of the Navy, has already issued cards for a soiree, and others will soon follow suit. We shall have livelier times after the Holidays.

The statement that Secretary STUART had declined giving out contracts, at present in his hands, is denied officially. Mr. WALTERS, the Architect of the Capitol enlargement, is responsible for the error, if it should prove to have been such. S.

ONE WEEK LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE CANADA AT HALIFAX.

DECLINE IN COTTON.

BREADSTUFFS ADVANCED.

HALIFAX, N. S., Wednesday, Dec. 26.

The Royal Mail Steamship *Canada*, Captain LANG, reached her wharf in this city, at 11½ o'clock this morning, having left Liverpool, at 10 A. M. on the 11th instant.

The *Canada* has experienced a succession of very violent gales. She brings £3,300 in specie.

On the 11th inst., signalized the Cunard steamer *Asia* for Liverpool, and within six hours sail of that port.

She brings 50 through passengers, and 20 for Halifax.

The new screw steamer *Andes*, left Liverpool on the 8th inst., for New-York, and the *City of Manchester*, the same day for Philadelphia.

The Collins steamship, *Pacific*, arrived out at 10 P. M., on Friday, the 10th inst, having rescued the crew of the *Jesse Stephens*, of Quebec, for Belfast, which was abandoned, being waterlogged.

The news by this arrival is of no general interest.

The Cotton market has experienced a decline.

A long discussion took place in the House of Commons, on a motion by Mr. BROWN, to produce papers relative to the application for a charter by the London, Liverpool and North American Screw Steamship Company. The motion was opposed by Mr. HARLEY on the part of the Government, and was eventually withdrawn.

ENGLAND.

The London correspondent of the *European Times*, writing Friday, 4 P. M., says that the excitement about the House of Parliament is very great this afternoon. The real question as to the stability of the minority will be tried to-night; and as the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. D'ISRAELI, has pledged himself to stand or fall by the scheme, in it entirely we see all the preparations for a severe conflict. That the Ministry will be successful, there seems to be but little doubt; still the meetings which have been held in opposition to the Budget, in the Metropolitan Boroughs, have been numerously and enthusiastically attended, and the Metropolitan members will go in to night fully prepared for the discharge of their various fusees and rockets against the Derby-D'Israeli Cabinet.

The Board of Trade returns for the month ending 25th ultimo are published. The exports have amounted to £4,855,666—varying a little from the average of the two preceding years.

FRANCE.

The English and Belgian Ministers have formally presented their letters accrediting them to the Imperial Court.

Rumors of a Ministerial change are again rife.

Generals BARAGUAY D'HILLIERS and D'HAUTPOOL are expected to be made Marshals.

The Emperor has set at liberty a great number of political prisoners, and an article has been published in the *Moniteur* offering the Imperial pardon to all exiles, except those guilty of the highest crimes, who are suffering for their former disobedience to the Government, upon their promising that they will abstain from similar conduct in future.

The Ministry of the Empire have resolved not to sanction any more new Railways in any part of France, until those now in course of construction are completed, or at all events further advanced.

Prince ALBERT, of Saxony, is a rival to LOUIS NAPOLEON for the hand of the Princess VARA.

The intended alliance of the Emperor with the Neapolitan Princess is still currently spoken of in Paris.

BELGIUM.

The law regarding the Press has passed the Chambers. Its provisions are very stringent.

AUSTRIA.

However pacific the intentions of LOUIS NAPOLEON may be, the papers at Vienna are sounding the old alarm, that a deeply laid plot has been formed for a revolution in Savoy—of course with the object of annexing that coveted territory to France. The Austrian Ministerial organs go further, and declare that even in Piedmont, a very strong French party exists, which would be very glad to form a more close union with France.

The articles are exceedingly warlike; they declare that RADETZKI has demanded reinforcements in Italy, and that his demands will be acceded to.

PRUSSIA.

Some of the newspaper correspondents at Vienna intimate that Prussia will eventually prevail in the wearisome controversy respecting the Customs Union. It is said that a simple trad treaty will be proposed in all the German States.

The Danish Committee had come to a resolution advising the Chambers not to pass any final decision as to the removal of the Danish commercial frontier to the Eider.

SPAIN.

Madrid letters state that Señor NARVAEZ had had a long interview with the Queen, and it is thought he will be called to power.

INDIA AND CHINA.

The overland mail from Calcutta had arrived at Trieste.

By a telegraphic dispatch in anticipation of the mails, we learn that the second portion of the troops from Rangoon had started for Prome under the command of General SPEARWIN. It was intended to advance up to Ava by land.

By the same dispatch we are informed that the insurrection in China was spreading, and that the troops of the Celestial Empire had in several instances been defeated.

Passengers.

For Boston—Mr. and Mrs. Fielding; Mrs. Heasley, Mr. and Mrs. Paterson; Mr. and Mrs. Summan; Mr. and Mrs. Foley Messrs. Knapp, Lyon, Bredon, Dregrant, De Poorge, Appleton, Quin bourn, Scott, Lesby, Fraez, Hatte, Pennie, Rosbes, Wheal, Mills, Hatte, Kitee, Myers, Charristen, Waybarn, D. De Dangrigawumb, Holling, Gregory, Carrie, Maurice, Gallagan, Hervine, Holmes, Johnston, Williams, Brown, Crowe, Lawton, Hughes, Lyar, Eaton, Abegg, Vintnah; MIII; *For Halifax*—Mr. J. R. De Wolf and two children; Messrs. Parnell, Howe, Vaughan, Boutz, Owen, Campbell, Lobgala, Dobay; His Excellency Sir K. B. Hamilton, lady and two Misses Hamilton's.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

Liverpool Cotton Market.

Since the departure of the last steamer, the prospects of the crop reaching three millions of bales, combined with the continuance of heavy rains and floods throughout this country, which makes the sowing of WINTER WHEAT impossible, has created much uneasiness among holders; and up to last evening, COTTON was forced off at a decline of fully ½d. To-day, (Friday,) there is rather more steadiness with firmness to prompt sales—the business being about 3,000 bales—but without perceiving any advance, and the market closed tamely at the decline of ½d. on the better class of Americans and ¼d. ₩ lb. on ordinary and middling qualities, while inferior is quite unsaleable. The sales for the week were 35,000 bales, with 8,150 on speculation and 910 bales for export. The following are the authorized quotations: Fair Orleans, 6d.; Fair Mobiles, 5¾d; Fair Upland, 5¾; Middling Orleans, 5 7-16d.; Middling Uplands and Mobiles, 5 5-16d.; ordinary qualities, 5d @ 5¼d.; Inferior, 4d. @ 4½d ₩ lb. The total stock of COTTON in this port is estimated at 620,000 bales, of which 385,000 are American against a stock at last year at this time of 361,000 bales, of which 196, were American.

State of Trade.

CLOTH has been in limited demand at last week's prices, while DEMESTICS and BRITTANIAS are again lower; and YARNS have declined ¼d. @ ½d. ₩ lb., without producing any increased inquiry.

Liverpool Grain Market.

The CORN market was very animated in the early part of the week, at a further advance of 2d. ₩ bushel on WHEAT, and 1s. ₩ barrel on FLOUR, but speculation having ceased for the time, the following quotations are given, but are barely maintained. White WHEAT 7s 3d. @ 8s., and Red 6s. 6d @ 7s 4d ₩ 76 lbs. Western Canal FLOUR 29s. @ 29s. 3d. Philadelphia, Baltimore and Ohio, 29s. 6d. Canadian 29s. 6d @ 29s 3d. Sour 24s. 6d. @ 26s. White INDIAN CORN 36s. Mixed, 34s @ 34s. 6d. ₩ quarter.

Liverpool Provision Market.

From Wm. Gardiner & Co.'s Circular.

The demand for BEEF has continued on the same limited scale which has now prevailed for some time past. The dealers buy very cautiously, waiting to see the effect of some expected arrivals of new BEEF. Rather advanced prices have been paid for Irish and French PORK. The market is bare of stock and the tendency is still towards higher rates. Irish BACON is firm at the last advance. No American here. LARD is nominally held at last week's quotations, but the demand remains at the most limited scale. Holders submit to easier terms to make sales. TALLOW has receded fully 1s. ₩ cwt., and there are now more sellers than buyers.

Liverpool Produce Market.

From Wright, Gandy & Co.'s Circular.

ASHES—Moderate Sales of Montreal Pots and Pearls at 26s 6d @ 27s ₩ cwt.
QUERCITRON BARK—Retail sales at 9s. 6d @ 10s. ₩ cwt.
TURPENTINE—Sales of 300 bbls. at 11s. Spirits are quiet at 43s @ 45s.
RESIN—Commands 5s 6d @ 6s. 6d. ₩ cwt., at which 2,000 bbls have been sold. Fine is more plentiful and easy to buy.
LINSEED CAKES—Are scarce and dearer; sales of thick at £9 @ £9 2s. 6d. ₩ ton, and £9 5s for thin oblong.

Havre Markets.

From our Correspondent.

HAVRE, Dec. 8.—Yesterday and this day COTTON has been dull in consequence of a fall in the Liverpool Market, and the increasing estagnation. There is little doing in RICE, and in general there is a depression and despondency which is perhaps owing to the unsettled state of the money market at Paris. The heavy payments for funds in November require considerable, and we fear evince that the political horizon will not be long unclouded—at least uneasiness is felt in that quarter.

London Markets.

From Baring Brothers Circular.

In the Colonial and Foreign Produce Markets, business has been dull this week—but TEA has advanced 1d to 1½d. ₩ lb. WHEAT is sale 3s ₩ quarter, and FLOUR is 6d ₩ bbl. dearer. COTTON is still at ¼d. decline. IRON, LEAD and TIN are again higher.

London Money Market.

MONEY continues in demand. The amount of gold in the Bank of England was £21,707,665, and we have had again large arrivals of gold from Australia. CONSOLS leave off at 100¾ @ 100¾ for Money.

American Securities.

American Stocks are well supported at the following quotations:

United States 6 ₩ cent Bonds, 1868	111 @ 113
United States 6 ₩ cent. Scrip, 1868	108 @ 109
New-York State 5 ₩ cent	97 @ 98
Pennsylvania 5 ₩ cent	86½ @ 87½
Pennsylvania 5 ₩ cent. Bonds	95 @ 96
Pennsylvania Railroad Bonds	98 @ 99
Virginia 6s Bonds	103½ @ 104½
Kentucky 6s Bonds	100 @ 100½
Tennessee 6s	99½ @ 100½
Indiana State 5s, ex div	86 @ 87
Illinois Internal Improvement 6s	73 @ 75
Massachusetts Sterling 5s	103 @ 103
Maryland Sterling 5s	100 @ —
Boston City Sterling 6 ₩ cent	102 @ 104
Canada Sterling 6 ₩ cent	103 @ 106

Shipping Intelligence.

Arrived from New-York—6th, Glasgow, at Glasgow; 7th, Hendrick Hudson at London; Princeton, Hibernia, DeWitt Clinton and West Point at Liverpool; 9th, F. P. Sage, do.
Sailed for New-York—6th, Ellen Maria, Liverpool; 8th, Andes, Liverpool; 9th, Surprise, Gravesend; 10th, Arctic, do.
Sailed for Boston—9th, Forest Queen, London; Isabella, from Gravesend.
Sailed for Philadelphia—8th, City of Manchester, from Liverpool.
Sailed for Baltimore—8th, Scotia, from ——.
Sailed for Charleston—7th, Queen Victoria, from Deal, Defence and Jessie Miller, from Liverpool.
Sailed for Savannah—7th, Jane Tudor, from Liverpool; 8th, Eleanor, from ——.
Sailed for Mobile—6th, Asia, from Glasgow; 7th, Arabella, from Deal; 8th, Orleans, from Liverpool.
Sailed for New-Orleans—6th, Rome, from Cardiff; Naples, from Deal; Glan, Colonist, Belmont, Jamaica, Cassus, Jenny Lind, Ibex, John McKenzie, from Liverpool; 8th, Lady of the West, from Bristol; Derry Castle, from Liverpool.
Arrived from St. John, N. B—Liverpool at Longhope, and sailed for Greenock; 3d, Clara Ann at Bristol; Indes in the Clyde; Nova Scotia do; 4th, Douglass at Hull; Monmouth at Gravesend; Acost in the Clyde; 8th, John Bryant at Bristol; Daniel Webster at Liverpool; Iddo, Wiseld Scott and Devon at do.; Josephine in Penarth Roads.

THE BOUNDARY COMMISSION.—The following letter to the New-Orleans *Picayune* is dated Fort Duncan, Western Texas, Nov. 29:

I have the pleasure to announce to you the safe arrival of the party of the Boundary Commission under Mr. MAHLON CHANDLER. They came through Santa Rosa and San Fernando, having been compelled to abandon the work on the Rio Grande, owing to want of provisions consequent on the loss of the boats in the rapids.

Mr. CHANDLER describes the country passed over as one of great difficulty and danger; his men suffered dreadfully from exposure and from want of clothing and other necessaries, but have been brought safely through to this place. Lieut. GREEN, commanding escort, deserves great credit for the manner in which he conducted the duty entrusted to his charge. In consequence of the murder of the lamented Col. CRAIG, the whole duty of the escort had to be borne by this young but well-deserving officer, and the excellent manner in which he has acquitted himself of it, shows his capability as a soldier.

The party under Mr. CHANDLER were visited by a band of Camanches, under the Chief MAWO, at the Paso de los Camanches. This is the band who it is supposed had lately murdered a number of men on the San Antonio road. They had a number of gold fifty dollar pieces as well as articles of clothing taken from the bodies of their victims.

When near Santa Rosa the party was stopped by a band of negroes and Indians under WILD CAT, who is now living near that town. A short conference between Lieut. GREEN and the Chief ended in the party being allowed to pass without molestation.

Mr. CHANDLER brings with him, in the form of notes, drawings, specimens of mineralogy, &c., an amount of information that cannot but be exceedingly interesting to those desirous of being advised of a territory so little known as the Upper Rio Grande.

We congratulate the friends of Mr. CHANDLER, and the party under him, on their safe arrival, and trust soon to be able to read the report of the work committed to his charge.

RESIGNATION OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE.—The following is the letter of Hon. WILLIAM R. KING, resigning the office of President *pro tem.* of the Senate—read in that body on the 20th instant:

WASHINGTON CITY, Dec. 20, 1852.

SENATORS: The feeble state of my health renders me unable to discharge the duties of President *pro tem.* Accept, I beg you, my resignation of the honorable position in which you have, with so much unanimity, placed me.

In taking leave of you, Senators, permit me to express my grateful acknowledgments for your uniform personal kindness, and the generous support you have never failed to give to me in my efforts to preserve order and enforce the parliamentary law. May a merciful Providence preserve to each of you the choicest of all earthly blessings—health.

I remain, with the highest respect and esteem, your obedient servant, WILLIAM R. KING.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times

From the Cape de Verds.

BOSTON, Friday, Dec. 24.

The brig *Choctaw* arrived here from Port Praya with dates to Nov. 19, reports that the schooner *Advance* of New-Orleans, had been seized there by Commodore GREGORY, of the American Squadron, on suspicion of being a slaver. The Commodore placed the schooner under the guns of the squadron, but soon afterwards received notice from the authorities of Port Praya to replace the vessel in port, as they did not allow a vessel to be taken in a neutral port without authority.

The Commodore acceded to this demand, but dispatched the U. S. brig *Perry* to BRAVA to obtain the consent of the Captain-General to the capture. The *Perry* was hourly expected back when the *Choctaw* sailed. When captured, the schooner would be dispatched to Baltimore, in charge of sailing-master WALKER, of the sloop-of-war *Dale*.

The Captain of the *Advance*, a half-breed, was not on board when the capture was made, and one or two vessels were searched in hopes of finding him.

The U. S. ship *Germantown*, and sloops *Dale* and *John Adams*, were at Port Praya. Also, the bark *Chesapeake*, discharging to sail for the Isle of Palin in two days, to load salt for Rio. The steamer *West Wind*, from New-York for Australia, put into Port Praya leaky in her upper works. She was repaired, and sailed Nov. 7, all well.

Washington Items.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Dec. 24.

Mr. KING continues to improve.

The statement that Senator HUNTER has gone to have an interview with Gen. PIERCE, is fully confirmed.

It is rumored that a large number of Clerks are to be removed from the Census Bureau on the 1st of Jan.

In the Supreme Court, to-day, the Telegraph Case has been continued. R. H. GILLET commenced his argument on behalf of O'REILLY this morning, and had not concluded at the hour of adjournment.

Major JAMES H. BAKER took the oath of office, as Commissioner of Customs, to-day. He enters on his duties on Monday.

DANIEL T. WOODWARD brutally murdered his wife to-day, by shooting her through the head.

Miss CLEMENTS was accidentally shot by LEWIS FRANK, while walking along the street.

The Massachusetts Land Case, &c.

BOSTON, Friday, Dec. 24.

It is reported that Governor BOUTWELL is dissatisfied with the proceedings of the sale of Massachusetts land in Maine, and will refuse to ratify the sale. An objection, it is said, has been discovered, which renders the proceedings void.

The commission, to be appointed under the resolution for the division of lands with the State of Maine, has not yet been filled up, and until it is done the concurrence of the Massachusetts half of the board cannot be had, and without their concurrence no sale can be legally effected.

The board is to consist of six persons, two of whom are to be appointed by Massachusetts, two by the State of Maine, and two are to be chosen by these four. Only two of the board had been appointed, and they have therefore no power to act.

JOHN SMITH and WILLIAM WILLIAMS, late of New York, were tried at Dedham, Norfolk county, yesterday, for robbing a dwelling house, and were acquitted.—*Post and Com.*

Later from Rio Janeiro—Southern Mail Failure.

BALTIMORE, Friday, Dec. 24.

The bark *Reindeer* has arrived at this port with Rio Janeiro dates to the 17th November. She brings 3,500 bags of Coffee. The ship *Sophia Walker*, for New-York, was to sail on the 18th, and the bark *E. Corning*, for New-York, during the week.

The ship *Dakotah*, from New-York for San Francisco, was at Rio repairing.

We have no mail to-day south of Petersburg, making three now due from New-Orleans.

MARKETS.

RIO, Nov. 13.—In consequence of more inquiry for Europe, COFFEE has improved in price, from 50 @ 100 rials on ordinary first and good second, since the first of the month. The market is poorly supplied, both in quantity and quality, and in consequence of wet weather lower rates are expected, when supplies come in. The shipments of the month have been 55,000 bags, and the present quotations are 3$650 @ 3$750, for mixed lots.

BREADSTUFFS.—The arrivals of Flour have been 20,291 bbls.—all from the United States. Sales have been made of 3,000 bbls. at 10,250 to 10,500, the former cash. Baltimore brands are quoted at 15,750 to 16,1,000 and 14,1,000 for Philadelphia. The stock at present is estim

THE MAHOGANY TREE.

BY WM. M. THACKERAY.

Christmas is here;
Winds whistle shrill,
Icy and chill;
Little care we—
Little we fear
Weather without,
Sheltered about
The Mahogany Tree.

Gone on the boughs,
Birds of rare plume
Sing, to its bloom;
Night birds are we;
Here we carouse,
Singing, like them,
Perched round the stem
Of the jolly old tree.

Here we know,
Kept as this;
From we miss,
Pleasant to see.
Kind hearts and true,
Gentle and just,
Prized as your dust!
We sing round the tree.

Drink we the cup—
Friend, art afraid?
Spirits are laid
In the Red Sea.
Mantle it up;
Empty it yet;
Let us forget,
Round the old tree.

Come on, ye boughs,
Here let us sport,
Boys, as we sit;
Laughter and wit
Flashing so free.
Life is but short—
When we are gone,
Let them sing on,
Round the old tree.

Care, like a dun,
Lurks at the gate;
Let the dog wait;
Happy we'll be.
Drink every one;
Pile up the coals,
Fill the red bowls,
Round the old tree.

Sorrows, begone!
Life and its ills,
Duns and their bills,
Bid we to flee.
Come with the dawn,
Blue-devil sprite,
Leave us to-night,
Round the old tree.

A CHRISTMAS IN CONNECTICUT.

CHRISTMAS DAY! What a world of pleasant thoughts and remembrances lie nestled in those dear old words. How they recall the fading past, and with it the joyous times that have gone forever, leaving only their cheerful outline on the serene horizon of memory. Years in ever shortening strides hurry on, and our annual festivities come upon us in such quick succession that at last we view the circumstances of a long life in the fond remembrance of a few days. The brightest joy is that which is born in the heart, and which, when it becomes fully developed and strong, enters into a partnership with the mind. It is this kind of jovial partnership that always does such a brisk trade in settling annual accounts and beginning new transactions in cozy confidence over a bottle of wine. Particularly on Christmas Day and New Year.

I have not the slightest disposition in the world to be prosy, nor have I a mad ambition to be apostrophoric; but somehow there is such a poetic, such a very soul-stirring jingle in the precious words—Christmas Day—that I feel the tallest kind of inspiration coming over me and I have the greatest disposition in the world to perpetrate something very atrocious. I suppose I can write the most excrutiating poetry that was ever submitted to the indignant gaze of persecuted humanity. Blank verse comes natural to me; the very blankest of all blank verse: in fact I might almost leave out the "s" and call it blanket verse, it is so very comfortable and so very provocative of sleep. I restrain myself with an effort. I think of the many fine eyes that will be rolling with equally fine phrenzy on this particular topic. The memory of the past is hovering around me, and in the dim lustre of realised joys, I turn to the plain narrative of by-gone days. Days that sanctify the measure of life, as the "sweet south" perfumes the gladness of Summer. The "muses nine" will please try the next street. I don't want them. A total absence of phrenzy is essential to my present purpose. Narrative—a simple and I hope a genial narrative, is all I will inflict at this forgiving season of the year.

Precisely twelve months ago I received an invitation to spend my Christmas with a very worthy, large-hearted friend in Connecticut. I am particular in mentioning the precise State, because Connecticut being a *terra incognita* to most literary men, (seldom being referred to more than ninety-nine times out of a hundred,) I imagine it will invest my narrative with all the charm of novelty. Accompanying the invitation was a very grateful assurance that there would be no pomp or circumstance about the gathering, and that therefore there need be no hesitation in conveying myself and valise to the required spot in the shortest possible space of time. "A few friends," wrote my worthy invitor, "a few pretty girls, a few Christmas logs, a few spirituous bases, and any quantity of lemons to go in and be squeezed; a few nuts to to crack, a few country dances to accomplish, a few misletoe boughs to struggle under, and—we'll see if we can't manage to spend a jolly Christmas, my boy! in the good old English style!"

I invariably yield to destiny, from a conscientious conviction that I cannot do anything else. If it be propitious, I take all the credit of acting on a correct impulse. If otherwise, I allow Destiny to have the full benefit and all the responsibility of the transaction. It is a source of inexpressible consolation to me to know that in these respects I enjoy the distinguished sanction and authority of many eminent philosophers.

Abandoning myself to this lofty principle, I immediately commenced packing my valise, and in an incredibly short space of time was on my way towards Connecticut.

Such a day! Snow on the ground. Gentle breeze. Glorious Sun, red and jolly as if it had come out expressly on a bust. Blue sky overhead such a long way off that it appeared to be common property of all the planets. A perfectly impartial sky, no black clouds to be seen; no suspicious streaks for meteorologists to hang a doubt on. All blue; a pertinacious blue, evidently determined on remaining blue by night and by day for a considerable period of time. Trees crusted with a glassy surface of ice, making them sparkle in the sunshine, (and in the moonshine for the matter of that,) like gigantic specimens of wrought silver. Old Winter appeared to have prepared a suitable service of plate to present Dame Nature—and a very beautiful and useful service it was.

Such a day! A man might button himself up in his great coat, and pretend to shiver and shake with a cold, but it was only pretence, nothing more. A properly constituted individual felt the necessity of being in a glow, or else of freezing to death on the spot. There was no medium; no middle region on which to stand and shiver. Why there were only a few thermometers that could stand it; hardy American specimens these, used to practical jokes, and not to be astonished by anything between boiling water and zero. As to European articles in that line, they were usually nonplussed, and the mercury of their existence was only to be found deep down in the woodwork, altogether beyond the calculation of their makers. Doubtless, as sensitive things, they felt themselves terribly diminished, degraded, and otherwise inadequate to their trying position.

O, there was life, and energy, and battling vigor in the keen pure breeze. There was a nipping freshness in it that made the ears tingle, and the eyes feel tight and glazed. Prominent noses loomed in a breathy mist redhaut and shiny, whilst others, of less conspicuous dimensions, looked pale, and withered, and submissive, evidently prepared for anything. There was a permeating principle of activity in the breeze that penetrated through coats and mufflers, and got down the throat, and through the pores of the skin, and into the blood; aye, into the very bones, and made you bound over the frosty footpath with the elastic step of robust health. It was a day on which gymnasts might have practiced ground and lofty tumbling without ever getting tired, and on which tumbler pigeons might be expected to tumble in blissful distraction, more or less into space or the other world.

All nature was in busy activity; at least all the respectable portion of nature. Reptiles and lazy bar loafers alone were dormant. It was a positive punishment to remain within doors, and when you got out, and had passed the corner and the open piece of ground on the summit of the hills, you found out what you had to expect if you didn't stir yourself pretty considerably. Bless you, a lazy man would have been dead and stiff in no time.

You should have seen the horses how they enjoyed it. With their ears pricked up and their nostrils wide distended, they darted in every direction in the maddest manner. Such music as the sleigh bells made can only be appreciated in such weather, and with the running bass of the horses' hoofs on the crispy snow as an accompaniment. Such music, to my mind, is grateful at any time, but at Christmas it is particularly jolly.

I completed the last few miles of my journey in a sleigh. One of the greatest specimens of carriage building that ever was beheld by the eyes of man. Heaven only knows what the body had been in its primeval state. It seemed now to be a curious relic of the composite order. A miraculous cross between a clam boat and a shutter box. It was by no means uncomfortable. The only difficulty was in getting in. If you succeeded in accomplishing that feat, everything else could be arranged satisfactorily. A goodly supply of buffalo skins and rugs formed a very satisfactory lounge. To be sure you had to grasp the rail firmly, if you wish to guard against the possible contingency of being left in the road, and there was rather a rigid ecoomy in the article of seat not altogether comfortable, but with these trifling exceptions, there was nothing in the world to prevent you taking your ease, and otherwise enjoying yourself as a man only can enjoy himself in that immense creation a sleigh.

But the horse. I must speak of the horse. If the proprietor refuses to let me have him again in consequence, I can't help it. A sleigh without a horse would be an absurdity; nearly as bad as a sleigh horse without bells. My horse, I am forced to admit, had less of the qualities of a first rate charger about him than had his worthy proprietor. My horse was by no means infallible. Like many excellent men of my acquaintance he had his vices. In the first place he was naturally skittish. The driver admitted the fact, not disparagingly, but cheerfully, as rather a commendable circumstance than otherwise. In the next place he was an habitual bolter. I state the fact on my own responsibility. The driver heroically denied it to the last, and struggled with the brute like a gladiator to give a coloring to his denial. But I submit that when an animal suddenly and viciously accelerates his speed from six miles an hour to sixteen, without being consulted on the subject by whip or rein, I submit that he is fairly entitled to the name of a bolter. The next peculiarity of my horse was that he acted on impulse, and positively refused to be governed by reason or the driver. Such things as whips were unconsidered trifles with him. Reins, excepting as ornaments, were merely conventional, and to a great extent superfluous. Any attempt at scientific driving, therefore, resulted in failure and confusion. He took the side of the road he most preferred, and changed it when he felt so disposed. If you attempted to argue the point with him, he threw up his head and gracefully performed a crab movement backwards. Happily he had a constitutional objection to collisions. In early life he had suffered slightly from the inertia of opposing bodies. With the benefit of experience and the wisdom of age he now blended the quality of caution. Whenever he saw another vehicle approaching he made a bolt for the hedge, and then came to a dead stand. Nor whip, nor rein, nor driver, nor deep-mouthed anathemas could induce him to stir one step until he felt that all danger was at an end. He would then start of his own free will and pleasure. The bells would begin jingling—the driver would mutter something about the critter being so darned skittish, and away we would dart through the bracing air. Through the worn furrow, and through the deep drifts, over big boulders, across shallow streams, down long lanes, jingle, jingle, jingle. Madly swinging round corners, providentially clearing stalwart trees, now trotting, now galloping, now bolting, now coming to a stand still, and now starting again as fresh as ever. Jingle, jingle, jingle through, the silent sunshine and the bright pure bracing air. Merrily to the sound of sleigh bells. Merrily, madly, over the white snow and frosted ground.

Everything must have an end, even a sleigh ride. A final plunge through a gateway, and then up a pleasant avenue, brought me to my friend's home. In another minute, he was at the door, and his clear, round voice was awaking the distant echoes with the word of welcome.

I was very nearly saying that my friend Christopher Cloudless, was the heaviest man of his weight and size in the State. So strong and irresistible is the force of certain canting forms of expression, I am glad I have escaped. What I want to say is this: Christopher Cloudless was not one of the light weights. He was, if I may be permitted the expression, jolly fat. There was a gracious largeness about him—an obvious developement of content and single-mindedness, exceedingly gratifying and cheering, particularly to men who, like myself, are lank and spare. Nature appeared to be constantly doing something for him in the way of additions and improvements. He was in a state of perpetual developement, at all times blossoming, budding, or throwing up ridges of fat.

The best of the joke was that Christopher was always trying to get thin, and never could succeed in the smallest particular. He essayed an impossible activity that only resulted in short breathings and extreme exhaustion. He never would keep quiet. If anything was wanted in a hurry, he always imagined that he was exactly the man to arm for it. If there was any act to be performed that seemed peculiarly to demand the agile services of a thin man, Christopher was sure to volunteer, though, Heaven bless him! he was three hundred pounds, if he was an ounce. The secret of his nature appeared to be that his heart was continually growing young. I have no doubt that, when the last trumpet shall have sounded a dreadful summons to the Seat of Judgment, Caristopher will be even as a little child.

You should have seen him shake my hands. You should have heard him shout the compliments of the season. You should have witnessed the extraordinary vigor with which he clapped me on the shoulder. Aye, you should have felt it too. It would have done you good, depend on it, although it might have taken your breath away for five minutes afterwards.

"Hooroar for the good old time, my boy! A merry Christmas to you. Hooroar for the roast beef and plum pudding of Old England! Here, Pete, Sam, Tom, take this miraculous valise up stairs, and mind it don't fall down and injure the house. Ha, ha, ha! Come into my study. Thaw yourself, my boy, thaw yourself. Lord! what a time we will have. Between ourselves, on the quiet, there are some devilish nice——" he winked with a superhuman amount of drollery—"d'ye take!"

Being a modest man, I confessed that I did not.

"What a dull dog, to be sure! When I was of your age, I could have guessed at a petticoat through the thickest allegory. You understand me now. Of course, you do. There, get up stairs to your room, and be down again as quickly as possible. I want to introduce you to my wife, family, and friends. I can't stop another minute with you. I have got such a deal to say, and such a few words to say it in, that I shall be bankrupt if I expend any more on you."

Talk about a light heart and a thin pair of unwhisperables getting through the world merrily, why I would back old Christopher in his double milled deerskin against the very philosopher that propounded such a theory. There never was a lighter heart in this world: never.

Christopher Cloudless was an Englishman by birth. In every other circumstance he was an American. For a great number of years he had resided on his own farm. Being a man of sufficient property, he did not trouble himself much about the markets. Farming, in fact, was an amusement with him. It was precisely the healthy kind of life that best accorded with his healthy disposition. There was always something fresh and new about it, and there was always something fresh and new about him. Each succeeding year brought forth its fruits in both, and the varying seasons were reciprocated by some physical or moral result. I do not think Christopher could have existed in the crowded streets of a city. He required such a deal of atmosphere. Space was essential to him. He lived up to the fullest privilege of life, and used as much breath in laughing as men in cities consume in sterner duties. Like most of his countrymen, Christopher had a *penchant* for building. Every rich Englishman is more or less an amateur architect. Christopher considered himself at least equal to his ornithological namesake. It is probable that not one room in White Ash Place remained in its original integrity. A wall would be knocked down; another one built; then there would be something the matter with the drawing-room or the roof, or the kitchen, or the library, which had to be rectified with a profusion of bricks and mortar and hewn stone. One year he built a conservatory at the back of the house; the next year he pulled it down and re-erected it on the side of the house; in another twelve months he had it down again, built a kitchen on its site, and perched the conservatory on the top of that. He thought the kitchen looked unsightly and protested that the camellias smelt horribly of kidney stew. The conservatory and kitchen were forthwith razed to the ground. Ever since, the conservatory has been making the circuit of the house. I shall not be surprised if it is eventually deposited on the roof. The windows have had a hard time of it too. Originally they were of the primitive New-England pattern. Christopher was disgusted. Nothing but oriel windows would accord with his nature. Oriel windows were substituted. Christopher was happy. For a few months he admired them intensely. Swore that his was the only decent looking house in Connecticut. After that, he began to cool. Thought that the old fashioned bow windows might look more respectable. Was sure of it at last. Determined to try. Knocked out the oriels and put in the bow's. Hang it! they were not the thing, somehow. The oriel's were the best after all. Knocked out the bow's and reinstalled the oriels. There was something still wanting. Stained glass! aye that was it. Stained glass was ordered. For six months the house was in an intensely prismatic glow. Lions rampant, catching at nothing, and "taking a sight" at nobody, grinned at you from every window. Saints, in very shaky positions, confronted you at every turn. Flowers, that shamefully scandalized nature, were, so to speak, strewn in your path. Christopher was in extacies. Invited all the neighborhood to witness the effect, and became eminently mediæval in his temperament. He had his study fitted up in the olden style; procured a copy of POEIN, and commenced a series of designs for altering the exterior of White Ash Place in accordance with the requirements of a pure Gothic style. At length he began to yawn. The stained glass was all very well, he said, but it darkened the house too much. He thought it had a depressing influence. If it affected the spirits, it might affect the health. It did affect the health; he was sure it did. He had not felt the same man since it had been in the house. He was determined to have more light and air. There could be no harm in trying to procure both. He made an effort to open the window in his study. St. George was never intended to open outwards or inwards. Christopher swore in his wrath that it should do either the one or the other. St. George knew better. Christopher grew angry and impetuous. St. George remained calm and immovable. Christopher plied the worthy saint with a chisel. St. George was not to be chisel'd. Christopher said he would not be done. St. George was not to be undone. Christopher said it was enough to vex a saint. St. George answered, not at all. Christopher used his foot as a projectile, and requested the saint to take *that!* St. George was found the next morning in the flower-garden, with *that* (apparently a hole) through an important part of his person. The dominion of stained glass was at an end, and the reign of polished plate commenced. The vicissitudes of the unhappy sashes have since been of a very trying character.

In the present day, White Ash Place is remarkable for a careful blending of every known style; but as alterations and improvements are still going on, no one can say what it will be this time twelve months. Christopher will certainly go on improving while there is a spadeful of mortar in the world.

I found my room very comfortable. There was a neat little bed in it, with linen as white as drifted snow. Hot and cold water were conveniently at hand. A suspicious person might have drawn an unfavorable inference from this fact. Not so much from the circumstance of there being hot and cold water in the room, as from the coincidence of the taps for those fluids being fixed in the wall, about three feet from the ground. Not being of a suspicious temperament, however, I did not for a moment suppose that I was occupying the bath-room. I had nearly completed my toilet when a knock came at the door. I desired the visitor to come in. He did so. He was a gentlemanly-looking individual, in a long face and clean shirt, with the sleeves tucked up.

"Say, stranger, do you happen to have any soap in these diggings? They have left a lump of marble in my room by mistake. I have been rubbing away at the tarnal critter for the last half hour, until I nearly made it strike fire. I can do without a towel, but its kind of awkward to want soap."

I handed my visitor the domestic article of which he was in want. He thanked me, and seated himself on my bed. His legs being very long, it was as much as he could do to swing them backward and forward. He appeared to be in no hurry. On the contrary, he had evidently come to stop awhile.

"Been long in these parts?" he asked, in a careless way. A fearful thought flashed upon my mind. I answered meekly that I had just arrived.

"Guess yer pretty well acquainted with the boss?" He had produced a knife from some mysterious recess in his nether garments, and was quietly slicing up the soap. I assured him that Mr. Cloudless had known me from my boyhood.

"Should n't wonder if he was quite old, like?" A perceptible tremor crept over me,—a sort of cold chill,—a presentiment that I had caught a native, with all his imperfections on his head. I stated Mr. Cloudless's age with the severest exactitude.

"Yes! do tell! Wal, that fetches down anything I ever heern tell on." He was astonished. At least astonished in a slight degree;—about as much as a man usually is when he discovers that his second egg is a bad one. Not a bit more.

If in that hour of tribulation I raised one thought to Heaven—if in the deep agony of my unprotected position, I murmured uneasily at my fate—if with wild despair depicted on my countenance I cast one yearning look towards the window—if I did any or all of these things, I am certain I must have been interrupted, for in much less time than the mental effort required, my Yankee friend had compounded and administered another question thus wise:

"Say, where do you hail from? We may as well know each other. What's your name?"

I hold it policy in all men to meet danger bravely. Where a thing is inevitable, vacillation is useless. My friend evidently wanted to know everything concerning myself. Whether it was better to enlighten him at once in a connected narrative, or to let him worm it out piecemeal, was the only question. Even as a question, it resolved itself into one of time. As I really had a desire to be present at the dinner table, I determined on the former course.

I began by giving him my name. I assured him that I was born on the 15th September, 1822, New Style; my age consequently being 30 years, 3 months and 10 days. I was born in Liberty-street, New-York City; the house has since been pulled down,—another one erected, which at the time of my leaving home was to let with immediate possession; the rent five thousand dollars a year. I received an invitation to spend Christmas with my friend Cloudless; it came by the post, and cost me five cents. I replied that I should be delighted. I bought my valise in GENIN's store, situate in Broadway, immediately under Barnum's American Museum; I paid five dollars for it; the bill was a V, I believed on the Ocean Bank; it was sent home to my lodgings without charge; my lodgings were in Warren-street; I had two rooms on the second floor, with board; I paid ten dollars a week, and had a latch-key; the valise was put into my bedroom, which looked into the garden; there was generally one tree, three clothes poles, and several cats in the latter; I could not say to whom the cats belonged; having got the valise into my bedroom I packed all the necessaries I might require on the visit; there is the valise—here is the key; it would afford me pleasure to tell him the price of each article in it; I came by railroad as far as ——; the fare was $3 75; I gave the clerk a two dollar bill, one dollar in gold, and the balance in three cent pieces; I took no drinks on the journey; when I arrived at ——, I hired a sleigh, a yellow one; the horse was white; cannot state its age; should think it must be between fifteen and twenty; might be more; paid six dollars for hire, and gave the driver two for himself; ["Got sucked." Yankee—*vide voce.*] Have seen Mr. Cloudless since my arrival; hope to see him again before the day is over; have just washed myself and combed my hair. I cannot think of anything more just at present; believe I have mentioned everything.

With a long breath and a thankful aspiration, I looked towards my visitor. He was still swinging his legs and whistling the soap. There was not the faintest shadow of astonishment on his countenance. I believed he viewed me as rather a civil sort of a fellow, but nothing at all out of the way. I congratulated myself on having got through with him. I laid "the flattering unction to my soul," that I had not left him the ghost of a question to ask. I felt that in exhausting myself I had exhausted the subject. After remaining for a few minutes in a tranquil frame of mind, my Yankee friend placed himself on his legs. He seemed to want to say something, without knowing precisely what. He took one desponding step towards the door, reflected seriously on creation in general, and me in particular. He took a step towards the door, and was very nearly into the passage, when suddenly he stopped. He swung around. His face was irradiated with intense satisfaction. He had another question for me.

"Say, what tobacco do you use?"

When I told him that I did not use "the weed" in any form, he appeared astonished—almost stupified.

"Not in any form?" he asked, with one foot on the threshold.

"Not in any form," I replied.

He closed the door softly, and went into his own room. The feeling which a man experiences, when between sleeping and waking he succeeds in throwing off a hideous nightmare, was very much akin to the sensation of relief I experienced. I had been grievously oppressed. Cheerful as I try to be at all times, I am highly susceptible of some influences. The presence of my friend, to say the least of it, was depressing. I hailed his departure, therefore, with joyfulness. I felt myself free; that is, I was in the act of feeling myself free, when I was troubled with a kind of final snore by my friend injecting his head through the partly-opened door, and inquiring in a hopeful voice:

"Did you never buy a cigar?" I gave him an answer (rather a violent one I am afraid) and his head and the nightmare sensation disappeared simultaneously.

Well, well, there was good recompense for trifling annoyances in the happy faces that gladdened the festive board in White-Ash-place on that day. There was any amount of compensation for three hundred and sixty-four days of cold, shivering, sneaking, bachelordom. There were smiles enough, and for the matter of that, pretty girls enough to drive the mildest man to distraction. By the valor of the immaculate BAYARD *sans peur et sans reproche!* If ever I go to the plains of Palestine (or of California) to flesh my Christian blade in Paynim dogs (or dig for gold,) I will bear with me beneath my corset (or my cradle) no dearer token of my distant home than a zephyr scarf worked by the hands of a dear Yankee girl. In the meantime we will talk about something else.

Were I to attempt, even in my feeble way, to give you a description of the courses that formed a portion of the Cloudless's Christmas cheer, I should inevitably disgust you with your station in life. Were I to figure up the turkies, the geese, the ducks, the chickens, the hares, and the never ending et ceteras, I should without a doubt drive you frantic. As for the roast beef and the plum-pudding, (looking like an eighteen inch Terrestrial Globe in a highly volcanic state,) or even the piece of holly sticking in it, (emblematic of victory—if one could only be allegorical in such a presence,) I confess I am incapable of the weakest description. I am overcome. Wafted into the realms of unintelligibility on steaming clouds of mere brandy sauce.

I hope there are none of my readers who will have to imagine a good dinner. I hope from my heart that every man, woman and child, may, on this as on every other day of the year, realize as sumptuous a repast as I could describe. But most of all, I hope that the kindly influences, the loving sacrifices, and the Christian spirit that calls them together on this one day of the year, may never—never be forgotten in the baser enjoyments of the table.

Having recovered from the effects of the brandy sauce, I will again endeavor to be coherent. Let me see, what was the next event? O, the drawing room.

You never saw such a comfortable apartment in all your life. Christopher (bless his heart! how capitally he spoke before the ladies left the table,) had improved it until it was nothing more nor less than a collection of angular and oriel windows, with an open space in the centre. Nothing could have been more desirable. A tall young man with a well-regulated mind, and a companion in ringlets, pronounced it admirable. I heard him. I am sure he was capable of forming an opinion as to what's what. He never would have had such a pretty girl by his side if he had not been. Yes, there was no mistake about it, it was a delightful, bewitching, easy, chatty, and altogether intoxicating apartment. Of course, it was handsomely furnished; and of course the picture frames and looking glasses were decorated with twigs of holly and (O, ecstatic parasite) misletoe.

And then the company! Young and old, pretty and so-so, learned and simple; such an alarming number, and all looking so gay and happy. Really, it was very delicious.

Listen! A gentleman in a white "choker," and with a slight determination of red to the nose, is giving vent to his melodious nature in a song. His voice is not exactly a tenor, or a baritone or a bass, but a vapoury ghost of all three; a species of bronchial hoarseness, with a few sounds in it distinguishable by subtle musicians with acute ears. Miss Amelia Cloudless is accompanying him on the piano. Accompanying him in the same way that practical husbands sometimes accompany their wives—either a little before or a little behind the object of solicitude.

While you are listening to the music, I will answer this important-looking lady. She has asked me if I have read EMERSON. I answer in the affirmative. She tells me she adores him. I feel called upon to do the same. She says that the infinite is her only source of happiness. I express my admiration. She asks my opinion whether the angle of incident being equal to the angle of thought, it is not possible to clutch from the bright Empyrean the instinct of vitality. I am floored. My Yankee friend, (who has overheard the conversation,) comes to my assistance. He says that it was the extreme probability of this theory that first induced him to investigate the phenomena of popped corn. Transcendental lady is disgusted, and I sneak off.

The tall young man with a well-regulated mind appears to have a great deal to say for himself. He has been whispering to his companion in ringlets for the last half-hour. I wonder if they find that recess very lonely. Ah, some mill-stones are as easy to see through as a wedding-ring.

Thank heav— No, I won't say that. I will merely mention the fact that the song is over, and that a Professor of eminence has taken his seat at the Piano, and that another Professor of eminence is resining his bow, and still another Professor of eminence doing something to a flute, preparatory to playing on the same.

A Ball is brewing. Christopher, being the fattest man in the room, volunteers to act as Master of Ceremonies, and in his devotion is visibly perishing by drops.

There! the music has begun. My friend, the Yankee, has got a partner, and has just expressed a wish to me that he might be catawampously chawed up if he don't go it like a streak of greased lightning; moreover, that I had better believe he was *some* on the light, fantastic toe; furthermore, that he was death on polkas, and, finally, that he would liquor with me, (old hoss,) at the earliest possible opportunity,

The small hours have come and gone. The three Professors of eminence look fatigued, not to say fuddled. The tall young man with the well-regulated mind looks horribly sentimental. The young lady in ringlets looks pleased and entirely delightful. Old Cloudless is still active and up to the mark. Every one appears to be happy, and, as there is no prospect of the party breaking up until the three professors of eminence have been carried out corpses, or day breaks, we will anticipate either event, and retire to our chamber. There, in silence and sincerity we will ask a blessing on all God's creatures, and in our heart of hearts, wish every one "A MERRY CHRISTMAS AND HAPPY NEW YEAR;"

Observations on the Polar Regions.

The existence of an open sea at the North Pole, is proved by an amount of testimony known to but few persons.

In 1751, Capt. MCCULLUM sailed from Hackluyt's Headland, to lat. 83½° North, where he found an open sea, and the weather being fine, nothing prevented his proceeding farther North but his responsibility to his owners for the safety of their ship.

In 1754, Capt. WILSON having passed through floating ice from 74 to 81 degrees N. lat., at last found the sea quite clear as far as he could descry; he reached lat. 83, but finding no whales, he returned.

HENDERTSON, in 1810, in four days travel to the Eastward from the New Siberian Islands, over the ice, found an open sea. He says: "Here, to our astonishment, within five wersts we saw the water completely open, with loose pieces of ice floating about. I subsequently found this an enormous Polyna extending to the Bear Islands, a distance of five hundred wersts."

The following year, TATARINOW, another Russian explorer, found the open sea within 25 wersts of New Siberia. But the explorations of Admiral VON WRANGELL in the years 1821-2-3, during which he made four long journeys over the ice to the North from Siberia, furnish no less conclusive results. On the 23d of March, 1823, he was in latitude 70° 51 North, longitude 175° 27 East—here he observes, from North-West to North East the horizon was covered by the dense blue vapor, which, in these regions always indicates open water. Notwithstanding this sure token of the possibility of proceeding much further, we continued due North for about nine wersts, when we came to the edge of an immense Polyna, extending East and West further than the eye could reach. We climbed one of the loftiest ice hills, when we obtained an extensive view towards the North, and whence we beheld the wide immeasurable ocean spread before our gaze. It was a fearful and magnificent, but to us, a melancholy spectacle. Fragments of ice of enormous size floated on the surface of the agitated ocean." He says, "that part of the Polar Ocean which is always an open sea, is met with about 15 miles north of New Siberia, and from thence extends in a more or less direct line to about the same distance off the coast of Asia at Cape Chelagskoi and Cape North."

When Capt. PARRY, in 1827, attempted to reach the North Pole upon the ice, he says, "when in latitude 82° 43' 5", the ice became so small as we advanced to the North, that a single piece only could be found to place the boats upon."

EDWARD SABINE, of Woolwich, observes, "the probability of an open sea to the north of Parry Islands, and communicating with Behring's Straits, appears to rest on strict analogical reasonings;" and, further, "every attempt made by M. VON WRANGELL and M. VON ANJOU to proceed to the North, repeated as these were during three years, and from many different points of a line extending several hundred miles in an east and west direction on the north coast of Asia, terminated alike in conducting them to an open and a navigable sea. From whatever point of the coast their departure was taken, the result was invariably the same." In a letter from WRANGELL to SABINE, he says: "The opinion expressed by you relative to the existence of open navigable water in the North, corresponds perfectly to the impressions which were excited in me by the constantly repeated obstacles to a further advance to the North over the ice. According to my view, it should be possible to reach and follow this open water from Spitzbergen. If it were possible to embark in a suitably fitted vessel from New-Siberia, a most interesting result might be expected."

Lieut. DE HAVEN, in September, 1850, advanced up Wellington Channel to about 75½, where, on the 22d September, he first beheld the water-sky, indicating an open sea, in about lat. 76° N., lon. 96° W.

In every instances where high northern latitudes have been reached, we find the existence of an open sea, at or near the North Pole, satisfactorily proved. No less conclusive are the facts proving the existence of a comparatively mild climate, but this branch of the subject we shall not enter upon until some future time.

[*Providence Journal.*

The Telegraph in the United States.

The Superintendent of the Census has prepared a report on the telegraphs of the United States, based on returns furnished to the Census Office in reply to special circulars. From it we learn that Morse's first line was commenced in 1844, when an appropriation was made by Congress to test the practical operation of the invention. The line ran from Washington to Baltimore, and thence to Philadelphia and New-York—reaching Boston in the following year. Two branches diverge from this line—one from Philadelphia to St. Louis, 1,000 miles in length; the other from New-York, *viâ* Buffalo, to Milwaukee, 1,300 miles long. Another, 1,395 miles in length, goes from Buffalo to Lockport, and thence through Canada to Halifax, N. S. The Great Southern line, from Washington to New-Orleans, is 1,700 miles long; another line—1,200 miles—running from New-Orleans to Cleveland, Ohio, *viâ* Cincinnati. The most productive portion of the enterprise is that from Washington to New-York, which, during the first six months of the present year, transmitted 154,514 messages, producing $68,499. The total receipts of this line from Jan. 27, 1846, to July 1, 1852, were $336,641. From July 1, 1846, to July 1, 1847, the receipts were $32,810; from July 1, 1851, to July 1, 1852, they were $103,860; a proof that facilities of communication, like that of facilities of travel, react advantageously to those who provide them.

The average performance of the Morse instrument is to transmit from 8,000 to 9,000 letters per hour. The cost of construction, including wire, posts, labor, &c., is about $150 per mile.

The total length of the Bain telegraph lines in this country is 2,012 miles. They do not extend south of New-York or west of Buffalo; being in fact limited to New-York State and New-England.

House's printing telegraph has about 2,400 miles in operation, extending south to Washington, north to Boston, west to Buffalo; with a prospective extension through Cleveland, Cincinnati, and Louisville to St. Louis.

The aggregate number of the various lines, main and branch, in the United States, is 60; length, 16,720 miles.

CHRISTMAS TIDE.

"Now Hospitality, to cheer the ghosts
Of Winter, forbidden sounds abroad
The royal housewife lays the carnal block
Of Christmas on the hearth, and bids a blaze
Of exultant brightness glad his public spot;
Then sprucely decks the windows with fresh sprigs
Of evergreen, triumphant o'er the storms
Of fading time, while over social mirth
And rival kindness head the smoking board;
And boisterous sport and heavy dance resound."
[The Year.

JOSEPH SCALIGER might have been at better business than proving our Lord's nativity to have taken place in April. Prove it he did—at least men almost as learned as he say so—and the argument, doubt not, is as deep and incomprehensible as the mystery the date refers to. SCALIGER was but a dry, old scholar. He might indite a sharp epigram, or pen a playful epistle, always, Gaul though he was, in the choicest Ciceronian Latin; but there was not in him that warm, buoyant, sympathetic temper of childhood, which might have induced him to keep hands off a cherished superstition, like that of Christmas tide. Fortunately, his learning has been bound away in crackling vellum, far out of common reach. To-day, perhaps, it is treated for the first time to what its parent had no imagination of, a newspaper notoriety, whereby a hundred thousand people, devoutly believing in Christmas as it is, are apprised of a very disagreeable Christmas as it should be, in petulant April. But even the strong lever of lore cannot easily move the masses of humanity. Old errors get older, but die not, although their refutation be written where PAINE required the demonstration of the Deity, as if it were not there already, on the broad brow of the sky. People believe in sun-settings and sun-risings, in spite of Pole and Italian. They still hold that the stout old conservative Sun performs twice yearly its mysterious feat of crossing the line, and PTOLEMY never held it with greater practical tenacity. And we may be sure that all the legislation in the world, backing all the learning, cannot transfer Christmas to the season of buds and blossoms, as New-Year's Day was a hundred years ago legislated back from March to January; or as Thanksgiving is intrusted to the miscellaneous discretion of the powers that be.

The primitive fixation of Christmas upon the twenty-fifth of December, is no evidence that the original pastoral drama of Bethlehem, was really enacted on that day. In the early times of the Church there was no Christmas. The great festival was Easter, as celebrating the more immediately important event, the atonement, and as replacing among Jewish converts the venerable season of the Passover. That feast seemed to unite the type with the thing signified, and bridge the gap between the earlier and latter dispensations. The observance of the Advent season dated from a later era. The Jewish disciples had transferred one of their National feast-times to the new religion. The Gentile believers claimed the same privilege. At Rome, the grand yearly festival of Paganism was the Saturnalia. It was celebrated during the latter week of December, with rites suggestive of very many customs, which have adhered to that season from that time to this. The slave changed stations with his lord. Mirth, license, fun, enjoyment, were the staple of the time. The temple of old Saturn was lighted up with flambeaux; and the rioters ran about the streets with torches, pre-figurative of Christmas candles; houses were decked with laurel and holly; and the epithet "merry" was altogether as appropriate to the heathen rite, as it has now become almost exclusively applicable to the Christian. It was to restrain the Roman disciples from mingling in these orgies, that a partially Christianized substitute was adopted by the primitive evangelists of that great city. There was, of course, no event in the gospel history so joyous in itself and in the emotions which it stirred, as the Nativity of the Babe of Bethlehem. No other could have been selected as a text for such rude preaching and practice. To have chosen the anniversary of the actual fact for the celebration, supposing the April theory to be sound, would not have afforded the required substitute; while it must have thrown all the great feasts of the Church into the same vernal period. And so "the day we celebrate" was pitched upon; and a degree of license permitted, which shocks every present idea of sacredness and propriety. Further on in Church history, in the fourth or fifth century, we believe, the progress of Manicheism induced the heads of the Church to pay increased respect to the Nativity of the Savior; and then for the first was Christmas erected into a merrily religious holiday. The Greek Church vied with the Latin in the extravagance of its observance. Miracles of the most extraordinary description were predicated of the happy tide. It was believed that on the night of the nativity the waters of certain rivers of the larger size were converted into wine; and that on each anniversary of the event, at a certain unindicated hour, they retained the habit of sending down a million puncheons or so to treat the jubilant ocean withal. ST. EPIPHANIUS regarded the fact as so indisputable as to refer the infidel to it by way of confounding his disbelief. There was quite a family of shrubs and trees, which were said to blossom on that night only; a legend embodying the origin of the Christmas tree. Ghosts always kept Christmas eve at home. You might walk all about the catacombs without detecting the shadow of one. Heaven, in short, was thought to be especially considerate about the 25th of December, avouching the sanctity of the day by the most pregnant indications. How far the vinous streams they tell of are to be received as a type of the bibulous indulgence proper to the observance, the erudite fail to inform us.

But while these celestial tokens had place, the mortal demonstrations were infinitely more diversified and animated. Houses—St. JEROME, who loved not houses, is the witness—were glowingly illuminated, symbolically of the light that had come into the world. Presents, doubtless suggestive of the gifts brought to the lowly manger, by the wise men of the East, were always circulated lavishly. The churches were decorated with evergreen branches, mingled with choice flowers from the conservatory. In front of the altar was placed a manger, often fabricated of pure gold, and around it, and the troops of children—CHRYSOSTOM dwells feelingly on this poetical feature of the picture—who were artistically placed about as the guards and ministers of the holy cradle, the eager multitude thronged, scattering flowers and sending their hosannas to the very walkin, along with the notes of the organ, and the clangor of bells.

Of the domestic festivities of those, and indeed of much later times on the continent, we know little. From the liberal exhibition of love, generosity and charity regarded as indispensable to the celebration, we are however at liberty to infer a very extraordinary degree of happiness pervading every household; and when we recollect the comparative proximity of the fête to the fact celebrated, we may suppose its enjoyments to have had a freshness, heartiness and zest, which in these matter of fact days we can hardly realize.

When the monkish dynasty attained the mastery of things ecclesiastical, the holy tide of Christmas was publicly celebrated with yet greater éclat. Not only was there a cradle or manger in the cathedral, but the whole scene, as it was supposed to have been enacted in the hostelry of Ephrata, was reproduced with every regard to striking theatrical effect. Father John personated St. JOSEPH, while the character of the Blessed Virgin, as she leaned over the cradle of the new-born babe, was admirably sustained by Sister Maud, Cunegonda, or Veronica. Any foundling served for the infant—a part not requiring remarkable rhetorical powers. Fathers borrowed the crook of the Abbot for the nonce, and trooped in as shepherds; and the wise men of the East, having refreshed themselves copiously at the Abbey refectory, after their imaginary journey from Chaldea, made their entry, benedictione, donations, and exite, with commendable propriety. And at all these things, performed in a gorgeous cathedral, brilliantly lighted for the occasion, the superstitious multitude gazed with ecstacy. At times, the play or mystery attained a still more dramatic character, resembling distantly the one which Mr. LONGFELLOW has interwoven in his "Golden Legend." At other times, the full tide of Saturnalian revelry drove the pious Fathers from the Church, and even from their monastic retreats. Choosing an Abbot of Unreason, the mob was wont to disguise itself in a thousand fantastical and bestial shapes, corresponding fairly, there is reason to believe, with its really brutal character, and then pervade the streets and invade the churches, doing whatsoever seemed it mischievous. WALTER SCOTT has pictured one such performance in his tale of the "Abbot." What, indeed, has he not pictured!

It was, however, among the nations of Northern origin, that Christmas flourished most greenly. Many of its traits were still of the out-door and demonstrative kind, but the leading characteristics grew to be domestic and homely, endearing it to the heart while it gratified the senses. In Germany, it is a social institution, no less important and influential, because it does not gather character from ecclesiastical cherishing. The HOWITTS tell all there is to be told about it, in essay, and sketch and tale; and the home-life of Germany is as familiar to both of them, we must needs suppose, from the graphic minuteness of their descriptions, as the contents of their own English homes. To England, we owe the Christmas we rejoice in. It is surrounded, it may be, in certain localities, with a grouping of peculiar associations. New-England Puritanism, indeed, early banished it from the Almanac, as a relic of Catholicism, thereby proving how un-Catholic was its joy-compelling faith. But in New-York, it borrows from the Dutch fathers several of its pleasantest features, old English practices giving way to the Gothamite. Santa Claus is not known in the baby calendar of England. Even here, his hold upon superstition, barely reaches beyond the earliest childhood. To have him, we have sacrificed many of the venerable usages of our Saxon fathers. That people made the feast representative of something more than even the Saturnian or Christian mysteries, by blending the honors of their god Thor with those of the Saviour. Christmas fell upon Yule-tide, the festival of that tremendous divinity. The wassail-bowl was therefore drained to his glory; the misletoe, the sybil branch of Druidism, was always gathered; Yule-songs were sung, and the Yule log was piled in the largest chimney of the largest apartment in the house. And while these things were done, the others were not neglected. Christianity had due observance. The Saturnalia, as adapted for use in Christian communities, was kept up faithfully. Each family, society, and guild elected its King of Fools, its Lord of Misrule, its Friar Howleglass, its Master of Unreason, who was to be the master spirit of tom-foolery for the time. The learned inns of law had their Prince of Christmas, and their bewigged gravities, the justices and benchers, served him with devout buffoonery. The monks had their burlesque Abbot; and in each cathedral church there presided a boy-bishop, or sometimes, with not inconsistent inflation of dignity, a Pope of Fools, who with a proper attendance of juveniles, made a mockery of the church service, frequently going so far as to burlesque the holy sacrament itself for the amusement of the thousands, who willingly tossed a penny into the treasury of the church, as a benefaction, if not as a fee. There is extant a clerical injunction addressed to the lads of St. Paul's school, in London, "to attend at the cathedral, and give the boy-bishop a penny each."

But it was at home that the genius of the festival sparkled the brightest. It heaped up the Yule log in the great room, hung with endless festoons of greenery, the mystic mistletoe pendant in the middle. It placed master and mistress, man and maid, on terms of primitive equality for one night at least, as if alluding dimly and distantly to that perfect, millennial *liberté et egalité*, which the Child of MARY came to introduce; and came ineffectually, if we are to measure the future by the by-gone. Together the young and the old trod a measure until the former, wearied of an exercise, alas, confined in their elder years to Christmas eve alone, sate down to their quiet game of whist or cribbage, or sought their beds while the merriment of the young folks was at meridian. The friends that were invited; the presents prepared and dispatched; the gifts unexpectedly received, the cakes and pies that were baked, and the plum puddings that were boiled; exceeded our unimaginative ideas. Poultry was of course, the leading institution of the feast itself. After which, and the requisite quantity of wine and punch, and the bon-bons, into all of which even childhood was permitted to dip, always hedged in, however, by cautious rules of moderation.

Children: it was Christmas indeed to them. To be waked before daylight by the exuberant friskiness of the bell in the village steeple; and peep out into the darkness to see whether the snow had fallen so deeply as to bury up Ponto in his kennel; and to light the diversely colored candle which cook had moulded expressly for the young master and miss; and to hasten down to the old-fashioned parlor, where a grove of branches were already crackling and roaring in the wide fireplace; and to wait with such patient elation as no other occasion in the year could excite, until breakfast should be ended, and the time come for the key of the library to be turned, and the whole throng turned in to pluck the toys and dainties which the Christmas tree bore for them; to do thus, and thus to expect and realize, are events and emotions which never recur to us after we leave the shadowy realm of childhood. The English country Christmas, even before ogreish HENRY VIII. made it felony to play boy-bishop at church, was a fireside institution. Home was its theatre; its homeliness its most delightful feature. The Lares smiled on the unworldly simplicity and enjoyment of the season. The wandering stranger, though he intermeddled not with its joys, was never excluded from a seat by the kitchen fire, and a flagon of ale, and a satisfying sample of the more substantial fare. And how could the lord or the lady of the manor set happily down to their Christmas feast until every house in the parish had some reason to share the seasonable cheerfulness?

The English Christmas, however, became a country fashion long ago. The Londoner has only a spurious article, begrimed with City smoke and heart-rust. His St. Nicholas, is a crabbed, selfish old eremite; and such, we sadly fear, is becoming the character of our own tutelary saint. These towns of trade want heart, to use Mrs. Skewton's eloquent phrase. Houses that have been homes only since last May day, and will cease to be homes on the May day coming, lack all the associations that go to make up the delightful domesticity of the day, half of which are derived from the thronging around us of the shadows of by-gone Christmases, with their tender and endearing recollections. Alas, our pleasures are feverish, and our pulses beat too truly to the pestilent moving of the world, to permit the sanctifying influences which the season and its joys once exerted, to act upon us as they might. To those who cluster about their own firesides on each return of the day, it continues to be the one tie to home, which is least easily broken. But time and use wear out what they may not break, and little remains to us of the real Christmas feeling, but a faint memory that Christmas was to us once a season of unqualified pleasure, with which no social gratifications we have since revelled in can be compared. We regret that Christmas is not what it once was, unconscious that we are the changelings of time; and forgetful of the old saw, that happiness proceeds from within, and not from the accidents about us.

JEAN PAUL, one of the wise men of this age, questioned the propriety of Christmas keeping. He had a general theory, that pleasure, which is excitement followed by reaction, is inconsistent with happiness, which is an equable and tranquil sentiment. He would have the child disconnect its gratifications from any fixed days and seasons; and learn to believe that the current day possesses as abundant means of happiness as any day in the future. The anticipation of Christmas, with its presents and pleasures, he regards as a state of feverish discontent with the passing moment. The brilliant light with which young fancies surround the season, darkens the path leading to it, and goes out as soon as the festival is ended, leaving nothing but the cold grey morning air of satiety. JEAN PAUL, we have said, was wise; in this particular may he not be wiser than we!

But to-day is Christmas; and not the day to say disagreeable things, true or fanciful. We have but to be happy, as best we may; some chillingly and selfishly, creeping around the horizon of enjoyment, like the arctic sun at springtide; others genially and kindly, diffusing happiness while they absorb it. If there be no other custom of our fathers connected with the day and deserving preservation, one at least should be remembered. They all had something for the poor. Gifts passed not only from palace to palace, but from palace to cottage; and it was the sense of hearts gladdened by unexpected charity, that constituted one-half the satisfaction of those whom Providence had blessed with the means of self-indulgence. Whoever wants a merry Christmas,—he may be friendless and lonely; or she may have earned her holiday purse by the hardest,—can have it by going forth, and giving to God's poor. The outlay will purchase sensations of which kings might be envious.

AN OHIO WHISKY DEALER.—On Saturday, in the Lake-shore cars, we saw a specimen of a whisky seller. He looked like a man who for years had drank up the profits of his own bar, and whose brain, like that of Seer Davis, was "porous as a sponge." He lived in Evans, and having been three days on a visit, or a "bust," in Buffalo, was discoursing to a neighbor after this fashion: "I'm losing dollars every day I'm gone, that cussed boy of mi e is cussed crazy about cold water; when I'm off, darn me if he don't pull the spigots ont of the whiskey barrels and the beer casks, and let every drop run out. That Church has *spilt* my boy; and I've kept him from it for two years.

"If a man comes into the tavern after a glass of liquor, that boy won't wait on him, but turns up his nose and leaves him. When I bring him up to Buffalo I have to case him to get him to eat a meal of victuals in a tavern where they sell liquor. That boy's crazy about cold water; but his old dad knows how to deal out the liquor. I've been brought before the Court twenty-seven times—I always beat 'em, and I defy the town of Evans—it's a bold thing to dare the Corporation—but I dare 'em; I want to sell liquor, and darn me if I don't. The people say I'm a devil, but I will sell liquor. That boy is only sixteen years old, and he wants to be a lawyer; he is such a cussed fool about cold water, I'll send him to Connecticut to be a lawyer. I've whipped him almost to death to make him drink liquor, but that pesky meeting has ruined him and he won't."

Reader, the above is literally true. (the oaths being omitted) and we doubt not the drunken brute of a father stated the truth in regard to the treatment of the boy, who was "so cussed crazy about cold water."—*Cleveland Herald.*

THINGS ESSENTIALLY DIFFICULT.—To lose one's temper, at a Railway.—A limb, or an eye, or a tooth, of your time, or your patience, or your trunk, or luggage, or your wife, or your life!

Cuba and the South.

From the Charleston (S. C.) Mercury.

One of the considerations that naturally should influence opinion at the South, is that, with the possession of Cuba, Spain is a slaveholding State, having interests and sympathies in some degree identical with ours. Like the South, she must be opposed to that mischievous negrophilism which has so deeply infected Western Europe, and the Northern States, and thus Spain breaks that phalanx of aggressive opinion, which threatens in so many ways to disturb the relations of peace. Naturally, Spain is our ally, and her interests would secure her to us as a friend. Our intercourse and trade with Cuba would be favored beyond that of States hostile to her on the question of slavery; and with firm confidence in our friendship, the South would be counted the best safeguard for the preservation of the industrial institutions of that great and rich colony.

Deprive Spain of Cuba, and she has no longer any interest in the support of slavery. We throw into the ranks of our enemies the only nation of Europe that now has any sympathy with our cause, and we add to the hostility of all by giving a proof of an aggressive, grasping spirit, blinded, by the love of acquisition, to the commonest laws of right and wrong, and the plainest duties of good neighborhood.

We are casting away all the advantages we might easily secure, through the peaceable possession of Cuba by Spain. Commercial relations are already shaken. The tendency towards social intercourse with the South, which a few years since was manifest was now quite checked. We are looked upon by the body of the Cuban people as enemies, watching opportunity to invade their soil, plunder their property, and break up all their relations of social quiet. We overhang them with an ever threatening danger. We make them feel insecure in all their possessions. The value of property must speedily feel the effect of this state of things; and of all property none will be so sensitive to the blight of this incessant disquiet, as the property in slaves, and in the lands cultivated by them. Is it not the height of political madness for the people of the South to join in these treacherous demonstrations, the first disastrous effect of which must fall upon that institution in the preservation of which they are so deeply interested, and the strengthening of which is the very motive by which they are urged into this most unaccountable course!

It is certainly possible to drive Spain from the possession of Cuba by persisting in this course of hostility. Spain is poor at home, and whatever her pride might dictate, necessity would at last compel her to relinquish a possession which could no longer defray the cost of its defence. The United States, or some other nation, might then step into her place. But for the South, what sort of possession would it be, thus covered with dearth, and filled with anarchy, by the process through which it had been obtained! Its slaves turned loose for want of profitable employment, its rich plantations gone to waste, and its white population embittered against us by a long course of petty hostilities? Would it be a proud thing for the Southern people to look on such a scene, and say "this is our work?"

The very course of lawless and treacherous warfare which the people of the North have adopted towards them, would in this case receive their own sanction; and they would make themselves a party to the consideration of the mischievous principle, that no restraints of law, or kindness, or good neighborhood are to be respected towards a bordering people, whose Government and institutions are not exactly after our model. Will they be brought to commit so suicidal an act? Will they thus help themselves naked of their defences, in the possession of all the dangers that surround them, and be themselves the ones to trample in the dirt those sacred principles of national law and State Rights, to which they constantly appeal against the invaders of their own peace?

But, aside from all the difficulties and dangers that surround the acquisition of Cuba, whether by a war between governments, or by the covert poison of a dangerous and ever-disturbing neighborhood, and even supposing all these objections obviated, and the acquisition allowed to be made, without war and without cost, there are reasons against the measure strong enough to make the Southern people pause in the pursuit.

We do not now allude to the monarchial habits of the people, which would render a standing army for the preservation of order indispensable; nor to the difference of race, which would make it the hardest of all things to introduce our political institutions there; nor to the fact that there has always been an established religion in the Island, leagued with the Government, claiming universal obedience, and supported by a tithe of the produce of all lands; nor to the equally imposing fact that with its present commerce, and with the habits of smuggling that have grown up everywhere, Cuba must be filled with a Custom House Police, and a standing army, and thus become the mere creature of the Federal Government, and its natural ally in every aggression upon the South. We pass over all these weighty considerations, and *find in the sole condition of slavery in Cuba, a powerful argument against its annexation.*

The present white population of Cuba is 600,000; the free colored population somewhat more than 200,000; and the slaves about 420,000. Cuba is but little larger than South Carolina, and has almost twice the population. It has grown through centuries under a set of laws and customs little changed. Its habits, ideas, and whole social spirit, are far more fixed than those of any State of the Union. Now, one radical feature of Slavery in Cuba is the slave trade with Africa; and another is *incessant emancipation, and this through the operation of an established law.* Every slave has the right to buy his freedom, and the maximum price which the master can demand is $500. Moreover, the law allows the slave to have his value fixed, and then to take his own time to pay it, giving him a portion of his time corresponding to the price he has paid. Thus, all the dissatisfied and all the ambitious among the slaves *are in a perpetual transition towards freedom;* and the class of free colored people, which ordinarily increases very slowly, is, in Cuba, the most rapidly advancing of all. In the last ten years it has increased 25 per cent.

The slave population is kept up by the African slave trade. *The annexation of Cuba would be a death blow to this trade.* Our laws, and the universal feeling of our people, are opposed to it; and if this were not enough, our Government is now in the hands of the Free States, and in league with England and France for the suppression of the trade.

With this suppression of the slave trade on one side, and this incessant emancipation on the other, what chance would Cuban slavery have of escaping from the Abolitionists of the North, and the free negroes with whom it is thronged? Moreover, there is an additional obstruction to the preservation of the slave population, in its actual condition. The male population exceeds the female in the proportion of about 5 to 3, and this has been the case for a period dating back to the earliest census of the Island, which we have seen. It is said, indeed, that such is the severity of labor, that this enormous irregularity of the sexes produces little of that irregularity of conduct that would nearly destroy all natural increase under a mild system, but it is an essential consideration in estimating the prospects of the slave population; and we are bound to conclude that without the slave trade, all the great planting interests of Cuba must undergo a steady and fatal decline.

We vainly hope that the laws thus destructive of it would be changed by the annexation of Cuba. We should not be her legislators, were she a State of the Union. Cuba is already peopled, and by a race that would retain its jealous exclusiveness with all the fervid tenacity of religious bigotry, and national and social repulsion.

JENNY LIND AND MARY LYON.—Nothing, perhaps, could better illustrate the earnestness and purity of the mind of JENNY LIND, than the interest which she took in the character of MARY LYON, as developed in her memoirs. To a gentleman in Northampton, connected with the publication of that work, she more than a year since directed the following note:

CINCINNATI, Nov. 3, 1851.

MY DEAR SIR: Accept my most sincere thanks for the volume you forwarded to me—the Memoirs of Mary Lyon.

I have perused about half the work, with great satisfaction, and I hesitate not to say that, so far as I have read the book, I consider Miss LYON's character one of the most powerful,—exhibiting an earnestness of intention and real love toward her fellow creatures, which will ever reflect the highest honor upon her memory, as well as on her native country; and well would it be if the noble example of such a woman were thoroughly impressed upon the mind of every young woman!

Yours, very truly and gratefully, JENNY LIND.

[*Springfield Republican.*

GOOD ADVICE.—Stick to your trade, boys, and learn to work, if you would be truly independent. There is not a more pitiful sight than a half learned mechanic applying for work. He is always at the foot of the hill, and labor as he may, unless he has attained the years of his majority he will never be perfect, and can calculate on poverty as his portion, with a good deal of misery.

Unpublished Letter from John Randolph, of Roanoke.

The Washington *Union*, of the 19th, has the following:

WASHINGTON CITY, D. C., Dec. 14, 1842.

To the Editor of the Union:

DEAR SIR—Not satisfied to partake alone of the mingled emotions of pleasure and sadness which have been awakened in reading the following letter from the brilliant and eccentric orator of Roanoke, I send it to you for publication, that the readers of the *Union*, and the public generally, may share in the sorrowful gratification which I have experienced in its perusal. It proves beyond question, that while, from disease and other causes, Mr. RANDOLPH exhibited on some occasions an irascible and peevish disposition, his heart was nevertheless the depository of some of the finest and noblest feelings of which our fallen nature is capable. I do not accord fully with all the sentiments he has here expressed, but in its general tenor and spirit the letter has my most hearty approbation. It is a beautiful specimen of fraternal sympathy and affection, expressed in terms of tenderness and propriety which I have never seen excelled. It was written to his half-brother, Hon. HENRY ST. GEORGE TUCKER, on the occasion of the demise of his eldest son, a youth of singular promise, possessing largely the personal and intellectual attractions of his accomplished father. It is proper to remark that the letter was found among the private papers of the distinguished gentlemen to whom it was addressed, by his son, JOHN RANDOLPH TUCKER, of Virginia. Having been long associated with the family of Judge TUCKER in terms of intimate friendship, I have obtained permission from MR. BEVERLY TUCKER, of this city, to dispose of the communication as my judgment and sense of propriety might dictate. I therefore send it to you for publication, and bespeak for it especially the attention of those who, in the days of other years, were associated with its distinguished author in the relations of personal and political friendship.

Very respectfully, your friend and obedient servant,
SEPTIMUS TUSTIN.

The Letter.

May *He* who has the power, and always the will, when earnestly, humbly, and devotedly entreated, support and comfort you, my brother. I shall not point to the treasures that remain to you in your surviving children, and their mother, dearer than all of these put together. No; I have felt too deeply how little power have words that play round the head to reach the heart when it is sorely wounded. The commonplaces of consolation are at the tongue's end of all the self-complacent and satisfied, from the pedant priest to the washer-woman. (They who don't feel can talk.) I abjure them all. The father of Lord RUSSELL, when condoled with according to form, by the book, replied, "I would not give my dead son for any other man's living." May this thought come home to your bosom, too; but not on the same occasion. May the spirit of God, which is not the chimera of heated brains, nor a devise of artful men to frighten and cajole the credulous, but is as much an existence that can be felt and understood as the whisperings of your own heart, or the love you bore to him that you have lost—may that Spirit, which is the comforter, shed His influence upon your soul, and incline your heart and understanding to the only right way, which is that of life eternal! Did you ever read Bishop BUTLER'S Analogy? It not, I will send it to you. Have you read THE BOOK? What I say upon this subject I not only believe, but I know to be true—that the *Bible*, studied with an humble and contrite heart, never yet failed to do its work, even with those who from idiosyncrasy or disordered minds have conceived that they were cut off from its promises of a life to come.

"Ask and ye shall receive; seek and ye shall find; knock and it shall be opened unto you." This was my only support and stay during years of misery and darkness; and just as I had almost begun to despair, after more than ten years of penitence and prayer, it pleased God to enable me to see the truth, to which, until then, my eyes had been sealed. To this vouchsafement I have made the most ungrateful returns. But I would not give up my slender portion of the price paid for our redemption—yes, my brother, *our* redemption—the ransom of sinners—of all who do not hug their chains and refuse to come out from the house of bondage—I say that I would not exchange my little portion in the Son of David for the power and glory of the Parthian or Roman Empires, as described by MILTON, in the temptation of our Lord and Saviour—not for all with which the enemy tempted the Saviour of man.

This is the secret of the change of my spirits, which all who know me must have observed within a few years past. After years spent in humble and contrite entreaty that the tremendous sacrifice on Mount Calvary might not have been made in vain for me—the chiefest of sinners—it pleased God to speak his peace into my heart—that peace of God which passeth all understanding to them that know it not, and even to them that do. And although I have now, as then, to reproach myself with time misspent and faculties misemployed; although my condition has, on more than one occasion, resembled that of him who, having one evil spirit cast out, was taken possession of by seven other spirits more wicked than the first, and the first also; yet I trust that they, too, by the power and mercy of God, may be, if they are not, vanquished.

But where am I running to? On this subject more hereafter. Meanwhile, assure yourself of what is of small value compared with that of those who are a piece of yourself—of the unchanged regard and sympathy of your mother's son. Ah! my God! I remember to have seen her die, to have followed her to the grave, to have wondered that the sun continued to rise and set, and the order of Nature to go on. Ignorant of true religion, but not yet an atheist, I remember with horror my impious expostulations with God upon this bereavement—"but not yet an atheist." The existence of atheism has been denied; but I was an honest one. HOBBS began and HOBBES finished me. I read SPINOZA and all the tribe. Surely I fell by no ignoble hand. And the very man (——) who gave me HUME'S "Essay upon Human Nature" to read, administered "BEATTIE upon Truth" as the antidote—Venice treacle against arsenic and the essential oil of bitter almonds—a bread and milk poultice for the bite of the cobra capello.

Had I had remained a successful political leader I might never have been a Christian. But it pleased God that my pride should be mortified; that by death and desertion I should lose my friends; that, except in the veins of a maniac, and he, too, possessed "of a child by a deaf and dumb spirit," there should not run one drop of my father's blood in any living creature besides myself. The death of TUDOR finished my humiliation. I had tried all things but the refuge to Christ, and to that, with parental stripes, was I driven. Often did I cry out with the father of that wretched boy, "Lord! I believe—help thou mine unbelief;" and the gracious mercy of our Lord to this wavering faith, staggering under the force of the hard heart of unbelief, I humbly hoped would, in his good time, be extended to me also.—*St. Mark*, vii., 17—29.

Throw Revelation aside, and I can drive any man by irresistible induction to atheism. JOHN MARSHALL could not resist me. When I say any man, I mean a man capable of logical and consequential reasoning. Deism is the refuge of those that startle at atheism, and can't believe Revelation; and my ——, (may God have forgiven us both,) and myself used, with DIDEROT & Co., to laugh at the deistical bigots who must have milk, not being able to digest meat. All atheism is derived from Revelation—that of the laws confessedly. Our own is from the same source—so is the false revelation of MAHOMET; and I can't much blame the Turks for considering the Franks and Greeks to be idolators. Every other idea of *one God* that floats in the world is derived from the tradition of the sons of Noah handed down to their posterity.

But enough—and more than enough—I can scarcely guide my pen. I will, however, add that no lukewarm seeker ever became a real Christian; for "from the days of John the Baptist until now, the kingdom of Heaven suffereth violence, and the violent take it by force"—a text which I read 500 times before I had the slightest conception of its true application. Your brother,

To H. St. G. TUCKER, Esq. J. R., of Roanoke.

A BRIEF CHARGE TO A JURY.—A short time before his death, Judge FORSYTH went to the Oxford Circuit, at the hottest part of one of the hottest summers. The Jury, as usual, waited his charge, which he gave as follows:—"Gentlemen, the weather is very hot, I am very old, and you are well acquainted with your duty, I hope and believe you will perform it.—*Railway Reading.*

MARRIAGE.—The more married men you have, the fewer crimes there will be. Examine the frightful columns of your criminal calendars; you will there find a hundred youths executed to one father of a family. Marriage renders men more virtuous and more wise. The father of a family is not willing to blush before his children. He is afraid to sully the name their inheritance.

Disappointment in the Appearance of Distinguished Men.

A Canadian girl born blind, named SARAH HAWLEY, twenty-one years of age, has lately been gifted with the power of seeing by Dr. CADWELL. All her ideas of objects had been derived entirely from touch. She was almost instantaneously endowed with the power of sight. What must it have been her new sensation on such a remarkable event! It was utterly out of her power to tell what anything was, though she had known it long and well by the sense of feeling. She trembled at the brightness of the light, and stood in wonder and awe at the view for the first time of the miracles of nature and art, that burst upon her all at once. Her emotions were inexpressible, and of the most vivid kind. She was amazed and overcome with the liveliest astonishment; but uttered not a word.

The doctor inquired if she saw him. "Yes, how white you look." Some articles were shown her, but she was still incredulous when told they were brass candlesticks. She touched them, and then said, "O yes, they are candlesticks; how bright they look!" "What a queer thing it is," said she, on being shown a watch, "why, both sides are not alike."

The foregoing anecdote is curious, and reminds that of the man who was couched for a cataract by CHESELDON and all at once made to see, so circumstantially described by that celebrated surgeon. The surprise of the girl on beholding for the first time objects she had heard of many years and grown familiar within thought, some of which she had become acquainted with by touch, is similar to what we all feel on seeing for the first time, and conversing with distinguished men whom we have read or heard of. They are rarely the same which we imagined them, greater or less than the report, generally, perhaps the latter, but certainly very different. We had pictured the works of a witty writer, and are disappointed on meeting—confound him—sober and taciturn. One who had somehow or other made a great noise at a distance, surprises you, on being introduced, with his mean, even sneaking person and spiritless conversation. The great man dwindles to ordinary dimensions, or something worse; and now and then a man, before heard little of, exhibits you with the dignity and attractiveness of his manners, and the superiority of his intellect. The secret seems to be, that to make a noise and be famous, one must never cease to whip his humming-top. The great and ambitious man of talent is content to feel and enjoy the possession of great powers, but cares not whether others hear of them or not. He would not take the trouble to inflate his balloon if he knew he could sail over other people's heads for a brief hour of intoxication, and not tumble down collapsed at last.

To confine ourselves to the first thought, however, we venture to say that when we set our eyes for the first time on the men, about whom the world talks most we shall be all astonished at the sight as much as the Canadian Girl was on looking at Dr. CADWELL, the watch and the brass candlesticks. They do not look at all as we expected they would look.—*Newark Advertiser.*

A SHAM DOCTOR.—The police authorities are at present engaged in the investigation of a case of some interest to emigrants and others who may be necessitated to entrust their healths and lives to the care of a medical man during a lengthened sea voyage. The person whom they have felt it their duty to take into custody is named M'DONALD, and, from what we have learned of the facts, it would seem that this worthy has, since the month of June last, taken the name and personated the character of a respectable licensed medical practitioner, carrying on business in Gallowgate-street. At the time referred to, M'DONALD applied for a situation as surgeon to the ship *ANN Harley*, which sailed from the Broomielaw for Quebec, with about two hundred passengers, and under an assumed name, and on a pretence that he held a diploma, and was properly qualified as a medical man, he actually managed to deceive the government Inspector, and obtained the appointment. It appears that the *Ann Harley* had a remarkably good passage, and there was very little sickness on board, so that Mr. Surgeon M'DONALD, *alias* Dr. EADIE, enjoyed quite a sinecure in his new office; and not only so, but at the end of the voyage he obtained a certificate signed by twelve of the passengers, and the usual formal certificate signed by the captain of the vessel. If Mr. Surgeon M'DONALD had been content with this adventure, as none of the passengers happened to be cut off during his administration for their health, we believe he might have escaped the clutches of Mr. BURNET and the Glasgow police; but he had determined, it seems, to gain additional laurels in his new profession, and under the name of Dr. EADIE, attempted to procure a certificate of diploma from the faculty officers in Glasgow, on the pretence that he had lost the original, so that he might be enabled to doctor some other ship load of confiding emigrants. In this, however, he was detected, and has been sent to the sheriff for trial.—*North British Mail.*

HOW TO MAKE A READER.—Mr. COBDEN, in a late speech, said: "If you put into the hands of the rural peasant treatises on science, or extracts from history, or books of travel, they will afford no stimulus or excitement to such people, and they either will not read them at all or they will very soon fall asleep over them. Follow them to the village green or to the public house and you will find that their conversation does not turn upon the wonderful Falls of Niagara, or the Vale of Chamouni, or the exploits of ALEXANDER, but you will hear him say this: "When did Tim Gibson kill his pig?"—(laughter)—or, "How many quarters to the acre does Farmer Smith get from such a field of wheat?" Or if he travels at all from his own village, it is only in the case of some great accident, or that of a bridge being swept away by some great flood. These are the topics that excite his sympathies, and to make him become a reader at all, you must encourage cheap local newspapers. Every market town should have its local sheet, containing all the local news of the neighborhood, reports of accidents, the news of the petty and quarter sessions and county courts. These would excite his sympathies; these would make him a reader, and when you have succeeded in this, you may then give him something more enlarged and comprehensive and wise."

NAVAL ASSISTANT-SURGEONS.—Connected with disease on the west coast of Africa, the services of the Assistant-Surgeons must ever hold a conspicuous position. On no station have there been so many assistant-surgeons employed, with so much exclusive responsibility entrusted to them; nowhere have their labors been more arduous, or more ably performed; and no class of officers in the naval service has offered up an equal proportion of victims at the shrine of public duty. Public gratitude and public benefit alike demand that a liberal measure of justice be meted out to the assistant-surgeons; and we trust that the present session of Parliament will not have far advanced before they are properly dealt by. It is indispensable to the welfare of the naval service on all stations, and on the coast of Africa in particular, that we should encourage talent of a high order among our medical officers. In order that our navy should continue powerful, we must have efficiency in our officers as well as efficiency in our crews; but, if we are to bid for either with any prospect of success, we must expect to pay the price at which only those qualities are to be obtained. The assistant-surgeons ask for little; they only beg to be treated on board ship as gentlemen and as members of a learned and honorable profession. So reasonable a request cannot be much longer refused them.—*Med. Times of London.*

JOHN KNOX.—It was his ordinary practice to read every day some chapters of the Old and New Testaments, to which he added a certain number of the Psalms of DAVID, the whole of which he perused regularly once a month. During his last sickness he had read to him, every day, the seventh chapter of the Gospel of JOHN, the fifty-third of ISAIAH, and a chapter of the Epistle to the Ephesians. Through the belief and love of this truth, he triumphed gloriously in the last struggle. His language was, "I shall change this mortal and miserable life for a blessed immortality, through JESUS CHRIST."

GREENHOUSES IN WINTER.—Very few persons appear to know the value of the sponge in a greenhouse—I mean for the purpose of washing the leaves of all those plants with leaves broad enough to admit of it. I took the hint some five years ago from a neighbor, the most successful plant-grower I have ever had the good fortune to know. His plants were always so especially fresh and healthy that I was for a long time puzzled to understand his secret; and he always declared he had no secret. But, early one morning, I caught him with a pail of clean water, slightly warm, by his side, sponging the leaves of all his choice plants. I said to myself, "I have it." I did more, I went home and practiced it. My plants soon showed, by their aspect, that I was not wrong in believing it to be the real secret of my neighbor's success.—*Horticulturist.*

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, DEC. 25, 1852.

☞ Persons wishing the *Daily Times* in Philadelphia, can have it served at their houses by application to T. R. CALLENDER, No. 96 South-Third st.

☞ To-day being CHRISTMAS, no Evening paper will be issued from this office.

News of the Morning.

The steamship *Canada* arrived at Halifax on Wednesday morning, but her news reached us only at a late hour last night. The dates from Liverpool are to the 11th inst. The new screw-steamer *Adele* left Liverpool for this port on the 8th, and is now seventeen days out. The *City of Manchester* also left on the 8th for Philadelphia. The *Pacific* arrived out on the 10th with the crew of the *Jesse Stevens* of Quebec bound for Belfast, whom she had rescued from the wreck of that vessel.... The news from England is not important. A slight decline had occurred in cotton, while breadstuffs had advanced. The affairs of the new steamship company, whose charter has met so virulent an opposition, had been warmly discussed in the Commons. The Ministry and the minority were at swords-points, and it was supposed that a test trial of the strength of parties would be made on Friday night. The meetings in the Metropolitan boroughs in opposition to the Budget had been numerously attended. DISRAELI having pledged himself to abide by his scheme, provokes bitter animosity. The Board of Trade returns for the month show an export of nearly five millions.... In FRANCE, the Emperor has set at liberty many of the political prisoners, and a proclamation in the *Moniteur* announces the pardon of all those who are not guilty of the highest crimes—the nature of the enormities in question not being indicated in the telegraphic sketch. Rumors of a Ministerial change were prevalent. The English and Belgian Ambassadors have presented their letters accrediting them to the Imperial Court. LOUIS NAPOLEON has found a rival for the hand of the Princess VASA, in Prince ALBERT of Saxony. The state of affairs in France was perfectly quiet.... From BELGIUM we learn of the passage of the law to regulate the Press.... In AUSTRIA the Court looks with a jealous eye upon the movements of His Majesty, the new Emperor. Rumors are started of a plot in Savoy to enable France to annex that flourishing district, and the Government journals go even farther in their denouncements of the impending revolutionary movements .... PRUSSIA, it is believed, will eventually prevail in the dispute respecting the Zollverein. A simple Trade Treaty is now likely to be proposed in all the German States .... From SPAIN there are reports that NARVAEZ will be again called into power.... The Overland Mail brings no important tidings except the spread of the insurrectionary movements in China.

Dates from Rio to Nov. 17, and from Porto Praya to Nov. 19, have been received. The intelligence from the former port is nothing. From Porto Praya, we hear that the schooner *Advance*, of New-Orleans, had been seized there, by Com. GREGORY of the U. S. Squadron, on suspicion of being a Slaver. The vessel was afterward released upon a representation from the authorities that they did not allow craft to undergo unauthorized seizure in a neutral port. The *Perry* was accordingly dispatched to Brava to obtain the assent of the Captain General, and the offending vessel would probably be sent to Baltimore in charge of an officer.

The *Empire City's* news from Havana to the 17th inst., reaches us from New-Orleans. Three slavers, among which was the notorious schooner *Venus*, had been captured and taken into Havana by the British frigate *Vesta*. There was quite an excitement at the port in consequence of this event.... The Fishery question has been re-opened at St. John, N. B., the citizens of which place are moving for a meeting to petition her most Gracious Majesty against any negotiations with the United States to which the Colonies are not a party. ... Sickness and mortality at sea on board the schooner *Cuba* from St. Domingo City are reported; the vessel arrived at Holmes Hole yesterday, reporting that but one man with the Captain has been able to do duty during the passage. The complaint was the black-vomit.. The ship *Afghan*, which took fire at Boston the other day, and was scuttled, has been pumped out and towed to Union Wharf.... Messrs. PLACE & EASTERBROOKS's omnibus stables, at Roxbury, Mass., were destroyed by fire on Thursday night.... The contract for making the necessary alterations in the boilers of the U. S. steamer *Princeton*, has been awarded to Messrs. MORRAY & HARRENHURST, of Baltimore.... A steam mill belonging to JESSE PITKIN, at Wainsboro, N. C., exploded its boilers on Thursday, causing the death of four persons, whose names the telegraph fails to report.... A rencontre between two Cadets took place at the Military Institute in Frankfort, Ky., on Thursday; the skull of one being cloven by a hatchet, and the breast of the other receiving a pistol-shot; neither party killed.... DAVID JEWELL, convicted of the murder of MITCHELL, at Pittsburg, was sentenced to death yesterday.

Rumors thicken from Washington. The health of Mr. KING is improving. The report is confirmed that Senator HUNTER has been invited to Concord by Gen. PIERCE. The Telegraph case in the Supreme Court has been continued without result. Sundry Clerks are about to be set adrift from the Census Bureau. Major Jas. M. BAKER has been sworn in as Commissioner of Customs. A fellow named WOODWARD murdered his wife yesterday by shooting her through the head, and it is not stated what was done with him.... Gov. BOUTWELL, of Massachusetts, is said to be dissatisfied with the results of the late land sale in Maine, under the authority of Massachusetts. It is thought he will refuse to ratify the sale. The Commission for the division of the lands is not yet filled up.... A resolution in favor of the distribution of Public Lands for purposes of Education and Internal Improvement has been introduced into the Legislature of Virginia.

Frauds having been committed upon persons going abroad by parties claiming the right to issue passports, the Department of the State publishes an official notification relative to the legal style of passports. The necessary rules and regulations as laid down in a former notice from the Department, are repeated verbatim.

The Democrats held their Primary Elections yesterday, for the purpose of choosing members of the various Committees which are required to carry out the business of the party. There was a good deal of fighting and hard talking, and charges of foul play. In some of the Wards, the seats of the members returned will be contested before the General Committee. The "Hard Shells" tried hard to hold their own, but the "Soft Shells" seem to have been triumphant in most instances where the contest became close and personal.... In the Court of General Sessions, the case of Mr. Wm. DOTY, charged with giving false testimony on the FORREST Divorce trial, was put off till next month.... The Coroner's investigation in the case of the death of WARD, the fireman, who was killed on Monday night on the Hudson River Railroad, at Spuyten Tryvil Creek, took place yesterday. The Jury returned a verdict censuring the Conductor and Engineer, and charging them with culpable carelessness.... Both Boards of the Common Council met last evening, and, without doing much business, adjourned to meet again on Monday evening.... A fire took place in front of No. 418 Broome-street last night. The flues escaping, filled the coal vault of Mr. E. B. CLAYTON's residence, and a servant girl going into the vault with a lighted lamp, an explosion took place, which prostrated both the girl and Mr. CLAYTON, both of whom were severely injured.

Foreign Relations.

We published yesterday the commencement of what will doubtless prove to be a very important debate in the Senate of the United States, upon our Foreign Relations,—and especially upon the movements of European Powers designed and calculated seriously to affect our interests and our rights. There is a very respectable class of our citizens, we know, who look upon all such discussions as threatening the overthrow of our institutions. They fear that our country is not yet old enough or strong enough to venture upon such perilous meditations. They are profoundly impressed with the wisdom of attending exclusively to our own affairs:—and in their judgment our interests and relations are limited by our boundaries. We have no more business, in their opinion, to look beyond those limits than a turtle has to leave his shell: and they are filled with terrors and apprehensions at the rash daring of the meddlesome spirits who are not imbued with proper veneration for these prudential misgivings.

The world will not stand still on their account. We cannot, if we would, ignore the existence of the rest of mankind, and shut them all out by a Chinese Wall of exclusion. We are a part of the civilized world. We exist in the midst of great powers,—ambitious, jealous and far-reaching in their plans and their policy. They are speculating about our future history, as linked in with theirs. They are waking up, slowly but most thoroughly, to the fact that the face of the world has undergone a change,—that Europe, Asia and Africa,—that all the nations of the earth are feeling the transforming influence of the United States,—and that their own history cannot by any possibility be what it would have been if this Republic had never had existence. And as they think only to act, as to *foresee*, and to *provide*, with them mean the same thing, they are most naturally endeavoring to protect their own interests in some way against the encroaching progress of time and this country. We see all around us daily evidences of this increasing sensitiveness on their part to our existence. It reveals itself in a thousand ways. The sleepiest conservatives, who mutter in their troubled dreams of filibusters and radicals and interventionists, and who hear the crack of doom in one of GEORGE LAW's two dollar muskets, wake up to the reality of things now and then, if only just long enough to growl at those who woke up before them. Even Mr. FILLMORE was led to distrust the proposal of France and England, that we should unite with them in fastening handcuffs on our wrists in regard to Cuba; but not until he had united in a similar proceeding in the case of Hayti, and had the satisfaction of seeing France seize the prize we had aided her in "protecting."

Senator CASS made a speech upon this subject which seems to us eminently sensible and patriotic. We do not admire the taste, nor see the necessity, of his arraigning in such a tribunal the English press,—or the proceedings of a few silly women at Stafford House. There are trifles which may safely be left to take care of themselves. Our institutions are not in danger;—our pride ought not to be touched by such petty ebullitions as these. But in all that he said of the actual position of this country before the world,—of the manifest destiny that lies before us, and of the duties and responsibilities which it involves, he has our hearty concurrence and sympathy, as he has that of the great body of the American people. We admire the manliness of his adherence to his position last year on the duty of this country "to repudiate by a solemn public act an interpolation made in the law of "Nations by the Emperor of Russia, striking "at the very root of national freedom and independence." We agree with him in desiring possession of Cuba, as a military position, essential to the protection of our commerce and to our self-defence;—in looking upon its accession as fraught with no danger to the permanence of our Confederacy; and in deprecating every movement for attaining that object, partaking in the slightest degree of injustice or violence, and not conformable in the strictest sense to the law of Nations. And we believe he speaks the voice of the whole people when he declares it to be the duty of this Government to resist every attempt on the part of any foreign power, to obtain possession of that Island, or to gain such a foothold on any part of this continent as to enable them to check our national progress or interfere with the free development of our resources and our power.

Questions of this kind are destined ere long to hold a much more prominent place in our political discussions than they have done hitherto. Our history is but just beginning to unfold itself, in its relations to the rest of the world: the chapter upon which we are about to enter will be read by coming generations with that interest which always belongs to the critical periods of a mighty Empire.

☞ The United States Senate has made a call upon the Secretary of the Interior for information as to the manner in which $160,000, so generously granted by Congress for the purchase of a site and the erection of a Lunatic Asylum in the District of Columbia, has been expended. We learn through private sources from Washington that there are many strange rumors afloat as to the enormous price paid for the chosen site, and with reference to other details of the transaction, which demand the prompt and serious attention of Congress. If only half of what is said be true, the persons to whom the expenditure of this appropriation was entrusted, are richly entitled to public indignation and scorn. It behooves us, however, to await the response of the Secretary of the Interior to the resolution, when we shall have the facts before us,—at least all of them that can ever be remembered in cases where large sums of public money are expended at discretion.

The site selected, and for which an exorbitant price was paid, is located on the south side of what is known as the Anacostia River, or east branch of the Potomac. The location certainly seems an unfavorable one; and unless the character of that vicinage is not belied, it is especially fruitful of chills and fevers. It will be monstrous indeed, if the bounty of Congress, bestowed for so noble a charity, shall be found to have been misapplied in a matter in which humanity in general is so largely concerned. It is the invariable fact that whenever it becomes known that Government is in the market to purchase land in the District of Columbia, five times more is asked for it than private individuals would be expected to pay. Congress should be careful in future not to permit the consummation of bargains of this character, until made acquainted with the price, locality and other particulars relative to the purchase; else the objects of its appropriations are very likely to be defeated by the schemes of speculators.

A National Route to the Capital.

It is high time the Railroad Companies between this City and the Capital should place themselves on the defensive. There is a fearful gathering of foes. The Postmaster-General, in his late Report, declares undying hostility to their disobliging uncertainty. He refuses to recognize any reason why the mails shall spend so much of their time *in transitu*; sees no meritorious excuse in all the delinquents have to say for themselves. The remedy he suggests is no trifling palliative. It does not consist in better bargains obtained by better pay; or an act of Congress requiring the mails to be put through in a reduced period of time; or such polite invitations to do better as the Legislature of New-Jersey occasionally lays at the feet of imperial Monopoly. Mr. HUBBARD propounds a radical remedy. He suggests that Congress shall try the healing virtue interfused through it by the clause of the Constitution authorizing the establishment of post-roads. The public service is at the arbitrary mercy of Corporations, secured from private competition by monopoly endowments. Supposing Mr. HUBBARD's proposition to prosper, the United States Government will enter the field, and, by the overpowering force of its means and influence, unloose the bands of monopoly, and bid the mails keep within decent distance of that rapid traveler, the telegraph.

The corporations at fault in the business, are the Camden and Amboy and the New-Jersey Railroads of New-Jersey; the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad; and the Baltimore and Washington Railroad. The schedule upon which these lines run, indicates a through distance of two hundred and twenty miles, and a running time of twelve hours and three-quarters, including a delay of three-fourths of an hour at Philadelphia, and of one hour at Baltimore. Twenty miles an hour would therefore be the rate of travel; a rate entirely out of keeping with the requirements of the mail service, and although upon a line of as high importance as any in the country, greatly slower than upon any other. But this tardiness, needless as it is, is not enough to provoke the long suffering of Government. The public might possibly submit without grumbling to that amount of inconvenience rather than trouble itself about remedies, which absurd legislation had rendered so difficult. The schedule, indifferent as it is, is not complied with. The connections between the several railroads are quite as often omitted as made. The New-Jersey railroads appear to enjoy a malicious satisfaction in reaching Philadelphia just ten minutes too late for the Baltimore train. Thus the line leaving this city at 5½ o'clock, should, according to the printed announcement, reach the wharf in Philadelphia in four hours and nine minutes; but the traveler who has witnessed any such performance, would hardly be found by the most spirited advertising. Four and a half hours is regarded on the road as a remarkably rapid trip; and that would leave precisely thirty minutes for the transfer of the numerous mail bags to the Philadelphia express wagon; their carriage for more than a mile through the city streets to the Baltimore depôt, and their transfer to the mail-car of the southern line. And yet in actual practice fifteen minutes are seldom left for the whole of this business; and as often as once a week, the New-York boat does not reach Philadelphia until after the departure of the Baltimore train. It is hardly worth while to say that for this misconduct, more exorbitant pay is demanded, than is paid to the most punctual company in the employment of the department.

Of course, such systematic irregularity, if the hibernicism be admissible, treats the passenger as badly as the mail bags. He is struck with the singularity that all the speed appears to be made at, and not between the frequent stopping-places: that way travelers are required to exert the agility of rope-dancers to escape from the cars at the right stations, under penalty of being carried at the pace of running water to stations they are not ticketed for. He trembles all the way lest the train be too late for the connection; in three cases out of seven, he finds his fears realized; and has the satisfaction of paying a snug hotel bill in Philadelphia, for the hospitality of an involuntary night's lodging. And when he reaches Washington on the following evening, he can only plagiarize in his diary the *mot* of Trajan—"I have lost a day;" or waste a few,—more frequently not a few,—maledictions on the peculiar institution of New-Jersey. The flagitious reckonings he has had to pay his backward forwarders for disappointment and lost time, do not in the least mitigate his chagrin.

The whole traveling public, therefore, under the speakership of the press; and the epistolary public under the leadership of Postmaster-General HUBBARD, are in arms against the railroads. Application, other than the application of force, to the authorities of New-Jersey, is proved to be entirely futile. Nothing less than a national act can break down the barriers erected by monopoly influence and unbounded wealth about their intolerable privileges. Is this Congressional action constitutional? Is it expedient?

The former question will be generally answered in the affirmative. Beside, however, and above the letter of the Constitution, which assigns the right to Congress to establish such routes, there is a right of eminent domain inherent in a supreme government, before which individual claims and monopolies must give way. That which interferes systematically with the public good, and erects itself into a common nuisance, obstruction, and source of flagrant embarrassment and evil, deserves abatement, and Government, by the very condition of its existence, is obliged to abate it. The hypothesis upon which all chartered companies are authorized, is the advancement of the common good. If they retard and prevent it, they cease to fulfil their mission, and should cease to exist. The railroads of New-Jersey are precisely in this category. Were there no special privileges, competition would forthwith carry the mails through punctually in two hours and a quarter, at half the prices now paid. The passenger, who pays but one cent a mile on the Hudson River Railroad, and travels with the regularity of clock-work at the speed of thirty miles in the hour, would no longer be restrained to a pace of nineteen miles to the hour, at a cost of three-and-a-half cents to the mile. Surely, no stronger motive could be urged for the exercise of those reserved powers, which all legal authorities, we believe, agree to be vested in the State. Public necessity, convenience, economy, all urge the instant employment of every means consistent with justice and sound policy, for abating a magnificent nuisance. And we perceive the greater propriety of congressional action in the fact that citizens of all sections—New-Jersey alone excepted—are sufferers from the grievance.

For ourselves, cordially and earnestly do we advocate, upon merely constitutional grounds, some such act, although not entirely sure that the precedent would be fortunate. The expediency of Government throwing itself into competition with private enterprize is always doubtful; and under quite possible circumstances, certainly pernicious. If the establishment of a post-route in this era of railways, did not involve the idea of passenger and freight transportation, we should have no hesitation about the matter. Government has the same undoubted right to carry its own mails over its own roads, that it has to make its own mail bags, or contract with stage owners for their transportation, when filled. The only doubt relates to encroachments upon the ordinary departments of traffic or travel; for if we admit the propriety of the Post-Office Department embarking in a general transportation business, we shall have to permit the Secretary of the Navy to share the carrying trade; and invite the Bureau of the Interior to compete for jobs of building and general masonry. But the present case is of a character so transcending any likely to arise again, and so imperative in its demand or redress, that extraordinary action is inevitable. It is incumbent upon Congress to proceed at once to the remedy. If the construction of a National route will effect what is wanted, let it be built. If the transportation of passengers and produce are requisite to curb expenses within rational limits, let passengers and produce be carried. Under such a system mails and passengers may readily pass hence to Washington in seven hours; and the long train of annoyances, accidents, unexpected expenses, delays, impositions and other standing traits of the present arrangement, be effectually avoided.

Pine Wool!

The leaves of pine trees have been made useful, by producing from them a species of vegetable wool! This need not alarm the cotton men. Cotton proper may continue to rule the States for the present, and England too, as it seems of late to be doing, in spite of all of our pine wool. For we hear of but one place in Christendom, or out of it, where it is manufactured, and that is, in the neighborhood of Breslau Silesia, on a domain known as Humboldt Mead. There is a factory, where the leaves or spines of the *Pinus Sylvestris*—but it is presumed that other kinds of pine would answer—gathered green, are boiled and subjected to certain chemical processes, by which the resin that holds the fibres of each leaf together, and all other foreign matters are removed. The filamentous matter has much the appearance of wool, and is fine or coarse, according to the processes which it undergoes. In 1842, the Hospital at Vienna bought enough of it to fill five hundred counterpanes, which answered so good a purpose that after several years trial, they ordered a new supply of the same material for the filling of their mattrasses. It was afforded at far less cost than horse-hair, is not at all inferior to it for sofas, &c., and on account of its aromatic odor, which is not at all disagreeable, is "death" on the parasites which make the attempt to sleep in public houses on hot Summer nights, a serious and pretty generally a futile affair.

This wool, moreover, has been spun and woven, in which state it resembles hemp in strength, and proves serviceable for carpets, &c. If a canvas warp is used, it answers very well for bed quilts.

But while at work, extracting the *utile* from that part of the tree which, so far as anything else than the growth of the tree was concerned, has passed hitherto as simply *dulce*, the manufacturers find ready-made an etherised oil which physicians speak well of in gouty, rheumatic, and cutaneous affections. Rectify it, and it is useful to prepare lace for varnish,—gives a good light when burned,—disolves caoutchouc, and makes a dainty perfume for the Parisian subjects of the Democratic Emperor of France. The liquor in which the leaves are boiled makes a salutary bath for invalids. The refuse membraneous matter, when pressed and dried, makes good fuel, and a very good light for those who cannot afford a better. What little we know of this matter we learn from *Chambers' Edinburg Journal*,—it is enough to make us wish to know more. It would not be a very wild dream to fancy that this discovery, within another generation, may give a new value to the widely-extended pine regions of both the North and the South. It is said that the terminal whorl of spines alone is essential to the growth of the pine, and hence that the tree may be stripped of all the rest of them without injury. So that, of the raw material, there would be, with us, no manner of deficiency, however great the possible demand.

Mr. SOULE, on Monday next, will introduce into the Senate, a resolution to place five millions of dollars at the disposal of President PIERCE, as a provision for any exigence in our foreign relations during the recess. *The vote will be a test of confidence in the incoming Administration.*) The discussion upon the matter will open the whole subject of our foreign relations.—*Tribune.*

☞ This is decidedly a new trick in partizan manœuvering. Votes of "confidence" are usually taken after an Administration has done something either to merit or to forfeit that confidence. But here, if this report be true, it is members of Congress who are to be tested. The line is to be drawn, then, between those who have confidence in an Administration not yet installed, and those who have not. Every Democrat who may vote to place five millions of dollars in the hands of President PIERCE when he comes into office, is to be regarded as a proper candidate for *his* confidence and advancement; those who do not, are to be turned over to the uncovenanted mercies of the incoming dynasty. This is probably the design of the movement. We do not believe that President PIERCE will recognize the expediency of creating such a test on his behalf. When he shall come into office, he will undoubtedly be quite ready to take the responsibility of *asking* for whatever additional powers he may seem to need.

☞ Dr. JOSEPH PARISH of Burlington, publishes a card in the *Gazette* of that place, stating that his evidence before the Committee of Investigation on the case of Bishop DOANE, has been wrongly reported in the papers, in which it is said that he advised the Bishop to drink more stimulating liquors, and that the Bishop's cellars were open to all people. He stated that he never advised the Bishop to drink more except medicinally at a time when he was greatly exhausted, and threatened with prostration; that the Bishop's wine cellar was under the prescriptions of Dr. P., open only for the medicinal use of the students and the indigent sick of the town; that he has frequently dined with the Bishop, but never saw him drink more than a moderate quantity; furthermore that he is a temperate man himself, always where practicable bearing testimony against the use of liquor.

ERIE RAIL ROAD COMPANY.—This Company have declared a dividend of four per cent. out of the earnings of the past six months, payable on or after 31 Dec., instant.

NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES,

Contents for Saturday, Dec. 25.

Poetry.—A Chant of the Sea, by WILLIAM ROSS WALLACE.

Literary.—England's Military Colonies in Europe. Gibraltar. Old Paintings and their Purchasers. Maxims for Young Merchants. Putters-together of Umbrellas. Stick to your own Business.

Editorial.—More Free Banking. The French in America. The Pope and the Empire. Darien Canal and Panama Railroad. Death of GAZZNOUGH, the Sculptor. Our Diplomatic Salaries. The English Budget. English Newspaper Stamp Duties. A Good Idea. The Art-Union. Who shall be President? Mexico and the Tehuantepec Question. The Navy-Yard Workmen. Bond Banking. Real-Estate Movement. Niagara as a Water-Power. Life and Memorials of Mr. WEBSTER.

News of the Week.—Weekly Summary of the Events of Domestic and Foreign interest, comprising reports of City and Suburban matters, &c. News from Europe, California and South America.

Correspondence.—Letters from the correspondents of the *Times* in London, Paris, Washington, Havana and the chief Towns and Cities of the United States.

Commercial.—The Money, Stock and Produce Markets for the week, carefully condensed and arranged.

☞ The terms of the *New-York Weekly Times* are Two DOLLARS per annum in advance. Single copies, at 6¼ cents, may be obtained at the desk, in wrappers ready for mailing. Club prices, TWENTY COPIES for Twenty Dollars.

☞ The postage on this paper is now only 6¼ cents per quarter, paid in advance.

RAYMOND, JONES & CO., Publishers,
No. 113 Nassau-street.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

GOOD NEWS.—A PERSON WHO DELIGHTS THE juveniles, who makes the young ladies happy, and brings smiles to the lip of the matron, must be a public benefactor; and therefore our friend, Mr. TUTTLE, No. 345 Broadway, must be a philanthropist in every sense of the term. Mr. TUTTLE has for sale, suitable for Christmas and New-Year's Gifts, upwards of five hundred varieties of Games; ten reams of Crying Wax Babies, and a vast quantity of articles intended specially for the children. Then, for ladies, he has a superb collection of the very best Jewelry, Dressing-cases, Work-boxes, Card-cases, China and Porphyry Figures, Silver Ware, &c., &c. For the Gentlemen, splendid Dressing-cases, Canes, Portfolios, Writing Desks, Opera Glasses—and, in fact, a perfect museum of all that is rare, beautiful, ornate, from every clime under heaven. And best of all, everything is sold at a strictly reasonable price.

A PAPER FOR YOUR FAMILY.—THE HOME JOURNAL—NEW SERIES FOR 1853.—In consequence of the great and continually increasing demand for this elegantly printed, widely-circulated, and universally popular Family Newspaper, we have, heretofore, been unable to furnish the back numbers to only a very limited extent. To avoid this disappointment in future, we shall, on the 1st of Jan. next, commence the publication of a new series, and print such an increased edition as will enable us to supply New Subscribers from that date. Besides the original productions of the Editors—the Foreign and Domestic Correspondence of a large list of contributors—the spice of the European Magazines—the selections of the most interesting publications of the day—the brief novels—the piquant stories—the sparkling wit and amusing anecdote—the news and gossip of the Parisian papers—the personal sketches of public characters—the stirring scenes of the world we live in—the chronicle of the news for ladies—the fashions and fashionable gossip—the facts and outlines of news—the pick of English information—the wit, humor, and pathos of the times—the essays on life, literature, society, and morals—and the usual variety of careful choosings from the wilderness of English periodical literature, criticism, poetry, etc.—several New Features of remarkable interest will enrich and give value to the new and brilliant series for 1853.

TERMS—For one copy, $2; for three copies, $5; or one copy for three years, $5—always in advance. Subscribe without delay. Address MORRIS & WILLIS,
Editors and Proprietors, No. 107 Fulton-st., N. Y.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

THE SUBSCRIBER TAKES THIS METHOD OF INforming the Ladies of New-York and Brooklyn, that they have lately received a fresh supply of HOLIDAY PRESENTS, of English, French, German and American manufacture, consisting of

PAPIER MACHE DESKS, TABLES, WORKBOXES,
PORTFOLIOS, CARD BASKETS AND CASES,
ROSEWOOD AND MAHOGANY DESKS AND WORKBOXES, PORTEMONNAIES IN GREAT VARIETY,
GAMES, PEARL AND SHELL CARD CASES,
GOLD PENCILS AND PENS,

And a variety of other Fancy Goods, which they offer at very low prices. C. W. AMBURGER & CO.,
Stationers and Fancy Good Dealers, No. 25 John-st.,
Between Broadway and Nassau-st., New-York.

WE COMMEND TO THE SPECIAL ATTENTION OF those whose object it may be to obtain a thorough knowledge of Book-keeping, the advertisement of Mr. FOSTER, to be found in another column. We have, in our midst, scores of young men who would find it greatly to their future advantage to acquire the best possible system of keeping a set of books; and we venture to say that Mr. FOSTER (whose reputation stands quite as high in England as it does in this country) is the man, of all others, best calculated to afford them thorough instruction. We shall take an early opportunity of making our readers better acquainted with Mr. F.'s claims to the most decided superiority as a teacher of Book-keeping. In the meantime read his advertisement.

INCIPIENT CONSUMPTION CURED.—(EXTRACT from a Letter from Hon. A. D. Childs.)—"Messrs. SCOVILL & Co.: I am now happy to state that since I commenced using your Dr. ROGERS'S SYRUP OF LIVERWORT, TAR AND CANCHALAGUA, the pain in my side has left me, and my cough has entirely subsided. I raise nothing now, and my appetite has returned. I am gaining in flesh, and feel, in short, a new man. For sale by A. L. SCOVILL & CO., at the depot, No. 216 Broadway, and by all the retail druggists. Price, in large bottles, $1; or three bottles for $2 50.

"CRYING BABIES."—TOYS AND FANCY ARTIcles can be found in an endless variety at HARRING'S, No. 419 Broadway, one door above Canal-st. Everything that can please children, such as Dolls, Games, Puzzles, Soldiers, Mice, Elephants, Villages, Mock Battles, Tricks, and transformations, and a host of other articles suitable for presents, can be found at his establishment. Call early—by so doing, you will avoid the crowd and be able to make a good selection.

PREPARE FOR THE HOLIDAYS.—THE MOST requisite duty is to present yourself with a new suit of clothes. To do this with the least amount of money, call on SMITH & RICE, No. 182 Fulton-st. They have a way of clothing the outer man with taste and economy, which is proverbial.

FURS! FURS! HATS, &c! FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS.—A large assortment of beautiful Furs on hand, to which the attention of the Ladies is invited. Also Buffalo Robes, Hats, Caps, and Ladies Beaver and Felt Bonnets. Misses and Childrens' Hats and Caps. One price. J. W. KELLOGG, No. 128 Canal-st.

TOYS FOR THE HOLIDAYS—SANTA CLAUS AT Home!—The subscriber has laid in a fine selection of suitable Toys, and Fancy Articles for holiday presents, eminently calculated to amuse and interest the rising generation. Call and see—Large Basement Store, No. 128 Canal-st.
J. KELLOGG.

METROPOLITAN HATTER.—WOOD, No. 572 Broadway.—Elegant Hats for the Holidays, only Four Dollars, equal to any, if not superior to any, Hats ever offered to the public. For proof, call at No. 572 Broadway, adjoining Niblo's Garden. J. B. WOOD.

"THOSE WERE DAYS WHICH TRIED MEN'S SOULS"—And those days try man's Constitutions—can you take—go to No. 12 Warren—buy a suit of woollens—you're safe—so is the assembly.

A [illegible] Broadway, [illegible] and superiority of [illegible] uniform price of [illegible] DOWN, DOLLAR & [illegible] a rule that will be strictly adhered to in the management of their business.

Mr. JAMES, the first to render the Hat something more than a mere inelegant covering for the head, has, by his improvements, become well known to the fashionable community for his classical taste in its construction. The business will be under his personal supervision, a guarantee to all gentlemen of taste and refinement that his display of Hats will be unequalled in extent, variety, and elegance.

Mr. KNOX is equally favorably known as a successful and prosperous Hatter. The public are solicited to make an early visit to the "PRESCOTT HAT STORE."

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.—AS A MUSICAL GIFT FOR the holidays, we know of nothing more desirable or appropriate than one of T. GILBERT & CO.'S unrivalled PIANO FORTES, with or without the much-admired Mellon. Persons wishing to select a present which combines utility with ornament, are invited to call at T. G. & CO.'S Rooms No. 333 Broadway, corner of Anthony-st., second floor.
HORACE WATERS, Sole Agent.

FURS, THIS SEASON OF CONGELATION, ARE absolutely necessary, not merely for the comfort, but the safety of the more delicate sex. GENIN has replenished his stock for the Holiday season, as this freezing weather is driving the ladies to his store to purchase Muffs, Victorines, Tippets, and Cuffs, to keep the fierce cold at bay. He invites attention of visitors to the City to his unequalled stock, and the moderation of his prices. For Gentlemen, he has ever variety of Fur Caps, Collars, and Gloves, and elegant sleighing robes. The Hat for the holidays is now also ready.
GENIN, No. 214 Broadway, opposite St. Paul's.

FASHIONABLE WINTER CLOTHING.—AS OUR stock of fashionable Winter Clothing is very large, and varied in styles of goods and garments, we will, from this date, sell every garment at retail, at a great reduction of prices, to make room for our Spring Jobbing Stock, now in process of manufacture. Our friends will favor us with an early call, and make their selections from our beautiful stock of Talmas, Winter Wrappers, Snow Coats, Overcoats, Sacks, Business Pants, &c., &c.—though the stock is very large—the more tasty things will soon be selected.
D. & J. DEVLIN,
Nos. 33 and 35 John-st., corner of Nassau.

GENIN TO THE PEOPLE, GREETING.—WHEREAS, GENIN'S Hat for the Holidays is now before the public; and whereas, the public are now transmitting over his counter substantial testimonials of its popularity, he begs leave to pass a resolution of thanks, on his own behalf, to the thousands who, having seen the model in his windows, have dropped in because they hadn't the resolution to pass. GENIN would further say, that he is in a supremely contented mood with himself, his hat, the whole world, and the inhabitants thereof, and that he respectfully invites the latter, individually, to call and look at his unrivalled stock.
GENIN, No. 214 Broadway, opposite St. Paul's.

CORPORATION LOTS BROUGHT GREAT PRICES yesterday, we hear; but those lots are nothing to the lots of Hats, Caps and Furs which RAFFERTY & LEASK, the Chatham-st. Hatters are selling EVERY day. "Crowded stores;" "immense attention;"—especially at our lowest store—"hundreds going away because they cannot be supplied," &c., &c., is the order of the day—and the night too, for that matter! We are doing so much, that we intend to retire, soon! [May as well tell a good be who we are at it.) So, gents, "why don't you come along?" If we do retire, you won't get any more of those Hats. So you must be "about." No. 57 Chatham-st., opposite Chambers-st., and corner of Chatham and Pearl.

GLORIOUS SPORT FOR BOYS! THE "SNOW SPRITE."—Would you, as this holiday occasion, present to your son, or a juvenile friend, some token which shall cause his boyish heart to glow with a warmth of gratitude beyond the frosts to chill, and which successive snows shall but kindle to a fervid flame, procure for him one of the beautiful "Snow Sprites," which, under the familiar name of "Peter Parley Sleds," to the infinite delight of the boys, have just been introduced. These sleds, with steel springs and bells, excel in grace and beauty all others, even as the evanescent wooden furniture of our houses is excelled by the tasteful fabrics wrought in iron, and so extensively introduced by the manufacturer, Mr T. J. GILLIES, No 306 Broadway.

A WORD OF ADVICE IN SEASON.—EVERY person of good taste is fond of Genteel Apparel, and seems in this utilitarian age, objects to economy, when it can be practiced without the sacrifice of comfort. Now we can just whisper in your ear, where you can have the most elegant clothing in New-York, made to order in the most superior and fashionable style, with a saving of forty per cent. to your purse. You will thank us, we know you will, after patronizing, through our advice.
J. C. BOOTH,
No. 496 Broadway, corner of Broome-st.

GURNEY'S TWO PRIZES!—IN ADDITION TO THE official prize of a Gold Medal awarded him at the late Fair of the American Institute, GURNEY has the satisfaction of knowing that Public Opinion ratifies the verdict of Science. His Daguerreotypes are universally pronounced the most faithful, expressive and beautiful specimens of the art ever produced in this country. He solicits criticism and comparison, during the leisure week between Christmas and New Year's day.
GURNEY'S GALLERY, No. 349 Broadway.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.—THE EMBROIDERY AND Lace Store of D. EDWARDS, No. 625 Broadway, will be open this (Christmas) day, until 1 o'clock P.M., in order to accommodate those who, from the inclemency of the weather, were precluded from making their annual purchases. A very large assortment of elegant Goods, suitable for Gifts, will be on exposition consisting of Embroidered Handkerchiefs, Pointed Collars, Sleeves, Chemisettes, Veils, &c. Also a large stock of low-priced Goods, suitable and obtained expressly for presents to domestics.

FOR THE LAST TWO YEARS, AT THE FAIRS OF the American Institute and the other great Industrial Exhibitions throughout the country, the central point of attraction has been SINGER'S SEWING MACHINE. This great invention, estimated by its general utility, is about equal to McCormick's Reaper, Hobb's Locks, Colt's Pistols, and Fairbanks Scales, all put together.

Call and see these inestimable Machines in operation, at the Office, No 258 Broadway. I. M. SINGER & CO.

TOILET SLIPPERS.—LADIES WILL FIND AT CANTRELL'S, No. 136 Bowery, a most appropriate gift for their gentlemen acquaintances, in his assortment of rich and elegant Embroidered Toilet Slippers—a present that could not fail to be acceptable to any one possessing taste and a proper appreciation of comfort. The demand for these articles the last holiday season was so great that a large number were disappointed, from CANTRELL'S inability to supply all his orders. Apply early.

1853, ACCOUNT BOOKS, DIARIES, &c.—NEW firms and others can be supplied with a complete set of first class Account Books from our shelves, or have them made to order at short notice. Stationery, Paper, Copying Presses, Manifold Writers, Gold Pens, Diaries for 1853, and all articles in our line at the lowest prices. Printing and lithographing at cheap rates. RICH & LOUTREL, importers and manufacturers of Stationery, No 61 William-st.

A DESIRABLE PRESENT FOR THE HOLIDAYS.—Persons wishing to make a desirable present during the holidays, can find nothing more acceptable than a high grade of Tea. Some of the finest Teas that have been imported into this country, and put up in the most beautiful style, in one, two and five pound packages, may be had at the Wholesale Warehouses of the PEKIN TEA COMPANY, No. 75 Fulton-st. JOSEPH D. EVANS.

PETERSON & HUMPHREYS, No. 379 BROADWAY, corner White-st., are daily making additions to their already large stock, and are now prepared to exhibit to their friends and the public generally, the most complete and extensive stock of rich and elegant Carpets ever offered in this City. Also, Oil Cloths, of every pattern and color, with the satin finish, for sale on the most reasonable terms.

A FEW DOORS WEST OF BROADWAY.—MILLEFONT'S Parisian manufactured Slippers can be obtained at his agency in this country, No. 79 Bleecker-st., at less prices than are charged by manufacturers throughout the City for the imitated article. Remember this, ladies, and when in want of French Slippers, or any article of foot-covering, call at SMITH'S, No 79 Bleecker st.

NEW FRUITS; ALSO, SUGARS, TEAS AND COFfees, at great bargains. The best of Dairy Butter at the lowest market price. A. PARKER, Temperance store, No. 204 Broome, corner of Ludlow-st. Wax, Sperm and a large assortment of Candles. Winter Oil only 6s. per gallon. Also, low price Raisins, only 5 cents per lb. Currants 9 cents per lb.

JONES' CORAL HAIR RESTORATIVE IS REDUCED to half-price. This fine article for making the hair grow, stopping its falling, curing dandruff and dressing harsh, coarse, dry hair beautifully, is now sold for 25 or 50 cents so that all may use it. It is allowed by all to

CITY POLITICS.

Democratic Primary Elections.

The Democrats held their Primary Elections yesterday, for the purpose of choosing members of the General and Ward Committees for the ensuing year. There was considerable fighting at several of the polling places, and a good deal of wrangling between the "Hard Shells" and "Soft Shells," all over town. We give the names of the members of the several Committees chosen, according to the returns of the Inspectors. Some of the seats in General Committee will probably be contested, especially those of members from the Fourteenth Ward.

FIRST WARD.—The following named persons were elected as members of the several Committees in the First Ward. There was considerable wrangling during the afternoon, but no damage was done.

General Committee—Nicholas Diamond, Michael Halpin, Richard T. Mulligan.

Young Men's General Committee—Michael Goulding, Alexander Isaacs, Henry Applehoff, John Pryor, Malachi Ryan.

Ward Committee—John H. Williams, David Newman, John Brice, William Conroy, Michael Neary, Francis Donnelly, Thos. Holland, Joseph Petty, Samuel Auld, Hugh O'Neil, Michael Murray, Michael Burns, Charles Gannon, James Shields, Wm. Johnson.

SECOND WARD.—In the Second Ward things were conducted as quietly as could be expected. Their choice was as follows:

General Committee.—Dudley Haley, James Leonard, William Miner.

Young Men's Committee.—John Robinson, John Sheridan, Francis Seeley, James Finney, Thomas J Rogers.

Ward Committee.—Tobias C. O'Conner, Owen Mulany, William Thompson, Edward Cornell, Wm. B. Storer, Anthony Durand, John Ward, Jas. B. Hetherington, John Cooney, James Martin, John Hoffman, John Evans, Charles W. Kruger, John W. Clark, Geo. W. Isaacs.

THIRD WARD.—The election in this Ward resulted in the naming of the following members of Committees:

General Committee.—Benj. A. Guyre, A. J. McCarty, Peter B. Warts.

Young Men's Committee—Saml Bennett, Louis Juoy, Jr., Stephen Kelly, Michael Mooney, John H. Finnegan.

Ward Committee.—E. A. King, C. B. Woodruff, Edward Burton, Edward Burk, Wm. Woodruff, Charles Johnson, P. Kelly, William McGraw, James Eoglisn, P. Kinney, Saml. Paulding, Thomas Bown, A. K. Maynard, John Gillen, Thomas Brady.

FOURTH WARD.—In the Fourth Ward, the Regular or OAKLEY ticket was elected:

General Committee.—Jacob F. Oakley, Joseph Hilton, George H Purser.

Young Men's Committee.—George Green, G. P. Bickford, J. Sweeney, J. H. Midmer, Geo. McGraun.

Ward Committee.—Dr. O'Donnell, J. W. Avery, C. J. Dougherty, J. Cunningham, Samuel Dunlap, John Gilmartin, G. H. Colladay, James White, Patrick Boyle, John Fitzgerald, D. W. Clarke, Maurice Kane, R. T. Entwistle, William Baird, John Witte, William Clary, William Locker, Patrick Rickard, William Drew, Thos. Reeves, P. Gorman, Peter Hoeft, John Curran, Lewis Bitters, M. Wogan, Francis Short, Joseph Rose, Jr., M. Hart, James Smith, P. C. Martin, William Cook, J. P. Tagen, John Marriot, C. H. Lyons, J. W. Upton, R. Connovan, R. Galvin, Daniel Donovan, James Mooney, Theodore Thomas, Senior.

FIFTH WARD.—Things went off quietly in the Fifth Ward. The choice was for

General Committee.—Emanuel B. Hart, Joseph Jackson, H. Hoffman.

Young Men's Committee.—William Francis, John Briggs, Thomas Sherwood, Wm. Allen, Chas Santa.

Ward Committee.—Lyman Candee, James P. Shirley, John T. Henry, John Whitmore, Wm S. Ridabock, Michael Casey, Samuel T. Webster, A. D. Wilson, George W. King, D. D. Horrigan, P. Kerrigan, James Lawrence, Andrew Scribner, Thos. Murphy, Jas. G. Jacobus.

SIXTH WARD.—The primary election in the "Bloody Sixth" was held at Garrick's Sixth Ward Hotel, and the contest was between the Alderman BARR party and the friends of ex-Alderman KELLY, the latter of which stood no chance whatever. Captain MATTHEW T. BRENNAN was present with his police force, and made every exertion to preserve order and decorum, yet, notwithstanding this, several skirmishes came off and after a few knock downs, the KELLY party deserted the field, and the following ticket was triumphantly elected:

General Committee—Thomas J. Barr, Wm. Sinclair, Thomas W. Constantine.

Young Men's Committee—Patrick Garrick, John Clancy, James Hogan, John Jourdan, Charles Gordon.

Ward Committee—T. Brennan, David Riordan, E. Rowe, Edward Gillespie, James M. Sweeny, Thomas Ryan, James Pollard, Herman Lemocke, J. Murphy, Patrick Muldoon, John G. Phelan, James McGowan, James Rooney, Patrick Murphy, Patrick Shirr.

SEVENTH WARD.—In the Seventh Ward there was no disturbance. There were two tickets run, but the following named received 760 votes out of 1,380:

General Committee.—John Cudney, Thomas W. Adams, Thomas A Glover.

Young Men's Committee.—Andrew Sheehan, Henry Close, Wm. Dunn, John Callahan, John J. Rieley.

Ward Committee.—Wm. Rockwell, John Duryea, John McDermott, Patrick Bagen, James McDevitt, John McGovern, John W. Bunce, A. T. Gallagher, Robert Ferguson, John Copping, John McGrorty, Peter Dunn, Francis J. Leonard, James Thompson, Patrick Marr, James Berry, John Slane, Thomas Gallivan, James Kimmins, James Wilkinson, James Olvany, Hugh Smith, Daniel Clark, A. A. Denyke, Wm. Gayte, James Innis, Frederick Witte, Augustus Oliver, Michael Gayte, Richard Gayte, Richard Kimmins, Henry Keyser, Thomas Baker, Walter Jarboe, John Gassilear, Philip Reeves, Edward C. Green, Richard Squires, William Brown, James H. Clark.

EIGHTH WARD.—In this ward the COMPTON and DELEVAN ticket prevailed:

General Committee—Richard T. Compton, Gershorn Cohen, Daniel E. Delevan.

Young Men's Committee.—James McDermott, George L. Loutrell, Patrick Gallagher, John McKibbon, D. Underhill.

Ward Committee.—Charles Boese, Michael Mengis, Robert Howard, Barney Brenen, Jonas B. Phillips, John D. Betts, Ogden Donnington, Dennis F. Root, Thomas J. Munday, James McLaughlin, Samuel Long, James Murray, Martin Miller, Anthony Kelly, Simon W. Manwaring, Thomas Kelley, John C. Houston, Daniel Linn, Jonas N. Phillips, Abraham Moses, R. W. S. Bonsall, John Links, Barney Kavanagh, Stephen C. Duryea, Wm. Losee, Eli Hezzelden, Maurice Harrigan, Joel B. Fox, Wm. Murphy, Stephen D. Wilson, George Rauch, Enoch Jaques, Daniel S. Coles, Martin Preston, Henry Griffin, Abraham Forshay, B. T. Gilmore, Richard Chambers, Henry Hazelton, Albert W. Smith.

NINTH WARD.—The choice here was for members of the

General Committee—Henry Arcularius, Jr., Wm. Kennedy, Eugene McGrath.

Young Men's Committee—Wm. B. Ripley, Jas. L. Vanwart, Wm Dusenberry, Thos. Levy, John S. Carter.

Ward Committee—William J. Brisley, Sherman Brownell, Freeman Campbell, James Lawson, John G. Ackerson, William Murray, Stephen D. Layman, Heimus M. Wells, John Mack, William Dodge, William Delamater, Charles Miller, James B. Mingay, William Quackenbush, Gustavus A. Conover.

TENTH WARD.—The Inspectors appointed by the General Committee for this Ward, for some reason or other, concluded at the last moment, to hold the election at a new place, instead of the old head-quarters, designated by the Grand Council. The Ward Committee, consisting of "soft shells," not liking this movement, appointed their own Inspectors to receive such votes as should be offered at the old place, (Tenth Ward Hotel, corner of Broome and Forsyth-streets,) and about 400 votes are said to have been cast for the following "soft-shell" ticket:

General Committee—Charles Francis, John Van Cott, Henry D. Johnson.

Young Men's Committee—Wm. Jube, David McGuire, James McHenry, Asa Bogert, Alexander Graham.

Ward Committee—Wm. Anderson, Monmouth H. Underhill, Samuel Dunlap, Charles Merritt, Norman Mc Leod, Joseph M. Bell, James M. Betts, Henry Harrington, Daniel Ward, Jas. Bryan, Otho Oliver, Louis Tameyer, John Riley, Wm. S. Conoley, Wm. Casterman.

Their seats will be contested by the "hard-shellers," who cast 339 votes against 44 for the following ticket, as certified to by the Inspectors of the General Committee:

General Committee—Richard Norris, Joseph M. Marsh, John W. Thorp.

Young Men's General Committee—William Williams, Howard E. Coats, James Fitzmaurice, John Nugent, Edward Welsh.

Ward Committee—Peter Fairchild, Edward J. Knight, George H. Clark, John W. Hyatt, Alvinza Howell, Joseph Jennings, Wm. Jaques, Manuel Silva, Gilbert T. Golding, Charles C. Jeffrey, Wm. C. Gover, Joseph Cornell, John Harrison, Henry McDonald, Timothy Waters.

ELEVENTH WARD.—The polling booth of this Ward was a scene of disgraceful riot throughout the day, between the Farron and Bowton parties.—The door way of house No. 260 Avenue C, was boarded up, and the Inspectors received tickets through an aperture. Drunken rowdies of both parties were stationed near the door, and in scarcely any instance was a ticket deposited without damage to the person or garments of the voter. When the poll closed, an attempt was made by those out side to force themselves in, and, seeing they could not be prevented, the Inspectors made a retreat, with the ballot boxes, to some place of safety. In the evening the result was made known—giving a majority of 27 for the Bowton or "Eagle" ticket. The Faron party, whose candidates were on two tickets, claimed to have a majority in their favor; and another fight ensued, in which several were more or less injured, and one of the combatants, named JEREMY LAMB, was stabbed over the eye. Here is the ticket finally announced as the one elected:

General Committee.—Aaron B. Rollins, Erastus W. Glover, John Mosher.

Young Men's Committee.—Francis Clark, John Merrifield, Gilbert Weeks, William Landers, Cyrus Schoonmaker.

Ward Committee.—Bernard Kelly, Edward Penny, Benjamin McFarland, Thomas B. Jenning, Jackson Vermilyea, John H. Baxter, William Seaman, Simeon Decker, John Houghkirk, John Ray, William Cornell, George Elliott, John Field, Richard H. Bishop, Sobre Simmons.

TWELFTH-WARD.—The democracy of the Twelfth-Ward have chosen to represent their interests for the coming year in the

General Committee—Terence McGuire, Thos. J. Hagan, Wm. L. Wiley.

Young Men's Committee—Abraham H. Garrett, Wm. Hancock, Stephen Lutz, Henry Bradhurst, Wm. C. Freeman.

Ward Committee—David S. Jackson, Joseph Geery, Daniel Slavin, Patrick McGann, Mathew Shanahan, John McCosker, James M'Cloud, James F. Henry, Michael Gallagher, Michael Conroy, Nicholas Ray, Thos. Nugent, James McGuire, John P. Dodge, Miles Sauby.

THIRTEENTH-WARD.—In this Ward there were four tickets in the field. The ticket elected was headed "No Usurption—In favor of the Ward Committee appointing the Inspectors."

General Committee—Samuel D. Walters, Miles B. Andrus, Robert McKinney.

Young Men's Committee—Alfred Palmer, Wm. P. McCormick, Richard Newkirk, Richard C. Downing, Robert Whitaker.

Ward Committee—Fisher Weeks, John Barrit, James Irwin, Stephen Barker, Joseph O'Keefe, Henry Lewis, John McConnell, Edward Worden, James McLaughlin, Edward McConnell, James Cunningham, Wm. McCorkle, Ephrism Allen, Joseph Bevens, George Weber.

FOURTEENTH WARD.—A scene of great excitement was presented in this Ward. The voting was done in the second story of a porter house, on the north-west corner of Grand and Elizabeth-streets. There were two tickets in the field, one of which was supported by the friends of Alderman BARR, and the other was backed by the young men, and headed, "United we stand, divided we fall; be sure you are right, then go ahead." Shortly after 11 o'clock, a gang of men said to be accompanied by the "Short Boys," and "Rock Boys," entered the place where the poll was held, and after voting for about an hour, they made an attack upon the barricade erected for the inspectors, literally demolished it, and drove two of the inspectors favorable to the BARR party, from the premises. In accomplishing this, they were compelled to fight desperately, and many went away with bloody noses, and their faces cut and mutilated. The advocates of the "United we stand" ticket finally obtained full control of the poll and ballot box, and after selecting two other men to act as inspectors, they proceeded to vote. Their ticket, as annexed, is claimed to be elected:

General Committee—John Kelly, Michael Murphy, Thomas Farren.

Young Men's Committee—James M'Guire, James Lynch, Henry Weekly, James Hays, Joseph Shannon.

Ward Committee—Joseph Hutton, Redmond M'Manus, John Duncan, John Jones, Michael Mooney, John Halleran, Michael Conely, John Galager, Edward Higons, James M'Cuen, James Dimon, Matthew Daly, Peter Monihan, Thomas Boesa, Peter Rice.

The ejected party repaired to Ritterband's drinking Saloon, in Hester-street, with the two Inspectors, and having procured another ballot box, they opened another poll, which their opponents insist upon was illegal and void. The seats of both Committees will, however, be contested.

FIFTEENTH WARD.—In the Fifteenth Ward there was some difficulty but it was not of a very serious nature. the ticket elected was as follows:

General Committee—Richard Schell, John Wheeler, Charles D. Mead.

Young Men's Committee—J. H. Brady, Benjamin H. Field, W. R. Ronalds, William Town, Michael Cox.

Ward Committee—W. N. McIntire, P. A. Ross, Elijah Fisher, M. B. Field, C. W. Boughton, W. J. Fagan, John Gilmore, Augustus Schell, Patrick Logue, B. S. Hart, D. C. Eaton, James Quarry, John E. Ross, Thomas Norris, G. F. Thompson.

SIXTEENTH WARD.—The ticket chosen in this Ward contains the following names:

General Committee—A. S. Vosburgh, James Cassidy, Edward Riley.

Young Men's Committee.—Ira B. Davis, Wm. C. Betts, Chas. A. May, John B. Kelly, James Cochran.

Ward Committee.—Samuel Osgood, James Murray, Andrew Leary, A. M. Sniffen, John Daley, Patrick Lynch, John Farrell, James Sweeny, Samuel S. Vanderheyden, James Deglan, P. L. Vultee, Thomas Judge, Hiram Johnson, William Connor, Archibald Noble, Patrick McDermott, Francis Murphy, John Sexton, Peter Henry, John Dillon, Henry McDermott, Patrick Doyle.

SEVENTEENTH WARD.—There was quite a flare up in this ward between the two parties, those sustaining the action of the General Committee on the 5th of August last, and those opposed thereto. There were four tickets in the field, two of which, however, polled a very limited number of votes. The following one, headed by the name of John COCHRAN, opposed to the call of the 5th of August, polled 750 votes, was declared elected. Several rows occurred at the polls during the few hours it was kept open, and resulted in broken windows, bloody noses, &c. While the Inspectors were engaged in canvassing the split tickets, a disappointed individual named Michael Mulligan, sprang the table to grab the ballots, and not succeeding in his object, seized our Reporter's note-book, containing various memoranda of value, and tore it to peices, with a view (as is supposed) of preventing the state of the case being made public. Here is the ticket reelected:

General Committee—John Cochrane, Anthony Wood, Andre Froment.

Young Men's Committee—C. Bainbridge Smith, Thos. F. Jeremiah, Jr., William R. Stafford, Augustus McMahon, Myer Master.

Ward Committee—George H. Ross, Samuel St. John, Isaac Vermilyea, Joseph Lux, Robert McIntyre, Patrick Corrigan, Jr., Timothy Donovan, Smith Ely, Patrick Dee, A. K. Pattison, John Vandewort, George Schureman, Patrick Brady, Thomas Wallace, William Coulter.

EIGHTEENTH WARD.—There were two tickets, one in favor of the action of the General Committee in their call on the 5th of Aug., headed by ROYAL PHELPS, and the other opposed to "Dictation," and headed by LORENZO B. SHEPARD. The latter was declared duly elected by a majority of 175 votes, not, however, without being charged with unfairness, inasmuch as they denied the admission of Inspectors or presence of those who belonged to their own particular clique. The "Phelps" party asserting in the most positive manner that they polled four votes to their opponents' one.

The Ticket elected is as follows:

General Committee—Lorenzo B. Shepard, Thomas S. Henry, James Irving.

Young Men's General Committee—John Foster, Dennis Dean, Terrance Keon, John Vanpelt, Charles E. Shea.

Ward Committee—Robert Kelly, John Murphy, Robert C Voorhies, Stephen Cornell, Thomas Irving, Harris Wines, Sen, John R. Brigs, James Crawford, Amos F. Hatfield, Thadious Wilson, W. J. Rosevelt, Robert Foster, Maurice Daly, John Kinsly, Isaac R. Varian.

NINETEENTH WARD.—There were also two tickets in the field in this Ward: nevertheless, all went off quite peaceably. The candidates opposed to the call of the General Committee of the 5th of August last, were elected by a very large majority. The ticket was as follows:

General Committee—Dennis McCarty, John Esgen, Fernando Wood.

Young Men's Committee—John M. Dunlap, John B. Cunningham, Benjamin P. Fairchilds, James C. Hayes, Horace M. Dewey.

Ward Committee—John L. Brown, James Starr, Hiram Chandler, Stephen M. Drew, Thomas Pearson, Philip Fohey, Gregory Connor, E. F. Parsons, William Dealing, Jeremiah Guion, Dennis Grady, James McCormick, William Roach, A. Herrick, Henry Beck.

TWENTIETH WARD.—The successful ticket in the Twentieth Ward contains the following names:

General Committee—Wm. Murray, Wm. McConkey, Dennis Ryer.

Young Men's Committee—John McClane, Jas. M. Post, James Wallace, Jr., Caspar Myers, Patrick Rafferty.

Ward Committee—Charles R. Trigler, Hugh Murray, James P. Fagan, John McKenna, John Coyle, Paul McGinn, Thos. Kelman, Wm. J. Peck, Thomas W. Olmstead, John Brice, Joseph Miller, Peter M. Beigan, John Forshay, Hugh Mooney, Wm. Simpson.

TWO OF THE MOTHERS.—A correspondent of the Newburyport *Daily Union*, writing from Ryegate, Vt., describes two old ladies, whom we will introduce to our readers through extracts from his letter:

Among the older persons now residing here, I met a Mrs. WHITELAW, formerly *Mrs. HARVEY*, the mother of PETER HARVEY, of Boston, whose name has so often been before the public as the confidential friend of DANIEL WEBSTER. She is now 85 years of age, and has in her day been a remarkable woman. As she came into the place when it was an entire wilderness, she must also have witnessed many remarkable events. Her first husband was the agent of a Scottish Company who purchased and settled Ryegate. She thus has been the wife of the two first men, of what are now two wealthy and populous towns. The first husband was nearly forty years old when they married; yet she was so young that the united ages of her three children, combined with her own, made but *sixteen years*; and when her young acquaintance called to see her, the husband would tell her that she might "get the babies to sleep, and go out to play!" She afterwards was mother of twelve other children, of whom she calls PETER "my baby."

Another lady, a Mrs. BROCK, now 90 years old, was among the first settlers. Being in good health, and retaining the powers of her mind, she remembers the whole history of the country around, with great distinctness. She seems to have been equally well adapted to living in and peopling a new place, as the one named above, and has now living no less than five generations of her descendants. She can say to her daughters, what but few could ever say—"Arise, my daughter, and go to thy daughter, for thy daughter's daughter has got a daughter."

☞ It is an editor's duty always to tell the truth. *Wash. Union.*

Ah, but that's a specific duty, and you know that the Democrats are all opposed to specific duties.—*Bos. Journal.*

On Saturday evening, July 18, 1851, there entered into a spirit shop in Princes'-st., between the hours of 10 and 12, one hundred and seventy-three males, three hundred and sixty-five females, and thirty-eight youths. On Saturday evening, Aug. 9, in a spirit shop in King st., between the same hours, one hundred and nine males, two hundred and forty-seven females, and forty-one youths. On Saturday evening, Aug. 16, between the same hours, into a cellar in Stirling-st., ninety-six males, one hundred and five females, and one hundred and seventeen youths. On Saturday evening, Aug. 23, between the same hours, sixty males, one hundred and three females, and seventeen youths, entered a shop in High-st. On Saturday evening, Aug 30, between the same hours, there entered into one in Stirling-st., one hundred and forty-nine females, and fourteen youths; and on the 6th Sept., into a spirit cellar in Main-st., Gerbalas, there entered seventy-five males, one hundred and eleven females, and thirteen youths. These facts show, in a striking light, not only the awful prevalence of drunkenness, but the fearful proportion of its female victims.

FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

HOLIDAY ADVERTISING

IN ALL THE CITY PAPERS, and also in the various Cities, Towns and Villages in the vicinity of the City. A list of which best suited for holiday cards, is prepared specially for the occasion at the Newspaper Advertising House of WM. H. McDONALD, No. 102 Nassau-st., corner of Ann-st. Advertising also attended to in every paper of any worth throughout the Union and Canadas. Brooklyn, Williamsburg and Jersey City papers will have the advertisements in on the same day the order is given, if left early during the forenoon.

CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR'S PRESENTS at SLATER'S extensive Book and Stationery Store, No. 294 Chatham-square, near the Bowery. Annuals, Albums, Bibles, Prayer Books and a beautiful assortment of other choice Gifts, Juvenile and Children's Books. Also Papier Maché, Rosewood Desks and Work Boxes, Inkstands, Paper Weights and Porte Monnaies of every style and quality. Games, Fuzzles, and every variety of Stationery and Fancy Articles, suitable for beautiful presents, which he will sell at very low prices, wholesale and retail. A very extensive and choice stock of Note and other paper, suitable for invitations, Bill Circulars, &c., to which he calls particular attention.

SMITH'S UMBRELLAS FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS.—The richest and most elegant Umbrellas, suitable for ladies and young gentlemen. Also, the large and substantial, of prime quality, suitable for Family Umbrellas. An assortment, consisting of the very best quality of Silks, and probably the richest and most elaborate finishes in the world. ISAAC SMITH, SONS & CO.'S Warehouses, No. 3 Park Row, opposite the Astor House, and No. 257 Pearl-st., near Fulton-st.

HOLIDAY GIFTS.

GEORGE R CHOLWELL, MANUFACTURER AND IMPORTER, No. 26 MAIDEN-LANE.—The Subscriber would respectfully invite the attention of dealers, also those interesting to make presents on the approaching holidays, to his stock of Useful and Beautiful Goods, which is much more extensive than at any previous Holiday Season.

Ladies', Gentlemen's and Children's Portable Writing Desks of rosewood, mahogany and papier mache, Reading and Gent's Dressing Cases, suitable for ships with Dressing Cases attached; Ladies' Work Boxes in shell, leather and velvet; mother-of-pearl Jewel Boxes for bridal presents; Ladies' Needle Books, Card Cases, Pocket Book and Memorandum Book combined, of pearl, shell, velvet, ivory and leather; Ladies' Card Cases, of pearl, shell, &c.; Ladies' and Gent's Port Monnaies, in very great variety; ivory and pearl Tablets, Pocket Books and Wallets; papier maches and leather Portfolios and Writing Cases; ne plus ultra Writing Cases for travelling, of real Russia, Turkey Morocco, and other leather some with Dressing Case separates attached, which are very complete; Ladies' Reticules in large variety; Chess and Backgammon Boards, and carved ivory and other Chessmen in rich variety; rich Toilet Articles, and numerous other articles too numerous to mention in an advertisement, all of which will at all times be most cheerfully shown, and in no case allowed to be misrepresented GEO. R. CHOLWELL,

No. 26 Maiden-lane, southeast corner of Nassau-st.

TIN TOYS.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS!!!

A large and beautiful assortment of Tin Toys, among which the advertiser begs particularly to offer to public notice his Children Stoves—which with every useful articles in the trade, can be bought at the lowest possible price at THOMAS WAAKE, No. 175 Bowery, Manufacturer of Ornamental and Plain Tin Ware.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS FOR PRESENTS.

THE SUBSCRIBER WOULD CALL ATTENTION to his very large Stock so suitable for Holiday Presents, consisting of Music Boxes in rosewood cases, plain and with Tambourine, Piano Forte and cymbal attachments; Guitars in every style of finish; elegant accordeons and Flutinas, Parlor Organs, Violins, Flutes, Fingeolets, Drums, &c., &c. EDWARD BAACK, No. 87 Fulton-st.

TOYS AND FANCY GOODS.

WHOLESALE at the old establishment, No. 33 Division-st., where a large and new assortment, just imported, can be had at the lowest cash prices. Country dealers' orders punctually attended to. T. J. JONES importer of Toys and Fancy Goods.

A LARGE AND RICH COLLECTION OF HOLIDAY PRESENTS—GOLD AND SILVER.—At the old established Stores of SQUIRE & BROTHER, Nos. 97 Fulton-st and 182 Bowery.

Gold Lever Watches, full jeweled	$15
Gold Detached Levers, full jeweled	30
Gold Lepines, four holes jeweled	25
Gold Watches of most celebrated makers.	
Gold Jewelry of the richest kind.	
Gold Chains of all kinds	

Silver Ware is still the pride of our business, and we are determined to keep the reputation of selling the best Silver Tea Sets, Pitchers, Forks, Spoons, &c., Cake Baskets, Waiters &c.

S. & R. B. facilities of receiving foreign goods and from our own manufactories, they are enabled to sell the above goods as low as can be bought. Our rule—warranted as represented, cash only, and cheap.

AT THE NEW-YORK LINEN HALL may be had most useful and acceptable PRESENTS, in Damask Table Linen and Napkins, in immense variety of quality and pattern. We have the cloth that gained the gold medal at the World's Fair in London last June, and a few nearly equal to it in quality, with the napkins to match. We have handkerchiefs in all qualities, plain, embroidered and printed borders; beautifully worked shirt fronts; and, in fact, an endless variety of most useful linen goods, suitable for presentation at this season to which we solicit attention. JOHN DAVIS & CO., No. 539 Broadway

HOUSEKEEPERS' HOLIDAY GOODS.—Fine Britannia and Plamished Urns, Coffee Sets, Table and Dessert Knives, Plated Spoons, Trays, Waiters, Fancy Baskets, Mats, Feather Dusters, and a general variety of Furnishing Goods. Also, Skates, Sleighs and useful Toys, at new store of SIMPSON & CO., No. 98 Canal-st.

MRS. D DECKER, No 13 Ann-st., would respectfully request those desiring pickled oysters for the holidays, to send in their orders as soon as possible.

HOTELS.

RAYMENT'S
LONDON WALL BOARDING-HOUSE,
No 18 London Wall, City, London.

COMMERCIAL GENTLEMEN and VISITORS TO LONDON, will find the above old established House to possess the essentials of a respectable Hotel combined with the quiet of a private residence. Terms, 4s. 6d. per day, including Tea, Bed, Breakfast and Servants. References—Messrs R. & G. WILSON, No 38 Exchange place; HENRY H. GODET, Esq, No 40 Wall-st; Messrs. JAS COPELAND & BROS., No. 31 Cedar-st, New-York.

TRAVELERS TO HAVANA.—Persons visiting Havana will find a genteel, comfortable, and agreeable boarding place at the HOTEL DE COLON, kept by SEÑORA DE ALMY, at *Calle Aguacate*, No. 36, *Esquina La De Luz*. (No. 36 Inquisidor, corner of Luz-street.) Mrs. ALMY is an American lady, long resident in Havana. Guests at her house may rely on every attention. Americans especially will experience the advantages of a residence where their own language is spoken.

BROAD & LOCKWOOD respectfully inform their friends and the public in general that they have removed to the commodious and pleasant Dining Saloon No. 102 Nassau-st, south-east corner of Ann, under the New-York City Bank, where they will be happy to see their friends, and receive a continuance of their patronage.

MANSION HOUSE, BROOKLYN.—Families or single gentlemen can find desirable rooms for the Winter, on reasonable terms. The House is midway between the Fulton and South Ferries. Omnibuses pass the house every five minutes. EDWIN R. YALE.

W. H. McDONALD'S GENERAL NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING HOUSE, No. 102 NASSAU-ST., (corner of Ann.)

Advertisements inserted at the very lowest rates in any paper in the United States or Canadas.

The very best papers are received by mail daily and kept for reference, and copies of each furnished to advertisers.

The fullest authority and recommendation, over the written signatures of the publishers of the leading daily and weekly papers, will be shown to those who require it.

Merchants who may have heretofore given their advertising to irresponsible persons, and have been disappointed in its results, are informed, that in dealing with me no payment is required till the advertiser is satisfied that his orders have been properly attended to.

I have no branches of my house in other cities. It is essentially a New-York concern, calculated to give publicity to the business of New-York Merchants without bringing into competition with them those of other cities.

My books, the columns of the papers, &c., will show that I am doing nearly all the New-York advertising that is being done in the leading papers from Canada to California.

W. H. McDONALD.

TO PUBLISHERS.—Translations from or into the Spanish, English, French and Italian languages promptly and accurately made by Prof. M. T. TOLON, No 42 Warren-st. He also tenders his services to publishers as a proof-reader. References—D. APPLETON & Co.; A. S. BARNES & Co.

STRAYED or STOLEN about 5 o'clock this morning, A Light iron grey HORSE with harness on (except bridle). He is about 13 or 14 hands high, aged about seven years The person finding and delivering said horse with harness, to A. PARKER, No. 324 Broome-st., will be liberally rewarded by JOHN KECK.

INDIA RUBBER HORSE COVERS.—Price three dollars.—The best article of Horse Covers ever offered, and warranted to stand heat and cold, and rive and infection. For sale, wholesale and retail, by ROGERS & WYCKOFF, No. 23 Cortlandt-st.

LOOKING GLASS PLATES AND PLATE GLASS for Windows. Goods sent to any part of the City or Brooklyn free from risk or charge to the purchaser. Old Looking Glasses repolished and silvered.
JOSEPH HINDS, No. 97 Anthony-st., near Broadway.

FAIRBANKS' PATENT PLATFORM AND COUNTER SCALES.—Improved in quality and reduced in price. Adapted to every required operation of weighing. For sale in all their variations by FAIRBANKS & CO., No. 52 Water-st.

ACCOUNT BOOKS AND BLANKS FOR 1859. PAPER AND STATIONERY.—Every variety, at low prices. Books made to pattern, printed headings, ruled, &c. Circulars, Check Rates, &c., printed in style required. FRANCIS & LOUTREL, Stationers, Printers, and Book-binders, No. 77 Maiden-lane.

WANTED.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young Woman, as Chambermaid and Waiter; or would be willing to do general housework for a small family. The best of city references given. Call at No. 153, 20th-st., between 7th and 8th-ave., upper floor, front room. Will receive calls for two days.

SITUATIONS WANTED—As Cook, and to wash and iron, or do the housework of a private family, by one; and as Nurse and Seamstress, or fine Laundress and Seamstress, by the other. These girls are very experienced, and have excellent city reference. Call at No. 74 6th av., in the bookstore.

SITUATION WANTED.—A young lady of some four years experience, wishes a situation in a trimming or other fancy store Salary would not be so much an object as a permanent situation. Good references given if required. Address H. S., No. 93 *Jay*-st., Brooklyn.

A SITUATION WANTED by a steady respectable young Woman, as plain cook, washer and ironer, or nurse and plain sewing. Good City references. Apply at No. 124 33d-st., between Sixth and Seventh-avenues

SITUATION WANTED—By a very industrious, healthy young woman, with the best of city reference, to do general house work, is a good cook, firstrate washer and ironer Call at No. 191½ Bowery.

A GOOD, SMART GIRL WANTED—To do the general housework of a small, private family. None but an American need apply. Inquire at 42 Dominick-st.

WANTED—Employers requiring Assistants, will please call or send, on Monday next; and persons anxious to obtain good Situations, will also call at the Agency. No. 114 Nassau-st. THOS. SPINK, Agent.

WANTED—Ten men of good address to sell several articles wanted in every family. Agents can make $5 per day. Also a man with $2,500 to take an interest in a depôt in Boston; may make $1,500 per annum. Ten men paid wages. Call or address, No. 317 Bowery, from 9 until 3 o'clock.

AGENTS WANTED—Immediately, Several persons to act as Agents for the sale of a beautiful and valuable Engraving. To one who can come well recommended, permanent employment will be given. A liberal per centage will be allowed, making it worthy of attention. Address box 1,415 Post Office.

500 AGENTS WANTED.—$1,000 a year easily made in selling a new family book—probably the best to sell in the country. Call or address, post paid, AMERICAN FAMILY PUBLISHING ESTABLISHMENT, No. 128 Nassau-st, up stairs, room No. 9.

BOY WANTED—For a term of years, an intellectual and industrious boy of unexceptionable habits, who can write a good hand, aid in filing and copying papers and will make himself generally serviceable Call at No. 133 Chambers-st, between the hours of 9 and 11 o'clock, A. M.

A SMART INTELLIGENT BOY WANTED, of from 14 to 16 years of age, in a Merchant's Office. Salary for the first year $50. Address (post paid) in the handwriting of the applicant, Box No. 1612 Post Office, New-York.

BOARDING.

BOARD WANTED—From the first of January next, for a young gentleman and wife, in a private family, or small boarding house, below Canal-st and west of Broadway, or either in Jersey City or Hoboken, near the ferries Terms must be moderate. Address W. J. B., at this office, stating terms, &c.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A suite of rooms, consisting of front and back room, and bed room, with two pantries. Also, a room on the 2d floor. Location on the Heights, 13 Poplar-st., 2 minutes walk from Fulton Ferry. Full or partial may be obtained.

BOARD WANTED.—By two young gentlemen, partial board, in a boarding house or private family. Will furnish their own room if desired. Location, between 3d and 7th-ave., above Amity-st. Address W. F. G., box No. 211 Post-Office.

BOARD IN SOUTH BROOKLYN.—A pleasant room and bedroom can be obtained at No. 1 Willow-place, by two single gentlemen or a gentleman and wife, two minutes walk from South Ferry.

BOARDING—Several gentlemen may be accommodated with board for the Winter, at No. 5 College Place; and with single or double rooms at moderate price. Transient customers at $1 25 per day.

BOARDING.—Two gentlemen may obtain good rooms with partial board, in a private family, a few minutes walk from the ferries. Inquire at No. 18 Clinton-st., Brooklyn.

BOARDING.—A Lady and Gentleman, or two Single Gentlemen, can be accommodated with good and pleasant Rooms at No. 77 East Broadway, corner of Market-st.

BOARD—With Rooms, can be had at Nos. 82 and 84 East 23d-st., near 4th-av.

TWO PARLORS AND BED-ROOMS TO LET, WITH BOARD.—Also, single rooms for gentlemen, with use of bath, hot and cold water, at No. 48 Franklin-st.

TO LET.

STORES AND CELLARS TO LET, also a light ROOM, with or without steam power, near the City Hall, New York. Also, houses for sale and to let, in Brooklyn and Morrisania Apply to G. F. BUTLER, No. 1 Spruce st., up stairs, N. Y.

TO LET.—The five story brick House, No. 387 4th-st., between Bowery and Broadway It is well adapted for genteel families. It will be rented to one or two families from now till May very low. Inquire of S. E. LENT, No. 495 Broadway.

STEAM POWER TO LET.—Several well-lighted rooms, with constant and steady power, in building, corner Elizabeth and Hester-sts. Apply to MORTON & BREMNER, No. 212 Pearl-st., corner Fletcher.

FOR SALE.

OAK HILL CEMETERY.

LOTS, CONTAINING 320 FEET, SELLING FOR $75 in these grounds. N B—The steamer THOMAS E. HULL leaves the foot of Jay (touching at Hammond-st each way) EVERY MORNING, at 8 o'clock, for the Cemetery, returning at 3 o'clock in the afternoon
EDWARD H. SENIOR, Agent, No. 75 Carmine-st.

A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY RESIDENCE IN VALATIE, COLUMBIA CO.—Situated less than two miles from the Boston and Albany, and Harlem Railroads—seven miles from Hudson River. House cottage built, 40 by 46; piazzas upon two sides; situate upon a fine eminence—with yard and ornamented trees, large and well arranged out buildings; all nearly new, and in perfect repair. There are about 94 acres, highly cultivated, well fenced, and so situated that most of it could be thrown into building lots There is a fine *muck bed*, sufficient for a perpetual manure. Roads in every direction of the finest character.

Also, a Farm of 130 acres, situate midway between the villages of Valatie and Kinderhook—about a mile from either. No improvement in buildings, save a good tenant house; land in the highest state of cultivation, every lot well watered, and considered the best farm land in the town. There are natural facilities for rendering it a very fine place The two places will be sold together or separately. For terms, apply to WESLEY & KOWALSKIE, No. 67 Wall-st,

A FARM IN THE VILLAGE OF JAMAICA, within three minutes' walk of the Railroad station, containing sixty acres of highly cultivated land and twenty of woodland. It rises upon the rear to an eminence overlooking the surrounding country and the ocean, and the forest—of old oaks and chestnuts—might be converted into a Park. A building site could be selected here, combining every natural advantage Streets are projected in the village map through the grounds, but the owner could control the opening of the streets The present building, fences, fruit and shrubbery are complete. Soil early and productive; water and air pure. Hourly trains to New-York, and on Sunday is free from the swarms of cockneys and rabble that infest Staten Island and other country places near the City. To be sold on easy

MORAL AND RELIGIOUS.

Church and Missionary Intelligence.

The public meeting in this City, to express sympathy for the imprisoned MADIAIS, is announced to take place at Metropolitan Hall on Friday evening, Jan. 7. The co-operation of the friends of religious liberty is invited. The call for the meeting bears the signature of Rev. LUTHER BRADISH, Hon. JAMES HARPER, HUGH MAXWELL, ANSON G. PHELPS, and other prominent citizens.

A Presbyterian Church, of forty-three persons, was organized last Sabbath evening in the edifice in Rivington-street, formerly occupied by the Brainard Church, the Congregation of which, when they left their old place of worship, determined not to sell it, but to devote it to the gathering of a German Congregation. More than a year ago, Rev. HENRY TOELKE, a Missionary of the American Home Missionary Society, was engaged to preach there. The Congregation has been increasing, and the Sabbath School has become large and flourishing. The Church was organized by the Third Presbytery of New-York, with which it is connected.

The Church-building in Sixth-street, near Second-avenue, formerly the place of worship of the Sixth-street Presbyterian Church, has been refitted, and occupied as a place of preaching, under the direction of an Association connected with Mercer-street Church. A Congregation has been gathered by Rev. Mr. HOWE, and steps are in progress for the organization of a Presbyterian Church.

The prospects of the American Society for meliorating the condition of the Jews, continue favorable. Every department of it, says the *Jewish Chronicle*, presents tokens of encouragement. The Society now supports nine regular Missionaries, besides colporteurs, and little difficulty is experienced in obtaining access to Jews and Jewish households. The contributions to the General Fund are liberal.

At the last meeting of the Executive Committee of the American Tract Society, a letter was read from the Paris Tract Society, containing information of affecting interest respecting the condition of Evangelical Interests in France. The receipts of the Society for Dec. were $26,103, including $14,689 in donations. Total for the first eight months of the year $187,400. Grants for the same period 30,141,539 pages, amounting to $80,094. The amount of indebtedness for printing paper is $60,074.

A difficulty has arisen between the Southern Baptist Board of Missions and Rev. ISSACHAR J. ROBERTS, one of its Missionaries in China, which has resulted in a formal dismission of Mr. R. from the service of the Society. He has appealed to his friends in Kentucky, and they promise to sustain him. Mr. ROBERTS originally started from the State of Mississippi, about seventeen years ago, on a mission to be sustained by his own resources; but the memorable collapse of 1837 rendered many supposed fortunes in Mississippi of little value. A society was then formed in Kentucky for his support, which was afterwards merged into the Southern Board.

The St. Louis *Presbyterian* states that Dr. N. L. RICE, of Cincinnati, was in that city, visiting the Second Presbyterian Church, to which he has received a call, but that nothing definite was known as to his decision. The Presbyterian Churches in that city had observed a day of fasting and prayer for the outpouring of God's Spirit.

The Synods of Ohio, Cincinnati, Indiana, and Wabash, have purchased the Cincinnati *Christian Herald*, and Rev. THORNTON A. MILLS has withdrawn from it, with the design of resuming the pastoral office. Rev. CLEMENT E. BABB, of Indianapolis, has been appointed Editor, on behalf of the four Synods.

The Diocesan Synod of Glasgow, not long since, passed resolutions thanking the Bishop of Oxford for his interest on behalf of Scottish Orders. In reply to the resolutions, the Bishop speaks of his "reverence and affection for that long persecuted branch of CHRIST'S Holy Church."

The *Presbyterian Herald* says, that some years ago Mr. CHARLES A. SPRING, a brother of Rev. Dr. SPRING, of this City, through the liberality of several gentlemen East, offered a premium of a dollar Bible to each child in the State of Illinois, who would furnish the written certificate of the pastor of the Church or other competent authority, in the region of his or her residence that he or she has thoroughly committed the Shorter Catechism to memory, so as to be able to repeat the whole of it. The scheme took finely, and the result was that hundreds of children all over the State, went to work to master the Catechism. The same scheme has been adopted by the First Presbyterian Church in Madison, Ia. Benevolent gentlemen have offered to furnish the Bible to supply any number of children, out of the twelve or fifteen hundred in the City who will comply with the conditions.

The Ohio *Observer* announces a season of peculiar religious interest in Mr. SHARP'S church, in Atwater, for several weeks past. A goodly number of hopeful conversions have taken place, and the interest still continues.

There has been a revival in Perry, Pike county, Ohio, in the Presbyterian Church, of which Rev. Mr. HAILARD is pastor. Several aged persons were converted, and many heads of families.

An interesting work has for some months existed in the Baptist Church in South Berwick, Me. A writer in the *Watchman and Reflector* says of it, the work commenced in a very quiet way as early as June. On the first indication of seriousness, inquiry meetings were held by the pastor at his own house. The first meeting was attended by only two persons—but in a little time the numbers increased so that it was found necessary to remove them to the vestry. For some weeks past, the numbers in attendance have varied from fifty to seventy-five. Last Saturday evening, while the young men were holding a prayer meeting by themselves, more than seventy persons were found in the inquiry meeting.

The *Congregational Journal* states that for some time there has been an encouraging degree of special religious interest in the Congregational Society in Newport and in the other churches in the place.

The *Christian Advocate and Journal*, speaking of the project of a Metropolitan M. E. Church at the national capital, says: We understand that a very eligible lot has been already secured by our brethren in Washington. The seats of the new church are to be free. The house is to be large, neat, and plain, on the plan of the Charles-street church in Baltimore, only larger, and will cost, with the ground, about forty thousand dollars. The committee in Washington have appointed Rev. JOHN A. COLLINS, of the Baltimore Annual Conference, their agent, to solicit donations.

The Baptist Church in Sacramento, Cal., has made an appeal for aid. Having just completed an enlargement of their place of worship, for which they were somewhat in debt, they saw their house burnt to ashes at the same moment in which every member of the church was suddenly driven, houseless and nearly penniless into the street.

A Baptist Church-extension Society has been formed in Philadelphia, for the purpose of providing means for assisting new and feeble congregations to erect suitable edifices, and for the removal of debts upon existing churches. Every church contributing fifty dollars to the fund, is entitled to a delegate and a vote in the Society.

The corner-stone of an Episcopal Church for the use of the Ojibwa Indians in Minnesota, was laid at Fort Ripley, on the 1st inst., by Rev. J. LLOYD BRECK, Missionary.

The "Old Church" of Cutchogue, L. I., which was erected the same year that gave birth to our WASHINGTON, and accommodated the parish until the last anniversary of his birth, is entirely removed, and another building, better adapted to the wants of a worshipping congregation and unsurpassed in its vicinity in the symmetry of its architectural proportions, the neatness of its finish, and the completeness of its furniture, now occupies the same site.

On Wednesday, Dec. 1, a new Church was organized in Chicago, to be called the "Plymouth Congregational Church of Chicago." Twenty-six ministers and eighteen delegates were present at the council. The new Church consisted of forty-one persons dismissed from the First Presbyterian Church, Chicago, and eight from other Churches.

A Welsh Congregational Church has been formed at Big Rock, Kane County, Ill., and Rev. JOHN DANIEL, late from Wales, ordained to the work of the Gospel ministry.

Rev. MEDAD POMEROY, for many years Pastor of the Presbyterian Church at Cayuga, has resigned his charge. Mr. POMEROY was ordained nearly forty years since. With a short intermission, he has served the same people ever since.

Rev. OREN SIKES, of Bedford, Mass., suddenly expired on Wednesday morning of last week.

Rev. ANDREW B. TAYLOR, late of the Classis of Bergen, has been installed Pastor of the Reformed Dutch Church of Clintonville, N. J.

The Alabama Conference of the M. E. Church, South, is doing nobly for the cause of Missions. During the Conference year just closed, (comprising only ten months and a half,) their contributions for that object amounted to no less a sum than twenty thousand dollars. Which of our Conferences is prepared to match or beat that?

A colporteur among the Norwegians at the West is able to report evidences of a pleasing change among his countrymen. "At the time of my arrival here," he writes, "there were a few among my countrymen who professed to be followers of that which is good, and had meetings occasionally for the purpose of improving their spiritual condition; but, to use their own language, these meetings were 'very cold.' They had preaching once in six or seven weeks, which of course was not sufficient. Last year they commenced building a meeting-house; but when I came, all idea of building seemed to have been lost. The frame, which was partly put up, was daily injured from exposure, and the other materials were fast decaying. These things have now undergone a great change. The people have not only received more religious reading and acquired more taste for it, but there is abundant testimony that the books I have circulated have been a great blessing to them, and in connection with the exhortations I have been permitted to make, have been blessed to the conversion of quite a number of my brethren. During the time I have been here about twenty have been added to the church, and I do not know one of that number who has not purchased books of me."

The *American Messenger*, published by the Tract Society, has the following: The liberality of some of the friends of the Society is truly cheering. A gentleman recently proffered a check of $1,000 to one of the Secretaries, unsolicited. A lady placed a draft for $250 in the same hand, without a word of comment. Another lady sent $600 to the treasury without giving any clue to her address. A young lady sends $20 "as a thank-offering," part of which is for forty copies each of the English and German Messenger, to be sent to eighty families in Iowa, and the remainder for colportage in that State.

The Boston *Traveller* gives a summary of the statistics of Congregationalism in most of the New-England States, from which we learn these facts:

	Churches.	Ministers.	Members
Maine	247	176	16,906
New-Hampshire	164	179	19,637
Vermont	197	211	18,759
Rhode Island	25	20	2,981
Connecticut	273	297	30,348

In each of these States there are vacant churches, as well as a number of ministers without pastoral charge.

The Census statistics of the number of Churches in the United States are valuable. We condense the leading points of information, for the sake of reference:

	Churches.	Members.		Churches	Members
Baptist	9,791	3,130,878	Methodist	12,467	4,299 313
Cong'gational	1,674	795,177	Presbyterian	4,584	2,040 316
Dutch Reform.	324	181 986	Roman Cath.	1,112	620 950
Episcopal	1,422	625,813	Swedenborg'n.	15	5 070
Friends	714	252,825	Unitarian	243	137,367
Ger Reform'd.	327	156,932	Universalist	494	203,462
Jewish	31	16 375	Mormons, (Utah)	9	5.100
Lutheran	1,203	531,160			

NEW-YORK CITY.

PRESENT FROM SCHOLARS TO THEIR TEACHER.—Yesterday, JOHN J. DOANE, Esq., Principal of Ward School No. 20, received from his pupils a china dinner-set, silver spoons, forks and butter-knives, as a Christmas present. Mr. DOANE has a fine school, numbering five hundred scholars. A suitable address was delivered by Master JAMES, and replied to by Mr. DOANE, who seemed much affected by this spontaneous expression of esteem from a grateful school. The assistant teachers have all received presents from their classes this year. The County Superintendent, JOSEPH MCKEEN, LL.D., and several Principals of other schools were present at the time of the presentation, and several of them addressed the scholars in appropriate terms.

SUDDEN DEATH OF A PRUSSIAN SOLDIER.—The Coroner held an inquest Thursday at the Third Ward Station House, upon the body of an exile of the Prussian Government, named OTTO KOENING, who was at one time engaged in the war of Holstein, when he fought against the King, and he was disinherited by his father. The deceased was found in Chambers-street, in a destitute condition, and while the police were conveying him to the police station, he expired. The Jury rendered the following verdict in the case: "We find that the deceased, OTTO KOENING, came to his death from hemorrhage of the lungs and tuberculous ulcerations, produced by exhaustion and exposure." Deceased was a native of Germany, aged 31 years.

COLLISION AT HURL GATE.—The schooner *Iram Smith*, from Alexandria, with a load of coal, bound to Fall River, in going through Hurl Gate this morning, was run into by the steamboat *State of Maine*, and carried away the schooner's main boom, mainsail, &c. There was a very thick fog at the time, which was the cause of the accident.

NEW-ENGLAND SOCIETY.—The name of the presiding officer of the meeting of this Society at the Astor House, on Wednesday evening, was misprinted. It should have been LUTHER P. HUBBARD.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.—The Board met last evening, pursuant to adjournment. Upon the call of the roll, a quorum having answered, the minutes of the preceding meeting were read and approved.

Petitions Referred.—Of Thoma J. Wells and others, for a pier at the foot of Twenty-ninth-street, North River. Of Walter S. Griffith and another, for lease of East side of Pier No. 5, and West side of Pier No. 6, East River. Of Pops Catlin, for lease of Slip, between Sixth and Seventh-streets, East River. Of L. W. Brainard, for lease of West side Pier No. 4, and East side of Pier No 5, East River.

Invitation Accepted.—From Hecker & Brother, inviting the members of the Board to attend their New Year's fete, at Croton Mills, corner of Cherry-street and Pike-slip, on the 3d of Jan. next.

Alderman OAKLEY called up the Report of the Finance Committee, laid on the table last evening.

Alderman DENMAN moved to adjourn. This being Christmas eve, he saw no great necessity for taking it up this evening. He afterwards withdrew his motion, and the paper was read. It was a report in favor of granting leave to the Hudson River Railroad Company to build a shed and lay rails for a track, on Pier No. 48, North River.

Alderman STURTEVANT said it was a matter of great importance, and he wished for time to deliberate on it, although he was in favor of giving the privilege asked for, to the Company; it was then found that a quorum was not present, and the Board adjourned to Monday next.

BOARD OF ASSISTANTS—Assistant Alderman BREADEN in the chair. The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

A motion to adjourn *sine die*, was put and lost, and a resolution to adjourn to Monday carried.

Petitions Referred.—From William Radford, for lease of Pier No. 33 North River; from J. H. Libby and others, in relation to the extension of the Sixth-avenue Railroad to College Place and Vesey-street.

Resolutions Referred.—That the Street Commissioner stay proceedings in relation to the Sixth and Eighth-avenue Railroad in College Place and Vesey-street.

Adjourned to Monday.

☞ Austin Abbott, Esq., of this City, was admitted to the Bar of this State at the present General Term of the Supreme Court.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT—Before Judge BETTS.—The Grand Jury came into Court with a true bill in the case of Thomas H. Lee, charged with committing an assault with a dangerous weapon, while on the high seas. The Grand Jury announced that they will meet again on the first Tuesday in Jan.

The Court said on that day the criminal calendar would be taken up, giving precedence to the indictments in relation to the disasters in the North River, on board the steamboats, *Henry Clay*, and *Reindeer*. The Court then adjourned.

SUPERIOR COURT—*General Term*—Present, Chief Justice OAKLEY, Judges DUER, BOSWORTH and EMMET.—*Decisions.*—*Charles H. Neel* vs *John B. Murray.*—Verdict set aside and judgment ordered for defendant.

Fredk. G. Thurston vs. *Philip W. Engs, et als.*—Judgment appealed from affirmed.

William H. Dietz, et als vs. *Joseph Oatwill.*—Motion for new trial denied and judgment affirmed.

Adjourned *sine die*.

COURT CALENDAR.—*Saturday.*—The Civil Courts, with one exception, have adjourned *sine die*, as this would be the last day of the Term. Of course, some of the Courts in public offices will be open for business this day. On Friday next, the Supreme Court, Special Term, will take up the motion Calendar.

BROOKLYN CITY.

MILITARY SCHOOL.—Several of our prominent citizens are endeavoring to create interest enough in this city to establish a Military School, where physical training and mental cultivation will be combined—as a branch of an Institution established (or about being established) at Brandywine Springs, under the superintendence of the well known Capt. ALDEN PARTRIDGE, of Norwich and Middletown. On Wednesday evening, Capt. PARTRIDGE lectured at the Brooklyn Institute—Judge MORGAN presiding—at which time many of our most respectable citizens were present, and were evidently much interested in the subject. The speaker was unanimously invited by a vote of those present, to lecture again on Monday evening next, at the same place, which he has promised to comply with. The plan proposed is the same as has been so successfully carried out by Capt. PARTRIDGE in Vermont and Connecticut, only, now it is intended to be on a more extended scale.

THE WAY IT IS DONE.—Officer LANY yesterday arrested a man in New-York, on a warrant charging him with stealing an overcoat belonging to one of the apparently wealthy families of this city. It appears, the accused was formerly a huckman in the employ of *two* genteel families at the same time, as he stated upon his examination, and that the coat in question was worn by him *with* a cape when driving out one of the families; and when doing a similar duty for the other, *the cape was taken off.* He left their service, and, not knowing, as he says, which of the families might claim the coat, and to prevent any difficulty arising therefrom, he took the coat along with him. The coat is valued at $10, and he was held for a further hearing; the Justice evidently desirous of learning a little more of the tricks practiced by a certain class in this city to keep up appearances.

FIRE.—Yesterday morning, at about 1 o'clock, a grocery store at the corner of Smith and Pacific-streets, occupied and owned by a German named HEISENBUTTLE, was discovered to be on fire, and before the flames could be checked, the whole building, with most of its contents, fell a prey to the fiery element. Mr. HEISENBUTTLE'S loss is estimated at $2,000, which amount is covered by insurance. The building was old, and made of wood, which caused it to burn very rapidly. The firemen and Police turned out with their usual commendable promptness, and by hard labor succeeded in preventing a more serious conflagration.

MISSIONARY FESTIVAL.—At the Sands-street Methodist Episcopal Church, at 10½ o'clock this morning, the Sabbath School of that Society will hold a "Missionary Festival." On this occasion the following gentlemen will make addresses suitable to the occasion: Rev. JOHN INSKIP, of New-York, Rev. HENRY J. FOX and Rev. HENRY REQUA, a Missionary to the Oneida Indians. There will also be present three of the Oneida Indians. The Festival will undoubtedly be very interesting.

LADIES' FAIR FOR THE BENEFIT OF ST. THOMAS' CHURCH.—The ladies of St. Thomas' Church will hold a fair, on Monday afternoon and evening, at the Waring Mansion. Such of the articles offered for sale as are not disposed of in the afternoon will be sold at auction in the evening. The profits derived from the fair will be applied to the fund for paying for a church edifice.

SHIP-JOINER GUARDS.—This company, under the command of Captain W. JUDSON, will go on their first annual target excursion to-day, and visit McComb's Dam, where they will take a shoot and a dinner. The members are a fine body of men, composed of ship-joiners, and will undoubtedly make a fine appearance. It is expected that one hundred men will turn out on this occasion.

COULD NOT AGREE.—The Jury in the case of GEORGE NAHIL, tried Thursday, in the Kings County Court of Sessions for forgery, after an absence of some hours, were unable to agree upon any verdict, and they were consequently discharged, and the accused remanded to prison.

DONATION VISIT.—A donation visit to the Graham Institution for the Relief of Respectable Aged Indigent Females, at the corner of Washington and De-Kalb avenues, has been appointed by the Managers on Tuesday afternoon and evening, Dec 28th.

FOG.—A dense fog was upon the East River nearly all day yesterday, so that it was necessary for the bells to be kept tolling at the Ferry houses to guide the pilots on the boats. We have not heard of any accident.

PRESENTATION OF A SWORD.—The friends of Capt. EZEKIEL BALDWIN, of this city, have presented that gentleman with a handsome and costly sword as a mark of their esteem for him as a man.

SUSPICIOUS CHARACTERS.—Officers Drake and Bowers of the First District Police, arrested on Thursday evening two imported scoundrels, who were evidently attempting to commit a burglary. They are in prison awaiting examination. Yesterday some facts came to the knowledge of the Police, which leads them to suppose that they are the individuals who have committed several large robberies in this city with the last few months.

BRUTAL ASSAULT.—Two men, brothers, keepers of a grocery in Hamilton-avenue, have been committed to prison to await an examination upon the charge of beating a man named Dennis Low, in a most brutal manner, so much so that his life is endangered. It seems the brothers were beating another man most unmercifully, when Low interfered, and he, in turn was beat as above stated.

BOY INJURED.—While the firemen and others were proceeding to the fire yesterday morning, through South-street; a young boy, named Stumpf, was accidentally knocked over, and fell into a basement way, by which he was severely injured. He was taken to his mother's house, near where the accident occurred.

LUCK.—A little child, residing with its parents, at 74 Myrtle-avenue, was sent on an errand, and while absent lost a time piece; on being sent to find it, the child found a roll of bills, which the owner can probably obtain by applying as above.

CITY COURT—Before Judge GREENWOOD and Aldermen HARTEAU and WILSON.—*Friday, Sentence Day.*—William Hopkins, who was tried and convicted of the crime of burglary in the third degree, was sentenced to imprisonment in the State Prison at Sing Sing for the term of two years and four months. The burglary was committed at the house of Lewis Tappan. When sworn before sentence, he said that he was thirty-three years of age, a native of Hampshire, England, occupation, servant, and never had been in prison before.

Arthur Hagan having been convicted of an assault and battery on John Flanigan, the Court imposed a fine of twenty-five dollars on him, and ordered that he be committed to the County Jail till paid—not exceeding thirty days.

William McCloskey having been convicted of illegal voting, was fined $25, and to stand committed until paid, not exceeding 60 days. Execution of further sentence suspended.

Charles O'Neil, convicted of an assault and battery upon Samuel La Forge, at the polls of the Second District of the Sixth Ward, on election day, (both Inspectors of Election,) was fined $10, and to stand committed until paid, not exceeding ten days.

Patrick McKinney, having been convicted of illegal voting, was sentenced to imprisonment in the County Jail for the term of 3 months. Court adjourned *sine die.*

KINGS COUNTY COURT OF SESSIONS—*Friday*—Before Judge MORSE and Justices STILWELL and STRYKER—*James Connaghton* was arraigned on an indictment for committing a violent assault and battery upon Officer Blakes, of the Fourth District Police, to which he pleaded guilty.

Philip McMann was arraigned on an indictment for selling liquors without license, and on another indictment for keeping a disorderly house. He pleaded not guilty to both.

Charles T. Geib was arraigned upon an indictment for burglary, and pleaded guilty. Court adjourned to Tuesday, Dec. 28th, 1852.

WILLIAMSBURG CITY.

TEMPERANCE.—The Union-avenue Washington Total Abstinence Society held a regular weekly meeting at the First Mission M. E. Church, on Wednesday evening. Addresses were made by Rev. Mr. HINESON, Messrs. LANDOWER, MCDONOUGH, Ald. BARKER and Mr. BROWN, of Yonkers. Several temperance odes were also sung by Messrs. BROWN, MCDONOUGH, and others. The Secretary made the monthly report of the doings of the Society, from which the following is an extract: During the past month 134 persons have signed the pledge, and 45 have signed the constitution. The whole amount of money collected was $25 76; and $27 12 have been expended.

After the report was read, the pledge was circulated, and 28 names obtained. The President, Mr. CROPSEY, proposed that a society be formed by the ladies, to be called the "Ladies Benevolent Society," for the purpose of seeking out the destitute and intemperate in that vicinity, and providing comfortable clothing for them. Ald. BARKER said that if the ladies would form such a society, he would lend them all possible aid. The meeting then adjourned.

☞ On Wednesday evening, a man named Hendrick Rotambolk, and his wife, applied at the cells of the Second Ward Station-house for lodging. They stated that they were strangers in the city, having just arrived from Canada. They had not tasted food for two days, and had had no place to sleep, being out of money and unable to procure employment. Major Dikeman, the gentlemanly cells keeper, furnished them with a good warm supper and lodging for the night, and yesterday morning they were sent to the County Poor-house for the Winter.

SUPERIOR COURT.—Before Judge PAYNE.—*Sarah Ann McGaugh* vs. *Philliben.*—In this case the Jury found for the plaintiff, damages $300.

In COMMON PLEAS.—Before Judge DALY.—In the case of *Alfred Emerson* vs. *The New-York and New-Haven Railroad Company.*—The Jury found for the plaintiff damages $50.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—Before Judge EDWARDS.—This Court was opened *pro forma*, and the motion calendar adjourned to Friday next.

An old colored woman, hearing of the decision of Judge PAINE in New-York, exclaimed: "May dat judge lib forever, both here and hereafter."

NEW-JERSEY ITEMS.

COUNTY JAIL.—This building, which, under the superintendence of Mr. JAMES FLEMMING, is undergoing a thorough alteration and enlargement, will be completed in about a month. The rear of the building has been raised two stories, in order to allow of the construction of two tiers of extra cells, 7 feet by 4 feet 10 inches, which will increase the whole number to 22. Besides the cells in the rear part of the building, six have been built in the front part, of unusual size. All of them are ventilated on the most approved plan, and the private accommodations combine every convenience. The walls are laid in cement, and are from 16 to 20 inches thick, and properly secured with iron bars.

COUNTY COURT.—Before Chief Justice GREENE.—Yesterday the criminals indicted by the Grand Jury were brought before the Court and charged; and the Jury having concluded their labors were discharged.

The Case of B. F Curtis and M. Connell vs. *Jacob Vreeland* before the Circuit Court for the recovery of the value of a promissory note of $500, was given the Jury yesterday, who returned a verdict for the plaintiff.

The editors of the Jersey City *Sentinel* to an indictment for libel, plead not guilty, and the trial was set down for Wednesday next.

An ejectment case was taken up, pending which the Court adjourned till Monday next at 2½ o'clock, P. M.

The French in America.

From the Albion.

The Monroe doctrine has some real existence (in Congressional papers); the existence of a conspiracy amongst the European powers to check the rapid growth of this Republic may well be doubted, although it is occasionally assumed by writers for the press. At any rate, both the one and the other, the reality and the shadow, are practically inconvenient and unmanageable. The one is continually violated with impunity—the other is unceasingly disproved by facts. Leaving the former for a while to professional speech-makers in and out of Congress, we cannot pass unnoticed an article in the New-York *Daily Times* of Wednesday, which is interesting and may prove important. It regards the recent French movement in Sonora, the North-Western Province of Mexico, and shows, by translating a pamphlet lately put forth in Paris, that certain parties in that intriguing city entertain the bold design of heading off the progress of the United States. The author of the pamphlet in question is a Monsieur DUPASQUIER DU DOMMARTIN, who is said to have carefully explored the region of which he writes, and to have acquired himself large tracts of land therein. He declares plainly, that the object of colonizing Sonora is a national, and indeed, a European one, because by that means the United States may be prevented from forming a railroad communication across this continent, and so far be crippled in their design of commercial supremacy. Now the main question herein is, whether this very plain spoken Frenchman speaks the views of his Imperial master, or those of a very ambitious individual. We incline to think, from the very nature of his appeal to Europe, that M. DU DOMMARTIN must be viewed in the light of an adventurer; nor can we couple (as does our contemporary) his grand idea of thwarting the United States, with the presence of a French squadron at St. Domingo, and with the sly rejoicing of a Paris newspaper, that the United States naval squadron has departed on a long voyage to Japan. No one can doubt that NAPOLEON III. would take a map of the world before him, coolly settle in what part of it there was the best chance of acquiring a little national glory, and thereupon commence interference, invasion, or annexation, as might appear most expedient; but he is too sagacious to forget that his countrymen make poor work of colonising, and that even his ever quoted Uncle himself did not meet with brilliant success when engaged in distant enterprizes. To these reasons for believing that the fighting Count in Sonora and the writing pamphleteer in Paris are not direct agents of the French Government, we might add many more. We deem it, however, more expedient to stop here, content with reiterating our conviction that this vast European conspiracy is too shadowy to be grappled with. Without the concurrence of Great Britain, it would be ludicrous; to obtain that would be well-nigh impossible. Therefore, don't imagine, O far seeing prophets of evil, that the Old World and the New are going into a pitched battle off-hand, in consequence of their mutual jealousy. There may be some changes in store for us, and a skirmish perhaps here or there; but as Time rolls on, battling goes out of fashion with those who furnish the sinews of war.

THE ANNUAL HIRING OF NEGROES.—The time for hiring negroes for the year 1853 will soon arrive. Main-street will be converted into one vast unroofed intelligence office, and the owners, masters and hirers, in accordance with the usual custom, will briefly dance attendance upon their black attendants. An article upon this matter of hiring negroes, published in the *Southern Planter* for this month, points out some of the evils alleged to be connected with the present system of hiring. It sets forth that it is an injury to all parties, the hirer, the hiree, the negro himself and society at large. "Formerly, the owner himself exercised care in selecting a master for his slave, and placed him where, in his judgment, he ought to be; but now the negro is permitted to 'choose his master,' as it is called; in other words, he is permitted to exercise a faculty of which he has less than of any other quality, to wit, *discretion*, and under circumstances which leave him no room to give fair play to what little he has. The consequences are what might be expected; he either selects a master who he knows will indulge him, will exact but little labor, and grant him many privileges and a good deal of time for himself, or he is bribed by money, or the promise of privileges, to live with some one who, possibly from hope of a certain profit to accrue from a modicum of labor, is willing to take him on such terms, and thereby plants the germ of rebellion in the contract for obedience, and stipulates himself into a certain amount of servitude."

The article proceeds at some length to advocate the position that masters should choose a good home for their slaves, where they would be comfortably taken care of, and placed under proper restrictions and influences.—*Richmond (Va) Dispatch.*

DISTRESSING BURNING-FLUID ACCIDENT.—Last evening a most distressing accident from the use of burning-fluid occurred at South Boston. Mr. ALBERT BUGBEE, who resides at No. 141 Fourth-street, and had been out during the evening with his wife on a visit, on returning at about 10 o'clock, he threw off his coat, took a match and lighted it, and then applied it to the wick of a glass fluid-lamp which had been standing on the mantel-piece for several hours. Instantly a severe explosion took place, throwing the burning liquid over Mr. BUGBEE, completely destroying his shirt and vest, and shockingly burning his head, face, and breast. Dr. J. H. YORK was immediately called to dress the wounds, and on his arrival found the skin hanging in shreds all over his face and breast. Every attention was paid to him during the night, although he suffered a good deal. This morning he was easier, and it is thought he will recover if he has received no internal injuries. The top of the lamp was screwed on tightly, and caution was used in lighting the lamp. The lamp was left on the mantel over a brisk fire, and the fluid became so heated as to generate gas, by which was ignited the instant the match was touched to the wick causing the explosion which followed. It is probable that the wick was smaller than the tube, thus giving vent to a current of gas from the inside.—*Boston Journal, Dec. 23.*

SHIP ON FIRE.—The alarm about 5 o'clock last evening, was caused by the discovery of fire on board the ship *Affghan*, of New-York, Capt. RASMUSEN, which had just arrived from New-Orleans. She had a cargo of 1,093 bales cotton, 1 do. wool, and 1,169 kegs lard—all of which must have been badly damaged, either from fire or the flood of water thrown by the city firemen. The ship was partially scuttled, and is also considerably burnt. When the hatches were removed a dense cloud of smoke issued, indicating that the fire had been in progress for several days, probably originating from spontaneous combustion. The extent of the damage has not been definitely ascertained. A gang of men worked nearly all night in discharging the cargo. The Captain had been sick several days, and was removed as soon as the vessel touched the wharf. The *Affghan* is 362 tons burthen, and was built at Bangor several years since. She is insured in New-York, and the cargo principally in this city. This morning, after a portion of the water had been drawn off by means of steam-pumps, the steamtug *R. B. Forbes* towed the ship to the South Boston flats, where she will be properly overhauled.—*Boston Transcript, 23d.*

Capt. W. W. Williams, aged about 62, one of the earliest settlers of this section, says the Cleveland *Herald*, committed suicide at his residence in Newburg, on Sunday night by hanging himself. It is supposed by his neighbors that grief for the loss of his wife some two years ago, has preyed upon his mind until it overcame his reason, and that the act was the result of temporary insanity. Capt. Williams came to Cleveland when the country was a wilderness, and participated in all the pleasures, privations, trials and dangers of pioneer life. He was a minute man, and served honorably in the defence of the Northwest under General Harrison. Intelligent, active and upright, he was always much esteemed, and had a large circle of acquaintances—all friends. For some twenty years he had been an exemplary member of the Disciple Church, and he possessed a competency of this world's goods.

The Boston *Journal* talks thus of female physicians: That the medical profession is hereafter to consist of women as well as men, is no longer a matter of doubt, judging from the strong setting of public sentiment in this direction. The preference for females in some departments of practice is becoming so general, we understand that the few who are educated are overtasked with labor, and many incompetent women are prompted to advertise themselves, and for the want of those better qualified they are employed. To prevent the evils from this source, it is important that the Female Medical College in this city, designed to accommodate the whole of New-England, should be placed in a condition to afford a thorough scientific and practical education to a sufficient number of suitable females.

We learned yesterday, says the Cincinnati *Nonpareil*, of the death of Thomas Lawson, Jr. He was well known in this community, and to know him was to esteem him. By his death a void is made that will be generally felt. By nature ardent and generous, he drew around him a circle of friends whose keen affliction we share. He had but recently returned from Europe, where he had gone with the hope that excitement of travel and change of climate would benefit his health—but in vain: he returned but to die in the midst of those who loved him, and in whose hearts his memory will ever remain green.

We notice the issue of the "Faulkner's Bank" case's "letter No. 2," and "Bill holder's pamphlet," are circulating in Chicago. The scramble is Capital.

NEWS BY THE MAILS.

Several of the Boston papers complain of inaccuracies in the article upon "Ancient and Modern Boston," written by Dr. J. V. C. Smith for the Boston *Almanac*. A correspondent of the *Transcript* grumbles because in the list of "General Events," eleven articles in the record are devoted to Kossuth. Daniel Webster has three lines, and Henry Clay less than six lines. The date of the death of Mr. Clay is not given. The National Conventions of the great parties of the Union are not alluded to. The list of Ward Officers, he says, is very imperfect, and the whole affair unworthy the high praise formerly worthily bestowed upon the Boston *Almanac*.

An Indiana paper sets the world right after this fashion: Dr. David M. Reese, in his Medical Journal, recently announced as a wonderful cure, in case of burns, the application of flour to the part injured, and this humbug has been going the rounds of the press. We have seen flour applied, in several cases of steamboat explosions, and while the injury was trifling, it was not half as good as wet cloths, while in cases of extensive burns it formed a crust beneath which putrid matter collected. Dr. Reese is an excellent nurse, and had the management of the New-York Hospital for a number of years, but his flour cure won't do.

An embargo on River navigation between Albany and New-York, says the *Journal* of the 23d, was laid last night. The *Hudson*, which left here yesterday afternoon, succeeded in getting through the narrow channels, and has probably reached New-York. The Railroad ferry-boats, as also the Schuylkill boat, continue to keep up a water communication between this city, the Boston and New-York dépôts, and Greenbush. The ice below Greenbush is of a more formidable character than that opposite the city, and the ferry-boats experience but little difficulty in keeping a channel open.

A master mechanic named Whitney, on the Vermont and Massachusetts Railroad, was riding on a locomotive to render assistance to the cattle train, which was unable to proceed for the lack of motive power, when the engine came in collision with the train. Mr. Whitney jumped from the locomotive and broke his leg short off just below the knee. A singular feature of this accident was, that the leg broken was made of cork, Mr. Whitney having previously lost his own leg by accident.

Mr. W. P. Morrell, of Arkansas, while on his way home on the 8th inst., on board of the steamer *Fanny Smith*, having the sum of $4,000 in bank notes with him, was robbed, after he had retired to his berth, by somebody who broke into his state-room and administered chloroform. The money was in a belt around his body.

The Frederick *Examiner* announces the death in that city on Sunday night, of Wm. Ross, Esq., in the 81st year of his age. Mr. Ross was a native of Lancaster, Pa., but for the last half century a resident of Frederick. He was for many years President of the Frederick Branch of the Farmers' Bank of Maryland.

The accident to the venerable Samuel May, who was knocked over by a team while crossing Bedford-st., at the head of Washington-st., on Tuesday afternoon, was more serious than was at first supposed, his right arm is fractured near the shoulder joint, and one false rib on the right side is also fractured.

The expenditures by the City Council of Cincinnati, for the last nine months, have amounted to the sum of two hundred and eight thousand, two hundred and sixty-eight dollars and nineteen cents. Of this sum the watch account is $42 549 55; cleaning streets, $28,-869 22; paving and gutter plates, $47,370 23.

The *National Intelligencer* complains that the public grounds of Washington are invaded by the advertisers, who placard their handbills laudatory of their extra fine boots, and other integuments on the most beautiful even of the trees, about the White House.

The quantity of lumber surveyed at Bangor, averages annually about 200,000,000 feet, whose value cannot fall far short of $3,000,000. The quantity this year is not so great as last, but the price has been a dollar a thousand higher.

"A new society," says an exchange paper, "is in formation, to be called the 'Total Abstinence from Physic Society,' whose motto is to be 'Beef, Water, and Benevolence.' All its members are expected to grow fat and facetious."

The Law School of the University of Albany opened on Tuesday evening, the 21st, under the most favorable circumstances. The class in attendance, is much larger than the previous term. The introductory Lecture was delivered by Hon. William Campbell, of New-York.

The Boston ship owners are now doing a brisk business, and clippers particularly, notwithstanding the number built, are coining gold. Several vessels of this class are said to have nearly paid for themselves on their first voyage.

The Alton and Springfield Railroad is doing a thriving business, and is constantly increasing. We are informed that for two weeks past, the downward freight train to Alton has averaged about twenty-five loaded cars per day.

Dr. Charles L. Spencer is on trial at New-Bedford, before the Court of Common Pleas, on the charge of an attempt to procure abortion upon Sarah Spooner. A large number of medical witnesses are in attendance.

Annette Walzler, of Cincinnati, a stout German woman, has been fined $6 and costs for whipping her husband. The police were obliged to force in the doors of her house to save the husband from her furious grasp.

A leading medical practitioner at Brighton, Eng., has lately given a list of sixteen cases of paralysis, produced by smoking, which came under his own knowledge within the last six months.

Egidius Keller, a German citizen of St. Paul, Min., died very suddenly on the 22d ult., from inflammation, arising from frosted feet. He was much esteemed, and had held a seat in the town council, for two years prior to his death.

At Cleveland, Ohio, there are building the following: A three masted schooner of 380 tons, and another of same tonnage, brig rigged. Two propellers, one of 600 and one of 500 tons. Two three masted schooners of 350 tons each.

The *National Intelligencer* publishes officially certain notices to mariners, describing the Stornaway Lighthouse, and sundry buoys and beacons in the Oban, Frith

MEDICAL.

REMOVAL.—A CARD.—DR. S. S. FITCH, author of the Lectures on the Prevention and Cure of Consumption, has removed his office from No. 707 to No. 714 Broadway, New-York. All consultations and examinations of chest, gratis.

DR. MORSE'S INVIGORATING COCKTAIL for General Debility, Impotency, Inanimation, &c. The astonishing success which has attended this invaluable medicine for loss of Masculine Energy, Physical Prostration, and General Prostration, or any of the consequences of youthful indiscretion, or indulgence of the passions in riper years, renders it the most valuable preparation ever discovered; in fact, as a remedy for the above complaints it stands unrivalled and alone. It is the only infallible remedy yet discovered for nervous head and mind complaints; it is the only remedy people long sought for, and never before found, the only natural agent that can "administer to a mind diseased." In cases of neuralgia, headache, vertigo, pain in the nerves of the face, and the various train of nervous affections; it will produce a cure in an astonishing short period of time, and it will also remove depression, excitement, a tendency to blush, restlessness, sleeplessness, dislike of society, incapacity for study or business, loss of memory, confusion, giddiness, blood to the head, melancholy, mental debility, hysterics, indecision, wretchedness, thought of self-destruction, mental insanity, &c. It will instill into the nature the appetite, strengthen the emaciated, renew the health of those who have destroyed it by sensual excesses or evil practices, induce continual cheerfulness and equanimity of spirits, and prolong life.

Persons of pale complexion or consumptive habits are restored, by the use of a bottle or two, to bloom and vigor. Remember, the skin from a pale yellow, sickly color, to a beautiful florid complexion.

Much the misery that never fails to punish the violator of nature's laws—function after function gives way under this delusion. Pallid as the heart, periodical head aches, cold and nervous state of the frame, frequent fits of abstraction, total inability, dislike to society, melancholy, religious monomania, heats and flushes of the face on the slightest occasion, a desire that existence should terminate; the stomach is put out of order, the appetite becomes capricious, a train of youthful dyspepties set in, such as flatulency, constipation, &c., producing night sweats, heaviness, and languor after eating, fœtid breath, furred tongue, &c.

Objections have been naturally made to the price, because the trash that has been thrown into the market in opposition to it is sold cheaper: but the fact is, the cordial cannot be afforded for less, and ought to be much dearer, as many of the ingredients which compose it are among the costliest things in nature; whereas the others are made up of cheap drugs, worth but little in money, and less in merit.

Dr. Woon, of Massachusetts writes of one of his patients being cured by using this Cordial, thus—"It gives me pleasure to inform you that one of my patients, while in Boston, procured some of your Cordial. When he applied to me," says Dr. W., "I thought it hardly possible for him ever to regain the full strength of his system. Several medicines used in these cases in the hospital, but they had no effect. In the meantime he purchased some of your Cordial, which has effected a cure. I am satisfied no other medicine would, I shall ever recommend it whenever an opportunity occurs."

The nature of the maladies relieved by this Cordial are generally such as to render the publication of the name of course out of the question, or the proprietor would produce a host of the most conclusive testimony to show that the great reputation it enjoys, was not accidentally obtained, but is firmly based upon its positive and apparently miraculous virtues. In all directions are to be found the happy parents of healthy offsprings, who would not have been so but for this extraordinary preparation. And it is equally potent for many diseases for which it is recommended.

THE MEDICAL JOURNALS

have not, in a single instance that has been authenticated, given their sanctions to any other preparation for the above complaints. It has, in many violent and desperate cases, effected radical cures, after patients had been abandoned and their condition pronounced hopeless by medical practitioners of high professional character.

THE COMMON EXPRESSION

of those who have used this Extract, is—"I had heard your Cordial highly spoken of, but was one of the incredulous in regard to its merits, having tried various medicines during the same in an astonishing short period of time, and it will also remove depression, excitement, a tendency to blush, restlessness, sleeplessness, dislike of society, incapacity for study or business, loss of memory, confusion, giddiness, blood to the head, melancholy, mental debility, hysterics, indecision, wretchedness, thought of self-destruction,

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK CITY.

EXPLOSION OF A GAS PIPE IN BROOME-STREET. EX-ALDERMAN CLAYTON DANGEROUSLY INJURED.—At an early hour last evening an explosion of one of the Manhattan gas pipes took place in front of ex-Alderman POWER B. CLAYTON'S residence, No. 419 Broome-street, which created great excitement, and drew a large concourse of people together around the premises. It appears one of the main iron pipes, belonging to the Manhattan Gas Company, runs through the above street, and having worn away with rust, some portions of the material became weak, and the pressure of the gas being very heavy, the pipe exploded, and the gas escaped with such force, as to penetrate through the earth in all directions. It being directly opposite the dwelling of Mr. CLAYTON, the coal vault became densely filled with the gas, and making its way through the crevices, the family in the upper portion of the house suspected something was wrong, as the smell was quite offensive, but thinking it emanated from the street, nothing more was thought of it. Shortly after, Mr. CLAYTON went below stairs to the basement, and wishing some coal brought up stairs, he requested the servant girl to go to the vault, and fill the scuttle. Mr. CLAYTON followed her to the door with a lighted camphene lamp, and the instant the unfortunate woman opened the door, the gas ignited from the blaze of the lamp, and she fell upon the flagging. Mr. CLAYTON also received and was prostrated with a terrible shock. He was almost suffocated, but yet retained his voice sufficient to cry for help, which was heard by the family, who hastened to their assistance, and, while in the act of removing Mr. CLAYTON, the servant crawled out of the vault into the entry, with her flesh burned to such an extent as to drop from her face, arms and hands. Upon reaching the entry, she rolled over on her back, quite insensible, and in the greatest agony. Medical attendance was instantly procured, and the wounds of both Mr. CLAYTON and the domestic were freely bathed with sweet oil, and other medical applications, which somewhat alleviated their intense sufferings. JOHN P. FLENDER, Esq., and other citizens residing on the same block, came to the house, and through the exertions of Mr. FLENDER, an employee of the New-York Gas Light Company was procured, and the pipe was cut off. Up to a late hour last night, the suffering servant girl was in a dying condition, and not expected to survive until morning. Mr. CLAYTON was doing well, but should he recover, his face will be disfigured.

COLLISION ON THE HARLEM RAILROAD.—Owing to the dense fog that prevailed yesterday morning, an accident occurred on the Harlem Railroad, in the vicinity of New-Castle, which, however, did not prove of a very serious character. It appears that a special locomotive on its return to the city, left New-Castle about 4 o'clock, A.M., ten to fifteen minutes ahead of the freight train. The engineer of the former finding that his signal-lamp in the rear did not give a very bright light, stopped to trim it—and subsequently run at rather a low rate of speed, in the meantime the freight-train consisting of the locomotive "Fordham" and three empty cars, came up, and the dense fog preventing the signal-lamp ahead from being seen, ran against the special locomotive, and displaced the engine of the Fordham from the track, thereby crippling it completely, and blockading the track. A strong force of men was immediately dispatched to remove the obstruction, so that no material detention of other trains was occasioned. No one sustained any injury from the accident, except the engineer of the special locomotive, who was slightly hurt.

THE BROADWAY STABBING CASE.—Mr. ROBERT CONWAY, the butcher who was dangerously stabbed on Thursday morning, with a knife, by ROBERT WILLIS, in Wanmaker's Saloon, corner of Broadway and Grand street, is lying at his brother's residence, No. 89 Columbia-street, in a very critical condition, and doubts were entertained of his surviving the night. Diligent search has been made for WILLIS, but as yet he has not been apprehended, and it is supposed he took flight on the morning he committed the act.

RECOVERY OF THE BODIES FROM THE PILOT BOAT WASHINGTON.—Mr. THOMAS MORELY, Pilot, has returned from the wreck of the pilot boat *Washington*, lately wrecked on Squam Inlet, and informs us that the bodies of the three men who were drowned were washed on the beach, and have been decently interred in the new churchyard at Squam village. The funeral oration was delivered by the Rev. Mr. ROWELL, resident pastor of the above place. The *Washington* is high and dry on the beach, and will probably be a total loss.

THE RECENT ACCIDENT ON THE HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD—VERDICT OF THE CORONER'S JURY —TWO MEN STILL MISSING.—The recent accident that occurred on the Hudson River Railroad at the Spuyten Duyvil Creek draw-bridge, and which was attended with a melancholy loss of life and limb, was thoroughly investigated yesterday before Coroner IVES, and the following Jury, at the corner of Thirty-first and Tenth-avenue:

John F. Mains, No. 37 Second-avenue; Joseph Tisdale, No. 31 Second-avenue; O. S. Ober, Thirty-first-street; Wm. Harris, Forty-second-street; John Terhune, No. 253 Twenty-ninth-street; D. B. Sandford, No. 279 Ninth-avenue.

The inquisition was instituted concerning PATRICK CAREY, the fireman who was killed instantly, and the following testimony was taken, the first witness called, was

Wm. Petty who testified: I reside at Hempstead, Long Island, I am Captain of the sloop *Woodman*, on Monday afternoon last at about sun down, I was on board of my vessel, some 20 rods off the shore, near the Railroad bridge at Spuyten Tuyvil creek; I saw the up train go by, and pass over the bridge; just as it passed Mr. Havens, the bridge tender, went and put a signal of danger, which is a "red light;" he opened the door towards the north; he then got the draw off, and a vessel passed through; he was then in the act of swinging the draw back; he had nearly got one of them on, when a train of cars was observed coming down the road, and the whistle was blowing; they did not stop but kept on with full speed until within four or five rods of the draw bridge; Mr. Havens then threw up his hands, and screamed with all his might, to get them to stop, but it was too late they could not stop; the locomotive was checked a little; the train ran into the river with a heap together; it consisted of an engine, tender and seven or eight gravel cars; myself and two or three other men went ashore, and the first man I met was following the Railroads and the way they were conducted in America; (laughter) I met another man who was troubled because he had lost his "shovel;" The first noise I heard in the river, was the Conductor who cried out for help, saying his leg was crushed and he could not help himself; he was taken out first. I believe the Engineer was then found jammed between the engine and tender; a colored man named Joseph Bountz was there in a small boat, and went to a sloop and got a jack screw to relieve the Engineer; the engine and tender was separated with the jack screw, and I then felt a man's hand near the feet of the engineer under water, and the engineer said it was the fireman; what the Engineer said I did not learn, but was told of it; Mr. Havens gave me a red light to stop the down trains; when I got back they had extricated the engineer, and I saw them fetch him in; the fireman (deceased) was got out during the night; I am confident the red light signal was put up before the train was in sight; at the point where the accident occurred there is a curve, but is is such a one that it would enable me to see a light at a greater distance; where the train dumped gravel it was about one and a half miles above the creek; some eight minutes elapsed from the time the signal was hoisted before the train bore in sight; the engineer could have seen the signal three-quarters of a mile off if he had looked—that is if it had been dark he could, but it was light, and the sun was just going down; I don't think he could have seen the red gates of the draw bridge.

Q. by a Juror.—What signal do the men use in the day time?

A.—They use flags, and when the red doors of the draw bridge are up it is a signal to stop, and on the day in question the engineer could easily have seen the red doors half a mile off.

George Garrison, sworn, said: I reside at Kings Bridge; I am captain of the schooner *Wm. Davis*; at the time of the accident on the Hudson River Railroad on Tuesday last, I was about one hundred yards from the draw bridge, and had just passed through it with my vessel; before the draw bridge was opened I saw a red light hoisted; I saw Mr. Havens make every effort to stop the train.

Q.—When you first saw the train, how near was it to the draw bridge?

A.—It was standing still 1½ miles above; this was when the draw-bridge was first opened; after I had passed through the draw-bridge I saw the train a distance of only two hundred yards from the draw bridge; the entire train, but the last car, went into the creek; all the warning that could be given was given by Mr. Havens, the bridge-tender; had the Engineer been attending to his business, he must have seen the signal.

Q. by a Juror.—I was on board of my vessel when the train ran into the river.

John H. Havens, sworn, said: I reside at Yonkers, N. Y.; I was employed on the Hudson River Railroad, in the capacity of tending the draw-bridge and station at Spuyten Duyvil Creek; on the afternoon of Monday last, the 4 o'clock train from New-York arrived at my station at 4½ o'clock; after it had passed I got up to extinguish the light; I looked up the road to see whether the gravel was standing or moving; I found it was standing still; I then changed my lights from "white" to "red." I also turned my guard boards, the red side out, both ways, which is always my custom when I open the bridge at twilight, so as to make a safe thing of it; I then raised the trapeze, and swung the bridge, in the meantime; Captain Garrison passed over the bridge, and assisted me in opening the bridge; Captain Garrison's vessel passed through while doing so; I closed the trans; after him, that is one half the draw; after I had done so, I looked up and saw the gravel coming down, within half a mile of the draw; as I was passing over to close the other truss, I noticed the engineer gave a prolonged whistle, as though he was approaching the station; I then knew there was something wrong, for it was not a whistle to break; I was going to close the second draw, but on taking a second thought, I saw I could not close it before he would approach; I then started and ran towards the train, swung my hat, and screamed as loud as I could, but I saw it was of no use; when I gave these extra signals, the engineer was on the right side of the engine, and he then stepped to the left side; I think he blew off no steam, yet I am not positive; I can't say that I saw the conductor; I saw the fireman look out on the left-hand side, at the time the train was within thirty feet of the draw; I saw the engine, tender, and all the cars, except one, go into the river, most of the laborers were sitting on the rear platform car, and all of them except four, went into the water; my next business was to send a signal down the road to stop the Express up train; I then sent a red light up the road to stop the down train; my next business was to get the men out of the water; I continued doing so until we got out all we could find, except the firemen; we got the conductor out first, we then got the engineer out, about half an hour after; some person then said he felt the hand of another man, and I went to see if I could find where that man was; I felt all around among the wreck, to see if I could find any one; I found no person; I then proceeded to make a temporary bridge, for the passengers to pass and repass; near 9 o'clock the deceased, Patrick Casey, was found; the name of the conductor is Smith; the name of the engineer is John Kelly; there are yet two men missing; at that time of the day, the engineer could have seen the signals if he had been attending to his duties; he was running at thirty to forty miles per hour; the signal to "brake" is only one sudden whistle; our signals are red and white lights on pivots; the latter means "all right," and the former means "danger ahead."

John Bastoen, sworn, says—I reside near Spuyten Tuyvil Creek; I am employed by the Hudson River Railroad Company, as flagman, at the eighteenth station; on the afternoon of Monday last, about 5 o'clock, the up passenger train passed by, and then I heard the conductor of the gravel-train say to the man, "all aboard." I held a white signal light for the up train; the gravel-train started, and I looked towards the Creek, but saw no "red" light on the bridge; I stood and looked, and when I heard a whistle twice, I saw the glimpse of red light; it is very hard to see a red light at twilight; I heard the noise of the train running into the Creek, and saw the smoke sinking downwards; when the gravel-train left my station, the conductor was on the middle car; when the engineer first whistled, he had time enough to stop his train, if he saw the red light.

Lawrence Splain sworn, said: I reside at Spuyten Tuyvil Creek; I am employed at Station No. 17, on the Hudson River Railroad as flag-man; it is about eighty rods below the draw-bridge; at about 4½ o'clock, the up-train passed, and soon after, I saw a red light hoisted at the draw-bridge, and I then changed mine; it had been up ten or fifteen minutes before the gravel-train came; I am nearer to the bridge than the other flag-man; I was the one that went down to stop the Express train; I saw the body of deceased, and recognize him to be Patrick Casey, the fireman.

The evidence here closed and a brief charge was delivered by the Coroner, who carefully reviewed the testimony, and called the Jury's attention to the culpable negligence of the engineer and conductor, as appeared in evidence. The Jury consulted together for a few moments, and rendered the following

VERDICT.

"The Jury upon their oaths and affirmations say, that the deceased, PATRICK CASEY, came to his death by injuries received at Spuyten Tuyvil Creek, on the 20th inst., by being thrown in the said Creek, in consequence of the gravel train of the Hudson River Railroad being run off the draw-bridge—the draw being open. The Jury further say, that the occurrence was entirely owing to the culpable carelessness of JOHN KELLY, the Engineer, and —— SMITH, the Conductor of the said train."

The day after the accident occurred, the Company engaged the powerful derrick *E. K. Collins*, and since then a large number of men have been employed upon her, in raising the wrecked cars; but owing to the water at that point being a depth of thirty feet, and the bottom mud, they have been able to raise only three gravel cars. The locomotive and tender are supposed to be completely buried in the mud; consequently, it is somewhat difficult to extricate them. The two gravel-shovelers, named JOHN SMANLEY and BARNEY MOORE, are still missing, and will probably not be found until the entire wreck is raised, if even then. JOHN KELLY, the Engineer, is yet alive, but in great distress. Mr. SMITH, the Conductor, remains under medical treatment, and it is believed his knee-pan, which was crushed, will never be restored.

THE COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.—THE DOTY PERJURY TRIAL POSTPONED UNTIL THE JANUARY TERM.—NOTICE GIVEN BY THE ATTORNEY GENERAL.—At the opening of the Court of General Sessions, yesterday morning, at the usual hour, Mr. Vandervoort, the clerk, called over the new panel of fifty jurors, summoned on Thursday by the Sheriff, but only twenty-eight of them answered to their names. Mr. Whiting, one of the associate counsel for the defendant, arose and observed that they were entitled by law to twenty peremptory challenges, and as there were an insufficient number present, they asked the Court to put the case over until the January term. The Recorder remarked that the Court did not feel justified in summoning an additional number of persons on the last day of the term, and also would not desire to empanel a new Jury for so important a case at the close of the session, therefore the request to postpone the trial until the next term was granted.

Here the Attorney-General arose and gave notice to the Court, that it would be utterly impossible for him to attend on the trial if it came off in January, as his other engagements were of such a nature as to prevent him giving the case his attention until the February term.

Horace F. Clark, Esq., said it would be great injustice to Mr. Doty, if the trial was put over until February, to accommodate the Attorney-General. He added that the case was forced to trial this term, and now that Mrs. Forrest had consented to come on to the City in January, she probably would not come in February. Therefore, Counsel observed, we now give notice of demanding the trial to be brought on at an early day of the approaching term.

The Recorder—Why, Sir, we have nothing to do with the Attorney-General being present or not. The Court has already decided to postpone the trial until the next term.

The Grand Jury here came into the Court-room, and being thanked by the Court, were discharged from any further attendance.

The Court then adjourned for the term, except to meet again on Monday, for sentencing several persons who have been convicted.

Passports to Foreign Countries.

[OFFICIAL]

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, Dec. 23, 1852.

Intelligence having reached this Department of gross frauds upon persons going abroad by parties claiming the right to issue Passports to citizens of the United States, the following notice in regard to Passports is republished from the Washington *Republic*, of the 21st of March:

Citizens of the United States, visiting foreign countries, are liable to serious inconvenience, if unprovided with authentic proof of their national character. The best security against this is a passport from the Department of State, certifying the bearer to be a citizen of the United States—which passports are issued *gratis*, upon application supported by proof of citizenship.

This proof need be transmitted but once. On all subsequent occasions, a simple reference to it, and to the period when it was presented, will be sufficient.

When the applicant is a *native citizen of the United States* he must transmit an affidavit of this fact, stating the age and place of birth, signed by him, and sworn to by himself and one other citizen of the United States, named therein, to whom he is personally known, and to the best of whose knowledge and belief the declaration made by him is true. This affidavit must be attested by a notary public, under his signature and seal of office. When there is no notary in the place, the affidavit may be made before a justice of the peace, or other officer authorized to administer oaths.

If the applicant be a *naturalized* citizen, his certificate of naturalization must be transmitted for inspection. It will be returned with the passport.

The application should be accompanied with a description of the person, stating the following particulars, viz: Age, —— years; stature, —— feet —— inches, (English measure); nose, ——; mouth, ——; chin, ——; hair, ——; complexion, ——; face, ——.

When the applicant is to be accompanied by his wife, children, or servants, or by females under his protection, it will be necessary to state the names and ages of such persons, and their relationship to the applicant.

Persons who leave the country expecting to obtain passports whilst abroad from the diplomatic or consular agents of the United States, are liable to disappointment, inasmuch as it is the duty of those agents to observe the utmost caution in granting documents in the nature of a certificate of citizenship to those persons only who are certainly known to be entitled to them; and it is sometimes difficult, if not impracticable, to procure proofs of this fact in a foreign country.

Certificates of citizenship or passports issuing from the State authorities, or from the judicial or municipal functionaries of our country, are not recognized by the officers of foreign governments; and if the diplomatic and consular agents of the United States are called upon to certify to the authenticity of such document, they cannot do this for want of that official information in regard to those authorities and functionaries, and to their respective signatures and seals of office, which is indispensably necessary in the case of every such certificate.

A GOOD RULE.—A man who is very rich now was very poor when he was a boy. When asked how he got his riches, he replied, "My father taught me never to play till my work was finished, and never to spend my money until I had earned it. If I had but an hour's work in a day, I must do that the first thing, and in an hour. And after this I was allowed to play; and I then could play with much more pleasure than if I had the thought of an unfinished task before my mind. I early formed the habit of doing everything in time, and it soon became perfectly easy to do so. It is to this I owe my prosperity." Let every boy who reads this go and do likewise.

FEMALE INTEMPERANCE IN ENGLAND.—The aggregate comparative number of the inebriates given below is—Females, 3,080; Males, 625; Youths, 240:

The Massachusetts Public Lands in Maine.

From the Boston Courier.

Agreeably to the provisions of the act of the last Legislature, the bids for the Maine lands, advertised for by the Land Agent, have been offered, but none have been accepted. The highest bid was $606,000, with interest for twenty years, during which the payments are to be made. The next highest bid was about $500,000. The bid of the State of Maine was about $400,000. The Governor and Council of Massachusetts have yet to act in the matter.

The Augusta *Age*, the State organ of the Democratic Government of Maine, has the following upon the sale:

The estimated amount of the lands, offered for sale by Massachusetts, is about 1,800,000 acres—some 500,000 acres of which have either been permitted on, or the right to cut timber sold for a limited or indefinite period—leaving some 1,300,000 acres untouched.

Massachusetts's portion of the undivided lands, would have been purchased by Maine in 1820 for $100,009. Massachusetts has already received nearly a million and a half of dollars from their sales; and the residue cannot probably now be bought for double or three times the original sum asked for the whole.

We learn from our "returned speculators" that the whole thing slumped through, from timidity on the part of the coalition government (as they assert) Many of the influential men composing the incoming Whig government, remonstrated loudly against the sale being proceeded with at this time. It is understood a bid of some $400,000 was put in in behalf of this State, and that private bids run as high as $500,000 and $600,000.

A very large number of gentlemen from Maine were here to look after the sale, and various are the opinions expressed as to the bids offered, the value of the lands, &c. It is asserted that the lands are every year plundered of their timber, and many Maine men think that Massachusetts never had any equitable right in them at all. This opinion will not be concurred in by Massachusetts men; but, in view of everything connected with the subject, it is, without doubt, better that Massachusetts should dispose of her interest in the lands entirely, and if her daughter and neighbor—the State of Maine—desires to have the lands, policy and comity dictate that everything should be done in a broad and liberal spirit by the State of Massachusetts to accommodate the State of Maine.

Since the above was written, we have some more authentic information with regard to the sale of the public lands, and understand that the Commissioners on the subject have received an offer of six hundred and six thousand dollars net. Agreeable to conditions of sale, the purchasers have twenty years to pay; but this is to be on interest. Ten per cent. is to be paid when the sale is perfected, and ten per cent. in a year. The security is to be satisfactory, in addition to a lien upon the land and timber. It is hardly to be supposed that, if these lands continue to be held as at present, that $606,000 would be realized by the State in twenty years; whereas, if this offer is accepted, the amount, computed at compound interest, would in the same time reach nearly $2,500,000.

The Commissioners submit the bid to the Governor and Council, who are to decide whether it shall be accepted or not. The commission consists of—Amasa Walker, Secretary of State; Charles S Hall, State Treasurer; David Wilder, Jr., State Auditor; Samuel Warren, Jr., Land Agent; A. W. Thaxter, Jr., of Boston, and Philo Leach, of Bridgewater. This is a very sound and safe committee.

The Portland *Advertiser*, previous to the day of sale, remarked: We are now informed that the Governor of Maine under advice of the Council, has made a tender for the lands belonging to Massachusetts within the State of Maine, for and on behalf of the State, subject to the approval of the Legislature, at its coming session, commencing on the 5th of Jan. next, and has asked from the Executive of Massachusetts, such proceedings in relation thereto as the interests of the two States may seem to require.

No citizen of Maine, we think, unless he is himself a speculator in lands, will fail to applaud the course of Governor HUBBARD in this matter. In the absence of Legislative authority to purchase, the power of the Governor and Council to act in the premises could only be discretionary and advisory; but this offer should and will have the same weight with the authorities of Massachusetts as any offer made by direction of the Legislature. The emergency that has arisen was never contemplated by the framers of the constitution, and the proceedings of the Governor and Council are like those also of Mr. JEFFERSON in the negotiations for the purchase of Louisiana. Congress readily adopted the acts of the National Executive, and made the necessary appropriations to consummate the bargain—a result which the voice of the nation has unanimously approved.

If it so happens that the offer now submitted, should fall below the bids of private speculators, we think Massachusetts would give preference to the offer of the State, and that any differences could be easily settled by negotiation.

Supreme Court of the United States.

TUESDAY, Dec. 21, 1852.

No. 2. John Hagar, appellant. *vs.* L. P. Walker *et al.* On appeal from the District Court of the United States for the Northern District of Alabama. Mr Justice Curtis delivered the opinion of this Court, reversing the decree of the said District Court, with costs, and remanding this cause, with directions to overrule the demurrer, and order the defendants, other than the representatives of the United States, to answer the bill.

No. 1. R Eels, plaintiff in error, *vs.* The State of Illinois. In error to the Supreme Court of Illinois. Mr. Justice Grier delivered the opinion of this Court, affirming the judgment of the Supreme Court of Illinois in this case, with costs.

No. 96 Kenouse, P. E *vs.* J. M. Martin. Mr. Chief Justice Taney delivered the opinion of this Court, overruling the motion to dismiss this writ of error.

No. 28 T. C. Le Roy et al, plaintiffs in error, *vs.* B. Tatham, et al The argument of this cause was concluded by M. Noyes for the plaintiffs in error.

Nos. 29 and 30. The United States, appellants, *vs.* John Guzman and V. Rutleux's heirs. These causes were argued by Mr. Bibb for the appellants.

No 31. The Troy Iron and Nail Factory, appellant *vs.* Erastus Corning et al. The argument of this cause was commenced by Mr. Stevens for the appellant.

Adjourned until to-morrow, eleven o'clock A M.

WEDNESDAY, December 22, 1852.

Ex parte: In re David Taylor, &c. Mr. Chief Justice Taney delivered the opinion of the Court, overruling the motion of Mr. Brent.

No 31. The Troy Iron and Nail Factory, appellants, *vs.* E. Corning et al. The argument of this cause was continued by Mr. Stevens for the appellant, and by Mr. Seymour for the appellees.

Adjourned until to-morrow at 11 o'clock A. M.

THURSDAY, Dec. 23, 1852.

Nos 22 and 23. David B. Herman, plaintiff in error, *vs.* James Phalen.—In error to the Circuit Court United States Louisiana.

Mr Chief Justice Taney delivered the opinion of this Court, reversing the judgments of the said Circuit Court, and remanding these causes with directions to enter judgment for the plaintiff in error.

No. 31. The Troy Iron and Nail Factory, appellant, *vs.* Erastus Corning et al.—The argument of this cause was continued by Governor Seward for the appellees, and concluded by Mr. Reverdy Johnson for the appellant.

Adjourned until to-morrow 11 o'clock A. M.

A SCENE IN THE CITY HALL.—(Dennis and Patrick looking over the voting list.) *Patrick.*—Is it all right now, Dennis?

Dennis.—Shure, Patrick, you are a *vother*.

Patrick.—Which way will I vote, Dinnis?

Dennis.—Do you mind *thim* Iron Works at South Boston; they are not going at all!

Patrick.—I do,

Dennis.—Well, thin, *heave* the Whig ticket, Patrick. Last year they *would* me to *heave* the Dimocratic ticket, and it would sit the Iron Works a-going. Shure, I have that same, but divil a bit did the Iron Works start.—*Boston Eve. Trans.*

EPITAPH ON A LOCOMOTIVE.—By the sole survivor of a deplorable accident, (no blame attached to the servants of the company:)

Collisions four,
Or five she bore,
The signals were in vain;
Grown old and rusted,
Her biler busted,
And smashed the excursion train.
"*Her end was pieces.*"—PUNCH.

HEALTHY TOWN.—In the adjoining town of Middlebury, with a population of 760, not a single death has occurred for the last *seven months*. The Records of Morality for a number of years past, prove it to be one of the healthiest localities in the Union. In 1845, there were but *two* deaths. In 1849, there were but six deaths, all of adults, whose average age was 79 years. The record for subsequent years, shows the same remarkable longevity. A very large proportion of the deaths are of adults, most of whom were over 70 years of age.

Waterbury (Conn.) American.

The Galveston *News* says that a gentleman who has had much experience, both as a Ranger in the service of Texas, and as an officer of the United States on the Texan frontier, writes as follows from the Rio Grande in reference to the Ranger service: "The advantage of having, and the necessity of keeping in service three companies of Rangers, or rather of mustering in two more companies and forming a battalion, cannot be urged too much on the present Congress. The enlarged frontier of our country very much needs this additional force. It is not that the Ranger is do much superior as a soldier that he is therefore more serviceable, but it is because that the Rangers in days gone by have been more fortunate in conflicts with the savages and Mexicans than the regular troops, and have impressed them with a degree of terror which they do not feel for any other troops. The very dread of the Rangers deters the Indians from their usual depredations. The three companies of Rangers now mustered into service have given quiet to this whole frontier. Some forty large ranches and farms which had been deserted have been already resettled and put under better improvement than before. If they are continued in the service I am confident that in three years from this time this whole country will be settled up with a good population of agriculturists." The *News* indorses the writer's statements, and expresses the belief that it is the universal wish of the citizens on the frontier that the three companies of Rangers should be retained.

That can now be said of steamboat building, for Pittsburg, which never could be truly said of any other city on the Ohio and Mississippi valley. She has now in the course of construction eight steamers of the largest class, ranging in length from 250 to 315 feet, with a width of beam ranging from not less than 34 up to 38 feet. The average cost of these steamers will be $60,000 each, so that the amount of capital thus invested at $480,000 worth of steamers ready for running, or nearly the whole of the yearly shipbuilding business done in the Atlantic cities, is invested in the building of small ones in progress.

NEWS BY THE MAILS.

Mary and Catharine Galvin were arraigned before the Mayor of Cincinnati, on Monday morning, on charges of abusing and beating their aged mother in a cruel and inhuman manner. It was shown that these girls were constantly using abusive language and striking her over the head—many of the marks of the various wounds she received, are still retained. Night before last one of them caught her by the hair of her head and held her down while the other violently struck her, cutting several gashes in her head and shoulders, and had not one of the neighbors stepped in and rescued the old lady from their hold, the consequences would have been very serious. Mrs. G. is represented as an excellent old lady, and a good and peaceable neighbor, while her daughters bear a very unenviable character. While their trial was progressing they conducted themselves very unladylike, and His Honor reproved them severely. They were fined each $10 and costs, and held in $300 bail each to keep the peace, in default of which they were sent to jail.

The Boston *Atlas* says, a friend in Bridgewater, Vt., has sent us a specimen of quartz rock, containing a few particles of gold, such as has been recently discovered in that town by Mr. Kennedy. He informs us that its extent has not yet been fully tested. Several dollars worth had been taken out, and some of it has been worked into ornaments by the jewelers, who pronounce it to be of rare purity. It occurs in small scales in quartz rocks, in association with black zinc, blende and lead ore. This is a similar association to that in which it was found in this State, and is not an unusual one. It is hardly probable that it will be found in sufficient amount to repay the cost of working. Its occurrence, is, however, one of local interest.

The Bangor *Mercury* states that the light house and dwelling-house on Bear Island, near Mount Desert, were consumed by fire on Saturday morning last, about daylight. It is said the provisions and furniture of the keeper were mostly, but all the stores belonging to the United States were destroyed. The origin of the fire has not transpired, but Government will probably order an investigation. It is a matter of regret that that excellent harbor, so much resorted to by vessels in the winter, must be without a light the present winter.

We learn through the Albany (Geo.) *Patriot* that the cholera is raging at Apalachicola. Within ten days seventy-five deaths had occurred, and no abatement in the malady was observable. This, for so small a place, is a startling mortality. The disorder is attributed to a disease of the oysters, caused by the large and unusual quantity of fresh water poured into the bay by the recent freshet. Cases of the same kind, and traceable to the same cause, occurred a short time since in Columbus, Geo.

Thomas Gillham, a constable in Madison County, Illinois was shot dead on the 11th inst. by one Wilkinson, whom he was endeavoring to arrest on a process placed in his hands for that purpose. The murderer effected his escape. He is fifty years of age,—five feet, ten inches high—light hair and complexion. The relatives of Gillham offer a reward of $500 for the arrest of the murderer.

The last number of the Portsmouth (N. H.) *Gazette* completed its ninety eighth year. It is the oldest newspaper now published in the State, and with one exception, the oldest in New England, if not in the country. On the 1st of January it will commence its ninety-ninth year in an entire new dress, and the publication day is to be changed to Saturday.

The Boston *Post*, of Friday, says: Snow fell quite fast for several hours yesterday, much to the delight of stable keepers and owners of fast teams, who were beginning to make calculations of having a good time on Christmas; but towards evening it commenced raining, and soon all expectations of sleigh rides vanished, at least, for the present.

The Chicago *Tribune*, announcing its programme for the New-Year, makes this flattering promise:—"We shall endeavor to put our ideas in such a shape as to protect our articles from the criticism imposed on the bones in Ezekiel's vision, "they were many, and lo! they were very dry."

The contract for the edifice of the Christian University, has been concluded with Mr. Solomon Jerlaris, of St. Louis, at the sum of $24,900. The building will be sufficiently large to accommodate from three to five hundred students, and located at Canton, on the Mississippi.

The health of the country parts of Georgia has greatly improved. Emigrants are going in freely from all parts of the State, and the country is rapidly filling up. Lands in Baker County are selling readily at $5 to $25 per acre, according to their location and improvements.

Gas was introduced into Charlestown, Mass., on Tuesday, and a large number of storekeepers immediately abandoned their old way of lighting, took down their lamps, and illuminated their places of business with gas. Suddenly the gas gave out, leaving the stores without light.

MARRIED.

At Clifton Point, Rhinebeck, on Wednesday evening, Dec. 22, by Rev. FRANCIS Waters, D. D., WILLIAM S. WATERS, of Maryland, to Miss SUSAN U., eldest daughter of Freeborn Garretson, Esq. of Rhinebeck.

DIED.

On Thursday, Dec. 23, JOHN HAMMAN CATTNACH, son of John and Elizabeth Cattnach, aged 4 years and 23 days.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from their residence, No. 36 Bergen-st., South Brooklyn, on Saturday, the 25th at 2 o'clock.

On Thursday, Dec. 23, after a short illness, SARAH JANE, eldest daughter of Thomas M. and Sarah B. Brown, aged 9 years 8 months and 19 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at 1 o'clock this afternoon, from Rutger-st. Church. Her remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

At Sing Sing, Dec. 20, HARRIET, wife of James Knowlton.

COMMERCIAL AND MONEY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....DEC. 24.

$1,000 Erie 1st Mtge Bds	115		50	Flor. & Keyp't R.R.	b90 21
13 000 E.R R Cvt Bds	71 101⅛		25	do	20
1,000 Hud. 2d Mtge Bds	100½		100	Erie Railroad	saw 96⅛
27 State Bank	107½		150	do	96⅛
150 N. A. Trust Co	21		250	do	b10 97
50 do	b30 97		200	do	b30 97½
52 Del. & Hud. Canal Co	130		30	do	c90 96⅝
50 Morris Canal	19½		100	Harlem Railroad	72⅜
250 do	20		100	do	72⅝
50 do	20½		250	do	72½
100 do	20⅜		150	do	b30 73
100 do	b60 20⅝		250	do	73
150 do	20⅝		250	do	b60 73⅛
40 Equitable Ins Co	130		250	do	b60 73⅜
900 Nica. Transit Co	5½		50	do	b30 73½
200 do	b15 5⅝		150	do	b30 73⅝
50 Montgomery Clee	5½		100	do	c60 74
100 do	5⅝		100	do	74
15 Crystal Palace	150		50	Long Island Railroad	34
30 do	145½		50	do	33½
125 Cumberland Coal Co	7⅝		100	do	33
250 do	a10 6⅝		200	do	s3 32½
150 do	6⅝		200	do	33
50 do	b15 6⅝		300	do	b60 33½
100 do	b90 6⅞		900	do	32
100 do	b10 6⅝		50	Stonington Railroad	58
250 do	b3 6⅞		100	Nor. & Wor. R.R.	b30 58½
100 do	6⅝		100	Nor. & Wor. R.R.	b30 58⅜
25 Cumberland Script	17⅜		175	do	59½
100 Phœnix Mining Co	21½		150	do	b60 54
400 New Creek Coal Co.	b30 5½		50	do	b30 53⅝
50 do	5⅝		50	Reading Railroad	99⅛
150 Canton Company	115		100	do	99⅛
150 Edgeworth Lea'd Co	6⅛		150	do	99
200 do	6¼		52	Hudson River R. R.	76⅛
150 New Jersey Zinc Co	13⅜		50	do	c60 76½
200 do	13½		100	do	76⅝
25 Clev., Col. & Cin. R. R.	130		100	do	b30 77

SECOND BOARD.

$1,000 Erie Con. Bds.	71 101⅛		100	Flor. & Keyport	b60 21
100 Morris Canal	19½		50	do	20⅛
50 do	b30 19⅝		50	do	b30 20⅜
100 Phœnix Mining Co	b10 21½		50	New-Jersey Zinc	13⅜
150 do	22		100	do	b90 13⅛
100 Nicaragua Transit Co	5½		50	Erie Railroad	97
100 do	b30 5⅝		300	do	97⅛
150 do	5⅝		50	do	b30 97
100 Cumberland Coal	saw 6⅞		250	do	b30 97
100 do	b60 6⅞		50	do	c30 96⅞
150 Parker Coal Co	6⅝		50	do	s30 96⅞
200 New Creek Coal Co	5½		100	Stonington Railroad	58
150 Canton Company	115		800	Harlem Railroad	s3 73⅛
18 N. H. & N. Load	b15 65				

FRIDAY, Dec 24—6 P. M.

There was a light business in Exchange for the Collins packet sailing to-morrow. The rates continue at and below 110. The regular Bankers are all drawing at the outside figure, and commercial bills rule at 109¼@109½; transient Bank signatures 109½@109⅝. France, 5.13¾. Money almost recovered its accustomed ease among the Brokers. The lenders generally accepted 6 ℘ cent. on demand for large negotiations; in some other cases 7 ℘ cent. was paid. Paper is rather more freely offered at Bank, and that which is negotiated outside goes at higher rates than ruled during the past month. The transactions at the Sub-Treasury were not important. The regular balance is down to $2,050,661, which with the Interest Department, makes about $4,080,000 on deposit; of which $1,200,000 goes out at close of next week.

The general markets were quite speculative in the articles of Grain and Flour; and a further advance on the prices of last week is consolidated. Some of the Flour men, we hear, are buying and selling "privileges" on the next week, after the fashion of the outsiders in Stocks, at the corner of Wall and Hanover-streets. For Ordinary State brands, Flour, $5.32½ is the present currency. In Cotton, also, there is renewed speculation, and the figures are ⅛@⅛c. higher than the quotations that went to Europe in the Boston steamer. The sales to-day, embraced 500 bales, about between New-Orleans and Liverpool. Mr. STEWART, in his circular for the *Arctic* to-morrow, gives this estimate of the crop:

In reviewing the weather for the securing of the growth of the present season, we are forced to the conviction that the crop cannot exhaust very much from 2,200,000 bales, of which supply the ordinary consumptive causes affecting the delivery of it may be placed at 100,000 to 200,000 bales. Under any circumstances that may reasonably be looked for, we think at least 2,000,000 bales will reach the ports prior to the 1st Sept. ensuing—and under ordinary good prices, between 2,100,000 and 2,200,000 bales. We estimate this crop to be one over last season's, which we think was the largest crop of 2,000,000 bales; and prior to the receipt of that crop, the delivery was apparently almost impossible for us, owing the produce of the various sections, the deficient Atlantic ports at 250,000 against 837,000; the Mobile section at 500,000 against 550,000; believing that the heavy land in the same Mobile section will not equal last year; the Orleans section takes a wide range of soils

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This Company continue to insure against all manner of life risks on most favorable terms. Persons may insure in this Company either with or without participation in the profits. California permits granted at greatly reduced rates.

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C. Y. WEBB, Secretary. N. D. MORGAN, Actuary.

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☞ Ladies' Fair in South Brooklyn.—The Ladies' of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the Ascension, South Brooklyn, will open a Fair for the sale of Fancy Articles, Holiday Gifts, Works of Art, Refreshments, &c., at their Hall, on the north-west corner of Sacket and Court sts., on the AFTERNOON of TUESDAY next, and will continue it through the EVENING of TUESDAY and the DAY and EVENING of WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, (28th, 29th and 30th inst.) The proceeds to be devoted to the aid of the Church. Season Tickets, 12½ cents.

☞ Notice.—HARPER UNION, No 11 D- of T., will hold their 8th Anniversary on TUESDAY EVENING, the 28th inst., in the M. E. Church, Greene-st., near Broome. Addresses by Rev. J. WARREN, JOHN B. GOUGH, and others. Music suitable to the occasion. Hon. JAMES HARPER will preside. Doors open at 6 o'clock. Exercises to commence at 7½. Tickets 12½ cents, to be had of the members of the Union, and at the door.

M. J. MCNAUGHTON, Sec'y. of Committee.

☞ Ladies' Fair in Prince-street.—The ladies of the Shiloh Presbyterian Church are holding a Fair for the sale of Fancy Articles, Holiday Gifts, and Refreshments, in the fine basement of the Church corner of Prince and Marion sts.; and will continue every day and even ng this week. They solicit the favor of many merry and happy calls from those who are spending holiday time and money.

Proceeds to aid the Church.

☞ People's Lectures.—The Third Lecture of this Course will be delivered at the Broadway Tabernacle on TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 28, by Rev. WM. W. PATTON, of Hartford. Subject—*The Martyrs of Yesterday the Heroes of To-day; or, The Order and Process of Destruction.* Doors open at 7 o'clock—Lecture to commence at 8. Tickets, One Shilling each—to be had at the door.

☞ Unionport Lots Chosen Dec. 25, 1852.—Nos 275, 224, 126, 458, 249, 177, 42, 426, 439, 4, 326, 173, 41, 393, 493, 227, 322, 12, 346, 327, 131, 295, 252, 62, 122, 9, 65, 116, 247, 64, 178, 74, 33, 219, 428, 400, 118, 11, 448, 2, 297, 121, 96, 191, 465, 463, 82, 63, 236, 348, 182, 243, 346, 126, 183, 464, 345, 293, 43

Nos. 307, 316, 358, and from 368 to 420—Choose Monday, Dec. 27.

☞ For Sale.—Lot No. 286 at Unionport, in the Industrial Home Association No 2, belonging to a person lately deceased. Inquire at No. 3 Hammersley place, New-York.

☞ Rates Vegetable Cathartic Pills cure all diseases of the liver and bowels, impurities of the blood, female affections, worms, &c., when other remedies have failed; contain no mercury, and safe for the weakest constitution. Price 25 cents. Hygeian Elixir for debility and nervousness. $1 per bottle. 458 Broadway corner of Grand st, N. Y.

☞ An Adjourned Meeting of the NEW-YORK YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION will be held at their Rooms, Stuyvesant Institute, No. 659 Broadway, on MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 27, at 7½ o'clock.

FRANK W. BALLARD, Recording Secretary.

☞ Professor Olmsted's last Lecture (4th of the Franklin Course) will begin on MONDAY EVENING, Dec 27, at the Tabernacle, at 8 o'clock. Subject—*The Mechanical Structure of the Universe*—also including the *Nebular Hypothesis*. Admission one shilling.

☞ Diamonds.—N. A FREEMAN, No. 289 Broadway, is now offering a rich and beautiful assortment of Diamond Jewelry, of the purest quality and in tasteful and elegant settings, which will be sold very low during the holidays.

☞ Fine Silver Ware, of beautiful design and workmanship, tea sets pitchers, goblets, cups, ladles, spoons, forks, and every article of table ware, suitable for presents, at the lowest prices, at N. A. FREEMAN'S, No. 289 Broadway.

☞ Rich Jewelry, in great variety of new and beautiful patterns, of European and American manufacture, together with fancy articles suitable for holiday gifts, for sale at very low rates by N. A. FREEMAN, No. 289 Broadway.

Amusements.

BROADWAY.—The Opera of "La Cenerentola," with the strong cast heretofore noticed. The rehearsal, on Saturday, was very perfect; the Chorus and Orchestra much more effective than we anticipated. After the Opera, the French Ballet Troupe appear in the new ballet of "Rosita."

BURTON'S.—The laughable drama of "Paris and London," with its magnificent scenery, and the new farce of "The Work of an Artist."

NIBLO'S.—The Equestrian drama of "Mazeppa" in which WELCH'S trained Horses, and Ponies performed some wonderful feats. After the spectacle, the farce of "My Precious Betsey," will be played.

WALLACK'S.—The comedy of "Money," is to be repeated again this evening, together with the farce of "High Life Below Stairs."

AT THE MUSEUM.—TOM THUMB, the greatest curiosity we have ever seen, is still the principal performer.

WOOD'S MINSTRELS.—Have a new performance every evening.

HELLER—The Magician, is puzzling the heads of half the town with his wonderful tricks and traps.

JERSEY CITY.

FESTIVAL.—The members of the York-street M. E. Church, held a Festival on Christmas in their Church, for the purpose of "raising money sufficient to support a Missionary among the German population of the City." The exercises commenced at 2 o'clock, with singing by the Sabbath School scholars; banner and bible presentations followed, and the whole concluded with addresses from three Indians of the Oneida tribe, and Prof. MATTISON of New-York.

A meeting room has been provided for the 200 German families in the City; and a considerable amount of money was raised at this meeting towards the support of a Missionary for their especial edification.

ASSAULTING THE WATCH.—Last Saturday evening at about 9 o'clock, the watch attempted to arrest one of the men belonging on board the English steamer lying at Cunard's Dock, failing to induce the sailor to go peaceably to the Watch House, and without endeavoring to get assistance he used his club with severe effect upon the sailor who rallied, wrenched the club from the hands of the watch, and with it broke the bridge of the watch, man's nose and otherwise bruised his head.

Yesterday the sailor and another party were arrested, and committed for examination this morning before the Recorder.

FESTIVITY.—The season of Church festivity has fairly opened; that of the 2d Presbyterian Church continued from Christmas Eve until Saturday evening, during which time Commercial Building has been visited by a large number of persons. This Society, yet in its infancy, is in a flourishing condition, and will be encouraged by the handsome proceeds of their first festival.

WILLIAMSBURG CITY.

SUNDAY SCHOOL ANNIVERSARY.—The anniversary of the Sunday school scholars belonging to the South Fifth-street Methodist Church, was held at the above place on Saturday evening. An address to the scholars was delivered by Rev. R. S. FOSTER. Several Christmas carols were sung by the scholars, under the direction of their teacher, Mr. MCGRATH.

New-York Daily Times.

VOL. II....NO. 398. NEW-YORK, MONDAY, DECEMBER 27, 1852. PRICE TWO CENTS.

New-York Daily Times.

THE NEWS FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE CANADA'S MAILS.

THE ENGLISH PRESS ON AMERICAN AFFAIRS.

Details of the Commercial and General News.

We received our foreign papers by the *Canada* last night at about 10½ o'clock. They were brought by Special Express from Boston, under charge of Mr. BAILEY, Chief Clerk in the Boston Post-Office, who left that city at 4 o'clock, thus making the trip in a little over *six hours*. This was capital time; and we are greatly indebted to Mr. BAILEY as well as to the express agent of Messrs. ADAMS & Co. for the prompt delivery of our packages.

The general political intelligence was so fully given in our dispatch from Halifax, published in the *Times* of Saturday last, that its repetition here is not essential. The extracts below from our English papers will, however, be found interesting. We do *not* find by this arrival any confirmation of the special and exclusive intelligence of a dreadful defeat of the Russians in the East, with a loss of 30,000 men, received by one of our neighbors by the last arrival.

It seems by the following paragraph, that the steamer *Washington* has been compelled to put back:

"The United States Mail steamship *Washington*, Capt. FRYER, which left Southampton on Wednesday morning, for New-York, had to put back to Cowes next morning, having been struck by a heavy sea, during the night, in the channel, which caused some damage to her deck works, forecastle, &c. Her repairs will not be finished sooner than to-day, when she will sail again for New-York. This accident will probably allow the new screw steamship *Andes*, Capt HUTCHINS, which sailed from hence on Wednesday, to arrive out first with the latest intelligence from Great Britain and the continent of Europe."

The Annexation of Cuba to the United States.

From the London Times, Dec. 10.

We have received through the journals of the United States a document addressed to ourselves, and signed by Don GASPARD BRETANCOURT CISNEROS on behalf of the Cuban Junta of New-York, in which we are accused of having overlooked one important element of the controversy relating to Cuba—namely, the desire of the Cubans themselves to shake off the yoke of Spain. On the other hand, we are informed that the passion for the annexation of that island to the American Union is rapidly gaining ground throughout the United States; and even our own correspondent at New-York, who entertains great confidence in the policy and character of Mr. PIERCE and his Government, intimates that "there are "many reasons for apprehending that we are approach-"ing a period when the popular passions of a great and "mighty nation are to be let loose for a career of con-"quest and aggression." But, intruth, these are two distinct questions. It is one thing to consider whether the misgovernment of the Island of Cuba by Spain is such as to justify a declaration of independence by the Cubans themselves, and another thing to consider whether a powerful neighboring nation is justified in fomenting such tendencies to insurrection for the purpose of eventually annexing this island to its own territories. If our remarks have been more frequently directed to the latter of these questions than to the former, it is because a dispute between Cuba and the mother country is of far less general interest than a propensity to conquest and aggression on the part of the most powerful nation of the New World.

We have no doubt that the Cubans have serious grounds of complaint against their Spanish rulers, and good policy as well as justice to the colony ought to induce the Cabinet of Madrid to rely on other measures besides force for the maintenance of its authority in the island. But it is by suitable representations at Madrid, and not from tremonable correspondence from New-Orleans or New-York, that this object can best be promoted; and the more Spain has been threatened by conspiracies and actual invasion, the more suspicious and severe has her administration become. It may also be true that many of the Cuban planters are of opinion that a union with the United States would be to their advantage, because it would place the institution of Slavery under the powerful protection of the Southern States, and it would relieve their produce from the import duty of 30 per cent., now levied on it in the ports of the United States. *But these motives are of far less serious consequence than the political considerations arising out of such a revolution.* The experience we have had of the emancipation of the Spanish colonies, both in Mexico and in South America, leads to the inevitable conclusion that, in throwing off the Government of the mother country, they have only plunged into a long career of anarchy and degradation. The Republican institutions which were thought to be best adapted to the genius of the Western Hemisphere, and were, therefore, borrowed from the Anglo-American Commonwealths, have ended in social and political dissolution whenever they have been adopted by the Spanish race. It is probable that such a revolution as this transfer of sovereignty implies will never be effected in Cuba without a contest which must expose the commerce of the island to very formidable consequences, and may leave it in the state of St Domingo. But even supposing Cuba to be peaceably handed over and annexed to the Union (for its independent political existence is an hypothesis not worth discussing), a new state of things would then arise which would give rise to the utmost perplexity and peril. The American Confederation recognises the independent Sovereignty of each of its separate States, except in the cases limited and provided for by the Constitution. That Constitution rests on the principle of self-government, and it has never yet occurred that the Federal authority has been required to perform any of the duties which devolve by law on the States themselves. But what, judging from experience, would be the condition of a Spanish community placed under similar circumstances, or what would be that of an island, densely peopled with negroes, but only protected by its own militia? The extension to such a country of institutions formed by the great constitutional statesmen of Virginia and of New-England for their own use would produce the most opposite effects. The influence to be acquired by such States as Cuba and Mexico would be inconsistent with the established principles, and prejudicial to the internal policy of the Union. The eternal strife of races would thus be introduced into the Senate of the United States; and such provinces or possessions would probably be ultimately held as conquered territories, rather than as sister States.

In spite of the assurance of Don GASPARD CISNEROS, we very much doubt whether the cause of American annexation is prevalent or powerful in Cuba itself, except with the American adventurers who have settled there. LOPEZ was a Cuban, and landed in the island to make a revolution, yet he was at once betrayed and hunted down by the country people of all classes; and it is highly improbable that the population of an island which is Spanish, Catholic, and to some extent monarchial, should be disposed to merge its own existence in a nation utterly opposed in race, religion and political sentiment to all its own traditions. We regard, therefore, the cry of Cuban independence, which is raised in the United States by a few renegade subjects of the Queen of Spain, as a pretense to cover in some degree the prevailing passion of the Americans themselves. *It is not in our eyes a question of first-rate importance to foreign Powers to whom Cuba may belong; and if the Court of Spain thought proper to sell its interest in the island, as it sold some portions of the Continent, we could advance no tenable objection against such a measure.* But the means taken to promote this object are of far greater moment than the object itself; and it is for this reason that we have found ourselves compelled to deal with it in terms which have not increased our popularity beyond the Atlantic. *There is, however, no hostility to the United States, and no jealousy of their power*, but rather an honest concern for their character and their welfare, in the remonstrances we have sometimes presumed to address to them. Our readers in transatlantic cities or solitudes (for there is no part of the habitable globe which these lines may not touch in their ephemeral flight) may be assured that *no voice is addressed to them from Europe in a more friendly spirit than our own*; and we hold it to be an inestimable privilege that, removed as we are from even the knowledge of their party differences, we can discuss with them questions of general interest in the plain language of truth. It is for this very reason that we have sometimes endeavored to convince them that acquisitions such as those to which the attention of the American people is now so strongly directed, are of small account with the principles which must be violated in the pursuit of them; and if the annexation of Cuba be still advocated and followed with the mistaken ardor which has been kindled in this cause, it will involve the United States in external quarrels and in internal difficulties infinitely beyond the value of all the islands in the Carribbean sea.

It is impossible for us to subscribe to the pernicious doctrine that because some desire or some opinion has got possession of the public mind, under the influence of that scientific agitation which is familiar to democracies, it is to be carried into execution by popular outrageous, without reference to the rational policy or the laws of right and wrong. There are such things in history as omnipotent delusions, which are only found out to be so by their deplorable consequences; but it is the duty of wise and upright statesmen to combat them from first to last unsparingly and without ceasing. Of the policy of Mr. PIERCE'S Government we can know nothing, for his reserve has been unbroken even by the fact of his election to the highest office in the State. But we may give him credit for the sobriety of an American citizen, and for a sense of the responsibility of a chief magistrate. He will probably be the last man of his party to inflame and encourage those dangerous tendencies of his fellow-countrymen and his supporters which even his best friends view with apprehension. But more will be required of him; for, to govern with safety and success, he must find means to resist their passions and to control their excesses. It has been rightly said that *the manner in which he will grapple with the Cuba question*, or rather with those who have raised this Cuban question to its present importance in the United States, *will be the first test of his judgment and courage*; and for this reason especially, the transfer of Government will take place at a most critical moment, when the prudence and firmness of the new Cabinet will have to control the aggressive spirit of its own citizens, or they will place the relations of the country on a new and dangerous footing with some of the principal nations of the world.

The United States and Cuba.

American Correspondence of the London Times.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 30, 1852.

My last letter foreshadowed the probable policy of the President elect of the United States. So far as any new light has been thrown on that subject, it has only confirmed the opinions I expressed. But as matters are now tending, I begin to doubt whether it will be possible for General PIERCE to resist the tide of popular feeling, so far as aggressions on Mexico and Cuba are concerned. I shall speak in this letter more particularly of Cuba, reserving for my next rather an extended view of the whole subject of Mexico; for there has been so much nonsense written on this matter, and misapprehension prevails to such an extent, that I deem it necessary to throw some light in that direction, particularly as almost everything that has been published about it during the last year or two has been characterized by a wonderful shallowness of reason and ignorance of facts.

It seems very hard to get at the truth about recent occurrences alleged to have taken place in the harbor of Havana—at least, so far as they concern our vessels and our people. Whatever occurs there that is susceptible of a party coloring, is sure to be so related as to give us very exaggerated and *ex parte* views. It seems almost impossible now for any American to write candidly about Cuba. I am sorry to say that the acquisition of that island now constitutes the prominent topic of conversation and of interest in the United States. I have recently, too, ascertained, on authority which I am bound to respect, that a large number of wealthy men in the United States of Spanish origin, many of whom are natives of Old Spain, and more still, perhaps, "who were born in Cuba, with a large number who have figured in the revolutions, quarrels, and cabals of the South American States, have entered with a good deal of earnestness into the attempt about to be made to get possession of the Gem of the Antilles. Within the period of the last forty years, upwards of one hundred different revolutions and convulsions have shaken the ancient colonies of Portugal and Spain in the Western World. To give the common reader any distinct conception of their history, it would be necessary to evoke the shade of GIBBON. The arrival of almost every steamer from the Isthmus of Panama is marked by new scenes of discord and revolution. There is, withal, a species of brigandage that characterizes these civil disturbances. There are pillage, robbery, and violence; all the laws of civilization are trampled down; none of the amenities of civilized life are regarded. It may be said with truth of all the Spanish possessions on the western continent, that not one of them has shewn itself capable, either of high civilization or of self government. With a thousand opportunities for great men to appear, whom have they produced except BOLIVAR and ITURBIDE? And even the names of these men have not been free from political and personal stain. Their whole history demonstrates their incapacity even for liberal institutions; and our truest statesmen are clearly persuaded that just in proportion as we extend our empire over the old possessions of Spain, just in that proportion shall we bring into our Government elements of decay. Liberal institutions of any kind seem to be incongenial with the people of southern climates; Republicanism does not seem likely to succeed anywhere out of the United States; and if we take hints of latitude, we shall find that the rule and most illustrations enough to make a rule that the farther we go north from the equator the harder are the constitutions of men, the more vigorous their powers of endurance, the more manly their maintenance of great principles, and the larger their capacity to conceive, construct, enjoy and perpetuate liberal institutions. There are exceptions enough to this rule, as there are to every other which contemplates a wide application. I see, therefore, fewer temptations to the Annexation of Cuba than the public seem at the present time to appreciate. That island will give us a great deal of trouble if we get it. It would be far wiser in us to use our friendly offices with the Cabinet of Madrid to procure some ameliorations in the political condition of Cuba, and even, if it were necessary, to negotiate some liberal treaty with Spain, by which larger and broader commercial intercourse might be promoted between these countries, and an end put to the Spanish slave-trade, which I am very sorry to see is now being carried on to a very great and alarming extent; and thus the way might gradually be prepared for the purchase and annexation of Cuba at some future period, when the course of events would seem to render it a wise and judicious public measure.

It is difficult—in fact, impossible—to conjecture what course Gen. PIERCE will find himself compelled to take in this matter of Cuba. Our leading journals seem to agree just at the moment in thinking that his chief difficulty, if not his only peril, consists in the choice of his Cabinet. I rather lean to the opinion that his great difficulty will be encountered when he comes to grapple with the Cuban question. I care not how firm he is in his purposes, nor how enlightened he may be in his policy, nor how just he may be in his principles—if the prevailing sentiment of the people of the United States is in favor of the acquisition and the annexation of Cuba, neither Mr. PIERCE nor any other man can prevent it. He may interrupt an expedition—he may give assurances of amity to Spain—but influences will be brought to bear upon him which he cannot repel, provided this Cuba feeling keeps on increasing for a year to come as it has for a year past. The Europeans do not fully comprehend the Americans, neither their character nor their policy. There is a great deal said in this country about "manifest destiny." While there is much slang on this subject, there, is, after all, a deep current of earnestness and reality flowing underneath. I remember but one exception to the rule that when a new idea about the Government or the policy of the country has got fairly started in the popular mind, that it worked itself out in opposition to all conflicting forces. It was so with the idea of independence in 1776. It was so with the interpretation which JEFFERSON put upon the Constitution, electing him and dictating the policy of the Government for a whole generation. It was so in 1812, when, unpopular as the idea was when it started, the war with England became so popular that no statesman who pitied himself against it lived to survive its issue, and preserve his influence or popularity. It was so when the first proclamation was made of the doctrine of Free Trade, which has at last become the recognized and triumphant policy of the nation. It was so in reference to the acquisition of Louisiana and Florida, and of Texas. It was so in reference to the war with Mexico, which became so popular with the whole nation, that we have not since that period been able to nominate a man for the Presidency who had not shed his blood in the battles of those campaigns; indeed, the only exception I can think of is the one that might be adduced in the case of KOSSUTH. At one time it did seem that his idea of European intervention was likely to become a prevailing one in this country; but it never got a fast hold of American feeling. It was a Utopian business from beginning to end, and he had not been ten days in the country before the whole thing was effectually exploded.

I think this rule will hold good with the Cuba affair. The details of our latest intercourse with that island are not very reliable as I find them stated, but such as they are you will get them by this steamer. How wise the course of Mr. FILLMORE has been it is hard to say until all the facts get out, but the prevailing sentiment of the nation is that he has borne himself with a great deal of patience, and there are not wanting men by the million who think he has carried his forbearance too far. This would be the natural criticism of fanatical judgment, and it always is on moderate men who live in turbulent times. The glory of Mr. FILLMORE'S administration will prove to have consisted chiefly in the fact that he was a safe man, and this will be no small eulogium for the pen of history to write about any statesman of the present age; for there are many reasons for apprehending that we are approaching a period when the popular passions of a great and a mighty nation are to be let loose for a career of conquest and aggression.

The French Empire.

From the London Times, Dec. 8.

By a departure from customary practice, which is justified by the importance of the occasion, the Chancellor of the Exchequer informed the House of Commons, at the commencement of its sitting last night, that Her Majesty's Government has received official information of the change which has just been effected in the Government of France, that a new Empire is now established in place of the Republic, and that the explanations which had been asked for and obtained from the French Cabinet, on behalf of this country and of other States, justified the belief that the present ruler of France acknowledges and assents to the existing Territorial arrangements of Europe. At a later hour of the evening, a similar announcement was made in the House of Lords by the Foreign Secretary.

The precise form in which the first official communication of the accession of Louis NAPOLEON was conveyed to this country, was in a dispatch from the French Minister of Foreign Affairs to the French Ambassador in London, enclosing the Senatus Consultum of the 7th of November, and the *Plebiscite* of the 21st of the same month. The despatch merely announced that in conformity with these instruments NAPOLEON is proclaimed Emperor of the French, and has ascended the throne; and it accompanied this intimation with certain general but vague assurances of the fortunate influence this event was likely to produce on the Pacific relations of Europe. Other communications and conversations have, however, taken place of a more precise though less formal character with reference to the great compact of 1815, which have been reduced to writing by the parties, and the French Government have undoubtedly shown considerable eagerness to remove the suspicions and misgivings which the proclamation of the Empire could hardly fail to excite. We believe that the appellation "NAPOLEON III" does not occur in the dispatch to which we have alluded, and if it be the intention of the French Cabinet to drop it in their communications to foreign Courts, it would ill-become us to lay any further stress upon so unimportant a circumstance. The result of this communication has, of course, been an immediate recognition of the French Empire by Her Majesty's Government. With the utmost desire to testify our deference for the choice of the French nation in the conduct of its own affairs, and to maintain amicable relations with its existing Government, whether it be Monarchy, Republic, or Empire—LAMARTINE, CAVAIGNAC, President BONAPARTE, or Emperor Louis NAPOLEON—the act of recognition implies no predilection for the Government to which we address ourselves, and promises no more than to treat our neighbors with equal good-will under all the vicissitudes of their political fortune. It is unbecoming for States which consult their own dignity to hurry with the servile impatience of the Neapolitan Minister at Paris, to pay his court at the Tuileries, before even the notification of the change could have reached his Sovereign; and we are left uncertain whether the breathless haste of Marquis ANTONINI was intended for Louis NAPOLEON, or for Prince MURAT, whose name is not forgotten in Southern Italy. But the great Powers of Europe have shown, in the whole of this transaction, complete unanimity, forbearance towards a Power whose origin might be impugned, consideration for the French nation, and a generous anxiety for the maintenance of peace, that of all the territorial boundaries and internal independence of other countries. On this basis none of them hesitate to acknowledge the French Empire, because they obtain in exchange a renewal of the general conditions of the public tranquility; and it is certainly a mark of deference to France that the only clause in the treaties of 1814, which they are now disposed to wave without an objection, is that article of the Peace of Paris, which excluded the family of NAPOLEON from the supreme power. They have, therefore, acquired the right to watch with increased solicitude and united authority over the maintenance of all other more essential conditions, to which France herself was an original party. It may be true as we are sometimes reminded, that the efforts which have been made to obtain from Louis NAPOLEON'S Government precise declarations as to the future policy can, after all, lead to no results more direct than the oaths and engagements he has already spoken, and broken, not to foreign Powers under the pressure of national honor or interests but to his own fellow-citizens, who had raised him from obscurity to power, and from exile to the throne. But the value of these engagements consists not so much in the terms by which they may be expressed and accepted by any one Power, as in the fact that their common authority is recognised by all alike. Louis NAPOLEON broke his engagements to the Constitution because success secured impunity, and there was no sanction to that contract when he dissolved it, except in the recesses of his own conscience. There is, on the contrary, a high and authoritative sanction to the territorial arrangements of Europe, in the shape of the joint attitude of the principal Powers towards the new French Government, and it is obvious that arrangements so defended cannot be attacked or subverted with impunity.

The history of France for the last half century, and possibly for a much longer period, alternates between an intense desire of repose and an equally intense desire of excitement, or rather the country would combine at one and the same time that repose which favors its practical interests with a degree of excitement sufficient to gratify its tastes and its enthusiasm. At this moment the love of repose predominates, and, assuredly, it is an omen of peace that we witness the inauguration of the new Empire. But it is difficult to combine such opposite desires; and the rigorous privation of all political freedom will soon render the people in the end more intolerant of the abuses of the Government. Unlimited responsibility is attached to the exercise of unlimited power; and as Louis NAPOLEON fastened the institutions of the people while he stole away their liberty, he must constantly to humour their caprices, which will not always be so subdued as they are at this moment, and he will seek in vain for any solid ground of resistance to those popular impulses and delusions, which will probably conspire with his own notions of fatalism to throw unlooked-for difficulties upon his part. The fate of the Empire is in his own hands, *for it will probably only perish as preceding Governments have done, by its own faults.* Louis NAPOLEON submits the throne without one single external obstacle to interfere with the exercise of all the powers conferred on him by the French nation within their proper sphere.

The Ocean Steam Monopoly.

From the London Times, (Money Article), Dec. 8.

The Parliamentary discussion last night on the question of granting a charter to the proposed screw steam company between London and New-York and Canada has excited considerable attention. An opposition has been got up to the grant upon the plea that a charter of limited liability to a company would operate to the prejudice of private enterprise on the part of individual merchants, who are not protected by any similar limitation, and that it would consequently be inconsistent with the doctrine now formally recognized of unrestricted competition. It is seen, however, that this cry of unrestricted competition may be made a means of great injustice, if it is to be quoted in some instances and not in all. It tells with just as much force against a charter in one case as another. No one, for example, will allege that private enterprise is inadequate to establish steam navigation to Australia, since we have seen the *Great Britain*, *Cleopatra*, and *Sarah Sands* all dispatched in the last few months; yet not only have charters been granted to companies for the purpose of carrying on that traffic, but their power of extinguishing private competition has been increased by the bestowal of Government bounties. Again, there was certainly no sign that the banking and mining transactions of the Gold Colonies were likely to languish without the stimulus of the patronage of the Board of Trade, yet charters have lately been obtained for several new undertakings in those regions. If the unrestricted competition argument was not admitted against these concerns, it is hard to understand how it can be used against a steam-company started at the express invitation of the Canadian Legislature, and intended to meet an obvious want for the ports of London, Liverpool, and Quebec, and which, moreover, private enterprise has never yet offered to supply. Above all, it must be borne in mind that the new plan is wholly inconsistent with the practice of granting enormous subsidies in the shape of postal contracts. To shut out a new steam Company from the Atlantic, by refusing a charter, lest it should by that means retard private enterprise, when only a few months back the virtual monopoly of the steam traffic on one part of that ocean was handed over for 11 years to the Royal Mail Company by a grant of £270,000 per annum (making an ultimate total of £3,000,000 of the public money,) and of another part to the Cunard Company by a grant of £186,000 per annum would show a degree of inconsistency scarcely credible in a commercial community. That the system of granting charters, like all things that involve exclusive privileges, is a serious evil, cannot be questioned, because it leaves the enterprise of the country in the hands of those who may be able to command Government influence, or, supposing the Administration to be incorruptible, causes it to depend upon the crotchets of the Board of Trade for the time being, as to what enterprises are or are not deserving of "encouragement." But even this system, while it lasts, must be administered with some approach to principle, and there cannot even be a show of impartiality if any other conditions are openly required than that each enterprise submitted shall be of obvious public utility, of a certain magnitude, and promoted by persons of unquestionable respectability. The fact is, that the argument about private enterprise is one that has been borrowed from the memorials of the American merchants against the recent increase of the grant by Congress to the Collins' line of steamers, and, if those who have now introduced it in the House of Commons will work it fairly, not only against all exclusive privileges in the shape of charters, but likewise against the mail monopolies, there is reason to believe, from the state of feeling in the City of London, that they will earn the lasting gratitude of the mercantile public. It is by the uncertain, and not by the general and impartial bestowal of charters, that private enterprise is damaged. In the United States, the law of limited liability prevails, but it has never been considered as a check to individual energies. In this country, to refuse such a privilege, when it is demanded, in order to enable new bodies to compete, on behalf of the public, with pre-existing companies, endowed with enormous bounties, and mostly also themselves in possession of charters, is simply to increase the strength of such monopolies, by saying that they shall be liable to no competition except from individuals, in whose case the idea of direct competition is, for the most part, preposterous. Under these circumstances, it is to be hoped that the introduction of the subject in the present instance may lead the Government to examine it upon its broadest grounds, and that, at an early period, some general considerations may be entered upon, involving not only the question of charters and bounties, but also that of the law of partnership.

A Case for Stafford House at Home.

From the London Times.

A question was pushed last night by Mr. WALTER of the Inner Temple, which certainly needed a reply. In our impression of Saturday last there was the report of a case which had been investigated on the previous day before Mr. NORTON, which we trust did not pass unobserved. It was one of those stern realities which occur most nights of the week in the streets of London, and which might with advantage occupy the attention of the sweet "sympathisers" of Stafford House, or furnish occasion for an "indignation meeting" in the choicest region of Mayfair. We will not talk at any length of stones and glass-houses, of beams and motes. Let us, however, just venture to hint, that if any one of the highborn ladies, who has set her name to the remonstrance which is about to be handed to "our sisters in the United States," would wrap her delicate form in her warmest mantle, hide her features under her thickest veil, and sally forth, under proper guardianship, into the streets of London in the dead hour of night, *she might perchance see something that would make her pause before she called foreign nations to the bar of Stafford-house to receive judgment.* Let us invite one of these enthusiastic monitors to the excellent school of charity to take a stroll with us in imagination to a particular place and hour. The time shall be Thursday night of last week—or rather Thursday evening; the place, the neighborhood of Lambeth Workhouse. Yonder is the workhouse door. A poor creature, a young English girl—to be sure she is not a black—a parcel of drenched rags clinging to her trembling form—every mark of agony and despair in her countenance, lifts her hand to the bell. She rings once and again, and at length the door-porter appears—accompanied by a person holding a situation under the guardians—his name is BROOKE,—and he is a policeman. She is starving, she is pregnant, and almost in the pains of labor, but the stern officials will not take her in. Why? Because she had been in the workhouse until Tuesday morning last, and had then been discharged by "order of the guardians." Nor is this all. The tale of parochial bounty is not yet half told out. During that long wet Tuesday she wandered about. She had not a friend in this great town to whom she could apply for the smallest assistance, and on Tuesday night she came back to implore once more the kindly shelter of the parish workhouse. For yet that night she was taken in, but the next morning cast forth into the streets again with a piece of dry bread in her hand. On Wednesday she came once more—the same fruitless casting about for food and shelter—the same disappointment, and the same despair. But parochial bounty can only go thus far, and no further. Charley herself was worn out with the importunity of this persevering pauper, and on Thursday night the doors of the parish workhouse were finally and sternly shut in her face.

But she was not alone in her sufferings. You might have supposed that the misery of London—enormous as the amount of London misery undoubtedly is—could have shown no counterpart to the frightful position of this unfortunate creature—without a home, without a friend, without a character, without a shelter, without a bite of food—betrayed by her seducer, and the mark for the last twelve hours of the floodgates of heaven. We implore the fair sympathizers of Stafford-house—to be sure we are not in Uncle Tom's country—to look again. Can it be there are two of them? Yes! Another young woman, precisely in the same situation, knocks at the same workhouse door, and is refused admittance by the same stern guardians of the ratepayers' pockets. The two unfortunates club their anguish and their despair together, and set forth in quest of some archway or place of shelter, be neath which they may crouch until the gas lamps are put out, and the day breaks once more upon their sufferings. Well, on they roamed until one of the two, SARAH HERFORD, was actually seized with the pangs of labor, when they resolved to stagger back to the work-house; but again the door was shut in their faces. What was to be done? They were driven away from the house, and moved slowly along, with many a pause of agony, no doubt, until they met with a policeman, one DANIEL DONOVAN, who directed them to a coffee-house where they might hope to get shelter. The coffee-house did not open till 2 o'clock, when they had two hours' shelter. But at that hour they were again cast out, as the keeper was obliged to come into the street with his stall and attend to it. "At this time," (we will here copy the language of our report,) "SHERFORD'S labor pains had considerably increased, and they again spoke to the same policeman, DONOVAN, and told him that, unless she was taken into the work-house or some other place, she must give birth to her infant in the street." DANIEL DONOVAN accordingly conveyed the two unfortunate creatures to the work-house once more, at 4 o'clock in the morning. "The policeman on duty there," said this witness, "told him that they had been there before, and seemed to have some *hesitation* about admitting them, but on being told that one was in the pains of labor, he let them in."

We leave this story without further comment to the Select Committee of Stafford-house. *We doubt their power to assist the negroes of the Southern States to the American Union, but we are confident they could do much to amend such frightful scenes at their own doors.* Meanwhile we shall await with some little anxiety the result of Mr. WALTER'S inquiries, which were directed to two objects—first, had this heinous case been brought under the attention of the Poor Law Board? secondly, "Had not the Poor Law Board power in such cases to compel the guardians to do their duty without the intervention of the Police?" Are poor creatures to suffer the last extremities of human agony in our streets unless a *Deus ex machinâ*, ticketed and numbered like a police constable, shall come to the rescue! Sir JOHN TROLLOPE, in reply, could, of course, but state that the Boards of Guardians had no power to call in the police to aid them in their duty. With regard to the first and more special inquiry, which was pointed at this particular case, it is satisfactory to know that all circumstances connected with it are undergoing formal investigation, and that the result will shortly be laid before Parliament and

THACKERAY'S LECTURE ON SWIFT.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Dec. 22, 1852.

THACKERAY is in Boston, and delivering his lectures with an artistic simplicity of style, as captivating here, as it has been everywhere else. We certainly did expect a smaller and a sharper man; but we have recovered that slight shock, and are fairly getting the hang of him. Style, after all, if not everything, is a great deal; "it is the man," as BUFFON used to say, and GOLDSMITH used to prove. THACKERAY does not tell us anything very new any more than CARLYLE or EMERSON; but we are taken with the manner, and, after the lecture, say, like Bottom in the play, "let him read again, let him *read* again!" Last night, he went swiftly over the life of the some time Dean of St. Patrick's, Dublin, and drew the darker mind of the man; for JONATHAN, like Cheops, and many others, may be said to have had two minds. Admitting the large and active spleen of DEAN SWIFT, I do not think he was such A monster of eccentricity and perverseness as old-womanly tradition would make him, and as THACKERAY has painted him. We all know what the poly-headed monster thinks and says about matters which do not square with its average notions—which do not "keep the roadway;" we know what blind guides rumors are, all the world over. To doubt respecting these, is indeed "the sinews of wisdom," as the old saying has it. MACKINTOSH says you cannot look closely and knowingly into the interior of any sect without thinking better of it than you did before. The same may be said of the character of any man. What wise old pagan was it who saw the sun first, and won the prize, by turning his back on the *si pollon*?

No doubt SWIFT was a man of strong feelings—haughty, satirical, coarse, if you will—more of the LUTHER than the SHAKSPEARE in his nature. Still, it should be remembered that people in his day, were not so very mealy-mouthed as they afterwards became; they would call a spade a spade. There is a good deal of indelicacy in FIELDING, STERNE and other authors of a century ago. What a man writes is no very strong proof of his general habits and character. SWIFT kept all his coarseness for his MSS.,—as HOOD kept his punning outbreaks,—and was never anything else than decorous in his life. GIBSON was always a decent, well-behaved man, in spite of his nails. SWIFT was beloved by several gentle and amiable women. This emphatically proves he was not in his life and habits a coarse man. We know that two or three eccentric sayings or doings mark a man, in the estimation of the multitude, more than the regular tenor of his existence. SWIFT was in fact, a man whose bark was worse than his bite—according to the good old canine metaphor. He certainly had got from Nature, a somewhat diseased condition of brain, and to this much of his manner was owing—and much of his literary activity and fame, also—just as NAPOLEON'S energetic celebrity was, in all probability, due to the incipient or advanced influences of his cancer in the stomach. But, balancing everything and allowing for his bitter pettishness, when he had got a pen in his hand and wanted to surprise or spite the vulgar, I think DEAN SWIFT was practically a good man with excellent impulses. BOLINGBROKE, POPE and GAY loved him, to say nothing of the women, and he stuck magnanimously by ST. JOHN, in the disgrace of that minister. When he had influence with the Tories, he used it most nobly in behalf of his poor literary brothers. Allow that there was a certain ostentation in this: still it was a right manly thing in him to stand up for his order, in face of the grandees. They said they were always bored with the man—he never came to them "without a Whig in his sleeve"—some poor desperate devil belonging to the "outs," who had no other hopes in the world but the pluck of that strange, sturdy parson, JONATHAN SWIFT! There was certainly a brave insolence in his way of treating the high folk in the cause of men of letters that tells in his favor—with all "writer-chiels," at least. He introduced poor, modest GAY to his noble acquaintance and let the latter know he did them honor in so doing! That was his way—his odd, overbearing way. He dines at a grand dinner of the Society, ministers of state being present, and gets up to give an account of sixty guineas he has collected for poor authors and is to give away to-morrow. Another time, he goes to see "little HARLEY," and takes him thirty guineas from my Lord BOLINGBROKE, and gets an order for a hundred more on the Treasury, for his benefit. He has him removed to Knightsbridge, for change of air. Next day, in company with PARNELL, he goes to see him—taking the hundred pounds in his pocket. His mind misgives him, and he is afraid to knock at the door. When he does, he hears, sure enough, that the little man is dead. Again—he is to see a poor poet, one Mr. DIAPER, in a nasty garret, very sick. "I gave him twenty guineas from Lord BOLINGBROKE. I disposed of the other sixty to two other authors." This reads very well for the brave Cleric—brave enough to have been the Master of Horse WILLIAM III promised to make him. But all this is *nothing* to the testimony of POPE—the austere, cold, conscientious ALEXANDER POPE: "My sincere love for this valuable, indeed incomparable man, will accompany him through life and pursue his memory, were I to live a hundred lives—as many of his works will live, which are absolutely original, unequalled, unexampled. His humanity, his charity, his condescension, his candor, are equal to his wit—all require as good and true a taste to be equally valued." What does the touched reader think of that? It is a noble testimony; the *warmest* thing POPE ever wrote—proving the genuineness and value of the character he speaks of. It is worth reading over again. There is, truly, a strong pathos in the life of that troubled and wayward man, so full of generous impulse, whom the ignorant have been wronging so much and so long. No, no; it is too late to try and make him out anything of a monster. He had monstrous odd modes of thought, but he was a great and manly nature. He hated cant, with more than the scorn of those other strongly marked natures of the JOHNSONS and CARLYLES, and waged against it a strife in which he himself was deeply scarred—as inevitably happens to those who hold out against the majority.

But what about the women? Did he not treat them very badly and rather brutally? No! no such thing. I have not time to set forth my reasons in fit order, and only suggest another and a somewhat newer aspect of this question. That nefarious marriage of SWIFT and Stella is not at all credible. Of a surety, there was no such thing. The report has been owing to that long-rooted love of mystery and the marvellous which is so congenial to the nature of all men and women. Those who maintain the marriage, agree that the year of it was 1716—the place, the garden of the Deanery, and the clergyman the Bishop of Clogher. Mr. BERKELEY (one of the believers) says the Bishop of Clogher told the secret to Bishop BERKELEY, and that BERKELEY'S widow—an old woman—had told it to him. Now, it is proved that the Bishop of Clogher died in 1717, while BERKELEY was in Italy, where he had been for some years. Again, Dr. JOHNSON propagates the report on the authority of Mr. MANSON. The latter said Mr. GRATTAN, who had been in her last illness, heard the story from Mrs. MADDEN did not say that SHERIDAN told this to him. So there is a link wanting, and the conclusion is lame and impotent. But a story never loses in the telling. Sir WALTER SCOTT goes further than JOHNSON, on whose authority he writes, and says "Dr. MADDEN told the story of the marriage on *the authority* of SHERIDAN." This is the WAY a falsehood flies—reminding one of the Tale of the Three Black Crows. Sir WALTER has a story derived from DELANY, who told it to his wife, who told it to a friend, who transmitted it to SCOTT—and this was a narrative—after the manner of Perch, in Dombey & Son—to the effect that, just after the marriage, on DELANY'S going, one day, to see Archbishop KING, he met Dean SWIFT rushing out of the library, in a state of distraction, and that the Archbishop said: "You have met the most miserable man on earth!" It is a pity, for the sake of this notable gossip, that SWIFT was not in Dublin, in 1716, (as the Chapter books of St. Patrick's prove,) till the July of that year, when, as is shown in SWIFT'S correspondence, the Archbishop was in England.

As for Stella's coming to Ireland, it was the most natural thing in the world. She had no friends or relatives in England, and her old friend and preceptor having invited her to Ireland, where she would have ten per cent. for the little money she had to live on, and where the expense of living was half that of England, she and Mrs. DINGLEY came to take up their abode near the Dean. He never saw either of them, except in the presence of others, and used to get them to live at his glebe of Laracor, during his absences in England. Before his return, they would always go back to their own house. It is not at all certain that Miss JOHNSON ever looked forward to marriage with the Dean, on coming over. Perhaps she did. But the Dean did not. In the first place, he would not begin by putting his affianced into any such strange position, before the people of his neighborhood. But never, at any time, did he contemplate marriage. He knew that he had a brain-tendency to insanity—he always dreaded "*dying at top* first;" and would, doubtless, fear to entail that curse upon his offspring. He liked to be loved by women, no doubt, but his dislike of marriage grew in his youth. At the age of twenty-five, he says—"the ordinary observations I made with going half a mile beyond the University, have taught me experience enough not to think of marriage until I settle in the world, and even then itself I am so hard to please that I suppose I shall put it off to the other world." While Stella lived in Ireland, he was, in his own hard, platonic way, in very intimate correspondence with Mrs. BLOUNT or HESTER VAN HOMRIGH. He invited MARTHA BLOUNT to come over to Dublin, and live near him—"next door, for reputation's sake." If she had come, what an additional chapter of the romance we should have had! He was on the most cordial terms with Miss VAN HOMRIGH and her mother, and might probably have married that lady, if his *head* had not sternly *vetoed* any impulses of his heart! The correspondence with her continued for seventeen or eighteen years! When her mother and the rest of her relations were dead, she, an old maid came to Ireland, to go to law about her property, which chiefly lay in that country. She really loved the Dean. For what part of his character? Perhaps for that boldness and originality of thought which was such a *trait* of his nature. Women's love is as powerfully excited by a man's mind as by his person—a thing that can never be said of us, male monsters, with respect to the sex. Vanessa, as she was called by the Dean, grew rather importunate, if the truth must be told;—and well she might, after a protracted friendship of 15 or 16 years!—and then, like the good Queen ANNE, took to the comfort of cordials. I hope that sentence is plain. What a mincing hypocrisy is in these biographers! I declare—it took me a long time to come at their meaning in this matter of Vanessa's. Such dainty hints, figurative allusions, and periphrases! I thought, at first, it was a wen or something dreadful. But it was only a *fondness for a glass of wine after dinner*—perhaps two—which disconcerted the syntax of these delicate men! Poor creature! what if she did take "sunthin comfortable?" She needed comfort. She was, indeed, greatly tried—first with that infernal Irish lawsuit, and then with the Dean, who was, without any doubt, a strange, a most unaccountable man! What letters she used to write to him!—after dinner, of course. The Dean grew somewhat afraid of her—afraid his or her letters would be opened and read. He used to advise her to write in *cypher*, and in his letters to her would write ambiguous sentences which she alone could understand—about taking her "coffee," enjoying her "coffee," and soforth. It is to be remarked that all this epistolary business was carried on for five or six years after the year in which they insist SWIFT was married to Stella! Is it possible he would write so after his marriage? Is it possible a blow which they say almost deprived him of reason, still left him gay and debonaire enough for such pleasant passages with Vanessa? The circumcised Apella may credit this. Mr. THACKERAY makes use of a certain smartness of speech in reference to SWIFT about this time; he says, "he married Stella and buried Vanessa." These smartnesses will not stand the test of close examination.

There's a story told of Vanessa—that hearing all about Stella, she wrote to ask her what she meant—was she the Dean's wife? and that Stella wrote back to say she was; that then the Dean, finding the letter sent to Stella, rode like a whirlwind to Vanessa's, at Celbridge, threw it on the table before her without a word, and went off like a thunder-cloud! Really, it is time to leave off believing in these old wives' tales! To a sensible man the *prima facie* look of them dissuades belief, and the *proofs* are such as to justify the first impression. Half a century ago, there were many other features in this romance. MRS. JOHNSON had a son, whom the Dean used to have at the Deanery to dine, and who died soon after Stella. This was told by the solemn Mr. BERKELEY "on the authority of RICHARD BERNAN, in whose arms SWIFT breathed his last." Why does Mr. THACKERAY overlook this—as trustworthy a statement as any of those which vouch for the marriage? Again—it was lately a respectable article of the Swiftean doctrine that the Dean and Stella were brother and sister. I really do not see why these portions of the romance are now discredited and left out. They are just as good and credible as the remnant of it.

The Dean never married Stella. She died, wrote and signed her will in her own name, HESTER JOHNSON, without any mention of the Dean, and left her property to a charity. Ten times the number of such fables as we have been considering would not weigh against this solemn fact. It is not probable that Stella, if she was really the Dean's wife, would endeavor by a lie, under her dying hand, to conceal a fact known to the Bishop of Clogher, to Archbishop KING, to their wives, and therefore to all the world and his wife. The idea is preposterous.

Mr. THACKERAY, in making his picture, uses rather freely the painter's license of managing the lights and shadows artistically. Dr. JOHNSON says that a great deal of the truth of a proposition is often sacrificed to the point of it. This I think is true of the lecturer's portrait of SWIFT. SWIFT was not such an humble being in TEMPLE'S household, nor scorned of the Baronet's "gentleman" to such a degree. SWIFT'S mother was related to TEMPLE, and JONATHAN was born a gentleman and educated like one. He was introduced to King WILLIAM and Queen MARY, and, when he was TEMPLE'S secretary in the latter's absence, he was consulted by the Ministers of State, and by WILLIAM himself. WILLIAM would talk with him on matters of state, as well as tell him how asparagus should be cooked and eaten. Such a man could not be scorned, though he might be treated with insolence, by either TEMPLE or the lacquey. Indeed it is very probable that the quarrel between him and the baronet rose from the too sensitive temper of the scholar, who was apt to think TEMPLE cool, when perhaps the man had a fit of indigestion or the gout. Order is Heaven's first law, and secretaries should bear to be treated "as sich." SWIFT would not, and WILLIAM was right when he talked of that Mastership of Horse. Had he given it to JONATHAN, then had there been a Master of Horse as "terrible" as the Cornet of Horse of WALPOLE'S day. THACKERAY talks of him as an "uncouth Irishman," the stereotyped old phrase for GOLDSMITH too! But *uncouth* is a very improper term for SWIFT. King WILLIAM did not find him uncouth. SWIFT'S motto was always *couth—could*. Nobody would call VOLTAIRE uncouth.

THACKERAY lays too much stress on the malignity of SWIFT'S disposition, as regarded married life, children, &c. As I have already remarked, SWIFT'S sallies of bitter humor were no true indications of his nature. He wrote for the purpose of insulting the cant of the prejudices of society, like a man in fair fight. "The chief end I propose to myself," he says, "is to vex the world rather than divert it. The satiric spirit is not a spirit of cruelty or coarseness. The severest and most truculent of satirists are known to have been at bottom, very fair specimens of humanity. SWIFT'S proposal to eat children—which THACKERAY thinks so horrible—is not a proof of a savage heart; it is rather a proof of the provoking stupidity or injustice of those about him—of an agrarian state of things which deserved the execration or contempt of every honest man. "In this blundering condition of society which you, gentlemen, are desirous to mend, somehow, I think there is nothing for it but to turn the children to account to eat them. What is the use of letting them grow up to aggravate this difficulty? None in the world. Come, (sardonically smiling) let my plan be adopted. A fat child, now and ever." Who would think of calling this savagery? It is a fierce way of sneering at folly and inaptitude which well becomes an angry censor. Still it must be allowed that SWIFT had his moments of misanthropy. Were it not for his *pen*, however, one half of it would not have been discoverable. His practice was always that of a keen sensible man, with irrespective peculiarities, saying blunt things now and then, and scoffing at the conventions and platitudes of the *sine qua* or unco foolish. He hated cant—he freed his mind from it; but he roughened the ground of his mind a good deal, in dragging it up by the roots, and hurling it over his wall. That treatment of Stella has been always dreadfully exaggerated. Stella knew that SWIFT was not a marrying man—she knew him well, and could not have lived in that broken-hearted hope of becoming his wife. She came to Ireland an orphaned young woman, to the neighborhood of her only good friend SWIFT never meant to marry her, and she knew it. But he little knew what he was doing in bringing his womankind to Dublin, and setting the old women and gossips of the place at defiance! It is a terrible thing to fall into the hands of the living scandal-mongers; and the ghost of SWIFT knows that, now—if it walks. The Dean always felt the warmest kindness for Miss JOHNSON—perhaps he loved her well. It is remarkable that when, in 1835, SWIFT'S skull was taken from its coffin and examined, the organ of *wit* was very small, while that of *amativeness* was very *large*, which seems to show that he did violence to his disposition in acting as he did. But the head—the head!—that was the cause. He was marked there, worse than CAIN—and he knew it!

Oh, jam satis! I suppose after such a high critical disquisition as this, you would not care to hear any of my local gossip;—How General PIERCE is to dine here soon, and deliver a speech, declaring he will make no difference between Whigs and Democrats, but have a neat mosaic Cabinet of all parties—here a bit of black, and there a bit of white—like CHATHAM'S of old;—How the Boston *Post* has written a leader, throwing wonderful light upon the future policy, and how the rest of the newspapers hope for the best, and are, in some measure, certain of it;—How our merchants are all awake about the sperm-whaling business; how they have six or seven whaling ships on the stocks, and how the ship-builders at East Boston are getting $2 a day;—How there is to be an auction of beautiful shamrock-fed Irish butter here to morrow, to carry alarm to those who won't let us have a bit of native butter to our breakfast under beggary prices;—How we are to have henceforward a huge pork and bacon establishment, on the Cincinnatian plan;—How GEORGE P. BURNHAM, sending some eight large Chinese fowls to the Queen—who has no means of getting such things herself—sings:

> The piper's in the Canongate,
> The fiddler's in the abbey;
> Hens, cocks and hens,
> Fly away to Victoria!

How the weather is pleasant and frosty, and the snow for sleighing waiting to come down to-morrow, when the bells will wake the lyric memory of Poor EDGAR POE, and how I wish you a merry Christmas! So I stop. ION.

AN IDIOT AND HIS BURIED MOTHER.—One of the most affecting incidents which has recently come under observation has just been communicated to us by a gentleman in whose statements we can place the utmost reliance. It appears that there resides in Castlewellan, in the County Down, a poor idiot, whose mother died and was buried about five weeks ago in Bryansford Churchyard. The helpless lad was evidently affected by the loss he had sustained, and last week, conceiving that his fond parent had not been interred as she ought to have been, and that her body was floating in water under the soil, he proceeded with wheelbarrow and spade to the grave, disinterred the remains, and carried them away. The operation was witnessed by several neighbors, who, while attempting to interfere, were obliged to withdraw, the idiot threatening their lives, imagining, it is believed, that they had some interest in the body and were resolved at all hazards to obtain it. The parties in question, finding that they were unable to restrain him, gave immediate information to the police, and in a short time the unfortunate idiot, who had the coffin placed on the wheelbarrow, and was on his way with it to the mountains, was arrested, and was obliged to return. He was subsequently allowed, under surveillance, to carry off his wonderful burden, and it is stated that during three days and nights he proceeded in the manner described among and over the mountains in the the neighborhood; that he dug three graves which did not seem to satisfy him, and that eventually exhausted by fatigue, he reached Rostrevor, where he had the remains decently and carefully interred. We mention the simple facts without commentary, believing that in themselves they convey information at once remarkably interesting and powerfully instructive.—*Banner of Ulster.*

HOW TO CHOOSE A WIFE.—"A place for everything and everything in its place," said the patriarch to his daughter. "Select a wife, my son, who will never step over a broomstick." The son was obedient to the lesson. "Now," said he, pleasantly, on a gay May-day, to one of his companions, "I appoint that broomstick to choose me a wife. The young lady who will not step over it shall have the offer of my hand." They passed from the splendid saloon to the grove; some tumbled over the broomstick and others jumped over it. At length a young lady stooped and put it in its place. The promise was fulfilled; she became the wife of an educated and wealthy young man, and he the husband of a prudent, industrious and lovely wife. He brought a fortune to her and she knew how to save one. It was not easy to decide which was under the greatest obligations; both were rich and each enriched the other.

GOSSIP ABOUT ——.—NO. XIII.

There was the [illegible] ended as before, the dancers [illegible] Lalage and Lamia had [illegible] "into air, into thin air." Pantagruel and Gargantua were still partially visible, but were dissipating like mist. Maria de Gloria remained by my side, and seemed to partake of my astonishment.

"I shall be carried to the Tombs," repeated Asmodeus.

"Why, what have you done?" I demanded eagerly.

"I am a victim to the Temperance Reform," he replied, "which is, in itself, so highly laudable, but which will certainly incarcerate me in a prison."

"Explain; you talk riddles; explain."

"I entered, by the keyhole, the house of a certain Doctor of Divinity. The reverend gentleman was going to bed, and as the door of his chamber was open, I ventured to walk in. He was placing under his pillow a certain suspicious looking bottle labelled 'Ring's Bitters;' on the mantel stood another bottle, labelled 'Schiedam Schnapps,' which he likewise deposited under his pillow. 'Ho! ho! my friend!' I said to myself, chuckling, and I put myself *en rapporte*, as the mesmerists say, with his conscience, which was not at all guilty. For he reasoned thus with himself: 'It is unfair to decry what we have not examined.' This 'Schiedam Schnapps,' is advertised as a medicine. God forbid that I should say aught injurious to the preservation of health. Is not health one of Heaven's choicest blessings? I feel unwell to night: I will, when I wake from my first sleep, try the effect of 'Schiedam Schnapps.' I will also experiment with 'Ring's Bitters,' which the frivolous do aver is 'Old Otard Brandy.' At this moment," proceeded Asmodeus, "I trod upon paper. Now it is one of the mysteries which I cannot explain, that paper always betrays my existence. The paper which I trod upon was a manuscript sermon which had fallen from the Doctor's pocket, and which he had, that morning, purchased of a distressed literary Englishman, whom necessity had compelled to turn sermon writer for a subsistence. Hearing the noise I made, he regarded me with amazement, but recovering himself on the instant, he threw up his window and shouted for the police. I made my escape, but was pursued hither, and the officers are now waiting outside. To tell you the truth," he added, "I am glad of it; I wish to be in the Tombs for a few days to study character. Pray, come and see me; you will have a fine field for observation."

"But, O Asmodeus," I cried, "you who repair to the North Pole for solitude, can surely escape from a prison? You who can enter key-holes, can depart by them?"

"Undoubtedly," he replied, "and if I chose to make myself invisible, I could do so. But such is not my present humor; and you will meet me as a man like yourself. Come and see me, and bring Maria de Gloria with you."

"Will you then allow the policemen to take you?" I asked, half incredulous of his declared purpose.

"Bellringer," he answered, "have I talked fine sentiment with you for nothing? Are not law and order paramount? Do you regard me as a low rowdy, or a stabber and brawler, that I should shun justice?"

"You must return alone to your cupola," interposed Maria de Gloria, addressing me. "To-morrow I will accompany you to the Tombs, on a visit to Asmodeus."

"To-morrow," I replied, "I shall not be at the City Hall."

"I will call for you at your house," she said.

"But my wife," I cried, "my wife will be——" and I hesitated.

"Jealous?" she interrupted. "Will she? Poor thing! But is she a great student of books, Bellringer?"

"Indeed she is not," I responded. "We are but poor, and there is a family—what time has she? Besides, the inclination, to confess a sad truth, is wanting."

"Then she will not see me," remarked Maria de Gloria, smiling. "I am invisible to all but the devoted lovers of books."

And she left the room with Asmodeus. Pantagruel and Gargantua, Lesbia and Lalage, had totally vanished.

"Friend," said the Master of the Ceremonies, advancing to me, "I guess you have no ticket."

"I have not, indeed," I replied, starting. "But what is the charge for admission?"

"'Tis too late to ask that," he returned, grinning. "Clear out, will you? I don't like the looks of you. Clear out, won't you? Say you will, or you'll be kicked out. Vamose, make tracks, say you will."

He was a big, burly, ruffian of a fellow, and as I regarded discretion as the better part of valor, I was not long in reaching the street.

Although I do not reach home till about 9 o'clock, A. M., and have to get what meals, sleep, and exercise I can out of the next twelve hours—for at 9, P. M., I must again be at my post—I was not long in the arms of Morpheus that morning. I merely threw myself upon the bed, and slept for two hours in my clothes. Shortly before noon, I saw Maria de Gloria crossing the road, and, excusing myself to my wife on the score of business with a friend, I hurried out to meet her, and we took the shortest route to the Tombs. Evidently she was invisible to the people in the street—for I met two or three acquaintances, who invited me to take drinks, which they would not have done if they had noticed a lady in my company. I, indeed, offered her my arm—for it is my wont to be very polite to females—but she preferred to walk alone.

We were admitted into the prison without any further difficulty than arose from her being invisible to the keeper. I had asked him for two tickets. "Why, who have you brought with you?" he demanded. "A lady," I responded. "A lady," he echoed, "Where is she?" And then I bethought myself that he could be no lover of books, and that therefore she was unperceived by him. "Oh! it's of no consequence," I said, "I thought I had brought my wife with me, but I now remember that she remained at home." "You are a fortunate fellow," he replied, "to have such a silent wife, that you cannot tell by the length of her tongue whether she is with you or not." He laughed, and gave me the ticket. The janitor at the gate, opened it to let me pass, and Maria de Gloria slipped in. From her haste to get thus admitted, I concluded that, unlike Asmodeus, she could not enter through a keyhole.

When we got into that part of the prison allotted to male prisoners, I looked eagerly around for Asmodeus. He was walking in the lower corridor, and seemed very glad to see us.

"Just observe that fellow," he said, pointing to a man who, with a basket on each arm, was peddling candy and tobacco among the prisoners. For, though smoking is prohibited, chewing is freely allowed. "That rascal has obtained the privilege of selling indulgencies," he proceeded, "and for a stick of candy that may be purchased outside for a red cent, he exacts a half-dime—nearly five hundred per cent. profit; and for a two cent paper of tobacco he will take nothing less than eight cents—seven hundred per cent. profit. That he were presently whipped with rattlesnakes! I should rejoice to see it done."

I followed the peddler round the corridor, and noticed that the poor prisoners peeped wistfully at him, through their gratings. Those who had money tried to bargain with him for a reduction of his charges, but why did they [illegible] walks [illegible] They pro[illegible] or mother had [illegible] perhaps, [illegible] but [illegible] article of clothing to supply them with the money,—and bought the hungry of a chew or a stick of candy so dearly—wife or mother perhaps hungry at home. Justice should be stern, almost Draconian—I admit it; but Justice should be just, and not pamper a rapacious rascal's filthy maw at the expense of the wretches against some of whom, as yet untried, no guilt is proven. But Justice wears her eyes bandaged, and cannot see the iniquity. Ah! I forget that.

I expressed my indignation to Asmodeus.

"It is a bad scene, I confess," he replied; "but you must not fall into hysterics. What respectable merchant does not the same thing? Even your very religious people see no crime in it. Is it not a reproach to the European Quakers that, on the approach of a famine, they buy up the corn, and refuse for it the highest of all precedent prices, knowing that they can secure a higher when hunger has made the people lantern jawed? Have they not refused to sell their corn even when the poor fell dead from starvation before the granaries? And what tradesman in this city would not, in a time of scarcity, advance the prices of his provisions? If we will divest ourselves of prejudice, we shall find that this circumstance of a peddler in the Tombs, selling tobacco and candy at famine prices to the prisoners, is rather honorable than otherwise to human nature. Whip him with rattlesnakes? No, indeed. I would rather present him with a service of plate, that I might mark my sense of his superiority to trifles. A weak man would be touched with the helplessness of his customers, but he has a sound mind in a sound body, and understands the principle of equitable commerce. The only way to benefit the prisoners would be to introduce a strong competition, which would cause a reduction of two or, perhaps, three per cent. Nothing like competition to keep down famine prices. Famine price is the paradise of shopkeeping; and if there is no famine, try and create one. This peddler would be a fool if he were to sell his candy one cent per stick cheaper."

"Oh, Asmodeus!" I cried, "is this your opinion?"

"As the world goes, it is everybody's policy. This pedler skinning these poor wretches, is a fair representative of every tradesman in the City. The ethics of civilization teaches to take advantage when we can. 'Your turkey,' said a purchaser to a seller 'is worth one dollar, and you want ten for it.' 'Do you want the turkey?' demanded the seller. 'Because, if you do, you must take it at my price, *for there isn't another in the market.*' That is the ambition of the merchant, to have the only turkey in the market. As he sits in his cosy pew at church, he can't pray for thinking of it."

"You are much inclined to take the world as you find it, without trying to make it better," said Maria de Gloria to Asmodeus.

"My dear friend," he answered, "it is quite useless. 'If they will not hear *Moses* and the prophets, neither will they be persuaded, though one rose from the dead.' To my certain knowledge—for I have made inquiry—this peddler, a Scotchman by birth, is a communicant of a Presbyterian Church. Seven-Hundred-Per-Cent.-Profit, (taken from the pockets of poor prisoners in a gaol,) receiving the Eucharist on the blessed Sabbath! What a scene for contemplation! and yet, my friend, on every Sabbath, at every church of this city, you may witness one akin to it. What chance is there of making the world better? Savages eat men, but cannibals are uncivilized. Civilize them, and they eat men in another fashion, after the manner of civilized society—that is all the difference."

"This has often been said before," she retorted. "It is the common weapon of the small satirist, whose overflowing gall becomes venom."

"Your anodyne for such recollections of man's nature? For they are painful even to me, who believe them real," said Asmodeus.

"It is to be found in that revelation of his better nature, when a loaf of bread is divided with a sick neighbor. It is the old problem, 'Is man at heart all selfish?' If HELVETIUS said truly, that the best actions of men have their root in selfishness. I yield the question. But the tradesmen that sells his goods at famine prices, taking advantage of your awful necessity, would save your life at the risk of his own, if you were drowning, or it your house were on fire, and you were in danger of perishing in the flames. 'Too bad for blessing, and too good for cursing,' is near the truth; but, if it were a world of angels, what a lubber-land it would be!"

"Yes, indeed," laughed Asmodeus, "I shall shock the pious by declaring that it is the vices of mankind that keep human nature from stagnating; and yet such is the fact."

I grew weary of the altercation, and wished to come to the object of my visit.

"How is it with you?" I said to Asmodeus.

"I am very comfortably lodged, and see a variety of characters here," he replied, carelessly. "This is my apartment," and he took us to a cell, eight feet by six,—the most wretched place I had ever seen. "It is here," he added, "that I am to expiate my offence, before my trial."

"What offence must you expiate?"

"The offence of being suspected. CÆSAR'S wife should be above suspicion; so should every man. It is a crime even to be wrongfully accused. Your life should be such that you cannot be accused. But perhaps, you would like to see some of the interesting prisoners. Those four men that are walking about, are under sentence of death. The ladies who visit the prison always inquire for them, and the Warden exhibits them like curious animals. They are shewing the pedler's tobacco, and are rather downcast. Their offence was only murder—stabbing and throat-cutting. And are we not all condemned to death? You, Bell-ringer, are under penal sentence, and will die when your time comes."

I could have struck him for his flippant mirth.

"I have no false compassion for the villains," he continued. "Their best end were a mad dog's death,—drowning or choking. VICTOR HUGO, pleading for the Abolition of Capital Punishment, asks why, if we doubt the security of iron bars, we venture to keep menageries. Wild beasts, I reply, have not men's adroitness for effecting their escape from confinement; and while iron bars are insecure, we must choke the life out of rogues. Nature is severe,—does not regard the innocent, even,—puts both just and unjust to death, when they disobey her laws,—would as soon crush PAUL as JUDAS."

—— If DRACO were Judge, none of us would escape hanging.

"In the next cell," proceeded Asmodeus, "resides an amiable thief, much given to the reading of the Scriptures,—quite an exemplary man, who, if half be true that he says of himself, ought incontinently to be a Bishop; in the cell beyond him is a young man who came here to fulfil his mother's prophecy. The old lady, he remarks, always said he would be a gaol-bird, and he couldn't let her tell a falsehood. A very complete scoundrel, perhaps, the most accomplished forger in the State."

"Is there a prisoner amongst these whom we may reasonably suppose is innocent of any crime?" asked Maria de Gloria.

"The very fact of being confined in a prison," replied Asmodeus, "is a strong presumptive evidence of bad behavior. As I said before, a man should so conduct himself in the every day business of life that he cannot even be suspected. It may happen that a singular concatenation of circum-

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[illegible] stances [illegible] gainst [illegible] it may [illegible] gaol, as [illegible] it is [illegible] Where hunger presses on your heels, as frequently it does in Europe, one has to steal a loaf of bread or die for want of it; but in America the belly never greases the hinges of the prison gates. The crime committed here is done out of sheer wickedness. Those who would labor for the improvement of men, must write DANTE'S *Ogni Speranza* over the portals of prisons. In prison and beyond redemption, must be their motto. Their philanthropy must begin before the prison is reached, and should not make the gaol the starting-point. After the steed is stolen they would shut the stable door; but wise people would arrest the tempted in their progress, and put a drag on the vehicle, traveling through Life's mountain gorges these downward steeps of crime. Let the gaol be goal, Ask theologians if Hell should be the starting point for Heaven, and their hair would bristle with horror. The gaol *must be* goal, but you must prevent, by means, any of your race from reaching it. Once understand this necessity, and you may safely abolish prisons."

We stood surprised to hear Asmodeus talk thus, but he continued:

"You shall not, at your peril, make any compliance with thieves and murderers. The fable of the man-wolf is no fable. There are some men that must be exterminated by hemp or gunpowder. SOUTHEY believed in human wolves, and himself knew such an one—went a shooting with him, and saw his wolfishness expand into devilishness."

"Oh, Asmodeus," I cried, "for Heaven's sake cease. Beast that you are, have you no compassion for ignorance and want? In this country, as in Europe, poverty goes to the pawnbrokers and cannot pledge its rags. 'Twas its last shift, and the pawnbroker thrusts it out. What shall it then do?"

"Get itself decently buried, if it can," replied Asmodeus; if not, get its noisomeness somehow annihilated." A man has no business to be poor."

At this instant a fresh batch of prisoners were to be released, that they might walk in the corridors, and Asmodeus was ordered back to his cell. So we took our leave of him.

THE CITY HALL BELL-RINGER.

☞ At the meeting of the Association to promote the repeal of the tax on knowledge, Mr. CORDEN was complimentary to America and American newspapers. He said:

The United States were pointed at, and people said, see how low and vulgar and vituperative they are. Now I see these papers, and I see how they talk of their public men. I also see and read the newspapers in this country—more than I wish—and I vouch for it that the newspapers of the United States do not speak in more vulgar or vituperative terms of their public men than certain newspapers do of at least one politician, who shall be nameless. I venture to say that, during the last fortnight, you will find in two high aristocratic papers here—papers that are the very pink of flunkeydom—I mean the *Herald* and the *Standard*—[hear]—more personal abuse of one public man in this country than is to be found cast upon any public man in the United States within the period. [Loud cheers.] ⟵ We seek to give the working classes that which the upper and middle classes, as they are called, enjoy—an interest in the periodical press of the country. (Cheers.) The upper and the middle classes of this country should take warning from what happened in a neighboring country. Have we not seen in France the freedom of the press abolished with a mere stroke of the pen, without any resistance being offered? [Cheers.] Do you think this could have been done in America? The people of the United States would as soon suffer their daily bread to be taken from them as their daily paper. Why was this? Because in America every mechanic and peasant was in the habit of having and reading his daily newspaper; whereas in France the privilege was confined to a small fraction of the community, and I believe that the great mass of the French people would not be able to read the newspapers, even if they could get them. [Hear, hear.]

TELEGRAPHIC WIRES.—In the lines of the electro-magnetic telegraph, recently erected in British India, an improvement has been introduced which, it is suggested, might be advantageously copied in this country. In a line recently established between Calcutta and Kedgeree, instead of a wire, a thick iron rod is used, which is three-eighths of an inch in diameter, and weighs one ton to a mile. The comparative thickness of this rod and the wires of the European and American lines may be conceived from the fact, that the thickest wire in any of the latter routes weighs but 100 pounds to a mile. The India rod is thus twenty times as thick as the heaviest wire used elsewhere.

The advantages of this alteration are alleged to be, that, in consequence of the mass of metal in the iron rod, it allows such a free passage to the electric current as to require no insulation; yet it costs, or is said to cost, no more than the thin wire does; the welding occasions no difficulty; it needs no protection; it is capable of sustaining a greater amount of rusting, without damage, than wire, and is merely laid upon the post without the necessity of any straining or winding apparatus, such as is employed to tighten the wire lines. It is not easily broken or bent; and if thrown down is not injured.

One of the greatest drawbacks to the magnetic telegraph in this country, as the Baltimore *American* says, has been its liability to frequent interruption from storms, by which the frail wire used is broken, or its insulation deranged; these interruptions occurring frequently at the very moment that the services of the line are most needed. Should this new plan have all the advantages that are claimed for it, the adoption of it here should at once become general in the erection of new lines or the renewal of old ones. The National Telegraphic Convention, to be composed of delegates from all the various companies in the United States, using the Morse invention, which has been summoned to meet at the city of Washington on the 5th of next March, "for the purpose of consummating a unity of action in such affairs of the telegraph system as may be deemed material to the common interest," will probably take this, among other subjects, into consideration, and ascertain the real merits of the new mode of construction.

[Louisville Journal.

A MINNESOTA NIGHT.—One is not filled with a perfect sense of the charms of our climate until he witnesses one of the moonlight nights. In winter they are nearly as bright as the day. The hills round about our meridian throw a strong reflection of the moon's light in upon our town, showing its every feature, rendered more charming in the softness of the light. The trees of the forest bespangled with frost, set off the scene like a fairy land. The air is silent as death. The only sound that breaks the silence is that of an occasional hooting owl, perched in the woods of the Sioux side.—*St. Paul Pioneer.*

MR. WEBSTER IN PARIS.

MEETING OF AMERICANS.

SPEECH OF DANIEL D. BARNARD

Being accidentally at this capital at the moment, on a temporary absence from my post at Berlin, I have most readily availed myself of the occasion to be present at this meeting of the Americans in Paris, and to take some humble part, as I have been requested to do, in its proceedings.

The occasion is one of most deep and solemn interest. Since those who are now assembled here have had any opportunity of gathering together for a common purpose, two of the most eminent men of our country, and of the world have fallen. Our country has suffered two great national bereavements; and we her sons, whose enduring affection for her never fails to augment by our temporary separation, are brought together here and now by a common impulse—I might say by a common necessity—to give utterance to those feelings and sentiments of unbounded affection, respect and admiration for the illustrious dead, entertained by us in common with our countrymen at home, and to mingle our regrets and our sorrows with theirs.

It was eminently proper that on the occasion of a meeting, prompted no doubt at the moment by the intelligence of the unexpected fall of Mr. WEBSTER, the opportunity should be embraced, which, owing to the general dispersion of the Americans abroad from this capital, at the time, has not before presented itself, of offering that tribute which no faithful American heart does or could fail to pay, at home or abroad, whenever and wherever the opportunity may occur, so eminently due to the genius, the patriotism, the noble bearing, the high purposes, and the inappreciable services of the great Senator, Orator, and Statesman, HENRY CLAY.

In all that is said of him in the resolutions, and in all that you, Mr. President, and the Chairman of the Committee on resolutions have so eloquently and justly spoken, I heartily concur. And if anybody here would or could add anything to what has been so well said of that great and good man—anything by way of higher estimation or commendation, or anything by way of relieving the burdens of an overcharged heart, full to overflowing of deep respect and of sorrowing affection for HENRY CLAY, Sir, my heart and sense would go along with it all, and respond to it all, as I know the heart of every man in this assembly would respond to it all. Grateful, grateful theme for any American tongue or pen, that of HENRY CLAY! and no American mind or heart can dwell upon it, or contemplate it, without swelling with honest pride, without feeling his patriotism refreshed, and his devotion to his own, his native land, enlarged and invigorated. We know how a whole nation has risen up in presence of his shrouded corse to do him honor; and so do we, my friends, rise up here in this distant land to do him honor. Already his eulogy has been pronounced, already eloquent lips have spoken of his greatness, and breathing and burning words have helped to grave in deeper and more indelible lines on the hearts of his countrymen, his memory and his fame. And these, his memory and his fame, are safe. An admiring and grateful people will not let them die; history cannot let them die.

A more recent event than the death of Mr. CLAY, is the death of Mr. WEBSTER. This has taken us all by surprise. I think there is not one of us that expected DANIEL WEBSTER to die—not yet. But he is dead. On the 24th of October, 1852, all that was mortal of DANIEL WEBSTER was no more. So he said it would be, and so it was.

Sir, I could not undertake to speak in the brief time which this occasion allows us, not certainly with any particularity, or with that nice discrimination which the subject would demand, of both the great men whom we have met to commemorate. I am afraid to speak, and I do not intend to speak much at length, of either one of them, since I know very well, as well as anybody can tell me, how far my poor conceptions and expositions must fall below so mighty a theme. At any rate, I propose to limit the little that I have further to say, chiefly to one of these great men, and that one the last that has been snatched from our country. It was with him that my official relations were maintained; his death, as the most recent, lies most heavily at my heart, as it must naturally do at all our hearts; and it has so happened that peculiar circumstances, in the course of a long acquaintance and friendship, though with very little of what would be called intimacy, have led me, as I think and believe, to a better personal knowledge of the true elements of Mr. WEBSTER's character, than I could claim to have of Mr. CLAY's.

In speaking of Mr. WEBSTER, then, of what he was, and what, when all shall be known, the world with one united voice will pronounce him to have been, I think myself able to proceed on surer grounds than if I were speaking of Mr. CLAY; whom, indeed, I had also long known, but with less opportunity to make him a personal study.

But let me not be misapprehended. I have no purpose here of attempting to enter into any studied analysis of Mr. WEBSTER's character, or of the elements of his greatness. That would be too elaborate for this time and place, even if I were the fit person, in whatever time or place, and with whatever appliances, to execute such a labor, which God knows I am not. All that I have intended to say is, that in the desultory and unstudied remarks that may fall from me in reference to Mr. WEBSTER, I may hope to bear along with me an appreciation of the man so nearly accurate and just as to escape the imputation of doing his name and memory any serious or positive injury.

DANIEL WEBSTER is no more! It is not an insignificant thing when such a life runs out, when such a light is extinguished, when such a radiant orb recedes from the visible firmament over our heads, and becomes lost to sense and sight forever. Who does not feel that a sensible obscurity has settled around the path of every one of us since the star of that guiding intellect has set? Who now shall instruct the American mind; who now shall touch and teach the American heart in those great political emergencies which are sure to arise hereafter in our beloved country, as they have heretofore arisen? When we shall feel that the way is dark before us, when there shall be distress in the nation with perplexities, when the voice of party and the small wisdom of its counsels shall be felt to be an illusion and a mockery, on what living name now shall the patriot mind of the country call for light and for guidance? CALHOUN is dead. CLAY is dead. And now WEBSTER is dead also. WASHINGTON and HAMILTON were dead long before. It is a time to mourn, and to sit in sackcloth. The bride has lost her husband; the children are fatherless!

It is nearly forty years since Mr. WEBSTER entered on political and public life. From the first he was conspicuous, and he was very soon eminent. In all that period of forty years he has been before the country, and has belonged to the country. So mature was he at his entrance on public life, that MARSHALL, the great jurist—greater than MYERAS—who heard his first speech in Congress, in 1813, laid it up in his mind, as he afterwards declared, that Mr. WEBSTER would become one of the very first—perhaps *the* very first—of American statesmen. It was in his first Congressional term that the accomplished LOWNDES said of him—"The North has not his equal, nor the South his superior." And within that period of forty years, what labors has he not accomplished! What floods of light, what effulgence like the day, has he not poured on all sorts of dark and difficult subjects of public interest? What words, what volumes of immortal wisdom have not fallen from his lips and his pen?

It was no matter in what department of life, of for or before what tribunal or audience, he wrote or spoke, it was always DANIEL WEBSTER who wrote and spoke—always the same mighty and master spirit which, from the unclouded heights of a sublime contemplation, calmly surveyed his subject, and made it the occasion for the vindication of some great doctrine or necessary truth, for the utterance of some beautiful sentiment fit to live in all memories, or for the inculcation of some lesson of practical wisdom in human affairs. It was the same to him whether he was at the bar, or in the Senate, or before a popular assembly, or discoursing to a learned association, or writing State papers, or maintaining a diplomatic correspondence. All the while, and everywhere, it was DANIEL WEBSTER who thought, and wrote, and spoke, and acted; it was the same overshadowing, magnificent, intellectual power that appeared. He was, as has been said, a great lawyer, a great orator, and a great statesman. Who, I should like to know, is to my age or in any country, has been his superior in either character? But DANIEL WEBSTER was one and indivisible; he was a unit. He was a great lawyer because it was DANIEL WEBSTER who argued; he was a great orator, because it was DANIEL WEBSTER who spoke; he was a great statesman, because it was DANIEL WEBSTER who thought and gave counsel for his country. In exactly the same manner, if circumstances had so required or so shaped his action, he would have been a great commander, a great historian, or a great poet. He had a great intellect and a great heart, and he was a great man, who could not choose but carry his greatness along with him wherever his path led or his footsteps fell.

Six large volumes have been published of the arguments, speeches, discourses, and writings of Mr. WEBSTER, extending in the whole to upwards of three thousand three hundred large octavo pages. And in what other six volumes of printed matter, emanating from one mind, will you find such treasures of wisdom, so much potent and irresistible argument, so much chaste and forcible illustration, so much of the transparent light of a godlike intellect, so much profound and noble teaching, so much practical philosophy, so many great swelling thoughts, so many exquisite conceptions, such delicious composition, such love of country, love of family and friends, love of mankind, love of truth, and love of God, such energy and such gentleness, such dignity, such majesty, and such simplicity! Everywhere, everywhere, in these volumes, the same characteristics meet you. It would not be difficult to select from these volumes, and from any one department of effort, a single production of his mighty genius, which, itself preserved, and every other emanation of his giant mind lost and absolutely forgotten, would give to a remote and enlightened posterity a fair impression and an admiring appreciation of the intellectual supremacy and moral greatness of the man. Take, for example, his argument in the Dartmouth College case, before the Supreme Court at Washington; or take his oration at Plymouth; or take his speech for the Greeks in the House of Representatives, or that in reply to the accomplished and gallant HAYNE in the Senate; or take his eulogy on ADAMS and JEFFERSON in Faneuil Hall; or take his popular speech delivered at Saratoga; or take his letter to Lord ASHBURTON on impressment, or his letter to the Chevalier HULSEMANN—all the world knows on what. Sir, there is not any one of these emanations of his genius that is not redolent all over of DANIEL WEBSTER; and there are few men of ambition and mark in our own country, or any where else, who might not well think their chances of immortal fame materially increased to have been the author of even any one of the productions I have named.

In regard to the marked supremacy of Mr. WEBSTER's intellect, I must be allowed to say that I indulge for myself no apprehension of overstating the simple truth of the case. In this respect, I am content to refer myself to the verdict which, sooner or later, not our own country only, but the world and posterity, will make up on the subject. I am not anxious to compare him with others; for I think, with very rare exceptions in the history of our race, he was an incomparable man. If there are those—none such will be found in our country—who think they can exalt other men, or lessen his awful proportions, by instituting such comparisons, why let them try; and see where the judgment of the world would land them.

If I were to compare him with others, I should take the great historical names of the world most renowned for their intellectual achievements, and I should set him alongside of them, and I should not fear to find that their great shades would shrink from the association, or frown at his august presence. I think the great Father of History would say: Sir, I should have been proud to have been the author of your discourse before the Historical Society of New-York. I think the great Athenian orator and the great Roman orator would both say: Sir, if you would have failed in the attempt to make some of our speeches, we should certainly have failed in the attempt to make some of yours. I think EDMUND BURKE would say: Sir, if my style of composition was more gorgeous and grand than yours, yours is superior to mine in force, in severe beauty, and in simple majesty. I think SHAKSPERE would say: DANIEL WEBSTER, thou art my brother; if I have written more gems in poetry than anybody else, you have written and spoken more gems in prose. I think Dr. JOHNSON would say: Sir, until your day I was the greatest talker the world ever saw. When your BOSWELL, if you had one, shall publish, the world must judge between us.

The conversational powers of Mr. WEBSTER were not the least remarkable of his talents. If he would talk, nobody that I have ever saw in his company, in his social hours, had any desire to talk himself, or to listen to anybody else. If he wished it, or would occupy it, he was sure of a clear field. It will be a great and irreparable loss to the world if his conversations have not been, or shall not be, gathered up and preserved. There his great heart shone as well as his great mind. His thoughts were as innocent and pure as those of an unconscious girl; tender of all reputations, full of benevolence and universal good will; grave or gay, colored with an exquisite humor or a melting pathos, as the case or the occasion requ ed; always instructive, often sublimely eloquent, and often, too, as beautiful as the thoughts of an angel.

I have no time to speak of Mr. WEBSTER's services to his country, and to the great cause of political liberty in the world. His devotion to his country, and to his whole country, was hearty and entire. His statesmanship was of the practical kind. He knew exactly where to begin and what to do to serve his country. The Constitution of the United States was brought into existence before his time, but by his word and his spirit he baptized it to a new life. His own spirit was thoroughly imbued with the spirit of the period when the Constitution was formed; and how safe a counsellor he was to his countrymen is shown in his appreciation of the characters of those noble and wonderful men who were the chief actors in the drama of that day.

Of WASHINGTON, speaking on the occasion of the celebration of his Centennial Birth-Day, he said:

"We are met to testify our regard for him whose name is intimately blended with whatever belongs most essentially to the prosperity, the liberty, the free institutions, and the renown of our country. That name was of power to rally a nation in the hour of thick-thronging public disasters and calamities. That name shone, amid the storm of war, a beacon-light to cheer and guide the country's friends; it flamed, too, like a meteor, to repel her foes. That name, in the days of peace, was a loadstone, attracting to itself a whole people's confidence, a whole people's love, and the whole world's respect. That name, descending with all time, spreading over the whole earth, and uttered in all languages belonging to the tribes and races of men, will forever be pronounced with affectionate gratitude by every one in whose breast there shall arise an aspiration for human rights and human liberty."

And how he spoke of ALEXANDER HAMILTON on another occasion; how justly, and with what impressive force and beauty:

"He (HAMILTON) was made Secretary of the Treasury; and how he fulfilled the duties of such a place, at such a time, the whole country perceived with delight, and the whole world saw with admiration. He smote the rock of the national resources, and abundant streams of revenue gushed forth. He touched the dead corpse of the public credit, and it sprung upon its feet. The fabled birth of Minerva from the brain of Jove was hardly more sudden or more perfect than the financial system of the United States, as it burst forth from the conceptions of ALEXANDER HAMILTON."

In all that Mr. WEBSTER said to his cotemporaries about the men and the doings of a past age, he had a purpose. It was a part of his system of practical statesmanship. He knew exactly what principles and what sentiments were most essential to be kept in the recollections and hearts of his countrymen. He knew how only the Union could be preserved, and how only the country could be preserved and made to stand as the great exemplar of constitutional and representative government and of popular liberty. If any man could propose to himself a higher or broader object of practical statesmanship than this, I do not know, for my part, how he would set about it.

And what public or political interest is there in the United States, of great importance, with which the name of Mr. WEBSTER is not to-day associated? It is allied to the Constitution so as no other modern name is allied to it. It is allied to the education of the country; it is allied to the religion of the country; it is allied to the legislation of the country; it is allied to the jurisprudence of the country; it is allied to the agriculture, the commerce, and the industry of the country. It is associated with nearly all leading events in its modern history, and with nearly all its celebrated and hallowed spots. His name is pronounced with veneration and gratitude by his own countrymen from the rock of Plymouth on the Atlantic to the mouth of the Columbia on the Pacific Ocean, and it is uttered with respect in every civilized country on the globe. The name of DANIEL WEBSTER will be a word of honor and a household word in all civilized lands.

It will be known one day, as it is already well known to his familiar friends, what a great heart Mr. WEBSTER had, as well as what a great intellect. Together, they made up the man. He would have been a monster otherwise. As it was, the proportions of his character were just and harmonious. His was a loving nature, gentle, sympathizing, and tender as his mother. How he could fold a friend in grief or distress to his heart, and weep with him, and weep over him, everybody does not know, but some do. The story of his heart is well told in the attachment to him of such humble friends as SETH PETERSON, the "sometimes farmer, sometimes fisherman;" and TAYLOR, the manager of his farm in New-Hampshire, a tall, strong, tough old New-Englander, looking as if made to mock at grief, yet bowed to the earth at his master's death, and with streaming eyes crying out, "I have lost the best of gentlemen. Twenty years I have served him, and know nothing but kindness, and never a harsh word, in all that time."

Everybody knows the humbleness of Mr. WEBSTER's origin, the obscurity and poverty, though perfect respectability, of his family. How fervent and steady was his attachment to that family, and to the home of his birth and childhood, and to all its associations! Never was there a more beautiful or touching example of filial piety, or of fraternal love. It was in one of his great popular speeches that I heard his own modest and affecting allusion to the humble home of his infancy. He said:

"Gentlemen, it did not happen to me to be born in a log cabin, but my elder brothers and sisters were born in a log cabin, raised amid the snow drifts of New-Hampshire, at a period so early that, when the smoke first rose from its rude chimney, and curled over the frozen hills, there was no similar evidence of a white man's habitation between it and the settlements on the rivers of Canada. Its remains still exist. I make to it an annual visit. I carry my children to it, to teach them the hardships endured by the generations which have gone before them. I love to dwell on the tender recollections, the kindred ties, the early affections, and the touching narratives and incidents which mingle with all I know of this primitive family abode. I weep to think that none of those who inhabited it are now among the living; and if ever I am ashamed of it, or if I ever fail in affectionate veneration for him who reared it, and defended it against savage violence and destruction, cherished all the domestic virtues beneath its roof, and, through the fire and blood of a seven years' revolutionary war shrunk from no danger, no toil, no sacrifice to serve his country, and to raise his children to a condition better than his own, may my name, and the name of my posterity, be blotted forever from the memory of mankind."

The aspect of Mr. WEBSTER was at times sufficiently stern and lowering. Clouds and darkness sometimes rested on his mountain brow. But what a smile he had! It was absolutely enchanting; it was ravishing. It was a beam of gentle and mellow sunlight spread over his majestic countenance, and making that countenance a sort of transparency of the most benevolent and benignant of souls.

There wanted nothing to give the most satisfactory completeness to the character and career of Mr. WEBSTER, but the closing scene of his life, just as it occurred. The last act in the drama wound it up most fittingly and beautifully. It was an appropriate and fitting thing that he should die exactly in that manner—in a manner to impress and instruct mankind in his death, as he had impressed and instructed them in his life. He died in office, neglecting to the last no public care or trust; but yet he died at his own loved rural home, surrounded by his family and a few cherished friends, and by the humble and deeply-attached dependants of his farm and household. What a scene was his impressive and solemn leave-taking of all these, one by one! The humblest was not forgotten or neglected. And with what calm dignity and child-like religious trust did he wait and watch the approach of death. "Thy rod, thy rod," he ejaculated, "Thy staff, thy staff." Death did not surprise him. He had not waited to that day and hour to know what there was in religion, or to know how a Christian ought to die. He had studied Christianity with all the vast powers of his unequalled mind, and his convictions were stronger than life, and stronger than death. And as if to put him and his faith, and Christianity itself, at once to the strongest test, he was appointed to approach death with his great faculties all complete and unclouded. He had many triumphs in his lifetime, but none like the triumph of his death.

Mr. WEBSTER was an American production. Let us thank God for that. He was born on American soil, trained in American schools, and developed under American institutions. Born with such original faculties as he possessed, he would have been, in one way or another, a very marked man anywhere; but I do not think that he would have been developed to the mighty proportions he attained under the political system of any other country on the earth. He would have been a great public character in England; but neither as a lawyer or a statesman would he have been called upon to grapple with such mighty subjects as employed his powers in the United States. He would have lacked there the opportunities and occasions of greatness which attended him in our country. The world has produced only one WASHINGTON. The age has produced only one WEBSTER. And the glory of these names belongs to our country, and will belong to it forever. Fear not, my countrymen, these are names to grow brighter and stronger with every revolving year and every passing age. And now and hereafter, and more emphatically hereafter than now, wherever, on the face of the whole earth, the wandering footsteps of an American citizen shall lead him, there shall the republican pilgrim find consideration and respect as the countryman of WASHINGTON and of WEBSTER.

Norwegian Leprosy.

From the Evangelical Catholic.

BERGEN, Norway, Sept. 20, 1852.

MY DEAR DR. WAINWRIGHT: It will probably surprise you to learn that the Oriental leprosy, as described by MOSES and healed by our Saviour, exists at this moment in Norway. It is not an hour since I have seen over a hundred cases of this frightful and loathsome disease, which is here exactly the same that you found at Nablous and elsewhere in Palestine, and described in your "Pathways and Abiding Places of our Lord." This disease formerly existed in England and France, whence it was finally extirpated by the most severe and tyrannical regulations, such as can never be enforced in our day and country. Every person, without exception, that was afflicted with leprosy, was brought into a public "leprosy house," and, as the disease is not contagious but hereditary, it was thus almost, if not entirely, rooted out of those countries. It was originally brought into France by pilgrims, who had intermarried in Palestine; and in the ninth century it was carried into Norway, after the excursions of the Northmen into Normandy; for these countries seem to have been more closely connected in ancient times than in our own.

That the disease has been imported is evident, from the fact that it chiefly exists upon the Western coast, bordering upon the North Sea, and extends along the whole line of it, from the Naze to the North Cape. After more than eight centuries, however, it has begun to penetrate inland, by the deep fords and gulfs which sometimes indent the Western coast of Norway, for a distance of between one and two hundred miles. It is now sometimes found far in the interior, but never in the Eastern part of the country, nor in Sweden. Iceland was entirely depopulated by the plague, and recolonized from Norway, and there the disease exists.

The Government have at length taken the matter in hand, and in addition to a "*leprosy house*," which has existed for five hundred years, and now contains one hundred and thirty-five patients, they have recently built a hospital, *the first that the world ever knew* for the *cure* of leprosy. It has been only three years in operation, under the management of Dr. DANIELLSSEN; and this gentleman believes that he has succeeded in curing eight lepers, the first that have ever been cured by medical means. He has analyzed the blood of the deceased persons and finds it to contain too much albumen, and febrile matter, and of course directs his efforts to the removal of the excess. He has published a scientific work, with plates, in the French and Danish languages. The institution is well provided with fresh and sea water, and vapor baths.

I have to-day seen a number of his patients whom he considers nearly cured, and those who have been sent home are going on well. He estimates the whole number in Norway at three thousand, and says it is increasing, and would have been much larger but for the character of the country. I have just traveled across Norway, and it is one great mountain or rock, with fruitful crevices rather than valleys, not *one hundreth* part of the whole surface being under cultivation; it is by far the most thinly inhabited country I ever visited. The people dwell so far apart that the disease has spread itself but slowly. Yet the increase has aroused the Storthing, or Norwegian Congress, to grant 35,000 species ($37,000) towards building a third hospital in Bergen. This is a very large sum for a country like Norway, and the results of Dr. DANIELLSSEN's experiments are looked for with the greatest anxiety, as the disease is considered a great national calamity.

But the point to which I wish to call attention is this: In some places on the Western coast of Norway the number of lepers among the people is nearly one in fifty, and it is precisely from the Western coast *that the increasing emigration to America takes place.* Dr. DANIELLSSEN says he is certain that the disease will show itself among these emigrants; for he knows leprous individuals who have gone to the United States, and one in particular, quite recently, whom he endeavored in vain to dissuade, and in whom the disease was only beginning to appear. Now, though it is never contagious, it is always, and without fail, hereditary, and if there is the least spot in either of the parents, it is absolutely certain to appear in the descendants, though, like other hereditary diseases, it often passes over one generation. Owing to our larger and increasing population, it may become a prevalent disease in our Western States. But as yet it is comparatively in our own power; for most of the Norwegians are settled together, and almost every case might now be found.

For the future, I would propose some remedy of the following nature: Many vessels with emigrants now sail annually from Norway to the United States. They land chiefly in New-York. Let the City or the State enact a law, and make it known in Norway, appointing a physician to inquire if the disease exists among the emigrants who arrive, and if any such be found, let them have their choice between being transferred to a hospital or returned to their own country. The remedy may act harshly in some individual cases, but it is by no means more tyrannical than the Quarantine laws that already exist. It will tend to secure future generations against one of the most fearful calamities that can become permanent among a people.

Could you have seen, as indeed you did in the East, the poor creatures, some afflicted with that type of the disease which covers the face, and even the eyelids, with red tubercles, and, by the growth of the same within the throat, destroys the speech, reduces it to a husky and hoarse effort, while the poor leper in a few years descends to the tomb; or could you behold the limbs by degrees dropping from the body, and while they remain so destitute of feeling that the poor sufferers frequently burn themselves with deep scars before they are even aware of the heat, you would not wonder that I should wish to arouse such attention, before it be too late, as may secure posterity against this loathsome affliction.

Ever most affectionately yours,
JAMES C. RICHMOND.

Introduction to Uncle Tom's Cabin.

BY THE EARL OF CARLISLE.

From the English Edition.

I have been requested to write a few lines of preface for a reprint of that very remarkable book, "Uncle Tom's Cabin." However flattered I might have felt by such a proposal, under any circumstances, I should probably have declined to comply with it, if it had referred to any other book, or any other subject.

For first, with regard to the book.

Its merits, in point of composition, and its avowed character of a work of fiction, though founded upon an actual state of society, and phases of contemporary events and characters, are sufficiently patent to every class of its nearly unparalleled amount of readers. In this particular, alone, its appearance has made a kind of epoch in the literary, as well as, I trust, in the moral history of the time. The mention of the bare reading would, indeed, afford a most inadequate measure of the extraordinary impression which it has made upon the public mind and sympathy. Few are the societies in which it has not, for some time past, formed the staple topic of conversation; and I have had the opportunity of knowing, in startling contrast, of the violent outburst of tears which it has excited in some of the loftiest regions of our social life, and in the obscure cottages of hard-working and unpolished laborers and miners.

It would be easy, if it were not wholly superfluous, to dilate on the qualities which have produced such a concurrence, and such an intensity of interest and admiration,—the gay humor, the tender pathos, the skill, so various, so delicate, so masterly, displayed in the delineations of character,—recalling to their readers their foremost favorites, but surely without any degree of servile imitation. In Aunt Chloe, and much of the interior economy of the Shelby household, and especially in the bright, blue-eyed Eva, have we not repeated glimpses of Mr. CHARLES DICKENS? In the tea table dialogue of the Ohio Senator and his wife, and in the self portraying complaints of Mrs. St. Clare, are we not vividly reminded of our admirable Miss ACTON? I think Topsy may challenge the honors of entire originality. But behind and above all these playful graces, or brilliant gifts of the author, like her own Niagara's main torrent behind its silver spray, its emerald crest, its saffron rainbow, rushes and thunders on her mighty moral, the stream of overwhelming, irresistible, eternal truth.

Neither will I be tempted to pause upon a point which I made the subject of respectful remonstrance in a letter which I addressed to the writer in thanking her for the copy of her work she had been good enough to send to me. I refer to what appeared to me a singular want of knowledge, and, therefore, a failure of justice, in speaking of the general condition of our poor in England. To us, who KNOW what the real state of the facts of the case are, this is of comparatively little importance; and as there is much undoubtedly for us to mend, it may not be amiss that we should have matters shown to us under a still darker shadow than legitimately attends them. It is of importance, however, that the proprietors of slaves should not be encouraged to lay the unction to their souls, that the common run of mechanics and laborers of England are on a level of suffering and degradation with the slaves on a rice swamp in Carolina, or a sugar crop time in Louisiana.

This line of argument has been most cogently taken up by a very accomplished friend of mine, Mr. HELPS, in a paper which has appeared in "Frazer's Magazine," and I have reason to know that Mrs. BEECHER STOWE has expressed herself on the subject with the fairness and candor which might be expected from her. I am convinced that the motive which principally guided her, was a wish not to leave out of sight any ground upon which the advocates of slavery might fairly, or even plausibly rest; and she states that her own point of view was materially influenced, I must say very naturally, by the representations contained in some of the most popular current literature and oratory of our own country.

As was to be expected, the shout of praise and chorus of approbation with which this work has been received among us, general and loud as they have been, and are, have still not been perfectly unanimous. While noble justice has been rendered to it by some of the most enlightened organs of public opinion in the country, I cannot dissemble my regret that in the most powerful of all, a notice of it has appeared, instinct, as I must say it appeared to me, with all the susceptibility, the sourness, and the jealousy of the slave-holding and slavery-fostering system itself. My chief consolation is, that it did not appear in the same portion of the paper, and therefore, I am willing to flatter myself, could not have been indited by the same pens as those articles, which, more especially within a recent period, and upon topics connected with the politics of Europe, while they have been models of English composition, have breathed the most generous spirit of English freedom.

The only mode in which detraction ventures to approach Uncle Tom, is to set out with admitting the merits of its style and composition, and then to charge it with general exaggeration. I fear, undoubtedly it is but too true, that human nature will not, under any of its modifications, present us with many types of Uncle Tom; nor I hope, on the other hand, with many of Mr. Legree. But take this human nature, such as we observe it in the world immediately around ourselves, such as we feel it within our bosoms, put it in contact with the recognized codes and published laws of slave-holding States, impregnate it with the habits and maxims of the surrounding society, transfer it, apart from check and observation, to the remote plantation and obscure barracoon, and without resorting to the works of fiction or dreams of the imagination, work out for yourself the inevitable result.

Let me adduce, as among the most cursory and incidental, and apparently trivial of the many illustrations which constantly presented themselves, one which struck upon my ear at the table of an American sailing packet. The captain on the whole, was not an unfavorable specimen of his country, and his profession; he happened one day to be giving to the company some details of his early life. He had been born in one of the Carolinas, and at rather an early age had been sent to school in England; "and a very disagreeable change I thought it," he went on to say, "after coming from home were I could order the slaves to be flogged whenever I chose." This seemed not to excite the slightest observation among my fellow-passengers at the time.

It is true, that when I remarked upon it a little while afterwards, to a Southern gentlemen, whose frequent European intercourse and gentle nature must have made him sufficiently aware of the effect it was likely to produce upon me, he assured me that I must not consider it as an ordinary specimen; but I want to know, if you bring together wayward children, and weak parents, and irresponsible power, how can it help being an ordinary specimen? And thus I feel that, for illustrating the system of slavery, I have no need to resort to instances of murder, mutilation, lust and incest, but place before you a child in the nursery, with his parents out of doors and an obsequious attendant at his back.

Having said thus much about the book, I feel that I have nearly anticipated all that I have to say on the collateral questions which its subject is, slavery, and it surely constitutes the most difficult and solemn problem that now engages the attention of mankind. I have no wish to dissemble or gloss over my entire and ardent sympathy with its victims and its opponents. The Anti Slavery party in the United States may possibly have made mistakes and miscalculations which I have no means of correctly appreciating; but, with all due allowance for error, infirmity and the intolerance which is apt to entwine itself even with the noblest of efforts and the holiest of causes, my calm belief is that they are fighting a battle unparalleled either in ancient or modern heroism.

Of modern heroism I certainly would not speak lightly in addressing either the country of Washington or of Wellington. Let them be rightfully hailed by the respective populations as the Fathers of their Country. But glorious as may have been their exploits in the field, and scarcely less glorious their undeviating deference to the laws and constitutions of the countries they have adorned and saved. I feel almost inclined to question whether, in the estimate of all-ruling and all-powerful Providence, any course which even they had ever adopted can outshine in true Christian chivalry the efforts of those who, let the laws of the land be for the moment what it may, make it the business of their lives to harbor the fugitive slave from his pursuers, to keep watch over the sanctity of his asylum, and to transfer him from his broken chain to a share of freedom.

Having thus expressed in no faltering accents my sympathy with the enemies of slavery on its own soil, I do not wish to quit the topic without a word of counsel to my own countrymen, to observe entire justice and discretion towards its friends and abettors. We must never forget that we originally introduced the pestilent system into our colonies, and that we did much to fasten and rivet it upon them when they were indifferent or reluctant. At the same time, it is to be noted, that the onward course of the present century, which has witnessed, in England, the successive abolition of the slave trade and of slavery, and in the United States the enactment of the Fugitive Slave law, is daily tending to diminish the appositeness of this plea of complicity. However, again, we must bear in mind that the difficulties with which even we had to contend in achieving this great consummation, and which cost us years of arduous struggle and repeated disappointment, are infinitely multiplied in a country where slavery is not relegated, as it was with us to distant Colonies and separate Islands, but is spread over immense portions of their Continent, thronges in their markets, jostles in their streets, nestles in their homes, and festers in the very sanctuary of their constitution; so that even the very heartiest detester of slavery among us must feel, that even if he could be invested for a moment with absolute power, he would be utterly at a loss to know what he could in wisdom recommend, or what assured remedy he could prescribe for this pervading and dominating evil.

And above all, even supposing that we had the *right* to reproach, or the sagacity to advise, we should be most careful, on the score of policy, that the manner and tone of our partnership, to use the word in its best sense, does not damage the cause we have most at heart, and actually injure the afflicted race for whom I know there are those among us who would willingly lay down their lives. To gag the free and full expression of opinion in this country upon any exhibition of tyranny and unrighteousness, most assuredly I never will consent, in the face either of Europe an despots or American slave-holders; but we may be quite certain that we could not confer more material assistance upon the friends and patrons of American slavery, than by arraying on their side any feelings of insulted nationality. I have seen the most devoted Abolitionists suddenly fire up, if they thought their country was exposed to undeserved censure or inapplicable contumely.

The Anti-Slavery party in the United States are entitled to the most fervid expression of our sympathy and admiration; the personal intervention of foreigners in their enterprize would, I am persuaded, only clog their efforts, and nullify any which, as a nation, we may ever have a fair and legitimate opportunity to use. Let the only weapon of warfare in this high quarrel be the concurring conscience of mankind; let the only shout of triumph over its adjustment be the hallelujahs of the heavens.

Nevertheless, while I am anxious to prescribe even to the warmth of sympathy and the ardor of humanity, their due bounds and restraints, I think it most desirable, not only that the conscience of the American people should be roused to its inmost depths, but that they should read in the increased stir and sensation which the question excites through all the family of man, the certain indications that it can never sleep, but that it must work and mine its way, till, in one mode or another, its ultimate consummation be accomplished. It is for them to examine the ground, to lay the foundation, to smooth the approaches; happy for them it will be if they may rear the noble edifice of a race's freedom in tranquility and composure, and not amidst scenes of confusion, violence, and bloodshed, such as the gaze of Liberty herself would shrink to encounter. Let them only drink in deep enough the thorough conviction that things cannot go on forever as they are going on now.

Within even the short interval which has elapsed since my own visit to the Union, ten years ago, and from even this distance, it appears to me that I can track the footsteps of no slow progress in the career of this great cause. Such seems to me the formal proposal of a candidate by the Anti-Slavery party for the next election to the supreme office of President of the United States. Such seems to me the appointment conferred last year by the eminently commercial, eminently American State of Massachusetts, to the office of its Senator in Congress, upon my much valued friend, Mr. CHARLES SUMNER. In our past hours of friendly intercourse, in our frequent walks by the sparkling estuary of Boston, or upon the sunny brow of Bunker's Hill, how little did I, how little did he, I feel well assured, dream of such an opening upon his quiet and unostentatious career! and now, while I have been writing these lines, I have received the speech he has lately delivered in Congress on the bearings of the Fugitive Slave law, which, by the closeness of its logic, and the masculine vigor of its eloquence, proves to me how all the perfections of his mind have grown up to, and been dilated with the inspiration of the cause which he has now made his own. Indeed, when I rise from reading such a speech as his, or such a book as this, to which I have now ventured to prefix this hurried prelude, I feel constrained at once to temper and to dignify my own sentiments by clothing them with appropriate accents borrowed from our own drama:

"Reward them for the noble deed, just Heavens!
For this one action, guard them and distinguish them
With signal mercies, and with great deliverance:
Guard them from wrong, adversity and shame.
The poor, forsaken ones!
Shall they be left a prey to savage power?
Can they lift up their harmless hands in vain,
Or cry to Heaven for help, and not be heard?
Go on, pursue! assert the sacred cause:
Stand forth, ye proxies of all ruling Providence,
And save the friendless captives from oppression,
And warring angels combat on your side."

CASTLE HOWARD, Oct. 9th, 1852. CARLISLE.

OPPRESSION OF THE POOR.—A worthy young woman, who earns her living by hard work, visited one of our Savings Banks on Thursday, to deposit the small accumulations of a few months service. Having with her, as she entered, an umbrella, she was directed by some one connected with the Bank to leave it outside the door, as they could not allow the floor to be wetted with its dripping. She did so, and when she went for it, after making her deposit, it was not to be found, some one having stolen it. It was a valuable silk umbrella, which had been presented to her as a reward of her industry and good conduct. To purchase such another would require the interest of several years on the small sum which the poor girl deposited. An institution established for the benefit of the poor should not enforce regulations which are certain to cause those to be robbed whose interests it was intended to subserve.—*Journal of Com.*

HOW TO KEEP POOR.—Buy two glasses of ale every day, at five cents each, amounting in one year to $36 50; smoke three cigars, one after each meal, counting up in the course of the year to $54 75; keep a big dog, which will consume in a year at least $15 worth of provision, and a cat $5 more. Altogether this amounts to the snug little sum of $110 25—sufficient to buy six barrels of flour, one hundred bushels of coal, one barrel of sugar, one sack of coffee, a good coat, a respectable dress, besides a frock for the baby, and a half a dozen pairs of shoes—more or less. Just think of it!

☞ An author of a love story, in describing his heroine, says: "Innocence dwells in the rich clusters of her dark hair." A waggish editor suggests that a fine tooth comb would bring it out.

The Ailantus, or "Tree of Heaven."

The middle of the present century will, some years ago, be known as the era when the Ailantus made its New-York City appearance. It was then that, in consequence of the increased wealth, refinement, and other good out-fanaticisms of the age, were seen from the sidewalks in the "up-town" districts, in the most unexpected manner. No backwoodsman was ever more astonished than were those New-Yorkers. Those trees had been carefully planted, pulled, and watched through their tender growth, until they had matured at ample, elegant, shady tree-hood. They had converted the arid pavements into refreshing and pleasant avenues, and their wide-spread leaves had thrown cooling shadows on the walls and windows and porches of those New-Yorkers' dwellings, rendering a Summer life in town far less excruciating than it had been. Rents were raised in consequence of the increased comfort, and the fashionable, suburban six miles square trees imparted; and often was it said, "What a *paradise* we have here now with these magnificent trees!" But, alas! human admiration and human friendship are sadly fickle. These trees offended—offended *grievously*—and that, too, in the very prime of their beauty and usefulness, when all eyes were upon them, and their praises, like the sodies, upon every lip. It is all at once discovered that they harbor insects. A lady has been startled with a caterpillar in her drawing-room; another lady has been very much annoyed with similar visitors; and a third has been persecuted daily with perfect showers and swarms of insects of various kinds, blown into the open windows upon her elegant furniture. The newspapers take up the subject, and the insect story is told, and told, until it becomes so aggravated that one's flesh crawls to read it, and the whole race of trees that occupied the sidewalks are unanimously pronounced a nuisance. The shade and beauty which they imparted, were all forgotten in the general, and we might almost say foolish, outcry about *insects*. So go people to extremes.

Just at that period, the *Ailantus* was grouping into notice. It was represented as being from China, of exceedingly rapid growth, with smooth, erect trunk, and long, feathered foliage; indeed every way so noble as to be styled "The Tree of Heaven." Its great recommendation, however, just at that time, was its complete exemption from insects of any and every kind. Well, the Ailantus, as every body knows, is not a slow grower, and it was not long until it had reached the top of Jacob's ladder. Every one who inquired about street trees, was told of "the magnificent Ailantus," "it out-grows everything, making eight or ten feet in a year; its leaves are four or five feet long, and it has noble spreading branches; but, above all, no insect will come near it." "Good! that is just the tree for streets," and so one street after another, old streets and new ones, were planted with Ailantus, until "up-town" had become completely oriental

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, DEC. 27, 1852.

News of the Morning.

The Canada's European mails reached us last evening by express, in six hours from Boston. The previous telegraphic summary from Halifax gave the leading features of the news. We add this morning a number of interesting extracts, editorial and otherwise, from the London journals, together with the London and Liverpool market circulars. It will be seen from the latter that a sudden falling off in the speculation in Grain and Flour had taken place at the very close of the week of the sailing of this steamer....By way of Halifax, we have later accounts from Newfoundland, but they are not of special interest.

From Boston, we learn that the steamer *Massachusetts* was slightly damaged by getting foul of a schooner, as she was entering the Stonington (Conn.) harbor, on Saturday morning....The passenger train from Cumberland to Baltimore ran off the track, Christmas afternoon, damaging the cars somewhat, but killing none of the passengers....SINGLETON MERCER was shot in the head, in an oyster cellar, at Philadelphia....At Norwich, Conn., Capt. JAMES GARDINER, of the sloop *Frederick Brown*, while duck-shooting, was killed instantly by the accidental discharge of his gun....A fire broke out yesterday morning, in a morocco-factory, on Broadway, Albany, which was nearly destroyed. The business of Mr. WILLIAMSON, the occupant, more than covers his loss. The river was clear of ice there last night.

The New-Orleans mails, as late as due, were received last night at Baltimore, bringing no news worth telegraphing....We copy from the New-Orleans Picayune the particulars of the late earthquake in Cuba.

Mr. CLAYTON, who was so severely burned on Friday night by the explosion of gas which had escaped from the main in Broome-street, is doing as well as could reasonably be expected under the circumstances. The servant girl, who was burned at the same time, is in a critical state, but she may yet recover....Another railroad accident happened on the Hudson River Railroad on Saturday night, by which a fireman lost his life. The train ran on a rock, which had fallen upon the track in the tunnel, about two miles above Rhinebeck. The cars were thrown off the track, but no one except the fireman was injured....The Grand Jury have indicted five of the rowdies who, a few weeks ago, broke into the General Committee room at Tammany Hall, and assaulted the members of the Committee, injuring Mr. SCHELL, the Chairman of the Committee, severely. Rev. SAMUEL OSGOOD preached a sermon last evening at the Church of the Messiah, on the History of the Jewish race.

Prussia.

When two years ago, in December, the whole people of Prussia rose to arms, with the unanimous shout *Für König und Vaterland*—"For King and Fatherland!"—there was an opportunity before FREDERICK WILLIAM, such as few men are favored with by Fortune. All the liberal and enthusiastic spirits of Germany were behind him. A cause worthy to flesh his sword was at stake—the rights of a petty, but gallant Province, who would let her fields be trampled into a desert by Austrian armies, rather than give up well-sanctioned liberties. Under the wonderful military organization of Prussia, a compact, disciplined army stood at his call, burning to try a fair field again with their old rivals, the Austrians. It needed but a word, and the great battle of Liberty might have been fought, and Prussia have stood as the first-liberal State of the Continent, at the head of Germany. Under the old "Soldier-King," his ancestor, the Prussian armies, in a month, would have been threatening Vienna.

The emergency was too great for FREDERICK WILLIAM. Perhaps, with his usual fickleness, he had changed his plans, when the crisis came. Perhaps he feared to call forth a storm which no one afterwards might be able to check. He hesitated—negociated—retreated—and finally gave up everything. Hesse Cassel was left to be "pacified" by Austrian soldiers—its liberties wrested from it, and its heroic endurance to be stolidly broken down by the brute weight of armed men!

The detested old arbitrary Diet (*Bundstag,*) was fastened upon Germany, and the compacts of 1815 at Vienna, with the tyrannical legislation since, were made the Constitutional law of the German Confederacy. We cannot think with calmness, even yet, of this poltroonery of Prussia, and its black results—tyranny-made law; "secret police" taking the place of Courts; the Press emasculated; and manhood and free thought driven forth from all public places. The end—the crushing of the "Free Cities," and of Holstein, and the tragedy of Cassel, the last acts of the sad drama, which began with the fall of Hungary and of Italy.

The reward to Prussia herself has been most fitting. Under the bold SCHWARZENBURG, Austrian diplomacy has ousted the Prussian during these last two years, from almost every position. Austria leads Germany now. Her police watch the Prussian capital. Her armies hold the strong places of the Confederacy. Germany has been organized after her plan. Prussia is a second-rate Power. The only party on whom she could lean—the more moderate liberals—utterly distrust her. The old position for which she has always struggled—as leader of Protestant and Liberal Germany—is mostly lost. The King has apparently cast his fortunes with the arbitrary parties. During the last year, an internal Constitution promised in 1850, and sketched in its main features as long ago as 1808 by Baron VON STEIN—a Constitution the most rational and the most adapted to restrain license by steadily training for liberty—has been deliberately set aside, and the old Federal administration of the Provinces resumed. With FREDERICK WILLIAM there is one principle, framed in the moral system long before the principles of honor and veracity, and including all other obligations under it. It is, that "distinctions of classes" were made by God, and *must be always observed!* Under this convenient code, promises to the people are a mere amusement for the Prussian statesmen.

Whether, now that the indomitable leader of the Austrian Cabinet is gone, the shrewd MANTEUFFEL will better succeed in Prussian diplomacy remains to be seen. The most able man of his opponents—the *whilom* Democrat, and now supple servant of the Emperor, BACH—is occupied with the Department of Internal Affairs, and he must in general have for his adversary SCHAUENSTEIN, a much inferior statesman. One main position the Prussian Cabinet always opposed, and has at length fairly routed her opponent from, though not by any skill of her own, the entry of Austria into the Germanic Confederacy with her multitude of foreign provinces. This—a so vital measure for Austria, securing, as it does, the immense forces of the German League against a rebellion in Hungary or Italy—is as steadily resisted by foreign powers. Neither France nor England wish an Austrian Germany in the centre of Europe.

With characteristic diplomacy, Austria, though beaten on that position, seems now returning to it by another path. If she cannot make the Hungarian and Sclave German, politically, she can at least commercially. To the Prussian greed she holds out the bait of twenty million new consumers of manufactures—to the enthusiastic lovers of "German Union" she expatiates on the beauty of unity, when the whole sixty millions of Austria and Germany have one tariff and one revenue system—to the Free Traders she commends the Free Trade at home, if only a preparation for the Free Trade abroad. Whether Prussia will yield to this, and adopt for the *Zollverein* the high protective scales of Austria, or will hold out and bring Austria into this union on her own terms, is not yet clear. Appearances indicate the former.

To the Prussian King, more dreadful than the supremacy even of Austria, is the phantom of Revolution. And if past weakness and falseness be any test, there is no depth of degradation to which FREDERICK WILLIAM may not be willing to force his kingdom in fear of it.

About Spirits.

Spirits have rather got to the windward of matter. Matter was formerly the staple theme of philosophers. But it is no matter now, the philosophers are all busy with their spirits. False prophecies, improbable assertions, announcements not susceptible of proof, were, of old, the entertainment of the lower order of men. But now it is the province of spirits, who rap out the wrong answers to plain questions, prognosticate incorrectly the event to a patient by examining a lock of his hair, and play all sorts of fantastic tricks—when high Heaven's face is turned—upon their ready dupes. "The cause is progressing," and no mistake. They rap under all tables, and find mediums as plenty as hystericky ladies, or—as LONGFELLOW might say—as we deep-minded men. And the Press groans with the ineffectual birth of scores of weakly "Harmonial Advocates," "Spiritual Messengers," "Spirit-Voices," and what not, but all more or less Harmonial and Spirituous. Their leaders are of the "Star-dust," "Seventh-circular," "Vast-profound," and "sweet, melodious" order. The narrations of the mediums which so largely occupy their columns, are for all the world the very counterparts of those which the work-girl, who was always meeting apparitions and ghosts, was forbidden to entertain us with o'nights, in our babyhood.

Now we have no disposition to argue the spirit question. And of course we have too much respect for the opinions of credulous people to ridicule or sneer at whatever they choose to believe. They are in argument like the Seminoles in war—they never know when they are beaten,—and argue just as well after being thoroughly used up, as before. But a common sort of man, who is disposed to look at the darker side of things, would be very likely to conclude that the world had suffered a retrograde movement, and that in spite of free institutions, free schools and floods of light, we were growing more superstitious than ever. Ten years ago, all reading people laughed at ghost stories and tales of haunted houses, and the fears of old women who wore horse-shoes about their persons to keep away the witches, and all were facetious at the expense of their uneducated predecessors who professed to believe such things. But now witches, under another name, keep nightly vigils over hosts of good people. Dreams are true again, and are valuable for their advice and suggestions of all sorts. Bright lights hover over the dying, and flicker over graves,—and they are not jack-o'-lanterns either, but spirits,—though we confess we can't see the difference. Some conclude that we are ripening for such another season of redulity as came to its crisis at Salem, long time ago, and made that city classical.

But it strikes us that here is a point of essential difference. Then, the *wisest* and *most learned* believed that ugly women were witches, and that angry ghosts haunted the spot where violence had been committed. The belief in such powers and agencies was the Common Sense of the world. Sensible people believed it. But, as they had light vouchsafed them, they put off such foolish fancies; and the ignorant following in the wake of the learned, and the silly, in the rear of the wise, laid down their excessive credulity also. So it came to pass that, a dozen years ago, it was esteemed a sign of a weak mind to be conjuring up visions and apparitions when alone, and still more so when in company. But a *little* knowledge always was a dangerous thing. Tasting of the waters of philosophy which flow, just now, in a great many channels, and perceiving some unaccustomed sensations, they fancy themselves inspired, and straightway, babblements begin.

Now, we think that the subjects of such delusions should be treated, as we treat our friends who make themselves ridiculous while under the influence of the laughing gas. Laugh, and say nothing of it afterwards. Don't let us put on record what they say. It will be but a little while before they will be ashamed of their capers. And, if we might presume to advise, we would say, if any man has a dream, let him not tell it—for telling dreams propagates them. If one has a vision, let him be careful not to overload the stomach next time. If a young lady "feels the influence," has "spiritual manifestations," and all that, let her take musk, valerian, or, better than all, assafœtida. A course of this latter gum, continued for a few months, would make a sensible person out of many an one who now is nothing better than a medium, or, as our fathers used to call such, "a half."

☞ An article in this paper of Saturday last, did material injustice to the New Jersey Railroad, or so much of the line hence to Philadelphia, as extends to New Brunswick, N. J.—a distance of thirty-five miles. The utmost, we believe, is accomplished on this road to expedite the mails and passengers. If the same speed were preserved over the Camden and Amboy branch, from New Brunswick to Philadelphia, the whole distance would be performed in an average time of three hours and a half, a rate ensuring a connexion with the Southern lines. All that can be done in this particular, is done by the New York end of the line; the fault rests upon the great monopoly.

But the fault of exorbitant fare is fairly divisible between the two companies. The excessive charge per head on the New-Jersey Railroad, corresponds with the charge on the Camden and Amboy line; or in other words, the through passenger pays one-half or one-third more than the way passenger by ordinary lines. In this there is no manner of justice. It is a part of that wretched system by which citizens of New-Jersey are kept silent about a nuisance by which strangers only suffer.

Kossuth.

The Troy *Whig* copies from the *Express* a statement of the recent proceedings in the Common Council, upon the presentation of the afterpiece to the Irving House bill for boarding KOSSUTH and his companions; and appends the following:

"If the truth could be ascertained, no doubt it would be found that the difference between the rate at which KOSSUTH lived, and a fair, decent rate, such as would have become "a wandering exile," as he styled himself, would amount to more money than all the other contributions put together. We ask fair-minded men, *is there not something out of joint in all this?*"

"Fair-minded men" will very readily specify what it is that is "out of joint" in connection with this matter. It is nothing else than the honesty of those presses which wilfully charge upon KOSSUTH all the villainy practiced in the United States during his visit here. The very article upon which the *Whig* makes the above comment, states that when KOSSUTH and his companions arrived here, various hotels made proposals to the Common Council for boarding them; that a Committee of three was appointed to consider them, the Mayor being one; that the Mayor represented, after inquiring from the proprietors, that the Irving House would board them for two dollars each *per week;* that with this understanding they were sent there; and that when the bill was sent in for the very modest sum of $14,299, the proprietor alleged that he had been misunderstood, and that his actual offer was two dollars *per day;* and that this is the way in which, together with enormous charges for "extras," the Irving House bill has been swollen to such an extent. And yet the *Whig*, in common with many other papers in various quarters, holds KOSSUTH responsible for the blunders of our Common Council, for the Mayor's "misunderstanding," and for the general style in which our municipal magistrates performed their duties.

There is another point upon which "fair-minded men" may be glad of an explanation. Very heavy charges for champaigne, sherry, brandy, &c., figure in these hotel bills; and some prints specially unscrupulous in their abuse of KOSSUTH, have charged the whole to him, and indulged in personal abuse of his style of living similar to that quoted above. A man of simpler habits,—both in eating and drinking, than KOSSUTH, is seldom seen. He ate little and drank nothing,—going through the motions merely, when his health was proposed even at public dinners. His companions were not all like him in this respect, though we would offset one of our Aldermen against half a dozen of the most valiant trencher-men among them. But while KOSSUTH was here, the Common Council and their *friends* were in pretty constant attendance upon him, and partook far more freely and largely of champaigne and brandy and cigars, than either he or those with him. All this was charged to the City,—of course at the highest possible prices,—as part of the expense of entertaining KOSSUTH. And the same thing was true at Washington and at all the principal places which he visited. When a *Committee* of our Common Council, sent to escort the remains of HENRY CLAY to Albany, can incur a bill of three or four thousand dollars for *refreshments* on such a service, there cannot be much need of vindicating their ability to perform similar offices in other cases.

And yet KOSSUTH, who knew nothing of all this, but sat quietly in his room receiving deputations or preparing his speeches, is held responsible for the whole of it. He will probably be charged by and bye with all the *pocket-picking* that was done in the crowds which his presence collected. We think it quite time for the *Whig* to take an appeal from its judgment in the case, to "fair-minded men." It is not, however, by any means alone in its injustice to one who, whatever opinion may be entertained of the policy of some of his proceedings, is entitled to respect and sympathy, as an *exile* for no other crime than that of endeavoring to defend his country against despotic and tyrannical power.

☞ Sir ARCHIBALD ALISON is about to publish another volume of what he sarcastically denominates "History." It is in continuation of that large work by which, a few years since, he earned at once his knight-hood and the distinction of being, as an author, the most voluminous and profound liar living. When a man acquires great celebrity by doing anything well, he always runs a good deal of risk in any new attempt. More is expected of him, and his performances are much more critically scanned. Sir ARCHIBALD however, is full of pluck; and we have no doubt he will increase the great reputation which he has acquired by his past "historical" falsehoods. We have seen some extracts from one of his chapters on the United States,—in which he starts off after this gallant style:

"The principal States of the Union have, *by common consent*, repudiated their State debts as soon as the storm of adversity blew; and they have in some instances resumed the payment of their interest only when the sale of lands they had wrested from the Indians afforded them the means of doing so, without recurring to the dreadful horrors of direct taxation. The measures of Congress have been so generally directed by self-interest, that they have, in more than one instance, brought the confederacy to the verge of dissolution; and the threatened separation of South Carolina was only prevented from breaking it up by the quiet concession of the central Legislature. Subsequently, the selfish career of unbridled democracy has been still more clearly evinced. Without the vestige of a title they have seized on Texas, and annexed it to their vast dominions; by concealing their title, which negatived their claims, they have obtained from Great Britain the half of Maine; they have done their utmost to revolutionize Canada; they have only been prevented by a melancholy tragedy from revolutionizing Cuba; and when the Mexicans took up arms to avenge the spoliation of their territory, they invaded their dominions and wrested from them the half of all that remained to them, including the golden laden mountains of California."

This has the ring of the true metal. Such a sentence as this reassures us. It smacks of Gulliver and Ferdinand Mendez Pinto. We thought Sir ARCHIBALD was supreme in his other volumes; but he was great then only by comparison. In this new volume he is clearly superlative. The force of falsehood can no further go,—at all events, unless he should write still another book.

The Care of the Aged Poor.

Poverty is always pitiable, but in Age peculiarly so. And when Age and Poverty meet to escort a worthy female to the grave, Benevolence cannot look unmoved upon the spectacle. If this class of our community were left to suffer, it would deeply disgrace us. But we rejoice to believe that such is not the case—or if it has been heretofore, the prospect now is brightening. There are three Associations in this City having for their object, their comfort and care.

Not a month ago, the *Times* reported the proceedings of the annual meeting of the "Association for the Relief of Respectable Aged Indigent Females." It was formed in 1814, and has been busy ever since in furnishing a partial or entire support for those who otherwise would suffer neglected, or at the best be turned over to the dreary charity of the Almshouse. To such as have some small resource, it furnishes work enough to enable them to add to their earnings what may suffice for their sustenance. Where the item of fuel, or rent, or winter's clothing, alone falls short, its office is to supply it to the pensioner at her house. Within its building it has a family of ninety-three, which is as many as can be accommodated with their present arrangements. Its managers are making an effort to erect a new asylum with room for two hundred, to which number they already have had applicants. This Association is on an unsectarian basis; the good of every denomination being invited to contribute to its funds, and the recipients of its favor being chosen without reference to sectarian connections.

Last week there was in progress at the Metropolitan Hall a Fair of the "Female Aid Society," under the care of the Methodist Church, whose object is to raise funds enough to put a building upon lots that they have already purchased on Sixty-first-street near Broadway, in place of the leased rooms they now occupy. This society is but two years old. Within its Home, during the past year, it has had thirty inmates.

And we find upon our table the report of a new society with the same object in view, under the control of the Episcopal Church, and called "St. Luke's Home for Indigent Christian Females." They state their object to be, primarily to afford *free rent and fuel* to all their beneficiaries—to extend further assistance to the more needy among them—and to provide for their spiritual welfare also. Matters are but just beginning as yet with this institution,—eight only having been inmates of the Home; but of these, four were above 82 years of age. The bare statement of this fact impresses one pleasantly as to the character and nature of the charity. These latter two are sectarian in their nature and management. To some this will be an objection. But this is sure. If each sect takes care of its own, *almost* all will be cared for, and from many points of view it, will seem the pleasantest mode of accomplishing a most desirable object. If any one finds in neither of these just the means he fancies, there is ample space and verge enough for as many more. The wise man, however, will not spend so much on his house that he cannot afford to furnish it. He will not add to his machinery at the expense of the material he means to work up.

Naval Jumping.

For nearly two years past the list of promotions in our Navy has hung in the Senate without confirmation or rejection, because while the former would have given the sanction of that body to an act of gross injustice, the latter would be equally unjust towards the officers whose promotions were recommended by the Executive. First in the list of commanders stood the name of JOHN M. DALE, whose gallantry and good conduct long since won him the confidence of the whole service, and the plaudits of his countrymen. The second name below his, on the Register, was that of WM. J. MCCLUNEY. About two years ago, the President nominated Commander MCCLUNEY to be a Post-Captain. Thus "jumping" Commander DALE and HARRISON H. COCKE, who was second on the list. The nomination was sent to the Senate, which body refused to sanction this injustice to one who was most favorably known to the body; and the consequence was that all the promotions below the grade of Post-Captain have accumulated in the Senate without action, as already stated. Captain DALE died a few days ago, and the Senate yesterday took up the long-suspended list and confirmed it throughout.

We cannot understand by what rule of reasoning the Senate was able to wink at the injustice done the second on the list—Capt. COCKE. There is no charge of incompetency made against him that should subject him to a penalty so severe as that of being overslaughed. Indeed we take it for granted that if there is any good and sufficient reason for "jumping" an officer, it must be sufficient to subject him to the examination of a Court Martial: and we submit that the latter proceeding would be more satisfactory to the service, and leave less room for the suspicion that pets are to be provided for at the expense of the right. If the Navy is worth anything, care should be taken that its officers should be not disheartened, and that the ardor of their ambition be not smothered by uncertainty of receiving the promotion to which their merit and the usages of the service shall entitle them.

Hook-headed Spike.

A case of much interest to parties residing in this State has just been argued in the Supreme Court of the United States. We give a statement of the facts. When the T rail was introduced into use by our railroad constructors, a wrought-iron spike was required, with a hook head, to fasten the rail to the road-bed. All spikes used before that time, in ship-building and elsewhere, had flat heads. HENRY BURDEN made great numbers of spikes at the Troy Iron and Nail Works, in Troy, N. Y., and CORNING, HORNER & Co. manufactured them on the same stream and at the same place; and both made the hook-headed spike with the hammer. About 1836, a machine was invented for making them, and BURDEN, of the one establishment, and WINSLOW, of the other, applied for patents—each claiming the invention. BURDEN obtained the patent, and both establishments made the spike; and, between them, they have made all the hook-headed spikes in the United States—a great number yielding, of course, vast profits.

BURDEN filed a bill in the Circuit Court of the United States, for an injunction against CORNING, HORNER, and WINSLOW. After a long litigation a settlement took place between the parties, and each continued to make the hook-headed spike for two or three years. Then BURDEN filed a new bill, and claimed an injunction. CORNING, HORNER, and WINSLOW pleaded that by the settlement before made, they were authorised to use the disputed machinery for making the hook-headed spike. This BURDEN denied. A vast mass of testimony in the point was taken, and on a hearing in the Court below it was held that CORNING, HORNER, & WINSLOW had made out their case, and so a decree was made in their favor.

BURDEN appealed to the Supreme Court of the United States, from that decree. Mr. REVERDY JOHNSON, of Baltimore, and Mr. STEVENS, of Albany, are BURDEN'S counsel. Governor SEWARD, with Mr. SEYMOUR, of Troy, are counsel on the other side. Mr. STEVENS opened the argument for the appeal, before the Supreme Court, on Tuesday last. Mr. Seymour, and Mr. SEWARD answered, and Mr. JOHNSON replied. The damages in question, if any, must be enormous. The value in controversy is understood to be $100,000.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times

From Boston—Accident to the Steamer Massachusetts—Amusements, &c.

BOSTON, Saturday, Dec. 25—9 P. M.

The steamer *Massachusetts*, on entering the harbor at Stonington, Conn, this morning, ran into a schooner, the bowsprit of which entered the boiler, and one or two of the deck passengers were slightly scalded. The *Massachusetts* will be repaired in season to leave Stonington for New-York this evening, at the usual hour.

The theatres are all open this evening, and dramatic exhibitions are taking place before crowded audiences. This is the first time the theatres were ever opened in this city on Saturday evening, but owing to Christmas it is presumed the authorities will wink at this violation of law.

Serious Railroad Accident, &c.

BALTIMORE, Saturday, Dec. 25.

The passenger train from Cumberland ran off the track this afternoon, near Martinsburg. All the cars were broken, and one was turned over. Several passengers were slightly, but none fatally injured, and all have arrived here this evening on the burthen train.

The brig *Eleanor*, from Savannah, reports seeing, on the 19th inst., a full-rigged brig, water-logged, and abandoned.

The day has been generally observed in this city.

Fire in Albany—The Hudson Clear of Ice.

ALBANY, Saturday, Dec. 25.

A fire broke out this morning, in the morocco factory of A. WILLIAMSON, on South Broadway, which was nearly destroyed. The building belonged to ANNABLE & SMITH, of this city, and was insured for $2,000. Mr. WILLIAMSON had insurance on his stock for $10,500, which is more than his loss.

The river at this point is clear of ice. There is still water on the wharves, but the freshet is subsiding.

Accidentally Killed.

NORWALK, Conn., Saturday, Dec. 25.

Capt. JAMES GARDINER, of the sloop *Frederick Brown*, bound to the Eastward, put into this port yesterday, on account of the storm. The Captain subsequently went ashore with his gun, duck hunting. The gun was accidentally discharged, and the contents, grazing his breast, entered his chin, and killed him instantly.

Man Shot in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, Dec. 25.

SINGLETON MERCER, well known as having several years since killed a Mr HERBERTON, was shot in the head last night in an oyster cellar, at the corner of Third and Chestnut-streets. The person who fired the pistol escaped.

Arrival of Southern Mails at Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, Sunday, Dec. 26.

The Mails from New-Orleans have been received, bringing dates to the 20th, as late as due. There is no news in the papers worth telegraphing.

The Canada's News at New-Orleans.

NEW-ORLEANS, Friday, Dec. 24.

The *Canada's* advices were received at 6 o'clock this evening.

Sailing of the William Penn for New-York.

NEW-ORLEANS, Friday, Dec. 24.

The steamship *William Penn*, sailed for New-York this morning.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

TOYS IN ABUNDANCE FOR PRESENTS, ARE TO be found at HARRING'S, No. 419 Broadway, next door to the corner of Canal-st. Curious toys from France, Germany and England, animals of all kinds, from the Mouse to the Elephant; pleasing and instructive Games, astonishing Puzzles, Wonderful Transformations, Sham Fights, whole Villages, People, Pigs and all; Boy Toys, Dolls and the celebrated "Crying Babies," and everything else that children ought to have, are for sale at HARRING'S.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

THE SUBSCRIBER TAKES THIS METHOD OF INforming the Ladies of New-York and Brooklyn, that they have lately received a fresh supply of HOLIDAY PRESENTS, of English, French, German and American manufacture, consisting of

PAPIER MACHE DESKS, TABLES, WORKBOXES, PORTFOLIOS, CARD BASKETS AND CASES, ROSEWOOD AND MAHOGANY DESKS AND WORKBOXES, PORTE MONNAIES IN GREAT VARIETY, GAMES, PEARL AND SHELL CARD CASES, GOLD PENCILS AND PENS,

And a variety of other Fancy Goods, which they offer at very low prices. C. W. AMBURGER & CO., Stationers and Fancy Good Dealers, No. 25 John-st., Between Broadway and Nassau-st., New-York.

THE LADIES SHOULD REMEMBER THAT THIS IS probably the last week of the closing sales of JACOBS & BENNETTS, No. 32 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; and there never will be another opportunity when they can purchase such rich Shawls, Silks, Laces and Embroideries, and other Fancy Goods; and housekeepers will please make a note of it, all those pure Irish Linen Damask Table Cloths, Napkins, Bird's-eye Diaper and Toweling, &c. &c., are not expected to remain long at the present prices. If the Messrs. JACOBS & BENNETT were not closing out their entire stock, to enlarge their premises, they could not afford to sell their goods at half their cost, as they do at present.

THIS IS A SEASONABLE PARAGRAPH.—THIS IS indeed a seasonable paragraph, and everybody should peruse it to-day and treasure up its substance in their memory. Mr. G. W. TUTTLE, the proprietor of the famous Fancy Store, No. 345 Broadway, has secured a stock of Fancy Goods the like of which was never before observed on either side of the Atlantic Ocean. His assortment of wonders—for wonders they are—comprises everything that is beautiful, and useful, and curious. Some of these articles are, beyond all comparison, the finest that were ever seen. We do not believe that persons who wish to make presents can find better ones than those embraced in Mr. TUTTLE'S grand and unequalled collection.

A HOLIDAY SUIT.—COMMENCE THE NEW YEAR in a proper and sensible manner, by selecting from SMITH & RICE'S extensive stock of garments, a suit suitable to the occasion. You can suit yourself, no matter what your taste, by obtaining a new suit of them and they will suit the contents of your purse, be it fat or lean, by the reasonableness of their charges. Their sales-room is at No. 102 Fulton-st.

MORE LIGHT ON THE SUBJECT.—GIVE THE old year a chance to expire with something like gaiety, and usher in the new one with a blaze of light, such as J. G. MOFFATT, of Nos. 119 and 121 Prince-street, knows so well how to get up by the aid of his unequalled fixtures. As a gas-fitter, Mr. MOFFATT has no superior in this country, as many proprietors of public and private buildings stand ready to gratefully acknowledge. If you want a cheap and good lamp, girandole, sandalabra, or chandelier, he will furnish you with it.—*Sunday Times.*

FOWLERS & WELLS, PHRENOLOGISTS, CLINton Hall, No. 131 Nassau-st., New-York.

THE SUBSCRIBER, HAVING REMOVED FROM the old stand, No. 179 Canal-st., would call the attention of the public to his extensive assortment of Jewelry, comprising Watches, Clocks, Musical Boxes, Silver-ware, &c., &c., suitable presents for the coming holidays, which he will dispose of on the most reasonable terms.

A MASS MEETING OF THE CITIZENS OF NEW-York and vicinity, will take place this morning (in consequence of the weather) at COLES'S, No. 536 Third-avenue, to participate in the great American testimonial to be obtained. See Advertisement in another part of this paper.

HOUSEKEEPERS AND ALL DEALERS IN WARE and Saddlery, Bedsteads, &c., would do well to call at M. PIX LARUE'S old established Warehouse, No. 170 Chatham-st., corner of Mulberry-st., where may be found the largest assortment of articles in his line ever offered to the public.

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY, HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT.—DISEASES OF THE LIVER.—Whether the Liver be affected, as indicated by Pain in the Side, Indigestion, Loss of Appetite, Nausea, Sick Headache, Jaundice, Dysentery, Diarrhœa, Fever, Ague, Inflammation, Rheumatism, Gout, Erysipelas, Scurvy, Piles, Blotches, Boils, Tumors, Ulcers, Sores, Scrofula, Stone and Gravel, Retention of Urine, Female Irregularities, Debility, Nervous Affections, Spasms, Palpitation of the Heart, Tic Doloureux, Fits, Coughs, Colds, Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, Loss of Voice, Impurity of the Blood, Fevers of all kinds, Typhus, Putrid Fevers, Sore Throats, Mortifications, Malignant Diseases, Canker, Worms of all kinds, Surfeits, Lumbago, Sciatica, Weakness, Decay, Dropsy, Erysipelas, Swellings, Rheumatism, Gout, Neuralgia

Dangerous Rumor.—The Manchester Mirror says that

"A Prof. Professor of Ambrose College, having become insane from excessive study, is dead. He is a Scotchman, and very much of a gentleman, but of doubtful reputation on a lecturer we are not informed."

Of considerable reputation! "not informed of his death." We can assure the *Mirror* that the Professor was a smart man, and very respectable as a lecturer.

The contract for the edifice of the "Christian University" has been concluded with Mr. Solomon Jelacie, of St. Louis, at the sum of $94,000. The building will be sufficiently large to accommodate from three to five hundred students, and will be located at Canton, on the Mississippi river—a point proverbial for its unprecedented health. Owned and controlled by the Christian Church, with some sixty or seventy thousand members in the States of Illinois, Iowa, and Missouri, it must obtain a large patronage. We understand that it is the intention of its friends to endow it with one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, and to open its doors for the education of the poor young men who may apply, free of charge.

The German *Democratic Press* of St. Louis announces that the "Bar Keepers" in the city are circulating a subscription paper to get up a "Grand Bar Dinner." In this they have made the innocent mistake—not entirely unjustifiable—of setting down the members of the Bar, the Lawyers of the city, for barkeepers. The allusion by the *Press* was to the approaching annual dinner of the members of the St. Louis Bar.

During the trip from New-Orleans to St. Louis of the steamboat *Winfield Scott*, four of her passengers died of cholera, one of whom was a printer, named Jas. Hanks. The bodies were buried on the coast. The clerk of the Scott said that the cholera prevailed to a considerable extent along the coast.

The Portsmouth (N. H.) *Chronicle* states that there is only one Irishman in that place who owns real estate.

MISCELLANEOUS.

W. H. McDONALD'S GENERAL NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING HOUSE, No. 102 NASSAU-ST., (corner of Ann.)

Advertisements inserted at the very lowest rates in any paper in the United States or Canadas.

The very best papers are received by mail daily and kept for reference, and copies of each furnished to advertisers.

The fullest authority and recommendation, over the written signatures of the publishers of the leading daily and weekly papers, will be shown to those who require it.

Merchants who may have heretofore given their advertising to irresponsible persons, and have been disappointed in the results, are informed, that in dealing with me no payments required till the advertiser is satisfied that his orders have been properly attended to.

I have no branches of my house in other cities. It is essentially a New-York concern, calculated to give stability to the business of New-York Merchants without bringing into competition with them those of other cities.

My books, the columns of the papers, &c., will show that I am doing nearly all the New-York advertising that is being done in the leading papers from Canada to California.

W. H. McDONALD.

S. M. PETTENGILL & CO., No. 122 Nassau-st., New-York, are the authorized agents for the best and most widely circulated Newspapers in the United States and the Canadas. They are received daily and filed regularly at their offices. An advertiser can see each number of every paper containing his advertisement. We are in daily receipt of voluntary complimentary notices from the Newspaper press, from Maine to Texas and the Canadas, and have them by the hundreds of the most flattering character.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

Messrs. S. M. PETTENGILL & Co., who are prompt, honest and gentlemanly in their business transactions, are the only authorized agents in the cities of New-York and Boston for the *Morning Post*. They are authorized to receive Advertisements and Subscriptions for us at our usual rates. Their receipts are regarded as payments Their offices are at New-York, No 122 Nassau st., Boston, No. 10 State-st. [*Pittsburgh Daily Morning Post.*

Messrs. PETTENGILL & Co., whose capacity, promptness and integrity are gaining for them a high and merited popularity in their department of enterprise, are the accredited agents of a very large number of the first journals in the country; and the business men of Boston, appreciating this fact, are reaping its benefits through their well established agency.—*Springfield Republican.*

We are pleased to observe that S. M. PETTENGILL & Co., Newspaper Advertising Agents, have opened an office in the city of New-York. The experience and fidelity of these gentlemen should, with the enlargement of their circle of business, give them a large increase of patronage. [*Mobile Daily Advertiser.*

It is well known that Messrs. S. M. PETTENGILL & Co. have facilities for ascertaining the circulation of Newspapers, enjoyed by no others. They make it their business to act as faithful and efficient agents for publishers and advertisers, and they have brought their business to such perfection as to be of mutual advantage to both. Whoever has entrusted business to their care have felt themselves fortunate in their selection of agents, for they have never failed of receiving an ample reward for the money expended. Hundreds of publishers, and thousands of business men, have reason to, and do, thank Messrs. S. M. PETTENGILL & Co., for much of their success.—*Providence Daily Mirror.*

LONDON AND NEW-YORK PICKLE AND PRESERVE WAREHOUSE, No. 46 Vesey-st., New-York. NEW-YORK, April, 1852

Having taken the premises as above, which, from its capacity, will enable me to keep a greater variety of Goods than heretofore, permit me to ask the favor of your custom; and, from arrangements recently made in Europe, I do not hesitate to say that there is no establishment in the United States where such a variety of articles in the same trade may be had; and which, on inspection, will be found satisfactory to all, both in price and quality. Referring you to a few articles recently received, of which I solicit your inspection. GEORGE RAPHAEL.

LONDON MUSTARD, in kegs, cans and bottles, warranted the first quality.

LONDON PICKLES, SAUCES, KETCHUPS, &c., in all the various styles.

STILTON, GLOSTER, and CHEDDER CHEESE, the finest ever imported.

CURRIE POWDER, and AFRICAN CAYENNE, in fancy Chinese packages.

WEST INDIA ARROW-ROOT and MANGOES.

SARDINES, ANCHOVIES, CAPERS and OLIVES.

SALAD DRESSING. FRESH FRUITS of every variety.

BRANDY PEACHES, CHERRIES, PEARS, &c.

HERMETICALLY SEALED OYSTERS, LOBSTERS, MEATS, &c., warranted.

JELLIES, JAMS, MARMALADES, &c., in bottles, cans and glass ware.

ROSE, PEACH, and ORANGE FLOWER WATERS, in plain and fancy bottles.

COLOGNE and FLORIDA WATERS, in every style and quality.

CUPS of various kinds, LIME JUICE and STOUGHTON BITTERS.

CAVIER, GAME, MEAT, ANCHOVY and BLOATER PASTE.

Imported and Domestic PRESERVES, in every variety.

FRENCH, ENGLISH and AMERICAN CHOCOLATE, in powder and cake;

With a superior assortment of Domestic PICKLES, SAUCES, KETCHUPS, &c., in every style, comprising the greatest variety in the United States. No. 46 Vesey-st. United States Depot for PAUL DE VERE & Co.'s Flavoring Extracts.

MERCHANTS, SHIPPERS, and THE TRADE, will do well to call as above, before purchasing elsewhere.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.—The Subscribe is now selling Watches at retail at the following remarkably low prices, being much less than any other house:

Fine Gold Lepine Watches, 4 holes jewelled	$25 00
Fine Gold Detached Levers, full jewelled	30 00
Gold Enamelled Watches, for Ladies	25 00
Gold Hunting Watches, for Ladies	25 00
Gold Hunting Patent Levers, for Gentlemen	50 00
Silver Patent Levers	$36 00 to 38 00
Silver Detached Levers	13 00 to 30 00

Gold Hunting Watches, which run eight days; Gold Hunting Watches, which run fifteen days; Gold Watches in magic cases, which change into three different Watches; Gold Watches which wind up and set without any key.

Also, Cooper's Duplex Watches, in hunting-cases, splendid gold patent Lever watches, in all the styles of Watches, at greatly low prices. Also, all kinds of Jewelry and Silver Ware, at much less than the usual prices.

GEO. C. ALLEN, Importer of Watches and Jewelry, wholesale and retail, No. 11 Wall-st., (up stairs,) near Broadway, formerly at No. 51 Wall-st.

CRASS VALLEY GOLD MINING COMPANY, CAL.—Capital, $250,000, in 1,250 Shares, $200 each.—J. WINCHESTER, President.

The Rich Quartz Claim owned by this Company exceed 400 in number, covering a surface of more than 160 acres, in the richest and most desirable part, of GRASS VALLEY, California.

THE MACHINERY IS ON THE GROUND. It is of the most approved and powerful kind of any yet constructed, and established to crush 100 tons of Quartz per day.

The whole of the property is paid for, and the Company free from debt.

A few Shares of the Stock for sale, at par.

Pamphlets containing the Charter, By-Laws, Map, &c., may be obtained at the office; if by mail, enclose two three-cent stamps.

Address, postage paid, with remittance for Stock, (in drafts on New-York, or current funds,) to

B. J. RICHARDS, Secretary,
No. 107 Fulton-st., New-York.

Where specimens of the Gold-bearing Quartz may be seen from 10 to 3 o'clock.

TEA AND COFFEE POTS, SPOONS, FORKS, &c.—Just received from James Dixon & Sons, English Britannia Metal and Plated Ware, Tea Urns, Coffee and Tea Pots, Slop and Sugar Bowls, Cream Jugs, Cake Baskets, Castors, Table Dessert Forks, Table, Dessert and Tea Spoons, &c. Also, Ivory Handled Knives, Rogers's and Westenholme's Cutlery, in Table, Dessert Knives and Forks, Pen and Pocket Knives, Razors, Scissors, &c., &c. Also, a general assortment of House-furnishing and Mechanics' Hardware. All articles exchanged or taken if not approved. J. M. DE COSTA & CO.,
No. 206 Chatham-st., opposite Division-st.

MRS. ROBINSON HAS REMOVED her CLEAR STARCHING ESTABLISHMENT from No. 89 Mercer-st to Newtown, L. I., where she has every facility for bleaching and Refinishing Laces and Muslins, and other articles entrusted to her care, in a neat and beautiful manner. Particular attention paid to Lace and Muslin Window Curtains, which she will return this season. Ladies will please leave a note or card of address at H. J. KIERSTED'S Dry Goods Store, Collamore House, corner of Spring-st. and Broadway, which will be punctually attended to

PREMIUM PHOENIX SAFE.—The Phoenix Safe, manufactured by PIERCE & VALENTINE, No. 122 Water-st., New-York, has proved itself superior to any and all that have been tested in accidental or experimental fires. It was awarded the highest Premium (a Gold Medal) at the late Fair of the American Institute. Being constructed upon scientific principles, it will remain unchanged in any climate, and is the only Safe made free from dampness and fire-proof. A complete assortment now for sale, at No. 122 Water-st., near Wall-st., New-York.

TO PUBLISHERS.—Translations from or into the Spanish, English, French and Italian languages promptly and accurately made by Prof. M. T. TOLON, No 42 Nassau-st. He also tenders his services to publishers as a general reader. References—D. APPLETON & Co., A. S. BARNES & Co.

INDIA RUBBER HORSE COVERS.—Price three dollars.—The best article of Horse Covers ever offered, and warranted to stand heat and cold, and give satisfaction. For sale, wholesale and retail, by ROGERS & WYCKOFF, No. 31 Courtlandt-st.

FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

HOLIDAY ADVERTISEMENTS.

IN ALL THE CITY PAPERS, and also in the Brooklyn, Williamsburg and Jersey City papers, will be found Choice Notices of Holiday Goods, for sale in the City. A list of which has been printed for public distribution, specially for the occasion at the Newspaper Advertising House of WM. H. McDONALD, No. 102 Nassau-st., corner of Ann-st. Advertising also attended to in every paper of any worth throughout the Union and Canadas. Brooklyn, Williamsburg and Jersey City papers will have the advertisements in on the same day the order is given, if left early during the forenoon.

SMITH'S UMBRELLAS FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS.—The richest and most elegant Umbrellas, suitable for ladies and young gentlemen. Also, the large and substantial, of prime quality, suitable for Family Umbrellas. An assortment, consisting of the very best quality of Silks, and probably the richest and most elaborate finishes in the world. ISAAC SMITH, SONS & CO.'S

Warehouses, No. 3 Park Row, opposite the Astor House, and No. 257 Pearl-st., near Fulton-st.

HOLIDAY GIFTS.

GEORGE R CHOLWELL, MANUFACTURER AND IMPORTER, No. 26 MAIDEN-LANE.—The Subscriber would respectfully invite the attention of dealers, also those intending to make presents on the approaching holidays, to his stock of Useful and Beautiful Goods, which is much more extensive than at any previous Holiday Season.

Ladies', Gentlemen's and Children's Portable Writing Desks of rosewood, mahogany and papier mache, Ladies' and Gent's Dressing Cases, Portable Desks with Dressing Cases attached; Ladies Work Boxes in shell, leather and velvet; mother-of-pearl Jewel Boxes for bridal presents; Ladies' Needle Books, Card Cases, Pocket Book and Memorandum Book combined, of pearl, shell, velvet, ivory and leather; Ladies' Card Cases, of pearl, shell, &c.; Ladies' and Gent's Port Monnaies, in very great variety; ivory and pearl Tablets, Pocket Books and Wallets; papier mache and leather Portfolios and Writing Cases; no plus ultra Writing Cases for travelling, of real Russia, Turkey Morocco, and other leather, some with Dressing Case apparatus attached, which are very complete; Ladies' Reticules in large variety; Chess and Backgammon Boards, and carved ivory and other Chessmen in rich variety; rich Toilet Articles, and many other pretty goods, quite too numerous to mention in an advertisement, all of which will at all times be most cheerfully shown, and in no case allowed to be misrepresented. GEO. R. CHOLWELL,
No. 26 Maiden-lane, southeast corner of Nassau-st.

HOLIDAY GOODS—INDIA RUBBER.

DOLLS! DOLLS! DOLLS! BALLS! BALLS! BALLS! made only by New-York Rubber Company, consisting of a great variety of INDIA RUBBER DOLL HEADS of all sizes and of FULL LENGTH RUBBER DOLLS and BALLS in great variety, viz:

Bat Balls, all sizes	
Arabasque Parlor Balls, all sizes; (will not break windows	or looking glasses)
Fancy Color Balls, all sizes.	do. do.
Lancaque Balls, all sizes. (bright colors)	do. do.
Golden Balls, all sizes.	do. do.

These Balls, excepting the Bat Ball) are a new and beautiful article, intended for parlor and indoor play, and no parlor should be withoutthem if exercises and hea th in Winter are desirable. Sold at retail by the Toy dealers generally, by the dozen at all the Rubber stores and wholesale Toy houses, and by the case only at the depot of the Company, No. 43 Maiden-Lane (up stairs.)

COX'S SPARKLING GELATINE.
THE HOLIDAYS.

GROCERS AND OTHERS supplying Families with choice articles for the Holidays, will find it greatly to their interest to have a supply of this delicate preparation. It stands unrivalled for making a richer and more delicate Jelly and Blanc Mange, than any other article ever offered to the public. For sale by

STEBBINS, MORGAN & BUTLER
Importers No. 46 Cliff-st.

TOYS AND FANCY GOODS.

WHOLESALE at the old establishment, No. 28 Division-st, where a large and new assortment, just imported, can be had at the lowest cash prices. Country dealers' orders punctually attended to. T. J. JONES importer of Toys and Fancy Goods.

A LARGE AND RICH COLLECTION OF HOLIDAY PRESENTS—GOLD AND SILVER.—At the old established Stores of SQUIRE & BROTHER, Nos. 97 Fulton-st and 182 Bowery.

Gold Lever Watches, full jewelled	$15
Gold Detached Levers, full jewelled	30
Gold Lepines, four holes jewelled	25
Gold Watches of most celebrated makers.	
Gold Jewelry of the richest kind.	
Gold Chains of all kinds	

Silver Ware is still the pride of our business, and we are determined to keep the reputation of selling the best Silver Tea Sets, Butchers, Forks, Spoons, &c., Cake Baskets, Waiters, &c.

S. & B.'s facilities of receiving foreign goods and from our own manufactories, they are enabled to sell the above goods as low as can be bought. Our rule—warranted as represented, cash only, and cheap.

RICH AND USEFUL PRESENTS.—A. G. BAGLEY & Co., manufacturers, solicit the attention of the trade, and the public generally, to their stock (of recent manufacture) of gold pens, gold and silver pencils and pen holders, in endless variety of patterns, principles, and sizes, together with our celebrated extension razors, gold and silver, with pen and pencil, and reserve for leads, wax, &c., for beauty of workmanship, principle of construction, and durability, eclipse anything of the kind previously exhibited. Seven sizes patented and warranted. We would also call attention to our superior gold pens, which need no proof of their superiority except their increased demand, and the numerous attempts at imitation. Nos. 277 (Irving House) Broadway, and No. 12 Maiden Lane.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS, &c.—NEW-YEAR'S GIFTS.—McCALDIN & THOMPSON offer a choice collection of really useful Presents, not as "extraordinary bargains," nor at "ruinous prices," but as downright good value—warranted 100 cents worth for $1—no puffing, but the truth told. Call and see at No. 165 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn, first Dry Goods Store from Clinton-st, and next door to Field's extensive Crockery Store.

HOUSEKEEPERS' HOLIDAY GOODS.—Fine Britannia and Planished Urns, Coffee Sets, Tahle and Dessert Knives, Plated Spoons, Trays, Waiters, Fancy Baskets, Mats, Feather Dusters, and a general variety of Furnishing Goods. Also, Skates, Sleighs and useful Toys, at new store of SIMPSON & CO., No 98 Canal-st.

MR. D DECKER, No 13 Ann-st, would respectfully request those desiring pickled oysters for the holidays, to send in their orders as soon as possible.

ESTABLISHED IN 1780.
SILVER MEDALS THIS AUTUMN.
PREMIUM CHOCOLATE,
W. BAKER & CO'S

AMERICAN FRENCH, Homœopathic and Vanilla CHOCOLATE: Prepared COCOA, BROMA, COCOA PASTE, COCOA STICKS, Soluble Homœopathic and Dietetic COCOA, COCOA SHELLS, CRACKED COCOA, &c.

The above articles are free from adulteration, more nutritious and healthful than tea or coffee, and in quality unsurpassed; and as delicate, palatable and salutary drinks for invalids, convalescents, travelers, children and others, are pronounced by the most eminent physicians superior to any other preparations and may be returned, if found unequal to the recommendation. These manufactures, to which Silver Medals have been awarded this autumn, by the MARYLAND INSTITUTE, Baltimore,
AMERICAN INSTITUTE, New-York,
and the FRANKLIN INSTITUTE, Philadelphia,
and which have received the highest testimonials for excellence at every Institute or Fair at which they were offered, are always on sale, by the principal wholesale and retail Grocers in the City and by their Agent, HUSSEY & MURRAY, No. 62 South-st. WALTER BAKER & CO.,
Dorchester, Mass.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD FROM CINCINNATI TO ST. LOUIS.—Sealed Proposals will be received at the Office of the Company, in the city of Cincinnati, until Thursday, the 6th day of January next, for the grading, masonry and bridging of 115 miles of the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad, extending from the intersection with the Jeffersonville and Columbus Railroad, in Vernon County, to Vincennes in Knox County, Indiana—comprising all the work of the Road not at present under contract.

The above contains a large amount of heavy work, including two tunnels and five large bridges.

Profiles, plans and specifications will be exhibited on and after the 20th instant, at the office in Cincinnati, for the entire line, and in Vernon and Vincennes for the respective divisions, and all necessary information will be given by Mr. D. HARDENBERGH and Mr. N. A. GURNEY, Division Engineers on the line.

The right is reserved of accepting such proposals as shall be deemed best calculated to secure the prompt and faithful execution of the work. Contractors will be required to commence work immediately.

Proposals will also be received, at the same time and place, for the furnishing and delivering of the cross-ties required between Aurora and Vincennes, and laying track from Cincinnati to Vincennes. O. M. MITCHELL,
Consulting Engineer and Commissioner.
DANIEL MORTON, Chief Engineer.
H. C SEYMOUR & CO.
CINCINNATI, Dec. 10, 1852.

MRS. ALLEN'S WORLD'S HAIR RESTORER is not a hair dye, and contains no deleterious ingredient. It never fails to restore the hair, however grey, to its original color, and at the same time to strengthen and restore the sight, however weak, if applied according to directions. The hair will retain its original color during life. It operates by invigorating the skin, muscles, nerves, blood vessels and roots of the hair; prevents the hair from falling, cures baldness, removes and prevents dizziness, headache, perspiration of the head, dandruff, scald head, or any eruption of the head. See New-York *Chronicle* for old and large advertisement.

Price $1 50 per bottle. For sale at the principal depot, No. 355 Broome, corner of Elizabeth-sts.; No. 186 Bowery; No. 279 Washington-st.; No. 16 Astor House; No. 247 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; and No. 146 4th-st., Williamsburg.

CALIFORNIA FLOWER, BULB AND TREE SEEDS.—The subscriber, recently from California, where he has devoted a long time to the exploration and delineation, by colored drawing, of its Floral beauties, offers a choice selection of Seeds, collected with his own hands the past season, from a vast extent of country, with immense labor and expense. The collection comprises some 100 varieties, which, he trusts, will be appreciated by the devotees of Flora, either for their novelty or beauty. The Seeds are put up in neat tin packages, and are for sale at Messrs. A. B. ALLEN & CO.'S, No. 191 Water st.; J. W. THORBURN, & CO., John-st.; E. J. TRYON & CO., John-st.; American Institute, No. 362 Broadway. The public and lovers of Flowers, are invited to call and examine the Paintings. C. A. SHELTON.

LIGNEOUS MARBLE WORKS, Corner of Franklin and Centre-sts.—Messrs. FREUND & MILLER respectfully solicit attention to the inspection of articles at their warerooms, and are now prepared to execute all orders in their line with promptness and dispatch. The advantages the Ligneous Marble has over all others, in its cheapness, equal durability, perfect imitation of real marble its applicability on any hard substance, in a l instances where marble is used for the adornment of architecture, alike in churches, private edifices, state-cabins of vessels, &c., in altar pieces, columns, doors, window and door casings, cornices, busses, &c.: the entire being in perfect harmony, or with a handsome contrast as regards color and architecture, at the option and fancy of the builder, its cheapness rendering it desirable in many instances where, previously, the cost has prevented the use of marble.

THE EYE.—DR. WHEELER, OCULIST, No. 23 Barclay-st, devotes his attention to Diseases of the Eye. Chronic Inflammation of the eye-lids, however long standing, completed; cured; and films and specks removed without surgical operation. Office hours, 9 A. M., and 2 o'clock P. M. French Artificial Eyes inserted, to look equal to the natural organ.

STRAYED or STOLEN about 5 o'clock this morning, A Light Iron-grey HORSE with harness on (except bridle). He is about 13 or 14 hands high, and about seven years. The person finding and delivering said horse with harness, to A. PARKER, No. 201 Broome-st., will be liberally rewarded by JOHN KEYS.

WANTED.

SITUATIONS WANTED.—By a man and wife, without children, in a country residence, or a private family, by the best of city reference given. Call or No. 135, rear-st., between 4 and 5 o'clock, upper door, front room. Will receive calls for two days.

SITUATIONS WANTED.—As Cook, and to wash and iron, or do the housework of a private family, by one; and as Nurse and Seamstress, or the Laundress and Seamstress, by the other. These girls are very experienced, and have excellent city references. Call at No. 4 6th av., in the bookstore.

SITUATION WANTED.—A young lady of some four years experience, wishes a situation in a trimming or other fancy store. Salary would not be so much an object as a permanent situation. Good references given if required. Address H. S., No. 93 Jay-st, Brooklyn.

A SITUATION WANTED by a steady respectable young Woman, as plain cook, washer and ironer, or nurse and plain sewing. Good City references. Apply at No. 134 33d-st, between Sixth and Seventh-avenues

SITUATION WANTED.—By a very industrious, healthy young woman, with the best of city reference, to do general house work in a good cook, first-rate washer and ironer Call at No. 191½ Bowery.

A GOOD, SMART GIRL WANTED.—To do the general housework of a small, private family. None but an American need apply. Inquire at 42 Dominick-st.

WANTED.—About 50 plain and first-rate cooks, 75 chambermaids, seamstresses, &c., 75 nice, genteel girls, age from 10 to 16, most of them well recommended, and a good assortment of men and boys are now wanting employment at C. MASON'S office, Nos. 550 Broadway and 145 Bowery. Terms, yearly subscription, 50 cents; otherwise, 25 cents.

PLANK-ROAD LUMBER WANTED.—Proposals will be received for the delivery of five millions of feet plank-road lumber, nine feet in length, to be delivered during the months of march and April, at Florence, on the river Delaware, or at Keyport, on the Banton Bay. Address,
FLORENCE AND KEYPORT CO., New-York.

AGENTS WANTED—Immediately, several persons to act as Agents for the sale of a beautiful and valuable Engraving. To one who can come well recommended, permanent employment will be given A liberal per centage will be allowed, making it worthy of attention. Address box 1,415 Post Office.

TEN MEN WANTED—Of good address to sell several articles wanted in every family. Agents can make $5 per day. Also a man with $500 to take an interest in a depôt in Boston; may make $1,500 per annum. Ten men paid wages. Call or address, No. 317 Bowery, from 9 until 3 o'clock.

500 AGENTS WANTED.—$1,000 a year easily made in selling a new fam ly book—probably the best to sell in the country. Call or address, post paid, AMERICAN FAMILY PUBLISHING ESTABLISHMENT, No. 128 Nassau st., up stairs, room No. 9.

A SMART INTELLIGENT BOY WANTED, of from 14 to 16 years of age in a Merchant's Office. Salary for the first year $50. Address (post paid) in the handwriting of the applicant, Box No. 1012 Post Office, New-York.

BOARDING.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A suite of rooms, consisting of front and back room, and bed room, with two parties, also, a room on the 3d floor. Location on the Heights, 13 Poplar-st., 3 minutes walk from Fulton Ferry Full or partial may be obtained.

BOARD IN SOUTH BROOKLYN.—A pleasant room and bedroom can be obtained at No. 1 Willow-place, by two single gentlemen or a gentleman and wife, two minutes walk from South Ferry.

BOARDING.—Two gentlemen may obtain good rooms with partial board, in a private family, a few minutes walk from the ferries. Inquire at No. 18 Clinton-st., Brooklyn.

BOARDING.—A Lady and Gentleman, or two Single Gentlemen, can be accommodated with good and pleasant Rooms at No. 77 East Broadway, corner of Market-st.

BOARD—With Rooms, can be had at Nos. 22 and 24 East 23d-st., near 4th-av.

TWO PARLORS AND BED-ROOMS TO LET WITH BOARD.—Also, single rooms for gentlemen, with use of bath, hot and cold water, at No. 48 Franklin-st.

HOTELS.

BAYMENT'S
LONDON WORKING-MEN'S BOARDING-HOUSE,
No. 18 London Wall, City, London.

COMMERCIAL GENTLEMEN and VISITORS TO LONDON, will find the above old established House to possess the essentials of a respectable Hotel combined with the quiet of a private residence. Terms, 4s. 6d. per day, including Tea, Bed, Breakfast and Servants. References—Messrs R. & G. WILSON, No 38 Exchange place; HENRY H. GODET, Esq., No. 49 Wall-st.; Messrs. JAS COPELAND & BROS., No. 31 Cedar-st., New-York.

BROAD & LOCKWOOD respectfully inform their friends and the public in general that they have removed to the commodious and elegant Dining Saloon, No. 102 Nassau st., south-east corner of Ann, under the New-York City Bank, where they will be happy to see their friends, and receive a continuance of their patronage.

MANSION HOUSE, BROOKLYN.—Families or single gentlemen can find desirable rooms for the Winter, on reasonable terms. The House is midway between the Fulton and South Ferries. Omnibuses pass the house every five minutes. EDWIN R YALE.

AUCTION SALES.

JOHN H. AUSTEN, Auctioneer.

ARTISTS' SALE.—DAVID AUSTEN, Jr., will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, Dec. 30, in the galleries of the American Art Union, No. 497 Broadway, a very valuable collection of

PAINTINGS.

The production of the most distinguished American and resident Artists, among which will be found the following fine works:

RECOLLECTIONS OF ITALY	J. F Cropsey.
THE FAIR CAPTIVE	Louis Lang.
REQUIEM OF DE SOTO	E White.
MOUNTAIN TORRENT	J F Kensett.
FALLS OF NIAGARA	T P. Rossiter.
GREEK SLAVE	E H May
SUSQUEHANNA SCENERY	W. McLeod.
POVERTY AND LOVE	Louis Lang.
CAMPAGNA DI ROMA	George Innes
FOOTSTEPS, MOUNT DESERT	R W Hulband.
SUNSET	A. B Durand.
LUTHER, IN STUDIO OF ALBERT DURER	E. White.
FAWN LEAP	J F Kensett.
BULL TERRIER	W J Hays.
CONFIDENCE	T P. Rossiter
MOONLIGHT	J. M. Culverhouse
FOREST TREES	G. A Baker.
LANDSCAPE AND FIGURES	J Willis Hamp.
VIEW ON THE HUDSON	C. P Cranch.
THE OLD WALL	C F Blauvelt.
ROMAN GIRL	G. H Hall.
SHEPHERDESS AND GOATS	Madame Dassel
PENSIERI	Louis Lang.
WATER COLORS	J. Heiff.
SWEET AUBURN	S. Colman, Jr.
LANDSCAPES	T. A Richards.
MEMORY OF COLE	F. E Church.
RECOLLECTIONS OF ITALY	D Huntington.
CATTLE, (WEBSTER STOCK)	T H Hinckley.
HEAD	C. L. Elliot.
EXPECTATION	J. G Clonney.
THE MARYS AT THE SEPULCHRE	D Huntington.

Also 50 MODERN BELGIAN PICTURES, selected from the collection of J. P BEAUMONT, Esq.

Also, a collection of ANTIQUE STATUARY, the property of Jas W WEBB, Esq

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock.

Catalogues at the Gallery.

WILLIAM IRVING, Auctioneer.

FIRST CLASS OIL PAINTINGS.—WILLIAM IRVING CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, Dec 28 at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom, No 10 Pine-st, near Broadway, FINE OIL PAINTINGS, a beautiful collection of original ancient and modern Oil Paintings, in gilt frames. In the collection will be found originals by some of the first artists of the English, French and Flemish schools; Landscapes by Moucheron; Landscapes and Figures by Watteau; Original by Rosa de Tivoli, &c

WILLIAM IRVING, Auctioneer.

UNRESERVED SALE OF WINES, BRANDIES, CIGARS, &c.—WILLIAM IRVING & CO will sell, at auction, on MONDAY, Dec 27, at 10½ o'clock, at the Salesroom, No. 10 Pine-st, near Broadway Large sale of fine old Madeiras Sherries, Ports, Champagne, Pale and Dark Brandy, Jamaica Rum, Islay Malt Whisky, Holland Gin Schiedam do., Wine Bitters Strawberry and Raspberry Cordial, Tea, Bottled Ale, Sperm Candles, 65,000 warranted genuine Havana Cigars.

R W. WESTCOTT, Auctioneer.

ELEGANT HOUSE & HOLD FURNITURE, THIS (Monday) MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 146 Greenwich av., sofas, sofa bedsteads, loungers, mahogany chairs and rockers, elegant bureaus, dining, card centre and pier tables, bedsteads, beds, mattresses, gilt mirro s, paintings, carpets, rich clocks and vases, silver ware, window shades, &c., comprising eve ything for the parlor, chamber and kitchen

HARDWARE.

COOKING AND PARLOR STOVES,

OF THE MOST APPROVED PATTERNS, for sale low, by the subscriber. WM. CLARKE,
No. 9 Carmine-st., (four doors above Bleecker)
No. 228 Hudson-st., (two doors above Vandam.)
No. 193 6th-av., (three doors above 13th-st)
No. 300 8th-av., (three doors above 20th st)

N. B.—Stoves repaired and put up.

AUSTRALIA AND CALIFORNIA GOODS.—Merchants, Companies and individuals fitting out for these markets can find a full and complete assortment of Miner's Tools, Picks, Shovels, Hardware, Cutlery, Edge Tools, Firearms, &c., &c., at the old stand of CHARLES S. LITTLE, Nos. 33 and 34 Fulton-st.

FAIRBANKS' PATENT PLATFORM AND COUNTER SCALES—Improved in quality and reduced in price. Adapted to every required operation of weighing. For sale in all their varieties by FAIRBANKS & CO., No. 89 Water-st.

CUTLERY, &c.—Sets of Ivory and Dessert Knives and Forks, and Knives only, Tea Trays, Polished Shovels and Tongs, Fire Stands, &c., wholesale and retail by C. S. LITTLE, Nos. 33 and 34 Fulton-st.

SKATES.—A superior assortment of German, English and American common and fancy Skates, strapped and unstrapped C. S. LITTLE, Nos. 33 and 34 Fulton-st.

SLEIGH BELLS.—A full assortment of loose and fancy strapped Sleigh Bells.
C. S. LITTLE, Nos. 33 and 34 Fulton-st.

THE ONE PRICE SYSTEM TRIUMPHANT.—The subscriber begs leave to inform his customers and the public that on and after Monday, Jan 3, 1853, the One Price Boot and Shoe Store, No. 214 Greenwich, north-west corner of Barclay st., will be closed every evening except Saturday, during the Winter, at 8 o'clock. Those who desire to purchase a good article, at the lowest price, are invited to call and examine one of the most extensive assortments of Boots and Shoes in this City, and where, to save time and prevent the possibility of mistake, the lowest selling price is marked on every article.
JACOB A. LONG,
Successor to JAMES WIGGINS, No. 224, formerly No. 212, Greenwich-st

LOOKING GLASS PLATES AND PLATE GLASS for Windows. Goods sent to any part of the City or Brooklyn free from risk of breakage to the purchaser. Old Looking Glasses cleaned, repaired and silvered. JOSEPH RINDI, No. 49 Anthony-st., near Broadway

DRY GOODS.

NICOLLS'S

BROADWAY FASHIONABLE CLOTHING EMPORIUM, No. 441 Broadway, New-York.—ALFRED NICOLLS & Co., Proprietors.

The principles which govern this house are these:

To give the purchaser every satisfaction.

If, after the purchase of an article, any dissatisfaction arises, it may be returned, and the money will be refunded or the goods exchanged.

Every article is warranted in every respect as represented.

No pains are spared to have every garment well made, and the best trimmings used.

The price of each article is marked in plain figures, and no deviation from that price is in any instance allowed.

Purchasers will therefore be perfectly safe in giving this house a call.

A very full assortment of the following goods can now be examined:

OVER COATS of every description.
WALKING COATS of all kinds.
BUSINESS COATS of all kinds.
DRESS and FROCK COATS of all kinds.
CLOTH CLOAKS of various qualities.
PANTALOONS of all kinds.
VESTS of all kinds.
UNDER SHIRTS and DRAWERS of all kinds,
HALF-HOSE and GLOVES of all kinds.
COTTON and LINEN SHIRTS of all kinds.
CRAVATS and SCARFS, magnificent assortment.
HANDKERCHIEFS and SUSPENDERS.

Also, a very superior assortment of BOYS' and CHILDREN'S CLOTHING.

CASH HOUSE,
REMOVAL.

RICHARDS & McHARG have removed to the new and spacious store, Nos. 43 and 45 Barclay-st., where they will continue to keep on hand at all seasons of the year a complete stock of Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods, which they are prepared to offer as heretofore, at the very lowest prices for cash. RICHARDS & McHARG,
Nos. 43 and 45 Barclay-st.

A DRESS OF FINE DE LAINE FOR ONLY 4s. at A. G. COLBY'S, No. 43 3d-av

5,000 yards De Laines, new designs, fine, at 1s.
1,000 yards De Laines, very rich goods, at 1s. 3d. and 1s. 6d.
2,000 yards De Laines, all wool patterns, 2s.
1,000 yards real Turkey red Prints, oil colors, 1s.
500 yards Linen Damask, 7s. 6d, at only 2s.
500 yards superfine Linen Damask, 3s., 4s., 5s. and 6s.
100 dozen superfine Linen Damask Table Cloths, very low.
500 dozen Towels, Napkins and Do ley's cheap
100 dozen Gent's Superfine Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs, 6d and 1s
500 dozen Ladies' superfine Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs, from 2s. 6d to $4
500 Chemizettes, a beautiful article.
1,000 Collars, fine, from 1s. to $5
500 dozen Ladies' and Gent's Kid Gloves
Alexander, Kid Gloves, warranted; together with a large lot of Domestic Goods, all of which will be sold at a great bargain. A. G. COLBY, No 43 3d-av., between 9th and 10th-sts.

TO THE LADIES.—Our Fall style of Ladies Misses and Children's Drab and Black Felt, Black and Drab Beaver Bonnets, with a beautiful Beaver Riding Hat for Ladies and Misses, made from the best stock in market Also, large and handsome assortment of plain and embroidered Caps of the latest Paris fashions, with new style of Drab and Silver Felt, Black and Drab Beaver Hats and Flats for Boys, Misses and Children, at MONARQUE'S old establishment, No. 228 Bowery.

MRS. WALLER, formerly of 446 Broadway, having formed a partnership and removed to No. 486 Broadway, corner Broome-st., respectfully solicits a continuance of patronage from her former patrons and the public generally, at their new establishment, where they in end to continue and enlarge the business of Ladies and Children outfitting in all its branches. The business will be hereafter conducted under the firm of WALLER & BURR.

FINE FURS.—MONARQUE, OF NO. 228 BOWERY, solicits the patronage of the Ladies to his rich and elegant styles of Furs, comprising in part of Martin, Mink, Fitch, Lynx and Swedish Martin Victorines, Muffs and Cuffs. Save your time and money and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere, at the old establishment, No. 228 Bowery

IRISH TABLE LINENS.—A fine assortment of the genuine article just received, together with Napkins, Towels, Toilet and Table Covers, &c., Marseilles Quilts, Blankets and Flannels, Domestic and Fancy Goods at McCALDIN & THOMPS

...ese examples of the useful application of waste ...ing ruined, the causing "a little to go a great way."

SHEET-IRON SLATES AND PAPER.

Schoolboys display great skill in breaking their slates. Shall they be allowed to continue the exercise of this interesting practice; or shall we insist them to use the new Wurtemberg sheet-iron slates! A manufacturer in that country has invented a mode of applying a surface coating to sheet iron, which enables it to take freely the mark of a slate pencil; it is said to be much lighter, and much less liable to injury, than a common slate. If we have sheet-iron slates, why not sheet-iron paper! Baron von KLEIST, the proprietor of some iron works at Neudeck, in Bohemia, has lately produced paper of this kind, from which great things seem to be expected. It is remarkable for the extreme thinness, flexibility, and strength, and entirely without flaws. It is used in making buttons, and various other articles shaped by stamping; and it is capable of receiving a very high polish. Whether the world is ever to see the *Times* printed on a sheet of iron, we must leave to some clairvoyant to determine; but, no sooner did our manufacturers become acquainted with this Bohemian product at the Great Exhibition, than they instantly set their wits to work to produce better and thinner sheet-iron than had before been made in England. In the Birmingham department before the Exhibition closed, there made its appearance a book about five inches by three, consisting of forty-four leaves of sheet-iron, the whole weighing about two ounces and a half. We are thus getting on; the age of iron literature may yet arrive.

SAVING HEAT.

Our learned chemists have lately discovered that, in making or smelting iron, not less than seven-eighths of all the heat goes off in waste; only one-eighth being really made available for the extrication of the metal from its stony matrix. What a sad waste of good fuel is here; what a provoking mode of driving money out of one's pocket! So thought Mr. BUDD, of the Ystalyfera iron works, in Wales. He found that the heat which escapes from an iron furnace is really as high as that of melting brass; and he pondered how he might compel this heat to render some of the useful services. He put a gentle check upon it just as it was about to escape at the top of the furnace; he gently enticed it to pass through a channel or pipe which bent downwards; and gently brought it under the boiler of the steam-engine which worked the blowing-machine for the furnace. A clever device this; for this economized caloric heated the boiler without any other fuel whatever, and there was a saving of three hundred and fifty pounds in one year in the fuel for one boiler alone. Mr. BUDD told all about this to the British Association at Swansea, in 1848; and at Edinburgh, in 1850, he was able to tell them much more. He stated that he had applied the method to all the nine smelting-furnaces at the Ystalyfera Works; and that it had also been applied to the Dundyvan Works, in Scotland. The coal used in the Scotch works is of such a kind, that the wasted heat from one furnace is believed to be enough to heat the air for the hot-blast, and to work the blast engines for three furnaces. Mr. BUDD states that his plan enabled the Dundyvan proprietors to smelt ore with a ton and a quarter less coal to a ton of iron than by the old method; and he shows how this might rise to a saving of one hundred and thirty thousand pounds a year for the whole of Scotland. A pretty penny-saving this—a veritable creation of something out of a commercial nothing.

HORSE-SHOE NAILS.

Horse-shoe nails, kicked about the world by horses innumerable, are not the useless fragments we might naturally deem them. Military men may discuss the relative merits of Minié rifles, and needle-guns, and regulation-muskets; but all will agree that the material of which the barrels are made should be sound and tough, and gunmakers tell us that no iron is so well fitted for this purpose as that which is derived from horse-shoe nails, and similarly worn fragments. The nails are in the first instance made of good sound iron, and the violent concussions which they receive, when a horse is working over a stony road, give a peculiar annealing and toughening to the metal, highly beneficial to its subsequent use for gun-barrels.

PLUMBAGO DUST.

Mr. BROCKEDEN has taught us how to make pencils out of dust. Our black lead pencils, as is pretty generally known, are made chiefly from Borrowdale plumbago, brought from a mine in Cumberland. This mine is becoming exhausted; and a question has arisen how the supply shall be kept up. Various compounds have been suggested in different quarters, but Mr. BROCKEDEN has happily hit upon an expedient which promises wonders. Although pieces of plumbago are scarce, plumbago dust is tolerably plentiful, and Mr. BROCKEDEN operates upon the dust. He presses a mass of the powder together, then draws out the air from beneath the particles by means of an air pump, and then presses again with such enormous force as to convert the mass into a solid block, which can be cut into the oblong prisms suitable for pencils.

SILVER IN LEAD.

If a ton of lead contains three ounces of silver—one ounce in twelve thousand ounces—will it pay to dig out this silver, mechanically or chemically? Will it save a penny? Mr. PATTINSON, a manufacturing chemist at Newcastle, says, and shows that it will; although, before his improvements were introduced, the attempt was a losing one, unless the lead contained at least twenty ounces of silver to the ton. Nearly all lead ore contains a trace of silver, which becomes melted and combined in the ingot or pig of lead. Vast are the arrangements which the manufacturers are willing to make to extricate this morsel of silver from the mass in which it is buried; huge furnaces, and melting-vessels, and crystallising vessels are provided, and elaborate processes are carefully conducted. The lead, itself, is all the better for losing its silvery companion; while the silver makes its appearances afterwards in the form of dazzling tea-services, and such like.

COAL DUST.

Coal proprietors are, perhaps necessarily, very wasteful people. They accumulate around the mouths of their pits large heaps of small coal, which, formerly, rendered service to no one; and in some parts of the country they burn this coal simply to get rid of it. But, thanks to the Legislature, it sometimes does good by interfering in manufacturing affairs. It ordained that locomotives should not send forth streams of smoke into the air, and we are thus freed from a nuisance which sadly affects our river-steamers and our steamer-rivers; while, at the same time, coke being used as a non-smokable fuel, and the supply from the gas-works being too small, coke-makers have looked to the heaps of small coal at the pit's mouth; and the result is, that thousands of locomotives are now fed with coke made from the small waste coal at the collieries. The railway companies get their coke cheaper than formerly; the coal owner makes something out of a (commercial) nothing; and the ground around the coal-pits is becoming freed from incumbrance. And what the coke makers would leave, if they leave anything, the artificial fuel makers will buy; for in most of the patent fuels now brought under notice, coal-dust is one of the ingredients.

GELATINE.

How to get a pennyworth of beauty out of old bones and bits of skin, is a problem which the French gelatine-makers have solved very prettily. Does the reader remember some gorgeous sheets of colored gelatine in the French department of the Great Exhibition? We owed them to the slaughter-houses of Paris. Those establishments are so well organized and conducted, that all the refuse is carefully preserved, to be applied to any purposes for which it may be deemed fitting. Very pure gelatine is made from the waste fragments of skin, bone, tendon, ligature, and gelatinous tissue of the animals slaughtered in the Parisian abattoirs; and thin sheets of this gelatine are made to receive very rich and beautiful colors. As a gelatinous liquid, when melted, it is used in the dressing of woven stuffs, and in the clarification of wine, and, as a solid, it is cut into threads for the ornamental uses of the confectioner, or made into very thin white and transparent sheets of paper-glass for copying drawings, or applied in the making of artificial flowers, or used as a substitute for paper on which gold printing may be executed. In a good sooth—when an ox has given us our beef, and our leather, and our tallow, his career of usefulness is by no means ended; we can get a penny out of him as long as there is a scrap of his substance above ground.

MADDER.

Dyers and calico printers, like all manufacturing chemists, have frequently accumulations of rubbish about their premises, which they heartily wish to get rid of at any or no price; and at last, when by a new item added to the general stock of available knowledge, one of these accumulations becomes suddenly a commercial something. The dye [illegible] of a plant which yields much coloring matter by steeping in water; and after being so treated, the spent madder is thrown aside, as a useless refuse. The refuse is not rich enough for manure; no river conservators will allow it to be thrown into a running stream; and the dyer is thus perforce compelled to give it a homestead somewhere or other. But, some clear-headed experimenter has just found out that, actually, one-third of the coloring matter is left unused in the so-called spent madder; and he has shown how to make a pretty penny and an honest penny out of it, by the aid of certain hot acids.

WHERE PERFUMES COME FROM.

Whether any perfumed lady would be disconcerted at learning the sources of her perfumes, each lady must decide for herself; but it seems that Mr. DE LA RUE and Dr. HOFFMAN, in their capacity as jurors of the Great Exhibition, have made terrible havoc among the perfumery. They have found that many of the scents said to be procured from flowers and fruits, are really produced from anything but flowery sources; the perfumers are chemists enough to know that similar odors may be often produced from dissimilar substances, and if the half-crown bottle of perfume really has the required odor, the perfumer does not expect to be asked what kind of odor was emitted by the substance whence the perfume was obtained. Now, Dr. LYON PLAYFAIR, in his summary of the jury investigation above alluded to, broadly tells us that these primary odors are often most unbearable. "A peculiarly foetid oil, termed fusel oil, is formed in making brandy and whisky; this fusel oil, distilled with sulphuric acid and acetate of potash, gives the oil of pears. The oil of apples is made from the same fusel oil, by distillation with sulphuric acid and bichromate of potash. The oil of pine-apples is obtained from a product of the action of putrid cheese on sugar, or by making a soap with butter, and distilling it with alcohol and sulphuric acid; and is now largely employed in England in making pine-apple ale. Oil of grapes and oil of cognac, used to impart the flavor of French cognac to British brandy, are little else than fusel oil. The artificial oil of bitter almonds, now so largely employed in perfuming soap and for flavoring confectionary, is prepared by the action of nitric acid on the foetid oils of gas-tar. Many a fair forehead is damped with *eau de mille-fleurs*, without knowing that its essential ingredient is derived from the drainage of cowhouses." In all such cases as these, the chemical science involved is, really, of a high order, and the perfume produced is a bona fide perfume, not one whit less sterling than if produced from fruits and flowers. The only question is one of commercial honesty, in giving a name no longer applicable, and charging too highly for a cheaply produced scent. This mode of saving a penny is chemically right, but commercially wrong.

OPALESCENT PAPER.

How can we make one kind of paint or liquid produce many different colors, and this with an amount of material almost beneath the power of man to weigh or measure? Mr. DE LA RUE has solved this question by the production of his beautiful iridescent and opalescent paper. Both mechanically and optically, the production of these papers is strikingly interesting. Water is poured into a flat vessel; and, when quite tranquil, a very minute quantity of spirit varnish is sprinkled upon the surface; this, by a species of attraction between the two liquids, spreads out on all sides, and covers the whole surface in a film of exquisite thinness. A sheet of paper, or card board, or any other article, is then dipped fairly into the water, and raised gently, with that surface uppermost which is to receive the colored adornment; it lifts up the film of varnish from off the surface of the water, and this film becomes deposited on the paper itself. The paper is held in an inclined position, to allow the water to drain off from beneath the film; and the varnish then remains permanent on the surface of the paper. Now, the paper thus coated with colorless varnish exhibits the prismatic tints with exquisite clearness. the film of varnish is so extremely thin—so far beneath anything that could be laid on with a brush or pencil—that it reflects light on the same principle as the soap-bubble, exhibiting differences of color on account of minute differences in the thickness of the film at different parts; and not only so, but the self-same spot exhibits different tints according to the angle at which we view it. It is a lovely material, and lovely things may be produced from it. We cannot speak of it as producing something out of nothing; but it is a means of producing a beautiful result with a marvellously small expenditure of materials.

SWEEPINGS.

The clinkers, ashes, or cinders, which remain in furnaces after metallurgic operations have been completed, may appear to be among the most useless of all useless things. Not so, however. If they contain any metal, there are men who will ferret it out by some means or other. Not many years since, the ashes of the coke used in brass-furnaces were carted away as rubbish; but shrewd people have detected a good deal of volatized copper mixed up therewith; and the brass makers can now find a market for their ashes as an inferior kind of copper ore. It needs hardly to be stated that all sorts of filings and raspings cuttings and clippings, borings and turnings, and odds and ends in the real metallic form, are all available for remelting, whatever the metal may be—all is grist that comes to this mill. If the metal be a cheap one, it will not pay to extricate a stray per centage from ashes and clinkers; but, if it be one of the more costly metals, not only are all scraps and ashes and skimmings preserved, but particles are sought for in a way that may well astonish those to whom the subject is new. Take gold as an example. There are Jew dealers and Christian dealers also, who sedulously wait upon gilders and jewellers at intervals, to buy up everything (be it what it may) which has gold in or upon it. Old and useless gilt frames are bought; they are burnt, and the ashes so treated as to yield up all their gold. The fragments, and dust of gold, which arise during gilding, are bought and refined. The leather cushion which the gilder uses is bought when too old for use, for the sake of the gold particles which insinuate themselves into odd nooks and corners. The old leather apron of the jeweller is bought; it is a rich prize, for in spite of its dirty look, it possesses very auriferous attractions. The sweepings of the floor of a jeweller's workshop are bought; and there is probably no broom, the use of which is stipulated for with more strictness than that with which such a floor is swept. In short, there are in this world (and at no time so much as the present) a set of very useful people, who may be designated as manufacturing scavengers; they clear away refuse which would else encumber the ground, and they put money into the pockets both of buyers and sellers; they do effectually create a something out of a commercial nothing.

CHEMICAL SAVINGS.

How to save a penny by using dairy drainage, and slaughterhouse drainage, and stable drainage, and street drainage, and house drainage, and old bones, and old rags, and spent tan, and flax steep-water—how to create value by using such refuse as manure for fields and gardens—is one of the great questions of the day, which no one who takes up a newspaper can fail to find elucidated in some form or other. Chemistry is here the grand economizer. Chemistry is indeed Nature's housewife, making the best of everything. "The clippings of the traveling tinker," as Dr. PLAYFAIR well says in one of his lectures, "are mixed with the parings of horses' hoofs from the smithy, or the cast-off woolen garments of the inhabitants of a sister isle, and soon afterwards, in the form of dyes of brightest blue, grace the dress of courtly dames. The main ingredient of the ink with which I now write was possibly once part of the broken hoop of an old beer barrel. The bones of dead animals yield the chief constituent of lucifer matches. The dregs of port wine—carefully rejected by the port wine drinker in decanting his favorite beverage—are taken by him in the morning, in the form of Seidlitz powders, to remove the effects of his debauch. The offal of the streets and the washings of coal-gas reappear carefully preserved in the lady's smelling bottle, or are used by her to flavor *blanc mange* for her friends."

TO JOIN GLASS.—Melt a little isinglass in spirits of wine, and add a small quantity of water. Warm the mixture gently over a moderate fire. When mixed it will form glue perfectly transparent, and which will re-unite broken glass so nicely and firmly that the joining will scarcely be perceptible to the most critical eye. Lime mixed with the white of eggs forms a very strong cement for glass, porcelain, &c, but it must be done neatly, as, when hard the superfluous part cannot easily be smoothed down or removed.

☞ Girls do you want to get married, and do you want good husbands? If so, don't take pride in saying you never did housework—never cooked a pair of chickens—never made a bed—and so on. Don't turn up your pretty noses at honest industry; never tell your friend you are not obliged to work. When you go a shopping, never take your mother with you to "carry the bundle."

Philosophers, statesmen, and medical men have given much attention to the dress of women; but the little philosophers know about the operations of the human mind, does not qualify them to give an opinion upon dress; and as dress makers have not given themselves the trouble to study the form of the object given them to fit, medical men are alone competent to understand and to decide upon this matter. This is our excuse for offering a few remarks upon the subject.

The stays are the basis of feminine attire. Most of the other habiliments are fastened to them, and to a great extent they govern the shape and appearance of the rest of the dress.

To point to the unirritable females of warmer climates, who are accustomed to go with very little clothing, or to the strong, hardy peasants of our own country, and say that because they wear no stays, the women of our present—of our London civilization, are to do the same, seems to us unreasonable; for when once the body has taken its full set, we see no objection to women wearing rationally-constructed stays; indeed, so long as the dresses are made tight and full of bones, after the present fashion, those who do not wear stays will equally experience the evil effects attributed to them. Badly-constructed stays, however—those not made to fit the body—from their undue pressure on some parts, help to produce spinal curvature.

As to tight lacing, one is at first sight at a loss to understand the origin and prevalence of a plan which must be rather uncomfortable than otherwise; but a little consideration shows that it must have originated in the final cause of woman, who is instinctively anxious to set off her personal attractions by establishing as strong a contrast as possible between the girlish waist and in breadth of hip promising the avoidance of many of the perils of maternity. Such seems to us the cause of that fashion which leads women to mar one of God's most beautiful works, for tight lacing also interferes with beauty. The Arab says "there is no gain in amending the ways of God;" and none of the beautiful models of feminine beauty handed down from antiquity show any approach to the spider-waist. We are, however, aware that many a young lady will appeal from this decision of olden time to the hour-glass examples of female beauty sent to her every month in the *Ladies' Companion*.

But to consider tight lacing in a far more important light, it materially affects the health. In her natural condition, woman expands the ribs during respiration more freely than man. Tight lacing prevents the free action of the ribs; for if by the undue pressure of the stays on the abdomen, that portion of the act of breathing which was intended to be performed by the midriff is much diminished, then the ribs are called into increased action, as it is often seen in the tumultuous heaving of the chest in singers, and in most women under the influence of emotion.

While the functions of the lungs are hereby impeded, the midriff cannot descend and influence the abdominal viscera by its perpetual upward and downward movements; the liver becomes so indented as to oppose a permanent impediment in the way of digestion of food and its assimilation; and thus a catalogue of dyspeptic and nervous symptoms are set on foot. Can we, then, wonder that the sex suffers from shortness of breath, palpitation, indigestion, hysteria, and a host of maladies, which, though not immediately fatal to life, are incompatible with sound health?

It is generally supposed that tight-lacing tells most on the system, by accelerating the approach of consumption. Thus it has been remarked, that between the ages of 15 and 30, the very time that tight-lacing is most employed, the deaths of females are more by 13 per cent. than those of males; and as 8 per cent. more females die of consumption than males, the habit of tight lacing is considered one of the causes of this excessive mortality. Dr. HUTCHINSON, however, to whom science is much indebted for his accurate study of respiration, informs us, that many who think themselves affected with consumption suffer only from a form of dyspepsia presenting many symptoms similar to the more severe infliction; and it is probable enough that the imperfect aeration of the blood, induced by the badly-formed stays, must predispose to debility and spinal curvature.

Indentations of the breast-bone have also been frequently traced to the pressure of the busk; and the flattened nipple, and certain tumors of the breast, may have their origin in tight-lacing.

But as, whatever the medical profession may say against stays, dress-makers will support them, and carry the day against the combined faculty of Europe, let us ascertain if stays cannot be so made that fashion may adopt what medicine cannot object to.

If some of the benevolent persons who leave large sums of money to be given in prizes to those who try to solve questions of purely speculative interest, would condescend by the same means to forward the solution of some of the little practical questions on which depend the health of women, they would indeed confer a lasting blessing on mankind. We do not yet despair of living to see a prize of £300 given to the inventor of the best stays or of the best garters; for a rational garter has not yet been invented, one which will keep up the stocking, and yet not tend to cause varicose veins by impeding the return of blood from the lower limbs to the central regions of the body.

Those who seek to solve the stay problem, should bear in mind that women should feel as easy in their clothes as we do in ours. Stays, therefore, should not unduly press upon any part of the body, but form an anatomical fit like the cast to a statue. They should have as few bones as possible, and these should be so placed as not to press on any of the bones of the bust, and merely of sufficient strength to prevent the creasing of the stays. The busk is generally objected to on account of its weight, and lately it has been accused of "carrying off by its polarization the electricity of the body." We see no reason for objecting to the busk on such grounds; and if it be necessary for the conformation of the stay, it should not be made of too thin steel, for in that case it would press against the breast-bone every time the body bends forward; neither should it have the curve which gives rise to undue pressure on the chest. The waist should be made below the floating ribs, and not on the true ribs, as in ordinary stays; and in addition to all these requisites the stays should contain broad bands of elastic tissue in their whole length from the armpits downwards; for if they fit the bust acurately, so as to prevent the possibility of tight lacing, it is evident that when the elastic web is warmed by the heat of the body, the stays thus made will permit of food and of exercise being taken without impeding either digestion or respiration.

One of the great objections to the old stays was that two inches, or even more space, were left, so that women might fit into their stays by dint of tightening in, whereas those we have described accurately fit the body, nearly meeting on each side of the spinal process of the vertebral column, and as the vulcanized elastic tissue gives two inchee, there is no possibility, as with other stays, of a young lady tight lacing.

It must not be supposed that a perfect stay, one completely modeled to each particular figure, will insure a lady from injudicious pressure on the vital organs. If the petticoats are made to tie tightly round the waist in front, there will be undue pressure independently of the stays. To meet this difficulty, the petticoats should be retained in front by a hook soldered to the busk, all strings should be tied behind, and the divided weight of the petticoats would be made to bear upon the hips. Again, dress-makers put so many bones in the dress, and make it so tight, that Mrs. CAPLIN assures us that ladies not unfrequently ask her to alter their stays, because they fold under the dress, which has been made much too tight. Here, also, we may remark that those who boast of wearing no stays at all, do not tell us how many additional bones the dress maker employs to form their corsage. The bones in the dress and the strings often mark the body with red lines, and make such ladies experience many of the evil effects of badly made stays.

These observations refer to morning dresses; but it will be evident to all who give the subject a little reflection, that evening dresses are also liable to many objections. The two or three upper inches of the body of the dress are always made much tighter than it should be; this prevents the free expansion of the chest, and as the dress is thrown off the shoulders, the arms are necessarily pinioned, and could not be raised without splitting the dress. By the pinioning of the arms, the sheulders are raised and the head is awkwardly pushed forward. This injudicious practice is milliners must be prejudicial to the carriage of those ladies who wear low dresses every evening; and is perhaps the cause of a mode of carrying the head, which is far from graceful, although frequently to be met with in the wealthiest classes of society. If fashion renders it necessary to expose the shoulders there is at least no reason for pinioning the arms. Why cannot dress-makers contrive to leave the arm completely free?

☞ An incident occurred on board the steamer *Mayflower*, while lying at the dock, on her last trip, which caused considerable merriment among the passengers. A genteelly dressed individual, having paid his fare, and presented his ticket to the steward, received the key of his state room. Searching out its whereabouts, he found it decorated with three life-preservers, inflated, ready for use, as are all the rooms in the steamer, and not knowing their utility, supposed them horse-collars. Indignant at such treatment, he returned to WORMLEY, the good-natured steward, and accosted him—

"Look here, captain, that room you gave me is occupied."

"Well, I know it is; another gentleman has the upper birth assigned to him."

"Well, captain, do you think I am going to sleep in a horse stable—the room is hung full of horse collars and harnesses?"

This was too much for the bystanders and steward, who saw the gentleman's mistake, and after a hearty laugh over the ignorance of the individual, the horse-collars were exhibited to him, and their use fully explained, and he walked away satisfied that he was badly sold.

NO SALE.—The biddings for our Maine Lands will probably not end in a sale. We have already expressed our surprise that such a mass of property should have been offered for sale with only twenty days notice. We did not suppose there was a man in the two States who knew enough about the lands to form even a reasonable guess at their value; but we were mistaken on that point, for it is now understood that there was one company of persons who had explored the 200,000 *acres about which neither our Land Agent nor Land Commissioners knew anything*, and that company, of course, was the highest bidder.

It is said, however, that Gov. BOUTWELL is dissatisfied with the whole proceeding—as he well may be—and that he will refuse to ratify the sale. But even were he otherwise disposed, there is we apprehend, a legal impediment in the way which renders the whole proceeding void. The Commission to be appointed under the Resolves for a division of the lands with the State of Maine, has not yet been filled up, and until that is done, the concurrence of the Massachusetts half of that Board cannot be had, and without that concurrence no sale can be legally effected. This Board is to consist of six persons—two to be appointed by Massachusetts, two by Maine, and two more by these four. All that has been thus far done, is the appointment of two by our own State. These two persons will be two out of the three contemplated by the resolves, whose concurrence is necessary in order to effect a sale, when the other four are appointed, but in the meantime they have no more power to act in the premises than any other two individuals who are citizens of Massachusetts.

We have no doubt that the gentlemen who have undertaken to act in this matter believed themselves fully authorized, nor have we the slightest doubt that their action has been entirely disinterested, and in their opinion for the best good of the Commonwealth; but we believe they have erred in judgment very widely.

The State does not want to give anybody a hard bargain on the one hand, nor a very excessively good one on the other; and the only fair way for seller and purchaser, is to give ample time for both parties to ascertain the real value of the lands.

There is not the slightest need of such egregious haste. If such examination proves that the lands are not worth more than $300,000, the people of Massachusetts do not desire to *trap* somebody into giving $600,000; and, on the other hand, if such examination proves them to be worth $1,000,000, (as in our opinion it will,) the people of Massachusetts do not wish to sell them to a company of speculators for $600,000.

There are 200,000 or more acres of this land, of which our land office has no report, and about which no one knows anything save the company above alluded to. They are supposed to be very valuable—to compose, in fact, a large part of the value of the whole concern; but very few persons will buy upon a mere supposition; most people, *who mean to pay*, like to know what they are bidding for. Now, we say, why this haste? Why advertise our merchandize for sale, and refuse to give purchasers a chance to examine it—nay, more, refuse to let them know whether it is coffee, tea, or salt, that we offer?

We hope, as we believe, that Governor BOUTWELL will quash the whole proceedings, and that the lands will hereafter be offered, with ample time for examination, and in such lots as will enable actual operators to buy, instead of confining the purchase to overgrown speculators.—*Boston Journal*, 24th.

BOOTH THE ACTOR.—The New-York correspondent of the New-Orleans *Bulletin* gives the following reminiscences of the deceased tragedian:

I notice that New-Orleans had the last look at BOOTH—the little bow-legged prompter, who had the audacity to once play a part of the elder KEAN in his absence, and so bound upon the stage—the broken-nosed specimen of humanity, who, an ape in coat and trowsers of every-day cut, was afterwards in silks, purples and ermines, a very god of the passions.

His mother must have had a presentiment of his vocation when she baptized him "JUNIUS BRUTUS." Then "Booths" have long contributed actors to the world as well as mountebanks. His mother, you know, was a cousin of the wit JOHN WILKES, and married to an attorney of Bloomsbury. The hopeful son was first a sailor, then a printer, then a law student, then a painter, then an amateur actor, and then in the lists against Mr. KEAN:

"A champion mounted for the hot encounter"

—the hot encounter of rival theatres, using him as the quarreling editors used Pickwick—the butt of their blows. Coming to America in 1821, he opened as *Richard*, at Richmond, under GILBERT, (if I am wrong, your worthy ex Recorder can correct me.) The Virginians were electrified, and a critic of that day, speaking of the personation of *Richard*, narrated that his daughter, in the passage where the giant likens the two Prince to spiders, whispered, "Papa, could you see the spiders that Mr BOOTH was looking at upon the floor?" "No," was the answer, "but I thought I felt them crawl, when he put his hand to his bosom to tear them off." Perhaps many in your city remember with Mr. DAVIS, of the Orleans, the imitation of TALMA, by BOOTH, in *Orestes*—for BOOTH accentuated French in a masterly manner. Shortly after BOOTH's arrival, the enemy which steals away men's brains obtained over him a mastery which he always kept, and thereafter BOOTH's successes and eccentricities went together; a decoction of the latter abound like *Johnsonisms*. Of the best of them, is his escape from manager FLYNN in a drunken frolic, and going down to the East River in this city, on board a sloop. Entering the cabin, he spied the captain by his medicine chest. He seized a musket and proceeded to make the captain mix and drink physic until full six bowls of salts were down the throat of the worthy skipper, who might well say thereafter, "Throw physic to the dogs, I'll none on't." FORREST and BOOTH played *Othello* and *Iago* together often, but FORREST never performed *Jaffier* at all in *Venice Preserved*, after playing it to BOOTH's *Pierre*. He thought *Jaffier* after hearing *Pierre* was not to be chaffered with. BOOTH played *Town and Country* in public and private; and for many years he divided his home between Bel-Air, his little farm, and the cities of his engagements. His nose was broken by FLYNN in an attempt by the latter to defend himself from the violence of the tragedian, when under *mania-a-potu*. This gave rise to the *bon mot* in reply to the observation made by a critic. "One never could get over BOOTH's nose"—"because the *bridge* was broken." Well, Death has rung down the curtain. Let his foibles and follies rest; and let us remember him as the greatest tragedian of the century, in that he was more complete than all others of his profession, and merged his inviduality in his portraiture.

☞ The Washington *Globe* thus comments on "the Nervous Man's" complaint:

"A nervous man" is complaining, in the Boston *Transcript*, of the cockney puns on the word *Thiers*, as if it were pronounced *tears*, in reference to DISRAELI. He says: "There is not a school-girl in Boston over the age of twelve years who does not know that the word *Thiers* is pronounced *tea-air*, (without the s;) and to which the editor replies that, "if the French Frenchify our proper names, we do not see why we should not Anglicise theirs. JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, though a good French scholar, always gave the obvious English pronunciations, in an English discourse, to all French proper names."

We must doubt the accuracy of what is said about Mr. ADAMS in the foregoing paragraph. If he gave to all French proper names the obvious English pronunciation, then he must have pronounced Thiers *Thigkers*, which would have been a most useless departure from the true mode of pronouncing that name, which happens to be one that an Englishman or American can readily pronounce, without understanding French. It is not so with all French names generally, though, nor with many of them. But why they should not all be pronounced properly, by those who can so pronounce them, we do not perceive. Mr. ADAM's rule—if it was this, we think we do not yet believe—was not a good one, nor would its learning and his example make it so; nor is it generally practised, nor will it be, nor should it be. The names of the French ministers who have resided here at Washington, have always been pronounced as they are in France, or as nearly so as our somewhat inflexible Anglo-Saxon organs would permit. A good deal depended on the name whether it was pronounceable or not by those who are "native here."

Those who have read Uncle Tom's Cabin, will recollect Madame DE THEUX. Would Mr. ADAMS have pronounced it *Thowks*, which would be the obvious English pronunciation; or does anybody so pronounce it that can pronounce it *à la Française*? which is easily done. We do not think they do, or if they do, the taste is bad in that and all similar cases. There is a well known French diplomatist and statesman, whose name has been much in print during the last three or four years—M. DROUYN DE LHUYS. What is the obvious English pronunciation of it? We cannot answer the question. We have tried, and cannot make anything of it, though pronounced as it is in France, there is but little difficulty.

Foreigners pronounce English proper names as angelically as they can, and yet are very far from the mark sometimes, as we are from their proper names; but this is no reason why we should not be as near right as our ears and tongues will permit us to be. In this case an approximation is something gained. Just think of pronouncing ROCHEFOUCAULD, *à l'anglaise*, with whose name, in some shape or other, so many are familiar; or VERULAM'S, the celebrated Chancellor, and a thousand orators! It will never do! The "nervous man" is more right than wrong.

☞ It seems by the following Circular Letter, that the Ballston Law School goes to Poughkeepsie on New-Year's Day:

The State and National Law School, hitherto located at Ballston Spa, Saratoga County, N. Y., is now removed from that place to Poughkeepsie, Dutchess County, N Y, with all its Professors, Library, &c., and will commence its next term on the first of January, 1853. This removal has been made for the following, among other reasons, viz: the building in Ballston is old and the rooms are cold, while in Poughkeepsie our accommodations, even for the present, are comfortable and pleasant, and we have the prospect of a beautiful and commodious location there in the Spring. Our Law Library will be greatly increased in Poughkeepsie, with the privilege of constant access by the students to a choice Miscellaneous Library of 4,000 volumes, in the same building where the School will be conducted.

The village to which we have removed is much larger and more pleasant than Ballston, containing six or eight flourishing Literary Institutions, of which four are Female Seminaries. The people of Poughkeepsie furnish, besides these Libraries, adequate funds to place the Institution on a high and permanent basis, and to give to it a respectability and influence to which, for want of adequate means, it has never before attained. Board can be had at Poughkeepsie on as reasonable terms as at Ballston, and the charges for tuition, &c., will be so modified as to keep the expenses of students as small as they have been in Ballston.

Students, therefore, who design to attend the School, will come immediately to Poughkeepsie, on the Hudson River. JOHN W. FOWLER.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Dec. 20, 1852.

DECISION OF A WILL CASE.—The decision in the Fairfax Will case was noted a few days since. The Fredericksburg (Va) *Herald* says:

It was a chancery suit instituted by the heirs of HENRY FAIRFAX, deceased, of Prince William, against his devisees; averring that his will was procured by the undue influence of his wife. Mr. FAIRFAX left a very heavy estate, of some $150,000 or $200,000, the bulk of which was devised and bequeathed to his wife for life, and after her death, to her two children for life, with remainder to their issue. To his other children, the issue of two former marriages, he left legacies comparatively inconsiderable in amount. His widow survived him but a month. By his two former marriages, Mr. FAIRFAX had eight children, some of whom died during his life, leaving children. These parties were the contestants of the will. The case occupied some five days in trial, and being submitted to the Jury on Wednesday last, in ten minutes they returned into Court, with a verdict in favor of establishing the will.

AMERICANS ABROAD.—A letter from Gottingen says that there are at present twelve Americans pursuing their studies at the University of Gottingen, eight of whom are engaged in chemistry. One-third of the students in the laboratory are Americans.

At a meeting of the Common Council of Boston, on Thursday evening, Mr. Jewell, from the Committee on FINANCE, reported that they had negotiated with Baring, Brothers & Co, to the amount of £400,000 sterling, bearing interest at at 4½ per cent. per annum, payable in twenty years from 1st October last. Amount to be realized estimated at $1,950,000. Amount previously received on issues of water scrip $3,471,000, making a total of $5,421,000. Cost of water works, including interest at the close of construction account on 30th April last, $5,383 587 59. Cash revenue from water rates, for the year 1853, estimated at 190,000. The report was accepted, and ordered to be printed. The same Committee reported the amount of city debt payable the present financial year, $380,069 44, of which $150,964 05 has been paid, and that means to meet the balance will be required to the amount of $135,000, and recommended the passage of an order to borrow that amount, which was adopted. On the reduction of the city debt, the Committee report the probable debt at the close of the year, exclusive of the water debt, $1,679,669 39, being a reduction of $21,796 05.

A couple of ruffians committed a terrible outrage upon a married woman named Harvey, in the town of Solon, on Thursday last. Mrs. Harvey had occasion to go into the yard in front of her house late in the evening, and being absent some length of time, her husband became alarmed, and went out to ascertain the cause of her delay. On reaching the back part of the yard, he heard a faint cry and the tramping of feet, and immediately started in the direction of the noise, when he saw two men carrying off Mrs. H. The wretches, on seeing the approach of Mr. Harvey, laid down their prize and escaped. The woman was found gagged, and from the fright caused by the attempt to abduct her, she became deranged, and in that condition fled from her home a few days after, and put an end to her existence by hanging herself. This singular transaction remains a mystery. No one can form a reason for the attempt to abduct this old lady, who was a peaceable and quiet woman, and was never known to commit an act of any kind to the serious injury of any person.

The wife of Mr. Tanner Congdon, living near Middleport, Niagara County, was so horribly burned by her clothes taking fire, on Sunday morning, that she died in a few hours afterwards. She was up during the night attending to a sick child, and laid down near a stove, the door of which was open. It is supposed that a spark or coal communicated with her dress, and set it on fire. Finding her garments in flames when she awoke, she ran out of doors, and was followed by her husband and two sons, who attempted to check the flames, but so terrified was the unfortunate woman, now enveloped in flames that streamed up above her head, that she could not be got back into the house, and nearly the whole of her garments were burned to cinders and her flesh crisped. The hands of Mr. Congdon and his sons were badly burned in the attempts to save the wife and mother from her terrible fate.

At Cincinnati, on the 18th inst., two men from the country stepped into a clothing store to purchase two coats. Not finding anything to suit them in the lower story, they were taken into the third story. None of the clothes suited them, and the clothier violently seized one of them by the neck, and swore he should buy a coat before he left the house. The men refused; the other took a pistol from out one of the drawers, presented it to the countryman's face, and again demanded that he should buy a coat. The countryman becoming alarmed, made good his retreat down the stairs. In a few moments the other followed, and as he was leaving the store another clerk gave him a violent kick. A warrant was got out, and the parties brought before the Mayor.

The Boston *Courier* says: While other of the large cities—Baltimore, Philadelphia, New-York—are complaining of the increase of assaults and rioting, and while life and property are not safe in those cities after nightfall, it is gratifying to be able to reflect that our own city is exempt from such disgraceful acts of rioting, rowdyism and crime. The security of the person and of property was never greater in the city than at the present time. Thanks to our watch and police, we are safe from riot, by day and even rowdyism by night. This speaks volumes in favor of the present organization and the efficiency of these Departments.

THE MARTHA WASHINGTON CASE.—At a cost of several thousand dollars, an Eastern insurance company have, at last, as they claim, ferreted out the parties who are charged with fraudulently obtaining large sums of money from the various insurance offices, for goods alleged to have been shipped on the steamer *Martha Washington*, which boat was purchased by Captain CUMMINGS, last January, and placed in the New-Orleans trade, and was burnt to the water's edge, on her first trip from this city down. It will also be remembered that nine lives were lost by this sad disaster. It is now alleged that a quantity of goods, more than the boat was able to carry, was insured at the highest rates, two thirds of it never being shipped. It is further claimed that the large number of boxes shipped by the brothers CHAPIN, as containing boots and shoes, were filled with combustible material. We learn that a pilot, engineer, and several of the crew on the boat, together with several draymen, who carried the goods to the boat, have turned State's evidence, and disclosed the names of those implicated in this damnable transaction—if true—"upon the high seas." It is charged that they set the boat on fire, which was understood by the parties interested before the boat left our landing. Capt. CUMMINGS was arrested a few days since in New-Orleans, and is now *en route* for this City, in custody of the United States Marshal of Louisiana. KISSANE, of the firm of KISSANE & SMITH, AMZI and ALONZO CHAPIN, JAMES CHANDLER, of Covington, who is alleged to be a party to the fraud. Mr. NICHOLSON, the Clerk of the boat at the time, and one or two others whose names we could not learn, were arrested, and lodged in the jail at Columbus. They were taken from this city in irons. They will have a hearing before the United States Court. Officer BRUEN is now up the Arkansas River in pursuit of one of the other officers of the boat. The whole amount insured was over $100,000. Yesterday much feeling was manifested among our business men in consequence of this disclosure.—*Cincinnati Nonpareil.*

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The State and National Law School, hitherto located at Ballston Spa, Saratoga County, N. Y., is now removed from that place to Poughkeepsie, Dutchess County, N Y, with all its Professors, Library, &c., and will commence its next term on the first of January, 1853

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FIRTH, POND & Co.'s Pianos, so justly celebrated for the elegance of their construction, richness and durability of tone. The beautiful Iron Piano-Fortes. The First Premiums of the American Institute have been awarded to these Instruments, at the late Fairs in Castle Garden.

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Those about purchasing Pianos should visit this establishment. The Instruments are offered at the lowest cash prices of the makers

MELODEONS AND SERAPHINES,

With patent reeds and late improvements from the best makers.

ÆOLIAN PIANO-FORTES.—T. GILBERT & CO.'S Piano-Forte Warerooms, No. 333 Broadway, corner of Anthony-st, 3d floor. T. G & Co. are daily adding to their extensive assortment of instruments in their New-York rooms. They have Pianos, with or without the celebrated Æolian, to suit purchasers from all sections of the country, both as regards price and quality. The superiority of their instruments has long been beyond question; and as to prices T. G. & Co. urgently invite a comparison between theirs and those of any other manufacturer in the Union, confidently believing that from the peculiar facilities possessed by them, they are enabled to undersell all competition. Second-hand Pianos taken in exchange, or bought for cash. A large assortment of second-hand Pianos always on hand, at prices from $56 up. Pianos with or without the Æolian, to let. Gilbert's Boudoir or Cottage Pianos, for small rooms. Prince's & Carhart's Melodeons, at low prices

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PIANO FORTES.—The best assortment of Pianos in this city can be seen at the Warerooms of LINCOLN & THOMPSON, No. 441 Broadway, including Hallet, Davis & Co.'s celebrated Æolian Pianos, of new and much approved scales, acknowledged superior to any other in the market. Also, a large variety from other distinguished New-York and Boston makers. Gilbert's and other second-hand with and without the Æolian, at various prices.

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PIANO-FORTES.—T. H. CHAMBERS, No 385 Broadway, would respectfully solicit purchasers to call and examine his superior improved grand action Piano-Fortes. His well earned reputation and practical experience, obtained during a long connection with one of the oldest manufactories, is a sufficient guarantee of the prime quality of the instruments he offers for sale.

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A PIANO-FORTE COST $225—two months since, will be sold for $180, on account of sickness. It is 6⅔ octave, Rosewood case—by one of the best makers. Can be seen for a few days at C.C. WILLIAMS Cabinet Warerooms, No. 137 Fulton-st., New York.

PIANOS FOR SALE—At No. 8 Barclay-st., next door to the Astor House—a variety of 6⅔ and 7-octave Rosewood Piano Fortes, warranted to give satisfaction in every respect, or no sale, for cash or approved paper Pianos on hire.

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J. & C. FISCHER, (late NUNNS & FISCHER,) Manufactory and Warerooms, No. 170 Greenwich-st. corner of Dey-st. PIANO-FORTES, warranted, with reverse bridge and patent tube, well calculated for keeping in tune. Piano-Fortes tuned, repaired and exchanged.

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PIANO-FORTES for $55, $65, $175 and $130. A fine Harrison Piano, $360. A Gilbert Æolian Piano, $390. One without Æolian, $240—warranted, for sale by C. F. HILL, No 54 Great Jones-st.

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THE BROOKLYN FIRE INSURANCE CO.—CHARTERED IN 1824.—Offices, No. 43 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, No. 6 Merchants' Exchange, Wall-st., New-York Have their Capital (as also a handsome surplus) invested in the most undoubted securities, and continue to insure Buildings, Merchandize, Furniture, and other personal property. Vessels in port, and their Cargoes, upon as favorable terms as any other similar institution.

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OFFICE OF THE CITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No 61 Wall-st, 4th Month, 5th, 1852.—This Company, with a CASH CAPITAL OF $210,000 with a surplus of over $100,000, insures against loss or damage by fire, on favorable terms.

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ANSON GREEN, M. D. at the office daily from 2 to 3 o'clock, P M California permits granted at greatly reduced rates A. A. ALVORD, President.

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DYER, Secretary.

Dividend No. 2. FIVE (5) per cent. also has been declared from the earnings of the current six months and will be paid in cash at the Treasurer's Office in New-York, on and after the 3d day of January next, to stockholders who shall be such at the closing of the books on the 20th inst. The transfer books will be closed at 3 o'clock P. M. on the 20th inst., and remain closed until the 4th day of January next.

A new issue of stock, equal to ten per cent, in amount upon the existing stock of the Companies, will be made at the same time, and distributed pro rata, and at par, among the stockholders who shall be such at the closing of the books. Payment for such new stock may be made at any time during the month of January. Interest will be charged upon all deferred payments, and the right to take the stock will be forfeited in all cases where payment is not made before the 1st day of February.

By order of the Directors,
EDWIN C. LITCHFIELD, Treasurer.

STATE CITY AND RAILROAD BONDS.—The undersigned offer for sale the following desirable securities, viz.:

CALIFORNIA STATE SEVEN PER CENT BONDS.
CALIFORNIA STATE (war loan) SEVEN PER CENT BONDS
CALIFORNIA STATE (war loan) TEN PER CENT BONDS
CITY OF NORFOLK SIX PER CENT BONDS.
CITY OF COVINGTON, Ky., (guaranteed by Covington and Lexington Railroad Company,) SIX PER CENT BONDS.
FAYETTE COUNTY, Ky., (guaranteed by Covington and Lexington Railroad Company,) SIX PER CENT BONDS.
ALABAMA AND TENNESSEE SEVEN PER CENT RAILROAD BONDS
EVANSVILLE AND ILLINOIS SEVEN PER CENT RAILROAD BONDS.
HAMILTON AND EATON SEVEN PER CENT RAILROAD BONDS.
LAWRENCEBURGH AND UPPER MISSISSIPPI SEVEN PER CENT BONDS.

HAIGHT & McLEAN, No. 10 Merchants' Exchange.

OFFICE OF THE ROCHESTER AND SYRACUSE RAILROAD COMPANY—CANANDAIGUA, Oct. 8, 1852.—NOTICE.—An installment of twenty dollars per share on the scrip stock of this Company is required to be paid on the 20th day of Oct., instant, and the balance due on said scrip stock, (being ten dollars per share,) is required to be paid on the 1st day of Feb next

By paying the last installment on the 10th day of Jan. next, instead of 1st Feb., with interest on both of said installments from the 1st day of Aug. last to the times of payment, and on the surrender of the scrip certificates, the scripholders will be entitled to full stock with the future dividends

Payments of the said installments may be made at the Offices of Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., New-York; J. E. THAYER & BROTHER, Boston; at the Bank of Syracuse, Bank of Auburn, Rochester City Bank, and at this Office.

By order of the Board of Directors.
CHAS SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

BANK OF NEW-YORK.—The Charter of the Bank of New-York will expire on the 31st December, instant. An Association under the General Banking Law has been formed to take its place; and will commence business on the 3d of January, 1853

The President and Directors of the present Bank have this day declared a final dividend of *thirty-eight and a half* per cent—the profits of the bank—which will be paid to the stockholders, or their legal representatives, at the banking house on the 31st December, inst

On the same day, an instalment of *fifty* per cent. on the additional capital of the new bank will be required to be paid, when certificates for the stock will be issued.

The books of transfer and subscription will be closed on the 11th inst

By order of the Board of Directors,
A. P HALSEY, Cashier.

BANK DEPARTMENT—ALBANY, Sept. 17, 1851.—Notice is hereby given, in pursuance of the statute in such cases made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued by the HENRY KEEP'S BANK, of Watertown, Jefferson County, (an Individual Bank,) must be presented at the office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York, for payment, within two years from the date of this notice, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the same will be returned to the owner of said bank. D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

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BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK—ALBANY, July 7, 1852.—Notice is hereby given, in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, that all circulating notes issued by the OSWEGO COUNTY BANK, Meredian, an individual bank, must be presented to the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York, for payment, within two years from the date of this notice, or the funds deposited with said Superintendent for the redemption of the notes issued by the above bank will be given up to said bank

jy13-lawM2y D. B ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

BANK DEPARTMENT—ALBANY, Feb. 12, 1853.—Notice is hereby given, in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued by the MERCHANTS' BANK, late of Canandaigua, now of Naples, Ontario County, (an Individual Bank,) must be presented at the office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York, for payment, within two years from the date of this notice, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the same will be returned to the owner of said Bank.

16f-lawM3y D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

MANHATTAN SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 646 Broadway.—Depositors in this Institution will receive interest, as usual, from the 1st day of January next, at the rate of 6 per cent on all sums of $500 and under, up to $1000; 5 per cent and 4 per cent on all larger sums. By order of the Board

E. J. BROWN, President.
J. CILLAND, } Vice Presidents.
H. STOKES, }
A. A. ALVORD, Secretary.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY—DIVIDEND NOTICE.—The Directors of the New York and Erie Railroad Company have this day declared a dividend of four (4) per cent on the Capital Stock, for the six months ending Dec. 31, payable on the 15th day of Jan. next. The transfer books will be closed on and after the 30th inst., and remain closed till the 15th day of Jan 1853 By order of the Board of Directors

NATHANIEL MARSH, Secretary.

NEW YORK, Dec 23, 1852

CREDITS ON CHINA, INDIA, &c.—Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, New-York, are prepared to issue Mercantile Credits, Circular Notes, and Letters of Credit on the Oriental Bank of London, available at all the branches and agencies of that establishment, as follows:

Canton, Hong-Kong, Shanghai.	China.	Madras, Bombay, Calcutta,	Columbo, Kandy, Singapore,

Ceylon.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK GAS-LIGHT COMPANY, Dec. 23, 1852

THE ANNUAL ELECTION for thirteen Directors of this Company will be held on MONDAY, the 10th day of January next at the Office, No. 174 Centre-st, from 11 to 12 o'clock A. M. The transfer book will be closed from the 24th inst until after the election By order.

C. L. EVERITT, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE SIXTH-AVENUE RAILROAD CO., Dec. 24, 1852

AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company will be held at the depot, corner 64th-av. and 41st., on MONDAY, Jan 3, 1853, from 2 to 5, P. M. The transfer books will be closed on the 28th inst, and remain closed until the 5th January next.

D P. BARTYDT, Secretary.

OHIO STATE INTEREST, JANUARY, 1853.—The Interest on the Public Debt of the state of Ohio, payable in the City of New-York, Jan 3, 1853, will be paid by the undersigned, Agent of the Commissioner of the Sinking Fund of the State of Ohio, at his office, No 61 Beaver-st.

ALFRED S EDGERTON, Agent.

BANK OF NORTH AMERICA.—NEW-YORK, December 15, 1852. The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of three and one half (3½) per cent. payable to the Stockholders on and after January 3, 1853 The transfer books will be closed from the 18th inst to the day of payment.

I. SEYMOUR, Cashier.

GROCERS' BANK.—A dividend of three and one half (3½) per cent on the Capital Stock of this institution will be paid to the Stockholders on and after MONDAY, 3d day of Jan. next By order of the Board

SAML. B. WHITE, Cashier.

NEW-YORK, Dec 22 1852.

CREDITS, &c. FOR THE PACIFIC.—Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, New-York, issue Credits and Bills of Exchange, available at sight, on the following places on the West Coast: LIMA, VALPARAISO, PANAMA SAN FRANCISCO

FOX AND WISCONSIN 12½ PER CENT IMPROVEMENTS RIP—The interest coupons due January 1st, prox., on the above Scrip issued to M. L. MARTIN by the State of Wisconsin, will be paid at the office of SIMON DRAPER, No 46 Pine-st., New-York.

SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS OF THE NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY, reimbursable in 1867, with semi-annual interest coupons attached; for sale by BLATCHFORD & RAINSFORD, No. 39 William-st.

THE COUPONS TO THE BONDS OF THE COUNTY OF FAYETTE Ky., issued for the Maysville and Lexington Railroad Co., made payable on the "Union Bank," will be paid at the Bank of America.

THE INTEREST COUPONS on the CITY OF CHICAGO WATER LOAN BONDS, due on the 1st January proximo, will be paid at the Banking House of DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

SIX PER CENT. BONDS of the DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL CO., Coupons attached; for sale by CURTIS, BEALS & PEARING, No. 40 Wall-st.

THE EASTERN BANK OF WASHINGTON, D. C., is redeemed at No. 146 Bowery, @ 1 per cent.

COAL.

PITTSTON COAL.—The PENNSYLVANIA COAL CO., is prepared to furnish superior White Ash Pittston Coal of all sizes, clean and in good order, suitable for steam, shipping, and domestic purposes, from its boats, or yards in the city, Williamsburg and Brooklyn. The Company's facilities are such as to enable it to give good dispatch to vessels loading at New-York, or at Port Ewen.

Particular attention given to the delivery of Coal for domestic purposes.

Apply at the office, corner of Broadway and Wall-st.; or yards, West near Morton-st., corner of Fourteenth-st and 9th-av., and foot of Gouverneur-st, city; foot of North Tenth-st., Williamsburg, and foot of Gold-st., Brooklyn.

COAL IS YET CHEAP at the Yard No. 9 Christopher-st. Peach Orchard, Black Heath, Lehigh, Liverpool, Cannel &c., &c., of the best quality, screened, clean, and delivered to all parts of the city. Orders by mail promptly attended to. M. ALLEPON, Jr., & CO.,

No. 9 Christopher-st., near 6th-av.

$4 50 PER TON.—Best quality Peach Orchard Red Ash Coal, nut size, Stove and Egg at lowest market price. Also best quality Blacksmith Coal, very cheap, from yard No. 107 Anthony-st., near Broadway.

TO RICE GROWERS.—A lot of "STRONG'S" PATENT RICE HULLERS for sale—one of which may be seen in operation by application to

MOSTON & BREMNER.
No. 212 Pearl-st., corner Fletcher-st.

ACCOUNT BOOKS AND DIARIES FOR 1853, &c.—PAPER AND STATIONERY.—Every variety, at low prices. Books made to pattern, printed headings, pasted, &c. Circulars, Check Notes, &c., printed in style required, by FRANCIS & LOUDERL,
Stationers, Printers, and Bookbinders, No. 77 Maiden-lane.

STEAMSHIPS.

ATLANTIC, Capt. LUDLAM.

These ships have been built by contract, expressly for Government service. Every precaution has been taken in their construction, as also in their engines, to insure strength and speed, and their accommodations for passengers are unequaled for elegance and comfort Price of passage from New-York to Liverpool, in first class cabin, $150; in second cabin, $70; exclusive use of extra size state-rooms, $300; from Liverpool to New-York, £30 and £20. An experienced surgeon attached to each ship. No berth secured until paid for.

PROPOSED DATES OF SAILING.

FROM NEW-YORK.		FROM LIVERPOOL.	
Saturday	Dec. 11, 1852	Wednesday	Dec. 15, 1852
Saturday	Dec. 25, 1852	Wednesday	Dec. 29, 1852
Saturday	Jan. 8, 1853	Wednesday	Jan. 12, 1853
Saturday	Jan. 22, 1853	Wednesday	Jan. 26, 1853
Saturday	Feb. 5, 1853	Wednesday	Feb. 9, 1853
Saturday	Feb. 19, 1853	Wednesday	Feb. 23, 1853
Saturday	March 5, 1853	Wednesday	March 9, 1853
Saturday	March 19, 1853	Wednesday	March 23, 1853
Saturday	April 2, 1853	Wednesday	April 6, 1853
Saturday	April 16, 1853	Wednesday	April 20, 1853
Saturday	April 30, 1853	Wednesday	May 4, 1853
Saturday	May 14, 1853	Wednesday	May 18, 1853
Saturday	May 28, 1853	Wednesday	June 1, 1853
Saturday	June 11, 1853	Wednesday	June 15, 1853
Saturday	June 25, 1853	Wednesday	June 29, 1853
Saturday	July 9, 1853	Wednesday	July 13, 1853
Saturday	July 23, 1853	Wednesday	July 27, 1853
Saturday	Aug. 6, 1853	Wednesday	Aug. 10, 1853
Saturday	Aug. 20, 1853	Wednesday	Aug. 24, 1853
Saturday	Sept. 3, 1853	Wednesday	Sept. 7, 1853
Saturday	Sept. 17, 1853	Wednesday	Sept. 21, 1853
Saturday	Oct. 1, 1853	Wednesday	Oct. 5, 1853
Saturday	Oct. 15, 1853	Wednesday	Oct. 19, 1853
Saturday	Oct. 29, 1853	Wednesday	Nov. 12, 1853
Saturday	Nov. 12, 1853	Wednesday	Nov. 16, 1853
Saturday	Nov. 26, 1853	Wednesday	Nov. 30, 1853
Saturday	Dec. 10, 1853	Wednesday	Dec. 14, 1853
Saturday	Dec. 24, 1853	Wednesday	Dec. 28, 1853

For freight or passage, apply to

EDW'D K. COLLINS & CO., No. 56 Wall-st., N. Y.
BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO., Liverpool.
E. G. ROBERTS & CO., No. 13, King's Arms Yard, London.
JOHN MUNROE & CO., Rue Notre Dame des Victoires, Paris; or
GEORGE H. DRAPER, Havre.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof therein expressed.

FOR LIVERPOOL—United States Mail steamship ATLANTIC, Capt JAS WEST.—This steamship will depart with the United States Mails for Europe, positively, on SATURDAY, Jan. 8, at 12 o'clock M., from her berth, at the foot of Canal-st. No berth secured until paid for. For freight or passage, having unequaled accommodations for elegance and comfort, apply to

EDW'D K. COLLINS & CO., No. 56 Wall st.

Passengers are requested to be on board at 11½ A. M.

The steamship PACIFIC will succeed the ATLANTIC, and sail Jan 8.

U. S. MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.—FOR NEW-ORLEANS, VIA HAVANA. The splendid steamship CHEROKEE, BAXTER, commander, will sail from the pier foot of Warren-st., N.R., on MONDAY, Dec. 27, at 2 o'clock, P. M., precisely.

RATES OF PASSAGE TO HAVANA AND NEW-ORLEANS.
New Arrangement.

Ladies' and After Saloon Berths	$60
Lower Forward Saloon Berths	50
Steerage	25

SPECIE only taken on freight to Havana. Freight taken to New-Orleans at 30 cents per cubic foot. Shippers on freight are requested to supply themselves with the Company's Bills of Lading, which may be had on application at the office. No other form will be signed. No bills of lading signed after 12 o'clock on the day of sailing For freight or passage, apply to M. O. ROBERTS.

No. 177 West-st., corner Warren-st.

NEW-YORK AND SAN FRANCISCO STEAMSHIP LINE.—THROUGH TO SAN FRANCISCO AT REDUCED RATES.—NO DETENTION ON THE ISTHMUS.—The new and splendid steamship UNCLE SAM, 2 000 tons, W. A. MILLS, Commander, will leave New-York, from Pier No. 3 N. R., for ASPINWALL, Navy Bay, on THURSDAY, Jan. 20, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, connecting at Panama with the favorite steamship CORTES, 1,308 tons, THOS. B CROPPER, Commander, which steamship leaves Panama on the arrival of the passengers by the UNCLE SAM, for San Francisco, stopping only at Acapulco, for supplies.

These vessels in accommodations, ventilation, speed, and safety, are unsurpassed. An experienced physician is attached to each steamer.

Passengers will be landed on the wharf at Aspinwall, and take the Panama Railroad.

Passengers are cautioned, that all tickets for this line are sold only at No 26 Broadway, New-York

DAVIS, BROOKS & CO., General Agents.

EMPIRE CITY LINE—THROUGH TICKETS TO SAN FRANCISCO, at reduced rates both for Cabin and Steerage Passengers, via Aspinwall direct. The fast Steamship UNITED STATES, 1,500 tons, W. C BERRY, Commander, will leave on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 5, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 3 North River, connecting at Panama with the favorite Steamship NEW-ORLEANS, 1,500 tons, EDGAR WAKEMAN, Commander, which Steamer will be in readiness to take the passengers on arrival at Panama, and proceed without delay to San Francisco. Second-cabin passengers have state rooms in both sides, and eat at the same table as first cabin Passengers per *United States* disembark alongside the Railroad Wharf at Aspinwall free of expense. For freight or passage apply to

JONES & JOHNSON, or
J HOWARD & SON, Agents, No. 34 Broadway.

THE SHORTEST AND CHEAPEST ROUTE. VANDERBILT LINE FOR SAN FRANCISCO.—Only line carrying tickets for crossing the Isthmus. The new double engine Steamship STAR OF THE WEST 2,100 tons, will leave from Pier No 2. North River, at 3 o'clock P. M, precisely, on WEDNESDAY, January 5, connecting with the Pacific Steamer over the Nicaragua transit route, having but 12 miles of land transportation. These steamers are unsurpassed in their accommodations and ventilation. For information as to passage, &c., apply only to D. S. ALLEN, Agent, No. 9 Battery place, up stairs.

The public are cautioned against the representations of hired runners of other lines—none are employed for this line.

FOR BRIDGEPORT, CONNECTING WITH THE Housatonic, Naugatuck and New-Haven Railroads. The Steamer CATALINE, Capt. CHARLES WEEKS, will leave from East River Steamboat piers, Peck-slip, every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY MORNING, at 10 o'clock. Fare to Bridgeport 50 cents. Freight taken at low rates. Returning, leave BRIDGEPORT every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY MORNING, at 8 o'clock, on the arrival of the Cars. For further information inquire of GEO W. CORLISS, No. 283 Pearl-st, N. B.—All persons are forbid trusting any one on account of the boat or owner

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—In the matter of the application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the opening of ELEVENTH AVENUE, from 107th-st. to 144th-st., in the City of New-York.—Public notice is hereby given by the subscribers, Commissioners of Estimate and assessment in the above entitled matter, duly appointed by a rule of the Supreme Court, pursuant to the requirements of an Act of the Legislature of the People of the State of New-York, entitled "An Act to amend an Act, entitled an Act to introduce several laws, relating particularly to the City of New-York, into one Act, passed April 9, 1813," passed April 26 1839, that the abstract of the Estimate and Assessment of the Commissioners in the above entitled matter, containing the names of the owners of the lots assessed, the numbers of such lots as they appear on the Maps of the Commissioners, together with such maps and the amount of assessment whether for damages or benefits; and also, all the affidavits estimates, and other documents which were used by the Commissioners in making their report, have been deposited in the Street Commissioner's Office of the City and County of New-York, for the inspection of whomsoever it may concern. And the said Commissioners further give notice, that they will attend at their said office, on the 18th day of November, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-two, besides the costs of this action. Dated November 16, 1852

d5-law6wM* A. DE GROOT, Plaintiff's Attorney.

SUPREME COURT.—In the matter of the Application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the OPENING of the ELEVENTH AVENUE, from 107th-st. to 144th-st., in the City of New York Public Notice is hereby given, that the costs, charges and disbursements, incurred by reason of the proceedings in the above entitled matter, will be taxed by the Honorable HENRY P. EDWARDS, or by one of the other Justices of this Court, at the Supreme Court Chambers, or by the Clerk of this Court, at his Office, in the City Hall of the City of New-York, on Wednesday, the 29th inst., at 9 o'clock in the forenoon Dated, New-York Dec. 13, 1852.

OGDEN EDWARDS,
JOHN COX,
JOHN BROWN, } Commissioners.
HENRY H. BARTOW, Attorney.

C. S. VANDERHOOF, COMMISSIONER OF DEEDS, No. 441 Broadway, Pacific Bank.

RAILROADS.

CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD for PHILADELPHIA.—Two Lines daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 10 A. M. and 2 P. M., from pier No. 1, North River, foot of Battery-place, at 16 o'clock A M., by the fast and commodious steamer JOSEPH BELKNAP, Capt. A. B. FRASEE, for South Amboy thence by the superior cars of the Company to Bordentown, there take the splendid new iron steamer RICHARD STOCKTON, arriving at Philadelphia about 6 o'clock, P. M. Fare $3 00.

AFTERNOON EXPRESS LINE—Leaves by steamer JNO. POTTER, Capt. JOHN SIMPSON, at 2 P. M., stopping at West's, Hightstown Bordentown and Burlington, arriving at Philadelphia at 6½ P. M

Fare in 1st class cars to Philadelphia..... $2 00
2d class..... 1 50
Freehold and Monmouth by 10 o'clock train only..... 50
Dinner provided on board.

Returning passengers will leave Philadelphia, foot of Walnut-street, at 10 A M and 2 P. M.

EMIGRANT LINE at 4 o'clock, P. M —Passengers leave by steamboat ATLAS, Capt JOHN GOULD, daily, (Sundays excepted) at 4 o'clock, P M., for South Amboy, proceed by cars to Bordentown, there take steamboat BORDENTOWN, and arrive at Philadelphia next morning at 6 o'clock. Fare $1 50.

Fifty pounds of baggage allowed each passenger, to be carried at the risk of its owner; but nothing will be received or considered as baggage except wearing apparel

L. ELLIS, Agent.

FROM NEW-YORK TO BUFFALO DIRECT.

THE BUFFALO AND NEW-YORK CITY RAILROAD is now completed with a six feet track, and an arrangement has been made to ship the fastest, quickest, and most direct line from New-York, via New-York and Erie Railroad to Hornellsville, thence to Buffalo. FARE THROUGH FROM N. Y TO BUFFALO, $7 50.

Tickets can be procured at the office of the New-York and Erie Road, foot of Duane-st., and No. 1 Cortlandt-st

On and after Monday, Dec. 20, trains will leave the foot of Duane-st., as follows:

MORNING EXPRESS—At 7 A. M.; arrive at Buffalo, 11:55 P. M.

MAIL TRAIN—At 9 A. M.; arrive at Buffalo, 9:15, next morning stopping at all stations.

EVENING EXPRESS—At 5 P. M.; arrive in Buffalo, at 10:35 A. M.

On Sunday, one train only—Evening Express, at 5:30 P. M.

The express trains are certain to connect at Hornellsville, with the express trains for Buffalo. We invite the public to try this line once, feeling assured that we shall afterward have their patronage. J. G HOYT, Superintendent.

W. C. TALLMADGE, Agent B. & N. Y. C. R. R.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1852. No. 1 Cortlandt-st.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROADS.—On and after 20th Dec., a train will leave New-York at 8, A. M., from foot of Cortlandt-st arriving in Philadelphia at 12 noon, at the Kensington Station. This line will be a Relief Express Train to the 9 A. M. Express Train, which will also run through in four hours. Through tickets for that route, Washington, and the South, sold by both lines. Tickets sold to passengers for way stations in New-Jersey in the 8 A. M. Train only, at reduced prices. The Trenton Accommodation Train will on and after the 27th Dec., leave Trenton at 9, A. M., arriving in New-York at 12, noon, returning from New-York at 4, P. M., by which passengers will also be carried at reduced prices, connecting the 5 P. M Philadelphia Train of way passengers. These arrangements will make more certain the connection of the mails and through passengers with the Continental train leaving Philadelphia at 2 and 10½ P. M

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD—WINTER ARRANGEMENT.—Trains leave Chambers-st, daily for Albany and Troy—

EXPRESS TRAIN—6 A. M., through in 4 hours, connecting with Trains reaching Buffalo or Montreal, at 6 o'clock same evening

MAIL TRAIN—8 A. M.—Through Way Train, 1 P. M.

EXPRESS TRAIN—5 P. M.—Accommodation Train, 11 P. M.

FOR TARRYTOWN—At 2 P. M., and an Evening Train at 11 o'clock

FOR POUGHKEEPSIE—At 4 P. M.—For Peekskill, at 5 30 P. M.

The Tarrytown, Peekskill, and Poughkeepsie Trains, stop at all

New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON.

Cabinet Speculations—Democratic Harmony—General News.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 24, 1852.

The conflicting nature of the various "reliable" predictions relative to the Cabinet of General PIERCE, is the best evidence that they are nothing more than the expressions of personal preference by the prophets themselves, or the vague speculations of curious busy-bodies. It is quite certain that Mr. PIERCE has given no indication of what is to be his policy in this respect. He will pursue an attitude of "masterly inactivity" until the time approaches for the services of his Ministerial advisers. He does not seem even to be writing "feelers," with a view of ascertaining what sort of a Cabinet will be popular. The indications are that he is quite independent of all cliques, and disposed to disregard the influences so pertinaciously endeavored to be thrown about him by those who would give him a Cabinet, that they may themselves arrange the details.

But there are certain of Dame Rumor's inklings that comport quite well with what I find to be the opinions of old friends of Mr. PIERCE, with reference to what may be expected of him. They believe his advent will tend to allay all party bickering, and blend in one harmonious whole the several cliques of the Democratic party, that from time to time strayed from the fold. Upon the principle that "there is joy over one sinner that repenteth," &c., what a good time our opposition friends will have when they get all together again on one common platform—when, instead of efforts to crowd each other over the edges and into the gulf of proscription, they all dwell together in a sort of Millenial brotherhood. I think I see BARNUM already erecting an immense cage for the exhibition of a "happy family" far more curious than his troop of monkeys, rats, and cats, because composed of a still greater variety of species, each most destructively hostile to all the others, in their nature and habits. Should the President Elect succeed in his praiseworthy and humanizing undertaking, he will evince quite as much tact as has NAPOLEON III. in his management of *La Grande Nation*.

But it is not improbable that the Hunkers and Barnburners, the Old Fogies and Young America, the Free-Soilers and the strictest sect of States-Rights Democrats, will agree to forget all their former differences of opinion, and, like the DERBY Ministry of England, sacrifice all their cherished principles for the cohesive power of official patronage. If that should prove true, the Democratic party will indeed become one and indivisible; and, under ordinary circumstances, a few leading men of the party would be able to manage the wheels of Administration completely. I am inclined to think, however, that the wire pullers have caught a Tartar, and that FRANKLIN PIERCE has a fair share of the firmness and caution of Old Hickory; and if so, he will sedulously eschew all the old political hacks, in the selection of his constitutional advisers. Indeed, rumor further affirms that a deputation which waited on the President elect, to urge upon him the appointment of gentlemen who had held office in former administrations, was shown the cold shoulder.

It is further intimated that the Pacific slope is to have one member of the Cabinet. The idea is a good one. Our interests upon the Pacific are already immense, and constantly increasing. During the last three years, the administration of federal affairs, so far as California and Oregon are concerned, has been peculiarly unfortunate. The worst possible appointments have been made in nearly every instance, and the general policy pursued with reference to that section of the country has been unpopular and disastrous to the party represented by the Administration. The excuse offered for these things is, that it was quite impossible to obtain reliable information, at so great a distance, of the views, wishes and necessities of the Pacific slope. The difficulty would be remedied, and only remedied, by giving our brethren in that region a Cabinet officer. If it *be* Mr. PIERCE'S policy to take that course, it has an evident squinting toward the selection of Dr. GWIN, for the Navy Department, whose duties as Chairman of Senate Committee on Naval Affairs, would seem to eminently qualify him for that station. He is, withal, a thorough-going, resolute, energetic business man—one who delves into the details of every plan he proposes to execute, and seeks to make it perfect in every part.

The Whigs generally, here, express especial regret at the prospective retirement of Hon. JOHN P. KENNEDY from the Navy Department. During the short period this gentleman has been in office he has effected many and most useful reforms. It has been with him a labor of love, to endeavor to render that branch of service efficient, as far as it goes, and make it what the people desire it should become—an honor to the country, instead of an incubus upon it.

S.

The Commissioner of Customs—The Supreme Court Judgeship—General Pierce on Territorial Acquisition—The Sandwich Islands—Cabinet Prognostications—State of Mr. King's Health.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Dec. 25.

There's many a slip 'tween the cup and the lip; and I experienced the truth of the poetical axiom, with reference to the appointment for Commissioner of Customs. Hon. DUDLEY S GREGORY was expected to receive the appointment, and would have received it except that his friends here represented that he would not accept the place if tendered to him. This changed the programme, and Mr. BARKER's name was sent in to the Senate instead. Mr. BARKER commences his duties on Monday next.

It is understood that Mr. DOWNS is using his best efforts in the Senate to prevent action on the nomination of E. A. BRADFORD for Judge of the Supreme Court. He will probably succeed in that line of operation; but it is not so certain that he will secure the vacant seat for himself, as Mr. SOULE is understood to come into favor with Mr. PIERCE under the general amnesty; and he will be the last man to consent to the nomination of Mr. DOWNS. As Mr. SOULE continues to hold a seat in the Senate, while his colleague retires on the 4th of March next, the new Administration will not willingly offend one who is so able and energetic, and therefore may become so powerful a friend or foe.

I understand, from what seems good authority, that Mr. PIERCE has quite as "capricious a swallow" for the acquisition of new territory as General CASS ever claimed. He is especially surprised at Mr. FILLMORE's refusal to entertain the proposition for a cession of the Sandwich Islands, seeing no reason why he should have failed to avail himself of the golden opportunity to secure to our Pacific Commerce the immense advantages which would accrue from the possession of those gems of the Pacific. The acquisition of the Sandwich Islands may be set down as one of the events of Mr. PIERCE's administration, unless King KAMEHAMEHA, in the meantime, shall have changed his notions of the propriety of placing his subjects beneath the folds of the American flag.

[illegible] Messrs. of Virginia, [illegible] at a place in the Cabinet and will probably accept. This opinion is [illegible] knowledge of the intimate personal [illegible] existing between the President elect and Mr. [illegible] of Virginia, and the fact that the [illegible] to the great [illegible] of [illegible] was also confirmed in the opinion that Mr. [illegible] will be offered a seat in the Cabinet; whether he will accept it or not, is another question. The Dr. has made a personal issue in California against the land pirates and speculators; and as they have tried to beat him down, his proud, self-relying character suggests a determination to meet them face to face on the issue in a contest for reelection. It is doubtful, however, whether Mr. GWIN could, with propriety, refuse a position in the Administration that would enable him to so greatly advance and build up the interests of California and her Pacific sister, Oregon.

The statements by telegraph and otherwise, that Mr. KING is much better, and likely to be restored to health, are altogether unfounded. True, he experiences temporary relief from some of the more immediately distressing symptoms, but there is no improvement which warrants any expectation of his restoration to health. He is a very old man, having lived, if I mistake not, beyond the period allotted by Scripture to the life of man. To think it possible for him to recover, at such an age, from the attacks of a disease which has been thirty years developing in his system, is to hope against hope, in the most literal sense.

S.

NEW-YORK CITY.

THE ENIGMA OF HISTORY—A DISCOURSE ON THE JEWISH RACE, by Rev. SAMUEL OSGOOD.—Last evening, in the Church of the Messiah, Rev. SAMUEL OSGOOD delivered an interesting discourse on the Jewish Race, especially their present tendency of opinion. His text was from Romans xi: 25, 26: "For I would not, brethren, that ye should be ignorant of this mystery, (lest ye should be wise in your own conceits,) that blindness in part is happened to Israel, until the fulness of the Gentiles be come in. And so all Israel shall be saved, as it is written, there shall come out of Zion the Deliverer, and shall turn away ungodliness from Jacob." This was, he said, a season peculiarly of Christian rejoicing, in which we were moved by Gospel associations, and listened in imagination to the song of the Angel. Would he be straying from the auspices of the time, in calling their attention to that portion of the human race, to which JESUS CHRIST peculiarly belonged. The Jewish race had been for two thousand years the puzzle of history. Many there were who thought they understood the character fully, and could describe it in few words; but in the difficulty of understanding Christian sects around us, it was easy to understand the much greater difficulty of doing justice to a people so distinct and different as the Jews. The reverend speaker here glanced at their history, politically and Levitically, in parallel with the history of the Christian Church, showing that while the latter had been developed by new revolutions, the former had not been unprogressive. Judaism had shared in the developments of the time, and there was progress among the Rabbins, as among the Fathers. They were spoken of as superstitious, true; but no superstition ever ruled among the Rabbins more gross than that introduced in the Christian Church in the fourth century, to the denunciation of marriage and the glorification of celebacy. If Rabbi ISMAEL had, in the Talmud presumed to make an exact measurement of proportions of Deity, surely those were less reasonable in the Christian Church, who mutilated the attributes of God. He then spoke of the different sects in the Jewish Church, of which the Pharisee (or conservative,) was now the ascendant. He had addressed some dozen queries to Dr. RAPHALL, the eminent Jewish Rabbi, to obtain more exact information as to their creed and present divisions. Of the Doctor's letter in reply, Mr. OSGOOD read some interesting passages, giving the universal points of faith among all Jews, viz: "That there is one God, eternal, omnipresent, immaterial, and omniscient; that he had revealed his will by MOSES and the prophets; and in rewards and punishments." The Doctor says there are now no sects among the Jews. The Sadducees have been extinct 1,600 years, and any differences which exist at present, on subjects of tradition, are not of sufficient importance to make a distinction of sects. A distinction of provincialism or pronunciation, by which the Galilean Jews were known long before the destruction of the Temple by TITUS, still continued. Mr. OSGOOD went on to consider the present state of Judaism, and the general tone of thought in that Church, of which he quoted some beautiful selections (translated by himself,) from the writings of BLESSNER and MANNHEIM, Germans, as the most orthodox representatives of modern Judaism. In conclusion, he said that while it was impossible to predict the future of the Jewish Nation, any more than they could tell the future of France, or of America; their Church was evidently undergoing a severer ordeal than it had yet experienced under the present system of toleration, which, like the Sun in the fable, induced many to throw off the cloak of formalism which the blasts of persecution had but gathered closer around them. While they maintained their peculiar caste, the onward movement of the world around them, was bringing them with it. They were performing an important part in the history of the world, as a constant repository of the great truth of the Unity of the God head. The Jew, with his Scripture and Synagogue, was useful to the Christian with his Gospel. Let both, said the preacher, repent of their past spirit of persecution toward each other, and look to the true Shekinah—to the brightness of the heavenly glory irradiating the Redeemer. The discourse was replete with information regarding the Jewish race, of a most interesting character.

THE RECENT EXPLOSION IN BROOME-STREET. EX-ALDERMAN CLAYTON OUT OF DANGER.—ADDITIONAL PARTICULARS.—The explosion of gas pipe in Broome-street on Friday evening last, which was reported exclusively in the *Times* of the following morning, will probably result in the loss of life, as the servant girl, ELLEN HINES, was laying at the point of death last evening, and no hopes whatever are entertained for her recovery. It appears, Ex-Alderman CLAYTON was fearful of carelessness on the part of the domestic, and for safety took in his own hand a small lantern, with an oil lamp burning, and preceded the girl to the vault. Mr. CLAYTON entered in advance, and when about three steps down, the volume of gas, with which the place was filled, ignited, and exploded with a report like that of the heaviest artillery. So tremendous was the concussion that three doors, one outside, and two many feet within the dwelling, were torn from their hinges, and thrown upon the basement floor. In a card written by Dr. CHARLES R. CHILTON, a son-in-law of Mr. CLAYTON, he states as follows:—"The main pipe, directly in front of the house, had broken and the escape of gas was so great as to force its way through the vault into the lower part of the house, and quite unfitted the servants for the performance of their duties. The family, supposing it to proceed from alterations that were being made in the neighborhood, thought it would soon pass away."

Mr. CLAYTON was unconscious until he found himself in the street, with his head, face and hands very considerably burned. The unfortunate girl was directly behind him, and from the inflammable nature of her clothing was instantly enveloped in flames, in which dreadful condition she ran back into the kitchen, where they were extinguished by water, thrown upon her by her affrighted fellow-servants. Her injuries are so extensive that it is feared she cannot possibly survive, though all that medical skill could effect has been exerted in her behalf. Mr. CLAYTON has suffered severely, but is now doing as well as could be expected. His injuries appear to be entirely upon the surface, as his clothing being of woolen, protected him from the effect of the flames. It is thought that his hat, which was crushed and swept from his head by the concussion, alone mitigated the shock sufficiently to preserve him from instant destruction. On Saturday afternoon it was deemed advisable to remove the suffering female to the New-York Hospital, and when reaching there she was placed under the medical treatment of Dr. AGNEW, who rendered every aid in the power of human skill to alleviate her agony of pain, and at a late hour last night her condition was much better, and it was believed she would eventually recover. The face of Mr. CLAYTON has greatly swollen, and he has labored under the most intense suffering since the sad accident occurred. Our reporter was informed last evening that the condition of Mr. CLAYTON was much easier and in all probability he will recover.

CHRISTMAS IN NEW-YORK.—Christmas day was generally observed in this City on Saturday last. The Roman Catholic and Protestant Episcopal Churches, were decorated and appropriate services held in them. At St. Patrick's Cathedral, Grand High Mass was celebrated, Archbishop HUGHES officiating. At Trinity Church, services were held, and great interest added to them by the performance of several pieces of music which the Choir had prepared themselves for by previous practice and rehearsal. The stores in the business streets were closed, and nearly all kinds of labor was suspended. Thousands of happy children were to be seen enjoying their new possessions of Santa Claus's gifts, while all the avenues of travel were crowded by persons who sought recreation out of town. Although Christmas is not our regular mid-winter holiday, New-Year day taking precedence in that respect, yet it is increasing in favor every year, and promises to be kept hereafter as much as Thanksgiving. Since the keeping of Evacuation day has died out, Christmas has come to be observed, so that we shall still retain the old number of holidays.

RUNAWAY VEHICLE ACCIDENT.—On Christmas afternoon, while Mr. MOSES and lady were riding through the City, their horses, in a fright, with reckless fury applied, the animal took flight and became unmanageable. The horse dashed down the street at a furious speed, and before he could be checked, Mrs. MOSES was thrown to the pavement and dangerously injured. The Police of the Seventeenth Ward were near at hand, and quickly raised the lady up. She was taken to the Station, received medical treatment, and then conveyed home in Twenty-fifth-street.

WELL'S AND PROVOST GUARDS.—This company numbering forty-three, under the command of Capt. N. S. HASTED, made their parade on Friday last, accompanied by SHELTON'S Brass Band, and proceeded to the Mount Vernon Pickle Works at HUNT'S Bridge upon a target-excursion.

Their neat dress and tidy appearance and good discipline, together with the numerous wreaths and garlands of flowers displayed among them attracted much attention in the neighborhood through which they passed. The target returned bearing evidence of their superior skill as marksmen. The following prizes were won:

1st prize, gold chain, Mr. Underhill; 2d., silver cake basket, David Herne; 3d, $25, Daniel McCaughin; 4th, $20, Stephen Edgar; 5th, large family bible, Isaac Lockwood; 6th, large silver cup, Samuel Calkin; 7th, $15, Walter H. Smith; 8th, $10, John Irvin; 9th, twelve silver spoons, Capt. N. S. Husted; 10th, silver cup, Henry Heil; 11th, $5, Hugh Scaley; 12th, gold pencil, Daniel DeCourcey; 13th, pair silver butter knives, John F Smith; 14th, gold pencil, Andrew Bennett; 15th, gold pencil, E. A. Edgett; 16th, large pocket knife, Peter Doyle; 17th, pair gold breast pins, J. M. Tewiller; 18th, 8-day clock, John McQuirke; 19th, Webster (large) Dictionary, Wm Kemble; 20th, silk umbrella, John Herne; 21st, large wreath, George Karr; 22d, the target, Thos. Harmore; 22d, wreath, J. S. Lockwood; 24th, wreath, W. Abbott.

MANSFIELD GUARD, Capt. R. E. ACBY.—This Company, named after HENRY C. MANSFIELD, Esq., an old and distinguished member of the N. Y. Fire Department, proceeded on their first annual Target Excursion, on Christmas day, to Mount Prospect, to contend for the following 12 prizes, viz:

1st prize, a splendid ladies' broach, won by Lieut. Wm. J. Cary, Jr; 2d do, a musket, won by John Williamson; 3rd do, a silver goblet, won by Sidney Smith; 4th do., a large gold pencil, won by D. Murray; 5th do., a gold pencil, won by Jno. Kuffe; 6th do, a $5 gold piece, won by H. R. Roome; 7th do, a $5 gold piece, won by Orderly Sergeant, W. H. Rose; 8th do., a hat, won by P. O'Brien; 9th do., a hat, won by J. G. Scott; 10th do., a splendid wreath, won by C. B. Lowine; 11th do., a splendid segar case, won by James Karr; 12th a hat, won by Chas Bogart.

The Guards were accompanied by Wallace's Band.

DESPERATE ASSAULT.—On Christmas morning at about 10 o'clock, two rowdies named EDWARD COYLE and PETER DOYLE, made a violent assault on the person of Mr. STURGESS LEWIS, one of the Veteran Corps on board the United States ship *Macedonian*. The old salt, it seems, was walking quietly along Chatham-street, near Chambers, when one of the rowdies pushed against him, and then bore down with a heavy press of canvas on the old tar, giving him a broadside which nearly keeled him over. Several citizens interfered; the police were called and the two rowdies in endeavoring to make their escape, were capsized into the mud-gutter, and were brought before Justice OSBORNE. The old tar exhibited a broken figure head to the magistrate, who forthwith took the complaint, and committed the two rowdies to the Tombs for trial.

DARING BURGLARY IN BROADWAY.—Between the hours of 10 and 11 o'clock on Saturday night, some daring rogue or rogues entered the large building at No. 378 Broadway, and having broken open a lodging room, they robbed a valuable wardrobe and bureau of valuable wearing apparel. The burglars then made an attempt to force open the door leading to the tailor's store of SAMUEL JOYCE on the same floor, and would have succeeded in effecting the robbery, had not the porter been asleep inside, who hearing the noise, awoke, and giving the alarm, the robber or robbers escaped down the staircase, and made off.

AFFRAY AT A HOTEL.—A few nights ago an affray took place in the Broadway entrance hall of the Irving House, between a gentleman named WRIGHT, and another man whose name we did not ascertain. The former brought a dirk into requisition to defend himself, and inflicted a flesh wound in the breast of his antagonist. Some of the guests interfered, and finally separated the combatants.

PARADE OF THE EMPLOYEES OF EXPRESS COMPANIES.—On Christmas day the attachés of the great Express Companies of Messrs. WELLS, BUTTERFIELD & Co., ADAMS & Co., HARNDEN & Co., KINGSLEY & Co. and PULLEN, VIRGIL & Co., made a magnificent parade with their vehicles, having two four and eight horse teams attached to them. The line was formed at Bowling Green, and the procession proceeded to the residence of A. M. C. SMITH, Esq, one of the firm of the American Express Company, in Franklin-street, where all the gentlemen partook of a repast furnished by the lady of Mr. SMITH. The teams again formed in procession and drove to Elm Park, where they partook of a sumptuous dinner, and returned at an early hour in the evening, highly pleased with the day's excursion.

DEATH BY A FALL.—The coroner held an inquest yesterday, at the Sixth Ward Station House, on the body of a man named JOHN CROWLEY, who was killed by falling down the area of a dwelling at No 7 Manhattan-place. It appears the deceased was laboring under the influence of ardent spirits, and while passing the above house he slipped and tumbled down the area, and when found was a corpse. The jury rendered a verdict in accordance with the above circumstances.

RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—Another accident occurred on the Hudson River Railroad, on Saturday night, by which a fireman lost his life. The mail and freight train, which left Albany at 9 o'clock in the morning, run on to a rock in the tunnel, about two miles above Rhinebeck, and was thrown from the track. No other person was injured.

THE TAMMANY HALL RIOT.—The Grand Jury for the December term have indicted five persons for riot who were, as is alleged concerned in the disturbance at Tammany Hall, a short time since, in which Mr. AUGUSTUS SCHELL, Chairman of the Democratic General Committee, was severely injured.

DEATH FROM EXPOSURE.—An unknown man was found in the IVth Ward yesterday, suffering from exhaustion and starvation, and while the Police was conveying him to the Station-house, he died. Coroner IVES was notified to hold an inquest.

PROFESSOR OLMSTED will give his last lecture this evening at the Tabernacle. We notice that he is to give his views of the Nebular Hypothesis.

☞ Both Boards of the Common Council, and the Board of Supervisors will meet this afternoon.

[Advertisement.]

☞ "What kind of a present can I make?" This is a question asked now-days. We would advise one of HARLEY'S fine sets of Furs, which he has made expressly for the Holidays, and is selling at a reduced price—owing to a change in business. Call on him early, at No. 38 Maiden-lane.

[Advertisement.]

☞ "Have you been to ZSULAVSKY'S?" said a friend on meeting me a few days since in Broadway, near Reade-street

"No, I have not" I replied, "and who is ZSULAVSKY?"

"KOSAUTH'S brother-in-law, who has just opened a fancy store in this building—come let us step in."

On the first floor I found a fine assortment of goods suitable for holiday presents—jewelry, stationery, beautiful china ornaments, toilet articles, paintings, and a *magical* umbrella which surpasses anything of the kind I have ever seen. It is exceedingly light, and well made, and by touching a spring, flies open.

Will not all who have any sympathy with the exiles who are striving to make for themselves a home among us, call at ZULAVSKY'S before they purchase elsewhere?

BROOKLYN CITY.

CHRISTMAS DAY IN BROOKLYN.—Christmas day in this city was observed in the usual manner by the Roman Catholics and Episcopalians. The most attractive feature of the day was the Missionary Festival of the Sands-st. Methodist Episcopal Church Sabbath School. At this place Rev. HENRY REQUA, Missionary to the Oneida Indians, with several of the members of that nation were present, and a large number of citizens; in fact, the house was crowded to its utmost capacity—so great is the interest felt in this city for this Mission. The meeting was opened with prayer by Rev. Mr. COTTER. The Indians then sung a hymn. Their [illegible] attracted much attention. They are apparently [illegible] of the [illegible] by the singing by the Indians. [illegible], delivered a very [illegible] on the subject of the meeting and the presence of the Missionaries—which is to [illegible]

[illegible] Rev. Mr. REQUA [illegible] the Oneida Indians, [illegible] the whole congregation—the Indians singing in their own language. Through the means of an interpreter, "TEHOSAS," as he is called, made an address. In conclusion, an address was made by the pastor of the Church, Rev. Mr. FOX; a collection was taken up, a benediction was pronounced, and the meeting adjourned to the Sabbath School room, in the rear of the Church, where the scholars and invited guests partook of a collation.

The exercises throughout were of the most interesting character. There were not less than six or seven hundred Sabbath School children—a majority of the remaining portion of the audience were ladies. The collection was quite large; each scholar had collected as much as possible from his or her friends to contribute on this occasion, and the amount realized from this source alone was about $400. The contributions from the audience, we should judge, was equally large.

Another meeting was held in the evening, at the Fleet-street Church, where again the Indians appeared, and Rev. Mr. REQUA made an address.

FIRE AT RED HOOK POINT.—About 8½ o'clock on Saturday evening, a fire was discovered in the large resin factory located at the extreme of Red Hook Point, near Liverpool Wharf, known as the "Neptar Company," Messrs. HARRINGTON, PAIGE & BROWN, proprietors. Owing to the inflammable material in the building, it was quickly enveloped in flames and entirely destroyed, together with all the contents. The building was erected about six months ago, and was insured for $3,500. The whole loss is estimated at about $9,000. Besides what was destroyed in the building, 700 barrels of resin and oil were destroyed; not a single barrel was saved. The fire department turned out promptly, bu the distance was so great that before reaching the spot the fire had got the complete mastery, and their services were only needed to prevent the spread of the flames to the adjoining buildings, in which they were successful. A boy was run over in Van Brunt-street, while the citizens were proceeding to the fire, and was considerably bruised.

A BOLD THEFT.—On Christmas evening, while a lady was purchasing some articles at Mrs. Bradshaw's store, on Fulton-street, a man walked in and made some inquiry, and as he turned to leave the store snatched the purse of the lady. The purse contained a considerable sum of money. The thief started off at full speed—the cry of "Stop thief" was raised, but the villain succeeded in effecting his escape.

ANOTHER.—On the same evening, while a gentleman was purchasing some articles at the store of Messrs. Cornelle, on Fulton-street, when a servant came in and purchased some trifling article, and, upon leaving, carried off the gentleman's umbrella We have heard of quite a number of such thefts committed on Christmas evening.

MARRIED.

On Christmas day, Dec. 25, at St. John's Church, Brooklyn, by Rev Mr. Webb, T. A MCLEAN, Esq., third son of Honorable Justice McLean, of Toronto, C. W., to FANNY, youngest of the late Dr. Dudderidge, of Fenchurch-st., London, England.

DIED.

On Saturday, Dec. 25, after a short but severe illness, MRS. SARAH M. BRIGGS, youngest daughter of Robert Travis, Esq.

The funeral will take place on Monday, (this day,) at one o'clock P. M. at her late residence, No. 69 4th-av. Relatives and friends of the family are requested to attend without further invitation.

☞ Albany papers please copy.

COMMERCIAL AND MONEY AFFAIRS.

MONDAY MORNING, Dec. 27.

No business was done in Wall-street on Saturday. Since our last report the *Canada's* mails, with market accounts one week later from Europe, have come to hand. They advise a serious decline, equal on middling descriptions to ½d. in Cotton, owing in part to the reports of another three million crop from this side. There had been a very speculative feeling in Grain and Flour during the week, and quotations were from 1s. to 2s. a barrel higher in Flour, and 3d. to 4d. the bushel in Wheat, but at the close there was a tamer market, and Flour had been offered on re-sale at 6d.@9d. from the top prices. The closing figures, however, are quite cheering to recent shippers from this side, being 28s. 6d. @29s. Indian Corn was scarce. Provisions are doing well, and the early arrivals of beef and pork from the United States will meet a prompt and favorable market. Money is quoted in good demand in London. Consols and the Gold in Bank about same as at previous report. American stocks, including Railroad bonds, are doing better. BELL & SONS quote an unusual demand. First Mortgage Erie, 106½; Convertibles of 1862, 93½; Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 98@100. There is nothing later from the principal gold field of Australia, but several vessels had arrived at London from Sydney, bringing over half million dollars. Railroad iron has advanced to £9 in Wales.

The Imports of General Foreign Merchandise at this port for the past week, amounts to $1,463,895' which, with the Dry Goods Import previously stated, gives a total for the week of $2,851,852, and for the month as follows:

	Dry Goods.	*Gen'l Merchs'e.*	*Total.*
This week	$1,387,963	$1,463,895	$2,851,852
Previous 3 weeks	3,816,959	4,318,436	8,125,425
Total	$5,204,922	5,782,331	10,977,277

The Fayette (Ky.) County Coupons, made payable at the Union Bank, in this city, are provided for at the Bank of America, where holders are requested to present them.

Imports (other than Dry Goods) at the port of New-York, for the week ending and including Friday, Dec. 24, 1852:

	Pkgs.	*Value*
Alabaster & Or'ts.	51	497
Apo h. apparatus.	1	230
Barley	528	230
Baskets	2	214
Beads	1	138
Beans	165	671
Books	68	19,130
Bottles	—	1,163
Bristles	3	767
Brushes	46	6 966
Bronzes	22	2 196
Buttons	35	11 023
Burr Blocks	694	515
" Stones	30	594
Butter	150	1,857
Bunting	2	719
Charts	3	869
Cheese	18	723
Church Ornam's.	4	1,196
China Ware	49	2,218
Cigars	265	47,981
Clocks	1	1,728
Coal, tons	626	1,737
Coffee pkgs	1,124	12,683
Confectionery	1	101
Cornelian Rings	2	643
Corks	294	4,394
Cutlery	127	548
Dag'r'type plates.	9	2,351
DRUGS—		
Argols	29	1,765
Arsenic	376	1,894
Asafœtida	12	616
Bicarb. Soda	125	675
Bronze Powders	1	500
Brimstone	1,620	2,856
Carb Ammonia	26	1,270
Chicory	25	311
Citric Acid	1	475
Cochineal	5	1,350
Cream Tartar	16	2,852
Essences	50	3,140
" Lemon	2	148
Gum Arabic	72	3,736
" Kino	11	215
" Trag	29	2,127
Hyd Potash	4	767
Iodine	3	4,339
Iodine Potash	2	485
Licorice Pastes	346	12,310
" Root	100	438
Loxa Bark	10	100
Med Prep	15	1,846
Oil Bergamot	9	568
" Lemon	8	490
" Orange	5	240
" Rhodium	3	253
Opium	34	13,822
Phosphorus	31	1,639
Plantain Bark	500	7,800
Quinine	8	1,116
Sal Acetosalis	3	300
Saffron	2	206
Senna	8	400
Soda Ash	80	2,080
Sulphur	20	500
Sumac	327	2,108
Tartaric Acid	8	660
Tonqua Beans	17	1,142
Vermillion	10	503
Yellow Berries	14	1,107
" Ochre	260	910
Other Drugs	20	643
Earthenware	49	1,235
Emery	15	112
Engravings	14	2,136
Fans	24	7,393
Fire Crackers	999	814
Fish—		
Herring	837	1,996
Mackerel	205	1,990
Sardines	50	485
Flax	7	632
Fruit—		
Almonds	356	4,318
Chestnuts	36	261
Cocoa	22	237
Figs	33,879	9,453
Filberts	280	906
Grapes	542	1,032
Lemons	3,213	4,230
Nuts	—	1,500
Oranges	—	1,951
Preserves	28	681
Raisins	560	857
Citron	21	1,878
Furs	49	15 154
Furniture	29	1,938
Glass, Window	1	220
" Ware	7	910
Grass Cloth	35	2,090
Hair, packages	165	13,946
" Manufac'd	6	3,324
Hats	12	3,190
Hatters' Goods	14	12,048
Hemp	—	500
Honey	—	1,000
Hops	—	1,000
Indigo	—	1,072
INSTRUMENTS—		
" Musical	—	1,000
" Mathematical	—	1,000
" Optical	—	1,000
Jewelry	—	1,000
Leather	—	1,000
Boots & shoes	—	1,000
Dressed skins	—	1,000
Undressed do	—	1,000
Patent Leather	—	1,000
LIQUORS—		
Ale, &c	—	1,000
Brandy	—	1,000
Gin	2	121
Whisky	3	220
Lumber—Knees	2,400	1,730
Maccaroni	150	208
Marble	65	1,146
" statuary	1	900
Mares Grease	102	4,304
METALS—		
Brass Goods	1	321
Copper	4	1,063
Percussion Caps	26	6,436
Sheathing	42	3,107
IRON, tons	1,287	51,981
" Hoop, pkgs.	2,984	3,972
" Pig, tons	749	8,684
" R. R., bars.	9,996	63,631
" Sheet, pkgs.	4,044	9,365
" Tubes	552	2,385
" Chains	188	3,761
" Cast'ngs	51	24,994
" Guns, &c	39	3,569
" Hardware	223	25,457
" Needles	6	3,067
" Saddlery	7	1,072
Lead	5,943	23,204
Plated Ware	42	13,319
Old Metal	—	3,506
Spelter	3,227	3,371
Steel	1,304	18,416
Tin	2,175	15 964
Zinc	32	2,230
Brit. Ware	2	435
Mo asses	460	6,101
Mustard	10	112
Oats—bushels	8,909	2,366
Oakum	92	334
OILS—		
Linseed	46	3,029
Olive	190	3,454
Paint	74	1,150
Paintings	7	938
Paper	21	1 878
" Hangings	1	200
Paper Mache	9	2,032
Perfumery	17	3,063
Portemonnaies	19	9 028
Potatoes, bush	16,539	3,400
Plaster, tons	150	221
Precious St'es pks	1	2,033
Rags	1,261	32,288
Salt—bushels	20 766	1,929
Seeds—Canary	338	1,339
" Mustard	478	1,510
Shells	9	935
Soap	350	734
Stationery	1	895
Sugar	11,391	51,289
Tea	31,721	239,999
Tiles	2,640	385
Toys	4	864
Tobacco	804	13,332
Twine	11	1,246
Vinegar	31	171
Watches	86	134,762
Watchm'k's Tools.	7	1,325
Wines	456	3,333
" Champagne	5,170	30 927
" Sherry	15	530
Woods—		
Cedar	180	788
Mahogany	1,904	3,300
Rosewood	252	5,651
Wallnuts	146	223
Wool	631	54,214
Waste	25	448
Other Imports not included in foregoing list	9	1,000
Total value		$1,463,895

Arrivals by Telegraph.

PROVIDENCE, Saturday, Dec. 25.

COTTON—Sales for the week about 2,500 bales. WOOL—Sales for the week limited at last week's prices

NEW ORLEANS, Friday, Dec. 24.

The sales of Cotton to-day were 5,000 bales, the market was unsettled, and part of the time nominal. The sales of the week are 37,000 bales. The *Canada's* advices were received at 6 o'clock in the evening, after business hours.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

London Markets.

Per Canada.] LONDON, Friday, Dec. 10—5 P. M.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer brought forward his Financial statement on 3d inst., the discussion on which is fixed for this evening. It is proposed to modify the existing law as regards Light dues, &c., on British vessels, and the duties on inhabited houses; to alter partially the mode of levying the property and income tax; to repeal one-half of the Excise duties on Malt and Hops; to allow Colonial Sugar to be refined in bond; and to reduce the Customs' duty on Tea by 4½d. ₱ lb. at first, and 2d. ₱ lb. each succeeding year until the duty is 1s ₱ lb. In the Colonial and Foreign Produce markets business generally has been dull this week but TEA has advanced 1d @1½d. ₱ lb. WHEAT is also 2s. ₱ quarter, and FLOUR 1s.@2s. ₱ bbl dearer. COTTON fell at ¼d. decline. IRON, LEAD and TIN remain higher. MONEY continues in demand. The amount of Gold in the Bank of England by last return was £21,707,665, and we have had again large arrivals of Gold from Australia. Consols leave off 101¼@101½ for Money. P. S.—We just learn by telegraph (via Trieste) the arrival at Suez of the overland mail which left Calcutta on 7th November.

COCHINEAL—Is dull, with an arrival of 500 bags; a large quantity from Teneriffe. The stock 1st inst was 11,924 bags against 8 266 bags last year. 465 bags have been offered at auction, which have only partly found buyers from 3s. 8½ @ 3s. 10d for Honduras Silver, with Black at 4s 1d @5s.; and Teneriffe Silver 3s. 8d @3s. 10d., Black 3s 11@4s 2.

COCOA—Sales have been restricted to 137 bags Trinidad at 33s @40s ₱ cwt.

COFFEE—By the Board of Trade returns for the ten months ending 5th November, the deliveries for home consumption show an increase of 1,064,293 lbs, as compared with the same period last year; but the demand from the Trade has fallen off this week, and Exporters at the same time showing no inclination to purchase, little progress has been made in realizing; prices have, however, been firmly supported by holders The various public sales have offered 3,000 bags Costa Rica, which sold from 46s. 6d @52s. 370 casks, 1,400 bags Plantation Ceylon partly realized at the former value; with 1 550 bags native Ceylon, 700 bales, &c., Mocha, and 300 packages ₱ sysore, nearly all of which were withdrawn. Privately 2 000 bags Native Ceylon have been sold at 46s @6d, and 700 bags Babia at 37s @46s In the Continental markets business is inactive, but holders firm.

COPPER—Firm at £102 10s. for Tile and Cake, 11½d. for

New-York Daily Times.

VOL. II.....NO. 399. NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 28, 1852. PRICE TWO CENTS.

...PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING, at No. 112 NASSAU-STREET, and is delivered to ... in New-York, Brooklyn, Williamsburg and ... for TWELVE AND A HALF CENTS a week, payable to the Carriers. Single copies, Two Cents. Mail Subscription, FOUR DOLLARS a year; six months, Two Dollars and ..., three months, One Dollar and a Half. Three ... invariably required in all exchanges with Country ...

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THE NEW-YORK EVENING TIMES.

...PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING, (*Sundays excepted.*) One ... will be issued at 1, and the other at 3 o'clock, P.M. ... will be sent by mail, or sold at the same rates as the ... Edition.

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES.

A LARGE NEWSPAPER FOR THE COUNTRY, is published ... every SATURDAY MORNING, at the low price of Two ... per annum. Ten copies for FIFTEEN DOLLARS, ... for TWENTY DOLLARS, will be sent to one ..., and the paper in no case continued beyond the ... for which payment is made. Postage on the WEEKLY ..., sent by mail for one year, is as follows:

...within the County.....Free.
...within the State.....12 cents.
...to the United States.....26 cents.

THE TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA.

A LARGE NEWSPAPER OF EIGHT PAGES, or Forty-Eight ..., made up expressly for circulation in *California* ... and the *Sandwich Islands*, and containing only news ... interest to readers in those sections of the country, is ... on the departure of every Mail steamer. Price ... a copy.

Subscriptions in all cases must be made in advance.

RAYMOND, JONES & CO., Publishers.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

The Grand Maine Law Demonstration—The friends of a law prohibiting the traffic in intoxicating drinks, and thereby relieving the people of one-half the taxation, three-fourths of the pauperism, and nine tenths of the crime, will assemble at Metropolitan Hall on WEDNESDAY EVENING, 29th inst. Addresses will be made by P. ... BARNUM, JOHN B. GOUGH, Rev. H. A. CAREY, and F. S. ... Maine Law and Patriotic songs will be sung by the celebrated QUINTETTE COMPANY. A grand finale (written for the occasion) sung by five splendid male voices, the entire audience joining in chorus, will conclude the exercises. Tickets 25 cents. To be had at JOLLIE'S Music Store, No 300 Broadway, Broadway Post-Office, near Canal-st.; EVANS & BRITTAN'S, No. 697 Broadway, and at the door.

A Service of Silver Plate, consisting of ... AND COFFEE URN, MILK AND SUGAR DISHES ... be presented to any one who can produce an article capable of defying description, by

ROBERT HELLER,

through the agency of his miraculous gift of

SECOND SIGHT.

Each article to be shown him, and a correct description will be given, by the influence of his mind over that of his assistant, while at a distance and

BLINDFOLDED.

Performances nightly, at No. 539 Broadway, commencing at o'clock.

CHALLENGE OPEN TO ALL.

Unsinpart Lots Chosen Dec. 27, 1852—Nos. ... 378, 136, 164, 134, 368, 312, 134, 227, 254, 402, 403, 228, 230, ... 229, 235, 302, 344, 455, 253, 437, 461, 387, 460, 393, ... 139, 403, 308, 321, 26, 305, 405, 368, 172, 375, 211, 127, 466, ... 126, 228, 313, 98, 454, 498, 312, 446, 21, 344, 446, 187, 347, 8, ... 2, 25, gore marked E. B.

Nos. 302, 366, 325, and from 421 to 463, choose TUESDAY, Dec. 28. Nos 66, 116, 183, 316, who have missed their chance, will choose TO-MORROW, in rotation, after all have chosen, at the ground, or at Military Hall, in the evening.

J. A. HANDASYDE, Superintendent.

Ladies' Fair in South Brooklyn.—The Ladies of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the Ascension, South Brooklyn, will open a Fair for the sale of Fancy Articles, Holiday Gifts, Works of Art, Refreshments, &c., at their Hall, on the north-west corner of Sacket and Court sts., on the AFTERNOON of TUESDAY next, and will continue it through the EVENING of TUESDAY and the AFTERNOON and EVENING of WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, (28th, 29th and 30th inst.) The proceeds to be devoted to the aid of the Church. Season Tickets, 12½ cents.

Notice.—HARPER UNION, No 11 D- of T., will hold their 8th Anniversary on TUESDAY EVENING, the 28th inst., in the M. E. Church, Greene-st., near Broome. Address by Rev. R. S. NEWLEY, Jos. G. GOURT, and others. Music suitable to the occasion. Hon JAMES HARPER will preside. Doors open at 6 o'clock. Exercises to commence at 7½. Tickets 12½ cents, to be had of the members of the Union, and at the door.

M. J. McNAUGHTON, Sec'y. of Committee.

Popular Lectures.—GEORGE WM. CURTIS Esq., author of "Nile Notes," "The Howadji," &c., will deliver the Tenth Lecture of this series at the Tabernacle, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Dec. 29. Subject—*The Age of Steam*. Lecture to commence at 8. Doors open at 7. Tickets 25 CENTS EACH. May be had at Messrs STRINGER & TOWNSEND'S, Music Saloon, No. 222 Broadway, Mason & Hamlin's, No. 417 Broadway, R. L. CROWEN, No. 579, EVANS & BRITTAN'S, and the Bookstores generally.

Ladies' Fair in Prince-street.—The ladies of the Dutch Presbyterian Church are holding a Fair for the sale of Fancy Articles, Holiday Gifts, and Refreshments, in the lecture room of the Church corner of Prince and Mercer sts.; and will continue every day and evening this week. They solicit the favor of many merry and happy calls from those who are spending holiday time and money. Proceeds to aid the Church.

People's Lectures.—The Third Lecture of this course will be delivered at the Broadway Tabernacle on TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 28, by Rev. WM. W. PATTON, of Hartford. Subject—*The Martyrs of Yesterday the Heroes of To-day; or, The Order and Process of Distinction.* Doors open at 7 o'clock—Lecture to commence at 8. Tickets, One Shilling each—to be had at the door.

Hyacinth Laville's Second Lecture on "Art AS APPLIED TO THE ELEGANCIES OF LIFE," will take place on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Dec 29th, at Boyle Chapel, No. 720 Broadway, at 8 o'clock. Tickets to the remainder of the course 75 cents; to be had of LAVILLE, ROME, No. 229 Broadway, WILLIAMS & STEVENS, No. 353 Broadway, and at the door.

Hance Vegetable Cathartic Pills cure all diseases of the liver and bowels, impurities of the blood, female complaints, worms, &c., when other remedies have failed; contain no mercury, and safe for the weakest constitution. Price 25 cents. Hygeian Elixir for debility and nervousness, $1 per bottle. 458 Broadway corner of Grand st, N. Y.

Popular Lectures and Experiments.—Professor B. BROWN WILLIAMS at Bleecker Saloon, corner Bleecker and Morton sts., New-York, on this (Tuesday and Thursday) EVENINGS of this week, and at Brooklyn Museum, in Brooklyn, on WEDNESDAY EVENING of this week. Lecture to commence at 7½ o'clock.

Notice.—The holders of land purchased from WM. MORRIS, are requested to attend a meeting at Melrose Hall, on THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 30, at 8 o'clock. P. D.—Particular interest to the parties. Punctual attendance is requested. By order,

C. WHITE, Secretary. H. LAWRENCE, Chairman.

The New-England Course in Brooklyn—Rev. T. STARR KING will Lecture on TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 28, at the Brooklyn Institute. Subject—*Socrates*. Tickets for admission, 25 cents. They may be obtained at No. 19 Wall-st., and at the door of the Institute on the above evening. Lecture to commence at 7½ o'clock.

Piano Fortes for the Holidays.—Persons about purchasing Pianos for the holidays, will do well to examine the splendid assortment of the subscriber's own manufacture.

GROVESTEEN & CO.,
Piano Forte Manufacturers, No. 481 Broadway.

Diamonds.—N. A. FREEMAN, No. 289 Broadway, is now offering a rich and beautiful assortment of Diamond Jewelry, of the purest quality and in tasteful and elegant settings, which will be sold very low during the holidays.

Rich Jewelry, in great variety of new and beautiful patterns, of European and American manufacture, together with fancy articles suitable for holiday gifts, for sale at very low rates by N. A. FREEMAN, No. 289 Broadway.

Fine Silver Ware, of beautiful design and workmanship, tea sets pitchers, goblets, cups, ladles, spoons, forks, and every article of table ware, suitable for presents, at the lowest prices, at N. A. FREEMAN'S, No. 289 Broadway.

Amusements.

MR. FAY'S FIFTH LECTURE ON MUSIC.—MR. WM. H. FAY will deliver his fifth Lecture on Music, at Metropolitan Hall, this evening. The special topic of this Lecture will be "Voice." Madame DE VRIES, Signora ROSA VERTTI, Signor VIETTI, and a grand chorus, will give the illustrations.

WALLACK'S—The farce of "Popping the Question," the local farce of "My Christmas Dinner," the new ... of the "Mysterious Rappings," and the ... of "The Happy Man," make a very attractive bill at the Lyceum this evening.

BURTON'S.—The drama of "Paris and London," and the farce of "One Thousand Milliners," will both be repeated this evening.

NIBLO'S.—The spectacle of "Mazeppa," is to be produced every evening this week.

BROADWAY.—Second night of the grand Opera of "Cenerentola," and the ballet of "Rosita."

AMERICAN MUSEUM—TOM THUMB and the usual entertainments.

AT WOOD'S MINSTRELS—A little more than usual.

The New Orleans *Picayune* of the 19th, says that the brig *Zebra* has been chartered by the Colonization Society, to convey its emigrants to Sinora and Monrovia, and will have immediate dispatch. There are already here some eighty emigrants, and others are daily arriving. Among those now here are Simon Harris from Mississippi, Nathan Nutten, and his family, about whom great interest has been manifested at the North. There are also nineteen from Montgomery, Ala., and twenty-eight of the servants of the late Mr. Ludlow, of Texas. A letter has been received from the Kentucky Colonization Society, of thirty-four being on their way. The family of John B. Jordan, well known as the confidential clerk of our deceased and highly respected fellow-citizen, William M. Beal, also are going out with this expedition.

The Galena *Advertiser* says: On the 20th Nov., a man named Nathaniel Forney came to his death in the following melancholy manner: He was mining near Hazelville, in Jo Daviess County, several fathoms of Gear ... with an ... which ... earth above ... was with him at the ... where he was discovered ... of age, and said ... had a father and sister living in Missouri.

A Large Assortment of Gentlemen's Dress Boots, Shoes, Gaiters, Slippers, &c., of the best quality, and at the lowest prices, at the Manufacturer's Depot, No. 1 Barclay-st., corner of Church.

Ladies' Fine Boots and Shoes, of the best quality, and at the lowest prices, at the Manufacturer's Depot, No. 1 Barclay-st., corner of Church.

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New-York Daily Times.

The Opera—First Night.

The Broadway management, as well as Madame ALBONI, may be heartily congratulated on the success of their first night. It was attended by few of the drawbacks and none of the provoking embarrassments that so frequently mar the pleasure of the first representation, and this is saying very much for both manager and conductor, considering that the Opera, in its Italian form, was new to three-fourths the audience, and the performers new to the association in which they were for the first time brought together before the public.

The house presented an imposing as well as bright appearance. The audience was an immense one. The distribution of ladies in the dress circle and parquette was quite a relief to the ordinary appearance of this large and well conducted establishment, on mere dramatic occasions; the second price gallery was crowded by an attentive and orderly company, mostly young gentlemen, while the upper gallery was fairly jammed, at the still more moderate rate of 25 cents. There was no confusion at the outset attending the assignment of seats, and the courtesy and attentions of the ushers were such, we believe, as to give universal satisfaction. Under these judicious arrangements, and with a house capable of seating four thousand persons, few, we think, will differ with us in the opinion expressed the other day, that the manager and his distinguished prima donna have acted wisely in adopting a reasonable scale of prices.

The Opera itself proved a success. Differing widely from the English libretto to *Cinderella*, and wanting in some of the more amusing and lively incidents that impart interest to the plot, the music of the piece is made to constitute almost the sole attraction. Though from this remark we must except the Buffo part, which found a representative in Signor ROVERE, who was at once more at home on the stage than the Concert boards, and decidedly more popular with his audience. Next to Madame ALBONI he was the favorite of the Company. It would afford us pleasure to say as much for the Tenor, Signor SANGIOVANNI, but the same absence of effort, and the same defect in force of voice, (for so large a house,) which were generally observed in the recent Concerts at Metropolitan Hall, were noticed last evening. Much of his music, however, was most pleasingly delivered, and, no doubt, artistically so, and won several decided rounds of applause.

The baritone, Signor COLETTI, acquitted himself respectably, and he continues to show (as his friends had occasion to say of him last winter,) lofty genius and ambition for his art. Our old acquaintances, the Italian Chorus of Astor place, were out in full force, and fairly trained for the first night; and Signor ARDUTTI and his new Orchestra rendered effective service.

We have reserved the last word for Madame ALBONI. She must have delighted every one. It scarcely required the crowning triumph of *Non piu mesta* to make this thoroughly manifest. The opening scene of the first act proved the mistake of those who have attributed the absence of dramatic spirit in the fair cantratrice in the concert room to a want of just appreciation of the sentiment of her music. The action and the appreciation were both in their proper sphere last evening. We have seldom, if indeed ever seen, so charming or so perfect a combination of rare and fresh melody, wonderful execution and classic taste in action combined in a single artist. She seemed to move a perfect mistress in the Lyric Drama, as in truth she proved herself the very Queen of Song. The triumph of the glorious finale will long be remembered. After twice appearing before the curtain she was compelled to repeat the rondo.

The same Opera is repeated this evening. It will improve in interest and be relieved of much of its stiffness on a second representation.

WASHINGTON.

Affairs at the Capital—Congress—Mr. Webster's Reputation in Danger—Safety Lamp, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Dec. 27, 1852.

Congress will do nothing this week. The Senate will probably meet to-day and adjourn until Thursday, and then adjourn again to Monday. If either House continues in session, it will be to attend to business in which no discussion arises, and in which no general interest is felt. If Mr. SOULE proposes any measure—as is suggested—placing five millions dollars at the disposal of President PIERCE, he will not present it at present. Many who ought to be familiar with any project of that character which may be on foot, seriously doubt the accuracy of the statement. Still, when the position which Mr. SOULE occupies with reference to the policy of territorial acquisition is taken into account, it requires no effort to believe that such a measure as he is said to have in view, may emanate from his hand.

Everything is exceedingly dull here at present—even more so than during the first weeks of the session. Until we can get the Report of the Secretary of the Treasury, and bring together the members of Congress, who have been scattered in every direction by the holidays, the dearth of news must continue.

The many friends and admirers of Mr. WEBSTER, who read the *Times*, are probably quite unaware of the imminent danger just now brewing over the name and fame of the distinguished statesman. Oh! for a pen of fire with which to portray, "in thoughts that breathe and words that burn," the existing necessity for some prompt and effectual effort, which shall save from oblivion a name on which Americans now love to dwell with pride! ESTWICK EVANS, "Counsellor at Law," advertises, in the *National Intelligencer*, his readiness to annihilate Mr. WEBSTER, for only fifty cents! The very paltriness of the sum suggests the confident ease with which the feat is to be accomplished, and, per consequence, the dread imminence of the peril.

The valiant knight, (I know him not except through the medium of his advertisement,) who charges thus boldly upon the memory of one so recently entombed, considers Mr. WEBSTER'S celebrated reply to Mr. CALHOUN, in February 1833, (deemed by all the world, most powerful and conclusive) "one continuous tissue of error and sophistry—turning away the Union from its legitimate principles and natural supports, and resting it on a basis at once artificial, despotic, and fallacious, and thereby exposing the country, in the end, to an immense amount of revolution and tragic history."

Mr. EVANS appears to approach with great reluctance, the special task—which an overwhelming sense of duty imposes upon him—of exposing the fallacies and follies of the speech in question, deeply sensible of the delicacy of the undertaking and severely exercised by the impulses of duty which will not, shrink him, he feels by the bitter cup. He laments that he cannot, consistently, even blend the laurel with the Cypress. But, feeling that the "subject is a stern one, of life, for generations to come," and demanding "the battle-axe that cleaves from the helmet to the foot," notwithstanding his words against Mr. WEBSTER cost him "pain even to sadness," Mr. EVANS lays the sacrifice on the altar of his country, and with a moral courage removed only one degree from the sublime, resolves to proceed to the work of annihilation,—for only fifty cents a volume! Subscriptions by mail, *postage paid*, are solicited. Considering the magnitude of the undertaking, the compensation demanded is moderate in the extreme. Walk up gentlemen, only fifty cents!

In rambling through the Patent Office yesterday, my attention was attracted to an article which I see is advertised in your columns, and which I cannot help thinking worthy some special effort to bring to the notice of the public. I refer to NEWELL'S patent safety lamp. If you will look over the annals of the past year, I hazard nothing in saying you will find more fatal accidents by carelessness with spirit lamps recorded, than by the unskilful handlings of firearms or gunpowder within the same period. And yet, while the law has thrown all possible guards around the latter, to prevent exposure to its dread effects, the burning fluids are freely used in almost every family, and found in the hands of even children; and notwithstanding the many casualties resulting from its use, there still seems no diminution in the demand for the article. It certainly gives a cheap and pleasant light, at the same time that it is free from the objections to whale oil. A lamp and can, so constructed that the use of the etherial oils can in no case be attended with danger of explosion, must be regarded as a most valuable desideratum. And when such is presented, it seems to be a duty of humanity, to make the fact known. Such a desideratum I cannot help believing is to be found in NEWELL'S lamp. By the ingenious arrangement of fine screens, the mass of the fluid in the lamp is separated completely from contact with flame, which will not pass through the screen. The can is also protected by similar screens which, while they admit free passage to the fluid, are impassable walls to the flame. I saw a glass lamp of this kind, the tubes of which had been removed, lighted; or, rather, the etherial element of the oil—that through the agency of which explosions always occur—was lighted, and the fluid was poured from the can directly through the flame and into the lamp, without the least danger. The mouth of the can was also surrounded with flame, and the fluid then poured out of the mouth, and still without danger. Every possible experiment to test the efficacy of the invention was tried, all with the same result. With no other motive than that which springs from a desire to see an abridgement of the long list of annual deaths by camphene, I have stated facts which any one can prove for himself upon experiment. S.

Interesting Incidents in the last Trip of the Pacific—Rescue of a Shipwrecked Crew.

We are indebted to a friend in this City for the following interesting extracts from a private letter from a lady who went out as passenger in the last trip of the steamship *Pacific*:

STEAMSHIP PACIFIC—IN THE CHANNEL, Friday, Dec. 10, 1852.

We have had a very long passage, and a very rough and boisterous one, with some incidents connected with it, which will make us remember it as long as we live. After leaving New York, and getting opposite Quarantine, we were obliged to cast anchor and remain there until Sunday morning (28th Nov.) at 6½ A. M., as there was not sufficient water to carry us over the bar. From Sunday until Thursday, (2d Dec.) we had very pleasant weather and a smooth sea. No one thought of being sea-sick, and we enjoyed ourselves very much sitting on the upper deck.

Still, our steamer did not make very rapid progress, owing to bad coal and a very heavy cargo, principally wheat. We have a small number of passengers, and for the most part pleasant people.

On Thursday morning we found the weather had changed decidedly for the worse, the wind blowing a gale and the ship rolling fearfully. As soon as I attempted to rise I became very sea-sick, and most of the passengers were in the same condition.

There were only six out at breakfast.

From that time until Sunday I was obliged to keep my berth, and suffered very much in many ways.

The gale increased all through Thursday, and on Friday morning it was terrific.

Then occurred a scene which I shall never forget. In the first place, my husband came into the state-room, on his return from breakfast, and informed me that a poor sailor had fallen from the rigging, in the night, and broken his leg. He was quite senseless, and with little hope of recovery; and that the head steward, that morning, had a narrow escape from being washed overboard.

Shortly after he came in again, and said there was a wreck in sight, and that it was the most awful scene he ever witnessed. The vessel was entirely dismasted, the sea washing completely over it; while the crew—he could count nine—were on the deck, waving to them, and crying to those on board the steamer for assistance. The bark was so near, part of her name could be read; but the sea was running mountains high, and the captain and others feared it would be impossible to render any assistance. They, however, as soon as possible, sent out rockets with ropes attached, but they did not reach the ship.

The poor sailors then cried out, "Send us your life boat," which from the first was thought to be impracticable.

The third officer in command then offered to go in a life-boat, and three of the sailors volunteered to go with him. Of course there was great danger in approaching too near the wreck, and although the wind was blowing such a tremendous gale, they kept backing the steamer against a heavy sea to keep her in a line with the wreck.

Then the life-boat was got ready, and these brave men went in her to the rescue, if possible, of these unfortunate creatures. Husband went on the upper deck, and stood there clinging to the ropes, watching the whole of the scene. Some of the time the whole of the wreck was entirely hid from view by the high waves, and the little boat was lost to sight almost all the time. They had great difficulty in getting alongside of the wreck, fearing the life-boat would be stove to pieces. Then when they did and the waves took the boat up to the side of the wreck, the poor creatures let go their hold, one by one, and dropped into the boat. Two fell into the water, and one was drawn out by his hair. There were sixteen souls in all, but no passengers. The bark was the *Jessie Dawson*, of Irving, Scotland, bound from Quebec to Belfast, laden with lumber. The poor creatures had been in the situation, in which they were found, two days and nights, with the sea washing over them all the time. Two or three of them were becoming quite insensible, and had to be pushed over into the boat.

I never shall forget the sensations of joy I felt when I saw them coming down into the life-boat safely, and, from my heart, I heard them say, "They are all safe."

The [illegible] days had all been put on board the steamer. The officer said the life-boat had two or three severe blows while alongside of the wreck, and he thought that if they had received another, they would all have perished. The life-boat, half filled with water, returning to the steamer, and as soon as all were on board, the life-boat was stove all to pieces. The officer's description of the scene, when he was in the life-boat, between the steamer and the wreck, both of them at times entirely hidden from his view, and then again, as he saw them madly plunging in the waves, appearing as though they would crush the frail life-boat, was very thrilling.

I can give you but a faint idea of the excitement on board the steamer, produced by this shipwreck. The passengers called a meeting on Monday, to testify their sense of the noble daring and courage of the officer and sailors who saved these men, by some suitable acknowledgement.

They have raised the handsome sum of five hundred dollars, ($500,) which, considering the small number of passengers, was quite handsome. This is to be put in the Savings Bank in New-York, subject to their order for either principal or interest. On Monday evening we had the rescued captain in the saloon. He is a young man of about 25 years of age, and he gave us an account of the disaster, and told us that, young as he was, this was *the third time* he had been shipwrecked. He certainly was not born to be drowned. The steamer was detained four hours by this occurrence. The gale which commenced on Thursday morning, continued with little or no abatement until Tuesday morning.

The captain says that it is the roughest passage he has made in this ship. I am sure I have ached all over, as though I had been pounded, in the effort of holding on to steady myself, when the ship has been rolling so dreadfully.

On Monday, 6th December, just as the passengers were proceeding to dinner, two seas, one after the other, struck the ship, which frightened us very much.

We passed Cape Clear last night, 9th Dec., but we do not expect to reach Liverpool before very late to-night, so that we shall not land before to-morrow morning. Night before last, about 11 o'clock, the engine was suddenly stopped, which created some alarm. The eccentric had got out of place, and required an hour and a quarter in repairing it, and yesterday morning the engine was stopped again to put a new one in its place. This was done in twenty-three minutes. The captain thinks this damage might have been caused partly at the time of rescuing the sailors, by the heavy strain put upon the ship in backing it, &c.

It is now nearly 3½ P. M., and it is thought that it will be two hours before we will reach Holyhead, and we are afraid not in time to be telegraphed to-night, which would be a great pity, as there will be considerable anxiety felt about us in Liverpool. Yours, &c. J. H. S.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

XXXIId CONGRESS....Second Session.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Monday, Dec. 27.

The CHAIR laid before the Senate a communication from the War Department, inclosing a statement of unexpended balances of appropriations. Also, from the Interior Department, with a statement of the Navy Fund Petitions.

Mr. WELLER offered a resolution authorising a Select Committee on the charges against the Mexican Boundary Commission, to employ a Clerk. Adopted.

Mr. CASS offered a resolution, instructing the Committee on Public Lands to enquire into the expediency of reporting a bill granting lands to Michigan and Wisconsin, for the construction of certain railroads. Adopted.

On motion of Mr. ADAMS, the Senate took up the bill for the relief of BROWN, RUSSELL & Co., for losses sustained in the transportation of government stores. The bill was debated, and then passed.

Mr. GWIN offered a resolution directing that the returns of the census of California taken by that State, be appended to the report of the census of the United States.

Mr. CASS said the census was taken two and a half years ago. He wished to know whether the returns were ever to be completed and published.

Mr. BORLAND said before the returns were printed, it would have to be determined what was to be printed.

Mr. GWIN's resolution was changed to a joint resolution, and then passed.

On the motion of Mr. BRADBURY, the Senate took up the bill for the relief of THOMAS B. PARSONS, who, in the year 1806, saved, by his own unaided exertions, seven persons belonging to the Navy, (one of whom was Midshipman—now Commodore—JONES) who were in a boat capsized on the coast of Louisiana—in this act he was injured and dismissed the Navy. The bill grants him arrearage of pension, and was passed.

Mr. HALE moved an adjournment till Thursday—lost. Yeas 10, Nays 31.

The Senate took up the private Calendar, the first bill on which was for the relief of THOMAS H. LEGGETT, of New-York.

Mr. BRODHEAD moved a postponement of it, on account of Mr. HUNTER's absence.

The motion to postpone was debated, and on the question the vote stood—Yeas, 7; Nays, 13. No quorum.

Mr. HAMLIN moved an Executive Session.

Mr. HALE moved an adjournment. Lost. Yeas, 5; Nays, 17.

Mr HAMLIN insisted on his motion.

The CHAIR said it was not in order, as no quorum was present.

Mr. HALE asked if anything was in order but silent contemplation.

The CHAIR—Certainly not. (Laughter.)

Mr. SEWARD moved his adjournment. Carried. Yeas, 12; Nays, 11.

Adjourned at 20 minutes before 2 o'clock.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Dec. 27.

On motion of Mr. SMART, it was resolved that the President of the United States be requested to communicate to the House, if not incompatible with the public interests, what measures, if any, have been taken since January last in relation to the capture and condemnation by the Spanish Authorities of the bark *Georgiana* and brig *Susan Loud*, of Maine.

The House passed a resolution paying $150 for reporting the proceedings before the Judiciary Committee, relative to charges against Judge WATAOUS, of Texas. The vote exhibited the fact of 141 members being in attendance.

Mr. STANTON of Ohio, offered a resolution, which was adopted, calling on the President to inform the House whether claims are pending before the Treasury Department, in favor of sundry persons who are now, or have been Custom House Officers. Also, under what law not heretofore recognized by the Department these persons demand additional pay, by whom such claims have been presented, and whether in the opinion of the President any action by Congress is advisable to protect the Treasury from unjust claimants.

On motion of Mr. MEACHAM a resolution was sent to the Committee on Printing, to inquire into the propriety of printing 100,000 copies of the report of the Superintendent of the Census, for the use of members.

Mr. STEPHENS, of Georgia, moved the rules be suspended for the purpose of considering the Senate resolution, authorizing the President of the United States to confer the title of Lieutenant-General for eminent military services.

Mr. HART objected.

Mr. JONES, of Tenn., demanded the Yeas and Nays.

Mr. LETCHER, after saying this was an important resolution, and the attendance of members was slim, moved there be a call of the House, which was agreed to.

One hundred and forty-seven members answered to their names.

Mr. STANLY suggested to STEPHENS that he move to postpone consideration till next Monday, as the House was now slim.

Mr. STEPHENS replied he had every confidence the House would pass the resolution, but he was willing to postpone, and to move the House now adjourn.

There were cries all over the House, "Vote now," "Let's take the question."

The House refused to suspend the rules. Yeas 74, Nays 79, two thirds being necessary as follows:—

YEAS—Messrs Abercrombie, Aiken, Allison, Appleton, (Mass.) Bell, Bevin, Bowie, Boyd, Brockenridge, Everton, Bright, Burrows, Caldwell, Campbell, (N. C.) Chandler, Chrisman, Cleary, Darby, Dockery, Duncan, Edmundson, Ewing, Gamble, Germin, Gray, Harper, Hibard, Hunter, Howard, Jones, (Tenn.) Kidwell, Kurtz, Lindley, Mace, Mason, Maxwell, Miller, Morgan, Parker, Peaslee, Peck, Peyton, Phelps, Porter, Preston, Ready, Reid, Reynolds, Richardson, Ruffin, Sabin, Sackett, Sawtelle, Seymour, (N. Y.) Smith, Sneely, Stanton, (Ohio,) Stanton, (Tenn.) Stanton, (Ky.) Stephens, (Ga.) Stone, St. Martin, Taylor, Thurston, Venable, Walbridge, Washburn, Watkins, Welch, White, (Ky.) Wilcox, Williams.

NAYS—Messrs Allen, (Ill.) Appleton, (Me.) Averett, Babcock, Beale, Bocock, Bragg, Buell, Burt, Bush, Cable, (Ohio,) Chastain, Churchwell, Clark, Clemens, Cleveland, Cobb Curtis, Davis (Ia.) Dean, Dely, Eastman, Ficklin, Florence, Floyd, Fuller, (Me.) Gaylord, Giddings, Gilmore, Green, Grow, Harris, (Tenn.) Harris, (La.) Hart, Hendricks, Hillyer, Houston, Howard, Johnson, (Tenn.) Johnson, (Ohio.) Johnson, (Ark.) Jones, (N. Y.) Jones, (Tenn.) Josse, (Pa.) Kurtz, Letcher, Millson, Molony, Morrison, Murphy, Murray, Nabers, Olds, Orr, (Penn.) Perkins Powell, Richardson, Ridd'o, Robie, Robinson, Savage, Seymour, (Con.) Smart, Stuart, Stephens, (N. H.,) Sweetzer, Townsend, Wallace, Wildrick.

On motion of Mr. JOHNSON, Arkansas, the House reconsidered the vote by which they had rejected the resolution from the Printing Committee, authorizing the employment of two clerks at a yearly salary of $1,500 each, and messengers at $3 per day in the office of the Superintendent of Public Printing, and the resolution was passed—Yeas 95, Nays 42.

Mr. LANE introduced a bill giving county lands to officers and soldiers of the Cayuse War in Oregon Territory, and a bill providing for the location of county lands there.

Mr. HARRIS, Tennessee, offered a resolution having in view the prompt making of reports from committees, some of which have not reported for nearly eight months.

There was now found to be no quorum, and the House adjourned.

Election of Circuit Judge—Cabinet of General Pierce.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Dec. 27.

R. M. SAUNDERS, Democrat, has been elected Circuit Judge in the North Carolina Legislature, the Whigs voting for him. The Legislature adjourned to-day. No Senator will be chosen.

Rumor says that the PIERCE Cabinet has been formed, and consists of HUNTER, for Secretary of State; SLIDELL, of Louisiana, for Secretary of the Treasury; DIX, for Secretary of War; JOHNSON, of Arkansas, of the Navy; BAIGHT, of the Interior; MEDARY, of Ohio, Postmaster-General; and NICHOLSON, of Tennessee, Attorney-General. The above is credited by some.

Pacific Railroad Project.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Dec. 27.

Parties are here representing a company of wealthy New-York capitalists, who are about to present to Congress a proposition to construct a Pacific Railroad, within five years. They ask Government to loan its credit for fifteen thousand dollars per mile, as the work advances. The vote in the House to-day is considered as conclusive that the Lieutenant-General bill will pass.

Burglary and Attempted Murder—Railroad Accident.

ALBANY, Monday, Dec. 27.

During last night the dry good store of J. and E. WATERMAN, in Washington-street, in this City, was entered in the rear by burglars, and robbed of $100 in money. A clerk named HAVERAD, who slept in the second story, was found upon opening the store, at 7 o'clock this morning in a senseless condition, his face and head badly bruised,—one of his teeth knocked in and a handkerchief tied around his neck, so that he was nearly dead from strangulation. He is now recovering his senses and may make disclosures. The Mayor offers a reward of $300 for the arrest and conviction of the ruffians.

A man named MICHAEL MAHUR, 60 years of age, was run over by a train of cars on the Troy Railroad, last evening, about 8 o'clock, and one of his legs was completely severed from his body. He lives in this city, and his recovery is considered very doubtful.

P. M.—HAVERAD, the clerk, is recovering his senses, and talks a little—but he can give no description to identify the burglars (two in number.)

The residence of Mr. LONG, on the Delaware turnpike, about eight miles from this city was entered on Saturday night by his bed-room window, and his pantaloons were rifled of $180. No clue to the burglar.

Latest from Europe—Telegraphed from London.

BOSTON, Monday, Dec. 27.

The following dispatch, dated London, Saturday morning, Dec. 11, was received just previous to the departure of the *Canada*:

ENGLAND.

The steamer *Adelaide*, for Australia, will take three hundred thousand sovereigns. The amount of insurance was at first only 20 per cent., but owing to the large sum to be carried, (nearly £450,000, including vessel and cargo,) 35 per cent. was demanded and paid.

FRANCE.

The *Morning Post* states that the French Minister in Brussels signed, on Thursday last, with the Belgian Minister for Foreign Affairs, a Convention which puts again in force the treaty of commerce of 1845, until a new treaty may be concluded between the two countries.

The Bourse, on Friday P. M., closed at 106f for Four per Cents., and 67 for Threes.

Great Floods in Ohio and Indiana.

CINCINNATI, Monday, Dec. 27.

Very destructive floods have occurred in both the Great and Little Miami Rivers. The "Little Miami" and "Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton" Railroads have been considerably damaged—on the latter several bridges have been washed away, and on both of them the trains are unable to run through.

The Miami and Whitewater Canals are also broken.

Floods have been experienced on the Madison and Indianapolis Railroad. Two bridges were washed away, and an engine and freight train fell through the bridge, over Pleasant run and were carried away, and 3 men are missing.

A large amount of private property has been damaged in the vicinity of the several streams, and some lives have been lost.

A break in the Miami Canal, 10 miles from this City, will require two weeks to repair.

From Washington—The Telegraph Case—Health of Hon. W. R. King.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Dec. 27.

In the Telegraph Case of "O'REILLY et al *vs.* MORSE," in the Supreme Court, Mr. GILLETT finished his opening argument this morning in behalf of appellants, and Mr. HARDING, of Philadelphia, commenced the opening argument in behalf of the appellees. He gave a highly interesting explanation of the scientific principles of the Morse machine, putting three instruments in operation in the Court-room, by way of illustration.

Mr. KING improves gradually, and his friends are more hopeful. He has had no medical attendance since Thursday, and is not confined to his chamber, but goes down to his meals regularly. He sleeps better, and his cough is much abated.

Important Telegraph Case.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Dec. 27.

In the United States Supreme Court the appeal from a decision by the United States Circuit Court in the suit of "Professor MORSE *vs* HENRY O'REILLY" made in 1849, and involving the right to use what was called the Columbian Telegraph—is under argument. The case is being opened by General GILLETT for defendant, and will be concluded by Senator CHASE of Ohio—and on the part of Mr MORSE the argument will be opened by GEO. HARDING of Philadelphia, followed by ST. GEORGE T. CAMPBELL, and closed by GEORGE GIFFORD of New-York. The Court have extended the length of time for the argument, and the case will occupy the Court till Wednesday of this week.

Attempted Suicide—Serious Affray.

TROY, Monday, Dec. 27.

BRIDGET SCAMLIN, a beautiful young girl, aged about 16 years, attempted to commit suicide on Sunday evening, by leaping into the river from one of the Ferry boats which ply between this city and West Troy. She was rescued by a young man on board the boat. When taken from the water she was unconscious, but recovered in the course of an hour.

On Saturday night, during an altercation in a drinking house in Schaghticoke Valley, in the northern part of this County, PATRICK MULLINS stabbed MICHAEL RYAN in so shocking a manner that he cannot possibly survive. MULLINS has been arrested.

Wreck of the Bark Forest Prince.

BOSTON, Monday, Dec. 27.

The bark *Forest Prince*, 23 days from New-Orleans for Boston, with a cargo of beef, pork, corn, flour and tobacco, struck on the south-west side of Nantucket at 9 P. M., on the 24th inst, 300 yards from the shore, where she now lies full of water. Should the weather prove favorable, the cargo will probably be saved in a damaged state, but the vessel will no doubt go to pieces. The vessel and cargo are insured in this city at various offices.

From Turk's Island and St. Thomas.

BALTIMORE, Monday, Dec. 27.

The

CORRESPONDENCE.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Budget—Public Opinion—Parliamentary Debate—Literary Intelligence—General News &c., &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times:

LONDON, Friday Evening, Dec. 10, 1852.

THE DERBY DISRAELI BUDGET.

The most stirring subject of discussion, both in and out of Parliament, since my last week's Incubations, has been the BUDGET. Our clever Chancellor of the Exchequer has, by this time, found out that he has brought a nest of hornets about his ears who for some weeks to come are likely to disturb his official repose. I need not speak of the great anxiety with which the new budget was anticipated, both by the friends and foes of the Government. To the Ministry it is everything; if their fiscal project cannot be made to go down, they may as well resign their appointments at once, for assuredly they will not be allowed to keep them long. It was the great card they had to play, and with it every thing has been staked. Their exit on the official "game" will be speedily manifest.

I shall not recapitulate the details of the financial scheme of the Cabinet, which you will find given at length, discussed, dissected, and pulled to pieces with much gusto in most of the leading journals. The *Times*, strangely enough, committed itself to an almost unqualified approval of the budget on the next morning after its appearance. This was a remarkable course, considering the sagacity with which it usually interprets public opinion; but the "Jupiter" of Printing-house Square has since "tacked about," and seen reason to modify his views of the project. The features to which popular attention is mainly directed are—the doubling at one fell stroke, the house duty from 9d. to 1s. 6d. in the pound; shops, from 6d. to 1s.; and next, the extension of the obnoxious income tax to incomes of £100 a year, and to £50 if derived from permanent property. I hardly know which of the two propositions is deemed most detestable. Both give the promise of eliciting a tolerably strong outburst of indignation which, if adequately backed in the House, may lead to most important results. Not only is the house duty to be increased, but it is to be extended to the £10 householders, a class which has always displayed a virtuous indignation on being called upon to contribute to the revenue. Taxing a ten-pounder is easy enough; collecting the tax afterwards is the difficult part of the process. Here is another element of strong opposition to the ministry. The truth is, disguise it if you will, paying war taxes is hateful in the extreme, and though MR. DISRAELI is vastly applauded for what he proposes to take off, he is still more cordially condemned for what he meditates laying on. The balance is decidedly against him. His remission of half the malt and hop duties, and half the tea duty, will not stone in popular estimation for the unpardonable sin of dipping his hand into the pockets of the house-holding community. The towns are already up in arms, to a large extent, against the scheme, and it is the town population, as you know, who are best able to get up an effective agitation. There are other features of injustice also which are decidedly objectionable, the worst being the proposal to tax salaries, and funded property in Ireland, while leaving the Irish landlords who absorb the mass of income in that country, scot-free. This will never do; as Philosopher Square would say, it is by no means consistent with the nature of things that the class which can pay best should be let off the lightest. If the subject is to be accepted by the Legislature and the public, it must be amended in this as well as other important particulars.

It is not to be denied, however, that the DISRAELI budget has its good points. In all that relates to the relief of the shipping interest, it deserves, and has received, much praise. The public are not indisposed to be grateful likewise for the prospect of getting cheaper beer—that is to say, if the big brewers will let them—for hitherto the only practical effect of a reduction in the price of malt and barley has been to put the difference into the pockets of the lords of the vats. One firm alone, BARCLAY & Co., are computed to have gained £97,000 in one year, on the difference between the price of malt, on the quantity consumed in a cheap year as compared with a dear one; yet the public imbibed "brown stout" at just the same price as before, and not one sixpenny worth of benefit found its way to their stomachs. In proposing to abolish half the malt tax, DISRAELI, no doubt, had an especial eye to the landed interest and the farmers; and I do not know that he could have done anything more likely to conciliate them. The reduction of the tea duty is another capital thing, which the public will rejoice to see carried into speedy effect; while the distinction recognised in the two sorts of incomes—that which is earned, and that which is self-produced without trouble to the possessor—will be very grateful to a large portion of the income tax paying public, who, if possessed of only transitory incomes, will, in future, be mulcted only 5½d. in lieu of 7d. in the pound. And it is not very sure that the sorrows of clerks and others having £100 a year, will meet with much sympathy, since whoever has been paying the tax hitherto will have no objection to others being made to pay also, if only to improve the chance of lightening his own share of the impost.

The simple question then is this,—Does the good or bad preponderate in this financial scheme. According to its concoctor, the readjustment of taxation, as it is termed, is to do no harm to anybody, and prove a general benefit. The public at large appear to be uncommonly skeptical on this point; and I observe in almost every morning paper volleys of letters picking holes in the entire project, and by anticipation denouncing its operation. The metropolitan parishes have already begun agitating on the matter, and parochial orators are expending all their eloquence and indignation in the attempt to show that they will be terribly aggrieved by the adoption of the budget. Much of this outpouring is undeniably humbug, since every tradesman who has been paying income tax is much more likely to be a gainer by its reduction, than to lose by the proposed addition to the house duty. Another party in Parliament, headed by Mr. GLADSTONE, is trying hard to make out a case of exemption for the fundholder; but the public has no compassion to spare for that personage, and the attempt will fail. A few days will show what are the chances of carrying out the Ministerial scheme; on the whole, the odds, I think, are in favor of its being made to go down, one way or the other.

One feature I ought to state has been viewed with unqualified satisfaction. I refer to the increased estimates for providing 6,000 more sailors, and 2,000 artillerymen. This will be a very acceptable addition to our present naval force; and so thoroughly are the people satisfied of the necessity of doing so, that not a murmur is heard against the vote, even from Mr. HUME. National safety is the first consideration for ensuring national comfort, and John Bull has too much to lose just to feel rather suspicious of his neighbors, especially with the rivalry in ship-building now going on between the two countries.

The Royal Commissioners have not made their report respecting the "Exhibition surplus," and the mode of its disposal. The sum at their command is £170,000, a large portion of which they have already laid out in the purchase of land, in the neighborhood of Hyde Park, whereon several public edifices are to be erected. On Monday evening Mr. DARBY, in reference to this question, obtained the consent of the House of Commons to a vote of £150,000, to be added to the said "surplus," by way of inaugurating the project. How much it will ultimately cost heaven only knows; but if past refinements is to be any guide, it is certain that the future outlay will be nothing less enormous. A new National Gallery, a Museum of Manufactures, and separate departments for Practical Art and Practical Science, are all comprehended in the plan, and the public of course must pay for all. The House of Commons seems willing enough to sanction the scheme, but there is a strong feeling among the metropolitan public against the "National Gallery" going "out of town," and the artists are getting up signatures in opposition. The motives of the Royal Commissioners are above suspicion, but an impression prevails that in other quarters a magnificent "job" is in contemplation, and all things considered, nothing is more likely. Another vote on Monday was £80,000 for "the Duke's" funeral—a tolerably striking tribute for a "practical people" to pay as its final homage to the memory of its greatest man.

On Tuesday the Premier had the pleasure of receiving a deputation on the subject of Customs' reform, headed by some of the leading merchants in the city. In the eyes of commercial men, the Customs' department is a most obnoxious establishment, and the object of the deputation was to obtain a promise of redress from the Government for various abuses which they carefully enumerated. They were received by the Earl of DERBY and Mr. DISRAELI with that blandness and courtesy which men are apt to exhibit when they mean little or nothing; and as far as the report of the interview goes, it is to be feared that the deputation will make nothing by their motion. The noble Earl and the Chancellor cautiously forbore to commit themselves to anything specific in the shape of reform, merely promising to bring in a bill on the subject. Further than this the deputation could extract nothing, and departed, not much wiser than when they were ushered into the presence of the Premier.

The Derby election inquiry has excited no small amount of curiosity during the week; but the Committee appointed to conduct it have taken a leaf from the Spanish Inquisition, and shut their doors in the faces of the reporters. The result, as you may imagine, is, that the public, knowing nothing of the evidence except by unauthorized reports, begin to imagine that something very heinous, indeed, in the way of corruption has been brought to light—something, as they say in a certain class of delinquencies, "unfit to meet the public eye." Certain it is that Major BERESFORD, the Derbyite whipper in, who is accused of being concerned in the bribery carried on, has not benefitted in popular estimation by the secrecy observed by the Committee. It will not do in these days to exclude the public from any investigation by which the public interest or the character of public men is affected. The facts, nevertheless, must come out in a few days, and we shall then be better able to judge, both of the Major's doings and the folly of the Committee expressly appointed to investigate them.

The "memoirs" of the great defunct Irish agitator, DANIEL O'CONNELL, are shortly to appear, written by his oldest daughter, MRS. FITZSIMON. Coming from so near and dear a source, we need not expect any other than a partial and very favorable account of the "life, character and behavior" of the man who played so conspicuous a part in the drama of politics, and who was the terror alternately of Tories and Whigs. It must be confessed, however, that the fame of O'CONNELL is not a growing one, and that since his decease, the world has manifested wondrous little concern or curiosity about him. As far as regards Ireland, his death was felt to be a blessing; and has in my opinion, been so in reality. It has removed a great party obstacle to the improvement of Ireland, and the condition of that country is improving, whatever may be said by Irishmen to the contrary. But as DISRAELI wittily remarked, addressing the Irish members, in his budget speech. "I do not wish to insult any gentleman, by telling him his country is not ruined;" I only wish to insinuate that just now there are many symptoms that the reverse is the fact, and that Ireland is destined to share in the general prosperity which England and Scotland are admitted to be enjoying. O'CONNELL was doubtless a great man, and did great things for his country, as Catholic emancipation testifies, but his work was over some years before his death. It cannot be denied, moreover, that during his life he had an especial eye to his personal interests. He possessed little or none of that single-mindedness and noble disregard of sordid views, which as with WASHINGTON and other great patriots, win undying fame and national gratitude; and despite of much that O'CONNELL left us to admire, there is nothing to regret in his loss.

The impartiality of the law has just been vindicated by the conviction of a Lord for a malignant libel. I allude to the case of Lord FRANKFORT, who was tried at the close of last week, in the Court of Queen's Bench, for circulating handbills containing the most profligate insinuations against the characters of many respectable persons. His lordship for years past has acquired notoriety as a crazy profligate, and has figured on various occasions in the courts of law and at the police offices, and always much to his disgrace. The sentence passed on this aristocratic *roué* is imprisonment for twelve months in the House of Correction, where his lordship now is, having, on his reception, been close cropped and washed, and made to undergo the usual discipline of convicted offenders. This is as it should be; and as Lord CAMPBELL, in delivering his judgment, observed that the law made no difference between the peer and the peasant, there cannot possibly be a better "subject" for the illustration of this admirable principle than Lord FRANKFORT.

The Smithfield Cattle Club has had its annual show during the week. The display of beasts has been prostrate, in regard to the real requisites of prize cattle, the monstrosities of former years being no longer seen. Those enormous products of oil-cake and over-feeding, which used to be thought the pride and admiration of the show, are now universally discountenanced; and symmetry is now a greater consideration than size, and the distribution of quality of flesh of more consequence than layers of fat. Londoners have always taken a great interest in the show since its establishment, and while gazing at the splendid specimens of ox and sheep, seem to view, with a prophetic eye, the legs of mutton and rounds of beef into which they are destined to be converted. A goodly number of reaping machines were exhibited in the agricultural implement department, which was rich in all sorts of bucolic inventions and devices; and the Committee contemplate the addition, next year, of prize poultry to the present features of this very attractive exhibition.

Parliamentary business has been of very minor moment during the week, Monday evening excepted, when a *rifaciamento* of the Free-Trade debate took place in the House of Lords, on the motion of the Marquis of CLANRICARDE, affirming the principle laid down by Mr. DISRAELI, of "unrestricted competition." After what had occurred at the Commons, such a debate excited the smallest possible sensation. No doubt it was highly proper that Protectionist Peers, with the Premier as their leader, should be made to swallow the same nauseous dose that had been administered in the other House; but public interest in the theme is well-nigh exhausted, and the discussion in the Lords has passed almost without comment, *out of doors*.

This evening the "battle of the budget" re-commences in the House of Commons, and Mr. DISRAELI is to bring forward his proposition for doubling the house-duty. He is anything but the envied for the opposition, he is sure to encounter, for, looking to the symptoms of the coming storm within the last few days, the resolve to oppose it, at all risks and perils, that of bringing the Whigs back again included, has undoubtedly gathered strength. The might and majesty of Marylebone met last night to denounce the intended tax, and Ministers were terribly mauled by the rhetoric of the borough members, and everybody else who spoke during the evening. Being a "marrowbone" myself, I can bear testimony to the fervor and hearty good will with which every orator "pitched into" Mr. DISRAELI for daring to propose anything so hateful and obnoxious. Other "Richards are in the field," and the provincial towns are also sending up a liberal contingent of abuse and denunciation of the ministerial measure. We shall now see what sort of stuff DISRAELI is made of, and whether he is equal to his high position and good fortune.

The generous sympathy exhibited in New-York on the solemn interment of England's veteran warrior and statesman, has, I assure you, been remarked with grateful feelings by Englishmen. It is a cheering omen of cordial amity between the nations, when we find greatness, talent and genius mutually recognized by the wise and intellectual on both shores of the Atlantic, without reference to the place of its birth.

The continued rainy weather has had a most depressing effect upon all places of public amusement. JULLIEN gives his last concert to-morrow night, at Drury-lane, previous to his departure for America. MRS. BROUGHAM's speculation at the Soho Theatre proved a speedy failure; it was opened on Monday and closed on Thursday evening.

FRANCE.

Progress of the Empire and Doings of the Emperor.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

PARIS, Thursday, Dec. 9, 1852.

The illumination which I announced in my last Thursday's letter as the closing ceremony of the birthday of the Empire, was more general than I had anticipated. Quite a number of private buildings displayed colored lamps and gay Chinese lanterns. The Prince's tailor, his shop, the theatres, and the Hotel de Ville, were resplendent. But all that was a week ago; the lights are too long gone out—it is old news now. Excuse a description. Let me reserve my powers, as the Government does, for the coronation. There was a brilliant reception at the Tuileries in the evening, much talked of in the court journals next day, but offering no incident of exportable interest, unless it be the appearance of King JEROME and his son at either hand of His Majesty, as the latter made his tour of the salons. This lateral position, also occupied by them the preceding night at St. Cloud, is supposed to indicate their nomination as collateral heirs. The Senate, which is now in session, is probably regulating the appointments and situation of the members of the imperial family, in accordance with orders transmitted to that body by his Highness. "The Emperor wished to inaugurate his reign by deeds of benevolence and acts of clemency." On Friday he made visits and presents to two of the hospitals of the city, unattended by an escort. The parade of the act was safely left to the city papers. He also gave, from what he facetiously calls *his private* purse, two hundred thousand francs, to be so appropriated as to enable the poverty-stricken mothers to withdraw their children from the foundling hospital. Penalties incurred by sailors, as well as soldiers, for offending against discipline, have been remitted. Deserters, and refractory members of the army and navy, are spared the chastisement that awaited; rogues and unfortunates generally, condemned to fine or imprisonment for the lesser order of crimes and offenses against law, have had their punishment remitted: although no decree of amnesty has been published, the tardy justice rendered to the political *offenders* of last year is limited in its application only by the logic of the *coup d' etat*. These and similar acts of NAPOLEON are lauded beyond measure by his partizans, and meet with approval from the subject public. To your *Constitutional* citizens, their merit will be vitiated by their purely arbitrary origin. They offer no legal sanctions for the future. They are, however, notable illustrations of NAPOLEON's character—of that shrewdness which seeks support for his pretentions in the good will of the poorer classes, of that benevolence which displays itself so handsomely with other people's money, of that Napoleonic passion, as strong in both the Emperors as it is in the hero of the "Mysteries of Paris," of playing the *rôle* of Providence. I mentioned in my last, his illegal elevation to the rank of Marshal, of Generals St. ARNAUD, DE CASTELLANE and MAGNAN. It is a curious historical fact, that when preparing his descent on Boulogne in 1840, he offered a Marshal's Baton to this last named General, on condition that MAGNAN, then commanding in the north of France, would favor the expedition. MAGNAN rejected the proposal with expressions anything but flattering for his present Emperor and patron. Among the first decrees issued from the Tuileries on the 2d inst., is one raising DE MORNY from the rank of simple chevalier, to that of grand cross in the Legion of Honor. And so the four chief agents in the success of the *coup d' etat*, have fitly enough received an illegal regard for their services. The regulations of the legion of Honor directly forbid the translation of a chevalier, which DE MORNY has hitherto been, to the grade of grand cross, without passing through the intermediate grades in which he must remain respectively two, three and five years.

The envoys of Naples, Belgium, England and Switzerland have already presented their credentials as Ambassadors "near His Majesty's Court." Reports of the proclamation of the Empire last Sunday come in daily from the Departments. The details are monotonously like—popular enthusiasm, parade of civil and military authorities; in many places there were distributions of food, redemption of household articles from the *Mont de Piété*, and other gratifications to the poor; the Clergy, for the most part, took part in the services, and in several towns where a Bishop was at hand, the *Te Deum* was played and chanted with all solemn accompaniment. This last was a "burned almond gratis," an "*obligato* movement," a voluntary on the organ, which, as you may read in PRUDHOMME's circular, was not to be asked for till the coronation fêtes. And that being the case, was the zeal altogether commendable which impelled Monseigneur SPALDING, Bishop of Louisville, and M. DEPARCQ, Grand-Vicar of the State of Kentucky, who had but just landed from the steamer *Humboldt* at Havre, to hurry on their sacerdotal raiment, and accompany the Curé of Notre Dame and the other members of the Clergy of Havre to the ceremony of the proclamation of the Empire? Monseigneur SPALDING, Bishop of Louisville, is on his way to Rome, in fulfillment of a religious mission to His Holiness. This little political episode of his Reverence is recorded in the *Moniteur* and other French prints; considering the geographical quarter it came from, the compliment paid by His Grace of Kentucky to His Majesty of France must have been as unexpected as grateful. I mention it as one of the many signs of these imperial times. Imperialisms of all sorts are *à la mode*.

At the balls the orchestra plays imperial tunes, the young folks dance imperial dances; in the shop windows likenesses and fancy portraits of his Majesty of all heights, prices and colorings, are for sale; the busts of him, with wide eyes in returning to the old imperial mode; people are coming to look like their first Emperor!—and those who are fortunate enough to bear more or less resemblance to him in their features are looking up in the artists' market. Here is a pleasant story in proof of my statement: *en fait*, that, a little while before his departure for Algiers, HORACE VERNET was walking on the Boulevards one day, his mind busied with the conception of a grand battle piece, in which the great NAPOLEON was to be the chief figure. Suddenly he perceived at a few steps distant an individual whose countenance offered a striking likeness to the Napoleonic type. It was one of the city postmen, who was enjoying the universal Parisian entertainment of looking in at the shop windows. The amusement is considered vulgar in New-York—smacking of the rural districts. As our shops approach the tasteful elegance of Parisian display, let us hope opinion will change. The painter, delighted with the happy chance that had so aptly thrown a "study" in his way, stopped to observe the young man with an eager curiosity. The *facteur* presently turned, and seeing himself so closely watched by a stranger, whom he naturally enough thought to be an inspecting agent of the Post-Office, whispered to him: "I am five minutes in advance of my time." At first this was all Greek to the artist, but as the postman anxiously repeated his apology for loitering on his round, VERNET smilingly recognized the mistake, and comforting the other for the fright he had involuntary inspired, asked: "Have you ever been told whom you resemble?" "No, Monsieur," answered the *facteur*, whose five minutes were expired, starting to resume his course. VERNET held him a moment, and putting something in his hand, said: "Well, there is the original you resemble," and immediately hurried away. "But, Monsieur," exclaimed the *facteur*, looking at the double Napoleon in his hand, bearing the effigy of the Emperor. Monsieur had disappeared in the crowd. One of the bystanders, however, who knew VERNET, gave his name, and as soon as the postman had a spare hour, next day he went to the Atelier of the illustrious painter. "You do not recollect me, Monsieur?" he said, on entering the studio. "I come to see about that piece of forty francs which you slipped into my hand, yesterday." "I do not know anything about it," returned the artist; "You are mistaken; I have given you nothing—let us talk no more of that. But I am delighted at your visit; I want your head; I must have it—sit down there, and let me take it." "What, you want to make ——?" "A superb study for myself, and a portrait for you." As you may suppose, the postman sat, the portrait was made, and with it the fortune of the original. For, the rumor getting about that he had been "taken" by such a master, and was to figure as the Emperor in a great painting, and the portrait getting about, through the Daguerreotype medium, at the street corners, the *facteur* came into great demand with the artists. It is said that now he spends most of his days in the ateliers, and will appear in twenty different pictures at the *salon* of 1853.

There is an unusual number of Americans at Paris, increasing with the arrival of each steamer from New-York and Boston. Among the recent comers I notice the name of HUNTINGTON the artist. But of all Americans in Paris, Uncle Tom is the one that calls first for a paragraph. I saw yesterday, in passing by the book shops, no less than six different editions of Mrs. STOWE's world-renowned book. Besides these, three newspapers are publishing it in their feuilleton, and it is, I am told, to be dramatized for one of the theatres. The *Revue de Paris* says that since the time when the first morning call of all Paris was, for the feuilleton of the *Debats*, and the newest chapter of the *Mysteries of Paris*, no book has been so widely and eagerly read as *Uncle Tom's Cabin*. In Belgium it is meeting with equal favor.

The new law on the press has been accepted by a large majority in the Belgian Chamber of Deputies. By its terms any one who shall write, print, distribute or sell or expose to public view, any writings, engravings, images or emblems, containing matter of offence towards Sovereigns or heads of Foreign Governments, shall be punished by imprisonment for a period not less than three months, nor more than two years, and by a fine of from one hundred to two thousand francs. Reproduction is punished the same as original publication. Prosecution follows on the demand of the ambassador of the Government that feels itself attacked. One would think that this law should satisfy France; it does not altogether, for the offender is to be tried by jury. The same Chamber has voted, almost unanimously, supplementary credits to the amount of over 6,000,000 francs to meet the expenses of public work s for the defence of the country.

The different shades of the opposition in Spain having united in electing a President of the Chamber of Deputies, the Queen has dissolved the Cortes. Instead, however, of forcing a new Constitution on the country by a *coup d' état*, as had been anticipated, she has ordered new elections, in conformity with the actual electoral law. The plan of the Constitution which she proposes, and of certain organic laws, are published. The restrictions on liberty, though unreasonable enough, are not carried so far as was to be expected. The plans are published in full in the Paris journals of to-day; the whole matter being of more interest here, owing to a report, which the Government found of sufficient importance to officially deny, that France is encouraged, and would support the revolutionary measures of Queen ISABELLA.

The vessels composing the German Navy, of which we used to hear so often a few years back, have been sold to an English company. They were but six in number. News from St. Petersburg of the 12th Nov., speak of the ravages of the cholera in that capital. The deaths outnumber the recoveries. The scourge has made its appearance at Riga.

THE LEVANT.

Frank Quarter of the City—Numerous Languages—Predominance of the French—Lingua Franca.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Thursday, Nov. 25, 1852.

Lady MONTAGUE, writing from Constantinople more than a hundred years since, remarks, in reference to Pera, "I am living in a place that may well represent the tower of Babel." The quarter of Constantinople called Pera, including Galata, is a score of times more a Babel now than in her day, for it contains not only twenty-fold more inhabitants, but the facilities of access to Constantinople have brought in a larger proportion of foreigners of outlandish speech than were then found here. Though these two contiguous suburbs are familiarly called the Frank quarter, they are by no means inhabited exclusively by Franks or Europeans. The Europeans—including under that name the Greeks of Free Greece—do not amount to thirty thousand; while the total population of the two suburbs amounts to 130,000—the remainder being Greeks, Americans, and Jews, with even a considerable number of Musulmans. Here are congregated representations of the languages of all Europe, and of a considerable number of those of Asia and Africa. And in hardly any city in the world are so many men dissimilar in language brought into daily contact as in Constantinople. In ascending the long narrow street from the shore at Galata to the hill of Pera, and thence through the long main street of the latter, one would most probably be able to distinguish on the way, if he should listen with attention, the sounds of some twenty languages, without including any dialects. Turkish and English, Greek and French, Greek and Wallachian, Arabic and Hebrew, Jews and Russians, Italians, Englishmen, Armenians, Circassians, Servians and Persians, are all of them sufficiently numerous in the City, that either they might be found talking with their countrymen, or with some one of another nation who knows the language.

In consequence of this agglomeration of people of so many different nations and languages, the necessities of the social and business life of hardly any individual can be satisfied through the medium of only one language, and therefore the large majority of the 130,000 people alluded to speak at least two languages, and the most of them three languages. And, indeed, the same is true of all the native Christian and Jewish population of all Constantinople—the Constantinopolitan *Turk* usually speaking no other language than his own. Those of any pretentions in the French quarter can converse in four languages, and you meet very frequently with men who chat fluently in five—while extraordinary characters smatter in an indefinitely additional number. For those who go beyond seven, there is most wonder expressed by these who only know their mother tongue, while the character of their performances reminds us of what was once said in reference to Dr. W., when he was introduced as acquainted with fourteen languages, that "'twere better if he only knew at least to speak *one*."

In this city, to be able to speak several languages, is neither a proof of study, learning, or talents, but only of necessity and opportunity. A cook, a carpenter, or a shoemaker, are as likely to be gaining their personal ends by the aid of three or four languages as a merchant or a lawyer. The merchant may have studied to acquire his knowledge, and may have a superior style and a more copious vocabulary, but the amount of knowledge of the others answers for all their purposes, and includes mysterious terms not understood by their superiors.

It is interesting to trace the history of the acquisition of these languages by some of these uncultivated minds. An Armenian of the mountains of Curdistan, speaking no language but the Curdish, comes to Constantinople to be a public porter, recovers his own language, the Armenian, by associating with those of his own race, and picks up the Turkish as the most common language employed. A Croatian comes from the shores of the Adriatic to gain money at Constantinople to pay his debts. He had already become conversant with colloquial Italian in his visits to the market-town in his vicinity. On reaching Constantinople he finds all the people of his religion talking Greek, and a large portion of those employing him talking Turkish, and very shortly this man who stands before you, to appearance a mere clod-hopper, can conduct all his affairs fluently in any of four languages, and in a manner to excite the envy of one who has spent years with dictionary and grammar, and phrase book, attempting to learn one language, and is convinced that he has not a "talent for languages." Here is a German colonist, born in South Russia, he emigrated to Wallachia for the sake of more liberty, floated down the Danube to Constantinople for the sake of more money, has served as cook in Turkish, Italian, and English families, and at the age of thirty is master—not of seven languages—but of a vocabulary of several hundred words and phrases in each of those languages, and is able thereby to discharge all his duties to his master, and is respected by him not for any linguistic talents, but for his skill as *chef de cuisine*. It is astonishing how far a few aptly chosen words and phrases go, to answer all the purposes of a language. A quaker said that with money to pay in the open palm of the hand, one might travel the world over with only one word—"how much?" in each language.

Lady MONTAGUE affirms: "I know myself several infants, three or four years old, that speak Italian, French, Greek, Turkish, and Russian." It would be ungallant to call in question a fact of which the brilliant ambassadress says she had personal knowledge, and that merely because similar polyglott prodigies in nursery clothes had not fallen under our own observation. Still, the marvel is reduced down to small proportions, if you give to a child a mother, father, nurse, and playmates, of different nations, and consider that the child knows not probably fifty words of either of the five languages. At ten years old, the chances are that the child may have forgotten two or three of these languages, and learned two or three others in their stead.

If an individual, able to speak in four or five languages, is at the same time able to compose and *write* in the same, it is indeed remarkable. But as the flood widens it becomes more shallow. There are limits to the human memory; and those here who speak the most languages, restrict greatly their power of expression in each and all of them.

The class called by travelers, and by the resident Greeks, by the name of Perotes, (i. e., belonging to Pera,) and who are chiefly descendants of Europeans who have intermarried in the country with Greeks, Armenians, &c., represent those who from necessity, opportunity, and interest, have most cultivated a variety of languages. Their social dialect, twenty years since, was the Italian, as the language of the Mediterranean; but now that Constantinople has increased intercourse with Europe, the language of Europe (the French) has taken its place. The Lazarist Fathers have greatly contributed by their schools to make the French vernacular among a people not French, and in a *colony* that France did not plant. They have forsaken Italian, in many of their families, as quite a vulgar language. There is hardly a man among them engaged in business who cannot converse in at least four tongues.

The natives,—the Greeks and Armenians,—prefer the French to the Italian, and thousands of them speak it with great fluency and correctness. We cannot say that they have any peculiar talent for learning languages, but desire for knowledge, thirst for gain, and fashion, induce them to prosecute the study of languages with great energy. Men who spend years in America in reading and pronouncing French, and yet never learn to converse in it, might take a lesson from the young fashionables of Pera, whom you may often hear stammering out phrases to each other in a language to which they are strangers, as they are walking together in the streets, and all for the sake of practice. They have humility and self-denial enough to give up the pleasure of conversing in their own language, and without any *mauvaise honte* to persevere before strangers in their new tongue. Perhaps many are too much under the influence of an absurd sentiment printed as an epigraph in one of the grammars in use here. It is that CHARLES V. is stated to have said, "By so many more languages that a man can speak, by so much the more *is* he a man." The time devoted to the acquirement of so many languages, consumes the time that would otherwise be devoted to acquiring science.

The variety of languages in use gives rise to some peculiar customs. It is not regarded as an indecorum to make a remark aloud, in a language not understood by the rest of the company, except the one addressed. It is understood as done to save the trouble of a private interview, and the impropriety of whispering. People none the less employ interpreters, as third parties, to conduct business, even when they could talk with the individual themselves. Hardly any affair is conducted without a go-between. Different languages are used to converse in, according to the subject treated of. For example, Greek or Armenian would be used by people of those nations in religious matters. In conducting direct commercial transactions of the common, they would find the Turkish best answered to the purpose. On some question of law with Turks, they would carry it into the Italian. (Nearly all the lawyers of the city have been educated in Italy.) French would naturally be used if it were an occasion requiring ceremony or courtesy. Two individuals of different vernacular languages, but acquainted with each other's will, during an hour's conversation, frequently change, for convenience, and often unconsciously, either from one language to the other, and back again, every five or ten minutes, according as the subject changes, or some phrase or word rendered it desirable to use a different tongue. If you wish to know which is the veritable vernacular language of a man, watch too see what language he chooses when he has occasion to count money—to use numbers.

Travelers have often spoken the Lingua Franca of the Levant. If by this it is meant to imply that there is any dialect for Europeans, peculiar to the Levant, we would confidently deny its existence. The most probable conclusion we can form as to the origin of the false impression, is to suppose that travelers have met in Constantinople with natives talking in poor Italian, and did not recognize them as belonging to the numerous class of Jews here, who were originally exiles from Spain. These Jews, whose language is Spanish, thrust themselves upon strangers in all forms, for the sake of some desired gain, and mingle with a few phrases of Italian they have learned, Spanish words and Spanish pronunciation, and thus furnish the new comer with the semblance of a new dialect, a Lingua Franca.

It is charming to witness the living process of the formation of the Turkish language, and to hear new words instantaneously formed. Some of the new words are *baflica* from *fabrica*, a factory—*vambor* from *vapore*, a steamboat; *menghéné* from *mechanique*, a machine; *pishton* for pistol, and *Amelika* for America. Words that are known to have come to Constantinople from the West, will one day be proved to have come to the Turks from the Sanscrit.

Louisiana Politics.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

Your Washington correspondent "B" writes, of its being generally understood in the Capital, that Senator DOWNS, of Louisiana, opposes Mr. BRADFORD's nomination to the Supreme Bench, with a view to obtaining it himself; and that Senator SOULE is opposing Senator DOWNS in such a way, that being a powerful man for friend or foe, to the incoming Administration, his opposition is to be feared, &c., &c.

Mr. BRADFORD's nomination is tabled by partizan disposition beyond the necessity of opposition from any source. And so far from Senator DOWNS opposing Mr. BRADFORD, he is a member of the Judiciary Committee who reported favorably on the nomination through Senator DOWNS' persuasion; he and Mr. BRADFORD being warm personal friends. And Senator DOWNS was influential in urging the nomination before the Senate. Mr. SOULE wrote a letter to President FILLMORE, urging the nomination, and after its reception in executive session poured cold water upon it. This hot action in public, and cold in private, is characteristic of the French Senator.

Mr. DOWNS is altogether incapable of any act of meanness. I knew him years ago when United States District Attorney at New-Orleans. And he is as popular a Democrat as can be found in Louisiana. As an able editorial in the *Times* intimated a short time since, Senator DOWNS is brought forward by his friends as a candidate for the Supreme Court vacancy. His antagonists from Louisiana will probably be THOMAS SLIDELL, (brother of ex-minister JOHN, and an Associate Justice of the State Supreme Court,) and GEORGE EUSTIS, (Chief Justice of the same Court.) Senator DOWNS is an able and fearless lawyer. Mr. SLIDELL is fully equal to him as a lawyer, and as a gentlemen of birth, education and affability perhaps his superior. Mr. EUSTIS is the candidate of Senator SOULE, and is rather more of a "fancy" judge than is compatible with a due appreciation of the maxim "*instare decisis*." Mr. EUSTIS was once a Whig, but changed his colors from a thirst for spoils. His life ambition has been the seat now vacant; and as he made the first strike on President PIERCE, at Boston, upon occasion of the midsummer dinner, Senator SOULE and himself think that the prize will be won.

Louisianians, now residing at the North, are astonished at the false position which Mr. SOULE has obtained at the North. He owes his present odor to a trick (never yet explained) which gained him the election over JOHN SLIDELL, caucus nominee. His impertinent treatment of some seventy leading Democrats of New-Orleans, who wrote him a respectful letter of catechism upon the Compromise, made him more unpopular than he had been through his violent course of secessionism. Up to 1837 he had never been considered much of an American citizen. Indeed about that time he was intending to return and reside in *la belle France*, as he used to term it always; but the loss of his property compelled him to seek a livelihood in New-Orleans. With a Democratic majority in the Legislature, I doubt if he could obtain a re-election. Messrs. DOWNS, PEARCE, and JOHN SLIDELL, represent ten times more fully the Democratic interests of Louisiana. They are of the old-fashioned stripe. SOULE is the exponent of what is termed in New-Orleans the municipal Custom-street Loco Focoism.

HANS YORKER.

Anecdote of Mr. Webster.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 22, 1852.

GENTLEMEN:—I read with great satisfaction in the *National Intelligencer* of this morning an interesting correspondence relative to the WEBSTER Annuity. There was no subject on which this eminently great and good man was more sensitive; and with your permission, I propose to add one incident illustrative of the refinement of feeling which characterized him.

Dining with him and Mrs. WEBSTER alone on the 4th of July, he being then very feeble, I urged on him to seek, by change of continent, to escape the annual return of the rheum, or hay fever, which attacked him periodically on the 20th of August, from which he had been entirely free when in England.

Knowing that the kind sympathy and generous affections of the President would induce him to assign to Mr. WEBSTER any duty whereby his health and happiness would be promoted, I suggested his acceptance of the embassy to the Court of St. James. He replied: "Mr. ABBOTT LAWRENCE expends seventy thousand dollars a year in sustaining the dignity of this position. I am without means to meet any expenditure beyond the salary." I replied, Your numerous friends, who earnestly desire you should prolong your invaluable life, will never permit your individual resources to be exhausted; and I am authorized to say that whatever funds are necessary will be promptly supplied. "Sir," said he, with a sternness never before displayed in an intercourse of a quarter of a century, "I duly appreciate the kindness and liberality of my friends, but cannot consent to be their pensioner. Never repeat such a suggestion." I still shudder at the recollection of his indignant frown.

He had fully realized the truth of one of his own aphorisms: "The man who enters public life binds upon himself the vow of poverty, to the inviolate observance of which he is bound so long as he remains in it." And his poverty vindicated his integrity. Your friend and servant,

JOHN HARNEY.

☞ The following prophecy, from an old book, seems to be applicable to the present times, especially that portion which so evidently relates to "woman's rights":

When legislators hold in vain
The laws which they themselves have made;
When the parent's place the Bible forsakes,
And modest virgins wear the breeches;
When women march distinctly carry,
And bold intrude on man's affairs,
Aspiring with misplaced pride
The war-horse of the world to ride,
Then will public shame vainly smite,
And flee with the old accursed sage;
A second time it will pay the price
Of guilt by learned Pericles,
The world will degenerate into effeminacy,
Like Sardanapalus in voluptuous Nineveh;
The fire of all sense will be quenched,
And manliness turned to scorn and ridicule.

A CITY LYRIC.

By one HAIL, THE WARBLING MINSTREL.

[Suggested to every bard, or rather to friend of the Three Offices, and set up, with notes, by an exhibitant Printer's Devil.

[Unfortunately delayed a little in its publication,—but still in time to be interesting to those whom it concerns.]

Where Southern council-fires revive,
While life the Loco salmon shrive;
Contiguous to the "Pewter Mug,"
Last Thursday night, to there contrive
The plan of plans to juggle votes,
Mad knights of sanded floor and rug,
Burning to cut each other's throats!*
Each was the guardian of a Ward,
Whose wealth was in their pockets stored;
Who well the goddess "Spoils" had wooed,
With patriotism high endued.
The spokesmen of a wondrous tribe,
Which reached from Beer-sheba to "Dan;"
With "fizzled" harvesting each bribe,†
Assenting to the party plan.

Now, reasons when warm will wax the warmer,
If tenanted by some reformer;
And when a "coal-hole"‡ feels the heat,
Explosions will ensue *toute de suite*.
Then where these council-fires blazed,
And where the cry "reform" was raised,
The mercury, which gauged the sitting,
Rose with a speed unintermitting.

"Hard" words were spelled by lips most "soft;"
All eloquence was loudly—coughed;
And shuffling feet on sanded floor,
Proclaimed confusion o'er and o'er,
Till Ayes and Noes (as yet unswelled)
The fierce of all the Hunkers quelled.
The vote proclaimed 'mid cheers and sneers,
And rapid interchange of fears,
The great result was borne above,§
On lungs of loud fraternal love.
—As when a Judge, from legal bench,
Applies the thumbscrew and the wrench
Upon some unoffending lawyer,
(A sort of half-and-half Bob Sawyer,)
So stood "that bar;" then heard amazed—
As high the council-fires blazed—
"Our Delegation 'n up for barter!
'Tis tearing up our Magna Charta—
We'll remonstrate," cried a Tartar.
Then rushed the bar all bellicose,
Intent to try it vive voce.
(Not Faustin's self, without his "F.,"
Was e'er to decency so deaf;
Nor, placed in programme¶ *a la Willis*,
Such scenes to shock an Amaryllis.

"When Greek meets Greek"—(the aphorism
Is ancient as the catechism,)—
When bar meets "Barr"‖ then comes the tug
Of knights of sanded floor and rug,
Contiguous to the "Pewter Mug"!
* * * * * * *
What oaths were said, what noses bled,
What weapons intermingling sped—
Not mine the task to sing. Instead,
I'll but observe the "Chair" was chaired;¶
The scribes themselves as better fared,
While not a "Soft" or "Hard" was spared!
Born 'mid gas-burners, both together,
Were driven out to note the weather.
And he of the "Augustus" age,
Collector of all queries sage;
A hard "school," many a time and oft,
Proved that his temple's "shell" was soft,
As, quartered on the Quartermaster,**
(In quarters where no hungry younker
Can find himself so hunk, or hunker,††)
He asked the boon of sticking-plaster.

NOTES.

*Spellwise, of course.

†The little down-stairs room, in Tammany Hall so nicknamed.

‡The bar is overhead.

§See the programme of Haytian festivities in last week's *Home Journal*.

¶To our Sixth Ward readers.

‖"Mr. Snodgrass threw himself upon the chair." Chap X, "Pickwick Papers."

**Mr STETSON is Quartermaster-General of the State. It was to the Astor-House the Hunkers retreated

††"Hunk." Dutch word for home. To be "hunk" is to be at home. Vide BARTLETT's Americanisms.

Reply of the American Ladies to the Address of the English Ladies.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

DECEMBER 20, 1852.

SIR: Some friends of mine have been reading with great interest, in your *Times* of the 15th inst., the very womanly Address of the noble and gentle Ladies of England to those of this Republic, on the subject of negro Slavery; and we have argued the matter, and agreed that the feelings which prompted such an Address were highly laudable, and worthy of all consideration. It is a good thing to see the Women of the two countries coming to meet one another, as it were, and talk freely of what concerns each other's interests or feelings, as, indeed, those of such closely-related nations ought to do. It is a fraternizing sign; (we use the word *fraternizing*, because there is no corresponding word of the feminine sense—a want that ought to be supplied, now that the sisters are making themselves heard as well as the brothers,) and the frankness of such conferences will certainly lead to a better knowledge of things as they are, on both sides. We shall learn what foreigners think of us, and try to mend; and, returning the compliment, we shall try to benefit them in the same way. With these ideas, Sir, and in this spirit, we have thought it would be proper to suggest a corresponding Address to our Island sisters. If they are so ready to lament the evils of our society, they cannot be slow to recognise and try to amend those of their own nation—which, being too near their eyes, they cannot see so well as we do, who are, as it were, at the proper focal distance. It is to be hoped, our honest reciprocity of opinion will do away with prejudices, and make us all more enlightened in the end. The following is our Address, which, we think, would suit any formal meeting of our American ladies; and if you have the kindness to publish it, it will be sure to meet the eyes of the brave and good-hearted Duchess of SUTHERLAND, and those who join her in that token of good-will towards us. If those noble and gentle ladies were once roused to a proper sense of the question, we are very sure the influence they possess over the peers, clergymen, writers, and others who make law and public opinion in England, would be happily exercised in favor of the pauper commonalty of that nation.

YOUR READERS.

The Affectionate and Christian Address of many of the Women of the United States to their Sisters—the Women of England:

Rejoicing in the common origin, common faith, and common cause which urge you to interest yourselves in the welfare of our country, and recognizing the general justice of your sentiments regarding negro slavery, we cannot better express the frankness and good will with which we read your sisterly address, than by reciprocating its kindly spirit, and addressing you in turn, on that system of Pauperism and Ignorance which, especially in the eyes of foreigners, contrasts so painfully with the natural wealth and political greatness of England.

Within the two great islands of the United Kingdom, statistical tables tell us that there are about three millions of English subjects, eating the bitter bread of pauperism—organized or otherwise—and that, in the large cities of your country, the physical and moral conditions of the poorer classes—their ignorance, squalor and vice—are unexampled in any other part of the world. Such a state of things presents, we regret to say, the most degrading blot that can be found on the broad escutcheon of our common English-speaking race. We appeal to you to reflect how far such a state of things is in accordance with the Word of God, the inalienable rights of immortal souls, and the pure and merciful spirit of the Christian religion.

We strongly sympathize with your indignation against that contravention of God's law which puts asunder, at the will of the master—whether of the North-American Plantation—the wife from the husband, and the children from the parents; a contravention so cruelly effected by the pauper-system, especially, and by the Indian-like barbarities of the auction-mart, more generally, in the Southern States of our Union; and our sense of duty forbids us to be silent on that system which either by statute or custom, interdicts or makes impossible in any other way, to any portion of the human family, education in the truths of the Gospel, and the ordinances of Christianity—concerning which your ministers, statesmen, and moralists are alike agreed that the great masses of your people are deplorably ignorant.

We appeal to you—as sisters, wives and mothers—to let your fellow-citizens hear your sentiments on these things; and to offer your prayers to Heaven to prevent that vicious and diseased condition of society which is scattering, either as criminals or fugitives, such multitudes of your countrymen to all corners of the earth. We do not say this in a spirit of self-complacency, because our nation is large and plentiful, or because our unfortunate system of negro-slavery is not to be sincerely lamented, and done away with, too, in time. We acknowledge it was the sin of our forefathers as well as yours, which first compelled that feudal, aristocratic system of government which sacrifices the helpless many—body and soul—to the domineering interests of the few; and it is because we feel that we are all prone to exercise our advantages over our fellow creatures, with insolence or selfishness, that we venture to implore you to use your efforts to wipe away such crying injustices against the rights and holiest feelings of our common humanity.

FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

Literature and Politics.

The London *Times*, commenting upon a lecture delivered by Lord JOHN RUSSELL before a Mechanics' Institute, makes the following admirable remarks on the desirableness of politicians and public man knowing also something of letters:

It is rather a new feature in British statesmanship, that the political chief is obliged to let the people see now and then that he is something else than a politician. But the necessity itself is a new one. A WALPOLE, a CHESTERFIELD, or a CHATHAM might keep his accomplishments to the circle of his own rank. The people regarded him at an awful distance, and knew little or nothing of even his Parliamentary speeches. Thus they knew as little of him in one character as in the other. In these days a leading politician is always before the public, and always, to his misfortune and theirs, in a forced and unnatural light—always political, always at work on some financial, legal, or diplomatic calculation, or, still worse, engaged in party recriminations. Besides that the best man is thus seen in a certain unfavorable disguise, the people acquire too exclusive an admiration of politics, as if they were the whole life of the British statesman. It is not our business to throw discredit on any of our columns, but it is evident that any artisan would make a fatal mistake if he judged of the higher classes of our great statesmen exclusively from the Parliamentary reports. A corrective is wanted for this very one-sided exhibition of our distinguished men and of our higher classes. That corrective is found in such interchanges of thought and sentiment as that between Lord JOHN RUSSELL and the good people of Leeds. They will see what everybody in high life knows, but what everybody not in high life may easily not know, —that a statesman is generally a man of high accomplishments; and, if not himself a poet, an historian, or philosopher, at all events well read in the poets, historians, and philosophers of all ages. They will see that accomplishments acquired for their own sake, and supplying much occupation for leisure, and much solace from care, tell also with most salutary effect on the temper and tone of political discussion. Why does the statesman almost uniformly show so much of that good temper, amenity, and generous feeling, which is not only an ornament of the orator, but also tends so much to facilitate and smooth the course of debate? It is because he is generally humanized by science and literature, and because he has in these a common ground with his most jealous rivals and most active opponents. Men of great attainments, and recognizing the same in those whom they are addressing, will not run mad upon politics, or wish to exterminate one another on a question of administration or of figures. It is quite as well that the people of England—that is, the great working mass of the people—should know this, and learn to value other studies than those which are most prominent in our Parliamentary reports. They should learn that there are things better even than office, power, remission of taxes, and Parliamentary reform—viz., science, literature, poetry, philosophy, and truth. We don't ask our working men to give up politics, or to cease from pursuing political objects. But we ask them to follow the example of all our great statesmen, and have other tastes and other studies besides the mechanical on the one hand and the political on the other. They will find themselves better politicians for not being politicians and nothing else.

Recognition of the French Empire by England.

In Parliament the Foreign Secretary Lord MALMESBURY announced the official acceptance of the French Empire by the Government in the following language:

"If there has been formerly any doubt, as to the distinct will of the French nation in respect to the choice of their Sovereign—if there has been any doubt as to their distinct intentions at any former time, I must say that on this occasion at at least it is pertectly impossible to mistake their undoubted determination, three times in a most solemn way expressed with respect to the same person, in the most public manner that history can afford an example of. The present Emperor, with nothing but a name—a name so great in France that it evidently is invested with a magic which has an effect that experience only has been able to make Europe understand. We could, indeed, almost comprehend the fate of NAPOLEON, chequered as it was with such a mixture of immense glory and misfortune, was admirably calculated to rouse all the sympathies of human nature, and therefore we cannot wonder that he made a lasting impression on a people over whom he ruled so long and so greatly. But it is hardly possible for any person in a European State out of France to suppose that the *prestige* of that name remains so long, and so steadily and strongly, for thirty-seven years after his abdication, that his nephew should have appeared in three different characters before the French people in the course of four years—first offering himself without any of the accessories of a court or a government to assist him, as simple President of the French Republic, with a Chamber; secondly, as absolute President of the Republic, without any constitutional form of government; thirdly, as Emperor of the people; and to be elected first by 6,000,000, then by 7,000,000, and lastly confirmed in his power by nearly 8,000,000 people, forming the almost entire adult male population of France. In 1815, at the time of the Restoration, the army of France, an enormous army, was disbanded. It was poured back again upon the hearts of the population; the prisoners returned from all parts of the world in thousands and tens of thousands, and it is not exaggerating the number to say that 400,000 or 500,000 men, with one fixed idea in their minds, with one worship fixed in their hearts, returned to their homes. For twenty or thirty years afterwards they talked of but one man—that one man was the great idol of their imagination, and, though they could hardly have exaggerated his military merits and glory, they still attributed to him all that enthusiasm could give. Upon the rising generation all this was not likely to be lost, and it appears to me that the seeds these men have sown throughout the Provinces of France are now to be seen in the fruit which has ripened on this occasion into an Empire. Seeing this immense demonstration of feeling on the part of the French people, it was impossible for her Majesty's Government, even if it had not been the usual policy, not to advise her Majesty immediately and cordially to accept and recognize the Empire. There might have been some hesitation in accepting the title of NAPOLEON III.. but all doubt was removed by the satisfactory and frank explanations offered by the present Emperor, that he was sovereign only by the voice of the people, and not by hereditary right. And in regard to the policy of the Government of France towards this country, I have found nothing but fairness and fair play in all their actions. I have found nothing but assurances of good-will, and wishes to maintain an unbroken friendship with this country. I believe that the Emperor himself, and the great mass of the French people, deeply feel the necessity, for the interests of both countries, that they should be at peace. I believe, on both sides, much disposition to endure the evils of preceding years. They never knew them so far as carried on for the subjugation of either country by the other, in an obscurity; that the one can never be so powerful or so independent as to be able to subjugate the other; and that, therefore, the war must be only a useless WAR—useless as cruel, and cruel as useless.

Murder in Ireland.

WILLIAM BURKE KIRWAN, a man in respectable position, has been convicted of having murdered his wife. The circumstances are detailed in the following testimony given by the principal witness, a boatman named PATRICK MANGLE:

I am a fisherman and sailor, and live at Howth; there is a couple of minutes' difference between the time of the tide at Dublin bar and at Ireland's Eye; it is in earlier at Dublin bar a couple of minutes; I know every inch of Ireland Eye; I know Mrs. KIRWIN; she was a stout, well-looking woman, and appeared to be about 28 or 29 years of age; rowed Mr. and Mrs. KIRWAN to Ireland's Eye, on Monday, Sept. 6, and twice before that; they came to me on Sunday, the 5th, and engaged me; they came to the boat a little before ten o'clock the next morning; they had a bag and two bottles of water with them, and Mrs. KIRWAN had a reticule bag; Mr. KIRWAN had a sword cane and a sketch book; the island is a mile and a quarter from Howth; it takes about a quarter of an hour to go over; landed Mr. and Mrs. KIRWAN near the Martello Tower, which is uninhabited; brought Mr. BREW and his family over at 12 o'clock that day, and brought them back at 4 o'clock; saw Mrs. KIRWAN on the island then; Mr. BREW asked her did she want to come over, and she said "No;" she told me to come over at 8 o'clock; the boat of a man named DAVIS was over there that day; when my boat left at 4 o'clock there was no one on the island but Mrs. and Mrs. KIRWAN; I left the harbor with my boat at twenty minutes before 8 o'clock, to go for Mr. and Mrs. KIRWAN; it was getting very dark then; on nearing Ireland's Eye I hailed Mr. KIRWAN, and he answered; when we got ashore Mr. KIRWAN was near the landing-place; he had the cane-sword, the bag, and the sketch-book in his hand; MICK NANGLE asked him where was Mrs. KIRWAN; he said she had left him an hour and a half before, and that he had not seen her since; MICK then said, "We had better go and look for her;" Mr. KIRWAN and the other men went away to look for her, and I examined Mr. KIRWAN's sketch-book; after they were half an hour away, I went towards the tower and called them; MICK NANGLE asked had I not found Mrs. KIRWAN; I said "No; have you not found her?" Mr. KIRWAN said, "Let us go back the same way; I went towards the "Long Pole" with Mr. KIRWAN; I kept singing out "MARIA KIRWAN," for he told me her name; and he himself kept exclaiming, "Oh, MARIA—eh, MARIA;" MICK NANGLE kept close to us in another direction, and Mr. KIRWAN slipped; I stopped, but he said, "Don't let me be the cause of delaying you;" I went on, and found the lady in the "hole," her bathing dress was up under her arms, and there was a sheet under her; her head was lying back in a hole, and her feet were in a pool of water—about the full of my hat—about half a gallon; saw cuts on the forehead and under the eye. There was blood coming down by her ears, from her side and breast, and other places. [Sensation.] After Mr. KIRWAN came up he threw himself over the body, and cried, "Oh, MARIA;" he sent me to look for her clothes, and I could not find them; Mr. KIRWAN himself, then went to look for them, and, after remaining away for three or four minutes, he came back and told me to go up to a rock, which he pointed out, and that I would find them there; I did go, and found the clothes in that very place; I can swear positively that I examined the same place before, and that the clothes were not in it; we then made preparations and removed the body; at this time the tide was on the turn, coming in; there was nothing to wet Mr. KIRWAN's feet, that I know; he got no wet in our time.

Crawford, the American Sculptor.

From the London Chronicle.

ROME, Tuesday, Nov. 30, 1852.

I cannot leave Rome without giving some account of the monument of WASHINGTON, which is being executed by orders of the United States Government by Mr. CRAWFORD, an American sculptor of much merit. It will be the largest national monument of the kind existing. RAUCH's statue of FREDERICK the Great, at Berlin, is considerably of less proportions. The base of the Washington monument is a complete circle; on this a star with six points is raised, and on this rises the actual base to the equestrian figure of America's great man. Six eagles surround the steps on the circle, and six colossal statues of eminent Americans surround the pedestal—HENRY, LEE, MASON, MARSHALL, ALLEN, and JEFFERSON. The whole is on a gigantic scale, from sixty to seventy feet high, and is grandly represented. The figures of JEFFERSON and HENRY are completed, and have already been forwarded to MULLER's celebrated foundry at Munich, to be cast in bronze; the others will successively be sent to the same place, and for the same purpose. The whole composition bears the stamp of greatness, and testifies the vast conception of the artist. He is at present raising the figure of WASHINGTON's horse—a real mound of clay. A small model of the monument as it will be when completed, decorates the immense studio in which this mammoth work is being executed. The sides of the pedestal are decorated by two very handsome basso relievos, the one representing the arms of the State; the other is symbolic—a figure of Liberty with its foot on Tyranny, surrounded by the motto "*Sic semper tyrannis*." The Papal Government last year made a very handsome donation of an immense block of marble for the works. GIBSON's statue of Sir ROBERT PEEL is in execution. It will be finished in three months. It is to be placed in Westminster Abbey, and by its classical portraiture, the striking personal likeness, and the statesmanlike attitude, will add to the splendor of that noble pile, as a worthy monument of British art. This talented sculptor is likewise engaged on another work of national interest, which is however as yet in an incipient state. It is to be of colossal proportions, representing her Majesty Queen VICTORIA seated on the throne, with attendant figures at each side, the one of Clemency, the other of Justice. The statue of the Queen is at present being raised in clay, and though as yet in a very rough state, the position is well chosen and promises well.

Fatal Result of a Prize Fight.

On Tuesday, an inquest was held by Mr. HARROAD, at Manchester, on the body of a man named GEORGE WILSON, commonly known as "Hammer" WILSON, of Birmingham, who was killed in a fight with another man named THOMAS WELSH, of Manchester. The latter is known by the *sobriquet* of "Tiny Tom," and both had been engaged in previous pugilistic encounters. Both the men had been living in Charter-street, Manchester, for some time, and on Monday they went to a field in the neighborhood of Woodhead, to fight for £10 a side. They were accompanied by a number of their respective supporters, and the fight lasted for an hour and thirty-five minutes. The men fought 78 rounds, in which WILSON severely handled his antagonist. At the close of the 77th round, both men were down. At the commencement of the 78th round, WILSON retreated before his antagonist, and the round concluded by his falling between the ropes. The back of his head struck upon a stone which had been placed there by some of the spectators, on account of the wetness of the ground, and he was taken up insensible. He was taken to a beer-house in Charter-street, by the last train that night, and a medical man was sent for; but in spite of all his exertions, the man died about 3 o'clock on Tuesday morning. It was stated that WILSON did not fall in consequence of a blow from WELSH, as no blows had been struck that round. Mr. BENT, surgeon, who had made a *post mortem* examination of the body, stated that death had arisen from the rupture of one of the blood vessels in the brain, which might have been caused by the fall described, without the deceased having received a blow. The deceased's father was also examined, and he stated that his son was liable to dizziness in the head, and that some years ago, after fighting for three hours with a man named FLETCHER, he had fallen in a similar manner to that in which he was described to have fallen on this occasion. The jury found a verdict that "deceased had died in consequence of a fall; but how that fall was caused, there was no evidence to show." WELSH, who had been apprehended by the police, was accordingly discharged.

A Tragedy on the Glaciers.

ARGENTIERES, Monday, Nov. 29.

Two of the most adventurous chamois hunters in Switzerland have just lost their lives at the glacier of Argentieres, under circumstances peculiarly distressing. M. CARRIER, long resident at this place, went out, a few mornings ago, with his son, a lad of 19, to the ice mountains. The father had discovered a burrow such as the marmots are accustomed to dig, and laying himself on the ground, began to imitate their whistle, and give information of the approach of the hunters. He called to his son, who crept in after him, and tried in vain to extricate his father from the load which was pressing upon him. While thus engaged a second slip of earth took place and covered both. After two hours of suffering the son died, lying on the back of his father. His last words were full of filial affection and anxiety for his parent. Three long days and nights, without food or light, far from all human aid, unable to move, and with the corpse of his son on his back, did M. CARRIER lie in this place until his friends, who had come out in search of the lost hunter, found him at the point of death. The unhappy sufferer only lived long enough to communicate these particulars, and died while his friends were carrying him home.—*Daily News.*

The Russian Bastinade.

A famous chief of bandits, named RANDON CROTENTEUX, in 1847 began committing extensive depredations in the Government of Wilna, in Russia, near the Prussian frontiers; and although he was frequently pursued by Prussian and Russian detachments, all attempts to seize him failed until a short time ago, when he was recognized, in spite of a disguise, by some peasants; and, being arrested and bound, was given up by them to the authorities. He has just been tried by court-martial at Kowno, and condemned to receive 9,000 blows from a stick. This is what the Russians call "bastonading to death," as there is no instance on record of any one having survived the administration of such punishment. The 9,000 blows are to be administered by a battalion of infantry in a plain between Tauroggen and the frontier, one of the principal scenes of the brigand's exploits. During the last month four bandits or incendiaries were condemned in that neighborhood to from 4,000 to 6,000 blows, but they all died before 2,000 were administered. The next, however, were administered on the corpses, as the Russian law requires the complete execution of a sentence, whether the criminal be dead or alive.—*Galignani.*

A Case for Stafford House.

To the Editor of the London Times:

SIR: I perceive in the *Times* of this morning an advertisement for a nursery governess, which I am confident you will admit reflects shame and discredit upon the person who inserted it. She is not to be under 25 years of age; she is to take the entire management of four children, the eldest being a boy in his ninth year; she must have filled a similar appointment; a knowledge of Latin is desirable; she must be experienced in tuition; she must be "genteel," and a member of the Established Church, and her remuneration is to be £15 to £20, according to qualifications; and this is for a professional man's family!

I am a working and a self-taught man, Sir, but I could not be so unjust—I could not be so mean; I would sooner, Sir, teach my children myself, than act in so degrading a manner.

Is not this a case worthy the notice of the ladies at Stafford House?

Your humble servant,
A JOURNEYMAN CARPENTER.

Miscellaneous Items.

LOBSTER FISHING ON THE COAST OF NORWAY.—Some time ago, a number of individuals in Berwick formed themselves into a company for the purpose of prosecuting the lobster fishing on the coast of Norway, and engaged two Yarmouth fishing vessels for the purpose. The vessels were fitted up with wells to preserve the fish in, and one of them returned from Norway a few days ago, with a cargo of 10,000 lobsters in excellent preservation, the whole being kept alive. Most of this large cargo has since been sent off to the metropolis and the large provincial towns. The vessel sailed again on Thursday, and by the arrangements made, the other vessel would leave Norway at the same time with another cargo. A constant traffic will thus be maintained during the season.—*Kelso Chronicle.*

AMERICAN FIREARMS.—Colonel COLT, the inventor of the celebrated repeating pistols, or revolvers, and other firearms, which attracted so much public attention in the Crystal Palace, in the American department of the great Exhibition of 1851, has found his arms to be so greatly in request in this country, not only for the private use of individuals, but also for officers in both departments of her Majesty's service in Great Britain, and likewise in the various British possessions abroad, that he has deemed it expedient to make arrangements for establishing a place for the manufacture of them in London. With this intention the Colonel has recently arrived in this country from the United States, and has imported a large quantity of machinery and the necessary implements for the purpose.—*Liverpool Mail.*

PRIZE FOR A SUBSTITUTE FOR GUANO.—The Council of the Royal Agricultural Society have offered a prize of £1,000, and the gold medal of the Society, for the discovery of a manure equal in fertilising properties to Peruvian guano. The competing manure will be judged by the standard of guano, ascertained by Professor WAY; and no claim for the prize will be entertained, unless it be shown that an unlimited supply of the manure can be obtained at a price not more than £5 per ton, and within the reach of the agriculturists of the United Kingdom.

Extensive slips at Grantham, on the Great Northern line, caused the breaking down, on Saturday, of a great coal train. In shifting five of the trucks, three plate layers, at work on the line, were run down by the engine, and two killed on the spot, and the other most severely injured.

An order has been issued to the authorities at our different dock-yards, directing that all foreigners who may pay a visit are not to be allowed, under any pretence whatever, to enter the workshops or view the vessels at present constructing.—*Kentish Mercury.*

On the day following the Duke of WELLINGTON's funeral, the *Times* reached a sale of 70,000 copies, 15,000 more than had ever been printed of any one number of the paper before. The 70,000 copies were printed off in six hours and a quarter by their wonderful machine.

Fever of a malignant character is beginning to show itself in the districts affected by the long-continued floods. At Kingswood colliories, near Bristol, thirty deaths have occurred in one week; and at Kingston Magna, Dorset, the same disease has made its appearance.

Father GAVAZZI has been delivering a course of lectures in Edinburgh. After the Italian oration, an interpretation is given by the speaker, who has now acquired the English language sufficiently to express himself with clearness and eloquence.

The Wexford *Independent* says—"A circumstance of a very distressing nature has just occurred in the western part of this county. A gentleman of large income has suddenly disappeared with his lady's waiting maid."

A large railway engine requires from 90 to 100 gallons of oil yearly for lubrication. The annual consumption of oil by the North-Western Railway for this purpose alone is more than 43,000 gallons.

A letter from Sidney of the 3d of September says, that a few miles to the North of that place gold fields of immense value had been found, far surpassing anything ever yet discovered.

A new "weekly, political, and general newspaper," called the *Albion*, has just been started in London. It is conservative in politics, and as a record of events is neatly got up.

It is stated in the *Shipping Gazette* that the Roman Emperor, from Sydney, is actually the bearer of half a million of gold, instead of a quarter of a million, or the £250,000 first reported.

A fatal and malignant case of yellow fever has just occurred at Southhampton to a man who had been the second engineer of the La Plata steamer

The seven principal ports of the Canary Islands were opened as free ports on the 10th of October.

It is said that the funeral car of the Duke of WELLINGTON cost £11,000.

Scarce Articles.

A Parson, who practices all he professes,
A Beauty that never feels proud when she dresses,
A Lawyer whose *honesty* pleads for his client,
A Braggart whose courage is *always* defiant,
A sensible Dandy,—an actual Friend,—
Philanthropy publishing "money to lend"—
A skilful Physician regardless of self—
A staunch Politician, forgetful of pelf—
A sour old Bachelor, neatly arrayed—
And last, tho' not rarest, a cheerful old maid—

Acadian Recorder.

☞ The *Philadelphia Bulletin* comments with great severity upon the pardon of noted criminals by Gov. BIGLER. It says:

"White limb and life is at stake, while bullies prowl at polls and dog footsteps in darkness, the pardon of a man whose sentence was only too clemency, in its outrage on the community. What security has any decent man for his life or freedom of opinion, if resolved to be circumvented in this way, and immunity given in high quarters to violence."

[illegible] Destruction of Monterey.

From the Picayune of the 16th inst.

MONTEREY, Mexico, Nov. 1, 1852.

I do think that I speak unhesitatingly any that never, in the political history of this country, has there been an epoch more critical, more delicate, involving more responsibility and risk, and requiring at one and the same time more prudence, sagacity, foresight, and energy, than that which we are at present traversing. The year 1852 must be a memorable one in the annals of Mexico. Day after day passes by, and yet we are unable to explain the continuation of a state of things so irregular, so violent, and so anomalous, and with which the existence of society is wholly impossible. Civil war has again been kindled, its evils are already ripening and beginning to be felt, and as there is no concert, no unanimity manifested until now, in the revolutionary movements which have broken out at divers places, it is seriously to be feared that anarchy will step in and consummate the ruin and destruction of the nation. While the revolution at Jalisco is seeking to establish a general object and a political plan, at Tamaulipas they are bent on expelling the hated Governor, who has desired the power for four years longer. San Luis has begun to move. In Michoacan, too, divers communities have arisen, under the banner of BAHAMONDE, to free themselves from the yoke of the authorities. At Vera Cruz the insurrection is still on the increase, and object of constant alarm to the population. No one, indeed, dares to hope that the revolution in that State will be easily extinguished. With some show of reason on its side, the Government persisted in refusing to convoke the Houses in extraordinary session; but at last the poor Cabinet, standing helpless and alone, without credit, and bearing the whole burden of the revolution, was compelled to call Congress to its assistence, in order to ask for resources and physical strength sufficient to put down the rebels. Ephemeral delusion of a dying Government. Fifteen days have already elapsed since the reunion of the legislative bodies, and not only the executive has obtained nothing, but it is not likely that it is destined to receive any aid whatever. It cannot be denied that there has been much talking, and considerable discussion; but absolutely nothing advantageous has as yet been done. Hon. Mr. PUERTO, the Secretary of the Treasury, has not failed to submit plans for raising money, and among others one to obtain a loan of $3,000 000; the last did not even meet with the honor of being taken into consideration. The House, on the other hand, has not failed to hear accusations against the Ministers, and particularly against the Minister of Justice, Mr. AGUIRRE, for having issued the decree of Sept. 21, prohibitiog the liberty of the press. A Grand Jury of the members having been empanneled, the Commission declared that there was sufficient cause for an indictment. The result of this cannot, I think, be propitious to Mr. AGUIRRE, who, they say, has already tendered his resignation. They even go so far as to name Mr. PUENTES to fill the office in his place. Mr. MARIANO YANEZ, ex-Minister of Foreign Affairs, in 1850, has accepted, for the second time, the *portefeuille* of State. This distinguished orator is one of the leaders of the moderate party, and his presence in the Cabinet may give a new impulse to our politics, and inspire honorable and peaceful men with confidence. Still I fear that even his brilliant talents and never failing patriotism cannot save the ship of State from the complete shipwreck to which it has been and is now fast running. Six months ago Mr. YANEZ might have succeeded in arresting the progress of the revolution; now it is, perhaps too late, and it is very difficult even to delay it in its course. With reference to the revolution begun at Jalisco, I send you an account of what took place in the capital of that State between the most influential and respectable persons. You must remember that in Article 12 it is declared that the forces of Jalisco shall be commanded by Don JOSE LOPEZ URAGA, so well known in this city. This distinguished officer, on the 21st ult., was staying at San Miguel de Attende, where he was informed that the Government had issued an order to have him arrested and brought to this city, and that a body of cavalry was already on the way towards Allende for the purpose of fulfilling their orders. General URAGA did not think proper to await this troop. He, therefore, determined to pronounce himself, and this he did on the 25th of October. With only 500 men and four pieces of artillery, he marched towards Michoacan, where BAHAMONDE joined him, both adhering to the political plan of Jalisco. The acquisition of General URAGA is of the utmost importance to the *pronunciamento*, for he is universally acknowledged to be the most talented and most popular General of the country. The other Generals are all either too old or without talent. In the laconic proclamation directed by General URAGA to the people of Jalisco, and to the brigade formerly bearing his name, the following paragraph has attracted much attention, its sentiments being by no means common in our *pronunciamentos*: "I accept the plan of Jolusco, and I promise to sustain it, but I beg that you will make one protest with me—neither I nor any other general, chief, nor officer belonging to our ranks, shall accept any office or fixed employment from the revolution or the Government that may result therefrom; nor shall we urge our services or demand rewards for our labors. An attempt at revolution has broken out at Puebla. An officer of the army, VICTORIA by name, accompanied by a number of soldiers, surprised the troops forming the Iturbride battallion, with no other result than drawing to them a portion of these troops, with which he marched towards the Cerro de Loreto. At this place he was attacked by the troops that had remained faithful, and after a short engagement was killed, the insurgents rendered, and order was reestablished in that city. I have been informed by a person belonging to the Government that President ARISTA has directed to the august Houses a petition, praying that he might be allowed in person to take command of the troops that are to give battle to, and smother, the revolution. If this be allowed him, and very likely it will be, he will carry off with him the few troops now here, and then you may depend that, as soon as ARISTA will have left, this city will pronounce in favor of the revolution, and the gates be closed upon him, perhaps for ever. As to the question of the Tehuantepec, I can only say that it is in *statu quo*. The commission appointed by the Ramirez Ministry could come to no conclusion on the matter, and it seems that the Government has reserved to itself the right of deciding to whom the contract shall be given. Mr. D. JUAN DE LA GRANOJA has just signed a contract with the telegraph company of Guanajuato to establish a line of communication between Mexico and the capital of that State, to be concluded and ready to be used on the 1st of Oct., 1853. We shall see if this line, that is to be, will enjoy a better fate than the one already established, and whose interruptions are daily more frequent and more annoying. The Hon. Minister of France, Mr. LEVASEUR, has been recalled by his Government, and will leave by the next December packet."

MR. WEBSTER'S POETRY.—An old, brown piece of paper has been handed to us, containing a scrap of Mr. WEBSTER's poetry, written in the Album of a lady at the time of LAFAYETTE's visit to this country. The lady had requested Mr. WEBSTER to write his name by the side of LAFAYATTE's autograph. The lines were originally published in the Boston *Sun*. It is certainly a very neat thing:

"Dear Lady—I a little fear
'Tis dangerous to be writing here—
His hand, who bade our Eagle fly,
Trust his young wings and mount the sky,
Who bade, across Atlantic tide,
New thunders sweep—new navies ride—
Has traced his lines of trembling age,
His autograph upon this page.
Higher than that Eagle soars,
Louder than that thunder roars,
His name shall o'er the world be sounding,
And o'er the waves of time be bounding,
While thousands as obscure as I,
Cling to his shirts, he still will fly,
And spring to immortality.
If by his name I write my own
'Twill take me where I am not known—
The cold salute will meet my ear,
'Pray, stranger, how did you come here?'"

[Springfield Republican.

A DUTCHMAN CONSULTING THE RAPPERS.—"Ish dat you, Mrs. Haunts?" inquired the Dutchman. "Yes, dearest, it is your own wife, who—" "You lie, you ghost," interrupted Haunts, starting from his seat, "mine vrow speak notting but Dutch, and she never said tearest in her life. It was always, 'Haunts, you thief!' or 'Haunts, you titty shkamp!'" And the Dutchman bobbled from the room, well satisfied that the "rapping spirits" were all humbug, and that he was safe from any further communications with his shrewish vrow on this earth.

☞ "I fear," said a country minister to his flock, "when I explained to you in my last charity sermon, that philanthropy was the love of our species, you must have understood me to say *specie*, which may account for the smallness of the collection."

The Michigan University—Inauguration of Rev. Henry B. Tappan.

The ceremony of inaugurating as Chancellor of the Michigan University, the Rev. H. P. TAPPAN, D.D., took place at Ann Arbor yesterday, Dec. 21. The exercises of the occasion were held in the First Presbyterian Church of that city, in the presence of the Regents, the Faculty, and Students of the University, and a large number of ladies and gentlemen, amongst whom was a fair representation from Detroit.

The services of the occasion were commenced with a prayer by Bishop MCCOSKRY, of this city. Mr. TAPPAN was then formally inducted into the office of Chancellor by CHAS. H. PALMER, Esq., of Pontiac, one of the Regents of the University, who acted as the organ of the Board. The address of Mr. PALMER was impressive, appropriate and happily conceived. This part of the ceremony being concluded, and Mr. TAPPAN having been formally declared Chancellor of the Michigan University, he commenced at 11½ o'clock the delivery of his inaugural address.

It would give us great pleasure to be able to lay the whole of this address before our readers. We believe nothing would be of more interest to the people of this State or would do more to create a determination to foster and protect the system of education that has been so nobly commenced among them. But its great length will put this out of our power, and justice to its author, as well as to the institution of which he has just been chosen the head, forbid that we should attempt a mere abstract of it. This was our intention. But the address is so pregnant with important facts, so composite in its arguments, so logical in its deductions, and the whole so inseparably linked and interwoven together, that any abridgment of it would but destroy its effect, mar its beauty, weaken its force. It will, undoubtedly, be printed in pamphlet form, and widely circulated throughout the State. Such, at any rate, will be the case, if the Board of Regents are as sensibly alive to the importance of the University, and to the cause of Education generally, as we doubt not they are.

But the liberal and comprehensive views exhibited by the Chancellor in his address, the profound learning, scholarship and ability he displayed, no less than by that familiar acquaintance with the history of education throughout the world, the particular objects designed by the founders of this institution, and the legitimate aims of a University, in its proper and comprehensive signification, he gave the most conclusive evidence of his eminent fitness for the high and responsible duties which he has just entered upon; and that under his administration a new era is about to commence with the Michigan University, and a new career of usefulness to be entered upon. The Board of Regents have, in our opinion, been most fortunate in securing the services of such a man, and if they but adopt his wise suggestions, we demand him in his efforts, our University will soon not only rival, but take a position far above the most celebrated institutions of learning in the country. The standard of education indicated by him is of a higher grade than any adopted either by our Colleges or those of England, and only equalled by the Universities of Prussia, upon which it is to be modelled, as the system of primary schools now in operation in this State, has been. A wider range of learning than is pursued at Harvard, Yale, or Brown, is to be adopted, and the whole field of literature, science, and the arts is to be opened to those who may seek to avail themselves of its advantages, when its capacity shall have been fully developed.

But this will require something more than the efforts of the President and Faculty, however efficiently exerted they may be by the Board of Regents. The people of the State must cooperate with him and them, and their means must be increased. This ought to be done by the Legislature. The funds at the control of the Regents are wholly inadequate to the accomplishment of the grand designs of its founders. Unlike any of the institutions of this country, the Michigan University is a people's College. The sons of the poor as well as the rich have free access to it. Poverty is no bar in its walls. When our primary system of education shall have been perfected, every young man in the state must be qualified for admission to it, to pursue the whole round

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, DEC. 28, 1852.

News of the Morning.

Little business was done in the Senate yesterday, for want of a quorum. The bill was passed for the relief of THOMAS B. PARSONS, who saved the lives of several persons at the expense of his own health, in the year 1826. They adopted a resolution giving a Clerk to the Boundary Commission Committee; also, Mr. CASS's resolution, instructing the Public Lands' Committee to consider the expediency of granting Michigan and Wisconsin lands for railroad purposes; the bill for the relief of BROWN, RUSSELL & Co., and a joint resolution to expunge the California Census to that of the United States whenever the latter shall be published. The remainder of the day's session was occupied in adjourning.....In the House, too, there was a slim attendance. They significantly refused to suspend the rules to consider the Senate resolution authorizing the President to confer the title of Lieutenant-General, for eminent military services....The motion, asking of the President information concerning the bark *Georgiana* and brig *Susan Loud*, of Maine, captured and condemned by the Spanish authorities, prevailed.....The vote rejecting the Printing Committee's resolution, to employ two clerks at a salary of $1,500 each, and messengers at $3 per day, in the office of the Superintendent, was reconsidered, and the resolution passed. Other business was attempted, but the lack of a quorum caused a sudden adjournment....Our special dispatch says that a company of New-York capitalists are about to ask Congress for permission to build a railroad to the Pacific, to be completed within five years. They want Government credit for $15,000 per mile as the work advances....There has another Cabinet been made for President PIERCE by Madame Rumor....Vice President KING is gradually improving in health....The North Carolina Legislature adjourned yesterday without choosing a Senator.

ROBERT R. LAMBDIN had been appointed Indian agent for the Upper Missouri....From Tark's Island, by the schooner *Jas. N. Muir*, arrived last night at Baltimore, we learn that the salt season has nearly closed.

By the way of Boston, we learn through a telegraphic dispatch, received just previous to the departure of the *Canada*, dated London, the 11th, that the steamer *Adelaide* would take 306,000 sovereigns to Australia, for which the amount of insurance was 35 per cent. The *Morning Post* stated that the French Minister in Brussels had signed a convention with the Belgian Minister, which puts the treaty of 1815 in force again.

It is asserted on good authority that the statement that Governor BOUTWELL had refused to ratify the late sales of Maine lands is without foundation, and that the sale will probably be confirmed....ABRAHAM COLBY, of New-Hampshire, was lately burned to death while confined to a sick bed....The ship *Fanny* left Boston yesterday, for Australia, with 112 passengers....A young girl of 16 years of age attempted suicide at Troy, by leaping into the river, but the gallantry of a young man on board the same boat rescued her....The steamship *City of Manchester* reached Philadelphia yesterday, with no specie, but with 200 passengers....A fire in Charleston, on Friday, destroyed about $21,000 worth of property....The Governor of Georgia has ordered the payment, six months in advance, of the interest on the Coupon Bonds....Destructive floods have occurred in both the Great and Little Miami rivers, doing a great deal of damage....On Sunday night the dry goods store of J. & E. WATERMAN, of Albany, was robbed of $100 in money, and a clerk who slept in the building outrageously abused. A man 60 years of age was run over by a train of cars on the Troy Road, and his wounds threaten his life....The bark *Forest Prince* was wrecked off Nantucket on the 24th, and will probably go to pieces, though the cargo may be saved in a damaged state. She and her cargo are insured in Boston....At Baltimore Christmas passed off with the usual number of fights, rows and jail-escapes.

Both Boards of the Common Council were in session last evening. Most of the business transacted was routine matters, in which there was but little of interest....The caloric ship *Ericsson* was released from her moorings at Williamsburgh yesterday, and towed to this side of the river, where she is to be coppered prior to making her experimental trip....The deaths in the City for the week ending on Saturday last, numbered 375, exceeding by 36 the number reported for the preceding week. Of the deceased, 81 were men, 70 women, 118 boys, and 105 girls. Infants under 2 years of age, 141....Professor OLMSTED delivered a lecture at the Tabernacle last evening, on the "Mechanical Structure of the Universe." The Professor in this lecture, considered the motions among the fixed stars—the theory of a central sun—the three orders of bodies which comprise the Universe; Planets, Suns and Nebulæ, uniformity of plan throughout Nature, Nebular Hypothesis, etc....In the Superior Court, yesterday, Judge EMMETT denied the motion to vacate the injunction restraining the Commissioners of the sinking fund from selling the wharves, and piers, and bulk heads belonging to the City. The Judge delivered a long opinion, and ordered the injunction to continue, thus preventing the sale which was advertised on the 24th.

Professor DOREMUS delivered the second of his lectures on Chemistry, before the Mechanic's Society, last evening, illustrating the properties of carbonic acid, by a series of interesting experiments, and showing the relationship between vegetable and animal life.

The Festival of St. John was celebrated by the Masonic Lodges—St. John's, No. 1, and others—last evening. WM. RUFUS BLAKE, Esq., delivered an oration in Stuyvesant Institute; after which, the members sapped together at the Metropolitan Hotel.

☞ A good memory has always been appreciated, but Congress seems particularly impressed with its value. Several memorials have been presented of late which, should they be favorably considered, may be regarded as so many premiums offered to a retentive memory. There was the memorial of ROBERT ROBERTS, presented by Mr. SUMNER, praying indemnity for the ship *Experiment*, captured by a privateer under Spanish colors, in 1805. Pass that and it may serve to develop many a forgotten mishap of the last century, and marvellously strengthen the weak memories of veteran sufferers. Then there was Mr. TALLIFERRO's modest claim due so long ago, that our head aches in trying to appoint it a place in American chronology;—pass that, and if we mistake not, the remembrance of many a service that has been wrapped like a mummy in oblivion, will be quickened into energy and life. Every new Pension act has the same happy effect on men's memories, and as they all help to satisfy justice, good people will recognize this very pretty mode of bleeding an overcharged Treasury as a very proper one. Historical Societies would find it for their interest to encourage these memorials to their final passage, and Associations for antiquarian research, would promote their ends by adding them through. Cash is the most successful mnemonic, even as a good supply of that makes our memories sweet to those who claim it.

Are we ready to take one step when some one in the vast range of topics that concern this country can be decided, or at least discussed, without reference to Slavery? Are the blacks and their relations objects not only of paramount, but of exclusive interest, in this age and section of the world? Are we nevermore to eat or drink, to sleep or wake, to speak or act or think; without a negro-nightmare upon us in some shape or other! So far as public sentiment is concerned, we seem just now to be under the absolute dominion of the African race. FAUSTIN I. is not more clearly Emperor of Hayti, than are his colored brethren masters to-day of the thoughts, the words, the devices and the dreams of a very large and a very active portion of the American people. Our politics, our commerce, our foreign and domestic affairs, our schools, our presses, our churches even, seem to be under the complete domination of the negro race. POMPEY the Great was not more absolute in his old dominion, than is POMPEY the Black in this Republic. Presidents are elected:—legislation is shaped:—our foreign policy is settled:—opinion of private character is formed:—questions of vast importance to the highest interests of our country and the world, are discussed and solved,—not upon the broad grounds of an enlarged and compfehensive policy, but with sole reference to the negro test. Society is thoroughly colored,—or discolored rather—by this sooty tinge.

We have been for some time living in the hope that the folly and absurdity of this habit would become so manifest that the habit itself would die out, and give us a chance to breathe again. But in this age as in every other, the fools die very slowly; and so many selfish interests are fed by prejudices and absurd fancies, that they will not be suffered to perish while assiduous coddling can keep them alive. One political party exists solely upon its championship of the negro; of course *that* party will do nothing to discourage the mania. Another lives by abusing him, and by vilifying every white man who will not join in kicking him: of course *that* party will not suffer him to withdraw from public notice, and hide his stripes and scars in congenial night. New-York merchants want Southern trade; and they get it by sympathising with negro owners. Southern traders want to build up Baltimore; and they seek it by denouncing the North for *not* owning its negroes. When we talk about buying Cuba, or the Sandwich Islands, or annexing Canada,—the first and the last question asked about it is, what effect will it have upon the negro race? What will the negro interest, or the anti-negro interest, say about it? And judgment is generally given precisely in accordance with the answer returned.

It seems to us about time that this bubble exploded. We are well aware that there are a great many Negroes in this country,—that their condition, is very peculiar, and their interests deserving of regard. But fortunately they are not yet the dominant race:—they form but little more than one-eighth of our population:—their stake in society, in proportion to their numbers, is not one hundredth part that of the whites:—and they are not entitled, upon any score of policy or humanity, to override and overrule the destinies, political and social, of the continent on which they happen to live. They are very proper objects of an enlightened benevolence, and are entitled to engross their fair share of public notice. The whole question of their condition and prospects, is one of great interest and importance to the philanthropist and the patriot. But this is no reason why *everything* should be decided with exclusive reference to them. Our system certainly was not made to turn upon a negro axis. We ought occasionally to take observations from some brighter star. Some of the great questions which now agitate the public mind, ought, most assuredly, to be discussed and decided from some other point of view, than that which either Negro-mania, or Negro-phobia, affords.

There would be more apology for this prevailing habit of dragging the negro race into every question that may happen to engage public attention, if the negroes themselves, or those whose interests are involved with theirs, were at all benefited by it. But this is not the case. The Anti-Slavery fanatics are doing nothing whatever towards abolishing Slavery by forcing their tests into every question of public policy that calls for the public judgment; nor are the Pro-Slavery fanatics in the Southern States fortifying their institutions, or promoting their interests in the least, by accepting the Abolition challenge, and fighting every battle, social, political and religious, upon negro ground. Each party is simply neglecting its opportunities for doing *practical* good, while it is sacrificing large and important general interests, in its Quixotic endeavors to perform the duties of somebody else. The North is incurring the just and indignant censure of the world, for its harsh and inhuman neglect of the rights and interests of the free negroes who are sinking into barbarism in its midst, while it is lavishing its empty and powerless sympathies upon the slaves at the South. And the Southern slaveholders are forgetting their duty to treat their slaves as human beings, to educate them, to surround them with the social and domestic protection which Christianity has made the right of every human being, and to prepare them, by the training they need, for that freedom which it is also their duty to regard as their ultimate inheritance. Each section is thus trying to do the work of the other, and all that it accomplishes is to leave *its own* undone.

☞ Judge EMMETT gave an important decision in the Superior Court yesterday, enjoining the sale of the wharves and piers of the city. It will be remembered that Mayor KINGSLAND has once or twice recommended this sale on the ground that the city derived no adequate revenue from this property, and that in the hands of private owners it could be made to yield a large income from taxation. The Commissioners of the Sinking Fund ordered the sale; the Common Council passed a resolution forbidding it; but the resolution was vetoed by the Mayor. The Superior Court has now granted an injunction, forbidding the sale on the ground that in ordering it the Commissioners exceeded their powers. The value of the property in question is over two and a half million of dollars.

There is an impression in the mind of a certain opinion that may trip the new Emperor up, at the shortest notice. We have seen something of it in the popularity of a book strictly prohibited by the Police—the *Napoléon le Petit* of VICTOR HUGO. It is confessed in the jealous surveillance of the press; for the recent amnesty is only a bribe to win, if possible by kindness, what has been refused to the *peine forte et dure*. And we observe in the dispatches of Paris correspondents some evidence that a unanimous vote does not imply unanimous convictions, and that the usurper is only popular by preconcert of the Police. A recent unannounced visit to the Opera was marked with a thoroughly chilling reception. His imperial presence was obstinately ignored. There was applause for the tragic gutturals of the bass, and the maudlin whining of the tenor; but the greater actor, whose theatre is the world, did not extract one round; not a solitory *vive l'empereur*. He had over looked his old resort—the resort of all buskins, whose success is doubtful—of bringing his own corps of claquers with him. And commentaries upon the fact add that on no occasion, where prearrangements have not been carefully made, has there been the least manifestation of fervor or friendliness. Not so was it with NAPOLEON I. Not so is it with the *petite* and amiable VICTORIA. John Bull cannot appreciate such sub-zero enthusiasm, and rightly ascribes it to some far darker sentiment than either liking or indifference.

But, supposing there is a fact answering to these trifling exponents, how soon is it likely to make overt display of itself? Not immediately, we fancy. The monodrama is interesting, and must run through all the acts. French curiosity, fondness for startling incident and novel situation, oriental liking for trumpeting and splendor, are all stimulated by the present course of things. The cost is not felt. A military and civil list equal to the war-draughts of the great original himself, and not ending in glory or other shapely vanity, will be tolerated only while its exclusive destination to the pockets of the quondam gamester is unrecognized. The pinch of taxation is yet to be felt. The new order of things is in its honey-moon. The reliance of the chief for the maintenance of his dynasty must be an external war, or an external alliance; the former the ineffectual plan of his uncle; the latter the better policy of the Bourbons. The chances of war are not regarded as imminent anywhere out of Vienna. Great Britain furbishes up her field pieces, rather on hygienic principles, than in view of pressing emergence. The regime of the BONAPARTE is not unpalatable to the regalities of Europe; but it is—or, at least, certainly will be—to the people of France; and it is against them that LOUIS NAPOLEON must fortify every point of his defences. Austria is the most promising ally. There is a thorough community of interests with regard to Italian affairs; for Italian unity to-day consists in utter and equal detestation of Frank and Teuton, and a quiet resolution to grasp the first opportunity of avenging the tyrannous cruelty of both. Frenchmen and Austrians are alike tabooed throughout the Peninsula. The lavish courtesy of the Italian character is uniformly suspended in favor of either. The Roman will as pleasantly sit down to a banquet with lepers as with a Frenchman; and the noble of Milan turns his back on the proudest Austrian field-officer. As far as Italy is concerned, the Franco-Austrian alliance is a melancholy fact; aa a Mazzinian insurrection would presently show by a community of stiletto-ing and throat-cutting. Indeed, in the midst of kingdoms and dependencies ripe for the first opportunity of rebellion, Austria could be but a serviceless help against revolutionary France. In the probable alternative, therefore, of fighting the old enemies of France or of fighting Frenchmen, the choice would seem to be as perplexingly balanced, as that of proverbial Hobson. If the worse come to the worst, votes will be found less useful, than hearts and hands, to help in the moment of stress. The body politic of Europe was never more sensitively alive. Half-recovered from the fearful flaying of 1848, the people writhe at every touch, and its desperation only requires unity of application, to become a resistless vengence. A general demonstration, which is possible; it is pronounced certain, by those who ought to know,—would busy the crowned heads, each with its own sorrow, to the entire prevention of combined action against the popular movement. And do not these negative out-showings of French temper teach us how the revolution will be greeted there! And will not the adage need an amended reading, and prove that every ballot has its bullet; whereof seven millions may be the quietus of several surviving BONAPARTES!

One Sound Timber.

When that promising craft, the Whig party, went to the bottom, the other day, it left a spar or two floating. Party wrecks, like those of nations, are seldom total. Empires are more rapidly conquered than their influence. Roman, Norman, or Whig, the story is the same; for the laws, and ruling ideas and language of the vanquished survivor, and the history of the conquest will be found written in them. If there was any one idea to which the Whigs clung with more fidelity than to another, it was the expediency of an enlarged system of internal improvements. They contended animatedly and uniformly for the constitutionality of the principle; pressing it in season and out, and succeeding as much by pertinacity and the preelectional cowardice of their opponents, as by the force of logic. The Democratic party was as doggedly set against the least liberality in that line. The difference was, therefore, a strictly partizan one; and the contest enlisted the most potent exertions of either side. And always, the strong Democratic ground of argument, was the utter conflict between appropriations to such purposes, and both the letter and spirit of the Constitution; and with a cry so popular to support them it is no wonder that the Whiggish side of the controversy languished.

The last session, however, witnessed a partial triumph in the passage through a Democratic Congress, of a River and Harbor Bill. There was, certainly, a decided attention to the doctrine of discrimination in it, the appropriations being assigned to localities whose political aspects were unquestionable; but still it served as a precedent—a precedent of-

And this morning, Miss [illegible] opens [illegible] service, visiting for herself the colonies, and furnishing such information as she could gather for the service of the poor at home, and Mrs. JAMES,—who has traveled in Australia and New Zealand,—made interesting statements. *Their* particular design is to assist the poorer classes of females, who are unable to obtain a comfortable livelihood at home, to emigrate in safety and hopefully to these new lands. Mrs. JAMES announced her intention to return there in January, to establish a home for the reception of such, and to care for them until they can comfortably care for themselves. From other sources, we learn that large numbers of females have already started for a home in New-Zealand, and, with improved facilities for transportation, it is not doubtful that hundreds more of the "daughters of poor clergymen, half-pay officers and respectable tradsmen," who have been educated only to genteel occupations, at which they cannot obtain a living, will avail themselves of the 55 days of passage *via* Panama, to exchange their situation as the poor daughters of England, for that of emigrants much sought after by thrifty colonists, to be the mothers of the next generation of New-Zealanders.

If the giant efforts of Englishmen to promote colonization should prove successful, and if struggling poverty is always to be told that the surest relief lies in removing out of the land, it may yet come true, what sanguine minds have before now predicted, that "New-Zealand will one day become the Great Britain of the South." And how far will that be from the coming of the day spoken of by MACAULAY, when some traveling artist from New-Zealand will take his stand upon a broken arch of London Bridge to sketch the ruins of St. Paul's, and speculate on the history of the wreck, as we do now when straying among the prostrate columns and broken arches of ancient Greece.

☞ The sale of paintings advertised in another column to take place to-morrow at the Art-Union Rooms, and under the direction of the American Art-Union Association, deserves public attention. Among the pictures offered are many of unusual excellence. We are quite confident that all who desire to purchase paintings of a good quality, will find it well worth their while to examine the catalogue of this collection.

☞ In the freshness of the opera season, we trust the able lectures of Mr. FAY, to improve the taste for, as well as extend the knowledge of the art of music, will not be overlooked. The fifth of the series takes place this evening at Metropolitan Hall. The admission to non-subscribers is only 50 cents, which also, it will be remembered, admits to a vocal concert in illustration of the subject of the lecture.

Emigration to New-Zealand.

The London *Chronicle* of Dec. 3rd, reports the proceedings of a meeting for the promotion of emigration to New-Zealand, when some interesting statements were made concerning that Colony, which were new to us, at least. The English seem to think that they may draw illimitably upon the population at home, and though one part of their homestead is in danger of depopulation, they are bothering their heads to find fields for new Colonies, and when found, hold out all possible inducements to the restless at home, to go out and possess them. The movers in the meeting we speak of, hoped that they might find some who would prefer a search for a golden fleece on a good pasture-land, before digging for golden ore in the Australian mines. The destiny of Australia is no longer problematical. It is about to furnish an immense market for somebody.

But Australia is subject to periodical drought, and its temperature is perpetually fluctuating. Its soil is not well adapted to cultivation. Wool and gold are its two staples, and are likely to be, to the exclusion of the grains demanded for its own consumption. Now, some one thousand three hundred miles only to the eastward, lies New-Zealand, of which we have known hitherto little more than what the Sag Harbor and New-Bedford whalers have told us about its tattooed natives, except that Christian Missionaries have met with marvellous success in their midst, and that an English Colony had been successfully planted there. But it seems that New-Zealand enjoys a very uniform temperature for its latitude, suffers no periodical drouth, and is admirably adapted to agricultural pursuits. At Nelson, there is plenty of excellent coal. At the valley of Hutt, four crops of clover have been reaped in one year. The shore of the Bay of Islands is very bold, and it has one of the finest harbors in the world. In short, it is the very spot of all others, designed by nature and the British Government for a farm to feed the wool-growers and gold-diggers of Australia in time of peace, and in season of war the most convenient of locations for a naval establishment. To make the project entirely feasible, and to bring this newest world fairly within range of British speculation, it is absolutely essential that Sir CHARLES FOX should cut his ship canal through the Isthmus of Panama, from Darien to the Pacific. Let it be of the proposed dimensions, viz: twenty-six or thirty feet deep, which would admit the largest ship in the world, and then steamers or sailing vessels would find a fair wind both

BUSINESS NOTICES.

A PAPER FOR YOUR FAMILY.—THE HOME JOURNAL—NEW SERIES FOR 1853.—In consequence of the great and continually increasing demand for this elegantly printed, widely-circulated, and universally popular Family Newspaper, we have, heretofore, been unable to furnish the back numbers to only a very limited extent. To avoid this disappointment in future, we shall, on the 1st of Jan. next, commence the publication of a new series, and print such an increased edition as will enable us to supply New Subscribers from that date. Besides the original productions of the Editors—the Foreign and Domestic Correspondence of a large list of contributors—the spice of the European Magazines—the selections of the most interesting publications of the day—the brief novels—the piquant stories—the sparkling wit and amusing anecdots—the news and gossip of the Parisian papers—the personal sketches of public characters—the stirring scenes of the world we live in—the chronicle of the news for ladies—the fashions and fashionable gossip—the facts and outlines of news—the pick of English information—the wit, humor, and pathos of the times—the essays on life, literature, society, and morals—and the usual variety of careful choosings from the wilderness of English periodical literature, criticism, poetry, etc. —several New Features of remarkable interest will enrich and give value to the new and brilliant series for 1853.

TERMS—For one copy, $2; for three copies, $5; or one copy for three years, $5—always in advance. Subscribe without delay. Address MORRIS & WILLIS, Editors and Proprietors, No. 107 Fulton-st., N. Y

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

THE SUBSCRIBER TAKES THIS METHOD OF INforming the Ladies of New-York and Brooklyn, that they have lately received a fresh supply of HOLIDAY PRESENTS, of English, French, German and American manufacture, consisting of

PAPIER MACHE DESKS, TABLES, WORKBOXES, PORTFOLIOS, CARD BASKETS AND CASES, ROSEWOOD AND MAHOGANY DESKS AND WORKBOXES, PORTEMONNAIES IN GREAT VARIETY, GAMES, PEARL AND SHELL CARD CASES, GOLD PENCILS AND PENS,

And a variety of other Fancy Goods, which they offer at very low prices. C. W. AMBURGER & CO., Stationers and Fancy Good Dealers, No. 25 John-st., Between Broadway and Nassau-st., New-York.

WE COMMEND TO THE SPECIAL ATTENTION OF those whose object it may be to obtain a thorough knowledge of Book-keeping, the advertisement of Mr. FOSTER, to be found in another column. We have, in our midst, scores of young men who would find it greatly to their future advantage to acquire the best possible system of keeping a set of books; and we venture to say that Mr. FOSTER (whose reputation stands quite as high in England as it does in this country) is the man, of all others, best calculated to afford them thorough instruction. We shall take an early opportunity of making our readers better acquainted with Mr. F.'s claims to the most decided superiority as a teacher of Book-keeping. In the meantime read his advertisement.

DR. ROOKE' SYRUP OF LIVERWORT, TAR, AND CANCHALAGUA.—Those wishing to use the most certain and efficacious Cough and Consumption Remedy, should be sure to ask for DR. ROGERS' Syrup of Liverwort, Tar and Canchalagua, and take no other. There are imitations and counterfeits. Read the Pamphlet, and look well to the marks of the genuine. Beware! For sale by A. L. SCOVILL & CO., at the Depôt, No 316 Broadway, and by all the retail druggists. Price, in large bottles, $1; three bottles for $2 50.

TOYS IN ABUNDANCE FOR PRESENTS, ARE TO be found at HARRING'S, No. 419 Broadway, next door to the corner of Canal-st. Curious toys from France, Germany and England, animals of all kinds, from the Mouse to the Elephant; pleasing and instructive Games, astonishing Puzzles, Wonderful Transformations, Sham Fights, whole Villages, People, Pigs and all; Boy Toys, Dolls and the celebrated "Crying Babies," and everything else that children ought to have, are for sale at HARRING'S.

TOYS FOR THE HOLIDAYS—SANTA CLAUS AT Home!—The subscriber has laid in a fine selection of suitable Toys, and Fancy Articles for holiday presents, eminently calculated to amuse and interest the rising generation. Call and see—Large Basement Store, No. 128 Canal st.

J. KELLOGG.

FURS! FURS! HATS, &c! FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS.—A large assortment of beautiful Furs on hand, to which the attention of the Ladies is invited. Also Buffalo Robes, Hats, Caps, and Ladies Beaver and Felt Bonnets, Misses and Childrens' Hats and Caps. One price. J. W KELLOGG, No. 128 Canal-st.

WORK BOXES AT ROOKES' BAZAAR—A SPLENdid assortment of French and English Work Boxes and Toilet Cases, just opened in time for New-Year's Presents. These articles, having been received too late for Christmas, will be sold at reduced prices.

A REVOLUTION IN NEW-YORK.—NEW YEAR'S, everybody will "turn over a new leaf," by wearing Collars made by Mrs. VAN HOUTEN, instead of those shocking bad Collars. Her store is No. 82 Nassau-st.

THE DINNER SERVICE FOR THE ST. NICHOLAS will be opened at our Store THIS EVENING, and will remain for a few days for the inspection of the public.

ALLCOCK, ALLEN & CO., No. 249 Broadway.

☞ FOR THE HOLIDAYS, THE MAGNIFICENT CRAYON—The picture of pictures—taken only by ROOT, No. 363 Broadway. Cloudy weather all the same as fair.

FOWLERS & WELLS, PHRENOLOGISTS, CLINton Hall, No. 131 Nassau-st., New-York.

I went to York, to buy a Toy
To play around, or mount my boy,
With Uncle John, who kept that Bazaar,
Not far from TUTTLE'S palace, sir.

CHORUS.

O, TUTTLE is the smartest man
In this wide Yankee nation;
And for his great Emporium,
He's ransack'd all creation.

One night, while walking down Broadway,
My hand half crazed with pressing,
I saw three heads—fine looking,
And TUTTLE'S name in gold on.
So in I went. Says TUTTLE, "John,
What notions can we sell you?"
"Well, now," said I, "I guess or know
I can't begin to tell you."
He smiled. "Please walk about the store,
No charge for looking here, sir.
Just take your time—size everything,"
Says I, "I will take a year, sir."
He smiled again, and went with me
That famous store all over;—
Ah! I was not for buying there
As any pig is clever.
This TUTTLE'S got the queerest Dells
That ever saw the light, Sir;
They move their eyes about, and laugh
And cry with all their might, Sir.
I laughed till I was out of breath,
And so did Uncle Jabez,
(For Uncle he was there, you see,)
At TUTTLE'S Crying Babies.
The fathers and the mothers, too,
Ought now to be contented;
They got their crying done by rule,
Since this queer doll's invented.
'Twould wring a sigh from any breast,
Though hard as flint it may be,
To hear that sorrow-stricken doll,
So like the real baby.
A petrified old bachelor
Might wipe his eyes in pity,
And if he had a heart at all,
'Twould melt like spermaceti.
And there are lots of children's Toys,
The whole I can't remember:
To mention them would almost take
From New-Year's to December.
Oh what a host of animals,
Unlike in kind and feature;
Both mewing Cats and barking Dogs,
And every living creature.
So soft does TUTTLE coax the mice,
He ought to be a poet;
He's hier-arty, any way,
And all the nurses know it.
Now if you turn from scenes like these,—
From hens, geese, oxen, foxes,—
You're in a wilderness of Games,
Accordeons, Music Boxes.
And there's a greater wonder still,
I must not fail to mention:
The BABY JUMPER, don't you know,
Was TUTTLE'S own invention!
TUTTLE himself ne'er did a thing
So grateful to the people;
Fame's trumpet opened then, and he
Climbed up into the steeple.
'Tis wonderful, its magic power,
Whatever be the matter!
Full half the little baby is
The BABY-JUMPERS scatter.
Perhaps the greatest wonder in
This PALACE OF THE FAIRIES,
Is that far-famed *Automaton*
Bird-Tree that came from Paris.
Just fancy, Sir, upon a lawn
Of most enchanting scenery,
A tree with birds all flying round,
And *singing by machinery*.
And yet you'll find, at TUTTLE'S store,
A thousand things, or less, sir,
For older heads than babies wear,
Or else I lose my guess, sir.
For instance, there is Biscuit Ware;
Gold Ware, a perfect mine; a
Variety of Tab e Sets,
Of metal, wood, and china.
Porte-monnaies; Writing Desks; Rich Purses;
And so forth, for the ladies;
Portfolios; Book Stands; Brushes; Paints;
Pearl Pins; Clocks; Opera Glasses;
Those novel India-rubber Cases;
Card Boxes and Card Cases;
Rich Jewel Caskets; Reticules;
Cigar Stands; Paintings; Vases.
This famous store may well be called
"THE WORLD'S GREAT EXHIBITION,"
Though much one wonders that there are
No charges for admission.
But should I drain my inkstand dry,
The half could not be told, sir;
To buy the whole of TUTTLE'S wares,
Would take a mint of gold, sir.
For TUTTLE, babies—(not to speak
Of fathers now, or mothers)—
For him unnumbered babies cry,
And so do numbered others.
Why, TUTTLE makes the nursery
A paradise of pleasure;
And with the nurses far and near,
His name's a household treasure.
The babies lisp it, ere they know
A rose-pot from a cockle;
Mamma is the first word that they speak—
The second one is TUTTLE.
'Twould puzzle mortal tongue to tell
How much they all respect him.
If he were up for President,
No doubt they would elect him.
Be sure, when'er you go to town,
(I know you'll not regret it,)
Be sure you go to TUTTLE'S store,
And mind you don't forget it.
But should you take your lady there—
And she will say you ought, sir—
She'll never leave that fairy place,
Till many tokens she's bought, sir.
Yet draw your purse-strings not too tight;
She'll only draw the deeper;
And should she search the city through,
She could not purchase cheaper.
Besides, you know as well as she,
That if you'll only let her
Decide such matters for herself,
You'll feel a great deal better.
You'll find this palace on Broadway;
The number I'll repeat, Sir:
Number *three hundred forty-five*,
The west side of the street, Sir.

CHORUS.

O TUTTLE is the smartest man
In this wide Yankee nation,
And for his great EMPORIUM,
He's ransacked all creation.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.—AS A MUSICAL GIFT FOR the holidays, we know of nothing more desirable or appropriate than one of T. GILBERT & CO.'S unrivalled PIANO FORTES, with or without the much admired Melodeon. Persons wishing to select a present which combines utility with ornament, are invited to call at T. G. & CO.'S Rooms No. 333 Broadway, corner of Anthony-st., second floor.

HORACE WATERS, Sole Agent.

CHRISTMAS HAS COME! GENTS ONE AND ALL, Should not forget that UNION HALL, Is the favorite store among them all, To buy your made up Clothing. To UNION HALL, from far and near, From other stores, where clothes are dear, All come and buy, without a tear, For they buy of P. L. ROGERS. Of Fulton street it is the pride And crowded Nassau's living tide Is ever setting towards the side, Where the people buy their Clothing. And thus you see it is quite plain What a mighty "pile" of gold you'll gain, If UNION HALL you but sustain, And buy of P. L. ROGERS

The most desirable place in the world to get superior Clothing, is at UNION HALL, corner of Fulton and Nassau-sts. Gentlemen's, Boys', Youth's and Children's Clothing, in immense quantities.

GLORIOUS SPORT FOR BOYS! THE "SNOW SPRITE."—Would you, on this holiday occasion, present to your son, or a juvenile friend, some token which shall cause his boyish heart to glow with a warmth of gratitude beyond the power of frosts to chill, and which successive moons shall but kindle to a fervid flame, procure for him one of these beautiful "Snow Sprites," which, under the familiar names of "Peter Parley Sleds," to the infinite delight of the boys, have just been introduced. These sleds, with steel springs and bolts, excel in grace and beauty all others, even as the cumbrous wooden furniture of our houses is excelled by the tasteful fabrics wrought in iron, and so extensively introduced by the manufacturer, Mr T. J. GILLIES, No. 305 Broadway.

FASHIONABLE WINTER CLOTHING.—AS OUR stock of fashionable Winter Clothing is very large, and varied in styles of goods and garments, we will, from this date, sell every garment at retail, at a great reduction of prices, to make room for our Spring Jobbing Stock, now in process of manufacture. Our friends will favor us with an early call, and make their selections from our immense stock of Talmas, Winter Wrappers, Snow Coats, Overcoats, Sacks, Business Frocks, &c., as—although the stock is very large—the more tasty things will soon be selected.

D. & J. DEVLIN,
Nos. 33 and 35 John-st., corner of Nassau.

WATTS' NERVOUS ANTIDOTE.—SHOULD ANY one desire to know of its wonderful effects in NERVOUS DEBILITY, refer them to me. Mrs. Boyd was cured of one of the worst Nervous Affections that ever came under my observation. It is a most inestimable blessing, and the preserver of the human family. If I were to write a day, I could not record all my experience in its wonderful cures of over long settled pains and complaints. It is a wonderful discovery, but the most vivid writer could not explain the invigorating qualities, like taking it.

R. P. WALKER, No. 13 Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn.
$1 per Bottle Depot No. 102 Nassau-st.

HOLIDAY LITERATURE.—IT HAS ALWAYS BEEN thought necessary for fashionable gentlemen to devote a small portion of time to the subject of dress. In obedience to this conviction, the undersigned has prepared a few articles of Clothing, made up in the latest style, and of the best *au fait*, and he can assure all his friends and customers, as past experience daily shows, that they can rely on having their Clothing made up in the most fashionable and desirable manner, which will be sold as low as at any Clothing Establishment in the United States

H. L. FOSTER, No. 57 Chatham-st.

SEWING MACHINES.—IF A THING BE REALLY valuable, some convincing evidence can be furnished of that fact besides mere assertion. It can be proved that 3000 a year is a fair estimate of the clear profit to an individual in life arising from the use of one of SINGER'S Sewing Machines. They are now doing much better than that. This is true of no other machines. All who are interested are invited to come freely and examine the machines in operation at the office, No. 258 Broadway.

LEARY & CO.—FESTIVAL HAT.—THE JANUARY or Festival Hat (original with us) is now ready for delivery. This beautiful specimen of the art of Hatting, is offered to our customers as an earnest of our Great Purpose to secure the Hat Trade of the World, on the principles of which, (in being only a little in advance of the fashion,) we have built up our business.

LEARY & CO., Nos. 2, 4 and 6 Astor House, Broadway, New-York.

...dear,
Her resistance it melts me and her beauty warms.

Are you troubled at heart? Are you desirous of possessing, in reality, a skin as white, as soft, as smooth as a fair young child's, free from speck, freckle, pimple, sallowness, moth, tetter, or unseemly roughness. Try GOURAUD'S ORIENTAL CREAM or MAGICAL BEAUTIFIER, the world renowned ITALIAN MEDICATED SOAP, which will positively do all this. Have you an incipient wrinkle, indicative of coming age? If so, procure immediately GOURAUD'S POUDRE SUBTILE will uproot hair from any part of the body, safely and quickly. Do you wish to restore your red, light or gray hair to a beautiful black or brown, a result of GOURAUD'S LIQUID DYE instantly and without stain to skin or injury to hair; if so, procure it. If falling out, or stiff, wiry or hare, GOURAUD'S HAIR RESTORATIVE or GLOSS will make it soft, silky and luxuriant. Have you pale cheeks or lips, GOURAUD'S ORIENTAL VEGETABLE ROUGE is a superb article for restoring them to that of a damask rose, defying detection, and is perfectly innocuous except by washing with soap and water. GOURAUD'S LILY WHITE is equally prized. All these for many years have made these articles for the toilet very popular, are unanimous in their expressions of approbation. Thus have the most sanguine hopes of the inventor, Dr. F. FELIX GOURAUD, been fully realized, scepticism been dissipated, prejudices have given way, the cautious of envy and detraction have been sit-aced, and science reigns triumphant. Bear in mind to procure the genuine at the old established depot, No 67 Walker-st., near first in Broadway.

TOILET SLIPPERS.—LADIES WILL FIND AT CANTRELL'S, No. 336 Bowery, a most appropriate gift for their gentlemen acquaintances, in his assortment of rich and elegant Embroidered Toilet Slippers—a present that would not fail to be acceptable to any one possessing taste and a proper appreciation of comfort. The demand for these articles on the last holiday season was so great that a large number were disappointed, from CANTRELL'S inability to supply all his orders. Apply early.

FRIENDSHIP'S OFFERING—A GIFT SUITABLE TO THE SEASON.—An assortment of Furs as magnificent as it is valuable, can be found at KNOX'S hat establishment, No 128 Fulton-st., offering in its extent and variety a superior opportunity for the selection of presents for the ladies. Remember that KNOX sells cheap, and select your holiday gifts at his salesroom.

A CHARMING COMPLEXION FOR 25 CENTS—The skin made soft, clear and white; chapped or tender flesh, eruptions or salt rheum, scurvy, or any skin disease, cured by a cake of JONES'S Italian Chemical Soap, reduced to 25c. Sold at the depot of JONES'S Coral Hair Restorative, reduced to 25, too, No 403 Broadway, N. Y., No. 175 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

JONES'S CORAL HAIR RESTORATIVE IS REDUCED to half price. This fine article for making the hair grow, stopping its falling, curling, scurf, and dressing harsh, coarse dry hair beautifully, is now sold for 25 or 50 cents, so that all may use it. It is allowed by all to be the best thing for the hair. Depots, No 403 Broadway, N. Y., No. 175 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

PETERSON & HUMPHREYS, No. 379 BROADWAY near White-st., are daily making additions to their already large stock, and are now prepared to exhibit to their friends and the public generally, the most complete and extensive stock of rich and elegant Carpets ever offered in this City Also, Oil Cloths, of every pattern and color, with the same finish, for sale on the most reasonable terms.

BOOTS AND SHOES.—JOHN BURRELL, No. 119 Hudson-st., has on hand a complete assortment of Ladies' and Gentlemen's, also Misses', Boys' and Children's Boots, Shoes and Gaiters, which he is selling as low as the same quality can be bought elsewhere in this City. Every description of work in his line made to order, and warranted to give satisfaction.

GOURAUD'S HAIR RESTORATIVE, OR CIRCASSIAN CREAM.—This is the most beautiful invention for the hair ever invented. It is warranted to make the hair grow, prevent its falling out, and render it soft, wiry hair, soft, silky, and glossy. Trial bottles two shillings each—to be had only at Dr. FELIX GOURAUD'S Perfumery Depot, No 67 Walker-st., first door from (not in) Broadway.

A FEW DOORS WEST OF BROADWAY.—MILLER PORT'S Parisian manufactured Slippers can be obtained at the agency in this country, No. 79 Bleecker-st., at less prices than are charged by manufacturers brought to the City for the imitated article. Remember this, ladies, and when in want of French Slippers, or any article of foot-covering, call at SMITH'S, No. 79 Bleecker st.

LADIES' FRENCH IMPORTED SHOES, BY MESDAMES HILL & COLBY, No. 522 Broadway. Arrived by steamship *Africa*, and now opened, a case of double-soled Gaiters, of all styles and colors, Slippers of every description. Also, handsome Fancy Shoes, suitable for a New-Year's Gift.

VISITING AND PARTY CARDS FOR THE HOLIDAYS, beautifully engraved and printed on the finest French, English and American paper. No lady or gentleman should be without their calling cards, and the best place to get them is at No. 1 Warren, No. 1 John and No. 73 Wall-sts HYATT & CORNELL.

PREPARE FOR THE HOLIDAYS!

IF YOU WANT CARPETS, OIL-CLOTHS, DRUGGETS, Rugs, Mats, Table and Piano Covers, Window Shades, &c., you will find a complete assortment at ROWE'S "Union" Carpet Store, No. 279 Hudson-st., (west side,) below Spring-st. Prices reduced.

A MASS MEETING OF THE CITIZENS OF NEW-YORK and vicinity, will take place this morning (no postponement on account of the weather) at NICOLL'S No. 45 Third-avenue, to participate in the great bargain there, to be obtained. See Advertisement in another part of this paper.

AUCTION SALES.

JOHN H. AUSTEN, Auctioneer.

ARTISTS' SALE.—DAVID AUSTEN, Jr., will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, Dec. 30, in the galleries of the American Art Union, No. 497 Broadway, a very valuable collection of

PAINTINGS,

The production of the most distinguished American and resident Artists, among which will be found the following fine works:

RECOLLECTIONS OF ITALY	J. F. Cropsey.
THE FAIR CAPTIVE	Louis Lang.
REQUIEM OF DE SOTO	E. White.
MOUNTAIN TORRENT	J. F. Kensett.
AVALON OF NIAGARA	T. P. Rossiter.
GREEK SLAVE	E. H. Way.
SUSQUEHANNA SCENERY	W. McLeod.
POVERTY AND LOVE	Louis Lang.
CAMPAGNA DI ROMA	George Innes.
FOG SCENE, MOUNT DESERT	R. W. Hulband.
SUNSET	A. B. Durand.
INTERIOR STUDIO OF ALBERT DURER	E. White.
WAVERLEY	Mr. Haskit.
WAWEAP	J. F. Kensett.
BULL TERRIER	W. J. Hays.
CONFIDENCE	T. P. Rossiter.
MOONLIGHT	J. M. Culverhouse.
FOREST TREES	G. A. Baker.
LANDSCAPES	J. Willis Mason.
VIEW ON THE HUDSON	J. C. Cranch.
THE OLD WALL	C. F. Blauvelt.
ROMAN GIRL	G. H. Hall.
SHEPHERDESS AND GOATS	Madame Dassel
PENSIERI	Louis Lang.
WATER COLORS	J. Heiff.
SWEET AUBURN	P. Colman, Jr.
LANDSCAPES	T. A. Richards.
MEMORY OF COLE	F. E. Church.
RECOLLECTIONS OF ITALY	D. Huntington.
CATTLE, (WEBSTER'S STOCK)	T. H. Hinckley.
HEAD	C. L. Elliot.
EXPECTATION	J. G. Clonney
THE MARYS AT THE SEPULCHRE	D. Huntington.

Also, 50 MOSLEM BELGIAN PICTURES, selected from the collection of J. P. BEAUMONT, Esq.

Also, a collection of ANTIQUE STATUARY, the property of JAS. W. WEBB, Esq.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock.

Catalogues at the Gallery.

F. COLTON, Auctioneer.

LARGE SALE OF RICH ROSEWOOD AND MAHOGANY FURNITURE, FRENCH PLATE MIRRORS, SIXTY-FIVE DOZEN CHAIRS, &c., &c.—F. COLTON will sell TO-MORROW, Wednesday, Dec. 29, at 10½ o'clock, at the Auction rooms, No. 59 Beekman and 54 & 56 Ann-sts., a large and desirable assortment of rich Rosewood and Mahogany Furniture, being the stock of a well known Cabinet manufacturer in the upper part of the City, and will comprise in part of rosewood and mahogany sofas, and tete-a-tetes in brocatelle and hair cloth, mahogany wardrobes and chairs, secretaries and book cases, marble-top dressing and plain bureaus, marble-top side, centre, sofa and card tables, rosewood and mahogany extension do., mahogany and rosewood rocking-chairs, work tables and washstands, beds and hair mattresses, carpets and oil-cloths, bedroom, basement and kitchen furniture, &c., &c. Also, several French plate mirrors all sizes. Also, 65 dozen cottage chairs, office, curl maple, black walnut and Boston rocking-chairs.

N. B. This will be the only furniture sale this year and will be peremptory, and catalogues ready early on Wednesday morning.

On THURSDAY, at 10½ o'clock, will be sold the stock of a Jewelry Establishment, comprising many rich articles suitable for the holidays. More full particulars to-morrow.

D. S. HOUGH, Auctioneer.

IMPORTANT SALE OF ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, FANCY GOODS, &c., &c.—THURSDAY, Dec 30, at 10½ A M., at No 150 West Twenty-first-st., between the 7th and 8th avs., the entire contents of the handsome four-story Dwelling House, embracing a large quantity of the best quality of household goods of every description, such as rosewood suits, in brocatelle; do. in plush; do. in hair cloth; velvet, Brussels, three-ply and ingrain carpets; elegant French plate pier glasses; bronze ormolu clocks, and other ornaments; damask window curtains, work tables, lounges, French bedsteads, mattrasses, feather beds, pillows, blankets, counterpanes. Also, a good assortment of valuable oil paintings and engravings. Gas fixtures at No 546 Broadway. Can be seen on Wednesday. More full particulars hereafter.

WILLIAM IRVING, Auctioneer.

FOURTH AND LAST SALE OF VALUABLE JEWELRY, DIAMONDS, &c.—WILLIAM IRVING & CO. will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, Dec 29, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom, No 10 Pine-st., near Broadway, the stock of a dealer about declining business, all of the highest order, and warranted in every respect as represented in catalogue—Diamond cluster rings and earrings; single stone do.; large single stone breast-pins, ear-drops, brooches, necklaces, pendants, &c., beautifully set with diamonds, rubies, turquoises, garnets, pearls, &c.; silver cups, ladies and gentlemen's gold lever, duplex, Lepine, and hunting watches, fob and vest chains, scarf pins, &c. A large variety of other goods.

WILLIAM IRVING, Auctioneer.

FIRST CLASS OIL PAINTINGS.—WILLIAM IRVING & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, Dec. 28, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom, No 10 Pine-st., near Broadway, FINE OIL PAINTINGS, a beautiful collection of original ancient and modern Oil Paintings, in gilt frames. In the collection will be found originals by some of the first artists of the English, French and Flemish schools; Landscapes by Moscheron; Landscapes and figures by Wattean; Original by Rosa de Tivoli, &c.

AUCTION SALE OF FANCY GOODS, CHINA, GOLD PENCILS, JEWELRY, &c.—CLARKE & CO. will sell at the Exhibition Rooms, No. 161 Maiden-lane, on THURSDAY, Dec. 30, at 10½ o'clock, a large and desirable assortment of fancy goods, suitable for the holiday trade, consisting in part of gold pencils, gold pens and cases, gold and silver watches, gold chains, gold and silver spectacles, gold thimbles, gold and silver fruit knives, gold and silver tea spoons, gold and silver pencil cases, gold and silver card cases, gold and silver pocket books, gold and silver pocket combs, gold and silver pocket knives, gold and silver scissors, gold and silver vinaigrettes, gold and silver bracelets, gold and silver lockets, gold and silver bosom pins, gold and silver ear rings, gold and silver finger rings, gold and silver watch keys, gold and silver seals, gold and silver thimbles, gold and silver pencil cases

[illegible]

[illegible] months past the chief subject of interest in [illegible] has been the contemplated expedition to [illegible]. The excitement, however, has been gradually [illegible] away, owing to the character of the news from [illegible] to it, and its continued delay. In the first [illegible] it was believed to be a decidedly warlike [illegible] the part of the Government—the amount of [illegible] to be sent, as them stated, being entirely unnecessary for a friendly visit. Subsequent reports, however, [illegible] the number of vessels, and put off the time for their sailing until what might be called an indefinite period, so that we were beginning to doubt whether any expedition other than was contemplated at the time this [illegible] would ever take place.

The arrival of the store-ship has somewhat revived the [illegible] in the Expedition's coming off, and its hostile or [illegible] character depending upon contingencies after it [illegible] Japan. The store-ship does not bring as late intelligence, by two months, as we had received by mail; but it brings substantial evidence of the preparation already made by the Government, and its serious views [illegible] towards Japan. I have some few thoughts of my own upon this Japan business, and the policy pursued by the Government in relation to it. Assuming the objects of the Government to be the opening of the Japan ports to commerce, and, failing in that, to secure some point for the establishment a coal dépôt, it will be seen by all [illegible] both these objects are contrary to the known policy of the Japanese Government.

The Japanese, though not, in the European sense of the word, a military people, are still, even in that light, not to be disregarded; for they are admitted to be brave, and to entertain less regard for human life than any race on earth. They are numerous, and in that sense possess great strength; but a greater element of power is, that they have always been independent, and have great confidence in their ability to defend themselves against all invaders. That briefly is the nation whose policy of government we propose changing. Besides, they are known to be very suspicious; so that, in holding the little intercourse that has been allowed the several European vessels visiting their ports, the great difficulty was to satisfy them that they meant no deception, and that they were honest in their declarations. That being the true history of the case, does not the course of our Government seem very remarkable? But just let me contrast the course that was to have been pursued upon the feeling of this vessel, and then contrast it with that subsequently determined upon by the Government.

The force of each will speak for itself. The *Susquehanna*, upon her arrival at Hong Kong, was expected to meet a party of Japanese, sent from the Pacific by order of the United States Government. These Japanese Commission was to take on board and proceed to Japan, with the view of returning them to their country. This act was to have been used as an introduction to the other objects of the visit. Of course, the manner of presenting those objects must rest with the officer in charge; upon his judgment and discretion much would have depended, and, by being frank in the discussion of them, all cause of suspicion would most likely have been avoided. Frequent reference to the fact of the government having sent a national ship to restore to their country and friends a party of shipwrecked Japanese, as evidence of our peaceable and friendly relations towards them, would have been a strong argument in our favor.

Such is a faint outline of the course to have been pursued in the first instance. Now for the subsequent movement, not forgetting the character of the people we have to deal with. The world is apprised that the great American Republic is about to come into collision with the empire of Japan, and is sending a large Naval force, consisting of several powerful steam frigates, &c., to claim redress for violation of the law of nations, as well as with the hope of ultimately obliging the Japanese to open their ports to the commerce of the world. That is about the substance of the announcement Japan, through Batavia, is very soon made aware of the publication; and whether it contained the real views and purposes of our Government or not, the effect produced upon the mind of the Japanese would be of course the same. And what would that effect be? A mistrust of our intentions that nothing can change. That is the frame of mind in which they will now be found, and the American negotiator, wherever he may be, will not be able to approach them—at least upon a friendly basis. And as coming that force is to be used in that event, to be forewarned is to be forearmed; that, no doubt, will apply to the Japanese as well as to other nations. Their resources, whatever they may be, will be found ready for the occasion.

As to what we can do and what we cannot do in a trial of arms, it hardly becomes me to speak, even to you. That by means of our guns we could destroy much property and many lives, with but little risk to ourselves, I have no doubt. But would that accomplish our end? I think not because we could not go beyond a certain point if confined to our ships.

To land, with a view to march upon Jeddo and hold the country, would require nearly as large a force as was required in Mexico, and at about the same expense. To land upon some small island, and hold it, might be done; but that would require a garrison on shore, and one or more ships off the place; and, though you may smile at the remark, such a step would be the most unfortunate act ever yet committed by our Government. It would be but the entering wedge to the establishment of the English system of holding foreign possessions. We would then soon have an army and navy that would soon overshadow the land. My saying so much in regard to this Japan business may seem strange to you. All I desire to say was simply that, judging from rumors and reports from home relative to it, the Government, in departing from its original plan, made a great mistake; for in dealing with a people so peculiar as the Japanese, one vessel on a peaceful mission would be better than two; and three or four, either as an armed demonstration or with hostile intent, cannot accomplish any practical results.—*Washington Union, Dec. 25.*

Sale of the Maine Lands.

The public were very recently surprised by the appearance in a few papers of an advertisement offering for sale, at twenty days' notice, all the public lands of the Commonwealth, situated in the State of Maine, amounting to about *eighteen hundred thousand acres*, comprising tracts of territory, most of which are covered by their native forests, exceeding in extent a third part of the entire area of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts. These lands are all that remain to this State, of its patrimony of public lands, which was assigned to it on the division of the public property, when Maine was erected into an independent State more than forty years ago; and it has now been offered for sale, on a bid or bids made on twenty days' notice, if in the opinion of the Land Agent and six Commissioners, a satisfactory price is offered and secured, and provided the conditions of the contract shall be approved by the Governor and Council.

We learn, unofficially, that the sealed proposals for the purchase of these lands were opened on Tuesday last, and that the principal proposals were as follows:

Governor Hubbard, on behalf of the State of Maine, (for which he pledges the faith of the State)	$400,000
Theophilus Cushing, of Frankfort, and Robert C. Hooper, of Boston	406,000
Messrs. Jewett & March, General S. F. Hersey, of Bangor; Dudley Hall, of Medford, and John S. Jenness, of Boston	441,000
The People's Company, consisting of 35 persons, mostly citizens of Maine	506,000
Messrs. Cyrus S. Clark and William H. McCrillis, of Bangor, and Thomas Howe, Esq., of Dorchester	606,000

All these offers were on annual interest, payable ten per cent: cash, ten per cent. in one year, and the balance in twenty equal annual instalments, of five per cent. each, with a satisfactory guaranty for the second instalment, and satisfactory notes for the twenty instalments, with the security of the land and timber until paid. The highest offer amounts, in twenty-two years, to the sum of about two and a half millions of dollars.

Besides the above, there were several lower bids for portions.

The excitement created was very great, the principal hotels being filled during the week, and the rotunda of the State House, at the expiration of the hour for receiving the sealed proposals, being thronged by the anxious crowd of down-east land buyers.

Several persons were present with their sealed proposals, but did not put them in, owing to the high rates of bidding, and it being generally supposed that the "People's" bid would greatly overtop all others. The actual capital represented by the bidders is estimated in the aggregate, at over five millions of dollars.

The Commissioners to sell the lands (if the Governor and Council approve,) are Hon. Amasa Walker, Secretary of State; Charles B. Hall, Treasurer of State; David Wilder, Jr., Esq., Auditor; Adam W. Thaxter, Jr., Esq., Boston; Philo Leach, Esq., of Bridgewater; Hon. Samuel Warner, Jr., Land Agent

We publish the above as we have received it from our informant, presuming that it is from an entirely authentic source. We are not informed what decision the Commissioners have made upon those offers, or what course the Governor and Counsel will take in relation to them.

It is stated above that Gov. HUBBARD, on behalf of the State of Maine, has made the offer of $400,000. We have been informed from another source, that this offer is made by the Executive of Maine, with the very proper reservation that the State will be bound by it only on the condition that it shall be ratified by the Legislature of the State, which will assemble on the first Wednesday of January next. It appears to us singular that a time should have been fixed for this important sale of land, at a date which precluded any previous action of the Legislature of Maine on the subject.

It appears to us a very important proceeding on the part of the State Government, to dispose of this valuable property on any of the conditions above named, and that it is a very unwise policy to hasten such a property into market at any price. It is of immense public benefit to have such a tract of forest lands in reserve, to be gradually taken up by actual settlers, and for the supply of timber to the country for years to come, instead of throwing it into the hands of speculators, to be forced into the market and converted into money as soon as possible. Looking merely at the sum in money to be realized, which we regard as a secondary consideration, we are of opinion that a large amount of sales would ultimately be obtained by retaining the lands until demanded by the advancing settlement of the country, than by the proposed wholesale disposition of them.

But if the lands must pass into other hands than those of the Government of this Commonwealth, it appears to us far preferable that they should become the property of the State of Maine, than that they should be sold at once to individual purchasers or private companies. There are some reasons for supposing that they may be more judiciously managed and disposed of, as the property of that State, which possesses already a like property in lands, than if they continue as at present under the control of the two States. The State of Maine, if the sole owner, would probably be able to manage them under a better system than has been pursued hitherto under the two States acting independently of each other. At any rate they will be able to act on a system which will em-

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [

MEDICAL.

REMOVAL.—A CARD.—DR. S. S. FITCH, author of the Lectures on the Prevention and Cure of Consumption, has removed his office from No. 707 to No. 714 Broadway, New-York. All consultations and examinations of chest, gratis.

DR. MORSE'S INVIGORATING CORDIAL for Nervous Debility, Impotency, Incontinence, &c. The unparalleled success which has attended this invaluable remedy in the cure of Seminal Weakness, Spermatorrhœa Enemy, Physical Prostitude, and General Prostration, or any of the consequences of youthful indiscretion, or indulgence of the passions in riper years, proves it the most valuable preparation ever discovered; in fact, as a remedy for the above complaints it stands unrivalled and alone. It is the only infallible remedy yet discovered for nervous head and mind complaints; it is the only one ever sought for, and never before found, the only natural agent that can "administer to a mind diseased," its magic influence, by restoring, pain in the nerves of the head, strengthens the emaciated frame of the habit of body that have destroyed it by sensual excesses or evil practices, infuses continual cheerfulness and equanimity of spirits, and prolongs life.

The cause of pale complexion or consumptive habits are relieved by the use of a bottle or two, to bloom and vigor, changing the sickly green or pale yellow, sickly color, to a beautiful florid complexion.

Mark the misery that never fails to punish the violator of nature's laws—function after function gives way under this destructive habit. Palpitation of the heart, periodical head aches, cold and clammy hands, trembling of the frame, frequent fits of abstraction, mental inability, dislike to society, melancholy, religious mania, heats and flushes of the face on the slightest occasion, a desire that existence should terminate; the stomach is put out of order, the appetite becomes capricious, a gin of youthful dyspeptics set in, such as flatulency, constipation, &c., producing night sweats, heaviness, dull torpor after eating, fœtid breath, furred tongue, &c.

Observe it have been naturally made to the price, because the trash that is daily thrown into the market in opposition to it is sold cheaper; but the fact is, the Cordial cannot be afforded for less, and ought to be much dearer, as many of the ingredients which compose it are among the costliest things in nature; whereas the others are made up of cheap drugs, worth but little in money, and less in merit.

Dr. Morse, of Massachusetts writes of one of his patients having used many of his Cordial, thus—"It gives me pleasure to inform you that one of my patients, who is in Boston, procured some of your Cordial. When he applied to me, says Dr. W., "I thought it hardly possible for him ever to regain his full strength. I prescribed the usual medicines used in these cases in the hospital, but they had no effect. In the meantime he purchased some of your Cordial, which effected a cure. I am satisfied no other medicine would. I should recommend it to every person afflicted with debility."

The names of the maladies relieved by this Cordial are generally such as to leave the publication of certificates of cures out of the question, or the proprietor would produce a host of the most conclusive testimony to show that the great reputation it enjoys, was not accidentally obtained, but is firmly based upon its apparently miraculous virtues. In all directions are to be found the happy parents of healthy offsprings, who would not have been so but for this extraordinary preparation. And it is equally potent for every disease for which it is recommended.

THE MEDICAL JOURNALS

agree not, in a single instance that has been authenticated, given their sanctions to any other preparation for the above complaints. It has, in many violent and desperate cases, effected radical cures, after patients had been abandoned and their condition pronounced hopeless by medical practitioners of high professional character.

THE COMMON EXPRESSION

of those who have used this Extract, is—"I had heard your Cordial highly spoken of, but was one of the incredulous in regard to its merits, having tried various medicines with the same purpose (different Sarsaparillas) without deriving any benefit. I had almost given up all hope of obtaining relief, when I purchased some of your Cordial. I had little faith whatever of its benefitting me—but it has. I feel stronger, have had no emissions since, although it is not three weeks. I am satisfied that half a dozen bottles I took will cure me."

Another case:—I had consulted several distinguished physicians; some said I could not be cured; others prescribed this thing and that; but I found no relief until I procured some of your Cordial. I must say it completely cured me."

Another says—"I was surprised at the effect your Cordial had. Why had I not heard of it before? It would have saved me so much expense, besides years of mental and bodily suffering."

Prepared by M. MORSE, M. D., New York City.

Sold by C. R. RING, General Agent for the United States, 193 Broadway; in Washington-st., and W. V. SPENCER, do. in Albany, by W. M. JAMISON, No. 581 Broadway; in Hartford, by JNO PITKINS; in Springfield, by BLISS & HAVEN; in Philadelphia, DYOTT & SONS, and E. M. WOOD, No. 4 Harmony Court; in New Haven, O. E. BEVENWORTH; in Brooklyn, by MILNE, Fulton-st.

Be sure and ask for the "Morse" Cordial, and see that it is put up in pint bottles, with the words DR. MORSE'S INVIGORATING CORDIAL blown on the glass. Price $3 per bottle; two bottles $5; five bottles for $12, and $24 per dozen.

N.B.—Important advice accompanying each bottle.

FISHER'S COMPOUND FLUID EXTRACT OF LICORICE AND ICELAND MOSS.—Containing in a concentrated form the valuable principles of the Moss, with a judicious combination of ingredients calculated to arrest the progress of pulmonary complaints, in the acute or inflammatory stages. In recent coughs, colds, and all affections of the lungs it is invaluable and one bottle is sufficient to prove its efficacy. For sale, in bottles, at 25 cents, by C. R. RING corner John-st. and Broadway; H. BERRIAN, No. 353 4th-av.; J. & T. CODINGTON, No. 715 Broadway and No. 306 Hudson-st.; corner Spring; J. CRUMBIE, corner Bowery and 4th-st.; S. J. ARCHER, No. 278 8th-av., corner 24th-st.; J. W. WARNER, corner 27th-st. and 3d-av.; A. DE M. RIKER, corner 14th-st. and 8th av.; Mrs. M. HAYES, No. 175 Fulton-st. Brooklyn, L. I.; JAMES D. NOWILL, No 26 Grand-st., Williamsburg, L. I. Prepared only by FISHER, Chemist, No. 321 Bleecker-st., N. Y. All orders promptly attended to.

DOCTOR VAN HAMBERT'S GERMAN FEMALE RENOVATING PILLS.—Both in the female infirmary and in private practice, Doctor VAN HAMBERT, of Germany, has found these pills with unparalleled success. For diseases peculiar to females, they can be relied on as a certain, speedy and unfailing remedy. They have been in use about twenty years, in this country, and have received the approval of some of the most distinguished physicians in Europe. There is no prescription whose effects have been able to compare with these pills, in the treatment of females; and it is not too much to say that their success has been more than equal to the combined effects of all other remedies. Those who have used them know what an invaluable blessing Doctor VAN HAMBERT has left the world in these pills, and they are willing to certify to their efficacy. By their use, females may rely upon obtaining speedy relief, when by health is restored, and the pale and deathly countenance gives place to the rosiest hues of health.

Price $1 per box.

N.B.—Purchase none, unless they have the certificate of cures on the wrapper, and the written signature of DR VAN HAMBERT, M. D., on the duty stamp around each box, signed E. M. TAYLOR.

General Agent for United States, America,
No 127 Bowery, corner Grand-st.

FOR CHAPPED HANDS.—THE PURE OLD PALM SOAP is one of the best remedies in use. It is very highly recommended to those whose skin is tender, and being made from a vegetable oil, is consequently very healing and emollient in its properties. It can be had in small packages of six cakes (at a low price,) for trial, at the manufactory of W. HULL'S SON, No. 108 Cliff-st. See CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT:

"I have used the Old Palm Soap, manufactured by W. HULL'S SON, I can recommend it as being an excellent article of toilet soap. The healing properties of palm oil, which is well known, must render this soap preferable to Castile soap for the same uses.

JAMES R. CHILTON, M.D., Chemist."

RELIEF GUARANTEED in five minutes to all who use HOWES' Hygeian Hoarhound, Liverwort and Asthmagon

COUGH CANDY,

the most pleasant and effective remedy ever known for the instant cure of Coughs, Colds and Hoarseness.

USE IT.

PRINCIPAL OFFICES IN NEW-YORK:
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And by Druggists generally throughout the United States.

DR. SWAIM'S PANACEA, FEMALE PANACEA, Nos. 1 and 2, is a remedy which applies to every disease with unerring certainty. Relief guaranteed in all cases, when taken with attention. Sent by mail with full directions, private and secure manner. Office No. 285 Bowery. Consultations free and strictly confidential.

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CARLL'S BOARHOUND COUGH SYRUP—Only 25 cents a bottle. A delightful and sure remedy for a cough, Influenza, Hoarseness, &c. It cannot be praised too highly. For sale wholesale and retail at SAND'S Mammoth Drug Store, No. 79 Fulton-st., and drug stores generally.

UNPARALLELED BRITANNIA WARE. — Old low prices restored; the leaves have taken to flight; the boughs bow to the rude blasts; the fruit-trees with bare limbs bear nothing; and Hood's Autumn song:

"Brooks are daily rifled
By the gusty thieves,
And the Book of Nature
Getteth short of leaves."

is echoed until October next.

The reaction of Britannia Tea Pitchers giveth a chill, and spreads them to be filled with hot lemonade. Britannia Coffee Urns, well filled, stand near the smoking buckwheats; bright Britannia Lamps and Candlesticks are ornaments upon the evening table, where shine the beautiful Tea, Urn, and Sewing Kettles; and thus powerful evidences of cheapness. All these are to be found at the Britannia Ware Room, 129 Fulton-st., where will hasten before the hailstorm to the store of LUCIUS HART, No. 6 Burling-slip.

FOUR HORSE POWER.—Three three horse power engines of Hoyt's patent, with Governors and Safety Valves, will be sold low for cash. Apply to HOYT & BROTHER, No. 20 Platt-st.

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REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—Insurance Buildings, corner Wall and William-streets, Nos. 10 and 11, ground floor. This Company having their capital of $150,000 paid in, in cash, and securely invested, are prepared to insure against loss and damage by fire, on favorable terms.

The charter of this Company provides, that after paying interest to the stockholders, at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, four-fifths of the remaining profits are to be divided among the assured in scrip bearing interest, which scrip is to be redeemable in cash whenever the accumulated profits and capital shall amount to $1,000,000.

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THE BROOKLYN FIRE INSURANCE CO.—CHARTERED IN 1824.—Office, No. 43 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, No. 6 Merchants' Exchange, Wall-st., New-York. Have their Capital (as also a handsome surplus) invested in the most undoubted securities, and continue to insure Buildings, Merchandize, Furniture, and other personal property, Vessels in port, and their Cargoes, upon as favorable terms as any other similar institution.

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OFFICE OF THE CITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No 61 Wall-st. 4th Month, 5th, 1853.—This Company, with a CASH CAPITAL OF $210,000 with a surplus of over $100,000, insures against loss or damage by fire, on favorable terms.

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LIFE INSURANCE.—THE MANHATTAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY—Cash Capital, $100,000 independently of the premium fund. Office, No. 146 Broadway, corner of Liberty-st. This Company continues to insure against all manner of life risks on most favorable terms. Persons may insure in this Company either with or without participating in the profits.

ABRAM DUBOIS, M. D., at the office daily from 2 to 3 o'clock, P. M. California permits granted at greatly reduced rates.

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THE PEOPLE'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, established 1851, at No 173 Canal-st.; Branch Office, No. 37 Broadway, next corner of Wall-st., opposite Trinity Church—Insure Buildings, Merchandize, Household Furniture, Vessels in port, and their Cargoes, &c., against loss or damage by fire.

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NEWELL'S PATENT SAFETY
LAMP AND LAMP FEEDER.

A NEW ARTICLE, WARRANTED TO PREVENT ALL ACCIDENTS from the use of BURNING FLUID, CAMPHENE, and other EXPLOSIVE COMPOUNDS, used for the production of light.

This invention is applied to Silver, Brass, Britannia, Glass, and other styles of LAMPS and LAMP FEEDERS. The attention of the public is particularly called to the application of this protection in Solar, Camphene Lamps, Lanterns, &c.

For sale, wholesale and retail, by NEWELL & CO. Sole Manufacturers, No. 8 Winter-st. Boston, and New-York by G. W. McCREDDY, No. 428 Broadway. Also, Burning Fluid, Camphene, Resin, Oil, &c.

The following certificate is a sufficient guarantee of the entire safety and efficiency of the Safety Lamp and Feeder:

CERTIFICATE.

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New-York, Oct. 17, 1853.

We have examined the Patent Safety Lamp and Lamp Feeder of Mr. John Newell, of Boston, and are fully convinced, from the experiments we have made with them, that he has obtained the great desideratum of preventing the risk of explosive action in the use of burning fluids in Lamps and Feeders.

In this respect we entirely concur in the opinion of Prof. Silliman, and Drs. Hayes and Jackson.

JOHN TORREY, Prof. of Chemistry.
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All orders for Lamps or Fluid promptly attended to. Solar and other Lamps can be altered, and have the safety apparatus attached.

GRASS VALLEY GOLD MINING COMPANY.—Capital, $250,000, in 1,250 Shares, $200 each.—WINCHESTER, President.

The rich Quartz Claims owned by this Company exceed 400 in number, covering a surface of more than 100 acres, in the richest and most desirable part of GRASS VALLEY, California.

THE MACHINERY IS ON THE GROUND. It is of the most approved and powerful of any yet constructed, and calculated to crush 100 tons of Quartz per day.

The whole of the property is paid for, and the Company free from debt.

A few Shares of the Stock for sale, at par.

Pamphlets containing the Charter, By-Laws, Map, &c., may be obtained at the office; if by mail, enclose two three-cent stamps.

Address, postage paid, with remittance for Stock, (in drafts on New-York, or current funds,) to

R. J. RICHARDS, Secretary,
No. 107 Fulton-st., New-York.

Where specimens of the Gold-bearing Quartz may be seen from 10 to 3 o'clock.

ACCOUNT BOOKS AND DIARIES FOR 1853.—PAPER AND STATIONERY.—Every variety, at low prices. Books made to pattern, printed headings, paged, &c. Circulars, Check Notes, &c., printed in style required.

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TO RICE GROWERS.—A lot of "STRONG'S" PATENT RICE HULLERS for sale—one of which may be seen in operation by application to

BOSTON & BREMNER,
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YEAST POWDER.—J. J. ADAMS is the only manufacturer of Yeast Powder in this city who has ever used and sold to them of the Good Housekeeping Committee of the Tribune, or the public, that they use their own Yeast Powder.

FINANCIAL.

AUCTION SALE OF RAILROAD BONDS.

$500,000 SIX PER CENT. MORTGAGE AND CONVERTIBLE BONDS OF THE MAYSVILLE AND LEXINGTON RAILROAD COMPANY, redeemable on 1st. Jan. 1873. Interest and principal payable at the BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, in the City of New-York.

The Bonds are issued under full authority, given in the Charter to the President and Directors, to borrow a sum of money not exceeding $500,000, and pledge the property of the Company for the payment thereof.

The Bonds are for $1,000 each, redeemable 1st Jan., 1873, at the BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, in this city, when the interest is also payable on the 1st Jan. and July, on presentation of the Coupons. They are secured by a FIRST MORTGAGE, to JAS. PUNNETT, THEO. DEHON, and JAS. T. SOUTTER, in trust for the bondholders, of the entire road constructed, and to be constructed, between the Cities of Maysville and Lexington. All the real estate and other property and appurtenances of the Company now owned, or which shall hereafter be owned by them; all the tolls, incomes, issues and profits, all the franchises relating to the road, &c.

The present condition of the road, and its prospects for traffic, are shown by the following extracts from the report of its President, H. WALLER, Esq., dated Sept, 1852:

The MAYSVILLE AND LEXINGTON RAILROAD—upon full estimates based upon the prices stipulated in the contract under which the work is now being constructed, and upon the price for iron, machinery, cost of materials, &c., ruling in the market—will cost $1,500,000. The actual estimates, making allowance for the saving effected by a junction with the Covington and Lexington Railway, from Paris to Lexington, (19 miles,) are $1,420,000. The road is a little upwards of *sixty-seven* miles long, as ascertained by the final location of the last division.

The estimate of cost, above given, includes the grading and superstructure of the road, land damages, (already settled,) depots, stations, engines, and cars, (already contracted for,) fencing, and every necessary outfit complete for the full operation of the road.

Its subscriptions, already made and two-thirds paid in, are as follows:

Subscriptions of private individuals	$383,511
Subscriptions by city and counties	450,000
	$833,511
Mortgage bonds	500,000
	$1,333,511

The work was commenced on the 17th July, 1851, and will be completed, ready for the cars, by the 1st Dec., 1853, throughout its length.

The road penetrates the heart of all the richest regions of Kentucky, and connects them with the most Northern and Eastern practicable point on the Ohio River. Its connections are such as to demonstrate it to be the shortest line connecting the great States of the South-west, with those of the North and East.

At Lexington, it meets a line in operation to Louisville and a line in the course of construction to Danville. The Louisville line, running to Bowling Green, thence diverging to Nashville and Memphis, and thus connecting with the entire system of Southern Railways, is about being placed under contract. The extension of the Danville line into Tennessee, and also to intersect the Louisville and Nashville line, thus forming the most direct practicable route from that region to the North, is now placed beyond any reasonable doubt by the heavy amount of individual subscriptions already made.

At the Maysville extremity of our road, a short link through Hillsborough to Columbus will unite us with the entire North, and the Maysville and Big Sandy Railroad connecting at Portsmouth with the Sciota and Hocking Valley Railroad, and through that with the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, and also with the Pennsylvania Central, and at the mouth of the Big Sandy with the Virginia Central Line, establishes the cheapest, speediest, and most direct connections with the Atlantic cities. These connections will all be established within the next two or three years, at the farthest. The companies are displaying great energy in prosecuting them.

The taxable property of the Counties *through which this road runs*, as shown by the books of the Commissioners of Tax, for the year 1851, amounts to the sum of $46,672,010; and this is only about two-thirds of its actual marketable value.

The assessed value of the Counties *contiguous* to the road, and which must necessarily be tributary to it from their local position and dependence is $103,652,916.

This road, then, running through one of the most fertile and productive regions in the world, and forming connections which will reach from one extremity of the Union to the other by the shortest lines, and thus insuring a full and constantly swelling tide of travel and transportation, flowing at once from the fertile lands through which it runs, and from the vast regions it connects, must become a great thoroughfare, and must necessarily be progressively profitable.

A very moderate detail estimate of the earnings of the road, as soon as completed, made out by the chief engineer, and based upon the known and present production and business of the country, is as follows:

Passengers and mails	$96,250
Freight	155,000
Total receipts	$251,250
Deduct expenses, 40 per cent	100,500
Net profits	$150,750

This business is only for the first year, and must rapidly increase; but for a road 67 miles in length, and costing not over $1,500,000, it is certainly encouraging, and reasonably promises a profit of 10 per cent. upon the investment.

$500,000 of the above named bonds, being the total issue, will be sold without reserve to the highest bidder, by SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer, on THURSDAY, the 6th prox., at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchant's Exchange.

TERMS OF SALE—10 per cent. on day of sale, and the balance within 30 days thereafter, at the option of the purchaser.

A printed statement as to the issue of these bonds, with a map, showing its connection, &c., can be obtained of

CAMMANN, WHITEHOUSE, & CO.,
No. 56 Wall-st.

BONDS FOR SALE.—NEW-YORK & NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD BONDS, 7 per cent., due in 1866.

NEW-YORK & HARLEM RAILROAD BONDS, 7 per cent., due in 1872.

MOBILE CITY BONDS, coupons and principal payable in New-York, 8 per cent., due in 1857

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD BONDS, 7 per cent, due in 1875.

WESTERN VERMONT RAILROAD BONDS, 7 per cent., due in 1865-70.

MANSFIELD AND SANDUSKY CITY FIRST MORTGAGE RAILROAD BONDS, 7 per cent., due in 1860.

PLATTSBURG AND MONTREAL RAILROAD BONDS, 7 per cent, due in 1862.

KETCHUM, ROGERS & BEMENT, No. 45 William-st

THE INTEREST DUE JANUARY 1st, on the first Mortgage Bonds of the MANSFIELD AND SANDUSKY CITY RAILROAD CO. will be paid on and after the 3d of Jan., at the office of KETCHUM, ROGERS & BEMENT, No. 45 William-st.

OFFICE OF THE ROCHESTER AND SYRACUSE RAILROAD COMPANY—CANANDAIGUA, Oct. 8, 1853.—NOTICE.—An installment of twenty dollars per share on the scrip stock of this Company is required to be paid on the 20th day of Oct., instant, and the balance due on said scrip stock, (being ten dollars per share,) is required to be paid on the 1st day of Feb. next.

By paying the last installment on the 10th day of Jan. next, instead of 1st Feb., with interest on both of said installments from the 1st day of Aug. last to the times of payment, and on the surrender of the scrip certificates, the scripholders will be entitled to full stock with the future dividends.

Payments of the said installments may be made at the Offices of Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., New-York; J. E. THAYER & BROTHER, Boston; at the Bank of Syracuse, Bank of Auburn, Rochester City Bank, and at this Office.

By order of the Board of Directors.

CHAS. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

BANK OF NEW-YORK.—The Charter of the Bank of New-York will expire on the 31st December, instant. An Association under the General Banking Law has been formed to take its place; and will commence business on the 3d of January, 1853.

The President and Directors of the present Bank have this day declared a final dividend of *thirty-eight and a half* per cent—the profits of the bank—which will be paid to the stockholders, or their legal representatives, at the banking house on the 31st December, inst.

On the same day, an instalment of *fifty* per cent. on the additional capital of the new bank will be required to be paid, when certificates for the stock will be issued.

The books of transfer and subscription will be closed on the 11th inst.

By order of the Board of Directors,

A. P. HALSEY, Cashier.

BANK DEPARTMENT—ALBANY, Oct. 30 1852.—Notice is hereby given, in pursuance of the Statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued by the NORTHERN BANK OF NEW-YORK, at Madrid, (an individual bank) must be presented at the office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York for payment within two years from the date of this notice, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the notes issued by the above Bank will be given up to said Bank.

D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendant.

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MANHATTAN SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 644 Broadway.—Depositers in this Institution will receive interest, as usual, from the 1st day of January next, at the rate of 6 per cent. on all sums of $500 and under, up to $1000; 5 per cent. and 4 per cent. on all larger sums. By order of the Board.

E. J. BROWN, President.
J. CLILAND,
H. STOKES, } Vice Presidents.
A. A. ALVORD, Secretary.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY—DIVIDEND NOTICE.—The Directors of the New York and Erie Railroad Company have this day declared a dividend of four (4) per cent. on the Capital Stock, for the six months ending Dec 31, payable on the 15th day of Jan. next. The transfer books will be closed on and after the 30th inst., and remain closed till the 15th day of Jan. 1853. By order of the Board of Directors

NATHANIEL MARSH, Secretary.

New-York, Dec. 23, 1852.

CREDITS ON CHINA, INDIA, &c.—Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, New-York, are prepared to issue Mercantile Credits, Circular Notes, and Letters of Credit on the Oriental Bank of London, available at all the branches and agencies of that establishment, as follows:

Canton, Hong Kong,	China.	Madras, Bombay, Calcutta,	Colombo, Kandy, Singapore, } Ceylon.

FINANCIAL.

CITIES OF MONTREAL, KINGSTON, AND TORONTO, CANADA.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—A Dividend of FIVE (5) per cent. upon the capital stock of this Company has been declared for the current six months, and will be paid in cash at the Treasurer's Office in New-York, on and after the 3d day of January next, to stockholders who shall be such at the closing of the books on the 20th inst. The transfer books will be closed at 3 o'clock P. M. on the 20th inst., and remain closed until the 4th day of January next.

A new issue of stock, equal to ten per cent. in amount upon the existing stock of the Companies, will be made at the same time, and distributed pro rata, and at par, among the stockholders who shall be such at the closing of the books. Payment for such new stock may be made at any time during the month of January. Interest will be charged upon all deferred payments, and the right to take the stock will be forfeited in all cases where payment is not made before the 1st day of February.

By order of the Directors,

EDWIN C. LITCHFIELD, Treasurer.

MESSRS. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., BANKERS, New-York, issue Foreign Circular Letters of Credit on the following

CITIES:

Alexandria,	Carlsrue,	Malta,	Rotterdam,
Antwerp,	Dresden,	Marseilles,	Rio de Janeiro,
Athens,	Dusseldorf,	Milan,	St. Petersburg,
Berlin,	Florence,	Moscow,	Strasburg,
Baden-Baden,	Frankfort,	Munich,	Siena,
Berne,	Genoa,	Messina,	Smyrna,
Bordeaux,	Geneva,	Muthouse,	Seville,
Boulogne,	Gibraltar,	Naples,	Turin,
Bremen,	Hamburg,	Nice,	Toulon,
Brussels,	Hague,	Oporto,	Trieste,
Baglia Lucca	Havre,	Oleron,	Venice,
Basle,	London,	Paris,	Vevay,
Cairo,	Leghorn,	Pau,	Vienna,
Coblentz,	Leipsic,	Pisa,	Wiesbaden,
Cologne,	Lyons,	Rome,	Warsaw.
Cadiz.	Madrid.		

Also, Letters of Credit, payable in all the principal cities of the United States, Canada, West Indies, &c.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK GAS-LIGHT COMPANY, Dec. 23, 1852.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION for thirteen Directors of this Company will be held on MONDAY, the 10th day of January next, at the Office, No. 174 Centre-st., from 11 to 12 o'clock A. M. The transfer book will be closed from the 24th inst until after the election. By order,

C. L. EVERITT, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE SIXTH-AVENUE RAILROAD CO., Dec. 24, 1852.

AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company will be held at the depot, corner 6th-av. and 43d-st., on MONDAY, Jan 3, 1853, from 2 to 5, P. M. The transfer books will be closed on the 29th inst., and remain closed until the 5th January next.

D. P. BARTLETT, Secretary.

BANK OF NORTH AMERICA.—NEW-YORK, December 15, 1852.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of three and one half (3½) per cent. payable to the Stockholders on and after January 2, 1853. The transfer books will be closed from the 16th inst. to the day of payment.

I. SEYMOUR, Cashier.

GROCERS' BANK.—A dividend of three and one-half (3½) per cent on the Capital Stock of this institution will be paid to the Stockholders on and after MONDAY, 3d day of Jan. next By order of the Board.

SAML. B. WHITE, Cashier.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1852.

FOX AND WISCONSIN 12½ PER CENT IMPROVEMENT SCRIP.—The interest coupons due January 1st, prox., on the above Scrip issued to M. L. MARTIN by the State of Wisconsin, will be paid at the office of SIMEON DRAPER, No 46 Pine-st., New-York.

SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS OF THE NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY, reimbursable in 1867, with semi-annual interest coupons attached—for sale by BLATCHFORD & RAINSFORD, No. 39 William-st.

THE INTEREST COUPONS on the CITY OF CHICAGO WATER LOAN BONDS, due on the 1st January proximo, will be paid at the Banking House of

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

SIX PER CENT. BONDS of the DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL CO. Coupons attached; for sale by CURTIS, BEALS & FEARING, No. 40 Wall-st

THE EASTERN BANK OF WASHINGTON, D. C., is redeemed at No. 146 Bowery. @ ¼ per cent.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—In the matter of the application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the OPENING of the ELEVENTH AVENUE, from 107th-st. to 144th-st., in the City of New-York.—Public notice is hereby given by the subscribers, Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment in the above entitled matter, duly appointed by a rule of the Supreme Court, pursuant to the requirements of an Act of the Legislature of the People of the State of New-York entitled "An Act to amend an Act entitled 'an Act to reduce several laws, relating particularly to the City of New-York, into one Act, passed April 9, 1813'" passed April 26 1839, that the abstract of the Estimate and Assessment of the Commissioners in the above entitled matter, containing the names of the owners of the lots assessed, the numbers of such lots as they appear on the Maps of the Commissioners, together with such maps and the amount of assessment whether for damage or benefit; and also, all the affidavits estimates, and other documents which were used by the Commissioners in making their report, have been deposited in the Street Commissioner's Office of the City and County of New-York, for the inspection of whomsoever it may concern; there to remain for at least sixty days before the Commissioners make their report to the said Supreme Court at the time and place hereinafter mentioned.

And the said Commissioners further give notice, pursuant to the requirements of the Act entitled "An Act to amend an Act, entitled an Act in relation to the Collection of Assessments and Taxes in the City and County of New-York, and for other purposes, passed May 14, 1840," passed May 7, 1841, to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses, and improved or unimproved lands affected thereby, that they have completed their Estimate and Assessment; and that all persons who are interests are affected thereby, and who may be opposed to the same, are requested to present their objections in writing to OGDEN EDWARDS, Esq., the Chairman of the said Commissioners, at the office of J. MANSFIELD DAVIES, Esq., No. 71 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, within thirty days from the date of this notice. And that the limits embraced by this Assessment are as follows, that is to say:

All the lands, pieces, and parcels of lots situate lying and being within the limits embraced within said 11th-av. as laid down on the Commissioners' map, made under the Act of April 3d, 1807, situate, lying and being between the northerly line or side of 106th-st., and between the southerly line or side of 144th st.

All the lots, pieces and parcels of land situate, lying and being between the easterly line or side of the said 11th av., as laid down upon the said Commissioners' map, and a line drawn equi-distant between the said 11th-av. and the 10th av., from 106th-st. to 144th-st., and between the northerly line or side of 106th st. and the southerly line or side of 144th-st.

And also all the lots, pieces and parcels of land situate, lying and being between the Westerly line or side of the said 11th av., as laid down upon the said Commissioners' map and a line drawn equi-distant between the said 11th-av and the 12th-av., from 106th-st. to 144th-st., and between the Northerly line or side of 106th-st. and the Southerly line or side of 144th-st.

And we, the said Commissioners, do further give notice that our report in the above entitled matter will be made and presented to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a Special Term of the said Court, to be held at the City Hall of the City of New-York, on Monday, the 7th day of March, 1853; and that then and there, or as soon thereafter as Counsel can be heard, a motion will be made that said report be confirmed.

HENRY E. DAVIES, Attorney.
OGDEN EDWARDS,
JOHN COX,
JOHN BROWN, } Commissioners.

Dated NEW-YORK, Dec. 14, 1852.

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK—ERNEST F. KORTUM *against* J. SCHWABACHER.—Summons for money demand on contract. To the above named defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which is filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber at his office, No. 143 Broadway, in the City, County and State of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of seventeen hundred and twenty dollars with interest from the third day of August, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-two, besides the costs of this action. Dated New-York, Nov. 23, 1852.

WM. VENVILL, Plaintiff's Attorney,
No. 143 Broadway, New-York.

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NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT—JAMES WYATT, Jr., *against* JOHN B. DISBROW and his wife.—Summons for relief.—To JOHN B DISBROW and ——, his wife.—You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, in the said City, on the 14th day of October, 1852, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No 87 Merchants' Exchange, in the said City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint. Dated April 27, 1852.

HENRY DAY, Plaintiff's Attorney.

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SUPREME COURT.—In the matter of the Application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the OPENING of the ELEVENTH AVENUE, from 107th-st. to 144th-st., in the City of New-York. Public Notice is hereby given, that the costs, charges and disbursements, incurred by reason of the proceedings in the above entitled matter, will be taxed by the Honorable HENRY P. EDWARDS, or by one of the Justices of the Supreme Court Chambers, or by the Clerk of this Court, at his Office, in the City Hall of the City of New-York, on Wednesday, the 29th inst., at 9 o'clock in the forenoon. Dated, New-York Dec. 13, 1852.

OGDEN EDWARDS,
JOHN COX,
JOHN BROWN, } Commissioners.

HENRY E. DAVIES, Attorney.

NOTICE OF APPLICATION for the discharge of an insolvent from his debts, pursuant to the provisions of the third article of the first title of the fifth chapter of the second part of the Revised statutes.—J

New-York Daily Times.

ANNUAL MASONIC FESTIVAL.

Oration by Wm. Rufus Blake, Esq.

The Annual Festival in celebration of St. John's Day was held by the Free and Accepted Masons of St. John's Lodge No. 1, Independent Royal Arch Lodge No. 2, and Holland Lodge No. 8, in the Stuyvesant Institute, last evening. The attendance was limited. The stage was handsomely decorated with the grand banners of the Lodges, and smaller ones representing Faith, Hope, Charity, &c. The beehive, cornucopia, and other emblems adorned the front; and the handsome regalia of the several members presented a brilliant appearance.

The ceremony opened with prayer, offered up by the Acting Grand Chaplain, Dr. POWELL. A grand *duo concertante* followed on the flute and piano, executed in good style by Messrs. KYLE and LAVENU.

Mr. FRAKER next made his appearance, and was greeted with evident pleasure. He sung the "Star of Love," a serenade by WALLACE, with fine effect.

Mr. RUFUS BLAKE was then introduced by Past Grand Master COLES, amid loud applause, and delivered an oration of considerable length and much ability on the History and Character of Masonry. The privilege had been conceded, he said, to a "brother and fellow," of addressing this audience, and of welcoming to this their annual and time-honored celebration, first, with deferential regard, the M. W. Grand Master, with the present and past offices of the Lodge; next, with fraternal consideration, the members of the Craft generally, and last, not least," the pleasurable duty was his of tendering to them, severally and together, good will and cordial greeting.

If, while endeavoring to promulgate the merits which they claimed, he necessarily glanced at their *denial* by others, he might, perhaps, awaken the spirit of inquiry, whose results must be the displacement of popular fallacies and misconceptions, which had at periods rendered the Institution obnoxious to censure; he, perhaps, might be enabled also to vindicate, from aspersions unwarrantably and heedlessly made, at least a portion of their hereditary excellence.

The progress of Masonry was equal to the enlightenment of the age. There were skeptics as to the utility of their confederacy as well as in all things; but happily there were others who chose to recommend to their judgments the *practical* illustrations and results of propositions as inducements to their adoption, rather than the theories which the enthusiastic and perhaps the more enlightened advocates of science advanced.

To prove the antiquity or origin of masonry was not essential. That it has existed for centuries we believed: that it now existed, they knew; and that it will continue to exist to the last syllable of recorded time, they felt.

Mr. BLAKE then proceeded to consider the antiquity and origin of masonry. Chronological evidences were not wanting to place it at a very remote era. He went on at some length to give some interesting details of the various theories on the origin of Masonry. He was not alone in the belief that one proof of contemporaneous birth or identity with the priests, prophets, sovereigns, seers, of ages now lost in obscurity, was imperative upon them; nor would he allow that, but that for the revolutionary fury of intolerance, or misguided zeal, the missing archives wherein from time to time were placed the now impenetrable secret of their nativity, would furnish all that would be satisfactory or conclusive. But what, he would ask with a learned brother from Tennessee—what matters it whether SOLOMON of Israel or HIRAM of Tyre, were their first Grand Masters? Whether St. JOHN the Baptist, or St. JOHN the Evangelist, were their first Christian patrons? They did not admit antiquity as a standard of merit. No! rather let them prize masonry for what it was and for what it done.

In reference to the charge of being a secret association he said it was only the *terms* on which they bestowed, and the ceremonies of their brotherhood that they concealed—and why should they not? If the peculiar mysteries of masonry were laid open to the world, it might be, that their charm would cease to operate. They had no *secrets*.

After an able review of the character of Masonry, and meeting the objections raised against the Institution, Mr. BLAKE went on to show the practice of the elementary and cardinal principles of Masonry, without which, he said, all their boasting would be vain. *Charity* was the basis and all-powerful magnet by which they attracted the lesser but still highly-prized virtues. He cited the names of WARREN, CLINTON, WASHINGTON, HENRY CLAY, and many others, as the finest illustrations of the patriot, the man of science, of practical wisdom, of statesmanship, and philanthropy, proving, by its members, the advancement of Masonry in all those virtues and arts which blessed and enlightened the world.

Mr. BLAKE paid an eloquent tribute to women, and said if the domestic habits of some Masons were incompatible with what was due to the domestic hearth, they should blame not Masonry, but its members. He concluded with an apostrophe to the American flag. I hail it, said he, because it is the flag of my country. I venerate it, because it is free. I would honor it, because it is the harbinger and ensign of a confederated Union, formed in the indestructible foundations of truth, justice, wisdom, mercy and strength.

Mr. BLAKE sat down amid continued applause.

A characteristic song, music composed by PANOFKA, was sung by Mr. FRAZER: "Homeward, homeward! Hola, hola!"

After this followed a fantasia for the flute by Mr. JOHN A. KYLE, and a closing quartette by the voices.

At 10 o'clock the members adjourned to the Metropolitan Hotel, where an excellent supper was provided, and enjoyed themselves to a late hour.

NEW-YORK CITY.

THE RECENT ACCIDENT RESULTING FROM THE ESCAPE OF GAS IN BROOME-STREET.—ACCIDENTS IN GENERAL.—The gas-pipe in front of Mr. CLAYTON'S house in Broome-street did not burst, "having become weakened by corroding." The fact was simply this: a sewer was recently laid in Broome-street, and in filling the excavation the earth was not properly rammed around the gas main, and the consequence was that when the ground settled, the heavy iron pipe was left without support, and, as a matter of course, gave way. The soil being loose and sandy, the gas made its way through it, and penetrated the vault, where the accident occurred.

It would be well, since gas has come to be so much used in private dwellings as well as public houses, for persons to observe the following rules whenever indications of a leak are observable. Never go into an apartment with a light until the room has first been thoroughly ventilated. The best plan to pursue is to pull down the upper sash of the window. The gas is only about half as heavy as atmospheric air, and consequently will occupy the upper space in the apartment. After the room has been thus thoroughly ventilated, and the gas stops all turned so as to shut off the regular supply, then, if necessary, a light may be brought. The observance of a few simple rules of caution would save many lives which are now sacrificed by their non-observance. A very large majority of the accidents which cause destruction of life and limb would be prevented, if persons could be induced to be habitually observant of the plainest rules of caution. Camphine catastrophes, asphyxia resulting from the inhalation of charcoal fumes in close chambers, or carbonic acid gas in wells and mines, and in fact the whole family of fatal accidents would lose 90 per cent. of their victims if these same victims would use the common sense that nature has bestowed upon them, and observe, not fitfully, but at all times, only reasonable caution.

DEATH OF SAMUEL RIGGS, ESQ.—Another of our prominent citizens, Mr. SAMUEL RIGGS, has been called from the active pursuits of life. He died on Sunday evening, at the age of fifty-three years. Mr. RIGGS was a member of the firm of PEABODY, RIGGS & Co., of Baltimore. The firm consisted of Mr. GEO. PEABODY, the eminent London Banker; Mr. ELISHA RIGGS, uncle of the deceased, and the deceased himself. It is now about two years since Mr. RIGGS came to this City and commenced business, in company with Mr. HITCHCOCK and his eldest son, WM. RIGGS, under the firm of RIGGS, HITCHCOCK & Co., and, on the 1st of January next, he was to have opened an extensive banking house in this City, in company with his son, WILLIAM, and Mr GEORGE RIGGS, formerly of the firm of CORCORAN & RIGGS, of Washington. The latter gentleman is expected to arrive to day by the steamer *Pacific* from London, where he has been for the past month, making pecuniary arrangements for the firm. The deceased was a man of more than ordinary health and vigor—in fact, had enjoyed uninterrupted health from his youth to the time of his recent illness, which was of short duration. The funeral will be attended on Wednesday next, from No. 126 Fifth-avenue.

SERIOUS RIOT—POLICE OFFICERS INJURED.—At a late hour on Sunday night, a terrible fight occurred in Thirty-eighth-street near the Ninth-avenue, between a large number of Irishmen, who were apparently intoxicated. Officers CARRS, JOHNSON and RENNER, of the Twentieth Ward, interfered, and were severely beaten. CARRS received a violent blow upon the shoulder from a club in the hands of one of the rioters, and was severely injured. The blow was so severe as to break his arm. Captain HAVERNOR and Assistant Captain DUNN soon arrived at the scene of excitement and succeeded in quelling the disturbance, but not until they had arrested four of the principal persons engaged in the riotous affair. Those names are, JOSEPH MCKENNA, SAMUEL MCCORMICK, MICHAEL MCCORMICK, EDWARD MCCORMICK, OWEN RAFFERTY, OWEN FARRELL and PETER Brown, all of whom were lodged in the Station-House, and the balance of the mob then dispersed.

ARREST UNDER THE NEW GAMBLING LAW.—The Police authorities of our City have at last made an arrest of three men under the new gambling law that was passed by the Legislature last Winter. The parties in custody are WILLIAM JIPSON alias BOSTON, WM. PAGE and HENRY PIERCE, who stand charged with obtaining about $350 from a Bostonian named JOHN SEABOCK, by the game of "Faro" and "Bluff," by "stool-pigeon" operations, whereby the stranger, it is said, was induced to enter a gaming-room in Broadway, and other places of like character in various parts of the City, where he was fleeced of his money and watch. Other shrewd gamblers were concerned in the matter, and warrants have been issued by Justice OSBORNE for their arrest.

A SERIOUS SHOOTING CASE.—On Sunday afternoon two young men by the names of William McDonald and John Conner were taken in custody by the police of the Eighteenth Ward upon a charge of shooting into a dwelling-house on the First avenue, thus endangering the lives of the occupants. It appears, the accused parties each had a beautiful single-barrelled pistol, and commenced firing at the mark near the dwelling, as before stated, and one of them missing the mark, the contents of the weapon are said to have entered the house and seriously injured a female, whose name we did not learn. The parties were taken before Captain Flandrean, at the Eighteenth Ward Station House, thence to Jefferson Market, where they were committed by Justice McGrath for a further hearing.

SAILING OF MISSIONARIES.—A large missionary company, nine adults and three children, sailed on board the *Martha Clark*, for Sierra Leone, West Africa, on Monday, the 27th inst. The company consisted of Rev. GEORGE THOMPSON and wife, with their two children; D. W. BURTON and wife, with one child; Rev. MORRIS OFFICER, Dr. THOMAS G. COLE, Miss MEHALA MCGUYRE, Miss MARY B. ALDRICH and Miss LOUISA B. SEXTON. They are under the care of the American Missionary Association, and some of them will join the missionaries of that society at Kaw-Mendi, and others will go further into the interior to open new stations there.

SERIOUS VEHICLE ACCIDENT.—Yesterday morning, about 10 o'clock, Mr. HENRY VASHEL, of No. 68 King-street, was driving a horse, attached to a light wagon, down Hudson-street, and on reaching the corner of Clarkson-street, the horse became alarmed, and, coming in contact with one of the Eighth-avenue Railroad cars, upset the vehicle, throwing Mr. V. upon the pavement. His right arm, happening to be under the wheels of the car, was instantly crushed. Officer RAMPFER immediately conveyed him to his residence, where he was attended by a physician. His recovery is considered very doubtful.

SCHOOL EXHIBITION.—The third Annual Exhibition of Ward School No. 16, will take place to-morrow (Wednesday) evening the 29th inst., at the Church, corner of Madison and Gouverneur-streets. The exercises of the evening will be varied, consisting of 30 different performances by the pupils of the school. The exercises will comprise singing, recitation, examination of classes, &c.

MORTALITY FOR THE WEEK.—The City Inspector reports the whole number of deaths during the past week to have been 375. Of these 84 were men, 70 women, 116 boys and 105 girls. Aged two years and under, 144 Last week the whole number of deaths was 339, showing an increase for the past week of 36 deaths.

PEOPLE'S LECTURES.—Rev. WM. PATTEN is to deliver the Lecture of the People's Course, at the Broadway Tabernacle, this evening. His subject will be "The Martyrs of Yesterday the Heroes of To-Day."

☞ The Boyce Light Guard paraded on their first target excursion, on Saturday, to Hoboken, numbering about twenty muskets and eleven prizes—T. RICHARDSON, Commandant.

SUICIDE WITH ARSENIC.—Yesterday morning, Coroner Ives held an inquest at the New-York Hospital on the body of a young German girl, named Louisa Hartt, who died from the effects of a heavy dose of arsenic, which she administered with her own hand. It appears deceased recently lived with Mrs. Charlotte Dietold, at No 87 Sullivan-street, in the capacity of a domestic. It is said that, having been disappointed in love, she became depressed in mind to such a degree as to prompt her to commit the rash act, with the powerful poison that she procured from a drug store. It appeared in evidence that Mrs. D. caught Louisa in the act of mixing a sort of powder in a tumbler of water, and when asked what it was, she replied: "It was cream of tartar;" but it proved to be the fatal dose of poison.

FOUND CONCEALED IN A HOUSE.—On Sunday night a man, giving his name as Jas Wright, was found secreted in the house of Mr. L. Rogers, in Fortieth-street, near the Third-avenue, supposed with intent to rob the inmates. He was taken in charge by the Nineteenth Ward Police.

ASSAULT WITH A KNIFE.—Yesterday morning a man by the name of William Saunders was brought before Justice McGrath, charged with assaulting Richard Tittelton with a jack-knife, thereby severely injuring him. The accused was committed for a hearing in the matter.

FOUND DEAD.—Coroner Ives was notified yesterday to hold an inquest at No. 280 West Seventeenth-street, on the body of a man named James McCauley, who was found dead in his room It was at first supposed that deceased had died of injuries inflicted by his wife the night previous, but upon investigating the matter it was ascertained that he died of some loathsome disease, and the Jury so rendered their verdict.

BROOKLYN CITY.

LARGE FIRE.—Last evening at about 10 o'clock a fire broke out in a blacksmith's shop, on Plymouth street, near Bridge, Brooklyn, which was soon enveloped in flames and spread to a wheelwright shop adjoining, and from thence to the large lumber-yard of AUGUSTUS STUDWELL, on the corner of Plymouth and Bridge-streets, which was entirely destroyed, together with two small dwelling-houses east of where the fire first broke out. Mr. STUDWELL'S loss is estimated at $10,000, and is insured for $5,000 in the Nassau Insurance Company, Brooklyn. (This is the first loss by this Company.) The wheelwright and blacksmith shops were owned and occupied by STEPHEN P. WRIGHT, whose loss is covered by insurance—in what office we could not learn. The dwelling-houses were small frame buildings and occupied by the families of workmen employed in the adjoining shops. The whole loss is estimated at $15,000, $10,000 of which is covered by insurance. There were but few articles saved from any of the buildings. The firemen turned out promptly and succeeded by hard work in confining the fire within the limits stated above. The dampness of the atmosphere, caused the light to be seen at a great distance which drew to the spot a large concourse of citizens as also quite a number of New-York firemen, who rendered assistance.

A boy named DOYLE, whose parents reside in Bridge street was knocked down and run over by the crowd and was taken home seriously bruised and it is thought internally injured.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.—The Land Committee, to whom was referred the resolution of Ald. Booth, in effect, that the permission heretofore given to the Long Island Railroad Company to use steam upon said Road be withdrawn, reported the following:

The Mayor and Aldermen of the City of Brooklyn, in Common Council convened, do ordain as follows:

SECTION 1. It shall not be lawful for the Long Island Railroad Company or its agents, or for any other person or persons, to use steam power in any of the streets or avenues of the City of Brooklyn, under the penalty of one hundred dollars for every offence.

SEC. 2. All ordinances or resolutions heretofore adopted by the Common Council, inconsistent with the above section, are hereby repealed.

SEC. 3. The Common Council may at any time amend or repeal this ordinance.

SEC 4 This ordinance shall take effect on the 15th day of February, 1853.

The above was adopted and the Clerk directed to notify the President of the Long Island Railroad Company of the passage of the above law.

Ald. HARTEAU offered the following resolution, which was seconded by Ald. HAWKHURST, and unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the thanks of this Board be tendered to the President of this Board, HENRY A. KENT, Esq., for the impartial manner and ability with which he has discharged the duties of his position.

On motion, the Board then adjourned to Thursday evening.

COMMON COUNCIL.—A regular meeting of the Board of Aldermen, was held Monday evening, at the City Hall. HENRY A KENT, Esq., President of the Board, in the chair, and a quorum present.

The Law Committee reported, on the petition of D. H. Haynes and others, relative to the repeal of the "Sunday ordinance" that it is inexpedient to repeal such law as it does not conflict with the laws of the State. The report was adopted.

The report of the Chief of Police was read, relative to the riot in Abercrombie, on the 21st Dec., in which he states that the police party dispersed a party engaged in social converse. When they were broken in upon by an outside party. There is nothing in the report which explains why the police made an arrest on the occasion. The whole report was laid on the Police Committee.

The Land Committee reported an ordinance requiring all persons who wish to exhibit any show in the city to obtain a Permit from the Mayor or Alderman of the Ward, under a penalty of $25 fine—adopted.

The resolution increasing the salary of the Mayor of Brooklyn to $3,000, from the first of January, was adopted.

A FRIGHTFUL FALL.—A young "typo," named OLIVER JAMES, son of ISAAC T. JAMES, of Reading, paid a visit to the iron mines of GEORGE W. OAKELEY, on Penn's Mount, a day or two ago, and being of an "inquiring mind," determined upon an underground excursion, to inspect the operations. The entrance to the mines is by a perpendicular shaft, some eighty-five feet to the first landing, and the descent generally made by means of a bucket and windlass, used in drawing up the ore. The young gentleman seated himself in the bucket, for the purpose of being let down, but after descending about ten feet, the bucket was caught by some obstructions at the side, and overturned. The accident was so sudden that the young man had not time to secure himself by clinging to the rope, before he was "spilled out," and fell to the bottom, a distance of *seventy odd feet*.

Very fortunately his involuntary leap was made feet foremost in the most scientific manner, and a bridge of boards over a deep chasm, or water pit, at the bottom, broke his fall and caused him to rebound something after the manner of "ground and lofty tumblers" on the spring-board of a circus. By a miracle he escaped falling into the pit, which was filled with water to the depths of some eight or ten feet. Except a few slight scratches on his arms and legs, caused by striking the sides of the shaft in his descent, he was uninjured, though a good deal scared at this abrubt manner of making his acquaintance with the "lower regions." The miners, engaged below, though equally startled at this novel mode of entering their gloomy precincts, promptly came to his assistance, and saved him from the "ducking" which would most probably have followed any attempt on his own part to change his position. When drawn up, the man at the windlass was surprised, as well he might be, at finding him alive and comparatively unhurt. The escape was truly miraculous. It is doubtful whether anybody *but* a "printer" could have accomplished a leap so terrible without a broken neck.

☞ The following act to exempt homesteads from exemption, has passed both branches of the Arkansas Legislature:

SEC. 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Arkansas*, That every free white citizen of this State, male or female, being a householder or the head of a family, shall be entitled to a homestead exempt from sale on execution (except as hereafter mentioned,) not exceeding one hundred and sixty acres of land, or one town or city lot, being the residence of such householder or head of a family, with the appurtenances and improvements thereunto belonging.

SEC. 2. *Be it further enacted*, That the preceding section shall be deemed and construed to exempt such homestead in the manner aforesaid during the time it shall be occupied by the widow or children of any deceased person, who was, when living, entitled to the benefits of this act.

SEC 3. *Be it further enacted*, That nothing herein contained shall be so construed as to exempt said homestead from sale for taxes, or the owners thereof from any liabilities or debts contracted prior to the passage of this act: *Provided*, that nothing contained in this act, shall be so construed as to exempt from execution and sale a town lot, with any improvement thereon, except such as constitute the actual family residence, and such buildings as are necessary appendages thereto: and this act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

A CHICKASAW NEWSPAPER.—We learn from the Fort Smith *Herald* that an Association of Chickasaw Indians intend to publish a weekly newspaper at Post Oak Grove, Chickasaw Nation. The prospectus is well written. We make the following extract to show the design of the publishers:

It will be devoted to Science, Literature, Agriculture, Education, and the advancement of the Arts and Manufactories among the Chickasaws and other civilized tribes of the red race, as well as the news of the day. It shall be the object of the Association to make their paper interesting and useful, both to the white and the red man, by making it a true record of passing events among the civilized tribes of Indians, and, at the same time, a source of information to the red man, by giving him such news and information as to him may be interesting, as well as to keep him regularly informed as to the prices and value of produce. In short, the *Intelligencer* is intended to be what a paper under the circumstances should be, but what no paper heretofore established among the Indians has been. It will be a record of the habits, customs, laws, and usages among the Indian tribes that cannot fail to interest all persons desirous of obtaining information on this subject. It will, at the same time, convey to the red men the advanced state of the arts and sciences among the whites, and stimulate the Indians to the acquisition of knowledge and the pursuits of industry. It will contain regular statistics of the number of inhabitants of each tribe, as well as reports of production, slaves, and wealth of the nations, respectively.

The *Intelligencer* will be neutral in politics and religion. The *Herald*, in noticing the prospectus, remarks that the Chickasaws are a very interesting tribe of Indians, and are making rapid strides in civilization. Their onward march is evidenced by the projected publication of a newspaper.—*New-Orleans Picayune.*

THE LEAD TRADE.—We derive from the Galena *Jeffersonian* some interesting facts in regard to the Lead Trade of that section of the country for the year just closed:

Amount of lead shipped from Galena from 13th March to 16th Nov. 1852, (pigs)	281,8995
Sent forward by railroad to lake,	13,895
Pigs	295,788
Amount shipped from Dubuque, Potosi, Buena Vista and Cassville,	95,794
Total shipments for 1852,	391,582

When compared with the trade of 1851, there is a deficiency of 85,227 pigs. But this is accounted for by the early closing of navigation, the low water of nearly the whole season, and the bad state of the roads. Immediately preceding the close of navigation, the roads between Galena and the furnaces were nearly impassable, and very little lead was received. But the low water of the season, and high freights, was a still more serious interruption to business, and to this is to be added the fact, that navigation closed three weeks earlier than usual. In 1851, the last shipment was made Dec. 3—this year the last was sent forward, Nov. 16. A much larger amount has been, however, left on the levee at Galena. The *Jeffersonian* thinks that the lead shipments have now reached their minimum and that hereafter greater supplies may be expected.

ANOTHER "MYSTERIOUS DISAPPEARANCE."—Some three weeks ago the Trustees of District No. 4, Township No. 6, in St. Louis Cunty, employed a young man calling himself HENRY W. RUGG, as a school teacher. He hailed from Boston, and had numerous testimonials of character, purporting to be from the best Eastern institutions. He taught school for a few days, and then left, saying he had occasion to go into the city—since which time he has not been seen nor heard from by his employers. They are apprehensive that he has met with foul play, and he may be laying at the bottom of Chouteau's Pond, and they say that they would be much obliged to the Spiritual mediums if they would raise him up just long enough to satisfy the neighborhood. The only thing that makes against the presumption of this violent death, is the fact that he borrowed $20 from one of the Trustees, just before his disappearance, and he suspects that he has gone to Boston to have his last solitary tooth extracted, and to get a new set put in, for which he had already had a partial engagement. He may be known by this distinguishing mark, and may be further described as a man of small stature, walks very erect, and is of rather delicate appearance. There is every reason to believe that he is an imposter, and the testimonials he has with him are probably forged.—*St. Louis paper.*

IN JAIL FOR THE CRIME OF BEING OLD.—We have made acquainted authoritatively with the following circumstance: JOSEPH HIDE, at present an inmate of the County Jail, was born at sea between England and the United States, on the 10th of June, 1753, and was consequently ninety-nine years of age last June. He has resided in Cincinnati, except some trifling absences, for more than fifty-six years. On the 17th of August, 1851, his sight was affected by a stroke of lightning, since which time he has been able to distinguish objects only sufficiently well to find his way through the streets without a guide. In a strong sun he is entirely blind. During the last fourteen years he has spent some portion of every year in the Poor House, maintaining himself when not there by sawing wood, selling herbs, and other similar occupations. As we have said, he is now confined in the County Jail on the charge of vagrancy, he only crime being old age, blindness, and inability to labor.—*Cincinnati Commercial.*

Says the Cincinnati *Times* of the 23d, the STEAM FIRE ENGINE invented and built by Messrs Latta and Shawk, of this city, for the Corporation, made a trial trip about the city, yesterday. Its working we learn, was so far perfect and complete, as to satisfy those interested, of the adaptation of the principle to the purposes designed; yet, a few of those little incidental defects and oversights common to all new inventions, prevented as thorough a display of the capacities of the machine as was desirable. Horses were attached, to guide the apparatus, but its own inherent locomotive power is chiefly relied on, the machine weighing several tons; and presenting to the eye, as it goes rumbling along the streets, with its smoke-chimney and steam-pipe, the appearance of a railroad engine. This giant throws six streams of water by steam power, and works constantly, without much labor—steam can be generated in five minutes, and kept up without difficulty any length of time. If it does not entirely supercede the ordinary fire engines, it will be, nevertheless, a valuable addition to the fire department; but we think there can be little or no doubt, that it will displace entirely all the old apparatuses and revolutionize the present system, a consummation devoutly to be desired in view of firemen's riots, and the spirit of rowdyism which they engender and cherish.

Gen. Pierce attended Rev. Dr. Kirk's church, in Boston, on Sunday, and visited the public schools in that city on Monday. We await with breathless anxiety the report of his doings on Tuesday, and hope that he will not do anything unworthy the occasion. He purposes to visit Cambridge on Thursday, and the city on over on Friday, so that he will be able to leave Boston on Saturday, sufficiently to be able to keep Sunday in a proper and becoming manner.—*Springfield Republican.*

We learn with deep regret that Rev. THOMAS CURTIS PRENTICE, has signified his resignation of the Chair of Latin and of History in the College of New-Jersey.

Major Smith, late a member of the Georgia Legislature, died recently of small pox.

MARRIED.

In Hallowell, Me., on the 14th inst., by Rev. Mr. Skeele, Mr. FREDERICK B NASON, of the house of E. J. Taylor & Co., Boston, to Miss ANNIE S. DWIGHT, second daughter of J. C Dwight, Esq., of Hallowell.

In Brooklyn, Dec. 25, by Rev. A. Etmendorf, LOUIS WALTER TINELLI, Esq., late U. S. Consul in Portugal, to JANETTE, daughter of Wm B Higgins Esq.

On Saturday, Dec. 25, by Rev. J. L. Hodge, D D., of Brooklyn, Rev. JAMES B STONE, pastor of the Berean Baptist Church, in this City, to Miss GERTRUDE E., daughter of S. B. Martin Esq

DIED.

On Sunday, Dec. 26, JULIA THERESA, daughter of John H. and Mary C. Steele, aged 2 years and 8 days

The friends of the family, also the members of Pilgrim Lodge, No 143, I. O of O. F., and the members of Eureka Hose Company, No 54, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral this (Tuesday) afternoon, at 1 o'clock, from the residence of her father, No. 117 Hudson-st. Her remains will be interred in Cypress Hills Cemetery.

"The world was all too bleak and cold
To yield it quiet rest.
God brought it to his shepherd-fold,
And laid it on his breast.
There, mother, in thy Savior's arms,
Forever undefiled,
Amid the lilies of the Lamb-hood,
Is thy beloved child."

On Monday, Dec. 27, LOUISA M., daughter of Silas Brown, in the 26th year of her age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral on Wednesday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from No. 22 Washington-square, without further invitation.

On Sunday, Dec. 25, JOHN P. GEDNEY, in the 26th year of his age.

His remains were interred at Yonkers on the 27th.

On Sunday evening, Dec. 26, after a short illness, SAMUEL RIGGS, in the 53d year of his age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from his late residence, No. 124 5th-av., on Wednesday, 29th inst., at 2 o'clock, P. M., without further notice.

☞ Baltimore papers please copy.

On Christmas evening, Dec. 25 in the 63d year of his age, JOHN A. CAMERON, Esq. of Augusta, Geo., second son of the late Lieut Alexander Cameron, of the British Navy.

The friends of the family are respectfully requested to attend his funeral this (Tuesday) morning, at 10 o'clock, from the residence of his brother, Mr. William M Cameron, No. 14 Wooster-st.

At Brooklyn, yesterday morning, Mrs. FRANCES T. MARSH, wife of Rev. John Marsh, D D., Secretary of the American Temperance Union, and daughter of the late John Tallmadge, Esq., of Warren-st., aged 57

Her funeral will be attended from his residence, No 79 Willoughby-st., on Thursday, at 2 P. M. Relatives and friends are invited to attend

At New-Canaan, Conn., on Saturday, Dec. 25, in the 16th year of her age, CHARLOTTE ELIZABETH, daughter of Edson Bradley.

The funeral will take place on Wednesday from the residence of her father at New-Canaan

On Monday morning, Dec. 27, at New-Rochelle, HESTER DURAND, aged 84 years

Her relatives and friends, and those of her nephews, Sewell V. and Jacob L. L. Dodge, are invited to attend her funeral from No. 8 Le Roy-st., New York City, on this (Tuesday) afternoon, the 28th inst., at 3 o'clock, P M

On Monday, Dec. 27, Mrs ISABELLA, widow of James Smith, and daughter of the late Andrew Smith, aged 62 years.

Her relatives, and the friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral from her late residence, Harrison, Hudson County, N. J., on Thursday, the 29th inst., at 2 o'clock, P. M.

COMMERCIAL AND MONEY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....DEC 27.

$4 000 Erie 1st Mtge Bds	115	100 Cumberl'd Coal Co.	b68 67
1,000 Erie R.R. 2d Mtge	107½	100 do	s60 66
5,000 Erie Income Bds	142	200 do	s90 66
12,000 do	101	300 do	67
2,000 Erie Con. Bds. '71	101	50 Parker Coal Co	b10 67
10,000 do	101	50 do	66
1,000 Hudson 1st Mtge	105	100 do	b10 66
5,000 N. J. Central R. R.	98	100 do	b10 65½
15 Ocean Bank	107	200 do	s3 65
50 Farmers' Loan	107	100 New Creek Coal Co	5
100 Morris Canal	s3 20½	55 Phœnix Mining Co	22
50 do	20½	200 do	23
50 do	b30 20½	200 do	23½
50 do	20½	200 do	b30 23½
550 do	21	50 Erie Railroad	96
50 do	b10 21	100 do	b10 97
100 do	b60 21½	100 do	s30 98
100 do	b15 21½	85 do	97
50 Canton Company	s30 115	250 do	b60 97½
130 Edgeworth Land Co.	6½	250 do	b30 97½
50 Cary Impr't Co	12½	150 do	s3 98
100 Portsmouth D. Dock	7	300 Harlem Railroad	b30 73½
100 Montgomery Zinc	b3 5	200 do	b4m 74
25 Florence & Keyport	20	200 do	74½
50 Nicaragua Transit Co	31½	300 Long Island R.R.	b30 37½
225 do	31½	50 do	s3 33½
1558 do	32	50 do	s3 33
100 do	b10 32	200 do	s30 33
200 do	s30 32	400 do	b60 34
100 do	b60 32½	700 do	b4m 35
100 do	b15 32½	50 Nor & Wor. R R	b30 5
200 do	b30 32½	10 Macon Railroad	102
200 do	32½	62 N Y. & N H R R	115
10 Crystal Palace	156	200 Mich. Central R. R.	113½
100 Dauphin Coal Co	68	11 do	112
100 Cumberland Coal Co	67½	30 N. H & N Loa	65
350 do	s3 67	200 Stonington R. R.	b4m 59
200 do	b30 67½		

SECOND BOARD.

$5,000 Erie Con. Bds. '71	101½	50 Morris Canal	21½
5,000 do	b30 102	200 do	21½
1,000 Mich. So RR. Bds	99½	50 do	21½
50 Nassau Bank	100	500 do	21
750 Nicaragua Transit Co	32½	200 do	b60 21½
100 do	s30 32	200 Flor. & Keyport	20½
425 do	32	20 Crystal Palace	155
100 do	b10 32½	50 Montgomery Zinc	5½
100 do	s10 32½	500 do	5½
50 do	b30 32½	375 New Creek Coal Co	5½
300 do	32½	100 Edgeworth Land	b30 6½
300 do	s30 32½	50 do	b3 6½
200 do	b15 32½	50 Phœnix Mining Co	23
100 do	32½	200 do	b30 23½
300 do	32	100 Portsmouth Dry Dock	7
25 do	b30 32	150 Hudson River R. R	73½
110 New Jersey Zinc	13½	250 Long Island R. R	33½
250 do	13½	100 do	b30 34

MONDAY, Dec. 27—6 P. M.

The week opened with a good feeling in the Stock and general markets. The foreign advices are regarded as decidedly encouraging, notwithstanding the back set in the price of Cotton. This is not likely to do much damage on this side of the water, as the recent speculation, originating in Manchester and Liverpool, was carried on chiefly on British account, partly for the trade in the first named city, and partly for adventure to Liverpool. The private letters refer to an increasing interest in American Railway Securities, in connexion with which the new enterprises in Canada attract considerable attention. The Illinois Central Loan is quoted as high as 105 in London, and some holders demanding 106. The last Convertible Loan of the Erie Company is also in request at 92½@93 ₱ cent. There was a fair business doing also in State Stocks.

The inquiry for Money to-day was moderate, and there is evidently less trouble in the Street to make up accounts. There is good employment, however, for the surplus means offered on call loans, and the rates may not be fairly quoted below 6 ₱ cent. on select, and 7 ₱ cent. on general Collaterals. Exchange keeps easy. The Bankers are drawing at 110, and prime transient bills are offered at 109¾@109½, while mercantile signatures range from 109½ to 109¾. The British packet of this week sails direct from this port on Wednesday. She will carry little specie, as in addition to the activity in Produce bills made here and received from New-Orleans, a good many settlements with the other side are made in Stocks.

The Speculative Stocks at the early Board were generally firm, and on the Transit and Coal Shares a decided advance was realized, and also on the two Philadelphia Stocks, Morris Canal, and Long Island Railroad. The rise in Transit Co., altogether, was equal to 3 ₱ cent. The Stock closing as high as 33¾. The report in the Street is that Mr. VANDERBILT has gone into Common Stock with the Company, putting in the whole of his steamboat property on both sides of the Nicaragua route, and receiving therefor an additional issue of Stock, equal at current prices, to about a million and a quarter dollars, and which Stock is to be withheld from market for at least twelve months. The general features of the arrangement have, probably, been familiar to the large buyers of the Stock for a week or two past, which accounts for the confidence with which they have steadily moved for a rise, without reference to the money market, or the general look of the Stock list. Mr. VANDERBILT has no doubt, made a good bargain for himself—he generally does—but this is not conclusive against the profit which may result to the other party. The rise in Parker Coal was 2 ₱ cent.; in Cumberland ½ ₱ cent.; in Phœnix 1 ₱ cent; in Morris 1½; in Long Island 1½ ₱ cent. Harlem was quite weak at the Second Board, and the closing bid not over 72½.

☞ The old Bank of America, as well as the Bank of New-York, will come under the General Banking Law after 1st of Jan., with the same capital and under same title. The old shareholders receive their money back on the expiration of the charter, Dec. 31, if they prefer not to go into the new association.

The Merchants' Exchange Company made their first semi-annual dividend to-day, under the new charter, 3 per cent. on the capital, $1,000,000, equal to nearly 4 per cent. on the original purchase under the foreclosure of mortgage last Spring. The Tradesman's Bank has declared $3 the share dividend; the Grocers' Bank 3½ per cent.

The sudden death last evening of MR. SAMUEL RIGGS, of Riggs, Hitchcock & Co., was much spoken of in the Street. He was on the eve of taking part in the new Banking House of RIGGS & Co., in partnership with his cousin GEORGE W. RIGGS, and son, WILLIAM RIGGS. Mr. R. was an old and much respected Baltimore merchant before he removed to this City a few years ago, and was for a time the partner of Mr. GEO. PEABODY now of London.

There was not much done at the Board in Railroad Shares owing to the light weather existing. Sales of 70 were scarce, and held for an advance. Sales of 771s were $33,000, closing 103 buyer 30 days. The Incomes brought 103@104½. The shares of the established Companies were in good demand, and prices generally firm, with sales of Harlem at 73½@74; Reading at 98½@99; Canton at 115; Cumberland Coal at 67½@68; Parker Coal at 67; Pennsylvania Coal at 130; Morris Canal at 21½@21¾; Long Island at 33½@34; Nicaragua at 32½@32¾; Vicksburg at 17@17½; Girard Bank, 13@13½; United States Bank, 3@4; Union Canal, 15@16½.

The following act to exempt homesteads from exemption, has passed both branches of the Arkansas Legislature:

SEC. 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Arkansas*, That every free white citizen of this State, male or female, being a householder or the head of a family, shall be entitled to a homestead exempt from sale on execution (except as hereafter mentioned,) not exceeding one hundred and sixty acres of land, or one town or city lot, being the residence of such householder or head of a family, with the appurtenances and improvements thereunto belonging.

SEC. 2. *Be it further enacted*, That the preceding section shall be deemed and construed to exempt such homestead in the manner aforesaid during the time it shall be occupied by the widow or children of any deceased person, who was, when living, entitled to the benefits of this act.

SEC 3. *Be it further enacted*, That nothing herein contained shall

THE DAILY TIMES, sent to any part of the United States, paid in advance at the office where delivered or mailed, for one quarter, or $1 50 per annum.

THE NEW-YORK EVENING TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES.

THE TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Life Insurance—THE MANHATTAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.—Cash Capital $100,000 invested chiefly in the Premium Fund Office No. 146 Broadway, corner of Liberty-st.

This Company continues to insure against all manner of risks on most favorable terms. Persons may insure in this Company either with or without participation in the profits. California permits granted at greatly reduced rates.

A. A. ALVORD, President.
C. Y. Warren, Secretary. N. Moscati, Actuary.
Medical Examiner—Edwin Tudor, M. D., at the Office daily, from 2 to 3 o'clock, P. M.

DIRECTORS.

A. A. Alvord,	George Webb,	Wm. Burger,
Silas C. Herring,	John P. Brown,	Edward Haight,
Henry Parmly,	John A. Merritt,	James C. Baldwin,
Spencer D. Phelps,	Henry Stokes,	Wm. H. Strong,
Alonzo A. Alvord,	Edwin D. Morgan,	George Hastings,
Jas. J. Valentine,	Caleb S. Woodhull,	Jas. Van Norden,
Ralph Williams,	M. Van Schaick,	David S. Mills, Jr.,
C. V. Anderson,	Enoch Dean,	J. B. Herrick,
Wm. Kent,	Heath G. Bradford,	John P. Ware,
Daniel Burpee,	Edwin J. Brown,	Lewis B. Lozier,
Strawbury Phelps,	D. Henry Haight,	Henry Erben,
John S. Harris,	Denton Pearsall,	Philip Reynolds.

Mercantile Library Association—REGULAR NOMINATION FOR 1853.—The Nominating Committee, appointed in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution, having tendered the following gentlemen nominations for reelection, the suffrages of the members are respectfully solicited in their behalf:

For President—WILLARD L. FELT.
For Vice-President—JOSEPH BLACK.
For Corresponding Secretary—CYRUS CLARK.
For Recording Secretary—S. U. FODELL.
For Treasurer—ABRAHAM HALSEY, Jr.

DIRECTORS.

James D. Smith,	J. F. Halstead,	
D. Ledlie Swell,	D. R. Budd,	
George C. Wood,	W. A. Martin,	
W. H. Gilder.		

Fellow-members! sustain the present able and efficient Board of Directors. Let them have your unanimous support.

Grand Maine Law Demonstration—The friends of a law prohibiting the traffic in intoxicating drinks, and thereby relieving the people of one-half the taxation, three-fourths of the pauperism, and nine tenths of the crime, will assemble at Metropolitan Hall on WEDNESDAY EVENING, 29th inst. Addresses will be made by P. T. Barnum, John B. Gough, Rev. S. A. Carey, and F. B. Deyo. Maine Law and Patriotic songs will be sung by the celebrated Quinnipiac Company. A grand finale (written for the occasion) sung by five splendid male voices, the entire audience joining in chorus, will conclude the exercises. Tickets 25 cents. To be had at JOLLIE'S Music Store, No. 399 Broadway, Broadway Post-Office, near Canal-st., at EVANS & BRITTAN'S, No. 697 Broadway, and at the door.

A Service of Silver Plate, consisting of TEA AND COFFEE URN, MILK AND SUGAR DISHES will be presented to any one who can produce an article capable of defying description, by

ROBERT HELLER,

through the agency of his miraculous gift of

SECOND SIGHT.

The article to be shown him, and a correct description will be given, by the influence of his mind over that of his assistants, while at a distance, and

BLINDFOLDED.

Performances nightly, at No. 529 Broadway, commencing at 8 o'clock.

CHALLENGE OPEN TO ALL.

"O, yes, I will own that my face was disrusting,
With eruptions and redness, and coarse yellow skin;
That a clear white complexion I very soon added
To soft jetty hair, that was once coarse as sin;
Yet for JONES'S Soap and Hair Restorative I had
Only to give
Two shillings for each—ay, as sure as I live
These superb things. JONES'S SOAP and HAIR RESTORATIVE, are sold for two shillings now. The first clears the skin, cures eruptions changed flesh, &c.; the other dresses the hair finely, stops its falling, cures dandruff, &c. Both are sold at No. 403 Broadway, N. Y.; No. 175 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

The Anniversary of the FIVE POINTS MISSION—to be held in the Oliver-st. Baptist Church, Dec. 30: 1. Singing. 2. Prayer. 3. Hymn. Festal Greeting. 4. Report of the Mission. 5. Salutatory Address, by M. Wilcox. 6. Condescending Savior. 7. Little Truths. 8. Who are the Blessed. 9. Address by Rev. Dr. Potts. 10. Hymn, Glory to God. 11. What Jesus said. 12. Collection. 13. Recitation. 14. The Bible. 15. Truth. Friendship and Love. 16. Dialogue by two girls. 17. Perseverance. 18. Address by Rev. Dr. Ferris. 19. Address by Rev. Dr. Cox. 20. Hymn. 21. Benediction. Exercises to commence at 7 P. M.

Popular Lectures.—George Wm. Curtis Esq., author of "The Nile Notes," "The Howadji," &c., will deliver the Tenth Lecture of this series at the Tabernacle, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Dec. 29. Subject—*The Age of Steam*. Lecture to commence at 8. Doors open at 7. Tickets ONE SHILLING EACH. May be had at Messrs. STRINGER & TOWNSENDS, Museum, ROE LOCKWOOD & SON'S, No. 411 Broadway, R. T. CROWEN, No. 379, EVANS & BRITTAN, and the Bookstores generally.

Rev. Henry Regua, Missionary to a tribe of Indians west of Green Bay, Wis., with Rev TAH-YOU-SAW-WAY-NOT, an ordained preacher of the tribe, and two interesting Indians, will occupy the pulpit of the Forsyth-st. M. E. Church, on THURSDAY EVENING, of this week, Dec. 30, at 7 o'clock. Addresses may be expected from the Missionary, and from one or two of the Indians through their interpreter. They will also sing a number of hymns in their native tongue.

To the Poor.—Persons of good character, with certificates from a respectable physician that they are too poor to pay, and are afflicted with salt rheum, scurvy, erysipelas, pimples, eruptions, chapped, cracked flesh, or any other cutaneous disease, will be furnished with JONES'S ITALIAN CHEMICAL SOAP, which is a positive cure for any of the above. Depots, No 403 Broadway, New-York, and No. 175 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Parepa Lanlin's Second Lecture on "Art as Applied to the Elegancies of Life" will take place on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Dec. 29th, at Hope Chapel, No. 720 Broadway, at 8 o'clock. Tickets for the remainder of the course 75 cents; to be had of Hall & Son, No. 239 Broadway, Williams & Stevens, No. 333 Broadway, and at the door.

Notice.—The holders of land purchased from W. M. Cozens are requested to attend a meeting at Melrose Hall, on THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 30, at 8 o'clock, P. M.—Particular interest to the parties. Punctual attendance requested. By order,

C. Smith, Secretary. H. LAWRENCE, Chairman.

Dr. Jones Vegetable Cathartic Pills cure all diseases of the liver and bowels, impurities of the blood, female complaints, worms, &c., when other remedies have failed; combine a mercury, and safe for the weakest constitution. Price 25 cents. Hygeian Elixir for debility and nervousness, $1 per bottle. 456 Broadway corner of Grand st., N. Y.

Diamonds.—N. A. FREEMAN, No. 289 Broadway, is now offering a rich and beautiful assortment of Diamond Jewelry, of the purest quality and in tasteful and elegant settings, which will be sold very low during the holidays.

Rich Jewelry, in great variety of new and beautiful patterns, of European and American manufacture, together with fancy articles suitable for holiday gifts, for sale at very low rates by N. A. FREEMAN, No. 289 Broadway.

Fine Silver Ware, of beautiful design and workmanship, in sets pitchers, goblets, cups, ladles, spoons, forks, and every article of table ware, suitable for presents, at the lowest prices, at N. A. FREEMAN'S, No. 289 Broadway.

Mercantile Library Association.—The annual election for officers of this Association will be held at the Stuyvesant Institute, on TUESDAY, Jan 18. Polls open from 9 A. M., until 6 o'clock P. M. By order.

JOSEPH BLACK, Recording Secretary,

Mercantile Library Association.—The annual meeting of the members of this Association will be held in Clinton Hall, on THURSDAY, Jan. 11. By order of

JOSEPH BLACK, Recording Secretary.

Amusements.

Broadway.—The French Troupe perform in the new ballet of "Le Songe d'une Nuit d'Ete." Besides the drama of "Agnes de Vere," in which Madame Ponisi plays *Agnes*, and the new farce of "Married and Single."

To-morrow evening the Opera troupe appear for the last time. The box-book opens this morning at 9 o'clock. They who obtain seats will be fortunate.

Niblo's.—The magnificent spectacle of "Mazeppa."

Wallack's.—The two laughable and witty pieces of "My Christmas Dinner" and "Mysterious Stranger," the comedietta of "A Morning Call," and the farce of "Only a Clod!" Here is food for mirth enough to satisfy the rapacious appetite.

Bowery.—The drama of "Paris and London," its droll characters, novel scenes and magnificent tableaux, and the farce of "The Milliners," its fun and extravagance.

Burton's.—[illegible] too numerous to particularize.

Chatham.—The Imperial Morning arrived at the Chatham, and will be found to be a first rate paper.

New-York Daily Times.

VOL. II.....NO. 400. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 29, 1852. PRICE TWO CENTS.

New-York Daily Times.

TWELVE DAYS
LATER FROM CALIFORNIA.
ARRIVAL OF THE UNCLE SAM.
Shipment of $2,700,555 in Gold by the Panama.
SOCIETY AT SACRAMENTO CITY.
Summary of News for the Last Fortnight.
CRIMINAL STATISTICS.
CALIFORNIA INDIANS.
NEWS FROM THE SANDWICH ISLANDS.
GOLD AT THE ISTHMUS.
PANAMA NEWS.
EARTHQUAKE AT ACAPULCO.

The new steamship *Uncle Sam*, Wm. A. Mills Commander, left New-York Dec. 6, and arrived at Aspinwall on the morning of the 16th, encountering head winds and heavy seas most of the passage; left Aspinwall on the 18th, at 9½ o'clock P. M., on the arrival of the passengers and specie from the steamship *Cortes*, which steamer left San Francisco at 8 o'clock A. M., Dec. 1, and arrived at Panama on the 15th inst., at 8 o'clock A. M.

We are indebted to Mr. Purser J. D. Comstock for very full reports, for the specie and passenger lists of the *Uncle Sam*, and for copies of San Francisco papers of the 1st inst, and Panama and Kingston papers of the latest date.

The steamship *Columbus* left San Francisco on the 28th Nov., for Panama.

The steamship *Independence*, of the Vanderbilt Line, left San Francisco Dec. 1, for San Juan del Sud.

The Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamer *Panama* also left San Francisco Dec. 1, for Panama, with the mails and specie, but had not arrived at Panama at 8 o'clock P. M. of the 17th inst., our latest advices.

The U. S. Mail Steamers *Georgia* for New-York, and *Falcon* for New-Orleans, were at Aspinwall, awaiting the arrival of the passengers, mails and specie of Steamer *Panama*

The Steamship *Uncle Sam* arrived at Kingston, Jamaica, on the evening of the 21st inst., and left for New-York (meridian) of the 23d inst.

The travel on the Isthmus is represented to be good, the rainy season having closed, by which passengers were enabled to cross in twenty-two hours.

The U. S. Mail Steamer *Georgia* will bring the largest shipment of treasure, ever yet forwarded by one steamer from California—$2,710,555.

The *Uncle Sam* has made the passage from Kingston to New-York in less than six days. In consequence of a severe gale and thick weather, she was delayed at Sandy Hook, waiting for a pilot.

The following is the specie list by the *Uncle Sam*:

Alpheus Forbes	$6,192	To order	16,688
J. M. Smith & Co	5,000	Minot & Hooper	16,000
Spofford, Tileston & Co.	40,000	In hands of passengers	432,000
Total			$511,880

The *Uncle Sam* brings the following passengers:

Mrs. A. Brandon, R. Brandon, J. C. Gould, Wm Smith, W. Ritchie, W. Adams, N. Sharp, R. Fuller, W. Coe, T. Felton, J. Conwright, T. Cole, J. P. Burt, E. Smith and lady, C. Wisburgh, J. Russel, P. G. Watson, W. Headley, H. Taylor, Wm. Little, M. Farnsworth, T. D. Beecher, James Pim, John Pim, W. Park, B. Ferguson, G. Lee, John Riley, Dr. Castelanes, W. Zagos, M. Arango, G. P. Whillow, A. Thompson, Josiah Bartlett, C. Ague, Dr. Workman, J. McCabb, W. Findley, H. A. Trowbridge, H. B. Denman, M. Carnay, J. Pinchock, W. Smith, J. Smith, C. S. Frost, A. H. Dunning, J. W. Sturgeon, B. F. Trimble, J. Malbrook, J. B. Chiles, W. Brownley, Major Field, C. Chin, D. Bloom, J. W. Wilson, Mrs. Goff and children, J. Bloomingdale, H. Laner, J. Reinstein, R. Hockstader, G. F. Austin, G. M. Smith, C. G. Colgate, J. Ward, Wm. Marsh, R. S. Jerome, J. Greenwood, P. A. Owens, John West, S. R. Hunt, T. B. Wade, R. F. Fowler, W. O. Martin, Payton Bayne, H. J. Campbell, Lady, lady and daughter, R. Card, M. Hall, W. Paul, W. Foster, W. H. Rogers, E. D. Carr, G. Dorlard, G. W. Cary, J. C. Selden, A. H. Harris, M. F. Torry, P. L. Barraud, J. Isaac, T. Brandon, Mrs. Plock, Miss Bayo, T. Modest and lady, T. H. Taylor, Dr. Blanton, W. Gibson, J. Goff, R. Brock, M. Davis, W. Mitchell, C. L. Paine, M. Ellis, S. Morris, James Kelly, Thos. Oakes, H. Shultz, A. Major, G. W. Trabers, R. D. Waters, Wm. Nelson, E. Bersley, Mr. Nash, Capt. G. A. Cole, of steamer *Winfield Scott*, Dr. Lyons, J. Dysart, T. Lata, G. W. Morse, J. B. Hyatt, Col. Younger, C. Turner, A. Mulley, R. Sarkett, J. Rabb, E. Gates, L. R. Stagner, J. E. Kerr, J. W. Prowett, J. Burton, J. J. Carswell, H. G. Cardwell, M. Wayman, J. W. Riddle, W. B. Wineth, J. Russel, Samphey, B. Spear, W. H. Bowling, W. H. Bowling, Mansfield, J. Harman, M. Cone, St. Silverstone, W. Conright, Sarj. Bloom, M. Block, Jr; John McGookey, George Tiffany, Anthony Berum, L. A. Hayward, W. W. Walton, A. Smith, W. Gates, E. W. Stafford, L. S. Bresson, Mr. Ledoux, Mr. Lottin, Mr. Tresdine, T. Martin, J. Jackson, W. Jack, James Pinder, M. G. Blood, W. Bolland, D. Heath, S. Murdock, E. Hyatt, W. Pinkney, J. Whittlesey, R. Kent, L. Flanders, H. Nichols, E. J. Morse, G. Thompson, J. Quesnen, F. Clevant, A. B. Anderson, Sam. Burton, H. Henry, J. Rockwell, T. Alexander, W. Gardiner, H. Baidoux, A. Lake, John Freese, S. McDouglass, M. Moore, W. Chesley, C. L. Drisler, O. Otterman, R. K. Montgomery, L. S. Dreyer, R. Lawrence, T. Dunn, John Parker, Joseph Clark, Perry, T. Brown, and 87 others.

The San Francisco *Whig* gives the following summary of the fortnight preceding Dec. 1:

The news since the sailing of the last steamer for the Atlantic States is of little interest to Eastern readers. The main topic of interest among politicians has been the probable result of the Presidential contest. Rumors have been current that definite information in regard to the result had been received by special express *via* the City of Mexico, Acapulco and San Diego. These have proved the source of a fund of conversation to the "quid nuncs," and we have heard that heavy bets have been made on this flimsy basis. The Democrats are very confident of the overwhelming election of Pierce, not according to Scott more than five States, while there are many Whigs who yet claim that the old hero has come off victorious, as in all previous contests. Expectation is on tiptoe for the arrival of the *Brother Jonathan*, which it is supposed will bring sufficient returns to give a correct idea of the result.

The news of the death of Daniel Webster under any circumstances would have cast a deep shade of gloom over our city, and caused the sincerest sorrow in the hearts of all, but coming upon us so suddenly and unexpectedly as it did, the shock fell with tenfold power, and the deepest solemnity was exhibited on the countenances of all—all seemed to be common mourners, and to feel that one of the strong pillars of the Republic had been removed. The news was scarcely credited at first. The steamer *Oregon*, which brought the sad tidings, had no papers of a later date than by previous arrival, but fortunately Purser J. W. Bell had procured at Acapulco the telegraphic announcement, which he copied and furnished to all the papers. As soon as the event was known in the morning, the various flags in the city and harbor were displayed at half mast, minute guns were fired during the day, and various other demonstrations of respect to the memory of the great departed were exhibited. The various Courts adjourned, and appropriate resolutions were passed by the different associations of the city. Owing to the great inclemency of the weather, no public demonstration has yet been made. It will doubtless occur in a few days.

The election returns come in very slowly from the remote counties of the State, owing to the immense fall of snow in the mountain precincts, and the badness of the roads to the county seats. Pierce's majority in the State will be nearly 7,000. The Electors meet at Vallejo to-morrow, to canvass the returns and chose a messenger to Washington.

Since our last summary, the numerous fleet in our harbor has been increased by the arrival of the clipper-bark *Mermaid*, in 134 days *from* New-York; the clipper-ship *Winged Arrow*, 113 days from Boston; clipper-ship *Raven*, 122 days from New-York; and the clipper *Southern Cross*, 153 days from Boston. The latter ship was particularly unfortunate. On the 16th of Aug, she was discovered to be on fire. A search was commenced for the cause, but in fifteen minutes the men became almost suffocated by the smoke, and it was not until the 31st of Aug, when she arrived at Montevideo, that the fire was extinguished.

In the mining districts nothing unusual has occurred since our last. In the mountainous regions where the snow falls deepest, nothing can be done for some months, and the miners have generally left for the cities. From the placer diggings the news is favorable, and the labor of the miner is richly rewarded. Very many have constructed comfortable houses, and a more civilized state of affairs exists than in previous years.

From the South the news is of considerable importance. Gen. J. H. Bean was assassinated by some unknown person at the Mission of San Gabriel on the 18th ult. A person upon whom suspicion rests has been taken by the authorities.

A destructive fire occurred at Camp Yumas on the 1st ult., destroying $200,000 worth of U. S. Government stores. Relief has already been sent to those stationed there.

The Apaches are very troublesome throughout Sonora, and commit their depredations in the immediate vicinity of the large towns.

The Yumas about the Colorado are very friendly, and appear disposed to keep sacred the treaty recently made with Major Heintzelman.

[illegible] are becoming quite frequent.

The Rivers rise. The new City Government of San Francisco is now fairly under way. The Message of Mayor Brenham does not disclose a very flattering state of the City finances. It recommends a material reduction in the expenditures in order to save the city from a large debt. Another disastrous visitation upon our unfortunate city has been the late decision of the Supreme Court, sustaining the validity of the "Peter Smith sales," whereby property of the value of at least a million of dollars belonging to the city was sold to satisfy a judgement upon a claim originally $60,000. Notwithstanding this unhealthy state of the body corporate, private interests seem to be prosperous. Extensive and substantial improvements are being made in every quarter, and the value of real estate is on the increase.

Our foreign news is also interesting. The number of whaling ships arriving at the Sandwich Islands, since August last, up to Nov. 1, is 175, having on board 11,499 barrels sperm oil, 237,360 barrels whale oil, and 3,363,333 lbs. of bone. About 60 or 100 vessels were expected to arrive. The past season had been a most successful one. The latest news from China announces the discomfiture of the rebels, by the capture of their Chief, Tien-teh, and his sentence to be hung on the 15th of June. His full confession will be found in steamer *Herald*.

Thanksgiving day, the 25th ult., was duly observed as such by the closing of the banks and places of business, by divine service in some of the churches, and the usual social festivities in the evening.

Miss Catharine Hayes gave her first Concert last evening, at the American Theatre. The house was crowded with a most brilliant audience. Her reception was enthusiastic and triumphant.

We are momentarily looking for the Nicaragua steamer, with the result of the election. Politicians particularly are displaying the most fervent anxiety, which, strange to say, has been not a little heightened by the communications from several circles of spirit rappers, all of whom have announced the election of Scott.

Shipment of Treasure.

The following is a list of the shipments of gold dust by the steamer *Panama*, which leaves this morning, with the through mails and full complement of passengers. It is the largest shipment yet made, exceeding that by the *Golden Gate*, on the 15th of last month, over $125,000.

Page, Bacon & Co.	$317,000	Reynolds & Co.	$ 16,000
Adams & Co.	330,000	Case, Heiser & Co.	135,000
Burgoyne & Co.	210,000	Collins, Cush'n & Co.	15,152
B. Davidson	200,650	Abel Guy	36,490
Drexel, Mather & Co.	65,000	H. Freeman	10,000
Tallant & Wilde	40,000	Wyckoff & Co	12,000
F. Argenti & Co.	45,000	J. B. Thomas	17,920
Goodfellow, S. & Co.	30,000	Spatz & Newhouse	11,500
Jacobs & Levi	20,000	Wells, Fargo & Co.	60,733
Flint, Peabody & Co.	19,000	Other shippers	250,858
J. Seligman & Co.	15,250		
S. F. Meyer & Co.	30,000	Total	$2,710,555

Criminal Statistics.

We publish below the number of arrests made by the police during the past month, (November,) the different offences for which the arrests were made, and the disposition made of the parties arrested. There is an increase over the number of the preceding month, as also of the penalties imposed.

Whole number of arrests, 413, on the following charges: Violating city ordinances, 41; violating license ordinance, 96; drunkenness and disorderly conduct, 73; breach of the peace, 35; assault and battery, 47; assault with deadly weapon, 6; threats against life, 7; assaulting, resisting and refusing to assist officers, 6; obtaining money and goods under false pretences, 6; swindling, 2; cheating, 1; misdemeanor, 4; malicious mischief, 2; petit larceny, 31; grand larceny, 21; robbery, 1; burglary, 1; forgery, 1; perjury, 2; murder, 1; suspicion of murder, 3; manslaughter, 1; stabbing, 2; arson, 2; keeping disorderly house, 4; vagrancy, 9; desertion, 4; mutinous conduct, 1; insane, 3; escaped prisoner, 1. Of the above cases, the following disposition was made by the Recorder: Discharged, 263; fined, 68; sent to City Prison, 29; to County Jail, 16; to Court of Sessions, 14; to District Court, 1; to the Hospital Brig, 3; bound over to keep the peace, 4; cases continued, 15. Total, 413. Twelve of the above number were females, and as many Chinamen.—*San Francisco Herald, Dec. 1.*

California Indians.

The San Francisco *Herald*, discussing the question of the disposition of the Indians, says:

We believe there is a mode by which the difficulty of managing them may be overcome, and they themselves be made to bear all the expense. Let the United States Government establish a system of Military Posts on Reservations from the Public Lands. These should be regarded as Military or Government Reservations—for thus only can the whites be prevented from intruding. The Indians should be invited to assemble within these reserves, and the agent at each post should bring them under a system of discipline and instruction.

Each reservation should contain a garrison, the number of troops being proportioned to the Indian population around. The expenses of the troops may be borne by the surplus produce of Indian labor. To avoid dissatisfaction on the part of the whites, the Military Reservations might be made with a view to a change of location, in case the increase of whites should make it necessary. Adopt this system, and all fear of collision between the whites and the Indians would be at once removed.

Purser's Report of the Cortez.

The *Cortez* sailed from San Francisco on the morning of the 1st, with 180 passengers and $80,000 in gold. The following is the Purser's "Marine Report":

Steamship *Cortez*, T. B. Cropper, commanding, from San Francisco to Panama Dec. 1, 10 A. M., left San Francisco—very stormy first 24 hours—passed ship *Onward*, of and from Boston, inside the Heads. Dec. 8, arrived at Acapulco, and left Dec. 9, at 5 P. M. Dec. 9, 2 P. M., Pacific Mail Steamship *Golden Gate* arrived at Acapulco from Panama. Dec. 9, 4 P. M., Pacific Mail Steamship *Panama* arrived at Acapulco from San Francisco. Dec. 14, 9 P. M., passed a steamer steering westward, distant from Panama 365 miles. The *Cortez* brings 182 passengers and $80,000 specie. On the evening of the 4th inst., Acapulco was visited with a severe earthquake which destroyed a number of the largest buildings—continued shocks had been felt up to the time of the steamer's departure. The burning mountain was plainly visible on the evening of the 9th, some 60 miles back of Acapulco.

Earthquake at Acapulco.

The Panama *Star* of the 16th gives the following account of the earthquake, from a correspondent dating at Acapulco, Dec 9:—"The first shock occurred at 20 minutes past 10 o'clock, Saturday night, Dec. 4, and the shocks although less severe than the first, have been repeated every hour or so since. It came without notice or previous indication, except that at about 6 P. M., the mercury suddenly rose to 88, being three degrees warmer than during the day; but even this cannot, perhaps, be attributed to the earthquake. The ground rolled like the ocean in a swell, and then a trembling motion was felt, lasting 30 seconds. About 30 of the best buildings in town have been ruined, some falling completely, while all of any worth have been seriously injured. The loss is at least $200,000." The principal sufferers are Albert Scholler of the house of E. Virmond & Co., Juan de Alquceta, the Government house of Gen. Moreno, Antonio Reina, Pierre Laforgue, J. Augustin Marin, Manuel Barrera, the Church Custom House, A. Aguelata and Do. Billings.

All the bottles, glass and crockery ware in the hotels and private houses were thrown from the shelves and tables. Yesterday morning quite a severe shock was felt, throwing down a few wares which had partly fallen at the first shock. The Fulton Hotel fell at the first shock on Saturday, but by almost a miracle every one was saved in town. In fact, I have not heard of a single life being lost, although a few were seriously injured.

The whole population now sleep in the streets or in the courtyards; and processions, with images of the Virgin and Christ, perambulate the streets with solemn strains of music, singing, and muffled drums, imploring God for mercy.

As I write to-day, (Dec. 9, at noon) I have constantly to spring from my desk, as shock after shock is repeated for fear of falling tiles and walls. Writing under such circumstances, is rather an uncomfortable business; so having given you the main facts, I will close.

Sickness at Panama.

At this season of the year,—there is an unusual amount of sickness prevailing in Panama. It is by no means of a serious character, being consequent upon the change of season from wet to dry, and yields readily to proper treatment.

The Isthmus—Its Gold—Its Natural Productions—Chance for Speculation.

The Panama *Star* of the 14th December, has the following leader:

From Chepo.—On Saturday last, we had the pleasure of an hour's conversation with Major Doss, the head of the gold hunting expedition which left here some month or two since, on an exploring and prospecting tour about the Isthmus, near Panama. Major Doss returned to the city on Thursday, and from him we derive considerable interesting information, in addition to what we have heretofore published at different times, relative to the discoveries that he and his party have made.

The Major informs us that he has thoroughly examined the rivers in the neighborhood of Chepo, which place is about 40 miles to the eastward of Panama. The main river itself, called the Cnepo, has several important branches on all of which there is gold. On the Rio *Terable*, the party permanently first commenced their operations, by building themselves a suitable house, and laying out a plot of ground for a garden, in which they planted various seeds. Their next operation was to commence damming the river, which they succeeded in doing, when, from heavy rains, a torrent of water poured down from the mountains and swept their river works away. Previous to this disaster, however, they had succeeded in making some washings, the produce of which was highly satisfactory—each pan full of earth yielding some twenty-five to fifty cents. One party, Mr. Bennett, washed out in one day, five ounces, which was the largest amount obtained by any one person in that generation. Provisions at the party down there, and as many things were their needs certainly are nothing deterring them of the perfect facility of subsisting to prosecute their labors during the rainy season. But Major Doss and others of his party, are thoroughly satisfied that when the dry season sets in, which will be in a few days—there will exist no impediment whatever to the successful and profitable washing of gold, not only on the Rio Terable, but in all the mountain streams descending to either ocean. In fact, in his travels, the Major got over the other side of the mountains, and struck more abundant evidences of gold than anywhere on this side. In no place did he discover large lumps—the largest being of the value of from one to two dollars—but from the quantity of small particles plainly to be seen in the black sand of all the rivers, he is firm in the conviction that in the beds of these rivers, which can be laid bare in the dry season, deposits of great value will be found. Although the Major, during his "prospecting," has not made enough to pay actual expenses—which is easily and fairly accounted for, because of the unfitness of the season—he is more firmly convinced than ever that gold abounds in large quantities throughout the Isthmus, and that washing for it on some of the principal rivers will most richly pay a very large number of persons.

Near the town of Chepo Major Doss discovered the old mine of Sousou, which was celebrated in before times for its riches. Some of the descendants of the original owners are now living in Chepo, and from them and others the Major learned that before the mine caved in, many years ago, more than one hundred hands were employed in it, some twenty-five of whom were killed by the catastrophe, which occurred since 1821, and the mine has never been opened nor worked since. There can be little doubt, we think, that an immense deal of gold, already worked out and placed in jars, ready for transportation, lies buried in the ruins of this mine, and we are glad to learn that Major Doss has taken the necessary steps to enable him to re-open and work it.

As a memorial of his travels, Major Doss brought to this city, a sugar cane of very large dimensions. We measured it, and found it to contain 15 long joints, the largest of which was 7½ inches in circumference; 10½ inches the length [of the longest joint—and the whole cane, from which several smaller joints had been cut, measuring 10 feet. This was cut from the Sugar estate of Don Carlos Lecontr, situated on the Chepo or Rayona river; and was taken, not because it was the largest, but because it presents a fair average of the size of the cane growing on the plantation.

From the Major's description of that section of the country, which, remember, is only about forty miles from Panama, situated on the bay, and having navigable streams in which vessels of a hundred tons can ascend many miles, we look upon it as one of the most desirable agricultural locations of which we have any knowledge anywhere. The country abounds in the coffee, the copaiva, the caoutchouc, the Peruvian bark tree, and many others of medicinal and other valuable qualities. The Major has favored us with a calculation, that seems exceedingly plausible, by which he demonstrates that on a cash capital of from two to five thousand dollars, a person can locate himself there—land being free—and by planting coffee trees, which will yield fruit in two years; orange trees which will yield in five years; cocoanut trees, which will yield in the same time, and their fruit be manufactured into oil; he will be in the receipt of a large income. In the meantime, while these trees are maturing, a small patch of plantain trees, which will yield in six months, and the fruit find a ready market in Panama, will insure him a monthly income more than sufficient to defray his whole personal and agricultural expenses. At the end of five years, when the whole plantation is yielding its crops, say two hundred thousand orange trees; ten thousand cocoanut trees—the estimated income is over two hundred thousand dollars per annum! This is a large sum, but we have compared Major Doss's calculations with other authority and data, and find it to be by no means an extravagant one. But the skeptical, having a wide margin, can deduct an immense per centage, and still have a splendid income from the investment of the original two to five thousand dollars. We should remark, that native labor in the neighborhood of Chepo can be had in abundance, and at low rates, say four to five dimes per day, with food.

We have not room to-day to pursue this interesting subject further, but we have put together a mass of information, derived immediately from a respectable source, and borne out in its pretensions to truthfulness in all its collateral branches, by the daily experience of the most careless observer, as well as by the views of others of intelligence and experience—not only in the history of the country, but from their knowledge of the productions of its soil and climate, and of the demand existing for them in markets here and abroad.

We are in hopes, therefore, that these facts will be noticed by our cotemporaries, both in the United States and in Europe, where there are so many people possessing that intelligence, capital and industry which, transplanted to this country, would serve not only to develope its innumerable resources, but, at the same time, produce, in a few years, princely fortunes to the first enterprising pioneers. We shall resume the subject again.

A Band of Thieves and Murderers Abroad.

From the Sacramento Union.

Dr. B. Covell, of Fremont, Yolo County, at the mouth of the Feather river, furnishes us with the following particulars: "In the night of Friday last, two men made their appearance in front of his house, (one portion of which is used as a store-room,) and demanded admittance. The inmates, consisting of Dr. Covell and seven or eight friends, has retired to rest. The applicants were asked who they were, and what they wanted. One of them replied that 'a certain doctor from up the river stopped there, who had killed his sister by giving her strychnine, and he was determined to have his heart's blood or his money.' They were told that no such man was there, and to begone, but paid no attention to the order. The doctor and his friends then got up, and in the absence of better weapons, armed themselves with axe-helves, and sallied forth with the intention of driving away the intruders. The scamps took to flight, and concealed themselves in adjoining bushes. The doctor and friends proceeded to Brown's Hotel, where they procured guns and pistols. While there and about to sally forth a second time, two shots were fired at them, a bullet passing through one gentleman's hat and narrowly escaping his head.

An active pursuit was then commenced, in which they succeeded in capturing one scoundrel in the oven of an old bakery on the outskirts of the town, whose face was painted black, and who at first professed not to be able to understand the language addressed to him. A trial on this man was immediately held, the verdict of which sentenced him to be hung. While preparations were making to string him up, he made a rush through the door of the building in which he was secured, and effected his escape. The party of gentlemen started again in pursuit, taking the direction of the bakery alluded to. Having searched its premises thoroughly, they were returning, when a band of mounted men, numbering eight or ten, charged upon them with a volley of fire arms. They returned the fire, and took safety in flight. None of the party were hurt, although one gentleman felt the sting of a bullet on his cheek, so close did it graze his head. An exclamation of pain from one of the ruffians leads to the belief that he was wounded in the leg. A general attack upon Brown's Hotel, where the party took refuge, was feared, but did not occur. The party of gentlemen were afterwards speculating upon the motives that could have induced this band of scoundrels to the adoption of these singular proceedings, when one of them observed that it "might have been intended as a mere feint on the part of the two men who wished the heart's blood or money of the 'up-river Doctor,' in order to divert attention, and enable their companions to steal their horses." An investigation of the facts proved that he was not mistaken in his conjectures. A horse belonging to Mr. Crow, who was stopping at Dr. Covell's for the night, and another, the property of the stage line, were gone.

The greatest excitement and consternation existed at Fremont, in consequence of these proceedings, and a large party of citizens armed themselves next morning, with the intention if possible of pursuing and capturing these prowling marauders.

Messrs. Morrison and Stoddard, two gentlemen residing six miles from Colusa, have had from fifty to sixty head of cattle driven off from their premises during the last week, and, it is presumed, by the same band of scoundrels. A perusal of the interior news will show that they have been operating elsewhere, and although opposed by a weaker party, met with a more salutary lesson of defeat in the perpetration of their villainies. Every one should be on the look out in town and country for these men. The same hand which cuts a throat or steals a purse, is capable of firing a city.

Dr. Stoddard gives information that the trail of his cattle has been followed for many miles in the direction of the coast range, when it gradually disappears. The impression is therefore entertained that an organized band of robbers and murderers have taken up their abode in that direction among the mountains, who make frequent incursions into settled neighborhoods for the purpose of theft and murder.

Miscellaneous.

The Panama *Star* gives a long account of a dinner given on the 11th to Don Justo Arosemena, the representative in Congress, by the merchants.

San Francisco Items.

The San Francisco *Whig* says that it is firmly established, with a steadily increasing circulation. Having received the appointment of city official paper, it hopes to win still further favors.

The steamer *Columbus* sailed Nov. 30 for Oregon.

The location of the Marine Hospital of San Francisco is being discussed in the papers. The Common Council talk of placing it in the city. Mare Island or Goat Island are urged by others as preferable.

Catherine Hayes seems eminently successful with her concerts. The musical critics make a hard run on the vocabulary of eulogistic terms when treating of them.

The Grand Jury found fourteen true bills. It attributes a large portion of the crime to the bars and dancing saloons of the city. It did not find sufficient grounds for an indictment, yet was satisfied that the purchase of the Jenny Lind property by the county and city was made in a manner derogatory to the character and dignity of the city.

Sandwich Islands.

By the arrival of the ship California Packet files of the Polynesian up to Nov. 6th, have been received. The [illegible] of the Legislature, a public meeting had been held in Honolulu to discuss the subject of increasing the exports of the Islands, by opening new plantations, &c., &c. It was largely and respectably attended.

The Freemasons of Honolulu, numbering about forty, clothed in their rich regalia, celebrated the first centennial anniversary of the initiation of George Washington.

The clipper bark Fanny Major, Capt. Cressy, one of Ogden & Haynes Oriental Line, arrived at Honolulu on the 1st of November on her passage to China. Calms and light winds protracted her passage from California to 21 days. After recruiting, the F. M. proceeded on her voyage to Hong-kong on the 3d ult.

Mr. R. C. Wyllie, Minister of Foreign Relations, in a circular addressed to all foreign and diplomatic agents, contradicts a report that had gained currency in Europe, that one Robert Gould was Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the King of the Islands.

The number of vessels in port on the 6th was 141, of which 116 were whale ships.

The *Polynesian* says: "The mail for San Francisco, by the *Baltimore*, which sailed on the 2d inst., was the largest ever dispatched from the Islands. There were 1,963 letters, 1,128 of which were prepaid, and 600 newspapers."

The *Polynesian*, of Nov 6, has the following

LETTER FROM THE RAILWAY SWITCHMAN.

NUMBER NINE.

I used to suppose, Mr. Editor, that the "answers to correspondents", in the newspapers were all fictitious; that when the Editor had picked up any dowdy idea or bit of information that he could use in no other manner, he would present it to his readers by way of answer to some imaginary question. I think I must have been mistaken; for ever since you have done me the honor to print an occasional letter from me, I have been in the constant receipt of communications, asking me to call public attention to all sorts of things. They usually begin something like this:

"Perceiving that you have access to the columns of that influential and valuable paper, the *Daily Times*, you would confer a great favor if you would have the kindness to"——

And then follow requests of the most multifarious character. To give you a single specimen: A very ill-spelt note lies before me, in which the writer says that he has invented a *Hair Oil*, for which he wishes me to furnish "a first rate, good Irish-sounding name out of some of them dead languages—Latin will do, if you can't give me a Greek one, though may be Hebrew would be better still"—a request which smacks strongly of the story told by the venerable JOSEPH MILLER of the beggar who accosted a charitable lady with—"Madam, would you be good enough to give me a glass of water, for I am so hungry I don't know where I should sleep to-night, if you should spare me an old coat and pair of trowsers, and a little money, because my boots are almost worn out, and I haven't got but one pair of stockings in the world."

That voluble mendicant was modest, compared with a class to which a gentleman calls my attention—at least, unless his complaint is a gross exaggeration. Though personally a stranger, the name of the writer is well known to me as that of an individual of wealth and benevolence. His letter is quite too long to give you entire, but I will make an extract or two. Says he:

"Will you not, Mr. JENKINS, call attention to a great and growing nuisance? I ask you to do so, because I infer from your situation that it cannot annoy you personally, and so your efforts will be disinterested. I mean the begging nuisance: not assistance asked by the needy and suffering, nor asked on their behalf by those whose known character is a guarantee against imposition; but by comfortable-looking, well dressed ladies, with a small mission and a large subscription-book." My correspondent goes on to say that he is supposed to be wealthy, and is, if he can trust a score or two of assurances every day to that effect, "of well-known liberality" He is a member of a church, and of course subscribes to the leading religious and benevolent enterprises of the day. "When a new operation is undertaken," he proceeds, "the benefit of which is apparent, like that of the missions at the Five Points, I am glad to aid it; though, to tell the truth, I was so indignant at the publication of certain 'no connection with the other establishment' advertisements from that quarter, that I came near losing confidence in the good sense, if not the sincerity of those who, in the midst of such a field as that, could lay out any of their strength in opposing others engaged in the same work."

Let me here say, by way of parenthesis, that my correspondent did well not to refuse his aid to either of those noble Five-Point enterprises, on account of the unfortunate proceedings to which he alludes. They should be set down to the infirmities of human nature. The early disciples were angry that devils should be cast out in any way, except their own. The "Old Brewery" enterprise needs no defence: for nobody has attacked it so far as I know, except a *quasi* religious newspaper, whose editor has a denominational zeal at least equal to his knowledge. And Mr. PEASE, the author of the other enterprise, can well afford to disregard all insinuations, and keep on the course he has adopted. I have for some time had my eye upon his labors, and though I have never spoken with him except on a single occasion, which I dare say he has forgotten, I have seen enough to convince me of his rare fitness for the work he has undertaken.

But to come back to my correspondent: "Besides these enterprises, of the utility of which I have the means of judging, I am beset with applications from absolute strangers, who, "knowing that the Lord has blessed you with affluence," and "being aware of your well-known liberality," and "feeling sure that you look upon yourself but as a steward of your possessions," ask or demand a subscription to build a church, or furnish a church, or carpet a church, or paint a church, or pay a church debt, or to keep a church from falling into the hands of the Catholics, in some place whose very existence I doubt." He goes on to furnish a list of the applications of this sort which he received in three consecutive days; and a curious list it is.

"But for this," he goes on to say, "there is a remedy. When a person of the male sex makes an application for an object to which you do not think proper to contribute, you can decline in such a manner that he will understand it, and then go on about your business. But with these 'women with a mission' it is different. They hunt in couples. If you say no to the first, the second begins to argue the point, and when she is out of breath her companion relieves her; and between them both you are lucky if you escape insult. They come in relays. I have had three sets at a time in my counting-room, waiting their turn, and looking daggers at each other the while." And so on for a page.

"At this season of the year," he continues, "there are special irritations. First and foremost, are 'Ladies' Fairs.' But these I dispose of briefly on the score of conscience. Not long since I was induced to visit one, and I thought at first that I had made a mistake in the place and found my way into a gambling-house. At one end of the room was a counter, looking like the table of a restaurant. Close by was another heaped up with toys. At every step you were importuned to purchase, in a style like that in which an Israelitish clothesman addresses a drunken sailor. At one end of the room an auction was conducted in the fashion of a Catharine-street 'Peter Funk' establishment. In the very centre of the hall was what they called a 'wheel of fortune,' which, as far as I could perceive was identical with an implement which I once saw in a gambling-house where I had gone in the hope of saving a young clerk of mine, who had fallen into the hands of blacklegs. There was something which I was told bore the delicate appellation of the 'grab-bag.' I blushed at the very idea of the possibility of my wife and daughters being thus engaged.

"Moreover, at this season there is a mania for getting up contributions to purchase presents for the clergyman and his family. One party wish to present him with a cloak, another wants to purchase a coat of furs and a mantilla for his wife; a third wish to give him a carpet for the back parlor—just for New-Year's; while a fourth—a party of young ladies—wants to buy something or other for the youngest child—'such a cunning little thing, you know.' Now, I do not believe that my respected pastor, or his admirable wife, thank these good ladies for their anxiety concerning his wardrobe and household arrangements.

"In fine," concludes my correspondent, "I wish those ladies, one and all, could see themselves as others do—mad, and then meekly themselves by a contrite vow a day. It has come to such a pass that I dread the prospect of a fine day, for I know what a harvest it will bring upon me. Those people seem well I hope; but pity don't [illegible] that they are trying up the very foundations of [illegible] violence? For myself, I find that I am disposed and disgusted with the name of benevolence, and grow hard hearted, and unsympathizing, and selfish, and disposed to look upon every applicant as a humbug, and calculate what is the least sum for which I can get rid of it; and were it not that an occasional stormy day intervenes, and by keeping these collectors at home, gives me time to recover my natural tone, I hardly know what I should become."

Curiously enough, upon the very heels of this letter, I received one from a former chum, now a clergyman in a neighboring city, which presents the same subject from a different point of view It begins:

MY DEAR JENKINS: I recognized you as the Switchman, long before you mentioned your name. I remember you used to say that the world was a great table full of holes of different shapes, round, square, angular, and so on; and that mankind were pegs of corresponding forms;—that there was a peg made to fit every hole, and a hole for every peg;—that all the discontents and miseries of life arose from people getting into the wrong holes—a man, full of angles and corners, driven by main force into a round hole must get pinched; and that the true philosophy of life was, to find your own hole and get into it, the quicker the better. Well, I always knew you were an odd-shaped peg, but I should never have dreamed of your fitting the hole where you now are—I hope you like it! I don't wonder that Rev. Dr. H. could not believe that one of his students had turned Railway Switchman. If ever I wish that I was in your hole, it is when I am driven out of patience by agents and collectors. They don't usually ask me for money; if they did that, I could say truly I hadn't got any, and there would be an end of it. But what they want me to do, is to give them the addresses of the leading members of my church, so they may attack them. I have got a little relief by a private understanding with some half-dozen of my members, by which I am to send to them the cases that I can't get rid of any other way; but that they are to give nothing, unless the applicants have a certain private signal. That's what I call self-devotion. I said they did not often expect to get any money of me personally. But I got took in by a 'brother' the other day. He has been publishing a book, and his present business is selling it. He came to me in the evening, and of course I invited him to take tea. He didn't seem disposed to take his leave, so I offered him a bed, and breakfast. Then he wanted the names of my leading members, and I gave him those of my allies—but without the private signal. That being arranged, he said, 'Now, brother L., will you allow me to leave one of my books with you?' I supposed he meant to make me a present of it, and began to say I trusted I should find it interesting and useful. 'Yes,' he rejoined, 'I think you will. It has cost me a great deal of labor and expense. It sells for a dollar at the book-stores, but I shall let you have it for eighty-seven and-a-half cents.' I saw that I was *done*, and handed him a dollar. He hadn't got any change, and kept the whole."

Now, Mr. Editor, I occupy an impartial position with respect to clergyman, collector and capitalist, and can give them each and all some good advice. And first to my clerical friend: I don't like your way of getting rid of the matter. If you think your parishioners ought not to contribute, refuse to give their names. The manly way of doing a thing is the best way.

In the second place, a word to collectors: If a minister has given you a dozen names, and they all decline contributing, conclude that you have'nt got the private signal. If you get but five dollars where you think you should have a hundred, recollect that the probability is that you are the twentieth who has that day gone off grumbling, each with a half-eagle in his or her pocket; and those twenty pieces just make up the hundred dollars. To be sure, you think your cause the most important of all. But just so think the other nineteen. Bear in mind, too, that if the donor has the credit of being worth a million, his actual wealth is probably one-fifth of that sum; and if he gave you each a hundred dollars, in just three months he would be as poor as I am, and the next time you came, you would get nothing. Don't be so eager as to kill the goose that lays the golden eggs.

Thirdly, and to conclude—to my wealthy correspondent: The evil of which you complain is incident to your position, as having both cash and character. All these collectors who come to you, are so many vouchers for your reputation. If you were reputed to be as niggardly and penurious as certain men whom you know personally and by reputation, you would never be troubled. Flies don't buzz about vinegar casks You might even yet, though its rather late to alter your ways, get their reputation and their exemption; but I don't think you would like it. Rather bear with the unreasonable and importunate, for the sake of the noble causes for which also your aid is asked, and for the sake of the brave and generous hearts who ask it.

I think, furthermore, you must have been in an unusually bad humor when you visited that Fair of which you write. The likeness which you saw between the "Wheel of Fortune" and gambling was only apparent. The essence of gambling consists in the desire to gain at some other person's cost. This was entirely wanting there. Those who took a chance did not do it for the sake of what they might win. In four cases out of five they put their winnings back; or if they kept them it was merely as a memento of a pleasant evening. So of the "grab-bag" and the auctions, the worst you can say of them is that they were not over-refined. But, remember, it is one thing to come suddenly into a merry party when mirth is at its height and you are in the sulks, and quite another to have shared in the gradual progress of the excitement and got the steam up with the rest. There is something, too, in what I have heard an eloquent Brooklyn clergyman say not long ago, in giving a notice of a concert in aid of a benevolent enterprise. "You must bribe people sometimes to do good; you must make them think they'll get pretty near their money's worth back. Sometimes you have to force them; and so," he said, "I give some of my hearers warning that they'll have tickets offered to them from quarters where they will find it hard to refuse—which I hope they will not feel inclined to do." I concluded from a sort of saucy smile that I saw in more than one bright eye, that the hint was not thrown away.

And lastly, if "Fairs" were as bad as that one looked to you, they ought to be pardoned, for having once on a time given occasion to the most delicate compliment ever paid by man to woman—better even than that which the fair Duchess of DEVONSHIRE said was the best ever received by her, when the coalheaver accosted her as she was stepping from her carriage, with the request that she would "Let him light his pipe at her eyes." At the great "Fair for the Blind" many years ago in Boston, a sailor was strolling past a table kept by a most lovely woman. Jack stopped, looked for a moment in breathless admiration, then took a ten dollar note from his pocket, laid it on the table, and was passing on. "My good friend," said the lady, "won't you take something for your money?" "I thank you, Madame," replied the tar with another sly look, "I've had more than my money's worth already."

"Ugh! how the rain pelts on the roof! It's JOHN's turn on to-night.

THE CANAL-STREET SWITCHMAN.

The Chicago Tribune says the ice on the river [illegible] between four and five inches in thickness yesterday. [illegible] would still be running on its surface and [illegible] crossing to Cairo [illegible]

THE EAST INDIES.

Voyage of the U. S. [illegible] to Japan.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

U. S. Brig SYDNEY, ANTHONY KIMMEL, Island of Java, Aug. 21, 1854.

As the van, but by no means "the head and front" of the Japan expedition, this ship left New-York on the 4th of May last. That well-known, stout, and able-bodied tug, the *Jacob Bell*, entwined her ropes about us, and in the soft embraces of her tow-lines, we swiftly glided from the Navy Yard at Brooklyn to the lower bay, where she tore herself from our side, but going ahead gently, led us over the undulating swell (all that remained of a recent sharp south-easter) to the light-boat off your port. Here she left us; and so did a light breeze that had been blowing until that time. At 9 o'clock in the evening the wind returned, however, and by dawn on the following day Never-sink had proved to us that there was nothing in a name. It was gone. All now was sea and sky, save some distant sail occasionally flashing in the morning beams.

For the two or three succeeding days the wind, or weather, or something, seemed to be seized with a violent intermittent. For one day we would jog along at the rate of six or seven knots, but the next the calmest and most serene composure imaginable would come over the face of the ocean. And the most provoking part of the matter was that our barometer indicated *no change*. On the 6th we spoke a bark belonging to Salem bound in. He had the wind right in his teeth, poor fellow. We felt very sorry for him, but at the same time very glad that it was his luck and not ours.

Upon going on deck on the morning of the 9th, I found the ship on a wind, and a little off her course. We now began to entertain fears that we were about to meet with a rebuff for our uncharitableness to the bark. I wished we were a steamer, particularly when recollecting one of the Cunard line which we had seen on the previous day, setting a most unwarrantable calm at defiance. This was Sunday, and after the usual mustering of the crew, divine service was performed. A prayer was breathed for those he left behind him by many a grizzly-headed, weather-beaten old fellow, and those of earlier years did not think lightly. Whatever may be said of liberty of conscience and freedom of religion, reading prayers on board ship is always attended with infinite good. At 1 o'clock we made a sail ahead, and had overhauled her and were about passing her at 5 o'clock, when she suddenly tacked. She proved to be the English bark *Samuel Cunard*, and her master was determined, I suppose, not to be passed by a Yankee. The wind which we took on the 9th lasted, with but little variety in its force or direction, until the evening of the 13th. On the 10th, we had more evidence of the dislike of skippers to being beaten, when they have probably been carried away with the idea that their particular craft "can't be beat." We made a sail ahead, and began to "raise" her, when she very foolishly kept away a point or two to prevent our coming up to her. The consequence was that the next day we had her abeam, and dead to leeward of us. We could then make her out to be a bark, and apparently bound in the same direction with ourselves. On the third day she was nowhere to be seen.

The night of the 13th was calm, but on the morning of the 14th a fair wind, though light, sprung up, and once more under studding-sails, we gently moved upon our course. The 14th was a day of events for a lonely ship upon the broad Atlantic. Early in the morning we had a sail to leeward, and another to windward of us; and a steamer actually passed athwart our stern, but at too great a distance for us to see anything but the smoke. This was probably one of the West India mail steamers bound to England. Towards noon the sail to windward, which showed American colors, bore up and ran down for us. When within about two miles of our ship, she sent a boat aboard for some newspapers. She was a whaler, and although her cruising ground was between the coast of Brazil and the Western Islands, those on board had heard nothing from the United States since December. The vessel was a bark; her name the *Sea Fox*, of Westport—(by the way, what is a *Sea Fox?*—perhaps it was *C. Fox!*)—then on a cruise, and last from St. Catharine's, Brazil. She had four hundred barrels (or, as the mate said, *barls*) of oil on board. We ascertained from her that a large Swedish ship, bound to India, had burned to the water's edge, when near the Equator, a short time previously to our falling in with herself; and that the officers and crew of the Swede had taken to their boats in time to save themselves, and were picked up by a Dutch vessel, after having been in them but four hours. The whaler also reported that she struck a rock or shoal, passing directly over it without injury, in latitude 0° 54′ N., and about a hundred and twenty miles west of some rocks known as St. Paul's Islets. If this were not a water-logged vessel, the master must have been somewhat out in his reckoning, and it was probably the coral reef said to exist in the vicinity of the position given by him and marked on BLUNT's Chart, "Uncertain, 1822."

On the 15th, we had a very light air all day. Our friend, the whaler, had work to do, I fancy, for a large school of sperm whales passed near our ship, but a short time after he had disappeared from view.

Our calms and light airs continued until the 20th, when we got a breeze from the northward. On the 16th, the monotony of a sea-life was varied a little by taking a shark nine feet long, and next day we spoke the brig *Nora Creina*, of Liverpool, from St. John's, Newfoundland, bound to Barbadoes, and requested her to report us. In the course of the following morning several sails hove in sight, all of whom seemed, like ourselves, to have become entangled in the "*doldrums*," without the means of escape. We were led to believe, from MAURY's Sailing Directions, and Wind and Current Charts, that we were without the limits of these (which here are the "horse latitudes") by several degrees, for he says: "In this month, (May,) and near this route, the calms of the "horse latitudes" are most prevalent between the meridians 40° and 45° and parallels of 32° and 33° north." Now, we got into them between 46° and 47° west, and 35° and 36° north. Or, if these were not the "*horses*," they answered the same purpose admirably.

The route we were attempting to follow, at this period, is that recommended by MAURY, in his directions to vessels bound to Rio de Janeiro, India, or the Pacific, at this season of the year. Thus far we found all his prognostications at variance with what we realized, although I cannot say that I think we should have done much better, had we followed any other directions. Between certain parallels the winds met with in the Atlantic are wayward and fickle, and this ocean cannot be navigated according to any rule, except by a steamer. An endeavor to follow any particular theory of navigation, often gives rise to disappointment, and unless the best course to pursue has been ascertained, beyond doubt, by long practice or experience, no directions should be given. This, I know, it is pretended, has been done, nor do I positively deny it. But, I also know, that while the evidence of a large collection of log-books is taken as the basis, theory imperceptibly creeps in with this evidence, and shadows, taken for substances, are sought. Why, I have known a commander of a vessel to run three or four degrees out of his way for a wind from a certain quarter, find a calm, and occupy a week to get back to his old brace again; speaking, at the same time, in not only disrespectful, but blasphemous terms of his luck! All those following under the same [illegible] experience [illegible] fully requisite to know in regard to them. It is of the "*variables*" I speak, for the navigation of which no set rules have as yet been found to answer. As far as Mr. MAURY is concerned, why would it not be a good plan for him, rather than be dependent upon the experience of others, to throw aside all theories and employ several years of his life in ascertaining, from his own experience, the best routes between certain points? He might then, like HOSSEIN KOOLI KHAN, be followed in his directions with confidence, and perhaps advantage.

On the 19th, we had the merest breath of air from the northward and westward, during the first sighing of which we made a sail astern. This proved to be an American bark, apparently very light. She evidently rather had the heels of us in light weather, in consequence, and we were, of course, immediately anxious to catch her at a heavy drag in the trades.

A most encouraging breeze sprung up from the northward, early next morning, when we had arrived just at that point where we are told to look out for the "doldrums." This, a rain squall destroyed soon afterwards, but in the evening it returned, beginning to haul to the eastward. We shortened sail after the squall, for the bark astern to come within hailing distance, and spoke her about noon. She was the *Thetis*, of Salem, from Boston, bound to Manilla. After speaking her, we made sail again, and she beat us until nightfall, when the wind freshened and we came up to her. The bark's advantage over us consisted in her having a light cargo, while our ship is too deeply laden to feel her canvas except in strong breezes.

Perhaps, like ourselves, you and your readers anticipated a very pretty little race between the *Thetis* and this ship—but on the following day she was no where to be seen. When we last saw her, at night, she was about abeam of us, and the probability is that she hauled to the eastward more than ourselves, which would carry her out of sight in a few hours. However, the race continued, and you shall know, in good time, who arrived at Java Head first. We now had a good breeze from the northward and eastward, and everything but the clouds appeared like the regular trade wind.

As it may be well to add our experience to that already gathered, as to the weather navigators may expect in this quarter of the Atlantic during the month of May, I will give you an extract of four days from my private log, showing where we first felt the northeast trade, unmistakably.

As has been seen above, after spending between six and seven days in the "horse-latitudes,"—which, it would seem, moved north for our special accommodation—we took a light northerly wind This was in latitude 32° 30′ N., and longitude 40° 11′ W. In 30° 44′ N., and 39° 23′ W., the wind hauled to the northward and eastward, and some of the most sanguine on board thought we had reached the trade. But appearances were against this. In fact, there were no indications of the trade, except the direction of the wind. It was but a feeble breeze at best, and this want of force, together with the sluggish clouds—scarcely buoyant enough to float above us—and the general aspect of the sea and sky, bore strong evidence that this was merely an accidental and independent current of air, and that we were still in the "variables."

May 22.—A moderate breeze, with occasional rain-squalls. Wind at E.N.E. An English bark passed us on the opposite tack. Lat., obs., 28° 14′, N. Long., by chro., 38° 15′, W.

May 23.—Breeze continues, but too light for the trades. Wind at E.N.E., and E. by N. Lat., obs., 26° 14′, N. Long., by chro., 37° 28′, W.

May 24.—Light airs, and pleasant weather. Evidently not in the trade yet. Tried one of our guns with a round shot. Very well satisfied with the new carriage upon which it is mounted. Wind at East. Lat., obs., 24° 51′, N. Long., by chro., 36° 24′, W.

May 25.—Struck the trade about noon. Been running, since then, seven and a half, eight, and nine knots, by the wind. Regular trade weather. Wind at East, and E. by S. Lat., obs., 23° 15′, N. Long., by chro., 35° 39′, W.

We held our trade until noon on the 31st., in lat. 6° 50′, N., and long. 28° 18′, W., when we reached the region of calms and squalls,—or the "equatorial calms," as they are called. Indications of our approach to these were given on the previous day, by a moderating wind, and the gathering of heavy clouds. Scarcely a day passed that we did not see a sail, and the Hamburg brig *Wilhelmine*,—which we spoke on the 31st,—reported having lost the south-east trades but two days before. This was certainly gratifying intelligence, and sorely disappointed were we to be kept knocking about in these "doldrums" for five days.

On the 1st of June, we fell in with and spoke the English bark *Ann Smith*, forty days from Montevideo, bound to Cork. This was a most fortunate circumstance for her crew, for she was leaking badly, and all their bread had become damaged. We gave them three barrels of ours.

June 2.—Intervals of calms and moderate squalls. At night a breeze sprung up from the southward and eastward, accompanied with heavy rain, but it did not last above an hour.

June 3.—A very light air from the northward and westward. Made two sail.

Next morning the air was light from the southward, and we had occasional squalls during the day. The night was one of those peculiar, hideously black-looking ones, so common near the equator; and the sea was so perfectly beautiful with phosphorescence, that it appeared like a sheet of liquid flame, stirred up by the spirits of *Hades*.

On the 5th, we were contending with baffling winds till night, when a steady breeze sprung up from the southward and eastward, and on the following day we were running six or seven knots, in fine trade weather. For several nights, we had had the Southern Cross in sight, and now the Magellan clouds were plainly in view. We took the southeast trade in lat. 4° N., and long. 27° W. Next day, the wind was lighter, and we did not cross the line until evening. Neptune came on board, and after a visit of about an hour, left us, having had but little to do. Out of forty-eight souls, we had but five or six who had never crossed the equator. Our passage to the line was thirty-four days, almost to an hour.

In a day or two our breeze grew brisk, and strong enough, subsequently, to bring us down to double-reefed topsails. But it soon moderated again, and in 20° S., we lost the trade altogether. Here, contrary to our expectation, a calm of several days ensued.

In his "directions," MAURY says: "No calms obtain in June, south of the Line, and between 29° W., and the coast. [Brazil.] Among one thousand observations examined in this part of the ocean, for this month, not one calm is recorded." Now we had quite a long, and certainly a very disagreeable calm (as calms always are) in 20° S. and 33° W. The "one thousand observations" spoken of, amount, I fancy, to a superficial examination of a cluster of log-books by some of the officers attached to the National Observatory, at Washington. Here is one calm to record, at all events.

Very early in the morning, on the 10th of June, we spoke a Dutch pallet, from whose commander not much was obtained, for a variety of reasons. In the first place, the Dutchman spoke English [illegible] and positively refused to [illegible] Next we had a dog on board, who was apparently an adept at uniting his voice with those around him, as our pet. The conversation was thus rendered unintelligible to us, whatever it may have been to the Dutchman and the dogs.

For ten days we had alternate light and moderate winds. We then took the fresh westerly gales and heavy sea which are the characteristics of the Southern Ocean at this season. We endeavored to make the island of Tristan d'Acunha, but were prevented by the wind; and, after a succession of furious storms, accompanied with mountainous surges, we arrived off the pitch of the Cape of Good Hope on the 10th of July. Here the sea was the heaviest we had yet seen. We were at one time in a confused, irregular sea, like a gigantic tide-rip, which came tumbling down upon us from all directions without regard to the wind, and our ship labored heavily and took much water aboard. Cape Horn cruisers, of whom there were several on board, had to acknowledge that this was beyond anything of the kind they had ever seen.

The weather continued thus, with but little variation, until we reached St. Paul's, a volcanic island, which, like its neighbor, Amsterdam, seems to issue from the great Indian Ocean for the purpose of pointing out to the mariner his onward course to the Indies. Amsterdam, which is in the same longitude, but north of St. Paul's, we did not see. The latter, when we first made it, was about forty miles off; and it is said that it may be seen at the distance of twenty leagues in very clear weather. Its length is about ten miles, and its breadth five. The top of the island presents a level aspect, while each extremity slopes down gradually to the water's edge. On the east side there is an inlet to a circular basin, (the crater of a volcano,) through which the sea ebbs and flows over a causeway at its entrance. A rock eighty or ninety feet high, resembling a nine-pin, stands at a short distance from the shore, north of this entrance. The basin is said to abound with fish, and there are hot springs in its neighborhood in which they may be boiled. There is not a shrub on the island, the only vegetation being coarse grass and reeds. Sealers who have resided here state the weather to be fine in Summer, but stormy in Winter, whirlwinds sometimes tearing the water from the surface of the crater. Upon examination, St. Paul's has been found to be seven hundred feet high, and the depth of water in the basin twenty-nine fathoms, making the whole depth of the crater eight hundred and seventy-four feet—its circumference is about two miles.

Our only companions, in all the dreary waste of waters we had traversed from the vicinity of the African coast to this spot, were albatrosses and Cape pigeons. Not a vessel did we see; and our varieties of life consisted in unbending sails as they split, and either repairing them, if they would admit of it, or getting up new ones if not.

Luffing round St. Paul's, we continued our course towards Java Head, at the west end of the island of that name; but we did not reach a less stormy region than the one we had passed through, until we had arrived several degrees to the northward. On the 4th of August, during a strong breeze from the northeast, we fell in with an old friend, the bark *Thetis*, bound to Manilla, after having been separated from her *seventy six days* An opportunity was now afforded us for trying sailing with her on a wind. She rather headreached us, but we held a better wind, and by sunset she was out of sight to leeward. We did not see her again until the 8th, when, early in the morning, she was made ahead, where she remained all day. The wind had now hauled to the southwest, which was on the quarter, and on that point of sailing the bark evidently had the heels of us, as we before had reason to believe. Next morning we saw a vessel which we supposed to be her, on our weather beam, but she seemed to hold more to windward than ourselves, and was soon out of sight.

Our south west wind shifted into the south east Trade, without giving us the annoyance of a calm. The wind was very fresh; at times, in fact, stronger than we desired. At daylight on the morning of the 10th, we made a sail astern, which proved to be a Dutch bark. She was coming up with us very rapidly, when we altered the trim of our ship, and managed to keep ahead of her the rest of the day.

On the 11th the wind was still fresh, and we had several sail in sight, standing along with us. About midnight we passed over a sheet of milky and phosphorescent water, which was supposed by some to be a shoal. As no cast of the lead was got, however, I am not able to say whether it was or not; but no such place is to be found upon the charts. It was reported that rollers were felt upon striking it, and that the sea, afterwards, became quite smooth, and so continued for an hour; but this might have been fancy. By working forward from noon, the position of this place was found to be, Lat. 13° 38′ S. and Long. 105° 23′ 30″ E. Many such patches have been seen in the Indian Ocean, which sometimes proved to be a collection of larger sized animalculæ of the sea than are usually met with; and what we saw was, probably, nothing more.

From this time until the 13th, when we had reached the distance of one hundred miles from the island of Java, we had an alternation of light and moderate winds, which were succeeded by a calm and light westerly airs—phenomena heard of here, at this season of the year, but once before—of eight days duration. By dint of hard work, and turning to advantage the least sighing of the wind, we managed to enter the Straits of Sunda, on the 20th, and on the morning of the 22d, we anchored off the village of Anjer, at the western end of the island of Java, after a passage of one hundred and nine days from New-York, beating the bark *Thetis* just six hours, from Lat. 30° 44′ N. and Long. 39° 23′ W.

Anjer is situated in a bay, and is not easily perceived in coming from the westward. Its bamboo huts and three or four stucco cottages, are scattered about in a thick cocoa-nut grove, and nearly obscured by the trees. We have stopt here to obtain supplies, and will sail this afternoon for Macao. There is a fort here mounting four guns, and garrisoned by sixty-eight Native and seven Dutch troops, commanded by a second-lieutenant of infantry. We paid the commandant a visit, and found him a jolly fellow, living like a gentleman.

J. K. D.

Martin Luther's Wedding Ring.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

In the address of Dr. ABBOTT ADAMS, on the 22d inst., before the New-England Society, he notices a Bible of MARTIN LUTHER, the great Reformer, with notes, et ceteras. I was pleased to see this—for everything relating to that distinguished man is read with avidity. This book, as the orator stated, was recently brought to light; and as I have a trifle of the antiquary about me, it reminded me of an incident which occurred within the present year, to wit:

A young officer of the Navy asked me, in meeting in Broadway, whether MARTIN LUTHER was, at any period, a married man, believing, as a monk, that he was doomed to celebacy. I asked whence the question? He asserted that he had, a day or two previous, purchased what he considered a relic of LUTHER, which contradicted that opinion. On referring to the books, I found that LUTHER [illegible] Catharine [illegible] in the 16th century, [illegible] with a beautiful young

J. P. B. was in Jerusalem many years ago, when an aged German [illegible] a ring for sale, old gold, and [illegible] weight as an equivalent. [illegible] attention of Lieut. D. and he [illegible] advance of its nominal value. On [illegible] was found to be the wedding ring of [illegible] is in good condition, bearing little mark [illegible] or extraordinary wear. It is by no [illegible] —but, on the contrary, slight and delicate [illegible] Previous to its being shaped to the finger, [illegible] plate was chased into a figure of the Crucifixion, [illegible] most delicately and beautifully wrought, so that [illegible] the cross and the paraphernalia appertaining [illegible] distinctly visible. On the centre of the [illegible] of the Savior is inserted a ruby. The [illegible] of the ring bears this inscription, in bold letters, in German text:

"*Martin Luther, Catherine de Bore,*
13th Jan., 1525."

G.

THE SOUTHWEST.

The Weather—Christmas, &c., in New-Orleans.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, Dec. 25, 1854.

Notwithstanding the tremendous rain storm that we had last week, and the cold pinch which Winter gave us afterwards, the weather is again delightfully balmy and languishing. This is one of those dream-land sort of days, which completely unfits one to write about matter-of-fact subjects. There is a seductive loveliness floating in the very air, like rosy lips of beauty lingering near, inviting to be kissed—a kind of Romeo and Juliet atmosphere, which is very annoying to old bachelors, for it makes them sigh over reminiscences of the past, and regret their fate. How we all wish to be young again! I remember, when a boy, visiting old Col. WILLET, of New-York, who used to live up near Corlear's Hook, on the East River. He had quite a vineyard in his garden, and I recollect once eating grapes with a pretty black-eyed girl, as we sat together on a bench, listening to the wild stories of the Colonel about the war and the Indians. Colonel WILLET was a distinguished officer of the Revolution. In 1780, he was sent by the Government to conciliate the Creek Indians, and a number of the Chiefs of that tribe returned with him to New-York, where a treaty of peace was made on the 9th of August of that year. But, where am I wandering to? You must put it down to the effects of the atmosphere!

The last brick of the St. Charles' Hotel was laid on Saturday, the 16th inst. That was the finish to the southwest cornice, which had previously fallen during the early part of the week. As is the custom here on the completion of buildings, a blue flag was displayed from the top of the architrave, and a general *treat* was given to the bricklayers. This building is now completed externally with the exception of the plastering of the pillars and the stucco work in front. It is also nearly finished internally. The most of the furniture has arrived, and the carpets are nearly all down. It will open about the 15th of next month. It don't seem like the "old St. Charles" after all, for the dome is not to be put on until next year. Mr. PURVIS, the architect, who nearly lost his life by falling from the architrave, is speedily recovering, but it is supposed that he will lose about $40,000, in consequence of having had to rebuild the pillars and the architrave. Mr. GALLIER, the original architect of this hotel, was refused the contract, because, it is said, he would not agree to deliver the building under three years. It has certainly been built with too much haste, and lime has been used instead of cement, (although the latter costs no more,) because the former could be sooner mixed, and the mortar made in much larger quantities. In rebuilding the architrave and columns, horses were used with the pulley, to carry up the bricks, so as to hurry the work. This "fast building" won't do—the roof of the French Cathedral fell in for the same reason, and the architect becoming ruined, ran off to California. The roof of the new Methodist Church also fell in, and had it been occupied at the time, the loss of life would have been immense. It would seem that we are all rushing ahead too fast; it is much better in the end to "wait for the wagon."

Our Courts all adjourn this week for fifteen days in order to enjoy the holidays of Christmas, New-Year's, and the Fifth of January. Everybody is hard at work balancing their accounts for the old year, and making calculations for the new. Our curiosity shops make a great display with their fancy goods and toys. The new style of French porcelain gilt ornaments are very beautiful this season. The stores are filled with everything to enchant and bewilder you. Christmas is a great day among our Creoles, on account of the assembling of their relatives and friends. It is their day for making presents and feasting. The old Knickerbocker custom of visiting on the 1st of January, is kept up here with great spirit among the American class of our population, but the French do not observe it much.

The grand fancy ball at the Odd Fellows' Hall, which has been the standing topic of conversation among our belles for the last month, comes off to-night. It will be a most brilliant and magnificent affair. The blaze of beauty will be dazzling, and the concussion of hearts will no doubt be terrific. It leads off the Carnival, which will be the gayest we have seen for many a year.

Mr. and Mrs. BARNEY WILLIAMS are playing to the St. Charles to crowded houses. They leave for Mobile this week, and will be succeeded by JULIA DEAN.

PLACIDE is bringing out sterling old comedies, and with his fine stock company of BASS, Mrs. HOWARD, Sir WM. DON, and HOLLAND, is doing very well. To-night will be played "Speed the Plow," which will fill the house. The Opera House is nightly "crammed, like a garden of flower, with the pride of our belles." Besides this, we have the Nova Scotia giant, DAN RICE's Museum and Menagerie, the Circus, and VANDENHOFF's exhibition of wax statuary.

The Gothamites appear to have gone *lecture mad*, and as a proof of it, WILLIS says that "the town has been immersed in TRACKERAY during the last few days, enjoying a perpetual invigorating soul-bath"! What a tremendous literary deluge you must have had, to have drenched your poor devils to the very soul. I wonder how the ladies stood it. For they, it appears,

——"have made it the fashion;
So instead of 'beaux arts,' we may say 'belle pastime'
For learning, which lately has taken the lead in
The world, and set all the fine gentlemen reading."

That "Switchman" of yours is a first rate fishing rod to some folk. When does he lecture publicly?

A DELTON.

Mrs. Catherine Trippe, of Boston, went to Newark on Thursday, looking for a man, named D. Blanchard, on suspicion that he had illegally obtained an interesting young woman, about seventeen years of age, at her house in Boston, about six months ago, where Blanchard has been staying for some days. Marshal Searing put her upon the track, with Officer Bachmeyer, who arrested Blanchard on Friday. The subsequent investigation showed that he had a wife and children in Rockaway, Morris County. The latter appeared here, from whose testimony his previous bad character was elicited, leading to the conclusion that he has deceived other women in the same manner. On his trunk were $120; a gold watch and chain belonging to him was in the possession of his young prize, who has returned to Boston in company with Mrs. Trippe, intending to go to her father in New Orleans. Blanchard also owns considerable property in Rockaway. He was fully committed by Justice Ford.

The number of hogs packed in Chicago last year amounted to 23,000 and some hundreds. An intelligent packer, who watched the number closely, and reported up as to the number of hogs that were brought forward, estimates the number slaughtered to be packed at the close of the present season at 50,000. The average weight of the hogs packed in Chicago last year was 250 lbs. net. Though much [illegible] last year, the [illegible] packers [illegible] Chicago [illegible] Cincinnati [illegible] Louisville [illegible] Cincinnati [illegible] Louisville [illegible] Cincinnati [illegible] Louisville

It is Christmas in the city,
And the sky is full of snow;
It has whitened all the housetops,
Whitened all the streets below,
But the Christmas bells are ringing—
Yes, a merry peal they ring;
Ask, alas, to many a dwelling,
What a funeral sound they bring!

Forth, ye fair and fortuned dwellers,
From your drawing rooms so fine—
From the yellow-dusted temples,
Where ye sit at Mammon's shrine—
From the church whose gorgeous windows
Turn to flame the struggling light,
Where ye worship the child Jesus,
In a manger born last night.

Forth, in furred and wadded garments,
For a graceless wind awaits—
It is whistling round the corners,
Whining at the cellar grates;
Now it sighs between the church doors,
Waging hypocritic strife
With the ribbons, and the ermines,
And the vanities of life.

And, anon, a fickle artist
Moulds the snow in forms of grace—
Not a brown and battered lamp-post
But hath marble cap and base.
Snow is sifting in the basket
Of a young child asking alms,
And it hides the tattered blanket,
Fills the little outstretched palms.

Oh! her heart is very heavy,
And that bell no sweet chord stirs;
For she thinks the Son of Mary
Knew not orphaned grief like hers.
In her heart a voice is ringing—
On it, burns the hideous eye
Of the woman-fiend who sent her
Forth to beg, or steal, or die!

Ah! ye say that want is ghastly
To the world-sick and defiled;
Have ye seen its spectral fingers
At the warm heart of a child?
Ye who say Despair's fell demon
Makes the strongest spirit bow,
Have ye seen its black wing brooding
O'er child's unsullied brow?

Yonder, see—a man is bearing
Snowy rolls of steaming bread,
Cake, and fruit, and nuts, and jellies,
With a napkin roll o'erspread.
'Tis a dainty weight, and destined
For a merry Christmas feast;
But, alas! in that child-bosom,
How it wakes the Hunger-guest!

Now she grasps a loaf—oh, horror!
Looks the demon from her eyes!
On she bounds, and faster, hearing
Cries of "Stop thief" as she flies.
But the frozen limbs are failing,
As she tightly hugs the bread;
Now she drops upon the crossing—
Those that lift her say—"She's dead!"

And the fortuned ones are asking,
In their carriages so gay,
Peeping out from frosted velvets,
What it is that "blocks the way!"
Do you ever think, oh stewards,
Whom the Master much hath given,
How these corpses, starved and frozen,
May obstruct your path to Heaven?

Sandusky, O., December, 1852.

FRANCE.

POLITICAL AND MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

PARISIAN GOSSIP.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

PARIS, Thursday, Dec. 9, 1852.

Sometimes a Constitution is an obstacle in the way of Louis NAPOLEON, and sometimes it is not. Thus the statutes of the Legion of Honor, require its members to rise step by step and grade by grade. The *Chevalier* must successively become *Officier* and *Commandeur*, before reaching the rank of *Grand Croix*. But His Majesty breaks through this rule, in order to make M. DE MORNY Grand Cross at once, without passing through the regular gradations. When you are playing at draughts and you crown your king, he moves backwards and sideways, and goes two jumps at a time, and the Emperor claims for his friends, this privilege of the crowned heads at checkers. But he has not shown the same anxiety to violate certain restrictive clauses in his own Constitution. The number of Senators is limited to eighty during the first year, so that M. TOCQOT, who was the eighty-first appointed, has had to wait three months to take his seat. ST. ARNAUD, MAGNAN, and CASTELLANE, Senators, having been made Marshals, they became Senators *ex officiis*, and so longer count among the eighty, so that M. TOCQUEVILLE gets in with two seats to spare.

It is a very curious fact that Madame de VILLENEUVE, first lady of honor to Queen HORTENSE, and who received LOUIS NAPOLEON in her arms as he came into the world, died on the day when he became Emperor of the French. Her death was caused by a fall. The Count de VILLENEUVE has received an immense quantity of letters of condolence, and among them one from ABD-EL-KADER. The Emir boldly takes the ground that every human being must sooner or later return to God, and reminds the bereaved husband that death is inevitable to all. He must have learned these strange doctrines, so inconsistent with the spirit of Christianity, from some obscure page of the Koran, or he may have found that such is the course of things in the desert. It is well that this dangerous ideologue is going at once to Broussa, before he has time to undermine our faith, or lead our reason astray.

On the 11th of last December, LOUIS NAPOLEON signed the decree for the execution of the Circular Railway round Paris. Day after to-morrow, the 11th of Dec., the first section, comprising the distance between Batignolles and La Chapelle—three and a half miles about—is to be inaugurated. The principal utility of this road is in the shifting of freight from one line to another without the necessity of conveying it on trucks through the city from station to station. It is too far out of the city, however, to be of much use to passengers. To such as travel upon it, the fare will be but one sou a mile. By this road, you may receive upon the circumference of Paris; and the small steamboats to commence running immediately upon the line, will transport you up and down the diameter. The rate of fare will be somewhat on a par with that of the Brooklyn Ferry-boats, which will ride you back and forth all day for a cent. Three sous from Bercy to Passy, at the two extremities of the barriers, and six sous from Choisy-le-Roi to Asnière—both two or three miles outside of the the outer walls—are to be the reasonable rates of transport. I am very much afraid that the first trips of these boats will be attended with frequent disasters. If I were a shipper, I would as soon attempt to navigate the Maelstrom as the Seine at the Pont Neuf, and should be glad to exchange the narrow pass between the Island and the Dead-House for Hell-Gate and Point Judith. The Quay d'Orsay must divide its home to Orsay's Shoals, and I hope the injunction, "No talking allowed to the man at the helm," will be strictly enforced, or we might be hopelessly wrecked off the Champ de Mars, or come into collision with the end of the Hotel Dieu. When such accidents do occur, however, Père La Chaise will be found at a convenient distance. On all the maps of Paris are sundry arrows engraved across the river, and pointing with the stream. The pilots will do well to look out for them, for they may be useful. There can be no excuse for running foul of them, for they are down upon all the charts. When the weather is thick, the latitude and longitude will be chalked upon a board, and hung out upon the Bath-house of the Good Samaritan. The *Ile à Barry*, best shown from the arcade of the Louvre, is high in the other side, it would seem, exactly for the Hôtel de Ville. Quarter's most acute. The tug-boats will hold beside the [illegible] Day after to-morrow, the 11th of Dec., the first section, comprising the distance between Batignolles and La Chapelle—three and a half miles about—is to be inaugurated. The principal utility of this road is in the shifting of freight from one line to another without the necessity of conveying it on trucks through the city from station to station. It is too far out of the city, however, to be of much use to passengers. To such as travel upon it, the fare will be but one sou a mile. By this road, you may receive upon the circumference of Paris; and the small steamboats to commence running immediately upon the line, will transport you up and down the diameter. The rate of fare will be somewhat on a par with that of the Brooklyn Ferry-boats, which will ride you back and forth all day for a cent. Three sous from Bercy to Passy, at the two extremities of the barriers, and six sous from Choisy-le-Roi to Asnière—both two or three miles outside of the the outer walls—are to be the reasonable rates of transport. I am very much afraid that the first trips of these boats will be attended with frequent disasters. If I were a shipper, I would as soon attempt to navigate the Maelstrom as the Seine at the Pont Neuf, and should be glad to exchange the narrow pass between the Island and the Dead-House for Hell-Gate and Point Judith. The Quay d'Orsay must divide its home to Orsay's Shoals, and I hope the injunction, "No talking allowed to the man at the helm," will be strictly enforced, or we might be hopelessly wrecked off the Champ de Mars, or come into collision with the end of the Hotel Dieu. When such accidents do occur, however, Père La Chaise will be found at a convenient distance. On all the maps of Paris are sundry arrows engraved across the river, and pointing with the stream. The pilots will do well to look out for them, for they may be useful. There can be no excuse for running foul of them, for they are down upon all the charts. When the weather is thick, the latitude and longitude will be chalked upon a board, and hung out upon the Bath-house of the Good Samaritan. The *Ile à Barry*, best shown from the arcade of the Louvre, is high in the other side, it would seem, exactly for the Hôtel de Ville. Quarter's most acute. The tug-boats will hold beside the

An event has happened at Ivry, which has thrown the lawyers of that locality into a state of consternation. A man there bought a cow, paid for it, and the next day lost his receipt. The seller of the cow found it, burned it, and presented another bill. He even threatened legal proceedings, if it was not paid in 24 hours. The man was perfectly cowed by this energetic stand, and as he had a horror of the law, even with the right on his side, he hung himself to a rafter in his barn. The lawyers held an indignation meeting the next morning and stigmatized this action as cow-ardly in the extreme, and moreover a very dangerous example. As the deceased was a horticulturist, and was fond of flowers, he chose a cow-slip for a death noose.

Just outside the walls, the other day, a man was driving a herd of pigs to market. He was a Bonapartist, himself, and amused himself by giving the names of the more prominent Republicans to the more pretentious swine of his flock. This one was LOUIS BLANC; that one CAVAIGNAC; here was LEDRU ROLLIN; there, LAMARTINE. Pretty soon two Democrats came along, and, of course, took umbrage at this indecent application of the names of their idols. They at first confined themselves to retort. "Do you see that fellow with the half-shut eyes, and the hang-dog look about his chops? That's LOUIS NAPOLEON! Ha, ha! That's His Majesty, the Emperor, NAPOLEON III.! Suppose we ask him for a pension! Pig, pig, pig, come here!" From this they came to blows, and finally they were all three lodged in a hospital, for six weeks at least. When they get well, two are to be prosecuted, and one is to receive the cross of the Legion of Honor.

Here is a paragraph from a French paper, on the arrival of the last American vessel, which will show you the opinion entertained abroad of the occupations of the New-Yorkers.

"The electoral agitation has disappeared, and the attention of the public was taken up with the Broadway Railroad. The people live in the hope of plenty of broken heads and smashed ribs, which this improvement in the means of conveyance in the great city will not fail to furnish."

One of the dentists of Paris has been for some time in the habit of hearing a violent ring at his bell, every day, about 12 o'clock. The servant, on going to the door, was never able to see the ringer, but invariably found upon the mat a five-franc piece. At last the customer was caught in the act of rushing down the stair-case, four steps at a time, having, as usual, left his coin on the rug. It seems that he was troubled with a severe tooth-ache, but that, on ringing at the dentist's the pain suddenly ceased, as everybody knows it is apt to do under such circumstances. Attributing the sudden cure to the approach of the dentist, he had the honesty to leave the fee at the door before making good his escape. The capricious tooth was extracted, and some half-dozen fees were refunded to the gentleman, who had paid so often, and in advance.

The Count de CHAMBORD seems to think it proper to "do the benevolent," after the fashion of LOUIS NAPOLEON. But not having so long a "private purse," or so indefinite a credit upon any public funds that he can lay hands upon, he is obliged to proceed cautiously, and make a hundred francs go a great way. However, he can console himself with the perusal of the history of the widows' mite. The last donation of the Emperor was one of 200,000 francs, to be devoted to the redemption of foundlings from the hospital of France. Forty francs are to be paid to the hospital for each child withdrawn, as an indemnity, and sixty are to be invested for the child's benefit, either in flannel or in the Four-and-a-Halfs, as the parents may judge best. One hundred francs, therefore, are to be spent upon each infant reclaimed. Two hundred young men and women may, therefore, be restored to their families. You probably know the manner of entrusting the offspring that you cannot provide for yourself, to the Foundling Hospital. You have but to present it at the door of the Hospital, in the Rue d'Enfer; you pluck him on the

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The Emperor had the imprudence to go on Tuesday night to the Italian Opera, without announcing his visit before-hand, and thus securing an audience of friends. The difference between a house packed with retainers of the Government and a house composed of lovers of music, was almost painful. For what I am going to say, I make myself personally responsible—for I was there. As the Emperor entered, not an individual rose—not a handkerchief was waved—not a word of welcome uttered. A very general levelling of opera glasses was the only effect produced. Everybody aimed his telescope at the great bear. When the Emperor clapped his hands, as if to start or lead the applause, the audience refrained, as if by one consent, from joining in the movement. They got up plenty of salvos on their own account, however. I even thought the demonstration—for it was marked enough to be so termed—rude and distespectful. If the Emperor wishes to go to the Opera with any sort of comfort, he must pack the house, as has been done hitherto on his visits to the theatres. The *Fronde* at the Opera has become a fruitful topic of conversation already. The *Pays* of the next morning did not dare to indulge in its usual high-strung accents of the scene—it contents itself with one untruth: "During the whole representation of *Louise Miller*, which was really a triumphant one for VERDI and his interpreters, S. M. constantly gave the signal for applause. The whole house responded to this august demonstration." The occasion of the Emperor's visit was the first performance of VERDI's last production. The house was very full, which it has not been before since the opening, and the toilet of the ladies was unusually brilliant. Low-necked dresses, very low-necked dresses, are now the fashion, after that of the Empire, but the high waist has not been revived.

The principal event of political interest since the elevation of the Prince President to the throne, is the communication to him of an important piece of news. His Imperial and Royal Highness, the Archduke, Grandduke of Tuscany, has a son. His name is as follows: JEAN NEPOMUCINE MARIE ANNONCIADE JOSEPH, JEAN BAPTISTE BALTHAZAR LOUIS GUZAGUE PIERRE ALEXANDER ZANOBI ANTONIN. It was Prince POWATANSKI, Minister Plenipotentiary of Tuscany, who carried to the Tuileries this gratifying intelligence.

The theatres that are subventioned by the Government have changed their titles as you will have heard. After the revolution of 1848, the Opera Comique erased the gilt letters composing the word "Royal" upon its facade—but it neither inserted the word "National," nor did it have the whole repainted. The manager evidently thought the new regime ephemeral. He had no confidence in the Republic. He was convinced it could not last. He expected a speedy reaction, a counter revolution, and resolved to wait for the restoration. He seems to think the Empire destined to endure. The facade has been repainted, and the words, *Theatre Imperial de l'Opera Comique* have been placed upon the side in mammoth block letter capitals. The artists are generally Bonapartists. It is natural they should be. They are now well paid. Their performances are well attended, and they receive costly presents from Imperial hands. But it is curious that no plays written for the occasion, ne apropos, no spectacles adapted to the circumstance, have yet been offered to the public. The reason is, that the public would not go to see them. In March and April of 1848, the pieces produced in celebration of the advent of the Republic, were numerous and highly successful. No one here has forgotten the hundred nights of *La Propriété, c'est le Vol*, which, though caustically burlesquing some of the absurdities of the Republic, did full justice to whatever was just and good in it. No one can forget the 50 recitals of the Marseillaise at the Francais by RACHEL, nor can any one who heard them, forget the transports of applause which followed the scene in "Le Chiffonier de Paris," in which *Lemaitre* picked out of his basket of refuse, a corner of an old throne and a remnant of a crown. Nothing of this sort will welcome restoration. It is true that cantatas in honor of the Empire have been composed and executed—but this was before packed houses, in presence of audiences selected for the purpose. The Opera Comique has given a second performance of its ode, before an audience that had paid for its seats; but I am very sure that it will never do it again. I do hear of one theatre, the Vaudeville, which is preparing a sort of *piece de circonstance*, to be entitled *Abeilles et Violettes*,—Bees and Violets—both imperial emblems. The character of La France, is to be performed by Madame OCTAVE, the same who, four years ago, played *La Republique*, in *Le Froid aux idées*. However, the difference is not greater than between Meg Merrilies and Viola.

It seems that ADOLPHE ADAM has not been appointed Director of the Imperial chapel, as we had been led to believe. Everybody that met him congratulated him upon his elevation, and some ventured to ask for subordinate situations. The composer, who had received no official communication upon the subject, thought proper to inform himself at head-quarters, and made a visit to the Tuileries in consequence. On his return home, he placed a card upon the door of his private cabinet:

"ADAM, qui n'est pas directeur de la chapelle imperiale."

The *Dame aux Camelias* is drawing to a close. Not because its success is exhausted, but on account of the approaching expiration of the engagement of FOCHYRA, which cannot be renewed. The piece cannot be played without him. It will have been performed about 170 times in six months, in Paris alone, besides having been produced at nearly every provincial theatre in the Empire. It has brought half a million into the treasury—having made 3,000 francs a night. The author's share is a twelfth, nearly, or about nine thousand dollars for Paris; say three thousand more for the Departments, and two thousand for the sale of the play, or $14,000 for its total product. And yet it is a fact well known in certain circles that ADOLPHE DUMAS has owed his washerwoman 15 francs ever since 1847. She has tried every means to recover her dues, except the law, to which she does not wish to have recourse. Five years have now elapsed since that linen was clear starched, and the obligation which was then incurred has not been yet washed out.

You remember the unlucky anticipations of a correspondent of the *Moniteur*, who, on the occasion of the President's late tour, wrote brilliant accounts of launches that were postponed on account of the weather, and of discharges of fire-works that never went off. A Legitimist paper has just entertained a similar calamity, one that will often happen if you must write your report the

The sun at this moment pierced the fog, and the cannons and cuirasses of the soldiers reflected myriads of rays of silver and gold—and the gilt statue of the Virgin began to glitter with a *luminous effulgence*, as if to show that the Empire, which had been accepted on the earth, had also received the benediction of Heaven."

Another journal sets forth the improbability of the assertion, as the statue is covered with a heavy cloth, which will not be removed till the day of its inauguration. The editor has never before heard that thick towelling material reflects the rays of the sun—and has remained all his life ignorant of the luminous and effulgent properties of coarse cotton duck. DICK TINTO.

P. S. I have made two errors in the paragraph relative to the Archduke's imperial son. It was not Prince PONIATOWSKI who announced his birth to the Emperor. He has not yet been newly accredited, and so, of course, could not hold any intercourse with him. The Minister of Foreign Affairs was the man. Again, I have omitted one of the young Prince's names. Please to insert FERDINAND between BAPTISTE and SALVHAZAR. This materially alters the case.

SLAVERY IN THE SOUTH.

Uncle Tom's Cabin.

From the National Intelligencer.

Every nation has its "Uncle Tom's Cabin." Sentimental Germany had its "Sorrows of Werter," which caused floods of tears to be shed. An idle fellow falls in love with another man's wife, a prudent matron, the mother of five or six children; the good woman and her kind husband share in the sorrows of poor Werter! Then why not bring about a divorce, and make a more congenial arrangement! Ah, but that would put an end to the romance!

Without going into the region of sentiment, but looking no further than sad reality, both in England and the United States, and every civilized country of Europe, display their "cabins" under circumstances a hundred times more distressing than the worst of Southern slavery. Poor Ireland had its "cabin," at least until lately, where the peasantry have been turned out on the high roads. What shall we say of the sufferings of women and children in the mines and factories of England? What of the sixty thousand in London alone, who with every returning sun have no certainty of a meal through the day, or a shelter to retire to at night! Look at our own populous cities in the North, with their "Five Points," and other hells of misery and vice, more revolting than the worst condition of Southern slavery! Shall we cry out against civilization because such things are inherent in the system? Some of the most shocking crimes grow out of the most endearing relations; but we must not take the exception for the rule; and in this checkered life, we must take the bad with the good. It will not do to write a nation's character or history from its crimes or miseries. When Gulliver was required by the King of the Brobdignags to give some account of the little race of men to which he belonged, he presented the dark side of the picture to his majesty so vividly, that the good monarch could not help exclaiming, "If what you tell me be true, yours must be the vilest race of little vermin that ever cursed the earth!" One of the ablest publications on the subject of slavery may be seen in a late number of "*Littell's Living Age*," in which it is treated with great clearness and freedom from controversial temper.

If I wished to present a single instance of an English Uncle Tom's (or rather John Bull's) Cabin, so as to give a more vivid picture than can be done by a general description, I could find one already done to hand, attributed to WARREN, the author of "*Ten Thousand a Year*." This is in a late work, the "*Experiences of a Barrister*." The name of the hero is MASON, brought up to the sea, and who, by invariable good conduct, had risen to be master of a merchant vessel, with an amiable wife and two children. It so happened that, the evening before he was to sail on a voyage for his owners, on leaving his abode for some business, he was seized by a press-gang in the street, and dragged on board a man-of-war, which almost immediately sailed on a cruise. His distracted wife, after waiting in vain for his return, hastened to the merchant, where she could learn nothing except that he had engaged another master. He showed her no sympathy, and gave her no comfort. Her unfortunate husband had at the time of his impressment all his money on his person, and the wife was left entirely destitute. In a moment of agony, after exhausting all her means, and in order to save the lives of her starving children, she could not resist the temptation to lay her hands on a piece of lace in a shop, of sufficient value to make it grand larceny. She was arrested on the spot; her miserable story excited no commiseration; she was hurried to prison. And here follows the more horrible part of the story. The barrister relates that he undertook her defence as far as the English law would allow; he avers that the incident *is true*, and was the motive to Sir THOMAS ROMILLY in his efforts to reform the criminal law of England. The account which he gives of the trial is most revolting. According to the English law she was not allowed counsel to address the jury in her defence. A brutal prosecutor inveighed against the almost unconscious being, after which an unfeeling Judge and Jury *condemned her to suffer death*. The barrister exerted himself in vain to obtain a pardon, at least a mitigation of the cruel sentence. The only touch of humanity observed among the officials was from the hangman; at the gallows, *who kindly took the babe from her arms*, just before executing his dreadful office! "Is this fancy, or is it fact?" If it be fact—and there is no just reason to doubt it—then the ladies of the Southern States might well retort on their sisters of England, whose sympathies have been so keenly awaked in favor of the well-fed and well-cared-for slaves, old and young, where their infancy is always joyous, old age comfortable, and middle age preserved from that care and anxiety which so often wear the poor white laborer to the bone.

In the above I allude to the remonstrance lately addressed by the ladies of England to the ladies of the Southern States in behalf of the *dramatis personæ* of the fiction styled "*Uncle Tom's Cabin*." A fiction in a double sense: neither the truth, nor like the truth; and yet it has been recommended from the pulpit with us by pious clergymen, who denounce as sinful the reading of all other sentimental novels and romances!

I am far from being one of those who justify slavery in the abstract, or think that it is not our duty to look forward to its extinction by every rational, prudent, and practical means. From a residence of many years in the South I know the difficulties of the case, and I am not for doubting or trebling the present evils by doubtful experiments. These difficulties are fairly presented by Judge TUCKER, in the appendix to his edition of Blackstone; and indeed it presents many and great difficulties. Emancipation is but a small part of the work except to those who do not look beyond it. Unless that great work be done in a proper manner, it is but an act of cruelty as great to the slaves as turning helpless children out of doors, at the same time that it is ruinous to the country. General WASHINGTON, in his will, adopted the only course under which the act is justifiable. After freeing all but the dower slaves of his estate, he provided for the comfortable subsistence of the aged during life, directed the children over ten years of age to be bound as apprentices to learn trades, and provided an outfit for the adult. In no other way could he reconcile the act with a sense of humanity and justice; and, if I am rightly informed, even this provision did not produce the effect he desired in improving the condition of the freedman.

It was but without indignation I read, a few months ago, in a public lecture delivered in Cincinnati, that the Southern slaveholders were just emulating the example of the Israelites in Egypt, and an appeal from WASHINGTON on earth to WASH-

[illegible] Clay in the United Senate, and [illegible] there those who only remember the infamous cant on FRANCIS KEY by his fellow Abolitionists because, after liberating all his slaves who were capable of taking care of themselves, he retained seven superannuated men and women, to whom the *idea* of slavery still attached—slavery being in itself a sin, and with sin there was no compromise! It was in vain for him to reply that he was bound to support them at any rate, and if he freed them he would be bound to give bonds to keep them off the public as paupers. Sir WILLIAM TEMPLE tells us that the villeins of England, both before and after the Norman conquest, were absolute slaves, and, from his account, in a much more abject state of servitude than those of the South. Their gradual emancipation was slow, and the work of centuries, although for various reasons more rapid after the conquest, where cases of implied or constructive emancipation were recognised. The first great step was the change from villeinage in gross to villeinage regardant, when they became *glebæ adstricti*, or capable of being sold or transferred only with the land. Their condition slowly improved during a long series of years, and their fitness for freedom was prepared in servitude, notwithstanding the declaration of one of the English judges in very modern times, that "slavery cannot exist on the soil of England." And so the work has been going on in the South, as slow and as certain as the ways of Providence, more wise and just than the ways of weak and short-sighted man. A sudden and violent emancipation, without attempting to reconcile different interests, would most certainly lead to the destruction of one or the other of the races, as in St. Domingo; or a premature emancipation, as in Jamaica, would lead to the ruin of both races, in the return to barbarism on the part of the slave.

I will embrace this occasion to make some remarks on the subject of Slavery in the United States, the result of personal observation, and, I may add, of much reflection. No one can understand the difficulties attending it without bearing in mind that it is both a *community* and a *relation*. Every slave family or collection of families, under the compulsory guidance of the white family, is a community where the able-bodied labor for their own support as well as for the support of those who are unable to work. It is a mistake to suppose that the master does not work. He has his duties to perform; and I have seen thousands at work by the side of their slaves in the same field. They work under compulsion, it is true, but habit renders it light, and without it they would not work at all. There are, consequently, no beggars, or paupers; no want, and, unless in some of the commercial cities, no poor-houses. The day's labor of the slave is notoriously not more than half that of the white man; and, if left to himself, it would not be half of that. The census, whatever the cause may be, shows surprising results from this state of things, in the rapid increase in the number of the slave population; and their personal comfort, compared to laborers in other parts of the world, is now generally admitted. As a general rule, none are better clothed, fed, lodged, or more lightly tasked. There are, of course, exceptions, but in general, interest concurs with humanity in improving their condition. Temperance, content, and cheerfulness, insure them health and long life. There are not less than 200,000 over 70 years of age and under 100, in 3,000,000. There are double the number of centenarians of those that may be found in 15,000,000 of whites. There are more than half a million under ten years of age, and these, with the aged, are supported without work; besides several thousand deaf and dumb and idiots. I do not account for the greater number of centenarians to the greater longevity of the race, but to the greater freedom from those distracting cares, from the precarious living, and frequently irregular habits, so destructive to the freeman.

I am not defending Slavery; I am simply stating facts. Would it not be a rash thing to break up this community without providing something equally efficient in its place? something in which the Southern owners can place confidence—not the bare assertion, which they know to be false, that the slaves, if freed, will become useful and reliable laborers. Judge TUCKER may have expressed himself too strongly when he asserted that a sudden emancipation would make them "the caterpillars of the earth and the tigers of the human race;" yet I am confident that they would work about as well as schoolboys would learn their books in the absence of the master. When we look at the history of the Jesuit missions of Paraguay and California, where the wild and restless savages were placed in communities, under the control of a few priests, we cannot doubt the consequence of breaking up these communities, no matter in what way the compulsory force may be applied. The communities referred to were no sooner broken up than the reclaimed savage almost immediately threw aside his industrious habits and scattered over the country, more barbarous than the cannibal of the wilderness. Authentic accounts of the present state of Jamaica show results equally bad. Pious enthusiasts attempted to disguise the truth by using the term "squatters and vagabonds." In the case of Liberia the emigrants were schooled and prepared for the purpose. The Colonization Society never quitted its hold of them; it still contributes to their support; strong religious influence was brought to bear; the progress of the colony has been slow and gradual, and the subjects for the greater part selected; and still the great complaint is, that they apply themselves slowly and reluctantly to the cultivation of the soil. I have no hesitation to say that the greatest danger of this interesting colony will be from too rapid and indiscriminate increase of its numbers. I once asked a very intelligent colored freedman in Virginia whether he thought the slaves fit to be free at once? He candidly replied that some of them were, but that the great body of them were not. I dare say the same answer would be given by an intelligent man in France, as to whether the French people were fit for a republican government.

But Southern Slavery is not merely a community; for, unlike that of the missions, it is also a relation; not merely that of the owner and his chattels, although even that is of importance; but of that near and intimate kind which forms a tie on the affections; one of mutual interest and dependence; beginning in infancy, and even going back into tradition, conferring an oracular authority to the aged "Uncle Tom" or "Aunt Dina," who use the privilege of the aged with both the young and old of the master's family. This relation is stronger and closer than the clanship described by WALTER SCOTT, in the "Fair Maid" of Perth, where the clanswoman devotes the lives of her nine sons to the laird! I could write a volume on this subject without exhausting it. I have resided many years in the South, and have traversed more than once the whole tier of the Southern States; first, along the seaboard, then through the middle belt, and then through the western portions; in each of which the state of Slavery differs essentially from the others; and I am convinced that no man, without the opportunity of personal observation and freedom from prejudice, is competent to form a just and correct opinion on the subject.

I am no friend to Slavery. I went to the South strongly affected against it, and never overcome my repugnance to that kind of property; but I soon found that, however desirable to do it away, it was attended with difficulties of which I had formed no conception. I firmly believe that it will cease in the course of time, and perhaps as soon as it can be extinguished without causing still greater evils than attend its existence. I am further of opinion that this consummation should never be lost sight of by the masters, and that they should early make preparations for the gradual transition to freedom. The condition of the slave must be improved in *Slavery* to fit him for the change, as in numerous instances of those sent to Liberia, along with a large proportion of those who were born free. The work was begun seventy years ago in Pennsylvania, and is only just completed. I have often asked, where are the descendants of those freedmen? They would be hard to find. I fear there is too much truth in the observation that two distinct races cannot long exist together without the destruction of the *inferior* race, or at least regarded as such. In the opinion of Mr. CLAY it will be gradually extinguished, even without legislation, by the increase in number of the whites and the cheapness of labor; but unless they find a seat of empire in Africa, to which they may carry with them all the "learning of the Egyptians," like Moses and the children of Israel, freedom will only be the commencement of gradual extinction. I think it unquestionable that the race has increased in Slavery and decreased in freedom. What a contrast between the latter and the pilgrims of Plymouth and the settlers of Jamestown! The descendants of the pilgrims have been estimated at four millions, and of Virginia perhaps even greater; these two colonies may form the best, the best of the American stock; the Northern has been largely mixed, the last time with a mixture of the Celtic or Norman. I will conclude

Uncle Tom's Cabin.

From the National Intelligencer.

Every nation has its "Uncle Tom's Cabin." Sentimental Germany had its "Sorrows of Werter," which caused floods of tears to be shed. An idle fellow falls in love with another man's wife, a prudent matron, the mother of five or six children; the good woman and her kind husband share in the sorrows of poor Werter! Then why not bring about a divorce, and make a more congenial arrangement! Ah, but that would put an end to the romance!

Without going into the region of sentiment, but looking no further than sad reality, both in England and the United States, and every civilized country of Europe, display their "cabins" under circumstances a hundred times more distressing than the worst of Southern slavery. Poor Ireland had its "cabin," at least until lately, where the peasantry have been turned out on the high roads. What shall we say of the sufferings of women and children in the mines and factories of England? What of the sixty thousand in London alone, who with every returning sun have no certainty of a meal through the day, or a shelter to retire to at night! Look at our own populous cities in the North, with their "Five Points," and other hells of misery and vice, more revolting than the worst condition of Southern slavery! Shall we cry out against civilization because such things are inherent in the system? Some of the most shocking crimes grow out of the most endearing relations; but we must not take the exception for the rule; and in this checkered life, we must take the bad with the good. It will not do to write a nation's character or history from its crimes or miseries. When Gulliver was required by the King of the Brobdignags to give some account of the little race of men to which he belonged, he presented the dark side of the picture to his majesty so vividly, that the good monarch could not help exclaiming, "If what you tell me be true, yours must be the vilest race of little vermin that ever cursed the earth!" One of the ablest publications on the subject of slavery may be seen in a late number of "*Littell's Living Age*," in which it is treated with great clearness and freedom from controversial temper.

If I wished to present a single instance of an English Uncle Tom's (or rather John Bull's) Cabin, so as to give a more vivid picture than can be done by a general description, I could find one already done to hand, attributed to WARREN, the author of "*Ten Thousand a Year*." This is in a late work, the "*Experiences of a Barrister*." The name of the hero is MASON, brought up to the sea, and who, by invariable good conduct, had risen to be master of a merchant vessel, with an amiable wife and two children. It so happened that, the evening before he was to sail on a voyage for his owners, on leaving his abode for some business, he was seized by a press-gang in the street, and dragged on board a man-of-war, which almost immediately sailed on a cruise. His distracted wife, after waiting in vain for his return, hastened to the merchant, where she could learn nothing except that he had engaged another master. He showed her no sympathy, and gave her no comfort. Her unfortunate husband had at the time of his impressment all his money on his person, and the wife was left entirely destitute. In a moment of agony, after exhausting all her means, and in order to save the lives of her starving children, she could not resist the temptation to lay her hands on a piece of lace in a shop, of sufficient value to make it grand larceny. She was arrested on the spot; her miserable story excited no commiseration; she was hurried to prison. And here follows the more horrible part of the story. The barrister relates that he undertook her defence as far as the English law would allow; he avers that the incident *is true*, and was the motive to Sir THOMAS ROMILLY in his efforts to reform the criminal law of England. The account which he gives of the trial is most revolting. According to the English law she was not allowed counsel to address the jury in her defence. A brutal prosecutor inveighed against the almost unconscious being, after which an unfeeling Judge and Jury *condemned her to suffer death*. The barrister exerted himself in vain to obtain a pardon, at least a mitigation of the cruel sentence. The only touch of humanity observed among the officials was from the hangman; at the gallows, *who kindly took the babe from her arms*, just before executing his dreadful office! "Is this fancy, or is it fact?" If it be fact—and there is no just reason to doubt it—then the ladies of the Southern States might well retort on their sisters of England, whose sympathies have been so keenly awaked in favor of the well-fed and well-cared-for slaves, old and young, where their infancy is always joyous, old age comfortable, and middle age preserved from that care and anxiety which so often wear the poor white laborer to the bone.

In the above I allude to the remonstrance lately addressed by the ladies of England to the ladies of the Southern States in behalf of the *dramatis personæ* of the fiction styled "*Uncle Tom's Cabin*." A fiction in a double sense: neither the truth, nor like the truth; and yet it has been recommended from the pulpit with us by pious clergymen, who denounce as sinful the reading of all other sentimental novels and romances!

I am far from being one of those who justify slavery in the abstract, or think that it is not our duty to look forward to its extinction by every rational, prudent, and practical means. From a residence of many years in the South I know the difficulties of the case, and I am not for doubting or trebling the present evils by doubtful experiments. These difficulties are fairly presented by Judge TUCKER, in the appendix to his edition of Blackstone; and indeed it presents many and great difficulties. Emancipation is but a small part of the work except to those who do not look beyond it. Unless that great work be done in a proper manner, it is but an act of cruelty as great to the slaves as turning helpless children out of doors, at the same time that it is ruinous to the country. General WASHINGTON, in his will, adopted the only course under which the act is justifiable. After freeing all but the dower slaves of his estate, he provided for the comfortable subsistence of the aged during life, directed the children over ten years of age to be bound as apprentices to learn trades, and provided an outfit for the adult. In no other way could he reconcile the act with a sense of humanity and justice; and, if I am rightly informed, even this provision did not produce the effect he desired in improving the condition of the freedman.

It was but without indignation I read, a few months ago, in a public lecture delivered in Cincinnati, that the Southern slaveholders were just emulating the example of the Israelites in Egypt, and an appeal from WASHINGTON on earth to WASH-

Women's Rights and Wrongs.

From the Detroit Tribune.

There has been so much discussion

The New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, DEC. 29, 1852.

News of the Morning.

The mail steamship *Uncle Sam*, Capt. MILLS, arrived last evening from Aspinwall, bringing the passengers and specie from the steamer *Cortes*. The *Cortes* left San Francisco on the 1st of December. The total of specie brought by the *Uncle Sam*, was $511,880, and the passengers numbered 200 persons. Lacking all our mails, and receiving no files by Express, we were limited to the very condensed papers brought us by Purser CONGDON, for our summary and extracts. The news is not of much interest, but such as it is we have presented above. The Californians were eagerly watching the election to see how the political wind was blowing at the East. The *Herald* says that the spirit-rappers had given their testimony to SCOTT. Demonstrations of respect and mourning were universal on learning the death of Mr. WEBSTER.....The Election returns were coming in slowly from the miserable roads, which, about the Mountain Precincts, were obstructed with snow, but they put PIERCE's majority at 7,000.....The *Southern Cross*, from Boston, was found to be on fire on Aug. 16, but it could not be extinguished until her arrival, on Aug. 21, at Montevideo....The miners had pretty nearly deserted the mountain diggings on account of the snow, but at the placer diggings they were doing well; many were building houses, and living more "after the fashion of home" than in previous years.....At Camp Yumas, on Nov. 1, a fire occurred, which destroyed $300,000 worth of U. S. Government stores....The Apaches were troublesome as usual. The Yumas friendly. What to do with the Indians is a question on which they are beginning to be seriously exercised....The Mayor's message does not flatter the city (S. F.) very highly, and the Grand Jury does not speak any better of the City Government than has been common of late in sundry of the Atlantic capitals.....A gang of thieves was abroad in Yolo County, which appeared to be well organized and extensive.

From Sandwich Islands files to the 6th of Nov. have been received, but the news was unimportant.... On the 4th of Dec. Acapulco was visited with a severe earthquake; the shocks were continuing on the departure of the steamer. It had thrown down many of the finest buildings, and done much damage.

At Panama there was a good deal of sickness, but no extraordinary mortality. The *Star* has an article on the gold and other riches of the Isthmus, which we give in full....The U. S. Mail steamer *Georgia* will bring the largest shipment of treasure ever forwarded by one steamer from California—$2,710,555, which exceeds that by the *Golden Gate* by more than $125,000.

We received a Kingston paper of the 20th of Dec., but it brought no news whatever.

The Senate passed three or four private bills, and then, having spent a few minutes in Executive Session, agreed that the public interest would be better subserved by an adjournment.

In the House, there was some talk, and no quorum, and they adjourned.

The Telegraph case is still in progress before the United States Supreme Court.

The *Marion* arrived at Charleston on Monday night, and the *Alabama* on Tuesday, at Savannah..... The Baltimore Museum was sold on Monday for $18,000 ....The British steamer *Mountaineer*, of Liverpool, was wrecked on Christmas, eight miles South of Currituck Inlet—the crew all saved....The probable loss of the bark *Hollander*, was reported by the bark *Amanda*, arrived yesterday at Boston.

Judge CAMPBELL, of the Superior Court, yesterday issued a temporary injunction against the Mayor and Members of the Common Council, forbidding them to proceed any further in the matter of the Broadway Railroad. THOMAS E. DAVIS and COURTLANDT PALMER are the complainants in the case. The defendants are ordered to appear on the second Monday in January, and show cause why this injunction should not be perpetual. ....Gen. JOHN A. DIX delivered a lecture last evening, before the Mechanics' Institute, at No. 1 Bowery. The Lecturer chose for his subject, "The influence of Government upon the Industrial Classes." The lecture room was not half so well filled as it ought to have been....Rev. WM. PATTEN lecture at the Tabernacle. His subject was "The Martyrs of yesterday the Heroes of to-day." There was a very fair attendance. This was the third lecture in the "People's Course."....A collision occurred yesterday morning on the North River, between the ferry boats *Colden* and *Hudson*. Both boats were seriously injured, and were of necessity laid up for repairs. A dense fog prevailed at the time, and hence the accident.....The servant girl, ELLEN HIBBS, who was so severely burned by the explosion of gas at the house of Mr. CLAYTON, in Broome-street, on Friday night last, died yesterday at the City Hospital.

The Case of Captain Grey.

The case of Captain GREY and his son, imprisoned at Havana, upon a foolish charge of complicity in the Slave Trade, excites little interest at the capital. We hear of no step taken by the Executive to obtain a release and indemnity. Congress refrains religiously from that usual manifestation of interest in such matters, a resolution of inquiry. And yet the case is a flagrant one—a profound injury to the individuals, and a disgrace to our flag. Nothing but the certainty in the mind of Captain General CAÑEDO that this Government will come to him at last, in the attitude of supplication, and that he may still further gall the national pride by a condescending acquiescence in its prayer, would ever have induced a proceeding so unjustifiable. Captain GREY, as an American citizen, the agent of third parties, conveyed to a Cuban port a vessel which had been purchased by a partner of Queen CHRISTINA and the Captain General, in the Slave Trade. The object of the purchase does not appear to have been known to Captain GREY, who, indeed, was bound to obey orders if he *had* become aware of the fact after he had assumed the command. The vessel was conveyed from Baltimore to Bahia Honda; delivered to the owners; and Capt. GREY and his son proceeded to Havana, where the hands were to be paid off. It was then, we have every reason to believe, that he first became acquainted with the destination of the craft. In the presence of the Viceroy's subordinates, and military and civic spies, who throng every corner of the Island, the ship had been fitted up as a slaver, and had been towed to sea, *en route* to the Coast of Guinea, by a Spanish steamer. The Spanish parties concerned were well known to have enjoyed official connivance at every stage of the transaction. The British agent at Havana had once remonstrated with the Governor. Instead of seizing his particular friends and partners, who had bought and equipped the vessel, DANERO turned upon Capt. GREY, and he and his son were promptly flung into a noisome apartment of the common prison, and made the scape-goats of His Excellency's sin. Capt. GREY was only an American citizen, and there was the end.

Time for no request, the instances of Mr. CON-

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are pushing its pretensions far beyond the bounds of justice, and quite so far beyond the wishes and convictions of intelligent slaveholders themselves. They will not easily reconcile the public mind to their requisitions. But from any unjust interference with their rights, and from all harsh and unfriendly denunciation they will find themselves protected by the good sense and sober judgment of the great mass of the people in all sections of the country.

Magazines.

The last number of the Boston "*To-Day*," appears with the last week of the year. Mr. CHARLES HALE, the editor, has been absorbed in that maelstrom of talent, the daily press, having associated himself with the conduct of the *Daily Advertiser* of that city. The demise of his agreeable little weekly will be regretted. The very excellent good taste which he had thrown into its management, and the group of assistants, who had plighted their helps to prosper it, made the *To-Day* the very pet of periodicals. There is nothing left to exactly fit its snug little place. *Sic transit* the glory of American magazines. To-day they spring up, and to-morrow they perish; and are as things of yesterday. The best and the bravest go the way of the weakest and worst. The chronology of such enterprizes, shows that the finest talent fails to vitalize them. The reader will readily recall a dozen at least wherein the brightest writers for the press have interested themselves without seeming to interest enough of the public to pay the printer. They advance, sometimes, as far as a second volume; more commonly, however, expiring at the end of the first; and the lonely volumes which the few appreciative and disappointed subscribers bind up, look inconsolable in their places on the book-shelf. And the worst of it is, that these are the labors of love. The scholar, or the laborious writer for a more frequent press, does not make an extra draft on his time and industry in the hope of tangible return. The outward pressure of over grown ideas, like tropical shrubs too lofty for the conservatory, require an appropriate outlet. Disciples are wanted for favorite theories. Some pleasant day dreams of a fit audience, though few, for treasured and sacred meditations act as an impulse. Or the chivalrous craving to better popular taste by creating an appetite for choicer literary comestibles, and to gratify the demands of the few who are already prepared for really good things, induces some, such as Mr. HALE, to renew the effort again and again. In this way, generic succession is kept up, although the individual is constantly perishing.

Mr. PUTNAM'S *New Monthly Magazine* appears synchronically with the disappearance of Mr. HALE'S hebdomadal. The publisher has taken pains to have his literary matter of the rarest excellence. His writers are men of unimpeachable ability; strong, common-sense thinkers, some of them; and others, the prettiest conceivable fabricators of prettiness, whether in measured or unmeasured poetry. The compass of Mr. PUTNAM'S design, as we understand it, does not embrace reprints from foreign periodicals. He opens a market for domestic products; an exclusive market in the quality of the articles admitted; and an extremely inclusive one, in the quantity of the jealously chosen contents. We shall look to it for a portraiture of the literary face of the time; for details of the *res gesta* in the republic of letters; and gossippy anecdotes and memoranda of books and authors. In short, if we have the hang of Mr. PUTNAM'S plan, it is to make a magazine at once popular and elevated in its standard and tendencies; discriminating, if anything, in favor of the cultivated reader. Such is the promise of the number before us.

There is room for an undertaking of the sort. The taste of the masses sets decidedly in favor of periodical reading. *Harper's Magazine* issues the nearly incredible number of 110,000 monthly. The Philadelphia monthlies live on, but whether thriftily or not, we have no means of knowing. They certainly contain less trash than formerly, though still quite enough to sicken a reasonable stomach; and the circumstance may explain their longevity. But none of these offers to annihilate the space between scattered scholars. There is a receptacle wanted for the deposit of ideas, for the use of idea-mongers and builders of hypotheses—a kind of literary exchange, like the lion's mouth in Button's coffee-house. This *hiatus valde deflendus* Mr. PUTNAM'S *Magazine* may profitably bridge, without omitting any essentially popular feature, and occupy a field wholly its own. Of the benefits of these things upon interests of authorship, it is superfluous to say anything. It is surprising to those not previously familiar with the fact, how much latent talent there is in the community, only needing the attrition of opportunity to bring it out. One might readily believe that the larger share of the genius and wisdom of the race never gets on paper. The *Daily Times*, which is no less a magazine because a DAILY *Times*, has been fortunate in producing ample evidences of this truth, and Mr. PUTNAM'S periodical will doubtless furnish others. It was the fashion of a school of periodicals no longer in fashion, to make a vast parade of notable names on their yellow covers as vouchers of the genuineness of the contents. No such pledges are now required. Obscure merit may safely be indulged with a hearing; and the reputation of Mr. PUTNAM as a judicious publisher, will be abundant assurance that he will offer the public nothing undeserving of its favorable censorship.

From the Gold Region.

We have the general features of the news, but not the mails, by the California semi-monthly packet of Dec. 1. The mail steamer *Panama* left San Francisco with the largest gold freight list of the season—*two millions, seven hundred thousand dollars*—and she was passed, on her way down, at the port of Acapulco, by the *Cortez*. The mail steamer on the Atlantic side was at Aspinwall, in readiness to receive her mails and treasure.

The news by this arrival is not of sufficient moment for extended special comment. The business of mining goes on with regularity and to profit in the placer diggings, but in the mountains has been interrupted by heavy snows. The supplies of goods in the interior from San Francisco. The markets were consequently active, and full prices continued to be paid for Flour and Provisions. The shipments and adventures from the Atlantic States were paying promptly and profitably. The rebuilding of the City of Sacramento was progressing rapidly, and fortunately more cheaply from the increased supplies of Lumber.

It is rather curious to notice the interest in the Presidential election reflected, some two months after the result has been determined, from the San Francisco papers. By the return of another national contest in 1856, there is little reason to doubt that the rapidity of communication, either by electricity or steam, or both, will be much advanced, and New-York and San Francisco "put in communication" in fifteen or eighteen, instead of twenty-five or twenty-eight days—possibly less than either. The majority for Gen. PIERCE in the new State has increased to 7,000.

The Results of War.

The British Almanac and Companion for 1853 contains a highly interesting table, showing the number of lives lost in the British service from 1793 to 1815. The record is made up from the returns in the War office, and is probably as nearly exact as such figures ever get. And the whole sum is but 20,000. Had the compiler been at pains to compute how many of this number must have died naturally during a period embracing the life-time of a generation, we might come still closer to the amount justly debitable to war.

Twenty thousand men is a small story for so stormy a time. Less than a thousand men a year; when some of the years contained such battles as those of Seringapatam and Assaye; Trafalgar and Aboukir; Douro, Vimiera, Corunoa and Talavera; Barossa, Fuentes d'Onore, Albuera and Badajoz; New-Orleans and Waterloo. During the period, NELSON, WELLINGTON, DUNCAN, JERVIS, ABERCROMBIE, MOORE and DUCKWORTH won their laurels. The campaigns of India, Egypt, the Peninsula, Belgium and the United States were fought. As much as mortal energy and squandered capital could do to provoke slaughter was certainly done; and the result is this beggarly sum of 20,000!

But let us, having thus little, be content therewith. The roll of the dead is not all told in these battle-field dispatches. Thousands on the lists of wounded, and hundreds of those who are returned with that ambiguous descriptive, "missing," should be properly added to the mortuary sum. Of the wounded, moreover, how many were better dead, than living, maimed and helpless for life! How many have only kept out of the return of "dead," to live through a querulous old age of poverty, ringing the changes on national ingratitude and private suffering. And after all, will these *ex parte* records, made upon the flush of triumph, and made up, doubtless, as meagerly as might be, to enbance the splendor of victory, how will they compare with the bulletins of the enemy, and the tale of the dead they tell?

☞ It will be seen by our legal reports that Judge CAMPBELL has granted a temporary injunction on the Broadway Railroad, and that the projectors of that work are cited to show cause why the injunction should not be made perpetual. This will, of course, bring the legal merits of the question to the examination of our legal tribunals; and we have no doubt that the case will be carried ultimately, if necessary, to the Supreme Court of the United States.

NEW REAPER.—In our advertising columns will be found a notice of a new *Reaping Machine*, the invention of Mr. J. H. SMITH, of this City, which is highly commended as at once simple, easily worked, and efficient. We commend it to the attention of Agriculturists. It may be seen at No. 27 Nassau street.

The Opera.

The repetition of *Cinderella* at the Broadway, last evening, was witnessed by another full and fashionable, as well as highly gratified audience. The Opera want charmingly. The singers were more at home, and the Orchestra in decidedly better practice. It was a treat to hear the sprightly and delicious music of ROSSINI—after all, the most lasting, in popularity, of modern composers—under the lead of Signor ARDITI. We say this with the more pleasure, as the press recently had occasion to rap this artist gently over the knuckles for carelessness in the Concert room. Some praise is also due to SANGIOVANNI, the Tenor. He may yet win much favor, on better acquaintance with the audience. His voice, though light, is a true one, and sweet withal, and a little more animation in the delivery of his music, and something of spirit in his acting, would give him more than a fair standing. Madame ALSONI—if one can gild the refined gold of her many excellent qualities for the Lyric Stage—may be said to have won new credit in this composition. We look with interest to her appearance in other standard rôles.

The Opera for Thursday night is not announced. *Cinderella* will probably be repeated. It certainly should be before the season closes.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

"TEN THOUSAND HEARD AND WERE GLADdened," says the poet, but TUTTLE, of No. 345 Broadway, has delighted ten times as many hearts by the elegant Holiday Presents he has sold and is now selling. At the celebrated TUTTLE'S Fancy Warerooms there is a museum of beautiful gifts, which are disappearing at an unprecedented rate. There you will find about 500 varieties of amusing and instructive Games, Papier Maché Wares, Dressing-Cases, Work-Boxes, Toys, Parlor Clocks, Jewelry, Wax Dolls, India Rubber Canes, fine Cutlery, Paintings, and, in fact, if you wish to present a souvenir to any one, child, wife or sister, go to TUTTLE'S, and you will be sure to find something appropriate.

MORE LIGHT ON THE SUBJECT.—GIVE THE old year a chance to expire with something like gaiety, and usher in the new one with a blaze of light, such as J. GOFFATT, of Nos. 110 and 121 Prince-street, knows so well how to get up by the aid of his unequalled fittings. As a gas-fitter, Mr. MOFFATT has no superior in this country, as many proprietors of public and private buildings stand ready to gratefully acknowledge. If you want a cheap and good lamp, girandole, candelabra, or chandelier, he will furnish you with it.—*Sunday Times*.

HAVING RECENTLY PAID A VISIT TO MR. COLBY'S Dry Goods Establishment, No. 43 3d-av., we were very much surprised to find such a crowd of customers, and upon inquiry we found it was an every day occurrence. We then examined some of the various styles of goods in the different departments, and were still more surprised at the very low price at which they were sold.

ELASTIC, DURABLE AND UNSHRINKABLE FALL and Winter
UNDERGARMENTS AND HOSIERY,
may be bought at low prices, directly from the importers and manufacturers. A. RANKIN & CO.,
No. 344 Bowery.

WORK BOXES AT ROGERS' BAZAAR.—A SPLENdid assortment of French and English Work Boxes and Tailor Cases, just received in time for New-York's Friends. These articles having been imported to form for Christmas, will be sold at reduced prices.

Dismissed from the 20th day of Dec., of which Give your Males and Twenty-two Females. The following table will show, at a glance, the exact period of life the disease most frequently contracted:

Between the age of 10 and 15	1	....	1 Male.
" 15 " 20	4	....	2 "
" 20 " 25	12	....	2 "
" 25 " 30	18	....	0 "
" 30 " 35	5	....	1 "
" 35 " 40	7	....	0 "
" 40 " 45	2	....	0 "
" 45 " 50	0	....	0 "
" 50 " 55	1	....	1 "
Total	37	....	5

These most discouraging and astonishing facts in favor of HASTINGS' COMPOUND SYRUP OF NAPHTHA, are well calculated to give new hope to the sufferer, and new energy and confidence to the American Agents for this wonderful medicine.

C. V. CLICKENER & CO., No. 81 Barclay-st., are the General Agents for Dr. HASTINGS in America, to whom all orders should be addressed

NOTICE TO RAILROAD COMPANIES.—THE FOLlowing decision is published for the information of Railroad Companies. The title of the subscriber being confirmed, he is prepared to negotiate for the use of the invention. Parties using the invention under license, or title derived from HENRY M. PAINE or his Assignees, and in particular the Association known as the "New-York Car Ventilating Company," are hereby notified that unless a settlement is had with the undersigned within a reasonable time, they will be sued for the violation of the patent.

The principle of this invention may be understood from a model now at my office, No. 43 Maiden-lane.

HENRY B. GOODYEAR,
Administrator of Nelson Goodyear.
Assignee, E. Hamilton.

[COPY.]

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec 18 1852.

SIR: You are hereby informed that in the case of the interference between the claims of your patent of the 27th May, 1851, and those of Henry M. Paine for improvement in Ventilating Railroad Cars, upon which a hearing was appointed to take place on the fourth Monday in November last, the question of priority of invention has been decided in your favor. Enclosed is a copy of the decision.

The testimony in the case is now open to the inspection of those concerned. Yours respectfully,

S. H. HODGES, Commissioner of Patents.

To E. HAMILTON,
Care of Alex. Porter Browne, Esq., New-York.

COPY OF DECISION.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE, Dec 16, 1852.

In the matter of interference between HENRY M. PAINE and HENRY B. GOODYEAR, Admin'r of Nelson Goodyear, Assignee of E. Hamilton.

In the application of HENRY M. Paine for an improvement in Ventilating Railroad Cars—being the arrangement of vertical blinds or shutters adjusted to act as deflecting planes—the same was found to interfere with the patent granted to E. Hamilton on the 27th day of May, 1851, and set for hearing on the first Monday in November last, and at the joint request of the Counsel of both parties postponed to the third, and again to the fourth Monday of the same month.

Now, it appears on examination of the evidence, that E. Hamilton was the original and first inventor of the said improvement, and, as such, his Assignee is entitled to the patent. (Signed) S. H. HODGES.

A PAPER FOR YOUR FAMILY.—THE HOME JOURNAL—NEW SERIES FOR 1853.—In consequence of the great and continually increasing demand for this elegantly printed, widely-circulated, and universally popular Family Newspaper, we have, heretofore, been unable to furnish the back numbers to only a very limited extent. To avoid this disappointment in future, we shall, on the 1st of Jan. next, commence the publication of a new series, and print such an increased edition as will enable us to supply New Subscribers from that date. Besides the original productions of the Editors—the Foreign and Domestic Correspondence of a large list of contributors—the spice of the European Magazines—the selections of the most interesting publications of the day—the brief novels—the piquant stories—the sparkling wit and amusing anecdote—the news and gossip of the Parisian papers—the personal sketches of public characters—the stirring scenes of the world we live in—the chronicle of the news for ladies—the fashions and fashionable gossip—the facts and outlines of news—the pick of English information—the wit, humor, and pathos of the times—the essays on life, literature, society, and morals—and the usual variety of careful choosings from the wildarness of English periodical literature, criticism, poetry, etc. —several New Features of remarkable interest will enrich and give value to the new and brilliant series for 1853.

TERMS—For one copy, $2; for three copies, $5; or one copy for three years, $5—always in advance. Subscribe without delay. Address MORRIS & WILLIS,
Editors and Proprietors, No. 107 Fulton-st., N. Y.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

THE SUBSCRIBER TAKES THIS METHOD OF INforming the Ladies of New-York and Brooklyn, that they have lately received a fresh supply of HOLIDAY PRESENTS, of English, French, German and American manufacture, consisting of
PAPIER MACHE DESKS, TABLES, WORKBOXES.
PORTFOLIOS, CARD BASKETS AND CASES,
ROSEWOODANE MAHOGANY DESKS AND WORKBOXES, PORTE MONNAIES IN GREAT VARIETY,
GAMES, PEARL AND SHELL CARD CASES.
GOLD PENCILS AND PENS,
And a variety of other Fancy Goods, which they offer at very low prices. C. W. AMSBURGER & CO.,
Stationers and Fancy Good Dealers, No. 25 John-st.,
Between Broadway and Nassau-st., New-York.

TOYS IN ABUNDANCE FOR PRESENTS, ARE TO be found at HARRING'S, No. 419 Broadway, next door to the corner of Canal-st. Curious toys from France, Germany and England, animals of all kinds, from the Mouse to the Elephant; pleasing and instructive Games, astonishing Puzzles, Wonderful Transformations, Sham Fights, whole Villages, People, Pigs and all; Boy Toys. Dolls and the celebrated "Crying Babies," and everything else that children ought to have, are for sale at HARRING'S.

A HOLIDAY SUIT.—COMMENCE THE NEW YEAR in a proper and sensible manner, by selecting from SMITH & RICE'S extensive stock of garments a suit suitable to the occasion. You can suit yourself, no matter what your taste, by obtaining a new suit of them; and they will suit the contents of your purse, be it fat or lean, by the reasonableness of their charges. Their Sales-room is at No. 102 Fulton-st.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.—AS A MUSICAL GIFT FOR the holidays, we know of nothing more desirable or appropriate than one of T. GILBERT & CO.'S unrivalled PIANO FORTES, with or without the much admired Æolian. Persons wishing to select a present which combines utility with ornament, are invited to call at T. G. & CO.'S Rooms No. 333 Broadway, corner of Anthony-st., second floor.

HORACE WATERS, Sole Agent.

A HAT FOR NEW YEAR.—WHY NOT A HOLIday hat as well as other things? WARNOCKS, under the Irving House, are finishing some beautiful hats for New Year's day. Buy one.

THIS IS THE LAST WARNING FOR THE PRESent.—Christmas has vanished for the present year, but the first of January, which will witness the birth of 1853, will be ushered in with various ceremonies as noisy, as hilarious, next Saturday morning. Are you prepared to receive calls? Have you been to JOHN C. RHASON'S, at No. 261 Greenwich-st., and bought what will render your apartments elegant, at little cost? If not, go there without delay. His window-shades and oil-cloths are beautiful in appearance, serviceable beyond question, and remarkably cheap.

NEWMAN'S LACE EMBROIDERY, AND DRESS CAP BAZAAR.—Ladies are invited to examine several lots of goods, particularly adapted to the season: Collars, Handkerchiefs, Sleeves, Chemisettes, &c., at prices that must convince all of the advantage of purchasing where the one price system, combined with very small profits, is strictly carried out. NEWMAN'S, No. 595 Broadway.

HOLIDAY GIFTS AT MCLAUGHLIN'S, No. 292 Greenwich-st., corner of Chambers, New-York. Such as Scarfs, Cravats, Stocks, beautiful Shirts, made up expressly for custom trade; fashionable Collars, Suspenders, Under-Shirts and Drawers, Gloves, Hosiery—such as cannot be purchased cheaper at any other store in the city.

LADIES' FRENCH IMPORTED SHOES, BY MESDAMES HILL & COLBY, No. 523 Broadway. Arrived by steamship *Africa*, and now opened, a case of double-soled Gaiters, of all styles and colors, Slippers of every description. Also, handsome Fancy Shoes, suitable for a New-Year's Gift

A MASS MEETING OF THE CITIZENS OF NEWYORK and vicinity, will take place this morning (no postponement on account of the weather) at COLBY'S No. 43 Third-avenue, to participate in the great bargain there, to be obtained. See Advertisement in another part of this paper.

JEWELRY FOR THE HOLIDAYS.—F. W. PACHTMANN, No. 170 Canal-st., would call the attention of the public to his extensive assortment of Jewelry, comprising Watches, Clocks, Musical Boxes, Silver-ware, &c., &c., all suitable presents for the coming holidays, which he will dispose of on the most reasonable terms.

HOUSEKEEPERS AND ALL OTHERS IN WANT OF Bedding, Bedsteads, &c., won'd do well to call at M. WILLARD'S old established Warerooms, No. 150 Chatham-st., corner of Mulberry-st., where may be found the largest assortment of articles in his line ever offered to the public.

METROPOLITAN HATTER.—WOOD, No. 572 Broadway. Elegant Hats for the holidays—the most suitable token of some true heart's affection, and at the reasonable price of $4 for a first class Hat, at WOOD'S No. 572 Broadway, under Metropolitan Hotel, and adjoining Niblo's Garden.

FOR THE HOLIDAYS.—WE HAVE OPENED A large assortment of Fine Cravats, Scarfs, Kid Gloves and superior quality Three Ply Linen Collars, to which the attention of those selecting new year's presents is invited.
ERA PERRINO & SON, No. 61 Maiden-la.

BEADY'S METROPOLITAN DAGUERREOTYPE

Are you suffering from Dyspepsia? Are you languishing, in reality, a victim to nervousness? Are you a confirmed dyspeptic, and have you tried every remedy you could hear of, and every physician you could consult, and are you still a victim? Then, and only then, will you be prepared to appreciate the wonderful virtues of DR. SANFORD'S INVIGORATING CORDIAL, which will positively do all that is claimed for it. Are you afflicted with Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Tic Doloureux, Sick Headache, Pain in the Side, Back or Limbs, Lumbago, Sciatica, Cramps, Spasms, Colic, Cholera Morbus, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Liver Complaint, Jaundice, Fever and Ague, Bilious Fever, Nervousness, Sleeplessness, Female Weakness, Irritability, Hysterics, Nervous Headache, Nervous Prostration, Nervous Trembling, Palpitation of the Heart, Pain in the Region of the Kidneys, Pain in the Small of the Back, Pain between the Shoulders, Pain in the Chest, Pain in the Limbs, Pain in the Joints, Pain in the Stomach, Sour Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sick Stomach at the Presence of Food, Lowness of Spirits, Blues, Want of Appetite, Loss of Appetite, Bad Appetite, Poor Appetite, Faint Appetite, Voracious Appetite, Indigestion, Want of Energy, Want of Action, Universal Lassitude of the Muscular System, Hypochondria, Melancholy, Mental Depression, Loss of Memory, Universal Trembling, Debility, Universal Prostration of the Nervous System, Dizziness of the Head, Nervous Chills, Dimness of Vision, Wakefulness, Dry Skin, Coldness of the Extremities, Timidity, Trembling, Hot Hands, Flushing of the Body, Alternate Paleness and Redness of the Face, Fullness of the Blood to the Head, Frequent Blushing, Sudden Faintness, Excessive Perspiration, Flatulency, Suffocating Sensations when in a Heated Room, Great Mental Anxiety, Love of Solitude, Disinclination to Business, Unfitness for Society, Self-Distrust, Confusion of Ideas, Wandering of Ideas, Incapacity of Fixing the Attention, Sadness, Gloomy Forebodings, Shortness of Breath, Horror of Disease, Weakness of the Limbs, Weakness of the Back, Weakness of the Stomach, Universal Weakness, Pimples on the Face, Blotches on the Face, Disordered Vision, Specks before the Eyes, Yellowness of the Eyes, Yellowness of the Skin, Sore Throat, Affection of the Throat, Relaxation of the Throat, Diseased Throat, Diseased Nose, Diseased Breath, Offensive Breath, Offensive Perspiration, Offensive Exhalations, Sensitiveness to Cold Air, Sensitiveness to Cold Water, Sensitiveness to Cold Food, Sensitiveness to Medicine, Sensitiveness to Pain, Sensitiveness to Noise, Sensitiveness to Light, Sensitiveness to Touch, Sensitiveness to Mental Exertion, Sensitiveness to Physical Exertion, Sensitiveness to Disturbance, Sensitiveness to Anything, Sensitiveness to Everything, Pain in the Head, Pain in the Forehead, Pain in the Eyes, Pain in the Ears, Pain in the Face, Pain in the Jaws, Pain in the Teeth, Pain in the Gums, Pain in the Nose, Pain in the Lungs, Pain in the Chest, Pain in the Breast, Pain in the Heart, Pain in the Sides, Pain in the Bowels, Pain in the Stomach, Pain in the Back, Pain in the Kidneys, Pain in the Limbs, Pain in the Joints, Pain in the Feet, Pain in the Hands, Pain in the Fingers, Pain in the Toes, Pain in the Nails, Pain in the Hair, Pain in the Skin, Pain in the Flesh, Pain in the Blood, Pain in the Nerves, Pain in the Muscles, Pain in the Bones, Pain in the Marrow, Pain in the Brain, Pain in the Spine, Pain in the Nape of the Neck, Pain in the Shoulders, Pain in the Arms, Pain in the Elbows, Pain in the Wrists, Pain in the Fingers, Pain in the Thumbs

[illegible] PORTABLE WRITING DESKS AND DESKS.

[illegible] is respectfully solicited to the [illegible] purchasing Gifts for the Christmas Holidays to our private set of an extensive assortment of the above described [illegible] the most beautiful Gift Books, Annuals, Children's Books, Fancy Articles, Games, Toys, &c., to be found in the City.

ARNOLD'S POETICAL WORKS, &c.

The Poems of American Authors, Home Book of Beauty, Home Book of Picturesque, Leaders of Memory, The Mosaic, Rufus Dawes Female Poets of America, Christmas Tributes, Home Poems Writers of America, Rural Hours, The Keepsake, The Rose of Sharon, the Keepsake, The Garland, The Works of Irving, Byron, Shakespere, Moore, Campbell, Wordsworth, Longfellow, Willis, Keats, Hemans, Tupper, and all other Poets and Authors, in beautiful Gift Editions.

FANCY ARTICLES FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

Card Cases, Work Boxes, Writing Desks, Fancy Inkstands, Desks, Fancy Boxes, Needle Books, Portfolios, Port Monnies, Pocket-books, Gold Pens and Pencil Cases, Alabaster and Ivory Work-Table Articles, &c.

CHILDREN'S ARTICLES.

Illustrated Maps, Building Books, Puzzles, Parlor Ballstand Boxes, Games, Toys, Peakmives, Dominoes, Magic Lanthorn and Juvenile Works of all kinds.

GAMES.

The Traders, or Knowledge is Power, The Peacock at Home, Game of the Golden Egg, Dr. Busby, Tivoli, The Three Bees and the Butterfly, Spelling in Play, The Bible Alphabet, New Biographical Game, Capital Fun, Yankee Doodle, Uncle Thomas,—Uncle Tom and Little Eva, Mansion of Happiness, Social Game, The Game of the Snake, Magic Hits, Magic Ring, Tom Thumb, Modern Dominoes, Queens of Beauty, Solitaire Loto, Gift and its Consequences, Circle of Circles, Games of the Flags, Snip Snap Snorum, Chromatic Card, Game of Speculation and many others comprising the best assortment in the City.

Everything excellent in quality and low in price.

BUNCE & BROTHER, No. 134 Nassau-st.

HOLIDAY ADVERTISING

IN ALL THE CITY PAPERS, and also in the various Cities, Towns and Villages in the vicinity of the City. A list of which best suited for holiday cards, is prepared especially for the occasion at the Newspaper Advertising Office of WM. H. McDONALD, No. 102 Nassau-st., corner of Ann-st. Advertising also attended to in every paper of importance throughout the Union and Canadas. Brooklyn, Williamsburg and Jersey City papers will have the advertisements in on the same day the order is given, if left early during the forenoon.

SUPERIOR UMBRELLAS FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS.—The richest and most elegant Umbrellas, suitable for ladies and young gentlemen. Also, the large and substantial, of spims quality, suitable for Family Umbrellas. An assortment, consisting of the very best quality of silks, and probably the richest and most elaborate finishes in the world. ISAAC SMITH, SONS & CO.'S Warehouses, No. 3 Park Row, opposite the Astor House, and No. 327 Pearl-st., near Fulton-st.

HOLIDAY GIFTS.

GEORGE B. CHOLWELL, MANUFACTURER AND IMPORTER, No. 26 MAIDEN-LANE.—The Subscriber would respectfully invite the attention of dealers, also those intending to make presents on the approaching holidays, to his stock of Useful and Beautiful Goods, which is much more extensive than at any previous Holiday Season.

Ladies', Gentlemen's and Children's Portable Writing Desks of rosewood, mahogany and papier mache, Ladies' and Gent's Dressing Cases, Portable Desks with Dressing Cases attached; Ladies' Work Boxes in shell, leather and velvet; mother-of-pearl Jewel Boxes for bridal presents; Ladies' Needle Books, Card Cases, Pocket Book and Memorandum Book combined, of pearl, shell, velvet, ivory and leather; Ladies' Card Cases, of pearl, shell, &c.; Ladies' and Gent's Port Monnaies, in very great variety; ivory and pearl Tablet, Pocket Books and Wallets; papier mache and leather Portfolios; Papier mache Writing Cases; papier mache Desks for travelling, of real Russia, Turkey Morocco, and other leather some with Dressing Case apparatus attached, which are very complete; Ladies' Reticules in large variety; Dice and Backgammon Boards and carved ivory Chessmen in rich variety; rich Toilet Articles, and many other pretty goods, quite too numerous to mention in an advertisement, all of which will at all times be most cheerfully shown, and in no case allowed to be misrepresented.

GEO. B. CHOLWELL,

No. 26 Maiden-lane, southeast corner of Nassau-st.

HOLIDAY GOODS—INDIA RUBBER.

DOLLS! DOLLS! DOLLS! BALLS! BALLS! BALLS! BALLS! made only by New-York Rubber Company, consisting of a great variety of INDIA RUBBER DOLLS, HEADS of all sizes and of FULL LENGTH RUBBER DOLLS and BALLS in great variety, viz:

Bat Balls, all sizes
Ambrosia Parlor Balls, all sizes; (will not break windows or looking glasses)
Jenny Lind Balls, all sizes. do do.
Tennessee Balls, all sizes. (bright colors) do. do.
Golden Balls, all sizes. do do,
Base Balls, (excepting the Bat Ball) are a new and beautiful article, intended for parlor and indoor play, and no parlor should be without them if exercise and hea th in Winter is to be studied. Sold at the retail by the Toy dealers generally, by the dozen at all the Rubber stores and wholesale Fancy stores, and by the case only at the depot of the Company, No. 49 Maiden-Lane (up stairs.)

COX'S SPARKLING GELATINE.

THE HOLIDAYS.

GROCERS AND OTHERS supplying Families with the above article for the Holidays will find it greatly to their interest to have a supply of this delicate preparation, as it is unrivalled for making a richer and more delicious Jelly and Blanc Mange, than any other article ever offered to the public. For sale by

STEBBINS, MORGAN & BUTLER
Importers No. 46 Cliff-st.

A LARGE AND RICH COLLECTION OF HOLIDAY PRESENTS—GOLD AND SILVER.—At the old established Store of SQUIRE & MANUFACTURER, Nos. 97 Fulton-st. and 122 Bowery.

Silver Watches, full jewelled.....$15
Gold Watches, 7 holes jewelled.....30
Gold Lepines, four holes jewelled.....25
Gold Watches of most celebrated makers.
Gold Jewelry of the richest kind.
Gold Chains of all kinds.

Silver Ware is still the pride of our business, and we are determined to keep the reputation of selling the best Silver Tea Sets, Pitchers, Forks, Spoons, &c., Cake Baskets, Waiters, &c.

P. S.—Our facilities of receiving foreign goods and from our own manufactories, they are enabled to sell the above goods as low as can be bought. Our rule—warranted as represented, cash only, and cheap.

USEFUL AND USEFUL PRESENTS.—A. G. BAGLEY & Co., manufacturers, solicit the attention of the trade, and the public generally, to their stock (of recent manufacture) of gold pens, gold and silver pencils and pen cases, in endless variety of patterns, principles, and sizes, upon, or with our celebrated extension cases, gold and silver fruit knives, and reserve pencil, and reserve lead, for which for workmanship, principle of construction, and durability, eclipse anything of the kind previously exhibited, and are offered and warranted. We would also call attention to our superior gold pens, which need no proof of their superiority except their increased demand, and the numerous attempts at imitation. Nos. 377 (Irving House) Broadway, and No. 13 Maiden Lane.

AT THE NEW-YORK LINEN HALL may be found the most useful and acceptable PRESENTS, in Damask Table Linen and Napkins, in immense variety of quality and pattern. We have the cloth that gained the gold medal at the World's Fair in London last June, and a few pieces equal to it in quality, with the napkins to match. We have handkerchiefs in all qualities, plain, embroidered and printed borders; beautifully worked shirt fronts; and, in fact, an endless variety of most useful linen goods, suitable for presentation at this season, to which we solicit attention.

JOHN DAVIS & CO., No. 539 Broadway.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS, &c.—NEW-YEAR'S GIFTS—McCALDIN & THOMPSON offer a choice collection of really useful Presents, not as "extraordinary bargains," nor at "ruinous prices," but as downright good articles, at the warranted low rate of 25 per cent—no puffing, but the fact is told. Call and see at No. 165 Atlantic-st. Brooklyn, first Dry Goods Store from Clinton-st, and next door to Field's extensive Crockery Store.

FOR USEFUL PRESENTS—The subscriber would call the particular attention of parents and others who are about to buy presents for their children, that he has just received a few more of ALLEN'S IMPROVED EDUCATION TABLES, combining amusement with instruction. Prices range from 75 cents to $3 each. Call early, as the demand has been greater than we have been able to supply.

JAMES C. HARRIOTT, No. 424 Broadway.

HOUSEKEEPERS' HOLIDAY GOODS.—Fine Ivory Handled and Plantished Urns, Coffee Sets, Table Cutlery, Silver Plated Spoons, Trays, Waiters, Fancy Stationery, Mats, Neatsfoot Dusters, and a general variety of Housekeeping Goods. Also, Skates, Sleighs and useful Toys, at the store of SIMPSON & CO., No. 96 Canal-st.

BEAUTIFUL NATURAL FLOWERS.—Ladies and gentlemen who want a beautiful bouquet or splendid basket of flowers, for the New Year can have their wishes gratified by leaving their orders at REID'S Floral Establishment, No. 197 Broadway near 13th st. Parties supplied at the shortest notice. ANDREW REID.

MR. D. DECKER, No. 13 Ann-st., would respectfully inform oysters those desiring pickled oysters for the holidays, to send in their orders as soon as possible.

THE McDONALD'S GENERAL NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING HOUSE, No. 102 NASSAU-ST., (corner of Ann.)

Offers its services at the very lowest rates in any office in the United States or Canadas.

The very best papers are received by mail daily and kept on file for reference, and copies of each furnished to advertisers.

The highest authority and recommendation, of the writer, of the publishers of the leading daily and weekly papers, will be shown to those who require it.

Merchants who may have heretofore given their advertisements to irresponsible persons, and have been disappointed in the results, are informed, that in dealing with me no payment is required till the advertiser is satisfied that his orders have been properly attended to.

I have no branches of my house in other cities. It is essentially a New-York concern, calculated to give advantages to the business of New-York Merchants without entering into competition with them those of other cities.

My books, the columns of the papers, &c., will show until are daily issued all the New-York advertising that is being done in the leading papers from Canada to California.

W. B. McDONALD.

THE ONE PRICE STORE TRIUMPHANT.

The undersigned begs leave to inform his customers and the public that on and after Monday, Jan 7, 1853 the Cash Dry Goods Store, No. 298 Greenwich, corner of Warren-st., will be closed every evening at 6 o'clock. Will be opened every morning at 7 o'clock, and will keep open all day, Sundays excepted, at the lowest cash prices for cash and cash only. Those in want of goods in this line will find it to their advantage to call and examine one of the most extensive stocks in this City, and compare prices with those of other stores, as I am determined to sell at such prices as will defy competition. Remember the place, No. 298 Greenwich-st., corner of Warren-st.

JOHN C. DEVLIN, No. 298 Greenwich-st., corner of Warren-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—A Cook, and to wash and iron, or do the housework of a private family, by one; and as Nurse and Seamstress, or fine Laundress and Seamstress, by the other. Either gitls are very experienced, and have excellent city reference. Call at No. 74 6th av., in the book store.

SITUATION WANTED—By a steady respectable young Woman, as plain cook, washer and ironer, or nurse and plain sewing. Good City References. Apply at No. 134 32d-st., between Sixth and Seventh-avenues.

SITUATION WANTED—By a very industrious, healthy young woman, with the best of city reference, to do general house work, is a good cook, first-rate washer and ironer Call at No. 191½ Bowery.

SITUATION WANTED by a respectable German Woman, as Chambermaid or Seamstress, for a respectable family Inquire at Flushing-av., one door from Kent-av., Brooklyn, at Mr. HUDSON'S.

SITUATION WANTED.—By a respectable young man as light porter or collecting clerk, in some wholesale store The best of City reference given as to character, honesty, &c. Address J. E., this office.

SALESMEN WANTED.—Parties who have had good experience, and are acquainted with cash and short time buyers of Dry Goods, Carpets, or Fancy Goods, termed "Yankee Notions," can effect favorable arrangements with the undersigned. TWEEDY, MOULTON & PLIMPTON, No. 47 Broadway.

WANTED—About 50 plain and first-rate cooks, 75 chambermaids, seamstresses, &c., 75 nice, genteel girls, age from 10 to 16, most of them well recommended, and a good assortment of men and boys are now wanting employment at C. MASON'S offices, Nos. 550 Broadway and 145 Bowery. Terms, yearly subscription, 50 cents; otherwise, 25 cents.

PLANK-ROAD LUMBER WANTED.—Proposals will be received for the delivery of five millions of feet plank-road lumber, nine feet in length, to be delivered during the months of March and April, at Florence, on the river Delaware, or at Keyport, on the Raritan Bay. Address,

FLORENCE AND KEYPORT CO., New-York.

PURCHASER WANTED—For a business that will pay from $5 000 to $20,000 per year, cash capital required, from $1,000 to $3,000. It will be necessary for the purchaser to travel in the West or South. Address, with real name S. M., Office of the *Times*.

PARTNER WANTED.—An active business man, who has a cash capital of $1,500, to invest in a business now established, and in which a large amount of money can be made. Address S. G. J., at this office, with full name, which shall receive a prompt answer.

TEN MEN WANTED—Of good address to sell several articles wanted in every family. Agents can make $5 per day. Also a man with $500 to take an interest in a depôt in Boston; may make $1,500 per annum. Ten men paid wages. Call or address, No. 317 Bowery, from 9 until 2 o'clock.

500 AGENTS WANTED.—$1,000 a year easily made in selling a new family book—probably the best to sell in the country. Call or address, post paid, AMERICAN FAMILY PUBLISHING ESTABLISHMENT, No. 122 Nassau-st., up stairs, room No. 9.

LAD WANTED—To learn the wholesale Dry Goods business, and reside with his parents. Apply at No. 55 Dey-st.

BOARDING.

SUPERIOR BOARD.—A suite of well furnished rooms, four or less in number, with two fire-places, Closets, baths, Croton water, gas, &c., may be had with board, on reasonable terms, on application at No. 36 East 26th-st. Satisfactory references given and required.

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CARD.—THE PUBLISHERS OF THE ILLUSTRATED NEWS, in announcing to the public the success of their enterprise, and the unprecedented sale of their first number, which reached the enormous circulation of 100,000 copies, deem it necessary to say, that they have been utterly out of their depth to keep pace with the public demand for their paper—the order for it being FIVE TIMES GREATER than the number they will be able to print during the current week.

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The first edition of this paper, being 65,000 copies, has been entirely exhausted, and the presses are now driven to their utmost capacity for the supply of the second. The second edition will be ready for the Public, on Wednesday, Dec. 29, previous to which it is expected that all orders from the trade will be fully supplied, and agents and dealers here and elsewhere will be enabled to obtain all the copies desired.

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of the ILLUSTRATED NEWS, for the week ending Saturday, January 1, 1853.

ENGRAVINGS.

1—THE BIRTH OF THE NEW YEAR; a design by Thomas. A large page of graving, pronounced by artists to be one of the most beautiful designs ever produced.

2—THE LAST MOMENTS OF DANIEL WEBSTER; a magnificent picture, covering two entire pages. The position of the various members of Mr. Webster's family and friends, standing around the dying bed, is faithfully represented. The features of the dying statesman are accurately produced. The group also includes portraits of Mr. Fletcher Webster, Dr. Warren, Mr. J. W. Paige, Mr. Peter Hervey, Mr. S. A. Appleton. The accuracy of these portraits has been greatly assisted by the daguerreotype

3—DR. WEBSTER'S LIBRARY. A large engraving, showing the lower left hand beautiful apartment.

4—THE MANSION OF DANIEL WEBSTER AT MARSHFIELD A beautiful picture, drawn on the spot.

5—THE TOMB OF DANIEL WEBSTER

6—THE WEBSTER OBSEQUIES IN NEW-YORK—THE FUNERAL CAR.

7—DESTRUCTION OF CHICKERING'S GREAT PIANOFORTE MANUFACTORY, AT BOSTON, MASS. A large and spirited engraving.

8—VIEW OF THE FOUNDATION OF THE CRYSTAL PALACE, NEW-YORK.

9—THE CALORIC SHIP ERICSSON.

10—THE GREAT CONFLAGRATION AT SACRAMENTO CITY

11—OPENING OF CONGRESS—RECEIVING THE MESSAGE IN THE SENATE.

12—THE OPENING OF CONGRESS—READING THE MESSAGE IN THE HOUSE.

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An original New-Year's Poem, by Alice Carey, with an autograph. The "Legend of Bernalieu," an original, by Charles G. Leland, with an autograph. The "Water Carrier," a story of rural life in France, by Richard B. Kimball. To the Reader, by the Editor. Dr. Kane's New Search for Sir John Franklin; Francis André Michaux, by the Editor; Incidents of a Winter's Evening in the City of New-York; the Expedition to the Amazon; Music and the Drama; Sir Archibald Alison's History of Europe; the Opening of Congress; the Death of Webster; the New-York Crystal Palace; the Conflagration of Sacramento; the Caloric Ship Ericsson; the Dead of 1852; a Complete List of Deaths of Eminent Persons during the present year; Recent Literature; Destruction of Chickering's Pianoforte Manufactory at Boston; Latest Intelligence from all parts of the World

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[illegible] and in safe [illegible] Hospital. The [illegible] of his bright [illegible] to be separated from [illegible], and if we would ever practically help [illegible] and outcast, we must know something

I [illegible] preaching last Sunday in one of the [illegible] when, as we passed up through, the doc- [illegible] pointed me out a young girl sitting by one of the beds—a German girl, he said, who could not [illegible] a word of English. A genuine German [illegible]—I should have known it anywhere—clear, [illegible] complexion; flaxen hair, and a light, [illegible] blue eye, with such a simple, honest, af- [illegible] fectionate expression, as you would not see in one [illegible] out of a hundred. I asked her, in German, [illegible] where she was from. The tears gushed to her [illegible] eyes, and she checked a sob, as she heard the old [illegible] sound, and answered:

"[illegible] from the Rhine-land."

"[illegible] Has she father or mother?

"No; dead for many years."

"[illegible] relatives in the city?

"[illegible]."

"[illegible] friends or acquaintances?

"[illegible], not one—*ganz einzig!* all alone!" she [illegible], and burst into tears, bitterly.

[illegible] learned afterwards more of her history. The [illegible] and story which is forever being acted [illegible] here in New-York. She had crossed the [illegible] alone, to join a relative—an aunt in St. [illegible]. Her fellow-passengers had directed her to [illegible] German *Gasthaus*, and there she intended to [illegible] as soon as she could find out how to get to St. [illegible]. The agents of one of the bad houses were on the look out, and persuaded her to come to [illegible] boarding-house, on promise of cheaper [illegible]. The poor, simple girl believed every one [illegible] as honest as herself, and was beguiled to the [illegible]. Without friends or help, her money fast [illegible], the result is easily guessed. It was a short, [illegible] life, from which she could only rescue her- [illegible] by the aid of the police. In three weeks, pen- [illegible] and friendless, she was handed over to the [illegible] Hospital. The doctors all spoke of her [illegible] as a simple, true-hearted woman, not at all har- [illegible] and brutalized, as were the most of her [illegible].

I left the means and the order for her to be taken at once to Mr. Pease's, when her time was out. With the great number of applications continually [illegible] in to him, there will be no difficulty in securing a respectable quiet place for the girl, until she has earned money enough to join her friends.

An event has occurred during the last week in the hospital which has saddened almost every one in it. The young woman of whom I had before spoken, who had won upon all by her beauty, and by what perhaps affects this class as much as any traits—her disdainful pride and generous impulses—has suddenly died. To me there was something [illegible] beyond words in the occurrence. So young, [illegible] to in the flush of life, to die, without one old [illegible] of affection to cheer the last moments.

Her face, even in death, had something of the old character. The high, finely-formed forehead, the beautiful woman's head, with the long, wavy brown hair, the pure pale cheek, and the closed [illegible] and small mouth set into that expression of [illegible] purpose.

Poor girl! I said to myself, as I stood by the [illegible]; a short and bitter life for thee! One [illegible], heedless stumble, and then, forever after, [illegible] contempt more bitter to thee than death! Hard for the warm, wild heart, so to meet with neglect and scorn from those who ought to have longest forgiven and loved. Thou hast paid a bit- [illegible] penalty! A few years of pain and passion and despair, and then the friendless, lonely death, [illegible] the outcasts of the Prison-Hospital. God be merciful to thee!

I said she was friendless—but strange! affection [illegible] up around her even there. There was a mild, quiet young woman in the same Ward, who [illegible] under the name of Caroline; like herself, [illegible] a far-off New-England village, who com- [illegible] at once, when the sick one was brought [illegible], to take care of her. The other, in her [illegible] way, rejected all the kind offers, and de- [illegible] all her little strength to watching with [illegible] who were sicker than she. At length, in [illegible] of her paroxysms, she sent for Caroline, and the latter received her message even with tears. From this time till her death, by day and by night, Caroline watched over her with a tenderness so [illegible] that the report went out in the Hospital that they were sisters; and at last, the poor broken one died in the arms of her newly-found friend. The other seemed almost inconsolable—continu- ally in tears. And when at length the corpse was carried out, she burst forth from the room, stopped the bearers, and flinging aside the shroud, kissed passionately the cold lips.

The last hours of the prostitute were redeemed by many good and hopeful things. For some weeks, the physicians had expected she might re- [illegible], and she herself was confident of it. Through the kindness of some Christian-hearted people, we were enabled to hold out the prospect of an honest support for her, and of a calm home, where the past would never be mentioned or remembered. She seemed soon a different woman. The storm of mad passion and anger which had driven her wildly on so long, was blown out. She said little of the life she had passed through, but when she did speak, it was with the keenness of a suffering which is altogether beyond expression. It seemed as if she sought most of all to express her peni- tence in mildness and kindness to others, and in a heroic endurance. One of us said to her, one day, that the best test of her repentance would be to ask herself whether she could entirely forgive the friends who had treated her so contemptuously—"Could you pray that they may be happy?"

And the tears—which neither disgrace nor pov- erty, nor bitter words from those much loved, nor the severest physical pain, and utter destitution and hopelessness, could force from the proud wo- man—burst from her eyes as she said, "I can—I have." She seemed, many thought, at this time, a truly penitent woman, and the more hopefully so, as her chance for life was so good. But her disease took a sudden turn, and it was evident her shattered body could not long hold up under the terrible suffering. There was never, through it all, a complaint or a flinching for a moment. She prayed much to herself; but it was a sad thought to us all that on her last day, when she begged for the chaplain or the doctors whom she knew, to pray with her, they were all accidentally absent, and there was no one to utter a petition, except those around her, who perhaps feared to pray. She asked much for her "father," and seemed to dwell on the old home days; she longed for a forgiving word from him. But the stern old man never came or wrote, and the daughter he had so coldly cast out, died among strangers—a prostitute's af- fection smoothing her last sad moments.

I think all felt, as they stood by the bier of the unfortunate, that a generous heart lay cold there. Misguided, ungoverned, yet with something hero- ical and striking even in its faults. Her sin an in- tense *pride*, under which, rather than submit to a fancied humiliation, she would have walked de- liberately over into damnation itself.

The physicians all agreed that a character of such indomitable purpose, such heroism in endu- rance, such strong keen sensibilities and affections had never come under their observation in the hos- pital. We could not but remember what, under happier surroundings, she might have been. God deal mercifully with her!

It will not be out of place to add that the girl who was so kind to the dying one, seems herself endowed by it all. Arrangements have been made, through Mr. Pease, to obtain a respectable situa- tion in a kind-hearted family for her, where she will remain, until after a while she is returned to her New-England home.

What is especially needed for this penitentiary- hospital is a body of Christian women to visit the sick. Why are there not Protestant "Sisters of Charity?" So far as we know, the only ladies who have attempted to do good among these poor creatures have been Roman Catholics. We honor them for it. A woman's influence is the only one to touch the heart of these outcasts. To one of their own sex they will reveal their sad histories, and in this time of their weakness and solitude, good words of Christian sympathy and love might be of infinite value. It will not be an agreeable work, or a happy work for any one. Still, surely there are some who will think it worth all sacri- fice to be the means of saving but one of those, whom society has cast out as hopeless, and whose last chance of the slightest good influence is, pro- bably, in the wards of this hospital. Has not Christ said of such efforts, "Inasmuch as ye did it unto the least of these my little ones, ye did it unto me?"

C. F.

In the Court of Common Pleas at Dedham, on Friday, the jury in the case of Deacon Hollis, of Brain- tree, tried for selling two quarts of cider in violation of the liquor law, returned a verdict of guilty. The jury were out twelve hours.

We learn from the *Chronicle*, that the publisher of the Hardin County *Journal*, Mr. Weston, will, on the 25th of January, commence the publication of a daily pa- per in Elkhart, Ind.

An article in the Philadelphia [illegible], entitled "Surgical [illegible] of Dr. W. A. Hammond, of that city," [illegible] of the Doctor's experience as Surgeon in the army during the war with Great Britain. The follow- ing extract is from that portion relating to scenes in the Military Hospital at Buffalo, in 1814:

"Men who have witnessed the conduct of others during protracted scenes of danger, are struck with the great disregard of life which seems to infuse itself into their habits. Man is the only animal who, from being naturally cowardly and afraid of pain and danger, gets so as to disre- gard them both. Dr. Mann, (Medical Sketches, p. 175,) has remarked justly that 'long abstinence, watchings and unremitted hardships, soon break down not only the spirits but strength of an army. But when well fed, the men cheerfully endure fatigue and cold, and expose themselves to the most threatening dangers, regardless of conse- quences. Familiar with death, the soldier soon forgets that the feeling of horror was once at- tached to its name. The love of country, honor, the pride of conquest, incite him to acts of hero- ism. When duty calls to confront the enemy, he obeys the summons with the same alacrity as when invited by the alluring voice of pleasure to his amusements." Even female followers of an army fall into this mood. Among us was one from Kentucky, remarkable for her height, muscular figure, for the loss of one eye, and for her volubility in oaths and queer modes of execration when jeered at or incensed. In the preceding year, her father and brother had been among the victims of a celebrated but execrable massacre at the River Raisin, of which she was a witness. Storming with feelings of revenge, at the opening of this campaign, Betsy, dressed as a soldier, entered the ranks, and at the battle of Chippewa executed her firing with the precision of one of the line. Her company was much exposed, and her immedi- ate comrades shot down. She, nevertheless, continued in line until the captain told her it was time to leave—that the wounded men required water and attentions, and that she had better serve them. She obeyed, came into the hospital with them, and was one of the most faithful and kindest of nurses, notwithstanding her reckless- ness of conduct in other respects.

"I remember, one day, in making my hospital rounds, a patient just arrived presented an amput- tated forearm, and in doing so could scarcely re- strain a broad laugh; the titter was constantly on his face. "What's the matter? this does not strike me as a subject of laughter." "It is not, doctor, but excuse me, I lost my arm in so funny a way, that I still laugh, whenever I look at it." "What way." "Our first sergeant wanted shav- ing, and got me to attend to it, as I am a corporal. We went together in front of his tent, I had lathe- red him, took him by the nose, and was just about applying the razor, when a cannon ball came, and that was the last I saw of his head and of my arm, Excuse me, doctor, for laughing so, I never saw such a thing before." This occurred during the siege of Fort Erie.

"Out of the barracks it is common for messes of soldiers to cook at fireplaces made of two banks of turf, crossing with right angles to the ridges of the occipital bone. When not on pa- rade these places are the resort of groups of sol- diers. On an occasion of the kind, one of the soldiers, standing on the foot, a cannon ball had struck him on the head, and in doing so gave a whirl to the whole body upon the leg as he stood; the other leg flew out, as the headless trunk was turned, and it upset a camp kettle of soup in the process of cooking. The soldier to whom it be- longed was quite indignant at the loss, provisions were then very scarce at the fort,) and in his wrath he ejaculated "Could you not have lost your head without kicking over my soup!"

"A patient who had lost his entire scalp to a level with the top of his ears, was the subject of unmitigated jeer by his comrades. Owing to the profusion of the suppuration, he was brought out daily upon the parade in front of the hospital tent, to have his wound washed and dressed. As there was some degree of regularity in the hour, it con- stantly attracted a circle of the more lightly wound- ed. It appeared that he had met with his accident from dropping behind to pick his flint, as he said, but it occurred as his regiment was moving for- ward into action, and the belief was, that his mo- tive was to save himself, instead of improving his flint. A party of hostile Indians on scout in the rear of the regiment, rushed upon him, he was felled with the butt of a tomahawk and his scalp immediately stripped off in a large circular cut.

"He would after this have got the *coup de grace* from the edge of the tomahawk, but he feigned death; at this critical moment a scouting party of Americans fired upon the band of Indians, and they scampered away. The battle being over, the wounded of the regiment were surprised to find their comrade alive, as he was considered a victim to the Indians. But the whole affair being now understood, it was a constant subject of merriment as his denuded cranium was exposed for the sur- gical dressing. One would ask him who cut his hair; another, how long it took; another declared that if the Indians were such close cutters they should never touch his hair. And so it went on from mouth to mouth, each soldier trying his in- genuity at a question, as to what the wounded man had said on the occasion, how he managed it, and what the Indians said.

The crowd of wounded brought in by the field reduced unavoidably attention to individuals. The most possible was done, but it did not come up to the point. Under these circumstances, many sol- diers were treated in the outskirts of the hospital, by their wives or females having an attachment to them. With such assiduities, recoveries took place which would scarcely have followed in the ordinary hospital practice. A boy shot in the fore- head, with the ball penetrating to the back of the neck along the base of the face, whom I had seen on his first arrival and dressed, and given up for a fatal case, I was pleasantly surprised some weeks after in finding in a state of convalescence. A soldier, shot through the lungs badly, was saved in the same way. So much for assiduous nursing, congenial food, cleanliness and good poultices.

Preserving Timber.—A letter from Canada gives the following history and account of a new method of preserving timber, and which the writer thinks will be resorted to in that country: "The method was discovered by William Meyer, who lives near Hamburg, in the Duchy of Mecklenburg. He devoted several years to experiment before he perfected the process. A brother of his, who has been a resident of Canada for twenty years, was in Germany last Winter, and he brought with him specimens of the preserved wood which have been done six years. The wood is pine, but its charac- ter is entirely changed by the process of preserving. The whole body of the wood, every fibre of it, is thoroughly impregnated with the preserving pre- paration. It is done when green. The native sap is excluded by the process, and the preparation with which it is saturated excludes the action of the air on the internal fibres, and is said to render decay impossible. The wood, when preserved, is heavier than before; and pine or basswood as- sumes all the qualities of hard wood. It takes a beautiful polish; one of the surfaces of the pine I have seen makes this quite certain. So much for appearances. The value of such a discovery, in a great measure, defies all test but that of time; still there other criteria that may help to determine the point. The celebrated Liebig has examined specimens of the preserved wood; and has given his opinion that the invention is but a re-discovery of the ancient system of embalming the dead, ap- plied to a new purpose, and that he is highly im- pressed with its utility as a means of preserving timber. A company has been formed in the Duchy of Mecklenburg for carrying on the process on a large scale. The inventor has brought it before the attention of the British Government, with a view to induce its adoption in the navy. The pre- served wood loses its high combustible qualities; it may be gradually reduced by fire, but will not blaze; it is possible to impregnate it so deeply as to render it incombustible, and this could be done in the case of shingles. It also imparts great flexibility to the wood, and prevents the ravages of worms. The preserved wood will neither shrink nor expand. If this invention be all that is claimed for it, it will be invaluable for railroad purposes, ship-building, roofing, bridges, and every purpose wood is exposed to the influence of the atmosphere. Three hours are said to suffice to saturate every fibre of the wood with the preser- vative preparation. The process is very cheap. It could be done for from a half a cent to a cent and a half a cubic foot, according to circumstances. A mile of railroad timber could be preserved for about one hundred dollars. What principally makes the process so cheap is the incidental cir- cumstance that in the preparation of the preserv- ing liquid, the wood burnt can be made into char- coal.

The Legislature of this State, meets to-morrow week, Jan. 4. Governor Seymour will be settled in a few days in the mansion now occupied by Gov. Hunt, on the corner of Eagle and Elk streets.

Yesterday the Supreme Court of the United States was in session, and the Chief Justice announced the decision of the Court in the case of [illegible] Davis, which was argued at length by Mr. Evarts and Mr. Curtis, for the plaintiff in error, and by Mr. Stanton, Attorney General, for the defendant in error. The decision was read at length. The injunction was granted by Judge Wm. W. Campbell, of the Superior Court, on the appli- cation of Thomas E. Davies and Courtlandt Palmer. The order of the Court calls on the defendants to show cause on the second Monday in January next, why this injunction order should not be made perpetual.

The following is a copy of the injunction order:

New-York Superior Court—City and County of New-York—*Thomas E. Davies and Courtlandt Palmer against The Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York.*—Summons—To the Mayor, Alder- men and Commonalty of the City of New-York: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the com- plaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the said Court, at the City Hall, in the said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 44 Wall-street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plain- tiffs in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated New-York, Dec. 27, 1852.

McMURRAY & HILTON, Plaintiffs Attornies.

New-York Superior Court—*Thomas E. Davis and Courtlandt Palmer against The Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York.*—It appearing from the complaint in this action, duly verified, that the plaintiffs are entitled to the relief demanded in the said complaint, and that such relief consists in restraining the defendants as hereinafter provided:

Now, therefore, in consideration of the premises and of the particular matters in said complaint set forth, I do hereby command and strictly enjoin the said defendants, the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, their counsellors, attornies, solicitors and agents, and all others acting in aid or resistance of them, and each and every of them. That they and each of them do absolutely desist and refrain from granting to or in any manner authorizing Jacob Sharp and others (the persons named in the resolution, of which a copy is annexed to said complaint and marked B,) or their asso- ciates, or any other person or persons whomsoever, the right, liberty, or privilege of laying a double or any track for a railway in the street known as Broadway, in said City of New-York, from the South Ferry to Fifty-seventh street, or any railway whatsoever in said Broadway; and from breaking or removing the pavement in said street, or in any manner obstructing said street pre- paratory to or for the purpose of laying or establishing any railway therein, until the further order of this Court in the premises.

And that the defendants show cause, at a Special Term of this Court, to be held at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on the second Monday in January, 1853, at the opening of the Court on that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, why this in- junction order should not be made perpetual. Dated, New-York, Dec. 27, 1852.

WILLIAM W. CAMPBELL.

Take Notice—That the foregoing is a copy of an in- junction Order this day granted in the above-entitled action. Dated, New-York, Dec. 27, 1852. Yours, &c.,

McMURRAY & HILTON, Plaintiff's Attornies.

The bill of complaint on which the above order is founded, is a voluminous document, and is yet in the hands of the printers. We find in an Evening paper the following condensation of its principal points and al- legations.

That the plaintiffs are property owners and tax payers in the City to the amount of $250 each, per annum.

Commencing with 1846, when the tax annually levied by the Corporation was a million and a half, our taxes have steadily increased through wantonness and cor- ruption to $4,000,000.

That the Corporation are mere Commissioners of High- ways; have no power by law to grant to any persons the exclusive right to the use of any of our streets; or in any manner interfere with the *free and common use thereof*, or erect any structure or work therein, which might become a nuisance.

That in July last, Jacob Sharp and others petitioned the defendants for authority to establish a railroad in Broadway, and the principal property owners remon- strated against it.

That Broadway is the principal trading and commer- cial business street in the City, constantly thronged with vehicles and passengers, and the part below Canal- street most so. Its average width of carriage-way is 40 feet, at Maiden-lane; 39 feet, at Wall-street; 37, at Rector- street 34 feet, and nowhere does it exceed 42 feet.

That it has lately been paved with a very durable and expensive Russ pavement, at an expense to the tax-pay- ers of over $500,000.

That until the petition for the railroad was before the Common Council, six other propositions were made, viz:

1. One by which the Corporation would derive $1,000- 000, and a charge of only 3 cents fare.

2. Another by which they would derive $250,000 per annum, with 5 cents fare.

3. Another by which they would derive $150,000 per annum, with 3 cents fare.

4. Another by which they would derive $300,000 an- nually, and 5 cents fare.

5. Another by which they would derive $100,000 per annum, and 5 cents fare.

6. Another on the same conditions as those granted to Jacob Sharpe and others, with a reduction of fare from 5 to 3 cents.

That by law, the Boards of Aldermen can only hold monthly sessions; and cannot adjourn over three days, unless by resolution concurred in by both Boards. Not- withstanding which, the Board of Aldermen adjourned from the 4th to the 8th Nov., without the concurrence of the Assistant-Aldermen, whereby the session of the Board of Aldermen ceased on Nov. 4th; and that the grant to Sharp and others, to make a railroad in Broad- way, was adopted by the Board of Aldermen while they had no power to act as a Board.

That on the first day of the December session, the Assistant-Aldermen also adopted the grant to Sharp, and sent it to the Mayor.

That on Dec 18th, 1852, the Mayor vetoed the grant, and returned it.

That a majority of both Boards have *given out* and *threatened* to again adopt such grant to Sharp, notwith- standing the Mayor's veto, and for that purpose are keeping the Boards now in session, frequently adjourning for want of a quorum; and the session is protracted, not- withstanding the per diem allowance for the first eight meetings of each session has long since ceased; and the plaintiffs are apprehensive that they will again pass such grant as soon as they can by law act on the same.

That immediately on the adoption of the grant, Jacob Sharp and associates will accept the same, and proceed to break up the pavement and establish the railroad.

That such a railroad is an untried experiment, and cannot be laid without destroying the Russ pavement.

That the laying of the railway would require at least four months, during all which time the street would be rendered impassable.

That the plaintiffs, and all other travellers, now have a *right to the free and common use* of the whole of the carriage way of the street, with their carts, carriages and vehicles. That the establishing of such railroad will be appropriating the street to a *new and unauthor- ized use exclusive in its nature*, to the great injury and damage of those now having a free and common right therein.

That Broadway is too narrow to admit of a railway, consistent with the rights of citizens, tax-payers and travellers, and if it is constructed will be a *public nui- sance*.

That the Corporation have no right to establish such a railroad, or allow others to do so. But if they have the right to grant it, it is their duty to impose proper terms and conditions, and should consult the interest of the city and tax-payers by accepting those voluntary offers of responsible individuals, which, while they insured equal accommodation to the public generally, would pro- duce the greatest revenue to the city.

That the grant proposed to Jacob Sharp and others, will be, if unrestrained, a fraud upon the traveling pub- lic and citizens.

Because it permits them to charge five cents fare, when worthy citizens, of abundant means and ability, have offered and are desirous of accepting the grant, and charge only three cents fare.

That it will be a fraud upon the tax-payers and the plaintiffs, because other citizens of abundant means and ability are willing and desirous to accept the grant, and pay into the City treasury annually many hundred thou- sand dollars, and thus diminish the taxes.

The resolution permitting a license fee of only $20 for each car, while many others offered $30 and upward an- nually *for each car*.

That the grant should be restrained because it attempts to bind the Corporation forever, and limit the legislative power of the Common Council; also attempts to create an odious and unjust monopoly, not within the power of the Common Council.

That if the Corporation are authorized to construct a railroad, or allow its construction, then the whole busi- ness is within the province of the Executive Department, known as the "Street Department."

That all the acts of the Common Council in relation to this railroad, are in bad faith, and are in direct opposi- tion to the interests of the Corporation, tax-payers, citi- zens, and travelers.

The complaint concludes, by praying a perpetual in- junction against the adoption of this resolution, or mak- ing this grant.

If this injunction should be obeyed by the Corporate authorities, it will postpone the commencement of the Railroad until after the inauguration of the next Board of Assistants, and enable the complainants to apply to the Legislature for relief, if the Court should not grant it. These contingencies open a wide field for specula- tion as to the difficulties yet to be encountered by the parties which have been for so many months engaged in carrying out the project thus far; but, that the Board of Aldermen will adopt their report and resolution, not- withstanding the veto of the Mayor, there can be no doubt, unless they should be differently advised.

At about 1 o'clock on Sunday morning, a stone house belonging to Emery Willard, situated near the Cambridge line, Brighton, Mass, was totally destroyed by fire, with its contents, a considerable quantity of lumber. The loss is estimated at from $2,000 to $3,000, on which there is insurance. The fire was, no doubt, the work of an incendiary.

The *Daily Union* of Rochester has passed into the hands of Messrs. Isaac Butts and Joseph Curtis, and the former editors retire. Mr. Curtis has been connected with the paper from its commencement. Mr. Butts is pretty extensively known as a writer of ability, and in active politics of the Democratic progressive school.

Yesterday [illegible] was Council was [illegible] Davis, which was argued at length by Mr. Evarts and Mr. Curtis, for the plaintiff in error, and by Mr. Stanton, Attorney General, for the defendant in error. The decision was read at length. The injunction was granted by Judge Wm. W. Campbell, of the Superior Court, on the appli- cation of Thomas E. Davies and Courtlandt Palmer. The order of the Court calls on the defendants to show cause on the second Monday in January next, why this injunction order should not be made perpetual.

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That the plaintiffs, and all other travellers, now have a *right to the free and common use* of the whole of the carriage way of the street, with their carts, carriages and vehicles. That the establishing of such railroad will be appropriating the street to a *new and unauthor- ized use exclusive in its nature*, to the great injury and damage of those now having a free and common right therein.

That Broadway is too narrow to admit of a railway, consistent with the rights of citizens, tax-payers and travellers, and if it is constructed will be a *public nui- sance*.

That the Corporation have no right to establish such a railroad, or allow others to do so. But if they have the right to grant it, it is their duty to impose proper terms and conditions, and should consult the interest of the city and tax-payers by accepting those voluntary offers of responsible individuals, which, while they insured equal accommodation to the public generally, would pro- duce the greatest revenue to the city.

That the grant proposed to Jacob Sharp and others, will be, if unrestrained, a fraud upon the traveling pub- lic and citizens.

Because it permits them to charge five cents fare, when worthy citizens, of abundant means and ability, have offered and are desirous of accepting the grant, and charge only three cents fare.

That it will be a fraud upon the tax-payers and the plaintiffs, because other citizens of abundant means and ability are willing and desirous to accept the grant, and pay into the City treasury annually many hundred thou- sand dollars, and thus diminish the taxes.

The resolution permitting a license fee of only $20 for each car, while many others offered $30 and upward an- nually *for each car*.

That the grant should be restrained because it attempts to bind the Corporation forever, and limit the legislative power of the Common Council; also attempts to create an odious and unjust monopoly, not within the power of the Common Council.

That if the Corporation are authorized to construct a railroad, or allow its construction, then the whole busi- ness is within the province of the Executive Department, known as the "Street Department."

That all the acts of the Common Council in relation to this railroad, are in bad faith, and are in direct opposi- tion to the interests of the Corporation, tax-payers, citi- zens, and travelers.

The complaint concludes, by praying a perpetual in- junction against the adoption of this resolution, or mak- ing this grant.

If this injunction should be obeyed by the Corporate authorities, it will postpone the commencement of the Railroad until after the inauguration of the next Board of Assistants, and enable the complainants to apply to the Legislature for relief, if the Court should not grant it. These contingencies open a wide field for specula- tion as to the difficulties yet to be encountered by the parties which have been for so many months engaged in carrying out the project thus far; but, that the Board of Aldermen will adopt their report and resolution, not- withstanding the veto of the Mayor, there can be no doubt, unless they should be differently advised.

At about 1 o'clock on Sunday morning, a stone house belonging to Emery Willard, situated near the Cambridge line, Brighton, Mass, was totally destroyed by fire, with its contents, a considerable quantity of lumber. The loss is estimated at from $2,000 to $3,000, on which there is insurance. The fire was, no doubt, the work of an incendiary.

The *Daily Union* of Rochester has passed into the hands of Messrs. Isaac Butts and Joseph Curtis, and the former editors retire. Mr. Curtis has been connected with the paper from its commencement. Mr. Butts is pretty extensively known as a writer of ability, and in active politics of the Democratic progressive school.

[illegible] Professor [illegible] read reading. The [illegible] audience, we [illegible] Professor was [illegible] from enjoying an [illegible]

Mr. O. announced to his respected audience, that though this was *his* last lecture, there would be a con- tinuation of the series of scientific lectures, of which due notice would be given by the parties conducting the same. The Professor was asked a few questions, which he read from a paper that he held in his hand. The first was, What was the physical construction of the sun? What caused the solar spots, and what were their na- ture? If the sun were a body of fire, how could it be inhabited.

Galileo was of opinion that these spots were caused by volcanic action; but this opinion was afterwards abandoned, for it was ascertained that some of these spots were 50,000 miles in diameter, and that the sun contained many thousands of them; it was, therefore, thought ineredible that they should be of volcanic pro- duction.

Others were of opinion these spots were mountains. Sir W. Herschell's conclusion is the most received. He thinks they are clouds which encircle the sun. An- other question, asked the Lecturer, was—Where did all the salt in the ocean come from? (Laughter.) It came down the rivers. He was asked, was not the ocean getting saiter and saiter? So it was; but his friend need not be uneasy when it is remembered that only 3½ per cent. of the ocean was muriate of soda, so that it would take some time before any serious alteration would take place. (Laughter.)

The subject of the evening—*Mechanical Structure of the Universe*. To render the commencement familiar, let his audience suppose a view from Castle Garden down the beautiful Bay of New-York. They behold ships and boats of various sizes—those immediately near them appear moving quickly—others more distant, not so quick. Those viewed as far as the eye could reach, could scarcely be discerned to move at all, such was their quiescent appearance. Now the movement may be just as much, but it is by reason of distance that you do not realize its apparency as you do those boats nearest you.

Analogous to this is the view astronomers take of the planets in the Heavens. Planets near, we notice their motion from night to night—those far off, scarcely at all by the naked eye; but by our large telescopes we dis- cover the movement of the distant stars as accurately as those nearest. The star 61 Cygni subtends an arch one-third of a second from our earth.

Of late a very interesting inquiry about our Sun has been gone into. Some are of opinion that the Sun, with all his attendant stars, is making progress in space. To illustrate this, imagine yourself in a wood, where you can stand at some distance from any trees. On either side, as you approach one direction, the trees begin to widen, as it were; that is, the space appears more en- larged; and as you recede from the other trees, they ap- pear to close; the space between them appears to con- tract.

In a similar manner we account for the appearance and reappearance of stars in the Heavens. In the same direc- tion we discover stars one after another while we lose sight of others in the opposite direction, or in the path we have travelled. Sir William Herschell is of opinion that the motion of our solar system, in space, is towards the constellation of Hercules.

Inquiry has been made to ascertain whether our mo- tion is that around a centre or rectilinear curve.

A new proposition is, that we move around a particu- lar congeries of stars; the seven stars are supposed to be these, and there is strong presumption in favor of this view, for it has been proved that those stars have a com- mon motion only known to appertain to themselves.

The next part of his subject in order was the three dis- tinct orders of bodies comprising the Universe—Planets, Suns and Nebula. The two former he had already treated of. The Nebula appears as a little cloud. We cannot see many by the naked eye, but our large tele- scopes reveal them in an interesting form. Here the Lecturer pointed out the different forms of Nebula on a fine collection of Diagrams.

Astronomers have discovered 4,000 Nebula in the whole Heavens. There were only 3,000 before Sir John Herschell went to the Cape of Good Hope, for further exploration in this field. He added a thousand in 1833 (according to Humboldt's work, the 370th part of the whole face of the sky was covered with Ne- bulæ. They possess a variety of form, some spiral, some circular, while others that are of double ball; but even by the best telescopes we cannot be too certain as to form, for it has been often found that the same Nebulæ on close examination, presented quite an altered form, but we may suppose that all have a fixed form. Order is Heaven's first law. The present condition of knowledge of Astronomers is that they are all stars, for those which were once Nebula proper, afterwards resolved into regular stars. The Nebula in Orion was proved to be only stars. Lard Rose's telescope broke it up into my- riads of such, and not even the whole, but part of it; they may be called an Island Universe. Will they all by resolved into stars? This is a hard question, for while we were resolving some, others made their ap- pearance. There are yet 3,690 to be resolved out of 4,000. Sir William Herschell says doubtless the "Milky Way" is our Nebulæ.

The mechanism of the Universe, is supposed from the grand uniformity of law. If you analyse a drop of water, you may the ocean, the principal stands good; if you measure one star, why not all. The Professor here re- ferred to Kepler's laws proving the uniformity of plan throughout nature. No force is prone to ruin, but all to conservation. Some suppose there is one great body in the centre of the Universe around which all the others move. This is not necessary, for two bodies will re- volve around a center of gravity.

The Nebular Hypothesis, of which Leplace was the author, was considered at great length by Professor Olmsted. He gave an elementary explanation of the rings cast off from some Planets, by means of a globe containing a small quantity of mercury. He did not be- lieve in this hypothesis. This, he said, with all defer- ence to its author, and his brethren generally.

An Hypothesis is that which explains a phenomena. Quite different is gravitation; this is a matter of fact, a theory. An hypothesis may work both ways, and yet only one is true; all facts can be explained by one or another of two hypothesis. At best it is only presumpt- tive, not demonstrative. Some who wish to be charita- ble say, give it all it is worth; this is not logical, for the hypothesis lacks, inasmuch as Herschell the planet re- volves contrary to all the other planets. This one fact throws overboard all claim of Laplace for his hypothe- sis. Take further, for instance, the case of a murderer, who has all the facts against him, and an *alibi* upsets the whole.

Prof. Olmsted concluded, thanking his audience for their marked attention throughout the course. Among the many friends who greeted the Lecturer, at the close, could be noticed a German gentleman, ap- parently an accomplished person; he introduced himself to Mr. O., telling him that Prof. ——— (the writer did not catch the name,) of

[illegible] Rubber Shoes, and can tell the [illegible] how it is done. His other inquiry is already answered. The saw which we saw operate is a foot in diameter, and cuts a board ten inches wide, and we will try to tell how the thing is done. The saw is placed horizontally, and, upon two opposite edges lies [illegible] between two from wheels or pulleys, covered with rubber; then an iron plate passes across the upper side of the saw, in which a pivot, which goes to the upper side, runs. This keeps the saw steadily in its place, while the under side of the saw presents a sharp surface from the pulleys upon one edge to [illegible] the other. Motion is applied to these pulleys, and these on opposite sides of the saw moving in opposite directions, the saw is moved round rapidly; held [illegible] as before stated, by the pivot revolving in the plate across the centre. This plate is brought to an edge [illegible] on each side, so that, in sawing a board, it springs [illegible] from the log—for the machine is designed for sawing logs—is placed upon the carriage, which feeds itself, and as it progresses the board passes [illegible] the saw. When it has cut through, the board is removed, the log raised by a convenient operation, so as [illegible] to leave another board, the motion reversed, and the carriage goes back again, cutting a board as it goes, and so on, until the log is all sawed up.

The great advantage of the plan is the ability to saw [illegible] logs—a saw four feet in diameter sawing a board nearly its own width. The power being applied to the outer edge of the saw, it is obvious that the larger the saw, the greater the power, being increased in the same ratio that it is decreased in the old method. It may even be of the pulleys which impart motion to the saw [illegible] to refuse to slip upon it, when any obstacle is placed against it. But we saw it demonstrated again and again, that while the pulleys run the saw runs, and, [illegible] an obstacle of sufficient force was applied to stop the saw, it wrapped the pulleys, and let a three-inch belt slip upon the wheels, the saw holding the pulleys fast. The machine is an ingenious one, and yet simple in its construction.

The proprietors of the patent are Mr. GEORGE, the inventor, of Nashua, and Mr. JOHN MULLAY, of Bangor, Me., by whom it will be introduced to the pine forests of that State, and will work a revolution in the lumber business of that region.—*Nashua Tel.*

PORTSMOUTH SHIPS.—Our California correspondent, in a late letter, gives the following graphic sketch and practical hints:

Among the vessels that have been engaged in the California trade, it is interesting to recount how large a proportion of the swiftest and most elegant modeled clippers have been built in Portsmouth. The name of [illegible] RAYNES is as familiar to the New-England men of San Francisco as it is to his own townsmen. The [illegible] beauties of his ships, as they lie at our wharves, are the same [illegible] of his skill in marine architecture. Portsmouth is not only represented in those beautiful models, but the masterets of other days lie here and there scattered about our harbor. Among the ships are the *Izette*, *Ann Mary Ann*, *Ann Parry*, *Crescent*, *Apollo*, (burned with Grand Parker, *Pactolus*, *Columbia*, *Triton*, *Carolina*, [illegible] *Charlotte*, *Hamilton*, *Neptune*, *Josephine*, *Huron*, [illegible] of the Wave, sloop-of-war *Portsmouth*, the ships *Empire*, *Typhoon*, besides many others that were launched on the Piscataqua river, &c. These old ships [illegible] a thousand associations of homes, of commanders, owners, &c. Many of them the writer saw launched, saw the old bottle broken over her bowsprit cap, as she glided beautifully off from BADGER'S, REMICK'S, or PICKERING'S Ship-Yard, and then range alongside of RUNDLET'S, HAVEN'S, SHAPE'S or LADD'S wharf, or at the Portsmouth Pier. These at the time were good enough ships carrying ships, the pride of the owners and all engaged in them; now they are poor, superannuated things, divested of all beauty. Still to the Portsmouth man they are full of interest, and he can recognize in the carving of the head and the mouldings of the stern, the same designs that pleased him when a boy.

[*Portsmouth Journal.*

THE MAINE LANDS.—The Springfield *Republican* is out upon the State authorities for selling the Maine lands. The Editor of the *Republican* knows nothing about the matter. The Legislature authorized the Commissioners to sell the lands, subject to the control of the Governor and Council. The Commissioners are the Land Agent, the Secretary of the Commonwealth, the Auditor, and Messrs. LEACH and THAXTER. These gentlemen advertised the lands for sale in a way that would prevent all chances of fraud, collusion or favoritism. The highest bidder offered more than $100,000 more than any other bidder, and as the highest bidders are said able to fulfill their engagements, the Commissioners decided in their favor. The Governor and Council have not yet acted upon the matter. The lands have been sold for at least $100,000 more than any one expected they would bring. Mr. PAYSON, of Rowley, one of the leading Whigs of the State—a gentleman who is well acquainted with the matter, and who was opposed to the sale, on the day the bids were made, after he learned what had been bid, said "that the State had better not break it the bidders would close the bargain, for they had offered at least one-third more than they were worth, or than the State would ever again get."

Here has been the opinion of a leading Whig that the lands have been sold for $300,000 more than they are worth, yet the Springfield *Republican* assumes to speak about the matter, of what, as we have before said, it is grossly ignorant.—*Boston Commonwealth.*

A bill to abolish capital punishment has been introduced into the Ohio Legislature

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

STEINWAY'S METROPOLITAN EMPORIUM, No. 82½ BROADWAY, AND NORTH MAIN-ST., Brattleboro, Mass.

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Dealers in Piano-Fortes, and Music Publishers,

Respectfully invite public inspection of their extensive and carefully selected stock of Piano-Fortes and Sheet Music.

Pianos.—Chickering, Piano-fortes, Columbia, Triton, Caroline, Hamilton, Neptune, Josephine, Huron, Ann Mary Ann, Ann Parry, Crescent, Apollo, (burned with Grand Parker, Pactolus, Columbia, Triton, Caroline, Hamilton, Neptune, Josephine, Huron, Wave of the Wave, sloop-of-war Portsmouth, the ships Empire, Typhoon, besides many others that were launched on the Piscataqua river, &c. These old ships [illegible] a thousand associations of homes, of commanders, owners, &c. Many of them the writer saw launched, saw the old bottle broken over her bowsprit cap, as she glided beautifully off from BADGER'S, REMICK'S, or PICKERING'S Ship-Yard, and then range alongside of RUNDLET'S, HAVEN'S, SHAPE'S or LADD'S wharf, or at the Portsmouth Pier. These at the time were good enough ships carrying ships, the pride of the owners and all engaged in them; now they are poor, superannuated things, divested of all beauty. Still to the Portsmouth man they are full of interest, and he can recognize in the carving of the head and the mouldings of the stern, the same designs that pleased him when a boy.

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A CERTAIN, SPEEDY, PERMANENT AND PLEASANT CURE FOR COUGHS, COLDS, HOARSENESS, BRONCHITIS, WHOOPING-COUGH, CROUP, ASTHMA AND CONSUMPTION.—Of all the numerous medicines extant, (and some of them valuable) for the cure of pulmonary complaints, nothing has ever been found which could compare in its effects with this Preparation. Other cures come and go, but at all times and in all climates of the lungs and throat where medicine can give relief, this will do it. It is pleasant to take, and perfectly safe in accordance with the directions. We do not advertise for the information of those who have tried it, but those who have not. Families that have known its value will not be without it, and by its timely use, they are secure from the dangerous consequences of Coughs and Colds, which neglected, often lead fatal consumption. The Diploma of the Massachusetts Institute was awarded to this preparation by the Board of Judges, in September 1847: also, the Medals of the three great Institutes of Art, in this country; also the Diploma of the Ohio Institute at Cincinnati, has been given to the CHERRY PECTORAL by their Government, in consideration of its extraordinary excellence and usefulness in curing affections of the Lungs and Throat.

Read the following opinion founded on the long experience of the eminent Physician of the Port and City of

ST. JOHNS May 8, 1851.

DR. J. C. AYER: Five years trial of your CHERRY PECTORAL in my practice has proven what I forgsaw from its composition, must be true, that it eradicates and cures the colds and coughs to which we, in this section, are peculiarly liable. I think its equal has not yet been discovered, nor do I know how a better remedy can be made for the distempers of the Throat and Lungs.

J. J. BURTON, M. D., F. R. S.

See what it has done on a wasted constitution, not only in the following cases, but a thousand more:

SUDBURY, Jan. 24, 1851.

DR. AYER: In the month of July last I was attacked by a violent diarrhœa in the mines of California. I returned to San Francisco in hope of receiving benefit from a change of climate and diet. My diarrhœa ceased, but was followed by a severe cough—and much soreness. I finally started for home, but received no benefit from the voyage. My cough continued to grow worse, and when I arrived in New York I was at once marked by my acquaintances as a victim of consumption. I must confess that I saw no sufficient reason to doubt what my friends all believed. At this time I commenced taking your truly invaluable medicine with little expectation of deriving any benefit from its use. You would not receive these lines did I not regard it my duty to state to the afflicted, through you, that my health, in the space of eight months, is fully restored. I attribute it to the use of your CHERRY PECTORAL.

Yours truly, WILLIAM W. SMITH.

WASHINGTON, Pa., April 12, 1852.

DEAR SIR: Feeling that I have been spared from a premature grave, through your instrumentality by the providence of God, I will take the liberty to express to you my gratitude. A Cough and the alarming symptoms of Consumption had reduced me too low to leave me anything like hope, when my physician brought me a bottle of your "PECTORAL." It seemed to afford immediate relief, and now, in a few weeks time has restored me to sound health. If it will do for others what it has done for me, you are certainly one of the benefactors of mankind. Sincerely wishing you every blessing, I am, very respectfully, yours,

JOHN J. CLARKE, Rector of St. Peter's Church.

With such assurance and from such men, no stronger proof can be adduced, unless it be from its effects upon trial. Prepared and sold by

JAMES C. AYER,

Practical Chemist, Lowell, Mass.

Sold by A. B. & D. SANDS, corner Fulton and William-streets, BUSHTON, CLARK & CO., C. R. RING, T. T. GRIKEN, and all the Druggists in New-York; Mrs. HAYES, No. 178 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, and by all dealers in medicine everywhere.

THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY, was introduced in the year 1822, and has been well tested in all the complaints for which it is recommended. For ten years it has proved more efficacious as a remedy for coughs, colds, influenza, bronchitis, asthma and consumption, in its incipient stages, than any other medicine. What time establishes and consecrates, what experience adopts and confirms, must in all cases unite in saying is a good and valuable, is so, no doubt. A popularity of this sort fixes in society its roots so deep and so strong, that time cannot destroy it. The success which has attended this medicine for several years past, has overcome the prejudices of all respectable men, and the article has taken a stand among the first class of discoveries and blessings of the age; and when resorted to in season, eradicates the disease for which it is recommended.

From the Boston Evening Traveller.

It is perhaps but an act of justice to the proprietors of WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY for us to say that our personal experience in the use of this article has impressed us most favorably. One of the proprietors of the *Traveller* was entirely cured of a severe cough of four months continuance, by the use of this balsam; and several of our friends and acquaintance, who have tried the article, have found it of great service in relieving them of severe coughs and shortness of breathing, with which they had been afflicted.

None is genuine unless signed I. BUTTS on the wrapper. For sale wholesale and retail by A. B. & D. SANDS, General Agents, No. 160 Fulton st.; THOMAS & BRAXWELL, No. 56 Williams-st.; JOHN MILHAU, No. 183 Broadway; Astor and Irving House Drug Stores, No. 110 Broadway.

DOCTOR VAN HAMBERT'S GERMAN FEMALE RENOVATING PILLS.—Both in the female infirmary and in private practice, Doctor VAN HAMBERT, of Germany, has used these pills with unparalleled success. For diseases peculiar to female's, they can be relied on as a certain, speedy and unfailing remedy. They have been in use about twenty years, in this country, and have received the approval of some of the most distinguished physicians in this city. Where is the prescription which has ever been able to compare with these pills, in the treatment of females; and it is not too much to say that their success has been more than equal to the combined effects of all other remedies. Those who have used them know what an invaluable legacy Doctor VAN HAMBERT has left the world in these pills, and they are willing to certify to the fact. By their use, females may rely upon obtaining speedy relief, whars by health is restored, and the pale and deathly countenance gives place to the roseate hues of health.

Price $1 per box,

N.B.—Purchase none, unless they have the certificate of copyright on the wrapper, and the written signatures of H. C. VAN HAMBERT, M. D., on the duty stamp around each box, and E. M. GUION,

General Agent for United States, America,

No. 127 Bowery, corner Grand-st.

FOR CHAPPED HANDS.—THE PURE OLD PALM SOAP is one of the best remedies in use. It is very highly recommended to those whose skin is tender, and being made from a vegetable oil, is consequently very healing and emollient in its properties. It can be had in small packages of one cake, (at a low price,) for trial, at the manufactory of W. HULL'S SON, No. 108 Cliff-st. See CHILTON'S certificate:

"Having tried the Old Palm Soap, manufactured by W. HULL'S SON, I can recommend it as being an excellent quality of toilet soap. The healing properties of palm oil, which are well known, must render this soap preferable to Castile soap for the same uses.

JAMES B. CHILTON, M.D., Chemist."

RELIEF GUARANTEED in five minutes to all who use HOWES' Hygeian Hoarhound, Liverwort and Asparagus

COUGH CANDY,

the most pleasant and effective remedy ever known for the instant cure of Coughs, Colds and Hoarseness.

USE IT.

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BALLARD'S, No 415 Broadway, corner Lispenard.
HOWE, No 432 Broadway, corner Howard.
GUION, No 127 Bowery, cor. Grand-st.
HOWE, corner 17th-st. and 8th-av
And by Druggists generally throughout the United States.

MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE.—A practical treatise never before published. Twenty-five cents a copy, free of postage. Sold by SPRING ER & TOWNSEND, No. 222, J. C. HARRIOT, No. 423½ Broadway; and by the author, M. LAMONT, Physician and Surgeon, No. 42 Reade-st., corner of Broadway, N. Y., where he treats all these complaints, from 11 to 3, and 5 to 8 P. M.

DR. PRESTON'S FEMALE PANACEA, Nos. 1, 2 and 3, is a remedy which applies to every disease and irregularity. Relief guaranteed in all cases, when taken with advice. Sent by mail with full directions. Price $1 per number. Office No. 365 Bowery. Consultations day and evening.

DR. BERON'S CELEBRATED FEMALE PILLS.—This wonderful and justly celebrated remedy can be had at his office, or may be sent by mail to any address. Office corner of Broadway and Houston-st., over the drug store. The doctor attends exclusively to an office practice. Hours from 9 o'clock, A. M., till 12, and from 6 till 9 P. M.

HERE'S A PRESENT.—A first-rate four-octave PRINCE & Co.'s Melodeon will be sold for $75 cash. Address E. P. TAYLOR, corner of Sands and Fulton-sts., Brooklyn.

HARDWARE.

COOKING AND PARLOR STOVES,

OF THE MOST APPROVED PATTERNS, for sale low, by the subscriber. WM. CLARKE,

No. 9 Carmine-st., (four doors above Bleecker.)
No. 328 Hudson st., (two doors above Vandam.)
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No. 206 8th-av., (three doors above 20th-st.)

N. B.—Stoves repaired and put up.

AUSTRALIA AND CALIFORNIA GOODS.—Merchants, Companies and individuals fitting out for these markets can find a full and complete assortment of Miner's Tools, Picks, Shovels, Hardware, Cutlery, Edge Tools, Firearms, &c., &c., at the old stand of CHARLES S. LITTLE, Nos. 33 and 34 Fulton-st.

FAIRBANKS' PATENT PLATFORM AND COUNTER SCALES.—Improved in quality and reduced in price. Adapted to every required operation of weighing. For sale in all their varieties by FAIRBANKS & CO., No. 69 Water-st.

CUTLERY, &c.—Sets of Ivory and Desert Knives and Forks, and Knives only, Tea Trays, Polished Shovels and Tongs, Fire Stands, &c., wholesale and retail by C. S. LITTLE, Nos. 33 and 34 Fulton-st.

SKATES.—A superior assortment of German, English and American common and fancy Skates, strapped and unstrapped. C. S. LITTLE, Nos. 33 and 34 Fulton-st.

SLEIGH BELLS.—A full assortment of loose and fancy strapped Sleigh Bells.

C. S. LITTLE, Nos. 33 and 34 Fulton-st.

WHEREAS—THOMAS LEES, formerly of the city of Bristol, (England) Merchant seaman, sailed from Liverpool, (England,) in a ship called *The Columbia*, bound for Philadelphia, in the month of July, 1854. He arrived safely at the latter place, and is believed to have sailed from thence shortly afterwards for New-Orleans, since which time no tidings have been heard of him. If the said Thomas Lees is still living, he is requested forthwith to communicate with Messrs. Humfrys & Robinson, Solicitors, Hereford, England, from whom he may here of something for his advantage, or if the said Thomas Lees be dead, he is supposed to be the case, any person who can give authentic information of the time and place of his death, is requested to forward the particulars to the said Humfrys and Robinson, who will pay any expense that may be incurred by the communication and give a reasonable remuneration to the sender of it. HEREFORD, (ENGLAND,) Nov. 30, 1852.

MRS. ALLEN'S WORLD'S HAIR RESTORER is not a hair dye, and contains no deleterious ingredient. It never fails to restore the hair, however gray, to its original color, and at the same time to strengthen and restore the roots; removes all dandruff, and prevents its disgusting [illegible]. It will retain its original color during life. It prevents baldness, by invigorating the skin, nourishing the young germs and roots of the hair; prevents the hair from falling, [illegible] and keeps it moist and healthy. Ladies, [illegible] preparation of the head, dressing and beauty, or any [illegible] of the head. For sale by the Proprietors, No. 1 Astor House, and by Druggists generally throughout the City and Country.

NEW-YORK SCHOOLS.

BRYANT & STRATTON'S COMMERCIAL INSTITUTE.

THE NEXT TERM of this Institution will commence on the 3d inst., at the Academy of Music, Fourteenth-st., near Broadway. Circulars containing full information as to the course of instruction, terms, &c., can be obtained at the office, from Mr. [illegible] to 4th inst., or at the Institution, corner of Broadway and Fourteenth-st., on and after the 3d inst. All communications and enquiries should be addressed to the Principal, New-York.

For circulars, apply at the Institute, or of Messrs. NEWMAN & IVISON, No. 199 Broadway. Pupils received at any time.

WRITING, BOOK-KEEPING, &c.—Class-rooms No. 387 Broadway, near Walker-st. Hours of instruction, 9 A. M. to 9 P. M. The design of "FOSTER'S Commercial Institute" is to furnish young gentlemen who have completed their general education, as well as adults, who are seeking honorable employment, an opportunity of attaining, without loss of time, a practical knowledge of those branches which are essential to success in the active concerns of life. Writing, Book-keeping, and Commercial Arithmetic, are taught by Mr. FOSTER upon sound and indisputable principles, to the entire exclusion of the modern "six or twelve lessons" charlatanry; and students are qualified to discharge the duties of the counting-house in an expeditious and superior manner.

Gentlemen who are *familiar with the details of business*, may attain, under Mr. FOSTER'S instruction, a competent knowledge of the principles of double entry in the short space of one week.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, at GEORGETOWN, District of Columbia.—Mrs. Gen. T. WHEELER, informs the members of Congress and the public generally, that she has opened a school for Young Ladies, on Prospect-st., Georgetown. Her course embraces the elementary as well as the ornamental and higher branches of education. She is assisted by experienced and approved teachers, and, respectfully solicits a share of public patronage.

Mrs. W. refers to the following friends and patrons:

Rev. Mr. Tillinghast, Georgetown.
Rev. Mr. Caldwell, "
Rev. Mr. Bryson, "
Rev. Dr. Coit, "
Hon. E. J. Bowie, Washington.
Richard Ellison, No. 14 Front-st., New-York.

DANCING CLASSES FOR GENTLEMEN. The new system adopted this season, for the first time, proves very advantageous to the pupils, and admits of their entrance at any time during the season. Lessons on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY EVENINGS. General practice of all the dances, with a band of music on Saturday evenings. Ladies' and children's classes on WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS. A. DODWORTH No. 806 Broadway.

FINANCIAL.

STATE CITY AND RAILROAD BONDS.—The undersigned offer for sale the following desirable securities, viz.:

CALIFORNIA STATE SEVEN PER CENT BONDS.
CALIFORNIA STATE (war loan) SEVEN PER CENT BONDS.
CALIFORNIA STATE (war loan) TEN PER CENT BONDS.
CITY OF NORFOLK SIX PER CENT BONDS.
CITY OF COVINGTON, Ky., (guaranteed by Covington and Lexington Railroad Company,) SIX PER CENT BONDS.
FAYETTE COUNTY, Ky., (guaranteed by Covington and Lexington Railroad Company,) SIX PER CENT BONDS.
ALABAMA AND TENNESSEE SEVEN PER CENT RAILROAD BONDS.
EVANSVILLE AND ILLINOIS SEVEN PER CENT RAILROAD BONDS.
HAMILTON AND EATON SEVEN PER CENT RAILROAD BONDS.
LAWRENCEBURGH AND UPPER MISSISSIPPI SEVEN PER CENT BONDS.

HAIGHT & McLEAN, No. 10 Merchants' Exchange.

OFFICE MICHIGAN SOUTHERN AND NORTHERN INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANIES, No. 74 Beaver-st.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 13, 1852.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—A Dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT. upon the capital stock of these Companies has been declared from the earnings of the current six months, and will be paid in cash at the Treasurer's Office in New-York, on and after the 3d day of January next, to stockholders who shall be such at the closing of the books on the 20th inst. The transfer books will be closed at 3 o'clock P. M. on the 20th inst., and remain closed until the 4th day of January next.

A new issue of stock, equal to ten per cent. in amount upon the existing stock of the Companies, will be made at the same time, and distributed pro rata, and at par, among the stockholders who shall be such at the closing of the books. Payment for such new stock may be made at any time during the month of January. Interest will be charged upon all deferred payments, and the right to take the stock will be forfeited in all cases where payment is not made before the 1st day of February.

By order of the Directors,

EDWIN C. LITCHFIELD, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE ROCHESTER AND SYRACUSE RAILROAD COMPANY—CANANDAIGUA, Oct. 8, 1852.—NOTICE.—An installment of twenty dollars per share on the scrip stock of this Company is required to be paid on the 30th day of Oct., instant, and the balance due on said scrip stock, (being ten dollars per share,) is required to be paid on the 1st day of Feb. next.

By paying the last installment on the 16th day of Jan. next, instead of Feb., with interest on both of said installments from the 1st day of Aug. last to the times of payment, and on the surrender of the scrip certificates, the scripholders will be entitled to full stock with the future dividends.

Payments of the said installments may be made at the Offices of Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., New-York; at E. THAYER & BROTHER, Boston; at the Bank of Syracuse, Bank of Auburn, Rochester City Bank, and at this Office.

By order of the Board of Directors.

CHAS. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

BANK OF NEW-YORK.—The Charter of the Bank of New-York will expire on the 31st December, instant. An Association under the General Banking Law has been formed to take its place; and will commence business on the 3d of January, 1853.

The President and Directors of the present Bank have this day declared a final dividend of *thirty-eight and a half* per cent—the profits of the bank—which will be paid to the stockholders, or their legal representatives, at the banking house on the 31st December, inst.

On the same day, an instalment of *fifty* per cent. on the additional capital of the new bank will be required to be paid, when certificates for the stock will be issued.

The books of transfer and subscription will be closed on the 11th inst.

By order of the Board of Directors,

A. P. HALSEY, Cashier.

BANK DEPARTMENT—ALBANY, Oct. 30 1852.—Notice is hereby given, in pursuance of the Statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued by the NORTHERN BANK OF NEW-YORK, at Madrid, (an individual bank) must be presented at the office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York for payment within two years from the date of this notice, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the notes issued by the above Bank will be given up to said Bank.

n3-law-2yTu D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendant.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY—DIVIDEND NOTICE.—The Directors of the New York and Erie Railroad Company have this day declared a dividend of four (4) per cent. on the Capital Stock, for the six months ending Dec 31, payable on the 15th day of Jan. next. The transfer books will be closed on and after the 30th inst, and remain closed till the 15th day of Jan. 1853. By order of the Board of Directors.

NATHANIEL MARSH, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Dec 23, 1852.

CREDITS ON CHINA, INDIA, &c.—Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, New-York, are prepared to issue Mercantile Credits, Circular Notes, and Letters of Credit on the Oriental Bank of London, available at all the branches and agencies of that establishment, as follows:

Canton, Hong-Kong, Shanghai, } China. Madras, Bombay, Calcutta, } Columbo, Kandy, Singapore, } Ceylon.

MANHATTAN SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 64½ Broadway.—Depositars in this Institution will receive interest, as usual, from the 1st day of January next, at the rate of 6 per cent. on all sums of $500 and under, up to $1000; 5 per cent and 4 per cent. on all larger sums. By order of the Board.

E. J. BROWN, President.

J. CULAND, } Vice Presidents.
H. STOKES, }

A. A. ALVORD, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK GAS-LIGHT COMPANY, Dec. 23, 1852.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION for thirteen Directors of this Company will be held on MONDAY, the 10th day of January next, at the Office, No. 174 Centre-st., from 11 to 12 o'clock A. M. The transfer book will be closed from the 24th inst until after the election. By order,

C. L. EVERITT, Secretary.

BANK OF NORTH AMERICA.—NEW-YORK, December 15, 1852.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of three and one half (3½) per cent, payable to the Stockholders on and after January 3, 1853. The transfer books will be closed from the 18th inst. to the day of payment.

I. SEYMOUR, Cashier.

GROCERS' BANK.—A dividend of three and one-half (3½) per cent on the Capital Stock of this institution will be paid to the Stockholders on and after MONDAY, 3d day of Jan. next. By order of the Board.

SAML. B. WHITE, Cashier.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1852.

LONG-ISLAND RAILROAD COMPANY—INTEREST ON BONDS.—The Coupons for the Mortgage Bonds of this Company, due on the 1st of January, 1853, will be paid on presentation at the City Bank in Brooklyn, on and after that date.—Dated, December 23, 1852.

WM. S. S. RUSSELL, Secretary.

FOX AND WISCONSIN 12½ PER CENT IMPROVEMENT SCRIP.—The interest coupons due January 1st, prox., on the shares Scrip issued to M. L. MARTIN by the State of Wisconsin, will be paid at the office of SIMEON DRAPER, No. 46 Pine-st., New-York.

SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS OF THE NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY, reimbursable in 1867, with semi-annual interest coupons attached, for sale by BLATCHFORD & RAINSFORD, No. 39 William-st.

CREDITS, &c., FOR THE PACIFIC.—Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, New-York, issue Credits and Bills of Exchange, available at sight, on the following places on the West Coast: LIMA, VALPARAISO, PANAMA, SAN FRANCISCO.

THE INTEREST COUPONS on the CITY OF CHICAGO WATER LOAN BONDS, due on the 1st January proximo, will be paid at the Banking House of DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

SIX PER CENT. BONDS of the DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL CO., Coupons attached; for sale by CURTIS, BEALS & FEARING, No. 46 Wall-st.

THE EASTERN BANK OF WASHINGTON, D. C., is redeemed at No. 146 Bowery, @ ½ per cent.

TO CARPENTERS AND BUILDERS.

NEW DOOR SASH AND BLIND DEPOT, No. 61 Duane-st., near Broadway.—The subscriber invites attention to the above articles, which he is prepared to furnish in any quantity, and will warrant to be as good as any in this market. GEO. WARREN HATSTAT.

MURPHY'S ADHESIVE MIXTURE, for Post-Office Stamps, Envelopes, Fancy Paper, and Card Work, &c., &c.—Invaluable to Editors and Scrap-Book Makers, as a substitute for wafers, paste, gum arabic, and all other odious and inconvenient make-shifts.

This Mixture remains always pure, clear, and free from mould; does not mould, turn sour, nor become mouldy; is ready for use and in complete order in all weathers and under all circumstances.

For sale and made wholesale and retail, by WILLIAM MURPHY, No. 207 Broadway, (up stairs,) N. Y., and by Stationers generally throughout the City and Country.

TO LAW STATIONERS.—A Lawyer of 20 years practice in the City of New-York, who has been in the habit of purchasing his Stationery, Blanks, &c., at the Law Stationery Store, corner of Nassau and Ann-sts., for the last 15 years, has left the City, and will not return for a year or two. He therefore offers for sale his entire stock of Stationery, Blanks, &c., at a great sacrifice. Apply at the store, or address Box No. 1,000 Post-Office.

STEAMBOATS.

THE NEW AND SPLENDID STEAMSHIPS ATLANTIC, Capt. WEST, and ARCTIC, Capt. LUCAS, will be despatched from the foot of Canal-st., North River, as follows:

ATLANTIC, Capt. WEST. PACIFIC, Capt. WYLIE.
ARCTIC, Capt. LUCAS. BALTIC, Capt. COMSTOCK.
ADRIATIC, Capt. GRAFTON.

These ships have been built by contract, expressly for Government service. Every care has been taken in their construction, as also in their engines, to insure strength and speed, and their accommodations for passengers are unequaled for elegance and comfort. Price of passage from New-York to Liverpool, in first class cabin, $100; in second do., $70; exclusive use of extra size state-rooms, $200; from Liverpool to New-York, £30 and £20. An experienced surgeon attached to each ship. No berth secured until paid for.

PROPOSED DATES OF SAILING.

FROM NEW-YORK.			FROM LIVERPOOL.	
Saturday	Dec. 11,	1852	Wednesday	Dec. 15, 1852
Saturday	Dec. 25,	1852	Wednesday	Dec. 29, 1852
Saturday	Jan. 8,	1853	Wednesday	Jan. 12, 1853
Saturday	Jan. 22,	1853	Wednesday	Jan. 26, 1853
Saturday	Feb. 5,	1853	Wednesday	Feb. 9, 1853
Saturday	Feb. 19,	1853	Wednesday	Feb. 23, 1853
Saturday	March 5,	1853	Wednesday	March 9, 1853
Saturday	March 19,	1853	Wednesday	March 23, 1853
Saturday	April 2,	1853	Wednesday	April 6, 1853
Saturday	April 16,	1853	Wednesday	April 20, 1853
Saturday	April 30,	1853	Wednesday	May 4, 1853
Saturday	May 14,	1853	Wednesday	May 18, 1853
Saturday	May 28,	1853	Wednesday	June 1, 1853
Saturday	June 11,	1853	Wednesday	June 15, 1853
Saturday	June 25,	1853	Wednesday	June 29, 1853
Saturday	July 9,	1853	Wednesday	July 13, 1853
Saturday	July 23,	1853	Wednesday	July 27, 1853
Saturday	Aug. 6,	1853	Wednesday	Aug. 10, 1853
Saturday	Aug. 20,	1853	Wednesday	Aug. 24, 1853
Saturday	Sept. 3,	1853	Wednesday	Sept. 7, 1853
Saturday	Sept. 17,	1853	Wednesday	Sept. 21, 1853
Saturday	Oct. 1,	1853	Wednesday	Oct. 5, 1853
Saturday	Oct. 15,	1853	Wednesday	Oct. 19, 1853
Saturday	Oct. 30,	1853	Wednesday	Nov. 12, 1853
Saturday	Nov. 12,	1853	Wednesday	Nov. 16, 1853
Saturday	Nov. 26,	1853	Wednesday	Nov. 30, 1853
Saturday	Dec. 10,	1853	Wednesday	Dec. 14, 1853
Saturday	Dec. 24,	1853	Wednesday	Dec. 28, 1853

For freight or passage, apply to

EDW'D K. COLLINS & CO., No. 56 Wall-st., N. Y.
BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO., Liverpool.
E. G. ROBERTS & CO., No. 13, King's Arms Yard, London.
JOHN MUNROE & CO., Rue Notre Dame des Victoires, Paris; or
GEORGE H. DRAPER, Havre.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof therein expressed.

FOR LIVERPOOL.—United States Mail steamship ATLANTIC, Capt. JAS. WEST.—This steamship will depart with the United States Mails for Europe, positively, on SATURDAY, Jan. 8, at 12 o'clock M., from her berth, at the foot of Canal-st. No berth secured until paid for. For freight or passage, having unequaled accommodations for elegance and comfort, apply to

EDW'D K. COLLINS & CO., No. 56 Wall-st.

Passengers are requested to be on board at 11½ A. M. The steamship PACIFIC will

New-York Daily Times.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE
By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

SIXTH CONGRESS...Second Session.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Dec. 28.

Various petitions were presented.

Mr. WELLER presented a petition from Mr. STANLEY, the American artist, praying Congress to purchase his collection of Indian paintings.

Mr. DODGE, of Iowa, introduced a bill for the relief of working men on the Capitol.

Mr. CASS offered the following resolution, which was laid over:

Resolved, That the President be requested to communicate to the Senate, as far as may be compatible with the public interest, any information in the Department of State respecting the establishment of a new British colony in Central America, together with the copy of a proclamation issued at the said Department, issued by the British at the Balize, July 17, 1852, announcing that her most Gracious Majesty the Queen has been pleased to constitute and make the Island of Roatan Bonnacca Utilla and Island Helena be a colony to be known and designated as the Bay of Islands, and signed by command of Her Majesty's Superintendent, AUGUSTUS FREDERICK GORE, Colonial Secretary, and also what measures, if any, have been taken by the Executive to prevent the violation of that article of the treaty of Washington, of July 4, 1850, between the United States and Great Britain, which provides that neither party shall occupy, or fortify, or colonize, or assume or exercise any dominion over Nicaragua, Costa Rica, the Mosquito Coast, or any part of Central America.

The Senate took up the bill granting a pension to SYBIL DOWNER, for revolutionary services, which was debated, and, on the question of engrossing it, the vote stood, Ayes 18, Noes 6—no quorum.

The debate was then resumed, and on the question being taken again, the result was, Ayes 32, Noes 3. The bill was passed.

The bill providing for the resurvey of certain lands in Mississippi, in districts where the office of Surveyor-General has been abolished, was taken up.

The question on an amendment resulted in Yeas 27, Nays 1—no quorum.

After further debate, thirty-three Senators voted, and the bill was passed.

Two other private bills were considered, and votes thereon had to be repeated several times in order to procure a quorum.

Mr. MANGUM said it was impossible to do business properly in this manner. He thought the public interest would be better served by an adjournment. He consented, however, to an Executive session, which lasted but a few minutes, and then the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.
WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Dec. 28.

Hon. LORENZO SABINE, of Massachusetts, elected in place of Hon. BENJ. THOMPSON, deceased, appeared and was qualified.

Mr. HART offered a resolution that the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union be discharged from the further consideration of the bill to remit the duties on certain goods destroyed by fire in New-York, and that the same be referred to the Committee on Commerce. Before voting there was a call of the House, and 124 members answered to their names.

Mr. SEYMOUR, of New-York, in reply to a question by Mr. ORR, said the Committee on Commerce desired the bill above referred to, sent back to them that they might make similar provisions for the sufferers by fire in California; and further, when they shall report, they would ask immediate action.

Mr. ORR, of S. C., said he did not perceive any necessary connection between New-York and California calamities. The bill which the gentleman wished to withdraw and refer has already been acted on by the Committee on Commerce. It is not proposed to relieve all who have suffered by fire, but to unite New-York and California in the same bill, and press its passage.

Mr. STUART, of Michigan, was glad the gentleman from South Carolina had started this discussion, because it enabled the House to inquire whether they will do anything, and, if so, how they propose to do it. During this Congress, a gentleman rises and proposes a feasible plan to do the business; but another, like the gentleman from South Carolina, insists that such a proposition shall not be carried because it will end in doing business. It is well known that, while the House continues to refer bills other than the general appropriation bills to the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, they are placed beyond the reach of the body. If it be objected that the bill mentioned in the resolutions should not pass, and the sufferers by fire in New-York and California shall not thus have their duties remitted, then there is good reason for objecting to the proposition of the gentleman from New-York, (Mr. HART) but if this is not the intention, and they think the relief ought to be afforded, then he (STUART) did protest, and on every convenient opportunity he should continue to protest, against burying their votes, simply because other rights have been buried. We sit here and do nothing, but if we stop new inventions to facilitate business, and by common consent agree to execute the rules by doing business in order, we can go on and perform the business of the country, and pass this bill among the rest.

Mr. STANLEY, of N. C., said the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. STUART) had gone against himself, urged both sides of the question, and found fault with the gentleman from South Carolina, for doing what he considered indispensable to the business of the House.

Mr. STUART interposed, saying, "I did the reverse, I thanked the gentleman from South Carolina for making the suggestion."

Mr. STANLEY resumed.—He had understood the gentleman to object to the gentleman from South Carolina, for doing this individual good, and denounced the morality of this kind of argument, and at the same time went on in common sense remarks, in which he indulges so frequently.

Mr. STUART repeated he had not argued both sides of the question. He objected to the mode of reasoning adopted by the gentleman from South Carolina, and that reasoning was—We should not do this thing, because we will do nothing else.

Mr. STANLEY said he had no disposition further to criticise the remarks of the gentleman. For the last week he (Mr. STANLEY) had objected a dozen times to various propositions, and then with his objections by argument entreaty, but if six gentlemen would agree to object to everything out of order, the House would do more business in the remaining two months of the Congress, than they did in the last Session. He gave notice that he should, hereafter, object generally to all measures out of order. If the gentleman (Mr. STUART) would hold on to the strong side of his argument, he (STANLEY) would be his Lieutenant.

Mr. SEYMOUR, of N. Y., said the bill was one of a general character. No individuals are named who lost by the fire in New-York, and so also as to California. They are scattered all over the country. The Committee proposed to constitute two Commissioners, and ascertain the fact of how much money has been paid into the Treasury, and by whom. There is a bill now pending in the Senate providing a general law for such cases. If it should pass that body, the Committee on Commerce will here urge its passage. They want to put New-York and California on the same footing.

Mr. HUNTER, of Ohio,, with a view to get back to where gentlemen desired, moved that Mr. HART's resolution be tabled. Agreed to.

Mr. HARRIS, of Tenn., offered a resolution to facilitate the making of reports from Committees.

Mr. MCMULLEN, of Va., moved that it be tabled. No quorum voted—Ayes 67, Nays 48.

A motion to adjourn was lost—Yeas 19, Nays 110.

The question was again taken on laying the resolution on the table, and again no quorum voted.

Finally, after debating a point of order, the House at 2 o'clock adjourned—Yeas 72, Nays 66.

Mail Robbery—North Carolina Senator, &c.
BALTIMORE, December 28th.

One mail has been received from New Orleans, but the latest is still due.

The Mail from Mobile, for the eastward was robbed on the 8th inst. The driver of the stage conveying it was arrested, but the guard could not be found.

The North Carolina Legislature had postponed its adjournment until yesterday, but the correspondent of the Washington *Journal* says it was doubtful whether any fair trial to elect a U. S. Senator, would be made.

Richard Matchett Jr., who was injured some weeks since at a fire on Exchange place in this city, died today from his injuries.

From Porto Cabello.
PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Dec. 28.

We have Porto Cabello dates to the 11th inst. by the arrival of the bark *Paez*.

A few cases of fever had occurred among the shipping.

Business was unusually dull. COFFEE, (washed,) was selling at 11c.@11½c.; and unwashed, at 10c.@10½; Ox HIDES were at 9½c.@9¾c.; Cocoa, 20c.@20½c; American FLOUR was quoted at $12@13 50.

The only vessels in port were the *Euphemia* and *Henry Mason* from New-York.

Probable Loss of the Bark Hollander.
Boston, Tuesday, Dec. 28.

The bark *Amanda*, arrived at this port from Batavia, passed on the 26th Nov., in lat. 41° 8', lon. 70°, portions of the wreck of a large vessel—spars, planks, planks, parts of the between decks, and coal—with pieces of the name of the vessel with Dutch letters upon it. The bark Hollander, of Boston, left Batavia on the 1st Oct., for London, and is to touch only at the Cape of Good Hope.

Freight from the West—The Franklin Canal Company and the Lake Shore Railroad.
PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Dec. 28.

One hundred and fifteen cars, containing four hundred tons of goods, arrived by the Central Railroad to-day from the West.

In the application in the Supreme Court for an injunction against the Franklin Canal Company, to restrain them from further prosecution of the Lake Shore Railroad—the argument was concluded to-day, and the case is held under advisement by the Judge.

Completion of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.
BALTIMORE, Tuesday, Dec. 28.

A dispatch from Wheeling to Mr. LATROBE, Chief Engineer, states that the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad was completed to Wheeling on the 25th, on which day the last rail was laid. The event was the occasion of much rejoicing at Wheeling.—*Daily Advertiser.*

The U. S. Supreme Court—The Telegraph Case.
WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Dec. 28.

The concluding argument on the part of Professor MORSE by GEORGE GIFFORD, Esq., of New-York, in the Telegraph Case in the U. S. Supreme Court is in progress, and will be concluded to-morrow. The decision will probably be given in two or three weeks.

Sale of the Baltimore Museum.
BALTIMORE, Tuesday, Dec. 28.

We have no mail South of Washington this morning.

Mr. OWENS, the proprietor of the Baltimore Museum, sold his establishment yesterday to HENRY C. JARRETT for $18,000.

Consul Confirmed.
WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Dec. 28.

The Senate, this afternoon, had under consideration, in Executive Session, several nominations for Consuls, &c.; but the only thing of interest done was confirming Mr. JONES, of Pennsylvania, as Consul General at Alexandria.

Total Loss of the British Steamer Mountaineer.
NORFOLK, Tuesday, Dec. 28.

The British steamer *Mountaineer*, of and from Liverpool, for New-York, was totally wrecked on Christmas day, eight miles south of Currituck Inlet. The crew were all saved.

The Attorney-Generalship.
WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Dec. 28.

JOHN NELSON, Esq, of Baltimore, is strongly spoken of for Attorney-General in the new Cabinet of GEN. PIERCE.—*Daily Advertiser.*

The Marion at Charleston.
CHARLESTON, Tuesday, Dec. 28.

The U. S. Mail steamship *Marion*, Capt. BERRY, arrived at her wharf in this City on Monday night at 10 o'clock.

The Alabama at Savannah.
SAVANNAH, Tuesday, Dec. 28.

The steamship *Alabama*, Capt. LUDLOW, has arrived here in 60 hours from New-York.

The New-Jersey Railroads.

We received last evening the following note from the Superintendent of the Camden and Amboy Railroad. As further documents are referred to by the writer, his remarks seem to call for no present comment:

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

In your paper of the 27th inst. there were statements made and conclusions drawn, in reference to the transportation of the passengers and mails between New-York and Philadelphia, that were so one-sided, and unjust to the Camden and Amboy Railroad Company, that I expected and hoped they would, in some measure at least, have been corrected by our associates—the New-Jersey Railroad and Transportation Company—who, being in possession of the facts, had the power of doing so. Being disappointed in this, I have written to Philadelphia for such documents as I trust will place the matter before you in a very different light, and which, when I receive, I will beg the favor of you to publish.

Your obt. servt. E. O. STEVENS,
Superintendent of C. and A. R. R. Co.

Later from Rio Janeiro.

By the arrival of the *Sophia Walker*, Capt. WISNELL, we are in receipt of Rio files to the 18th Nov. The news is without importance. The organization of the Steamship Company, to connect Rio directly with Lisbon, was the leading topic of interest. The charter and bases of organization appear in the *Jornal do Comercio*, and offer the most promising indications of success.

A contract had also been completed by Government, with JOSE RODRIGUES FERREIRA, for the construction of steam-vessels connecting Rio with Santa Catharina and Caravillas, touching at the several coast ports. The steamer *Marajoz* for the navigation of the Amazon, was launched early in November. The Imperial Government is certainly waking up to the importance of a steam mercantile navy.

NEW-YORK CITY.

ANOTHER OF THE GAMBLERS ARRESTED.—Last evening, another of the sporting individuals, named JAMES MEAD, was arrested at a saloon in Chambers-street, by officer GALLAGHER. The accused is one of the gang of gamblers who recently fleeced a young Bostonian, named J. S. LEADOCK, out of $300 in cash, and a gold watch—and for whose arrest Justice STUART issued his warrant. The complainant was passing by the saloon, when he observed MEAD sitting in the window, exhibiting to some person the very watch that was obtained from him by cards and faro. Young LEADOCK hastened to his Attorney's office, A. A. PHILLIPS, Esq., who immediately procured the above officer and had the gent taken into custody. He was brought before Captain GARRATY, at the Sixth District Station, and committed to await further action in the matter. The deceased shrewdly passed the watch into the hands of some person while the officer had his back turned.

THE RECENT GAS PIPE EXPLOSION.—DEATH OF THE INJURED FEMALE.—The unfortunate servant girl, ELANOR HINES, who was terribly burned on Friday night last, by the explosion of gas in the coal vault of Mr. EDWIN B. CLAYTON'S residence, No. 419 Broome-st, lingered in agony until 7 o'clock yesterday morning, when she expired. In the afternoon Coroner IVES proceeded to the New York Hospital and held an inquest on her remains, during which, the following testimony was taken:

Mary Hines, being duly sworn, says—I reside at Mr. Clayton's, No. 419 Broome-street; I am the sister of deceased; she resided at Mr. Clayton's also; on Christmas eve my sister and Mr. Clayton went to the vault under the sidewalk to get some coal; there had been a smell of gas through the house during the day, and Mr. Clayton went down stairs, for the purpose of ascertaining whence it came; when the vault door was opened, Mr. Clayton entered first, with the lamp in his hand; the gas that had escaped in the vault instantly ignited, and an explosion took place; the deceased was preceded by Mr. Clayton, who had descended three steps, and deceased one step; when the explosion took place, the deceased was blown back into the entry on her knees; the door was thrown from its hinges by the force of the explosion; she crawled to the kitchen, and the first word she said was, "Mary, Mr. Clayton is burned to death, down in the vault—why don't you go down to him?" she was enveloped in flames, and after throwing water on her, I went to the vault, but the police were there, and would not let me go in; I then went back to my sister; I took her up to her room, where her wounds were dressed by physicians; on Christmas day she was removed to the New-York Hospital; we did not have the gas in the house; it escaped from the street mains.

Dr. C. R. Agnew, sworn, says, I am the acting house surgeon of the New York Hospital: on the 25th inst. deceased was admitted in great suffering, from the extensive burns about her face, arms, chest, back and legs, caused as defendant was informed, by the explosion of coal gas; she was treated in the usual manner, and lingered until 7 o'clock this morning, at which time she died; the above burns were the cause of death.

The Jury then rendered the annexed verdict: "We, the Jury, find that the deceased, ELEANOR HINES, came to her death by burns accidentally received by the explosion of coal gas at the house of EDWIN B. CLAYTON, No. 419 Broome-street, on the 24th inst." Mr. CLAYTON, who was burned at the same time is yet alive, and hopes are entertained of his recovery.

FIRES.—At an early hour yesterday morning, a fire broke out in the cabin of the packet-ship *Exmer*, Captain HARTSTEIN. It originated from the glowing heat of the stove, near the wood-work, and being discovered by the mate before making much headway, the flames were speedily extinguished, with slight damage. ....At about 1½ o'clock on Monday night, a fire was discovered in a mantilla store, at No. 77 Canal-street, by officers RITTER and KELSO, who gave the alarm, and the firemen were quickly on the ground. The damage sustained, by both fire and water, was nearly two thousand dollars, upon which there is a full insurance. ....On the same night, a fire broke out in the block tin warehouse of Messrs. G. A. J. BENNER, at No. 23 Old-slip. The flames were kept confined to the fifth story, and but trifling damage was sustained.

CHRISTMAS ON RANDALL'S ISLAND.—The Randall's Island children had a very pleasant time on Christmas day. Early in the morning, the children were aroused by the music of the Asylum Band, and the Band of the Juvenile Asylum, who had come over to assist in the festivities of the occasion. After breakfast, the children were assembled in the chapel, where the Rev. Mr. HUTCHINS addressed them, and presents, which had been sent by the ladies of the Association, were distributed among them. Dinner was then served, and the children were regaled with a bountiful supply of roast beef, plum pudding, and other delicacies. After dinner, the children were assembled in the school-room, where the Rev. Mr. HUTCHINS addressed them, and presents, which had been sent by the ladies of the Association, were distributed among them. Dinner was then served, and the children were regaled with a bountiful supply of roast beef, plum pudding, and other delicacies. After dinner, the children were assembled in the school-room, where the girls of the Institution gave them a hearty welcome. After some exercises at the school-room, the children and their visitors repaired to the dining-rooms and partook of a repast prepared for the occasion. After dinner, the guests left for the City, promising the little folks to visit them again on New Year's day.

DEATH OF COL. COFFIN.—Col. JOHN COFFIN, well known to most old New-Yorkers, as an active politician of the Democratic School, died at his residence, No. 11 Reade-street, yesterday in the 87th year of his age. Col C resided in one house (that in which he died) for upwards of fifty years. Until a very short time ago, he was still a hearty old man. Within a few days he was attacked with a kind of erysipelas, which terminated fatally.

☞ Yesterday morning his Honor Mayor KINGSLAND transferred Police Officer GEORGE NIVEN from the District Attorney's Office, and detailed him as an attaché of the Lower Police Court, Halls of Justice.

COLLISION.—Yesterday morning at 6½ o'clock, two Jersey City Ferry boats came together about the middle of the North River, in the fog, and did considerable damage to each other. The *Hudson*, which had been recently repaired, lost her deck cabin and received other damage. None of the passengers were hurt.

☞ EUGENE LATILLA'S Second Lecture, on *Art as applied to the Elegancies of Life*, will be delivered at Hope Chapel, this evening.

PEOPLE'S LECTURES AT THE TABERNACLE.—Mr. GEO. W. CURTIS will deliver a lecture at the Tabernacle, this evening, on *The Age of Steam.*

[Advertisement.]

FOR THE NEW YEAR.—GLEASON'S PICTORIAL DRAWING-ROOM COMPANION.—This brilliantly-illumined weekly journal has just commenced a new volume, and is certainly a most superb and elegant affair, in the way of literature and art. Among a large number of most beautiful and artistic engravings, is a fine allegorical picture, by Billings, of the incoming of New Year. An elaborate design illustrating the subject of Autographs and Writing, from the earliest period of the world,—a most original and remarkable feature of the Pictorial, to be followed by a series of numbers upon this subject. An allegorical picture of the Golden Fleece. A Winter Scene in Russia, with the peculiar mode of travelling illustrated. A fine equestrian picture of Count D'Orsay. A representation of Thom's piece of sculpture, known as Old Mortality, in Laurel Hill Cemetery. A magnificent large and original picture of the Crystal Palace, New-York,—the finest engraving ever issued on wood in this country. Also a most curious puzzle, the key of which is a miracle of ingenuity. By turning and examining this curious affair five hundred different objects are found, each subject, though complete in itself, still, by cunning arrangement, forming parts of another. The Western Military Institute, at Drennon Springs, Ky., is also represented. Among the contributors to this number we observe the names of Mrs. L. H. Sigourney, T. Buldinch, T. Buchanan Read, T. S. Arthur, Maturin M. Ballou, Alice B. Neal, Mrs. M. W. Curtis, Ben. Perley Poore, A. J. H. Duganne, Francis A. Durivage, Alice Carey, Caroline A. Hayden, Phœbe Carey, Dr. J. H. Robinson, J. Hunt, Jr., Neale Bernard, Ellen Louise Chandler, &c., &c., forming an amount of talent never before embarked in a weekly journal. With all this array of attractive illustrations, of brilliant literary matter, and vast improvements generally, the price of the "Pictorial" is *greatly reduced.* The terms per annum are $3. Single copies, *six cents* each. For sale at all the periodical depôts in the United States. S. FRENCH, No. 151 Nassau-street.

[Advertisement.]

☞ One of the Cheapest and Best conducted Crockery-stores in the City is S. D. Gorman's, No. 120 Canal-st. His assortment of Fancy Articles for the Holidays, rich cut, plain and pressed Glassware, is complete as can be found. Persons in quest of any of the above goods would do well to give him a call.

[Advertisement.]

FRENCH AND ENGLISH ENGRAVINGS.—A magnificent assortment of Engravings, selected by the subscriber in Europe, is now ready for inspection. For sale, wholesale and retail, by WM. SCHAUS, Printseller, No. 303 Broadway, up stairs.

[Advertisement.]

MODEL OF THE NATIONAL MONUMENT.—This splendid work of confectionary art, can be seen for a few days at the establishment of Mrs. M. E. DUSENBURY, No. 1,097 Broadway, near Thirty-second-st., where it was executed.

MARRIED.

On Thursday, Sept 9, by Rev. Henry Chase, Mr WILLIAM H. HUNTER to Miss FRANCES JENKINS, daughter of the late Gardner Jenkins, all of this City.

On Christmas Eve, Dec. 24, at Morrisania, by Rev J. Ross, JAMES S. FORSYTH to Miss ELIZABETH MILLS.

At St. Peter's Church, Port Chester, N. Y. Dec. 24, by Rev Isaac Peck, JOSEPH E. SMITH to MARY I., daughter of Henry Morris, Esq.

Dec. 27, in St. John's Church, Stamford, Conn., by Rev Dr Todd, Mr DAVID H. CLARK to EMILY FRANCES, daughter of Alexander N. Holly, Esq., all of that place.

DIED.

On Monday evening, Dec 27, Mrs. MARIA HARLOW, relict of John Harlow, aged 45

Her friends and those of her sons-in-law, Melancthon M. and Henry O. Freeman, are requested to attend the funeral, on Thursday, 30th inst., at 1½ o'clock, P. M., from her late residence, No. 348 West 23d st. The services will be held at the Church of the Holy Apostles, corner of 9th-av and 28th-st. d28-2t*

On Monday, Dec 27, LOUISA M., daughter of Silas Brown, in the 26th year of her age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Wednesday afternoon at 3 o'clock, from No 23 Washington-square North, without further invitation.

On Monday, Dec. 27, Mrs. MERCY WEST, widow of the late Spencer West.

The funeral will take place from the residence of her son-in law, Wm. C. Alter, No. 9 Union-place, Hoboken, today, (Wednesday,) at 1 o'clock, P. M. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, without further notice.

On Tuesday, Dec. 28, RICHARD DOTY, in the 70th year of his age.

His relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral to-morrow afternoon, (Thursday,) 30th inst., at 1 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 75, Middagh-st., Brooklyn, without further notice.

COMMERCIAL AND MONEY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....Dec. 28.

3,000 Penn. State 5s	99¾	35 Crystal Palace	160
500 Virginia 6s	111	10 do	162
10,000 Georgia 6 ₱ ct. Bds	113	140 Parker Coal Co	s2 65
1,000 Erie R. R. 2d Mtge	107¾	50 do	b15 65¾
3,000 Erie Income Bonds	10¼	50 Cumberland Coal Co.	67
3,000 Erie Conv. Bds. '71	101	200 do	66¾
2,000 N. Y. & N. H. '60	102¾	100 do	66¾
6,000 Hudson 2d Mtge	100¾	100 do	b60 67
8,000 Nor'n Ind. R. R. Bs.	100	200 do	66¾
3,000 Gal'na Chi's 7 ₱c Bs	98¾	100 Phœnix Mining Co.	23¾
100 Del. & Hud Canal	b60 130¾	50 do	24
160 do	s3 130	50 do	b30 24¼
160 Morris Canal	b10 21¾	50 do	b30 24¼
110 do	s3 21¾	100 do	b30 24¼
250 do	21¾	100 New Creek Coal Co.	b60 5¾
200 do	21¾	200 do	b60 5¾
100 do	b30 21¾	350 do	s3 5¾
250 do	b60 21¾	12 Erie Railroad	96¾
50 Cary Improvmt Co.	12¾	76 do	96¾
100 New-Jersey Zinc	s30 13¾	150 do	96¾
50 do	s30 13¾	100 do	b20 96¾
150 do	s60 13¾	100 do	s30 96¾
100 Nicaragua Transit Co.	35¾	100 Harlem Railroad	72¾
175 do	36	100 do	b30 72¾
225 do	36¾	100 do	s30 72¾
425 do	36¾	100 do	s30 72¾
300 do	s30 37	500 do	b60 73
100 do	s60 37	41 Syracuse & Utica	133
100 do	b10 37¼	34 Roch. & Syr. R. R.	12¾
150 do	37¼	25 do	125¾
125 do	37¼	200 Long Island Railroad	32¾
800 do	37	50 do	32
100 do	s30 37¼	450 do	31¾
100 do	s4m 36	100 do	b60 32
100 Edgeworth Land Co.	6¾	100 Nor. & Wor. R. R.	53¼
100 do	b30 6¾	100 Reading Railroad	s3 98¾
15 N. H. & N. London	65	55 Hudson Railroad	75¾

SECOND BOARD.

$1,000 Mich So RR. Bds.	100	50 Flor. & Kayport	b15 20¾
100 Morris Canal	21	10 Crystal Palace	163
100 do	b30 21¾	100 Cumberland Coal	b60 67
100 do	b30 21	10 do	66
200 do	b60 24¾	75 Parker Coal Co	65
300 do	30¾	50 do	b10 65¾
375 Nicaragua Transit Co	36	400 Phœnix Mining Co	24
250 do	b60 35¾	100 do	b30 24¼
100 do	b10 36	150 Harlem Railroad	b30 72¾
250 do	37¼	450 do	s3 72
100 do	b15 37¼	100 do	b60 72¾
350 do	37¼	50 do	72¾
250 do	37¼	100 Reading Railroad	b60 98¾
50 do	b10 37¼	9 Roch & Syra. R. R.	12¾
75 do	37¼	150 Long Island R. R.	32
150 do	s3 37	100 Panama R. R. Scrip	145
100 do	36¾	300 Panama Railroad	150
450 New-Jersey Zinc	13¾	35 Roch., L. & N. F. R. R.	110¾
650 do	13		

TUESDAY, Dec. 28—6 P. M.

We have this afternoon the California semi monthly advices of Dec. 1. The mail packet was daily expected at Panama with the large sum of $8,710,655 Gold Dust on freight, of which $300,650 appears to be consigned to London, and the remainder for New-York and New-Orleans. The house of FREE, BACON & Co., of San Francisco, alone shipped $818,000. The mining news contains several reports from the different sections of the gold fields, but the principal result is contained in the usual flood of the usual rumors. The *Alta* says:

[illegible] got in the mail line, although we do differ [illegible] the stage [illegible] for [illegible] Express [illegible] Adams & Co. [illegible] Wells, Fargo & Co. [illegible] Pioneer [illegible] Express [illegible] Harnden & Co. [illegible] Express [illegible] Hall & Co. [illegible] Express [illegible] Kelly & Co. [illegible] Express [illegible] Livingston & Co. [illegible] Express [illegible] Rockwell & Co. [illegible] Express [illegible] Baldwin & Co. [illegible] Express [illegible] Dodge & Co. [illegible] Express [illegible] Bowman

New-York Daily Times.

VOL. II....NO. 401. NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 30, 1852. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE DAILY TIMES, (Sundays excepted.) One edition will be issued at 1, and the other at 3 o'clock, P.M. It will be sent by mail, or sold at the same rates as the New-York Times.

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New-York Daily Times.

HISTORY OF 1852.

POLITICAL AND GENERAL HISTORY

OF THE

Principal Nations of the World.

PART I.

THE UNITED STATES.

It is the business of a Daily Journal to furnish the materials for history rather than to write it. It is, indeed, impossible to write an accurate and reliable history of any period, and which shall not only record events, but trace their causes and results with clearness and intelligence, while its shadow rests upon its incidents and actors. The causes of the political movements which do most to shape the character of an age, or determine the polity of a nation, are very often unknown to the public, and come to light only through the private correspondence of their leading agents, or are revealed when personal character and the schemes of personal ambition can no longer be affected by the disclosure. Comparatively few understand the real origin and motives of political events, while they are taking place; —and those who do are generally those whose interests would lead them to conceal their knowledge. Something, moreover, years after events have occurred, can be inferred from their relations, which time may have then made obvious, to the continuous movement of which they form a part,—which shall throw light upon their true character and historical importance. And until time shall have done this needful service, it is of course impossible to judge accurately of political occurrences as they arise, or to appreciate their intrinsic or their relative importance.

Something may, nevertheless, be done, by grouping together into a connected narrative the prominent events of the time, to place them in their true proportions before the mind. The Daily Journal records the events of each day, but does not trace the continuous progress of any one occurrence or influence from its beginning to its end. It cannot fail, therefore, to be more or less useful at the close of an eventful year, to rehearse its history,—to sketch the prominent incidents by which it has been marked, and to do something towards assigning causes for the results that have been reached. It will enable the general reader to form a more just and accurate estimate of the age in which he lives, and to judge better of its character and its tendencies. We shall endeavor, therefore, to present in as complete and connected a form as our limits will permit, a historical sketch of the events which have marked the principal nations of the Earth during the year which is now so near its close. We begin with

THE UNITED STATES.

At the commencement of the year just closed, the visit of LOUIS KOSSUTH, Ex-Governor of Hungary, and an exile for his patriotic devotion to the independence of his country, was engaging general attention throughout the United States. He had been invited hither by a joint resolution of Congress passed at the preceding session, and in his Annual Message, transmitted to Congress on the 2d of December, President FILLMORE announced his expected arrival, and recommended that body to consider in what manner he should be received and treated. KOSSUTH embarked on board the United States frigate *Mississippi*, Capt. JOHN C. LONG, commander, at Constantinople, on the 10th of Sept. On reaching Marseilles, he proposed to go through France to England, in order to leave his children there during his visit to the United States, and to rejoin the *Mississippi* at Gibraltar. The French authorities, however, refused him permission to pass through France. The knowledge of this refusal excited a good deal of feeling among the people of Marseilles, who assembled in large numbers to testify their regard for the illustrious exile, and to express their regret at the action of the French Government. In reply to their manifestations, Governor KOSSUTH addressed them a letter of thanks which was published in *Le Peuple*, and raised still higher the popular enthusiasm. In consequence of remonstrances from the French *prefet*, the American Consul at Marseilles, Mr. HODGE, protested earnestly against the proceedings of KOSSUTH, as calculated to compromise the American flag, and Capt. LONG, in pursuance of the same policy, requested him not to acknowledge the cheers of the people surrounding the ship, nor even to show himself on deck while they were present. These acts, which Captain LONG doubtless considered necessary in order to preserve the neutrality of the flag, and to avoid just cause of complaint to the French authorities, were regarded by Governor KOSSUTH as personally disrespectful, and designed to place him under undue restraint. A correspondence ensued, in which KOSSUTH urged his views of the matter with dignity but with warmth, and declared his readiness to relieve Capt. LONG from the embarrassments of his presence. The matter, however, so far as it involved any differences between them, was adjusted, and in pursuance of his original purpose Governor KOSSUTH left the *Mississippi* at Gibraltar, for a brief visit to England. Meantime, a very exaggerated and distorted account of these occurrences, professing to be written by an attaché of the American Government at Marseilles, had been sent to the United States, and published there previous to the arrival of the *Mississippi*. In this letter, which attracted universal attention, the conduct of KOSSUTH was represented in the worst possible light, and both he and his companions were assailed in the strongest terms. The arrival of the *Mississippi*, however, about a fortnight after the publication of the letter, gave her officers an opportunity, which they promptly embraced, to correct its misrepresentations and to counteract its injurious designs. It proved that the subordinate officers on board the frigate, had sympathized throughout with Governor KOSSUTH, in his differences with Capt. LONG, and had given him written assurances of their approbation of his conduct and their high appreciation of his character.

Governor KOSSUTH reached Southampton on the 23d of October, and after a brief tour in England, the incidents of which will be noted in their proper place, left for the United States in the steamer *Humboldt*, reaching New-York on the 4th of December. At the request of the Common Council of New-York, and for the purpose of enabling that body to arrange for giving him a public reception, he remained for a day at Staten Island, where he received numerous deputations commissioned to welcome him, and public addresses from various bodies and individuals—many of which were more remarkable for their earnest expressions of sympathy with his cause, than for moderation or respect for the requirements of international law. On the 5th, he entered the City of New-York, amidst vast numbers of its people, who had gathered to meet him, and whose enthusiasm exceeded all bounds. He attempted to make a brief address at Castle Garden, but the immense multitude in attendance, and the tumult created by the desire to see him, rendered it impossible for him to proceed. He joined a great procession through the City, reviewed the troops in the Park, and published in the daily journals a brief address, expressing gratitude for his reception and an earnest hope that the American people would extend its sympathy and aid to prevent foreign powers from crushing Hungary. He passed a few days in retirement, receiving numerous deputations from various parts of the country, conversing with our citizens who called upon him, and examining the ground upon which he had to stand, in his labors for his country. Meantime, expressions used in his addresses in England, especially in his parting speech at Southampton—in which he had declared himself a Protestant, and had intimated the hope of uniting England and the United States, as Protestant and constitutional nations, against the Catholic absolutisms of Europe, had excited the attention of the leading Catholic prelates in this country: and Archbishop HUGHES, in a public address in New-York, some weeks before his arrival, had taken occasion to condemn, with great warmth and emphasis, his proceedings, and to pronounce his whole revolutionary career, in Hungary as unprincipled and unpatriotic. This explicit denunciation, from a source of so great authority, had the intended effect of arraying against Governor KOSSUTH the great mass of the Catholic party, especially of Irish birth, in the United States. At the time of his arrival, however, this feeling of disapprobation was silent and undemonstrative; and, with the exception of a few individuals, who feared from his action an undue interference with political parties, or a dangerous embroilment of our country in the affairs of other nations, he had the apparent sympathy of all our people. Men of every profession, from every quarter, and of all varieties of belief on other topics, hastened to greet him and to assure him of their cordial sympathy.

On the evening of the 12th, he was entertained by the Corporation of the City of New-York at a splendid banquet. The Mayor of the City presided, and a very large and distinguished company was present. M. KOSSUTH, on this occasion, made a long and argumentative speech,—in which he endeavored to overcome what he saw at once would be the main obstacle to the accomplishment of his mission, namely, the settled conviction that the course he urged was in direct contravention of the policy of the country as established by WASHINGTON, and since his time adhered to by successive Administrations. Supposing even that such a doctrine had been bequeathed by WASHINGTON, he insisted that it could not possibly be applicable to the present greatly changed condition of the country. But WASHINGTON, in his judgment, had never recommended such a policy. He only recommended *neutrality*; and there was a great difference between these two ideas. Neutrality, he said, relates to a state of war between belligerent powers: and in such contentions WASHINGTON wisely advised his countrymen to maintain a position of neutrality. But non-interference relates to the sovereign right of nations to dispose of themselves; this right is a public law of nations—common to all, and, therefore, put under the common guarantee of all. This law the citizens of the United States must recognize, because their own independence rests upon it. And they could not, therefore, remain indifferent to its violation. WASHINGTON never advised such indifference, as his instructions to our Minister in France, and his correspondence, show. But even neutrality was recommended by WASHINGTON, not as a Constitutional principle, of permanent obligation, but only as a *policy*—suited to temporary exigencies—which pass away. WASHINGTON himself declared, that his motive was to enable the country to gain *time*, to settle and mature its institutions to that degree of strength and consistency which would give it the command of its own fortunes. And in a letter to LAFAYETTE, he said, that twenty years of peace would bring the country to that degree of power and wealth which would enable it, in a just cause, to defy whatever power on earth. M. KOSSUTH then proceeded to show, that in the history of this country this policy had been steadily developed. He referred to the declaration of the Government that they would not permit the interference of European powers with the revolted Spanish Colonies. True, this doctrine was restricted to this Continent, because it was so distant from Europe, and because the Atlantic separated us from European nations. Both these objections have been superseded. Europe is now nearer to us than many parts of our own country; and the Atlantic now *connects* Europe and America, instead of separating them. Commercial interest required the United States to prevent the overgrowth of Absolutism in Europe, because that growth is, and must be hostile to intercourse with a Republican country. If these Absolutist powers, moreover, should become victorious in Europe, and then united, they would aim a blow at Republicanism on this Continent. M. KOSSUTH proceeded to quote from Mr. FILLMORE's late Message the declaration, that the deep interest we feel in every struggle for liberty, "forbids that we should be indifferent to a case, in which the strong arm of a foreign power is invoked to stifle public sentiment, and repress the spirit of freedom in any country." He quoted also similar declarations from WASHINGTON and from Mr. WEBSTER, and claimed that his views were fully established, on American authority, that all nations are bound to interfere to prevent any one nation from interfering in the concerns of any other. He then considered the objections that may be urged against carrying this principle into effect. The objection that it is not our business, was met by the denial of any nation to live only for itself: every nation is bound to obey the Divine injunction—"Do unto others as ye would that others should do unto you." The objection against such a step because it might lead to war, was answered by saying, that it would *prevent* war—that the union of the United States and of England, in a protest against the intervention of Russia in the affairs of Hungary, would be sufficient to stop it, and to prevent war. He wished, therefore, that the people of this country should adopt resolutions, requesting their Government to take such a step. He sketched briefly the history of the Hungarian struggle, and concluded by proposing three distinct measures which he desired at the hands of the American people: 1st. A declaration, conjointly with England, against the interference of Russia in the affairs of Hungary; 2d. A declaration that the United States will maintain commerce with European nations, whether they are in a state of revolution or not; and 3d. That the people would recognize Hungary as an independent nation. These three steps, taken by the people and Government of the United States in concert with those of England, he was confident would prevent Russian intervention, and enable Hungary to assert and maintain her position as one among the independent nations of the earth. He also appealed to the people for aid to Hungary, in gifts and loans of money.

The effect of this speech (of which we have given a full summary, because it was the key to all his subsequent movements) upon the company present was very marked. The personal appearance of the illustrious exile was well calculated to win for him personal admiration and sympathy. His manner was exquisitely though unostentatiously graceful—his elocution easy and effective—his pronunciation of the English language, though very broadly marked by a foreign accent, was still distinct and intelligible; the expression of his symmetrical and handsome features was one of predominant sadness; his eye seemed ever to be gazing upon the distant and mournful scenes which engaged all his thoughts; and his whole bearing was that of a man oppressed by the greatness of undeserved woes, but still calmly courageous to meet the responsibilities of the impending future. His voice was of unequalled sweetness, corresponding exquisitely in its tones with that gentle melancholy which seemed to fill his soul, and filling the ear and the heart with the sad and solemn melodies of a funeral dirge. His presence, his voice, his cause, combined to stir the public heart to unwonted depths. And on that night, as always and everywhere during the pilgrimage through our land, of which it was the first great step, he swayed all hearts as they had never been swayed before. "For the first time," said the most eloquent living American, (RUFUS CHOATE,) speaking of his visit some months after it had closed, "for the first time since the transcendent genius of DEMOSTHENES strove with the downward age of Greece; or since the Prophets of Israel announced, each tone of the hymn grander, sadder than before, the successive footfalls of the approaching Assyrian, beneath whose spears the Law should cease, and the Vision be seen no more—our ears, our hearts, have drank the sweetest, most mournful of the tones which man may ever utter or may ever hear—the eloquence of an expiring Nation." The speech was published throughout the country, and created a profound sensation. In its line of argument Gov. KOSSUTH had acted with more frankness than prudence, for there was nothing better calculated to startle the sensibilities and to arouse the fears of the American people, than an apparent attack upon a system of which WASHINGTON was the author, and which, in his Farewell Address to his countrymen, he had recommended as the basis of their national policy. These considerations had been pressed upon KOSSUTH's attention before the delivery of his speech; but he replied, with characteristic manliness, that he must act openly and frankly—that he met this as the main obstacle to his wishes, and that unless he could convince the people of the United States that his view of it was correct, and that WASHINGTON's policy was in fact not hostile to his wishes, it would be useless to go further. The sentiments of this address were followed up in addresses delivered, in quick succession, on similar occasions. At a public dinner given to him by the Members of the New-York City Press, on the 15th, he sought mainly to correct current misrepresentations concerning the Hungarian contest, especially those which had treated it as a war of races, each struggling for ascendancy. On the 18th he attended a public banquet given him by the New-York Bar, and in his speech on that occasion he argued with great cogency in support of the position that the intervention of Russia in the affairs of Hungary was a gross violation of international law, and that the United States was bound, alike in interest and in duty, to protest against it. He conceded that if such protest should be treated with contempt, it would be the duty of the United States to enforce respect for it by war; but at the same time entered into historical details to show that Russia would never interfere in the affairs of Hungary until she should be assured that neither England nor the United States would resist her. A striking indication of the extent to which KOSSUTH had impressed his views upon the public mind, is found in the fact, that at this meeting of the Bar the company refused to hear Judge DUER, one of the oldest and most universally respected members of the profession, when he attempted to express dissent from them in the most guarded and respectful terms. On the 20th KOSSUTH addressed a large company of ladies assembled to meet him, in a speech of exquisite beauty and touching eloquence. On the 23d he left for Philadelphia, and had a public reception the next day in the old Hall where independence was declared in 1776. His speech was merely one of thanks. He was entertained at a public dinner in the evening, and at another on the evening of Friday, the 26th. His speech on the latter occasion was devoted mainly to the usurpation of LOUIS NAPOLEON on the 2nd of December, news of which had just arrived, which he regarded as having been dictated by the absolute powers of Europe, and as certain to end in his destruction. The struggle in Europe between the principles of freedom and despotism would only be hastened by this act, and he appealed earnestly to the United States for a decision, as to whether they would protest against Russian intervention in Hungarian affairs.

On the 27th he went to Baltimore, where he was most enthusiastically received. In the evening he made a speech of an hour an a half to the citizens at the hall of the Maryland Institute, in which he set forth the connection between Hungary and the rest of Europe, and the reasons why the United States could not remain indifferent to struggles for liberty in any part of the world.

The development by Governor KOSSUTH of the views and wishes with which he had come to the United States, and the extraordinary impression which he had made upon public sentiment, awakened meantime a feeling of distrust and apprehension in various portions of the community. Previous to his arrival no definite opinions had been formed as to his purposes or the effect of his visit. Very little was known in this country of Hungary, while her heroic struggle with Austria was going on,—but the merits of that contest were sufficiently understood to excite a feeling of profound commiseration at the catastrophe which overwhelmed her and drove her noble leaders into exile. Upon the impulse of this sympathy, Congress had doubtless acted in the invitation extended to KOSSUTH to take refuge in the United States; and the Government, in sending a national vessel to Constantinople for the purpose of conveying him as the national guest of the United States, did not think it even possible that the struggle had not finally closed,—that the spirit of the great champion of Hungarian independence might be still unbroken, and that he might still think of renewing the contest when circumstances should seem more propitious. Our Government and the country at large, at that time, regarded him as one who had lost in the noble game he had attempted to play, and as likely to be overwhelmed by his personal sorrows, and eager to find personal protection and shelter in some corner of the earth, where his grief and his life might alike be hidden from the world. With this view,—which was quite natural under the circumstances, the design had been entertained of giving him a portion of the public lands in the western section of our country, upon which it was supposed he would be glad to settle with his family and friends, for the rest of his life. Those who watched events with any care, very early discovered the mistake which the sentiment of the public had made. Our representative in Turkey, through whom the negociation for his release was carried on, saw at once that he was treating for the liberation of no broken hearted victim of oppression, anxious only to escape with life, and to forget his country in the exultation of personal safety. The officers of the frigate commissioned to convey him to America, speedily perceived,—the Commander with dismay and dissatisfaction, but nearly all the rest with exultant sympathy and hope, that their guest, in becoming an exile, had not ceased to be a Patriot,—that his noble spirit was still untouched by the adversity which had so crushed his fortunes,—and that so long as he should live, it would be only with the hope and purpose of redeeming his country from the unrighteous oppression by which, for the time, she had been overborne. Our Consul at Marseilles, a republican, at least in name, was startled and alarmed to find that the *People* of France recognized in the exile a champion of popular rights, and hailed him with an outburst which betokened quite as much of political hope, as of personal sympathy. And the words he spoke in England—to lovers of freedom, to defenders of international law, and to the enemies of brutal oppression throughout the world, left little room further to mistake his character, or misunderstand the great purpose to which the rest of his life would be devoted. In all that he did, and all that he said,—in every opinion that he uttered, and every wish he expressed,—the longing to redeem his country pervaded and shaped his whole career. HUNGARY—crushed but not subdued,—Hungary dead, but hopeful of resurrection,—was evermore the theme of his thoughts. "Of all this tide of speech, flowing without ebb, there was one source only. To one note only was this harp of enchantment strung."

And yet the mass of the American people were but partially prepared by all these indications for the direct, impassioned, imploring appeal which he came to make for their aid in the transcendant task to which he had consecrated his life. At first, indeed, he had been met by the warm, spontaneous sympathy inseparable from the nature of a free people. The greatness of his aims only enhanced, in their eyes, his title to their respect. But gradually, from various sources, hostile interests were built up against him and his mission. That Conservatism of the country, which always takes tradition for its guide, which respects a precedent more than a principle, and fears a change far more than a crime, was startled by the boldness and freedom with which this foreigner had challenged the construction usually put by the country upon WASHINGTON's councils. The attitude of hostility which the authorities of the Roman Catholic Church had assumed, alarmed a large class of active politicians, who were seeking votes for the approaching Presidential election. And the Pro-Slavery interest of the country—always an interest of tremendous power by reason of its union and its audacity—not only in the Southern States, but in the commercial circles, linked with them by bonds of trade, fancied that it saw in the enthusiasm of this crusade for freedom, and in the sentiment that we could, under any circumstances, intervene for any purpose in the affairs of Europe, danger that slavery might be disturbed, and that foreign nations might claim the right to intervene for its destruction. These various influences combined, laid the foundation for a decided, and eventually a very active, determined, and malignant hostility to KOSSUTH and his views. Something of it had been evinced during his stay in New-York. A volunteer deputation of Government officials, merchants, and lawyers waited upon him previous to his first great speech, and endeavored to persuade him to abandon his purposes, assuring him that the country never would sanction them, and that he would only injure himself in public estimation by pressing them. Similar indications had appeared in other quarters, and in Congress a resolution, offered at the opening of the session by Senator SEWARD, of New-York, declaring that Congress, on behalf of the people of the United States, extended to KOSSUTH a welcome to the Capitol and the country, had not been suffered to pass without opposition,—though there were in the Senate but *six*, and the House but *sixteen*, votes against it. The Senate had appointed to wait upon KOSSUTH, on his arrival, a committee, consisting of Senators CASS, SEWARD, and SHIELDS; but even the simple duty of providing lodgings for him, and engaging vehicles to convey him thither, was not performed without a good deal of hesitation and doubt on the part of one member of the Committee. KOSSUTH reached Washington on Tuesday, the 30th of December. Very soon after his arrival, he was waited upon by Mr. WEBSTER and other distinguished persons. Very earnest protestations against his views were addressed to him in conversation by gentlemen from various sections of the country, especially from the Southern States. On Wednesday, the 31st, he was received by President FILLMORE at the Executive Mansion. In a brief and admirable address, he expressed his fervent thanks for the interest taken by the United States in his liberation from captivity and in the cause he represented, and for the action of the President himself in connection with it. He referred with warm satisfaction to the declaration in the President's Message, that this people of this country could not remain indifferent when the strong arm of a foreign power is invoked to stifle public sentiment, and to repress the spirit of freedom in any country. The President replied very briefly, saying that the policy of this country had been long settled, and that his own sentiments had been freely expressed in his Message; and his language upon those points would be the same in speaking to foreign nations as to our own. On Wednesday, the 7th, he was formally invited into both Houses of Congress.

Meantime a paper had been circulated among the Members of Congress for signatures tendering him the compliment of a public dinner. The banquet was resolved upon and fixed for the evening of the 7th. President FILLMORE and Mr. WEBSTER both sent letters to the Committee declining to attend: Mr. WEBSTER, however, was induced to recall his letter and was present at the dinner. Gov. KOSSUTH's speech on the occasion was a terse and most eloquent sketch of the position o his country—of its relation to the principles of liberty, and of the influence upon Europe of the history and example of the United States. To give that influence its full weight, it was necessary that the nations of Europe should be left free to manage their own concerns. Mr. WEBSTER, also made a long and eloquent speech, expressing the highest appreciation of KOSSUTH, his country and his cause, and declaring his belief that Hungary was admirably fitted for self-government, and his wish for the speedy establishment of her independence. He said he would not enter upon any discussion of the principles involved in this question as it is now presented, because he had already and repeatedly expressed his views in regard to them. Referring to his speech upon the Greek Revolution in 1823, and to his letter to the Austrian Chargé, M. HULSEMANN, he said he was prepared to repeat them word for word and to stand by everything he had said on these occasions. General CASS also made an eloquent speech, avowing his full and most cordial assent to the doctrine that the United States ought to interfere to prevent Russian intervention against the independence of Hungary. Senator DOUGLAS also expressed his concurrence in these views, but said he would not go for joining England in any such protest until she would do justice to Ireland.

Governor KOSSUTH left Washington on the 12th of January for Annapolis, and went thence to Pittsburg, Harrisburg, Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati and St. Louis—being received at each point with marked demonstrations of respect and sympathy. It is not necessary at present to follow him further in his journeyings through the United States, as we shall have occasion again to refer to them in the course of this narrative.

CONGRESSIONAL, &c.

CONGRESS had met, as already stated, on the 1st of Dec. As this was to be the last session previous to the Presidential election, it was clear that much of its action would have reference, more or less direct, to that event. A caucus of the Democratic members of both Houses was held on the Saturday evening previous, and a resolution, pledging the party to sustain the Compromise measures, was laid upon the table, by a vote of 50 to 30—avowedly on the ground that it was not a proper occasion for action upon that subject. With the evident hope of profiting by this proceeding, the Whigs held a meeting on Monday evening, at which, however, only a portion of the party was represented, and a similar resolution was passed. In the House of Representatives, Hon. LINN BOYD, of Kentucky, was elected Speaker, and JOHN W. FORNEY, Esq., of Pennsylvania, Clerk. The President's Message was sent in on Tuesday. That portion of it which related to our foreign relations, opened with a detailed narrative of the Invasion of Cuba, the prominent event which signalized the close of 1851. In spite o the precautions which had been taken to prevent it, the steamer *Pampero*, with about 400 men, left New-Orleans for Cuba, on the 3d of August. The expedition was set on foot in palpable violation of the laws of the United States. The steamer landed those on board on the night of Aug. 11 at Playtas, twenty leagues from Havana, whence the main body of them marched to an inland village, in the interior. The remainder were attacked on the 13th, by a body of Spanish troops, captured, taken to Havana, and shot. The main body was dispersed Aug. 24th, and their leader, LOPEZ, executed on the 1st of Sept. Of those taken prisoners several were pardoned, and about 160 sent to Spain. After rehearsing these events, the President proceeded to set forth the principles by which the administration would be governed in its conduct of our foreign relations, while the government would spare no proper efforts to procure the release of the Americans taken prisoners in Cuba, its purpose was proclaimed to enforce rigidly the laws which prevent its citizens from interfering with the concerns of foreign nations. No individuals, it was declared, have a right to hazard the peace of the country, or to violate its laws, upon vague notions of altering or reforming governments in other States; but every independent nation, it was added, must be able to defend its possessions against unauthorized individuals, banded together to attack them. The Government of the United States would rigidly adhere to, and enforce its policy of neutrality, which they were among the first to proclaim and establish. Friendly relations with all, but entangling alliances with none, was declared to be our policy. "Our true mission is not to propagate our opinions, or impose upon other countries our form of government, by artifice or force; but to teach by example, and show by our success, moderation, and justice, the blessings of self-government, and the advantages of free institutions. Let every people choose for itself, and make and alter its political institutions to suit its own condition and convenience. But, while we avow and maintain this neutral policy ourselves, we are anxious to see the same forbearance on the part of other nations, whose forms of government are different from our own. The deep interest which we feel in the spread of liberal principles, and the establishment of free governments, and the sympathy with which we witness every struggle against oppression, forbid that we should be indifferent to a case in which the strong arm of a foreign power is invoked to stifle public sentiment, and repress the spirit of freedom in any country." The governments of France and Great Britain had issued orders to their commanders on the West India station to prevent, by force if necessary, the landing of invaders upon the coast of Cuba. Our Government had taken proper precautions to prevent the execution of these orders from interfering with the maritime rights of the United States. The principle that in every regularly documented merchant vessel, the crew who navigate it, and those on board of it, will find their protection in the flag that is over them, would be rigidly enforced in all cases, and at all hazards. No American ship can be allowed to be visited and searched for the purpose of ascertaining the character of individuals on board, nor can there be allowed any watch by the vessels of any foreign nation over American vessels in the ports of the United States, in the usual peaceful manner.

Notwithstanding this message was a voluminous diplomatic correspondence with the representa-

Spain, England and France, on matters connected with the invasion of Cuba. On being informed the French and English naval forces had been directed to aid Spain in preventing by force the invasion of Cuba, the Secretary of State wrote to the French Minister pointing out the fearful consequences that might result from such interference in a matter with which they had no direct concern. The Government of the United States had shown its willingness and determination to prevent such invasions, and no hostile expeditions could be fitted out against that province formidable enough to create any alarm for the safety of Cuba. The position of Cuba, moreover, in the line of direct commerce with Europe, rendered such an interposition especially objectionable. The Government of France and those of other European nations, were long since informed that the United States could not see that island transferred by Spain to any other European power with indifference; and such a protectorate as these orders to their squadron implied, might lead to results equally objectionable. All experience proves, it was added, that the rights, interests, and peace of the continents of Europe and America will be best preserved by the forbearance of each to interfere in the affairs of the other. The French Minister, in his reply, acknowledged the perfect propriety of the attitude of the American Government, and repudiated the thought that France entertained doubts of the disposition of the United States to prevent the invasion of Cuba from their shores. America, he says, is now closely connected with Europe by the interest of commerce, and the nations of the two continents are so dependent upon each other, that the effects of any event on one side are immediately felt on the other. Full explanations were offered to the Spanish Government in regard to the insults to which the Spanish Consul was subjected in New-Orleans, and the liberation of the American prisoners in Cuba was strongly urged.

The proceedings of Congress had no special interest during the early part of the session, nor were there any events of special consequence, apart from KOSSUTH's visit, in any part of the country. Mr. JOHN S. THRASHER, an American who had been resident at Havana for a number of years, where he had edited the *Faro Industrial*, a paper devoted entirely to commercial matters, and who had been arrested on suspicion of being connected with the revolutionary movements in the island, and thrown into close confinement on the 25th of September, had a formal trial before a court-martial on the 15th of November, was convicted and sentenced to eight years' imprisonment at Ceuta, on the coast of Africa. He was sent from Havana to Spain in a ship-of-war—leaving behind him a brief address to the people of the United States, setting forth the illegality and injustice of the whole proceeding. Mr. WEBSTER addressed to our Minister at Madrid an able letter, substantially conceding the entire justice and propriety of the steps taken against him by the Cuban authorities, but soliciting on his behalf the clemency of the Spanish Government. The appeal was successful. Mr. THRASHER was pardoned on condition of never returning to Cuba, and reached New-York early in the succeeding year.

The Legislatures of New York and Pennsylvania met, at the respective capitals of those States, on Tuesday the 6th of January. In New York J. C. HEARTT, Whig, was elected Speaker of the Assembly and ISA P. BARNES, Democrat, Clerk of the Senate. The message of Governor HUNT, which was sent in on the same day, stated the aggregate debt of the State at $21,690,802, which the sinking funds provided will pay off in seventeen years. The aggregate taxable property of the State is set down at $1100,000,000. The canal revenues of the last year were $3,722,163: after meeting all constitutional obligations there remained of this, the sum of $964,432 applicable to the completion of the Canals. The funds devoted to school purposes amount to $6,612,850. The number of children taught during the year was 726,291, and the amount expended in teachers' wages, was $1,432,696. The whole number of insane persons in the state is 2506; convicts in the State prisons, 1714. Referring to national topics, the Message regretted the feelings of hostility sometimes evinced between different sections—saying that "the Constitution having wisely left the States free to regulate their domestic affairs, the dissimilarity in their local institutions furnishes no just ground for mutual complaints and reproaches." He trusted that the spirit of disunion and that of fanaticism will both be frowned themselves without endangering the stability of our national institutions. Considering at some length the condition and prospects of the African race in this country, he warmly commended to favor the scheme of colonization, and the societies formed to carry it out. In Pennsylvania, John S. Rhey, Democrat, was chosen Speaker of the House, receiving 54 out of 88 votes. In the Senate, Mr. Muhlenberg, Democrat, was elected. The Message of Governor Johnston stated that the Commonwealth was never in a more prosperous condition. The amount of the public debt was $40,114,236, having been reduced over $700,000 during the last three years, without retarding any of the interests, or useful plans of the State. HENRY CLAY, in a letter, dated December 17th, and addressed to the General Assembly of Kentucky, resigns his seat in the Senate of the United States, the resignation to take effect from the first Monday in September, 1852. He stated that he accepted the office only to aid in settling those questions which threatened to disturb the peace of the country; and that object having been accomplished, he wished to enable the present Assembly to choose his successor. In the Kentucky Legislature, Archibald Dixon, (Whig) was elected Senator, on the 30th of December, to fill the vacancy thus created.

In Congress resolutions had been introduced at an early period of the Session by Senator FOOTE, on the subject of the Compromise:—but after being discussed at intervals, languidly and without result, after the withdrawal of Mr. FOOTE to assume the duties of Governor of Mississippi, to which he had been elected the preceding Autumn, they were informally dropped. Senator CASS had also introduced resolutions asking the friendly interposition of our Government with that of Great Britain for the release of the Irish State prisoners: several Senators made speeches upon the subject, at different times, nearly all in favor of the resolutions, but with more or less of qualification. Resolutions had also been offered by Senators CLARKE, SEWARD and CASS, on the subject of protesting against Russian intervention in the affairs of Hungary,—which came up for consideration on the 2d of Feb. when Senator STOCKTON, of New-Jersey, made an extended speech upon this subject—favoring the Hungarian cause, but expressing an unwillingness to join Great Britain in any such policy, and saying that Russia had always evinced friendly dispositions toward the United States. Senator CLARKE, of Rhode Island, on the 9th, made a speech upon the same subject, against any action on the part of our Government. On the 11th, Senator CASS made an elaborate speech in support of his resolution, in which he vindicated the right, and asserted the duty of the United States to pronounce its opinion upon the interference of despotic States against the efforts of nations to free themselves from oppression. He opposed the idea of armed intervention on our part, but insisted upon the propriety of our exercising a decided moral influence. On the 13th, Senator CLEMENS, of Alabama, spoke in reply, thinking that movements in Europe had neither claimed nor required sympathy from the United States, and that the justice of the Hungarian struggle, and the merits of KOSSUTH, were questionable. On the 16th, Mr. MILLER, of New Jersey, spoke against the policy

of intermeddling at all in the affairs of foreign nations. He represented intervention in foreign affairs as the habitual policy of European monarchies, which WASHINGTON had always resisted; and he urged the duty and necessity of adhering strictly to the ground of neutrality which was occupied during the early history of this country. The subject was then postponed until the 9th of March, when Mr. SEWARD, of New-York, spoke upon it. He urged the absolute independence of every State, and the duty of all States to recognize and respect it. He entered upon a historical review of the connection of Hungary and Austria, to show that Hungary was fully entitled to the enjoyment of this right, and that it had been grossly violated when her freedom and Constitution were destroyed by the armed intervention of Russia. He then urged that the United States, although recognizing the existing rule in Hungary from motives of political necessity, cannot be indifferent to such usurpation, and may lawfully protest against it, and especially against any new intervention, should it be intended by Russia. He referred to the diplomatic history of the United States to show that this principle has always been recognized and practiced by them, and insisted that there was no reason why it should now be abandoned. On the 18th, Senator JARNAGIN, of Tennessee, replied at length to the speeches of Senators CASS and SEWARD upon this subject, seeking to establish, by copious citation of authorities, that it had never been the policy of this country to take any part whatever in the affairs of other nations, and urging the importance of strictly adhering to this course. He was opposed to protesting against the violation of international law by Russia, unless we were prepared to enforce that protest by war. Senator CASS rejoined, defending his positions from the assault of Senator JARNAGIN. On the 22d, Senator SOULE, of Louisiana, spoke upon the subject. Whatever might be the fate of the resolutions, he said, their discussion had given the country a chance of expressing its sympathy with the oppressed and down-trodden nations of the earth. He then entered upon a historical argument of some length to show that the neutrality advocated and enforced by WASHINGTON, during the war between England and France, was simply a matter of necessity—a temporary measure, which the exigencies of the time demanded; and that it was not regarded by WASHINGTON as a permanent rule for the action of this country. And further, even if this were not so, and if WASHINGTON had really set forth the doctrine, that this country must always remain indifferent to the movements of other nations, Senator SOULE urged, our national growth and progress would render it obsolete. The policy of this nation could not remain the same from century to century; it must change with changing circumstances, and keep pace with the rapid increase of our national population and power. Upon the conclusion of his remarks, the subject was again postponed until the 5th of April, when Senator MASON of Va. spoke against any declaration upon the subject by the Government of the United States, upon the ground that it would be a violation of the policy of neutrality which the country has always adopted, and would tend to involve us in the wars of Europe. On the 13th, Senator BELL spoke upon the subject—saying that he attached very little importance to the resolutions, inasmuch as, in his judgment, their adoption would have no effect upon European affairs. But the present state of Europe involved considerations of great importance in regard to the United States, and to these his speech was wholly devoted. He referred to the condition of the several countries of Europe, to show that absolute power has become more firmly established than ever, and he ascribed this fact to the fears inspired by the movements of Socialists and fanatical reformers. He thought there was great reason to believe that, when the absolute powers of Europe shall have firmly established their authority at home, they will turn their united arms against the United States, and gave at length his reasons for this apprehension. In any such contest he thought England would become the enemy, instead of the ally, of this country. Any new disturbance in Europe, he thought, would inevitably involve the United States, as opportunities would be constantly sought to bring them into the contest. The reception already given to KOSSUTH was as marked an insult to Austria and Russia as one nation could possibly give to another. From these various considerations, he urged the duty of immediately putting our national defences in such a condition as to defy the hostility of the world. We ought at once to attend to our financial system, to establish an overland communication with the Pacific, to take measures to secure a revenue in case of war and the consequent stoppage of foreign trade, to allay all sectional strife, and to make very large additions to our military marine. He expressed deep regret that, while the future seemed so full of danger, the whole attention of the country should be so absorbed in the strife of contending parties. With this speech the debate closed, nor was any vote subsequently taken upon the resolutions.

While these discussions were pending in Congress, the public sentiment was still further divided in regard to the merits of the Hungarian question, by the publication of letters from several of the prominent actors in the Hungarian revolution. First came a letter from Prince ESTERHAZY, at one time a member of the Hungarian Ministry. It was dated at Vienna, Nov. 13, and threw upon the movement of 1848 the reproach of having been not only injurious to the country, but unjust and revolutionary. He vindicated the Austrian government throughout, and reproached KOSSUTH and those associated with him, in the Hungarian contest, with having sacrificed the interests of their country to personal purposes and unworthy ends. Count CASIMIR BATTHYANI, also one of KOSSUTH's Ministers, and a refugee with him in Turkey, then resident in Paris, soon published a reply to this letter of the Prince, in which he refuted his positions in regard to the Austrian government, proving that dynasty to have provoked the war by a series of unendurable treacheries, and to have sought, systematically, the destruction of the independence and constitution of Hungary. He reproached ESTERHAZY with an interested desertion of his country's cause, and with gross inconsistency of personal and public conduct. He closed his letter with a very bitter denunciation of KOSSUTH, charging upon his weakness and vacillation, the unfortunate results of the contest, denying his right to the title of Governor, and censuring his course of agitation as springing simply from personal vanity, and likely to lead to no good result. To this letter Count PULSZKY, then with KOSSUTH at Pittsburg, published a brief reply, which was mainly an appeal to the Hungarian leaders not to destroy their cause by divisions among themselves. He also alleged that Count BATTHYANI did not express the same opinion of the character and conduct of KOSSUTH during the Hungarian contest, but made himself, to some extent, responsible for both by being associated in the government with him and giving his countenance and support to all his acts. Still more recently two letters were published from Mr. SZEMERE, who was also intimately and responsibly connected with KOSSUTH and his government, and who brought forward in the Diet, immediately after the Declaration of Independence, on behalf of the Ministry of which he was the President, a programme declaring that the future form of government in Hungary would be republican. In one of his letters, dated at Paris, Jan. 4, he censured KOSSUTH very severely for his subjugation of the war, and of his subsequent course. Referring especially to KOSSUTH's abdication of office, and to his transfer of power to the hands of GORGEY, he alleged that although it was done in the name of the Majesty, of which he was a member, he never either subscribed or even saw it. He said that KOSSUTH having repeatedly denounced GORGEY as a traitor, ought not to have put supreme power in his hands. He charged him also with having fled to Turkey and deserted the cause of his country, while there were still left four fortresses and over a hundred thousand men to fight for her liberties; and said that the rest of the army surrendered only because KOSSUTH had fled. He denied KOSSUTH's right to the title and office of Governor, because he voluntarily resigned that position, and transferred its powers to another. Much as he might rejoice in the success of KOSSUTH's efforts to excite the sympathy of the world on behalf of Hungary, Mr. SZEMERE said that "to recognize him as Governor, or as he earnestly claims to be acknowledged, the absolute Dictator, would be equivalent to devoting the cause of Hungary, for a second time, to a severe downfall. We welcome him, therefore, in our ranks only as a single gifted patriot, perhaps even the first among his equals, but as Governor we cannot acknowledge him, we who know his past career, and who value divine liberty, and our beloved fatherland above every personal consideration." But while conceding fully the justice of the censures bestowed upon KOSSUTH himself, he claimed that the cause of Hungary was at least as pure and holy as the war of the American Revolution—that they were the defenders of right and law against the efforts of faithlessness and anarchy—they were the heroes, the apostles, the martyrs of freedom under the persecutions of tyranny. In another letter, dated at Paris, Dec. 9, Mr. SZEMERE addressed Prince ESTERHAZY directly, and in a tone of great severity. He denounced him for ignorance in the history of his country, and for guilty indifference to her rights, and proceeded, in an argument of great strength, to vindicate the cause in which they were both engaged, from the calumnies of false friends. He gave a clear and condensed historical sketch of the contest, and showed that Hungary never swerved from her rightful allegiance until driven by the faithlessness and relentless hostility of the Austrian dynasty to take up arms in self defence. Being himself a republican, Mr. SZEMERE thought that although it was honorable and loyal, it was not prudent or politic for the nation to cling so long to legitimacy; still "the heroism of remaining so long in the path of constitutional legality redounds to its glory; the short-sightedness of entering so late on the path of revolution is its shame." He closed by expressing the trust and firm conviction of every Hungarian that the harms his country now suffers will be repaired. Count TELEKI, who represented Hungary at Paris, during the existence of the Provisional Government, and who then resided at Zurich, also published a letter in reply to that of Prince ESTERHAZY, in which he vindicated Count LOUIS BATTHYANI from the unjust reproaches of the Prince, and pursued substantially the same line of argument as that of the letter of Mr. SZEMERE. Mr. VAROVICS, who was one of the Cabinet, also published a letter vindicating KOSSUTH from the accusation of BATTHYANI.

These conflicting representations from persons who were prominently and responsibly connected with the Hungarian Government, of course created difficulties in the way of forming clear opinions upon the subject in the United States. The points of difference, however, were seen to relate mainly to persons and particular events; upon the main question, the rightfulness of the Hungarian struggle, it was felt that little room was left for doubt.

The action of our Government, the debates in Congress, and especially the opinions expressed by Mr. WEBSTER at the Congressional banquet, in regard to the Hungarian cause, and its representative here, had seriously offended M. HULSEMANN, the Austrian Chargé at Washington. In a letter addressed to the State Department, dated April 29, Mr. HULSEMANN wrote to the Secretary, stating that the time had arrived for carrying into effect the intentions of his Government in regard to his official connection with that of the United States. He complained that the Secretary had not answered his communication of Dec. 13, in regard to the public reception given to KOSSUTH, and that, in spite of verbal encouragements given him to expect different treatment, his movements had been derisively commented on by the public journals. He had deemed it his duty, on the 21st of November, to complain of these annoyances, and on the 28th the Secretary had thereon notified him that no further communication would be held with him except in writing. On the 7th of January, the Secretary of State had seen fit to make a speech encouraging revolution in Hungary. This demonstration he considered so strange that he immediately inquired of the President whether it was to be considered an expression of the sentiments of the Government of the United States. The Austrian Government had expressed itself satisfied with the assurances given in return by the President on the 12th of April, and had instructed him no longer to continue official relations with the "principal promoter of the KOSSUTH episode." He closed his letter by stating that Mr. A. BELMONT, Consul-General of Austria at New-York, would continue in the exercise of his functions. Under date of May 3, Mr. HUNTER, Acting Secretary of State, acknowledged the receipt of this communication, and informed Chevalier HULSEMANN that, "as Mr. BELMONT is well known to the Secretary of State as a gentleman of much respectability, any communication which it may be proper for him to address to the department, in his official character, will be received with entire respect." Mr. WEBSTER subsequently wrote briefly to the American Chargé at Vienna, in regard to these complaints, saying that, notwithstanding his long residence in this country, Mr. HULSEMANN seemed to have yet to learn that no foreign Government, or its representative, can take just offence at anything which an officer of this Government may say in his private capacity, and that a Chargé des Affaires can only hold intercourse with this Government through the Department of State. He declined to take any notice of the specific complaints presented by Mr H.

Governor KOSSUTH, on his return from the West, visited the principal towns of Massachusetts, had a public reception at Albany, and spent a week in visiting the principal towns in Western New-York. Returning to New-York, he delivered an address there on the 21st of June upon the future of nations, insisting that it was the duty of the duty of the United States to establish, what the world has not yet seen, a national policy resting upon Christian principles as its basis. He urged the cause of his country upon public attention, and declared his mission to the United States to be closed. On the 23d he delivered a farewell address to the German citizens of New-York, in which he spoke at length of the relations of Germany to the cause of European freedom and of the duty of the German citizens of the United States to exert an influence upon the American Government favorable to the protection of liberty throughout the world. A few days after he departed for Europe,—having made a more profound impression upon the public mind in the United States than was ever made by any foreigner before, and having collected, in spite of bitter and widespread hostility, not far from $100,000,—all of which was expended by him as fast as received, in the support of political agents in various parts of Europe. During his stay in the United States he was constantly engaged in defending an article in the [illegible] people for a united and effective movement in behalf of their national independence, and at the same time restrain them from any premature and partial attempts at revolution. His belief was that if such an organization and such a prudent delay could be secured, until he could gain from England and the United States an energetic and conjoint protest against Russian intervention, Hungary, by another trial, could establish and maintain her independence. Whenever such a trial shall be made, it will be time to decide, by observing the action of the Government and the sentiment of the people of the United States, whether his mission to this country was successful or not.

Various topics of interest continued to engage the attention of Congress during the remainder of its session, though upon few of them was any decisive action taken. The proper disposition of the Public Lands was discussed at large, especially interest being excited by the applications made for very large grants to aid in constructing Railroads in various portions of the Western States. In the Senate, Mr. SUMNER, of Massachusetts, spoke in favor of ceding all the Public Lands to the States in which they lie, and this was advocated by several Senators from Western States. Mr. UNDERWOOD, of Kentucky, proposed to distribute among the seventeen States in which no Public Lands are situated, fifteen millions of acres. No action was taken upon the subject in the Senate; but in the House, on the 26th of June, a bill, introduced by Mr. BENNETT, of New-York, giving to each of the old States 150,000 acres for each Senator and Representative she may have in Congress, and to each new State a still larger quantity, for purposes of education and internal improvement, was passed by a vote of 96 to 86; and on the 12th of the same month a bill granting to each head of a family a quarter section of land after five years occupancy and cultivation, had passed by a vote of 107 to 56.

THE PRESIDENTIAL CANVASS.

But in Congress as well as throughout the country, public attention was generally directed to preparations for the approaching Presidential election, and especially for the nomination of candidates. Each party was desirous of taking and holding an advantageous position on the Compromise question, for the purpose of gaining strength in the Southern States, which had declared themselves with great unanimity in favor of those measures. In the House of Representatives, on the 5th of April, a series of resolutions, recognizing their binding efficacy, pledging a faithful execution of them, and deprecating all further agitation on the subject of Slavery, was adopted by a vote, divided politically and geographically as follows:

	Yeas.	Nays.
Northern Whigs	7	29
Southern Whigs	30—37	1—30
Northern Democrats	35	21
Southern Democrats	39—74	10—31
Free Soilers		3
Total	101	64

This division showed that at the South both Whigs and Democrats were equally in favor of making the Compromise measures a party test and of standing by them:—while at the North a majority of the Democratic party was in favor of it, and a large majority of the Whigs opposed to it. So far as the support of the South was concerned, therefore, it was clear that the Democratic party would enter upon the contest with manifest advantages. All their public men who had been named as candidates zealously proclaimed themselves supporters of the Compromise;—and their very unanimity upon this subject, while it tended to remove it as a test question from the canvass, rendered still more difficult the task of selection. The Whigs, meantime, held different grounds and had fewer candidates. The Southern Whigs were very nearly unanimous in favor of Mr. FILLMORE, whose open support of their interests and equally open hostility to those of his own party who had differed from him upon this subject, had won for him their gratitude and devotion. The great body of the Whigs of the Northern States, besides having been irreconcileably alienated from Mr. FILLMORE by his zealous persecution of the opinions he had held in common with them and for which they had supported him in 1848, felt that, as the Democrats had clearly and greatly the advantage in the Southern States and would undoubtedly carry a very large majority of Southern votes for whatever candidate they might put in nomination, the only way of offsetting this advantage would be by making a nomination which should be strong in the North. They therefore fixed with great unanimity upon Gen. SCOTT,—partly on account of his transcendent military achievments which it was believed would give him great popular strength, and partly because he had some years since expressed himself warmly against slavery and was not committed to any extreme Southern ground on the subject of the Compromise. Besides these two candidates, Mr. WEBSTER was brought forward mainly by his personal friends in Massachusetts, and New-York City, and pressed upon public attention as entitled by his ability and public services, above all others to the nomination, and as likely to harmonize the conflicting views of the friends of the other two. These views were indicated by those holding them, in various sections of the country, through the ordinary modes of conventions, legislative meetings, &c. As early as on the 27th of January the Whigs of the Maine Legislature declared their preference for Gen. SCOTT. On the 21th of February, a Whig State Convention in Kentucky endorsed the Compromise and presented Mr. FILLMORE as their candidate,—a choice which had also been avowed by Mr. CLAY in a private letter to a friend in New-York. Indiana nominated Gen. SCOTT. Every Southern State which made any nomination preferred Mr. FILLMORE, while every Northern State which expressed any preference, declared for Gen. SCOTT. Another distinct indication of the general lines of division in the party upon the subject of the Compromise, was furnished by the proceedings at a meeting of the Whig members of Congress, held on the 20th of April, to designate the time for holding the Whig National Convention. Senator MANGUM, pursuant to a previous election, presided. Resolutions were offered by Mr. MARSHALL, of Kentucky, who was a well-known advocate of Mr. FILLMORE as the candidate, declaring that the Whig party would maintain the finality of the Compromise measures. Mr. STANTON, of N. C., friendly to the nomination of Gen. SCOTT, objected that they were out of order, the meeting having been called for the sole purpose of fixing a time and place for the National Convention. The Chair sustained the objection, and ruled the resolutions out of order. An appeal was taken, and after an animated debate, the decision of the Chair was sustained by a vote of 46 to 18. Ten of the Southern Whigs then withdrew. A resolution had been previously adopted calling the National Convention at Baltimore, on the 16th of June. The Southern Whigs who withdrew from the meeting at once, published an Address, in which they sought to vindicate their course, on the ground that the decision of Senator MANGUM was improper, and that the action they took was necessary to the vindication of Southern rights. They denied that they had any wish to divide or disturb the Whig party, but asserted that they cannot sustain any candidate, except with the distinct avowal that he was in favor of the Compromise measures. They expressed a hope that such ground would be taken at the Whig National Convention.

Mr. WEBSTER, whose nomination had been demanded in mass meetings in several of the principal cities, had written a letter to G. L. TEAVENDER, Esq., of Virginia, in reply to inquiries as to his vote in Congress on the resolutions [illegible] Compromise measures above. In that letter, Mr. WEBSTER declared his own entire approbation of the Compromise measures, as necessary and expedient, and of the Fugitive Slave Law, as "entirely constitutional, highly proper, and absolutely essential to the peace of the country." He thought that the public mind, both North and South, would eventually come right upon this subject, and did not believe that further agitation can make any considerable progress in the North. He had noticed with regret the proceedings in Congress referred to, and in regard to them, he had only to say "that gentlemen may not think it necessary or proper that they should be called upon to affirm by resolution that which is already the existing law of the land." He did not believe that any positive movement, to repeal or alter any or all the Compromise measures, would meet with any general encouragement or support. It had thus come to be understood generally and truly, that Mr. FILLMORE, in his candidacy, represented the South,—those who were for making the Compromise, including the Fugitive Slave law, a political test, and for excluding from the party those who would not so receive it:—that Gen. SCOTT represented the more liberal Northern sentiment, which acquiesced in these as in all other laws, but would not accept them as final and beyond the reach of amendment, or as a test of political orthodoxy:—and that Mr. WEBSTER's only chance of a nomination would grow out of the impossibility of nominating either of the others, and rest upon the willingness of the friends of both to accept him as a compromise between them.

The Democratic National Convention met at Baltimore on June 1, and was organized by the election of Hon. JOHN W. DAVIS, of Indiana, President. The number of delegates present was 288, and a rule was adopted requiring a vote of two-thirds (192) for a nomination. Unsuccessful ballotings were had for four days, and it was not until the forty-ninth ballot that Gen. FRANKLIN PIERCE, of New-Hampshire, received the nomination. Upon the forty-eighth ballot he received 55 votes, the remainder being divided among Messrs. CASS, BUCHANAN, DOUGLAS and MARCY; upon the next trial he received 282 votes. Hon. WILLIAM R. KING, of Alabama, was then nominated for Vice-President. A series of resolutions was adopted, rehearsing the leading principles of the Democratic party, and declaring resistance to "all attempts at renewing in Congress, or out of it, the agitation of the slavery question under whatever shape or color the attempt may be made"—and also a determination to abide by, and adhere to, a faithful execution of the acts known as the Compromise measures settled by the last Congress—the act reclaiming fugitives from service or labor included." The Convention adjourned June 5. By this action the Democratic party proved their willingness to lay aside all personal preferences, and to forget all past differences of opinion—which had been very considerable—upon the Compromise measures, for the purpose of securing a party triumph.

The Whig Convention met at Baltimore on the 16th of the same month. The friends of Mr. FILLMORE were desirous of adopting a platform quite as decidedly in favor of the South as that of the Democrats,—hoping thus to neutralize the advantage gained by the latter in the Southern States. The friends of Gen. SCOTT, feeling that any such endeavor to secure the South would be fruitless, while it would inevitably lose the North, believed that the only chance of success lay in nominating him without any other platform than that which his life, public services, and well known character afforded. And Mr. WEBSTER's supporters were quite ready to consult the wishes of whichsoever of these two parties would consent ultimately to drop its favorite candidate and take Mr. WEBSTER in his stead:—relying mainly, however, in the last resort, upon the South. At a caucus of Southern delegates held on the evening before the Convention met, a series of resolutions was presented and adopted,—setting forth the principles and sentiments which the Southern portion of the party desired to have adopted as the basis of the party organization. Being waited upon by a committee of inquiry from this caucus, the WEBSTER men signified their assent to the resolutions. The first day (Wednesday) was occupied in electing officers. Hon. JOHN G. CHAPMAN of Maryland was appointed to preside. The next day a committee of one from each State, nominated by the delegation thereof, was appointed to examine the credentials of members,—as there were several contested seats from the State of New-York and one from Vermont. A motion was then made that a committee of one from each State, to be appointed by the delegation thereof, be appointed to prepare *resolutions* for the action of the Convention. This motion, if adopted, without modification, it was seen at once, would place the power of framing a platform for the party wholly in the hands of the friends of Mr. FILLMORE,—as a majority *of States*, without regard to the number of votes from each, was decidedly in his favor. Judge JESSUP of Pennsylvania, therefore, moved as an amendment, that in voting upon the resolutions offered in committee, each member thereof be entitled to cast as many votes as his State had delegates in Convention. The effect of this amendment would be to give the power of framing a platform for the party to the *numerical majority* of its representatives. It was, therefore resisted with great vehemence, especially by Senator DAWSON of Georgia, and other Southern delegates, who denounced the principle that a numerical majority should govern with the utmost vehemence. The worst and most dangerous of all governments, said Senator DAWSON, is that of a majority. On taking the vote, however, Judge JESSUP's amendment was *adopted*, and the Convention adjourned. This decision was regarded as one of vital importance by both sections of the party. It was deemed upon either side as nearly conclusive that no platform whatever would be adopted, or that the Compromise Measures would not be introduced in it as a party test. The Southern delegates were very free in their declarations that unless the Convention should recede from this ground,—or unless a platform satisfactory to them should be adopted, they would not be bound by the party nomination: and under the influence of these menacing representations a portion of the friends of Gen. SCOTT, after a brief consultation, decided to recede from the vote by which they had achieved their initial triumph. The principal advisers to this course were Mr. VINTON of Ohio, Senator DAYTON of New-Jersey, and Governor JOHNSTON of Pennsylvania. Great confidence being felt in the judgment and political experience of these gentlemen, and the meeting having been hastily called and being therefore thinly attended, no serious opposition was made to this decision,—to which the hope of thereby more certainly securing the nomination of Gen. SCOTT had greatly contributed. At the reassembling of the Convention, therefore, Judge JESSUP moved for leave to withdraw his amendment which had been adopted. Leave of course was granted: the original motion was passed; and a committee consisting of one delegate from each State, nominated by the delegation thereof, was appointed to frame and report resolutions for the action of the Convention. Some of Gen. SCOTT's friends were very unfavorably impressed by the readiness with which this very important point had been conceded:—but they still clung to the hope that no resolutions which should commit them to ground untenable as Whig ground in the Northern States, would be adopted.

The next step of importance, was upon the report of the Committee on credentials. There were contested seats from the State of New-York, and one from Vermont. [illegible] from New-York, at a State Convention, had already assembled [illegible] and had acted upon it, but conditionally, of course. In every case but two from New-York, the report of the Committee awarded the seat to the contestant who supported Mr. FILLMORE:—and in these two cases WEBSTER delegates were admitted. In the Vermont case, the SCOTT delegate was thrown out, and the seat was adjudged to a supporter of Mr. WEBSTER. The report came up for the action of the Convention. An attempt was made to discuss the matter, but without success; the report was adopted under the operation of the previous question, and without calling the yeas and nays. The majority of the New York delegation felt that in this case, delegates from that State had been excluded from their seats by simple numerical force, against clear evidence and the usages of the party and for no other purpose than to secure votes for Mr. FILLMORE. To some extent this feeling was shared by the friends of Gen. SCOTT in Convention; but so great was their confidence in being able to secure his nomination, that no action was taken upon the subject.

Hon. GEORGE ASHMUN, of Massachusetts,—the active leader of the friends of Mr. WEBSTER, next reported as the platform adopted by the Committee the resolutions of the Southern Caucus, with a few unimportant changes. These resolutions set forth that the Government of the United States is one of limited powers, all powers not expressly granted, or necessarily implied by the Constitution, being reserved to the States or the people;—that while struggling freedom every where has the warmest sympathy of the Whig party, our true mission as a Republic is not to propagate our opinions, or to impose on other countries our form of government by artifice or force, but to teach by our example, and to show by our success, moderation and justice, the blessings of self-government and the advantage of free institutions;—that revenue ought to be raised by duties on imports laid with a just discrimination, whereby suitable encouragement may be afforded to American Industry;—that Congress has power to open and repair harbors and remove obstructions from navigable rivers whenever such improvements are necessary for the common defence and for the protection and facility of commerce with foreign nations or among the States;—that the Compromise acts, including the Fugitive Slave law, are received and acquiesced in as a final settlement, in principal and substance, of the dangerous and exciting questions which they embrace; that the Whig party will maintain them, and insist upon their strict enforcement until time and experience shall demonstrate the necessity of further legislation, to guard against their evasion or abuse, not impairing their present efficiency; and that all further agitation of the questions thus settled is deprecated as dangerous to our peace; and all efforts to continue or renew that agitation, whenever, wherever, or however the attempt may be made, will be discountenanced. The introduction of these resolutions gave occasion for a few speeches, but their passage was not resisted in debate with special force from any quarter. Mr. CHOATE, of Massachusetts, spoke briefly and eloquently in their favor, and with an unconcealed purpose of drawing from them friendship and support for Mr. WEBSTER, whom he styled the Author of the Compromise measures. The friends of Mr. FILLMORE met this claim by reference to the obvious fact that the Compromise measures had been passed and sustained as a distinctive act of his Administration. Mr. BOTTS, representing Gen. SCOTT's friends, sought to break the force of both these appeals, by claiming HENRY CLAY as the Author of the Compromise. And Mr. ANDERSON, of Ohio, alone opposed the adoption of the resolutions on their merits,—as involving a denial of the power of Congress, to repeal or amend laws at its pleasure. The Convention adjourned for the day before any vote was taken upon the passage of the resolutions,—and the subject was actively canvassed outside. It was earnestly represented by Gen. SCOTT's friends, especially from New-York, Ohio and Michigan, that the passage of these resolutions would deprive the Whig party in their respective States of its essential vigor, and distinctive strength;—that under existing circumstances this was the only issue upon which they could meet the Democratic party with any positive advantage and hope of success;—and that the adoption of such a platform would render the contest hopeless. On the other hand delegates from several of the Southern States represented that they were friendly to the nomination of Gen. SCOTT, as the only candidate who could command the support of the North;—that they were nevertheless, instructed by their constituents to vote for Mr. FILLMORE, and must do so until it should become evident that he could not be nominated;—that the action of the Convention upon the Compromise was, after all, a more vital matter with their constituents than the selection of a candidate;—and that the adoption of the resolutions would make it far easier for them to change their votes from FILLMORE to SCOTT, thus rendering the nomination of the latter certain, while it would also give them good ground to stand upon in vindication of their action to their constituents at home. Upon these grounds and for these reasons the Northern friends of Gen. SCOTT were urged to permit the resolutions to pass without resistance. Some of them assented,—encouraged to hope that Southern votes could thus be received for their candidate. Others feared that even if his nomination should thereby be rendered certain, his election would be rendered very doubtful, and urged upon their Southern friends the necessity of at least allowing them to record their votes *against* the resolutions, inasmuch as their adoption was already certain. To this, however, Southern delegates friendly to Gen. SCOTT made strenuous objections, urging the necessity of their being able at home to represent the party North and South as *unanimous* upon this subject. The vote was taken on Friday morning, and stood—Ayes 227, Nays 66. All the friends of Mr. FILLMORE, comprising nearly the whole Southern vote, the friends of Mr. WEBSTER, and more than half the friends of Gen. SCOTT, had voted in their favor.

The action of the Convention thus far had excited deep feelings of dissatisfaction on various sides. The Southern delegates were indignant that any votes should have been recorded against the resolutions, and were more resolute than ever in pressing the nomination of Mr. FILLMORE. The few from Southern States, who had from the beginning, expressed themselves personally favorable to the nomination of Gen. SCOTT, complained of the vote as calculated to embarass them at home in case they should eventually give him their votes: and they accordingly insisted upon securing from Gen. SCOTT an *explicit and unequivocal endorsement of the resolutions in the event of his nomination*. Deputations went to Washington upon this business, and had repeated interviews with Gen. SCOTT, upon the subject. These new exactions created new embarassments, and led to a very marked, though at that moment an unknown division, among his Northern friends. Part of them, those especially from New-York, Ohio and Michigan, who had voted against the resolutions, felt that such an endorsement of them by Gen. SCOTT would utterly discredit them with their constituents, and render it impossible to rally the party to his support. They felt, moreover, that they had been systematically overborne, and compelled into humiliating concessions throughout the session of the Convention. Their delegates had been unjustly excluded;—their districts, representing the main strength of the Whig party in the Union, had been disfranchised;—the will of the [illegible] Contested seats from the State of New-York, and one from Vermont. [illegible] from New-York, at a State Convention, had already assembled [illegible] and had acted upon it, but conditionally, of course. In every case but two from New-York, the report of the Committee awarded the seat to the contestant who supported Mr. FILLMORE:—and in these two cases WEBSTER delegates were admitted. In the Vermont case, the SCOTT delegate was thrown out, and the seat was adjudged to a supporter of Mr. WEBSTER. The report came up for the action of the Convention. An attempt was made to discuss the matter, but without success; the report was adopted under the operation of the previous question, and without calling the yeas and nays. The majority of the New York delegation felt that in this case, delegates from that State had been excluded from their seats by simple numerical force, against clear evidence and the usages of the party and for no other purpose than to secure votes for Mr. FILLMORE. To some extent this feeling was shared by the friends of Gen. SCOTT in Convention; but so great was their confidence in being able to secure his nomination, that no action was taken upon the subject.

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SCOTT, as the only candidate who could command the support of the North;—that they were nevertheless, instructed by their constituents to vote for Mr. FILLMORE, and must do so until it should become evident that he could not be nominated;—that the action of the Convention upon the Compromise was, after all, a more vital matter with their constituents than the selection of a candidate;—and that the adoption of the resolutions would make it far easier for them to change their votes from FILLMORE to SCOTT, thus rendering the nomination of the latter certain, while it would also give them good ground to stand upon in vindication of their action to their constituents at home. Upon these grounds and for these reasons the Northern friends of Gen. SCOTT were urged to permit the resolutions to pass without resistance. Some of them assented,—encouraged to hope that Southern votes could thus be received for their candidate. Others feared that even if his nomination should thereby be rendered certain, his election would be rendered very doubtful, and urged upon their Southern friends the necessity of at least allowing them to record their votes *against* the resolutions, inasmuch as their adoption was already certain. To this, however, Southern delegates friendly to Gen. SCOTT made strenuous objections, urging the necessity of their being able at home to represent the party North and South as *unanimous* upon this subject. The vote was taken on Friday morning, and stood—Ayes 227, Nays 66. All the friends of Mr. FILLMORE, comprising nearly the whole Southern vote, the friends of Mr. WEBSTER, and more than half the friends of Gen. SCOTT, had voted in their favor.

The action of the Convention thus far had excited deep feelings of dissatisfaction on various sides. The Southern delegates were indignant that any votes should have been recorded against the resolutions, and were more resolute than ever in pressing the nomination of Mr. FILLMORE. The few from Southern States, who had from the beginning, expressed themselves personally favorable to the nomination of Gen. SCOTT, complained of the vote as calculated to embarass them at home in case they should eventually give him their votes: and they accordingly insisted upon securing from Gen. SCOTT an *explicit and unequivocal endorsement of the resolutions in the event of his nomination*. Deputations went to Washington upon this business, and had repeated interviews with Gen. SCOTT, upon the subject. These new exactions created new embarassments, and led to a very marked, though at that moment an unknown division, among his Northern friends. Part of them, those especially from New-York, Ohio and Michigan, who had voted against the resolutions, felt that such an endorsement of them by Gen. SCOTT would utterly discredit them with their constituents, and render it impossible to rally the party to his support. They felt, moreover, that they had been systematically overborne, and compelled into humiliating concessions throughout the session of the Convention. Their delegates had been unjustly excluded;—their districts, representing the main strength of the Whig party in the Union, had been disfranchised;—the will of the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

...ing, and in the event of a war with any foreign power, to call out the militia, and use the army and navy, and even the whole power of the country, to carry out the principles declared in the resolutions aforesaid."

...the party canvass will be seen in the sequel. In a letter to the President of the Convention, Gen. SCOTT accepted the nomination "with the resolutions annexed." He also declared his purpose, if elected, to recommend such measures as would secure an early settlement of the public domain favorable to actual settlers, but consistent, nevertheless, with a due regard to the equal rights of the whole American people in that vast national inheritance;"—and also an amendment to our Naturalization laws, "giving to all foreigners the right of citizenship who shall faithfully serve, in time of war, one year on board of our public ships, or in our land forces, whether as volunteer, on their receiving an honorable discharge from the service." He added that he should not tolerate any sedition, disorder, faction, or resistance to the law of the Union, on any pretext, in any part of the land; and that his ruling aim would be "to advance the greatness and happiness of this Republic, and thus to cherish and encourage the cause of constitutional liberty throughout the world."

Congress remained in session until the 31st of August. Among its closing acts was the appropriation of $25,000 additional for each trip of the Collins line of ocean steamers; the substantial reduction of newspaper postage; the passage of a bill making considerable appropriations for the improvement of Rivers and Harbors; the enactment of a law providing greater security for steamboat navigation; granting to the State of Michigan land to aid in constructing a canal around the Sault Ste. Marie, and granting to Arkansas and Missouri lands to aid in constructing railroads in those States; establishing a tri-monthly mail between New-Orleans and Vera Cruz; and making appropriations for the various branches of the public service. The whole number of public acts passed during the session was 64; of private acts, 52; of joint resolutions 17.

DIPLOMATIC.

Public feeling had been meantime greatly excited by incidents connected with the management of our foreign relations. An official notification was published, by Mr. WEBSTER, Secretary of State, on the 6th of July, stating that information had been received of a circular letter, addressed by Sir JOHN PAKINGTON, the new British Colonial Minister, to the several Governors of the North American Colonies, in which he announced the intention of the Government to send a small naval force to enforce, against American Fishermen, the more strict observance of the treaty of 1818. The Colonies had also fitted out several armed vessels to cooperate with this force, and three or four instances of American fishermen had already occurred. The treaty of 1818 contained an express acknowledgment on the part of the United States, and the liberty before claimed, to take, dry, or cure fish on or within three marine leagues of any of the coasts, bays, creeks, or harbors of the British dominions, except in the unsettled bays of Newfoundland and Labrador: but they are allowed to enter any of those bays or harbors for the purpose of shelter, repairing damages, and obtaining wood and water. The note of Mr. WEBSTER further stated that the British authorities insist that England has a right to draw a line from headland to headland, and to capture all American fishermen who may follow their pursuits inside of that line; while the United States had usually considered that those vast inlets or recesses of the ocean ought to be open to American fishermen as freely as the sea itself, to within three marine leagues of the shore. In 1841, upon application of the authorities of Nova Scotia, the Advocate General and Attorney General of England gave opinions sustaining the British claim, and denying the right of American citizens to enter the bays of Nova Scotia there to take fish, although the fishing being within the bay may be at a greater distance than three miles from the shore or bay. It was this construction of the intent of the Convention for which the Colonies have contended since 1841, but the English Government had hitherto declined to enforce it. Indeed, dispatches from Mr. EVERETT, then American Minister in England, since published, stated that in 1845 the English Government had determined to concede to American citizens the right to fish in the Bay of Fundy, although it was left doubtful whether the concession was designed to extend to other portions of the coast to which the principles contended for by the United States equally apply. After rehearsing these facts, Mr. WEBSTER referred to the serious injuries which the course of the British authorities would inflict upon the American fishermen, and added that, "not agreeing to the construction thus put upon the treaty, the information was made public to the end that those engaged in the American fisheries might perceive how the case stands and be on their guard." In a speech made a few days afterwards, on occasion of a public reception at Marshfield, Mr. WEBSTER stated that the pretensions of the British Government would not be allowed by the United States, and that a forcible seizure of our fishermen under such circumstances, without notice, and the submission of their rights to the petty Courts of the Provinces were not to be thought of. He stated that the whole subject would immediately engage the attention of the Government at Washington. The subject was brought to the notice of the Senate on the 23d of July, by Mr. MASON, who offered a resolution calling upon the President for all correspondence and information relating to the subject. Mr. MASON, in introducing the matter, characterized the proceedings of the British Government in sending ships of war to enforce their construction of the treaty, without previous notification, as not only a breach of national courtesy, but an insult and indignity to the whole American people; and he felt quite sure that the Executive would be expected immediately to send a naval force to the coast for the protection of our fishermen. He referred also to the rumor that this step had been taken as preliminary to certain negotiations on the subject of reciprocal freedom of trade between the United States and Canada; and repelled the thought that we could consent for a moment to negociate thus under duress. Other Senators took a similar view of the case. Mr. CASS concurred fully in all that Mr. MASON had said, and with one or two others regretted that the Secretary of State had given notice to the fishermen to be on their guard, as they might imply that the rights they had exercised were not well founded. Mr. SEWARD vindicated the action of Mr. WEBSTER, and deprecated all complaints against the Government, at least until the information asked for had been received. The resolution subsequently passed by a unanimous vote.—The papers called for were transmitted to the Senate on Aug. 10. In the Senate, on the 12th the subject was debated at some length—Mr. SOULE, of Louisiana, speaking very warmly in censure of the proceedings of England, Mr. BUTLER expressing the earnest hope that matters would be amicably adjusted, and Mr. SEWARD vindicating the Administration from the attacks made upon it, and elaborately showing that England had presented no new claims and taken no ground at which we could rightfully take offence. Commodore PERRY was sent to the Fishing grounds, ostensibly, to protect the American interests from molestation there, and communicate those instructions which received from the English Government evincing a desire to avoid all collision, and to settle amicably the questions at issue between the two countries.

Another question specially forced to earliest public attention. A letter from Mr. WEBSTER became public which he had written on the 3d of June in reply to inquiries made by Captain JEWETT, in the employ of Mr. A. G. BENSON and his associates in the City of New-York, as to the right of American vessels to remove Guano from the Lobos Islands off the coast of Peru, without permission or license from the Government of that country. The use of guano as a fertilizing manure had been considerably restricted by the high duty levied upon it by the Government:—and these inquiries had been made for the purpose of obtaining the sanction of our Government to the evasion of this duty. Mr. WEBSTER in his reply stated that the islands were uninhabited, that they had never been enumerated among the possessions or dependencies of any of the South American States, and that citizens of the United States would be protected in removing the valuable deposits upon them. At the same time the Secretary of the Navy ordered a vessel of war to be dispatched for the protection of American vessels engaged in this traffic. Under these assurances Capt. JEWETT and his associates fitted out some twenty vessels which were immediately dispatched to the islands in question. Mr. WEBSTER's letter to Capt. JEWETT having accidentally been made public, the Peruvian Minister, Señor OSMA, in three successive notes, represented to the Government that the Lobos Islands were dependencies of Peru, and that the United States could have no rightful claim to remove their valuable deposits. Mr. WEBSTER replied to this claim on the 21st of August, contending by an elaborate argument that Peru had hitherto, by repeated acts, sustained the position that the islands do not belong to any of the South American States. They lie about thirty miles from the shore, and are uninhabited and uninhabitable. Citizens of the United States have visited them in pursuit of seals for half a century; and no complaint was made of this until 1833, when Peru issued a decree forbidding foreigners from visiting them for any such purpose. The United States Chargé at Lima immediately remonstrated against this decree, and requested its modification, so far as to permit citizens of the United States to continue in the pursuits in which they had been engaged for so many years. No reply was made to this remonstrance, and the citizens of the United States continued their avocations without any further interruption. Mr. WEBSTER insisted, therefore, that while these islands lie in the open ocean, so far from the coast of Peru as not to belong to that country by the law of proximity or adjacent position, the Government of Peru has not exercised any such acts of absolute sovereignty and ownership over them as to give to her a right to their exclusive possession as against the United States and their citizens by the law of indisputable possession. The Government of the United States was, however, disposed to give due consideration to all the facts of the case, and the President will therefore give such orders to the naval forces on that coast as will prevent collision until the case can be examined. In accordance with this intimation, our squadron was instructed *not* to protect American vessels in removing guano without license from the Government of Peru, and the President speedily informed that Government that the United States receded from its claims and acknowledged the full possession of the Lobos Islands by Peru. The Peruvian Government offered immediately to charter, on its own account, the American vessels that had gone to the Islands expecting free access to the guano deposits.

One of the last topics that engaged the attention of Congress was one of the most important of the whole session; the Mexican grant of a right of way across the Isthmus of Tehuantepec, and the refusal of Mexico to fulfil its stipulations. The history of this grant was given in a report made to the Senate on the 30th of Aug., by Senator MASON, of Virginia, Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations. The original grant was made to Don JOSE DE GARAY, in March, 1842, by SANTA ANNA, then vested with supreme power as President of Mexico. The report, after mentioning this grant, and the stipulation contained in it that he, as well as any private individual or Company succeeding him, native or foreign, should be protected in undisturbed enjoyment of all the concessions granted, states that on the 9th of Feb., 1843, a decree was issued by Gen. BRAVO, who had succeeded to the Presidency, recognizing and affirming this grant, and directing the departments of Oaxaca and Vera Cruz to put GARAY into possession of the lands ceded to him by its provisions. On the 6th of Oct., 1843, SANTA ANNA, being restored to power, issued a further decree, directing the departments to furnish 300 convicts to be employed on the work; and by another decree of Dec. 28, 1843, the time for commencing it was extended a year—until July 1, 1845. In November, 1846, Gen. SALAS, having, by the course of Revolution, become invested with supreme power as Dictator, promulgated a decree exteoding the time still further, namely, until Nov. 5, 1848; and the work was actually commenced prior to that date. This is the history of the grant so long as it remained in the hands of GARAY. During the year 1846 various contracts were entered into by which he transferred the grant, with all its rights and privileges, to Messrs. MANNING and MACKINTOSH, subjects of Great Britain; and on the 28th of Sept., 1848, these contracts were formally recognized and consummated at the city of Mexico. On the 5th of Feb, 1848, this grant was assigned to PEDRO A. HARGOUS, a citizen of the United States, who subsequently entered into a contract to assign the same to certain citizens of New-Orleans, on terms intended to secure the capital necessary to execute the work. In December, 1850, a party of engineers was sent out by the American assignees, to complete the necessary surveys—who continued so employed until the month of June following, when they were ordered by the Mexican Government to discontinue the work and leave the country—a law having been passed by the Mexican Congress, and approved by the President, May 22, 1851, declaring the Garay grant to be null and void.

Upon this statement of facts concerning the origin and history of the grant, the Report proceeds to show that its validity had been repeatedly recognized by the Mexican Government. In 1846, President HERRERA issued orders to prevent cutting mahogany from these lands. In 1847, while the treaty of peace was under discussion, Mr. TRIST, by direction of our Government, offered a large sum for the right of way across the Isthmus; and was answered that "Mexico could not treat of this subject, because she had, several years before, made a grant to one of her own citizens, who had transferred his right, by authorization of the Mexican Government, to English subjects, of whose right Mexico could not dispose." After the assignment of the grant to American citizens, moreover, the Mexican Government issued orders to the Governors of the Departments, directing them to afford all needed aid to the engineers, who were accordingly sent, the ports thrown open for their supplies, and over $100,000 was expended upon the work. Negotiations for a treaty of protection to the workmen were also opened, and the draft of a Convention was concluded at Mexico, in June, 1850, and sent to the United States. Certain modifications being suggested at Washington, this draft was returned to our Minister in Mexico, and a new Convention was signed Jan. 20, 1851, with the approval of President HERRERA. This Convention was ratified by the Senate at the ...

...It is not pretended that this rejection of the Convention affects in the slightest degree the validity of the grant. The sole ground upon which its annulment is claimed, is the decree of SALAS, of November, 1846, extending the time for commencing the work, was null and void, inasmuch as he held the supreme power by usurpation, or that he transcended his powers. "Respect for the Mexican Government alone," says the Report, "restrains the Committee from treating of this position in the terms it deserves." The Government of SALAS was acknowledged and submitted to by the people of Mexico;—his decrees, this one included, were submitted to the Congress—and not one of them was ever approved by Congress, nor was his authority ever questioned at any other time, or in reference to any other decree. "The doctrine that the Government *de facto* is the Government responsible, has been fully recognized by Mexico herself, in the case of the Dictatorship of SALAS, as of those who preceded him. It is a principle of universal law, governing the intercourse of nations with each other and with individuals, and this Government can not, nor ought not, treat with indifference a departure from it by Mexico in the present instance." The Report concludes by referring to the unfriendly feeling which the proceedings of Mexico indicate toward the United States, and by recommending the adoption of the following resolutions:

"*Resolved*, As the judgment of the Senate, that in the present posture of the question on the grant of a right of way through the territory of Mexico at the Isthmus of Tehuantepec, conceded by that Republic to one of its citizens, and now the property of citizens of the United States, as the same is presented by the correspondence and documents accompanying the Message of the President, it is not compatible with the dignity of this Government to prosecute the subject further by negotiation.

"*Second*, Should the Government of Mexico propose a renewal of such negotiations, it should be acceded to only upon distinct propositions from Mexico, not inconsistent with the demands made by this Government in reference to said grant.

"*Third*, That the Government of the United States stands committed to all its citizens to protect them in their rights abroad, as well as at home, within the sphere of its jurisdiction; and should Mexico, within a reasonable time, fail to reconsider her position concerning this grant, it will then become the duty of this Government to review all existing relations with that Republic, and to adopt such measures as will revive the honor of the country and the rights of its citizens."

Since this report was made nothing further has been done, so far as the public is aware, to enforce the claims which it presents. In the Mexican Congress, however, the subject of the grant has been still further discussed. Hon. THOMAS H. BENTON, of Missouri, who has been elected to the House of Representatives, has published several letters declaring his opposition to the construction of a route across the Isthmus, mainly on the ground that it would interfere with the construction of a railroad from the Mississippi to the Pacific. He considers the Mexican Government quite right in the position it has taken, and condemns the disposition evinced in the Senate's report to enforce, even at hazard of war, what he styles "a fraudulent and defunct grant."

THE ELECTION.

After the adjournment of Congress the Presidential canvass engaged attention. It was prosecuted however, with less zeal and enthusiasm than had marked the recent contests of a similar character. In the Southern States, notwithstanding the pledges contained in both party platforms to discountenance every attempt to agitate the question of Slavery anew, it was made the turning point of the whole campaign. All the Southern State Conventions, Mass Meetings, public speeches, and newspaper discussions, made the relative fidelity of the two candidates to Southern rights and interests the prominent topic of debate. The Democratic party cited Gen. SCOTT's declared opinions against Slavery in the abstract,—his letter written a few years since in favor of the ultimate annexation of Canada to the United States, the fact that his nomination had been effected by the Anti-Slavery section of the Whig party of the North, and the support he had received from Senator SEWARD and his friends, as evidence that he could not be relied on by the South for the protection of its interests and the enforcement of its pretensions to as great an extent as General PIERCE. The only reply which Southern Whigs could make to these arguments was, an appeal to the nationality of General SCOTT's life and character, to the fact that he had repeatedly declared himself in private, friendly to the compromise measures of 1850 and hostile to the alleged pretensions and sentiments of Senator SEWARD, and to the support which Gen. PIERCE was receiving from the Free-Soil section of the Democratic party in the Northern States. The advantage in position and argument in the South was thus clearly on the Democratic side. In the North, meantime, the Democrats were quite content to maintain entire silence upon the question of Slavery, as they could gain nothing by discussing it then; while the Whigs, especially those among them who had been instrumental in originally presenting Gen. SCOTT as the Whig candidate, either felt bound to abide strictly by the stipulations of the Baltimore platform, or were at once assailed by their Pro-Slavery allies in the Northern States as false to their engagements, if they ventured to urge that upon this question, the position of Gen. SCOTT was safer for the North, and for the interests of freedom, than that of Gen. PIERCE. The contest, therefore, was unequal from the beginning. The Democratic party, North and South, was united and confident. The Whigs were divided in sentiment, though not in form; and those from whom the most vigorous and efficient exertions were rightfully expected, entered upon the canvass under every possible discouragement, lacking confidence in the position which their candidate had been forced to assume in Baltimore, and not foreseeing with any certainty the ultimate results of victory. They felt very generally, to adopt the terms of the turf, that they had been *jockeyed*—that their nag had been hamstrung, by those who claimed to be their backers before the race begun. From the start, therefore, the betting was two to one on Gen. PIERCE. These disadvantages, serious as they were, were increased by subsequent events. A National Convention of the Free Soil party was held at Pittsburgh, on the 11th of Aug., at which JOHN P. HALE, United States Senator from New-Hampshire, was nominated for the Presidency. The effect was to give the Free-Soil Democrats, who upon principle would not have voted for Gen. PIERCE, a feasible method of avoiding the alternative of voting for Gen. SCOTT, and at the same time to draw off from the latter the votes of those who could not sanction the platform to which he was committed. The friends of Mr. WEBSTER in Boston and New-York, persisted also in presenting him as an independent candidate; and his death, which occurred a week before the election, left them no clear alternative but to vote for Gen. PIERCE. Gen. SCOTT, moreover, having occasion to go West, under direction of the Government to select a site for a Military Hospital, made an extended *detour* through Pennsylvania, Kentucky, Ohio, and other States—addressing large public meetings at the various cities and villages along the route, and canvassing for the foreign vote in a manner by no means calculated either to win its support, or to command general confidence in the self-relying dignity of his position and character.

These various incidents are cited, not as the causes of the result of the Contest, but only as having contributed essentially to swell the defici... ...ellion of Colonel TAYLOR's death. He would ...ecidedly beyond the proper limits of ...his review of this last year, to enter the influences which had begun even before that time to lay the train for the final explosion. Gen. TAYLOR's appointment of Mr. CRAWFORD of Georgia, to a seat in the Cabinet, implicated as he proved to be in the celebrated *Galphin* claims, was a mistake which nothing but the most prompt and emphatic action could have prevented from being seriously injurious to his administration, if he had lived. The coalition of the ultra South, with Mr. CLAY and Mr. WEBSTER, against his plan for adjusting the Slavery difficulty, while it menaced him with a most formidable opposition, might have been successfully met and foiled by the energy and sagacity of his measures, and by the overwhelming personal popularity which he would have thrown into the scale against it. But his death,—the accession of Mr. FILLMORE and his instant espousal of the Coalition against Gen. TAYLOR and his friends, shattered the party beyond all hope of redemption. Without discussing here the wisdom of the Compromise measures, or their necessity to the salvation of the Union, they were clearly fatal to the Whig party;—and if the Union was in danger and could have been saved in no other way, its safety was cheaply purchased.

The election occurred on the first Tuesday of November—with the following result in the several States:

	POPULAR VOTE.			ELEC. VOTES.	
	Scott.	Pierce.	Hale.	Scott.	Pierce.
Maine	22,200	41,411	7,868	—	8
New Hamshire	16,147	29,997	6,695	—	5
Vermont	22,173	13,044	6,621	5	—
Massachusetts	52,683	44,569	35,022	13	—
Rhode Island	7,626	8,735	624	—	4
Connecticut	30,359	33,249	3,160	—	6
New-York	234,889	262,156	25,433	—	35
New-Jersey	38,548	44,393	259	—	7
Pennsylvania	179,182	198,568	8,500	—	27
Delaware	6,294	6,319	62	—	3
Maryland	35,060	40,028	54	—	6
Virginia	87,122	73,413	——	—	15
Alabama	15,864	26,881	——	—	9
Louisiana	17,255	18,647	——	—	6
Mississippi	17,373	27,007	——	—	7
South Carolina	Legislature elects.		——	—	8
Wisconsin	22,240	33,658	8,842	—	5
Indiana	80,914	95,311	6,906	—	13
Illinois	64,747	80,577	9,731	—	11
Ohio	152,430	169,160	31,782	—	23
Michigan	33,660	41,842	7,237	—	6
Kentucky	57,068	53,806	265	12	—
Tennessee	68,802	57,123	——	12	—
North Carolina	39,058	39,744	——	—	10
Georgia	15,796	33,668	——	—	10
Texas	4,996	13,530	——	—	4
California	35,318	39,347	250	—	4
Florida	2,553	4,308	——	—	3
Arkansas	7,420	12,179	——	—	4
Missouri	38,944	36,642	——	—	9
Iowa	15,995	17,883	1,613	—	4
31 States	1,373,020	1,586,709	155,948	42	254
		1,373,020			42
Pierce over Scott		213,689	Electoral maj.		212

It is a remarkable feature of this vote, and one which carries with it a striking comment on the relative distribution of popular power under our Constitution, that while out of an aggregate of 3,115,668 votes, Gen. PIERCE had a majority of 213,689, or but little more than *one-fifteenth* of the whole,—his electorial majority was *eleven*-fifteenths of the whole number of electoral votes. Both his popular and electoral majorities are larger than were ever given for any other candidate since the present division of parties—the popular vote at each standing thus:

Year	Whig.	Democrat.	Free-Soil.
1828	511,175	650,943	——
1832	583,281	707,217	——
1836	737,711	761,587	——
1840	1,274,624	1,128,233	——
1844	1,301,736	1,340,111	61,192
1848	1,361,391	1,222,463	292,598
1852	1,373,020	1,586,709	155,948

The Whig vote was 11,699, and the Democratic vote 246,598 greater than at any previous election. The aggregate vote cast at the last three Presidential contests was, in

	Increase.
1844	2,703,631
1848	2,876,612 173,581
1852	3,115,677 239,065

Much of this excess in the increase of 1852 over that of 1848, is doubtless due to the fact that California and Texas have since 1844 been introduced as States. The Free-Soil vote is but little more than half what it appeared to be in 1848; in that year, however, there was a direct Free-Soil issue pending in the character of the governments to be given to our new territories; and a very large portion of that vote, moreover, had nothing to do with the principle which it seems to represent, but was simply the expression of the personal hostility of Mr. VAN BUREN and his friends towards General CASS, the Democratic candidate. The Free-Soil vote this year was thoroughly anti-slavery in its character.

The general result, probably, could not have been essentially different under any other action of the Whig Convention. If Mr. FILLMORE had been nominated he would probably have carried two or three other Southern States: Mr. WEBSTER might also have done so, but neither would have had any greater strength at the North. If Gen. SCOTT had been the candidate without the adoption of any platform, Kentucky and Tennessee would probably have voted against him, and he might have carried two or three more of the Northern States. Both parties were astonished at the magnitude of the victory: but as the canvass had not been characterized by any marked zeal or earnestness, so the result did not occasion undue exultation or depression on either side. The great mass of the people of all parties, evince a good degree of confidence in the prudence, patriotism, and ability of the President elect; and there have been, as yet, no symptoms of a factious or merely partizan opposition to his Administration. The new questions of public policy, which the events of the day are bringing under discussion, will supersede, to a great extent, those upon which political parties have been hitherto divided; and although it is not probable that the organization of either will be abandoned, essential changes will undoubtedly take place in the policy and character of both. But as history, and not prophecy, is the purpose of this sketch, it would be out of place further to speculate upon the prospects of political parties.

CUBA.

The close of the year has witnessed a good deal of discussion concerning our relations with CUBA. The events of 1851—the attempted invasion of LOPEZ, and the disastrous incidents in which it closed—the slaughter of forty or fifty American citizens, whom the fortune of war had thrown into the hands of the Cuban authorities, had combined to deepen and extend the interest felt throughout the United States in the fortunes of the Island and in the character of our relations with it. Throughout the Summer, the authorities of Cuba were kept in a state of perpetual alarm by rumors of rebellion and renewed invasion, and resorted to extreme rigor in their measures of suppression and punishment. Americans, especially, were regarded with suspicion, and treated with severity. The freedom with which the American press discussed Cuban affairs excited the resentment of the Captain-General, and American papers were repeatedly prohibited from the Island. The steamers plying between New-Orleans and New-York, which touched at Havana on their way, brought regularly, of course, reports of the state of affairs at that port, and this publication abroad of facts which the Government had suppressed at home, renewed its jealousy and hostility. The *Crescent City* steamer, which arrived in New-York on the 18th of August, brought reports that the City of Havana was unhealthy, that political arrests were frequent, and that large numbers of suspected Creoles were daily thrown into prison. On the arrival of the steamer, her list of passengers, bills of lading, and other memoranda, were sent to the several newspapers of the City by the Purser, Mr. ...

...Whatever doubts, and at times, the gravity of the ...investigated the courtesy by maintaining it in every ...ailing form. A New-York correspondent of the ...Havana *Diario de la Marina* magnified and misrepresented this harmless service, and charged upon Purser SMITH the writing and publishing in the United States of reports injurious to Cuba. When the *Crescent City* returned to Cuba, she was refused admission to HAVANA, while Purser SMITH was on board, as an order had been issued by the Captain-General absolutely prohibiting the entrance of any vessel having on board any person who should write or publish anything whatever on the affairs of Cuba. Captain PORTER, commander of the *Crescent City*, protested against this refusal to allow him to land his passengers and mails, and volunteered the assurance that Purser SMITH had no agency in composing or publishing any articles of the kind. A meeting of passengers was held at which Hon. JOHN SLIDELL, of New Orleans presided, and the course of Captain PORTER was warmly approved, and that of the Cuban authorities condemned. The vessel, in her subsequent visits, was in the same manner refused permission to enter, inasmuch as Purser SMITH had not been dismissed. President FILLMORE endeavored to persuade the proprietors of the line to discharge Mr. SMITH from their service, but they declined to do so until some reason for such action should be shown. As they had moreover a contract with the Government to touch at Havana at every trip, and were unwilling to do anything whereby they should forfeit their pay for such service, they persisted in sending their vessels to that port as usual, though admission was regularly refused. Our Government then withdrew Capt. PORTER from the command of the *Crescent City*. He was succeeded by Passed Midshipman DAVENPORT, who, on being refused entrance, made a similar protest, and was in turn withdrawn. The Company then put the vessel under charge of one of their own captains,—and the Government refused to send the mails on board, unless Purser SMITH should be dismissed. Mr. SMITH meantime, on the 21st of October, had made an affidavit that he had never composed or published anything whatever on the subject of Cuba, nor been connected with any association for hostile purposes against that island. This affidavit being brought officially to the notice of the Cuban authorities, led to the withdrawal of the prohibitory order they had issued, and to the renewal of commercial intercourse with the United States. Several other instances had occurred in which American vessels were treated with great rudeness,—their mail-bags being searched for obnoxious letters, and persons on board being seized on suspicion of being *suspected* by the Government. It is not known what measures our Government has taken to obtain redress for these several outrages or to secure a more strict regard for American rights from the authorities of Cuba in future. The general tone of the Administration upon all subjects connected with Cuba, has been one of great forbearance towards the Spanish Government,—carried sometimes to the furthest extreme consistent with a due regard for our own character and rights. The project of acquiring Cuba, as an American possession, has been for a long time imputed to the Government of the United States by foreign powers, and during the administration of President POLK an effort was made to purchase the island, our Minister at Madrid having been authorized to offer one hundred millions of dollars for it. The negotiation was entirely unsuccessful; and the subsequent lawless efforts that have been made to invade the island have been ascribed, by jealous foreign powers, to a determination on the part of the American people to obtain possession of the island in any way that may become necessary. These aspersions, baseless and calumnious as they are, seem to have created in the minds of the present Administration an undue sensitiveness upon the subject, and the President has consequently taken special pains to inform the Governments of France and England, not only that we have no design of seizing Cuba, or of invading her rights, but that he is decidedly opposed to having her become a part of the United States. The Governments of those two countries, at the beginning of the year, proposed to the United States a joint Convention in which the three powers should unite to guarantee to Spain the possession of Cuba. This proposition was, however, declined by our Government. The same Governments also invited our own to join them in an intervention to require the Emperor of Hayti to desist from further attempts to subjugate the revolted province of St. Domingo. To this the President acceded, and an agent was sent thither who united with the representatives of France and England in remonstrances and menaces upon this subject. The Emperor, however, declined their offices, and was unaffected by their threats. The intervention was therefore withdrawn. We have since received reports, which are not as yet, however, fully authenticated, that a French fleet has taken possession of St. Domingo.

We have thus sketched, in hasty outline, the political history of the past year, down to the meeting of Congress in December last. The message of the President to that body, and the contents of the several official reports by which it was accompanied, have been too recently spread before our readers to render necessary or proper any repetition of them here. They put no new face either upon our foreign relations or our domestic affairs. Congress seems, thus far, inclined to take few steps of importance upon any subject of public interest until the accession of President PIERCE shall indicate the course which events under his Administration are to take. Slight debates have been had upon the subject of Cuba, but without clearly showing the position of parties upon it.

We have been compelled in this sketch to pass unmentioned various events of more or less importance, in connection with the history of the year. They will, however, find their place in the Chronological Summary of events with which these sketches close. We append to this outline, some statistical statements, which serve to illustrate the progress of the great American Republic is making in population and in wealth.

Progress of the United States in Population and Wealth.

DIGEST OF THE CENSUS RETURNS.

The seventh enumeration of the inhabitants of the United States, taken on the 1st of June, 1850, exhibits results which set the rapid growth and progress of this Republic, in population, wealth, and all the elements of national greatness, in the clearest light. The Reports of the Superintendent of the Census Office, which have been from time to time laid before the Secretary of the Interior, give abstracts of these returns, of which a valuable and interesting digest was given in a recent number of *Harper's New Monthly Magazine*, which is well worthy of republication for purposes of study and reference.

Since the census of 1840, there have been added to the territory of the Republic, by annexation, conquest, and purchase, 824,969 square miles; and our title to a region covering 341,463 square miles, which before properly belonged to us, but was claimed and partially occupied by a foreign power, has been established by negotiation, and has been brought within our acknowledged boundaries. By these means the area of the United States has been extended during the past ten years, from 2,055,163 to 3,221,685 square miles, without including the great lakes which lie along our northern border, or ...

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...In attempting to ascertain the progress of our population since 1840, it will be proper to separate from the aggregate number of inhabitants returned by the present census, the population of ... in 1840, and the number embraced within the limits of California and the new territories, at the time of their acquisition. From the best information which has been obtained at the Census Office, it is believed that Texas contained, in 1840, 142,000 inhabitants; and that when California, New-Mexico, and Oregon came into our possession, in 1848, they had a total population of 97,000. It thus appears that we have received by accession of territory, since 1840, an addition of 172,000 to the number of our people. The increase which has taken place in those extended regions since they came under the authority of our Government, is obviously to be reckoned as a part of the development and progress of our population, and it is necessary to complicate the comparison by taking into account the probable natural increase of this acquired population, because we have not the means of determining its rate of advancement, nor the law which governed its progress, while it was beyond the influence of our political system.

The total number of inhabitants in the United States, according to the returns of the census, was, on the 1st of June, 1850, 23,256,[illegible]. This absolute increase from the 1st of June, 1840, has been 6,189,307, and the actual increase per cent. is slightly over 36 per cent. But it has been shown that the probable amount of population, estimated by additions of territory should be deducted in making a comparison between the results of the present and the last census. These reductions diminish the total population of the country, as a basis of comparison, and also the increase. The relative increase, after this allowance, is found to be 35-17 per cent.

The aggregate number of whites in 1850 was 19,631,799, exhibiting a gain upon the number of the same class in 1840, of 5,436 004, and a relative increase of 38-20 per cent. But, excluding the 153,000 free population supposed to have been acquired by the addition of territory since 1840, the gain is 5,283,004, and the increase per cent. is 37-44.

The number of slaves, by the present census, is 3,198,324, which shews an increase of 711,[illegible] to 28-58 per cent. If we deduct 19,000 for the probable slave population of Texas in 1840, the results of the comparison will be slightly different. The absolute increase will be 692,111, and the ratio per cent. 27:83.

The number of free colored persons in 1850 was 428,637; in 1840, 386,345. The increase of this class has been 42,292, or 10:95 per cent.

From 1830 to 1840, the increase of the whole population was at the rate of 32:67 per cent. At the same rate of advancement, the absolute gain for the ten years last past, would have been 5

...ulation in 1850, would exceed by about [illegible]. From 1830 to 1840 there arrived, according to the returns of the Custom-houses, 135,988 foreign passengers, and from 1830 to 1840, 579,370, making for the twenty years 715,356. During this period a large number of emigrants from Great Britain and Ireland, came into the United States through Canada. These were estimated at 67,903 from 1780 to 1830, and from 1830 to 1840, at [illegible]. From 1840 to 1850 the arrivals of foreign passengers amounted to 1,542,850; equal to an annual average of 154,285.

From the above returns and estimates the following statement has been made up, to show the accretions to our population from immigration, from 1790 to 1850—a period of sixty years:

Number of foreigners arriving from 1790 to 1810	120,000
Natural increase, reckoned in periods of 10 years	47,569
Number of foreigners arriving from 1810 to 1830	114,000
Increase of the above to 1850	19,000
Increase from 1810 to 1850 of those arriving previous to 1810	58,450
Whole number of immigrants and descendants of immigrants in 1850	359,019
Number of emigrants from 1830 to 1850	203,979
Increase of the above	35,796
Increase from 1830 to 1850 of immigrants and descendants of immigrants in the country in 1830	134,130
Whole number of immigrants and descendants of immigrants in the United States in 1830	732,847
Number of immigrants arriving from 1830 to 1840	778,500
Increase of the above	135,150
Increase from 1830 to 1840 of immigrants and descendants of immigrants in the United States in 1830	254,445
Whole number of immigrants and descendants of immigrants in the United States in 1840	1,900,942
Number of immigrants arriving from 1840 to 1850	1,542,850
Increase of the above at 12 per cent	185,142
Increase from 1840 to 1850 of immigrants and descendants of immigrants in the United States in 1840	722,000
Whole number of immigrants in the United States since 1790, and their descendants in 1850	4,350,934

The following, we think, may be considered an approximate estimate of the population of the United States, in 1850, classed according to their descent from European colonists, previous to the American Revolution, also from immigration since 1790, from the people who inhabited the territories acquired by the United States, (Louisiana, Texas, &c.,) and from Africans:

Descendants of the European colonists previous to 1776	14,266,865
Whites of people of Louisiana, Texas, and other acquired territories	1,000,000
Immigrants since 1790, and their descendants	4,350,934
Descendants of Africans	3,622,961
Total population	23,258,760

It will be seen from the above, that the total number of immigrants arriving in the United States from 1790 to 1850, a period of 60 years, is estimated to have been 2,759,329—or an average of 45,988 annually for the whole period. It will be observed also that the estimated increase of these immigrants has been 1,590,405, making the total number added to the population of the United States since 1790, by foreign immigrants and their descendants, 4,350,934. Of these immigrants and their descendants, those from Ireland bear the largest proportion, probably more than one-half of the whole, or say two and a half millions. Next to these the Germans are the most numerous. From the time that the first German settlers came to this country, in 1682, under the auspices of WILLIAM PENN, there has been a steady influx of immigrants from Germany, principally to the Middle States; and of late years to the West.

The density of population is a branch of the subject which naturally attracts the attention of the inquirer. Taking the thirty-one States together, their area is 1,485,870 square miles, and the average number of their inhabitants is 15-48 to the square mile. The total area of the United States is 3,280,000 square miles, and the average density of the population is 7.22 to the square mile.

From the location, climate, and productions, and the habits and pursuits of their inhabitants, the States of the Union may be properly arranged into the following groups:

Divisions.	Area in sq. miles.	Population.	Inhab. to sq. m.
New-England States (6)	53,226	2,727,597	43:07
Middle States, including Maryland, Delaware, and Ohio (6)	151,760	8,653,713	57:02
Cotton Planting States, including South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, and Louisiana (6)	286,077	3,537,089	12:36
Central Slave States: Virginia, North Carolina, Tennessee, Kentucky, Missouri, Arkansas (6)	308,210	5,168,000	16.75
North-western States: Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, and Iowa (5)	250,000	2,735,000	10.92
Texas	237,321	212,600	:89
California	188,982	165,000	:87

Table of the area, and the number of inhabitants to the square mile, in each State and Territory in the Union:

Free States.	Area in sq. miles.	Population in 1850	Inhab. to sq. m.
Maine	30,000	583,188	19:44
New-Hampshire	9,280	317,964	34:26
Vermont	10,212	314,120	30:07
Massachusetts	7,800	994,499	126:11
Rhode Island	1,306	147,544	108:05
Connecticut	4,674	370,791	79:83
New-York	46,000	4,097,394	67:66
New-Jersey	6,320	489,333	60:04
Pennsylvania	46,000	2,311,786	50:25
Ohio	39,946	1,980,408	49:55
Indiana	33,809	988,416	29:23
Illinois	55,405	851,470	15:37
Iowa	50,914	192,214	3:77
Wisconsin	53,924	305,191	5:45
Michigan	56,243	397,654	7:07
California	188,982	165,000	:87
Minnesota Territory	83,000	6,077	:07
Oregon Territory	341,463	13,293	:04
New-Mexico Territory	219,774	61,547	:28
Utah Territory	187,923	11,380	:06
Total	1,474,993	13,419,190	
Slaveholding States.			
Delaware	2,120	91,535	43:64
Maryland	9,356	583,035	64:31
District of Columbia	60	51,687	861:45
Virginia	61,352	1,421,661	22:17
North Carolina	45,000	868,903	19:30
South Carolina	24,500	668,507	27:28
Georgia	58,000	905,999	15:68
Florida	59,268	87,401	1:47
Alabama	50,722	771,671	15:21
Mississippi	47,156	606,555	12:86
Louisiana	46,431	511,974	11:02
Texas	237,321	212,592	:89
Arkansas	52,198	209,639	4:01
Tennessee	45,600	1,002,625	21:98
Kentucky	37,680	982,405	26:07
Missouri	67,380	682,042	10:12
Total	844,115	9,638,323	

It will be observed that a large proportion of the area of the Free States and Territory is comprised in the unsettled country west of the Mississippi. The following Territories, inhabited by Indians, also lie west of the Mississippi:

	Area.
Nebraska Territory	136,700 square miles.
Indian Territory	187,171 "
North-west Territory	587,564 "

The following is a comparative table of the population of each State and Territory in 1850 and 1840:

Free States.	Pop. 1850.	Pop. 1840.
Maine	583,188	501,793
New-Hampshire	317,964	284,574
Vermont	313,611	291,948
Massachusetts	994,499	737,699
Rhode Island	147,544	108,830
Connecticut	370,791	309,978
New-York	3,097,394	2,428,991
New-Jersey	489,555	373,306
Pennsylvania	2,311,786	1,724,033
Ohio	1,980,408	1,519,467
Indiana	988,416	685,866
Illinois	851,470	476,183
Iowa	192,214	43,112
Wisconsin	305,191	30,945
Michigan	397,654	213,367
California	165,000	—
Minnesota Territory	6,077	—
Oregon Territory	13,293	—
New-Mexico Territory	61,505	—
Utah Territory	11,380	—
Total	13,419,190	9,978,923

Increase of population, 3,440,268, or exclusive

The [illegible] portion of this great influx of immigration took place in the latter half of the decade, it will probably be found to constitute the natural increase during that time, or 20 per cent, being about one-third of that of the white population at its commencement.

...Delaware ... 71,289 ... 19,957 ... 2,339
Maryland ... 418,590 ... 74,077 ... 90,368
District of Columbia ... 38,027 ... 9,973 ... 3,687
Virginia ... 895,304 ... 53,829 ... 472,528
North Carolina ... 533,995 ... 27,196 ... 288,412
South Carolina ... 274,652 ... 8,900 ... 384,984
Georgia ... 521,438 ... 2,880 ... 281,681
Florida ... 47,167 ... 925 ... 39,309
Alabama ... 426,507 ... 2,272 ... 342,892
Mississippi ... 295,736 ... 899 ... 309,896
Louisiana ... 255,416 ... 17,537 ... 239,021
Texas ... 154,100 ... 331 ... 58,161
Arkansas ... 162,068 ... 589 ... 46,962
Tennessee ... 756,893 ... 6,271 ... 239,461
Kentucky ... 761,688 ... 9,736 ... 210,981
Missouri ... 592,977 ... 2,544 ... 87,422
Total ... 6,224,240 ... 235,916 ... 3,198,976

The following table shows the population west of the Mississippi River.

Western Louisiana	207,787	New-Mexico Ter'y	61,565
Texas	212,592	Utah Territory	11,393
Arkansas	209,639	Oregon Territory	13,293
Missouri	682,043	California	165,000
Iowa	192,214	Total	1,761,530
Minnesota Territory	6,077		

The population of the Valley of the Mississippi, comprising Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Missouri, Arkansas, Tennessee, Kentucky, Mississippi, Alabama, and Louisiana, is 9,090,688, of whom the free population is 7,614,031, and 1,476,657 are slaves.

THE RATIO OF REPRESENTATION, as determined by the recent census, and a late act of Congress, will be about 93,716, and the relative representation of the States in Congress for the next ten years, will be as follows:

New-York	33	South Carolina	5
Pennsylvania	25	Mississippi	5
Ohio	21	Connecticut	4
Virginia	13	Michigan	3
Massachusetts	11	Louisiana	4
Indiana	11	Vermont	3
Tennessee	10	New-Hampshire	3
Kentucky	10	Wisconsin	3
Illinois	9	Rhode Island	2
North Carolina	8	Iowa	2
Georgia	8	Arkansas	2
Alabama	7	Texas	2
Missouri	7	California	2
Maine	6	Florida	1
Maryland	6	Delaware	1
New Jersey	5	Total	232

AGRICULTURE.

The following is a summary of the returns of the Census for a portion of the statistics obtained respecting agriculture:

Number of acres of land improved	112,042,000
Value of farming implements and machinery	$151,820,373
Value of live stock	$552,705,238
Bushels of wheat raised, 1849	104,799,230
Bushels of wheat raised, 1839	84,823,272
Increased production	19,975,958
Bushels of Indian corn raised, 1849	591,586,053
Bushels of Indian corn raised, 1839	377,531,875
Increased production	214,054,178
Pounds of tobacco raised, 1849	199,532,404
Pounds of tobacco raised, 1839	219,103,219
Decreased production	19,640,825
Bales of cotton of 400 lbs. each—1849	2,972,214
Bales of cotton of 400 lbs. each—1839	1,976,199
Increased production	495,016
Pounds of sheep's wool raised, 1849	52,422,707
Pounds of sheep's wool raised, 1839	25,802,114
Increased production	16,620,593
Tons of hay raised, 1849	13,605,384
Tons of hay raised, 1839	10,248,108
Increased production	3,357,276
Pounds of butter made, 1849	312,202,286
Pounds of cheese made, 1849	103,184,585
Pounds of maple sugar, 1849	32,759,263
Pounds sugar—hhds. of 1,000 lbs.	318,644
Value of household manufactures, 1849	$37,595,645
Value of household manufactures, 1839	29,092,380
Decrease	1,497,735

MANUFACTURES.

The entire capital invested in the various manufactures in the United States, on the 1st of June, 1850, not to include any establishments producing less than the annual value of $500, amounted, in round numbers, to ... $530,000,000
Value of raw materials used ... 550,000,000
Amount paid for labor ... 240,000,000
Value of manufactured articles ... 1,020,380,000
Number of persons employed ... 1,050,000

The following are the number of establishments in operation, and capital employed in cotton, woolens, and iron:

	No. of Estab.	Capital invested
Cotton	1094	$74,501,031
Woolens	1559	28,118,659
Pig Iron	377	17,356,425
Castings	1391	17,410,360
Wrought Iron	422	14,495,230

The value of articles manufactured in 1849 was as follows, compared with 1839:

	1849.	1839.
Cottons	$61,569,184	$16,350,452
Woolens	43,207,555	20,696,909
Pig Iron	12,748,777	
Castings	25,108,155	Tons. 286,903
Wrought Iron	16,747,974	197,238

The period which has elapsed since the receipt of the returns at Washington, has been too short to enable the Census Office to make more than a general report of the facts relating to a few of the most important manufactures. The complete statistical returns, when published, will present a very full view of the varied interests and extent of the industrial pursuits of the people.

THE PRESS.

The statistics of the newspaper press form an interesting feature in the returns of the Seventh Census. It appears that the whole number of newspapers and periodicals in the United States, on the first day of June, 1850, amounted to 2,800. Of these, 2,494 were fully returned, 234 had all the facts excepting circulation given, and 72 are estimated for California, the Territories, and for those that may have been omitted by the Assistant Marshals. From calculations made on the statistics returned, and estimated circulations where they have been omitted, it appears that the aggregate circulation of these 2,800 papers and periodicals is about 5,000,000, and that the entire number of copies printed annually in the United States, amounts to 422,600,000. The following table will show the number of daily, weekly, monthly, and other issues, with the aggregate circulation of each class:

Published.	No.	Circulation.	Copies annually.
Daily	350	750,000	225,000,000
Tri-weekly	150	75,000	11,700,000
Semi-weekly	125	80,000	8,320,000
Weekly	2,000	2,875,000	149,500,000
Semi-monthly	50	200,000	7,200,000
Monthly	100	900,000	10,800,000
Quarterly	25	20,000	80,000
Total	2,800	5,000,000	422,600,000

Of these papers, 424 are issued on the New-Eng-

"Alexandria, &c., ceded back to Virginia [illegible]

...Maine ... 501,793 ... 581,863 ... 1,335 ...
New-Hampshire ... 317,385 ... 473 ...
Vermont ... 313,611 ... 709 ...
Massachusetts ... 985,784 ... 8,795 ...
Rhode Island ... 144,000 ... 3,544 ...
Connecticut ... 363,305 ... 7,486 ...
New-York ... 3,049,457 ... 47,937 ...
New-Jersey ... 466,940 ... 23,093 ... 222
Pennsylvania ... 2,258,463 ... 53,333 ...
Ohio ... 1,956,108 ... 24,300 ...
Indiana ... 977,628 ... 10,788 ...
Illinois ... 846,104 ... 5,356 ...
Iowa ... 191,879 ... 333 ...
Wisconsin ... 304,965 ... 635 ...
Michigan ... 395,987 ... 2,537 ...
California ... 163,200 ... 1,800 ...
Minnesota Territory ... 6,038 ... 39 ...
Oregon Territory ... 13,089 ... 206 ...
New-Mexico Territory ... 61,530 ... 17 ...
Utah Territory ... 11,330 ... 24 ... 26
Total ... 13,406,394 ... 192,745 ... 248

Slaveholding States.	Whites.	Free col.	Slaves.
Delaware	71,289	19,957	2,339
Maryland	418,590	74,077	90,368
District of Columbia	38,027	9,973	3,687
Virginia	895,304	53,829	472,528
North Carolina	533,995	27,196	288,412
South Carolina	274,652	8,900	384,984
Georgia	521,438	2,880	281,681
Florida	47,167	925	39,309
Alabama	426,507	2,272	342,892
Mississippi	295,736	899	309,896
Louisiana	255,416	17,537	239,021
Texas	154,100	331	58,161
Arkansas	162,068	589	46,962
Tennessee	756,893	6,271	239,461
Kentucky	761,688	9,736	210,981
Missouri	592,977	2,544	87,422
Total	6,224,240	235,916	3,198,976

The following table shows the population west of the Mississippi River.

Western Louisiana	207,787	New-Mexico Ter'y	61,565
Texas	212,592	Utah Territory	11,393
Arkansas	209,639	Oregon Territory	13,293
Missouri	682,043	California	165,000
Iowa	192,214	Total	1,761,530
Minnesota Territory	6,077		

The population of the Valley of the Mississippi, comprising Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Missouri, Arkansas, Tennessee, Kentucky, Mississippi, Alabama, and Louisiana, is 9,090,688, of whom the free population is 7,614,031, and 1,476,657 are slaves.

THE RATIO OF REPRESENTATION, as determined by the recent census, and a late act of Congress, will be about 93,716, and the relative representation of the States in Congress for the next ten years, will be as follows:

New-York	33	South Carolina	5
Pennsylvania	25	Mississippi	5
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Massachusetts	11	Louisiana	4
Indiana	11	Vermont	3
Tennessee	10	New-Hampshire	3
Kentucky	10	Wisconsin	3
Illinois	9	Rhode Island	2
North Carolina	8	Iowa	2
Georgia	8	Arkansas	2
Alabama	7	Texas	2
Missouri	7	California	2
Maine	6	Florida	1
Maryland	6	Delaware	1
New Jersey	5	Total	232

AGRICULTURE.

The following is a summary of the returns of the Census for a portion of the statistics obtained respecting agriculture:

Number of acres of land improved	112,042,000
Value of farming implements and machinery	$151,820,373
Value of live stock	$552,705,238
Bushels of wheat raised, 1849	104,799,230
Bushels of wheat raised, 1839	84,823,272
Increased production	19,975,958
Bushels of Indian corn raised, 1849	591,586,053
Bushels of Indian corn raised, 1839	377,531,875
Increased production	214,054,178
Pounds of tobacco raised, 1849	199,532,404
Pounds of tobacco raised, 1839	219,103,219
Decreased production	19,640,825
Bales of cotton of 400 lbs. each—1849	2,972,214
Bales of cotton of 400 lbs. each—1839	1,976,199
Increased production	495,016
Pounds of sheep's wool raised, 1849	52,422,707
Pounds of sheep's wool raised, 1839	25,802,114
Increased production	16,620,593
Tons of hay raised, 1849	13,605,384
Tons of hay raised, 1839	10,248,108
Increased production	3,357,276
Pounds of butter made, 1849	312,202,286
Pounds of cheese made, 1849	103,184,585
Pounds of maple sugar, 1849	32,759,263
Pounds sugar—hhds. of 1,000 lbs.	318,644
Value of household manufactures, 1849	$37,595,645
Value of household manufactures, 1839	29,092,380
Decrease	1,497,735

MANUFACTURES.

The entire capital invested in the various manufactures in the United States, on the 1st of June, 1850, not to include any establishments producing less than the annual value of $500, amounted, in round numbers, to ... $530,000,000
Value of raw materials used ... 550,000,000
Amount paid for labor ... 240,000,000
Value of manufactured articles ... 1,020,380,000
Number of persons employed ... 1,050,000

The following are the number of establishments in operation, and capital employed in cotton, woolens, and iron:

	No. of Estab.	Capital invested
Cotton	1094	$74,501,031
Woolens	1559	28,118,659
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The value of articles manufactured in 1849 was as follows, compared with 1839:

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The period which has elapsed since the receipt of the returns at Washington, has been too short to enable the Census Office to make more than a general report of the facts relating to a few of the most important manufactures. The complete statistical returns, when published, will present a very full view of the varied interests and extent of the industrial pursuits of the people.

THE PRESS.

The statistics of the newspaper press form an interesting feature in the returns of the Seventh Census. It appears that the whole number of newspapers and periodicals in the United States, on the first day of June, 1850, amounted to 2,800. Of these, 2,494 were fully returned, 234 had all the facts excepting circulation given, and 72 are estimated for California, the Territories, and for those that may have been omitted by the Assistant Marshals. From calculations made on the statistics returned, and estimated circulations where they have been omitted, it appears that the aggregate circulation of these 2,800 papers and periodicals is about 5,000,000, and that the entire number of copies printed annually in the United States, amounts to 422,600,000. The following table will show the number of daily, weekly, monthly, and other issues, with the aggregate circulation of each class:

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Daily	350	750,000	225,000,000
Tri-weekly	150	75,000	11,700,000
Semi-weekly	125	80,000	8,320,000
Weekly	2,000	2,875,000	149,500,000
Semi-monthly	50	200,000	7,200,000
Monthly	100	900,000	10,800,000
Quarterly	25	20,000	80,000
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J. ENGLOCK.

FURS! FURS! HATS, &c! FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS.—A large assortment of beautiful Furs on hand, to which the attention of the Ladies is invited. Also Buffalo Robes, Mats, Caps, and Ladies' Beaver and Felt Boannets and Children's Hats and Caps. One price. J. W. KELLOGG, No. 178 Canal-st.

URNS FOR NEW YEAR.

Said Mrs. John Smith to her "dear,"
"I've a mind for me a BURLING SLIP URN,
To fill with new and pour coffee so clear,
And your steak shall be done to a turn."

That day, John Smith, his spouse
Bought the earnest bank-bill you may take,
And the beautiful Urn for our house,
And done as we go——to the steak."

It is said that Mrs. Smith got a BILL from her husband, and an URN from

LUCIUS HART, No. 6 Burling-slip.

GIFTS FOR THE HOLIDAYS.—RAFFERTY AND LEE, No. 79 Nassau-st., beg leave to say to an admiring public, that they are now ready for every body, and need not say that they are the best, neatest, &c., as perhaps some might think we were [illegible] the public, and we would not do that on any account. We love the dear public, and what is more, the public loves us, or ought to, it is immaterial which, though we must confess that we are quite lovable young men, and we flatter ourselves that we are pretty lovely, and some "loves of persons, too," and our caps and fancy is a for children and "gentlemen" itself as Aunt Jane says. Our stores are No. 79 Chatham-st., opposite Chamber, and corner of Chatham and Pearl.

MESSRS. HARDING & CO., WHOLESALE AND RETAIL Tea Dealers and Coffee Roasters, corner of Fulton and Nassau sts., Brooklyn. We would earnestly call the attention of our numerous readers in Brooklyn to this advertisement. Their establishment is one of the best conducted with great care, and in no instance is an inferior article admitted into their store. We have personally tested the superiority of their Young Hyson, which is sold by them at half-a-dollar per pound, and we must confess it is infinitely better than any tea we have purchased at the same price elsewhere. Their Coffees are roasted and ground by steam upon the most approved principles, and is universally admitted to be an article of very superior quality.

NEW YEAR'S PRESENTS.—THE VALUABLE ASSORTMENT of Ladies' Gaiters and French Slippers at [illegible]'s establishment, No 79 Bleecker-st., a few doors from Broadway, presents a rare opportunity for the economical, to supply themselves with a useful. He is the agent for the country of Paris, and the ladies who prefer articles made by this celebrated manufacturer to the bungling and [illegible] institutions generally sold under the name of Paris goods, should deal with him. His prices are very low, and his stock embraces every description of fine [illegible] for the boudoir, concert or ball-room, promenade, &c.

FASHIONABLE WINTER CLOTHING.—AS OUR stock of fashionable Winter Clothing is very large, and carried in staples of goods and garments, we will, from this day, sell every garment at retail, at a great reduction of prices, to make room for our Spring Jobbing Stock, now in course of manufacture. Our friends will favor us with an early call, and make their selections from our beautiful stock of Sacques, Winter Wrappers, Snow Coats, Overcoats, Dress Coats, Frocks, &c., as—although the stock is very large—the more tasty things will soon be selected.

D. J. DEVLIN,
Nos. 33 and 35 John-st., corner of Nassau.

HOLIDAY LITERATURE.—IT HAS ALWAYS BEEN considered necessary for fashionable gentlemen to devote a certain portion of time to the subject of dress. It is the intention of the undersigned to be prepared to furnish all articles of Clothing, made up in the latest style, perfectly to suit, and he can assure all his friends and new customers, as he has on former occasions, that they can rely upon getting Clothing made up in the most fashionable and tasteful manner, which will be sold as low as at any Clothing establishment in the United States.

H. L. FOSTER, No. 27 Cortlandt-st.

NEW SERIES-DAY OF 1853.—GENIN'S BAZAAR.—All who wish to mark the dawn of the New Year by making Presents to their Lady friends, should take a stroll through this wilderness of attractions, GENIN'S BAZAAR. Furs, fancy articles, &c., from Genin, have rendered the ornamental department a brilliant acknowledged of the magazine of Paris, and the assortments in the various branches of business combined in this establishment may be said to comprehend the entire range of such in style, material and value. Genin's Bazaar, No. 513 Broadway, St. Nicholas Hotel.

BLANK BOOKS, DIARIES, HOLIDAY GIFTS FOR 1853.—Stationery, all sizes and styles, account books in great variety; note of all these books can be furnished from our stock, or made to any desired pattern. Pocket-knives, gold pens and pencils, portfolios, fancy inkstands, tablets, chess men, &c., for holiday gifts. Stationery, paper, copying presses, and all articles in our line, at the lowest prices.

RICH & LOUTREL, Stationers and Printers,
No 61 William st.

SPLENDID HOLIDAY PRESENTS.—ATTENTION IS particularly called to the establishment of Mrs. M. E. DUBOSCHEY, No 1,097 Broadway, near Thirty-second-st., where can be found a splendid assortment of cake and confectionery, and also a fine variety of presents for the holidays, consisting of fancy French boxes, toys, &c. The Broadway and Forty-ninth-st. stages pass the door every few minutes. The Sixth ave. cars also run close to the establishment, which is situated at the junction of Broadway and Sixth-ave. No pains will be spared to render it as attractive as possible to visitors.

CANTRELL'S TOILET SLIPPERS FOR THE HOLIDAY SEASON.—The ladies will find at CANTRELL'S extensively stocked Ladies' Shoe Establishment, No 335 Bowery, a great variety of plain and embroidered Slippers, from which they can select a very appropriate and seasonable gift for their gentlemen acquaintances. These articles exhibit taste and a proper appreciation of comfort in their manufacture, and as they are sold at very reasonable rates, they are admirably adapted for New Year Presents. Ladies will find examine his assortment.

HAPPY NEW YEAR, 1853.—LADIES AND GENTLEMEN, wishing to make presents for the New Year, can at MILLER'S, in Canal-st. Beautiful embroidered toilet Slippers, quilted Boots and Buskins, Alpine Button Boots, Gaiters of all the fashionable colors, white and black Satin, white, black and bronze, French kid Slippers, for the parlor, Misses' and Children's Boots and Shoes—an splendid assortment for Holiday Presents. MILLER'S, No. 124 Canal-st.

CALLING CARDS FOR NEW YEAR'S DAY.—As no lady or gentleman would make calls without their cards, they should leave their orders as early as possible. at HYATT & CORNELL'S, who engrave cards at two hours' notice, and have no such word as 'disappointment' in their dictionary. Orders received at all hours during the day and evening. No. 266 Broadway, corner of Warren-st., and No. 79 Wall-st.

THE RENDEZVOUS FOR NEW YEAR'S VISITORS.—Gentleman who have provided themselves with the Hat of the day, (which is also the gem of the season) at GE[illegible]'s lower store, should next visit the Bazaar in the St. Nicholas Hotel, No 513 Broadway, where they will find a great variety of elegantly mounted Canes and Umbrellas, Opera-glasses, and thousands of articles of use, luxury, taste and ornament, suitable for souvenirs, and marked at the most reasonable prices GENIN'S BAZAAR,
St. Nicholas Hotel, No. 513 Broadway.

MORE PROOF OF THE WONDERFUL EFFICACY OF WATTS' NERVOUS ANTIDOTE.—Having been for a long time afflicted with Dyspepsia and General Debility, and hearing of the wonderful potency of the Antidote, I was induced to give it a trial, and two bottles has, to my great surprise, restored me to perfect health and strength, for which I feel in duty bound to add my testimonial to its efficacy. CARL LINE HAYS, No. 132 8th-av.

$3 per bottle; $9 per dozen. Depôt No. 102 Nassau-st.

EMBROIDERIES, &c., FOR NEW YEAR'S PRESENTS.—D. EDWARDS, No. 625 Broadway, respectfully invites those intending to make New Year's Gifts that a very large and elegant stock of Embroidered Points & Collars, Chemisettes, Sleeves, Handkerchiefs, Veils, &c., has been received, and will be sold at much less than the usual prices. On hand, also a large assortment of Gent's Handkerchiefs.

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Resolved, That in parting with W. Bro E. B. HAYS, as ruling Master of Keystone Lodge, we sincerely hope he will not lose that lively interest in the welfare of the body which has been so plainly manifest through the course of our existence, but ever remembering that we are just emerging from our infancy into a state of maturity—that the present period in masonic matters is approaching to an important crisis when our best powers and energies will be called into exercise to resist oppression, chicanery and evil doing, and the hand of a skilful pilot needed to guide, as well as the clear head to direct the Lodge in its onward career, we ask our brother in all earnestness and sincerity to stand by us, in order that we may be crowned with victory and success

Resolved, That the members of this Lodge tender to W. Bro. E. B. Hays the hand of fraternal affection, and wish him prosperity and success in all his undertakings whatsoever his steps may tend on the surface of the globe, bearing ever in mind that the Stone which the Builders refused was sought for and became the head stone of the corner.

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GEO. T. DOLLINGER, } Committee.
JOHN WOOD,
R. LATTY, Secretary.

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Vice President—JOSEPH BLACK.
Corresponding Secretary—CYRUS CLARK.
Recording Secretary—S. U. F. ODELL.
Treasurer—ABRAHAM HALSEY, JR.

DIRECTORS.

James D. Smith, J. F. Halstead,
D. Leffingwell, D. R. Budd,
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W. H. Gilder.

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through the agency of his miraculous gift of
SECOND SIGHT.
Such article to be shown him, and a correct description will be given, by the inclosure of the mind over that of his assistant, while at a distance, and
BLINDFOLDED.
Performances nightly, at No. 539 Broadway, commencing at 7½ o'clock
CHALLENGE OPEN TO ALL.

☞ Christmas is Past and New New Years,
With all its hopes, its anxious fears,
Will come anon; how many a face
With pimples, freckles, yellow skin,
And chaps and cracks, ah, and disgrace,
When for two shillings JONES'S SOAP
Would cure and make them all elope,
His coral hair restorative
Makes the worst hair most fine to live,
Ay, makes it grow and stops its falling.
Price reduces to 25 cents. JONES'S LILY WHITE for Ladies reduced to 12½ cents. Sold at the Depot, No. 403 Broadway, and at No. 175 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

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☞ Rich Jewelry, in great variety of new and beautiful patterns, of European and American manufacture, together with fancy articles suitable for holiday gifts, for sale at very low rates by N. A. FREEMAN, No. 289 Broadway

☞ Fine Silver Ware, of beautiful design and workmanship, tea sets, pitchers, goblets, cups, ladles, spoons, forks, and every article of table ware, suitable for presents, at the lowest prices, at N. A. FREEMAN'S, No. 289 Broadway.

☞ A Liquid Hair Dye for Four Shillings—Try the solution of jet. It is instantaneous—dyes the hair finely—does not injure Depot, No. 403 Broadway

MAGNETIC POWDERS

LYON'S NEW YEAR'S ADDRESS.
Wishing my friends a Happy New Year,
Anxious their chambers and cellars to clear
Of bed-bugs and roaches, of rats and of mice,
I venture to give them a word of advice.
My Powder, from all that is hurtful quite free,
Will kill all the roaches and bed-bugs, you see;
And my Pills are more certain than legions of cats,
To place *hors de combat* the mice and the rats.
To purchase these articles I should advise;
I insure the effect to each person that buys.
E. LYON, No. 424 Broadway.

ENAMELLED FURNITURE.

WARREN WARD, wholesale manufacturer of ENAMELLED FURNITURE, No. 144 Grand-st., New-York.—W. W. gives his whole attention to the manufacturing; and using the best materials, only, can offer better goods at the prices than can be found elsewhere. Suits to match, from $35 to $250 per suit—comprising Dressing Bureau with Glass, Bedstead, Washstand, Commods, Toilet Table, Towel-stand, Nurse Rocker, and four Chairs.
No. 144 Grand-st., one block east of Broadway.

FANCY SOAP

OF EVERY KIND, consisting of White Variegated, Rose, Almond, Palm, Emollient, Rough and Ready, Windsor, &c., &c., in Bars and Cakes, Wash Balls and Shaving Creams, Military and Shaving Compound, making in all over 70 varieties Also, Pale Yellow and Brown Soaps, and patent refined Mould Candles, for all warm climates, always on hand and for sale by W. HULL'S SON, Nos 108, 110 and 112 Cliff-st., north end.

W. H. McDONALD'S GENERAL NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING HOUSE, No. 102 NASSAU-ST., (corner of Ann.)

Advertisements inserted at the very lowest rates in any paper in the United States or Canada.

The very best papers are received by mail daily and kept for reference, and copies of each furnished to advertisers.

The fullest authority and recommendation, over the written signatures of the publishers of the leading daily and weekly papers, will be shown to those who require it.

Merchants who may have heretofore given their advertising to irresponsible persons, and have been disappointed in its results, are informed, that in dealing with ME no payment is required till the advertiser is satisfied that his orders have been properly attended to.

I have no branches of my house in other cities. It is essentially a New-York concern, calculated to give publicity to the business of New-York Merchants without bringing into competition with them those of other cities.

My books, the columns of the papers, &c., will show that I am doing nearly all the New-York advertising that is being done in the leading papers from Canada to California.

W. H. McDONALD.

ACCOUNT BOOKS AND BLANKS FOR 1853.—[illegible] Account Books, with a [illegible] Blanks, Bills, Receipts, Checks, Drafts, Notes, Orders, &c., [illegible] Counter Books, Memorandums, Pocket Books, Wallets, Portfolios, Pocket Cases, Pocket Knives, Gold Pens and Pencils, Inkstands, Tablets, Chess Men, &c., for holiday gifts. Stationery, paper, copying presses, and all articles in our line, at the lowest prices.
RICH & LOUTREL, Stationers and Printers,
No 61 William st.

SPLENDID HOLIDAY PRESENTS.—ATTENTION IS particularly called to the establishment of Mrs. M. E. DUBOSCHEY, No 1,097 Broadway, near Thirty-second-st., where can be found a splendid assortment of cake and confectionery, and also a fine variety of presents for the holidays, consisting of fancy French boxes, toys, &c. The Broadway and Forty-ninth-st. stages pass the door every few minutes. The Sixth ave. cars also run close to the establishment, which is situated at the junction of Broadway and Sixth-ave. No pains will be spared to render it as attractive as possible to visitors.

CANTRELL'S TOILET SLIPPERS FOR THE HOLIDAY SEASON.—The ladies will find at CANTRELL'S extensively stocked Ladies' Shoe Establishment, No 335 Bowery, a great variety of plain and embroidered Slippers, from which they can select a very appropriate and seasonable gift for their gentlemen acquaintances. These articles exhibit taste and a proper appreciation of comfort in their manufacture, and as they are sold at very reasonable rates, they are admirably adapted for New Year Presents. Ladies will find examine his assortment.

HAPPY NEW YEAR, 1853.—LADIES AND GENTLEMEN, wishing to make presents for the New Year, can at MILLER'S, in Canal-st. Beautiful embroidered toilet Slippers, quilted Boots and Buskins, Alpine Button Boots, Gaiters of all the fashionable colors, white and black Satin, white, black and bronze, French kid Slippers, for the parlor, Misses' and Children's Boots and Shoes—an splendid assortment for Holiday Presents. MILLER'S, No. 124 Canal-st.

CALLING CARDS FOR NEW YEAR'S DAY.—As no lady or gentleman would make calls without their cards, they should leave their orders as early as possible, at HYATT & CORNELL'S, who engrave cards at two hours' notice, and have no such word as 'disappointment' in their dictionary. Orders received at all hours during the day and evening. No. 266 Broadway, corner of Warren-st., and No. 79 Wall-st.

THE RENDEZVOUS FOR NEW YEAR'S VISITORS.—Gentleman who have provided themselves with the Hat of the day, (which is also the gem of the season) at GE[illegible]'s lower store, should next visit the Bazaar in the St. Nicholas Hotel, No 513 Broadway, where they will find a great variety of elegantly mounted Canes and Umbrellas, Opera-glasses, and thousands of articles of use, luxury, taste and ornament, suitable for souvenirs, and marked at the most reasonable prices GENIN'S BAZAAR,
St. Nicholas Hotel, No. 513 Broadway.

MORE PROOF OF THE WONDERFUL EFFICACY OF WATTS' NERVOUS ANTIDOTE.—Having been for a long time afflicted with Dyspepsia and General Debility, and hearing of the wonderful potency of the Antidote, I was induced to give it a trial, and two bottles has, to my great surprise, restored me to perfect health and strength, for which I feel in duty bound to add my testimonial to its efficacy. CARL LINE HAYS, No. 132 8th-av.

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GROVESTEEN & CO.,
Piano Forte Manufacturers, No. 481 Broadway.

☞ Diamonds.—N. A. FREEMAN, No. 289 Broadway, is now offering a rich and beautiful assortment of Diamond Jewelry, of the purest quality and finish in tasteful and Elegant settings, which will be sold very low during the holidays.

☞ Rich Jewelry, in great variety of new and beautiful patterns, of European and American manufacture, together with fancy articles suitable for holiday gifts, for sale at very low rates by N. A. FREEMAN, No. 289 Broadway

☞ Fine Silver Ware, of beautiful design and workmanship, tea sets, pitchers, goblets, cups, ladles, spoons, forks, and every article of table ware, suitable for presents, at the lowest prices, at N. A. FREEMAN'S, No. 289 Broadway.

☞ A Liquid Hair Dye for Four Shillings—Try the solution of jet. It is instantaneous—dyes the hair finely—does not injure Depot, No. 403 Broadway

MAGNETIC POWDERS

LYON'S NEW YEAR'S ADDRESS.
Wishing my friends a Happy New Year,
Anxious their chambers and cellars to clear
Of bed-bugs and roaches, of rats and of mice,
I venture to give them a word of advice.
My Powder, from all that is hurtful quite free,
Will kill all the roaches and bed-bugs, you see;
And my Pills are more certain than legions of cats,
To place *hors de combat* the mice and the rats.
To purchase these articles I should advise;
I insure the effect to each person that buys.
E. LYON, No. 424 Broadway.

ENAMELLED FURNITURE.

WARREN WARD, wholesale manufacturer of ENAMELLED FURN

OFFICIAL APPOINTMENTS.

The following appointments have been made by the Secretary of the Treasury, under the act of Congress approved Aug. 30, 1852, entitled "An act to provide for the better security of the lives of passengers on board of vessels propelled in which or in part by steam; and for other purposes."

INSPECTORS OF STEAM BOAT HULLS.

Joseph W. Dyer, Portland, Me., Salary per annum.	$300
Lyle Hall, Boston, Mass., do	800
R. F. Tesimie, Mobile, Ala., do	1,000
Thomas Horsey, New-Orleans, La., do	2,000
Asa R. Wilson, Galveston, Texas, do	300
George Singleton, St. Louis, Mo. do	1,500
Edward D. Farnsworth, Nashville, Tenn., do	400
Joseph Sawyer, Louisville, Ky., do	1,200
James Atkinson, Pittsburg, Pa., do	1,500
Wm. Gooding, Detroit, Mich., do	800

INSPECTORS OF STEAMBOAT BOILERS.

Josiah Berry, Portland.	J. H. McCord, St Louis.
Lyman S. Hill, Boston.	John Wilson, Nashville.
Edward Sherland, Mobile.	Reuben Dawson, Louisville.
A. B. Fowler, N. Orleans.	Andrew Watson, Pittsburg.
Samuel L. Parry, Galveston.	Charles Kellogg, Detroit.

The salaries of the Inspectors of Hulls and Boilers are fixed by the law, and both classes of Inspectors receive the same compensation. Appointments of officers, under this act, are yet to be made at New-London, New-York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Norfolk, Charleston, Savannah, Wheeling, Chicago, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Buffalo, Oswego, Burlington, Vt., and San Francisco.

APPOINTMENTS AND PROMOTIONS IN THE NAVY.

The following appointments and promotions in the Navy, were made by the President and confirmed by the Senate of the United States, on the 21st Dec., 1852.

Reed. G. Rees to be a Commander in the Navy, from the 24 Nov., 1852, to fill a vacancy occasioned by the death of Commander William Pearson.

John Calhoun, to be a Commander in the Navy, from the 19th Nov., 1852, to fill a vacancy occasioned by the death of Commander George H. Upshur.

John C. Beaumont, to be a Lieutenant in the Navy, from the 19th Aug., 1852, to fill a vacancy occasioned by the death of Lieut. John H. Little.

Chas. H. B. Caldwell, to be a Lieutenant in the Navy, from the 4th Sept., 1852, to fill a vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Lieut. William Leigh.

Charles M. Fauntleroy, to be a Lieutenant in the Navy, from 1st November, 1852, to fill vacancy occasioned by the promotion of Lieut. Robert G. Robb.

Wm. S. Fitzgerald, to be a Lieutenant in the Navy from the 6th November, 1852, to fill vacancy occasioned by the promotion of Lieut. John Calhoun.

James M. Duncan, to be a Lieutenant in the Navy from the 3d December, 1851, to fill vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Lieut. Richard Meade.

Alexander Gibson, to be a Lieutenant in the Navy from the 3d December, 1851, to fill vacancy occasioned by the death of Lieut. Wm. Preston Griffin.

Charles Marcy, to be a Lieutenant in the Navy from the 3d April, 1852, to fill vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Lieut. L. Maynard.

John P. Barneread, to be a Lieutenant in the Navy from the 7th April, 1852, to fill vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Lieut. Wilmer Shields.

J. W. A Nicholson, to be a Lieutenant in the Navy from the 24th April, 1852, to fill vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Lieut. Edmund F. Shubrick.

James K. Harwood, of Maryland, to be a Purser in the Navy from 25th Nov., 1852, to fill vacancy occasioned by the death of Purser William A. Christian.

W. Brenton Boggs, of New-York, to be a Purser in the Navy from 30th Nov., 1852, to fill vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Purser Wm. A. Bloodgood.

Lewis E. Simonds to be a Captain in the Navy from 6th of April, 1851, to fill vacancy occasioned by the death of Capt. Alex. S. Wadsworth.

Harrison H. Cooke to be a Captain in the Navy from 23d April, 1851, to fill vacancy occasioned by the death of Capt. Samuel Barron.

Wm. McClunery to be a Captain in the Navy from 29th Oct., 1851, to fill vacancy occasioned by the death of Capt. Lewis Warrington.

Levin R. Newell to be a Commander in the Navy from 6th April, 1851, to fill vacancy occasioned by the promotion of Commander Simonds.

Wm. S. Ogden to be Commander in the Navy from the 23d April, 1851, to fill vacancy occasioned by the promotion of Commander Harrison H. Cooke.

Frederick A. Neville to be a Commander in the Navy from the 15th July, 1851, to fill vacancy occasioned by the death of Commander Thos. J. Leib.

Chas. C. Turner to be a Commander in the Navy from the 20th July, 1851, to fill vacancy occasioned by the death of Commander James D. Knight.

John Marrino to be a Commander in the Navy from the 13th Oct., 1851, to fill vacancy occasioned by the promotion of Commander W. J. McCluney.

Jas. L. Lardner to be a Commander in the Navy from the 4th Nov., 1851, to fill vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Commander Joseph Mattison.

Henry Rodgers to be a Lieutenant in the Navy from the 30th March, 1851, to fill vacancy occasioned by the dismission of Lieut. E. C. Ward.

Thos. G. Corbin to be a Lieutenant in the Navy from June 10, 1852, to fill vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Lieut. Wm B. Muse.

Gustavus V. Fox to be a Lieutenant, in the Navy from July 9, 1852, to fill vacancy occasioned by the death of Lieut. Nathaniel W. Duke.

John Mathews to be a Lieutenant in the Navy from July 13, 1852, to fill vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Lieut. Samuel J. Shipley.

Wm. B. Sinclair to be a Surgeon in the Navy from June 21, 1852, to fill a vacancy occasioned by the death of Surgeon John S. Wily.

Wm. S. Nichol, of Tennessee, to be an Assistant Surgeon in the Navy, occasioned by the promotion of Passed Assistant Surgeon Wm. B. Sinclair.

John C. Coleman, of Virginia, to be an Assistant Surgeon in the Navy, to fill vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Assistant Surgeon O. J. Vister.

Samuel Jackson to be a Surgeon in the Navy from Sept. 9, 1852, to fill vacancy occasioned by the death of Surgeon D. C. McLeod.

James Jeffrey Brownlee to be a Surgeon in the Navy from 19th Oct., 1852, to fill vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Surgeon A. J Bowie.

Stephen A. McCreery to be a Surgeon in the Navy from 23d Nov., 1852, to fill vacancy occasioned by the death of Surgeon Jonathan Cowdery.

J. Page Hopkins, of Virginia, to be an Assistant-Surgeon in the Navy from 2d Sept., 1852, to fill vacancy occasioned by the promotion of Passed Assistant-Surgeon Samuel Jackson.

Richard H. Cowman, of Maryland, to be an Assistant-Surgeon in the Navy, from 17th Sept., 1852, to fill a vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Passed Assistant-Surgeon Joseph Hopkinson.

John M. B. Clitz, to be a Lieutenant in the Navy, from the 6th April, 1851, to fill vacancy occasioned by the promotion of Lieut. Lloyd B. Newell.

John D. Read, to be a Lieutenant in the Navy, from the 8th April, 1851, to fill vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Lieut. Robert Townsend.

Courtland Benham, to be a Lieutenant in the Navy, from the 9th April, 1851, to fill vacancy occasioned by the death of Lieut. James S. Ridgely.

John F. Abbott, to be a Lieutenant in the Navy, from the 23d April, 1851, to fill vacancy occasioned by the promotion of Lieut. Wm. S. Ogden.

Spencer H. Cooper, to be a Lieutenant in the Navy, from the 6th May, 1851, to fill vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Lieut. James Blair.

Bayen N. Westcott, to be a Lieutenant in the Navy, from the 11th June, 1851, to fill vacancy occasioned by the dismission of Lieut. Charles G. Hunter.

Wm. Wirder Pollock, to be a Lieutenant in the Navy, from July 15, 1851, to fill vacancy occasioned by the promotion of Lieut. Frederick A. Neville.

J. Fenwick Stinson, to be a Lieutenant in the Navy, from Aug. 29, 1851, to fill vacancy occasioned by the death of Lieut. Charles C. Barton.

Andrew Beyson, to be a Lieutenant in the Navy, from Aug. 30, 1851, to fill vacancy occasioned by the promotion of Charles C. Turner.

John Downs, Jr., to be a Lieutenant in the Navy, from Aug. 30, 1851, to fill vacancy occasioned by the death of Lieut. Wilson R. McKinney.

Chas. H. Morris, to be a Lieutenant in the Navy, from Oct. 13, 1851, to fill vacancy occasioned by the promotion of Lieut. John Manning.

Andrew J. Drake, to be a Lieutenant in the Navy, from Oct. 16, 1851, to fill vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Lieut. Wm. S. Drayton.

James H. Spotts, to be a Lieutenant in the Navy, from Nov. 21, 1851, to fill vacancy occasioned by the promotion of Lieut. James L. Lardner.

William E. Wheeler, to be an Assistant Surgeon in the Navy, from Sept. 24, 1851, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Assistant Surgeon Wm. F. Carrington.

Mr. Osmond Davenport has been chosen President of the Jersey City Temperance Society, in place of Mr. Sandford, resigned.

If the particulars of religious reports of blasphemous discussions in papers devoted to the dissemination of literature, is at least conceivable—how much more so when truth is sacrificed to prejudice, and charity trampled upon to sustain antiquated creeds!

The article in the *Times* of Dec. 14, among the religious reports, headed "Ministers do not know what moment we shall be called upon to exhibit *their* knowledge"—without date or signature, is a direct attack upon the Christian Ministers engaged in the Illinois Debate. Hard words betray the author's prejudice—blanks in place of names his discretion,—and a constant perversion of facts, his lack of qualifications for a "Missionary." He is in error in stating—that "Christian aid" was sent for by express; that the Reporter was engaged by the "parties;" that the Christians *boasted* of their knowledge of Hebrew and Greek; that a question arose on a Greek *sentence* quoted by "Clarke;" that Mr. —— asserted that he could read Hebrew "chapter for chapter," &c. The question on the Greek was on an obliterated *letter*, a question of sight or orthography, and not of Theology. The Hebrew and Greek were both read up to the time when the Trinitarians retreated from the contest, and your paper conveys to us our first information that they or the "Missionary" understood either.

Allow me to say in conclusion that the whole communication in question is a perversion of plain truths, and does great injustice to both the Christian Church and its Ministers; and if its nameless author is not satisfied with this version of the affair, he can have the same opportunity in New-York that his friends have had in Illinois.

N. SUMMERBELL,

Cincinnati, O., Dec. 18, 1852.

Causes of Increase of Crime.—The Baltimore *Clipper* and the *National Intelligencer* think that the great increase of crime in Baltimore is owing to the election of Judges, and all other officers of the State Courts, by the people. The *Clipper* says:

"The election of judicial officers by the popular vote, *has brought upon the State precisely that condition of things which was predicted.* It was foreseen that Judges who had to look to the masses for a continuance of their power, would not be the safest depositories of justice; that they would seek to ingratiate themselves in the favor of those who are most usually active at elections; and that our Courts would be converted into electioneering places to secure popular favor."

Negroes in Canada.—The Canadian papers are taking ground against the influx of negroes into the Province, viewing it as a present injury to their property, a drawback to their social progress, and a source of much future trouble. The *Sooder* treats the matter after this fashion: Since the Northern States of the Union, under the operation of the Fugitive Slave Law, have ceased to afford a safe asylum for fugitives from slavery, Canada has become the sole immediate subterfuge for a class that at one time distributed themselves over the whole extent of the free States. Some ten thousand fugitives are stated to have taken refuge on this soil since that law went into operation. Whether we regard the movement in a social, political, or economical sense, it is impossible not to look upon this irruption as an evil; and although philanthropy may welcome and benevolence may assist the successful fugitive who has eluded his pursuers, reason tells us that the element thus added to our population is by no means of the most desirable kind. To refuse them an asylum would be an act of prosecution at once arbitrary, cruel, and indefensible. But it is quite another thing to go out of our way to encourage negro immigration to this Province; to attempt to make it a focus of negro colonization, not merely for those who are in danger of being recaptured and conveyed back to slavery, but also for the negroes of the North who were born free. If this mistaken benevolence meet with general indulgence, future generations may have cause to regret the social effects it must inevitably produce.

* * A Hamilton contemporary adduces evidence of the deplorable additions to the criminal calendar of Upper Canada, induced by the influx of unusual numbers of those persons into this province. The western journals not unfrequently contain similar statements, and of the occupants of the Toronto jail, a short time ago, a large proportion was of that class. The victims of slavery are entitled to every commiseration, and those benevolent persons who feel it their duty to direct the destiny of these unfortunate beings should at least direct them to a country for which the most intelligent of that race have expressed a preference over every other as a place of settlement. If they must help the African—and they will find plenty of scope for the broadest philanthropy in doing so—let them do the best thing for him and for all concerned; direct him to the country which of all others is best adapted to his constitution and his necessities, and where alone he can, in every sense of the word, be throughly a freeman."

Prosperity of Nova Scotia.—Never in the most palmy days of the Province could it have boasted of an amount of general prosperity equal to that enjoyed at the present moment. Among merchants and manufacturers we hear no ground of complaint, while the farmers command a ready sale and high prices for their stock and produce. In one short and emphatic sentence, money is plenty. We are perfectly conscious, and so we suppose are our readers, that it is not during seasons of such remarkable prosperity as those of late years, that the true interests of the country are best promoted. On the contrary, we have long been convinced that it is during the greatest embarassments of the people that they most advance those permanent improvements upon which alone the great superstructure of our provincial wealth must sooner or later be erected. It is not until the demi-lumberer loses at one fell swoop the hard earnings of whole years of hope and speculation, that he is compelled to have recourse to his farm—if he have been fortunate enough to retain it—as the sure means of earning an independent livelihood. With this impression, founded as it is upon reason and experience, he goes to work with a right good will, until just as everything around him is assuming the smile of industry and comfort, the timber trade once more revives, and in the half dozen good years, like the present, which follow in succession, his farm is once more left to the bears and wolves for improvement.

In St. John, where we spent the commencement of the present week, we are really surprised at the amount of business in course of being transacted in the stores; and although we left there on the 7th, large orders for Fredericton were in progress as they might be supposed to exist in October.

Indeed, should the strange freak of nature which leaves us an open river to this season of the year, be extended till Christmas, we have little doubt that a brisk trade would still be carried on between St. John and Fredericton.—*Fredericton Reporter.*

Iowa College.—We have received a Catalogue of the Officers and Students of Iowa College, Davenport, Iowa. The whole number of students in attendance during the year ending July 13th, 1852, were 93; to wit:—Juniors 3; Sophomores 2: Freshmen 3; making in the Collegiate Department, 8. In the Preparatory and English Departments, in all 85. The course of study in the Collegiate Department is pretty thorough, still we think, (and it is a defect in all the schools,) young gentlemen who are qualified by a preparatory training to enter the Freshmen year, instead of being drilled through the Greek and Latin classics, should to some greater extent be made familiar with moral ethics during this year, so that they might have the benefits arising from the department of letters through the whole course, even if it should be at the expense of less Latin and Greek The Faculty of this College consists of:—Rev. E. Ripley, Professor of Ancient Languages; Rev. H. S. Bullen, Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy; D. S. Sheldon, M. A., Principal of the Preparatory Department; Serene Watson, M. A., Tutor. This Institution of learning has only been opened a few years, and now numbers ninety-three students, which at once speaks favorably of its prosperous condition. We hope the success of this College will stimulate other sections of country to do likewise; effort is all that is necessary. The community is already impressed with the necessity and importance of collegiate education, and if plans can be adopted for their successful operation they will lend a helping hand to that object.—*Hawkeye.*

Lawyers not Wanted.—We copy the following from the San Antonia *Ledger*, of the 25th ult: "There has been a wonderful increase of lawyers in San Antonia within a few years past, not migratory, but those who purpose to linger with us We dislike to record the fact, for it argues a degeneracy of morals. Eagles hasten to the carcase, so do attorneys his them to litigation."

A young man named Charles Dupuy was arrested on Monday, at Newark, and committed for stealing $35, with other articles, from a pocket-book of the late S. E. Canfield. When Mr. Canfield died so suddenly a few days since, Dupuy, who had been working for him some time, assisted in carrying him home, and saw the pocket-book containing the money, &c., laid away by Mrs C in a drawer. During the funeral exercises Dupuy went to the drawer and robbed the pocket-book. When the loss was discovered he was immediately suspected, but protested his innocence when arrested, till the articles were found hidden away in his clothing, when he confessed the theft. He was fully committed, and a man with whom he was associating was held to bail for resisting the officer in attempting to make an arrest.

A leak was made in the gas pipe leading into the cellar of Nahum Capen's store, on Chelsea-street, Charlestown, Mass., on Thursday, and Mr. Francis Stowell went into the cellar in search of the cause, with a light in his hand, when the gas ignited and exploded, blowing in the headboards of the store, and raising the sidewalk. Mr. Stowell fortunately sustained no injury except being stunned.

The Pacific Mail steamship Columbia, Capt. L. Dall, arrived from Panama yesterday evening, after a passage of three days from Astoria.

Coal has been discovered at several places north of the Columbia river. Several veins have been opened along the Cowlitz river, which promise to yield an abundant supply The most important discovery is on Skookum Creek, a branch of the Chickeloes.

John F. Doneon, of Buffalo Grove, Ogle County, Ill., was killed by the Blackfoot Indians at Fort Owen, on the 15th Sept. last.

A young man named Weymouth was drowned in Rogue's River, a short time since, in the rapids near Esau's bridge. He crossed the plains this season, was about 24 years of age, and was from the State of Maine.

The *Statesman*, in speaking of the immigration, says:

Messrs. Thompson and Norris, the Relief Committee, have recently returned from the Dalles and Cascades and Willow Creek. They report that the immigrants had nearly all got as far as the Dalles. Their opinion is that there are over a thousand yet between the Cascades and the John Day's River. They say that there are plenty of provisions on the route. There is but little sickness among those behind, the most that exists being at the Cascades. The immigration this year will probably reach 20,00 —*Alta California.*

Important Intelligence—If True.

BY THE SPIRITUAL TELEGRAPH LINE.

From the San Francisco Herald, Nov. 28.

We announced several days ago that a new feature in spiritual rappings had been discovered in San Francisco—no less than the power to compel the presence of the spirits of living persons, residing at a great distance. We gave at the same time the revelations made by the spirits of Lewis Cass and Truman Smith, as to the result of the recent Presidential election in the Atlantic States, and promised, in case the news of the steamer should confirm them, to establish at once a spiritual telegraphic communication with the East, and by this means furnish our readers every morning with the New-York and New-Orleans news of the day before. Night before last, it appears, the telegraph line recommenced operations, and the spirit of one Robert Younglove made its appearance, or rather indicated its presence. He stated that he resided in Richmond, Virginia—was a lawyer and a Democrat, and knew Governor Smith of this city. When interrogated as to the election, he said Scott was the successful candidate, and gave the following as the vote:

For Scott—Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New-York, New-Jersey, Maryland, Delaware, North Carolina, Louisiana, Florida, Tennessee, Kentucky, Indiana, Ohio and Pennsylvania.

For Pierce—Maine, New-Hampshire, Virginia, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Texas, Arkansas, Missouri, Wisconsin, Iowa, Illinois, and Michigan.

This, be it known, is precisely the same result as announced by Messrs. Cass and Smith. But the spiritual Mr. Younglove went a step further, it seems, and thoroughly committed himself. His revelations being of a later date, he was communicative enough to give the majorities by which several of the States had been carried. New-York, he says, gives Scott 10,500 of a majority. Pennsylvania, 8,500. Delaware the least majority, 652.

Pierce has carried Virginia by 5,700 majority.

After the abrupt withdrawal of Mr. Younglove, the circle requested some "one of the shining lights of either of the two great parties" to make his appearance,—when behold, who should rap himself present but "Zadock Pratt." He, it will be remembered, is an ex-member of Congress, and a gentleman well known for his enterprise in the State of New-York. We believe he is a Democrat, although his spirit said nothing about his politics. It did say, as emphatically as spirit could say, that Gen. Scott was elected President, and gave precisely the same classification of the States as before given by Messrs. Cass, Smith, Schofield and Younglove.

Mr. Pratt's spirit was surly and not in a communicative mood. All the additional intelligence that could be extracted from it was that Illinois had given the largest Democratic majority. It finally left without saying by your leave or good bye, and the telegraph getting out of order, all further communication with the East was cut off. Steamships and magnetic wires are now obsolete. The spirits have superseded them.

Sacramento Rebuilt.—The *Californian* says, in a little while there will remain to a stranger but few evidences which could inform him that less than four weeks since all Sacramento was one entire ruin. There are not a dozen lots, on the principal streets, which, before the fire, had buildings on them, that are not built or being built upon. And so it is on the cross streets. Everything is almost as before, save the difference in the appearance of the buildings and the deficiencies in the sidewalks, which in wet weather are very severe on light boots, as well as the feet they may inclose.

Marysville and Benicia Railroad.—The Marysville *Herald* of yesterday, says: "As soon as the weather, which is now unfavorable, will permit, the surveying of this road will commence at both ends of the route. Should the weather prove favorable, it is expected the survey will be completed in a little over a month."

Jamaica.

Small pox is still very prevalent in different parts of the Island; also the measles, particularly at Savanna la Mar.

The cholera, at Nassau, was creating some apprehension at Kingston, lest it should visit that port.

Deaths in California and the Pacific.

In San Francisco, November 20, after a short illness, Moses Copp, of Lowell, Mass., in the 22d year of his age. John Davis, Ohio; Wm. J. Pearman, New-York, 25; Martha Hale, New York, 20; Wm Homer

On board the steamer *Oregon*, on her onward trip, by the premature discharge of a gun, John A Gibbs, of Somerset, Mass., fourth mate of the Oregon.

In Diamond Springs, on the 14th Nov., of congestion of the brain, mrs Esther E. Welton, wife of Mr. John S. Wakeman, Conn., aged 36 years

On the 21st Nov., (lost overboard from bark *Louisiana*, on the passage from Oregon,) Charles Vrellman.

On board ship *India*, Aug. 30, of consumption, John Wade, of Roxbury, Mass., agee 24 years.

On board ship *Benj. Tucker*, of consumption, Aaron Mayhew, of Long Is and

At Foster's Bar, Yuba County, 19th Nov., of dysentery, Mr Samuel G. Bobbs, aged 23 years, of North Berwick, Maine.

At sea, Oct. 13, of Panama fever, Capt John H. Gregory, master of the brig *J. H. Legrand*, a native of Marblehead, Mass.

Lost overboard from the steamer *California*, on her trip from this port to Panama, Nov. 1, at 1 o'clock A M, Mr. George W. Harris, third officer of the ship, aged 24 years. Mr. H. was a native of Portsmouth, N H.

In Sacramento.—Names of deceased persons for the week ending Nov. 21, 1852—Robert Fretwell, aged 25 of Ohio; Jesse Sutton, 45; John Myers, 28, Germany; Wm Brewer, 32, Illinois; H. J. Woodward, burned in the Dawson Hotel; unknown man, burned in Orleans Hotel; unknown man, burned in State Hospital; Lyons, burned at Reynolds & Latham's, burned at Carney & Co's; a stranger, died in the Court House; Sherman; James Collins, 40, New-York; Rebecca L. Morse, 35; John Lucas, 35, Pennsylvania; Wm. S Clemens, 37, Savannah, Ga; Bartlett Ivory, 31, Ohio; Benjamin Coe, 50, New-York; Christian W. Thompson, 21, Ohio; James G. Cowen, 25, Washington, D C; Kennedy, 30; Jeremiah Bailey, 24, Belmont, Ohio; H. Barrett, 30, Boston, Mass.; Mary E. Woodberry, 27, Mass; F. Wallis; Walter Evans, 22, Galena, Ill; —— Carpenter, 1, Beloit, Wis.; Stuber Blas, Buffalo, N. Y.; Daniel B. Flint, 24, Ill.; Mary Ann Ormiston, 45, New-York city.

At Mormon Island, Nov. 25, after a long and protracted illness of several months, Mary Denman, youngest daughter of Lieut. Charles D. Osman, late of U S army.

Cornelia Darras, aged 23 years, France; Martin Jones, 30, Cayuga, N. Y.; William Benting, Sacramento; Chauncey Denton, 25, New-York; Geo. A. Holman, 23, Frankfort, Ky; Abraham A Eachart; James Hall, 60, Mass.

In Stockton, on Tuesday, Nov. 23, Miss Fanny Maria Morley, aged 18 years from Onondaga County, N. Y.

At Campo Seco, Nov. 15, Homer D Woodruff, of Wisconsin, of small pox.

In the vicinity of Buckeye, of consumption, on the 22d inst., John Hannah, of Dutchess County, N. Y.

At Chilean Gulch, on the 24th inst., of fever, Mr H. D. Morrow, aged 47 of Orleans County, N. Y.

In Marysville, on Thursday, Nov 25, at the Oriental Hotel of inflammation of the lungs, Jason Monroe, of North Wardsboro, Vt., aged 24 years

In Union City, on the 21st inst, after an illness of 17 days, Lewis Voorhees, in the 24th year of his age, eldest son of Peter T. and Rebecca Voorhees, of Adrian, Mich.

The Report of the Twenty-second Exhibition of American Manufactures, held in Philadelphia, in Oct. last, by the Franklin Institute, contains the address of Hon. Judge Kelley, together with a list of the articles exhibited, and the awards of premiums. The number of depositors whose articles were placed in the rooms, amounted to more than twelve hundred persons or firms, who contributed from a single specimen of art in some cases, to a great number and variety in others, so that an enumeration of all the articles displayed would show an aggregate of many thousands. Among the depositors, one was esteemed worthy of the highest reward of the Institute; four received the gold medal; five a recall first premium; eighty-six the first premium; fifty-two the second premium; thirty-eight the third premium; and some three hundred were spoken of in terms of high praise and commendation.

An Exchange says: Last session, proposals were received from the Government of the Sandwich Islands for annexation to the United States. Mr. Fillmore declined the proposal, and refused to lay it before the Senate, though called upon by a resolution from that body to do so. His reason is supposed to have been founded in the fear of reopening the question of the Wilmot Proviso. A scheme is maturing among the Democratic Senators, at an early date under the next Administration, to take up and accept the proposal. For this purpose, the votes of two-thirds of the Senators are required, all of which, save one, are secured. If the scheme succeeds, the Wilmot Proviso will again be discussed. The Democrats are angry that Douglas, instead of Mr. Benton, has been selected to deliver the address, on the 8th of Jan., at the inauguration of the Statue of Andrew Jackson.

At the late New-England festival in Detroit, Rev. Mr. Ritchell, the orator of the day, thus treated of witches, and "spirits":—"Bear in mind that long after the Salem burnings, witches in great numbers were burned in Europe, and that the wisest and best of the world fully believed in the existence of witches, that is all the apology that needs to be made for them. But by the by, what an age is this to criticise the witchcraft of two hundred years ago? Say what you will of it, they had the dignity of an earnest and solemn faith; and it will be soon enough for that age to apologize to this, on the score of superstition, when we get to be as honestly and respectably bewitched as they were. What have we to say against the witchcraft of Salem,—we whose most respectable witch is nothing more than a strutting, rapping, table-tumbling one."

John Gourley was brought before Mayor Harvey, of Philadelphia, on Monday, charged with larceny. He was held to bail in $300.

Anniversary of the Five Points Mission.—The Seventh Anniversary of the Five Points Mission, will be held on next Sunday evening at the Oliver-street Baptist Church. This Society has existed for quite a number of years, having been in active operation for a long time prior to the starting of the modern enterprises, which promise to effect so much good in the way of reform in the blighted and condemned region of the Five Points. The Union Missionary Society, cooperates now with both the Institutions which have of late been established on the ground. The desire of the members being to accomplish the reformation of the wicked, and to supply the necessities of the destitute, they are always willing to do this through such agencies as seem best adapted to the accomplishment of these results. The ceremonies of the evening at the Oliver-street Church, will, doubtless, be of an interesting character.

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Cutting with a Knife.—At a late hour on Tuesday night a man by the name of Oberdorfer, was arrested in the Eleventh Ward, by officer Pinkerton, charged with making a violent attack on the person of August Nichols, and severely cutting him with a knife. The accused was brought before Justice Welsh, at the Third District Police Court, and committed for a further hearing in the matter.

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☞ A Missionary Meeting will be held this evening, at the Forsyth-street M. E. Church, at which Rev. Henry Requa and several Green Bay Indians will be present. Addresses will be delivered by the Missionaries and by one or two of the Indians.

Unknown Man Found Drowned.—Another of those mysterious cases of drowning under circumstances "unknown to the Jury," was brought to the notice of the Coroner on Tuesday. The body of a man was found, washed up on the rocks near Castle Garden, by a Staten Island boatman. An inquest was held at the hotel of Peter Bayard, No. 8 State street, but nothing transpired to recognize the deceased. He was apparently about 30 years of age, a native of Ireland, 5 feet 8 inches in height, light hair, and attired in a pilot cloth over-coat, white duck over-alls, brown woolen pants, white cotton shirt, black cravat and heavy boots. The verdict rendered was the usual one in these cases.

A Serious Fall.—Tuesday morning a gentleman named Hugh Gallagher had his leg fractured, by falling from the stoop of a house at No. 430 Tenth-avenue. It being deemed advisable, the injured man was conveyed to the City Hospital, where the bones of the limb were replaced by Dr. Cooper.

Board of Assistant Aldermen.—Assistant Alderman Rodman in the Chair.—The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved. Motions were made to adjourn to Friday—to adjourn *sine die*—and to adjourn to Thursday. The two former were lost—14 to 3; and the motion to adjourn to Thursday carried.

Petitions Referred—From George Gregg for remuneration for damages from the bursting of Croton pipes. From M. Alison for remission of tax Of J. & J. W. Weeks advertise to the extension of Sixth-avenue Railroad. Of George C. Byrne for lease of Pier No. 32, East River.

Resolutions Adopted.—To have crosswalks laid on the corner of Centre and Pearl-streets. That the vacant lots on the West side of Ninth-avenue, between Thirty-sixth and Thirty-seventh-streets, be fenced. To have crosswalk laid at the corner of Elm and Catharine-streets. To have sunken lots on East side of Broadway, between Thirty-eighth and Thirty-ninth-streets, filled up.

Resolution Referred—That the sidewalk on Division-street be flagged.

Resignation of the Clerk.—The following communication was read and accepted: "To the President of the Board of Assistant-Aldermen.—I hereby resign my office as Clerk to the Board of Assistant-Aldermen.

Respectfully, EDWARD SANFORD."

Reports Adopted—In favor of granting permission to the Hudson River Railroad Company to lay rails on Pier No. 48, North River In favor of concurring to pay bill of Daniel Lee, for ammunition furnished on the 25th November. In favor of concurring in the report to pay Murphy & Hagan $306 21. In favor of concurring in the resolution for contracting with Robinson & Miller, to construct a telegraphic apparatus to connect the various Police Stations.

Papers concurred in—To pay Gilbert S. Nixon $100 in addition to his present salary, for the year 1852. In favor of filling up Seventy-ninth-street, on each side of Second-avenue. In favor of granting a lease of the south half of Pier No. 23, North River, to George C. Byrne. In favor of paying the Controller $2,000, in addition to his salary, for extra services. On motion the Board adjourned.

U. S. District Court—Before Judge Betts.—*Sentence for Counterfeiting.—In re the United States vs. Louis Leon and Louis Buri, convicted of making Counterfeit Coin.*—The prisoners, who are unable to speak English, were placed at the bar to receive the sentence of the Court. *The Spanish Consul* was present.

Judge Betts said that he had carefully examined the papers submitted to him by the prisoners; the papers were drawn up with great ability, but he could not consider the statements made as true. Leon had contended that there had been a mistake in his identity, and that he was not the man who hired the house, but that it was his brother.

Mr. J. P. Hall, U. S. D. A., said the Court would recollect that this point had been put to the Jury for their consideration on the evidence of the woman who had stated most positively that the prisoner at the bar was the man who paid the rent.

Judge Betts said he had looked over his minutes, and could see nothing to induce any favor towards these prisoners. It was evident that Leon was the active man and led the other into the commission of the crime. Buri had doubtless gone into the business knowingly, and the Court would make a distinction in their cases. The statute empowered the Court to impose a fine of $5,000, but that would be futile in the case of these men, as they were unable to pay anything. The sentence of the Court was, that Louis Leon be imprisoned at hard labor for the term of five years and pay a nominal fine of $1, and that Louis Buri be imprisoned at hard labor for the term of two years and pay a fine of $1—that is the distinction the Court will make in their several cases.

Mr. J. P. Hall said it was a very proper distinction.

The Spanish Consul expressed the sentence to Leon, and another gentleman translated it into French for the benefit of Buri.

The Court then adjourned.

BROOKLYN CITY.

A Cowardly Attack.—Last Sunday evening, as Mr. Wm. H. Macdonald, an actor of some celebrity, residing in this City, was quietly pursuing his way through Main street, and when he had arrived near York-street was inquired of by a stranger as to the way to Pearl-street. Mr. M. gave the necessary direction, when the enquirer struck him a severe blow over the left eye, which knocked him down and for the moment stunned him. When he got up the villain made tracks. The face of Mr. Macdonald is badly cut, and he thinks the object his assailant had in view was plunder, and that he had associates, as there were several other persons standing a little further down the street, who appeared to be connected with his assailant, as they all moved off together.

These night assaults are becoming entirely too frequent for this City. We are accustomed to hear of a man being knocked down occasionally in Columbia-street, near the Hamilton-avenue, Ferry and Red Hook Point, without provocation, but to attack a man in as public a place as Main-street, shows that there are a desperate set of villains in our midst.

In Johnson-street, a few nights since a gentleman was attacked and only escaped being robbed and probably personal injury by taking leg-bail: he escaped with the loss of his hat and a piece of his coat. If these things continue citizens will from necessity be compelled to carry means with them to defend and protect themselves from this class of villains. The police as far as we know generally attend to their duty faithfully, but they are so few in number and consequently far between, that it is impossible for them to see everything going on.

Fire—About 11½ o'clock yesterday forenoon, a fire broke out in the Rosin Oil Factory, owned by S. P. Higgins, located between Hicks and Columbia-streets, on a portion of Red Hook Point, known as the Meadows. The building and contents were entirely consumed. Loss estimated at $6,000, which amount is partially covered by insurance. The Fire Department and Police turned out promptly at the call; but their

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Unknown Man

R. H. MACY & CO.,

Nos. 204 and 206 Sixth-av., between 13th and 14th-sts.,

Are now offering their Entire Stock of

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DR. PIERCE'S CELEBRATED GOLDEN MEDICAL DISCOVERY,

Dissolved Extract of Pure Sarsaparilla Root,

For the cure of Consumption, Liver Complaint, Scrofula, Chronic Rheumatism, Skin Diseases, Mercurial Affections, Tumors, Ulcers, Boils, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Scaly or Rough Skin, Blood Poisons, Female Weaknesses, Dropsy, Neuralgia, Hip Disease, Chronic Sore Eyes, and Diseases arising from Impure Blood.

Sold by druggists everywhere. Price $1 per bottle, or six bottles for $5.

Prepared only by WORLD'S DISPENSARY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, Buffalo, N. Y.

DR. PIERCE'S INVIGORATING CORDIAL

Is a combination of the choicest tonics, with pure Sherry Wine, and is unequaled as a stimulant for the weak and debilitated. It is a specific for Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Nervousness, Sick Headache, Neuralgia, Sick Stomach, Nervous Prostration, Female Weaknesses, Chronic Diarrhœa, Fever and Ague, Malarial Poisoning, and all diseases requiring a powerful but safe stimulant. It is not a beverage, but a medicine, and should be taken only as directed. Price $1 per bottle.

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DR. PIERCE'S FAVORITE PRESCRIPTION,

For Female Weakness, Prolapsus Uteri, Leucorrhœa, Painful Menstruation, Bearing-down Sensations, Chronic Congestion, Inflammation and Ulceration of the Uterus, Chronic Sore Throat, Nervous Prostration, Hysteria, Spinal Irritation, and all the distressing symptoms which arise from functional disorder or derangement of the female system. Price $1 per bottle.

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DR. PIERCE'S PLEASANT PURGATIVE PELLETS,

Regulate the Liver, Stomach, Bowels, Kidneys, and Blood. Cure Biliousness, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Sick Headache, Sour Stomach, Foul Breath, Piles, Constipation, Dizziness, Coated Tongue, Pain in the Side, Back, and Loins, Kidney Complaints, Nervousness, Sleeplessness, Dullness, Depression, Bad Taste, Blotches, Eruptions, Boils, Humors, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Scaly or Rough Skin, Fever Sores, Chronic Sore Eyes, Scrofula, Consumption, and all diseases arising from Impure Blood. Price 25 cents per vial.

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DR. PIERCE'S INVIGORATING COMPOUND,

Or Tonic Elixir, is a combination of the choicest tonics, with pure Sherry Wine, and is unequaled as a stimulant for the weak and debilitated. It is a specific for Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Nervousness, Sick Headache, Neuralgia, Sick Stomach, Nervous Prostration, Female Weaknesses, Chronic Diarrhœa, Fever and Ague, Malarial Poisoning, and all diseases requiring a powerful but safe stimulant. It is not a beverage, but a medicine, and should be taken only as directed. Price $1 per bottle.

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DR. PIERCE'S EXTRACTING TOOTHACHE DROPS,

Cure Toothache, Earache, Neuralgia, Sore Throat, Rheumatism, Lumbago, Sciatica, Pains in the Back, Limbs, and Joints, Sprains, Bruises, Cramps, Spasms, Colic, Chilblains, Frost-bites, Burns, Scalds, Cuts, Wounds, Sores, Ulcers, Boils, Felons, Whitlows, Fever Sores, Scaly or Rough Skin, Chronic Sore Eyes, Scrofula, Consumption, and all diseases arising from Impure Blood. Price 25 cents per vial.

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DR. PIERCE'S COMPOUND FLUID EXTRACT

OF LICORICE AND CHELAND MOSS, Combined in concentrated form with all the valuable principles of the above, with judicious combinations of Aromatic Alkaline Salts, is a specific for Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Asthma, Sore or inflammatory throat, Influenza, Whooping-cough, Hoarseness, and all diseases of the throat, lungs, and chest. In recent cases, cold, and inflammatory symptoms, a single dose is sufficient to prove its efficacy. In chronic cases, a few bottles will be required to effect a permanent cure. Price $1 per bottle.

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DR. PIERCE'S COMPOUND EXTRACT OF BUCHU,

Cures Kidney Complaints, Bladder Diseases, Irritation, Inflammation, Ulceration, Stone or Gravel, Retention or Incontinence of Urine, Diabetes, Dropsy, Female Weaknesses, Leucorrhœa, Prolapsus Uteri, Painful Menstruation, Chronic Congestion and Inflammation of the Uterus, Ulceration of the Uterus, Falling of the Womb, Barrenness, Impotency, Sexual Debility, Premature Old Age, Nervousness, Sleeplessness, Dullness, Depression, Bad Taste, Blotches, Eruptions, Boils, Humors, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Scaly or Rough Skin, Fever Sores, Chronic Sore Eyes, Scrofula, Consumption, and all diseases arising from Impure Blood. Price $1 per bottle.

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New-York Daily Times.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

The Broadway Railroad.

The Board met yesterday evening, pursuant to adjournment, and a quorum being present, the minutes of the preceding meeting were read and approved.

Resolutions Adopted—of Committee on Salaries and Offices, in favor of concurring to pay C. T. McClenahan an official reporter for the Board of Assistants, during the present year. Of Committee on Public Health, in favor of concurring with the Board of Assistants to fill in low and sunken lots and removing nuisance.

Sundry petitions and remonstrances were referred.

THE BROADWAY RAILROAD.

Ald. STUYVESANT rose and said—It was pretty well understood that a resolution and ordinance was granted by the Common Council for a railroad through Broadway, and that resolution and ordinance was vetoed by his honor the Mayor, and sent back to this Board, and that the ten days had expired. I now move that it be taken up.

Alderman WARD—An injunction was served on me which I now hold in my hand, and I ask to read it.

Aldermen BARR and SMITH—Objected, it was not a paper before the Board, and it therefore could not, and ought not to be read.

PRESIDENT—The gentleman from the Fifteenth is out of order. The question before the Board is upon taking up the document notwithstanding the Mayor's veto.

The question upon taking up was then put.

Alderman WARD called for the Ayes and Nays—15 having voted in the affirmative and four in the negative, the motion to take up was carried.

Alderman WARD—I wish to know what papers are before the Board.

PRESIDENT—The Report of the Special Committee and the Veto of the Mayor.

Alderman WARD—I ask again, if all the papers connected with this Railroad are before the Board. If not, it is necessary that they should be, and I call for the reading.

Alderman STUYVESANT—The rules of the Board require nothing but the Report and Veto.

Alderman WARD—I insist that we ought to have all the papers before the Board, and I now move a resolution to that effect.

Alderman TWEED—I object, unless you put it as an amendment to Alderman STUYVESANT's motion.

PRESIDENT—The gentleman from the Fifteenth Ward cannot put it as an amendment or a resolution.

Alderman STUYVESANT—I understand that the document the Alderman from the Fifteenth Ward wanted to read was a document *emanating from one of the Courts attempting to restrict this Board in its action.* He had no objection to having it read in the course of the debate, but he objected to its being read as having any bearing on the proceedings of this Board.

Alderman WARD was proceeding to read the injunction.

Alderman CORNELL—I rise to order. The gentleman from the Fifteenth is attempting to read a private paper. I object to his doing so.

Alderman STUYVESANT—The gentleman has no right to read it.

Alderman WARD said he would omit reading a part of it. His reason for thinking that the Board could not act upon this very paper, and he thought it a strange thing that this Board would act while it was in existence, and in the pocket of every one of the members; and the gentleman from the Third admitted only this moment, that he was served with it, and that the Board could not act except at the peril of being guilty of a contempt of Court.

Alderman STUYVESANT—I admitted no such thing. All I did admit was that *I was served with a copy of an injunction*, and that I had it in my pocket.

Alderman WARD—The gentleman admits he has a copy of it; and now, if he proceeds, it is at his own peril. Many a man has been sent to prison for disobeying the orders of a Court; and while I hold this injunction, I will not proceed or have anything to do in disobeying it. If this paper has any virtue in it, every member of this Board who disobeys, does so at his peril. But I suppose the members of this Board are like the old woman's tub—they will have either to sit or stand on their own bottoms. It seems to me there is now very little to be said on the rule. Every member of this Board had read and discussed it before; and if he has not the fear of Judge CAMPBELL before him, I think neither the reading of the veto or the injunction will make him much wiser.

Alderman TWEED—As the representative of the Seventh Ward, *I will not be bound by a paper from Judge Campbell or any other Judge.* I will, as the representative of my constituents, express my opinion freely on every subject that comes up in this Board as long as I have a seat in it and represent the Seventh Ward.

Alderman STUYVESANT—The question of the Railroad through Broadway was by no means a new one; it has not originated within twelve months; it was talked of several years ago; but the measure was at that time found impracticable, and it was then dropped. The truth was, the entire of the opposition got up to this measure was got up by the Omnibus interest. The omnibus owners, he was sorry to say, had much greater facility than they ought to have in making representations to his Honor the Mayor, and in advancing such arguments as induce him to grant their humble requests, and it was time that this Board put a stop to the easy way in which the Omnibus interest approach his Honor. A Committee has been granted—all parties have appeared before that Committee—they have heard the most convincing arguments in favor of it; and some of the most infamous arguments against it. They made their report in favor of it; that report passed this Board and the other Board, and was then sent to the Chief Magistrate for his approval. The law says that he might keep the paper for ten days, and if he did not return it within that time it then becomes law. Well, what does he do? He takes the paper and keeps it to the last moment, although he promised to give it in four days, with his objections, but instead of acting on his promise he keeps it, as I stated before, to the last moment, and then sends it in with his veto. Now I have known the Chief Magistrate of this City long and intimately. I have known him for twenty years, and I have the highest respect for him. He was like myself. We began the world two poor boys, with very little in either of our breeches pockets. He is—as I am myself—one of the people, and will die among them, if I am not very much mistaken. But he has, unfortunately for his own consistency, got among the aristocracy up-town, and dare not say his life is his own in opposition to their will; and the truth is, if it could be known, it is the up-town aristocracy that has vetoed the Report of the Committee and the Resolution of this Board, and I am not afraid to say he was arguing against his own honest conviction; but it would be much more magnanimous for him to have sent it four or five days before, at least, before he condescended to let us know it. Now I ask why it was he did not do it? Will it, or can it be said that he is the only honest man in this city, or that he knows more than the 20 members of this Board, and his vote regarded as the law of the land? If so, why has the charter promised that the Common Council shall pass this Bill without him. For my own part, I am glad, notwithstanding all that has been said in this Board, in lectures, and in the public press, against this measure, that it has fallen to my lot to propose a recommendation of it here, this evening, and I hope it will pass without a single dissenting vote, although I know that is too much to hope for. The strongest reasons offered for vetoing this measure is that certain responsible persons offered to take it and pay a large sum of money for it. These persons are Mr. Dows, Mr. Strong and Mr. Heath, and it has been said that if these gentlemen get it, that it would benefit the public by having the fare reduced to 3 cents. Now, in regard to Mr. Heath's name, it is not signed by himself to that paper, for if he knows how to sign his own name, and I know he does, he never signed his name to that paper. Moreover, he told me himself, he never was an applicant at all, and the only reason that he took any interest in the question, was to kill the measure and to enable the Board to kill it. We are told that we have not done many things that we ought to have done—that we want to desecrate the principal street of this that Metropolitan Emporium, but the truth is, all this opposition is raised by the aristocracy of this City, at the expense of the interest and comforts of the lower class of their fellow citizens, and have induced Judge Campbell to grant this injunction on the affidavits of those two gentlemen who were neither applicants nor representatives before this Board. And here let me refer to one of the notable arguments made use of in favor of granting this injunction, to wit: that this Board adjourned from Thursday to Monday. Now, there never was a greater absurdity than this objection; indeed because a Sunday intervened. Now, it is notorious that our Legislature and Congress, and they are the highest Parliamentary authority, adjourn from Thursday until Monday, and what have we done but follow in their footsteps? Although the gentlemen who drew this complaint is one of the most acute men in the profession, it must show some great weakness in himself or the complaint, to resort to so flimsy an argument; and now I say, that Judge Campbell has no more right to reverse our decision, than we would have to reverse the order of his Court after they make their decision. The judiciary of this City or State does not possess the power of stopping this Board, and if they make the attempt, they may be sure the people will frown them down. They might as well come into this Board, and tell us how we are to vote, to speak, and to vote; but I say this, I have no doubt but Judge Campbell will, when the matter comes properly before him, be the first to reverse his own order. It has been said that in the old country railroads are not introduced into towns; but we, I think, will never look to the old country for precedents. When we struck the blow for liberty, we did not look to them for precedents, and I hope that as long as the star-spangled flies over this glorious country, the people will rule and not by their own lucrative genius, and not by precedents from the old country.

Alderman OVERTON said he feared the case would go to the Supreme Court, and that an hasty result be raised. It would do this Board no harm.

Alderman TWEED: Who are the men that get this injunction? Whether Alderman Ward, with all respect to him as one of the most intelligent men, has not been wrongly drawn into not putting the gentlemen. I do not intend any disrespect to Judge Campbell, but in anything he said he was influenced solely by a sense of duty to his constituents. They say he did not see why Broadway should be exclusively privileged. When asked for, a Russ pavement was granted: but now, when the wants of the community demand that a Railroad be constructed through it, the citizens of Broadway and the up town aristocracy were roused and say they shall not have it. But we find their pretensions are supported by the newspapers. But we know the virtue of a $50 bill when it is wisely employed, and the echo that it will produce. The Press, however, has not the magnanimity to attack any individual member of this Board. They attack us in a lump, and then they are safe. But no matter, all the clamor of the newspapers is produced by the almighty dollar. However, their noise is of little importance; there is not one of them scarcely worth reading, and the most of them are never read at all. But although their clamor has nothing to do with the merits of the question, yet it has something to do with the merits of Broadway, and the clamor they raise against it. Now, having taken my stand on this question my views are not changed, and I am prepared to vote for it at all hazards.

Alderman DENMAN deprecated the language applied by Alderman TWEED, to the public press.

Alderman STUYVESANT: I think the Alderman acted very properly, he only rebuked the public press as he had a right to do. The press was coming out on them on every occasion: if they, the Aldermen, act one way to night, they are abused next morning; and if we do the reverse the next night, we are abused in like manner the next morning. I subscribe for those reasons, to every word he has said in relation to the press, and I will back him up in it.

Alderman TWEED: My opinions are my own, and I don't want any other member to interest themselves about it; what I have said, I said it freely and I'll stand to it.

Alderman SMITH: Although I see Eldridge-street in the distance, I have made up my mind to vote as I have done before; I am not much of a lawyer, although I read a little of it before now, but I think there is not enough of it at present to arrest a man for what he has not done. I think the Judge has put his wrong foot foremost this time. I endorse all the gentleman from the Seventh Ward has said in regard to the press.

Alderman DENMAN—This Board is the best-abused Board in this country; they are accused of all sorts of things.

Alderman TWEED—I am the best-abused man in the country, notwithstanding which I polled 700 votes more this year than I polled last year.

Alderman WARD—I wish to say, in answer to the Alderman of the Third, that Mr. Heath signed his name to the paper. The gentleman from the Third says he belongs to the people, and that it is their interest he is voting for; but when he refused a large sum of money for the cars and to reduce the fare to three cents, I should like to know how that protects their interest? The gentleman pretends to be the friend of the poor man—but the poor man has no friend but his God; nor does the poor man want a railroad—it is the greatest absurdity to say that he does; neither is the gentleman from the Third, nor the gentleman from the Seventh, the friend of the poor. Notwithstanding their friendships, they would compel the poor work girl, who comes down town for her work, to pay five cents, instead of three. That was the sort of friendship they had for the poor.

Alderman TWEED—I did not say I was a friend of the poor man. [Here Alderman TWEED called Alderman WARD the blackguard from the Fifteenth Ward.]

Alderman WARD called the Alderman of the Seventh Ward to order.

The President called Alderman TWEED to order.

Alderman WARD then proceeded to show the advantage of giving the grant to Mr. Davis, &c., they offering to pay $1,000 a car, and to reduce the fare to three cents. This would throw some $150,000 into the City Treasury, and benefit the community besides. He concluded by moving to have the message sent in by the Mayor, that evening, read.

Alderman STUYVESANT objected to anything being read except the veto.

Alderman WARD—It is necessary that we should have all the information we can get on the subject.

A motion was then made to lay the whole subject on the table, so as to take the communication from the Mayor up. The motion was put and lost.

Alderman DENMAN, in reply to Alderman WARD, said he sustained the motion of that gentleman to strike out Sundays, and to reduce the fare to three cents.

Alderman STUYVESANT then moved that they should take up the papers by sections.

Alderman WARD moved to have the veto of the Mayor read.

Alderman CORNELL said he hoped the motion of the gentleman from the Fifteenth would not pass; he only wanted to kill time.

Alderman WARD said he had a right to call for the reading of the whole of the documents, unless the rules of the Board are overridden.

Alderman CORNELL said he did not wish to humor the whim of the gentleman. It might be very pleasing to him to sit here for three or four hours, but it was not pleasing to him (Alderman CORNELL) to sit here so long.

Alderman STUYVESANT said that under the rules, he had no right to move for the reading of the papers. The motion was then put and lost.

Alderman STUYVESANT resumed by motion to read the document, section by section, which was passed—14 voting in the affirmative, and 3 in the negative.

Alderman ALVORD asked to be excused from voting. The motion to be excused was then put and carried.

Alderman STUYVESANT offered a preamble and resolution, commenting with great severity on the conduct of the Mayor, and also condemning, in severe terms, the conduct of Judge Campbell in granting the injunction in opposition to the will of 7,000 people who petitioned for the railroad through Broadway. The preamble and resolution declared the Board owed it to themselves, and that it was their duty to sustain their own dignity in opposition to the will of any Judge or Court. The resolution passed by 14 to 4.

A resolution appropriating $6,000 was then granted, to meet the expenses of Mr. WEBSTER's funeral obsequies.

The Board then adjourned to this (Thursday) evening.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times

XXXIId CONGRESS.... Second Session.

SENATE.... WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Dec. 29.

Mr. DAVIS reported a joint resolution, allowing in certain cases to the owners of steamers, further time to make the necessary preparations to bring their vessels within the provisions of an act entitled "An act to amend an act entitled an act to provide for the better security of the lives of passengers on board of vessels propelled in whole or in part by steam."

SECTION 1. That any inspector of steamers appointed under the act aforesaid, if not furnished seasonably with the necessary means of discharging his duty, or who shall be satisfied when an enrolled, licensed, or registered steamer is inspected by him and found deficient under the requirements made by said act, that such omissions are not occasioned by any fault or neglect of the owner or master, he may grant, upon application therefor, or of his own accord, such further reasonable time after said act goes into effect, as he may deem sufficient, with due diligence, to make all necessary preparations to make every such vessel, her machinery and equipments conform to the provisions of said act, provided the time allowed shall not exceed 90 days.

SEC. 2. That no such vessel so allowed further time for preparation shall be liable to seizure or to any penalty under the said act during the time specified for any deficiency intended to be covered by the extension of time granted by such inspectors.

Mr. HAMLIN reported a bill authorising the issue of a new register to the ship *Prentice*, and the changing of her name to *Leoni*, which was taken up and passed.

The House resolution, allowing the employment of two clerks and one messenger in the office of the Superintendent of Printing, was taken up.

Mr. BORLAND explained, and said that this additional force was actually indispensable, and it was then passed.

Mr. WELLER presented several petitions from merchants and others in California, praying a restoration of the laws allowing the receipt of ingots and bars in the payment of duties at custom-houses.

Mr. GWIN entered into a long explanation of his course upon this subject, and upon the Legislature out of which these complaints of the petitioners have grown, and justified his conduct, as tending most to the benefit of California.

The petitions were then referred.

The following bills—there being no objection—were taken up, read, explained and passed,—the number of Senators in attendance at no time exceeding 36:

The House bill providing for the construction of certain military roads in Oregon.

For the relief of Col. OSBORNE CROSS, who was robbed of certain Government funds in his possession.

For the relief of HODGES, LANDSDALE and JOHNSON, owners of Tobacco in Maryland destroyed by the British during the last war.

To compensate Lieut.-Col. DUMONT for a horse lost in Mexico.

The joint resolution for the relief of the estate of the late of L. L. BATTLE, late a mail contractor in Florida.

The bill for the relief of JEFFREYS and SMITH, of Texas, mail contractors.

The bill to incorporate the Pioneer Manufacturing Company of Georgetown, D. C.

For the relief of EDWIN LORD and FRANCIS BACON, of New-York.

The joint resolution to confer additional powers and duties on the Solicitor of the Treasury.

The House bill to extend the provisions of the act, approved the 2d of March, 1867, and the act of March 26, 1868, for carrying into effect the existing compacts with the States of Alabama and Mississippi in relation to the five per cent. fund and school reservations.

Mr. WADE moved to take up a bill.

Mr. DE SAUSSURE moved an adjournment. Lost—Yeas 9, Nays 16—no quorum.

The Senate then adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Dec. 29.

After attempting a call of the House, which was soon suspended with,

Hon. FRANCIS B. FAY, of Minn., elected in place of Hon. ROBERT RANTOUL, Jr., deceased, appeared, and was qualified.

Mr. STANLY offered a resolution that the reporters of the House be directed hereafter not to report in the daily

This resolution was debated with much spirit and at considerable length by Messrs. STANLY, STARK, ROBINSON, BROWN, of Miss., and STEPHENS, of Ga., and adopted, after which the House adjourned for lack of a quorum.

From Washington.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Dec. 29.

Senator RUSK to-day applied to the Postmaster-General to direct that the next mail steamer for Havana be ordered to touch at Norfolk, to take on board Hon. W. R. KING. Orders were given accordingly.

The Health of Hon. W. R. King.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Dec. 29.

The *Republic* of this morning says that Hon. W. RUFUS KING is much worse, in consequence of an unfavorable change in the weather.

Washington Items.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Dec. 29.

The Postmaster-General, on the application of Mr. RUSK, has given permission for a Mail steamer from New-York to touch at Norfolk, to take on board Hon. W. R. KING and convey him to Havana, where he proposes to spend the Winter.

The Telegraph Case closed in the Supreme Court to-day—Mr. GIFFORD concluding for MORSE, and Hon. S. P. CHASE following in an able argument for O'REILLY.

Senator HUNTER returned to Washington last evening. He keeps quiet, and did not go to the Senate to day. He leaves for Virginia to-night.

It is said that 140 members of the Virginia Legislature have formally recommended Hon. JOHN S. BARBOUR for a seat in the Cabinet.

Arrival of the Steamship Franklin at Halifax.

HALIFAX, Wednesday, Dec 29.

The steamship *Franklin*, Capt. WOTTON, from Havre via Southampton, has just arrived (2 o'clock P. M.,) at this port, short of coal.

(The above meagre dispatch was handed to us by the Union (Baltic) line at a few moments before 9 o'clock, and simultaneously with its receipt that line and the line connected with it between Boston and Portland was suddenly closed; thus cutting us off from the *Franklin's* news, which is probably two or three days later from all parts of Europe.)

Arrival of the Captured Slave Schooner Advance at Norfolk.

NORFOLK, Wednesday, Dec. 29.

The schooner *Advance* of New-Orleans, arrived here on Sunday morning, from Port Praya, in 30 days, —in charge of sailing Master WALKER. Her capture by Commodore GREGORY, has been formerly published She had on board when captured, what is generally termed a slave cargo, which consists of all the implements used in the traffic. The mate and four seamen of the *Advance* have been brought home, but the Captain made his escape at Port Praya.

Railroad Intelligence—Navigation of the Hudson.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Dec. 29.

The gradation, masonry and track-laying of the entire line of the Albany and Susquehanna Railway, has been awarded to Messrs. PHELPS, BARNES & Co., who take the whole job.

The steamers *Hendrik Hudson* and *Isaac Newton* arrived up from New-York this morning. The latter returns this P. M., and the *Hendrik Hudson* to-morrow.

Arrival of the Prometheus.

We are indebted to Mr. R. LORD, Purser, for reports and passenger list of the *Prometheus*, and for additional San Francisco papers to the 1st inst. They furnish little news of interest, further than we have in another column of this morning's issue, given from those by the *Uncle Sam*.

NEW-YORK CITY.

[Advertisement.]

☞ The Artist's great sale commences this morning at 10 o'clock, in the Galleries, and under the auspices of the American Art Union. We hope to see recorded among the list of purchasers the names of our most distinguished and wealthy citizens. See advertisement in another column.

[Advertisement.]

☞ "What kind of a present can I make?" This is a question asked now-days. We would advise one of HARLEY's fine sets of Furs which he has made expressly for the Holidays, and is selling at a reduced price—owing to a change in business. Call on him early, at No. 38 Maiden lane.

[Advertisement.]

FRENCH AND ENGLISH ENGRAVINGS.—A magnificent assortment of ENGRAVINGS, selected by the subscriber in Europe, is now ready for inspection. For sale, wholesale and retail, by WM. SCHAUS, Printseller, No. 303 Broadway, up stairs.

MARRIED.

On Tuesday, Dec 28 by Rev Henry Chase, Mr. SAMUEL BEDGATE, of Jersey City, to Miss ANN RAGAN, of this City.

Dec. 24, by Rev. A. S. Francis, Mr. LEVI A. LEACH to Miss FRANCES W TOMPKINS, all of this City.

At Greenburg, Westchester County, Dec. 25, by Rev. C. H. Underhill, Mr. GEORGE BROWN, of Carmel, to Miss SARAH J LEACH, of the former place.

DIED.

On Wednesday morning, Dec. 29, FREDERICK LEAVENWORTH, aged 7 months, son of John C. and Margaret J. Booth.

The funeral will take place this morning at 10 o'clock, at No. 134 East 19th-st. The friends of the family are requested to attend without further notice. The remains will be taken to Stratford, Conn., for interment.

Suddenly, Dec 28, EMELINE, daughter of William Kugler, aged 16 years and 7 months.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her father's residence, No. 788 Washington-st, on Thursday, at 12 o'clock, M.

In Brooklyn, Dec 29, after a short illness, MARGARET, wife of Caleb Morgan, and daughter of James B. Bunton.

The friends of the family are requested to attend her funeral, without further invitation at 2 o'clock, on Friday afternoon Dec 31, from the residence of her father, on the corner of Park and Carlton-avenues.

On Monday evening, Dec 27, Mrs. MARIA HARLOW, relict of John Harlow, aged 45

Her friends and those of her sons-in-law Melancthon M. and Henry O. Freeman, are requested to attend the funeral, on Thursday, 30th inst., at 1½ o'clock, P. M., from her late residence, No. 248 West 23d st. The services will be held at the Church of the Holy Apostles, corner of 9th-av and 28th-st. d28-2t*

COMMERCIAL AND MONEY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange... DEC 29

$5 000 U. S. 6s, '67	120	625	Nicaragua Transit Co	29	
22 000 U. S. 6s, '56	108½	250	do	29½	
15,000 Indiana 5s	60	575	do	29½	
7,500 do	60½	50	do	s10	29½
1 000 Ind Can. Pref. 5s	47	250	do		29½
4,000 Erie 2d Mtge Bds	90	550	do		29½
2,000 Erie Income Bds	101½	50	do	b10	29½
3,000 do	101½	450	do	b30	29½
5,000 Erie Con. Bds '62	102½	900	do	b10	29½
20,000 do	102½	250	do	b30	40
3,000 Hud 1st Mtge Bds	109½	100	do	b30	40½
5,000 Hud 2d Mtge Bds	106½	100	do	b60	40
10 Nassau Bk	100	100	do	b60	40½
430 N. A. Trust	21½	150	do	b10	39½
25 Morris Canal	21½	50	do	s60	39½
50 do	21½	100	do	b60	39½
600 do	21½	200	do		39
200 do	b30 21½	150	Phoenix Mining Co		25
25 Canton Company	s10 117	150	do		24½
25 do	b10 117½	50	do	b30	24½
25 do	b10 117½	50	do		24½
50 Cary Impt Co	12½	300	N. Creek Coal Co	s60	5
100 do	12½	800	do		5½
40 New-Jersey Zinc	12½	320	Erie Railroad Co		96
200 do	12½	150	do	s30	96½
100 do	b10 12½	50	do	b30	95½
300 Montgomery Zinc	5½	50	do		96½
10 Crystal Palace	165	100	Harlem Railroad		72½
100 Penn. Coal Co	b30 123	200	do		72½
100 Cumberland Coal Co	66½	150	do		72½
100 do	s60 62	150	do	b30	72½
100 do	66½	100	do	b30	72½
150 do	s3 66½	22	do		72½
200 do	66	19	8yr. and Utica R R		131½
100 do	65½	800	Long Island R. R.	s3	30
100 do	b60 66½	200	do	b60	31
50 Parker Coal Co	b60 67	100	do	s3	31½
200 do	b10 66	100	do	s3	32
100 do	65½	100	Reading Railroad	s3	98
10 Mich. S. R. R. ex div.	127	175	Hudson River R. R.		75½
5 Cleve. Col. & Cin. R R.	131	17	do		75½
50 do	130	20	N.-Y. & N.-H. R. R.		115½
39 Roch. & Syracuse R. R	125				

SECOND BOARD.

250 Morris Canal	21½	250	Nicaragua Transit Co		29
50 Phœnix Mining Co	b60 25	100	do	b30	29½
100 do	25	100	do	b10	29½
150 do	24½	100	do	b30	29½
100 do	b30 25	500	do	s30	29½
600 New-Jersey Zinc	13	50	do	s10	29½
100 Canton Co	b10 117½	150	do		28½
100 do	117½	100	do	b60	29½
10 Crystal Palace	174	200	do	b10	28½
5 do	175	400	do	s30	28½
500 Erie Railroad	96½	250	do	b60	29½
100 do	opg 96½	100	do		29½
400 Harlem Railroad	72½	300	Long Island R. R.		31½
200 do	s3 72½	250	do	s10	32½
100 do	b30 73	100	do	s60	32½
400 Montgomery Zinc	5½	50	do		33
50 Cumberland Coal Co.	65½	75	New Creek Coal Co		5½
50 do	s10 65½				

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 29—6 P. M.

There is continued activity in money matters, owing to the numerous closing settlements of the year among merchants, banks and bankers. On speculative collaterals the rates to-day were stiff, but other loans were had at 6 ℘ cent. The general opinion favors an easier state of things after next Monday, when the outgoings for dividends and other New Year payments will be large—a million and a half of the amount comes out of the Sub-Treasury in Gold. Exchange closed weak for the steamer at 109½@109¾.

The transactions in State and Railway loans at the Stock Board were to the amount of $95,000. The Indiana two-and-a-half ℘ cents sold largely at 60@60½, probably for Banking purposes. Erie Convertibles brought 102½, and the bid at the close was 102½, without finding sellers. United States Sixes of 1868, paid at 106½. The sale of $1,000 of the Delaware and Hudson 6 ℘ cent. Bonds, by Mr. DRAPER, was given privately, and also the important sale for the Keyport and Long Branch Railroad Company of $100,000 six ℘ cent. Mortgage Bonds, at 90. The sale of $1,000 of the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad Guaranteed Bonds, at 93½, was also a private transaction.

The old railroad fancies were partially neglected to-day, and the run of speculation was on Nicaragua Transit, of which 8,000 shares—probably 10,000, including the early street sales—changed hands. The range of prices was 38½@40, closing at 39. There is much talk about the prospects of the Company, under the new arrangement, and various rumors as to the negotiation with Mr. VANDERBILT. The latest is, that a party was made up, in advance, to take his 40,000 shares at 30 ℘ cent, he participating, of course, as a holder of, and present believer in, the stock. The nett profits of his line of boats for the past season, are figured up to $1,150,000, from which it is argued that the joint transit and steamer receipts, hereafter, may pay a good dividend on the par of the consolidated interest, which amounts to $7,850,000, or about 78,500 shares. Why Mr. VANDERBILT disposed of so profitable a steam property, to take common fortune with the Transit Company, is not stated, nor is it important to those who leave the speculation alone, or dip in it merely as a fancy flyer. The Phœnix Mining Company sold as high as 25@25½, and Parker at 67, buyer 60 days. Long Island advanced 4½ ℘ cent., selling up to 33½. We hear that 34 was paid at one time during the day, in Philadelphia, being 6 ℘ cent. over the panic sales in that market yesterday. Harlem improved 1 ℘ cent.; Morris was again active, and Erie closed, as on yesterday, 96½@97. The transfers are now closed, preparatory to the dividend. The standard railroads were firm. Michigan Southern sold at 127, ex.-dividend, equal to 125; Cleveland, 131; for Panama, 136 bid, ex.-dividend; Pennsylvania Coal, 123.

The Bank of Commerce has made a dividend of 4 ℘ cent. out of the profits of the past six months. The January Coupons of the Western County and Railroad Bonds have been generally provided for with WINSLOW, LANIER & Co, and other parties in Wall-street. The subscriptions to the new Marine Bank are to be opened to the public at the old New-York Insurance Office on the 5th January.

Markets.... *Carefully Reported for the N. Y. Daily Times.*

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 29—6 P. M.

ASHES—Seem quiet, but firm The week's sales add up 220 bbls. Pots at 4 56½ and Pearls at $5 75 ℘ 100 lbs Since the last mat., 1,861 ℔ of all kinds have been shipped from this port.

COTTON—Has been in limited demand during the week at a reduction on the value of all styles equivalent to ⅛c. @ ¼c. ℘ ℔, which abatement was mainly occasioned by the Canada's unfavorable intelligence. The past six days operations include 4,200 bales. We quote:

	Atlantic Ports.	*Florida.*	*Other Gulf Ports*
Low to good ordinary	8¼@ 9	8¼@ 9½	8¼@ 9½
Low to good middling	9¼@ 9½	9¼@ 9½	9 @10
Middling fair to fair	9¼@ 9½	9¼@10	10¼@11½

Export from 1st to 28th Dec.

	1852.	1851
Cotton, bales	17,340	17,824

Export from the United States.

Since 1st Sept., 1852, bales	572,056
Same time, 1851	417,396

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western brands have been quite variable during the week. The expectations that the *Canada* would bring more encouraging advices, rendered speculators, consumers and shippers desirous to purchase on Thursday and Friday last, and occasioned a rise in prices during those two days. On Saturday the *Canada's* news was published, and as it proved much less favorable than was anticipated, it exerted a prejudicial influence upon the trade, creating an anxiety to realize and a reluctance to buy freely, and entailing an abatement in value. Hence we have to notice that the market closes dull and heavy, at prices which denote some decline from those quoted in our preceding weekly review, and which still exhibit great languor. The movements of the week consist of 47,000 bbls.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF NEW-YORK....WEDNESDAY, DEC. 29.

Cleared.

Steamer James Adger, Dickinson, Charleston, Spofford, Tileston & Co

Ship Sheridan, Porter, Liverpool, John Collins.

Barks Cadet, Rich, New-Orleans Eagle & Hazard; Ella, (Brem.) Erdmann, Charleston, Poppe & Co.

Brigs Neville, Conant, Mobile, Eagle & Hazard; Princess Royal, (Br.) Doe, Bermuda, W. & R. Newsport; John Wiley, (Br) Davidson, Cornwall, J. L. & D. K. De Wolfe

Schrs. Ellen Louisa, Thompson, New-Haven, master; Union, Neil, Para, James Bishop & Co; Rio, Coffin, Jacksonville, Brett, Vose & Co.; Sarah E Bruen, Totten, Georgetown Dollner & Potter; Victory, Baker, Savannah, H H Talmadge; Star, Spencer, Washington, N C, Saveman & Ruderow; Ashland, Burch, Norfolk Sturges, Clearman & Co.; Louisa, (Br) Whelpley, St. Johns, N B, Kelley & Smithers; Patmos, Sanford, Richmond, master; Orrin Cow), Miller, Guayama, &c., J V Ontavia & Co; Cataract, Rice, Savannah, N L McCready & Co; Mary E True, Atwood, St. Kitts, Brett Vose & Co.

Arrived.

Steamship Petrel, (Br.) Sampson, St. Thomas, 20th inst., and Bermuda, 23d, mdse, and Passengers to E. Cunard

Ship Augustine Heard, (of Boston,) Abbot, Manilla, hemp, and sugar, to order. Passed Angier Sept. 2 Cape Good Hope Nov. 4, and St. Helena Nov 16 The ship Oneida, hence for Hong Kong, passed Angier 100 days out, and reported in lat. 32 30 S, lon. 14 E., lost foremast close to the deck.

Ship Sultana, Barrett, New-Orleans.

Brig Alexandria, (Br.) Purdy, Halifax, 8 ds., coal to G & S, Wheelwright.

Schr. James D. Bayard, Thompson, Leafort, 3 ds, ds, corn to A. Barratt & Co.

Schr. Rebekah, (of Beaufort, Me) Goodwin, Jacmel, 3 ds., coffee, to E. Beck & Kunhardt. Vessels left before reported.

Schr. Minnesota, Baker, Washington, Me., 4 ds., naval stores, to J. G. William.

UNITED STATES NAVY—DOUBLE PAY.

SEAMEN AND MARINES, who served in the Pacific Ocean after Sept., 1850, in the following vessels, viz: *Saratoga, Jamestown, Plymouth, Southampton, Preble, Portsmouth*, also those who served in the *Advance* and *Rescue* in the Arctic expedition, can have their extra pay collected, or if preferred, they can obtain their money immediately on application to F. ROWING, No. 45 Wall-st., front office, second floor.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.—The Subscribe is now selling Watches at retail at the following remarkably low prices, being much less than any other house:

Fine Gold Lepine Watches, 4 holes jewelled.....$25 00
Fine Gold Detached Levers, full jewelled..... 30 00
Gold Enameled Watches, for Ladies..... 25 00
Gold Hunting Watches, for Ladies..... 25 00
Gold Hunting Patent Levers, for Gentlemen..... 28 00
Silver Patent Levers.....$16 00 to 20 00
Silver Detached Levers..... 12 00 to 20 00
Gold Hunting Watches, which run eight days; Gold Hunting Watches, which run fifteen days; Gold Watches in magic cases, which change into three different Watches; Gold Watches which wind up and set without any key.

Also, Cooper's Duplex Watches, in hunting-cases, splendid pocket Chronometers, and all other styles of Watches at equally low prices. Also, all kinds of Jewelry and Silver Ware at much less than the usual prices.

GEO. C. ALLEN, Importer of Watches and Jewelry, wholesale and retail, No. 11 Wall-st., (up stairs,) near Broadway, formerly at No. 51 Wall-st.

GRASS VALLEY GOLD MINING COMPANY, —Capital, $250,000, in 1,250 Shares, $200 each.— WINCHESTER, President.

The rich Quartz Claims owned by this Company exceed 400 in number, covering a surface of more than 100 acres, in the richest and most desirable part of GRASS VALLEY, California.

THE MACHINERY IS ON THE GROUND It is of the most approved and powerful of any yet constructed, and calculated to crush 100 tons of Quartz per day.

The whole of the property is paid for, and the Company free from debt.

A few Shares of the Stock for sale, at par.

Pamphlets containing the Charter, By-Laws, Map, &c., may be obtained at the office; if by mail, enclose two three-cent stamps.

Address, postage paid, with remittance for Stock, (in drafts on New-York, or current funds,) to

B. J. RICHARDS, Secretary,
No. 167 Fulton-st., New-York.

Where specimens of the Gold-bearing Quartz may be seen from 10 to 2 o'clock.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c., No. 58 Fulton-st.—F. LOCKWOOD would call the attention of the public to his new and splendid store, rebuilt on his old stand, No. 58 Fulton-st.

His long experience in the Watch and Jewelry business, together with the assistance of his brother, Mr. M. LOCKWOOD, in the selling department, will, he is confident, insure to many as a prompt and satisfactory attention to everything in his line.

In his extensive assortment may be found a general variety of

WATCHES, JEWELRY AND SILVER WARE, of the latest and most approved patterns

N. B.—Watches, Jewelry and Silver Ware made and repaired at short notice. F. LOCKWOOD.

MURPHY'S ADHESIVE MIXTURE, for Post-Office Stamps, Envelopes, Fancy Paper and Card Work, &c.—Invaluable to Editors and Scrap-Book Makers, as a substitute for wafers, paste, gum arabic, and all other odious and inconvenient make-shifts.

This Mixture remains always pure, clear, and free from smell; does not mould, turn sour, nor become caudied; is ready for use and in complete order in all weathers and under all circumstances.

Prepared and sold, wholesale and retail, by WILLIAM MURPHY, No 257 Broadway, (up stairs,) N. Y., and by Stationers generally throughout the City and Country.

THE ONE PRICE SYSTEM TRIUMPHANT. The subscriber begs leave to inform his customers and the public that on and after Monday Jan. 3, 1853 the One Price Boot and Shoe Store, No. 234 Greenwich, north-west corner of Barclay-sts., will be closed every evening, except Saturday, during the Winter, at 8 o'clock.

New-York Daily Times.

VOL. II.....NO. 402. NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 31, 1852. PRICE TWO CENTS.

...Twelve and a Half Cents a week, payable to the carrier. Single copies, Two Cents. Mail Subscribers, including a paper for one month, Two Dollars; three months, Five Dollars; six months, One Dollar and a Half. Three months required in all exchanges with Country papers.

Postage on the Daily Times, sent to any part of the United States, paid in advance at the office where delivered —for three cents per quarter, or $1 56 per annum.

THE NEW-YORK EVENING TIMES.

An Evening Edition of the Daily Times, (Sundays excepted.) One publication will be issued at 1, and the other at 3 o'clock, P.M. It will be sent by mail, or sold at the same rates as the Daily Times.

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES,

A Large Newspaper for the Country, is published every Saturday Morning, at the low price of Two Dollars per annum. Ten copies for Fifteen Dollars, Twenty copies for Twenty Dollars, will be sent to one address, and the paper in no case continued beyond the time for which payment is made. Postage on the Weekly Times, sent by mail for one year, is as follows:

Within the County.....Free.
Within the State.....13 cents.
Within the United States.....26 cents.

THE TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA.

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HISTORY OF 1852.

POLITICAL AND GENERAL HISTORY OF THE Principal Nations of the World.

PART II.

THE EUROPEAN STATES.

General View of Europe.

With the exception of the Imperial movement in France, the history of the past year has been singularly destitute of striking events. It has, like that of the previous year, been marked by the steady development of those systems which have taken the place of the revolutionary projects of 1848 and 1849. The system inaugurated in 1815, by which Europe was considered as a confederacy of States with certain defined relations, and international rights and duties, is tacitly abandoned, as may be seen by examining the fate of the three main projects of the allied governments, by which they hoped to adjust the "balance of power."

On the 20th of Nov., 1815, the four powers allied against France solemnly pledged themselves to enforce "the perpetual exclusion of Napoleon Bonaparte and his family from the supreme power in France," which exclusion they engaged to maintain, if necessary, with their whole force. On the 21st of Nov., 1852, just thirty-seven years and a day after this imposing pledge was given, the French nation, with unexampled unanimity reestablished the excluded family in the supreme power, in the face of Europe. And as if to mark their contempt for this pledge of exclusion, the title bestowed upon the new Emperor was that of Napoleon III.; thus recognizing what the Allies had completely ignored, the reign of the son of Napoleon.

The same 20th of Nov., 1815, witnessed the signature of another treaty, which, under the name of the "Holy Alliance," has gained a still wider celebrity. This Alliance was originally formed between the Emperors of Russia and Austria and the King of Prussia, though it was subsequently acceded to by nearly all the Sovereigns of the European Continent—Great Britain never having become a party to it. It was, in fact, nothing less than a monarchical Peace Society. The manifestoes of a Peace Convention, the Coercion oath of a bishop, and the declaration of a Congress of Socialists, all combined, would contain less philanthropy than was comprised in this document. The contracting powers, "in conformity with the principles of the Holy Scriptures, which order all men to regard each other as brothers," agreed to lend each other every aid and succor; and looking upon themselves as the fathers of their subjects and armies, were to "direct them on every occasion, in the same spirit of fraternity with which they were animated, to protect religion, peace and justice." The sole and only principle which they were to recognize toward each other, should henceforth be to testify their mutual affection, and to render reciprocal aid. The three original signers of this remarkable document recognized in themselves the rulers and representatives of the three great branches of the Christian nation, owning allegiance to him "to whom of right belongs all power." Their subjects, in the meanwhile, were exhorted to "fortify themselves every day more in the principles and exercise of the duties which the Divine Saviour, has taught to men." In one word, the reign of peace was then and there to commence; all swords were to be beaten into plowshares, and all spears into pruning-hooks. How this second project of the European powers has succeeded is sufficiently shown by the fact that these same powers now, and for the last two years, have had an host larger and better appointed armies than were ever before maintained; and the peace of Europe has been and is preserved only by force of arms.

The third great scheme of the Allies, was the establishment of the Germanic Confederation, as the central weight by which the balance of power was to be redressed. This, at first sight, seems to have succeeded. But at the very time of the reestablishment, after the disaster of 1848, the principle of its origin was repudiated, and the claim of interference on the part of foreign powers was denied.

Thus, in every point of view, the political system under which Europe has professedly been governed since the overthrow of Napoleon, has ceased to an end; and other influences are now to be brought into play.

We are now apparently entering upon the era of the *Conflict of Races*. That this new conflict will ultimately be decided by an appeal to arms, there can be little question. But there is little reason to suppose that it will immediately be brought to that issue in Europe. The hopes and fears entertained two years ago of a Democratic crisis which should ultimately involve all Europe, seem to be growing weaker and weaker every day. Unless some unforeseen accident should hurry the armed powers into war, there is little prospect that the policy of Europe will be governed by it. Each party has now come to feel that time is not to be counted by days, but by years. Each party has now come to feel that time comes for Russia to make her long meditated descent upon Turkey, three fourths of the European subjects of the Sultan will be inclined, by race or religion, or both, toward the great Greco-Sclavonic power. The Greek Church and the Sclavonic race bides its hour to write its name on the page of history.

Europe is now divided into fifty-five States, which may be considered independent of each other in their external relations; although of these, thirty-five are united for certain purposes into the German Confederation. Of these fifty-five States, forty-eight have, under different names, a monarchical government; of which number there are four empires and fifteen kingdoms. The entire amount of the public debt of the European States may be roughly estimated at eight thousand millions of dollars, to pay the interest upon which, absorbs fully one-third of the public revenues. The standing armies now on foot, cannot number less than two and a quarter millions of men, and their maintenance consumes considerably more than another third of the revenues of the government. As the public debt was mainly contracted for warlike purposes, fully two-thirds of the entire revenues of the Governments of Europe are absorbed by military objects.

Turning again toward the West, we find, occupying France, a portion of Switzerland and Belgium, a race which we may denominate the Gallic. The name usually applied to them is the Celtic race; but they present so many contrasts to the true Celts, as exemplified in the Welsh, Irish, and Scottish Highlanders, that for our purpose it is preferable to consider them as separate races.

Next comes the great Germanic family, which, more or less mixed with other races, has its seats in Germany, Sweden, Denmark and Great Britain. This race has forced its way to the head of human affairs within the period enlightened by authentic history, and seems destined to maintain its supremacy in its new transatlantic home; although in its native seats it must soon be strongly pressed upon by a race new to history.

This is the Sclavonic race, whose main seat is Russia, where it has the entire domination, and to which belong the greater part of the population of that power. In Austria, also, this race numbers more than twice the sum of any other of the nationalities of that empire, embracing somewhere near one-half the entire population. It also forms nearly one-half of the population of the Turkey in Europe, outnumbering any of the other races.

Besides these predominant races, there are the Greeks, the Turks, the true Celts, the Magyars, and a variety of others, occupying the frontiers of Christendom and Mohammedanism, whom it is not necessary here to specify. The numbers of these races may be approximately set down as follows:

The Iberian Race	17,000,000
The Italian Race	25,000,000
The Gallic Race	45,000,000
The Germanic Race	75,000,000
The Sclavonic Race	75,000,000
Minor Races	23,000,000
Total	260,000,000

In a political point of view, Europe may be considered as entirely Christian. The exceptions to be made are those of about 6,500,000 Mohammedans, of whom 4,000 000 are found in the Turkish Empire, and 2,500,000 in that of Russia; and 3,500,000 Jews, of whom 1,500,000 are in Russia, 730,000 in Austria, 215,000 in Prussia, and the remainder scattered pretty uniformly throughout all Europe. The remaining 250,000,000 inhabitants of Europe are divided among the three great branches of the Christian faith in something like the following manner: The Catholic Church comprehends the Iberian, Italian, and Gallic races, amounting to 87,000,000; of the Germanic race, about 18,000.000; of the Sclavonic and minor races, about 25,000,000. The Greek Church numbers, in Russia, 49,000,000; in European Turkey, 11,000.000; in Austria, 7,000,000; in Greece, 1,000,000, and with the exception of some 5,000,000 members of Greek and Romaic origin, is confined entirely to the Sclavonic race. The Protestant Church is almost wholly confined to the Germanic race, distributed as follows: In Great Britain, 20,000,000; in Germany, 23,000,000; in Holland and Switzerland, 3,000,000; in the Northern Kingdoms, 6,000,000. The entire numbers of the different Christian communions in Europe, will then stand thus:

Catholics	130,000,000
Greek Church	68,000,000
Protestants	52,000,000
Total	250,000,000

Religious questions have not mingled directly in the politics of Europe since 1648, when the division was drawn which still exists between the Catholic and Protestant States. And even in the series of so-called religious wars extending over more than three-fourths of a century, which was brought to a close by the treaty of Westphalia, the question of creeds was in reality subsidiary to political views. Politics rather than religion was the question in France between the Catholics and the Huguenots, and the main object of the Thirty Years War, and the hostilities that preceded, was to limit the power of the combined House of Austria and Spain. As that House was devotedly Catholic, its opponents were driven into Protestantism. Towards the close of the sixteenth century, Protestantism had won England, and the Northern Powers seemed to have secure possession of more than four-fifths of Germany, and was apparently on the point of expelling its adversary from France, thus leaving to the Holy See only the Spanish and Italian peninsulas, and the races by whom they were inhabited; while Protestantism secured the Gallic and Germanic families. Another quarter of a century passed, and the whole aspect of affairs had changed. The Holy See had recovered France; the House of Austria and Catholicism had almost crushed their opponents in Germany, and were meditating upon carrying their arms across the Baltic, and subjugating the Northern Powers. Europe once more became alarmed at threatening predominance of the House of Austria, and a league was formed against it, of Catholics, Lutherans, and Calvinists, at the head of which stood Gustavus Adolphus. When this long contest was closed in 1648, it was found that Protestantism retained just those portions of its conquests among its nations of Germanic origin where both rulers and people embraced its doctrine and had lost all the rest. Since that time, neither Protestantism nor Catholicism has won a single square mile of European territory from the other, and religious principle has not been again brought into play in the political affairs of Europe.

In the struggle of races which is yet to come, there is every reason to suppose that religious creeds will bear a part. The Greek Church has not had its day. Austria numbers among her subjects fifteen millions of Sclavonic descent, of whom half are adherents of the Greek Church, and therefore have, on grounds of race and religion, greater affinities with Russia than with their own government. The House of Hapsburg is thus bound ever to be an ally of the Czar. When the time comes for Russia to make her long meditated descent upon Turkey, three fourths of the European subjects of the Sultan will be inclined, by race or religion, or both, toward the great Greco-Sclavonic power. The Greek Church and the Sclavonic race bides its hour to write its name on the page of history.

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ENGLAND.

POLITICAL HISTORY.

In England the year 1852 dawned upon gloom. Abroad the British arms met with reverses that depressed the public mind. The movements of the ambitious French President were regarded by all classes with distrust, and a certain latent feeling of alarm. On the Continent a huge black cloud was impending, seemingly fraught with universal war. Tidings of a terrible fire at sea, in which many brave and good men perished, came to swell the calamitous pæan that welcomed in the new-born year. The Englishman that rose from his bed on that cold, bright 1st of January morning, full of good resolutions and new hopes, did not find much to console him as he contemplated the state of things at home. A weak Ministry clinging feebly to office, and reluctantly suffered to retain their hold in default of efficient substitutes; horrible disclosures relative to the food on which the Navy had been subsisting, facts rendered still more acute by the probability that he had a son or nephew, whose doom it was to sustain life on these putrified animal preserves; vexatious Army clothing regulations, calculated to render the English soldier inefficient and discontented; a most unfortunate and almost universal disagreement between the master engineers and their workmen, that threw thousands adrift upon the world without employment, and threatened alike ruin to the employer and the artisan;—such were a few of the national features that met the view of the English public upon the opening of the new year. None could then foresee the sudden and unexpected changes that the ensuing months were destined to bring about. None then dreamed of ministerial downfall—the enthronement of the Protectionists in the high places of the land—or the death of England's greatest hero.

The year 1851 opened during the Parliamentary recess, and found the Russell Administration still in office. The preceding session had been not unprofitable. Its great feature seems to have been Law Reform. A Chancery Bill that took a little step in the right direction, together with Lord Brougham's act for the amendment o the Laws of Evidence, and Lord Campbell's for the Improvement of Criminal Administration, evince a desire for a reform of legal abuses. In this session, the obnoxious Window Tax was abolished, and a House Tax substituted. Servants and Apprentices were additionally protected in a bill introduced by Mr. Baines. And though last, not least, the Chancellor of the Exchequer announced in his financial summary, a surplus of three millions. But the Russell Administration did not hold the confidence of the people, and the general feeling at the commencement of the new year was one of insecurity and alarm.

The political history of 1852, commenced on Tuesday, the 3d of February, on which day the Queen opened Parliament in person. Some additional interest attached itself to the ceremony, from the fact that Her Majesty formally inaugurated the great Victoria Tower, which forms a portion of the new Houses of Parliament, by making it on that occasion the royal entrance. After the customary formalities, Her Majesty read the speech from the throne. This document, which according to usage consisted of royal common-places, alluded briefly to the different political relations that then engaged the attention of the English Government. It also adverted to contemplated amendments in Law and Equity, and indicated an intention on the part of the Government to enter fully during the ensuing session upon the subject of parliamentary reform. The Earl of Aldemarle moved the *Address*, which was seconded by Lord Lyon. The Earl of Derby seized this occasion to animadvert, severely upon the royal speech and acts of the Government during the preceding session.

In the House of Commons on the same day, explanations were demanded from Lord John Russell of the recent changes in the *Administration of Foreign Affairs*. He replied by giving in detail the events which led to his instructing the Queen to demand Lord Palmerston's resignation. The offence against the Governmental policy, alleged to have been committed by the Foreign Secretary, was this: when Louis Napoleon had achieved his *coup d'etat*, Lord Normanby, then ambassador at Paris, wrote to Lord Palmerston demanding instructions as to the manner in which he was to proceed in the crisis. A Cabinet Council was held on the 3d of December preceding, relative to this demand, and it was decided that Lord Normanby should abstain from all interference. Lord Palmerston on the 5th sent off despatches expressing the opinion of the Government. A few days afterwards Lord Normanby wrote to Lord Palmerston to say that he had communicated his dispatch to the French Foreign Minister, who had informed him that two days before Lord Palmerston had signified to Count Walewski his entire approbation of the *coup d'etat*, adding that there was no other course open to Louis Napoleon. On the receipt of this information Lord John Russell wrote to Lord Palmerston demanding an explanation, but received no reply. On the 13th of December, a communication from the Queen reached Lord John, making inquiries with respect to this dispatch, and expressing incredulity at no unauthorized an expression of opinion. Lord John on receipt of this again wrote to Lord Palmerston, but received no answer for a considerable period. At last, the Foreign Secretary addressed a long letter to him advocating the cause of the French President, but not touching upon the matter at issue. He now came to the conclusion that he could no longer act with Lord Palmerston, and accordingly wrote to her Majesty advising her to demand the resignation of that Minister; which being acceded to Lord Palmerston resigned from office. Lord Palmerston in explaining this statement endeavored to exculpate himself from the charge of unconstitutional conduct, by drawing a line between his private and his official opinions. The former only having been expressed to Count Walewski, and which should not be considered as having any effect whatever on the Ministerial opinion afterwards expressed in his dispatch to Lord Normanby. The debate concluded with some caustic remarks on the Ministry from Mr. Disraeli, accompanied by an eulogium on Lord Palmerston as a Foreign Minister. A very few days, however, were only to elapse before the ex-Foreign Secretary was to return to Lord John Russell the compliment of dismissal. On Monday the 16th of February, the House having gone into committee on a *Local Militia Act*, proposed by Lord John Russell, that Minister entered into some explanation of the proposed measure. The bill proposed increasing the armed force of Great Britain by 4,000 men of the line and 1,000 artillery. After some discussion on the measure, leave was given to bring in the bill; the report to be brought before the House on Friday the 20th. On that date accordingly the report was brought up, and Lord John Russell again offered some remarks upon his proposed measure. He appeared anxious to anticipate some of the grave objections which would be urged against his bill. He proposed to allow substitutes, but to require that they should be taken out of the same lists—the lists of the same county and year: thus he got rid of the onerousness of strict personal service, and still avoided the evils of the system of general evasion by hiring substitutes, which is always practised when the regular militia is embodied in time of peace. He proposed that the Queen should have power to call out the force not only in case of actual invasion, but of "apprehended invasion;" and he would retain the force embodied for six months after the enemy should have forsaken the English shores, instead of six weeks as the Local Militia law enacted, with a further liability to be kept on foot for twelve months. Lord Palmerston rose ostensibly to move amendments in the instructions of the chairman, that would make the title of the bill to be brought in accord with the explanation of the provisions which Lord John Russell had given. The title of the bill was for a local militia, but the bill described was very nearly founded on the regular militia. The local system was thrown aside by Lord John Russell, but the local name was preserved. Going over the objections to the local militia as regulated by the old law—its immobility in case of sudden danger, its impermanency when the danger shall have only momentarily passed, the restriction of its service to Great Britain—Lord Palmerston summed up the objections to it by describing what is really wanted. "We have now (he said) to provide, not for a danger which may happen at the end of six months or twelve months, but for a danger which may happen at the end of a fortnight from the time when it was first apprehended. Now, how is that to be provided for? Why, the only rational mode is, that you should have at your disposal in time of peace a considerable force, adequately officered, drilled, disciplined, clothed, and armed, and that this force should be kept ready at the shortest notice, to act under arms at the breaking out of war, or when war appears imminent. You want a force which shall be already drawn, which is sufficient for ordinary purposes, and which you can lay your hand upon at the shortest possible notice." He met the objections to a regular militia in this way. "It is said that the regular militia is a bad thing, because it admits of substitutes; that you cannot rely upon your substitute; that he does not appear at the time of training; that he will not come whenever the regiment is embodied; that in Scotland people do not like to serve, and that in Ireland you cannot trust the men who may be enrolled. To listen to these objections, one might suppose that Englishmen are cheats, that Scotchmen are cowards, and that Irishmen are traitors. All the objections I ever heard are founded upon a practical distrust of the people of these countries. Sir, I, on the contrary, am disposed rather to confide in them. But if you cannot trust your population to defend themselves, you must give them up. If you cannot trust Englishmen to come to the defence of their country—if Scotchman will not take up arms and fight against an invading army—if Irishmen will not be true to their Queen and country—why, let us send for a Russian force at once; let us have an Austrian garrison in London; let us hide our heads in shame and confusion, and confess that England is no longer England, and that her people have no longer spirit to defend themselves, their homes, their families, and their country. Sir, that is not my opinion. I am of opinion that Englishmen are proud of their country; that they are sensible of the value of what they have to defend; that they are fully determined to maintain their liberties; that they will not give way to an unreasonable panic, or imagine dangers that do not exist, but that they will be prepared deliberately to guard themselves against dangers that are sufficiently probable. And my belief is, that if the Government make the appeal to the people—if they show them the dangers that may possibly arise—if they point out to them the value of the stake they have to defend—I, for one, believe you will not find the English substitutes running away from their colors, that Scotchmen will maintain their character for courage, and that Irishmen will not be found unworthy of the country to which they belong." Lord Palmerston's amendment, that the words "and consolidate" be inserted in the title of the bill, after the word "amend," was agreed to. He then moved to leave out the word "local" from the title. Lord John Russell opposed the amendment. Defending his own proposal, he said, that to tell the country that men, whatever their rank or position, should be bound to serve for five years, substitutes not being accepted, would be to make the bill generally unpopular. After bringing forward other objections to the regular militia system, he again urged that the Government had well considered the subject, and should, at all events, be permitted to produce its plan. All he could say was, that if Lord Palmerston's amendment was carried, he should leave his Lordship and Mr. Bernal to bring in their measure, and should reserve to himself the right to oppose it.

After some remarks from Mr. Disraeli, Sir George Grey, and Mr. Hume, the House went into a division on the amendment. The result was—for Lord Palmerston's amendment, 136; against it, 125; majority against the ministry, 11.

This defeat had the effect of drawing from Lord John Russell the tardy declaration that, after this display of want of confidence in the Government, he could no longer preside with any benefit over the interests of the country. His determination to resign was received with loud cheers by the House, and on the following Monday he announced, officially, that the ministers had resigned, and that the Queen had sent for the Earl of Derby, who was then engaged in the formation of a Cabinet. Lord John then proceeded to say that with regard to the future, he should feel it his duty not to act as leader of the House of Commons, whether for protection or free trade; that he should support an extension of the suffrage to those who were fitted to exercise the franchise, and that he should always exert any influence he might possess for the maintenance of peace.

Thus fell, after a struggling reign of five years, the Russell administration. A Government that seemed to have started into official birth solely for the purpose of showing to the world how the strength of one party lies in the weakness of the others. Through many sessions this administration fought bravely against their own incapacity, and the repeated defeats that they sustained at the hands of the Opposition. They clung with unexampled tenacity to the ship of State, notwithstanding that every now and then some huge protectionist storm would blow their sails into tatters. They displayed an indifference to defeat that nearly amounted to heroism, and a spirit of ignorant intolerance that might have given them a claim to canonization. They were kept in their place solely by the apprehension that there did not exist another party sufficiently consolidated to fill it, and they closed a long lists of acts of folly by dismissing a minister who, however they may have degraded the governmental name at home, at least kept the English reputation high and unsullied in every court in Europe. It seemed to be an act of retributive justice that the ministry should be overturned by Lord Palmerston. They owed much to him, which they returned with ingratitude, and at last they owed to him their downfall, which, we believe, few in England regretted.

In a few days after the official resignation of the Ministry, the Earl of Derby succeeded in forming a cabinet; the most remarkable feature of which was the appointment of Mr. Disraeli, as Chancellor of the Exchequer. That the clever romancist and author of *Vivian Grey*, should have been entrusted with the financial government of a great nation, seemed to strike the public with astonishment. But the new Minister's ability in debate, and the malicious genius he had so frequently shown while leader of the opposition, gave a guarantee of his intelligence if not of his solidity. Of course, the establishment of a Ministry with the Earl of Derby at its head, and Mr. Disraeli second in command, threw the Protectionist population of England into a ferment. Burly farmers, in buckskin breeches and top-boots, stumped enthusiastically through their corn-fields, dreaming of a mighty tariff. "Dizzy" was "in," and hurrah! for large prices and little loaves. They would put every acre under wheat, and with the help of the good old prices of the good old times, they would soon make their fortunes. But the poor, hard-working mechanic, when he read the paper in the ale-house, announcing the advent of a Protectionist Ministry—how his heart sank. He recollected right well—how could he forget, since his child died in the midst of it—the years of high prices and small loaves; when, wan and hungry, his wife would totter to the baker's, and return with an attenuated loaf in her hand, that seemed to grow smaller and blacker every day. He recollected the long, anxious consultations as to how the now insufficient weekly wages were to be made to cover the family wants. He recollected the long days of work, and the long nights of starvation, ending perhaps, with a terrible, degrading two months experience of the Work-house, and he cursed Protection as he read of its elevation to power.

The joy of the farmer and the apprehension of the mechanic, however, were both destined to disappointment, and it did not take long to convince the new ministry, however carefully they shrouded their future line of policy in mystery, that Free Trade was too dearly cherished by the people ever to admit of the restoration of a tariff upon corn.

On Friday, the 27th of Feb., the Earl of Derby made his official appearance in the house of Lords as first minister of the Crown. His speech purported to give an *expose* of the policy by which the incoming ministry were to be guided. After an eloquent eulogium upon the character of his predecessor, the Marquis of Lansdowne, he gave a slight sketch of the difficulties under which he had framed the ministry, and then continued with an explanation of the future policy that had been decided upon by himself and colleagues. He commenced with a pacific declaration towards foreign nations, and thought that peace was not to be obtained by making vast warlike preparations on the one hand, or by disarming and disbanding half the army on the other. A steady medium course, was the one he would follow. He expressed an intention to continue the progress of the national defences commenced by Lord John Russell, but scoffed at any idea of present insecurity. Into financial and commercial questions he entered more fully.

In 1842 he had given his warm support to the financial measures of Sir Robert Peel, to his revision of the customs, and his legislating on a principle which Lord Derby had then understood Sir Robert to mean was that of imposing duties on articles of import, not only with a view to the revenue, but with reference to the basis they afforded for the operations of the British manufacturer. He contended that where the entire supply of an article came from abroad the whole increase of price caused by taxation fell upon the consumer, but that this was not the case where the article was partly of foreign and partly of home supply, and he would not shrink from declaring his opinion that there was no reason why corn should be the solitary exception to the rule. But an opposite principle to that which he had approved appeared of late years to have been adopted, and he contrasted our policy with that of America, which latter he thought the most defensible. But he repeated that this was but his opinion, and though a revision of our financial policy might be desirable, it was a question only to be solved by reference to the clearly expressed and well understood opinion of the intelligent part of the people. So large and comprehensive a scheme required to be dealt with by a government strong in the confidence of the people, not by one called suddenly to office. He did not know whether he had a majority in that house, he knew he was in a minority in the other, but he had not felt that the public interest would be consulted by a dissolution at this period of the year and in this condition of the world. He would therefore have to appeal to the forbearance of the opposition, and to the patience of his supporters, but he had too much confidence in the House of Commons to believe that it would raise unnecessary subject of controversy when there were legal and social reforms for which the country panted, awaiting a settlement. With reference to the measures introduced by the past Government relating to Parliamentary reform, Lord Derby stated that although he was actuated by an earnest desire to crush corruption to the utmost of his power, that he could not possibly follow up the proposed measure. He further warned his hearers against perpetually unsettling everything. The system established in 1831 was, perhaps, open to objections, but it was necessary to be sure before making a change that that change would not aggravate the evils complained of. On or revenue; that he should support an extension of the suffrage to those who were fitted to exercise the franchise, and that he should always exert any influence he might possess for the maintenance of peace.

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In a few days after the official resignation of the Ministry, the Earl of Derby succeeded in forming a cabinet; the most remarkable feature of which was the appointment of Mr. Disraeli, as Chancellor of the Exchequer. That the clever romancist and author of *Vivian Grey*, should have been entrusted with the financial government of a great nation, seemed to strike the public with astonishment. But the new Minister's ability in debate, and the malicious genius he had so frequently shown while leader of the opposition, gave a guarantee of his intelligence if not of his solidity. Of course, the establishment of a Ministry with the Earl of Derby at its head, and Mr. Disraeli second in command, threw the Protectionist population of England into a ferment. Burly farmers, in buckskin breeches and top-boots, stumped enthusiastically through their corn-fields, dreaming of a mighty tariff. "Dizzy" was "in," and hurrah! for large prices and little loaves. They would put every acre under wheat, and with the help of the good old prices of the good old times, they would soon make their fortunes. But the poor, hard-working mechanic, when he read the paper in the ale-house, announcing the advent of a Protectionist Ministry—how his heart sank. He recollected right well—how could he forget, since his child died in the midst of it—the years of high prices and small loaves; when, wan and hungry, his wife would totter to the baker's, and return with an attenuated loaf in her hand, that seemed to grow smaller and blacker every day. He recollected the long, anxious consultations as to how the now insufficient weekly wages were to be made to cover the family wants. He recollected the long days of work, and the long nights of starvation, ending perhaps, with a terrible, degrading two months experience of the Work-house, and he cursed Protection as he read of its elevation to power.

The joy of the farmer and the apprehension of the mechanic, however, were both destined to disappointment, and it did not take long to convince the new ministry, however carefully they shrouded their future line of policy in mystery, that Free Trade was too dearly cherished by the people ever to admit of the restoration of a tariff upon corn.

On Friday, the 27th of Feb., the Earl of Derby made his official appearance in the house of Lords as first minister of the Crown. His speech purported to give an *expose* of the policy by which the incoming ministry were to be guided. After an eloquent eulogium upon the character of his predecessor, the Marquis of Lansdowne, he gave a slight sketch of the difficulties under which he had framed the ministry, and then continued with an explanation of the future policy that had been decided upon by himself and colleagues. He commenced with a pacific declaration towards foreign nations, and thought that peace was not to be obtained by making vast warlike preparations on the one hand, or by disarming and disbanding half the army on the other. A steady medium course, was the one he would follow. He expressed an intention to continue the progress of the national defences commenced by Lord John Russell, but scoffed at any idea of present insecurity. Into financial and commercial questions he entered more fully.

In 1842 he had given his warm support to the financial measures of Sir Robert Peel, to his revision of the customs, and his legislating on a principle which Lord Derby had then understood Sir Robert to mean was that of imposing duties on articles of import, not only with a view to the revenue, but with reference to the basis they afforded for the operations of the British manufacturer. He contended that where the entire supply of an article came from abroad the whole increase of price caused by taxation fell upon the consumer, but that this was not the case where the article was partly of foreign and partly of home supply, and he would not shrink from declaring his opinion that there was no reason why corn should be the solitary exception to the rule. But an opposite principle to that which he had approved appeared of late years to have been adopted, and he contrasted our policy with that of America, which latter he thought the most defensible. But he repeated that this was but his opinion, and though a revision of our financial policy might be desirable, it was a question only to be solved by reference to the clearly expressed and well understood opinion of the intelligent part of the people. So large and comprehensive a scheme required to be dealt with by a government strong in the confidence of the people, not by one called suddenly to office. He did not know whether he had a majority in that house, he knew he was in a minority in the other, but he had not felt that the public interest would be consulted by a dissolution at this period of the year and in this condition of the world. He would therefore have to appeal to the forbearance of the opposition, and to the patience of his supporters, but he had too much confidence in the House of Commons to believe that it would raise unnecessary subject of controversy when there were legal and social reforms for which the country panted, awaiting a settlement. With reference to the measures introduced by the past Government relating to Parliamentary reform, Lord Derby stated that although he was actuated by an earnest desire to crush corruption to the utmost of his power, that he could not possibly follow up the proposed measure. He further warned his hearers against perpetually unsettling everything. The system established in 1831 was, perhaps, open to objections, but it was necessary to be sure before making a change that that change would not aggravate the evils complained of. On

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[illegible] Lord Beaumont applied the touchstone to the Earl of Derby, by presenting a petition from the inhabitants of the West Riding of Yorkshire, praying for relief of their uncertainty as to the maintenance of Free Trade, and put the question as to whether it was the intention of the Government to recommend an alteration of the existing policy with regard to the *Importation of Corn*, as soon as a new Parliament could be assembled. Lord Derby, in his reply, studiously evaded the committal of himself to a distinct line of policy, and took his stand principally upon an appeal to the better judgment of the country, and its representatives, not to harass, by unnecessary opposition, a Government that had taken its position simply because the emergencies of the country required it. He had already stated that Free Trade would not be altered during the present session.

In the House of Commons a similar policy to Lord Beaumont's was pursued by Mr. C. Villiers, having for its object Mr. Disraeli, the new Chancellor of the Exchequer. On March 15, Mr. Villiers called on the latter for an exposition of the Ministerial policy, especially as regarded that portion engaged in supplying food for the people. Mr. Disraeli announced, in the course of his reply, the measures which the Government had in course of contemplation, namely—first, the bill already introduced for the disfranchisement of St. Albans, in connection with which he should hereafter explain the intention of the Government with respect to the distribution of the vacant seats; secondly, Chancery reform; and, thirdly, a measure for the internal defence of the country. He concluded by making the same appeal to the sympathies of the country that the Earl of Derby had delivered in the House of Lords.

The entire session appeared to be a continual threat on the part of the opposition, and as frequent appeals to their forbearance by the Ministry. Coming in, as they did, in the middle of a session, they could command no majority in the House. It was absolutely necessary, therefore, that before they entered fully upon their duties a new election should take place, in order that they might muster enough of adherents to form a Ministerial party. Lord John Russell was continually calling for a dissolution, and the Chancellor of the Exchequer continually engaged in evading the question. The Ministers throughout maintained so mysterious a silence as to their future policy that even their own adherents began to be alarmed. Nominally protectionists, they appeared willing to yield to the force of circumstances, and act up to a Free-Trade policy. Motions and bills of every shape and size were applied to them, in the hope of testing their true opinions.

On Monday, March the 9th, Mr. Walpole, the Home Secretary, asked the leave of the House to bring in a bill for amending and consolidating the laws relating to the Militia. This afforded the House much opportunity for discussion, until June 22nd, when it was passed, with some amendments.

On Monday, the 5th of April, Mr. B. Osborne made an application for a distinct explanation of the plans of the Government. It was one of those continual attacks which were being constantly made in the hope of eliciting some definite account of their proposed policy. Mr. Osborne called upon the Chancellor of the Exchequer to afford some more clear and distinct ideas upon this subject than the vague declarations hitherto made. The country had no guarantee what were the measures which the Government might not think "indispensable for the good government of the country." The course they were pursuing, in endeavoring to evade this question, was not one which the people would think worthy of a British Ministry. Lord J. Manners said the Chancellor of the Exchequer had repeatedly declared the course which the Government intended to pursue, and there was no discrepancy between his declarations and those made in another place. If the combined opposition thought they had a majority in that House, let them appeal to it, and the Government would not shrink from the issue of a general election, being anxious, as soon as the necessary business was transacted, to abide by that constitutional test. So long, however, as the opposition did not exercise the power which they boasted they had, they ought, in justice to the country, to discontinue this course of interruption, and to allow the necessary business of the country to be conducted. Mr. Roebuck asked why the question was not brought to an issue by the direct vote of that House. He charged the Government with being in office on false pretences, and he took as an example the conduct of their leader in that house, who had fastened upon the late Sir Robert Peel, pursuing him night after night; he had assumed office as the great Protectionist chief, and he Mr. (Roebuck) appealed to the House whether there had ever been so remarkable a difference of opinion as that of Mr. Disraeli in opposition and in office. He now said "the country will decide;" but what would it decide? The question of protection? No; it was to decide "upon our policy." But what was that policy? Had Mr. Disraeli been thus vague in opposition? Oh, no. He had ridden to power on the back of the protectionists, with the cry of "protection," but now it was "our general policy." This shuffling course was highly mischievous for various reasons, and especially because it created in men's minds a low opinion of the morality of public men. He called upon Lord John Russell, for his own character and for the sake of the country, to bring this question to a settlement. Mr. Adderley complained of the unfairness of these attacks upon the Government, which were as inconsistent as they were groundless. Mr. C. Villiers, on the other hand, taxed the Government with want of candor and sincerity. The country, he observed, from one end to the other, asked what they were going to do. Mr. Henley wished to know what the other side wanted. The country was under no mistake as to what the Government meant by their declarations in both houses. They had changed no principles; but whether a party could carry out all its principles depended, not upon themselves, but upon the country. Mr. S. Herbert, with reference to the assertion that the progress of necessary business had been impeded by the interruptions of the opposition, observed that there had not been a single division adverse to the Government, and that there never had been such an amount of public business transacted with so little criticism. He was, however, satisfied with the arrangement made, that the question of protection or free trade should be determined by an appeal to the country as soon as the state of public business would permit. Mr. Moore believed the repeal of the Corn Laws had inflicted great injury in Ireland, but that his countrymen did not expect a return to protection, and that the Irish people had irrevocably determined that Lord J. Russell should never again hold office. Sir J. Tyrrell charged the opposition with attempting to misunderstand the Government explanations. He thought that the Chancellor of the Exchequer deserved a "crown of glory" for the mode in which he had demonstrated that the agriculturists had a better claim on the ground of justice than on that of protection. Mr. P. Howard dwelt upon the short-comings of Government, whose measures had nearly all been prepared by their predecessors, whose parliamentary explanations had been [illegible]

...ment, and, when hard driven to...ion, denounce calculated to promote religious strife. Mr. ...ESAYS declared that the protection so...ction, throughout the kingdom had given their ...confidence to Lord DERBY because they believed ...honest, and because he was the minister most ...likely to promote a happy understanding between the protectionists and those with whom they differed. He defended the policy of Lord DERBY in regard to dissolution, and commended him for not submitting to Mr. COBDEN's dictation. Sir R. H. INGLIS declared his conviction that the Government had no intention of protracting the session; but if the House continued to interpose delay in the transaction of the business of the country, the blame of a deferred dissolution would not rest with Ministers.

The foregoing is a pretty fair specimen of the system of attack to which the Ministry were almost nightly subjected; continual calls on them to declare their opinions, and continual efforts on their part to evade this declaration. The object of this was very obvious. They were a Protectionist party. A new election was shortly coming on, and if they wished for a majority in the Lower House, it was absolutely necessary to play such a neutral game, in order that no definite line of policy should operate against them on the hustings. The elections, afterwards, proved the value of this subtle policy, for although Lord DERBY and Mr. DISRAELI were the acknowledged leaders of the Protectionists, many of the *attachés* of the Government were returned to Parliament by the Free Trade interest.

On Thursday, April 22, Mr. MILNER GIBSON, after the presentation of a vast number of petitions on the subject, submitted a motion adverse to the policy of the English Government deriving revenue from *Taxes on Knowledge*, either in the shape of Paper DUTY, Stamp Duty, or Newspaper, or a TAX on Advertisements, in reference to each of which he proposed a separate resolution, in order not to embarrass those who might be inclined to vote for any one while objecting to any others. In 1834, a Committee of the House recommended the abolition of the paper duty, which was injurious, not only in increasing the price, and limiting the supply, of literary works to the great body of the people, but also in limiting the demand for labor, and preventing improvements in the manufacture of the article. But for this tax, and the stringent excise restrictions which accompanied it, we might become the manufacturers of paper for the whole of Europe. Another consequence was, that it kept down the standard of cheap literature, and prevented the publication of a high and useful class of works at a low price. He suspected that the paper duty was originally imposed for the purpose of limiting the supply of literature, and fettering the press; and advertisement duty and the newspaper tax had originated in the same view. Financially speaking, he could not conceive anything more stupid than a tax on advertisements—for what more effectual means could be taken to keep down the revenue than to impose restrictions on the free communication of the wants of commerce, of trade, and of labour? Then look at the gross injustice of a tax which charged a poor servant girl who advertised for a place the same amount as the rich trader, or the public company whose advertisement occupied a whole column of a newspaper—and which allowed advertisements in omnibuses, in railway carriages, on walls, and advertising vans, to go free, while it taxed every single announcement of a want in a newspaper. The *Daily News* was not allowed to publish, as news, useful information about public sales, and even charitable notices, without being charged duty on each, whilst sporting papers were permitted to publish announcements of prize-fights, dog-fights, racing appointments, steeple-chases, and rat-killing matches, without being taxed for them. The paltry £150,000 a-year, the revenue derived from this tax, never could have been the reason for imposing it, nor could it be the ground for retaining it. With regard to the newspaper tax, it originated in a recommendation of the crown in 1711 to restrict the liberty of the press; and, in the various acts for continuing and altering it, there was not even the allegation that revenue was the object. With regard to the equivalent, as it was called, of free transmission through the post, it should be remembered that the tax was charged on eighty million copies, while only thirty-three million passed through the post; and if the stamp were removed, arrangements might be made for the conveyance of these thirty-three million at a much less charge than was now paid. After demonstrating the uncertainty of the law, by the example of the prosecution against the *Household Narrative*, commenting on the impropriety of making excise officers censors of the press, and animadverting on the injustice of exempting what are called class newspapers from the tax, while general newspapers were liable, he concluded by moving the resolution against the paper duty. Mr. EWART seconded the motion, and quoted the opinions of Mr. KNIGHT and the Messrs. CHAMBERS, the publishers, as to the evil effects of the paper duty. The Chancellor of the Exchequer was not aware that the injurious effect of the excise laws was greater in the case of paper than in that of soap and other excisable articles. Considering the question in a financial point of view—in which only he was at liberty to regard it—he did not feel justified in acceding to the motion. The united amount of the three taxes was considerable; but he admitted that the advertisement tax offered a subject for consideration, and that the newspaper duty also stood on a somewhat different footing from the paper duty. He reminded the house that the policy of the country had been, of late years, not to increase indirect taxation. One great source of indirect taxation—the Customs—had been seriously interfered with already; the other great source—the Excise—was now attacked, and a committee, upstairs, was at the present moment assailing the great sources of direct taxation. What could be more unwise, what more dangerous to the financial position of the country, than that they should go on diminishing the sources of indirect taxation before they had settled the principles on which direct taxation was for the future to stand! He justified his vote in favor of Mr. GIBSON's previous motion, by the circumstances of the time when it was brought forward. The present proposal would involve a sacrifice of revenue to the extent of a million and a half; and, intending, as he did, to make his financial exposition on Friday in the next week, he wished, in doing so, to be left unfettered to deal with all taxes as he thought the interests of the country required. Messrs. WALKER and COBDEN suggested that the debate should be adjourned until after the financial statement; Mr. GIBSON, understanding that the Chancellor of the Exchequer had promised to consider the question of the newspaper stamp and the advertisement duty, consented to the adjournment. The Chancellor of the Exchequer disclaimed having given any promise to give any peculiar consideration to those taxes beyond all others. The debate was then adjourned to Wednesday, the 12th of May, when Mr. CRAWFORD explained the nature of the restrictions peculiarly applicable to the manufacture of paper; the tendency of which, he said was to obstruct improvements. The excise duty fell with great severity upon certain branches of this manufacture—cards, boards, boxes and packages for British articles exported—and the vexatious processes of supervision encountered a further outlay. But for the depressing and crushing effect of these duties and restrictions, the paper manufacture would have obtained a far greater extension than it now had. Mr. GLADSTONE said, although he should be identify glad when the time arrive at which the duty on paper could be repealed, on the present occasion such a proposal could not be entertained. There were, however, so many interesting circumstances connected with this duty that it was a question which might be very usefully discussed in the House. One branch of the trade particularly deserved its attention—namely, the consumption of paper in the printing of literary works. A most important struggle was going on in the book trade, and though it would be very unjust at present to bear hard upon publishers and booksellers, who had consented to refer the subject to the judgment of certain distinguished personages, he must say, it was a great evil that the cost of books should be raised so much above what might be termed the natural price; and the whole state of the book market of this country was a disgrace to it. Monopoly and combination had been so long applied to this trade as nearly to reduce it to its minimum. With the exception of the works of certain highly esteemed and distinguished authors, the sale of what were called new publications, in an enormous majority of cases, scarcely ever exceeded 500 copies, and the great mass did not pay expenses. What was the consequence? The sale of such new publications was limited in a great measure to circulating libraries and book-clubs, which were ingenious expedients to mitigate the evil of high prices of books. The effect of this system was to raise, artificially, the cost of printing, and to interfere generally with the natural play of supply and demand, while it gave encouragement to piratical practices. If the paper duty were taken off, we ought to be the cheapest producers and largest consumers of books in the world, whereas now the demand was narrower and the prices of books were higher in this than in any other country. The Attorney-General gave an exposition of his official duty in relation to prosecutions for evasion of the stamp duties, and of the proceedings in the case of the *Household Narrative of Current Events*. The other members who spoke on the resolution before the house were, Mr. MOWATT, Mr. REYNOLDS, Mr. M'GREGOR, Mr. RICARDO, Mr. HUME, and Mr. WAKLEY, in favor of all the resolutions; Sir WILLIAM CLAY particularly in support of the last two of the three resolutions, respecting the advertisement duty and the stamp-duty. Mr. KER SEYMER, who had formerly supported the resolutions, now withheld his vote for them, only on the ground of the particular financial juncture. The house divided on each resolution separately. The first proposition, the abolition of the paper-duty, was negatived by 195 to 107; the second, proposing the abolition of the stamp-duty, was negatived by 199 to 100; the third, proposing the abolition of the advertisement duty, was negatived by 181 to 116.

On Tuesday, April 27th, Mr. LOCKE KING moved for leave to bring in a bill to assimilate the franchise and procedure at elections in Counties in England and Wales, to those in Boroughs, by giving the right of voting to occupiers of Tenements of £10 a year; by limiting the polling to one day, and by restricting the time of proceeding to election to eight days. This bill was the same with a few alterations that had been discussed in the last session of Parliament. Lord JOHN MANNERS, Mr. CAMPBELL and the Chancellor of the Exchequer opposed the bill, and on a division of the House it was negatived by 202 against 149.

On Friday, the 30th, in a Committee of Ways and Means, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, (Mr. D'ISRAELI) made his Financial Statement for the ensuing year.

He had, he said, a difficult task before him, as any Minister must have who found that, owing to the cessation of a large source of revenue, he had to deal with a deficit, and to devise means the least unpopular for supplying that deficiency. Looking to the source from which that deficiency might be met, he believed that it was hopeless to expect that it could be supplied by the customs, when it was recollected that since 1842 an aggregate amount of no less than nine millions of customs duties had been repealed. It was equally hopeless to expect to make good the deficiency from the excise duties, because one million and a half of excise duties had been reduced within the same ten years since 1842. The next mode to which they might be supposed to turn, was a system of direct taxation, but the temper of the House upon the subject of direct taxation was so unfavorable, that when the income tax was established, it was introduced apologetically to meet an emergency, and even then it was so modelled by exceptions that it could not fall upon the mass of the community. Still it was with difficulty it was passed—with greater difficulty renewed—and at length it became so odious that it was with immense difficulty renewed even for a single year, and then upon conditions somewhat hard. One of the great objections to the tax on property and income was, that there was no difference in the rate of assessment upon incomes of a permanent and of a temporary character. The committee had received evidence from scientific persons as to the most desirable means of equalizing the burdens; but he must say, practically speaking, that if those gentlemen's plans should be adopted, schedule A, schedule B, and schedule C, would become no less odious than schedule D. There was one point on which all were agreed, and that was, if they were to resort to a system of direct taxation, they should not rest it upon a large foundation of exemptions. Direct taxation must be as general, as universal as indirect taxation, or it would be glaringly unjust, amounting, in principle, to a system of confiscation. During the last session of Parliament, direct taxation had been repealed to the extent of nearly £2,000,000 by the abolition of the window tax; but they found themselves obliged to impose a tax on houses to make up a portion of the deficiency. This house tax, however, was beset by the same evil as pervaded all other direct taxes, for it was based upon so large a system of exemption that out of 3,500,000 houses, only 400,000 were subjected to the tax. He now called the attention of the House to the income and expenditure for the year. The estimate for the year just closed was £52,140,000, but the actual result was £52,468,317, although very considerable reductions of taxation had taken place. After deducting the expenditure, there would remain a surplus of £2,176,998. The estimated expenditure for the ensuing year, for which he scarcely held himself responsible, was £51,163,979. And now he came to consider the sources from which that expenditure was to be supplied. The right hon. gentleman here enlarged upon the extraordinary manner in which the revenue had maintained itself, notwithstanding the enormous reductions which had been made in the sugar, timber, and other duties, and which he thought justified him in the following estimate for the year ending the 5th of April, 1853:

Customs	£20,572,000	pire until Oct..	2,593,500
Excise	14,604,000	Post-Office.. ...	938,000
Stamps	6,339,000	Woods, &c	235,000
Taxes	3,690,000	Miscellaneous...	260,000
Property tax for half a year, for it will not ex-		Old Stores.....	400,000
		Total.....	£48,963,500

This would leave a deficiency (without the income tax) of no less than £2,180,479. He believed that allowances must be made in calculating the revenue to be derived from the income tax, for decreased rentals and the decrease under schedule D, owing to the cultivator of the soil availing himself of the clause of last session. If the income tax were to be continued from October next for another year, allowing for those deductions, the income tax for the ensuing year would be £51,625,000, leaving an estimated surplus over expenditure of £461,021. It appeared to the Government, under these circumstances, that they had but one course to adopt. They were not [illegible] consideration the whole of our financial system, but it was [illegible] that they could not do so hitherto, and he felt strongly that nothing could be more unwise than to be tampering with the indirect taxation of the country, until they should have arrived at some fixed principle upon which our system of taxation should be based. Under these circumstances, the House would not be surprised at his proposing a continuance of the duties on property and income for the limited period of one year, as a provisional remedy, until other means could be devised. Mr. DISRAELI concluded by moving a resolution to the effect, that it was the opinion of the Committee that the income tax should be continued for one year, and resumed his seat amidst loud cheering from all parts of the House. After desultory remarks from a number of members, all bearing testimony to the clearness and ability of the statement, the resolution was agreed to.

This able speech excited the most intense interest in the House. The Government supporters stood aghast at what appeared to be an entire recantation of the policy which had so long governed the Chancellor of the Exchequer and his party. His eulogy on Free Trade astounded the stout Protectionists, and bewildered the opposition. They seemed as if they could scarcely believe their ears, and no doubt imagined that it was all a piece of that irony for which the Novelist-Chancellor is so celebrated, and after all perhaps merely a burlesque opening previous to introducing some sweeping tax upon corn. He had no such idea. He denounced the House Tax, and the Income Tax, as unjust, and asked the House to confirm a resolution for continuing these injustices by a re-imposition of the Property and Income Tax for another year.

This wonderful Budget, on being opened, was found to be empty. Its splendor was entirely contingent upon the draws made upon the pockets of the nation. The play would have been utterly condemned, but for the wondrous skill of the performer, who made a vast deal out of nothing.

So bold a conversion necessarily introduced into the Derby camp division of counsels; and, to soften it, many expedients were resorted to. Lord DERBY made an after-dinner speech, at a feast given by the Lord Mayor, in which he preached the doctrine of "compromise." The interpretation of this text appeared to be, that it is quite moral to "compromise" the strongest convictions with powerfully urged public demands, even although such demands be erroneous and non-expedient. A more substantial sop was afterwards attempted. The seats left vacant for the constituencies of St. Albans and Sudbury, boroughs whose members were unseated for corruption, the Ministers proposed to give to agricultural districts. But this attempt failed, for they were beaten by a goodly majority.

The month of June had little to distinguish it beyond the fact that it was the last before the dissolution of Parliament. Every member prepared himself to go out with a good speech in his mouth, in order to prepare his constituents for hearing him favorably on the hustings during the ensuing elections. The High Churchmen denounced Popery, the Agriculturists denounced Free-Trade, and the Free-Traders denounced Protection. Each man spoke his tag before the dropping of the curtain, and made it as popular as he could. The Chancellor of the Exchequer issued an address to the electors of Buckinghamshire, which was interesting at the period, as it might have been supposed to contain some disclosure of the meditated policy of the Cabinet on financial and commercial policy. The annexed extracts will show what these views were:

"The time has gone by when the injuries which the great producing interests endure can be alleviated or removed by a recurrence to the laws which, previously to 1846, protected them from such calamities. The spirit of the age tends to free intercourse, and no statesman can disregard with impunity the genius of the epoch in which he lives. But every principle of abstract justice and every consideration of high policy counsel that the producer should be treated as fairly as the consumer; and intimate that when the native producer is thrown into unrestricted competition with external rivals, it is the duty of the Legislature in every way to diminish, certainly not to increase, the cost of production. It is the intention of Her Majesty's Ministers to recommend to Parliament, as soon as it is in their power, measures which may effect this end. One of the soundest means, among others, by which this result may be accomplished, is a revision of our taxation. The times are favorable to such an undertaking; juster notions of taxation are more prevalent than heretofore; powerful agencies are stirring, which have introduced new phenomena into finance, and altered the complexion of the fiscal world; and the possibility of greatly relieving the burdens of the community, both by adjustment and reduction, seems to loom in the future."

A few days after doubts of the Derby Cabinet began to find utterance, at a meeting of the electors of Lincolnshire, Sir MONTAGUE CHOLMELY expressed his astonishment boldly. He said that when Lord DERBY nailed his colors to the mast, he did think his lordship would have stood or fallen by protection to agriculture—that that course would have been his pride and policy; and in that policy Lord DERBY should have had his support. But now that the noble lord had got into office all things were changed—all things altered, and after numerous changes and explanations of what one honorable and right honorable gentleman had said in one house, and another in another house—after explanations to explain away explanations—he was literally so mystified that he did not know what conclusion to come to with respect to the policy and intentions of the Government.

These expressions were a fair sample of the feeling that existed during the latter portion of the session. Insecurity arising from profound ignorance of the Ministerial policy was the true feeling.

The Parliamentary records for this month, (June) however, do not furnish us with any very important or interesting matter. The *Frome Village Case* occupied the attention of the House on the evening of June the 8th, and Mr. HORSMAN took occasion to handle Mr. BENNETT, the Catholo-Protestant clergyman, whose Popish practices had caused all this rout, very severely. On June 9, the usually decorous proceedings of the House were interrupted by an Irish gentleman, named FEARGUS O'CONNOR, who exhibited symptoms of insanity.

On the previous Tuesday, he had behaved with such rudeness and even personal violence to Sir BENJAMIN HALL, that Sir BENJAMIN had to put put himself under the protection of the Speaker. The SPEAKER stated to Mr. O'CONNOR, with sorrow, that he was in the constant habit of violating the rules and orders of the House; and if he persisted, he must receive the Parliamentary censure of being "mentioned by name." Mr. O'CONNOR, in tones and in a manner that must have been distressing to the House, said he had done nothing to hurt Sir BENJAMIN HALL: who, however, had been his enemy in the Committee and on the land scheme. The SPEAKER then called upon him, by name, to make an apology to the House; he complied, and the matter dropped for that day. Now, however, he broke out into outrageous violence. After repeatedly wandering out of and into the House, he sat down by Captain FITZROY, whom he slapped smartly on the back, snatching a letter out of his hand, which so incensed Capt. FITZROY, that he started up in an attitude so menacing, that Mr. O'CONNOR hastily left the House. He reappeared in a few minutes, and everybody saw that some painful scene was approaching. Mr. O'CONNOR, after tendering his hand to several members, who refused it, [illegible] his way to the front opposition bench, [illegible] took his seat amid cries of "Order." [illegible] Mr. B. DENISON a slight blow upon the face. This indignity elicited loud and indignant cries of "Order, order." Mr. B. DENISON appealed to the Chair, stating that Mr. O'CONNOR had put his hand in his face, and observing that other members had experienced inconveniences from the behavior of that honorable member, which had been hitherto endured with great good feeling; but there was a point, he added, beyond which it would be unworthy of that House for its members to submit. The CHAIRMAN said his authority was limited, and that the proper course was for the Committee to direct him to report the conduct of the honorable member to the House.

A motion was put to the House that the offender should be given into the custody of the Sergeant-at-Arms, which was agreed to. While the discussion was going on, Mr. O'CONNOR went in and out several times, his conduct continuing highly indecorous. While Mr. WALPOLE was speaking, he entered the last time, and placing himself on the left of the chair, began to talk to the Speaker. But as soon as he learned the nature of the proposition likely to be carried, he decamped altogether; taking a glass of brandy at the bar in the lobby, and then making his way, by the members' private passage, into Westminster Hall. On the information of some gentlemen who had followed him, the constables on duty detained him, and told him that as he would presently be required by the Speaker, he must not quit the house. He immediately began to howl so loudly and vehemently that a crowd gathered round him. The Deputy-Sergeant-at Arms, Mr. CLEMENTSON, arrived with the Speaker's warrant, and took him into custody, to the rooms of Mr. GOSSETT, the Assistant-Sergeant. He vented abuse on the members who crowded to see him there; calling them ruffians, villains, murderers, &c.; with an accompaniment of strange noises. After an hour's comparative solitude, he became calmer, and was removed to the prison-rooms in the upper story of the building. Lord JOHN RUSSELL, on Monday, June 14, called the attention of the House to the case of Mr. MATHER, a British subject, who had been insulted in Florence by an Austrian officer. In the course of a very spirited speech he said that at the close of last year Mr. MATHER had been subjected to gross maltreatment and outrage in the streets of Florence by an Austrian officer, who inflicted very serious injury on him. Lord GRANVILLE, then Secretary for Foreign Affairs, lost no time in instructing the British Minister at the Tuscan Court to demand reparation. The Austrian version differed materially from Mr. MATHER's; it stated that Mr. MATHER had several warnings, which he did not mind; that he was standing in the path, and impeding an officer; that, when struck on the face, he immediately put himself in a defensive or boxing attitude, as Marshal RADETZKY styled it, and was in the act of resistance when struck down. By Mr. MATHER's account of the circumstances, the outrage was a wanton and unprovoked one, inflicted on an unresisting man, who staggered under the blow, and could scarcely recover himself. He (Lord JOHN RUSSELL) had looked to see which was the view taken by Lord MALMESBURY. A natural course would have been for him to propose that both parties should be confronted with one another; but no such course was taken. Lord MALMESBURY had in fact adopted both views of the circumstances—on the one hand that it was a wanton and unprovoked outrage (as at page 60 of the papers), and again, in writing to the Earl of WESTMORELAND, that it was a mere accident, caused by a concourse of unlooked-for and fortuitous circumstances. Count BOHL accordingly proposed to give compensation, not for an insult, but for an unfortunate accident. Having noticed various passages of singular verbal blundering in the official papers, the noble Lord remarked that it was quite natural that Lord MALMESBURY, being thus in doubt as to the real character of the transaction, should have been very inconsistent in the amount of his demand for compensation. Lord GRANVILLE had laid down the principle that the Tuscan Government was responsible in the first instance, intimating that application should also be made to the Austrian Government—a course which he (Lord JOHN RUSSELL) regarded as the proper one. The account of the circumstances given by Messrs. MATHER, as well as the language they had held throughout their efforts to obtain redress, was unexceptionable and becoming in every point of view. It was perfectly clear that the elder Mr. MATHER had only sought pecuniary compensation at all out of deference to the express request made to him by Lord MALMESBURY; he at length mentioned a sum of £5,000. Whether that sum was a right sum or not, it was evidently not for Mr. MATHER to fix the compensation that should be given for the violation of international law. It was evidently Lord MALMESBURY's business to fix the sum; but, having asked Mr. MATHER to do so, Lord MALMESBURY should have consulted the Queen's Advocate on the point. This was the course pursued in the case of a South American merchant, by a former Foreign Secretary, (Lord PALMERSTON,) who understood the business of his Department. If Lord MALMESBURY thought £5,000 too much, and that £1,000 would have been sufficient, no doubt Mr. MATHER would have been quite satisfied to have left the matter in his hands. Instead of doing so, he wrote a general direction to Mr. SCARLETT, at Florence, to obtain a sum of money, stating his opinion at the same time that the amount named by Mr. MATHER was exorbitant. The consequence of this unjust and foolish proceeding was a dispatch from the Tuscan Government, asserting that this was little else than a proceeding to extort money. This was the way in which the Foreign Secretary obtained redress for a man who was most unjustly treated; no pains were taken to correct the blunder thus made, and the representation as to Mr. MATHER was allowed to remain. There had been neither inquiry into the facts, nor moral reparation. If Lord MALMESBURY determined on asking pecuniary compensation, he should at least have adhered firmly to the sum demanded, and obtained one proportionate to the outrages and injuries inflicted. Instead of this, we find such absurd directions to the ambassador as that he must, if possible, get £500 for Mr. MATHER, or such a sum as would buy him an annuity, as if the two things were equivalent. Mr. SCARLETT was never told what it was precisely he was to ask, and the latitude and discretion were thus left to him. Being in great anxiety, he made a most unbecoming agreement to take £250, provided the Messrs. STRATFORN were released from prison. It was a great palliation of his conduct that he had never received precise instructions, nor been told what sum to ask for. But when all was done, Lord MALMESBURY turned round on Mr. SCARLETT, and accused him of taking a course as much at variance with his instructions as with sound reason and equity. 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[illegible] call down upon us nothing but the ridicule and contempt of these foreign Governments. The last dispatch was to Sir HENRY BULWER, ordering him to leave Florence, and break off all relations with the Tuscan Government, unless an offer of reparation was made. Even if this were done, he did not think the character of the transaction would be at all improved; the only consequence would be that British travelers and subjects would be deprived of an able protector. He had heard lately of a case in which a respectable British subject had been thrown into prison at Berlin, and was now engaged in preferring requests for redress. The best advice he could offer to that gentleman was, not to ask the present Government to interfere at all in the transaction. If this were to be the conduct adopted in dealing with foreign Governments, our national character must sink into the depths of degradation. Let Government recollect that England was the only country in Europe in which the free expression of opinion was permitted; in such circumstances it behooved them to recollect what was due to this character, and what injury would be done to the interests of liberty all over the globe if it were to be permanently injured. A debate followed, in which Lord STANLEY defended, and Lord PALMERSTON condemned the Government for pusillanimity of conduct.

The Official Government *Gazette* of the 15th of June, contained the following proclamation against the celebration of the ceremonies of the Roman Catholic Religion, except in the usual places of worship, or in private houses.

Whereas, by the Act of Parliament, passed in the tenth year of his late Majesty King George the Fourth, for the relief of his Majesty's Roman Catholic subjects, it is enacted, that no Roman Catholic ecclesiastic, nor any member of any of the religious orders, communities, or societies of the Church of Rome, bound by monastic or religious vows, should exercise any of the rites or ceremonies of the Roman Catholic religion, or wear the habits of his order, save within the usual places of worship of the Roman Catholic religion, or in private houses; and whereas it has been represented to us that Roman Catholic ecclesiastics, wearing the habits of their orders, have exercised the rites and ceremonies of the Roman Catholic religion in highways and places of public resort, with many persons in ecclesiastical dresses, bearing banners and objects or symbols of their worship, in procession, to the great scandal and annoyance of large numbers of our people, and to the manifest danger of the public peace; and whereas it has been represented to us, that such violation of the law has been committed near places of public worship during the time of divine service, and in such a manner as to disturb the congregations assembled therein;—We have therefore thought it our bounden duty, by and with the advice of our Privy Council, to issue this our royal proclamation, solemnly warning all those whom it may concern, that, while we are resolved to protect our Roman Catholic subjects in the undisturbed enjoyment of their legal rights and religious freedom, we are determined to prevent and repress the commission of all such offences as aforesaid, whereby the offenders may draw upon themselves the punishments attending the violation of the laws, and the peace and security of our dominions may be endangered."

This had for its object the suppression of certain processions by which the Roman Catholics were wont to celebrate anniversaries and other festivals. The issuing of the proclamation created a great deal of disturbance, and goaded on the ill-disposed portion of the Protestant population to make attacks on the Romanists. Chapels were stormed and several serious riots were the result, and the whole thing ended, as such things usually end, in neither party getting the best of it.

On the 1st of July, her Majesty, Queen VICTORIA, prorogued Parliament with the usual forms. Her Majesty's speech, as usual, presented every thing *couleur de rose*, and thanked the Commons for their liberal supplies for the Royal expenditure. The members of the Lower House now exchanged the drowsiness of debate for the turmoil of election, and nothing was heard of all over the country but speeches and explanations of principles. The elections terminated ambiguously, and without any certainty as to whether the Government were in a majority. Official journals said yes, and opposition journals said no. One thing, however, was evident, that it was only by an unqualified abjuration of Protectionist principles while in office that their success was rendered a matter of dispute. Had they breathed a word against Free Trade, they would have found themselves in a pitiful minority during the ensuing session.

All ensuing political events in England, were overshadowed by a great calamity, which, though long foreseen, and even anticipated, when it did come, opened wells of sorrow, that have, perhaps, never been matched in the history of national grief. On Tuesday the 14th of September, the Duke of WELLINGTON died. The event was somewhat sudden, as nothing had occurred in the usual state of his Grace's health to cause serious uneasiness. Preserving to the last those temperate habits, and that activity for which he was so distinguished, on Monday he took his accustomed walk in the grounds attached to the Castle, inspected the stables, and gave directions for a journey to Dover on the following day, where Lady WESTMORELAND was expected to arrive on a visit to Walmer. In other respects, the Duke's appetite had been observed to be keener than usual, and it was remarked that he looked pale while attending divine service on Sunday; but otherwise nothing had occurred to attract notice or to excite uneasiness, and after dining heartily on venison, he retired to rest on Monday night, apparently quite well. Lord and Lady CHARLES WELLESLEY, were the only visitors at the Castle. Early on Tuesday morning, when his valet came to awake him, his Grace refused to get up, and desired that the "apothecary" should be sent for immediately. A note was accordingly dispatched to Mr. W. HULKE, surgeon at Deal, who had been attached to the family for many years. Mr. HULKE hastened to the Castle, where he arrived at about nine o'clock. He found the Duke, to all appearance, suffering from indigestion, and complaining of pains in the chest and stomach. He was in the full possession of his faculties, and described his ailment very clearly. So slight were the symptoms, that Mr. HULKE confined himself to prescribing some dry toast and tea. Mr. HULKE on leaving called on Dr. MCARTHUR, a physician residing in Deal, and told him what he had done, which the latter approved of. Neither of the medical gentlemen appear to have been present when the fatal attack commenced—an attack to which the Duke's constitution has for years been liable, and which, a year and a half ago, had been conquered by their successful treatment. His Grace, when seized, lost the power of speech and consciousness. On the arrival of the medical attendants, emetics were administered, which, however produced no effect. Every effort was used to afford relief, but in vain. His Grace was removed from bed into an arm-chair, where it was thought he would be more at ease, and the attendants of his dying moments stood in a group around him, watching the last efforts of expiring nature. On one side, were Lord CHARLES WELLESLEY and Dr. MCARTHUR, on the other, Mr. HULKE and the valet. As the time passed on and no sign of relief was visible, telegraphic messages were dispatched, first for Dr. HUME, and then for Dr. FERGUSON, who, however, were unfortunately both out of town. Finally, Dr. WILLIAMS was sent for; but he did not arrive at the Castle till 11 o'clock at night, when all earthly aid was useless. The Duke's state gradually became more perilous; and he suffered a third attack, still more severe than the preceding ones. When the members of his family and his medical attendants spoke to him, he appeared to be conscious that they were addressing him, and attempted to articulate a reply. His murmur, however, was not distinct enough to be intelligible; and, indeed, more syllable that he uttered from the moment when he entered his apothe-

[illegible] say, however, he would be unwilling to [illegible] evidence to find a fourth and third speech, of undoubted interest, which, produced him [illegible] remarks; and Mr. HUSKE could only remember the continued action of the pulse the unconscious life. He felt it from time to time till about 3 o'clock, when he found that it had ceased to beat, and declared that all was over. Dr. MCARTHUR tried the other arm, and confirmed the fact; and Lord CHARLES WELLESLEY expressed his belief that the Duke still breathed, and a mirror was held to his mouth by the valet. The polished surface, however, remained undimmed: the great commander had departed without a struggle, or even a sigh to mark the exact moment when the vital spark was extinguished. The Marquis of DOURO (now Duke of WELLINGTON) was at Baden Baden when the news of his father's death reached him, and hastened to Walmer without an hour's delay. The will of his Grace having been opened, it was found that he had expressed a wish that his mortal remains might be disposed of as the Sovereign should direct.

On the 10th of November, the remains of the great Captain were brought from Walmer Castle to Chelsea Hospital, where they lay in state until the 18th, on which day the public funeral took place, and they were interred in St. Paul's Cathedral. The spectacle for magnificence and solemnity was perhaps unequalled by any save the interment of NAPOLEON's body to France.

Thus passed from the theatre of life, a man for whom England had for years concentrated all the homage she had to bestow;—who so linked himself with her greatness that in him lived much of her historical splendor, and who, with all his faults—and he had many—must forever descend as one of the greatest Captains of his age. His death made all living England shudder, and there were many who could not fail to observe that as the name of WELLINGTON set in the grave, that of NAPOLEON rose in despotic splendor.

On Thursday, the 4th, the new Parliament was opened by a Royal

...ordinarily adapted to secure the liberty of the ...ation parties of the French people, and to ...in the belief that security for society ...ould be sought by placing supreme power ...the hands of a single person. A vast demagogical conspiracy, the President said, had been organized in France and in Europe; secret societies had been formed, extending their ramifications to the smallest communes; and all the incessante and turbulent spirits, without being agreed on men or on things, had given themselves rendezvous for 1852. He relied on the patriotism of the Assembly to save France from these perils. The best means of doing this was by satisfying legitimate wants, and in putting down, on their first appearance, all attacks on religion, morality and society. The Message then proceeded, under different heads, to give a statement of the condition of the country. With the exception of the Departments of Ardice, Cher, Nievre, and Lyons, the ordinary measures had been sufficient to preserve order. The receipts of taxes had been quite satisfactory. The progress of expertations continued unabated. Public roads and public buildings had received the attention of the Government. Special care had also been given to the encouragement of agriculture. The number of Common Schools is 24,939; of Girls' Schools 13,542. The number of the land forces on the 1st of October was 387,519 men and 84,306 horses. Out of 1,145 tribes in Algeria, 1,109 have recognised the rule of France. Various important naval works have been constructed. The relations of France to foreign powers were said to be eminently satisfactory. Her situation at Rome continues unchanged, and the Pope still showed constant solicitude for the happiness of France and the welfare of her soldiers. Important measures were in progress at Rome, and active exertions making for the formation of an army, which would render possible the withdrawal of the troops from the States of the Church. A proof had been given of the friendly disposition of France toward Spain, by offering her the aid of the French naval forces to oppose the audacious attempt against the island of Cuba. In spite of all these satisfactory results, the President says a general feeling of uneasiness is daily increasing. "Every where employment is falling off, wretchedness is increasing, and anti-social hopes gain courage in proportion as the public powers, now weakened, are approaching their termination." The Government, in such a state of things, ought to seek out proper means of conjuring away the peril, and of assuring the best chances of safety. Resolutions must be adopted, which emanate from a decisive act of sovereign authority. "Well, then," proceeds the President:

"I have asked myself whether, in presence of the madness of passions, the confusion of doctrines, the division of parties, when every thing is leaguing together to deprive justice, morality, and authority of their last prestige—whether, I say, we ought to allow the only principle to be shaken which, in the midst of the general chaos, Providence has left upstanding as our rallying point? When universal suffrage has again upraised the social edifice, when it has substituted a right for a revolutionary act, ought its base to be any looger narrowed? When new powers shall come to preside over the destinies of the country, is it not to compromise their stability in advance to leave a pretext for discussing their origin or doubting their legitimacy? No doubt on the subject can be entertained; and without for a moment departing from the policy of order which I have always pursued, I have seen myself, to my deep regret, obliged to separate myself from a Ministry which possessed my full confidence and esteem, to choose another, composed also of honorable men, known for their conservative opinions, but who are willing to admit the necessity of reestablishing universal suffrage on the largest possible base. In consequence there will be presented to you a bill to restore that principle in all its plenitude, in preserving such parts of the law of May 31 as free universal suffrage from its impure elements, and render its application more moral and more regular."

The law of May 31, he says, was originally passed as a measure of public safety, and of course now that the necessity for it has passed away, the law itself should be repealed. Its operation, moreover, had gone further than could have been foreseen. It had disfranchised three millions of electors, two-thirds of whom are peaceable inhabitants of the country. This immense exclusion had been made the basis and pretext of the anarchical party, which covers its detestable designs with the appearance of right torn from its and requiring to be reconquered. The law also presents grave inconveniences, especially in it, application to the election of a President. The Constitution requires that two millions of votes should be given for the candidate before he is declared elected, and if no one receives that number then the Assembly shall elect. The law changed the proportion of votes from that originally established by the Constitution. The restoration of universal suffrage was urged, finally, on the ground that it would give an additional chance of securing the revision of the Constitution. The President said he was aware that this proposition was inspired by his own personal interests, but he says his conduct for the last three years ought to be sufficient to put aside such an allegation. The good of his country would always be the motive of his conduct. He concluded by saying, that, "to restore universal suffrage was to deprive civil war of its flag, and the opposition of their last argument; it was to afford to France an opportunity of giving herself institutions which will insure her repose; it would be to bestow on the powers to come that moral repose which exists only when resting on a consecrated principle and an incontestable authority." Immediately after the reading of the Message, the Minister read the project of a law proposing the abrogation of the law of May 31, 1850, and re-establishing the electoral law of March 15, 1849, by which all citizens 21 years old, and having resided six months in the commune were declared electors. The Minister, on presenting this law, demanded urgency for its consideration. A warm debate followed, and the urgency was rejected by a large majority. The bill was then referred to a committee, which reported on Tuesday of the succeeding week. The report was very explicit against universal suffrage, and closed by advising that the bill be rejected at once, without passing even to a second reading. The matter was then postponed until the following Thursday. On that day, after an animated debate, in which, by agreement, the Republicans were represented by M. Michel de Bourges, the motion was carried by a vote of 355 to 348—a majority of seven against the government.

Another question of very great interest and importance, grew out of a demand of the Quæstors that the troops of the city should be put under their orders for the protection of the Assembly; the question whether the project should be brought under consideration or not, came up on the 10th of November. The project as presented by the Questors, M. Baze, Gen. Leflo, and one other, defines the right in such a manner as to make the power of the Assembly over the troops direct—without the intervention of the War Office or of the Executive. The question was discussed with great warmth, and for part of the time amid the greatest confusion and clamor. The vote was finally taken, and the proposition of the Quæstors was rejected, 408 to 300. A large number of officers of the army soon after presented themselves at the Elysée, and were received by the President in a speech that created great excitement. He said he was sure he could depend upon their support, because he should demand nothing that did not accord with his right, recognized by the Constitution, with military honor, and with the interest of the country; because he had placed at their head officers who had his confidence, and ... by troops, of whom M. Bedeau [illegible]

...On the 25th of November, the President made a brief but significant speech, on distributing to the manufacturers the prizes they had won by the articles exhibited at the World's Exhibition. After expressing his satisfaction at the proofs of French genius and skill which had been afforded at the Exhibition, he proceeded to speak of the check upon industry which the continued machinations of evil men in France could not fail to create. On the one hand, France was disturbed by demagogical ideas, and on the other by monarchist hallucinations. The former disseminate everywhere error and falsehood. "Disquietude goes before them, and deception follows them, while the resources employed in repressing them are so much lose to the most pressing ameliorations and to the relief of misery. The schemes of monarchists impede all progress, all serious labor; for, in place of an advance, the country is forced to have recourse to a struggle. The efforts of both, however, will be in vain." And the President exhorted the manufacturers to continue their labors. "Undertake them without fear, for they will prevent the want of occupation during the winter. Do not dread the future; tranquility will be maintained, come what may. A Government which relies for support on the entire mass of the nation, which has no other motive of action than the public good, and which is animated by that ardent faith which is a sure guide even through a space in which there is no path traced: that Government, I say, will know how to fulfill its mission, for it has in it that right which comes from the people, and that force which comes from God."

These speeches, coupled with the indications in the Assembly, created general anxiety. The votes in that body showed, clearly enough, that a struggle had commenced between the Executive and the Legislative, which could only result in the overthrow of the one or the other, and these speeches of the President were regarded, the one as an invitation to the soldiers to join him in the execution of his plans, and the other as an effort to allay the apprehensions of the laboring classes, and lead them to believe that he was engaged in defending them against dangers from other quarters. An article in the *Constitutionnel* appeared at this moment, proclaiming the existence of a *Monarchical* conspiracy, and menacing that section of the Assembly with instant seizure and imprisonment, upon the first movement toward the accomplishment of their plans. This still further increased the general excitement, and led to the apprehension of some bold and important step. A law was introduced into the Assembly, authorizing the impeachment of the President, in case he should seek a reelection contrary to the provisions of the Constitution.

On the night of Mooday, December 1st, preparations were made by the President for sweeping away all power that stood in the way of his ambition. He wrote letters to his Ministers, announcing to them that he had made up his mind to resist the attempt of his enemies to sacrifice him, and that, as he did not wish them to be compromised by his acts, they had better resign. The hint of course was taken, and they sent in letters of resignation at once. The principal streets of Paris were occupied by strong bodies of troops at about 5 o'clock on Tuesday morning; and before that hour all the leading representatives and military men whom Louis Napoleon knew to be opposed to his designs, were arrested and committed to prison. Detachments of the police, accompanied by portions of the guard, visited their houses, and arrested Generals Cavaignac, Changarnier, De Lamoricière, Bedeau and Leflo, Colonel Charras, MM. Thiers, Lagrange, Valentin, Panet, Michel (de Bourges,) Beaune, Greppo, Miot, Nadaud, Roger (du Nord,) and Baze. They were immediately transferred to the Chateau of Vincennes, and subsequently removed to Ham; with the exception of Mr. Thiers, who was taken to the prison of Mazas. General Changarnier was arrested at his own house at 4 o'clock in the morning. Several other representatives were with him at the time, and were also taken into custody. Gen. C. attempted to harangue the troops who were sent to arrest him, but they refused to listen to him. At the same time that the above arrests were made, commissaries of police were dispatched to the offices of the public journals to suspend some, and regulate the course of others. In the morning the walls of Paris were found to be placarded with a decree, in the following terms:

"In the name of the French people, the President of the Republic decrees: 1. The National Assembly is dissolved. 2. Universal suffrage is reestablished; the law of the 31st May is repealed. 3. The French people are convoked in their communes from the 14th to the 21st Dec. 4. The state of siege is decreed in the whole of the first military division. 5. The Council of State is dissolved. 6. The Minister of the Interior is charged with the execution of this decree. Louis Napoleon Bonaparte."

At a later hour an appeal to the people was issued by the President, and posted upon the walls. It declared that he had dissolved the Assembly, which was attacking his power, and compromising the peace of France. He had faithfully observed the Constitution, but it was his duty to baffle the perfidious plans of those who were seeking to overturn the Republic. He accordingly appealed to the people. He would not consent longer to hold a power ineffective for good; if they wished him to continue in his post, they must give him the means of fulfilling his mission, which was to close the era of revolutions. He submitted to them the basis of a new Constitution, providing: 1. A responsible head named for ten years. 2. Ministers dependent on the Executive power alone. 3. A Council of State, to propose laws and discuss them. 4. A legislative body discussing and voting laws, named by universal suffrage. 5. A second assembly, formed of all the illustrions of the country. He asked them to vote for or against him on this basis. If he did not obtain a majority, he would give up power. A proclamation to the army was issued in a similar manner. He told the soldiers that he counted on them to cause to be respected the sovereignty of the nation, of which he was the legitimate representative. He reminded them of the insults that had been heaped upon them, and called upon them to vote as citizens; but as soldiers to obey. He was alone responsible: it was for them to remain immovable within the rules of discipline.

As soon as these events were generally known, a portion of the members of the Assembly, two hundred in number, assembled at the residence of M. Daru, one of the Vice-Presidents of the Assembly. They there decided to go to their usual place of meeting, but they were refused admission by an armed guard. Returning to M. Daru's house, they were about commencing a session, when a message arrived from Gen. Lauriston, inviting them to the Mairie of the 10th arrondissement, and saying that he was prepared to defend them against all violence. They accordingly repaired thither, organized, and, after due deliberation, declared the conduct of Louis Napoleon to be illegal, and in violation of the Constitution, and decreed his deposition, in accordance with Art. 68 of that instrument. They also by a decree freed the officers of the army and navy and all public functionaries from their oaths of obedience to him, and convoked the High Court of Justice to judge him and his Ministers. The Court did attempt to meet during the day, but was dispersed. The decree was signed by all the members of Assembly present. After this had been done the building was found to be surrounded by troops, of whom M. Berryer addressed the ... of General Dupinet, Commander-in-chief of all the troops of Paris. The announcement was coldly received, and officers and troops immediately entered the room and dispersed the Assembly. About 150 of the members were afterwards arrested and committed to prison for attempting to meet in some other place. After a day's confinement they were released. Meantime, the most perfect quiet prevailed throughout Paris. No attempt at resistance was made, and the decrees were read and commented on with apparent indifference. The streets and public places were crowded with troops. Dispatches were sent to the departments, and were answered by full assurances of assent.

On Wednesday morning was published a list of one hundred and twenty persons, appointed by the President as a Consultative Commission, selected because Louis Napoleon "wished to surround himself with men who enjoy, by a just title, the esteem and confidence of the country." Of these over eighty refused to serve. During the same morning, indications of discontent began to be apparent. At about 10 o'clock, Baudin, one of the representatives of the people, made his appearance on horseback, in official dress and with a drawn sword, in the Rue St. Antoine. He was followed by several others, and strove to arouse the people to resistance. Considerable groups collected, and a fragile barricade was erected. Troops soon came up from opposite directions and hemmed them in. The groups were soon dispersed, and M. Baudin, and two other representatives were killed on the spot. Great numbers of troops continued to arrive, and the whole section was speedily occupied by them. On Thursday morning, appearances of insurrection began to be serious. Barricades were erected in several streets. At 12 o'clock the Boulevards were swept by troops, artillery was brought up, and wherever groups of people were seen they were fired upon. It was afterwards known that police officers encouraged the building of barricades in order to give the troops a chance to attack the people. Buildings were battered with cannon, and scores of respectable people were killed at their windows. Throughout the day the troops behaved in the most brutal manner, bayoneting, shooting, and riding over everybody within reach. Great numbers of persons were killed in this manner.

The object of the Goverment was to strike terror into all classes, and for this purpose the troops had been instructed to show no quarter, but to kill everybody that threatened resistance. Many of the soldiers were also intoxicated. "Order" was in this manner completely restored by evening. But over two thousand people were killed.

From the departments, meantime, came news of resistance. In the frontier districts of the southeast, particularly—the whole valley of the Rhone—in fact, the whole region from Joigny to Lyons, including several departments, the rural population rose in great strength against the usurpation. There was some very hard fighting in the Nievre, in the Herault, and in the frontier districts of the Sardinian and Swiss Alps; and in many places the contest was distinguished by sad atrocities. In the course of two or three days, however, all resistance was quelled.

Preparations were made for the election. The army voted first, and of course its vote was nearly unanimous in favor of Louis Napoleon. The popular election was to take place on Saturday and Sunday, the 20th and 21st December. The simple question submitted was, whether Louis Napoleon should remain at the head of the State ten years or not. No other candidate was allowed to be named. Louis Napoleon directed the Pantheon to be restored to its original use as a church, and thereby, as well as by other measures, secured the support of the Catholics. Count Montalembert published a long letter, urging all Catholics throughout France to vote in his favor. The election was conducted quietly—the Government discouraging as much as possible the printing and distributing of negative votes.

Official returns showed 7,439,219 votes in his favor, and 640,737 against him. On New-Year's day, the issue of the election was celebrated with more than royal magnificence. Cannon were fired at the Invalides at 10 in the morning—seventy discharges in all, ten for each million of votes recorded in his favor; and at noon the President went to Notre Dame, where *Te Deum* was performed amid gorgeous and dazzling pomp. The scene was theatrical and imposing. All Paris was covered with troops, and the day was one of universal observance. From Notre Dame, Louis Napoleon returned to the Tuileries, where the reception of the authorities took place, and a banquet was given at which four hundred persons sat down.

The day before he had received the formal announcement by the Consultative Commission of the result of the election. M. Baroche, the President of the Commission, in announcing it, said that "France confided in his courage, his elevated good sense, and his love; no goverament ever rested on a basis more extensive, or had an origin more legitimate and worthy of the respect of nations." In reply, Louis Napoleon said that France had comprehended that he departed from legality only to return to right; that she had absolved him by justifying an act which had no other object than to save France, and perhaps Europe, from years of trouble and asarchy; that he felt all the grandeur of his new mission, and did not deceive himself as to its difficulties. He hoped to secure the destinies of France, by founding institutions which respond at the same time to the Democratic instincts of the nation, and to the desire to have henceforth a strong and respected Government. He soon issued a decreo re-establishing the French eagle on the national colors and on the Cross of the Legion of Honor, saying that the Republic might now adopt without umbrage the souvenirs of the Empire.

An ordinance was issued, directing all political inscriptions, and particularly the words "liberty, equality, and fraternity," to be erased, because they are "for the people a perpetual excitement to revolt," and for the same reason all the trees of liberty were ordered to be rooted up, in the departments as well as in Paris. The military organization of France was remodeled also by decree, the nine military divisions being rearranged into twenty-one principal divisions, with as many principal commands, all subordinate to the Prince, Commander-in-Chief. By a decree, dated Jan 9, the President expelled from the territory of France, Algeria, and the Colonies, sixty-six members of the late Legislative Assembly, without trial, preamble, or cause stated. Should any of them put foot on French soil again without obtaining express permission, they run the risk of deportation. Among them is Victor Hugo. By another decree, of the same date, eighteen ex-representatives are condemned to temporary banishment. Among them were all the Generals in prison at Ham, except Cavaignac, who was allowed to go to Italy. At his own request, he was placed upon the retired list. Thiers, Girardin, and Sue, were also among the proscribed. About twenty-five hundred political prisoners were ordered to be deported to Cayenne, a place on the coast of Africa. A decree was issued on the 11th of Jan., dissolving the National Guard, and organizing a new corps under that name. The officers are all to be appointed by the President, and privates are to be admitted only upon examination by Government officers.

On the 14th of Jan. the new Constitution was decreed. In the proclamation accompanying it, the President said that, not having the liberty to ... countries, he sought in the past for examples they might best be followed; and, he said to himself, "Since France makes progress during the last fifty years, in virtue alone of the administrative, military, judicial, religious, and financial organization of the Consulate and the Empire, why should not we also adopt the political institutions of that epoch?" After sketching the condition of the various interests of France, for the purpose of showing that it has been created by the administration of the Emperor, Louis Napoleon said that the principal basis of the Constitution of the year VIII. had been adopted as the foundation of that which he submitted. The Constitution consisted of seven sections. The Government was intrusted to Louis Napoleon, actual President of the Republic, for ten years; he governed by means of the Ministers, the Council of State, the Senate, and the Legislative body. He was responsible to the French people, to whom he had the right always to appeal. He was Chief of the State, commanded the land and sea forces, declared war, concluded treaties, and made rules and decrees for the execution of the laws, and the right to pardon. He had the right to declare the state of siege in one or several departments, referring to the Senate with the least possible delay. The Ministers depended solely on him, and each was responsible only so far as the acts of the Government regard him. All the officers of the Government, military and civil, high and low, were to swear obedience to the Constitution and fidelity to the President. Should the President die before the expiration of his office, the Senate convokes the nation to make a new election—the President having the right, by secret will, to designate the citizen whom he recommends. Until the election of a new President, the President of the Senate would govern. The number of Senators was fixed at eighty for the first year, and cannot exceed 150. The Senate is composed of Cardinals, Marshals, Admirals, and of the citizens whom the President may name. The Senators were not removable, and were for life. Their services were gratuitous, but the President might give them 30,000 francs annually, if he saw fit. The officers of the Senate were to be elected on nomination of the President of the Republic, and were to hold for one year. The Senate was to be convoked and prorogued by the President, and its sittings were to be secret. It was the guardian of the fundamental pact and of the public liberties; no law regulated the Constitution of the Colonies, and all that has not been provided for by the Constitution, and decided upon its interpretation—but its decisions are invalid without the sanction of the President. It maintains or annuls all acts complained of as unconstitutional by the Government or by petition. It can fix the bases of projects of laws of national interest—in reports to the President; and can also propose modifications of the Constitution; but all modifications of the fundamental bases of the Constitution must be submitted to the people. In the Legislative body there is to be one representative for every 35,000 electors—elected by universal suffrage, without *scrutin de liste*. The deputies receive no salary, and hold office for six years. The Legislative body discusses and votes the projects of law and the imposts. Every amendment adopted by the committee charged with the examination of a project of law, shall be sent without discussion to the Council of State, and if not adopted by that body, it cannot be submitted to Legislative deliberation. The sittings are to be public, but may be secret on the demand of five members. Public reports of the proceedings shall be confined to the journals and votes—and shall be prepared under direction of the President of the Legislative body. The officers are to be named by the President of the Republic. Ministers cannot be members of the Legislature. No petition can be addressed to the Legislative body. The President of the Republic, convokes, adjourns, prorogues, and dissolves the Legislative body; in case of dissolution he shall convoke a new one within six months. The number of Councilors of State is from 40 to 50. They are to be named by the President and are removeable by him. He presides over their meetings. They are to draw up projects of law and regulations of the public administration, and to resolve difficulties that may arise, under the direction of the President. Members are to be appointed from its number by the President, to maintain in the name of the Government, the discussion of the projects of law before the Senate and the Legislative corps. The salary of each Councilor is 25,000 francs. The Ministers have ranks, right of sitting, and a deliberative voice in the Council of State. A High Court of Justice judges without appeal all persons sent before it accused of crimes, attempts or plots against the President of the Republic, and against the internal and external safety of the State. It cannot be convened except by decree from the President. Its organization is to be regulated by the Senate. Existing provisions of law not opposed to the present Constitution, shall remain in force until legally abrogated. The executive shall name the Mayor. The Constitution shall take effect from the day when the great powers named by it shall be constituted. Such were the provisions of the new Constitution then promulgated for France.

The Minister of the Interior issued a circular calling upon the Government officers to promote the election of none but discreet and well-disposed men, not orators or politicians, to the Legislative body, and saying that if they would send to the Ministry the names of proper persons, the influence of the Government would be used to aid their election. The disarming of the National Guard was effected without the slightest difficulty. On the 23d of January a decree was published instituting a Ministry of Police and one of State, and appointing M. Casabianca Minister of State; M. Maupas, Minister of General Police; M. Abbatucci, Minister of Justice; M. de Parsigny, Minister of the Interior; M. Bineau Minister of Finance; General de Saint-Arnaud, Minister of War; Ducos, of Marine; Turgot, of Foreign Affairs; and Fortoul, of Public Instruction and Worship. On the 26th of January, a decree was issued, organizing the Council of State, and appointing 34 Councillors, 40 Masters of Requests, and 31 Auditors. The Council contained the names of most of the leaders in the Assembly, who took sides with the President in the debates of that body. On the 27th, the list of Senators was announced. It contained the names of many who were formerly Peers of France and members of the Legislative Assembly. On the 23d, a decree was issued declaring that the members of the Orleans family, their husbands, wives, and descendants cannot possess any real or personal property in France, and ordering the whole of their present possessions to be sold within one year; and on the same day another decree declared that all the property possessed by Louis Philippe, and by him given to his children, on the 7th of August, 1830, should be confiscated and given to the State; and that of this amount ten millions should be allowed to the mutual assistance societies, authorized by law of July 15, 1850; ten millions to be employed in improving the dwellings of workmen in the large manufacturing towns; ten millions to be devoted to the establishment of institutions for making loans on mortgage; five millions to establish a retiring pension fund for the poorest assistant clergy; and the remainder to be distributed among the Legion of Honor, and other military functionaries. The promulgation of these decrees excited great dissatisfaction, and led to the resignation of several members of the Councils. M. Dupin, President of the late Assembly, resigned his office as Procureur-General, in an indignant letter to the Pres... as members of the Consultative Commission.

The testamentary executors of Louis Philippe also protested warmly against this confiscation of the Orleans family. The Princes of Orleans, the Duke de Nemours and the Prince de Joinville, addressed a letter of thanks to the executors, in which they resented with becoming indignation the insults heaped upon the memory of their father, which they said were "especially odious when brought forward by a man who, on two different occasions received proofs of the magnanimity of King Louis Philippe, and whose family never received anything from him but benefits." To the honor of the country which they had always loyally served and would ever love, they say, "these disgraceful decrees, and their still more disgraceful preambles, have not dared to appear except under the *régime* of a state of siege, and after the suppression of all the guaranties which protected the liberties of the nation." The Duchess of Orleans also addressed the following brief and indignant protest to the President:

"Monsieur: As I do not acknowledge your right to plunder my family, neither do I acknowledge your right to assign to me a dotation in the name of France. I refuse the dowry.

"Helena D'Orleans."

The new Ministry of Police was reorganized, and a decree was issued for the regulation of the Press. It consisted of four chapters, embracing the following provisions: (1.) No journal could be published without first obtaining permission of the Government; nor could any foreign journal be admitted into France except by the same permission; and any person bringing into France an unauthorized paper would be liable to a year's imprisonment and to a fine of 5,000 francs. Every publisher must deposit caution-money, from 15,000 to 50,000 francs, before he could issue a paper, under heavy penalties. (2.) Stamp duties were imposed upon all journals, whether published in France, or introduced from other countries; and the authorities were enjoined to seize all publications violating these regulation. (3.) Every violation of the Article of the Constitution which prohibits Legislative reports, was made punishable by fine of from 1,000 to 5,000 francs. The publication of false news subjected to a fine, and if it be of a tendency to disturb the public peace, imprisonment was added. No account of the proceedings of the Senate or Council of State, and no report of trials for press offences, could be published; and in all affairs, civil, correctional, or criminal, the Courts might forbid the publication of their proceedings. Every editor was bound to publish official documents, relations, and rectifications which may be addressed to him by any public authority: if he failed to do so, he might be fined and his journal seized. No one can carry on the bookseller's trade, or issue or sell engravings, medals, or prints of any kind, without obtaining permission of the authorities, and becoming subject to the same restrictions as are imposed upon journals. (4.) With regard to existing journals, three months were allowed for them to deposit the caution-money required, and to conform to the other provisions of the new law.

Numerous decrees were rapidly issued for the government of the country in all its departments. The College of France was put under the immediate control of the President, and a large number of judicial officers were displaced and superseded by partizans of the new order of things. The election for Members of the Legislative Corps took place on the 29th of February, and resulted in the success of the Government candidates in nearly every instance,—Carnot and Cavaignac being the only opposition candidates of any eminence who were returned. On the 21st of March, the President reviewed the troops, and bestowed upon them the medal instituted by the confiscation of the Orleans estates. In the speech which he made to them upon the occasion, he said his object in instituting this medal was to make some more adequate compensation for the services of the army than they usually received. It secures to each soldier, who shall have it, an annuity of 100 francs for life; the sum is small, but the evidence of merit which the medal carries with it, adds to its value. He urged them to receive it as an encouragement to maintain intact their military spirit. "Wear it," he says, "as a proof of my solicitude for your interest, and my affection for that great military family of which I am proud to be the head, because you are its glorious children."

Rumor, even at this early day, attributed these proceedings to an intention on the part of the President to procure for himself the position of Emperor; and this impression became so general that he deemed it proper to notice it in his speech at the opening of the new Senate and Legislative Corps which took place on the 29th of March. After briefly rehearsing the reasons which had made his usurpation necessary, he said, with regard to the rumors imputing to him the intention of making himself Emperor, that he had the opportunity to do so on three occasions, if he had been so disposed, and he referred to his forbearance then as evidence of the falsehood of the reports. He declared that he was firmly resolved to maintain the Government in its existing form, unless the machinations of the disaffected should compel him to claim greater powers. He repeated his assurances of peace, and declared that he would restore popular freedom and rights as rapidly as the security of the country would permit. The ceremony of opening the Chambers was brilliant and imposing. General Cavaignac refused to take his seat, as he could not take the oath required. Previous to the opening of the session the President issued a decree regulating the mode of doing business in the Senate, Council of State, and the Legislative Corps. No member of the latter could publish his speech without having obtained the authority of the Assembly, and any unauthorized publication subjected the offender to heavy fines. It was generally supposed that fixing the Budget, or making appropriations for the civil list, for the current year, would be left to the Legislature; but just before the meeting of that body the President established that also by a simple decree. The expenses of the year were estimated 1,503,398,861 francs—the receipts at 1,449,413,404. The President's civil list was fixed at twelve millions. On the evening of April 4th, the highest judicial authorities of the state attended at the Elysée to take the oaths prescribed by the Constitution in presence of Louis Napoleon, who received them surrounded by his Ministers. A complimentary speech was made to him on behalf of the judges. In his reply the President used strong expressions concerning the basis of his right to the office he holds. He said:

"Since the day on which the doctrine of the sovereignty of the people replaced that of divine right, it may be affirmed with truth that no government has been as legitimate as mine. In 1804, four millions of votes, in proclaiming the power to be *hereditary in my family*, designated me as heir to the empire. In 1848, nearly six millions called me to the head of the Republic. In 1851 nearly eight millions maintained me there. Consequently, in taking the oath to me, it is not merely to a man that you swear to be faithful, but to a principle—to a cause—to the national will itself."

These expressions were, in spite of his protestations, generally considered as indicative of hereditary imperial pretensions, to be made good at the earliest convenient opportunity. And it was believed that the *fêtes* of May would be seized as the proper occasion for this step. In this, however, public opinion was disappointed. The *fêtes* passed off with great splendor, but without the Empire. The troops, 80,000 in number, were reviewed by the President, who distributed the Eagles among them, addressed them briefly, saying that the history of nations was, in a great measure, the history of armies—that on their success or re... country; that the Rhine was again claimed by the Emperor Napoleon at the commencement of the century was the most striking signification of the regeneration and the grandeur of France; and that it should now be resumed, not as a menace against foreign powers, but as the *symbol* of independence, the souvenir of an heroic epoch, and as the sign of the nobleness of each regiment. After this address the standards were taken to the chapel and blessed by the Archbishop. The ceremonies were protracted, and attended by an immense concourse of spectators.

Public feeling was considerably excited by a remarkable letter addressed by General Changarnier, at about this time, to the Minister of the Interior, in reply to his demand that he should take the oath of allegiance to Louis Napoleon. He said that the President had repeatedly endeavored to seduce him to his support—that he had offered not only to make him Marshal, but to confer upon him another military dignity unknown since the Empire, and to attach to it pecuniary rewards; that when he perceived that personal ambition had no effect upon him, he endeavored to gain him over, by pretending a design to prepare the way for the restoration of the Monarchy to which he supposed him to be attached. All these attempts had been without effect. He had never ceased to be ready to defend with energy the legal powers of Louis Napoleon, and to give every opposition to the illegal prolongation of those powers. The exile he had undergone in solitude and silence had not changed his opinion of the duties he owed to France. He would hasten to her defence should she be attacked, but he refused the oath expected by the perjured man who had failed to corrupt him. In reply to this letter, M. Casabianca, editor of the *Constitutionnel*, and the recognized organ of the President, brought against General Changarnier specific charges—that in March, 1849, he demanded from Louis Napoleon written authority to throw the Constituent Assembly out of the window—that he subsequently urged him in the strongest manner to make a *coup d'état*; and that, in November, 1850, he assembled a number of political personages, and proposed to them to arrest Louis Napoleon and send him to prison, to prorogue the Assembly for six months, and to make him Dictator. It was further alleged that one of the persons present at this meeting was M. Mole, who refused to sanction the scheme, and immediately disclosed it to the President. Count Mole immediately published an indignant denial of the whole story, so far as his name had been connected with it.

Notwithstanding the extreme rigor of the new *regime*, instances occurred in various sections of the country indicating the uneasiness which these rapid strides towards arbitrary power created in the popular mind. Gen. Lamoricière, Arago, and other men of distinction, published letters refusing to take the oath of fidelity to an Executive who had proved so forgetful of his own, and these examples of non-concurrence in the new policy of the President were followed by inferior magistrates in various parts of France. In several of the departments members of the local councils refused to take the oaths of allegiance, and in the towns of Havre, Thiers, and Evreux the tribunals of commerce did likewise. The civil Courts of Paris, also, in one or two instances, asserted their independence by deciding against the Government in prosecutions commenced against the press. On the 22d of April, moreover, the civil tribunal gave judgment on the demand made by the Princes of the Orleans family to declare illegal the seizure by the Prefect of the Seine, of the estates of Neuilly and Monceaux, under the decree of the 22d of Jan., relative to the property of the late King Louis Philippe. In answer to this demand, the Prefect of the Seine, in the name of the Government, called on the tribunal to declare that the decree of the 22nd Jan. was a legislative act, and the seizure of the property an administrative act, and that consequently the tribunal had no jurisdiction. The case was pleaded at great length; and the Court pronounced a judgment declaring itself competent, keeping the case before it, fixing a day for discussing it on its merits, and condemning the Prefect in costs. These movements indicated a certain degree of reaction in the public mind, and prepared the way for the favorable reception of a letter which the Bourbon pretender, the Count de Chambord, issued to the partizans of monarchy throughout France. This letter was dated at Venice, April 27, and was designed as an official declaration of his wishes to all who wished still to remain faithful to the principles which he represented. He declared it to be the first duty of royalists to do no act, to enter into no engagement, in opposition to their political faith. They must not hesitate, therefore, to refuse all offices where promises are required from them contrary to their principles, and which would not permit them to do in all circumstances what their convictions imposed upon them. Still, important and active duties were devolved upon them. They should reside as much as possible in the midst of the population on whom they could exercise influence, and should try, by rendering themselves useful to them, to acquire, each day, still greater claims to their gratitude and confidence. They ought also to aid the Government in its struggles against anarchy and socialism, and to show themselves in all emergencies the most courageous defenders of social order. Even in case of an attempt to reestablish the Empire, they were exhorted to abstain from doing anything to endanger the repose of the country, but to protest formally against any change which can endanger the destinies of France, and expose it once more to catastrophes and perils from which the legitimate monarchy alone can save it. He urged them to be unalterable on matters of principle, but at the same time calm, patient, and ever moderate and conciliating toward persons. "Let your ranks, your hearts," he says, "like mine, remain continually open to all. We are all thrown on times of trial and of sacrifices; and my friends will not forget that it is from the land of exile that I make this new appeal to their constancy and their devotedness. Happier days are yet in store for France and for us. I am certain of the fact. It is in my ardent love for my country—it is in the hope of serving it—of being able to serve it—that I gather the strength and the courage necessary for me to accomplish the great duties which have been imposed on me by Providence."

The session of the Legislative body was closed on the 28th of June by a message from the President, who thanked the members for their coöperation and support, and especially for not having been carried away by any *esprit de corps*; for having "occupied themselves with the great interests of the country, laying aside all susceptibility, and feeling that the epoch of sterile and impassioned discourses had passed away, and that of business had arrived." The first trial of the Constitution must have convinced them that they possessed the conditions of a strong and a free Government; one which was "no longer that passive but, against which the violent oppositions direct their shafts with impotence, but one which can resist their attacks, and henceforth follow a system without having recourse either to arbitrary rule or to duplicity. On the other hand, the control of the Assembly is real, for discussion is free, and the voting of the taxes decisive." During the recess, the President said he would direct his attention to the wants of the country, and the preparation of projects for diminishing the burdens of the State. He urged the members on returning to their departments, to be the faithful echoes of the sentiment that prevailed in Paris—that of

constitutional and popular. The meaning of what they had seen there was, that "there exists in France a Government animated with the faith and the love of good—which reposes on the people, the source of all power—on the army, the source of all force—and on religion, the source of all justice." The last days of the session were marked by incidents of interest. The discussion of the Budget commenced on the 17th of June—the President being personally in attendance. The opening speeches were by MM. KRADSEL and MONTALEMBERT, both of whom dissected the budget with keen objections—the latter urging its rejection. He was answered by M. STOURM, the Councillor of State, who was thoughtless enough to warn members to be prudent—to take care what they did. This threat excited strong indignation, which was heightened soon after by the receipt of a note from M. CASABIANCA, the Minister of State, declaring that the conduct of the Legislative body, in persisting in the discussion of amendments which had been once dismissed by the Council of State, was in contravention of the Constitution. The next day, the discussion proceeded, but opposition to the Budget was withdrawn. A few days after, one of the Opposition members applied to the Legislative body for authority to publish his speech against a bill on the National Guard. M. BILLAULT strongly resisted this, but leave was granted. This example was immediately followed by several others, including those who had spoken against the Budget; and the result was that eight members obtained permission to publish speeches, of which five or six were in unmitigated hostility to the Government, and two so strongly antagonistic that efforts were made to stop their delivery. A note, however, was soon published by authority, forbidding the journals to copy the speeches, which the members were only authorized to publish at their own expense. At a subsequent session, M. de MONTALEMBERT called attention to the fact that the part of the receipts from the seizure of the Orleans property had been included in the estimates of the year, and that the sanction of the Legislative body had not, therefore, been asked for that measure. The time would doubtless come for its discussion there. "Meantime," said he, "I avail myself of this occasion to raise, in the triple interest of property seriously affected, of justice disregarded, and of august misfortunes, my solemn objections against a fault which has been committed without excuse, without a pretext, without a provocation of any kind, and which it is attempted to render more irreparable every day."

For some time during the recess affairs were quiet. On the 17th of July the President left Paris to celebrate the opening of the railroad between Paris and Strasbourg. He was received with ecla, and returned to Paris on the 24th. A change was made in the Ministry, M. ACHILLE FOULD replacing M. CASABIANCA as Minister of State. NAPOLEON's birthday, the 15th of August, was signalized by *fêtes* of extraordinary magnitude and splendor. The most elaborate and protracted preparations had been made for it; thousands and tens of thousands came in from all sections of the country to witness the display, and the occasion was one of unwonted brilliancy and splendor. Grand exhibitions of the military, fireworks, scenes and shows skillfully calculated to recall the memory and the glory of NAPOLEON, and a great ball at St. Cloud, signalized the occasion. The people of Paris had been invited by official proclamation to illuminate their houses; but the noticeably sparse compliance with the request was remarked as more truly indicative of the sentiments of the people, than the elaborate exhibitions arranged by the Government.

The President soon after made a tour through the Southern Departments; and it was during this journey, the whole object of which was evidently political, that his intentions to reestablish the Empire were revealed beyond the chance of further doubt. At Lyons, on the 10th of September, at the inauguration of an equestrian statue of the Emperor, he made a speech recalling the devotion which that city had always shown to the cause of NAPOLEON, and declaring that he should have but one object in his Administration,—"to reconstitute in France, convulsed by so many commotions and utopian schemes, a peace based on conciliations for men, inflexibility of principles of authority, love for the laboring classes, the national dignity." He said it was as yet difficult for him to know under what name he could render the greatest services; if the modest title of President could facilitate his mission, it was not he who, from personal interest, would desire to change that name for the title of Emperor. At Marseilles, on the 25th, in a public speech, he declared his desire that Marseilles, more and more flourishing, should cooperate in realizing the great ideas of the Emperor, that "the Mediterranean ought to be a French lake." At Bordeaux he made a still more important declaration of his sentiments in regard to the Empire. He said that the object of his tour had been to make himself acquainted with the real character and wants of the provinces; but it had been attended by a much more important result. Never did a people more directly, more spontaneously, or more unanimously testify a determination to free itself from all uneasiness in regard to the future, by placing in the same hands as heretofore, a power which sympathizes with its feelings. *France desired a return to the Empire*, in order to produce confidence in the present and security for the future. There was one objection to which he would reply: "certain minds seem to entertain a dread of war; certain persons say the Empire is only war, but I say the *Empire is Peace*, for France desires it, and when France is satisfied, the world is tranquil." War was not made for pleasure, but through necessity; and in this era of transition, woe be to him who gives the first signal of a collision, the consequences of which would be incalculable. He said he had many conquests to make; he wished to conquer by conciliation all hostile parties, and to bring into one grand popular current those hostile streams which now lose themselves without profit to any one. "I wish," said he, "to restore religion, morality, and opulence to that still numerous part of the population which, though in the bosom of the most fertile country in the world, can scarcely obtain the common necessaries of life. We have immense waste territories to cultivate, roads to open, ports to dig, rivers to render navigable, a system of railroads to complete; we have opposite to Marseilles a vast kingdom which we must assimilate to France; we have to bring all our great western ports into connection with the American continent by a rapidity of communication which we still want; lastly, we have ruins to restore, false gods to overthrow, and truths to be made triumphant. This is the sense which I attach to the Empire, if the Empire is to be restored. Such are the conquests which I contemplate, and all you who surround me, and who, like me, desire your country's welfare—you are my soldiers!" This speech was very justly regarded as in the highest degree significant of the sentiments and purposes of the Prince President. It was the almost declaration of his journey, and on the 15th of October he returned to Paris, where he was greeted with imposing demonstrations and no inconsiderable degree of popular enthusiasm. Nearly all the banners, inscriptions, and addresses greeted him as emperor. Immediately after his return a decree was issued convoking the Senate to meet on the 4th of November, to consider the question of changing the form of Government and re-establishing the Empire, in accordance with the expressed wish of the people of France. If the change should be decreed, it was declared that it would be submitted to the vote of the people.

The Senate met on the 4th of November, in accordance with the decree. Prince JEROME BONAPARTE presided, and opened the session by briefly stating its object. The Empire, he said, was for the French people, the reminiscence of an immortal glory; the assurance of preserving intact the fundamental conquests of the revolution of '89; order at home and dignity abroad; a guarantee given to all interests; the protection and development of the great discoveries of our time applied to public works undertaken by the State, and to private industry in all its branches; and, in fine; a buckler against the return of the ancient regime and against the enterprises of the enemies of order. The popular acclamations every where called for the Napoleonian dynasty, because its accession would be the pledge of a stable and prosperous future. Every loyal man who accepts a part in the Government must break forever with its enemies. It was for the Senate to give a formal consecration to the national will, and to prescribe the terms of a *senatus consultum* which should establish the basis of the new Empire. After the session had been thus opened, M. ACHILLE FOULD, the Minister of State, was introduced, and in the name of the Prince President, read a brief message, announcing that the nation had loudly manifested its will to reestablish the Empire, and that he had called them together to deliberate upon that grave question. Should they adopt it, they would doubtless think as he did, that the Constitution of 1852 should be maintained. The people would find a guaranty for its interests, and a satisfaction of its just pride, in the reestablishment of the Empire. He did not shut his eyes to the danger of wearing the Crown of NAPOLEON, but his apprehensions were lessened by the thought that the nation, in elevating him to the throne, would be crowning itself. A proposition for the modification of the Constitution, signed by ten Senators, was immediately placed in the hands of the President of the Senate; and it was immediately voted by the Bureaux that it should be taken into consideration. A committee of ten was appointed, which chose M. TROPLONG as its reporter, and the sitting adjourned. On the 6th, the Senate again met, and M. TROPLONG read a long report, arguing elaborately in favor of reestablishing the Empire, and closing with the draft of a Senatus Consultum; declaring, (1.) The Empire is reestablished, and LOUIS NAPOLEON BONAPARTE is Emperor under the name of NAPOLEON III; (2.) The imperial dignity is hereditary in his direct and legitimate male descendants, by order of primogeniture; (3.) If he has no male descendants, he may adopt the legitimate children and descendants in the male line of the brothers of NAPOLEON I; (4.) Adoption is interdicted to his descendants; (5.) He is to regulate by an organic decree the order of succession, in case he should leave no direct, legitimate or adopted heir; the members of the family of LOUIS NAPOLEON who can eventually be called to the succession and their descendants, constitute the imperial family, whose position is regulated by a Senatus Consultum, and none of whom can marry without the Emperor's sanction; (6.) The Constitution of January 15, 1852, is maintained in all of its provisions not contrary to the present Senatus Consultum, and no modification of it can be effected except in the manner and by the means which it has prescribed; (7.) The proposition that the empire be reestablished upon this basis and on these conditions is to be submitted to the people for their acceptance. On the 7th, each of these propositions was discussed, and the whole were adopted by a vote of 86 out of 87 Senators. The Senators in grand costume and the Cardinals in scarlet robes, preceded by an escort of cavalry, immediately repaired to St. Cloud, where they were met by the Prince-President. M. MESNARD, Vice-President of the Senate, placed in his hands a copy of the *senatus-consultum*, and made him a brief address, saying that the Senate was justified in its action by the immense services he had rendered, by the name which he bore, and by the guarantees given to the future by the greatness of his character and the wisdom and firmness of his mind. The Prince replied by thanking the Senate for the alacrity with which it had responded to the wishes of the country in deliberating upon the reestablishment of the empire, and in preparing the *senatus-consultum* which is to be submitted to the people for its acceptance. "When, forty-eight years ago," said he, "in this same palace, in this very hall, and under circumstances analogous to the present, the Senate came to offer the crown to the chief of my family, the Emperor replied in these memorable words: '*My spirit will depart from my posterity the day that my posterity shall cease to deserve the love and confidence of the grand nation.*' And upon this occasion what most touches my heart is the thought that the spirit of the Emperor is with me, that his mind is guiding me, that his shade protects me,—since, by a solemn proceeding, you come in the name of the French people, to prove to me that I have merited the confidence of the country. I have no need to tell you that my constant care shall be to labor with you to promote the grandeur and the prosperity of France." Two decrees were immediately issued,—the one convoking the French people, in its primary assemblies, for the 21st and 22d of Nov., to accept or reject the empire; and the second convoking the Legislature on the 25th Nov., for the purpose of verifying the regularity of the votes, of counting them out, and declaring the result. On the 21st and 22d of Nov, the vote was taken.

The Legislature met on the 25th, and on the 1st of Dec. the following was proclaimed as the result of the election:

Yes	7,864,189	Null	63,326
No	253,145		
Majority for LOUIS NAPOLEON, Emperor			7,547,718

The next day LOUIS NAPOLEON made a formal entry into Paris, and received, at the Hotel de Ville, an address from M. BILLAULT, the President of the Legislative *corps*, announcing the event, expressing the profound confidence that it indicated, and declaring that as Emperor he would carry with him "that national spirit which, on the day marked out by Providence crowns new dynasties and seats them in the place of those which it no longer animates." "Taking shelter," he added, "under an immense recollection of glory, under what it holds most precious, its honor abroad, its security at home, and those immortal principles of 1789—the firm basis of new French society, so powerfully organized by the Emperor, your uncle—our nation again raised up with proud love that dynasty of the BONAPARTES which sprung from him, and which was not overthrown by French hands. But while preserving a proud remembrance of the great events of war, it hopes to find from you the great things of peace. Having already seen you at work, it expects from you a resolute, prompt, and prosperous Government. In order to aid you in it, it surrounds you with all its sympathies, it delivers itself wholly up to you. Take, then, Sire, take from the hands of France that glorious crown which she offers you; never has a royal brow worn one more legitimate or more popular." In reply to this, the Emperor made the following address:

MESSIEURS: The new reign which you this day inaugurate derives not its origin, as so many others recorded in history have done, from violence, from conquest, or from fraud; it is what you have just declared it—the legal result of the will of a whole people, who consolidates in calm that which they had founded in the midst of tempests. I am penetrated with gratitude towards the nation which thrice times in four years has sanctioned me by its suffrages, and each time has only augmented the majority in proportion as power; but the more that power increases in extent and vital-power, the more does it need enlightened men, such as those who every day surround me—independent men, such as those whom I address, to guide me by their counsel, to bring back my authority within its proper limits, if it could ever quit them. I take from this day, with the crown, the name of NAPOLEON the Third, because the will of the people bestowed it on me in their acclamations, because the whole nation has ratified it. Is it then to be inferred that, in accepting the title, I fell into the error imputed to the Prince, who, returning from exile, declared null and void all that had been done in his absence. Far from me be such a wild mistake. Not only do I recognise the Governments which have preceded me, but I inherit in some manner all that they have accomplished of good and of evil; for Governments which succeed one to another are, notwithstanding different origin, liable for their predecessors; but the more completely that I accept all that for fifty years, history transmits to us, with her inflexible authority, the less is it permitted me to pass in silence over the glorious reign of the head of my family and the regular, though ephemeral title of his son, whom the two Chambers proclaimed in the last burst of vanquished patriotism. Thus, then, the title of NAPOLEON the Third is not one of the dynastic superannuated pretentions which seem to be an insult to good sense and to truth; it is the homage rendered to a government which was legitimate, and to which we owe the brightest pages of our modern history. My reign does not date from 1815, it dates from this very moment when you have announced the suffrages of the nation. Receive then, my thanks, Gentlemen of the Chamber of Deputies, for the *eclat* you have given to the manifestation of the national will, by rendering it more evident to your supervision, and more imposing by your declaration. I thank you, also, Gentlemen of the State, for having been the first to address congratulations to me, as you were the first to give expression to the popular wish. Aid me, all of you, and set firm in the land—upset by too many revolutions—a stable government which shall have for its basis religion, probity and love. For the suffering classes, receive here my oath that no sacrifice shall be wanting on my part to ensure the prosperity of my country, *and while I maintain peace, I will yield in nothing which may touch the honor or the dignity of France.*

Thus was consummated the transformation of France, in a single year, from a Republic to an Empire,—a change more remarkable than modern times have elsewhere witnessed: and with it closes substantially the history of France for 1852.

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, DEC. 31, 1852.

☞ We continue this morning our Historical Summary for 1852. The importance of the events of the year in ENGLAND and FRANCE, and the fulness with which they have been sketched, compel us to omit the similar history of Germany, Austria, Italy, Russia, the British Colonies, Mexico, the South American States, &c., &c., which we have in type. They will be given hereafter. To-morrow we shall publish a very full and carefully compiled CHRONOLOGY and NECROLOGY of the year, with Commercial, Criminal and Legal Statistics, &c., &c. We are confident that these Summaries, as given in the *Times*, of the Events of 1852, will be far more complete and accurate than can be found in any other form.

Territorial Acquisitions.

The New-Orleans *Commercial Bulletin* indorses a writer for that paper, who contends against the acquisition of Cuba, upon constitutional grounds. The position is an exceedingly broad one. All acquisition of territory, whether by conquest or purchase, he pronounces to be in direct conflict with the Constitution; and the title, therefore, by which our acquired territories are held, is to be taken as utterly worthless. This is pretty well, for a sane and sober citizen of Louisiana. One is at a loss to imagine what charms the writer finds in the rule of NAPOLEON III., to make a return to French ownership desirable. If purchase be unconstitutional, and the title arising from it be invalid, then Louisiana is again a colony of France; Florida goes back to Spain; and California becomes once more an outskirt of turbulent Mexico. These consequences are too obviously absurd to escape the notice of the keen jurist. He persists in them, nevertheless, and actually cites THOMAS JEFFERSON as an authority; that statesman, to provide against Federal opposition to the purchase of Louisiana, having suggested an amendment to the Constitution, explicitly conferring appropriate powers on Government. The fact that, his proposition, being received as it was intended, was passed over in silence by the very strictest constructionists in Congress, has little weight with our casuist. The acquisition of Florida, seventeen years later, and the acquisition of California, the other day—precedents, it might be supposed, decided enough to quiet the most whimsical of scruples—are equally ineffectual. The man's regard for the Constitution is so jealous, that nothing unmentioned *nominatim* in that instrument contents him. Before such a competitor, the fidelity of Mr. WEBSTER to the great charter, becomes a thing of extremely meagre proportions. No devotion could be half so literal and fastidious.

The fact is, Mr. JEFFERSON was influenced to that greatest event of his career, by reasons precisely similar to those which have prompted the bids for Cuba. A foreign power commanded an important channel of American trade. It was desirable to make the waters of the Mississippi free to the thriving settlers of the West, and to guard them against the capricious interruptions to which the presence of a stranger exposed them. Accordingly, Louisiana was bought. A foreign, and by no means friendly power, commands a highly important channel of trade between the halves of this Union; and it is desirable to have the control of that channel in our own hands. No argument was employed in the first case, that may not be used *à fortiori* in the second. Cuba is eminently essential to our welfare, and no honorable means should be neglected to make it ours. Accordingly, Cuba should be bought. The writer in the *Bulletin*, in urging the propriety of Mr. JEFFERSON's course, while he pronounces it unconstitutional, only helps those who want it, to an argument for extraordinary measures.

☞ The State Legislature meets at Albany on Monday. We cannot learn that any arrangements have been made for the early delivery of copies of Gov. SEYMOUR's Message; we presume, however, that it will be provided for as usual.

☞ Both branches of Congress have adjourned over to Monday. Nothing of any consequence was done yesterday.

They don't know how to Write.

We are wont to judge of the intellectual condition of a community by the number of persons in it who can or cannot read and write. If it should be announced that in some county of the State there existed not one person, over five years of age, who had not an acquaintance with the mystic arts of reading and writing it would be told of, far and near, as highly complimentary to the locality. Generally this is correct. But the two arts we find, do not always go hand in hand. There is a country in Christendom that we wot of, where abide certain and sundry men of noted learning, who can read like a book,—aye, even make a book,—yet do not know how to write. They are handy enough with the pen, they can use it making marks all day long; but the marks are no more intelligible after they are made, than if children had made them with the tips of their little dumpy fingers dipped in ink. Out in the back-woods, there are men who keep tavern and score down the drinks they sell, with a piece of chalk, on the ceiling. They can't write, but they can understand their own rude figuring. But some of the learned men we treat of, cannot do so much as that. Fortunately for the world who need their learning, they generally keep some one around, who, by knowing the drift of the master's thoughts, can shrewdly guess out an interpretation of his hieroglyphics. And others of them, being driven to it by a stern necessity, have learned to read those ciphers of their own, which, by courtesy, are denominated their hand-writing.

One not acquainted with the habits of literary men would scarcely believe this true, but to our sorrow, we know how susceptible of proof it is. Under a press of circumstances, we could furnish the names of many grave and reverend seniors in our own land who have great reputation for wisdom and even for book-learning who do not know how to write. There are Doctors of Divinity we could name whose nearest approach to writing is as far from decent, as the inarticulate utterances of a dumb man are from eloquent talking. We know of men who honor the bar, but dishonor their good fathers, by never having learned to write. We know of men who in all other respects would honor the Cabinet of Mr. PIERCE, or the next best man in the States, but who could not write the copy, "Many men of many minds," if by doing it they could avert an impending war, or entitle our country to the undisputed possession of Cuba.

This is very unfortunate. It is bad for us who might possibly make a good use of their writing, if they could possibly write. It is bad for those who are influenced by their example to neglect this branch of their education, thinking that the inability to write may be mistaken in them, as in their exemplars, for a faculty of making good briefs, fine poetry, splendid orations, and excellent addresses.

Writing-masters are not like dentists, exorbitant in their charges. For ten dollars and a little paticnce, even the stiff and crooked fingers of middle-aged men might be taught to trace legible characters on paper. We appeal to our readers who can read, if it is not worth while to try to learn to write also. But to "parents and guardians," we would respectfully suggest that notwithstanding our last very encouraging remark, it is better to insist that their children learn to write while they are young, for when they get old—we are driven to the conclusion—they can't.

Pity the Rich.

Good reader have you cared for your own self? Have you eaten enough,—dressed to suit you,—availed yourself of all creature comforts at your command,—gotten the good of your money? If you have, are the poor around you properly attended to? Have you dispensed charity, according to your intentions? Then, before the year closes, let us bespeak your pity for the rich. Yes, for the rich—poor fellows. The poor are in everybody's mouth. Metropolitan Hall is crowded two nights out of six, with those who come to remember them. For them, scores of fairs are held—barrels of confectionary and ice-creams are eaten—dolls and toys innumerable are bought—concerts are made and public auctions held. Societies and associations crowd each other that rush to assist the poor. But who cares for the rich man? He has his sufferings and nobody sympathises. He is sorely vexed, and the world laughs at his vexation. He is afflicted, and society mocks at him. He has gout, and society says "good enough for him." He grows robust, and carries a flush on his face, and people say he drinks. He grows thin and pale, and people say it is dissipation. The world would be more charitable if they knew the whole story. What slaves the rich are to fashion! They must dress hideously, and give parties that they dread, and tolerate intolerable extravagance, and do all they wish to do by the proxy of servants. They are taxed beyond measure, and their house-rents trouble them in their sleep. Banks break, and their hearts break with them. Stocks go down and their spirits accompany them. They are almost as badly off as Baal and his brethren. They have eyes, but they can't see without opera-glasses. They have ears, but they can't hear good, old-fashioned, wholesome music, for it is apt to be "vulgar." They have legs, but they can't walk, for rich folks must use a carriage. They have sense, but to use it would be "common."

Ah, men and women who take the *Times*,—as you sit down to your hot cakes and fragrant coffee,—as you draw around the family fireside, or,—if you have hot air in your houses,—as you lay off in your pleasant quiet parlor,—you, whom ADDE would have envied,—blessed in the lack of both poverty and riches,—you have pitied the poor of course, do not forget to pity the poor rich people.

☞ We are eager for something new from Baltimore. The Convention of last week was wonderfully refreshing as a change. We read the musical criticisms, the cabinet speculations, the weather items, in their dailies, as a grateful relief to the monotony of their police reports. There is no lack of murders, assaults, &c., and those of the most bloody sort, too. Within the sphere of crime there is no want of variety—and that is said to be "the spice of life," but then we do not want "all spice." The burden of their song is something like this. Monday, a murder; Tuesday, murderer captured; Wednesday, he breaks jail; Thursday, he is recaptured; Friday, a dozen garotte, and half a dozen jail escapes. Saturday, the assassins are bailed up, or die; the villains are brought to justice or bailed out, and the rickety old jail is again populous. Sunday, the wicked flee when no man pursueth, and the righteous having learned wisdom, keep close within doors, and are as bold as could be expected under the circumstances.

Now, Baltimore, though a most enterprizing and hospitable city, in the matters of commercial facilities, corrupt Common Councils and rowdyism in general, can only claim to hold a tallow candle to the sun of New-York. It is a dry tree, except just at this particular season, when it must be confessed that it brings forth enough of very bitter fruit. But if such things are done in little Baltimore, who could give a history of New-York corruption and crime? What historian is willing to undertake her criminal annals for the year 1852?

☞ We do not consider the power of the Supreme Court to enjoin the Common Council from passing particular ordinances to be by any means free from doubt. We understand that several of the ablest lawyers in the City have given opinions that it has no such power. On the other side the view taken will probably be that the Common Council is in no sense a legislative body,—having original legislative power,—but simply a Corporation created by charter, competent to perform only those acts specially devolved upon it, and subject, like an insurance company, bank or any other body corporate to the jurisdiction of Courts of Law.

But however this may be, no one can doubt that the manner in which the Supreme Court of this State, and our judicial tribunals in general were treated by the Board of Aldermen on Wednesday night, was calculated to weaken the public respect for law, and disgraceful to these guilty of it. The action taken, the language used, and the spirit evinced, showed clearly enough that the Aldermen were acting under some other impulse than a desire to promote the public good, in thus forcing through an obnoxious measure against every consideration of propriety.

It will be seen by the proceedings of the Supreme Court given this morning, that the Aldermen have been held to answer for contempt of Court in disregarding the injunction. Whatever may be the issue, we are glad that an initial step has been taken towards defining accurately the legal powers of our Common Council, and their true relations to the judicial tribunals.

☞ The favorite amusement now-a-days seems to be speculating about Gen. PIERCE's Cabinet and general policy. Every day brings new rumors—all equally positive, and probably equally authentic. It is a little remarkable that all these speculations come *from Washington*, whereas Gen. PIERCE is still at Concord, and, so far as appears, has not made the slightest sign as to his intentions in any of these particulars. When he goes to the Capitol, he will probably find everything arranged to his hands—though possibly not to his liking.

☞ It is suggested that in the general rise of municipal salaries, the alderman ought not to be forgotten. Wages should always be large enough to place the officer beyond the reach of corruption; and if four dollars will not answer, make it eight; and when that fails, try sixteen, and so on in duplicate progression, until virtue be triumphant in satisfactory pay.

☞ Wanted, a thousand miles away from the *Daily Times* office, half-a-dozen letters per diem filled with good advice. We have already enough on hand for six months to come, of the very best quality. If any of our correspondents have a supply on hand devoted to our use, they will oblige us by shipping it for Australia, by the earliest steamer.

☞ The steamship *Falcon* arrived at New-Orleans on the 28th, with the Southern part of the California mails of Dec. 1. The *Georgia*, with mails of the same date for this City, left Aspinwall on the 20th, and is now fully due.

☞ We have from Halifax a very brief and imperfect summary of the news by the *Franklin*, whose arrival at that port was mentioned yesterday morning. It will be found on our last page.

☞ A note from Mr. J. J. BINGHAM, Clerk of the Floating Dry Dock Company, states that it was the great draft of the *Ericsson*, and the low tides, instead of the small size of the sectional Dock, which compelled that vessel to go the Navy Yard Dock. The Dry Dock is large enough to take the largest vessel afloat.

Musical.

The third representation of *Cinderella*, last evening, was rather a bright commentary on the carping of a morning paper against its frequent repetition. The house was the fullest of the week. It will be full again to-night, on the fourth and last representation. The reason is palpable—the popularity of the piece grows with the completeness of its performance, and the familiarity of the public with the music. Were it not that the season is to be a short one, the management might run it two weeks instead of one, and with certain success.

Messrs. HALL & SONS have put forth a superb Musical Annual for 1853. It is made up by VINCENT WALLACE, the eminent composer, and chiefly of his own new ballads, polkas, and Schottisches. The volume is elegantly bound, and altogether constitutes a rich present for the drawing-room.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

A PAPER FOR YOUR FAMILY.—THE HOME JOURNAL—NEW SERIES FOR 1853.—In consequence of the great and continually increasing demand for this elegantly printed, widely-circulated, and universally popular Family Newspaper, we have, heretofore, been unable to furnish the back numbers to only a very limited extent. To avoid this disappointment in future, we shall, on the 1st of Jan. next, commence the publication of a new series, and print such an increased edition as will enable us to supply New Subscribers from that date. Besides the original productions of the Editors—the Foreign and Domestic Correspondence of a large list of contributors—the spice of the European Magazines—the selections of the most interesting publications of the day—the brief novels—the piquant stories—the sparkling wit and amusing anecdote—the news and gossip of the Parisian papers—the personal sketches of public characters—the stirring scenes of the world we live in—the chronicle of the news for ladies—the fashions and fashionable gossip—the facts and outlines of news—the pick of English information—the wit, humor, and pathos of the times—the essays on life, literature, society, and morals—and the usual variety of careful gleanings from the wilderness of English periodical literature, criticism, poetry, etc. —several New Features of remarkable interest will enrich and give value to the new and brilliant series for 1853.

TERMS.—For one copy, $2; for three copies, $5; or one copy for three years, $5—always in advance. Subscribe without delay. Address MORRIS & WILLIS, Editors and Proprietors, No. 107 Fulton-st., N. Y.

A HAT FOR NEW YEAR'S DAY.—WHAT CAN BE A MORE APPROPRIATE GIFT? WARBURTON, manufacturer of Hats, Caps, and Furs, No. 118 Nassau-st., corner of Fulton, has now on hand a large assortment of Hats for New Year's Day.

BOOTS AND SHOES.—Ladies in pursuit of rich Dry Goods, will find it to their advantage to call on C. W. SANDERS & CO., No. 301 Grand-st., as they are about to close their business. They offer their entire stock of Silks, Shawls, Velvets, Parasols, Cashmeres, DeLaines, &c., at such prices as will insure their immediate sale.
C. W. SANDERS & CO., No. 301 Grand-st.

METROPOLITAN HATTER, No. 572 BROADWAY.—A HAT for New Year's Day.—What the sparkle is to a goblet of Soda, one of WOOD'S first class Hats is to a gentleman. Price $4. It must be so—Plato, thou reasonest well! Call on WOOD, No. 572 Broadway, under Metropolitan Hotel, and adjoining Niblo's Garden.

USEFUL HOLIDAY GIFTS.—WRITING DESKS, Portfolios, Gentlemens' Dressing Cases, Portmonnaies, Pearl and Shell Card Cases, Fancy Inkstands, Pearl and Ivory Tablets, Gold Pens in gold and silver cases, Water Colors, &c., for sale, at low prices, by
CASE & HICKS, Stationers, No. 71 Maiden-lane.

EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT—JUST IN TIME. FOUNTAINS.
INDIA, FRENCH, CHINESE,
AND OTHER FOREIGN GOODS.
No. 651 Broadway, opposite Bond-st.

TOYS FOR THE HOLIDAYS—SANTA CLAUS AT Home!—The subscriber has laid in a fine selection of suitable Toys, and Fancy Articles for holiday presents, eminently calculated to amuse and interest the rising generation. Call and see—Large Basement Store, No. 128 Canal-st.
J. KELLOGG.

WORK BOXES AT ROGERS' BAZAAR—A splendid assortment of French and English Work Boxes and Toilet Cases, just opened in time for New-Year's Presents. These articles, having been received too late for Christmas, will be sold at reduced prices.

FURS! FURS! HATS, &c. FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS.—A large assortment of beautiful Furs on hand, to which the attention of the Ladies is invited. Also Buffalo Robes, Hats, Caps, and Ladies Beaver and Felt Sontags. Misses and Children's Hats and Caps. One price. J. W. KELLOGG, No. 128 Canal-st.

URNS FOR NEW YEAR.
Said Mrs. John Smith to her "dear,"
"If you'll buy me a BURLING-SLIP URN,
I will pour out your coffee so clear,
And your steak shall be done to a turn."
Said Mr. John Smith to his spouse,
"This current bank-bill you may take,
Buy the beautiful Urn for our house,
And then let me go——to the steak."
And so it happened that Mrs. Smith got a BILL from her husband, and an URN from
LUCIUS HART, No. 8 Burling-slip.

ON NEW YEAR'S DAY—SWEET LADY FAIR—
Soft, dark and glossy should be your hair;
And white and clear your face, skin, neck—
Free from eruption, blotch or speck.
All such defects vanish, elope,
At touch of JONES's chemical soap;
Whi'e lovely hair is made to live
By Jones's coral hair restorative.
Price reduced to 25 cents for these fine articles—yet warranted superior when sold at 50. They are really cosmetic, one for the skin, the other for the hair. Try them, and you'll be delighted. Depot, 403 Broadway, New York, 178 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

CALIFORNIA EXPRESS.—WELLS, FARGO & Co. dispatch their next regular mail steamer express on WEDNESDAY NEXT, Jan. 5, 1853, by the steamship Georgia, Mr. WILLIAM L. SMITH, our own Special Messenger, through to destination. Freight should be sent in by Tuesday, 4th inst., in waterproof order. Packages must not measure over 5½ cubic feet, or weigh more than 125 pounds. Small parcels received until 1 o'clock on the day of sailing.
WELLS, FARGO & CO., Office, No. 16 Wall-st.

BLANK BOOKS, DIARIES, HOLIDAY GIFTS, FOR 1853.—Diaries, all sizes and styles, account books in great variety; sets of first class books can be furnished from our shelves, or made to any desired pattern. Pocket-knives, gold pens and pencils, portfolios, fancy inkstands, tablets, chess men, &c., for holiday gifts. Stationery, paper, copying presses, and all articles in our line, at the lowest prices.
RICH & LOUTREL, Stationers and Printers,
No 61 William-st.

THESE ARE A FEW MORE OF THOSE VERY superior Mink Sable suits of Furs left at THOMPSON & ROESLER'S, No. 19 Maiden lane, who have taken great pains in securing an excellent assortment of this fashionable style of Fur. They have also a full variety of other fine Furs which they are now selling at remarkably low prices. Children's Furs, &c., &c., Sleigh Robes, together with Gentlemen's Furs of various kinds.

CALLING CARDS FOR NEW YEAR'S DAY.—As no lady or gentleman would make calls without their cards, they should leave their orders as early and punctually, at HYATT & CORNELL'S, who engrave cards at two hours' notice, and have no such word as 'disappointment' in their dictionary. Orders received at all hours during the day and evening. No. 260 Broadway, corner of Warren-st., and No. 73 Wall-st.

EMBROIDERIES, &c., FOR NEW YEAR'S PRESENTS.—D. EDWARDS, No. 625 Broadway, respectfully intimates to those intending to make New Year's Gifts, that a very large and elegant stock of Embroidered Points & Collars, Chemisettes, Sleeves, Handkerchiefs, Veils, &c., just been received, and will be sold at much less than the usual prices. On hand, also, a large assortment of Gents' Handkerchiefs.

CHEAP GOODS.—CLOSE OF THE SEASON.—Dress goods, Silks, French all wool and English cotton and wool De Laines, Embroideries, Laces, Shawls, Collars, Mantillas, Hosiery, Linens, Domestic goods, Merinos, Plaids, Wool Flannels, and the full assortment of goods suited to Ladies wear, selling off to make room for one of the most beautiful stocks of Spring goods ever offered in this City. TIFFANY & CUTTING, No. 321 Broadway.

PETERSON & HUMPHREY, No. 379 BROADWAY, corner White-st, are daily making additions to their already large stock, and are now prepared to exhibit to the trade and the public generally, the most complete and extensive stock of rich and elegant Carpets ever offered in this city. Also, Oil Cloths of every pattern and color, with the usual finish, for sale on the most reasonable terms.

NEWMAN'S LACE EMBROIDERY, AND DRESS CAP BAZAAR.—Ladies are invited to examine several lots of goods, particularly adapted to the season: Collars, Handkerchiefs, Sleeves, Chemisettes, &c., at prices that must convince all of the advantage of purchasing where the one price system, combined with very small profits, is strictly carried out. NEWMAN'S, No. 695 Broadway.

TEAS.—THE BEST ASSORTMENT OF FINE TEAS will be found at the store of the CANTON TEA COMPANY, No. 125 Chatham-st., (between Pearl and Roosevelt,) the oldest Tea establishment in the city. We assure our readers that they can do better here than elsewhere, either at wholesale or retail. They have now on hand some very superior Teas.

MEN'S AND BOY'S OVER-COATS AND CLOTHING.—Purchasers of Clothing will do well to give us a call before making any purchases, as we are closing out our stock of Winter Goods at greatly reduced prices, to make room for new Spring Goods. BOUGHTON & KNOX,
No. 23 Maiden-lane.

JEWELRY FOR THE HOLIDAYS.—F. W. PECKHAM, No. 178 Canal-st., would call the attention of the public to his extensive assortment of Jewelry, Silver Watches, Clocks, Musical Boxes, Silver-ware, &c., all of suitable presents for the coming holidays, which he will dispose of on the most reasonable terms.

A SUITABLE PRESENT FOR THE HOLIDAYS would be a Stereoscope, with diagrams, and a variety of Daguerreotypes for the same, consisting of views of Wall street, interior of Grace Church, City Hall, Broadway, Private and Marble Gallery, which can be had of GEO. TEMORE'S Stereoscopic Gallery, No. 573 Broadway.

HOUSEKEEPERS AND ALL OTHERS IN WANT OF Bedding, Bedsteads, &c., would do well to call at M. WILLARD'S old established Warerooms, No. 343 Pearl-st., corner of Mulberry-st., where may be found the largest assortment of articles in his line ever offered to the public.

FOR THE HOLIDAYS.—WE HAVE OPENED A large assortment of Fine Cravats, Scarfs, Mufflers, and superior quality Three Ply Linen Collars, to which the attention of those selecting new year's presents is invited.
IRA PEREGO & SON, Astor House.

BRADY'S MINIATURE DAGUERREOTYPES, put up in fine English Gold Lockets, Pins, Rings, Keys, &c. Also rich and elegant Frames for Daguerreotypes and Ambrotypes. Rooms, No. 205 Broadway, up stairs.

PORTRAITS IN OILS, PHOTOGRAPHS, DAGUERREOTYPES, &c., at No. 497 Broadway, New-York.

COUPER—COUPER FOR NEW YEAR'S GIFTS—

...NOTICES.

...FRIZE AWARDED TO THE FEMALE ... Premium Straight Needle Pegged ... for the best work done ... Dec. 30, 1852: ... ANN HAGGERTY, No. 156 Fulton-st., Brooklyn ... by Mrs. Woodward, No. 481 Broadway, (N. Y.,) ... unequalled excellence on corsets and brace... ...ladies' Gold Watch, Chain, Seal and Key.

...LOVE'S STORMS, No. 259 Broadway, for work ... gentlemen on white silk, and satin vests. ... are the admiration of all who examine them)— ... Premium Gold Bronze pin.

...HENRY WILKIE, No. 194 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, ... stitching on ladies white satin gaiters—the ... a massive Gold Cross.

...M. GARDNER Newark, N. J. (employed by Mr. ... manufacturer,) 4th prize, a beautiful turquoise ...

ADDITIONAL PRIZES.

...Mrs. M. A. Rasmussen, No. 72 south Fifth st., Wil... for very superior work, fitting ladies' shoes, ... with expedition; an elegant gold breast pin.

...CATHERINE T. STEARNS, No. 20 Harrison-st., ... for beautiful work on trousers, leather belts, ... and several other kinds of work, showing ... ability in applying the machine to various pur... with an average profit of over $5 a day; a heavy plain ...

...E. HECKLE, No. 292 Hudson st., New-York, for ... work on cloth and satin vests; a handsome ...

...A. WYMAN, Newark, N.J., (employed by Mr. ... manufacturer,) a fine gold and garnet ring.

...Miss E. A. KEARNEY, Newark, N.J., (employed by ... also manufacturer,) a heavy gold ring.

...DOROTHY MACK, No. 20 Michigan st., Jersey ... very elegant work on cloth caps, a fine gold and ...

...ELIZA AGARD No. 375 Broadway, N. Y., for fine ... sitting ladies gaiters—a fine gold and garnet ring.

...MARGARET BRYSON, Brooklyn, (Employed by Mrs. WOODWARD, No. 481 Broadway, N. Y., for very superior work on corsets and braces—a fine pearl ring.

...by Miss MARY LITTLE, No. 375 Broadway, N. Y., for ... work, fitting ladies gaiters—a fine gold and garnet ...

...Miss HELEN McCANN, No. 513 Broadway, for small ... clothes, finely made—a gold ring.

...Miss HARRIET TALMAN, No. 375 Broadway, for fine ... sitting ladies gaiters—a fine gold ring.

...Mr. BROOKS & Co., being supplied with the varie... of the work done on their Sewing Ma... offered in competition for the holiday prizes, having ... ...the committee by them, and feeling that four prizes are not sufficient to mark their appreciation of the merits of the various articles presented, have added twelve more prizes, which have been awarded as above.

CHARLES E. LIVINGSTON, Judge.

BOY'S CLOTHING AT UNION HALL.

...Boys who come home and new suits they require ... Check standing, with their attire ... holding out. Let us point to a store ... where with both they'll be furnished, as never before. ... the UNION HALL warehouse, a place where the stock ... powers of description seems really to mock. ... suits or for Overcoats free from a flaw. ... to BOOTH'S, where Fulton-st. crosses Nassau.

ATTENTION! ECONOMISTS.

Know you the building tall and vast,
Where CHEAPNESS, out of Broadway cast,
Has fixed its glorious home at last.
'Tis UNION HALL.

Fine garments by the thousand, made
By the first artists in the trade,
You'll find of every size, cut, trade,
At UNION HALL.

Such Coats, Vests, Pants, such suits complete,
Such Overcoats, and Talmas neat,
You cannot find in any street
As where Nassau and Fulton meet,
At UNION HALL.

THE VERDICT OF THE MILLION.

...to Union Hall, for the people proclaim it ... the cheapest of Clothing Stores—all the world name it ... the home of quantity, neatness and fashion, ... its garments to the best that they ever spent cash on. ... Business, and come away with great bargains exulting. From UNION HALL, Nassau-st., corner of Fulton.

A PRESENT FOR THE LADIES—WE HOPE THE ... student we related last week—showing how a friend of ... who was perplexed as to what sort of a present he ... make his wife at this season, happily hit upon the ... of presenting her with a set of KNOX'S ELEGANT ... FURS, something a lady remarks that such articles ... would be the most acceptable gift her husband could make ... has had the effect of giving others of his class a gentle ... to go and do likewise. Mr. KNOX has a really splen... stock of the newest and most fashionable styles of Furs, ... for ladies, children or gentlemen; and he sells ... at rates far below those demanded by the regular ... in these articles, for the reason that he has no... upon the sale of these goods for a living. His hat ... which is rapidly increasing every year, affords him ... princely income; and he keeps Furs at this season more ... a matter of accommodation to his regular patrons, than ... make money out of the trade. The advantage of dealing ... him is therefore apparent.

BUT ONE DAY MORE IS LEFT FOR YOU TO ... your NEW YEARS Presents; so improve your time, and ... that you may lose no time in running about, we will tell you ... you can go to get the best, most useful and cheapest ... you can make. Go to HITCHCOCK & LEAD... ...'S, No. 347 Broadway, corner of Leonard-st., and ... of their handsome Shawls. Cloaks, or Dresses which ... are selling very cheap for this very purpose. You will ... get an elegant Lace Handkerchief there, and in fact ... anything suitable for a Ladies' Wardrobe, and the ... will find one of the best assortments of De Laines, ... Cashmeres, &c., &c., suitable for New Years Pres... for their servants, varying in price from One Shilling ... a yard up. Go and look at them; they are really very ele...

HATS FOR THE HOLIDAYS—RAFFERTY AND ... the Chatham-st. hatters, beg leave to say to an ad... public, that their hats for the holidays are now ready ... they need not say that they are the best, neatest, ... &c., as perhaps some might think we were ... the public, and we would not do that on any ... We love the dear public, and what is more, the ... we, or our hats, it is immaterial which, though we ... to the ladies that we are quite lovable young men, ... them some fun that are perfectly lovely, and some "loves ... too," and our caps and fancy hats for children ... "perfection" itself as Aunt Jane says. Our stores are ... Chatham-st., opposite Chamber, and corner of Chat... and Pearl.

THE HOLIDAY SUPPLIES AT GENIN'S BAZAAR.—... children have arrived at home for the holidays, and ... suits are wanted for home and school wear. Or is any ... out, "Where shall I go?" If so—if the poor ess ... ...tance of GENIN'S Bazaar, in every department of ju... costume, are unknown to any father and mother in ... ...d book, this notice may serve to direct their attention to ... establishment. This is all that is desired. Once within ... walls, they will find such Children's Clothing cannot ... be excelled elsewhere in this country, and learn that ele... and fashion are combined with extraordinary cheap... at GENIN'S BAZAAR, 513 Broadway, St. Nicholas ...

BEAUTY—NO YOUNG LADY NEED BE WITHOUT ... husband, for it is a pretty face that helps a woman to ... ...matrimony company. Beauty is the main thing in love ... affairs. If an ugly lady is disfigured with a superfluous hair, Dr. ... ...BEAUD'S Poudre Subtile will eradicate it: if her face ... covered with freckles, tan, pimples, chaps, chafes &c., ... Italian Medicated Soap will remove them, or if her ... is sallow and bad, his Liquid Rouge and Lily ... will beautify it, and it will not be long before some ... ...body is "paying" His Hair "Restorative" and ... Instantaneous Hair Dye," is sold exclusively by him. ... ...Remember the number, 67 Walker-st., one door from ...

NEW YEAR'S PRESENTS—THE VALUABLE AS... of Ladies' Gaiters and French Slippers at ... establishment, No 79 Bleecker-st., a few doors ... Broadway, presents a rare opportunity for the se... of gifts of the elegant and useful. He is the agent ... MARQUET of Paris, and the ladies who prefer articles ... by this celebrated manufacturer to the bungling and ... imitations generally sold under the name of ... Slippers, should deal with him. His prices are ... low, and his stock embraces every description of feet ... for the boudoir, concert or ball-room, promen...

THIS IS THE LAST WARNING FOR THE PRE...—Christmas has vanished for the present year, but the ... of January, which will witness the birth of 1853, will ... ushered in with various ceremonies as noisy, as hilari... as yesterday morning. Are you prepared to receive ... New Year? If not, go there without de... Gilt Window-shades and oil-cloths are beautiful in ap... ...serviceable beyond question, and remarkably ...

HOLIDAY LITERATURE.—IT HAS ALWAYS BEEN ... necessary for fashionable gentlemen to devote a ... portion of time to the subject of dress. It is the la... ...ations of the undersigned to be prepared to furnish all ar... of Clothing, made up in the latest style, perfectly ... and he can assure all his friends and new custom... ...ers that experience daily shows, that they can rely upon ... ...having their Clothing made up in the most fashionable and ... manner, which will be sold as low as at any Cloth... ...establishment in the United States.

H. L. FOSTER, No. 27 Cortlandt-st.

A HAPPY NEW YEAR TO ALL.—RESPECTFULLY ... for the many favors conferred on him by his friends ... the public during the past year, the subscriber would ... a renewal of their confidence and patronage. ... to be without a respectable suit to begin a ... new is the time to buy. Only think, Dress ... Pants from $3 to $10. Pants from $1 to $15. ... in endless variety, from 50 cents to $50. Come and ... CORNEY REGAN, cor. Nassau and Beekman-st. ... English Peterham Overcoats worth $12 for ...

THE RENDEZVOUS FOR NEW YEAR'S VISITORS. ... gentlemen who have provided themselves with the Hat ... the day (which is also the gem of the season) at GE... ...'s Hat Store, should next visit the Bazaar in the St. ... Hotel, No 513 Broadway, where they will find a ... variety of elegantly mounted Canes and Umbrellas, ... and thousands of articles of use, luxury, ... and ornament, suitable for souvenirs, and marked at ... ...remarkably low prices. GENIN'S BAZAAR, ... St. Nicholas Hotel, No. 513 Broadway.

CANTRELL'S TOILET SLIPPERS FOR THE HOLI...—The ladies will find at CANTRELL'S ex... ...stocked Ladies' Shoe Establishment, No 336 ... a great variety of plain and embroidered Slippers, ... they can select a very appropriate and seasona... ...for their gentlemen acquaintances. These articles ... a proper appreciation of comfort in their ... and as they are sold at very reasonable rates, ... admirably adapted for New Year Presents. Ladies ... examine his assortment.

BEAUTY—NO YOUNG LADY NEED BE WITHOUT ... husband, for it is a pretty face that helps a woman to ... ...matrimony company. Beauty is the main thing in love ... affairs. If an ugly lady is disfigured with a superfluous hair, Dr. ... ...BEAUD'S Poudre Subtile will eradicate it: if her face ... covered with freckles, tan, pimples, chaps, chafes &c., ... Italian Medicated Soap will remove them, or if her ... is sallow and bad, his Liquid Rouge and Lily ... will beautify it, and it will not be long before some ... ...body is "paying" His Hair "Restorative" and ... Instantaneous Hair Dye," is sold exclusively by him. ... ...Remember the number, 67 Walker-st., one door from ...

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HOLIDAY LITERATURE.—IT HAS ALWAYS BEEN ... necessary for fashionable gentlemen to devote a ... portion of time to the subject of dress. It is the la... ...ations of the undersigned to be prepared to furnish all ar... of Clothing, made up in the latest style, perfectly ... and he can assure all his friends and new custom... ...ers that experience daily shows, that they can rely upon ... ...having their Clothing made up in the most fashionable and ... manner, which will be sold as low as at any Cloth... ...establishment in the United States.

H. L. FOSTER, No. 27 Cortlandt-st.

A HAPPY NEW YEAR TO ALL.—RESPECTFULLY ... for the many favors conferred on him by his friends ... the public during the past year, the subscriber would ... a renewal of their confidence and patronage. ... to be without a respectable suit to begin a ... new is the time to buy. Only think, Dress ... Pants from $3 to $10. Pants from $1 to $15. ... in endless variety, from 50 cents to $50. Come and ... CORNEY REGAN, cor. Nassau and Beekman-st. ... English Peterham Overcoats worth $12 for ...

HATS FOR THE HOLIDAYS—RAFFERTY AND ... the Chatham-st. hatters, beg leave to say to an ad... public, that their hats for the holidays are now ready ... they need not say that they are the best, neatest, ... &c., as perhaps some might think we were ... the public, and we would not do that on any ... We love the dear public, and what is more, the ... we, or our hats, it is immaterial which, though we ... to the ladies that we are quite lovable young men, ... them some fun that are perfectly lovely, and some "loves ... too," and our caps and fancy hats for children ... "perfection" itself as Aunt Jane says. Our stores are ... Chatham-st., opposite Chamber, and corner of Chat... and Pearl.

THE HOLIDAY SUPPLIES AT GENIN'S BAZAAR.—... children have arrived at home for the holidays, and ... suits are wanted for home and school wear. Or is any ... out, "Where shall I go?" If so—if the poor ess ... ...tance of GENIN'S Bazaar, in every department of ju... costume, are unknown to any father and mother in ... ...d book, this notice may serve to direct their attention to ... establishment. This is all that is desired. Once within ... walls, they will find such Children's Clothing cannot ... be excelled elsewhere in this country, and learn that ele... and fashion are combined with extraordinary cheap... at GENIN'S BAZAAR, 513 Broadway, St. Nicholas ...

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Mercantile Library Association—REGULAR ... ELECTION AND NOMINATIONS FOR 1853.

For President—WILLIAM L. PAGE, with Willard Phillips.
Vice-President—JOSEPH BLACK, with Bedford & Hutton.
Corresponding Secretary—JOHN P. HALSTED, with Wilson G. Hunt & Co.
Recording Secretary—S. U. F. ODELL, with Barclay & Livingston.
Treasurer—ABRAM HALSEY, Jr., with Bank of New-York.

DIRECTORS.

Douglas Laffingwell,	with Ely Clapp & Bowen.
D. Reynolds Budd,	C. H. Leonard.
Wm. A. Martin,	T. G. & A. L. Rowe.
C. Y. Bradley,	Thos. Hunt & Co.
Geo. C. Wood,	Dibblee, Work & Moore.
Wm. H. Gilder,	Lewis B. Brown.
William M. Walton,	Macy Smith & Haslehurst.

By order Regular Nominating Committee.
WM. L. SEAMAN, Chairman.
M. L. B. MARTIN, Secretary.

Life Insurance—THE MANHATTAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,—Cash Capital $100,000 independently of the Premium Fund. Office No. 146 Broadway, corner of Liberty-st.

This Company continue to insure against all manner of life risks on most favorable terms. Persons may insure in this Company either with or without participation in the profits. California permits granted at greatly reduced rates. A. A. ALVORD, President.
C. Y. WEMPLE, Secretary. N. D. MORGAN, Actuary.
ABRAM DUBOIS, M. D., at the Office daily, from 2 to 3 o'clock, P. M.

DIRECTORS.

A. C. Kingsland,	George Webb,	Wm. Burger,
Silas C. Herring,	John P. Brown,	Edward Haight,
Eleazar, Parmly,	John A. Merritt,	James C. Baldwin,
George D. Phelps,	Henry Stokes,	Wm K. Strong,
Alonzo A. Alvord,	Edwin D. Morgan,	George Hastings,
Wm. S. Valentine,	Caleb S. Woodhull,	Jas. Van Norden,
John S. Williams,	C. Van Schaick,	David S. Mills, Jr.,
E. J. Anderson,	Enoch Dean,	J. B. Herrick,
Henry A. Kerr,	Nath. G. Bradford,	John P. Ware,
Daniel Burtnett,	Edwin J. Brown,	Lewis B. Lodor,
Humphrey Phelps,	D. Henry Haight,	Henry Erben,
John S. Harris,	Denton Pearsall,	Philip Reynolds.

Mercantile Library Association—REGULAR NOMINATIONS FOR 1853.—The Nominating Committee, appointed in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution, having tendered the following gentlemen nominations for reelection, the suffrages of the members are earnestly solicited in their behalf:

For President—WILLARD L. FELT.
Vice President—JOSEPH BLACK.
Corresponding Secretary—CYRUS CLARK.
Recording Secretary—S. U. F. ODELL.
Treasurer—ABRAHAM HALSEY, Jr.

DIRECTORS.

James D. Smith,	J. F. Halstead,
D. Leffingwell,	D. R. Budd,
George C. Wood,	W. A. Martin,
W. H. Gilder.	

Fellow-members! sustain the present able and efficient Board of Directors. Let them have your unanimous approval.

A Service of Silver Plate, consisting of TEA AND COFFEE URN, MILK AND SUGAR DISHES will be presented to any one who can produce an article capable of defying description by

ROBERT HELLER,
through the agency of his miraculous gift of
SECOND SIGHT.

Such article to be shown him, and a correct description will be given, by the influence of his mind over that of his assistant, while at a distance, and
BLINDFOLDED.

Performances nightly, at No. 589 Broadway, commencing at 7½ o'clock.
CHALLENGE OPEN TO ALL.

Diamonds.—N. A. FREEMAN, No. 289 Broadway, is now offering a rich and beautiful assortment of Diamond Jewelry, of the purest quality and in tasteful and elegant settings, which will be sold very low during the holidays.

Rich Jewelry, in great variety of new and beautiful patterns, of European and American manufactors, together with fancy articles suitable for holiday gifts, for sale at very low rates by N. A. FREEMAN, No. 289 Broadway

Fine Silver Ware, of beautiful design and workmanship, tea sets, pitchers, goblets, cups, ladles, spoons, forks, and every article of table ware, suitable for presents, at the lowest prices, at N. A. FREEMAN'S, No. 289 Broadway.

Post Office, New-York—NOTICE.—This Office will be open on SATURDAY, Jan. 1, 1853, for the transaction of business, from 6, A. M., to 10 M.
WM. V. BRADY, P. M.

WANTED.

SITUATION WANTED—By a steady respectable young Woman, as plain cook, washer and ironer, or nurse and to sewing. Good City references. Apply at No. 134 33d-st., between Sixth and Seventh-avenues.

SITUATION WANTED—By a very industrious, healthy young woman, with the best of city reference, to do general house work, as a good cook, first-rate washer and ironer. Call at No. 1974 Bowery.

SITUATION WANTED by a respectable German Woman, as Chambermaid or Seamstress, for a respectable family. Inquire at Flushing-av., one door from Keat-av., Brooklyn, at Mr. HUDSON'S.

WANTED—About 50 plain and first-rate cooks, 75 chambermaids, seamstresses, &c., 75 nice, genteel girls, age from 16 to 16, most of them well recommended, and a good assortment of men and boys are now wanting employment at C. MASON'S offices, Nos. 550 Broadway and 145 Bowery. Terms, yearly subscription, 50 cents; otherwise, 25 cents.

$5,000.—A YOUNG OR MIDDLE-AGED MAN, of undoubted moral character, who can loan the above sum to his employer, on good security, may obtain it to his interest on his money, and a fair salary for his services, in a respectable publishing office. Address, with real name, RITTENHOUSE, office of the New-York *Tribune*.

PLANK-ROAD LUMBER WANTED.—Proposals will be received for the delivery of five millions of first plank-road lumber, nine feet in length, to be delivered during the months of March and April, at Florence, on the river Delaware, or at Keyport, on the Raritan Bay. Address,
FLORENCE AND KEYPORT CO., New-York.

SALESMEN WANTED.—Parties who have had good experience, and are acquainted with cash and short time buyers of Dry Goods, Carpets, or Fancy Goods, termed "Yankee Notions," can effect favorable arrangements with the undersigned. TWEEDY, MOULTON & PLIMPTON, No. 47 Broadway.

TEN MEN WANTED—Of good address to sell several articles wanted in every family. Agents can make $5 per day. Also a man with $2,500 to take an interest in a stock in Boston; may make $1,500 per annum. Ten men paid wages. Call or address, No. 317 Bowery, from 9 until 2 o'clock.

SECOND-HAND PIANO WANTED.—A good second-hand Piano suitable for a large hall. None other will answer. Address, with terms, at this office, HARPER.

500 AGENTS WANTED.—$1,000 a year easily made in selling a new family book—probably the best to sell in the country. Call or address, post paid, AMERICAN FAMILY PUBLISHING ESTABLISHMENT, No. 128 Nassau-st., up stairs, room No. 9.

BOARDING.

SUPERIOR BOARD.—A suite of well furnished rooms, four or less in number, with two fire-places, Closets, baths, Croton water, gas, &c., may be had with board, on reasonable terms, on application at No. 36 East 26th-st. Satisfactory references given and required.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A suite of rooms, consisting of front and back room, and bed room, with two pantries. Also, a room on the 3d floor. Location on the Heights, 13 Poplar-st., 2 minutes walk from Fulton Ferry. Full or partial may be obtained.

BOARD IN SOUTH BROOKLYN.—A pleasant room and bedroom can be obtained at No. 1 Willow-place, by two single gentlemen or a gentleman and wife, two minutes walk from South Ferry.

BOARDING.—A Lady and Gentleman, or two Single Gentlemen, can be accommodated with good and pleasant Rooms at No. 77 East Broadway, corner of Market-st.

BOARD WANTED.—Immediately for a gentleman and his wife, with small child and servant. Lower part of the city or Brooklyn, near one of the ferries. Address for two days, B. D. E., United States Hotel.

BOARD—Mrs. BARNES, No. 11 Fifth-avenue.—A large parlor and bed room adjoining; also, a room with grate for a single gentleman, now vacated.

BOARD—With Rooms, can be had at Nos. 82 and 84 East 23d-st., near 4th-av.

TWO PARLORS AND BED-ROOMS TO LET, WITH BOARD.—Also, single rooms for gentlemen, with use of bath, hot and cold water, at No. 44 Franklin-st.

HOTELS.

TRAVELERS TO HAVANA.—Persons visiting Havana will find a genteel, comfortable, and agreeable boarding place at the HOTEL DE COLON, kept by SEÑORA DE ALMY, at *Calle del Inquisidor, No. 34, Esquina La De Luz*, (No. 36 Inquisidor, corner of Luz-street.) Mrs. ALMY is an American lady, long resident in Havana. Guests at her house may rely on every attention. Americans especially will experience the advantages of a residence where their own language is spoken.

BROAD & LOCKWOOD respectfully inform their friends and the public in general that they have removed to the commodious and pleasant Dining Saloon No. 102 Nassau-st., south-east corner of Ann, under the New-York City Bank, where they will be happy to see their friends, and receive a continuance of their patronage.

MANSION HOUSE, BROOKLYN.—Families or single gentlemen can find desirable rooms for the Winter, on reasonable terms. The House is mid-way between the Fulton and South Ferries. Omnibusses pass the house every five minutes. EDWIN R. YALE.

FRENCH AND SPANISH EVENING CLASSES.—PRIVATE LESSONS, No. 486 Broadway.—Professor MOUTON will open on next MONDAY EVENING, from 6 to 10 o'clock, new French and Spanish courses. His system is the most expeditious, it obviates all the difficulties with which the student is usually obliged to contend, and renders him very soon able to converse easily.

ACCOUNT BOOKS AND STATIONERY—Full sets of superior Account Books on hand or made to order from the best material, both as to paper and binding. Books folioed at a small additional cost. Note paper and envelopes stamped with any initials required.
WARNER & POOR, No. 6 Pine-st.

PRINTING PRESSES FOR SALE.—One large Double Cylinder, Hoe's make, with air springs, fit for a daily paper; also, a Foolscap Cylinder, Hoe's make; and a large TAYLOR'S Cylinder
ANGEL, ENGEL & HENRIT, No. 4 Spruce-st.

COL. F. DISOSWAY, ATTORNEY and COUNSELLOR AT LAW, COMMISSIONER OF Deeds for [illegible]

CHEAP STOVE—COOKS at $3 50—for chamber, sitting-room or office, at corner of the city. Orders received at the manufactory, 108 Wooster, corner of 10th-street, North River, or at the office, No. 8 Fourth Arcade.

FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

HOLIDAY GIFTS.

GIFT BOOKS, ANNUALS, AND FANCY ARTICLES.—BUNCE & BROTHER, Booksellers, Stationers and Publishers, No. 134 Nassau-st., one door below Beekman-st., and opposite Clinton Hall.

Ladies and Gentlemen purchasing Gifts for the Christmas Holidays can procure out of an extensive assortment at the above described place, the most beautiful Gift Books, Annuals, Children's Books, Fancy Articles, Games, Toys, &c., to be found in the City.

ANNUALS, POETICAL WORKS, &c.

The Homes of American Authors, Home Book of Beauty, Home Book of Picturesque, Leaflets of Memory, The Memorial, Reid's Female Poets of America, Christmas Tribute, Hart's Prose Writers of America, Rural Hours, The Souvenir, The Rose of Sharon, the Keepsake, The Garland, The Works of Irving, Byron, Shakespere, Moore, Campbell, Wordsworth, Longfellow, Willis, Keats, Hemans, Tupper, and all other Poets and Authors, in beautiful Gift Editions.

FANCY ARTICLES FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

Card Cases, Work Boxes, Writing Desks, Fancy Inkstands, Fans, Fancy Boxes, Needle Books, Portfolios, Port Monnaies, Papetries, Gold Pens and Pencil Cases, Alabaster and Ivory Work-Table Articles, &c.

CHILDREN'S ARTICLES.

Dissected Maps, Building Blocks, Puzzles, Parlor Balls Paint Boxes, Graces, Toys, Penknives, Dominoes, Magic Lanterns and Juvenile Works of all kinds.

GAMES.

The Trades, or Knowledge is Power, The Peacock at Home, Game of the Golden Egg, Br, Fusby, Tivoli, The Busy Bee and the Butterfly, Spelling in Play, The Bible Alphabet, New Biographical Game, Capital Fun, Yankee Trader, Uncle Thomas,—Uncle Tom and Little Eva, Mansion of Happiness, Social Game, The Game of the Snake, Happy Hits, Magic Ring, Tom Thumb, Modern Dominoes, Queen of Beauty, Soltair Loto, Gift and its Consequences, Game of Circles, Games of the Flags, Snip Snap Snorum, Chronological Cards, Game of Speculation and many others comprising the best assortment in the City.

Everything excellent in quality and low in price.
BUNCE & BROTHER, No. 134 Nassau-st.

SMITH'S UMBRELLAS FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS.—The richest and most elegant Umbrellas, suitable for ladies and young gentlemen. Also, the large and substantial, of prime quality, suitable for Family Umbrellas. An assortment, consisting of the very best quality of Silks, and probably the richest and most elaborate finishes in the world. ISAAC SMITH, SONS & CO.'S

Warehouses, No. 3 Park Row, opposite the Astor House, and No. 257 Pearl-st., near Fulton-st.

HOLIDAY GIFTS.

GEORGE R. CHOLWELL, MANUFACTURER AND IMPORTER, No. 36 MAIDEN LANE.—The Subscriber would respectfully invite the attention of dealers, also those intending to make presents on the approaching holidays, to his stock of Useful and Beautiful Goods, which is much more extensive than at any previous Holiday Season.

Ladies', Gentlemen's and Children's Portable Writing Desks of rosewood, mahogany and papier mache, Ladies' and Gent's Dressing Cases, Portable Desks with Dressing Cases attached; Ladies' Work Boxes in shell, leather and velvet; mother-of-pearl Jewel Boxes for bridal presents; Ladies' Needle Books, Card Cases, Pocket Book and Memorandum Book combined, of pearl, shell, velvet, ivory and leather; Ladies' Card Cases, of pearl, shell, &c.; Ladies' and Gent's Port Monnaies in very great variety; ivory and pearl Tablets, Pocket Books and Wallets; papier mache and leather Portfolios and Writing Cases; no plus ultra Writing Cases for travelling, of real Russia, Turkey Morocco, and other leather some with Dressing Case apparatus attached, which are very complete; Ladies' Reticules in large variety; Chess and Backgammon Boards, and carved ivory Chess Men in rich variety; Work Tables, Articles, and many other pretty goods, quite too numerous to mention in an advertisement, all of which will at all times be most cheerfully shown, and in no case allowed to be misrepresented.
GEO. R. CHOLWELL.
No. 36 Maiden-lane, southeast corner of Nassau-st.

HOLIDAY GOODS—INDIA RUBBER.

DOLLS! DOLLS! DOLLS! BALLS! BALLS! BALLS! made only by New-York Rubber Company, consisting of a great variety of INDIA RUBBER DOLL HEADS of all sizes and of FULL LENGTH RUBBER DOLLS and BALLS in great variety, viz:

Bat Balls, all sizes
Arabuque Parlor Balls, all sizes; (will not break windows or looking glasses)
Fancy Color Balls, all sizes. do. do.
Lanscape Balls, all sizes. (bright colors) do. do.
Golden Balls, all sizes. do do.
These Balls, (excepting the Bat Ball) are a new and beautiful article, intended for parlor and indoor play, and no parlor should be without them at this season and the Winter are desirable. Sold at retail by the Toy dealers generally, by the dozen at all the Rubber stores and wholesale Toy houses, and by the cases only at the depot of the Company, No. 43 Maiden-Lane (up stairs.)

COX'S SPARKLING GELATINE.
THE HOLIDAYS.

GROCERS AND OTHERS supplying Families with choice articles for the Holidays, will find it greatly to their interest to have a supply of this delicate preparation. It stands unrivalled for making a richer and more delicate Jelly and Blanc Mange, than any other article ever offered to the public. For sale by
STEBBINS, MORGAN & BUTLER
Importers No. 46 Cliff-st.

PICKLED OYSTERS FOR NEW YEAR'S.

WE TAKE PLEASURE in informing our friends and the public that we have, and will constantly keep on hand, a large supply of choice Pickled Oysters, which we are prepared to say cannot be surpassed in quality or price, together with Pickles, Brandy Peaches, Preserves, &c. All orders, by post or otherwise, will be thankfully received and punctually attended to. N. B.—All goods delivered free of expense, and warranted to give satisfaction. Pickled Oysters from 75 cents to $1 50 per hundred.
WARDELL & PEASE, 134 West-st., corner Beach.

A LARGE AND RICH COLLECTION OF HOLIDAY PRESENTS—GOLD AND SILVER.—At the old established Stores of SQUIER & BROTHER, Nos. 97 Fulton-st and 182 Bowery.

Gold Lever Watches, full jeweled $15
Gold Detached Levers, full jeweled .....
Gold Lepines, four holes jeweled .....
Gold Watches of most celebrated makers.
Gold Jewelry of the richest kind.
Gold Chains of all kinds

Silver Ware is still the pride of our business and we are determined to keep the reputation of selling the best Silver Tea Sets, Pitchers, Forks, Spoons, &c., Cake Baskets, Waiters, &c.

S. & B.'s facilities of receiving foreign goods and from our own manufactories, they are enabled to sell the above goods as low as can be bought. Our rule—warranted as represented, cash only, and cheap.

RICH AND USEFUL PRESENTS.—A. G. BAGLEY & Co., manufacturers, solicit the attention of the trade, and the public generally, to their stock (of recent manufacture) of gold pens, gold and silver pencils and pen cases, in endless variety of patterns, principles, and sizes; together with our celebrated extension cases, gold and silver, with pen and pencil, and reserve for leads, which for beauty of workmanship, principle of construction, and durability, eclipse anything of the kind previously exhibited. Seven sizes patented and warranted. We would also call attention to our superior gold pens, which need no proof of their superiority over the pens of the present day, and the numerous attempts at imitation. Nos. 257 (Irving House) Broadway, and No. 13 Maiden Lane.

CATHOLIC HOLIDAY PRESENTS.—M. T. COZANS' Broadway Catholic Bookstore, No. 536, first block below NIBLO'S, has a most splendid and varied supply of all the Catholic Books of devotion, and of general reading and amusement, of all the Catholic publishers in the United States. Crucifixes, splendid Rosaries and Medals, and the usual attractive collection of Holiday Presents, are to be found in his tasteful establishment. A call will well repay the trouble it will cost.
M. T. COZANS,
No. 536 Broadway.

NEW-YEAR PRESENTS—Fancy and Furnishing Hardware, Coffee Urns, Britannia Tea and Coffee Sets, ROGERS' and other celebrated Cutlery, bronzed Iron Flat Irons, elegant Tea Trays, Mats in great variety, fancy Bird Cages, Boys' Tool Chests, Boys' Sleighs, Skates, &c., may be had at very moderate prices of
J. W. & C. SULLIVAN,
No. 76 Sixth-avenue, corner Waverley-place.

A NEW-YEAR'S SURPRISE and a perennial source of delight await the fortunate recipients of those elegant and luxurious Centripetal Spring Chairs which have been prepared expressly for Holiday Gifts, and are for sale, together with a great variety of other articles suitable for the purpose, at the Iron and Furniture Warerooms, No 308 Broadway.

NEW YEAR'S TABLES.—Plum, Pound, Citron, and Almond Cakes, richly ornamented Baskets, Vases Pyramids, &c. Boned Turkeys, Pickled Oysters, Mounds of Jelly, Charlotte-Russe, Ice-cream, Fruit, Ices, French and Fancy Mottoes, Candies, fruits, &c., supplied by
THOMPSON & SON, No. 359 Broadway.

BEAUTIFUL NATURAL FLOWERS.—Ladies or gentlemen who want a beautiful bouquet or splendid basket of flowers for the New Year can have their wishes gratified by leaving their orders at REID'S Floral Establishment, No. 865 Broadway near 11th st. Parties supplied at the shortest notice. ANDREW REID.

PRESENTS FOR THE HOLIDAYS—At DUNN'S BOOK AND MUSIC STORE, No. 125 8th-avenue. A splendid collection of Annuals and Juvenile Books, at very low prices. Also a splendid assortment of Porte Monnaies, Port folios, fancy articles, &c. A large stock of French accordeons and other musical instruments.

MRS. D. DECKER, No. 13 Ann-st., would respectfully request those desiring pickled oysters for the holidays, to send in their orders as soon as possible.

FRESH FRUIT.—WILLIAM R. SMITH, an extensive Fruit Grower, of Western New-York, after years of careful experiment, has succeeded in preserving the delicate and transient fruits of summer, without Sugar, Alcohol, or other foreign matter, in their original flavor and delicacy. Whether reference be had to their attractive appearance, or to their influence upon health, these Fruits are desirable substitutes for the "preserves" so generally used. We respectfully ask the attention of families to the following descriptive list, prepared with care:

1. PEACHES.—I have, in texture and flavor, will give entire satisfaction. Our only regret is, that owing to the failure of the crop at the West, our stock is limited. They will require no preparation for the table.

2. CHERRIES.—Some varieties are scarcely perfect in color, but are admirable in flavor, requiring sugar when served. The lovers of Cherry Pie, in June, will realize their expectations in the "Early Richmond."

3. QUINCES.—This superb fruit, now scarcely known, except to be spoiled as a "preserve," rivals the Peach, prepared in the same manner for the table, with a plenty of Sugar. As furnished, it is suitable for making Marmalade, for Stewing, &c.

4. HONEY OF QUINCE.—This delicate syrup, sweet with, at clovine, is a pleasant substitute for Honey, and much superior to the best syrup made from Sugar.

PEARS.—The Seckle, and a few other varieties, are very rich and well preserved.

RASPBERRIES fall somewhat in color, but retain their shape and flavor. They are prepared for the table in the same manner as when newly gathered.

CURRANTS—Green and Ripe, are perfect.

TOMATOES—Red and Yellow, are guaranteed equal to the best obtained in Summer, prepared and used in the same way.

RHUBARB, without its skin, retains all its original delicacy and flavor.

BLACKBERRIES, WHORTLE-BERRIES, RED, WHITE AND BLACK CURRANTS, are also prepared in the same manner as the Raspberries, for the Market, for November, and the proceeds of the Factory Club, as given in the daily papers of this and the 17th of August.

They are put up in water bottles, and sold at $6 75 per dozen, at No. 17 Duane-st., New-York, by the proprietor.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

ILLUSTRATED GIFT BOOKS.

PUBLISHED BY HARPER & BROTHERS, Nos. 329 and 331 Pearl-st., Franklin-square, New-York.—

AMERICAN MISSIONARY MEMORIAL. Including Biographical and Historical Sketches. Edited by H. W. PIERSON, A. M. With numerous illustrations. 8vo. Muslin. (Friday.)

PICTORIAL FIELD-BOOK OF THE REVOLUTION: Or, Illustrations by Pen and Pencil, of the History, Biography, Scenery, Relics, and Traditions of the War for Independence. By BENSON J. LOSSING. With Eleven Hundred Engravings on Wood, by Lossing and Barritt, chiefly from original Sketches by the Author. 2 vols. Muslin, $8; half calf, $10; Morocco gilt, $15. Vol. I, Muslin, $3 50; Vol. II, $4 50. (On Friday.)

WOMAN'S RECORD: Or, Biographical Sketches of all Distinguished Women, from the Creation to the Present Time. Arranged in Four Eras. With Selections from Female Writers of each Era. By Mrs. SARAH JOSEPHA HALE. Illustrated with 200 Portraits, by Beason J. Lossing, Esq. 8v

POPULAR LECTURES.

THE AGE OF STEAM.—By Geo. Wm. Curtis.

The Tenth Lecture of the Popular Course, was delivered in the Tabernacle, last evening, by GEORGE WM. CURTIS, Esq., author of "Nile Notes," and other works of interest. The attendance was numerous, and comprised many gentlemen of literary attainments. The audience repeatedly applauded the more eloquent passages in the lecturer's treatment of the subject—*The Age of Steam*.

It is, he said, an old fable, that the sea taunted the land for covering one-third of the globe's surface. The enraged land shook with earthquakes, and spouted fires of defiance from its volcanic mouths, and called upon the children to revenge the insult. They cut a tree from the hill-side, and hollowed it—spread upon it a sail woven from the produce of the fields, launched it upon the ocean, and sailed forth into every zone, defying the soft persuasion of the tropics and the maddest storms of the poles. Then the hollow tree returned safely to the shore, and a ship, with a thought in it, had conquered the ocean.

This was the oldest account of the origin of navigation. But the finer genius of a later day had more exactly revenged the land upon the sea, by stealing from the water itself the secret of its own subjugation—as if the long hair of a captive should be twisted into fetters for his limbs. Man, the heir of the land, had made water his slave. On every hand we heard the shriek of its fury, or the hollow blast of its despair. At its master's command, it dived into the earth, as came he dived into the sea; and as he returned to the surface laden with pearls from the Peruvian depths, so went steam force to the surface metals precious and useful, and then fashion them at the will of that master. By his command it supplied his daily necessities. The telescope trembled with the energy of this serf at his work, shaping the rare devices of luxury, or dealing what Thor blows no other power could inflict.

The spirit of the age partook of the characteristic of the greatest invention. It was a "fast" age, and the world went by steam. The word "fast" acquired a significance it never had before; and equally peculiar was the significance of the opposite word. See now every majestic shadow of passed ages was summoned before the professor of our century, to show reason why it should not be considered "slow." Yesterday you parted with your friend at school; and while in England he would be training at the University, or in France at the Polytechnic school, or in Germany at the Gymnasium,—here in America he was already a Californian patriarch, who had discovered the magic of Midas, and plated his life with gold; or a Chief in Minnesota or Nebraska, before the father had a grey hair,—or had gone as special Commissioner to Tartary, while the schoolmaster was regulating his last quarter's bill. Every man who went for a week into the country, leaving the newspapers behind, lost his reckoning as much as Rip Van Winkle in his twenty years' nap. But he could not leave the newspapers behind; unless he buried himself in the long grass of the prairies, or hid in an Indian wigwam, the importunate newspaper would track him and rouse him. The Yankee was the exponent of the age of steam, and in his success we might see personified the spirit of the age. The western that bore all the historic ships, and the craft of early Mythology and romance, heavy with spices of the Orient, or coolliest stuffs of Samarcand, now bore his New-England fishing-smacks, laden with "cures" and "notions." The spirit of steam stood whistling under the mystic pyramid of old speculation; and down before the great Chinese wall of exclusion that had arbitrarily separated those whom God had not put asunder, and deliberately battered it down. It took hold of the horse-hair robes that draped the Potentates—left nothing but a heap of old clothes; it stripped horse-hair wigs from the gentleman of the bar, and insisted upon brains; it stepped into the clergyman's study, and informed him that lawn and lungs were not sufficient to make a teacher of living men; it alarmed the faculty, by declaring that science was not extinct, and that there were other means of health than were dreamed of in the *Materia Medica*. The creed of this spirit was that of *manifest destiny*.

After a graphic description of the contempt with which "Young America" regarded all Old Fogyism and Hunkerism in science, trade, politics and religion—citing the history of Mormonism as an illustration of the latter—and dwelling on the lightning speed of the present age, the lecturer turned to a thoughtful consideration of the dangerous tendency of our career, inherent in this age of steam—an *irreverence* for past authority, and a *superficiality* in knowledge. This Mr. CURTIS illustrated by many examples, and accounted for in a logical manner. In conclusion he said it was for our humility, not our pride, we should contemplate our power, and when we found we were going at forty or fifty miles an hour, we should be not only conscious of exulting pride, but be abashed by a wise apprehension, that in proportion to the speed was the danger of accident. If by steam we sinned, by steam we would surely be punished. It was, nevertheless, the wisdom of the child of every age to accept its spirit; and since everything went by steam, rejoice for sails and horse-power availed no longer. Wisdom, care and heroism were the virtues to be exercised, and with these we would not go too fast, nor arrive too soon at the secrets of nature. Our only hope was fully to apprehend the scope and grandeur of our opportunity.

We regret that crowded columns prevent our doing justice to Mr. CURTIS's eloquent discourse.

NEW-YORK CITY.

Board of Aldermen.

The Board met yesterday evening pursuant to adjournment, a quorum being present the minutes of the preceding meeting were approved, and they proceeded to business.

PETITIONS REFERRED—Of John S. Tensdale of the Fifteenth Ward Police, for donation to pay doctor's bills, &c. Of Captain J. C. Helme in relation to the funeral expenses of the late Henry Gibson. Of J. Raywood for relief from erroneous assessment. Of Fire Department in favor of building a new house for Hose Company No. 16. Of N. Thurston & Ore to have Second-avenue lighted with gas from Twenty-eighth to Thirty-sixth-street, flagged, &c. The Report of the Council to the Corporation was called up and read. It recommended among other things, that additional rooms be given to the incoming council, also that a Conveyancer should be employed under the direction of counsel, at an adequate salary, to examine all title to property to be hereafter purchased by the Corporation, and to such other business as the Council should direct. Referred to the Committee on the Law Department.

Alderman STURTEVANT called up the report of the Committee on the Law Department, which anticipated the recommendation of Mr. DAVIS's recommending that additional rooms should be given to his successor, and that $1,000 a year additional should be given him to employ an assistant, &c.

Alderman STURTEVANT said that the offices given to the Corporation Counsel consisted of only two rooms; that sometimes Committees sat there, and it was impossible, while they were in session, for the Clerk to attend to their business. It was also known to every one that the law business of the Corporation had so multiplied within the last few years that it required a large force in the Corporation Counsel's office to carry it on. It was on those grounds the Committee recommended that additional rooms should be provided for him, and $1,000 be added to his salary.

Alderman BOYCE asked how many Committees usually sat there.

Alderman STURTEVANT—Sometimes two and three sat there, which made it exceedingly inconvenient for themselves and the Clerks. The Board of Education at present occupy rooms on the same floor, which might be given to the incoming Counsel. The Board of Education, I understand, are to get rooms in a large building on the corner of Grand and Elm-sts. which will answer their purpose.

Alderman BOYCE.—I think the Corporation Counsel already gets a large salary for his services. It is said that the gentleman who is now about to retire, does so with $30,000 to $40,000 in his pocket; and I think to grant an additional $1,000 would be a waste of the public money.

Alderman TWEED.—I pay very little attention to reports, or to anything else I hear outside as regards this Board. There is one thing on my mind, however, and that is, the office is not worth so much as it is reported to be. Mr. Davies did not make $30,000 or $40,000, and that is very evident from the fact that he never made the least effort to have himself reelected.

Alderman DERMAN made some remarks, but from the low tone in which he generally speaks, he is inaudible. We understood him to speak against the adoption of the report, and that he moved to lay it on the table.

Alderman STURTEVANT.—I claim to be free from all political bias on this subject. I have been long convinced that, from the great increase of business in the Law department of the City Government, the Corporation Counsel was not sufficiently paid; and Mr. Davies himself felt that he was not, although he never asked additional compensation; but since his successor has been appointed they have had consultations, and Mr. Davies, knowing the salary attached to the office was not an adequate remuneration for the duties to be performed, nobly came forward to aid in procuring for his successor additional accommodation, and also such an addition to his salary as will enable him to employ a sufficient force to carry on the public business. But our pious friend from the Fifth Ward says that rumor is busy about the outgoing Corporation Counsel, that he takes with him $30,000 or $40,000; but if rumor says that the same gentleman himself has made $30,000 the last year in the butter trade, we are not bound to believe it. Now, if rumor lies in one case, it is liable to lie in another; and for my own part, I don't believe rumor when she says that Mr. Davies retires with $40,000. But what if he has? He well deserves it. He is now in office for two or three years, and he has never come to this Board to ask for an addition to his compensation; but now, when he is about to retire, knowing the difficulties which his successor will have to encounter, nobly comes forward and asks for him such additional room and pay as will enable him to carry on the public business without embarrassment to himself or the city.

Alderman BOYCE—I wish it was true for the gentleman from the Third that I was half as pious as he would make the Board believe; but whether I am pious or not, or whether I wear a black coat or a white coat, has nothing whatever to do with the additional accommodation and additional force. But I happen to know very well there are many of the first lawyers in the City who would be very glad to do the same business that Mr. Davies did for the same or less money, and I am sure my friend from the Third Ward would engross [illegible]

Alderman BOYCE continued—Will you, Mr. President, allow me to ask the gentleman from the Third Ward, who is so pious, if he has ever been in the Tabernacle?

Alderman BOYCE—Well yes, I would for a dollar, and for 50 cents. [Roars of laughter.]

Alderman BOYCE in continuation—Mr. Dillon knew before he accepted the office the salary that was attached to it; if he did not like it he should not have taken it, and now before he is warm in it he comes into this Board to ask for an addition to his salary, and gets Mr. Davies and the gentleman from the Third to back him up. I think we have done quite enough for the last month in increasing salaries; we should now give the City Treasury some rest. I am sorry to say this Board has been too lax in regard to increasing salaries, and I am determined to vote for no more unless the claim appears fair and above board. After some further desultory remarks the report was laid on the table.

RESOLUTIONS—By Alderman BARR, Sixth Ward, to appropriate coasterly side of Pier N., East River, for dumping coal ashes.

Alderman TWEED said he would vote for the resolution, and to give the Pier as a temporary place for dumping, but he would not vote to give it perpetually to them.

Alderman BRISLY opposed it, he could not see how the Pier could be given.

A desultory debate then took place, and the resolution was laid on the table.

The Board adjourned till to-morrow (this evening) at 5 o'clock.

BOARD OF ASSISTANTS.—THE BROADWAY RAILROAD.—The President, J. TROTTER, Esq., in the Chair.—The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

Reports Adopted—In favor of removing the roof and rocks, sand, &c., in the E. R. Slips between Delancy and Stanton-streets, at the cost of $16,800.

Resolutions Concurred in—To appropriate $6,447.35 to pay the expenses of the obsequies of the Hon. Daniel Webster.

Resolutions Adopted—To have a clause inserted in all future contracts for the repair of wharves, that no more timber be deposited on the slips than is necessary for the completion of the work.

Ordinance concurred in—In favor of making additional appropriations for 1852 of $14,300.

Reports adopted—In favor of filling in Seventy-ninth-st., near Second-av. In favor of concurring to build a new house for Hose Company No. 32. In favor of concurring in the report of the repairing of the house of Hose Company No. 1. In favor of paying John M. Smith $49 for medical expenses arising out of injuries received while on duty as a policeman. In favor of paying $300 to B. M. Fowler as damages for injuries sustained by his house from the bursting of the Croton water pipe in front of No. 93 West-st., on the 26th August last.

The Broadway Railroad.—Mr. BOUTON moved to take up the papers on this subject. On a division the Board voted 14 to 5.

Mr BARKER presented a protest, which he desired to have read and placed on the minutes.

Mr. RODMAN moved to lay it on the table, which motion he said was not debatable.

Mr. BARKER said this was a question of privilege, and he would be heard. The Board dare not lay the paper on the table.

Mr. RODMAN did not mind the threats of the gentleman.

The PRESIDENT said any gentleman had the right to lay any paper before the Board, if it related to the subject matter before the house.

Mr. BARKER asked to withdraw the paper, which was opposed, and on a division the members voted in favor of withdrawing, 11, and 7 in the negative.

Mr. RODMAN moved a concurrence with the Board of Aldermen, notwithstanding the objections of his Honor the Mayor.

Mr. BARKER said he intended to review the subject, and to induce some to change their opinions, and it would have been a pleasure to discuss the question. The question was changed by the proceedings in the Supreme Court, parties having obtained an injunction restraining us from proceeding with this matter. He (Mr B.) should obey that order, and refuse to discuss the matter. He would, however, read the protest, which he had a right to place in the journals as part of his speech.

The undersigned members of the Board of Assistant Alderman, do hereby protest against any further action by this Board upon the majority and minority reports upon the Broadway Railroad, and the resolution granting permission to Jacob Sharp and others to lay a railroad track through Broadway, inasmuch as the undersigned are of the opinion that the same was not legally before the Board for their action, on the 6th Dec., 1852, by reason of the action had upon said reports and resolution by the Board of Aldermen, after the adjournment of the said Board of Aldermen from Thursday, the 4th day of Nov., 1852, to the 8th of Nov., 1852, which said adjournment was contrary, in the opinion of the undersigned, to the legal meaning and intent of the fourth section of the Act to amend the Charter of the City of New-York, passed April 2, 1849.

And for the reasons above-stated, the undersigned are of opinion that the said subject matter of the Broadway Railroad is not now legally before this Board for their action. Dec. 30, 1852. Signed, J. B. McGOWN, Assistant Alderman of Twelfth Ward; James TROTTER, Assistant Alderman of Seventeenth Ward; Isaac O. Barker, Fifteenth Ward; Wm. Anderson, Twentieth Ward; and Thomas Woodward, Assistant Alderman, Seventh Ward

Mr. BARKER then said he should wash his hands clean of this business, and have nothing more to do with it.

Mr RODMAN spoke at great length in favor of the railroad and of the terms of the grant, and said, The opposition both in and out of the Common Council had narrowed down to a very insignificant minority. He would rejoice greatly to see this railroad established, if only to have the street swept before 8 o'clock in the morning. It was not the mechanic or the working man who were opposed to this undertaking. No; show him (Mr. R) an opponent, and he would show a lawyer.

Mr. WOODWARD said he was not a lawyer. He was, however, not opposed to a railroad on Broadway, but he was opposed to this corrupt grant. Let it be put up to every citizen, and let them have it.

Mr. MABBIT read the legal opinion in favor of the legality of the grant, signed by Henry E. Davies, J. Jones Charles O. Conor, David Dudley Field, Edward Sandford, R. J. Dillon, and Frances B. Cutting.

The paper was then taken up by sections.

Mr. WOODWARD said he was under an injunction, and asked to be excused from voting, which was granted.

Mr. BARKER said he should decline voting. Both gentlemen were excused.

The vote was taken on the resolution to make the grant, and concurred in—ayes, 13; nays, 3; excused, 2. The 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th and 15th sections were put and adopted, the vote being 13 Ayes, and 3 Nays.

Mr BOUTON moved that the Board concur in them altogether, notwithstanding the objections of his Honor the Mayor. Carried by 13 Ayes, and Nays 3—viz. Affirmative—Messrs. Brown, Mabbatt, O'Brien, Rodman, Breadon, Ring, Wells, Bouton, Wright, Wheelan, Rogers, Valentine and McConkey; total, 13. Negative—Mr. President, Messrs. Anderson and McGown; total, 3. Messrs. Woodward and Barker were excused, and Mr. Tait was sick and not present.

The Park at the Five Points—On motion, the Board receded from their former action on this subject, and concurred with the Board of Aldermen.

Petitions Referred—To remit taxes on Philip Mass. Of Erie Railroad Company, for a lease of Pier No. 52, N. R. Of George E. Byrne, for lease of Piers No. 20, 21, and half of 13, N. R.

The Board then adjourned to meet again on Friday, at 5 o'clock, P. M.

ALLEGED FALSE PRETENCES IN AUSTRALIAN PASSAGE TICKETS.—Wednesday afternoon a young man named JOHN BOONE was arrested by officer NIVEN, an attache of the Lower Police Court, upon a warrant issued by Justice OSBORNE, wherein he stands charged with the crime of false pretences. It appears a countryman named ISAIAH HOWELL preferred a charge against the accused, who he alleges defrauded him out of $133 33 in payment for a passage ticket to Australia in the clipper-ship *Eagle*, lying at pier No. 8, North River. The complainant stated, under oath, that himself and others purchased tickets of young BOONE for Australia, with an understanding that the said vessel would positively sail on the 16th inst., which she failed to do. The vessel, we are informed, belongs to Mr. PAINE and Col. BAYARD, and Mr. BOONE was the acting Purser. He asserts his innocence in the matter. In the meantime the magistrate allowed Mr. BOONE to go upon his parole of honor. Yesterday afternoon a hearing in the matter took place before the magistrate, and Capt. SILAS HARDY, commander of the above vessel, testified for the defence as follows: "He knew the accused, JAMES BOONE; he was the surgeon and acting purser of the ship *Eagle*; he knew BOONE to be fully authorized to sign and sell tickets for passages in the *Eagle* to Australia; witness said it was intended in good faith to start the *Eagle* on the 16th inst., but she was delayed because they had not obtained a sufficient number of passengers. He also said there were now forty or fifty passengers living on board of the vessel, who bought tickets, and are awaiting the departure of the vessel." The persons here annexed appeared at the Police Court with tickets, and desired also to make their complaints: SAMUEL M. SIMMONSON, MATTHEW JACKSON, C. B. ARCULARIUS, WM. L. DESBUDO, all of whom paid $133 33 each for the tickets, except two of them, who paid $150. Justice OSBORNE said the decision in one case would be the same as if all the charges were preferred; consequently his honor refused to entertain the complaints, at present, and reserved his decision until 11 o'clock this morning.

ATTEMPT TO ROB A PEDLAR ON THE HIGHWAY.—Yesterday morning, between the hours of 1 and 2 o'clock, the Police of the Seventeenth Ward were suddenly startled by hearing the cries of "Murder!" "Watch!" in the vicinity of Avenue C. Officers KENNEY, WHITE, LONG and WALKER hastened in the direction the screams were heard, and found that a jewelry pedlar had been knocked down, and a desperate attempt made to rob him. It appears the pedlar, named JOHN O. MALLOY, residing at No. 6 Sullivan-street, had been in the upper part of the city, selling his wares, and when returning, at a late hour, he was accosted, and induced to enter a porter house, in Twelfth-street, by a gang of rowdies, where he treated them, and, when leaving the premises, he was followed by some of the rogues, who felled him to the ground with a powerful blow, evidently with a design to commit a robbery, but were frustrated [illegible]

Mayor ——— Supervisors.—The Chief of Police should be [illegible] meeting every hour to find out the secrets of the [illegible] perpetrators arrested in this City on Thursday night last and yesterday; in addition to what has been heretofore published—quite a number of overcoats, silk dresses, broad cloths, &c., &c., were found at different places in New-York, which had been stolen from houses in this City. Among the coats was found Judge JOHNSON's, stolen from his house in Jay-street, a short time since. The search has just got to be interesting, and from present appearances, a large quantity more, of the goods and clothing which has been stolen from this City within the last four months, will be recovered. Too much credit cannot be awarded to Officers DRAKE and BOWERS, of the First District Police, who arrested these parties, and to the Chief, Mr. FOLKS, and his aid AVERY SNEDEKER, Esq., for the energetic manner in which they have conducted this matter.

ACCEPTED—We, some time since, stated that the Rev. THOMAS T. GUION, of Birmingham, Connecticut, had been invited to become pastor of the St. John's Church, in this city. A few days since he signified his intention of accepting the invitation, and will commence his labors, it is expected, about the 1st of February. This gentleman, some five years since, was pastor of St. Mary's Church, in Classon-av., where he was very much beloved.

WORTHY OF THE HONOR.—Col. PHILIP S. COOKE, a gentleman favorably known, and a resident in this city, has been appointed to a position in the Staff of the Governor elect. The office, we understand, is that of Inspector.

LOW TIDES.—The tide was so low at the Hamilton Ferry Wednesday night, that the boats could not enter the slip, and were compelled to land above.

EVENING SCHOOLS.—The Evening Schools of this city will reopen on Tuesday evening next.

BURGLARY.—House No. 11 Hamilton-avenue was entered on Tuesday night last by some burglars during the temporary absence of the residents, by means of false keys, and the following property stolen therefrom: A dressing-case, $10 gold piece, $3½ do., $1 do., 1 English sovereign, a half do., a quantity of silver coin, 1 silver snuff box with engraving on the lid, presented to Brother Thomas Judd as a token of respect by the Operative Masons of Birmingham, Aug. 2, 1851, a pocket book containing $13, and also change. When the family returned to the house they found the door and window fastened as they had left them, and therefore it is supposed that the thieves gained admittance by means of false keys. Housekeepers should bear this in mind.

KINGS COUNTY COURT OF SESSIONS.—Before Judge HENRY A. MOORE and Justices STILWELL and STRYKER.—*Thursday.*—To-day the trial of the Germans for riot and tumult in Division-avenue, on Sunday, the 1st day of August last, was brought to a close after a tedious examination, occupying nearly three days; during which time a large number of witnesses were examined, both on the part of the prosecution and defence. The Jury, after an impartial charge from Judge Moore, retired, and after a short absence returned into Court and rendered a verdict of guilty, against all the accused save two—Joseph Trubald and Rosina Schaeffer. The following are the convicted parties: Theobold Johns, Francis Trabold, Sylvester Trabold, Augustus Erhard, Nicholas LaBlanc. The prisoners were remanded to jail to await sentence. The riot in which the above parties have been convicted of having participated in, occurred on Sunday, the 1st of August last, (full particulars of which were published in the *Times* at the time), when officer Velsor, of the Fourth District Police, was injured so severely that his life was despaired of for several days. Several other officers were more or less injured at the same time. The parties are all Germans, and had got into a fight among themselves. It was testified in Court that not less than five hundred persons were present—when the officers were called to the spot to quell the disturbance—the great wonder is, how any of them escaped with their lives.

Charles T. Geib, indicted for the crime of bigany, and heretofore pleaded guilty to the indictment, was this day brought into Court and sentenced to imprisonment in the Sing Sing State Prison, for the term of two years and six months. Geib is a native of New-York city, 26 years of age, a painter by trade, and never has been in any prison before. The particulars of this case are not out of the usual character under similar circumstances—with the single exception that Geib supported both of his wives without a murmur—a fact worthy perhaps of notice. His first wife was a Miss Sarah C. Chandler, whom he married in the city of Williamsburg, in the year 1845, and by whom he became the happy father of several innocent children. For some cause not stated, he married last spring at East Brooklyn, a Miss Mary A. Bedell. His practice was to live first about a week with one wife then live with the other about the same length of time, and so went to and fro, between Brooklyn and Williamsburgh—his business being of such a nature that he easily deceived them by stating that he was engaged in painting a church somewhere in Connecticut; in this way he accounted for his absence from each.

James Cunnington, indicted for committing an assault and battery upon Officer Blakeslee, of the Fourth District Police, while in the discharge of his duty, in quelling a disturbance in the month of October last, in Hudson-avenue, and who had heretofore pleaded guilty to the indictment, was this day brought into Court and sentenced to six months imprisonment in the County Jail.

The Court then adjourned till Tuesday, Jan. 4, 1853. The Jury were also discharged until that time.

JERSEY CITY.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD COMPANY.—It is supposed that the triple track laid on this road will render traveling safer, inasmuch as there is not so much danger of the cars falling down the embankment in the event of their running off the regular track. The Company will apply to the Legislature, at its next session, for permission to increase their capital to $500,000, which will be applied to widening the route and straightening the track through the cut in Bergen Hill, and also to improving their depôts and wharves on the Hudson River shore. The Company have also applied to the Common Council relative to an enlargement of their ferry accommodations.

NEW BRIDGE.—It is in contemplation to build a bridge across Newark Bay, from some point at or near New-Point, in the County of Essex, to the opposite shore in the County of Hudson. The Company propose to commence operations with $100,000, and secure from the Legislature the privilege of extending the sum to $200,000.

CHAIN FERRY.—The New-York and Newark Omnibus Lines have not run for several days past, in consequence of a want of conveyance over Hackensack River—the chain boat having proved unserviceable. A new one will be placed on the river in a few days, and the line will continue its regular trips.

MILITARY TAX.—The imposition of the new military tax upon citizens is cause of constant complaint, and measures are progressing with a view to secure the repeal of the law.

☞ A woman was arrested yesterday for fighting, and throwing a saucer at the head of her husband, thereby inflicting a serious wound and blacking his eyes. The Coroner dressed the wounds of the broken-headed husband, and his wife was fined by the Police Court.

Official.

From the National Intelligencer, Dec. 29,

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, Dec. 28, 1852.

The following decree of the King of the Two Sicilies, transmitted to this Department by WILLIAM WINTHROP, Esq., United States Consul at Malta, is published for general information:

We, FERDINAND II., taking into consideration article 19 of the regulations concerning the port of Messina, approved of by us, and in which are indicated the articles which, although declared for the consumption of the town of Messina, are excluded from the benefit of not paying any entrance duty, and wishing to favor still more our beloved town of Messina, have resolved as follows:

Art. 1. To the articles mentioned in Art. 19 of the said regulations are accorded, from the amount of the royal dues, the following advantages in our royal domains beyond the channel for the province of Messina, including the town, eight per cent, and for the City of Palermo, two per cent., in the province of Naples one per cent.

Art. 2. Colored cotton goods, declared to be imported for the consumption of the town of Messina, *are exempt from entrance duties.*

NAPLES, Nov. 2, 1852.

SAILING OF MISSIONARIES.—A large Missionary company (nine adults and three children,) sailed from New-York on board the *Martha Clark*, for Sierra Leone, West Africa, on Monday, the 27th inst. The company consisted of Rev. George Thompson and wife, with their two children; D. W. Burton and wife, with one child; Rev Morris Officer, Dr. Thomas G. Cole, Miss Mahala McGuyre, Miss Mary B. Aldrich, and Miss Louisa B. Sexton. They are under the care of the American Missionary Association, and will be connected, some of them with that Society's Mission at Kan Mendi, and others will commence new stations in the interior, for which they go out prepared.

On Monday a discussion took place in the New-Hampshire Legislature, upon the subject of paying the newspapers for the publication of the Liquor Bill. One member went against the resolution to pay, and said parties had recourse at law against the parties ordering the advertisement. That is cool, surely. Pay up gentlemen; honesty is the best policy.

We learn that George C. Shattuck, M. D., of Boston, has recently made a donation of $7,000 on Dartmouth College, for the erection of an Observatory, and the purchase of philosophical and philosophical instruments; and a donation of $1,000 for the purchase of books for the library.

NEW BOOKS AND NEW EDITIONS.

Many [illegible] are announced as in preparation, or about to be published, in this City. Among the number are the following:

The Massachusetts Governor and Council have counted the votes cast Dec. 13, to fill the vacancies in the present Congress in Districts Second, Fourth and Ninth. F. B. Fay, of Chelsea, (Whig,) is elected in the Second District by 168 plurality over Mr. Hood, (Coalition,) Mr. Sabine, (Whig,) is elected in the Fourth District by 565 plurality over Mr. Bolles, (Coalition,) and Mr. Little, (Dem.) by 116 plurality over Mr. Loud, (Whig) in the Ninth District. Their terms all expire on the 4th of March next.

A recent steamer brought information of the death of Dr. Wesselhoeft, of the Brattleboro Water Cure Establishment, at Leipsic, Germany. He had a partial apoplectic attack a year since, which seriously affected his mind, and his journey to Europe was undertaken in the Fall, in the hope of benefitting his health. His Water Cure Establishment is to be conducted by Mrs. Wesselhoeft, under the supervision of experienced physicians.

We are to consider London as a considerable city, and New-Yorkers regard their village as an immense municipality. But if the Mayors of Nineveh and Babylon could revisit the earth, they would laugh at the pretensions of the moderns. The area of Babylon was two hundred and twenty-five square miles, and that of Nineveh two hundred and sixteen square miles, while that of London and its environs is but one hundred and fourteen square miles.

Richard Hildreth, the historian, says a correspondent, is preparing a "Theory of Politics," one of a series of works, of which the "Theory of Morals," published some eight years since, was the first. It is stereotyping in Boston, and the Harpers will be the publishers.

A first class locomotive for the Rochester and Syracuse Railroad, named "Daniel Webster," bearing the motto, "I still live," and very truthful portraits of the great statesman, was sent to the Western depôt on Monday, from Hinckley & Drury's Boston Locomotive Works.

Alonzo, son of Mr. John Sherburn, of East Boston, was drowned in a pond at Malden, two or three days since, by the ice breaking while skating. Mr. Sherburn and family were on a visit to Malden when the melancholy event occurred.

In the Supreme Court at Cambridge, last week, William Allen obtained $200 damages from Edward Train, for injury sustained by the carelessness of one of the defendant's clerks, who let fall a cask, whereby the plaintiff had one of his legs fractured.

Miss Martha Smith, of Lawrence, aged 20, attempted to commit suicide by taking oil of tansey, last week. She is likely to recover, but appeared to be insane. She had been seduced and abandoned.

B F M'Intire, editor of the Lawrence *Sentinel*, formerly connected with the Portsmouth *Messenger*, and a member of the New Hampshire Legislature, died in Lawrence a day or two since.

The seventh thousand of the "*Biography of Hosea Ballou*," by M. M. Ballou, Esq., has been nearly exhausted, and a new edition is preparing for the press.

The *Christian Era* speaks of Madame Sontag as "*Miss* Sontag, an opera *girl* from Europe." Madame is a grandmother.

The citizens of East Boston have held a meeting to establish a bank there, and appointed a Committee to report on the matter to an adjourned meeting.

A young girl named Curray, in the Ocean Manufacturing Company, Newburyport, was badly burnt by her clothes taking fire, on Saturday.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

AT RANDOLPH'S,

No 683 BROADWAY, UPPER CORNER OF AMITY-STREET

ILLUSTRATED, RELIGIOUS, STANDARD AND JUVENILE BOOKS FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

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PIANOS.—Pease, Perry & Co.'s Pianos, so justly celebrated for the superiority of their construction, richness and durability of tone. Also, several first class Piano-Fortes. The First Premiums of the Institute of the State of New-York, and the American Institute, have been awarded to these Instruments. Also, a superior Piano, with antique carvings, unrivalled for beauty in design and sweetness of tone, manufactured by the celebrated house of KRABE & GUEHLE, of Baltimore. The magnificent and powerful-toned Pianos, style 4 in Rosewood, from the well known manufactory of C. N. STEPHENS, Philadelphia.
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With patent reeds and late improvements from the best makers.

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PIANOS FOR SALE—At No. 8 Barclay-st., next door to the Astor House—a variety of 6½ and 7-octave Piano Fortes, warranted to give satisfaction in every respect, or no sale, for cash or approved paper. Pianos to let. JAMES THOMPSON.

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PIANO-FORTES.—The original MELODEON, which has stood the test of time, and proved itself a superior instrument to those of reeds, can be had only of the sole agents, WM. HALL & SON, No. 239 Broadway, opposite the Park.

PIANO-FORTES for $55, $65, $120 and $130. A fine Piano, $200. A Gilbert Æolian Piano, $280. A fine Piano, $300—warranted, for sale by C. F. Jones-st.

PIANO-FORTES.—HAMELTON & BRO., Manufacturers and Warerooms, No. 319 Centre-st., near Grand, would invite the attention of purchasers to their assortment of Rosewood Pianos, manufactured in a superior manner and latest style.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD.—CINCINNATI BRANCH.—Sealed Proposals will be received at the Company, in the city of Cincinnati, until the 1st day of January next, for the grading, masonry, &c., of 115 miles of the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad, extending from the intersection with the Jeffersonville Railroad, in Jackson County, to the city of Cincinnati, Indiana—comprising all the work not already under contract. The line contains a large amount of heavy work, including bridges and five large bridges.
Plans and specifications will be exhibited on and after the 15th inst., at the office in Cincinnati, for the examination of Contractors and Viewers for the respective sections. Proposals will be given by W. S. ROSECRANS and Mr N. A. GURNEY, Division Engineers on the line.
The Company reserve the right of accepting such proposals as shall be considered best calculated to secure the prompt and faithful execution of the work. Contractors will be required to enter into bonds with sufficient sureties.
Proposals will also be received, at the same time and place, for furnishing and delivering of the cross-ties required on the line between Aurora and Vincennes, and laying track from Aurora to Vincennes. O. M. MITCHELL,
Consulting Engineer and Commissioner.
JAMES MORTON, Chief Engineer.
R. C. SEYMOUR & CO.
Cincinnati, Dec. 10, 1852.

UNITED STATES NAVY—DOUBLE PAY.—SEAMEN AND MARINES, who served in the Pacific Squadron during the year 1850, in the following vessels, viz: Independence, Portsmouth, Savannah, Preble, Cyane, Warren, Lexington, Dale, Fredonia, Erie, those who served in the Albany and Relief, in the Arctic expedition, can have their extra pay collected by applying to F. BOWNE, No. 48 Wall-st., first floor.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.—Brooklyn property for sale, on accommodating terms, a House and Lot, No. 8 Lawrence-st., Brooklyn. Apply to
W. C. BRAINE, No. 21 Liberty-st.

BOARDING.

ASTORIA FEMALE INSTITUTE.—THE SECOND QUARTER OF THIS INSTITUTION WILL COMMENCE ON THE 3d OF JANUARY, with the exception of Pupils on MUSIC, which will commence on the 1st of September.
For circulars, apply at the Institute, or of Messrs. NEWMAN & IVISON, No. 199 Broadway. Pupils received at any time.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES at GEORGETOWN, District of Columbia.—Mrs. Gen. T. WHEELER, informs the members of Congress and the public generally, that she has opened a school for Young Ladies, on Prospect-st., Georgetown. Her course embraces the elementary as well as the ornamental and higher branches of education. She is assisted by experienced and approved teachers, and respectfully solicits a share of public patronage.
Mrs. W. refers to the following friends and patrons:
Rev. Mr. Tillinghast, Georgetown.
Rev. Mr. Caldwell, "
Rev. Mr. Bryson, "
Rev. Mr. Cox, "
Hon. R. J. Bowie, Washington.
Richard Ellison No. 14 Front-st., New-York.

MEDICAL.

REMOVAL.—A CARD.—DR. S. S. FITCH, author of Six Lectures on the Prevention and Cure of Consumption, has removed his office from No. 707 to No. 714 Broadway, New-York. All consultations and examinations of chest, gratis.

AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL—FOR THE CURE OF COUGHS, COLDS, HOARSENESS, BRONCHITIS, WHOOPING-COUGH, CROUP, ASTHMA and CONSUMPTION.—Of all the medicines extant, (and some of them valuable) for the cure of pulmonary complaints, nothing has ever been found which could compare in its effects with this Preparation. Others cure sometimes, but at all times and in all diseases of the lungs and throat where medicine can give relief, this will do it. It is pleasant to take, and perfectly safe in accordance with the directions. We do not advertise for the information of those who have tried it, but those who have not. Families that have known its value will not be without it, and by its timely use, they are secure from the dangerous consequences of Coughs and Colds, which neglected, open into fatal consumption. The Diploma of the Massachusetts Institute was awarded to this preparation by the Board of Judges, in September 1847: also, the Medals of the three great Institutes of Art, in this country; also the Diploma of the Ohio Institute at Cincinnati, has been given to the CHERRY PECTORAL, by their Government, in consideration of its extraordinary excellence and usefulness in curing affections of the Lungs and Throat.
Read the following opinion founded on the long experience of the eminent Physician of the Port and City of
St. John's, Mich., 1851.
DR. J. C. AYER: Five years trial of your CHERRY PECTORAL in my practice has proven what I foresaw from its composition, must be true, that it eradicates and cures the colds and coughs to which we, in this section, are peculiarly liable. I think its equal has not yet been discovered, nor do I know how a better remedy can be made for the distempers of the Throat and Lungs.
J. J. BURTON, M. D., F. R. S.
See what it has done on a wasted constitution, not only in the following cases, but a thousand more:
SUDBURY, Jan. 24, 1851.
DR. AYER: In the month of July last I was attacked by a violent diarrhœa in the mines of California. I returned to San Francisco in hope of receiving benefit from a change of climate and diet. My diarrhœa ceased, but was followed by a severe cough—and much soreness. I finally started for home, but received no benefit from the voyage. My cough continued to grow worse, and when I arrived in New York, I was at once marked by my fellowpassengers as a victim of consumption. I was confident that I saw no present reason to doubt what my friends all believed. At this time I commenced taking your truly invaluable medicine with little expectation of deriving any benefit from its use. You would not receive these lines did I not regard it my duty to state to the afflicted, through you, that my health, in the space of eight months, is fully restored. I attribute it to the use of your CHERRY PECTORAL.
Yours truly, WILLIAM W. SMITH.
WASHINGTON, Pa., April 13, 1848.
DEAR SIR: Feeling that I have been spared from a premature grave, through your instrumentality by the providence of God, I will take the liberty to express to you my gratitude. A Cough and the alarming symptoms of Consumption had reduced me so low that no anything like hope could my physician brought me a bottle of your "PECTORAL." It seemed to afford immediate relief, and now, in a few weeks time has restored me to sound health. If it will do for others what it has done for me, you are certainly one of the benefactors of mankind. Sincerely wishing you every blessing, I am, very respectfully, yours,
CHARLES CHAUNCEY, Rector of St. Peter's Church.
With such assurance and from such men, no stronger proof can be adduced, unless it be from its effects upon trial. Prepared and sold by
JAMES C. AYER,
Practical Chemist, Lowell, Mass.
Sold by A. B. & D. SANDS, corner Fulton and William-streets; ROBERTON, CLARK & CO., C. H. BING, F. T. GREEN, and all the Druggists in New-York; Wm. HAYES, No. 175 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, and by all dealers in medicine everywhere.

COMFORT FOR THE AGED.—The Montreal *Transcript*, one of the best papers in Canada, speaking of WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY, June 19, 1849, says:
We believe it to be generally recognized as a useful medicine by medical men and we can state with perfect truth and sincerity, that in one case with which we are more particularly acquainted—that of an old gentleman, at least 80 years of age, residing a few miles from this city, and who is troubled at times with an asthmatical complaint, the most decided relief is obtained whenever he makes use of the Balsam—this, at the advanced period of life which he has arrived at, may be considered an unanswerable proof of its virtues.

From the Boston Daily Bee
From some little experience of our own, we testify the superiority of the BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY, and we have been repeatedly assured by quite a number of our personal friends, who have used it with success in pulmonary complaints, the phthisic, asthma, night sweats, &c., that they regard it as one of the most beneficial remedial agents of the time.
SETH W. FOWLE, Druggist. No 138 Washington-st., Boston, Mass., is the sole proprietor of the original receipt for the manufacture of the genuine medicine, and supplied both at wholesale and retail, and of whom agencies can be obtained.
Look out for imitations and counterfeits. Remember the original and only genuine article, always bears the written signature of I. BUTTS, upon the outside wrapper.
None is genuine unless signed I. BUTTS on the wrapper. For sale, wholesale and retail, by A. B. & D. SANDS, General Agents, No. 100 Fulton-st.; THOMAS & MAXWELL, No 86 William-st.; JOHN MILHAU, No. 183 Broadway; Astor and Irving House Drug Stores, No. 110 Broadway.

HYGGASTIKA.—A speedy and certain cure for Neuralgia, tic doloreux, toothache, nervous headache and rheumatism in the head, and a sure preventive of convulsions, or any other complaints attendant upon early childhood during the period of teething, has been discovered, and is now being successfully administered in the form of a medicated necklace, to be worn next the skin by the patient. An eminent German physician discovered the virtues of the valuable medicines of which the beads of the necklace are made, and prescribed the mode of application. The notice of the public is not, therefore, called to a quack medicine, but to a medicament recommended by one of the most eminent of the faculty, as peculiarly powerful in acting through the pores of the skin directly upon the diseased or excited nerves affording generally, instant, and always permanent relief, and effecting a permanent cure. Patients who, at twenty-four hours trial of the medicated necklace, according to prescription, find no relief, may, at the close of that period, by immediately returning the same, receive back their money. SCHUFFNER & MULDENER.
TESTIMONY.—I do hereby certify that the composition of the medicated necklace offered by Schuffner & Muldener, is of such a nature as to unfailingly produce the most satisfactory results.
G. BRAUNLICH, M. D.
No. 285 Henry-st., Brooklyn.
For sale by the proprietors as No. 4 William-st. Price $1. Agents for different quarters of the city may make liberal contracts by calling on the proprietors.

BATES'S VEGETABLE CATHARTIC PILLS purify the blood, and remove all morbid humors, which, accumulating in the system, cause disease. Numbers of persons have commended with them under the most trying circumstances of bodily affliction, when every other means have failed. An unfortunate and erroneous impression is sometimes entertained that strong medicines are useful and harmless. These Pills are a MILD LAXATIVE, though they work through every secret avenue of the system, and entirely eradicate all humors. One trial is sufficient to prove their invaluable virtues in liver complaint, dyspepsia, costiveness, headache, heartburn, sickness at stomach from errors in diet, loss of appetite, giddiness, pains in the head and eyes, numbness in the feet and limbs, colds, influenza, tightness of the chest, female complaints of every kind, worms, pimples and blotches, (external applications are injurious,) eruptions, fevers, &c. May be taken in all cases without the advice of a physician. 25 cents per box, including full directions for use.
DR. BATES'S CELEBRATED HYGEIAN ELIXIR is the pleasantest remedy known, and a never-failing panacea for nervous complaints and general debility, weakness of any kind, headache, depression of spirits, mental diseases, or inability to exertion. Numbers are daily trying the Elixir, and declare they have never met with its equal. $1 per bottle. Depot, No. 450 Broadway, corner of Grand-st., N.-Y.; and at all the principal drug stores in the Union and Canada.

DOCTOR VAN HAMBERT'S GERMAN FEMALE RENOVATING PILLS.—Both in the female infirmary and in private practice, Doctor VAN HAMBERT, of Germany, has used these pills with unparalleled success. For diseases peculiar to females, they can be relied on as a certain, speedy and unfailing remedy. They have been in use about twenty years, in this country, and have received the approval of some of the most distinguished physicians in this city. There is no prescription whose effects have been able to compare with these pills, in the treatment of females; and it is not too much to say that their success has been more than equal to the combined effects of all other remedies. Those who have used them know what an invaluable legacy Doctor VAN HAMBERT has left the world in these pills, and they are willing to certify to their efficacy. By their use, females may rely upon obtaining speedy relief, when by health is restored, and the pale and sickly countenance gives place to the rosate hues of health.
Price $1 per box.
N.B.—Purchasers none, unless they have the certificate of copyright on the wrapper, and the written signatures of H. C. VAN HAMBERT, M. D., on the duty stamp around each box, and
E. M. GUION,
General Agent for United States, America.
No. 127 Bowery, corner Grand-st.

FOR CHAPPED HANDS.—THE PURE OLD PALM SOAP is one of the best remedies in use. It is very highly recommended to those whose skin is tender, and being made from a vegetable oil, is consequently very healing and emollient in its properties. It can be had in small packages of six cakes, (at a low price,) for trial, at the manufactory of W. HULL'S SON, No. 166 Chf-st. See CHILTON'S certificate:
"Having tried the Old Palm Soap, manufactured by W. HULL'S SON, I can recommend it as being an excellent quality of toilet soap. The healing properties of palm oil, which are well known, must render this soap preferable to Castile soap for the same uses.
JAMES R. CHILTON, M.D., Chemist."

MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE—A practical treatise never before published. Twenty-five cents a copy, free of postage. Sold by S TRING-ER & TOWNSEND, No. 222, J. C. HARRIOT, No. 424 Broadway; and by the author, M. LAMONT, Physician and Surgeon, No. 42 Reade-st., corner of Broadway, N. Y., where he treats all these complaints, from 11 to 3, and 5 to 8 P. M.

DR. PRESTON'S FEMALE PANACEA, Nos. 1, 2 and 3, is a remedy which applies to every disease and irregularity. Is safe, and guaranteed in all cases, when taken with advice. Sent by mail, with full directions. Price $1 per number. Office No. 181 Bowery. Consultations day and evening.

DR. BERGER'S CELEBRATED FEMALE PILLS.—The superiority and purity of these pills must be known to all who have used them. They are safe and sure to bring on the menses in a few days. The doctor attends exclusively to all other practice. Hours from 9 o'clock, A. M., till 12, and from 6 till 9 P. M.

FINANCIAL.

AUCTION SALE OF RAILROAD BONDS.

$500,000 SIX PER CENT. MORTGAGE AND CONVERTIBLE BONDS OF THE MAYSVILLE AND LEXINGTON RAILROAD COMPANY, redeemable on 1st Jan. 1872, interest and principal payable at the BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, in the City of New-York.

The Bonds are issued under full authority, given in the Charter to the President and Directors, to borrow a sum of money not exceeding $500,000, and pledge the property of the Company for the payment thereof.
The Bonds are for $1,000 each, redeemable 1st Jan., 1872, at the BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, in this city, where the interest is also payable on the 1st Jan. and July, on presentation of the Coupons. They are secured by a FIRST MORTGAGE, to JAS. PUNNETT, THEODEHON, and JAS. T. SOUTTER, in trust for the bondholders, of the entire road constructed, and to be constructed, between the Cities of Maysville and Lexington. All the real estate and other property and appurtenances of the Company now owned, or which shall hereafter be owned by them; all the tolls, incomes, issues and profits, all the franchises relating to the road, &c.
The present condition of the road, and its prospects for traffic, are shown by the following extracts from the report of its President, H. WALLER, Esq., dated Sept. 1852:
The MAYSVILLE AND LEXINGTON RAILROAD—upon full estimates based upon the prices stipulated in the contract under which the work is now being constructed, and upon the price for iron, machinery, cost of materials, &c., ruling in the market—will cost $1,500,000. The actual estimates, making allowance for the saving effected by a junction with the Covington and Lexington Railway, from Paris to Lexington, (19 miles,) are $1,420,000. The road is a little upwards of *sixty-seven* miles long, as ascertained by the final location of the last division.
The estimate of cost, above given, includes the grading and superstructure of the road, land damages, (already settled,) depots, stat ons, engines, and cars, (already contracted for,) fencing, and every necessary outfit complete for the full operation of the road
[Since this report was made the iron has all been contracted for at considerably below present prices, and within the estimate
Its subscriptions, already made and two-thirds paid in, are as follows:

Subscriptions of private individuals	$383,511
Subscriptions by city and counties	650,000
	$1,033,511
Mortgage bonds	500,000
	$1,533,511

The work was commenced on the 17th July, 1851, and will be completed, ready for the cars, by the 1st Dec., 1853, throughout its length.
The road penetrates the heart of all the richest regions of Kentucky, and connects them with the most Northern and Eastern practicable point on the Ohio River. Its connections are such as to demonstrate it to be the shortest line connecting the great States of the South-west, with those of the North and East.
At Lexington, it meets a line in operation to Louisville and a line in the course of construction to Danville. The Louisville line, running to Bowling Green, thence diverging to Nashville and Memphis, and thus connecting with the entire system of Southern Railways, is about being placed under contract. The extension of the Danville line into Tennessee, and also to intersect the Louisville and Nashville line, thus forming the most direct practicable route from that region to the North, is now placed beyond any reasonable doubt by the heavy amount of individual subscriptions already made.
At the Maysville extremity of our road, a short link through Hillsborough to Columbus will unite us with the entire North, and the Maysville and Big Sandy Railroad, connecting at Portsmouth with the Scioto and Hocking Valley Railroad, and through that with the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, and also with the Pennsylvania Central, and at the mouth of the Big Sandy with the Virginia Central Line, establishes the cheapest, speediest, and most direct connections with the Atlantic cities. These connections will be established within the next two or three years, at the farthest. The companies are displaying great energy in prosecuting them.
The taxable property of the Counties *through which this road runs*, as shown by the books of the Commissioners of Tax, for the year 1851, amounts to the sum of $46,672,018; and this is only about two-thirds of its actual marketable value.
The assessed value of the Counties *contiguous* to the road, and which must necessarily be tributary to it from their local position and dependence is $103,692,916.
A very moderate detail estimate of the earnings of the road, as soon as completed, made out by the chief engineer, and based upon the known and present production and business of the country, is as follows:

Passengers and mails	$96,250
Freight	155,000
Total receipts	$251,250
Deduct expenses, 40 per cent	100,500
Net profits	$150,750

This business is only for the first year, and must rapidly increase; but for a road 67 miles in length, and costing not over $1,500,000, it is certainly encouraging, and reasonably promises a profit of 10 per cent. upon the investment.
$500,000 of the above named bonds, being the total issue, will be sold without reserve to the highest bidder, by SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer, on THURSDAY, the 6th prox., at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchant's Exchange.
TERMS OF SALE—10 per cent. on day of sale, and the balance within 30 days thereafter, at the option of the purchaser. Interest to accrue to the purchaser from the time of payment
A printed statement as to the issue of these bonds, with a map, showing its connection, &c., can be obtained of
CAMMANN, WHITEHOUSE, & CO.,
No. 56 Wall-st.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK.
ALBANY, Nov. 30.—Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes of the PRATTSVILLE BANK, at Prattsville, (an individual bank,) must be presented at the office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New York, for payment, within two years from the date of this notice, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the notes of the above bank will be given up to said bank.
DANIEL B. ST. JOHN,
d2-law2yF Superintendent.

BANK DEPARTMENT—ALBANY, June 2, 1852.
Notice is hereby given in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes of the ADAMS BANK, at Ashford, Cattaraugus County (an individual bank) must be presented at the office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York for payment within two years from the date of this notice, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the notes issued by the said bank will be given up to said Bank.
je1'52-law2yF D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY—DIVIDEND NOTICE.—The Directors of the New York and Erie Railroad Company have this day declared a dividend of four (4) per cent. on the Capital Stock, for the six months ending Dec 31, payable on the 15th day of Jan. next. The transfer books will be closed on and after the 30th inst., and remain closed till the 15th day of Jan. 1853. By order of the Board of Directors
NATHANIEL MARSH, Secretary.
NEW YORK, Dec. 23, 1852.

CREDITS ON CHINA, INDIA, &c.—Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, New-York, are prepared to issue Mercantile Credits, Circular Notes, and Letters of Credit on the Oriental Bank of London, available at all the branches and agencies of that establishment, as follows:

Canton, Hong-Kong, Shanghai, } China.	Madras, Bombay, Calcutta,	Columbo, Kandy, Singapore, } Ceylon.

MANHATTAN SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 649 Broadway.—Depositers in this Institution will receive interest, as usual, from the 1st day of January next, at the rate of 6 per cent. on all sums of $500 and under, up to $1600; 5 per cent and 4 per cent on all larger sums. By order of the Board.
E. J. BROWN, President.
J. CLILAND, H. STOKES, } Vice Presidents.
A. A. ALVORD, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK GAS-LIGHT COMPANY, Dec. 23, 1852.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION for thirteen Directors of this Company will be held on MONDAY, the 10th day of January next, at the Office, No. 174 Centre-st., from 11 to 12 o'clock A. M. The transfer book will be closed from the 24th inst. until after the election. By order.
C. L. EVERITT, Secretary.

OFFICE BROADWAY INSURANCE COMP'Y, Dec. 29, 1852.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION for Directors of this Company, for the ensuing year, will be held at the office, No. 418 Broadway, on TUESDAY, the 11th day of January next. The poll will be opened at 12 o'clock M., and closed at 2 o'clock P. M. By order.
JOHN WRAY, Secretary.

BANK OF NORTH AMERICA.—NEW-YORK, December 15, 1852.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of three and one half (3½) per cent, payable to the Stockholders on and after January 3, 1853. The transfer books will be closed from the 18th inst. to the day of payment.
I. SEYMOUR, Cashier.

GROCERS' BANK.—A dividend of three and one-half (3½) per cent on the Capital Stock of this institution will be paid to the Stockholders on and after MONDAY, 3d day of Jan. next. By order of the Board.
SAML. B. WHITE, Cashier.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1852.

LONG-ISLAND RAILROAD COMPANY—INTEREST ON BONDS.—The Coupons for the Mortgage Bonds of this Company, due on the 1st of January, 1853, will be paid on presentation at the City Bank in Brooklyn, on and after that date.—Dated, December 23, 1852.
WM. S. S. RUSSELL, Secretary.

FOX AND WISCONSIN 12½ PER CENT IMPROVEMENT SCRIP.—The interest coupons due January 1st, prox., on the above Scrip issued to M. L. MARTIN by the State of Wisconsin, will be paid at the office of SIMEON DRAPER, No. 46 Pine-st., New-York.

SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS OF THE NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY, reimbursable in 1867, with semi-annual interest coupons attached; for sale by BLATCHFORD & RAINSFORD, No. 39 William-st.

CREDITS, &c., FOR THE PACIFIC.—Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, New-York, issue Credits and Bills of Exchange, available at sight, on the following places on the West Coast: LIMA, VALPARAISO, PANAMA, SAN FRANCISCO.

STEAMER DRAFTS, for any amount, payable at sight, without discount, in any part of England, Ireland, Scotland, Wales, France and Germany, for sale by
W. & J. T. TAPSCOTT & CO., No. 56 South-st.

THE INTEREST COUPONS on the CITY OF CHICAGO WATER LOAN BONDS, due on the 1st January proximo, will be payable at the Banking House of
DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
No. 56 Wall-st.

THE FARMERS' BANK OF WASHINGTON, D. C., is redeemed at No. 188 Bowery, at 6 per cent.

FINANCIAL.

THE INTEREST DUE JANUARY 1st, on the first Mortgage Bonds of the MANSFIELD AND SANDUSKY CITY RAILROAD CO. will be paid on and after the 3d of Jan., at the office of HEPBURN, ROGERS & BEMENT, No. 45 William-st.

STATE CITY AND RAILROAD BONDS.—The undersigned offer for sale the following desirable securities, viz.:
CALIFORNIA STATE SEVEN PER CENT BONDS.
CALIFORNIA STATE (war loan) SEVEN PER CENT BONDS.
CALIFORNIA STATE (war loan) TEN PER CENT BONDS.
CITY OF NORFOLK SIX PER CENT BONDS.
CITY OF COVINGTON, Ky., (guaranteed by Covington and Lexington Railroad Company,) SIX PER CENT BONDS.
FAYETTE COUNTY, Ky., (guaranteed by Covington and Lexington Railroad Company,) SIX PER CENT BONDS.
ALABAMA AND TENNESSEE SEVEN PER CENT RAILROAD BONDS.
EVANSVILLE AND ILLINOIS SEVEN PER CENT RAILROAD BONDS.
HAMILTON AND EATON SEVEN PER CENT RAILROAD BONDS.
LAWRENCEBURGH AND UPPER MISSISSIPPI SEVEN PER CENT BONDS.
HAIGHT & McLEAN, No. 10 Merchants' Exchange.

OFFICE MICHIGAN SOUTHERN AND NORTHERN INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANIES, No. 74 Beaver-st.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 13, 1852.
DIVIDEND NOTICE.—A Dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT upon the capital stock of these Companies has been declared from the earnings of the current six months, and will be paid in cash at the Treasurer's Office in New-York, on and after the 3d day of January next, to stockholders who shall then be on the closing of the books on the 20th inst. The transfer books will be closed at 3 o'clock P. M. on the 20th inst., and remain closed until the 4th day of January next.
A new issue of stock, equal to ten per cent. in amount upon the existing stock of the Companies, will be made at the same time, and distributed pro rata, and at par, among the stockholders who shall then be on the closing of the books. Payment for such new stock may be made at any time during the month of January. Interest will be charged upon all deferred payments, and the right to take the stock will be forfeited in all cases where payment is not made before the 1st day of February.
By order of the Directors.
EDWIN C. LITCHFIELD, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE ROCHESTER AND SYRACUSE RAILROAD COMPANY—CANANDAIGUA, Oct. 8, 1852.—NOTICE.—An installment of twenty dollars per share on the scrip stock of this Company is required to be paid on the 20th day of Oct., instant, and the balance due on said scrip stock, (being ten dollars per share,) is required to be paid on the 1st day of Feb. next.
By paying the last installment on the 10th day of Jan. next, instead of 1st Feb., with interest on both of said installments from the 1st day of Jan. last to the times of payment, and on the surrender of the scrip certificates, the scripholders will be entitled to full stock with the future dividends
Payments of the said installments may be made at the Offices of Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., New-York; E. THAYER & BROTHER, Boston; at the Bank of Syracuse, Bank of Auburn, Rochester City Bank, and at this Office.
By order of the Board of Directors.
CHAS. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

BANK OF NEW-YORK.—The Charter of the Bank of New-York will expire on the 31st December, instant. An Association under the General Banking Law has been formed to take its place; and will commence Business on the 3d of January, 1853
The President and Directors of the present Bank have this day declared a final dividend of *thirty-eight and a half* per cent—the profits of the bank—which will be paid to the stockholders, or their legal representatives, at the banking house on the 31st December, inst.
On the same day, an instalment of *fifty* per cent. on the additional capital of the new bank will be required to be paid when certificates for the stock will be issued.
The books of transfer and subscription will be closed on the 11th inst.
By order of the Board of Directors
A. P. HALSEY, Cashier.

NORTH RIVER BANK—DIVIDEND.—The President and Directors of the NORTH RIVER BANK in the City of New York, have declared a Dividend of Five per cent on the Capital Stock, payable on and after the Sixth day of January next
The transfer books will be closed until that day.
By order of the Board,
New-York, Dec. 29, 1852. A. B. HAYS, Cashier.

DIVIDEND.—The PENNSYLVANIA COAL COMPANY have declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent on the capital stock of this Company existing on the 31st December, payable to the stockholders at the Office of the Company, in the City of New-York, on and after the 8th January. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 1st to the 8th January, inclusive.
GEO. A. HOYT, Treasurer.
NEW YORK, Dec. 31, 1852

SIX PER CENT. BONDS of the DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL CO., Coupons attached; for sale by CURTIS, BEALS & FEARING, No. 40 Wall-st.

INSURANCE.

REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—Insurance Buildings, cor

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

TWO DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE FRANKLIN AT HALIFAX.

Increasing Opposition to the British Ministry.

Arrival out of the Asia, and Departure of the Washington.

HALIFAX, Wednesday, Dec. 29.

The U. S. Mail Steamship *Franklin*, Captain Worrell, from Southampton, for New-York, put in here this afternoon, short of coal.

She brings 94 passengers, and a very large cargo of continental merchandize from Havre.

Her dates are from London, Southampton and Havre to Dec. 13, and from Paris, by telegraph, up to Dec. 12.

The *Franklin* has had a new intermediate shaft fitted at the factory of Messrs. SOMERS, DAY & BALLOCK, of Southampton, and other repairs needful to her machinery.

The U. S. mail steamship *Washington*, which left Southampton on the 8th for New-York, but returned in consequence of being struck by a heavy sea, had been duly repaired, and sailed again from Southampton on the 13th inst.

The celerity with which the repairs of both the *Franklin* and *Washington* were effected, exhibit the facilities of Southampton as a steam port, and is a testimony of the energy of the agents, Messrs. MARTINEAU, CROSKEY & Co.

The Royal Mail steamship *Asia*, Capt. LOTT, reached the Mersey from New-York, at 10 A. M. on Sunday, the 12th inst.

Owing to Sunday intervening between the departure of the *Canada*, (from Liverpool,) and the *Franklin*, there is but little commercial or political news.

The opposition throughout England to the Tory Ministry was on the increase, and there was no doubt if the Government did not withdraw the Budget for reconsideration and amendment they would be defeated in the House of Commons, and a resignation would necessarily ensue.

Great activity prevailed in the manufacturing districts.

Further arrival of gold from Australia are reported.

The West India Mail Steamer. *Teviot*, arrived at Southampton just as the *Franklin's* mails were leaving

The Continental news is quite unimportant.

The following are the passengers by the *Franklin*:

Mr. and Mrs. Gascell, 6 children and servant; Mr. and Mrs. Gaillardet; Mr. and Mrs Recaud; Messrs. Lecesne, Maroudet, Howell, Juge, Godet, Promard, MuCluny, Wilson, Girardin, Decoster and Son, Bronson, Hecheus, Hauser, Drechklin, Seiagy, Veillow.

[The foregoing singularly meagre and wholly unimportant dispatch is all that the Reporter at Halifax has yet sent to us, which we can only account for upon the supposition that the *Franklin* brought no papers later than about one or two weeks previous to the sailing of the *Canada*.]

XXXIId CONGRESS...Second Session.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Thursday, Dec 30.

The CHAIR laid before the Senate an invitation to attend the inauguration of the JACKSON Equestrian Statue on the 8th January. Also, the Report of the Secretary of the Interior, communicating the progress made in regard to the Senate Asylum in the District of Columbia.

Mr. DAVIS presented numerous petitions praying for a repeal of the tax of 20 cents on Seamen's wages, as Marine Hospital money.

Mr. CASS's resolution, calling for information respecting the new British colony in Central America, was taken up and adopted.

The bill relieving CHARLES S. MATTHEWS, CHARLES WOOD and JAMES HALL from losses sustained in the execution of the contract for furnishing marble for the Custom House, was taken up and debated.

The bill was postponed.

The House bill making further appropriations for the construction of certain roads in Minnesota, and the House bill allowing the Secretary of Oregon to select new school lands in cases where the sixteen sections have been taken up in grants to actual settlers, were considered and passed.

Mr. BADGER moved, that when the Senate adjourn it adjourn to Monday.

Mr. HALE opposed it.

The vote was taken, and resulted in Ayes, 22, Noes, 6—no quorum.

A second vote was taken, Ayes, 26, Noes, 5—still no quorum.

On a third vote the motion was agreed to, Ayes, 32; Noes, 6.

The bill for the relief of the heirs of WILLIAM SOMERVILLE was passed.

Mr. JONES, of Tennessee, offered a resolution which was adopted, calling for the report of the Board of Officers who visited Blue Lick Springs and other points for the selection of a spot for a Military Asylum.

The bill for the relief of WASHINGTON MORNHEAD was passed.

The joint resolution for the settlement of the accounts of the heirs of JOHN DE NEUFVILLE and SON, for money advanced to the United States during the Revolution, was debated and passed.

The bill for the relief of CHARLES COOPER & Co., of Maine was passed.

After a short Executive session, the Senate adjourned to Monday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Dec. 30.

The Journal could not be read owing to no quorum being present.

Mr. DEAN said, without a quorum we cannot adjourn over to Monday, therefore I move a call of the House.

Mr. DUNCAN announced, that EDWARD P. LITTLE, of Massachusetts, elected in the place of ORIS FOWLER, was present with the proper credentials, and desired to qualify.

Mr. LITTLE, without taking off his broad-brimmed hat, then advanced to the Speaker, and affirmed to support the Constitution of the United States.

The SPEAKER then laid before the House an invitation to attend the inauguration of the bronze equestrian statute of Jackson, on the 8th January.

The House was called.

One hundred and thirty-four members appearing, the journal of yesterday was then read.

The SPEAKER laid before the House several communications from the Executive Department, of no especial public interest. Also the organic laws of Utah and Minnesota, and journals of the Legislative Assemblies of those Territories and Oregon, which were all appropriately referred.

Mr. SEYMOUR, of New-York, made an ineffectual effort to take up the Senate's joint resolution amendatory of the Steamboat Act of last session.

Mr. HUNTER moved that when the House adjourn, it adjourn till Monday.

Mr. STANTON of Ohio, hoped not, saying to-morrow will be objection day, when many private bills can be passed. However, the motion was agreed to.

The House rejected the resolution heretofore offered, that it shall be the standing and special order of the House, after to-day, to call the Committees for reports until all shall have been called; provided no bill or resolution reported under this order shall be put upon its passage, unless by the unanimous consent of the House, and any bill reported and proposed to be put on passage, if objected to, may be withdrawn by the gentleman reporting it.

Several gentlemen wanted to introduce propositions, but objection was made, and at 1½ o'clock the House adjourned.

Washington Items.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Dec. 30.

I hear that a number of deaths from cholera have occured in Charleston.

Mr. TRESCOTT, of South Carolina, has been confirmed Secretary of Legation to England, *vice* DAVIS, resigned.

Mr. Vice President KING is no better to-day. His cough is bad; he has no appetite, and is said to be despondent in spirits.

The Senate made some unimportant confirmations to-day.

S.

From Washington—Confirmations—Removals—Trial Trip of the Steamer Wm. Witch—Mr. King's Health.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Dec. 30.

The Senate to-day confirmed WILLIAM HENRY TRESCOTT, a young South Carolinian, of respectable though slight attainments, as Secretary of Legation at the

Mr. and Mrs. Gascell, 6 children and servant; Mr. and Mrs. Gaillardet; Mr. and Mrs Recaud; Messrs. Lecesne, Maroudet, Howell, Juge, Godet, Promard, MuCluny, Wilson, Girardin, Decoster and Son, Bronson, Hecheus, Hauser, Drechklin, Seiagy, Veillow.

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Mr. DUNCAN announced, that EDWARD P. LITTLE, of Massachusetts, elected in the place of ORIS FOWLER, was present with the proper credentials, and desired to qualify.

Mr. LITTLE, without taking off his broad-brimmed hat, then advanced to the Speaker, and affirmed to support the Constitution of the United States.

The SPEAKER then laid before the House an invitation to attend the inauguration of the bronze equestrian statute of Jackson, on the 8th January.

The House was called.

One hundred and thirty-four members appearing, the journal of yesterday was then read.

The SPEAKER laid before the House several communications from the Executive Department, of no especial public interest. Also the organic laws of Utah and Minnesota, and journals of the Legislative Assemblies of those Territories and Oregon, which were all appropriately referred.

Mr. SEYMOUR, of New-York, made an ineffectual effort to take up the Senate's joint resolution amendatory of the Steamboat Act of last session.

Mr. HUNTER moved that when the House adjourn, it adjourn till Monday.

Mr. STANTON of Ohio, hoped not, saying to-morrow will be objection day, when many private bills can be passed. However, the motion was agreed to.

The House rejected the resolution heretofore offered, that it shall be the standing and special order of the House, after to-day, to call the Committees for reports until all shall have been called; provided no bill or resolution reported under this order shall be put upon its passage, unless by the unanimous consent of the House, and any bill reported and proposed to be put on passage, if objected to, may be withdrawn by the gentleman reporting it.

Several gentlemen wanted to introduce propositions, but objection was made, and at 1½ o'clock the House adjourned.

Washington Items.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Dec. 30.

I hear that a number of deaths from cholera have occured in Charleston.

Mr. TRESCOTT, of South Carolina, has been confirmed Secretary of Legation to England, *vice* DAVIS, resigned.

Mr. Vice President KING is no better to-day. His cough is bad; he has no appetite, and is said to be despondent in spirits.

The Senate made some unimportant confirmations to-day.

S.

From Washington—Confirmations—Removals—Trial Trip of the Steamer Wm. Witch—Mr. King's Health.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Dec. 30.

The Senate to-day confirmed WILLIAM HENRY TRESCOTT, a young South Carolinian, of respectable though slight attainments, as Secretary of Legation at the

It is understood, however, he will not accept, and meanwhile Major BARTON has entered upon the duties of the office.

GEORGE E. DEEX, Special Agent of the Post-Office Department for New-York, has been removed.

Two or three Clerks in the Census Bureau have also been removed recently, and many more removals from that Bureau are contemplated shortly.

The U. S. steamer *Water Witch* made a pleasant and successful trial excursion from the Navy Yard to-day. The President and several members of the Cabinet, it is understood, were on board.

The change in Mr. KING's health, referred to in yesterday's *Republic*, was not serious, and he hopes to be able to proceed to Norfolk in time for the next steamer.

From the South—False Telegraphic Dispatch of Steamer's News—Cholera at Apalachicola, &c.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, Dec. 30.

We have no mail this morning South of Savannah.

Fabricated news by the *Canada* was sent South from Baltimore, announcing that cotton was firm and unchanged, causing heavy losses among merchants in Macon, Montgomery and Columbia. The Charleston *Courier* exposes the imposition, and cautions editors and factors against relying on any reports except those emenating from agents of the New-York Associated Press.

The prevalence of cholera at Apalachicola has been greatly exaggerated; and but twenty-one deaths had occurred from the disease.

The first consignment of Western produce designed for the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad has arrived at Wheeling from Louisville. It consists of 4000 barrels o flour.

Decision in the Providence Liquor Case—Unconstitutionality of the Law.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Thursday, Dec. 30.

The case of William H. Green *vs.* the City of Providence, for the seizure of certain liquors, brought before the Court by writ of replevin, to recover said liquors, which were condemned by the Court of Magistrates, was decided by Judge CURTIS, giving his opinion that the law of this State, under which the property in the case was condemned, is unconstitutional, because the plaintiff was deprived of his property by a criminal prosecution, in which he neither had nor could have a trial by Jury without submitting to conditions which the Legislature had no Constitutional power to impose. The Court also thought the order not simply voidable but absolutely void, the magistrates having no jurisdiction over the proceeding—and they gave judgment for the demurrer, with nominal damages.

The Falcon at New-Orleans—Louisiana Election—The Weather, &c.

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, Dec. 28.

The steamship *Falcon* (reported to have arrived at the Belize on Sunday, in error,) reached this port today, having left Aspinwall on the 21st inst. She brings the California mail of the 1st Dec., $100,000 in gold dust, and 150 passengers.

The news from the Isthmus is unimportant.

The steamship *Georgia* left Aspinwall for New-York on the 20th, with $2,500,000 in gold, and 300 passengers.

The Whigs of New-Orleans concede that the Democratic State ticket is elected. HEBERT's (Dem.) majority for Governor, in this city is 1,263.

The weather here is very hot. The thermometer yesterday stood at 86°.

Consul Recognized—Confirmations.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Dec. 30.

The President has recognized OLIVER O'DONNELL, as Consul for Nicaragua, at Baltimore.

The Senate has confirmed the following appointments:

JOHN AMBLER, U. S. Marshal for the Western District of Virginia.

HIRAM K. BAKER, Marshal of Missouri.

JOHN D. COULTER, Attorney, Missouri.

THOMAS B. CONDY, Marshal, of South Carolina.

HECTOR C. AMES of New-York, Consul at Acapulco.

The Spiritual Convention at Boston.

BOSTON, Thursday, Dec. 30.

The Spiritual Convention adjourned *sine die* this evening. The proceedings to-day consisted of reading very stupid communications purporting to come from Spirits, a discussion whether individual spirits could be identified, and a relation of marvelous spiritual phenomena, as divulged through the mediums. Four or five hundred were present at the evening session.

The Western Telegraph Lines and the Storm.

CINCINNATI, Thursday, Dec. 30.

The recent suspension of the Western lines was occasioned by heavy freshets on the Miami and Whitewater Rivers, and the inundation of a large extent of the Lower Mississippi, rendering the roads impassible, and doing very extensive damage. The breaches have been temporarily repaired until the water subsides, but it is still very deep.

The Late Floods in the West.

CINCINNATI, Thursday, Dec. 30.

The river has fallen one foot, and both the railroads are in operation again.

Produce and provisions are drooping. Hogs have declined to $5 50. Freights to New Orleans are at 40c. for Flour and 50c. for Pork. Eastern Exchange has declined. New York sight, ¼ discount at par.

Destructive Fire at South Boston—Loss $100,000

BOSTON, Thursday, Dec. 30.

The American Glass Works at South Boston, owned by P. F. SLANE, were totally destroyed by fire last night about 10 o'clock. Loss $100,000—insured for $18,000 in the Chelsea and Worcester offices. Four hundred men and boys are thrown out of employment by this catastrophe.

Sentenced to be Hung.

BOSTON, Thursday, Dec 30.

JAMES CLOUGH, convicted of the murder of GIDEON F. MANCHESTER, a police officer, at Fall River, in July last, was this morning sentenced by Chief Justice SHAW, to be executed at the expiration of one year's imprisonment, on such day as the Governor shall appoint.

Death of the American Consul at Halifax.

HALIFAX, N. S., Wednesday, Dec. 29.

Mr. LIVINGSTON, the United States Consul at this port, died on Sunday, and was buried this afternoon. The Captain and other officers of the *Franklin*, with the passengers, attended the funeral. Minute guns were fired from the Citadel during the procession.

Adjournment of the North Carolina Legislature.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, Dec. 30.

We have no mail beyond Raleigh this morning. The North Carolina Legislature adjourned on Monday last without electing a United States Senator.

The Franklin's News.

PORTLAND, Thursday, Dec. 30, 1852.

Active but unavailing efforts have been made to get over the balance of the Franklin's news, the line beyond Calais being out of order.

General Wool at Concord.

CONCORD, N. H., Thursday, Dec. 30.

General WOOL arrived here yesterday.

NEW-YORK CITY.

BOARD OF EDUCATION—SPECIAL MEETING—*Wednesday*—Present: ERASTUS C. BENEDICT, Esq., President, and Commissioners Stuart, Savage, Jones, O'Donnell, Hilton, Meaks, T. E. Smith, Murphy, Pinckney, Fell, Wright, Stout, Dodge, Williams, Tappen, Field, Beadle, DeLamater, Cary, Hibbard, Carter, C. H. Smith, Aldis, Waterbury and Monteith.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

On motion of Mr. Murphy, the order of business was suspended, and the Act for the Union of the School Systems of the city was taken from the table.

After some time spent in considering and amending the same, it was adopted, together with a memorial to the Legislature.

Dr. Williams offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the memorial and draft of an Act as adopted by this Board, be engrossed, signed by the President, Clerk, and when signed by the officers of the Public School Society, transmitted to the President of the Senate and Speaker of the House of Assembly of this State. Adopted.

The order of business being resumed

Mr. Waterbury presented a communication from the School Officers Twentieth-ward relative to the purchase of an additional lot for a school site in said Ward.

Referred to Financial Committee with instructions to report this evening.

Mr. Wright presented a communication from the School Officers Ninth-Ward for an appropriation of $554,23 to pay for alterations in Ward School No. 26.

Referred to Finance Committee.

Dr. Williams presented the application of the School Officers Twelfth-Ward for an appropriation to fit up Ward School No. 31 with books, &c.

Referred to Finance Committee.

On motion of Mr. Carter, the following resolution was taken from the table and adopted.

Resolved, That a Special Committee be appointed to revise the By-laws and report the same to this Board,

The President appointed Messrs. Carter, Smith, Stuart, Waterbury and Carry as such Committee.

Mr. Murphy, from the Finance Committee, presented a report in favor of purchasing an additional lot for the School site on Thirty-seventh-street, Twentieth Ward, and making an appropriation therefor. Adopted.

The Board adjourned. ALBERT GILBERT, Clerk.

[Advertisement.]

☞ The beautiful Crayon Daguerreotypes are taken equally well in cloudy or stormy weather. Roof holds the patent for the State of New-York. Gallery, No. 363 Broadway.

A report on the cholera at Rochester, made by a Committee of the Board, consisting of Dr Armstrong, its faithful and laborious physician, and Messrs. D. M. Dewey and Hiram Banker, forming a pamphlet of sixty pages, has been issued.

MARRIED.

On Wednesday, Dec. 29, at Newark, N. J., by Rev. J. F. Stearn, D D., Mr MARTIN R. PORTER, of New-York, to Miss LIZZIE FRANCES BACON, of the former place, all formerly of Massachusetts

On Wednesday evening, Dec. 29 by Rev. Dr. Samuel D. Burchard, JAMES H. JEFFERIES to MARIA W., youngest daughter of J. M. Dexter, all of this City.

On Wednesday evening, Dec. 29, at the Church of the Holy Apostles, by Rev B. J Haight, D D., Mr. WILLIAM H SIERLING to Miss SUSAN FORBES, all of this City.

At Machatt's Town, N. J., on Tuesday morning, Dec. 28, by Rev H. N. Wilson, D.D., Mr WAHUM STIGEN, of Clinton, to Mrs. SARAH L. MCCAUDLESS, of Hackett's Town.

On Wednesday evening, Dec. 22, by Rev. Geo H Fisher, Mr. WM. M. DAY to Miss RACHELLE, daughter of Cornelius Westerfield, Esq., of this City.

At Ware, Dec. 25, by Geo. H. Gilbert, Esq., Mr ALONSO LESURE and Miss MARY E. WARD, daughter of Wm. Ward, Esq., all of Ware.

DIED.

On Thursday morning Dec 30, after a long and painful illness, ELIZABETH, wife of John Kiddle, aged 63 years and 4 months.

The relatives and friends of the deceased are respectfully invited to attend her funeral this (Friday,) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 281 South 3d st, Williamsburg.

Dec. 30 at Clifton, Staten Island, ELEANOR VANDERBILT, infant daughter of George M. and Anna V. Root.

COMMERCIAL AND MONEY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....Dec. 30.

$10,000 U. S. 6s, '62	114½	250 Nicaragua Transit Co.	35½
10,000 Penn's State 5s	99½	1400 do b3	35
500 Virginia 6s	112	25 do	36
2,000 Erie Income Bs	101½	150 do b30	36½
23,000 Erie R. & C. Bs. '71	101½	100 do b20	36¾
5,000 Erie C Bs '62	110½	100 do b60	36½
1,000 do b3	102½	50 do s10	36¾
1,000 Hud 2d Mtge Bs	100½	50 do	36½
1,000 Gal. & Chi 7 Mort.	96	800 do	36
25 Metropol Bk. ex. div	107	50 Canton Company b10	116
37 State Bank	103	50 Penn. Coal Co. b3	123½
150 N. A. Trust	20½	1100 New Creek Coal Co s3	5½
200 Morris Canal	19½	125 Erie Railroad	23½
400 do b30	21½	100 do	96¾
300 do s10	21½	100 do	96¾
70 Crystal Palace	7 5	250 do	97
100 do	17½	600 do	97
20 do	17½	150 do	97
50 Cary Impt. Co	12½	200 do	97½
50 New Jersey Zinc	13	300 Harlem Railroad s3	73½
350 Mont'y Zinc b 3	5½	200 do s3	73
200 Porte. D. Dock b 30	7	100 do b30	73½
100 do	6½	900 do s30	73½
50 Flor & Keyport b 30	21	24 Roch. & Syrac. R. R	124½
50 do	20½	400 Long Island R. R. s3	32
50 do b 30	20½	100 do	31½
100 Cumberland Coal Co.	66½	750 do	31
150 do	66½	100 do b4m	32½
100 do b60	67	50 Stonington Railroad s3	57½
50 do	66½	100 Reading Railroad s3	99½
30 Cumberland Script	68	50 Hudson River R R	75
50 Parker Coal Co b10	66½	200 do b30	76½
50 do	66	5 N H & N. Lon. R R	65
300 Nicar. Transit Co b10	37	25 Cleve. Col. & Cin. R R.	30
150 do b30	37	55 Nor. & Wor. R R	53
100 do b30	36½	50 do b30	53
25 do	35½		

SECOND BOARD.

$5,000 Erie Con. Bds	71½	300 Portsmouth Dry Dock	7
450 Nicaragua Transit Co	36¾	100 Cumberland Coal Co.	65½
100 do	36¾	100 do	67½
400 do b30	36¾	100 Phœnix Mining Co s10	28
450 do	36½	50 do	27½
600 do	36	100 Flor & Keyport b30	21
100 do	35½	50 Roch & Syr. R. R	124½
200 do b60	36½	100 do b3	125
200 do b90	37	25 Mich. So. R. R ex div	127
400 do	35½	100 Erie R. R. b30 ex div	93½
150 do	35	300 do b0	93
100 do	35½	50 Mich. R. R. s15 ex div	103½
200 New-Jersey Zinc s3	13	200 Long Island R. R	32
100 Montgomery Zinc	5½	150 Harlem Railroad	73
100 do	5½		

THURSDAY, Dec. 30—6 P.M.

Money was close to-day for Stock purposes, and 7 ₱ cent. was freely paid on Call Loans. At the same time, 5 ₱ cent. contracts were made on tip-top collaterals to run for specified time, and further means were offered at 6 ₱ cent., 30 to 60 days on good securities. The Brokers who had to arrange on the Speculatives were kept busy making up their Bank accounts. The week has proved no holiday to this class of Operators. The Sub-Treasury disbursed $325,000 to-day.

The Stock Board closed moderately firm on the Railroads. Erie sold equal to 97½ dividend on, and there was more done than for several days. Harlem sold at 73. Nearly 10,000 shares of Nicaragua were disposed of—a good part of the sales seeming to proceed from the clique who recently made the great move for a rise. Prices gave way early in the forenoon, but subsequently fluctuated up and down between 36½@35, closing unsettled. Long Island fell off also. The Phœnix Coal Company are in great spirits about their mines. The late report of the President is copied below from the *Journal of Commerce*. The Stock advanced 3½ ₱ cent. to-day, selling at 27@28. The other Cumberland Coal Stocks were firm. The Cumberland Company, we hear, are preparing a New Year's report. The Stock represents so large a nominal capital, and its market worth involves so much money, that much curiosity is felt to see the details as they now foot up. The Standard Railroads were firm again—the central lines of New-York particularly so. Crystal Palace shares are up 10 ₱ cent., with sales at 175. State Loans ¼@1 ₱ cent. better, and Erie Bonds firm. Government '62s sold at 114½ ex dividend. The Keyport Land Shares advanced to 21, buyer 30 days. We seldom referred to this concern while the Stock was made a vague sort of Land or "Plank Road" football at Stock Board last summer $40@$50 the share, but since the great decline, several responsible Brokers have taken hold of it on the principles of the Canton Company, strictly as a land or town lot estate divided into 10,000 shares, and it may be of interest to those who have exalted notions of the future of Real Estate, particularly town property in the suburbs of New-York, to look into the programme of the Company, which may be seen with Messrs. CANMANN, WHITEHOUSE & Co.

We are requested to state that the January Coupons of the Buffalo and New-York City Railroad Company, (A. D. PATCHIN, Treasurer,) will be paid at the Bank of Commerce.

A very pretty quarrel has been going on at Columbus for six months past, among the State officers of Ohio, who compose *ex-officio*, the Board of Fund Commissioners in regard to the payment of the State Interest in this city. The majority, against the more practical sense of the Treasurer, attempted in July to transfer the Agency from the Ohio Life and Trust Company, who have been doing the business for the pay of $2,000 a year, which barely covered the salary of the Transfer Clerk and his books and stationery, but failed to do so. Their wishes, however, are now accomplished. The Legislature has appropriated the round sum of eight or ten thousand dollars a year for the support of a separate office in Beaver street; $2,000 of which goes to the old Transfer Clerk, and the remainder to the Special Agent, for his own services, rent of office, &c. The fortunate recipient of this fat berth is the Hon. Mr. EDGERTON, member of Congress, from Ohio, receiving at the same time his per diem and mileage at Washington. The funds for the Treasury Interest, about $400,000, will be paid over to-morrow by the Trust Company, who keep their money in the Bank of Commerce, capital four millions dollars, and it will go into one of the new street corner Banks, up town, somewhere in Canal-street; capital two-hundred thousand dollars! The special Agent is said to be a worthy man, and is under heavy bonds for the safe-keeping of the money. But the whole affair is a curious specimen of Ohio financiering.

The two Banks in Onondaga and Oswego, thrown out by the Metropolitan Bank, have exploded, according to the following bulletin put forth by the redeeming agent, through his own *Bank Note Reporter*:

THE BALL IN MOTION.

TWO BANKS FLOORED BY THE REGULATOR.

METROPOLITAN BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 29, 1852.

The bills of the Farmers' Bank of Onondaga and the Merchants' and Mechanics' Bank, of Oswego, are not received at this Bank. J. E. WILLIAMS, Cashier.

Of course, the Brokers will not buy either of the above Banks, and they may be considered as failed.

The notes of both these Banks are secured by Bonds and Mortgages, in part, and are worth probably 62½ cents on the dollar.

The only pretence for discrediting these Banks is the fact that the Mortgages are on farms which are occupied by Anti-Renters. The paper title is straight, but possession is disputed.

Of course, the parties backing these Bogus schemes would ask no better fun—*shaving* fun—than to put a panic ball in motion on their own exposure; but before the snug profit of 37½ ₱ cent. on $170,000 repudiated circulation is all realized at the cost of the public, we hope Mr. ST. JOHN will look closely into the case, and report whether there is not some responsibility behind the man of straw who appears as the fraud on his Department.

The new St. Nicholas Bank is to have $500,000 capital, and to be located [illegible] of Wall and New-streets. Mr. E. G. MORRIS is the President, and the

Phœnix Coal Company.

From the Journal of Commerce.

OFFICE OF THE PHŒNIX MINING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY.—*Phœnix Coal Mining Company.*—The annexed letter, from the recently elected President of the Phœnix Company, having been read and approved, it was resolved that Mr. RIDER be, and is hereby, fully authorized to proceed, without delay, in the adoption of such measures as will, in his judgment, most successfully and speedily promote and carry out the suggestions and recommendations contained in his communication, contemplating the construction of an inclined plane, to unite with the George's Creek Railroad, for the purpose of working the *fourteen feet vein*, on Pleasant Hill, at Westernport, the exclusive property of the Phœnix Company.

Resolved, That in consequence of the determination to work the fourteen feet vein, and the rapid improvement of the six feet vein, the President of the Company be requested to apply to the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company for one hundred cars per diem—to commence on or about the first day of April next.

Extract from the minutes.

J. A. STEMMLER, Secretary.

NEW YORK, Dec. 23, 1852.

To the Board of Directors of the Phœnix Mining and Manufacturing Company:

GENTLEMEN: In accordance with the wishes expressed at our last meeting, I have visited the company's property at Westernport, with the intent of opening our large vein of Coal, measuring fourteen feet in thickness, and lying in a nearly horizontal position, with a slight inclination to George's Creek, by which slope the mine will be kept clear and dry—important desiderata in all mining operations.

On my arrival at the mines, I found that our engineer had, in conformity to previous instructions, completed a survey of our tract known as Pleasant Hill, and, being thus prepared, we immediately proceeded to locate and open the Coal vein, which was found of superior quality, the very out-croppings fit for use. The opening is about seven hundred feet above the George's Creek Railroad, which runs at the base of Pleasant Hill, and from this place of junction, where our inclined plane will unite with the road, the distance to the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad will be less than one and a half miles. The slope of this hill from the road to the mouth of the fourteen feet vein, is extremely regular and smooth, and on it an inclined plane can be easily made, without much delay, and at a comparatively small expenditure, as all the materials for the construction of the plane are on the spot, in perfect abundance, with the exception of the iron rail, of which the Company will require sufficient to cover a double mining track of about two thousand feet. The average descent of the plane will not exceed thirty-five feet to the hundred of length.

As directed, our engineer has completed his survey of the plane, and prepared an estimate of the cost, which, he informs me, will be forwarded to the office immediately, and therefore may be expected in the course of the week. It is my opinion, from the inspection I have personally and carefully made, united with the information I have collected from reliable sources, that it would best serve the interests of the company, that the work of construction should proceed with the earliest convenience, and, for this purpose, I earnestly recommended the prompt action of the board. If immediate and proper measures be adopted, the whole work can be finished simultaneously, with the completion of the George's Creek Railroad, which will undoubtedly take place in March, within four months of the present time.

In reporting on the coal vein, already opened, I regret to inform the Board that, in consequence of a geological malformation, which has recently been discovered as a common defect, incident to the six foot vein, through the whole of the Alleghany coal field, our mining has been partially arrested by what miners denominate a horseback, but which disturbance is rapidly disappearing, and before I left the mines the vein was fast recovering its original thickness. If, however, it should be ultimately found that the coal of this stratum did not meet our expectations, the directors have only to order the three feet vein, commonly called the Parker vein, to be worked, which can be done with extremely little expense—as our inclined plane, already constructed, cuts through the mine in its ascent about half distance above the loading-house. The company have not heretofore turned their attention to this vein, because of its slender dimensions, being only three feet in thickness, it being deemed more economical to work a larger vein; but our works being constructed, and the coal of an approved quality, it may be good policy to abandon the six, and mine from the Parker vein.

It is proper I should state that the recent heavy rains have slightly injured our plane, but that the injury is of little importance, and that it will be repaired, if not already done, within a few days, by the introduction of stone filling, where the clay has been washed off.

In conclusion, permit me most sincerely to congratulate the Board and the stockholders on the improving prospects of the Company, whilst it gives me great pleasure to offer for inspection the accompanying letters, proposing to purchase portions of the Company's lands, and at prices which, a short time since, would have been deemed extravagant, but which, through the improving influence of our pioneer movements, I do not now advise them to accept, as I entertain no doubt, judging from the active improvements which are going on in the neighborhood of our property, that in the course of a very short period, the Company's surplus lands will command much higher prices.

With these remarks, which I make after a careful examination of the Company's interests, the question of progress and improvement is now most respectfully submitted, under the simple declaration, that, from our great fourteen-feet vein, we may for years mine thousands of tons daily, and still have millions in reserve.

I have the honor to remain, most respectfully, your obedient servant, FRANCIS RIDER, President.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 27, 1852.

P. S.—I have the satisfaction to inform the Board that the report of the 24th December, from the mines, communicates the agreeable intelligence "that the coal of the old vein—the *six feet*—is improving rapidly, there being now four feet two inches; and that there is every reason to conclude that it will soon assume its original thickness. It has already acquired a good color.

F. R.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, Dec 27.

COTTON sales this morning were 7,000 bales, at a decline of ¼c @¼c. since the receipt of the *Canada's* news. RICE and COFFEE are very active; 11,000 bags of the latter were sold to-day at 9c, including two entire cargoes. FLOUR is still advancing—Ohio now sells at $5. MESS PORK is at $18. CORN 58c. FREIGHTS are declining—Cotton is taken for Boston at 1c.

NEW ORLEANS, Tuesday, Dec. 28.

COTTON has been animated to-day, 20,000 bales changed hands at ¼c, @¼c. advance. Strict Middling is quoted at 8¼c.

NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday, Dec. 29.

The sales of COTTON to-day were 7,000 bales at unchanged prices. Middling is at 8¼c. Dealers are anxiously expecting the *Pacific's* news. Freights are declining. Cotton is taken for Liverpool at 11-16d.

Markets.... *Carefully Reported for the N. Y. Daily Times.*

THURSDAY, Dec. 30—6 P. M.

ASHES—Continue quiet at former prices. Sales were made of 50 bbls. at $5 75 for Pearls, and $4 56½ for Pots, ₱ 100 lbs.

BEESWAX—An active inquiry exists for American Yellow at 27½c.@28c. ₱ lb, usual terms.

COTTON—Having been more sought after by shippers, it has become more active and risen about ¼c. ₱ lb. The day's sales amount to 1,200 bales.

FLAXSEED—Is in good demand, in moderate supply and fair request at 91c.@92c ₱ lb., cash.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western brands are less freely offered at yesterday's prices, which are not very acceptable to owners of good lots, but which rather exceed the limits of purchasers. The absence of the *Pacific* and other steamers retards operations. Speculators are indisposed to buy much, while the regular home trade demand is moderate, and that for shipment partly suspended. The day's business includes 9,000 bbls. We quote:

Sour	$4 87½@5 00
Superfine, No. 2	5 00 @5 12½
Ordinary to straight State	5 00 @5 06¼
Mixed to good Indiana and Michigan	5 06¼@5 12½
Common to good mixed and bon Ohio	5 06¼@5 12½
Favorite State and Genesee Western	5 12½@5 31¼
Fancy Genesee and Ohio	5 37½@5 50
Extra Indiana, Michigan and Ohio	5 37½@5 50
Extra Genesee	5 37½@5 50
Canadian (in bond and duty paid)	5 06¼@5 50
Southern (in bond and duty paid)	5 06¼@5 50
Fancy and extra Western and Genesee	5 50 @5 75
Fancy and extra Ohio	5 50 @5 75
Extra Philadelphia and P